

10.—*Descriptions of South African Micro-Lepidoptera.*—By E. MEYRICK
B.A., F.R.S.

VI.*

THE types of the following species, sent me by Dr. L. Péringuey, are in the South African Museum.

PTEROPHORIDAE.

GEN. TRICHOPTILUS Wals.

TRICHOPTILUS FESTUS, n. sp.

♂. 16 mm. Head and thorax reddish-ochreous, posterior margin of thorax snow-white. Palpi ochreous, towards base whitish. Abdomen grey, with a white subdorsal stripe on each segment, more or less blackish-edged beneath, two basal segments wholly snow-white. Forewings slightly broader than in *congrualis*; reddish-ochreous, costal half suffused with reddish-fuscous except towards apex; small groups of whitish scales towards dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$, and in disc before cleft; a bar of white irroration crossing both segments at $\frac{1}{3}$ of their length, and another more defined at $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia dark grey, with white patches on segmental bars and some scattered white hair-scales, on lower margin of first segment and upper margin of second with several scattered black scales on median third, several small blackish patches separated by narrow white bars round apex of both segments, and four subquadrate blackish patches on lower margin of second between base and second white bar. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey, without black scales on dorsum.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in January (Barnard); one specimen. The example is in fine condition, and the absence of black scales on dorsum of hindwings is natural.

* The previous papers of this series have appeared in vol. v, p. 349 (1909), vol. v, p. 411 (1910), vol. x, p. 53 (1912), vol. x, p. 243 (1914), and vol. xvii, p. 1 (1917).

[Throughout this paper, for "Winthoek" read "Winterhoek." The Great Winterhoek is the culminating peak of the Witzenberg Range in the Tulbagh District of the Cape, and one of several localities which have been visited for the purpose *inter alia* of determining the character of the Microlepidopterous fauna at high altitudes. The specimens should be credited to Mr. R. M. Lightfoot.—ED.]

GEN. OXYPTILUS Zell.

OXYPTILUS VARIEGATUS, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 17 mm. Head whitish or whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish, partially lined with fuscous. Thorax pale ochreous, apical half of patagia white. Abdomen whitish, marked laterally with fuscous. Forewings cleft nearly to middle, segments slender, first acutely pointed, second subfalcate, termen concave, very oblique; pale ochreous, slightly sprinkled with fuscous; first segment suffused with fuscous, more or less extended along costa towards base; a spot of fuscous irroration on dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$; a blackish dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, followed by a small cloudy white spot; a blackish dot on base of cleft, followed by a small cloudy white spot on base of lower margin of first segment; suffused white bars on first segment at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, inwardly oblique from costa, first moderate, second narrower and more oblique, these continued on second segment by less distinct whitish bars; terminal edge of second segment blackish on lower half: cilia pale ochreous, on costa with white patches edged with dark fuscous on segmental bars, on margins of cleft white on segmental bars and mixed with black scales between these, and before and beyond them on first segment, on dorsum with white spots at base and $\frac{1}{3}$ of second segment and at tornus, and some scattered black scales between these. Hindwings dark grey, third segment whitish towards tip; cilia grey, on dorsum with a small patch of black scales at $\frac{3}{4}$ of third segment, and scattered black and white scales between this and base.

TRANSVAAL, Louis Trichardt, one specimen (R. Tucker); also one in my collection from Pretoria.

GEN. PTEROPHORUS Geoffr.

PTEROPHORUS ACUMINATUS, n. sp.

♂. 16-17 mm. Head light brownish, with a whitish line between antennae. Palpi 1, light brownish, edge whitish. Thorax ochreous-whitish, patagia sometimes tinged with brownish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, more or less mixed with brownish. Forewings cleft to near middle, segments narrow, acute; whitish, more or less wholly suffused with pale brownish-ochreous; costa and basal third of dorsum more or less irrorated with blackish; an elongate blackish dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$; a cloudy transverse blackish mark on base of cleft; an elongate

cloudy blackish mark on costa beyond base of cleft, and black dots on extremities of veins 2, 3, 7 and 10: cilia ochreous-whitish, on costa with two dark grey patches, within cleft and on dorsum mostly suffused with dark grey, especially beneath segments towards apex. Hindwings dark grey; cilia light ochreous-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; three specimens. The narrower second segment of forewings and dark grey dorsal cilia distinguish this species from *lienigianus*.

TORTRICIDAE.

GEN. TORTRIX L.

TORTRIX SPORADIAS, n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-ochreous. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated, costa slightly arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique; whitish-ochreous, thinly strewn with small scattered groups of dark fuscous specks: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Vryburg (J. Brown); one specimen.

TORTRIX BIFORMIS, n. sp.

♂. 15-17 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-grey-ochreous more or less wholly irrorated and suffused with grey. Antennal ciliations 1. Abdomen grey, anal tuft yellow-whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa slightly arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, oblique; greyish-ochreous: cilia whitish. Hindwings with 3 and 4 sometimes coincident; grey; cilia whitish.

♀. 18 mm. Forewings pointed, termen slightly sinuate, very oblique; pale greyish-ochreous. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 feet; eight specimens. Closely allied and very similar to the European *rusticana*, but distinguished by the more oblique termen of forewings and whitish cilia. Of the six male specimens sent three have veins 3 and 4 of hindwings connate, as is normal in the genus, and the other three have them coincident, the wings in each specimen being alike on both sides; this is a very singular and remarkable case of variation, but the specimens are unquestionably all the same species. One female has veins 3 and 4 of hindwings coincident; the other specimen has lost its hindwings.

GEN. EPICHORISTA Meyr.

EPICHORISTA CINERATA, n. sp.

♂. 20–22 mm. Head and palpi whitish irrorated with dark grey. Thorax whitish-ochreous, anteriorly irrorated with dark grey. Abdomen whitish-yellowish. Forewings elongate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, somewhat oblique; whitish-ochreous, in one specimen veins faintly tinged with grey: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; two specimens.

EPICHORISTA EXANIMATA, n. sp.

♂. 25 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, face and palpi pale greyish-ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, rather oblique; whitish-ochreous, posteriorly with a few scattered light ferruginous specks; costa pale ochreous towards base: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; one specimen.

EPICHORISTA PHALARAEA, n. sp.

♂. 16 mm., ♀. 18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax brown, in ♂ mixed with dark grey, apex of patagia white. Abdomen grey, in ♂ segmental margins suffused with white and anal tuft snow-white. Forewings elongate, moderate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, rather oblique; brown; markings shining white; a basal patch of irregular markings occupying about $\frac{1}{4}$ of wing, edge obtusely angulated above middle; an irregular somewhat curved median fascia, in both females tending to be interrupted above middle and with a short irregular posterior branch to dorsum; a spot enclosing a small dot of ground colour on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, and a transverse irregular and variable streak beneath it almost reaching tornus; several slight irregular dots towards apex: cilia in ♂ white with a brownish basal shade, in ♀ whitish-brownish with dark grey basal shade. Hindwings in ♂ white, with a grey apical patch and some grey irroration on termen, cilia white; in ♀ rather dark grey, cilia whitish-grey with grey basal shade.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain, 1500 ft., in November and December (Barnard); three specimens (1 ♂, 2 ♀). The white markings probably vary not inconsiderably.

GEN. CNEPHASIA Curt.

CNEPHASIA MACROSTOMA, n. sp.

♂. 17-18 mm. ♀. 14-16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark grey sprinkled with whitish, palpi 5. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; grey sprinkled with whitish; a slender undefined irregular ochreous subcostal streak from base to $\frac{1}{3}$; irregular ill-defined light brownish-ochreous transverse fasciae sprinkled with blackish before and beyond middle and from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to tornus, in ♂ paler and hardly defined: cilia grey irrorated with whitish. Hindwings light grey, obscurely darker-marbled; cilia pale greyish.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft., and Hottentot-Holland Mts. (Barnard); four specimens. The markings are obscure and ill-defined, but the species is recognisable by the very long palpi.

EUCOSMIDAE.

DOLIOCHASTIS, n. g.

Palpi moderate, porrected, second joint densely rough-scaled above and beneath, terminal joint very short. Antennae in ♂ serrulate, minutely ciliated. Thorax without crest. Forewings with 3 from angle, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate, nearly approximated and parallel towards base, 5 rather approximated, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

A derivative of *Eucosma*.

DOLIOCHASTIS HOMOGRAPTA, n. sp.

♂. 13-15 mm. Head, palpi, thorax and abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa slightly arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, somewhat oblique; grey; costa dark fuscous, marked with pairs of obscure whitish strigulae; dorsum with some dark fuscous strigulae; basal patch more or less mixed with darker, edged by an obscure dark fuscous irregular streak obtusely angulated in middle; central fascia narrow, very irregular-edged, suffused, oblique, dark fuscous; several oblique leaden strigae from posterior costal strigulae; ocellus laterally edged by dull leaden marks reaching half across wing, anterior adjacent to central fascia, posterior almost terminal, preceded by three adjacent black dots: cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

TRANSVAAL, junction of Crocodile and Marico rivers, in February (R. Tucker); six specimens. Also seen from RHODESIA, Salisbury (Janse).

GEN. EUCOSMA Hüb.

EUCOSMA QUERULA, Meyr.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in May and June (Lightfoot); NATAL, Pinetown, in February (Leigh). Described from New Zealand specimens; it is, however, a discordant species in the New Zealand fauna, and may therefore not improbably have been introduced into that country from South Africa.

EUCOSMA LOCHMAEA, n. sp.

♂. 20–22 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark purplish-ashy-fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa gently arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen straight, rather oblique; dark fuscous, almost wholly covered with suffused confluent dark purplish-leadene transverse striation from base to a narrow irregular somewhat curved rather oblique central fascia of ground-colour; four pairs of oblique dark purplish-leadene strigulae from posterior half of costa, running into a fasciate blotch limiting ocellus anteriorly; a dark purplish-leadene streak along termen, preceded on lower half by four elongate black dots: cilia dark purple-grey, sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; grey; cilia grey.

NATAL, Durban (Marley); four specimens, bred in June from larvae feeding in pods of "sugar-bush," presumably a Leguminous shrub.

EUCOSMA TENAX, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 19–20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax in ♂ mixed with ochreous, grey, and dark fuscous, in ♀ ferruginous. Antennal ciliations in ♂ nearly 2. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, in ♀ more strongly anteriorly, in ♂ with moderate fold from base to $\frac{2}{5}$, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, somewhat oblique; ochreous-whitish; markings deep ferruginous, in ♂ much mixed with grey and strigulated with blackish, in ♀ with only a few grey and black scales; basal patch moderate, edge in ♂ nearly straight, little oblique, in ♀ more oblique, obtusely

angulated in middle; central fascia rather broad, evenly wide, oblique, straight, posterior edge with a projection below middle, less marked in ♀; an irregular fascia from about $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to lower part of termen and tornus, dilated towards costa, especially in ♀, and more narrowed downwards, enclosing one or two whitish dots on costa; two or three costal dots between these markings; a small mark on costa before apex, whence a more or less expressed stria runs along upper part of termen: cilia in ♂ grey mixed with ochreous and blackish, in ♀ ferruginous-ochreous, becoming paler towards tips. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate; grey, rather darker posteriorly (in ♀ specimen missing); cilia light grey, with darker subbasal shade.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; three specimens.

