ON A COLLECTION OF SOME FAMILIES OF MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA FROM SRI LANKA (CEYLON)

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With 65 text-figures and 18 plates

CONTENTS

PREFACE

The microlepidopterous fauna of Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon, is famous for its richness and variety, due, without doubt, to the diversified biotopes and landscapes of this beautiful island. In spite of this, there does not exist a survey of its fauna — except a single contribution, by Lord Walsingham, in Moore's "Lepidoptera of Ceylon", already almost a hundred years old, and a number of small papers and stray descriptions of new species, in various journals.

The authors of these papers were Walker, Zeller, Lord Walsingham and a few other classics — until, starting with 1905, a flood of new descriptions

and records from India and Ceylon appeared, all by the hand of Edward Meyrick. He was almost the single specialist of these faunas, until his death in 1938. To this great Lepidopterist we chiefly owe our knowledge of all groups of Microlepidoptera of Sri Lanka. After his death this information stopped abruptly.

In the later years great changes have taken place in the tropical countries. We are now facing, alas, the disastrously quick destruction of natural biotopes, especially by the reckless liquidation of the tropical forests. The resulting drastic changes all over tropical Asia make it necessary to hasten our faunistic studies, before it is too late. It is a favourable and welcome undertaking of the United States National Museum of Washington, D.C., in collaboration with the Department of National Museums, Sri Lanka, to have organized a series of collecting expeditions from 1970 to 1980, in order to gain insight into the contemporary situation of the insect fauna of the island by a general faunistic study.

The present paper presents a survey of a part of the collected material and partly records of the existing fauna. The survey is limited because of the relatively short periods of collecting, which is much dependent on season, weather, location, and the chief methods of collecting used: black light and Malaise traps.

In the following pages a survey is given of the identified genera and species of the following families: Cochylidae, Tortricidae, Brachodidae, Choreutidae, Carposinidae and Glyphipterigidae. In total 131 species have been recorded, belonging to 85 genera; of these 12 genera, one subgenus, 24 species and one subspecies have been described as new to science. The identified material will be divided between the US National Museum of Natural History and the Department of National Museums, Sri Lanka, and the University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.

Under the name of each species are recorded: a list of references, distribution, known food plants and a list of the present collecting localities, with numbers of specimens, divided according to sex. These localities are indicated by the leading locality name only; an alphabetical list of these names, with dates, collectors, and, as far as possible, geographical coordinates, is given separately.

The author is indebted to the first mentioned Museum for the invitation to study this interesting material and for the permission to retain certain duplicates for the Leiden Museum collection. For help, interest and advice, he is grateful to the following colleagues: Dr. Karl V. Krombein, Senior Scientist and Principal Investigator of the project, to Dr. J. F. Gates Clarke, Research Associate and Dr. Donald R. Davis, Chairman, Department of

Entomology, Smithsonian Institution; all these colleagues have also participated in the collecting of the material; to Professor Dr. W. Vervoort, Director of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, the author is greatly obliged for granting permission and the facilities of the museum for the carrying out of this study, without which facilities it would not have been possible; furthermore, to the Netherlands Organisation for Pure Science, for a grant, covering the costs of the drawings of the genitalia, executed by Mr. A. C. M. van Dijk of The Hague with his usual skill. Sketches of wing neuration and photographs have been made by the author, the latter sometimes assisted by the Museum photographer, Mr. E. van Esch.

A list of contents and indices to insect and plant names is given at the end of this series.

COCHILIDAE

Phalonidia permixtana (Denis & Schiffermüller)

Phalaena Tortrix permixtana Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775, Schmett. Wiener Gegend: 129, no. 19.
Phalonia permixtana; Kennel, 1913, Zoologica, 54: 281, pl. 12 fig. 80.
Phalonidia permixtana; Hannemann, 1964, Tierwelt Deutschl., 50: 26, figs. 11a-b, pl. 1 fig. 15. Razowsky, 1970, Microlep. Pal., 3, Cochylidae: 227, no. 138, pl. 12 fig. 138, pl. 64 fig. 138, pl. 134 figs. 138 1-2.
Cochylis mussehliana Treitschke, 1835, Schm. Eur., 10 (3): 141.
Cochylis dymotana Treitschke, 1835, loc. cit.: 142.
(Further very extensive Palaearctic literature on this quite common species may be omitted here.)

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout Europe, from England to Ural, except the high North; the Mediterranean region; E Afghanistan; Manchuria; Mongolia; China; C Asia: Bukhara; Asia Minor (After Razowsky, 1970).

Food plants (in Europe). In stalks of *Pedicularis, Euphrasia, Rhinanthus, Butomus umbellatus, Alisma plantago* and *Gentiana lutea.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Inginiyagala 1 ♀. Mannar Id. 2 ♂, genit. slide 10180. Wilpattu 2 ♀, genit. slide 10179.

Eupoecilia charixantha (Meyrick) comb. nov.

Clysia charixantha Meyrick, 1928, Exot. Microlep., 3: 435.
Clysiana charixantha; Clarke, 1963, Meyrick's Types, 4: 11, pl. 5 figs. 1-1b.

Distribution. Ceylon. India, Coorg.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Rakwana 1 ♂, genit. slide 10176. Upper Hantana Hill 1 ♀, genit. slide 10178.

Eupoecilia cracens spec. nov.

[*cracens* = graceful]

(pl. 1 figs. 1-2)

♂ 13 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous, frons becoming white. Palpus whitish-ochreous, little dilated, moderately long. Antenna pale ochreous, faintly ringed with light brown. Abdomen pale ochreous.

Fore wing oblong, hardly dilated, costa curved at base, almost straight posteriorly, apex pointed and appearing rather produced because of the very oblique straight termen. Pale golden ochreous, more than anterior half of costa suffused with greyish, becoming brown at extreme base; central fascia from before middle of costa to about 1/3 of dorsum, costal half triangularly dilated upwards, suffused grey, top of triangle above middle, ill-defined, almost interrupted, touched with pinkish-orange, lower half of fascia dark fuscous, not dilated, except slightly on dorsal edge; apex of wing touched with faintest orangeish. Cilia glossy whitish-ochreous.

Hind wing pale ochreous, towards cell becoming whitish and subpellucent, towards marginal third, especially towards apex, with faintest and sparse blackish dusting. Cilia as in fore wing.

Male genitalia as characterised for the genus. Valva rather narrow, oblique, moderately narrowed, sacculus rolled, its top about opposite 1/4 of costa, so cucullus very oblique; apex rounded. Uncus an oval sclerotic strongly bristled knob. Socius long, with triangular base, thence but gradually and little narrowed, ribbon-like, top rounded. Transtilla in middle with a massive sclerotic triangle, on apical half densely spined throughout. Aedeagus characteristical for the genus, inverted-oblong-clavate, moderate, lower surface of orifice sclerotic; cornutus, a single slightly sinuate spine, shorter than half aedeagus.

Sri Lanka, NE District, Kanda-ela Reservoir, 5.6 mi SW Nuwara Eliya, 6200 ft., 10-21.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10175.

Eupoecilia anisoneura spec. nov.

[ἀνισονευρός = with unequal veins]

(fig. 1)

♂ 6 mm. Head whitish. Antenna and palpus pale ochreous. Thorax pale ochreous. Abdomen whitish.

Fore wing sublanceolate, rather narrow, not dilated, costa almost straight, gently curved before apex, apex pointed, termen faintly sinuate, strongly oblique, dorsum convex, forming with dorsum an almost gradual curve, tornus ill-defined. Whitish-ochreous, towards costa becoming suffused with a trifle

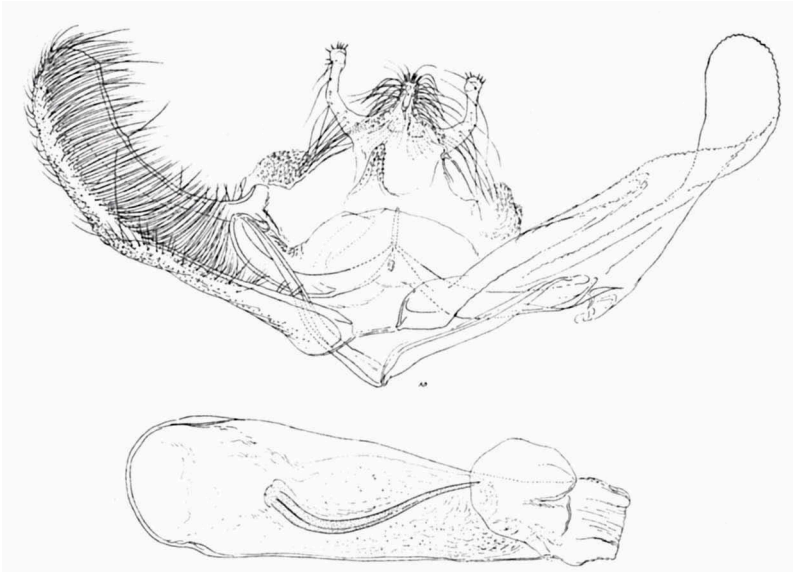


Fig. 1. *Eupoecilia anisoneura* sp. n., ♂ genitalia, type.

brighter ochreous. Basal 3/4 of costa with a dark brown-fuscous streak, strongly suffused along lower edge; central fascia median, strongly inwards-oblique, blackish-fuscous, wider in costa, gradually constricted in middle, anterior edge concave and well defined, posterior irregular, oblique and suffused; traces of dark fuscous scattered points beyond fascia and towards termen.

Hind wing pellucent, white, strewn with light fuscous scales, moderately dense along apex and termen, thinly elsewhere, cell and space between veins 2 and 3+4 with only a few scales. Cilia whitish-hyaline, thinly suffused with light fuscous along apical third and a subbasal moderate band; posterior half of edges of cell, discoidal and veins 2, 3+4 and 5 denser suffused with greyish.

Male genitalia. Tegumen rather short, uncus densely bristled, pointed-triangular, bipartite. Socii free, curved and rising with abruptly dilated bases, hardly haired. Vinculum strongly sclerotic throughout, shaped as a depressed lozenge, dorsally with a rising thin process. Transtilla with a long, sclerotic, densely short-spined median process, lateral arms hyaline. Aedeagus oblong-pear-shaped; cornutus one, sinuate, rather thin, as long as half of aedeagus.

Sri Lanka, Ratnapura District, Uggalkaltota, 350 ft., Irrigation Bungalow, 31.i-8.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10177.

A tiny species with characteristically shaped, not dilated fore wings and quite distinctly scaled hind wing. The upright socii resemble slightly the situation in *Aethes*, but actually the genitalia are of a true *Eupoecilia*.

TORTRICIDAE

OLETHREUTINAE, GRAPHOLITINI

Spanistoneura gen. nov.

[σπανηστός = scanty, νεύρα = string]

Head with appressed scales, forming a slight transverse tuft on vertex between antennae. Ocellus posterior. Haustellum very short. Antenna thickned, more so in male, serrulate, minutely ciliated. Maxillary palpus not perceptible. Labial palpus small and slender, shorter than diameter of head, porrected, median segment little dilated, smooth except a tiny porrected tuft at apex above, terminal segment shorter than median, smooth, pointed. Thorax smooth. Posterior tibia outwardly with stiff bristly subappressed scales.

Fore wing broad, suboval-truncate, without a costal fold, costa gradually curved throughout, apex subobtuse, termen hardly curved, oblique. Vein 1b furcate along basal third, 2 from beyond 2/3, 3 and 4 coincident, 5 parallel, 7 separate to termen, 9 from upper angle of cell, 11 from slightly before middle, chorda to between bases of 7 and 8, median branch to base of 5.

Hind wing under 1, with a cubital pecten, without a costal fold, in male dorsum with thickened margin, half rolled, concealing a small oblong patch of apparently glandular tissue. Two anal veins, 3a apparently absent; 2 from close to angle of cell, 3 and 4 coincident, from angle, 5 distant and parallel, 6 absent, 7 straight, obliterate at base, to termen, 8 from base, soldered with 7 at one point (at 1/3 of vein 7), to costa close above apex; discoidal between 5 and 7 irregularly curved and vestigial.

Male genitalia. Tegumen large, top truncate. Vinculum moderate, triangular. Valva oblong, sacculus with a small submarginal strip of fine bristles beyond base, and with a moderate marginal concavity before middle. Cucullus little dilated, rounded, with a single row of dense bristles of diverse length, from below top to middle of sacculus and with three external spines. Aedeagus long, curved, dilated towards base gradually; caulis long (turned upside down in photograph). Cornutus apparently a single long spine. Coremata on eighth segment developed and long.

Female genitalia. Sterigma little modified, lower edge deeply excised in middle, housing ostium bursae, shaped as a small sclerotic gulley, open ventrally (= frontally in mount), dilated at distal (= upper) end. Ductus bursae sclerotic, below ostium forming a moderate tube, then abruptly dilated into a large, inverted-U-shaped sclerotic transverse body; left arm wider, ending in the pear-shaped, moderate and stiff corpus bursae with two unequal minute thorn-shaped signa; right arm longer and narrower, ending in a submembraneous diverticle, larger than corpus bursae, emitting from origin a thin

and long ductus bullae, distally becoming weak and hyaline, as is the bulla seminalis at its end; in front of corpus bursae, partly between this and its diverticle, another large sac present, delicate and membraneous, not taking any stain; this sac of uncertain homology apparently is communicating with corpus bursae.

Type-species, *Spanistoneura acrospodia* spec. nov.

