

NEW AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA.

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Family NOCTUIDAE.

Canthylidia crocopepla, n. sp.*κροκοπέπλος*, clothed in saffron.

♂, ♀, 22-24 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax ochreous-whitish. Abdomen and legs pale ochreous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, oblique, ochreous-whitish; markings reddish-orange; a transverse sub-basal fascia; a second fascia at $\frac{1}{4}$, constricted on costa, dilated beneath costa; a third fascia from midcosta to dorsum beyond middle; a finely dentate line from costa beyond this joining third fascia below middle; a narrow subterminal fascia; cilia ochreous-whitish; hindwings with termen slightly indented above middle; ochreous-whitish; a suffused fuscous terminal band more or less developed; cilia ochreous-whitish.

North-West Australia: Kimberley, two specimens received from Mr. L. J. Newman.

Dasygaster oressigenes, n. sp.*ὄρεσσιγενής*, mountain-born.

♂, ♀, 36-40 mm. Head and thorax fuscous with sparse grey-whitish irroration; face whitish with a blackish transverse median bar. Palpi whitish irrorated with dark fuscous. Antennae grey; in male bipectinate, pectinations 2. Abdomen and legs dark grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex round-pointed, termen scarcely oblique, rounded beneath, fuscous obscurely irrorated with whitish; costal edge whitish; a sub-basal fuscous line to fold, twice dentate; antemedian from $\frac{1}{8}$ costa to midtermen, whitish doubly edged with fuscous, strongly dentate, containing a longitudinally elongate brownish-ochreous spot in middle, connected by a fuscous line on fold with sub-basal line; orbicular small, brownish-ochreous outlined with dark fuscous; reniform similar but larger, transversely oval, with a white dot at its lower, and sometimes another at its upper extremity; postmedian line from a fuscous dot on $\frac{3}{8}$ costa, fuscous, edged posteriorly with whitish, bent outwards beneath costa, then finely dentate and bent to end on midtermen joining antemedian, it contains several brownish-ochreous dots; a dark subterminal shade containing short interneural dark-fuscous lines, sharply limited posteriorly, with obtuse projections above and below middle; terminal fascia grey-whitish irrorated with fuscous, with an anterior series of brownish-ochreous and a posterior series of blackish dots, both interneural; cilia fuscous. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey, apices whitish.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko, in December; four specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

Dasygaster melambaphes, n. sp.*μελαμβάφης*, dark-dyed.

♀, 38 mm. Head and thorax fuscous with slight whitish irroration; face whitish with a transverse fuscous bar above middle. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; fuscous mixed with whitish. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs grey; tarsi fuscous with whitish annulations. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight,

apex round-pointed; termen scarcely oblique, rounded beneath, crenulate; fuscous with slight whitish irroration; a sub-basal blackish costal dot; a short blackish median streak from base; orbicular pale, longitudinally oval, reniform larger, transversely oval, both outlined and connected by blackish, the latter followed by a blackish spot; claviform represented by a short thick blackish bar, connected by a twice dentate line from its anterior end with dorsum before middle; postmedian line very slender and obscure, blackish, finely dentate; four or five minute whitish dots on posterior half of costa, posterior area with a series of blackish interneural streaks connected with a terminal series of blackish dots; cilia fuscous, extreme apices partly whitish. Hindwings with termen sinuate, crenulate; fuscous, towards base paler; cilia grey, apices whitish.

There are no coloured scales, and no subterminal line.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (4,000 feet), in March; one specimen. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

Euryschema, n. gen.

εὐρυσχημος, broadly built.

Tongue strong. Palpi moderate, ascending; second joint rough-scaled anteriorly; terminal joint short. Thorax with slight rounded anterior and small bifid posterior crests. Abdomen with a dorsal crest on basal segment. Forewings rather short and broad; neuration normal. Hindwings broad; 5 weakly developed from middle of discocellulars. Posterior tibiae hairy on dorsum.

Near *Syntheta*, Turn., but hindwings with 5 from middle of cell and both wings shorter and broader.

Euryschema tricycla, n. sp.

τρικυκλος, three-ringed.

♀, 32 mm. Head whitish with a few fuscous scales; face with a median, transverse, blackish bar. Palpi whitish with some dark-fuscous irroration. Thorax whitish; collar and an inverted, V-shaped, posterior mark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs mostly fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen scarcely oblique, rounded beneath; grey, towards base whitish, with dark-fuscous markings, two short oblique lines from costa near base; antemedian from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, slender, dentate, with a strong posterior tooth beneath costa; orbicular circular, rather large, beneath it a similar circle, rather smaller, incomplete anteriorly; reniform transversely oval, filled in with white; a broad median shade, well defined, from midcosta to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, between and touching both orbicular and reniform, angled posteriorly in middle; a suffused dark spot beyond reniform nearly confluent with a similar apical mark; a white costal spot beyond middle followed by several white dots; postmedian mostly obsolete, faintly indicated below middle; an ill-defined subterminal line; three or four short longitudinal streaks running into upper part of termen; a fine terminal line with a larger dot above dorsum; cilia whitish and fuscous with a darker median line. Hindwings grey; cilia grey, apices paler.

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

Bathytricha monticola, n. sp.

monticolus, mountain-dwelling.

♂, 25 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; dark fuscous mixed with brown-whitish. Antennae brown-whitish; pectinations in male 1. Abdomen and legs whitish-brown. Forewings elongate triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; brown-whitish with obscure fuscous streaks on veins; a streak from base beneath cell, ending in four streaks on veins; four streaks also on radial veins; a terminal series of interneural

fuscous dots; cilia brown-whitish. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; pale grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko, in December; one specimen. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

***Caradrina niphosticta*, n. sp.**

νεφροστικτος, snow-spotted.

♂, 28-32 mm. Head and thorax brownish mixed with fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous; terminal joint and apex of second joint whitish-ochreous. Antennae in male slightly serrate towards apex, ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$, fuscous. Abdomen fuscous-brown. Legs fuscous-brown. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen scarcely oblique, rounded beneath; fuscous-brown; with obscure slender fuscous markings and white spots; a short sub-basal line from costa, sometimes followed by a minute white dot; antemedian very slender, transverse, dentate, from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, just crossed by a fine streak from base along fold; sometimes this streak contains a white dot just beyond antemedian; orbicular circular, filled in with white; reniform white, obscurely K-shaped; postmedian very slender, slightly dentate, from midcosta obliquely outwards, then rounded to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; some obscure longitudinal streaks interrupted by paler scales in terminal area; cilia fuscous-brown. Hindwings grey; cilia grey, apices paler.

Allied to *C. leucosticta*, Turn., and *C. adelphodes*, Low. The former differs in the white-spotted termen of forewings, the latter in the white hindwings.

New South Wales: Jervis Bay, in August and March; two specimens received from Mr. L. H. Moss-Robinson.

***Caradrina leptochroa*, n. sp.**

λεπτοχροος, slightly coloured.

♂, 36 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-grey-whitish. Palpi dark fuscous, towards apex ochreous-whitish. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-grey-whitish with slight grey irroration. Legs ochreous-grey-whitish; tarsi fuscous with pale annulations. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen scarcely oblique; rounded beneath; ochreous-grey-whitish, posterior part of disc very slightly reddish tinged; a fuscous dot on costa near base; three fuscous dots representing first line, on costa, above middle, and above dorsum; orbicular represented by a white dot, reniform by two very short transverse white streaks; a line of fuscous dots from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, at first outwards, then nearly transverse to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; an interneural series of fuscous dots close to termen; a terminal series of fuscous dots on veins; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish, bases fuscous. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; whitish suffused with fuscous except towards base; cilia whitish with an interrupted fuscous line in apical part of wing. Underside of hindwing with discal dot, an apical blotch, and a subterminal series of dots fuscous.

New South Wales: Sydney, in February; one specimen. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

***Araeoptera poliobapta*, n. sp.**

πολιοβαπτος, dyed grey.

