NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN TASMANIAN LEPIDOPTERA.

By
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Fam. NYMPHALIDÆ.

Subfam. SATYRINÆ.

Nesoxenia leprea, Hew.

In Mount Wellington examples the wing-markings are pale yellow, sometimes in the ♀ almost white, and the black subcostal bar at 1/3 is usually, but not always, separate from the basal dark patch; in those from Cradle Mountain and other localities of the north-west the coloration is brownish-orange, which becomes paler in worn examples, and the subcostal bar appears to be always confluent with the basal patch. These two races are at present distinguishable, but this may not be so when the intermediate mountain areas have been collected over.

Though the larve probably, like those of other Satyrinæ, feed on grasses, this butterfly appears to be attached to the Tasmanian Beech ("Myrtle") (Fagus cunninghami). In Cradle Valley it was flying in abundance on the edges of the myrtle forest, and never far from it, whenever the day was fine. During cold and wet weather it might be beaten from the myrtle twigs, which were abundantly covered with a black and white lichen, with which its closed wings harmonised so perfectly that it was almost impossible to detect. This protective resemblance appears to point to a close correlation, which has a very ancient origin.

Oreoxenia latifolia, Westw.

I recognise three local races of this species (latifolia, W. & L., from Mt. Kosciusko, New South Wales, and laranda, W. & L., I regard as distinct species). They are (1) the typical race, which is confined to Tasmania, (2) the mainland race hercena, and (3) what appears to be a new race, for which I propose the name barnardi. This last was abundant
slightly bowed, and often
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at Moina (2,000 ft.) on the Cradle Mountain Road, and a few
were taken also in the Cradle Valley (2,000 ft.). It is
rather smaller than the other two. The upper surface
of the wings resembles hercules rather closely. On the under­
side the spots on the hindwings are a brighter white (almost
silvery) than in hercules, and in this they resemble typical
lathoniella, but they are considerably smaller and narrower
than in the other two races, while the ground colour is
darker.

Oreigenica laranda, W. & L.

But a short distance separates the localities of laranda
and lathoniella, and it is highly probable that they will be
found to occur in the same localities. Laranda is a very
distinct form, and I think the burden of proof should rest
with those, who would consider it only a subspecies.

Oreigenica orichora, Meyr.

The Cradle Mountain form flyuni differs from that taken
on Mt. Kosciusko (1) in the apical ocellus being always
double (in the latter it is very rarely so), (2) in the brown
markings being less developed in proportion to the fuscous
ground colour on the upper side, (3) in the whiter colour
of the subterminal line of the forewings beneath, (4) in the
spots on the underside of the hindwings being smaller and
whiter, while the ground colour is darker, and (5) in the
forewings being differently shaped, the apex more obtusely
rounded, and the termen much more bowed. I should have
attached more importance to the last difference, were it not
that two specimens from Mt. Hotham, Victoria, received
in other respects, are intermediate in shape of fore­
wings. The Tasmanian form can, I think, be regarded
only as a well-marked local race.

Argirina hiberna, Westw.

The mainland species A. cyrila, W. & L., differs (1) in
the ocelli being less developed, (2) in the basal spot of the
forewings being confined to the cell, (3) in the shape of the
forewings, which are notably longer, more produced, and
narrower towards the apex, which is more sharply rounded,
(4) in the presence in the δ of a cubital ridge of raised scales.
I have placed these differences in the order of increasing
importance. The last two are amply sufficient to indicate
that cyrila is a distinct species, although closely allied.

Pacilasthena zyloctomys, Meyr.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.) and Russell Falls in January;
February; six specimens.

Pacilasthena adara, n.sp.

albesc, modest.

δ 2. 24-25 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish; fillet
whitish; face brown. Palpi 2/3; ochreous-whitish. Antennae
ochreous-whitish; ciliaulations in δ minute. Abdo­
men ochreous-whitish, with two or three pairs of fuscous
dorsal dots. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous­
whitish. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, more
strongly towards apex, apex round-pointed, termen slightly
bowed, oblique; ochreous-whitish, with some minute dark­
fuscous dots on veins, and numerous, fine, wavy, pale-fuscous
transverse lines; median band ill-defined anteriorly, pos­
teriorly defined by a band of three more or less fused lines,
which are sometimes dark-fuscous on dorsum, outer edge
from 4/5 costa to 2/3 dorsum, slightly bowed, and often
marked by dark-fuscous dots or streaks on veins; a dark­
fuscous discal dot in median band; two wavy subterminal
lines enclosing an ochreous-whitish line; a series of elongate,
interneural, dark-fuscous terminal dots; cilia ochreous­
whitish. Hind-wings with termen rounded, slightly dentate,
with a more prominent tooth on vein 4; as forewings, but
without discal dot. Underside ochreous-whitish.

May be distinguished from the preceding by the dif­
ferent shape of hindwings; scolota, Meyr., differs in the
fuscous face and dots on thorax.

Russell Falls in January; Rosebery and Strahan in
February; six specimens.

Microdes hamobaphes, n.sp.

albesc, blood-stained.

γ 23 mm. Head and thorax whitish mixed with fuscous
and a few reddish scales. Palpi very long (5); whitish
mixed with fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen whitish,
mixed with grey and reddish on dorsum. Legs fuscous;
tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair wholly whitish.
Forewings elongate-triangular, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; whitish rather extensively, but patchily suffused with reddish, and with fuscous iroration and markings; a small basal patch defined by a strongly curved transverse line; several indistinct transverse lines precede and follow this; a broad median band, darker and more reddish-suffused, containing a minute fuscous discal dot; antemedian line from 1 costa to 1/3 dorsum, outwardly curved, indented beneath costa and in middle, its posterior edge broadly suffused; postmedian from 2/3 costa, at first outwardly oblique, sharply angled above middle, thence wavy to dorsum about 2/3; immediately following it is a broad white line bisected by a fuscous line; some reddish suffusion in terminal area; a fine white dentate subterminal line; an interrupted fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish, barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; grey-whitish; towards termen suffused with grey; a faintly indicated subterminal whitish line; cilia grey-whitish. Underside whitish; forewings grey towards termen, with whitish subterminal line; hindwings with fuscous discal dot and postmedian line.

Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.) in January; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Eucymatoge isopola, n.sp.

♂. Head purple-grey; fillet white; face fuscous. Palpi short (1), slender; fuscous. Antennae grey, becoming white towards base; cilia in ♀ very short (1). Thorax purple-grey. Abdomen grey, with paired segmental dark-fuscous dots; crests and apices of segments white. Legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, slightly arched towards base and apex, apex pointed, termen bowed, oblique; whitish, densely suffused with purple-grey; lines fuscous; an undefined darker basal patch containing several obscure oblique lines; antemedian from 1/3 costa to 2/5 dorsum, crenulate, sometimes interrupted; closely followed by a fuscous discal dot; an irregularly dentate line from 2/3 costa to mid-dorsum; another irregularly dentate line, edged posteriorly with whitish, from 5/6 costa to 2/3 dorsum, the space between this and previous line filled in with dark purple-grey; a slightly dentate fuscous subterminal line, followed by a slender submarginal line; a terminal series of dark-fuscous lunules; cilia whitish, with an interrupted, grey, median line. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly dentate; as forewings, but without basal patch, and markings less defined. Underside grey; markings very obscure.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; two specimens.

Eucymatoge isopola, n.sp.

♂. 24-28 mm. Head fuscous; face with slight rounded prominence, only slightly rough-scaled, without frontal tuft; blackish. Palpi 11; blackish. Antennae fuscous; in ♀ very shortly ciliated. Thorax and abdomen fuscous mixed with blackish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair fuscous-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen bowed, oblique, crenulate; brown-whitish, with indistinct, wavy, fuscous, transverse lines; an ill-defined darker basal patch; median band ill-defined anteriorly, edged posteriorly by a fuscous line, partly margined by a whitish line or by whitish dots on veins, containing several obscure fuscous lines and a blackish discal dot; a narrow brownish shade immediately follows median band; a very indistinct, whitish, wavy, subterminal line; a fuscous terminal line interrupted on veins; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with apex quadrangular on vein 7, an acute tooth on vein 6, a larger acute tooth on vein 4, and three small dentations between this and tornus, termen with a deep semicircular incision between veins 4 and 6; as forewings, but without basal patch and discal dot. Underside fuscous-grey, with no defined markings.

