

auf breiter Basis tangiert. — Färbung grün mit mehr oder weniger kupferigem Anflug. — L. 5—8 mm (s. r.).

Sämtliche Tiere (ca. 40 Exemplare), stammen aus Taihorin, wo sie im Mai 1910, im Juni, August und November 1911 von Sauter gefangen wurden.

Ein einzelnes Stück (ein ♂) aus Hoozan — November 1910 — weicht etwas ab, ohne daß es mir festzustellen möglich wäre, ob es sich hier um eine andere Art oder um eine Rasse der vorliegenden Art handelt. Die Deckenskulptur ist ähnlich der des *congener* Jek., die Fühler sind schlanker als bei *formosanus* und kurz vor der Mitte des Rüssels eingelenkt; Unterseite und Schildchen bläulich gefärbt.

H. Sauter's Formosa Geometridae. Supplement.

By

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After I had worked out the major part of the Geometridae of this fine collection (see Ent. Mitt. (Deutsch. Ent. Mus.) III, pp. 236—249, 259—273), a small amount of further material was received by the Museum, of sufficient importance to call for a supplementary note.

With regard to my former articles, I must plead guilty to a complete ignorance of the local topography, and in publishing the localities I merely followed the labels on the specimens, without comment. According to my friend Mr. A. E. Wileman, however, Karapin (see N^o. 7, 22, 28, 29, 46, 62, 114, 127, 144, 149, 154) and Punkio (not „Punkiko“, see N^os. 5, 19, 46, 53, 55, 63, 69, 110, 128, 139, 140, 151) belong to Formosa, not to Japan.

A few synonymic notes and corrections are also desirable. In them and in all additional records of previously recorded species I have conserved the sequence and numbering employed in my former articles. The additions are therefore registered as 14 bis, etc. They number 10 in all, bringing up the total for the collections to 172.

Subfam. *Oenochrominae*.

1. *Heteralex aspersa formosana* Matsumura. — Study of more extensive material convinced me that the light form of *H. aspersa* constituted a good local race on Hainan and Formosa and in 1916 I named it subsp. *albescens* (Nov. Zool. XXIII, p. 2), with Hainan as type locality. Subsequently I found, however, that Matsumura (Thousand Insects of Japan [!], Supp. 3, p. 36, 1911) had anticipated me by naming the insect in question *Loxaspilates* (!)

formosana, figuring it on pl. 33, fig. 3, as *formosanus*. The name-typical *aspersa* is only known to me from Burma and the Malay States; the type locality „Padang“ should read „Padang Rengas“, Malay Peninsula“ and „Sumatra“ (see Lep. Cat. 8, p. 52) must be provisionally deleted.

4. *Derambila saponaria fragilis* Butl. — ♂, Kankau (Koshun), 1912.

Subfam. **Hemitheinae.**

7. *Pingasa ruginaria* Guen. — ♂, Chosokei, 1914.

The face not dark, the wings beneath with very slight yellow proximally. These tendencies are perhaps racial on Formosa, or at least the latter, but the face is variable in W. Asia and Africa.

9. *Terpna taiwana* Wileman. — 1 ♂, Chosokei, 1914.

14 bis. *Thalassodes quadraria* Guen. — 1 ♂, Chosokei, 1 ♀ 1914; Kosempo, Oktober 1911.

