

by outwardly oblique mark in disc; *median fascia rather narrow, irregular, outwardly strongly oblique, obsolete on lower half*; a blotch on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ and one or two smaller ones between this and apex; termen broadly dark brown, indented by apical white area: cilia dark brown, paler round tornus. *Hindwings light fuscous-grey*: cilia grey with darker basal shade.

Near *Orthenches porphyritis* Meyr., but longer-winged and with less metallic lustre. The hindwings are distinctly paler.

I am indebted to Mr. C. C. Fenwick for the loan of a fine specimen for description. It was taken at Queenstown, in January. I met with a few worn examples at Hakapoua, Fiord County, in March. Type in coll. C. C. Fenwick.

TINEIDAE.

Dryadaula castanea sp. nov.

♂. 9–10 mm. Head and palpi white mixed with pale brownish-yellow. Antennae white annulated with ochreous and with three broad darker bands on apical half. Thorax bright ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous, anal tuft ochreous. Forewings, costa gently arched, apex subacute, termen very oblique; *bright brownish-yellow*; a thin white line from base along fold to $\frac{1}{3}$; a narrow white straight fascia from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ to dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$; a similar fascia from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to tornus, slightly outwards-curved, rather suffused beneath costa and sending out one or two white streaks towards termen; a white fascia from dorsum near base to extremity of basal line; a second dorsal fascia from $\frac{1}{2}$, touching first costal fascia beneath middle; a chain of black spots round apex and along termen, anteriorly margined with white: cilia reddish-brown. Hindwings and cilia fuscous-grey.

A much darker species than *Dryadaula myrrhina* Meyr.; the distinct white lines are also good distinguishing characters.

In bush at the Bluff and Invercargill during November and December. Not common.

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

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Communicated by Dr. Charles Chilton.

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I AM once more indebted to Messrs. G. V. Hudson and A. Philpott for interesting consignments of *Lepidoptera*, amongst which were included the following species.

HYDRIOMENIDAE.

Hydriomena subrectaria Guen.

(*Coremia subrectaria* Guen., Phal. x, 411; *Cidaria responsata* Walk., Cat. xxv, 1409; *Melanthia casta* Butl., Cist. Ent. ii, 553; *Hydriomena subrectaria* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales 1890, 829.)

Queenstown, in December (Philpott). I am not aware that this species has been recorded previously from New Zealand; it is common in south-east Australia.

Xanthorhoe sericodes n. sp.

♂. 33-34 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale greyish-ochreous. Antennal pectinations 6. Abdomen pale ochreous, sometimes with double dorsal series of small cloudy dark-fuscous dots. Forewings triangular, costa hardly arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather oblique; pale greyish-ochreous; in one specimen a transverse dark-fuscous discal dot, and some faint paired fuscous dots on termen, in the other these are wholly absent: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with grey; in one specimen a faint grey discal dot.

Mount Earnslaw, 4,000 ft., in January (Hudson); two specimens.

SELIDOSEMIDAE.

Selidosema scariphota n. sp.

♂. 32 mm. Head pale ochreous. Palpi pale ochreous mixed with fuscous. Antennal pectinations 8. Thorax pale ochreous, anteriorly suffused with fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous mixed with fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather oblique; pale yellow-ochreous, strewn with fine scattered dark-fuscous strigulae, with a patch of longer and thicker strigulae in middle of disc; costa marked with small blackish spots and strigulae, costal area tinged with fuscous; first and second lines slender, even, dark fuscous, nearly parallel to termen, not nearly reaching costa, first double in lower part of disc, not reaching dorsum, second somewhat curved, thickest towards dorsum; a transverse-linear blackish discal mark on end of cell; a light fuscous terminal fascia, terminated abruptly above by a short rather oblique dark-fuscous streak from beneath apex; a terminal series of short black marks or dots: cilia whitish-ochreous with a fuscous subbasal line, basal area slenderly barred with fuscous, with a longer dark-fuscous bar on subapical streak. Hindwings light ochreous-yellowish; terminal line partially marked with dark fuscous: cilia ochreous-whitish, with a grey line.

One specimen, bred by Mr. Sunley from a larva on "New Zealand broom" (presumably *Carmichaelia*), communicated by Mr. Hudson. A very distinct species.

PHYCITIDAE.

Plodia interpunctella Hüb.

An introduced domestic species, taken by Mr. Hudson in the General Post Office at Wellington; easily recognized by the dark ferruginous-fuscous forewings with basal area wholly whitish-ochreous. The larva feeds on grain (especially maize), figs, &c., and the moths may sometimes be found plentifully in corn-bins. The species is widely spread by artificial means in Europe, North America, and Australia.

PYRAUSTIDAE.

Scoparia atmogramma n. sp.

