

in the greatly elongated and slender chelipedes; the eyes also are smaller than in either of these species. The carapace, chelipedes, and ambulatory limbs are everywhere smooth and glabrous.

Length of body (of a ♀ with ova) 20 millim.; length of chelipedes 50 millim.

Loc. Station 164 [off Port Jackson], 410 fathoms.

Diptychus tridentatus, n. sp.

Rostrum hollowed out superiorly, the apex tridentate. Lateral borders of the carapace armed with small spines; a few minute denticles on the subhepatic region. The terminal joint of the peduncle of the external antenna prolonged into a spine. Chelipedes and ambulatory limbs wanting in the only specimen.

Length of body (of a ♀ with ova) 12 millim.

Loc. Probably from the East-Indian archipelago. It is labelled "Amboyna, 15 fms.," but, judging from the known vertical distribution of the genus, this is evidently a mistake.

XI.—*Notes on Australian Lepidoptera, with Descriptions of new Species.* By RUDOLPH ROSENSTOCK, B.A.

[Plate XI.]

[Concluded from p. 385.]

Notodontidæ.

NADIASA, Walk.

(169.) *Nadisa parvigutta*, Walk.

Nadisa parvigutta, Walk. *l. c. v.* p. 1015.

DISCOPHLEBIA, Feld.

(195.) *Discophlebia catocalina*, Feld.

Discophlebia catocalina, Feld. *Novara Het.* pl. xevi. fig. 8.

(419.) *Discophlebia Lucasii* ♀, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 4.)

Head cinereous grey, with a transverse black line in front of the antennæ; thorax greyish, anterior third tawny brown, bordered by chocolate-brown in front and by a brownish-

black lunular patch behind; a black stripe laterally, covered by the tegulæ, and bordered by greyish white behind, crosses dorsal surface of thorax behind middle; abdomen darkish grey.

Upperside.—Fore wings purplish grey, with a brownish-black, basal, T-shaped mark, an irregular dull, faint, greyish-black band, traversed by a well-defined black, inwardly whitish-bordered, prominently angulated line; a second dark reddish-brown undulated line from costa at a short distance from inner line to about middle of hind margin; orbicular and reniform spots grey whitish, bordered by dark reddish brown.

Hind wings dark cinereous grey, with long mouse-grey hairs upon base and along abdominal margin.

Underside.—Fore wings darkish grey, lighter in discal region; basal two thirds of costal margin bluish grey, crossed in middle by an obliquely outwardly-directed, short blackish dash, forming the dilated upper termination of a subbasal line, the greater part of which is hidden by greyish hairs covering the inner discal area of the wing.

Hind wings pale whitish grey, irrorated with bluish grey, hind margin and apical part of costa broadly bordered by dull smoky black; a transverse, smoky black, posteriorly attenuated and abbreviated stripe from costa just before middle; thorax and basal part of abdomen densely woolly; fringes short, greyish, darker at base.

Expanse of wings 43 millim.; length of body 15 millim.

Psychidæ.

THYRIDOPTERYX, Steph.

(337.) *Thyridopteryx Herrichii*, Westw.

Oiketiscus Herrichii, Westw. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1854, p. 232, pl. xxxvii. fig. 3.

CLANIA, Walk.

Clania, Walk. l. c. iv. p. 963.

(369.) *Clania tenuis*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 3.)

Allied to *Clania Lewinii* (Westw. P. Z. S. 1854, p. 231, pl. xxxvii. fig. 1), but much smaller and more hyaline. Antennæ black, head and thorax densely woolly, with intermingled grey and blackish hairs; wings hyaline, covered with minute, very fine auricular scales; veins brownish. Expanse 10 millim.

Cymatophoridae.

URABA, Walk.

(266.) *Uraba lugens* ♀, Walk.

Uraba lugens ♀, Walk. l. c. xxviii. p. 449 (Phycidæ).

Cæsa viduella ♂, Walk. l. c. Suppl. v. p. 1729 (Tortrices).

Toxoloma australe ♀, Feld. Novara Het. pl. C. fig. 16.

I certainly think the Cymatophoridae the right place for this species. Mr. Meyrick considers it a Pyralid; on what grounds I utterly fail to see.

NOCTUITES.

Hadenidæ.

EUPLEXIA, Steph.

(835.) *Euplexia confundens*, Walk.

Euplexia confundens, Walk. l. c. ii. p. 544.

Leucaniidæ.

LAPHYGMA, Guén.

(593.) *Laphygma cycloides*, Walk.

Laphygma cycloides, Walk. l. c. ix. p. 190.

Apparently a species of wide range. All the other specimens in the British Museum, which exhibit no perceptible difference from that from Australia, are from the Cape.

HADENA, Schrank.

(533.) *Hadena bistrigula*, Walk.

Hadena bistrigula, Walk. Cat. Lep. Het. xi. p. 599.

Homopteridæ.

HOMOPTERA, Boisd.

Homoptera, sp.

Too much mutilated and worn for description, but very closely allied to *Homoptera* (*Thermesia*, Walk.) *impropria* ♀, Walk. Lep. Het. Suppl. iii. p. 1064. The markings exactly correspond, but *impropria* is much smaller; the male of the same species occurs again in the collection under the MS. designation of *Hadena homopteroides*, but I cannot find it under that name in the Catalogue or anywhere else.

Deltoididæ.

RHAPSA, Walk.

(324.) *Rhaphsa suscitatalis*, Walk.

Hypæna suscitatalis, Walk. l. c. xvi. p. 83.

Walker did not know the locality of his type.

BERTULA, Walk.

(540.) *Bertula thyriscalis*, Walk.

