

## New Australian Lepidoptera.

By A. JEFFERIS TURNER, M.D., R.F.E.S.

(Read before the Royal Society of Queensland, 26th August, 1935.)

For most of the eleven genera and forty-one species here described as new, I am greatly indebted to Mr. W. B. Barnard and other valued correspondents. Even in comparatively well collected localities there have been unexpected discoveries, and in any untouched district new species are sure to be found by anyone who searches for them.

Fam. SATURNIADAE.

*Antheraea rhythmica* n. sp.

ρυθμικος, neat—

♂♀ 70-72 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi fuscous-brown. Antennæ pale ochreous; pectinations in male 6. Thorax reddish-orange; anteriorly pale purple-grey. Abdomen reddish-orange; towards apex and beneath pale purple-grey. Legs pale purple-grey. Forewings broadly triangular, costa straight to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , thence strongly arched, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, scarcely sinuate beneath apex, slightly oblique; orange-brown; costa broadly suffused with grey to beyond middle; lines purple-reddish; first from  $\frac{2}{5}$  costa to  $\frac{1}{3}$  dorsum, gently waved; second from apical blotch to  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum, broad, preceded by a slender parallel line; ocellus oval with axis longitudinal, pale crimson, slenderly edged anteriorly with whitish, posteriorly with yellow, with an outer ring anteriorly dark reddish, posteriorly fuscous, in its centre a hyaline dot; apical blotch ill-defined, irregular, whitish mixed and edged with crimson, containing a blackish spot beneath costa; a brown terminal line; cilia yellow, apices grey. Hindwings strongly rounded; colour and markings as forewings; postmedian line curved and crenate; ocellus smaller and more circular. Underside ochreous suffused with whitish-crimson; outer ring of ocellus exaggerated posteriorly. The female is less brightly coloured, and has the markings less pronounced.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine in January and March; three specimens received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan. We owe this interesting species to the well-known naturalist Mr. Bartlett, whose sons found the larvæ feeding on *Litsea reticulata* (Lauraceæ). It forms a small dark-brown, thin-shelled cocoon.

Fam. LARENTIADAE.

*Chloroclytis embolocosma* n. sp.

ἐμβολοκοσμος, with wedge-shaped ornament—

♀ .18 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey. Palpi  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; grey, sprinkled with fuscous. Antennæ grey. Legs pale grey; anterior and middle pairs sprinkled with fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very slightly rounded, oblique; whitish-grey partly ochreous-tinged; markings fuscous; a sub-basal costal dot; fine oblique lines in basal area; a large truncate dark fuscous



wedge, its centre paler, extending on costa from  $\frac{2}{5}$  to  $\frac{3}{5}$ , outwardly oblique; reaching half across disc, its outer edge being part of postmedian line, edged posteriorly by a fine white line; postmedian from wedge to  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum, dentate, edged by a white line and this by a fine fuscous line; two finely dentate subterminal lines; a terminal line; cilia whitish with obscure grey bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey with two obscurely darker subterminal lines; cilia whitish-grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in February; one specimen.

*Euphyia propinqua* n. sp.

*propinquus*, similar—

♂♀ .36-40 mm. Closely allied to *E. anthracinata* from Victoria and Tasmania, but in both sexes the termen of forewings is straight. The male of the latter is immediately distinguished by its falcate forewings, with strongly projecting apex and slightly concave termen, a unique character in the genus. The females of the two species are difficult to distinguish. In *E. propinqua* the transverse lines are more crenulate, the antemedian and postmedian lines less strongly marked, but partly edged with white, and there is a fine crenulate whitish subterminal line, but these characters might not hold for a long series. I can detect no structural differences in antennæ, palpi, or neuration.

West Australia: Denmark, in March; three specimens (2♂ 1♀) received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

*Euphyia phaulophanes* n. sp.

*φαυλοφανης*, mean-looking—

♂♀ .22-24 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; in male slightly serrate and minutely ciliated. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight except at extremities, apex pointed, termen gently rounded, oblique, wavy; pale fuscous; a moderate slightly darker basal patch; a slightly darker median band defined by very slender whitish lines; anterior line slightly curved, wavy, indistinct; posterior from  $\frac{4}{5}$  costa to  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum, wavy, scarcely projecting in middle, followed closely by one or two parallel lines; an interrupted dark fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

West Australia: Denmark, in March; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Fam. STERRHIDAE.

*Chrysocraspeda eumeles* n. sp.

*εὐμελης*, harmonious—

♂ .20 mm. Head rosy; face whitish-rosy. Palpi less than 1, slender, appressed to lower end of face, terminal joint minute; rosy. Antennæ rosy; pectinations in male 1, whitish. Abdomen whitish, partly rosy on dorsum. Legs rosy; posterior pair whitish. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; rosy finely and uniformly stringulated with yellow, except on a broad costal streak, which extends to about  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; cilia yellow. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings but without costal streak.



The genus *Chrysocraspeda* contains a fair number of species in the Eastern Tropics. This is the second Australian species, and may readily be distinguished from the variable *C. cruoraria* by the differently shaped hindwings, which in that species are quadrate with strongly angled termen.

North Queensland: Cape York, in April and May; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Fam. GEOMETRIDAE.

Gen. *Oxyphanes* nov. ✓

ὀξυφάνης, sharply formed—

Face smooth, not projecting. Tongue well developed. Palpi very short (less than 1), slender, ascending, closely appressed to face. Antennæ in male bipectinate, towards apex simple. Thorax with a moderate rounded posterior crest; hairy beneath. Abdomen with crests on third and fourth segments. Femora hairy. Posterior tibiæ with middle spurs. Forewings with 3 and 4 separate, 5 from above middle of cell, 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 9 separating before 7, 10 and 11 from cell by a common stalk. Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate; 5 from much above middle of cell, 12 approximated to cell at  $\frac{1}{3}$ , thence diverging. Frenulum and retinaculum in male well developed.

Probably a derivative of *Sterictopsis*. The stalking of 10 and 11 of the forewings is a peculiar character.

*Oxyphanes thiobapta* n. sp. ✓

θειοβαπτος, sulphur-tinged—

♂ .25 mm. Head white sprinkled with fuscous. Palpi fuscous, towards base white. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in male 5, apical  $\frac{1}{5}$  simple. Forewings sharply triangular, costa straight, slightly arched towards apex, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded; white densely irrorated with fuscous, appearing grey; markings dark fuscous; a subdorsal line broad to  $\frac{1}{5}$ , thence narrower to termen; short oblique streaks from costa before and after middle, the latter continued as an obscure finely dentate line, bent inwards in mid-disc and continued to dorsum; cilia fuscous with white bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale yellow; a sharply defined broad dark fuscous terminal band, containing some white scales near termen; cilia as forewings. Underside whitish with dark fuscous discal marks and terminal bands on both wings.

Queensland: Talwood, in November; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Fam. OENOCHROMIDAE.

*Taxeotis euryzona* n. sp. ✓

εὐρυζώνος, broadly banded—

♂♀ .28-30 mm. Head pale grey; face blackish. Palpi  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; blackish, base sharply white. Antennæ grey; in male slightly laminate, ciliations 1. Thorax and abdomen grey. Legs grey. Forewings triangular, costa scarcely arched, apex pointed, termen almost straight, moderately oblique; 12 connected by a bar with areole (1♂ 1♀); pale grey; fine fuscous lines from  $\frac{1}{4}$  costa to  $\frac{1}{3}$  dorsum, slightly curved, and from  $\frac{3}{4}$  costa to  $\frac{3}{4}$  dorsum, curved outwardly beneath costa, finely crenulate; included



space between lines fuscous except on costa; within this median band a short median transverse subcostal blackish discal streak; subterminal and terminal series of blackish dots; cilia pale grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale grey; a terminal series of blackish dots; cilia pale grey.

The fuscous median band may not be a constant character.

Queensland: Mitchell and Charleville, in September; two specimens.

*Taxeotis notosticta* n. sp.

νωτοοτικτος with dorsal spots—

♀ .26-30 mm. Head grey-whitish or grey; face blackish. Palpi  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; blackish, base sharply white. Antennæ grey, often whitish towards base. Thorax and abdomen grey with a few blackish scales. Legs grey, sprinkled with fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen almost straight, moderately oblique; 12 connected by a bar with areole (44♀); grey; markings and some scattered scales blackish; an interrupted line from  $\frac{1}{4}$  costa ending in a spot on  $\frac{1}{4}$  dorsum; a second line from  $\frac{3}{4}$  costa ending in a spot on dorsum at  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; followed by some obscure brownish dots; a well-marked median subcostal discal dot; subterminal line scarcely indicated; a terminal series of dots; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Mitchell, in September; Charleville, in August; four specimens.

