

on the shores of the Northern Pacific. Besides the present example, specimens are in the British Museum from the same country. Prof. Baird, in his 'General Report' (p. 698), seems hardly satisfied on this point.

27. *MACRORHAMPHUS GRISEUS* (Gm.).
28. *GAMBETTA MELANOLEUCA* (Gm.).
29. *TRINGA WILSONI*, Nutt.; Baird, Rep. p. 721.
30. *TRINGA* — ?
31. *QUERQUEDULA CYANOPTERA* (Vieill.).
32. *QUERQUEDULA CAROLINENSIS* (Gm.) ♀.
33. *MERGUS CUCULLATUS* (Linn.).
34. *LARUS BELCHERI*, Vigors, Zool. Journ. iv. 358.—*Larus heermanni*, Cassin?
35. *BRACHYRHAMPHUS MARMORATUS* (Gm.); Baird, Rep. p. 915.
An adult and two younger specimens.

SYNOPSIS OF THE KNOWN ASIATIC SPECIES OF SILK-PRODUCING
MOTHS, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES FROM
INDIA. BY FREDERIC MOORE, ASSIST. MUSEUM, INDIA
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(Annulosa, Pls. LXIV., LXV.)

In the following list we have endeavoured to give descriptions of those species of silk-producing Moths that are known to inhabit India, its adjacent countries and islands, and to bring together such information (so far as our present materials will allow) relating to each individual species, as may prove interesting, and, we trust, useful, not only to the Oriental entomologist, but also to those gentlemen, in India and elsewhere, who devote their attention to the advancement of the productive resources of the silk trade.

Genus *BOMBYX*, Schrank.

- Bombyx*, Schrank, Fauna Boica, ii. pt. 2. p. 150 (1802).
Phalæna-Bombyx, pt., Linnæus.
Bombyx, pt., Fabricius.
Sericaria, pt., Latreille.

1. *BOMBYX MORI* (Linnæus).

Phalæna-Bombyx mori, Linnæus, S. N. i. 2. p. 817 (1767); Amœn. Acad. iv. p. 563; Faun. Suec. p. 832; (Aldrovand, Ins. p. 280; Albin, Ins. pl. 12. f. 16; Réaum. Ins. ii. pl. 5. f. 2; Roësel, Ins. iii. pl. 7, 8).

"Cocoons of *B. huttoni*, produced in the house from worms placed upon small branches set in jars of water to keep them fresh, are always inferior to those produced upon the trees, and I doubt not you would find this to be the case with the domestic species in Bengal."

The Agri-Horticultural Society of India has lately reported most favourably on the silk of this species, which has been brought into notice by Capt. Hutton. The worm spins in all weathers, whereas the common silkworm, *B. mori*, is apt to be thrown off work by a passing cloud. It is thought that this new silkworm may prove commercially important, and Government is solicited to institute experiments regarding its productive powers (*vide* 'Madras Journal,' March 1857, p. 268).

4. BOMBYX HORSFIELDI (Moore).

Bombyx horsfieldi, Moore, Catal. Lep. Mus. India House, ii. p. 380. pl. 11 a. fig. 5 (1858).

Hab. Java. In Museum, India House.

This species, of which a female only was collected in Java by Dr. Horsfield, is of a brownish-grey colour. The fore-wings have two transverse, slightly curved, brown bands, the first one-third from the base, the other one-third from the apex, the latter having undulated margins; between the two bands is a grey-centred brown discal spot; a brown streak immediately below the apex, its inner margin being pale. The hind-wing is pale ferruginous at the base, and has a narrow curved pale submarginal line, the veins being also pale; and on the abdominal margin are two blackish-brown spots, one being near its base, the other about its middle. Expanse $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

5. BOMBYX SUBNOTATA, Walker.

Bombyx subnotata, Walker, Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. iii. Zool. p. 188 (1859).

"Male. Ferruginous, thick, pilose. Fore-wings rounded at the tips, extremely oblique along the exterior border, which is slightly angular in the middle and slightly excavated on each side; underside with a yellow costal spot near the tip. Hind-wings with the interior border densely fringed towards the tip. Antennæ broadly pectinated. Mouth obsolete. Abdomen much more slender than the thorax, not extending beyond the hind-wings; anal lateral appendages fringed. Legs short, stout. Expanse of the wings 16 lines; length of the body 7 lines."

Hab. Singapore.

This species was collected by Mr. A. R. Wallace.

6. BOMBYX LUGUBRIS (Drury), Exot. Ins. iii. p. 28. pl. 21. f. 5 (1773).

Described as inhabiting Madras; requires further confirmation before we can say that it belongs to the genus *Bombyx* (as now re-