

A PRELIMINARY REVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN THYRIDIDAE AND PYRALIDAE.

PART II.

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(*Read at Annual Meeting, 28th January, 1905*)

THE present contribution consists of new genera and species, additional localities, and notes on the synonymy of the groups treated of in Part I. The new species have come into my hands since I examined the British Museum types, and I am much indebted to Sir George Hampson, who has examined most of them, not only comparing or identifying them with described species, but advising me as to their generic location. Though I have not felt bound to follow his advice in every instance, it has been of the greatest assistance. To him I am also indebted for a number of references which I was not able to give last year. The following of Sir George Hampson's names were unpublished last October :—

Anerastia metamelanella	Chilostrigatellus
Eucallionyma mediozonalis	Platytes latifasciella
Balaenifrons haematographa	Talis brunnea
Balaenifrons phoenicozona	Endotricha lobibasilis
Gen. Galleristhenia	Vitessa glaucoptera
Galleristhenia mellonidiella	Orthaga rubridiscalis
Crambus medioradellus	

FAM. THYRIDIDAE.

HYPOLAMPRUS MARGINEPUNCTALIS.

Microsca marginepunctalis, Leech, Entom, 1889., p. 66.,
Pl. IV., f. 10.

HYPOLAMPRUS SUBROSEALIS.

Microsa subrosealis, Leech, Entom, 1889., p. 66, Pl. IV., f. 14.

Hypolamprus subrosealis, Hmps., Moths Ind. i., p. 366.

N. Q., Thursday Island. Also from Borneo, China, Ceylon and India.

†† HYPOLAMPRUS LEOPARDATUS.

Hypolamprus leopardata, Warr., Nov. Zool. 1897. p. 380. N.Q., Cooktown.

RHODONEURA SCITARIA.

N.Q., Kuranda.

RHODONEURA SEMITESSELLATA.

Pyralis? semitessellalis, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxxiv., p. 1246.

Striglina hyalospila, Low., Tr. R.S.S.A., 1894, p. 87.

I take this synonymy from Mr. Warren (Nov. Zool. 1898, p. 223), who has examined Lower's type. No doubt this species is variable, like others of the genus.

N.Q., Townsville.

RHODONEURA THEORINA.

N.Q., Cairns.

RHODONEURA DISSIMULANS.

Q., Stradbroke Island, in January.

†† RHODONEURA YPSILON.

Banisia ypsilon, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1899, p. 316.

Q., Gayndah. Also from Dammer Island.

†† RHODONEURA ELONGATA.

Banisia elongata, Warr., Nov. Zool, 1896, p. 340.

N.Q., Cooktown.

†† RHODONEURA DOHERTYI.

Banisia dohertyi, Warr., Nov. Zool., 1897, p. 196. Pl. v., f. 28.

Rhodoneura stenosoma, Hmps., P.Z.S., 1897. p. 617.

Rhodoneura dohertyi, Hmps., J. Bomb. Soc., 1897, p. 291. Queensland (Hampson). Also from Bali, Malay Peninsula, and Ceylon.

RHODONEURA FURCIFERA.

Rhodoneura furcifer, Hmps., J. Bomb. Soc., xiii., p. 230.

RHODONEURA BASTIALIS.

Pyralis bastialis, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xix., p. 902.

Rhodoneura bastialis, Hmps., Moths Ind. i., p. 357.

N.Q., Geraldton, Townsville. Also from Solomons, Ceylon and India.

RHODONEURA POLYGRAPHALIS.

N.Q., Thursday Island, Herberton.

†† RHODONEURA MELILIALIS.

Rhodoneura melilialis, Swin., A.M.N.H. (7) vi., p. 312 (1900).

Q., Duaringa.

ADDAEA POLYPHORALIS.

Pyralis? *polygraphalis*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxxiv., p. 1245, praeocc.

Pyralis polyphoralis, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxxv., p. 1977.

Mesopempta polyphoralis, Meyr., Tr. E.S., 1887, p. 202.

I unfortunately overlooked Mr. Meyrick's description, in which attention is called to Walker's second name. My suggested name, being a *nomen undum*, need not be retained in the synonymy.

N.Q., Kuranda. Q., Duaringa.

FAM. PYRALIDAE.

SUB-FAM. PHYCITINAE.

HYPSTOTROPHA EURYZONA.

Heosphora euryzona, Meyr., Ent. Mo. Mag. xix., p. 256.

Rag., Rom. Mem. viii. Pl. 39., f. 13.

I was mistaken in citing this as *euryzonella*.

S.A., Wirrabara.

†† HYPSTOTROPHA CHLOROGRAMMA.

Heosphora chlorogramma, Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, p. 1116.

I suspect that *H. rhodosticha*, Turn., may be a synonym of this species.

Q., Duaringa, Brisbane, Rosewood.

HYPSTOTROPHA STEREOSTICHA, *n. sp.*

στερεοστιχος, straight-lined.

♂ 17 mm. (Head broken). Thorax whitish, irrorated with fuscous anteriorly. Abdomen pale ochreous; tuft whitish. Legs fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish

with fuscous irroration ; base of costa dark fuscous ; a whitish costal streak almost free from irroration from base to near apex ; sharply bordered by a fuscous median streak from base to apex, ill-defined dorsally ; cilia whitish, with fuscous irroration. Hindwings whitish-grey ; cilia whitish.

Type (headless) in Coll. Turner.

I should not have described this imperfect example, if Sir Geo. Hampson had not suggested a name for it.

N.Q., Thursday Island.

Gen. FOSSIFRONTIA.

Fossifrontia, Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 338 (1901).

† FOSSIFRONTIA LEUCONEURELLA.

Fossifrontia leuconeurella, Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 339, Pl. 52, f. 19.

AMPYCOPHORA METAMELANELLA.

