A Second Revision of the Lepidoptera of Tasmania.

By

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Twelve years have passed since I attempted a revision of the Tasmanian Lepidoptera.* The inception of the Biological Survey of Tasmania has recalled me to this task. Much new material has been collected, of which most came from three summer visits which I made in 1935, 1937, and 1938, supplemented by a collecting trip made by Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, of Sydney, this year. Unfortunately resident collectors in the island are still very few. I received some specimens from Mr. I. Harman, who resided several years at Snug, near Hobart. Capt. D. C. Pearse has given me valuable assistance, and I have received specimens also from Mr. and Mrs. Davis (G. and C. Davis). Among the older collectors mentioned in my revision, I omitted to mention Mr. A Simson, who reared some interesting species from larvae in the Launceston district.

Altogether these additions have considerably increased our knowledge of the island lepidoptera, and of their range of distribution. Of the butterflies and larger moths our knowledge appears fairly complete. Though new species of the latter are still being discovered, their number is comparatively small. On the other hand, many new microlepidoptera have been added to our list. This section is still imperfectly known, and many new discoveries await the collector. An example of this is the new species of Phyllocoenistes, recently found in his own garden by Dr. V. V. Hickman, of Hobart University. He has made valuable observations on its life history. Very little has yet been done in the study of the larvae in Tasmania.


I may mention that an example of the large migratory North American butterfly *Danais archippus* has recently been captured near Launceston. This species is now well established in all the mainland States, the larvae feeding on the introduced weeds *Asclepia curassiva* and *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*. Unless these occur on the island, which is doubtful, the species cannot establish itself here.

This second revision consists of five parts. (1) Omissions and alterations which should be made in the former list. (2) A list of a few species formerly known only from Tasmania, which have since been discovered on the Australian continent. (3) A much longer list of Australian species, which have been taken during the last twelve years in Tasmania. (4) Descriptions of 87 new species and 6 new genera. (5) Additional localities for species included in the original revision.

**Omissions and Alterations in Former List**

**Nymphalidae. Satyrinae**

*Oreixenica lathoniella* Westw.

I have taken the form *laranda* W. & L. at Waratah and Strahan, and am now convinced that it is not a distinct species. It is very near the form I have described as *barnardi*, but the underside of the hindwings is often darker and the basal silvery spots often narrower. On a longer series I believe the two forms would be found to be indistinguishable. Waratah is only separated by 30 miles of elevated land from Cradle Mountain, and if the two forms were genetic races, I do not think they could co-exist. I suggest that the differences result from climatic conditions, probably acting on the larvae; and I am inclined to extend the same explanation to the differences between *barnardi* and the typical *lathoniella*. This hypothesis is open to proof or disproof by breeding experiment.

**Hesperidae**

For *Padraona Moore Ocybadistis* Heron should be substituted. It has recently been shown that two species have been confused under the name *flavovittata* Latr. Of these *O. walkerri* has been taken at Burnie. To which species the other locality records refer is at present doubtful, but it is possible that the true *O. flavovittata* also occurs in Tasmania.

**Larentiidae**

*Poecilasthena aedaea* Turn. should be omitted. It is a synonym for *Minoa euthecta* Turn., which should be added to the list.
Microdes typhopa Low. is a South Australian species, and it is
doubtful whether it occurs in Tasmania. I suspect there has been
an error.

Eccymatoge iopolia Turn. should be transferred to the genus
Poeclidathena.

Eccymatoge liometopa Turn. is a synonym of Eccymatoge morphina
Turn., a species that occurs on Australian mountains.

Euphyia bichromata Gn. is an older name for E. languescens
Rosen.

Acalyphes Turn. I now refer this anomalous genus to the Boar-
miadae.

Acalyphes philorites Turn. I took four additional male examples
in Cradle Valley in February. They were flying rather strongly
by daylight on the edges of the beech forest. In spite of the anas-
tomosis of 12 of the hindwings with the cell, I now regard this
genus as closely allied to, in fact a development of, Dirce Prout.
In other respects the neuration of the hindwings is identical for
what I took for vein 5 appears to be only a fold of the wing mem-
brane.

Boarmiadae

Ecpatites callipolia Turn. is a synonym of Mictodoca toseuta Meyr.

Oenochromidae

Toxeotis inconcisata Wlk. T. intextata Gn. is an older name, and
must be substituted.

Arctiidae

Hestiarcha atala Turn. is a synonym of Thermeola tasmanica
Hmps.

Noctuidae. Agaristinae

Radinocera placodes Low. is a Queensland species. The Tasmanian
locality is erroneous.

Acronyctinae

In my opinion the genus Peripyra Hmps. should be considered a
synonym of Amphipyra Ochs.

Ophiderinae. (Noctuidae)

I believe the Tasmanian locality for Sandava xylistis to be
erroneous; at least it requires verification.

Crambidae

For Thinasotia Hb, substitute Platyles Gn.
Tortricidae

*Tortrix hemiphoena* Turn. I now believe to be the same species as *T. eurystropha* Turn. It extends to Queensland. The latter name has priority.

*Capua poliobaphes* and *C. asemantica*. Having obtained a long series, I am now of opinion that these are one species.

Elachistidae

*Labdia autotoma* should be transferred to the allied genus *Stagmatophora*.

Gelechiidae

*Aristotelia bacillum* Turn. is a synonym of *Iulota epispila* Low.

Oecophoridae

*Leptocroca silicolor* Turn. is a synonym of *Borkhausenia acaulis* Turn.


*Locheutis inconcinna* Turn. is a synonym of *Barea arbitra* Meyr

*Oenochroa phoenoclyta* Turn. I have made this the type of the genus *Eucryphaea*, P.L.S.N.S.W., 1935, p. 329.

*Barea heterophanes* Turn. is a synonym of *B. helica* Meyr.

*Barea hypselotropha* is a synonym of *Eulechria umbrosa* Meyr., which is a true *Barea*.

*Barea semocausta* Meyr. Delete all localities, except Deloraine.

*Oresca* Turn. I now merge in the genus *Elaenoma*.

The following species should be transferred from *Eulechria* to *Macronemata* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1883, p. 345 (as defined by myself in P.L.S.N.S.W., 1936, p. 303), *suppletella, textilis, tacita*, and perhaps *paurogramma* (which I have not seen).

*Eulechria cirrhophis* Turn. should be transferred to *Elaenoma*.

*Eulechria oxyopes*es* Turn. should be transferred to *Borkhausenia*.

*Machaeretis psathyra* Meyr. Delete all localities, except Hobart.

*Phlobota crepera* Meyr. should be transferred to *Eulechria*.

*Phlobota ethnitis* Meyr. is a synonym of *Eulechria myriospila* Low.

*Phlobota pandora* Turn. should be transferred to *Chrysonoma*.

*Eochrois cirrhophora* Turn. should be transferred to *Philobota*.

*Sphyrelata ochrophora* should be transferred to *Eulechria*.
Tasmanian Species now Known to Occur on the Australian Continent.

These were marked with an asterisk in the former revision.

*Microdes diplodonta* Turn., from Ebor, N.S.W.

*Ameisca cyclocentra* Turn., from Mt. Buffalo (4000 ft.), Vic.

*Poreia subfasciata* Turn., from Moe, Vic.

*Epipaschia amaurodes* Turn., from Mt. Buffalo, Vic.

*Tortrix polyphrica* Turn., from Mt. Buffalo, Vic.

*Carposina latebrosa* Meyr., from Southport, Q.

*Borkhausenia oxypeuces* (*Eulechria*) Turn., from Beaconsfield, Vic.

*Philobota ceratina* Meyr., from Mt. Kosciusko (3500 ft.), N.S.W.

*Eutorna leptographa* Meyr., from Moe, Vic.

*Eutorna phaulocosma* Meyr., from Mt. Kosciusko (3500 ft.), N.S.W.

Australian Species not Recorded in Previous Revision.

**Larentiidae**

*Minoa euthecta* Turn. P.R.S., Vic., 1903, p. 243, P.L.S.N.S.W., 1906, p. 697. Allowing for individual differences, Tasmanian examples do not appear distinguishable from those taken in southern Queensland, Russell Falls, Burnie, Rosebery, Strahan. I have also seen an example from Gisborne, Victoria.


*Diploctena pantoca* Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1907, p. 634. Waratah (Goldfinch).

**Geometridae**

Lepidoptera of Tasmania.

Boarmiidae


Psilosticha integraria Wlk. is the correct name for P. mactaria (Meyr. nee Gn.). Hobart, St. Helens.


Boarmia chionomera Low. Tr. R.S.A., 1893, p. 159. Russell Falls (Goldfinch).


Boarmia atycta Turn. Mr. G. M. Goldfinch informs me that this is synonym of Psilosticha mactaria Gn. (nee Meyr.).

Casbia rhodina Turn. Coles Bay (Goldfinch).


Chlenias pini Tind. Rec. S.A. Mus.

Oenochromidae


Notodontidae


Arctiadae


Noctuidae. Acroynctinae


Caradrina loxosema Turn. Tr. R.S.S.A., 1908, p. 55. Hobart, Cradle Mountain (3000 ft.).


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Hypeninae


Phycitidae


*Crambidae*


Pyralidae


Pyraustidae


Tortricidae


*Cnephasia mermera* Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1910, p. 277. Weldborough (Goldfinch). This is the first Tasmanian example I have seen. I now accept Meyrick's locality, Mt. Wellington (3000 ft.).

Eucosmidae


Elachistidae


Gelechiidae


Phthorinaeus xerophylla Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1904, p. 320. Triabunna (Goldfinch).


Xyloryctidae

Xylorycta calligrama Meyr. Tr. R.S.S.A., 1890, p. 64. Hobart (Pearse).

Oecophoridae


Coesyra monodygas Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 1047. Cradle Mountain (3000 ft.).

Oxythecta hieroglyphica Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 1052. Coles Bay (Goldfinch).

Pyrgoptila zelotis Meyr., 1902, p. 143. Launceston (A. Simpson). By some mistake attributed to Queensland.

Philobota orthomita Turn. Tr.R.S.S.A., 1917, p. 88. Hobart


Eupselia aristonica Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1880, p. 218. Mt. Wellington (2500 ft.), Cradle Mountain (3000 ft.).

Thudaca mimodoras Meyr., 1892, p. 574. Derwent Bridge.

Hyponomeutidae

Zelleria cynetica Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1892, p. 582. Hobart, St. Helens, Launceston, Deloraine.

Tanaoctena ooptila Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1913, p. 205. Waratah.

Carposinidae


Erechthiidae


Tineidae


Hepialidae

A revision of the Australian genera and species (not yet completed), by Mr. N. B. Tindale, published in the records of the South Australian Museum (1932, 1933, 1935) has greatly added to our
knowledge of this family. Many new species have been described, and many changes in the nomenclature have been found necessary. Accordingly, I give here a complete list of the known Tasmanian genera and species.

Trictena Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, p. 1135.


Oncopera Wlk., vii., p. 1558.


Two new species are here described.

Oxycanus Wlk., vii, 1573 (Porina).
australis Wlk., vii, p. 1574. Launceston, Longford, Sheffield, Maitland, Devonport.


Charagia Walk., vii, p. 1569.

(*) Species marked with an asterisk have been recorded only from Tasmania.
Descriptions of New Species.

Family LARENTIADAE

Microdes leptobrya, n. sp.

Microdes phricocrossa, n. sp.
a series of dots on veins, succeeded by a fine whitish line or series of dots, sinuate towards dorsum; a dentate whitish terminal line, preceded and followed by fine longitudinal streaks on veins; cilia, grey-whitish with narrow dark fuscous bars. Hindwings, with termen strongly rounded; pale grey; an irregular postmedian line of fuscous dots; an irregular whitish subterminal line; cilia as forewings.

Mt. Wellington and Waratah, in February; five specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

The genus Microdes is confined to Australia and its adjacent island. It contains 10 described species, of which 7 (excluding M. typhoza, whose Tasmanian record is doubtful) are found in Tasmania, and of these 5 are peculiar to the island.

Larentia erasta, n. sp.

L. 38 mm. Head and thorax, bright green; apices of oeguae, fuscous. Palpi, 1\(^2\), fuscous, inferior edge ochreous-whitish. Antennae, pale fuscous obscurely annulated with whitish. Abdomen on dorsum, pale green with a double series of fuscous dots; lateral margins and underside, grey. Legs, ochreous-whitish sprinkled with fuscous; anterior pair, fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings, broadly triangular; costa, mostly straight, but gently arched near base and apex; apex, subrectangular; termen, slightly rounded, slightly oblique, slightly crenulate, bright green; markings and some irroration dark fuscous, a small basal patch, containing a slender transverse line and bordered by a broader line bent at a right angle above middle and edged with whitish from \(\frac{1}{4}\) costa to \(\frac{3}{4}\) dorsum; space between this and median band, with some costal dots and two incomplete transverse lines, edged with whitish; median band broad, containing a number of irregularly waved transverse lines, its anterior margin, irregularly dentate and edged with whitish, from \(\frac{1}{4}\) costa to mid-dorsum; posterior margin with a small subcostal and a more prominent rectangular supra-median tooth, thence inwardly oblique until again angled to end on \(\frac{3}{4}\) dorsum, whitish-edged; posterior to this several slender whitish lines and some fuscous mottling; subterminal, whitish, crenulate; an interrupted terminal line; cilia, whitish. Hindwings, with termen strongly rounded, slightly dentate; whitish with a series of slender wavy transverse lines; terminal line and cilia as forewings.

This magnificent species is not near any found in Australia, and resembles L. muscosata Wilk. from New Zealand, but is considerably larger.

Waratah, in February; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.
Euphyia photographica, n. sp.

Φωτογραφικός, like a photograph.

♂. 33-36 mm. Head and thorax, blackish sprinkled with whitish. Palpi, 2, blackish sprinkled with whitish, more whitish beneath. Antennae, blackish; ciliations, in male, 3. Abdomen, fuscous mixed with whitish, paired, blackish segmental dots on dorsum. Legs, blackish; tibiae and tarsi with whitish rings; posterior pair sprinkled with whitish. Forewings, broadly triangular; costa, nearly straight to \( \frac{1}{3} \), thence arched; apex, round-pointed; termen, slightly rounded, slightly oblique, blackish, in parts sprinkled with whitish; basal patch ill-defined; median band, mostly whitish in centre, defined by broad blackish lines; first from \( \frac{1}{3} \) costa to \( \frac{2}{3} \) dorsum, outwardly curved, wavy, partly edged with whitish anteriorly; second from before \( \frac{3}{4} \) costa to \( \frac{5}{6} \) dorsum, posteriorly white-edged, indented above middle, with a very strong posterior median tooth, more or less double; a subcostal discal dot in median band; a very fine white crenulate subterminal lines, more distinct on costa; a terminal series of blackish dots; cilia, fuscous, outer half barred with whitish. Hindwings, with termen strongly rounded, dark grey, finely suffused whitish postmedian and subterminal lines; cilia, fuscous; apices, whitish.