This obscure species is readily distinguishable by the form of frons and termen of hindwings. These peculiarities do not seem to me to justify generic separation.

Russell Falls, National Park, in January; four specimens.

Horisme leucophanes.

Hydriomena leucophanes, Meyr., 1890, p. 856.

♂ 2. 34-38 mm. Head brownish-grey. Palpi in ♀ 21, in ♀ 3; fuscous. Antennae grey; cilia in ♀ minute. Thorax brownish-grey; a small posterior dark-fuscous crest. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; anterior pair darker. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight except towards apex, apex acute, termen bowed, strongly oblique, crenulate, dorsum slightly arched; grey-whitish with numerous, fine, wavy, fuscous or brownish, oblique lines; a broad,
oblique fuscous or brownish streak from 1/5 costa towards, but not reaching costa at 1/3; median band not defined anteriorly, but its central area free from lines, more or less whitish, and containing a blackish discal dot; in one example a suffused blackish spot in median band below middle; posterior edge of median band more or less defined by a fine dark-fuscous line from 6/6 costa, twice waved outwards in disc, then inwardly oblique to 2/3 dorsum; lines immediately following, and sometimes those preceding, this are brownish; a short, oblique, pale, apical shade, edged beneath with dark-fuscous; a dark-fuscous terminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings broad, termen only slightly rounded, dentate; whitish, towards termen suffused with grey; several short grey lines from dorsum; a slender, fuscous, transverse line from 2/3 dorsum to beyond middle of disc; terminal line and cilia as forewings. Underside grey; markings very undefined, but a blackish discal dot on both wings.

Meyrick's description is from a single example. The species is somewhat variable.

Lake Fenton, National Park (3,500 ft.), Deloraine, Rosebery, Strahan. Also from Sale, Victoria.

Gen. Epirrhoe.

_Epirrhoe_, Hb., Verz., p. 328.


Type _E. rivata_, Hb., from Europe. This genus is rare in Australia. In my key (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1922, p. 229) it falls with _Chatolopa_, but in that genus the areole extends to 1/3 of the distance between cell and apex, while in this it does not reach 1/4. The neuration of the hindwings also differs, and the genera are not in fact closely allied, the affinities of _Epirrhoe_ being rather with _Euphyia_. It is also allied to the New Zealand genus _Homodota_, Meyr. [subsequently merged by Meyrick with _Asaphodes_, but I think incorrectly], which has, however, pectinate 3 antennae.

_Epirrhoe_ europa, n.sp.

cumberlandi, well-banded.

_2_. 28 mm. Head grey, with a few ochreous scales on crown. Palpi 2; grey, towards base whitish. Antennae grey; in 2 slightly dentate, very shortly ciliated (1). Thorax grey, mixed with whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey, irroration with reddish; three pairs of obscure fuscous dots on dorsum; tuft fuscous. Legs fuscous, irroration, and tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen bowed, oblique; whitish sparsely irroration with brownish and a few fuscous scales; basal patch small, purple-grey, limited by a curved, transverse, fuscous, sub-basal line; median band also purple-grey, limited by white lines, and containing two very slender fuscous lines, and a minute discal dot; antemedian line from 1/3 costa to 2/5 dorsum, slightly irregular, slightly outwardly curved; postmedian from 2/3 costa to 3/4 dorsum, wavy, with slight, obtuse, median convexity; some darker suffusion towards apex and termen; a fuscous terminal line interrupted on veins; cilia grey, with a subapical whitish line. Hindwings with termen rounded; ochreous-whitish; a series of very faint, fuscous, transverse lines from dorsum, lost in disc; a fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish with an obscure grey median line. Underside ochreous-whitish, with fuscous suffusion, discal dot, and postmedian line on both wings.

Mt. Wellington (2,500 ft.), in January; one specimen.

_Epirrhoe_ callima.


_2_. 26-28 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark-fuscous irroration with pale-ochreous. Palpi 2; pale-ochreous irroration with dark-fuscous. Antennae dark-fuscous. Legs dark-fuscous, irroration, and tarsi annulated, with pale-ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa arched near base, thence nearly straight, apex pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; dark-fuscous, with white and brown transverse lines; a small dark basal patch edged by a slender, whitish, outwardly curved, transverse, sub-basal line; this is followed by a transverse brown band, bisected by a dark-fuscous line; median band broad, dark-fuscous, but somewhat paler in centre, containing a blackish discal dot, a blackish dot on midcosta, preceded by a crenulate transverse blackish line, and followed by two such lines, the second incomplete; antemedian from 1/3 costa to 1/3 dorsum, white, slender, broader on costa, acutely indented above and below middle; postmedian from 2/3 costa to 4/5 dorsum, white, broad in upper
half, slender below, slightly indented beneath costa, with an obtuse, double, median prominence, between this and dorsum, finely crenulate, edged posteriorly by a slender blackish line, and this by a broader brown line, and this again by a blackish line; a short, slender, white streak from costa before apex; some white dots indicating a subterminal line; an interrupted blackish terminal line preceded by slight brown suffusion; cilia dark-fuscous barred with pale-ochreous. Hindwings with termen rounded; orange; suffused with fuscous at base; several short fuscous lines from dorsum; a broad dark-fuscous terminal band, interrupted in middle; cilia ochreous with small dark-fuscous bars.

Underside pale-ochreous; forewings with blackish postmedian and terminal bands, the latter with a subterminal series of whitish dots; hindwings with four fine transverse blackish lines or series of dots, and whitish subterminal dots.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.), in January; three specimens. The type is from Strahan.

Euphyia orthropis, Meyr.

Mt. Wellington (3,500 ft.) and Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.), in January; six specimens. These form a local race, which may be known as tasmanica, differing from the typical Mt. Kosciusko form in the forewings being fuscous, with scarcely any brownish tinge, postmedian line with usually a very slight dentate median projection, and cilia with terminal half not or only very slightly barred with whitish.

Euphyia hiades, n.sp.

1. Λοιπόν, of cheerful appearance.

♀. 30-34 mm. Head fuscous, irrorated with pale-ochreous and crimson. Palpi 2; fuscous, some irroration, and lower edge towards base pale-ochreous. Thorax fuscous, mixed with brown. Abdomen brown; apices of segments whitish; paired dark-fuscous dorsal segmental spots. Legs fuscous, irrorated, and tarsi annulated, with pale-ochreous. Forewings broadly triangular, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique, crenulate; pale-brown, median band darker brown; a moderate basal patch containing two darker transverse lines, limited by a slightly alinate, fuscous, whitish-edged, transverse line; beyond this is a paler band containing a crenulate, fuscous, transverse line; median band moderate, in one example interrupted above dorsum, containing several similar fuscous lines and a subcostal discal dot before middle; antemedian from 1/3 costa to 1/3 dorsum, whitish edged posteriorly with fuscous, slightly indented beneath costa and below middle; postmedian from 2/3 costa to 2/3 dorsum, whitish, edged anteriorly and posteriorly with fuscous, slightly waved outwards beneath costa, with a slight or moderate, double-toothed, median projection; postmedian followed by a pale-brown (sometimes whitish), and this by a fine fuscous line; a finely crenulate, slender, whitish, subterminal line; a fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous, bases and apices paler or whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate; whitish, suffused more or less with pale-ochreous; numerous, short, fuscous, and whitish lines from dorsum; some fuscous suffusion towards base; terminal line and cilia as forewings.

Near E. lamprotis, Meyr., but sufficiently distinct by the larger size, shorter palpi, crimson scales on head, indented antemedian line, projection of postmedian line less pronounced, and hindwings not orange.