Q., Brisbane ; one specimen which Sir Geo. Hampson identifies with his unpublished species. In Part I it is referred to *Anerastia*.

AMPYCOPHORA HOLOPHAEA, *n. sp.*

ὄλοφαιος, wholly dusky.

♂ 16 m m . Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi ($1\frac{1}{2}$), upturned, not reaching vertex, fuscous. Antennae fuscous, in ♂ with basal joint dilated, beyond this strongly dilated anteroposteriorly, then simple, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$). Abdomen pale fuscous. Legs fuscous ; posterior pair ochreous-whitish above. Forewings narrow-elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded ; uniformly fuscous, somewhat darker towards base ; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded ; whitish, towards apex greyish-tinged ; cilia whitish, on costa and apex grey.

Type in Coll. Turner.

Q., Brisbane ; one specimen.

Gen. MALIARPHA.

Agrees in neuration with *Anerastia*, but the palpi, though porrect, are shorter, and with the terminal joint distinct, not hidden in the long hairs springing from the second joint. I cannot give the reference.

MALIARPHA MINIMELLA.

Maliarpha minimella, Hmps.

N.Q., Thursday Island ; one specimen.

ANERASTRIA ENERVELLA.

Erythphlebia enerrella, Rag., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 394.
Pl. 39, f. 24.

ANERASTRIA BISERIELLA.

Anerastia biseriella, Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 397.
Pl. 52, f. 18.

ANERASTRIA PLINTHINA, *n. sp.*

πλιθινός, brick-coloured.

♀ 17-19 mm. Head and thorax dull reddish. Palpi long ($3\frac{1}{2}$), porrect, terminal joint down-curved; dull reddish. Antennae dull-reddish, towards apices ochreous—whitish. Abdomen pale ochreous, with reddish lateral patches near apex. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish above. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; uniform dull reddish with a few fuscous scales towards costa; cilia pale reddish. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish; cilia whitish.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.A., Port Darwin; one specimen in Coll. Lyell.

N.Q., Townsville, in January; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

ANERASTRIA RHODONEURA, *n. sp.*

ῥοδονευρός, with rosy nerves.

♀ 25-27 mm. Head whitish; frons with an acute projecting tuft of hairs. Palpi moderate ($2\frac{1}{2}$), porrect, terminal joint down-curved; whitish. Thorax whitish, sometimes rosy-tinged. Abdomen whitish ochreous. Legs whitish. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish; costa, termen, and veins of costal and terminal portions of disc rosy; cilia rosy. Hindwings with termen slightly sigmoid; whitish; cilia whitish.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q., Thursday Island; Kuranda, in April: two specimens.

POUJADIA ERODELLA.

Poujadia erodella. Rag., Nouv. Gen., p. 42., Rom. Mem. viii. Pl. 37, f. 5.

POUJADIA OPIFICELLA.

Anerastia opificella, Zel., Stett. Ent. Zeit, 1867, p. 406., Rag., Rom. Mem. viii. Pl. 44, f. 16.

POUJADIA INFICITA.

Acrobasis inficita, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxvii, p. 30.

Poujadia inficita, Hmps., Moths Ind. iv., p. 58.

Identified by Sir Geo. Hampson from a single ♀ example in poor condition, so I think some doubt is permissible.

Q., Dalby. Also from Ceylon and India.

Gen. PARRAMATTA.

Parramatta, Rag., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 366.

Gen. PAPUA.

Papua, Rag., Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 220.

PAPUA LATILIMBELLA.

Papua latilimbella, Rag., Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1889, p. 220.
Rom. Mem. viii. Pl. 36, f. 7.

PAPUA LONGIRAMELLA.

Emmalocera longiramella, Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 315.
Pl. 52, f. 16.

HOMOEOSOMA VAGELLA.

V. Birchip (*Goudie*), Gisborne (*Lyell*).

HOMOEOSOMA FARINARIA.

N.S.W., Sydney; one ♀ example with the posterior line completely obsolete, and the anterior ill-marked. Otherwise it agrees with the type.

Gen. EUCAMPYLA.

I have not been able to examine an example of this genus, but Mr. Meyrick states that the forewings have eleven veins, and it is therefore wrongly placed in my tabulation. Perhaps it should be referred to the neighbourhood of *Euzophera*.

Gen. SYNTYPICA, *nov.*

συντυπικός, similarly stamped, of similar structure.

Face flat. Tongue present. Palpi long, porrect; terminal joint distinct, somewhat down-curved. Maxillary palpi well-developed, filiform. Antennae of ♀ simple, minutely ciliated. Forewings with 4 and 5 stalked, 8 absent. Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate, 5 absent, 7 anastomosing with 8 to near apex.

In neuration this genus agrees with *Homoeosoma*, but the palpi are very different. In my tabulation it should be placed in the position wrongly occupied by *Eucampyla*.

SYNTPYICA ALEURODES, *n. sp.**ἀλευρωδης*, floury.

♂ 26 mm. Head whitish. Palpi long ($3\frac{1}{2}$), grey, internal surface whitish. Antennae pale ochreous. Thorax pale grey. Abdomen pale ochreous, postmedian half except tuft fuscous-tinged. Legs grey, mixed with whitish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey densely irrorated with whitish; an ill-defined whitish median streak occupying cell; two grey dots, one at each angle of cell; a terminal series of faint grey dots; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey-whitish; cilia whitish.

Type in Coll, Lyell.

V. Birchip, in November; one specimen received from Mr. D. Goudie.

Gen. EUZOPHERODES.

Euzopherodes, Hmps., J. Bomb. Soc., 1897, p. 475. Rom. Mem. viii., p. 79.

EUZOPHERODES ALBICANS.

Euzopherodes albicans, Hmps., J. Bomb. Soc. 1897, p. 475. Rom. Mem. viii, p. 79., Pl. xxx, f. 23.

