

ART. XLII.—*Descriptions of New Zealand Lepidoptera.*

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Communicated by G. V. Hudson, F.E.S

I AM again enabled, by the kindness of my correspondents Messrs. G. V. Hudson and A. Philpott, to describe some interesting new forms of *Lepidoptera*, including two new genera of remarkable peculiarity.

TORTRICIDAE.

Tortrix melanosperma n. sp.

♂. 21 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax light grey, palpi moderate, ascending. Antennal ciliations 1. Abdomen pale ochreous-grey, anal tuft ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, without fold, apex tolerably pointed, termen nearly straight, rather strongly oblique, pale grey, with scattered black scales tending to form rows; costa rather broadly suffused with whitish, a conspicuous black dot in disc at $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia whitish-grey. Hindwings light grey: cilia whitish-grey.

Arthur's Pass, 3,000 ft, in December (Hudson); one specimen. Allied to *indigestana*.

Harmologa trisulca n. sp.

♂. 29-31 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax with ferruginous hairs, beneath these dark fuscous, palpi 3. Antennae without ciliations. Abdomen dark fuscous, segments margined with grey-whitish scales, anal tuft grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, moderate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, with narrow fold on basal sixth, apex obtuse, termen straight, little oblique, rounded beneath, deep ochreous-yellow; a broad pale ochreous-yellowish median streak from base to $\frac{4}{5}$, suffused beneath and posteriorly, sharply defined above, costal area above this wholly deep red-brown, costal edge suffused with dark leaden-grey, dorsal third of wing suffused with ferruginous: cilia light leaden-grey, basal third with yellowish scales, tips whitish. Hindwings dark grey, towards apex and termen blackish-tinged: cilia grey-whitish, basal third grey.

♀. 33 m. Head and palpi pale ochreous, palpi 4. Thorax with pale-ochreous hairs, blackish-scaled beneath. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, moderate, slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen faintly sinuate, little oblique, pale ochreous-yellowish; two dark-fuscous dots in disc before and beyond middle, just below upper margin of cell. cilia whitish, basal third pale-yellowish. Hindwings pale whitish-yellowish sprinkled with grey, dorsal $\frac{2}{3}$ suffused with grey: cilia yellow-whitish.

Arthur's Pass, 3,500 ft., in December (Hudson), four specimens. The ♂ is much like *svraea*, but a larger and finer insect, more brightly coloured, the costal area of forewings very much darker than dorsal, the head and thorax without grey suffusion, whilst in *svraea* the costal and dorsal areas are nearly the same in colour, the costal edge distinctly whitish, and the median streak forms a distinct projection along fold; the ♀, however, are entirely different, *svraea* having grey-whitish forewings and white hindwings, whilst this species is much more like *aenea*. A ♂ sent by Mr Hudson from the Hunter Mountains is true *svraea*.

Harmologa lychnophanes n. sp.

♂. 28 mm. Head dark fuscous, with some ferruginous hairs. Palpi 3, dark fuscous mixed with brownish. Antennae minutely ciliated. Thorax dark fuscous, with ferruginous hairs. Abdomen dark fuscous, segments margined with whitish-yellowish scales, anal tuft pale ochreous-yellowish mixed with fuscous. Forewings elongate, moderate, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa gently arched, with moderate fold extending from base nearly to $\frac{1}{2}$, apex rounded-obtuse, termen slightly rounded, hardly oblique; ochreous-yellowish, somewhat paler in middle longitudinally, dorsal area deeper, with a ferruginous-brown dorsal streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ to near tornus; costal third bright deep ferruginous, along costa rather broadly and irregularly deep leaden-grey: cilia pale ochreous with grey median shade, towards base ferruginous-yellow. Hindwings ochreous-yellowish sprinkled with grey, becoming yellowish-ferruginous towards apex and termen, base somewhat suffused irregularly with light grey: cilia pale-yellowish, basal third ferruginous-yellow.

Mount Arthur, 4,500 ft, in January (Hudson); one specimen. Formerly identified by me incorrectly as *svraea*, of which my series was taken by myself in the same locality (broadly speaking); I now see that it must be regarded as quite distinct. There is evidently a not inconsiderable group of allied species, and other mountains should be searched for them. As the sexes are always very dissimilar, both should be obtained from the same locality if possible.

GELECHIADAE

Phthorimaea plemochoa n. sp.

