

A Second Revision of the Lepidoptera of Tasmania.

By

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Twelve years have passed since I attempted a revision of the Tasmanian Lepidoptera.* The inception of the Biological Survey of Tasmania has recalled me to this task. Much new material has been collected, of which most came from three summer visits which I made in 1935, 1937, and 1938, supplemented by a collecting trip made by Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, of Sydney, this year. Unfortunately resident collectors in the island are still very few. I received some specimens from Mr. I. Harman, who resided several years at Snug, near Hobart. Capt. D. C. Pearse has given me valuable assistance, and I have received specimens also from Mr. and Mrs. Davis (G. and C. Davis). Among the older collectors mentioned in my revision, I omitted to mention Mr. A. Simson, who reared some interesting species from larvae in the Launceston district.

Altogether these additions have considerably increased our knowledge of the island lepidoptera, and of their range of distribution. Of the butterflies and larger moths our knowledge appears fairly complete. Though new species of the latter are still being discovered, their number is comparatively small. On the other hand, many new microlepidoptera have been added to our list. This section is still imperfectly known, and many new discoveries await the collector. An example of this is the new species of *Phyllocnistis*, recently found in his own garden by Dr. V. V. Hickman, of Hobart University. He has made valuable observations on its life history. Very little has yet been done in the study of the larvae in Tasmania.

* A. JEFFERIS TURNER, 1926.—New and Little-known Tasmanian Lepidoptera. *Pap. Roy. Soc. Tas.*, 1925, pp. 81-117.

----- 1926.—A Revision of the Lepidoptera of Tasmania. *Pap. Roy. Soc. Tas.*, 1925, pp. 118-151.

-----, 1927.—New and Little-known Tasmanian Lepidoptera, Part II. *Pap. Roy. Soc. Tas.*, 1926, pp. 119-161.

I may mention that an example of the large migratory North American butterfly *Danaus archippus* has recently been captured near Launceston. This species is now well established in all the mainland States, the larvae feeding on the introduced weeds *Asclepia curassiva* and *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*. Unless these occur on the island, which is doubtful, the species cannot establish itself here.

This second revision consists of five parts. (1) Omissions and alterations which should be made in the former list. (2) A list of a few species formerly known only from Tasmania, which have since been discovered on the Australian continent. (3) A much longer list of Australian species, which have been taken during the last twelve years in Tasmania. (4) Descriptions of 87 new species and 6 new genera. (5) Additional localities for species included in the original revision.

Omissions and Alterations in Former List

Nymphalidae. Satyrinae

Oreivenica lathoniella Westw.

I have taken the form *laranda* W. & L. at Waratah and Strahan, and am now convinced that it is not a distinct species. It is very near the form I have described as *barnardi*, but the underside of the hindwings is often darker and the basal silvery spots often narrower. On a longer series I believe the two forms would be found to be indistinguishable. Waratah is only separated by 30 miles of elevated land from Cradle Mountain, and if the two forms were genetic races, I do not think they could co-exist. I suggest that the differences result from climatic conditions, probably acting on the larvae; and I am inclined to extend the same explanation to the differences between *barnardi* and the typical *lathoniella*. This hypothesis is open to proof or disproof by breeding experiment.

Hesperidae

For *Padraona* Moore *Ocybadistis* Heron should be substituted. It has recently been shown that two species have been confused under the name *flavovittata* Latr. Of these *O. walkeri* has been taken at Burnie. To which species the other locality records refer is at present doubtful, but it is possible that the true *O. flavovittata* also occurs in Tasmania.

Larentiadae

Poecilasthena aedaea Turn. should be omitted. It is a synonym for *Minoa euthecta* Turn., which should be added to the list.

Microdes typhopa Low. is a South Australian species, and it is doubtful whether it occurs in Tasmania. I suspect there has been an error.

Eccymatoge iopolia Turn. should be transferred to the genus *Poecilasthena*.

Eccymatoge liometopa Turn. is a synonym of *Eccymatoge morphna* Turn., a species that occurs on Australian mountains.

Euphyia bichromata Gn. is an older name for *E. languescens* Rosen.

Acalyphes Turn. I now refer this anomalous genus to the *Boarmiadae*.

Acalyphes philorites Turn. I took four additional male examples in Cradle Valley in February. They were flying rather strongly by daylight on the edges of the beech forest. In spite of the anastomosis of 12 of the hindwings with the cell, I now regard this genus as closely allied to, in fact a development of, *Dirce* Prout. In other respects the neuration of the hindwings is identical for what I took for vein 5 appears to be only a fold of the wing membrane.

Boarmiadae

Ecpatites callipolia Turn. is a synonym of *Mictodoca toxenta* Meyr.

Oenochromidae

Toxeotis inconcisata Wlk. *T. intextata* Gn. is an older name, and must be substituted.

Arctiadae

Hestiarcha atala Turn. is a synonym of *Thermocola tasmanica* Hmps.

Noctuidae. Agaristinae

Radinocera placodes Low. is a Queensland species. The Tasmanian locality is erroneous.

Acronyctinae

In my opinion the genus *Peripyra* Hmps. should be considered a synonym of *Amphipyra* Ochs.

Ophiderinae. (Noctuidae)

I believe the Tasmanian locality for *Sandava xylistis* to be erroneous; at least it requires verification.

Crambidae

For *Thimasotia* Hb. substitute *Platytes* Gn.

Tortricidae

Tortrix hemiphoena Turn. I now believe to be the same species as *T. eurystrophia* Turn. It extends to Queensland. The latter name has priority.

Capua poliobaphes and *C. asemantica*. Having obtained a long series, I am now of opinion that these are one species.

Elachistidae

Labdia autotoma should be transferred to the allied genus *Stagmatophora*.

Gelechiidae

Aristotelia bacillum Turn. is a synonym of *Iulota epispila* Low.

Oecophoridae

Leptocroca silicolor Turn. is a synonym of *Borkhausenia acalles* Turn..

Leptocroca epimicta Meyr. Delete Russell Falls.

Locheutis inconcinna Turn. is a synonym of *Barea arbitra* Meyr

Oenochroa phoenochyta Turn. I have made this the type of the genus *Eucryphaea*, P.L.S.N.S.W., 1935, p. 329.

Barea heterophanes Turn. is a synonym of *B. helica* Meyr.

Barea hypselotropha is a synonym of *Eulechria umbrosa* Meyr., which is a true *Barea*.

Barea semocausta Meyr. Delete all localities, except Deloraine.

Orescoa Turn. I now merge in the genus *Elaeonomata*.

The following species should be transferred from *Eulechria* to *Macronemata* Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1883, p. 345 (as defined by myself in P.L.S.N.S.W., 1936, p. 303), *suppletella*, *textilis*, *tacita*, and perhaps *paurogramma* (which I have not seen).

Eulechria cirrhopsis Turn. should be transferred to *Elaeonomata*.

Eulechria oxypeuces Turn. should be transferred to *Borkhausenia*.

Machaeretis psathyra Meyr. Delete all localities, except Hobart.

Phlobota crepera Meyr. should be transferred to *Eulechria*.

Phlobota ethnitis Meyr. is a synonym of *Eulechria myriospila* Low.

Phlobota pandora Turn. should be transferred to *Chrysonomata*.

Eochrois cirrhophara Turn. should be transferred to *Phlobota*.

Sphyrelata ochrophaea should be transferred to *Eulechria*.

Tasmanian Species now Known to Occur on the Australian Continent.

These were marked with an asterisk in the former revision.

Microdes diplodonta Turn., from Ebor, N.S.W.

Amelora cyclocentra Turn., from Mt. Buffalo (4000 ft.), Vic.

Porela subfasciata Turn., from Moe, Vic.

Epipaschia amaurodes Turn., from Mt. Buffalo, Vic.

Tortrix polyphrica Turn., from Mt. Buffalo, Vic.

Carposina latebrosa Meyr., from Southport, Q.

Borkhausenia oxypeuces (*Eulechria*) Turn., from Beaconsfield Vic.

Philobota ceratina Meyr., from Mt. Kosciusko (3500 ft. N.S.W.

Eutorna leptographa Meyr., from Moe, Vic.

Eutorna phaulocosma Meyr., from Mt. Kosciusko (3500 ft.), N.S.W.

Australian Species not Recorded in Previous Revision.

Larentiadae

Minoa eutecta Turn. P.R.S., Vic., 1903, p. 243, P.L.S.N.S.W., 1906, p. 697. Allowing for individual differences, Tasmanian examples do not appear distinguishable from those taken in southern Queensland, Russell Falls, Burnie, Rosebery, Strahan. I have also seen an example from Gisborne, Victoria.

Poecilasthena oceanias Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1890, p. 816. Mt. Wellington (2500 ft.), Weldborough, Burnie, Rosebery, Zeehan.

Eccymatoge morphna Turn. Tr. R.S.S.A., 1922, p. 192. Hobart, Russell Falls, Strahan.

Larentia dascia Turn. P.R.S., Vic., 1903, p. 275. Tasman Peninsula, Coles Bay, Derwent Bridge.

Melitulias oriadelpha Turn. Tr. R.S.S.A., 1926, p. 122. Cradle Mount (3000 ft.).

Euphyia trissocyma Turn. Tr. R.S.S.A., 1922, p. 252. St. Helens (Goldfinch).

Diploctena pantoea Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1907, p. 634. Waratah (Goldfinch).

Geometridae

Pingasa muscosaria Gn., ix, p. 281. Goldfinch, P.L.S.N.S.W., 1929, p. 390. Hobart.

Boarmiadae

Ectropis pristis Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1891, p. 625. Coles Bay and St. Helens (Goldfinch).

Ectropis aganopa Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1891, p. 616. Hobart.

Psilosticha integraria Wlk. is the correct name for *P. mactaria* (Meyr. nec Gn.). Hobart, St. Helens.

Boarmia leucoplecta Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1891, p. 607. Waratah (Goldfinch).

Boarmia chionomera Low. Tr. R.S.A., 1893, p. 159. Russell Falls (Goldfinch).

Boarmia loxographa Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1917, p. 353. Weldborough.

Boarmia atycta Turn. Mr. G. M. Goldfinch informs me that this is synonym of *Psilosticha mactaria* Gn. (nec Meyr.).

Casbia rhodina Turn. Coles Bay (Goldfinch).

Idiodes prionosema Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1919, p. 291. Strahan.

Amelora zophopasta Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1919, p. 301. Hobart.

Chlenias pini Tind. Rec. S.A. Mus.

Oenochromidae

Dichromodes exsignata Wlk. (nec Meyr.), xxiii, p. 1010 (accidentally omitted) (syn. *D. diasemaria* Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, p. 1171). Tasman Peninsula, St. Helens, Beaconsfield, Zeehan, Strahan, Cradle Mountain (3000 ft.).

Notodontidae

Gallaba duplicata Wlk., xxxii, p. 458. Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1903, p. 68. Hobart.

Arctiidae

Calamidia hirta Wlk., ii, p. 510. Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1886, p. 694. Burnie.

Noctuidae. Acronyctinae

Bathytricha Turn. Tr. R.S.S.A., 1920, p. 150, *truncata* Wlk., ix, p. 111. Launceston.

Caradrina cyanoloma Low. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1902, p. 647. Coles Bay, Devonport.

Caradrina loxosema Turn. Tr. R.S.S.A., 1908, p. 55. Hobart, Cradle Mountain (3000 ft.).

Caradrina porphyrescens Low. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1902, p. 652. Waratah.

Caradrina microspila Low. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1902, p. 648. Deloraine, Devonport.

Hypeninæ

Bracharthron Hamps. (Ill. Het., viii, p. 99), *ossicolor* Rosen. Scottsdale, Strahan.

Phycitidæ

Crocodypora Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1882, p. 158, *cinigorella* Wlk., xxxv, p. 1719. Strahan.

Crambidæ

Diptychophora dilatella Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1878, p. 199. Hobart.

Pyralidæ

Catamola caynopsis Meyr. Tr. E.S., 1885, p. 439. Ulverstone (Goldfinch).

Macalla thyridalis Wlk., xvi, p. 167. Meyr., Tr. E.S., p. 64. Cygnet.

Pyraustidæ

Metallarcha Meyr. (Tr. E.S., 1884, p. 331), *diplochrysa* Meyr. Tr. R.S., 1884, p. 332. King Island.

Criophthona Meyr. (Tr. E.S., 1884, p. 339), *celaecephala* Turn. P.R.S.Q., 1912, p. 151. Coles Bay (Goldfinch).

Scoparia crocospila Turn. P.R.S., Vic., 1922, p. 53. Hobart.

Tortricidæ

Acropolitis excelsa Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1910, p. 172. Strahan.

Capua solana Wlk., xxviii, p. 300. Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1881, p. 476. Weldborough.

Capua leucostacta Meyr., 1910, p. 202. Weldborough.

Tortrix cerussata Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1910, p. 234. Mt. Wellington (1500-3000 ft.), Waratah.

Epichorista microstictis Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1910, p. 260. Cradle Mountain (2000 ft.).

Epichorista hyperacria Turn. Tr. R.S.S.A., 1916, p. 515. Cradle Mountain (3000 ft.).

Epichorista leptosticta Turn. Tr. R.S.S.A., 1916, p. 516. Cradle Mountain (3000ft.).

Arotrophora xythopterana Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1881, p. 529. Derwent Bridge and Waratah (Goldfinch).

Arotrophora ammodes Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1910, p. 265. Derwent Bridge.

Cnephasia mermera Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1910, p. 277. Weldborough (Goldfinch). This is the first Tasmanian example I have seen. I now accept Meyrick's locality, Mt. Wellington (3000 ft.).

Cnephasia rupicolana Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1881, p. 526. Hobart.

Eucosmidae

Spilonota zopherana Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1881, p. 230. Mt. Barrow (Goldfinch).

Elachistidae

Stigmatophora (H-Sch. Schmet. Eur., v, p. 49), *argyrostrepta*, Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 353. Triabunna (Goldfinch).

Gelechiidae

Megacraspedus sclerotricha Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1904, p. 279. Hobart.

Phthorimaea xerophylla Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1904, p. 320. Triabunna (Goldfinch).

Hemiaracha metableta Turn. Tr. R.S.S.A., p. 174. Mt. Wellington (2500 ft.).

Prototechia hormodes Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1904, p. 363. Hobart.

Xyloryctidae

Xylorycta calligramma Meyr. Tr. R.S.S.A., 1890, p. 64. Hobart (Pearse).

Oecophoridae

Macrobathra anacampta Meyr. Exot. Micro., i, p. 217. Derby.

Artiastis ptichopa Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 1675. Campbell Town.

Borkhausenia hypochalcha Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, p. 782. Hobart, Swansea, St. Marys, Launceston.

Borkhausenia alewota Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1885, p. 799. Campbell Town, St. Helens, Launceston, Deloraine.

Barea exarcha Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1883, p. 357. Burnie.

Eulechria griseola Zel. Lin. Ent., x, p. 151. Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1882, p. 512. Scottsdale.

Eulechria myriospila Low. Tr. R.S.S.A., 1903, p. 168. Hobart, Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 ft.), Russell Falls, Bothwell, St. Marys, Derwent Bridge, Rosebery. Generally distributed

Eulechria crennodes Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1882, p. 154. Derby.

Eulechria convictella Wlk., xxix, p. 566. Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1882, p. 518. Hobart.

Machimia absumptella Wlk., xxix, p. 567. Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1882, p. 505. Launceston.

Machimia pudica Zel. Lin. Ent., x, p. 152. Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1882, p. 500. Hobart.

Machimia carnea Zel. Lin. Ent., x, p. 148. Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1882, p. 498. Derwent Bridge (Goldfinch).

Thalerotricha mesoplaca Turn. (description will appear in P.L.S.N.S.W.). Mt. Wellington.

Orthiastis Meyr. (Exot. Micro., i, p. 247), *hyperocha* Meyr., P.L.S.-N.S.W., 1884, p. 744. Derwent Bridge.

Coesyra monodyas Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 1047. Cradle Mountain (3000 ft.).

Oxythecta hieroglyphica Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1884, p. 1052. Coles Bay (Goldfinch).

Pyrgoptila zelotis Meyr., 1902, p. 143. Launceston (A. Simpson). By some mistake attributed to Queensland.

Philobota orthomita Turn. Tr.R.S.S.A., 1917, p. 88. Hobart

Philobota xanthiella Wlk., xxix, p. 693. Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1883, p. 505. Hobart.

Philobota electrodes Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1883, p. 512. Hobart (Pearse).

Compsotropha selenias Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1883, p. 512. Hobart (Pearse).

Eupselia aristonica Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1880, p. 218. Mt. Wellington (2500 ft.), Cradle Mountain (3000 ft.).

Thudaca mimodora Meyr., 1892, p. 574. Derwent Bridge.

