

NEW SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA FROM THE BARNARD COLLECTION.

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The large and valuable collection of lepidoptera made by the late Mr. W. B. Barnard has recently been presented to the Queensland Museum by his family. Mr. Barnard, who was a skilled, zealous, and untiring collector of this group of insects, has added much to our knowledge by prolonged collecting in the far north of the Cape York Peninsula, West Australia, and Tasmania, as well as in Southern and Western Queensland. The arranging of this great collection will be a long task, and is certain to reveal a large number of hitherto unknown species. A first instalment of these is the subject of the present article.

The types of the species here described are in the Queensland Museum.

Fam. NOTODONTIDAE.

PHRERASPIS RECTILINEA n. sp.

rectilinear, straight-lined.

♂ ♀. 54-60 mm. Head and thorax fuscous mixed with whitish hairs. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; pale brown. Antennae ochreous-grey whitish; pectinations in male 10, in female without pectinations, but shortly ciliated. Abdomen brownish-ochreous, at apex fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish rings. Forewings elongate-oval, costa gently arched, apex rounded, very oblique; fuscous with blackish lines; a sub-basal line with a posterior median tooth, not quite reaching dorsum; antemedian from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, indented beneath costa, otherwise straight; a very slender irregularly dentate median line; postmedian from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, slightly sinuate, finely dentate; subterminal finely dentate, strongly sinuate; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish-grey; on dorsum suffused with brownish-ochreous; cilia grey, apices whitish.

Very similar to *P. polioxutha* Turn., but the forewings are darker; antemedian line straight, and the antennae of female not pectinate.

Queensland: Injune in November; two specimens.

Gen. NYCTEROPA nov.

νυκτερωπος, dusky.

Tongue well developed. Palpi porrect or slightly ascending, much thickened with rough scales; terminal joint concealed. Antennae of male bipectinate, apex simple. Thorax with a short dense posterior crest. Abdomen without crests. Posterior tibiae with middle spurs. Forewings with 2 from shortly before angle, 3 and 4 connate from angle, 5 from middle of cell, 6 from

near end of areole, 7, 8, 9 stalked from areole, 10 separate from areole, 11 from four-fifths, free. Hindwings with 2 from four-fifths, 5 from slightly above middle, 6 and 7 long-stalked, 12 parallel to and near cell, but not closely approximated. Apparently near *Destolmia*.

NYCTEROPA SUBOVALIS n. sp.

subovalis, somewhat oval.

♂. 42 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi 2; fuscous. Antennae grey; pectinations in male 2, extreme apex simple. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs fuscous sprinkled, and tarsi ringed, with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings suboval, narrow towards base, strongly dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey with dark fuscous lines and irroration; two short transverse lines from costa near base; two curved antemedian lines at one-fourth diverging towards dorsum; a small round pale orbicular spot precedes the second; a median line with a posterior tooth above dorsum; a sinuate postmedian line at two-thirds, followed by fine streaks on veins to termen; cilia fuscous mixed with whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish with a pale fuscous apical suffusion extending on termen to middle; cilia as forewings.

♂. 44-48 mm. Antennae simple. Abdomen brownish-fuscous; apices of segments ochreous-whitish. Posterior legs mostly fuscous. Forewings broader at base, costa more strongly arched near base; fuscous with patchy whitish suffusion and dark fuscous markings; one or both basal lines absent; first antemedian line well marked, indented above dorsum, second slender and sometimes obsolete, preceded or interrupted by a small circular pale orbicular spot; postmedian slender or partly obsolete preceded by a pale oval reniform spot; basal, midcostal, and mid-dorsal areas suffused with whitish; a slender dentate whitish subterminal line sometimes more strongly marked, preceding a fuscous terminal band crossed by dark fuscous streaks on veins. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Although sexual diversity is unusual in this group, there is no reasonable doubt that these are one species.

Queensland: Injune in March and April; one male and three females. One of the latter is the type.

