

XVII. *A Classification of the Australian Lymantriadæ.*
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[Read May 4th, 1904.]

THE *Lymantriadæ* are a group of interest as being the lowest family of the *Noctuid* series, which includes also the *Syntomidæ*, *Arctiadæ*, and *Noctuidæ* (of which I regard the *Agaristinæ* as a subfamily). They appear to have real relationship to the *Eupterotidæ*, the lowest family of the *Notodontid* series, comprising the *Geometridæ*, *Cymatophoridæ*, *Notodontidæ*, *Sphingidæ*, *Saturniadæ*, and *Bombycidæ*, the two series being readily distinguished by the point of origin of vein 5 of the fore-wings. In Australia the family is very well represented, and a classification of the Australian species should be of more than local interest. Col. Swinhoe's recent revision of the Old-World species in the British Museum collection, while useful as regards species, leaves the genera still in need of revision.

I have enlarged the extent of the family as usually understood by the inclusion under the subfamily name of *Asotinæ* of the group usually known as *Hypsidæ* or *Aganaidæ*. These are undoubtedly a natural group, but in all important structural characters they agree so closely with the *Lymantriadæ* as hitherto known, that I consider that they are best treated as a subfamily. The differences are no more than are present in the subfamilies of the *Noctuidæ*, *Geometridæ*, and *Pyralidæ* as these families are understood in Sir George Hampson's classification. There seems to me a tendency at present to create too many families among the bombycine moths. No doubt such division is practicable owing to the widespread extinction of intermediate forms among these archaic groups; but it appears to me more philosophical to group these together as subfamilies, wherever the indications of affinity appear sufficiently clear to justify such a course. The remainder of the family I have divided into two subfamilies, the *Lymantrianæ* and the *Anthelinæ* (type *Anthela*, Wlk.), the latter being distinguished by the very peculiar structure of the areole of the fore-wings,

and usually also by the wide separation of vein 8 of the hind-wings from the cell.

As this revision is limited to those species that I have been able to examine structurally, many species and possibly some genera are unavoidably omitted.

It will be noted that I have found no use for the following generic names—*Teia*, Wlk., *Urocoma*, Wlk., *Darala*, Wlk., *Colussa*, Wlk., *Chionophasma*, Butl., *Leptocneria*, Butl. Col. Swinhoe is, however, wrong in sinking the last named under *Anthela*; it belongs to a different section of the family, and I have regarded it as a synonym of *Lymantria*. *Teara*, Wlk., is now restricted to a single species, which belongs to the *Eupterotidæ*. *Asota*, Hb. (Verz., p. 164), has priority over the better known *Hypsa*, Hb. (Verz., p. 172).

Family LYMANTRIADÆ.

Fore-wings with vein 1c absent; 5 approximated at base to 4; 7, 8, 9 stalked; 10 connected by a bar or stalked with 9. Hind-wings with frenulum present; vein 1c absent; 8 usually connected or anastomosing with cell before middle.

A. Tongue present; thorax smooth. *Asotinæ*.

AA. Tongue absent; thorax densely rough-haired.

B. Fore-wings with areole moderate or absent;
veins 8, 9 stalked from areole *Lymantrianæ*.

BB. Fore-wings with areole very long, reaching to near apex; veins 8, 9 arising separately from areole *Anthelinæ*.

Subfamily ASOTINÆ.

Tongue well-developed. Thorax and coxæ smooth or slightly hairy. Fore-wings with areole present; veins 8 and 9 arising by a common stalk from areole. Hind-wings with vein 8 approximated to cell, and usually connected or anastomosing with it.

Mr. Meyrick (Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 758) has described the Australian species, and to his monograph I have little to add. I agree, however, with Sir George Hampson in referring *Rhodogastria*, Hb. (= *Amerila*, Wlk.), to the *Arctiadæ*. *Digama*, Moore, appears to me correctly referable here, the cross-bar between vein 8 and cell in the hind-wings having become obsolete as in many species of *Anthela*.

More recently, Mr. K. Jordan has published an elaborate paper on the *Asota* section of the group (Novit. Zool., 1896, p. 59); and Col. Swinhoe has catalogued the species of *Nyctemera* in the British Museum (Tr. Ent. Soc., 1903, p. 53). From both these papers I have derived help.

