

the majority of the facts and interpretations which have been developed above are most intimately connected with a series of other, partly new and partly old, facts which have been adduced by other authors; so that it is impossible arbitrarily to dispute some of them without subjecting a series of others to renewed investigation in various orders.

LXI.—*Descriptions of new Australian Hesperiidæ.* By W. F. KIRBY, Assistant in Zoological Department, British Museum (Natural History).

THE butterflies noticed in the present paper were sent with others to the British Museum for determination by Messrs. Anderson and Spry, who are engaged in the preparation of a work on Victorian butterflies. They wished those specimens which appeared to be new to be deposited in the British Museum on condition that they should be described at once and the names communicated to them. All the species were taken within the limits of the colony of Victoria. A species which appears to be identical with one described by Plötz has been added, as the descriptions of this author are not very accessible and are cast in a form which often renders them somewhat difficult to follow.

Trapezites Andersoni.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{6}$ inch.

Male.—Upperside golden brown, with a slight purplish shade towards the borders of the wings. Fringes unspotted, dark grey on the anterior wings, lighter on the hind wings. Anterior wings: a broad pale yellow blotch, with its outer end suddenly widened upwards, fills up the outer half of the cell; beyond this are the three usual whitish subcostal spots, and there are also two square whitish spots just below and beyond the cell, separated by the middle median nervule. Within the lowest commences a straight oblique raised line of black scales, extending to the inner margin. The base below the cell is clothed with dark golden hair nearly as far as this black line. Posterior wings thickly clothed with golden hair, except along the costa, for two thirds of their length, and towards the inner margin nearly to the anal angle.

Underside pinkish grey; anterior wings with the pale markings as above, the space between inclining to blackish;

an ill-defined greyish space at the hinder angle; posterior wings with two indistinct dusky lines.

Antennæ wanting.

Closely allied to *T. donnysa*, Hewitson, but in the latter species the discoidal spot is much smaller, the row of three subapical spots is curved, the discal spots are more numerous, at least beneath, and on the underside of the posterior wings there is a row of small black dots, sometimes ocellated.

Trapezites dispar.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{12}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Male.—Greenish brown; anterior wings rather pointed, with the hind margin very oblique; the terminal third of the cell filled up with a yellowish blotch, gradually thickened at the extremity; the three usual subcostal vitreous spots running obliquely downwards; a yellow spot between the two upper median nervules, within which a raised black scaly line runs a little obliquely inwards nearly to the inner margin. Fringes concolorous. Base of all the wings clothed with greenish hairs, succeeded on the posterior wings by a long blotch of dark yellow scales above the upper median nervule contiguous to a smaller one below it; fringes of posterior wings reddish grey, with three large black spots rather below the middle.

Underside reddish grey. Anterior wings with a long yellow band running nearly from the base below the subcostal nervure and contiguous to the discoidal spot; three yellow discal spots between the nervures, of which only one is represented above, and below them a large whitish space on the inner margin before the hinder angle. The greater part of the anterior wing is black or blackish from the base as far upwards as the yellow subcostal markings and towards the margins to beyond the discoidal and discal spots. The two lower subcostal vitreous dots are bordered with black on the outer side. Fringes brown, with blacker spots at the ends of the nervures. Posterior wings uniform reddish grey, with three black dots on the disk beyond the middle, the two lowest nearer together than the other; fringes with three black spots as above, but otherwise unicolorous.

Antennæ black above, ringed with white; club mostly black above, red below and at the tip, and white on the sides. Body green above, whitish below; legs reddish.

Female.—Upperside dark brown, clothed with greenish hair in the neighbourhood of the inner margin for one third of the length of the anterior wings, and nearly to the anal angle

in the posterior wings. Anterior wings with three large, contiguous, yellowish-hyaline, subcostal dots; a large oval yellowish blotch at the end of the cell, contiguous to a large blotch, hardly separated into spots by the nervures, extending from the upper median nervule to below the lowest, where it is connected by a short isthmus with another semicircular spot standing on the submedian nervure. Nearer the base and just at the extremity of the hairy patch is a smaller yellow spot resting on the submedian nervure. Fringes dull grey, with black spots on the nervures. Posterior wings with the centre filled up with a large orange blotch, narrowed towards the base. Fringes tawny yellow, with about four black spots on the nervures.

Underside nearly as in the male, but on the anterior wings the yellow markings are continuous round the black basal space and are bordered outside by a curved black band. Towards the inner margin the yellow space extends as far as the fringes, which are brownish grey above and slaty grey below, and spotted with black on the nervures. Posterior wings nearly as in the male, but with only one black spot on the disk between the median nervules.

Body greenish above, whitish below. Antennæ as in the male.

The male remarkably resembles *T. donnysa*, Hew., in which species the sexes are nearly alike; the female, however, much resembles *T. symmomus*, Hübn., on the upper surface. A comparison of the underside and of the antennæ leaves little doubt that I have correctly united the sexes of *T. dispar*. It is probably allied to *T. idothea*, Miskin.

