

Descriptions of New Zealand Lepidoptera.

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I am once more indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. V. Hudson for the material of the following new species:—

CARADRINIDAE.

Aletia eucrossa n. sp.

♀ 36 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey-whitish mixed fuscous. Forewings costa straight, termen somewhat obliquely rounded, waved; brownish-grey, basal two-fifths and a costal stripe suffusedly irrorated whitish, veins in disc suffused blackish-grey; sub-basal line indicated by two straight blackish strigulae from costa; small oblique black spots on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, and a third between them; first and second lines curved, acute-dentate, whitish, edged black on veins, median shade obsolete; orbicular and reniform near together, edged whitish suffusion, orbicular round, reniform transverse-oblong, its lower edge whiter; terminal area sprinkled whitish; cilia brownish-grey mixed darker, sharply barred white. Hindwings grey, veins darker; cilia white towards base whitish-ochreous.

Waiuku, March (Phil. Shepherd, Waiuku School); 1 ex.

Melanchra cyanopetra n. sp.

♂ 36 mm., ♀ 40 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark bluish-grey. Antennae ♂ serrate, moderately fasciculate-ciliated. Abdomen grey. Forewings posteriorly dilated, termen bowed, rather oblique, waved; rather dark bluish-grey; first line posteriorly and second anteriorly edged by fine interrupted waved black lines or crescentic marks, second edged posteriorly by some black dots; median shade slender, indistinct, dark grey, irregularly dentate; orbicular and reniform of ground-colour, partially or hardly edged dark grey, orbicular round, reniform transverse, without white scales; claviform obsolete; subterminal line slender, faintly pale or slightly whitish-tinged, without perceptible teeth; cilia grey. Hindwings grey, somewhat darker terminally, veins darker; cilia grey, tips whitish.

Waiho Gorge, February, April; 2 ex. (Miss Castle.)

Nearest *M. omicron* Huds., with similarly-formed forewings (therefore less elongate than most New Zealand species of the genus), but distinguished by the peculiar bluish tinge, and absence of the small but well-marked claviform of that species.

HYDRIOMENIDAE.

Chloroclystis rufipellis n. sp.

♂ 21 mm. Head, palpi, thorax brown-reddish. Antennae strongly fasciculate-ciliated. Abdomen brown-reddish, a dark fuscous

sub-basal band. Forewings rather elongate-triangular, termen oblique, slightly bowed, hardly waved; red-brown; a curved fascia of obscure pale striae towards base; median band moderate, oblique darker, infuscated, forming two darker costal spots at sides, preceded and followed by fasciae of obscure ochreous-whitish striae, anterior edge concave, posterior obtusely prominent in middle, slightly bisinuate on upper half; subterminal line fine, whitish, waved-dentate, forming a small distinct white dot above tornus, and traversing two cloudy dark grey spots before middle of termen connected with termen by dark bars: cilia reddish-grey, basal half obscurely barred dark grey. Hindwings rather narrow, termen irregular, rather deeply sinuate between 4 and 6 and broadly prominent from 3 to 4; brown-reddish, costal half greyish; a curved post median fascia of pale ochreous striae, preceded by dark grey towards dorsum; subterminal line as in forewings; cilia brown-reddish, obscurely barred grey.

Wellington, Gollan's Valley, bred in September from pupa found amongst moss (Hudson); 1 ex.

OECOPHORIDAE.

Trachypepla cyphonias n. sp.

♂ 15 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint dark fuscous except apex, terminal joint with two dark fuscous rings. Antennal ciliations 1. Thorax ochreous-whitish, shoulders fuscous. Forewings elongate, termen very obliquely rounded; purplish-fuscous, darker-sprinkled, costa suffused darker; an ochreous-whitish spot on base of dorsum; first discal stigma formed of black and white raised scales, plical small, of black raised scales, beneath first discal, second discal included in a curved transverse linear white mark edged with raised black scales; a minute whitish dot on costa before middle; a suffused whitish triangular dot on costa beyond $\frac{3}{4}$, whence a very indistinct irregular curved series of undefined dots of blackish irroration runs to tornus: cilia greyish, with series of ochreous-whitish points. Hindwings grey, paler near base; cilia ochreous-whitish, with faint pale greyish lines.

Wellington, December (Hudson); 1 ex. Quite distinct from anything else.

HYPONOMEUTIDAE.

Zelleria porphyraula n. sp.

♂ 13 mm. Head white, forehead and a lateral stripe on crown light fulvous, forehead sprinkled black. Palpi pale grey sprinkled black. Thorax dark bluish-grey, a central whitish streak, tegulae purple. Forewings narrow, costa arched towards pointed apex; bronzy-greyish-ochreous, slightly orange-tinged; costal edge greyish-purple, with some scattered small black dots; sub-costal and median suffused greyish-purple streaks, confluent towards base and terminating in an apical blotch, median interrupted by a whitish patch above tornus; suffused white dots on sub-costal representing discal stigmata and one on median obliquely before first discal representing plical; an irregular white streak above dorsum from near base to middle of

wing, sprinkled or dotted black, dorsum beneath this narrowly brownish-ochreous from base to tornus, dorsal edge towards base mottled black; a few white scales towards apex: cilia bronzy-brown, on tornal area light greyish, tips round apex black, at origin of costal cilia some white scales. Hindwings light bluish-grey; cilia light grey.

