

## DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA FROM QUEENSLAND.

By A. JEFFERIS TURNER, M.D.

[Read October 4, 1898.]

### PLUTELLIDÆ.

I deal here only with the forms generally known as *Hyponomentidæ* and *Glyphipterygidæ*, which are included with the *Plutellidæ* by Mr. Meyrick in his recent work on British Lepidoptera. But few species are as yet known from this part of Australia, and I have but small addition to make to our knowledge. The genus *Glyphipteryx*, in particular, is much better represented in the southern part of the Continent.

### HYPONOMENTA, *Latreille*.

I have two species referable to this genus, a definition of which may be found in Mr. Meyrick's work mentioned above. One with grey forewings bears the manuscript name of *H. paurocentera*, Meyr., the second I describe as new.

### HYPONOMENTA PAUROCENTERA, *Meyr.* (MS.).

Brisbane and Warwick, Queensland.

### HYPONOMENTA MYRIOSEMA, *n. sp.*

Male, 22-28 mm. Head white. Palpi white; apex of second and middle of terminal joint annulated with black. Antennæ white, becoming dark-grey towards apex. Thorax white, with two black dots before middle and one at posterior apex; patagia white, with a small black dot on anterior margin. Abdomen dark-fuscous; apices of segments and tuft white. Legs white, with black annulations round apices of tarsal joints and tibiæ; anterior femora and tibiæ black on internal surface; black dots on middle and base of external surface of anterior and middle tibiæ; and on apex of middle femora. Forewings elongate slightly dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin straight, slightly oblique; snow-white, with numerous black dots; one at base; six on basal two-fifths of costa; three to five beneath, but not on apical portion of costa; two rows in disc beneath centre of four to six each, that over anal angle slightly larger; two to five along hindmargin, sometimes partly fused; cilia snow-white, sometimes partly fuscous



on centre of hindmargin. Hindwings pale-grey, towards base whitish; cilia white, sometimes grey around apex.

Brisbane; three specimens, one of which was taken in August, the others undated.

ATTEVA, *Walker*.

British Mus. Cat., II., 526.

This genus has not yet been properly defined. It may be distinguished from *Hyponomenta* by the presence of vein 4 in hindwings. Walker's name can only be adopted by courtesy. I have not been able to refer to Zeller's definition of his genus *Oeta*.

ATTEVA NIVEIGUTTELLA, *Walk.*

Brit. Mus. Cat., II., 526.

This and the following are handsome insects, the forewings being orange-fuscos, with numerous white spots. In the present species the apical half of hindwings is dark-grey, in the following the hindwings are orange.

Brisbane; also from India.

ATTEVA IMPARIGUTTELLA, *Z.*

*Oeta impariguttella*, Zeller, Horæ Ent. Soc. Ross., XIII., 224.

*Atteva impariguttella*, Moore, Lepid. Ceylon. Plate.

Brisbane and Cookstown, Queensland; also from Ceylon.

POLYNESA, *n. g.*

Head smooth. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male filiform, moderately ciliated (one to one-half); basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint almost as long as second, rather stout, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Forewings vein 2 from three-fourths, 6 and 7 stalked, 7 to hindmargin, 11 from middle. Hindwings ovate, broader than forewings, cilia one-third, veins 2 and 4 stalked, 5 present, 6 and 7 approximated at base. Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled.

POLYNESA MACULOSA, *n.sp.*

Male, 16 mm. Head white. Palpi white, base of second and apex of terminal joint dark-fuscos. Antennæ white, annulated with fuscos. Thorax white, with a black dot on base of each patagium. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs white; anterior and middle pair broadly annulated with dark-fuscos. Forewings elongate-oblong, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hindmargin obliquely rounded; white, with many large black dots, three at base, four on costa, three in a line above middle of disc, one in disc beneath the last of these, two on fold, one on inner-margin at three-fifths, three near and parallel to hind-



margin, the lowest touching it; a few black scales on hind-margin; cilia white, on apex and opposite last dot black, and with three black dots between these two. Hindwings whitish; cilia whitish, with a fuscous dot at apex, and traces of a medium fuscous line.

