

Notes and Descriptions of New Zealand Lepidoptera.

By ALFRED PHILPOTT, Hon. Research Student in Lepidoptera,
Cawthron Institute, Nelson.

[Read before the Nelson Philosophical Society, 6th October, 1926; received
by Editor, 7th October, 1926; issued separately
4th August, 1927.]

NOCTUIDAE.

Ichneutica marmorata (Huds.), *Ent. Mo. Mag.*, vol. 60, p. 7; *I. dives* Philp., *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, vol. 55, p. 207.

The above synonymical correction is necessary. This handsome species was found to be not uncommon at Arthur's Pass in February.

Melanchra badia n. sp.

♂. 38 mm. Head greyish-brown. Palpi greyish-brown, terminal segment and apex of second segment mixed with ochreous. Antennae minutely ciliated; ferruginous, basal third ochreous-grey. Thorax with slight anterior crest, greyish-brown. Abdomen grey mixed with fuscous, anterior segments prominently crested, each crest with apical blackish bar. Legs ochreous, middle and anterior pair mixed with brown, anterior tarsi more or less infuscated. Forewings moderate, costa almost straight, apex rectangular, termen rounded, rather oblique, crenulate; chestnut-brown; costa narrowly, and termen more widely, greenish-olive; an indistinct, paired angled fuscous fascia near base; a pair of blackish dots on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ and three others before and above reniform; costa between these dots greyish-ochreous; orbicular ovate, dark fuscous ringed with ochreous-white; reniform narrow, inner basal angle somewhat produced, blackish, margined with ochreous-white; claviform obscure, fuscous, margined anteriorly with ochreous-white; second line indicated by dull serrate paired fasciae, excurved to middle, thence incurved to dorsum; subterminal line prominent, margining olive terminal band, ochreous-white; an indistinct waved blackish terminal line; fringes brown with pale basal and dark median crenulate lines. Hindwings dark fuscous; fringes ochreous-whitish with broad fuscous basal line.

There is a slight resemblance to some forms of *M. tartarea* Butl., but the minute ciliations of the antennae at once distinguish it.

Leslie Valley, in November. A single male (holotype) in coll. Cawthron Institute.

M. captiosa n. sp.

♀. 41 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-white. Antennae brown, basally ochreous-white. Thorax with bifid anterior crest, ochreous-white mixed with pale olive. Abdomen ochreous-white, dorsally fuscous. Legs whitish-ochreous, tarsi annulated with reddish-brown, terminal segments of anterior tarsi wholly brown. Forewings elongate, costa almost straight, apex rectangular, termen rounded, oblique, crenulate; ochreous-white; numerous obscure dentate pale brownish-olive transverse fasciae and a few scattered black scales; reniform indicated by blackish dots; subterminal line indicated near

tornus and above middle by blackish margining; fringes brownish-olive and fine waved median whitish line. Hindwing fuscous, pinkish-fuscous round termen; fringes pinkish-brown, round dorsum wholly whitish.

Not close to any other described *Melanchra*.

Mount Arthur Tableland at about 4,000 feet, in November. The single specimen (holotype) is in the coll. Cawthron Institute.

Melanchra lata n. sp.

♀. 44 mm. Head, palpi and thorax pinkish-brown mixed with grey. Antennae brown, greyish basally. Abdomen pinkish-grey. Legs greyish-brown, tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings broad, dilated posteriorly, costa almost straight, apex obtuse, termen straight on upper half, rounded beneath; pinkish-grey; a short median longitudinal black fascia from base, apically dilated; first line indistinct, greyish, from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to before $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum, dark-margined posteriorly; orbicular large, greyish, margined with black; claviform touching first line, obscure, dark-margined above; reniform large, normal in shape, black-margined; an obscure dark shade inwardly oblique from bottom of reniform to dorsum; second line curved, waved, greyish, anteriorly dark-margined; subterminal well-defined, greyish, indented beneath costa, anteriorly dark-margined, margining dilated above tornus; a terminal series of black dots; fringes pinkish-grey with a faint median pale line. Hindwings greyish-fuscous; a thin black terminal line; fringes pale pinkish-grey.

Approaching *M. olivea* Watt, but much broader-winged and with a differently formed basal fascia.

