

DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIAN MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA.

BY

E. MEYRICK, B.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.

IX.

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COSMOPTERYGIDÆ.

I have now broken up the family *Elachistidæ* as formerly constituted, and the family *Cosmopterygidæ* includes those genera with long sickle-shaped palpi and veins 7 and 8 of the forewings stalked, 7 terminating in costa, such as *Cosmopteryx*, *Stagmatophora*, and *Limnæcia*; in my last paper I termed this restricted group *Elachistidæ*, but now find that *Elachista* is referable elsewhere.

Zaratha Walk.

A genus of a few tropical species, having the antennæ much longer than forewings.

Zaratha prosarista, n. sp.

♂. 16-18 mm. Head grey with indigo-blue reflections, face bluish-silvery-white. Palpi whitish, anterior edge of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennæ dark fuscous, becoming yellowish on sides and whitish beneath. Thorax dark grey, shoulders suffused with ochreous, beneath pearly white. Abdomen bronzy-ochreous, suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous, beneath white, anal tuft ochreous, on sides white. Forewings linear, acute; dark fuscous, slightly purplish-tinged; a white streak along costa from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, suffused with yellowish towards base, leaving extreme costal edge dark fuscous towards base; lower edge of this streak at $\frac{1}{3}$ with a projection followed by an indentation and almost confluent with a suffused yellow-whitish spot on dorsum rather beyond it; a slender yellowish streak along fold throughout; a silvery-blue-metallic line above this throughout, extended along termen to apex, where it meets a silvery-blue-metallic subcostal line from $\frac{2}{3}$ to apex; an ochreous-yellow streak along lower margin of costal streak from indentation onwards extended between the two blue lines to near apex: cilia rather dark fuscous tinged with purplish, on apical third of costa white more or less wholly suffused with ochreous-yellow. Hindwings dark fuscous; an irregular elongate hyaline basal patch, divided into three spots by dark fuscous margins of cell; cilia dark fuscous.

Khasis, from October to March; nine specimens.

Zaratha dicellias, n. sp.

♀. 20-21 mm. Head prismatic bronzy-fuscous, sides of crown light ochreous-yellow. Palpi ochreous-yellowish, anterior edge of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous, beneath yellowish. Thorax dark bronzy-fuscous with an ochreous-yellowish stripe on each side of back, beneath pearly white. Abdomen rather dark fuscous, beneath whitish-irrorated, and with broad

whitish segmental bands. Forewings linear, acute; dark fuscous, slightly purplish-tinged; a light ochreous-yellowish streak along fold from base to middle, thence sinuate upwards, becoming thicker and proceeding close beneath costa to apex, from its lower edge beyond middle sending an equally thick branch to middle of termen, slenderly connected with upper branch on termen; between the two branches is a fine silvery-blue-metallic line: cilia dark fuscous tinged with purplish, on costa yellowish at base. Hindwings dark fuscous, obscurely subhyaline towards base in and beneath cell; cilia dark fuscous.

Khasis, in August; two specimens.

Cosmopteryx, Hb.

The species of this genus, notwithstanding their distinct and beautiful colouring, are very closely allied together, and require careful observation to perceive their distinctive characters. Twenty species are here recorded and to assist determination a tabulation of these is given; but it must be remembered that other closely allied forms doubtless exist; the only other Indian species described is *asiatica* Stt., which I have not included as I do not yet possess a specimen, though I have examined the type and consider it distinct from all these; the two other species doubtfully referred by Stainton to *Cosmopteryx* do not belong to the genus.

1.	Forewings with orange subcostal streak from base	...	...	...	<i>anadora.</i>
	„ without such streak	...	...	...	2
2.	Forewings with golden-metallic costal streak to-				
	wards apex	...	...	...	<i>panopla.</i>
	„ without such streak	...	...	...	3
3.	Median line reaching band	...	...	...	4
	„ not „	...	...	...	6
4.	Subdorsal line reaching base	...	...	...	5
	„ not „	...	...	...	<i>hamifera.</i>
5.	Forewings with costal edge white towards base	...	...	...	<i>ingeniosa.</i>
	„ „ not „	...	...	...	<i>artifica.</i>
6.	Forewings ochreous-bronzy	...	...	...	<i>lætifica.</i>
	„ dark fuscous or blackish	...	...	...	7
7.	Transverse band yellow	...	...	...	8
	„ „ orange	...	...	...	10
8.	Median line very nearly reaching base	...	...	...	9
	„ not nearly reaching base	...	...	...	<i>manipularis.</i>
9.	Abdomen orange	...	...	...	<i>aculeata.</i>
	„ bronzy-grey	...	...	...	<i>spiculata.</i>
10.	Apical joint of antennæ blackish	...	...	...	11
	„ „ white	...	...	...	12
11.	Apical white line nearly complete	..	...	...	<i>mimetis.</i>
	„ „ reduced to a very short dash	...	...	...	<i>erethista.</i>
12.	Posterior metallic fascia entire	...	...	...	<i>holophracta.</i>
	„ „ interrupted	..	...	...	13

13.	Median white line reaching base	...	...	...	14
	„ „ not reaching base	...	...	...	15
14.	Subcostal and median lines confluent posteriorly	...	...	...	<i>vexillaris.</i>
	„ „ separate	...	...	...	<i>licnura.</i>
15.	Postmedian band bright orange	...	...	...	16
	„ „ dull fuscous-orange	...	...	...	<i>cyclopæa.</i>
16.	Median white line long	...	...	...	<i>paltophanes.</i>
	„ „ very short	...	...	...	17
17.	Costal edge shortly white before band	...	...	...	<i>basilisca.</i>
	„ not „	...	...	...	18
18.	Forewings with short metallic anteapical dash	...	...	...	19
	„ without such dash	...	...	...	<i>artemidora.</i>
19.	Forewings with white apical dot in cilia	...	...	...	<i>catharacma.</i>
	„ without such dot	...	...	...	<i>belonacma.</i>

Cosmopteryx anadoxa, n. sp.

♀. 10 mm. Head bronzy-fuscous, with fine whitish lines above eyes, face paler. Palpi whitish lined with blackish. Antennæ blackish lined with white on basal half, apical six joints white except partially beneath, then about eight joints white with black tips. Thorax bronzy-fuscous. Abdomen rather dark fuscous, sides coppery-golden towards base. Posterior tibiæ blackish, with white median and apical rings and a silvery-metallic ring between them. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, widest near base, apex very slenderly long-produced, caudate; bronzy-fuscous; a rather broad orange streak immediately beneath costa from base to $\frac{1}{4}$, its base golden-metallic; a violet-golden-metallic streak from costa at $\frac{1}{5}$, curving round apex of orange streak and extended obliquely across wing to beyond fold but not reaching dorsum; costal area between this and next fascia blackish as far as fold; a violet-golden-metallic vertical fascia in middle, edged with blackish posteriorly, and a slightly oblique violet-golden-metallic fascia beyond $\frac{2}{3}$, strongly blackish-edged anteriorly, space between these suffused with dull orange towards costa; from middle of last fascia an orange-yellowish sinuate line extends to apex: cilia dark fuscous with a white costal spot on posterior fascia. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Nilgiris, 3,500 feet, in May (Andrewes); one specimen.

Cosmopteryx panopla, n. sp.

♂. 9 mm. Head dark shining bronze, face lighter, with pale golden-metallic lines above eyes. Palpi dark fuscous, terminal joint suffused with whitish except towards base. Antennæ dark fuscous, with two or three scattered whitish rings towards apex (one antenna has some broad whitish suffusion below middle, perhaps an abnormality, as the other does not show it). Thorax dark shining bronze (defaced). Abdomen dark fuscous, on sides bright brassy-metallic. Posterior tibiæ blackish, with silvery-white median, subapical, and apical rings. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, apex narrowly long-produced, caudate; blackish; two broad partially confluent golden-metallic longitudinal streaks occupying nearly all basal area, upper extending to near $\frac{1}{3}$,

lower to $\frac{2}{5}$; a vertical violet-golden-metallic fascia slightly before middle, near beyond which is a subtriangular orange patch on costa; an erect transverse violet-golden-metallic spot on dorsum at $\frac{3}{5}$, whence proceeds a golden-metallic sinuate line to apex; a golden-metallic costal streak extending from close beyond orange patch half way to apex: cilia bronzy-blackish. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Hakgala, Ceylon, in April (Green); one specimen.

Cosmopteryx cyclopæa, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head dark shining bronze, crown with three fine white lines, face light bronze. Palpi white lined with black. Antennæ blackish, dotted and towards base lined with white, four apical joints white, then five blackish, one white, one blackish, one white. Thorax dark bronzy-fuscous, with three fine silvery-white lines. Abdomen rather dark bronzy-fuscous, apex whitish-ochreous. Posterior tibiæ blackish, with silvery-white median and apical rings, and a silvery-metallic ring between these. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, somewhat wider near base, apex slenderly long-produced, caudate; blackish; dorsal edge silvery-white towards base; three fine silvery lines before $\frac{1}{4}$, subcostal longest but not nearly reaching base, median intermediate in length, subdorsal very short, posterior extremities of all three equidistant from base; a broad dull fuscous-orange postmedian band, suffused with darker fuscous on costa and dorsum, anteriorly margined by a vertical violet-golden-metallic fascia, and posteriorly by two vertical-transverse violet-golden-metallic spots edged anteriorly by a few black scales, lower wholly anterior and not meeting upper if produced, the fuscous-orange colour projecting beneath but not beyond upper; a fine silvery-metallic dash midway between this and apex, and a short shining white line in apical cilia marked also on under surface: cilia otherwise dark fuscous, with a white costal spot on posterior margin of band. Hindwings and cilia dark grey.