Also from Ceylon and India.

EUZOPHERODES LEPTOCOSMA.

V., Birchip, in April (*Goudie*).*Gen. UNADILLA.*

Unadilla, Hulst., Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xvii, p. 197 (1890).

UNADILLA DISTICHELLA.

Q., Helidon; T., Hobart (*Lea*).UNADILLA APATELIA, *n. sp.**απατηλιος*, deceitful.

♀. 17 mm. Head and thorax pale fuscous. Palpi fuscous, towards base whitish. Antennae ochreous-whitish. Abdomen grey-whitish; dorsum of basal segments and tuft ochreous. Legs whitish, irrorated with fuscous; tarsi fuscous with whitish annulations. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous; costa from $\frac{1}{4}$ to near apex broadly white; a fuscous dot beneath $\frac{2}{3}$ costa; cilia pale fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly sinuate beneath apex; grey-whitish; elia grey with a whitish basal line, at tornus whitish.

Type in Coll. Turner is rather wasted and very closely resembles *Hyphantidium albicostale*, with which I formerly confused it. Apart from the absence of vein 5 of forewings, the ochreous abdomen appears to be a good distinguishing point.

Q., Brisbane, in November, one specimen.

Gen. ANCYLODES.

Ancyloides, Rag., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1887, p. 250.

Neuration as in *Crocodypora*, but differing in the palpi and antennae as described below. Sir Geo. Hampson refers the following species to this genus, which is inconsistent with a note in J. Bomb. Soc. 1897, p. 314. Unfortunately I am unable to consult Ragonot's diagnosis.

ANCYLODES PENICILLATA, n. sp.

Penicillum, a fine brush (in allusion to the maxillary palpi).

♂ 18 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi in ♂ strongly ascending, not recurved, exceeding vertex, second and terminal joints strongly dilated, the latter obtuse; grey. Maxillary palpi in ♂ ending in a pencil of very long whitish hairs. Antennae grey; in ♂ with basal joint dilated, shaft beyond this very strongly dilated anteroposteriorly, then simple, minutely ciliated. Abdomen grey, towards base ochreous-tinged. Legs grey mixed with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale grey with a few scattered fuscous scales; a fine sharply dentate broken dark fuscous line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; two dark fuscous discal dots placed transversely at $\frac{2}{3}$; some fuscous streaks on veins at $\frac{4}{5}$ representing a posterior line; followed by a fine dentate obscure whitish line; and this again by some streaks representing a sub-terminal line; two or three fuscous terminal dots; cilia grey with whitish points. Hindwings with termen rather sinuate; pale grey; cilia pale grey with a faintly darker basal line.

Type in Coll. Lyell.

V., Murtoa, in February, one specimen.

EUZOPHERA THERMOCHROA.

Q., Brisbane.

HYPHANTIDIUM ALBICOSTALE.

Homoeosoma ? albocostalis, Luc., P.R.S.Q. 1891, p. 93.

As noted above I was in error in referring this species to *Unadilla*.

N.Q., Kuranda, Townsville; Q., Bundaberg, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island.

HYPHANTIDIUM QUADRIGUTTELLUM.

Q. Brisbane.

HYPHANTIDIUM LEUCARMUM.

V., Birchip (*Goudie*).

HYPHANTIDIUM APODECTUM.

N.S.W., Sydney (*Lyell*).

HYPHANTIDIUM HEMIBAPHES, *n. sp.*

ἡμιβαφης, half-dyed.

♂ 24 m. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen pale ochreous. Antennae fuscous; in ♂ simple, non-ciliated. Legs dark fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous on inner aspect. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous with dull purplish reflections; basal $\frac{2}{5}$ except towards costa pale ochreous with a few reddish and fuscous scales, posterior edge of basal patch sharply defined, from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa outwardly curved, then straight to mid-dorsum; costal irroration forming an ill-defined triangle encroaching on basal patch; a reddish-brown apical blotch extending to mid-termen; cilia grey with a whitish basal line. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly sinuate beneath apex; pale grey; cilia pale grey; underside in ♂ with a patch of long ochreous hairs in disc.

Type in Coll. Lyell.

T. Hobart, in February, one specimen.

Gen. MESEINIADIA.

Hindwings with vein 5 absent. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 5 present, 8, 9, 10 stalked. Palpi recurved, ascending. These characters suffice to distinguish the genus from any in my tabulation. I cannot give a reference for the name, which is given me by Sir Geo. Hampson.

MESEINIADIA INFRACTALIS.

Nephopteryx infractalis, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxx, p. 958.

N.Q., Geraldton, in November; one specimen.

Also from Borneo.

Gen. TYLOCHARES.

Tylochares, Meyr., Ent. Mo. Mag. xix, p. 256 (1883).

TYLOCHARES COSMIELLA.

S.A., Wirrabara (*Meyrick*).

TRISSONCA IANTHEMIS.

Tylochares ? *ianthemis*, Meyr., Tr.E.S., 1887, p. 260.

Trissonca epiterpes, Turn., P.R.S.Q. 1903, p. 132.

In one of my examples veins 4 and 5 of forewings are shortly stalked.

N.Q., Kuranda, Townsville, in January, February, and March; three ♀ specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. HYPOGRYPHIA.

Hypogryphia, Rag., Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1890, p. 119.

HPYOGRYPHIA RUFIFASCIELLA.

Hypogryphia rufifasciella, Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii, p. 193, Pl. 48, f. 24.

Gen. MYELOIS.

Myelois, Hb., Verz., p. 371. Hmps., Moths Ind. iv, p. 88.

