

DESCRIPTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA.

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Part I.

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I have selected for the subject of this paper one of the families of the *Tineina*, which contains some of the largest and most characteristically Australian species of that group. The more specially developed genera are further remarkable through the curious habits of the larvæ, which have no parallel in any other family of the *Lepidoptera*. The perfect insects are often very retired in habit; and it is probable that when local collectors turn their attention more carefully to the discovery and rearing of the larvæ, many additional species will be found. It is the object of papers such as these to stimulate the search for these insects by enabling collectors to identify the species which they possess, and indicating the direction in which fresh investigations may be made.

XYLORYCTIDÆ.

Head smooth or with more or less loosely appressed hairs; ocelli absent; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{2}{3}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$, in male pectinated, ciliated, or simple, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi recurved, terminal joint pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, more or less appressed to tongue. Abdomen in male with uncus developed, variable in length. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 7 and 8 stalked or rarely separate or coincident, 11 from middle of cell. Hindwings as broad or generally broader than forewings, trapezoidal to ovate, 1b clothed with long hairs above towards base, shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 from a point or stalked, 6 and 7 stalked or approximated towards base, 8 connected with upper margin of cell by a short bar.

Most related to the *Oecophoridae*; probably the two families are parallel developments from a common source; they are analogous in many respects, but are easily separated by the neurulation of the hindwings. None of the *Xyloryctidae* possess the basal pecten of the antennæ, which is so common in the *Oecophoridae*.

Whether this family is represented to any extent outside Australia, I am not at present able definitely to say. One species alone is found in New Zealand; it is an Australian insect, which has perhaps made its way thither within recent times. Perhaps some exotic forms described under the name of *Cryptolechia* are

to be referred here ; but I am indebted to Lord Walsingham for pointing out that the original type of Zeller's *Cryptolechia* belongs in fact to the *Oecophoridae*. It is therefore impossible to employ for this family the name *Cryptolechiadae*, which I formerly used for it, and I have renamed it accordingly. It consists of a group of Australian genera which are intimately connected together ; and even if it should be found hereafter that many South American and African forms are capable of being placed with them, they would probably not interrupt the close connection of the Australian genera, and any systematic change that might be necessary would perhaps be rather in the direction of a widening of the family characters.

The structure of the head is essentially identical with that of the *Oecophoridae*. The neuration of the forewings is also identical in the typical forms, except that vein 2 is commonly much more widely remote from the angle of cell ; but there is a wider range of structure, since there can be no question that the forms in which veins 7 and 8 are separate are rightly included. The hindwings are almost always relatively broader, and the neuration as described contains the essential points of distinction of the family ; but I may say that the connecting bar between vein 8 and the cell, often very short when these are close together, is by no means so conspicuous a structure as might be supposed, and may very readily be passed over, especially when near the base ; I have however satisfied myself that it is invariably present.

The following is a tabulation of the genera :—

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| 1. Antennæ of male bipectinated. | 2. |
| " ciliated or simple. | 3. |
| 2. Forewings with vein 7 absent (coincident with 8). | |
| " " present. | 2. <i>Pilostibes</i> . |
| 3. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 separate. | 3. <i>Cryptophaga</i> . |
| " " from a point or stalked. | 4. |
| 4. Thorax crested. | 8. |
| " smooth. | 10. <i>Notosara</i> . |
| 5. Hindwings in male with long costal hair-pencil from base. | 5. |
| " without costal hair-pencil. | 8. <i>Crypsicharis</i> . |
| 6. Terminal joint of palpi longer than second. | 6. |
| " " not longer than second. | 7. <i>Phthonerodes</i> . |
| 7. Posterior tibiæ rough-haired. | 7. |
| " smooth-scaled. | 9. <i>Lichenaula</i> . |
| 8. Hindwings in male with very long costal hairs towards base. | 6. <i>Catoryctis</i> . |
| " without long costal hairs. | 9. |
| | 10. |

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| 9. Forewings with vein 7 absent (coincident with 8). | 19. <i>Hypertricha</i> |
| " " present. | 18. <i>Procometis</i> |
| 10. Forewings with veins 7 and 8 separate. | 21. <i>Agriophara</i> |
| " " stalked. | 11. |
| 11. Forewings with veins 3 and 4 stalked. | 20. <i>Phylomictis</i> . |
| " " separate. | 12. |
| 12. Forewings with vein 7 to hind margin. | 13. |
| " " apex or costa. | 15. |
| 13. Thorax crested. | 13. <i>Tymbophora</i> . |
| " smooth. | 14. |
| 14. Antennal ciliations of male $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2. | 14. <i>Xylorycta</i> . |
| " " $\frac{1}{2}$. | 15. <i>Telecrates</i> . |
| 15. Posterior tibiae smooth-scaled. | 1. <i>Uzucha</i> . |
| " rough-haired. | 16. |
| 16. Abdomen stout, sides with dense projecting hairs. | 4. <i>Maroga</i> . |
| " moderate, normal. | 17. |
| 17. Anterior tibiae and tarsi much dilated with scales. | 5. <i>Compsotorna</i> . |
| " " normal. | 18. |
| 18. Forewings with vein 7 to costa. | 17. <i>Scieropepla</i> . |
| " " apex. | 19. |
| " " $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. | 20. |
| 19. Antennal ciliations of male 1. | 11. <i>Clerarcha</i> |
| 20. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from point, inner margin hairy. | 12. <i>Plectophila</i> . |
| Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 moderately stalked, inner margin not hairy. | 16. <i>Chalarotona</i> . |

1. UZUCHA, Walk.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli absent; tongue developed. Antennae moderate, in male filiform, simple, basal joint very elongate, subclavate, without pecten. Labial palpi short, curved, ascending, second joint with loosely appressed scales, terminal joint short, smooth, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen stout. Posterior tibiae smooth-scaled. Forewings with vein 1 very long-furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{3}{5}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 short-stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, subovate; 1b shortly furcate at base, with basal tuft of hairs, 3 and 4 from a point or short-stalked, 5 parallel to 4, 6 and 7 short-stalked, 8 connected with upper margin of cell at a point before middle.

A very distinct and curious genus; the peculiarly arched costa of the imago gives it a very Tortriciform appearance.

1. *Uz. humeralis*, Walk.

(*Uzucha humeralis*, Walk., 826.)

Male and female 42-61mm. Head dull orange-ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous, apex of second joint pale ochreous. Antennæ and thorax fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous, base of segments and two whole apical segments ochreous-orange. Legs rather dark fuscous, apex of tarsal joints obscurely whitish-ochreous. Forewings oblong, slightly narrowed posteriorly, costa very strongly and abruptly arched near base, thence slightly arched or almost straight, apex obtuse, hindmargin nearly straight, hardly oblique, rounded beneath; fuscous, slightly purplish-tinged, sometimes reddish-tinged in disc; extreme costal edge pale reddish-ochreous; a semicircular dark reddish-fuscous spot on base of costa, margined posteriorly with pale reddish-ochreous; base of inner margin pale ochreous; a very small deep ferruginous or reddish-fuscous spot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia fuscous, terminal half pale reddish-ochreous. Hindwings rather dark fuscous, apical $\frac{2}{5}$ pale ochreous-yellowish, division suffused; cilia pale ochreous-yellowish, becoming dark fuscous towards anal angle and on inner margin.

Duaringa and Brisbane, Queensland, in November; rather common in the larval state, but apparently less frequent as imago. Larva 16-legged, stout, cylindrical, head large; dull slaty-grey, spots small, blackish; head blackish; it feeds on the bark of *Eucalyptus*, gnawing it externally beneath a broad shelter of silk and refuse. Pupa in a chamber excavated in solid bark. I found the larva nearly full grown in September.

2. PILOSTIBES, n. g.

Head with appressed hairs; ocelli absent; tongue short. Antennæ moderate, in male shortly bipectinated throughout, basal joint moderate, rather swollen, without pecten. Labial palpi long curved, ascending, second joint thickened with dense scales, more or less rough or almost tufted towards apex beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, with appressed scales, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Interior tibiæ and tarsi thickened with dense scales; posterior tibiæ rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 long-furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{3}{5}$, 3 from angle, 7 absent (coincident with 8), 8 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{4}$, oblong-ovate; base below median, and inner margin clothed with long hairs, 1b shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 from a point or stalked, 5 parallel to 4, 6 to 7 from a point or short-stalked, 8 connected with upper margin of cell at a point before middle.

Certainly a development of *Cryptophaga*.

Forewings with dark reddish-fuscous central spot.	2. <i>stigmatias</i> .
“ without such spot.	3. <i>enchidias</i> .

2. *Pil. stigmatias*, n. sp.

Female 44-46mm. Head and palpi brown, terminal joint fuscous-whitish. Antennæ brownish, more whitish towards base. Thorax whitish-brown, with a blackish-fuscous transverse anterior spot. Abdomen whitish-fuscous, with a ferruginous band before middle, anal segment dark fuscous above. Legs brown. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin straight, rather oblique; pale brownish-ochreous irrorated with dark fuscous, costal half suffused with ochreous-brown; a moderate transverse oblong-oval very dark reddish-fuscous slenderly whitish-margined central spot, lower extremity becoming black and produced into a slender acute outwardly oblique tooth: cilia whitish-fuscous irrorated with ochreous-brown, with a fuscous subbasal and apical ferruginous line. Hindwings fuscous, lighter towards base; a darker hind-marginal line; cilia fuscous-whitish.

Newcastle, New South Wales; two specimens (Austr. Mus.).

3. *Pil. enchidias*, n. sp.

Male 32mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi brownish-ochreous, terminal joint and apex of second white. Antennæ brownish-ochreous. Thorax pale ochreous, mixed on back with blackish. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair suffused with dark fuscous internally. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, hindmargin sinuate beneath apex, oblique, rounded beneath; whitish-ochreous; a strong fuscous longitudinal streak, mixed with blackish, from base below costa to disc before middle, with two short oblique teeth from its upper edge, and its apex connected by a short line with an oblique linear blackish dot in disc beyond middle; a short blackish longitudinal dash beneath apex of this streak; a fine blackish line inner margin from $\frac{1}{3}$ to anal angle: cilia whitish, with a strong blackish line near base, tips fuscous-tinged at anal angle and blackish at apex. Hindwings whitish-yellowish; cilia white.

Newcastle and Sydney, New South Wales; in November, two specimens.

3. CRYPTOPHAGA, Lw.

Head with appressed hairs; ocelli absent; tongue short. Antennæ moderate, in male bipectinated throughout or nearly, basal joint moderate, swollen and densely scaled above, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint with dense appressed scales, somewhat rough beneath, terminal joint shorter than or rarely as long as second, smooth or slightly roughened anteriorly, acute or tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen stout, sides more or less clothed with dense projecting hairs

or scales. Anterior and middle tibiae densely rough-scaled, anterior tarsi slightly thickened with scales, posterior tibiae densely rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 long-furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{5}{6}$ or rarely almost from angle, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to hindmargin, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, oblong-ovate; towards base below median, and towards inner margin densely clothed with long hairs, vein 1b shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 from a point or short-stalked, 5 parallel to 4, 6 and 7 from a point or short-stalked or rarely separate but closely approximated at base, 8 connected with cell at a point towards base.

The name of this genus is printed *Cryptophasa* by Lewin, but the second part of this word is meaningless, whilst the habits of the larvæ show clearly that Lewin intended the name as I have written it; I have therefore made the correction. No confusion need occur with the Coleopterous genus *Cryptophagus*, since the different termination is a sufficient distinction.

The genus is distinguished from all but *Pilostibes* by the pectinated antennæ of the male. In most of the species the larvæ excavate tunnels into the solid wood of trees, within which they reside, closing the entrance with a barricade of silk and refuse; from these they emerge by night and bite off entire leaves, which they drag into the burrow for food. The barricade is evidently intended not to conceal the entrance, for it is rather conspicuous, but as a bulwark against ants, which are the worst enemies of all larvæ. These large larvæ are not only a favourite food of the natives, but are also frequently eaten by whites, either raw or roasted, and are much esteemed by those who can get over early prejudices. The peculiar habits are, however, not invariable in the genus, and some of the smaller species show still those simpler and more usual methods of life, from which this more elaborate system has been developed.

The perfect insects are in general rarely met with at large, although the larvæ are often common. I believe the species flourish in the drier districts, where other *Lepidoptera* are scarce; and it is probable that judicious research will hereafter largely add to their number.

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| 1. Hindwings yellow, orange, or ochereous. | 2. |
| " not " " " | 5. |
| 2. Forewings with ground colour white. | 9. <i>porphyrinella</i> . |
| " " " not white | 3. |
| 3. Forewings without marking. | 16. <i>phaëthontia</i> . |
| " with darker markings. | 4. |
| 4. Forewings with base of cilia spotted with black. | 20. <i>rubra</i> . |
| " " " not " " | |
| | 15. <i>rubescens</i> . |

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 5. Hindwings brown-reddish. | 17. <i>russata</i> . |
| “ not “ | 6. |
| 6. Hindwings wholly white, except sometimes hindmarginal dots. | 7. |
| “ not wholly white | 11. |
| 7. Forewings with three large, black, discal dots. | 8. |
| “ without “ “ “ | 9. |
| 8. Abdomen partially blackish | 25. <i>delocentra</i> . |
| “ not “ “ | 24. <i>Pultenaeæ</i> , female (part). |
| 9. Forewings with yellowish line along submedian fold. | 18. <i>flavolineata</i> . |
| “ without “ “ “ “ | “ 10. |
| 10. Forewings irrorated with black | 14. <i>sylonota</i> . |
| “ not “ “ “ | 19. <i>epadelpha</i> . |
| 11. Hindwings partially white. | 12. |
| “ not “ “ | 17. |
| 12. Hindwings blackish or dark grey towards base. | 13. |
| “ white towards base. | 15. |
| 13. Forewings with ground colour white. | 14. |
| “ “ “ “ whitish-ochreous. | 21. <i>lurida</i> . |
| 14. Forewings with grey hindmarginal fascia. | 11. <i>albicosta</i> . |
| “ without “ “ “ | 24. <i>Pultenaeæ</i> , male. |
| 15. Hindwings with coppery-purple hindmarginal fascia. | 10. <i>ecclesiastis</i> . |
| “ without “ “ | “ 16. |
| 16. Forewings grey. | 13. <i>leucadelpha</i> . |
| “ white. | 24. <i>Pultenaeæ</i> , female (part). |
| 15. Forewings with ground colour white | 4. <i>hierastis</i> . |
| “ “ “ “ not white. | 18. |
| 18. Forewings with white costal streak. | 8. <i>proleuca</i> . |
| “ without “ “ “ | 19. |
| 19. Forewings pale greyish-ochreous | 22. <i>sarcinota</i> . |
| “ grey or fuscous. | 20. |
| 20. Abdomen with well-defined red band near base. | 23. <i>balteata</i> . |
| “ without “ “ “ “ “ | 21. |
| 21. Abdomen dark fuscous. | 22. |
| “ fuscous-whitish | 23. |
| 22. Forewings, with transverse black lines. | 7. <i>epigramma</i> . |
| “ without “ “ “ | 12. <i>irrorata</i> . |
| 23. Forewings with three darker discal dots ; vein 2 from near angle. | 5. <i>dolerastis</i> . |
| “ “ about seven “ “ ; vein 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$ of cell. | 6. <i>stochastis</i> . |

4. *Crypt. hierastis*, n. sp.