Bertula thyriscalis, Walk. l. c. xvi. p. 167.

BLEPTINA, Guén.

(403.) *Bleptina*? * *sordescens*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 11.)

Dull smoky grey. Fore wings with a faintly indicated transverse median band, having somewhat darker zigzag inner and outer margins which are irregularly bordered by clearer greyish white, and containing an obscure ill-defined pale greyish-white reniform spot, surrounding a linear semilunar greyish dash; hind margin bordered by a pale greyish-white border, slightly iridescent in some positions, and presenting on its inner margin three dentate projections, one apical, a second more evenly triangular just above middle of hind margin, and a second bicuspid one near the anal angle.

Hind wings dull smoky greyish, with faint indications of a median transverse stripe and a pale marginal band as in fore wings, but with quite straight inner border.

Underside.—Paler, grey whitish, with brownish-grey discocellular spots, small, faint, and indefinite on fore wings, much larger, deeper, tinted and subovate on hind wings; a brownish-grey transverse stripe, narrow and faint on front wings, broader and more distinct on hind wings; a broad dull smoky-grey submarginal band-like effusion, and the pale greyish-white hind marginal band, with its inner border dentated in fore wings; even in hind wings, as on upperside; fringes rather shorter, greyish white; palpi long, recurved over head and front of thorax; the first joint somewhat roughly scaled

* The generic position of this species must be taken as provisional. *Bleptina* appears to me to contain a number of species referable to separate genera, but which I could not spare time to examine critically. Venation will be found to be of little help, being, as far as I could see, tolerably uniform throughout the group, and, in fact, throughout the whole of the Deltoids. The palpi, wing-form, &c. may afford better aid towards a rearrangement of the species.

beneath, pale fuscous, with a distinctly raised small darkish-grey patch of scales just below the point of articulation of the second joint, which is narrower and smoother than the second; third joint shorter, narrower, and smoother, acute at apex, with a flattened bush of hairs emitted from its inner surface near the base. Antennæ ciliated, one cilium on each side of each joint being longer and stronger than the rest, greyish fuscous; thorax dark purplish grey, with scattered grey-whitish scales; collar and side tegulæ well developed; anal valves covered by a tuft of silky whitish hairs; abdomen and legs pale brownish, hind tibiæ with two pairs of spurs, the upper pair being much the longer.

Expanse 44 millim.; length of body 19 millim.

The specimen seems somewhat worn, but is, I think, sufficiently well characterized to be identifiable from the description.

LITHILARIA, n. g.

Allied (in shape of wings and specific pattern) to *Gisira*, Walk. (Cat. xvi. p. 71), a South American genus, also represented in Japan.

Palpi very long, ascending and curved backwards over head; first joint distinctly visible, broad, flattened, and roughly scaled; second joint long, broad, and flattened, roughly scaled underneath; third joint as long as second, also flattened, but narrower and much smoother, with a loose bunch of long stiff hairs rising from its base behind; antennæ ciliated, proboscis long and robust. Head and thorax rather roughly scaled; abdomen moderately long, slender, with well-developed anal valves.

Fore wings moderately broad, outer margin slightly falcate from apex to centre, then straight and oblique to anal angle.

Hind wings somewhat broader, outer margin rounded, slightly undulated.

Venation.—Fore wing: vein 2 from anterior third of cell, 3, 4, 5 from one point at posterior angle of cell; with vein 6 from lower vein 7, the long stalks of veins 8, 9, and vein 10 from the upper angle of a short narrow triangular præcostal areolet, vein 11 from about half of cell.

Hind wing: vein 2 from a little to the basal side of the middle of cell, 3, 4, and 5 from same point at posterior angle, 6 and 7 from same point at upper angle, 8 (costal) touching subcostal only near base.

(448.) *Lithilaria ossicolor*, n. sp.

Pale ochreous whitish (bone-colour); the markings, owing

to wear, are very obscure and indefinite, scarcely allowing of adequate description. They consist of irregular transverse lines, formed by aggregated darkish-brown scales. There appears to be on the fore wing a subbasal line from one fourth of costa to hind margin; a second broader angulated line from about middle of costa to one third of hind margin, where it closely approaches the subbasal line; an indistinct, much blurred discocellular mark, and an irregular submarginal zigzag line, broadest near its costal end; this and the second line are continued faintly across hind wing, and here, midway between them, is another equally faint greyish fuscous line. There is on both wings a hind marginal series of blackish-brown interneural dots.

Under surface.—In fore wings strongly irrorated with blackish grey, and with a brownish costal blotch a little before apex corresponding to the broad costal end of the submarginal band on the upperside.

Hind wings much more sparsely irrorated with blackish grey; median and submarginal lines more distinct, and interior subbasal line fainter, except in the middle of the cell, where it forms a distinct discocellular litura. Expanse 29 millim.

PYRALES.

Epipaschiadæ.

CATAMOLA, Meyr.

Catamola, Meyr. Tr. Ent. Soc. 1884, p. 63.

(509.) *Catamola funerea*, Walk.

Acrobasis funerea, Walk. l. c. xxvii. p. 31.

A single large female.

ASTRAPOMETIS, Meyr.

Astrapometis, Meyr. l. c. p. 67.

(570.) *Astrapometis saburalis*, Walk.

Pyralis saburalis, Walk. l. c. xix. p. 914.

Pyralididæ.

MESSATIS, Walk.

(154.) *Messatis pyrosalis*, Guén.

Endotricha pyrosalis, Guén. Delt. et Pyr. p. 219.

Paconia albifimbriatis, Walk. l. c. Suppl. iv. p. 125.

Tricomia auroralis, Walk. *l. c.* p. 1259.