*Taxeotis pachygramma* Low.

♂ .20-22 mm. Antennæ shortly bipectinate ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) nearly to apex. Forewings with vein 12 free.

The discovery of this sex necessitates the removal of the species from *Epidesmia*. It is somewhat anomalous in the genus *Taxeotis*, but has no characters justifying generic separation.

Queensland: Milmerran, in March; two specimens received from Mr. J. Macqueen.

Gen. *Phrixocomes* Turn.

This genus now includes five known species. It appears to be characteristic of the more or less arid regions of the continent, in which further discoveries may be expected. The species are all of sombre colouring, and nearly allied.

*Phrixocomes gephyrea* n. sp.

γεφυρεος, bridged—

♂♀ .20-26 mm. Head grey. Palpi in male 5, in female 6; grey, sprinkled with fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in male 6. Thorax grey, sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen grey, with a few fuscous scales. Legs grey-whitish, sprinkled with fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; grey-whitish, sparsely sprinkled with fuscous; markings fuscous; a short subcostal streak and a longer median streak from base, the latter reaching first line; first line strong; from  $\frac{1}{4}$  costa obliquely outwards, acutely angled inwards in middle, ending on  $\frac{1}{4}$  dorsum; second line nearly straight, acutely dentate, from  $\frac{3}{4}$  costa to  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum;



a strong median longitudinal streak connects first line with second; a sharply dentate subterminal line, ill-defined anteriorly, sometimes interrupted; short interneural streaks running into termen; cilia grey whitish barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Probably near *P. nexistriga* Warr. I have not seen that species, but according to Warren it has a sinuous longitudinal line running from base of costa to termen.

Queensland: In September and December; four specimens received from Mr. J. Macqueen.

*Phrixocomes hedrasticha* n. sp. ✓

ἑδραστιχος, with basal streaks—

♂♀ .19-25 mm. Head grey. Palpi 8; grey, sprinkled with fuscous, base beneath whitish. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in male 8. Thorax grey, sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings triangular, rather elongate, costa rather strongly arched, apex obtusely pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; grey-whitish, with rather dense fuscous irroration and markings; two short longitudinal sub-basal streaks; first line obsolete, or indicated by two or three dots only; second line from  $\frac{5}{6}$  costa to  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum, slender, crenulate, white-edged posteriorly; a subterminal line from apex slender, slightly dentate, white-edged posteriorly; from this run interneural whitish lines to termen; cilia grey with some whitish bars beneath apex. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale grey; a fuscous terminal line; cilia pale grey.

Closely allied to *P. steropias* Meyr. and *P. ptilomacra* Low., both of which lack the basal and terminal streaks and have a sharply angled first line.

Queensland: Milmerran, in August and December; four specimens received from Mr. J. Macqueen.

Fam. NOTODONTIDAE. ✓

Gen. *Parameces* nov.

παραμηκης, oblong—

Tongue strongly developed. Frons with a triangular anterior tuft of scales. (Palpi broken off in type). Antennæ in male pectinated to apex. Abdomen with small crest on basal segment. Forewings smooth; 5 from middle, areole long, 7 and 10 arising separately before its end. Hindwings with 5 from middle, 6 and 7 connate, 12 anastomosing with cell at  $\frac{1}{4}$ , thence gradually diverging.

Near *Polychoa* Turn., with which it agrees in 6 and 7 of hindwings not being stalked, but the forewings are smooth and 12 of hindwings anastomoses with the cell.

*Parameces glauca* n. sp. ✓

*glaucus*, bluish-green—

♂ .45 mm. Head fuscous, with a few green scales on crown. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in male 6. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs grey; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa slightly arched, apex round-rectangular-rectangular, termen straight not



oblique; bluish-green; a transverse brown fascia from costa near base not reaching tornus; a double antemedian line at  $\frac{1}{3}$ , fuscous, irregularly dentate; posterior line at  $\frac{2}{3}$ , also double, finely dentate; two-thirds of the area included between these lines is occupied by a square brown costal blotch containing three fuscous dots forming a nearly equilateral triangle; a subterminal line of white dots margined with fuscous; an interrupted fuscous submarginal line; cilia fuscous with obscure whitish bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia grey, apices whitish.

North Queensland: Kuranda; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Fam. SYNTOMIDAE.

*Syntomis intensa* Butl.

Journ. Lin. Soc. Zool. xii., p. 353 (1876).

Although this is distinguishable from *S. annulata* by a practised eye, I have hitherto regarded it as a form of that species, but am now satisfied, that it is a good species. *S. intensa* has proportionately longer and narrower wings, and the spots are more transparent, except the basal spots on both wings. These last often contrast with the peripheral spots in their deeper colour. Both species show analogous variations in the size of the spots. Both vary in size, but on the average *S. intensa* is the smaller. What is of more importance is that in *S. intensa* the females are the larger, but in *S. annulata* the males. This difference, which is much more striking to the eye than is shown by the following measurements should be decisive. In a series of 22 male *S. intensa* the expanse varies from 30 to 40 mm.; in 11 females from 30 to 48 mm. In 17 male *S. annulata* the expanse varies from 34 to 48 mm.; in 11 females from 30 to 42 mm.

North Queensland: Herberton, Queensland; Nambour; Brisbane; Toowoomba; Bunya Mountains (3,500 ft.); Mount Tambourine; National Park (2,000-2,500 ft.); Tweed Heads; Killarney. New South Wales: Lismore; Gosford; Moruya.

*Syntomis melitospila* Turn.

This species may be distinguished from *S. pyrocoma* by the following characters:—Wings without iridescence; spots large, thinly scaled, pale yellow, not orange; proximal and distal spots of hindwings usually confluent or closely approximated on vein 2; females much smaller than males. *S. melitospila* (8♂), 36-44 mm. (3♀), 28-32 mm. *pyrocoma* (26♂), 32-52 mm. (14.♀), 38-46 mm.

Queensland: Gayndah; Toowoomba; Dalby; Milmerran; Inglewood. New South Wales: Murrurundi. It appears to be an inland species.

Fam. NOCTUIDAE.

Subfam. MELANCHRINAE.

*Sideridis cryptargyrea* B-Bak.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), xv., p. 197 (1905). Hmps. Cat. Lep. Phal. v., p. 499. Pl. 91, f. 32.

North Queensland: Cape York; one specimen received from Mr. Geo. Lyell. Also from New Guinea.



## Subfam. ACRONYCTINÆ.

*Xenopseustis poecilastis* Meyr.

Trans. Ent. Soc. (1897), p. 370—

Having taken an example of this species I find that it is referable to the *Acronyctinæ*, though aberrant in structure. Perhaps it has some affinity with *Azenia* Grote and *Aegle* Hb.

Queensland: Duaringa, in February; Inglewood, in November.

Gen. *Thalatha* Wlk.

I have come to the conclusion that *Molvena* Wlk. and *Hedymiges* Turn. are not distinguishable from this genus. Its chief characteristics (I refer to the Australian species) are the strongly projecting face with slight central depression, the long cell of hindwings ( $\frac{3}{5}$ ), the thorax with posterior and sometimes slight anterior crest, and the more or less developed dorsal crests on first three abdominal segments. There are six known Australian species, the two here described, *aridoxa* Turn., *melanophrice* Turn., *guttalis* Wlk., and *psorallina* Low.

*Thalatha hippolopha* n. sp.

ἱππολοφος, strongly crested—

♂ .28 mm. Head white. Palpi 1; fuscous, terminal and apex of second joint white. Antennæ white annulated with blackish; ciliations in male minute. Thorax with prominent bifid posterior crest, white, a precentral dot, lateral edges, and apex of crest blackish. Abdomen with a small crest at base and a strong erect crest on third segment; white, crests and irroration blackish. Legs white with blackish rings except on posterior pair. Forewings elongate-triangular; costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly oblique, rounded beneath; white sprinkled with pale grey-green; markings blackish; a transverse basal line; a line from costa near base forming an oblong posterior projection and ending near base of dorsum; a suffused oblique fascia from  $\frac{1}{4}$  costa to mid-dorsum, where it is broader and darker, preceded by some brown scales in mid-disc; a medium oblique bar from costa not reaching middle; four or five dots on apical half of costa; a fine acutely dentate line from costa near apex parallel to termen, beneath middle bent inwards to join fascia above dorsum; a series of short streaks on veins running into termen; cilia white with blackish bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; white densely sprinkled with fuscous; a postmedian detate line faintly indicated; cilia as forewings.

New South Wales: Murrurundi, in April; one specimen received from Dr. B. L. Middleton.

*Thalatha artificiosa* n. sp.

