

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA (ÆCOPHORIDÆ).

BY E. MEYRICK, B.A., F.Z.S.

[Read July 1, 1902.]

When I issued my paper on Australian *Æcophoridæ* (Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1882-1888) I excluded from consideration certain small groups of genera which I at that time thought capable of being maintained as separate families. Subsequent investigations have led me (as shown in my "Handbook of British Lepidoptera") to prefer to treat them as more or less aberrant portions of the same family, and I, therefore, now describe the Australian genera and species of those groups, and also take the opportunity of dealing at the same time with some undescribed species of the other genera of the family, with which I have become acquainted since the publication of my paper. In addition to these, Mr. O. Lower and Dr. A. J. Turner have described a considerable number of fresh species, of many of which I possess types through the liberality of these gentlemen. Of these I will only say at present that they appear to me to be in general well grounded and efficiently described.

The order of genera here followed is that which (in accordance with the principles of my handbook) I should now use to express their affinities. My views on the affinities themselves have undergone little change, the difference being one of the mode of expression only.

MACHÆRITIS, Meyr.

MACHÆRITIS PELINOPA, n. sp.

Male, 11-13 mm. Head and thorax pale whitish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint externally sprinkled with dark fuscous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, ringed with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with ochreous-whitish, hairs of posterior tibiæ pale whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous, more or less irrorated with fuscous (in one specimen very slightly); cilia pale whitish-ochreous, towards base sprinkled with fuscous. Hindwings grey, lighter anteriorly; cilia whitish-grey-ochreous.

Launceston, Deloraine, and Hobart, Tasmania, from November to January; three specimens. Intermediate between *M. indocta* and *ægrella*, differing from both by entire absence of stigmata.

MACHÆRITIS NAIAS, n. sp.

Male, 11 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi white, second joint externally dark fuscous. Antennæ grey. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs dark fuscous, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex acute, termen extremely obliquely rounded; white; extreme costal edge dark fuscous basally; markings pale brownish irrorated with dark fuscous; stigmata moderate, round, plical directly beneath first discal, second discal confluent with a small terminal spot beyond tornus to form a bar; a small dorsal spot before tornus; some scattered dark scales in disc between these markings; two small spots (tending to be obsolescent) on costa towards apex; cilia white, partially sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish.

Mount Crackenback (Kosciusko Range), New South Wales, at 4,700 ft., in January; one specimen.

Allied to *M. melanospora* and *samphoras*, but quite distinct.

OCYSTOLA, Meyr.

OCYSTOLA POLEMISTIS, n. sp.

Male, 11 mm. Head shining bronzy. Palpi rather long, ochreous-yellowish, terminal joint externally dark fuscous, three-fifths of second. Antennæ yellowish, ringed with dark fuscous, ciliations $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax dark bronzy-fuscous, tips of patagia yellow. Abdomen dark fuscous, anal tuft yellowish. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with yellowish, hairs of posterior tibiæ yellowish. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen hardly rounded, rather strongly oblique; orange-yellow; a narrow dark fuscous costal streak from base, confluent with a large dark purplish-fuscous patch occupying terminal half of wing, its anterior edge convex and running from middle of costa to three-fifths of dorsum; cilia dark purplish-fuscous, beneath apex with an ochreous patch. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous; 3 and 4 connate.

Brisbane, Queensland; one specimen. Allied to *O. placantha* and *mesoxantha*. Differs from the former by the absence of the posterior yellow spot, from the latter by the dark fuscous costal streak, from both by the strongly convex edge of terminal dark patch.

OCYSTOLA MISTHOTA, n. sp.

Female, 13 mm. Head and palpi whitish-ochreous, palpi long, terminal joint almost 1. Antennæ grey. Thorax bronzy-fuscous. Abdomen broken. Legs whitish-ochreous, partially suffused with bronzy-fuscous. Forewings elongate, somewhat narrowed posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; yellow; markings rather dark fuscous, faintly purplish-tinged; a costal streak from base to near middle, extended at base to dorsum, apex attenuated, not quite reaching posterior patch; a large patch occupying terminal half of wing, its anterior edge straight and running from middle of costa to middle of dorsum; cilia rather dark fuscous. Hindwings coppery-fuscous, darker towards apex; cilia rather dark coppery-fuscous; 3 and 4 connate.

Sydney, New South Wales, in February (G. H. Raynor); one specimen.

Allied to *O. placoxantha* and the preceding, but characterised by the pale head, long terminal joint of palpi, costal streak not reaching band, &c.

OCYSTOLA CHRYSOPIS, n. sp.

Male, 12-13 mm. Head orange. Palpi long, dark fuscous, second joint orange-yellow internally and on apical half externally, terminal joint almost 1. Antennæ dark fuscous, ciliations $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax and abdomen dark fuscous. Legs yellow, tarsi and anterior and middle tibiæ mostly dark fuscous above. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; orange; markings dark purplish fuscous; a rather broad costal streak from base to middle, extended at base to dorsum, posteriorly attenuated and finely connected with posterior patch; a small spot representing first discal stigma, confluent above with costal streak; a large patch occupying terminal half of wing, its anterior edge slightly convex, and running from just beyond middle of costa to three-fifths of dorsum, enclosing a few yellow scales in disc at two-thirds; cilia dark fuscous, on termen yellow, basal third blackish. Hindwings dark coppery-fuscous, rather lighter anteriorly; cilia dark fuscous, with a basal blackish shade; 3 and 4 connate.

Sydney, New South Wales, in November and April (G. H. Raynor, G. Lyell); two specimens.

Near the preceding, but distinguished from all the allied species by the projection from the costal streak, representing first discal stigma, and the orange head.

OCYSTOLA ÆTHOPIS, n. sp.

Male, 11-14 mm. Head grey, slightly reddish-tinged. Palpi moderately long, fuscous, terminal joint almost 1. Antennæ fuscous, ciliations (5). Thorax brown. Abdomen fuscous. Legs rather dark fuscous, hairs of posterior tibiæ ochreous-grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costal gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; dull brown, slightly reddish-tinged, especially on costal edge; stigmata large, darker, very cloudy and ill-defined, plical obliquely beyond first discal; termen very obscurely darker suffused; cilia dull brown, with an obscure, sometimes obsolete, patch of ochreous suffusion towards tips beneath apex. Hindwings and cilia rather dark grey; 3 and 4 connate.

Gisborne, Victoria, in October and March (G. Lyell); two specimens.

Nearly allied to *O. acroxantha*, but conspicuously darker throughout, and without the yellow cilia of that species.

OCYSTOLA HOLOXANTHA, n. sp.

Male, 14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax bright yellow; palpi rather short, terminal joint two-thirds. Antennæ grey, towards base anteriorly white, ciliations (5). Abdomen grey, mixed with ferruginous, segmental margins whitish. Legs dark grey, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; bright clear golden-yellow; cilia yellow. Hindwings pale grey, darker posteriorly; cilia yellowish-grey-whitish; 3 and 4 connate.

Closely related to *O. malacella*, but immediately distinguished by the grey hindwings (in *malacella* these are ochreous-whitish, without any grey tinge).

Bathurst, New South Wales, in November; one specimen.

HESPEROPTILA, n. g.

Head smooth-scaled, side tufts loosely spreading; tongue developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male moderately ciliated (1), basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint not reaching base of antennæ, somewhat roughened beneath, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, moderate, acute. Thorax smooth-scaled. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Forewings: 2 from near angle of cell, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen; surface with tufts of raised scales. Hindwings almost 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate.

Only differs from *Coesyra* by the raised scale tufts of forewings. It may be regarded as a derivative of the earlier forms of that genus, and placed next *Heterozyga*.

HESPEROPTILA ARIDA, n. sp.

Male, 13 mm. Head and thorax grey-whitish irrorated with fuscous. Palpi white, second joint irrorated with dark fuscous except at apex and on a supramedian ring, terminal joint with supramedian band of dark fuscous irroration. Antennæ grey. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish, irrorated with dark fuscous except at apex of joints, hairs of posterior tibiæ white. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex acute, termen extremely obliquely rounded; grey-whitish, suffusedly irrorated with brown and irregularly sprinkled with dark fuscous; a spot of irroration on fold at one-fourth; stigmata dark fuscous, first discal and plical forming raised tufts, plical slightly beyond first discal, second discal small; cilia whitish, sprinkled with brownish-ochreous and dark fuscous. Hindwings ochreous-whitish, obscurely infuscated except towards base; cilia ochreous-whitish, basal half more ochreous-tinged.

Carnarvon, West Australia, in October; one specimen.

CCERANICA, Meyr.

CCERANICA ANTICHROMA, n. sp.

Male, 19 mm. Head and thorax orange-yellow, face dark fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, above whitish. Antennæ dark fuscous, above towards base white. Abdomen and legs dark fuscous, hairs of posterior tibiæ paler and yellowish-tinged. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; deep yellow; cilia ochreous-yellow. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia ochreous, base mixed with grey.

Healesville, Victoria (J. A. Kershaw); one specimen. The absence of markings at once distinguishes this from the other two species of the genus.

PSALTRIODES, n. g.

Head smooth; tongue developed. Antennæ five-sixths, in male biciliated with very long fascicles (7), basal joint short, stout, with partial pecten. Labial palpi short, subascending, second joint only reaching middle of face, with short rough projecting scales beneath, terminal joint very short, less than half second, slender, acute. Thorax smooth. Forewings: 2 from angle of cell, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia one-half; 3 and 4 connate.

Allied to *Aristeis*, from which it appears to be sufficiently distinguished by the rough scales of second joint of palpi, and antennal pecten.

PSALTRIODES THRIAMBIS, n. sp.

Male, 14 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen bronzy-fuscous, segmental margins yellowish. Palpi white, second joint externally yellowish-tinged. Antennæ dark fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with yellow-whitish (posterior pair broken). Forewings elongate, slightly dilated, costa somewhat bent towards base and towards apex, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; bronzy-fuscous, evenly irrorated with whitish and irregularly sprinkled with blackish; stigmata blackish-fuscous, plical directly beneath first discal; an indistinct curved subterminal series of blackish-fuscous dots, indented beneath costa; cilia rather dark fuscous, basal half fuscous-whitish, with a dark fuscous basal line. Hindwings orange; a terminal dark fuscous fascia, dilated at apex so as to occupy two-fifths of wing; cilia fuscous, with a dark fuscous basal line.

