

NEW MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA—MOSTLY FROM QUEENSLAND.

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XYLORYCTIDÆ.

This family is now merged by Mr. Meyrick in the *Gelechiadæ*, but as the Australian *Gelechiadæ*, with the exception of this section, have not yet received systematic treatment, it is convenient to retain the above designation for the present. The present contribution is supplementary to my paper on the "Queensland *Xyloryctidæ*," in the Annals of the Queensland Museum, No. 4, 1897.

PILOSTIBES, *Meyr.*

Forewings with veins 7 and 8 stalked or coincident, 7 to costa.

On reconsideration, I have determined to retain this genus, altering the definition as above, and regarding *P. enchidias*, Meyr., as the type; referring *P. stigmatias*, Meyr., to *Xylorycta*.

PILOSTIBES TRACHYPTERA, *n. sp.*

Female, 40 mm. Head brown-whitish. Palpi brown-whitish; terminal joint and apex of second joint white. Antennæ grey. Thorax brown-whitish. Abdomen whitish. Legs brown-whitish; anterior tibiæ and tarsi much thickened with scales. Forewings posteriorly dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin straight, slightly oblique; veins 7 and 8 coincident; brown-whitish, suffused with reddish-brown and fuscous-brown, with five or six tufts of raised scales; a dark-fuscous oblique mark on costa at one-fourth; paler fuscous marks on costa at middle, three-fourths, and two more between last and apex; an ill-defined blackish streak in disc above middle, and several fine blackish streaks along veins in posterior portion of disc; cilia brown-whitish, with an incomplete darker basal line. Hindwings brown-whitish; cilia whitish, at apex pale fuscous.

A very distinct species, apparently referable here, but the male is wanted to establish this with certainty. The raised tufts of scales on forewings are a peculiar character.

Palmwoods, Queensland (60 miles north of Brisbane); one specimen taken by Mr. R. H. Relton.

CRYPTOPHAGA BALTEATA, Walk.

Male. *Zitna balteata*, Walk., Suppl., 1841.

Female. *Cryptophaga lurida*, Meyr., Proc. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1890, p. 37.

Both sexes *Cryptophaga acroleuca*, Turner, Annals, Queensland Museum, 1897, p. 8.

I am indebted to Mr. Meyrick for this synonymy.

CRYPTOPHAGA OPALINA, n. sp.

Antennal pectinations in male extremely short (one-half), cilia in tufts from pectinations. Veins 6 and 7 of hindwings separate, but closely approximated at base.

Male, 29 mm. Head white. Palpi white; base of second joint fuscous externally. Antennæ dark-fuscous, with a few scattered whitish scales; basal joint white. Thorax white, with a few scattered dark-fuscous scales in patagia, and a large posterior dark-fuscous spot with purple reflections. Abdomen whitish; bases of segments partly ochreous-brown. Legs white; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi dark-fuscous, annulated with white. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, hindmargin scarcely oblique, rounded beneath; white; a moderately broad fascia from costa near base, narrowing to inner-margin at one-fourth, produced along costa to base, near costa grey, thence dark-fuscous with purple reflections; an incomplete interrupted line posterior and parallel to this, dark-fuscous with purple reflections; a large fascia from costa before middle, much dilated in disc and on inner-margin, on costa and on posterior margin grey, the remainder a medley of dark-fuscous with purple reflections, ochreous-brown, and white scales; a broad grey line parallel to hindmargin; separated by a fine white line from a broad grey line on margin; cilia dark-fuscous, with a narrow basal white line, at anal angle wholly white. Hindwings grey; towards inner-margin whitish; cilia white, with a basal grey line along anterior half of hindmargin and around apex.

A very distinct and highly beautiful species. The extremely short antennal pectinations render it difficult to distinguish from *Lichenaula*.

Brisbane, Queensland; one specimen at light in November.

XYLORYCTA ASSIMILIS, n. sp.

Female, 26 mm. Head white, side tufts and face ochreous-tinged. Palpi whitish ochreous; second joint with a few dark-fuscous scales; terminal joint whitish. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, annulated with dark-fuscous; base of first joint dark-fuscous on upper surface. Thorax white, anteriorly

ochreous tinged. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous; anterior pair infuscated. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin straight, oblique; snow-white; costal edge pale-ochreous throughout; a faint ochreous suffusion at anal angle; cilia wholly pale-ochreous. Hindwings whitish-ochreous; apical portion of disc greyish-tinged; cilia pale-ochreous.

This resembles and might be mistaken for *Neodrepta* (*Xylorycta*) *luteotactella*, Walk., but may be at once distinguished by the neurulation, vein 8 of forewings running to costa, and not to hindmargin, as in that species. It also differs in the absence of orange coloration of face and palpi, and in the ochreous hindwings.

Sydney, New South Wales; one specimen taken in October by Mr. G. Lyell. The type is in his collection.