Rhodaria robina, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) ix. p. 96.

I propose to retain Walker's first name for the genus of this much-baptized species, for while recognizing its very close affinity to *Endotricha*, Zell., I cannot follow Mr. Meyrick in referring it to the latter genus.

EURYCREON, Led.

(148.) *Eurycreon familiaris*, Meyr.

Eurycreon familiaris, Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1884, p. 336.

I have retained Mr. Meyrick's name, though I am nearly convinced that he has merely redescribed Walker's *Scopula segestalis* (*segestusalis*, Walk.), which he must have overlooked. The type of the latter species is, however, so bad that it should never have been described.

There is also a fragmentary and unidentifiable specimen of a species of *Paraponyx*, St. (47), and a species (170) of *Sedenia*, Guén., in a similar condition.

ISOPTERYX, Guén.

(219.) *Isopteryx nitidalis*?, Walk.

Isopteryx nitidalis?, Walk. *l. c.* Suppl. iv. p. 1318.

A much worn specimen. Of Walker's type only a body and hind wing remain; but there is another more recent specimen from New Zealand in the collection. I can find no reference to this species in Mr. Meyrick's papers.

SCOPARIA, Haw.

(485.) *Scoparia* (*Scopula*) *cleodoralis*, Walk.

Scoparia (*Scopula*) *cleodoralis*, Walk. *l. c.* xviii. p. 793.

(99.) *Scoparia exhibitilis*, Walk.

Scoparia exhibitilis, Walker, *l. c.* Suppl. iv. p. 1500.

(748.) *Scoparia pusilla*, n. sp.

Fore wings dark smoky grey, irrorated with deeper black, with an outwardly oblique, narrow, transverse, pale greyish-white band from basal fourth of costa to about basal third of inner margin; a second irregular, angulated, pale band from costa at two thirds, and an irregular, abbreviated, angulated, ill-defined stripe upon hind margin; fringes smoky grey at base, tips whitish. Hind wings smoky grey, lighter towards base; fringes as in fore wings.

Underside dull leaden greyish, with faint indications of the markings. Maxillary and labial palpi blackish, whitish at tips; antennæ minutely blackish and white-ringed. Head, thorax, and abdomen dull blackish grey. Expanse 11 millim.

In pattern it has some resemblance to *S. hawaiensis*, Butler, Hawaiian Islands (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) vii. p. 330), but much smaller, in fact the smallest *Scoparia* I have seen.

GEOMETRITES.

Urapteridæ.

IDIODES, Guén.

(434.) *Idiodes siculoides*, Walk.

Choara siculoides, Walk. l. c. xxi. p. 291.

Ennomidæ.

ODONTOPERA, Steph.

(433.) *Odontopera australis* ♂, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 9.)

Shining sericeous grey. Fore wings with a slight ochreous tinge; a few scattered blackish atoms, and faint grey, somewhat linear irrorations along costal and outer margins; a faint zigzag subbasal line, a deep black linear discocellular spot, and a blackish, sharply dentated, submarginal line. Hind wings paler cinereous grey, without ochreous tinge or markings, except very faint indications of a discocellular spot and of a denticulate submarginal line.

Under surface of both wings concolorous, shining grey, with greyish-brown irrorations, the front wings being somewhat darker and having a pale ochreous-grey speckled costal border; faintly-indicated discocellular spots and a common dentate submarginal line, somewhat punctiform on the hind wings. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen pale ochreous grey.

Expanse 30 millim.; length of body 8 millim.

Has a good deal of resemblance to *Odontopera fragilis*, Butl., from Chili (Tr. Ent. Soc. 1882, p. 356).

Enochromidæ.

ARHODIA, Guén.

(688.) *Arhodia retractaria*, Walk.

Arhodia retractaria, Walk. l. c. xxi. p. 282.

Boarmidæ.

BOARMIA, Treitsch.

(679.) *Boarmia cognata*, Walk.

Boarmia cognata, Walk. l. c. xxi. p. 392.

TEPHROSIA, Boisd.

(834.) *Tephrosia fractaria*, Guén.

Tephrosia fractaria, Guén. Phal. i. p. 270.

Geometridæ.

CHLOROCHROMA, Guén.

(657.) *Chlorochroma cadmaria*, Guén.

Chlorochroma cadmaria, Guén. l. c. p. 315.

IODIS, Hüb.

(637.) *Iodis meandrararia*, Guén.

Iodis meandrararia, Guén. l. c. p. 355.

THALASSODES, Guén.

(102.) *Thalassodes*, sp.

Specimen too much worn for description.

Acidalidæ.

IDÆA, Treits.

(422.) *Idæa perlata*, Walk.

Acidalia perlata, Walk. l. c. xxiii. p. 776.

(308.) *Idæa oppilata*, Walk.

Acidalia oppilata, Walk. l. c. p. 776.

(408.) *Idæa albicostata*, Walk.

Acidalia albicostata, Walk. l. c. p. 779.

(495.) *Idæa repletaria*?, Walk.

Acidalia repletaria?, Walk. l. c. Suppl. v. p. 1624.

(246 and 308.) Worn specimens, unidentifiable and unfit for description.

(402.) *Idæa farinalis* ♀, n. sp.

Pale sandy greyish white; face pale ochreous brown; palpi short, not extending beyond head; terminal joint short, blackish at tip.

Wings dusty grey ochreous whitish, with minute and faint brownish discocellular spots, and very obscure, hardly distinguishable, darker median and submarginal transverse lines, the former passing outside of discocellular spot on fore wings, inside of it on hind wings; fringes concolorous with wings.

