

DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIAN MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA.

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II.

(Continued from page 153 of this Volume.)

XYLORYCTIDÆ.

Ptochoryctis ancistrias, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13-23 mm. Head whitish, sides brownish. Palpi pale ochreous, terminal joint with anterior edge suffused with dark fuscous. Antennæ rather dark fuscous, pectinations blackish. Thorax white, sometimes brownish-tinged. Abdomen whitish, in ♂ with more or less developed ferruginous bands. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 4 absent, 7 to costa; shining white, towards dorsum and termen faintly ochreous-tinged; a dark fuscous line posteriorly more or less suffused with brownish, running from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to dorsum before tornus, strongly rounded-angulated in middle so as to approach termen, more or less obsolete or interrupted on angle, subsinuate inwards on lower half and becoming stronger and darker towards dorsum; sometimes a faint brownish longitudinal mark in disc preceding this line; a more or less marked dark fuscous marginal line round apex: cilia white, round apex with a dark fuscous median line interrupted beneath apex, and tips fuscous-tinged. Hindwings ochreous-whitish or pale whitish-ochreous-grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Seven specimens, Maskeliya and Puttalam, Ceylon, from January to May (Pole, de Mowbray, Alston); the single Puttalam specimen is much the smallest. This species differs from the others in the neural characters specified, but is otherwise nearly related, and does not at present seem to require generic separation.

Ptochoryctis scionota, n. sp.

♂. 16-17 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennæ white, ringed and towards apex suffused with grey, pectinations blackish. Thorax white, posteriorly tinged with ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, oblique; shining white, towards dorsum faintly suffused with pale ochreous: cilia white, beneath tornus pale whitish-ochreous. Hindwings whitish, sometimes faintly greyish-tinged; termen tinged with pale greyish-ochreous; cilia ochreous-whitish, more ochreous-tinged towards tornus.

Three specimens, Puttalam, Ceylon, in April and August (Pole).

Ptochoryctis acrosticta, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 11-15 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs white; abdomen in ♂ with several more or less indicated ferruginous rings; tarsi indistinctly spotted with grey. Antennæ dark grey, towards base white, pectinations blackish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex round-

pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; shining white; an almost apical dark grey dot: cilia white. Hindwings whitish; cilia white.

Seven specimens, Puttalam and Hambantota, Ceylon, in January, February, and October (Pole).

Antithyra, n.g.

Head smooth, side tufts somewhat spreading; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{3}$, in ♂ (?), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint somewhat rough-scaled beneath, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above. Forewings with 2, 3, 4 tolerably parallel, 2 from near angle, 5 absent, 7 to costa, 8 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal, termen not sinuate, cilia 1; 2 remote, 3 and 4 connate, 5 somewhat approximated, 6 and 7 long-stalked.

Antithyra vineata, n. sp.

♀. 11-12 mm. Head and thorax pale yellow-ochreous, sprinkled with dark fuscous. Palpi pale yellowish, more or less sprinkled irregularly with dark fuscous. Antennæ pale yellowish, dotted with dark fuscous. Abdomen elongate, dark grey, apex pale yellowish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; light ochreous-yellow, irregularly chequered throughout with undefined grey spots irrorated with black: cilia whitish-ochreous, towards base yellower, on basal half with a series of similar spots. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Five specimens, Peradeniya, Ceylon, in February and March (Green). Larva feeds on minute lichens and algæ on stems of various trees; at first in an hour-glass-shaped case, but later constructs a supplementary tube extending in a straight line in both directions, with lateral triangular pointed projections disposed alternately at equal distances, all concealing valves through which the larva can protrude its head for feeding or observation; if disturbed at one point, it re-appears at another: the entire case is temporarily anchored at either end to the bark; when food is exhausted at one spot, the strands are severed and the case shifted to another situation: pupation in the centre, beneath the median pad (Green). Mr. Green has forwarded specimens of these tubes, which are most remarkable examples of ingenuity and neat construction; the longest is 38 mm. in length, and has ten completed projections on each side.

Epichostis, n.g.

Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{3}$, in ♂ simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, slightly rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Posterior tibiae shortly rough-scaled above. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 from before angle, 4 and 5 approximated, 7 to apex, 8 absent, 11 from beyond middle. Hindwings over 1, trapezoidal, apex obtuse, termen hardly sinuate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; cell shorter than half wing, 3 and 4 connate, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 approximated towards base.

Epichostis elephantias, n.sp.

