

NEW *THYRIDIDAE* AND *GEOMETRIDAE* FROM THE ORIENTAL REGIONS.

By W. WARREN, M.A., F.E.S.

FAMILY *THYRIDIDAE*.

1. *Banisia salmo* spec. nov.

Forewing: deep flesh-colour with a brownish tinge, especially towards base; marked by a number of fine transverse striae between the veins, which are blacker and more distinct along inner and outer margins; fringe concolorous.

Hindwing: similar, with a large brown discal spot; inner margin whitish; fringe concolorous.

Underside paler, especially in the hindwing; the fine dark striae being intermixed with diffuse thicker reddish markings.

Head, thorax, and abdomen like wings; abdomen beneath like hindwing.

Expanse of wings: 33 mm.

1 ♀ from Upper Baram district, Sarawak (C. Hose).

From the description this must be like *Hypolamprus rupina* Swinh., which, however, has the discal spot in the forewing.

2. *Morova? innotata* spec. nov.

Forewing: deep flesh-colour, with traces of dark spots between the veins; costal edge paler, with brown spots; fringe in basal half brown-black, in apical half pinky white, except at apex and from vein 3 to 5, where, like the base, it is brown-black.

Hindwing: similar, the fringe mottled with brown at apex and vein 5; fringe of abdominal margin pinkish ochreous.

Underside greyer; costa of forewing pink; along the cell and beyond it, below the median vein and vein 2, and between the basal parts of veins 2, 3, 4, 5, is a collection of deep and bright vinous scales, enclosing small round patches of the grey ground-colour; fringe as above; hindwing with the vinous spots more scattered, and limited to the basal area and the costa.

Face, palpi, and vertex vinous red; thorax and abdomen like wings; foretarsi blackish red, with pale rings at the joints.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 22 mm.; ♀ 25–28 mm.

1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, from Townsville, Queensland (Dodd).

I cannot find any description of this insect, at all events among the *Thyrididæ*. In the *Trans. Ent. Soc.* 1886, p. 216, Meyrick, referring to a ♂ of *Morova subfasciata* Wlk. from Fiji, as compared with ♀♀ from New Zealand, says that veins 8 and 9 of forewing are not stalked.

Hampson in his diagnosis of *Morova* *Pr. Z. S.* 1897, p. 633, says, "8, 9 of forewing stalked; tibiae smoothly scaled." In the present species veins 8, 9, are separate as in the Fiji insect, in both sexes, and the tibiae are roughly scaled.

In other points they agree well enough with typical *Morova*.

3. *Striglina divisata* spec. nov.

Forewing : ochreous, suffused at base, along costa, and beyond the outer line with brownish ; with thick black-brown short transverse marks between the veins ; a large somewhat irregularly edged blackish cell-spot ; a square blackish spot before hindmargin between veins 6 and 7, formed by the union of two streaks, sometimes separate ; a blackish oblique line from just beyond middle of inner margin running to the inner of the two submarginal spots, intensified by the brown suffusion beyond it ; a row of distinct black marginal dashes ; fringe ochreous (worn).

Hindwing : with the line straight just before middle ; the transverse streaks swollen into spots so as to suggest a submarginal line, the spots on the folds being chiefly conspicuous.

Underside rather paler.

Head, thorax, and abdomen brownish ochreous.

Expanse of wings : 26 mm.

4 ♂♂ from Bunguran, Natuna Islands, July—October 1894 (C. Hose).

FAMILY GEOMETRIDAE.

SUBFAMILY OENOCHROMINAE.

4. *Alex aurantiata* spec. nov.

Forewing : yellow, the basal, costal, and hindmarginal areas slightly deeper-tinged and more or less thickly sprinkled with dark olive-grey specks and striae, the paler inner portion of the wing being generally more sparsely speckled, and sometimes quite clear ; a large round black cell-spot ; an oblique red-brown line, sometimes all but obsolete, from below apex to inner margin beyond middle, thickening downwards ; fringe dark iron-grey, yellow at apex and anal angle.

Hindwing : with the line, from vein 6 thicker, antemedian, sometimes with indications of a dark cell-spot ; a submarginal line marked by black spots, of varying size and shape, between the veins ; fringe yellow ; costal area above subcostal vein paler yellow and without speckles.