GALLABA SUBVIRIDIS n. sp.

subviridis, partly green.

♂. 56 mm. Head and thorax fuscous sparsely sprinkled with ochreous-whitish. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$; second joint long, broad, densely scaled, expanded beneath towards apex; second joint short, cylindrical, obtuse; fuscous, second joint whitish-ochreous beneath except apex. Antennae ochreous-grey-whitish; pectinations in male 6, fuscous. Abdomen pale fuscous, apices of segments whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings suboblong,

costa moderately arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; fuscous rather sparsely and very unevenly sprinkled with green scales, which are more numerous towards base; orbicular median, consisting of a small white dark-centred ring; reniform slightly beyond, more faintly outlined, transversely compressed, with an acute costal angle, incomplete dorsally; costal edge above orbicular whitish, with a small patch of green irroration beneath; several obscure whitish spots on dorsum and apical fourth of costa; a series of minute whitish dots in a line angled inwards from apex to tornus; a terminal series of similar dots extending into cilia; cilia between dots fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale fuscous; towards base ochreous-whitish; cilia as forewings but whitish on dorsum.

In spite of its green scales this species is very obscure and certainly cryptic.

North Queensland: Kuranda in April.

Fam. LARENTIADAE.

POECILASTHENA ISCHNOPHRICA n. sp.

ἰσχυροφρικος, narrowly rippled.

♀. 21-24 mm. Head pale grey; face and palpi fuscous-brown. Antennae, thorax, and abdomen pale grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous or grey. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen moderately oblique; whitish-grey with numerous fine rippled transverse lines of slightly darker grey; in posterior half of wing these are usually marked by fuscous points where they cross veins; a fuscous discal dot before middle; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings.

On a casual inspection this might be mistaken for *Cidaria microcyma* or even for one of the Sterrhidae. It is interesting as the only indigenous species of the genus recorded from West Australia. The only other species known from that State is the widespread *P. pulchraria*.

West Australia: Busselton in February; Denmark in March and April; ten specimens.

TEPHROCLYSTIA APHANES n. sp.

ἀφανης, obscure.

♀. 17-18 mm. Head grey. Palpi one and a half; grey. Antennae grey. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs grey-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen rounded, oblique; fuscous-grey with some darker scales; a series of costal strigulae terminating in a fuscous dot at three-fourths followed by another at seven-eighths; from these proceed two whitish lines ending before and on tornus, the first irregularly waved, the second dentate; a dark fuscous median discal dot and

another above tornus; a fuscous terminal line; cilia grey-whitish with pale fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; colour and cilia as forewings; several short fuscous lines from dorsum.

Apart from its neuration this may be distinguished from similarly obscure species of *Chloroclystis* by its discal dots.

Queensland: Toowoomba in February; three specimens.

XANTHORHOE EMMELOPIS n. sp.

ἑμμελωπῖς, harmonious.

♂. 28 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in male 12. Abdomen grey; apices of segments fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; whitish with many rippled lines and suffusion fuscous; a small dark basal patch containing two whitish transverse lines; beyond this a narrow whitish fascia bisected by a fuscous line; median band broad on costa, narrower on dorsum, anterior edge from one-third costa to one-third dorsum, slightly curved outwards, posterior edge from three-fourths costa, slightly dentate, transverse to middle, where it forms an acute tooth, thence inwards to two-thirds dorsum; this band contains three rippled transverse lines and a median dot; there follows a narrow whitish fascia bisected by a slender fuscous line; a fine dentate whitish subterminal line followed by interneural fuscous streaks; a terminal series of triangular blackish dots; cilia fuscous with obscure whitish bars. Hindwings with termen scarcely rounded, dentate; whitish with very fine fuscous strigulae on dorsum; a faint fuscous subterminal line and a stronger terminal line; cilia whitish with an obscure fuscous median line.

West Australia; Denmark in April; one specimen.

Fam. STERRHIDAE.