♀, 14 mm. Head white; face dark fuscous. Palpi smooth; terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$; fuscous. Antennae grey, towards base white. Thorax grey, anteriorly suffused with white. Abdomen dark grey. Legs grey-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, strongly oblique; grey; costal half white, except about middle, where the grey area forms a strong rounded projection nearly to costa; fuscous dots on costa at $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$, a larger fuscous spot at middle with central white dot, four grey costal dots between this and apex; a very obscure, incomplete, dentate, fuscous,

transverse line at $\frac{1}{4}$; an obscure fuscous ring in anterior part of central grey projection; two irregular, suffused, subapical, grey spots; an interrupted fuscous terminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with apex round-pointed, termen slightly incurved; grey; cilia grey.

The smooth second joint of palpi, and shape of hindwings are noteworthy points.

Queensland: Montville (1,500 feet), near Nambour, in March; one specimen.

CATOBLEMMMA APLECTA, Turn.

♂, ♀, 20-24 mm. Head whitish-grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; grey more or less tinged with ferruginous. Thorax whitish-grey; collar ferruginous. Abdomen and legs whitish-grey. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, slightly sinuate towards apex, apex pointed, termen bowed, slightly oblique; whitish-grey more or less suffused with ferruginous; costal edge ferruginous; a small triangular white spot on costa just before apex, followed by a short, oblique, blackish streak from apex, followed by a short series of blackish subterminal dots; cilia ferruginous, apices pale grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

I have redescribed this species as the original description was incomplete, owing to the imperfect condition of the type. I have since taken the species frequently at light in my own house and have received others bred from larvae feeding on the scale-insect *Lecanium (Cryptes) baccatum* in Sydney by Mr. W. B. Gurney, and in Brisbane by Mr. H. Hacker.

Queensland: Gympie, in April; Brisbane, in September, October, March, April, and May; Warwick, in October. New South Wales: Sydney, in November.

Sophta hapalopis, n. sp.

ἀπαλωπις, gentle-looking.

♂, 21-24 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-grey. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; ochreous-grey with slight fuscous irroration. Antennae grey; ciliations $\frac{2}{3}$. Abdomen ochreous-grey with slight fuscous irroration. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex pointed, termen angled on vein 4, slightly excavated above angulation, slightly excavated and oblique below; pale ochreous-grey with a few fuscous scales; a darker median band, broad on costa, where it extends from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$, much narrower on dorsum; anterior edge narrowly dark fuscous, nearly straight, from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; posterior edge distinct, from costa obliquely outwards, then transverse, then inwardly oblique, to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, in the projection thus formed is a transversely-oval fuscous ring containing two dark-fuscous dots, but in a second example wholly dark fuscous; two suffused, faint-grey lines between median band and termen; a submarginal series of fuscous dots; cilia grey. Hindwings as forewings, but median band broad on dorsum, rapidly narrowing, suffused and disappearing in disc, and without discal ring.

Western Australia: Busselton, in October; two specimens, of which one is in Coll. Goldfinch.

PARALLELIA SIMILLIMA, Gn.

Ophiusa simillima, Gn., Noct., iii., p. 266.

Dysgonia simillima, Moore, Lep. Ceyl., iii., p. 178, pl. 170, f. 8.

Parallelia simillima, Hmps., Cat. Lep. Phal., xii., p. 607.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in March; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd. Also from Java, Philippines, Formosa, Ceylon, and India. Not previously recorded from Australia.

Grammodes odontota, n. sp.*ὀδοντωτός*, toothed.

♀, 34 mm. Head, thorax, and antennae grey. Palpi whitish irrorated with grey. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish irrorated with grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, oblique, slightly crenulate; fuscous with some whitish irroration beneath costa and in terminal area; a grey-whitish patch on base of dorsum; a broad straight white fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to dorsum before middle, slightly dilated on costa and dorsum, irrorated with fuscous on costa; a slender white fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, at first obliquely outwards, bent inwards beneath costa and thence nearly straight, but slightly bent inwards at extremity to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, gradually narrowing to a line as it approaches dorsum, with a sharp anterior tooth on vein 3; this is succeeded by a greyish-ochreous line, and this again by a series of posterior blackish teeth, varying in size and sometimes tipped with whitish; a blackish, subapical, costal blotch, anteriorly suffused, defined posteriorly by a whitish line; a short, oblique, wedge-shaped blackish mark from apex; subterminal area partly suffused with whitish so as to appear grey; cilia fuscous with basal and postmedian whitish lines, around apex wholly white. Hindwings with termen gently rounded, slightly waved; fuscous; a white fascia from costa before middle, gradually narrowing to dorsum above tornus; a white submarginal spot above dorsum near tornus; cilia white, on dorsum and for a short distance on midtermen fuscous.

Nearest *G. quaesita*, Swin., but easily distinguished by the anterior tooth on postmedian line.

Western Australia: Perth, one specimen received from Mr. L. J. Newman.

Family SPHINGIDAE.

MACROGLOSSUM DOHERTYI, Roths.

Novitates Zoologicae, 1894, p. 67, pl. v., f. 2, Roths. and Jord., Revision Sphingidae, p. 648.

This species is easily recognised by the presence of a narrow, white, median, transverse fascia and a white subterminal line on forewings.

North Queensland: Prince of Wales Island, Torres Straits, and Cape York, in June and July (H. Elgner); two specimens received from Mr. Geo. Lyell. Also from New Guinea and Amboyna.

Macroglossum stenoxanthum, n. sp.*στενοξανθος*, narrowly yellow.

♂, ♀, 58-60 mm. Head and thorax tawny-fuscous. Palpi tawny-fuscous; beneath whitish with a few fuscous scales. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen tawny-fuscous; orange-ochreous spots on lateral surface of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th segments; apices of lateral tufts orange-ochreous; apical tuft fuscous with a few ochreous scales; under-surface wholly pale ochreous mixed with ochreous-brown. Legs tawny-fuscous or brown; anterior coxae whitish-ochreous with a few fuscous scales. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, towards apex gently arched, apex pointed, termen slightly bowed, oblique; dark tawny-fuscous; basal area dark, sharply defined by a straight transverse line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to dorsum shortly before middle; beyond this is a paler grey transverse fascia, limited posteriorly by a dark-fuscous sinuate line from midcosta to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a dark-fuscous transverse shade shortly beyond and parallel to this line; a paler grey transverse shade from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa gradually broadening to lower half of termen and tornus; cilia tawny-fuscous. Hindwings with tornus prominent, termen sinuate; blackish; a rather suffused and rather narrow orange fascia from tornus towards costa before middle, narrowly interrupted at middle and above tornus, its posterior edge nearly straight; dorsal edge orange, cilia

blackish, on dorsum partly orange. Underside tawny-fuscos; hindwings with a basal suffusion and a subdorsal blotch orange, and with three ill-defined darker fuscous transverse lines.

Nearest *M. meeki*, R. and J., from New Guinea, but forewings with a subterminal grey shade, without broad blackish subterminal band, hindwings with posterior edge of orange band straight, abdomen without white spots on dorsum of third segment, etc.

North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in January; two specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Family EPIPLEMIDAE.

CHUNDANA LUGUBRIS, Wlk.

C. phaeospila, Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., 1914, p. 247, is a synonym. There is some variability in the development of the markings of this species.

Northern Territory: Melville Island. North Queensland: Cooktown, Cairns. Also from New Guinea and Borneo.

Family CRAMBIDAE.

Talis diargyra, n. sp.

διαργυρος, silvery right through.

♀, 29 mm. Head and thorax greyish-ochreous. Palpi long (6); grey, lower edge whitish. Antennae fuscous, near base whitish. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs whitish-grey; anterior pair ochreous-tinged. Forewings narrow, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen slightly sinuate, slightly oblique; 4 and 5 separate; greyish-ochreous; a silvery-white subcostal streak, edged beneath with fuscous, from $\frac{1}{3}$ to near apex; a broader median streak, edged above and beneath with fuscous, from base to beneath end of cell, there deflected parallel to vein 4, not reaching transverse line; a short streak above this from end of cell, parallel to vein 5; an inwardly oblique white streak, edged anteriorly with fuscous, from apex half across disc, there much narrowed and continued as a fine line of white and fuscous scales parallel to termen, ending at tornus; a black dot on tornus and two short black lines running into termen above tornus; a fine fuscous line on termen beneath apex; cilia grey with bases white and a fuscous sub-basal line, on tornus and dorsum wholly grey. Hindwings with 4 and 5 stalked; pale grey; cilia whitish, with pale grey sub-basal line.