Duaranga, Queensland, in August (G. Barnard); one specimen.

ARISTEIS, Meyr.

ARISTEIS HEPIALELLA, Walk.

(*Oecophora hepialella*, Walk., Cat. Tin., 1033.)

Townsville, Queensland; bred by Mr. F. P. Dodd. I possess a specimen by the kindness of Dr. A. J. Turner, who will re-describe it.

CÆSYRA, Meyr.

CÆSYRA KERSHAWI, Low.

(*Cæsyra Kershawi*, Low., Trans. Roy. Soc., South Austr., 1893, 293.)

Male and female, 16-19 mm. Head yellow. Palpi yellow, base dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax shining dark purplish-fuscous, posterior extremity yellow. Abdomen rather dark fuscous. Legs dark fuscous ringed with whitish-ochreous, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish-yellowish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; bright deep yellow; base narrowly purple-fuscous, outer edge vertical; a dark fuscous mark along costa at one-third; a large terminal purple-fuscous patch, becoming dark fuscous on edges, anterior edge from three-fifths of costa to two-thirds of dorsum, bisinuate, enclosing a small suffused yellow costal spot near anterior edge;

cilia fuscous, basal half mixed with dark fuscous. Hindwings bronzy-fuscous, darker posteriorly; cilia bronzy-fuscous.

I describe this species here as some of the characteristic points are omitted in Lower's description. I have received authentic types from Mr. A. J. Kershaw, the original captor, and also took the species myself at Glen Innes (3,500 ft.), New South Wales, in December. It is well distinguished from *C. dichroella* by the dark fuscous costal mark at one-third, yellow costal spot in terminal band, and absence of yellow patch in terminal cilia.

CÆSYRA MIMOPA, n. sp.

Male, 16 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Palpi ochreous-yellow, lower half of second joint dark fuscous. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax dark purplish fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, posterior tibiæ ochreous-yellowish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; shining ochreous-yellow; base narrowly rather dark fuscous, shortly produced on costal edge; a dark fuscous-purple terminal fascia, anterior edge running from six-sevenths of costa to before tornus, bisinuate; cilia shining fuscous. Hindwings bronzy-fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Halbury, South Australia, in February (E. Guest); one specimen. May be placed between *C. seleniaca* and *C. isogramma*, but by no means closely approaching either, the peculiar form of the terminal fascia being characteristic.

CÆSYRA COLONÆA, n. sp.

Male, 18 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-yellow, shoulders dark fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, terminal joint whitish. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen pale grey, anal tuft pale yellowish. Legs dark grey, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish-yellowish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; pale ochreous-yellow, slightly infuscated posteriorly; base of costa dark fuscous; cilia pale ochreous-yellow. Hindwings grey; cilia ochreous-whitish, faintly greyish-tinged round apex.

Bathurst, New South Wales, in November; one specimen.

Closely allied to *C. panxantha*, but distinguished by the grey hindwings. It therefore bears exactly the same relation to *C. panxantha* that *Ocystola holoxantha* (from the same locality) does to *O. malacella*.

CÆSYRA MICROSTICTIS, n. sp.

Male, 11 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, shoulders narrowly irrorated with dark fuscous. Palpi whitish,

second joint externally yellowish, basal three-fifths dark fuscous. Antennæ grey. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous, ringed with ochreous-whitish, hairs of posterior tibiæ ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous; basal one-fourth of costa suffused with dark fuscous; stigmata small, black, plical slightly beyond first discal; a small black præternal dot beneath second discal; an angulated subterminal series of minute black dots close to termen and apical one-third of costa; cilia whitish-ochreous, with a few blackish points. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Bathurst, New South Wales, in March; one specimen.

Allied to *C. arenivaga*, but differing by the hardly obliquely placed plical stigma and additional præternal dot and subterminal series.

CÆSYRA DISCINCTA, Meyr.

(*Gelechia strophopeda*, Low., Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Austr., 1894, 105, is a synonym of this. I have seen the type. The groundcolor should be described as whitish-ochreous, my examples being somewhat faded.)

ATHEROPI A, Meyr.

ATHEROPLA CÆORIAS, n. sp.

Male, 13 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-yellow, shoulders fuscous. Palpi ochreous-yellow, second joint fuscous except towards apex. Antennæ pale ochreous. Abdomen grey. Legs dark fuscous, posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; deep ochreous-yellow, with a few fuscous scales; base of costa dark fuscous; stigmata blackish-fuscous, plical obliquely beyond first discal, an additional dot above and between two discal, second discal larger; a broad rather dark fuscous terminal fascia, anterior edge suffused, with a projection touching second discal stigma beneath, enclosing a terminal series of small suffused ochreous-yellow spots; cilia fuscous, suffusedly pale yellowish towards tips beneath apex. Hindwings rather dark fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Sydney, New South Wales, in October (G. H. Raynor); one specimen. The dark fuscous hindwings and terminal fascia of forewings, and the additional median dot, separate this species at once.

PELTOSARIS, n. g.

Head smooth; tongue developed. Antennæ five-sixths, in male with very long ciliations (7), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennæ, clothed with dense scales expanded into tuft beneath towards apex, terminal joint almost as long as second, slender, acute. Thorax smooth. Forewings: 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia three-fourths; 3 and 4 connate.

Allied to *Hypercallia*, of which it may be regarded as a development, differing essentially by the tufted second joint of palpi.

PELTOSARIS TRIPLACA, n. sp.

Male, 13-14 mm. Head ochreous-yellowish, sometimes centrally infuscated. Palpi ochreous-yellowish, second joint with broad oblique dark fuscous band, terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennæ yellowish, ringed with dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, collar and patagia ochreous-yellow. Abdomen dark fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with yellowish (posterior pair broken). Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen hardly rounded, very oblique; ochreous-yellow; edge of costa at base dark fuscous; three broad connected dark fuscous fasciæ, first from dorsum before middle to middle of costa, sending a projection near dorsum to base, second connecting upper end of first with lower end of third, third terminal; cilia dark fuscous, on termen ochreous-yellow except at base. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Katoomba, New South Wales, in November (G. Lyell); two specimens.

HYPERCALLIA, Steph.

This name supersedes *Peltophora*, Meyr.

HYPERCALLIA TRICHROA, n. sp.

Male, 14 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Palpi light ochreous-yellow, lower half of second joint dark fuscous. Antennæ dark fuscous, ciliations (9). Thorax dark purplish-fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous, anal tuft yellowish. Legs dark fuscous, middle tarsi yellowish-ringed, posterior legs ochreous-yellowish, banded with fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen almost straight, oblique; dark fuscous, somewhat mixed with whitish-ochreous; two ochreous-whitish fasciæ, first at one-fourth, narrowed towards costa, very broad dorsally, second from two-thirds of

costa to tornus, dilated posteriorly in middle and on costa, enclosing a dark fuscous transverse mark in disc; a whitish-ochreous streak along upper two-thirds of termen; cilia dark fuscous, beneath tornus yellow. Hindwings bright orange; apical one-fifth dark fuscous; a narrow dorsal patch mixed with dark fuscous; cilia dark fuscous.

Yale Paddock, South Australia, in March (E. Guest); one specimen.

Allied to *H. helias*, from which it differs, besides distinctions of color, by the shorter palpi and much longer antennal cilia-tions.

PHILOBOTA, Mer.

PHILOBOTA ARGYRASPI, Low.

(*Cæsyra argyraspis*, Low., Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Astr., 1897, 54.)

Male and female, 14-15 mm. Head orange. Palpi orange, irrorated with dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax orange-tawny, patagia pale ochreous posteriorly. Abdomen light yellowish. Legs white, banded beneath with dark fuscous, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish-yellowish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen hardly rounded, oblique; tawny-orange; markings shining snow-white, more or less edged with dark fuscous suffusion; a costal streak from near base to near apex, extremities attenuated; a slender subdorsal streak throughout, continued along termen to apex; a median longitudinal series of three rather large spots, first elongate, second oval, third subtriangular; beneath second a small additional spot; cilia fuscous-whitish, basal half orange mixed with dark fuscous. Hindwings fuscous, lighter anteriorly; cilia fuscous-whitish, basal half mixed with fuscous.

Duaringa, Queensland, in October and November (G. Barnard); five specimens.

Lower's type was from Bulimba.

Related generally to the *trijugella* group, but very distinct.

PYRGOPTILA, Meyr.

PYRGOPTILA ZELOTIS, n. sp.

Male, 20 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax whitish-ochreous mixed with dark fuscous. Abdomen ochreous, segmental margins whitish-ochreous. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with whitish-ochreous, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa anteriorly moderately, posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, ter-

men very obliquely rounded; fuscous, irregularly sprinkled with whitish and dark fuscous; a curved dark fuscous subbasal line; a cloudy dark fuscous transverse line at one-third, preceded by large ochreous-mixed tufts above and below middle, forming the posterior edge of a circular depression, which is pale surrounded with dark fuscous; two white dots consecutively placed in disc beyond middle, and an irregular white transverse bar from disc, beyond middle to dorsum; a large discal tuft of light ochreous scales beyond this; a strongly curved ochreous line from a white spot on costa at three-fourths to tornus, lower half spotted with white, preceded and followed by dark fuscous suffusion; cilia brownish, base sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings fuscous, lighter basally; cilia light brownish.

Queensland, probably, but locality not recorded (A. Simson); one specimen.

The locality of the only other species of the genus, *P. serpentina*, Meyr., was accidentally omitted from the original description; I took it at Perth, West Australia, in November.

TORTRICOPSIS, Newm.

This generic name must be adopted in place of *Palparia*, Wing, the name *Palparia* was pre-occupied in the *Lepidoptera* by Haworth.

TORTRICOPSIS PYROPTIS, n. sp.

Male and female, 19-22 mm. Head and thorax red-brown, more or less suffused with ashy-whitish. Palpi dark fuscous irrorated with whitish, lower two-thirds of second joint red-brown, tuft moderate, forming an equilateral triangle, terminal joint longer than second. Abdomen ochreous-yellow, beneath deeper ochreous and rosy-tinged. Forewings moderate, sub-oblong, costa strongly arched anteriorly, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, rather oblique; red-brown, mixed with grey, and anteriorly more or less suffused with grey-whitish; two short fine oblique blackish streaks from costa about one-fourth; two indistinct blackish-grey dots above middle of disc, appearing a continuation of the second streak; cilia red-brown, mixed with blackish-grey, extreme tips grey-whitish. Hindwings deep ochreous-yellow, towards apex tinged with brown-reddish and sprinkled with dark grey; cilia light brown-reddish mixed with dark grey except towards tornus.

