

REVISION OF AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA. OECOPHORIDAE. III.

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[Read 27th March, 1935.]

In my last instalment the description of 240, *Borkhausenia xuthochroa*, was accidentally omitted. I have failed to trace this specimen, consequently it must be omitted. I have substituted another species for this number, and take the opportunity of describing several other species of that genus.

In the key to the genera is included a small group designated by Meyrick Scaeosophides, of which there are two genera known in Australia, together with a much larger group containing all the genera in which vein 7 of forewings terminates in the apex, with the exception of the *Machimia* group, which will be considered separately. Most of the genera are closely allied to *Eulechria*, and the distinctions are sometimes rather finely drawn. The criterion of the apical termination of vein 7 must not be applied too strictly. This vein seldom terminates in the mathematical apex, unless that is acute. When the apex is rounded, its termination is usually at the point where the upper end of the termen begins to curve; this we may term the anatomical apex. In some examples of several genera the termination may be just below this, and the determination of a species may then require the careful examination of several examples. In some instances the distinction may appear artificial, but in the present state of our knowledge we cannot dispense with it.

240. BORKHAUSENIA BRACHYSTICHA, n. sp.

*βραχυστιχος*, with short streaks.

♂. 18–20 mm. Head and thorax grey-whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths, whitish with a few fuscous scales. Antennae grey with blackish rings, ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings very narrow, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; grey-whitish finely sprinkled with fuscous; stigmata represented by short longitudinal fuscous streaks, first discal at one-third, plical before it, second discal at two-thirds, dot-like, a streak above and between discals, and another between plical and second discal; cilia grey-whitish with a few fuscous points. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Tasmania: Lake St. Clair (2,000 ft.) in January; two specimens.

247. BORKHAUSENIA LITHODES, n. sp.

*λιθωδης*, stone-coloured.

♂. 17 mm. Head whitish. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen dark grey. Legs fuscous. Forewings with costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; grey-whitish; markings and

some irroration fuscous; a narrow basal fascia; a curved line from one-third costa to one-third dorsum, and another from two-thirds costa to tornus, stigmata included in these lines, which tend to be suffused and interrupted; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Tasmania: Hobart, in January; one specimen.

248. BORKHAUSENIA TORNOSPILA, n. sp.

τορνοσπιλος, with tornal spot.

♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Palpi reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous, inner surface whitish. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-grey; apices of segments and tuft whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior tibiae and rings on middle tibiae whitish. Forewings rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen oblique; whitish with rather dense fuscous irroration and markings; first discal at one-fourth, plical before it, second discal about middle; a subterminal series of dots from beneath three-fourths costa around apex and termen to tornus; cilia grey, bases barred with fuscous. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Tasmania: Mt. Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January; one specimen.

249. BORKHAUSENIA BUTYREA, n. sp.

βουτυρεος, butter-coloured.

♂, ♀. 15-16 mm. Head yellow. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint two-thirds; fuscous. Antennae fuscous, ciliations in male  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Thorax fuscous; a posterior spot and tegulae except bases yellow. Abdomen fuscous; tuft ochreous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous. Forewings narrow, costa almost straight, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-yellow; markings fuscous; first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, second discal at two-thirds, connected by a streak with tornus; a terminal fascia; terminal edge yellow; cilia yellow, on apex and tornus fuscous. Hindwings and cilia fuscous. Near *B. cosmanthes*; from this and its allies it may be distinguished by the absence of a basal fascia.

Western Australia: Kalamunda, near Perth, in December and January; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Key to Genera.

1. Hindwings with hyaline patch beneath cell .....	2
Hindwings without hyaline patch .....	3
2. Forewings with 7, 8, 9 stalked .....	25. <i>Neossiosynoecha</i>
Forewings with 9 free .....	26. <i>Scaeosopha</i>
3. Middle and posterior tibiae with whorls of projecting scales .....	4
Middle and posterior tibiae not so .....	6
4. Forewings with 7 and 8 coincident .....	27. <i>Celeophracta</i>
Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked .....	5
5. Antennae without pecten .....	28. <i>Trichomoeris</i>
Antennae with pecten .....	29. <i>Petalanthes</i>
6. Tongue absent or rudimentary .....	7
Tongue normally developed .....	11
7. Hindwings with 3 and 4 well separate at origin .....	33. <i>Gyrophylla</i>
Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate .....	8
8. Forewings with 7 and 8 coincident .....	30. <i>Anomobela</i>
Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked .....	9
9. Palpi with second joint thickened .....	10
Palpi with second joint slender .....	31. <i>Limothnes</i>
10. Palpi with terminal joint obtuse .....	32. <i>Eclactistis</i>
Palpi with terminal joint acute .....	34. <i>Phloeochroa</i>