Arthur's Pass, in February. Taken at light. The only specimen obtained (holotype) is in the coll. Cawthron Institute.

Catada lignicolaria Walk., *Cat. Brit. Mus.*, 35, 1579.

Three specimens of this Tasmanian insect were sent to me by Mr. D. D. Milligan, of Leigh, North Auckland, who took the insect in that locality in January. It is the species formerly recorded from Thames as *C. impropria* Walk. by Mr. Meyrick (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, 49, 246), but Dr. Jefferis Turner assures me that the New Zealand insect is *C. lignicolaria*, and having had an opportunity of examining examples of *C. impropria*, I have no hesitation in accepting his identification.



FIG. 1. *Catada lignicolaria* Walk. Harpe.

FIG. 2. *Catada impropria* Walk. Harpe.

HYDRIOMENIDAE.

Chloroclystis punicea Philp., *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, 54, 148.

Several of this rather rare species were taken at Nelson by Mr. W. Heighway during the past season. Among these were three females, and I have selected one for the allotype and placed it in the coll. Cawthron Institute.

PSYCHIDAE.

Clania tenuis Rosen., *Ann. Nat. Hist.*, 16 (ser. 5), 422.

In August, 1925, Mr. Gilbert Archey, Director of the Auckland Museum, sent me a lepidopterous larval case, which had been found on some imported Australian timber. It contained a living larva and, thinking it to be a species of *Entometa*, I supplied it with *Eucalyptus* leaves. It did not, however, eat anything and soon fastened the case to the surface of a leaf and remained there. Some time in the late summer the moth emerged, but owing to my absence on field work, I did not know of this till the middle of April. A full description of *C. tenuis* is to be found in Meyrick and Lower's "Revision of the Australian Psychidae" (*Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aus.*, vol. 31, p. 197). The expanse of wing is about 22 mm. The head, thorax and abdomen are black, the face and tegulae white, and there are two white stripes on the thorax. The wings are light fuscous minutely irrorated with black. The larval case is an interesting object. It is rather more than an inch long and covered with straight twigs of about the thickness of a knitting needle, regularly laid and securely fastened to the underlying silk. Between most of these larger twigs are very much thinner ones, the whole resembling a fagot in miniature. The specimens have been returned to the Auckland Museum.

CRAMBIDAE.

Crambus ornatus n. sp.

♂. 20 mm. Head and palpi ochreous. Antennae brown. Thorax brown mixed with white. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs white, anterior pair fuscous. Forewings, costa moderately arched, apex blunt-pointed, termen rounded, oblique; brassy brown to chocolate brown; markings white; a basal patch on costa half enclosing a brown area; a broad irregular band at $\frac{1}{4}$, not reaching dorsum, outwardly strongly dentate; on fold before this a large spot of mingled blackish and white scales; an elongate black mark about middle of wing at $\frac{1}{3}$; a crescentic white area sprinkled with brown on costal half from about $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, enclosing an elongate spot of blackish-brown on costal margin; beneath this costal spot a prominent ring of brown enclosing a white area with a central brown dot; second line pure white, dentate, preceded on costa by a small blackish-brown dot and followed by a much larger one; a white area beneath the latter reaching apex; fringes fuscous, irregularly barred with white. Hindwings and fringes pale ochreous-grey.

Somewhat like *C. vulgaris* Butl. but the circular distal spot and the broad first line at once distinguish it.

Golden Downs, in January. The single male (holotype) is in the coll. Cawthron Institute.

PYRAUSTIDAE.

Scoparia oculata n. sp.

♂ ♀. 19-22 mm. Head and palpi brown mixed with white. Antennae brown, in male minutely ciliated. Thorax purplish-brown. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Legs ochreous-white, spurs brown. Forewings moderate, costa almost straight, apex rectangular, termen hardly rounded, oblique; dull purplish-brown; markings usually

absent, except reniform which is blackish, and obscurely X-shaped, the lower half being filled with white; in some specimens the veins are faintly outlined in black and there is an obscure subterminal line; fringes greyish-brown with a darker basal line. Hindwings fuscous-grey; fringes greyish-white with brownish basal line.

A very obscure form, but not closely related to any other species.

Nelson, in April and November; Tisbury, Southland, in November; and Freestone Hill, Manapouri, in February.