Mt. Wellington (2,500 ft.), Russell Falls, and Moina (2,000 ft.), in January; Rosebery in February; six specimens, all ♀, and three of them wasted, so that I evidently came late in their season. Euphyia heterotropa, n.sp.

♂. 28-32 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, irrorated with whitish. Palpi 3; whitish, irrorated with fuscous; basal joint wholly whitish. Antennae fuscous; in 2 simple, cilia not much minute. Abdomen fuscous, mixed with orange. Legs fuscous.

Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, slightly oblique; brownish-fuscous; an outwardly-curved, slightly dentate, whitish, subbasal, transverse line; a whitish antemedian line from 1/3 costa to 2/5 dorsum, outwardly-curved, acutely indented beneath costa and below middle; postmedian from 2/3 costa to 4/5 dorsum, whitish, at first transverse, then bent slightly above dorsum, containing two darker transverse lines, limited by a slightly alinate, fuscous, whitish-edged, transverse line; beyond this is a paler band containing a crenulate, fuscous, transverse line; median band moderate, in one example interrupted above dorsum, containing several similar fuscous lines and

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wings with termen rounded, wavy; dull-orange, with dark-fuscous markings; fine transverse lines at 1/10, 1/3, middle, and slightly beyond middle, the last with an angular postmedian projection; subterminal and submarginal series of spots, larger and sometimes partly confluent towards apex; terminal line and cilia as forewings. Underside pale-orange, with blackish lines and discal dot on both wings; subterminal of forewings ceasing abruptly above middle, and margined posteriorly by whitish dots.

Not near any other Australian species. In two specimens the areole is simple on one side only.

Moiña (2,000 ft.) and Middlesex Plains (2,500 ft.), in January; six specimens.

**Gen. Aprosdoceta, nov.**

Aprosdoceta chytrodes, n.sp.

Face rough-scaled. Tongue present. Palpi moderate, porrect, rough-scaled; terminal joint short. Antennae in δ bipectinate to apex, pectinations long, one pair to each segment. Thorax and abdomen not crested. Thorax not hairy beneath. Posterior Tibiae, with two pairs of spurs. Forewings with outer wall of areole not developed, in δ 5 and 6 stalked from near upper angle of cell, 7 free, in 9 5 from slightly above middle of cell, 6 and 7 stalked from angle, in both 8, 9, 10, 11 stalked. Hindwings with discocellulars sometimes bent, 5 from junction of upper and middle thirds above bend. Type A. chytrodes.

I am unable to suggest any explanation for the extraordinary difference in the neuration of the two sexes. That of the δ is nearly the same as in *Acodia*.

Aprosdoceta orina, n.sp.

Orina of the mountain.

δ; 42 mm. Head fuscous, irrorated with whitish-brown. Palpi 21; fuscous; basal and apical joints whitish. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in 9 10. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen brown-whitish, with slight irroration and two or three pairs of dorsal dots fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish, with a few fuscous scales. Forewings triangular, costa very slightly arched, apex pointed, termen longer than dorsum, bowed, strongly oblique; whitish, with fuscous irroration and markings; numerous fine transverse lines; one sub-basal and two near base represent the basal patch; antemedian from 1/3 costa to 2/3 dorsum, dentate in dorsal half; postmedian from 2/5 costa to 4/5 dorsum, with an acute posterior tooth beneath costa, a median projection bearing two acute teeth, thence strongly inwardly curved, curved outwards again to dorsum; median area contains a discal dot before middle, and some fine obscure transverse lines; two fine crenulate lines between postmedian and termen; cilia whitish. Hindwings elongate, apex prominent, rounded, termen very slightly rounded, wavy; whitish, with obscure indications of short transverse lines from dorsum; cilia whitish. Underside of forewings similar, but markings suffused and indistinct, of hindwings with fuscous discal dot, antemedian, median, and postmedian lines, the last dentate.

Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.), in January; one specimen, rather worn.

Aprosdoceta chytrodes, n.sp.

χρόνος, earthen.

δ 9; 38-44 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish, mixed with brown and fuscous. Palpi of δ 21; of γ 21; fuscous; inferior surface and apex ochreous-whitish. Antennae grey; pectinations in 9, 12. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, in γ irrorated with brown, with several median dorsal fuscous spots. Legs ochreous-whitish, irrorated with fuscous; anterior pair fuscous; anterior tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings broadly triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique, crenulate; whitish-brown with numerous fine, fuscous, wavy, transverse lines; a small basal patch extending twice as far on costa as on dorsum, darker, containing several fuscous lines; two fine fuscous lines preceded median band; median band darker-brown, containing two anterior and three posterior suffused fuscous lines, and a fuscous discal dot before middle; antemedian line from 1/3 costa to 1/3 dorsum, indented beneath costa, thence wavy; postmedian from 1/3 costa to 2/3 dorsum, wavy, with slight, double, median prominence; this is followed by a whitish line; four fuscous posterior lines; subterminal whitish, crenulate, very indistinct; a broad, pale, oblique streak from apex, suffusedly margined with fuscous; an interrupted, fuscous, terminal line; cilia ochreous-whitish, apices fuscous. Hindwings with apex and termus subrectangular, termen only slightly rounded, dentate; ochreous-whitish, with many wavy transverse lines, most developed towards dorsum; cilia as forewings. Underside of both wings ochreous-whitish, with wavy, transverse, fuscous lines, and an antemedian dark-fuscous discal dot.
Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.), in January; six specimens (W. B. Barnard).

Gen. Acodia, Rosen.

Face with anterior cone of scales. Palpi moderate, pointed, rough-scaled. Antennae of 6 bipectinate almost to apex. Abdomen with a slight dorsal crest on third segment. Posterior tibiae with two pairs of spurs. Forewings without areole, 6 and 7 approximated, connate, or stalked, 8, 9, 10, 11 stalked. Hindwings with discocellulars only slightly bent, from junction of upper and middle thirds.

The absence of the areole is due to non-development of its outer wall. I am now of opinion that this genus should be maintained. Out of a series of nine examples, including both sexes, I find no deviation from the neuration described; examples with the areole developed are apparently exceptional.

Xanthorhoe pyrrhotaspis, n.sp.

♂ 34 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown. Palpi 24; fuscos, mixed with brown; at base ochreous-whitish. Antennae grey; cilia in 6. 10. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, with paired, dorsal, reddish-fuscous spots. Legs dark-fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings broadly triangular, costa slightly arched, more strongly towards apex, apex subrectangular, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; very pale reddish, with minute dark-fuscous dots on veins; costal edge rather deeper red; a basal patch, consisting of three or four reddish-fuscous transverse lines; median band moderately broad on costa, much narrower below middle; a blackish median discal dot; anterior edge of median band slightly outwardly curved, formed of two fine, wavy, fuscous lines, the intervening space filled in with red above middle and on dorsum; posterior edge of three such lines, filled in with red on upper third, there angled; subterminal indicated by a darker crenulate shade; a terminal series of paired fuscous dots; cilia fuscous, apices pale-redish. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey-whitish, with several line fuscous lines from costa; terminal dots and cilia as forewings. Underside of both wings pale-reddish, with fuscous discal dot, and interrupted postmedian line.

A second example is differently coloured, being uniformly grey, with reddish suffusion only on basal patch, median band, and to a less extent on costa and termen of forewing.

The species is therefore variable. Any possible confusion with pauper, Rosen., may be avoided by noticing the different form of wing margins.

Molina (2,000 ft.), in January; two specimens (W. B. Barnard).

Xanthorhoe amphirolea, n.sp.