XYLORYCTA ACROCHROA, *n. sp.*

Female, 20 mm. Head and thorax snow-white. Palpi white. Antennæ whitish-ochreous; basal joint white. Abdomen whitish. Legs whitish-ochreous; posterior tibiae and tarsi white. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin straight, oblique; snow-white; a narrow ochreous streak along costa from before middle to three-fourths, slightly broader towards apex, where it ends in a short, very oblique fuscous streak; a small triangular orange-ochreous spot on costa just before apex, bounded beneath by a fuscous line; cilia snow-white, at apex tipped with fuscous, and with a dark-fuscous bar at one-third. Hindwings whitish grey; cilia white.

Conspicuously distinct among the species with white forewings by the apical markings.

Mount Tambourine (1,800 feet), Queensland; one specimen in November.

ZAUCLOPHORA, *n. g.*

Head smooth. Tongue moderate. Antennæ moderate, in male shortly bipectinated throughout, basal joint moderate without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved ascending, second joint much exceeding base of antennæ, terminal joint shorter than second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Anterior and middle tibiae smooth-scaled, posterior tibiae rough-haired. Forewing with vein 2 from two-thirds, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to hindmargin, 8 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, veins 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 approximated at base.

A development of *Lichenaula*, from which it is distinguished by the pectinated antennæ of the male. From *Cryptophaga* it differs in the much longer palpi, more slender abdomen, and smoother anterior and middle tibiae.

ZAUCLOPHORA PELODES, *n. sp.*

Male, 23 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown. Palpi dark-fuscous; posterior aspect whitish-ochreous. Antennæ dark-fuscous. Abdomen reddish-ochreous; apices of segments whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous; first two pairs dark-fuscous anteriorly. Forewings elongate, costæ moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin slightly rounded, oblique; ochreous-brown, with ill-defined ochreous-whitish markings; an ochreous-whitish suffusion in disc; an outwardly curved line from costa at two-thirds to anal angle; two ochreous-whitish spots at and before apex, separated by a fuscous spot; hindmargin and anal angle irrorated by fuscous scales; cilia ochreous-whitish, irrorated with fuscous. Hindwings fuscous; towards base suffused with ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous, with a faint fuscous line at apex and at anal angle.

The type is in poor condition, but the species is a very distinct one.

Brisbane, Queensland; one specimen received from Mr. H. Tryon.

LICHENAULA AMBLYGONA, *n. sp.*

Female, 28 mm. Vein 7 of forewings to hindmargin. Head white. Palpi white; terminal joint mostly fuscous internally. Thorax fuscous, irrorated with white scales. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous. Legs whitish, irrorated with fuscous, except posterior tibiæ. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa strongly arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin sinuate; white rather densely irrorated with fuscous; a triangular fuscous suffusion on inner-margin before middle; a short longitudinal suffused mark in disc before middle; a very distinct outwardly oblique line from costa at two-thirds, angulated in disc, and continued parallel to hindmargin to inner margin at three-fifths; an indistinct suffusion on middle of hindmargin; cilia fuscous, at apex white, at anal angle with white apices. Hindwings pale-grey, towards base whitish; cilia grey.

Distinguished from the other species with an angulated posterior line—*L. oxygona*, Luc.; *L. goniodes*, Turn., and *L. micradelpha*, Turn., by the fuscous thorax.

Brisbane, Queensland; one specimen taken by Mr. F. P. Dodd. I am indebted to Lord Walsingham for permission to describe this species, of which the type is now in his collection.

LICHENAULA INSCRIPTA, *Turn.*

Annals Queensland Mus., 1897, No. 4, 21.

Male, 19 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi white, apex of second joint slightly fuscous-tinged. Antennæ dark-fuscous. Abdomen fuscous; first two rings and apices of segments white;

tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin sinuate, moderately oblique; white; markings fuscous; costal edge dark-fuscous towards base, thence ochreous-tinged; a dot on fold at two-fifths; two small dots placed transversely in disc at two-thirds, an outwardly oblique line from costa at two-thirds, narrowing in disc, abruptly bent, and continued suffusedly to anal angle; three dots on apical third of costa; a suffused hindmarginal line, leaving hindmarginal edge white; five or six fine blackish lines, parallel to veins, running into hindmargin; cilia fuscous, darker at apex, with an indistinct whitish median line. Hindwings grey, towards base and at apex whitish; cilia whitish.

Female, 26 mm. Abdomen wholly whitish. Forewings with angulated line replaced by a broad fuscous suffusion, prolonged along fold towards base, its posterior edge sharply defined.

Differs from *L. oxygona*, Luc., by the ground colour not being greyish, and by the numerous longitudinal blackish lines running into hindmargin; also by the dot on fold. Its place in my tabulation should be altered accordingly.

The type was wasted. I have since taken a very perfect male on Mount Tambourine (1,800 ft.), Queensland, in November, and have received a female taken at Brisbane from Mr. H. Tryon.