♂. 23-24 mm. Head and thorax light grey more or less mixed with whitish. Palpi 3, light grey, white towards base beneath. Antennal ciliations $\frac{3}{2}$. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, very narrow towards base, gradually dilated posteriorly, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather oblique; ochreous-grey, usually more or less suffused with whitish on veins, interneural spaces more or less suffusedly sprinkled.

with dark fuscous; claviform indicated by a small spot of dark-fuscous suffusion: cilia white, with a grey line. Hindwings $1\frac{1}{2}$, without long hairs in cell; light grey, paler towards base: cilia white or in one specimen whitish-ochreous, with faint grey line.

Tisbury and West Plains, Invercargill, in September (Philpott); Lake Wakatipu (Hudson); four specimens. Nearest *psammitis*.

TORTRICIDAE.

Harmologa allogama Meyr.

Mr. Hudson has sent me a curious variety of the female, in which the whole forewing is suffused with whitish-ochreous, the pale costal blotch thus becoming obsolete.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

Simaethis barbiger n. sp.

♀. 19 mm. Head bronzy irrorated with white and dark fuscous. Palpi white, mixed with dark fuscous, second joint with long rough projecting tuft beneath, terminal joint loosely scaled. Thorax greyish-bronze sprinkled with white. Abdomen bronzy-grey, segmental margins white. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen bowed, oblique; greyish-bronze, irregularly irrorated with white, especially towards costa and on a terminal band; a white transverse dot on end of cell; second line formed of white irroration, strongly curved outwards: cilia pale greyish-ochreous, with dark-grey subbasal line, with patches of whitish suffusion above and below middle of termen. Hindwings light grey; a terminal fascia of irregular white irroration, most pronounced towards middle, obsolete towards apex: cilia pale greyish-ochreous, with dark-grey subbasal line, tips white.

Mount Cleughearn, Hunter Mountains, in January (Philpott); one specimen. A very distinct and interesting new form.

Glyphipteryx rugata n. sp.

♀. 9 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-grey-whitish. Palpi with appressed scales, whitish, with four rings and anterior edge of terminal joint dark fuscous. Abdomen elongate, grey, segmental margins whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, with about ten very irregular broken and partially confluent silvery-whitish transverse striae, towards apex becoming confused dots: cilia whitish, basal area tinged with fuscous within a black line interrupted with white beneath apex. Hindwings short, narrow, pointed, light grey: cilia whitish.

Tisbury, in January (Philpott); one specimen, beaten with others from *Weinmannia racemosa*. Wings somewhat reduced in proportion to body, the male probably longer-winged.

PLUTELLIDAE.

Plutella megalynta n. sp.

♂. 34 mm. Head ochreous-whitish, sides of crown dark brown, hairs projecting on forehead. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint brownish-ochreous except apical edge, tuft long, rough, terminal joint much shorter than second. Antennae whitish-ochreous, ciliation 1, basal joint dark brown, without flap of scales. Thorax brown, with broad ochreous-whitish dorsal

stripe and dark-fuscous stripe on each side of it. Abdomen whitish-grey-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, rather oblique; pale brownish-ochreous, more brownish-tinged in disc and towards dorsum, obscurely streaked with ochreous-whitish suffusion between veins; a narrow ochreous-white dorsal streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, edged above with dark-fuscous suffusion anteriorly; an irregular brownish median longitudinal streak from middle of disc to termen, with some blackish scales in longitudinal lines; some dark-brown dots round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia light-brownish, at apex and on costa ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with 3 and 4 approximated at base; ochreous-grey-whitish: cilia concolorous.

Wellington, in November (Philpott); one specimen. This remarkable species is the largest of the genus.

TINEIDAE.

Archyala pentazyga n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi fuscous mixed with darker, rough scales of second joint longer than in *paraglypta*. Thorax and abdomen rather dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; fuscous, with fine rather oblique transverse striae of dark-fuscous scales; five rather narrow oblique transverse dark-fuscous fasciae, first from $\frac{1}{2}$ of costa, interrupted in disc and not reaching dorsum, second and third connected by a suffused patch in disc, third interrupted beneath this, fourth not reaching tornus, fifth curved beneath to termen above tornus: cilia fuscous, with blackish subbasal line. Hindwings rather dark fuscous, lighter and rather thinly scaled towards base: cilia fuscous, with dark-fuscous subbasal line.

Day's Bay, Wellington, in January (Hudson); one specimen.

Tinea argodelta n. sp.

♂. 10 mm. Head and thorax dark purple-fuscous, face whitish-fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, tip whitish. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; dark purple-fuscous; two or three minute whitish strigulae on costa towards $\frac{1}{3}$, a spot of white strigulation in middle of costa, a smaller spot at $\frac{2}{3}$, and three dots between this and apex; a clear white triangular spot on dorsum before middle, reaching nearly half across wing; a spot of whitish strigulation on dorsum before tornus, and two or three whitish scales towards termen: cilia purplish-fuscous with two darker shades, with a white mark towards tips on middle of termen. Hindwings with 5 and 6 separate; dark purple-grey: cilia rather dark grey.

Bluff, in February (Philpott); one specimen. Allied to *margaritis*, but apparently distinct by the character of antemedian dorsal spot, and the separation of veins 5 and 6 of hindwings (in *margaritis* always stalked).