GEN. ARGYROPLOCE Hüb.

ARGYROPLOCE ORICHLORA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 18-19 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax green irregularly mixed with black. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, little oblique; green, with more or less expressed irregular transverse striae of whitish or pale bluish irroration rising from pairs of white costal strigulae separated by small blackish spots; basal patch of more or less developed blackish marking, edge rather oblique, with rounded median prominence; central fascia blackish, irregular, not oblique, discal area before and beyond this more or less variably suffused irregularly with dark green or blackish; an outwards-oblique streak of blackish suffusion from dorsum before tornus reaching half across wing; an irregular upwards-oblique blackish streak from middle of termen not reaching costa, sometimes surrounded with dark grey suffusion and some reddish sprinkling; three black strigulae on lower part of termen; one specimen is largely suffused generally with dark grey: cilia green with rows of whitish points, somewhat reddish-tinged towards tips. Hindwings grey, veins dark grey, apex and termen suffused with dark grey; cilia light grey, with dark grey basal shade, tips whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Oudebosch (1500 ft.) and Table Mountain, in January and February (Barnard); three specimens. Belongs to the *bryana* group, rather numerous in India, of which it is the first African representative.

GELECHIADAE.

GEN. PYCNOSTOLA Meyr.

PYCNOSTOLA PERLUSTRATA, n. sp.

♂. 14–16 mm. Head pale grey, sidetufts whitish. Palpi ochreous-grey, terminal joint whitish, grey anteriorly. Thorax light grey. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish. Forewings narrowly elongate-lanceolate; fulvous-ochreous, veins and margins streaked with light grey sprinkled with dark fuscous; an indistinct dark fuscous dot beneath costa towards base; stigmata indistinct, dark fuscous, plical very obliquely before first discal: cilia light grey, towards base somewhat mixed with white and sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia light grey.

CAPE COLONY, Fransch Hoek, in June (Barnard); two specimens. Resembles *illuminata*, but smaller, and immediately distinguished by grey cilia of hindwings.

PYCNOSTOLA OECONOMICA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 18–19 mm. Head and thorax white, more or less speckled with fuscous. Palpi pale brownish sprinkled with dark fuscous, tuft long, edge white, terminal joint white speckled with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish irrorated with fuscous. Forewings elongate, very narrow, costa slightly arched, apex acute, termen faintly sinuate, extremely oblique; fuscous, suffused and irregularly mixed with whitish irroration, and more or less streaked with pale yellow-ochreous in disc; stigmata blackish, discal approximated, plical very obliquely before first discal: cilia ochreous-whitish mixed with fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-ochreous-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Matroosberg, 3500 ft., in November (Lightfoot); two specimens.

PYCNOSTOLA CELERIS, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 20–22 mm. Head and thorax white, shoulders sprinkled with grey. Palpi ochreous-whitish sprinkled with dark fuscous, tuft long, edge white, terminal joint white, with anterior edge dark fuscous. Abdomen white, more or less suffused with grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly sinuate, extremely oblique; whitish (♂) or pale yellow-ochreous (♀), more or less speckled irregularly with fuscous, especially along margins; stigmata small, indistinct, ferruginous-brownish, discal approximated,

plical very obliquely before first discal: cilia whitish, base with a few fuscous specks. Hindwings pale whitish-grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Matroosberg, 3500 ft., in November (Lightfoot); three specimens.

GEN. MEGACRASPEDUS Zell.

MEGACRASPEDUS PERACUTA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 11–13 mm. Head white, with a dark grey mark on each side of forehead. Palpi white, second joint blackish except apex, tuft very short, terminal joint blackish towards tip. Thorax yellow-whitish, shoulders dark grey. Abdomen blackish-grey. Forewings lanceolate, apex produced, acute; yellow-ochreous, sometimes tinged with grey posteriorly; costal edge white on basal third: cilia light greyish-ochreous, becoming whitish on costa towards middle. Hindwings grey; cilia pale greyish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; four specimens.

MEGACRASPEDUS PHOTINOPA, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi white, second joint with a median band of fuscous irroration. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; white; a rather broad whitish-ochreous streak sprinkled with grey and dark fuscous running from base beneath costa to $\frac{1}{3}$, thence obliquely deflected to a small round yellow-whitish spot edged with a few dark scales representing second discal stigma, and a similar streak from middle of base to a more obscure similar spot representing plical stigma; some grey irroration towards costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, and two or three scales on tornus; an apical spot of grey suffusion: cilia whitish, at apex with sharp median and apical grey lines. Hindwings light grey; cilia grey-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain, in February (Barnard); one specimen.

GEN. EPITHECTIS Meyr.

EPITHECTIS EXSTINCTA, Meyr.

In the original example veins 6 and 7 of forewings are stated to rise out of 8, but in two specimens since examined 7 and 8 rise out 6, which must therefore be held to be the normal structure, and on this difference the species should be referred to *Epitheatis*.

GEN. TELPHUSA Chamb.

TELPHUSA LIMENAEA, n. sp.

♂. 12 mm. Head white. Palpi white, second joint mixed with black on basal half, terminal joint with two black bands. Thorax white, shoulders irrorated with dark grey, dorsum with two small black spots anteriorly. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; dark grey, tips of scales very finely whitish; extreme base mixed with black; a broad white antemedian fascia edged with blackish anteriorly and preceded by a brown subcostal mark, its posterior half not reaching costa and marked with a black subcostal dot in an indentation, its posterior margin followed by a brown transverse spot in disc; opposite white costal and tornal spots at $\frac{3}{4}$, their anterior angles connected by a black mark, above and beneath which is some brownish suffusion: cilia whitish (imperfect). Hindwings pale grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in December (Lightfoot); one specimen.

TELPHUSA IRIDITIS, n. sp.

♂. 12 mm. Head iridescent grey-whitish irregularly speckled with blackish. Palpi grey, second and terminal joints each with two bands of blackish irroration, terminal joint thickened with scales. Thorax violet-grey suffusedly irrorated and marked with blackish. Abdomen greyish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, faintly sinuate towards middle, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; purplish-grey speckled with black, with iridescent green reflections; three small spots of black irroration on costa at $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and middle, each with a small brownish-ochreous spot adjacent beneath, some whitish irroration between these extending obliquely towards disc; a black oblique mark in disc beneath first of these, and a black longitudinal spot beneath second; three small brownish-ochreous tufts towards dorsum from $\frac{1}{3}$ to before tornus; a small brownish-ochreous spot in middle of disc and another at $\frac{2}{3}$; a transverse black spot in disc towards apex, preceded by two brownish-ochreous dots transversely placed; three brownish-ochreous dots on costa and two on termen towards apex, separated with black and with a more distinct small black spot at apex: cilia pale grey with some black specks towards base, round apex with basal area purple-whitish speckled with black. Hindwings light grey thinly scaled towards base, margins and veins suffused with darker grey; cilia light grey.

S.W. PROTECTORATE, Narugas, in January (Lightfoot); one specimen.

GEN. GELECHIA Hüb.

GELECHIA ALBIFLORA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 19–20 mm. Head ochreous-white. Palpi ochreous-white, base blackish, terminal joint more or less irrorated with blackish. Thorax ochreous-white, patagia dark fuscous, a spot on each side adjacent to these or (in ♂) whole anterior dorsal half blackish. Abdomen in ♂ ochreous-whitish, apparently becoming dark fuscous posteriorly, in ♀ whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; dark ashy-fuscous; an irregular ochreous-white transverse strigula from base of costa; an irregular ochreous-white spot beneath costa at $\frac{1}{5}$; a thick black streak extending along fold from $\frac{1}{5}$ to near middle of wing, interrupted by two ochreous-white spots; an ochreous-white spot in disc slightly beyond second of these, and a larger spot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, these more or less surrounded with black and united by a black blotch; opposite small cloudy whitish spots at $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa and tornus tending to unite into a straight line touching this; some irregular whitish scales in disc beyond this: cilia ochreous-white, at base with a few blackish scales. Hindwings ochreous-whitish, with a slight bluish tinge: cilia ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Matroosberg, 3500 ft., in November (Lightfoot); two specimens. Allied to *triplicopis*; the colour of ♂ abdomen might be due to decay.

GELECHIA LEUCODOXA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14–15 mm. Head white. Palpi white, base of second joint black, terminal joint more or less closely irrorated with black. Thorax white, shoulders narrowly black. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; light grey, more or less wholly overlaid with ochreous-white; markings blackish; a rather broad basal fascia, outer edge obtusely angulated below middle; a moderate irregular-edged slightly oblique fascia at $\frac{2}{5}$, not reaching dorsum; a rather broad transverse fascia at $\frac{2}{3}$, with anterior projection above middle, and containing an irregular white spot in disc sometimes extending to posterior edge; an irregular apical spot: cilia whitish. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in February and March (Péringuey, Lightfoot); three specimens. Allied to preceding.

GELECHIA CATHARODES, n. sp.

♂. 22 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-white with a few black scales. Palpi white irrorated with black. Antennal ciliations nearly 1. Abdomen whitish, apical half except anal tuft suffused with grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-white, irregularly sprinkled with black, mostly towards margins; an irregular blackish transverse subbasal streak, shortly extended along dorsum; stigmata represented by small irregular spots of dense black irroration, plical beneath first discal and touching it, second discal larger and transverse, reaching to near dorsum: cilia ochreous-white with a few black specks. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; one specimen.

GEN. COMPSOLECHIA Meyr.

COMPSOLECHIA PERMAGNA, n. sp.

♀. 30 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-ochreous, with a few light brownish specks. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous, with scattered light brownish scales; discal stigmata irregular, light ferruginous-brown, with two or three blackish scales; a cloudy light ferruginous-brown line along termen, with a few blackish scales: cilia light ochreous-grey, on costa whitish-ochreous. Hindwings considerably over 1, termen slightly sinuate; pale grey; cilia whitish-grey-ochreous.

TRANSVAAL, junction of Limpopo and Marico rivers (Eriksson); one specimen.

GEN. DICHOMERIS Hüb.

DICHOMERIS FLUITANS, n. sp.