Underside deeper yellow, the speckles coarser and blacker ; a strongly marked zigzag blackish submarginal shade broadening to vein 1, and continued across hindwing as two divergent diffuse lines, the outer one dentate ; cell-spots black ; black marginal lunules on each wing ; the fringe of forewing black, of hindwing deep yellow.

Vertex, forehead, and palpi velvety black, second segment of palpi beneath deep yellow ; thorax and abdomen yellow ; the shoulders and base of patagia tinged with dull fulvous ; abdomen beneath and femora yellow ; fore and middle legs blackish externally, red internally ; hind femora red externally, the tarsi fuscous ; the spurs fuscous with pale tips.

Expanse of wings : 50 mm.

2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, from Obi Major (Waterstradt).

The antennae of the ♂ with pedicellate fascicles of cilia, surmounted by a long forward-curved claw-shaped bristle.

5. *Arhodia modesta* spec. nov.

Forewing : stone-grey, with slight darker speckling ; costa with a few black dots ; lines hardly marked ; first from one-fourth of costa forming a dark smear outwards and marked by a slight dark dot on median and submedian veins ; outer line at two-thirds indicated only by a slight costal shade and very faint vein-dots ; a faint submarginal costal shade ; cell-mark cloudy, grey ; fringe slightly brown-tinged, darker beyond veins, the tips whitish.

Hindwing : with inner margin chalk-white, spotted with chocolate brown and with the commencement of two lines beyond middle, both of which soon become obsolete ; cell-spot slight, brownish ; fringe faintly darker.

Underside paler, especially along inner and hindmargin of forewing ; cell-spot brown, round ; a purplish brown roundish blotch between veins 2 and 4, and some brown scales along median vein ; some slight dark marks along the ochreous costa ; hindwing with brown speckling along costa ; the white blotch of inner margin with its brown markings distinct ; cell-spot brown.

Palpi and legs reddish dusted with pale ; face above reddish with some pale scales, ochreous below ; thorax and abdomen like wings ; vertex paler.

Expanse of wings : 36 mm.

1 ♂ from Townsville, Queensland (Dodd).

I am inclined to think that the ♀ referred by me to *Oenochroma simplex* (Nov. Zool. x. p. 261) really belongs to this species.

SUBFAMILY ORTHOSTIXINAE.

6. *Celerena substigmata* spec. nov.

Forewing : with the basal half of wing except a costal streak yellow ; apical half black, the inner edge diffuse and irregular ; from costa beyond two-thirds a yellow elongated transverse blotch runs to submedian fold, its inner edge straight, its outer irregularly sinuous ; fringe blackish.

Hindwing : yellow, with broad hindmarginal border, starting from two-thirds of costa, its inner edge bent on vein 5.

Underside of forewing with only the basal third yellow ; the yellow transverse blotch much narrower, hardly reaching vein 2 and not touching costa ; hindwing with the marginal border starting from before middle of costa and with a large cloudy blackish cell-spot.

Palpi and shoulders smoky black ; head, thorax, and abdomen yellow ; pectus and hindlegs yellow ; fore and middle tibiae and tarsi blackish.

Expanse of wings : 60 mm.

1 ♂ from Obi Major (Waterstradt) (type) ; also from Manovolka.

Differs from *proxima* Wlk. in having a transverse blotch from costa instead of an oval blotch before apex.

SUBFAMILY DYSPHANIINAE.

7. *Dysphania chrysocraspedata* spec. nov.

Like *D. aurilimbata* Moore, but differing as follows. The abdomen above is pale bluish white, belted with black, with no yellow at base as described in *aurilimbata* ; the legs are pale blue, only the femora, like the pectus and underside

of abdomen, being yellow. The yellow border of hindwing above is more than half filled up along the margin with elongated lunulate blotches of black between the black veins, which on the underside are much reduced, and form only spots in the anal half of wing; the inner margin of hindwing, like its base, is whitish blue, not yellow, as in *aurilimbata*. The hindmargin of hindwing is bluntly but decidedly angled at middle. In the forewing the lowest dark purple basal streak runs up to submedian fold, where it touches the extremity of the oblique streak from costa, and then curves down and joins the lowest blotch of the submarginal fascia before anal angle; all the purple markings of forewing, as in *aurilimbata*, are broad and well developed.

Expanse of wings : 82 mm.

1 ♂ from the Battak Mountains, N.E. Sumatra (Dr. Martin).

8. *Dysphania deflavata* spec. nov.