The appearance of the forewings, strongly patterned in shades of black and white, irresistibly suggests the name I have given to this species.

Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), in February; two specimens.

Family BOARMIADAE

Psilosticha maetaria Gn.

Lep. ix, p. 270. Boarmia atycta Turn. is a synonym.

Having taken on Mt. Wellington (2500 feet) a second example of this species in much fresher condition, I have thought it advisable to redescribe it.

♀. 44-46 mm. Head and thorax, white sprinkled with blackish. Antennae, grey-whitish with fine blackish annulations. Palpi, \( \frac{2}{3} \); white sprinkled with blackish. Abdomen, white sprinkled with blackish; small paired blackish segmental dots on dorsum. Legs, white; tibiae and tarsi with blackish rings; anterior pair mostly fuscous. Forewings, broadly triangular; costa, straight, except at extremities; apex, round-pointed; termen, moderately rounded, slightly oblique; 10 and 11 long-stalked, 10 anastomosing with 9; white with blackish markings and irroration, appearing whitish-grey; a sub-basal costal spot; an oblique transverse line at \( \frac{1}{4} \), angled beneath costa, closely followed by a parallel dotted line; a similar fine crenulate median line from midcosta to \( \frac{2}{3} \) dorsum, closely preceded by a subcostal discal dot; a third fine crenulate dotted line from \( \frac{3}{4} \) costa joining median
line below middle; closely following this a suffused grey line; a
dentate white subterminal line preceded and followed by a grey
suffusion; a terminal series of dots; cilia, whitish-grey, bases
barred with blackish. Hindwings, with termen slightly rounded,
dentate; colour and markings as forewings, but lines, except sub-
terminial, becoming undefined towards costa. Underside, whitish,
sparsely sprinkled with fuscous; a blackish discal dot on each wing.

Casbia crataea, n. sp.

κραταεις, stout.

♂ 36 mm. Head, brown-whitish; face, fuscous. Palpi, 1; whitish-brown, bases of first and second segments, fuscous. Antennae,
whitish-brown (pectinations 6 near base, remainder broken off).
Thorax, whitish-brown mixed with fuscous; two dark fuscous
posterior dots. Abdomen, brown-whitish with some fuscous irro-
ration towards base of dorsum. Legs, whitish-brown marbled
with fuscous. Forewings, broadly triangular; costa, strongly arched to ¼,
then thence straight; apex, rectangular; termen, rounded, slightly oblique
crenulate; whitish-brown sprinkled with fuscous, more densely in
median area, fuscous strigulae towards termen; basal area paler,
edged by a broad outwardly-curved fuscous line from ¼ costa to ¼
dorsum; a blackish median discal dot, immediately preceded by a
fuscous line to mid-dorsum, not reaching costa; a tolerably straight
fuscous line from costa before apex to ¾ dorsum, immediately suc-
ceded by a narrow whitish-brown shade, which is crossed by fine
short, white streaks on veins 1, 2, 3, 4, each ending in a fuscous
dot; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings with termen only slightly rounded;
costal, half crenulate, brown-whitish, irroration and strigulae less
dense than on forewings; a small blackish discal dot; antemedian
and postmedian transverse lines, the latter succeeded by fine, short,
white streaks on veins 2, 3, 4, 6, between them some reddish-brown
scales, and at their apices fuscous dots; cilia, fuscous.

Larger and more stoutly built than C. eccentritis, distinguished
by the peculiar postmedian markings and crenulate termen of both
wings.

Strahan, in January; one specimen.

Casbia rhodosceles, n. sp.

ροδοσκελης, rosy-legged.

♂ 34-36 mm. Head, grey-whitish, more or less pinkish-tinged.
Palpi, 12, crimson mixed with whitish-ochreous. Antennae, grey;
pectinations in male extremely long, only extreme apex simple.
Thorax, grey; a pair of blackish dots close to its posterior apex.
Abdomen, whitish-grey. Legs, whitish-ochreous sprinkled with dark
fuscous; anterior coxae and anterior and middle femora, crimson.
similarly sprinkled; anterior and middle tibiae mostly fuscous. Forewings, broadly triangular; costa, straight, except near base and apex, apex, acut e, termen, straight, rounded beneath, slightly oblique; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 from cell anastomosing with 12 (3.\); grey-whitish, more or less suffused with grey; costal, edge strigulated with fuscous, often crimson towards base; three transverse fuscous lines, often partly reddish; first at \, outwardly curved, dentate; second median, slightly curved, rather suffused; third at \, sinuate, suffused or dentate; a dark fuscous subcostal discal dot on second line; a dentate fuscous subterminal line more or less developed, preceded by two whitish dots about middle, curved inwards above dorsum; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia, grey, sometimes pinkish-tinged, sometimes with a basal series of whitish dots. Hindwings with apex rectangular; termen, nearly straight, slightly crenulate; pale grey with fine whitish strigulae: a median fuscous discal dot; terminal dots and cilia, as forewings.

Mt. Wellington, in February; three specimens.

Family NOLIDAE

Gen. Nestiodes, nov.

νηστιωδής, apparently fasting.

Tongue, absent. Palpi, short, porrect, obtuse. Forewings, with 2 from \, 3 from angle, 4 from shortly above angle, 5 from below middle of cell, 6 from upper angle, 9 absent, 7, 8, 10 stalked, 7 separating before 10. Hindwings, with 4 absent, 6 and 7 stalked, 12 anastomosing with cell to beyond middle.

A development of Nola, from which it differs in the short palpi and absence of tongue.

Nestiodes cremnopa, n. sp.

ἐρεμυνωπός, like a fortification.

♂♀. 17 mm. Head and thorax, white with some dark fuscous scales. Palpi, 1; grey or whitish. Antennae, whitish-grey; in male evenly ciliated, ciliations in male \. Abdomen, whitish. Legs, whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Forewings, triangular; costa, straight to \, thence arched; apex, obtusely pointed; termen, nearly straight, oblique; white; markings and some irroration dark fuscous; two or three sub-basal tufts towards costa; a sub-dorsal dot at \, from which an interrupted line angled outwardly runs to \ costa; two nearly parallel fine dentate lines, first from mid-dorsum to costa, second from mid-costal to dorsum, in the male the intermediate space is filled with irroration to form a fascia; a subterminal fascia strongly indented above middle. narrowed into a slender line before
ending on tornus; a white line edges this posteriorly; a terminal line thickened into small apical and subapical blotches; cilia, fuscous. Hindwing and cilia, pale grey.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in February, also from Ebor (4000 feet), New South Wales, in January. My type is the female from Ebor.

Nola plagioschema, n. sp.

 Başka bir Lepidoptera türü olan Nola plagioschema, n. sp., new species of the family Noctuidae, is described here. The species is characterized by its distinctive features, such as oblique pattern on the forewings and a slender dark fuscous line from mid costa to dorsum. Forewings are elongate-triangular, costa is slightly arched; apex is pointed; termen is nearly straight, oblique, fuscous largely suffused with whitish; a lark fuscous tuft beneath costa near base; a slender dark fuscous line from mid costa to dorsum, sharply angled inwards and then outwards near dorsum, with two tufts of raised scales beneath costa; a second line from costa to dorsum, similar but almost straight, white-edged posteriorly, angled inwards just above dorsum; a series of short, dark fuscous longitudinal streaks forming a slightly inwardly-curved line from apex to tornus; cilia, fuscous with whitish bars. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

Russell Falls and Waratah, in February; two specimens.

Family NOCTUIDAE

Dasygaster eutycta, n. sp.

Dasygaster eutycta, another species of the family Noctuidae, is also described. It is characterized by its well-wrought antennae, grey-whitish; in male shortly bipectinate (1) with lateral and terminal cilia. Antennae are grey-whitish; in male with tufts of moderately long cilia (1/2). Abdomen, pale grey; tuft, grey-whitish. Legs, whitish; anterior pair, fuscous with whitish tarsal rings. Forewings, elongate-triangular; costa, slightly arched; apex, pointed; termen, nearly straight, oblique, fuscous largely suffused with whitish; a lark fuscous tuft beneath costa near base; a slender dark fuscous line from mid costa to 1/2 dorsum, sharply angled inwards and then outwards near dorsum, with two tufts of raised scales beneath costa; a second line from 1/2 costa to 2/3 dorsum, similar but almost straight, white-edged posteriorly, angled inwards just above dorsum; a series of short, dark fuscous longitudinal streaks forming a slightly inwardly-curved line from apex to tornus; cilia, fuscous with whitish bars. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

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above dorsum larger and produced to claviform; a terminal series of elongate spots; cilia, whitish. Hindwings with termen gently rounded, grey; cilia, whitish.

Coles Bay, in February; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

**Dasygaster eudmeta, n. sp.**

_ευδμητος_, well fashioned.

♀ 34-40 mm. Head, fuscous, more or less sprinkled with white. Palpi, 2, fuscous, anteriorly brown-whitish. Antennae, fuscous; in male with fascicles of cilia (1). Thorax, white, mixed with fuscous; two anterior fuscous lines sometimes followed by a brown line; dark fuscous submarginal lines on tegulae. Abdomen, grey. Legs, grey; anterior and middle tarsi, fuscous with white rings. Forewings, narrowly triangular; costa, straight; apex, rounded; termen, slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; white, mostly suffused with grey, and sometimes partly with brownish; median area darker; lines blackish; a median streak from base to ♂; a strigula from costa near base; a very strongly dentate line from ♂ costa to ♂ dorsum, orbicular narrow, obliquely elongate, white with grey centre; reniform similar, but broadly oval and transverse; postmedian line from ♂ costa obliquely outwards, sharply bent beneath costa, thence sharply dentate and excavated above and beneath middle, ending on ♂ dorsum; a broad pale shade from apex to tornus, distinctly outlined, with two strong teeth below middle reaching termen; a terminal series of small fuscous lunules; cilia, fuscous with narrow white bars. Hindwings, with termen wavy, dark grey; cilia, white with grey basal line.

Waratah, in February; plentiful at light.

**Caradrina metableta, n. sp.**

_μεταβλητος_, variable.

♂ 32-36 mm. Head and thorax, fuscous-grey, sometimes brownish-tinged. Palpi, 1½, fuscous; terminal joint and apex and lower edge of second joint brown-whitish. Antennae, grey or fuscous, often paler towards base; in male with fascicles of cilia (1). Abdomen, grey. Legs, fuscous-grey or brownish-grey with pale rings. Forewings, narrowly triangular; costa, almost straight; apex, rounded; termen, straight, rounded beneath, not oblique; grey or fuscous in female usually brownish; in male usually a fine blackish median streak from base, but this is absent in female; a very fine dentate fuscous line from ♂ costa to ♂ dorsum, often obsolete; orbicular and reniform, ochreous-whitish, the former circular, minute, the latter usually quadrangular with a slight process at posterior inferior angle, sometimes partly bisected by a dark
streak from inferior edge; a fine fuscous line from \( \frac{2}{3} \) costa, outwardly oblique, then bent downwards beyond reniform, and dentate to \( \frac{3}{4} \) dorsum, often obsolete; a dark subterminal shade, its posterior edge wavy and well defined, sometimes partly dark fuscous or containing some longitudinal dark streaks above middle, sometimes a fine interrupted fuscous terminal line; cilia, grey, bases sometimes ochreous-whitish. Hindwings, with termen rounded, grey; cilia, grey.

Apparently nearest C. tortisigna Wlk., but without pale costal streak and terminal band.

Waratah, in February; plentiful at light.

**Hypenodes capnophanes, n. sp.**

\( \kappa \alpha \pi \nu \o f \alpha \nu \gamma \zeta \), dusky.

♂. 16-18 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs, fuscous. Palpi, with second joint extremely long, porrect, thickened with scales throughout, slightly rough above and beneath; terminal joint short, obliquely ascending, acute, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous; ciliae in male \( \frac{1}{4} \). Forewings, narrowly triangular; costa, slightly arched near base, thence straight to near apex, where it is again arched; apex, pointed; termen, sinuate, slightly oblique, dark fuscous; markings, white; three or four minute dots on apical \( \frac{1}{4} \) of costa; an oblique line from beneath \( \frac{1}{3} \) costa to \( \frac{3}{4} \) dorsum, interrupted below middle; the upper portion preceded by a blackish suffusion; a very fine sinuate subterminal line not reaching costa; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings, broad; termen, sinuate, grey; cilia, grey.

Vein 9 is absent in the forewing. In this it differs from Meyrick’s definition (Revision Handbook, Brit. Lep., p. 165), but this figure of \( H. costistrigalis \) Steph. shows that this vein separates very near margin. Hampson (Moths Ind. III, p. 98) describes a species from Ceylon with 9 absent.

Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), in January and February; two specimens.

**Family CRAMBIDAE**

**Platytes platysticha, n. sp.**

\( \pi l \alpha \tau \nu \sigma \tau i \chi o \varsigma \), broad-lined.

♂. 23 mm. Head, ochreous-whitish. Labial papli, 5, fuscous. Maxillary palpi, whitish. Antennae, fuscous; ciliae in male minute. Thorax, ochreous-whitish; tegulae and underside, fuscous; pectus, whitish. (Abdomen missing.) Legs, ochreous-whitish; anterior pair, fuscous anteriorly. Forewings, narrow, posteriorly dilated; costa, straight to \( \frac{2}{3} \), thence gently arched; apex round-pointed; termen, slightly oblique, ochreous-whitish with fuscous longitudinal streaks; a narrow costal streak to \( \frac{2}{3} \); a broad streak along fold to middle; a median streak commencing as a fine line at
soon broadening and continued to costa, just before apex, its apical portion divided into three fine parallel lines; five short interneural streaks between this and dorsum; a series of six elongate interneural marks running into termen, the five lower connected with the preceding streaks by fine iroration; cilia, whitish with a broad, grey sub-basal line. Hindwings and cilia, whitish.

Russell Falls, in February; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

Family TORTICIDAE

Capua euryphaea, n. sp.

♀. 14 mm. Head, ochreous-whitish. Palpi, 2, whitish, lower edge, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous. Thorax, ochreous-whitish with some fuscous scales. (Abdomen missing.) Legs, fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair whitish. Forewings, moderately dilated; costa, slightly arched; apex, rounded-rectangular; termen, slightly oblique, ochreous-whitish; markings, dark fuscous, sharply defined; several costal strigulae; a broad basal dorsal blotch reaching more than half across disc, confluent with middle of median fascia, which is narrow on costa, but broadens to extend almost to tornus, leaving a white spot on dorsum between it and dorsal blotch; a costal triangle from middle to costa; some fuscous iroration on termen; cilia, ochreous-whitish, towards apex mixed with fuscous. Hindwings, pale grey; cilia, whitish.

