

ART. XVII.—*Descriptions of New Zealand* Lepidoptera.

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I AM indebted to Messrs. G. V. Hudson and A. Philpott for an unusual amount of interesting material this year, and am enabled to describe thirty-seven new species. These include several remarkable new types which one would hardly have expected to escape observation so long, but also some obscure forms which have been with difficulty disentangled after prolonged study. The New Zealand fauna contains an exceptional proportion of these difficult forms, whose slight and elusive differences do not provoke suspicion; whilst, on the other hand, there are very variable species whose forms exhibit much greater apparent diversity.

Attention might be directed to the species of *Nepticula*, neglected on account of their minute size. The larvae mine blotches or galleries in leaves, and are not difficult to find. I took three species in New Zealand, but they have not been noticed by others; there may probably be a dozen.

CARADRINIDAE.

Aletia obsecrata n. sp.

♀. 34 mm. Head and thorax dark grey mixed with white and black. Palpi grey mixed with white and black, second joint hairy, terminal joint rather long. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, termen bowed, hardly waved, oblique; dark grey, somewhat mixed with light grey-greenish; an undefined white subbasal line from costa reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing, edged posteriorly with blackish; discal space between this and first line indistinctly streaked with brownish; first and second lines waved, whitish, edged with blackish suffusion; median shade curved, blackish, on lower half of wing suffused into margins of first and second lines; orbicular and reniform indistinctly outlined with white irroration; an almost terminal series of spots of white irroration, preceded by blackish suffusion; a terminal series of black semicircular dots separated by whitish irroration: cilia grey with two blackish shades, towards base barred with white irroration. Hindwings grey irrorated with blackish, towards base thinly; cilia whitish, with indistinct greyish subbasal line.

Ben Lomond, 2,000–3,000 ft., not uncommon (Philpott); one specimen. At once recognizable by the unusually dark colouring.

Aletia fibrata Meyr.

This name (Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 45, p. 22) is there misprinted *fibriata*.

Aletia sminthistis Hamps.

I have examined the type of this species. It is a large insect allied to *griseipennis*, but considerably darker. I have seen no other specimen.

Aletia sollennis n. sp.

♂. 35 mm. Head and thorax light brownish-ochreous or brownish. Terminal joint of palpi short. Antennae ciliated (1). Forewings elongate-

triangular, costa almost straight, termen rounded, waved, rather oblique; brownish-ochreous, more or less fuscous-tinged; veins obscurely sprinkled with whitish, and posteriorly also with fuscous; margins of reniform faintly indicated with whitish; a curved transverse series of whitish dots on veins at $\frac{3}{4}$, each dot preceded and followed by indistinct dark-fuscous dots: cilia light ochreous sprinkled with whitish. Hindwings fuscous, darker towards termen; cilia ochreous-whitish, basal half suffused with fuscous.

Waipori, in November and January (Philpott); two specimens. Allied to *nullifera*.

This is the species erroneously recorded by me as *Dasygaster hollandiae*, and that name should be struck off the New Zealand list. The specimen originally identified had lost its abdomen, the structure of which is the distinguishing characteristic of *Dasygaster*, but Mr. Philpott kindly forwarded for examination his only other specimen, and this shows that it is not a *Dasygaster* at all. The true *hollandiae* is also (as pointed out to me by Mr. Philpott) a redder insect, without the distinct posterior row of whitish dots; otherwise it is very similar.

Andesia pessota Meyr.

In my revision of the *Caradrinina* (Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. 44, p. 95) I referred this (of which I had then no example) with considerable doubt to *Hypnotype* Hamps. Mr. Philpott has very kindly sent me a specimen of the species, which enables me to correct this reference: it belongs properly to the genus *Andesia* Hamps. (Cat. 6, 142), and bears considerable superficial resemblance to the single species recorded by Hampson, *A. oenistis*, from Argentina. This is therefore a very interesting identification. The generic diagnosis should be modified to read, "Abdomen with crest on basal segment."

HYDRIOMENIDAE.

Chloroclystis maculata Huds.

Mr. Hudson has now very liberally sent me a specimen of this apparently scarce species; it is a true *Chloroclystis*, and very distinct. Antennae of ♀ shortly ciliated; palpi nearly 3.

Xanthorhoe benedicta n. sp.

♂♀. 22–25 mm. Rather smaller than *beata* (26–28 mm.); extremely similar to it, but distinguished by presence of transverse-linear black discal mark in pale space of median band of forewings (in *beata* entirely absent); also by hindwings being faintly greenish-tinged, with whitish cilia finely barred with grey, whilst in *beata* the hindwings have no greenish tinge, and the basal half of cilia is suffused with pale ochreous.

Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill; five specimens. This species, which is commoner than *beata*, has hitherto been confused with it by myself and others generally. I am indebted to the acumen of Mr. Philpott for its discrimination; he has endeavoured for three years to convince me of its distinctness, and has at last succeeded.

The four points of distinction mentioned above are constantly present together, and thus prove that the differences are not varietal only. The true *beata* occurs at Lake Wakatipu, Ben Lomond, and Invercargill; it stands midway between *benedicta* and *adonis*. Butler's description and figure, though poor, are sufficient to show which species is intended without doubt.

Notoreas anthracias Meyr.

Mr. Philpott has correctly pointed out to me that this species should be referred to *Notoreas* instead of *Xanthorhoe*.

Dasyuris hexaleuca n. sp.

♀. 18 mm. Head and palpi white mixed with black. Thorax black with a white line on each side of back. Abdomen black sprinkled with white, segmental margins white. Forewings triangular, termen bowed, rather oblique; black; six ochreous-white transverse lines, first cloudy, ill defined, second and third nearly straight, third rather thick, fourth fine, angulated in disc, fifth thick, rather curved outwards in disc, sixth slender, curved, very near termen on lower half; a transverse ochreous-white mark in disc between third and fourth: cilia white barred with dark grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; blackish; basal area irrorated with white; three ochreous-white transverse streaks, first before middle, narrow, somewhat angulated in disc, with a distinct prominence from angle, second at $\frac{2}{3}$, rather broad, bent in disc, third narrow, rather waved, curved, præ-terminal: cilia whitish, barred with dark grey on basal half, and with extreme base irregularly dark fuscous.