An interesting form with peculiarly specialised female genitalia and reduced wing neuration, obviously belonging to the *Grapholita* Treitschke group of the subtribe Cydiae, but considerably modified.

Spanistoneura acrospodia spec. nov.

[ἄκρον = tip, σπόδιος = cinereous]

(fig. 2, pl. 2 fig. 3, pl. 3 fig. 6)

♂♀ 5-8 mm. Head, antenna and thorax fuscous with a strong white-cinereous opalescence, becoming pale blue or green on thorax, in certain lights. Antenna thickened in both sexes, more so in male. Eye strongly enlarged. Palpus pale grey. Abdomen darker fuscous, not opalescent, venter white. Posterior leg silvery-white.

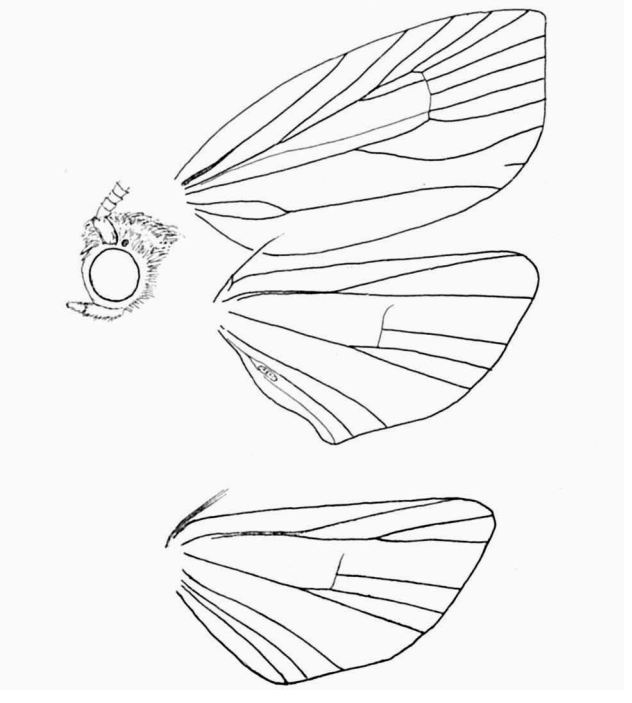


Fig. 2. *Spartoneura acrospodia* g. & sp. n., sketch of head and wing venation, ♂, with below, hind wing, ♀.

Fore wing broad, oblong-truncate, not dilated posteriorly, costa curved at base, apex rather pointed, termen little curved, almost straight, oblique. Grey-fuscous, becoming darker posteriorly, striated with whitish (bases of scales), basal half with a strong light-grey opalescence, gradually disappearing posterad. Costa with nine to ten pairs of minute, indistinct oblique white lines, from about 1/4; beyond 3/4 these marks change into two light-cinereous semioval costal spots, followed by a fasciate cinereous mark in apex and two irregular spots along termen; sometimes these spots finely striated with ground colour; costal lines often obliterate; a purple-black oblique strigula on middle of costa, another, larger and more suffused, from beyond 3/4, crossing obliquely to before termen below apex; an oblong-oval purple-black spot below 1/3 of fold, often almost entirely obliterate (as in holotype); cinereous costal, apical and terminal spots sometimes more or less interconnected. Cilia fuscous-cinereous, with a darker fuscous basal third.

Hind wing with veins 3 and 4 coincident in the two sexes, veins 6 and 7 separate in male, stalked in female, purple-bronze, darker brown in female. Cilia pale grey, basal half fuscous-purplish.

Male and female genitalia, as described with the genus above.

Sri Lanka, Kandy district, Kandy, 1800 ft., Peak View Motel, 15-24.i.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. no. 10204. Kalutara District, Agalawatta, 13-14.x.1976 (Hovel c.s.), 1 ♀, paratype (allotype), genit. no. 10253. Paratypes: Agalawatta, 3 ♂, 3 ♀.

A small cinereous species, with a pale grey apex and a purplish discal dot.

Microsarotis gen. nov.

[μικρός = small, σαρότις = sweepster]

Head with smootly appressed scales, a flat patch between antennae with roughish frontal edge, face smooth. Ocellus very small, posterior. Haustellum short. Antenna thickened in male, ciliations 1. Palpus little sinuate, slender, subascending, not reaching middle of eye, median segment with slight convex fringe of short scales below, longest in middle, terminal segment 1/2 median, smooth, acute. Thorax smooth. Posterior tibia smooth, with bristly scales at top only.

Fore wing oblong-suboval, little dilated, costa gently curved posteriorly, apex rounded, termen almost straight, oblique. Vein 1b furcate at base over 1/4, 2 from before 2/3, 3 from angle, 3-5 equidistant, 7 separate, to apex, 7 and 8 slightly approximated at base, 9 closer to 8, 11 from before middle, chorda from midway 10 and 11, to base of 7, vestigial along anterior half, media moderately sinuate, strong, from base to midway between bases of 4 and 5.

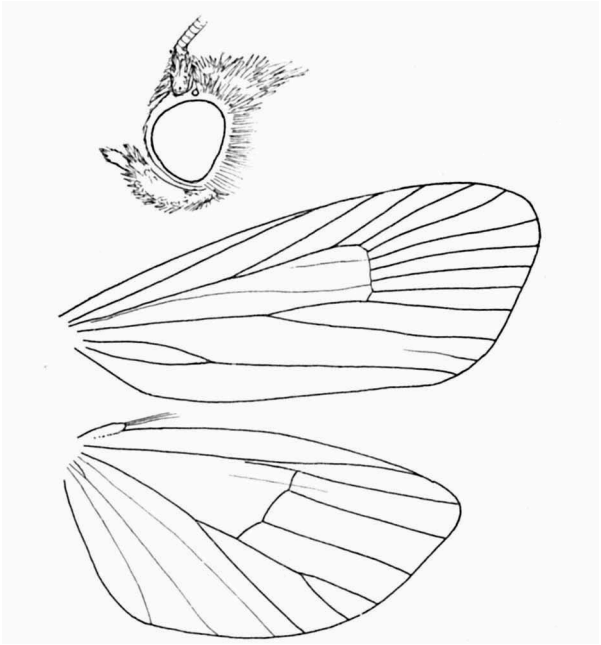


Fig. 3. *Microsarotis palamedes* (Meyrick), g. n., sketch of head and wing venation, ♀.

Hind wing in ♀ with a cubital pecten, vein 2 from 3/4, 3+4 stalked, from angle, 5 remote, slightly submedian, 6 widely separate from 7, parallel to 5 at base, then gently diverging, 7 to apex, obliterate basally soon before upper apex of cell, 8 from base to well before apex, entire, discoidal well-developed.

Male genitalia. Tegumen conical, edges of pedunculi sclerotic. Uncus well-developed, flattened and subcircular. Gnathos broad, totally membraneous. Vinculum slender, encircled by the 8th segment, with two dense coremata. Valva short, strongly dilated triangularly, outer edge concave, lower angle slightly prominent and rounded, with (right) two thick spines; disc with a postmedian thick patch of spines, narrowed below. Aedeagus thick, gradually narrowed towards top, vesica spindle-shaped, partly sclerotic, cornuti, two sinuate flat blades and a patch of granulations.

Female genitalia. Ostium little modified, with a V-shaped thin outer edge. Corpus bursae with apical fifth sclerotic and conical, second fifth forming a band as narrow as the cone. Signa, two, moderate curved spines upon round bases.

Type species, *Laspeyresia palamedes* Meyrick.

An interesting new genus with the venation of the hind wing unexpectedly resembling that in *Dichrorampha* Guenée, but with all external features of a *Grapholita* Treitschke, with coremata upon the seventh segment of the male,

but with quite distinct genitalia, viz., a distinct uncus and a peculiar broad and short valva.

Microsarotis palamedes (Meyrick) comb. nov.

(fig. 3, pl. 2 figs. 4-5, pl. 4 fig. 9)

Laspeyresia palamedes Meyrick, 1916, Exot. Microlep., 1: 564. Fletcher, 1932, Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 35. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 400, pl. 199 figs. 1-1b.

Distribution. S India. Probably also in Java.

Food plants. *Tamarindus indica, Bauhinia purpurea, Lantana.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Agalawatta 1 ♂. Colombo 1 ♂. Ingiriyagala 1 ♀. Kanneliya 1 ♀. Morapitiya 1 ♂. Sigiriya 2 ♂. Wilpattu 5 ♂, 7 ♀, 4 specimens without abdomen. Total 10 ♂, 9 ♀, 4 without abdomen.

Microsarotis lucida (Meyrick) comb. nov.

(pl. 4 fig. 8, pl. 5 figs. 10-11)

Laspeyresia lucida Meyrick, 1916, Exotic Microlep., 2: 22. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 443, pl. 220 figs. 3-3c.

Distribution. India: Coimbatore.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Medawachchiya 1 ♀. Mannar, 3 ♀, 1 specimen without abdomen.

Although no males are available to me and therefore the true generic position of this species cannot be ascertained now completely, the female genitalia and the general facies are so similar to those of *M. palamedes* (Meyrick) that I do not hesitate to assign also *lucida* to the same genus.

Pammene critica (Meyrick) comb. nov.

(pl. 6 figs. 12a-b)

Eucelis critica Meyrick, 1905, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 587. Lefroy, 1908, Indian Insect Pests: 143; 1909, Ent. Mem. Dept. Agric. India, 1: 221; 1909, Indian Insect Life: 530, pl. 5. Fletcher, 1914, South Ind. Ins.: 450, pl. 39; 1917, Proc. 2nd Ent. Meeting: 12, 42; 1921, Mem. Agric. Ind., Ent. (1920): 47; 1932, Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 22. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 359, pl. 178 figs. 1-1b, 2-2a, 3-3a, 4-4c.
Eucosma ludicra Meyrick, 1912, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 21: 867.
Eucosma trichocrossa Meyrick, 1916, Exot. Microlep., 1: 563.
Eucosma pseudomorpha Meyrick, 1916, Exot. Microlep., 2: 19.

Distribution. India: Bombay; N. Coorg; Bengal.

Food plants. *Cajanus indica,* shoots and seeds. *Crotalaria juncea,* pods.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Laksapana 1 ♂.

Licigena gen. nov.

[*licigenus* = born from ashes]

Head with subappressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Haustellum rather short. Antenna moderately thickened in male, minutely ciliate, naked below. Maxillary palpi not perceptible. Labial palpus moderate, not dilated; curved and ascending close to face, with closely appressed scales, subappressed only towards apex below, terminal segment smooth, pointed, exceeding top of eye. Eye enlarged. Thorax without a crest. Abdomen normal.

Fore wing suboval, apex and termen rounded. Vein 2 from beyond 3/4, 3 from angle, 3-5 equidistant at base, 7 free to termen, 9 close to 8, 11 from middle, chorda and median branch in cell present.

Hind wing over 1, broadly semioval, with a cubital pecten. Vein 2 from beyond 2/3, 3 and 4 stalked from angle, 5 slightly approximated towards base, 6 and 7 separate, diverging, 7 from apex of cell to slightly above apex of wing, 8 from 7 before angle.

Male and female genitalia, as described with the type-species below.

Type-species, *Licigena sertula* spec. nov.

The genus is characterised by relatively long, not dilated, curved and

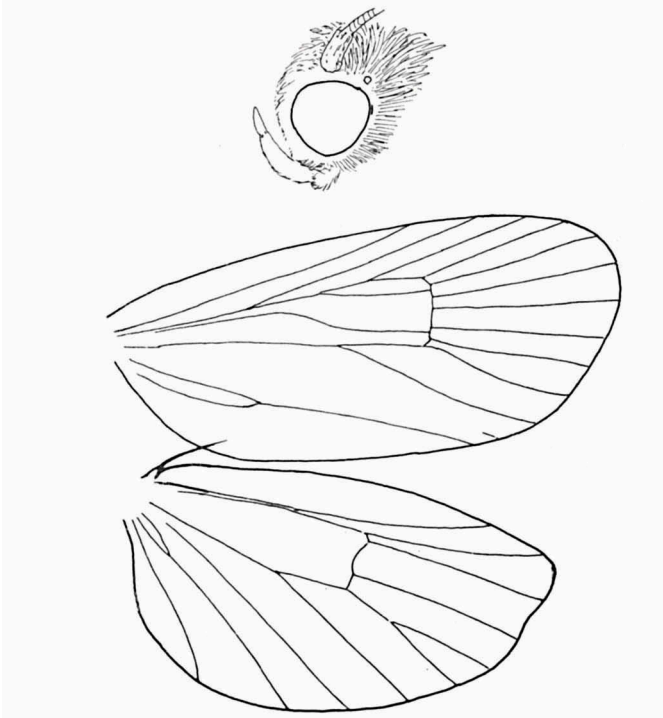


Fig. 4. *Licigena sertula* g. & sp. n., sketch of head and wing venation, ♂.

ascending labial palpi, large eyes, and the rounded fore wing, while in the hind wing the veins 6 and 7 are separate and the veins 7 and 8 apparently coincident along basal half or more, so that vein 8 looks as a branch of 7.

Licigena sertula spec. nov.