Western Australia: Perth, one specimen.

Talis urithrepta, n. sp.

οὐριθρεπτος, mountain-bred.

♂, 34 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous-grey. Palpi long (5); grey, towards base beneath white. Antennae fuscous; slightly serrate, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{3}$). Abdomen pale grey. Legs grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; 4 and 5 separate; pale ochreous-grey; markings white; a broad subcostal streak in cell, interrupted in middle; a streak from base running beneath cell, then deflected towards tornus, where it joins terminal band; a suffused streak along dorsum; a broad terminal band bisected by a suffused line of ground-colour, but becoming single and much narrower towards apex; terminal edge grey; cilia grey-whitish with a faintly darker sub-basal line. Hindwings with 4 and 5 separate; grey; cilia as forewings.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (6,000 feet), in January; one specimen.

Gen. TAUROSCOPA, Meyr.

Frons not projecting. Tongue present. Palpi moderately long, porrect, densely clothed with very long hairs beneath; terminal joint concealed in hairs. Maxillary palpi well developed, ending in a dense tuft of long hairs. Thorax and coxae with dense rough hairs beneath. Forewings with 7 separate, 8 and 9 stalked. Hindwings with 4 and 5 separate, connate, or stalked, 6 remote from 7 at origin, 7 anastomosing shortly with 8.

Type *T. gorgopis*, Meyr., from New Zealand. *Oressaula*, Turn., is a synonym. It is related to *Talis*, differing in the great hairiness of palpi and underside, and is represented by several species in New Zealand. Its occurrence on Mount Kosciusko, where it is represented by two species, is an interesting discovery. The genus should be found also on the Tasmanian mountains.

TAUROSCOPA LACHNAEA, Turn.

♂. Antennae with paired tufts of long cilia (2). This character is exceptional in the genus.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5-7,000 feet). Victoria: Mount Hotham (6,000 feet).

Tauroscopa callixutha, n. sp.

καλλιξουθος, beautifully tawny.

♂, ♀, 20-22 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous with a few scattered ochreous-yellow scales. Antennae dark fuscous; in male serrate and shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$). Legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; dark fuscous with ochreous irroration and markings; an ochreous basal patch mixed with dark fuscous; a discal spot beneath $\frac{3}{5}$ costa, preceded and followed by interrupted transverse lines, the latter outwardly curved; a fine suffused transverse line, preceded by a dark-fuscous line, from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa, first outwardly curved, then parallel to termen to tornus; a terminal series of dots; cilia fuscous with some whitish scales. Hindwings with termen rounded; ochreous-yellow with some fuscous irroration; costal and dorsal areas and a terminal band mostly fuscous; cilia as forewings.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 feet), in December; eight specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

Family PYRALIDAE.

ENDOTRICA HELIOPA, Meyr.

E. pyrocaustalis, Low., is a synonym. In colouration it is very similar to *E. pyrosalis*, Gn., but Meyrick clearly indicates the difference between the two species. Hampson identifies this with *E. stilbealis*, Wlk., represented by a female type in the British Museum, but this is doubtful. I think *stilbealis* is probably the same as *pyrosalis*.

Queensland: Brisbane. New South Wales: Sydney, Jervis Bay.

ENDOTRICA DESMOTONA, Low.

Mr. W. B. Barnard has sent me one of each sex taken at Toowoomba, Queensland. They differ from North Queensland and Northern Territory examples in the wings being fuscous, not reddish. Otherwise they are identical, and at most represent a local race. Probably further captures will show intermediates.

Trychnocrana, n. gen.

τρυχνοκρανος, rough-headed.

Tongue strongly developed. Labial palpi long, ascending, exceeding vertex; second joint rough-scaled anteriorly; terminal joint as long and stout as second. Maxillary palpi short, filiform. Head and face rough-scaled. Outer tibial spurs about $\frac{2}{3}$ length of inner spurs. Forewings with 2 from shortly before angle, 3, 4, and 5 approximated from angle, 6 from upper angle, diverging widely from 7, 7 and 8 long-stalked, 9 absent (coincident with 8), 10 from shortly before end of cell, free, 11 from $\frac{3}{4}$, free. Hindwings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from angle closely approximated to 4, 4 and 5 stalked, 6 and 7 stalked, 7 anastomosing with 12.

Very exceptional in the loss of vein 9 of forewings. It appears to be nearest *Gauna*, Wlk., and *Curena*, Wlk., which are, I think, congeneric.

Trychnocrana abditiva, n. sp.

abditivus, remote, separate.

♀, 26 mm. Head yellow. Labial palpi yellow; basal joint fuscous and white; second joint whitish at base; terminal joint whitish at base and apex. Antennae fuscous annulated with whitish. Thorax fuscous; bases of shoulder-lappets, two anterior, two postmedian, and one posterior spot white. Abdomen grey; a pair of white spots on dorsum of each of first two segments. Legs dark fuscous annulated with white; middle and posterior femora and tibiae mostly white. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; white; markings fuscous; a fine line on costal edge to middle; basal and sub-basal spots; subcostal spots at $\frac{1}{8}$ and middle; dorsum broadly fuscous, its upper edge very irregular, indented before middle, included white spots above dorsum near base, on dorsum at middle and before tornus; a yellowish, triangular costal mark at $\frac{1}{3}$, continuous with a triangular extension of dorsal fuscous area, containing a white dot near its apex; a dark-fuscous median discal spot, shortly beyond second subcostal spot; a suffused fuscous line from $\frac{1}{8}$ costa narrowly connected with an extension of dorsal area, separated by a white line from a small apical blotch; a terminal series of dark-fuscous dots; cilia grey with white bases and an antemedian fuscous line, but almost wholly white towards apex of forewing. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 feet), in December; one specimen.

Amphiderita, n. gen.

ἀμφήριτος, disputed, doubtful.

Tongue strongly developed. Labial palpi long (3), straight, porrect, thickened with appressed hairs; terminal joint minute, concealed. Maxillary palpi slightly dilated at apex. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3, 4, 5 approximated from angle, 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 10 and 11 free. Hindwings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3, 4, 5 equidistant from about angle, 6 and 7 connate, 7 touching 12 at a point soon after origin.

Probably nearest to *Bostra*, Wlk., but exceptional in this section of the family by the fact that 7 of the hindwing actually touches 12 at a point, but this may not be constant.

Amphiderita pyrospila, n. sp.

πυροσπίλος, fiery-spotted.

♀, 30 mm. Head purple-brownish. Palpi fuscous, lower edge whitish. Antennae brownish. Thorax, abdomen, and legs brownish-fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight to just before apex, where it is abruptly arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; fuscous; three large, suffused, dark-crimson spots; first spot elongate, broader posteriorly, extending

from near base to antemedian line; a fine white transverse line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, bent inwards near dorsum; a similar line from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa curving rapidly to termen, enclosing an apical area, which is mostly filled by second spot; the third spot is smaller and just beneath this line; a similar curved line from beneath middle of termen to tornus; the ground-colour beyond antemedian line is paler, inclining to grey; a terminal series of interneural, triangular, fuscous dots; cilia fuscous, bases whitish. Hindwings fuscous-grey; an elongate darker sub-dorsal spot, defined towards tornus by a fine whitish line; a fuscous spot, partly suffused with dark crimson, defined by a fine whitish line, on tornus; terminal dots and cilia as forewings.

New South Wales: Lismore, in October; one specimen.

MACALLA PELOSCIA, Turn.

I have received a second male example taken by Mr. W. B. Barnard at Toowoomba, Queensland. It differs from my North Queensland type in having the forewings suffused with greenish instead of reddish, but is certainly the same species. As in *M. concisella*, Wlk., the male has a small glandular swelling preceded by a slight ridge of scales on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$. Both specimens have two longitudinal dark-fuscous or blackish streaks preceding termen above middle of disc; these were not noticed in my description.

Macalla diaprepes, n. sp.