Distinguished from *Phycita* and *Hypargyria* by the cell of hindwings being relatively longer ($\frac{1}{2}$), whereas in the former genera it does not exceed $\frac{1}{3}$. In the forewings, 4 and 5 are typically stalked, but in the solitary specimen examined of the following species, they are short-stalked on one side, separate but approximate on the other. From *Odontarthria* it is distinguished by the large maxillary palpi dilated with scales at their apices. Sir Geo. Hampson doweever describes the maxillary palpi (*loc. cit.*) as filiform, which makes me doubt whether the following species is correctly referred.

MYELOIS GROSSIPUNCTELLA.

Myelois grossipunctella, Rag.

V., Gisborne, in November, one specimen in Coll. Lyell.

PTYOBATHRA, *n. g.*

πτυοβαθρος, with fan-like base; in allusion to the basal joint of antennae.

Tongue well developed. Palpi ascending, second joint closely appressed to frons and reaching vertex, terminal joint minute, porrect, bent at right angles to second joint. Maxillary palpi in ♂ with a terminal pencil of long hairs. Antennae with a large fan-like appendage projecting backwards from end of basal joint; shaft in ♂ with a fusiform thickening

at about $\frac{1}{5}$, very minutely ciliated. Forewings with 4 and 5 approximated at base, 8 and 9 stalked. Hindwings with cell about $\frac{1}{4}$, 2 from before angle, 3 closely appressed to 4 for some distance, 4 and 5 stalked, 7 anastomosing with 8.

One of the *Phycita* group. The terminal joint of the palpi is bent forward as in *Tephros*, but vein 2 of hindwings is from well before angle. The antennal structure is peculiar.

PTYOBATHRA HYPOLEPIDOTA, *n. sp.*

ὕπολεπιδότης, scaled beneath; in allusion to the dark scales on under surface of forewings.

♂ 22 ⅓ ⅓ Head, thorax, palpi, and antennae ochreous-brown with a few fuscous scales. Abdomen ochreous-brown with three pairs of large squarish black spots on basal segments. Legs ochreous-brown mixed with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa moderately and evenly arched, apex rounded rectangular, termen first straight and then obliquely rounded; ochreous-brown with some fuscous scales; a fuscous irroration of costal area from base to $\frac{1}{3}$; a dot in cell and two others at end of cell with scattered fuscous scales in cell and on veins, these form an interrupted subterminal line; a terminal series of dots between veins; cilia ochreous-brown. Hindwings with termen rounded; translucent white; a fuscous terminal line obsolete towards tornus; cilia white with a fuscous basal line obsolete towards tornus. Under side densely irrorated with black scales along costal veins to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Obscurely coloured above but easily recognised by the black irroration beneath.

Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.W.A., Roeburne, one specimen.

PHYCITA EULEPIDELLA.

Phycita eulepidella, Hmps., Moths Ind. iv. p. 94.

Phycita recondita, Turn., P.R.S.Q., 1903, p. 143.

N.Q., Townsville (*Dodd*). Also from Ceylon.

PHYCITA CEROPREPIELLA.

Salebria ceroprepiella, Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii, p. 550, Pl. 57, f. 16.

PHYCITA AUTOMORPHA.

Conobathra automorpha, Meyr., Tr. E. S. 1886, p. 271.

Phycita corethropus, Turn., P.R.S.Q. 1903, p. 136.

Veins 4 and 5 of forewings may be either stalked or approximated at base. I am disposed to recognise Mr. Meyrick's genus as valid, but postpone the subdivision of *Phycita* for the present.

N.Q., Townsville. Also from New Guinea.

PHYCITA SAGITTIFERELLA.

Citripestis sagittiferella, Moore.

Q., Brisbane; one ♂ in Coll. Lyell.

PHYCITA AUCHMODES, *n. sp.*

ἀνχμωδης, squalid.

♂ 18 m m. Head fuscous. Palpi fuscous, in ♂ dilated, exceeding vertex, closely appressed to frons, and recurved at apices. Antennae fuscous; in ♂ notched internally at $\frac{1}{5}$, thickened before and after notch, very minutely ciliated. Thorax grey. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous with some whitish scales; middle tibiae in ♂ dilated; posterior tibiae in ♂ with a pencil of long hairs from base and a shorter tuft at apex. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, oblique; grey mixed with fuscous and white; a whitish line with a posterior dentation in mid-disc from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum; two fuscous discal dots placed transversely beneath mid-costa; a fine whitish dentate sub-terminal line; an obscure series of dark fuscous terminal dots; cilia whitish grey. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; dorsal margin turned over beneath in ♂; pale grey; cilia whitish-grey.

This species appears to be referable to *Thylacoptila*, Meyr.

Type in Coll. Turner.

Q., Brisbane, in April; one specimen. There is also an example in the British Museum from the Malay Peninsula.

NEPHOPTERYX NODICORNELLA.

Nephopteryx nodicornella, Rag., Nouv. Gen. p. 21., Mon. Phyc., p. 386, Pl. 43, f. 14. Hmps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 84.

I took six examples showing considerable variation among mangrove below high water mark, and would like to be in a position to confirm Sir Geo. Hampson's identification.

Q., Burpengary near Brisbane, in April. Also from India.

NEPHOPTERYX CAPNOËSSA.

Trissonca capnoëssa, Turn., P.R.S.Q. 1903, p. 133.

I assigned this species to *Trissonca* by an error of observation.

EPICROCIS SUBLIGNALIS.

N.Q., Geraldton.

Gen. HYPOPHANA.

Hypophana, Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W. 1882, p. 159.

Differs from *Phycita* in the extremely short cell of hindwings, not exceeding $\frac{1}{6}$. In this it agrees with *Spatulipalpia*, but veins 4 and 5 are long-stalked. This note refers only to the following species, as I have not been able to examine the others referred to the genus.

HYPOPHANA PETALOCOSMA.

Hypophana petalocosma, Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W. 1882, p. 169.