♂. 15-16 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, middle of crown tinged with fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint with lower $\frac{3}{4}$ and a subapical ring fuscous, terminal joint with base and anterior edge towards middle dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish-ochreous ringed with dark fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous dorsally fuscous-tinged. Abdomen dark grey, apex whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrowed towards base, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, not oblique; pale silvery-fuscous; a moderately broad whitish-ochreous costal streak from base to near apex, pointed posteriorly, suffused with ochreous-yellow towards costa; two dark fuscous irregular rounded-oblong dorsal blotches edged with whitish-ochreous, reaching costal streak (outline of these blotches somewhat suggestive of that of an elephant); first extending on dorsum from near base to $\frac{2}{5}$, second from middle to near tornus; a dark fuscous terminal line interrupted by whitish-ochreous dots on veins: cilia pale whitish-ochreous, towards base more yellowish, with faint pale fuscous antemedian shade. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia pale grey.

Three specimens, Maskeliya, Ceylon, in April, October, and November (Pole, Green, de Mowbray).

Myriopleura, n.g.

Head with appressed scales, sidetufts roughly spreading on crown; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ serrulate, shortly or moderately strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, somewhat roughened towards apex beneath, terminal joint almost or quite as long as second, moderate, acute. Posterior tibiæ rough-haired above. Forewings with 2, 3, 4 tolerably parallel, 2 from towards angle, 5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex or termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, oblong-ovate, apex obtuse, termen not sinuate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{5}$, 2 rather near angle, 3 and 4 stalked, 5 approximated, 6 and 7 stalked.

Type *M. psilotis*, Meyr. I have formed this genus to include the two species lately referred by me to *Xylorycta*, *M. psilotis* and *M. paracyrta*, as I have now several species all showing the same characters. It is distinguished from *Xylorycta* by the different position of vein 2 of forewings.

Myriopleura furfurosa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14-19 mm. Head and thorax pale yellowish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint more or less suffused with fuscous except apex. Antennæ grey, basal joint yellow-ochreous, ciliations short. Abdomen light grey, sides and apex whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, little oblique; 7 to termen; pale yellowish-ochreous, in ♀ more whitish-ochreous; discal stigmata cloudy, fuscous, first very small and often indistinct, second larger and distinct: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings in ♂ fuscous, in ♀ whitish-ochreous, sometimes fuscous-tinged; cilia pale whitish-ochreous, sometimes greyish-tinged.

Six specimens, Puttalam, Ceylon, in January, February, September, and October (Pole).

Myriopleura isocentra, n. sp.

♂. 11-12 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax whitish-ochreous; palpi with lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of second joint fuscous; antennal ciliations short. Abdomen grey-whitish, apex whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen somewhat rounded, little oblique; 7 to termen; whitish-ochreous, tinged with yellowish; discal stigmata moderate, dark fuscous or blackish, strongly marked; series of cloudy dark fuscous dots along posterior part of costa and termen: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish.

Two specimens, Puttalam, Ceylon, in October and December (Pole).

CECOPHORIDÆ.

Hypercallia catausta, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12-13 mm. Head pale ferruginous-ochreous. Palpi moderately long, pale ferruginous-ochreous, more or less sprinkled with dark fuscous. Antennæ dark grey, ciliations in ♂ 4. Thorax ferruginous-ochreous, more or less mixed with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; ferruginous-ochreous, variably sprinkled or irrorated with fuscous and dark fuscous; a narrow basal fascia of dark fuscous suffusion; stigmata dark fuscous, plical slightly beyond first discal; a triangular spot of dark fuscous suffusion on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, and one on dorsum towards middle; a subterminal line of dark fuscous irroration, forming a suffused spot on costa before apex and usually one at tornus, otherwise very variable in development, sometimes forming an entire almost marginal band; cilia pale ferruginous-ochreous, basal half more or less sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings in ♂ rather dark grey, in ♀ dark fuscous; cilia in ♂ pale grey, base yellowish-tinged, in ♀ grey or dark fuscous.

Seven specimens, Maskeliya, Ceylon, in January and March (Pole). Varies in depth of colouring and density of irroration.

Hypercallia alseis, n. sp.

♂. 12-13 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Palpi long, ochreous-yellow, lower half of second joint sprinkled or suffused with fuscous. Antennæ dark fuscous, ciliations $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax and abdomen dark bronzy fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; dark fuscous; a rather broad inwardly oblique ochreous-yellow fascia near base; stigmata blackish, plical rather before first discal, these two resting on posterior edge of anterior fascia, second discal placed in an undefined sometimes interrupted ochreous-yellow transverse streak running from a spot on costa beyond $\frac{2}{3}$ parallel to anterior fascia: cilia fuscous, on termen pale yellowish on apical half. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Three specimens, Maskeliya, Ceylon, in February and March (Pole).

Eonympha, n. g.

Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading, tongue developed. Antennæ 1, in ♂ filiform, simple, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, somewhat rough towards apex

beneath, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 4 absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from before middle. Hindwings $\frac{3}{4}$, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; 4 absent, 6 and 7 rather approximated.