Underside paler and smoother; no trace of transverse markings, but discocellular spots distinct, especially on hind wings. Expanse 26 millim.

Ligiidæ.

CHLENIAS, Guén.

(596.) *Chlenias seminigra* ♂, n. sp.

Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax black; abdomen fuscous-grey above, blackish below; legs darkish grey.

Fore wings coal-black on upper, cinereous grey on under surface; outer margin obtusely angulated near middle.

Hind wings grey on upper and under sides, with an indistinct, blackish, linear, discocellular spot, only visible on under surface; fringes black in fore, greyish in hind wings. Expanse 42 millim.

(258.) *Chlenias indecesata*, Walk.

Chlenius indecesata, Walk. Lep. Het. xxiv. p. 1153.

Caberidæ.

STEGANIA.

(644.) *Stegania? allongata*, Feld.

Stegania? allongata, Feld. Novara Het., pl. cxxxi. fig. 15.

Not a *Stegania*; its proper family position would appear to me to be among the Macariidæ.

Fidoniidæ.

FIDONIA, Treits.

Fidonia perornata, Walk.

Lythria perornata, Walk. Cat. Lep. Het. xxiv. p. 1056.

PANAGRA, Guén.

(302.) *Panagra inostentata*, Walk.

Panagra inostentata, Walk. l. c. xxiii. p. 1012.

(672.) *Panagra intermixtaria*, Walk.

Panagra intermixtaria, Walk. *l. c.* xxiii. p. 1000.

(687.) *Panagra intercalata*, Walk.

Panagra intercalata, Walk. *l. c.* xxiii. p. 1012.

DASYURIS, Guén.

(311.) *Dasyuris metaxanthata*, Walk.

Cidaria metaxanthata, Walk. *l. c.* xxvi. p. 1734.

(478.) *Dasyuris decisaria*, Walk.

Fidonia decisaria, Walk. *l. c.* xxiv. p. 1038.

Larentiidæ.

PHRYSSOGONUS, Butl.

Phryssogonus, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), ix. p. 94.

(268.) *Phryssogonus laticostatus*, Walk.

Larentia laticostata, Walk. *l. c.* xxiv. p. 1196.

Scotosia canata, Walk. *l. c.* xxv. p. 1357 (Butler's type of *Phryssogonus*).

LARENTIA, Treitsch.

(66.) *Larentia solutata*, Walk.

Coremia solutata, Walk. *l. c.* xxv. p. 1319.

CHRYSOLARENTIA, Butl.

(629.) *Chrysolarentia vicissata*, Zell. MS.

Coremia vicissata, Guén. Phal. ii. p. 421, pl. 9. fig. 5.

(109.) *Chrysolarentia lucidulata* ♂, Walk.

Cidaria lucidulata, Walker, *l. c.* xxv. p. 1407.

This species presents all the characters of Butler's new genus, to which I have accordingly referred it.

CASBIA, Walk.

(617.) *Casbia melanops* ♂, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 10.)

Pale greyish brown, with a slight roseate tinge (*café au lait*), minutely speckled with dull greyish, especially along costal margin of fore wings, and with the following markings common to both wings; a faint, dull brick-red, transverse, somewhat undulated median stripe passing on the fore wings just outside, on the hind wings inside of a black, orbicular, discocellular spot, which is encircled by a faint fine ring of whitish

scales, largest on the fore wings; a second outer, sharply dentate, reddish line from $\frac{3}{4}$ length of costa of fore wing to $\frac{3}{4}$ inner margin of hind wings, followed by a submarginal series of interneural, outwardly deep blackish, inwardly brownish-red punctiform spots, and a hind-marginal series of black dots upon the ends of the veins. On the fore wings there is an additional straight, very obscure, reddish, subbasal stripe; fringes concolorous with wings.

Underside pale sericeous whitish grey, speckled with black along costal borders, with discocellular spots as above, but fainter, and with faint indications, especially on the hind wings, of the submarginal row of spots.

Head reddish brown. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings.

Expanse 27 millim., length of body 7 millim.

(678.) Another much worn specimen of the same species with the colour nearly all worn off and markings almost totally obliterated.

Euboliidæ.

EUBOLIA, Dup.

(286.) *Eubolia undulata*, n. sp.

Head, antennæ, and palpi grey, irrorated with brownish; thorax sparingly covered with light bluish-white scales. Legs greyish fuscous.

Fore wings pearly bluish grey, with a series of well-defined, parallel, narrow, undulated, brownish-grey lines, a short, black, discocellular spot, and an abbreviated, obliquely inwardly directed, blackish, apical dash; a hind marginal series of narrow blackish dashes, interrupted by clayish brown ill-defined spots placed upon the ends of the veins.

Hind wings pale grey, whitish towards base, darker greyish along hind margin, with the dark transverse lines very faint, distinct only on the abdominal margin, and the clay-brownish hind marginal spots fainter and much less definite than in the fore wings; fringes grey-whitish, darker greyish at base.

Underside dark grey, brownish along outer margin, paler towards base, with undulating lines and cellular spots obscurely marked.

Expanse 25 millim.

COREMIA, Gn.

(663 a.) *Coremia permissata*, Walk.

Coremia permissata, Walk. l. c. xxv. p. 1317.

(663.) *Coremia regulata*, Walk.

Coremia regulata, Walk. *l. c.* xxv. p. 1318.

(307.) *Coremia revulsaria*, Walk.

Panagra revulsaria, Walk. *l. c.* xxvi. p. 1665.

(105.) *Coremia languescens*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 8.)

