

NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN TASMANIAN
LEPIDOPTERA.

PART II.

BY

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Fam. ARCTIADÆ.

Amsacta eurymochla, n.sp.

εὐρυμοχλος, broadly barred.

♂. 48 mm. Head orange; face white. Palpi blackish: ochreous beneath towards base. Antennæ blackish; in ♂ very shortly bipectinate ($\frac{1}{2}$), becoming simple towards apex. Thorax white, with a longitudinal central blackish bar not reaching margins, and short lateral bars on shoulders. Abdomen orange above; white beneath; transverse blackish dorsal and ventral bars on each segment. Legs blackish; femora orange on dorsum, white beneath. Forewings triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, slightly arched posteriorly, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; white; a blackish costal line almost to apex; extreme apex of costa orange; an orange subcostal line to $\frac{1}{4}$; a blackish line from near base, narrowly separate from preceding, to costa beyond it, expanded and giving rise to several dentate projections at its termination before apex; a median line confluent at base with preceding, and connected to it by a transverse bar at end of cell, there dividing into four lines along veins to termen; a subdorsal line from base to tornus, broadening and becoming dorsal before middle; cilia white. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings but without orange line; blackish lines broadly suffused.

This has probably been regarded as a form of *A. marginata*, and perhaps the Tasmanian record for that species has arisen. To me it appears a distinct though allied species. In addition to the very distinct markings the forewings are shorter and broader.

Beaconsfield; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Fam. PHYCITIDÆ.

Ephestia cautella, Wlk.Syn. *ficulella*, Barrett.

This species has now a worldwide distribution. It has been confused with *E. elutella*, Hb., of which I have not yet seen an authentic Australian example.

Ephestia kuehniella, Zel.

Very similar to the preceding. The distinguishing characters are well given by Meyrick in his "Handbook of British Lepidoptera." Not previously recorded from Australia, but I found two examples in the Littler collection.

Plodia interpunctella, Hb.

Another very widely distributed species. Like the two preceding it feeds on flour, maize, dried fruits, etc.

Fam. CRAMBIDÆ.

Platytes contempta, n.sp.

contemptus, despised.

♀. 24 mm. Head and thorax pale-brown. Palpi 7; pale-brown irrorated with fuscous, lower edge whitish. Antennæ brown-whitish. Abdomen whitish. Legs brown-whitish. Forewings narrow, posteriorly dilated, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; pale-brown; an indistinct double discal dot at 2/3; a broad paler terminal fascia; cilia pale-brown. Hindwings over 2, termen slightly sinuate; whitish; cilia whitish.

Moina, Cradle Mountain Road (2,000 ft.), in January (W. B. Barnard); one specimen.

Fam. CARPOSINIDÆ.

Paramorpha eburneola, n.sp.

eburneolus, made of ivory.

♂. 16 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi 6; white, basal half of lower edge dark-fuscous. Antennæ grey, becoming white towards base; ciliations in ♂ 1. Abdomen grey. Legs grey; posterior pair white. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated, costa moderately arched, apex acute, termen nearly straight, strongly oblique; white with a very few scattered dark-fuscous scales; a pair of blackish discal dots at 2/3, one at each posterior angle of cell; a series of blackish dots around apex and on termen, those around apex larger; cilia pale-grey, on tornus white. Hindwings with termen sinuate; white; cilia white.

Allied to *P. rhachias*, Meyr., and *P. aquilana*, Meyr., distinguished by its white colour, total absence of costal strigulæ, and discrete blackish terminal dots.

Rosebery in February; one specimen.

Fam. TORTRICIDÆ.

Acropolitis ergophora, Meyr.

♂. 23-26 mm. ♀. 26-30 mm. Palpi in ♂ 2; in ♀ 2½. Antennæ of ♂ shortly obtusely dentate beyond middle, ciliations 1½. Forewings in ♂ with fold moderately broad, reaching to 1/3.

Acropolitis ptychosema, n.sp.

πτυχόσημος, marked on the fold.

♂. 28-30 mm. Head and thorax grey; face fuscous. Palpi 3; fuscous; base and most of internal surface whitish. Antennæ fuscous; in ♂ slightly dentate, ciliations 1. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs fuscous mixed with whitish; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa moderately arched, apex rectangular, termen rounded, slightly oblique; costal fold in ♂ moderately broad, reaching to 1/3; grey with patchy ferruginous irroration; no defined basal patch, median fascia, or costal triangle, but the latter two may be indicated by some darker grey suffusion on costa; a series of fuscous and ferruginous costal dots or short strigulæ; a blackish line on subdorsal fold from near base to middle, surrounded by some ferruginous suffusion; a short blackish median line from 1/3 not reaching 2/3, edged beneath with ferruginous, sometimes surrounded by dark-grey suffusion; sometimes an incomplete series of ferruginous strigulæ from 2/3 costa to termen above tornus; terminal edge interruptedly fuscous; cilia whitish-grey, sometimes suffused with ferruginous, sometimes with a few fuscous dots. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; 6 and 7 connate; pale-grey with transverse strigulæ of darker grey especially towards apex.

Characterised by the obsolescence of usual markings and ferruginous suffusion of forewings, and especially by the blackish streak on fold.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; two specimens.

Gen. PARAPHYAS, nov.

παράφυας, an offshoot.

Palpi very long (over 6), porrect; second joint very long, shortly rough-scaled; terminal joint moderate. Fore-

wings with 7, 8, 9 long-stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate, 5 curved and approximated to 4 at origin, 6 and 7 stalked.

Directly developed from *Capua*, from which it differs in the very long palpi, and stalking of 9 of forewings. The latter structure, rare in this family, has developed independently in several unrelated genera.

Paraphyas callixena, n.sp.

καλλιξενος, a pretty stranger.

♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax grey-whitish. Palpi 8; whitish, lower edge and apex fuscous. Antennæ pale-grey. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costal gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; white; many, very fine, long, grey, transverse strigulae from dorsum; a dark-fuscous basal costal dot; a triangular fuscous blotch on costa from 1/5 to 3/5, reaching rather less than half across disc, where its lower angle is obtusely truncated; a small, acute, fuscous, costal triangle at 4/5, giving rise to a grey line, or series of strigulae, to 4/5 dorsum; a subterminal series of grey strigulae; some small fuscous terminal dots; cilia fuscous, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey-whitish; cilia grey, becoming whitish on dorsum.

Rosebery in February; one specimen.

Capua poliobaphes, n.sp.

πολιοβαφης, dyed grey.

♂. 18 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi 1½; fuscous; internal surface and upper edge ochreous-whitish. Antennæ grey; in ♂ slightly serrate, ciliations ½. Thorax and abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair except tarsi ochreous-whitish. Forewings subtriangular, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; costal fold in ♂ narrow, reaching to middle; pale-grey sometimes slightly ochreous-tinged, more or less dotted with fuscous; a dorsal series of fuscous dots; a dark-fuscous discal spot at ¾, sometimes divided into two dots; cilia ochreous-whitish, bases dark-fuscous. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; 3 and 4 connate; grey-whitish with broad grey transverse strigulation; cilia grey-whitish.

Hobart and Mt. Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January (W. B. Barnard); two specimens.

Capua asemantica, n.sp.

ασημαντικος, insignificant.

♂. 14 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi 2; ochreous-whitish with a few fuscous scales. Antennæ grey; in ♂ slightly serrate, ciliations ½. Thorax and abdomen dark-grey; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings subtriangular, rather narrow, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; costal fold in ♂ narrow, reaching 2/5; whitish; a series of dark-fuscous dots on costa and dorsum; a slender blackish median longitudinal line from 2/5 to 3/5; immediately beyond this a large defined square or triangular fuscous subapical costal spot, mixed with blackish; a fine blackish submarginal line or series of strigulae before termen; cilia whitish-brown, bases partly fuscous. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; 3 and 4 connate; pale-grey sometimes with faintly darker strigulae; cilia grey-whitish.

Allied to the preceding. As both are probably variable, it should be noted that this is considerably smaller, the forewings narrower, their termen more oblique, and the costal fold shorter.

Wilmot in January; Burnie in February; two specimens probably taken among tree-ferns.

Capua nimbosa, n.sp.

nimbosus, darkly clouded.

♀. 16 mm. Head brown-whitish. Palpi 2½; brown-whitish. Antennæ grey, towards base brown-whitish. Thorax brown. Abdomen dark-grey; tuft in ♀ very large. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair partly fuscous. Forewings broadly triangular, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; whitish with grey transverse strigulae; basal patch and median fascia grey, ochreous-tinged; basal patch well defined, posterior margin nearly straight; fascia from middle of costa, moderately broad on costa, greatly dilated towards tornus, but not quite reaching termen, anterior edge ill defined, posterior distinct, at first outwardly oblique, then curved parallel to and very near termen; a rounded dark-fuscous costal triangle from 2/3 to near apex, containing a white costal dot in middle; cilia grey with a subterminal dark-fuscous line. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; 3 and 4 stalked; dark-grey; cilia grey.

Allied to *C. euphona*; characterised by the broad forewings, defined basal patch, very broadly dilated fascia, and dark-fuscous costal triangle.

Rosebery in February (W. B. Barnard); one specimen. There is also one example from Launceston in the Littler Collection.

Capua eugraptus, n.sp.

εὐγραπτος, distinctly marked.

♂. 14-16 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi 3; fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax pale-brown with a few fuscous scales. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish-ochreous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings narrow, suboblong, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; costal fold in ♂ narrow, reaching $\frac{2}{5}$; pale-brown; markings dark-brown mixed with blackish; a stout bar from base of dorsum to middle of disc at $\frac{1}{2}$; a rather narrow oblique fascia from costa before middle to dorsum before tornus, rather constricted in middle; a moderate costal triangle from $\frac{3}{5}$ to near apex; a terminal fascia from beneath apex, sometimes confluent with first fascia at tornus; cilia pale-brown, bases sometimes darker, on apex sometimes with fuscous apices. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; 3 and 4 connate or stalked; whitish-grey with indistinct darker transverse strigulation; cilia whitish-grey.

Strahan in February; four specimens.

Capua thaleropsis, n.sp.

θαλερωπις, fresh-looking.

♀. 15-16 mm. Head grey. Palpi 2½; grey. Antennæ fuscous with pale annulations. Thorax reddish-brown. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, suboblong, costa moderately arched before middle, thence sinuate, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; reddish-brown; some dark-fuscous costal dots; a costal suffused triangular spot of darker brown sometimes mixed with blackish; cilia reddish-brown, apices paler. Hindwings with termen sinuate; 3 and 4 connate or stalked; pale-grey with faint darker transverse strigulation; cilia pale-grey.

Rosebery and Strahan in February; two specimens.