Female 22-23mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen white; posterior extremity of thorax greyish. Legs dark fuscous, posterior tibiæ white. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hindmargin obliquely rounded; 2 from near angle; glossy snow-white; a narrow dark fuscous streak along costa from before middle to apex, finely attenuated anteriorly; a moderate dark fuscous streak along inner margin from near base to anal angle: cilia white, at apex and towards anal angle fuscous-grey. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point; light fuscous, hindmarginal edge darker; cilia white.

York, West Australia; three specimens bred in December. The larva feeds on *Hakea* (an unidentified species with leaves metamorphosed into stout spines), making long contorted tubes of silk covered with refuse amongst the twigs, in October.

5. *Crypt. dolerastis*, n. sp.

Male 31mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi grey-whitish, irrorated with dark-grey. Antennæ grey-whitish. Abdomen ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs dark fuscous irrorated with whitish, posterior tibiæ whitish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, slightly sinuate beyond middle, apex obtuse, hindmargin obliquely rounded; 2 from near angle; light ashy-grey, irrorated with dark-grey; a cloudy dark-grey dot in disc at $\frac{2}{5}$, traces of a second beneath it, and a third, larger but ill-defined, in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a very indistinct transverse darker shade at $\frac{5}{6}$; a hindmarginal series of blackish dots: cilia light grey. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point; fuscous, becoming paler and more whitish towards base; cilia whitish, with a dark-grey line.

Geraldton, West Australia; one specimen bred, which emerged some months after my return to England. Larva 16-legged, cylindrical, with short, scattered, blackish hairs; grey, irregularly tinged with reddish and greenish, becoming dull greenish beneath; spots small, whitish; head dark brown, marbled with whitish-ocherous; feeds on *Banksia* (an unidentified species with leaves 3 to 4 inches long, oblong-linear, margins serrate, apex emarginate), amongst the spun-together leaves of terminal shoots, in October. This larval habit, reminding one of the *Tortricina*, is quite exceptional in the genus. The species is closely similar to the following, but differs in shape of wing and neuration, as well as in details of marking.

6. *Crypt. stochastis*, n. sp.

Both sexes 27-33mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi whitish, sprinkled with dark grey. Antennæ whitish, pectinations in male whitish-ochreous. Thorax grey-whitish, posteriorly greyer, posterior extremity mixed with blackish. Abdomen fuscous-whitish.

Legs dark fuscous irrorated with whitish, posterior tibiae whitish above. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hindmargin rather obliquely rounded; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$; ashy-grey, thinly sprinkled with blackish; a dark grey dot near base in middle; about five indistinct cloudy dark-grey dots in a longitudinal series in disc from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, the last subcrenate; a small cloudy subquadrate dark-grey spot beneath fourth dot, sometimes connected indistinctly with third: cilia ashy-grey. Hind-wings with veins 6 and 7 from a point or short-stalked; fuscous, base paler and whitish-tinged; cilia fuscous, tips and a row of median points whitish.

York, West Australia; four specimens bred in December. Larva feeds on *Hakea* (the same species as *C. hierastis*), living in a barricaded tunnel and carrying in the spines for food, in October.

7. *Crypt. epigramma*, n. sp.

Female 34mm Head, antennae, and thorax dark fuscous. Palpi whitish, irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen dark-grey, mixed with orange-reddish towards base of segments. Legs dark fuscous, apex of joints whitish, posterior tibiae grey-whitish. Forewings oblong, costa moderately arched on basal half, thence straight, apex obtuse, hindmargin sinuate beneath apex, not oblique, rounded beneath; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$; dark ashy fuscous; veins more or less distinctly marked with fine black lines; a narrow blackish streak along basal third of inner margin; a fine transverse black line from $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa, terminated by median vein; a second similar line from costa before middle, reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ across wing: cilia dark ashy fuscous. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point; fuscous, darker towards hindmargin; cilia fuscous-whitish, with a dark fuscous subbasal line.

Mount Lofty, South Australia; one specimen taken by Mr. E. Guest.

8. *Crypt. proleuca*, n. sp.

Male 19 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-whitish, slightly sprinkled with ferruginous. Antennae fuscous, mixed with whitish. Thorax ochreous-whitish, irrorated with brown. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, posterior margin of segments bright orange. Legs ochreous-fuscous, middle and posterior tibiae whitish. Forewings oblong, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, hind margin oblique, slightly rounded; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$; fuscous, towards inner and hind margin sprinkled with whitish and dark fuscous; a moderate sharply-marked snow-white streak along costa from near base to $\frac{5}{6}$, attenuated anteriorly to a point, beneath bordered by a broad ochreous-brown band from base to $\frac{3}{4}$; an ill-defined small roundish dark fuscous spot beneath middle of disc, suffusedly

margined with whitish, and a second, unmargined, in disc at $\frac{4}{5}$: cilia fuscous, base sprinkled with white. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 separate; fuscous, rather darker posteriorly; cilia whitish, with a subbasal dark fuscous line.

Quorn, South Australia; one specimen in October.

9. *Crypt. porphyrinella*, Walk.

(*Cryptolechia porphyrinella*, Walk. 771.)

Female 29 mm. Head and thorax white, sides of face dark fuscous. Palpi white, second joint dark fuscous except apex. Antennæ dark fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-yellow. Legs deep ochreous-yellow, anterior pair dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, moderate, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hind margin somewhat oblique, gently rounded; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$; white; a broad, straight, dark purple-fuscous longitudinal median streak from base of costa, dilated towards posterior extremity so as to extend on hind margin from above middle to anal angle, upper edge with a broad triangular projection before middle; a rather narrow purple-blackish fascia along hind margin from apex to beneath anal angle, marked with seven small semi-oval golden-ochreous spots on hind margin: cilia rather dark grey, basal half whitish with a broad black subbasal line. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 separate; ochreous-yellow; a narrow dark fuscous streak along upper half of hindmargin, dilated at apex; cilia ochreous-yellow, round apex grey with a black subbasal line.

Newcastle and Sydney, New South Wales, in February; two specimens.

10. *Crypt. ecclesiastis*, Meyr.

(*Cryptophasa ecclesiastis*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1886, 1040.)

Female 66 mm. Head and thorax white. (Palpi broken.) Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen white, above with a broad black transverse band before middle, and five slender black rings between that and apex, apical scales yellowish-tinged. Legs white, anterior and middle tibiae banded with black, all tarsi black with white rings. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa bent before middle, apex rounded, hind margin rather oblique, hardly rounded; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$; shining white; a narrow coppery hind marginal fascia, forming alternate purple and golden spots: cilia white, barred with dark fuscous. Hindwings with vein 6 and 7 from a point; shining white; a narrow coppery-purplish hind-marginal fascia; cilia white.

Fernshaw, Victoria; one specimen.

11. *Crypt. albicosta*, Lw.

(*Cryptophasa albicosta*, Lw., Ins. N. S. Wales, Z. Linn. Ent. IX., 350 [rect. *albicosta*].)

Both sexes 40-56 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax white; antennal pectinations of male pale ochreous. Palpi white, base dark fuscous above. Abdomen rather dark grey, sides, apex, and segmental margins white. Legs white, anterior tarsi dark fuscous with white rings. Forewings oblong, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, hind margin hardly oblique, nearly straight, rounded beneath; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$; shining white; a very large subtriangular grey blotch, more or less suffused with ochreous-brown and sprinkled with black, resting on inner margin from before $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{5}{6}$, its apex nearly touching costa near base; a minute black grey-circled dot in disc at $\frac{2}{5}$, resting on posterior margin of blotch; a grey sometimes white-centred reniform spot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a more or less developed grey fascia from middle of disc, and another from beyond reniform spot, not rising above it, confluent below it and running into posterior angle of blotch, variable in breadth, rarely broadened to coalesce with hindmarginal fascia; a moderate light grey hindmarginal fascia, including a brownish-ochreous hindmarginal line, preceded by a row of black dots circled with ochreous-whitish: cilia whitish, with an ochreous-fuscous subbasal and paler grey posterior line. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point or short-stalked; rather dark fuscous-grey; a cloudy white streak along upper half of hindmargin, dilated into a spot at apex; cilia white.

Newcastle and Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Georges Bay, Tasmania; bred in November and December rather commonly, but not taken at large. Larva 16-legged, rather stout, wrinkled, cylindrical, with long scattered whitish hairs, head with two blunt spines on forehead, and other shorter ones towards mouth, second segment large; grey-whitish, finely wrinkled transversely with blackish-grey, segmental divisions suffused with dark grey; segments 5-12 with a transverse elongate brownish-red dorsal spot towards anterior margin, interrupted in middle, an oblong-ovate oblique brownish-red spot on side, spiracles black, a slender longitudinal black wrinkled subspiracular line, beneath which are three smaller ochreous-red spots in an inverted triangle, two upper ovate, lower more elongate; fourth segment with dorsal spot much smaller, two other very small spots behind it, and an irregularly double spot on side before spiracles, besides the other lateral spots; third segment with a large irregular ochreous-reddish spot on each side of back posteriorly, a similar one below it anteriorly, and usual lateral spots; second segment reddish-ochreous-brown; head

black; anal segment brownish-ochreous: feeds on *Banksia serrata*, *Ceratopetalum gummiferum*, and *Callicoma serratifolia*, residing in a barricaded tunnel in the branches and carrying in leaves for food, from September to December. Although the foodplants are of very remote Natural Orders, it is unquestionably the same species which feeds on these apparently very different foods.

12. *Crypt. irrorata*, Lw.

(*Cryptophasa irrorata*, Lw., Ins. N. S. Wales.)

Both sexes 43-58mm. Head and thorax grey, or whitish mixed with grey, more or less sprinkled with dark fuscous. Palpi whitish, sprinkled with dark fuscous. Antennae grey-whitish, pectinations in male ochreous. Abdomen rather dark fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, sprinkled with whitish. Forewings oblong, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa in male straight, in female gently arched, apex rounded, hind margin somewhat oblique, gently rounded; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$; grey, more or less sprinkled with ferruginous and brown, and coarsely irrorated with black; a small darker spot in disc before middle, and a second beneath first; an obscure pale dark-margined reniform spot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, connected with costa beyond middle by an indistinct streak; a row of more or less marked dark fuscous spots along hind margin and posterior half of costa: cilia fuscous-grey, with two darker lines. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point or short-stalked; rather dark fuscous; cilia whitish, with a fuscous line, and indistinct traces of fuscous bars.

Newcastle and Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne and Warragul, Victoria; bred tolerably commonly in December. Larva 16-legged, stout, cylindrical, with scattered long whitish hairs, second segment large; dull white, segmental divisions blackish; segments 5-12 each with a slender black transverse central wrinkle, two elongate-oval transverse ochreous-red spots on back near anterior margin, some scattered black depressed dots, forming short longitudinal lines on sides above spiracles, an oblique-oval ochreous-red spiracular spot bordered beneath by a blackish mark, and three roundish ochreous-red spots placed in an inverted triangle below spiracles; fourth segment with dorsal spots much smaller and more remote, each followed by a slender oblique-transverse blackish line, lateral spots as usual, but upper anterior of subspiracular spots much larger and approximated to spiracular; third segment similar to fourth, but with two additional elongate-oval transverse ochreous-red spots on back near posterior margin; second segment whitish, anteriorly brownish-tinged, with a broad dark fuscous irregular median band, attenuated beneath, interrupted on back; head blackish, with two short blunt prominences on forehead, and other smaller ones

towards mouth; twelfth segment with two additional small ochreous-red spots on back on posterior margin; and segment whitish, speckled with black: feeds on *Casuarina suberosa*, residing in a barricaded tunnel in main branches, and carrying in twigs for food, in November.

13. *Crypt. leucadelpha*, Meyr.

(*Cryptophasa leucadelpha*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S. Wales, 1886, 1040.)

Both sexes 41-46mm. Differs from preceding only as follows:—Abdomen grey-whitish; hindwings white, with moderately broad suffused fuscous hind marginal fascia not reaching anal angle.

Wimmera, Victoria; two specimens. Larva feeds on *Casuarina*.

14. *Crypt. spilonata*, Scott.

(*Cryptophasa spilonata*, Scott, Austr. Lep. 10, pl 3.)

Female 45mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs white; anterior tarsi with base of four apical joints dark grey. Forewings oblong, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin sinuate, hardly oblique, rounded beneath; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$; pale whitish-grey, slightly fuscous-tinged, irrorated with black; traces of a small darker spot in disc at $\frac{3}{5}$: cilia whitish. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point; white; cilia white.

Newcastle and Sydney, New South Wales; two specimens bred in November. Larva residing in a barricaded tunnel in branches of *Banksia serrata*, carrying in leaves for food, in October.

15. *Crypt. rubescens*, Lw.

(*Cryptophasa rubescens*, Lw., Ins. N.S. Wales.)

Male 45mm. Head ochreous-white. Palpi white, second joint reddish-tinged above. Antennæ ochreous, base white. Thorax reddish-ochreous, anteriorly rosy-tinged. Abdomen and legs ochreous-orange, anterior legs ochreous-reddish. Forewings oblong, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly sinuate, hardly oblique, rounded beneath; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$; ferruginous, irrorated with elongate light brownish-ochreous scales; costa broadly suffused with pale ochreous from base to beyond middle, attenuated to a point posteriorly; a short obscure dark fuscous dash or submedian fold at $\frac{1}{4}$, and another beyond middle; a small roundish ill-defined dark fuscous spot in disc at $\frac{5}{5}$, and another at $\frac{3}{4}$, more elongate: cilia ferruginous. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point or short-stalked; ochreous-orange, somewhat paler posteriorly; cilia light orange, becoming ferruginous around apex.

Duaringa and Brisbane, Queensland; Newcastle and Sydney, New South Wales; bred not uncommonly in November. Larva

residing in a barricaded tunnel in stems of *Acacia longifolia*, carrying in the phyllodia for food, in August and September.

16. *Crypt. phaëthontia*, n. sp.

Female 41mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and legs ochreous-reddish. Abdomen whitish-ochreous irrorated with reddish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin not oblique, rounded beneath; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$; deep brown-reddish; cilia dark reddish-fuscous. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point; pale ochreous, slightly reddish-tinged; cilia pale ochreous, reddish-tinged, tips obscurely whitish.

Duaringa, Queensland; one specimen received from Mr. G. Barnard.

17. *Crypt. russata*, Butl.

(*Cryptophasa russata*, Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1877, 475.)

Male 33mm. Head white. Thorax deep brown-red, anteriorly whitish. Abdomen brown-reddish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly rounded, somewhat oblique; deep fuscous-red, somewhat lighter towards costa; a white streak along costa from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, posteriorly attenuated. Hindwings brown-reddish.

Cape York, Queensland; one specimen in the British Museum, from which this diagnosis is taken, Butler's original description being in part erroneous.

18. *Crypt. flavolineata*, Walk.

(*Cryptolechia flavolineata*, Walk., 749.)

Female 50mm. Head and palpi white. Antennæ white, base of stalk yellowish. Thorax white, with a central longitudinal yellow line. Abdomen white, second segment dull brown-red. Legs white, anterior and middle tibiæ ochreous-yellow above. Forewings oblong, posteriorly rather dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin straight, slightly oblique, rounded beneath; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$; snow-white; a faint pale yellowish central longitudinal line from before middle of disc almost to hind margin; a suffused ochreous-yellow line along submedian fold from base to anal angle; a short slender ochreous-yellow streak along inner margin about $\frac{1}{3}$; cilia white, terminal half ochreous-yellow. Hindwings with veins 8 and 5 from a point; snow-white; cilia white.