Hyponomeutidae

Zelleria cynetica Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1892, p. 582. Hobart, St. Helens, Launceston, Deloraine.

Tanaoctena ooptila Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1913, p. 205. Waratah.

Carposimidae

Paratheta aquilana Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1881, p. 697. Hobart.

Erechthiidae

Opogona nebularis Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1897, p. 420. Scottsdale.

Tineidae

Mimoscopa ochetaula Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1892, p. 526. St. Helens (Goldfinch).

Tinea pelliionella Lin. Syst. Ent., i, p. 536. Meyr., P.L.S.N.S.W., 1892, p. 535. Hobart (introduced).

Hepialidae

A revision of the Australian genera and species (not yet completed), by Mr. N. B. Tindale, published in the records of the South Australian Museum (1932, 1933, 1935) has greatly added to our

knowledge of this family. Many new species have been described, and many changes in the nomenclature have been found necessary. Accordingly, I give here a complete list of the known Tasmanian genera and species.

- Trictena* Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, p. 1125.
argentata H-Sch. (*labyrinthica*). Lep. Exot., 1853, pl. xi, f. 47, 48. Hobart, Launceston.
- Abantiades* H-Sch. (*Pielus*). Lep. Exot., i, 1855.
hyalinatus H-Sch. Lep. Exot., i, 1853, pl. xi, f. 50. Hobart, Tasman Peninsula, Launceston.
labyrinthicus Don. Ins. New Hol., 1805, Pl. 38, f. 1. Launceston.
latipennis Tind. Rec. S.A. Mus., 1932, p. 530. Tasman Peninsula, Mt. Wellington (2500 ft.), Derwent Bridge, Zeehan, Launceston, Lake Fenton (3000 ft.).
- Oncopera* Wlk., vii., p. 1558.
**intricata*¹ Wlk., vii., 1559. Hobart, Maria Island, Swansea, Bothwell, Scottsdale, Cradle Mountain (2000 ft.), Launceston, Wilmot. Generally distributed.
rafobrunnea Tind. Rec. S.A. Mus., 1933, p. 23. Hobart, Fitzgerald, Maria Island, Derwent Bridge, Cradoc.
- Jeana* Tind. Rec. S.A. Mus., 1935, p. 279.
 Two new species are here described.
- Oxycanus* Wlk., vii, 1573 (*Porina*).
australis Wlk., vii, p. 1574. Launceston, Longford, Sheffield, Maitland, Devonport.
fuscomaculatus Wlk., vii, p. 1574. Hobart, Launceston, George Town, Lefroy, Piper's River.
sordidus H-Sch. Lep. Exot., Pl. 11, f. 49. Hobart, Tasman Peninsula, Launceston.
subvarius Wlk., vii, p. 1562. Ulverstone.
**sphragidias* Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, p. 1123. Launceston, Maitland, Ulverstone, Arthur River, Blackman's Bay.
- Fraüs* Wlk., vii, p. 1561. *Hectomanes* Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, p. 1125.
simulans Wlk., vii, p. 1564. Hobart, Ross, Launceston.
rufula Turn. P.R.S.Tas., 1926, p. 163. Hobart, Launceston.
peromela Low. Tr.R.S.S.A., 1892, p. 5. Hobart, Dunalley, Maria Island, Launceston.
**pelagia* Turn. P.R.S.Tas., 1926, p. 164. Strahan.
- Charagia* Walk., vii, p. 1569.
lignivora Lewin. Prod. Ent., p. 17, Pl. 16. Meyr. P.L.S.-N.S.W., 1889, p. 1129. Hobart, Beaconsfield.

(¹) Species marked with an asterisk have been recorded only from Tasmania.

Descriptions of New Species.

Family LARENTIADAE

Microdes leptobrya, n. sp.

ἄπτορῶρος, slightly mossy.

♂ ♀. 25-30 mm. Head, ochreous-whitish more or less suffused with green and with a few dark fuscous scales. Palpi 3; grey, sprinkled with dark fuscous. Antennae, fuscous; in male, minutely ciliated. Thorax, fuscous, with some green and whitish scales. Abdomen, fuscous; dorsum with whitish transverse bars posteriorly. Legs, fuscous, with whitish rings; posterior pair paler. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight to near tornus, scarcely oblique; fuscous, with fine dark fuscous and broader ill-defined whitish-tinged greenish transverse lines; a moderate basal patch limited by a broad green-whitish line, which is strongly outwardly curved; this is edged with dark fuscous and followed by two dark fuscous lines, between which is the dark fuscous discal dot; postmedian line broad, green-whitish, narrowly edged with dark fuscous, from two-thirds costa obliquely outwards, obtusely angled above and below middle, thence curved to before tornus, sometimes interrupted by dark fuscous in middle; a fine sharply defined dentate whitish subterminal line; apices of teeth connected by dark lines with termen; an interrupted dark terminal line; cilia grey, apices whitish, strongly barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen somewhat produced in middle; whitish-grey; a grey discal dot; a grey terminal band containing a pale dentate line; cilia grey, apices paler.

Waratah, in February; three specimens.

Microdes phricocrossa, n. sp.

φρικκορσσοσ, with rippled edge.

♂ 32 mm. ♀ 36 mm. Head, pale grey; face, whitish. Palpi, in male, 2½, in female, 3; dark fuscous, extreme base and apex of second joint and apex of terminal joint, whitish. Antennae, grey; in male dentate and minutely ciliated. Thorax, pale grey; tegulae, whitish with base and subapical bar dark fuscous. Abdomen, grey-whitish. Legs, dark fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings, broadly triangular in male, narrower in female; costa, strongly arched to ¾, thence slightly; apex, rounded-rectangular; termen, slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; 5 from middle of cell or slightly below, whitish with some pale ochreous mottling and sparsely sprinkled with fuscous; markings, dark fuscous; a subcostal linear mark near base; an oblique line from ¼ costa, with a rounded rectangular bend above middle, partly double, ending on dorsum; an imperfect dentate median line; postmedian at ¾, rounded and rippled, not angled, often resolved into

a series of dots on veins, succeeded by a fine whitish line or series of dots, sinuate towards dorsum; a dentate whitish terminal line, preceded and followed by fine longitudinal streaks on veins; cilia, grey-whitish with narrow dark fuscous bars. Hindwings, with termen strongly rounded; pale grey; an irregular postmedian line of fuscous dots; an irregular whitish subterminal line; cilia as forewings.

Mt. Wellington and Waratah, in February; five specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

The genus *Microdes* is confined to Australia and its adjacent island. It contains 10 described species, of which 7 (excluding *M. typhopa*, whose Tasmanian record is doubtful) are found in Tasmania, and of these 5 are peculiar to the island.

Larentia erasta, n. sp.

ἰραστός, charming.

♀. 38 mm. Head and thorax, bright green; apices of tegulae, fuscous. Palpi, 1½, fuscous, inferior edge ochreous-whitish. Antennae, pale fuscous obscurely annulated with whitish. Abdomen on dorsum, pale green with a double series of fuscous dots; lateral margins and underside, grey. Legs, ochreous-whitish sprinkled with fuscous; anterior pair, fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings, broadly triangular; costa, mostly straight, but gently arched near base and apex; apex, subrectangular; termen, slightly rounded, slightly oblique, slightly crenulate, bright green; markings and some irroration dark fuscous, a small basal patch, containing a slender transverse line and bordered by a broader line bent at a right angle above middle and edged with whitish from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum; space between this and median band, with some costal dots and two incomplete transverse lines, edged with whitish; median band broad, containing a number of irregularly waved transverse lines, its anterior margin, irregularly dentate and edged with whitish, from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to mid-dorsum; posterior margin with a small subcostal and a more prominent rectangular supra-median tooth, thence inwardly oblique until again angled to end on $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, whitish-edged; posterior to this several slender whitish lines and some fuscous mottling; subterminal, whitish, crenulate; an interrupted terminal line; cilia, whitish. Hindwings, with termen strongly rounded, slightly dentate; whitish with a series of slender wavy transverse lines; terminal line and cilia as forewings.

This magnificent species is not near any found in Australia, and resembles *L. muscosata* Wlk. from New Zealand, but is considerably larger.

Waratah, in February; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

Euphyia photographica, n. sp.

φωτογραφικός, like a photograph.

♂. 33-36 mm. Head and thorax, blackish sprinkled with whitish. Palpi, 2, blackish sprinkled with whitish, more whitish beneath. Antennae, blackish; ciliations, in male, 5. Abdomen, fuscous mixed with whitish, paired, blackish segmental dots on dorsum. Legs, blackish; tibiae and tarsi with whitish rings; posterior pair sprinkled with whitish. Forewings, broadly triangular; costa, nearly straight to $\frac{1}{2}$, thence arched; apex, round-pointed; termen, slightly rounded, slightly oblique, blackish, in parts sprinkled with whitish; basal patch ill-defined; median band, mostly whitish in centre, defined by broad blackish lines; first from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, outwardly curved, wavy, partly edged with whitish anteriorly; second from before $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum, posteriorly white-edged, indented above middle, with a very strong posterior median tooth, more or less double; a subcostal discal dot in median band; a very fine white crenulate subterminal lines, more distinct on costa; a terminal series of blackish dots; cilia, fuscous, outer half barred with whitish. Hindwings, with termen strongly rounded, dark grey, finely suffused whitish postmedian and subterminal lines; cilia, fuscous; apices, whitish.

The appearance of the forewings, strongly patterned in shades of black and white, irresistibly suggests the name I have given to this species.

Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), in February; two specimens.

Family BOARMIADAE

Psilosticha mactaria Gn.

Lep. ix, p. 270. *Boarmia atycta* Turn. is a synonym.

Having taken on Mt. Wellington (2500 feet) a second example of this species in much fresher condition, I have thought it advisable to redescribe it.

♀. 44-46 mm. Head and thorax, white sprinkled with blackish. Antennae, grey-whitish with fine blackish annulations. Palpi, 1½; white sprinkled with blackish. Abdomen, white sprinkled with blackish; small paired blackish segmental dots on dorsum. Legs, white; tibiae and tarsi with blackish rings; anterior pair mostly fuscous. Forewings, broadly triangular; costa, straight, except at extremities; apex, round-pointed; termen, moderately rounded, slightly oblique; 10 and 11 long-stalked, 10 anastomosing with 9; white with blackish markings and irroration, appearing whitish-grey; a sub-basal costal spot; an oblique transverse line at $\frac{1}{3}$, angled beneath costa, closely followed by a parallel dotted line; a similar fine crenulate median line from midcosta to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, closely preceded by a subcostal discal dot; a third fine crenulate dotted line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa joining median

line below middle; closely following this a suffused grey line; a dentate white subterminal line preceded and followed by a grey suffusion; a terminal series of dots; cilia, whitish-grey, bases barred with blackish. Hindwings, with termen slightly rounded, dentate; colour and markings as forewings, but lines, except sub-terminal, becoming undefined towards costa. Underside, whitish, sparsely sprinkled with fuscous; a blackish discal dot on each wing.

Casbia crataea, n. sp.

κραταιος, stout.

♂. 36 mm. Head, brown-whitish; face, fuscous. Palpi, 1; whitish-brown, bases of first and second segments, fuscous. Antennae, whitish-brown (pectinations 6 near base, remainder broken off). Thorax, whitish-brown mixed with fuscous; two dark fuscous posterior dots. Abdomen, brown-whitish with some fuscous irroration towards base of dorsum. Legs, whitish-brown marbled with fuscous. Forewings, broadly triangular; costa, strongly arched to $\frac{1}{4}$, thence straight; apex, rectangular; termen, rounded, slightly oblique crenulate; whitish-brown sprinkled with fuscous, more densely in median area, fuscous strigulae towards termen; basal area pale, edged by a broad outwardly-curved fuscous line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a blackish median discal dot, immediately preceded by a fuscous line to mid-dorsum, not reaching costa; a tolerably straight fuscous line from costa before apex to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, immediately succeeded by a narrow whitish-brown shade, which is crossed by fine short, white streaks on veins 1, 2, 3, 4, each ending in a fuscous dot; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings with termen only slightly rounded; costal, half crenulate, brown-whitish, irroration and strigulae less dense than on forewings; a small blackish discal dot; antemedian and postmedian transverse lines, the latter succeeded by fine, short, white streaks on veins 2, 3, 4, 6, between them some reddish-brown scales, and at their apices fuscous dots; cilia, fuscous.

Larger and more stoutly built than *C. eccentricis*, distinguished by the peculiar postmedian markings and crenulate termen of both wings.

Strahan, in January; one specimen.

Casbia rhodosceles, n. sp.

ῥοδοσκελης, rosy-legged.

♂. 34-36 mm. Head, grey-whitish, more or less pinkish-tinged. Palpi, 1½, crimson mixed with whitish-ochreous. Antennae, grey; pectinations in male extremely long, only extreme apex simple. Thorax, grey; a pair of blackish dots close to its posterior apex. Abdomen, whitish-grey. Legs, whitish-ochreous sprinkled with dark fuscous; anterior coxae and anterior and middle femora, crimson.

similarly sprinkled; anterior and middle tibiae mostly fuscous. Forewings, broadly triangular; costa, straight, except near base and apex, apex, acute, termen, straight, rounded beneath, slightly oblique; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 from cell anastomosing with 12 (3♂); grey-whitish, more or less suffused with grey; costal, edge strigulated with fuscous, often crimson towards base; three transverse fuscous lines, often partly reddish; first at $\frac{1}{4}$, outwardly curved, dentate; second median, slightly curved, rather suffused; third at $\frac{3}{4}$, sinuate, suffused or dentate; a dark fuscous subcostal discal dot on second line; a dentate fuscous subterminal line more or less developed, preceded by two whitish dots about middle, curved inwards above dorsum; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia, grey, sometimes pinkish-tinged, sometimes with a basal series of whitish dots. Hindwings with apex rectangular; termen, nearly straight, slightly crenulate; pale grey with fine whitish strigulae; a median fuscous discal dot; terminal dots and cilia, as forewings.

Mt. Wellington, in February; three specimens.

Family NOLIDAE

Gen. *Nestiodes*, nov.

νησιωδης, apparently fasting.

Tongue, absent. Palpi, short, porrect, obtuse. Forewings, with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from angle, 4 from shortly above angle, 5 from below middle of cell, 6 from upper angle, 9 absent, 7, 8, 10 stalked, 7 separating before 10. Hindwings, with 4 absent, 6 and 7 stalked, 12 anastomosing with cell to beyond middle.

A development of *Nola*, from which it differs in the short palpi and absence of tongue.

Nestiodes eremnopa, n. sp.

ερεμνωπος, like a fortification.

♂♀. 17 mm. Head and thorax, white with some dark fuscous scales. Palpi, 1; grey or whitish. Antennae, whitish-grey; in male evenly ciliated, ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen, whitish. Legs, whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Forewings, triangular; costa, straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched; apex, obtusely pointed; termen, nearly straight, oblique; white; markings and some irroration dark fuscous; two or three sub-basal tufts towards costa; a sub-dorsal dot at $\frac{1}{2}$, from which an interrupted line angled outwardly runs to $\frac{3}{4}$ costa; two nearly parallel fine dentate lines, first from mid-dorsum to costa, second from mid-costa to dorsum. in the male the intermediate space is filled with irroration to form a fascia; a subterminal fascia strongly indented above middle, narrowed into a slender line before

ending on tornus; a white line edges this posteriorly; a terminal line thickened into small apical and subapical blotches; cilia, fuscous. Hindwing and cilia, pale grey.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in February, also from Ebor (4000 feet), New South Wales, in January. My type is the female from Ebor.

Nola plagioschema, n. sp.

πλαγιοσχημος, with oblique pattern.

♂. 20 mm. Head and thorax, white. Palpi, 4, laterally compressed, with rough projecting scales beneath; upper edge and inner surface whitish, outer surface fuscous. Antennae, grey; in male with tufts of moderately long cilia ($1\frac{1}{2}$). Abdomen, pale grey; tuft, grey-whitish. Legs, whitish; anterior pair, fuscous with whitish tarsal rings. Forewings, elongate-triangular; costa, slightly arched; apex, pointed; termen, nearly straight, oblique, fuscous largely suffused with whitish; a lark fuscous tuft beneath costa near base; a slender dark fuscous line from midcosta to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum, sharply angled inwards and then outwards near dorsum, with two tufts of raised scales beneath costa; a second line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{8}$ dorsum, similar but almost straight, white-edged posteriorly, angled inwards just above dorsum; a series of short, dark fuscous longitudinal streaks forming a slightly inwardly-curved line from apex to tornus; cilia, fuscous with whitish bars. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

Russell Falls and Waratah, in February; two specimens.

Family NOCTUIDAE

Dasygaster eutycta, n. sp.

εὐτυκτος, well-wrought.

