

fig. 5) that I noticed a more constant and distinct character, viz., that the eyes are smaller and less convex than in *debilis*; the temples also are rather differently shaped (see fig. 2).

I have five ♂♂ dissected of each, which show these characters, and I can pick out those that have not been dissected. The colour is the same as in *debilis*. There must be some slight doubt as to what is the true *debilis*, because I have not been able to compare my specimens with Erichson's type. As one would expect, *debilis* is generally distributed; my examples ~~from~~^{are} from the Rivers Kennet and Loddon; Suffolk; Dalwhinnie, Struy and Ft. Douglas, Scotland. The specimens mentioned above of *subdebilis* are the only ones I have seen. Figures of the aedeagus of *A. britteni* Joy (fig. 4) and of *debilis* Er. (fig. 3) are added for comparison. The structure of this organ is absolutely constant in the three species. I have given the type of *subdebilis* to the Natural History Museum at S. Kensington.

78 Crescent Road, Reading,
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DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA FROM NEW ZEALAND.

BY G. V. HUDSON, F.E.S., F.N.Z. INST.

HYDRIOMENIDAE.

Xanthorhoe glaciata, n. sp.

The expansion of the wings is almost $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The fore-wings, which have the costa strongly arched near the apex and the termen obliquely rounded, are *bright yellow-ochreous*, with blackish-brown and bluish-white markings; a small bluish-white basal patch, heavily sprinkled with blackish scales; a pale yellowish-brown sub-basal band edged with blackish-brown; except on costa, a clear band of yellow-ochreous before median band; inner edge of median band from about $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of dorsum, margined with blackish-brown, with two deep rounded indentations above and below middle; *centre of median band bluish-white*, heavily sprinkled with blackish-brown scales; outer edge of median band from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ of dorsum with a very strong rounded double projection slightly below middle; outer portion of band composed of several wavy lines of blackish-brown scales; a large suffused crescentic patch of dull brown on termen below apex; a sub-terminal series of diffused bluish-white spots; an obscure terminal series of brown crescentic marks; cilia brownish-ochreous. The hind-wings are pale brownish-ochreous with a broad suffused greyish terminal band, and numerous fine broken greyish lines and dots on basal $\frac{2}{3}$; a distinct grey discal dot; cilia dull ochreous-brown. The head and thorax are pale grey, speckled with darker grey; the abdomen brownish-ochreous, with two black dots on each of the five basal segments.

Discovered by Mr. Charles E. Clark, F.E.S., on Mount Moltke, Franz Josef Glacier, South Westland (South Island), in January,

at an altitude of 5,600 feet above sea-level. I am much indebted to Mr. Clarke for the opportunity of describing this beautiful species.

TORTRICIDAE.

Harmologa toroterma, n. sp.

The expansion of the wings is almost 1 inch. The fore-wings are elongate-oblong, with the termen almost straight; pale brownish-ochreous, with numerous brown and yellowish-brown transverse strigulae; a faint suffused purplish-grey basal patch, its outer edge strongly angulated and partly outlined in blackish; another suffused triangular patch on costa before middle, having at its apex a cloudy reddish-brown discal spot; a *very distinct, fine wavy sub-terminal line, having beyond it a broad pale terminal band containing a row of brown dots*; the cilia are pale brown, with darker basal line. The hind-wings are pale ochreous, with several series of faint grey spots; the cilia are pale ochreous.

Discovered by Mr. Clarke at Mount Ida, Central Otago, in February, to whom I am indebted for a specimen.

GELECHIADAE.

Gelechia caerulea, n. sp.

The expansion of the wings is barely $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The fore-wings are *pale blue with slaty-black markings*; a broad oblique band at base; another oblique band before the middle, containing plical and first discal stigmata; a third considerably diffused band at $\frac{2}{3}$, containing a large black discal spot; a longitudinal band along dorsum joining the above described transverse bands; the outer third of wing, which is pale blue, has a few scattered slaty-black scales, some forming indefinite dots along costa and termen. The hind-wings are very pale greyish-ochreous. All the cilia are greyish-ochreous. The palpi are dull white, with apex of terminal joint blackish. The head is pale greyish-blue, the thorax slaty-black and the abdomen greyish-brown, with apical tuft greyish-ochreous. The legs are greyish-ochreous barred with black.

Discovered by Mr. Clarke at the Waiho River, Westland, in January, to whom I am indebted for a specimen.

Hillview, Karori,

Wellington, N.Z.,

August 7th, 1925.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF EXOTIC DELPHACIDAE (HOMOPTERA).

BY F. MUIR.

Ugyops butleri, sp. n.

Male. Length 7 mm; tegmen 5 mm.

Length of vertex in middle 1.25 times the width, sides sub-parallel, width at apex equal to base, base truncate, considerably in front of the middle of eyes. Length of frons 3.3 times the width, widest on apical third, sides slightly arcuate; two median carinae, touching at base then parallel to near apex, beyond which they fade out. Antennae longer than frons and clypeus together, second segment slightly longer than first, the first with a slight longitudinal sulcus on hind surface. The Sc and R forking near base, Cu forking much