Capua cirrhoptera, n.sp.

κιρροπτερος, yellowish-winged.

♂. 14-15 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown. Palpi 6; ochreous-brown. Antennæ ochreous-brown; in ♂ with tufts of long cilia (3). Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings subtriangular, costa slightly arch-

ed towards base, thence nearly straight, apex pointed, termen sinuate, only slightly oblique; in ♂ without costal fold; pale ochreous-brown; terminal part of disc with some fuscous scales or dots, sometimes distinctly dotted; a fuscous discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$ on end of cell; cilia pale ochreous-brown. Hindwings with termen sinuate; 3 and 4 connate or closely approximated at origin; grey; cilia grey.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; five specimens.

Gen. EPIPHYAS, nov.

επιφυας, an offshoot.

Tongue present. Palpi moderately long, porrect; second joint with a triangular thickening of scales on upper surface; terminal joint short. Antennæ of ♂ ciliated. Thorax not crested. Forewings with all veins present and separate, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked, or 4 absent, 5 approximated to 3 at origin, 6 and 7 separate, but approximated for some distance.

Type *E. eucyrtus*. A derivative of *Tortrix*, from which it differs only in the stalking or coincidence of 3 and 4 of hindwings. In structure it approaches *Apinoglossa*, Müschler, in which the tongue is said to be absent; this genus is recorded from the West Indies, and is probably an independent derivative of *Tortrix*.

Epiphyas eucyrtus, n.sp.

εὐκυρτος, well curved.

♂ ♀. 18-22 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown. Palpi in ♂ 3, in ♀ 3½; reddish-brown. Antennæ whitish, towards apex grey; ciliations in ♂ 1. Abdomen whitish. Legs brown; posterior pair whitish. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, oblique; in ♂ without costal fold; reddish-brown, usually broadly suffused with brown-whitish towards costa and termen, numerous reddish-brown dots more apparent in suffused area; sometimes a brown-whitish rather broad suffusion on dorsum before middle; sometimes three or four blackish dots before termen; cilia brown-whitish. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; 3 and 4 coincident, whitish or grey-whitish with transverse grey strigulae; cilia whitish.

Rosebery and Strahan in February; five specimens.

A fifth ♂ example from "Gravelly Beach" near Beaconsfield has the forewings brownish-grey with dark-fuscous marks on dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, and in the hindwings 3 and 4 are stalked, but diverge very slightly. I believe it is an abnormal example of this species.

Epiphyas chlidana, n.sp.

χλιδανος, soft, delicate.

♀. 20 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Palpi 3½; grey-whitish. Antennæ grey-whitish. Abdomen whitish. Legs pale-grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings suboval, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; pale brown; a whitish costal streak from base to middle; some whitish suffusion along dorsum; cilia whitish-grey, on apex brown, on costa whitish. Hindwings with termen sinuate; 3 and 4 long-stalked, widely diverging; pale-grey; cilia whitish with a pale-grey basal line.

Rosebery in February (W. B. Barnard); one specimen.

Tortrix incompta, n.sp.

incomptus, unadorned.

♂. 17-20 mm. Head fuscous sometimes mixed with ochreous. Palpi 2½; fuscous mixed with ochreous. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 3. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly and uniformly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; costal fold in ♂ strongly developed, extending to middle; fuscous, often with slight whitish or ochreous irroration towards termen, rarely this irroration extends over whole wing, more frequently there is none of it; sometimes two or three pale-ochreous dots on costa before apex; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen sinuate; fuscous; cilia pale-fuscous with a darker sub-basal line.

Mt. Wellington (2,500 ft.) and Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; seventeen specimens all of the same sex.

Tortrix hemiphæna, n.sp.

ἡμιφαινος, half-reddish.

♂. 24-25 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi 2½; brownish. Antennæ grey; in ♂ dentate, ciliations 2/3. Legs whitish-ochreous; tarsi fuscous annulated with whitish-ochreous; anterior pair mostly fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched to middle, thence straight, apex sub-rectangular, termen straight, rounded towards tornus, slightly oblique; costal fold in ♂ narrow and rudimentary, but extending to middle; ochreous-whitish, with reddish strigulæ; terminal 2/3 suffused with reddish or fuscous-reddish sharply limited by an oblique line from 1/3 costa to beyond mid-dorsum; a rather large, faintly darker, basal patch angled outwards beneath costa; central fascia represented by an oblique fuscous bar from 1/3 costa to above middle of disc, where it

is slightly enlarged and angulated outwards; costal triangle scarcely indicated; three transverse lines of fuscous strigulæ towards termen, first from before tornus; second from tornus, third from mid-termen, varying in length, but not reaching costa; cilia reddish, basally mixed with fuscous, apices paler. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; whitish coarsely strigulated with grey; whitish with a grey antemedian line, on apex tinged with reddish.

Russell Falls in January; Zeehan in February; two specimens.

Tortrix ophiosema, Low.

We took a small series of this species in fern-tree gullies at Russell Falls and Strahan. It varies in the degree of development of the dark markings on forewings, and the central fascia may be interrupted and partly obsolete, but it is always easily recognised. As all our examples are of the male sex, it is still unsettled whether it may not be the same species as *T. dotatana*, Wlk.

Tortrix euides, n.sp.

εὐειδης, handsome.

♂. 25 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi 4; fuscous mixed with whitish and a few reddish scales. Antennæ fuscous; in ♂ slightly dentate, ciliations 3. Thorax with a small posterior crest; fuscous mixed with reddish and suffused posteriorly with whitish. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair almost wholly whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; in ♂ without costal fold; whitish strigulated and suffused with grey; markings dark-grey strigulated with dark-red; a moderate basal patch, its outer edge oblique and nearly straight, from 1/8 costa to 1/3 dorsum; central fascia represented by a large triangular costal blotch from 1/4 to 2/3, doubly angled beneath, the anterior angle occupied by a dark-red spot; a terminal fascia, its anterior edge distinct, wavy, dark-red, from 7/8 costa to tornus, including a wavy, dark-red, transverse line; cilia whitish, with basal and subapical grey lines. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; pale-grey with darker strigulations; cilia as forewings.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January (W. B. Barnard); one specimen.

Tortrix lozotoma, n.sp.

λοζοτομος, obliquely divided.

♂. 21 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi 3; fuscous, base and inner-surface whitish. Antennæ fuscous; in ♂ slightly

dentate, ciliations 1. Thorax ferruginous-fuscous suffused with grey-whitish. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa moderately arched, more so towards base, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; in ♂ without costal fold; pale-grey becoming whitish towards dorsum; markings ferruginous-fuscous; a small basal patch, its edge angulated outwards; central fascia narrow, from 2/5 costa to tornus; a small costal triangle before apex; a small terminal fascia narrowing to a point at apex and lost in suffusion towards tornus; terminal part of disc suffused with grey, which unites markings into a large terminal blotch; cilia whitish, with a basal line partly grey, partly ferruginous, on apex fuscous. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey-whitish strigulated and suffused with grey; cilia whitish with a pale-grey sub-basal line.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January (W. B. Barnard); one specimen.

Tortrix acrothecta, n.sp.

ἀκροθεκτος, with sharp apex.

♂. 20 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi 1½; brown. Antennæ fuscous-brown; ciliations in ♂ 1. Abdomen grey, tuft paler. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched before middle, thence straight, apex acute, slightly produced, termen sinuate, scarcely oblique; in ♂ without costal fold; pale fuscous-brown with slightly darker strigulae; basal patch and median fascia absent; a small equilateral fuscous triangle edged with blackish dots on 2/3 costa; several fine lines of fuscous strigulae before termen; cilia fuscous, on apex and tornus brown. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; whitish strigulated and partly suffused with grey; cilia grey-whitish.

This species agrees with *T. ocyptera*, Meyr., in its peculiarly shaped forewings.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January; one specimen.

Tortrix astathmeta, n.sp.

ἀσταθμητος, unstable.

♀. 15-20 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown. Palpi 2½; ochreous-brown, sometimes with a few fuscous scales. Antennæ fuscous-grey. Abdomen fuscous-grey; beneath ochreous. Legs brownish; posterior pair paler; anterior and middle tarsi fuscous with whitish annulations. Forewings suboblong, posteriorly dilated, costa arched near base, thence

sinuate, apex rounded-rectangular, termen sinuate, not oblique; pale-ochreous-brown, sometimes pinkish-tinged, sometimes largely suffused with orange-ochreous; markings extremely variable, usually indicated towards costal and dorsal margins only, sometimes wholly obsolete, sometimes dark and well-developed, dark reddish-brown, sometimes with a few similar strigulae between and beyond them; basal patch slightly rounded, usually indistinct or obsolete; central fascia from 1/3 costa to ½ dorsum, narrow but occasionally slightly dilated toward dorsum, usually however obsolete except on costa, sometimes followed by a costal dot; costal triangle at 2/3, small but deep, not always present; cilia concolorous, sometimes blackish on and beneath apex. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; pale-grey; apex ochreous-tinged; cilia pale-grey, towards apex whitish-ochreous.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; fifteen specimens, all of the one sex. The shape of forewings is characteristic.

Tortrix polyphrica, n.sp.

πολυφρικος, much-rippled.

♂. 22 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi 2; grey. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 1. Abdomen pale-grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish annulations; posterior pair except tarsi whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; costal fold in ♂ slight, reaching to ¼, triangularly dilated with long scales towards its apex; whitish, suffused with fuscous so as to appear grey; numerous fuscous dots on costa and in disc, some of them more or less connected to form imperfect wavy transverse lines or strigulae; three larger spots in middle of disc at ¼, before middle, and at 2/3; cilia grey, sometimes with a few fuscous bars, bases white. Hindwings with termen sinuate; pale-grey; cilia whitish.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; three specimens.

Tortrix alysidina, n.sp.

ἀλυσιδινος, made of chainwork.

♂. 24 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi 1½; brown. Antennæ brown; ciliations in ♂ 1. Abdomen pale-brown. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly sinuate, slightly oblique; costal fold in ♂ extremely rudimentary; brown; very numerous small fuscous dots arranged in rows between veins; a suffused fuscous longitudinal line above middle of disc from 1/3 to 2/3; cilia grey

with a basal brown line, apices pale-brownish. Hindwings with termen sinuate; pale-grey; cilia pale-grey, bases whitish.

Mt. Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January (W. B. Barnard); one specimen.

Tortrix schematica, n.sp.

σχηματικός, of distinctive pattern.

