

REVISION OF AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA. OECOPHORIDAE. IV.

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42. Gen. BAREA Wlk.

Wlk., xxix, p. 819; Meyr., Gen. Ins. Oecoph., p. 65. Type, *B. consignatella*.

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, smooth or slightly rough anteriorly; terminal joint shorter than second, slender or rather stout, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male very short, moderate, or long ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 3). Thorax with a posterior crest. Forewings with 2 from angle or near it, separate, connate or stalked with 3, 7 to apex. Hindwings ovate or elongate-ovate; 5 from middle or below middle of cell.

A somewhat isolated genus of considerable size, confined to Australia, except one indigenous New Zealand species. Two Australian species (*B. atmophora* and *B. exarcha*) have been introduced into that region. The genus forms a compact whole, and should not be divided; the stalking of 2 and 3 of the forewings, usually a good generic character, should in this instance be regarded as only specific. Occasionally 7 of forewings runs to termen (as in the type of *B. chloreis*) in species in which it usually runs to the apex. Except in *B. sideritis*, in which there is an occasional scale, I have found the absence of a pecten to be absolute. From *Eulechria*, which many species resemble, it can be distinguished by this character and the thoracic crest. There would be no possibility of confusion, were it not that both these structures are liable to denudation. The genus is somewhat isolated, but I believe it to be derived from *Eucryphaea*, and that both genera entered Tasman Land from the south, and flourished there before this united with Austral Land to form Australia. *Barea* is most abundant in species in the rain-forests of the Eastern Cordillera, in the Australian Alps, and in Tasmania, but some species have established themselves in more typically Australian country. Only three are recorded from Western Australia.

Eighty-one species: 314, *cratista*, n. sp. (Toowoomba).—315, *hicanopa*, n. sp. (Stanthorpe).—316, *viduata* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, ii, p. 371, = *hermatopis* Meyr., *Arkiv f. Zool.*, xiv, (15), p. 7 (Duarina, Toowoomba, Mt. Tambourine).—317, *prepta*, n. sp. (Stanthorpe).—318, *leucocephala* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1896, p. 18 (Atherton, Yeppoon to Sydney).—319, *ypsilon*, n. sp. (Bunya Mts., Macpherson Range, Allyn R.).—320, *euprepes* Turn., *ibid.*, 1896, p. 17 (Atherton, Bunya Mts., Brisbane, Tweed Heads).—321, *eucapnodes* Turn., *ibid.*, 1896, p. 16 (Atherton, Cairns to Allyn R.), = *trizyga* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 169.—322, *semifixa* Meyr., *ibid.*, i, p. 298 (Cooktown to Tweed Heads, Toowoomba).—323, *sciaspila* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1904, p. 168 (Cape York, Duaringa).—324, *coeliota*, n. sp. (Dunk I.).—325, *ophiosticha*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range).—326, *dicranotypa*, n. sp. (Guyra, N.S.W.).—327, *basigramma* Turn., *ibid.*, 1896, p. 16 (Nambour, Brisbane, Tweed Heads).—328, *lamprota* Low., *ibid.*, 1923, p. 55 (Rockhampton to Dorrigo).—

329, *confusella* Wlk., xxix, p. 682; Meyr., Proc. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1883, p. 354 (Toowoomba, Lismore to Castlemaine).—330, *atmosphora* Turn., *ibid.*, 1916, p. 345 (Gisborne to Hobart; W.A.: Busselton).—331, *chlorobaphes*, n. sp. (Mt. Tambourine, Macpherson Range, Dorrigo).—332, *hylodroma* Turn., *ibid.*, 1916, p. 343 (Mt. Tambourine, Macpherson Range, Lismore).—333, *chloreis* Turn., *ibid.*, 1914, p. 561 (Macpherson Range, Ebor).—334, *bryopsis*, n. sp. (Eungella, Macpherson Range, Lismore).—335, *poliobrya*, n. sp. (Atherton, Cairns, Eungella).—336, *phaulobrya*, n. sp. (Tweed Heads, Lismore).—337, *phaeobrya*, n. sp. (Atherton).—338, *bryochroa* Turn., *ibid.*, 1916, p. 342 (Mt. Tambourine).—339 *subviridella* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1896, p. 15 (Brisbane to Dorrigo), = *chlorozona* Low., *ibid.*, 1923, p. 54.—340, *consignatella* Wlk., xxix, p. 819 (Brisbane to Melbourne), = *pyrsonota* Meyr., Proc. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1888, p. 1564, = *melanospila* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1896, p. 17.—341, *melanodelta* Meyr., Proc. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1883, p. 359 (Brisbane to Launceston).—342, *xanthoptera*, n. sp. (Tweed Heads, Macpherson Range, Lismore).—343, *synchyta* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1883, p. 355 (Tweed Heads, Macpherson Range, Sydney).—344, *aleuropasta*, n. sp. (Cairns).—345, *acritopis* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1917, p. 116 (Brisbane, Tweed Heads).—346, *ptochica* Turn., *ibid.*, 1917, p. 117 (Mt. Tambourine).—347, *arrhythma* Turn., *ibid.*, 1917, p. 117 (Brisbane).—348, *discincta* Meyr., Proc. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1884, p. 788 (Toowoomba to Melbourne), = *strophiopea* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1914, p. 105.—349, *angusta*, n. sp. (Brisbane, Macpherson Range, Sydney).—350, *eclecta*, n. sp. (Mt. Kosciusko).—351, *graphica*, n. sp. (Mt. Kosciusko).—352, *zygophora* Meyr., Proc. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1888, p. 1592 (Brisbane to Sydney, Ebor, Barrington Tops), = *eusciasta* Turn., *ibid.*, 1916, p. 344.—353, *anerasta* Turn., *ibid.*, 1916, p. 344 (Cape York to Kiama).—354, *glaphyra*, n. sp. (Bunya Mts.).—355, *mesocentra* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1590 (Mt. Kosciusko).—356, *ochrospora*, n. sp. (Cairns to Mt. Wilson).—357, *panarcha* Turn., 1915, p. 193 (Macpherson Range, Lismore, Ebor).—358, *tanyptila*, n. sp. (Mt. Kosciusko).—359, *ectadia*, n. sp. (Killarney, 3,000 ft.).—360, *exarcha* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1883, p. 357 (Barrington Tops, Victoria, Tasmania, Mt. Gambier).—361, *asbolaea* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1883, p. 349 (Beaconsfield, Vic., Tasmania).—362, *hyperarcha* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1591 (Barrington Tops, Mt. Kosciusko, Victoria, Tasmania).—363, *orthoptila*, Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1901, p. 87 (Melbourne).—†364, *lithoglypta* Meyr., Proc. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1883, p. 358 (Sydney).—365, *pissina*, n. sp. (Stanthorpe).—366, *ebenopa*, n. sp. (Tweed Heads).—367, *sideritis*, n. sp. (W.A.: Albany).—368, *micropis* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1593 (Mt. Kosciusko, Beaconsfield, Vic.).—369, *periodica* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, ii, p. 308 (Emerald, Q., Brisbane, Toowoomba, Macpherson Range).—370, *limpida*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range).—371, *pasteodes* Turn., Proc. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1914, p. 559 (Bunya Mts. to Beaconsfield, Vic.).—372, *nymphica* Turn., *ibid.*, 1916, p. 343 (Atherton to Lismore).—373, *psologramma* Turn., *ibid.*, 1916, p. 345 (Victoria, Tasmania).—374, *psephophora* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1883, p. 352 (Katoomba, Victoria, Tasmania).—375, *pyrora* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 166 (Macpherson Range, Gosford, Mittagong).—376, *eophila* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1918, p. 57 (Ebor).—377, *ceramodes*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range).—378, *zeugmatophora*, n. sp. (W.A.: Denmark).—379, *plesiostricta*, n. sp. (Eungella).—380, *bathrochorda*, n. sp. (Sydney).—381, *semocausta* Meyr., Proc. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1883, p. 350 (Victoria, Tasmania).—382, *banausa* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1883, p. 356 (Newcastle to Tasmania, Adelaide).—383, *epethistis* Meyr., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1902, p. 154 (Macpherson Range, Lorne, Vic., Tasmania).—†384, *sphaeridias* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 169 (Sydney).—385, *crassipalpis*, n. sp. (Bunya Mts.).—386,

helica Meyr., PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1883, p. 351 (Tasmania), = *heterophanes* Turn., *Proc.R.S.Tas.*, 1926, p. 143.—387, *platyochra*, n. sp. (Bunya Mts., Macpherson Range).—388, *arbitra* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 170 (Gisborne, Lorne, Zeehan).—389, *centropis* Meyr., PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1888, p. 1592 (Dorrigo, Sydney, Robertson).—390, *umbrosa* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 167 (Tasmania), = *hypselotropha* Turn., *Proc.R.S.Tas.*, 1926, p. 143.—391, *cyclopis* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 307 (Tweed Heads, Macpherson Range).—392, *turbatella* Wlk., xxix, p. 765; Meyr., PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1883, p. 353 (Cairns to Melbourne, Milmerran, Q.).—†393, *fenicoma* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 170 (Mt. Kosciusko).—†394, *crypsicentra* Meyr., *ibid.*, i, p. 170 (Mt. Lofty).