Brisbane, Queensland; Melbourne and Healesville, Victoria; in January (J. A. Kershaw, A. J. Turner); seven specimens.

Nearest to *T. semijunctella*, but quite distinct. Mr. Kershaw has bred it from *Eucalyptus*.

TORTRICOPSIS CALLICHROA, n. sp.

Female, 22 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi with second joint ochreous-brown, becoming whitish-ochreous towards base, tip whitish, tuft short, triangular, terminal joint white, in front and towards apex grey. Thorax rosy-ochreous-grey, inner edge of patagia whitish. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex acute, subfalcate, termen concave, rather strongly oblique; brownish-ochreous, apical half suffused with rosy-pink; base of wing and of dorsum narrowly white, edged posteriorly with rosy-pink suffusion, an oblique ochreous-white streak from one-sixth of costa to below middle of succeeding fascia, edged anteriorly with a few blackish scales and posteriorly with rosy-pink suffusion; an irregular median fascia of white suffusion, forming a triangular blotch on costa, anterior edge running from one-third of costa to middle of disc, thence sharply angulated backwards and again forwards to beyond middle of dorsum, edged with some blackish scales, posterior edge very irregular and undefined; an elongate dark fuscous mark mixed with white in disc above middle; some dark fuscous suffusion above dorsal end of median fascia; a slender slightly sinuate white streak from three-fifths of costa to tornus, dilated on costa, edged anteriorly with blackish, preceded by dark grey suffusion; a short longitudinal white streak above apex; a dark fuscous suffusion along lower half of termen; cilia whitish-ochreous, pinkish-tinged, base whitish-suffused on lower half of termen. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Sheringa, South Australia, in October (E. Guest); one specimen.

May be placed next *T. falcifera*, but is widely distinct from it or anything else.

TORTRICOPSIS EUSARCA, n. sp.

Female, 14 mm. Head pale whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish, tuft broad, very short, brush-like, rosy-tinged, terminal joint one-third. Thorax pale greyish-rosy. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen rather strongly oblique, rounded beneath; light rosy-pink, mixed with light-grey; a dark fuscous streak along basal third of dorsum; a longitudinal dark fuscous streak, edged above with whitish, in disc before and below middle, and another in disc above middle; a reddish-fuscous spot above tornus, preceded by some whitish suffusion; a whitish apical bar, margined above and beneath by reddish-fuscous spots; cilia whitish, base pinkish-tinged, with reddish-

fuscous basal spots above and below apex. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Quorn, South Australia, in October; one specimen.

The smallest and least conspicuous member of the genus, marked somewhat as *Eclecta aurorella*.

LEPIDOTARSA, Meyr.

LEPIDOTARSA ARGYROPIS, n. sp.

Male, 21 mm. Head and thorax light yellow, variegated with ferruginous. Palpi whitish-yellowish, second joint ferruginous towards apex. Abdomen ochreous-yellowish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; light yellow, variegated throughout with ferruginous-red; a fuscous streak along dorsum throughout; a round silvery-white subdorsal spot before middle; a fuscous transverse streak from one-fourth of costa to dorsum before tornus, lower half considerably dilated posteriorly and enclosing a transverse-oval silvery-white spot; discal stigmata fuscous, plical silvery-white, directly beneath first discal, resting on preceding fascia; a small silvery-white spot towards apex; cilia fuscous, coppery-tinged, on costa coppery-reddish. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-yellowish, brassy-tinged, base of cilia towards tornus tinged with dark fuscous.

Sydney, New South Wales, in October (G. H. Raynor); one specimen.

Allied to *L. iriodes* and *L. chryserythra*, but abundantly distinct.

EUPHILTRA, Meyr.

EUPHILTRA CHRYSORRHODA, n. sp.

Female, 12 mm. Head and thorax tawny-orange. Palpi ochreous-orange irrorated with dark fuscous, terminal joint whitish. Antennæ dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, segmental margins ochreous-orange. Legs yellow-ochreous, anterior tibiæ suffused with crimson, anterior and middle tarsi banded with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, somewhat produced, termen sinuate, very oblique; orange, becoming tawny towards margins; a fine white line from one-fourth of dorsum to middle of disc, edged beneath with tawny suffusion; an indistinct fine whitish inwards-curved transverse line at three-fifths, followed in disc by a straight black transverse mark attenuated downwards, and by a faint pink general suffusion; apex rather broadly suffused with rosy-pink; cilia orange-yellow, at apex with a black spot. Hindwings fuscous, anteriorly paler and

ochreous-tinged; cilia fuscous-whitish, suffused with light dull orange except round apex.

Sydney, New South Wales, in October (G. H. Raynor); one specimen.

This strikingly distinct and ornamental species is a true *Euphiltra*, but in color and markings shows a suggestive affinity to *Tortricopsis*.

HELIOCAUSTA, Meyr.

HELIOCAUSTA DORSIVITTELLA, Walk.

(*Psecadia dorsivittella*, Walk. Cat. Tin., 538.)

Male and female, 24-28 mm. Head ochreous-whitish, sides sharply dark brown. Palpi whitish, second joint light brownish externally above, with a dark fuscous streak on each side becoming obsolete downwards, terminal joint dark fuscous anteriorly towards apex. Antennæ light fuscous, ciliations in male (2). Thorax fuscous, with a broad central ochreous-whitish stripe, and dark fuscous stripe on each side of it. Abdomen pale yellowish. Legs yellow-whitish, anterior and middle pair banded with fuscous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, produced, termen rather strongly concave, somewhat oblique; fuscous, irrorated with grey-whitish, dorsal area broadly darker fuscous, without irroration; extreme costal edge rosy-whitish; an ochreous-whitish dorsal streak from near base to tornus, narrowed to extremities, edged above with some dark ferruginous scales, and beyond middle with a triangular dark ferruginous spot edged with whitish; a very indistinct darker line from two-fifths of costa very obliquely outwards to five-sixths, thence obtusely angulated to tornus; cilia fuscous mixed with whitish, with dark ferruginous basal line mixed with dark fuscous. Hindwings light ochreous-yellow, apex and termen infuscated; cilia light yellowish, towards tips whitish, with a fuscous subbasal line.

Mount Macedon, Victoria (G. H. Raynor); Mount Lofty, South Australia (E. Guest); also from Tasmania; in December, three specimens.

This extremely distinct species does not harmonise well with *Heliocausta*, but I cannot discover any reliable point of generic separation; some affinity with *Tortricopsis* is suggested by the shape of wing, but the palpi do not support this. A weak and fugitive antennal pecten is present.

HOPLITICA, Meyr.

HOPLITICA HEPATITIS, n. sp.

Female, 17 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous, mixed with purplish-fuscous. Palpi whitish, terminal joint dark fuscous anteriorly. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, sharply annulated with blackish. (Abdomen broken.) Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair banded with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen little rounded, oblique; whitish-ochreous, suffusedly irrorated with reddish-ochreous, and on dorsal half with purplish; base narrowly purplish; four moderately broad slightly oblique ill-defined dull crimson-purple fasciæ, first at one-fourth, angulated in middle, second before middle, rather curved, third at two-thirds, broader, slightly curved, fourth terminal, narrowed beneath, not reaching tornus; stigmata cloudy, dark fuscous, plical beneath first discal, both very indistinct, second discal larger, distinct, placed between second and third fasciæ, space above it forming a rather conspicuous light patch; cilia light ochreous-rosy, apical half ochreous-whitish, at apex and tornus grey. Hindwings grey, darker towards apex; cilia grey. Under surface of hindwings pale yellowish along costa.

Gisborne, Victoria, in December (G. Lyell); one specimen.

Allied to *H. rufa* and *H. absumptella*, but distinguished from all by the four purple fasciæ.

EULECHRIA, Meyr.

EULECHRIA PHŒNISSA, n. sp.

Male, 16 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, yellowish-tinged. Palpi whitish-ochreous, lower half of second joint fuscous. Thorax rather dark coppery-fuscous, posteriorly narrowly whitish-ochreous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, yellowish-tinged. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen little oblique, rounded beneath; uniform glossy whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings light ochreous-grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Duaringa, Queensland, in April (G. Barnard); one specimen.

Nearest to *E. pantelella*, but easily known by the contrasted dark thorax.

EULECHRIA NICÆA, n. sp.

Female, 26 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous, slightly brown-sprinkled. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint dark fuscous except towards base and apex, terminal joint suffused with dark fuscous except towards base. Antennæ pale ochreous, ringed with dark fuscous. (Abdomen broken.)

Legs dark fuscous, ringed with whitish-ochreous (posterior pair broken). Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather oblique; ochreous-fuscous, obscurely irrorated with pale and dark; a small sharp triangular whitish-ochreous basal spot on dorsum, limited above by a small dark fuscous costal spot, and followed by darker suffusion; stigmata cloudy, dark fuscous, plical directly beneath first discal; a series of indistinct dark fuscous dots from three-fourths of costa to a præternal spot, extremely close to costa and termen throughout; cilia light fuscous, darker-mixed, apical half fuscous-whitish. Hindwings whitish-fuscous; cilia fuscous-whitish, base mixed with fuscous.

Tasmania, probably, but locality not recorded (A. Simson); one specimen.

Allied to *E. ophthalmias*, but without the pale discal spots and dark head, and specially characterised by the large size.

EULECHRIA MESELECTRA, n. sp.

Male and female, 15-16 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous, tinged with brown-reddish. Palpi whitish-ochreous, slightly reddish-tinged. Antennæ ochreous, base in male suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen orange-ochreous, segmental margins pale brownish-ochreous. Legs rather dark fuscous, pale-ringed, posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; brownish-ochreous, suffused with light purplish-fuscous, more strongly towards base; extreme base sharply whitish-ochreous, edged posteriorly with darker fuscous suffusion; second discal stigma obscurely darker; cilia brownish-ochreous, base mixed with fuscous, tips paler. Hindwings light grey or whitish-grey; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

Duaringa and Brisbane, Queensland, in September and October (G. Barnard, A. J. Turner); three specimens.