- A. Hind-wings with 8 anastomosing shortly with cell near base.
 - B. Palpi porrect or obliquely ascending ; second joint short 1. *Nyctemera*.
 - BB. Palpi up-turned ; second joint moderately long and closely appressed to frons 2. *Argina*.
- AA. Hind-wings with 8 not anastomosing with cell.
 - B. Hind-wings with 8 approximated to cell, not connected 3. *Digama*.
 - BB. Hind-wings with 8 approximated and connected with cell.
 - C. Palpi with terminal joint less than $\frac{1}{2}$ second ; ♂ without costal retinaculum 4. *Agape*.
 - CC. Palpi with terminal joint nearly as long or longer than second ; ♂ with costal retinaculum 5. *Asota*.

Genus 1. NYCTEMERA.

Nyctemera, Hb., Verz., p. 178; Meyr., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 759.

I am unable to follow Col. Swinhoe in rejecting this name in favour of *Deilemerna*, Hb., as his action rests upon the assumption that the first-named species of a genus must be necessarily the type. There is some variability in the ♂ antennæ and the length of the terminal joint of the palpi in the Australian species, but I do not regard these points of generic value in this instance. Veins 6 and 7 of the hind-wings may be connate or stalked in the same species.

♂ antennæ with long pectinations :—

amica, White; Meyr., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 760.

baulus, Bdv., Voy. Astrolabe Lep., p. 200.

= *mundipicta*, Wlk., Journ. Lin. Soc., iii, p. 184;
Swin., Cat. Oxf. Mus., i, Pl. v., f. 14.

= *fasciata*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., vii, p. 1665.

= *tertiana*, Meyr., Ent. Mo. Mag., xxiii, p. 15; Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 761.

secundiana, Luc., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1891, p. 280.

This differs from the preceding only in the hind-wings. Both forms are taken together in Northern Queensland, which suggests that they may be the same species; but in Southern Queensland only the present form occurs.

crescens, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., xxxi, p. 204; Meyr., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 761.

♂ antennæ with extremely short pectinations:—

separata, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., xxxi, p. 204; Meyr., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 762.

= *ægrotum*, Swin., Cat. Oxf. Mus., i, p. 145, Pl. v, f. 15.

= *mackieana*, Luc., Proc. Roy. Soc. Q., 1898, p. 60.

Genus 2. ARGINA.

Argina, Hb., Verz., p. 167; Hmps., Moths Ind., ii, p. 50.

cribraria, Clk.; Meyr., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 763.

Genus 3. DIGAMA.

Digama, Moore, Lep. E. Ind. Co., p. 297; Meyr., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 772.

marmorea, Butl., Tr. Ent. Soc., 1877, p. 363; Meyr., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 772.

Genus 4. AGAPE.

Agape, Snel., Tijd. v. Ent., xxxi, p. 115 (1888); Jord. Nov. Zool., 1896, p. 60.

chloropyga, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., ii, p. 455; Feld., Reise Nov., Pl. 106, f. 4; Meyr., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 771.

Genus 5. ASOTA.

Asota, Hb., Verz., p. 164; Jord., Nov. Zool., 1896, p. 203.

basilissa, Meyr., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 767.

dama, Fab.; Meyr., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 768.

plagiata, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., ii, p. 457; Meyr., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 768.

caricæ, Fab.; Meyr., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 769.

iodamia, H.-Sch., Ausser. Schmet., f. 119.

= *nesophora*, Meyr., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1886, p. 770.

Subfamily *LYMANTRIANÆ*.

Tongue obsolete. Thorax and coxæ densely hairy. Fore-wings with areole moderate or absent, veins 8 and 9 arising by a common stalk from areole. Hind-wings with vein 8 approximated to cell, and connected or anastomosing with it.

A. Fore-wings without areole.

B. Fore-wings with 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked (rarely 8 absent).

C. Fore-wings with 7 arising from 8+9 before 10.

D. Hind-wings with 4 absent *Porthesia*.

DD. Hind-wings with 4 present.