Spatulipalpia sophronica, Turn., P.R.S.Q. 1903, p. 149.

In my ♂ example the pectoral appendages are well-developed.

N.Q., Townsville (*Dodd*). N.S.W., Sydney.

SPATULIPALPIA DISSOLUTELLA.

dissolutella, Snel., Midd. Sum. Lep. p. 81.

Cryptoblabes dissolutella, Hmps., Moths Ind. iv, p. 105.

Q., Brisbane, in May, one ♂. Also from Celebes and India.

CRYPTOBLABES OENOBARELLA.

V., Birchip (*Goudie*), Gisborne (*Lyell*).

CRYPTOBLABES ADOCETA.

N.Q., Kuranda (*Dodd*).

CRYPTOBLABES EURAPHELLA.

Nephopteryx euraphella, Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W. 1879, p. 217.

Q., Brisbane. N.S.W., Wollongong.

Gen. STEREOBELA, nov.

στερεοβελος, with straight weapons, i.e., palpi.

Frons flat. Tongue obsolete (?). Palpi long, straight, porrect or drooping; terminal joint short, obtuse. Maxillary palpi more than half labial in length, stout throughout, obtuse. Antennae in ♂ thickened, simple, ciliated. Forewings with 4 and 5 connate, 8 and 9 stalked. Hindwings with cell long (nearly $\frac{1}{2}$), 3 from angle well separated from 4 and 5 which are short stalked.

STEREOBELA LEUCOMERA.

λευκομερος, partly white.

♂ 15 mm. Head whitish. Palpi fuscous. Antennae ochreous-whitish; ciliations in ♂ 1. Thorax pale fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish with fuscous irroration. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, oblique; pale fuscous-grey, towards termen suffused with white; a broad outwardly oblique white fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, barely reaching fold, and becoming suffused in disc; a broad suffused white triangular patch on costa from shortly beyond fascia to near apex; a short dark triangular streak at apex; a fine dark terminal line; cilia pale grey with white points. Hindwings with termen slightly wavy, scarcely rounded; whitish, with grey irroration, most marked on apex and termen; cilia whitish.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q., Townsville, in December, one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. SCLEROBIA

Sclerobia, Rag., Rom. Mem. vii, p. 528 (1893).

SCLEROBIA TRITALIS.

Q., Nanango. T., Swansea (*Lea*). W.A., Bridgetown (*Coll. Lyell*).

ETIELLA BEHRI.

Q., Nanango, Cunnamulla. V., Birchip. T., Strahan.

ETIELLA WALSINGHAMELLA.

Etiella walsinghamella, Rag., Nouv. Gen., p. 27. Rom. Mem. vii, p. 577, Pl. 21, f. 4.

ETIELLA MELANELLA.

Etiella melanella, Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii, p. 558, Pl. 57, f. 24.

SUB. FAM. GALLERIANAE.

Gen. CORCYRA.

Corcyra, Rag., Ent. Mo. Mag. xxii, p. 23 (1885).

CORCYRA CEPHALONICA.

Corcyra cephalonica, Rag., Meyr., Brit. Lep., p. 384.

I have bred this species in Brisbane from larvae feeding in the bodies of large moths received from Thursday Island.

N.Q., Kuranda, Townsville. Q., Brisbane. Also from Europe.

*Gen. PARALIPSA.**Paralipsa*, Butl., A.M.N.H. (5) iv, p. 454 (1879).*Gen. MELISSOBLAPTES.**Melissoblaptēs*, Zel., Isis, 1839, p. 180.

MELISSOBLAPTES SORDIDEA.

N.S.W., Sydney, in April, one ♂ in Coll. Lyell.

MELISSOBLAPTES UNICOLOR.

unicolor, Stgr.

I do not know the reference.

N.Q., Townsville, in September, one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

MELISSOBLAPTES HOMOCHROA, *n. sp.**ὁμοχροός*, of one color.

♀ 26 mm. Head and palpi whitish grey. Antennae grey. Thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish-grey. Forewings oval, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-grey; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly sinuate beneath apex; whitish-grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Type in Coll. Turner.

Q., Brisbane, one specimen.

*Gen. DOLOESSA.**Doloëssa*, Zel., Isis, 1848, p. 860.

DOLOESSA CASTANELLA.

Thajora castanella, Hmps., Moths Ind iv, p. 4 (1896).*Melissoblaptēs hilaropis*, Meyr., Tr.E.S. 1897, p. 378.

In my example, which was identified by Sir Geo. Hampson with *castanella*, the lines on forewing are very obscure, but can just be traced. In Part I *hilaropis* is erroneously quoted twice.

*Gen. HETEROMICTA.**Heteromicta*, Meyr., Tr.E.S. 1886, p. 273.

HETEROMICTA PACHYTERA.

Q., Toowoomba.

† HETEROMICTA OCHRACEELLA

Heteromicta ochraceella, Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii, p. 455, Pl. 54, f. 1.

†† HETEROMICTA NIGRICOSTELLA.

Heteromicta nigricostella, Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii, p. 455, Pl. 54, f. 3.

HETEROMICTA POEODES, *n. sp.*

πρωδης, grass green.

♂ 16 m m . Head and palpi greenish-grey. Antennae whitish. Thorax green. Abdomen whitish. Legs whitish. irrorated and annulated with fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, oblique; bright green with a very few fuscous scales; an irregularly shaped dark-fuscous discal spot at $\frac{1}{2}$; a series of dark-fuscous dots on apical third of costa continued round apex and termen; cilia greenish-grey. Hindwings with termen sinuate; whitish-grey; cilia whitish.

Veins 4 and 5 of forewings are stalked.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q., Kuranda, in May, one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

TIRATHABA RUFIVENA.

N.Q., Kuranda.