EOIS TRISSOMITA n. sp.

τρισσομιτος, with three threads.

♀. 13-14 mm. Head brownish; fillet whitish; face and palpi fuscous. Thorax and abdomen brownish. Legs pale brownish. Forewings narrowly elongate, costa straight almost to apex, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; pale brownish with fuscous markings; an ill defined spot on costa at one-third; another at two-thirds giving rise to a sinuate line ending on mid-dorsum; a similar but less defined line shortly beyond and parallel; a third fainter parallel subterminal line; cilia pale brownish with median fuscous line. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings but lines antemedian, postmedian, and subterminal.

The forewings are much narrower than is usual in this genus, the wing-shape resembling that of a *Gymnoscelis*. It is unfortunate that we do not know the structural characters of the male.

Queensland: Injune in August and October; three specimens.

SCOPULA LOXOGRAPHIA n. sp.

λοξογραφος, obliquely marked.

♂ ♀. 24-28 mm. Head and palpi dark fuscous. Antennae in male grey, in female fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax and abdomen whitish sprinkled with grey. Legs grey; posterior pair grey-whitish; posterior tibiae in male smooth, slightly swollen, not quite as long as femora, without spurs, tarsi slightly longer than tibiae; posterior tibiae in female with two pairs of spurs. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; whitish sparsely sprinkled with grey; a thick dark fuscous line from one-third dorsum to apex, nearly straight, costal edge rather suffused, terminal edge sharply defined; a slender fuscous line from mid-dorsum, roughly parallel, to termen beneath apex, followed by two suffused grey lines; a fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour as forewings; a straight dark fuscous transverse median line; a slender parallel fuscous line from two-thirds dorsum to apex, followed by two grey lines; terminal line and cilia as forewings. In many examples the wings are more grey and have no blackish lines, all being slender and slightly waved.

Queensland: Injune in August, September, October, and April (W. B. Barnard); a fine series. Cunnamulla in February (N. Geary) one female of the grey form with the lines less strongly marked. This species is exceptional in the genus in having a double areole. In other respects it appears to be a typical *Scopula*.

ANISODES RHODOBAPTA n. sp.

ροδοβαπτος, rosy-tinged.

♂ ♀. 25-28 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; upper part of face fuscous-crimson. Palpi in male 2, in female two and a half, terminal joint in male one and a half, in female two-thirds; fuscous-crimson, beneath whitish. Antennae whitish; pectinations in male 10, apical fourth simple. Thorax pale, ochreous-grey. Abdomen pale ochreous-grey with a few fuscous scales, sides rosy-tinged. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle pairs rosy-tinged. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; ochreous-whitish rather densely sprinkled with grey and fuscous-crimson scales; five or six fuscous dots in basal area; discal dot faintly indicated; postmedian indicated by a faint grey shade, sometimes with a few fuscous points; subterminal by a series of fuscous dots on veins; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; as forewings, but with a white discal dot outlined with fuscous.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and November; three specimens.

ANISODES LECHRIOSTROPHA n. sp.

λεχριοστροφος, obliquely banded.

♂ ♀. 36-38 mm. Head grey-whitish; upper part of face grey. Palpi in male one and a quarter, in female 2, terminal joint in male one-third, in female two-thirds; whitish. Antennae grey-whitish; pectinations in male 12, apical

third simple. Thorax and abdomen grey-whitish with a few scattered dark fuscous scales. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair dull rosy-purple anteriorly; posterior femora of male with a dense fuscous-purple crest of scales on apex of dorsum; posterior tibiae of male without middle spurs. Forewings triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex round-pointed, termen rounded, slightly crenulate, slightly oblique; grey-whitish with a few dark fuscous scales and a minute discal dot; a broadly suffused pale grey line from two-fifths dorsum towards apex, but near end curved to three-fourths costa; a series of blackish dots on veins in a similarly suffused subterminal line, that on vein 5 displaced inwards; a terminal series of blackish dots on veins; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly crenulate; as forewings, but with a faint sub-basal line and second line median.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and June; three specimens.