♂. 38 mm. Head and thorax, fuscous. Palpi, $1\frac{1}{2}$; second joint ascending, densely rough-scaled; terminal joint short, porrect, obtuse; fuscous, terminal joint, apex of second joint, and inner surface whitish. Antennae, grey-whitish; in male shortly bipectinate (1) with lateral and terminal ciliations. Abdomen, fuscous; basal and terminal segments grey on dorsum. Legs, fuscous; tarsi and posterior pair paler. Forewings, elongate-triangular; costa, straight; apex, obtusely pointed; termen, slightly rounded, slightly oblique, fuscous; markings, blackish, partly outlined with whitish; a median basal spot; a pair of costal dots near base; a sub-basal dorsal spot; a slender whitish line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to mid-dorsum, with an anterior tooth above dorsum, preceded and followed by a costal dot; a spot touching middle of this line, followed by a narrow white loop representing claviform; orbicular, circular, white-ringed; reniform, similar, but transversely oblong; a slender whitish line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{8}$ dorsum, preceded by a series of triangular dots, that

above dorsum larger and produced to claviform; a terminal series of elongate spots; cilia, whitish. Hindwings with termen gently rounded, grey; cilia, whitish.

Coles Bay, in February; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

***Dasygaster eudmeta*, n. sp.**

εὐδημητος, well fashioned.

♂♀. 34-40 mm. Head, fuscous, more or less sprinkled with white. Palpi, 2, fuscous, anteriorly brown-whitish. Antennae, fuscous; in male with fascicles of cilia (1). Thorax, white, mixed with fuscous; two anterior fuscous lines sometimes followed by a brown line; dark fuscous submarginal lines on tegulae. Abdomen, grey. Legs, grey; anterior and middle tarsi, fuscous with white rings. Forewings, narrowly triangular; costa, straight; apex, rounded; termen, slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; white, mostly suffused with grey, and sometimes partly with brownish; median area darker; lines blackish; a median streak from base to $\frac{1}{2}$; a strigula from costa near base; a very strongly dentate line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, orbicular narrow, obliquely elongate, white with grey centre; reniform similar, but broadly oval and transverse; postmedian line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa obliquely outwards, sharply bent beneath costa, thence sharply dentate and excavated above and beneath middle, ending on $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a broad pale shade from apex to tornus, distinctly outlined, with two strong teeth below middle reaching termen; a terminal series of small fuscous lunules; cilia, fuscous with narrow white bars. Hindwings, with termen wavy, dark grey; cilia, white with grey basal line.

Waratah, in February; plentiful at light.

***Caradrina metableta*, n. sp.**

μεταβλητος, variable.

♂♀. 32-36 mm. Head and thorax, fuscous-grey, sometimes brownish-tinged. Palpi, 1½, fuscous; terminal joint and apex and lower edge of second joint brown-whitish. Antennae, grey or fuscous, often paler towards base; in male with fascicles of cilia (1). Abdomen, grey. Legs, fuscous-grey or brownish-grey with pale rings. Forewings, narrowly triangular; costa, almost straight; apex, rounded; termen, straight, rounded beneath, not oblique; grey or fuscous in female usually brownish; in male usually a fine blackish median streak from base, but this is absent in female; a very fine dentate fuscous line from $\frac{1}{2}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, often obsolete; orbicular and reniform, ochreous-whitish, the former circular, minute, the latter usually quadrangular with a slight process at posterior inferior angle, sometimes partly bisected by a dark

streak from inferior edge; a fine fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, outwardly oblique, then bent downwards beyond reniform, and dentate to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, often obsolete; a dark subterminal shade, its posterior edge wavy and well defined, sometimes partly dark fuscous or containing some longitudinal dark streaks above middle, sometimes a fine interrupted fuscous terminal line; cilia, grey, bases sometimes ochreous-whitish. Hindwings, with termen rounded, grey; cilia, grey.

Apparently nearest *C. tortisigna* Wlk., but without pale costal streak and terminal band.

Waratah, in February; plentiful at light.

Hypenodes capnophanes, n. sp.

καπνοφάνης, dusky.

♂. 16-18 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs, fuscous. Palpi, with second joint extremely long, porrect, thickened with scales throughout, slightly rough above and beneath; terminal joint short, obliquely ascending, acute, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Forewings, narrowly triangular; costa, slightly arched near base, thence straight to near apex, where it is again arched; apex, pointed; termen, sinuate, slightly oblique, dark fuscous; markings, white; three or four minute dots on apical $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa; an oblique line from beneath $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, interrupted below middle; the upper portion preceded by a blackish suffusion; a very fine sinuate subterminal line not reaching costa; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings, broad; termen, sinuate, grey; cilia, grey.

Vein 9 is absent in the forewing. In this it differs from Meyrick's definition (Revision Handbook. Brit. Lep., p. 165), but this figure of *H. costistrigalis* Steph. shows that this vein separates very near margin. Hampson (Moths Ind. III, p. 98) describes a species from Ceylon with 9 absent.

Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), in January and February; two specimens.

Family CRAMBIDAE

Platytes platysticha, n. sp.

πλατυστιχος, broad-lined.

♂. 23 mm. Head, ochreous-whitish. Labial palpi, 5, fuscous. Maxillary palpi, whitish. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male minute. Thorax, ochreous-whitish; tegulae and underside, fuscous; pectus, whitish. (Abdomen missing.) Legs, ochreous-whitish; anterior pair, fuscous anteriorly. Forewings, narrow, posteriorly dilated; costa, straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence gently arched; apex round-pointed; termen, slightly oblique, ochreous-whitish with fuscous longitudinal streaks; a narrow costal streak to $\frac{3}{4}$; a broad streak along fold to middle; a median streak commencing as a fine line at

♂, soon broadening and continued to costa, just before apex, its apical portion divided into three fine parallel lines; five short inter-neural streaks between this and dorsum; a series of six elongate inter-neural marks running into termen, the five lower connected with the preceding streaks by fine irroration; cilia, whitish with a broad, grey sub-basal line. Hindwings and cilia, whitish.

Russell Falls, in February; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

Family TORTICIDAE

Capua euryphaea, n. sp.

εὐρυφαίος, broadly fuscous.

♀. 14 mm. Head, ochreous-whitish. Palpi, 2, whitish, lower edge, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous. Thorax, ochreous-whitish with some fuscous scales. (Abdomen missing.) Legs, fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair whitish. Forewings, moderately dilated; costa, slightly arched; apex, rounded-rectangular; termen, slightly oblique, ochreous-whitish; markings, dark fuscous, sharply defined; several costal strigulae; a broad basal dorsal blotch reaching more than half across disc, confluent with middle of median fascia, which is narrow on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, but broadens to extend almost to tornus, leaving a white spot on dorsum between it and dorsal blotch; a costal triangle from middle to $\frac{3}{4}$; some fuscous irroration on termen; cilia, ochreous-whitish, towards apex mixed with fuscous. Hindwings, pale grey; cilia, whitish.

Scottsdale, in January; one specimen.

Capua ochrobaphes, n. sp.

ὠχροβίαφης, pale.

♂. 13 mm. Head and thorax, ochreous-whitish. Palpi, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, ochreous-whitish, lower edge, fuscous. Antennae, pale grey; cilia-tions in male, $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen, grey; tuft, grey-whitish. Legs, fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings, slightly dilated; costa rather strongly arched; apex, subrectangular; termen, slightly oblique, ochreous-whitish; costa, with short, fuscous strigulae, a suffused fuscous streak, broad at base, from costa near apex curved inwards above middle of disc and extended longitudinally to before $\frac{1}{2}$; an incomplete submarginal line of minute fuscous dots; cilia, ochreous-whitish, bases, except at tornus, fuscous. Hindwings, pale grey; cilia, whitish with a pale grey sub-basal line.

Burnie, in February; one specimen.

Tortrix adoxodes, n. sp.

ἀδοξωδέης, obscure.

♂. 14-16 mm. Head and thorax, dark fuscous, more or less sprinkled with reddish. Palpi, 1½, brownish. Antennae, fuscous; in male with tufts of rather long cilia (1½). Abdomen, dark fuscous. Legs, fuscous with whitish tarsal rings. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa moderately arched; apex, rectangular; termen, straight, scarcely oblique; in male a narrow costal fold reaching $\frac{3}{4}$, its posterior portion dilated by long whitish scales; dark fuscous with patchy reddish irroration; markings, indefinite, consisting mainly of obscure transverse darker and lighter striae; three whitish striae on midcosta coalescing to form a short ill-defined very oblique pale streak; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings and cilia, fuscous.

Waratah, in February; five specimens.

Tortrix phacosticha, n. sp.

φαισστικός, with dark streaks.

♂ ♀. 18-23 mm. Head and thorax, reddish-brown. Palpi, 2½, brownish. Antennae, pale ochreous-brown; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen, pale grey. Legs, reddish-fuscous; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, strongly arched, especially towards base; apex, rectangular; termen, faintly sinuate, rounded beneath; in male with a very narrow fold reaching to $\frac{3}{4}$; pale ochreous, margins and most veins usually reddish-fuscous; a conspicuous boomerang-curved streak from base along upper margin of cell; a broad dorsal streak containing some paler suffusion; fold and a narrow costal patch from middle to near apex, dark; more or less dark suffusion on terminal area, but veins always darker, subcostal and central areas, together with continuation to apex, pale; cilia, whitish with a fine fuscous sub-basal line. Hindwings, pale grey with faintly darker strigulae; cilia, grey-whitish.

In coloration this approaches *T. postvittana*, but is very distinct in pattern from any of the variations of that species.

Mt. Wellington, St. Helens, Wilmot, Waratah, Rosebery, Strahan, and Weldborough, in January and February; eleven specimens.

Tortrix technica, n. sp.

τεχνικός, artistic.

♂ ♀. 16-20 mm. Head, white. Palpi, 1½, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male, $\frac{3}{4}$. Thorax, fuscous with a white anterior spot. Abdomen, pale grey; tuft, whitish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, strongly arched in basal half, thence nearly straight; apex, obtusely angled; termen, straight, oblique, rounded beneath; in male with a very narrow costal fold

reaching to $\frac{1}{3}$, a small triangular tuft of scales on its apical portion; white with some pale grey suffusion towards base and dorsum; markings, dark fuscous, sharply outlined; two short, broad streaks from base, the upper reaching a broad line from costa near base to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; an outwardly-oblique line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, sharply angled in mid-disc and continued to termen beneath apex, there expanded and connected by two fine lines to apex and costa shortly before; an irregular blotch on dorsum before tornus, sometimes connected with previous line; cilia, white, sometimes partly grey beneath apex. Hindwings, pale grey; cilia, whitish.

Closely allied to *T. oriarcha* Meyr., from the Australian Alps.

Waratah, in January and February; locally abundant.

Tortrix oresigona, n. sp.

ὄρεισιγονος, mountain-born.

♂. 18-20 mm. Head, fuscous. Palpi, 2, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous; in male with tufts of moderately long cilia (1). Thorax, fuscous, sometimes with a few whitish scales. Abdomen, grey; tuft, paler. Legs, fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair, whitish-grey. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, moderately arched to middle, thence straight; apex, obtusely angled; termen, straight, slightly oblique; whitish suffused with pale grey; markings, dark grey edged with fuscous; a moderate basal patch, containing some whitish scales, near base, its outer edge from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to fold, where it is bent outwards, thence downwards to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; central fascia, oblique from well before middle, ceasing abruptly in mid-disc, there enlarged and produced upwards to approach or joint costal patch, which is narrow and extends from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa nearly to apex; a broad, triangular tornal patch; a circular spot on midtermen, sometimes touching dorsal patch, or prolonged on termen to apex; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings, with termen sinuate, grey with some darker striae; cilia, grey-whitish with a darker basal line.

Nearest *T. euraphodes* Turn., from Mt. Kosciusko.

Mt. Wellington (4000 feet), in January; locally common.

Tortrix campylosticha, n. sp.

καμπυλοστιχος, with bent lines.

♂ ♀. 20-22 mm. Head, pale ochreous or whitish. Palpi, 2½, fuscous, upper edge pale ochreous or whitish. Thorax, dark fuscous with a postmedian white transverse line. Abdomen, ochreous, towards base grey. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, ochreous. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, arched to middle, thence straight; apex, obtusely angled; termen straight, slightly oblique; in male without costal fold; white with dark fuscous angular fuscous lines and marginal dots; a rather broad sub-basal line; another from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa

to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum, angled outwards in middle, and inwards below this, rarely interrupted; a third from before midcosta, often constricted or interrupted above middle, angled outwards beneath costa, often incomplete or divided above dorsum, on which it may be represented by one or two dots; costal dots between this and following lines; an oblique line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to termen below middle, usually bifurcate on costa; an irregular erect line from tornus; a terminal series of confluent dots; cilia, white, bases suffused or barred with fuscous. Hindwings and cilia, ochreous.

This is the Tasmanian representative of *T. amoenana* Meyr., but it appears sufficiently distinct for specific separation.

Cradle Mountain (2000-3000 feet), Waratah, and Derwent Bridge, in January and February; locally common.

***Tortrix haplopolia*, n. sp.**

ἀπλοπολιος, simple grey.

♂. 18-20 mm. Head and thorax, grey. Palpi, 2, grey. Antennae, grey, annulated with blackish; ciliations in male (1), Abdomen, pale grey; tuft, whitish. Legs, whitish; anterior pair, fuscous. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, strongly arched; apex, rectangular; termen, straight, rounded beneath, scarcely oblique; in male with a very narrow rudimentary costal fold to about middle; grey with numerous fine fuscous strigulae tending to form wavy transverse lines; cilia, grey. Hindwings, with termen sinuate, whitish coarsely strigulated with grey; cilia, pale grey.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet) and Waratah, in February; six specimens.

***Tortrix flebilis*, n. sp.**

flebilis, mournful.

♂. 16-20 mm. Head, grey. Palpi, 2, fuscous, inner surface and upper edge whitish. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male (1). Thorax, fuscous. Abdomen, grey. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings somewhat dilated posteriorly; costa, strongly arched to $\frac{1}{2}$, thence straight; apex, pointed; termen, straight, oblique; in male without costal fold; fuscous more or less sprinkled with reddish; sometimes a broad whitish streak strigulated with reddish and grey on dorsum and continued round tornus (in two examples), but this is usually completely absent; no defined markings, but usually a darker oblique streak from middle of disc to tornus and ill-defined and variable longitudinal streaks in disc; cilia, white with a reddish or grey basal line. Hindwings, grey with obscure darker strigulae; cilia, white with grey basal line.

The form of variation is curious.

Waratah, in January and February; five specimens.

Tortrix leuropa, n. sp.

λευρωπος, smooth.

♂. 17 mm. ♀. 22 mm. Head and thorax, dark grey. Palpi, in male 2½, in female, 3, pale grey reddish-tinged. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male (1). Abdomen, whitish-grey. Legs, grey-whitish. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, strongly arched, especially towards base; apex, subrectangular; termen, sinuate, slightly oblique; in male without costal fold; pale reddish-grey, in male with scattered blackish dots; an elongate mark on ¼ dorsum fuscous mixed with reddish; a variable fuscous or reddish patch on ¾ dorsum; two or three blackish dots on tornus; cilia, ochreous-whitish, reddish-tinged near apex of wing. Hindwings, pale grey with distinct darker strigulae; cilia, whitish.

Probably allied to *T. oressinoma* Turn.

Scottsdale, in January; two specimens.

Tortrix antilecta, n. sp.

ἀντιλεκτος, questionable.

♂. 18-20 mm. Head and thorax, grey. Palpi, 2, grey. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male 2. Abdomen, grey, tuft, ochreous-whitish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, ochreous-whitish. Forewings, sub-oblong, not dilated; costa, rather strongly arched; apex, rectangular; termen, straight, rounded beneath, hardly oblique; male with a very slender costal fold to ⅓, with a smaller triangular tuft of scales before its end; whitish-grey, more or less strigulated with darker grey, in some examples scantily sprinkled with pale ochreous in parts; markings, fuscous; a basal costal dot and tuft on costal fold, fuscous; sometimes a series of costal dots; a fine interrupted line from 2 costa to 3 dorsum more or less developed; sometimes a short inwardly oblique line from 3 costa to mid-dise, but this is usually reduced to one or two dots, and may be wholly absent; cilia, grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, grey-whitish.

A variable species. In some examples the markings are much reduced, and in one completely absent.

Waratah, in January and February, Rosebery, in February; five specimens. Also two from Sydney, in October (G. M. Goldfinch). My type is from Waratah.

Arotrophora pantoeodes, n. sp.

παντοιωδης, variable.

Arotrophora castanea Turn. Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1926, p. 132, nec Meyr.