LICHENAULA THOLODES, *n. sp.*

Female, 18-21 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi purplish-fuscous, irrorated with whitish; internal surface of palpi mainly whitish. Antennæ dark-fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish. Legs whitish; anterior femora, and anterior and middle tibiæ dark-fuscous, irrorated with whitish: anterior tarsi dark-fuscous, with whitish annulations. Forewings oblong, costa moderately arched at base, thence nearly straight, apex rectangular, hindmargin slightly sinuate, scarcely oblique; purplish-fuscous, densely irrorated with whitish, less so along a line from base to anal angle; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with hindmargin sinuate beneath apex; grey; cilia pale-grey, with a darker basal line.

Allied to *L. ignota*, Turn., from which it differs in the purplish-fuscous colouring and absence of markings.

Brisbane, Queensland; two specimens taken at light in January and March.

MAROGA MYTHICA, *Meyr.*

Maroga undosa, Lucas, Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1893, p. 164.

I sent a specimen of Lucas' species to Mr. Meyrick, who informs me that it is identical with his own.

ESCHATURA LEMURIAS, *Meyr.*

Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc., 1897, p. 382.

Phlaeophora codonoptera, Turner, Annals Queensland Museum, 1897, p. 23.

Mr. Meyrick's name has a few weeks' priority. Whether my *Phlaeophora lactea* is referable to the same genus must be left undecided until the male is discovered.

PROCOMETIS HYLONOMA, *Meyr.*

Procometis acompta, Turn. Annals Queensland Museum, No. IV., p. 30, and *Procometis heterogama*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1899, p. 103, are identical with this species.

Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, and Warwick, Queensland; Broken Hill, New South Wales. Probably, therefore, a species of very wide distribution. Meyrick records it from Sydney and Bathurst, New South Wales; and Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

AGRIOPHARA NODIGERA, *n. sp.*

Female, 18 mm. Head, thorax, palpi, and antennæ ochreous-whitish, irrorated with fuscous. Palpi very short, not reaching halfway to base of antennæ, terminal joint minute. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous. Legs whitish, sparsely irrorated with fuscous; tarsi and anterior tibiæ annulated with fuscous. Forewings elongate-oval, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; whitish, densely irrorated with dark-fuscous, with roundish raised tufts of blackish scales; three in a line from beneath costa at one-sixth to above inner-margin at one-third; three or four in an oblique line from costa at one-third to above middle of inner-margin; just outside this is an ochreous-brown spot in disc before middle; a more obscure curved line of raised dots from costa at one-half to above and before anal angle; just beyond this is an ochreous-brown spot in disc at two-thirds; a very obscure series of dots parallel to hindmargin, not raised; cilia fuscous, with a few whitish scales, and a darker line at one-third. Hindwings fuscous-grey; cilia grey, with a darker line at one-third.

I do not think it necessary to remove this species from *Agriophara*, with which it agrees in neuration, but the peculiar palpi constitute a new section of this genus. The markings are obscure, but the raised blackish dots are characteristic.

Warwick, Queensland; one specimen in October.

CECOPHORIDÆ.

The genera here treated of belong to the section of the family without male antennal ciliations, formerly regarded as a separate family, under the name of *Depressariadæ*.

PEDOIS, *Meyr.* (MSS.).

Head with appressed scales, side tufts forming a cone-like projection over face. Antennæ in male simple, pecten absent. Palpi long, second joint exceeding base of antennæ, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Forewings elongate-oblong, 1 b furcate at base, from junction branching again, lower branch terminating abruptly before reaching margin, 2 and 3 from before anal angle, 6 to apex or costa, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings 1 or slightly over 1, veins 3 and 4 connate, 6 and 7 parallel. Posterior tibiæ long-haired.

I have representatives of six species, which may be tabulated thus—

1. Vein 6 to costa	...	...	...	...	2.
Vein 6 to apex	...	...	...	...	3.
2. Forewings with long streaks parallel to veins	...				<i>tripunctella</i> , Walk.
Forewings without long streaks parallel to veins					<i>cosmopoda</i> , n. sp.
3. Second joint of palpi with a minute posterior tuft before apex	...	...	...	...	<i>neurosticha</i> , Lower
Second joint of palpi without a minute posterior tuft before apex	...	...	...	...	4.
4. Hindwings yellow	...	...	...	...	<i>eurnorpha</i> , Meyr.
Hindwings not yellow	...	...	...	...	5.
5. Forewings orange-ochreous	...	...	...	...	<i>humerana</i> , Walk.
Forewings reddish	...	...	...	...	<i>rhodomita</i> , n. sp.

PEDOIS HUMERANA, *Walk.*

Armidale (3,500 ft.) and Tenterfield (3,000 ft.), New South Wales, in February.

PEDOIS EURNORPHA, *Meyr.* (MSS.).

Armidale (3,500 ft.), New South Wales, in October.

PEDOIS NEUROSTICHA, *Lower.*

Proc. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1894, p. 112.

Gisborne, Victoria, in January; two specimens received from Mr. S. Lyell.

PEDOIS TRIPUNCTELLA, *Walk.*

Brisbane, Queensland, in August and September.

PEDOIS COSMOPODA, n. sp.