N. Coorg, 3,500 feet, in February (Newcome); one specimen. This is the species which seems to approach nearest to *asiatica* Stt., from which however it is separated by the peculiar fuscous-orange band, and the metallic anteapical line not running into the apex; the arrangement of the metallic lines in the basal area is also characteristic.

Cosmopteryx erethista, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 8-9 mm. Head dark shining bronze, with a white line above each eye, face bronzy-whitish. Palpi whitish lined with blackish. Antennæ blackish, towards base lined with whitish, fourth and tenth joints whitish. Thorax dark shining bronze, with three fine white lines. Abdomen dark fuscous. Posterior tibiæ black with white median and apical rings. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, apex slenderly long-produced, caudate; blackish; dorsal edge white towards base; a transverse series of three very short silvery-white dashes about $\frac{1}{4}$, subcostal rather oblique and somewhat anterior to the other two; a broad orange postmedian transverse band irregularly sprinkled or mixed with blackish, edged by two strong violet-golden-metallic

fasciæ, anterior vertical, blackish-edged posteriorly, posterior slightly oblique, blackish-edged anteriorly; a very short white dash midway between band and apex; a small white spot in apical cilia, marked also on undersurface: cilia blackish, with a white costal spot on posterior fascia. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Khasis, in November; two specimens. Characterised by the absence of the usual white apical band of antennæ, black admixture of the orange band, entire posterior metallic fascia, and very short basal streaks.

Cosmopteryx holophracta, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10-11 mm. Head dark bronze, with a white line above each eye, face silvery. Palpi white lined with blackish. Antennæ black, dotted and lined with white, three apical joints white, then five black, one white, one black, one white. Thorax dark bronze, with three fine white lines. Abdomen dark fuscous. Posterior tibiæ black with white median and apical rings, and a silvery ring between these. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, apex slenderly long-produced, caudate; blackish; dorsal edge silvery-white towards base; a short fine silvery subcostal dash about $\frac{1}{5}$; a very fine silvery-white median line from base to about $\frac{1}{3}$; a short fine silvery-white dash beneath posterior portion of this; a broad orange postmedian transverse band, edged anteriorly by a vertical violet-golden-metallic fascia black-edged posteriorly, and posteriorly by a rather oblique violet-golden-metallic fascia black-edged anteriorly; a pale violet-golden-metallic streak extending from before middle of apical area to apex; a small white spot in apical cilia, marked also on undersurface: cilia blackish-grey, with a costal white spot on posterior fascia. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Khasis, in May and August; two specimens. Distinguished from all the orange-banded species of the region by the combination of white arex of antennæ and entire posterior fascia.

Cosmopteryx licnura, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 9-11 mm. Head dark bronze, with a white line above each eye, face silvery. Palpi white lined with blackish. Antennæ black, dotted and lined with white, three apical joints white, then five black, one white, one black, two white. Thorax dark bronze, with three fine white lines. Abdomen dark fuscous, in ♂ with very large whitish-ochreous anal valves, as long as thorax. Posterior tibiæ black with white median and apical rings, and a silvery ring between these. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, apex slenderly long-produced, caudate; blackish; dorsal edge silvery-white towards base; three fine white lines on basal area, subcostal from base to $\frac{1}{4}$, rather oblique, median from base to $\frac{1}{3}$, subdorsal rather shorter than half median, ending equally with it; a broad orange postmedian transverse band, margined anteriorly by a vertical violet-golden-metallic fascia followed above middle by a black dot, and posteriorly by an oblique violet-golden-metallic fascia preceded by a few black scales and interrupted above middle by a short linear orange projection; a very short white dash midway between band and apex; a white dash in apical cilia,

marked also on undersurface: cilia dark fuscous, with a white costal spot on posterior fascia. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Khasis, from May to September; ten specimens. Differs from all others by the exceptionally enlarged anal valves of ♂, which are not conspicuous in any other species; distinguished also from all the nearly allied species by the combination of median line reaching base, and apical line reduced to a short white dash.

Cosmopteryx artemidora, n. sp.

♂. 8—9 mm. Head dark shining bronze, crown with three fine violet-white lines, face silvery. Palpi white lined with black. Antennæ blackish, lined with white, four apical joints white, then five black, one white, one black, two white. Thorax dark shining bronze, with three fine violet-white lines. Abdomen bronzy-fuscous, dorsally tinged with orange, apex whitish-ochreous. Posterior tibiæ blackish, with white median and apical rings, and a silvery ring between these. Forewings narrowly lanceolate, apex narrowly long-produced, caudate; blackish; dorsal edge white towards base; a short fine oblique white subcostal line before $\frac{1}{4}$, and very short fine white median and subdorsal dashes beneath its posterior extremity; a broad orange transverse postmedian band, margined anteriorly by an almost vertical violet-golden-metallic fascia followed above middle by a black dot, and posteriorly by two violet-golden-metallic slightly oblique spots, edged anteriorly with a few black scales, lower considerably anterior but placed so that it would touch upper if produced, orange colour projecting between but not beyond these; a short snow-white line in apical cilia, marked also on undersurface: cilia dark fuscous, with a white costal spot on posterior edge of band. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

N. Coorg, 3,500 feet, in October and November (Newcome); two specimens. Distinguished by the entire absence of the apical line, except in cilia.

Cosmopteryx catharacma, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 7—8 mm. Head dark shining bronze, crown with three fine white lines, face pale bronzy. Palpi white lined with black. Antennæ blackish, dotted and towards base lined with white, four apical joints white, then five blackish, one white, one blackish, one white. Thorax dark shining bronze, with three fine white lines. Abdomen bronzy-fuscous, dorsally suffused with orange. Posterior tibiæ black with white median and apical rings, and a silvery wrongly divided metallic ring between these. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, apex narrowly long-produced, caudate; dark bronzy-fuscous; dorsal edge silvery-white near base; a transverse series of three very short silvery-white dashes before $\frac{1}{4}$, subcostal oblique; a broad orange transverse postmedian band, margined anteriorly by a vertical violet-golden-metallic fascia, and posteriorly by two violet-golden-metallic transverse spots edged anteriorly with a few black scales, lower spot wholly anterior to upper, so that if produced it would cross wing without touching it, between these an irregular projection of the orange colour extends round lower spot to dorsum; a short silvery-metallic dash midway

between band and apex : cilia dark fuscous, with a snow-white dot at apex, marked also on undersurface, and a white costal spot on posterior margin of band. Hindwings dark fuscous ; cilia rather dark fuscous.

Peradeniya, Ceylon, from December to March (Green) ; nine specimens. Specially characterized by the snow-white dot in apical cilia, instead of the spot or line shown by allied species.

Cosmopteryx belonacma, n. sp.

♂. 9—10 mm. Head dark shining bronze, crown with three fine white lines, face lighter bronze. Palpi white, lined with black. Antennæ blackish, dotted and towards base lined with white, four apical joints white, then five blackish, one white, one blackish, one white. Thorax dark shining bronze, with three fine white lines. Abdomen bronzy-fuscous, dorsally partially suffused with orange. Posterior tibiæ black with white median and apical rings, and a silvery-metallic ring between these. Forewings narrowly lanceolate, widest near base, apex narrowly long-produced ; blackish ; dorsal edge white near base ; a transverse series of three short white dashes not reaching $\frac{1}{4}$, subcostal rather oblique, longest, subdorsal shortest ; a broad orange transverse postmedian band, margined anteriorly by a vertical violet-golden-metallic fascia and posteriorly by two violet-golden-metallic vertical-transverse spots edged anteriorly with black, lower spot wholly anterior to upper and not meeting it if produced ; between these a short acute-triangular orange projection not reaching beyond upper spot ; a short pale violet-golden-metallic dash midway between this and apex, and another at apex, with a white dash in apical cilia : cilia dark fuscous, with a costal white spot on posterior edge of band. Hindwings dark fuscous ; cilia rather dark fuscous.

Khasis, from March to May ; three specimens. Larger than *catharacma*, with the subcostal line longer, the orange colour not surrounding lower metallic spot, a metallic dash in apex, and a white dash in cilia instead of the dot.