Ben Lomond, in November; one specimen. Probably a *Dasyuris*, allied to *leucobathra*, but ♂ not seen.

PYRAUSTIDAE.

Scoparia animosa n. sp.

♀. 15 mm. Head brown. Palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$, ochreous-whitish mixed with fuscous, with oblique dark-fuscous band at base of second joint. Thorax ochreous-brown, patagia suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen pale grey. Forewings very elongate-triangular, termen somewhat rounded, rather oblique; bronzy-brown, with some scattered black scales; dorsal $\frac{2}{3}$ suffused with black from base to first line, cut by an indistinct whitish subbasal line; first line white, bisinuate, direct, edged posteriorly with black; round-orbicular and 8-shaped discal spots outlined with black; a black blotch representing claviform; dorsum suffused with blackish between first and second lines; second line slender, white, rather oblique, slightly curved from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, edged anteriorly with some black scales; subterminal line slender, indistinct, white, interrupted, angulated inwards in middle, space between this and second line marked with suffused black streaks on veins; a row of small black spots round apex and termen, separated with white on terminal edge: cilia grey-whitish, with grey subbasal line. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{5}$, without hairs in cell; grey-whitish, greyer towards termen; cilia whitish, with faint greyish subbasal shade.

West Plains, Invercargill, in December (Philpott); one specimen. Perhaps most allied to *acharis*.

TORTRICIDAE.

Catamacta chrysomela n. sp.

♂. 17 mm. Head pale grey. Palpi 2, fulvous-ochreous, towards apex grey. Antennal ciliations 1. Thorax grey, a small spot on shoulders and posterior crest fulvous-orange. Abdomen light grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, with moderate fold from base to $\frac{2}{5}$, apex obtuse-pointed, termen slightly sinuate, rather oblique; deep fulvous-

orange: cilia concolorous, tips grey-whitish. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey.

Kaero (near Whangaroa), in January (Hudson); one specimen. Singularly distinct.

Capua plagiatana Walk.

Mr. Philpott has sent me connecting varietal forms of this extraordinarily variable species, which have convinced me that *tornota* Meyr. cannot be maintained as specifically distinct from it.

Epichorista persecta n. sp.

♂♀. 18–19 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Palpi 4, pale ochreous sprinkled with fuscous, scales of upper and lower edge white. Antennal ciliations of ♂ 1. Forewings suboblong, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather oblique; ochreous-whitish, sprinkled with light-brownish, in ♂ posteriorly tinged with light-brownish between veins; a narrow irregular rather dark fuscous streak mixed with brown through disc from base to apex, marked with a blackish spot at $\frac{2}{5}$; a black dot beneath this near apex: cilia whitish, on termen partially tinged with brownish towards base, and marked with three blackish basal dots on upper part of termen. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Tisbury and West Plans, in November (Philpott); two specimens.

The following form I had at first regarded as a new species, but now consider it probably only a variety of *persecta*, though so different in appearance as to deserve a varietal name; the structure appears identical.

Var. *semicocta*.

♀. 19 mm. Forewings whitish-ochreous, on costal half suffused with brownish-ochreous; outer edge of basal patch acutely angulated above middle, angle marked with blackish, with black dots above, before, and below it; central fascia oblique, blackish and rather narrow on upper half, on lower half broader, brownish-ochreous, with several undefined black dots on its edges; costal patch elongate, narrow, ochreous-brown mixed with dark grey; a transverse mark of reddish-ochreous suffusion before termen towards middle, marked in middle with a small black spot, and above and beneath this with two or three minute black dots: cilia ochreous. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Tisbury, in November (Philpott); one specimen.

Epichorista carcharodes n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown. Palpi $1\frac{3}{4}$, loosely scaled, ochreous. Antennal ciliations somewhat over 1. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa anteriorly moderately arched, without fold, posteriorly nearly straight, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, little oblique; ochreous-brown, towards costa anteriorly suffusedly mixed with whitish-grey-ochreous; markings dark purplish-lead, edged with scattered whitish-grey-ochreous scales, especially towards costa; a series of dots or short strigulae along costa; two or three irregular marks about edge of basal patch; two irregular oblique transverse streaks indicating margins of central fascia, somewhat angulated in disc, second with irregular projections posteriorly above and below middle; an irregular transverse streak

near before termen: cilia dark purple-leaden, on termen mixed with brownish-ochreous and towards tips ochreous-whitish. Hindwings dark fuscous, becoming blackish posteriorly; cilia dark purplish-grey with blackish subbasal line, towards tips whitish on upper part of termen, and on a patch above apex.

Kaeo, in January (Hudson); one specimen. An obscure species, probably allied to *zatrophana*.

Harmologa antitypa n. sp.

♂. 18 mm. Head fuscous-whitish. Palpi hardly over 2, whitish mixed with fuscous, terminal joint very short, dark fuscous. Antennal ciliations 1. Thorax whitish-fuscous, somewhat mixed with brownish and dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings suboblong, rather narrowed towards base, costa anteriorly gently arched, with moderate fold from base to $\frac{1}{3}$, posteriorly faintly sinuate, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, little oblique; fuscous suffusedly irrorated with whitish, and sprinkled with ferruginous and blackish specks; markings rather darker fuscous, with some indistinct strigulae of blackish and ferruginous irroration; outer edge of basal patch indicated by an angulated streak, with a strong prominence at angle; central fascia moderately broad, very irregular, from before middle of costa to beyond middle of dorsum, both margins sharply indented above middle and prominent below it; two small spots on costa beyond this; a suffused streak from costa towards apex to dorsum before tornus, curved inwards in middle and outwards below middle; a small spot on costa just before apex; a subtriangular patch before lower portion of termen, touching tornus: cilia grey-whitish, indistinctly barred with fuscous. Hindwings pale greyish, suffusedly marbled with darker; cilia whitish, with grey subbasal line.