Although I have not seen an authentic example of Meyrick's species, I am now satisfied that it is distinct from that which I have fully described.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Lake Fenton, and Derwent Bridge, in January.

Family EUCOSMIDAE

Laspeyresia argyrocyrta, n. sp.

ἀργυροκυρτος, with silvery curve.

♀. 13 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen, fuscous. Palpi, 2, whitish; terminal joint, except apex, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, paler. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, gently arched; apex, rounded-rectangular; termen, nearly straight, slightly oblique, fuscous; a broad, oblique, outwardly-curved, white bar from mid-dorsum to middle of disc; costa with alternate dark fuscous and whitish streaks, metallic at apices, from $\frac{1}{4}$ almost to apex, dark streaks, all short, the first four outwardly oblique; first and second pale streaks short, each bisected on costa by a dark fuscous dot; third similarly bisected on costa, prolonged as an evenly curved metallic line to tornus, at first violet-metallic, then broadened and silvery; fourth short; fifth rather longer; sixth long, and bent outwards to touch apex of ninth, which is also long; seventh and eighth very short; four longitudinal black lines between lower half of termen and third streak; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings and cilia, fuscous.

There are several nearly allied Australian species.

Tasman Peninsula, in January; one specimen.

Family ELACHISTIDAE

Labdia apenthes, n. sp.

ἀπενθης, cheerful.

♂. 9 mm. Head, white. Palpi, white; both second and third terminal joints with basal and subapical blackish rings. Antennae, blackish with white annulations. Thorax, dark fuscous. Abdomen, fuscous; tuft, grey-whitish. Legs, fuscous with white rings. Forewings, narrow; apex, rounded; a small grey basal patch with blackish median and dorsal marginal dots; white costal spots at $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$; between these blackish costal spots at $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, and another at apex; dorsal area, grey; a triangular blackish median spot nearly touching apex of first blackish spot on costa; a white line from tornus nearly reaching third white costal spot; cilia, whitish-ochreous, on dorsum, grey. Hindwings, linear-lanceolate, grey; cilia, 5, grey.

Allied to *L. niphostephes* Turn., from which it may be best distinguished by the fuscous thorax.

Hobart, in January; one specimen received from Capt. D. C. Pearse.

Labdia auchmerodes, n. sp.

ἀνμηρωδης, dusty.

♀. 10 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen, grey. Palpi, blackish, second joint with basal and median, terminal joint with basal, median, and subapical white rings. Antennae, grey. Legs, dark

fuscous with white rings. Forewings, narrow; apex, round-pointed, whitish-grey; markings, fuscous, not sharply defined; three dots in an oblique line, first on costa near base, second above fold, third between fold and $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum; two transverse fasciae at $\frac{1}{4}$ and middle; a fine median streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ to apex; cilia, grey. Hindwings, narrow-lanceolate; cilia, 5, grey; cilia, grey.

Hobart, in January; one specimen.

***Trachydora oxypeuces*, n. sp.**

ὄξιπενκης, sharp-pointed.

♂. 24 mm. Head, grey-whitish. Palpi, with second joint dilated at apex forming a short triangular anterior tuft, grey; terminal joint whitish with three fuscous rings. Antennae, grey. Thorax, grey-whitish, anterior and lateral margins blackish. Abdomen, grey; dorsum of second and third segments brownish with fuscous median line. Legs, pale grey. Forewings, lanceolate; apex, acute; grey-whitish with blackish longitudinal line and some irroration towards costa; a fine subcostal streak from base to $\frac{1}{4}$, a median streak from base to apex, thickened in middle portion, slender towards each end; beneath this a narrow grey suffusion; a line along fold to middle bearing several prominent crests; a white apical dot; cilia, grey. Hindwings, narrow-lanceolate, grey; cilia, grey.

Rosebery, in January; one specimen.

***Microcolona polygethes*, n. sp.**

πολυγηθης, delightful.

♂. 10 mm. Head and thorax, grey. Palpi, white with three blackish rings, apical on second joint, sub-basal and subapical on terminal joint. Antennae, white annulated with blackish. (Abdomen missing.) Legs, grey on dorsal, white on ventral surface. Forewings, narrow; grey suffused with pale ochreous, except on costal margin; markings, black; a minute dot on fold near base; first discal at $\frac{2}{3}$, white-edged, plical beneath it, larger, second discal at $\frac{1}{3}$, crescentic or double; a series of minute dots on apical third of costa and on termen; cilia, fuscous, on dorsum, grey. Hindwings, linear-lanceolate, grey; cilia, 6, grey.

Tasman Peninsula, in January; one specimen.

***Batrachedra notocapna*, n. sp.**

νοτοκαπνος, smoky-backed.

♀. 14 mm. Head, white; centre of crown whitish-grey. Palpi with slight angular projection on apex of second joint; white, median, and subapical rings on second joint and one on apex of terminal joint, blackish. Antennae, grey. Thorax, whitish-grey in centre, broadly white on sides. Abdomen and legs, whitish. Forewings very

narrow; apex, acute, white, sparsely but fairly uniformly sprinkled with fuscous; a rather broad but not distinctly defined dorsal fuscous streak from base, gradually attenuating to about $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia, pale grey. Hindwings, linear-lanceolate, pale grey; cilia, 6, pale grey.

Hobart, in January; one specimen received from Capt. D. C. Pearse.

Scythris albipuncta, n. sp.

albipunctus, with white dots.

♂. 12 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen, dark fuscous with bronzy reflections. Antennae, fuscous; in male shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$). Legs, fuscous. Forewings, narrow; apex, rounded, dark fuscous with bronzy reflections; stigmata, white, minute, first discal at $\frac{2}{3}$, plical slightly beyond it, second discal at $\frac{2}{3}$; a white spot on tornus; a white subapical dot; cilia, fuscous, on dorsum, grey. Hindwings, narrow lanceolate, cilia, 6, both grey.

Burnie, in January; one specimen.

Fam. GELECHIADAE

Iulota ochropolia, n. sp.

ωχροπολιος, pale grey.

♀. 12 mm. Head and thorax, pale grey. Palpi, grey; apex of terminal joint whitish. Antennae, whitish annulated with dark fuscous. (Abdomen missing). Legs, grey-whitish; posterior pair, white. Forewings, lanceolate, whitish finely sprinkled with pale grey; cilia, whitish, on apex, grey. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

Allied to *I. phauloptila* Turn. from Mt. Kosciusko.

Strahan, in January; one specimen.

Aristotelia aphthoropa, n. sp.

αφθωροπος, chaste.

♂. 12-13 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen, grey-whitish. Palpi, with second joint reaching base of antennae, rough anteriorly, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, grey-whitish; apex of terminal joint whitish. Antennae, grey-whitish; ciliations of male minute. Legs, whitish. Forewings, narrow; apex, acute; termen extremely oblique, grey-whitish; a few fuscous scales at apex; cilia, whitish. Hindwings with apex acute; termen strongly sinuate, whitish; cilia, whitish.

Strahan, in January; two specimens.

Gen. **Idiozancla**, nov.

ιδιοξανκλος, with peculiar sickles.

Tongue present. Palpi, with second joint extremely long, very much thickened with smoothly oppressed scales, a loose posterior tuft of long scales at apex, terminal joint short, slender, acute. Forewings with

2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costal, 11 from well before middle. Hindwings about 1; apex round-pointed; termen not sinuate; 3 and 4 connate, 5 strongly curved and approximated to 4 at origin, 6 and 7 parallel.

A derivative of *Protolechia*, with peculiar palpi. Its relationship to *Ephelictis* is probably only collateral.

***Idiozancla ignobilis*, n. sp.**

ignobilis, obscure.

♀. 16 mm. Head, grey-whitish. Palpi, with second joint more than three times length of face, greatly thickened, smooth, but with a strong posterior tuft of scales at apex; terminal joint very short ($\frac{1}{2}$), very slender, acute, brown sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae, grey. Thorax, pale brownish-fuscous. Abdomen, grey-whitish. Legs, fuscous-brown; posterior pair, grey-whitish. Forewings, narrow; costa strongly arched; apex rounded; termen very oblique, pale brownish-fuscous; a fuscous plical dot at $\frac{1}{2}$; cilia, grey. Hindwings, grey; cilia, whitish-grey.

Deloraine, in February; one specimen.

***Protolechia platyzancla*, n. sp.**

πλευξάγκλος, with broad sickles.

♂♀. 14-15 mm. Head, pale grey. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$, stout, fuscous; inner surface of second joint, whitish. Antennae, grey. Thorax, grey, with a posterior whitish spot. Abdomen, whitish-grey; posterior half in male whitish-ochreous. Legs, grey; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, narrow; costa, slightly arched; apex, rounded; termen, very oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; pale fuscous; a broad white costal streak from base not quite reaching apex, sprinkled with a few fuscous scales, inferior edge straight, not indented stigmata obscurely darker, minute; first discal at $\frac{1}{2}$, plical beyond it, second discal at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings, with termen sinuate, grey; cilia, grey.

Allied to *P. invalida* Meyr. and *P. eurypaga* Turn., but differing in many details, and especially in the stout wholly fuscous terminal joints of palpi.

St. Marys, in January (female type). Also a male from Caloundra, Queensland.

Family XYLORYCTIDAE

Xylorycta polysticha, n. sp.

πολυστιχος, many-striped.

♀. 26 mm. Head and thorax, pale fuscous. (Palpi missing.) Antennae, grey. Abdomen, grey-whitish; bases of segments ferruginous-fuscous. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings sub-oblong; costa, gently arched; apex rounded; termen somewhat obliquely rounded, pale ochreous, irrorated, and streaked with pale fuscous; markings, shining white; a moderate costal streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; three short, slender oblique streaks running to costa between this and apex; a broad median streak from base to end of cell at $\frac{3}{4}$, dilated in middle to contain an elongate dark spot, and ending on a fuscous discal dot, from which two fine parallel streaks run to termen, beneath these three similar streaks, a fine streak on fold and another broader on dorsum extended on termen to near apex; cilia, fuscous; apices, white. Hindwings, $1\frac{1}{2}$, pale grey; cilia, whitish.

Nearest, *X. calligramma* Meyr.

Derwent Bridge, in January; one specimen.

Xylorycta sucina, n. sp.

sucinus, amber-coloured.

♀. 34 mm. Head, grey. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$, fuscous, base and extreme apex of second joint and whole inner surface, white. Antennae, grey, paler towards base. Thorax, ochreous-brown. Abdomen, grey; apices of segments and tuft, ochreous-whitish. Legs, whitish-ochreous. Forewings, elongate, slightly dilated; costa, gently arched; apex, rounded-rectangular; termen, straight, slightly oblique, brownish-ochreous; a white costal streak from base to apex; cilia, pale grey. Hindwings, nearly 2, grey; cilia, grey-whitish.

Derwent Bridge, in January; one specimen (G. and C. Davis).

Xylorycta melanochrysa, n. sp.

μελανοχρυσος, black and gold.

♂. 24 mm. Head, black; face, whitish-ochreous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$, whitish-ochreous; terminal joint, blackish. Antennae, blackish; ciliations in male minute. Thorax, orange-yellow; patagia and a posterior spot, black. Abdomen, black; tuft and apices of joints beneath, yellow. Legs, black; anterior coxae, flexor surfaces, tarsal rings, and most of posterior pair yellow. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, slightly arched; apex, rounded; termen, moderately oblique; orange-yellow with three broad black transverse fasciae; first sub-basal,

its posterior edge straight; second median, anterior edge from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to before mid-dorsum, slightly concave, posterior from beyond midcosta to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, angled outwards in middle of disc third terminal, its edge from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, strongly convex; cilia, yellow; bases black, above tornus wholly black, before tornus wholly orange-yellow. Hindwings, 1; termen, sinuate, blackish; cilia, yellow; bases, blackish.

Hobart, in January; one specimen received from Capt. D. C. Pearse.

Lichenaula onychotypa, n. sp.

ὄνυχοτυπος, claw-marked.

♂. 20 mm. Head, white. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, white. Antennae, grey, towards base white; ciliations in male (1). Thorax, white; apices of tegulae and a posterior spot, fuscous. Legs, white; anterior pair, fuscous; middle tibiae and tarsi with fuscous rings. Forewings, sub-oblong; costa, moderately arched; apex, rounded; termen obliquely rounded; white heavily sprinkled with fuscous; markings, fuscous; an oblique, slightly curved line from beneath costa near base to near base of dorsum; a small dorsal suffusion, from middle of which a stout inwardly oblique line runs halfway across disc; an ill-defined fascia from midcosta to tornus; an erect line from tornus joining an elongate subapical costal spot, the posterior edge of which is again connected with tornus; a broad submarginal line from apex not reaching tornus; cilia, white with two interrupted fuscous lines. Hindwings, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, whitish; extreme apex slightly suffused with grey; cilia, whitish, on apex, grey.

Hobart, in January; one specimen.

Procometis trispora, n. sp.

τρισπορος, three-spotted.

♀. 22mm. Head and thorax, fuscous-grey; face, grey-whitish. Palpi, smooth, slender, second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, grey. Antennae, fuscous. Abdomen, grey; tuft, pale brownish. Legs, grey; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings, narrow; costa, moderately arched; apex, pointed; termen, extremely oblique; 7 to apex, grey with slight whitish irroration; markings, dark fuscous; a sub-basal dot just above fold; a large transverse spot at $\frac{1}{3}$, apparently a fusion of a discal and a plical spot; a smaller spot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia, grey. Hindwings, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, grey; cilia, grey.

Hobart, in March; one specimen received from Capt. D. C. Pearse.

Family OECOPHORIDAE

The following species from Tasmania have been recently described.

Borkhausenia nigripuncta Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1933, p. 93.

Macronemata Meyr. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1883, p. 345. **aphacrophanes* Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1936, p. 305. Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).

Macronemata omospila Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1936, p. 308. Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Derwent Bridge, Gordon River.

Eccrita Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1936, p. 317. **phacocysta* Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1936, p. 317. Strahan.

Eulechria phaeochorda Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1937, p. 96. Bothwell.

Eulechria notera Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1938, p. 33. Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).

Eulechria metaleuca Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1938, p. 33. Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).

Eulechria ochrophara Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1938, p. 33. Strahan.

Eulechria botryospila Turn. P.L.S.N.S.W., 1936, p. 47. Dufur-raine.

(*See footnote to p. 96.)

Leptocroca stictocrossa, n. sp.

στεικτοκροσσοσ, with dotted border.

♀. 20-22 mm. Head and thorax, grey. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$, grey. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen, grey; tuft, ochreous-whitish. Legs, grey; posterior pair, ochreous-whitish. Forewings, narrowly elongate-oval; costa, rather strongly arched; apex, pointed; termen, strongly oblique; 2 and 3 stalked; grey sprinkled with fuscous, which sometimes forms fine longitudinal lines; stigmata obscure, fuscous, usually minute, first discal at $\frac{1}{4}$, plical before it, second discal before $\frac{3}{4}$; a short, whitish transverse bar above tornus; a submarginal series of fuscous dots along termen and apical half of costa; cilia, grey-whitish, bases barred with fuscous. Hindwings, pale grey; cilia, whitish.

Allied to *L. vacentra*. Apart from differences in coloration, the antennal ciliations are much shorter.

Mt. Wellington, Derwent Bridge, and Mt. Barrow, in February; three specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

Leptocroca diachorda, n. sp.

διαχορδοσ, strung right through.

♀. 22 mm. Head and thorax, white densely sprinkled with fuscous. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint scarcely more than $\frac{1}{2}$, white; terminal joint and a subapical ring on second joint dark fuscous. Antennae, fuscous

narrowly ringed with white. Abdomen with basal segments grey on dorsum; terminal, ochreous; tuft, sides, and lower surface, whitish. Legs, fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair whitish. Forewings, suboval, rather narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, rounded; termen, very obliquely rounded, white unevenly sprinkled with fuscous; markings, dark fuscous; a small spot on base of costa; a strongly marked subcostal streak from base, somewhat irregular and two or three times interrupted, near apex sharply angled into a fine subterminal line to tornus; a series of elongate dots on apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of costa prolonged along termen, but becoming confluent and less conspicuous towards tornus; cilia, pale grey, barred on costal spots; apices, white. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

Very like *L. sphaleropsis* Meyr., but with a much longer streak on forewings and shorter terminal joint of palpi. In that species the terminal joint is $\frac{2}{3}$, the antennae are grey, and the dorsum of the abdomen grey with white edges to the segments.

Barea tanaodes, n. sp.

ταναωδης, long.