♂. 18-20 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi 2; grey-whitish. Antennæ fuscous; in ♂ minutely ciliated. Abdomen dark-grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa gently arched before middle, thence straight, apex subrectangular, termen nearly straight, scarcely oblique; in ♂ without costal fold; ochreous-whitish with clearly defined fuscous markings; a moderate basal patch, its posterior edge slightly concave; a rectangular spot on costa at 1/3, widely separated from a larger similar spot on mid-dorsum; a triangular spot on 2/3 costa, its apex nearly or quite touching a large rectangular spot, which extends from tornus to middle of disc; a moderate terminal fascia becoming narrower beneath, where it joins tornal spot; cilia grey; apices whitish. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; dark-grey; cilia grey.

Wilmot in January (W. B. Barnard); one specimen; a second example from Launceston in the Littler Collection.

Tortrix nephaula, Meyr.

Also from Mt. Erica, Victoria (Geo. Lyell).

Tortrix concinnula, n.sp.

concinulus, rather neat.

♀. 13-14 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi 4; whitish-ochreous. Antennæ pale-grey with blackish rings. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings subtriangular, costa arched towards base, thence straight, apex pointed, termen straight, slightly oblique; white with slight fuscous irroration; markings fuscous mixed with brown; basal patch rather large but imperfectly developed, its posterior edge angulated outwards in middle; central fascia from 2/5 costa, moderately broad, oblique, dilated in disc, then narrowed almost to a point on 2/3 dorsum; a second fascia very broad on costa, where it encloses a central white dot, gradually narrowing but still moderately broad to dorsum before tornus; a line from costa before apex to termen below middle; cilia whitish with bases of fuscous and brown scales except towards tornus. Hindwings with termen scarcely sinuate; pale-grey with obscure darker strigulae; cilia grey.

Mt. Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January (W. B. Barnard); two specimens.

Tortrix polymicta, n.sp.

πολυμικτος, intricate.

♀. 16 mm. Head ochreous-brown. Palpi 3½; brownish. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax fuscous mixed with ochreous-brown. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish-ochreous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings subtriangular, costa slightly bisinuate, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; white with slight fuscous irroration; markings dark-fuscous; basal patch large, but not developed towards base, its outer margin acutely angled outwards; central fascia and costal triangle confluent, extending on costa from 2/5 to 4/5, its anterior edge nearly straight except in middle where it impinges on a blackish discal spot, its posterior edge acutely angled inwards in middle; two blackish costal dots included in costal triangle; a third dot beyond this, connected with a terminal fascia, dilated in middle, but not reaching tornus; cilia white partly suffused with brownish and with a few dark-fuscous points. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey with obscure darker strigulations; cilia grey.

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

Tortrix dyschroa, n.sp.

δυσχροος, discoloured.

♂ ♀. 18-20 mm. Head pale reddish-brown. Palpi 2½; pale reddish-brown. Antennæ grey, towards base pale reddish-brown, ciliations in ♂ 1½. Thorax reddish-brown sometimes mixed with fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-brown. Forewings suboblong, costa slightly arched, more so near base, apex rounded-rectangular, termen straight, rounded beneath, hardly oblique; in ♂ without costal fold; pale reddish-brown; markings slightly darker, indistinct, sometimes only partly traceable; a moderate basal patch, its outer edge angled outwardly in middle; central fascia from 1/3 costa, moderately broad on costa, dilated but faint or lost towards dorsum; a broad ill-defined terminal suffusion; cilia reddish-brown. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; grey; cilia grey.

Cradle Mountain in January; five specimens.

Tortrix tenuifascia, n.sp.

tenuifascius, narrow-banded.

♂. 15-16 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown. Palpi 2½; reddish-brown; Antennæ grey; ciliations in ♂ nearly 1.

Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-brown. Forewings suboblong, rather strongly arched near base, thence straight, apex pointed, termen straight, moderately oblique; in ♂ without costal fold; ochreous-whitish partly suffused and strigulated with reddish-brown; basal patch suffusedly reddish-brown, quite undefined, and succeeded by several fine transverse lines; central fascia distinct, very narrow, almost linear, dark reddish-brown, from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; costal triangle represented by several more or less confluent spots, from which proceed fine reddish-brown lines or series of strigulae to tornus and termen; occasionally slight fuscous suffusion on termen and apical part of costa; cilia whitish-brown. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey; cilia pale-grey with a darker sub-basal line.

Moina (2,000 ft.) and Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; five specimens.

Arotrophora castanea, Meyr.

Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1910, p. 263.

♂ ♀. 20-23 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi 6; grey; upper edge grey-whitish. Antennae grey; in ♂ thickened, dentate, ciliations 2. Thorax with a small posterior crest; pale-grey, sometimes mixed with reddish-brown, which forms a posterior spot. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa gently and uniformly arched, apex obtusely pointed, termen straight, oblique; whitish or grey with variable fuscous and reddish-brown suffusion; often a well-defined whitish-brown blotch occupying greater part of costal area from base to middle, reaching costa, or, if not, connected with it at $\frac{1}{2}$, but this may be wholly absent; a suffused fuscous costal triangle extending from $\frac{1}{2}$ to apex, usually distinct; some fine blackish dots arranged transversely on end of cell; often a whitish suffusion between this and tornus; often some reddish-brown transverse strigulae before termen; cilia pale-grey with sub-basal and subapical fuscous lines. Hindwings with termen not or scarcely sinuate; pale-grey with obscure darker strigulae.

Very variable in the markings of forewing. I have therefore redescribed it, though it appears to agree with Meyrick's species described from a single example with the locality Mount Lofty (?), South Australia.

Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.) in January; ten specimens.

Cnephasia gnophodryas, Low.

♂. 14-16 mm. Head ochreous-brown more or less mixed with fuscous. Palpi 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; ochreous-brown mixed with fuscous. Antennae grey, ciliations in ♂ 2. Thorax fuscous usually mixed with reddish-brown. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair except tarsi ochreous-whitish. Forewings subtriangular, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; in ♂ without costal fold; whitish with numerous wavy transverse fuscous lines more or less mixed with reddish-brown; basal patch moderate, its posterior edge angled outwards in middle; central area sometimes suffusedly whitish, the transverse lines being little developed, occasionally these are partly confluent toward costa and tornus, so as to suggest a central fascia; often a terminal fascia, dilated in middle, not reaching tornus; cilia fuscous, apices whitish, sometimes with whitish bars. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey; cilia grey.

Variable; in nearly all the Mt. Wellington examples centre of disc is suffusedly whitish, but I did not observe this form in other localities. I think that the ♀ examples from Mt. Wellington, attributed by Mr. Meyrick to *mermera*, Meyr., belong to this species. I have a long series (26 examples) but all of the ♂ sex. It differs from *mermera* (of which I have both sexes) in its smaller size, forewings narrower and without ochreous tinge, longer palpi and antennal ciliations.

Hobart, Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.), Russell Falls, National Park (2,000 ft.), Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.), Wilmot, Moina (2,000 ft.), Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.), Zeehan, in January and February.

Note.—I sent examples of this as a new species to Mr. Meyrick, who replies—"Cnephasia gnophodryas, Low., confused by me hitherto with *tribolana*, which does not occur in Tasmania; I now admit it is distinct. I have specimens "from Hobart and Mt. Wellington; Lower's was from Hobart. "Quite different from *mermera*, which occurs higher up on "Mt. Wellington, by form of basal patch." On reference to my series, which may be in better condition than Mr. Meyrick's examples, I cannot confirm this last statement, and am still in doubt as to the occurrence of *mermera* in Tasmania.

Cnephasia fractifascia, n.sp.

fractifascius, with broken band.

♀. 15-16 mm. Head whitish-ochreous or whitish. Palpi 3½; whitish-ochreous. Antennæ grey. Thorax fuscous mixed with whitish-ochreous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings suboblong; costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen straight, oblique; whitish usually partly suffused with pale-ochreous and with some fuscous irroration; markings fuscous-brown; basal patch ill defined, represented by several parallel lines; central fascia represented by a moderate very distinct oblique bar from costa not reaching middle of disc, and a quadrangular tornal spot, the two widely separated; costal triangle small, its apex nearly or quite confluent with that of costal bar; sometimes a straight transverse, subterminal line, usually obsolete or represented by a costal dot only; a narrow, more or less defined, terminal fascia; cilia brownish or fuscous, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen sinuate; pale-grey with obscure darker strigulæ; cilia pale-grey.

Russell Falls, Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.), and Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; four specimens.

Cnephasia contortula, n.sp.

contortulus, rather intricate.

♀. 18-21 mm. Head and thorax dark-fuscous with a few whitish scales. Palpi 3; dark-fuscous; base and extreme apex whitish. Antennæ dark-fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft in ♀ large. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings sub-oblong, costa slightly arched near base, thence straight, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; whitish with dark-fuscous irroration and markings; costa and dorsum strigulated and spotted; basal patch ill defined, partly represented by a median sub-basal spot, angulated outwards; central fascia rather narrow on costa at 1/3 and on tornus, much dilated and suffused in disc, with some tendency to interruption beneath costa; a dot on costa between this and costal triangle, which is small and may contain a central white costal dot; a costal dot beyond this; a rather irregular triangular terminal blotch; cilia whitish barred with fuscous and with a dark-fuscous sub-basal line. Hindwings with termen sinuate; pale-grey with darker strigulæ; cilia pale-grey with a darker sub-basal line.

Probably nearest *C. argyrocosma*, Turn.

Wilmot in February (W. B. Barnard); four specimens.

Fam. EUCOSMIDÆ.

Spilonota hypomolybda, n.sp.

ἵππομολυβδος, leaden beneath.

♂. 22-23 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi grey-whitish, outer surface fuscous except base and sub-basal and subapical bands on second joint. Antennæ fuscous; notch in ♂ at 1/5. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous. Forewings moderate, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, dorsum slightly oblique; costal fold in ♂ narrow, extending to about middle; fuscous with obscure grey strigulæ and suffusion; numerous fine grey costal strigulæ; an ill-defined grey dorsal suffusion, broadening in middle to extend half across disc, extending to about ¾ dorsum, in one example scarcely indicated; cilia grey with whitish points and an incomplete interrupted fuscous line before middle. Hindwings broad, termen rounded; 3 and 4 stalked; leaden-grey; cilia grey with a sub-basal fuscous line not extending to tornus. Underside of both wings wholly suffused with leaden-grey except for a terminal fuscous band on forewings.

Although otherwise obscure and variable, this species may be recognised by the leaden-grey suffusion of hindwings and underside. Probably this is a secondary sexual character.

Launceston in September; two specimens in the Littler Collection bearing not only a printed locality label but the exact date of capture (25-IX-13). Type in South Australian Museum.

Spilonota argyrotypa, n.sp.

ἀργυροτυπος, silver-marked.