Brisbane; one specimen.

*HYPERTROPHA, Meyrick.*

*HYPERTROPHA TORTRICIFORMIS, Gn.*

Brisbane, Queensland; also from Ballandean, Queensland, and Tenterfield, New South Wales, in February.

*HYPERTROPHA AMETALLA, n. sp.*

Male, 17 mm. Head, face, and palpi dark-fuscous, irrorated with whitish scales. Antennæ dark-fuscous, towards base obscurely annulated with whitish. Thorax dark-fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs whitish-ochreous, irrorated with dark-fuscous, tarsi annulated with fuscous; posterior tibiæ yellowish. Forewings oblong, posteriorly dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, hindmargin markedly sinuate, slightly oblique; fuscous, irrorated with whitish, reddish-fuscous, and blackish scales; an obscure outwardly curved transverse blackish line from costa at one-third, not reaching inner-margin; indications of two fainter similar lines between this and base, and of five very faint parallel lines from costa beyond one-third, all lost in disc; an ill-defined blackish spot in costal portion of disc beyond middle; cilia fuscous, with metallic lustre; traces of metallic lustre are also visible in parts of disc by oblique light, and tend to form lines. Hindwings pale-yellow, with a broad fuscous line along hind- and inner-margins; cilia fuscous.

Closely allied to the preceding, but different, especially in the scanty development of metallic markings.

Armidale (3,500 ft.), New South Wales; one specimen.

*SIMÆTHIS, Leach.*

Besides those given below, Mr. Lower has described two species from Queensland (Proc. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1896, p. 167).

*SIMÆTHIS SYCOPOLA, Meyr.*

Brisbane.

*SIMÆTHIS METALLICA, n. sp.*

Female, 11 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous, irrorated with dull orange scales. Palpi ochreous, annulated with fuscous. Antennæ fuscous with whitish annulations. Legs ochreous-whitish, with fuscous annulations. Forewings strongly dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, hindmargin



oblique, slightly sinuate; dark-fuscous irrorated with dull orange-ochreous, a transverse, slightly wavy, bluish-metallic line from costa at one-fourth to inner margin at one-third; an irregularly curved bluish-metallic line from costa at three-fifths obliquely outwards, describing a U curve in apical part of disc, and joining a short outwardly oblique similarly coloured line in middle of disc at five-sixths; a straight erect metallic line from inner-margin at two-thirds not reaching middle of disc; around this line is a dark-fuscous blotch; several fuscous and ochreous-orange areas in disc; cilia fuscous, apices whitish. Hindwings dark-fuscous; disc irregularly blotched and irrorated with dull-orange; cilia fuscous, with a pale basal line, and whitish apices.

Brisbane; one specimen.

*CHORENTIS*, *Hübner*.

*Chorentis bjerkanarella*, Thunberg.

Brisbane; sometimes abundant.

*EUPSELIA*, *Meyrick*.

*EUPSELIA CARPOCAPSELLA*, *Walk.*

Brisbane; two specimens in September.

*EUPSELIA BEATELLA*, *Walk.*

Female, 14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous, finely irrorated with whitish scales. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen dark-fuscous, irrorated with yellow scales, forming obscure annulations. Legs pale-fuscous, reddish-tinged; posterior pair yellowish. Forewings oblong, posteriorly dilated; costa gently arched; apex rounded; hindmargin obliquely rounded; fuscous irrorated with whitish scales, which tend to be arranged in transverse lines; the absence of these leaves a fuscous blotch on middle of inner-margin, sharply defined anteriorly, suffused posteriorly; a much larger, more ill-defined blotch, roundish, reaching from costa at three-fourths to anal angle; between the two blotches three incomplete fine transverse metallic lines are visible on oblique illumination; two small metallic spots between second blotch and apex; four or five black dots on lower half of hindmargin; cilia fuscous with a metallic basal line. Hindwings deep yellow, with a broad dark-fuscous hindmarginal band, produced along inner-margin to base; cilia fuscous with paler basal and median lines.