Greyish testaceous brown, with pale greyish-white and dark blackish-grey undulated and denticulated transverse lines; median area forming a deeper, more reddish-brownish band, angulated on the outside and traversed by blackish undulated lines, bordered inside and outside by a very narrow undulated pale whitish line; a narrow, pale whitish, denticulated, submarginal line, rendered obscure by a subapical irregular cloudy blackish suffusion; between it and the hind margin is a series of cupreous, reddish-brown, suboval spots, divided by short black dashes running inward from the black lunular hind marginal spots; fringes blackish grey at base, tinged with rosy at apex.

Hind wings ochreous yellow, with abbreviated brownish and blackish stripes upon abdominal margins, and with a hind marginal line of blackish connected lunular dashes, as in fore wings; fringes as in fore wings, but quite pale yellowish round apex.

Underside pale ochreous, with brownish marginal borders, followed by a dark fuscous apical suffusion in fore wings, in hind wings by a broad, irregular, dark fuscous band; base in both wings powdered with greyish fuscous, median area with discocellular spots and traversed by several fuscous undulated lines.

Head, thorax, and abdomen greyish testaceous brownish.

Expanse 28 millim.

Allied to *C. mecynata* (*Camptogramma mecynata*, Guén. Phal. ii. p. 424), but differs in the deeper brownish tint of fore wings and the absence of a complete blackish hind marginal border on the upper surface of the fore wings. It must also bear a very close resemblance to *Camptogramma bichromata* (Gn. *l. c.* p. 425), but does not in all respects correspond to the description of that species.

CIDARIA, Treitsch.

(833.) *Cidaria responsata*.

Cidaria responsata, Walk. *l. c.* xxv. p. 1409.

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 5. Vol. xvi.

PHIBALAPTERYX, St.

(85.) *Phibalapteryx disrupta*, Walk.

Boarmia disrupta, Walk. l. c. xx. p. 391.

(88.) *Phibalapteryx phibalapteraria*, Guén.

Tephrosia phibalapteraria, Guén. l. c. i. p. 268.

(490.) *Phibalapteryx attributa*, Walk.

Boarmia attributa, Walk. l. c. xxi. p. 390.

A female. A male of this species from Tasmania was described by Walker as *Hemerophila vestita* (l. c. xxi. p. 322).

ACODIA, n. g.

A genus allied to *Coremia* in general body-structure and form, but differing by the dentate hind margin of the hind wings, and more especially by the venation of the fore wings. Unlike any of the allied genera of the Larentiidæ (Guén.), *Cidaria*, *Camptogramma*, &c., there is no præcostal cell (aréole); veins 6 and 7 are emitted from nearly the same point at the upper angle of the cell and run separately to the hind margin; veins 8, 9, 10, 11 are all branches of a common stalk, emitted from the subcostal cell $\frac{2}{5}$ of its length before the upper angle; 8 and 9 forming the forked terminal branches and rising from a common point; 10 and 11 given off separately from the stem. The venation of the hind wing is normal; veins 6 and 7 rise from a short common stalk, 8 (costal) is united to the cell till just before its anterior angle.

(30.) *Acodia pauper*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 7.)

In pattern this species closely resembles *Larentia? rufescens*, Butler, New Zealand (Cist. Ent. ii. p. 502).

Fore wings pale whitish brown, traversed by numerous parallel undulated brownish lines, with minute blackish discocellular spots, and with irregular blackish-grey suffusions upon the costa and within the submarginal border. Hind wings more whitish towards costa and base, with discocellular spots and transverse outwardly abbreviated brownish-grey undulated lines, broadest upon lower part of abdominal margin; terminal border in both wings formed by a series of blackish-brown lunular dashes. Fringes darkish grey, with a narrow, pale whitish brown basal line.

Underside pale sandy white; fore wings with costal border tinged with pale ochreous; a very faintly indicated common transverse greyish undulated line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa of fore wings to

middle of abdominal border of hind wings, which have a second greyish, also ill-defined, submarginal band. Head pale brownish, irrorated with greyish. Thorax with an anterior transverse blackish stripe and three posterior black spots. Abdomen pale whitish ochreous, with two distinct black dots on each segment, and other smaller greyish irrorations.

Expanse 26 millim., length of body 10 millim.

The specimen appears to me somewhat rubbed, and consequently this description may not exactly represent the appearance of a perfectly fresh insect.

CRAMBIDÆ.

Diptychophoridæ.

DIPTYCHOPHORA, Zell.

(815.) *Diptychophora ochracealis*, Walk.

Cataglyphis ochracealis, Walk. l. c. Suppl. iv. p. 1338.

Diptychophora præmaturella, Meyr. Trans. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, vol. iii. p. 198.

A very poor example.

Two specimens in the Zeller collection, labelled as Mr. Meyrick's species, are absolutely identical with Walker's type.

THISANOTIA, Hüb.

(227.) *Thisanotia aurantiaca*, Meyr.

Thisanotia aurantiaca, Meyr. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, vol. iii. p. 175, and vol. vii. p. 153.

SOROCOSTIA, n. g.

Antennæ of male moderately ciliated; labial palpi fairly long (about twice the length of the head), porrected, roughly scaled, third joint quite concealed.

Fore wings with 11 veins, 8 and 9 from a stalk rising out of 7, from about its middle, all into costa, 7 just above apex; 9 is very short and faint, and without denudation and careful examination likely to be overlooked.

Hind wings with 7 veins—3 from angle of cell, 4 widely separated from near middle of cell, 5 and 6 from a stalk, 7 from cell just before middle.

I am obliged to create a new genus of Crambidæ for the reception of *Eromene? vetustella*, Walker, wrongly placed in the collection under *Diptychophora*, and apparently quite overlooked by Meyrick. In neuration it differs from any of the

genera described by the latter. Its nearest ally seems to be *Ptochostola*, Meyr. (Trans. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vol. vii. p. 154).