♂. 12 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi 3; grey. Antennæ fuscous; in ♂ with notch at 1/5, ciliations imperceptible. Legs fuscous. Forewings narrow, not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex subrectangular, termen straight, very slightly oblique; costal fold in ♂ moderate, reaching 1/3, dark ochreous-brown becoming fuscous towards base; three incomplete silvery transverse fasciæ, first from beneath 1/3 costa to mid-dorsum; second above tornus not reaching margins; third from 4/5 costa to termen above tornus; third fascia preceded and followed by a silvery costal dot; cilia silvery-grey, on apex fuscous. Hindwings with termen not sinuate; 3 and 4 stalked; grey; cilia grey.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; one specimen.

Fam. ELACHISTIDÆ.

Elachista diatoma, n.sp.

διατομος, cut through.

♂. 11 mm. Head and thorax fuscous with brassy reflections and a few whitish scales. Palpi and antennæ fuscous. Abdomen dark-fuscous; tuft grey-whitish. Legs fuscous. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen extremely oblique; fuscous with brassy reflections; a moderately broad white median streak from base to apex; cilia grey, mixed with whitish around apex. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia 4, grey.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; one specimen.

Coleophora deauratella, Zel.

Meyr. Brit. Lep. p. 646.

♂ ♀. 13-16 mm. Head and thorax brassy-green. Palpi, antennæ, abdomen, and legs fuscous. Forewings lanceolate; brilliant brassy-green, towards apex often brassy-red; cilia brassy-red or brassy-green around apex, on termen and tornus fuscous. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia 5, grey.

A brilliant species quite unlike anything else found in Tasmania. It is now probably found commonly all over the island, and I have received it also from Gisborne, Victoria. Mr. Meyrick kindly identified it for me as without doubt this species, and without doubt also introduced. In his work on British Lepidoptera it is stated that the larva is found on flowerheads of *Trifolium*, living in a case made of part of a floret.

The species could not have been present, or at least not established, in Tasmania when Meyrick collected there in 1882-3, and we have no record of its occurrence before 1925. My Gisborne example is dated 1923. Probably the species was accidentally imported in fodder.

Fam. GELECHIADÆ.

Epiphthora acrocola, n.sp.

ακροκολος, shortened at the apex.

♀. 17 mm. Head and thorax whitish-brown. Palpi with second joint long, terminal joint very short (about 1/4); whitish-brown. Antennæ whitish-brown. Abdomen and legs grey. Forewings elongate, costa rather strongly

arched, apex rather obtuse; whitish, finely and fairly uniformly irrorated with grey-brown; cilia brown-whitish with some fuscous irroration opposite apex. Hindwings with emargination rounded-rectangular, apical projection about 1/5; grey; cilia 3, grey.

This species should be recognisable by the very short terminal joint of palpi.

Wilmot in January, one specimen.

Epiphthora hyperænicta, n.sp.

υπεραινικτος, very obscure.

♂. 12 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs fuscous. Palpi with second joint moderate, with a small apical inferior tuft, terminal joint about 1/2; fuscous. Forewings narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded; pale-grey with fine fuscous irroration; cilia concolorous, on dorsum grey. Hindwings with emargination slight, rectangular, apical projection about 1/5; grey; cilia 3 1/2, grey.

Strahan in February; one specimen.

Aristotelia bacillum, n.sp.

bacillum, a little stick.

♂ ♀. 14-16 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-whitish, more or less pinkish-tinged. Palpi with second joint rough beneath, broadly expanded at apex with rough scales especially above; terminal joint shorter, slender, acute; fuscous; second joint with apical, terminal joint with basal and median whitish rings. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey-whitish with fuscous tarsal rings. Forewings elongate-oval, costa gently arched, apex rounded; 6 separate; whitish more or less tinged with pink and irrorated with fuscous; sometimes a broad whitish costal streak throughout, and a fuscous median streak, well-defined on costal edge, suffused towards dorsum; in other examples the costal streak may be more or less obliterated by fuscous irroration, and the median streak scarcely developed; stigmata fuscous, not always distinct, first at 1/2 above middle, second on fold beyond first, third in middle of disc towards costa, sometimes a fourth beneath and slightly beyond first; cilia pinkish-grey with blackish irroration on bases, and a blackish apical streak or hook. Hindwings with apex acute, termen strongly sinuate; pale-grey; cilia 1 1/2, pale-grey.

Strahan in February; eight specimens.

Protolechia chionoprora, n.sp.

χιονοπρωπος, with snow-white prow.

♂. 20 mm. Head white. Palpi smooth-scaled; terminal joint longer than second, nearly as stout as second throughout, acute at apex; white, extreme base of second joint fuscous. Antennæ grey, towards base whitish, basal joint white. Thorax white with lateral longitudinal blackish stripes. Abdomen pale-grey, tuft and underside ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle tibiæ and tarsi with fuscous rings. Forewings elongate, costa nearly straight except near base and apex, apex obtusely-pointed, termen very oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; whitish-brown partly suffused with fuscous-brown; four oblique dark-fuscous streaks from costa; first at base, very short; second sub-basal; third from 1/3; fourth from middle, prolonged subcostally by a very fine dark-fuscous line to apex; a fine blackish line along fold to middle, with some fuscous suffusion on its dorsal side; a short longitudinal blackish discal streak beyond middle; a subterminal blackish line; cilia ochreous-whitish, bases ochreous-grey. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey; cilia grey-whitish.

One of the *aversella* group, but immediately distinguished by the peculiar palpi, which may however be found only in the ♂.

Rosebery in February; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Protolechia crypsineca, n.sp.

κρυψικνηκος, with hidden yellow.

♀. 20 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi fuscous; second joint with white irroration especially on internal surface. Antennæ fuscous. Legs fuscous; tibiæ and tarsi with whitish rings. Forewings narrow, constricted posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; fuscous; two white but fuscous-irrorated fasciæ; first from 1/4 costa, slightly outwardly oblique, moderately broad, ending abruptly just across fold; second from 1/2 costa, broad on costa, narrowing towards tornus, indented near middle posteriorly, its outer edge suffused with pale yellowish; discal dots dark fuscous, first at 1/3 on posterior edge of first fascia, second before 2/3 on anterior edge of second fascia, plical on posterior edge of first fascia slightly beyond first discal; cilia fuscous mixed with whitish, towards tornus grey. Hindwings with termen sinuate; grey; cilia grey.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Fam. XYLORYCTIDÆ.

Maroga unipunctana, Don.

Race *tasmanica*. This differs from the typical form in its smaller size (♂ 37 mm., ♀ 54-56 mm.), larger spot on forewings, and fuscous hindwings in both sexes. I do not think it can be regarded as more than a local race.

Fam. GECOPHORIDÆ.

Borkhausenia acalles, n.sp.

ἀκαλλης, without charms.

♂. 20 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish irrorated with fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 1. Legs fuscous; tarsi with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair paler. Forewings moderate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous irrorated and suffused with fuscous; markings fuscous; a narrow basal fascia; a discal dot at 1/4, a second in middle, plical before first discal; second discal followed by a pale dot; a very suffused broad fascia from 2/3 costa to tornus; a sinuate subterminal fascia, from 5/6 costa to termen above tornus, broadest beneath costa; a terminal series of dots; cilia whitish-ochreous barred with fuscous. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Leptocroca eucentra, n.sp.

εὐκεντρος, well-pointed.

♂. 18-24 mm. Head white or grey-whitish. Palpi white; external surface of second joint dark fuscous. Antennæ dark grey; ciliations of ♂ very long (6). Thorax white; anterior edge dark fuscous. Abdomen grey; tuft whitish. Legs fuscous; tarsi with fine whitish annulations; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex acute, termen very oblique; whitish with patchy fuscous suffusion; discal dots blackish; first at 1/4; second beyond middle; plical much before first discal, connected with dorsum by a fuscous suffusion, which sometimes forms an elongate triangular blotch; apical portion of disc more fuscous-suffused; a row of submarginal fuscous dots along apical half of costa and termen to tornus; cilia whitish with an obscure, whitish, interrupted, sub-basal line. Hindwings elongate-ovate; pale-grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.), Russell Falls, Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.), Moina (2,000 ft.), and Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; abundant in the last-named locality, but I saw only the one sex.

Leptocroca silicolor, n.sp.

silicolor, ochreous.

♂. 23-25 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 1½. Thorax fuscous; apex and apices of shoulder-flaps whitish-ochreous. Abdomen pale-grey; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; tibiæ and tarsi annulated with whitish-ochreous; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings strongly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous; a large fuscous spot on base of costa not reaching dorsum; a suffused fuscous blotch on dorsum before middle; discal dots fuscous, minute, and followed by small whitish-ochreous dots; first at ¼, second in middle, plical before first discal; apical part of disc suffused with fuscous; cilia whitish-ochreous, bases irrorated with fuscous. Hindwings broadly ovate; grey; cilia grey.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January; two specimens.

Locheutis dolichotricha, n.sp.

δολιχοτριχος, long-haired.

♂. 20 mm. Head whitish-ochreous; face pale fuscous. Palpi fuscous; apex of second joint and a subapical ring on terminal joint whitish-ochreous. Antennæ grey; in ♂ with fascicles of extremely long cilia (10). Thorax brownish-ochreous. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous; tibiæ and tarsi annulated with whitish-ochreous, posterior pair except tarsi whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous; a dark fuscous dot on base of costa; discal dots dark-fuscous; first at 1/3, second at 2/3, plical beyond first discal; a pale line due to absence of irroration between first and second discal; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia whitish-ochreous with a few fuscous scales, apices paler. Hindwings and cilia whitish.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January; one specimen.

Locheutis inconcinna, n.sp.

inconcinna, inelegant.

♂. 21 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish mixed with fuscous. Palpi fuscous irrorated with ochreous-whitish, apices of second and terminal joints ochreous-whitish. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 4. Legs fuscous; tarsal rings and posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-whitish irrorated throughout with fuscous; markings fuscous; a discal dot at 1/3, a second rather elongate at 2/3, with a whitish dot beneath it, plical beneath first discal; suffused costal spots at 2/3, and before apex, the latter giving rise to an indistinct subterminal line, cilia ochreous-whitish, bases barred with fuscous. Hindwings pale grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Enochroa thermistis, Low.

I am not sure that this is more than a form of *O. lætella*, Wlk.

Enochroa phænochyta, n.sp.

φαινοχυτος, suffused with red.