I have redescribed this species, Walker's description being insufficient and inaccurate. Unfortunately Meyrick was misled thereby into describing *E. carpocapsella* as this species (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. V., p. 219). This is rectified in an appendix (ibid., vol VII., p. 184). From *E. carpocapsella* it is distinguishable by the absence of transverse lines from costa, the



inner-marginal blotch is common to both. In the former the hindmarginal band of the hindwings is also much thicker at the apex.

Brisbane ; one specimen in April.

*EUPSELIA SATRAPELLA*, *Meyr.*

Brisbane, in September ; Ballandean, Queensland, in February.

*EUPSELIA THEORELLA*, *Meyr.*

Brisbane ; two specimens in September.

*EUPSELIA MELANOSTREPTA*, *Meyr.*

Oxenford, near Brisbane ; one specimen in November. Tenterfield (3,000 feet), New South Wales ; one specimen in February

*EUPSELIA ANOMMATA*, *n. sp.*

Female, 14 mm. Head, face, and palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennæ pale-fuscous with blackish annulations. Thorax dark-purple fuscous, with a conspicuous anterior and posterior ochreous-whitish spot. Abdomen fuscous, tuft ochreous-tinged. Legs fuscous, posterior pair ochreous. Forewings moderate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin obliquely rounded ; purple-fuscous, with violet metallic lustre ; a whitish blotch on inner-margin from one-fifth to three-fifths, not quite reaching costa ; a narrow whitish fascia from costa at two-thirds, two before anal angle, constricted in disc ; cilia dark-fuscous with a pale basal line, and pale apices. Hindwings fuscous, ochreous-tinged, especially towards base ; cilia fuscous with a pale basal line.

This handsome species differs from other members of the genus in the absence of hindmarginal dots.

Brisbane ; one specimen in September.

*GLYPHIPTERYX*, *Hübner.*

*GLYPHIPTERYX ATRISTRIELLA*, *Z.*

Zeller, *Hor.*, Ross. (1877), p. 398, *Meyr.*, l.c., p. 229. *Glyphipteryx chrysolithella*, *Meyr.*, l.c., p. 230.

There can, I think, be little doubt of the identity of these two species. Brisbane specimens agree closely with specimens from Blackheath, New South Wales, having the hindwings golden-yellow, with broad blackish hindmarginal band. This constitutes the variety *chrysolithella*. On the other hand I have received a South Australian specimen from Mr. Lower in which the forewings are essentially similar, but the hindwings are fuscous, towards base mixed with yellowish, as in Zeller's description of his type, which was from Tasmania.



GLYPHIPTERYX IOMETALLA, *Meyr.*

Brisbane; very abundant in grassy places from August to October, flying near the ground and difficult to see.

GLYPHIPTERYX METEORA, *Meyr.*

Brisbane.

GLYPHIPTERYX CHRYSOPLANETIS, *Meyr.*

Brisbane and Ballandean, Queensland.

GLYPHIPTERYX PALÆOMORPHA, *Meyr.*

Recorded from Brisbane by Meyrick.

## CECOPHORIDÆ.

At some future date I hope to publish a revision of this family. The present instalment is confined mainly to descriptions of new species.

AGLAODES, *n. g.*

Head with appressed scales, sidetufts small. Antennæ, basal joints moderate, without pecten (?); ciliations in male (unknown). Palpi long; second joint very long, much exceeding base of antennæ, with appressed scales slightly dilated at apex; terminal joint short (one-third of second), slender, acute. Thorax with a small posterior crest (?). Forewings with costa strongly arched. Hindwings narrower than forewings and much shorter, ovate; cilia two-thirds. Anterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs. Forewings with vein 7 to apex. Hindwings normal.