Similar in general appearance to the preceding species, but much smaller, and probably not really closely allied, as it differs much in palpi, form of wing, and other details.

EULECHRIA PIODES, n. sp.

Male and female, 13-17 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi rather stout, whitish-ochreous, second joint externally dark fuscous except at apex. Antennæ in male rather stout, ciliations ($1\frac{1}{2}$). Thorax whitish-ochreous, collar and shoulders coppery-fuscous. Abdomen golden-ochreous, segmental margins whitish-ochreous. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with whitish-ochreous, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex ob-

tuse, termen obliquely rounded; pale ochreous-yellowish, more or less tinged or partially suffused with brown; basal area wholly suffused with brown except a pale ochreous-yellowish spot along basal one-fourth of dorsum, followed by a dark fuscous dorsal suffusion; stigmata moderate, dark fuscous, plical directly beneath first discal; a triangular dark fuscous spot on middle of costa; an indistinct fuscous subterminal line starting from a darker costal spot at four-fifths, bent in middle, lower portion close to termen; cilia pale ochreous-yellowish, base more or less brownish. Hindwings whitish-ochreous, wholly suffused with light coppery-fuscous; cilia whitish-ochreous, tinged with fuscous.

Duaringa, Queensland, in November, February, April, and May (G. Barnard); seven specimens.

A peculiar species, not very near any other, characterised by the conspicuous dark costal spots.

EULECHRIA ZEMIODES, n. sp.

Female, 14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark bronzy-fuscous, pale-sprinkled. Antennæ, abdomen, and legs rather dark fuscous, legs whitish-ringed. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; rather dark bronzy-fuscous, mixed with lighter and darker; stigmata large, blackish-brown, plical directly beneath and suffusedly confluent with first discal; some pale scales in middle of disc, and a pale suffusion beyond second discal; posterior half of costa broadly suffused with blackish-brown, except on a whitish-ochreous costal spot at two-thirds; some pale scales towards apex; cilia bronzy-fuscous, somewhat mixed with paler and darker. Hindwings and cilia rather dark fuscous.

Bendigo, Victoria, in November (G. Lyell); one specimen.

Not close to any other; perhaps most allied to the New Zealand *E. zophoessa*.

EULECHRIA HYMENÆA, n. sp.

Male, 15-16 mm. Head yellow. Palpi pale yellow, lower half of second joint dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; yellow; base narrowly dark fuscous; a moderate inwards-curved dark fuscous fascia from three-fourths of costa to tornus; cilia pale yellowish, posteriorly brownish-tinged, on extremities of fascia suffused with dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Duaringa and Warwick, Queensland, in September (G. Barnard, A. J. Turner); two specimens.

Belongs to the group of *E. malacoptera*; it cannot be confused with any species of the genus, but is extremely similar to some species of *Cæsyra*.

EULECHRIA ISCHNODES, n. sp.

Male, 26 mm. Head grey-whitish, crown with a fuscous spot. Palpi whitish, second joint dark grey except apex. Antennæ grey, ciliations ($1\frac{1}{2}$). Thorax whitish, mixed with fuscous. Abdomen light greyish-ochreous. Legs grey, posterior pair white. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous, irrorated with whitish, in disc and posteriorly largely suffused with white, which forms a sub-costal streak well defined on costal side from near base to three-fourths; stigmata small, dark fuscous, plical somewhat obliquely beyond first discal, a similar dot between and rather above first and second discal, and another beneath and rather obliquely before second discal; an interrupted curved subterminal line of ground color from four-fifths of costa to before tornus, sharply indented and darkened beneath costa, its indentation connected with lower extremity by a transverse undefined suffusion of ground color; a terminal series of indistinct darker fuscous dots; cilia whitish, with two indistinct pale fuscous shades. Hindwings pale fuscous; cilia ochreous-whitish, with two faint pale fuscous shades.

Kewell, Victoria (J. A. Kershaw); one specimen.

Belongs to the *adoxella* group, in which it is readily recognised by its considerable size, relatively narrow wings, and general white suffusion, with distinct subcostal streak.

EULECHRIA PHORYNTIS, n. sp.

Female, 21 mm. Head and thorax grey, whitish-mixed. Palpi dark grey, apex of second joint white. Antennæ grey, pale-ringed. Abdomen grey, ovipositor long. Legs dark grey, whitish-ringed, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa rather strongly arched on anterior half, gently posteriorly, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; grey, irregularly irrorated with whitish and dark fuscous; veins partially obscurely streaked with darker; an oblique irregular cloudy dark subbasal fascia indistinctly indicated, stigmata dark fuscous, ill-defined, plical obliquely beyond first discal; a sharply angulated series of suffused dark fuscous dots from three-fourths of costa to tornus, upper section sinuate inwards; cilia pale fuscous, somewhat mixed with whitish and dark fuscous. Hindwings grey, paler anteriorly; cilia pale whitish-fuscous, with traces of two cloudy darker shades.

Gisborne, Victoria, in April (G. Lyell); one specimen.

An obscure insect, apparently nearest to *E. ærodes*, but distinguishable by the somewhat different form of wing, sub-basal fascia, and the absence of the characteristic fine ochreous-white costal edge.

EULECHRIA SCOTIODES, n. sp.

Male, 16-17 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous mixed with whitish-ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous, second joint with whitish apical and subapical rings. Antennæ fuscous, ciliations (1). Abdomen fuscous, segmental margins ochreous-whitish. Legs dark fuscous ringed with ochreous-whitish, hairs of posterior tibiæ ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, irregularly mottled with ochreous-whitish; stigmata rather large, darker fuscous, ill-defined, plical obliquely before first discal, an additional spot beyond first discal, and one on costa above second discal; cilia whitish-fuscous, partially mixed with dark fuscous. Hindwings grey-whitish; cilia whitish ochreous, round apex fuscous-tinged.

Adelaide, South Australia, in September (O. Lower); three specimens.

This species is easily recognised by the peculiar ochreous-whitish mottling of the narrow forewings, and the grey-whitish hindwings; perhaps most allied to *E. adelphodes*, Low.

EULECHRIA OPTALEA, n. sp.

Female, 14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale yellow-ochreous, sprinkled with brown or dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, annulated with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, ovipositor very long. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with whitish-ochreous, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; light yellow-ochreous, sprinkled with dark fuscous; dark fuscous dots on base of costa and dorsum; stigmata moderate, dark fuscous, plical directly beneath first discal; a very strongly curved series of undefined dark fuscous dots from three-fifths of costa to tornus, running very close to costa and termen; cilia pale yellow-ochreous, sprinkled with dark fuscous, tips ochreous-whitish. Hindwings tolerably pointed, grey, becoming whitish-grey anteriorly; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Gisborne, Victoria, in January (G. Lyell); one specimen.

By the narrow wings allied to *E. chari erga* and *stenota*, but easily known by yellow-ochreous ground color and absence of black median costal spot.

ÆNOCHROA, Meyr.

ÆNOCHROA HOMORA, n. sp.

Female, 16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark bronzy-fuscous, finely sprinkled with white. Antennæ dark fuscous. Abdomen dark grey, apex ochreous-yellow beneath. Legs dark fuscous, posterior tarsi ringed with whitish, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, slightly bronzy-tinged, irrorated with grey whitish-edged scales; the pale irroration forms an undefined longitudinal streak in disc from one-fourth to three-fourths, edged above and below with darker streaks from absence of irroration; cilia fuscous, somewhat whitish-sprinkled. Hindwings fuscous, darker posteriorly; cilia fuscous.

Hobart, Tasmania, in December; one specimen. Also found at Brisbane, Queensland, by Dr. A. J. Turner, who has bred the species from *Acacia*.

Distinguished from the rest of the genus by the combination of small size and dark hindwings.

LINOSTICHA, Meyr.

LINOSTICHA AUTOGRAPHIA, n. sp.

Male, 19 mm. Head whitish, crown fuscous except on sides. Palpi fuscous, apex of second joint whitish, terminal joint whitish, basal half suffused with dark fuscous above. Thorax rather dark fuscous. Abdomen pale grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous, somewhat mixed with dark fuscous, between veins marked with cloudy dark fuscous lines; costal edge white; veins partially streaked with white, especially margins of cell, towards base of upper margin stronger and more sharply marked; stigmata obscured, dark fuscous, plical beneath first discal; cilia pale grey, base mixed with fuscous. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Sydney, New South Wales, in April; one specimen.

Not near any other; perhaps most related to *L. dichroa*, Low.

LINOSTICHA THEMERODES, n. sp.

Male, 20 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, sprinkled with dark fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, irrorated with dark fuscous.

Antennæ dark grey. Thorax whitish-ochreous, irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous, segmental margins ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs dark fuscous ringed with ochreous-whitish, posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; pale whitish-ochreous, bronzy-shining, irregularly irrorated with bronzy-fuscous; base narrowly suffused with dark bronzy-fuscous; stigmata rather large, cloudy, dark fuscous, discal approximated, plical obliquely before first discal, a similar additional dot directly above plical; a curved series of cloudy dark fuscous dots from four-fifths of costa to a cloudy praeternal spot, upper half confluent with a cloudy transverse costal blotch; cilia pale whitish-ochreous, basal half mixed with fuscous. Hindwings pale fuscous; cilia fuscous-whitish.

Gisborne, Victoria, in October (G. Lyell); one specimen.

Apparently most allied to *L. nomistis*, but very distinct.

TRACHYNTIS, Meyr.

TRACHYNTIS THRYPTICOPA, n. sp.

Male, 13 mm. Head white. Palpi white, lower three-fifths of second joint and subbasal and apical rings of terminal joint blackish. Antennæ blackish. Thorax white, partially ochreous-tinged. Abdomen grey. Legs dark fuscous, whitish-ringed, hairs of posterior tibiæ fuscous-whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; pale yellow-ochreous, with a few scattered blackish scales; basal area white, except a subcostal spot of groundcolor, and black spots at base of costa and dorsum; a white costal streak, interrupted at one-fourth and one-half by bronzy-fuscous patches irrorated with black, terminated posteriorly by apical patch; stigmata dark fuscous, first discal moderate, plical forming an oval spot obliquely before first discal, second discal large, connected with an irregular spot beneath and obliquely before it, and followed by a white suffusion; a large apical bronzy-fuscous patch irrorated with blackish, narrowly extended along termen to tornus, containing some whitish scales near apex; cilia light bronzy-fuscous, base sprinkled with blackish. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey.