This Sumatran insect differs from all the forms referred to *malayanus* Guér. and its allies by the entire absence of yellow scaling on the wings, both above and below, except a small patch on the underside of hindwing above anal angle, the yellow of the pectus, femora, and underside of abdomen being likewise reduced. The hindmargin of hindwing is, as in the last species, bluntly elbowed at middle; the sinuous postmedian dark fascia is much narrower, in the hindwing, in particular, being reduced to a mere sinuous belt. In the forewing the purple line from base of inner margin is faint, and joins on vein 2 the oblique line from costa, but there is no dark line from base either along costa or median vein; neither is there any dark purple line at the extreme base of hindwing. The abdomen is dull cream-colour, with faint brownish belts, the anal segment brownish yellow.

Expanse of wings : 78 mm.

1 ♂ from the Upper Palembang district, Sumatra (Völcker).

Generally speaking, Sumatran forms appear to differ intrinsically from those of other islands.

SUBFAMILY GEOMETRINAE.

9. *Metallochloa circumscripta* spec. nov.

Forewing : apple-green; costa flesh-coloured ochreous, with a few minute black specks; an obscure paler green submarginal line, apparently curved inwards towards costa, and traces of a curved inner line; cell-spot ferruginous, with black scales at middle; a pale whitish yellow ribbon-like marginal band; the margin with slight lunular marks of dark brown scales between veins; fringe pale flesh-colour.

Hindwing : similar.

Underside paler green, with the pale marginal line showing through; forewing with costa ochreous, speckled with black, and a small brownish blotch at apex.

Face and palpi externally red-brown; vertex dull greenish; thorax and base of abdomen green; rest of abdomen yellowish green, the dorsum with five metallic bronzy red-brown plates.

Expanse of wings : 22 mm.

1 ♂ from Isabel Island, Solomons, June—July 1901 (A. S. Meek).

This is, of course, closely related to *M. proximata* Warr. from Tugela Island; the marginal markings will distinguish the two forms.

SUBFAMILY STERRRHINAE.

10. *Perixera impudens* spec. nov.

Forewing: dull ochreous, densely fuscous-speckled; lines blackish; first at one-fourth, forming two large acute angulations, one in cell, the other on submedian fold; a blackish annular cell-spot, followed by a thick median shade, outcurved above median vein; outer line at three-fourths, outcurved between veins 7 and 2, the extremities vertical, darker marked on the veins; submarginal line itself obscure, but preceded by a dark lunular shade, often conspicuous above; a row of black marginal dashes; fringe pale, chequered with grey.

Hindwing: with similar markings; the basal line curved, not angled.

Underside shining, dull grey, with cell-spots and outer lines marked.

Face and palpi brown; vertex clear ochreous grey; thorax and abdomen grey-speckled.

Expanse of wings: 17 mm.

2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, from Gardner Island, Galápagos Islands (R. H. Beck).

Quite unlike typical *Perixera* in appearance.

11. *Perixera*? *longidiscata* spec. nov.

Forewing: greyish ochreous, with a slight greenish tinge and very faint dark speckling; the inner line, curved, at one-fourth, the median shade, the outer line, and the two submarginal shades all faintly darker; the dots on the first and outer lines very minute; space between median shade and outer line slightly paler than rest of wing, forming a pale band; cell-spot extending along the discocellular, narrow and grey, with darker edges; marginal dots minute; fringe concolorous.

Hindwing: similar.

Underside paler, unspeckled; the markings shown faintly in forewing only.

Head, thorax, and abdomen like wings; top of face and upper edge of palpi with a few reddish scales.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

1 ♀ from Townsville, Queensland.

It is, of course, impossible to locate this species exactly without seeing the ♂. The palpi are unusually long and slender. In appearance the insect reminds one of *Emmesura illepidaria* Guen.; the peculiar cell-marks will serve to distinguish it.

12. *Ptychopoda interalbulata* spec. nov.

Forewing: buff, crossed by three sinuous, somewhat silvery, white bands; the first band at one-third, broad; the second just beyond middle, narrow; the third submarginal; the first is preceded and the second followed by a deeper buff shade; the second band contains a large buff cell-spot; the submarginal band is deeply insinuate beyond cell; the central parts of the buff areas are somewhat powdered with white, the marginal area especially so; fringe worn.

Hindwing: white, apparently without markings; fringe white.

Underside glossy white, the dark parts of forewing showing through.