♂ 25-28 mm. Head and thorax whitish-brown, irroration with fuscous. Palpi 24; brown-whitish, irroration with fuscous. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in 6, apical 1/5 simple. Abdomen brown-whitish, irroration with fuscous. Legs fuscous, irroration, and tarsi annulated, with brown-whitish; posterior pair mostly brown-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; brown-whitish, with fuscous irroration and markings; a number of short, fuscous, costal stripes, some of which give rise to transverse lines, three suffused sub-basal lines; antemedian from 2/5 costa to 2/5 dorsum, slightly dentate, obscure; postmedian from 2 costa to 4 dorsum, better defined white-edged posteriorly, wavy, with an obtuse median projection, thence inwardly curved to dorsum; median area contains an obscure discal dot, and below this a small brownish mark; a very slender, wavy, white, subterminal line; an interrupted, blackish, terminal line; cilia whitish, mixed with brownish-fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded, wavy; whitish-grey; a fuscous discal dot at 1/3; obscurely darker postmedian and subterminal transverse lines; terminal line and cilia as forewings. Underside similar, but markings on hindwings better defined.

Hobart, in December; two specimens received from Mr. R. A. Black.

Xanthorhoe bituminus, n.sp.

bituminus, like asphalt.

♂ 30 mm. Head, thorax, and antennae fuscous. Palpi 23; fuscous. Abdomen fuscous; obscurely darker, paired, dorsal dots separated by median brownish dots. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight to shortly before apex, apex acute, termen sinuate, oblique; fuscous, obscurely marked with slendery, wavy, dark-fuscous, obliquely transverse lines; no defined basal patch; median band hardly darker; antemedian line hardly distinguishable; postmedian defined by a very slight, whitish postmedian margin, from 5/6 costa to 4/5 dorsum; subterminal line obsolete; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with
termen only slightly rounded, crenulate; grey; with several very slender, obscure, short, transverse lines from dorsum; a darker terminal line; cilia grey, apices paler. Underside fuscous; markings on forewing ill-defined; hindwings with blackish discal dot at 1/3, and three slender, curved, transverse, dark lines at and beyond middle.

My second example is a well-marked aberration, differing as follows:—Thorax suffused with brown. Forewings with brown antemedian and postmedian bands, the latter bifurcating near costa, its outer branch running to apex.

Though the δ is unknown, I think this species is allied to *centreneura*, Meyr., and *epia*, Turn.

Rosebery, in February; two specimens.

Gen. Acalyphes, nov.

*Dealema*, uncovered, open.

Face rough-scaled. Tongue strong. Palpi moderate, porrect, hairy. Antennae of 2 thickened, simple, cilia imperceptible. Thorax with a small posterior crest; hairy beneath. Abdomen without crests. Coxæ and femora hairy. Posterior tibiae with two pairs of spurs. Forewings without areole, 3 from middle of cell, 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from before angle. Hindwings with cell very long (4); 5 from middle of cell, 6 and 7 connate or short-stalked.

One of the *Dasysternia* group. The anomalous neuration can be explained by the non-development of the costal wall of the areole (disconnecting veins 10 and 11), leaving the areole open. I do not know any other instance in which this occurs.

*Acalyphes philorites*, n.sp.

Tolon, a mountaineer.

δ 9. 22-24 mm. Head and thorax dark-fuscous, with some white iroration. Palpi 2; dark-fuscous, mixed with white. Antennæ dark-fuscous. Abdomen and legs fuscous, irrorated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa arched near base, thence nearly straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly bowed, scarcely oblique; fuscous with some whitish suffusion in disc; an ill-defined whitish sub-basal spot; a dark-fuscous, somewhat dentate, transverse line from 1/3 costa to 2/5 dorsum, suffusedly margined with white, preceded by a dark-fuscous subdorsal spot; a median transverse line, angulated outwards in middle, some-times indistinct; a dark-fuscous line from 2/3 costa to dorsum before tornus, irregularly dentate, with a strong median posterior tooth, edged posteriorly by a broad white line, more narrowed on median prominence; dark-fuscous suffused spots follow this above middle and above tornus; an interrupted dark-fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous, bases sometimes whitish. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; fuscous; disc in δ suffused with whitish-ochreous; a white or whitish-ochreous, strongly marked, postmedian line, strongly angled posteriorly in middle, and again at tornus; cilia fuscous.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.), in January; two specimens (W. B. Barnard).

*Dasysternia bertha*, n.sp.


δ 9. 25-29 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and palpi dark-fuscous, with some whitish iroration; palpi 3, clothed with long rough hairs. Antennæ dark-fuscous; in δ slightly serrate and shortly ciliated (2/3). Legs dark-fuscous, irrorated, and tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings triangular, costa very slightly arched, apex pointed, termen bowed, oblique; whitish, densely irrorated with fuscous, sometimes with scattered patches of brownish, and marked with dark-fuscous, more or less crenulate, transverse lines, which are more distinct in δ; three or four suffused lines before antemedian; antemedian from 1/3 costa to 2/5 dorsum, slightly outwardly curved, slightly dentate; two or three lines in median band, whose centre is paler and contains a subcostal, antemedian, blackish, discal dot; postmedian from 2/3 costa to 4/5 dorsum, dentate, with a small subcostal and a moderate, double, median projection; this is followed by a narrow whitish line, more or less suffused; dark-fuscous subterminal and terminal lines, the latter interrupted; cilia fuscous, apices barred with whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; dark-grey; slightly darker transverse lines, edged posteriorly with whitish. About 1/3, middle, and 2/3; the last of these is followed by a distinct whitish line, which is sometimes double; terminal line and cilia as forewings. Underside of both wings fuscous-whitish, with three dark-fuscous, crenulate, transverse lines, and a dark-fuscous subterminal shade.
The brown markings on the forewings vary much, and may be altogether absent. I have therefore redescribed the species. Some difficulty may arise as to its generic position. Of 9 male examples examined 5 have the areole simple on both sides, 2 simple on one side, double on the other, 2 double on both sides; of 10 female examples 9 have it simple on both sides, one simple on one side only. That is to say, of 38 wings 31 (81.6%) are simple, 7 (18.4%) double. This form of structural variation is exceptional.

Mt. Wellington (3,500-4,000 ft.); Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.); Cradle Mountain (5,000 ft.); in January; common.

Fam. BOARMIADÆ.

Boarmia epiphleca, n.sp.

...imhoera, on bark.

♂ 2. 44-50 mm. Head grey; face dark-fuscous, with two whitish-ochreous transverse lines, above middle and on lower edge. Palpi 14; ochreous-whitish; terminal joint fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in 3, extreme apex simple. Thorax pale-grey, with a blackish transverse line near anterior end. Abdomen pale-grey; sometimes fuscous spots on dorsum of second and third segments. Legs grey; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa gently straight, apex pointed, termen very slightly bowed, oblique, crenulate; 10 and 11 long-stalked, 10 connected with 9 (♂); pale-grey; costa striated with fuscous; a slender blackish line from base, beneath and parallel to costa, not reaching middle; two very slender fuscous lines from dorsum near base and at 3, strongly outwardly oblique, lost in disc; a blackish line from termen beneath apex to middle-dorsum, strongly waved, sometimes thickened; terminal area beyond this is darker grey; a short, slender, blackish, oblique streak from costa before apex; a slender, whitish, finely-waved subterminal line, its posterior edge sometimes with blackish dots, which may be connected by fine streaks between veins with a blackish terminal line; cilia grey, apices paler. Hindwings with termen straight, dentate towards apex, wavy towards tornus, which is rectangular; as forewings, but lines transverse, including a single, complete, antemedian line. Underside grey, with fuscous discal dots, and postmedian line of dots, sometimes indistinct.

Boarmia epiconia, n.sp.

...lernæ, covered with dust.