E. Palpi short, porrect or obliquely ascending *Euproctis*.

EE. Palpi long, erect, reaching vertex . . . *Heracula*.

CC. Fore-wings with 10 arising from 8+9 before 7 *Lymantria*.

BB. Fore-wings with 7, 8, 9 stalked, 10 separate . *Caragola*.

BBB. Fore-wings with 7 separate, 8, 9, 10 stalked *Haplopseustis*.

AA. Fore-wings with areole present.*

B. Hind-legs without middle spurs *Orgyia*.

BB. Hind-legs with middle spurs.

C. Fore-wings with 11 anastomosing with 12 . *Axiologa*.

CC. Fore-wings with 11 free.

D. Areole small, 10 connected with 8+9 well before 7, or rarely 10 free *Iropoca*.

DD. Areole moderate, 10 connected with 8+9 opposite 7.

E. Abdomen crested at base of dorsum . *Olene*.

EE. Abdomen not crested but densely hairy at base of dorsum . . . *Dasychira*.

EEE. Abdomen neither crested nor densely hairy at base of dorsum.

F. Fore-legs with tarsi densely hairy *Psalis*.

FF. Fore-legs with tarsi not densely hairy *Laelia*.

* Sometimes absent in *Iropoca*.

Genus PORTHESIA.

Porthesia, Stph.; Hmps., *Moths Ind.*, i, p. 484.

aliena, Butl., *Tr. Ent. Soc.*, 1886, p. 386.

melanosoma, Butl., *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (5), ix, p. 87 (1882).

euthysana, Turn., *Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A.*, 1902, p. 175.

panabra, Turn., *Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A.*, 1902, p. 176.

galactopis, Turn., *Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A.*, 1902, p. 176.

fimbriata, Luc., *Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1891, p. 285; Turn., *Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A.*, 1902, p. 176.

lutea, Fab.; = *chrysophila*, Wlk., *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, xxxii, p. 334; var. *iobrota*, Meyr., *Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A.*, 1891, p. 194.

paradoxa, Butl., *Tr. Ent. Soc.*, 1886, p. 385, may be a synonym of *virguncula*, Wlk., but is not the same as *panabra*, Turn., which may be distinguished by the elongate pale-ochreous scales on the dorsal margin of fore-wings.

Genus EUPROCTIS.

Euproctis, Hb.; Hmps., *Moths Ind.*, i, p. 470.

leucomelas, Wlk., *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, iv., p. 838.

chionitis, Turn., *Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A.*, 1902, p. 177.

lucifuga, Luc., *Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1892, p. 250. I think this is a form of *cervina*, Moore, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1877, p. 345, if not of *chrysophæa*, Wlk., *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, xxxii, p. 324.

scotochyta, Turn., *Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A.*, 1902, p. 178.

amphideta, Turn., *Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A.*, 1902, p. 177.

holoxutha, Turn., *Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A.*, 1902, p. 178.

crocea, Wlk., *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, xxxii, p. 355.

arrogans, Luc., *Tr. Roy. Soc. Q.*, 1899, p. 140; Turn., *Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A.*, 1902, p. 179, = *meeki*, Druce, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7), xii, p. 222 (1903).

Col. Swinhoe regards this as synonymous with *crocea*, which is represented only by Walker's ♀ type from Moreton Bay, which has all the wings pale yellow. The present species, which is from North Queensland and New Guinea, differs in its deep reddish-ochreous colouring, as is noted in Dr. Lucas' description.

habrostola, Turn., *Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A.*, 1902, p. 179, = *pura*, Swin., *Tr. Ent. Soc.*, 1902, p. 405.

edwardsi, Newm., Tr. Ent. Soc., 1856, p. 284, = *togata*,

Luc., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1891, p. 285.

baliolalis, Swin., Cat. Oxf. Mus., i, p. 215.

marginalis, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 845.

limbalis, H.-Sch., Ausser. Schmet., f. 389.

niphobola, Turn., Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1902, p. 179.

euryzona, Low., Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1902, p. 213. This species is exceptional in having veins 3 and 4 of the hind-wings stalked; but this is also met with in other species as an occasional abnormality.

EUPROCTIS LEPTOTYPA, n. sp.

[λεπτότυπος, lightly marked.]