Allied to *Pseudodoxia*.

Eonympha erythrozona, n. sp.

♂. 12-14 mm. Head and thorax yellow-ochreous mixed with crimson, face whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, slightly crimson-sprinkled. Antennæ and abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; deep yellow ochreous; basal area suffusedly mixed with crimson; three narrow irregular oblique crimson fasciæ, before and beyond middle, and near apex; a crimson line along apical portion of costa and termen; cilia ochreous-yellowish, round apex mixed with crimson. Hindwings grey; cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

Four specimens, Matale, Ceylon, from October to December (Pole).

Pseudodoxia chalcias, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 16-20 mm. Head ochreous-orange. Palpi pale orange-ochreous, second joint dark fuscous except apex. Antennæ bronzy-ochreous, towards base dark fuscous. Thorax dark purplish-fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous, apex pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-bronze; base narrowly dark purplish-fuscous; a suffused dark purplish-fuscous terminal fascia, rather broad on costa, narrowed to a point on tornus; cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings more or less dark fuscous, sometimes bronzy-tinged; cilia bronzy-fuscous sometimes darker-mixed, lighter towards tornus.

Three specimens, Maskeliya, Ceylon, in February and March (Pole).

Pseudodoxia sepositella, Walk.

(*Gelechia sepositella*, Walk. Tin. 630; *Pseudodoxia limulus*, Durr. Ent. Mo. Mag., 1895, 107.)

There is no doubt about this identification, which Mr. Durrant must have accidentally overlooked. I have received a series of bred specimens from Mr. Green, with examples of the cases; the larval habits have been already published.

Pseudodoxia cretata, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13-16 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax ochreous-white, second joint of palpi externally suffused with dark fuscous except apex. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; 8 often absent; white, more or less sprinkled with pale fuscous and sometimes a few dark fuscous scales; a black dot on base of costa; a fine black dash beneath costa near base; stigmata rather large, black, plical beneath or hardly before first discal; a series of irregular black dots along posterior part of costa and termen; cilia white, irrorated with fuscous. Hindwings light grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Four specimens (three bred), Peradeniya and Matale, Ceylon, in February,

March, and November (Green, Pole). Closely allied to *P. sepositella*, but certainly distinct by the white head and general colouring, and the position of the plical stigma, which in *P. sepositella* is always obliquely before first discal. The three bred specimens were reared by Mr. Green from larvæ feeding in the same way as *sepositella*, and in cases of precisely the same form; he sent me the three cases, carefully labelled with individual numbers corresponding to the specimens, and I see no difference in form; in both species the individual cases vary much in colour and appearance, according to the nature of the sand-grains and refuse employed in their construction, and one of the *cretata* cases is elegantly marbled with dark grey and white.

Pseudodoxia zopheropa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12-14 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax dark bronzy-fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; bronzy-fuscous, suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous; stigmata obscure, dark fuscous, plical beneath first discal: cilia bronzy-fuscous. Hindwings pale bronzy-fuscous; cilia whitish-fuscous.

Six specimens, Puttalam, Ceylon, in February, November, and December (Pole).

Epicallima isopselia, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 8-10 mm. Head deep shining bronze mixed with dark fuscous, sides and face white, collar mixed with white. Palpi white, second joint suffused with deep bronze externally except towards apex, terminal joint blackish. Antennæ blackish spotted with white, ciliations in ♂ 2. Thorax shining orange-bronze. Abdomen dark bronzy-fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; shining bronzy-orange; markings shining white, edged with dark fuscous suffusion; a slender basal fascia not reaching costa, somewhat extended on dorsum; slender direct fasciæ at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, second interrupted in middle; some irregular subconfluent spots round apex and termen: cilia whitish with a dark fuscous apical line, basal half orange, towards tornus suffused with fuscous. Hindwings lanceolate, cilia 2; dark bronzy-fuscous; cilia dark bronzy-fuscous.

Four specimens, Peradeniya, Ceylon, in February (Green, Pole).

Epicallima semantris, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 9-11 mm. Head and thorax shining orange-bronze, forehead shining white. Palpi orange, terminal joint dark fuscous, tip whitish. Antennæ white ringed with dark fuscous, ciliations 1. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; deep orange; markings white finely edged with dark fuscous irroration; a short almost dorsal mark from middle of base; a narrow somewhat oblique fascia from before $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa to middle of dorsum; a rather large subquadrate spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, more or less confluent beneath with a prætornal spot of purplish-fuscous suffusion; a suffused purplish fuscous apical spot, extended along termen: cilia orange-yellow, towards tornus suffused with purplish-fuscous. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate, cilia 3; grey; cilia light grey.

Six specimens, Puttalam and Kurunegala, Ceylon, from July to December (Pole).

Scalideutis, n. g.