11. Anterior tibiae and tarsi thickened .....	12
Anterior tibiae and tarsi not thickened .....	15
12. Thorax without crest .....	13
Thorax with crest .....	14
13. Antennae without pecten .....	35. <i>Callimima</i>
Antennae with pecten .....	36. <i>Copriodes</i>
14. Forewings with tufts of scales .....	37. <i>Piloprepes</i>
Forewings smooth .....	38. <i>Epipyrga</i>
15. Forewings with tufts of scales .....	39. <i>Trachypepla</i>
Forewings smooth .....	16
16. Thorax with crest .....	17
Thorax without crest .....	20
17. Antennae without pecten .....	42. <i>Barea</i>
Antennae with pecten .....	18
18. Palpi with second joint dilated beneath, with rough scales towards apex .....	40. <i>Oenochroa</i>
Palpi not dilated towards apex .....	19
19. Palpi with terminal joint slender .....	41. <i>Placocosma</i>
Palpi with terminal joint stout .....	43. <i>Eucryphaea</i>
20. Forewings with 7 and 8 coincident .....	21
Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked .....	22
21. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked .....	51. <i>Heliosteres</i>
Forewings with 2 and 3 separate .....	55. <i>Mermeristis</i>
22. Palpi with second joint in male dilated with loose hairs at apex .....	23
Palpi not so .....	24
23. Palpi with terminal joint slender .....	44. <i>Ioptera</i>
Palpi with terminal joint moderately stout .....	45. <i>Phriconyma</i>
24. Antennae without pecten .....	25
Antennae with pecten .....	30
25. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked .....	52. <i>Actenotis</i>
Forewings with 2 and 3 not stalked .....	26
26. Palpi with second joint three times length of face .....	46. <i>Bathydoxa</i>
Palpi with second joint not exceeding twice face .....	27
27. Forewings with 7, 8, 9 stalked .....	47. <i>Ancharcha</i>
Forewings with 9 free .....	28
28. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae .....	49. <i>Utidana</i>
Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae .....	29
29. Palpi with second joint slender .....	48. <i>Locheutis</i>
Palpi with second joint thickened .....	50. <i>Allodapica</i>
30. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked .....	53. <i>Elaeonoma</i>
Forewings with 2 and 3 not stalked .....	31
31. Palpi with second joint extremely long, terminal joint less than half second .....	54. <i>Epithymema</i>
Palpi not so .....	32
32. Palpi with terminal joint stout, at least at base .....	33
Palpi with terminal joint slender throughout .....	35
33. Hindwings lanceolate .....	34
Hindwings elongate-ovate .....	58. <i>Trachyntis</i>
34. Hindwings with 4 and 5 stalked .....	56. <i>Phloeocetes</i>
Hindwings with 4 and 5 separate .....	57. <i>Ischnophanes</i>
35. Hindwings lanceolate .....	36
Hindwings elongate-ovate .....	38
36. Hindwings with 5 connate or stalked with 4 .....	59. <i>Elaphromorpha</i>
Hindwings with 4 and 5 separate .....	37
37. Hindwings with 5 strongly approximated to 6 .....	60. <i>Asthenica</i>
Hindwings with 5 not approximated to 6 .....	61. <i>Macronemata</i>
38. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae .....	62. <i>Brachyzancla</i>
Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae .....	39
39. Palpi with long rough hairs on posterior surface of second joint ..	63. <i>Anomozancla</i>
Palpi without such hairs .....	40
40. Palpi with second joint more than twice length of face .....	64. <i>Phanerozancla</i>
Palpi with second joint less than twice length of face .....	65. <i>Eulechria</i>

## 25. Gen. NEOSIOSYNOECHA Turn.

*Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1923, p. 171. Type, *T. scatophaga*.

Tongue present. Palpi ascending, recurved, smooth-scaled; second joint moderately long; terminal joint much shorter than second. Antennae with basal pecten; in male moderately ciliated. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 5 absent, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked, 5 from middle of cell; a triangular basal hyaline area beneath cell.

This and the following genus belong to Meyrick's Scaeosophides characterized by the hyaline patches on the hindwings.

Two species: 250, *scatophaga* Turn., *Tr. E. S.*, 1923, p. 172 (Coen, N.Q.).—251, *agnosta*, n. sp.

## 251. NEOSIOSYNOECHA AGNOSTA, n. sp.

ἀγνωστος, unknown.

♂. 35 mm. Head fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint two-fifths; fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 2. Thorax dark fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings narrow, suboval, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; dark fuscous with fine whitish irroration appearing grey; veins more whitish; stigmata blackish, first discal at one-third, plical beneath it, both these are narrow and streak-like, second discal before two-thirds; cilia fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Hindwings elongate; whitish-grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Structurally exactly as the type species, but with narrower wings. We should much like to know the larval habits of this species.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in October; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

## 26. Gen. SCAEOSOPHA Meyr.

*Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 254. Type, *S. percnaula* Meyr., from India.

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae; terminal joint shorter than second. Antennae with basal pecten; in male shortly and unevenly ciliated. Forewings with slight tufts of scales; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 9 free. Hindwings elongate-ovate; cell less than one-half; a triangular basal hyaline patch beneath cell; 5 from below middle.

There are two Indian species. Lower's name for the Australian species has a few months' priority. In one of my examples 7 and 8 are coincident in one forewing.

252, *epileuca* Low., *Tr. R.S. S. Aust.*, 1901, p. 94 (= *mitescens* Luc., *P.R.S.Q.*, 1901, p. 91).