Gisborne, Victoria, in November (G. Lyell); one specimen.

Extremely distinct; may be placed next *T. xenopis*.

TRACHYNTIS EPIPONA, n. sp.

Male, 13 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi whitish, lower half of second joint dark fuscous. Antennæ grey. Thorax grey-whitish, mixed anteriorly with fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with whitish, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; grey-whitish, irregularly sprinkled with fuscous and a few black scales; four direct irregular dark brown fasciæ, first subbasal, second before middle, including cloudy blackish plical and first discal stigmata, third at two-thirds, including cloudy black second discal stigma, fourth subapical, suffusedly confluent with third in middle; cilia whitish, mixed with fuscous and dark fuscous. Hindwings grey, darker terminally; cilia light grey.

Sydney, New South Wales, in April; one specimen. Allied to *T. delophanes*, but narrower-winged, without the white discal streak, and otherwise quite distinct.

PHLÆOPOLA, Meyr.

PHLÆOPOLA EPETHISTIS, n. sp.

Male and female, 20-24 mm. Head ochreous-whitish, mixed with fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, basal half and a subapical ring of second joint, and a broad band above base of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennæ pale ochreous, obscurely spotted with dark fuscous. Thorax rather dark fuscous, sprinkled or mixed with ochreous-whitish. Abdomen brownish-ochreous, segmental margins ochreous-whitish. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with ochreous-whitish, hairs of posterior tibiæ ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen little rounded, oblique; pale whitish-ochreous, confusedly mixed and irrorated with brownish-ochreous and dark fuscous; a bronzy-brown basal patch mixed with dark fuscous; a very undefined bronzy-brown fascia from one-fourth of costa to middle of dorsum, and another from middle of costa to tornus, sharply angulated below middle; stigmata cloudy, dark fuscous, plical more or less elongate, obliquely before first discal; a curved subterminal series of cloudy dark fuscous dots, starting from an inwardly oblique dark fuscous spot on costa towards apex; cilia pale whitish-ochreous mixed with fuscous and dark fuscous. Hindwings ochreous-grey-whitish, somewhat fuscous-sprinkled; cilia fuscous-whitish mixed with fuscous.

Deloraine, Tasmania, in December; three specimens.

A confusedly-marked species, belonging to the *turbatella* group, but distinguished from all near allies by the pale hindwings.

SPHYRELATA, Meyr.

SPHYRELATA MELANOLEUCA, Meyr.

Gelechia microspiloplaca, Low., Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Austr., 1894, 106, is a synonym of this.

ACOLASTA, n. g.

Head smooth-scaled; tongue developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male serrulate, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), basal joint moderate, with slight pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as or shorter than second, slender, acute. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings: 2 from very near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle of cell. Hindwings (1), elongate-ovate, cilia two-thirds, 3 and 4 connate.

This and the six following genera form an associated group (to which also the large European genus *Depressaria* and its allies belong), which may be regarded as a development of the *Borkhausenia* group. The antennæ are simple or very shortly ciliated in the male, and vein 7 of the forewings terminates in the costa or apex.

Type *A. scolia*.

ACOLASTA PACHNIAS, n. sp.

Female, 18 mm. Head and thorax white, finely irrorated with dark fuscous. Palpi white, second joint dark fuscous on basal half and a subapical ring. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow; costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; white, finely irrorated with fuscous and dark fuscous, with fine blackish streaks between veins; stigmata small, blackish, plical rather beyond first discal; cilia whitish, sprinkled and barred with dark fuscous. Hindwings rather dark grey, lighter towards base; cilia grey-whitish, suffused with fuscous towards base.

Duaringa, Queensland, in October (G. Barnard); one specimen. Characterised by the distinct black stigmata, and darker hindwings.

ACOLASTA SCOLIA, n. sp.

Male and female, 18-20 mm. Head whitish, crown dark fuscous except on sides. Palpi white, second joint dark fuscous above. Thorax white, with blackish dorsal and præ-

lateral stripes. Abdomen pale ochreous-grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish, irregularly streaked with dark fuscous between veins; a thicker subcostal streak from base of costa to beneath middle of costa, an irregular-edged median longitudinal streak from base to apex, and a broader dorsal streak from near base to tornus; cilia fuscous, mixed with dark fuscous, base mixed with white. Hindwings and cilia light ochreous-grey.

Sydney, New South Wales, in November and December; three specimens.

The strong dorsal streak distinguishes it equally from the preceding insect, and from the very similar species of the following genus. All these frequent the trunks of stringybarked *Eucalypti*, and are colored for concealment in that situation.

LEPTOSACES, Meyr.

Head smooth-scaled; tongue developed. Antennæ three-fourths, serrulate, in male simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with scales, more or less rough towards apex above and beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings: 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle of cell. Hindwings (1), elongate-ovate, cilia two-thirds; 3 and 4 connate.

Based on a New Zealand species, from which the Australian forms only appear to differ in the more roughly scaled palpi, and as even in them the rough scaling seems to be sometimes naturally appressed, there is no sufficient cause for discrimination.

LEPTOSACES SCHISTOPA, n. sp.

Male and female, 13-18 mm. Head fuscous-whitish mixed with fuscous, crown darker centrally. Palpi fuscous-whitish mixed with dark fuscous. Thorax light fuscous, whitish-sprinkled, with blackish dorsal and lateral stripes. Abdomen light fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish, somewhat mixed with fuscous, coarsely and irregularly streaked with blackish-fuscous between veins; a blackish-fuscous median longitudinal streak from base to termen, finely attenuated basally; a stronger blackish-fuscous subdorsal streak from base to tornus; cilia dark fuscous,

sprinkled with whitish. Hindwings fuscous, lighter anteriorly; cilia pale fuscous.

Brisbane, Queensland; Glen Innes (3,500 ft.), New South Wales; Gisborne, Victoria; from October to December, six specimens.

Very similar to the following, but smaller, and easily distinguished by the dark hindwings.

LEPTOSACES PYTINÆA, n. sp.

Female, 18-19 mm. Head whitish, crown suffused with dark fuscous except on sides. Palpi whitish, second joint dark fuscous on basal two-thirds and a subapical ring, terminal joint mixed with dark fuscous. Thorax whitish, with blackish dorsal and lateral stripes. Abdomen ochreous-grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very fuscous between veins; a thicker subcostal streak from base to beneath middle of costa, and one in disc from one-fifth to two-thirds; a stronger blackish-fuscous subdorsal streak from base to tornus; cilia whitish, sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

Sydney, New South Wales, in October; four specimens.

Characterised by the whitish hindwings.

PHÆOSACES, Meyr.

This genus would be inserted here; it contains several New Zealand species, and I have also described one from Ceylon; it is, therefore, probable that the genus will be found to occur in Queensland, but at present I have seen no Australian species referable to it.

PEDOIS, Turn.

Hairs of crown forming a strong projecting tuft between antennæ; tongue developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male serrulate, very shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), second joint thickened with appressed scales and with rough projecting scales above towards apex, terminal joint shorter, slender, acute. Posterior tibiæ clothed above with long hairs. Forewings: 2 from near angle of cell, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle of cell. Hindwings (1), elongate-ovate, cilia one-third, 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked.

I now restrict this genus (originally communicated by me to Dr. Turner in a wider sense, and so described by him) to the following single species only; he has specified no type, and his

description clearly includes this and the following genus. The curious frontal tuft (caused by the side tufts being prolonged forwards) and the projecting scales of the palpi are sufficient distinction.

PEDOIS NEUROSTICHA, Low.

(*Pedois neurosticha*, Low., Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Austr., 1894, 112.)

Male and female, 21-24 mm. Head and thorax whitish, irrorated with grey. Palpi whitish, second joint grey in front, and with grey subapical and sometimes supramedian rings, terminal joint dark grey in front. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings moderate, suboblong, costa anteriorly strongly arched, apex rounded, termen rather obliquely rounded; white, irrorated with grey; numerous short irregular undefined dark grey longitudinal streaks, roughly arranged in three angulated series parallel to costa and termen, and a similar series along posterior half of costa and termen; stigmata blackish, rather undefined, plical slightly beyond first discal; cilia whitish. Hindwings light grey; cilia whitish-grey, tips whitish.

Blackheath (3,500 ft.), Glen Innes (3,500 ft.), and Cooma (3,000 ft.), New South Wales; Gisborne, Victoria; Mount Lofty, South Australia; ten specimens.

Frequents the trunks of *Eucalyptus*.

DOLEROMIMA, n. g.

Head with appressed scales; tongue developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male serrulate, very shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter, slender, acute. Posterior tibiæ clothed above with long hairs. Forewings: 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle of cell. Hindwings (1), elongate-ovate, cilia one-third; 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked.

Allied to *Phæosaces*, from which it differs by the costal termination of vein 7 of forewings, and shortly ciliated antennæ of male.

Type *D. eumorpha*. To this genus belongs also probably *D. rhodomita*, Turn., which I do not possess.

DOLEROMIMA HUMERANA, Walk.

(*Conchylis humerana*, Walk., Cat. Tort., 366.)

Male and female, 17-21 mm. Head orange. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint blackish except towards base and apex,

terminal joint blackish anteriorly. Thorax orange, on sides and posteriorly blackish. Abdomen ochreous-yellowish. Forewings moderately broad, suboblong, costa anteriorly strongly arched, apex rounded, termen rather obliquely rounded; ochreous-orange; a blackish streak along basal third of costa, sometimes suffused posteriorly; an irregular straight slightly oblique blackish streak from costa beyond middle, not reaching dorsum; cilia pale orange. Hindwings rather dark grey, dorsally tinged with ochreous-whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Armidale (3,500 ft.), Tenterfield (3,000 ft.), and Blackheath (3,500 ft.), New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Launceston, Tasmania; from December to February, six specimens.

Larva probably feeds on *Eucalyptus*. Pupa stout, head and shoulders angulated, emitting short blunt processes; fuscous-grey, marbled with whitish, with a pale lateral stripe; naked and exposed, sitting erect on the truncate anal segment. I once found a larva, which changed immediately to the extremely singular pupa described above, and bred the imago from it. The species is conspicuously distinct.