Wellington, in November (Hudson); one specimen. Intermediate between *amplexana* and *scoliastris*.

Harmologa allogama n. sp.

♂ 14–15 mm., ♀ 16–17 mm. Head and thorax dark purple-fuscous. Palpi in ♂ under 2, dark fuscous; in ♀ 2, whitish mixed with fuscous. Antennal ciliations in ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings in ♂ elongate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, with moderate fold from base to $\frac{2}{5}$, apex obtuse, termen somewhat sinuate, little oblique, in ♀ more oblong, costa anteriorly moderately arched, then nearly straight; dark fuscous, more or less wholly suffused with deep purple; a patch of ochreous-whitish irroration extending along dorsum from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, upper edge indented in middle; in ♂ a patch of deep-ferruginous suffusion sprinkled with yellowish on costa towards apex; in ♀ a semioval yellow-whitish blotch extending along costa from $\frac{2}{5}$ to near apex; termen slenderly suffused with deep ferruginous: cilia dark purplish-leaden, with blackish subbasal line, in ♀ slightly mixed with whitish beneath apex. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia in ♂ grey with black subbasal line, in ♀ lighter grey, tinged with whitish beneath apex, with dark-fuscous subbasal line becoming deep ferruginous round apex.

Karori, in garden, in December (Hudson); four specimens (2 ♂, 2 ♀). Nearest *achrosta*; the difference in the sexes is very remarkable.

EUCOSMIDAE.

Argyroploce chlorosaris n. sp.

♂. 17 mm. Head and palpi whitish. Thorax grey. Abdomen whitish-yellowish, towards apex pale grey. Forewings suboblong, costa towards base strongly arched, then nearly straight, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather oblique; white, faintly ochreous-tinged; markings violet-grey, somewhat mixed with dark fuscous; a moderate basal fascia, outer edge rather irregular, straight, direct; dorsal half between this and central fascia irregularly spotted; central fascia rather widely interrupted above middle, upper portion forming a flattened-triangular patch extending along costa from before middle to $\frac{4}{5}$, lower portion moderately broad, dilated beneath and extending from middle of dorsum to tornus, thence continued as a broad violet-grey terminal fascia diminishing to apex, marked with dark fuscous about middle of termen, and ending at apex in a ferruginous-brown spot: cilia pale grey with darker subbasal shade. Hindwings grey, suffused with whitish-yellowish in disc and towards base; cilia whitish-grey, on dorsum suffused with whitish-yellowish. Hindwings beneath with large subdorsal tuft of long whitish-yellowish scales.

Day's Bay, Wellington Harbour, in December, very rare (Hudson); one specimen. A remarkable and distinct species.

COPROMORPHIDAE.

This small family, whose position is still somewhat doubtful, has not previously been recorded from New Zealand; it consists of a few Indo-Malayan forms, with representatives in Australia and the South Pacific islands. Possibly the singular genus *Isonomeutis* should be referred to this family.

Phycomorpha n. g.

Head with loosely appressed scales; tongue short; ocelli absent. Antennae $\frac{1}{2}$, in ♂ with strong flat dentations, basal joint moderately without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, oblique y ascending, second joint much thickened with dense scales, roughly expanded on posterior half above and slightly rough beneath, terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ of second, cylindrical, hardly pointed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Thorax with posterior crest. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales or slightly roughened above. Forewings with tufts of scales on surface; 1b furcate, 2 from towards angle, 3–5 approximated, 7 to termen, 8 and 9 stalked, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, subovate, cilia $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{5}$; lower margin of cell with basal pecten of hairs, 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked, 5 somewhat approximated towards base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Type, *metachrysa* Meyr. I refer also to this genus *prasinochroa* Meyr. from New South Wales, hitherto included in *Copromorpha*, from which genus I now distinguish the present by the stalking of the veins 8 and 9 of forewings.

Phycomorpha metachrysa n. sp.

♂. 19–20 mm. Head pale greenish-ochreous, forehead mixed with purplish and spotted with dark fuscous. Palpi purplish-fuscous irrorated with dark fuscous, edges of second joint sprinkled with whitish, terminal joint half second, blackish, base and apex whitish. Thorax pale ochreous

mixed with purplish and spotted with dark fuscous, crest olive-green. Forewings elongate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rounded, somewhat oblique; dull purple sprinkled with blackish, tips of scales golden-metallic; costa and dorsum strigulated and spotted with blackish; basal and discal areas irregularly marked with dull greenish and black; in one specimen a large trapezoidal whitish-ochreous blotch extending on dorsum from $\frac{1}{4}$ to tornus and reaching more than half across wing, narrowed upwards; cilia bronzy-grey barred with blackish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Dunedin, in November and February (Philpott); two specimens.

OECOPHORIDAE.

Saropla Meyr.

This characteristically Australian genus, which has vein 7 of forewings running to termen, and the second joint of palpi more or less tufted loosely towards apex beneath, has not been recorded from New Zealand. The following species probably represent an immigrant type from Tasmania.

Saropla austrina n. sp.

♂. 12–13 mm. Head pale grey, side tufts and collar whitish. Palpi rather dark grey sprinkled with whitish, second joint with short rough projecting scales towards apex beneath. Antennal ciliations $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax and abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen hardly rounded, very oblique; rather dark grey, somewhat mixed irregularly with white; a black line beneath fold from base to $\frac{2}{5}$ of wing, its extremity connected with tornus by a patch of white suffusion surrounded by some scattered black scales; discal stigmata approximated, black, first linear, second forming a transverse spot, connected by a patch of white suffusion, second followed by a clear white patch extending to termen, surrounded by some scattered black scales; cilia pale grey mixed with white. Hindwings grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Ben Lomond, in November (Philpott); two specimens.

Borkhausenia eriphaea n. sp.

♂. 19–20 mm. Head and thorax dark grey, apex of patagia and posterior edge of thorax pale ochreous. Palpi whitish irrorated with grey. Antennal ciliations 1. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; lilac-brown, sometimes mixed with grey, anterior half of costa suffused with grey, scales of costal edge whitish from $\frac{1}{3}$ onwards; dorsum obscurely paler and ochreous-tinged from base to beyond middle, forming an undefined streak of which the upper edge is marked in middle with a black linear dot followed by a whitish mark; cilia pale ochreous suffusedly irrorated with grey. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey, on costa ochreous-whitish.