## 27. Gen. CELEOPHRACTA, n.g.

κηλεοφρακτος, fiery-edged.

Palpi moderately long, recurved, ascending; second joint reaching base of antennae, slightly thickened, with smoothly appressed scales; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae without pecten; in male with rather long ciliations. Middle and posterior tibiae with median whorls of projecting hairs. Forewings with 7 and 8 coincident. Hindwings with 3 and 4 coincident.

This and the two following genera form a peculiar little group. Type, *C. corusca*.

## 253. CELEOPHRACTA CORUSCA, n. sp.

*coruscus*, shining.

♂, ♀. 15–16 mm. Head fuscous; posterior margin ochreous-yellow. Palpi orange-ochreous; terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous. Antennae blackish; ciliations in male 2. Thorax dark fuscous; tegulae and a posterior spot shining brassy. Abdomen fuscous; apical segments fuscous-ochreous with whitish apices. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi with whitish rings. Forewings narrow, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen oblique; blackish uniformly irrorated with slender whitish scales; some basal ochreous irroration; ochreous dots in disc at two-thirds and on fold; terminal edge and cilia brassy with metallic reflections; cilia on apex and tornus grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

South Australia: Adelaide (Coll. Lower); Mt. Lofty (Blackwood; J. D. O. Wilson) in October; four specimens.

## 254. CELEOPHRACTA HYPEREPHANA, n. sp.

*ὑπερηφανος*, conspicuous.

♂. 15–16 mm. Head fuscous; posterior margin orange-ochreous. Palpi orange-ochreous; terminal joint four-fifths, fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 2. Thorax fuscous with brassy lustre. Abdomen fuscous with a broad post-median ochreous band; underside mostly ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi with ochreous-whitish rings. Forewings narrow, costa nearly straight, apex obtuse, termen oblique; brown-fuscous uniformly irrorated with narrow ochreous-whitish scales; a pale ochreous dorsal spot immediately followed by a tornal fuscous spot; terminal edge and cilia brassy with metallic reflections; cilia on apex and tornus grey. Hindwings orange-ochreous; terminal half fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Western Australia: Mundaring near Perth, and Busselton, in October; two specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

## 28. Gen. TRICHOMOERIS Meyr.

*Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 156. Type, *T. amphichrysa*.

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint shorter than second. Antennae without basal pecten. Middle and posterior tibiae with median whorls of rough hairs. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

Two species: 255, *amphichrysa* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 156 (Darwin; Cairns).—256, *heterochrysa* Meyr., *Arkiv. f. Zool.*, xiv (15), 6 (Atherton).

## 29. Gen. PETALANTHES Meyr.

*Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1883, p. 335. Type, *P. sphaerophora* Meyr.

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint rather shorter than second. Antennae with basal pecten of few but long scales; in male with tufts of long cilia. Middle and posterior tibiae with median whorls of rough projecting hairs. Forewings with tufts of scales; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

Some of the species have remarkably spotted hindwings.

Five species: 257, *sphaerophora* Meyr., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1883, p. 335 (Toowoomba, Sydney, Katoomba).—†258, *diploxantha* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 236 (Newcastle).—259, *hexastera* Meyr., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1883, p. 336 (Brisbane to Melbourne).—260, *microphrica*, n. sp. (Mittagong).—261, *periclyta* Meyr., *ibid.*, p. 337 (Brisbane, Toowoomba, Sydney).

260. *PETALANTHES MICROPHRICA*, n. sp.

*μικροφρικος*, minutely rippled.

♂. 14 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi white laterally, fuscous anteriorly and posteriorly. Antennae blackish with fine whitish annulations; ciliations in male 4. Abdomen and legs fuscous. Forewings dilated, costa straight, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; whitish-ochreous evenly traversed by five sinuate fuscous transverse strigulae; a whitish-ochreous subcostal dot near base; a narrow transverse dark fuscous fascia at one-fourth, immediately followed by a median whitish-ochreous dot; a transverse median whitish bar, edged with dark fuscous and with a dark fuscous dot on lower end; a second dark fuscous fascia at three-fourths, broader on costa; cilia whitish-ochreous with two fuscous lines. Hindwings similar, but fuscous fasciae broadly suffused, separated by a moderate whitish fascia; cilia grey with a sub-basal line.

New South Wales: Mittagong, in November; one specimen in Coll. Goldfinch.

30. Gen. *ANOMOBELA*, n.g.

*ἀνομοβελος*, with unusual palpi.

Tongue absent. Palpi moderately long, ascending, recurved; second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, rough towards apex anteriorly; terminal joint one-fourth or less, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations in male moderately long. Thorax smooth. Forewings with 7 and 8 coincident. Hindwings elongate-ovate, neuration normal.

Allied to the following genus; the affinities of the two genera are uncertain.

262. *ANOMOBELA PLICILINEA*, n. sp.

*plicilineus*, with a line on fold.