Scottsdale, in January; one specimen.

Capua ochrobaphes, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head and thorax, ochreous-whitish. Palpi, 1½, ochreous-whitish, lower edge, fuscous. Antennae, pale grey; cilia, tions in male, ½. Abdomen, grey; tuft, grey-whitish. Legs, fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings, slightly dilated; costa rather strongly arched; apex, subrectangular; termen, slightly oblique, ochreous-whitish; costa, with short, fuscous strigulae, a suffused fuscous streak, broad at base, from costa near apex curved inwards above middle of disc and extended longitudinally to before ½; an incomplete submarginal line of minute fuscous dots; cilia, ochreous-whitish, bases, except at tornus, fuscous. Hindwings, pale grey; cilia, whitish with a pale grey sub-basal line.

Burnie, in February; one specimen.
Tortrix adoxodes, n. sp.

**ιόκζωδης**, obscure.

♀. 14-16 mm. Head and thorax, dark fuscous, more or less sprinkled with reddish. Palpi, 1⁄4, brownish. Antennae, fuscous; in male with tufts of rather long cilia (1⁄4). Abdomen, dark fuscous. Legs, fuscous with whitish tarsal rings. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa moderately arched; apex, rectangular; termen, straight, scarcely oblique; in male a narrow costal fold reaching 3⁄4, its posterior portion dilated by long whitish scales; dark fuscous with patchy reddish irorroration; markings, indefinite, consisting mainly of obscure transverse darker and lighter striae; three whitish striae on midcosta coalescing to form a short ill-defined very oblique pale streak; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings and cilia, fuscous.

Waratah, in February; five specimens.

Tortrix phaeosticha, n. sp.

**φαυστιχρος**, with dark streaks.

♂. 18-23 mm. Head and thorax, reddish-brown. Palpi, 2⁄4, brownish. Antennae, pale ochreous-brown; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen, pale grey. Legs, reddish-fuscous; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, strongly arched, especially towards base; apex, rectangular; termen, faintly sinuate, rounded beneath; in male with a very narrow fold reaching to 3⁄4; pale ochreous, margins and most veins usually reddish-fuscous; a conspicuous boomerang-curved streak from base along upper margin of cell; a broad dorsal streak containing some paler suffusion; fold and a narrow costal patch from middle to near apex, dark; more or less dark suffusion on terminal area, but veins always darker, subcostal and central areas, together with continuation to apex, pale; cilia, whitish with a fine fuscous sub-basal line. Hindwings, pale grey with faintly darker strigulae; cilia, grey-whitish.

In coloration this approaches *T. postvittana*, but is very distinct in pattern from any of the variations of that species.

Mt. Wellington, St. Helens, Wilmot, Waratah, Rosebery, Strahan, and Weldborough, in January and February; eleven specimens.

Tortrix technica, n. sp.

**πενυκος**, artistic.

♀♂. 16-20 mm. Head, white. Palpi, 1⁄4, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male, 1. Thorax, fuscous with a white anterior spot. Abdomen, pale grey; tuft, whitish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, strongly arched in basal half, thence nearly straight; apex, obtusely angled; termen, straight, oblique, rounded beneath; in male with a very narrow costal fold
reaching to ⅓, a small triangular tuft of scales on its apical portion; white with some pale grey suffusion towards base and dorsum; markings, dark fuscous, sharply outlined; two short, broad streaks from base, the upper reaching a broad line from costa near base to ⅓ dorsum; an outwardly-oblique line from ⅓ costa, sharply angled in mid-disc and continued to termen beneath apex, there expanded and connected by two fine lines to apex and costa shortly before; an irregular blotch on dorsum before tornus, sometimes connected with previous line; cilia, white, sometimes partly grey beneath apex. Hindwings, pale grey; cilia, whitish.

Closely allied to T. oriarcha Meyr., from the Australian Alps. Waratah, in January and February; locally abundant.

**Tortrix oresigona, n. sp.**

Αριστογονώς, mountain-born.

♂ 18-20 mm. Head, fuscous. Palpi, 2, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous; in male with tufts of moderately long cilia (1). Thorax, fuscous, sometimes with a few whitish scales. Abdomen, grey; tuft, paler. Legs, fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair, whitish-grey. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, moderately arched to middle, thence straight; apex, obtusely angled; termen, straight, slightly oblique; whitish suffused with pale grey; markings, dark grey edged with fuscous; a moderate basal patch, containing some whitish scales, near base, its outer edge from ⅓ costa to fold, where it is bent outwards, thence downwards to ⅓ dorsum; central fascia, oblique from well before middle, ceasing abruptly in mid-disc, there enlarged and produced upwards to approach or joint costal patch, which is narrow and extends from ⅔ costa nearly to apex; a broad, triangular tornal patch; a circular spot on midtermen, sometimes touching dorsal patch, or prolonged on termen to apex; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings, with termen sinuate, grey with some darker striae; cilia, grey-whitish with a darker basal line.

Nearest T. euraphodes Turn., from Mt. Kosciusko. Mt. Wellington (4000 feet), in January; locally common.

**Tortrix campylosticha, n. sp.**

Καμπυλοστίχος, with bent lines.

♂ ♂ 20-22 mm. Head, pale ochreous or whitish. Palpi, 2, fuscous, upper edge pale ochreous or whitish. Thorax, dark fuscous with a postmedian white transverse line. Abdomen, ochreous, towards base grey. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, ochreous. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, arched to middle, thence straight; apex, obtusely angled; termen straight, slightly oblique; in male without coastal fold; white with dark fuscous angular fuscous lines and marginal dots; a rather broad sub-basal line; another from ⅓ costa
to 1 dorsum, angled outwards in middle, and inwards below this, rarely interrupted; a third from before mid costa, often constricted or interrupted above middle, angled outwards beneath costa, often incomplete or divided above dorsum, on which it may be represented by one or two dots; costal dots between this and following lines; an oblique line from 1 costa to termen below middle, usually bifurcate on costa; an irregular erect line from tornus; a terminal series of confluent dots; cilia, white, bases suffused or barred with fuscous.

Hind wings and cilia, ochreous.

This is the Tasmanian representative of *T. amoenana* Meyr., but it appears sufficiently distinct for specific separation.

Cradle Mountain (2000-3000 feet), Waratah, and Derwent Bridge, in January and February; locally common.

**Tortrix haplopolia**, n. sp.

απλοπολιος, simple grey.

♀. 18-20 mm. Head and thorax, grey. Palpi, 2, grey. Antennae, grey, annulated with blackish; cilia in male (1), Abdomen, pale grey; tuft, whitish. Legs, whitish; anterior pair, fuscous. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, strongly arched; apex, rectangular; termen, straight, rounded beneath, scarcely oblique; in male with a very narrow rudimentary costal fold to about middle; grey with numerous fine fuscous strigulae tending to form wavy transverse lines; cilia, grey. Hindwings, with termen sinuate, whitish coarsely strigulated with grey; cilia, pale grey.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet) and Waratah, in February; six specimens.

**Tortrix flebilis**, n. sp.

*flebilis*, mournful.

♂. 16-20 mm. Head, grey. Palpi, 2, fuscous, inner surface and upper edge whitish. Antennae, grey; cilia in male (1). Thorax, fuscous. Abdomen, grey. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings somewhat dilated posteriorly; costa, strongly arched to 1, thence straight; apex, pointed; termen, straight, oblique; in male without costal fold; fuscous more or less sprinkled with reddish; sometimes a broad whitish streak strigulated with reddish and grey on dorsum and continued round tornus (in two examples), but this is usually completely absent; no defined markings, but usually a darker oblique streak from middle of disc to tornus and ill-defined and variable longitudinal streaks in disc; cilia, white with a reddish or grey basal line. Hindwings, grey with obscure darker strigulae; cilia, white with grey basal line.

The form of variation is curious.

Waratah, in January and February; five specimens.
Tortrix leuropa, n. sp.

\[ \gamma \] 17 mm. \[ \varphi \] 22 mm. Head and thorax, dark grey. Palpi, in male 2, in female, 3, pale grey reddish-tinged. Antennae, grey; cilia in male (1). Abdomen, whitish-grey. Legs, grey-whitish. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, strongly arched, especially towards base; apex, subrectangular; termen, sinuate, slightly oblique; in male without costal fold; pale reddish-grey, in male with scattered blackish dots; an elongate mark on \( \frac{1}{2} \) dorsum fuscous mixed with reddish; a variable fuscous or reddish patch on \( \frac{2}{3} \) dorsum; two or three blackish dots on tornus; cilia, ochreous-whitish, reddish-tinged near apex of wing. Hindwings, pale grey with distinct darker strigulae; cilia, whitish.

Probably allied to \( T. oressinoma \) Turn.

Scottsdale, in January; two specimens.

Tortrix antilecta, n. sp.

\[ \gamma \] 18-20 mm. Head and thorax, grey. Palpi, 2, grey. Antennae, grey; cilia in male \( \frac{1}{2} \). Abdomen, grey, tuft, ochreous-whitish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, ochreous-whitish. Forewings, sub-oblong, not dilated; costa, rather strongly arched; apex, rectangular; termen, straight, rounded beneath, hardly oblique; male with a very slender costal fold to \( \frac{1}{2} \), with a smaller triangular tuft of scales before its end; whitish-grey, more or less striped with darker grey, in some examples scantily sprinkled with pale ochreous in parts; markings, fuscous; a basal costal dot and tuft on costal fold, fuscous; sometimes a series of costal dots; a fine interrupted line from \( \frac{1}{2} \) costa to \( \frac{3}{4} \) dorsum more or less developed; sometimes a short inwardly oblique line from \( \frac{1}{2} \) costa to mid-disc, but this is usually reduced to one or two dots, and may be wholly absent; cilia, grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, grey-whitish.

A variable species. In some examples the markings are much reduced, and in one completely absent.

Waratah, in January and February, Rosebery, in February; five specimens. Also two from Sydney, in October (G. M. Goldfinch). My type is from Waratah.

Arotrophora pantoeodes, n. sp.

\[ \pi \] variable.


Although I have not seen an authentic example of Meyrick's species, I am now satisfied that it is distinct from that which I have fully described.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Lake Fenton, and Derwent Bridge, in January.
Family EUCOSMIDAE

Laspeyresia argyrocyrtta, n. sp.

*ἀγγυροκυρτος*, with silvery curve.

♀. 18 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen, fuscous. Palpi, 2, whitish; terminal joint, except apex, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, paler. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, gently arched; apex, rounded-rectangular; termen, nearly straight, slightly oblique, fuscous; a broad, oblique, outwardly-curved, white bar from mid-dorsum to middle of disc; costa with alternate dark fuscous and whitish streaks, metallic at apices, from ½ almost to apex, dark streaks, all short, the first four outwardly oblique; first and second pale streaks short, each bisected on costa by a dark fuscous dot; third similarly bisected on costa, prolonged as an evenly curved metallic line to tornus, at first violet-metallic, then broadened and silvery; fourth short; fifth rather longer; sixth long, and bent outwards to touch apex of ninth, which is also long; seventh and eighth very short; four longitudinal black lines between lower half of termen and third streak; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings and cilia, fuscous.

There are several nearly allied Australian species.

Tasman Peninsula, in January; one specimen.

Family ELACHISTIDAE

Labdia apentes, n. sp.

*απενθης*, cheerful.

♀. 9 mm. Head, white. Palpi, white; both second and third terminal joints with basal and subapical blackish rings. Antennae, blackish with white annulations. Thorax, dark fuscous. Abdomen, fuscous; tuft, grey-whitish. Legs, fuscous with white rings. Forewings, narrow; apex, rounded; a small grey basal patch with blackish median and dorsal marginal dots; white costal spots at ½, ⅔, and ⅔; between these blackish costal spots at ⅓ and ⅔, and another at apex; dorsal area, grey; a triangular blackish median spot nearly touching apex of first blackish spot on costa; a white line from tornus nearly reaching third white costal spot; cilia, whitish-ochreous, on dorsum, grey. Hindwings, linear-lanceolate, grey; cilia, 5, grey.

Allied to *L. niphostephes* Turn., from which it may be best distinguished by the fuscous thorax.

Hobart, in January; one specimen received from Capt. D. C. Pearse.

Labdia auchmerodes, n. sp.

*αυχμερωδης*, dusty.

♀. 10 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen, grey. Palpi, blackish, second joint with basal and median, terminal joint with basal, median, and subapical white rings. Antennae, grey. Legs, dark
fuscous with white rings. Forewings, narrow; apex, round-pointed, 
whitish-grey; markings, fuscous, not sharply defined; three dots in 
an oblique line, first on costa near base, second above fold, third 
between fold and ¼ dorsum; two transverse fasciae at ¼ and middle; 
a fine median streak from ½ to apex; cilia, grey. Hindwings, nar­
row-lanceolate; cilia, 5, grey; cilia, grey.
Hobart, in January; one specimen.

Trachydora oxypeuces, n. sp.

ὀξυπευκῆς, sharp-pointed.

♂. 24 mm. Head, grey-whitish. Palpi, with second joint dilated 
at apex forming a short triangular anterior tuft, grey; terminal 
joint whitish with three fuscous rings. Antennae, grey. Thorax, 
grey-whitish, anterior and lateral margins blackish. Abdomen, grey; 
dorsum of second and third segments brownish with fuscous median 
line. Legs, pale grey. Forewings, lanceolate; apex, acute; grey­
whitish with blackish longitudinal line and some iroration towards 
costa; a fine subcostal streak from base to ¼, a median streak from 
base to apex, thickened in middle portion, slender towards each end; 
beneath this a narrow grey suffusion; a line along fold to middle 
bearing several prominent crests; a white apical dot; cilia, grey. 
Hindwings, narrow-lanceolate, grey; cilia, grey.
Rosebery, in January; one specimen.

Microcolona polygethes, n. sp.

πολυγήθης, delightful.

♂. 10 mm. Head and thorax, grey. Palpi, white with three black­
ish rings, apical on second joint, sub-basal and subapical on terminal 
joint. Antennae, white annulated with blackish. (Abdomen mis­
ning.) Legs, grey on dorsal, white on ventral surface. Forewings, 
narrow; grey suffused with pale ochreous, except on costal margin; 
markings, black; a minute dot on fold near base; first discal at ⅓, 
white-edged, plical beneath it, larger, second discal at ⅔, crescentic 
or double; a series of minute dots on apical third of costa and on 
termin; cilia, fuscous, on dorsum, grey. Hindwings, linear-lanceo­
late, grey; cilia, 6, grey.
Tasman Peninsula, in January; one specimen.