♂. 16 mm. Head grey, sidetufts tinged with whitish-ochreous. Palpi dark grey slightly speckled with whitish, second joint with scales rather expanded above towards apex and long projecting apical tuft beneath, terminal joint longer than second, whitish, anterior edge dark fuscous. Thorax pale ochreous-yellowish dorsally tinged with grey, shoulders dark fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen faintly sinuate, extremely oblique; light ochreous-yellowish, dorsal half suffused with brownish-ochreous; a very small

dark fuscous spot on base of costa; discal stigmata small, blackish, an additional dot halfway between first discal and base; an apical spot of dark fuscous suffusion: cilia pale brownish-ochreous, on costa pale yellowish. Hindwings iridescent-grey; cilia light grey.

NATAL, Howick (Symons); one specimen.

GEN. ERIDACHTHA Meyr.

ERIDACHTHA COSYMBOTA, n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head ochreous-yellow, crown centrally tinged with violet-fuscous. Palpi ochreous-yellow, second joint externally tinged with fuscous except towards apex. Antennae light ochreous-yellowish, becoming greyish-tinged towards apex. Thorax dark violet-grey. Abdomen grey, anal tuft pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; 7 and 8 stalked; dark violet-grey, suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous; an obscure cloudy darker spot representing second discal stigma, edged anteriorly by a small roundish ochreous-whitish spot: cilia dark fuscous, tips whitish on termen, an ochreous-whitish costal patch before apex. Hindwings grey, darker towards apex; cilia pale grey, towards base and tips ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Oudebosch (1500 ft.) and Table Mountain, in January and February (Barnard); three specimens.

GEN. BRACHMIA Hüb.

BRACHMIA OCHYROTA, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head, palpi, antennae and thorax pale ochreous, second joint of palpi slightly infuscated at base, or sometimes sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous suffused with pale grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rather obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex; pale ochreous, sometimes sprinkled with fuscous; a blackish dot on base of costa; stigmata black, plical beneath first discal; a black dot on dorsum beneath second discal, tending to be connected with it by a faint variable fuscous shade; an almost marginal series of black dots round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia pale ochreous. Hindwings whitish-ochreous tinged with grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

NATAL, Howick (Fuller); one specimen; also two in my collection from Pinetown, in September and January (Leigh). Intermediate between *serialis* and *sterictis*.

OECOPHORIDAE.

GEN. TANYZANCLA Meyr.

TANYZANCLA DIORYCTA, n. sp.

♂. 16–17 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax greyish-fulvous. Antennal ciliations 3. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; deep brownish-fulvous, sometimes variably and suffusedly mixed with grey; a triangular dark grey blotch on dorsum beyond middle, reaching more than half across wing, anteriorly edged by a fine white line; a cloudy irregular dark grey streak from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ to apex of this blotch, preceded on costa by a slight whitish mark; an oval blotch of ground-colour or light yellow-ochreous in disc above tornus outlined except above with whitish suffusion or a white line and then with dark grey; sometimes an apical blotch of light yellowish suffusion: cilia rather dark grey, base somewhat mixed with brownish-fulvous. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; four specimens. Allied to *chalinitis*.

TANYZANCLA SEMISTRICTA, n. sp.

♂. 21 mm. Head and thorax pale greyish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen grey-whitish, segments with basal ochreous bands. Forewing elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; pale greyish-ochreous with scattered dark fuscous specks; a short slender dark fuscous longitudinal streak from base of costa; a broad irregular dark fuscous longitudinal submedian streak from base to apex, finely attenuated towards base, irregularly narrowed on apical portion, upper edge with slight prominences indicating discal stigmata and finely edged with white between these, beneath with slender irregular branches above and below fold to tornus; slender irregular dorsal and subdorsal dark fuscous streaks from base, meeting just before tornus: cilia ochreous-grey-whitish. Hindwings pale greyish; cilia grey-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in May (Barnard); one specimen.

GEN. PROTOMACHA Meyr.

PROTOMACHA SOSIGONA, n. sp.

♂. 21 mm. Head white, sidetufts and back of crown tinged with pale ochreous. Palpi fuscous, terminal joint whitish posteriorly. Thorax

pale ochreous-bronzy. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; pale ochreous-bronzy; a white attenuated streak along costa from base to $\frac{3}{5}$, costal edge dark fuscous towards base; stigmata minute, dark fuscous, plical beneath first discal; a curved subterminal series of indistinct minute dark fuscous dots: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings pale greyish; cilia grey-whitish, with faint greyish subbasal shade.

CAPE COLONY, Zonder End Peak, 3600 ft., in January (Barnard); one specimen.

GEN. DEPRESSARIA Haw.

DEPRESSARIA GRAMMATOPA, n. sp.

♀. 18 mm. Head and palpi light greyish-ochreous (partially defaced). Thorax light brownish. Abdomen whitish-ochreous slightly sprinkled with grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; light brownish sprinkled with fuscous; first discal stigma represented by an extremely oblique black dash, second by a cloudy blackish dot: cilia pale brownish. Hindwings pale greyish, veins suffusedly darker; cilia pale greyish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain, 2500 ft., in November (Barnard); one specimen.

DEPRESSARIA CRYPSICOSMA, n. sp.

♀. 20 mm. Head dark fuscous irrorated with white. Palpi whitish, irregularly sprinkled with grey and blackish, terminal joint with two bands of blackish irroration. Thorax whitish-ochreous, anterior half dark fuscous irrorated with white. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; pale yellow-ochreous; costal edge fuscous, irrorated with whitish, slightly thickened posteriorly, united with a broad marginal band of fuscous suffusion irrorated with whitish extending round apex and termen and continued more narrowly along dorsum to before middle; first discal stigma black, distinct, a minute black dot obliquely before and above it, second represented by an undefined rather dark fuscous dot on edge of terminal band: cilia light grey sprinkled with whitish. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia grey-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain, 2500 ft., in November (Barnard); one specimen.

DEPRESSARIA COMMUNIS, n. sp.

♂. 14–15 mm. Head and thorax whitish-fuscous. Palpi whitish, slightly sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; light fuscous, with very faint pinkish tinge; a black dot towards costa near base; discal stigmata small, blackish, a very small additional dot before and above first, and a few scattered blackish scales towards costa between them, second stigma sometimes edged anteriorly by a faint whitish dot; a marginal series of blackish dots round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia pale grey. Hindwings grey, lighter towards base; cilia whitish-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain, in March (Barnard); two specimens.

DEPRESSARIA RHODOSCELIS, n. sp.

♀. 22 mm. Head pale ochreous, crown suffused with light brownish, tuft of cilia beneath eye light crimson. Palpi whitish-ochreous sprinkled with dark grey, second joint suffused externally with rosy-pink. Thorax pale ochreous, with a blackish longitudinal mark on each side of back on posterior half. Tibiae partially suffused with rosy-pink. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; pale ochreous with a few scattered black scales; a small blackish subdorsal mark near base; a faint fuscous median streak from base to end of cell, and cloudy light fuscous lines along veins 4–8, other veins faintly tinged with fuscous; first discal stigma minute, black, second represented by a white dot surrounded by a few black scales; a series of small indistinct blackish marginal dots round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia whitish-ochreous mixed with pale grey, faintly rosy-tinged round apex. Hindwings light grey, whitish-tinged towards base, apex darker; cilia ochreous-whitish, with light grey basal line, round apex suffused with pale grey.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; one specimen.

DEPRESSARIA HOMOGENES, n. sp.

♀. 18 mm. Head whitish-ochreous sprinkled with fuscous, face whitish. Palpi whitish-grey-ochreous, second joint mixed with black anteriorly, terminal joint with base and a suprmedian band irrorated with blackish. Thorax greyish-ochreous, posterior extremity grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; greyish-ochreous;

costa irregularly strigulated with blackish irroration; a small blackish mark above dorsum near base, posteriorly suffused with grey; first discal stigma represented by a black dot, and another obliquely before and above it, second by a white dot surrounded by fuscous suffusion, which forms a cloudy spot before it and a more diffuse patch beyond it; some small indistinct blackish marginal dots round apex and termen: cilia pale grey sprinkled with ochreous-whitish. Hindwings light grey, darker posteriorly; cilia whitish-ochreous-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; one specimen.

DEPRESSARIA PANURGA, n. sp.

♀. 17 mm. Head brownish. Palpi greyish sprinkled with dark fuscous, terminal joint whitish with basal and median bands of blackish irroration. Thorax brownish, anterior and posterior margins marked with blackish. Abdomen light greyish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; brown suffused with fuscous except beneath costa on anterior half, and with rather dark purplish-fuscous on dorsal $\frac{2}{3}$, darkest towards base; costa marked with small obscure dark fuscous spots or strigulae from base to $\frac{3}{4}$; discal stigmata rather large, whitish, first irregularly edged anteriorly with blackish suffusion or irroration, second preceded by an irregular whitish dot or group of scales almost connected with it: cilia light fuscous, slightly whitish-sprinkled. Hindwings light grey; cilia pale greyish.

CAPE COLONY, Knysna, in October (Péringuey); one specimen.

MELOTELES, n. g.

Head smooth, side-tufts slightly raised; ocelli small, posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ serrate, minutely ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, slightly roughened beneath, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$ of second, thickened with scales, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{4}{5}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

MELOTELES XANTHODOXA, n. sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax yellow-ochreous tinged with ferruginous. Abdomen pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; yellow-ochreous

tinged with ferruginous: cilia concolorous. Hindwings and cilia pale yellow-ochreous.

BECHUANALAND, Gaberones (Miss Marshall); one specimen.

Gen. CRYPTOLECHIA Zell.

CRYPTOLECHIA AMMOPLEURA, n. sp.

♀. 33–34 mm. Head and thorax brownish, pale-speckled, side-tufts of crown raised and connivent. Palpi pale rosy-pink speckled with fuscous. Abdomen brown-whitish. Forewings suboblong, posteriorly rather dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, little oblique; light grey-brownish, with very obscure irregular transverse striation of purple-fuscous speckling; discal stigmata represented by small faint cloudy spots of similar speckling; costal edge sometimes tinged with pale rosy-pink: cilia pale brownish-grey, basal half speckled with purplish-fuscous. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish, cilia with very faint rosy tinge.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, two specimens, bred from larvae feeding in base of receptacle of *Protea mellifera* (*Proteaceae*), pupa stated to be like that of *Lycaena* in shape and attachment. Pupa-case sent, but broken in transit; apparently pupa sat erect on truncate abdomen (as in several other genera of the *Depressariad* group); surface of pupa-skin curiously freckled with very numerous small groups of minute papillae.

BRIAROSTOMA, n. g.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi extremely long, straight, porrected, second joint very long, expanded with long rough projecting scales above and beneath, terminal joint short, slender, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from somewhat before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, pointed, cilia $\frac{3}{4}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5–7 parallel.

Perhaps near *Diocosma*.

BRIAROSTOMA PYRRHOPSAMMA, n. sp.