DOLEROMIMA EUMORPHA, n. sp.

Male and female, 18-22 mm. Head and thorax reddish-fuscous. Palpi whitish, second joint with three irregular black bands, terminal joint black anteriorly. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings moderate, suboblong, costa anteriorly strongly arched, apex very obtuse, termen rather obliquely rounded; reddish-fuscous; costal edge yellowish-white; stigmata black, plical beneath first discal, second discal somewhat larger, followed by a patch of rather paler suffusion in disc; a very indistinct somewhat darker angulated subterminal fascia; cilia light reddish-fuscous, basal half barred with darker. Hindwings deep ochreous-yellow; a patch along dorsum, small apical patch, and terminal line dark fuscous; cilia dark fuscous.

Armidale (3,500 ft.) and Bathurst (2,500 ft.), New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; in October and November, ten specimens.

Very distinct by the yellow hindwings.

DOLEROMIMA TRIPUNCTELLA, Walk.

(*Cryptolechia tripunctella*, Walk. Cat. Tin., 757; *Pedois cosmopoda*, Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Aust., 1900, 12.)

Male and female, 16-19 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown mixed with grey-whitish. Palpi whitish, second joint

with three dark fuscous bands, terminal joint dark fuscous anteriorly. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous. Forewings moderate, suboblong, costa anteriorly strongly arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; light fuscous, mixed with reddish, marked with irregular suffused dark fuscous streaks on veins, anterior half irregularly suffused with grey-whitish; extreme costal edge rosy-white; stigmata dark fuscous, sometimes ill-defined, plical beneath first discal, sometimes extended anteriorly to form a short dash, second discal somewhat larger; a thick cloudy dentate angulated grey-whitish line, near and parallel to posterior half of costa and termen; cilia rosy-whitish, basal half barred with fuscous. Hindwings light grey, ochreous-tinged, paler towards base; cilia grey-whitish or light grey.

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; from August to October, ten specimens.

I am unable to regard *cosmopoda*, Turn. (of which I have an example received from Dr. Turner) as anything but a variety; the species varies a good deal in development of color and distinctness of marking.

DOLEROMIMA CERAMORA, n. sp.

Male, 18-23 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, somewhat mixed with grey-whitish. Palpi whitish, second joint with three blackish bands, terminal joint blackish anteriorly. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior and middle pair banded with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa anteriorly moderately, posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, termen little rounded, rather strongly oblique; fuscous, sometimes reddish-tinged, sprinkled with dark fuscous; anterior half more or less mixed with ochreous-whitish; stigmata indistinct, dark fuscous, plical beneath first discal; a thick cloudy dentate angulated ochreous-whitish subterminal line, near and parallel to posterior half of costa and termen; a terminal series of dark spots; cilia pinkish-whitish, with interrupted fuscous median bar. Hindwings light grey, paler towards base; cilia pale grey.

Gisborne, Victoria, in September (G. Lyell); two specimens.

Nearly allied to the preceding, but certainly distinct by the different form of the forewings, which are more elongate, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, with the costa less arched and termen more oblique; it is also a larger insect, without any defined dark streaks on veins.

OCTASPHALES, Meyr.

Head with appressed hairs; tongue developed. Antennæ 1 or over 1, in male simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, smooth-scaled, terminal joint as long as or shorter than second, acute. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Forewings: 2 from near angle, sometimes stalked with 3, 7 to apex, 8 absent (coincident with 7), 11 from middle of cell. Hindwings 1, oblong-ovate, cilia one-third; 3 and 4 connate, 7 curved downwards in middle.

Founded on a New Guinea species, *O. charitopa*, with which the following is congeneric. Immediately distinguished from all near allies by the coincidence of veins 7 and 8 of the forewings; in all other respects, however, it is closely related to *Peritorneuta*, and if any species should prove to be variable in this particular the two genera would have to be united, in which case *Octasphales* has priority.

OCTASPHALES CHORDERES, n. sp.

Male and female, 15-16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax brown. Abdomen light ochreous-yellow. Forewings moderately broad, oblong, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen hardly oblique, rounded; light brown, sometimes rosy-tinged, sometimes mixed with pale ashy-grey in disc; costal edge pale yellow-ochreous, sometimes rosy-suffused; numerous indistinct scattered dark brown dots; a straight transverse ill-defined dark brown streak from middle of costa to four-fifths of dorsum; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish, with an indistinct fuscous line, base slightly rosy-tinged. Hindwings rather dark grey; costal edge and a suffusion along dorsum pale yellowish; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a faint grey line.

Rosewood, Queensland, in September; two specimens.

PERITORNEUTA, Turn.

Head with appressed hairs; tongue developed. Antennæ 1 or over 1, in male simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, smooth-scaled, terminal joint shorter than second, acute. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Forewings: 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle of cell. Hindwings 1, oblong-ovate, cilia one-third; 3 and 4 connate, 7 curved downwards in middle.

Dr. Turner adopted this genus from me, but has given the

characters incorrectly, 6 and 7 of forewings being stated as stalked, instead of 7 and 8. He has not specified a type; I make *P. circulatella* the type. The length of the antennæ distinguishes it from all its near allies in Australia except the preceding and *Cerycostola*; the peculiar rounded appearance of the wings is also characteristic. *P. stigmatias*, Turn., is unknown to me, but is doubtless correctly referable to the genus.

PERITORNEUTA CIRCULATELLA, Walk.

(*Cryptolechia circulatella*, Walk. Cat. Tin., 767.)

Male and female, 19-21 mm. Head and thorax whitish-rosy-grey. Palpi rosy-grey, more whitish basally, terminal joint with two dark bands. Abdomen light ochreous-yellowish. Forewings moderately broad, costa strongly rounded, apex rounded, termen vertical, rounded beneath; light reddish-ochreous, sometimes rosy-tinged, with numerous transverse dark ferruginous-brown strigæ more or less broken up into series of dots; costal edge pale rosy; a broad streak of grey-whitish suffusion along anterior half of costa, posteriorly irregularly extended into disc; an indistinct grey-whitish suffusion on costa beyond middle; a narrow grey-whitish terminal streak; cilia grey-whitish, rosy-tinged. Hindwings ochreous-yellow, towards apex darker and sometimes rosy-tinged; cilia light ochreous-yellowish, base sometimes fuscous-tinged.

Maryborough and Brisbane, Queensland, in October; three specimens.

Differs from all the rest by the pale costal patch and clear yellow hindwings.

PERITORNEUTA THYELLIA, n. sp.

Male and female, 16-18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale flesh-color. Abdomen ochreous-grey-whitish. Forewings moderate, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen hardly oblique, rounded beneath, pale flesh-color; numerous more or less distinct dark fuscous dots, arranged in irregular transverse series; an indistinct prætornal spot of grey suffusion; cilia ochreous-whitish, pinkish-tinged. Hindwings whitish-ochreous or pale yellowish, generally more or less fuscous-tinged; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Duaringa, Rockhampton, Rosewood, and Brisbane, Queensland; Newcastle, New South Wales; in September, eight specimens.

PERITORNEUTA RHODOPHANES, n. sp.

Male and female, 16-18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale grey, sometimes rosy-tinged. Abdomen grey-whitish. Fore-

wings moderate, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen hardly oblique, rounded beneath; pale grey, sometimes suffused with pale pinkish; costal edge light rosy; numerous dark grey dots, sometimes mostly obsolete, arranged in irregular transverse series; a larger transverse dark fuscous dot in disc beyond middle; cilia grey-whitish, more or less pinkish-tinged. Hindwings light grey or whitish-grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Geraldton, York, and Perth, West Australia, in November; eleven specimens.

Allied to the preceding, but distinguished by the hindwings not being yellowish, and the absence of the darker prætoral cloud.

CERYCOSTOLA, n. g.

Head with loosely appressed scales; tongue developed. Antennæ (1), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, much exceeding base of antennæ, terminal joint considerably shorter than second, acute, rather thickened with scales, with a median tooth of projecting scales posteriorly. Posterior tibiæ loosely haired. Forewings: 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from before middle of cell. Hindwings (1), ovate, cilia one-sixth; 3 and 4 connate, 7 bent downwards in middle.

I am now of opinion that my reference of the following species to *Gonionota*, Zell., was not justified; Zeller's definition of his genus is extremely imperfect (the neurulation not being described at all); the only tangible distinctive character given, the median posterior scale-tuft on terminal joint of labial palpi, since it occurs also in the allied *Binsitta* and *Semiocosma*, may belong to more than one other genus. Hence I give it a new generic name; the structural characters as above were not published with the species, but I described them at the time from the original types.

The genus is clearly allied to *Peritorneuta*.

CERYCOSTOLA PYROBOLA, Meyr.

(*Gonionota pyrobola*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales, 1886, 1041.)

I have seen no specimens except the original types.

BINSITTA, Walk.

Head with appressed hairs; tongue short. Antennæ ($\frac{1}{2}$), in male simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint much thickened beneath

with dense brush of rough projecting scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute, towards middle thickened in front and behind with projections of rough scales. Thorax with erect crest of scales. Posterior tibiæ with dense long hairs above, all tarsi short and stout. Forewings with tufts of raised scales, middle third of costa excavated; 2 from rather near angle, 4 and 5 connate, 7 and 8 stalked, 11 from middle of cell. Hindwings (1), trapezoidal, cilia one-third; 3 and 4 short-stalked.

A small Indo-Malayan genus of peculiar facies, belonging to the *Depressaria* group.

BINSITTA EFFRACTELLA, Snell.

(*Cryptolechia effractella*, Snell, Tijd., v., Ent., xxii., ii., pl. vii., 17-25; *Teratomorpha cœliota*, Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Austr., 1896, 20.)

Male, 28 mm. Head pale whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish, terminal joint with two blackish rings. Forewings oblong, costa roughened with scale-tufts at one-third and two-thirds, termen little oblique, hardly sinuate; pale whitish-ochreous; a trapezoidal dark fuscous blotch, with leaden-metallic reflections, on costa at one-fifth; two large discal tufts below this, and two others transversely placed before middle, partially brownish-tinged, separated by some dark fuscous scales; some raised spots with silvery-whitish reflection beyond this; some brown and black scales towards costa beyond middle; two posterior angulated series of raised spots with silvery-whitish reflections, accompanied by a few black scales, last almost terminal and transversing a triangular brown apical blotch mixed with black; cilia brownish, with leaden-metallic reflections. Hindwings pale ochreous-yellow; a blackish apical dot; cilia whitish-yellowish, at apex with two blackish lines.