διαπρεπης, distinguished.

♂, 30-34 mm. Head, palpi, and antennal processes orange-brown mixed with white and fuscous. Antennae brown. Thorax fuscous with two pairs of white spots, in which are a few orange-brown scales. Abdomen grey-whitish irrorated with orange-brown. Legs fuscous-brown annulated with white. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex obtuse, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; fuscous with white markings and some scattered white scales; veins more or less distinctly outlined with orange-brown; a sub-basal transverse fascia, constricted or interrupted beneath costa, with anterior and posterior tooth about middle; a short transverse mark on $\frac{1}{3}$ costa; a rather broad transverse fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, containing a fuscous or fuscous and orange-brown bar from costa, and a fuscous line from beneath middle to dorsum; a series of white spots near termen, touching termen in middle, and connected in middle with posterior fascia by a white spot; cilia orange-brown with some fuscous scales and conspicuous white bars. Hindwings grey, towards base paler; cilia grey, apices whitish.

The orange-brown markings vary in degree.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in September; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Orthaga prionosticha, n. sp.

πριονοστιχος, with serrate line.

♂, ♀, 25-26 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen whitish-grey. Palpi in male with second joint elongate, exceeding vertex, terminal joint very short; in female obliquely ascending, second joint moderate; whitish-grey mixed with fuscous. Antennae fuscous, basal joint whitish-grey; in male serrate, ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$. Legs whitish-grey mixed with fuscous; tarsi fuscous with whitish-grey annulations. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; in male with a subcostal fovea on both upper and lower surface beyond middle, preceded by a ridge of raised scales on upper surface; whitish-grey with some fuscous irroration and suffusion; a median fuscous dot at $\frac{1}{3}$, and a subcostal dot slightly beyond this; a fuscous transverse line from

$\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, angled outwards beneath costa and above dorsum, sometimes obscure and incomplete; a second line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, outwardly oblique, finely dentate, bent inwards in disc, then transverse to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum; beyond this some brownish-fusca suffusion; a terminal series of fuscous dots; cilia whitish, bases obscurely barred with fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia as forewings.

Queensland: Coolangatta, in January; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Family TINEODIDAE.

Gen. TANYCNEMA, Turn.

There is an unfortunate error in my diagnosis of this singular genus. The correct neuration of forewing is 7 separate, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 8 arising before or opposite 10. I have since taken a male example at Lismore, New South Wales. In that sex the middle tibiae have a very dense covering of long hairs on their inner surface culminating in a large apical tuft. Mr. W. B. Barnard has sent me a third example from Toowoomba. In none can I detect any maxillary palpi.

Family PHALONIADAE.

In these Transactions for 1916 I included several genera here, which I now recognise belong to other groups. *Trychnostola* should be referred to the *Copromorphidae*; *Tanymecica* and *Eusthenica*, I think, to the *Glyphipterygidae*.

Heliocosma melanotypa, n. sp.

μελανοτυπος, with black markings.

♂, 20 mm. Head whitish. Palpi 5; whitish. Antennae pale grey. Thorax pale grey. Abdomen grey; tuft and underside whitish. Legs fuscous; tarsi narrowly annulated with whitish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings rather narrow, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; without costal fold; whitish slightly suffused with grey; basal third of costal edge fuscous; a rather broad suffused inwardly-oblique streak of blackish scales at $\frac{1}{4}$, not reaching margins; a similar blackish line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; a triangular spot on dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$; a blackish dot in disc shortly posterior to median line, followed by a fuscous suffusion containing some blackish scales; an inwardly curved narrow blackish fascia from apex to tornus nearly interrupted above middle; cilia white, on apex, midterms, and tornus fuscous. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; grey; cilia grey, towards apex whitish-grey.

Victoria: Daytrap, in October; one specimen. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Family TORTRICIDAE.

Isochorista eutypa, n. sp.

εὐτυπος, well-marked.

♀, 18 mm. Head and palpi pale brown. Antennae ochreous-whitish with fine blackish annulations. Thorax brown. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish, tarsi with several fuscous rings. Forewings slightly dilated, costa gently arched near base, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; whitish-brown; markings fuscous, well defined; four dots on basal $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa; a basal blotch from dorsum to near last two of these dots, its costal edge rounded; a triangular spot on dorsum from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$; central fascia extending on costa from $\frac{1}{3}$ to middle, constricted above middle of disc, broadly dilated posteriorly beneath constriction, and extending on dorsum from middle to near tornus; a costal dot beyond this; a rounded-rectangular costal blotch, its apex nearly approaching central fascia; a subapical costal dot; an elongate spot on termen below middle; cilia whitish-

brown with several fuscous dots. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in November; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Acropolitis lichenica, n. sp.

λειχηνικός, lichen-like.

♀, 24-27 mm. Head white. Palpi 2; second joint with basal and sub-apical, terminal joint with median, dark-fuscous bars. Antennae grey. Thorax white with some greenish-grey suffusion and a few dark-fuscous scales. Abdomen pale grey. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa arched near base, thence straight, apex rectangular, termen nearly straight, not oblique; white strigulated more or less with greenish-grey; numerous blackish costal and dorsal dots; a small tuft of scales on dorsum near base; several blackish basal dots; an elongate blackish spot beneath costa near base sometimes confluent with a larger spot on fold, acutely produced posteriorly; this in turn may be confluent with a blotch beneath middle of wing, partly blackish, partly greyish-green, sometimes connected with dorsum by an ochreous suffusion; a triangular blotch on costa before apex, blackish with some white dots on costal edge, its apex reaching middle; cilia white with a median series of blackish dots. Hindwings with termen sinuate; 4 and 5 connate, 6 and 7 stalked; grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in December and March; three specimens.

BATODES CONJUNCTANA, Wlk.

B. hemicryptana, Meyr., is a synonym. The species is variable, but I find no constant difference between Queensland examples and those from Victoria and Tasmania.

Queensland: Brisbane, Mount Tambourine, Coolangatta, National Park (2,500 feet), Rosewood, Toowoomba, Nanango, Warwick, Killarney. New South Wales: Tenterfield, Glen Innes, Gosford, Bulli, Mount Kosciusko (4,500 feet). Victoria: Beaconsfield, Gisborne. Tasmania: Launceston, Deloraine, George's Bay.

Batodes euryxutha, n. sp.

εὐρυξούθος, broadly tawny.

♂, ♀, 15-18 mm. Head and palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; in male serrate towards apex, shortly ciliate ($\frac{1}{2}$). Thorax pale brown with a broad, anterior, transverse, fuscous bar. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish-ochreous; posterior pair except tarsi whitish-ochreous. Forewings rather broadly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; in male with a narrow costal fold extending to about $\frac{1}{3}$; pale brown with diffused patches of darker brown; no basal patch, but a fuscous streak on basal part of costa; terminal area beyond a line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to tornus fuscous, its anterior edge suffused; a pale oblique band containing a fuscous costal strigula from costa beyond middle becoming indistinct in disc; several oblique strigulae of mixed blackish and brown scales posterior to this, and two brownish-whitish costal dots; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; dark grey; cilia dark grey.

It is hardly possible that this is no more than an extreme variation of *B. conjunctana*, from which it differs in the absence of a basal patch, much narrower central fascia with obsolescence of its anterior fold, and widely suffused tawny colouring.

North Queensland: Eungella (2,000 feet, behind Mackay), in September (Goldfinch). Queensland: Brisbane; Mount Tambourine, in November; National Park (3,000 feet), in December and January; five specimens.

Capua mersana, Wlk.

Lower edge of face narrowly white. Some examples of this variable species are extremely like *C. montivagana*, Meyr. The character here given is a useful distinction. In the case of the male the presence of a costal fold is of course sufficient.

Capua gyrobathra, n. sp.

γυροβαθρος, with rounded base.

♀, 21 mm. Head brown-whitish. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$; brown-whitish. Antennae whitish. Thorax pale brown. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior tibiae and tarsi barred with fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly rounded and projecting from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence sinuate, apex rounded-rectangular, termen obliquely rounded; pale brown; costal edge whitish with fine short fuscous strigulae; cilia pale brown. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey; cilia grey.