Sydney, New South Wales, in October; one specimen. I suspect the larva to feed on *Eucalyptus*.

19. *Crypt. epadelpha*, n. sp.

Female 45mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax white. Abdomen white, second segment dull orange-red. Legs white, anterior tarsi with base of four apical joints blackish. Forewings

oblong, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin rounded, somewhat oblique; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$; snow-white; a hindmarginal series of small black dots: cilia white. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point; snow-white; upper half of hindmargin marked with blackish dots; cilia white.

Brisbane, Queensland; one specimen bred in November. Larva residing in a barricaded tunnel in branches of *Tristania conferta*, carrying in leaves for food, in September.

20. *Crypt. rubra*, n. sp.

Male 50mm. Head pale ochreous, crown reddish. Palpi whitish-ochreous, base reddish-fuscous. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax ochreous-red. Abdomen pale ochreous, second segment dull red. Legs whitish-ochreous, banded with black. Forewings oblong, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin rather obliquely rounded; 2 from $\frac{5}{6}$; ochreous-red, deeper towards costa and inner margin anteriorly; a dark fuscous dot in disc beyond $\frac{1}{3}$, a second on fold beneath middle, a third in disc at $\frac{3}{5}$, and a fourth between second and third: cilia grey, with a red basal line, basal half spotted with black. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 short-stalked; pale yellowish-ochreous, apex slightly reddish-tinged; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Ardrossan, South Australia; one specimen in November.

21. *Crypt. lurida*, n. sp.

Female 58mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-ochreous. Antennæ blackish. Abdomen blackish, sides of segments white at base, second segment dull red on back, anal segment whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous, tarsi black with white rings on apex of joints. Forewings oblong, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin rather obliquely rounded; 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$; whitish-ochreous, towards inner margin anteriorly slightly brownish-tinged; a black dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second on fold beneath middle, and two others obliquely transversely placed in disc at $\frac{3}{5}$, lower anterior: cilia whitish-ochreous, with a basal row of black dots. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point; white; basal half blackish, division suffused; cilia white, on anal angle and inner margin blackish.

Mount Lofty, South Australia; one specimen received from Mr. E. Guest. Larva residing in a barricaded tunnel in stems of *Eucalyptus viminalis* ("white gum"), carrying in leaves for food.

22. *Crypt. sarcinota*, n. sp.

Both sexes 35-53mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi white, second joint dark fuscous above towards base. Antennæ in male fuscous, in female whitish. Abdomen blackish, sides and segmental margins ochreous-whitish, basal and apical

segments pale whitish-ochreous, second segment orange-red above. Legs ochreous-whitish, tarsal joints black towards base. Forewings oblong, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin straight, rather oblique; 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$; pale greyish-ochreous, brownish-tinged; a large black dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, a second on fold beneath middle, and two others transversely obliquely placed, and sometimes connected by a fine line in disc at $\frac{3}{5}$, lower anterior; a row of black dots along hindmargin and apical half of costa: cilia pale greyish-ochreous, basal half barred with blackish on hindmarginal dots. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point or short-stalked; fuscous, tinged with blackish towards basal third, base with ochreous-whitish hairs; cilia whitish-fuscous, with a blackish-grey line near base, in female on upper half of hindmargin reduced to a row of dots.

Duaringa, Queensland; several specimens received from Mr. G. Barnard.

23. *Crypt. balteata*, Walk.

(*Zitua balteata*, Walk. Suppl., 1841.)

Male 28-32mm. Head and palpi whitish-ochreous. Antennæ blackish. Thorax whitish-ochreous, becoming fuscous posteriorly. Abdomen blackish, second segment orange-red above, anal segment pale ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous, tarsi and posterior tibiæ black with white apical rings. Forewings oblong, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin obliquely rounded; 2 from $\frac{5}{6}$; dark fuscous-grey; a black dot in disc beyond $\frac{1}{3}$, a second on fold beneath middle, and two others obliquely transversely placed in disc at $\frac{3}{5}$, lower anterior: cilia dark grey, with a basal series of black spots. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point; dark fuscous, basal half blackish; cilia light fuscous with a dark fuscous basal line, towards anal angle blackish.

Mount Lofty, South Australia; two specimens received from Mr. E. Guest. Larva residing in a barricaded tunnel in stems of *Eucalyptus* ("string-bark"), carrying in leaves for food.

24. *Crypt. Pultenaeae*, Lw.

(*Cryptophasa pultenaeae*, Lw., Ins. N. S. Wales).

Both sexes 26-37mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax white; terminal joint of palpi $\frac{2}{3}$ of second. Abdomen white, second segment orange-red. Legs black, ringed with white, middle and posterior tibiæ white. Forewings oblong, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin slightly oblique, somewhat rounded; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$; shining snow-white; a black dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, and two others transversely placed in disc at $\frac{3}{5}$, lower somewhat posterior; a row of small black spots along hindmargin and apical fourth of costa: cilia white. Hindwings with veins 6 and 8 from a point; in male blackish, hindmargin

white; in female shining white, sometimes with a blackish mark in disc and more or less suffused with blackish-grey; a hindmarginal series of small black spots; cilia white.

Newcastle and Sydney, New South Wales; several specimens, from December to February. Larva residing in a barricaded tunnel in stems of *Pultenaea villosa*, carrying in leaves for food.

25. *Crypt. delocentra*, n. sp.

Female 40mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi white, terminal joint $\frac{1}{4}$ of second. Antennæ black. Thorax white, anteriorly ochreous-tinged. Abdomen blackish, sides and segmental margins white, basal segment white, second segment orange-red. Legs black, ringed with white. Forewings oblong, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin rather obliquely rounded; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$; shining snow-white; a large black dot in disc beyond $\frac{1}{3}$; and two others transversely placed in disc at $\frac{3}{5}$, lower rather posterior; a row of small black spots along hindmargin and apical fourth of costa: cilia white. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point; snow-white; a hindmarginal row of small black spots; cilia white, basal half indistinctly barred with dark fuscous on hindmarginal spots.

Sydney, New South Wales; one specimen bred in December. Larva residing in a barricaded tunnel in young branches of *Ceratopetalum gummiferum*, carrying in leaves for food, in October.

4. MAROGA, *Walk.*

Head with appressed scales; ocelli absent; tongue short. Antennæ moderate, in male flatly dentate or filiform, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), basal joint somewhat swollen, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint with appressed scales, slightly rough beneath, terminal joint about half second, smooth, acute. Maxillary palpi very short. Thorax smooth. Abdomen stout, sides clothed with projecting hairs. Anterior tarsi and tibiæ more or less thickened with scales, middle tibiæ rough-haired above, posterior tibiæ densely rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 long-furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{3}{5}$, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 closely approximated at base, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex or costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, oblong-ovate, towards base below median and towards inner margin densely clothed with long hairs, 1 *b* shortly furcate towards base, 3 and 4 from a point or short-stalked, 5 tolerably parallel, 6 and 7 from a point or short-stalked, 8 connected with cell at a point towards base.

1. Hindwings light orange.
 " white or fuscous

28. *mythica*.
 2.

2. Forewings irrorated with linear blackish scales.

“ not “ “ “ “ “ 27. *setiotricha*.

26. *unipunctana*.

26. *Mar. unipunctana*, Don.

(*Tortrix unipunctana*, Don., Ins. N. Holl.; *Maroga gigantella*, Walk. 827.)

Both sexes 39-74mm. Head in male ochreous-white, in female light ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous, second joint more or less ochreous beneath. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax in male ochreous-white, in female light greyish-ochreous or fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous, sides and margin of segment and anal tuft deep orange. Legs dark fuscous, middle and posterior tibiae orange, posterior tarsi in male white. Forewings oblong, costa in male slightly, in female gently arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin rather obliquely rounded; in male shining snow-white, in female pale whitish-grey or light fuscous; a black dot in disc at $\frac{2}{5}$, variable in size, sometimes almost obsolete: cilia in male white, in female whitish or pale fuscous. Hindwings in male white, sometimes greyish-tinged on inner margin, in female fuscous, darker towards inner margin; cilia in male white, in female fuscous or whitish-fuscous, sometimes becoming white around apex.

Duaringa and Brisbane, Queensland; Newcastle and Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Mount Lofty, South Australia; Geraldton, West Australia; common, from October to December. Larva residing in a barricaded tunnel in stems of *Acacia decurrens*, *A. longifolia*, and other species of the genus, carrying in leaves or phyllodia for food, in September.

27. *Mar. setiotricha*, n. sp.

Both sexes 56-66mm. Head and thorax pale greyish-ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ grey. Abdomen dark purplish-fuscous, sides and anal tuft orange. Legs dark fuscous, middle and posterior tibiae orange, posterior tarsi suffused with white towards apex of joints. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa almost straight, apex obtuse, hindmargin nearly straight, somewhat oblique, rounded beneath; grey-whitish, strewn with numerous long fine linear blackish scales; a blackish dot in disc at $\frac{3}{5}$: cilia white, base with a few fuscous and dark fuscous scales. Hindwings in male iridescent whitish, in female fuscous, darker towards base, apex paler; cilia white, in female more or less infuscated towards base.

Duaringa, Queensland; two specimens received from Mr. G. Barnard.

28. *Mar. mythica*, n. sp.

Both sexes 36-41mm. Head and thorax shining pale greyish-ochreous. Palpi dark red-brown, terminal joint whitish. Antennæ whitish, base dark reddish-fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-orange. Anterior legs dark fuscous, middle legs dark red-brown, tarsi dark fuscous, posterior legs ochreous-orange, tarsi pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa slightly arched, rather abruptly excavated from $\frac{2}{3}$ to near apex, apex acute, hindmargin little oblique, rather deeply excavated on upper half, rounded beneath; surface somewhat wrinkled transversely, pale ochreous, towards inner and hind margin somewhat brownish-tinged; costa and inner margin narrowly suffused with yellowish-brown; a round black dot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$: cilia whitish-ochreous, terminal half red-brown towards apex. Hindwings light ochreous-orange; cilia pale yellowish, rosy-tinged, terminal half becoming brown-red round apex.

Sydney, New South Wales; three specimens in December. These were all taken on the stem of an old pear-tree in a garden, but I observed no indications of the larva.

5. *COMPSOTORNA*, n. g.

Head with appressed hairs; ocelli absent; tongue short. Antennæ moderate, in male filiform, moderately ciliated (1), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint about half second, smooth, acute. Maxillary palpi very short. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Anterior tibiae and tarsi much dilated with dense rough scales, posterior tibiae rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 long-fusate towards base, 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked from a point with 9, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, oblong-ovate, towards base below median and towards inner margin clothed with long hairs, 1b very shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 from a point, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 from a point, 8 connected with cell at a point near base.

29. *Comps. oligarchica*, n. sp.

Male 22mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish, sides of face ochreous. Palpi whitish, second joint externally fuscous. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, posterior half of second segment dull red. Legs whitish, anterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin not oblique, rounded beneath; whitish ochreous, with a few fine scattered black scales; a fuscous-grey straight longitudinal streak above middle from base to near apex, margined beneath first with blackish and then with an ochreous suffusion, and above and posteriorly by a white suffusion

reaching almost to costa; a triangular reddish-brown spot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, with a central transverse pale mark, its upper side rounded and whitish-margined, intersecting the fuscous longitudinal streak, its two lower sides black-margined; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia whitish-ochreous.

Toowoomba, Queensland; one specimen in December.

6. CATORYCTIS, n. g.

Head smooth; ocelli absent; tongue well-developed. Antennæ moderate, in male filiform or serrate, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, smooth, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, or rarely 7 absent (coincident with 8), 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, trapezoidal-ovate, 1b clothed with long hairs towards base, shortly fuscate at base, 3 and 4 from a point or short-stalked, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 approximated at base, 8 connected with cell at a point near base.

The species of this genus are probably all attached to *Casuarina*, and have the longitudinally striped colouration necessary for concealment among the slender twigs of that tree.

1. Forewings with white median streak interrupted transversely.

2.

“ “ “ not “

3.

2. Subcostal streak reaching to middle. 32. *subnexella*.

“ “ “ much beyond middle.

31. *eugramma*.

3. Hindwings whitish-ochreous. 30. *subparallela*.

“ grey. 33. *tricrena*.

30. *Cat. subparallela*, Walk.

(*Oecophora subparallela*, Walk., 690; *Oec. nexella*, *ib.*, 692; *Oec. fissulella*, *ib.*, 1032.)

Male 17-21mm. Head light shining ochreous, sides white. Palpi pale ochreous, terminal joint and apex of second whitish. Antennæ white, annulated with fuscous. Thorax white, anterior margin and a lateral stripe pale ochreous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs light ochreous, anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin faintly sinuate, oblique; 7 absent; brownish-ochreous, golden-tinged; a slender silvery-white attenuated streak immediately beneath costa from near base to beyond middle; a

whitish line from beneath this at $\frac{1}{3}$ to costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, and another from beneath this beyond middle to costa before apex; a moderately broad straight entire silvery-white longitudinal median streak from base to apex; a similar narrower parallel streak from inner margin at $\frac{1}{3}$ to hind margin below middle: cilia greyish-ochreous, darker on costa, cut by ill-defined white bars on longitudinal streaks, on anal angle wholly white. Hindwings whitish-ochreous, anal angle yellow-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Sydney, New South Wales; several specimens taken and bred, in November and February. Larva feeding between joined twigs of *Casuarina suberosa*, in October.

31. *Cat. eugramma*, n. sp.

Both sexes 25-26mm. Head light shining ochreous, sides white. Palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennæ white, annulated with fuscous. Thorax brownish-ochreous, with a white stripe on each side of back. Abdomen pale ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa strongly arched, apex tolerably pointed, hindmargin faintly sinuate, extremely oblique; 7 present; rather dark ochreous-brown; markings shining white; a moderate streak immediately beneath costa from near base to $\frac{5}{6}$, sometimes cut posteriorly by one or two longitudinal veins; a moderate streak, anteriorly attenuated, from disc at $\frac{1}{3}$ to apex; a slightly narrower streak from base along submedian fold to hind margin above anal angle, but posterior fourth reduced to two indistinct parallel lines; a slender somewhat irregular streak from inner margin near base to anal angle; a slender streak from inner margin at $\frac{1}{4}$, running near inner margin to beyond middle: cilia ochreous-brown, mixed with whitish, with a white apical bar (imperfect). Hindwings fuscous, paler towards base, in male with a rather broad hind marginal band, narrowed towards apex, of somewhat raised brownish-ochreous scales; cilia fuscous-whitish.

Sydney and Shoalhaven, New South Wales; in September, January, and February, four specimens.

32. *Cat. subnexella*, Walk.

(*Oecophora subnexella*, Walk., 691.)