*artificiosus*, artificial—

♀ .35 mm. Head white; a spot between antennæ and a transverse crescent on face blackish. Palpi  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; blackish, apices of basal and terminal joints narrowly white. Antennæ fuscous, basal joint and dorsum slightly beyond, white. Thorax white; two pairs of spots, a transverse line on patagia, and two spots on each tegula, blackish. Abdomen white, bases of segments blackish. Legs blackish with white rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; white, with blackish dots and markings; nine costal, one basal, and three sub-basal dots; from fifth costal dot at  $\frac{1}{3}$  a



transverse series of dots, first posterior, second anterior, fourth opposite fifth on  $\frac{1}{4}$  dorsum; sixth costal dot on middle, double, giving origin to an angled line of dots ending on  $\frac{3}{8}$  dorsum; this is followed by a postmedian transverse series; an apical collection of dots, largely confluent, extending to midtermen; a subterminal series from this to tornus; terminal edge alternately white and blackish; cilia white, with blackish bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; white, with fuscous markings; a median dot, faint antemedian and postmedian lines, and an apical blotch; cilia white, with fuscous bars except on dorsum.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in February; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

*Chasmina lispodes* n. sp.

λίσπωδης, smooth—

♂ .28-30 mm. ♀ .38-40 mm. Head and thorax whitish-brown. Palpi reaching vertex; pale grey-brown. Antennae grey, towards base whitish; ciliations in male extremely minute. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs brown-whitish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular; costa slightly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique, slightly crenulate; glossy whitish-brown; a faint pale line from  $\frac{1}{4}$  costa to  $\frac{1}{3}$  dorsum; a minute pale fuscous median subcostal dot; a whitish-ochreous line from  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa to  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum; a very pale fuscous crenulate subterminal line edged posteriorly with whitish-ochreous; a submarginal series of pale fuscous dots; cilia pale fuscous, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish.

Varietal form. Forewings sparsely sprinkled with fuscous; markings more distinct; antemedian line fuscous-edged posteriorly; postmedian line fuscous-edged anteriorly. One female.

North-west Australia: Wyndham, in November and January; four specimens received from Mr. T. G. Campbell.

*Caradrina eupolia* n. sp.

εὐπολιος, grey—

♂♀ .30-36 mm. Head pale grey. Palpi grey-whitish; external surface of second joint except anterior edge and apex dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous; in male with fascicles of cilia (1). Thorax pale grey, in female darker. Abdomen grey. Legs grey-whitish, sprinkled with dark fuscous; tarsi dark fuscous, with whitish rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa almost straight, apex rectangular, termen slightly rounded, hardly oblique; pale grey in male, dark grey in female; numerous wavy, indistinct fuscous transverse lines; postmedian from costal dot at  $\frac{2}{3}$ , outwardly oblique, angled beyond reniform, beneath this angled slightly inwards, ending on  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum, indistinct or dotted; subterminal nearly straight; orbicular obsolete; reniform small narrow transversely oval, brownish edged with fuscous; in female sometimes obsolete; a series of small fuscous terminal dots; cilia grey, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded, sinuate; whitish with grey suffusion towards termen and some grey scales on veins; cilia whitish. Underside of forewings grey; of hindwings grey-whitish; forewings with obscure postmedian discal and dotted subterminal line; hindwings with fuscous median dot and postmedian line of dots.



Queensland: Jericho, in May; Barcaldine and Aramac, in June; six specimens.

Subfam. ERASTRIANAE.

*Eublemma stereoscia* n. sp.

στερεοσκίος, straightly shaded—

♀ .14-20 mm. Head and palpi brownish-ochreous. Antennæ grey. Thorax and abdomen grey-whitish. Legs pale brown; posterior pair whitish. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex rectangular, termen strongly bowed, sinuate beneath apex, not oblique; a strong oblique straight fuscous shade from  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum to apex, sharply defined posteriorly; fuscous costal dots at  $\frac{1}{3}$  and middle; from the latter an oblique series of four dots to  $\frac{1}{3}$  dorsum; a fine fuscous line from  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa angled in middle, ending on  $\frac{3}{4}$  dorsum, sometimes reduced to a series of dots; oblique shade at apex ochreous-fuscous, with three minute whitish marks on costa and a dark fuscous spot beneath; terminal area suffused with grey; subterminal line indicated by some fuscous dots; a grey submarginal and a whitish terminal line; cilia ochreous-grey. Hindwings with rounded apex, termen straight to near tornus; whitish; a small triangular fuscous blotch touching dorsum above tornus; traces of dotted postmedian and subterminal lines; terminal area and cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York, in April and June; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

*Catoblemma trigonographa* n. sp.

τριγωνογραφος, with triangular marking—

♂♀ .18-20 mm. Head whitish. Palpi in male  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , in female 3; whitish-grey. Antennæ grey-whitish; ciliations in male 3. Thorax whitish; patagia brownish-tinged. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish; anterior tibiae and tarsi pale grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex rectangular, termen strongly rounded, slightly oblique; whitish-grey very faintly pinkish-tinged; slight fuscous irroration on costa to  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; a paler triangle based on costa from  $\frac{2}{3}$  to apex, less distinct in female, its apex ill-defined; an obscure suffused discal spot at  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; a short oblique fuscous streak from apex, preceded by a white costal dot; sometimes a subterminal series of dots from apex of this streak; cilia concolorous. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and cilia as forewings.

Near *C. acrosticha* Turn. and *C. aplecta* Turn., but almost devoid of colour. The costal triangle, though obscure, is a good character. In *C. acrosticha* the male antennæ are slightly laminate with very short ciliations.

North Queensland: Charters Towers, in June; one male. Queensland: Rosewood, in September, one male; Roma, in November, two female examples bred by Mr. W. A. Summerville from larvæ feeding on scale insects.

Gen. *Ecnomia* nov.

ἐκνομίος, unusual—

Tongue present. Face smooth, not projecting. Palpi short, curved upwards and appressed to face, not reaching vertex; second joint moderately stout, smooth-scaled; terminal joint minute. Antennæ in male



simple. Thorax and abdomen not crested. Legs smooth. Forewings without areole, 8 and 9 stalked, 7 and 10 separate. Hindwings with 3 and 4 long-stalked, 5 remote, 6 and 7 separate, diverging, 12 anastomosing with cell to beyond middle.

Easily recognised by the neuration.

*Ecnomia hesychima* n. sp.

ἡσυχίμος, quiet—

♂ .15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale grey. Antennæ pale fuscous. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs pale grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; pale grey; fuscous costal dots near base and at  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; a triangular white dorsal spot before middle, preceded by some brown and fuscous suffusion; a broad suffused brown median fascia, its posterior and lower half of anterior surface edged by fuscous lines, the former preceded by a similar line; these postmedian lines connected beneath costa and preceded by a fuscous dot; beyond fascia a white line, suffused and broadened towards costa, where it touches apex; a faint whitish line from apex to tornus; a terminal series of fuscous dots; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; pale grey; cilia whitish.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in June; one specimen.

Gen. *Amblyzancla* nov.

ἀμβλυζαγκλος, with blunt sickles—

Tongue present. Frons rounded, somewhat projecting. Palpi long, ascending, appressed to face, exceeding vertex; second joint long, much thickened with appressed scales, especially posteriorly, apex broad, abruptly quadrate; terminal joint minute. Antennæ of male minutely ciliated. Thorax smooth, without crest. Abdomen with small crests on first two segments. Legs smooth-scaled. Forewings without areole, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 7 separating before 10. Hindwings with 5 closely approximated to 4 at origin, 12 anastomosing with cell near base.

Probably nearest *Euthytoma* Turn. *Himerois* Turn. has 10 of forewings separating before 7.

*Amblyzancla declivis* n. sp.

*declivis*, oblique—

♂♀ .15-20 mm. Head brownish-ochreous. Palpi reddish-purple. Antennæ grey. Thorax fuscous-brown, anteriorly brownish-ochreous. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; tarsi grey, with whitish rings; anterior and middle tibiae reddish-purple. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to  $\frac{2}{3}$ , thence strongly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen rounded, slightly oblique; reddish-purple, with some fuscous suffusion towards basal half of dorsum and before postmedian streak; this runs from mid-dorsum nearly to apex, and is there acutely angled inwards to costa, slender, whitish, preceded by an ochreous-fuscous suffused line; a fuscous terminal line; cilia pale ochreous-fuscous. Hindwings somewhat elongate, termen gently rounded; dark grey; cilia grey-whitish.

North Queensland: Cape York, in October, November, and April; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.



*Corgatha molybdophaës* n. sp.

μολυβδοφαῖς, leaden-shining.