♂. 15 mm. ♀. 18 mm. Head whitish. Palpi with terminal joint in male one-fourth, in female one-sixth; fuscous, most of inner surface and apex of second joint whitish. Antennae grey-whitish; ciliations in male 1½. Thorax fuscous; tegulae grey-whitish. Abdomen grey-whitish with some ochreous suffusion. Legs fuscous with ochreous rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, oval, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen extremely oblique; whitish with three suffused pale fuscous fasciae; first broad, basal; second broad on costa from one-third to two-thirds, becoming narrower towards dorsum before middle, ill-defined posteriorly; third narrow, from three-fourths costa to before tornus, acutely angled outwards in middle; stigmata shortly linear, blackish, first discal shortly before middle, plical before it, second discal at two-thirds transverse; cilia whitish. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

North Queensland: Cape York, in June; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

31. Gen. *LIMOTHNES*, n.g.

*λιμοθνης*, starving.

Tongue absent. Palpi smooth, slender, ascending, recurved; second joint not reaching base of antennae; terminal joint shorter than second. Antennae with basal pecten; in male moderately ciliated. Abdomen stout. Forewings with 7 to apex. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate, 5 from below middle.

263. *LIMOTHNES LEUCOTOMA*, n. sp.

*λευκοτομος*, divided by white.

♂. 18-19 mm. Head fuscous; face whitish. Palpi with terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous, apex of second joint and base and apex of terminal joint whitish.

Antennae whitish; ciliations in male  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Thorax whitish anteriorly and posteriorly suffused with fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-brown; apices of segments and tuft pale grey. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior and middle pairs with some fuscous suffusion. Forewings rather narrow, oval, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen extremely oblique; fuscous; a rather narrow white fascia from one-third costa to one-third dorsum; terminal area suffused with whitish; a discal dot in middle, and two dots often confluent at two-thirds, fuscous; cilia whitish. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

North Queensland: Cape York, in October and December; six specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

32. Gen. ECLACTISTIS MEYR.

*Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 134. Type, *E. byrseuta* MEYR.

Tongue weakly developed and rudimentary. Palpi long, ascending, recurved; second joint reaching base of antennae, much thickened with appressed scales, slightly rough anteriorly; terminal joint much thickened like second joint, apex obtusely pointed. Face with a pair of strong tufts curving over eyes. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male moderately long. Thorax smooth. Forewings with 7 to apex or nearly so. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

Also represented in New Guinea by the type species, which has additional male secondary characters in the posterior tibiae and tarsi.

264. ECLACTISTIS ANISOPASTA, n. sp.

*ἀνισοπαστος*, unevenly sprinkled.

♂. 17–20 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish with a few fuscous scales. Antennae ochreous-whitish; ciliations in male  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Thorax ochreous-whitish. Abdomen and legs whitish-ochreous. Forewings not dilated, costa strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish with patchy fuscous irroration; stigmata dark fuscous, first discal at one-third, plical beyond it, second discal at two-thirds; suffused fuscous patches near base, above mid-dorsum, and on costa at three-fifths and four-fifths, from the last a more or less curved line to tornus; cilia ochreous-whitish with some fuscous points. Hindwings grey; cilia grey-whitish.

North Queensland: Cape York, in October and November; six specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

33. Gen. GYROPHYLLA, n.g.

*γυροφυλλος*, with rounded wings.

Tongue absent. Palpi short, slender, not reaching middle of face; second joint with loose hairs beneath; terminal joint shorter than second, rather stout. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male short. Thorax with a small posterior crest. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 coincident to apex. Hindwings with 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 nearly equidistant, parallel.

265. GYROPHYLLA EUMETRA, n. sp.

*εὐμετρος*, well measured.

♂. 22 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male two-thirds. Thorax grey-whitish. Abdomen grey; tuft grey-whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings oval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey-whitish; costal and terminal edge grey; cilia pale grey. Hindwings grey; cilia grey-whitish.

New South Wales: Sydney (Manly) in March (G. H. Wyld); one specimen. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

34. Gen. PHLOEOCHROA, n.g.

φλοιοχροος, coloured like bark.

Tongue absent. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened throughout with appressed scales, dilated and slightly rough at apex; terminal joint less than one-half, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten. Forewings with 2 and 3 connate, 7 to apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

266. PHLOEOCHROA POLYRRHABDA, n. sp.

πολυρράβδος, many-streaked.

♀. 34 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Palpi with terminal joint one-third; grey, internal surface whitish. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey; tuft grey-whitish. Legs grey; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; grey; costa towards base and dorsum broadly suffused with brown-whitish; disc sprinkled with a few fuscous scales; fine fuscous interneural streaks in post-median area; cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

New South Wales: Sydney (Manly) in March (G. H. Wyld); type in Coll. Goldfinch.

35. Gen. CALLIMIMA, n.g.

καλλιμιμος, a beautiful mimic.

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, expanded and sometimes forming a triangular tuft at apex; terminal joint shorter than second, slender or rather stout, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male moderately long. Thorax smooth. Anterior tibiae and tarsi strongly dilated. Forewings with costal tuft; 7 to apex. Hindwings ovate; 5 curved from below middle of cell.

Type, *C. lophoptera*. Near *Copriodes*, differing in the palpi and absence of antennal pecten.