Ben Lomond, in November (Philpott); two specimens. Allied to *perichlora*.

Trachypepla amphileuca n. sp.

♂. 16 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Antennal ciliations 1. Thorax white, anterior margin narrowly dark fuscous.

Abdomen light grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; white, with a very faint ochreous tinge; a dark-fuscous wedge-shaped spot along basal sixth of costa; a broad direct transverse dark-grey band occupying median third, anterior edge slightly concave, posterior slightly convex and somewhat excavated above middle; within this band are two tufts almost on anterior edge representing first discal and plical stigmata, and a crescentic transverse white dark-edged mark towards posterior edge; a suffused grey patch towards lower part of termen, touching tornus; a small black apical spot, preceded by a large black dot on costa and three on termen: cilia grey, round apex with base white. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey, darker towards base.

Wainuiomata, in December (Hudson); one specimen. Allied to *euryleucota*, but quite distinct; the wholly white posterior third of costa distinguishes it from that and the allied species.

Trachypepla importuna n. sp.

♂♀. 16–18 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey. Palpi ochreous whitish tinged with grey except towards apex of joints. Antennal ciliations of ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow towards base, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; pale fuscous, somewhat mixed with whitish; a triangular fuscous patch extending over basal $\frac{2}{5}$ of costa and reaching to below fold, edged posteriorly by an inwardly oblique series of three suffused subconfluent dark-fuscous spots, two lower tufted; stigmata small, dark fuscous, plical beneath first discal; second discal connected with tornus by a streak of fuscous suffusion, mixed with dark fuscous, preceded on upper part by some raised white scales; spots of fuscous suffusion on costa beyond middle and at $\frac{3}{4}$; from second of these an indistinct angulated fuscous line runs to tornus; a series of cloudy dark-fuscous dots round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia pale fuscous. Hindwings whitish-fuscous; cilia fuscous-whitish.

Ohakune and Wellington, in January (Hudson); four specimens. An obscure species, perhaps nearest *ingenua*.

Trachypepla vinaria n. sp.

♂♀. 19–21 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi fuscous, apex of joints whitish. Antennal ciliations of ♂ 1. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow towards base, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; pale-brownish suffusedly mixed with white; a triangular purple-brownish patch sprinkled with dark fuscous extending over basal $\frac{2}{5}$ of costa and reaching to below fold, outer edge inwardly oblique; stigmata dark fuscous surrounded with white, plical slightly beyond first discal; a small undefined brownish-ochreous patch sprinkled with dark fuscous on dorsum beyond middle; an oblique moderately broad brownish fascia from beyond middle of costa to tornus, suffused with purple towards costa, anterior edge traversing second discal stigma and marked with dark-fuscous irroration; a triangular purple-brown spot on costa at $\frac{4}{5}$, whence an indistinct angulated line of dark-fuscous scales runs to tornus; a series of cloudy dots of dark-fuscous irroration round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia whitish, towards tips greyish,

base dotted with dark-fuscos irroration. Hindwings light grey, darker posteriorly; cilia grey-whitish, greyer towards base.

Otira River, in December (Hudson), and I have an example from Grey-mouth. Allied to the preceding.

Atomotricha Meyr.

I propose to merge the genus *Brachysara* in this, the difference of the palpi being slight; all the species (I now add three more) are very similar, and have more or less slightly developed scale-tufts on forewings; the variation in development of the wings of the ♀ is specific; the palpi are alike in the sexes.

Atomotricha versuta n. sp.

♂. 23–28 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish-ochreous, shoulders or front of thorax sometimes dark fuscous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, with second joint exceeding base of antennae, rather rough towards apex beneath, suffused with dark-fuscos irroration on lower $\frac{2}{3}$ and a subapical ring, terminal joint rather more than half second, more or less sprinkled with dark fuscous. Antennal joints thrice as long as their apical width, ciliations 5. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, slightly sinuate in middle, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; light brownish-ochreous, with scattered black and dark-fuscos scales, in one specimen suffused with fuscous except on dorsal third; stigmata represented by brownish or fuscous rings, usually incomplete beneath, plical obliquely beyond first discal; sometimes a fine angulated fuscous line from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to tornus; in the largest specimen there is a strong black median longitudinal streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence attenuated to $\frac{5}{6}$; cilia whitish-ochreous mixed with fuscous, with a basal series of blackish dots. Hindwings pale whitish-ochreous more or less tinged or suffused with light grey; cilia pale whitish-ochreous, with several fuscous basal dots.

♀. 17–19 mm. Forewings broad-lanceolate, acuminate; ochreous-brownish or fuscous, dorsal area suffusedly paler or whitish-ochreous; fold more or less suffused with dark fuscous on basal third; stigmata represented by pale-ochreous spots edged about with dark fuscous or blackish. Hindwings rudimentary.

Karori, in August (Hudson); eight specimens (5 ♂, 3 ♀).

Atomotricha ommatias Meyr.

♂ broader-winged than *versuta*, ground-colour always fuscous, stigmata not ochreous. ♀ with forewings not acuminate, hindwings partially developed, ovate-lanceolate. Only from Christchurch, in August and September, other records being erroneous, and founded on confusion with allied species.

Atomotricha isogama Meyr.

Distinguished from all the others by the ♀ being fully winged, as large as ♂. This species and *ommatias* have long palpi.

Atomotricha chloronota n. sp.

♂. 24–25 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax as in *versuta*. Antennal joints four times as long as their apical width, ciliations 5. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, hardly sinuate in middle, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous, in one specimen purplish-fuscous except dorsal area; a cloudy blackish median longitudinal streak from base almost to apex; in the darker specimen second discal stigma indicated by a pale-ochreous spot touching median streak and pale dorsal area: cilia whitish-ochreous, in the darker specimen mixed with fuscous and dotted with darker at base. Hindwings pale whitish-ochreous partially tinged with grey, especially on a suffused supramedian streak in disc; cilia ochreous-whitish.