♂♀ .20-22 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi 3; ochreous. Antennæ ochreous, with some fuscous scales; ciliations in male  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Abdomen brown; apices of segments fuscous; two basal segments and underside whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen angled on vein 3; basal area white; an interrupted costal line of leaden-metallic scales to beyond middle; costa edge ochreous; a narrow fascia from costa beyond middle to mid-dorsum, with a strong posterior tooth, reddish-brown with some fuscous scales and a subcostal leaden-metallic spot; this is preceded towards dorsum by a pale grey suffusion, and edged posteriorly by a white line; beyond this a pale-grey parallel fascia edged posteriorly by a white line; terminal area pale-grey, with reddish-brown subapical and supraternal and white median spots; cilia reddish-brown, with some ochreous bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; reddish-brown, towards base and costa whitish-ochreous; transverse fasciæ at middle and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , leaden-metallic mixed with fuscous, not reaching costa; cilia reddish-brown, on dorsum ochreous.

New South Wales: Murrurundi, in December and February; three specimens received from Dr. B. L. Middleton.

*Corgatha ancistrodes* n. sp.

ἀγκιστρῶδης, hook-shaped—

♂ .22 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown. Palpi 3; reddish-brown. Antennæ grey; ciliations in male 2. Abdomen reddish-brown; underside grey. Legs grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, there strongly arched, apex strongly produced in a hook-shaped point, termen strongly sinuate, not oblique; reddish-brown, with a few scattered fuscous scales; a fine pinkish-white line from midcosta outwards, forming an acute angle, thence inwards to mid-dorsum; some fuscous suffusion on costa before middle; subcostal fuscous dots at  $\frac{1}{4}$  and middle; cilia white, on apex and tornus fuscous. Hindwings with tornus prominent, dorsum long, termen slightly rounded; as forewings, but median line straight.

Queensland Toowoomba, in October; Bunya Mountains, in February; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

*Corgatha pleurolaca* n. sp.

πλευροπλακος, with costal plates—

♂ .23 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; pale-grey. Antennæ grey; ciliations in male  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Abdomen white, partly suffused with grey. Legs grey; tarsi fuscous, with white rings; posterior femora and tibiae white. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex round-pointed, termen bowed on vein 4; sinuate beneath apex, oblique; white, suffused with pale fuscous; a large irregular blackish costal blotch extending from base to  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; a smaller oblong median blotch just beyond; a short streak on dorsum near base; a white transverse line beyond first blotch; a slightly dentate white line from  $\frac{3}{5}$  costa, outwardly curved, strongly angled inwards above dorsum, edged anteriorly by a pale fuscous line; some fuscous suffusion containing two white dots on costa before apex; small fuscous blotches on termen beneath apex and above tornus; a terminal series of blackish



dots; cilia fuscous-brown, narrowly barred with white. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; pale fuscous becoming whitish towards base; a transverse fuscous line at  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; a transverse white line at  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; a terminal series of fuscous dots; cilia white, with a median fuscous-brown line.

West Australia: Busselton, in February; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

*Metasada pleurosticta* n. sp.

πλευροστικτος, with costal dots—

♂ .24 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi 2; brown, sprinkled with fuscous. Antennæ grey; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen brown; crest and apices of postmedian segments blackish. Legs pale ochreous; anterior pair brownish, with tibiae partly fuscous, tarsi fuscous, white-ringed. Forewings triangular, costa straight to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , thence slightly arched, apex pointed; termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique, slightly crenulate; brown; white fuscous-edged dots on costa at  $\frac{1}{4}$  and middle; other markings fuscous; a basal costal spot; a transverse series of minute dots at  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; a small median subcostal dot; an outwardly bowed postmedian series of dots; a small subterminal blotch beneath costa; a terminal series of dots; cilia brown, with three fuscous bars beneath apex. Hindwings with termen rounded; brown; a transverse series of dots at  $\frac{1}{4}$  and two or three postmedian; an irregular tornal suffusion; a terminal series of dots; cilia brown.

As vein 10 of forewings arises separately from the areole, this is hardly a true *Metasada*, and it will probably be necessary to form a new genus, but I prefer to await further material.

North Queensland: Cape York, in November; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

*Metasada sideropasta* n. sp.

σιδεροπαστος, steel-sprinkled—

♂ .22-24 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, with some white scales. Palpi pale-brown. Antennæ grey; cilia in male 2. Abdomen fuscous-brown, towards apex sprinkled with white. Legs fuscous, with white tarsal rings. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, there strongly arched, apex pointed, termen bisinuate, oblique; fuscous-grey, becoming fuscous on costa; a basal dorsal spot and transverse lines white; first line from  $\frac{2}{5}$  costa to  $\frac{2}{5}$  dorsum, dentate; second from  $\frac{4}{5}$  costa to  $\frac{3}{4}$  dorsum, finely dentate, angled outwards beneath costa and inwards above dorsum; reniform transversely oblong, fuscous sprinkled with lustrous steel-grey scales; similar scales precede first line and also form a wavy subterminal band; disc preceding and following second line partly whitish; a small subapical pale ochreous costal blotch, separated from costal edge by a white dot between two fuscous dots; a narrow terminal band ochreous strigulated with fuscous; cilia fuscous, with several ochreous-whitish dots. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; basal area grey-whitish, with a grey median dot at  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; a slender wavy whitish transverse median line; cilia as forewings.

This is a true *Metasada*, and 10 of forewings is connate with 7, 8, 9 from areole.

Queensland: Milmerran, in October; two specimens received from Mr. J. Macqueen.



*Oruza crocotoschema* n. sp.

κρῦκωτοσχῆμος, saffron-patterned—

♂♀ .18-21 mm. Head ochreous. Palpi 1; ochreous. Antennæ ochreous; ciliations in male minute. Thorax ochreous-whitish, anteriorly ochreous. Abdomen and legs ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rectangular, termen straight, rounded beneath; ochreous-whitish; markings orange-brown-ochreous; a dot on costa near base; a broad wavy transverse line at  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; postmedian line from midcosta, strongly curved outwards and then inwards to  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum, slightly dentate, partly enclosing and sometimes confluent with an oblong reniform; a subterminal line, interrupted above middle, and a terminal line connected with it by streaks on veins; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish-ochreous, darker towards termen, with a faint postmedian line; cilia whitish-ochreous.

North Queensland: Cape York, in April and May; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

*Oruza maerens* n. sp.

*maerens*, mournful—

♀ .25 mm. Head and thorax grey, sparsely sprinkled with fuscous. Palpi  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; fuscous sprinkled with white. Antennæ grey. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish, finely sprinkled with fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex subrectangular, termen slightly rounded; slightly oblique; grey, with scanty fuscous irroration; costal edge reddish to  $\frac{2}{3}$ , beyond this whitish-ochreous, interrupted by two fuscous dots; a fuscous mark on  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa, giving rise to a very obscure slender dark line sinuate to  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum; a white discal dot immediately precedes this; a very slender crenulate dark subterminal line; cilia fuscous, apices white. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings, but with a straight median transverse line not reaching costa.

Nearest *O. lithochroma* Turn.

Queensland: Mitchell, in September; one specimen.

Gen. *Pediarcha* nov.

πεδιαρχος, lord of the plains—

Tongue present. Frons with rounded prominence. Palpi short, porrect, moderately thickened, with appressed scales, slightly rough beneath; terminal joint short, obtuse. Thorax not crested. Abdomen with a small basal crest. Legs smooth-scaled. Forewings with areole present, 2 from  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 3, 4, 5, well separate, 3 from angle, 5 from below middle, 6 from upper angle, 7 from areole closely approximated, connate, or short-stalked, with 8, 9, 10 separate from areole, 11 from  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate, 5 from well above angle ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ), 6 and 7 connate, or short-stalked, 12 anastomosing with cell from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

*Pediarcha singularis* n. sp.

*singularis*, unique—

♂♀ .24-28 mm. Head orange, with anterior and posterior bars on crown blackish. Palpi 1; blackish, inner surface except apex orange. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax blackish; anterior edge and a large posterior spot orange; Abdomen orange; basal crest and a spot on second segment blackish; penultimate segment in female grey; beneath dark fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior tibiae ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; blackish, with pale ochreous markings; a narrow costal



line from base almost to apex; a large oblique suboval spot from base of dorsum to beneath  $\frac{1}{4}$  costa; an incomplete fascia from just before tornus, ending in a rounded extremity beneath costa beyond middle; a broad terminal line, narrowing towards extremities, not quite reaching apex and tornus; cilia blackish. Hindwings with termen rounded; orange, with blackish markings; a supraternal blotch, sometimes continued into a broad line to costa; a narrow terminal band; cilia blackish.

Queensland: Cunnamulla, in September and March; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Subfam. SARRHOTHROPIDAE.

*Nanaguna orbiculigera* n. sp.

