

Var.? The seriate punctures on the elytra coarser, the alternate interstices not so strongly costate, the outer ones granulate.

Length 1 mm.

Hab. Hardwar, River Ganges, alt. 2000 ft. (*H. G. C.* : xii.1922).

One specimen in perfectly clean condition. Distinguishable from *G. coelosternus* by the very strongly costate alternate elytral interstices, the elytra themselves rapidly narrowed from the swollen humeri, the depressed portions of the prothorax almost smooth. *G. gemma* Nietner (=5-costatus Motsch.), from Ceylon, is a larger insect, with all the elytral interstices (eleven in number) strongly costate, etc. *G. horni* Grouv. (1902), from the same island, is described as having sharply 5-costate elytra, and the interspaces each with two rows of coarse punctures separated by a feeble carina, the biseriately-arranged punctures in the present insect being fine and the interspace between them quite flat. The variety (?) is represented by a single example from Haldwani; it may be a form of *G. coelosternus*.

June 1923.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA FROM NEW ZEALAND.

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HYDRIOMENIDAE.

Dasyuris octans, n. sp.

The expansion of the wings is slightly under 1 inch. All the wings are *extremely pale orange-ochreous with black markings*. The fore-wings have the apex rather rounded and the termen somewhat bowed outwards; there is a small white basal patch speckled with black; beyond this are two dentate transverse lines abruptly bent inwards below costa; between this and the median band there is a broad band of the ground-colour; the median band is *narrow* with marked constrictions below costa and above dorsum, these constrictions being deepest on the outer edge of the band; the black lines forming the median band are very indefinite strongly dentate, the centre of the band is heavily sprinkled with white scales; the terminal area is broadly suffused with black, broadest towards apex; there are many white scales interspersed with the black and traces of a wavy whitish subterminal line; a terminal series of black marks. All the cilia are cream-coloured barred with black. The hind-wings have an oblique blackish basal patch speckled with white; two wavy blackish transverse bands on the median area; a very broad

black terminal band, partially traversed by a fine wavy subterminal line. The head, thorax, and abdomen are black thickly speckled with white scales.

This species rather closely resembles the small grey variety of *Dasyuris hectori* Butl., but may be distinguished by its smaller size, and the much narrower and more strongly dentate median band. The dark lines on the *underside* of both wings are heavier than in the small form of *D. hectori* and the outer margin of the median band is straighter.

Discovered by Mr. S. Lindsay on the Hunter Mountains near Lake Manapouri, at an elevation of about 4000 feet above the sea-level. I am much indebted to Mr. Lindsay for a specimen of this insect.

HEPIALIDAE.

Porina descendens, n. sp.

The expansion of the wings of the male is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of the female $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The fore-wings of the male are rather broad; *pale whitish-ochreous with many irregular brown markings*; the costa is narrowly edged with dull reddish-brown, with a well-defined subapical patch; a cloudy reddish-brown subcostal marking extends from near the base to $\frac{3}{4}$; a cloudy much darker brown subterminal band; a series of subterminal spots involved in this; there are traces of an irregular blackish discal streak, having at its outer extremity a sinuation filled in with white; *a very conspicuous downwards-curved black band is situated above dorsum finely edged with white towards disc*; inside the subterminal band and below the apical patch there is a series of faintly ringed small blackish-brown marks; these are placed on the original ground-colour; the terminal area is heavily speckled with pale brown, and there is a terminal series of pale spots each centred with a black dot. The hind-wings are *dark brown*. All the cilia are brownish-ochreous barred with dark brown. The head, thorax, and abdomen are clothed with shaggy reddish-brown hair. The antennae are bright reddish-brown. The female is *almost wholly very pale brownish-ochreous*. The fore-wings are darker towards the base; the markings, which are very similar to those in the male, are very faint and some are obsolete; the oblique subterminal band is absent, but the dark subterminal spots are clearly marked.

This species is evidently allied to *Porina fusca*, but the characteristic dorsal streak is much shorter in that species.

The perfect insect appears in December.

Two specimens of this species have occurred on Arthur's Pass, at an altitude of about 3000 feet above sea-level. The male was captured by Mr. H. Hamilton in 1922 and very generously transferred by him to my collection. The female was taken by myself in 1914.

MICROPTERYGIDAE.

Sabatinca aenea, n. sp.

The expansion of the wings is slightly over $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The head and anterior portions of the thorax are clothed with shaggy rust-coloured hairs. The abdomen is blackish. The legs are black barred with golden-ochreous-brown. The antennae are rather long black, reddish at base. The fore-wings have the costa strongly arched near the base, the apex acute and the termen oblique; *pale golden-ochreous with black markings*; a small blotch on costa at base; *a broad, strongly-curved band extending from costa at $\frac{1}{4}$ half-way to tornus*; *a second band, shorter and straighter, from costa before middle to disc*; a short, much narrower band from costa beyond middle; a series of slender blackish markings around outer third of costa, termen, and in disc beyond middle; a broad cloudy blackish patch on dorsum, extending half-way from base to tornus; between the black markings much of the ground-colour has faint whitish reflections which tend to form pale transverse bands; the cilia are golden-ochreous with blackish bars. The hind-wings are dark grey with strong purple reflections; the cilia are pale golden-ochreous, becoming blackish near the body.

The perfect insect appears in October.

Discovered by Mr. S. Lindsay at Governor's Bay near Christchurch, to whom I am indebted for a specimen.

Hillview, Karori, Wellington, N.Z.

May 1923.

Fund for Russian Entomologists in Distress.—Those kind friends who were good enough to subscribe to the fund for the assistance of our Russian colleagues will be interested to learn that an official receipt for £6 sent has been received from the Secretary of the Russian Entomological Society, and also a letter from A. P. Semenov-Tian-Shansky, Hon. F.E.S., their President, expressing his gratitude to the Entomological Society of London for its *beau geste*, and to those Fellows and Entomologists personally who contributed so generously. The money is being applied as the nucleus of a fund administered by the Russian Entomological Society, for the assistance of Russian Entomologists in distress. In the meanwhile, some more donations have been received and remitted. We trust that it will not be considered that the fund is closed. We earnestly hope that it is very much alive, and will remain open so long as any of our less happily-placed colleagues, who are still doing most valuable work, are in genuine difficulties.

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Some insects found in the alimentary contents of the gizzards of young rooks.—In the Bulletin Soc. Ent. France, 1923, pp. 135, 136, M. P. Marie