♂. 23-26 mm. Head, brown-whitish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, fuscous; apex of second joint, whitish. Antennae, whitish annulated with pale fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax, brown-whitish anteriorly sprinkled with fuscous; a posterior fuscous spot. Abdomen, pale ochreous-grey. Legs, fuscous with ochreous whitish rings; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings, elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly; costa, moderately arched; apex, rounded; termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; brown-whitish densely irrorated with fuscous; markings, dark fuscous; a whitish basal spot; an irregular suffused basal patch variable in extent; first discal at $\frac{1}{3}$, plical slightly before it, second discal before $\frac{2}{3}$; an interrupted line or series of dots from costa at $\frac{1}{4}$ running close to margin around apex and termen to tornus, between it and termen a series of pale spots; cilia, grey sprinkled with fuscous; apices, ochreous-whitish. Hindwings broader than forewings; grey-whitish; cilia whitish.

This appears to be near *B. fenicoma* Meyr., from Mt. Kosciusko. One of my examples has 2 and 3 of forewings coincident on both sides, the other being normal. It is necessary to regard this as an individual aberration. I have an example of *Philobota orphnites* Turn., in which a similar abnormality occurs, and unfortunately led me to describe it as the type of a new genus *Atribasta*.

Waratah, in January and February; two specimens; Mt. Wellington, in February (Goldfinch).

Locheutis delopasta, n. sp.

δηλοπαστος heavily sprinkled.

♂. 16 mm. Head and thorax, fuscous. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$, fuscous; extreme apex of second joint, whitish. Antennae, fuscous; in male with tufts of long cilia ($2\frac{1}{2}$). Abdomen, ochreous-grey. Legs, fuscous with whitish rings (posterior pair missing). Forewings, narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, rounded; termen, very oblique, brownish-grey; markings and irroration dark fuscous; a dot on base of costa, closely followed by another beneath costa; a dot on base of dorsum; first discal at $\frac{1}{3}$, plical much before it, second discal about middle; a suffused costal spot beyond middle and another towards apex; cilia, grey. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

Waratah, in January; one specimen.

Elaeonoma typhodes, n. sp.

τυφωδης, smokey.

♂. 23 mm. Head and thorax, whitish. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$, fuscous; inner surface and apex of second joint whitish. Antennae, ochreous-whitish; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen, ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs, fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, elongate, somewhat dilated; costa, slightly arched; apex, rounded; termen, obliquely rounded, ochreous-whitish sprinkled with fuscous, more densely on basal half of dorsal area; a fuscous discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia, ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, whitish.

The type is in rather poor condition.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in February; one specimen.

Mermeristis thioptera, n. sp.

θειοπτερος, sulphur-winged.

♂. 10-12 mm. Head and thorax, pale yellow. Palpi with second joint scarcely reaching base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$, pale yellow. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male 5. Abdomen, fuscous; tuft, ochreous-whitish. Legs, fuscous. Forewings, narrow, dilated posteriorly; costa, gently arched; termen, oblique, pale yellow; costal edge near base, blackish; stigmata, blackish, first discal at $\frac{1}{3}$, plical before it, second discal before $\frac{2}{3}$; a round patch of fuscous suffusion between second discal and tornus; cilia, grey; bases, blackish; on apex and costa, pale yellow. Hindwings, narrowly elongate-ovate, fuscous; cilia, fuscous.

Mt. Wellington, Russell Falls, Zeehan, and Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), in February; five specimens. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

Macronemata dielipha, n. sp.

διηλιφος, well anointed.

♂. 12 mm. Head, whitish-ochreous. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$, whitish-ochreous; external surface, except apex of second joint, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Thorax, dark fuscous. Abdomen, dark fuscous; tuft, ochreous-whitish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, grey-whitish. Forewings, narrow; costa, moderately arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique, glossy ochreous-whitish; markings, dark fuscous; a narrow basal fascia shortly produced on costa; a subtriangular costal spot beyond middle and another at apex; a discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia, fuscous, below midtermen, whitish. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), in January; one specimen.

Macronemata pauxilla, n. sp.

pauxillus, small.

♂. 11 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi with second joint not reaching base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male 4. Legs, fuscous. Forewings, narrow, suboval; costa, gently arched; apex, rounded; termen, very oblique, grey, lightly sprinkled with fuscous; discals, fuscous, approximated, first at $\frac{2}{3}$, second at $\frac{3}{4}$, plical obsolete; cilia, grey with fuscous points. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

Scottsdale, in January; one specimen.

Macronemata lioptera, n. sp.

λειοπτερος, smooth-winged.

♀. 18 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs, pale grey. Palpi, slender, second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, pale grey. Forewings, very narrow; costa, straight to near apex, there arched, apex acute; termen very oblique, grey; a quadrangular costal area from near base to $\frac{3}{4}$ and reaching middle of disc, white; discals, fuscous, at $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ on edge of whitish area, plical obsolete; cilia, whitish. Hindwings, pale grey; cilia, whitish.

Derby, in January; one specimen.

Macronemata leucocrana, n. sp.

λευκοκρανος, with white head.

♂. 17 mm. Head, whitish. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$, fuscous; base and extreme apex of second joint and whole internal surface, whitish. Antennae, fuscous. Thorax, grey; patagia, whitish. Abdomen, grey; tuft, whitish. Legs, fuscous (posterior pair missing). Forewings, narrow, somewhat dilated posteriorly; costa, very slightly arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique; whitish, unevenly sprinkled with fuscous; this irroration is very scanty in costal and central areas, more abundant in basal $\frac{1}{4}$ of dorsal area, and forms ill-defined spots on costa before apex and on tornus, and an ill-defined terminal line; stigmata, fuscous, first discal at $\frac{1}{3}$, plical beyond it, second discal at $\frac{3}{8}$, connected with tornal suffusion, a dot above and between discals; cilia, whitish. Hindwings, broadly lanceolate, grey-whitish; cilia, whitish.

An obscure species, but characterized by the whitish head, whitish ground-colour of forewings, almost whitish hindwings, and long palpi.

Waratah, in December; one specimen.

Eulechria goniosticha, n. sp.

γωνιοστιχος, with angled line.

♂ ♀. 20 mm. Head and thorax, brownish-grey. Palpi with second joint much exceeding base of antennae, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times length of face; terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$, fuscous; inner surface and apex of second joint, grey. Antennae ochreous-grey; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen, ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, ochreous-whitish. Forewings, narrow, slightly dilated; costa moderately arched; apex, round-pointed; termen oblique, whitish-ochreous; markings and some scattered scales blackish, sometimes a basal costal dot; first discal at $\frac{1}{4}$, plical beyond, second discal at middle; an interrupted inwardly-oblique line from $\frac{3}{8}$ costa, sharply indented above middle, thence curved to tornus; in the female example this line is scarcely traceable; cilia, whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

Weldborough, in January; two specimens.

Eulechria albifrons, n. sp.

albifrons, white-faced.

♂. 20 mm. Head and thorax, pale grey; face, white. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$, pale grey; terminal joint and apex of second joint, white. Antennae,

pale grey; ciliations in male 1½. (Abdomen missing). Legs, fuscous (posterior pair missing). Forewings, elongate, narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique; pale grey; a white costal streak from base to beyond middle; cilia, pale grey. Hindwings and cilia, whitish.

Waratah, in February; one specimen.

Eulechria irenitis, n. sp.

εἰρηνιτις, peaceful.

♂♀. 20-22 mm. Head, white. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint ¾, fuscous or grey; terminal joint and apex of second joint white. Antennae, ochreous-grey; ciliations in male 5. Thorax, pale ochreous-grey. Abdomen, grey; apices of segments and tuft, whitish. Legs, grey; posterior pair, ochreous-whitish. Forewings, elongate, somewhat dilated; costa, slightly arched; apex, rectangular; termen, moderately oblique, whitish-grey sparsely sprinkled with pale ochreous; a suffused whitish costal streak before middle; some fuscous scales on costa beyond middle and on apex and termen; cilia, whitish, on apex, fuscous. Hindwings and cilia, whitish.

Not unlike the preceding, but the antennal ciliations are much longer.

Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), in January; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Eulechria spreta, n. sp.

spretus, despised.

♂. 20 mm. Head and thorax, fuscous. Palpi with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint ¾, grey; outer surface of second joint fuscous. Antennae, grey, ciliations in male 1¼. Abdomen, grey; dorsum of terminal segments partly brownish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings, somewhat dilated; costa, gently arched; apex, obtusely pointed; termen, oblique; light fuscous with some dark fuscous sprinkling; markings, dark fuscous; stigmata, dot-like, first discal at ⅓, plical beyond it, second discal before ⅔; a line of minute dots from ⅔ costa obliquely outwards angled rectangular before apex, thence curved parallel to tornus; cilia, light fuscous. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

This may be placed before *E. lissopolia* Turn.

St. Marys, in January; one specimen.

Machimia phaeoporphyra, n. sp.

φαιοπορφυρος, dusky purple.

♂. 22 mm. Head and thorax, purple-grey. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, grey. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen, grey; apices of segments and tuft, grey-whitish. Legs, grey-whitish; anterior pair, fuscous. Forewings, broad, posteriorly dilated; costa, strongly arched; apex, rounded-rectangular; termen, slightly rounded; slightly oblique, grey-whitish very densely irrorated with purple-grey; stigmata, minute, almost imperceptible, first discal at $\frac{1}{3}$, plical beyond it, second discal before $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia, grey-whitish with darker points. Hindwings, broadly ovate; pale grey; cilia, pale grey.

Dark in colour for this genus, but agreeing structurally.

Derwent Bridge, in January; one specimen.

Machimia rubella, n. sp.

rubellus, pink.

♂. 30-32 mm. Head and thorax, pale ochreous-pink. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, pale pinkish, towards base ochreous-whitish. Antennae, grey towards base ochreous-tinged; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen, grey; apices of segments ochreous-whitish; tuft, whitish-ochreous. Legs, ochreous-whitish; anterior pair, pinkish-fuscous. Forewings, moderately broad; costa, strongly arched; apex, rounded-rectangular; termen, slightly rounded, slightly oblique, pale pink (slightly inclined to be rosy-purple), in one example greyish-pink; costa, narrowly pink, extreme edge whitish; markings, inconspicuous, fuscous, or partly reddish; first discal at $\frac{1}{3}$, plical beyond it, second discal before $\frac{2}{3}$; a line of minute dots from midcosta obliquely outwards, sharply angled midway between second discal and apex, thence curved inwards to tornus; a terminal series of dots; cilia, pink; apices, whitish. Hindwings, ochreous-whitish slightly suffused with grey, except near base; cilia, ochreous-whitish.

The forewings of *M. brachytricha* are ochreous-pink, inclining to pale brick-red.

Derwent Bridge in January; seven specimens all ♂, one ♀ 27 mm. Triabunna.

Machaereticompsa, n. sp.

κομψος, neat.

♂. 10-13 mm. Head, grey-whitish or ochreous-whitish. Palpi with terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, fuscous, inner surface, whitish. Antennae, grey annulated with fuscous; ciliations in male 3. Thorax, pale grey. Abdomen, grey. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, grey. Forewings, narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, round-pointed; termen,

oblique, ochreous-whitish; markings and some irroration fuscous; a sharply defined somewhat elongate basal costal spot; first discal at $\frac{2}{3}$, plical well before it, but the former is usually, and the latter often, not developed, second discal at $\frac{3}{4}$; in one example a costal spot at $\frac{2}{3}$; an interrupted subterminal line, sharply indented beneath costa, thence obliquely curved to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, usually partly or wholly obsolete; cilia, ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

I formerly confused this with *M. psathyra* Meyr., of which I had not then seen an example. It may be distinguished by the sharply defined basal costal spot and the much larger antennal ciliation (in *psathyra* at most $1\frac{1}{2}$).

Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), Russell Falls, and Lake Fenton (3500 feet), in January; eight specimens.

Haplodyta ochrogramma, n. sp.

ὠχρογράμμος, with pale marking.

♂. 18-19 mm. Head and thorax, fuscous. Palpi with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, fuscous. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male 2. Abdomen, grey; bases of segments ferruginous-fuscous on dorsum. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, pale grey. Forewings, narrow; costa, slightly arched; apex, acute; termen, straight, oblique, slightly sinuate beneath apex, fuscous; a broad grey-whitish streak from base narrowing to mid-dorsum, edged above by blackish suffusion; a whitish dot in disc below middle at $\frac{2}{3}$; stigmata obscure or undeveloped, first discal at $\frac{1}{2}$, second touching upper side of whitish dot; cilia, fuscous. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

Weldborough and Derby, in January; two specimens.

Coesyra cerochyta, n. sp.

κηροχυτος, waxen.

♂. 20 mm. Head and thorax, ochreous-whitish. Palpi, with terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, ochreous-whitish. Antennae, pale grey; ciliations in male 2. Abdomen, grey. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, grey. Forewings with costa moderately arched; apex, rounded; termen, obliquely rounded; glossy ochreous-whitish; costal edge blackish near base; stigmata, dotlike but distinct, blackish, first discal at $\frac{1}{3}$, plical well beyond it, second discal at $\frac{2}{3}$, cilia, ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

Easily distinguished from *C. ochrocirrho* Turn., which it resembles, by the plical dot being beyond first discal.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in January; one specimen.

Pyrgoptila dasciopa, n. sp.

δασκίωπος, dark.

♀. 24 mm. (Head badly rubbed.) Antennae, fuscous. Palpi with second joint more than three times length of face, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$, fuscous, second joint with apex and inner surface whitish. Thorax, fuscous; posterior part of crest whitish. Abdomen, grey. Legs, fuscous, more or less suffused with whitish. Forewings, elongate, slightly dilated; costa moderately arched; apex, round-pointed; termen very oblique, fuscous lightly sprinkled with whitish and with some dark fuscous suffusion; a whitish basal dot; an elongate whitish spot on dorsum near base; stigmata, dark fuscous edged posteriorly with whitish, first discal at $\frac{1}{3}$, plical beyond it, second discal slightly beyond middle; a subdorsal ridge of dark fuscous scales from base to $\frac{1}{3}$, terminating in a tuft, which is edged posteriorly by a short, oblique ochreous-whitish streak; beyond this is a smaller crest of dark fuscous scales; some whitish suffusion on costa before apex, on dorsum before tornus, and before termen; cilia, grey-whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Hindwings and cilia, whitish-grey.

Scottsdale, in January; one specimen.

Pyrgoptila mochlonota, n. sp.

μοχλονωτος, with bar on dorsum.

♂. 20-22 mm. ♀ 18 mm. Head and thorax, fuscous. Palpi, with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint, $\frac{1}{2}$ in male, $\frac{2}{3}$ in female; whitish, more or less sprinkled with fuscous; terminal joint, mostly fuscous, but apex whitish. Antennae, fuscous; ciliation in male, 2. Abdomen, grey; bases of segments, ferruginous in male; tuft, grey-whitish. Legs, fuscous, with whitish tarsal rings; posterior pair, mostly whitish. Forewings rather narrow, strongly dilated; costa, gently arched; apex, pointed; termen, oblique, fuscous-grey; a broad grey-whitish dorsal bar, with a small median projection, from mid-base to tornus, separated from dorsum near base, edged above by dark fuscous suffusion; stigmata, dark fuscous, first discal at $\frac{1}{3}$, so .etimes edged posteriorly with white; plical, lost in suffusion, second discal, at $\frac{2}{3}$, with a white spot beneath it; in female a dot above and between discals; cilia, grey, sprinkled with dark fuscous—on tornus, grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

Triabunna (2 ♀), Derwent Bridge (♂), and Waratah (♂ type), in February; four specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch who has the type.

Philobota chrysopticha*, n. sp.χρυσόστιχος*, gold-streaked.

♂. 22-26 mm. ♀. 20-22 mm. Head, orange-yellow; face fuscous. Palpi, with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint, $\frac{2}{3}$; fuscous, posterior surface, whitish. Antennae, fuscous; ciliations in male, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax, fuscous. Abdomen, grey, darker towards base; apices of segments, whitish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, grey or grey-whitish. Forewings, dilated posteriorly in male; narrower in female; costa, gently arched; apex, round-pointed; termen, obliquely rounded; slaty-grey; a white costal streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; a series of orange-yellow (rarely pale yellow) streaks; a narrow streak beneath costa to $\frac{2}{3}$; a median streak from $\frac{1}{3}$ to termen beneath apex, giving off a branch to apical part of costa and a short branch to midtermen; a streak along fold from base to tornus; a dorsal streak to beyond middle, sometimes imperfectly developed; cilia, grey. Hindwings and cilia, pale grey.

This should not be confused with the allied *P. auriceps* Butl. In that species the colour of forewings is bright yellow, with variably developed dark fuscous streaks and small apical blotch.