Holotype (♀) in coll. Cawthron Institute, allotype (♂) in coll. A. Philpott and paratypes in colls. E. Meyrick, A. Philpott and Cawthron Institute.

Scoparia autumnna n. sp.

♂ ♀. 25–27 mm. Head white mixed with fuscous. Palpi dark brown, white within. Antennae brown, in male minutely ciliated. Thorax grey, tegulae with broad longitudinal stripe of blackish-brown. Abdomen greyish-ochreous, apically somewhat fuscous. Legs white irrorated with fuscous, anterior tarsi purplish-fuscous annulated with white. Forewings moderate, costa moderately arched, apex rectangular, termen hardly rounded, slightly oblique; grey mixed with white; markings dark chocolate brown; a median streak from base of about $\frac{1}{3}$, more or less interrupted with white apically; a streak above this, rising at $\frac{1}{4}$ and ending at $\frac{3}{8}$, its upper margin irregularly indented; some ochreous suffusion round apex of this streak; veins finely lined with chocolate brown; fringes grey with median and subapical lines. Hindwings ochreous-grey, round apex and termen fuscous-tinged: fringes ochreous-grey with fuscous basal line.

Near *S. falsa* Philp. but that species is without the basal streak and the dark lining of the veins.

Nelson, in April and May. Holotype (♂), allotype (♀) and one paratype in coll. Cawthron Institute.

TORTRICIDAE.

Capua arcuata Philp., *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, vol. 47, p. 198.

Mr. A. Tonnoir has submitted to me the previously unknown male of this species. It was taken at Deans' Bush, Christchurch, in March. I have made the specimen the allotype and returned it to the coll. Canterbury Museum.

Epichorista speciosa n. sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head, palpi and thorax ferruginous. Antennae ringed alternately with ochreous-grey and black, ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen dark greyish-fuscous. Legs greyish-ochreous, anterior pair fuscous, all tarsi annulated with ochreous. Forewings, costa straight, apex almost rectangular, termen slightly rounded, little oblique; white; markings ferruginous mixed with ochreous and black; a small basal patch, including costal fold, margin outwardly oblique; a prominent fairly broad straight fascia from apex of costal fold to before $\frac{1}{2}$ of dorsum, outer margin extended in disc by ochreous patch; an outwardly oblique broad fascia from middle of costa, greatly constricted (almost interrupted) at middle, thence much

dilated and recurved to apex; several spots on costa between $\frac{1}{2}$ and apex, and some irregular markings between fasciae on dorsum, where the ground-colour is leaden grey; fringes ferruginous, tipped with yellowish-ochreous. Hindwings dark fuscous; fringes fuscous with darker basal line, round tips ochreous.

Near *E. zatrophana* Meyr. but a larger and more handsome species.

Arthur's Pass, in February. The single male (holotype) was taken by Mr. S. Lindsay in whose collection it remains.

Tortrix maculosa n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14–20 mm. Head, palpi and thorax grey. Antennae grey annulated with fuscous, ciliations in male 1. Abdomen greyish-white. Legs greyish-white, anterior pair fuscous. Forewings, costa well arched, apex round-pointed, termen oblique, white, irrorated with lighter and darker bronzy-fuscous; markings dark bronzy-fuscous; three or four interrupted curved fasciae between base and $\frac{1}{4}$; a rather broad outwardly oblique fascia from before $\frac{1}{2}$ to middle of wing, dilated in disc; three or four interrupted fasciae between this and apex; fringes greyish-white. Hindwings fuscous-grey; fringes fuscous-grey with pale basal line.

Not closely resembling any other New Zealand *Tortrix*. It is easily recognised by its spotted appearance.

Aorere River and Quartz Ranges, in February. Fairly common on the "pakihi" lands. Holotype (male), allotype (female), and a series of paratypes in coll. Cawthron Institute.

GELECHIIDAE.

Thiotricha lindsayi n. sp.

♂. 15 mm. Head, palpi and thorax purplish-brown. Antennae light purplish-brown, longest ciliations in male 4. Abdomen (missing). Legs fuscous, tarsi obscurely ringed with whitish. Forewings, parallel-sided, costa hardly arched, subsinuate, apex broadly rounded, termen oblique; purplish-brown with a sprinkling of whitish scales, especially on posterior half; fringes fuscous. Hindwings and fringes fuscous.