*orbiculigerus*, bearing a small circle—

♂ .22 mm. Head white, with a few fuscous scales. Palpi long, ascending, appressed to face; second joint reaching vertex; terminal joint  $\frac{3}{4}$ , obtuse; white, sprinkled with reddish, a subapical fuscous dot on external surface of terminal joint. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male minute. Thorax white, posteriorly sprinkled with grey; a broad dark fuscous transverse bar on patagia. Abdomen dark grey; apices of segments narrowly whitish. Legs white; anterior tibiae and tarsi mixed with fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched to  $\frac{1}{3}$ , thence nearly straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen not oblique, rounded beneath; whitish, with patchy grey and fuscous suffusion; a dark fuscous triangular basal patch edged by a white line from  $\frac{1}{2}$  costa to  $\frac{1}{2}$  dorsum; a median transverse fascia containing a large circular spot, slightly brownish-tinged, defined by whitish fuscous-edged lines, anterior from  $\frac{2}{5}$  costa to mid-dorsum, forming a posterior tooth beneath spot, posterior from  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa to  $\frac{3}{4}$  dorsum, outwardly curved in middle; a sinuate dark fuscous subterminal line from apex to tornus; a terminal series of longitudinally elongate dots; cilia grey, obscurely barred with whitish. Hindwings with apex strongly rounded, termen only slightly; dark grey, paler towards base; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Tully, near Innisfail, in July; one specimen.

Gen. *Lathraeolis* nov.

*λαθραιολις*, fitted for concealment—

Tongue present. Palpi moderate, obliquely ascending, not reaching vertex, moderately thickened with rather rough scales; terminal joint very short, obtuse. Antennae of male bipectinate nearly to apex, pectinations long. Thorax with a posterior crest. Abdomen with dorsal crest on basal segment only. Forewings with raised scales; 2 from angle, 3 and 4 well separate, 5 closely approximated to 4 at origin, 6 from above middle of cell, 10 and 11 free from cell, 10 approximated to 9. Hindwings ample; 2 from  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 4 absent, 3 and 5 connate, 6 and 7 connate, 12 approximated to cell to beyond middle.

Perhaps nearest to *Elesma* Wlk., but the relationship appears rather remote.

*Lathraeolis spodochroa* n. sp.

*σποδοχροος*, ash-grey—

♂ .28-35 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous, sprinkled with white, appearing grey. Antennae grey; pectinations in male 5. Abdomen whitish-ochreous; basal tuft grey. Legs fuscous, sprinkled with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous densely irrorated with white, appearing grey; mark-



ings fuscous; an outwardly oblique line from  $\frac{1}{6}$  costa, below middle angled inwards, and then shortly outwards to  $\frac{1}{4}$  dorsum; a similar line from  $\frac{2}{5}$  costa to mid-dorsum, sometimes obsolete; a third from  $\frac{3}{4}$  costa, inwardly oblique, but soon bent outwards, then sharply angled, beneath angle straight and finely dentate to  $\frac{4}{5}$  dorsum; an obscure wavy whitish subterminal line; a fine terminal line; cilia concolorous. Hindwings broad, termen bisinuate, rounded; grey, paler towards base; cilia whitish.

Queensland: Milmerran, in May; two specimens received from Mr. J. Macqueen.

Gen. *Dysapura* nov.

δυσάπουρος, anomalous—

Tongue present. Face smooth, not projecting. Palpi recurved, appressed to face, reaching vertex; second joint thickened with smoothly appressed scales; terminal joint short, acute. Antennæ in male shortly ciliated. Thorax smooth. Abdomen with lateral incurved tufts on basal segment. Forewings with 2 from before angle, 3, 4, 5 closely approximated at origin, 6 from well below angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 9 and 10 separate, 11 from  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Hindwings with 2, 3, 4 separate, 5 approximated to 6, 6 and 7 stalked, 12 approximated to cell as far as middle.

This unusual neurulation is hard to interpret.

*Dysapura xanthosticha* n. sp.

ξανθοστιχος, yellow-streaked—

♂ .22 mm. Head ochreous-yellow; side-tufts and a spot on face reddish. Palpi ochreous-yellow. Antennæ ochreous-yellow; ciliations in male 1. Thorax dull reddish; a posterior spot and longitudinal streaks on tegulæ ochreous-yellow. Abdomen grey; underside whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair ochreous-tinged; posterior tibiæ of male with a dense inferior tuft of pale ochreous hairs before middle spurs. Forewings suboblong, costa straight to middle, thence arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen nearly straight, scarcely oblique; dull reddish, with ochreous-yellow markings and streaks on veins; a large irregular median spot; an apical crescent containing a subterminal reddish line; cilia grey, bases reddish. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous; a whitish costal blotch before  $\frac{2}{3}$  extending narrowly to base, cilia whitish, bases fuscous.

North Queensland: Cape York, in May; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Subfam. ACONTIANÆ.

Gen. *Pseudalea* nov.

ψευδαλεος, counterfeit—

Tongue strong. Palpi smooth, very long, recurved, sickle-shaped, exceeding vertex; second joint moderately thickened, not reaching vertex; terminal joint  $\frac{4}{5}$ . Antennæ not much shorter than forewing ( $\frac{4}{5}$ ); in male with tufts of short cilia. Thorax smooth-scaled, but with small bifid posterior crest. Abdomen smooth, slender, nearly as long as forewing. Legs smooth; (posterior pair missing). Forewings with areole present, 2 from before middle, 3 from before angle, 4 and 5 approximated, from angle, 8 and 9 stalked from apex of areole, 6 and 10 separate from before its apex, 11 from  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; retinaculum bar-shaped. Hindwings with 2 from  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 3, 4, 5 approximated, 6 and 7 connate, 12 anastomosing with cell near base, thence diverging.



Probably related to *Cacyparis*, with which it agrees in essential points of structure, but in appearance strongly suggestive of the *Pyraustinae*.

*Pseudalea macrogastris* n. sp.

*μακρογαστρης*, long-bellied—

♂ .36 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi pale grey. Antennæ grey; ciliations in male  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Abdomen 15 mm. in length; grey. Legs grey; anterior pair fuscous, with whitish tarsal rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, except near base and apex, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous; an obscure whitish transverse line at  $\frac{1}{3}$ , with a strong posterior tooth beneath costa and another above dorsum; a similar line from  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa to  $\frac{5}{6}$  dorsum, at first outwardly oblique, soon bent to become transverse, below middle inwardly curved, with a posterior tooth above dorsum; traces of a pale subterminal line; a median fuscous discal dot above middle, cilia fuscous. Hindwings over 1, apex and termen strongly rounded; orange; suffused with fuscous at apex, along dorsum, and on terminal edge; cilia fuscous.

North Queensland: Cape York, in June; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Subfam. OPHIDERINAE.

*Alophosoma pallidula* n. sp.

*pallidulus*, rather pale—

♂ .39-40 mm. Head and palpi whitish-brown. Antennæ grey, minutely ciliated with longer bristles (1). Thorax brown-whitish, anteriorly brown. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior tibiae sprinkled and barred with fuscous; tarsi with fuscous rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique, crenulate; whitish or brown-whitish, with antemedian and terminal areas suffused with brown; fine transverse dark fuscous lines; a double irregularly dentate sub-basal line; a double antemedian line from  $\frac{1}{4}$  costa to  $\frac{1}{3}$  dorsum, with a slight posterior tooth beneath costa and another stronger above dorsum; postmedian from  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa, first outwardly oblique, then transverse and inwardly curved, above dorsum bent inwards in a double loop touching lower end of reniform, thence outwardly oblique and dentate to  $\frac{3}{4}$  dorsum; a fine dentate whitish line in brown terminal area; a crenulate terminal line; reniform bilobed, lower lobe larger, grey, narrowly edged with fuscous; cilia whitish, with slender fuscous bars, bases partly brownish. Hindwings with termen rounded; crenulate; whitish-ochreous; a broad fuscous terminal band narrowing to a point on tornus; cilia ochreous-whitish.

♀ .38 mm. Forewings whiter; antemedian brown area smaller, sharply defined, limited to a triangular area, with a rounded apex reaching from costa to slightly below middle; subterminal white line, preceded by several dark fuscous dots; terminal brown suffusion absent.

The sexes differ markedly. The male differs little from *A. syngenes* Turn., which has similar sexes, except in colour; but there is a difference in the terminal palpal joint being longer (*pallidula* male  $\frac{4}{5}$ , female  $\frac{2}{3}$ , *syngenes* both sexes  $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

North Queensland: Cape York, in June; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.



*Prorocopis orthogramma* n. sp.