(489.) *Sorocostia vetustella*, Walk.

Eromene? vetustella, Walk. l. c. Suppl. 5, p. 1763.

Head, thorax, and palpi snowy white, sparingly speckled with fuscous grey.

Fore wings fuscous grey, with a snowy white, longitudinal, angulated, costal stripe from base to costa, at three fifths, containing three well-marked blackish spots, one near base, the second (the largest) at the middle in the angle of the band, the third smaller at its posterior termination; the apex suffused with white, which is continued as a narrow, oblique, white, transverse line to two thirds of inner margin; it is clouded internally by some irregular darkish suffused markings; a faint dark fuscous zigzag subbasal line is continued from below the second subcostal spot to about one fourth of inner margin.

Hind wings greyish.

I have redescribed this species, as Walker's type was much worn, and the description consequently quite inadequate.

ANCYLOLOMIA, Hübn.

(843.) *Ancylolomia ruptella*, Walk.

Crambus ruptellus, Walk. l. c. xxvii. p. 173.

Pnomophora ruptella, Meyr. Trans. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vol. iii. p. 179, vol. iv. p. 240.

This species does not belong to the Crambidae, and its true position is doubtful.

TORTRICITES.

Tortricidæ.

ACROPOLITIS, Meyr.

(84.) *Acropolitis signigerana*, Walk.

Tortrix signigerana, Walk. l. c. xxviii. p. 332.

Sciophila rudisana, Walk. l. c. xxviii. p. 349.

Penthina indecretana, Walk. l. c. xxviii. p. 377.

Acropolitis signigerana, Meyr. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vi. p. 438.

TORTRIX, Linn.

(147.) *Tortrix leucaniana*, Walk.

Conchylis leucaniana, Walk. l. c. xxviii. p. 370.

Gelechia intactella, Walk. l. c. xxix. p. 652.

Teras pauculana, Walk. l. c. Suppl. v. p. 1781.

Tortrix leucaniana, Meyr. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vi. p. 517.

Absolutely identical with the New Zealand specimens in

the British-Museum collection; forms an exception to Mr. Meyrick's statement that no two species are common to the two countries (*l. c.* vi. p. 415).

Conchylidæ.

BONDIA, Newm.

(849.) *Bondia nigella*, Newm.

Bondia nigella, Newm. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. vol. iii. n. s. p. 289; also Meyrick, Trans. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vol. vii. pp. 180-182.

Meyrick's account of the neuration of the hind wings is not quite correct, veins 3 and 4 being emitted from the same point at the posterior angle of the cell, and not remote from each other.

TINEITES.

Tineidæ.

TINEA, L.

(792.) *Tinea comptella*, Walk.

Tinea comptella, Walk. *l. c.* xxx. p. 1007.

This is certainly not a *Tinea*, the smooth head, smooth, flattened, subquadrate face, the narrow, linear, naked, and widely divergent palpi, combined with the very narrow lanceolate hind wings, lead me to consider it as allied to *Butalis*.

(842.) *Tinea? fraudulens*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 12.)

Head loosely haired, deep yellow; palpi dark fuscous; second joint with a few separate stiff hairs; terminal joint minutely conical. Antennæ nearly if not quite as long as front wings, dark fuscous. Thorax dark metallic blackish violaceous. Abdomen dark ochreous. Legs dark fuscous.

Fore wings elongate, lanceolate, bright yellow, with a dark blackish fuscous, oblique, transverse, irregularly bordered fascia irrorated with dark blue metallic scales from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to about middle of inner margin, continued round anal and apical angles as an attenuated hind marginal border, the whole forming a **D**-shaped mark. Fringes greyish fuscous; underside of fore wings and both sides of the rather narrow lanceolate hind wings dark golden brownish, with purplish metallic iridescence; fringes of hind wings dark greyish fuscous, about $\frac{1}{2}$ breadth of wing.

Expanse 14 millim.

I am doubtful as to the true generic position of this species. The antennæ seem to me too long for a *Tinea*, though it

agrees with that genus in neuration and characters of palpi. In pattern and markings, on the other hand, it approaches the Adelidæ, and is especially like *Edosa hemichrysellæ*, Walk., Java (*l. c.* Suppl. v. p. 1819), type in B. M.

Adelidæ.

ADELA, Latr.

(223.) *Adela chrysolamprella*, n. sp.

Top of head rather loosely covered with short pale ochreous hairs; face, basal joints of antennæ, under surface of thorax and of legs sprinkled with golden metallic iridescent scales.

Fore wings purplish violaceous, iridescent, with golden metallic irrorations, a straight, margined, darkish blue median band irrorated with coarse blackish, and a few grey-whitish scales; fringes greyish black, sprinkled with metallic-golden scales.

Hind wings grey towards base, marginally purplish violaceous iridescent; fringes greyish black. Expanse $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

The tints of this insect vary with the different position in which it is held. I am describing it as looked at vertically from above.

Glyphipterigidæ (Meyr.).

HYPERTROPHA, Meyr.

Hypertropha, Meyr. Trans. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vi. p. 208.

(701.) *Hypertropha divitiosa*, Walk.

Anthæcia divitiosa, Walk. *l. c.* Suppl. iii. p. 771.

Appears to have been overlooked by Meyrick. Quite distinct from *desumptana*, Walk. (*Orosana d.*, *l. c.* xxiii. p. 460, redescribed as *thesaurella*, Meyr. P. L. S. N. S. W. v. p. 209), being smaller, the cupreous black marginal border of the hind wing narrower, and the yellow longitudinal discal band on the under surface of the fore wing of *desumptata* being absent.