♂ 11–12 mm., ♀ 8–9 mm. Head pale bronzy-grey, side tufts whitish. Palpi grey, sometimes tinged with ochreous. Thorax pale bronzy-grey. Abdomen grey. Forewings in ♂ elongate-lanceolate, in ♀ rather abbreviated and more acutely pointed; lighter or darker bronzy-ochreous, more or less tinged or suffused with grey; a broad streak of whitish suffusion along costa, becoming subcostal for more or less distance beyond middle; plical and second discal stigmata sometimes dark fuscous, sometimes obsolete: cilia grey, more or less mixed with whitish. Hindwings bluish-grey: cilia grey.

Otara River, in December (Hudson); seven specimens. Distinct and interesting.

OECOPHORIDAE.

Borkhausenia xanthomicta n. sp.

♂♀ 13–16 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous. Antennal ciliations of ♂ 1. Forewings elongate, widest before middle, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, sometimes obscurely whitish-sprinkled; markings light yellow-ochreous, more or less tinged with ferruginous in disc; a thick oblique streak from near base in middle to above dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$; oblique narrow more or less incomplete fasciae before and beyond middle, usually not reaching costa; an inwardly oblique transverse spot from costa at $\frac{4}{5}$: cilia yellowish, becoming ferruginous-yellow towards base, on costa, and tornus fuscous mixed with ferruginous-yellow towards base. Hindwings dark grey: cilia grey, basal third darker.

Wellington and Wadestown, in November (Hudson); six specimens. Intermediate between *chrysogramma* and *siderodeta*.

Borkhausenia thalerodes n. sp.

♂. 17 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen blackish, apex of patagia pale ferruginous-yellowish. Antennal ciliations $2\frac{1}{2}$. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen faintly sinuate, rather strongly oblique; deep ferruginous, somewhat mixed with grey; a suffused light-yellowish streak along basal third of dorsum; a whitish-yellowish inwardly oblique transverse spot from dorsum beyond middle, reaching $\frac{2}{5}$ across wing; cilia ferruginous, with two grey shades. Hindwings blackish-grey: cilia dark grey, with blackish-grey subbasal shade.

Arthur's Pass, 3,000 ft., in December (Hudson); one specimen. A distinct species, allied to *monodonta*, but with different antennal ciliations.

Izatha huttonii Butl.

This is a good species, and not a faded form of *peroneanella* as I had supposed. I had not possessed a specimen, but have now received one from Mr. Hudson, who states that he has a good series, and that it is constant and distinct; it is white, with scattered scriptiform brown (not black) markings. Taken at Wellington.

Locheutis vagata n. sp.

♂. 14-15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax bronzy-fuscous. Antennal ciliations nearly 4. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; rather glossy fuscous-grey, suffusedly mixed with coppery-bronze; plical and second discal stigmata obscurely darker: cilia bronzy-grey. Hindwings dark grey: cilia grey, with darker basal shade.

Tararua Ranges, 4,000 ft., in November (Hudson); two specimens. An inconspicuous species, and the examples are not in very good condition. The genus *Locheutis* Meyr. is new to New Zealand, it is allied to *Eulechria*, from which it is distinguished by the absence of pecten on basal joint of antennae. There are three Tasmanian species, and one in Ceylon.

Trachypepla chloratma n. sp.

♂. 18 mm. Head ochreous-yellowish, face fuscous. Palpi pale-yellowish, second joint dark fuscous except apex, base of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennal ciliations 1. Thorax dark fuscous somewhat mixed with pale-yellowish. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique, rather dark fuscous, a suffused ochreous-yellow streak along fold throughout, dilated into a blotch towards extremity, interrupted by a small raised dark-fuscous spot representing plical stigma; posterior $\frac{2}{5}$ of wing irregularly mixed or sprinkled with ochreous-yellowish, with an undefined cloudy fascia of ochreous-yellowish suffusion from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to tornus: cilia fuscous, sprinkled with pale-yellowish. Hindwings grey: cilia light grey.

Table Hill (Invercargill), in December (Philpott), one specimen. May be placed next *lichenodes*.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

Philpottia n. g.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli absent; tongue absent. Antennae $\frac{1}{2}$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, joints about 26 in number, rather elongate, with slightly expanded whorls of scales, basal half of stalk thickened with

rough scales, more strongly towards base, basal joint short, stout, thickened with dense scales projecting on anterior edge. Labial palpi extremely small, rudimentary. Maxillary palpi absent. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales. Forewings with 16 furcate, 2 from towards angle, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 approximated at base, 7 to termen, 8 and 9 approximated at base, 11 from middle. Hindwings somewhat under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; 3 and 4 somewhat approximated towards base, 5 tolerably parallel, 6 and 7 somewhat approximated towards base, transverse vein rather strongly oblique.