♂. 30-32 mm. Head pale red. Palpi pale red; second joint irrorated with dark fuscous externally; terminal joint dark fuscous except apex. Antennæ whitish-ochreous annulated with fuscous, apex of basal joint pale red; ciliations of ♂ 1. Thorax with a large posterior crest; reddish partly fuscous-suffused. Abdomen grey; tuft reddish. Legs dark fuscous; tibiæ and tarsi annulated with pale reddish. Forewings broad, oval-triangular, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale red irrorated with fuscous, which in posterior part of disc tends to form streaks on veins; a blackish dot on base of costa; a suffused, interrupted, fuscous streak on fold; a fine, blackish, longitudinal, median streak from ¼ to middle, succeeded by a blackish spot, from which it is separated by a small reddish or reddish-white spot; a similar spot separates the latter from a short blackish streak running into subterminal line; a curved fuscous subterminal line from 4/5 costa to tornus; cilia pale red mixed with fuscous. Hindwings pale grey; cilia pale grey, on apex reddish-tinged.

The reddish colouring is assimilated to that of the trunks of tree-ferns.

Russell Falls and Moina (2,000 ft.) in January; six specimens.

Trachypepla glebifera, n.sp.*glebiferus*, lumpy.

♂. 22 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey. Palpi ochreous-whitish irrorated with dark fuscous; terminal joint with a dark fuscous subapical ring. Antennæ grey. Abdomen grey-whitish; bases of segments ochreous-grey on dorsum. Legs fuscous; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings moderate, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; whitish with patchy fuscous suffusion; large subdorsal transverse crests at $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, pale fuscous; a dark fuscous streak from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to first crest, surrounded by dark fuscous suffusion; uneven dark fuscous suffusion between second crest, termen, and apex, tending to form an interrupted subterminal line and apical spot; cilia fuscous-whitish with dark fuscous points. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Bothwell in February; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Gen. ORESCOA, nov.

ὄρεσκος, lurking in the mountains.

Head smooth. Tongue present. Labial palpi rather short, second joint not reaching base of antennæ, terminal joint $\frac{1}{4}$. Antennæ with pecten not strongly developed, in ♂ moderately ciliated. Thorax smooth. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; neurulation normal.

Near *Elæonoma*, Meyr.; differing in the short terminal joint of palpi and form of hindwings.

Orescoa homoconia, n.sp.

ὄμοκος, uniformly dusty.

♂ ♀. 18-20 mm. Head pale ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous; external surface of second joint except apex fuscous. Antennæ grey; ciliations in ♂ 1. Thorax pale grey. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous. Forewings narrow, strongly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very oblique; grey densely and uniformly irrorated with whitish-grey; discal dots fuscous, first discal at $\frac{1}{4}$, second at about middle, plical before first discal, but the two basal dots may be obsolete; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.), Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.), and Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; five specimens.

Barea heterophanes, n.sp.

ἑτεροφάνης, of different appearance.

♂ ♀. 22-24 mm. Head whitish; side tufts sometimes fuscous-tinged. Palpi whitish; second joint partly fuscous on outer surface except at apex; terminal joint fuscous at base and apex. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 1. Thorax fuscous; tuft whitish posteriorly. Abdomen grey, sometimes ochreous-tinged. Legs dark-fuscous; tibiae and tarsi white-ringed; posterior pair except tarsi whitish. Forewings triangular, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; fuscous; some whitish irroration towards margins; discal spots dark-fuscous finely edged with whitish; a dot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, a larger spot before $\frac{2}{3}$, a dot midway between these, an elongate oblique subdorsal mark beneath first, a fifth dot beneath third; a suffused whitish costal spot at $\frac{3}{4}$, giving rise to a fine outwardly curved whitish line to tornus; a dark fuscous spot on costa between whitish spot and apex; cilia fuscous mixed with whitish. Hindwings and cilia pale-grey.

Mt. Wellington, Russell Falls in January, Rosebery, Zeehan, and Strahan in February; five specimens.

Barea hypselotropha, n.sp.

ὕψηλοτροφος, bred on the heights.

♂. 15-18 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi fuscous; apex of second joint white. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 3. Thorax fuscous with some white scales posteriorly. Abdomen fuscous; under-surface mixed with white. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish rings. Forewings rather narrow, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; white with dark fuscous irroration and markings; a short streak from base of costa on fold; a fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum, sometimes interrupted beyond middle; a second fascia from before $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, interrupted in middle; first discal and plical just beyond first fascia; second discal confluent with upper half of second fascia just above interruption; a white dot just beneath; a subapical blotch with an inwardly projecting tooth in middle; cilia fuscous with a few white scales. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; three specimens (W. B. Barnard).

Eulechria ductaria, Meyr.

This is a mountain species. We took a series at Lake Fenton and Cradle Mountain. The locality of the type is given as Hobart, but probably it was taken on Mount Wellington.

Eulechria anomophanes, n.sp.

ἀνομοφανής, of unusual appearance.

♂. 20-22 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-grey. Antennæ whitish-grey; ciliations in ♂ 1. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish annulations; posterior pair whitish. Forewings scarcely dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; white; a rather large, pale grey, basal patch, angled outwards on fold; a broad pale-grey fascia extending on costa from 1/5 to 2/5, on dorsum from 1/4 to 2/3; a dark fuscous, transverse, short, discal mark at 3/5 interruptedly connected by a short line with tornus; a suffused dark fuscous spot on costa at 2/3, connected by an outwardly curved line with tornus; most of the area between these fuscous markings is occupied by a reddish-brown blotch, which extends over a large area beyond, but is there more greyish; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia fuscous, bases and apices partly whitish.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January; five specimens.

Eulechria sciaphila, n.sp.

σκιαφίλος, shade-loving.

♂. 25-28 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous with a few whitish scales. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 1½. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior tibiæ grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa gently arched near base, thence straight, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous uniformly irrorated with whitish; discal dots fuscous, first at 1/4, second beyond middle, plical beneath first discal; cilia fuscous with a few whitish scales. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.) in January; two specimens (W. B. Barnard).

Eulechria oxypeuces, n.sp.

ὀξυπευκής, sharp-pointed.

♂. 24 mm. Head white; side-tufts mixed with grey. Palpi fuscous; apex of second joint white. Antennæ grey, towards base whitish; ciliations of ♂ 2½. Thorax white irrorated with grey. Abdomen grey-whitish; on dorsum barred with brownish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; [posterior pair missing]. Forewings narrowly elongate, costa gently arched, apex acute, termen extremely oblique; white partly suffused with pale grey; discal dots large, grey, first discal and plical confluent forming a large, elongate, inwardly oblique spot from beneath 1/3 costa, crossing fold; second

discal beneath 2/3 costa, with a suffused spot between it and lower part of termen; a broad grey suffusion along costa from 1/3 to apex; a terminal series of grey dots; cilia pale grey. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Bothwell in February; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Eulechria sthenopsis, n.sp.

σθενώπις, strongly built.

♂. 26-28 mm. Head whitish. Palpi fuscous; apex of second and base of terminal joint whitish. Antennæ grey; ciliations in ♂ 2/3. Thorax whitish irrorated with fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsal rings and posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings rather broad, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish with some fuscous irroration; markings fuscous; a basal costal spot sometimes extending to dorsum; a broad, outwardly oblique bar from 1/5 costa, gradually narrowing to its apex on fold; a discal dot at 1/3, another beneath it on fold, a third above middle, and three arranged in a transverse crescent at 2/3; rarely a slight ochreous suffusion around plical and posterior discal dots; a rather large, triangular, suffused spot on mid-costa; another at 2/3, from which proceeds a subterminal line, strongly curved outwards, ending on tornus; a terminal series of interneural dots, sometimes prolonged into disc as short streaks; cilia grey, bases fuscous barred with whitish. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish with a pale grey basal line.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; ten specimens all of the one sex.

Eulechria cirrhopsis, n.sp.

κίρρωπις, yellowish.

♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous. Palpi short, second joint not reaching base of antennæ, terminal joint 1/2; pale ochreous. Antennæ pale ochreous with blackish annulations. Abdomen grey; barred on dorsum with brownish-ochreous. Legs pale ochreous; anterior and middle tibiæ and tarsi fuscous except on apices of segments. Forewings moderate, not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen very oblique; pale ochreous with a few scattered fuscous scales; discal dots dark fuscous, first at 2/5, second at 3/5, plical before first discal; cilia pale ochreous. Hindwings pale grey; cilia ochreous-whitish with a pale grey sub-basal line.

Russell Falls in January; two specimens.

Eulechria tacita, n.sp.*tacitus*, quiet.

♂ ♀. 13-14 mm. Head and palpi fuscous with slight whitish irroration. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 2½. Thorax, abdomen, and legs fuscous. Forewings narrow, not dilated, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; fuscous irrorated with whitish, especially in central part of disc; discal dots dark fuscous, first beyond 1/3, second at 2/3, plical well before first discal; cilia fuscous, apices paler. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Zeehan and Strahan in February; two specimens.

Eulechria psathyropa, n.sp.*ψαθυρωπος*, of fragile appearance.

♀. 19 mm. Head and palpi pale fuscous-brown. Antennæ and thorax fuscous. Abdomen fuscous; on dorsal broadly brown behind middle. Legs fuscous; tarsal rings and most of posterior tibiæ ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, strongly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; whitish with general fuscous irroration, but less in central part of disc; markings fuscous; first discal at 1/3, second before 2/3, a third between and above these, plical before first discal; a costal spot at 5/6 giving rise to a strongly outwardly curved line to tornus; cilia whitish, on apex fuscous. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; one specimen.

Tisobarica phæopyga, n.sp.*φαιοπυρος*, dark, but fiery.

♂. 14 mm. Head and thorax brassy-fuscous. Palpi rather short, second joint not reaching base of antennæ, terminal joint ½; fuscous. Antennæ dark fuscous; ciliations in ♂ extremely long (8). Abdomen and legs dark fuscous. Forewings narrow-oblong, costa straight; apex round-pointed, termen straight, moderately oblique; fuscous; markings dark fuscous with brassy and purple-metallic reflections; a basal patch; a costal streak to 2/3; a broad oblique fascia from 1/3 costa ending in a rounded apex before reaching mid-dorsum; a circular blotch in disc at 2/3, confluent with costal streak; a terminal suffusion; a clear yellow elongate dot on fold; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Differs from others of the genus by its shorter palpi, longer antennal ciliations, and general *facies*, but it seems best to refer it here.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January; one specimen.

Machimia patea, n.sp.*μαστος*, besprinkled.

♂. 22 mm. ♀. 27 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale ochreous-grey in ♂, purplish-grey in ♀. Antennæ grey; ciliations in ♂ 1. Abdomen pale grey, in ♀ with a large brownish-ochreous spot on dorsum of each segment. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous; anterior tarsi with ochreous-whitish annulations. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex rounded in ♂, round-pointed in ♀, termen obliquely rounded; 7 to apex; pale ochreous-grey in ♂, purplish-grey in ♀, with scanty blackish irroration; markings blackish; a discal dot at 1/3, a second before 2/3, plical slightly beyond first discal; a sub-marginal series of dots along apical third of costa and whole of termen; cilia concolorous. Hindwings whitish with a few fuscous scales towards termen; cilia whitish.