The peculiarly shaped forewings suggest a relationship to *C. alaudana*, Meyr. Queensland: Bunya Mountains (3,500 feet), in October; one specimen.

Capua parooptera, n. sp.

παρωοπτερος, brown-winged.

♀, 28 mm. Head, thorax, and antennae reddish-brown. Palpi 2; reddish-brown. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair brown. Forewings oblong, costa strongly arched near base, thence nearly straight, slightly sinuate before apex, apex rectangular, termen straight, not oblique, rounded beneath; reddish-brown with slight darker transverse strigulae; cilia reddish-brown. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; greyish-ochreous; cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Southport, in January; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Capua gongylia, n. sp.

γογγυλιος, rounded.

♀, 20-22 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi 3; fuscous-brown, whitish beneath towards base. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey-brown. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair grey; anterior and middle tarsi grey with whitish annulations. Forewings oval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale brown; some slightly darker transverse strigulae in posterior part of disc; cilia fuscous-brown. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; grey, suffused in disc with pale ochreous; cilia grey.

Peculiar in shape of forewings and absence of markings, but appears referable to this genus.

Queensland: Rosewood, in April; Toowoomba; three specimens.

Capua micropolia, n. sp.

μικροπολιος, small grey.

♂, 12 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$; grey. Antennae grey; serrate and very shortly ciliated. Abdomen grey. Legs grey; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; without costal fold; pale grey with numerous small fuscous strigulae; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in November; one specimen.

Capua castanitis, n. sp.

καστανίτις, chestnut-brown.

♂, ♀, 18-20 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi 3; brown. Antennae grey, towards base brown. Abdomen grey-brown. Legs brown; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched to middle, thence straight, apex pointed, termen sinuate, not oblique; in male with a moderate costal fold extending to $\frac{2}{3}$ costa; grey-brown; markings fuscous-brown; a moderate basal patch sometimes well defined, sometimes indistinct; a broad fascia from costa before middle to dorsum beyond middle, gradually dilated towards costa, anteriorly well defined, posteriorly suffused; a small semi-circular blotch on costa beyond $\frac{3}{4}$; some strigulae in posterior part of disc; some of which form a line from tornus to near costal blotch; cilia brown. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey; towards apex a large suffused pale-orange blotch strigulated with grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in December and March; three specimens.

Capua catoxia, n. sp.

κατοξείος, sharp, pointed.

♀, 15 mm. Head, thorax, and antennae pale grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; pale grey. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair grey. Forewings suboblong, costa arched near base, thence straight, apex acute, termen straight, oblique; pale grey; markings fuscous; a moderate basal patch indicated by a posteriorly angulate line; a moderate fascia from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ to middle of dorsum, anterior edge outwardly curved, posterior edge strongly convex, with a large indentation above middle; a triangular blotch on costa at $\frac{3}{8}$, its apex acute and nearly reaching posterior extremity of fascia; a spot on tornus; a few slender strigulae before apex; cilia pale grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in March; one specimen.

Homona stenophracta, n. sp.

στενοφρακτος, with narrow border.

♂, ♀, 16-18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax brown. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male extremely short. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings broad, costa strongly arched to middle, thence straight, apex rectangular, termen straight, rounded towards tornus, not oblique; in male without costal fold; brown with fine transverse fuscous strigulae; a broad subterminal fuscous band, very suffused anteriorly, sharply defined posteriorly; a narrow pale-brown terminal fascia; cilia pale brown. Hindwings with termen rounded; ochreous-grey with indistinct darker strigulae; in female with a large, subapical, ochreous suffusion; cilia grey, bases and apices paler and ochreous tinged.

Queensland: Eidsvold, in September (Dr. Thos. Bancroft); Toowoomba, in September, March, and April (Mr. W. B. Barnard).

Barnardiella, n. gen.

Antennae in male thickened with a large dilatation, flattened anteroposteriorly, beyond basal joint. Palpi very long, porrect. Thorax in male with shoulder-flaps enlarged and elongated to reach slightly beyond posterior margin; a lateral pencil of long hairs from posterior margin of thorax on each side. Forewings with all veins present and separate, 2 from $\frac{3}{8}$, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate, 5 approximated to them at origin, 6 and 7 closely approximated at origin.

A local derivative of *Tortrix* distinguished by the peculiarities of the male antennae and thorax. I dedicate the genus to Mr. W. B. Barnard, to whose zeal and generosity I owe much in the study of our Lepidoptera.

Barnardiella sciaphila, n. sp.

σκιαφιλος, shade-loving.

♂, 30 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi 4; fuscous with a few paler scales. Antennae fuscous; basal joint stout, beyond this a broad dilatation extending to $\frac{1}{3}$, flattened anteroposteriorly, some serrations towards apex, and moderately long ciliations throughout. Thorax and abdomen fuscous-brown. Legs fuscous. Forewings broadly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen straight, scarcely oblique; without costal fold; grey-brown with darker dots and strigulae; an inwardly-oblique blackish bar from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to fold near base, dilated on fold; a fuscous spot on midcosta, a second beyond this; a rather broad, suffused, pale-fuscous line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa inwardly oblique to middle of disc, there angled outwards to end on dorsum shortly before tornus; subapical and apical costal spots; an irregular, pale-fuscous, subterminal, median spot; cilia brown with a basal series of fuscous dots. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; grey with numerous, transverse, fuscous strigulae; a small, blackish, basal area; cilia fuscous.

♀, 30-33 mm. Forewings proportionately longer, costa more strongly arched at base, termen sinuate; colour varying from pale ochreous-grey to fuscous-brown; markings extremely variable in detail, corresponding to those of male but without sub-basal costal bar, in dark examples obsolete. Hindwings without basal blackish area.

The male is described from a single example; but probably this sex is equally variable. This large obscure variable species is a denizen of our mountain jungles.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in February (1 male, type); Bunya Mountains, in May (3 females); all four examples received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Tortrix crypsilopha, n. sp.

κρυψιλοφος, with hidden crest.

♀, 30 mm. Head and thorax brownish-fuscous. Palpi 3; brownish-fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen dark grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched, less so towards apex, apex rectangular, termen sinuate, strongly rounded in middle; grey; a broadly suffused, ferruginous, subcostal streak from base to about $\frac{1}{3}$; a similar, median, longitudinal streak from before middle towards, but not reaching apex; a few darker strigulae in terminal area; cilia ochreous-grey with a darker sub-basal line. Hindwings with apex obtuse, termen rounded; a subapical costal tuft of densely crowded scales on under-surface; grey; cilia grey.

The peculiar tuft on the hindwings may be analogous to that of the female of *Cacoecia australana*.

Queensland: Coolangatta, in January; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

TORTRIX ILLUCIDA, Meyr.

This species should be referred to *Tortrix*, not to *Epichorista*.

Queensland: Eumundi, near Nambour, in October; Mount Tambourine, in November; National Park (3,000 feet), in December and January.

***Tortrix leucoptera*, n. sp.**

λευκοπτερος, white-winged.

♀, 15-18 mm. Head whitish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$; whitish with a few fuscous scales. Antennae pale grey; basal joint whitish. Thorax whitish-grey. Abdomen pale grey. Legs whitish. Forewings suboval, costa moderately and uniformly arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish with numerous transverse strigulae of pale grey sometimes faintly greenish tinged; minute fuscous dots on base of costa, on costa slightly beyond base, and on fold near base; similar dots on $\frac{1}{8}$ costa, slightly beneath this, and on fold, representing edge of basal patch; central fascia represented by a small blackish outlined square on midcosta, and an undefined fuscous suffusion on dorsum between middle and tornus, together with several fuscous dots in disc; a series of fuscous dots on apical half of costa and termen; cilia white with a few fuscous points around tornus. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; cilia white.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 to 3,000 feet), in January and March; three specimens.

***Tortrix oressinoma*, n. sp.**

ορεσσινομος, haunting the mountain.