Although the generic characters cannot be fully determined from the single female specimen, its distinctness can hardly be doubted. The palpi and shape of wings are peculiar. It appears to come nearest *Epipyrga*, *Meyr.*

AGLAODES CHIONOMA, *n. sp.*

Female, 11 mm. Head whitish. Palpi whitish; second joint tinged with reddish externally towards apex. Thorax (rubbed). Abdomen ochreous. Legs whitish; anterior tibiæ with long reddish hairs, anterior tarsi reddish. Forewings strongly dilated posteriorly, costa strongly arched, apex obtusely rectangular, hindmargin slightly oblique, straight; fuscous irrorated with whitish and bright-red scales; a broad snow-white streak along basal third of costa; a red blotch on inner-margin before middle, containing a central yellow spot; a narrow red line along costa from one-third to two-thirds, thence in a strongly arched line to hindmargin above anal angle; beyond this, apical portion of disc is bright-yellow; cilia yellow, at anal angle fuscous, with a



few red scales. Hindwings much shorter than forewings, apex very obtusely rounded; grey; cilia grey.

— This little moth is surpassed by none in its gaudy colouring, the contrast of bright-red, bright-yellow, and snow-white, on a fuscous background, being most striking.

Brisbane; one specimen, in February.

*EULECHRIA SILVICOLA*, *n. sp.*

Male and female, 11-13 mm. Head, face, and palpi pale-brownish-ochreous. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax and abdomen pale-brownish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair infuscated. Forewings oblong, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, hindmargin obliquely rounded; pale-brownish-ochreous; a minute fuscous dot in disc at one-third; a larger dot in disc at two-thirds, prolonged by a transverse fuscous suffusion to before anal angle; some fuscous scales in apical portion of disc, with traces of an outwardly curved line from costa to four-fifths to anal angle often obsolete; cilia pale-brownish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

This small and inconspicuous species belongs to the group of *E. convictella*, from which it is distinguished by the absence of second discal dot, and the transverse mark formed by union of posterior dot with inner-margin.

Mount Tambourine, near Brisbane; six specimens in November among dense tropical forest. I sent one to Mr. Meyrick, who pronounced it new.

*EULECHRIA CONCOLOR*, *n. sp.*

Male and female, 17-19 mm. Head, face, thorax, and abdomen pale-ochreous-brown. Palpi ochreous-brown, apex of terminal joint fuscous, external aspect of second joint sometimes fuscous. Antennæ fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, not dilated; costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; pale-ochreous-brown, without markings; costal edge at base fuscous; cilia pale-ochreous-brown. Hindwings ochreous-brown, very slightly darker than forewings; cilia ochreous-brownish.

In Meyrick's tabulation this would come next to *E. alopecistis*, being distinguished by the absence of reddish tinge.

Common at Ballandean, Queensland, in February. I sent specimens to Mr. Meyrick, who pronounced it new.

*EULECHRIA CANDIDA*, *n. sp.*

Male and female, 17-23 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi fuscous; second joint white posteriorly and at apex. Abdomen fuscous, apices of segments whitish, tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs



whitish, anterior pair infuscated. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; white without markings; cilia white. Hindwings pale or dark-grey; cilia whitish with a faintly-marked grey basal line. (Cilia about half.)

Variety. Forewings, head, and thorax suffused with greyish.

In Meyrick's tabulation this falls under the same heading as *E. cynoptera* (Meyr.); but Mr. Meyrick informs me that it is not this species, from which it differs by broader hindwings (in *cynoptera* these hardly equal cilia), longer palpi, and larger size.

Ballandean (2,500 ft.), Queensland; Tenterfield (3,000 ft.), and Armidale (3,500 ft.), New South Wales; taken commonly in February.