Not likely to be confused with the other two species of the genus. Glentui, in February. A single male (holotype) in coll. S. Lindsay.

ELACHISTIDAE.

Elachista sagittifera n. sp.

♂. 11.5 mm. Head ochreous-white with median brown stripe. Palpi white. Antennae greyish-fuscous. Thorax white, tegulae and median stripe fuscous. Abdomen white mixed with fuscous. Legs ochreous-white mixed with fuscous. Forewings, costa almost straight, apex acute, termen extremely oblique; white; base of costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ narrowly fuscous; a whitish-ochreous stripe along costa, broadest on basal $\frac{1}{2}$; an ochreous stripe along fold to $\frac{2}{5}$; an ochreous-fuscous stripe above fold, commencing about $\frac{1}{3}$ and running to apex, where it becomes slightly dilated and blackish; a fuscous stripe along dorsum to tornus, thence continuing, but much paler, half way to apex; fringes pale ochreous-fuscous with black basal line round apex. Hindwings dark fuscous; fringes pale ochreous-fuscous.

Near *E. thallophora* Meyr., but with a different arrangement of the stripes.

Arthur's Pass, in February. Two males taken by Mr. S. Lindsay and the writer. Holotype (male) in coll. S. Lindsay and a paratype in coll. Cawthron Institute.

OECOPHORIDAE.

Borkhausenia grata n. sp.

♂. 20–22 mm. Head and thorax light orange-yellow. Palpi light orange-yellow, second segment, except near apex, fuscous outwardly. Antennae ringed alternately with ochreous-grey and fuscous, ciliations in male $\frac{3}{4}$. Abdomen fuscous-grey, anal tuft ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous, anterior pair infuscated. Forewings moderate, broad, costa moderately arched, apex bluntly pointed, termen rounded, oblique; light orange-yellow; costal margin purplish-fuscous from base to about $\frac{1}{3}$; a purplish-fuscous spot on fold before middle, sometimes absent or represented only by one or two scales; a similar spot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; fringes concolorous with wing. Hindwings light fuscous-grey; fringes light fuscous-grey, with obscure darker basal line.

The largest of the yellow group. The clear ground-colour and broader wings, apart from the male genitalic characters, distinguishes it from *B. apertella* Walk.

Dun Mountain, Nelson, from 2,000 feet to 3,000 feet, in November, December and January. Holotype (male) and several paratypes in coll. Cawthron Institute.



FIG. 3. *Borkhausenia enodis* n. sp. (a) Lateral view of male genitalia. (b) Inner view of harpe. (c) Apex of harpe from beneath.

FIG. 4. *Borkhausenia grata* n. sp. (a) Lateral view of male genitalia. (b) Inner view of harpe. (c) Apex of harpe from beneath.

Borkhausenia enodis n. sp.

♂. 19–20 mm. Head, palpi and thorax bright yellow, second segment of palpi, except near apex, fuscous. Antennae ringed alternately with ochreous and fuscous. Abdomen greyish-fuscous. Legs whitish-ochreous, anterior pair infuscated. Forewings, costa well arched, apex bluntly pointed, termen rounded, oblique; bright yellow; costal margin fuscous from base to about $\frac{1}{3}$; fringes bright yellow. Hindwings pale greyish-fuscous; fringes greyish-fuscous with darker basal line.

Hard to distinguish from the unmarked forms of the preceding species, but the small differences in the genitalic characters seem to be quite constant while the costa is more arched and the ground colour rather paler.

Cobb Valley and localities in the vicinity of Nelson city in November and December. Holotype (male) and several paratypes in coll. Cawthron Institute. I cannot at present with certainty assign the females to either of the species just described.

Izatha florida n. sp.

♂. 15–19 mm. Head, palpi and thorax black sprinkled with white. Antennae black with short grey pubescence. Abdomen black, segmental divisions yellowish-white. Legs black, tibiae and tarsi banded with white. Forewings oblong, costa arched at base, thence straight, apex rounded, termen hardly oblique; black tinged with brown and densely irrorated with bluish-white (owing to the tips of many scales being so coloured); markings formed by the elimination of the irroration; an indistinct dentate basal fascia enclosing two tufts of raised scales, one above and the other below fold, both of which contain a few yellow scales; a fairly straight fascia from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{2}$ dorsum enclosing similar tufts of raised black and yellow scales; an irregular fascia, containing a few yellow scales, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to tornus; fringes blackish-fuscous, basal $\frac{1}{2}$ mixed with bluish-white. Hindwings yellow; termen and dorsum broadly dark fuscous; fringes dark fuscous.