PISORACA STICTA n. sp.

στικτος, speckled.

♂ ♀. 26-27 mm. Head grey-whitish; upper part of face fuscous. Palpi in male one and a half, in female 2, terminal joint in male one-half, in female two-thirds; fuscous, beneath whitish. Antennae grey-whitish; pectinations in male 8, terminal fourth simple. Thorax and abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair crimson-grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; grey-whitish rather densely sprinkled with grey; sometimes a few grey dots in basal area; discal dot faint or absent; postmedian line ill defined, sinuate, subterminal faint, irregularly dentate with a few darker dots; a terminal series of dots between veins; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; as forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and May; three specimens.

Fam. GEOMETRIDAE.

IDIOCHROA RUFIFRONS n. sp.

rufifrons, with reddish face.

♀. 22-30 mm. Head green on crown; fillet white; face and palpi dark red. Antennae white; pectinations in female 4, apical sixth simple. Thorax green. Abdomen grey; dorsum of first two segments green; median whitish dots on third, fourth, and fifth segments. Legs whitish; anterior coxae and femora reddish; anterior tibiae and tarsi grey. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; rather dark green; sometimes a pale subterminal line, slightly dentate, obsolete towards costa, with an anterior tooth above dorsum; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded, tornus prominent, colour and cilia as forewings; subterminal line indistinct.

Queensland: Injune in November, February, and April; five specimens.

CHLOROCOMA CYCLOSEMA n. sp.

κυκλοσημος, with a circular mark.

♀. 20 mm. Head greyish-brown; fillet and antennae white. Palpi not extending beyond face; whitish. Thorax green. Abdomen whitish; dorsum green towards base. Legs pale pink; posterior pair whitish. Forewings triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; green; a greyish-brown streak from base of costa to apex, separated except at base and apex from costal edge by a white streak; antemedian line obsolete; a faint dentate whitish postmedian line; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded, tornus prominent; as forewings but with a rather large greyish-brown circular discal spot. Allied to *C. melocrossa* Meyr., but much smaller and distinguished by the discal spot of the hindwings.

New South Wales: Brunswick Heads in January; one specimen.

GELASMA SELENOSEMA n. sp.

σεληνοσημος, with lunate markings.

♂ ♀. 28-30 mm. Head green; fillet white; face reddish-orange. Palpi in male 1 and a half, terminal joint very short, in female 2 and a half, terminal joint as long as second; pale ochreous. Antennae white towards base, green towards apex; pectinations in male 4, green, apical two-fifths simple. Thorax green. Abdomen green on dorsum; beneath white. Legs whitish; anterior pair ochreous-tinged with green coxae; posterior tibiae in male dilated, with hair-tuft; all spurs present but short. Forewings triangular, costa straight to two-thirds, thence gently arched, apex pointed, termen almost straight, slightly oblique; green; costal edge in male ochreous from near base to middle, in female ochreous to beyond middle, thence whitish to apex; lines slender, whitish, composed of small lunules or half-loops; antemedian from one-fourth costa to two-fifths dorsum; consisting of three lunules convex posteriorly; postmedian from three-fourths costa to two-thirds dorsum, somewhat outwardly curved, lunules numerous and smaller, convex anteriorly, their junctions dentate posteriorly; termen edged very narrowly with fuscous; cilia whitish. Hindwings angled on vein 4, straight above and beneath; as forewings but without antemedian line.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and November; five specimens.

Gen. ECNOMOPHLEBIA nov.

εκνομοφλεβιος, unusually veined.