Both sexes 16-23mm. Head iridescent-whitish, back of crown ochreous. Palpi with second joint light fuscous mixed with whitish, more whitish beneath, terminal joint fuscous with an indistinct whitish lateral line. Antennæ white, annulated with dark fuscous. Thorax fuscous, sometimes mixed with whitish on back, patagia iridescent towards apex. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish, anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hind mar-

gin straight, oblique; 7 present; fuscous, more or less ochreous-tinged; a white attenuated streak immediately beneath costa from base to middle; all veins tending to be marked posteriorly with whitish streaks, but generally very indistinct; a moderate straight silvery-white longitudinal median streak from base to apex, interrupted by a very oblique line of ground-colour before middle, lower edge emitting one or two short very oblique teeth on veins posteriorly; sometimes a small darker spot on lower margin of this at $\frac{2}{3}$; a slender whitish longitudinal streak from inner margin at $\frac{1}{4}$ to beyond middle, often almost entirely obsolete: cilia fuscous, mixed with paler, with a white basal spot at apex. Hindwings fuscous or grey, becoming lighter and sometimes ochreous-tinged towards base; cilia whitish, with a light fuscous line.

Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Geraldton and Perth, West Australia; in November, seven specimens.

33. *Cat. tricrena*, n. sp.

Male 20-21mm. Head white. Palpi white, second joint light greyish-ochreous above towards base. Antennæ fuscous, dotted with whitish, base white. Thorax white, anterior margin, a lateral stripe, and a narrow stripe on each side of back light fuscous. Abdomen whitish. Legs whitish, anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex tolerably pointed, hindmargin faintly sinuate, oblique; 7 present; fuscous; a white streak from base immediately beneath costa, reaching costa at $\frac{1}{4}$, and continued along it to $\frac{2}{3}$, finely attenuated; one or two short whitish lines between veins towards costa posteriorly; a moderate straight white longitudinal median streak from base to apex, posterior fourth cut by a longitudinal fuscous line; three short white longitudinal lines between veins towards hindmargin; an ill-defined narrow whitish straight longitudinal streak from base of inner margin direct to anal angle, posteriorly confluent with a fine whitish line along submedian fold: cilia whitish, mixed with fuscous (imperfect). Hindwings grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Victor Harbour, South Australia, in November; two specimens received from Mr. E. Guest.

7. *PHTHONERODES*, n. g.

Head smooth; ocelli absent; tongue well-developed. Antennæ moderate, in male filiform, simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi extremely long, slender, recurved, second joint smooth, terminal joint longer than second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiae shortly rough-scaled above. Forewings with vein 1

furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to hindmargin, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, suboblong, apex produced and pointed, 1b and 1c densely haired towards base, 1b shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 from a point or short-stalked, 5 parallel, 9 and 8 approximated at base, 8 connected with cell at a point before middle.

Appears to be a development of *Catoryctis*.

34. *Phthon. scotarcha*, n. sp.

Both sexes 13-21mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous, with a fine white streak above eyes. Palpi blackish, second joint with white longitudinal line on each side, terminal joint with a white line in front. Antennæ white, annulated with blackish; abdomen grey, sides whitish-yellowish. Legs grey, irrorated with yellow-whitish, posterior tibiæ pale whitish-yellowish. Forewings elongate, costa strongly arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin rather deeply sinuate, oblique; fuscous, densely irrorated with blackish-fuscous; a straight white dark-margined longitudinal line from base below middle, more or less nearly approaching hindmargin above anal angle, but suffused and indistinct posteriorly, interrupted by a small dark fuscous spot in middle: cilia dark fuscous, with partially indicated yellow-whitish bars. Hindwings light yellow; sometimes some fuscous scales at extreme apex; cilia whitish-fuscous, with a darker fuscous line near base.

Quorn and Wirrabara, South Australia, in October; taken plentifully on a fence beneath some *Eucalyptus*-trees during a gale.

8. *CRYPsICHARIS*, n. g.

Head with appressed hairs; ocelli absent; tongue well-developed. Antennæ moderate, in male filiform, ciliated with fascicles (2), basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiæ rough-haired above. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to hindmargin, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal, apex round-pointed, costa in male with long pencil of hairs from base lying beneath inner margin of forewings, towards base below median and towards inner margin clothed with long hairs, 3 and 4 from a point, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 approximated towards base but widely separate, 8 connected with cell at a point before middle.

Doubtless an offshoot of *Lichenaula*.

35. *Cryps. neocosma*, n. sp.

Male 18-19mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax whitish-ochreous, slightly brownish-tinged. Abdomen whitish. Legs

brownish-ochreous, posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, hind margin sinuate, oblique; whitish-ochreous, becoming whitish towards costa, pale brownish towards inner margin, posteriorly with a few scattered brown scales; a fuscous or dark fuscous dot on submedian fold before middle, and a second in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a triangular inwardly oblique cloudy fuscous or dark fuscous spot on inner margin immediately before anal angle: cilia whitish-ochreous, terminal half pale fuscous, on anal angle wholly light fuscous. Hindwings whitish, apex more or less tinged with grey; cilia whitish.

Brisbane, Queensland; two specimens in September.

9. LICHENAULA, n. g.

Head smooth; ocelli absent; tongue well-developed. Antennæ moderate, in male serrulate, ciliated ($\frac{1}{4}$ —2), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiæ rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to hind margin or apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, trapezoidal-ovate, towards base below median and towards inner margin clothed with long hairs, 1b shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 from a point or short-stalked, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 closely approximated at base, 8 connected with cell at a point before middle.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Forewings red-brown in disc. | 36. <i>undulatella</i> . |
| " not " | 2. |
| 2. Crown of head blackish. | 38. <i>arisema</i> . |
| " not " | 3. |
| 3. Thorax with a black anterior bar. | 4. |
| " without " | 5. |
| 4. Forewings with black bar from costa beyond middle to fold before middle. | 39. <i>calligrapha</i> . |
| Forewings without such bar. | 40. <i>lichenea</i> . |
| 5. Forewings with anterior half of costa broadly white. | 37. <i>laniata</i> . |
| " " " not white. | 6. |
| 6. Head clear white. | 7. |
| " more or less grey. | 8. |
| 7. Forewings oblong, hind margin rather oblique. | 45. <i>mochlias</i> . |
| " elongate, " very oblique. | 42. <i>choriodes</i> . |
| 8. Forewings with an ochreous suffusion in disc at $\frac{3}{4}$. | 43. <i>tuberculata</i> . |
| " without " " | 9. |

9. Forewings moderately broad, hind margin rather oblique.

“ rather narrow, “ 44. *musica*.
very oblique.
41. *lithina*.

36. *Lich. undulatella*, Walk.

(*Cryptolechia undulatella*, Walk., 756.)

Male 18-21mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax grey; antennal ciliations $\frac{1}{4}$. Abdomen brownish. Anterior legs dark fuscous; middle and posterior pair white, tarsi fuscous, posterior tibiæ fuscous externally. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hindmargin straight, oblique; 7 to hindmargin; red-brown, becoming deeper on lower half; a rather broad white streak along costa from near base to near apex, attenuated to both extremities; a broad grey streak, sprinkled with brownish, along inner margin from base to anal angle, beyond middle forming a broad triangular projection upwards, reaching half across wing, thence abruptly attenuated; a darker transverse mark in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a slender strongly outwards-curved whitish line from costal streak at $\frac{2}{3}$ to inner margin before anal angle, indented above lower extremity, where it forms a small spot; a grey apical blotch, covering whole area beyond this line except a spot towards anal angle; a series of small dark fuscous spots along hindmargin and around apex: cilia light ochreous-brownish, with a white basal line. Hindwings fuscous, lighter and more ochreous-tinged anteriorly, hindmargin suffusedly darker; cilia yellow-whitish, with a grey line.

Sydney, New South Wales, in November and January; three specimens. Larva 16-legged, stout, cylindrical; dirty whitish, spots large, black; feeds in a stout gallery of silk and refuse along leaflets of *Acacia decurrens*, in October.

37. *Lich. laniata*, n. sp.

Both sexes 15-18mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi white, lower half of second joint dark fuscous. Antennæ white, annulated with fuscous, ciliations in male 2. Abdomen whitish. Legs white. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin faintly sinuate, oblique; 7 to hindmargin; ochreous-brown, irrorated with dark-brown; a very broad white streak, pointed at both ends, along costa from base to beyond middle; inner margin slenderly white towards base; an irregular white blotch along inner margin from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, its upper anterior angle forming a projection towards base along fold, almost confluent with costal streak, its upper posterior angle forming a projection upwards, reaching half across wing; a dark fuscous dot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a white transverse line, acutely angulated outwards in middle, from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to inner margin before anal angle, angula-

tion confluent with a suffused white spot on hindmargin, and sometimes also filled up anteriorly with a white suffusion; a white hindmarginal line: cilia white, at anal angle fuscous, at apex somewhat mixed with fuscous. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Sydney, New South Wales, in December and January; three specimens.

38. *Lich arisema*, n. sp.

Both sexes 13-16mm. Head white, crown blackish-fuscous. Palpi white, base dark fuscous. Antennæ white, annulated with dark fuscous, ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax white, sometimes yellowish-tinged, posterior extremity dark fuscous. Abdomen dark-grey, sides and apex whitish-yellowish. Legs whitish, anterior and middle pair banded with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex tolerably rounded, hindmargin obliquely rounded; 7 to hindmargin; whitish-ochreous or white; three moderately broad nearly straight blackish-fuscous fasciæ; first almost basal; second slightly curved, from middle of costa to beyond middle of inner margin, posterior edge sometimes with a short central projection; third hindmarginal, extending from apex almost to anal angle, narrowed to a point beneath, anterior edge sometimes angulated so as almost to touch preceding fascia in middle: cilia whitish-yellowish, with a dark fuscous line, sometimes somewhat mixed with dark fuscous except on anal angle. Hindwings, dark-grey; cilia whitish-yellowish, sometimes with a grey line.

Sydney, New South Wales; Mount Lofty, South Australia; three specimens in November and December.

39. *Lich. calligrapha*, n. sp.

Both sexes, 16-17mm. Head white. Palpi white, base of second joint, and base and apex of terminal joint black. Antennæ white, annulated with blackish, ciliations in male 1. Thorax white, anteriorly margin narrowly black, with a projection backwards on each side of back. Abdomen whitish. Legs white, anterior and middle pair banded with blackish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin nearly straight, oblique; 7 to apex; ochreous-white; markings black; a spot on base of costa, and another on inner margin near base; an irregular-edged streak from costa beyond middle to submedian fold before middle, its lower extremity almost confluent with a small spot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$; an erect mark from inner margin before anal angle, its apex acutely furcate; two small marks on costa towards apex, and some scattered black scales forming an apical suffusion: cilia ochreous-white, more or less distinctly barred with grey, with an interrupted blackish line. Hindwings whitish-

grey, more whitish anteriorly, apex grey; cilia grey-whitish, with traces of a darker line.

Sydney, New South Wales; Launceston, Tasmania; in November and January, three specimens.

40. *Lich. lichenea*, n. sp.

Both sexes 15-21mm. Head white. Palpi white, base of second joint, and base and apex of terminal joint blackish. Antennæ white, annulated with blackish, ciliations in male 1. Thorax white, sprinkled with black, and with a black transverse anterior spot on back. Abdomen grey or grey-whitish. Legs white, anterior and middle pair banded with blackish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hind margin very obliquely rounded; 7 to apex or near below it; ochreous-white, with some scattered black scales; markings brown or grey, densely irrorated with black; a slender irregular oblique fascia near base, generally more or less broadly dilated on lower half; a moderate irregular spot on middle of inner margin; a dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$; a small spot in middle of disc, and a furcate mark on inner margin before anal angle, both often much enlarged and suffused so as to become confluent into a cloudy irregular fascia, connecting above with a small spot on costa beyond middle, whence proceeds an irregular somewhat outwards-curved transverse line, sometimes interrupted in disc, to rejoin ante-anal spot of inner margin; often a separate dot within enclosed space; two marks on costa towards apex; a suffused more or less developed subapical spot; a slender streak along hindmargin; all these markings very variable in size and suffusion: cilia ochreous-white, barred with grey, bars densely irrorated with black on basal half. Hindwings varying from rather dark grey to pale whitish-grey; cilia whitish, with a grey line.

Sydney, Bathurst (2,500 feet), and Cooma (3,000 feet), New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; common from November to April, at rest on fences and rocks. Larva 16-legged, moderate, cylindrical, with rather long scattered whitish hairs; grey; dorsal, subdorsal, lateral, and spiracular lines dark grey, irregular: spots moderate, black; head blackish; second segment whitish-grey, with a blackish divided plate; anal segment blackish: feeds on lichen-dust on fences and rocks, forming a tunnel in a crevice for shelter, and feeding beneath a gallery of web and refuse, in August and September. The species is a very variable one, and the varieties show some tendency to be localised.

41. *Lich. lithina*, n. sp.

Male 14mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white, sprinkled with fuscous. Antennæ white, annulated with fuscous, ciliations 1.

Abdomen whitish. Legs white, anterior pair dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; 7 to apex; white, thinly and irregularly irrorated with black; a pale fuscous suffusion, forming a very indistinct blotch on anterior half of inner margin, a spot on inner margin before anal angle, a spot on costa beyond middle and another at $\frac{4}{5}$, all very faint and obscure: cilia white, irrorated with fuscous, appearing to form obscure darker bars, with an irregular row of black points. Hindwings whitish, with a bluish tinge, veins and hindmargin obscurely grey; cilia whitish, with faint traces of two grey lines.

Blackheath (3,500 feet), New South Wales; one specimen in January.

42. *Lich. choriodes*, n. sp.

Both sexes 14-22mm. Head and antennæ white, ciliations in male almost 2. Palpi white, second joint dark fuscous towards base. Thorax white, with some dark fuscous scales, and a small posterior dark fuscous spot. Abdomen whitish. Legs white, anterior pair dark fuscous, middle pair spotted with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; 7 to apex or near below it; white, more or less densely irrorated with fuscous, and generally partially with black; markings ill-defined, formed by confluence of this irroration; a narrow transverse streak near base, not reaching costa; a triangular blotch on inner margin before middle, apex generally more blackish, reaching more than half across wing, ground colour above this blotch generally clear-white without irroration; a cloudy spot on costa beyond middle and another at anal angle, nearly confluent; two dark fuscous transversely placed sometimes confluent dots in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a more or less indicated pale angulated subterminal line, preceded and followed by darker suffusion: cilia whitish, with two cloudy fuscous lines, on costa indistinctly barred. Hindwings light fuscous, more whitish-fuscous towards base; cilia whitish, with a cloudy fuscous line.

Rosewood, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; in December and February, rather common on fences. Larva feeding on lichen-dust on fences, beneath a gallery of web and refuse, forming a tunnel in a crevice for shelter, in September. This species is also a very variable one.

43. *Lich. tuberculata*, n. sp.

Both sexes 19-27mm. Head grey-whitish or grey. Palpi white, irrorated with dark fuscous. Antennæ grey, sprinkled with white, ciliations in male $\frac{1}{4}$. Thorax grey, sometimes mixed with blackish. Abdomen fuscous-whitish. Legs white, more or less

densely irrorated with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; 7 to apex; ashy-grey, with scattered whitish scales; veins partially marked with slender blackish lines, most distinctly in disc and towards hindmargin, elsewhere hardly perceptibly; the white scales tend to form streaks in disc along these lines, and sometimes one or two small indistinct spots before middle of disc; two black dots transversely placed in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, lower rather anterior, connected by a white posteriorly blackish-margined mark, followed by a cloudy roundish brownish-ochreous suffusion; some blackish scales forming an indistinct subapical suffusion: cilia whitish, with fuscous bars irrorated with black. Hindwings fuscous, more whitish-fuscous and ochreous-tinged anteriorly, hindmargin darker; cilia fuscous-whitish, with a fuscous basal line.