TIRATHABA ACROCAUSTA.

acrocausta, Meyr., Tr. E.S., 1899, p. 79.

†† TIRATHABA CHLOROSEMA.

Tirathaba chlorosema, Low., Tr.R.S.S.A. 1903, p. 219.

N.Q., Mackay ?.

Probably a synonym of *T. rufivena*.

TIRATHABA PARASITICA.

Melissoblaptēs parasiticus, Luc., P.R.S.Q. 1898, p. 85.

Harpagoneura hepialivora, Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii, p. 466, Pl. 53, f. 19 (1901).

N.Q., Townsville. Q. Brisbane. N.S.W., Sydney (*Lyell*).

Gen. STENACHROIA.

This genus agrees with *Meliphora* in neuration, but is distinguished by having a long pointed frontal tuft and longer palpi. I cannot give a reference for the name.

STENACHROIA MYRMECOPHILA, *n. sp.*

μυρμηκοφιλος, ant-loving.

♀ 18-22 m m . Head, palpi, antennae, thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous with obscure whitish annulations. Forewings elongate-oval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey, irrorated with dark fuscous, cilia grey. Hindwings with termen strongly sinuate; grey; cilia pale grey.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q., Townsville, in November and December; three specimens bred by Mr. F. P. Dodd, who states that "the larva is very dark, active, and more hairy than pyrales usually are; it may be found moving about quite freely with the ants, and pupates in the main or side galleries, the cocoon is oval and covered with tiny bark fragments, grass, etc." The species of ant alluded to builds its galleries in trees.

LAMORIA ADAPTELLA.

N.Q., Kuranda; Q., Mount Tambourine.

† LAMORIA PACHYLEPIDELLA.

Lamoria pachylepidella, Hmps., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 441. Pl. 53, f. 3.

LAMMORIA OENOCHROA, *n. sp.*

οἰνοχροός, wine-coloured.

♂ 28 m m. Head, thorax and palpi pale reddish-purple. Antennae, dull ochreous. Abdomen whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair tinged with reddish-purple. Forewings oval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale reddish-purple; cilia (rubbed). Hindwings with termen rounded; ochreous-whitish; apex tinged with fuscous; cilia pale fuscous, on tornus and dorsum whitish.

Type (rather wasted) in Coll. Turner.

I should have doubted whether this were distinguishable from *adaptella*, but for a difference in the neuration; veins 4 and 5 of forewings are widely separate at base, not connate as in that species.

Q., Nambour, in September; one specimen.

Gen. EUCALLIONYMA.

Eucallionyma, Rag., Rom. Mem. viii., p. 430 (1901).

SUB-FAM. CRAMBINAE.

CULLADIA ADMIGRATELLA.

N.Q., Kuranda.

CRAMBUS LEPTOGRAMMELLUS.

V. Birchip.

CRAMBUS CUNIFERELLUS.

Q., Nanango, Toowoomba.

ARGYRIA AMOENALIS.

amoenalis, Suel., Tijds. v. Ent. 1880, p. 247. 1883, Pl. v., f. 9.

N.Q., Cairns.

UBIDA RAMOSTRIELLA.

Q., Nambour.

UBIDA HOLOMOCHLA.

N.Q., Thursday Island.

*Gen. DIADEXIA, nov.**διαδεξιος*, of good omen.

Frons with a pointed conical projection. Tongue weakly developed. Labial palpi long, drooping. Maxillary palpi triangularly dilated. Antennae of ♂ with a single outer row of pectinations, apical fourth serrate. Forewings with veins 5 and 7 absent, 8 and 9 stalked, 11 free. Hindwings with 5 absent, 6 from upper angle of cell, 7 anastomosing strongly with 8.

In my tabulation this falls with *Culladia*, from which it is distinguished by the projecting frons, and the highly peculiar unipectinate antennae of the ♂. I think, however, its natural affinities are rather with *Chilo*.

DIADEXIA PARODES, *n. sp.**παρωδης*, reddish-brown.

♂ 20 mm. Head and palpi pale ochreous-brown. Antennae ochreous-brown, towards apex fuscous; pectinations in ♂ $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax ochreous-brown, irrorated with reddish-brown. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate; ochreous-brown, irrorated with reddish-brown; a suffused median reddish-brown fascia containing some blackish scales; a blackish streak on vein 1 in and beyond fascia; a pale dentate line from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to $\frac{1}{5}$ dorsum, preceded and followed by some fine short longitudinal blackish streaks; cilia brown-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish; cilia whitish.

Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.W.A., Roeburne; one specimen.

CHILO OCELLEUS.

ocellea, Haw., Brit. Lep. p. 486.*Euchromius ocellus*, Meyr., Brit. Lep., p. 396.*Eromene ocella*, Hmps., Moths Ind. iv., p. 24.

I see no sufficient reason for separating this species from *Chilo*. In the only example I have examined, vein 11 of forewings is bent and approximated to 12, and 4 and 5 of hindwings are stalked; no doubt these points are subject to variation.

N.S.W., Broken Hill (*Lower*); S.A., Mount Lofty (*Meyrick*, Tr. E.S., 1887, p. 251); N.W.A., Roeburne; one specimen in Coll. Lyell. Also from India and Europe.

CHILO LATIVITTALIS.

T. Strahan.

SEDENIA CERVALIS.

N.S.W., Glen Innes, Cooma (*Meyrick*).

SEDENIA RUPALIS.

N.S.W., Glen Innes, Bathurst, Cooma; T., Launceston; S.A., Mount Lofty; W.A., Carnarvon (*Meyrick*).

†† SEDENIA ASPASTA.

Sedenia aspasta, Meyr., Tr. E.S., 1887, p. 244.

W.A., Carnarvon.

SEDENIA LEUCOPEPLA, *n. sp.*

λευκοπεπλος, white-cloaked.