Russell Falls in January; two specimens.

Machimia brachytricha, n.sp.*βραχυτριχος*, short-haired.

♂. 32-34 mm. Head and thorax pale rosy. Palpi whitish tinged with rosy; terminal joint partly fuscous anteriorly. Antennæ grey, towards base rosy annulated with grey; ciliations in ♂ extremely short (1). Abdomen brownish-grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair rosy. Forewings suboblong, only slightly dilated, costa strongly arched, apex subrectangular, termen slightly oblique, rounded beneath; 7 to termen; rosy; markings fuscous; a discal dot beyond 1, a second beyond middle, plical slightly beyond first discal; a very fine, sometimes obsolete, line from beneath midcosta obliquely outwards to ¾, there bent at a right angle, and curved to dorsum slightly before tornus; sometimes a terminal series of dots; cilia rosy. Hindwings whitish; towards apex and termen suffused with grey; cilia grey whitish.

Easily recognised by the extremely short antennal ciliations, but otherwise a perfectly normal species of the genus.

Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.) and Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; eight specimens.

Euprionocera hypertricha, n.sp.*υπερτριχος*, extremely hairy.

♂. 25 mm. Head ochreous-grey. Palpi grey; inner surface ochreous-whitish. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ extremely long (10). Thorax ochreous-grey. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous; anterior pair and middle femora

fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched to middle, thence straight, apex rectangular, termen straight, not oblique, but obliquely rounded towards tornus; grey suffused and irrorated with ochreous; five ochreous-whitish small costal spots from $\frac{1}{4}$ to near apex, each followed by a fuscous dot; cilia ochreous mixed with grey, apices whitish. Hindwings broader than forewings; whitish; apical third, terminal, and dorsal margins dark grey; cilia whitish, bases dark grey.

Mount Wellington (3,500 ft.) in January; one specimen.

Ocystola polyphila, n.sp.

πολυφίλος, much esteemed.

♀. 21 mm. Head brown. Palpi whitish with fuscous irroration; terminal joint fuscous. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax fuscous-brown; shoulder-flaps yellow. [Abdomen missing.] Legs whitish irrorated with fuscous. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; rather deep yellow; costal edge rosy as far as middle; a rather large, triangular, fuscous spot on dorsum from middle to tornus; cilia yellow, rosy-tinged, on tornus narrowly fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; one specimen.

Cæsyra plectanora, n.sp.

πλεκτανόρος, wearing a wreath.

♀. 22 mm. Head whitish. Palpi whitish with slight fuscous irroration. Antennæ and thorax fuscous. Abdomen brownish-fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey, whitish on dorsum. Forewings moderate, slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, strongly oblique; fuscous with white markings; a strongly curved, semicircular fascia from near base of costa to $\frac{1}{5}$ dorsum; an inwardly oblique fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa towards $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, constricted above middle, not reaching dorsum; a narrow fascia from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to termen below middle, angled inwards beneath costa; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Cæsyra ochrocirrho, n.sp.

ώχροκιρρός, pale yellowish.

♂ ♀. 19-20 mm. Head and thorax pale yellowish. Palpi pale yellowish; second joint partly dark fuscous ex-

ternally. Antennæ grey; ciliations in ♂ 3. Legs fuscous; tibiæ and tarsi annulated with whitish-ochreous; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings suboval, dilated somewhat posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; pale yellowish, sometimes with some grey suffusion; discal dots grey, first at $\frac{1}{3}$, second before $\frac{2}{3}$, plical before first discal; cilia pale yellowish, sometimes partly grey. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; seven specimens.

Pleurota chlorochyta, Meyr.

I think *P. perisema*, Low., is a synonym of this species.

Pleurota tritosticta, n.sp.

τριτοστικτός, three-spotted.

♂. 20-25 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 1. Forewings elongate, scarcely dilated, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, strongly oblique; fuscous; discal dots blackish, very distinct, first at $\frac{1}{3}$, second before $\frac{2}{3}$, third on fold before first, elongate; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Larger than *P. psephena*, from which it is readily distinguished by the plical dot being considerably before first discal.

Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.) in January; three specimens.

Pleurota titanitis, n.sp.

τιτανίτις, chalky.

♀. 22 mm. Head and thorax whitish. Palpi whitish; external surface of second and terminal joints fuscous except at base and apex. Antennæ and abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings rather narrow, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; whitish with some grey irroration towards margins; a rather broad, even, grey, dorsal streak throughout; discal dots blackish, first at $\frac{1}{3}$, second before $\frac{2}{3}$, plical elongate, well before first discal; a suffused fuscous apical spot; cilia whitish. Hindwings grey-whitish; cilia whitish.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Atheropla fumosa, n.sp.

fumosus, smoky.

♂. 15-18 mm. Head fuscous; side-tufts ochreous. Palpi ochreous; outer surface of second joint, except apex, and

apex of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous, basal joint ochreous; ciliations in ♂ 6. Thorax dark fuscous; anterior margin and shoulder-flaps ochreous. Legs dark fuscous; anterior and middle tarsi mostly ochreous; posterior tibiæ and tarsi grey. Forewings rather narrow, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa very slightly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, strongly oblique; fuscous; a broad ochreous costal streak gradually narrowing to 5/6; discal dots rather large, dark fuscous, first at $\frac{1}{4}$, second about middle, plical beneath first discal, the latter two each followed by an ochreous dot; three or four ochreous terminal dots; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Mount Wellington (3,500 ft.) and Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.) in January; nine specimens.

Enchronista bathrosticha, n.sp.

βαθροστιχος, with basal line.

♂ ♀. 25-28 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish; second joint fuscous at base, and slightly so before apex. Antennæ grey, near base fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 3. Thorax ochreous-whitish, sometimes fuscous anteriorly. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous; tibiæ and tarsi with ochreous-whitish annulations; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa rather strongly arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; ochreous-whitish with dark fuscous markings and scanty irroration; a conspicuous line from base of costa along fold to 1/5; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{4}$, another at $\frac{1}{2}$, two smaller dots transversely placed between these; suffused costal spots at 2/3 and before apex, sometimes suffusedly produced into disc; a terminal series of dots; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Not unlike some species of *Chezala*, but I find no trace of an antennal pecten.

Russell Falls and Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; three specimens.

Chezala liopa, n.sp.

λειωπος, smooth.

♂. 24 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous; base of second joint fuscous. Antennæ grey; ciliations in ♂ 1½. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous; tibiæ and tarsi with whitish-ochreous rings; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings whitish-ochreous with a few fuscous scales; markings fuscous; costal edge fuscous to about middle; a basal costal dot; first discal

at $\frac{1}{4}$, second larger and transversely elongate beyond middle, an additional dot above and between these, plical slightly before first discal; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings grey-whitish; cilia whitish.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Gen. ORESITROPHA, nov.

ορεισιτροφος, mountain-bred.

Palpi very long; second joint more than twice length of face; terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$, rather stout. Antennæ with pecten weakly developed; in ♂ with moderate ciliations. Forewings with 2 from 4/5, 3 from shortly before angle, 7 to termen, 11 from middle of cell. Hindwings normal.

Differs from *Tanyzancla*, Meyr., in the shorter and stouter terminal joint of palpi, from *Delonoma*, Meyr., in 3 and 4 of forewings being well separate.

Oresitropha melanotypa, n.sp.

μελανοτυπος, black-marked.

♂. 24 mm. Head pale ochreous. Palpi pale ochreous; bases of second and terminal joints and some irroration dark fuscous. Antennæ pale ochreous annulated with blackish; ciliations in ♂ 1. Thorax pale ochreous; shoulder flaps fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tibiæ and tarsi ringed with pale ochreous; posterior pair mostly pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, strongly dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; pale ochreous with scanty blackish irroration, especially towards costa; markings blackish; a broad, irregularly outlined, median bar from 1/5 to middle, slightly expanded at anterior end, deflected towards costa posteriorly, and giving off two or three fine streaks along veins; a large costal spot at 5/6 from which proceeds a sinuate line to tornus; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish, bases grey.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Philobota phænopasta, n.sp.

φαινοπαστος, sprinkled with red.

♂ ♀. 24-29 mm. Head grey. Palpi fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 4. Thorax grey mixed with ferruginous-red. Abdomen grey partly mixed with ferruginous on dorsum. Legs fuscous. Forewings moderate, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen

nearly straight, oblique; grey densely irrorated, except on margins, with ferruginous-red, which sometimes tends to form longitudinal streaks; a suffused whitish discal spot at 3/5; cilia grey with a few ferruginous scales. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Mount Wellington (4,000 ft.), and Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.) in January; six specimens.

Philobota rasilis, n.sp.

rasilis, smooth.

♂. 24 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi pale fuscous; apex and posterior surface of second joint ochreous-whitish. Antennæ grey; ciliations in ♂ 1½. Thorax whitish-grey. Abdomen and legs grey. Forewings moderate, scarcely dilated, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; whitish-grey; discal dots fuscous, the two basal minute or obsolete, first discal before 1/3, second before 2/3, plical shortly before first discal; cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Hobart in January; two specimens (W. B. Barnard).

Philobota lissopolia, n.sp.

λίσσπολιος, smooth grey.

♂ ♀. 22-24 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen pale grey. Antennæ pale grey; ciliations in ♂ 2. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings moderate, dilated posteriorly, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen rounded, slightly oblique; pale grey; markings fuscous; a discal dot at 1/3, a second before 2/3, plical beyond first discal; a submarginal series of dots from beneath 2/3 costa to tornus; cilia pale grey. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Not unlike *P. ethnitis*, Meyr., but the antennal ciliations are much shorter.

Rosebery in February; three specimens.

Philobota placochorda, n.sp.

πλακοχορδος, broad-striped.

♂. 26-30 mm. Head white. Palpi white; second joint except apex fuscous on external surface. Antennæ grey, towards base whitish; ciliations of ♂ 4. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen dark grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa straight, slightly arched towards base and apex, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; dark fuscous; a very broad white streak from base to 4/5 costa, giving rise to two processes near its distal end reaching tornus, where they some-

times fuse; a dark fuscous discal spot at 2/5, and another at 3/5; a terminal series of white dots; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark grey.

Nearest *P. anachorda*, Meyr.

Bothwell in February and March; two specimens (W. B. Barnard).

Philobota hyphanta, n.sp.

ὄφαντος, interwoven.