♀. 17 mm. Forewings broad-lanceolate, acuminate; purplish-fuscous, with whitish-ochreous dorsal area; second discal stigma represented by a cloudy ochreous-whitish spot ringed with dark fuscous. Hindwings rudimentary.

Invercargill (Philpott); three specimens (2 ♂, 1 ♀).

Atomotricha sordida Butl.

Recognizable by the short palpi and narrow forewings, usually with dark median stripe; ♀ unknown, but probably approaching that of the following species, its nearest ally. Formerly taken plentifully near Christchurch by Fereday, but seems to have disappeared.

Atomotricha oeconomia n. sp.

♂. 23 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi with second joint fuscous, not reaching base of antennae, scales roughly projecting beneath towards apex, terminal joint sprinkled with fuscous. Antennal joints thrice as long as their apical width, ciliations 5. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow towards base, hardly dilated, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen nearly straight, very oblique; fuscous, mixed with grey in disc; dorsum suffused with pale ochreous towards base, edged by a blackish raised dot at $\frac{1}{5}$ of wing; stigmata undefined, pale ochreous, plical nearly beneath first discal: cilia fuscous sprinkled with whitish-ochreous, base sprinkled with blackish. Hindwings pale whitish-ochreous, suffused with pale grey except towards apex and posterior part of costa; cilia ochreous-whitish.

♀. 9–10 mm. Forewings ovate-lanceolate; fuscous suffusedly mixed with darker, especially towards base; dorsal area suffused with whitish-ochreous towards base; second discal stigma represented by a raised ochreous tuft edged with dark fuscous. Hindwings rudimentary.

Karori, in August (Hudson); three specimens (1 ♂, 2 ♀). Easily distinguished in both sexes from all except *sordida* by the palpi.

STENOMIDAE.

Agriophara coricopa Meyr.

Varies considerably in form of wing as well as in development of colouring, some specimens having shorter and broader wings than others, but no two are quite alike, and all differences are connected by transitional forms. A specimen lately received from Mr. Hudson has a broad longitudinal brown stripe from base to apex of forewings.

HELIODINIDAE.

This family has been lately constituted by me. The New Zealand genera referable to it are *Calicotis*, *Vanicela*, *Stathmopoda*, *Pachyrhabda*, and *Thylacosceles*.

Stathmopoda fusilis n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head, palpi, and antennae shining ochreous - whitish. Thorax light ochreous-yellow, shoulders ochreous-whitish. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous. Forewings very narrow, costa gently and evenly arched throughout, apex pointed; shining ochreous-yellow; costa on anterior half suffused with very pale shining leaden-grey, extreme costal edge blackish from base to near middle: cilia pale ochreous-yellowish. Hindwings grey; cilia pale-greyish.

Karori, in December; one specimen. Nearest *phlegyra*, but distinct by the gradual and even curve of costa of forewings, which is unusual in the genus, and absence of defined dark-grey costal streak reaching to $\frac{4}{5}$ of wing.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

Coridomorpha n. g.

Head smooth; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{5}{6}$, basal half thickened with dense scales, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$ of second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 9 approximated at base, 10 remote, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, ovate, cilia $\frac{5}{6}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 slightly approximated towards base.

A very interesting new form, allied to *Heliostibes*, but immediately distinguished by the densely scaled antennae, and costal termination of 7 of forewings.

Coridomorpha stella n. sp.

♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous, with shining light-greenish reflections. Palpi dark bronzy-fuscous, suffused with ochreous-whitish towards base and apex. Antennae fuscous, basal half dark purple-fuscous, above middle with a pale-ochreous band. Abdomen dark fuscous, segmental margins somewhat mixed with purple-bluish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa anteriorly nearly straight, posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, little oblique; dark purplish-fuscous, irregularly irrorated with pale-greenish scales: cilia purplish-fuscous, towards base darker. Hindwings dark fuscous; a dull ochreous-orange streak through disc from near base to $\frac{2}{3}$, extremity enlarged; a fine pale ochreous-orange suffused submedian streak obscurely indicated: cilia whitish-ochreous, with dark-fuscous basal line.

Auckland and Karori, in January and February (Hudson). Mr. Hudson writes as follows: "One at Kauri Gully, Auckland, in January; one at Karori in February: both captured by Stella Hudson this year; never seen before. Wings folded down at back, causing close resemblance to a *Hemipteron* when walking."

Glyphipteryx calliactis n. sp.

♂. 16 mm. Head and thorax dark purple-bronzy-fuscos. Palpi somewhat loosely scaled, white, with four black rings and a black anterior streak towards tip. Abdomen blackish-grey. Forewings elongate, hardly dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; dark purplish-bronzy-fuscos; five fine oblique violet-metallic streaks from costa between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$, reaching $\frac{1}{3}$ across wing, fourth longer and directed outwards towards its tip; two short direct white strigulae from costa before apex; a fine rather obliquely curved pale greyish-ochreous streak from $\frac{1}{5}$ of dorsum to fold; a similar shorter ochreous-whitish streak from dorsum beyond middle, its apex nearly connected by a line of violet-metallic scales with a violet-metallic dot on end of cell; a fine somewhat oblique violet-metallic streak from dorsum before tornus, nearly reaching apex of fourth costal; four nearly or partially connected violet-metallic dots in an irregular series before lower part of termen: cilia fuscous with a blackish antemedian line followed on termen by a whitish shade and indented with silvery-white beneath apex, tips at apex forming a blackish hook. Hindwings elongate-oblong, dark purplish-fuscos, lighter on basal half; cilia fuscous.

Kaitoke, bred in September from larvae feeding in flower-stems of *Gahnia* (Hudson); one specimen. Widely distinct from any other New Zealand species.

Glyphipteryx achlyoessa Meyr.

In the ♀ the blackish subbasal line of cilia of forewings is sharply indented beneath apex, in ♂ only sinuate, a curious difference, connected doubtless with the reduction of wing of ♀.