Hobart, Derwent Bridge (2000ft.), and Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), in January. Victoria: Mt. Buffalo (4000 feet) and Mt. Erica (5000 feet), in January and February. New South Wales: Mt. Kosciusko (5500 feet), in January; Tweed Heads (Coolangatta), in September. This is a mountain species. Its occurrence at Hobart may be attributed to the vicinity of Mt. Wellington, and the solitary example from Coolangatta is probably a straggler from the Macpherson Range. The type is from Cradle Mountain.

Philobota metarga*, n. sp.μεταργος*, white posteriorly.

♂♀. 20 mm. Head and thorax, grey-whitish. Palpi, with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint, $\frac{2}{3}$; whitish, external surface of second joint, orange, fuscous. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male, 2. Abdomen, ochreous-grey; apices of segments and tuft, whitish-grey. Legs, fuscous, with whitish rings; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, narrow, slightly dilated; costa, slightly arched; apex, pointed; termen obliquely rounded; grey-whitish; markings and some irroration, dark fuscous; basal dots on costa and dorsum; first discal, at $\frac{1}{3}$; plical, beneath or slightly beyond; second discal, before $\frac{2}{3}$; an interrupted line or series of dots from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa obliquely outwards, angled beneath costa and continued parallel to termen to tornus; cilia, grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, white.

Hobart and Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in February; four specimens.

***Philobota fulvella*, n. sp.**

fulvus, brownish-yellow.

♂♀. 16-18 mm. Head and thorax, brownish-yellow; face, whitish. Palpi, with second joint just reaching base of antennae; terminal joint, $\frac{1}{2}$; brownish-yellow. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen, grey; tuft, whitish-ochreous. Legs, grey; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, rather broad, dilated posteriorly; costa gently arched; apex, obtusely pointed; termen moderately oblique; brownish-yellow; costal edge, fuscous towards base; terminal edge, sometimes grey; cilia, whitish; bases, grey. Hindwings and cilia, grey.

Broader-winged than its allies *P. tyroxantha* Meyr., in which second joint of palpi exceeds base of antennae, *P. melichrodes* Turn., which has a whitish head, and *P. mlirrhoea* Meyr., which has the thorax anteriorly fuscous.

Strahan, in January; three specimens.

***Philobota crypsirrhoda*, n. sp.**

κρυψιρρόδος, with hidden rose-colour.

♂. 19-20 mm. Head, pale yellow; sides of face, reddish. Palpi, with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint, $\frac{1}{2}$, slender; pale yellow; outer surface of second joint, rosy-suffused. Antennae, grey; basal joint, reddish; pecten, rosy; ciliations in male, 1. Thorax, reddish (partly descaled). Abdomen, whitish; dorsum of anterior segments, grey-brown; tuft, dark fuscous. Legs, pale yellowish. Anterior pair, fuscous, reddish-tinged; posterior pair, with spurs and proximal tarsal joints, fuscous. Forewings, subtriangular; costa gently arched; apex, obtusely pointed; termen, very obliquely rounded; yellow; a purple-fuscous costal streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, edged beneath with reddish; a broad, oblique, purple-fuscous line, edged with reddish from costa near apex to midtermen; cilia, yellow—on apex reddish. Hindwings, whitish, tinged, rosy posteriorly; cilia, yellow. Underside of forewings, almost wholly bright rosy.

An isolated species not near any other.

Hobart, in February; two specimens received from Capt. D. C. Pearse.

***Philobota dolichothrix*, n. sp.**

δολιχοθριξ, long-haired.

♂. 16 mm. Head, white. Palpi, with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint, $\frac{2}{3}$; whitish. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male, 6. Thorax and abdomen, pale grey. Legs, grey; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, narrow, suboval; costa, moderately arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique; white; markings, pale grey; stigmata, large suffused spots. first discal at $\frac{2}{3}$, plical

beneath and more or less confluent with it, second discal at $\frac{2}{3}$; a suffused spot on tornus and a sprinkling of pale grey scales in terminal part of disc; cilia, white. Hindwings and cilia, whitish-grey.

Remarkable for the extremely long antennal ciliations of the male. Tasman Peninsula and Strahan, in January; two specimens.

***Philobota casta*, n. sp.**

castus, spotless.

♀ ♂. 17-18 mm. Head and thorax, grey-whitish. Palpi, with second joint just reaching base of antennae; terminal joint, $\frac{1}{2}$; grey-whitish. Antennae, grey-whitish; ciliations, in male, 3. Abdomen, grey. Legs, pale grey; posterior pair, whitish. Forewings, elongate, narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique; grey-whitish; cilia, grey-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, whitish.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in January and February; three specimens.

***Leistomorpha trissosema*, n. sp.**

τρισοσημος, three-marked.

♂. 15-17 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen, dark fuscous. Palpi, with second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint, $\frac{1}{2}$; dark fuscous. Antennae, dark fuscous; ciliations in male, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Legs, dark fuscous, with ochreous-whitish rings; mid and posterior tibiae, with median and terminal whorls of short, ochreous-whitish hairs. Forewings, rather narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, obtusely pointed; termen straight, oblique; dark fuscous; a short, outwardly oblique, ochreous-whitish mark from dorsum beyond middle; similar, but shorter, marks on costa at $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, but these may be weakly developed or obsolete; a few ochreous-whitish scales in terminal area; cilia, dark fuscous; apices, ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia, dark grey.

This genus has the pecten absent or represented by one or scales only. The present species is peculiar in its tibial structure, but appears nearly allied to *L. brontoscopa*.

Derwent Bridge, in February; three specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

***Chrysonoma platyzostra*, n. sp.**

πλατυζωστρος, broadly banded.

♀. 22 mm. Head and thorax, whitish. Palpi, with second joint exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint slender, nearly as long as second ($\frac{2}{3}$); fuscous. Antennae, fuscous. Abdomen, grey; apices of segments and tuft, whitish-ochreous. Legs, fuscous; posterior tibiae, whitish-ochreous. Forewings, with costa moderately

arched; apex, round-pointed; termen, straight, moderately oblique; ochreous-whitish; costal edge at base, blackish; markings, fuscous; a broad, antemedian fascia; anterior edge from $\frac{1}{2}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; posterior, from midcosta to mid-dorsum, both somewhat wavy; a fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, narrow on costa, soon broadening in disc; a triangular terminal blotch, from apex nearly to tornus; cilia, whitish-ochreous on apex, broadly fuscous. Hindwings, grey; cilia, whitish.

Tasman Peninsula, in January; one specimen.

Fam. HYPONOMEUTIDAE

Zelleria malacodes, n. sp.

μαγακωδης, soft.

♀. 14 mm. Head and thorax, grey-whitish. Palpi, whitish. Antennae, grey-whitish. Abdomen, pale grey; tuft, whitish. Forewings, narrow; costa, strongly arched; apex, acute, produced; grey-whitish; a few blackish points near costa, above tornus, and at apex; cilia, whitish; on apex grey. Hindwings, lanceolate; cilia, 1; whitish; cilia, whitish.

Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), in February; one specimen.

Gen. *Amblyzancla*, nov.

ἀμβλυζαγκλος, with obtuse sickles.

Tongue, present. Palpi, moderately long, curved, ascending, not reaching vertex, smooth-scaled; second joint, long slightly expanded at apex; terminal joint, short, obtuse. Antennae, $\frac{3}{4}$; in male, shortly ciliated. Forewings, with 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings, with 3 absent, 5, 6, 7 approximately at origin.

Amblyzancla araeoptila, n. sp.

ἀραιοπτιλος, narrow-winged.

♂. 15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-grey. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen, grey. Legs, grey (posterior pair missing). Forewings, narrow; costa, slightly arched; apex, acute; grey, sprinkled with whitish, minute, blackish discal dots at middle and $\frac{3}{4}$, the former connected by an inwardly oblique line with dorsum before middle; a blackish apical spot; cilia, grey, on apex, blackish. Hindwings, narrow-lanceolate; cilia, 3; grey; cilia, grey.

St. Marys, in January; one specimen.

Gen. **Anoista**, nov.

ἀνωιστος, unlooked for, unforeseen.

Head, smooth-scaled; sidetufts, moderate. Tongue, present. Maxillary palpi, obsolete. Labial palpi, ascending, recurved, moderately stout, smooth-scaled; second joint not reaching base of antennae; terminal joint, $\frac{1}{2}$, rather stout, obtusely pointed. Antennae, without basal pecten. Thorax, smooth. Posterior tibiae, smooth-scaled; spurs, especially inner ones, long. Forewings, with all veins present and separate, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, equidistant, 3 from angle, 7 to apex, well separated at origin from 8, 11 from middle. Hindwings, with 2 from near angle, 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 approximated to 6 at origin, 6 and 7 well separate, parallel nearly to their middle, thence slightly diverging.

A somewhat anomalous and rather primitive genus. The type species is in general appearance an *Oecophorid*, but the separate 7 of forewings and the smooth posterior tibiae undoubtedly refer it to the *Hyponomeutidae*.

Anoista insolita, n. sp.

insolitus, unusual, strange.

♂. 18-20 mm. Head, grey-whitish. Palpi, fuscous; apex of terminal and inner surface of second joint, whitish. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax, pale grey; bases of tegulae, fuscous. Abdomen, whitish-ochreous. Legs, fuscous with whitish rings; posterior tibiae, grey or whitish. Forewings, elongate-oval; costa, rather strongly arched; apex pointed, termen, oblique; grey; costa, with fuscous strigulae; a broad white dorsal area joined by an outwardly oblique fascia from costa near base; a broad dark fuscous line partly double on outer edge of fascia almost reaching fold; a reddish-ochreous median spot immediately follows this, and from it a narrow, ochreous, longitudinal suffusion proceeds to $\frac{2}{3}$, and there expands fan-wise, not reaching margins; a white dot at about $\frac{2}{3}$ edged with dark fuscous lies in the upper fork of a small dark fuscous X mark; terminal veins, with series of dark fuscous dots; a small, dark fuscous blotch above tornus; cilia grey, bases barred with dark fuscous. Hindwings, elongate-ovate; apex, obtusely rounded; termen, not sinuate; whitish-grey; cilia, grey-whitish.

Derwent Bridge, in February; two specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

Fam. GRACILARIADAE

Lithocolletis acares, n. sp.

ἀκαρης, tiny.

♂. 5-6 mm. Head and thorax, grey. Labial palpi, whitish; second and terminal joints, with broad median fuscous rings. Antennae, fuscous; in male simple. Abdomen and legs, fuscous. Forewings, narrow; costa, usually slightly, but in one example strongly arched; apex, pointed; rather dark grey; markings, white; a fine streak on fold from near base to first transverse line; first line from $\frac{1}{2}$ costa obliquely outwards to fold, there angled inwards to mid-dorsum; a short, but rather broad, oblique line from midcosta to middle of disc; second line transverse, slightly curved outwards from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to tornus; third line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to termen above middle; a blackish apical dot; cilia, grey. Hindwings, linear-lanceolate; grey; cilia, 6, grey.

I have had difficulty in determining the genus of this minute species, and therefore give its structural characters. The head is loosely scaled, but not rough. The tongue is well developed. The labial palpi are long, porrect, mostly smooth, but with some long projecting scales on lower surface, and the maxillary palpi are minute, but distinct and porrect. All the tibiae are smooth-scaled. There can therefore be no doubt that it belongs to the *Gracilariadae*. I should have referred it to *Aerocercops*, if it had not been for the smooth posterior tibiae. It seems to agree fairly well with *Lithocolletis*, though the tibiae are exceptional and it has no near relationship to the two described Australian species.

Mt. Wellington (4000 feet), in January, locally abundant in a restricted area, covered with dwarf shrubs; eight specimens.

Phyllocnistis enchalcoa, n. sp.

ἐγχάλκος, brassy.

♂ ♀. 6-8 mm. Head and thorax, brassy. Palpi, white. Antennae, fuscous. Abdomen, fuscous. Legs, fuscous, with white rings. Forewings, rather narrow, dilated posteriorly; apex, obtuse; bright brassy-metallic; four narrow, shining, white transverse fasciae, each edged anteriorly by a fine blackish line, at $\frac{1}{4}$, middle, $\frac{3}{4}$, and sub-apical; a large blackish apical spot; cilia brassy, on apex and tornus, fuscous. Hindwings, linear-lanceolate; cilia, 5; grey; cilia, grey.

Hobart, in April. Dr. V. V. Hickman found these tiny moths in great numbers in his garden at New Town, and sent me specimens, which arrived dry, and were very difficult to deal with. Subsequently he sent others by air-mail. These arrived alive, but badly rubbed from having tried to escape through the cottonwool, with which the glass tube was plugged. However, they showed the structural

characters better. After a search made at my suggestion, he found blotches on the leaves of a native shrub *Plagianthes sidoides*. These contained cocoons, which were by this time either empty or parasitised.

Dr. Hickman informs me that the food plant is one of the *Malvaceae*, and sends the following particulars: "The egg is white and coarsely sculptured on the chorion. It is oval in shape, and measures 0.30 mm. long by 0.17 wide. The moth attaches the eggs to the stellate hairs on the underside of the leaf. Some were found to be hatching in April. The newly-hatched larva measures 0.48 mm. long. As soon as its head protrudes from the chorion, it commences to bore its way into the leaf. The empty chorion remains attached to the leaf for some time before a yellow blotch discloses the situation of the mine. The first two instars are completely apodous. In two dead, and apparently mature, larvae the thoracic legs and three pairs of prolegs are present."

Fam. PLUTELLIDAE

Gen. **Leurophanes**, nov.

λευροφάνης, smooth.

Tongue, well developed. Labial palpi, long, slender, smooth, curved, ascending; second joint reaching base of antennae; terminal joint, shorter and more slender than second, acute. Maxillary palpi, minute. Antennae without basal pecten; ciliations in male, minute. Posterior tibiae, smooth. Forewings, with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings, with 2 and 3 connate, 5 from below middle, 6 and 7 stalked.

Leurophanes oresibates, n. sp.

ὄρεσιβάτης, mountain-ranging.

♂. 20-22 mm. Head, whitish. Palpi, with terminal joint $\frac{3}{4}$; whitish, external surface of second joint except apex, grey. Antennae and thorax, grey. Abdomen, pale grey; apices of segments and tuft whitish. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair pale grey. Forewings, elongate, costa moderately arched; apex, pointed; termen, straight, oblique; grey, brownish-tinged; a median whitish suffusion from base to $\frac{3}{4}$; a fuscous streak beneath this from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, enlarged at posterior end, a suffused fuscous spot between this and apex; cilia, whitish, sometimes grey on apex and tornus. Hindwings, $1\frac{1}{2}$, elongate-ovate; grey-whitish; cilia, whitish.

Mt. Wellington (4000 feet), in January; four specimens.

Fam. LYONETIADAE

Dryadula anthracodeta, n. sp.

ἀγθρακοδέτος, black-rimmed.

♂ ♀. 12 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax, white. (Abdomen, missing.) Legs, fuscous, with white rings; posterior pair, mostly white. Forewings, narrow; costa straight to near apex; apex, conical; termen, extremely oblique; white; terminal area, partly suffused with pale fuscous; markings, black; a sub-basal costal dot, a larger subquadrate spot shortly beyond, and a still larger triangular spot at $\frac{2}{3}$; a pale fuscous suffusion from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus, with a short blackish posterior edge in middle; a second suffusion before apex, with a sharply defined posterior margin; an interrupted terminal line; cilia, white, on tornus, and apex pale fuscous. Hindwings, broadly lanceolate; grey, cilia, $\frac{1}{2}$, grey.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in January; Cradle Mountain (3000 feet) and Stanley, in February; three specimens.

Dryadula melanoptycha, n. sp.

μεγανοπτερυχος, with black fold.

♂. 12 mm. Head and palpi, pale ochreous-grey. Antennae, grey; ciliations, in male, minute. Thorax, fuscous. Abdomen, whitish-grey. Legs, grey; posterior pair, paler. Forewings, narrow; costa, gently arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique; whitish-grey, with a few scattered dark fuscous scales; a broad white dorsal streak from base, narrowing to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, edged above by an interrupted black line; cilia, whitish-grey. Hindwings, broadly lanceolate; whitish-grey; cilia, nearly 1, whitish.

Deloraine, in February; one specimen.

Dryadula eutactopa, n. sp.

εὐτακτώπος, modest.

♂. 15 mm. Head, whitish-ochreous. Palpi, ochreous-whitish. Antennae, grey; ciliations in male, $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax, white; bases of tegulae, fuscous. Abdomen, fuscous. Legs, fuscous, with whitish rings. Forewings, narrow, suboval; costa, slightly arched; apex, round-pointed; termen, very oblique; 7 and 8 coincident; grey, with some blackish and whitish scales; a blackish plical streak broadly inter-

rupted by two longitudinal white bars; a white median spot at $\frac{1}{3}$, followed by some blackish irroration; a short longitudinal blackish streak at $\frac{2}{3}$, followed by a white suffusion; cilia, whitish, with an interrupted blackish antemedian line. Hindwings, broadly lanceolate; dark grey; cilia, nearly 1, grey.