#### EULECHRIA CHRYSERES, *n. sp.*

Male, 15 mm. Head blackish; sidetufts and face orange. Palpi orange; second joint with a few blackish scales; terminal joint wholly black. Antennæ blackish, annulated with ochreous; basal joint orange, with a few black scales. Thorax orange; anterior margin and a posterior dot blackish. Abdomen dark-fuscous. Legs dark-fuscous, annulated with ochreous. Forewings narrow; costa slightly arched; apex rounded; hindmargin extremely oblique; scarcely rounded; bright-orange with black markings; costal edge black, except for short spaces at two-fifths and four-fifths; inner-margin black throughout; a basal patch not touching costa, extending to middle of inner-margin; a transverse fascia from costa at three-fifths to inner-margin before anal angle; dilated on both margins, and connected in disc with basal patch; a broad band along apex and hindmargin, with a few orange scales at apex; cilia black. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Very distinct. In Meyrick's tabulation it falls under the same heading as *E. malacoptera*, Meyr., and *E. beliodora*, Meyr., being distinguished from both by the black markings.

Sandgate, near Brisbane; one specimen on a tree-trunk in July.

#### EULECHRIA DIAPHANES, *n. sp.*

Male, 14 mm. Head and thorax pale-yellowish, irrorated with dark-fuscous scales. Palpi pale-yellowish; second joint irrorated with dark-fuscous; terminal joint with a broad median dark-fuscous ring. Antennæ pale-yellowish, annulated with dark-fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish, irrorated and annulated with fuscous. Forewings moderate, scarcely dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin oblique, slightly rounded in lower half; whitish, faintly yellow-tinged, very distinctly yellowish along costa;



rather thickly irrorated with dark-fuscous scales ; the absence of these leaves a whitish dot in disc above middle at one-third, and a second before two-thirds ; also an inwardly oblique triangular mark on costa at four-fifths, from which a curved line proceeds to anal angle ; cilia whitish, yellowish-tinged, with a few scattered dark-fuscous scales. Hindwings whitish, thinly scaled, semi-transparent ; a few pale-fuscous scales at apex and along hind-margin ; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Very distinct from any other species by the yellowish forewings with fuscous irroration, and the semi-transparent hindwings.

Mount Tambourine, near Brisbane ; one specimen in November.

*LINOSTICHA POLIOCHROA, n. sp.*

Male and female, 12-13 mm. Head white, finely irrorated with fuscous. Palpi white ; second joint fuscous at base, and with a fuscous subapical ring ; terminal joint with a fuscous basal and subapical ring. Antennæ pale-fuscous ; ciliations in male 3. Thorax white, finely irrorated with fuscous. Abdomen whitish ochreous. Legs whitish. Forewings narrow, elongate, costa almost straight, apex round-pointed ; hindmargin very obliquely rounded, white, finely irrorated with fuscous, and with darker-fuscous dots ; a raised patch of scales in middle of disc at one-third and two-thirds, with a dark-fuscous dot beyond each ; a third dot on fold obliquely below first ; a fourth on inner-margin before anal angle ; traces of short lines from base of costa along fold, and from costa at one-third to first dot ; a dot on costa at one-half, and another at two-thirds ; from the latter is a series of five or six dots parallel to hindmargin ; cilia white, with a few fuscous scales. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

In Meyrick's tabulation this would fall next to *L. helictis*, Meyr., distinguished by absence of inner-marginal blotch. It is, however, a much smaller insect, more resembling *L. anarcha*, Meyr., but without ochreous tinge. The raised scales are a peculiar character.

Mount Tambourine ; two specimens in November.

*PHILOBOTA RHODOPLEURA, n. sp.*

Male, 21-22 mm. Head grey. Palpi grey ; middle third of second joint, base, and apex of terminal joint dark-fuscous. Antennæ grey. Thorax and abdomen grey. Legs grey ; anterior tarsi dark-fuscous, annulated with whitish ; posterior tibiæ and tarsi whitish. Forewings moderate, oblong, costa moderately arched, apex obtusely rectangular, hindmargin slightly oblique, rounded beneath ; grey ; costal edge blackish at base, thence



pale-rosy to four-fifths; a blackish dot in disc at one-third, a second before two-thirds, a third on fold obliquely beyond first; a few scattered blackish scales in disc; a partially obsolete blackish line from costa beyond middle, sharply angulated in disc at five-sixths, and continued thence to anal angle; a row of blackish dots along apical one-fifth of costa and hindmargin; cilia grey. Hindwings grey, slightly infuscated in apical portion; cilia grey.