PLUTELLIDAE.

Protosynaema steropucha Meyr.

In my original description of this species the examples described were all ♀, not ♂ and ♀ as stated. The antennae of ♂ are really clothed with dense blackish scales to rather above middle, in ♀ clothed with dense scales to $\frac{3}{4}$, this portion being fuscous or dark fuscous except a blackish apical band; naked area of antennae ochreous-whitish. The coppery-metallic markings of forewings vary considerably in development, but the variations are apparently not sexual as stated.

Doxophyrtis n. g.

Head with loosely appressed scales, side tufts somewhat raised; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{2}{3}$, in ♂ shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi rather long, curved, ascending, thickened with scales and somewhat rough anteriorly throughout, terminal joint longer than second, rather furrowed anteriorly and rough on edges, pointed. Maxillary palpi moderate, porrected, filiform. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales above, rather rough beneath. Forewings with 16 furcate, cell reaching to $\frac{3}{4}$ of wing, 2 from near angle, 7 to apex, 8-10 from near end of cell, 11 from considerably before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{3}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 approximated towards base.

A remarkable genus, with relationships to the *Glyphipterygidae* and *Hyponomeutidae*, but referable here by the maxillary palpi.

Doxophyrtis hydrocosma n. sp.

♂. 20–22 mm. Head pale ochreous-yellowish, forehead and front of crown more or less suffused with pale bluish-grey. Palpi whitish, anterior furrow of terminal joint blackish. Thorax light ochreous-yellowish, with three dark bluish-grey transverse bars. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow towards base, gradually dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather oblique; light ochreous-yellowish, crossed by pale shining bluish-leadens streaks edged with blackish strongly angulated in middle, whitish on costa, their angulations connected in disc by two longitudinal blackish lines; on basal third these anastomose irregularly, then follow three stronger separate streaks more strongly angulated; beyond these are two or three short marks on costa, and an irregular streak before termen, on lower portion indistinct and surrounded with some scattered blackish scales; a black dot on termen above middle; on lower half of termen three or four pale-yellowish dots separated with blackish: cilia pale shining violet-grey, round apex with a blackish basal line. Hindwings dark grey, lighter anteriorly; a transverse patch of pale-ochreous hair-scales extending upwards from termen below middle to cell: cilia pale-greyish, with dark-grey subbasal line, at apex suffused with whitish.

Kaeo, at rest on stems of nikau palms, in January (Hudson); three specimens.

LYONETIADAE.

Hieroxestis omoscopa Meyr.

Examples of this species, which I have not seen previously from New Zealand, were forwarded to me by Mr. Hudson from Kaeo and Waikino, under the name of *Opogona apicalis* Swezey. The genus is allied to *Opogona*, but easily distinguished from it by the rough frontal tuft, the head in *Opogona* being entirely smooth. The species is common in Australia and South Africa, which latter country is apparently its home. The larva feeds on cork, &c., and is undoubtedly spread by artificial introduction.

Decadarchis laquearia n. sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head grey, face white. Palpi white, second joint with rough projecting scales towards apex anteriorly. Antennae grey. Thorax and abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen sinuate beneath apex, rather oblique; dark purple-fuscous, with light-blue reflections; a slender whitish transverse streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ of dorsum to fold; a thicker oblique whitish bar from $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa to fold beyond it; irregularly curved narrow white transverse fasciae in middle and at $\frac{3}{4}$, connected by a zigzag bar from upper part of first to lower part of second; some scattered white specks between these: cilia grey, basal third on termen prismatic-metallic, round apex whitish cut by two projecting black hooks at apex and two bars above it. Hindwings dark fuscous with bronzy reflections; cilia grey.

Kaeo, in January (Hudson); one specimen. Very distinct.

Erechthias cimmeria n. sp.

♂. 14–15 mm. Head whitish, crown with two dark-fuscous spots. Palpi whitish, second and terminal joints anteriorly tufted with long white

hairs, terminal joint dark fuscous except apex. Antennae greyish, basal joint whitish marked with black. Thorax grey. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen somewhat sinuate, extremely oblique; 7 and 8 stalked; rather dark grey, tips of scales whitish; two ochreous-brown longitudinal lines from base through disc to beyond middle, where they coalesce with very oblique brown streaks from middle of costa and dorsum; an oblique brown mark beneath fold at $\frac{1}{4}$; some scattered black scales on these markings, a black dot on base of dorsum, a small blackish spot on dorsal streak near dorsum, and one on dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$, whence an obscure brown line runs very near lower half of termen; costal edge dark fuscous, and costal area on posterior half of wing broadly suffused with dark fuscous: cilia fuscous; base, tips, and a faint median line whitish. Hindwings with 5 and 6 stalked; dark fuscous, rather lighter anteriorly: cilia dark grey.

Waitakere, in January (Hudson); two specimens. Allied to *chasmatias*, but wholly different in appearance through the dark colouring.

TINEIDAE.

Endophthora stereota n. sp.

♂. 7-8 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax ochreous-white. Abdomen grey. Forewings narrow-lanceolate, acute; ochreous-whitish irrorated with pale grey, with some scattered black scales; three black spots on costa margined beneath with brownish-ochreous, first at $\frac{1}{4}$, connected with base by a costal line of black irroration, others before middle and at $\frac{2}{3}$; a small light brownish-ochreous spot beneath middle of disc, connected with dorsum by a group of black scales; a group of black scales on tornus, and a small pale-ochreous spot near termen beyond it: cilia ochreous-grey-whitish, at base with a few black specks. Hindwings grey; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

Auckland, in January (Hudson); two specimens. The smallest species of the genus.

Sagephora felix n. sp.