Sydney, New South Wales; in October and November, three specimens. Larva 16-legged, rather stout, cylindrical, with scattered hairs; whitish-grey; sides somewhat marbled with dull obscure purplish; spots moderate, raised, black; head rough, black; second segment reddish-brown, paler posteriorly, with a suffused black transverse band. Feeds on *Crowea saligna*, residing in a barricaded tunnel in fork of stem, and drawing up leaves for food, in September.

44. *Lich. musica*, n. sp.

Both sexes 17-20mm. Head greyish-ochreous mixed with white. Palpi white, more or less irrorated with greyish-ochreous. Antennæ whitish, obscurely annulated with grey, ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax greyish-ochreous, mixed with white and sprinkled with black. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish, anterior and middle pair suffusedly banded with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin rather oblique, nearly straight, rounded beneath; 7 to hindmargin; greyish-ochreous, irrorated with white; some scattered black scales, tending to form more or less distinct streaks on veins, especially near hindmargin beneath apex, where in male they form a conspicuous triangular patch; a short indistinct outwardly oblique darker streak from inner margin at $\frac{1}{4}$; obscure indications of a cloudy somewhat darker fascia from middle of costa to inner margin before anal angle; two black dots transversely placed in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, followed by a small obscure white suffusion; cilia whitish, mixed with ochreous, and barred with blackish irroration. Hindwings fuscous, paler towards base; cilia fuscous-whitish, with a fuscous line.

Port Lincoln, South Australia; Geraldton and Perth, West Australia; in November, three specimens.

45. *Lich. mochlias*, n. sp.

Female 26mm. Head white. Palpi white, terminal joint and upper half of second irrorated with dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish. Thorax whitish, irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs white, anterior and middle pair irrorated with dark fuscous, tarsi wholly blackish, posterior tarsi irrorated with fuscous. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin straight, rather oblique, rounded beneath; 7 to below apex; light grey, closely irrorated with dark fuscous; a slender transverse blackish streak near base, not reaching either margin; two obscure dark fuscous dots transversely placed in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$; a short blackish transverse mark in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; indistinct traces of an angulated darker transverse line beyond this; four small dark fuscous spots on posterior half of costa: cilia whitish-grey, with two blackish-grey lines, first becoming interrupted into spots towards anal angle. Hindwings fuscous-grey, lighter towards base, apex darker; cilia whitish-fuscous, with two faint darker lines.

Melbourne, Victoria; one specimen received from Mr. G. H. Raynor.

10. NOTOSARA, n. g.

Head with appressed hairs; ocelli absent; tongue well-developed. Antennæ moderate, in male —?, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint dilated with dense scales roughly projecting beneath, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax with strong posterior crest. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 very long-furcate towards base, 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{4}$, ovate; 1b and 1c densely haired towards base, 1b shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 approximated towards base, 8 connected with cell at a point before middle.

A development of *Lichenaula*.

46. *Not. nephelotis*, n. sp.

Female 24-28mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish, irrorated with dark fuscous, thoracic crest and apex of patagia dark fuscous. Antennæ grey, sprinkled with whitish. Abdomen fuscous-whitish. Legs white, irrorated with dark fuscous, middle and posterior femora clear white, posterior tibiae ochreous-white. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin obliquely rounded; brownish-grey, sprinkled with whitish; veins marked with partially interrupted fine black lines; an indistinct cloudy whitish suffusion forming an undefined

patch towards base, a spot in middle of disc followed by a roundish darker grey spot margined with black beneath, and an irregular outwards-curved fascia from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to inner margin before anal angle, indented towards near both extremities: cilia fuscous-grey. Hindwings fuscous, lighter towards base, hindmargin darker; cilia whitish-fuscous.

Perth, West Australia; three specimens in November.

11. CLERARCHA, n. g.

Head with appressed hairs; ocelli absent; tongue developed. Antennæ moderate, in male serrate and dentate, moderately ciliated (1), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, slightly roughened beneath, terminal joint nearly as long as second, smooth, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiæ rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, trapezoidal-ovate; towards inner margin and base of 1b clothed with long hairs, 1b shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 from a point, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 connected with cell at a point before middle.

1. Head grey, mixed with white.

2.

“ ochreous-white.

49. *dryinopa*.

2. Forewings with black subcostal dash near base.

47. *grammatistis*.

“ without “

“

“

48. *agana*.

47. *Cler. grammatistis*, n. sp.

Male 21-26 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey, mixed with white. Antennæ whitish. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs white, irrorated with grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin nearly straight, oblique; ochreous-grey, irregularly and suffusedly irrorated with white; a black longitudinal dash beneath costa near base; a small white spot in disc at $\frac{2}{5}$, followed and often preceded by small suffused spots of black scales, and a small blackish suffused spot on fold rather obliquely before this; a small transverse whitish spot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, posteriorly suffusedly margined with black, and followed by some scattered black scales; an indistinct cloudy whitish line from costa beyond middle very obliquely outwards to near apex, thence sharply angulated, and continued to anal angle: cilia white, with two faint grey lines, basal half barred with dark grey. Hindwings pale whitish-fuscous; cilia white.

Perth and Albany, West Australia, in September and October; four specimens.

48. *Cler. agana*, n. sp.

Both sexes 15-18 mm. Head and thorax white, densely irrorated with ochreous-grey. Palpi white, second joint dark ochreous-grey, except at base and apex; terminal joint grey on anterior edge. Antennæ whitish. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs grey, posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; white, irrorated with dark ochreous-grey, dorsal half suffused with pale grey; four small roundish cloudy rather dark grey spots, first three arranged in a longitudinal row in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{2}{3}$, fourth directly beneath third; cilia whitish, base sprinkled with dark grey. Hindwings pale whitish-grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Mount Lofty, South Australia; Geraldton and Perth, West Australia, from October to January, and in April; six specimens. Larva feeding in seed-cones of *Banksia marginata*, forming a mat of the soft down, which is spread along the branch, several larvæ living together. For this information I am indebted to Mr. E. Guest, who has bred the species.

49. *Cler. dryinopa*, n. sp.

Female 24 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-white, partially tinged with brownish-ochreous; abdominal segments with obscure narrow median transverse reddish bars. Legs whitish, suffused with light ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin nearly straight, rather oblique; white, irregularly irrorated with light ochreous; markings light brownish-ochreous, irregularly irrorated with dark fuscous; a moderate cloudy streak from base beneath costa to apex; a rather broad streak along inner margin from near base to anal angle, confluent with a small spot on submedian fold before middle; an irregular cloudy transverse streak from before $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to anal angle; a broader cloudy transverse streak, angulated outwards above middle, from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to anal angle, where it coalesces with preceding; a cloudy streak round apex and along hindmargin: cilia pale ochreous, irrorated with fuscous, and indistinctly barred with whitish. Hindwings fuscous-whitish, terminal third suffused with fuscous, darker posteriorly; cilia fuscous-whitish, on upper half of hindmargin indistinctly barred with fuscous.

Melbourne, Victoria; one specimen received from Mr. G. H. Raynor.

12. PLECTOPHILA, n. g.

Head loosely haired; ocelli absent; tongue developed. Antennæ moderate, in male serrate, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved,

second joint with appressed scales, slightly roughened beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, with appressed scales, acute. Maxillary palpi very short. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, oblong-ovate; base below median and inner margin clothed with long hairs, 1b shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 from a point, 5 tolerably parallel, 6 and 7 from a point, 8 connected with cell at a point towards base.

Forewings with an ochreous-brown fascia near base. 50. *electella*.
 " without " " " " 51. *discalis*.

50. *Plect. electella*, Walk.

(*Oecophora electella*, Walk., 679.)

Both sexes 15-16 mm. Head white. Palpi white, second joint dark ochreous-brown towards base. Antennae fuscous. Thorax white, with a horseshoe-shaped bright ochreous mark on middle of back. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-yellowish, anterior pair white above, dark fuscous beneath, hairs of posterior tibiae ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa moderately arched, apex roundpointed, hindmargin nearly straight, oblique; silvery-white; markings bright deep ochreous-brown, partially margined with light ochreous-yellowish scales; a straight narrow fascia from base of costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ of inner margin; a streak from upper extremity of this beneath costa, bent up to costa before middle, and continued along costa to $\frac{4}{5}$; a moderate irregular fascia from this streak before it reaches costa to inner margin at $\frac{3}{5}$, where it runs into a thick streak, attenuated at extremities, along inner margin from before middle to anal angle; a moderate fascia from costa at $\frac{3}{5}$ towards anal angle but not quite reaching it, connected with preceding fascia by a slender line in middle; a subapical spot, including a white dot on hindmargin, sometimes connected beneath with lower extremity of preceding fascia: cilia white, with dark grey bars at apex, middle, and anal angle, and basal half dark grey on lower half of hindmargin, with a cloudy black median line on dark grey portions. Hindwings grey, slightly ochreous-tinged; cilia whitish-grey-ochreous, with a cloudy grey basal line.

Sydney, New South Wales, from December to March; six specimens.

51. *Plect. discalis*, Walk.

(*Acontia discalis*, Walk. Suppl. 786.)

Both sexes 20-25 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, thorax, abdomen, and legs white; anterior and middle legs infuscated. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse,

hindmargin sinuate, little oblique, rounded beneath; white; in female a light fuscous suffusion forming a cloudy fascia, its outer edge distinct and rectangularly angulated in middle, from $\frac{3}{5}$ of costa to inner margin before anal angle, and occupying entire dorsal $\frac{2}{3}$ of wing from base up to this, except a cloudy white spot below middle, sometimes irrorated with dark fuscous longitudinally in disc, and on posterior margin of fascia; in male these markings are largely reduced or nearly obsolete, showing only partial indications of the posterior fascia and a small spot on fold before middle; an irregular suffused fuscous streak along hindmargin, hindmarginal edge dark fuscous: cilia white, with two cloudy fuscous lines. Hindwings pale whitish-ochreous-grey, terminal half suffused with rather dark grey, extreme apex whitish-ochreous; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Sydney, New South Wales; in December and March, five specimens.

13. TYMBOPHORA, n. g.

Head with appressed hairs; ocelli absent; tongue well-developed. Antennæ moderate, in male filiform, minutely ciliated ($\frac{1}{4}$), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint almost as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax with small posterior crest. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiæ rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to hindmargin, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, trapezoidal-ovate; towards inner margin and base of 1b clothed with long hairs, 1b shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 tolerably parallel, 6 and 7 from a point, 8 connected with cell at a point before middle.

This is a simple development of *Telecrates*, differing from it essentially only by the crested thorax.

52. *Tymb. peltastis*, n. sp.

Both sexes 19-27mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi whitish, second joint ochreous-brownish, except at apex and towards base beneath. Antennæ whitish fuscous. Thorax very pale whitish-ochreous, more or less fuscous-tinged posteriorly, crest pale reddish-fuscous in front. Abdomen fuscous-whitish, segments with obscure narrow median transverse reddish bars. Legs ochreous-fuscous, femora white, posterior tibiæ whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin sinuate, hardly oblique; very pale whitish-ochreous, with fine scattered black or brownish scales, more or less tinged or suffused with pale fuscous except towards anterior half of costa, sometimes very faintly; a trapezoidal deep brown-red blotch,

irrorated with black and a few ochreous-whitish scales, extending on inner margin from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, narrowed upwards, upper side flat, not reaching half across wing; three or four brownish dots on posterior half of costa: cilia whitish-ochreous, on costa barred with brown-red, on hindmargin with terminal half barred with brown-reddish, at anal angle with a brown-red basal spot irrorated with black. Hindwings fuscous-grey, more or less suffused with pale whitish-ochreous anteriorly; cilia ochreous whitish, with two cloudy pale fuscous lines.

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney and Cooma (3,000 feet), New South Wales; Adelaide, South Australia; Fremantle, West Australia; in December and January, not uncommon. Larva 16-legged, stout, cylindrical, with scattered pale hairs; pale greyish-ochreous; spots moderate, dark fuscous; subdorsal strong, fuscous; sides irregularly marked with light pinkish; head irregularly spotted with dark ochreous-brown; second segment grey-whitish, with a suffused ochreous-brown transverse median band spotted with dark fuscous; anal segment speckled with black: feeds on *Angophora lanceolata*, residing in a chamber of silk beneath the bark, in October.

14. XYLORYCTA, n. g.

Head with loosely appressed hairs; ocelli absent; tongue well developed. Antennæ moderate, in male filiform or subserrate, strongly ciliated ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint nearly as long as second, smooth, acute. Maxillary palpi very short. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiæ rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 long-furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to hindmargin, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, oblong-ovate, towards base below median and towards inner margin densely clothed with long hairs, 1b shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 from a point or short-stalked, 5 tolerably parallel, 6 and 7 from a point or short-stalked, 8 connected with cell at a point towards base.

This genus and the following are closely related, differing essentially only by the antennal ciliations; they are distinct enough at present, but might hereafter be united by the discovery of connecting forms. I think *Xylorycta* may be regarded as the immediate parent of *Cryptophaga*, which is distinguished from it mainly by the pectinated antennæ. The larval habits are similar.

In this and the three following genera great care must be taken not to confuse together the various unicolorous white species, and the structural differences must be accurately observed;

there are, moreover, other unicolorous white species of very similar appearance in the *Oecophoridae* and *Gelechiadae*, which might very easily be mixed with them, even by a skilled observer. The superficial resemblance of these various forms is very great, but I am unable to determine whether they imitate one another or a common model, or whether the very simple resultant may not have been produced independently by similar development under analogous circumstances, without direct imitation of anything; for instance, the end desired might have been conspicuousness.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Forewings with three ochreous-brown fasciæ. | 53. <i>ophiogramma</i> . |
| " without fasciæ. | 2. |
| 2. Forewings with darker longitudinal discal streak. | 3. |
| " without " " " " | 4. |
| 3. Forewings with dorsal half wholly light fuscous. | 55. <i>strigata</i> . |
| " " " " not " " | 54. <i>synaula</i> . |
| 4. Forewings with tips of hindmarginal cilia orange. | 59. <i>luteotactella</i> . |
| " " " " " white. | 5. |
| 5. Sides of face orange. | 57. <i>cosmopis</i> . |
| " " not orange. | 6. |
| 6. Sides of face fuscous. | 58. <i>argentella</i> . |
| " " ochreous-white | 56. <i>orectis</i> . |

53. *Xyl. ophiogramma*, n. sp.

Female 24-28 mm. Head orange. Palpi pale yellowish, second joint dark fuscous externally on lower $\frac{2}{5}$, terminal joint whitish, anterior edge fuscous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish. Thorax silvery-white, with a transverse ochreous-brown bar behind collar. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs dark fuscous, middle pair banded with ochreous-whitish, posterior pair pale yellowish. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin straight, little oblique; silvery-white; markings dark ochreous-brown; a slender costal streak from base to $\frac{3}{4}$; three narrow irregular fasciæ, first very near base; second from beyond middle of costa to before middle of inner margin, slightly sinuate inwards on lower half; third from costa before apex to anal angle, rather angulated inwards in middle, lower extremity connected with middle of second fascia by an irregular bar: cilia whitish-ochreous, base more yellowish-ocherous. Hindwings whitish-ochreous, yellowish-tinged, towards apex suffused with light grey; cilia as in forewings.