Male and female, 16-18 mm. Head and thorax grey, irrorated with whitish-grey; face whitish. Palpi whitish; second joint with a dark-fuscous subapical ring, and dark-fuscous basal and medium bars on external surface; terminal joint dark-fuscous anteriorly, posteriorly pinkish-tinged. Antennæ whitish, pinkish-tinged, annulated with dark-fuscous. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiæ pinkish, annulated with dark-fuscous. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa strongly arched

at base, thence straight, apex rounded, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; whitish-grey irrorated with dark-fuscous; costal edge pink from base to apex; the irroration is particularly dense along inner-marginal portion of disc, and in posterior portion of disc shows a tendency to form short streaks parallel to veins; cilia whitish, faintly pinkish-tinged, with traces of a medium fuscous line. Hindwings grey, paler towards base; cilia grey.

Closely allied to *P. tripunctella*, Walk, from which it differs in the absence of long discal streaks and the well-marked pink colour of costa and legs.

Sandgate and Wynum, near Brisbane, Queensland; four specimens in August.

PEDOIS RHODOMITA, *n. sp.*

Male, 19 mm. Head whitish, suffused with vinous-red. Palpi whitish; second joint externally suffused with dark-fuscous; terminal joint reddish-tinged; anterior and internal surface dark-fuscous, except at base and apex. Antennæ reddish, with fine blackish annulations, beneath whitish. Thorax whitish-ochreous, reddish-tinged. Abdomen whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair reddish-tinged. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa strongly arched at base, thence nearly straight, apex rounded, hindmargin obliquely rounded; whitish, irrorated with reddish scales, which form numerous confused longitudinal streaks, a reddish-fuscous dot in disc before middle, a second beyond middle, and a third on fold beneath first; a series of reddish-fuscous dots on apical third of costa and hindmargin; cilia reddish. Hindwings grey, cilia whitish.

Allied to *P. neurosticha*, Lower; very distinct by the reddish colouring.

Mt. Tambourine, Queensland; one specimen taken in January by Mr. C. J. Wild.

PERITORNENTA, *Meyr.* (MSS.).

Head with appressed scales. Palpi long, second joint much exceeding base of antennæ, terminal joint shorter than second, rather stout, acute. Antennæ as long, or nearly as long, as forewings; in male simple, pecten absent. Forewings oblong, with much-rounded apex; 1 b furcate at base, 2 from close before angle, 6 and 7 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings 1, veins 3 and 4 stalked, 7 widely separate from 6 at base, somewhat approximated in disc, then slightly diverging.

I have three species referable here—

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|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Hindwings ochreous | <i>cerculatella</i> , Walk. |
| Hindwings not ochreous | 2. |
| 2. Forewings with a series of blackish dots from base to costa at beyond middle | <i>stigmatias</i> , <i>n. sp.</i> |
| Forewings without a series of blackish dots from base to costa at beyond middle | <i>thyellia</i> , <i>Meyr.</i> |

PERITORNENTA CIRCULATELLA, *Walk.*

Brisbane, Queensland, in October.

PERITORNENTA THYELLIA, *Meyr. (MSS.)*.

Brisbane, Queensland.

PERITORNENTA STIGMATIAS, *n. sp.*

Male, 17-19 mm. Head and thorax pale-fuscous; face whitish. Palpi whitish; terminal joint pale-fuscous, except on internal surface. Antennæ whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish; anterior tibiæ and tarsi pale-fuscous. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa strongly arched at base, thence nearly straight, apex obtusely rounded, hindmargin rounded, scarcely oblique; pale-fuscous, with numerous dark-fuscous dots arranged in rows on veins; a line of dots from base to costa beyond middle; a second row from base to inner-margin beyond middle; eight rows in posterior portion of disc; cilia whitish. Hindwings grey, towards base whitish; cilia whitish.

Brisbane and Mt. Tambourine, Queensland; two specimens in November and January.

SCORPIOPSIS SUPERBA, *Turn.*

Proc. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1894, p. 133.

I have seen a second specimen of this species taken by Mr. C. J. Wild on Mount Tambourine, Queensland, in February, and now in the Queensland Museum.

PLUTELLIDÆ.

ENÆMIA DIVES, *Walk.*

Lactura dives, Walk., Bomb, 486. *Calligenia pilcheri*, Lucas, Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1891, p. 279.

Rockhampton, Bundaberg, and Brisbane, Queensland.

ENÆMIA MIXOLEUCA, *n. sp.*

Female, 18-19 mm. Head white. Palpi dark-fuscous; terminal joint white. Antennæ grey; towards apex whitish-grey. Thorax dark-fuscous; apex of patagia and a large posterior spot white. Abdomen reddish-orange, beneath whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair dark-fuscous; posterior tibiæ reddish-orange. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin obliquely rounded; white; markings dark-fuscous; a broad streak along costa from base to one-fifth; a fascia from middle of costa, much widened in disc and on inner-margin, where it extends from one-fourth to three-fourths, and includes a sinuate white bar, widest on margin, followed by a variably developed white dot; anterior edge of fascia strongly sinuate, and connected with costa streak; a second fascia from

costa before apex to anal angle, moderately broad, inwardly curved, and enclosing a small white dot in disc; three dots on hindmargin beneath apex, tending to coalesce, and to be connected with second fascia; cilia white, on markings dark-fuscous. Hindwings reddish-orange, with an apical fuscous blotch; cilia on apical portion fuscous, with a darker line at one-third, towards anal angle reddish-orange.