♂ 2. 36-40 mm. Head whitish; face dark-fuscous, upper and lower edge whitish. Palpi 1; ochreous-whitish, towards apex fuscous. Antennæ grey; ciliations in 3, extreme apex simple. Thorax whitish, with a few fuscous scales. Abdomen whitish; some fuscous irroration, and paired, fuscous, dorsal dots on third and fourth segments. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rather sharply pointed, termen bowed, oblique; 10 and 11 long-stalked, free (1 ♂); their common stalk connected with 12 (1 ♂); whitish with moderate fuscous irroration and fuscous lines; costa finely striated with fuscous; an elongate dot beneath costa at 1/3, and a median discal dot fuscous; lines strongly oblique; a very slender interrupted line from dorsum near base to about middle; sometimes a similar line beyond and parallel to this; a dark-fuscous, more distinct, interrupted line from mid-dorsum, not reaching costa; this is closely followed by a suffused, somewhat dentate, fuscous line; a whitish crenulate or dentate subterminal line; a terminal series of dark-fuscous dots between veins; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded, wavy; as forewings, but lines transverse and complete. Underside pale-grey, with faint discal dot and postmedian line on both wings.

Mt. Wellington (3,000 ft.), in January; two specimens (W. B. Barnard).

Boarmia proschora, n.sp.

...wepor, adjacent.

♂ 2. 35 mm. Head whitish; face dark-fuscous, upper and lower edge whitish. Palpi 1; whitish, towards apex fuscous. Antennæ grey; ciliations in 3, extreme apex simple. Thorax whitish with two pairs of fuscous spots. Abdomen whitish, with slight fuscous irroration, and paired, fuscous, dorsal dots on third and fourth segments. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings rather narrowly triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, strongly oblique, crenu-
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late; 10 and 11 long-stalked; free (1 2); whitish with fuscous iroration, costal strigulation, and lines; antemedian line from a spot on 1/3 costa, dentate beneath costa, thence strongly oblique to near base of dorsum; a median, fuscous, discal dot; a very slender sinuate median line; postmedian from a spot on 2/3 costa, dentate beneath costa, thence strongly oblique to mid-dorsum; a faint, whitish, crenulate, subterminal line; a terminal series of fuscous dots between veins; cilia whitish, a fuscous band beneath apex. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded, crenulate; as forewings, but lines transverse; postmedian finely dentate; subterminal edged anteriorly by a fuscous line. Underside pale-grey, with fuscous discal dots on both wings.

Very similar to the preceding, but recognisable by the shorter antennal pectinations, forewings narrower, less acute at apex, termen crenulate, lines more complete, ending on costal spatula.

Zeehan in February; one specimen.

Boarmia atyca, n.sp.

described, unfinished.

♀. 46 mm. Head grey-whitish; face with a few fuscous scales only. Palpi 14; white, towards apex mixed with fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax and abdomen whitish mixed with dark-fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish annulations; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique, slightly wavy; 10 and 11 separate, con-nate or short-stalked, 11 usually anastomosing or connected by a bar with 12, occasionally 11 apparently out of 12; grey-whitish, at base, terminal area, and beyond antemedian line slightly darker, with sparse dark-fuscous iroration; a moderate basal patch partly defined by a very fine dark-fuscous line; antemedian from midcosta to 2/5 dorsum, slender, fuscous, nearly straight; a fuscous, median, discal dot; second line similar, from 4/5 costa, doubly sinuate, bent strongly forwards above dorsum to end on mid-dorsum, very fine towards dorsum, somewhat thickened in middle, edged anteriorly throughout by a whitish line; a terminal series of small interneural dots; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish, towards dorsum and termen irrorated with fuscous; several short fuscous transverse lines from dorsum, lost in disc; a discal dot before middle; cilia grey-whitish. Underside whitish finely strigulated with fuscous; a discal dot on both wings.

Within the limits indicated above, 10 and 11 of forewings are excessively variable, so much so that of nine specimens examined in only one was the neuration the same on both sides.

Beaconsfield, in February; Moina (2,000 ft.), in January; Rosebery, in February; nine specimens (W. B. Barnard).

Cleora neotis, n.sp.

rare, an islander.

♀. 40 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey; face fuscous, lower edge whitish. [Palpi missing.] Antennae pale-grey; in ♀ very shortly bipectinate (4), apical 1 simple. Abdomen and legs whitish-grey, with a few fuscous scales. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen bowed, oblique, crenulate; 10 and 11 separate and free; whitish-grey with a few fuscous scales; markings fuscous; a slender, incomplete, curved line from 1/6 costa to dorsum...
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by A. Jefferies Turner, M.D., F.R.S.

followed by some longitudinal, fuscous, interneural streaks; cilia grey barred with fuscous, apex whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale-grey; a transverse, interrupted, fuscous postmedian line; an indistinct whitish subterminal line; cilia grey-whitish with incomplete fuscous bars. Underside grey-whitish; fuscous discal dots and postmedian dotted lines on both wings.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.), in January; two specimens.

*Amelora crenulata*, n.sp.

*crenulatus*, scalloped.

♀ 30–36 mm. Head and thorax grey, sometimes brownish-tinted; face not projecting, with sparse rough hairs, which may form a slight tuft at inferior margin. Palpi in ♀ 11, ♀ 3; fuscous. Antennae grey or brownish; pectinations in ♀ 8. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish-ochreous; posterior pair grey. Forewings broadly triangular, costa moderately arched, more strongly so near base, apex rounded-rectangular, termen bowed, slightly oblique, crenulate; grey, sometimes brownish-tinted, with a few scattered blackish scales; an outwardly curved line of blackish dots from 1/5 costa to 4 dorsum; a blackish discal dot beneath midcosta; a subterminal line of angular blackish dots, slightly bisinuate, sometimes with whitish dots at their posterior ends, and in one example with these linked by a very fine, whitish, dentate line; cilia concolorous. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded, crenulate; pale-grey; sometimes a grey discal dot and subterminal line of dots; cilia grey. Underside similar, but markings less distinct on forewings, more distinct on hindwings.

The slight frontal tuft is easily denuded. Specimens from Russell Falls differ in being brownish-tinted, but are otherwise similar. The length of palpi is expressed in terms of breadth of eye, and this is smaller in the ♀.

Mt. Wellington (2,500 ft.), Russell Falls, Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.); common in January. I have also an example from Mt. Kosciusko (5,000 ft.), New South Wales, in January.

*Amelora suffusa*, n.sp.

*suffusa*, blurred.

♂ 36–45 mm. Head and thorax pale-grey; face with a strong rounded projection, smooth except at lower edge, where are some rough scales, no definite tuft; upper

Lyelliana pristina, n.sp.

*pristina*, primitive.

♂ 32–33 mm. Head whitish. Palpi 2; fuscous, at base and apex whitish. Antennae grey; in ♀ with short pectinations (11) extending to apex. Thorax whitish; apex of shoulder-flaps fuscous. Abdomen whitish. Legs fuscous; tibial and tarsal annulated with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings rather narrowly triangular, costa strongly arched from base to middle, thence straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; 9 connected with 10 soon after its separation, 10 out of stalk of ♀ 7, ♀ 8, ♀ 9, ♀ 11 from cell, free; whitish suffused and irrorated with fuscous; a dark fuscous line from near base of costa not reaching middle; a suffused fuscous line from ♀ costa, at first outwardly oblique, angled inwards in middle, thence slender and inwardly oblique to 1/3 dorsum; a similar line from ♀ costa, very oblique to beyond middle of disc, where it is angled inwards and continued as a series of dots to mid-dorsum; a line of dark fuscous dots from ♀ costa to ♀ costa, at first outwardly curved, sinuate, each dot is edged posteriorly by a whitish dot, above middle they are replaced by short longitudinal streaks between this and previous line; a dentate, whitish, subterminal line;
part of face sometimes fuscous. Palpi 3 2, 9 21 to 3; grey-whitish with a very few fuscous scales. Antennae pale-grey; pectinations in 6. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs grey-whitish with some fuscous iroration, more on anterior, less on posterior pair. Forewings triangular, costa arched near base, thence straight, apex rather sharply pointed, termen bowed, oblique, sinuate; grey, sometimes ochreous-tipped, with slight fuscous iroration; markings fuscous, suffused; a rather broad, outwardly-curved, slightly dentate line from 1 costa to 1/3 dorsum; a suffused discal spot beneath mid costa; a broad, acutely dentate, nearly straight line from 5/6 costa to 2/3 dorsum; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen gently rounded, wavy; pale-grey; cilia pale-grey. Underside pale-grey; forewings with a pale-fuscous discal spot; hindwings with a conspicuous discal spot and general sparse iroration dark-fuscous.