Duaringa, Queensland; three specimens received from Mr. G. Barnard. Larva, according to Mr. Barnard, residing in a barri-

caded tunnel in stem of *Hakea lorea*, and carrying in the very long filiform leaves for food.

54. *Xyl. synaula*, n. sp.

Both sexes 26-30 mm. Head light ochreous-orange, face suffused with white. Palpi white, second joint suffused in male with blackish, in female with light ochreous-orange towards apex beneath, anterior edge of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennæ grey. Thorax ochreous-brown, patagia except base, and a central stripe white. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs rather dark fuscous, hairs of posterior tibiae white. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex roundpointed, hindmargin oblique, slightly rounded; silvery-white; costal edge very slenderly black towards base, yellowish-ochreous beyond middle; markings ochreous-brown; a moderate almost straight streak above middle from base to apex; a similar slightly sinuate streak from base to anal angle; a slender streak along inner margin from before middle to anal angle: cilia white, basal half at apex and towards anal angle ochreous-yellow. Hindwings light grey, more whitish-tinged towards base; cilia ochreous-white, in female with a grey line.

Ardrossan and Victor Harbor, South Australia; two specimens. Mr. E. Guest has bred this species from the larva, which feeds in long galleries of silk and refuse among the twigs and thorns of a species of *Hakea*.

55. *Xyl. strigata*, Lw.

(*Cryptophasa strigata*, Lw., Ins. N.S. Wales.)

Both sexes 22-32 mm. Head and thorax light fuscous, patagia sometimes whitish towards base. Palpi and antennæ fuscous-whitish. Abdomen whitish, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish, anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa gently arched, apex roundpointed, hindmargin nearly straight, oblique; white; dorsal half light fuscous; a moderate straight darker fuscous streak above middle from base to apex: cilia white, round anal angle light fuscous, sometimes with a light fuscous subapical line. Hindwings whitish-fuscous, more whitish towards base, more or less suffused with darker fuscous towards apex; cilia whitish.

Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; in November and December, common. Larva 16-legged, stout, cylindrical, with scattered long whitish hairs; whitish, posteriorly suffused with pale pinkish-ochreous; segments 5-12, with a square of four transverse-elongate black spots on back, a large irregular black spot on side, enclosing a pale ocellus, a small black spot beneath this, and two others behind it, and an irregular square of four

round black spots below these, whole surface, except spots, broadly reticulated with pale carmine; fourth segment with a large double-triangular spot on back, third with a much larger one, each with four or five irregular spots on sides; second segment deep amber, each side with narrow black transverse stripe; head rugose, black; anal segment pale yellowish, shining. Feeds on *Banksia serrata* and other species of the genus, and on *Lambertia formosa*, residing in a barricaded tunnel in the branches, and carrying in leaves for food, in August and September.

56. *Xyl. orectis*, n. sp.

Male 34 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-white, crown more ochreous-tinged. Palpi, antennæ, and abdomen white. Legs light ochreous, posterior pair white. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; snow-white; extreme costal edge ochreous-tinged; cilia white. Hindwings pale grey, becoming white towards base; apex and upper part of hindmargin irregularly white; cilia white.

Perth, West Australia; in November, one specimen.

57. *Xyl. cosmopis*, n. sp.

Both sexes 22-24 mm. Head white, sides of face orange. Palpi white, second joint more or less orange-tinged. Antennæ whitish. Thorax silvery-white. Abdomen white, anal tuft ochreous-tinged. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior and middle tibiæ more or less suffused with light orange. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin gently rounded, oblique; shining snow-white; costa slenderly ochreous-tinged, costal edge very slenderly blackish on basal fourth; cilia white. Hindwings grey-whitish, apex somewhat greyer; cilia white.

Geraldton, Perth, and Albany, West Australia; in November, four specimens.

58. *Xyl. argentella*, Walk.

(*Cryptolechia argentella*, Walk., 750.)

Both sexes 18-30 mm. Head pale yellowish-ochreous, sides of face light fuscous. Palpi white, second joint fuscous except on lower half beneath. Antennæ whitish. Thorax white, becoming whitish-ochreous anteriorly. Abdomen white, anal tuft ochreous-tinged. Legs dark fuscous, apex of joints whitish, posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin straight, oblique; shining white, faintly ochreous-tinged, more distinctly on costal edge; costal edge very slenderly black on basal fourth; cilia ochreous-white. Hindwings light grey, becoming ochreous-whitish towards inner margin; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Deloraine and Hobart, Tasmania; from October to March, rather common.

59. *Xyl. luteotactella*, Walk.

(*Cryptolechia luteotactella*, Walk. 750; *C. cognatella*, ib. 751.)

Both sexes 17-26 mm. Head white, sides of face broadly orange. Palpi orange, terminal joint white. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, base orange. Thorax and abdomen white, anal tuft ochreous-tinged. Legs orange, posterior tibiae white. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hind-margin straight, rather oblique; shining snow-white; costal edge narrowly orange, sometimes slenderly blackish towards base: cilia white, terminal third orange from below apex to above anal angle. Hindwings grey-whitish, posteriorly suffused with light grey; cilia white.

Sydney and Blackheath (3,500 feet), New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; in November, December, February, and March, common, especially in the larval state. Larva 16-legged, stout, cylindrical with scattered long hairs; whitish-grey, with subdorsal, spiracular, and subspiracular rows of large circular black spots, two on each segment; second segment ochreous-brown, with similar spots; head chestnut-brown, shining, forehead black: feeds on *Lambertia formosa*, *Hakea acicularis*, *Per-soonia lanceolata*, *Banksia latifolia*, and probably many of the *Proteaceae*, making firm broad galleries of silk and refuse amongst twigs, sometimes with a tunnel for retirement in the seed-vessels or midrib of leaves when suitable, gnawing the bark and leaves, in September, October, and December.

15. TELECRATES, n. g.

Head with appressed hairs; ocelli absent; tongue well developed. Antennæ moderate, in male serrulate, very shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint smooth-scaled, terminal joint as long as second or nearly, or rarely only half as long, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{1}{5}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to hindmargin, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, trapezoidal, densely haired towards base below middle, 1b shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 from a point or short-stalked, 5 tolerably parallel, 6 and 7 from a point or stalked, 8 connected with cell at a point towards base.

1. Forewings white.

2.

" not white.

6.

2. Forewings with dark streaks on all veins.

65. *calligramma*.

" without dark streaks.

3.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 3. Forewings with two dark grey dots in disc. | 62. <i>bipunctella</i> . |
| " without darker dots. | 4. |
| 4. Forewings with two longitudinal yellow-ochreous stripes. | |
| " without two longitudinal yellow-ochreous stripes. | 64. <i>parabolella</i> . |
| | 5. |
| 5. Terminal joint of palpi half second. | 66. <i>micracma</i> . |
| " " " " as long as second. | 63. <i>placidella</i> . |
| 6. Forewings yellow. | 61. <i>laetiorella</i> . |
| " fuscous. | 60. <i>melanula</i> . |

60. *Tel. melanula*, n. sp.

Both sexes 21-24mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax light ashy-fuscous, patagia dark fuscous. Palpi fuscous-whitish, irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous-whitish, segments with sharply-marked rather broad dull red median transverse bars. Legs whitish, irrorated with fuscous, anterior pair suffused with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin straight, somewhat oblique; fuscous, lighter anteriorly, posteriorly slightly reddish-tinged; dorsal half suffused with ashy-grey, except an indistinct cloudy spot towards fold beyond middle; extreme costal edge whitish from $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$; a thick dark fuscous streak beneath submedian fold from base to $\frac{1}{3}$; a whitish dot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point; fuscous-grey; cilia fuscous-whitish, with two faint cloudy darker lines.

Sydney, New South Wales, in December; two specimens received from Mr. G. H. Raynor.

61. *Tel. laetiorella*, Walk.

(*Oecophora laetiorella*, Walk. 677.)

Both sexes 16-23mm. Head black, face pale yellow. Palpi whitish-yellowish, base of second joint and terminal joint except base dark fuscous. Antennæ yellow-whitish, towards base dark fuscous. Thorax ochreous-yellow. Abdomen light ochreous yellowish, sprinkled with grey. Legs light ochreous-yellowish, anterior and middle pair suffusedly banded with grey. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin faintly sinuate, oblique; ochreous-yellow; two very broad deep purple fasciæ, obscurely margined with dark fuscous; first almost basal, outer edge slightly convex; second hindmarginal, anterior edge rather strongly convex; cilia ochreous-yellow, on costa purple-fuscous, at anal angle with a broad deep purple bar. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 stalked; rather dark fuscous-grey; cilia pale ochreous-yellowish, above apex with a grey line near base.

Brisbane, Queensland; Newcastle and Sydney, New South Wales; Mount Lofty and Port Lincoln, South Australia; in September, October, January, and March, not uncommon. Larva residing in a barricaded tunnel in stems of *Eucalyptus*, carrying in leaves for food.

62. *Tel. bipunctella*, Walk.

(*Cryptolechia bipunctella*, Walk. 749.)

Male 24-25 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-white, sides of face fuscous. Palpi white, upper half of second joint dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish-fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, apex of joints whitish, posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin faintly sinuate, oblique; ochreous-white, costa more ochreous-tinged; costal edge dark fuscous towards base; two moderate roundish dark-grey dots transversely placed in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$: cilia white. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point or short-stalked; ochreous-whitish, slightly greyish-tinged; cilia white.

Launceston, Tasmania; in December and January, three specimens.

63. *Tel. placidella*, Walk.

(*Cryptolechia placidella*, Walk. 750.)

Male 19-20 mm. Head white, sides of face broadly fuscous. Palpi white, upper half of second joint dark fuscous. Antennæ white, annulated with fuscous. Thorax white, anteriorly becoming whitish-ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior and middle pair suffusedly banded with fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex roundpointed, hindmargin slightly sinuate, oblique; shining white; costal edge whitish-ochreous, extreme edge dark fuscous towards base: cilia whitish-ochreous, towards anal angle more yellowish-tinged. Hindwings with veins 6 and 7 from a point; pale whitish-ochreous, posterior half, except margin, suffused with light grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Sydney, New South Wales; in November, three specimens.

64. *Tel. parablella*, Walk.

(*Oecophora parablella*, Walk. 690.)

Both sexes 25-29 mm. Head ochreous-grey, sides of crown and lower part of face white. Palpi white, second joint brownish-ochreous except at apex and towards base, terminal joint dark fuscous anteriorly. Antennæ light grey. Thorax greyish-ochreous, becoming deep yellow-ochreous anteriorly. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-fuscous, posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin straight, oblique; silvery-white; a

moderate deep yellow-ochreous longitudinal streak above middle from base to apex ; a broader similar stripe near inner margin from base throughout, touching inner margin at $\frac{1}{3}$, at extremity continued upwards more narrowly along hindmargin to meet upper streak at apex : cilia whitish-ochreous, basal half white except at anal angle. Hindwings grey, extreme apex whitish-ochreous ; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Blackheath (3,500 feet), New South Wales ; Hobart, Tasmania ; Mount Lofty, South Australia ; from October to December, eight specimens. Larva feeds in the seed-cones of *Banksia marginata*.

65. *Tel. calligramma*, n. sp.

Both sexes 22-23 mm. Head fuscous, lower part of face and a mark above eyes white. Palpi dark fuscous, suffused with white above, and towards base of second joint on sides. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax fuscous, with a slender white stripe on each side of back. Abdomen fuscous-whitish. Legs dark fuscous, posterior pair fuscous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex roundpointed, hindmargin nearly straight, oblique ; shining white ; all veins marked with rather thick bronzy-fuscous streaks : cilia fuscous-whitish, base bronzy-fuscous. Hindwings light grey, veins darker, apex suffused with whitish-ochreous ; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a faint fuscous basal line.

Blackheath (3,500 feet), New South Wales ; four specimens in November.

66. *Tel. micracma*, n. sp.

Male 17-18mm. Head white, with a suffused dark fuscous spot above each antenna. Palpi white, second joint irrorated with dark fuscous, towards apex wholly dark fuscous, terminal joint hardly half second. Antennæ dark grey. Thorax white, anteriorly ochreous-tinged. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs dark grey, posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex round pointed, hindmargin sinuate, oblique ; silvery-white ; costal edge finely dark fuscous towards base : cilia silvery-white, on costa light grey. Hindwings grey ; cilia white, base greyish-tinged.

Deloraine, Tasmania ; four specimens in December.

16. CHALAROTONA, n. g.

Head with appressed hairs ; ocelli absent ; tongue well-developed. Antennæ moderate, in male filiform, minutely ciliated ($\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint smooth-scaled or slightly rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint from half to nearly as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short. Thorax

smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, oblong-ovate; 1b and 1c densely haired towards base, 1b shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 from a point or short-stalked, 5 tolerably parallel, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 connected with cell at a point towards base.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Forewings whitish. | 2. |
| " ochreous-yellowish. | 3. |
| 2. Forewings with a fuscous streak along inner margin. | |
| " without a fuscous streak along inner margin. | 71. <i>craspedota</i> . |
| | 70. <i>insincera</i> . |
| 3. Hindwings ochreous-whitish. | 69. <i>melitoleuca</i> . |
| " grey. | 4. |
| 4. Second joint of palpi externally wholly dark fuscous. | 68. <i>melipnoa</i> . |
| " " " dark grey on upper half only. | 67. <i>intabescens</i> . |

67. *Chal. intabescens*, n. sp.

Both sexes 16-23mm. Head ochreous-yellowish, sides of face somewhat infuscated. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint dark grey on upper half except at apex, terminal joint in male $\frac{3}{4}$, in female nearly 1, dark grey anteriorly, in male towards apex only. Antennae light grey, often ochreous-whitish towards base. Thorax ochreous-yellow, generally more or less suffused with grey anteriorly. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, apex more yellowish. Legs dark grey mixed with ochreous-yellowish, posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin oblique, slightly rounded; clear ochreous-yellowish; generally a cloudy-grey or dark grey dot above anal angle, sometimes obsolete: cilia pale ochreous-yellowish. Hindwings grey, darker posteriorly; cilia whitish-ochreous, more yellowish towards base, rarely somewhat greyish-tinged.

Sydney and Blackheath (3,500 feet), New South Wales, in September and November, not uncommon; appears to frequent *Banksia*.

68. *Chal. melipnoa*, n. sp.

Both sexes 16-21mm. Head and thorax ochreous-yellowish, sides of face fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint externally wholly rather dark fuscous, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$, dark fuscous anteriorly. Antennae grey. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous, posterior pair pale whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex roundpointed, hindmargin oblique,

slightly rounded; light yellowish-ochreous: cilia light yellowish-ochreous. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-yellowish.

Blackheath (3,500 feet), New South Wales; Mount Lofty, South Australia; in October, six specimens. Closely allied to the preceding, but certainly distinct; probably also attached to *Banksia*.

69. *Chal. melitoleuca*, n. sp.