320. BAREA EUPREPES Turn.

I now consider this distinct from *B. eucapnodes* Turn. It differs in the white ground-colour without irroration, the strong expansion of first fascia on dorsum, the expansion of second fascia on costa, and the connection or approximation of the two fasciae beneath costa.

328. BAREA LAMPROTA Low.

This and the two following species are nearly allied and agree in their short antennal ciliations ($\frac{1}{2}$). *B. lamprota* is readily separated by its yellow (or at least ochreous) hindwings with pale fuscous suffusion at apex, together with the whitish fuscous-sprinkled forewings.

329. BAREA CONFUSELLA Wlk.

Characterized by the white forewings with little or no fuscous irroration, but heavy dark fuscous markings, and pale hindwings sometimes faintly ochreous.

330. BAREA ATMOPHORA Turn.

Meyrick considers this a geographical race of *B. confusella*, but I do not think so. The forewings are grey-whitish, heavily irrorated with fuscous, the hindwings uniform pale-grey.

363. BAREA ORTHOPTILA Low.

I have examined the type.

345. BAREA ACRIPOPIS Turn.

Correctly referred here by Meyrick. In this, together with *B. ptochica* Turn. and *B. arrhythmia* Turn., the male antennal ciliations are very short ($\frac{1}{4}$). All have narrow forewings with vein 2 separate.

348. BAREA DISCINCTA Meyr.

Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thoracic crest present. Forewings with 2 and 3 separate.

369. BAREA PERIODICA Meyr.

This species, if I have identified it rightly, has the terminal joint of palpi stout as in *B. banausa* Meyr., *B. crassipalpis*, and several other species. The antennal ciliations in male are nearly 1.

371. BAREA PASTEODES Turn.

This and *B. nymphica* Turn. are closely similar, but the length of the antennal ciliations in the male is distinctive; in *pasteodes* $3\frac{1}{2}$, in *nymphica* 1.

314. *BAREA CRATISTA*, n. sp.

κρατιστος, very strong.

♂, ♀. 30–32 mm. Head whitish; posterior edge of crown blackish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$; ochreous-whitish, base of second joint dark fuscous. Antennae dark fuscous, towards apex grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax blackish; tegulae, except bases, and a posterior spot white. Abdomen ochreous; sides dark fuscous. Legs dark fuscous with ochreous rings. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; 2 and 3 separate; white with blackish markings; an oblique fascia from costa near base broadening on dorsum from one-third to two-thirds; a second fascia from one-third costa, sometimes interrupted, confluent with first on fold; a third oblique fascia from two-thirds costa to tornus, giving off a slight inward projection in middle (representing second discal); a broad terminal fascia confluent with third towards tornus; terminal edge white; cilia ochreous-whitish, apices grey, on tornus grey, on apex blackish. Hindwings orange-ochreous; terminal area suffused with fuscous; cilia grey.

Near *B. viduata*.

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

315. *BAREA HICANOPA*, n. sp.

ικανωπος, seemly.

♂. 25–26 mm. Head white. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint four-fifths; white, base of second joint dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous with whitish annulations; ciliations in male 1. Thorax dark fuscous; apex of tegulae and a posterior spot white. Abdomen ochreous. Legs ochreous; anterior pair grey. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen oblique; 2 and 3 separate; white, more or less ochreous-tinged; markings blackish; a broad streak from base of costa along fold, joining a narrow transverse fascia at one-third; a slightly broader fascia from before two-thirds costa to tornus, where it divides and encloses a small tornal spot; a subapical fascia sometimes reaching posterior division of second fascia; cilia ochreous-whitish with incomplete fuscous bars. Hindwings dark grey; cilia ochreous, bases grey, on apex wholly grey.

Queensland: Maryland (N.S.W.), near Stanthorpe, in November; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

317. *BAREA PREPTA*, n. sp.

πρεπτος, distinguished.

♀. 21 mm. Head white. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$; dark fuscous, subterminal and apical rings and most of inner surface of second joint whitish. Antennae dark fuscous. Thorax blackish mixed with white except in centre. Abdomen dark fuscous; tuft and underside ochreous. Legs fuscous with ochreous rings; posterior pair mostly ochreous. Forewings rather narrow, suboval, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 separate; blackish; markings whitish, on costa and termen tinged with ochreous; a basal costal spot; a curved fascia from near base of costa nearly to one-third dorsum; a second fascia from three-fifths costa to two-thirds dorsum, its edges irregular, sometimes united with first beneath costa; a third fascia, broad on costa at four-fifths, sinuate, narrowing to a point above tornus; a narrow terminal fascia not reaching tornus; cilia fuscous with

incomplete pale ochreous bars. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia ochreous, bases dark fuscous.

Queensland: Maryland (N.S.W.), near Stanthorpe, in October and November; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

319. *BAREA YPSILON*, n. sp.

(From the inverted ν on forewings.)

♂, ♀. 16–24 mm. Head white, sometimes ochreous-tinged. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; whitish, basal two-thirds of second joint dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax dark fuscous; apices of tegulae and a large posterior spot white. Abdomen brown, sometimes partly suffused with fuscous; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous with whitish-ochreous rings; middle tarsi and all posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; white with fuscous markings; a basal costal dot; a costal spot at one-fourth, connected with preceding along costal edge, and usually in disc with anterior fascia; an oblique fascia from midcosta to one-third dorsum, dilated in margins; a second fascia from near base of first to tornus, often interrupted, broadly dilated before tornus; a third narrower, strongly sinuate fascia from costa before apex to tornus; a narrow marginal fascia on termen; cilia fuscous, apices white, on tornus white. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Queensland: Bunya Mts. in October and February; National Park (3,500 feet) and Springbrook (3,000 feet), in December. Seven specimens.

324. *BAREA COELIOTA*, n. sp.

κοιλιοτος, hollowed.

♂. 14 mm. Head with a circular hollow on vertex between antennae; pale brownish, posterior margin of crown and face grey. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; pale fuscous, second joint with subapical and apical whitish rings. Antennae grey-whitish; ciliations in ♂ 1. Thorax whitish-grey. Abdomen whitish-ochreous-grey. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair whitish. Forewings oval, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 separate; whitish; suffused fuscous costal spots at one-third, two-fifths, and before apex; a short basal subcostal line; stigmata dark fuscous, closely approximated, first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal in middle, an additional dot below and before second; some fuscous suffusion above tornus; an ill-defined subterminal series of dots; cilia whitish. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

The curious cephalic excavation is probably analogous to that found in some species of *Thudaca*.

North Queensland: Dunk Island in May; one specimen.

325. *BAREA OPHIOSTICHA*, n. sp.

ὄφιοστιχος, with serpentine line.

♂. 16–18 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; ochreous-whitish, basal half of second joint and a median ring on terminal joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax whitish; anterior edge dark fuscous. Abdomen brownish; apices of segments and tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs dark fuscous with whitish-ochreous rings; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings narrow, slightly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen oblique, slightly

rounded; 2 and 3 separate; whitish; markings dark fuscous; a thick streak from base of costa along fold to one-fourth, then curved sharply upwards and again downwards to beneath middle of disc, ending abruptly, or confluent with posterior line; the latter arises from a short bar on costa beyond middle and runs very obliquely and straight to termen above tornus; a large irregularly oval costal spot before apex; a few dark fuscous scales on termen; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings pale grey, becoming whitish towards base; cilia pale grey, on tornus and dorsum whitish.

