

NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN TASMANIAN
LEPIDOPTERA.

By

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Fam. NYMPHALIDÆ.

Subfam. SATYRINÆ.

Nesozenica 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 larvæ 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.

Oreixenica lathoniella, Westw.

I recognise three local races of this species (*latialis*, 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 *herceus*, and (3) what appears to be a new race, for which I propose the name *barnardi*. This last was abundant

at Moina (2,000 ft.) on the Cradle Mountain Road, and a few were taken also in the Cradle Valley (3,000ft.). It is rather smaller than the other two. The upper surface of the wings resembles *herceus* rather closely. On the underside the spots on the hindwings are a brighter white (almost silvery) than in *herceus*, 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.

Oreixenica 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.

Oreixenica orichora, Meyr.

The Cradle Mountain form *flynni* 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 from Mr. Geo. Lyell, while agreeing with those from Mt. Kosciusko in other respects, are intermediate in shape of forewings. The Tasmanian form can, I think, be regarded only as a well-marked local race.

Arginnina hobartia, 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 ♂ 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.

Fam. LARENTIADÆ.

Pæcilasthena xylocyma, Meyr.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.) and Russell Falls in January; two ♀ examples exactly corresponding to a ♀ from Nowra, near Jervis Bay, New South Wales. Unfortunately in the absence of the ♂ it is impossible to be certain that this is the same as Meyrick's species, which was recorded from Albany, West Australia.

Pæcilasthena ædæa, n.sp.

aïdaos, modest.

♂ ♀. 24-28 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish; fillet whitish; face brown. Palpi 2/3; ochreous-whitish. Antennæ ochreous-whitish; ciliations in ♂ minute. Abdomen 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, posteriorly 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 different shape of hindwings; *scoliota*, Meyr., differs in the fuscous face and dots on thorax.

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

Microdes hæmobaphes, n.sp.

αιμοβαφης, blood-stained.

♀. 23 mm. Head and thorax whitish mixed with fuscous and a few reddish scales. Palpi very long (5); whitish mixed with fuscous. Antennæ 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 irroration 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, outwardly curved, indented beneath costa and in middle, its posterior edge broadly suffused; postmedian from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, at first outwardly oblique, sharply angled above middle, thence wavy to dorsum about $\frac{2}{3}$; 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).

Eccymatoge iopolia, n.sp.

ιπολιος, purple-grey.

♂. Head purple-grey; fillet white; face fuscous. Palpi short (1), slender; fuscous. Antennæ grey, becoming white towards base; ciliations in ♂ very short ($\frac{1}{4}$). 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, crenulate, sometimes interrupted; closely followed by a fuscous discal dot; an irregularly dentate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; another irregularly dentate line, edged posteriorly with whitish, from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 liometopa, n.sp.

λειομετωπος, smooth-faced.

♂. 24-28 mm. Head fuscous; face with slight rounded prominence, only slightly rough-scaled, without frontal tuft; blackish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; blackish. Antennæ 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.

♂ ♀. 34-38 mm. Head brownish-grey. Palpi in ♂ $2\frac{1}{2}$, in ♀ 3; fuscous. Antennæ grey; ciliations 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 5/6 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*.

Epirrhoë, Hb., Verz., p. 328.

Face rough-scaled, usually with projecting tuft. Tongue well-developed. Palpi porrect or subascending, moderate, rough-scaled. Antennæ in ♂ ciliated. Thorax and abdomen not crested. Thorax not hairy beneath. Posterior tibiae, with two pairs of spurs. Forewings with areole simple. Hindwings with 5 from above middle of discocellulars.

Type *E. rivata*, Hb., from Europe. This genus is new to Australia. In my key (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1922, p. 229) it falls with *Chatolopha*, but in that genus the areole extends to 1/3 of the distance between cell and apex, while in this it does not reach $\frac{1}{2}$. The neuration of the hindwings also differs, and the genera are not in fact closely allied, the affinities of *Epirrhoë* being rather with *Euphyia*. It is also allied to the New Zealand genus *Homodotis*, Meyr. [subsequently merged by Meyrick with *Asaphodes*, but I think incorrectly], which has, however, pectinate ♂ antennæ.