Gympie, Queensland; three specimens taken by Mr. R. Illidge.

CALLITHAUMA, n. g.

Head with appressed scales, slightly projecting anteriorly. Palpi long; second joint exceeding base of antennæ, smooth scaled, somewhat thickened towards apex; terminal joint much shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennæ in male simple, pecten absent. Thorax smooth. Forewings rather narrow, 1 b furcate at base, 2 from four-fifths, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings under 1, cilia two-thirds, veins 3 and 4 connate, 6 and 7 parallel. Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled. Male genitalia provided with a pair of long curved processes, arising from inferior surface and projecting upwards.

CALLITHAUMA BASILICA, n. sp.

Male and Female, 12-13 mm. Head yellow, mixed with reddish on crown. Palpi orange; terminal joint whitish, with a broad subapical dark-fuscous ring. Antennæ whitish, annulated with blackish; base of first joint reddish. Thorax reddish, mixed with pale yellow. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior tibiæ reddish. Forewings narrow elongate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; bright-red, mixed with purple-fuscous, markings clear yellow, edges of markings mostly clear red; an oblique bar from base of costa; a moderate fascia from costa at one-fourth to inner margin before middle, broadest on costa, somewhat curved in disc; a dot on inner-margin beyond middle, a second dot in disc external to this—these show a variable tendency to connection with a narrow fuscous-edged fascia from costa beyond middle to anal angle; a triangular spot on costa at four-fifths; cilia yellow, at anal angle mixed with red. Hindwings whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Toowoomba and Killarney, Queensland; five specimens in September and October.

PSEUDOTORTRIX, n. g.

Head with appressed scales, side tufts rather small. Palpi short, recurved, not reaching base of antennæ; second joint stout, with appressed scales; terminal joint very short, rather

stout, pointed. Antennæ short (half), in male with short cilia-tions (half), pecten absent. Thorax smooth. Abdomen stout. Forewings posteriorly dilated, apex rectangular, hindmargin not oblique; vein 1 b furcate at base, 2 from near angle of cell, 7 and 8 stalked, 8 to hindmargin, 11 anastomosing with 12. Hindwings over 1; vein 2 from angle of cell, 6 and 7 stalked. Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled.

I am indebted to Mr. Meyrick for indicating the correct position of the following species, which superficially has a close resemblance to some of the *Tortricidæ*.

PSEUDOTORTRIX ACOSMA, *n. sp.*

Male and female, 16-17 mm. Head and thorax brownish-fuscous. Palpi brownish-fuscous, internal surface of second joint white. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, sometimes fuscous. Abdomen dark-fuscous or brownish-fuscous. Legs whitish. Forewings posteriorly strongly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rectangular, hindmargin very slightly sinuate, rounded beneath, not oblique; brownish-fuscous, posterior portion of disc sometimes suffused with brownish-ochreous; sometimes a small fuscous erect line on inner-margin at one-fifth; a very irregularly angled fuscous line from costa before middle to inner-margin beyond middle; a fuscous dot in disc at two-thirds; followed by two oblique fuscous lines from costa at three-fifths and four-fifths towards, but not reaching, anal angle and hindmargin respectively—all these markings may be obsolete; sometimes a dark-fuscous line close to upper three-fourths of hindmargin; cilia dark-fuscous, at anal angle paler. Hindwings fuscous-grey; cilia grey, towards apex with a darker line at one-third.

Brisbane, Queensland; from January to May six specimens. I have also a female specimen measuring 20 mm., with forewings suffused with pale-ochreous and without markings, taken near the Jenolan Caves, New South Wales, which may belong to the same species.

TINEIDÆ.

NEMOPHORA, *Hübner*.

This genus has not hitherto been recorded outside Europe, and I was in some doubt as to whether the first species here recorded should be referred to it, as in my solitary specimen the face is damaged and palpi broken. In a second closely allied species received from Mr. G. Lyell these parts are perfect.

NEMOPHORA LEPTOSTICTA, *n. sp.*

Male, 13 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale-grey. Antennæ over three, white. Legs whitish. Forewings posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed,

hindmargin very obliquely rounded; white, with numerous pale-grey dots tending to form interrupted transverse strigulae; cilia white. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia white.

Ballandean (2,500 ft.), Queensland; one specimen in February.

NEMOPHORA IOLAMPRA, n. sp.

Female, 16 mm. Head, thorax, palpi, and antennae fuscous. Antennae over two. Abdomen grey. Legs pale-fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrow-elongate, not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; pale-grey, with violet reflections; irrorated with fuscous scales, which tend to form transverse strigulae; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Gisborne, Victoria; one specimen taken by Mr. G. Lyell in May.

ZONOPS, n. g.