Nearest *B. basigramma*.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in October and November; two specimens.

326. BAREA DICRANOTYPA, n. sp.

δικρανοτυπος, fork-marked.

♀. 16 mm. Head white. Palpi with terminal joint nearly 1; whitish. Antennae grey-whitish; basal joint fuscous. Thorax fuscous with a posterior white spot. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; 2 and 3 separate; white; markings blackish; a streak from base of costa joining another from base of dorsum on fold, on which it is prolonged to two-fifths, there turned upwards and ending abruptly; a suffused interrupted fascia from three-fifths costa to tornus; a small subapical blotch extending from costa to termen; cilia white, on mid-termen and tornus fuscous. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Near *B. ophiosticha*.

New South Wales: Ben Lomond (4,500 feet), near Guyra, in February; one specimen.

331. BAREA CHLOROBAPHES, n. sp.

χλωροβαφης, suffused with green.

♂. 21-23 mm. Head white; lower half of face fuscous. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous, second joint with subapical and apical rings and most of inner surface whitish. Antennae fuscous, basal joint white; ciliations in male $3\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax pale green; apices of patagia and a posterior spot white. Abdomen ochreous-whitish; apices of segments grey-whitish; tuft ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; whitish with suffused green fasciae often becoming fuscous on margins; first narrow, sub-basal; second from one-fourth costa to two-fifths dorsum; third broad, median, somewhat deficient in middle; fourth inwardly curved, from five-sixths costa to before tornus, confluent with preceding on dorsum, not always distinct; from fourth fascia beneath costa rises at a sharp angle an outwardly curved line to tornus; stigmata fuscous, first discal before one-third, plical beneath it, second discal slightly beyond middle; cilia grey, apices paler. Hindwings whitish with pale suffusion towards apex; cilia whitish.

The description of *B. chlorozona* Low. is partly based on a confusion with this species, but an example labelled by him, and presumably the type, is *B. subviridella* Turn.

Queensland: Mt. Tambourine, in November; National Park (3,000 feet), in November. New South Wales: Dorrigo. Six specimens.

334. BAREA BRYOPIS, n. sp.

βρωπις, mossy green.

♂, ♀. 22-23 mm. Head whitish; side-tufts wholly or partly fuscous. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous with some whitish irroration, apex and inner surface of second joint whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax whitish-green, tuft fuscous. Abdomen whitish; bases of segments brown; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 separate; green; markings dark fuscous, partly narrowly edged with white; a basal costal spot, which sometimes gives rise to a curved line to one-fifth dorsum; stigmata distinct, first discal at one-third, plical well beyond it, large, second discal before one-third, large, a dot between and in a line with discals; a pretornal spot; suffused costal spots before and after middle; a broad suffused fascia from costa before apex, not reaching tornus; cilia whitish with some fuscous irroration, bases more or less green. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish with a sub-basal pale grey line.

North Queensland: Eungella (2,000 feet), in September and October. Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in January. New South Wales: Lismore, in October. Seven specimens.

335. BAREA POLIOBRYA, n. sp.

πολιοβρυος, grey mossy.

♂. 18-21 mm. Head whitish; lower half of face fuscous or grey. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous, second joint with internal surface, apical ring, and sometimes a subapical ring, whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 3. Thorax whitish-grey, sometimes greenish-tinged. Abdomen whitish-grey; bases of segments ochreous-brown. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen oblique; 2 and 3 approximated; whitish irrorated with grey-green; markings dark fuscous; basal costal and dorsal dots; small costal dots at two-fifths and four-fifths and sometimes a third before apex; stigmata small, first discal at one-third, plical before it, second discal rather larger, before two-thirds; sometimes a fine line from subapical spot, acutely angled inwards, then curved to tornus, not always traceable; cilia whitish-grey sometimes barred with fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

North Queensland: Millaa-millaa and Ravenshoe near Herberton, in September; Malanda near Atherton, in September; Babinda near Innisfail, in September; Eungella, in October; ten specimens.

336. BAREA PHAULOBRYA, n. sp.

φauλοβρυος, shabbily mossy.

♂, ♀. 14-16 mm. Head pale fuscous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; fuscous, second joint with apical and subapical rings and inner surface whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 connate or separate; green-whitish with fuscous irroration and markings; a darker suffused basal area; stigmata obscure, first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal before two-thirds; an elongate costal spot beyond middle;

an inwardly oblique streak from costa before apex, sharply angled in disc and continued as a fine curved line to tornus; cilia fuscous, apices grey, on tornus grey. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Coolangatta, in September. New South Wales: Lismore, in October. Six specimens, but all except type in poor condition.

337. *BAREA PHAEOBRYA*, n. sp.

φαιοβρυος, dark mossy.

♂, ♀. 18–22 mm. Head fuscous; in male face whitish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; fuscous; apex of second joint, median area of internal surface, and sometimes also of external surface, whitish. Antennae ochreous-whitish, towards base fuscous; ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous; apices of tegulae and a posterior spot whitish. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous; apices of segments and tuft whitish. Forewings rather narrow, slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen oblique; 2 and 3 connate; pale green with much patchy fuscous suffusion; markings dark fuscous; a basal costal dot; a narrow, sometimes interrupted, oblique line from base of dorsum towards one-sixth costa; a costal spot at one-third, another larger beyond middle; a broad streak from five-sixths costa, inwardly oblique, acutely angled above middle, and often continued by a curved line to tornus; first discal at one-third, plical below or slightly before it, second discal slightly beyond middle; a terminal line; cilia grey with a fuscous sub-basal line. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Near *B. subviridella*, but that species lacks the basal line from dorsum and the subterminal line, while the antennal ciliations are shorter ($1\frac{1}{2}$).

North Queensland: Malanda near Atherton; Ravenshoe and Millaa-millaa near Herberton, in September; fourteen specimens.

342. *BAREA XANTHOPTERA*, n. sp.

ξανθοπτερος, yellow-winged.

♂, ♀. 18–20 mm. Head yellow. Palpi pale yellowish; basal two-thirds of second joint fuscous on external surface. Antennae grey, paler towards apex; in male thickened, ciliations 1. Thorax yellow; base of patagia fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous. Legs pale ochreous; anterior pair, and to a less extent middle pair, fuscous on dorsum. Forewings moderate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 separate; yellow; markings fuscous; a rather broad costal streak to one-fourth; first discal at one-third, plical slightly before it, second discal before two-thirds connected with midcosta and tornus so as to form a suffused oblique fascia; a suffusion on dorsum before middle, sometimes connected by a suffused fascia with costal streak; a sub-terminal line strongly indented inwards beneath costa, sometimes broadly suffused; cilia yellow. Hindwings and cilia pale ochreous-grey.

Queensland: Coolangatta, in September; National Park (2,000–3,500 feet), in December and January; twelve specimens.

344. *BAREA ALEUROPASTA*, n. sp.

αλευροπαστος, sprinkled with flour.

♀. 16 mm. Head white. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; whitish, base and a subapical ring on second joint, and terminal joint except base, fuscous. Antennae pale fuscous; basal joint white. Thorax white; bases of tegulae and some irroration fuscous. Abdomen grey; apices of segments whitish. Legs fuscous with whitish rings (posterior pair

missing). Forewings oval, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; white with patchy suffusion and markings; a basal costal spot giving rise to an incomplete sub-basal fascia; a fuscous suffusion, including first discal and plical, confluent with a median dorsal spot; second discal at two-thirds; a suffused subapical costal spot and some suffusion before termen; cilia whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

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

349. *BAREA ANGUSTA*, n. sp.

angustus, narrow.