Two Species: 267, *lophoptera* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1894, p. 96 (Brisbane to Allyn River, N.S.W.).—268, *daedalma*, n. sp. (Cairns).

268. CALLIMIMA DAEDALMA, n. sp.

δαίδαλαμα, a work of art.

♀. 20 mm. Head whitish. Palpi whitish, outer surface of second joint fuscous towards base. Antennae grey, towards base whitish. Thorax grey-whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings with costa strongly arched, bearing a strong median tuft, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; dark fuscous; costal edge except at base pale rosy; a well-defined whitish line along costa, continued around apex and termen to tornus; a broad ridge of whitish scales, anteriorly brown mixed with fuscous, from base to one-fourth dorsum; a curved whitish line from midcosta to before tornus, sharply defined and slightly waved on anterior edge; a narrow fuscous terminal line thickened on veins; cilia grey-whitish, on costa pale rosy. Hindwings grey; terminal edge whitish; cilia pale grey.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in May; one specimen.

36. Gen. COPRIODES Turn.

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1916, p. 339. Type, *C. aristocratica*.

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, slender and smooth, or slightly thickened and rough anteriorly beyond middle; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae with strong basal pecten; ciliations in male moderate or long. Thorax smooth. Anterior tibiae and tarsi strongly dilated. Forewings with costal tuft or with tufts of raised scales in disc; 7 to apex. Hindwings ovate or elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

In *C. aristocratica* the forewing has a peculiar shape (a specific adaptation for mimetic purposes) so that 7 runs apparently to costa. In *C. anassa* the costal tuft is scarcely developed, in *C. gelidella* it appears to be absent, but is replaced by raised scales in disc. The genus differs from *Piloprepes* in the absence of a thoracic crest.

Eight Species: 269, *aristocratica* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1888, p. 1598 (Yeppoon to Fernshaw).—270, *perinephela*, n. sp. (Lismore).—271, *hypsilopha*, n. sp. (Cunnamulla, Dalby).—272, *polynephela*, n. sp. (Dimboola, Vic.).—273, *anguicula* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 133 (Brentwood, Vic.).—274, *anassa* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1888, p. 1597 (Toowoomba to Melbourne).—275, *glaucaispis* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1896, p. 19 (Brisbane).—276, *gelidella* Wlk., xxix, p. 766. = *lucasi* Turn., *ibid.*, 1896, p. 19 (Darwin, Brisbane, Sydney).

270. COPRIODES PERINEPHELA, n. sp.

περινεφέλος, clouded.

♀. 18 mm. Head white. Palpi white; apex of terminal joint fuscous. Antennae grey. Thorax fuscous; tegulae white. (Abdomen missing.) Legs white; tarsi with blackish rings. Forewings with costa bisinuate, bearing a tuft before middle, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; 7 to apex; white; blackish dots on base of costa and dorsum, and paired dots in disc just beyond base; a fine fuscous line from one-fourth costa, outwardly oblique, angled, and continued along fold for a short distance; again angled and curved outwards to mid-dorsum; a cloudy incomplete fuscous fascia, inwardly curved from beneath three-fourths costa to tornus, strongly excavated anteriorly, less so posteriorly; a similar marginal fascia from three-fourths costa to midtermen, but not touching termen; an interrupted dark fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish, barred with fuscous around apex. Hindwings grey; cilia grey, on dorsum whitish.

Nearest *C. aristocratica*.

New South Wales: Rous, near Lismore, in November; one specimen received from Mr. V. J. Robinson.

271. COPRIODES HYSILOPHA, n. sp.

ὕψιλοφος, high-crested.

♂. 14–20 mm. Head whitish; apices of side-tufts fuscous-brown. Palpi whitish. Antennae grey, towards base whitish; ciliations in male  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Thorax ochreous-whitish; anterior edge and two posterior dots dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous-brown; dorsum of first two segments whitish. Legs whitish; middle tibiae fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, with a slight indication of a tuft beyond middle, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish; a raised tuft of scales in middle at one-third, and another at mid-dorsum, both dark fuscous at apices; some dark fuscous irroration in median area; two raised tufts arranged obliquely in disc beyond middle, dark fuscous; a fine crenulate fuscous line from costa beyond middle to tornus; beyond this line clear white except a small very faint subapical cloud; cilia

white. Hindwings whitish-ochreous, suffused with grey beyond middle; cilia whitish-ochreous, around apex grey.

Queensland: Cunnamulla; Jandowae near Dalby; two specimens.

272. COPRIODES POLYNEPHELA, n. sp.

πολυνεφελος, much clouded.

♂. 16 mm. Head whitish. (Palpi missing. Antennae imperfect.) Thorax whitish, central area and a posterior spot fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous. Legs whitish. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish; pale fuscous basal markings, namely, a narrow curved transverse line near base, a dot on costa at one-sixth, a large spot on dorsum at one-fourth, connected with fascia on dorsum, limited by fold, and a smaller spot in disc above fold; an ochreous-grey-whitish fascia from two-fifths costa to mid-dorsum, dilated in middle, constricted on fold, dilated again on dorsum; an irregular fascia from mid-costa to tornus, at first pale fuscous, connected with median above middle, becoming ochreous-grey-whitish in disc, but pale fuscous towards tornus, sharply indented posteriorly above tornus, posteriorly edged with black except towards margins, strongly outwardly curved, but indented above middle; a subapical bluish-fuscous crescent; cilia whitish with an apical fuscous dot, on tornus grey. Hindwings grey; cilia grey, towards apex whitish.