♀. 19 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous faintly rosy-tinged. Palpi ochreous-whitish tinged with rosy, irrorated with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex tolerably

pointed, termen very oblique, hardly rounded; ferruginous: cilia light ferruginous, on costa rosy-tinged. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-whitish, cilia faintly rosy-tinged.

CAPE COLONY, Zonder End Peak, 3600 ft., in January (Barnard). Not in good condition, but a distinct form.

GEN. ISOCRITA Meyr.

ISOCRITA ITHYDOXA, n. sp.

♂. 12 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi whitish, second joint infuscated towards apex, terminal joint suffused with dark fuscous anteriorly. Thorax fuscous mixed with whitish, shoulders dark fuscous. Abdomen light greyish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex produced, acute, termen extremely obliquely rounded; light brownish, irregularly suffused with whitish and sprinkled with fuscous; a rather broad dark fuscous streak from base of costa to termen beneath apex, posterior half suffused with ground-colour beneath: cilia pale grey mixed with whitish towards base (imperfect). Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Upington, in January (Fath. R. Sollier); one specimen.

XYLORYCTIDAE.

GEN. EPORYCTA Meyr.

EPORYCTA CHIONAULA, n. sp.

♂. 29 mm. Head white, crown partially suffused with pale ochreous. Palpi white, suffused with ochreous-grey anteriorly. Antennal pectinations 1, ciliated. Thorax light ochreous mixed with grey, with a white streak on inner side of patagia. Abdomen whitish, segments with coppery bands. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; light ochreous suffusedly mixed with grey, especially on veins; markings shining snow-white; a streak along costa from base almost to apex, cut by lines of ground-colour on veins 9-11; a moderate streak from base above middle to termen beneath apex, on posterior fourth bisected by a line of ground-colour; streaks between veins 2-5, uppermost very slender and short; streaks above and beneath vein 1b, lower one not extended quite to its apex: cilia white, barred with grey on apex,

suffused with light grey on lower part of termen, becoming darker towards tornus. Hindwings light greyish-ochreous; cilia white.

ORANGE FREE STATE, Smithfield (Kannemeyer); one specimen.

ASAPHARCHA, n. g.

Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely raised; ocelli small, posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ serrulate, shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, much thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Anterior tarsi moderate, rather longer than tibiae; posterior tibiae clothed with dense rough scales above. Forewings with 1*b* long-furcate, 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, termen faintly sinuate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 rather approximated, 6 and 7 approximated towards base.

Perhaps related to *Thalamarchis*.

ASAPHARCHA STRIGIFERA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 17–18 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-yellow, base of palpi with a few dark fuscous scales. Thorax ochreous-whitish, anterior margin irregularly marked with dark fuscous suffusion. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, somewhat oblique; ochreous-whitish, costal edge ochreous-yellow; irregularly strewn dark fuscous transverse strigulae arranged along costa from base to about $\frac{3}{4}$, and forming a sparse irregular group towards median third of dorsum, and a denser patch suffused in centre between cell and termen; stigmata dark fuscous, plical somewhat elongate, beneath first discal: cilia whitish-yellowish barred with dark fuscous irroration. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia whitish-yellowish, with faint greyish subbasal shade.

TRANSVAAL, junction of Crocodile and Marico rivers, in February (R. Tucker); two specimens.

ORNEODIDAE.

I have set forth elsewhere (*Exotic Micro-lepidoptera*, vol. i, p. 555) the evidence on which I now assign this family to the *Tineina*, as a development from the *Copromorphidae*.

GEN. ORNEODES Latr.

ORNEODES HABROPHILA, n. sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen whitish; palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, porrected, second joint with rough projecting hairscales above and beneath, terminal joint half second. Forewings whitish; faint indications of ochreous-yellowish fasciae before and beyond middle, principally on cilia; a narrow grey fascia sprinkled with blackish crossing segments 3-6 at $\frac{4}{5}$ of wing, principally marked on cilia, slenderest on 3: cilia otherwise whitish. Hindwings whitish; an ochreous-yellowish fascia crossing segments 2-6 at $\frac{1}{3}$, narrowest on 2, slightly fuscous-edged posteriorly; cilia whitish, on fascia yellowish.

ZULULAND, Eshowe (Marley); one specimen. Also NATAL, Pine-town, in January (Leigh), one specimen in my collection; expanse 16 mm., forewings with distinct but undefined median fascia of ochreous-yellow suffusion, fascia of hindwings more strongly edged with fuscous.

ORNEODES BRACHYZONA, n. sp.

♂. 18 mm. Head white. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, subascending, white, second joint thickened with scales projecting beneath towards apex, suffused with pale ochreous with a lateral streak of dark fuscous irroration except towards apex, terminal joint half second. Thorax grey, anterior third ochreous-white. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, two basal segments grey, third dark fuscous preceded by some white irroration. Forewings white; a blackish-grey basal patch extending on costa to $\frac{1}{5}$ and on dorsum to $\frac{1}{3}$; a blackish dot on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$; a blackish-grey fascia crossing segments 2-5 before middle, connected on fifth with basal patch; a narrow curved yellow-ochreous median fascia crossing wing just beyond this, slightly sprinkled with blackish-grey; a narrow irregular rather curved blackish-grey fascia mixed with whitish crossing segments 2-6 at $\frac{2}{3}$, completed on first segment by a yellow-ochreous spot sprinkled with grey; an ochreous-yellowish grey-sprinkled dot on costa at $\frac{5}{6}$; a blackish dot on each segment before tip: cilia white, on antemedian and postmedian fasciae blackish-grey. Hindwings white; base suffused with blackish-grey; transverse series of small yellowish spots sprinkled with blackish at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, a series of blackish dots before these, two between them, and one beyond them towards tip; cilia white.

CAPE COLONY, Abraham's Kraal, in April (Mrs. v. d. Bijl); one specimen.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

GEN. PHYCODES Guen.

PHYCODES PSELIOTA, n. sp.

♀. 16 mm. Head grey. Palpi white, terminal joint grey. Thorax dark grey sprinkled with whitish. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa nearly straight, rather arched towards apex, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, somewhat oblique; blackish-grey, with close fine transverse striation of whitish points; direct transverse blackish fasciae bordered with violet-silvery-metallic streaks at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$; blackish spots margined with violet-silvery-metallic streaks at apex and tornus: cilia violet-grey, above tornus with a patch of blue suffusion. Hindwings dark fuscous; an undefined patch of ochreous-yellow suffusion occupying central portion of disc and extending to near base and dorsum; cilia ochreous-whitish, with dark fuscous basal line.

NATAL, Durban (Marley); one specimen. Allied to *adjectella*, but distinct by yellow hindwings.

GEN. ATYCHIA Latr.

ATYCHIA INFANDA, n. sp.

♂. 17-18 mm. ♀. 22 mm. Head and thorax blue-blackish, hairs of collar mixed with pale ochreous. Palpi blackish, white at base and beneath. Antennae blackish, in ♂ unipectinated with short stout lamellae ($1\frac{1}{2}$). Abdomen blackish, segmental margins in ♂ mixed with grey-whitish, in ♀ dark grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rounded, somewhat oblique; dark bronzy-fuscous, with a faint purplish tinge: cilia dark fuscous, extreme tips whitish round apex. Hindwings dark fuscous; a small irregular suffused ochreous-whitish spot in disc slightly before middle, and a smaller one midway between this and tornus; cilia fuscous, with dark fuscous subbasal line, tips whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; three specimens. Allied to *quiris*, but seems constant.

ATYCHIA NYCTEROPIS, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen blackish. Palpi blackish, white towards base and beneath. Antennae blackish, much thickened

with scales, not pectinated. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, somewhat oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; blackish, with a faint purple tinge: cilia dark fuscous, extreme tips whitish. Hindwings blackish-fuscous; cilia dark fuscous, extreme tips whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; one specimen.

GEN. SIMAETHIS Leach.

SIMAETHIS ENTECHNA, n. sp.

♀. 10 mm. Head and thorax blackish speckled with whitish, face and palpi white sprinkled with dark fuscous. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings somewhat elongate-triangular, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, somewhat oblique; blackish; a very irregular cloudy pale ochreous-yellowish transverse line at $\frac{2}{5}$, costal extremity white, preceded and followed by fasciae of white irroration; two cloudy ochreous-whitish dots transversely placed in disc beyond middle; a transverse white mark from costa at $\frac{3}{5}$, and an inwardly oblique white mark from dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$, with some irregular ochreous-whitish and chestnut-brown suffusion indicating a connecting line; an elongate patch of chestnut-brown suffusion beneath costa from before middle to near apex, terminated by an irregular pale ochreous apical blotch, slenderly connected on margin with a small spot on middle of termen; an undefined fascia of scanty white irroration from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to tornus: cilia greyish with two blackish shades, with small whitish patches above and below middle of termen. Hindwings dark fuscous; an irregular yellow-ochreous blotch in disc beyond middle; a yellow-ochreous marginal line round apex; cilia whitish, with dark fuscous subbasal line, tinged with reddish basally towards middle of termen.

NATAL, Durban (Marley); one specimen.

GEN. GLYPHIPTERYX Hüb.

GLYPHIPTERYX AMPHIPEDA, n. sp.

♀. 12 mm. Head and thorax dark bronzy (defaced). Palpi with whorls of dark fuscous white-tipped scales (defaced). Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen somewhat sinuate, very oblique; golden-bronze; markings violet-silvery-whitish irregularly edged with blackish scales; a rather narrow fascia from costa near base to before middle of dorsum, and another from $\frac{2}{5}$ of costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ of dorsum; an oblique streak from middle of costa reaching half across wing; a narrow slightly sinuate fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to $\frac{5}{6}$ of dorsum, and one nearly straight from $\frac{5}{6}$ of costa to tornus; a small

wedge-shaped mark on costa before apex; an elongate blackish mark along upper part of termen, containing two silvery dots: cilia white, with a grey patch round apex, on lower part of termen with a blackish basal line. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4000 ft., in April; one specimen, not in good condition, but the species is very distinct and easy of recognition.

GLYPHIPTERYX DIPLOTOXA, n. sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head and thorax dark bronzy-fuscous, with a fine white line on side of crown. Palpi with whorls of black white-tipped scales, roughly projecting at apex of second joint beneath. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; dark bronzy-fuscous, posterior half largely suffused with pale bronzy-ochreous; markings shining white; a rather oblique fasciate streak from dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$ reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing, apex truncate; a narrow slightly curved fascia from before middle of costa to beyond middle of dorsum, rather widened downwards; a narrow slightly curved or bent pale silvery-grey fascia, white on costa, from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to dorsum before tornus, edged with dark fuscous anteriorly; three small spots on costa between this and apex; two silvery spots along upper and lower parts of termen, upper edged above by a small black apical spot: cilia white, base within a black median line pale bronzy, indented with white beneath apex, on costa above apex deeper bronze with a blackish projecting apical hook. Hindwings grey; cilia grey, round apex with outer half whitish-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain, in February (Barnard); one specimen.