Telesto comma.

Exp. 1 inch.

Female.—Upperside greenish brown, fringes chequered with white, the basal lower half of all the wings clothed with long greenish hair. Anterior wings with a large vitreous spot at the end of the cell and two smaller whitish ones below it between the median and submedian nervures, just at the extremity of the hairy region; costa slightly arched towards the extremity, the raised portion yellowish, and below it the usual three vitreous spots, the lowest of which is produced into a curve like a comma. Obliquely, and halfway between the discoidal spot and the hind margin are two adjacent vitreous spots between the median nervules, the lowest somewhat nearer the base than the other; below them is a whitish spot resting on the submedian nervure. Hind wings with

two well-separated vitreous spots on the disk at two thirds of their length.

Underside light grey, dusted with brown; base and lower part of fore wings blackish, the yellow costal fold well-marked, the spots below the discoidal spot and the outer one on the submedian nervure smaller than above; fringes rufous brown, the black spotting rather indistinct. Posterior wings uniform light grey, dusted with brown, with two rows of obsolete blackish spots, in the outermost row of which the vitreous spots are placed; fringes grey, with large square black spots.

May be distinguished from any described species by the two vitreous spots on the hind wings. The British Museum has undescribed species from Port Darwin and Tasmania which exhibit this character, but not the comma-like form of the third subcostal vitreous spot.

Telesto arsenia.

Telesto arsenia, Plötz, Stettiner entomologische Zeitung, lxxv. p. 384 (1884).

Exp. 1 inch.

Female.—Upperside brown, with greenish hairs towards the base. Fringes white, rather indistinctly spotted with brown. Anterior wings with seven vitreous spots—one transverse, at the end of the cell, three small, contiguous, subcostal, slightly oblique, two between the median nervules, and a very small one below them on the submedian nervure.

Underside grey, densely scaled, but with no distinct markings, except the vitreous spots of the upperside.

Antennæ black, narrowly ringed with white, and white below; club rufous at the tip beneath. Body brown; thorax clothed with green hair above; orbits and palpi beneath white, the latter densely clothed with white hair.

It is often difficult to be sure of the identification of Plötz's species; but the specimen described above appears to agree with the characters of his *T. arsenia*. The locality which he gives is simply "New Holland."

Hesperilla perornata.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Female.—Black, the body and base of the wings covered with long yellowish-green hair; head mostly white, banded with black above, before, behind, and between the antennæ; tips of palpi ferruginous; antennæ black, with a whitish longitudinal streak towards the base of the club beneath: under surface of thorax densely clothed with yellowish hair,

as also the femora on each side beneath; legs reddish, the femora beneath and the tibiæ and tarsi above shading into blackish; abdomen clothed with yellowish-green hair at the base above; incisions and under surface whitish, tuft yellowish.

All the wings with the fringes chequered with whitish or pale yellow. Anterior wings with a large yellow spot at the end of the cell, widened in both directions above, two paler spots above the submedian nervure, at one third and two thirds of the length of the wing respectively; at three fourths of the length of the wing is a transverse subcostal spot crossed by two nervures; between this and the outer spot above the submedian nervure is a larger one between the median nervules, crossed by one nervure, and nearer the hind margin are two confluent and more indistinct whiter spots opposite the cell. Hind wings with the centre crossed by a slightly curved and moderately broad deep yellow band.

Underside: Anterior wings nearly as above, but with the spots more distinctly crossed by the nervures, which are yellowish towards the base and brown towards the margin. The two largest spots are more distinctly yellow than the others. The two submarginal spots above correspond to the lower end of a yellowish subcostal band crossed by three nervures, and connected with a smaller spot placed obliquely above it between the band and the subcostal spot. The large spot at the end of the cell is also surmounted by a small irregular spot. Posterior wings very pale yellow, with a large oval black spot at the base, the inner margin broadly black, five rather large black dots on the upper half of the fringes, which are tawny towards the anal angle: three rows of large black spots; the first consists of four large spots—the uppermost long, narrow, and pointed outwards, the second much shorter, with its narrowest end inwards, the third forming a long triangle, its inner angle truncated and its centre filled up with pale yellow, the fourth forming a large angular projection from the black hind margin. The outer rows consist of about six spots, separated by the nervures, and of various sizes and shapes; these are surmounted by a long subcostal spot, produced nearly to the first of the black dots on the fringe.

Closely allied to *H. ornata* and *H. picta*, Leach. On the under surface the anterior wings resemble those of the latter species and the posterior wings the former. Easily distinguished from most of the allied Australian species, except *H. croites*, Hew. (to which it has little resemblance otherwise on either surface of the wings), by the presence of the pale submarginal spots opposite the cell on the upper surface of the anterior wings.



Kirby, W. F. 1893. "Descriptions of new Australian Hesperidae." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 12, 434–438.

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