Epirrhoë eustropha, n.sp.

εὐστροφός, well-banded.

♂. 28 mm. Head grey, with a few ochreous scales on crown. Palpi 2; grey, towards base whitish. Antennæ

grey; in ♂ slightly dentate, very shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$). Thorax grey, mixed with whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey, irrorated with reddish; three pairs of obscure fuscous dots on dorsum; tuft fuscous. Legs fuscous, irrorated, and tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen bowed, oblique; whitish sparsely irrorated 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 fuscous 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Epirrhoë callima.

Hydriomena callima, Turn., Proc. Roy. Soc. Vic., 1903, p. 257.

♀. 26-28 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark-fuscous irrorated with pale-ochreous. Palpi 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; pale-ochreous irrorated with dark-fuscous. Antennæ dark-fuscous. Legs dark-fuscous, irrorated, 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 (2,500 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 bidentate median projection, and cilia with terminal half not or only very slightly barred with whitish.

Euphyia hilaodes, n.sp.

ἡλαώδης, of cheerful appearance.

♀. 30-34 mm. Head fuscous, irrorated with pale-ochreous and crimson. Palpi 24; 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 sinuate, 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 Moira (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.

ἑτεροτροπος, of different sort.

♂ ♀. 28-32 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, irrorated with whitish. Palpi 3; whitish, irrorated with fuscous; basal joint wholly whitish. Antennæ fuscous; in ♂ simple, cilia-tions 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, sub-basal, 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 inwards, then outwards to form a strong, median, obtuse projection, slightly bifid at apex, slightly incurved, and indented between this and dorsum; median band contains some obscure fuscous transverse lines and a discal dot; postmedian succeeded by a narrow pale-brownish suffusion; a fine, crenulate, whitish, subterminal line, preceded by some suffused fuscous spots; an interrupted, dark-fuscous, terminal line; cilia fuscous, bases mixed with brownish. Hind-

wings with termen rounded, wavy; dull-orange, with dark-fuscous markings; fine transverse lines at $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, 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.

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

Gen. APROSDOCETA, nov.

ἀπροσδοκητος, unexpected.

Face rough-scaled. Tongue present. Palpi moderate, porrect, rough-scaled; terminal joint short. Antennæ in ♂ bipectinate to apex, pectinations long, one pair to each segment. Thorax and abdomen not crested. Thorax not hairy beneath. Posterior tibiæ, with two pairs of spurs. Forewings with outer wall of areole not developed, in ♂ 5 and 6 stalked from near upper angle of cell, 7 free, in ♀ 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 neurulation of the two sexes. That of the ♀ is nearly the same as in *Acodia*.

Aprosdoceta orina, n.sp.

ὄρεινος, of the mountain.

♂. 42 mm. Head fuscous, irrorated with whitish-brown. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous; basal and apical joints whitish. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in ♂ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, dentate in dorsal

half; postmedian from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{4}{5}$ 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.

χυτροδης, earthen.

♂ ♀. 38-44 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish, mixed with brown and fuscous. Palpi of ♂ 2, of ♀ $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous; inferior surface and apex ochreous-whitish. Antennæ grey; pectinations in ♂ 12. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, in ♀ 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 precede 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, indented beneath costa, thence wavy; postmedian from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 tornus 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, porrect, rough-scaled. Antennæ of ♂ bipectinate almost to apex. Abdomen with a slight dorsal crest on third segment. Posterior tibiæ 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, 5 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.

Xanthorhoë pyrrhobaphes, n.sp.

πυρροβαφης, suffused with red.

♂. 34 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown. Palpi 2½; fuscous, mixed with brown; at base ochreous-whitish. Antennæ grey; ciliations in ♂ 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-reddish. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey-whitish, with several fine 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.

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

Xanthorhoë amblychroa, n.sp.

ἀμβλύχροος, dull-coloured.