A very remarkable genus. On the neural and antennal characters I can only regard it as belonging to this family, but it differs widely from all the other New Zealand genera in the minute labial palpi, which are only perceived with difficulty. It has, however, many points of resemblance to the Australian genus *Cebysa*, in which the labial palpi are very short, and there seems to be a true relationship. Mr. Philpott sent me at first a good ♀; on perceiving its singular interest, being doubtful whether the palpi and tongue might not have been broken off, I wrote at once asking him to examine his own specimens on this point, and he very kindly forwarded to me his only ♂ specimen (unfortunately damaged), and also informed me that he possessed two other ♀, in which the structure of the mouth parts was quite as in the one originally sent. I have had pleasure in naming this curious genus after the captor. Assuming the relationship to *Cebysa*, that genus is itself no less singular and isolated, so that the general affinity still remains to be elucidated by the discovery of allied forms.

Philpottia iridoxa n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14–15 mm. Head and thorax purple-coppery-metallic. Antennae deep purple. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, more so in ♂, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; coppery-purple, with strong peacock-blue gloss; markings ochreous-whitish; slender transverse fasciae at $\frac{1}{4}$ and middle, triangularly dilated on dorsum, more strongly in ♂, first not reaching costa; a triangular or wedge-shaped spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, one more elongate on costa towards apex, and a narrow posteriorly oblique mark from just before tornus: cilia bronzy-grey, basal third coppery-blue-purple. Hindwings in ♂ dark grey, in ♀ grey: cilia grey.

“The specimens were all taken on the same date, 29th December, 1914, on Mount Burns, Hunter Mountains, at an elevation of about 3,250 ft. The locality was a sheltered slope with a dense carpet of native grasses. A grove of birch (*Nothofagus*) was near at hand, and one of the moths was beaten from one of the trees; the others were disturbed from the herbage. With regard to your suggestion that the larva might be a lichen-feeder, it may be noticed that these mountain birches are generally covered with lichens of various species, the forest on the Hunter Mountains being particularly noticeable in that respect. The day was sunny and calm.” (Philpott.)

The larva of *Cebysa* feeds in a portable case of silk and refuse on lichens on rock-faces.

Simaethis zomeuta Meyr.

A pair from Arthur's Pass, 3,000 ft. (Hudson), must be referred to this, but I now doubt whether *zomeuta* is anything more than a large mountain form of *combinatana*. The ♂ sent (in fine condition) is larger than any

of my examples of *combinatana*, and there is a ferruginous spot beneath the white dot on lower angle of cell connecting it with the following line, and the costal edge towards middle is suffused with ferruginous.

Glyphipteryx brachydelta n. sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head and thorax rather dark bronzy-fuscous. Palpi with four whorls of blackish white-tipped scales. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen slightly sinuate, very oblique; rather dark bronzy-fuscous, becoming lighter bronze posteriorly; an oblique-triangular white spot on dorsum beyond middle, apex shortly acute and slightly bent over posteriorly; five silvery-whitish strigulae from costa, margined with dark fuscous, first in middle, first three little oblique, reaching half across wing, each followed by an obscure whitish costal dot, last two short, direct; two similar strigulae from before and beyond tornus, first erect, almost united by a dot with apex of second costal, second shorter, outwardly oblique; a whitish dot on termen beneath apex; apex suffused with black: cilia whitish, within a dark-fuscous line whitish-bronzy-fuscous, indented with white on subapical dot. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Karori, Wellington, in March (Hudson), three specimens. Easily distinguished from all others by the small size and broad-triangular white dorsal spot, next *leptosema*.

GRACILARIADAE.

Parectopa citharoda n. sp.