(figs. 4, 5-7)

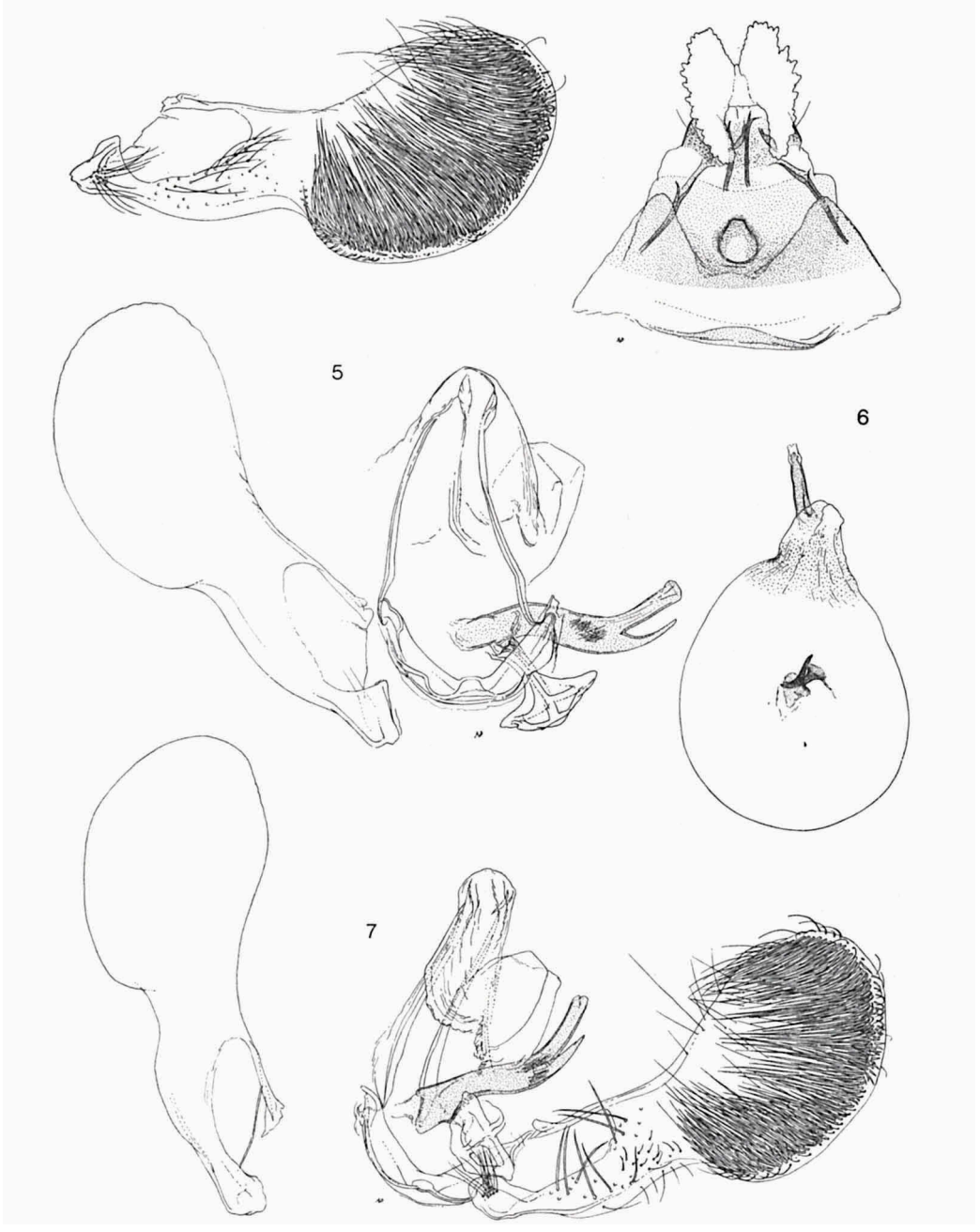
♂ 11.5 mm, ♀ 11 mm. Head cinereous, tuft on forehead mixed with black, face whitish. Antenna dark grey. Palpus white. Thorax grey, mixed with whitish (edges of scales). Abdomen grey with a golden gloss.

Fore wing oblong-suboval, costa gently curved at base, straight posteriorly, apex broadly rounded, termen rounded, oblique. Gray, with a faint bluish sheen, markings fuscous, partly mixed with black. Costa with a suffused broad streak to 1/3, extended over base of wing to base of dorsum, along dorsum indistinctly connected with base of an inwards-oblique suffused transverse streak, moderately broad, slightly dilated at ends, from 1/3 of dorsum, to beyond 1/2 of costa, rather fainter in middle, especially in male; this streak at upper edge of cell posteriorly a semicircular branch, jet-black in disc, curved upwards to costa before apex, thence marginal, to apex, thence continued along margin to tornus as a row of dots on ends of veins, some interconnected; a blotch along posterior third of termen (rubbed in male), with posterior upper angle connected by a narrow line, parallel to edge of wing, with posterior leg of semicircular streak below costa; some irregular small marks strewn over the wing. (In paratype dark markings upon costal half of wing rather obliterate). Cilia light cinereous, with a darker subapical line, a subbasal band and a pale basal line.

Hind wing dark fuscous-purple, with a paler cell, in male this pale central area more extended. Cilia (imperfect) whitish, with a purple basal band.

Male genitalia. Seventh segment subsclerotic, broad, coremata small. Tegumen narrow and high, pedunculi sclerotic. Valva large, basal half narrow, almost parallel-sided, primary excision shallow, slightly before middle; cucullus half broadly oval, over twice as broad as the basal half, rather densely long-bristled from before top as far as excision, outer edge thinly short-spined. Aedeagus sinuate, coecum dilated, a subventral strong spike below 2/3, thence aedeagus narrower, top truncate.

Female genitalia. Lobi anales with two kinds of bristles, small, spread all over, and large, in a marginal row, each upon a wart. Seventh ventrite moderately sclerotic. Ostium small, broadly pear-shaped, with distinct narrow



Figs. 5-7. Genitalia of *Licigena sertula* g. & sp. n. 5, holotype, with above, right valva; 6, the same, ♀, paratype (allotype), with below, bursa; 7, the same, ♂ paratype, no. 10279, left valva, separated.

edge. Colliculum sclerotic, very slender. Corpus bursae with a finely aciculate ring around neck. Signa, two granulate hooks upon basal plates.

Sri Lanka, Kandy district, Kandy, 1800 ft., Peak View Motel, 15-24.i.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10134; Kandy district, Peradeniya, 2300 ft., Upper Hantane Hill, 12-16.i.1970 (the same collectors), 1 ♀, paratype (allotype), slide 10135; Kandy District, Nanu Oya, near Peradeniya, 1500 ft., 22.ix.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr.), 1 ♂, paratype, Kandy District, Uddavatakelle, 1800 ft., 19.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.), 1 specimen without abdomen, paratype.

Grapholita dysaethria spec. nov.

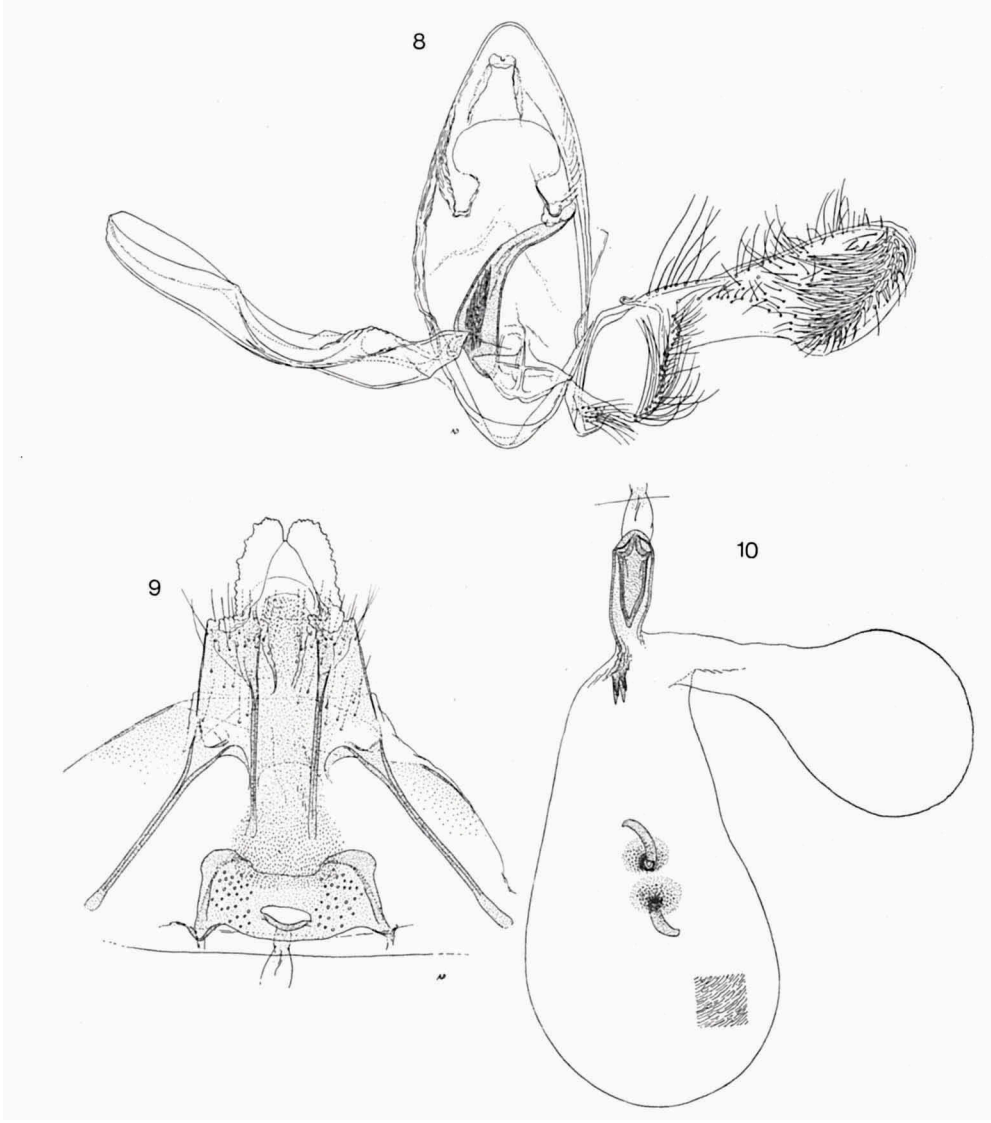
(figs. 8-10)

♂ 9-10.5 mm. Head slightly tufted across forehead; dark fuscous-purplish, face light grey. Antenna thickened, dark fuscous. Palpus rather long, moderately curved, porrected, median segment not dilated, roughish along lower edge, terminal segment short, subtriangular, pointed; pale cinereous, upper edge suffused with blackish. Thorax deep purplish-fuscous. Abdomen purplish-fuscous, venter light fuscous-grey.

Fore wing suboval, rather broad, dilated, costa curved throughout, apex rounded, termen rounded, with a minute concavity below apex. Deep purplish fuscous, tending to form cloudy spotting, markings distinct only in certain lights. Costa suffused with fuscous-black, with seven pale markings, five anterior paired, two posterior single and less oblique; two anterior pairs shifted anterad, pale greyish, ill-defined, others snow-white, third just beyond middle of costa, last before apex; dark bluish-leaden, suffused and ill-defined broad transverse streaks arranged thus: first from third pair of white marks, hardly sinuate, to top of ocelloid spot, thence forming anterior and posterior broad edge to that spot; second transverse streak subparallel, more concave below, from fourth costal pair of marks, running towards termen below apex, but not reaching it, receiving a minute metallic branch from each of fifth to seventh costal marks; ocelloid spot moderate, of ground colour, with four black transverse marks, upper rounded, others irregularly linear, lowest concave below; dorsal patch hardly perceptible. Cilia fuscous-cinereous, glossy, with a black basal line.

Hind wing fuscous, becoming paler greyish in cell, deeper purplish-fuscous towards posterior fourth. Cilia creamy-whitish, influscated around apex, around tornus and along dorsum.

♀ 10-12 mm. Almost exactly similar to the male, but dorsal spot more distinct, median, reaching to fold, formed by three pale greyish parallel oblique streaks, and head slightly paler greyish.



Figs. 8-10. *Grapholita dysaethria* sp. n., genitalia. 8, holotype, ♂ ; 9, the same, ♀, paratype (allotype) ; 10, the same, bursa.

Male genitalia. Coremata of the sixth segment, long slender pedunculate pencils. Tegumen suboval, top obtusely pointed. Vinculum moderate, about 1/3 height of tegumen. Gnathos, a toadstool-shaped plate, with lower edges thickened. Valva rather narrow, more than median third narrowed, base of valva rather rounded, with an oblique patch of bristles, cucullus obliquely

oval, with thick smooth edge, inside that an oblong patch of diverse bristles. Aedeagus curved, gradually dilated towards base, coecum penis obliquely truncate; cornuti, moderate straight spines in an oblong sheaf.

Female genitalia. 8th segment conical, sclerotic and elongate. Postapophyses about as long as anapophyses, very slender. Sterigma distinctly limited, sclerotic, transversely-rectangular, lower angles narrowly projecting, upper rounded and thickened. Ostium small, submedian, outer lower rim darkly thickened. Ductus bursae moderate and membraneous, lower half abruptly dilated, almost filled out with a conical cestum, with two converging longitudinal ridges and deeply excised top on both sides. Corpus bursae pear-shaped, with a broad and short ductus bullae from top at the right side, bulla moderate; signa, two small horns and a patch of spines towards top, opposite end of ductus bursae.

Sri Lanka, Kandy, Udawattekelle, 14 and 20.xi.1966, (J. F. G. Clarke & Th. M. Clarke), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10140, 1 ♀, allotype, genit. slide 10206, 4 ♂, paratypes, 4 ♀ paratypes. A dark, not distinctly marked species, with a faint dorsal spot. Characteristic by the long, extensile ovipositor and therefore possibly allied to *G. cyanogona* (Meyrick), from India.