♂. 23 mm., ♀. 32 mm. Head, thorax, and antennæ snow-white. Palpi in ♂ ochreous; in ♀ white. Abdomen white; tuft in ♀ ochreous. Legs white; anterior coxæ in ♂ ochreous anteriorly. Fore-wings snow-white; dorsal cilia faintly tinged with ochreous-fuscous in ♀; a narrow interrupted pale ochreous-fuscous fascia outwardly curved from $\frac{5}{8}$ costa to $\frac{5}{8}$ dorsum, in ♀ nearly obsolete; cilia snow-white. Hind-wings and cilia snow-white.

Type in Coll. Turner.

NORTH QUEENSLAND, Townsville, in July; three specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd, who bred them from larvæ feeding on a variety of *Acacia aulacocarpa*.

EUPROCTIS ERICYDES, n. sp.

[ἐρικυδής, splendid.]

♀. 46 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi bright ochreous. Antennæ fuscous, shaft towards base ochreous. Abdomen black; tuft whitish-ochreous, under-side mixed with ochreous. Legs ochreous. Fore-wings black, with a clear yellow apical blotch; cilia black, on apical blotch yellow. Hind-wings bright orange; basal third black; cilia orange.

Type in Coll. Turner.

NORTH QUEENSLAND, Geraldton (Johnstone River), in May; one specimen received from Mr. Horace Brown.

Genus HERACULA.

Heracula, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1865, p. 804; Hmps., Moths Ind., i, p. 458.

leonina, Turn., Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1903, p. 17.

Genus LYMANTRIA.

Lymantria, Hb.; Hmps., Moths Ind., i, p. 459.

turneri, Swin., Tr. Ent. Soc., 1903, p. 484, = *aurora*,
Turn., Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1902, p. 181 (*præocc.*).

This species may be only a form of *antennata*, Wlk.,
Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 881. The ♀ has aborted wings.
In the two following species the wings are developed
equally in both sexes.

binotata, Butl., Tr. Ent. Soc., 1886, p. 386.

reducta, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 888. In this
species veins 6 and 7 of the hind-wings are usually
but not invariably stalked.

Genus CARAGOLA.

Caragola, Moore, Lep. Atk., p. 46; Hmps., Moths Ind., i,
p. 489. (*Caviria*, Sect. ii.)

clara, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., xxxii, p. 343; Hmps., Moths
Ind., i, p. 490, = *collucens*, Luc., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W.,
1889, p. 1090.

Genus HAPLOPSEUSTIS.

Haplopseustis, Meyr., Tr. Ent. Soc., 1902, p. 34, = *Acnissea*,
Turn., Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1902, p. 180.

While doubt is permissible as to whether this genus
should be referred to the *Noctuidæ*, as is done by Mr.
Meyrick, I am on the whole inclined to regard it as an
aberrant member of the *Lymantriadæ*.

erythrias, Meyr., Tr. Ent. Soc., 1902, p. 34, = *pyrrhias*,
Turn., Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1902, p. 180.

Genus ORGYIA.

Orgyia, Ochs.; Hamps., Moths Ind., i, p. 436.

anartoides, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 804, = *pusilla*,
Butl., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), ix, p. 88 (1882).

australis, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 787 (♀), = *postica*,
Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 803; Hmps., Moths Ind.,
i, p. 436, = *canifascia*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., xxxii,
p. 325.

Genus AXIOLOGA, nov.

[ἀξιόλογος, worthy of remark.]

Palpi moderate, hairy, porrect. Antennæ well pectinated in ♀. Thorax and abdomen not crested; base of abdomen densely hairy above. Posterior tibiæ with two pairs of spurs. Fore-wings with 10 connected with 8 + 9 opposite 7 to form an areole; 11 anastomosing shortly with 12. Hind-wings with 5 approximated at base to 4, 6 and 7 short-stalked, 8 anastomosing with cell before middle.

Founded on the anastomosis of veins 11 and 12 of fore-wings. As I have been able to examine only one specimen the constancy of this point requires confirmation.

pura, Luc., Proc. Roy. Soc. Q., 1891, p. 75.

Genus IROPOCA, nov.

[ἐιροπόκος, woolly.]