This species has all the appearance of *Heliocausta*, but the presence of a pecten removes it from that genus. Among the described forms of *Philobota* it is conspicuously distinct in the uniform grey-colouring, with pink-costal edge of forewings.

Brisbane; two specimens. Also one specimen at Stradbroke Island in October.

*PHILOBOTA MELICHRODES, n. sp.*

Male and female, 15-16 mm. Head whitish-grey, without yellow tinge. Palpi fuscous; second joint pale-yellowish internally, second and terminal joints whitish posteriorly. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax pale-whitish-yellow. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings pale-whitish-yellow without markings; extreme base of costal edge fuscous; cilia grey, on costa whitish-yellow. Hindwings and cilia dark-grey.

Near *P. melirrhoa*, Meyr., but distinguished by the grey head and abdomen.

Brisbane; two specimens taken in October.

*PHILOBOTA COSMIA, n. sp.*

Female, 18 mm. Head white. Palpi white; basal third of second joint dark-fuscous. Antennæ dark-fuscous, sharply annulated with whitish. Thorax dark-fuscous; centre of anterior margin and a posterior dot white. Abdomen dark-fuscous. Legs ochreous; anterior pair infuscated. Forewings posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin nearly straight; oblique; white, markings fuscous, ferrugineous-tinged; a narrow basal fascia; a streak along costa to middle; a broad transverse fascia before middle; a third fascia from costa at two-thirds to anal angle, broad in disc, and containing a few white scales; a narrow band along apex and hindmargin, not reaching anal angle; cilia dark-fuscous, on costa and middle of hindmargin ochreous-whitish. Hindwings fuscous; cilia fuscous, with a paler basal line.

In Meyrick's tabulation falls with *P. lysizona* and *P. pruinosa*, from which it is readily distinguishable by the transverse fasciæ.

Brisbane; one specimen in October; and I have seen others of both sexes.



PHILOBOTA SORORIA, *n. sp.*

Female, 16 mm. Head snow-white. Palpi white, base of second joint dark-fuscous. Antennæ blackish. Thorax dark-fuscous, middle of anterior margin broadly white. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair infuscated. Forewings somewhat dilated, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin nearly straight, oblique; white, the greater part of disc suffused or irrorated with fuscous; a fuscous streak along basal third of costa, its anterior extremity prolonged to inner-margin; on inner-margin near base is a large roundish snow-white blotch; some irregular white areas on costa, inner, and hindmargin; two discal dots faintly indicated; cilia dark-fuscous, at apex and above anal angle whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

The male is not known, but it appears closely allied to the preceding, the fasciæ being lost in a general fuscous suffusion. It is certainly distinct.

Brisbane; one specimen.

PELTOPHORA IDIOCOSMA, *n. sp.*

Male, 19 mm. Head (rubbed), palpi, and antennæ ochreous-whitish. Thorax pale-ochreous-whitish. Forewings dilated, costa slightly arched, apex tolerably acute, hindmargin very oblique, slightly sinuate; pale-pinkish-ochreous, markings ochreous-fuscous; an oblique line from base to inner-margin at one-fourth; two oblique fasciæ parallel to this, first from costa near base to middle of inner-margin, second from costa at one-fourth to anal angle; all three lines partly obsolete and suffusedly connected on inner-margin; a fourth line from costa at two-fifths, dilated above anal angle, where it is confluent with second fascia, from thence it is bent upwards and continued to apex; a triangular blotch on costa before apex; cilia pale-ochreous, at apex fuscous. Hindwings ochreous-whitish; cilia pale-ochreous.

Very peculiarly marked, and not like any other species.

Mount Tambourine, near Brisbane; one specimen in November.