Head with loosely appressed scales, sidetufts rather spreading; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ pubescent, simple, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, with appressed scales, second joint not reaching base of antennæ, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, acute. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, very elongate-ovate, cilia; 3 and 4 connate, 5 absent.

Allied to *Borkhausenia*.

Scalideutis escharia, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 17-20 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint suffused with dark fuscous. Antennæ grey. Thorax fuscous, posterior extremity whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey, apex whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; pale fuscous, finely irrorated with dark fuscous; spots of dark fuscous suffusion on costa near base and before middle, and a larger dark fuscous spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, costa between these and beyond last often more or less broadly suffused with whitish-ochreous; stigmata blackish-fuscous, plical rather beyond first discal, second discal very large, adjacent and sometimes confluent with third costal spot; sometimes an additional dark fuscous dot between and below discal stigmata; sometimes obscure dark fuscous dots round apex and termen: cilia whitish-ochreous sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings light grey; cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

Seven specimens, Maskeliya, Ceylon, in February and May (Pole).

Ethmia zelæa, n. sp.

♂. 30 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-yellow; two irregular dots on crown, one on basal joint of antennæ, three anterior and two posterior dots on thorax blackish; anal tuft very large. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, rather oblique; deep ochreous-yellow; thirteen black dots, viz., one in middle of base, two small ones beneath costa near base, one in disc at $\frac{1}{6}$, one beneath costa beyond $\frac{1}{4}$, one beneath fold at $\frac{2}{5}$, one in disc above middle, five in a posterior group in disc, and one on tornus; a twice interrupted black streak along upper half of termen: cilia ochreous-yellow, paler towards tips, on upper half of termen wholly dark leaden-grey. Hindwings and cilia pale ochreous-yellow; on undersurface a subcostal furrow from near base to $\frac{3}{4}$, covered by a deep fold of membrane from beneath.

One specimen, North Central Province, Ceylon, in December (Pole). The generic name *Ethmia*, Hb. (which I had overlooked) supersedes *Pseudia*.

Ethmia acontias, n. sp.

♂. 17-21 mm. Head and thorax pale whitish-fuscous, a dot on crown, two subdorsal on each side of thorax and two posterior blackish. Palpi whitish,

submedian and subapical bands of second joint, and median band of terminal joint blackish. Antennæ grey, basal joint grey-whitish, with a blackish dot. Abdomen grey, second segment and sometimes first and third with pale ochreous-yellowish dorsal patches, apex ochreous-yellow. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather oblique; pale whitish-fuscous, markings blackish; a streak from base of costa to beneath costa at $\frac{2}{5}$, brown towards its middle; an irregular streak along fold from base to near middle, beyond apex of which lies a dot surrounded with whitish; a median longitudinal streak from before middle to termen beneath apex, its posterior extremity bifurcate; a series of irregular dots along posterior part of costa and termen; cilia whitish-fuscous mixed with ochreous-whitish, towards tips ochreous-whitish, with dark fuscous spaces at apex and middle of termen. Hindwings fuscous-whitish, suffused with fuscous towards apex; cilia pale fuscous, on apical half and towards tornus wholly ochreous-whitish.

Eight specimens, Puttalam, Ceylon, in April and from September to January (Pole).

ELACHISTIDÆ.

Hieromantis fibulata, n. sp.

♀. 13-14 mm. Head and thorax yellow-orange, face shining white. Palpi whitish-ochreous. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, eyecap white. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings very narrow-lanceolate, widest near base, thence narrowed to acute apex; yellow-orange; dorsum grey towards base; a black spot near dorsum beyond $\frac{1}{4}$, centred with a white dot; beyond this a larger golden-metallic dorsal spot, partially edged above irregularly with black; a variably developed fuscous terminal streak from apex to tornus, sometimes wide towards costa: cilia fuscous, towards base tinged with orange-yellowish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Three specimens, Maskeliya, Ceylon, in May and June (Pole, de Mowbray).

Stathmopoda masinissa, n. sp.

♂. 17 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ whitish-ochreous, base of palpi dark fuscous. Thorax dark purplish-grey, with a whitish-ochreous posterior dot. Abdomen rather dark grey. Legs dark grey, middle tibiæ rough-haired above, posterior tibiæ clothed with very large dense expansible brush of hairs above, all tarsi whitish-ochreous, posterior pair spotted with dark grey, with projecting scales at joints. Forewings linear-lanceolate, widest near base, thence narrowed to acute apex; dark fuscous-grey, faintly purplish-tinged; a somewhat oblique whitish-ochreous mark from costa before $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia fuscous-grey. Hindwings dark fuscous, with a narrow longitudinal transparent patch in disc from base to $\frac{1}{4}$; cilia fuscous.

One specimen, Matale, Ceylon, in October (Pole).