Head and face densely rough-haired. Eyes in male divided by a horizontal ridge of scales into upper and lower segments; lower segments greatly enlarged, closely approximated beneath. Tongue short. Antennae very long in both sexes, about twice forewings, in male filiform, simple, basal joint with pecten present. Labial palpi moderate, second joint slender, with appressed scales; terminal joint about one-half second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi absent. Posterior tibiae rough-haired. Forewings with vein 1 furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings over 1, veins 3 and 4 connate, 5, 6, and 7 equidistant, parallel.

The structure of the eyes in the male is very remarkable. The horizontal ridge of scales apparently serves to divide the field of vision of each eye into an upper and a lower part.

ZONOPS HETEROLEUCA, n. sp.

Male and female, 15-16 mm. Head, face, palpi, and antennae dark-fuscous; fillet and bases of antennae whitish in female. Thorax dark-fuscous, patagia pale-fuscous; in female wholly pale-fuscous. Abdomen fuscous; tuft in male white. Legs dark-fuscous, annulated with whitish; posterior pair whitish-fuscous. Forewings narrow-elongate, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin obliquely rounded; dark-fuscous, with a suffused whitish-grey line along fold, replaced in female by an oblong spot occupying basal two-fifths of inner-margin; a snow-white blotch on costa from three-fourths to apex, containing a few dark scales, its anterior angle connected with a small white spot in disc; in female the apical blotch is prolonged anterior beneath costa as far as disc at one-third; cilia whitish, mixed with pale-fuscous, with a dark-fuscous line at one-third. Hind-

wings two, sinuate beneath apex; dark-fuscous, in female grey; cilia grey, with a dark-fuscous line at one-third.

Brisbane, Queensland; two specimens.

XYSMATODONA POLYMERES, n. sp.

Male, 16 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ dark-fuscous; basal joint ochreous-whitish. Thorax dark-fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair dark-fuscous, with obscure whitish annulations. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin obliquely rounded; vein 7 absent; white; markings dark-fuscous; a narrow basal fascia prolonged along costa to one-sixth; an erect spot on inner-margin at one fourth; a moderately broad fascia from costa at one-fourth to before middle of inner-margin, its anterior edge very irregular, deeply excavated in middle; a rather large triangular spot on costa beyond middle, its lower angle nearly meeting a narrow erect spot on anal angle; a triangular spot on costa before apex; several small spots on hindmargin partly confluent; besides these markings there are a few scattered fuscous scales, and the species is probably variable; cilia whitish, faintly ochreous-tinged, on spots bases are fuscous. Hindwings very pale-whitish-grey; cilia whitish.

It appears to resemble *X. hamalitha*, Meyr., but may be distinguished by the wholly pale hindwings.

Brisbane, Queensland; one specimen in July.

XYSMATODONA LENCERES, n. sp.

Female, 18 mm. Head, thorax, palpi, and antennæ white. Abdomen whitish-grey; tuft whitish. Legs whitish-grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex acute, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked; white, with scattered whitish-grey scales, tending to form transverse strigulæ; cilia white. Hindwings very pale-whitish-grey; cilia white.

Closely allied to *X. pelochra*, Meyr., differing in its white colour. From *X. nephelodes*, Meyr., it may be distinguished by the neururation.

Brisbane, Queensland; one specimen in October.

XYSMATODONA PELOCHRA, Meyr.

The female is considerably paler in colour than the male, but otherwise similar.

ARDIOSTERES SCOTEINA, n. sp.

Male, 22 mm. Head dark-fuscous. Palpi ochreous, mixed with dark ciliations; fuscous, except towards base and at apex

Antennæ dark-fuscous. Thorax with a large posterior crest; dark-fuscous; apex of patagia and two postero-lateral spots pale-ochreous. Abdomen dark-fuscous; beneath ochreous; tuft large, ochreous-whitish. Legs dark-fuscous, mixed with ochreous. Forewings moderate, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin obliquely rounded; dark-fuscous, with purplish iridescence; some pale-ochreous scales near base; a pale-ochreous linear mark on costa at two-thirds, with a similar smaller dot beyond it; a whitish erect mark from inner-margin before middle, curving outwardly in disc; a whitish spot on margin before anal angle; a whitish dot above anal angle, and two or three close to hindmargin above middle; cilia dark-fuscous, with a whitish spot just below middle of hindmargin. Hindwings and cilia dark-fuscous.

Mt. Tambourine (1,800 ft.), Queensland; one specimen taken by Mr. Illidge in February.

CHRYSORYCTIS OCHROXANTHA, n. sp.

Female, 15 mm. Head pale-yellowish. Maxillary palpi dark-fuscous. Labial palpi dark-fuscous; internal surface whitish. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax dark-fuscous, with a small yellowish posterior spot. Abdomen fuscous. Legs pale-ochreous; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi dark-fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; pale-yellowish; a well-marked dark-fuscous streak along costa nearly to middle, at base reaching inner-margin; a pale-iridescent-purple fascia from costa at three-fourths, broadening beneath, bounded anteriorly by a fine fuscous, nearly straight line to inner-margin at two-thirds, posteriorly ill-defined, and reaching to lower part of hindmargin; included in middle of fascia is a small oval yellowish spot, placed transversely, and edged by fuscous scales; a short broad dark-fuscous streak beneath apex, extending through cilia; some ill-defined hindmarginal fuscous dots above and below streak; cilia whitish, beneath apex and at anal angle dark-fuscous. Hindwings dark-grey, with bronzy reflections; cilia grey.