PELTOPHORA OSTEOCHROA, *n. sp.*

Male, 16-18 mm. Head, thorax, palpi, and antennæ whitish, faintly ochreous-tinged. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair infuscated. Forewings elongate-oblong, not dilated, costa strongly arched at base, thence straight, apex round-pointed, hindmargin obliquely rounded; whitish, faintly ochreous-tinged; a dark-fuscous dot in disc before middle, a second beyond middle, and a third on fold obliquely beyond first; sometimes a fourth dot at anal angle tending to be united by a



fine line with second dot ; cilia whitish. Hindwings whitish-grey ; cilia whitish.

A simply-marked species, falling in Meyrick's tabulation with *P. amenena*, Meyr., from New Zealand, but distinguished.

Mount Tambourine near Brisbane, two specimens in November.

PELTOPHORA AUREOLA, *n. sp.*

Female, 16 mm. Head and thorax orange-yellow. Palpi yellow, second joint with a dark-fuscous dot on external surface at base and another before apex. Antennæ orange-yellow. Abdomen ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish ; anterior pair somewhat infuscated. Forewings moderate, somewhat dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin obliquely rounded ; bright-orange-yellow, deeper towards hindmargin ; markings blackish ; a dot in disc before middle, a second beyond middle, and a third on fold obliquely beyond first ; a fine line of dots from costa at four-fifths, outwardly curved in disc to anal angle ; cilia deep-orange-yellow. Hindwings and cilia yellowish-whitish.

The orange-yellow forewings, together with the very simple markings, distinguish this species from any other. In Meyrick's tabulation it would fall next *P. coniecta* (Meyr.), from which it is separated by the blackish markings.

Mount Tambourine, near Brisbane ; one specimen, in November.

SAROPLA PSAMMODES, *n. sp.*

Female, 15 mm. Head, thorax, and antennæ pale-ochreous. Palpi pale-ochreous ; basal two-thirds of external surface of second joint fuscous. Abdomen pale-ochreous-fuscous. Legs dark-fuscous ; posterior tibiæ and tarsi ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderate, scarcely dilated, costa moderately arched, apex tolerably acute, hindmargin oblique, scarcely sinuate ; very pale-brownish-ochreous, irrorated sparsely with brownish scales, which form a suffused fascia from costa before apex to anal angle ; a blackish dot in disc before middle, a second above middle, a third on fold obliquely below first, and two more almost confluent in disc beyond middle ; cilia very pale-brownish-ochreous, at anal angle fuscous. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

The colour of the forewings distinguishes it from other described species. The long terminal joint of palpi, almost as long as second joint, is another point worth noticing.

Brisbane ; one specimen in August.

COESYRA IODETA, *n. sp.*

Female, 14 mm. Head dark-fuscous, face whitish. Palpi whitish. Antennæ whitish, with a few fuscous dots on upper



surface near base. Thorax bright-yellow, anterior margin and posterior extremity dark-fuscous; patagia wholly yellow. Abdomen fuscous. Legs whitish; anterior pair infuscated. Forewings moderate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin obliquely rounded; bright golden-yellow; a basal fascia from base of costa along inner-margin to one-sixth; an erect purple-fuscous mark from anal angle, reaching two-thirds across disc; a subterminal and a hindmarginal band of reddish-violet, containing a few scattered purple-fuscous scales; cilia yellow, at anal angle reddish-violet, with fuscous apices. Hindwings dark-grey; cilia grey.

A distinct species. In Meyrick's tabulation it falls with *C. philoxena*, Meyr., being distinguished from this by the absence of costal streak, and from most other species by the dark-fuscous sidetufts of head.

Brisbane; one specimen in October.

#### CROSSOPHORA NEPHELELLA, *n. sp.*

Male, 13 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Palpi whitish, terminal joint sparsely irrorated with blackish scales. Antennæ whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair somewhat infuscated. Forewings narrow-elongate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; whitish, very sparsely irrorated with isolated blackish scales, especially towards margins; discal dots obscurely indicated by clusters of these scales, the first two often completely obsolete; cilia white. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

An inconspicuous little species easily overlooked. It comes nearest *C. thetias*, Meyr., but may be distinguished by the general irroration and obsolescence of the discal dots.

