

Nephoteryx pellucens, Zell. Isis, 1848, p. 866.

St. Vincent, windward side.

Phidotricha erigens, Rag. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1888, p. 139.

St. Vincent, windward and leeward sides.

Ancylostomia stercorea, Zell. Isis, 1848, p. 873.

Grenada: windward side, Balthazar. St. Vincent, windward side.

Etiella zinckenella, Treit. ix. 1, p. 201.

Grenada: windward side, Balthazar.

Nephoteryx infusella, Zell. Isis, 1848, p. 869.

St. Vincent.

Euzophora tramitella.

Grenada: windward side, Balthazar; leeward side, Mount Gay Estate.

Ancylosis anticella, Zell. Hor. Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 185, pl. xi.

fig. 14.

Grenada: windward side, Balthazar.

Syria simplicula, Zell. Hor. Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 246, pl. xii.

fig. 49.

St. Vincent, windward side.

Homocosoma impeditella, Zell. Hor. Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 229,

pl. xii. fig. 37.

Grenada: windward side, Balthazar, La Force Estate; leeward side, Mount Gay Estate. St. Vincent, windward side.

Ephesia parvula, Zell. Hor. Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 249, pl. xii.

fig. 51.

St. Vincent.

SCHENOBIINÆ.

Scirpophaga albinella, Cram. pl. cccxxxiv. D.

Grenada: windward side, Balthazar.

CRAMBINÆ.

Platytes pusillalis, Hübn. Zutr. figs. 167, 168.

Grenada: windward side, Balthazar.

Diatraea saccharalis, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. 2, p. 238.

Grenada: leeward side, Mount Gay Estate. St. Vincent, windward side.

Diatraea canella, sp. n.

♂. Differs from *saccharalis* in being grey, irrorated with fuscous instead of ochreous. Abdomen with the base fulvous, suffused with fuscous on dorsum. Fore wing thickly irrorated with fuscous; the oblique medial line prominent and excurved round the discocellular speck; the curved postmedial and marginal series of specks prominent; no oblique apical streak. Hind wing yellowish white; the apical area greyish and with some dark marks on the margin.

♀. More suffused with white; the markings of fore wing more or less obsolete; the hind wing wholly white.

Hab. Grenada: windward side, Balthazar; leeward side, Mount Gay Estate. Brazil. *Eryp.* ♂ 24-28, ♀ 32 millim.

Crambus fissiradiellus, Wlk. xxvii. 160.

Grenada: windward side, Balthazar. St. Vincent, windward side.

Crambus chrysoporellus, sp. n.

Silvery white; palpi orange at sides; collar with two orange stripes which unite on thorax. Fore wing with some golden orange at base of costa; a curved medial golden line; an obliquely curved line from costa beyond middle to outer angle; two golden lines across apex uniting into a patch on margin with two black spots on it; cilia golden.

Hab. Grenada: windward side, Balthazar. St. Vincent, windward side. *Eryp.* 12 millim.

Ptochostola pygmaea, Zell. Hor. Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 173, pl. xi.

fig. 10.

Grenada: windward side, Balthazar. St. Vincent: windward side, Kingstown.

Sesiidæ.

Sciapteron geliformis, Wlk. vii. 46.

St. Vincent, windward side.

XLVI.—A new *West-African Insect*.

By W. H. NUNNEY.

O DONATA.

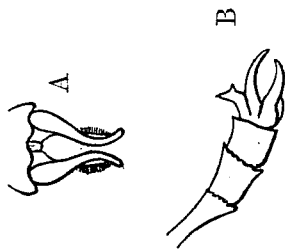
Ceratogomphus? areothorax, Nunney.

A short while ago I received, amongst other insects from West Africa, a fine species of *Gomphena*, which, I believe, has not been described, and which I have provisionally located

in this subgenus, though it is either a very aberrant species or the type of a closely allied genus—I am inclined to think the latter. Should it eventually be considered not congeneric, I propose the name of *Ceratopyga*.

The description of the species is as follows:—

♂. Head moderate, hardly broader than the thorax; vertex deeply bilobate, of shining metallic green. Eyes moderate, not contiguous, but very closely approximated, brown. Occiput metallic green, produced in two obtuse cones. Front very hairy, the hairs black and, together with the labium, of a reddish yellow. Thorax moderate, nearly square, slightly sloping in front, which part is hairy, the hairs brownish, of a dark brownish hue, with dark metallic green reflections, and a faint yellow line medially on each side; beneath reddish brown. Wings hyaline, somewhat pointed; venation black, the reticulation wide, becoming finer towards hinder and apical margins; 17 antecubitals; hypertrigonal space 4-celled in upper wings, 3-celled in hind



Ceratogomphus? aeneothorax, Nunney.—A. Appendages from above.

B. Final segments and appendages in profile.

wings; nodus nearer the pterostigma than the base in upper wings, as in Cordulinae. Pterostigma short, black, covering two and a half cells. Membrane short, narrow, black. The legs are long, dull black, somewhat spiny; the femora with a lateral carina outwardly and a row of small teeth inwardly; the tibiae have a lateral carina inwardly and a row of minute teeth outwardly. The tarsi are black, with long, deeply bifid, divaricate, curved claws.

The body is long and narrow, cylindrical to the sixth segment, where it dilates to the eighth segment, the final segments decreasing gradually in width. Somewhat prominent rounded oreillettes occur on the second segment, and the

third segment is somewhat constricted. The second segment is ornamented by a narrow yellow half-ring dorsally and laterally, excluding the oreillettes. The third and fourth segments bear on each side a subtriangular yellow spot, the two succeeding segments being unornamented. The seventh segment bears at its basal third a yellow semicircle; the following segments are unornamented, the seventh and eighth of equal length. The ninth segment has a short spine at its hinder margin above. The tenth segment is provided dorsally with an acute retroverted horn, sparsely haired and with a minute obconic plate attached to its base. This horn is equal in height to the length of the tenth segment. There are small crenatures on the hinder margins of the last three segments. The appendages are black: the superior sub-cylindric, approached until their terminal third, where they become divaricate; they are slightly curved upwards and forwards seen in profile; the apices are obtuse; they are sparsely haired and are of the length of the eighth segment. The inferior appendages are somewhat shorter, conical, bifid at the tip, and with a deep conical groove basally, the apex pointing outwards; they are much thickened at the base, and seen in profile the extremities curve slightly upwards: like the superiors, they are slightly hairy.

The wing-expanse is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the length 2 inches 9 lines.

The affinities of this species are curious. It has an undoubted affinity to *Ceratogomphus* in its general facies and the abdominal dorsal spine, but the anal appendages (*C. pictus*) are widely different; no lateral plates occur, as in *Ceratogomphus pictus*. Again, it approaches *Anormogomphus* in the oreillettes, whilst the Corduline character of the position of the nodus of the upper wings is peculiar.

The female is unknown, as likewise the exact habitat of the described male. I believe, however, it is a Cameroonian species. One specimen in my own collection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Note on Rhysota Armiti. By EDGAR A. SMITH.

IN the August number of these 'Annals' some observations appeared from the pen of Mr. C. Hedley upon the identity of this species with the *R. fijiensis* of that author. If in *R. Armiti* I have redescribed Mr. Hedley's species (which at present seems very doubtful), I must lay the blame either upon his description and