Batrachedra notocapna, n. sp.

νωτοκαπνης, smoky-backed.

♀. 14 mm. Head, white; centre of crown whitish-grey. Palpi 
with slight angular projection on apex of second joint; white, median, 
and subapical rings on second joint and one on apex of terminal 
joint, blackish. Antennae, grey. Thorax, whitish-grey in centre, 
broadly white on sides. Abdomen and legs, whitish. Forewings very
narrow; apex, acute, white, sparsely but fairly uniformly sprinkled with fuscous; a rather broad but not distinctly defined dorsal fuscous streak from base, gradually attenuating to about ; cilia, pale grey. Hindwings, linear-lanceolate, pale grey; cilia, 6, pale grey. Hobart, in January; one specimen received from Capt. D. C. Pearse.

**Scythis albipuncta, n. sp.**

*albipunctus*, with white dots.

♀. 12 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen, dark fuscous with bronzy reflections. Antennae, fuscous; in male shortly ciliated (½). Legs, fuscous. Forewings, narrow; apex, rounded, dark fuscous with bronzy reflections; stigmata, white, minute, first discal at ; plical slightly beyond it, second discal at ; a white spot on tornus; a white subapical dot; cilia, fuscous, on dorsum, grey. Hindwings, narrow lanceolate, cilia, 6, both grey. Burnie, in January; one specimen.

**Fam. GELECHIADAE**

*Ilota ochropolia, n. sp.*

*ōthropoλως*, pale grey.


**Aristotelia aphthoropa, n. sp.**

*αφθορωπος*, chaste.

♀. 12-13 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen, grey-whitish. Palpi, with second joint reaching base of antennae, rough anteriorly, terminal joint ; grey-whitish; apex of terminal joint whitish. Antennae, grey-whitish; ciliations of male minute. Legs, whitish. Forewings, narrow; apex, acute; termen extremely oblique, grey-whitish; a few fuscous scales at apex; cilia, whitish. Hindwings with apex acute; termen strongly sinuate, whitish; cilia, whitish. Strahan, in January; two specimens.

**Gen. Idiozancla, nov.**

*διοζαγκλος*, with peculiar sickles.

Tongue present. Palpi, with second joint extremely long, very much thickened with smoothly oppressed scales, a loose posterior tuft of long scales at apex, terminal joint short, slender, acute. Forewings with
2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costal, 11 from well before middle. Hindwings about 1; apex round-pointed; termen not sinuate; 3 and 4 connate, 5 strongly curved and approximated to 4 at origin, 6 and 7 parallel.

A derivative of Protolecchia, with peculiar palpi. Its relationship to Ephelictis is probably only collateral.

**Idiozancla ignobilis, n. sp.**

*ignobilis*, obscure.

♀. 16 mm. Head, grey-whitish. Palpi, with second joint more than three times length of face, greatly thickened, smooth, but with a strong posterior tuft of scales at apex; terminal joint very short (¼), very slender, acute, brown sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae, grey. Thorax, pale brownish-fuscous. Abdomen, grey-whitish. Legs, fuscous-brown; posterior pair, grey-whitish. Forewings, narrow; costa strongly arched; apex rounded; termen very oblique, pale brownish-fuscous; a fuscous plical dot at ½; cilia, grey. Hindwings, grey; cilia, whitish-grey.

Deloraine, in February; one specimen.

**Protolecchia platyzancla, n. sp.**

πλατυζανκλας, with broad sickles.

♂. 14-15 mm. Head, pale grey. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint §, stout, fuscous; inner surface of second joint, whitish. Antennae, grey. Thorax, grey, with a posterior whitish spot. Abdomen, whitish-grey; posterior half in male whitish-ochreous. Legs, grey; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, narrow; costa, slightly arched; apex, rounded; termen, very oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; pale fuscous; a broad white costal streak from base not quite reaching apex, sprinkled with a few fuscous scales, inferior edge straight, not indented stigmata obscurely darker, minute; first discal at ½, plical beyond it, second discal at ⅔; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings, with termen sinuate, grey; cilia, grey.

Allied to *P. invalida* Meyr. and *P. eurygrapha* Turn., but differing in many details, and especially in the stout wholly fuscous terminal joints of palpi.

St. Marys, in January (female type). Also a male from Caloundra, Queensland.
Family XYLORYCTIDAE

Xyloryeta polysticha, n. sp.  
πολυστιχος, many-striped.

♀. 26 mm. Head and thorax, pale fuscous. (Palpi missing.) Antennae, grey. Abdomen, grey-whitish; bases of segments ferruginous-fuscous. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings sub-oblong; costa, gently arched; apex rounded; termen somewhat obliquely rounded, pale ochreous, irrorated, and streaked with pale fuscous; markings, shining white; a moderate costal streak from base to ⅔; three short, slender oblique streaks running to costa between this and apex; a broad median streak from base to end of cell at ⅔, dilated in middle to contain an elongate dark spot, and ending on a fuscous discal dot, from which two fine parallel streaks run to termen, beneath these three similar streaks, a fine streak on fold and another broader on dorsum extended on termen to near apex; cilia, fuscous; apices, white. Hindwings, ⅔, pale grey; cilia, whitish.  

Nearest, X. calligramma Meyr.  
Derwent Bridge, in January; one specimen.

Xylorycta sucina, n. sp.  
sucinus, amber-coloured.

♀. 34 mm. Head, grey. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint ⅓, fuscous, base and extreme apex of second joint and whole inner surface, white. Antennae, grey, paler towards base. Thorax, ochreous-brown. Abdomen, grey; apices of segments and tuft, ochreous-whitish. Legs, whitish-ochreous. Forewings, elongate, slightly dilated; costa, gently arched; apex, rounded-rectangular; termen, straight, slightly oblique, brownish-ochreous; a white costal streak from base to apex; cilia, pale grey. Hindwings, nearly 2, grey; cilia, grey-whitish.  

Derwent Bridge, in January; one specimen (G. and C. Davis).

Xylorycta melanochrysa, n. sp.  
μελανοχρυσος, black and gold.

♂. 24 mm. Head, black; face, whitish-ochreous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint ⅔, whitish-ochreous; terminal joint, blackish. Antennae, blackish; cilia in male minute. Thorax, orange-yellow; patagia and a posterior spot, black. Abdomen, black; tuft and apices of joints beneath, yellow. Legs, black; anterior coxae, flexor surfaces, tarsal rings, and most of posterior pair yellow. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, slightly arched; apex, rounded; termen, moderately oblique; orange-yellow with three broad black transverse fasciae; first sub-basal,
its posterior edge straight; second median, anterior edge from ¼ costa to before mid-dorsum, slightly concave, posterior from beyond midcosta to ⅔ dorsum, angled outwards in middle of disc third terminal, its edge from ⅓ costa to tornus, strongly convex; cilia, yellow; bases black, above tornus wholly black, before tornus wholly orangewhite. Hindwings, 1; termen, sinuate, blackish; cilia, yellow; bases, blackish.

Hobart, in January; one specimen received from Capt. D. C. Pearse.

**Lichenaula onychotypa, n. sp.**

*ὄνυχωτυπός*, claw-marked.

♂. 20 mm. Head, white. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint ⅔, white. Antennae, grey, towards base white; ciliation in male (1). Thorax, white; apices of tegulae and a posterior spot, fuscos. Legs, white; anterior pair, fuscos; middle tibiae and tarsi with fuscos rings. Forewings, sub-obl; costa, moderately arched; apex, rounded; termen obliquely rounded; white heavily sprinkled with fuscos; markings, fuscos; an oblique, slightly curved line from beneath costa near base to near base of dorsum; a small dorsal suffusion, from middle of which a stout inwardly oblique line runs halfway across disc; an ill-defined fascia from midcosta to tornus; an erect line from tornus joining an elongate subapical costal spot, the posterior edge of which is again connected with tornus; a broad submarginal line from apex not reaching tornus; cilia, white with two interrupted fuscos lines. Hind wings, 1½, whitish; extreme apex slightly suffused with grey; cilia, whitish, on apex, grey.

Hobart, in January; one specimen.

**Procometis trispora, n. sp.**

*τρισπορος*, three-spotted.

♀. 22mm. Head and thorax, fuscos-grey; face, grey-whitish. Palpi, smooth, slender, second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint ⅔, grey. Antennae, fuscos. Abdomen, grey; tuft, pale brownish. Legs, grey; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings, narrow; costa, moderately arched; apex, pointed; termen, extremely oblique; 7 to apex, grey with slight whitish irroration; markings, dark fuscos; a sub-basal dot just above fold; a large transverse spot at ¼, apparently a fusion of a discal and a plical spot; a smaller spot in disc at ¾; cilia, grey. Hindwings, 1½, grey; cilia, grey.

Hobart, in March; one specimen received from Capt. D. C. Pearse.
The following species from Tasmania have been recently described. 

*Bochkovskaya nigripuncta* Turn., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1933, p. 93. 

*Maconemata* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1883, p. 345. 

*Upholcrophora* Turn., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1936, p. 305. Mt. Wellington (2500 feet). 


*Eccrita apho·urophanes* Turn., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1936, p. 317. Strahan. 


*Eulechria phaeochorda* Turn., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1936, p. 305. Mt. Wellington (2500 feet). 


*Eulechria ochrophara* Turn., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1936, p. 33. Mt. Wellington (2500 feet). 


*Leptocroca stictocrossa*, n. sp. 

απαγορευόμενοις, with dotted border. 

2. 20-22 mm. Head and thorax, grey. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint §, grey. Antennae, grey; cilia in male 4. Abdomen, grey; tuft, ochreous-whitish. Legs, grey; posterior pair, ochreous-whitish. Forewings, narrowly elongate-oval; costa, rather strongly arched; apex, pointed; termen, strongly oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; grey sprinkled with fuscous, which sometimes forms fine longitudinal lines; stigmae obscure, fuscous, usually minute, first discal at §, pical before it, second discal before §; a short, whitish transverse bar above tornus; a submarginal series of fuscous dots along termen and apical half of costa; cilia, grey-whitish, bases barred with fuscous. Hindwings, pale grey; cilia, whitish. 

Allied to *L. eucentra*. Apart from differences in coloration, the antennal ciliae are much shorter. 

Mt. Wellington, Derwent Bridge, and Mt. Barrow, in February; three specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type. 

*Leptocroca diachorda*, n. sp. 

ειπαχωπονός, strung right through. 

2. 22 mm. Head and thorax, white densely sprinkled with fuscous. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint scarcely more than §, white; terminal joint and a subapical ring on second joint dark fuscous. Antennae, fuscous.
narrowly ringed with white. Abdomen with basal segments grey on dorsum; terminal, ochreous; tuft, sides, and lower surface, whitish. Legs, fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair whitish. Forewings, suboval, rather narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, rounded; termen, very obliquely rounded, white unevenly sprinkled with fuscous; markings, dark fuscous; a small spot on base of costa; a strongly marked subcostal streak from base, somewhat irregular and two or three times interrupted, near apex sharply angled into a fine subterminal line to tornus; a series of elongate dots on apical ¼ of costa prolonged along termen, but becoming confluent and less conspicuous towards tornus; cilia, pale grey, barred on costal spots; apices, white. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

Very like *L. sphaleropis* Meyr., but with a much longer streak on forewings and shorter terminal joint of palpi. In that species the terminal joint is ½, the antennae are grey, and the dorsum of the abdomen grey with white edges to the segments.

**Barea tanaodes**, n. sp.

Ταναώδης, long.

♂. 23-26 mm. Head, brown-whitish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint ¼, fuscous; apex of second joint, whitish. Antennae, whitish annulated with pale fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax, brown-whitish anteriorly sprinkled with fuscous; a posterior fuscous spot. Abdomen, pale ochreous-grey. Legs, fuscous with ochreous whitish rings; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings, elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly; costa, moderately arched; apex, rounded; termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; brown-whitish densely irrorated with fuscous; markings, dark fuscous; a whitish basal spot; an irregular suffused basal patch variable in extent; first discal at ¼, plical slightly before it, second discal before ½; an interrupted line or series of dots from costa at ¼ running close to margin around apex and termen to tornus, between it and termen a series of pale spots; cilia, grey sprinkled with fuscous; apices, ochreous-whitish. Hindwings broader than forewings; grey-whitish; cilia whitish.

This appears to be near *B. fenicoma* Meyr., from Mt. Kosciusko. One of my examples has 2 and 3 of forewings coincident on both sides, the other being normal. It is necessary to regard this as an individual aberration. I have an example of *Philobota orphnites* Turn., in which a similar abnormality occurs, and unfortunately led me to describe it as the type of a new genus *Atribasta*.

Waratah, in January and February; two specimens; Mt. Wellington, in February (Goldfinch).
Locheutis delopasta, n. sp.

δηλοπαστῶς heavily sprinkled.

♂ 16 mm. Head and thorax, fuscous. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint ⅔, fuscous; extreme apex of second joint, whitish. Antennae, fuscous; in male with tufts of long cilia (2¼). Abdomen, ochreous-grey. Legs, fuscous with whitish rings (posterior pair missing). Forewings, narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, rounded; termen, very oblique, brownish-grey; markings and irroration dark fuscous; a dot on base of costa, closely followed by another beneath costa; a dot on base of dorsum; first discal at ⅔, plical much before it, second discal about middle; a suffused costal spot beyond middle and another towards apex; cilia, grey. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

Waratan, in January; one specimen.

Elaeonoma typhodes, n. sp.

τυφόδης, smokey.

♂ 23 mm. Head and thorax, whitish. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint ⅔, fuscous; inner surface and apex of second joint whitish. Antennae, ochreous-whitish; cilia in male 1. Abdomen, ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs, fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, elongate, somewhat dilated; costa, slightly arched; apex, rounded; termen, obliquely rounded, ochreous-whitish sprinkled with fuscous, more densely on basal half of dorsal area; a fuscous discal dot at ⅔; cilia, ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, whitish.

The type is in rather poor condition.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in February; one specimen.

Mermeristis thioptera, n. sp.

Θηλυκοπτηρῶς, sulphur-winged.

♂ 10-12 mm. Head and thorax, pale yellow. Palpi with second joint scarcely reaching base of antennae; terminal joint ⅓, pale yellow. Antennae, fuscous; cilia in male 5. Abdomen, fuscous; tuft, ochreous-whitish. Legs, fuscous. Forewings, narrow, dilated posteriorly; costa, gently arched; termen, oblique, pale yellow; costal edge near base, blackish; stigmata, blackish, first discal at ⅔, plical before it, second discal before ⅔; a round patch of fuscous suffusion between second discal and tornus; cilia, grey; bases, blackish; on apex and costa, pale yellow. Hindwings, narrowly elongate-ovate-fuscous; cilia, fuscous.