Victoria: Kiata, near Dimboola, in November; one specimen. Type in Coll. Lyell.

37. Gen. PILOPREPES MEYR.

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1883, p. 365. Type, *P. aemulella*.

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, slightly thickened with appressed scales; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; in male with moderate ciliations. Thorax with a strong posterior crest. Anterior tibiae and tarsi slightly dilated. Forewings with tufts of scales; 7 to apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

Readily distinguished from *Copriodes* by the strong thoracic crest. With the two preceding genera it forms a natural group.

Two Species: 277, *aemulella* Meyr., PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1883, p. 366 (Darwin, Cape York to Melbourne).—278, *antidoxa* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1599 (West Victoria, Adelaide. W.A.: Cunderdin, Beverly).

38. Gen. EPIPYRGA MEYR.

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1884, p. 791. Type, *E. agaclita*.

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with rough scales anteriorly; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae without basal pecten; in male moderately ciliated. Thorax not crested. Anterior tibiae and tarsi slightly dilated. Forewings smooth; 7 to apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate; neuration normal.

*E. hemiphanes* might be an aberration of *E. agaclita*, but I do not think so. It differs in the wholly fuscous thorax, basal fascia on forewings, darker apical half of wing without yellowish spot, and purple-fuscous cilia.

279, *agaclita* Meyr., PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1884, p. 791 (Cairns to Brisbane and Milmerran).—280, *hemiphanes* Turn., *Tr. R.S.S. Aust.*, 1917, p. 58 (Brisbane).

39. Gen. TRACHYPEPLA MEYR.

PROC. LINN. SOC. N.S.W., 1883, p. 367. Type, *T. euryleucota* Meyr. from New Zealand.

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint not reaching, reaching, or exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; ciliations in male moderate or long. Thorax sometimes with a small posterior crest. Forewings with tufts of raised scales: 2 usually separate, rarely connate or even stalked with 3, 7 to apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate or broadly lanceolate; neuration normal.

This genus is confined to Australia and New Zealand. Meyrick records twenty species from the latter region. It presents considerable variation in structure. The Australian species might be divided into two groups: (1) those with lanceolate hindwings and second joint of palpi not reaching antennae, (2) those of larger size with elongate-ovate hindwings and second joint of palpi exceeding base of antennae, but the New Zealand species are intermediate. It appears inadvisable to break up a natural genus of moderate size into artificial genera, which grade into each other.

Fifteen Species: 281, *atrispersa* Turn., PROC. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1916, p. 347 (Brisbane to Sydney).—†282, *chari erga* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1888, p. 1566 (Bathurst; Deloraine, Tas.; Perth, W.A.).—283, *phaeolopha*, n. sp. (Nambour, Brisbane, Toowoomba, Stanthorpe).—284, *poliochroa* Turn., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1898, p. 208 (Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine, Toowoomba, Stanthorpe).—285, *lasiocephala* Low., *ibid.*, 1916, p. 540 (Dalby).—286, *stenota* Meyr., PROC. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1888, p. 567 (Sydney; Perth, W.A.).—†287, *hemicarpa* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1887, p. 954 (North Tasmania).—288, *melanoptila* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1883, p. 370 (Brisbane, Sydney).—289, *diplospila*, n. sp. (Toowoomba).—290, *picimacula*, n. sp. (Sydney).—291, *capsellata* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, p. 157 (Beaconsfield, Vic.; Tasmania, Mt. Lofty).—292, *glebifera* Turn., *P.R.S. Tas.*, 1926, p. 142 (Tasmania).—293, *dasylopha* Low., *Tr.R.S.S.Aust.*, 1920, p. 61 (Dalby).—294, *haemalea* Turn., PROC. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1916, p. 347. = *plinthinopa* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, ii, p. 368 (Eidsvold, Brisbane, Toowoomba).—295, *peplasmene*, n. sp. (Sydney).

283. TRACHYPEPLA PHAEOLOPHA, n. sp.

φαιολοφος, dark crested.

♂, ♀. 10–15 mm. Head white. Palpi whitish; second joint with basal half and a subapical ring fuscous. Antennae grey-whitish; in male slightly serrate, ciliations one-half. Thorax white. Abdomen pale grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous mixed with whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded; white with some pale ochreous-grey irroration; dark fuscous costal dots at one-fourth and beyond middle; a large tuft of raised scales on mid-dorsum extending half across wing, dark fuscous; cilia whitish finely sprinkled with fuscous. Hindwings lanceolate; grey-whitish; cilia grey-whitish.

Queensland: Eumundi, in November; Brisbane, in August; Toowoomba, in September and October; Stanthorpe; six specimens.