Grapholita schizodelta spec. nov.

[σχίζω = to split, δέλτα = letter delta]

(fig. 11)

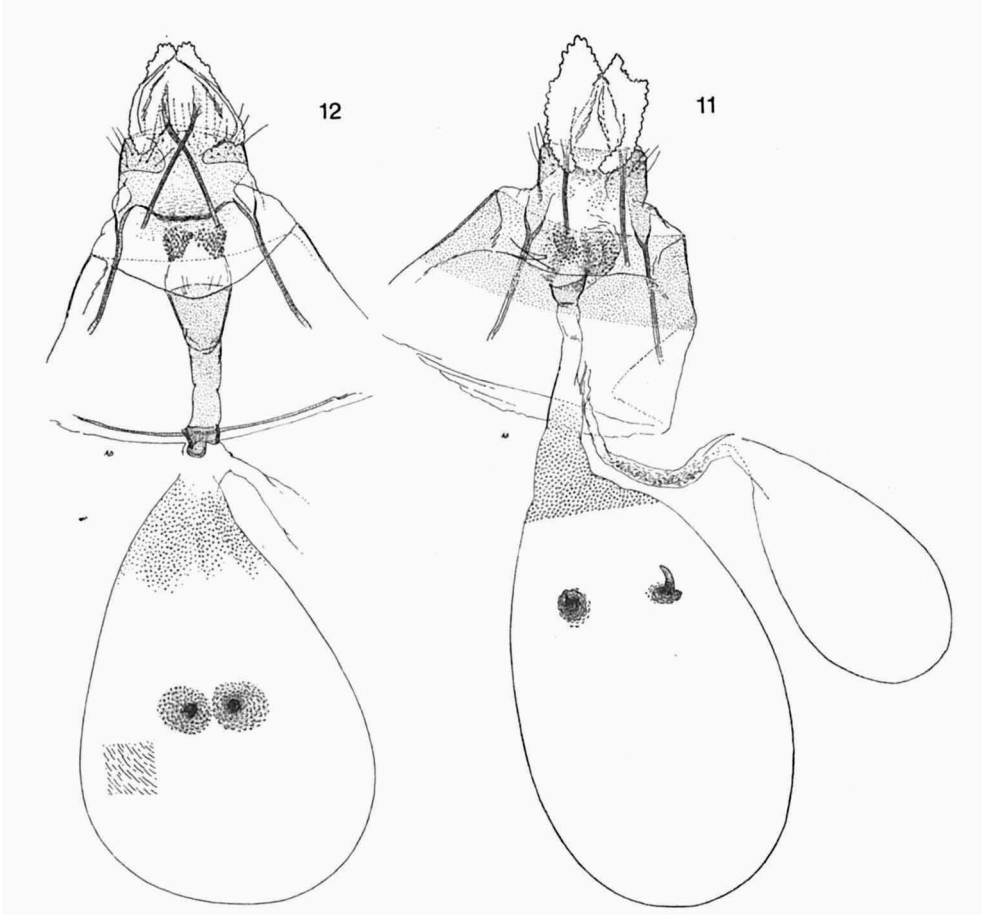
♀ 10 mm. Head light grey-ochreous. Palpus straight, porrect, pointed, not dilated; whitish. Thorax dark fuscous-grey. Abdomen grey-fuscous.

Forewing oblong, costa gently curved throughout, apex subrectangular, termen straight, hardly curved, hardly concave below apex. Dark fuscous, becoming darker posteriorly, costa with seven pairs of very narrow white transverse lines, pairs of diverse width and diversely spaced from one another (slightly different in right and left wing), preceded by traces of two or three more such pairs; seventh pair united in one thicker and slightly longer white mark, somewhat more distant from penultimate pair and as distant from apex; deep black, slightly suffused streaks from costa to almost middle of disc, gently curved, outwards-oblique and outwards-concave, pointed and arranged thus: first very short, at 1/4 of costa; second before first pair of white lines, twice as long; third at middle of costa beyond that pair, to 1/3 of disc; fourth from before fourth pair of white lines, parallel to preceding to upper 1/3 of disc, thence broadly rounded and forming posterior and lower edge of ocelloid spot; fifth black line short and indistinct, before pre-apical white mark; dorsum in middle with an equilateral triangular white spot,

reaching to middle of disc, tip turned posterad, sides a trifle irregular; spot parted by a blackish line to below top, flanked on dorsum by two minute black points; dorsum before spot with three ill-defined vertical and suffused pale leaden streaks; ocelloid spot not conspicuous, well limited, bronze-leaden, little glossy, with five slender and long horizontal jet-black lines. Cilia dark fuscous mixed with pale leaden, partly glossy.

Hind wing dark fuscous-bronze with a purplish gloss, paler than fore wing, basal half becoming paler towards base. Cilia white, around apex suffused with grey, throughout basal third deep fuscous-bronze, a pale basal line.

Female genitalia. Eighth segment moderately sclerotic. Ostium, a single small funnel, flanked by slender, gradually narrowed and laterally rounded



Figs. 11-12. Female genitalia of *Grapholita* spp., types. 11, *schizodelta* sp. n.; 12, *obliqua* sp. n.

subsclerotic upper and lateral edges of sterigma. Ductus bursae simple, gradually dilated and forming elongate-pear-shaped corpus bursae with finely malleate wall; ductus bullae below middle of ductus bursae, moderate, bulla seminalis large, elongate-pear-shaped, membraneous. Signa, two small curved thorns.

Males not available.

Sri Lanka, Ratnapura district, Uggalkaltota, 350 ft., Irrigation Bungalow, 31.i.-8.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♀, holotype, genit. slide 10281. Anaradhapura District, Irrigation Bungalow, Padaviya, 180 ft., 27.ii-9.iii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 2 ♀, paratypes (without abdomens).

The species is rather similar to *G. torodelta* Meyrick, also from Ceylon, but has distinct genitalia and a finely dark-parted dorsal white spot.

Grapholita obliqua spec. nov.

(fig. 12)

♀ 9 mm. Head creamy-white. Antenna light fuscous. Palpus slender, appressed, little curved and ascending, terminal segment acute. Thorax light tawny, touched with fulvous. Abdomen light fuscous.

Fore wing oblong, rather narrow, broadest in middle, costa gently and gradually curved throughout, apex obtusely pointed, termen sinuate above, rounded below. Light tawny, upper half rather suffused with light grey, disc and dorsum between markings deeper tawny, markings slender, creamy. Posterior 3/4 of costa with a dozen dark brown slender oblique lines, alternating with white; first line very short, fifth line longer, reaching half-way towards cell, six ultimate lines thicker, less dark, wider spaced, eighth line continued to concavity of termen below apex, following lines converging towards the same point, ultimate line apical; markings in disc formed by slender, creamy, not quite distinct lines: two parallel, horizontal, along upper half of posterior part of cell, five others little oblique, subparallel, posteriorly slightly converging, from along second fourth of dorsum, to anterior edge of ocelloid spot, all alternating and accentuated by deeper brownish intermediate lines; ocelloid spot large, over lower half of wing breadth, but not conspicuous, anterior edge broad, suffused with light grey, posterior edge thick, of slightly raised silvery scales; spot finely transversely striated with creamy, along posterior half with white, and with three (right) or five (left) longitudinal jet-black marks; two faint brown horizontal short striae above spot. Cilia (imperfect) pale tawny, sprinkled with brown, a minute glossy silvery basal line.

Hind wing creamy, densely dusted with light tawny (dark apical halves of

scales), with a slight bronze gloss, paler towards base. Cilia creamy-whitish, with a pale tawny subbasal band and a pale base.

Female genitalia. Lobi anales very narrow. Sterigma not modified. Lamella postvaginalis with a pair of inverted-triangular squamose patches. Ostium large, colliculum, a long funnel, ductus bursae subsclerotic throughout, at its end a short, ring-like irregular cestum; ductus bullae directly below this. Corpus bursae pear-shaped, simple, minutely squamose. Signa, two small horns on scobinate basal plates.

Sri Lanka, Anuradhapura District, Wildlife Society Bungalow, Hunuwilagama, Wilpattu, 200 ft., 10-19.iii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♀, holotype, genit. slide 10164.

A small pale tawny species, treacherously similar to pale or defaced females of *Age onychistica* spec. nov. (Eucosmini), but distinct by the absence of a dark dorsal mark and with a sheaf of oblique pale lines instead. Judging from the female genitalia, allied to the preceding, quite differently looking species.

Grapholita isacma (Meyrick) comb. nov.

Laspeyresia isacma Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 18: 144. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 176.
Laspeyresia delineana Meyrick, 1908 (nec Walker, 1863), Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 721 (part.); 1931, Exot. Microlep., 4: 143. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 435, pl. 216 figs. 3-3a.
Grapholitha (*Euspila*)? *delineana*; Obraztsov, 1959, Tijdschr. Ent., 102: 211.
Grapholitha isacma; Bradley, 1961, Bull. Brit Mus., Ent., 10: 128. Danilevsky & Kuznetsov, 1968, Fauna USSR, Ins. Lep., 5 (1): 262.
Grapholitha (*Euspila*) *isacma*; Obraztsov, 1967, Tijdschr. Ent., 110: 24.

Distribution. India: Assam. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Medawachchiya 1 ♂, genit. slide 10165. Madhu Road 1 ♂.

Bradley (1961) has pointed out, after the study of the type-specimens, that the present species is distinct from *G. delineana* Walker, 1864, from China, contrary to the current opinion.

Cydia (Cydia) aelina spec. nov.

[αἰλινός = mournful]
(pl. 3 figs. 7a-c)

♂ 10 mm. Head brownish-fuscous, densely dusted with black, face grey. Antenna moderately thickened, fuscous-black, pubescent. Labial palpus, slender, not dilated, ascending and appressed to face; light cinereous. Thorax

blackish-fuscous, finely and closely dusted with pale ochreous (narrow tips of scales). Abdomen blackish.

Fore wing oblong, moderately broad, dilated, costa gently curved throughout, apex appearing rectangular, termen straight above, hardly inbent on vein 7, rounded below, little oblique. Blackish-fuscous, anterior 2/3 finely and closely strigulated with pale ochreous; costa suffused with blackish, from 1/4 with numerous short and fine oblique and close pale lines, indistinctly forming pairs, on posterior third distant, posterior third of wing less densely dusted, with blackish gloss, anterior edge indicated by a suffused anthracite-coloured vertical fascia, below costa turning abruptly anterad, to well before middle of costa; this fascia emitting posteriorly numerous horizontal anthracite-bluish glossy lines; apical area from 2/3 of costa to middle of termen black, with a bronze gloss in certain lights, except its anterior edge, remaining dull jet-black; this dark apical area containing a close pair of large wedge-shaped and snow-white transverse marks before apex, and preceded by a whitish suffusion, becoming whitish-ochreous upwards, along median third of wing breadth forming a somewhat outwards-oblique oblong-oval whitish spot, parted and preceded by a blackish-fuscous line. Cilia fuscous, pale along middle of termen, throughout with a dark fuscous basal line.

Hind wing dark bronze-fuscous, along marginal third, in middle and at base becoming paler and semipellucent. Cilia white with a fuscous basal band.

Male genitalia. Tegumen slender and high, each side from base to below top stabilized by a sclerotic rod. Vinculum strong. Valva simple, narrowed in middle by a gradual excision with rounded ends, apex of valva somewhat longitudinally oval, edge with strong, recurving spines, a band of shorter spines continued as far as excision. Caulis strong; aedeagus with narrower and sinuate apical half. Cornuti missing.

Female genitalia not available.

Sri Lanka, Ratnapura District, Uggalkaltota, 350 ft., Irrigation Bungalow, 31.i.-8.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10257; Galle District, Kanneliya [Forest Reserve], 200 ft., 15-17.x.1976 (Hevel c.s.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, paratypes.

The species resembles *Cydia pulverula* (Meyrick), also from Ceylon, but is much smaller and darker, with distinct markings. It resembles *C. chelias* (Meyrick), also from Ceylon, even closer, but the only specimen of the latter is a female and is so much lighter, that it must be distinct.

Fulcrifera tricentra (Meyrick)

(pl. 8 fig. 16)

Laspeyresia tricentra Meyrick, 1907 (1908), J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 34; 1908, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 721. Lefroy, 1909, Indian Ins. Life: 531, pl. 54. Fletcher,

1914, S. Ind. Ins.: 451, pl. 40; 1917, Proc. 2nd Ent. Meet.: 70. Meyrick, 1929, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 98: 721; 1933, Iris, 50: 157. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 315; 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 460, pl. 229 figs. 1-3a. Fletcher, 1921, Mem. Dept. Agric. Ind., Ent., 6: 65.

Laspeyresia crocopa Meyrick, 1908, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 18: 146. ? Janse, 1917, Check List Afr. Lep. Het.: 176. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 104.

Laspeyresia pseudonectis Meyrick, 1908, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 18: 146. Lefroy, 1909, Indian Ins. Life: 531, pl. 54. Fletcher, 1917, Proc. 2nd Ent. Meet.: 69-70; 1921, Mem. Dept. Agric. Ind., Ent., 6: 66, pl. 15. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 263; 1958, idem, 3: 460, pl. 229 figs. 3-3a.

Enarmonia tricentra; Fletcher, 1932, Imp. Counc. Agr. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 37, pl. 25.

Enarmonia pseudonectis; Diakonoff, 1949, Bijdr. Dierk., 28: 38. Teotia & Pathax, 1957, Ann. Zool. Agra, 2: 65-75, 11 figs.