♂, ♀. 15-20 mm. Head dark fuscous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint four-fifths; fuscous with some grey-whitish irroration, especially on inner surface, apex of second joint whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male one-half. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings narrow, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 separate; grey-whitish irrorated with dark fuscous; markings dark fuscous; rather indefinite costal spots at one-third, two-thirds, and apex, the last enlarged, more clearly defined and with a sharp projection inwards in disc; first discal at one-third, plical before it, often approximated or fused with it, second discal before two-thirds; cilia grey with grey-whitish points, bases fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in August; Toowoomba, in September. New South Wales: Sydney, in October.

350. *BAREA ECLECTA*, n. sp.

εκλεκτος, picked out.

♂. 25 mm. Head white. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; white, base of second joint and terminal joint, except base, fuscous. Antennae white, finely annulated with fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous mixed with white. Abdomen grey; apex of basal segment white; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings rather narrow, not dilated, costa moderately and evenly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 separate; white with a few scattered fuscous scales; a blackish spot on base of costa with some surrounding irroration; a fuscous spot on one-third costa, continued as a blackish curved fascia to one-fourth dorsum; second discal at three-fifths, rather large, blackish; two blackish dots before this, above and below middle; a suffused fuscous fascia from two-thirds costa to tornus, including second discal; a large fuscous apical spot with a few subterminal dots beneath it; cilia white with a few pale fuscous sub-basal points. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Easily recognized by the white forewings with strong blackish antemedian fascia.

New South Wales: Mt. Kosciusko in December; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

351. *BAREA GRAPHICA*, n. sp.

γραφικος, distinctly marked.

♂. 22-24 mm. Head grey. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint one-half; fuscous, internal surface of second joint except

a subapical ring and apices of both joints whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 2½. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen brown. Legs fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 separate; whitish, much sprinkled with fuscous; markings dark fuscous; a moderate suffused basal patch; first discal connected with plical, which lies beneath, to form an irregular spot, sometimes connected with a costal spot at one-fourth and with one-third dorsum; second discal just beyond middle, connected with a median costal spot and with tornus; a subterminal line enlarged into a subapical costal spot, which is directed inwards, thence sharply angled and outwardly curved to tornus; cilia whitish; bases partly fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Near *B. zygophora*, but larger, more distinctly marked, and with long antennal ciliations.

New South Wales: Mt. Kosciusko (5,000 feet) in December and January; two specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

354. *BAREA GLAPHYRA*, n. sp.

γλαφυρος, smooth.

♂. 19–20 mm. Head and thorax pale fuscous. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened and slightly rough anteriorly, terminal joint three-fifths; whitish, external surface fuscous except apices of second and terminal joints. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen pale grey; apices of segments whitish. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair whitish. Forewings oval, rather narrow, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; grey sparsely sprinkled with fuscous; markings dark fuscous; a small suffused basal fascia; first discal at one-fourth, second discal about middle, a dot midway between discals, separated from them by pale dots, plical linear, well before first discal; an indistinct curved series of dots from two-thirds costa to tornus; cilia grey-whitish with fuscous points. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Queensland: Bunya Mts., in November, December, and February; three specimens.

356. *BAREA OCHROSPORA*, n. sp.

ὤχροσπορος, pale-spotted.

♂. 18–24 mm. ♀. 21–30 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened and slightly rough anteriorly, terminal joint three-fifths; dark fuscous mixed with whitish, apices of second and terminal joints whitish. Antennae fuscous-brown; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen pale grey. Legs dark fuscous with whitish-ochreous rings; posterior tibiae mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings suboval, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; fuscous-brown; fine blackish interneural streaks in terminal area; stigmata blackish, first discal at one-fourth, plical beneath it, often elongated into a fine streak, second discal beyond middle, an additional dot between first and second; two pale dots between the three discals; cilia fuscous-brown, apices grey. Hindwings grey, becoming grey-whitish towards base; cilia grey-whitish, on apex grey.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in August; Malanda, in September. Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in October, November, and December; Mt. Tambourine, in November; Bunya Mts., in October and January. New South Wales: Lismore, in October; Mt. Wilson (3,000 feet), in November.

358. BAREA TANYPTILA, n. sp.

τανυπτιλος, long-winged.

♂. 27 mm. Head white. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint four-fifths; white, base of second joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax dark fuscous with a white posterior spot. Abdomen and legs fuscous. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 separate; white; markings dark fuscous; a small basal patch, a streak along fold to plical dot; first discal beyond one-third, plical beneath it, second discal at two-thirds, a dot midway between discals; an irregular fascia from three-fifths costa to tornus including second discal; a small apical blotch; cilia fuscous; on tornus white. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

New South Wales: Mt. Kosciusko, in January; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

359. BAREA ECTADIA, n. sp.

εκταδιος, stretched out.

♂. 34 mm. Head white. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds, stout; base and a subapical band on second joint, and a subapical ring on terminal joint, fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 4. Thorax white; bases of tegulae blackish. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs dark fuscous with whitish rings; posterior tibiae whitish. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 separate; whitish with patchy fuscous suffusion; markings dark fuscous; a short streak from base of costa; a short transverse line from one-fourth dorsum; suffused fuscous bands before and beyond middle and before termen; stigmata large, first discal at one-third, obliquely oval, plical slightly before it, longitudinally oval, second discal before two-thirds, transversely elongate; a terminal series of whitish dots; cilia fuscous, on tornus grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

New South Wales: Acacia Plateau (3,000 feet), near Killarney (Queensland), in January; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

365. BAREA PISSINA, n. sp.

πισσιγος, black as pitch.

♂. 20 mm. Head black; face grey-whitish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds, fairly slender; black, apices of second and terminal joints narrowly white. Antennae blackish; ciliations in male one-half. Thorax black, apex of tegulae white. Abdomen pale grey; tuft whitish. Legs blackish with white rings; posterior pair grey. Forewings rather narrow, suboblong, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 separate; black with patchy white irroration and markings; a small basal spot and another on dorsum; a dorsal spot or suffusion at three-fifths; some discal suffusion, in which are black discal spots before and after middle; a spot on three-fifths costa connected by a wavy line with tornus; cilia grey-whitish with black points. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Maryland (N.S.W.) near Stanthorpe, in December; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

366. BAREA EBENOPA, n. sp.

εβενωπος, black as ebony.

♂. 24 mm. Head and thorax blackish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds, fairly slender; blackish, inner surface

and anterior edge of second joint grey. Antennae blackish; ciliations in male two-thirds. Abdomen grey. Legs blackish with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings suboblong, slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen straight, not oblique, rounded beneath; 2 and 3 stalked; blackish with thinly scattered whitish points; stigmata black, obscure, first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal before two-thirds; cilia blackish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Not such an intense black as *B. pissina*, forewings without white markings, their shape and neuration different.

Queensland: Maryland (N.S.W.) near Stanthorpe, in October and November; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

367. *BAREA SIDERITIS*, n. sp.

sideritis, made of steel.

♂. 20–23 mm. Head brown. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened and rough anteriorly, terminal joint three-fourths; whitish with fuscous irroration, external surface of second joint except apex fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous mixed with grey-whitish. Abdomen fuscous; bases of last four segments ochreous-brown; apices of segments and tuft whitish-grey. Legs dark fuscous; with whitish rings. Forewings scarcely dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 separate; grey-whitish with fuscous irroration without any brownish tinge; markings dark fuscous; an ill-defined narrow basal fascia; first discal at one-third, plical just before it, second discal just beyond middle, a dot between and in a line with discals, separated from them by white dots; suffused ill-defined spots on costa at two-thirds and tornus; a broad streak from costa before apex, inwardly oblique, angled in disc, and thence curved to tornus; cilia grey-whitish with fuscous points. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Without any brown tinge except on head. In all other species of *Barea* I have found the absence of a pecten absolute; in this only have I observed one or two pectinal scales in some examples.

Western Australia: Albany and Denmark in March; ten specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

370. *BAREA LIMPIDA*, n. sp.

limpidus, clear.

♂, ♀. 16–18 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; whitish, outer surface of second joint except apex fuscous. Antennae whitish, sometimes with fuscous annulations; ciliations in male 2. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderate, somewhat dilated, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 connate; whitish with some grey irroration; blackish dots at base of costa and dorsum; a very short slender subcostal streak from base; small fuscous costal spots at one-third, before two-thirds, and before apex; the first connected with a short blackish subcostal streak, the last giving rise to a slender line, indented beneath costa, to tornus; stigmata blackish, first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal at two-thirds, double; cilia whitish. Hindwings whitish with some grey suffusion towards apex; cilia whitish.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in October and November; four specimens.