♂, 27-28 mm. Head brown. Palpi 3; brown. Antennae grey; with moderate ciliations (1). Thorax grey-brown. Abdomen grey. Legs brown; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings rather broad, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa strongly and evenly arched, apex rectangular, termen obliquely rounded; without costal fold; grey suffused with reddish-brown, more so towards dorsum and termen; costal edge reddish-brown; numerous fine fuscous dots; a longitudinal series in cell with one or two above and beneath; a larger dot in mid-disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a strongly outwardly-curved series from beneath $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus; a subterminal series; cilia grey-brown, apices sometimes ochreous tinged. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; pale grey with faintly darker strigulae; cilia pale grey.

♀, 29 mm. Forewings narrower, not dilated, costa arched near base, thence slightly sinuate, termen slightly sinuate; purplish-brown without markings. Hindwings grey-whitish with faint grey strigulae.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 feet), in December; 2 male and 1 female examples received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type. I had previously taken 3 female examples at the same locality (3,500 to 5,000 feet), in February and March, which are probably the same species, but have the forewings uniformly reddish-brown.

***Tortrix haplophanes*, n. sp.**

απλοφανης, of simple appearance.

♂, 24-26 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; grey. Antennae grey; ciliations $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey; tuft pale ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa moderately and uniformly arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; without costal fold; grey suffused with pale ochreous except in central and dorsal areas, which contain numerous very minute fuscous dots; rather larger blackish dots in subcostal area; cilia grey. Hindwings considerably broader than forewings, termen slightly sinuate; pale grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Western Australia: Mundaring, in June; two specimens.

CNEPHASIA RUPICOLANA, Meyr.

Tortrix celatrix, Turn., is a synonym.

Queensland: Stradbroke Island, Mount Tambourine, Toowoomba. New South Wales: Murrurundi, Sydney, Katoomba, Adaminaby. Victoria: Melbourne, Wandin, Gisborne. South Australia: Mount Lofty.

Cnephasia argyrocossa, n. sp.

ἀργυροκόσμος, adorned with silver.

♂, ♀, 17-20 mm. Head blackish with some whitish irroration. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; blackish; inner surface, upper edge, and extreme apex whitish. Antennae blackish; ciliations in male 1. Thorax with a well-developed posterior crest; a central and two anterolateral spots whitish. Abdomen fuscous. Legs dark fuscous irrorated, and tarsi annulated, with ochreous-whitish. Forewings sub-oblong, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; in male without costal fold; blackish; markings whitish mixed with silvery and pale-ochreous scales; a small basal patch containing several costal and discal blackish dots; a costal spot at $\frac{1}{4}$, containing a central black dot, connected by a narrow fascia with a similar spot on dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$; a transverse wavy bar from mid-dorsum $\frac{2}{3}$ across disc; costal spots similar to first on middle and before apex; a narrow fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, very slender on costa, dilated in disc, there dividing into sinuate lines running to dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$ and tornus; three small terminal spots; cilia fuscous with 3 or 4 whitish bars. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; grey; cilia grey with a darker basal line.

New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 feet), in December; three specimens. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

Cnephasia bleptodora, n. sp.

βλεπτοδωρος, a seemly gift.

♂, 18 mm. Head whitish-ochreous mixed with fuscous on crown. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous; apex and upper surface of second joint whitish-ochreous. Antennae fuscous; serrate towards apex with moderate ciliations (1). Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft and underside ochreous-whitish. Legs dark fuscous annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair wholly ochreous-whitish. Forewings slightly dilated, costa rather strongly and evenly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; without costal fold; white with some whitish-ochreous and blackish irroration; markings blackish; basal patch represented by a quadrangular elongate spot on costa from base and a dot on $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum; median fascia very broad on costa, being completely confluent with costal patch, and extending from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$, much narrower in disc, from which it is reduced to a curved line which reaches dorsum shortly before tornus; three included paler costal dots; a subapical costal dot; a large triangular terminal spot which includes one or more whitish dots; cilia fuscous, apices whitish with some fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; grey with faintly darker mottling; cilia pale grey with a dark sub-basal line.

New South Wales: Stanwell Park, in March; two specimens. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

Argyrotoxa pompica, n. sp.

πομπικός, showy.

♂, ♀, 18-20 mm. Head dark fuscous; face white. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; white. Antennae dark fuscous; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax dark fuscous; shoulder-flaps pale ochreous mixed with fuscous, apices whitish. Abdomen fuscous; extreme base and underside ochreous-tinged. Forewings not dilated, costa moderately and evenly arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; in male with a basal costal fold extending to $\frac{2}{3}$; fuscous mixed with grey, blackish, and a few whitish scales; a large crest of raised blackish scales near base; a large white quadrangular costal spot beyond middle, containing a fuscous costal dot, and connected by a white line with tornus; a large, irregular, blackish and ferruginous spot before termen, with several small similar spots between it and apex and termen; cilia grey with indistinct paler bars, several blackish sub-basal dots on a whitish-ochreous basal line, on tornus whitish. Hindwings with

termen rounded; orange; a narrow terminal fuscous band, broader at tornus, and prolonged along dorsum; cilia grey with a fuscous sub-basal line.

Exceptional in the genus by the presence of a costal fold. It is the only Australian species, the two formerly referred here by Meyrick being now referred to *Schoenotenes*, distinguished by the peculiar form of the cell of forewings.

Queensland: Emerald, in September; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

***Eboda chlorocosma*, n. sp.**

χλωροκοσμος, adorned with green.

♂, 16 mm. Head and thorax green. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; whitish. Antennae pale grey; ciliations imperceptible. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish. Forewings slightly dilated posteriorly, costa with two rounded prominences edged with large scales, first near base, second at $\frac{2}{3}$, beyond this excavated, apex very obtusely rounded and displaced, termen rounded, not oblique; without costal fold; very pale grey with sparse irroration of slightly darker scales; a few raised blackish scales about middle of disc; an elongate blotch from base reaching costa beyond first prominence, thence broad, narrowing to a point at commencement of second prominence, bright green broadly edged with fuscous; a broad fuscous line along costa and termen throughout; cilia pale grey. Hindwings with termen sinuate; pale grey tinged with green; cilia pale grey.

New South Wales: Port Macquarie, in April; one specimen. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

***Scyphoceros*, n. gen.**

σκυφοκερως, cup-horned.

Palpi moderate, ascending, reaching vertex; second joint rough-scaled anteriorly; terminal joint very short. Antennae of male with a fusiform dilatation beyond basal joint excavated anteriorly to form an oval cup, slightly serrate, minutely ciliated. Thorax with small posterior crest. Forewings with tufts of scales; 3 and 4 stalked, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked, 6 and 7 stalked.

A development of *Dicellitis*, from which it differs in antennal structure of male.

***Scyphoceros tholera*, n. sp.**

θολερος, muddy.

♂, 14 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi fuscous-brown. Antennae ochreous-whitish finely annulated with fuscous; sub-basal cup fuscous. Abdomen fuscous; tuft and underside ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; costal fold extending to $\frac{1}{3}$; ochreous-whitish suffused with brown and fuscous; obscure fuscous markings; a small basal patch; six or seven costal dots; median fascia represented by a large ill-defined dorsal blotch, narrowly confluent with a small triangle on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; an irregular subterminal line, dilated and angled inwards in middle; an interrupted terminal line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Mourilyan Harbour, in July; one specimen.

Gen. *DICELLITIS*, Meyr.

Palpi rather short, ascending; second joint rough-scaled anteriorly, terminal joint very short. Thorax with a small posterior crest. Forewings with tufts of scales; 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5 somewhat approximated, 6 and 7 stalked.

Hitherto confined to a single Indian species.

Dicellititis theticophara, n. sp.

θητικοφαρος, in menial garb.

♂, 13 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi brown-whitish; a median bar on second joint and whole of terminal joint fuscous. Antennae ochreous-whitish finely annulated with dark fuscous; without basal dilatation and cap. Abdomen fuscous; tuft and underside ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; costal fold extending to $\frac{1}{3}$; brown-whitish suffused with fuscous; markings fuscous, very obscure; a large basal patch produced on costa to $\frac{1}{3}$; six, incomplete, interrupted, fine transverse lines; a pale area follows basal patch; postmedian half of disc darker; a large supraternal spot; an interrupted terminal line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey, cilia grey.

