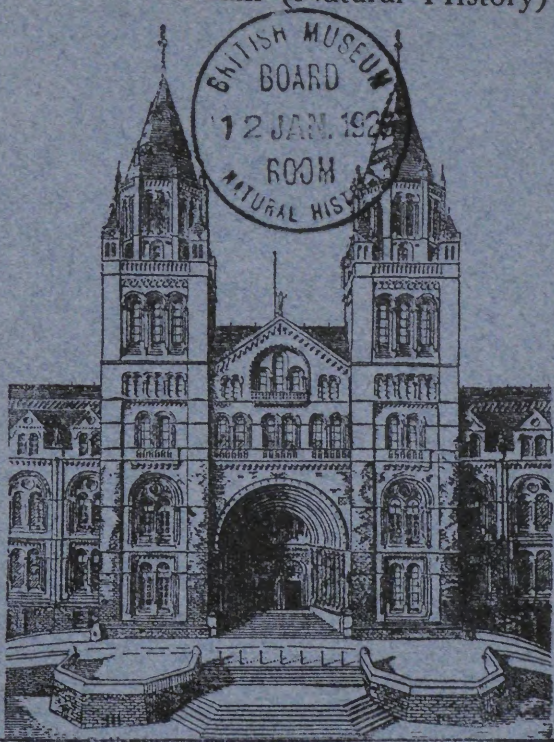


British Museum (Natural History)



EXOTIC MOTHS

SERIES No. 58

5 Cards in Colour

Set E 32

One Shilling



a



b



c

EXOTIC MOTHS

(a) *Odonestis pruni* (b) *Odonestis erectilinea*

(c) *Odonestis bheroba*

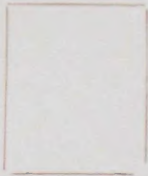
Natural size

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

# POST CARD

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR  
CORRESPONDENCE

(FOR ADDRESS ONLY)





a



b



c



d

#### EXOTIC MOTHS

(a, b) *Perophora sanguinolenta* (c) *Perophora traili*  
(d) *Perophora lucara*

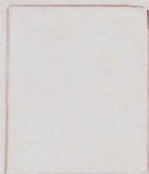
Natural size

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

# POST CARD

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR  
CORRESPONDENCE

(FOR ADDRESS ONLY)





a



b



c



d



e

### EXOTIC MOTHS

(a) *Desmocraera neavei* (b, c) *Desmocraera varia*

(d, e) *Desmocraera tripuncta*

Natural size

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

# POST CARD

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR  
CORRESPONDENCE

(FOR ADDRESS ONLY)





a



b



c

EXOTIC MOTHS

- (a) *Mapeta xanthomelas* (b) *Macna hamfsoni*  
(c) *Galleria mellonella*

Natural size

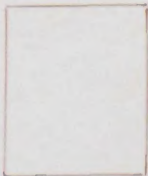
BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)



# POST CARD

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR  
CORRESPONDENCE

(FOR ADDRESS ONLY)





a



b



c

EXOTIC MOTHS

(a) *Cercophana venusta*      (b) *Apoprogenes hesperistis*  
(c) *Ratarda marmorata*

Natural size

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

# POST CARD

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CORRESPONDENCE

(FOR ADDRESS ONLY)



## EXOTIC MOTHS.

Series No. 58

The moths shown in this series belong to a number of very different families, and include representatives from widely separated regions. The first card shows three species of the genus *Odonestis* (family *Lasiocampidæ*). On the second card are displayed three dissimilar members of the family *Pyralidæ*, each belonging to a different sub-family. The third card exhibits three species of the family *Perophoridæ*, whilst the fourth shows three species of *Notodontidæ*. The last card in the series shows examples of three little known families, the *Cercophanidæ*, the *Apoprogenidæ*, and the *Ratardidæ*.

E 176 (a). *Odonestis pruni*. The generic name *Odonestis* has been used for a variety of different *Lasiocampidæ*, but this species and the two shown with it exhibit the type of moth to which the name is rightly applicable. *Odonestis pruni* does not occur in the British Isles, but is found throughout the greater part of Central and Southern Europe, and is known from Assam and Japan. The larva is bluish-grey, spotted with whitish, with yellowish longitudinal lines, a reddish-yellow transverse spot on the fourth segment, and a hairy tubercle on the last segment but one. It lives from autumn to May on forest and fruit trees.