In one example the whole median area of forewing between the lines is suffused with fuscous.

Mt. Wellington (G. H. Hardy) and Lake Fenton (3,506 ft.), in January; eight specimens.

_Amelora cyclocentra_, n.sp.

_3_. 28-30 mm. Head grey-whitish; face without definite tuft. Palpi 3; grey. Antennae grey-whitish; pectinations in 6. Thorax and abdomen grey-whitish with a few dark-fuscous scales. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish; posterior tibial of 6 dilated with internal groove and tuft. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rectangular, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique, wavy; pale-grey, sometimes brownish-tinged, with more or less dark-fuscous iroration; a sub-basal series of three dark-fuscous dots, median dot posterior; a circular, median, fuscous discal spot, paler in centre; a postmedian series of dark fuscous dots, sometimes connected by a very fine whitish dentate line, from costa shortly before apex to 2/3 dorsum, the two submedian dots displaced outwards; a terminal series of dark-fuscous dots; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded, wavy; pale-grey; a discal dot before middle and a postmedian transverse line of dots dark-grey; cilia pale-grey. Underside of forewings grey; along costa ochreous-whitish stippled with fuscous; indistinct fuscous discal dot and postmedian line of dots; of hindwings whitish, irrorated with fuscous; very distinct fuscous discal dot and postmedian line of dots.

Rosebery and Strahan, in February; two specimens (W. B. Barnard).

_Amelora oxytoma_, n.sp.

_3_. 30 mm. Head brown; face without definite tuft. Palpi 3; pale-grey, with a few darker scales. Antennae pale-brownish, with some fuscous scales. Thorax brown. Abdomen grey, with some dark-fuscous iroration. Legs fuscous; tarsi with ochreous-whitish annulations; posterior pair paler. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched near base, thence straight, apex acute, slightly produced, termen sinuate, slightly oblique; brown, with some fuscous iroration; markings dark-fuscous; a very distinct, transverse line from 1/6 costa to 1/3 dorsum, outwardly curved with two strong posterior dentations; a suffused, indistinct, fuscous, median, discal spot; a very distinct line from 5/6 costa to 1/3 dorsum, sharply dentate, bent somewhat inwards above middle; an indistinct terminal series of dots; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded, wavy; grey-whitish; discal dot and a postmedian line of dots scarcely indicated; cilia grey-whitish. Underside of forewings grey, markings obsolete except indistinct dot and postmedian line; of hindwings whitish, with fuscous iroration, discal dot, and postmedian line of dots.

Rosebery in February; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

_Gen. ECPATITES_, nov.

_excentricus_, out of the beaten track.

Face with cone of rough hairs. Tongue well developed. Palpi long, porrect. Antennae of 6 bipectinate, extreme apex simple. Thorax [partly denuded, probably a triangular anterior crest will be found in more perfect examples] with a small bifid posterior crest; beneath somewhat hairy. Abdomen not crested. Femora hairy. Forewings in 6 without fovea; 10 and 11 arising separately from cell, 11 anastomosing with 10 soon after origin, the stalk of 8, 9 anastomosing with 10, 11, all four veins arising by a common stalk from the double areole so formed, and separating in order, or 11 arising separately shortly before end of areole. Hindwings normal.

This looks like a _Chlenias_, but is distinguished by the peculiar neuration of the forewings, which superficially re-
thickened, without fovea; Thaen: A. Little known TASMANIA! 1. Parnaldes. Arzechphanes zalosema, n.sp.

Ecpatites callipolia, n.sp.

d. 40 mm. Head whitish-grey. Palpi 3; fuscous; base and upper edge whitish. Antennae grey; pectinations in d. 5. Thorax whitish-grey; shoulders grey. Abdomen whitish. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair missing. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen oblique, crenulate; grey, slightly brownish-tinged; a small brownish suffusion at base; a fine fuscous line from 1/5 costa to 1/3 dorsum, strongly angled outwards beneath costa, inwards in middle, and again outwards above dorsum; a more obscure, very fine, fuscous line from 2/5 costa to mid-dorsum; a dark-fuscous median discal dot, connected by a small white suffusion with a fine whitish line from 2/3 costa to 2/3 dorsum, angled inwards above dorsum; an oblique white streak from apex, not reaching middle; preceded by four short, longitudinal, fuscous-brown streaks; a dentate, whitish, transverse line from dorsum before tornus, preceded by a suffused brown line, which becomes fuscous towards dorsum, and succeeded by a suffused fuscous spot; an interrupted, dark-fuscous, terminal line connected by several fine lines with oblique streak from apex; grey-whitish, with some obscure fuscous bars. Hindwings broad, termen rounded, irregularly waved; grey-whitish; cilia whitish. Underside whitish-grey; with obscure fuscous discal dot and postmedian line on both wings; terminal area of forewings suffused with fuscous.

Rosebery in February; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Gen. ARCEPHANES, nov.

Arzechphanes, conspicuous.

Face smooth, not projecting, without tuft, but with a few rough scales on lower edge. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderately long, porrect. Antennae of d. thicken, dentate, minutely ciliated. Thorax with an erect posterior crest; beneath moderately hairy. Femora smooth. Posterior tibiae of d not dilated. Forewings in d without fovea; 10 and 11 coincident, free, from cell. Hindwings with cell long (3/5); otherwise normal.

This and the following genus are probably allied to Drymoptila, Meyr.
LITTLE ROWS

TASMANIAN LEPIDOPTERA,

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whitish, a dentate whitish line, edged posteriorly with fuscous, from 1/3 costa to 1/3 dorsum; a fine, indistinct, median, fuscous, transverse line; a sinuate, wavy, white line, edged anteriorly with fuscous, from 2/3 costa to 2/3 dorsum; a white, doubly sinuate, crenulate, subterminal line; a sub- marginal series of fuscous spots; cilia fuscous, bases irrorated with reddish-brown, apices sharply barred with whitish. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; fuscous; sometimes a whitish central suffusion; cilia fuscous, apices whitish. Underside of forewings fuscous, with whitish discal suffusion, and a short, subterminal, whitish line from costa; of hindwings fuscous, with broad median, postmedian, and subterminal, transverse, whitish lines.

Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.), in January; five specimens, but all except one (which I have made the "type) much worn. The species should be sought a month earlier. It is similar to D. lunaris, but without the large, white, sharply-defined blotch on hindwing.

Fam. ENOCHROMIDAE.

Dichromodes diasemaria.

Dichromodes diasemaria, Go. ix., p. 321.


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There is distinct sexual diversity.

St. Helens, Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.), Zeehan, Strahan,

Dichromodes phaeostropha, n.sp.

♀ 9. 28-30 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi in ♀ 24, in ♀ 3; dark-fuscous; upper edge grey-whitish; base sharply white. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in ♀ 4, apical ½ simple. Thorax grey-whitish, mixed with fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs dark-fuscous, irrorated, and tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched at base, thence straight, apex rather sharply pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique, crenulate; grey-whitish with some fuscous iroration; a fuscous, transverse, sub-basal line; a second line from 1/3 costa to 1/3 dorsum, similar, but often partly brown; a fuscous median band, darker towards dorsum, containing some brown streaks on veins; anterior edge from 1/3 costa to mid-dorsum, irregularly dentate; posterior edge from 2/3 costa to 2/3 dorsum, incurved above middle, strongly dentate between this and dorsum; an oblong, transverse, discal spot with paler centre in median band, and sometimes obscured by it; an irregular, transverse, fuscous fascia from 5/6 costa to 5/6 dorsum, thickened on and beneath costa, in middle, and on dorsum, preceded by a fine line partly brown, partly fuscous; a suffused fuscous submarginal line; a fine fuscous terminal line; cilia grey-whitish indistinctly barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly crenulate; grey; dorsal edge fuscous, barred with grey-whitish; several very obscure pale transverse lines in terminal area; terminal line and cilia as forewings. underside of forewings grey, markings nearly obsolete; of hindwings whitish, with fuscous iroration, discal dot, and transverse lines.