Bowen, Queensland; one specimen received from A. Simson, and others in the Brisbane Museum.

CERATOPHYSETIS, Meyr.

A development of *Psecadia*, characterised by the peculiar antennæ. Dr. Turner mentions that in a better-preserved example the anterior edge of the antennæ is furnished with a brush of long whitish hairs.

CERATOPHYSETIS SPHÆROSTICHA, Meyr.

(*Ceratophysetis sphaerosticha*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales, 1886, 1045.)

I possess a female from Queensland; in this sex the antennæ are normal, but otherwise there is no particular difference.

PSECADIA, Hb.

Head with appressed scales; tongue developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male shortly ciliated, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi moderate or long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter, acute. Posterior tibiæ clothed with hairs. Forewings: 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa or apex. Hindwings (1), elongate-ovate, cilia one-third; 3 and 4 connate.

A small genus of very wide distribution. The species are usually retired in habit, and not to be taken freely in the perfect state.

PSECADIA POSTICA, Zell.

(*Psecadia postica*, Zell., Hor. Ross, 1877, 236, pl. iii. 72.)

Female, 21-22 mm. Head white. Palpi white, lower half of second joint and base of terminal joint blackish. Antennæ black. Thorax white, base of patagia, a central blotch, and posterior spot blackish. Abdomen dark fuscous, segmental margins white, anal tuft black. Legs dark fuscous, banded with white. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, rather oblique; white, with blackish-fuscous markings; costal edge blackish, interrupted about one-fourth and near apex; an irregular costal spot near base; a dorsal dot at one-fourth; an irregular costal spot near base; a dorsal dot at one-fourth; an irregular bar from one-fifth of costa, reaching three-fourths across wing; a small subdorsal spot before middle; a small triangular spot on costa at two-fifths, and a dot below it; a small triangular spot on costa beyond middle; a transverse S-shaped mark beyond middle towards dorsum, but not reaching it; a discal dot at three-fourths; an irregular transverse line from about three-fourths of costa to tornus, curved outwards from near costa to three-fourths, whence a sharp projection proceeds to touch lower side of preceding discal dot; a slender streak along termen; cilia white, barred with dark fuscous (imperfect). Hindwings white, thinly scaled; costa and apical fourth fuscous, darker towards apex; cilia white, on costa fuscous.

Hoyleton and Ardrossan, South Australia, in August; two specimens.

The form of the transverse line at three-fourths is a characteristic distinction.

PSECADIA ANTHRACOPIS, n. sp.

Female, 25 mm. Head blackish, back of crown white. Palpi blackish, apex of all joints white. Antennæ blackish.

Thorax blackish, four spots arranged in a square, and apical half of patagia white. Abdomen blackish, segmental margins white. Legs black, ringed with white. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, rather oblique; shining white, with blackish-fusca markings; costal edge blackish-fusca, interrupted near apex; a small costal spot at base, and a larger one near base, partly connected; a small dorsal spot at one-sixth; a transverse bar from costa at one-fifth, thickened upwards, reaching three-fourths across wing, interrupted on fold; a triangular spot on costa at two-fifths, its apex touching a discal dot; a small subdorsal spot before middle; a small costal spot beyond middle; a subcrescentic spot towards dorsum beyond middle; an elongate spot along costa at three-fourths, containing two white dots; a narrow terminal streak; cilia dark fuscous, spotted with white. Hindwings white, thinly scaled; costa and apical fifth fuscous; cilia white, round apical blotch fuscous mixed with white.

Adelaide, South Australia, in May (O. Lower); one specimen.

Very like the preceding, but larger, and the markings really differ a good deal in detail; the different color of head is an easy distinction. I have also a third species from Queensland (received by the kindness of Dr. A. J. Turner, who will describe it), which is closely allied to the two preceding, but still larger and quite distinct.

PSECADIA HEPTASEMA, Turn.

(*Psecadia heptasema*, Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Austr., 1898, 213.)

A distinct species, of which I possess an example received from Dr. Turner. This shows the following modifications of his description; thorax also with two posterior black dots; abdomen light ochreous-yellow; forewings with a series of large black dots along termen, and apical part of costa; hindwings with tornal area whitish-ochreous, yellowish-tinged.

PSECADIA HILARELLA, Walk.

(*Azinis hilarella*, Walk. Tin., 542; *Psecadia hilarella*, Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Austr., 1898, 213.)

This conspicuous species is sufficiently described by Dr. Turner. It is common throughout a large part of the Indo-Malayan region.

MACROBATHRA, Meyr.

MACROBATHRA XANTHOPLACA, n. sp.

Male, 16 mm. Head ochreous-yellow, collar and sides of crown dark fuscous. Palpi ochreous-yellow, terminal joint with longitudinal dark fuscous lateral lines. Antennæ whitish, ringed with dark fuscous. Thorax ochreous-yellow, anteriorly narrowly dark bronzy-fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-yellow. Legs ochreous-yellow, banded with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; ochreous-yellow; markings dark golden-bronzy-fuscous; a moderate basal fascia, outer edge straight, rather oblique; a narrow slightly curved fascia before middle, and a straight fascia from three-fourths of costa to tornus, connected by an oblique bar from below middle of first to above middle of second; a terminal fascia, almost confluent beneath with preceding; cilia pale ochreous-yellowish, with broad dark bronzy-fuscous bars at apex and above tornus. Hindwings dark fuscous; a short ochreous-whitish median longitudinal streak from base, surrounded with brilliant prismatic scales; cilia bronzy-fuscous, becoming pale yellowish towards tornus.

Melbourne, Victoria (J. A. Kershaw); one specimen.

MACROBATHRA HOMOCOSMA, n. sp.

Female, 16 mm. Head shining bronze. Palpi ochreous-white, terminal joint with longitudinal blackish lateral lines. Antennæ white, ringed with blackish. Thorax dark bronze. Abdomen pale ochreous-yellowish. Legs ochreous-whitish, with shining bronzy bands sprinkled with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; deep shining bronzy-fuscous; markings shining white; a straight oblique fascia from one-fifth of costa to one-third of dorsum; a semi-oval spot on middle of costa, and a larger one at three-fourths; an elongate-triangular prætoral spot; cilia whitish mixed with fuscous (imperfect). Hindwings rather dark grey, lighter anteriorly; cilia whitish grey.

Duaringa, Queensland; in October (G. Barnard); one specimen.

MACROBATHRA GALENÆA, n. sp.

Female, 14 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, terminal joint with longitudinal blackish lateral lines. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, ashy-tinged. (Abdomen broken.) Legs dark fuscous, banded with whitish. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; blackish-fuscous; a

rather oblique whitish-ochreous fascia from one-fifth of costa, reaching two thirds across wing, narrowed beneath; two rounded whitish-ochreous spots on costa at one-half and four-fifths; plical and second discal stigmata whitish-ochreous; a small whitish-ochreous tornal spot; a basal suffusion, a fascia before middle, a second beyond middle not nearly reaching costa, and a spot beyond second discal stigma shining purplish-leaden; cilia dark fuscous, with a whitish-ochreous tornal suffusion. Hindwings grey, darker posteriorly; cilia grey.

Sydney, New South Wales, in April (G. Lyell); one specimen.

MACROBATHRA EPIMELA, Low.

(*Gelechia epimela*, Low., Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Austr., 1894, 106.)

This is a true *Macrobathra*. I have received the type.

BORKHAUSENIA, Hb.

This name applies to the genus termed *Oecophora* in my papers, the name *Oecophora* being otherwise employed.

BORKHAUSENIA SPHALEROPIS, n. sp.

Male, 18 mm. Head and thorax whitish irrorated with grey. Palpi white sprinkled with dark fuscous, second joint with oblique submedian and narrower apical dark fuscous bands, terminal joint blackish. Antennæ grey. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs dark grey, ringed with whitish, posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; pale fuscous, irregularly and suffusedly mixed with whitish, and sprinkled with dark fuscous; an undefined longitudinal streak of dark fuscous suffusion along submedian fold towards base; stigmata very indistinctly indicated, subelongate, dark fuscous, plical obliquely before first discal (but hardly traceable); a faint darker angulated subterminal line; cilia whitish, basal half tinged with fuscous and sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings whitish-fuscous, paler anteriorly; cilia whitish.

Gisborne, Victoria, in May (G. Lyell); one specimen.

BLASTOBASIS, Zell.

Head with appressed hairs; tongue developed. Antennæ two-thirds, in male fasciculate-ciliated (2), with sinuation and notch on upper side above basal joint, suprabasal joint swollen, basal joint in male very broadly dilated and sub-concave beneath, in female moderately dilated, with strong pecten.

Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint thickened with dense appressed scales, more strongly in male, terminal joint shorter than second, in male more or less thickened with dense appressed scales, obtuse or acute, in female moderate, acute. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Forewings: 2 and 3 from angle of cell, 4 and 5 closely approximated, connate, or stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 9 and 10 approximated at base, 11 from before middle of cell. Hindwings two-thirds, lanceolate, cilia $2\frac{1}{4}$; 2 remote, 4 absent, 3 and 5 connate or stalked, 6 and 7 tolerably parallel.

A small but very widely distributed genus, with many structural peculiarities. It is a much specialised form in a line of development (probably ancient and once more prevalent than now), of which the three following genera are earlier and little specialised forms, these latter being, in fact, amongst the most primitive of the *Oecophoridae*. The species are in all regions obscure and closely allied, and require careful attention for their discrimination.

BLASTOBASIS SARCOPHAGA, n. sp.

Male and female, 17-25 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax rather dark shining ochreous-fuscous, more or less mixed with whitish-ochreous; second joint of palpi whitish-ochreous at apex, and on upper half internally, terminal joint acute in both sexes. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen pale brownish-ochreous, segments with dark bronze median bar. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with whitish-ochreous, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, long-pointed; bronzy-fuscous, suffusedly mixed with whitish-ochreous and sometimes with dark fuscous, in one specimen much suffused with rather dark fuscous; a cloudy angulated dark fascia before middle, followed by an obscure pale costal spot; a transverse series of three obscure dark spots from three-fourths of costa to tornus, central spot rather nearer base than others; a series of alternate pale and dark spots round termen and posterior part of costa; cilia pale whitish-fuscous, basal half mixed with fuscous. Hindwings fuscous-whitish, becoming light fuscous posteriorly; cilia pale whitish-fuscous.