Æoloscelis theoris, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10-12 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, back of crown yellow. Palpi, antennæ, and abdomen whitish-ochreous. Thorax yellow. Forewings narrow-lanceolate, widest near base, thence gradually narrowed to acute apex; fuscous,

becoming lighter and ochreous-tinged posteriorly; basal $\frac{2}{5}$ bright yellow, except a spot of groundcolour on costa near base, dividing line nearly straight or rather irregular, direct; usually some very undefined pale yellowish suffusion on costa about $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia pale brownish-ochreous. Hindwings grey; cilia pale brownish-ochreous.

Nine specimens, Puttalam, Peradeniya, and Maskeliya, Ceylon, in April, May, September, and October (Pole, Green).

Persicoptila libanotris, n. sp.

♀. 14 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ whitish-ochreous, face white, antennæ spotted beneath with dark fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous suffused with yellow-orange. Abdomen white, suffused with whitish-ochreous towards base, beyond middle with yellow-ochreous lateral spots edged above with dark fuscous. Legs ochreous-yellowish, apex of joints white, anterior and middle tibiæ obscurely banded with dark fuscous, tuft of posterior tibiæ crimson-whitish mixed with blackish. Forewings narrow-lanceolate; greyish-purple irrorated with dark fuscous; base narrowly yellow-orange; a triangular yellow-orange spot extending on costa from before middle to $\frac{3}{4}$, and nearly reaching dorsum; costa suffused with yellow towards apex; cilia pale greyish-ochreous tinged with purplish and mixed with dark grey, round apex and on costa whitish-ochreous partly suffused with yellow-orange. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

One specimen, Maskeliya, Ceylon, in February (Pole).

Scythris chelota, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 9-11 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax and abdomen light greyish-ochreous; abdomen in ♀ ochreous-white beneath. Forewings lanceolate, moderately pointed; 5 present; light greyish-ochreous, sometimes fuscous-tinged, generally more or less strewn with whitish, seldom with a few dark fuscous scales; sometimes a streak of whitish suffusion along fold; plical and second discal stigmata suffused, dark fuscous, sometimes indistinct; cilia light grey or greyish-ochreous, base sometimes sprinkled with whitish. Hindwings $\frac{2}{3}$, cilia 3; 5 absent; grey; cilia light grey, sometimes ochreous-tinged.

Nine specimens, Puttalam, Ceylon, from July to September (Pole).

COPROMORPHIDÆ.

Copromorpha metallitis, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 15-19 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, thoracic crest suffused with fuscous. Palpi fuscous irrorated with darker, apex of second joint, and base and apex of terminal joint, ochreous-whitish. Antennæ whitish-ochreous mottled with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, fuscous-sprinkled. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, little oblique; 2 from near angle, 3 and 4 closely approximated towards base, 5 approximated at base, 7, 8, 9 closely approximated towards base; whitish-ochreous mixed with purplish-fuscous; costa finely strigulated with dark fuscous; about seven more or less irregular transverse series of small pale yellowish raised tufts edged anteriorly with dark fuscous and pos-

teriorly with metallic purple : cilia whitish-fuscous, mixed with darker, with rows of pale points. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate, 5 approximated ; fuscous paler towards base : cilia fuscous-whitish, with pale fuscous subbasal shade.

Five specimens, Puttalam, Ceylon, in April and October (Pole).

Copromorpha efflorescens, n. sp.

♀. 17-19 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, face with a fuscous frontal band. Palpi dark fuscous, apex of terminal joint whitish. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, suffusedly mottled with dark fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous, shoulders and crest fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous mixed with fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrowed anteriorly, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen somewhat rounded, hardly oblique ; 2 from towards angle, 3, 4, 5 closely approximated, 7, 8, 9 closely approximated ; fuscous (actually ribbed with dark fuscous scales with pale bases) ; about seven irregular transverse series of ochreous-yellow tufts, edged anteriorly with dark fuscous and posteriorly with metallic slaty-purple ; several yellow-whitish marks on veins at $\frac{3}{4}$, above and below middle : cilia light slaty-fuscous, with rows of pale points. Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate, 5 closely approximated to 4 ; fuscous ; cilia pale fuscous, tips whitish.

Four specimens, Matale and Madulsima, Ceylon, in April and from October to December (Pole, Vaughan). Very like the preceding species, but easily distinguished by the different form of forewings, which are very obviously broader posteriorly, whilst in *metallitis* they are nearly the same width throughout ; the differences in neuration, darker colouring, and posterior whitish marks in disc are also characteristic.

CHLIDANOTIDÆ.