This obscure species is not unlike the preceding, with which it agrees structurally except in antennal structure and shorter palpi.

Queensland: Palmwoods, near Nambour, in October; one specimen.

Dicellititis zostrophora, n. sp.

ξωστροφορος, banded, girdled.

♂, 13 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, apex brownish. [Antennae missing.] Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish with fuscous irroration; markings fuscous; basal patch undefined, represented by some transverse strigulae; median band, broad, oblique, dilated towards dorsum, from before midcosta to beyond mid-dorsum; a large quadrate spot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, nearly confluent with a large erect oblong spot from lower end of termen; a suffused line from costa before apex to termen above middle; cilia ochreous-whitish with a few fuscous scales. Hindwings with termen sinuate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

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

Trachyptila phaulodes, n. sp.

φauλωδης, of mean appearance.

♂, 16 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey. Palpi 2; grey. Antennae grey; with rather long ciliations (2). Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous; anterior and middle tarsi fuscous with whitish annulations. Forewings moderate, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; no costal fold; grey with scanty dark-fuscous irroration mostly on veins; costa with numerous small dark-fuscous costal strigulae; an interrupted dark-fuscous line on fold to about middle of wing; cilia grey-whitish with some dark-fuscous points. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Very similar to *T. melanosticha*, Turn., but with shorter palpi.

Queensland: Brisbane, in August; one specimen.

Colocyttara, n. gen.

κολοκυτταρος, with shortened cell.

Head rough-scaled. Palpi porrect; second joint thickened with rough scales above, and to a less extent beneath, at apex. Thorax with a posterior crest. Forewings with raised tufts of scales; all veins present and separate, 7 to costa. Hindwings without cubital pecten; cell short ($\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$), 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked, 5 usually straight, from middle or below middle of cell, sometimes slightly

curved towards 4 at origin, but always well separate from that vein, 6 and 7 separate but approximated at origin and for some distance.

Type *C. epidesma*, Low. This genus includes the Australian species hitherto included in *Peronea*, from which it differs in the much shorter cell of hindwing, and structure of vein 5. The three species form a natural group, though there is some range of variation; in *C. epidesma* the cell is $\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 arises from middle; in *C. phaeolopha* the cell is $\frac{1}{3}$, but 5 arises from somewhat below middle; in *C. asperana* the cell is $\frac{1}{2}$, and 5, which is slightly curved, arises from about $\frac{1}{4}$ from lower angle.

***Colocyttara phaeolopha*, n. sp.**

φαιολοφος, dark-crested.

♂, 16 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi 3, second joint widely expanded above at apex; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations imperceptible. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs ochreous-whitish suffused with fuscous; posterior pair paler. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched from base, slightly indented before middle, thence nearly straight, apex rounded, termen nearly straight or slightly sinuate, slightly oblique; without costal fold; whitish-brown with numerous transverse dark-fuscous strigulae; basal patch large, fuscous, containing a large crest of raised scales near its posterior edge, which runs from $\frac{1}{2}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, and is outwardly curved; an irregular blotch on and beneath fold beyond this, with some fuscous irroration between it and costa; strigulae denser and forming narrow lines before apex and termen; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen sinuate; greyish-ochreous, becoming grey towards costa and apex; cilia grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in August; one specimen.

Family EUCOSMIDAE.

***Acroclita stilpna*, n. sp.**

στιλπνος, glittering.

♀, 15 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi 4, densely clothed with long hairs; grey, beneath whitish. Antennae and abdomen fuscous. Legs grey. Forewings narrow, suboblong, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen concave, slightly oblique; dark brown; markings silvery-white; a stout median line edged beneath with blackish from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, terminating abruptly; a pair of short oblique whitish streaks on midcosta, of which the first gives rise to a line towards but not quite reaching tornus; three similar pairs at about equal distances between midcosta and apex; the second streak of third pair gives rise to a short line towards midtermen; a suffused and partly interrupted line on dorsum from near base to $\frac{2}{3}$; an erect transverse bar from tornus to middle of disc; a blackish line on lower half of termen; cilia around apex dark brown including a whitish bar beneath apex, thence grey with brassy lustre, but bases silvery-whitish, on tornus whitish. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; grey; cilia pale grey with a darker basal line.

Tasmania: Cradle Mountain, in January; one specimen received from Dr. R. J. Tillyard.

***Acroclita confusa*, n. sp.**

confusus, disorderly, confused.

♂, 12 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; whitish, scales on lower edge of second joint grey. Antennae pale grey. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; tarsi fuscous with ochreous-whitish annulations. Forewings narrow, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, produced, termen strongly sinuate, not oblique; without costal fold; pale brownish, finely strigulated with dark

fuscous; costa with strigulae and short oblique streaks dark fuscous; streaks better marked in posterior half, between them short pale streaks, ochreous-whitish on costa, becoming silvery-grey; some irregular dark-fuscous suffusion between dorsum and fold; a dark-fuscous subcostal suffusion from middle to near apex; a fine dark-fuscous line on central part of termen; ocellus represented by an undefined pale area containing a few dark-fuscous scales; cilia grey, on apex fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in March; one specimen.

Acroclita ochronota, n. sp.

ὤχρονωτος. with pale dorsum.

♂, 13 mm. Head, antennae, thorax, and abdomen grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; whitish. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrow, costa nearly straight, apex acute, produced, termen sinuate, not oblique; without costal fold; grey; a number of oblique fuscous costal streaks, those before middle short, beyond middle much longer, short again before apex; a broad streak of paler grey along dorsum from base, edged above interruptedly with fuscous to middle, there it broadly dilates and becomes less defined; ocellus preceded by a blackish discal dot; it consists of two broad pale-grey transverse bars, enclosing an area of fine blackish irroration, posterior bar interrupted by a blackish dot; a fuscous terminal line; cilia grey with some fuscous points, and a strong dark-fuscous apical bar. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; grey; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Townsville, in April; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Acroclita liturata, n. sp.

lituratus, blotched.

♀, 12-14 mm. Head and thorax fuscous with a few whitish points. Palpi 3; whitish; two bars on outer surface, apex, and lower edge of second joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs dark fuscous with whitish annulations; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings narrow, costa nearly straight, apex pointed, termen slightly sinuate, slightly oblique; dark fuscous; costa with six pairs of short white streaks, each separated by a fine dark-fuscous line; a large oblique quadrangular white spot on middle of dorsum, imperfectly separated by fuscous scales into four parallel white lines; ocellus represented by a white tornal area containing a silvery-grey spot and some dark-fuscous irroration; cilia white, on and beneath apex mixed with dark fuscous, towards tornus mixed with grey. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Charleville, in September; two specimens.

Eucosma leuconephela, n. sp.

λευκονεφέλος, clouded with white.

♂, ♀, 17-18 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; grey; internal surface whitish. Antennae grey; in male thickened and slightly serrate, minutely ciliated. Thorax grey. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi slenderly annulated with whitish. Forewings moderately broad, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen sinuate, not oblique; in male with a moderate costal fold reaching nearly to middle; grey, slightly ochreous-tinged except towards base and dorsum; sometimes with whitish irroration along costa; numerous short oblique dark costal streaks in apical $\frac{3}{4}$; some intervening white streaks before apex; an oblique rather suffused white bar from above mid-dorsum to beyond middle of disc, where it closely approaches an ill-defined white suffusion in disc; a leaden-grey line from this suffusion and another from near apex of costa meet at tornus; preceding the first of these lines is an elongate minute blackish mark, and two

similar marks in area between the lines; cilia grey, broadly white beneath apex. Hindwings scarcely sinuate; fuscous; cilia grey.

New South Wales: Barrington Tops, in December; two specimens. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

POLYCHROSIS ANCONIA, Meyr.

Epichorista pleurosema, Turn., is a synonym. I had failed to observe the cubital pecten.

North Queensland: Innisfail. Queensland: Eidsvold, Brisbane, Rosewood, Toowoomba, Bunya Mountains (to 3,500 feet), Killarney.

Gen. ANALDES, Turn.

