

may have, from time to time, relieved the pressure of the rocks that restrained overheated steam and other volcanic agents from bursting out, and so may have led to volcanic eruptions; just as the series of earthquakes in Guatemala and in the Caribbean Sea in April and May, 1902, were the signs of movements in the great folds of that part of the earth's crust, in the course of which, the pressure in the Antillean Ridge being relieved, the volcanic forces below Mount Pelée in Martinique, and Mount Soufrière in St. Vincent, caused the disastrous eruptions of that year.

Group V.—Off the coast near Raglan and Kawhia. Chief shock: 24th June, 1891 (VII-VIII, R.-F.). The line joining this origin to that of the earthquake of 1st February, 1882, is parallel to the other lines of origins (Groups I to IV); but we have no data to establish any connection between them.

ART. LVII.—*Note on the Occurrence of Two Rare and Two Introduced Moths.*

By G. HOWES, F.E.S.

[Read before the Otago Institute, 14th November, 1905.]

Plate XLIV.

Asaphodes parora.

This rare species not having been figured by Mr. Hudson, I have sketched from a specimen taken in August, 1900, at West Plains. Mr. Philpott has a specimen also from West Plains, and very much lighter in colour.

Xanthorhoe subductata.

I took a ♀ specimen of this moth in Dunedin in March, 1904. Mr. Hudson mentions *subductata* as occurring in Auckland in December. My specimen has $\frac{1}{4}$ in. more wing-expanse than that described by him, and the lines are fainter.

Achæa melicerte.

‡ A splendid specimen of this grand Australian moth was sent to me by my brother from Motueka, Nelson. Caught in February or March of last year. With the two records, first in 1876 and then from Titahi Bay last year, this should place *A. melicerte* among our established *Lepidoptera*.

Pyralis farinalis.

This moth has occurred very plentifully in Dunedin the last two years, and has apparently become fully established.