Leguminivora tricentra; Obraztsov, 1967, Tijdschr. Ent., 110: 30-31.

Dichrorampha subsequana Swinhoe 1889, [nec Haworth], Cat. Moths India: 699 (praeocc.).

Fulcrifera tricentra; Danilevsky & Kuznetsov, 1968, Tort., Laspeyresiini, in Fauna USSR, 5 (1): 463, fig. 339 (genit. ♂).

Distribution. India: Central Provinces: Pusa, Coimbatore, Samalcote, Bombay, Suzat and Peshawar. Known to me to occur in Java. Tonkin.

Food plants. Boring in young shoots of *Crotalaria juncea* and causing stem galls. Also on *Phaseolus mungo, Dolichos lablab* and *Tephrosia purpurea.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Inginiyagala 1 ♀. Kebonella 1 ♀. Laksapana 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Madhu Road 1 ♂, 1 ♀, genit. slide 10244 ♂. Maduru Oya 1 ♂. Mahiyangana 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Mehawachchiya 19 ♂, 7 ♀, genit. slides 10153 ♂, 10154 ♀, 10245 ♂. Padawiya 1 ♂. Peak View 1 ♂. Roseneath 3 ♂. Uggalkaltota 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

EUCOSMINI

Pammenèmima gen. nov.

Head with roughly subappressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Haustellum short. Maxillary palpus not perceptible. Labial palpus moderate, curved and strongly ascending, not dilated, median segment along lower edge throughout with projecting stiff scales, terminal segment small, smooth, pointed, exposed and ascending.

Fore wing oblong-subtruncate, costa gently curved, apex rounded, termen slightly notched above, rounded, little oblique. Vein 2 from before 2/3, 3 from angle, 4 closer to 3, 7 free to termen, 8 and 9 close to one another at base, 11 from before middle, chorda present, median branch not perceptible.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten, oblong-semioval, vein 2 from 2/3, 3 from angle, 4 free, almost connate with 3 at base, diverging, 5 parallel, submedian, 6 and 7 separate, 7 to apex, 8 free, from base, median strong, supramedian, to below base of 6.

Male genitalia. Tegumen rather depressed, subtriangular. Uncus, a small slender process, hairy on tip. Valva almost pistol-shaped, with rectangular basal half and narrow apical half; sacculus angularly projecting, with a small patch of long, strong spines, narrow part and cucullus densely spined with shorter spines. Aedeagus large, on thick, little narrowed top with a wreath of triangular lobes with serrulate edge.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor small, rather retracted in conical, sclerotic eighth segment. Sterigma sclerotic, large, almost as large as the whole sternite, lamella postvaginalis inverted-cardiform, upper angles with rounded sclerotic rims. Ostium deeply U-shaped, sides slender and dark, bottom of the "U" extended in a sclerotic accessory sac in front of colliculum, not modified, except a ring of small dentations below ostium. Ductus bursae wide, not separated from pear-shaped corpus bursae, malleate, otherwise smooth. Signa, two large semitransparant clavate blades, with sclerotic hollow bases.

Type species, *Lipoptycha ochropa* Meyrick.

The genus seemingly is nearest to *Pammenodes* Kuznetsov, judging from the neuration of the female, differing from that genus by the unusual vein inside the cell of the hind wing. However, the above relation is only superficial, for judging from the genitalia of the male, *Pammenemima* undoubtedly belongs to the Eucosmini. Peculiar are the female genitalia, characterised by the presence of a kind of a second, miniature, bursa copulatrix, opening immediately beside the ostium bursae.

Pammenemima ochropa (Meyrick) comb. nov.

(figs. 13-16)

Lipoptycha ochropa Meyrick, 1905, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 587.
Laspeyresia ochropa; Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 18: 144. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 447, pl. 222 figs. 4-4a. Fletcher, 1932, Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 34.
Laspeyresia dissias Meyrick, 1907, ibidem, 18: 144. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 436, pl. 217 figs. 1-1a.

Distribution. Ceylon and Barberyn Island.

Food plants. *Desmodium.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Labugama 1 ♂, 10249, 1 ♀, 10231. Mahiyangana 1 ♂. Peak View 4 ♂, 3 ♀; 10160 ♀, 10243 ♀. Ratnapura 1 ♂, 10250. Uggalkaltota 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 10159 ♂.

The species may be redescribed as follows.

♀ 9.5 mm. Head fuscous and thorax, forehead and face whitish-ochreous. Antenna dark fuscous. Palpus whitish, fringe along lower edge mixed with greyish, terminal segment pale ochreous. Abdomen pale grey-fuscous, venter silvery-white.

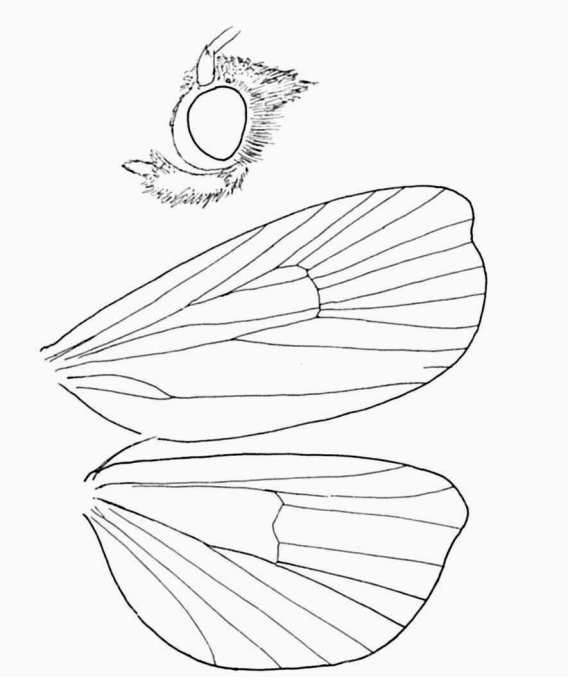
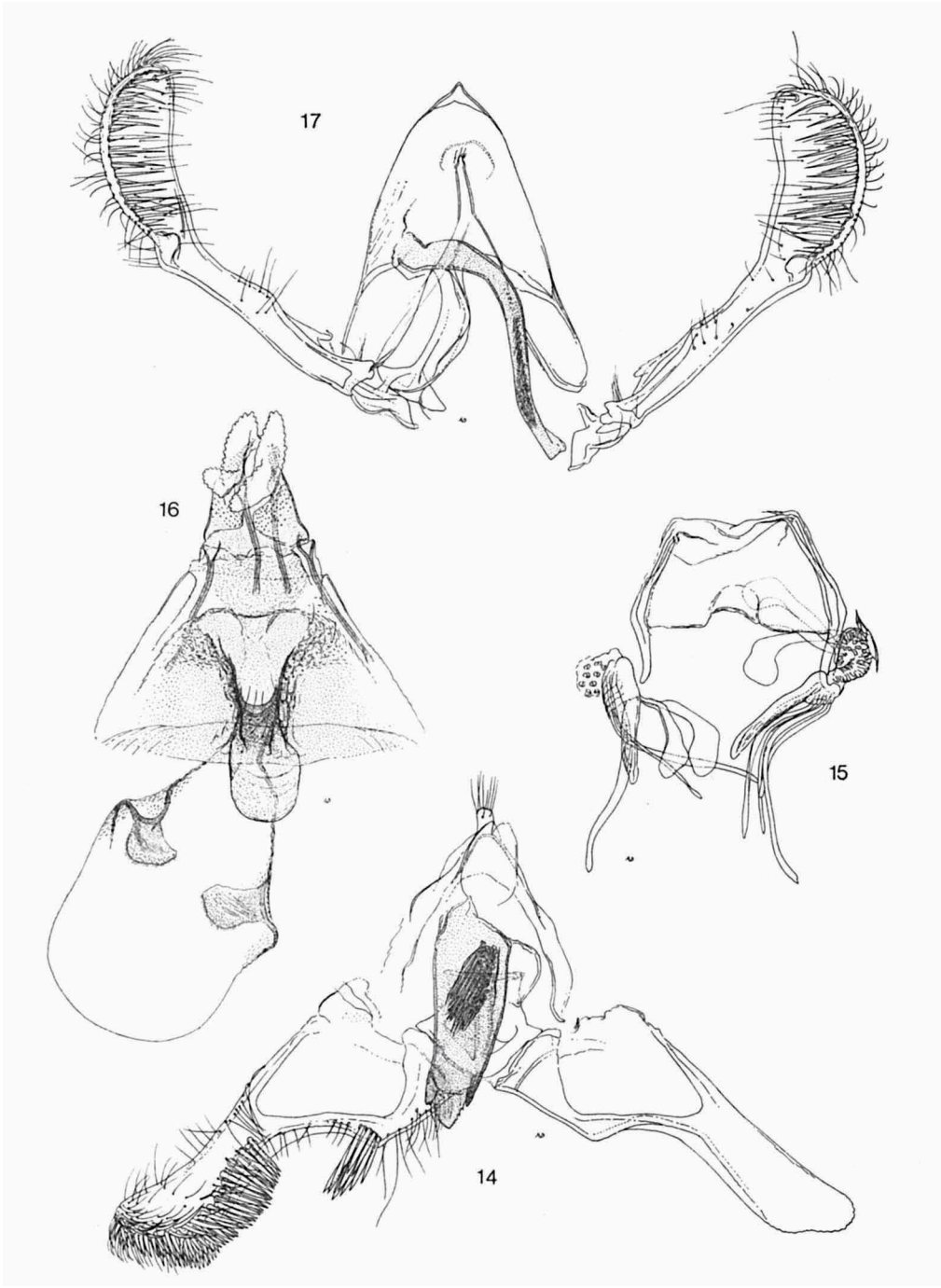


Fig. 13. *Pammenemima ochropa* (Meyrick), head and wing venation, ♂.

Fore wing oblong-subtruncate, moderately broad, costa gently curved, apex rounded, termen minutely notched below vein 7, rounded below, little oblique. Deep fuscous-purple, towards basal half of costa rather opalescent grey. Costa from beyond base to before middle with three black oblique short streaks, alternating with four light grey marks; a large black median spot; costa suffused black grey from well beyond base to apex, containing three pale grey oblique marks before middle, and four silvery white metallic crescentic marks along about third fourth of costa; two faint small pale marks before apex; these white marks continued below costa by faint blue metallic lines, costal anterior three marks emitting blue lines converging into one line, running to about upper angle of cell, thence zigzagging towards 2/3 of termen, visible only in certain lights; fourth white costal mark emitting a second blue line, running in a loop to both preapical whitish marks; dorsal spot formed of three parallel, rather suffused and narrow whitish streaks, turning pale ochreous above, reaching to middle of cell; this dorsal spot preceded by three and followed by two deep fuscous-purple suffused parallel streaks, becoming gradually broader downwards; four jet-black dots before lower half of termen, upper fasciate and horizontal, lower small; apex and termen to above tornus with a jet-black dull marginal streak. Cilia glossy light fuscous-grey, with strong prismatic reflections.



Figs. 14-17. Genitalia of Eucosmini. 14, *Pammenemima ochropa* (Meyrick), ♂, no. 10159; 15, the same, 8th segment with coremata; 16, the same, ♀, no. 10160; 17, *Acanthoclita acrocroca*, ♂, type.

Hind wing fuscous-purplish, becoming scarcely paler towards base. Cilia light fuscous-grey, with a purplish basal fourth and a faint paler submedian band.

Male and female genitalia are described with the genus, above.

Some specimens are stronger opalescent whitish-grey which makes the dorsal spot less distinct. The insect has a strong resemblance to some Palaearctic *Dichrorampha* species.

Acanthoclita gen. nov.

[ἀκανθός = spiny; κλήτος = selected]

Head with appressed scales, forming a slight tuft between antennae over forehead, flat tufts on vertex spreading. Antenna in male simple. Ocellus small, posterior. Haustellum rather short. Palpus with closely appressed short scales, median segment triangularly dilated with upper edge concave, top truncate, hardly roughish. Thorax smooth. Posterior tibia smoothly scaled above. Abdomen thick, truncate.

Fore wing oblong-suboval, costa curved, apex more or less prominent, obtusely pointed, termen more or less deeply notched before apex, sinuate, almost vertical. Venation typically eucosmine: 1b long-furcate at base, 2 from 2/3, 3 from angle, 4 closer to 3, both these veins sinuate and turning upwards posterad, 7 to termen (in type species), sometimes to apex (in *A. defensa* (Meyrick)), 7-9 close together at base, 10 and 11 distant, 11 from slightly before middle of cell, chorda strong, median branch present.

Hind wing subtrapezoidal, slightly over 1, dorsum with a strong fold on underside, in the inside filled out with tumescent tissue and dense short scent hairs, along outer edge with thick long and fine scent hairs; the fold when opened, forms an oblong-oval prominent lobe; vein 2 from beyond 3/4, 3 and 4 stalked, 5 moderately approximated at base, far submedian, 6 and 7 closely approximated along over basal 1/3, 6 to apex of cell, 7 before apex, 8 from middle of cell.

Male genitalia. Tegumen narrow and high. Uncus, absent or rather small, obtuse. A paired gnathos sometimes traceable. Vinculum simple, depressed. Valva much longer than tegumen, narrow, posterior third strongly obliquely clavate, cucullus with a characteristic fringe of long slender spines, one or two longer spines at its base. Aedeagus long and strongly sinuate, narrow, upon a long caulis.