Both sexes 11-14 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-yellow. Palpi whitish, second joint with a grey subapical band, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$. Antennæ whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair suffused with grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex tolerably pointed, hindmargin slightly rounded, very oblique; rather deep ochreous-yellow: cilia ochreous-yellow, tips paler. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish.

Sydney, New South Wales; two specimens in February.

70. *Chal. insincera*, n. sp.

Both sexes 16-21 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, sides of face dark fuscous. Palpi whitish, second joint rather dark fuscous except towards base, terminal joint in male $\frac{1}{2}$, in female $\frac{2}{3}$. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous, becoming white posteriorly. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs dark grey, posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex roundpointed, hindmargin nearly straight, oblique; shining ochreous-white: cilia ochreous-white. Hindwings light grey, apex tinged with whitish-ochreous; cilia ochreous-whitish, base more ochreous-tinged.

Deloraine and Hobart, Tasmania; in November and December, four specimens.

71. *Chal. craspedota*, n. sp.

Both sexes 17-19 mm. Head white, sides of face dark fuscous. Palpi white, second joint dark fuscous except towards base, terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$, anterior edge dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax pale whitish-ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs dark fuscous, posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex roundpointed, hindmargin slightly sinuate, very oblique; silvery-white, towards apex slightly fuscous-tinged; a narrow fuscous or rather dark fuscous streak along inner margin from near base to anal angle, upper edge suffused and ochreous-tinged: cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings ochreous-grey-whitish; towards apex more ochreous-tinged; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Blackheath (3,500 feet), New South Wales; Adelaide, South Australia; in March, four specimens.

17. SCIEROPEPLA, Meyr.

Head smooth ; ocelli absent ; tongue well developed. Antennæ moderate, in male serrate, moderately ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$ -1), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint smooth-scaled, somewhat thickened terminally, terminal joint shorter than second ($\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 1), acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiæ densely roughhaired above. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1 or somewhat over, trapezoidal, apex roundpointed, 1b densely haired towards base, shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 tolerably parallel, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 connected with cell by bar before or beyond middle, cell sometimes bent up on bar.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Forewings with apex very acutely produced. | 80. <i>oxyptera</i> . |
| " " " not " " | 2. |
| 2. Forewings white. | 3. |
| " ochreous or grey. | 4. |
| 3. Antennæ and sides of face fuscous. | 72. <i>polyxesta</i> . |
| " " " white. | 73. <i>reversella</i> . |
| 4. Hindwings whitish-ochreous. | 76. <i>typhicola</i> . |
| " greyish. | 5. |
| 5. Forewings with costa suffused with white. | 6. |
| " " " not " " " | 8. |
| 6. Forewings with a dark fuscous dot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$. | 77. <i>rimata</i> . |
| " without " " " " | 7. |
| 7. Antennæ dark grey. | 75. <i>liophanes</i> . |
| " whitish. | 74. <i>acrates</i> . |
| 8. Forewings densely irrorated with white. | 78. <i>silvicola</i> . |
| " not " " | 79. <i>serina</i> . |

72. *Scier. polyxesta*, n. sp.

Both sexes 14-21 mm. Head white, sides of face dark fuscous. Palpi white, second joint dark fuscous except towards base, terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax very pale whitish-ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs dark fuscous, posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, hindmargin very obliquely rounded ; shining ochreous-white, apex and inner margin more ochreous-tinged : cilia ochreous-white. Hindwings rather light grey, apex somewhat ochreous-tinged ; cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

Bathurst (2,500 feet) and Blackheath (3,500 feet), New South Wales ; Deloraine and Launceston, Tasmania ; in January and March, eight specimens.

73. *Scier. reversella*, Walk.

(*Cryptolechia reversella*, Walk. 752; *C. abrosella*, ib. 752.)

Both sexes 15-20 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen white. Palpi white, second joint with an ochreous subapical band irrorated with dark fuscous in front, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$. Legs whitish-ochreous, posterior pair white. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin extremely obliquely rounded; snow-white: cilia white. Hindwings whitish-grey, apex slightly ochreous-tinged; cilia white.

Sydney, New South Wales; Perth, West Australia; in October, November, January, February, June, and July, common.

74. *Scier. acrates*, n. sp.

Both sexes 14-17 mm. Head and thorax light ochreous-grey. Palpi white, second joint with upper half ochreous-grey except at apex, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$. Antennæ, abdomen, and legs whitish, anterior legs grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin faintly sinuate, very oblique; pale ochreous-greyish; costa suffused with whitish from base to $\frac{2}{3}$: cilia whitish. Hindwings light grey or whitish-grey, apical edge whitish-ochreous; cilia white, sometimes ochreous-tinged.

Blackheath (3,500 feet) and Mittagong (3,000 feet), New South Wales; Geraldton and Albany, West Australia; in October, March, and April, not uncommon. Larva feeds in the seed-cones of *Banksia collina*, burrowing among the seeds.

75. *Scier. liophanes*, n. sp.

Both sexes 14-15 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-grey, speckled with white. Palpi white, second joint with upper half dark grey except at apex, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, anterior edge grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex pointed, hindmargin extremely obliquely rounded; glossy ochreous-grey; costa narrowly suffused with white from base to $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia grey-whitish, base greyer. Hindwings light grey; cilia grey-whitish.

York, West Australia; in October, five specimens.

76. *Scier. typhicola*, Meyr.

(*Scieropepla typhicola*, Meyr., Trans. N.Z. Inst. 1885, 165.)

Both sexes 15-19 mm. Head and thorax light brownish-ochreous, face ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-white, second joint fuscous except at apex and towards base, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, anterior edge fuscous. Antennæ whitish-ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Anterior legs dark brown, middle legs ochreous-brownish, posterior legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin extremely obliquely rounded; light ochreous, irrorated with dark

fuscous; costa suffused with pale whitish-ochreous from base to $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia pale whitish-ochreous. Hindwings whitish-ochreous, paler anteriorly; cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

Sydney, New South Wales; bred commonly from June to August; occurs also in New Zealand. Larva 16-legged, stout, cylindrical; whitish, sometimes pinkish-tinged; dorsal slender, dark flesh-colour; subdorsal and spiracular lines broader, indistinct, flesh-colour; head pale amber, mouth fuscous; second segment with a faint pale amber shield, black-margined on sides; anal segment speckled with black. Feeds in seed-heads of *Typha angustifolia*, burrowing amongst seeds and causing the down to hang in large loose masses, or sometimes boring down the stems, eating the pith and making many small holes in sides, in June. As this insect is quite isolated in New Zealand, whilst it is closely allied to the preceding and following species which are confined to Australia, it is safe to infer that it is truly an indigenous Australian insect, and has incidentally succeeded in making its way to New Zealand. I conjecture that the eggs, attached to the light down of the plant, would be very readily transmissible by the wind; and I have pointed out elsewhere that the wide distribution of *Limnæcia phragmitella*, a species of *Elachistidæ* which occurs in Australia, New Zealand, and Europe, and of which the larva feeds also on *Typha* in precisely the same way, is confirmatory of this suggestion.

77. *Scier. rimata*, n. sp.

Both sexes 15-17 mm. Head in male whitish, in female tinged with ochreous-greyish. Palpi white, second joint grey except at apex and towards base, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$, anterior edge grey. Antennæ in male whitish, in female grey. Thorax pale greyish-ochreous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs grey, posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin extremely obliquely rounded; rather light greyish-ochreous, in male more or less suffusedly irrorated with white, especially in disc, in female irrorated with fuscous; costa suffused with white from base to $\frac{3}{4}$; a distinct dark fuscous dot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia whitish-ochreous, on costa whitish. Hindwings light grey, apical margin whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Sydney and Bathurst (2,500 feet), New South Wales; Campbelltown and Georges Bay, Tasmania; Port Lincoln, South Australia; common from November to January, and in March.

78. *Scier. silvicola*, n. sp.

Both sexes 12-14 mm. Head white, more or less sprinkled with grey. Palpi blackish, apex of second joint white, terminal

joint $\frac{2}{3}$, white, anterior edge dark fuscous. Antennæ dark grey. Thorax whitish, irrorated with grey, beneath in male with a long slender expansible hairpencil on each side in front. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs dark fuscous, posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex pointed, hindmargin extremely obliquely rounded; fuscous-grey, sprinkled with darker, and densely irrorated with white, especially in disc, where it tends to form a longitudinal suffusion; costa suffusedly rather darker; a dark fuscous dot in disc before middle, a second on fold obliquely before first, and a third in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$: cilia pale grey. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey.

Sydney, New South Wales; common in February and March.

79. *Scier. serina*, n. sp.

Male 20 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and legs dark grey; face and posterior legs grey-whitish; terminal joint of palpi almost 1. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex roundpointed, hindmargin extremely obliquely rounded; dark grey; some blackish scales, tending to form an ill-defined dot in disc at $\frac{2}{5}$, a second on fold obliquely beyond it, and a third in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$: cilia dark grey. Hindwings grey, becoming darker towards hindmargin; cilia grey.

Bathurst (2,500 feet), New South Wales; in March, one specimen.

80. *Scier. oxyptera*, n. sp.

Both sexes 12-18 mm. Head whitish, sometimes partially greyish or ochreous-tinged. Palpi white, generally more or less grey anteriorly, terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$. Antennæ grey. Thorax ochreous-whitish. Abdomen whitish. Legs dark fuscous, posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex very acute, produced, hindmargin sinuate, extremely oblique; fuscous-grey, darker on costal half, in male more ochreous-tinged, dorsal third in male paler and whitish tinged throughout; a moderate snow-white streak along costa from base to near apex, leaving costal edge fuscous from near base to $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia pale whitish-fuscous, white on costa above apex of streak. Hindwings grey or grey-whitish; cilia pale grey or whitish, in male pale greyish-ochreous.

Sydney, New South Wales; Mount Lofty, South Australia; Albany, West Australia; in October and December, five specimens. My materials for this species are somewhat discordant, and I may have possibly confused more than one; they comprise three small dark females with grey hindwings from Sydney, one large female with whitish hindwings from Albany, and one more ochreous-tinged male from Mount Lofty; further discoveries will

show whether these are anything more than slight geographical forms. I regard the first-mentioned form as the type.

18. PROCOMETIS, n. g.

Head smooth; ocelli absent; tongue developed. Antennæ moderate, in male filiform or serrate, simple, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint almost as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiæ rough-haired above. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 8 to costa or apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, trapezoidal, apex roundpointed, costa in male clothed with very long hairs on basal half lying beneath forewings, 1b densely haired towards base, shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 from a point or short-stalked, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 from a point or short-stalked, 8 connected with cell at a point towards base.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Forewings with apex acute. | 2. |
| " " " obtuse. | 5. |
| 2. Forewings with costa whitish-yellowish. | 83. <i>lipara</i> . |
| " " " white. | 3. |
| 3. Forewings with costal white streak suffused. | 84. <i>hylonoma</i> . |
| " " " " " sharply defined. | 4. |
| 4. Forewings with central white streak as broad as costal. | 81. <i>bisulcata</i> . |
| " " " " " much slenderer than | |
| costal. | 82. <i>monocalama</i> . |
| 5. Hindwings yellow ochreous. | 85. <i>genialis</i> . |
| " fuscous-grey. | 86. <i>diplocentra</i> . |

81. *Proc. bisulcata*, n. sp.

Both sexes 17-20mm. Head ochreous-brownish. Palpi ochreous-fuscous, base whitish. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax ochreous-fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous, posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex acute, hindmargin faintly sinuate, extremely oblique; ochreous-fuscous or brownish-ochreous; a silvery-white streak along costa from base almost to apex; a straight central longitudinal silvery-white streak from base to hindmargin beneath apex, more or less suffused on lower edge, sometimes tending to become obsolete posteriorly: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings in male whitish-ochreous, posteriorly fuscous-tinged, in female fuscous, paler towards base; costal hairs of male whitish-ochreous, forming a dense pencil lying along upper surface on costa; cilia whitish-grey-ochreous.

Sydney, New South Wales, in January and February; four specimens.

82. *Proc. monocalama*, n. sp.

Female 18mm. Head light grey, with a few white scales. Palpi dark grey, basal half and extreme apex of second joint white. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen pale grey. Legs dark fuscous, posterior tibiæ fuscous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex acute, hindmargin sinuate, extremely oblique; ochreous-fuscous, irrorated with whitish; a snow-white streak along costa from base to near apex, bordered beneath by a broader rather dark ochreous-fuscous streak without white irroration, extending from base to apex; a short white longitudinal dash on lower margin of the dark streak about middle or obscurely continued to base: cilia pale ochreous-greyish, with some white scales. Hindwings rather light fuscous; cilia whitish-fuscous.

Sydney, New South Wales, in February; one specimen.

83. *Proc. lipara*, n. sp.

Both sexes 17-22 mm. Head pale ochreous-yellowish, crown sometimes deeper yellow. Palpi fuscous, second joint somewhat sprinkled with pale yellowish. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, patagia pale ochreous-yellowish except at base. Abdomen grey. Legs dark fuscous, posterior tibiæ whitish-yellowish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex acute, hindmargin sinuate, very oblique; rather dark fuscous; a pale ochreous-yellowish or whitish ochreous rather irregular suffused streak along costa from base to apex, leaving costal edge dark fuscous on anterior half; a similar median streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, sometimes dilated so as to coalesce more or less entirely with costal; some whitish-ochreous scales towards hindmargin beneath apex, sometimes forming a small suffusion, or increased so as to coalesce with apex of median streak: cilia fuscous, on costa whitish-yellowish. Hindwings rather dark fuscous-grey; cilia fuscous, with a darker subbasal line.

Sydney, Blackheath (3,500 feet), and Bathurst (2,500 feet), New South Wales; from January to March, common.

84. *Proc. hylonoma*, n. sp.

Both sexes 18-25 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi white, irrorated with ochreous-fuscous on upper half of second joint, and on terminal joint anteriorly. Antennæ whitish, annulated with dark fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous, sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, hindmargin almost straight, very oblique; white, more

or less irrorated irregularly with ochreous-fuscous, sometimes suffused with whitish-ochreous on dorsal half; a fuscous dot on fold beneath middle, and another in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, sometimes very indistinct: cilia pale ochreous, sprinkled with whitish. Hindwings light fuscous, darker towards hindmargin, paler and more whitish-ochreous towards base; cilia whitish-ochreous, with a light fuscous line.

Sydney and Bathurst (2,500 feet), New South Wales; Kangaroo Island, South Australia; in December and January, common.

85. *Proc. genialis*, n. sp.

Male 19-20 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and legs fuscous-whitish, densely irrorated with blackish; posterior legs pale yellowish. Abdomen light ochreous-yellowish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; ashy-white, densely irrorated with blackish; markings obscure, fuscous, irrorated with black; a short longitudinal dash in disc about middle; a longitudinal streak above inner margin from from $\frac{1}{3}$ to anal angle, interrupted in middle of wing, and a less marked streak along inner margin and hindmargin from base to apex; a small cloudy roundish ochreous spot in disc at $\frac{4}{5}$: cilia whitish, irrorated and indistinctly barred with dark fuscous. Hindwings yellow-ochreous, somewhat fuscous-tinged, especially posteriorly; cilia whitish-ochreous, with an ochreous basal line.

Sydney, New South Wales; in November, two specimens.