Gelechiidæ (Meyr.).

GELECHIA, Zell.

(807.) *Gelechia clerica*, n. sp.

Head and thorax glossy white; head smoothly haired; palpi, second joint dilated with scales in front, blackish below and at base, white above and at apex; third joint longer than second, linear, erected, white; apex blackish. Abdomen whitish fuscous above, grey blackish beneath. Legs greyish

black. Fore wings narrow, elongated, parallel, margined with a broad, sharply-defined, deep black, longitudinal, discal band from base to apex; costa and hind margin bordered along their whole length by a glossy whitish, longitudinal fascia. Hind wings pale light greyish, semitransparent. Under surface of front wings dull leaden grey; of hind wings as above.

Expanse 15 millim.

Has all the characters of a true *Gelechia*.

Cryptolechiidæ (Meyr.).

AGRIOPHARA, n. g.

This genus presents a remarkable exception in the venation of the fore wings, veins 7 and 8 being emitted separately from the angle of the cell and not from a common stalk, as is the typical arrangement in all the families into which Mr. Meyrick has subdivided the Gelechiidæ. The other characters of the genus, and more especially the forking from a common stalk of veins 6 and 7 of the hind wings, lead me to refer it to the Cryptolechiidæ.

Head with appressed scales on face, more loosely scaled behind and at sides. Antennæ stout, strongly ciliated in the male; basal joint stout, without a pecten; palpi moderate, bent upward; second joint thickened somewhat roughly below; third joint slightly shorter than second, quite smooth, erect, pointed. Thorax smooth; posterior tibiæ with long hairs and four long spines; abdomen rather flattened. Fore wings elongate, ovate; apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded, cilia short. Hind wings decidedly broader than fore wings, emarginate below apex.

Venation.—Fore wing: vein 2 from just before angle of cell, strongly arched outwards, 3 and 4 from a common moderately long stalk, emitted at posterior angle of cell; 5 approximated to the stalk of 3 and 4; 7 and 8 entirely separated throughout, 7 to apex.

(239.) *Agriophara cinerosa*, n. sp.

Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and fore wings ashy grey; hind wings and upperside of abdomen dull leaden grey; under surface of abdomen and legs whitish grey.

Fore wings with a short, longitudinal, outwardly attenuated and abbreviated stripe from extreme base of costa, and bordered below by whitish scales. Veins, especially the lower median of the cell and its branches (2, 3, 4), striped irregularly with dark fuscous.

Underside of both wings glossy lead-grey; front wings somewhat darker.

Species resembles *Chimabacche cinderella*, Newm. Tr. E. S. L. new ser. vol. iii. p. 288, pl. xviii. fig. 6 (a species which must also be referred to this genus, differing utterly from *Chimabacchidæ* in neuration), but is darker, shorter, and narrower in the wings, with the dark marking on fore wings forming distinct stripes instead of spots.

Agriophara diminuta ♂, n. sp.

Head, palpi, thorax, legs, and abdomen ashy grey. Fore wing cinerous irrorated with whitish, and with a series of small linear dark fuscous spots along the margins of wings, especially distinct on outer margins, and with dark fuscous irrorations scattered over discal region of wing; fringes whitish grey, irrorated with blackish.

Hind wings leaden grey, darker along outer margin and around apex.

Under surface of front wings dark leaden grey; of hind wings glossy whitish grey.

Expanse 17 millim.

In form and markings similar to *cinderella* and *cinerosa*, but very much smaller.

CONÆCA, Scott.

Conæca, Scott, Austral. Lepid. pt. iii. p. 26.

(423.) *Conæca irrorea* ♀, Feld.

Conæca irrorea, Feld. Novara Het. pl. cxxxviii. fig. 40.

A damaged and worn specimen; its generic characters agree perfectly with those of *Conæca*, and I have little doubt as to its being the female of Felder's species, the figure of which appears to me a poor one.

The affinities of this genus are doubtful. I have left it among the Tineidæ, where Felder placed his species. Scott, followed by Walker, placed it among the Psychidæ, with which it has nothing in common, except that the pupa builds a case. Perhaps it is safest to consider it provisionally as an aberrant Tineid.

ÆCOPHORIDÆ (Meyr.).

PALPARIA, Wing.

(848.) *Palparia euryphanella*?, Meyr.

Palparia euryphanella?, Meyr. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vii. p. 435.

I believe this to be Mr. Meyrick's species, though the

single and somewhat worn specimen does not altogether agree with his description ; but I hesitate to make it a type on a few small discrepancies which may possibly be due to abrasion.

HELIOCAUSTA (Meyr.).

(12.) *Heliocausta limbata*, Meyr.

Heliocausta limbata, Meyr. *l. c.* vii. p. 471.

(488.) *Heliocausta tryphænatella*, Walk.

Cryptolechia tryphænatella, Walk. *l. c.* xxix. p. 753.

Cryptolechia æcophorella, Walk. *l. c.* xxix. p. 760 ; Meyrick, *l. c.* vii. p. 477.

EULECHRIA, Meyr.

Eulechria, Meyr. *l. c.* vii. p. 508.

(840.) *Eulechria leucopsina*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 5.)