♂. 10 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi white, second joint dark fuscous except apex. Antennae white, with a blackish band at $\frac{2}{3}$, and tip dark fuscous. (Abdomen broken.) Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; shining snow-white; a dark-fuscous streak along costa from base to $\frac{2}{5}$, edged below with ochreous-brown; a transverse dark-fuscous spot in disc at $\frac{2}{5}$, touching extremity of costal streak; an irregular line of scattered dark-fuscous specks surrounded with some faint pale-yellowish suffusion running from fold before this spot near dorsum, and thence as a sub-terminal line to a fuscous spot on costa at $\frac{4}{5}$; a rather dark fuscous spot along apical portion of costa: cilia white, on costa barred with fuscous. Hindwings pale whitish-grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Kaeo, in January (Hudson); one specimen. Very distinct and interesting.

Bascantis n. g.

Head with loosely appressed hairs on crown, face rough-haired; ocelli present; tongue absent. Antennae nearly 1, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, porrected, second joint with dense

projecting tuft towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, somewhat thickened with appressed scales, pointed. Maxillary palpi rather long, several-jointed, folded, somewhat loosely scaled. Posterior tibiae smooth-scaled. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal, apex obtuse, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 2-4 remote, parallel, 5-7 somewhat approximated towards base.

Allied to *Habrophila*, and very similar in colouring, but much broader-winged, and differing in palpi and antennae.

Bascantis sirenica n. sp.

♀. 12 mm. Head and thorax deep purple, face whitish. Palpi dark fuscous. Antennae violet-fuscous. Abdomen dark bluish-grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa anteriorly slightly, towards apex strongly arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; deep purple; a semioval ochreous-white spot on middle of costa, reaching $\frac{1}{3}$ across wing; dorsum obscurely marked with several small blue-metallic spots and minute whitish dots; a transverse-linear blackish mark in disc at $\frac{3}{4}$; a narrow bright-purple transverse fascia shot with metallic-blue and edged anteriorly with indistinct white dots from beyond $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to tornus, and another before apex: cilia dark grey, with blackish median line. Hindwings dark bronzy-fuscous, lighter anteriorly; cilia dark grey.

Kaeo and Waitakere, in January (Hudson); one specimen.

Tinea mysticopa n. sp.

♂. 17-21 mm. Head fuscous-whitish, forehead more or less suffused with fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, apex of joints ochreous-whitish. Antennal ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax dark fuscous, tips of patagia ochreous-whitish. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; bronzy-fuscous, more or less mixed with dark fuscous; an obscure rather broad streak of ochreous-whitish suffusion along dorsum from base to $\frac{3}{4}$, upper edge with short prominences at $\frac{1}{4}$ and middle of wing, edged about them with blackish-fuscous suffusion; second discal stigma represented by a cloudy ochreous-whitish spot; four ochreous-whitish dots on costa posteriorly: cilia fuscous mixed with ochreous-whitish on basal third darker fuscous barred with whitish. Hindwings light shining brassy-grey, paler posteriorly; cilia whitish-grey.

Invercargill, in October (Philpott), and Greymouth; two specimens.

Tinea conferta n. sp.

♂♀. 13-16 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, apex of joints whitish-ochreous. Antennal ciliations of ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax dark fuscous more or less mixed with lighter, apex of patagia ochreous-whitish. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; brown, much mixed and suffused with dark fuscous; discal stigmata dark fuscous, moderate, sometimes obscure, plical obliquely before first discal, large, black, raised, preceded and followed by ochreous-whitish spots; sometimes whitish-ochreous spots or groups of scales on costa at $\frac{4}{5}$ and on middle of termen: cilia brownish, with two dark-fuscous shades. Hindwings deep fuscous-purple; cilia fuscous, with dark-fuscous medium shade.

Wellington and Otira River, in December and January ; nine specimens. I have hitherto erroneously regarded this as *certella* Walk. ; I now find that the name *certella* is properly applicable to the species which I described last year as *Trithamnora improba*, which latter specific name must therefore sink.

Tinea margaritis n. sp.

♂♀. 10–11 mm. Head whitish, in ♂ fuscous on crown. Palpi whitish, with a blackish lateral line not reaching apex of joints. Thorax dark fuscous, posteriorly white. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded ; dark purple-bronzy-fuscous ; six shining whitish spots or streaks from costa and three on dorsum, first costal at $\frac{1}{4}$, slender, oblique, second in middle, sometimes broader and less oblique, third at $\frac{2}{3}$, short, wedge-shaped, last three wedge-shaped, approximated, towards apex, first dorsal irregularly elongate, second semioval, in middle, third small, triangular, before tornus : cilia whitish-fuscous, with two dark-fuscous lines on middle of termen with a strong white bar. Hindwings silvery-grey, with bronzy reflections ; cilia light grey.

Tisbury, in December (Philpott) ; Karori, in dense forest (Hudson) ; two specimens. Allied to *astraea*. Both collectors suggest that the species is a mimic of *Glyphipteryx*, and the resemblance is certainly remarkable, yet there is no reason to suppose that the species of *Glyphipteryx* are distasteful or in any way protected ; it is an interesting case for investigation.

Prothinodes n. g.

Head densely rough-haired ; ocelli present ; tongue absent. Antennae nearly 1, in ♂ pubescent, basal joint moderate, with slight pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, subascending, second joint with short dense projecting tuft towards apex beneath and some long lateral bristles, terminal joint as long as second, compressed and furrowed anteriorly, obtuse. Maxillary palpi long, several-jointed, folded, filiform. Posterior tibiae clothed with very long dense hairs. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 to costa, 8–10 from near end of cell, 11 from much before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; 2–4 remote, parallel, 5 and 6 rather approximated towards base, 7 parallel.

Type, *lutata* Meyr. ; I also refer *grammocoma* Meyr. here. I formerly regarded this as a *Tinea*, but now see that the palpi are sufficiently different to require generic separation.

Prothinodes lutata n. sp.

♂. 22 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, terminal joint with a blackish line in anterior furrow. Antennae ochreous-whitish, base lined with blackish. Thorax light-brownish dorsally suffused with whitish, edges of patagia whitish. Abdomen whitish-ochreous suffused with pale grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded ; ochreous-whitish, with some scattered brownish scales ; costal edge blackish on basal third ; a slender attenuated dark-fuscous streak beneath costa from base to $\frac{2}{5}$; submedian fold suffused with ochreous ; a streak of brown and dark-fuscous irroration along dorsum from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, two large dark-fuscous dots transversely placed in disc

beyond $\frac{2}{3}$, lower slightly anterior; a series of blackish dots round posterior part of costa and termen to $\frac{3}{4}$ of dorsum: cilia ochreous-whitish, at apex with a fuscous dot before tips. Hindwings grey, darker posteriorly; cilia ochreous-whitish, tinged with grey except on costa.