♂ 16-19 mm. Head, palpi, thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Antennae ochreous-whitish; in ♂ with short ciliations ($\frac{1}{3}$). Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa scarcely arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish sparsely irrorated with pale brownish-fuscous, and with suffused markings of this colour; a line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a discal spot beneath mid-costa; an inwardly oblique line from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa strongly bent inwards at $\frac{2}{3}$ to before discal spot, then bent again to reach dorsum at $\frac{3}{5}$; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish; a fuscous line from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa not reaching middle; traces of a similar line from dorsum above tornus; cilia whitish. Underside similar.

Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.W.A., Roeburne; two specimens received from Mr. G. Lyell.

DIPTYCHOPHORA OCHRACEALIS.

N.Q., Kuranda (*Dodd*).

DIPTYCHOPHORA DIARGEMA, *n. sp.*

διαργεμος, flecked with white.

♀ 12 mm. Head, antennae, thorax and abdomen whitish. Palpi long ($4\frac{1}{2}$); pale fuscous. Legs whitish; apical joint of posterior tarsi fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen oblique, nearly straight, but incised beneath apex; whitish with some greyish irroration; a fine straight grey line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum;

a transverse linear grey median discal mark ; a second fine line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, outwardly curved, then bent strongly inward beneath discal mark, to end in $\frac{3}{5}$ dorsum ; terminal area of disc suffused with grey and ochreous ; a short white longitudinal streak beneath apex bounded above and beneath by ochreous ; a short white streak at incision continued through cilia ; a similar streak at mid-termen ; three blackish dots in a small ochreous suffusion on lower part of termen ; cilia leaden-fuscous with a whitish median line, interrupted by clear white at incision and mid-termen. Hindwings with termen rounded ; whitish ; termen greyish, cilia whitish, with a leaden-fuscous basal line at apex.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q., Kuranda ; in June ; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

TALIS BRUNNEA.

N.W.A., Roeburne ; one example in Coll. Lyell.

TALIS BIVITTELLA.

T., Hobart.

SUB-FAM. CHRYSAUGINAE.

CURICTA OPPOSITALIS.

N.Q., Kuranda ; in October ; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

SUB-FAM. PYRALINAE.

ENDOTRICHIA DISPERGENS.

N.Q., Kuranda.

ENDOTRICHIA MESENTERIALIS.

N.Q., Atherton.

ENDOTRICHIA PYROSALIS.

Q., Warwick.

ENDOTRICHIA PUNCTICOSTALIS.

Q., Cunnamulla. N.S.W., Sydney.

ENDOTRICHIA AGLAOPA.

V., Gisborne, in November ; one ♂ taken by Mr. G. Lyell.

ENDOTRICHIA CAUSTOPA, *n. sp.*

καυστωπος, scorched.

♂ 24 m m. Head and thorax reddish-brown. (Palpi broken). Antennae reddish-brown ; in ♂ with long ciliations (4). Abdomen reddish-brown ; a broad streak on dorsum

dark-fuscos; tuft fuscous. Legs purplish-brown; posterior pair pale ochreous; anterior coxae ochreous with a few purplish scales; tarsi annulated with pale ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa straight except towards apex, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; dull reddish-brown sparsely irrorated with fuscous; lines fuscous; first straight, somewhat suffused, from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a minute fuscous discal dot beneath mid-costa; second line finer from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, straight to near dorsum, then bent outwards to tornus, followed by a dark brown suffusion; a terminal series of minute fuscous dots; cilia pale reddish. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; colour as forewings, but suffused with fuscous before first and between first and second lines; a third line near and parallel to first; cilia as forewings, but on tornus and dorsum ochreous. Underside as upper, but with less fuscous suffusion, and first lines obscure.

Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.Q., Kuranda, in September; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

DIPLOPSEUSTIS PERIERESALIS.

V., Birchip.

COTACHENA HISTRICALIS.

N.Q., Cairns, Kuranda.

COTACHENA ALUENSIS

N.Q., Kuranda.

PYRALIS MANIHOTALIS.

V., Birchip (*Goudie*).

VITESSA ZALMIRA.

zalmira, Cram., Pap. Exot. iv., p. 149. Pl. 367, f. 2.

N.Q., Kuranda, in April; one specimen received from Mr. Rowland Turner. Also from New Hebrides and Amboyna.

VITESSA GLAUOPTERA.

N.Q., Atherton (Coll. Lyell); Kuranda, in March and September; two specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. HYPSIDIA.

Hypsidia, Roths., Nov. Zool. iii., p. 602 (1896).

From the definition given of this genus it appears to be allied to *Vitessa* and *Cardamyla*, but may be readily distinguished by vein 10 of forewings being stalked with 8 and 9.

† HPYSIDIA ERYTHROPSALIS.

Hypsidia erythropsalis Roths., Nov. Zool. iii., p. 603.

BOSTRA DISTICHA.

N.Q., Cairns, Kuranda.

TITANOCEROS CATAXANTHA.

Q., Nanango.

Gen. CATAMOLA.

Catamola, Meyr., Tr.E.S. 1884, p. 178.

Nyctereutica, Turn., P.R.S.Q. 1903, p. 192.

Type *C. funerea*, Wlk. Mr. Meyrick subsequently sank his genus in *Epipaschia* from which it is distinguished by the long anastomosis of veins 7 and 8 of hindwings; in *Epipaschia* these veins are either separate or anastomose very shortly. The genus is a natural one; all the species are dark-fuscos or blackish.

CATAMOLA FUNEREA.

I previously overlooked the fact that this common species is certainly referable to my genus *Nyctereutica* of which *Catamola*, Meyr., is an older name.

N.Q., Townsville.

CATAMOLA CAPNOPIS.

V., Gisborne (*Lyell*).