Notwithstanding Oberthür's valuable work, the elucidation of this name of Guenée's remains as problematical as ever. His ♂, which was certainly his type, being first and most fully described, was very likely of a different species from his ♀, of which we only read: „♀ semblable, mais à apex non falqué.“ But the said ♂ is lost (teste Oberthür in litt., 12 January 1917) and it was only possible to figure the ♀ (Ch. Oberth., Et. Lép. XII, p. 82, t. CCCLXXXIV, f. 3222 — „♂“ on p. 82 is a misprint), which, moreover, is in bad condition. This may possibly represent the species which has been passing under Guenée's name, though the bend in the distal margin of the hindwing is rather slight and the postmedian line is partially, the other markings wholly, obliterated. To add to the uncertainties, both Guenée's examples lacked authentic locality. I continue to use the name for the species with non-dilated ♂ hindtibia, reddish face and subquadrate hindwing, the first of these points being brought out in the author's generic diagnosis, which therefore cannot have been drawn up from his first three species (now referred to *Prasinocyma*), neither from *hyraria* nor *marinaria* (of which he only knew the ♀), nor from *pilaria* (where he expressly indicates an exception) and must have referred to *quadraria* or *veraria* — probably to both. The smaller ♀, previously (Ent. Mitt. III, p. 239) under *falsaria*, evidently belongs here also; the face, which I took to be discoloured from green, was probably originally red-brown. The present species is distributed in India, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and is a very likely one to have been acquired by Guenée. *Th. semihyalina* Walk. (= *viridicaput* Warr.), with a similar range, is possibly merely a form of this *quadraria*, in general of a smaller size, with a weaker bend in the distal margin of the hindwing. But I fancy its ♀ has the 3rd joint of the palpus slightly shorter still and perfect specimens generally show a whitish dorsal line on the abdomen, suggesting that *rubellifrons* Warr. (New Guinea) and *grammonota* Prout (Rook Island and Solomons) may be eastern races of it.

16. *Chlorissa chlorissodes* Prout. — 1 ♀, Paroe, N. Paiwan district, August 1912.

18 bis. *Pamphlebia rubrolimbraria* Guen. (= *perigrapta* Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. XXIX, p. 71, 1917, syn. nov.) — 1 ♀, Anping, 1912. Not previously recorded from Formosa, but apparently distributed nearly throughout the Indo-Australian Region, reaching eastward to N. Queensland and the Bismarck Archipelago.

Subfam. Sterrhinae.

29 bis. *Scopula defectiscripta* Prout. On the supersession of the name *Acidalia* by *Scopula*, see Nov. Zool. XXIII, p. 17. As regards the *kagiata* group (Ent. Mitt. III, pp. 241, 242), I now regard the three forms as perfectly distinct species. In *kagiata* the ♂ hindtarsus is markedly more abbreviated than in the other two. The more deeply coloured *Kosempo defectiscripta* ab. (loc. cit.) is not truly „intermediate“.

29 ter. *Scopula emma* Prout. — 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Chosokei, 1914.

31 bis. *Scopula propinquaria* Leech. — 2 ♀, Chosokei, 1914. A new record for Formosa, but coll. Wileman already possesses it from Kanshirai.

32. *Scopula limbata* Wileman. — 3 ♂, Chosokei, 1914; 1 ♂, Paroe, N. Paiwan dist., August 1912. In erecting this species (The Ent. XLVIII, p. 81, 1915) Wileman only compares it with *fluidaria* Swinh., but it is still closer to *sybillaria* Swinh., if not, indeed, identical. In any case the material from Formosa (cf. Ent. Mitt. III, p. 242) can be registered as *limbata* until the question of the union of the two forms is definitely set at rest.

32 bis. *Scopula isomerica* sp. nov. — ♂, 2.3 mm. Face black. Palpus black, the proximal half pale beneath. Vertex white. Antenna dentate-ciliate, neither the teeth nor the ciliation quite so long as in *effrenata* Walk. Collar brown. Thorax and abdomen dirty white, the abdomen dorsally (except at the ends of the segments) with moderately strong dark irroration. Fore femur and tibia strongly darkened on inner side. Hind tibia white, dilated but not greatly elongate, slightly fringed above, the inner pencil white, the shorter „knee-pencil“ tinged with brown; hind tarsus as long as tibia. Wings dirty white, with rather strong dark irroration, recalling *effrenata* but not quite so dark. Both wings perhaps slightly narrower, the hindwing with the tooth at R³ slightly more prominent. Cell-dots small, black. Lines brownish, not so strong as in *effrenata*; antemedian of forewing slightly more oblique, lacking the second strong angulation outward (i. e. the one behind the cell); subterminal not thickened into whitish spots at its proximal bends, on the other hand accompanied proximally by very noticeable dark shades in these positions (almost exactly as in the North American *plantagenaria* Hulst), the posterior one also suggested on the hindwing; the zigzag median shade of hind-

wing rather thick; terminal spots as in *effrenata*; fringes less irrorated, consequently showing more distinct dark dots at the vein-ends — especially on hindwing. Underside glossy as in *effrenata*, the pale hindwing with cell-dot and both lines present. Chosokei 1914.