GLYPHIPTERYX CLIMACASPIS, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10–16 mm. Head dark bronzy-fuscous. Palpi with four whorls of black white-tipped scales, anterior edge of terminal joint black. Thorax dark bronze. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, very oblique; 7 and 8 stalked in ♂, separate in ♀; pale shining golden-bronze; costal edge more or less suffused with grey; markings shining silvery-metallic-whitish edged with dark grey; a longitudinal streak from base above middle to $\frac{2}{5}$; a streak along fold from base, beyond apex of preceding bent obliquely down and continued to dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$; five streaks from costa, first three oblique, first from somewhat before middle, reaching $\frac{4}{5}$ across wing, sometimes touching praeternal streak, second reaching $\frac{1}{2}$ across wing, approaching apex of praeternal streak,

third longer, more or less incurved, touching apex of post-tornal streak, fourth short, direct, fifth running to termen above middle; erect praetornal and post-tornal streaks tinged with violet-golden joined by three black bars usually interrupted to form six spots; a short slender streak on apical edge: cilia whitish-grey, basal half within a bronzy line silvery-metallic. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain (2500 ft.), Zonder End Peak (3600 ft.), Hottentot-Holland Mts. (4000 ft.), from November to March (Barnard); ten specimens.

GEN. CHRYSOCENTRIS Meyr.

CHRYSOCENTRIS URANIA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13-14 mm. Head light yellow-ochreous (rubbed). Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint with three blackish rings, with long roughly projecting whitish-ochreous hair-scales beneath, anterior end of terminal joint blackish. Thorax pale bronzy-ochreous transversely barred with blackish (rubbed). Abdomen blackish, segmental margins in ♀ whitish. Forewings elongate, posteriorly rather dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-bronze; numerous small blue or violet-metallic spots partly edged with blackish, viz. a series of about eight transverse marks from costa, posteriorly becoming pale ochreous on costa, about eighteen variable spots arranged in three irregular longitudinal series in disc, and a terminal series of dots: cilia pale ochreous, on basal half ochreous-bronze, suffusedly barred with blackish. Hindwings black; in ♀ several quadrate white spots in disc, very obscurely indicated in ♂; several small white spots towards apex, and a series along termen, in ♀ distinct, in ♂ more suffused; cilia grey, with blackish subbasal shade, obscurely barred with whitish suffusion.

NATAL, Inchanga and Krantzkop, in November (Barnard); three specimens.

ELACHISTIDAE.

GEN. ELACHISTA Treitsch.

ELACHISTA MERIMNAEA, n. sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white. Abdomen light grey. Forewings lanceolate; white, with scattered fuscous specks, denser

towards posterior part of dorsum, and forming a small spot of irroration on costa before apex: cilia white, with a few fuscous specks, above apex with a spot of fuscous suffusion. Hindwings grey-whitish; cilia yellow-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Matroosberg, 3500 ft., in November (Lightfoot); one specimen.

SCYTHRIDAE.

GEN. SCYTHRIS Hüb.

SCYTHRIS MELIGASTRA, n. sp.

♀. 17 mm. Head yellow-ochreous. Palpi ochreous - whitish, terminal joint and upper part of second anteriorly dark fuscous. Thorax ochreous - grey. Abdomen yellow - ochreous. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; ochreous-grey; plical and second discal stigmata blackish: cilia ochreous-grey. Hindwings with 4 and 5 stalked; fuscous; cilia ochreous-grey, paler towards tips.

S. W. PROTECTORATE, Narugas, in January (Lightfoot); one specimen.

SCYTHRIS EXSOLUTA, n. sp.

♂. 20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax light grey. Antennal ciliations $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen light greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex acute, termen slightly sinuate, extremely oblique; grey, with an elongate patch of whitish suffusion in disc before middle, and obscurely mixed with whitish posteriorly; second discal stigma obscurely darker: cilia light grey mixed with whitish. Hindwings with 4 and 5 stalked; pale grey; cilia pale greyish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4000 ft., in April; one specimen.

SCYTHRIS DIMENSA, n. sp.

♂. 10 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark purple-grey. Antennal ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; dark iridescent-purple-grey; a sharply defined rather narrow whitish median longitudinal streak from base to $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia grey, towards base suffused with purplish. Hindwings with 4 and 5 separate; dark grey; cilia grey.

NATAL, Durban, in March (Marley); one specimen.

PTEROLONCHIDAE.

ANATHYRSA, n. g.

Head loosely rough-haired above, sidetufts raised, spreading, face with appressed scales; ocelli small, posterior; tongue absent. Antennae nearly 1, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, nearly straight, ascending, second joint very long, thickened with dense scales, with long rough hair-scales above on posterior half to apex, terminal joint less than half second, projecting from apical hairs, slender, filiform, hardly pointed. Maxillary palpi absent. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 from angle, 7 to costa, 8 absent, 9 and 10 from near 7, 11 from before middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia over 1; 2-7 separate, nearly parallel, transverse vein from 3 to 4 outwards-oblique.

A remarkable and interesting form. In one forewing of one specimen veins 5 and 6 are stalked—doubtless only a chance abnormality.

ANATHYRSA MACROXYLA, n. sp.

♀. 30-34 mm. Head white, crown tinged with pale brownish-ochreous posteriorly. Palpi fuscous, terminal joint and long hairs of second white. Thorax white, anterior half tinged with pale brownish-ochreous. Abdomen whitish. Forewings very elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen faintly sinuate, extremely oblique; shining white; a thick brown supramedian longitudinal stripe from base to apex; cilia white. Hindwings ochreous-whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish, more yellowish-tinged towards base.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in December and February; three specimens.

COLEOPHORIDAE.

GEN. COLEOPHORA Hüb.

COLEOPHORA NIPHOCROSSA, n. sp.

♀. 12 mm. Head and palpi white, centre of crown pale yellowish. Antennae white ringed with fuscous, basal joint roughly tufted anteriorly, base of stalk thickened with loose scales. Thorax white, patagia and a central stripe pale yellowish. Abdomen grey, segmental margins suffused with white. Forewings narrowly elongate-lanceolate; rather dark bronzy-brown, dorsal area suffused with bronzy-ochreous;

a narrow white costal streak from base to $\frac{4}{5}$; a slender white dorsal streak from base to near tornus: cilia light grey, on costa white except towards apex. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in January (Barnard); one specimen.

SANDALOECA, n. g.

Head smooth; tongue short. Antennae $\frac{5}{6}$, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, straight, porrected, second joint thickened with appressed scales, rather roughly projecting beneath towards apex, terminal joint short, loosely scaled, tolerably obtuse. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 from angle, 2-4 approximated, 5 and 6 absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 9 approximated, 11 from rather before middle. Hindwings $\frac{3}{5}$, narrow-lanceolate, cilia 3; cell open between 3 and 5, 4 absent, 5 and 7 approximated towards base.

SANDALOECA LATHRAEA, n. sp.

♀. 8-9 mm. Head and thorax pale glossy grey. Palpi whitish, dark fuscous on basal half and beneath throughout. Abdomen light grey. Forewings lanceolate; light glossy grey; a broad suffused glossy white costal streak from base to $\frac{3}{4}$, pointed posteriorly: cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings very pale bluish-grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

CAPE COLONY, Steenbrass, Caledon district (Barnard). Bred from portable cases attached to grass-stems (apparently); case elongate, 6 mm. × 2.5 mm., widest about middle and narrowed towards extremities, convex dorsally and with lateral downward-curved flaps so as to be concave ventrally (thus partially stem-clasping), surface even, pale greyish-ochreous, papery, formed of minute filamentous fragments of dubious nature.

ENSCEPASTRA, n. g.

Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae nearly 1, in ♂ simple, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, straight, porrected, second joint thickened with loose rough scales above and beneath, terminal joint about $\frac{1}{3}$ of second, in ♂ slender, porrected, in ♀ concealed in loose rough scales. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from angle, 2-4 approximated, 5 absent, 6 and 7 stalked, 7 to costa, 8 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings $\frac{1}{2}$, narrow-lanceolate, cilia 5; 3 and 4 absent, cell open between 2 and 5, 5 and 6 stalked, 7 closely approximated at base.

ENSCEPASTRA PLAGIOPA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 11-13 mm. Head and thorax grey, suffusedly mixed with white. Palpi grey sprinkled with white. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings narrowly elongate-lanceolate, apex rather produced; grey, closely and suffusedly irrorated with white, in ♂ sometimes almost wholly whitish; plical and first discal stigmata distinct, blackish, plical obliquely anterior: cilia ochreous-whitish, in ♀ greyish-tinged. Hindwings pale grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain, in February (Barnard); four specimens.

PLUTELLIDAE.

GEN. PISINIDEA Butl.

PISINIDEA EXSUPERANS, n. sp.

♂. 18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous suffusedly irrorated with whitish, forehead without projecting tuft, palpi 6. Abdomen fuscous, segmental margins whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen nearly straight, rather strongly oblique; fuscous finely and suffusedly irrorated with whitish, with a few scattered dark fuscous scales; an obscure streak of pale ochreous suffusion along fold; a small dark fuscous spot beneath costa near base, and two others representing discal stigmata, these three connected by white suffusion; a series of dark fuscous linear dots round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia whitish speckled with fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia as in forewings.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in April (Haughton); one specimen. Except in the absence of frontal tuft, this species agrees in all respects with the structure of the South American genus *Pisinidea*.

LYONETIADAE.

GEN. BUCCULATRIX Zell.

BUCCULATRIX AGILIS, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 7 mm. Head whitish-grey, more or less mixed with dark fuscous. Thorax grey-whitish irrorated with black. Abdomen light

grey. Forewings lanceolate; whitish irrorated with black; the white ground-colour forms a more or less developed oblique streak from middle of dorsum; an oblique blackish streak from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to near tornus, obscured by the dark irroration: cilia whitish-grey, round apex white with lines of black irroration. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey.

CAPE COLONY, Kimberley, bred in July from larvae feeding on *Acacia horrida* (Lightfoot); five specimens.

TINEIDAE.

GEN. TINEA Linn.

TINEA TRILINGUIS, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 11-13 mm. Head fulvous. Antennae ochreous-whitish. Thorax dark purple-fuscous, with a whitish-ochreous median stripe. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; 4 and 5, or 5 and 6 sometimes short-stalked (inconstant), 7 and 8 stalked; pale ochreous; a broad dark purplish-fuscous median longitudinal streak from base to apex and upper part of termen, extending at base to costa and dorsum: cilia whitish-ochreous, at apex with a dark fuscous bar. Hindwings with 5 and 6 stalked; light grey; cilia whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; two specimens.