Palpi rather long ($1\frac{1}{2}$), projecting well beyond frons, densely hairy. Antennæ in ♂ with very long pectinations, in ♀ (not examined). Thorax and abdomen without crests; abdomen densely hairy. Posterior tibiæ with two pairs of spurs. Fore-wings with veins 7, 8, 9 stalked, 10 arising from cell, sometimes connected with 8 + 9 well before 7 forming a very small areole. Hind-wings with 3, 4, and 5 arising separately from close to angle of cell, 6 and 7 short-stalked or connate, 8 connected with cell before middle. Female with wings aborted.

In four male examples two have a small areole in both fore-wings, and one in one fore-wing only; the fourth has vein 10 free on both sides.

rotundata, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 851.

Genus OLENE.

Olene, Hb.; Hmps., Moths Ind., i, p. 452. (*Dasychira*, Section.)

mendosa, Hb.; Hmps., Moths Ind., i, p. 452. For synonymy see Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1903, p. 17.

Genus DASYCHIRA.

Dasychira, Stph.; Hmps., Moths Ind., i, p. 447. (Section.)
horsfieldi, Saund.; Hmps., Moths Ind., i, p. 448.

Genus PSALIS.

Psalis, Hb.; Hmps., Moths Ind., i, p. 453. (*Dasychira*,
Section.)

securis, Hb.; Hmps., Moths Ind., i, p. 453.

Genus LÆLIA.

Lælia, Stph.; Hmps., Moths Ind., i, p. 440.

This and the three preceding genera are closely allied. How far the points of distinction here given can be relied on must be decided by examination of the extra-Australian species.

obsoleta, Fab. = *cremæa*, Meyr., Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A.,
1891, p. 193.

ostracina, Turn., Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1902, p. 181.

Subfamily ANTHELINÆ.

Tongue obsolete. Thorax and coxæ densely rough-haired. Fore-wing with areole very long, reaching to near apex; 8 and 9 arising separately from areole. Hind-wings with 8 usually widely separate from cell, sometimes connected with cell by a transverse bar.

A. Hind-wings with 8 touching cell base, then

diverging 1. *Redoa*.

AA. Hind-wings with 8 not touching cell after base.

B. Hind-wings with 8 approximated to middle
of cell.

C. Fore-wings with areole simple 2. *Pterolocera*.

CC. Fore-wings with areole divided by a
veinlet 5. *Chelepteryx*.

BB. Hind-wings with 8 widely distant from
mid-cell.

C. Fore-wings with vein 5 from angle of
cell 3. *Nataxa*.

CC. Fore-wings with vein 5 from well above
angle of cell 4. *Anthela*.

Genus 1. REDOA.

Redoa, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 826; Hmps., Moths
Ind., i, p. 487. (*Leucoma*, Section ii.)

I have not been able to examine the structure of the type (*submarginata*, Wlk.), but the following species has

not, I think, any close relationship to the genus *Leucoma*, Stph.

transiens, Wlk., J. Linn. Soc., vi, p. 128.

Genus 2. PTEROLOCERA.

Pterolocera, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 883.

amplicornis, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 884.

Genus 3. NATAXA.

Nataxa, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., v, p. 1179.

flavescens, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., v, p. 1128. (♂.)

= *flavifascia*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., v, p. 1179. (♂.)

= *rubida*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., xxxii, p. 512. (♂.)

= *ochrocephala*, Feld., Reise Nov., Pl. 100, f. 2. (♀.)

Genus 4. ANTHELA.

Anthela, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 853.

A large genus extensively developed in Australia, but not at present known from other regions. It will probably be found in New Guinea, and perhaps from more remote regions. Under this heading, I include *Darala*, Wlk., and *Colussa*, Wlk. The presence, or absence of a cross-bar between vein 8 of the hind-wings and the cell naturally suggests itself as a character of generic value. But I find that this point is variable in at least one species, and further material may show that it is variable in others also.

Vein 8 not connected with cell :—

TYPE *ferruginosa*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 854.

„ = *parva*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 892.

„ *heliopa*, Low., Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1902, p. 214.

„ *ocellata*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 887; H.-Sch., Ausser. Schmet., f. 506, 507.

„ *nicothoë*, Bdv.