Palpi obliquely ascending; second joint rather long, rough-scaled anteriorly, with a small terminal tuft of scales posteriorly; terminal joint short. Thorax with a strong posterior crest. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 and 4 approximated from angle, 7, 8, 9 very closely approximated at origin, or connate, sometimes 7 and 8 short-stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate, 5 parallel, nearly straight, from near middle of cell, 6 and 7 stalked.

Certainly allied to *Polychrosis*, Rag., but distinct by the neururation. Having now more material, I am redescribing both genus and species. The markings in the male are somewhat obscure, and are best interpreted by those in the female, which are very distinct.

ANALDES HYPOLEPTA, Turn.

♂, 14-16 mm. Head and thorax brown; pectus white. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous-brown. Antennae pale brown with fine fuscous annulations; ciliations imperceptible. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; without costal fold; pale grey-brown with fine, fuscous, transverse strigulae on costa and in disc; basal patch obsolete, sometimes indicated by a pale fuscous spot on $\frac{1}{2}$ costa, and another, darker, on fold at $\frac{1}{4}$; a large, undefined, triangular, fuscous spot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, connected by irroration with a broad outwardly curved bar from dorsum beyond middle; a grey blotch between dorsal bar and tornus, and another larger between posterior costal spot and termen; several ochreous-whitish spots each divided by a fuscous dot on apical half of costa; an ill-defined grey apical spot with fuscous centre; cilia fuscous, on apex brownish tinged, on tornus grey. Hindwings slightly sinuate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

♀, 15-16 mm. Forewings grey without brownish tinge; basal patch sometimes distinct, and then with a posterior median tooth on fold; dorsal bar blackish, sharply defined, separated by whitish from posterior costal spot, which is blackish and sharply defined, and is continuous with terminal blotch, which is also blackish; apical spot fuscous and more distinct; cilia wholly fuscous. Hindwings and cilia darker grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in September, March, and April; Toowoomba, in December; National Park (3,500 to 4,000 feet), in March; six specimens.

Helictophanes metallocosma, n. sp.

μεταλλοκοσμος, with metallic ornament.

♂, 15-16 mm. Head grey. Palpi 3; whitish-brown; inner surface whitish. Antennae grey. Thorax fuscous-brown. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous annulated with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa nearly straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence moderately arched; apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; without costal fold; fuscous slightly or extensively suffused with white; a silvery spot on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, whitish on costal edge, including

a ferruginous dot; four, very short, equidistant, oblique streaks on apical third of costa, the first two whitish, the last two silvery; a ferruginous subcostal line crosses the apices of these streaks, edged beneath by a silvery line, both nearly reaching termen; a suffused white or silvery bar from beneath $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, and a similar blotch on lower half of termen; a white or silvery terminal line; cilia fuscous with grey or whitish bars. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; dark grey; cilia dark grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in February; Mount Tambourine, in November; two specimens, both in poor condition, differing greatly in amount of white suffusion.

***Argyroploce uncimacula*, n. sp.**

uncimaculus, with hook-shaped mark.

♂, 18 mm. Head and thorax pale brown. Palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$; brown-whitish; two pairs of fuscous dots on outer surface of second joint. Antennae grey; thickened and slightly serrate, minutely ciliated. Forewings somewhat dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; without costal fold; brown-whitish with some fuscous irroration; a small tuft of scales on dorsal edge at $\frac{1}{8}$; three fuscous costal dots, near base, at $\frac{1}{4}$, and midway between; an irregular fuscous spot across fold at $\frac{1}{4}$; central fascia represented by a large, median, triangular, costal blotch, reaching below mid-disc, there turned outwards in a stout, obtuse, J-shaped process; a semicircular, median, fuscous blotch in terminal fourth of disc, its outer edge produced to midtermen; a suffused, transverse, fuscous bar between this and tornus; a fuscous apical spot, from which proceeds a short subterminal line; cilia fuscous, towards tornus brown-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia grey.

The markings are suggestive of a *Polychrosis*, but 3 and 4 of hindwings are connate, 7 and 8 separate and approximated for some distance. It appears to be nearest *A. helicana*, Meyr.

Queensland: Brisbane, in January; one specimen.

***Argyroploce angustifascia*, n. sp.**

angustifascius, with narrow band.

♀, 18 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish-grey. Palpi 3; pale grey. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair wholly ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboblong, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex bluntly pointed, termen sinuate, not oblique; pale grey-brown with a few darker strigulae; numerous, short, blackish, costal strigulae; basal patch large, represented by a brown blotch with acute posterior angle lying across fold, partly edged with fuscous, and connected by fuscous strigulae with $\frac{1}{8}$ costa and $\frac{1}{8}$ dorsum, and by a sub-basal, fuscous, dorsal spot; central fascia uniformly narrow, partly edged with fuscous, from midcosta to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, pale brown; a small, suffused, brown spot in disc before apex; an elongate fuscous mark on tornus; a terminal series of fuscous dots; cilia pale grey-brown, on tornus fuscous. Hindwings with termen sinuate; 3 and 4 stalked; grey; cilia grey, apices paler and ochreous tinged, except towards tornus and on dorsum.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in March; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

***Argyroploce stilpnosticta*, n. sp.**

στιλπνοστικτος, with glistening spots.

♂, 18 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous. Palpi 2; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa slightly bisinuate, apex rounded,

termen obliquely rounded; without costal fold; dark fuscous; markings consist of groups of bluish-metallic scales; these are grouped in transverse series of small spots somewhat confusedly arranged, of which there are five before middle; sixth consists of a subcostal and a discal spot; seventh of a curved series of larger spots from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to tornus; eighth extends submarginally from costa near apex to midtermen; cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings with termen slightly bowed; 3 and 4 short-stalked; grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in March; one specimen.

Oriodryas, n. gen.

ὄρειοδρῦς, a mountain woodnymph.

Palpi moderate, ascending; second joint long, densely rough-scaled anteriorly; terminal joint very short, obtuse. Head rough-scaled. Thorax with a small posterior crest. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 7, 8, 9 closely approximated at origin, 7 to termen. Hindwings with cubital pecten; 3, 4, 5 approximated at origin, 6 and 7 closely approximated for some distance.

Nearest *Articolla*, Meyr., but with dissimilar neurulation of hindwings, and the palpi are altogether different. I at first took it for one of the *Chlidanotidae*.

Oriodryas olbophora, n. sp.

ὀλβοφορος, bringing happiness.

♂, 19 mm. Head blackish; on crown tips of scales whitish. Palpi $1\frac{3}{4}$; white. Antennae fuscous. Thorax blackish; shoulder-flaps mostly white. Abdomen grey. Legs white; anterior femora, annulations on anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi, and posterior tarsi, fuscous. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, costa straight, apex very obtusely rounded, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; without costal fold; white with slight pale-grey suffusion; terminal area partly suffused with silvery scales; numerous blackish and fuscous dots on costa; a large ill-defined blackish spot on base of dorsum to $\frac{1}{4}$, and another smaller on $\frac{1}{3}$ costa representing basal patch; blackish dots on dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$, middle, and $\frac{2}{3}$; some fuscous suffusion in disc above mid-dorsum; an oblique line of blackish strigulae from beneath $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to termen below middle; termen with some blackish strigulae and preceded by a suffused grey line; cilia pale grey, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia grey, apices whitish.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in March; one specimen.

Laspeyresia acrocausta, n. sp.

ἀκροκυστος, scorched at the apex.

♂, 20 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi 3; grey; lower edge and a median spot on outer surface of second joint, and outer surface of terminal joint, fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, scarcely oblique; without costal fold; grey with slight fuscous irroration; costa with numerous fuscous dots and strigulae; a large apical ferruginous blotch, becoming grey near tornus, its lower half narrowly edged with blackish anteriorly, containing two, short, longitudinal, blackish bars before lower end of termen; cilia fuscous, towards tornus grey with two grey-whitish bars. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey with numerous, broad, transverse, fuscous strigulae; cilia whitish, bases grey.

A true *Laspeyresia*, although in the only example available 6 and 7 of hindwings are stalked.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in March; one specimen.



Turner, Alfred Jefferis. 1925. "New Australian Lepidoptera." *Transactions and proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia (Incorporated)* 49, 37–60.

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