The parti-coloured hindwings at once distinguish this handsome species.

Mount Arthur Tableland, at 4,500 feet, in November. Three males taken by the writer and Mr. W. Heighway. Holotype (male) and two paratypes in coll. Cawthron Institute.

Izatha plumbosa n. sp.

♀. 20 mm. Head black sprinkled with white. Thorax black mixed with white, scutellum white, tegulae mixed with ochreous and brown. Palpi black, a broad median band and apex of second segment white, also white median band on terminal segment. Antennae black sprinkled with white basally. Abdomen black, segmental divisions white. Legs black, tibiae and tarsi banded with white. Forewings oblong, costa slightly arched, apex broadly rounded, termen rounded, little oblique; leaden grey with some ochreous and brown admixture; markings black mixed with brown; an indistinct dentate basal fascia enclosing two tufts of raised scales, one above and one below fold; a nearly straight fascia from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ to above dorsum at $\frac{1}{2}$, also enclosing raised scale tufts; an irregular fascia from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to above tornus, much constricted at middle and with an indentation beneath filled with leaden grey; a terminal series of obscure dots; fringes concolorous with wing. Hindwings bronzy-fuscous; fringes fuscous with obscure basal and median pale lines.

It is possible that this may be the female of the preceding species, but having regard to the considerable differences between the two and to the widely separated localities I do not think it very probable.

Arthur's Pass, in February. The single specimen was taken near the glacier from which the Otira River has its source. Holotype (female) in col. Cawthron Institute.

Izatha milligami n. sp.

♂. 19–22 mm. Head white. Palpi white, basal and subapical bands of second segment and median and apical bands of terminal segment dark fuscous. Antennae brown with grey pubescence. Thorax white with some admixture of pale fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous sprinkled with ochreous-whitish, posterior tibiae whitish-ochreous. Forewings not posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, oblique; white, sparsely sprinkled with pale ochreous; markings blackish-fuscous; a spot on base of costa; an elongate spot on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$; a more or less triangular spot beyond $\frac{1}{2}$; a suffused terminal shade; two elongate spots in disc and sometimes a third below first on fold; fringes grey. Hindwings and fringes pale fuscous-grey.

Nearest to *I. apodoxa* Meyr. but quite differently marked.

Leigh, North Auckland, in January. Five males sent by Mr. D. D. Milligan. Holotype (male) and two paratypes in coll. Cawthron Institute.

Atomotricha lewisi n. sp.

♂. 23–24 mm. Head and thorax dull brown mixed with grey. Palpi with terminal segment much shorter than second, ochreous-whitish mixed with brown externally. Antennae annulated alternately with ochreous-whitish and dark fuscous, ciliations in male 5. Abdomen dull brassy-yellow, segmental divisions whitish and some fuscous on basal segments. Legs ochreous-whitish, more or less infuscated. Forewings, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen oblique; dull brown; sometimes a broad stripe of ochreous-white along dorsum, tapering to tornus and triangularly indented above near base, also a suffused stripe of the same colour beneath costa to about $\frac{3}{4}$; fringes whitish-ochreous with three or four lines of brown points. Hindwings and fringes ochreous-whitish sprinkled with brown.

The male genitalia show this species to be most nearly related to *A. isogama* Meyr.

Two males received from the late Mr. J. H. Lewis; locality of capture probably Central Otago. Holotype (male) and a paratype in coll. A. Philpott.