Cosmopteryx basilisca, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head dark shining bronze, crown with three fine white lines, face lighter bronze. Palpi white lined with black. Antennæ blackish, dotted and towards base lined with white, four apical joints white, then five blackish, one white, one blackish, two white. Thorax dark bronze, with three fine white lines. Abdomen bronzy-fuscous, dorsally tinged with orange, apex whitish. Posterior tibiæ blackish, with white median and apical and silvery subapical rings. Forewings narrowly lanceolate, apex narrowly long-produced ; dark fuscous ; dorsal edge white towards base ; a transverse series of three short white dashes before $\frac{1}{4}$, subcostal rather oblique, subdorsal shortest ; costal edge white for a short space before band ; a broad orange transverse postmedian band margined anteriorly by a vertical violet-golden-metallic fascia, and posteriorly by two violet-golden-metallic vertical-transverse spots, lower spot wholly anterior to upper ; between these a short fine orange line runs to termen, and from close beyond this a fine silvery-white line to apex : cilia dark fuscous, with

a white costal spot on posterior margin of band. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia rather dark fuscous.

Puttalam, Ceylon, in November (Pole); one specimen. Amongst the orange banded species with lower metallic spot wholly anterior to upper it is characterised by the arrangement of the white basal streaks, the white costal edge before band, and the almost entire white apical line.

Cosmopteryx paltophanes, n. sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head dark bronzy-fuscous, crown with three fine white lines, face pale bronzy. Palpi white lined with black. Antennæ blackish, towards base lined with white, four apical joints white, then five blackish, one white one blackish, one white. Thorax dark fuscous, with three fine silvery-white lines. (Abdomen broken.) Posterior tibiæ blackish, with white median and apical rings, and a silvery-metallic ring between these. Forewings narrowly lanceolate, apex slenderly long-produced, caudate; blackish-fuscous; dorsal edge silvery-white towards base; a silvery subcostal somewhat oblique line from base to beyond $\frac{1}{4}$; a silvery median line from near base to beyond $\frac{1}{3}$; a silvery subdorsal line extending rather beyond median but not nearly reaching base; a broad orange postmedian transverse band, anteriorly edged by a slightly oblique pale golden-metallic fascia followed by a few black scales and above middle by a large black dot, and posteriorly by two pale golden-metallic spots edged with black anteriorly, lower larger and somewhat anterior, between these a rather long and broad orange projection extends to termen, and is continued as a white streak along termen to apex: cilia rather dark fuscous, on costa with a whitish spot on posterior edge of band. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia rather dark fuscous.

Khasis, in August; one specimen. Differs from the similar group by the long median line, which however does not reach base.

Cosmopteryx mimetis, Meyr.

(*Cosmopteryx mimetis*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1897, 339.)

♂ ♀. 8-10 mm. Antennæ with one or two apical joints blackish, then two white, four or five blackish, one white, one blackish, one white. Abdomen dark bronzy-fuscous, sometimes orange-tinged. Forewings dark fuscous; a white oblique subcostal line from base to $\frac{1}{4}$, and short white median and subdorsal lines, widely remote from base and band; costal edge shortly white before band; a broad postmedian orange band narrowed downwards, margined by pale golden-metallic fasciæ, first followed by a black dot above middle, second edged anteriorly with some blackish scales and interrupted above middle by an orange projection, whence proceeds a more or less slightly interrupted white line to apex, sometimes partially marked with yellow. Hindwings dark fuscous.

Maskeliya and Puttalam, Ceylon, in October, and from January to April (Pole, Green); Nilgiris (Andrewes); also from Kuching, Borneo (Hewitt); described from Eastern Australia, and I have specimens from New Guinea. I have briefly redescribed this species for convenience of comparison; it is at once known from its nearest allies by the dark apical joint of antennæ. A

similar Australian species, *C. macrula*, Meyr., which also has the dark tip, has longer white median and subdorsal lines, and orange abdomen.

Cosmopteryx vexillaris, n. sp.

♂. 10 mm. Head dark fuscous, crown with three fine white lines, face bronzy-whitish. Palpi white lined with black. Antennæ dark fuscous, towards base lined with white, four apical segments white, then five dark, one white, one dark, two white. Thorax dark fuscous, with three fine white lines. Abdomen dark grey, dorsally mixed with orange-ochreous suffusion. Posterior tibiae blackish with white median, antepical and apical rings. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, apex slenderly long-produced, caudate; blackish; dorsal edge white towards base; an oblique white subcostal line from near base, and a silvery-white median line from base, confluent posteriorly and nearly reaching $\frac{7}{8}$; a white subdorsal line from near base to slightly beyond them; costal edge white for a short space before band; a broad orange transverse band somewhat beyond middle, narrowed downwards, anteriorly margined by a slightly oblique pale golden-metallic fascia followed by a black dot above middle, and posteriorly by two golden-metallic spots edged anteriorly with two or three black scales, lower rather anterior, between these is a short narrow orange projection, whence a sinuate white line extends to apex: cilia dark fuscous, with a white costal spot on posterior edge of band. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia rather dark fuscous.

Khasis, in October; one specimen. Specially distinguished by the peculiar disposition of the anterior lines.

Cosmopteryx lætifera, n. sp.

♂♀. 7-10 mm. Head bronzy, crown with three fine white lines, face shining whitish. Palpi whitish lined with blackish. Antennæ blackish, towards base lined with whitish, three apical joints white, then five blackish, then one or two white. Thorax bronzy with three fine white lines. Abdomen ochreous, in ♀ infuscated, apex whitish. Posterior tibiae white, above greyish-ochreous except at middle and apex. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, apex very slenderly long-produced, caudate; ochreous-bronzy; costal edge white from near base to $\frac{2}{3}$; dorsal edge white towards base; a fine white subcostal slightly oblique line from base to $\frac{1}{3}$; a fine white median line from base to near band; a short fine white subdorsal dash beneath posterior extremity of this; a moderate orange transverse band slightly beyond middle, anterior edge marked with two round golden-metallic spots, upper followed by a large black dot, lower slightly posterior, band posteriorly margined by two golden-metallic spots preceded by a few black scales, upper small, lower large, hardly anterior, between these a suffused elongate orange-yellow projection extends to termen and is continued as a white line along termen to apex: cilia bronzy-whitish, on costa white. Hindwings grey; cilia bronzy-whitish.

Diyatalawa, Ceylon (Fletcher); Nilgiris, 3,500 feet (Andrewes); from July to September, seven specimens. Distinct by the ochreous-bronzy ground colour, white costal edge and cilia, and white suffusion of tibiae.

Cosmopteryx manipularis, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10 mm. Head dark fuscous, crown with three fine white lines, face whitish. Palpi white lined with blackish. Antennæ blackish lined with white, three apical joints white, then five blackish, one white, one blackish, one white, three white with fine apical blackish rings, several white. Thorax dark fuscous, with three fine white lines. Abdomen orange, sides and segmental margins fuscous, two apical segments fuscous, margins whitish. Posterior tibiæ blackish with white median and apical rings, and a silvery ring near apex. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, apex slenderly long-produced, caudate; dark fuscous; dorsal edge white towards base; a fine white somewhat oblique subcostal line from base to $\frac{1}{4}$; a fine white median line not nearly reaching base or band; a fine white subdorsal line from beneath apex of subcostal to rather near band; costal edge white for a short distance before band; a broad ochreous-yellow transverse band beyond middle, anterior edge marked with two pale golden-metallic spots, upper followed by a black dot, lower larger and somewhat posterior, posterior edge marked with two pale golden-metallic spots preceded by some dark fuscous scales, lower larger, hardly anterior, from between these a sinuate yellow streak becoming white on posterior half extends along termen to apex: cilia fuscous, on costa whitish towards posterior edge of band. Hindwings dark grey; cilia fuscous.

Maskeliya, Ceylon, in May (de Mowbray); N. Coorg, 3,500 feet, in October and November (Newcome); three specimens. This and the two next species have the band yellow, not orange, margined on each side with two golden-metallic spots; *C. manipularis* is the smallest of the three, and is distinguished by the median line not nearly reaching base.

Cosmopteryx aculeata, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12-13 mm. Head rather dark bronzy-fuscous, crown with three fine white lines, face bronzy-whitish. Palpi white lined with dark fuscous. Antennæ blackish lined with white, four apical joints white, then five blackish, one white, one blackish, two white. Thorax rather dark bronzy-fuscous, with three fine white lines. Abdomen light orange, sides and segmental margins pale shining fuscous, last two segments pale fuscous with whitish margins. Posterior tibiæ dark fuscous with white median, anteapical, and apical rings. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, apex slenderly long-produced, caudate; rather dark bronzy-fuscous; dorsal edge white towards base; a fine white somewhat oblique subcostal line from base to $\frac{1}{3}$; a fine white median line from very near base to near band; a fine white subdorsal line from beneath apex of subcostal to very near band; costal edge white for a short space before band; a broad yellow transverse band beyond middle, narrowed downwards, anterior edge marked with two pale golden-metallic spots, upper followed by a black dot, lower posterior, posterior edge marked with two pale golden-metallic spots preceded by a few black scales, lower larger and slightly anterior, oblique, from between these a sinuate white line, yellow at base, extends along termen to apex: cilia fuscous, on costa whitish on edge of band. Hindwings dark grey cilia fuscous

Maskeliya, Ceylon (Pole); Khasis; Fort Stedman, Burma (Manders); from July to November, and in March; eight specimens. *C. pallifasciella*, Snell, bred from sugarcane in Java, should be nearly allied to this (it is unknown to me), but apparently considerably smaller, with the median line not so long, the metallic anterior margin of band practically entire, and the lower of the two posterior spots slightly beyond the upper (according to the figure).