I find it necessary to form this new family for the reception of the three following genera, together with *Trymalitis*, described in my last paper and there referred to the *Phaloniadæ*, and also *Archimaga*, there referred to the *Plutellidæ*. The family is in fact intermediate between the *Phaloniadæ* and *Epiblemidæ* on the one hand, and the *Plutellidæ* on the other, and appears to indicate the real genetic transition between these groups ; it is therefore of much interest. The family characters are as follows :—

Head rough or loosely haired ; tongue short or absent. Antennæ about $\frac{3}{5}$, simple. Labial palpi ascending or porrected, second joint rough-scaled, terminal joint pointed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Forewings with 1 bifurcate, 2 from $\frac{2}{5}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ of cell, 3 from or near angle, 8 and 9 stalked or coincident, 11 from beyond middle. Hindwings trapezoidal, lower margin of cell without basal pecten of hairs ; 3 and 4 connate, stalked, or coincident, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 long-stalked, 8 free.

Chlidanota, n. g.

Head rough ; tongue apparently absent. Labial palpi moderate, porrected, second joint broadly dilated with rough scales towards apex above and beneath, terminal joint moderate, tolerably pointed. Antennæ about $\frac{1}{2}$, simple. Posterior tibiæ with loosely appressed hairs. Forewings with 2 from before $\frac{3}{4}$,

3 from angle, much curved, 4 absent, 5 straight, 7 absent, 8 and 9 long-stalked, 10 from near 8, 11 from $\frac{3}{4}$ of cell. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal, cilia $\frac{2}{5}$; 4 absent upper margin of cell bent upwards near angle.

Chlidanota thriambis, n. sp.

♀. 28 mm. Head and thorax white, shoulders very narrowly fuscous. Palpi white, basal joint and lower half of second dark fuscous. Antennæ, grey. Abdomen light greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round pointed, termen rather strongly emarginate beneath apex, obliquely rounded beneath; whitish, irregularly suffused with pale brownish, and strigulated throughout with grey partly mixed with dark fuscous; a grey suffusion along costa from before middle to near apex, including some irregular ferruginous-brown strigulae; two sharply-defined blackish-fuscous dorsal spots, reaching half across wing, first at $\frac{1}{3}$, forming an irregular narrow rectangularly bent mark, its apex directed posteriorly, second rather broader, erect, anterior edge angulated near dorsum, posterior nearly straight; a round white apical spot, marked with one or two minute blackish strigulae towards costa anteriorly, and a fine black curved line mixed with brown travelling just within circumference on outer half, its lower extremity shortly produced directly inwards; some irregular black dots or marks on termen: cilia brown, darker round apex, whitish-suffused on tornus and above apex. Hindwings fuscous; cilia light fuscous, becoming whitish-fuscous towards tornus.

One specimen, Ceylon (Pole).

Electracma, n. g.

Head loosely haired; tongue short. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint with rough projecting tuft of scales beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, loosely scaled, acute. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ simple. Posterior tibiae loosely haired above. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from angle, much curved, 4 closely approximated to 3 at base, 5 remote, straight, 6 to apex, 9 absent, 11 from $\frac{3}{4}$. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal, cilia $\frac{4}{5}$; 3 and 4 stalked.

Electracma hemichroa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12-13 mm. Head fuscous, face white. Palpi white, somewhat fuscous-sprinkled towards base. Thorax white, anteriorly suffused with rather dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous, suffused with ochreous towards base. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen abruptly and rather deeply excavated beneath apex, rounded beneath; white; anterior half of costa strigulated with blackish; dorsal half of wing strigulated with grey mixed with blackish, with subtriangular erect dark blotches more or less mixed with ochreous at $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$; costal area on posterior half suffused with light purple-grey, with five yellow-ochreous blackish-edged oblique wedge-shaped marks from costa separated by white costal spaces, second elongated to beneath fourth; a longitudinal streak of dark fuscous suffusion in disc posteriorly; apex of wing forming a yellow-ochreous spot, bisected by a longitudinal white blackish-edged dash; a black dot edged above by a yellow-ochreous mark on termen slightly above middle, and another yellow-ochreous mark lower down:

cilia whitish, suffused with pale fuscous except towards base, above apex white with dark fuscous median and apical lines. Hindwings in ♂ tawny-fuscous, in ♀ rather dark fuscous; cilia light fuscous, with darker subbasal line.

Two specimens, Maskeliya, Ceylon, in June (Pole).

Metrernis, n.g.

Head loosely haired; tongue apparently absent. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint with rough projecting tuft of scales beneath, terminal joint rather shorter than second, acute. Antennæ $\frac{3}{5}$, in ♂ rather thick, simple. Posterior tibiae loosely haired above. Forewings with 2 from before $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 and 4 long-stalked from angle, 5 straight, 7 absent, 8 and 9 stalked, 10 closely approximated to 8 towards base, 11 from $\frac{5}{6}$. Hindwings 1, elongate-trapezoidal, cilia 1; 3 and 4 stalked.