TINEA SPILOCOMA, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head whitish, lower part of face blackish, two blackish spots between antennae. Palpi blackish. Thorax ochreous-whitish, anterior half blackish. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; light ochreous-brown, irregularly mixed with blackish; costal $\frac{2}{5}$ blackish, crossed by an oblique whitish streak at $\frac{1}{4}$, a broader oblique rhomboidal white spot before middle, two parallel oblique white lines at $\frac{2}{3}$, and an inwardly oblique white mark before apex; about six irregular black marks or short rather oblique spots from dorsum, separated by white suffusion; a slender irregular black terminal streak, edged with white anteriorly: cilia whitish-ochreous, basal third suffusedly mixed with blackish, at apex forming a black spot edged above and below by white spots. Hindwings rather dark purplish-grey; cilia grey.

CAPE COLONY, Hottentot-Holland Mountains, 3000 ft., in March (Barnard). A notable species, more like *cloacella* than any other African form.

TINEA CRAUROTA, n. sp.

♂. 10 mm. Head ochreous-whitish (partly rubbed). Palpi dark fuscous, apex of joints whitish. Antennae almost 1, grey. Thorax greyish-ochreous, shoulders mixed with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-grey, anal tuft whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; 5 and 6 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked; greyish-ochreous, coarsely sprinkled with fuscous; costa suffused with fuscous anteriorly; stigmata represented by rather large roundish fuscous spots mixed with darker, plical obliquely before first discal; margins posteriorly suffusedly mixed with fuscous; cilia pale greyish-ochreous, basal half obscurely barred with fuscous. Hindwings with 5 and 6 stalked; light slaty-grey; cilia whitish-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in January (Barnard); one specimen.

TINEA FORTUITA, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head pale ochreous, face and sides of crown suffused with ferruginous. Palpi and antennae dark fuscous. Thorax pale ochreous tinged with ferruginous anteriorly, shoulders dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; shining pale bronzy-ochreous, with several minute scattered blackish dots, variable in position except one on end of cell; costal edge dark fuscous towards base: cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings and cilia light grey.

CAPE COLONY, Hottentot-Holland Mountains (Barnard); one specimen.

TINEA CHALCOXESTA, n. sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head yellow-whitish. Antennae light greyish. Thorax light bronzy. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; light shining brassy-bronze: cilia pale grey. Hindwings light prismatic grey; cilia pale grey.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; two specimens.

GEN. *MYRMECOZELA* Staint.

MYRMECOZELA TERRITA, n. sp.

♂. 22 mm. Head ochreous-whitish with a few fuscous hairs. Palpi whitish, second joint mixed with dark fuscous except apex.

Thorax pale violet-grey mixed with dark fuscous, apex of patagia pale reddish-grey. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; light violet-grey irrorated with dark fuscous; a subcostal series of small blackish spots from near base to beyond middle, and costa spotted with dark posteriorly; a cloudy spot of blackish suffusion in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, preceded by some pale suffusion: cilia pale grey sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings grey, with slight brassy tinge; cilia pale grey.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in March (Keytel); one specimen. The genus *Myrmecozela* absorbs and supersedes *Amydria*.

HOMALOPSYCHA, n. g.

Head densely rough-haired; ocelli small, posterior; tongue obsolete. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ serrulate, simple, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderate, porrected, second joint tufted with dense rough scales beneath, with several projecting lateral bristles, terminal joint much shorter than second, subascending, loosely scaled, tolerably obtuse. Maxillary palpi rather long, several-jointed, folded, filiform. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from angle, 7 to costa, 11 from $\frac{1}{3}$. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{4}{5}$; 2-7 separate, 5 and 6 somewhat approximated at base.

Differs from *Prothinodes* by short terminal joint of palpi, and from *Lipomerinx* by presence of lateral bristles, but probably allied to both.

HOMALOPSYCHA AESTUARIA, n. sp.

♂. 20-21 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale ochreous-yellowish. Antennae whitish-grey. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; pale ochreous-yellowish or whitish-ochreous, dorsal area beneath fold somewhat deeper; four or five scattered blackish specks along fold; costal edge dark grey towards base; a cloudy longitudinal streak of grey suffusion from base beneath costa, sometimes blackish towards base, becoming lighter posteriorly and at middle, separating into two arms composed of faint cloudy neural lines, upper running to posterior portion of costa, lower to lower portion of termen, included area more whitish-tinged, especially towards apex: cilia whitish-ochreous, with whitish apical bar and patches of obscure grey speckling above and below this. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia pale grey.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; four specimens.

OCHETOXENA, n. g.

Head shortly rough-haired on crown, face with appressed hairs; ocelli small, posterior; tongue short, slender. Antennae $\frac{1}{2}$ (?), in ♂ very shortly ciliated, basal joint slender, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, obliquely ascending, slender, second joint shortly rough-scaled beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, porrected. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from angle, 3-5 slightly approximated, 7 to termen, 8-10 from near end of cell, 11 from middle, secondary cell defined. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 2 remote, 3 and 4 parallel, 3 from angle, 5 and 6 somewhat approximated towards base, 7 parallel.

Apparently allied to *Mesopherna*.

OCHETOXENA PHANERAULA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 23-24 mm. Head and palpi grey. Thorax brown, anteriorly suffused with grey. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, more pointed in ♀, termen faintly sinuate, oblique; brown; costal edge fuscous, darker towards base; a moderately broad shining white median longitudinal streak from base to apex, narrowed at extremities: cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Zonder End Peak, 3600 ft., in January (Barnard); two specimens.

IDIOTECHNA, n. g.

Head with short loose rough hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{2}{3}$, in ♂ minutely pubescent, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderate, porrected, slender, loosely sealed, terminal joint as long as second, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi several-jointed, folded, filiform. Posterior tibiae smooth. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from angle, 7 to termen, 8-10 rather approximated, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 2-7 separate, tolerably parallel, 2 widely remote, 3 from angle.

Allied to preceding.

IDIOTECHNA FURCIFERA, n. sp.

♂. 20 mm. Head white. Palpi white, with a grey lateral line. Thorax white, outer edge of patagia light bronze. Abdomen dark

grey, anal tuft whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; shining bronze; markings snow-white; a costal streak from near base to $\frac{3}{5}$, attenuated posteriorly, costal edge dark fuscous anteriorly; a slender dorsal streak from base to near tornus; a moderately broad streak from middle of base above fold to tornus; a moderately broad streak from middle of disc to apex, with a slender branch from middle of its upper edge running to costa near apex: cilia grey, basal half white. Hindwings and cilia grey.

CAPE COLONY, Matroosberg, 3500 ft., in November (Lightfoot); one specimen.

GEN. LATYPICA Meyr.

LATYPICA CRISPA, n. sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head and palpi white. Thorax white, with a few fuscous scales towards anterior margin. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; white, with scattered brownish-ochreous scales, especially posteriorly, margins sometimes strigulated with brown and black scales; markings ochreous or brownish, edged laterally with black strigulae; a small spot on costa near base; subquadrate spots on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, middle, and $\frac{2}{3}$; more or less developed spots towards $\frac{1}{5}$ and middle of dorsum; first discal stigma blackish edged anteriorly with brownish or ochreous suffusion, second represented by a blackish transverse mark followed by brownish or ochreous suffusion; three small spots on costa posteriorly; a submarginal streak along termen: cilia whitish, with two dark fuscous lines. Hindwings pale grey or whitish-grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

NATAL, Durban (Marley); CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4000 ft.; two specimens.

GEN. ZELOMORA Meyr.

ZELOMORA PHLYCTIDOTA, n. sp.

♀. 12 mm. Head and thorax white, shoulders fuscous. Palpi white, terminal joint longer than second. Abdomen whitish-grey, with large anal tuft of long hairs. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 7 to termen; white; markings pale violet-fuscous, their margins suffusedly irrorated with black; blotches on costa and dorsum near base; a blotch on costa somewhat

before middle, reaching half across wing, and on dorsum beyond middle opposite to it; an irregular transverse spot from tornus; a blotch suffusedly irrorated with black on costa towards apex; some fuscous black-tipped scales on costa before apex and on termen towards middle: cilia white, somewhat mixed with fuscous on termen. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia white.

CAPE COLONY, Steenbrass (Barnard); one specimen.

GEN. PICROSPORA Meyr.

PICROSPORA LITHACOPA, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head white. Palpi fuscous, white above. Thorax whitish-fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen faintly sinuate, rather strongly oblique; fuscous, with some scattered whitish scales, towards termen with some whitish suffusion; plical and second discal stigmata very small, blackish: cilia whitish. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Somerset West Mts., 4000 ft. (Barnard); two specimens. Very similar to the allied *Acorostoma medicata*, but easily separated by the quite different palpi.

GEN. MALLOBATHRA Meyr.

MALLOBATHRA ZOPHAULA, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark grey. Palpi whitish. Antennae $\frac{5}{8}$, joints closely set, pubescent. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; dark purplish suffusedly mixed with grey and dark grey: cilia grey. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain, 2300 ft., in January (Barnard); two specimens.

ENCELIDOTIS, n. g.

Head loosely rough-haired; ocelli small, posterior; tongue well developed. Antennae $\frac{1}{2}$, in ♂ shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with tuft or pecten of scales anteriorly. Labial palpi moderately long, slender, porrected, loosely scaled throughout, second joint with two or three apical bristles, terminal joint as long as second, hardly pointed. Maxillary palpi absent. Posterior tibiae thinly haired above. Fore-

wings with 2 from angle, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, thinly clothed with long scales, cilia 1; 2-7 tolerably parallel.

ENCELIDOTIS OCHROPHRAGMA, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13-14 mm. Head white, centre of crown mixed with fuscous, lower part of face dark fuscous. Palpi dark grey, more or less mixed with white. Thorax white, shoulders fuscous. Abdomen pale grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; white, irregularly strewn with small brownish-ochreous dots or irregularly mixed with scales; an irregular brownish-ochreous spot in disc before middle; a rather narrow brownish-ochreous transverse fascia at about $\frac{2}{3}$: cilia white. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; four specimens.

GEN. BARBAROSCARDIA Wals.

BARBAROSCARDIA METACLINA, n. sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head whitish. Palpi dark fuscous, hair-scales and apex whitish. Thorax whitish mixed with light ochreous, shoulders suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen dark grey, scales of segmental margins whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish irregularly mixed with pale ochreous; markings grey mixed with black; a spot on costa almost at base; a narrow irregular transverse fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$; a narrow rather oblique fascia beyond middle, tending to be interrupted above and below middle; a triangular blotch on costa at $\frac{4}{5}$, and sometimes a small spot on middle of termen beneath it: cilia whitish, obscurely spotted with pale ochreous sprinkled with grey. Hindwings light grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; two specimens.

GEN. NARYCIA Steph.