♂. Face smooth. Tongue well developed. Palpi moderately long, smooth, slender, obliquely ascending, projecting slightly beyond face. Antennae in male simple, minutely ciliated. Thorax and abdomen without crests. Under-surface of thorax and femora smooth. Posterior tibiae of male shorter and more slender than middle pair; tibiae without middle spurs, terminal spurs short. Forewings with 2 from two-thirds, 3 and 4 separate, 5 from above middle, 6 from upper angle, connate with 7, 8, 9, 10, which are stalked, 7

separating before 10, 11 from near end of cell, anastomosing strongly with 10. Hindwings with cell short (less than one-third), discocellulars strongly oblique, 2 from near angle, 3 and 4 stalked, 5 well developed, arising one-fourth of the distance between 6 and 4, 6 and 7 stalked, 12 anastomosing with cell from near base to near apex, thence strongly diverging.

An anomalous genus. In the hindwing 5 is typically Geometrid, but for the long anastomosis of 12 with the cell, which is, so far as I know, unique in this family.

ECNOMOPHLEBLA ARGYROSPILA n. sp.

ἀργυροσπίλος, silver-spotted.

♂. 28 mm. Head pale brown; fillet white; face ochreous except on margins. Palpi one and a quarter; pale ochreous. Antennae white. Thorax greenish-yellow, anteriorly pale brown. Abdomen greenish-yellow. Legs whitish-ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen rounded, oblique; pale greenish-yellow with numerous silvery spots outlined with pale brown; these appear to be irregularly dispersed and some are confluent, they are most dense in median area, where a double series form a band beyond middle, towards termen they are rather larger and more irregular in outline; a terminal series of brown dots between veins; cilia whitish. Hindwings with short projecting teeth on veins 3 and 6; colour and markings as forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York in November; one specimen.

TERPNA PAMMIGES n. sp.

παμμίγης, all-blended.

♂. 30 mm. Head green with some fuscous scales on vertex; lower edge of face whitish, edged above by a dark fuscous line. Palpi 1 and a quarter; fuscous, base of second and apex of terminal joint whitish. Antennae dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous; patagia partly green. Abdomen dark fuscous with some pinkish scales; beneath ochreous-whitish. Legs dark fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings. Middle femora pinkish sprinkled with dark fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish with a few fuscous scales. Forewings broadly triangular, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique, crenulate; dark fuscous mixed with green, whitish, and pinkish; pinkish scales limited to veins in basal and central areas and as strigulae on basal part of costa; costal edge mostly fuscous with whitish dots beyond middle; base of wing mostly green towards costa and fuscous towards dorsum; markings fuscous; antemedian line obscure, rather broad, suffused, interrupted, outwardly curved from one-fifth costa to one-third dorsum; discal spot obscurely indicated by a fine transversely oval ring; postmedian from two-thirds costa to two-thirds dorsum, outwardly curved to below middle, thence strongly sinuate, otherwise as antemedian; a very faint whitish dentate subterminal line broadly edged anteriorly with fuscous; short intermural streaks

running to termen; cilia whitish mixed with fuscous. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded, crenulate; as forewings with less fuscous and more pinkish and whitish suffusion; no antemedian line nor discal spot. Underside ochreous-whitish with fuscous markings and strigulae; pinkish scales only on veins; discal spot in forewings rounded in hindwings reduced to a very fine linear mark; both wings with a broad interrupted subterminal band not reaching tornus.

Queensland: Injune in April; one specimen.

Fam. NOCTUIDAE.

Subfam. ACRONYCTINAE.

Gen. MACROPRORA nov.

μακροπρωρος, with long prow.

Face with strong smooth rounded-conical projection. Tongue present. Palpi long, porrect. Antennae in male very minutely ciliated. Thorax with strong posterior crest. Abdomen with a series of dorsal crests. Hindwings with 5 obsolescent from slightly below middle. Allied to *Euplexia*.

MACROPRORA CHIONOBOLA n. sp.

χιονοβολος, snow-beaten.