Metrernis ochrolina, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12-13 mm. Head brown, lower part of face and back of crown white. Palpi white, towards base pale fuscous, terminal joint with a fuscous line. Thorax white, shoulders fuscous-tinged. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched towards base, thence nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen concave beneath apex, thence obliquely rounded; white, ochreous-tinged except towards costa anteriorly; dorsal half more or less strigulated with fuscous, sometimes partly suffused with pale greyish, with two indistinct dorsal blotches formed of suffused dark fuscous strigæ, first before middle, second broader, about $\frac{3}{4}$, with a whitish-ochreous mark above its upper anterior angle; five golden-brown oblique marks on posterior half of costa, first two giving rise to pale ochreous-yellowish lines which run near costa almost to apex, fifth apical, separated beneath by a white dash from a pale ochreous-yellow subapical dash which extends into cilia; an indistinct pale yellowish longitudinal line in disc posteriorly; a blackish dot on middle of termen, edged above with pale yellowish; cilia whitish, with two or three indistinct grey bars on basal half, on upper half of termen fuscous-tinged posteriorly, above apex white with golden-brown subbasal and ochreous apical lines. Hindwings grey; cilia pale greyish-ochreous, with two faint grey shades, darker round apex.

Three specimens, Maskeliya, Ceylon (Alston, Pole).

PLUTELLIDÆ.

Pyrozela, n. g.

Head loosely haired; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae loosely scaled. Forewings with 1 bifurcate, 2 from near angle or 2 and 3 stalked, 7 to termen, 8 and 9 from near 7, 10 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 11 widely remote, from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5, 6, 7 parallel, 8 free.

Type *P. xanthomima*. Distinguished from *Mieza* and allied genera by neuration of hindwings. To this genus belongs *Mieza sanguinicornis*, Wals., of which I have a good series, and also two undescribed Australian species.

Pyrozela xanthomima, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 19-22 mm. Head deep yellow, sides of face crimson, collar deep crimson. Palpi yellow, more or less suffused with crimson except towards apex. Antennæ deep crimson, basal joint yellow. Thorax deep yellow, anterior and lateral margins deep crimson. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, oblique; bright deep yellow, markings deep crimson; an irregular streak along dorsum from base to tornus, curved upwards between middle and $\frac{3}{4}$ so as to leave a semioval dorsal spot of ground colour, on tornus with a short upward projection; a thick inwardly oblique spot from apical extremity of costa, reaching half across wing; besides these, in ♂ costal dots at base and $\frac{1}{6}$, a subcostal dot before middle, an inwardly oblique mark in disc about $\frac{1}{3}$, and a discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$, in ♀ a suffused streak along basal fourth of costa, another from dorsal streak at $\frac{1}{5}$ to costa before middle, a discal spot at $\frac{2}{3}$ connected with upward loop of dorsal streak, and sometimes some additional variable suffusion connecting these markings in an irregular network: cilia yellow, more or less crimson-tinged towards base, especially in ♀, above apex and beneath tornus deep crimson. Hindwings and cilia pale whitish-ochreous, in ♀ somewhat crimson-tinged towards apex and tornus.

Seven specimens (4 ♂, 3 ♀), Maskeliya, Ceylon, in February, May, and November (Pole). This and the following species are closely allied to *sanguinicornis*, and as the general markings are similar and variable, and also differ more in the sexes than in the species, they are somewhat confusing; the three species are however readily separated by the colour of the hindwings.

Pyrozela erythromima, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14-18 mm. Head and thorax crimson, in ♂ suffusedly spotted with deep yellow. Palpi yellow, sprinkled or suffused with crimson. Antennæ crimson, basal joint usually mostly yellow. Abdomen pale crimson. Forewings elongate, somewhat narrowed anteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, oblique; in ♂ bright yellow, with a network formed by four irregular very oblique crimson fasciæ (first almost dorsal, fourth not reaching costa or termen) intersecting with a streak on basal fourth of costa and three very inwardly oblique fasciæ (thus usually leaving about eleven spots of ground colour); in ♀ with similar markings, but the whole almost obscured by general crimson suffusion of ground colour, except that the dorsal and subdorsal spots are lighter or sometimes clear yellow: cilia crimson. Hindwings crimson, thinly scaled anteriorly; cilia crimson.

Nine specimens (5 ♂, 4 ♀), Maskeliya, Ceylon, in January, March, May, August, and October (de Mowbray, Pole). Smaller and narrower-winged than the other two species.