ὀρθογραμμος, with straight markings—

♀ .32-33 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; whitish, sprinkled with fuscous. Antennæ grey. Abdomen whitish-ochreous; dorsum grey-suffused; basal crest fuscous. Legs fuscous, mixed with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa slightly arched, apex rectangular, termen not oblique, rounded beneath; grey, with blackish markings; a sub-basal transverse line cut by a short longitudinal streak from base of costa; an almost straight line from  $\frac{1}{4}$  costa to  $\frac{1}{3}$  dorsum; a very short transverse streak from mid-costa; postmedian line from  $\frac{3}{4}$  costa, transverse and nearly straight to below middle, thence looped backwards and upwards to unite with lower edge of reniform, thence looped downwards and ending on  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum; reniform slenderly outlined, large and deeply indented posteriorly so as to form two lobes, some white irroration on its posterior edge; an oblique streak from apex, continued as a subterminal line to tornus, with an obtuse posterior projection below middle; a crenulate terminal line posteriorly filled in partly with white; cilia grey, sprinkled with white. Hindwings broad, termen rounded; ochreous-whitish; a moderate suffused terminal band; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a grey sub-basal line.

Very similar to *P. peratoscia* Hmps., but differs in detail. The antemedian line is not dentate, the reniform more deeply indented, the hindwings much whiter.

New South Wales: Scone, in January; two specimens received from Mr. H. Nicholas.

*Stenoprora eurycycla* n. sp.

ευρυκυκλος, with broad circles—

♀ .30 mm. Head and thorax grey, sprinkled with fuscous. Palpi 2; grey, sprinkled with fuscous. Antennæ grey. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous sprinkled, and tarsi ringed, with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched, apex rectangular, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous sprinkled with whitish, appearing grey; markings fuscous; a short subcostal streak at base; a line from  $\frac{1}{4}$  costa obliquely outwards, slightly toothed beneath costa, more strongly below middle, indented above dorsum, on which it ends on  $\frac{2}{5}$ ; reniform narrow, crescentic, outlined in fuscous; a line from  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa above reniform, outwardly oblique, soon angled, transverse, and concave to below middle, then looped backwards to touch lower end of reniform, again looped and ending on dorsum before tornus; one or two short longitudinal streaks from and beneath apex; a crenulate terminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; white with a broad fuscous terminal band narrowing to a point at tornus; cilia white, on apex fuscous.

Queensland: Charleville and Quilpie, in August; two specimens.

*Pandesma quenavadi* Gn.

Noct. ii., p. 438, Hmps. Moths Ind. ii., p. 466.

Moore, Lep., Ceyl., iii., Pl. 156, f.l.

North Queensland: Cairns, Palm Is. Also from Ceylon and India.



Gen. *Epigrypodes* nov.

ἐπιγρυπωδης, somewhat hooked—

Tongue strong. Face smooth, not projecting. Palpi ascending, closely appressed to face, not reaching vertex; second joint long, thickened with appressed scales; terminal joint very short, obtuse. Antennæ about  $\frac{3}{5}$  length of forewings; in male with a double row of tufts of moderately long cilia (2), apical  $\frac{1}{4}$  simple. Thorax and abdomen smooth without crests. Legs clothed with long dense hairs; midtibiæ of male, with a large basal expansile tuft of long ochreous hairs. Forewings with neuration normal. Hindwings with cell about  $\frac{2}{5}$ ; 5 from slightly above angle.

In shape of wings similar to *Amphigonia* Gn., but that genus has much longer palpi and antennæ.

*Epigrypodes amplipennis* n. sp.

*amplipennis*, large-winged—

♂ .50 mm. Head and face pale brown. Palpi brown; inner surface ochreous-whitish. Antennæ grey. Abdomen brown. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior coxæ pale brown. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, somewhat produced, termen angled on vein 4; pale reddish-brown; a fine fuscous sub-basal line angled outwards; a similar line at  $\frac{1}{4}$ , obsolete towards costa, beneath angle edged with whitish; a white median subcostal dot; an obscure fuscous line from midcosta obliquely outwards, bent beneath costa, thence dentate to mid-dorsum; a short white streak on costa at  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; a pale transverse line from costa beyond this, curved inwards below middle, then angled and again transverse to dorsum before tornus; disc beyond this grey; cilia grey, with a whitish dot beneath apical hook. Hindwings with termen produced and acute on vein 3, straight above this, excavated beneath; basal half pale reddish-brown; terminal area grey; a discal dot before middle and a finely dentate line at  $\frac{2}{3}$  fuscous; a whitish subterminal line strongly angled on vein 3, preceded by fuscous dots on veins; cilia above angle fuscous-brown, beneath white, with fuscous apices, on dorsum wholly white.

North Queensland: Cape York, one specimen received from Mr. Geo. Lyell. Type in National Museum, Melbourne.

*Anomis steremochla* n. sp.

στερεομοχλος, straight barred—

♂ .36 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous. Palpi reaching vertex, terminal joint  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; brown. Antennæ pale ochreous; in male minutely ciliated with short bristles ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ). Abdomen ochreous-whitish; tuft pale ochreous. Legs brown-whitish; anterior pair brown, with white tarsal rings. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex rectangular, termen strongly angled on vein 4; pale ochreous, with a few scattered fuscous scales; a minute median subcostal fuscous dot; a straight fuscous line from beneath costa near apex  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum, closely followed by a parallel line; a small irregular white subapical spot edged with fuscous; cilia fuscous. Hindwings angled, with an acute tooth on vein 4; as forewings, but without discal dot and subapical spot; a double post-median line from beneath  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa almost to tornus.

North Australia: Darwin, in November; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.



Gen. *Niphosticta* nov.

γιφοστικτος, snow-spotted—

Tongue well developed. Palpi moderately stout, smooth ascending, about reaching vertex; second joint thickened with appressed scales; terminal joint moderate, obtuse. Antennæ in male minutely ciliated with short paired bristles. Thorax not crested. Abdomen with small dorsal crests on first two segments. Forewings normal. Hindwings with 5 from well above lower angle of cell ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

In the neighbourhood of *Anticarsia* and *Mecodina*, but with different origin of 5 of hindwings as well as abdominal crests.

*Niphosticta apicipuncta* n. sp.

*apicipunctus*, with apical spot—

♂ .32 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi reaching vertex, terminal joint  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; whitish, densely sprinkled with fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; in male with extremely minute ciliations and short bristles ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ). Abdomen grey; crests fuscous. Legs whitish, sprinkled with fuscous; anterior tarsi dark fuscous, with white rings. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rectangular, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; fuscous with scattered white dots, one at base, 5 or 6 on costa, a larger spot at apex; reniform 8-shaped, white, upper lobe with fuscous centre, intermediate neck ochreous; an extremely fine dentate postmedian line, outwardly curved from  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa to  $\frac{3}{4}$  dorsum, with white dots on apices of dentations; a terminal series of blackish dots, each preceded by a white dot; cilia fuscous, apices white. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in March; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Gen. *Bertula* Wlk.

Cat. Brit. Mus. xvi., p. 162 Hmps. Moths Ind. iii., p. 44—

Type *B. adjudicalis* Wlk. from India. The following characters are drawn from the two Australian species:—The first of these has been usually referred to *Pseudaglossa* Grote, but from the characters given by Hampson it seems to be undoubtedly a *Bertula*. That genus is placed by Hampson as a section of *Bleptina* Gn.; whether this is advisable, I cannot say.

Tongue strong. Face not projecting. Palpi long, ascending, recurved, in male very long and curved backwards over thorax; second joint thickened with appressed scales, in male curved over head, in female scarcely reaching vertex; terminal joint long, acute, in male, with a very long expansile tuft of pale ochreous hairs. Antennæ of male moderately ciliated, sometimes with longer bristles. Forewings with areole narrow; 7, stalk of 8, 9, and 10 closely approximated, 10 sometimes stalked with 8, 9. Hindwings with cell  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5 arising from shortly above angle.

*Bertula sordescens* Rosen.

Queensland: Brisbane; Stanthorpe. New South Wales: Sydney. Victoria: Gisborne; Dunkeld.



*Bertula nyctiphanta* n. sp.

νυκτιφαντος, appearing by night—

♂♀ .38-.42 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; in male with moderate ciliations ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) and longer paired bristles (3). Abdomen and legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen rounded, not oblique; fuscous; markings blackish, partly edged, with ochreous-whitish; a sub-basal line; a slender irregularly dentate line at  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; a strongly-marked acutely dentate line from  $\frac{1}{3}$  costa to mid-dorsum; a slender sinuate wavy line from  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa to  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum; a strongly-marked irregularly dentate subterminal line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; fuscous suffused with whitish towards base; cilia whitish, with fuscous bars.

New South Wales: Scone, in January, February, and March; six specimens received from Mr. H. Nicholas.

*Prionopterina modesta* n. sp.