Head and thorax buff; fillet whitish; abdomen white, like hindwing.

Expanse of wings: 18 mm.

1 ♀ from Condon, N.W. Australia, August 1901 (Tunney).

This species is not allied to any that I know of. The wings are elongate, the apex of forewing pointed and the hindmargin oblique, hardly curved.

13. *Ptychopoda muricolor* spec. nov.

♂. *Forewing*: pale mouse-colour, slightly darker along the costa, with scarcely any visible markings; a very fine pale curved outer line from two-thirds of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, and a waved similar submarginal line; fringe concolorous.

Hindwing: slightly paler, with similar markings.

Underside pale smoky grey, without markings.

Face, palpi, and collar black-brown; thorax and abdomen like wings; vertex pale grey.

Expanse of wings: 17 mm.

1 ♂, 1 ♀, from Tonkin, Montes Manson, April, May, 2000—3000 ft. (Fruhstorfer).

The ♀ is much worn, but shows distinct dark cell-spots, which are not visible in the ♂.

SUBFAMILY HYDRIOMENINAE.

14. *Gonanticlea subpilosa* spec. nov.

Forewing: dull purple-brown, the markings deep velvety brown; the costal edge and edges of all the markings picked out with pale ochreous; basal patch with the edge twice slightly outcurved; central fascia formed by two broad bands, coalescent laterally between the median and vein 1, the outer band interrupted between 4 and 6; the outer edge of this band is bent on vein 6, and followed by a dull purplish grey narrower band; submarginal line zigzag, preceded by a slightly paler tinge; an oblique velvety blotch from apex formed of two lunules; a dark brown marginal line; fringe brown.

Hindwing: uniform dull purplish brown.

Underside paler, fawn-colour, somewhat glossy; costa of forewing striated with darker; basal two-thirds, except costal area, clothed with a bed of furry hair; hindwing with large brown cell-spot and brown curved postmedian line, marked with darker spots on the veins.

Head, thorax, and abdomen fawn-colour; shoulders and patagia darker; palpi paler, with a fulvous tinge.

Expanse of wings: 37 mm.

1 ♂ from Batjan, March 1892 (W. Doherty).

Paracomucha gen. nov.

Apparently a development of *Entephria* Hüb. (*Glaucopteryx*).

♂. *Forewing*: ample; costa curved at base and towards apex; hindmargin curved.

Hindwing: with rounded apex and well-rounded hindmargin; abdominal margin thickened and contorted, heavily fringed with hair, the submedian interval before it furrowed and containing dense rows of hairs.

Anal segments of abdomen shaggy, with greatly developed tufts of hair; palpi porrect, short and thick, terminal segment minute; antennae bluntly subserrate beneath, with a pair of sessile tufts of cilia from each side of each segment; tongue and frenulum present; hindtibiae with four spurs.

Neuration: forewing, cell less than half the length of wing; discocellular vertical above, oblique below; first median nervule at about one-half, second close before third; radials normal; 7, 8, 9 stalked from close before end; 10 and 11 from cell, 10 anastomosing with 11 and again with 8, 9, forming a double areole; hindwing, costal anastomosing with subcostal nearly to end of cell, 6, 7 stalked.

Type: *Paracomucha chalybearia* Moore (*Cidaria*).

SUBFAMILY TRICHOPTERYGINAE.

15. *Cryptoloba dentifascia* spec. nov.

Forewing: pale ochreous, washed with yellowish, in the ♀ sometimes with flesh-colour, finely speckled with dark atoms; crossed by two vertical, but flexuous, olive-brown bands, at one-third and two-thirds; the first roundly bent outwards below the median and angled inwards on submedian fold; the second broadened below middle and forming three outward teeth on veins 2, 3, 4, more acute and prominent in the ♂ than in the ♀; both bands are enlarged on costa and are interruptedly edged with blackish; a submarginal dark shade, and dark oblique subapical streak; fringe yellow, with dark grey mottling beyond veins; a slight cell-spot.

Hindwing: coarsely dappled with grey, with the outer band marked in grey, mainly in lower half of wing; the inner band indicated.

Underside with the bands and speckling dark grey.

Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous, grey speckled.

Expanse of wings: ♂, 22 mm.; ♀, 20 mm.

Several of both sexes from the Palnis Hills.

Resembles *bifasciata* Hmps., but that species has the hindwings dark with pale bands.