Rosebery and Strahan in February; nine specimens, one in Coll. Lyell from Beaconsfield.

Fam. ARCTIIDAE.
Caprimima sicciodes, Hmps.

♀ 9. 29-35 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi brown. Antennae whitish-ochreous; cilia in ♀ 11. Abdomen pale-ochreous-grey; tuft whitish-brown. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous slightly brownish-tinged; markings dark-fuscous; costal and median sub-basal spots; a costal spot at 1/6 with submedian spot beneath it; a costal spot at 1/3 giving rise to a thick transverse line, which below middle becomes slender and dentate, and runs to 1/3 dorsum; usually a discal dot, which may be larger and pale-centred, a costal spot before 2/3 giving rise to a fine dentate line, at first inwards, then strongly outwards beneath costa, then sinuate to 2/3 dorsum; a costal spot at 2/3 giving rise to a line, which runs close and parallel to preceding; cilia whitish-ochreous; bases spotted with dark-fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded, wavy; whitish-ochreous, with a pale-grey terminal band variably developed, or wholly grey; cilia ochreous-whitish, sometimes partly grey.

Mt. Wellington (2,500 ft.), Russell Falls, Launceston, and Moine (2,000 ft.), in January; Strahan in February; abundant.

Thallarcha epiostola, n.sp.

♂ 23 mm. Head white; face grey. Palpi dark-fuscous. Antennae dark-fuscous; in ♀ with short pectinations (1), each with a terminal bristle of equal length. Thorax white, with a transverse dark-fuscous bar before middle. Abdomen whitish, with a median dorsal series of fuscous spots; sides, tuft, and underside pale-ochreous. Legs pale-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, oblique; white; a broad, fuscous, costal streak from base to ½, where it terminates abruptly; two parallel, median, dentate, transverse lines, sharply indented anteriorly beneath costa, and more deeply in middle; a short, similar, parallel line from dorsum, not reaching middle; a fuscous dot on ½ costa and a larger spot at apex; an interrupted submarginal fuscous line; a large, whitish-ochreous, suffused spot in disc at 2/3; a fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous, on apex white, on tornus whitish-ochreous. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish-ochreous; a fuscous discal dot towards costa; a fuscous terminal line from apex to middle; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Rather similar to T. isophragma, Meyr., but, among other differences, the costal streak is much shorter, and the antennal pectinations longer. In isophragma they are scarcely 1.

Launceston in January; one specimen (G. H. Hardy).
Gen. Nesotropha, nov.

Nesotropha, island-bred.

Tongue short and weakly developed. Palpi rather short, slender, ascending. Antennae of $\delta$ with a double row of long pectinations extending to apex. Posterior tibiae with two pairs of spurs. Forewings with all veins present, 2 from near angle, 5 from angle, 7 free, 6, 9, 10 stalked, 11 from cell, free. Hindwings with all veins present, 3 and 4 approximated or connate at origin, 5, 6, 7 nearly equidistant and parallel.

Nesotropha pygmmodes, n.sp.

$\delta$. 16 mm. Head white. Palpi fuscous. Antennae whitish; pectinations in 3, 4, 5, fuscous. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings sub-oblanceolate, costa strongly arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; white, irrorated and suffused with fuscous; two blackish discal spots at slightly beyond 1/3 and at 2/3; a basal suffusion extending on costa to 1/3; a suffused, moderately broad, median, transverse fascia; a second similar fascia from costa before apex to tornus; cilia fuscous. Hindwings rather elongate, termen rounded; dark-grey; cilia dark-grey.

A very small and obscurely marked species.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 feet), in January; two specimens (W. B. Barnard).

Gen. Phaos.


Head densely hairy. Tongue very short, aborted. Palpi short, hidden in dense hair. Thorax clothed with long hair above and beneath. Anterior tibiae with a small terminal claw on inner side. Posterior tibiae with middle spurs absent, or present and approximated to terminal spurs. Forewings without areole, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 separate. Hindwings with 3, 4, 5 approximated at origin, or 4 and 5 connate or stalked, 12 anastomosing with cell to about 2/5.

Type, P. interfixa, Wilk. I cannot agree with Hampson in referring this species to the genus Eustigmene. It appears more closely allied to the New Zealand genus Metacrias, which differs only in the presence of a small areole. As all the known examples of Phaos are of the male sex, it is probable that the females have the wings incompletely developed as in Metacrias. It is quite evident that the stalking of 4 and 5 of the hindwings, and the presence or absence of middle spurs, are not here of generic value.

Phaos interfixa.


$\delta$. 30-35 mm. Head dark-fuscous; face usually with a central whitish spot. Palpi dark-fuscous. Antennae dark-fuscous; pectinations in $\delta$ 14. Thorax dark-fuscous; anterior margin, and sometimes edge of shoulder-flaps, whitish. Abdomen dark-fuscous; with five rings on subapical segments, crimson above, whitish beneath; apices of tuft whitish. Legs whitish, mixed with fuscous; femora fuscous, on dorsal surface crimson; posterior tibiae without middle spurs. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; dark-fuscous; a crimson subcostal streak from base to 1, separated by a whitish line from costal edge, which is dark-fuscous; numerous whitish spots; a longitudinal series of three elongate spots from near base to 2, slightly above middle; two elongate spots on fold between base and 1; an inwardly oblique line of four small spots from beneath last median spot to above 2 dorsum; dorsum broadly dark-fuscous; a subterminal series of small spots, partly confluent with a series of short whitish streaks running into termen; cilia fuscous. Hindwings broad, termen gently rounded; 4 and 5 separate (10 examples) or stalked (one example); whitish or pale-ochreous; some fuscous suffusion at base, which sometimes extends over whole of disc, obscuring markings; a large roundish or oval dark-fuscous discal spot, its posterior edge sometimes produced to an angle; a dark-fuscous terminal band containing some marginal irroration or small suffused spots, whitish or pale-ochreous; cilia fuscous, mixed with whitish or pale-ochreous, wholly the latter on dorsum. Underside whitish or pale-ochreous; forewings with subcostal crimson streak broader, and reaching discal spot at 2/3; both wings with large discal spots and terminal band dark-fuscous; outer half of band on forewings barred with whitish; disc sometimes more or less suffused with fuscous.

Mt. Wellington, Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.), in January; eleven specimens.

Walker's description certainly refers to this species. So, apparently, does that of Hampson, Cat. Lep. Phal. iii., p. 239, but his figure, Pl. 47, f. 18, is that of the following
species. There are three allied species, which may be easily
distinguished as follows:—

Forewings with dorsum dark-fuscous ... interfixa
Forewings with dorsum orange-ochreous ... acmena
Forewings with dorsum with alternate bars
of blackish and ochreous ... aplophora

The third species is from Mt. Kosciusko, New South
Wales, and a description of it is being published elsewhere.

Phaos acmena, n.sp.

♂ 26-28 mm. Head dark-fuscous; face, except lateral
margins, whitish. Palpi, bases dark-fuscous, apices whitish.
Antennae dark-fuscous; pectinations in ♀ 11. Thorax dark-
fuscous; anterior margin, a longitudinal median line, and
dges of shoulder-flaps, whitish. Abdomen, dorsum crimson,
with a broad median dark-fuscous band; underside whitish.
Legs fuscous, mixed with whitish; femora crimson-ochreous;
posterior tibia with middle apura. Forewings elongate-
triangular, costa straight, apex rounded, termen bowed,
slightly oblique; whitish-ochreous; costa to 2/3 dorsum; a very indistinct, wavy, whitish sub-
terminal line; cilia fuscous-brown. Hindwings with termen
slightly rounded; whitish; slightly suffused with grey on
termen; cilia whitish, with slight grey suffusion around apex.