Mt. Wellington, Russell Falls, Zeehan, and Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), in February; five specimens. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.
Macronemata dielipha, n. sp.

*διηλιφοζ*, well anointed.

♂. 12 mm. Head, whitish-ochreous. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, whitish-ochreous; external surface, except apex of second joint, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax, dark fuscous. Abdomen, dark fuscous; tuft, ochreous-whitish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, grey-whitish. Forewings, narrow; costa, moderately arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique, glossy ochreous-whitish; markings, dark fuscous; a narrow basal fascia shortly produced on costa; a subtriangular costal spot beyond middle and another at apex; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$; cilia, fuscous, below midtermen, whitish. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), in January; one specimen.

Macronemata pauxilla, n. sp.

*pauxillus*, small.

♂. 11 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male 4. Legs, fuscous. Forewings, narrow, suboval; costa, gently arched; apex, rounded; termen, very oblique, grey, lightly sprinkled with fuscous; discals, fuscous, approximated, first at $\frac{1}{3}$, second at $\frac{2}{3}$, plical obsolete; cilia, grey with fuscous points. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

Scottsdale, in January; one specimen.

Macronemata lioptera, n. sp.

*λειοπτεροζ*, smooth-winged.

♀. 18 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs, pale grey. Palpi, slender, second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$, pale grey. Forewings, very narrow; costa, straight to near apex, there arched, apex acute; termen very oblique, grey; a quadrangular costal area from near base to $\frac{1}{3}$ and reaching middle of disc, white; discals, fuscous, at $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ on edge of whitish area, plical obsolete; cilia, whitish. Hindwings, pale grey; cilia, whitish.

Derby, in January; one specimen.
**Macronema leucocrana, n. sp.**

λευκοκρανος, with white head.

♂. 17 mm. Head, whitish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint \( \frac{3}{4} \), fuscous; base and extreme apex of second joint and whole internal surface, whitish. Antennae, fuscous. Thorax, grey; patagia, whitish. Abdomen, grey; tuft, whitish. Legs, fuscous (posterior pair missing). Forewings, narrow, somewhat dilated posteriorly; costa, very slightly arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique; whitish, unevenly sprinkled with fuscous; this irroration is very scanty in costal and central areas, more abundant in basal \( \frac{3}{4} \) of dorsal area, and forms ill-defined spots on costa before apex and on tornus, and an ill-defined terminal line; stigmata, fuscous, first discal at \( \frac{1}{4} \), plical beyond it, second discal at \( \frac{3}{4} \), connected with tornal suffusion, a dot above and between discals; cilia, whitish. Hindwings, broadly lanceolate, grey-whitish; cilia, whitish.

An obscure species, but characterized by the whitish head, whitish ground-colour of forewings, almost whitish hindwings, and long palpi.

Waratah, in December; one specimen.

**Eulechria goniosticha, n. sp.**

γωνιοστιχος, with angled line.

♂ ♀. 20 mm. Head and thorax, brownish-grey. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae, \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) times length of face; terminal joint \( \frac{3}{4} \), fuscous; inner surface and apex of second joint, grey. Antennae ochreous-grey; ciliations in male \( \frac{1}{2} \). Abdomen, ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, ochreous-whitish. Forewings, narrow, slightly dilated; costa moderately arched; apex, round-pointed; termen oblique, whitish-ochreous; markings and some scattered scales blackish, sometimes a basal costal dot; first discal at \( \frac{1}{4} \), plical beyond, second discal at middle; an interrupted inwardly-oblique line from \( \frac{3}{4} \) costa, sharply indented above middle, thence curved to tornus; in the female example this line is scarcely traceable; cilia, whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

Weldborough, in January; two specimens.

**Eulechria albifrons, n. sp.**

albifrons, white-faced.

♂. 20 mm. Head and thorax, pale grey; face, white. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint \( \frac{2}{3} \), pale grey; terminal joint and apex of second joint, white. Antennae,
pale grey; ciliations in male 1½. (Abdomen missing). Legs, fuscous (posterior pair missing). Forewings, elongate, narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique; pale grey; a white costal streak from base to beyond middle; cilia, pale grey. Hindwings and cilia, whitish.

Waratah, in February; one specimen.

**Eulechria irenitis, n. sp.**

εἰρηνίτις, peaceful.

♂♀. 20-22 mm. Head, white. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint 2, fuscous or grey; terminal joint and apex of second joint white. Antennae, ochreous-grey; ciliations in male 5. Thorax, pale ochreous-grey. Abdomen, grey; apices of segments and tuft, whitish. Legs, grey; posterior pair, ochreous-whitish. Forewings, elongate, somewhat dilated; costa, slightly arched; apex, rectangular; termen, moderately oblique, whitish-grey sparsely sprinkled with pale ochreous; a suffused whitish costal streak before middle; some fuscous scales on costa beyond middle and on apex and termen; cilia, whitish, on apex, fuscous. Hindwings and cilia, whitish.

Not unlike the preceding, but the antennal ciliations are much longer.

Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), in January; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

**Eulechria spreta, n. sp.**

*spretus*, despised.

♂. 20 mm. Head and thorax, fuscous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint 2, grey; outer surface of second joint fuscous. Antennae, grey, ciliations in male 1½. Abdomen, grey; dorsum of terminal segments partly brownish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings, somewhat dilated; costa, gently arched; apex, obtusely pointed; termen, oblique; light fuscous with some dark fuscous sprinkling; markings, dark fuscous; stigmata, dot-like, first discal at ⅓, plical beyond it, second discal before ⅔; a line of minute dots from ⅔ costa obliquely outwards angled rectangular before apex, thence curved parallel to tornus; cilia, light fuscous. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

This may be placed before *E. lissopolia* Turner.

St. Marys, in January; one specimen.
Machimia phaeoporphyra, n. sp.

φωσωρφυρος, dusky purple.

♂. 22 mm. Head and thorax, purple-grey. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint ½, grey. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen, grey; apices of segments and tuft, grey-whitish. Legs, grey-whitish; anterior pair, fuscous. Forewings, broad, posteriorly dilated; costa, strongly arched; apex, rounded-rectangular; termen, slightly rounded; slightly oblique, grey-whitish very densely irrorated with purple-grey; stigmata, minute, almost imperceptible, first discal at ½, plical beyond it, second discal before ¾; cilia, grey-whitish with darker points. Hindwings, broadly ovate; pale grey; cilia, pale grey.

Dark in colour for this genus, but agreeing structurally.

Derwent Bridge, in January; one specimen.

Machimia rubella, n. sp.

rubellus, pink.

♂. 30-32 mm. Head and thorax, pale ochreous-pink. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint ½ to ¾, pale pinkish, towards base ochreous-whitish. Antennae, grey towards base ochreous-tinged; ciliations in male ½. Abdomen, grey; apices of segments ochreous-whitish; tuft, whitish-ochreous. Legs, ochreous-whitish; anterior pair, pinkish-fuscous. Forewings, moderately broad; costa, strongly arched; apex, rounded-rectangular; termen, slightly rounded, slightly oblique, pale pink (slightly inclined to be rosy-purple), in one example greyish-pink; costa, narrowly pink, extreme edge whitish; markings, inconspicuous, fuscous, or partly reddish; first discal at ¾, plical beyond it, second discal before ¾; a line of minute dots from midcosta obliquely outwards, sharply angled midway between second discal and apex, thence curved inwards to tornus; a terminal series of dots; cilia, pink; apices, whitish. Hindwings, ochreous-whitish slightly suffused with grey, except near base; cilia, ochreous-whitish.

The forewings of M. brachytricha are ochreous-pink, inclining to pale brick-red.

Derwent Bridge in January; seven specimens all ♂, one ♀ 27 mm. Triabunna.

Machaeretis compsa, n. sp.

κομψα, neat.

♂. 10-13 mm. Head, grey-whitish or ochreous-whitish. Palpi with terminal joint ½, fuscous, inner surface, whitish. Antennae, grey annulated with fuscous; ciliations in male 3. Thorax, pale grey. Abdomen, grey. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, grey. Forewings, narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, round-pointed; termen,
oblique, ochreous-whitish; markings and some iroration fuscous; a sharply defined somewhat elongate basal costal spot; first discal at $\frac{1}{2}$, plical well before it, but the former is usually, and the latter often, not developed, second discal at $\frac{3}{2}$; in one example a costal spot at $\frac{1}{2}$; an interrupted subterminal line, sharply indented beneath costa, thence obliquely curved to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum, usually partly or wholly obsolete; cilia, ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

I formerly confused this with *M. psathyra* Meyr., of which I had not then seen an example. It may be distinguished by the sharply defined basal costal spot and the much larger antennal ciliation (in *psathyra* at most $\frac{1}{2}$).

Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), Russell Falls, and Lake Fenton (3500 feet), in January; eight specimens.

**Hapodyta ochrogramma**, n. sp.

$\chi\rho\omega\gamma\rho\alpha\nu\mu\omicron\omicron\omicron\upsilon\zeta\varsigma$, with pale marking.

♂. 18-19 mm. Head and thorax, fuscous. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male 2. Abdomen, grey; bases of segments ferruginous-fuscous on dorsum. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, pale grey. Forewings, narrow; costa, slightly arched; apex, acute; termen, straight, oblique, slightly sinuate beneath apex, fuscous; a broad grey-whitish streak from base narrowing to mid-dorsum, edged above by blackish suffusion; a whitish dot in disc below middle at $\frac{1}{2}$; stigmata obscure or undeveloped, first discal at $\frac{1}{4}$, second touching upper side of whitish dot; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

Weldborough and Derby, in January; two specimens.

**Coesyra cerochyta**, n. sp.

$\kappa\nu\rho\omega\chi\upsilon\upsilon\omicron\zeta\varsigma$, waxen.

♂. 20 mm. Head and thorax, ochreous-whitish. Palpi, with terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$, ochreous-whitish. Antennae, pale grey; ciliations in male 2. Abdomen, grey. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, grey. Forewings with costa moderately arched; apex, rounded; termen, obliquely rounded; glossy ochreous-whitish; costal edge blackish near base; stigmata, dotlike but distinct, blackish, first discal at $\frac{1}{2}$, plical well beyond it, second discal at $\frac{3}{2}$, cilia, ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

Easily distinguished from *C. ochrocirrha* Turn., which it resembles, by the plical dot being beyond first discal.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in January; one specimen.
Pyrgoptila dasciopa, n. sp.

\[\text{Δωσκωπος, dark.}\]

♀. 24 mm. (Head badly rubbed.) Antennae, fuscous. Palpi with second joint more than three times length of face, terminal joint \(\frac{3}{4}\), fuscous, second joint with apex and inner surface whitish. Thorax, fuscous; posterior part of crest whitish. Abdomen, grey. Legs, fuscous, more or less suffused with whitish. Forewings, elongate, slightly dilated; costa moderately arched; apex, round-pointed; termen very oblique, fuscous lightly sprinkled with whitish and with some dark fuscous suffusion; a whitish basal dot; an elongate whitish spot on dorsum near base; stigmata, dark fuscous edged posteriorly with whitish, first discal at \(\frac{1}{4}\), plical beyond it, second discal slightly beyond middle; a subdorsal ridge of dark fuscous scales from base to \(\frac{1}{2}\), terminating in a tuft, which is edged posteriorly by a short, oblique ochreous-whitish streak; beyond this is a smaller crest of dark fuscous scales; some whitish suffusion on costa before apex, on dorsum before tornus, and before termen; cilia, grey-whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Hindwings and cilia, whitish-grey.

Scottsdale, in January; one specimen.

Pyrgoptila mochlonota, n. sp.

\[\text{Μογλουνωτος, with bar on dorsum.}\]

♂. 20-22 mm. ♀ 18 mm. Head and thorax, fuscous. Palpi, with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint, \(\frac{3}{4}\) in male, \(\frac{3}{4}\) in female; whitish, more or less sprinkled with fuscous; terminal joint, mostly fuscous, but apex whitish. Antennae, fuscous; ciliation in male, 2. Abdomen, grey; bases of segments, ferruginous in male; tuft, grey-whitish. Legs, fuscous, with whitish tarsal rings; posterior pair, mostly whitish. Forewings rather narrow, strongly dilated; costa, gently arched; apex, pointed; termen, oblique, fuscous-grey; a broad grey-whitish dorsal bar, with a small median projection, from mid-base to tornus, separated from dorsum near base, edged above by dark fuscous suffusion; stigmata, dark fuscous, first discal at \(\frac{1}{4}\), plical, lost in suffusion, second discal, at \(\frac{3}{4}\), with a white spot beneath it; in female a dot above and between discals; cilia, grey, sprinkled with dark fuscous—on tornus, grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

Triabunna (2 ♀), Derwent Bridge (♂), and Waratah (♂ type), in February; four specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch who has the type.
Philobota chrysosticha, n. sp.

χρυσόστηθα, gold-streaked.

♂ 22-26 mm. ♀ 20-22 mm. Head, orange-yellow; face fuscous. Palpi, with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint, ♂; fuscous, posterior surface, whitish. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male, 2. Thorax, fuscous. Abdomen, grey, darker towards base; apices of segments, whitish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, grey or grey-whitish. Forewings, dilated posteriorly in male; narrower in female; costa, gently arched; apex, round-pointed; termen, obliquely rounded; slaty-grey; a white costal streak from base to $\frac{3}{4}$; a series of orange-yellow (rarely pale yellow) streaks; a narrow streak beneath costa to $\frac{3}{4}$; a median streak from $\frac{3}{4}$ to termen beneath apex, giving off a branch to apical part of costa and a short branch to midtermen; a streak along fold from base to tornus; a dorsal streak to beyond middle, sometimes imperfectly developed; cilia, grey. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

This should not be confused with the allied P. aureceps Butl. In that species the colour of forewings is bright yellow, with variably developed dark fuscous streaks and small apical biotch.

Hobart, Derwent Bridge (2000 ft.), and Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), in January. Victoria: Mt. Buffalo (4000 feet) and Mt. Erica (5000 feet), in January and February. New South Wales: Mt. Kosciusko (5500 feet), in January; Tweed Heads (Coolangatta), in September. This is a mountain species. Its occurrence at Hobart may be attributed to the vicinity of Mt. Wellington, and the solitary example from Coolangatta is probably a straggler from the Macpherson Range. The type is from Cradle Mountain.

Philobota metarga, n. sp.

μεταργώς, white posteriorly.