♂. 26-28 mm. Head and thorax whitish-brown, irrorated with fuscous. Palpi 2½; brown-whitish, irrorated with fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in ♂ 6, apical 1/3 simple. Abdomen brown-whitish, irrorated with fuscous. Legs fuscous, irrorated, 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 strigulae, 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 3/4 costa to 3/4 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.

Xanthorhoë bituminea, n.sp.

bitumineus, like asphalt.

♀. 30 mm. Head, thorax, and antennæ fuscous. Palpi 2½; 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 slender, 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 posterior 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 ♂ is unknown, I think this species is allied to *centroneura*, Meyr., and *epia*, Turn.

Rosebery, in February; two specimens.

Gen. ACALYPHES, nov.

ἀκαλυφης, uncovered, open.

Face rough-scaled. Tongue strong. Palpi moderate, porrect, hairy. Antennæ of ♂ thickened, simple, ciliations imperceptible. Thorax with a small posterior crest; hairy beneath. Abdomen without crests. Coxæ and femora hairy. Posterior tibiæ with two pairs of spurs. Forewings without areole, 5 from middle of cell, 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from before angle, 11 free. Hindwings with cell very long (♂), 5 from middle of cell, 6 and 7 connate or short-stalked.

One of the *Dasypuris* 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.

φιλοριτης, a mountaineer.

♂ ♀. 22-24 mm. Head and thorax dark-fuscous, with some white irroration. 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, much 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 ♀ 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).

Dasystemnica berthæ, n.sp.

Epirrhoe berthæ, Swin., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1902, p. 648.

Dasystemnica crypsiphæna, Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1922, p. 257.

♂ ♀. 25-29 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and palpi dark-fuscous, with some whitish irroration; palpi 3, clothed with long rough hairs. Antennæ dark-fuscous; in ♂ 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 ♀; 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 sub-terminal 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 sub-terminal 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 (3,000 ft.); in January; common.

Fam. BOARMIADÆ.

Boarmia epiphlæa, n.sp.

ἐπιφλαῖος, on bark.

♂ ♀. 44-50 mm. Head grey; face dark-fuscous, with two whitish-ochreous transverse lines, above middle and on lower edge. Palpi 1½; ochreous-whitish; terminal joint fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 12, 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 nearly straight, apex pointed, termen very slightly bowed, oblique, crenulate; 10 and 11 long-stalked, 10 connected with 9 (♂, 3 ♀); pale-grey; costa strigulated 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 ¼, strongly outwardly oblique, lost in disc; a blackish line from termen beneath apex to mid-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.

Readily distinguished from *B. lyciaria* by the differently shaped hindwings and absence of yellowish colouring beneath.

Moina (2,000 ft.), in January; Strahan, in February; six specimens.

Boarmia epiconia, n.sp.

ἐπικονίος, covered with dust.

♂ ♀. 36-40 mm. Head whitish; face dark-fuscous, upper and lower edge whitish. Palpi 1; ochreous-whitish, towards apex fuscous. Antennæ grey; pectinations 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 strigulated 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.

προσχῶρος, adjacent.

♂. 35 mm. Head whitish; face dark-fuscous, upper and lower edge whitish. Palpi 1; whitish, towards apex fuscous. Antennæ grey; pectinations in ♂ 2, 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-

late; 10 and 11 long-stalked; free (1 ♂); whitish with fuscous irroration, 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 bar 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 spots.

Zeehan in February; one specimen.

Boarmia atyeta, n.sp.

ἀτυκτος, unfinished.

♀. 46 mm. Head grey-whitish; face with a few fuscous scales only. Palpi 1½; white, towards apex mixed with fuscous. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax and abdomen whitish mixed with dark-fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish annulations; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex subrectangular, termen bowed, slightly oblique, wavy; 10 and 11 very long-stalked, 10 connected or anastomosing with 9 (1 ♀); whitish, irrorated throughout, and costa strigulated, with dark-fuscous; markings grey, nearly obsolete; a suffused, outwardly curved, dentate, sub-basal, transverse line; a dark-fuscous discal dot before middle; a broadly suffused postmedian line from ¼ costa to 2/3 dorsum, containing some dark-fuscous streaks on veins; traces of a dentate, whitish, subterminal line; a terminal series of dark-fuscous interneural dots, somewhat prolonged inwards; cilia whitish, with some fuscous scales. Hindwings with termen rounded; crenulate; as forewings, but without sub-basal line; discal dot at 1/3; postmedian line double, but only distinct towards dorsum. Underside pale-grey, with fuscous irroration and discal dot on both wings.