♀. 10 mm. Head probably white (injured). Palpi white. Thorax white, patagia dark fuscous. Abdomen dark grey, sides obliquely striped with white, ventral surface white. Forewings very narrow, moderately pointed; dark bronzy-fuscous, towards apex lighter and more bronzy; five slender white blackish-edged streaks from costa, first three very oblique, first from $\frac{1}{4}$, reaching half across wing, second from middle, reaching more than half across wing, its apex closely followed by a short fine dash, third shorter, fourth fine, direct, reaching termen, dilated on costa, fifth just before apex, fine, inwardly oblique, cutting through a small round blackish spot; a white dorsal streak from base to middle, terminated by an oblique projecting streak reaching nearly half across wing; a white triangular spot on dorsum beneath apex of second costal streak; a short outwardly oblique white streak from tornus: cilia greyish, with white bars on costal markings, and dark-fuscous median and apical lines above apex separated with whitish. Hindwings dark slaty-grey: cilia fuscous.

Wanganui and Wellington, in November (Hudson); one specimen.

PLUTELLIDAE.

Circoxena n. g.

Head smooth, rounded, ocelli distinct; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$, basal joint very long, slender, thickened towards apex, with slight pecten. Labial palpi very long, slender, recurved, terminal joint longer than second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, porrected. Posterior tibiae with rough projecting hair-scales above. Forewings with 1b apparently simple, 2 from $\frac{1}{5}$, 3 from angle, 3-5 somewhat approximated at base, 7 and 8 long-stalked, 7 to costa, 9 and 10 rather approximated to 8 at base, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, lanceolate, cilia $1\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 and 6 stalked, 7 parallel.

A singular form, structurally nearest to *Acrolepia*, but quite peculiar in appearance, and very interesting.

Circoxena ditrocha n. sp.

♀. 11 mm. Head dark shining bronze. Palpi and antennae white lined with black. Thorax dark bronzy-fuscous, external edge of patagia white. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, fuscous, suffusedly streaked longitudinally with blackish; a fine white longitudinal line just beneath costa on basal fourth, costal edge black; dorsum white towards base; a light yellow-ochreous patch occupying basal third of wing from near costa to fold, marked with three fine whitish longitudinal lines diverging from base; two large fine whitish rings in disc before middle and about $\frac{2}{3}$, a small black apical spot preceded by some whitish suffusion: cilia on costa dark grey, basal half barred with ochreous-whitish, on termen ochreous-whitish tinged with grey towards tips and basal area barred with grey. Hindwings grey, becoming dark grey towards apex: cilia whitish-grey.

Waiuimata, in December (Hudson); one specimen.

NEPTICULIDAE.

Nepticula cypracma n. sp.

♀. 7 mm. Head whitish-yellowish, collar grey-whitish. Antennal eye-caps whitish. Thorax dark grey. Abdomen grey. Forewings lanceolate; prismatic grey-whitish, irregularly sprinkled with dark grey; basal fourth dark purple-grey; a deep coppery-bronze apical spot mixed with blackish: cilia violet-grey sprinkled with black. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Karori, Wellington, in November (Hudson); one specimen.

LYONETIADAE.

Erechthias macrozyga n. sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head white, crown mixed with dark fuscous. Thorax white marked with dark fuscous (injured). Abdomen grey. Forewings narrow-lanceolate; dark bronzy-fuscous sprinkled with blackish; an irregular-edged white streak along dorsum and termen from base nearly to apex; a white mark from costa just before apex: cilia fuscous mixed with white, with a dark-fuscous median line round apex. Hindwings purple-fuscous, darker towards apex: cilia fuscous.

Tisbury, in February (Philpott); one specimen.

TINEIDAE.

Tinea accusatrix n. sp.

♂. 8-10 mm. Head white, face grey. Palpi whitish, lined with blackish. Thorax white mixed with fuscous. Abdomen light-greyish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen faintly sinuate, extremely oblique; dark fuscous; a short fine white median longitudinal line from base; oblique white streaks from costa at $\frac{1}{4}$ and middle reaching more than half across wing, and shorter oblique marks from dorsum opposite; seven white wedge-shaped marks from costa on posterior half, anteriorly somewhat oblique, posteriorly direct, one from tornus and a dot on termen beneath apex, space between these with violet and bronzy reflections; a round deep black spot at apex: cilia whitish, basal third within a blackish line bronze, indented with whitish beneath apex, above apex with a black apical line which projects at apex as a fine straight point, in subapical indentation with two fine dark-fuscous bars. Hindwings light grey, with bronzy and purple reflections: cilia whitish-grey.

Kaitoke (Hudson); two specimens. A curious development of the *margaritis* group, distinct from all others by the singular apical caudate projection of cilia. The type of markings and of cilia seems modelled on certain forms of *Glyphipteryx*.