33. **Scopula actuaria** Walk. — 1 ♀, Kankau (Koshun) 1912, a good deal rubbed; 1 ♀, Chosokei, 1914.

33 bis. **Scopula sauteri** sp. nov. — ♂, 25 mm. Face black. Palpus black, beneath white. Vertex white, with a faint tinge of brown. Antennal shaft with the joints scarcely projecting, cilia rather longer than its diameter; brownish white. Collar brown. Thorax whitish, with a tinge of brown in front. Abdomen above whitish, with scattered brown irroration; beneath clearer white. Fore coxa moderately infuscated; fore and middle legs more or less infuscated on inner side; hind leg white, the tibia rather elongate, strongly dilated, fringed above and with a strong whitish hair-pencil on inner side and shorter, rather browner „kneepencil“, the tarsus less than one-half as long as tibia, with second joint about $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as first joint. Forewing shaped nearly as in the *nesciaria* group (*remotata* Hampsn., Faun. Ind. Moths III, p. 433, fig. 200, nec Guen.) or very slightly narrower; white, with a very slight brownish tinge, imparted chiefly by a sparse irroration of brown scales (sometimes grey-brown, nowhere black); area between median and postmedian lines, from R' to hindmargin, clearer; cell-dot small, blackish; lines brown; antemedian strongly oblique and sinuous, feeble, traceable chiefly from M (just proximal to M²) to one-fourth hindmargin; median strongly oblique, thicker, moderately strong from R' to middle of hindmargin, at R² nearly 2 mm. distal to cell-dot, behind M² incurved; postmedian rather near termen, lunulate-dentate, rather fine and not strong; subterminal shades obsolescent; termen with black interneural dots; fringe unspotted. Hindwing with apex rather square, termen feebly bent at R³; Sc² well separate from R'; cell-dot and terminal dots as on forewing; median and postmedian lines continued, the former nearly straight, well proximal to cell-dot, the latter moderately thick, lunulate, straighter than termen; subterminal shades present, though not very strong. Forewing beneath with base of costa blackish and with smoky proximal suffusions, though less sharply defined than in *kagiata* Bastelb.; cell-dot strong; median line fine and not strong, but reaching costa (oblique inward from R'); postmedian fine and weak, oblique inward from R' to costa. Hindwing beneath whiter, cell-dot weak, other markings almost obsolete. Both wings with terminal dots. Chosokei, 1914. Also from Suishako, Central Formosa, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, in coll. Tring Mus. Recalls undersized *kagiata*, such as one from Punkio in coll. Wileman, but quite different in hindtarsus, etc.

37 bis. **Ptychopoda (Xenocentris) trisetata** Prout. -- 1 ♂.

Chosokei, 1914. New for Formosa. I think Wileman has mixed it with his *taiwana* (The Ent. L, p. 56).

42. **Anisodes (Pisoraca) insitiva** Prout (Nov. Zool. XXVII, p. 275, 1920). The worn specimen mentioned in Ent. Mitt. III, p. 244 evidently agrees with the S. Indian species which I have recently described under the above name.

Subfam. Geometrinae.

85. **Nothomiza costalis flavicosta** Prout. — The dark ♀ aberration from Alikang was collected in October 1909 (not 1910 as misprinted in Ent. Mitt. III, p. 249). It is not quite so extreme as the Khasi form *intensa* Warr., but the almost uniform violet-grey suffusions (especially on the forewing) give it a characteristic appearance and it may be called ab. *intensa* ab. nov.

99. **Zanlopera calidata** Warr. — 1 ♂, Maruyama, June 1914. Slightly paler and more strongly marked than Warren's originals from Hainan.

99 bis. **Macaria proximaria** Leech. — 1 ♀, Chosokei, 1914. New for Formosa.

108. **Hyposidra talaca** Walk. — 1 ♀, Paroe, N. Paiwan dist., August 1912.

111. **Zethenia contiguaria** Leech. — 1 ♀, Chosokei, 1914.