Female genitalia. Sterigma well developed, sclerotic, rather diversely shaped, not very large, in type-species, a conical tumescense, upon a deeply sculptured concave sclerite. Colliculum small or absent. Corpus bursae large. Signa two, horn-like or flattened and ax-shaped.

Type-species, *Eucosma balanoptycha* Meyrick.

Characterized by eucosmine venation, the spining of the clavate top of the valva and the sclerotic sterigma. Belongs to a large group of the Tropical Eucosmini with sometimes traceable paired remnants of a gnathos, combined with narrow and clavate laspeyresiine valva.

Acanthoclita balanoptycha (Meyrick) comb. nov.

(fig. 18, pl. 7 fig. 13, pl. 9 fig. 17)

Eucosma balanoptycha Meyrick, 1910, Rec. Ind. Mus., 5: 218. Fletcher, 1921, Mem. Dept. Agric. India, Ent., 6: 50; 1932, Imp. Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 21.
Laspeyresia balanoptycha; Clarke, 1976, Ins. Micronesia, 9: 118, fig. 53.
? *Acroclita iridorphna* Meyrick, 1936, Exot. Microlep., 4: 609. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 278. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 273, pl. 136 figs. 4-4a.

Distribution. Ceylon (Maskeliya). India (Bombay). S. Mariana Ids.

Food plants. *Pongamia glabra. Derris elliptica.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Chundikkulam 1 ♀. Mangar 7 ♂, gen. 10215, 2 ♀. Olathoduvai 1 ♂. Sigiriya 1 ♂, gen. 10197. Udawattakele 1 ♀. Wilpattu 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

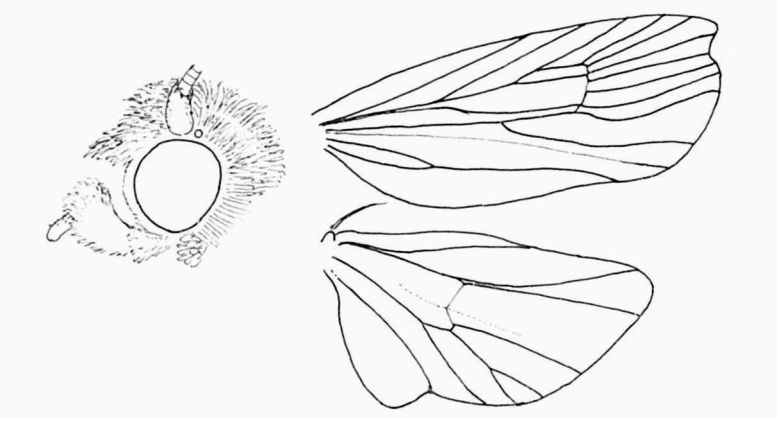


Fig. 18. *Acanthoclita balanoptycha* (Meyrick), sketch of head and wing venation, ♂.

Acanthoclita acrocroca spec. nov.

[ἄκρον = edge, κροκός = yellow]

(fig. 17)

♂♀ 8-9 mm. Head with vertex rather tufted in male; palpus and thorax light fuscous, slightly opalescent grey in certain lights. Antenna thickened in male, light fuscous or grey, finely ringed, short-ciliate in male, simple in

female. Palpus smooth, strongly flattened laterally in male, median segment fan-like dilated towards apex, terminal segment extremely short, almost concealed, pointed in female, terminal segment shorter, not visible laterally. Thorax smooth, metathorax whitish. Abdomen grey-fuscous.

Fore wing oblong-suboval, moderately broad, costa gradually curved throughout, apex obtuse, termen little oblique, gently convex, slightly excised below apex. Rather deep fuscous-brown, becoming paler anteriorly; costa darker fuscous-greyish, with very narrow white strigulae, turning longer and more distant posterad; 10-12 strigulae in pairs, so close as to seem single, ultimate strigula single, longer, more distant, apical, running gently inwards, concave posteriorly; faint pattern of slightly raised dull, darker chestnut-brown marks, barely visible: a triangular spot on base of dorsum, followed by an inwards-oblique wedge-shaped mark at 1/3 of dorsum, top rounded, to before centre of wing; a very faint postmedian transverse band to end of dorsum, rather dilated downwards; posterior third of wing with 3-4 somewhat serrate indistinct and irregular transverse series of small quadrate dots; extreme apex of wing orange. Cilia orange-ochreous, becoming brown in tornus and on costa before apex, with a deeper ochrous subbasal band, becoming brown below 1/3, and an interrupted subapical darker band.

Hind wing fuscous, becoming dark fuscous-purplish towards margin, pale and semipellucent towards base, dorsum in holotype glossy silvery (in male paratype unicolorous with the wing). Cilia pale brownish fuscous, paler grey towards tips, a darker subbasal band and a pale basal line.

Male genitalia. Tegumen gradually narrowed to a short process (uncus). Vinculum small. Valva long and narrow over more than basal half, costa slightly prominent in middle of this part, sacculus obtusely angulate before cucullus; apical part of valva oblong-semioval, with a distinct sclerotic edge all around, ventrally a marginal row of long spines, a few hairs in disc. Aedeagus upon a long, thin caulis, long and narrow, little dilated basad, coecum distinct, top truncate and slightly dilated. Cornuti, a band of fine spinules. Coremata of the modified seventh segment large, formed by long and thin and shorter, broad scales.

♀. Similar to the male. Sometimes costal white strigulae in threes, alternating or irregularly mixed with those in pairs; fore wing less unicolorous, with a faint paler mediodorsal patch, oblong-oval, rather well-defined, submedian oblique wedge less defined; a darker brown suffusion on posterior half, marked in certain lights with pale leaden-grey oblique streaks from white costal groups of strigulae, merging in an ill-defined large oval leaden-grey patch, before termen a curved series of seven dark brown dots, from below antepenultimate costal white mark, ending by an eighth black prostrate strigula on middle of termen. Cilia and hind wing exactly as in male.

Female genitalia. Eighth segment sclerotic, conical. Postapophyses shorter than anapophyses, thin. Sterigma submembraneous, a weak, semioval sclerite with a straight dorsal edge, ostium round, in its centre, flanked by numerous scars of scales. Colliculum membraneous, tubular. Ductus bursae simple, gradually dilated. Corpus bursae pear-shaped, deeply malleate. Signa, two long, flat hooks, with rounded tops. Ductus bullae from middle of ductus bursae. Bulla moderate, membraneous.

Sri Lanka, Ratnapura District, Uggalkaltota, 350 ft., Irrigation Bungalow, 31.i.-8.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10198; 1 ♀, paratype (allotype), genit. slide 10282; 1 ♂, genit. slide 10162, 2 ♀, all paratypes.

Acanthoclita iridorphna (Meyrick) comb. nov.

Acroclita iridorphna Meyrick, 1936, Exot. Microlep., 4: 609. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Ent., 1: 278. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 275, pl. 136 figs. 4-4a.

Distribution. Formosa.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Mannar, 1 ♂. Chundikkulam, 1 ♀. Teldeniya, 1 ♂.

Acanthoclita balia spec. nov.

[βαλιός = spotted]

(fig. 19)

♀ 11.5 mm. Head and antenna dark fuscous. Palpus small, slightly curved, subascending, dark fuscous. Thorax greyish or ochreous, irregularly spotted with darker and black. Abdomen light golden-fuscous.

Fore wing oblong, rather narrow, apex rounded-rectangular, termen hardly inbent below apex, straight above, rounded beneath. Whitish-grey, partly tinged ochreous, densely marbled with dark fuscous and black. Basal patch reaching over 1/2 on costa, tinged grey, edge slightly serrate and scalloped, strongly inwards-oblique and convex; costa with a more distinct whitish oblong-subrectangular spot from basal patch to middle; followed by a black oblique moderate band from middle of costa over 2/3 distance towards 3/4 of termen, its middle dilated by an angular process on each side; posterior part of costa with five rather wide pairs of pale oblique strigulae, first and second more approximated, others tolerably equidistant, ultimate before apex, vertical and wedge-shaped; leaden-grey striae filling out pairs of costal streaks and united just below them into a rather straight streak to termen below apex; a large leaden-grey irregular circular spot on upper angle of cell, open below, filled out with grey; a whitish wedge-shaped patch in tornus,

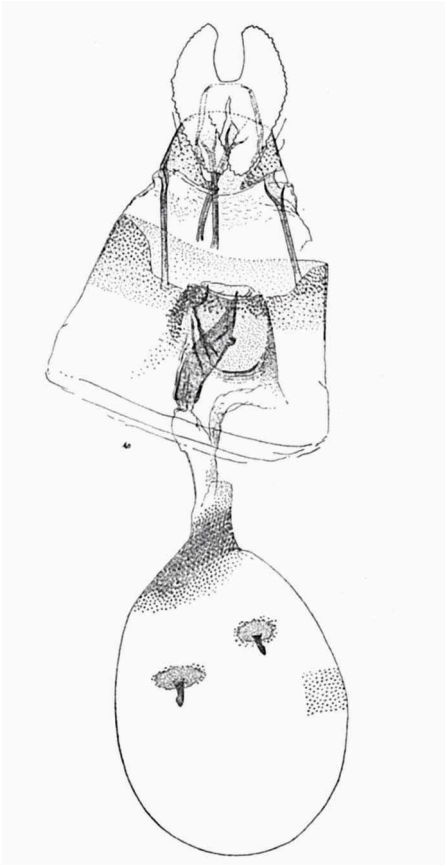


Fig. 19. *Acanthoclita balia* sp. n., ♀, genitalia, type.

acute top obliquely directed towards centre of wing, not reaching its middle, its middle dilated by an angular process on each side; its base extended along lower half of termen by a scalloped streak; a whitish subhorizontal streak half-way between middle of fold and dorsum, both sides scalloped; remainder of wing dark fuscous, rather mixed with irregular black spots. Cilia dark fuscous, upper half with a black basal half and a fine basal line.

Hind wing bronze-fuscous, towards base quickly becoming pellucent and thinly scaled, except along veins. Cilia pale fuscous with a somewhat darker basal band and a pale basal line.

Female genitalia. Sterigma little sclerotic, ostium forming a large stiff intersegmental cone with an oval thin patch frontally. Colliculum, an oblong dark sclerite; ductus bursae moderately long and broad, posterior end densely squamose; ductus bullae originating rather below end of colliculum; corpus

bursae ovoidal, signa, two equal subobtuse horns, upon round basal plates.

Sri Lanka, Ratnapura District, Uggalkaltota, 350 ft., Irrigation Bungalow, 31.i-8.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♀, holotype, genit. slide 10129.

A dark, distinctly marked species, slightly resembling *"Acroclita" scatebrosa* Meyrick, as to the general facies and less so, by the female genitalia. The generic position will remain somewhat uncertain, until the male genitalia become known.

Aemulatrix gen. nov.

Head with appressed scales, roughish on vertex. Ocellus posterior. Haustellum weak. Antenna moderately thickened throughout in male. Labial palpus moderately curved and ascending, not appressed to face. Costal and median segments dilated with dense scales, rather roughish and expanding on apex of median segment, terminal segment moderate, slender, smooth. Vein 1b furcate at base, 2 from 2/3, 3 from angle, 4 very close and parallel to 3, almost coincident, diverging only on termen, 5-7 distant, 5 and 6 converging towards termen, 7 to termen, 7-9 separate, approximated beyond base, then diverging, 11 from middle, median branch strong, from base, almost coincident, then sinuate, to base of 4.

Hind wing with 2 from beyond middle, 3 and 4 long-stalked from angle, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 separate, closely approximated towards base.

Male genitalia. Tegumen long and rather slender, top with a pair of lateral rows of bristly hairs. Vinculum slender, simple. Valva shorter than tegumen, costa curved, apex forming a downcurved process, crowned with a small spine and a couple of short bristles, sacculus edge deeply excised at 2/3; apical process and posterior half of sacculus beset with dense bristles, especially long on sacculus. Aedeagus over 2/3 valva, straight, little narrowed. Cornuti, a dense sheaf of long, straight spines.

Female genitalia not available.

Type species. *Aemulatrix equilibra* spec. nov.

Apparently nearest to *Herpystis* Meyrick, but with quite different facies, broad-winged and with a normal vein 12 in the fore wing (vestigial in *H. epidola*, the type species), and with a median branch. Without the evidence of the females it is not possible to determine the exact position of the genus.

Aemulatrix aequilibra spec. nov.