♂. 21 mm. Head white. Palpi whitish; external surface of second joint except apex dark fuscous. Antennæ dark fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 5. Thorax white mixed with dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi white-ringed; posterior pair except tarsi mostly whitish. Forewings not dilated, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, strongly oblique; white, but mostly overlaid with dark fuscous markings; an elongate basal costal spot; a similar spot on 1/3 costa, more or less confluent with a discal spot at 1/3, and this with a large dorsal suffusion extending on dorsum from near base to near tornus, and including an irregular white area above dorsum; two confluent discal spots at 2/3, more or less connected with a large apical blotch extending from 3/5 costa to tornus; cilia dark fuscous, apices partly whitish. Hindwings and cilia dark grey.

Nearest *P. niphias*, Meyr.

Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.) in January; one specimen.

Philobota poliocneca, n.sp.

πολιοκνηκος, yellowish grey.

♀. 22 mm. Head whitish. Palpi grey; terminal joint fuscous, towards base whitish. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax, abdomen, and legs grey. Forewings moderate, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; grey generally suffused with pale ochreous; cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Philobota micranepsia, n.sp.

μικρανεψιος, a small cousin.

♂. 14-20 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi fuscous; apex of second joint narrowly whitish. Antennæ fuscous; ciliations in ♂ 2½. Abdomen and legs fuscous. Forewings somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex acute, termen very obliquely rounded; brownish-fuscous; discal dots minute, dark-fuscous, first at 2/5, second

at 3/5, plical beneath first discal; sometimes indications of a dark-fuscous, subterminal line; cilia brownish-fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark grey.

Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.) and Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; nine specimens.

Eochrois cirrhophara, n.sp.

κίρροφαρος, in yellowish robe.

♂ ♀. 18-20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax ochreous tinged with grey. Antennæ white finely annulated with blackish; ciliations in ♂ 2. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; ochreous tinged with grey; in ♂ without markings; in ♀ with faint rosy discal dots, first at 1/3, second at 2/3, plical beneath first discal, and a faint rosy elongate subterminal suffused spot from tornus; cilia grey, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; grey; cilia grey.

Rosebery, Zeehan, and Strahan in February; ten ♂ and one ♀ specimens.

Thudaca innubila, n.sp.

innubilus, unclouded.

♂. 20-22 mm. Head and thorax grey-whitish. Palpi long, second joint three times length of face, terminal joint 1/3; whitish. Antennæ whitish. Abdomen and legs whitish. Forewings narrow-oval, costa moderately arched, apex acute, termen very obliquely rounded; white; cilia white. Hindwings and cilia white.

Rosebery, Zeehan, and Strahan in February; thirteen specimens.

Cryptolechia lutea, n.sp.

luteus, yellow.

♂. 21-22 mm. Head orange-yellow. Palpi yellowish; second joint with a broad dark fuscous ring before apex. Antennæ grey-whitish, towards base ringed with blackish. Thorax orange yellow with a fuscous dot on each shoulder. Abdomen grey-whitish; apical segments and tuft ochreous-yellow. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior tibiae, anterior and middle tarsi with dark-fuscous rings. Forewings oval, costa strongly arched towards base, gently towards apex, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; orange-yellow; a short blackish costal streak from base; a blackish dot on costa at middle, and another in disc at 3/5; cilia ochreous-yellow. Hindwings and cilia whitish-ochreous.

Rosebery in February; eight specimens.

Cryptolechia argillea, n.sp.

ἀργιλλεος, clay-coloured.

♂. 20 mm. Head pale brown. Palpi dark fuscous; apex and base of second joint whitish. Antennæ grey, towards base ringed with blackish. Thorax brownish with a fuscous spot on each shoulder. Abdomen pale grey; tuft whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair mostly dark-fuscous; anterior and middle tarsi with dark fuscous rings. Forewings oval, costa strongly arched towards base, gently towards apex, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale brown; a costal streak to $\frac{1}{2}$, and a costal dot at 3/5, fuscous; cilia pale brown. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Closely allied to the preceding, of which it might possibly be an aberration, but differing much in colour, and without discal dot.

Rosebery in February; one specimen.

Cryptolechia illepada, n.sp.

illepidus, inelegant.

♂. 18-20 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsal rings and most of posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrow, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; fuscous; discal dots slightly darker, first at 1/3, second slightly beyond middle, plical before first discal; cilia fuscous, apices paler. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Russell Falls in January; two specimens.

Fam. HELIODINIDÆ.

Gen. LEUROSCELIS, nov.

λευροσκελις, smooth-legged.

Tongue present. Labial palpi moderately long, ascending, curved, smooth, acute; terminal joint as long as second. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae smooth with short terminal whorl of scales; posterior tarsi with very short terminal whorls on each joint. Forewings with 6 and 7 long-stalked, 7 to costa, 8 absent. Hindwings with all veins present and separate.

Leuroscelis coracopsis, n.sp.

κορακωπις, black as a crow.

♀. 12 mm. Head and palpi blackish. Antennæ blackish; from 3/5 to 4/5 white. Thorax blackish; anterior

margin grey. Abdomen blackish; under-surface whitish. Legs blackish; femora whitish. Forewings narrow, costa straight, apex obtusely pointed; blackish; an obscure suffused grey-whitish spot on tornus; cilia blackish; on extreme apex grey-whitish. Hindwings lanceolate; dark-fuscous; cilia 3, dark-fuscous.

Moina (2,000 ft.), Cradle Mountain Road, in January; one specimen.

Fam. GLYPHIPTERYGIDÆ.

Gen. CYLICOPHORA, nov.

κυλικόφορος, cup-bearing.

Head with appressed scales. Tongue and maxillary palpi obsolete. Labial palpi rather short, porrect or somewhat ascending, not reaching antennæ; second joint thickened with rough scales anteriorly; terminal joint very short, acute. Antennæ with basal joint thickened in front by a strong expansion of scales and flattened beneath to form an eyecap; in ♂ with extremely long pectinations, longest about middle (10), much shorter before apex. Thorax not crested. Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled. Forewings with all veins present, 2 from near angle, 7 separate, to termen, 8 and 9 stalked, 8 to apex, 11 from 2/3. Hindwings with all veins present, 2 from 4/5, 3 and 4 approximated at origin, 5, 6, 7 separate, parallel.

A peculiar genus with extraordinary antennal structure.

Cylicophora collina, n.sp.

collinus, of the hills.

♂. 14-16 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi fuscous. Antennæ whitish; pectinations fuscous. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey; terminal joints of middle and posterior tarsi whitish. Forewings moderate, not dilated, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous with variably developed white transverse strigulæ; these combine to form two fasciæ; first antemedian, moderately broad, outwardly curved, its outer edge angled above middle; second illdefined broad on costa from middle to $\frac{1}{3}$, narrowing to a point at tornus; some irregular ochreous irroration; two dark fuscous discal dots in fasciæ, first beyond 1/3, second at 2/3; some ochreous-whitish terminal dots; cilia fuscous. Hindwings and cilia fuscous.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Glyphipteryx haplographa, n.sp.

ἀπλογράφος, simply marked.

♂. 10 mm. Head and thorax dark-fuscous; face whitish. Palpi slightly rough-scaled beneath; whitish without dark rings, apex fuscous. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen dark-fuscous; extreme base and apex narrowly whitish. Legs dark-fuscous; whitish tibial rings very slender. Forewings narrow, costa slightly sinuate, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, oblique; 7 and 8 separate; blackish; two slender white transverse fasciæ, first at 1/3, second at 2/3; a white costal dot before apex, partly in cilia; cilia blackish, apical half white except on apex and above tornus, wholly white on tornal end of second fascia. Hindwings narrow-lanceolate; grey; cilia 3, grey.

Not near any other species so far as I know.

Zeehan in February; one specimen (G. H. Hardy).

Glyphipteryx leucargyra, n.sp.

λευκαργυρος, silvery-white.

♂ ♀. 16-18 mm. Head whitish; face grey. Palpi with very long rough hairs beneath; white with four fuscous rings. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax whitish with grey sides. Abdomen grey with whitish rings on apices of segments. Legs fuscous; posterior tibiæ and all tarsi ringed with white. Forewings moderate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen nearly straight oblique; 7 and 8 separate; pale ochreous-grey; markings shining silvery-white; two short, broad, very oblique dorsal streaks; first from base to fold; second from middle just crossing fold; seven fine costal streaks partly edged with dark-fuscous; first from $\frac{1}{4}$, strongly outwardly-oblique, reaching about half across wing; second short; third from middle of costa to tornus, interrupted in mid-disc, before the interruption is a white spot; fourth sinuate reaching 2/3 across disc; fifth and sixth very short; seventh reaching to terminal incision; a streak from tornus towards but not reaching sixth costal streak; often some fuscous suffusion in posterior part of disc, but no defined markings; cilia with basal half ochreous-grey, apical half white, divided by a blackish line, which is interrupted above midtermen, a dark-fuscous apical hook. Hindwings broadly lanceolate; grey; cilia 3, grey.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January, Rosebery in February, Zeehan in January; five specimens (W. B. Barnard and G. H. Hardy).

Glyphipteryx gypsonota, n.sp.

γυψωνωτος, with chalk-white back.

♂. 16-18 mm. Head whitish. Palpi with very long rough hairs beneath; white with four blackish rings. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax white; shoulder-flaps ochreous-grey. Abdomen grey; apex of tuft whitish. Legs fuscous; tarsi with white rings; anterior coxæ and posterior tibiæ except a subapical band white. Forewings moderate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, oblique; 7 and 8 separate; ochreous-grey with a suffused white streak along dorsum; markings silvery-white narrow streaks partly edged with blackish scales; seven costal streaks; first from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa obliquely outwards, becoming longitudinal in middle of disc, then bent at a rounded right angle, ending on dorsum before tornus; second short; third and fourth reaching half across disc; third nearly touching first at angle; fifth and sixth short; seventh ending in terminal incision; an outwardly oblique sinuate streak from tornus towards, but not reaching, sixth costal streak; cilia with basal half ochreous-grey, apical half white, divided by a blackish line above middle of termen, a blackish apical hook. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; grey; cilia 2/3, grey.

Rosebery in February; six specimens (W. B. Barnard).

Fam. HYPONOMEUTIDÆ.

Gen. PAURONEURA, nov.

παυρονευρος, with few veins.

Head with side tufts smooth, but with rough projecting hairs anteriorly between antennæ; face shortly rough-scaled. Tongue present but weak. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Labial palpi moderately long, drooping, smooth. Antennæ nearly as long as forewings; basal joint much enlarged with rough scales, which form a dense pecten beneath; in ♂ simple. Posterior tibiæ with long hairs, smoothly appressed on dorsum, but forming a long spreading apical tuft extending half the length of tarsi; beneath with long spreading hairs. Forewings with 4 absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate, cell 2, costal margin weak or obsolete, 3, 4, and 5 absent, 6 and 7 connate.