*modestus*, unassuming—

♂♀ .23-25 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi 4, obliquely ascending; second joint long, smooth, with a strong posterior tuft of scales on apical  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; terminal joint short, obtuse; grey. Antennæ pale grey; in male moderately ciliated (1), with long paired bristles (5). Abdomen pale grey. Legs grey; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings elongate-oval, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish, with more or less grey suffusion, sometimes reddish-tinged; three outwardly curved, slender, wavy, grey lines more or less distinct; first from  $\frac{1}{6}$  costa to  $\frac{1}{4}$  dorsum, second from  $\frac{1}{3}$  costa to mid-dorsum, third from  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa to  $\frac{2}{3}$  dorsum; two dark fuscous discal dots, sometimes white-centred, at  $\frac{2}{5}$  and  $\frac{3}{5}$ ; a submarginal series of dark fuscous dots before termen; cilia grey, sometimes reddish-tinged. Hindwings with termen bisinuate; pale grey; cilia whitish, bases sometimes reddish-tinged.

North Queensland: Banks Island, in May; Cape York, in November; seven specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

## Subfam. HYPENINAE.

Gen. *Sarobela* nov.

σαροβελος, with brush-like palpi—

Tongue strongly developed. Palpi in male very long, ascending, densely thickened with appressed scales, with a posterior pencil of long hairs from base; second joint exceeding vertex, rough-haired on anterior edge; terminal joint with long rough hairs anteriorly; in female porrect, but terminal joint obliquely ascending; second joint without basal pencil; terminal without long anterior hairs. Antennæ in male shortly ciliated, with longer paired bristles. Thorax with anterior and posterior crests. Abdomen with dorsal crests on first two segments. Forewings with a small areole, 7 connate with 8, 9. Hindwings with 5 from well above lower angle of cell ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

✓*Sarobela spectabilis* n. sp.

*spectabilis*, handsome—

♂♀ .34-36 mm. Head brownish-grey. Palpi brownish-grey; anterior margin and apex whitish-brown. Antennæ grey; ciliations in male  $\frac{1}{2}$ , bristles 1. Thorax pale brown, darker anteriorly. Abdomen grey.



Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex pointed, termen rounded, slightly oblique, wavy; dark fuscous-brown; basal, dorsal, and terminal areas whitish, sprinkled with fuscous-brown; dark area defined anteriorly by a slender oblique white line from costa near base to above mid-dorsum, there angled towards apex; reniform very large, extending from near midcosta to dorsal pale area, except where continuous with this edged by an irregular white line; a fuscous crenulate terminal line; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings ample, termen rounded, wavy; fuscous; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York, in November, April, and June; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

*Hypertrocta pallida* n. sp.

*pallidus*, pale—

♂ .18 mm. Head whitish. Palpi  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , terminal joint  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; pale brown. Antennæ whitish; ciliations in male  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Thorax and abdomen brown-whitish. Legs whitish, sparsely sprinkled with fuscous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex acute, termen angled and strongly toothed on vein 4; whitish-brown, with a few fuscous scales; a slender brown transverse line at  $\frac{1}{5}$ ; a brown spot on midcosta, from which a similar line proceeds to  $\frac{2}{5}$  dorsum; a larger brown costal triangle between this and apex, edged posteriorly by a whitish line, which proceeds to tornus, being strongly toothed outwards opposite terminal angle; a slender whitish terminal line edged anteriorly by an interrupted fuscous line; cilia whitish-brown. Hindwings subquadrate, sharply angled on vein 4; 3 and 4 connate; whitish-brown; a slender brown transverse line at  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; an indistinct, irregularly dentate whitish line at  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; terminal lines and cilia as forewings.

In *H. variabilis* Swin. the terminal joint of palpi is much longer ( $\frac{2}{5}$ ), and 3 and 4 of hindwings are stalked.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in October; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

*Naarda coelopis* n. sp.

*κοιλωπης*, hollowed—

♂ .22-26 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , laterally compressed, the dense hairs appearing grooved above and below central stem; fuscous. Antennæ not laminate, a small dorsal hair-tuft beyond middle, cilia 1, bristles  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; fuscous. Legs fuscous; anterior femora and tibiae heavily clothed with dense hair. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly concave to beyond middle, thence sinuate, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; fuscous; obscurely darker wavy transverse lines at  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; a pale orange dot close below  $\frac{1}{4}$  costa; two spots of the same colour, each with a central fuscous dot, forming a figure 8 beyond middle; a terminal series of dots; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous; markings as forewings, but without spots.

Very similar in markings to *N. xanthonephra* Turn., though they are less distinct, but very different in shape of forewings and in structure of palpi, antennæ, and forelegs, at least in male.

North Queensland: Cape York, in October, November, and May; Kuranda, in March and June; seven specimens.



## Fam. LYMANTRIADAE.

*Lymantria diversa* n. sp.*diversus*, different—

♂ .58 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; brown. Antennæ whitish-grey; pectinations 16, fuscous. Abdomen reddish. Legs ochreous-fuscous; anterior coxæ, anterior, and posterior femora red. Forewings triangular, costa straight to  $\frac{2}{3}$ , thence arched, apex rounded, termen straight, moderately oblique; pale ochreous-grey; markings pale fuscous; a sub-basal line not reaching dorsum; an angulated line of dots slightly beyond; a suffused transverse line at  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; suffused slightly dentate lines at  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{4}{5}$ ; a darker series of spots forming a subterminal line; a dark fuscous subcostal dot at  $\frac{2}{5}$ , followed by a medium lunule with concavity forwards just preceding fourth line; cilia whitish, with dark fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; ochreous-whitish suffused with grey towards termen; cilia ochreous-whitish.

♀ .85 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; fuscous, whitish beneath towards base. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations 2. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, sometimes reddish-tinged towards base. Legs fuscous; middle tibiæ whitish; (posterior pair missing). Forewings elongate-triangular, costa strongly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen straight, strongly oblique; white, with fuscous markings; a very slender sub-basal transverse line, angled in middle; a broad outwardly oblique line from  $\frac{1}{6}$  costa, bent above mid-disc, thence narrow and interrupted to anal vein at  $\frac{1}{4}$ , from which a bar proceeds to  $\frac{1}{3}$  dorsum; two dots in median area precede this line; a broad line from  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa, gradually becoming broader to mid-dorsum, nearly straight, its anterior edge crenulate; a slightly wavy straight subterminal line; a narrow postmedian spot outlined by fuscous resting on anterior edge of postmedian line; a fine interrupted terminal line; cilia white, with broad fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; towards base sometimes with pale red hairs on veins; terminal edge and cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York; Cairns; Ingham. My material consists of one of each sex from Ingham (E. J. Dumigan), a female from Cairns (Miss Dodd), and another female from Cape York (W. B. Barnard). The only male example is my type.

## Fam. ANTHELIDAE.

*Anthela euryphrica* n. sp.*εὐρυφρικος*, broadly rippled—

♂♀ .38-46 mm. Head and palpi brown. Antennæ white; pectinations fuscous, in male 12, in female  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Thorax and abdomen ochreous-fuscous; pectus ochreous. Legs ochreous; tarsi fuscous, with white rings. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex rectangular, termen rounded, not oblique; dark fuscous, with pale ochreous transverse rippled lines, more whitish in female; sub-basal from  $\frac{1}{6}$  costa to  $\frac{1}{4}$  dorsum. curved, dentate; median very slender, finely crenulate; postmedian from  $\frac{3}{4}$  costa to before tornus, broad, slightly curved, its inner surface crenulate; a crenulate terminal line, sometimes very fine and submarginal; snow-white subcostal discal spots at  $\frac{1}{4}$  and middle; cilia pale ochreous. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour as forewings; without sub-basal line and discal spots; a fine and nearly straight median line; postmedian approximated, rather broader, straight. Underside similar, but with snow-white median spots at  $\frac{1}{4}$  and middle.



Closely allied to *A. denticulata*, with which it agrees in pattern of forewings, but differs in its ochreous colour and especially in the hindwings.

New South Wales: Scone. A large number of larvæ feeding on Barley Grass (*Bromus arenaria*) were collected in August by Mr. H. T. Nicholas. He describes them as very hairy, brown with blue or reddish spots or markings, head tan colour, with cream markings. They pupated in cocoons about one inch beneath the surface. Twenty-three moths emerged in April and May. A large number of larvæ were killed by dipterous parasites.

*Anthela callileuca* Turn.

I have received from Mr. W. B. Barnard tree examples taken at Jandowae, near Dalby, Queensland, in which a broad straight fuscous line, dentate on its posterior edge, runs from costa before apex to dorsum before tornus in forewings, with a similar but finer and interrupted line on hindwings. This conspicuous form is only a variety or possibly a local race. Traces of a similar line may be detected in the typical form.

Fam. LASIOCAMPIDAE.