(figs. 20, 23)

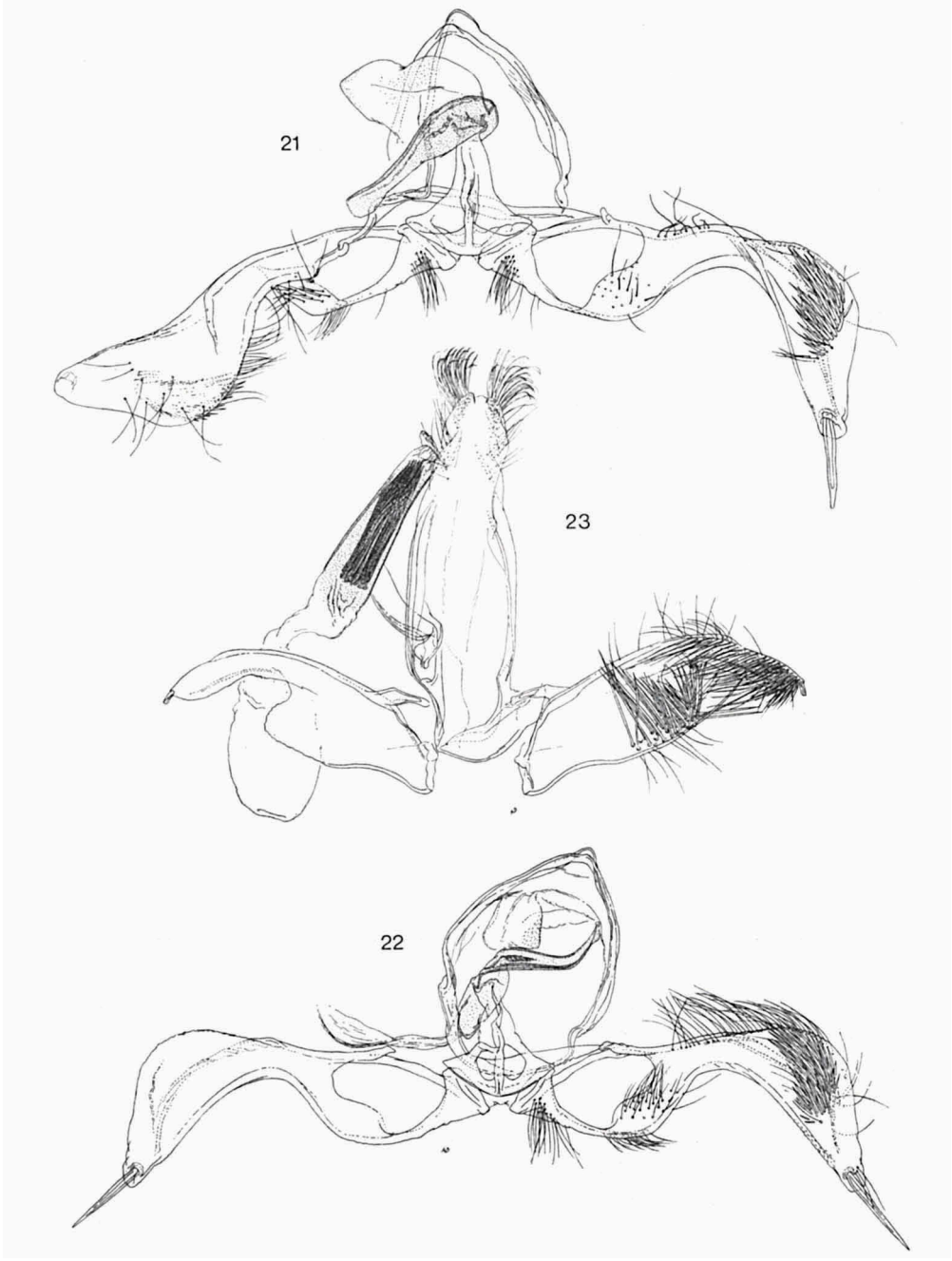
♂ 8.5 mm. Head light ochreous, vertex infuscated. Antenna pale ochreous. Palpus light ochreous, dorsum of median segment dark brown. Thorax light grey-fuscous. Abdomen light ochreous. Posterior leg pale ochreous.

Fore wing oblong-oval, moderately broad, costa slightly convex, apex almost rectangular, termen hardly sinuate, oblique. Pale ochreous, along costa faintly suffused with yellow, markings dark brown, darker along costal margin. Basal half of costa with some 7 marginal small spots of slightly diverse size; posterior part of costa with four larger oblong marginal marks, rather equidistant; an angulate band from middle of costa, outwards-oblique to middle of wing, thence horizontal, slightly dilated, to termen, from below apex almost to tornus; lower 2/3 of this mark including whitish, mixed with fuscous spots: along upper edge, an oblong patch along upper edge and an oval spot on end, cutting off a dark quadrate spot above tornus; a large

Fig. 20. *Aemulatrix aequilibra* g. & sp. n., sketch of head and wing venation, ♂.

triangular patch on dorsum from 1/4 to beyond middle, well defined, with a paler broad horizontal streak below its apex; faint irregular dark brown small marks in a series above and parallel to the upper edge of patch, some more irregular dark brown dusting on base of dorsum and base of wing. Cilia pale ochreous-yellow, with a few dark brown small dots along outer half.

Hind wing semipellucent light fuscous-grey, regularly finely dotted all over, darker dotted below posterior half of costa and in tornus. Cilia whitish, with a suffused broad greyish median band, extending over cilia towards tornus.



Figs. 21-23. Male genitalia of Eucosmini. 21, *Diplosemaphora amphibola* g. & sp. n., holotype; 22, the same, paratype, no. 10131; 23, *Aemulatrix aequilibra* g. & sp. n., holotype.

Male genitalia. As described with the genus above.

Female genitalia not available.

Sri Lanka, Ratnapura District, Uggalkaltota, Irrigation Bungalow, 350 ft., 31.i-8.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide no. 10174.

Herpystis jejuna Meyrick

(pl. 7 fig. 15)

Herpystis jejuna Meyrick, 1916, Exot. Microlep., 2: 16. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 284. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 428, pl. 213 figs. 2-2a.

Distribution. India: N Coorg; Bengal.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Uggalkaltota 1 ♂, 10226. Peak View 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Diplosemaphora gen. nov.

[διπλοσεμαφωρός = wearing a double sign]

Head with appressed scales roughish on vertex, projecting in a small ridge over forehead. Haustellum developed. Ocellus posterior. Antenna under 1/2, short-pubescent. Palpus subporrected, short, median segment strongly clavate, smoothly pubescent, terminal segment shorter than median, acutely pointed. Thorax smooth. Posterior tibia smooth.

Fore wing broadly oval, apex obtuse, termen long, rounded. Vein 2 from little beyond middle, 3 from angle, 3-5 tolerably equidistant and hardly approximated posteriorly, 5-6 slightly more distant, 7 separate, to termen, 8 and 9 approximated at base, 10 from beyond middle distance 11-10, 11 from beyond middle of cell, 12 thickened with scales at a point beyond base, median branch and chorda not distinct. A larger black androconial field on underside, between middle of cell and vein 1a, from beyond base to beyond middle of wing.

Hind wing without a cubical pecten, broad, almost semicircular, space below cell broad; vein 2 from beyond middle, 3 and 4 stalked from angle, 5 closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 separate at base, gradually converging and along posterior half coincident, upper edge of cell convex, along base connected with base of 5. A large black roundish androconial field in centre of upper side.

Male genitalia. Resembling those of *Hermenias* Meyrick, but tegumen simple, without any trace of socii, uncus or other structures, triangularly pointed. Valva narrowly constricted in middle, angulate and twisted along posterior half, with an apical strong thorn and a triangular patch of spines

on the inner side of the ventral edge of subapical dilatation (sacculus). Caulis long and strong, almost as long as aedeagus. Aedeagus bulbous on basal half, narrow and sclerotic posteriorly.

Female genitalia. Lobi anales small. Eighth segment conical, sclerotic and small. Apophyses of equal length. Sterigma large and smooth, subsclerotic, a deep, triangular incision of upper edge, with an elongate-cupshaped large ostium, with darker bottom. Ductus bursae with above middle a tubular sclerotic cestum; ductus bullae below this. Corpus bursae about pear-shaped. Signa, two long flat, scobinate hooks.

Type species, *Diplosemaphora amphibola* spec. nov.

The genus is doubly characterized by the absence of a cubital pecten, as well as the presence of androconial fields on the underside of the fore wing and on the upper side of the hind wing. Finally the posteriorly converging and merging veins 6 and 7 of the hind wing, present a third, quite unusual feature. Judging from the genitalia of the male, the present genus is allied to a certain atypical group of species attributed to the genus *Hermenias* Meyrick and up till now remaining there.

Diplosemaphora amphibola spec. nov.

[ἀμφιβόλος = ambiguous]
(figs. 21, 22, 24, 27, 28)

♂ 8.5 mm. Head light grey, being whitish dusted with grey, face fuscous. Antenna pale ochreous, finely darker ringed. Palpus whitish, median segment with a few loose black scales in middle, apex suffused with dark grey except upper, whitish, edge. Thorax whitish, densely and evenly spotted with blackish (bases of scales). Abdomen light grey-fuscous.

Fore wing rather broad, costa considerably curved throughout, apex subobtuse, termen rounded, long; whitish, densely dusted with fuscous-grey, markings fuscous-blackish. Basal patch to 2/5, densely dusted with blackish-fuscous, edge becoming darker, irregularly serrulate and finely scalloped, apex obtusely prominent above fold; costa narrowly suffused with dark grey beyond basal patch and containing some ten pairs of minute white strigulae, pairs becoming more distant posterad; space beyond basal patch 1/5 wing breadth, median, deeply sinuate, upper half outwards-convex, lower half forming a white basal patch, slightly outwards-convex and parted by a pale grey line; posterior 2/5 of wing dark fuscous-brownish, marked with black: an oblique straight stria from 2/5 of costa, reaching middle of wing; a strongly outwards-oblique whitish-grey transverse band from before 4/5 of costa, dusted with white, extending along lower 2/3 to just above termen,

rounded below; an oblique curved series of jet-black marks along veins, four larger below costa, two smaller opposite 1/3 of termen; two larger horizontal black dots before dorsum below middle, spindle-shaped and contiguous in middle; some pale grey scales scattered over wing posteriorly, with a strong watery gloss; a grey dot in apex. Under side with an oval jet-black patch of androconial scales, slightly outwards-oblique, before and below centre of wing. Cilia whitish, with parting dark grey lines (imperfect).

Hind wing fuscous, becoming darker towards margin, faintly tinged ochreous and evenly dusted with dark grey, costa white; a roundish patch of purple-black androconial scales before and slightly below centre of wing, becoming semipellucent along veins 5 and 1c, extreme base of wing hyaline. Cilia concolorous, with a darker subbasal band.

Male genitalia, as described for the genus above.

♀ 10-10.5 mm. Very similar to the male. Fore wing without androconial patch, somewhat suffused throughout with grey, postmedian band rather unicolorous darker grey, with straight posterior margin above black (as in male); dorsal spot rather obscured by this suffusion, greyish (in male, white); terminal area darker greyish. Cilia (well preserved) pale grey, with four parting lines: a broader basal, a close median pair of narrow black lines and a broader but interrupted subapical streak; cilia above apex distinctly forming a rounded prominence above costa; series of black neural short streaks, well-defined; seven slender short marks, in a bow, starting below 3/4 of costa, terminating with a larger prostrate X-shaped mark before middle of termen, on both sides with a pale grey dot.

Hind wing with a very thin cubital pecten, base of wing not hyaline.

Female genitalia, as described sub genus, above.

Sri Lanka, Ratnapura District, Uggalkaltota, 350 ft., Irrigation Bungalow 31.i-8.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10152. 1 ♀, paratype (allotype), genit. slide 10161; 1 ♂, paratype, genit. slide 10131; 1 ♂, paratype.

A small, broad-winged species, the male is easily recognisable by the black androconial patches in the hind wing.

Hermenias pachnitis Meyrick

Hermenias pachnitis Meyrick, 1912, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 21 : 852. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1 : 283. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3 : 434, pl. 211 figs. 2-2a.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Nuwara Eliya 1 ♂, genit. slide 10136.

Hermenias implexa Meyrick

(pl. 7 fig. 14)

Hermenias implexa Meyrick, 1912, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 21: 852. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 283. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 424, pl. 211 figs. 1-1a.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kanda-ela, 1 ♂, genit. slide 10196.

Strepsicrates rhothia (Meyrick)

Spilonota rhothia Meyrick, 1910, Trans. Ent. Soc. London: 368. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 285. Fletcher, 1921, Mem. Dept. Agric. India, Ent., 6: 43. 1932, Imp. Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 18, pl. 11.
Strepsicrates rhothia; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 596, pl. 297 figs. 2-2a.

Distribution. Mauritius. India, Bengal. Ceylon.

Food plants. *Psidium guayava, Eugenia jambolana.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Peak View 1 ♀. Uggalkaltota 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Matsumuraeses trophiodes (Meyrick)

Eucosma trophiodes Meyrick, 1908, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 18: 613; 1909, ibidem, 19: 592.
Argyroploce trophiodes; Fletcher, 1932, Imp. Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 31.
Olethreutes trophiodes; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 559, pl. 278 figs. 1-1a.
Matsumuraeses phaseoli; Obraztsov, 1960, Tijdschr. Ent., 103: 134; 1967, Tijdschr. Ent., 110: 32. Danilevsky & Kuznetsov, 1968, Fauna S.S.S.R., Nasekomye cheshuekryl., 5: 237. Diakonoff, 1972, Tijdschr. Ent., 115: 243; 1973, Zool. Monogr., 1: 529.
Matsumuraeses trophiodes; Razowski & Yasuda, 1975, Acta zool. cracov., 20: 96, fig. 10.

Distribution. Ceylon. (? China, ? South Africa). Java.

Food plants. *Glycine soya.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kanda-ela, 1 ♂.

Crocidosema plebejana Zeller

Crocidosema plebejana Zeller, 1847, Isis: 721. Heinemann, 1849, Schmetterlinge Europas: 241. Staudinger & Wocke, 1871, Cat. Lepid. europ. Faun.: 263, no. 1269. Eppelsheim, 1881, Stett. ent. Zeitschr.: 379. Meyrick, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 6: 659; 1886, Trans. Ent. Soc. London: 276; 1928, Rev. Handbook Brit. Lep.: 539. Walsingham, 1891, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 506; 1897, op. cit.: 127, no. 174; 1907, *in* Sharp, Fauna Hawaiiensis, 1 (5): 675, pl. 10, fig. 15; Staudinger & Rebel, 1901, Cat. Lepid. pal. Faun., 2: 110, no. 1968. Kennel, 1910, Pal. Tortr.: 468, pl. 18, figs. 66, 67; 1910, *in* Spuler, Schmett. Europas, 2: 273, pl. 85, fig. 45. Philpott, 1923, Trans. New Zealand Inst., 59: 475, fig. 10. Heinrich, 1923, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 123: 190, figs. 10, 29,

29a, 325. Lhomme, 1935, Cat. Lép. France et Belgique, 2: 330. Clarke, 1958, Cat. Meyrick's Types, 3: 319, pl. 158, figs. 1-1a, 2-2a, 3-3a. Hannemann, 1961, Tierw. Deutschl., 48: 154, no. 315 (also spelled *plebeiana* by some authors).