MACALLA CONCISELLA.

N.Q., Kuranda.

MACALLA AERUGINOSA.

Q., Nambour.

MACALLA MNIARIAS, *n. sp.*

μνιapos, mossy.

♂ 24 m m. Head and palpi greenish. Antennae ochreous-fuscos; in ♂ ciliated in tufts (2); processes green, posteriorly brownish. Thorax brownish with some green scales and a posterior blackish spot; basal $\frac{3}{4}$ of patagia green. Abdomen pale reddish-brown; a transverse blackish line on second segment; tuft greenish tinged. Legs whitish mixed with brownish and dark-fuscos; anterior and middle tarsi dark-fuscos with whitish annulations. Forewings triangular, costa straight, towards apex slightly arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; green; markings pale reddish-brown irrorated sparsely with blackish scales;

a spot on base of dorsum ; a transverse fascia at $\frac{1}{4}$; succeeded by a parallel line, obsolete towards costa, where it is represented by a blackish dot ; a broader fascia beyond middle ; and a subterminal fascia interrupted in mid-disc ; some fuscous terminal dots ; cilia whitish tinged with reddish and obscurely barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded ; pale fuscous ; termen reddish tinged ; cilia pale reddish.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q., Kuranda, in October ; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

MACALLA DOCHMOSCIA, *n. sp.*

δοχμοσκιος, obliquely shaded.

♂ 28 m m . Head, palpi, thorax, and antennal processes fuscous irrorated with white. Antennae pale fuscous ; in ♂ slightly pectinate (1). Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs dark-fuscous irrorated and annulated with whitish ; posterior tibiae whitish, towards apex pale reddish with some dark-fuscous scales. Forewings triangular, costa straight for $\frac{2}{3}$, then moderately arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique ; white irrorated with brownish and dark-fuscous ; a pale-grey spot on dorsum near base ; a broad oblique dark shade from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to tornus ; a dark-fuscous spot on mid-costa, and another at $\frac{5}{6}$; a fine, indistinct, sharply dentate subterminal line, obsolete towards costa ; followed by a brownish shade more or less interrupted ; a terminal series of dark-fuscous wedge-shaped dots ; cilia white barred with pale reddish, the bases of bars fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded ; towards base and dorsum whitish, towards apex and termen fuscous ; cilia pale reddish, with a whitish basal line, followed by an interrupted fuscous line obsolete towards tornus.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q., Kuranda, in March ; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

EPIPASCHIA CLETOLIS, *n. sp.*

κλητολις, worth choosing.

♂ 30 m m . Head whitish. Palpi brownish suffused with whitish anteriorly. Antennae whitish-ochreous ; in ♂ with short processes not reaching middle of tegulae, towards base slightly serrate, moderately ciliated (1). Thorax

whitish-brown mixed with darker brown and fuscous. Abdomen whitish irrorated with brown, especially towards base; apices of middle and posterior segments edged with blackish. Legs brown, tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair reddish-tinged. Forewings triangular, costa straight, towards apex slightly arched; apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; whitish; a reddish-brown basal patch to $\frac{1}{4}$, towards dorsum suffused with dull greenish, posterior edge straight; a greenish line from middle of posterior edge and parallel with it to dorsum; a reddish-brown spot on mid-costa, followed by two similar spots; between these and dorsum is some brownish and greenish irroration; a larger spot on costa before apex giving off a fine obscure sharply dentate line to tornus; a fine dark-fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish obscurely barred with brownish. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish, veins slenderly fuscous; towards apex and tornus reddish-tinged; a fine dark-fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish, with a dull reddish median line from apex.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q., Kuranda; in March; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

EPIPASCHIA LYGROPA, *n. sp.*

λυγρωπος, gloomy-looking.

♂ 30 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi, dark-fuscous. Antennae dark fuscous; in ♂ slightly dentate, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$). Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish, mixed with dark-fuscous. Legs dark-fuscous irrorated and tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; ochreous-whitish densely irrorated with dark-fuscous; darker at base costa, and towards apex; a dark-fuscous sharply dentate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa obliquely outwards to mid-disc, then bent inwards and continued obscurely towards mid-dorsum; a terminal series of ochreous-whitish dots; cilia ochreous-whitish barred with dark-fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; ochreous-whitish with a broad fuscous terminal band; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a dark-fuscous median line obsolete towards tornus. Underside with broad fuscous terminal band on both wings.

Type in Coll. Turner.

Q., Toowoomba, in November ; one specimen.

ORTHAGA MNESIBRYA.

Q., Stradbroke Island, in December ; one specimen.

ORTHAGA PERCNODES, *n. sp.*

περκνωδης, dark, dusky.

♂ 33 m m. Head and palpi brown. Antennae brown ; in ♂ with fine ciliations (1). Thorax brown ; patagia except apices blackish. Abdomen blackish above with reddish brown irroration. Legs reddish-brown, mixed with whitish and dark fuscous ; anterior pair darker. Forewings triangular, costa at first straight, rather strongly arched towards apex, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique ; glossy brown with some dark-fuscous scales ; a large blackish spot on base of dorsum ; an interrupted blackish line at $\frac{1}{4}$ dilated on dorsum ; two raised dark-fuscous dots in disc beneath costa before and after middle ; a fuscous dot on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, followed by a whitish dot, and giving off a slender fuscous line at first outwardly and then inwardly curved, but indistinct towards dorsum ; cilia brownish obscurely barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded ; fuscous ; cilia pale brownish obscurely barred with fuscous.

Type in Coll. Lyell.

N.Q., Kuranda, in May ; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.



Turner, Alfred Jefferis. 1905. "A Preliminary Revision of the Australian Thyrididae and Pyralidae. Part II." *The Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* 19(1), 39–63. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.14399>.

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