NARYCIA ISOXANTHA, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax light ochreous-yellow. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; light ochreous-yellow: cilia concolorous. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey.

S.W. PROTECTORATE, Grootfontein, in December (Lightfoot); four specimens.

GEN. CTENOCOMPA Meyr.

CTENOCOMPA ZASCIA, n. sp.

♂. 16–17 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen dark grey. Antennal pectinations 5. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, oblique; 8 and 9 stalked or usually coincident; dark grey, basal area slightly sprinkled with blackish and whitish; a slightly incurved median fascia of dark fuscous irroration, preceded by a narrower fascia of whitish irroration; area beyond this suffusedly irrorated with whitish towards margins and slightly in disc, with a dark fuscous transverse spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, and a smaller one beyond it: cilia grey, base mixed with whitish. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey or grey-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; three specimens. The genus *Ctenocompa* includes and supersedes *Struthisca*.

GEN. MELASINA Hüb.

MELASINA CYLINDRAULA, n. sp.

♂. 24–25 mm. Head and thorax grey-whitish. Palpi short, slender, grey. Antennae slender, pectinations 4. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly rather dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; 7 to termen; fuscous-grey, more or less suffusedly irrorated with whitish; veins posteriorly more or less marked with fine indistinct darker fuscous lines: cilia light fuscous suffused with whitish. Hindwings light grey; cilia grey-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Matroosberg, 3500 ft., in November (Lightfoot); two specimens, bred from cylindrical cases about 20 mm. × 5 mm., formed of a single series of longitudinally placed segments, in one case of hollow grass-stems, in the other (I think) stems of *Juncus*, with irregular ends.

MELASINA MARMARODES, n. sp.

♀. 17–18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white, slightly sprinkled with grey, palpi short. Abdomen pale grey, anal tuft grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen faintly sinuate, oblique; light grey irregularly mixed and suffused with white, with irregularly scattered blackish scales; the white suffusion indicates an irregular longitudinal median streak on posterior half of wing, partly edged with black scales: cilia white, with obscurely indicated greyish median shade. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish-grey or whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Knysna, bred in October (Péringuey); two specimens. Larva in stout cylindrical cases, one of these composed of twigs as long as the case, arranged longitudinally, the other of miscellaneous fragments arranged promiscuously. Pupa with two basal segments of abdomen fixed, each segment with a transverse dorsal series of very short numerous spines near basal margin. A peculiar species, perhaps related to *sisyraea*.

MELASINA STUPEA, Wall.

ORANGE FREE STATE, Petrusberg, in April (Miss J. Skaife). Wallengren's description is correct and sufficient; the species is allied to *aedifica*.

MELASINA FOSSORIA, n. sp.

♂. 19–21 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish, mixed with dark fuscous except towards tips. Antennal pectinations 5. Thorax grey mixed with whitish, anteriorly suffused with dark fuscous irroration. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen somewhat rounded, rather oblique; grey, much suffused with whitish; a basal fascia of dark fuscous suffused irroration, continued as a broad streak along costa to $\frac{2}{5}$, thence rather obliquely across wing to near dorsum, again angulated and continued to near costa at $\frac{4}{5}$, with a branch to tornus; a similar spot on costa beyond middle, and three or four small spots on costa posteriorly: cilia ochreous-whitish, barred with dark fuscous irroration. Hindwings light fuscous-grey; cilia ochreous-whitish, with faint fuscous subbasal shade.

TRANSVAAL, junction of Crocodile and Marico rivers, in February (R. Tucker); two specimens.

MELASINA NIGRESCENS, n. sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous, palpi moderate, densely scaled. Antennal pectinations 5. Forewings moderate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; all veins separate; dark fuscous; sometimes a faint, cloudy, darker spot on end of cell: cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain, 2500 ft., in November (Barnard); two specimens. Allied to *indigena*.

MELASINA HOMOPERCNA, n. sp.

♂. 12–13 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous, palpi moderate, densely rough-scaled. Antennal pectinations 2. Fore-

wings moderate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rounded, somewhat oblique; 7 and 8 stalked; dark purplish-fuscous: cilia concolorous. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain, 2500 ft., in November (Barnard); three specimens. Taken in company with the preceding, to which it is exceedingly similar, but immediately distinguished by the different antennal pectinations, as well as the stalked veins 7 and 8 and slightly different shape of forewings.

ELLOCHOTIS, n. g.

Head densely rough-haired; ocelli small, posterior; tongue very short. Antennae $\frac{3}{5}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$, in ♂ simple, basal joint short, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, porrected, second joint with long projecting apical tuft of rough hair-scales beneath, terminal joint very short, slender, pointed, almost concealed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from angle, 7 to costa, 8 out of 7 or absent, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{3}{4}$; 2–7 nearly parallel.

Apparently allied to *Eucryptogona*.

ELLOCHOTIS INFAUSTA, n. sp.

♂. 15–16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax rather dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; bronzy-grey, suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous: cilia bronzy-greyish, with subbasal and apical dark bluish-fuscous lines. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey, with dark fuscous subbasal shade.

CAPE COLONY, Gt. Winthoek, 4500 ft.; six specimens.

ADELIDAE.

GEN. CEROMITIA Zell.

CEROMITIA ARATA, n. sp.

♂. 14–15 mm. Head white. Thorax white, patagia mixed with grey. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; light grey suffused with white, with fine irregular dark fuscous lines on all veins, and scattered dark fuscous scales between them: cilia light

grey suffused with white. Hindwings prismatic-hyaline, with thinly strewn pale grey hairs; cilia grey-whitish.

CAPE COLONY, Prince Albert, in June (Mrs. v. d. Bijl); three specimens.

CEROMITIA SPATALODES, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 17-18 mm. Head whity-brownish, crown white posteriorly. Palpi moderate, light greyish. Thorax whitish, patagia pale violet-grey. Abdomen pale grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; pale shining violet, obscurely mottled with grey, slightly whitish-sprinkled in disc; discal stigmata well marked, dark fuscous: cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings light prismatic grey; cilia whitish-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Oudebosch, 1500 ft., in January (Barnard); two specimens. Nearest to *elongatella* and *mitrata*.

NEPTICULIDAE.

GEN. NEPTICULA, Heyd.

NEPTICULA PANCONISTA, n. sp.

♂. 5 mm. Head light yellowish. Thorax grey-whitish irrorated with blackish. Abdomen grey. Forewings lanceolate; grey-whitish irrorated with blackish: cilia whitish, towards base sprinkled with blackish. Hindwings grey; an expansible light yellow pencil of hairs from base beneath costa; cilia whitish-grey.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in January (Barnard); one specimen. Allied to *crypsixantha*, which, however, has the head blackish.

PROTOTHEORIDAE.

GEN. PROTOTHEORA, Meyr.

Head with short rough scales, posteriorly with longer rough spreading hair-scales, face short; ocelli small, posterior, tongue rudimentary. Antennae in ♂ hardly $\frac{1}{3}$, rather thick towards base, tapering, moderately and evenly pubescent-ciliated over whole surface, in ♀ shorter, slenderer, minutely pubescent. Mandibles more or less developed. Labial palpi in ♂ moderately long, porrected, wholly clothed with dense rough hair-scales diminishing to apex, joints concealed, in ♀ considerably longer, similar. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, 3-jointed, porrected. Thorax with large rough erect tuft of scales at posterior

extremity. Abdomen rather slender. Legs rather long, slender, middle tibiae with two short apical spurs, posterior tibiae thinly haired above, with median and apical pairs of short spurs. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, dorsum and termen nearly evenly curved but tornus slightly marked, dorsal margin strongly ciliated like termen to base, with strong membranous prominence at base (jugum); neuration as described. Hindwings somewhat under 1, elongate-trapezoidal-ovate (more parallel-sided than forewings), cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; neuration as described.

I substitute the above amended description for that previously published. I have already stated elsewhere ('Exotic Microlepidoptera,' vol. 2, p. 229) that Mr. R. J. Tillyard, in New South Wales, being interested by my notice of this family, was at pains to obtain some material from the South African Museum for dissection, and I am indebted to him for the communication of the following information, viz.: (1) that there were two species probably confused under my description of *P. petrosema*; I had myself suspected this, and have now received further material representing four species in all; (2) that mandibles were present in both species, minute and difficult of detection in *petrosema* proper, but in the other species as large as in *Micropteryx* and very similar; and (3) that I had overlooked the presence of maxillary palpi concealed in the hairs of labial palpi, which I find to be correct. With the aid of the fresh material I have made other corrections as above. The distinctness and interest of the family are thus in fact augmented, and it is eminently worthy of the attention of local collectors.

The four following forms are similar in general appearance, but are abundantly distinct by the genitalia; these are complex, and I am indebted to Mr. Barnard, of the South African Museum, for careful drawings of them. Finding their homologies difficult of comprehension, I submitted the drawings to Mr. F. N. Pierce, well known as a specialist in these organs, calling his attention to their analogy with the structures of *Hepialus hectus*, and am much indebted to him for explaining to me their correct nature, and have accepted his views. In brief there are three pairs of appendages, viz. (1) an upper pair, the uncus; (2) a middle pair, the gnathos; (3) a lower pair, the valvae. These can be readily recognised and their differences are sufficient for the diagnosis of the species, but they by no means exhaust the complexities of the structure, which would require a series of figures. The uncus and gnathos are appendages of the 10th segment and enclose the anus above and below respectively; the valvae are appendages of the 9th segment.

PROTOTHEORA PETROSEMA, MEYR.

♂ ♀. 22–23 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous, finely speckled with white, apex of thoracic crest dark fuscous. Abdomen grey, segmental margins whitish. Forewings light brownish-ochreous, with a pattern of fuscous irrorated with whitish specks, viz. an irregular basal patch, narrow irregular fasciae before and beyond middle, and a subterminal fascia broadly dilated upwards, these narrowly connected in middle, in ♀ traversed by a white streak which runs from base of costa through middle of disc to near termen and thence to apex, partially edged with blackish scales; distinct blackish marks on upper edge of this between fasciae in both sexes; fuscous spots speckled with whitish on costa between these fasciae, sometimes suffusedly confluent with them: cilia fuscous, tinged with whitish, on termen base sometimes obscurely barred with whitish and fuscous. Hindwings grey; in ♀ an erect subdorsal brush-like tuft of long whitish hairs near base; cilia pale grey. Genitalia of ♂; uncus forming two moderate slender curved converging spine-like processes; gnathos forming two long down-curved diverging stronger spine-like processes; valvae long, slender, slightly expanded near apex, tolerably pointed, clothed with rather long hairs.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown, in April and May (Lightfoot); three specimens (2 ♂, 1 ♀). The tuft on hindwings in ♀ is a quite exceptional structure; it appears to be natural, but needs confirmation in a second specimen.