A moderately large but very obscure species.

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

Syneora symphonica, n.sp.

συμφωνικός, harmonious.

♂ ♀. 32-38 mm. Head grey; fillet darker; face prominent. Palpi in ♂ 1½, in ♀ 2; whitish, towards apex mixed with grey. Antennæ grey; pectinations in ♂ 8, apical 1/5 simple. Thorax grey. Abdomen grey-whitish, with a few dark-fuscous scales. 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, connate 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 irroration; 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 inwards 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 neurulation the same on both sides.

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

Cleora nesiotis, n.sp.

νησιωτικός, an islander.

♀. 40 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey; face fuscous, lower edge whitish. [Palpi missing.] Antennæ pale-grey; in ♀ very shortly bipectinate (½), apical ¼ 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

near base; a discal dot beneath midcosta; a sinuate line, from $3/5$ costa to mid-dorsum, with an acute posterior tooth above middle, angled inwards above dorsum; a line from costa before apex, at first very obliquely inwards, then bent to form an acute posterior tooth, after that it runs inwards to become closely applied and parallel to the preceding line from beneath tooth to dorsum; an indistinct, whitish, crenulate, subterminal line; an interrupted terminal line thickened between veins; cilia whitish with an interrupted, fuscous antemedian line. Hindwings with termen nearly straight, strongly dentate; as forewings, but without distinct lines, terminal line more uniform, cilia with a fuscous dot opposite each dentation. Underside more densely irrorated with fuscous; forewings with a single postmedian line; an incomplete, subterminal, fuscous band, in forewings not reaching costa, but forming a subcostal blotch, in hindwing forming a costal blotch.

Not near any Australian, but perhaps distantly related to some of the New Zealand species.

Rosebery in February; one specimen.

Lyelliana pristina, n.sp.

pristinus, primitive.

♂. 32-33 mm. Head whitish. Palpi 2; fuscous, at base and apex whitish. Antennæ grey; in ♂ with short pectinations ($1\frac{1}{2}$) extending to apex. Thorax whitish; apex of shoulder-flaps fuscous. Abdomen whitish. Legs fuscous; tibiæ and tarsi 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ costa, at first outwardly oblique, angled inwards in middle, thence slender and inwardly oblique to $1/3$ dorsum; a similar line from $3/8$ 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 $2/3$ costa to $2/3$ dorsum, 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;

followed by some longitudinal, fuscous, interneural streaks; cilia grey barred with fuscous, apices 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-tinged; face not projecting, with sparse rough hairs, which may form a slight tuft at inferior margin. Palpi in ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$, in ♀ 3; fuscous. Antennæ grey or brownish; pectinations in ♂ 6. 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-tinged, with a few scattered blackish scales; an outwardly-curved line of blackish dots from $1/5$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ 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-tinged, 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.

suffusus, 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

part of face sometimes fuscous. Palpi ♂ 2, ♀ 2½ to 3; grey-whitish with a very few fuscous scales. Antennæ pale-grey; pectinations in ♂ 5. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs grey-whitish with some fuscous irroration, 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-tinted, with slight fuscous irroration; markings fuscous, suffused; a rather broad, outwardly-curved, slightly dentate line from ¼ 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 irroration 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 (3,500 ft.), in January; eight specimens.

Amelora cyclocentra, n.sp.

κυκλοκεντρος, with central circle.

♂. 28-30 mm. Head grey-whitish; face without definite tuft. Palpi 2; grey. Antennæ grey-whitish; pectinations in ♂ 8. Thorax and abdomen grey-whitish with a few dark-fuscous scales. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish; posterior tibiæ of ♂ 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 irroration; 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 strigulated 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 oxytona, n.sp.