Wellington, April, beaten from *Podocarpus totara* (Hudson); 1 ex.

PLUTELLIDAE.

Orthenches dictyarcha n. sp.

♂ 19 mm. Head and thorax whitish-brownish, face with a whitish bar. Palpi brown, apex of joints white, terminal joint not longer than second. Forewings rather narrow, slightly dilated, termen straight, rather strongly oblique; 7 to termen; white, veins and transverse strigulae dark fuscous, forming an irregular reticulation; five sub-triangular dark fuscous spots on dorsum from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, plical area suffused pale bronzy-ochreous above these; three very irregular oblique fuscous fasciae partially suffused dark fuscous on edges from costa at one-fifth, two-fifths, and three-fifths, terminated by plical suffusion; two dark fuscous spots on costa posteriorly, and a praemarginal streak before lower part of termen; cilia fuscous, a darker basal line, a white spot below apex, tornal area partly suffused whitish, costal cilia white barred dark fuscous. Hindwings 4—6 rather approximated towards base; pale grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Arthur's Pass, 3,000 feet, January (Hudson); 1 ex. The largest species of the genus.

LYONETIADAE.

In find that the genus *Hieroxestis* Meyr., hitherto distinguished from *Opogona* by the presence of rough hairs on crown behind the frontal fillet, is not tenable, passing insensibly into that genus both structurally and superficially. Therefore *omoscopa* Meyr., the type of *Hieroxestis* and an immigrant in New Zealand, and also *aurisquamosa* Butl. from the Kermadecs, must be referred to *Opogona*. But the genus *Amphixystis* Meyr. must be revived for *hapsimacha*, on which it was founded. On examining the unique type of this species, I regret to find that my original description, made some 26 years ago, is very poor and unsatisfactory; the specimen was not in fresh condition, but admits of more adequate treatment, and I therefore now redescribe genus and species as under.

Amphixystis Meyr.

Head smooth, a raised frontal fillet, behind it a thin ridge of erect hairs, face very retreating; tongue obsolete. Antennae nearly 1, scape (basal joint) moderate, swollen, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, slender, smooth, second joint curved, sub-ascending, terminal joint shorter, porrected, obtuse. Maxillary palpi long, several-jointed, folded, filiform. Posterior tibiae with long hairs above. Forewings with apex down-turned, 1 b simple, 2 from beyond $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 4 and 5 connate from angle, 6 and 7 stalked, 7 to costa, 8

almost connate with 6, 9 approximated, 10 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 11 from middle. Hindwings $\frac{3}{4}$, narrow-lanceolate, cilia 3; 2-4 remote, parallel, 5 and 6 connate from apex of cell, 7 closely approximated at base.

A. hapsimacha Meyr.

♀ 14 mm. Forewings greyish-ochreous, some scattered blackish scales on edges of markings; markings shining silvery-withish, *viz.*, a slender costal streak from base to apex, confluent over central third with a broader supramedian streak from base to $\frac{5}{8}$, where it is terminated by an irregular transverse streak, a submedian streak from base to about $\frac{3}{4}$, and a dorsal line from base along termen to apex; a few blackish scales in a linear series in disc towards apex; cilia ochreous-whitish, on costa towards apex a blackish basal line. Hindwings brassy-grey; cilia greyish.

Wellington.

TINEIDAE.

Tinea atmogramma n. sp.

♂ ♀ 12 mm. Head grey, face ♀ whitish. Palpi white, externally dark grey except apex of joints. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$, dark grey. Thorax blackish, tips of tegulae whitish, on each side of metathorax above a shining pellucid spot. Forewings elongate, apex pointed, termen very oblique; dark grey irregularly mixed and suffused black; an oblique obtusely angulated whitish stria near base, thick in ♀; three irregular angulated fasciae of two or three suffused white striae each, before and beyond middle and at $\frac{4}{5}$, slender and imperfectly marked in ♂, thicker and whiter in ♀, first forming an irregular white spot on dorsum, third forming a distinct white dot at tornus; several white dots on margin round apex: cilia grey, dark grey median and apical shades, in ♂ slight white dashes above and below middle of termen and beneath tornus, in ♀ suffused white median and tornal patches. Hindwings dark purplish-grey, an indistinct blackish-sub-basal shade.

Arthur's Pass, 3,000 feet, January (Hudson); 2 ex. Nearest *argodelta*, but does not show the clear white dorsal spot of that species, the antennae much shorter (remarkably short for the genus), and otherwise quite distinct.