SUBFAMILY BRACCINAE.

16. *Xanthomima isabellina* spec. nov.

The form occurring in Isabel Island is intermediate between *disrupta* Warr. from Alu, and *partita* from Guadalcanar. It agrees with the latter in having all the black markings thick, and the yellow areas restricted; but the antemedian yellow blotch is much narrower than in *partita*, roughly semi-elliptical in shape, while the outer blotch is larger and as in *disrupta* reaches almost to costa; in the marginal area a macular bluish shade is present, forming a yellow blotch between veins 3 and 4. In the hindwing this yellow blotch alone is present, without the bluish shade. In one example a large black cell-spot is visible before the cross-bar of the hindwing.

2 ♂♂, Isabel Island, June—July 1902 (A. S. Meek).

SUBFAMILY ASCOTINAE.

17. *Elphos picaria* spec. nov.

Forewing : white, thickly mottled with black granular spots ; first line double, the centre white, the outer arm thick and black, outcurved above and below median ; a diffuse smoky black elongate blotch from middle of costa along the discocellular to vein 4, the discocellular itself in the centre remaining paler ; a strong black lunulate-dentate outer line edged with white, followed by a smoky black shade, interrupted below vein 3 and marked with a black streak along submedian fold (submarginal line showing white and zigzag through the blackish apical area).

Hindwing : with a cloudy black cell-spot ; the outer and submarginal lines both much broken and dislocated ; a slight smoky shade at apex ; thick black lunules along hindmargin interrupted by white at the veins ; fringe white.

Underside with the mottlings more confluent, the lines much broken ; cell-spots black ; a broad blackish submarginal fascia extended to margin beyond cell.

Head and thorax smoky grey ; palpi paler ; abdomen whitish grey, with the segments marked darker along dorsum.

Expanse of wings : 78 mm.

1 ♀ from Sawangan, North Celebes.

Entirely without any ochreous or olive tints, simply black and white.

18. *Ophthalmodon albata* spec. nov.

Forewing : white, speckled with olive-grey ; the lines and shades olive-fuscous ; first line at one-fourth, blackish, twice curved above median, then retracted inwards and obsolescent, preceded by a slight smoky cloud ; the whole basal area within it slightly greenish tinged ; a similar median line, likewise obsolescent below middle ; cell-mark large, crescentic, with dark edges ; outer line at two-thirds, concisely dentate-lunulate, followed by a deep olive-fuscous shade, which fills up the lunules externally, leaving a narrow paler line with long teeth along the veins ; this line and shade are interrupted by the pale ground-colour only between veins 1 and 2 ; submarginal line concisely zigzag, preceded and followed by darker shades, the whole marginal space beyond outer line being smoky olive-fuscous, except along margin below vein 4 and along submedian interval ; a row of distinct dark marginal lunules ; fringe olive-grey, beyond the veins mottled with paler.

Hindwing : similar, but the whole base white, without inner line ; the space beyond outer line remaining whitish ; the double lunule beyond cell in the postmedian shade large and conspicuous.

Underside dull white ; forewing with apical third black ; hindwing with a subapical black band from costa to vein 4 ; both wings with black cell-spots, that of forewing large.

Palpi olive-fuscous, edged with whitish ; face olive-fuscous, paler above and below ; vertex, thorax, and abdomen whitish sprinkled with olive-grey, the abdomen on basal segments with pairs of grey spots ; abdomen beneath and legs white ; antennae dark fuscous.

Expanse of wings : 56 mm.

1 ♂ from the Upper Palembang district, Sumatra (Völcker).

Nearest to *exemptaria* Wlk. and *clararia* Wlk., but quite distinct, especially on the underside.

Uliura gen. nov.

♂. *Forewing*: elongate; costa straight, except at apex, which is blunt; hindmargin oblique, scarcely curved, crenulate.

Hindwing: with curved and crenulate hindmargin.

Abdomen hairy beneath, as in *Gasterocome* Warr.; anal sheaths largely developed and hairy; hindfemur hairy, its lower end with a tuft of hairs from each side; hindtibia swollen, concealing a pencil of hair; antennae strongly bipectinate nearly to the tips; palpi porrect, short, rough-haired, terminal segment invisible; frenulum well developed; tongue absent (? broken off), no fovea.