ὀξυτονος, sharp.

♀. 30 mm. Head brown; face without definite tuft. Palpi 3; pale-grey, with a few darker scales. Antennæ pale-brownish, with some fuscous scales. Thorax brown. Abdomen grey, with some dark-fuscous irroration. 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 irroration; 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 ¾ dorsum, sharply dentate, bent somewhat inwards above middle; an indistinct terminal series of dots; cilia brown. 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 irroration, discal dot, and postmedian line of dots.

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

Gen. ECPATITES, nov.

ἐκπατιτης, out of the beaten track.

Face with cone of rough hairs. Tongue well developed. Palpi long, porrect. Antennæ of ♂ 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 ♂ 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 neurulation of the forewings, which superficially re-

sembles that of many *Larentiadae* and *Oenochromidae*, though probably an independent development.

Ecpatites callipolia, n.sp.

καλλιπολιος, beautifully grey.

♂. 40 mm. Head whitish-grey. Palpi 3; fuscous; base and upper edge whitish. Antennæ grey; pectinations in ♂ 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 bowed, slightly 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. ARCHEPHANES, nov.

ἀρχεφανης, conspicuous.

Face smooth, not projecting, without tuft, but with a few rough scales on lower edge. Tongue well developed. Palpi moderately long, correct. Antennæ of ♂ thickened, dentate, minutely ciliated. Thorax with an erect posterior crest; beneath moderately hairy. Femora smooth. Posterior tibiae of ♂ not dilated. Forewings in ♂ 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.

Archephanes zalosema, n.sp.

ζαλοσημος, storm-marked.

♂ ♀. 34-38 mm. Head white; fillet black. Palpi 2; black; upper edge, base, and apex, white. Antennæ dark-fuscous; in ♂ dentate, apical 1/5 simple. Thorax white; a transverse antemedian line, two posterior dots, and posterior end of crest, black. Abdomen whitish, towards apex pale-grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi and anterior tibiae annulated with white. Forewings rather narrowly triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen relatively short, slightly bowed, slightly oblique; white, with intricate markings, and some irroration, black; a quadrangular, basal, costal spot connected by a broad oblique streak with dorsum near base; a similar costal spot shortly beyond connected with an irregular spot in disc giving off an oblique posterior process towards costa, and a broad line with an anterior tooth to 1/3 dorsum; this is followed by another spot or series of strigulae on 1/3 costa; a median costal dot; a broad line from 2/3 costa towards tornus, below middle of disc bent abruptly inwards, and often irregularly blotched, thence wavy to 4/5 dorsum, preceded by a transverse dentate line from dorsum; usually connected in disc with anterior and posterior blotch; several spots or strigulae on posterior part of costa; an irregular, broad, sometimes blotched, oblique streak from apex, sometimes interrupted; a terminal series of dots, of which one below middle is often larger and triangular; cilia white with black bars. Hindwings broad, termen rounded, slightly waved; whitish; with three, faint, postmedian, grey, transverse lines; cilia whitish with some grey bars. Underside of forewings fuscous; costa with white strigulae; of hindwings as upperside but darker; a short, broad, transverse, dark-fuscous line, doubly edged with white, from costa before apex.

Mt. Wellington (4,000 ft.), Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.), and Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.), in January; five specimens.

Gen. HYP SITROPHA, nov.

ὑψιτροφος, bred on the heights.

Head smooth, with a few projecting scales from lower edge. Tongue well-developed. Palpi moderate, correct. Antennæ in ♂ slightly dentate, shortly ciliated. Thorax without crest; only slightly hairy beneath. Abdomen not crested. Femora smooth. Posterior tibiae in ♂ not dilated. Forewings in ♂ without fovea; 10 and 11 arising separately from

cell, 10 sometimes connected with 9, 11 free. Hindwings normal.

Hypsitropha euschema, n.sp.

εὐσχημος, elegant.