Distinguished by the pale colouring, large apical area not occupied by purplish band, and dark subapical streak.

Brisbane, Queensland; one specimen in April.

*GRACILARIA PARALLELA, Turn.**

Brisbane, from July to November; attached to *Acacia Cunninghami* and *Acacia aulacocarpa*.

GRACILARIA LACINIELLA, Meyr.

Very common in Brisbane from August to October, but

* In the description of this species, for "alternating" read "attenuating."

smaller in size than specimens from Sydney. The larvæ are tapering posteriorly, of a pale-yellowish-green, and nine roundish blotches in the leaves of *Eucalyptus piperita* (?) and *Eucalyptus eugenioides*, on which they are sometimes very abundant.

GRACILARIA TRISTAINÆ, *Turn.*

I have bred this species also from *Eugenia ventenatii*. Like the preceding, the antennæ are porrected in repose.

Brisbane, from September to December.

GRACILARIA OPHIODES, *Turn.*

I took four specimens, all larger and finer than the type, on a fence in Warwick, Queensland, in October.

GRACILARIA POLYPLACA, *Lower.*

Male and female, 10-12 mm. Differs from *G. ida*, Meyr., as follows:—Thorax crimson, with two whitish spots posteriorly, anterior portion wholly crimson. (In *G. ida*, thorax is whitish, with median and lateral reddish lines.) Forewings clear crimson, never suffused with grey; two basal dorsal spots widely separate (in *G. ida* these are usually, if not always, confluent); first costal streak absent, replaced by two discal spots; fourth and fifth costal streaks not touching, but separated by a band of ground-colour; black margins of fifth, sixth, and seventh costal streaks not reaching to costal edge.

Closely allied to *Gracilaria ida*, Meyr., the description of which includes both species, but certainly distinct; formerly described by myself as var. *rosea*. From *Gracilaria formosa*, Stt., as defined by Meyrick, it may be distinguished by absence of pale-yellowish suffusion along costa, absence of spot on fold, and by most of the other points mentioned above.

Brisbane, Queensland; taken abundantly from August to October, and again in April, attached to *Tristania conferta* and *Tristania suaveolens*. *G. ida* I have always found attached to *Eucalyptus piperita* (?), *G. formosa* to *Eugenia ventenatii*.

GRACILARIA ALBICINCTA, *n. sp.*

Male, 8½ mm. Head and thorax pale-ochreous-brown. Maxillary palpi ochreous-whitish. Labial palpi ochreous-whitish; second joint with an apical, terminal joint with a median and subapical dark-fuscous ring. Antennæ longer than forewings, ochreous-whitish, annulated with dark-fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous; beneath whitish. Legs whitish; apices of tarsal joints fuscous; anterior and middle femora and tibiæ and basal half of posterior femora dark-fuscous, mixed with brownish; middle tibiæ much thickened with scales. Forewings reddish ochreous-fuscous, with scattered dark-fuscous scales; an out

wardly oblique whitish fascia before middle, edges parallel, well defined, with dark-fuscous scales; some half-dozen dark-fuscous dots in fascia; basal part of disc darker coloured than beyond fascia; cilia dark-fuscous, with a whitish subapical line, at anal angle whitish. Hindwings and cilia dark-grey.

Nearest *G. xylophanes*, Turn., but very distinct by the oblique whitish fascia.

Brisbane, Queensland; one specimen in September.

GRACILARIA LEPTALEA, *n. sp.*

Male and female, 6-7 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Palpi white; second joint with an apical, terminal joint with a median dark-fuscous ring. Antennæ dark-grey. Abdomen dark-grey. Legs whitish; apex of tarsal joints fuscous; anterior tibiae and first tarsal joints, outer aspect of distal portion of middle and posterior tibiae dark-fuscous. Forewings ochreous-fuscous; a white line along inner-margin, somewhat dilated at anal angle, much obscured by dark-fuscous scales, especially from one-fourth to middle; a fine line from costa at one-fourth, running closely beneath costa to three-fourths, there bent obliquely across disc to anal angle; its lower margin suffused with dark-fuscous, oblique portion edged on both sides with dark-fuscous; middle third of costal edge narrowly white; an oblique white streak from costa before apex towards middle of hindmargin; cilia white, with a median and apical dark-fuscous line, on anal angle grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

A minute species, very distinct from any other I have seen. It cannot be *G. albomarginata*, Stt., which is a larger insect without oblique fasciæ.

Brisbane, Queensland; six specimens on a fence in August and September, almost certainly derived from *Acacia Cunninghamii*.