Cosmopteryx spiculata, n. sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head rather dark bronzy-fuscous, with a fine white line on each side of crown, face bronzy-whitish. Palpi white lined with blackish. Antennæ blackish lined with white, three apical joints white, then three blackish, one black, one white, one black. Thorax rather dark bronzy-fuscous, with three very fine white lines. Abdomen pale bronzy-grey, scutellum and sides silvery-shining, apex whitish. Posterior tibiæ dark fuscous with white median, anteapical, and apical rings. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, apex slenderly long-produced, caudate; rather dark bronzy-fuscous; dorsal edge white towards base; a very fine white somewhat oblique subcostal line from base to $\frac{1}{4}$; a very fine white median line from very near base to $\frac{1}{3}$; a very fine white subdorsal line from beyond apex of subcostal to rather near band; costal edge white for some distance before band; a broad yellow transverse band beyond middle narrowed downwards, anterior edge marked with two pale golden-metallic spots, upper followed by a black dot, lower posterior, posterior edge marked with two pale golden-metallic spots preceded by a few blackish scales, lower larger and slightly anterior, oblique, from between these a sinuate yellow line becoming white on posterior half extends along termen to apex: cilia whitish-fuscous tinged with ochreous, on costa whitish on edge of band. Hindwings grey; cilia pale bronzy-grey.

Maskeliya, Ceylon, in July (Pole); one specimen. Very like *aculeata*, but distinguished by the differently coloured abdomen, the extreme fineness of the antemedian lines (finer than in any other species), which are also shorter posteriorly, the yellower apical streak, and lighter grey hindwings.

Cosmopteryx hamifera, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head rather dark bronzy-fuscous, with a fine white line above each eye, face whitish. Palpi whitish lined with dark fuscous. Antennæ dark fuscous lined with white towards base, three apical joints white, then two dark fuscous, one white. Thorax rather dark bronzy-fuscous, patagia whitish except shoulders. Abdomen pale ochreous suffused with fuscous, apex whitish. Posterior tibiæ dark, fuscous, with white median, anteapical, and apical rings. Forewings narrowly lanceolate, apex long-produced, caudate; rather dark fuscous; costal edge white from near base to $\frac{3}{4}$; a fine white subcostal line from base to $\frac{1}{4}$; a white median line from base to band; a white subdorsal line from $\frac{1}{4}$ to band, where it joins apex of median; a broad light yellow transverse band extending from middle of wing to $\frac{4}{5}$, anterior edge marked with two rounded pale golden-metallic spots, upper followed by a well-marked black dot, lower directly beneath upper, band crossed beyond its middle by a transverse

silvery-whitish fascia; a silvery-whitish streak from band along termen to apex: cilia pale whitish-bronzy, on costa white. Hindwings grey; cilia pale whitish bronzy.

Ceylon (probably low country); one specimen.

Cosmopteryx artificia, n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head dark bronzy-fuscous, with a fine white line above each eye, face bronzy-whitish. Palpi white lined with blackish. Antennæ whitish lined with dark fuscous towards base, four apical joints whitish, then five dark fuscous, one white, one dark. Thorax blackish, patagia each with two white lines. Abdomen ochreous-orange dorsally, sides and last two segments fuscous-whitish. Posterior tibiæ dark fuscous, with white median, anteapical, and apical rings. Forewings narrowly lanceolate, apex very slenderly long-produced, caudate; blackish-fuscous; costal edge white from base to band; a fine white slightly oblique subcostal line from base to near $\frac{1}{3}$; fine white lines above and below fold from base to band; a broad light ochreous-yellow transverse band extending from before middle to $\frac{3}{4}$, anterior edge marked with two pale golden-metallic almost confluent spots followed by black dots, lower rather posterior, the band divided into two by a transverse undefined pale golden-metallic fascia beyond its middle; a white sinuate line along termen from band to apex: cilia pale whitish-bronzy, on costa becoming white anteriorly. Hindwings pale bronzy-grey, more whitish towards base; cilia pale whitish-bronzy.

Diyatalawa, Ceylon, in August (Fletcher); one specimen.

Cosmopteryx ingeniosa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12-13 mm. Head dark shining bronze, with a fine white line above each eye, face whitish. Palpi white lined with dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish, towards base lined with dark fuscous, three apical joints white, then five dark fuscous, one white, five white with dark fuscous apical rings. Thorax dark brown, patagia white except shoulders. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, dorsally orange except on segmental margins. Posterior tibiæ dark fuscous, with white median, anteapical, and apical rings. Forewings narrowly lanceolate, apex very slenderly long-produced, caudate; rather dark bronzy-fuscous; costal edge white throughout; a fine white line out of this near base, continued obliquely beneath costa to near band; white median and subdorsal lines running from base to band, between these a very fine pale yellowish line of equal length; a broad yellow transverse band slightly beyond middle, anterior edge marked with two round golden-metallic spots, upper followed by a black dot, lower slightly posterior, band edged posteriorly by a golden-metallic transverse line, interrupted in middle, beyond which however a triangular yellow projection extends and is continued as a strong white sinuate line to apex: cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with fuscous.

Khasis, in September; four specimens.

Persicoptila chiasta, n. sp.

♂. 16 mm. Head whitish with a fuscous mark on each side of crown, face

white. Palpi white, extreme apex of second joint grey, terminal joint with two fine indistinct grey rings. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, beneath dotted with dark fuscous. Thorax light fuscous, with margins of patagia and a dorsal line white. Abdomen light ochreous-yellowish, towards apex white, on sides marked with blackish, beneath white. Posterior legs white banded with pale greyish-ochreous, tibiae with very large expanded brush of light crimson-rosy scales mixed with dark fuscous. Forewings very narrowly lanceolate, widest near base and gradually narrowed to acute apex; fuscous suffused with dull crimson; a narrow very oblique white facia beyond middle, and a transverse rather inwards-oblique white line near apex, space between these pale brownish faintly tinged with crimson, in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$ with two or three dark fuscous scales surrounded by indistinct white suffusion; apical area darker fuscous, with a white apical dot; cilia pale brownish, with some scattered black points near base, at apex with a dark fuscous median line followed by a whitish spot. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia pale ochreous.

Ohiya, Ceylon, 6,000 feet, in August (Fletcher); one specimen.

ETHMIADAE.

I accept the suggestion of Mr. A. Busck that this is a good and distinct family, separable from its nearest allies by the origin of vein 5 of hindwings, which is associated in direction with 6 and 7 instead of with 3 and 4. The two following genera are certainly referable to it, they differ from *Echmia* in having 7 and 8 of forewings separate, but agree in all essential characters.

Aetherastis, n. g.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli small; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{5}{5}$, basal joint large, with strong pecten of dense scales. Labial palpi moderate, ascending, slender, second joint loosely scaled, terminal joint shorter than second, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, loosely scaled, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long rough hairs. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{5}{8}$, 3 and 4 long-stalked, 5 approximated, 7 to costa, 10 from near end of cell, 11 absent. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 stalked, 5-7 somewhat approximated towards base.

Allied to *Comocritis*, from which it differs by the stalking of 3 and 4 of forewings, and absence of vein 11.

Aetherastis uranias, n. sp.

♀. 28 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ ochreous white. Thorax ochreous white, with four black spots arranged in a diamond on back, and two others on patagia. Abdomen whitish ochreous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; white closely speckled with black and suffused with bright pale blue except along costal edge and at base; black basal dots on costa and in middle; two small round black spots near base, viz., median and subdorsal, and three others near beyond these, viz., subcostal, median, and subdorsal: cilia blue white, basal third light ochreous yellow. Hindwings pale grey tinged with whitish; cilia as in forewings.

Peradeniya, Ceylon, in March (Green); one specimen. A curious insect of exceptional colouring.

Comocritis thespias, n. sp.

♂. 34 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white. Antennæ whitish-ochreous. Abdomen pale grey, anal tuft whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; pale greyish ochreous; a white basal fascia, leaving a small spot of ground colour on base of costa; a small white dorsal spot close beyond fascia; a thick white streak along costa from fascia to $\frac{3}{5}$; an oblong yellow-ochreous patch extending through lower part of disc almost from basal fascia, terminated by a crescentic white mark in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, and a quadrate white tornal spot connected with it, ground colour above and below this patch suffused with black irroration; an irregular white streak from $\frac{4}{5}$ of costa to middle of termen, with a projection inwards from near upper extremity, space between this and preceding white markings suffused with black and irrorated with white; apical area yellow-ochreous tinged with fuscous: cilia white. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey, at apex with a white patch.

Kandy, Ceylon, in October (Green); one specimen. Very similar to *C. olympia*, but easily distinguished by the ochreous apex of forewings, absence of black lines on veins in ochreous discal patch, and other details.