Neuration: forewing, cell half as long as wing; discocellular vertical above, oblique below; first median nervule a little beyond middle; second close before third; radials normal; 7, 8, 9, stalked; 10 from cell; 11 out of 12; hindwing, costal and subcostal closely approximated for half of cell; 3 and 7 just before end of cell; vein 2 at three-fourths.

Type: *Uliura pallidimargo* spec. nov.

The genus is a development of *Poecilalcis* Warr.

19. **Uliura pallidimargo** spec. nov.

Forewing: ochreous, covered with confluent olive-brown strigae, so that the wing appears brownish fuscous; lines blackish; first at one-fourth, slightly curved above and below median vein, preceded by a diffuse dark cloud; outer line from three-fourths of costa to just beyond middle of inner margin, oblique parallel to hindmargin, but forming a sinus inwards between the subcostal vein and vein 6, and a second between veins 1 and 2, followed by a dark shade; cell-spot black, lying in a diffuse median shade which touches outer line on inner margin; submarginal line pale, zigzag, preceded by a dark shade, interrupted below vein 4 by a large quadrate cream-coloured marginal blotch, continued, but narrower and striated with darker to anal angle; a row of marginal black lunules; fringe dark and light fuscous, with pale base; inner margin with a ferruginous tinge near base and before anal angle.

Hindwing: dirty ochreous, with an olive tinge and striated with olive-fuscous; dark antemedian, postmedian, and submarginal lines, all plainest on inner margin, the postmedian dentate-lunulate; marginal line blackish; fringe olive-ochreous.

Underside much paler; the forewing with grey-brown striae and suffusion; the hindwing nearly pure ochreous.

Head and thorax olive-fuscous; palpi the same, dotted with ochreous; abdomen ochreous, the basal segments speckled, the rest blotched with olive-fuscous, the anal tufts and the underside, as well as the legs, ochreous; femoral tufts fuscous; forelegs fuscous, with pale joints.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

1 ♂ from Tonkin, Montes Manson, April—May, 2000—3000 ft. (Frühstorfer).

SUBFAMILY SEMIOTHISINAE.

20. **Hyperythra rubricata** and ab. **decolor** nov.

Hyperythra lutea rubricata, Warr., Nov. Zool. v. p. 35.

Hyperythra rubricata Swinh., Trans. E. S. 1902, p. 612.

Having seen specimens of both sexes of this insect from Townsville, Queensland, bred by Mr. Dodd, I am satisfied that it is a good species, quite distinct from *ennomaria* Guen.

The ♂♂ are, as a rule, much duller than the ♀♀, reddish grey with an olive tint; the underside generally dull brick-red, sometimes tinged with olive-yellow; the ♀♀, on the other hand, are redder, without the grey tint, beneath deep olive-yellow; the ♀ differs in being olive-drab, without any red tint whatever above, but agreeing with the rest on the underside. In all specimens, ♂ and ♀ alike, the hindmargin is smooth, not crenulated, and the fringe unicolorous throughout; the three transverse lines are generally more or less visible, but never conspicuous. While agreeing with typical *Hyperythra* in having the cell of hindwing only one-fifth as long as wing, and the costa strongly rounded, the ♂ is entirely without the secondary sexual characters of that genus—viz. the basal gland, the smooth costal area, and the pencil of hairs. In this respect it agrees with the species I called *H. simplex* from Sula Besi, which, when further specimens can be compared, will probably be found to be the same insect, although Colonel Swinhoe has sunk it as only “one of the many named forms of *lutea*.”

For the pale form without red suffusion, I propose the name ab. *decolor*.

SUBFAMILY PROSOPOLOPHINAE.

21. *Fisera perplexata* Wlk.

Fisera perplexata Wlk., xxi. p. 292, ♂ (1860).

Fisera perplexata Swinh., *Cat. Lep. Het. O. M.* ii. p. 275. Pl. 7, fig. 3 (1900).

Chlenias belidearia Feld., *Reise Nov.* Pl. 124, fig. 9 (1874).

Criomacha belidearia Meyr., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1891, p. 659 (1891).

These species are identical; the insect, according to Meyrick's description of *belidearia*, is variable in the distinctness of the markings. Meyrick overlooked Walker's species and genus altogether, the type not being in the British Museum Collection.



Warren, William. 1904. "New Thyrididae and Geometridae from the Oriental Region." *Novitates zoologicae : a journal of zoology in connection with the Tring Museum* 11, 483–492.

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