♂♀, 20 mm. Head and thorax, grey-whitish. Palpi, with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint, ♀; whitish, external surface of second joint, except apex, fuscous. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male, 2. Abdomen, ochreous-grey; apices of segments and tuft, whitish-grey. Legs, fuscous, with whitish rings; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, narrow, slightly dilated; costa, slightly arched; apex, pointed; termen obliquely rounded; grey-whitish; markings and some irroration, dark fuscous; basal dots on costa and dorsum; first discal, at $\frac{3}{4}$; plical, beneath or slightly beyond; second discal, before $\frac{3}{4}$; an interrupted line or series of dots from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa obliquely outwards, angled beneath costa and continued parallel to termen to tornus; cilia, grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, white.

Hobart and Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in February; four specimens.
Philobota fulvella, n. sp.

*fulvus*, brownish-yellow.

♀. 16-18 mm. Head and thorax, brownish-yellow; face, whitish. Palpi, with second joint just reaching base of antennae; terminal joint, ½; brownish-yellow. Antennae, grey; cilia in male, 1 ¼. Abdomen, grey; tuft, whitish-ochreous. Legs, grey; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, rather broad, dilated posteriorly; costa gently arched; apex, obtusely pointed; termen moderately oblique; brownish-yellow; costal edge, fuscous towards base; terminal edge, sometimes grey; cilia, whitish; bases, grey. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

Broader-winged than its allies *P. tyroxantha* Meyr., in which second joint of palpi exceeds base of antennae, *P. melichrodes* Turn., which has a whitish head, and *P. miliarhoa* Meyr., which has the thorax anteriorly fuscous.

Strahan, in January; three specimens.

Philobota crypsirhoda, n. sp.

*kρυψιρρόδος*, with hidden rose-colour.

♂. 19-20 mm. Head, pale yellow; sides of face, reddish. Palpi, with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint, ½; slender; pale yellow; outer surface of second joint, rosy-suffused. Antennae, grey; basal joint, reddish; pecten, rosy; cilia in male, 1. Thorax, reddish (partly descaled). Abdomen, whitish; dorsum of anterior segments, grey-brown; tuft, dark fuscous. Legs, pale yellowish. Anterior pair, fuscous, reddish-tinged; posterior pair, with spurs and proximal tarsal joints, fuscous. Forewings, sub-triangular; costa gently arched; apex, obtusely pointed; termen, very obliquely rounded; yellow; a purple-fuscous costal streak from base to ¾, edged beneath with reddish; a broad, oblique, purple-fuscous line, edged with reddish from costa near apex to midtermen; cilia, yellow—on apex reddish. Hindwings, whitish, tinged, rosy posteriorly; cilia, yellow. Underside of forewings, almost wholly bright rosy.

An isolated species not near any other.

Hobart, in February; two specimens received from Capt. D. C. Pearse.

Philobota dolichothrix, n. sp.

*dolichοθρίξ*, long-haired.

♂. 16 mm. Head, white. Palpi, with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint, ½; whitish. Antennae, grey; cilia in male, 6. Thorax and abdomen, pale grey. Legs, grey; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, narrow, suboval; costa, moderately arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique; white; markings, pale grey; stigmata, large suffused spots, first discal at ¾, plical
beneath and more or less confluent with it, second discal at \( \frac{3}{4} \); a suffused spot on tornus and a sprinkling of pale grey scales in terminal part of disc; cilia, white. Hindwings and cilia, whitish-grey.

Remarkable for the extremely long antennal ciliations of the male.

Tasman Peninsula and Strahan, in January; two specimens.

**Philobota casta, n. sp.**

*castus*, spotless.

♀ 17-18 mm. Head and thorax, grey-whitish. Palpi, with second joint just reaching base of antennae; terminal joint, \( \frac{3}{4} \); grey-whitish. Antennae, grey-whitish; ciliations, in male, 3. Abdomen, grey. Legs, pale grey; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, elonget, narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique; grey-whitish; cilia, grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, whitish.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in January and February; three specimens.

**Leistomorpha trissosema, n. sp.**

*trissosema*, three-marked.

♂ 15-17 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen, dark fuscous. Palpi, with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint, \( \frac{3}{4} \); dark fuscous. Antennae, dark fuscous; ciliations in male, \( \frac{7}{8} \). Legs, dark fuscous, with ochreous-whitish rings; mid and posterior tibiae, with median and terminal whorls of short, ochreous-whitish hairs. Forewings, rather narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, obtusely pointed; termen straight, oblique; dark fuscous; a short, outwardly oblique, ochreous-whitish mark from dorsum beyond middle; similar, but shorter, marks on costa at \( \frac{3}{4} \) and \( \frac{7}{8} \), but these may be weakly developed or obsolete; a few ochreous-whitish scales in terminal area; cilia, dark fuscous; apices, ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, dark grey.

This genus has the pecten absent or represented by one or scales only. The present species is peculiar in its tibial structure, but appears nearly allied to *L. brontoscepa*.

Derwent Bridge, in February; three specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

**Chrysonoma platyzostra, n. sp.**

*platyzostra*, broadly banded.

♀ 22 mm. Head and thorax, whitish. Palpi, with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint slender, nearly as long as second (\( \frac{3}{8} \)); fuscous. Antennae, fuscous. Abdomen, grey; apices of segments and tuft, whitish-ochreous. Legs. fuscous; posterior tibiae, whitish-ochreous. Forewings, with costa moderately
arched; apex, round-pointed; termen, straight, moderately oblique; ochreous-whitish; costal edge at base, blackish; markings, fuscous; a broad, antemedian fascia; anterior edge from ½ costa to ¼ dorsum; posterior, from midcosta to mid-dorsum, both somewhat wavy; a fascia from ½ costa to tornus, narrow on costa, soon broadening in disc; a triangular terminal blotch, from apex nearly to tornus; cilia, whitish-ochreous on apex, broadly fuscous. Hindwings, grey; cilia, whitish.

Tasman Peninsula, in January; one specimen.

Fam. HYPONOMEUTIDAE

Zelleria malacodes, n. sp.

μαγακωδης, soft.

♂. 14 mm. Head and thorax, grey-whitish. Palpi, whitish. Antennae, grey-whitish. Abdomen, pale grey; tuft, whitish. Forewings, narrow; costa, strongly arched; apex, acute, produced; grey-whitish; a few blackish points near costa, above tornus, and at apex; cilia, whitish; on apex grey. Hindwings, lanceolate; cilia, 1; whitish; cilia, whitish.

Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), in February; one specimen.

Gen. Amblyzancla, nov.

ἀμβλυανακλος, with obtuse sickles.

Tongue, present. Palpi, moderately long, curved, ascending, not reaching vertex, smooth-scaled; second joint, long slightly expanded at apex; terminal joint, short, obtuse. Antennae, ½; in male, shortly ciliated. Forewings, with 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings, with 3 absent, 5, 6, 7 approximately at origin.

Amblyzancla aaroeoptila, n. sp.

ἀραιοπτηλος, narrow-winged.

♂. 15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-grey. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male ½. Abdomen, grey. Legs, grey (posterior pair missing). Forewings, narrow; costa, slightly arched; apex, acute; grey, sprinkled with whitish, minute, blackish discal dots at middle and ¾, the former connected by an inwardly oblique line with dorsum before middle; a blackish apical spot; cilia, grey, on apex, blackish. Hindwings, narrow-lanceolate; cilia, 3; grey; cilia, grey.

St. Marys, in January; one specimen.
Gen. Anoista, nov.

Anoista insolita, n. sp.

*insolitus*, unusual, strange.

♂ 18-20 mm. Head, grey-whitish. Palpi, fuscous; apex of terminal and inner surface of second joint, whitish. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male, 11. Thorax, pale grey; bases of tegulae, fuscous. Abdomen, whitish-ochreous. Legs, fuscous with whitish rings; posterior tibiae, grey or whitish. Forewings, elongate-oval; costa, rather strongly arched; apex pointed, termen, oblique; grey; costa, with fuscous strigulae; a broad white dorsal area joined by an outwardly oblique fascia from costa near base; a broad dark fuscous line partly double on outer edge of fascia almost reaching fold; a reddish-ochreous median spot immediately follows this, and from it a narrow, ochreous, longitudinal suffusion proceeds to ♀, and there expands fan-wise, not reaching margins; a white dot at about ♀ edged with dark fuscous lies in the upper fork of a small dark fuscous X mark; terminal veins, with series of dark fuscous dots; a small, dark fuscous blotch above tornus; cilia grey, bases barred with dark fuscous. Hindwings, elongate-ovate; apex, obtusely rounded; termen, not sinuate; whitish-grey; cilia, grey-whitish.

Derwent Bridge, in February; two specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.
LITHOCOLLETIS ACARES, n. sp.

♂. 5-6 mm. Head and thorax, grey. Labial palpi, whitish; second and terminal joints, with broad median fuscous rings. Antennae, fuscous; in male simple. Abdomen and legs, fuscous. Forewings, narrow; costa, usually slightly, but in one example strongly arched; apex, pointed; rather dark grey; markings, white; a fine streak on fold from near base to first transverse line; first line from \( \frac{1}{2} \) costa obliquely outwards to fold, there angled inwards to mid-dorsum; a short, but rather broad, oblique line from midcosta to middle of disc; second line transverse, slightly curved outwards from \( \frac{1}{2} \) costa to tornus; third line from \( \frac{3}{4} \) costa to termen above middle; a blackish apical dot; cilia, grey. Hindwings, linear-lanceolate; grey; cilia, 6, grey.

I have had difficulty in determining the genus of this minute species, and therefore give its structural characters. The head is loosely scaled, but not rough. The tongue is well developed. The labial palpi are long, porrect, mostly smooth, but with some long projecting scales on lower surface, and the maxillary palpi are minute, but distinct and porrect. All the tibiae are smooth-scaled. There can therefore be no doubt that it belongs to the *Gracilariidae*. I should have referred it to *Acrocercops*, if it had not been for the smooth posterior tibiae. It seems to agree fairly well with *Lithocolletis*, though the tibiae are exceptional and it has no near relationship to the two described Australian species.

Mt. Wellington (4000 feet), in January, locally abundant in a restricted area, covered with dwarf shrubs; eight specimens.

PHYLLOCNISTIS ENCHALEOA, n. sp.

♂♀. 6-8 mm. Head and thorax, brassy. Palpi, white. Antennae, fuscous. Abdomen, fuscous. Legs, fuscous, with white rings. Forewings, rather narrow, dilated posteriorly; apex, obtuse; bright brassy-metallic; four narrow, shining, white transverse fasciae, each edged anteriorly by a fine blackish line, at \( \frac{1}{4} \), middle, \( \frac{3}{4} \), and sub-apical; a large blackish apical spot; cilia brassy, on apex and tornus, fuscous. Hindwings, linear-lanceolate; cilia, 5; grey; cilia, grey.

Hobart, in April. Dr. V. V. Hickman found these tiny moths in great numbers in his garden at New Town, and sent me specimens, which arrived dry, and were very difficult to deal with. Subsequently he sent others by air-mail. These arrived alive, but badly rubbed from having tried to escape through the cottonwool, with which the glass tube was plugged. However, they showed the structural
characters better. After a search made at my suggestion, he found blotches on the leaves of a native shrub *Plagianthes sidoides*. These contained cocoons, which were by this time either empty or parasitised.

Dr. Hickman informs me that the food plant is one of the *Malvaceae*, and sends the following particulars: “The egg is white and coarsely sculptured on the chorion. It is oval in shape, and measures 0·30 mm. long by 0·17 mm. wide. The moth attaches the eggs to the stellate hairs on the underside of the leaf. Some were found to be hatching in April. The newly-hatched larva measures 0·48 mm. long. As soon as its head protrudes from the chorion, it commences to bore its way into the leaf. The empty chorion remains attached to the leaf for some time before a yellow blotch discloses the situation of the mine. The first two instars are completely apodous. In two dead, and apparently mature, larvae the thoracic legs and three pairs of prolegs are present.”

Fam. PLUTELLIDAE


λευρόφανης, smooth.

Tongue, well developed. Labial palpi, long, slender, smooth, curved, ascending; second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint, shorter and more slender than second, acute. Maxillary palpi, minute. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male, minute. Posterior tibiae, smooth. Forewings, with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings, with 2 and 3 connate, 5 from below middle, 6 and 7 stalked.

*Leurophanes oresibates*, n. sp.

ὁρεισιβατης, mountain-ranging.

♂. 20-22 mm. Head, whitish. Palpi, with terminal joint §; whitish, external surface of second joint except apex, grey. Antennae and thorax, grey. Abdomen, pale grey; apices of segments and tuft whitish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair pale grey. Forewings, elongate, costa moderately arched; apex, pointed; termen, straight, oblique; grey, brownish-tinged; a median whitish suffusion from base to §; a fuscous streak beneath this from § to §, enlarged at posterior end, a suffused fuscous spot between this and apex; cilia, whitish, sometimes grey on apex and tornus. Hindwings, 1 §, elongate-ovate; grey-whitish; cilia, whitish.

Mt. Wellington (4000 feet), in January; four specimens.
Fam. LYONETIADAE

Dryadaula anthracodeta, n. sp.

*ἀγθρακοδέτως*, black-rimmed.

♀ 12 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax, white. (Abdomen, missing.) Legs, fuscous, with white rings; posterior pair, mostly white. Forewings, narrow; costa straight to near apex; apex, conical; termen, extremely oblique; white; terminal area, partly suffused with pale fuscous; markings, black; a sub-basal costal dot, a larger subquadrate spot shortly beyond, and a still larger triangular spot at ♀; a pale fuscous suffusion from ♀ costa to tornus, with a short blackish posterior edge in middle; a second suffusion before apex, with a sharply defined posterior margin; an interrupted terminal line; cilia, white, on tornus, and apex pale fuscous. Hindwings, broadly lanceolate; grey, cilia, ♀, grey.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in January; Cradle Mountain (3000 feet) and Stanley, in February; three specimens.

Dryadaula melanoptycha, n. sp.

*μεγανοπτυχος*, with black fold.

♀ 12 mm. Head and palpi, pale ochrous-grey. Antennae, grey; ciliations, in male, minute. Thorax, fuscous. Abdomen, whitish-grey. Legs, grey; posterior pair, paler. Forewings, narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique; whitish-grey, with a few scattered dark fuscous scales; a broad white dorsal streak from base, narrowing to ♀ dorsum, edged above by an interrupted black line; cilia, whitish-grey. Hindwings, broadly lanceolate; whitish-grey; cilia, nearly 1, whitish.

Deloraine, in February; one specimen.

Dryadaula eutactopa, n. sp.

*εὐτακτόπος*, modest.