♂ ♀. 30-34 mm. Head snow-white; two blackish dots between antennae and three on face below middle. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; blackish, base and apex white. Antennae fuscous. Thorax with large rounded posterior crest; blackish mixed with white. Abdomen with dorsal crests on first four segments, that on third large; fuscous sprinkled with whitish, crests dark fuscous. Legs blackish with white rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; fuscous with snow-white and blackish markings; an oblique sub-basal series of partly confluent white dots; a blackish streak on fold giving off short filaments above and beneath; a series of short oblique blackish streaks separated by white dots on costa; orbicular and reniform slenderly outlined with whitish and blackish, in centre grey; an interrupted white subterminal line almost confluent with an irregular series of white terminal dots; cilia white with fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly wavy; ochreous-grey-whitish; a subterminal line and terminal band fuscous; cilia as forewings.

Queensland: Injune in November and February; four specimens.

NAMANGANA POLYMITA n. sp.

πολυμιτος, with many threads.

♀. 30-32 mm. Head and thorax whitish mixed with fuscous, appearing grey. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; whitish mixed with fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen whitish-grey; tuft grey. Legs whitish mixed with fuscous; anterior and middle tibiae dark fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa

straight, apex rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; whitish with fuscous irroration, appearing grey; markings dark fuscous; many fine longitudinal streaks; one from base to postmedian line; six or seven running into termen, the second from costa arising in disc at $3/5$ and cutting through postmedian line, the third from this line, the others shorter; an oblique streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa prolonged towards antemedian line; antemedian outwardly oblique from midcosta, curved in disc and indented above dorsum, on which it ends at $3/5$; cilia fuscous with fine whitish bars. Hindwings with termen sinuate; whitish suffused with grey posteriorly; cilia white with sub-basal grey line.

Queensland: Injune in November, December, and March; four specimens.

Gen. STONYCHOTA nov.

στονυχोटος, clawed.

Face with a sharp vertical corneous ridge truncate at apex and slightly produced at angles. Tongue present. Palpi rather long, porrect. Thorax with strong posterior crest. Abdomen with a small basal dorsal crest. Anterior tibiae with a strong anterior terminal claw. Neuration normal.

Well characterised by the frontal projection and tibial claw. Not near any Australian genus.

STONYCHOTA ANGUSTULA n. sp.

angustulus, rather narrow.

♀. 26-28 mm. Head and thorax fuscous sprinkled with white; tegulae mostly white. Palpi 2; grey. Antennae grey. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous with some whitish scales; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa almost straight, apex pointed, termen rounded, slightly sinuate, oblique; fuscous unevenly sprinkled with white, darker towards costa; a broad median basal area and another smaller on tornus white; a dark dorsal area reaching beyond fold; sometimes a brown pretornal spot; veins partly outlined with fuscous; a fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous sprinkled with white. Hindwings with termen rounded and sinuate; grey; cilia pale grey. apices whitish.

Queensland: Injune in January, February, and March; four specimens.

Subfam. ERASTRIANAE.

CORGATHA OCHROBAPTA n. sp.

ὠχροβαπτος, pale-suffused.

♂. 19-20 mm. Head white. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; reddish-brown. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 2. Thorax whitish-grey. Abdomen reddish-brown; two basal segments whitish-grey. Legs ochreous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa

straight almost to apex, apex pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; whitish-grey; costa narrowly reddish; a fuscous discal dot; a broad reddish dorsal blotch from $1/3$ to termen, traversed by pale postmedian and terminal lines; a small reddish terminal patch beneath apex and above middle; cilia whitish-ochreous with reddish bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; reddish with whitish suffusion at base and in middle; a pale postmedian line; cilia reddish, bases whitish-ochreous.

Queensland: Injune in November and April; two specimens.

Subfam. OPHIDERINAE.

CRYSIPRORA OXYMETOPA n. sp.

ὀξύμετωπος, with sharp-pointed forehead.