„ = *australasiæ*, H.-Sch., Ausser. Schmet., f. 386.

„ = *adusta*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 897.

„ *repleta*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 896.

„ *denticulata*, Newm., Tr. Ent. Soc. (ii) iii., p. 283.

„ = *basigera*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., xxxii, p. 372.

„ = *undulata*, Feld., Reise Nov., Pl. 98, f. 11.

„ *neurospasta*, Turn., Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1902, p. 182.

Vein 8 connected by bar with cell or free :—

TYPE *guenei*, Newm., Tr. Ent. Soc. (ii), iii, p. 284.

Vein 8 connected by bar with cell :—

TYPE *rubicunda*, Swin., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), ix, p. 419.

„ = *phaenicias*, Turn., Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1902, p. 182.

„ *pudica*, Swin., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), ix, p. 419.

„ *uniformis*, Swin., Cat. Oxf. Mus., i, p. 210.

„ *aspilota*, Turn., Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1902, p. 182.

This is very distinct from *pudica*, Swin.

„ *asciscens*, Luc., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1891, p. 288.

„ *magnifica*, Luc., Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W., 1891, p. 286.

„ *acuta*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 889. A common and very variable species of which Walker and others have made many synonyms.

„ *excisa*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 889. The same remark applies to this species, which ranges from North Queensland to Tasmania. It is best distinguished from the preceding by the white-centred discal dots of the fore-wings.

„ *consors*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., xxxii, p. 369. Misspelt *censors*, which is corrected, *ibid.*, xxxv, p. 1917.

„ *canescens*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. iv, p. 901. The West Australian representative of the group to which the three preceding species belong, and like them very variable.

ANTHELA SYMPHONA, n. sp.

[σύνφωνος, harmonious.]

♀. 54 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-brown. Antennæ white. Thorax grey, anteriorly tinged with ochreous-brown. Abdomen pale grey. Legs grey, coxal hairs tinged with ochreous. Fore-wings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; dark grey becoming blackish towards base; a broad whitish costal streak from base to apex, crossed by three fuscous lines corresponding to those across disc; an outwardly curved whitish transverse line at $\frac{1}{5}$; a more distinct white line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, obtusely bent beneath costa to mid-dorsum; a parallel whitish line from $\frac{5}{8}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a series of faintly darker terminal spots; cilia whitish. Hind-wings with termen rounded; vein 8 free; pale grey; with faint whitish transverse lines at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia whitish. Under-side grey with a postmedian curved dark fuscous transverse line,

and two blackish white-centred discal spots in each wing before and at middle.

Type in Coll. Turner.

TASMANIA, Hobart; one specimen received from Mr. A. M. Lea.

ANTHELA ACHROMATA, n. sp.

[ἀχρώματος, colourless.]

♂. 34–40 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen whitish-grey. Palpi reddish-brown; apices ochreous. Antennæ whitish; pectinations ochreous-fuscous. Legs whitish-grey, anteriorly reddish. Fore-wings broadly triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; whitish-grey; costal edge narrowly reddish; an outwardly curved fuscous antemedian line, sometimes interrupted to form a series of dots, from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a similar postmedian line from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a well-marked median discal fuscous dot; cilia concolorous. Hind-wings with termen rounded; vein 8 connected by a bar with cell; colour and markings as fore-wings, but antemedian line and discal dot not developed. Under-side similar but antemedian line of fore-wings absent.

Type in Coll. Turner.

NORTH QUEENSLAND, Thursday Island, Cairns, Herberton; three specimens, of which two are in the Queensland Museum.

Genus 5. CHELEPTERYX.

Chelepteryx, Gray, Tr. Ent. Soc., i, p. 122; *Chalepteryx*, Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. iv, p. 913.

collesi, Gray, Tr. Ent. Soc., i, p. 122; Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat., iv, p. 914.

felderi, nom. nov.

= *Darala chalepteryx*, Feld. (following Walker's misspelling), Reise Nov., Pl. 98, f. 10. As this species is congeneric with the preceding, it becomes necessary to change the specific name.



Turner, Alfred Jefferis. 1904. "XVII. A Classification of the Australian Zymantriadse." *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 52, 469–481.
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