377. BAREA CERAMODES, n. sp.

κεραμωδης, clay-coloured.

♂, ♀. 22 mm. Head pale brown. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths, stout; fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male two-thirds. Thorax brown, partly mixed with fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous-grey. Legs fuscous with whitish-ochreous rings; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings rather narrow, suboblong, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 separate; pale brown unevenly sprinkled with fuscous; markings dark fuscous; a dot on base of costa and another more elongate on base of dorsum; triangular costal spots at two-fifths and three-fifths; suffused dorsal spots at one-third and tornus; stigmata rather obscure, plical lost in dorsal spot, first discal at one-third, second before two-thirds, a dot above and between them; an apical blotch confluent with tornal spot, sometimes narrowly separate from termen, leaving a terminal series of dots; cilia grey, bases barred with fuscous and pale brown. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Queensland: Springbrook, in October; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

378. BAREA ZEUGMATOPHORA, n. sp.

ξευγματοφορος, with conjoint spots.

♂, ♀. 22-26 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; base and a subapical ring on second joint, and a broad median ring on terminal joint fuscous. Antennae ochreous-whitish, near base fuscous; ciliations in male three-fourths. Thorax ochreous-whitish, bases of tegulae and of tuft fuscous. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings slightly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; 2 and 3 connate or separate; ochreous-whitish with slight fuscous irroration; markings dark fuscous; suffused basal spots on costa and dorsum; first discal at one-third, plical before it, often enlarged and closely approximated, second discal before two-thirds, pale-centred; costal spots beyond middle and before apex, from the latter a fine line of dots to tornus, acutely angled inwards beneath costa, but sometimes this portion is obsolete; cilia pale grey, sometimes with obscure basal fuscous bars. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Western Australia: Denmark, in March and April; seven specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

379. BAREA PLESIOSTICTA, n. sp.

πλησιοστικτος, with approximated spots.

♂, ♀. 24-26 mm. Head brownish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; whitish, basal half and a subapical bar on second joint, and basal half of terminal joint, dark fuscous. Antennae brownish, towards base annulated with fuscous; ciliations in male 2. Thorax fuscous-brown; apices of tegulae whitish. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; 2 and 3 separate; brown-whitish with some fuscous irroration; faint suffused costal spots at one-fourth, beyond middle, and before apex, not always present, from the last a curved line

of spots to tornus, often indistinct; stigmata dark fuscous, elongate longitudinally, first discal beyond one-third, plical well before it, second discal before two-thirds, nearly approximated to first; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

North Queensland: Eungella in October; three specimens.

380. *BAREA BATHROCHORDA*, n. sp.

βαθροχορδος, with basal cord.

♂. 23 mm. Head brownish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, rather stout and rough anteriorly, terminal joint three-fifths; whitish with dark fuscous irroration, terminal joint and a subapical ring on second dark fuscous. Antennae brownish with blackish annulations; ciliations in male 2. Thorax brown. Abdomen pale ochreous. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; brown; a broad dark fuscous streak from base of costa along fold to one-fourth, ending abruptly before first discal, its apex formed by the plical stigma; discals dark fuscous, rather large, rounded, first at one-third, second before two-thirds, an additional spot between and in a line with them; indications of a subterminal line from costa, acutely angled inwards beneath costa, thence fine and indistinct to tornus; cilia brownish with some fuscous points, apices ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Very distinct by the broad basal streak and large discal spots.

New South Wales: Sydney (Galston), in August; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

385. *BAREA CRASSIPALPIS*, n. sp.

crassipalpis, with thick palpi.

♂. 20-25 mm. Head fuscous-brown. Palpi with terminal joint stout, acute, brown-whitish with blackish irroration; terminal joint except base and apex blackish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male nearly 1. Thorax fuscous, paler posteriorly. Abdomen fuscous; apices of segments and tuft grey-whitish. Legs fuscous with whitish rings, which are broader in posterior pair. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; fuscous or fuscous-brown mottled with suffused paler areas; a blackish longitudinal line above middle from one-third to two-thirds, containing a brown-whitish dot near anterior end, another more distinct in middle of disc ending in a similar dot; a short blackish line on fold slightly before median line; ill-defined fuscous spots on costa at one-fourth and middle; a series of fuscous streaks of some length on veins before termen, preceded by pale streaks; cilia brown-whitish, bases mixed with fuscous. Hindwings grey, paler towards base; cilia grey-whitish, bases mixed with grey.

Near *B. periodica* Meyr., but forewings not dilated and without subterminal series of pale dots. Also near *B. ochrospora* Turn., but darker, line from base of costa not defined, and with much better defined markings in terminal area.

Queensland: Bunya Mts. (3,500 feet), in February and March; two specimens.

387. *BAREA PLATYCHRA*, n. sp.

πλατυχωρος, broadly pale.

♂, ♀. 15-20 mm. Head fuscous; face paler. Palpi ochreous-whitish irrorated with dark fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish.

Forewings somewhat dilated, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 separate; ochreous-whitish, rather densely but unevenly irrorated with fuscous; a dark fuscous discal dot at one-third, a second beneath it on fold, a third in middle, a fourth at two-thirds; darker suffusions on costa at three-fifths and apex; between these is a pale broad fascia bent inwards below middle, and enveloping a fuscous spot on dorsum before tornus; the lower part of this fascia may be partly or wholly suffused with fuscous, leaving a clear margin round dorsal spot; cilia ochreous-whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

In the forewings vein 7 ends beneath apex, yet I cannot regard the species as other than a *Barea*; it is, in fact, nearly allied to *B. helica*.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet) and Bunya Mts. (3,500 feet), in October and November; eight specimens.

43. Gen. EUCRYPHAEA, n.g.

εὐκρυφαίος, well hidden.

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, much thickened with appressed scales, slightly rough anteriorly, but not more so towards apex; terminal joint shorter than second, rather stout, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; in male moderately ciliated. Thorax with strong posterior crest. Forewings with 2 from angle, 7 to apex. Hindwings ovate; 5 from below middle.

The only known species in form, pattern, and coloration suggests a close connection with *Barea*, from which it differs only in the antennal pecten.

388, *phoenochyta* Turn., *P.R.S.Tas.*, 1926, p. 141 (Tasmania).

(In one of my examples of this species, 7 and 8 of forewing are coincident on one side only.)

44. Gen. IOPTERA Meyr.

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1883, p. 344. Type, *I. aristogona* Meyr.

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, more or less thickened, especially in ♂, with loosely appressed hairs, dilated, and sometimes with a small tuft at apex; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations in male moderate or long. Forewings with 7 to apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal. The sexual variation in the scaling of the palpi is an unusual character.

Four species: 389, *distincta*, n. sp. (Birchip).—390, *aristogona* Meyr., PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1883, p. 345 (Newcastle to Tasmania).—391, *demica* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1589 (Victoria, Tasmania, Adelaide).—†392, *xenica* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 157 (Hoyleton, S.A.).

389. IOPTERA DISTINCTA, n. sp.

distinctus, easily separable.

♂. 24 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi with a moderately long tuft of hairs on apex of second joint beneath; fuscous, apex of second joint ochreous-whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; rings on tibiae and tarsi and dorsum of posterior tibiae ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, posteriorly dilated, costa straight, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish with dark fuscous markings, a moderately broad costal streak from base to five-sixths; first discal before one-third, plical before it, second discal before two-thirds, both discals touching

costal streak, an interrupted line around apex and termen; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

The well-marked tuft on palpi differs from the slight projection present in other species, but does not justify generic separation.

Victoria: Birchip, in November; one specimen in Coll. Lyell.

45. Gen. PHRICONYMA Meyr.

PROC. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1883, p. 340. Type, *P. lucifuga* Meyr.

Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales roughly expanded beneath towards apex; terminal joint shorter than second, moderately stout, acute. Forewings with 7 to apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

Restricted to one species, which I have not seen. The others referred here in the *Genera Insectorum* will be found under *Pachybela* Turn.

†390, *lucifuga* Meyr., PROC. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1883, p. 340 (Katoomba).

46. Gen. BATHYDOXA, n.g.

βαθυδοξος, far-famed.

Tongue strong. Palpi very long; second joint three times length of face, thickened with appressed scales, slightly rough anteriorly; terminal joint shorter, slender, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; in male moderately ciliated. Thorax smooth. Forewings with 7 to apex. Hindwings normal.

Distinguished by the very long palpi together with the absence of antennal pecten. Type, *B. euxesta*.

391. BATHYDOXA EUXESTA, n. sp.

εὐξέστος, smooth.

♂, ♀. 24–30 mm. Head grey. Palpi grey, rather densely sprinkled with whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax grey; tegulae fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous-grey. Legs pale grey. Forewings elongate, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; grey; costal edge grey-whitish; a blackish subcostal streak from base of costa to one-fourth; a broader subdorsal streak from base to three-fourths; discal stigmata represented by a fine longitudinal streak, sometimes interrupted, edged beneath with whitish; cilia grey. Hindwings grey, towards base paler; cilia grey.

Queensland: Brisbane; Toowoomba, in December and February. New South Wales: Mittagong, in December. Five specimens.

392. BATHYDOXA TENUISTRIA, n. sp.

tenuistrius, finely streaked.

♂. 30 mm. Head and face fuscous with fine lateral white lines. Palpi rather densely sprinkled with whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax fuscous with fine central and lateral white lines. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous, apices of segments grey-whitish. Legs fuscous; inner surface whitish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; fuscous, with numerous fine white longitudinal streaks; these are closely applied so as to form costal median and dorsal bundles; from end of cell these are replaced by two broad bundles, first to apex end of costa, second to lower two-thirds of termen; cilia grey traversed by extremities of the white streaks. Hindwings and cilia grey.

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

48. Gen. LOCHEUTIS Meyr.

PROC. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1883, p. 341. Type, *L. philodora*.

Tongue present. Palpi slender; second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, with appressed scales, slightly rough anteriorly; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; in male with tufts of long cilia. Thorax without crest. Forewings with 7 to apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate; 5 sometimes approximated to 6 at or after origin.

The neuration of the hindwings is variable. Meyrick records also one species from New Zealand and one from Ceylon.

Six species: 393, *philochora* Meyr., PROC. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1883, p. 342 (Deloraine, Tas.).—394, *myrophenges*, n. sp. (Burnie, Tas.).—395, *desmophora* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1883, p. 343 (Mt. Wellington).—396, *periscia* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1589 (Launceston, Campbelltown).—397, *dolichotricha* Turn., *P.R.S.Tas.*, 1926, p. 140 (Mt. Wellington).—398, *inconcinna* Turn., *ibid.*, 1926, p. 141 (Mt. Wellington).

394. LOCHEUTIS MYROPHENGES, n. sp.

μυροφειγγης, shining with oil.

♂. 16 mm. Head whitish. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; whitish, base of second joint and anterior edge of terminal joint fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 2. Thorax fuscous; tegulae whitish. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior tibiae grey-whitish. Forewings narrow, dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; shining grey-whitish; markings and some scattered scales blackish; a subcostal streak from base of costa to costa at one-third; a dot on base of dorsum; first discal at one-third, plical before it, second discal at three-fifths; a spot on two-thirds costa connected by a fine line with first discal, plical, and dorsum at one-third; a subterminal series of dots; a fine terminal line not reaching tornus; cilia grey-whitish barred with fuscous except towards tornus. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Tasmania: Burnie in January; one specimen.

49. Gen. UTIDANA, n.g.

ούτιδανος, insignificant.

Tongue present. Palpi moderately long, recurved, ascending; second joint not reaching base of antennae; terminal joint as long as second, stout, moderately acute. Antennae without basal pecten; in male with very long ciliations. Posterior tibiae very shortly rough-haired on dorsum. Forewings with 2 from well before angle, 7 to apex. Hindwings lanceolate; 3 and 4 connate, 5 from middle of cell.

Type, *U. pleurostigma*. The palpi are distinctive.

399. UTIDANA PLEUROSTIGMA, n. sp.

πλευροστιγμος, with costal spots.

♂, ♀. 10 mm. Head pale ochreous. Palpi pale ochreous; outer surface of second joint, except apex and an antemedian ring, and apex of terminal joint fuscous. Antennae pale ochreous annulated with fuscous; ciliations in male 8. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous with ochreous rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen only slightly rounded, oblique; pale ochreous slightly sprinkled with fuscous; markings fuscous; first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second

discal before two-thirds; a somewhat elongate rather suffused costal spot at two-thirds; cilia pale ochreous. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Brisbane in March; two specimens.

400. *UTIDANA CALAMAEA*, n. sp.

καλαμαιος, straw-coloured.

♂. 12–14 mm. Head and thorax whitish-brown. Palpi whitish-brown, second joint except apex fuscous. Antennae pale grey; ciliations in male 8. Abdomen whitish-grey; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous-brown. Forewings narrow, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-brown; discals blackish, first at one-fourth, plical beyond it, second beyond middle; some fuscous-brown scales on veins in terminal area; cilia whitish-brown. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia whitish.

Queensland: Bunya Mts. (3,000 feet), in January; Killarney, in November; four specimens.

50. Gen. *ALLODAPICA*, n.g.

αλλοδαπικος, strange, foreign.

Tongue present. Palpi moderately long; second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with smoothly appressed scales; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male moderate or rather long. Thorax smooth. Posterior tibiae with long hairs on dorsum. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 to apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 connate, 5 approximated to 6 at origin, 7 and 8 separate, at first parallel, then diverging.

Type, *A. lechriosema*. Exceptional in the family by the origin of 5 in the hindwings. In this it is similar to *Scotodryas*, and there may be real relationship.

Two species: 401, *steriphota* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.* i, p. 163 (1914) (Brisbane; Barrington Tops) = *eutheta* Turn., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1916, p. 357 (Bulli).—402, *lechriosema* Turn., *P.R.S.Q.*, 1919, p. 147 (Mt. Tambourine, Macpherson Range, Beaconsfield, Vic.).

51. Gen. *HELIOSTERES*, n.g.

ηλιοστερης, shading from the sun.

Tongue present. Palpi long, recurved, ascending; second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, slightly rough anteriorly; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations in male long. Thorax smooth. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 coincident, running to costa. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

Apparently a development of *Elaeonoma*.

403. *HELIOSTERES PLEUROSPILA*, n. sp.

πλευροσπιλος, with costal spots.

♂. 17 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi with terminal joint three-fifths; brown, outer surface of second joint except apex fuscous. Antennae brown; ciliations in male 2½. Abdomen grey; tuft brownish. Legs fuscous with whitish-ochreous rings; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen oblique; rather pale brown; markings and some irroration fuscous; first discal at one-third, plical beyond it, second discal before two-thirds; a moderately large spot on two-thirds costa; some fuscous suffusion between this and tornus, and on dorsum before tornus; a second costal

spot before apex; cilia pale brown with a fuscous median line. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

North Queensland: Malanda near Atherton, in September; one specimen.

52. Gen. ACTENOTIS, n.g.

ἀκτενωτίς, uncombed.

Tongue present. Palpi long, slender, recurved; second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint shorter than second. Antennae without basal pecten; in male shortly ciliated. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings with 5 from below middle of cell.

Differs from *Elaeonoma* only in the absence of an antennal pecten.

404. ACTENOTIS DIASEMA, n. sp.

διασημος, very distinct.

♂. 20–22 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi with terminal joint two-thirds; pale brownish. Antennae whitish-brown; ciliations in male two-thirds. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs pale brown; posterior pair whitish. Forewings oval, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; pale brown; markings fuscous-brown; a fine streak along fold to one-third; commencing above its posterior end a longitudinal streak through disc to apex, slightly angled and thickened at two-thirds; a slender marginal line from one-fourth dorsum to beyond tornus; a series of dots on apical fourth of costa and upper part of termen; cilia pale brown. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Queensland: National Park (3,500–4,000 feet), in December and January; four specimens.