PLUTELLIDAE.

Phycodes taonopa, n. sp.

♀. 20 mm. Head dark fuscous, face brilliant deep prismatic green-blue. Palpi white, towards apex black. Antennæ dark purple fuscous. Thorax dark bronzy fuscous, beneath pearly white. Abdomen dark fuscous, beneath with broad pearl white bands attenuated laterally. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen hardly rounded, somewhat oblique; 6 and 7 stalked; dark bronzy fuscous; basal area slightly sprinkled with whitish; a blackish fuscous transverse line at $\frac{2}{5}$ terminating in a semi-circular dorsal blotch, edged anteriorly by a streak of white irroration, and posteriorly by a broad fascia of white irroration, indistinctly double and narrowed towards costa; a small white mark on costa at $\frac{3}{5}$, whence an undefined streak of whitish irroration proceeds outwards beneath costa and again inwards to disc at $\frac{2}{3}$ and thence to dorsum before tornus: cilia dark fuscous, with a few whitish specks. Hindwings blackish fuscous; an ochreous yellow streak beneath vein 1b. from base to beyond middle; an elongate ochreous yellow blotch in disc above middle, extending from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia pale yellowish with a blackish basal line, at apex suffused with dark fuscous.

Khasis, in October; one specimen. This distinct species differs from the rest of the genus in the stalking of veins 6 and 7 of forewings, but is so obviously allied in all other characters that it is unnecessary to separate it generically; moreover in one example of *P. chionardis* these two veins are connected in middle in one wing, showing variability in this direction.

Phycodes chionardis, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 17-18 mm. Head dark shining bronzy fuscous with violet reflections, collar and posterbital scales white. Palpi white, terminal joint minute, black. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, scales finely edged with whitish. Abdomen blackish, segmental margins white, beneath much more broadly. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, somewhat oblique; dark purplish fuscous, finely irrorated with white; the coalescence of this irroration seems to form three undefined transverse lines before middle separated by dark lines, and there is a rather large undefined dark costal spot beyond these: cilia deep coppery-purplish. Hindwings blackish fuscous; a narrow white median streak from rather near base to middle hairs of 1b white; cilia white, with a blackish fuscous basal line, round apex tinged with coppery-purplish.

Polgahawela and Rambukkana, Ceylon, in May and June (Alston); one specimen.

Phycodes chalcocrossa, n. sp.

♀. 20 mm. Head bright brassy-metallic, back of crown and a line between antennæ dark fuscous, collar whitish. Palpi white, terminal joint very short, black. Antennæ blackish. Thorax fuscous, all scales margined and some centred with whitish. Abdomen fuscous, segmental margins white, beneath much more broadly. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, somewhat oblique; dark purplish fuscous, on basal area with all scales edged and some streaked with whitish, elsewhere very densely irrorated with whitish, on median area forming fine transverse striæ; a slender dark fuscous transverse fascia at $\frac{2}{5}$, only minutely speckled with whitish; two very small dark fuscous spots on costa beyond this, and several more or less marked minute dark strigulæ before and between these markings: cilia bright coppery-bronze, above apex whitish. Hindwings blackish-fuscous; a cloudy median streak of whitish suffusion extending from near base to middle; hairs of 1b whitish; cilia fuscous with a dark fuscous basalline, outer half white except round apex.

Arabia; three specimens received from Standinger and Bang-Haas, by whom the species has been distributed erroneously as *minor* Moore, and recorded as such in Standinger's European Catalogue; it is quite distinct from *minor* by the larger size, bright coppery cilia, white streak in hindwings, bright brassy head, and other characters; hence I thought it best to stop the confusion by describing it here, as it may very possibly be found to occur in India also.

Phycodes cymineuta, n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head and thorax blackish finely irrorated with whitish, face metallic blue-greenish. Palpi white, terminal joint short, black. Antennæ blackish. Abdomen dark grey, beneath white. Forewings elongate, posteriorly

dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, somewhat oblique; dark purplish-fuscous, finely irrorated with white specks, which on anterior half are combined into fine white transverse striæ; the absence of these striæ produces a slender dark transverse fascia at $\frac{2}{5}$, four undefined dark dots on costa before this and one beyond it; terminal area with purplish-coppery reflections: cilia fuscous, slightly coppery-tinged, with a few whitish specks near base. Hindwings blackish-fuscous, somewhat lighter towards base; cilia white with a blackish basal line, at apex with a fuscous patch.

Haputale, Ceylon, in June (Alston); one specimen.

Imma loxopis, n. sp.

♀. 30 mm. Head orange, crown dark fuscous except on margins. Palpi orange, upper $\frac{2}{3}$ of second joint anteriorly dark fuscous, terminal joint minute. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, a line on each side of back and margins of patagia orange. Abdomen orange, base of segments broadly blackish. Forewings elongate, moderate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, little oblique; 7 and 8 stalked; dark purplish-fuscous; a narrow irregular orange basal fascia enclosing two small dark fuscous spots; from this fascia rise seven longitudinal yellow-whitish lines on veins and dorsum, reaching mostly to about middle; an oblique transverse rather narrow ochreous-white blotch in disc beyond middle: cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings dark fuscous; a slight orange median dash near base; an orange subdorsal streak from near base to beyond middle; cilia dark fuscous, with a white apical patch.

Khasis, in July; one specimen. Allied to *calestis*, Meyr., from China.

Iridostoma, n. g.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{1}{2}$ basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved second joint somewhat loosely scaled, terminal joint transversely compressed, acute, as long as second. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Middle tibiæ with tufts of long projecting bristles above in middle and at apex, posterior tibiæ with appressed scales slightly roughened above, basal joint of tarsi rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 from before angle, 4 from angle, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings over 1, ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{4}$; 3 and 4 approximated at base, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 slightly approximated towards base.

Allied to *hilarographa*, of which it appears to be a development.

Iridostoma ichthyopa, n. sp.

♀. 12 mm. Head dark fuscous, sides of crown and a central line pale yellowish, face grey, becoming whitish beneath. Palpi violet-whitish becoming blue-grey towards apex of second joint, terminal joint dark grey with whitish lateral lines. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, shoulders suffused with yellowish, margins of patagia leaden-grey. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen somewhat sinuate, rather oblique; dark fuscous; a narrow ochreous-orange streak along fold from base to $\frac{2}{5}$, and a violet dark-edged streak above it

extending to middle, margined above by an ochreous-yellow streak, four ochreous-yellow streaks from dorsum terminating in posterior portion of this violet streak, first incurved; two oblique violet streaks from costa at $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ curved at extremities so as to meet in middle of disc, enclosing an ochreous-yellow dot above the loop; two violet lines rising together from a white dot on costa at $\frac{3}{5}$ and running to dorsum posteriorly, first nearly straight, second strongly curved outwards in disc so as to enclose a space in which are two longitudinal ochreous-yellow marks; a rather curved violet line from a white dot on costa at $\frac{4}{5}$ to dorsum before tornus; a narrow fulvous-yellow fascia round apex and along termen to tornus, enclosing a series of seven black dots, of which the uppermost is large and subtriangular, the second blue-centred: cilia violet, tips coppery on lower part of termen. Hindwings dark fuscous, cilia whitish-grey, with a dark fuscous basal line, tips pale violet.

Peradeniya, Ceylon, in April (Green); one specimen.

Hilarographa hermatodes, n. sp.

♀. 17 mm. Head golden-yellowish. Palpi yellowish, second joint with a fuscous median band. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax bronzy-fuscous, patagia orange-red edged with leaden-grey. Abdomen pale ochreous mixed with fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen hardly oblique, rather deeply sinuate beneath apex; 7 and 8 separate; very deep reddish-orange; markings dark leaden, costal edge between them yellow; supramedian, plical, subdorsal, and dorsal streaks from base, all except dorsal terminated in an incurved transverse streak from dorsum before middle, not reaching beyond uppermost, dorsal extended further, base yellowish between them; six streaks from costa, first three rather broad, first from near base, first two abruptly angulated round apex of supramedian streak and continued as incurved lines to near dorsum where they unite, third receiving above middle five similar paralleled lines from dorsum, the first of which is dilated on fold and contains two dots of ground colour, fourth and fifth costal streaks approximated and continued as a single sinuate blackish line to tornus, sixth light blue and recurved to a yellow dot on costa close before apex, inside this loop is a yellow wedgeshaped costal mark; four blackish dots near termen on lower half; a violet-blue mark along termen below middle, its terminal edge finely pale yellow: cilia shining leaden-grey, with a blackish basal line, and a whitish spot on subapical sinuation. Hindwings reddish-fulvous suffused with fuscous, with a broad dark fuscous terminal and dorsal band, leaving terminal edge fulvous round apex and upper half of termen; a suffused elongate patch of orange-yellowish in middle of disc; cilia orange-yellowish, with a blackish basal line, round apex infuscated.

Kandy, Ceylon, in May (Green, Alston); two specimens.

Hilarographa merinthias, n. sp.