Derwent Bridge, in January; one specimen.

Erechthias ancistrosema, n. sp.

ἀγκιστροσημος, hook-marked.

♂. 10 mm. Head, whitish; lateral aspect, fuscous. Palpi, whitish. Antennae, dark fuscous; with basal pecten; ciliations, in male, minute. Thorax and abdomen, dark fuscous. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair with white rings and spurs. Forewings, narrow; apex, rounded; dark fuscous, with white markings; two fine, parallel, closely-approximated streaks from base to middle; oblique streaks from $\frac{1}{2}$ costa and from above $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, running into their apices; oblique streaks from $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum and from $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ costa to mid-disc; a black apical spot, edged anteriorly with whitish; cilia, fuscous; bases whitish. Hindwings, broadly lanceolate; fuscous; cilia, $\frac{2}{3}$, grey.

Burnie, in January; one specimen.

Fam. TINEIDAE

Lepidoscia muricolor, n. sp.

muricolor, mouse-coloured.

♂. 12-14 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, thorax, abdomen, and legs, fuscous-grey. Antennal ciliations, in male, minute. Forewings, narrow, suboval; costa, straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched; apex, rounded; termen, obliquely rounded; 7 and 8, stalked; grey; cilia, grey. Hindwings with apex rounded; termen slightly rounded; grey, thinly scaled; cilia, grey.

Cradle Mountain (3000 feet), in February; seven specimens.

Narycia confluens, n. sp.

confluens, with confluent fasciae.

♂ ♀. 16 mm. Head, whitish. Palpi, antennae, and thorax, fuscous. Abdomen, fuscous; tuft, whitish-brown. Legs, fuscous. Forewings, suboval; costa, strongly arched; apex, round-pointed; termen, oblique; 7 and 8, stalked; white, with fuscous markings; a costal streak from base to $\frac{1}{4}$; a fascia from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; converging fasciae from $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, uniting in mid-disc and running to a point at mid-dorsum; a fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus,

sometimes confluent on costa, with preceding and enclosing median white dots on costa and tornus; a subterminal fascia from costa to termen above tornus; terminal edge from this to apex, fuscous; cilia, fuscous, on tornus, white. Hindwings, with apex pointed; termen, slightly rounded; grey; a suffused, whitish, submarginal fascia; cilia grey.

Hobart, in October; Burnie, in January; two specimens.

Gen. *Cuphomorpha*, nov.

κουφομορφος, slightly built.

Tongue, present. Face, rough-scaled. Labial palpi, long, slender porrect or drooping; terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi, obsolete. Antennae longer than forewings, with strong basal pecten; in male, joints triangularly dilated at apices and shortly ciliated; in female, simple. Posterior tibiae, hairy. Forewings, with all veins present and separate. Hindwings, with 3 and 4 coincident, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Allied to *Macraeola* Meyr.

Cuphomorpha tanyceros, n. sp.

τανυκερως, long-horned.

♂. 16-17 mm. ♀. 14 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen, grey. Palpi, fuscous; base and apex of terminal joint, whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations, in male, $\frac{1}{2}$. Legs, fuscous; posterior pair, grey-whitish. Forewings, elongate-oval; costa, strongly arched; apex, pointed; termen, very oblique; pale, glossy grey; two rather large, ochreous-whitish, discal spots; first at $\frac{1}{3}$, suboblong, diffusely, but partially edged with dark fuscous; second at $\frac{2}{3}$, with a broad, suffused, oblique extension nearly to tornus; cilia, pale grey. Hindwings, with apex rounded; termen, only slightly rounded; pale grey; cilia, whitish-grey.

Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), in February; Strahan, in January; three specimens.

Fam. HEPIALIDAE

Jeana timetea, n. sp.

τιμητηος, worthy of honour.

♂. 30 mm. Head and palpi, fuscous. Antennae, grey; pectinations in male, $2\frac{1}{2}$, each ending in a long terminal bristle. Thorax, dark reddish-brown. Abdomen, fuscous; tuft, reddish-brown; under side, pale ochreous. Legs, pale ochreous; anterior pair, fuscous; all with whitish tibial hairs. Forewings, rather broadly triangular;

costa, almost straight; apex, rounded; termen, obliquely rounded; reddish-brown; some fine whitish strigulae near costa and in apical area; a pale ochreous spot on base of dorsum; basal area defined, except towards costa, by a whitish grey, slender, transverse line, curved inwards below middle of disc, and thence oblique to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; in the included area are some blackish dots, partly outlined with whitish; touching this line anteriorly, are three broad longitudinal marks, first above middle contains a narrow oblique, clear, white, mark, second below middle contains a clear, white dot, third subdorsal is mixed with whitish posteriorly, a pale, ochreous, subquadrate area between upper white mark and termen, traversed by a fine, blackish, transverse line; a whitish subterminal line, preceded by several blackish spots; cilia, pale brown, interrupted by blackish and whitish dots. Hindwings, broadly spathulate; apex and termen, rounded; fuscous; cilia, pale ochreous, becoming fuscous on dorsum.

No doubt this species is variable, but it cannot be the same as *J. rubiginosa*, for, apart from the differences in colour and markings, the wings are differently shaped. In that species the ratio of breadth to length of forewing is 1 to 3, in this 1 to 2.

Derwent Bridge, in February; one specimen received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

Jeana robiginosa, n. sp.

robiginosa, rusty.

♂, 34 mm. Head and palpi, fuscous. Antennae, pale brownish; pectinations in male, $2\frac{1}{2}$, each with a long terminal bristle. Thorax, fuscous; tips of hairs, whitish; some reddish hairs in middle. Abdomen and legs, fuscous. Forewings, elongate-triangular; costa, nearly straight; apex, rectangular; termen, rounded, slightly oblique; ferruginous-reddish, with grey strigulations mixed with whitish; near base, mostly grey; towards dorsum, mostly grey-whitish; a small fuscous, apical suffusion; two long, parallel, whitish strigulae before middle part of termen cilia, fuscous, mixed with reddish and barred with whitish. Hindwings, narrowly spathulate; apex and termen, rounded; fuscous; cilia, whitish-ochreous.

Waratah, in February; one specimen.

NEW LOCALITY RECORDS

These are numerous. It has become evident that a large number of species are generally distributed throughout the island, or generally distributed at lower or higher elevations. We are now able to make a commencement in designating these species, and in

their case further locality records will be more cumbersome than useful. Species of general distribution should be found in all localities, except (1) high mountain tops, (2) country in which the native flora is poorly represented, (3) areas which have been extensively cleared of native vegetation.

As the range of many species depends on altitude, this should be written on their locality labels if over 1000 feet. It is not necessary to indicate variations less than 500 feet. Only a conventional line can be drawn between low and high altitudes; I suggest that this, in Tasmania, should be 1000 feet, with the proviso that on the West Coast (no doubt for climatic reasons) some usually high-level species may sometimes descend to near sea level. The line suggested may be employed to divide roughly Hobart from Mt. Wellington. The species I have recorded from 1500 feet were taken at "Fern Tree," those at 2500 feet near "The Springs," those at 4000 feet on the "Ploughed Field."

The species formerly recorded as from Moina (the nearest township) were actually taken at a higher level, "Daisy Dell," on the Cradle Mountain-road. I now record them as from Cradle Mountain 2000 feet.

LYCAENIDAE

Candalides acasta Cox, Tasman Penin.

Zizina labradus Godart, Burnie, Scottsdale. Probably generally distributed at lower levels.

Neolucia agricola Westw., Tasman Penin., Beaconsfield, Derwent Bridge. Generally distributed.

Neolucia hobartensis Misk., Derwent Bridge. Generally distributed at higher levels.

Neolucia matthewi Misk., Launceston.

NYMPHALIDAE

Heteronympha merope Fab., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Tasman Penin., St. Marys, Derby. Generally distributed.

Heteronympha philerope Bdv., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Scottsdale, Deloraine, Waratah. Generally distributed.

Heteronympha cordace Hb., Derwent Bridge, Weldborough.

Xenica klugi Guerin., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Tasman Penin., St. Marys, Weldborough, Derby, Scottsdale, Railton. Generally distributed.

Oreiaenica lathoniella Westw., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Waratah. Generally distributed.

Precis villida Fab., Hobart, Conara, St. Marys, St. Helens. Generally distributed at lower levels.

Pyrameis cardui Lin., Hobart, Derwent Bridge, Waratah, Cradle Mt. (2000-3000 feet). Generally distributed.

Pyrameis itea Fab., Ouse, Cradle Mt. (2000-3000 feet). Generally distributed.

HESPERIDAE

Aisymta tasmanica Misk., Derwent Br. Probably generally distributed.

Hesperilla donnysa Hew., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Tasman Penin., Bruny I. Generally distributed.

Motasingha dominula Ploetz, Derwent Br.

Taractrocera papyria Bdv., Huon.

Ocybadistes walkeri Heron, Burnie.

I. ARENTIADAE

- Euchoeca rubropunctaria* Dbld., Weldborough, Derby, Deloraine, Rosebery. Generally distributed.
- Poecilasthena pulchra* Dbld., Derwent Br., Weldborough, Rosebery. Generally distributed.
- Poecilasthena waraha* Meyr., Waratah.
- Poecilasthena euphylla* Meyr., Derwent Br.
- Poecilasthena anthodes* Meyr., Hobart, Scottsdale.
- Chloroclystis testulata* Gn., Waratah.
- Chloroclystis catastreptes* Meyr., St. Helens.
- Chloroclystis filata* Gn., Coles Bay, Triabunna. Generally distributed.
- Microdes squamulata* Gn., St. Marys, Derwent Br.
- Chaetoloha leucophragma* Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), St. Helens, Derwent Br., Waratah. Generally distributed.
- Eccymatoge callizona* Low., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet).
- Horisme leucophanes* Meyr., Russell Falls, Scottsdale, Derwent Br., Waratah. Generally distributed.
- Cidaria subochraria* Dbld., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Derwent Br., Waratah, Burnie, Cradle Mt. (2000 feet). Generally distributed.
- Cidaria uncinata* Gn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Coles Bay. Generally distributed.
- Larentia epicrossa* Meyr., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
- Epirrhoe callima* Turn., Derwent Br.
- Epirrhoe eustropha* Turn., Waratah.
- Melitulias glandulata* Gn., Derwent Bridge. Generally distributed.
- Euphyia epicteta* Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Scottsdale, Weldborough, Derby, Deloraine, Waratah, Derwent Bridge. Generally distributed.
- Euphyia interruptata* Gn., Waratah, Mt. Barrow.
- Euphyia lucidulata* Wlk., Derwent Br., Scottsdale. Generally distributed.
- Euphyia confasciata* Butl., Derwent Br., Waratah, Derby, Burnie. Generally distributed.
- Euphyia psarodes* Turn., Mt. Wellington (4000 feet).
- Euphyia lamprotis* Meyr., Rosebery.
- Euphyia anthracinata* Gn., Derwent Br., Queenstown, Rosebery, Waratah. Generally distributed.
- Euphyia strumosata* Gn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Tasman Pen., St. Marys, St. Helens, Weldborough, Derby. Generally distributed.
- Euphyia heteroleuca* Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Strahan.
- Euphyia vacuaria* Gn., Strahan.
- Euphyia leptophrica* Turn., Waratah.
- Euphyia perornata* Wlk., Derwent Br., Waratah. Generally distributed.
- Euphyia ebuleata* Gn., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
- Euphyia correlata* Wlk., Weldborough.
- Euphyia severata* Gn., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
- Acoelia pauper* Rosen., Scottsdale, Waratah, Strahan. Generally distributed.
- Xanthorhoe heliacaria* Gn., Derwent Br., Waratah, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).
- Xanthorhoe vicissata* Gn., Waratah, Mt. Barrow. Generally distributed.
- Xanthorhoe brujata* Gn., Hobart, Russell Falls, Strahan. Generally distributed.
- Xanthorhoe controneura* Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Derwent Br., Waratah, Strahan, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet). Generally distributed.
- Xanthorhoe subidaria* Gn., Scottsdale, Derby, Deloraine. Generally distributed.
- Dasyuris polycarpa* Meyr., Mt. Wellington (4000 feet).

STERRHIDAE

- Eois albicostata* Wlk., Tasman Penin.
- Eois halmaca* Meyr., Weldborough, Scottsdale. Generally distributed.
- Eois philocosma* Meyr., Burnie, Waratah, Rosebery, St. Marys, Coles Bay, Derby. Generally distributed.
- Scopula perlata* Wlk., Hobart, Strahan, St. Marys, Weldborough, Scottsdale, Waratah. Generally distributed.

- Scopula liotis* Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Scopula rubraria Dbl. Generally distributed.
Scopula optivata Wlk., Waratah, St. Marys, Scottsdale.

GEOMETRIDAE

- Euloxia gratosata* Gn., Cradle Mt. (2000-3000 feet), Derwent Br.
Euloxia meandraria Gn., Derby, Scottsdale, Launceston, Waratah, Strahan, Mole Creek. Generally distributed.
Euloxia leucochorda Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Mt. Barrow, Weldborough.
Inlops argocerana Meyr., Weldborough.
Chlorocoma cadmaria Gn., Waratah, Derby, St. Helens. Generally distributed.
Chlorocoma dichloraria Gn., Weldborough, Derby, Deloraine, Russell Falls, Triabunna, Coles Bay, Derwent Br., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Chlorocoma rhodothrix Turn., Rosebery.
Gelasma semiroccca Wlk., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Gelasma calaina Turn., Mt. Barrow.
Gelasma centrophyllya Meyr., Burnie, Strahan, St. Helens. Generally distributed.
Chlorodes boisduvalaria Gn., Scottsdale, St. Helens. Generally distributed.
Crypsiphona occultaria Don., Herrick, Coles Bay. Generally distributed.

BOARMIADAE

- Diastictis australiaria* Gn., Coles Bay, Derby, Scottsdale. Generally distributed.
Ectropis fractaria Gn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Derwent Br., Strahan, Scottsdale. Generally distributed.
Ectropis despicata Wlk., Russell Falls.
Ectropis easperata Wlk., Coles Bay.
Psilosticha integraria Wlk., XXI., p. 420 (*maetaria* Meyr., nec. Gn.), Coles Bay.
Boarmia epiphloea Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Rosebery, Derwent Br.
Boarmia lyciaria Gn., Russell Falls.
Syneora mundifera Wlk., Coles Bay, Scottsdale.
Syneora symphonica Turn., St. Helens, Scottsdale.
Lyelliana pristina Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Russell Falls, Derwent Br., Waratah, Mt. Barrow.
Metrocampa biplaga Wlk., Weldborough.
Metrocampa ada Butl., Russell Falls, Rosebery, Waratah, Weldborough, Mt. Barrow. Generally distributed.
Casbia alphetopis Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet).
Casbia eccentricitis Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Mt. Barrow. Generally distributed.
Amelora crenulata Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Strahan, Rosebery. Generally distributed.
Amelora cyclocentra Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Derwent Br., Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).
Amelora suffusa Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Amelora leucaniata Gn., Derwent Br., Strahan, Waratah, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).
Amelora oritropha Turn., Derwent Br.
Mnesampela privata Gn., Derwent Br.
Mictodoca toxenta Meyr., Coles Bay, Derwent Br.
Thalaina selenaea Dbl., Coles Bay.
Thalaina inscripta Wlk., Russell Falls, St. Marys, Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Conosura castaneata Meyr., Russell Falls.
Chlenias banksiaria Le Guil., Waratah.
Chlenias zonaea Meyr., Russell Falls.
Archephanes zalosema Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500-4000 feet), Derwent Br.
Hypsitropha enschema Turn., Derwent Br., Strahan, Rosebery.
Drymoptila tementis Meyr., Strahan.

OENOCHROMIDAE

Tarsoctis intextata Gn., Launceston.

Tarsoctis oraula Meyr., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Coles Bay, Derwent Br., Hellyer Gorge, Wilmot. Generally distributed.

Dichromodes stibbiata Gn., St. Helens, Derwent Br. Generally distributed.

Adeixis inostentata Derwent Br.

NOTODONTIDAE

Teara periblepta Turn., Rosebery, Derwent Br.

Gallaba eugraphes Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).

ARCTIADAE

Thermeola tasmanica Hmps., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet). The locality Hobart may be an error.

Scoliacma bicolor Bdv., Hobart.

Phaeophebosia furcifera Wlk., Waratah.