Sydney, New South Wales, in November, February, and April; five specimens.

Easily distinguished by its large size and especially dark or darkly-marked forewings, contrasting with the especially pale hindwings; also in the male by the acute apex of palpi (which in the next species, the only one comparable with it in

size, is especially obtuse), and absence of any sexual tornal suffusion. Mr. George Masters gave me a specimen which he bred from a larva feeding on dried skins, and my other examples were all taken near houses; it is, therefore, probably semi-domestic, living on dried animal refuse, and may, perhaps, be found to occur also in other countries; the other species, however, occur in native bush, and show no sign of similar habits.

BLASTOBASIS TARDA, n. sp.

Male, 13-16 mm.; female, 15-21 mm. Head and thorax light brownish-ochreous, sometimes infuscated. Palpi pale brownish-ochreous, in male with second joint suffused with dark fuscous towards base, with an ochreous-whitish well-defined patch covering upper part of its apical two-thirds on inner side, in female irrorated with fuscous or dark fuscous, terminal joint in male obtuse. Antennæ brownish-ochreous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs pale ochreous, banded with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, very narrow, long-pointed; light brownish-ochreous, more or less suffusedly mixed with fuscous; two very indistinct slender dark fuscous transverse fasciæ, first at two-fifths, angulated in middle, second at three-fourths, straight, slightly oblique inwards, tending to be broken into three spots; two or three indistinct dark fuscous marginal dots round apex; cilia pale brownish-ochreous. Hindwings pale brownish-ochreous, more or less infuscated except towards base, in male with reddish-fuscous suffusion towards tornus; cilia pale brownish-ochreous.

Rosewood and Brisbane, Queensland; Newcastle and Sydney, New South Wales; in June, and from August to January, common.

May be known from the three following by its ochreous tinge, they being all grey without ochreous tinge; the male is specially distinguished by the defined pale patch on second joint of palpi internally, and reddish-fuscous tornal suffusion of hindwings.

BLASTOBASIS NEPHELIAS, n. sp.

Male, 15-16 mm. Head and thorax grey, whitish-sprinkled. Palpi whitish-ochreous, externally mixed with dark fuscous, apex in male obtuse. Antennæ grey, apex of basal joint whitish. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish irrorated with dark fuscous, with pale rings. Forewings elongate, very narrow, long-pointed; grey, irrorated with whitish, with some scattered dark grey scales; plical

stigmata dark fuscous, elongate; a dark fuscous tornal dot, and another in disc directly above it; cilia pale fuscous, whitish-sprinkled. Hindwings grey, paler and ochreous-tinged towards base, with a dark grey irroration towards tornus; cilia pale fuscous, towards tornus ochreous-tinged.

Perth and Albany, West Australia, in October and December; two specimens.

Most approaches the preceding, but grey, and with the markings reduced to three defined dots; palpi in male without the characteristic pale patch.

BLASTOBASIS LEUCOTOXA, n. sp.

Male and female, 9-14 mm. Head and thorax fuscous irrorated with white. Palpi in male whitish-ochreous, externally suffused with fuscous, apex obtuse, in female dark fuscous, sprinkled with white, tips of joints white. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen whitish-fuscous, apex pale ochreous-yellowish. Legs dark fuscous, irrorated and ringed with whitish, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, long-pointed; fuscous, more or less suffusedly mixed with white and sprinkled with dark fuscous; a slender angulated dark fuscous fascia at two-fifths, sometimes interrupted, edged anteriorly by a suffused white band; a slightly inwards-curved transverse series of three dark fuscous dots at three-fourths, costa often obsolete; cilia whitish-fuscous. Hindwings pale grey, in male with an ochreous or pale fuscous suffusion towards tornus; cilia whitish-grey-ochreous.

Sydney, New South Wales; Launceston, Tasmania; Geraldton, West Australia; in September, November, January, and February, common.

This and the next species are markedly smaller than the others, and the sexes do not differ noticeably in size, as they do in *B. tarda*. The present species is well distinguished from all others by the white band preceding the dark antemedian fascia; the dark markings are much more conspicuous than usual.

BLASTOBASIS HOMADELPHA, n. sp.

Male and female, 10-13 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, sometimes whitish-sprinkled. Palpi fuscous mixed with dark fuscous, in male internally pale greyish-ochreous, apex obtuse. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen pale fuscous, extreme apex in female orange, anal tuft in male brownish-ochreous. Legs dark fuscous, paler-ringed. Forewings elongate, very narrow, long-pointed; light fuscous, irrorated with dark fuscous, some-

times with a few ashy-whitish scales; very undefined darker fasciæ at two-fifths and three-fourths, often obsolete, anterior angulated; cilia light fuscous. Hindwings fuscous, paler anteriorly, in male with tornus ochreous-tinged, with a streak of dark fuscous suffusion above it; cilia light ochreous fuscous.

Duaringa and Brisbane, Queensland; Murrurundi and Sydney, New South Wales; Port Lincoln, South Australia; in September, November, and March, common.

Very like the preceding, but much more obscure, slightly narrower-winged, and without the white suffusion.

MIXODETIS, n. g.

Head with appressed hairs; tongue developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male shortly ciliated (1), basal joint moderate, with strong pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennæ, slightly rough beneath, with scales somewhat angularly projecting towards apex, terminal joint shorter than second, roughened with scales anteriorly, pointed. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above and beneath. Forewings: 2 from angle, 4 absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle of cell. Hindwings two-thirds, lanceolate, cilia 2; 3 and 4 remote, nearly parallel.

Type *M. ochrocoma*, Low.

MIXODETIS OCHROCOMA, Low.

(*Paratheta ochrocoma*, Low., Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales, 1899, 100.)

I am indebted to Mr. Lower for examples of this species.

MIXODETIS CALYPTRA, Low.

(*Paratheta calyptra*, Low., Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales, 1899, 100.)

Of this also I received specimens from Mr. Lower.

PERIALLACTIS, n. g.

Head smooth; tongue developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male rather strongly ciliated ($2\frac{1}{2}$), basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennæ, with loose scales beneath somewhat dilated towards apex, terminal joint almost as long as second, slender, acute. Posterior tibiæ clothed with hairs above and beneath. Forewings: 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle of cell. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia $1\frac{1}{4}$; 3 and 4 separate, more or less approximated.

Closely allied to *Paratheta*, but with vein 7 of forewings running to termen.

PERIALLACTIS MONOSTROPHA, Low.

(*Aristotelia monstrophæ*, Low., Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Austr., 1897, 57.)

Male, 12-16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous mixed with white. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen pale fuscous. Legs fuscous, posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; fuscous, suffusedly irrorated with white; a moderate longitudinal white streak above middle from base to apex, upper edge rather indefinite, lower well-marked, indented in middle and before three-fourths, indicating discal stigmata; fold darkened anteriorly; cilia pale whitish-fuscous. Hindwings fuscous-whitish, becoming pale fuscous posteriorly; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Gisborne, Victoria, in February and March (G. Lyell); six specimens.

Recorded by Mr. Lower from Broken Hill, New South Wales. I have seen his type.

PARATHETA, n. g.

Head with appressed hairs; tongue developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male moderately or rather strongly ciliated ($1-2\frac{1}{2}$), basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint somewhat loosely scaled beneath, not nearly reaching base of antennæ, terminal joint shorter, slender, acute. Posterior tibiæ clothed with very long hairs above and beneath. Forewings: 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle of cell. Hindwings somewhat under 1, lanceolate, cilia $1\frac{2}{3}$; 3 and 4 remote.

Type *P. syrtica*.

PARATHETA SPODOSTROTA, n. sp.

Male, 16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax bronzy-fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Antennæ fuscous, ciliations $2\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen light grey. Legs dark fuscous ringed with whitish, posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex acute, termen extremely oblique, faintly sinuate; bronzy-fuscous, irrorated with white, with a longitudinal white suffusion in disc from two-fifths to four-fifths, and some scattered dark fuscous scales; a dark basal suffusion; an irregular dark fuscous bar from costa beyond one-third, reaching two-thirds across wing, dilated in disc into an irregular spot; an irregular dark fuscous dot above white

discal suffusion at two-thirds; cilia whitish-fuscous, basal half sprinkled with fuscous. Hindwings whitish-fuscous; cilia very pale whitish-fuscous.

Blackheath (3,500 ft.), New South Wales, in September; one specimen.

Easily known by the dark antemedian costal bar.

PARATHETA PHILOSCIA, n. sp.

Male and female, 12-15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous, irrorated with whitish. Antennæ pale fuscous, ciliations in male ($2\frac{1}{2}$). Abdomen pale fuscous. Legs fuscous, posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; fuscous, obscurely irrorated with whitish, with scattered dark fuscous; stigmata dark fuscous, plical obliquely before first discal; sometimes a small dark fuscous tornal spot; cilia whitish-fuscous, round apex fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Hindwings whitish-fuscous, darker posteriorly; cilia whitish-fuscous.

Sydney, New South Wales; Gisborne, Victoria; Quorn and Wirrabara, South Australia; in October and November, six specimens.

Distinguished from *P. syrtica* by the absence of the median longitudinal streak of whitish suffusion; the male also differs structurally by the much stronger antennal ciliations.

PARATHETA SYRTICA, n. sp.

Male and female, 12-15 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, whitish-mixed. Palpi rather dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous, ciliations of male (1). Abdomen fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, whitish-ringed, hairs of posterior tibiæ whitish. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; fuscous, sprinkled with dark fuscous, more or less irrorated with white, with a more or less undefined broad median longitudinal streak of white suffusion; stigmata moderate, dark fuscous, plical very obliquely before first discal; cilia light fuscous, round apex whitish-sprinkled. Hindwings grey, lighter anteriorly; cilia pale greyish-ochreous.

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney and Bathurst, New South Wales, Launceston, Campbelltown, and Hobart, Tasmania; from August to December, common.

An obscure-looking but easily recognised species.



1902. "Descriptions of new species of Lepidoptera (Oecophoridae)."
Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia 26, 133–174.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/84662>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/79241>

Holding Institution

Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

Sponsored by

Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.