♂. 18-20 mm. Head orange. Palpi light orange, towards base violet-whitish anteriorly. Antennæ dark fuscous, strongly ciliated. Thorax orange-fulvous more or less suffused with fuscous, longitudinally striped with leaden-

grey. Abdomen leaden-grey mixed with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, little oblique, distinctly sinuate beneath apex; 7 and 8 separate; orange-fulvous; bluish-leaden costal, median, subdorsal, and dorsal streaks from base, costal soon leaving costa, all four terminated in a rather oblique blackish streak from $\frac{1}{3}$ of dorsum reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ across wing; five oblique leaden-bluish streaks edged with blackish lines and rising from whitish dots on costa between $\frac{1}{4}$ and apex, reaching about $\frac{1}{3}$ across wing, second shorter, third very short, but dark margins of both as long as the rest; dorsal area from transverse streak at $\frac{1}{3}$ to tornus crossed by about eight rather oblique curved variably confluent and anastomosing blackish streaks reaching almost to costal streaks; a small leaden-metallic spot on termen below middle, with large black dots above and below it; a spot of orange-yellow suffusion at apex: cilia rather dark fuscous, with blackish-leaden basal line. Hindwings blackish-fuscous; an elongate-triangular orange-yellow patch in middle of disc, sometimes suffused with ground colour and indistinct.

Khasis; two specimens.

Hilarographa mechanica, n. sp.

♂. 18 mm. Head dark bronzy, side tufts and postorbital scales golden-yellowish. Palpi whitish, with strong violet-blue reflections. Antennae dark fuscous, strongly ciliated. Thorax dark violet-fuscous, with orange yellow lateral stripes. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen little oblique, hardly perceptibly sinuate; 7 and 8 separate; orange-fulvous, deeper and brighter towards costa and termen; costal edge dotted with whitish between the dark streaks; six pairs of oblique blackish streaks from costa, reaching $\frac{1}{3}$ across wing, last five enclosing light grey-blue streaks, sixth less oblique and whitish towards costa, anterior margin of fourth extended as a blackish line, right-angled in middle, to tornus; whole dorsal area from base to this line crossed by twelve curved oblique dark fuscous lines extending almost to costal streaks, and united above so as to form two or three longitudinal lines, fifth and eleventh of the alternating lines of ground colour blue-whitish; lower half of angulated black line edged by five small indistinct fuscous spots suffused with blue, beyond which is a series of three black dots, two upper very small, lowest large; apical margin suffused with yellow; a leaden-blue mark on termen beneath apex, almost connected with tips of fifth and sixth costal streaks, and a leaden-blue line along lower part of termen, its upper extremity bent away and followed by some black scales; cilia violet-fuscous, with a dark fuscous basal line, round apex and at tornus with patches of whitish suffusion, and a whitish spot on subapical mark. Hindwings dark fuscous, with an elongate-triangular ochreous-yellow spot in middle of disc; cilia whitish with dark fuscous basal line.

Khasis, in July; one specimen.

Hilarographa calathisca, n. sp.

♀. 10 mm. Head dark bronze, behind eyes light orange-ochreous. Palpi whitish, with strong violet reflections. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, lateral margins light ochreous. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen rather obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 separate; orange-fulvous; six pairs of oblique blackish streaks from costa crossing $\frac{2}{3}$ of wing, enclosing light violet-blue streaks rising from small yellow spots, fourth pair without blue streak and with its posterior member reduced to a costal spot, sixth bent to termen beneath apex, enclosed apical spot suffused with yellow; dorsal $\frac{3}{5}$ from base to near tornus crossed by six oblique blackish streaks, first broad, next two slender, fourth and fifth thick and largely confluent, sixth running into an erect light violet-blue streak from dorsum before tornus, reaching half across wing; a shorter transverse light violet-blue streak from termen above tornus, its lower extremity preceded and upper followed by small black spots: cilia bronzy-grey, partially tinged with coppery-orange, with a blackish basal line, about apex and on a subapical spot whitish-grey. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia grey with dark fuscous basal line.

Khasis, in May; one specimen.

Hilarographa citharistis, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13-15 mm. Head ochreous-brown. Palpi whitish, with strong violet reflections. Antennæ dark fuscous, in ♂ simple. Thorax and abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rather obliquely rounded, sinuate beneath apex; 7 and 8 separate; orange fulvous; markings light blue strongly edged with black on costal edge whitish and more strongly black-margined; four acutely angulated transverse streaks on anterior half, first two subconfluent, third and fourth connected on angle; three streaks from costa on posterior half, third longer and curved to near apex, from beneath first two a band of irregular variable suffused and anastomosing black marks runs to dorsum beyond middle; two transverse streaks from dorsum before tornus, first reaching half across wing, second shorter; a curved series of four large black dots or small spots beyond these; an upward streak from termen below middle, followed by a large black dot; a short longitudinal subapical mark, white on termen: cilia dark fuscous with a blackish basal line, above apex with a white patch on which the blackish line is subbasal, on subapical and submedian streaks with whitish spots. Hindwings dark fuscous, sometimes lighter and bronzy-tinged in middle of disc; extreme apex tinged with fulvous; cilia light fuscous, with dark fuscous basal line.

Khasis, from July to September; eleven specimens. The simple ♂ antennæ are exceptional.

Hilarographa druidica, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13-15 mm. Head dark fuscous, orbital margins yellow. Palpi fuscous, towards base anteriorly violet-whitish. Antennæ dark fuscous, in ♂ strongly ciliated. Thorax dark fuscous, with a yellow stripe on each side of

back, and a short yellow lateral mark on patagia. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen rather oblique, sinuate beneath apex; 7 and 8 separate; orange-fulvous; a blackish basal patch, its outer edge sharply angulated above middle, and margined on upper portion by a violet black edged streak becoming yellow on costa, on lower portion by broad yellow streak attenuated at apex and strongly black-edged posteriorly; within this patch are a curved yellow streak from base of costa to disc and thence to near posterior edge above angle and a short yellow mark from costa near base; two oblique violet black-edged streaks starting from white marks on costa before and beyond middle, and connected by three irregularly anastomosing black streaks with dorsum beyond middle; a violet black-edged streak rising from a white dot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, and curved round to meet an oblique white mark from costa near apex; a violet-golden-metallic transverse streak from dorsum before tornus reaching half across wing and another along lower half of termen, former nearly followed by a fine black line, latter preceded by four small black spots and surmounted by another; a white terminal dot beneath apex; cilia dark coppery-metallic, above apex white with a black basal line, and with a white spot on subapical dot. Hindwings blackish-grey, sometimes paler and slightly bronzy-tinged in middle of disc; cilia pale grey, with a blackish basal line.

Khasis, in May and from August to October; seven specimens. Nearly allied to *H. africana*. Wals from Central Africa.

Glyphipteryx asterias, Meyr.

(*Anticrates asterias*, Meyr. Journal Bombay N. H. Soc., XVIII, 154.)

Having obtained additional material, I find this to be a true *Glyphipteryx* having the typical palpi (which were in bad condition in the type), with four oblique white rings; it is however a very distinct form of the genus.

Glyphipteryx pyrogastra, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 15-16 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax purple-blackish, face grey. Palpi black lined with white, terminal joint much longer than second. Abdomen fiery orange towards base purple-blackish. Forewing elongate, narrow at base, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen rather strongly oblique, sinuate-indented beneath apex; 7 and 8 separate; purple-blackish; six blue-lead metallic lines rising from white costal strigulæ, first at $\frac{1}{3}$, short, second at $\frac{1}{2}$, oblique, reaching half across wing, third rather curved, running to dorsum near tornus, fourth and fifth short, sixth violet-tinged running to subapical indentation; a violet-metallic sometimes interrupted line almost on termen from beneath this to near tornus, and a dot at tornus; cilia bronzy-whitish with a blackish median line, interrupted with white on subapical indentation. Hindwings dark grey, towards apex blackish-grey; cilia whitish-grey suffused with dark grey towards base.

Khasis, in August and September; two specimens.

Glyphipteryx hemipempta, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 7-9 mm. Head and thorax bronzy. Palpi white, with four rings and

anterior edge towards apex black. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous, in ♀ with expansible lateral tuft of scales before apex, and expansible scales at apex. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen somewhat sinuate, oblique; 7 and 8 separate; all scales bronzy-yellowish with dark fuscous bases, appearing to form fine transverse striæ, but becoming bronzy-whitish towards base and on a broad discal patch above tornus; six bluish-leadен-metallic streaks rising from whitish marks on costa, first before $\frac{1}{3}$, somewhat oblique, reaching half across wing, second and third direct, parallel, running to dorsum, fourth very short, fifth running to subapical indentation, sixth close before apex; three round adjacent black spots on lower part of termen, each containing a golden-metallic dot; veins on pale area above these marked with fine black lines, and some short interneural black dashes posteriorly: cilia whitish, basal third pale bronzy, indented with white beneath apex. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia pale grey, suffused with dark grey towards base.