53. Gen. ELAEONOMA Meyr.

Exot. Micro., i, p. 238 (1914). Type, *E. deltacostamela* Low.

Tongue well developed. Palpi ascending, recurved; second joint reaching or exceeding, or rarely not reaching, base of antennae, more or less thickened with appressed scales, sometimes rough anteriorly, rarely slightly expanded at apex; terminal joint shorter than second, slender. Antennae with basal pecten; in male with moderate or long ciliations. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings with 5 from middle or below middle of cell.

Differs from *Eulechria* in the stalking of 2 and 3 of forewings. In *Eulechria* these veins may be nearly approximated or even connate. Besides the species enumerated below one has been recorded from Lord Howe Island, two from New Guinea, and two from Ceylon. In Australia the great majority of the species occur on or near the north-east coast and are found among rain-forest. A few occur in the south, and three have been recorded from Western Australia. This suggests that the genus has a Papuan origin; and if a direct development of *Eulechria*, as appears probable, that genus must have reached the Papuan region early. As with other genera of the family, there is always a permissible doubt whether it is monophyletic.

Twenty-eight species: 405, *dolicha*, n. sp. (Birchip).—406, *icmaea* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 299 (Mackay, Toowoomba, Sydney).—407, *fumea*, n. sp. (Adelaide).—408, *chromatica*, n. sp. (Cape York).—409, *anisochroa*, n. sp. (Bunya Mts., Allyn R.).—410, *hemiochra*, n. sp. (Cape York).—411, *polytypa*, n. sp. (Cape York).—412, *tetraspila*, n. sp. (Milmerran).—413, *citritis*, n. sp. (W.A.: Perth).—414, *ochrocrana*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range).—415, *eucryphaea*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range, Killarney).—416, *acrophaea* Turn., *PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W.*, 1916, p. 349

(Nambour to Lismore, Bunya Mts.).—417, *adocima*, n. sp. (Cairns to Macpherson Range).—418, *cirrhopis* Turn., *P.R.S.Tas.*, 1926, p. 145 (Tasmania).—419, *hyperopta* Meyr., *PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W.*, 1888, p. 1586 (Beaconsfield, Vic.; Albany, W.A.).—420, *fuliginosa*, n. sp. (Atherton).—421, *silvicola* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1898, p. 206 (Tweed Heads, Mt. Tambourine, Macpherson Range).—422, *conia*, n. sp. (Cape York).—423, *phaulostola*, n. sp. (W.A.: Perth).—424, *deltacostamela* Low., *ibid.*, 1896, p. 165 (Duaringa) = *piodes* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1902, p. 148.—425, *eucrypta* Turn., *PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W.*, 1916, p. 363 (Adavale, Q.).—426, *psammophanes*, n. sp. (Cairns).—427, *eburnea*, n. sp. (Cairns).—428, *homoconia* Turn., *P.R.S.Tas.*, 1926, p. 142 (Tasmanian Mts.).—429, *galactina* Turn., *ibid.*, 1916, p. 362 (Cairns, Atherton, Mackay, Yeppoon).—430, *aleuritis*, n. sp. (Yeppoon, Toowoomba).—431, *silvestris* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1917, p. 81 (Nambour to Lismore) = *lenita* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, ii, p. 308.—432, *lathraea* Turn., *PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W.*, 1916, p. 349 (Brisbane, Toowoomba, Macpherson Range).

405. ELAEONOMA DOLICHA, n. sp.

δολιχος, long.

♂. 30 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, somewhat expanded at apex, terminal joint one-half; white. Antennae grey, towards base white; ciliations in male 3. Abdomen grey, towards apex whitish. Legs whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa straight except near base and apex, apex round-pointed, termen very oblique; white, tinged with grey towards margins; a few fuscous scales in basal and dorsal areas; cilia white. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Victoria: Birchip, in April; one specimen received from Mr. D. Goudie.

407. ELAEONOMA FUMEA, n. sp.

fumeus, smoky.

♀. 26 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi with second joint slightly exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; fuscous, post-median and apical rings on second joint and apex of terminal joint whitish. Antennae grey. (Abdomen missing.) Legs fuscous; posterior tibiae ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated, costa nearly straight, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; fuscous with some grey-whitish irroration; cilia fuscous. Hindwings pale grey; cilia pale grey, becoming ochreous-whitish on tornus and dorsum.

South Australia: Adelaide in October; one specimen received from Mr. J. D. O. Wilson.

408. ELAEONOMA CHROMATICA, n. sp.

χρωματικος, coloured.

♂. 18–22 mm.; ♀. 24–26 mm. Head brown-whitish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; brown-whitish sprinkled with fuscous, base of second joint fuscous. Antennae grey, towards base fuscous; ciliations in male 2½. Thorax fuscous-brown. Abdomen ochreous, apices of segments dark fuscous. Legs dark fuscous with ochreous rings. Forewings rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen oblique; whitish sprinkled with fuscous-brown, densely in male, more sparsely in female; markings dark fuscous; elongate fuscous spots at base, two-fifths, and three-fifths; stigmata approximated, in male partly outlined with whitish, first discal at two-fifths, plical beyond it, second discal at three-fifths; a very slender subterminal line

from four-fifths costa; cilia grey, in male ochreous on tornus. Hindwings orange-ochreous; a dark fuscous terminal band broadest at apex, narrow towards tornus; cilia fuscous.

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

409. ELAEONOMA ANISOCHROA, n. sp.

ἀνισοχρῶος, unequally coloured.

♂, ♀. 17–19 mm. Head dark fuscous; face pale ochreous. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; pale ochreous, base of second and all terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male slightly over 1. Thorax dark fuscous, tegulae except bases and a large posterior spot pale ochreous. Abdomen dark fuscous. Legs dark fuscous with pale ochreous rings; posterior pair mostly pale ochreous. Forewings narrow, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; dark fuscous with pale ochreous markings; a basal spot; a narrow spot beneath costa near base; a narrow fascia from costa before middle to mid-dorsum, indented posteriorly beneath costa; a large spot on three-fourths costa produced to mid-disc, in female nearly obsolete; cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Queensland: Bunya Mts., in October (female in Coll. Barnard). New South Wales: Allyn River, in December (male type in Coll. Goldfinch).

410. ELAEONOMA HEMIOCHRA, n. sp.

ἑμιωχρῶος, half pale.

♂. 18 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint four-fifths; whitish, basal half and a subapical ring of second joint, and a basal ring and apical half of terminal joint, dark fuscous. Antennae dark fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous; anterior edge whitish-ochreous. Abdomen fuscous; tuft and underside whitish. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings with costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; whitish ochreous with fuscous markings; a costal streak from base to two-fifths; a costal blotch beyond middle prolonged between discal stigmata; a triangular spot on dorsum before middle, its apex reaching plical; stigmata blackish, distinct, first discal at one-third, plical slightly beyond it, second discal scarcely beyond middle; a very large terminal and apical blotch reaching beyond second discal, containing a whitish apical dot; cilia fuscous, bases pale ochreous, on apex wholly pale ochreous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

North Queensland: Cape York, in April; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

411. ELAEONOMA POLYTYPA, n. sp.

πολυτυπῶος, with many markings.

♂. 18–21 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; ochreous-whitish with some fuscous irroration of terminal joint and outer surface of second joint towards base. Antennae ochreous-whitish, sometimes with some slender fuscous rings towards base; ciliations in male 2. Thorax fuscous; anterior edge, apices of tegulae, and sometimes posterior edge ochreous-whitish. Abdomen pale fuscous; apices of segments and tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings oval, costa rather strongly arched,

apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish with fuscous markings; a narrow curved fascia from base of costa to one-third dorsum; a basal dorsal spot; first discal at one-third, more or less connected with costa at one-fifth, plical beyond it, suffusedly connected with mid-dorsum, second discal before two-thirds; a moderately broad rather suffused fascia from three-fifths costa to tornus, immediately following second discal; a subapical costal spot connected by a slender line or series of dots with tornus; a terminal series of dots; cilia ochreous-whitish with some median fuscous irroration. Hindwings and cilia grey.