Very peculiar in the much reduced venation of hindwings, specialised also in the structure of the head and bases of antennæ. I find it difficult to place this genus, but think it goes best here. It is possibly remotely allied to *Thereutis*, Meyr.

Pauroneura acrospila, n.sp.

ακροσπιλος, with apical spot.

♂. 18 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark-fuscous. Palpi whitish. Forewings broadly lanceolate; dark-fuscous; a small white apical spot; cilia fuscous. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; fuscous; cilia 1, fuscous.

Lake Fenton (3,500 ft.), National Park, in January; one specimen.

Charicrita othonina, n.sp.

οθωνινος, made of linen.

♂. 14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax ochreous-whitish. Antennæ grey-whitish. Abdomen whitish. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings rather narrow, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen sinuate, strongly oblique; ochreous-whitish; two or three minute blackish dots on basal fourth of costa, and four or five on dorsum; a blackish dot in disc at 2/3 beneath middle; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; whitish; cilia whitish.

Strahan in February; one specimen.

Fam. GRACILARIADÆ.

Cyphostica zophonota, n.sp.

ζοφωνωτος, dusky-backed.

♂. 20 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi anteriorly dark-fuscous, posteriorly brownish becoming whitish towards base. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; middle tibiæ thickened with median and terminal tufts of scales. Forewings narrow, elongate; ochreous-white; a narrow fuscous-brown costal streak to $\frac{1}{4}$; a broad dorsal streak extending to fold, gradually narrowing to tornus, fuscous-brown; terminal part of disc suffused with brown, in it an outwardly-oblique blackish streak containing a few white scales; cilia fuscous-brown, on tornus and dorsum grey. Hindwings lanceolate; grey; cilia 3, grey.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; one specimen. This species together with *C. ostracodes* was taken by beating *Fagus cunninghami* into an umbrella on a cold rainy day.

Fam. AMPHITHERIDÆ.

Gen. CHALCOTEUCHES, nov.

χαλκοτευχης, in brazen armour.

Head densely rough-haired; face smooth. Tongue present. Labial palpi long, slender, smooth-scaled ascending,

recurved; terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Antennæ longer than forewings ($1\frac{1}{2}$); in ♂ simple. Eyes normal. Posterior tibiæ smooth above, beneath shortly rough-scaled between spurs. Forewings with 2 from shortly before angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, anal veins forming a long basal U loop. Hindwings much broader than forewings, termen sinuate; 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 and 4 stalked, 5, 6, 7 widely separate, equidistant parallel.

Chalcoteuches phlogera, n.sp.

φλογερος, blazing.

♂. 12-14 mm. Head pale-brown; face ochreous-silvery. Palpi fuscous; internal surface whitish. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax shining purple-coppery or green-coppery. Abdomen and legs fuscous. Forewings broadly lanceolate; brilliantly metallic coppery, green, purple, and red, variously mixed; cilia fuscous, apices whitish beneath apex of wing. Hindwings about twice as broad as forewings, termen slightly sinuate; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

♀. 14-16 mm. Similar; but forewings with four white spots; two median at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, the latter transversely elongate; a subdorsal spot at $\frac{1}{4}$, sometimes extending to margin, and a second dorsal spot at $\frac{3}{4}$.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January; locally common, beaten from *Fagus*.

Fam. TINEIDÆ.

Ctenocompa baliodes, Meyr.

Meyrick received his type from Mr. G. Barnard and gave Duaringa, Queensland, as its locality. This is I think almost certainly an error. The late Mr. Barnard probably took this species from Tasmania; indeed, it is known to me only from this island, but Lower records an example from Melbourne.

Narycia retinochra.

Xysmatodoma retinochra, Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1903, p. 71.

♂. 15-17 mm. Head white. Palpi and antennæ pale-fuscous. Thorax fuscous with a white posterior spot. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair fuscous-whitish. Forewings suboval, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked; whitish or ochreous-whitish with fuscous strigulæ and markings; a small basal spot; a spot on dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$ formed of several conjoint strigulæ; a fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum,

sometimes irregularly constricted in disc; a second fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, sometimes bent in middle; a large apical spot, sometimes confluent with second fascia; a fine terminal line; cilia white, sometimes barred with fuscous above tornus. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Closely similar to *N. hamalitha*, Meyr., but may be distinguished by the neuration of forewings and white spot on thorax. Lower's description is misleading, but I have seen specimens named by him in the Littler Collection.

Bothwell in March, Rosebery and Strahan in February; four specimens. Also from Launceston (F. M. Littler).

Narycia toxoteuches, n.sp.

τοξοτευχης, armed with a bow.

♂. 24-26 mm. Head and palpi whitish-grey. Antennæ grey; ciliations in ♂ 1. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-oval, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked; grey-whitish with numerous fine transverse fuscous strigulæ; a rather narrow outwardly curved fuscous fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, somewhat dilated above dorsum; some of the strigulæ tend to form irregular transverse lines; a fuscous line shortly before termen, submarginal; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings pale-grey, almost translucent; cilia pale-grey.

Cradle Mountain (3,000 ft.) in January (W. B. Barnard); two specimens.

Narycia euctena, n.sp.

εὐκτηνος, pectinate.

♂. 22 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; in ♂ bipectinate, pectinations $2\frac{1}{2}$, gradually shortening towards base and apex, apical $\frac{1}{5}$ simple. Forewings (badly rubbed) triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 coincident; fuscous; three whitish costal spots at $\frac{1}{4}$, middle, and before $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia fuscous. Hindwings over 1; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Being in poor condition the markings on forewings may be inadequately described, but the species differs from all others of the genus in its antennal structure. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Hobart; one specimen.

Mærarchis lapidea, n.sp.

lapideus, made of stone.

♂. 25 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-grey-whitish. Antennæ grey; in ♂ dentate, ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax grey-

whitish with a fuscous spot on each shoulder. Abdomen grey. Legs grey; tarsi with obscure whitish rings. Forewings elongate, not dilated, costa gently arched, more strongly towards apex, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; grey-whitish; markings fuscous; an outwardly oblique bar from 1/3 costa half across disc; a median subdorsal spot beneath this; four inwardly oblique long striæ from costa beneath 2/3 and apex; two dots on apical half of dorsum, and another on tornus; an interrupted terminal line; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish, bases pale grey.

Strahan in February; one specimen (W. B. Barnard).

Tinea corynephora, n.sp.

κορυνηφορος, club-bearing.

♂. 16 mm. Head whitish. Palpi fuscous; apex whitish. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax whitish; shoulder flaps fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; tarsi with ochreous-whitish rings. Forewings narrow triangular-oval, costa straight to middle, thence gently arched, apex pointed, termen very oblique; fuscous; a rather broad, irregular-edged, whitish streak from base along fold, broadening at tornus into a large apical blotch which extends to termen and costa, but contains a few fuscous scales; cilia fuscous-whitish, fuscous on middle of termen, on apex dark-fuscous, on termen with a basal series of dark-fuscous bars. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate; grey; cilia 2/3, grey.

Mount Wellington (2,500 ft.) in January; one specimen.

Fam. COSSIDÆ.

Gen. IDIOSES, nov.

ιδίωσης, a peculiar moth.

Head rough-scaled. Tongue and maxillary palpi absent. Labial palpi short, porrect, diverging, smooth-scaled. Antennæ of ♂ bipectinated to apex. Thorax smooth. Abdomen with long hairs on dorsum. Posterior tibiæ with long hairs on dorsum. Forewings with forked median vein in cell, stalk and lower branch strongly developed, upper branch weak; chorda and areole absent; all veins present, 2 from angle, 3 and 4 stalked, arising remote from 2, 7, 8, 9 stalked from upper angle, 7 only shortly, 8 to just below apex, 10 and 11 separate, 11 from slightly before angle. Hindwings with a single median vein in cell, cell over 1/2; 2, 3, 4, 5 separate, 5 from near lower angle, 6 and 7 connate from upper angle, 12 separate.

Although of small size the type species has all the *facies* of a Cossid, and the absence of a tongue together with the strongly developed median vein of forewing are sufficient to refer it to this family. The complete absence of an areole gives it a deceptive resemblance to the *Tineidæ*. Probably the chorda has disappeared by coalescence as in the Neotropical genus *Acyttara*.

Idioses littleri, n.sp.

♂. 27 mm. Head fuscous, posteriorly grey. Palpi fuscous. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in ♂ 5. Thorax grey. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs fuscous; tibiæ and tarsi with whitish rings. Forewings oval-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen rounded, moderately oblique; pale-grey with obscure whitish strigulations; an interrupted, transverse, dark-fuscous, sub-basal line, slightly outwardly curved; a series of pale fuscous small costal spots; two or three fuscous transverse strigulae in disc before middle; a suffused whitish subapical blotch; apical area dark-grey, preceded by three dark-fuscous dots; cilia grey, darker towards apex, paler towards tornus. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; pale brownish-fuscous; cilia pale-grey.

Launceston; one specimen in the Littler Collection, South Australian Museum. I dedicate this interesting species to F. M. Littler, whose early death has been a great loss to entomology.

Fam. HEPIALIDÆ.

Hectomanes rufula, n.sp.

rufulus, reddish.

♂. 20-24 mm. Head and thorax reddish. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in ♂ 3, gradually shortening to apex. Abdomen grey, reddish-tinged. Legs pale reddish. Forewings short, triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; reddish; several transverse series of pale fuscous dots variably developed; cilia reddish. Hindwings with termen strongly bowed; fuscous, reddish-tinged; cilia reddish.

♀. 28-32 mm. Forewings narrow, elongate; pale reddish-grey; almost without markings. Hindwings grey. Antennal pectinations 1.

Differs from *H. simulans*, Wlk., in the forewings being shorter, broader, without silvery-white streaks, and with more rounded apices.

Hobart; one ♂ (Lea) Launceston one ♂ (Littler Coll.).
Also from Gisborne, Victoria (Geo. Lyell), three ♂, 2 ♀.

Hectomanes pelagia, n.sp.

πελαγίος, by the sea.

♂. 40 mm. Head brown; face fuscous. Antennæ pale ochreous; pectinations in ♂ 6. Thorax, abdomen, and legs fuscous. Forewings semi-oval, costa straight, but sinuate before apex, apex rounded, termen and dorsum uniformly rounded; ochreous-brown becoming grey towards dorsum and termen with scanty whitish irroration between veins; cilia brownish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

♀. 45 mm. Head fuscous. Forewings uniformly grey. Antennal pectinations 1.

Much larger and more stoutly built than the other species of the genus.

Strahan in May; two specimens.