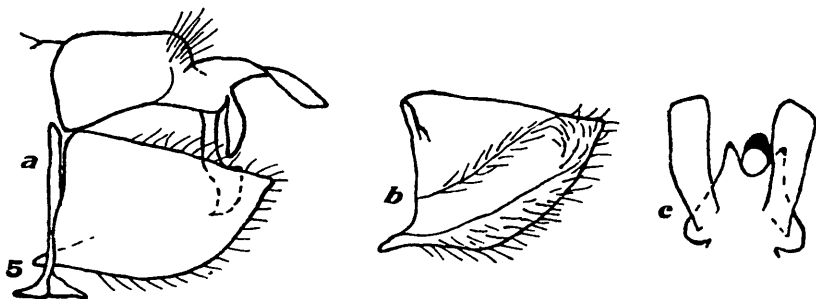


FIG. 5. *Atomotricha lewisi* n. sp. (a) Lateral view of male genitalia. (b) Inner view of harpe. (c) Obliquely dorsal view of uncus and gnathos.

Barea exartha (Meyr.), *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, vol. 8 (1st ser.), p. 357; *Izatha planetella* Huds., *Ent. Mo. Mag.*, vol. 59, p. 218.

A specimen of this Australian species was reared by Mr. A. Tonnoir, of the Canterbury Museum, from a larva found feeding on the decayed portion of an imported hardwood pole. The moth, a female, emerged in November. It appears probable that this species has established itself in the Canterbury district, as Mr. S. Lindsay has sent me a male taken by him at Dean's Bush, Christchurch, in February of this year. The type of *planetella* was thought to be from Ohakune, in the centre of the North Island, in no way an improbable locality in view of the larval habits.

Eutorna inornata n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12-14 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, apex of terminal segment brown. Antennae fuscous, annulated with ochreous, basally ochreous. Thorax pale ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair infuscated. Forewings with the branches of the first cubitus short-stalked, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen oblique; ochreous mixed with white; a blackish-fuscous spot, usually elongate, at about $\frac{1}{3}$; a black dot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; fringes ochreous. Hindwings greyish-fuscous; fringes ochreous.

Easily distinguished from *E. symmorpha* Meyr., apart from the venational difference, by the comparative lack of markings. It has not been considered advisable to base a new genus on the venational detail noted, the other characters being normal.

Seaward Moss (Invercargill), in January (Philpott). Bottle Lake and Waikuku (Canterbury), in November and March (Heighway and Lindsay). Holotype (male) and allotype (female) in coll. A. Philpott. Two paratypes in coll. Cawthron Institute.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

Glyphipteryx necopina n. sp.

♂ ♀. 11-15 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-white. Palpi with small triangular tuft beneath, ochreous-white, indistinctly barred with pale fuscous. Antennae brown. Abdomen pale brassy, in male dorsally dark fuscous. Legs whitish, anterior pair fuscous and posterior pair annulated with dull fuscous. Forewings narrow, costa moderately arched, apex, in male rounded, in female acute, termen strongly oblique; in male ochreous-white, paler along costa, in female white; an interrupted blackish-fuscous streak from about $\frac{1}{4}$ to apex, frequently represented only by a few dots, in female more constantly present; a black spot or spots above tornus; in female three or four interrupted blackish-fuscous transverse fasciae on apical $\frac{1}{4}$; fringes whitish-ochreous with prominent blackish median line and blackish tips round apex. Hindwings shining grey-whitish; fringes pale ochreous.

G. necopina belongs to the *ataracta* group, but differs from its allies, in addition to the markings, by the smaller palpal tuft.

Golden Downs and Gordon's Nob, in January. Common among the rough herbage on marshy ground in the valley, and on the dry scanty vegetation of the mountain at 3,000 feet.

GRACILARIDAE.

Gracilaria purpurea n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14–15. Head and thorax dark ochreous-brown, with a purplish-violet sheen, face white. Palpi ochreous-brown. Antennae ochreous closely annulated with brownish. Abdomen (missing). Forewings brassy-yellow, densely covered with purplish-violet strigulae which show a tendency to form spots at $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$; fringes greyish-fuscous, concolorous with wing round apex. Hindwings leaden-grey; fringes brownish-fuscous.

Somewhat resembling *G. linearis* Butl. but without the triangular pale costal area of that species.

West Plains, near Invercargill, date uncertain. Holotype (male) and allotype (female) in coll. A. Philpott.

PLUTELLIDAE.

Orthenches nivalis n. sp.