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

412. *ELAEONOMA TETRASPILA*, n. sp.

τετρασπιλος, four-spotted.

♂. 18–20 mm. Head white. Palpi with second joint just reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous, apex and part of inner surface of second joint, and all terminal joint white. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 2. Thorax fuscous; posterior edge whitish. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair paler. Forewings narrow, oval, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very oblique; whitish; markings and slight patchy irroration blackish; a suffused basal costal spot; first discal at one-fourth, plical beneath it, second discal just beyond middle, a fourth dot on tornus; a suffused costal spot at two-thirds, and another larger at apex; cilia whitish with some blackish irroration. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia whitish.

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

413. *ELAEONOMA CITRITIS*, n. sp.

κιτριτις, lemon-tinged.

♂. 24 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, slightly rough anteriorly, terminal joint three-fifths. Antennae grey, towards base pale ochreous; ciliations in male slightly over 1. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings moderately broad, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; whitish-grey, ochreous-tinged, especially towards base; costal edge near base dark fuscous; stigmata fuscous, minute, first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal before two-thirds; cilia concolorous. Hindwings pale grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Western Australia: Mundaring, near Perth, in October; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

414. *ELAEONOMA OCHROCRANA*, n. sp.

ωχροκρανος, with pale head.

♂. 15 mm. Head whitish. Palpi with second joint just reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1½. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs: anterior pair fuscous; middle pair grey with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings rather narrow, somewhat dilated, costa nearly straight (apices imperfect); fuscous; stigmata dark fuscous, obscure, first discal at one-fourth, plical beneath it, second discal about middle; cilia fuscous, apices ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Recognizable by the whitish head and hindwings contrasting with the fuscous thorax and forewings.

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

415. *ELAEONOMA EUCRYPHAEA*, n. sp.

εὐκρυφαιος, well concealed.

♂, ♀. 12–14 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi with second joint just reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous-brown. Antennae fuscous; in male with long ciliations (5) in tufts. Abdomen blackish; beneath ochreous-whitish. Legs grey; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboblong, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtusely pointed, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous-brown; cilia fuscous-brown. Hindwings elongate-ovate; as forewings.

This small and obscure species is fortunately recognizable by its structural characters.

Queensland: National Park (2,500 feet), in open forest; Killarney; six specimens in October.

417. *ELAEONOMA ADOCIMA*, n. sp.

ἀδοκιμος, mean, shabby.

♂, ♀. 11–18 mm. Head pale ochreous-brown. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds; pale brown, second joint fuscous externally. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $3\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous with obscure whitish-ochreous rings. Forewings suboval, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; pale ochreous-brown; markings and a variable amount of suffusion fuscous; a suffused basal fuscous spot sometimes prolonged into a costal streak; first discal at one-fourth, plical beneath it, second discal near middle; small costal suffusions at two-thirds and before apex, the latter giving rise to a submarginal line to tornus; sometimes there is a general fuscous suffusion; cilia pale ochreous-brown, sometimes with an indication of a darker median line. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Very like *Coesyra syneches* Turn. from Ebor, but the similarity must be due to external conditions. Mountain examples are larger and more infuscated than those from the lowlands.

North Queensland: Babinda in September. Queensland: Yeppoon in October; Nambour in August and October; Brisbane in September; Stradbroke Island in August and September; Tweed Heads in August; National Park and Springbrook (3,000–4,000 feet), in December, January and March; abundant in the last-named locality.

420. *ELAEONOMA FULIGINOSA*, n. sp.

fuliginosus, sooty.

♂. 13 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint four-fifths; pale ochreous. Antennae fuscous, basal joint pale ochreous; ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Legs pale ochreous; tibiae and tarsi partly fuscous. Forewings with costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, oblique; brownish-fuscous; stigmata obscurely darker, first discal at one-third, plical beyond it, second discal at two-thirds; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Obscure, but not like any other species. The palpi are distinctive.

North Queensland: Millaa-millaa (Atherton Tableland), in September; one specimen.

422. ELAEONOMA CONIA, n. sp.

κονιος, dusty.

♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax brownish-grey. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; ochreous-whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey. Legs brown-fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboval, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; grey-whitish, densely sprinkled with brownish-fuscous, which in basal area tends to form close parallel transverse lines; stigmata small, dark fuscous, first discal at one-fourth, plical beyond it, second discal about middle, double; some dark fuscous terminal dots; cilia ochreous-whitish with fuscous basal, median, and terminal lines. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish, with antemedian and terminal grey lines.

North Queensland: Cape York in November; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

423. ELAEONOMA PHAULOSTOLA, n. sp.

φαυλοστολος, shabbily clothed.

♂. 20 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; ochreous-brown. Antennae grey, towards base ochreous-brown; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey; basal segments brownish; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, somewhat dilated, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen strongly oblique; ochreous-brown; costal edge fuscous towards base; stigmata minute, obscure, first discal at one-third, plical slightly before it, second discal before two-thirds; cilia ochreous-brown. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Western Australia: Kalamunda, near Perth, in November; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

426. ELAEONOMA PSAMMOPHANES, n. sp.

ψαμμοφανης, sand-coloured.

♂. 16 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous-brown. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fourths; pale ochreous-brown. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 2½. Abdomen ochreous-brown; apices of segments and tuft whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior tibiae and tarsi pale fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale ochreous-brown; dots and slight irroration fuscous; first discal at one-third, plical beyond it, second discal before two-thirds; a costal dot at three-fourths, from it an indistinct curved subterminal line of dots; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish.

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

427. ELAEONOMA EBURNEA, n. sp.

eburneus, ivory-white.

♀. 21 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi slender, second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; ochreous-brown, terminal joint whitish. Antennae grey, towards base white. Abdomen pale grey. Legs ochreous-grey-whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; white; markings and a few scattered scales fuscous; discals approximated, first discal beyond one-third, plical beneath or slightly before it, second discal well before two-thirds; an irregular spot on three-fifths

costa; an indistinct subterminal line; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

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

430. *ELAEONOMA ALEURITIS*, n. sp.

ἀλευριτίς, floury.

♂. 16–24 mm.; ♀. 25–30 mm. Head and thorax grey-whitish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; ochreous-whitish, outer surface of second joint except apex fuscous. Antennae pale grey; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen brownish; apices of segments and tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior tibiae and tarsi fuscous. Forewings suboval, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-grey-whitish; cilia concolorous. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish, bases pale grey.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in October, locally common; Toowoomba, in December.

53. Gen. *EPITHYMEMA* TURN.

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1914, p. 562. Type, *E. disparile* Turn.

Tongue present. Palpi extremely long, ascending, recurved; second joint 5 or 6 times length of face, slender, smooth, in female slightly rough towards apex anteriorly; terminal joint long, but less than half second, very slender, acute. Antennae with a weak basal pecten; ciliations in male moderate or rather long. Thorax smooth. Forewings with 2 from shortly before angle, 7 to apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

Remarkable for its unusually long palpi.

Two species: 433, *disparile* Turn., PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1914, p. 562 (Ebor).—434, *parile*, n. sp. (Macpherson Range).

434. *EPITHYMEMA PARILE*, n. sp.

parilis, similar.

♂, ♀. 18–20 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi very long, slender, second joint five times length of face, terminal joint one-half; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax brownish-red with slight fuscous suffusion anteriorly. Abdomen and legs fuscous. Forewings elongate-oval, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; brownish-red; in female with a broad subdorsal suffusion and interneural streaks fuscous; cilia reddish-orange, on termen apices blackish, on tornus and dorsum wholly blackish. Hindwings elongate-oval; orange; an ill-defined fuscous patch occupying apical third; cilia fuscous.

By its coloration this species can be referred to the same synaposematic association as species of *Snellenia* in the Heliodinidae. It is very closely allied to *E. disparile* from Ebor, but apart from the colour differences the antennal ciliations in the latter do not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Queensland: Macpherson Range (2,500–3,500 feet), in December, January, and February; five specimens.



Turner, Alfred Jefferis. 1935. "Revision of Australian Lepidoptera. Oecophoridae. IV." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 60, 315–339.

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