E 176 (b). *Odonestis erectilinea*. A species closely related to the above, but the margins of the wings are not crenulate. It occurs in Singapore.

- E 176 (c). *Odonestis bheroba*. An Indian species of which only the female is at present known. It is possible that the males are the Assamese examples of *O. pruni*, as the two species (or subspecies) are very closely related. Nothing is known of the early stages.
- E 177 (a). *Mapeta xanthomelas*. A brightly coloured Pyralid of the sub-family *Pyralinæ*, inhabiting Central America between Mexico and the northern part of South America. It bears a general resemblance to Central American moths belonging to one or two other families. Early stages unknown.
- E 177 (b). *Macna hampsoni*. A Pyralid of striking form and colour belonging to the sub-family *Chrysauginæ*, and one of the few species of that group found in Africa, the majority inhabiting the New World. Many of the *Chrysauginæ* have the wings modified into curious shapes.
- E 177 (c). *Galleria mellonella*. This interesting moth is often called the Bee Moth, on account of its habit of living in bee-hives. The larva feeds on the comb, and spins a cocoon in the autumn, but remains in the resting state throughout the winter, becoming a pupa only in the spring. The cocoons are usually spun together, and are very tough.
- E 178 (a and b). *Perophora sanguinolenta*. One of the most remarkable moths of the family *Perophoridae*, the members of which in the larval stage live in little case-dwellings, often formed by fastening together two leaves. In the case of *P. sanguinolenta*, the Hammock Moth, the caterpillar constructs its portable habitation out of

its own excrement, which is of peculiar form, specially adapted for building purposes. The curious case is shown in figure (b). The whole group is peculiar to the New World.

E 178 (c). *Perophora traili*. A fine and strikingly marked species of this interesting genus, found in Brazil. Nothing is known of its earlier stages.

E 178 (d). *Perophora lucara*. A pretty little species occurring in French Guiana, known only in the imaginal stage. These moths bear a distinct resemblance to the Silkworm moth and its allies.

E 179 (a). *Desmocræra neavi*. A very beautiful moth of the family *Notodontidæ*, commonly known as the "Prominents." This species is a native of Nyasaland. Its caterpillar has not yet been described, but the cocoon is formed of particles of earth spun together with silk, and resembles a nutmeg in size and shape.

E 179 (b and c). *Desmocræra varia*. A green Notodontid closely related to the preceding, and even more closely related to the one shown below it. The caterpillar is shown (Fig c), for comparison with that of *D. tripuncta*. The home of this moth is South Africa.

E 179 (d and e). *Desmocræra tripuncta*. Another South African species with its larva, the finding of which, with its three red points, evidently gave rise to the discovery that there were two species very much alike, and to the name *tripuncta*. A curious characteristic of these species and their allies is that the ring-like markings in the disc of the fore wing stand out in relief, consisting as they do, of rings of raised scales.

E 180 (a). *Cercophana venusta*. A remarkable moth met within the coastal districts of Chili, and originally placed with the *Saturniidæ* (Emperor Moths), but recently separated, together with some other forms, into the family *Cercophanidæ*. The caterpillar is pale green, with a raised side-line pale blue above and white beneath on the thorax, replaced by three lines (blue, black, orange) on the first abdominal segment, and pale yellow above and rose-colour beneath on the other segments; there is a dorsal line paler green than the rest of the body. The caterpillar is of a remarkable shape, having a caudal horn directed backwards, and a conical thoracic horn directed forwards and almost hiding the first two thoracic segments and the head when the larva is at rest.

E 180 (b). *Apoprogenes hesperistis*. A rare and remarkable butterfly-like moth found in South Africa. Nothing is known of the early stages of this interesting insect, which has antennæ like those of the *Hesperiidæ*, but possesses a wing-coupling apparatus in the shape of a well-marked frenulum and retinaculum,

E 180 (c). *Ratarda marmorata*. The small family *Ratardidæ*, to which this rare and remarkable moth belongs, contains very few known species, and is possibly an aberrant development of one of the larger families, but its true affinities have not yet been discovered, as much on account of the lack of material as of its unusual structure. The two known species of the genus *Ratarda* occur in northern India, and it is strange that they do not occur in greater numbers in the many collections that have come from that region.