289. TRACHYPEPLA DIPLOSPILA, n. sp.

διπλοσπιλος, two-spotted.

♂, ♀. 19–20 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; white, base of second joint dark fuscous externally. Antennae whitish; ciliations in male two-thirds. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish. Forewings rather narrow, suboblong, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; white; some pale grey suffusion towards apex and on dorsum; two dark fuscous spots with

large scales, being first discal at one-fourth and plical well beyond it, elongate; second discal sometimes indicated by a minute dot beyond middle; cilia whitish sprinkled with grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in November; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

290. *TRACHYPEPLA PICIMACULA*, n. sp.

*picimaculus*, blotched with pitch-black.

♂. 22-24 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi pale brown, on outer surface sprinkled with blackish; terminal joint three-fourths. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings slightly dilated, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous-brown with blackish markings; a strong line on fold from near base to two-thirds; a small irregular blotch, sometimes reduced to a short line, beneath costa at one-third; a second small blotch above middle emitting a posterior Y-forked line, its extremities approaching costa and dorsum, sometimes obscured by blackish irroration; sometimes two subterminal dots below its lower extremity; a series of terminal dots; cilia pale fuscous sprinkled with blackish. Hindwings with 5 from middle; pale grey; cilia grey-whitish.

New South Wales: National Park near Sydney, in August; two specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

295. *TRACHYPEPLA PEPLASME*, n. sp.

*πεπλαμενος*, dissembling.

♂. 22 mm. Head brownish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; whitish, second joint with irroration and a subapical ring fuscous; terminal joint fuscous except apex. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings strongly dilated, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish with fine fuscous irroration, appearing grey; markings dark fuscous; a subdorsal ridge of raised scales from base to one-fifth; a tuft of whitish scales above two-fifths dorsum; first discal at one-fourth, second at middle, transversely elongate; plical represented by a short line on fold, partly overlapped by subdorsal tuft; a stout inwardly oblique line from costa before apex, very acutely angled above middle of disc, continued by a slender line to dorsum before tornus, connected by an interrupted longitudinal streak from angle with second discal; a series of dots on termen and apical fourth of costa; cilia fuscous, apices whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

New South Wales: Heathcote near Sydney, in August; one specimen received from Dr. R. J. Tillyard.

40. Gen. *OENOCYROA* Meyr.

PROC. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1883, p. 327. Type, *O. laetella*.

Tongue present. Palpi with second joint reaching or not reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, and rough projecting scales towards apex anteriorly; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; in male shortly or moderately ciliated. Thorax with a small posterior crest. Forewings with 2 from well before angle, 7 to apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate; 5 from below middle.

Fifteen Species: 296, *thermistis* Low., *Tr. R.S.S. Aust.*, 1896, p. 166 (Victoria, Tasmania). = *atradelphia* Low., *ibid.*, 1903, p. 221.—297, *laetella* (*lactella*) Wlk., xxix, p. 648 (Meyr., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1883, p. 328) (Brisbane to Melbourne).—298, *ochrosoma* Turn., *Tr. R.S.S. Aust.*, 1896, p. 13 (Brisbane, Toowoomba).—299, *lepida*, n. sp. (Roma).—300, *zophocosma*, n. sp. (Roma).—301, *molybdoptera*, n. sp. (Charleville).—302, *suffulva*, n. sp. (Atherton, Banana, Q., Birchip).—303, *gnophodes* Turn., *ibid.*, 1896, p. 14 (Brisbane, Melbourne).—304, *dinosema* Meyr., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1888, p. 1575 (Victoria, Adelaide).—305, *zalotypa*, n. sp. (W.A.: Denmark).—306, *endochlora* Meyr., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1883, p. 329 (Warragul, Quorn, Wirrabara, Mt. Lofty).—307, *dystena*, n. sp. (Brisbane).—308, *homora* Meyr., *Tr. R.S.S. Aust.*, 1902, p. 152 (Sydney, Hobart).—†309, *heptarcha* Meyr., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1888, p. 1576 (W.A.: Geraldton).—310, *iobaphes* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1883, p. 330 (Brisbane to Tasmania, Mt. Lofty).

## 299. OENOCHROA LEPIDA, n. sp.

*lepídus*, pleasing.

♀. 20–22 mm. Head and thorax blackish irrorated with grey-whitish. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; grey-whitish irrorated with blackish. Antennae blackish. Abdomen grey; apices of segments ochreous-whitish. Legs blackish; rings on tibiae and tarsi, and hairs on posterior tibiae ochreous-whitish. Forewings oval, costa strongly arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; grey-whitish with some blackish irroration and markings; a rather large triangular sub-basal costal spot; an outwardly curved line from one-fourth costa to one-fourth dorsum, giving off in middle a fine or interrupted line to tornus; a thicker line from two-thirds costa to tornus, expanded in middle to contain a grey-whitish spot; a series of dots or short streaks on apical one-third of costa and tornus; cilia grey. Hindwings ochreous-yellow; apex suffused with grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Roma, bred from larvae on leaves of a broad-leaved *Eucalyptus*, two specimens emerging in Brisbane in August.