♂ ♀. 32-36 mm. Face with a long conical projection covered with scales, ending in a sharp corneous spike. Head and thorax fuscous mixed with white, appearing grey. Palpi nearly 2, ascending; fuscous mixed with white. Antennae grey; in male bipectinate to $7/8$, pectinations 2. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous sprinkled and tarsi annulated with white. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa straight nearly to apex, apex rounded, termen rounded, oblique, crenulate; fuscous sprinkled with white, appearing grey; markings blackish; antemedian from $1/4$ costa very obliquely outwards, angled at $1/3$, thence dentate to $1/3$ dorsum; postmedian outwardly oblique from $3/5$ costa, bent twice to form a large quadrangular projection, thence dentate to $3/4$ dorsum, above dorsum edged with white posteriorly; an oblique line from midcosta joins this above middle; longitudinal streaks in disc more or less developed; cilia white with fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen rounded and slightly crenulate; grey; paler towards base; cilia white.

Queensland: Injune in January, February, and March; four specimens.

Fam. LASIOCAMPIDAE.

EREMONOMA PORPHYRICA n. sp.

πορφυρικός, purple.

♂. 34 mm. Head grey. Palpi 1; grey, towards base whitish. Antennae grey; pectinations in male 8. Thorax grey with a suffused central purple-reddish spot. Abdomen purple-reddish. Legs grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $3/4$, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; pale grey; cilia pale grey. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; purple-reddish; cilia purple-reddish.

♀. 38-42 mm. Uniformly grey. The forewings are darker and their apices more pointed than in *E. holopolia*.

Queensland: Injune in February, April, and May; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

EREMONOMA PLINTHICA n. sp.

πλανθικος, brick-red.

♂. 25-28 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish-grey. Palpi 1; pale grey. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 5. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen rounded, oblique; whitish-grey very thinly sprinkled with fuscous-purple; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; brick-red; cilia brick-red.

♀. 30 mm. Uniform grey sparsely sprinkled with fuscous. Forewings with apices more rounded.

West Australia: Carnarvon in June (M. Carnaby); four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

PORELA EUTHYERGES n. sp.

εὐθυεργης, accurately wrought.

♂. 40 mm. ♀. 52 mm. Head and thorax fuscous finely sprinkled with whitish. Palpi 1; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in male 10, in female 1, brownish-ochreous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to three-fourths, thence arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; fuscous sprinkled with whitish; markings blackish; a slightly waved transverse line from one-fifth costa to one-third dorsum; a circular discal spot before middle, white outlined with blackish; a line from two-thirds costa to two-thirds dorsum, where it approaches first line, obtusely angled above middle, thence incurved; a fine dentate subterminal line partly edged anteriorly with whitish; cilia white with fuscous bars in male, in female fuscous. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; grey; a darker suffused median line; a narrow whitish terminal fascia suffused anteriorly, sharply edged and dentate posteriorly; a suffused subterminal fuscous line; cilia as forewings.

Nearest *P. notabilis* Wlk., which may be distinguished by the uniformly whitish hindwings.

Queensland: Injune in March (W. B. Barnard); two specimens. New South Wales: Murrurundi in October (Dr. B. L. Middleton). Type in Queensland Museum.

Fam. LIMACODIDAE.

ECNOMOCTENA SCIOBAPHES n. sp.

σκιοβαφης. shaded.

♂ 24, ♀ 30 mm. Head and thorax fuscous with some whitish scales; face brownish. Palpi in male 1, in female $1\frac{1}{2}$, fuscous mixed with whitish. Antennae in male unipectinate to $\frac{3}{5}$, pale brownish; in female fuscous, simple. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous sprinkled and tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; fuscous suffused with whitish, appearing grey; a narrow transverse median discal spot outlined with fuscous; a dark fuscous postmedian line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, transverse to middle, there angled inwards beneath discal spot and sinuate to mid-dorsum; a finely dentate fuscous subterminal line; a fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous mixed with whitish. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; brownish-grey; cilia as forewings.

Queensland: Injune in November and February; two specimens. The type is a female.



Turner, Alfred Jefferis. 1941. "New species of Lepidoptera from the Barnard collection." *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 12, 40–52.

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