♂. 30-32 mm. ♀. 26-30 mm. Head pale-brown. Palpi in ♂ 2½, in ♀ 3; pale-brown. Antennæ grey; ciliations in ♂ ½. Thorax brown. Abdomen whitish, with a few fuscous scales. Legs brown, mixed with fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched near base, thence nearly straight, apex pointed, termen slightly bowed, oblique; whitish, unequally suffused with brown, and sparsely irrorated with fuscous; a blackish line from 1/5 dorsum very obliquely outwards, bent outwards beneath middle of disc, ending shortly above middle; a conspicuous, blackish, discal dot beyond middle; a conspicuous, finely crenulate, blackish line from costa before apex to dorsum before tornus, doubly sinuate, being bent outwards in middle, inwards above and below middle, edged posteriorly with whitish; a fine, interrupted, dark-fuscous, terminal line; cilia whitish, more or less mixed with fuscous. Hindwings rather narrow, termen rounded; whitish; an indistinct pale-fuscous discal dot, and finely dentate postmedian line from ¾ dorsum; sometimes pale-fuscous transverse strigulæ in terminal area; a pale-fuscous terminal line; cilia as forewings. Underside pale-fuscous; forewings with costal edge brown, strigulated with fuscous; sometimes a darker discal dot, and a short, whitish, subterminal line from costa; hindwings as upper side, but irrorated or strigulated with fuscous, and markings more distinct.

Mt. Wellington (2,500 ft.), Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.), and Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.), in January; eight specimens.

Dirce oriplancta, n.sp.

ὄρειπλανκτος, mountain-ranging.

♂ ♀. 26-28 mm. Head and thorax dark-fuscous, with a few brownish hairs. Eyes small. Palpi moderate; fuscous mixed with whitish. Antennæ dark-fuscous; in ♂ thickened, ciliations very minute. Abdomen dark-fuscous; apices of segments narrowly whitish. Legs fuscous; tarsi narrowly annulated with whitish. Forewings rather narrowly triangular, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, scarcely oblique; fuscous mixed with reddish-brown and whitish; a darker basal patch partly edged with

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 submarginal 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. CENOCHROMIDÆ.

Dichromodes diasemaria.

Dichromodes diasemaria, Gn. ix., p. 321.

Panagra exsignata, Wlk. xxiii., p. 1010, nec Meyr. P.L.S. N.S.W., 1889, p. 1178.

♂ ♀. 29-32 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi 3; fuscous; base sharply white. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in ♂ 3½, apical 1/5 simple. Abdomen dark-grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi with slender whitish annulations; posterior pair grey. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched at base, thence straight, apex pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique, crenulate; fuscous-grey; markings dark-fuscous; a short, incomplete, transverse, sub-basal line from costa; a nearly straight line from ¼ costa to 1/3 dorsum, in ♀ partly suffused with brown; a transverse median, discal mark, sometimes pale-centred; a nearly straight, finely dentate line from 2/3 costa to 2/3 dorsum; in ♀ this is usually followed by a whitish-grey fascia; a suffused, doubly sinuate, subterminal line, in ♂ indistinct, in ♀ broad and conspicuous; a pale line follows this; a fine terminal line; cilia fuscous-grey. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly crenulate; dark-grey, in ♀ often suffused with brownish; terminal line and cilia as forewings. Underside of forewings fuscous, markings obsolete; of hindwings whitish, with dense irroration, discal dot, and subterminal line fuscous.

There is distinct sexual diversity.

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

Dichromodes phæostropha, n.sp.

φαιοστροφος, dark-banded.

♂ ♀. 28-30 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi in ♂ 2½, in ♀ 3; dark-fuscous; upper edge grey-whitish; base sharply white. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in ♂ 4, apical ¼ 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 irroration; a fuscous, transverse, sub-basal line; a second line from ¼ 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. Under-side of forewings grey, markings nearly obsolete; of hindwings whitish, with fuscous irroration, discal dot, and transverse lines.

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

Fam. ARCTIADÆ.

Caprimima sicciodes, Hmps.

Cat. Lep. Phal. Suppl., p. 611. Pl. 32, f. 36.