Wilmot in February; one specimen.

Nola maiorrhyncha, n.sp.

♂ 18-20 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi 6; white, irro-
rated with fuscous. Antennae pale, toward base whitish.
Abdomen whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair irrorated with
fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex
round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, oblique; fuscous-brown;
basal area suffused with white; a broad median transverse
fascia, edged posteriorly by an oblique white line from 5/6
costa to 2/3 dorsum; a very indistinct, wavy, whitish sub-
terminal line; cilia fuscous-brown. Hindwings with termen
slightly rounded; whitish; slightly suffused with grey on
termen; cilia whitish, with slight grey suffusion around apex.

Hobart in March; Mt. Wellington in February; three
specimens. Type in Coll. Lyell. The antennal structure of
♂ is a good distinguishing character.
Fam. NOCTUIDAE.

Dasygaster pammacha, Turner.

♀. 40-48 mm. (The dimensions are incorrectly given in my description.) Forewings with a blackish median streak from base to 1, sometimes included in a broad suffused dark-fuscous median band extending to termen; a strongly dentate, dark-fuscous, transverse line from 1 costa to mid-dorsum, interrupted beneath costa; connected above and below interruption with a sharply dentate line from 3/5 costa to mid-dorsum; these transverse lines are obscured by the median band, when this is developed.

Lake Fenton (2,500 ft.) and Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.), in January.

Euplexia calliprora, n.sp.

♂ 2. 44-46 mm. Head and thorax blackish, with a few white scales; white spots encircling bases of antennae. Palpi 1; blackish mixed with white. Antennae blackish. Abdomen dark-fuscous. Legs dark-fuscous; posterior pair irrorated, and all tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique, crenulate; blackish, with a few scattered white scales; orbicular very slenderly outlined with white, broadly and transversely oval; reniform oblong, white with included blackish dots, anterior and posterior margins defined with white, upper and lower margins open, two short white streaks on veins from its posterior inferior angle; three equidistant white dots on posterior fourth of costa; some subterminal white iroration, forming suffused spots beneath apex and below middle; cilia blackish, bases, apices, and narrow bars opposite veins ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with termen gently rounded, crenulate; fuscous; cilia fuscous. Underside fuscous; forewings with a whitish dot in disc at 2/3; hindwings suffused with whitish, except a discal spot, and broad terminal band.

Bothwell and Moina (2,000 ft.), in January; two specimens.

Fam. ANTHELIDAE.

Anthela pyrrhobaphes, n.sp.

♂. 36-40 mm. ♀. 43-44 mm. Head and palpi dark-reddish. Antennae white; pectinations ochreous-fuscous.

Thorax ochreous-reddish. Abdomen reddish. Legs reddish; tarsi ochreous-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex sharply pointed, termen straight in apical half, thence rounded; dark-reddish; markings fuscous; a discal spot beyond middle with whitish centre; antemedian line obsolete, just traceable near dorsum; postmedian distinct, rather broadly suffused, from 4/5 costa to 2/3 dorsum; a more slender, curved, subterminal line; cilia reddish. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; as forewings, but discal spot indistinct. Underside similar; discal spot of hindwings distinct in ♀, beneath costa at about middle, white-centred.

More dusky than A. ferruginea, and with quite differently shaped forewings in the ♀. In that species costa and dorsum of ♀ forewings are of nearly equal length, in this dorsum is about 2/3.

Zeehan in February; four specimens.

Anthela plicosa, n.sp.

♂. 68 mm. Head ochreous-grey. Thorax grey, anteriorly ochreous-tinted. Abdomen grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen strongly sinuate, oblique; grey; a fuscous line from 1 to 1/3 dorsum, outwardly curved, indented posteriorly beneath costa; a broadly suffused brownish-fuscous, outwardly-curved line from costa before middle, joining first line on dorsum; discal spots before and after middle, finely outlined with fuscous, pale-centred; a broad postmedian fuscous fascia from 1 costa to 2 dorsum; its anterior edge sinuate, an included pale line near and parallel to this edge, posterior edge slightly outwardly-curved, strongly crenulate; cilia grey, apices ochreous-tinted. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings, but without discal spots. Underside ochreous-grey; forewings with two, hindwings with one discal spot, both wings with postmedian and fine, crenulate, subterminal fuscous lines.

Bothwell in March; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Fam. ZYGÄNIDÆ.

Polaris tus calliscutus, n.sp.

♂. 16-20 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen shining metallic green or bluish-green. Palpi fuscous. Antennae...
stalk green or bluish-green; pectinations in δ 8, clubbed, fuscous. Legs fuscous, more or less suffused with green lustre. Forewings obovate, broadening towards termen, apex very obtusely rounded; shining metallic green or bluish-green; cilia fuscous. Hindwings moderately broad, apex very obliquely rounded; 3 and 4 separate; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Easily recognised by the short rounded forewings and δ antennae. The 2 must be very reticulated in its habits, for I have never seen one.

Moina (2,000 ft.), in January; seven specimens. Also from Ebor (4,000 ft.), New South Wales, in January and February; twelve specimens.

Fam. CRAMBIDÆ.

Talis intratidalis, Meyr.

I now consider that T. excavopeda, Turn., is a synonym. The species varies considerably in the detailed development of the markings on the forewings, and Meyrick's description was taken from a single Tasmanian example. The species has a wide range.

Hobart; one specimen in January. Also from Geelong, Gisborne, and Dunkeld, Victoria; Glen Innes, New South Wales; and Warwick, Queensland.

Talis orthotypa, Turn.

Palpi extremely long (7 or 8); pale-fuscous, lower edge in basal half whitish.

Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.) and Moina (2,000 ft.), in January; Rosebery and Strahan in February; seven specimens. Described from a single specimen without palpi from Katoomba, New South Wales.

Fam. PYRALIDÆ.

Catanolia theloeissa, n.sp.

δ 22 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi of δ ascending, closely applied to frons, well exceeding vertex, second joint not dilated; fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; in δ with short basal process, not reaching middle of thorax, ciliations δ. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair fuscous-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed. Termen bowed, oblique; in δ with a small glandular thickening on costa at about 3/5; fuscous; darker antenodal and postmedian transverse lines; cilia whitish, mixed with fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale fuscous; cilia fuscous-whitish.

Owing to the poor condition of the type, which is in Coll. Lyell, the description of the wing-markings is loosely drawn, but the species should be easily recognised by the small glandular thickening on costa of forewing.

Hobart in March; one specimen.

Epipaschà anomopis, n.sp.

δ 30 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi ascending, 4, second joint very long, much exceeding vertex, terminal joint very short; brown mixed with dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish annulations; posterior pair except tarsi whitish, irrorated with reddish and dark-fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen bowed, slightly oblique; pale reddish-brown, mixed with whitish; a reddish-brown and fuscous discal dot beneath mid costa; an antemedian transverse line at 1/3, straight indistinct; postmedian line very slender, whitish, finely denticate, from 2/3 costa obliquely outwards, forming a quadrate, median, posterior projection, thence bent inwards to 2 dor summ, an interrupted, fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish, mixed with reddish, with some incomplete fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish-grey, darker towards termen; cilia whitish with an antemedian fuscous line.

Strahan in February; one specimen.

Fam. PYRAUSTIDÆ.

Scoparia plagiotis, Meyr.

δ 22-25 mm. This species varies much in the development of blackish streaks on the forewings. S. ochrophyra, Turn., is a form, found also in Tasmania, in which these are well developed, and the reniform is obscured by a blackish streak or small blotch.

Hobart, Bothwell, Campbell Town, Wilmot, Moina (2,000 ft.), Rosebery, Zeehan, Strahan. Also from Mt. Kosciusko (3,000 to 3,500 ft.), New South Wales (type ochrophana); and Gisborne, Victoria.