N. Coorg, 3,500 feet, in October and April (Newcome); Maskeliya, Ceylon, in January (Pole); seven specimens.

Glyphipteryx enclitica, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10-12 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax rather dark bronzy-fuscous. Palpi fuscous; internally whitish. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen rather deeply sinuate beneath apex, oblique; 7 and 8 separate; golden-ochreous-bronze; straight thick converging violet-metallic streaks, edged with dark fuscous, from costa at $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ to dorsum at $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, and a similar transverse streak from costa between these not reaching half across wing; an irregular subtriangular black blotch extending along lower portion of termen, its anterior edge excavated, containing about sixteen violet-golden-metallic dots and specks; area between this and costa crossed by fine black lines on veins and less marked blackish interneural lines; a violet-blue-metallic streak from $\frac{5}{8}$ of costa to subapical situation; a white wedge-shaped marked on costa before apex, becoming blue metallic at extremity: cilia bronzy, with a black median line indented with white on subapical situation, outer half whitish-grey, above apex fuscous. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia grey.

N. Coorg, 3,500 feet, in May, August and September (Newcome); four specimens.

Glyphipteryx hilarodes, n. sp.

♀. 10 mm. Head pale ochreous-yellowish with a central bronzy-fuscous stripe, back of crown dark fuscous. Palpi yellowish-white, with a dark fuscous anterior line. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, with a yellow stripe on each side of back. (Abdomen broken.) Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate beneath apex, rather oblique; 7 and 8 separate; blackish; two pale yellowish strigulae from costa near base; a narrow direct yellow fascia at $\frac{1}{5}$; an oblique blue-metallic streak from a white dot on costa beyond $\frac{1}{3}$, and a violet-metallic streak from dorsum beyond middle, between the extremities of these are two orange

dots preceded by a blue-metallic dot and followed by a violet-metallic dot above and below the latter are orange dashes, and beneath the lower of these two orange dots ; an angulated violet-metallic streak from a white dot on costa at $\frac{3}{8}$ to a yellow dot on dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$, interrupted on angle, preceded by an orange streak on upper portion, and closely followed throughout by a curved orange streak becoming orange-fulvous on costal half ; apical area beyond this orange-fulvous, marked with three short violet-metallic anteriorly black-edged streaks from white dots on costa, a suffused black apical spot, and a small violet-metallic subapical spot ; a short violet-metallic mark before tornus, and a longer erect streak beyond it, between these an indistinct orange-fulvous line connects apical area with tornus : cilia whitish, basal half blackish, indented with whitish beneath apex, with a blackish apical hook. Hindwings with 6 and 7 nearly approximated at base ; blackish-fuscous ; cilia dark fuscous, towards tips whitish-grey.

Khasis, in October ; one specimen. This distinct species apparently shows real relationship with *Hilarographa* but is a true *Glyphipteryx*.

Glyphipteryx carenota, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12-14 mm. Head and antennæ dark bronzy. Palpi whitish-ochreous, anteriorly dark fuscous except towards base. Thorax dark bronzy, with a pale yellow posterior spot. Abdomen dark fuscous, segmental margins partially whitish. Forewings elongate narrow at base, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate-indented beneath apex, rather strongly oblique : 7 and 8 separate ; dark fuscous bronze ; an acute-triangular pale ochreous-yellow blotch on dorsum before middle, reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ across wing ; an undefined median band of bronzy-orange suffusion, on which are two direct transverse light blue-metallic streaks from whitish dots on costa before and beyond middle, reaching nearly half across wing, and a longer similar streak from dorsum between them ; short similar marks from costa and dorsum near beyond these ; an irregular elongate black blotch along termen from indentation to tornus, containing from eight to ten golden-metallic dots ; area above this blotch obscurely and suffusedly streaked longitudinally with whitish ; a violet-blue-metallic line from a white dot on costa at $\frac{5}{8}$ to subapical indentation, preceded and followed by more or less bronzy-orange suffusion ; a violet-blue metallic transverse line almost at apex from a white mark on costa : cilia pale shining bronzy, with a blackish median line indented with white beneath apex, outer half whitish. Hindwings blackish-fuscous ; cilia whitish-grey, suffused with dark grey towards base.

Khasis, in May ; seven specimens.

Glyphipteryx synarma, n. sp.

♂. 12 mm. Differs from *carenota* only as follows : forewings with first costal and dorsal alternating streaks replaced by a straight light blue-metallic entire transverse line, longitudinal whitish streaks more defined.

Khasis, in October ; two specimens ; not in good order, but the species seems to be certainly distinct.

Glyphipteryx crotalotis, n. sp.

♀. 16 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen dark purplish-fuscous. Palpi white, with three black rings and towards apex lined with black, second joint with rough projecting hairs beneath. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate beneath apex, oblique; 7 and 8 separate; dark fuscous, slightly tinged with bronzy-purplish; a slender direct pearl-white fascia at $\frac{1}{5}$; a slightly oblique pearl-white streak from dorsum beyond middle, reaching fold; six fine short oblique violet-metallic streaks from costa, white on costa, first before middle, third rather longer; violet-metallic dots beneath tips of first and third; a small oblique violet-metallic mark before tornus; two violet-metallic dots before lower portion of termen, one on subapical indentation, and one or two specks in disc before these: cilia fuscous, with a dark fuscous median shade, rather sinuate on subapical indentation. Hindwings blackish, fuscous; cilia fuscous, with dark-fuscous subbasal shade.

Khasis, in July; one specimen.

Glyphipteryx sclerodes, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10-14 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen dark bronzy-fuscous. Palpi white, with four rings and anterior edge towards apex black. Forewings elongate, rather narrow at base, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen somewhat sinuate, rather oblique; 7 and 8 separate; dark fuscous-bronze, veins in disc streaked with blackish; two strong slightly curved white-streaks from dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$ and beyond middle, reaching fold; seven fine violet-golden-metallic black-edged lines from costa, becoming white towards costa, first five straight, oblique, first at $\frac{1}{3}$, third and fourth longest, reaching about half across wing, sixth and seventh less oblique curved, seventh running to anteapical sinuation; two violet-golden-metallic dots in disc beneath third and fourth; two erect violet-golden-metallic streaks from before and beyond tornus, not reaching half across wing: cilia white, basal third bronzy limited by a black line indented on subapical sinuation, at apex with a black hook. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia grey, suffused with dark fuscous towards base.

Maskeliya, Patipola, and Horton Plains, Ceylon, in December, January, March, July, and September (Pole, Alston, Fletcher); six specimens. Those from the higher elevations (the two latter localities) are larger and have the dorsal white streaks rather conspicuously broader than the others.

Glyphipteryx bicornis, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14-16 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi white with four black rings, and anterior edge black towards apex, second joint with long rough spreading tuft of mixed white and black hairs beneath. Antennæ blackish dotted with white. Abdomen dark fuscous, segmental margins partially whitish. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate beneath apex, oblique; 7 and 8 separate; rather dark bronzy-fuscous, apical third more or less suffused with yellow-ochreous; two

ochreous-white dorsal spots, first at $\frac{1}{4}$, narrow, fasciaform, oblique, slightly curved, reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing, second at $\frac{2}{3}$, broader, acute triangular, reaching half across wing, terminated above by an oblique violet-metallic mark; seven oblique white strigulae from costa becoming violet-metallic downwards, first at $\frac{1}{3}$, third longer, reaching half across wing, fourth continued as a rather curved more or less interrupted violet-metallic line to dorsum before tornus; a violet-metallic mark on subapical indentation, and two on lower part of termen: cilia bronzy, with a fine blackish median line indented with white, beneath apex, outer half white, with a dark fuscous apical hook. Hindwings blackish-fuscous; cilia pale grey, suffused with dark grey towards base.

Khasis, in March and April; three specimens. Nearly allied to *sclerodes*, but differing by the tufted palpi, as well as details of markings.

Glyphipteryx psychopa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 6-7 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax white. Antennae whitish-grey. Abdomen light grey, apex whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow at base, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, very oblique; 7 and 8 separate; pale bronzy-grey, on posterior half pale bronzy-ochreous; a suffused white streak along dorsum from base to first spot; five costal and two dorsal white wedge-shaped marks edged anteriorly by oblique dark fuscous lines, first costal in middle moderately long, second extended as an irregular streak to termen above tornus, last three short, first dorsal beyond middle, long, curved, sometimes much dilated dorsally, second on tornus, erect, moderate; a small white spot on termen beneath apex; a conspicuous round black apical dot: cilia pale bronzy-ochreous, with a blackish median line indented with white beneath apex, outer half whitish. Hindwings lanceolate, grey; cilia pale ochreous-grey.

Diyatalawa, Ceylon, in July and August (Fletcher); seven specimens.