Comocritis pieria, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14-19 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ white. Thorax white, with a grey dorsal patch and posterior spot. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous, apex white. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs. Forewings elongate, costa

gently arched, apex and termen evenly rounded; 7 to apex; white; a moderate very undefined basal fascia of blue-grey suffusion; a large yellow-ochreous patch occupying posterior $\frac{3}{4}$ of wing except a white marginal streak, edged with blue-grey and finely streaked with blue-grey on all veins; cilia white, with a blackish-grey basal line round apex and termen. Hindwings light grey; cilia $\frac{1}{2}$, white, with a faint greyish basal line.

Eleven specimens, all bred, Neboda, Ceylon, in March and April (Green). Larva rather flat, at first reddish, afterwards creamy-white; constructs flat canopies and galleries of fine silk and comminuted fragments of bark on stems of *Hevea brasiliensis* (Para rubber); feeds on lichens and algæ growing on stem; when pupating, a flattened cocoon or case, with valvular opening, is formed in a shallow depression beneath the silken canopy (Green). From specimens sent, however, I should suppose that the bark itself is freely used as food. A very elegant insect, allied nearly to *C. olympia*, but very much smaller.

Epistomotis, n. g.

Head with appressed scales; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ shortly ciliated, basal joint short, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, second joint porrected, with long projecting triangular apical tuft of scales beneath, terminal joint longer than second, erect, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiæ loosely haired above. Forewings with 1 bifurcate, 2 from angle, very short, 3·6 tolerably parallel, 7 to costa, 8 absent, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia almost 1; 2 remote, 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 parallel, 6 absent.

Allied to *Cerostoma*, of which it is a development.

Epistomotis penessa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14-20 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax fuscous mixed with white. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; brownish-ochreous or fuscous, irrorated with white; stigmata dark fuscous, suffused, discal more or less distinct, plical linear, indistinct, very obliquely beyond first discal cilia whitish, irrorated with brownish or fuscous. Hindwings and cilia fuscous-whitish.

Twenty-two specimens, Puttalam, Ceylon, from August to January (Pole).

TINEIDÆ.

Opostega frigida, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 4-6 mm. Head and thorax white. Antennæ whitish-grey, basal joint white. Abdomen grey. Anterior and middle tibiæ also bristly. Forewings lanceolate; shining white; a narrow triangular or almost linear blackish mark on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia light ochreous-grey, greyer towards tornus, on costa with an oblique blackish median line to apex of wing, before this white. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Eighteen specimens, Peradeniya, Ceylon, in February (Green).

Opogona lachanitis, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 11-15 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax and abdomen shining dark bronzy-fuscous, face and palpi glossy whitish-ochreous, thorax posteriorly edged with

orange suffusion ; palpi stout, truncate. Forewings elongate, costa posteriorly arched, apex acute, termen extremely obliquely rounded ; shining dark purplish-bronzy-fuscous. a broad suffused dull orange patch extending along dorsum from base to beyond middle, towards extremity projecting triangularly upwards so as nearly to touch costa : cilia rather dark bronzy-fuscous. Hindwings dark bronzy-fuscous ; cilia rather dark bronzy-fuscous.

Twenty specimens, Puttalam and Peradeniya, Ceylon, in January, March and from September to November (Green, Pole). Larva feeding in fungus-beds of the common Termite (Green) ; this curious habit should be further investigated. The flattened coxæ and femora appear to form a protective plating of the sternum, which is probably connected with this mode of life.

Monopis hemicitra, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 15-20 mm. Head light ochreous-yellow, hairs in ♂ forming a flat projecting ridge over palpi. Palpi dark fuscous, apex pale, terminal joint longer in ♀. Antennæ pale grey. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen pale yellow-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa strongly arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded, more strongly in ♂ ; 2 and 3 out of 4, 7 and 8 long-stalked or coincident ; blackish-brown ; several blackish-leadened raised scaletufts towards submedian fold ; a large irregular trapezoidal pale ochreous-yellow patch extending on costa from $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$, narrowed downwards, with a rounded projection on lower side reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing ; discal impression large, within this patch, not transparent : cilia blackish-brown mixed with dark slaty leadened. Hindwings pale bronzy-ochreous, in ♀ suffused with grey ; cilia light ochreous-yellowish.

Five specimens, Puttalam, Ceylon, in November (Pole.) Very like *monachella*, but abundantly distinct structurally by the different neurulation (in *monachella* 2 is nearly or quite connate with stalk of 3 and 4, 6 and 7 are stalked, 8 separate), scaletufts on forewings, and facial tuft of ♂ ; the costal patch of forewings is broader as well as yellower, and the projection on lower side is less developed in *monachella*.

Nemotois scitulellus, Walk.

(*Glyphipteryx scitulella*, Walk. Tin., 839 ; *Nemotois corybantis*, Meyr.)

I had missed Walker's type of this species.



Meyrick, Edward. 1906. "Descriptions of Indian Micro-Lepidoptera. II." *The journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* 17, 403–417.

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