Palaeosia bicosta Wlk., Coles Bay, Weldborough, Deloraine, Waratah. Generally distributed.

Halone sejuncta Feld., St. Helens, Derby, Burnie.

Caprimima sicciodes Hmps., Rosebery, Waratah.

Caprimima procrena Meyr. Generally distributed.

Thalarcha epistola, Stanley.

Castulo doubledayi Newm., Russell Falls, Coles Bay, Derby, Wilmot. Generally distributed.

Ardices glatignyi Le Guil., Mt. Wellington, Rosebery, Strahan, Waratah.

Ardices curvata Don. subsp. *vigens* Butl. I., Georgetown.

NOLIDAE

Celama tholera Turn., Burnie.

Celama albalis Wlk., Derwent Br.

Celama paromoea Meyr., Waratah.

Nola cycota Meyr., Coles Bay, St. Marys, Queenstown, Derwent Br.

Nola aulocota Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).

Nola macrorrhyncha Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Weldborough, Mt. Barrow, Waratah.

Roeselia lugens Wlk., Russell Falls, Waratah.

NOCTUIDAE.

AGARISTINAE.

Phalaenoides glycinae Lew., Hobart, Beaconsfield.

Phalaenoides tristifica Hb., Strahan.

Hecatesia fenestrata Bdv., Hobart, Rosebery.

AGROTINAE.

Euzoa porphyricollis Gn., Waratah, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).

MELANCHRINAE.

Sideridis ewingii Westw., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Deloraine, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).

Dasygaster hollandiae Gn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Waratah, Devonport.

CUCULLIANAE.

Eumichtis saliaris Gn., Waratah. Generally distributed.

ACRONYNTINAE.

- Euplexia iorrhoa* Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet).
Euplexia nigerrima Gn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Amphipyra sanguinipuncta Gn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Burnie.
Caradrina capularis Gn. Weldborough, Derby, Scottsdale.

NOCTUINAE.

- Alapadna pauropis* Turn., Weldborough, Derby.
Artigisa lignicoloria Wlk., Rosebery, Strahan, Derwent Br.
Rhodina fulcalis Gn., Hobart, Tasman Penin.

LYMANTRIADAE

- Acyphas leucomelas* Wlk., Burnie.

ANTHELIDAE

- Anthela connexa* Wlk., Rosebery, Scottsdale, Cradoc.

ZYGAENIDAE

- Pollanisus lithopastus* Turn., Derwent Br., St. Marys, Waratah.
Pollanisus viridipulverulentus Guer., Derwent Br.
Neoprocris dolens Wlk., Derwent Br., Derby.

PHYCITIDAE

- Homocosema fornacella* Meyr., Derwent Br.
Unadilla distichella Meyr., Burnie.
Sclerobia tritralis Wlk., Launceston, Railton, Deloraine, St. Marys, Derby. Generally distributed at lower levels.

GALLERIADAE

- Heteromicla pachytera* Meyr., Launceston.

CRAMBIDAE

- Platytes pentadactyla* Zel., Waratah.
Chilo lativittalis Wlk., Tasman Penin., Derwent Br.
Talis relatalis Wlk., Tasman Penin., Scottsdale. Generally distributed.
Talis orthotopa Turn., Derwent Br.
Talis epulentella Zel., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Russell Falls.
Talis grammella Zel., Waratah, Weldborough, Derby. Generally distributed.

SCHOENOBIADAE

- Scirpophaga patulella* Wlk., Tasman Penin., Weldborough, Derby, Scottsdale, Waratah. Generally distributed.

PYRALIDAE

- Diplopestis perieresalis* Wlk., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Scottsdale, St. Helens, Strahan.
Spectratrota fimbrialis Warr., Tasman Penin., Beaconsfield, Coles Bay.
Macalla marmorea Warr., Launceston, Deloraine, Coles Bay, Penguin, Derwent Br.
Epipaschia amauropis Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Derwent Br., Rosebery, Burnie, Wilmot, Scottsdale. Generally distributed.
Epipaschia costigeralis Wlk., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).

PYRAUSTIDAE

- Hydreuretis oxygramma* Turn., Deloraine.
Nymphula nitens Butl., Deloraine.
Musotima nitidalis Wlk., Burnie, Queenstown, Derby, Scottsdale.
Nacoleia rhoconalis Wlk., St. Marys, Derby.

- Hellula undalis* Gn., Hobart.
Metasia liophaea Meyr., Hobart, St. Marys.
Metasia capnochroa Meyr., Rosebery.
Pyrausta hyalisticus Low., Weldborough.
Heliothela persumptana Wlk., Hobart.
Eclipsiodes drosera Meyr., Hobart, Strahan, Derwent Br., Waratah.
Scoparia favilliferella Wlk., Tasman Pen., Derwent Br., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Scoparia philonephes Meyr., Derwent Br., Cradle Mt. (3000 feet), Mt. Barrow.
Scoparia cleodorialis Wlk., Waratah, Weldborough. Generally distributed.
Scoparia syntaracta Meyr., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Scoparia spelaea Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Tasman Pen., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Scoparia gomphota Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Scoparia anthracias Meyr., Queenstown, Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Scoparia plagiotis Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), King R. Gorge, Waratah, Mt. Barrow. Generally distributed.

PTEROPHORIDAE

- Platyptilia omissalis* Fletcher, Hobart, St. Marys, Launceston. Generally distributed.
Platyptilia phaeonephes Meyr., Waratah.

PHALONIADAE

- Heliocosma incongruana* Wlk., St. Marys, Weldborough. Generally distributed.

TORTICIDAE

- Proselena annosana* Meyr., Hobart, Stanley.
Acropolitis rudis Wlk., Stanley.
Isochorista chaodes Meyr., Derwent Br.
Batodes conjunctana Wlk., Derby.
Capua poliobaphes Turn., Tasman Pen., St. Marys, Scottsdale, Burnie, Wilmot. Generally distributed.
Capua euphona Meyr., Tasman Pen., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Capua eugrapta Turn., Tasman Pen.
Capua nimbosa Turn., Hobart.
Capua clarana Meyr., Tasman Pen., Coles Bay, St. Marys, Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Capua montivagana Meyr., St. Marys. Generally distributed.
Capua mersana Wlk., Derby, Rosebery. Generally distributed.
Capua intractana Wlk., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Tasman Pen., Derby, Scottsdale, Burnie. Generally distributed.
Capua placoaxantha Low., Weldborough.
Cacoecia polygraphana Wlk., Tasman Pen., Coles Bay, Rosebery. Generally distributed.
Tortrix xylodes Meyr., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Tortrix ashworthana Newm., Derby, Waratah.
Tortrix psapharana Meyr., Strahan, Waratah, Burnie.
Tortrix postvittana Wlk., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Tortrix caryotis Meyr., Hobart, Derwent Br., Waratah, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet). Generally distributed.
Tortrix eurystropha Turn., Mt. Wellington, Strahan, Waratah.
Tortrix incompta Turn., Waratah.
Tortrix ophiodesma Low, Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Rosebery.
Tortrix fabricata Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Rosebery.
Tortrix sobriana Wlk., Scottsdale.
Tortrix plastica Meyr., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Tortrix astathmeta Turn., Waratah.

- Tortrix lythrodana* Meyr., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Tortrix laganodes Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet).
Tortrix stigmatias Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Weldborough.
Tortrix psarodes Meyr., Mt. Wellington (3000 feet).
Tortrix subfurcatana Wlk., Tasman Pen., Weldborough, Derby, Waratah. Generally distributed.
Tortrix tasmaniana Wlk., Tasman Pen.
Tortrix eucela Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Tortrix liquidana Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Tasman Pen., St. Marys, Derwent Br., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Tortrix indigestana Meyr., Tasman Pen.
Tortrix concordana Meyr., St. Marys.
Tortrix concolorana Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), St. Marys, Weldborough.
Tortrix divisana Wlk., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Epichorista serena Meyr., Pt. Davey.
Cnephasia contortula Turn., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Cnephasia gnophodryas Low, Mt. Wellington (1500-4000 feet), Strahan, Waratah.
Scolioptecta comptana Wlk., Coles Bay. Generally distributed.

EUCOSMIDAE

- Spilonota ejectana* Wlk., Tasman Pen., Herrick, Derby, Railton. Generally distributed.
Spilonota macropetana Meyr., Triabunna.
Aeroclita fidana Meyr., Derwent Br.
Aeroclita perspectana Wlk., Tasman Pen., Strahan.
Eucosma triangulana Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet).

ELACHISTIDAE

- Labdia semnostola* Meyr., Strahan.
Hoplophanes phaeochalca Meyr., Rosebery, Strahan.
Coleophora deauratella Zel., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), St. Marys, St. Helens, Devonport. Generally distributed.

GELECHIADAE

- Megacraspedus niphodes* Low, Waratah.
Megacraspedus popularis Meyr., Derwent Br.
Aristotelia furtiva Meyr., Coles Bay.
Aristotelia centrosema Low, Burnie.
Thiotricha parthenica Meyr., Deloraine, Derby.
Phthorinaca operculella Zel., Derby.
Epimimastis porphyroloma Low, Derwent Br.
Crocantbes glycina Meyr., Tasman Pen., Coles Bay.
Hyodectis crenoides Meyr., Rosebery.

XYLORYCTIDAE

- Xylorycta parabolella* Meyr., Derwent Br.
Xylorycta argentella Wlk., Tasman Pen.
Agriophara diminuta Rosen., Hobart.
Agriophara cinerosa Rosen., Derwent Br., Brunie.

OECOPHORIDAE

- Endrosia lactella* Schif., Waratah. Generally distributed.
Borkhausenia oxypeuces Turn., Coles Bay.
Borkhausenia canephora Meyr., Queenstown, Waratah. Generally distributed.
Borkhausenia anthemodes Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Derwent Br., Strahan.
Locheutis philochlora Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Rosebery, Waratah, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).

- Locheutis dolichotricha* Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet).
Trachypepla capsellata Meyr., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), St. Marys, St. Helens. Generally distributed.
Eucryphaea phoenochyta Turn., Rosebery, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).
Barea arbitra Meyr., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Russell Falls, Derwent Br., Gordon R. Generally distributed.
Barea asbolaea Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Scottsdale, Waratah. Generally distributed.
Barea hyperarcha Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Scottsdale, Coles Bay.
Barea micropis Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), St. Marys.
Barea pslogramma Turn., Tasman Pen., Mt. Barrow.
Barea psephophora Meyr., Derwent Br., Strahan, Rosebery. Generally distributed.
Barea epithistis Meyr., Triabunna, Scottsdale, Devonport. Generally distributed.
Eulechria habrophanes Meyr., Hobart.
Eulechria poeculella Meyr., Triabunna.
Eulechria xylopterella Meyr., St. Helens.
Eulechria aerodes Meyr., Launceston.
Eulechria hemiphanes Meyr., Beaconsfield.
Eulechria sthenopis Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Strahan, Rosebery, Waratah, Scottsdale, Weldborough. Generally distributed.
Eulechria mesophragma Meyr., St. Marys.
Eulechria adoxella Meyr., Bothwell, Strahan.
Eulechria patea Turn., Burnie, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).
Machima leucerythra Meyr., Hobart, Russell Falls, Railton. Generally distributed.
Machimia miltopsara Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet).
Machaeretic pelinopa Meyr., Derwent Br., Burnie, Weldborough.
Machaeretic aegrella Meyr., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Machaeretic psathyra Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet).
Haplodyta thoracta Meyr., Tasman Pen., Derwent Br.
Ocystola crystallina Meyr., Railton.
Ozythecta nephelonota Meyr., Waratah, Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Deuterogonia aeroxantha Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Aristeis chrysoteuches Meyr., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (1500 feet).
Coesyra stenoptera Meyr., St. Marys.
Coesyra parvula Meyr., Rosebery. Generally distributed.
Coesyra ophthalmica Meyr., St. Marys, Weldborough.
Coesyra anthodora Meyr., Strahan.
Coesyra ochrocirra Turn., Gordon R.
Coesyra aclea Meyr., Rosebery. Generally distributed.
Pleurota chlorochyta Meyr., Tasman Pen., St. Marys, Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Pleurota endesma Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Scottsdale, Weldborough, Strahan, Waratah, Burnie. Generally distributed.
Pleurota themeropsis Meyr., Deloraine.
Pleurota psephena Meyr., Gordon R., Waratah.
Opsitycha squalidella Meyr., Tasman Pen.
Thalerotricha mylicella Meyr., Hobart.
Philobota auriceps Butl. It is doubtful whether this species occurs in Tasmania. Most, and perhaps all, former records should, I think, be referred to *P. chrysosticha*, which is here described.
Philobota olympias Meyr., Launceston.
Philobota atmobala Meyr., Tasman Pen., St. Marys, Waratah. Generally distributed.
Philobota aeolias Meyr., Weldborough, Waratah.
Philobota charaxias Meyer., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet), Tasman Pen.
Philobota placochorda Turn., Waratah.
Philobota aurinatella, Derwent Br.
Philobota cirrhodes Meyr., Derby.

- Philobota ceratina* Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500-2500 feet).
Chrysonoma atricollis Meyr., Hobart.
Chezala glaphyropa Meyr., Coles Bay.
Enechronista bathrosticha Turn., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet), Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).
Zonopetala erythrosema Meyr., St. Marys.
Zonopetala quadripustulella Wlk., Hobart.
Heliocausta elacodes Meyr., Derwent Br.
Heliocausta cornosa Meyr., Russell Falls.
Lepidotarsa chrysopoca Meyr., Rosebery, Herrick.
Tortricopsis uncinella Zel., Weldborough, Scottsdale. Generally distributed.
Thudaca trabeata Wlk., Tasman Pen., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Thudaca obliquella Wlk., Derwent Br. Generally distributed.
Thudaca innubila Turn., Derwent Br.
Eutorna leptographa Meyr., Hobart, St. Marys, Weldborough, Burnie. Generally distributed.
Eutorna eurygramma Meyr., Rosebery, Weldborough.
Eutorna diaula Meyr., Hobart, Queenstown, Burnie. Generally distributed.
Cryptolechia lewinella Newm., Hobart.
Cryptolechia radiosella Wlk., Hobart.
Cryptolechia lutea Turn., Strahan, Stanley.
Cryptolechia argillea Turn., St. Marys, Weldborough, Beaconsfield, Railton.

HELIODINIDAE

- Stathmopoda cephalaca* Meyr., Mt. Wellington (1500 feet). Larvae feeding in galls on *Acacia decurrens* and on another unidentified species of *Acacia*. Triabunna.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE

- Cebysa leucoteles* Wlk., Richmond.
Choreutis lampadias Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500-4000 feet), Derwent Br., Waratah.
Choreutis homotypha Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Derwent Br.
Glyphipteryx macraula Meyr., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Burnie.
Glyphipteryx tetrasema Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Derwent Br.
Glyphipteryx asteriella Meyr., Waratah.
Glyphipteryx calliscopa Low, Rosebery, Waratah.
Glyphipteryx leucargyra Turn., Tasman Pen., Strahan.
Glyphipteryx gypsonota Turn., Tasman Pen., Strahan, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet).

HYPONOMEUTIDAE

- Zelleria mystarcha* Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Zelleria citrina Meyr., Queenstown, Rosebery.

COPROMORPHIDAE

- Hypertropha tortriciformis* Gn., Coles Bay, Derwent Br.

CARPOSINIDAE

- Bondia nigella* Newm., Mt. Wellington.
Carpocosa petraea Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2500 feet).
Paramorpha semotheta Meyr., Derwent Br.

PLUTELLIDAE

- Phalangitis tumultuosa* Meyr., Weldborough.

ERECHTHIADAE

- Leucoptera chalcocyclus* Meyr., Mt. Wellington (2000-2500 feet), Launceston, Burnie.
Leucoptera deltidias Meyr., Hobart, Mt. Wellington (2500 feet), Waratah.
Opogona comptella Wlk., Mole Creek. Generally distributed.
Opogona stereodyta Meyr., Derwent Br., Rosebery. Generally distributed.
Dascia sagittifera Meyr., St. Helens.

TINEIDAE

Narycia adelopis Meyr., Hobart.

Narycia phaulodes Meyr. (erroneously given as *phauloptera* in the first revision)
Hobart.

Narycia retinockra Low, Deloraine. Generally distributed.

Mesopheria palustris Meyr., Hobart.

Lindeera tessellatella Blanch., Hobart.

Monopis ethelella Newn., Waratah, Cradle Mt. (3000 feet). Generally distributed.

Tinea irruptella Wlk., Derwent Br.

Tinea ochranthes Meyr., Coles Bay, Beaconsfield.

ADELIDAE

Nemotois sparsella Wlk., St. Marys, Derwent Br.