Sandgate near Brisbane; three specimens beaten from *Melaleuca leucodendron* in August.

#### PSECADIA, *Hübner.*

Head with appressed scales, side tufts small. Tongue developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male thickened, sometimes serrate, with very short ciliations (one-fifth), pecten absent or represented by a few fugitive scales. Labial palpi moderate or rather short (sometimes long, *Meyrick*), second joint with appressed scales, terminal shorter. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa or apex. Hindwings rather broader than forewings, elongate-ovate, cilia less than one-fourth, 3 and 4 connate, 5 approximated to 6, 6 and 7 parallel. Posterior tibiae hairy.

This genus was omitted from Meyrick's descriptions of Australian Cecophoridæ, but will be found defined in his work on



British Lepidoptera. I have three species referable to it. Two are here described; the third has white forewings, and resembles nearly examples I have received with the name *Psecadia postica*, Z., of which I have not yet seen the description.

PSECADIA HILARELLA. *Walk.*

*Azinis hilarella* (Walker, Brit. Mus. Cat., XXVIII., p. 542; Moore, Lepid. Ceylon, III., p. 506, plate 209, fig. 3).

Male and female, 25-35 mm. Head whitish-grey, with two black dots posteriorly. Palpi whitish-grey, with black annulations, second joint with a basal and subapical, terminal with a basal and apical ring. Antennæ grey, with a black dot on basal joint; towards apex dark-fuscous. Thorax slaty-grey, with two pairs of black dots. Abdomen deep-orange with a central black dot on first six segments. Legs grey, with black annulations; posterior femora orange. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin straight, scarcely oblique; slaty-grey with black dots; one at base of costa and of inner-margin, two just beyond these, one on costa at one-fifth, one on fold, two near inner-margin at one-fifth and two-fifths, two in a line beneath costa, and two in a line below middle of disc; five arranged in a circle beneath apex; a line of about ten on hindmargin; cilia dark-grey, apices paler. Hindwings golden-orange, with a triangular blackish blotch at apex; cilia dark-fuscous at apex, thence orange.

A large and handsome species, which must have an extensive geographical distribution. The antennæ in the male are somewhat serrate, but its close relationship to the following species shows that it must be referred to this genus.

Brisbane; also from Ceylon.

PSECADIA HEPTASEMA, *n. sp.*

Male and female, 18-20 mm. Head whitish-grey. Palpi whitish-grey, terminal joint blackish. Thorax grey, with two black dots on anterior margin; patagia whitish-grey, apex black. Abdomen pale-ochreous. Legs grey, with blackish annulations; posterior femora pale-ochreous. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin straight, slightly oblique; grey, with black dots; a black spot at base, with whitish-grey centre; a black dot on fold, a second beneath costa at one-fifth, a third in a line with second, two in centre of disc at about middle and three-fourths, and two more beneath apex; a row of four dots along hindmargin; cilia grey. Hindwings grey, towards inner-margin ochreous-whitish; cilia grey at apex, gradually becoming ochreous-whitish towards anal angle.

Brisbane.



CERATOPHYSETIS, *Meyrick*.CERATOPHYSETIS SPHÆROSTICHA, *Meyr.*

Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (1886), p. 1,045.

I have seen two specimens, the type in the Queensland Museum, and another, also male, in Mr. Dodd's collection. In the latter the anterior edge, which is twisted uppermost of the laterally compressed antennæ, is clothed with a brush of long whitish hairs; in the type these seem to be denuded. The posterior tibiæ are shortly rough-haired.

The genus must be referred to the immediate neighbourhood of *Psecadia*, Hb., from which it is only distinguished by the extraordinary antennæ of the male.





Turner, Alfred Jefferis. 1898. "Descriptions of new Microlepidoptera from Queensland." *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 22, 200–214.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/54670>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/271406>

**Holding Institution**

Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

**Sponsored by**

Harvard University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Ernst Mayr Library

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.