ORNIX TRIGONOPHORA, *n. sp.*

Male and female, 10-11 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennæ grey. Thorax white, sides fuscous-grey. Abdomen grey, tuft white. Legs white, annulated with grey; anterior pair grey. Forewings narrow-elongate; fuscous-grey, markings white; a broad line along inner-margin, its posterior half containing several streaks of ground-colour; three short oblique lines from costa at two-fifths, three-fifths, and four-fifths; a straight fuscous line, with leaden metallic lustre from costa before apex to anal angle; a dark-fuscous line around margin at apex, enclosing with the preceding a triangular white area, within which is a greyish-ochreous blotch, containing a central blackish spot; cilia white, at apex with apices dark-fuscous, at anal angle grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Mt. Tambourine, Queensland ; a dozen specimens taken at one spot in November.

ORNIX ACROBAPHES, *n. sp.*

Male, 11 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennæ grey. Thorax grey (?). Abdomen grey, tuft white. Legs white, annulated with fuscous ; anterior pair mostly fuscous. Forewings narrow-elongate ; grey, markings white, a broad streak along inner-margin, several very short streaks from costa ; ante-apical portion of disc mostly white, containing two short parallel longitudinal dark-fuscous streaks ; apical portion white, enclosed in a triangular fuscous line, and containing a grey blotch, with central dark-fuscous spot ; cilia white, at apex with apices dark-fuscous, at anal angle grey. Hindwings grey, apical half intense black, the boundary line is irregular ; cilia grey.

Closely allied to the preceding, but at once distinguished by the blackish hindwings. The type is not in perfect condition.

Brisbane, Queensland ; one specimen in January.

LEIOPRORA, *n. g.*

Head smooth. Tongue short. Antennæ considerably over one, in male simple, basal joint dilated and concave beneath to form eyecap. Labial palpi short, filiform, drooping, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiæ with short stiff hairs on upper surface. Forewings with 1 b furcate at base, transverse vein rudimentary, 3 and 4 absent, 6, 7, and 9 stalked, 7 to costa, 8 absent. Hindwings linear, cell open, 3, 4, 5, and 6 absent.

Allied to *Lyonetia*, Hb., and *Phyllocnistis*, Zel. Distinguishable from the former by the smooth head, and from the latter by the long antennæ, also by the neurulation.

LEIOPRORA ASCEPTA, *n. sp.*

Male and female, 5-7 mm. Head ochreous-fuscous, face and palpi white. Antennæ greyish, basal joint whitish. Thorax ochreous-fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish, anterior tibiæ and tarsi fuscous. Forewings narrow-elongate ; ochreous-fuscous, with golden reflections ; an indistinct fuscous suffusion on base of inner-margin, and another on costa before middle ; a suffused fuscous line from inner-margin at two-thirds obliquely through disc to apex ; cilia whitish, apices fuscous, at anal angle grey, with a blackish apical dot, edged towards costa with a few golden-metallic scales. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Brisbane, Queensland ; taken rather commonly on fences from June to September.

OPOSTEGA NUBIFERA, *n. sp.*

Male, 8 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennæ greyish; basal joint white. Thorax white. Abdomen dark-grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair grey. Forewings elongate; white; markings suffused greyish; two rather broadly suffused acutely angulated fasciæ, first before middle, second beyond middle, interrupted in disc; a rather broad grey line around apex and hindmargin; cilia grey-whitish, at apex with basal half white, interrupted by a narrow oblique blackish bar. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Resembles *O. chalinias*, Meyr., but distinguished by the wholly white head, and the rather broadly suffused markings without golden-fuscos-tinge.

Toowoomba, Queensland; one specimen in September.

ELACHISTIDÆ.

STATHMOPODA MANNOPHORA, *n. sp.*

Male, 14 mm. Head dark-fuscos; face white. Palpi, external surface dark-fuscos, internal surface white. Antennæ whitish-ochreous. Thorax white, with a moderate posterior dark-fuscos spot. Abdomen grey; edges of segments and tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs pale-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings white; a moderate dark-fuscos basal fascia; a moderate fuscous-brown fascia from costa at two-thirds to anal angle; cilia on costa whitish-ochreous, at apex fuscous, thence grey, becoming whitish-ochreous again on inner-margin. Hindwings grey; cilia grey, towards base of inner-margin whitish-ochreous.

Allied to *S. pantarches*, Meyr., but at once distinguished by the dark-fuscos head.

Brisbane, Queensland; one specimen in November, taken by Mr. H. Tryon.

LOZOSTOMA ASEMA, *n. sp.*

Female, 10-11 mm. Head dark-fuscos, narrowly edged posteriorly with yellow; face and fillet whitish. Palpi whitish. Antennæ whitish. Thorax bright-yellow. Abdomen grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings bright-yellow; sometimes a minute dark-fuscos dot in disc beyond middle; cilia bright yellow. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Distinguished by the absence of marking.

Brisbane and Mt. Tambourine, Queensland; four specimens in October and November.



Turner, Alfred Jefferis. 1900. "New Micro-lepidoptera -- mostly from Queensland." *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 24, 6–23.

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