*Crexa macqueenii* n. sp.

♂ .28-30 mm. ♀ .40-41 mm. Head whitish, with central fuscous spot. Palpi whitish, external surface partly fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in male 12, in female 2. Thorax fuscous, mixed with whitish hairs. Abdomen reddish-brown; tuft in male fuscous; in female tuft and spots on apices of segments white. Legs fuscous mixed, and tarsi ringed, with white. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen longer than dorsum, gently rounded, oblique; dark-grey; in male fuscous-brown towards base; veins near base reddish-brown; a sub-basal whitish line, more distinct in female; a reddish-brown median subcostal discal spot, edged anteriorly and posteriorly by a fuscous dot; beyond this a whitish suffusion more marked in female; a short white externally oblique streak from  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa, giving rise to a finely dentate line to dorsum before tornus; a sub-terminal series of fuscous spots edged with whitish; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; in male reddish-brown, suffused with fuscous towards costa; in female grey with a whitish median transverse line; cilia white.

The forewings are similar in both sexes, but not the hindwings. The male is similar in colour to *C. macroptila* Turn., but unlike that species the hindwings are of normal shape. I dedicate this interesting species to Mr. J. Macqueen, who has made many interesting discoveries in the fauna of his locality.

Queensland: Milmerran, in December, January, and March; four specimens bred by Mr. J. Macqueen.

Gen. *Eremanepsia* nov.

ἐρημανεψιος, a desert cousin.—

Eyes smooth, large, rounded. Palpi moderate, porrect, reaching slightly beyond frons. Forewings with 2 from  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 3 from before angle, 4 and 5 connate from angle, 6 from upper angle, connate with 8, 9, which are stalked, 11 from  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Hindwings with cell  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 2 from middle,



3 from angle, connate with 4, 5, which are stalked, 6 from upper angle, 7 from shortly before angle, no subcostal cell, 12 anastomosing to middle of cell, a forked pseudoneurium from its base.

Allied to *Eremonoma*.

*Eremanepsia agrapta* n. sp.

ἀγραπτος, unmarked—

♂ .20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dull reddish. Antennæ reddish; pectinations in male 4. Abdomen pale reddish; beneath whitish-grey. Posterior legs whitish-grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex obtusely pointed, termen slightly rounded, moderately oblique; dull reddish; cilia dull reddish. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale reddish; cilia pale reddish.

Central Australia: Tennant's Creek (Spencer-Gillies Expedition); one specimen. Type in Coll, Lyell.

*Digglesia diamphidia* n. sp.

διαμφιδιος, different—

♂ .42 mm. Head whitish-ochreous; face fuscous. Palpi moderately long ( $2\frac{1}{4}$ ), exceeding frontal tuft, densely clothed with long hairs; reddish-fuscous. Antennæ short; fuscous; in male bent beyond middle, pectinations 6 at base, gradually shortening to apex. Thorax reddish-fuscous; a submarginal transverse anterior line and median area whitish-ochreous. Abdomen fuscous-reddish; apices of segments beneath whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous-reddish; tarsi fuscous with whitish-ochreous rings. Forewings narrow towards base, dilated posteriorly, costa sinuate, apex round-pointed, termen rounded, oblique; whitish, with fuscous markings; fine reddish streaks on all veins, becoming broader shortly before termen; a dentate line inwardly oblique from  $\frac{1}{3}$  costa, angled outwards above dorsum, ending on  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; a similar line from  $\frac{2}{3}$  costa to mid-dorsum; a well-marked but irregularly bent subterminal line; a broad terminal line interrupted by streaks on veins; some fuscous suffusion containing a whitish median dot between first and second lines; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; fuscous-reddish; cilia fuscous.

Very distinct; but the pattern of the forewings shows some resemblance to *D. ecnoma* Turn., from West Australia. The palpi are short for this genus.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains, in November; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Fam. LIMACODIDAE.

*Parasa symphonistis* n. sp.

συμφωνιστις, harmonious—

♂ .30-32 mm. Head and palpi brown. Antennæ whitish-ochreous; pectinations in male 6, ceasing rather abruptly at  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Thorax fuscous-brown with white-tipped hairs. Abdomen grey-brown or fuscous-brown. Legs brown; tarsi whitish-ochreous with fuscous-brown rings. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex rounded, termen rounded slightly oblique; pale purple-grey, disc sometimes fuscous-reddish except towards base and termen; a strong fuscous streak from  $\frac{1}{4}$  dorsum, extern-



ally oblique, sometimes short, sometimes dentate or broken and extending to near  $\frac{1}{3}$  costa; a rounded dark line from  $\frac{4}{5}$  costa to tornus, sometimes lost in central dark suffusion; preceded by a variable median cluster of three fuscous dots; an interrupted crenulate grey subterminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale reddish; cilia grey.

Queensland: Milmerran, in November, December, and January; three specimens received from Mr. J. Macqueen.

*Susica fasciata*. Wlk.

Through the kindness of Mr. E. J. Dumigan, I have received two remarkably fine specimens of this species of a form with brown-whitish thorax and dorsal blotches on hindwings. They emerged from subterranean cocoons obtained by the pupils of Mr. Bartlett on Mount Tambourine, while digging under a "Wheel of Fire" tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*. *Proteaceae*).

Fam. COSSIDÆ.

*Xyleutes eremonoma* Turn.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1906, p. 139.

*Xyleutes amphiplecta* Turn.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1932, p. 195.

I have received examples of both these species from Mr. A. P. Dodd, bred from larvæ feeding in the stems of *Bassia quiquecuspis* in Goondiwindi. The females of both species are remarkable in their very elongate swollen abdomens and abbreviated, though perfectly formed, wings. They can hardly be capable of flight.

*Xyleutes spilota* n. sp.

σπιλωτος, spotted—

♀ .25 mm. Head white. Palpi fuscous; apices white. Antennæ white, sprinkled with fuscous. Thorax white; two longitudinal lines and some irroration blackish. Abdomen white, sprinkled with fuscous; apices of segments fuscous. Legs dark fuscous. Forewings rather narrow, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; white; numerous short strigulae and some larger spots dark fuscous, with steel-blue reflections; strigulae most numerous in dorsal area; an elongate oblong subcostal spot at  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; three partly confluent costal and subcostal spots at  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; veins marked by fine ochreous lines; a dark fuscous terminal line; cilia white with dark fuscous bars. Hindwings with costa sinuate, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight; whitish with fuscous strigulae, which are confluent over central area, cilia as forewings.

New South Wales: Brewarrina; one specimen received from Mr. W. W. Froggatt.

*Xyleutes riparia* n. sp.

*riparius*, frequenting river-banks—

♂ .64-70 mm. ♀ 82 mm. Head fuscous; face mostly or wholly ochreous-brown. Palpi blackish; lower surface except at apex whitish-ochreous. Antennæ fuscous; dorsal surface of shaft whitish; in male bipectinate to about middle, thence serrate, pectinations 5. Thorax grey-whitish; a strongly curved submarginal anterior fuscous line;



three pairs of fuscous dots, with a fourth pair on tegulæ. Abdomen blackish, bases of segments whitish, apices ochreous; first two segments grey-whitish; tuft fuscous. Legs fuscous; tibiæ white-ringed. Forewings elongate, suboblong, in female broader, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; whitish with numerous coarse blackish strigulæ, leaving two oblique white fasciæ; first from beyond midcosta to before mid-dorsum, where it turns inwards to base of wing; second from  $\frac{5}{6}$  costa to dorsum before tornus; in female these fasciæ are reduced to large spots or blotches; costa coarsely strigulated with blackish; terminal area blackish except for streaks on veins and an irregular line before termen; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen sinuate; dark fuscous, in female with coarse pale strigulæ; a series of whitish spots close to termen.

Queensland: Stanthorpe, in November and January; three specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has bred a series. Mr. Barnard found the larvæ boring the lower part of the stems of *Leptospermum abnorme*, which frequents the banks of rivers and creeks, tunnelling always upwards for a distance of seven inches or more. Before pupating each larva perforates the inner bark, leaving the outer bark intact, so that the place of future emergence may sometimes be detected by running the fingers over the surface and pressing on it. The presence of the larvæ is often betrayed by the ejecta beneath the stem attacked. They are not injured by the submergence of the stems in flood waters. They pupate in the spring and emerge from November to January. Those of various ages are found in the same tree, and after their feeding habits had been ascertained were found to be not uncommon.

---





1936. "New Australian Lepidoptera. [Part I]." *The Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 47, 25–50. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.168234>.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/192520>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.168234>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/168234>

#### **Holding Institution**

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

#### **Sponsored by**

Biodiversity Heritage Library

#### **Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: In Copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

Rights: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions/>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.