♂ ♀. 20-26 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi brown. Antennæ whitish-ochreous; ciliations in ♂ 1½. 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 ¾ 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 Moina (2,000 ft.), in January; Strahan in February; abundant.

Thallarcha epiostola, n.sp.

ηπιστολος, softly robed.

♂. 23 mm. Head white; face grey. Palpi dark-fuscous. Antennæ 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 ¼, 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 ¾ 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 ½.

Launceston in January; one specimen (G. H. Hardy).

Gen. NESOTROPHA, nov.

νηστροφός, island-bred.

Tongue short and weakly developed. Palpi rather short, slender, ascending. Antennæ of ♂ with a double row of long pectinations extending to apex. Posterior tibiæ with two pairs of spurs. Forewings with all veins present, 2 from near angle, 3 from angle, 7 free, 8, 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 pygmaodes, n.sp.

πυγμαώδης, tiny.

♂. 16 mm. Head white. Palpi fuscous. Antennæ whitish; pectinations in ♂ 10, fuscous. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings sub-oblong, costa strongly arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; white, irrorated and suffused with fuscous; two blackish discal dots 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.

Phaos, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., iii., p. 627.

Head densely hairy. Tongue very short, aborted. Palpi short, hidden in dense hair. Thorax clothed with long hair above and beneath. Anterior tibiæ with a small terminal claw on inner side. Posterior tibiæ 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*, Wlk. I cannot agree with Hampson in referring this species to the genus *Estigmene*. 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.

Phaos interfixa, Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus. iii., p. 627.

♂. 30-35 mm. Head dark-fuscous; face usually with a central whitish spot. Palpi dark-fuscous. Antennæ dark-fuscous; pectinations in ♂ 1½. 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 tibiæ without middle spurs. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; dark-fuscous; a crimson subcostal streak from base to ¼, 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 ¾, slightly above middle; two elongate spots on fold between base and ¾; an inwardly oblique line of four small spots from beneath last median spot to above ¾ 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. 339, 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 *aglaophara*

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

Phaos acmena, n.sp.

ἀκμηγρος, vigorous.

♂. 32-36 mm. Head dark-fuscous; face, except lateral margins, whitish. Palpi, bases dark-fuscous, apices whitish. Antennæ dark-fuscous; pectinations in ♂ 1½. Thorax dark-fuscous; anterior margin, a longitudinal median line, and edges 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 tibiæ with middle spurs. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex rounded, termen bowed, slightly oblique; whitish-ochreous; costal edge whitish-ochreous; a crimson subcostal streak from base to ¼; dorsal edge orange-ochreous; an irregular, broad, dark-fuscous sub-dorsal line from base to tornus; a similar but more slender median line from base, deflected downwards beyond middle to above tornus; these are crossed by three transverse lines; first at ¼, tolerably straight; second from beneath midcosta, at first curved outwards, then sinuate to above mid-dorsum, interrupted beneath costa by a short, broad, longitudinal orange streak; third from beneath ¾ costa to above ¾ dorsum, slightly sinuate, constricted or narrowly interrupted on veins; a large discal spot beneath midcosta, sometimes divided into three lobes; a terminal dark-fuscous band, barred by short whitish streaks; cilia dark-fuscous at bases, apices whitish. Hindwings broad, termen gently rounded; 4 and 5 stalked; orange-ochreous; some basal suffusion, a large discal spot, and a broad band along costa and termen, dark-fuscous; the terminal band is indented in middle, and contains one or two orange-ochreous spots; cilia with bases dark-fuscous, apices orange-ochreous. Underside orange-ochreous; both wings with dark-fuscous discal spot and terminal band; band on forewings contains a transverse orange-ochreous line, and three or four whitish bars beneath costa; band on hindwing

contains three orange-ochreous spots partly confluent on termen; basal subcostal streak on forewings very short.

Bothwell in February (W. B. Barnard); Launceston in February (F. M. Littler); six specimens.

Fam. NOLIDÆ.

Celama tholera, n.sp.

θαλερος, muddy.