♀ 15 mm. Head, whitish-ochreous. Palpi, ochreous-whitish. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male, ♀. Thorax, white; bases of tegulae, fuscous. Abdomen, fuscous. Legs, fuscous, with whitish rings. Forewings, narrow, suboval; costa, slightly arched; apex, round-pointed; termen, very oblique; 7 and 8 coincident; grey, with some blackish and whitish scales; a blackish plical streak broadly inter-
rupted by two longitudinal white bars; a white median spot at *, followed by some blackish iroration; a short longitudinal blackish streak at *, followed by a white suffusion; cilia, whitish, with an interrupted blackish antemedian line. Hindwings, broadly lanceolate; dark grey; cilia, nearly 1, grey.

Derwent Bridge, in January; one specimen.

Erechthias ancistrosema, n. sp.

Agkistrosmoe, hook-marked.

♂. 10 mm. Head, whitish; lateral aspect, fuscous. Palpi, whitish. Antennae, dark fuscous; with basal pecten; cilia, in male, minute. Thorax and abdomen, dark fuscous. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair with white rings and spurs. Forewings, narrow; apex, rounded; dark fuscous, with white markings; two fine, parallel, closely-approximated streaks from base to middle; oblique streaks from c costa and from above c dorsum, running into their apices; oblique streaks from c dorsum and from ½ c costa to mid-disc; a black apical spot, edged anteriorly with whitish; cilia, fuscous; bases whitish. Hindwings, broadly lanceolate; fuscous; cilia, ½, grey.

Burnie, in January; one specimen.

Fam. TINEIDAE

Lepidoscia muricolor, n. sp.

Muricor, mouse-coloured.

♂. 12-14 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, thorax, abdomen, and legs, fuscous-grey. Antennal cilia, in male, minute. Forewings, narrow, suboval; costa, straight to 3, thence arched; apex, rounded; termen, obliquely rounded; 7 and 8, stalked; grey; cilia, grey. Hindwings with apex rounded; termen slightly rounded; grey, thinly scaled; cilia, grey.

Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), in February; seven specimens.

Narycia confluens, n. sp.

Confluens, with confluent fasciae.

♂ ♀. 16 mm. Head, whitish. Palpi, antennae, and thorax, fuscous. Abdomen, fuscous; tuft, whitish-brown. Legs, fuscous. Forewings, suboval; costa, strongly arched; apex, round-pointed; termen, oblique; 7 and 8, stalked; white, with fuscous markings; a costal streak from base to ½; a fascia from ½ costa to ½ dorsum; converging fasciae from ½ and ¾ costa, uniting in mid-disc and running to a point at mid-dorsum; a fascia from ¾ costa to tornus,
sometimes confluent on costa, with preceding and enclosing median white dots on costa and tornus; a subterminal fascia from costa to termen above tornus; terminal edge from this to apex, fuscous; cilia, fuscous, on tornus, white. Hindwings, with apex pointed; termen, slightly rounded; grey; a suffused, whitish, submarginal fascia; cilia grey.

Hobart, in October; Burnie, in January; two specimens.

Gen. Cuphomorpha, nov.

κοφομορφος, slightly built.

Tongue, present. Face, rough-scaled. Labial palpi, long, slender porrect or drooping; terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi, obsolete. Antennae longer than forewings, with strong nasal pecten; in male, joints triangularly dilated at apices and shortly ciliated; in female, simple. Posterior tibiae, hairy. Forewings, with all veins present and separate. Hindwings, with 3 and 4 coincident, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Allied to Macraeola Meyr.

Cuphomorpha tanyeros, n. sp.

τανυκερως, long-horned.

♂. 16-17 mm. ♀. 14 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen, grey. Palpi, fuscous; base and apex of terminal joint, whitish. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations, in male, ½. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, grey-whitish. Forewings, elongate-oval; costa, strongly arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique; pale, glossy grey; two rather large, ochreous-whitish, discal spots; first at ½, suboblong, diffusely, but partially edged with dark fuscous; second at ¾, with a broad, suffused, oblique extension nearly to tornus; cilia, pale grey. Hindwings, with apex rounded; termen, only slightly rounded; pale grey; cilia, whitish-grey.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in February; Strahan, in January; three specimens.

Fam. HEPIALIDAE

Jeana timetea, n. sp.

τιμητεως, worthy of honour.

♂. 30 mm. Head and palpi, fuscous. Antennae, grey; pectinations in male, 2½, each ending in a long terminal bristle. Thorax, dark reddish-brown. Abdomen, fuscous; tuft, reddish-brown; underside, pale ochreous. Legs, pale ochreous; anterior pair, fuscous; all with whitish tibial hairs. Forewings, rather broadly triangular;
costa, almost straight; apex, rounded; termen, obliquely rounded; reddish-brown; some fine whitish strigulae near costa and in apical area; a pale ochreous spot on base of dorsum; basal area defined, except towards costa, by a whitish grey, slender, transverse line, curved inwards below middle of disc, and thence oblique to dorsum; in the included area are some blackish dots, partly outlined with whitish; touching this line anteriorly, are three broad longitudinal marks, first above middle contains a narrow oblique, clear, white, mark, second below middle contains a clear, white dot, third subdorsal is mixed with whitish posteriorly, a pale, ochreous, subquadrate area between upper white mark and termen, traversed by a fine, blackish, transverse line; a whitish subterminal line, preceded by several blackish spots; cilia, pale brown, interrupted by blackish and whitish dots. Hindwings, broadly spathulate; apex and termen, rounded; fuscous; cilia, pale ochreous, becoming fuscous on dorsum.

No doubt this species is variable, but it cannot be the same as J. rubiginosa, for, apart from the differences in colour and markings, the wings are differently shaped. In that species the ratio of breadth to length of forewing is 1 to 3, in this 1 to 2.

Derwent Bridge, in February; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

Jeana robiginosa, n. sp.

*robiginosus*, rusty.

♂ 34 mm. Head and palpi, fuscous. Antennae, pale brownish; pectinations in male, 2½, each with a long terminal bristle. Thorax, fuscous; tips of hairs, whitish; some reddish hairs in middle. Abdomen and legs, fuscous. Forewings, elongate-triangular; costa, nearly straight; apex, rectangular; termen, rounded, slightly oblique; ferruginous-reddish, with grey strigulations mixed with whitish; near base, mostly grey; towards dorsum, mostly grey-whitish; a small fuscous, apical suffusion; two long, parallel, whitish strigulae before middle part of termen cilia, fuscous, mixed with reddish and barred with whitish. Hindwings, narrowly spathulate; apex and termen, rounded; fuscous; cilia, whitish-ochreous.

Waratah, in February; one specimen.

NEW LOCALITY RECORDS

These are numerous. It has become evident that a large number of species are generally distributed throughout the island, or generally distributed at lower or higher elevations. We are now able to make a commencement in designating these species, and in
LEPIDOPTERA OF TASMANIA.

Their case further locality records will be more cumbersome than useful. Species of general distribution should be found in all localities, except (1) high mountain tops, (2) country in which the native flora is poorly represented, (3) areas which have been extensively cleared of native vegetation.

As the range of many species depends on altitude, this should be written on their locality labels if over 1000 feet. It is not necessary to indicate variations less than 500 feet. Only a conventional line can be drawn between low and high altitudes; I suggest that this, in Tasmania, should be 1000 feet, with the proviso that on the West Coast (no doubt for climatic reasons) some usually high-level species may sometimes descend to near sea level. The line suggested may be employed to divide roughly Hobart from Mt. Wellington. The species I have recorded from 1500 feet were taken at "Fern Tree," those at 2500 feet near "The Springs," those at 4000 feet on the "Ploughed Field."

The species formerly recorded as from Moina (the nearest township) were actually taken at a higher level, "Daisy Dell," on the Cradle Mountain-road. I now record them as from Cradle Mountain 2000 feet.

LYCAENIDAE

Candalides acasta Cox, Tasman Penin.
Zizina labradus Godart, Burnie, Scottsdale. Probably generally distributed at lower levels.
Neolucia hofartensis Misk., Derwent Bridge. Generally distributed at higher levels.
Neolucia matheus Misk., Launceston.

NYMPHALIDAE

Heteronympha philerope Bdv., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Scottsdale, Deloraine, Waratah. Generally distributed.
Heteronympha cordace Hb., Derwent Bridge, Weldborough.
Oreixenica lathoniella Westw., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Waratah. Generally distributed.
Iprecis silita Fab., Hobart, Conara, St. Marys, St. Helens. Generally distributed at lower levels.
Pyrameis itea Fab., Ouse, Cradle Mt. (2000-3000 feet). Generally distributed.

HESPERIDAE

Anisynta tasmanica Misk., Derwent Br. Probably generally distributed.
Motasingha dominula Ploetz, Derwent Br.
Taractrocera papyria Bdv., Huon.
Oxybadistis walteri Heron, Burnie.
LARENTIIDAE

Euchoeca rubropunctaria Ddld., We!dborough, Derby, Deloraine, Rosebery. Generally distributed.

Poecilasthena pulchraia Ddld., Derwent Br., We!dborough, Rosebery. Generally distributed.

Poecilasthena urarcha Meyr., Waratah.

Poecilasthena anthodes Meyr., Hobart, Scottsdale.

Chloroclystis testulata Gn., Waratah.

Chloroclystis catastreptes Meyr., St. Helens.

Chloroclystis flava Gn., Coles Bay, Triabunna. Generally distributed.

Microdes squamulata Gn., St. Marys, Derwent Br.

Chaelotolpha leucophragma Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), St. Helens, Derwent Br., Waratah. Generally distributed.

Eecymatoge callizona Low., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet).


Cidaria uncinata Gn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Coles Bay. Generally distributed.

Larentia picrosasa Meyr., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.

Epirrhoe callima Turn., Derwent Br.

Epirrhoe custrapha Turn., Waratah.

Melitulias glandulata Gn., Derwent Bridge. Generally distributed.

Euphyia epicteta Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Scottsdale, We!dborough, Derby, Deloraine, Waratah, Derwent Bridge. Generally distributed.

Euphyia interrupta Gn., Waratah, Mt. Barrow.

Euphyia lucidulata Wilk., Derwent Br., Scottsdale. Generally distributed.

Euphyia coniisacta Bult., Derwent Br., Waratah, Derby, Burnie. Generally distributed.

Euphyia psarodes Turn., Mt. Wellington (4000 feet).

Euphyia lampratis Meyr., Rosebery.


Euphyia stramosata Gn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Tasman Pen., St. Marys, St. Helens, We!dborough, Derby. Generally distributed.

Euphyia heteroleuca Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Strahan.

Euphyia vacuaria Gn., Strahan.

Euphyia leptophricula Turn., Waratah.

Euphyia peronmata Wilk., Derwent Br., Waratah. Generally distributed.

Euphyia embelenta Gn., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.

Euphyia correllata Wilk., We!dborough.

Euphyia severa Gn., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.


Xanthorhoe heliacaria Gn., Derwent Br., Waratah, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).

Xanthorhoe vieissiata Gn., Waratah, Mt. Barrow. Generally distributed.

Xanthorhoe brasjia Gá., Hobart, Russell Falls, Strahan. Generally distributed.

Xanthorhoe centrenurus Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Derwent Br., Waratah, Strahan, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet). Generally distributed.

Xanthorhoe subsidaria Gn., Scottsdale, Derby, Deloraine. Generally distributed.

Dasyuris polyxarapi Meyr., Mt. Wellington (4000 feet).

STERRHIDAE

Eois albicostata Wilk., Tasman Penin.

Eois halmaea Meyr., We!dborough, Scottsdale. Generally distributed.

Eois philocosma Meyr., Burnie, Waratah, Rosebery, St. Marys; Coles Bay, Derby. Generally distributed.

Scopula perlata Wilk., Hobart, Strahan, St. Marys, We!dborough, Scottsdale, Waratah. Generally distributed.
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Scopula lioti. Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Scopula rubraria Dbld. Generally distributed.
Scopula optivata Wlk., Waratah, St. Marys, Scottsdale.

GEOMETRIDAE

Euloxia gratiosata Gn., Cradle Mt. (2000-3000 feet), Derwent Br.
Euloxia meandraria Gn., Derby, Scottsdale, Launceston, Waratah, Strahan, Mole Creek. Generally distributed.
Euloxia leucochondra Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Mt. Barrow, Weldborough.
Iolops argocea Meyr., Weldborough.
Chlorocoma cadmaria Gn., Waratah, Derby, St. Helens. Generally distributed.
Chlorocoma rhodothrix Turn., Rosebery.
Gelasma semicrocea Wlk., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Gelasma calaina Turn., Mt. Barrow.
Gelasma centrophlylla Meyr., Burnie, Strahan, St. Helens. Generally distributed.
Chlorodes boisdualaria Gn., Scottsdale, St. Helens. Generally distributed.
Cryptophona occultaria Don., Herrick, Coles Bay. Generally distributed.

BOARMIADAE

Diastictis australiaria Gn., Coles Bay, Derby, Scottsdale. Generally distributed.
Ectropis fractaria Gn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Derwent Br., Strahan, Scottsdale. Generally distributed.
Ectropis despicata Wlk., Russell Falls.
Boarmia epiphloea Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Rosebery, Derwent Br.
Boarmia lyciaria Gn., Russell Falls.
Symaceranum mundifera Wlk., Coles Bay, Scottsdale.
Symaceranum symphonica Turn., St. Helens, Scottsdale.
Lyelliana pristina Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Russell Falls, Derwent Br., Waratah, Mt. Barrow.
Metrocampa biplaga Wlk., Weldborough.
Cusbia alpophilis Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet).
Cusbia eccentris Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Mt. Barrow. Generally distributed.
Amelora emelula Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Strahan, Rosebery. Generally distributed.
Amelora cyneocentra Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Derwent Br., Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).
Amelora suffusa Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Amelora leucaniata Gn., Derwent Br., Strahan, Waratah, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).
Amelora atritrophia Turn., Derwent Br.
Mnesamela privata Gn., Derwent Br.
Mictodoca toxenta Meyr., Coles Bay, Derwent Br.
Thalaina selecata Meyr., Coles Bay.
Conosara cautaneata Meyr., Russell Falls.
Chlenias banksiaria Le Guil., Waratah.
Chlenias zonae Meyr., Russell Falls.
Archephanes zalosoma Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500-4000 feet), Derwent Br.
Hypsitropha suschema Turn., Derwent Br., Strahan, Rosebery.
Drymoptila temenitis Meyr., Strahan.
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OENOCHROMIDAE

Taxeotis intextata Gnm., Launceston.


Dichromodes stipitata Gnm., St. Helens, Derwent Br. Generally distributed.

Adelais mostentata Derwent Br.

NOTODONTIDAE

Teara peribola Turn., Rosebery, Derwent Br.