PROTOTHEORA SERRULIGERA, n. sp.

♂. 21–25 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous, finely speckled with white (thorax mostly defaced). Abdomen grey, segmental margins whitish. Forewings light brownish-ochreous; an irregular white median stripe from base to beyond cell, thence much thickened irregularly and running to costa near apex, edged with some scattered blackish scales, upper edge more strongly blackish-margined before and beyond middle; costal area above this anteriorly suffused with fuscous, posteriorly with three fuscous fasciate spots speckled with whitish, connected with median streak; a dark fuscous terminal line: cilia pale grey, towards base whitish. Hindwings light grey; cilia grey-whitish. Genitalia of ♂; uncus forming two long very slender remote rather curved converging spine-like processes; gnathos forming two very long down-curved laterally sinuate parallel slender pointed processes, sharply serrate on outer edge; valvae short, broad, apex bilobed.

CAPE COLONY, Hottentot-Holland Mountains, 4000 ft. (Barnard); two specimens.

PROTOTHEORA QUADRICORNIS, n. sp.

♂. 18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous speckled with whitish, apex of thoracic crest dark fuscous. Abdomen grey, segmental margins mixed with whitish. Forewings fuscous; a slender irregular sinuate white median streak from base to beyond cell, upper edge with three subtriangular sinuations filled with blackish, lower edge shortly marked with blackish, alternating with these and at extremity; undefined blotches of dark fuscous irroration on costa at base, before and beyond middle, and towards apex; some whitish irroration from extremity of streak to costa before apex, followed by some dark fuscous suffusion: cilia grey. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey. Genitalia of ♂ (described from drawings, the abdomen of the single specimen having been removed and retained in South African Museum); uncus forming two long slender strongly curved converging spine-like processes, base between them wide, dilated, with a prominence beneath; gnathos forming two long downcurved diverging stout acute hooked processes; valvae long, slender, attenuated towards apex and slightly hooked, clothed with short hairs.

CAPE COLONY, Capetown (Barnard); one specimen.

GEN. METATHEORÁ Meyr.

This genus, based on a species from Natal, *parachlora* Meyr., is distinguishable from *Prototheora* by the fringe of projecting hair-scales on anterior legs beneath.

METATHEORA CORVIFERA, n. sp.

♂. 22-23 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous, speckled with whitish, palpi somewhat longer than in *petrosema* ♂. Abdomen rather dark fuscous. Forewings fuscous mixed with dark fuscous, with scanty whitish speckling indicating irregular undefined marblings; cilia fuscous, with a subbasal line of whitish speckling. Hindwings and cilia rather dark grey. Genitalia of ♂; uncus forming two long slender spreading curved spine-like processes; gnathos forming two broad laterally compressed acute-pointed moderate projections, serrate on dorsal edge, diverging, and with tips curved outwards; valvae long, slender, clothed with moderate hairs.

CAPE COLONY, Table Mountain, in February (Barnard); five specimens.

INDEX.

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|------|
| acuminatus (Pterophorus) | 274 | cosymbota (Eridachtha) | 285 |
| <i>Adelidae</i> | 311 | craurota (Tinea) | 303 |
| æstuararia (Homalopsycha) | 304 | crispa (Latypica) | 306 |
| agilis (Bucculatrix) | 301 | crypsicosma (Depressaria) | 287 |
| albiflora (Gelechia) | 283 | Cryptolechia Zell. | 290 |
| ammopleura (Cryptolechia) | 290 | Ctenocompa Meyr. | 309 |
| amphipeda (Glyphipteryx) | 295 | cylindraula (Melasina) | 309 |
| Anathyrsa Meyr. | 299 | | |
| arata (Ceromitia) | 311 | Depressaria Haw. | 287 |
| Argyroploce Hüb. | 279 | Dichomeris Hüb. | 284 |
| Asapharcha Meyr. | 292 | dimensa (Scythris) | 298 |
| Atychia Latr. | 294 | diorycta (Tanyzancla) | 286 |
| | | diplotoxa (Glyphipteryx) | 296 |
| Barbaroscardia Wals. | 308 | Doliochastis Meyr. | 277 |
| biformis (Tortrix) | 275 | | |
| Brachmia Hüb. | 285 | Elachista Tr. | 297 |
| brachyzona (Orneodes) | 293 | <i>Elachistidae</i> | 297 |
| Briarostoma Meyr. | 290 | Ellochotis Meyr. | 311 |
| Bucculatrix Zell. | 301 | Encelidotis Meyr. | 307 |
| | | Ensepestra Meyr. | 300 |
| catharodes (Gelechia) | 284 | entechna (Simaethis) | 295 |
| celeris (Pycnostola) | 280 | Epichorista Meyr. | 276 |
| Ceromitia Zell. | 311 | Epithectis Meyr. | 281 |
| chalcoxesta (Tinea) | 303 | Eporycta Meyr. | 291 |
| chionaula (Eporycta) | 291 | Eridachtha Meyr. | 285 |
| Chrysocentris Meyr. | 297 | Eucosma Hüb. | 278 |
| cinerata (Epichorista) | 276 | <i>Eucosmidae</i> | 277 |
| climacaspis (Glyphipteryx) | 296 | exanimata (Epichorista) | 276 |
| Cnephasia Curt. | 277 | exsoluta (Scythris) | 298 |
| Coleophora Hüb. | 299 | exstincta (Epithectis) | 281 |
| <i>Coleophoridae</i> | 299 | exsuperans (Pisinidea) | 301 |
| communis (Depressaria) | 288 | | |
| Compsolechia Meyr. | 284 | festus (Trichoptilus) | 273 |
| corvifera (Metatheora) | 315 | fluitans (Dichomeris) | 284 |

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|
| fortuita (Tinea) | 303 | nigrescens (Melasina) | 310 |
| fossoria (Melasina) | 310 | niphocrossa (Coleophora) | 299 |
| furcifera (Idiotechna) | 305 | nycteropis (Atychia) | 294 |
| | | | |
| Gelechia Hüb. | 283 | Ochetoxena Meyr. | 305 |
| <i>Gelechiadae</i> | 280 | ochrophragma (Encelidotis) | 308 |
| <i>Glyphipterygidae</i> | 294 | ochyrota (Brachmia) | 285 |
| Glyphipteryx Hüb. | 295 | oeconomica (Pycnostola) | 280 |
| grammatopa (Depressaria) | 287 | <i>Oecophoridae</i> | 286 |
| | | orichlora (Argyroploce) | 279 |
| habrophila (Orneodes) | 293 | Orneodes Latr. | 293 |
| Homalopsycha Meyr. | 304 | <i>Orneodidae</i> | 292 |
| homogenes (Depressaria) | 288 | Oxyptilus Zell. | 274 |
| homograptata (Doliochastis) | 277 | | |
| homoperena (Melasina) | 310 | panurga (Depressaria) | 289 |
| | | panconista (Nepticula) | 312 |
| Idiotechna Meyr. | 305 | peracuta (Megacraspedus) | 281 |
| infanda (Atychia) | 294 | perlustrata (Pycnostola) | 280 |
| infausta (Ellochotis) | 311 | permagna (Compsolechia) | 284 |
| iriditis (Telphusa) | 282 | petrosema (Prototheora) | 314 |
| Isocrita Meyr. | 291 | phalarea (Epichorista) | 276 |
| isoxantha (Narycia) | 308 | phaneraula (Ochetoxena) | 305 |
| ithydoxa (Isocrita) | 291 | phlyctidota (Zelomora) | 306 |
| | | photinopa (Megacraspedus) | 281 |
| lathraea (Sandaloecca) | 300 | Phycodes Guén. | 294 |
| Latypica Meyr. | 306 | Picrospora Meyr. | 307 |
| leucodoxa (Gelechia) | 283 | Pisinidea Butl. | 301 |
| limenaea (Telphusa) | 282 | plagiopa (Enscepastra) | 301 |
| lithacopa (Picrospora) | 307 | <i>Plutellidae</i> | 301 |
| lochmaea (Eucosma) | 278 | Protomacha Meyr. | 286 |
| <i>Lyonetiadae</i> | 301 | Prototheora Meyr. | 312 |
| | | <i>Prototheoridae</i> | 312 |
| macroxylla (Anathyrsa) | 299 | pseliota (Phycodes) | 294 |
| macrostoma (Cnephasia) | 277 | <i>Pterolonchidae</i> | 299 |
| Mallobathra Meyr. | 307 | <i>Pterophoridae</i> | 273 |
| marmarodes (Melasina) | 309 | Pterophorus Geoffr. | 274 |
| Megacraspedus Zell. | 281 | Pycnostola Meyr. | 280 |
| Melasina Hüb. | 309 | pyrrhopsamma (Briarostoma) | 290 |
| meligastra (Scythris) | 298 | | |
| Meloteles Meyr. | 289 | quadricornis (Prototheora) | 315 |
| merimnaea (Elachista) | 297 | querula (Eucosma) | 278 |
| metaclina (Barbaroscardia) | 308 | | |
| Metatheora Meyr. | 315 | rhodoscelis (Depressaria) | 288 |
| Myrmecozela Staint. | 303 | | |
| | | Sandaloecca Meyr. | 300 |
| Narycia Steph. | 308 | <i>Scythridae</i> | 298 |
| Nepticula Heyd. | 312 | Scythris Hüb. | 298 |
| <i>Nepticulidae</i> | 312 | semistricta (Tanyzancla) | 286 |

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|-------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|
| serruligera (Prototheora) | 314 | <i>Tortricidae</i> | 275 |
| Simaethis Leach | 295 | Tortrix L. | 275 |
| sosigona (Protomacha) | 286 | Trichoptilus Wals. | 273 |
| spatalodes (Ceromitia) | 312 | trilinguis (Tinea) | 302 |
| spilocomma (Tinea) | 302 | urania (Chrysocentris) | 297 |
| sporadias (Tortrix) | 275 | variegatus (Oxyptilus) | 274 |
| strigifera (Asapharcha) | 292 | xanthodoxa (Meloteles) | 289 |
| stupea (Melasina) | 310 | <i>Xyloryctidae</i> | 291 |
| Tanyzancla Meyr. | 286 | zascia (Ctenocompa) | 309 |
| Telphusa Chamb. | 282 | Zelomora Meyr. | 306 |
| tenax (Eucosma) | 278 | zophaula (Mallobathra) | 307 |
| territa (Myrmecozela) | 303 | | |
| Tinea L. | 302 | | |
| <i>Tineidae</i> | 302 | | |



Meyrick, Edward. 1920. "Descriptions of South African Micro-lepidoptera." *Annals of the South African Museum. Annale van die Suid-Afrikaanse Museum* 17, 273–318. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.22317>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/17258>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.22317>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/22317>

Holding Institution

MBLWHOI Library

Sponsored by

MBLWHOI Library

Copyright & Reuse

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

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