86. *Proc. diplocentra*, n. sp.

Male 19-20 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and legs whitish, irrorated with blackish-grey; posterior tibiæ whitish. Abdomen grey-whitish, base of segments grey, sides of two or three basal segments with some orange scales. Forewings elongated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; ashy-whitish, densely irrorated with dark fuscous, and with scattered black scales; two cruciform small dark fuscous spots, transversely placed and confluent, in disc before middle, and a third, somewhat larger, in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a series of short obscure darker marks before hindmargin: cilia whitish, mixed with grey, and with a grey subapical line, basal third white more or less distinctly barred with dark fuscous. Hindwings fuscous-grey; cilia whitish-fuscous, with a well-marked fuscous line near base.

Duaringa, Queensland; two specimens received from Mr. G. Barnard.

19. HYPERTRICHA, n. g.

Head smooth; ocelli absent; tongue developed. Antennæ moderate, in male filiform, simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint with rough scales beneath projecting towards apex, terminal joint very short, $\frac{1}{4}$ of second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiæ rough-haired above. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from angle, 7 absent (coincident with 8), 11 from middle. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{4}$, subtriangular, apex rounded, costa in male with extremely long hairs from basal half lying beneath forewings, 1b densely haired towards base, shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 from a point, 8 connected with cell at a point towards base.

87. *Hyp. epelota*, n. sp.

Male 24 mm. Head and thorax light fuscous, mixed with ochreous-whitish. Palpi fuscous irrorated with white, lower half of second joint white. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen brownish-ochreous, basal half light grey with three incomplete dull reddish bands. Legs dark fuscous, apex of joints ochreous-whitish, posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa strongly arched, apex round-pointed, hindmargin extremely obliquely rounded; fuscous, irregularly strewn with ashy-whitish scales; an ill-defined dot of dark fuscous scales on submedian fold at $\frac{1}{4}$, a second in middle of disc, a third on fold beneath second, a fourth in disc at $\frac{3}{4}$, and traces of a fifth on fold towards anal angle; second and fourth connected by an ashy-whitish streak, and a less marked similar streak connecting the other three; some dark fuscous scales on veins posteriorly: cilia fuscous mixed with whitish. Hindwings fuscous; costal hairs bright ochreous towards base; cilia pale fuscous, with a darker basal line.

Mount Lofty, South Australia; one specimen.

20. PHYLOMICTIS, n. g.

Head with appressed hairs; ocelli absent; tongue well-developed. Antennæ moderate, in male shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{3}$), basal joint short, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, smooth-scaled, terminal joint much shorter than second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiæ rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 2 from near angle, 3 and 4 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{4}$, oblong-ovate, towards base below median and towards inner margin clothed with long hairs,

1b shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 moderately stalked, 5 approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 stalked, upper margin of cell bent up before angle, connected with 8 by bar on bend.

This genus is valuable genetically as showing without doubt the connection between the following genus and the rest of the family; without it, *Agriophara* would stand very isolated. If *Agriophara* is regarded as the terminal of an offset from the main stem, then *Phylomictis* is a remnant of the lower portion of the same offset.

88. *Phyl. maligna*, n. sp.

Male 23 mm. Head ochreous-whitish, mixed with grey on crown. Palpi whitish, irregularly sprinkled with dark grey. Antennæ whitish, annulated with dark grey. Thorax dark grey, towards posterior extremity grey-whitish. Abdomen dark grey, sides and apex ochreous-whitish. Legs dark grey. Apex of joints and posterior tibiæ ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costal gently arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; white, slightly ochreous-tinged; a thick irregular dark grey streak along inner margin from base to anal angle; an irregular much interrupted dark fuscous transverse line from $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa to dorsal streak beyond middle; a dark fuscous dot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; apical $\frac{2}{5}$ of wing wholly fuscous, sprinkled with darker fuscous, and with curved subterminal and hindmarginal series of obscure whitish marks: cilia whitish, basal half barred with fuscous. Hindwings fuscous, darker towards hindmargin; cilia light fuscous, tips more whitish.

Melbourne, Victoria; one specimen received from Mr. G. H. Raynor.

21. AGRIOPHARA, Ros.

Head with appressed hairs; ocelli absent; tongue well-developed. Antennæ moderate, in male filiform, ciliated with long fascicles (3-4), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint with appressed scales, somewhat rough beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, smooth, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, appressed to tongue. Thorax smooth. Abdomen moderate. Posterior tibiæ rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with vein 1 furcate towards base, 2 from $\frac{5}{6}$ or near angle, 7 and 8 approximated at base, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{2}$, subovate, towards base below median and towards inner margin clothed with long hairs, 1b shortly furcate at base, 3 and 4 from a point or short-stalked, 5 approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 stalked, upper margin of cell bent up before angle so as nearly to touch 8, connected with it by bar on bend, with a short connecting furrow beneath bend.

A curious genus. The species are dull-coloured and often very similar, so that considerable care is required in separating them.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Forewings with brownish blotches. | 89. <i>confertella</i> . |
| " without " " | 2. |
| 2. Forewings appearing blackish or dark fuscous. | 3. |
| " " grey. | 4. |
| 3. Forewings with blackish streaks or spots. | 93. <i>atrata</i> . |
| " without " " " | 92. <i>capnodes</i> . |
| 4. Forewings with a roundish darker spot in disc posteriorly. | 90. <i>gravis</i> . |
| " without " " | 5. |
| 5. Forewings with a short oblique black streak from base of costa. | 6. |
| Forewings without " " " | 7. |
| 6. Forewings with ill-defined longitudinal dark streak below middle. | 95. <i>cinerosa</i> . |
| Forewings without " " | 96. <i>axesta</i> . |
| 7. Hindwings wholly ochreous-whitish. | 91. <i>horridula</i> . |
| " more or less grey. | 8. |
| 8. Expanse of wings over 30 mm. | 94. <i>cinderella</i> . |
| " " under 20 mm. | 9. |
| 9. Hindwings in male whitish anteriorly. | 98. <i>fascifera</i> . |
| " " wholly grey. | 97. <i>diminuta</i> . |

89. *Agr. confertella*, Walk.

(*Cryptolechia confertella*, Walk. 758.)

Female 27 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish, finely irrorated with dark fuscous; palpi with lower half of second joint dark fuscous. Antennæ grey. Abdomen light fuscous. Legs white, banded with dark fuscous irroration, tarsi dark fuscous with white rings at apex of joints. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa strongly arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; whitish, partially tinged with pale grey, and finely irrorated throughout with blackish; a brown oblique fascia-like spot from costa about $\frac{1}{3}$, somewhat dilated downwards, reaching to below middle of disc, containing a blackish suffusion towards its lower extremity; a roundish brown blotch in disc about $\frac{3}{4}$, including a longitudinal suffused blackish streak, and confluent posteriorly with a smaller brown blotch on middle of hindmargin; a sinuate fuscous line from middle of costa to centre of blotch at $\frac{3}{4}$; an ill-defined blackish-fuscous denticulate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to inner margin before anal angle, very strongly curved outwards so as to approach margin throughout, followed on costa by two or three small spots of brownish suffusion: cilia whitish, barred with brownish and partially irrorated with black.

Hindwings fuscous, somewhat lighter anteriorly; cilia fuscous-whitish, with a fuscous line.

Sydney, New South Wales; in October, two specimens.

90. *Agr. gravis*, n. sp.

Both sexes 26-27 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax white, densely irrorated with dark fuscous; palpi with lower half of second joint dark fuscous. Abdomen pale grey. Legs dark grey, apex of joints and posterior tibiæ whitish. Forewings elongate, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; fuscous-grey, densely irrorated with white; some short streaks of blackish scales on veins in disc and towards hindmargin, the latter forming a strongly curved transverse series; a blackish dot in disc before $\frac{2}{3}$; a dark fuscous suffused spot immediately beyond this, and a smaller one on middle of hindmargin, nearly confluent: cilia whitish, with rows of fuscous-grey points, and an interrupted blackish line near base. Hindwings fuscous-grey, lighter anteriorly; cilia grey-whitish, with two faint grey lines.

Sydney, New South Wales; Deloraine, Tasmania; from September to November, six specimens. Recognisable by the suffused dark fuscous posterior spot in disc, which, though ill-defined, is always sufficiently conspicuous.

91. *Agr. horridula*, n. sp.

Male 18 mm. Head and antennæ very pale greyish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-grey-whitish, lower half of second joint fuscous. Thorax pale greyish-ochreous irrorated with grey, posterior margin ochreous-whitish. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair fuscous, middle pair banded with fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous, densely irrorated with light fuscous and whitish; an oblique transverse bar of raised scales in disc at $\frac{2}{5}$, and a direct similar bar at $\frac{2}{3}$; an indistinct fuscous streak from costa at $\frac{1}{4}$ to apex of first bar, and another from middle of costa to apex of second; a short fuscous dash in disc beneath middle; a strongly curved series of small subconfluent fuscous spots from costa beyond middle to anal angle: cilia ochreous-whitish, basal half barred on hindmargin with very pale brownish, on costa with fuscous. Hindwings ochreous-whitish, posteriorly slightly fuscous-tinged: cilia whitish.

Sydney, New South Wales; one specimen in March. Very distinct by the ochreous-whitish general colouring; the raised scales in disc are also a well-marked characteristic, of which traces only are perceptible in other species.

92. *Agr. capnodes*, n. sp.

Both sexes 23-25 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax dark

fuscous, slightly sprinkled with whitish-ochreous. Abdomen pale whitish-fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, posterior pair fuscous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa in male gently, in female moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; fuscous, densely irrorated with dark fuscous; a series of faint longitudinal dark marks before hindmargin: cilia fuscous, basal half irrorated with dark fuscous. Hindwings whitish-fuscous, towards apex somewhat darker; cilia whitish-fuscous, with a darker line, tips white.

Mount Lofty, South Australia; three specimens. Distinguished from all others by the apparently nearly uniform dark fuscous forewings.

93. *Agr. atratella*, Walk.

(*Acrobasis atratella*, Walk. Suppl. 1712.)

Male 15-19 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax blackish-fuscous. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs dark fuscous, apex of joints and posterior tibiæ grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, somewhat purple-shining, with a few scattered whitish-grey scales; disc irregularly mixed with black, tending to form short streaks on veins; a very minute, sometimes obsolete, whitish dot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a series of indistinct blackish spots beneath costa from $\frac{1}{4}$ to near apex, thence curved round near hindmargin to anal angle: cilia dark fuscous, basal half irrorated with blackish, with obscure ill-defined grey-whitish bars. Hindwings light grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Newcastle and Blackheath (3,500 feet), New South Wales; from September to November, five specimens. Easily separated from the preceding by the blackish markings and smaller size.

94. *Agr. cinderella*, Newm.

(*Chimabacche cinderella*, Newm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (N.S.) III., 288.)

Both sexes 35 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax ashy-grey. Forewings ashy-grey, irrorated with black; disc with several short black streaks; a curved series of lunate blackish spots near hindmargin; a hindmarginal row of black dots. Hindwings paler grey.

Melbourne, Victoria. The above description is taken from Newman; I have seen specimens of this species, but do not possess it, and omitted to take any description from them; it is immediately recognisable by its large size.

95. *Agr. cinerosa*, Ros.

Agriophara cinerosa, Ros., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1885, 439.)

Both sexes 20-22 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax whitish, densely irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen pale

whitish-fuscos. Legs dark fuscous, apex of joints whitish, middle tibiae irrorated with ochreous-whitish, posterior tibiae ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; fuscous, densely irregularly irrorated with white and black; an indistinct blackish short very oblique streak from base of costa; two very obscure oblique darker streaks from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ and middle; a very obscure ill-defined darker longitudinal streak in disc below middle from base to hindmargin, finely attenuated anteriorly, obscurely interrupted at $\frac{2}{3}$; above interruption an obscure white dot, followed by black scales: cilia white, with rows of grey points towards tips, basal half irrorated with blackish, forming obscure bars. Hindwings light fuscous-grey, darker towards apex; cilia fuscous-whitish, with a fuscous line.

Sydney, New South Wales; Wirrabara, South Australia; in October, five specimens. Narrower-winged than the two following species, specially characterised by the dark submedian streak.

96. *Agr. axesta*, n. sp.

Both sexes 19-21 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark grey, more or less irrorated with whitish. Antennae grey. Abdomen pale whitish-fuscos. Legs dark fuscous, apex of joints and posterior tibiae whitish, middle tibiae irrorated with whitish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; fuscous-grey, irrorated with white; a short black attenuated very oblique streak from base of costa, margined beneath with white towards base; three transverse series of very obscure marks formed by a blackish irroration; first nearly straight, from $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa to submedian fold before middle; second from middle of costa very obliquely outwards to disc at $\frac{3}{4}$, where it is curved abruptly round and terminates in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, with some irregular marks beneath it; third from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa very obliquely outwards, near apex bent round and continued near hindmargin to anal angle: cilia whitish with rows of fuscous points, with a dark fuscous interrupted line near base. Hindwings fuscous-grey, lighter towards base; cilia fuscous-whitish, with a fuscous line.

Wirrabara, South Australia; in October, common. Very like the following, but somewhat larger, and readily distinguishable by the short black streak from base of costa; the markings also differ in detail when closely examined, and the species are unquestionably distinct.

97. *Agr. diminuta*, Ros.

(*Agriophara diminuta*, Ros., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1885, 440.)

Both sexes 16-18mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax grey, irrorated with whitish. Abdomen light grey. Legs dark fuscous,

apex of joints and posterior tibiae whitish, middle tibiae irrorated with whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hindmargin nearly straight, very oblique; fuscous-grey, irrorated with whitish; a short blackish dash beneath costa near base, and another on submedian fold at $\frac{1}{3}$; three transverse series of obscure marks formed by a blackish irroration; first straight, from $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ of inner margin; second from middle of costa very obliquely outwards to $\frac{3}{4}$ of disc, thence sharply angulated and continued to middle of inner margin, crossing first on fold; third from $\frac{3}{5}$ of costa very obliquely outwards to near apex, thence curved round near hindmargin to anal angle: cilia grey-whitish, basal half barred with fuscous. Hindwings grey, somewhat darker towards apex; cilia light grey.

Launceston, Tasmania; in January, common. The basal black streak appears here only as a very short dash which does not reach the costa, and the similar dash in disc anteriorly is also a characteristic mark.

98. *Agr. fascifera*, n. sp.

Both sexes 13-14mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax white, densely irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous-whitish. Legs dark grey, apex of joints and middle and posterior tibiae whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, hindmargin very obliquely rounded; white, finely irrorated with black and coarsely with fuscous, tending to form short longitudinal streaks; a faintly defined somewhat darker streak from middle of costa very obliquely outwards to $\frac{4}{5}$ of disc, thence acutely angulated and continued to middle of inner margin; a series of small dark longitudinal marks from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa very obliquely outwards to near apex, thence curved round near hindmargin to anal angle: cilia whitish, basal half indistinctly barred with dark fuscous. Hindwings in male whitish, semitransparent, towards apex grey, in female grey, paler and thinly scaled anteriorly; cilia whitish-grey.

Sydney and Bathurst (2,500 feet), New South Wales, from September to November, and in March; five specimens. Readily distinguished by the small size, comparatively narrow forewings, and the whitish hindwings of male.

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