Glyphipteryx maschalis, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10 mm. Head and palpi white, crown bronzy-tinged. Antennae grey, base white. Thorax pale ochreous-bronzy, sides of back suffused with white. Abdomen dark grey, segmental margins whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow at base, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen somewhat sinuate, rather strongly oblique; 7 and 8 separate; light bronzy-yellowish; base and costa to first streak suffused with bronzy-fuscous; five oblique silvery streaks suffusedly edged with dark fuscous from white spots on costa, first somewhat before middle, reaching half across wing, second somewhat longer, rest short, terminated by a large patch of dark fuscous suffusion resting on termen beneath apex; a dark fuscous patch extending along dorsum from base to præternal spot, cut by a thick curved oblique, white streak from dorsum before middle, broadly edged with dark fuscous reaching more than half across wing, dilated dorsally; a white semi-oval præternal spot, above which the dark fuscous dorsal patch forms a projection; an erect silvery streak from tornus, reaching nearly half across wing, its apex connected by a dark fuscous streak with apex of curved white dorsal

streak, and posteriorly with subapical dark patch; two small sometimes confluent bluish-silvery spots on lower part of termen, partially edged with black; a silvery dot on termen beneath apex: cilia whitish bronzy, with a blackish median line indented with white beneath apex, outer half more whitish, with traces of a blackish apical hook. Hindwing dark fuscous; cilia whitish-fuscous, with a suffused fuscous subbasal shade.

Diyatalawa and Puttalam, Ceylon, in July, August, and November (Fetcher, Pole); three specimens.

Glyphipteryx rhodanis, n. sp.

♀. 14-16 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax bronzy-fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, with base, three rings, and sides of apex white. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow at base, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, rather strongly oblique; 7 and 8 separate; bronzy-fuscous, posterior half ochreous-bronze; markings prismatic golden-metallic, becoming white on costa, finely edged with blackish; six short oblique streaks from costa, first in middle, second longest, reaching half across wing; an upward-oblique streak from fold beneath apex of first costal; erect streaks from before and beyond tornus, not reaching half across wing; in a line between first of these and fourth costal are two small spots in disc, followed by a small spot of blackish suffusion; a small spot on subapical sinuation; a suffused blackish apical spot: cilia bronzy-whitish with a blackish median line indented on subapical sinuation, and with a blackish apical hook. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia light ochreous, suffused with fuscous towards base.

Khasis, in May; two specimens.

Glyphipteryx canachodes, n. sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head blackish-bronze. Palpi white, with four rings and anterior edge towards apex black. Antennæ whitish ringed with blackish. Thorax shining bronze. Abdomen grey, anal tuft grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow at base, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique; 7 and 8 separate; golden-bronze; markings prismatic golden-metallic, on costa whitish; a streak on fold from near base to $\frac{1}{4}$; six streaks from costa, first at $\frac{1}{3}$, running to dorsum beyond middle, second and third not reaching middle of wing, fourth slightly curved, running to dorsum before tornus, fifth reaching half across wing, sixth running almost along termen to tornus; a black mark running from middle of disc obliquely downwards to beyond fourth streak, by which it is interrupted, bearing a small round golden-metallic spot near its anterior extremity: cilia whitish-grey, basal third golden-bronze, with a dark fuscous apical hook. Hindwings grey, lighter towards base; cilia pale greyish-ochreous.

Nilgiris, 3,500 feet, in May (Andrewes); one specimen. This belongs to the group in which there is no subapical indentation in the median line of cilia, and is nearly related to several Australian species.

Glyphipteryx antioxa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 19-22 mm. Head whitish-ochreous more or less irrorated with dark fuscous. Palpi fuscous-whitish. Antennæ pale greyish-ochreous dotted with dark fuscous. Thorax whitish irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous mixed with dark fuscous, segmental margins whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen sinuate-indentured beneath apex, rather oblique; 7 and 8 separate; pale whitish-ochreous finely irrorated with black; markings cloudy, whitish; a slender irregular fascia before $\frac{1}{3}$, becoming obsolete towards dorsum; a slightly curved median fascia narrow towards costa, broader and sometimes bifid on dorsal half; three converging streaks from costa posteriorly, second often obsolete, uniting with an oblique discal streak near before them, a streak along lower part of termen, and a small spot on tornus in a general cloudy suffusion; two round black terminal dots about apex, and two others below sinuation; cilia whitish, with a black median line, basal half on tornus speckled with blackish, elsewhere appearing dark fuscous in certain lights. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia whitish-fuscous, suffused with fuscous towards base.

N. Coorg, 3,500 feet (Newcome); Madulsima, Ceylon (Vaughan); in December, and from March to June, six specimens. This is a singular species of novel type.

Glyphipteryx orymagdis, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head and Thorax whitish. Palpi whitish, second joint fuscous except at apex, with long projecting tuft of scales beneath. Antennæ grey. Abdomen light greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, widest in middle, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly sinuate extremely oblique; 7 and 8 separate; light brownish-ochreous, more infuscated on margins of markings, markings whitish; about seventeen rather short oblique streaks from costa between $\frac{1}{4}$ and apex; a slender median streak from base to $\frac{3}{4}$; a rather broad dorsal streak from base to tornus, attenuated posteriorly; posterior half of wing longitudinally streaked with whitish between veins, on costal half very confusedly; some blackish scales on upper margin of median streak posteriorly, and on lower margin of interneural streak beyond it: cilia whitish, with a dark fuscous median line edged with brownish-ochreous posteriorly, and a blackish apical hook. Hindwings narrow, pointed, 3 and 4 stalked; grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Patipola, Ceylon, in April (Alston); one specimen. Allied to some Australian and New Zealand forms.

MICROPTERYGIDÆ.

The interesting species described below is the first member of this primitive family recorded from the Indian region (for Walker's *Micropteryx acutipennis* and *M. unicella* have no real connection with the family, being normal *Tineidæ*), but since the family is characteristic of Europe and New Zealand, I have little doubt that it has been overlooked in India, and will be found to be fairly represented. The species are usually small (the one described

below is the largest known), very difficult to see on the wing, and liable to be mistaken for *Trichoptera* (caddis flies), to which in fact they are nearly related. They should be looked for probably in damp but open forests of Conifers at high elevations, especially in the spring.

Neopseustie, n. g.

Head with short loose hairs; ocelli present; tongue short. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$ filiform, with appressed hairscales, basal joint moderate. Labial palpi moderate, porrected, filiform, with appressed scales. Maxillary palpi long, several-jointed filiform, folded. Abdomen stout, swollen posteriorly. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales, spurs short. Forewings clothed with hairs, but with scattered scales on anterior half; 1b connected with lower margin of cell by bar towards base, 1c weak, appearing to rise from upper end of this bar, parting-vein connected with lower margin of cell by bar towards base (besides the bar forming posterior wall of cell), 2 and 3 stalked from angle of cell, 4 rising from parting-vein, which itself forms cell-wall for a considerable distance beyond the second bar, 5 and 6 stalked from angle made by parting vein, with bar above it, 7 and 8 stalked from upper angle of cell, 7 to apex, 9 out of stalk of 7 and 8 near base, 10 absent, 11 from rather beyond middle of cell, 12 connected with costa by a bar in middle. Hindwings more rounded than forewings posteriorly, clothed with hairs: 1b connected with 1c by bar near base, posterior cell-wall normal in form, 2 remote, 3 from angle, 4 from above angle, 5 and 6 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked from upper angle, 9 out of stalk of 7 and 8 near base, 10 absent, 11 from $\frac{2}{3}$ of cell, 12 simple.

Slightly more specialised than the European *Eriscrania*, to which it is most related.

Neopseustis calliglauca, n. sp.

♂. 20 mm. Head pale ochreous, with some dark fuscous hairs. Labial palpi and antennæ light fuscous. Maxillary palpi pale ochreous. Thorax pale brownish-ochreous, with some silvery-white scales. Abdomen light yellow-ochreous, appearing broad and subtruncate posteriorly, with upper and lower lips, upper with sexual organs strongly depressed, lower short. Forewings subovate, moderately broad, costa strongly arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded rather strongly oblique; whitish; a fuscous patch covering anterior portion of wing and extending on costa to near middle and on dorsum to near tornus irregularly marked with blackish-fuscous transverse spots or bars between veins and thinly strewn with fine scattered violet-silvery-white scales, its outer edge irregular and prominent above middle; small brownish-ochreous spots on dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$ and tornus; posterior area of wing strongly tinged with purple on lower half, and with pale green between this and costal area; at oblique irregular spot on costa at $\frac{3}{5}$, an elongate mark along apical fourth of costa, a large spot on termen beneath apex, and a smaller one below it light fuscous: (cilia defective.) Hindwings light prismatic-grey, posteriorly strongly purple tinged; cilia whitish-grey (defective).

Khasis, in October; one specimen, taken by a native collector. It is an

insect of curious appearance, somewhat recalling small *Arctiade* of the *Nudaria* or *Chamaila* type.

Synonymic Correction.

Argyroploce mosaica, Low. Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., XXV, 72.

This supersedes *clydonias*, Meyr., Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc., XVII, 734 ; Mr. Lower has recently sent me the type for inspection ; described from Queensland as type of a supposed new genus *Temnolopha*.

Argyroploce poetica, n. nom.

I propose this name for the species described as *mosaica*, Meyr., Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc., XVIII, 139, which in consequence of the above change finds its name preoccupied.



Meyrick, Edward. 1909. "Descriptions of Indian Microlepidoptera. IX." *The journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* 19, 410–437.

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