Kaeo, in January (Hudson); one specimen. The very similar *grammosma* is smaller, and has forewings much more pointed, more brownish-mixed, with distinct brown subdorsal stripe throughout, becoming dark fuscous at apex, and hindwings dark purplish-fuscous with grey cilia.

Mallobathra araneosa n. sp.

♂. 10–11 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen whitish-grey. Antennal ciliations 2. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 6 present; whitish-grey or pale grey, strewn with dark grey sometimes suffused strigulae: cilia grey-whitish or whitish-grey. Hindwings with 6 and 7 stalked; whitish-grey, thinly haired: cilia grey-whitish.

Ben Lomond and The Hump, 2,000–3,000 ft., in November and February (Philpott); three specimens.

Mallobathra lapidosa n. sp.

♂♀. 11–13. Head and thorax dark fuscous, in ♀ mixed with pale ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous, apex pale ochreous. Antennae in ♂ dentate, ciliations 3. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, moderate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 6 present; dark purplish-fuscous, in ♂ strewn throughout with cloudy whitish-ochreous dots, larger and distinct on costa, especially posteriorly, on dorsum with small distinct whitish-ochreous spots before and beyond middle, in ♀ mottled irregularly with well-marked pale-ochreous spots and strigulae; an indistinct cloudy dark-fuscous spot on end of cell: cilia purple-fuscous, with golden reflections. Hindwings with 6 absent; in ♂ dark bronzy-fuscous, in ♀ dark grey: cilia bronzy-grey.

Wellington, Karori, bred in January (Hudson), details not given; four specimens (2 ♂, 2 ♀). Has been confused with *crataea*, but differs by dentate antennae of ♂, and vein 6 of hindwings absent in both sexes.

Mallobathra globulosa n. sp.

♂. 13–14 mm. Head and thorax light greyish-ochreous, shoulders suffused with dark fuscous. Palpi short, fuscous, loosely rough-scaled. Antennal ciliations 5. Abdomen pale-greyish. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, faintly sinuate in middle, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 6 present; ochreous-whitish irrorated with pale grey, more or less suffusedly mixed with fuscous and dark-fuscous scales and strigulae; markings dark fuscous; a basal patch extending on costa to $\frac{1}{4}$, narrower on dorsum but undefined; a spot on middle of dorsum; a moderate fascia from middle of costa to dorsum before tornus; a blotch on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$; five round nearly confluent spots along termen from apex to tornus: cilia ochreous-whitish, more or less mixed suffusedly with fuscous. Hindwings with 6 present; grey, paler and thinly scaled anteriorly: cilia whitish-grey.

West Plains, Invercargill, in September (Hudson); two specimens.

MICROPTERYGIDAE.

Sabatinca rosicoma n. sp.

♂♀. 7 mm. Head whitish-ochreous suffused with purplish-rosy. Palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennae ochreous-whitish, in ♂ greyish-suffused, in ♀ with dark-fuscous bands above and below middle. Thorax deep purple, anterior margin golden. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings ovate-lanceolate; deep purple, with coppery-bronze reflections; base narrowly whitish; a subtriangular whitish blotch on dorsum in middle of wing, its apex subtruncate, reaching half across wing; in ♂ whitish dots on costa before middle and at $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia grey, at apex with a whitish spot. Hindwings dark purple-fuscous; cilia dark fuscous.

Kaeo, in January (Hudson); four specimens (1 ♂, 3 ♀).

ART. XVIII.—*Descriptions of New Species of Lepidoptera.*

By ALFRED PHILPOTT.

Communicated by Dr. W. B. Benham, F.R.S.

[Read before the Otago Institute, 7th October, 1913.]

HYDRIOMENIDAE.

Tatosoma fasciata sp. nov.

♂♀. 31 mm. Head and thorax dull greyish-green. Palpi elongate, in ♂ 2, in ♀ 3, brownish-green mixed with grey. Antennae ochreous. Abdomen grey. Forewings, *costa strongly arched at base*, termen sinuate above middle, oblique, in ♂ greyish-green, in ♀ white; a thin irregular black line near base, its extremity produced shortly along dorsum, posteriorly margined with ochreous, especially near dorsum; an obscure whitish basal line; median band broad, blackish-brown, its anterior margin from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum, irregular, in ♀ widely indented at middle and oblique at dorsum, posterior margin from before $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, moderately angled above middle; an elongate black discal dot; three or four indistinct waved dark-green lines between basal line and median band, in ♀ more distinct and suffused with ochreous; in ♀ median band margined on both sides with ochreous and broadly centred with ground-colour; subterminal line indistinct, waved, white, preceded by two or more obscure dark-greenish lines, in ♀ these are ochreous and the termen also broadly ochreous; a series of paired black dots along termen: cilia grey with darker line. *Hindwings shining white*, in ♀ with faint broad median and terminal shades; lobe in ♂ $\frac{1}{4}$: cilia shining white.

Not very closely related to any other species of *Tatosoma*; compared with the other small-lobed forms, it is distinguished from *tipulata* by the posterior edge of the median band not being bent obliquely outwards near dorsum, and from *topea* by the white hindwings and elongate palpi.

Lake McKenzie, in November. ♂ and ♀ types, the only specimens at present known, taken by Messrs. M. O. Pasco and J. Speden.

Venusia dissimilis sp. nov.

♂♀. 35 mm. Head ochreous-brown. Palpi black. Antennae fuscous, whitish in ♀. Thorax and abdomen brown mixed with ochreous and grey.



Meyrick, Edward. 1914. "Descriptions of New Zealand Lepidoptera."
Transactions and proceedings of the New Zealand Institute 46, 101–118.

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