Galatha eugraphes Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).

ARCTIADAE

Thermeola tasmanica Hmps., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet). The locality Hobart may be an error.

Scoliacma bicolor Bdv., Hobart.

Phaeophoba auricula Wlk., Waratah.


Helena sejuncta Feld., St. Helens, Derby, Burnie.

Caprimima sicciodes Hmps., Rosebery, Waratah.

Caprimima procrena Meyr. Generally distributed.

Thallarcha epiostola, Stanley.


Ardices platynu Le Guil., Mt. Wellington, Rosebery, Strahan, Waratah.

Ardices curvata Don. subsp. nigens Btl. I., Georgetown.

NOLIDAE

Coloma tholera Turn., Burnie.

Coloma albilis Wlk., Derwent Br.

Coloma parvomusa Meyr., Waratah.

Nola cycota Meyr., Coles Bay, St. Marys, Queenstown, Derwent Br.

Nola alulota Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).

Nola macrorrhyncha Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Weldborough, Mt. Barrow, Waratah.

Roeselia lugens Wlk., Russell Falls, Waratah.

NOCTUIDAE.

AGARISTINAE.

Phalaenoides glycinae Lew., Hobart, Beaconsfield.

Phalaenoides tristis Hb., Strahan.

Hecatesia fenestrata Bdv., Hobart, Rosebery.

AGROTINAE.

Euxoa porphyricollis Gn., Waratah, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).

MELANCHRINAE.

Sideris emingi Westw., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Deloraine, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).

Dasygaster hollandiae Gnm., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Waratah, Devonport.

CUCULLIANAE.

Eumichthis saliniris Gnm., Waratah. Generally distributed.
LEPIDOPTERA OF TASMANIA.

ACRONYTINAE.

*Euplexia iorrhoa* Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet).

*Euplexia nigerrima* Gn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).

*Amphipyra sanguinipuncta* Gn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Burnie.

*Caredrina capularia* Gn. Weldborough, Derby, Scottsdale.

NOCTUINAE.

*Alapadna pauropis* Turn., Weldborough, Derby.

*Artigisa lignicolaria* Wlk., Rosebery, Strahan, Derwent Br.

*Rhodina falcalis* Gn., Hobart, Tasman Penin.

LYMANTRIADAE

*Acyphas leucomelas* Wlk., Burnie.

ANTHELIDAE

*Anthela connexa* Wlk., Rosebery, Scottsdale, Cradoc.

ZYGAENIDAE

*Pollanisus lithopastus* Turn., Derwent Br., St. Marys, Waratah.

*Pollanisus viridipulverulentus* Guer., Derwent Br.

*Nespracris dolens* Wlk., Derwent Br., Derby.

PHYCITIDAE

*Homoeosoma fornacella* Meyr., Derwent Br.

*Unadilla distichella* Meyr., Burnie.

*Sclerobia tritalis* Wlk., Launceston, Railton, Deloraine, St. Marys, Derby. Generally distributed at lower levels.

GALLERIADAE

*Heteromicta pachytera* Meyr., Launceston.

CRAMBIDAE

*Platytes pentadactyla* Zel., Waratah.

*Chilo lativittalis* Wlk., Tasman Penin., Derwent Br.


*Talis orthotypa* Turn., Derwent Br.

*Talis epulentella* Zel., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Russell Falls.


SCHOENOBIADAE


PYRALIDAE

*Diplopseustis perieresalis* Wlk., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Scottsdale, St. Helens, Strahan.

*Spectratrota sambrealis* Warr., Tasman Penin., Beaconsfield, Coles Bay.


*Epipaschia amauropis* Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Derwent Br., Rosebery, Burnie, Wilmot, Scottsdale. Generally distributed.

*Epipaschia costigeralis* Wlk., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).

PYRAUSTIDAE

*Hydreuretis oxygramma* Turn., Deloraine.

*Nymphula nitens* Butl., Deloraine.

*Nymphula nitidalis* Wlk., Burnie, Queenstown, Derby, Scottsdale.

*Nacoleia rhoeonalis* Wlk., St. Marys, Derby.
Hellula undalis Gn., Hobart.
Metasia biophaca Meyr., Hobart, St. Marys.
Metasia capnochroma Meyr., Rosebery.
Pyrausta hyalitaria Low., Weldborough.
Heliothela persumptana Wlk., Hobart.
Eclipsiodes drosera Meyr., Hobart, Strahan, Derwent Br., Waratah.
Scoparia philonephes Meyr., Derwent Br., Cradle Mt. (3000 feet), Mt. Barrow.
Scoparia syntaracta Meyr., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Scoparia gomphota Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Scoparia anthracias Meyr., Queenstown, Derwent Br. Generally distributed.

PTEROPHORIDAE

Platyptilia omissalis Fletcher, Hobart, St. Marys, Launceston. Generally distributed.
Platyptilia phaeonephes Meyr., Waratah.

PHALONIADAE


TORTICIDAE

Prosolina annosana Meyr., Hobart, Stanley.
Acropolitis rudis Wlk., Stanley.
Isochorista chaodes Meyr., Derwent Br.
Batodes conjunctana Wlk., Derby.
Capua euphona Meyr., Tasman Pen., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Capua eugrapta Turn., Tasman Pen.
Capua nimboa Turn., Hobart.
Capua eliana Meyr., Tasman Pen., Coles Bay, St. Marys, Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Capua mersana Wlk., Derby, Rosebery. Generally distributed.
Capua intractana Wlk., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Tasman Pen., Derby, Scottsdale, Burnie. Generally distributed.
Capua planezanthia Low, Weldborough.
Lasiothria syloidea Meyr., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Lasiothria asworthiana Newm., Derby, Waratah.
Lasiothria psapharana Meyr., Strahan, Waratah, Burnie.
Lasiothria postvittana Wlk., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Lasiothria caryotis caryotis Turn., Mt. Wellington, Strahan, Waratah.
Lasiothria incompta Turn., Waratah.
Lasiothria phialodesa Low, Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Rosebery.
Lasiothria fabrica Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Rosebery.
Lasiothria sobriana Wlk., Scottsdale.
Lasiothria plastica Meyr., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Lasiothria astathmeta Turn., Waratah.
LEPIDOPTERA OF TASMANIA.

Tortrix lythrodana Meyr., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Tortrix laganodes Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet).
Tortrix stigmaius Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Weldborough.
Tortrix psaroides Meyr., Mt. Wellington (3000 feet).
Tortrix tasmaniana Wilk., Tasman Pen.
Tortrix eucela Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Tortrix indicestana Meyr., Tasman Pen.
Tortrix concordana Meyr., St. Marys.
Tortrix concolorana Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), St. Marys, Weldborough.
Tortrix divusana Wilk., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Epichorista serena Meyr., Pt. Davey.
Cnephasia contortula Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Cnephasia gnophodryas Low, Mt. Wellington (1500-4000 feet), Strahan, Waratah.
Scolioplecta comptana Wilk., Coles Bay. Generally distributed.

EUCOSMIDAE
Spilonota macropetana Meyr., Triabunna.
Acroclita adana Meyr., Derwent Br.
Acroclita perspectana Wilk., Tasman Pen., Strahan.
Eucosma triangulana Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet).

ELACHISTIDAE
Labdia semnostola Meyr., Strahan.
Hoplophanes phaeochalca Meyr., Rosebery, Strahan.
Coleophora deauratella Zel., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), St. Marys, St. Helens, Devonport. Generally distributed.

GELECHIADAE
Megacraspedus niphodes Low, Waratah.
Megacraspedus popularis Meyr., Derwent Br.
Aristotelia furtiva Meyr., Coles Bay.
Aristotelia centrosema Low, Burnie.
Thiotricha parthenica Meyr., Deloraine, Derby.
Phthorinaea operculata Zel., Derby.
Epimimastis porphyroloma Low, Derwent Br.
Crocithus phalina Meyr., Tasman Pen., Coles Bay.
Hydrotis crenoides Meyr., Rosebery.

XYLORYCTIDAE
Xyloryctes paranarifera Meyr., Derwent Br.
Xyloryctes argentea Wilk., Tasman Pen.
Agriophora diminuta Rosen., Hobart.
Agriophara cinerea Rosen., Derwent Br., Bruni.

OECOPHORIDAE
Endrosis lactella Schiff., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Borkhausenia oxyphora Turn., Coles Bay.
Borkhausenia canephora Meyr., Queenstown, Waratah. Generally distributed.
Borkhausenia anthedon Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Derwent Br., Strahan.
Lochendis philochloris Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Rosebery, Waratah, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).
Locheutis dolichotricha Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet).
Trachypepla cupeala Meyr., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), St. Marys, St. Helens. Generally distributed.
Eucryphaea phoenochyta Turn., Rosebery, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).
Barea arbitora Meyr., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Russell Falls, Derwent Br., Gordon R. Generally distributed.
Barea asbolaea Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Scottsdale, Waratah. Generally distributed.
Barea hyperarcha Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Scottsdale, Coles Bay.
Barea micropis Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), St. Marys.
Barea psilogramma Turn., Tasman Pen., Mt. Barrow.
Barea psephophora Meyr., Derwent Br., Strahan, Rosebery. Generally distributed.
Barea epithistis Meyr., Triabunna, Scottsdale, Devonport. Generally distributed.
Eulechria habrophanes Meyr., Hobart.
Eulechria poecilella Meyr., Triabunna.
Eulechria xylopterella Meyr., St. Helens.
Eulechria aerodes Meyr., Launceston.
Eulechria hemiphanes Meyr., Beaconsfield.
Eulechria mesophragma Meyr., St. Marys.
Eulechria edozaella Meyr., Bothwell, Strahan.
Eulechria pastea Turn., Burnie, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).
Machima leucosthira Meyr., Hobart, Russell Falls, Railet. Generally distributed.
Machima mitopsara Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet).
Machaeretis pelinopa Meyr., Derwent Br., Burnie, Weldborough.
Machaeretis aegreella Meyr., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Machaeretis psathyra Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet).
Haplodysa thoraca Meyr., Tasman Pen., Derwent Br.
Ocystola crystallina Meyr., Railet.
Ozythecta nephelomata Meyr., Waratah, Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Deuterogonia aerosantha Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Aristes chrysoteuches Meyr., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (1500 feet).
Coesyra stenoptera Meyr., St. Marys.
Coesyra parvula Meyr., Rosebery. Generally distributed.
Coesyra opthalmica Meyr., St. Marys, Weldborough.
Coesyra anthodora Meyr., Strahan.
Coesyra ochrocirrha Turn., Gordon R.
Coesyra alea Meyr., Rosebery. Generally distributed.
Pleurota endesma Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Scottsdale, Weldborough, Strahan, Waratah, Burnie. Generally distributed.
Pleurota themeropis Meyr., Deloraine.
Pleurota psephena Meyr., Gordon R., Waratah.
Opsitycha egnaliella Meyr., Tasman Pen.
Thalerotricha mylicella Meyr., Hobart.
Philobota auriceps Butl. It is doubtful whether this species occurs in Tasmania. Most, and perhaps all, former records should, I think, be referred to P. chrysosticha, which is here described.
Philobota olympia Meyr., Launceston.
Philobota neolas Meyr., Weldborough, Waratah.
Philobota charaxias Meyr., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Tasman Pen.
Philobota placochorda Turn., Waratah.
Philobota aurinatella, Derwent Br.
LEPIDOPTERA OF TASMANIA.

Philobota ceratina Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet).
Chrysonoma atricollis Meyr., Hobart.
Chezala glaphyropla Meyr., Coles Bay.
Enchronista bathrosticha Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).
Zonoptela erythrosema Meyr., St. Marys.
Zonoptela quadripustulata Wilk., Hobart.
Heliochasta elaeodes Meyr., Derwent Br.
Heliochasta coenosa Meyr., Russell Falls.
Lepidotarsa chrysopoca Meyr., Rosebery, Herrick.
Tortricopsis uncinella Zel., Weldborough, Scottsdale. Generally distributed.
Thudaca trabeata Wilk., Tasman Pen., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Thudaca obliquella Wilk., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Thudaca innubila Turn., Derwent Br.
Eutorna eurygramma Meyr., Rosebery, Weldborough.
Eutorna diaula Meyr., Hobart, Queenstown, Burnie. Generally distributed.
Cryptolechia lewinella Newn., Hobart.
Cryptolechia radiosella Wilk., Hobart.
Cryptolechia lutea Turn., Strahan, Stanley.
Cryptolechia argilaea Turn., St. Marys, Weldborough, Beaconsfield, Railton.

HELIODINIDAE

Stathmopoda cephalacea Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet). Larvae feeding in galls on Acacia decurrens and on another unidentified species of Acacia. Triabunna.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE

Cebysa leucoteles Wilk., Richmond.
Choreutis lampadias Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500-4000 feet), Derwent Br., Waratah.
Choreutis homalypa Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Derwent Br.
Glyphipteryx macrula Meyr., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Burnie.
Glyphipteryx tetrusema Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Derwent Br.
Glyphipteryx asteriella Meyr., Waratah.
Glyphipteryx calliscopa Low, Rosebery, Waratah.
Glyphipteryx leucargyra Turn., Tasman Pen., Strahan.
Glyphipteryx gypsonota Turn., Tasman Pen., Strahan, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).

HYPONOMEUTIDAE

Zelleria mystarcha Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Zelleria citrina Meyr., Queenstown, Rosebery.

COPROMORPHIDAE

Hypotropha tortriciformis Gn., Coles Bay, Derwent Br.

CARPOSINIDAE

Bondia nigella Newm., Mt. Wellington.
Carposina petraea Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Paramorpha semotheta Meyr., Derwent Br.

PLUTELLIDAE

Phalangitis tumulusa Meyr., Weldborough.

ERECHTHIADAE

Leucoptera chalcocycla Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2000-2500 feet), Launceston, Burnie.
Leucoptera deidias Meyr., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Waratah.
Opogona compta Wilk., Mole Creek. Generally distributed.
Opogona stercorosa Meyr., Derwent Br., Rosebery. Generally distributed.
Daschia sacittifera Meyr., St. Helens.
TINEIDAE

*Narycia edelopis* Meyr., Hobart.
*Narycia phaulodes* Meyr. (erroneously given as *phauloptera* in the first revision.) Hobart.
*Narycia retinochra* Low, Deloraine. Generally distributed.
*Mesopherna palastris* Meyr., Hobart.
*Lindeera tessellatella* Blanch., Hobart.
*Monopis ethelleta* Newn., Waratah, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet). Generally distributed.
*Tinea irruptella* Wlk., Derwent Br.
*Tinea ockranthes* Meyr., Coles Bay, Beaconsfield.

ADELIDAE

*Nemotois sparsella* Wlk., St. Marys, Derwent Br.