♀. 17 mm. Head white. Papi white, outwardly mixed with fuscous. Antennae white, annulated with blackish fuscous. Thorax white, tegulae mixed with pale fuscous. Abdomen greyish-white. Legs, anterior and middle pair fuscous, posterior pair white. Forewings, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen rounded, oblique; white with scattered strigulations of leaden-fuscous; markings purplish-fuscous; some irregular spots round base of tornus; a large blotch at $\frac{1}{3}$ covering middle third of wing, preceded and touched by a round spot on fold; an oblique inwardly directed mark in disc at middle; an obscure irregular spot at $\frac{2}{3}$; fringes white mixed with fuscous, obscurely barred round apex. Hindwings and fringes shining white.

Easily distinguished by the markings from the other whitish species of the genus.

Arthur's Pass, in February. A single male (holotype) in coll. Cawthron Institute.

NEPTICULIDAE.

Nepticula insignis n. sp.

♂. 5–6 mm Head white, sometimes ochreous tinged. Antennae fuscous, eye-cap whitish. Thorax ochreous. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings white with much admixture of ochreous, especially on basal portion and in disc; a black spot on fold at $\frac{1}{4}$, sometimes absent; a prominent black spot in disc at $\frac{1}{2}$, usually elongate; a black spot, large or small, before apex; fringes fuscous-grey with several rows of ochreous points round apex and termen. Hindwings and fringes fuscous-grey.

Mount Arthur Tableland, at 4,000 feet, in November. Three males taken. Holotype (male) and paratypes in coll. Cawthron Institute.

TINEIDAE.

Mallobathra cana n. sp.

♂. 14–15 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown. Antennae ochreous, ciliations in male 3. Abdomen fuscous-brown. Legs

fuscous mixed with ochreous, posterior pair more ochreous, all tarsi annulated with ochreous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen strongly oblique; ochreous, covered with brown strigulae and with strong purplish-violet iridescence; the strigulae tend to form spots on apical half of costa and round termen; an indistinct brown spot on dorsum at $\frac{1}{2}$; fringes fuscous mixed with ochreous. Hindwings and fringes greyish-fuscous with purplish-violet sheen.

More like a *Taleporia* in shape and coloration, but structurally a *Mallobathra*.

Dun Mountain, in December. Two males taken at 3,500 feet. Holotype (male) and a paratype in coll. Cawthron Institute.

Mallobathra tonnoiri n. sp.

♂. 16 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen blackish-fuscous. Antennae blackish-fuscous, ciliations in male $2\frac{1}{2}$. Forewings, costa moderately arched, subsinuate, apex rounded, termen oblique; dark brownish-fuscous obscurely strigulated with ochreous; an undefined patch of paler ochreous on dorsum near base; a large spot of whitish-ochreous on dorsum beyond middle; fringes dark purplish-fuscous. Hindwings and fringes dark fuscous with purplish sheen.

Close to *M. strigulata* Philp. and *M. fenwicki* Philp., but without the dark dorsal blotch of the former, and a larger and darker species than the latter.

Lake Moana, in December. A single male taken by Mr. A. Tonnoir. Holotype (male) in coll. Canterbury Museum.

MICROPTERYGIDAE.

Sabatinca heighwayi n. sp.

♀. 13.5 mm. Head covered with dense long hair reaching beyond $\frac{1}{2}$ of antennae, light tawny. Antennae bright brown, tips black. Thorax tawny, densely long-haired. Abdomen dark fuscous. Legs ochreous, tarsi banded with fuscous. Forewings long, costa strongly arched at base, apex round-pointed, termen very oblique; shining brassy; fasciae ivory-yellow with pink reflections; three equidistant complete curved fasciae between base and $\frac{1}{2}$; at $\frac{3}{4}$ a fascia interrupted below middle; between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ a fascia indicated by marks on costa and dorsum; two fasciae near apex, broadly interrupted at middle; all fasciae are here and there margined with blackish; an obscure reddish shade commences in disc at third fascia and runs to apex; fringes pinkish-brown obscurely barred with pale yellow. Hindwings metallic violet, paler near base; fringes fuscous with some yellow at middle of termen.

Structurally nearest to *S. lucilia* Clarke and *S. calliarcha* Meyr., R1 of the hindwing being complete.

Leslie Valley, Mount Arthur Tableland, in November. Two females taken by Mr. W. Heighway. Holotype (female) and slides of wings and female genitalia in coll. Cawthron Institute.