Head white ; palpi rather long ; second joint passing beyond base of antennæ, white on inner, dark greyish fuscous on outer surface ; third joint dark fuscous ; thorax white, with small antero-lateral blackish spots ; antennæ greyish fuscous ; abdomen wanting, but very probably ochreous as in *E. epicausta*, to which this species is very closely related. Anterior legs blackish grey ; middle legs yellowish, irrorated with greyish ; posterior legs glossy pale ochreous opaline whitish, irrorated with greyish ; tibiæ with long yellow hairs above ; tarsal joints greyish ochreous on inner, darkish grey on outer surface. Fore wings moderately elongated, apex round, hind margin oblique, anal angle rounded, pure somewhat iridescent white, with an ochreous, almost chestnut-brown transverse fascia, from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ of inner margin, slightly dilated near middle ; a second broader, similarly coloured band enclosing a nearly circular clear white spot from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to hind margin, just before anal angle, and an ochreous chestnut, subtriangular, hind-marginal blotch, which nearly touches the outer margin of the second band near the middle ; fringes pale ochreous whitish, dull slaty grey at apex. Hind wings glossy grey, with a slight purplish tinge ; tips pale ochreous irrorated with greyish, and whole of fringe along abdominal margins much paler, whitish ; slaty greyish at apex of wing. Expanse 19 millim.

This species is easily distinguished from its nearest allies by the white spots in the second band and by the basal area being pure white.

In the Godeffroy collection of Microlepidoptera I saw a specimen noted by Mr. Butler—on Mr. Meyrick's opinion, I

understood—as near the genus *Epicausta*, resembling it in all but the before-noted white spot in the second band.

The following species, all belonging to the *Æcophoridae**, I am obliged at present to leave under their old genera, as that portion of Mr. Meyrick's paper in which they are treated has not come to hand. With single specimens it is useless trying to make out their genera from the diagnostic table, especially as some are characterized from one sex only.

(441.) *Æcophora? isabella*, Newm.

Æcophora? isabella, Newm. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iii. (n. s.) p. 295, pl. xviii. fig. 2.

(131.) *Æcophora? subnexella*, Walk.

Æcophora? subnexella, Walk. Cat. Lep. Het. xxix. p. 691.

(61.) *Cryptolechia? placidella*, Walk.

Cryptolechia? placidella, Walk. l. c. xxix. p. 751.

(850.) *Æcophora? apertella*, Walk.

Æcophora? apertella, Walk. l. c. xxix. p. 698.

All the other specimens in the collection are from New Zealand, but they cannot be distinguished from the Australian form.

EOCHROA, Meyr.

(469.) *Eochroa protophaes*, Meyr.

Eochroa protophaes, Meyr. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vii. p. 457.

One specimen, agreeing very well with Mr. Meyrick's description.

PHILOBOTA, Meyr.

(841.) *Philobota fascialis*, Fab.

Phalæna fascialis, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 644, n. 128.

Tortrix bimaculana, Don. Ins. New Holl. pl. 40. fig. **.

Æcophora bimaculella, Newm. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iii. (n. s.) p. 293.

Æcophora bimaculana, Walk. l. c. xxix. p. 657; Felder, Novara Het. pl. cxxxviii. fig. 48.

Philobota bimaculana, Meyr. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. viii. p. 507.

The Fabrician type of this species is in the Banksian collection.

(25.) *Philobota interlineatella*, Walk.

Æcophora interlineatella, Walk. l. c. xxix. p. 692; Meyrick, l. c. viii. p. 501.

(737.) *Philobota pretiosella*, Walk.

Psecadia pretiosella, Walk. l. c. xxviii. p. 538; Meyr. l. c. viii. p. 499.

* At p. 377, line 5 from top, for *Acophoridae* read *Æcophoridae*.

Philobota declivis, Walk.

Ceophora declivisella, Walk. *l. c.* xxix. p. 687.

(838.) *Philobota athletica*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. 13.)

Near *Ceophora xanthiella*, Walk. (*l. c.* xxix. p. 693), one of the smaller and, according to Mr. Meyrick, most ancestral species of this large genus, which approaches *Eulechria* and *Peltophora*.

Head deep yellow; palpi whitish yellow above, dark fuscous beneath; antennæ, anterior and middle legs dark fuscous; posterior legs pale ochreous pearly white; thorax reddish purplish fuscous; abdomen dark fuscous; posterior segmental margins and anal tuft pale ochreous pearly white.

Fore wings elongate, rather narrow; costa moderately arched; apex rather pointed, hind margin strongly oblique, anal angle moderately rounded; deep yellow, with a reddish purple, longitudinal, subcostal, discal, linear dash, widening and forking out anteriorly into two branches; the upper continued along costa to apex, and thence along hind margin round anal angle, where it unites with the obliquely downward and forwardly directed lower branch, the whole forming a suborbicular ring with basally directed angle, giving it somewhat the appearance of a tennis-bat. Fringes pale ochreous whitish, darker near anal angle.

Hind wings grey; fringes pale ochreous pearly whitish, with a greyish basal line, yellowish towards apex.

Under surface of both wings shining grey; front wings somewhat darker, with a brownish tint. Expanse 17 millim.

Pterophoridaæ.

PLATYPTILUS, Zell.

(751.) *Platyptilus emissalis*, Walk.

Platyptilus emissalis, Walk. *l. c.* xxx. p. 930.

PTEROPHORUS, Geoffr.

(179.) *Pterophorus canalis*, Walk.

Pterophorus canalis, Walk. *l. c.* xxx. p. 944.

(16.) *Pterophorus* — ?

A quite unrecognizable specimen.



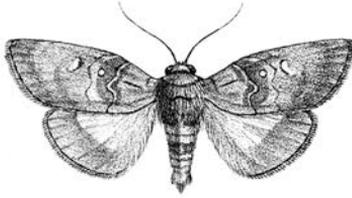
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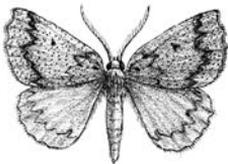
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