## 300. OENOCHROA ZOPHOCOSMA, n. sp.

ζοφοκοσμος, darkly adorned.

♂, ♀. 16–19 mm. Head grey-whitish sprinkled with dark fuscous. Palpi with second joint slightly expanded with rough scales towards apex anteriorly; terminal joint four-fifths; dark fuscous sprinkled with grey-whitish. Antennae dark fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax with small posterior crest; dark fuscous sprinkled with grey-whitish. Abdomen grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous with grey-whitish rings; hairs on posterior tibiae ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, oval, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very oblique; grey-whitish; markings and some irroration dark fuscous; a rather large suffused basal patch; a broad dorsal streak separated, sometimes incompletely, from basal patch at one-fourth to tornus, containing some grey-whitish scales before tornus; a discal dot at two-thirds; a costal subapical spot sometimes connected by a fine line with tornus; a series of ill-defined spots or short streaks on apical fourth of costa and termen; cilia grey, bases and extreme apices partly whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Roma, feeding on the same *Eucalyptus* leaves as the preceding species, emerging in Brisbane in July and August; six specimens.

## 301. OENOCROA MOLYBDOPTERA, n. sp.

*μολυβδοπτερος*, leaden-winged.

♀. 18 mm. Head dark fuscous; side tufts whitish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with rough scales towards apex anteriorly, terminal joint three-fourths; fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-oval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; leaden-grey, a broad dark fuscous median suffusion from base to costa before apex; in this discal dots are with difficulty discernible, first discal at one-third, plical before it, second discal at two-thirds; some dark fuscous irroration in terminal area; cilia grey. Hindwings grey-whitish; cilia grey-whitish, on apex grey.

Queensland: Charleville, in October; one specimen from larva feeding on joined leaves of *Eucalyptus*.

## 302. OENOCROA SUFFULVA, n. sp.

*suffulvus*, rather tawny.

♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, the latter with a small posterior crest. Palpi with second joint slightly expanded at apex, reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen brownish-grey; apices of segments paler. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very oblique; fuscous-grey; an inwardly oblique whitish streak at about one-third, not reaching either margin, immediately followed by a suffused dark spot; an obscure discal dot at three-fourths; cilia fuscous-grey. Hindwings whitish-grey-brown, towards apex grey; cilia grey.

Characterized by brownish hindwings and oblique mark on forewings.

North Queensland: Stannary Hills near Herberton (Dr. T. Bancroft). Queensland: Banana, in March (Mrs. Hobler). Two specimens.

## 305. OENOCROA ZALOTYPA, n. sp.

*ζαλοτυπος*, with stormy markings.

♂. 20-23 mm. Head fuscous; face whitish. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint three-fifths; ochreous-whitish irrorated with whitish; terminal joint fuscous except extreme apex. Antennae grey; ciliations in male  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish densely irrorated with fuscous, and with some brown scales, especially on veins; ill-defined fuscous spots on costa at one-fourth and middle; stigmata dark fuscous, first discal at one-fourth, confluent with plical, which is before it, a pale dot above and beneath, second discal just beyond middle, rather large, an additional dot before and beneath it; a large suffused fuscous subapical spot, from which proceeds an obscure line to tornus; cilia grey with a fuscous median line. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

W.A.: Denmark in March; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

## 307. OENOCROA DYSTENA, n. sp.

*δυστηνος*, miserable.

♂, ♀. 17-20 mm. Head and thorax grey; the latter with a small posterior crest. Palpi with second joint dilated with rough scales at apex anteriorly,

reaching base of antennae; terminal three-fifths; grey, second joint whitish towards base. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish-grey. Legs dark grey; posterior tibiae ochreous-whitish. Forewings oval, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; grey; stigmata small, obscure, fuscous, often wholly or partly obsolete; first discal shortly before middle, plical much before it, second discal at two-thirds; cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

A poor specimen of this obscure species, which I sent to Mr. Meyrick many years ago, was placed by him under *O. homora* Meyr. Having seen a good example of that species from Sydney, I am now satisfied that this is distinct.

Queensland: Brisbane, in August, September, February and May; eight specimens.

#### 41. Gen. PLACOCOSMA, n.g.

Meyr., PROC. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1883, p. 333. Type, *P. anthopetala* Meyr.

Tongue present. Palpi ascending, recurved; second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with smoothly appressed scales; terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Antennae with basal pecten; in male with moderately long ciliations. Thorax with a small posterior crest. Forewings with 7 to apex. Hindwings with 5 from middle or above middle of cell.

I know only the type species, and would not be sure of the exact position of this small genus.

Three Species: †311, *diantha* Meyr., *Exot. Micro.*, i, 1913, p. 134 (Darwin).— †312, *resumptella* Wlk., xxix, p. 681 (Sydney). = *hephaestea* Meyr., PROC. LINN. Soc. N.S.W., 1883, p. 333.—313, *anthopetala* Meyr., *ibid.*, 1883, p. 333 (Brisbane, Sydney).

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Turner, Alfred Jefferis. 1935. "Revision of Australian Lepidoptera. Oecophoridae. III." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 60, 1–15.

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