117. **Garaeus apicata violaria** subsp. nov. — This form has already been partly described (Ent. Mitt. III, p. 263), but not named. Rather shorter and broader winged than *a. apicata* Moore from India. Underside also more mixed with violaceous, the ferruginous distal shades of the hindwing less extended. Shisba, May—June 1912. type and others in coll. Deuts. Ent. Mus.

129. **Ectropis bhurmitra** Walk. — 1 ♀, Kankau (Koshun), September 1912.

129 bis. **Ectropis arizonensis** Wileman. — 1 ♀, Chosokei, 1914. Very large, with the dark spot at R³ just outside the postmedian very strong. Recalls the Palaearctic *excellens* Butl., but has a very long extruded ovipositor, the median and postmedian lines of the forewing posteriorly very oblique inward and approximated. The 1st subcostal of the forewing arises from the cell, though close to the 3rd. I think it must be referred to the species described by Wileman in 1915 (The Entom. XLVIII, p. 282) as *arizanensis* and correctly differentiated by him from the Indian *dentilineata* Moore by the longer ciliation of the male antenna; but it is much larger than the male — the only sex hitherto known — and has the postmedian spot more strongly developed. Probably Bastelberger's *dentilineata*, which I earlier (Ent. Mitt. III, p. 266) suggested was a misidentified *bhurmitra*, was really this species.

135. **Cleora acaciaria** Bdv. — 1 ♂, Maruyama, June 1914. Of the same form (? species) as the Alikang and Kosempo examples (Ent. Mitt. III, p. 269), a rather heavily dusted specimen, the hindwing with the area between median and postmedian lines

with strong dark suffusion from R' to abdominal margin. The generic name *Cleora* has been accorded priority over *Alcis*.

145. *Hemerophila subplagiata* Walk. — 1 ♂, Chosokei, 1914, of a rather dusky form. A common and moderately variable species, ranging from Kashmir to Japan.

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Note: The proofs have been read by me, and I, thus, am responsible for misprints which may have been overlooked. Embrik Strand.

Ein Brief Ferdinand Ochsenheimers über seine „Schmetterlinge von Europa“.

Mitgeteilt von
Arthur Warda

Das Werk von Ferd. Ochsenheimer „Die Schmetterlinge von Europa“ (Band 1—4, 1807—16, fortgesetzt von Friedr. Treitschke, Band 5—10, 1825—35) ist durch seine zusammenfassende systematische Beschreibung der bis dahin bekannt gewordenen Arten, die sorgfältige kritische Prüfung der Synonymen damals von einer Bedeutung gewesen, die wir heute nicht mehr voll und ganz ermessen können, nachdem seit seinem Erscheinen unter dem Fortschritt von Wissenschaft und Technik andere Text- und Abbildungswerke die Schmetterlingskunde so wesentlich gefördert haben. Es gehört noch als eines der letzten Werke zu denen, die — mit Recht — ein Gewicht darauf legten, bei jedem Falter die über ihn vorhandene Literatur anzugeben — ein Umstand, in dem kein neueres deutsches Werk sich jenem auch nur annähernd an die Seite stellen könnte, und worin uns kein Staudingerscher Katalog einen vollgültigen Ersatz zu leisten imstande ist. Dies und die sorgfältige Beschreibung und Biographie des Falters wird auch heute noch jedem Lepidopterologen das Werk unentbehrlich machen. Mit welcher Genauigkeit Ochsenheimer, der doch, von Beruf Schauspieler, nicht über eine gründliche Kenntnis der Morphologie verfügte, bei seinem Werk arbeitete, wie sorgfältig er bei Aufstellung der Gattungen und Unterordnung der Arten verfuhr, das zeigt neben seinem Werke selbst auch ein Brief an einen Rezensenten seines Werkes, der — entweder ein vollständig fertiger Entwurf oder das abgesandte Original — hier vollständig veröffentlicht werden soll.

Der erste und zweite Band des Werkes war in der Jenaischen Allgemeinen Literatur-Zeitung von 1809, Nr. 239, von Laspeyres besprochen worden (vgl. Hagen bibl. ent. I. 451), während die

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