♀. 21 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi 6; white, irrorated with fuscous. Antennæ pale-grey, 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.

Wilmot in February; one specimen.

Nola macrorrhyncha, n.sp.

μακρορρύνχος, long-nosed.

♂ ♀. 26-28 mm. Head and thorax whitish, irrorated with grey. Palpi 8; grey, irrorated with whitish. Antennæ whitish; in ♂ bipectinate, apical 1/8 simple, pectinations 3. Abdomen whitish. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, oblique; costal retinaculum of ♂ long, slender, bar-shaped; grey, with some whitish suffusion; subcostal tufts near base, at 1/3, and middle, the last nearer costa, anteriorly grey, posteriorly whitish; a short oblique, fuscous streak on costa at ¼; a similar streak on midcosta, giving rise to a postmedian line of short fuscous streaks on veins, at first outwardly oblique and indistinct beneath costa, thence outwardly curved, sinuate to mid-dorsum, indistinct towards dorsum; similar inter-neural streaks in posterior part of disc, and a third series running into termen; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish; cilia whitish.

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

Fam. NOCTUIDÆ.

Dasygaster pammacha, Turn.

♀. 40-48 mm. (The dimensions are incorrectly given in my description.) Forewings with a blackish median streak from base to $\frac{1}{4}$, sometimes included in a broad suffused dark-fuscous median band extending to termen; a strongly dentate, dark-fuscous, transverse line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to mid-dorsum, interrupted beneath costa; connected above and below interruption with a sharply dentate line from $\frac{3}{5}$ costa to mid-dorsum; these transverse lines are obscured by the median band, when this is developed.

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

Euplexia calliphæa, n.sp.

καλλιφαίος, beautifully dark.

♂ ♀. 44-46 mm. Head and thorax blackish, with a few white scales; white spots encircling bases of antennæ. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; blackish mixed with white. Antennæ 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 irroration, 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 $\frac{2}{3}$; hindwings suffused with whitish, except a discal spot, and broad terminal band.

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

Fam. ANTHELIDÆ.

Anthela pyrrhobaphes, n.sp.

πυρροβαφης, suffused with red.

♂. 36-40 mm. ♀. 43-44 mm. Head and palpi dark-reddish. Antennæ 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 $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ 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. ferruginosa*, 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 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Zeehan in February; four specimens.

Anthela phæozona, n.sp.

φαειζώνος, dark-girdled.

♀. 68 mm. Head ochreous-grey. Thorax grey, anteriorly ochreous-tinged. Abdomen grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, produced, termen strongly sinuate, oblique; grey; a fuscous line from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ 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-tinged. 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. ZYGÆNIDÆ.

Pollanisus calliceros, n.sp.

καλλικερωσ, with beautiful horns.

♂. 16-20 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen shining metallic green or bluish-green. Palpi fuscous. Antennal

stalk green or bluish-green; pectinations in ♂ 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 obtusely rounded; 3 and 4 separate; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Easily recognised by the short rounded forewings and ♂ antennæ. The ♀ must be very retired 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 invalidella, Meyr.

I now consider that *T. eucraspeda*, 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.

Catamola tholoëssa, n.sp.

θολοεις, turbid.

♂. 22 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi of ♂ ascending, closely applied to frons, well exceeding vertex, second joint not dilated; fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; in ♂ with short basal process, not reaching middle of thorax, ciliations 1. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair fuscous-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched; apex

round-pointed, termen howed, oblique; in ♂ with a small glandular thickening on costa at about 3/5; fuscous; darker antemedian 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.

Epipaschia amauropis, n.sp.

ἀμαυρωπις, obscure.

♀. 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 midcosta; an antemedian transverse line at 1, straight indistinct; postmedian line very slender, whitish, finely dentate, from 2/3 costa obliquely outwards, forming a quadrate, median, posterior projection, thence bent inwards to 1/4 dorsum, 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.

♂ ♀. 22-25 mm. This species varies much in the development of blackish streaks on the forewings. *S. ochrophara*, 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 *ochrophara*); and Gisborne, Victoria.