Penthina altheana Mann, 1855, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien: 555.

Paedisca lavaterana Millière, 1862, Icon. et descr. chénilles et Lép. inédits: 290, 310, pl. 34, figs. 9-13.

Grapholitha peregrinana Möschler, 1866, Berl. ent. Zeitschr.: 139.

Stenoptycha obscura Wollaston, 1879, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 3: 341.

Proteopteryx blackburni Butler, 1881, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 7: 393-394. Willcocks, 1916, Insect Pests Egypt, 1: 390, pl. 7, fig. 5.

Eucosma plebeiana Meyrick, 1911, Trans. Linn. Soc., (2) 14: 268; 1914, Ent. Mitt., Suppl., 3; 48.

Crocidosema ptiladelpha Meyrick, 1917, Trans. Ent. Soc. London: 18. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 264; 1958, op. cit., 3: 319, pl. 158, figs. 1-1a.

Crocidosema synneurota Meyrick, 1926, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 74: 276. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 301; 1958, op. cit., 3: 319, pl. 158, figs. 2-2a.

Distribution. Cosmopolitan.

Food plants. Malvaceae: in seeds of *Malva sylvestris, Althaea rosea, Lavatera* (in Europe). Furthermore in *Lavatera arborea, Malva parviflora, Malvastrum spicatum, Malvaviscus drummondi, Kosteleyzkya, Hibiscus esculentus, militaris, rosa-sinensis* and *Abutilon indicum.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Hantane Hill 1 ♀. Kebonella 1 ♀. Peak View 16 ♂, 4 ♀. Uggalkaltota 1 ♂. Teldeniya 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Udawattekelle 1 ♂.

Loboschiza Diakonoff

Loboschiza Diakonoff, Jan. 1968, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 257: 93. Type species, *Argyroploce clytocarpa* (Meyrick, 1920), Philippine Ids.

Rhadinoscolops Obraztsov, Sept. 1968, J. New York Ent. Soc., 76: 187. (Type-species: *Pyralis koenigiana* Fabricius, 1775), **syn. nov.**

This genus, originally placed in the Laspeyresiini (= Grapholitini) should be transferred to the tribe Eucosmini, judging from the male genitalia. It forms a small natural group of strikingly orange, crimson or brownish-red coloured Southern Asiatic species. Now that I am satisfied about the true generic position of the few species treated below, the diagnosis of the genus should be slightly extended: the labial palpus may also be subporrected and dilated towards apex with roughish scales above and beneath; vein 2 in the hind wing may originate from 2/3 to 3/4 of the lower edge of cell; and the lobes of the characteristically bilobed top of the valva may differ in width specifically.

It was a common practice with the classical authors to classify Lepidoptera according to the general coloration, as often as not, with doubtful results. The present small group of species, however, seems to form a facetious excep-

tion: the presence of either various amounts of orange, red or crimson colouring or of brightly yellow edged with dark purple, really indicates, with a few exceptions, their belonging to the same genus. One cannot help thinking that these bright colours proclaim unpalatability of the respective species.

Loboschiza koenigiana (Fabricius)

(pl. 9 fig. 18, pl. 10 fig. 19)

Pyralis koenigiana Fabricius, 1775, Systema Entomologiae: 653; 1781, Species Insectorum, 2: 286.
Pyralis koenigana; Fabricius, 1787, Mantissa Insectorum, 2: 237; 1794, Entomologia Systematica, 3 (2): 279.
Hemerosia aurantiana Pryer, 1877, Descriptions of new species of Lepidoptera from North China, Cist. Ent., 2: 235, pl. 4 fig. 12.
Coptoloma aurantiana; Swinhoe & Cotes, 1889, Catal. Moths India: 699.
Laspeyresia aurantiana; Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 36: 292; 1929, *in* de Joannis, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 98: 8721; 1935, *in* Caradja & Meyrick, Lep. chinesischen Provinzien: 64.
Laspeyresia koenigana; Fletcher, 1914, S. Indian Ins.: 450, fig. 328; 1921, Mem. Agr. Ind., Ent., 6: 62. Isshiki, *in* Esaki, 1932: Iconogr. Ins. Japon.: 1467, text-fig. pl. 11; 1958, ibidem, ed. 2: 478, text-fig. Obraztsov, 1959, Tijdschr. Ent., 102: 193. Okano, 1959, Iconogr. Ins. Jap. Col. Nat. Edita, 1: 259, pl. 174 fig. 16.
Laspeyresia aurana Matsumura, 1931 (nec Fabricius, 1775), 6000 Ill. Ins. Jap.: 1071, no. 2150, text-fig.
Eucosma koenigiana; Diakonoff, 1941, Treubia, 18: 405.
Enarmonia koenigiana; Fletcher, 1932, Imp. Council. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 33, pl. 21. Diakonoff, 1948, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat., 20: 348; 1953, Verh. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wet., Nat., (2) 49 (3): 161.
Enarmonia koenigana; Diakonoff, 1949, Bijdr. Dierk., 28: 348. Inoue, 1954, Check List Lep. Japan: 91. Issiki, 1957, Icon. Het. Jap. Col. Nat., 1: 57, pl. 8 fig. 254.
Rhodinoscolops koenigianus; Obraztsov, 1968, J. New York Ent. Soc., 76: 160, figs. 14-17.

Distribution. India, Ceylon, Burma, Indo-China, E China, Japan, Malay Archipelago, New Guinea, E Australia.

Food plants. Recorded from *Jasminum sambac* and bred from leaves of *Melia azedarach* in India (Fletcher, 1929).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Medawachchiya 2 ♂, 1 ♀, genit. slide 10256 ♀. Padaviya 1 ♀. Wilpattu 1 ♂, genit. slide 10255.

Dicnecidia gen. nov.

[δι = twice, κνηκός = spot]

Head with appressed scales. Haustellum short. Ocellus posterior. Antenna in male slightly thickened, short-ciliate. Maxillary palpus concealed. Labial palpus moderately long, sinuate, porrected, dilated along posterior half, terminal segment very short, almost concealed, obtuse. Thorax without a crest. Abdomen normal.

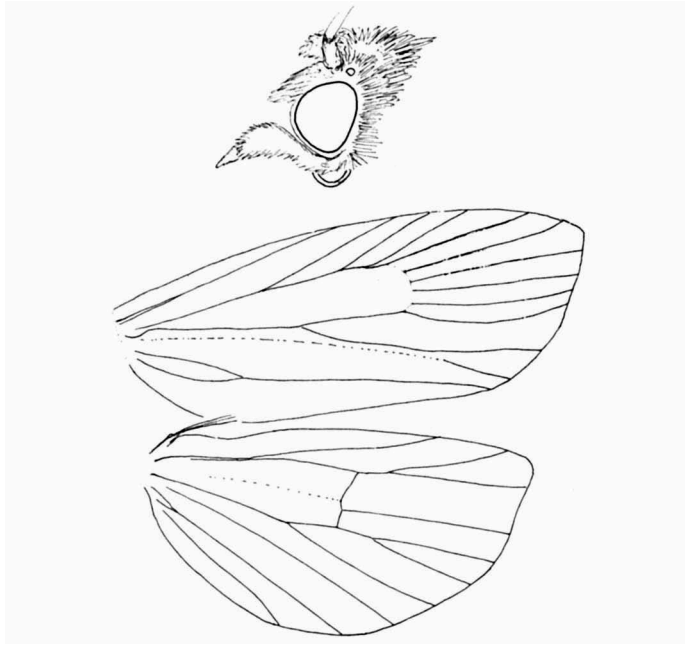


Fig. 24. *Diplosemaphora amphibola* g. & sp. n., sketch of head and wing neuration, ♀

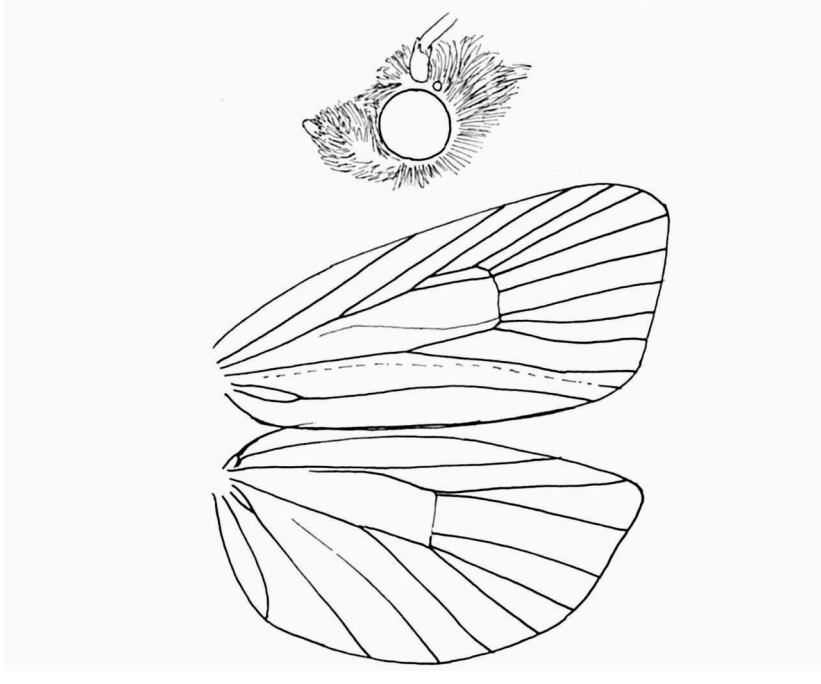


Fig. 25. *Dicnecidia cataclasta* g. & sp. n., sketch of head and wing venation, ♂

Fore wing oblong-suboval, termen straight, little oblique. Vein 2 from 2/3, 3 from angle, 4 almost connate with 3, 5 straight, 7 to termen, 11 from middle of cell, median branch in cell to below base of 5, chorda developed, to above base of 7.

Hind wing with cubital pecten. Vein 2 from 2/3, 3 and 4 connate from angle, 5 approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

Male genitalia, as described with the type-species below.

Type-species, *Dicnecidia cataclasta* spec. nov.

The only species has the facies of an olethreutine, but the genitalia are entirely eucosmine, the uncus resembling most that of an *Epinotia* Hübner, but with the valva peculiar and not similar to any known genus of the tribe. Probably a development of the *Epinotia* stock.

Dicnecidia cataclasta spec. nov.

[κατακλάστος = broken in pieces]

(figs. 25, 26)

♂ 13.5 mm. Head and thorax pale tawny, spotted with dark fuscous. Antenna fuscous, slightly thickened, short-ciliate. Palpus strongly dilated, pale tawny, with a submedian, a supramedian and a narrow apical parallel, oblique transverse bands of dark fuscous spots of diverse size. Thorax with some four transverse more or less irregular dark fuscous bands. Abdomen light fuscous.

Fore wing oblong-suboval, costa gently curved throughout, more so towards apex, apex obtusely rectangular, termen almost straight, little oblique. Pale orangeish-tawny, along fold rather whitish, basal patch, median band and apex coarsely marbled with dark fuscous, wing throughout irregularly strigulated with interrupted fuscous lines. Basal patch over 1/5 on costa, over 2/5 of dorsum, edge well-defined, its central third rectangularly projecting; costal edge of patch with four dark fuscous-brown wedge-shaped spots, last larger, fasciate, to middle, dorsum transversely strigulated; median band broad, 1/3 of costa, shifted slightly posterad, on costa with a large dark brown triangular spot on anterior, a smaller one on posterior edge; median part of band containing several rounded spots of pale ground colour, each edged dark fuscous; an irregular, partly interrupted median or supramedian dark brown horizontal streak; lower part of band also with dark edged roundish spots, but darker tawny; anterior edge of band slightly concave, with two small projections towards middle, posterior edge three times shallowly scalloped; apical part of wing slightly brighter tawny-orangeish, with silvery gloss exept edges of markings, with a few blue metallic points in place of the

ocelloid spot; first and second costal spots below emitting dark lines, first thin and weak above, becoming a thick blue metallic oblong spot before termen; second line strong, dark, from second to third spot, thence forming an interrupted subterminal line to above tornus, above edging blue spot posteriorly; an oblong-oval oblique brown preterminal spot, upper end rounded, lower end resting on termen below middle. Cilia anthracite-grey, a black basal band, cilia in tornus entirely pale ochreous.

Hind wing rather dark fuscous-grey with bronze gloss, subsemipellucent, with finest transverse striation (dark tips of scales). Cilia fuscous with a dark fuscous subbasal band and a pale ochreous basal line.

Male genitalia. Tegumen robust, moderately high. Uncus short, rather broad, top short-bifid, bristly. Socii and gnathos absent. Valva with basal half broad and rounded, strongly constricted beyond middle, top hooked and hammer-shaped, with a rounded bristly dorsal prominence, lower end with two spikes, 1-2 strong bristles midway cucullus. Aedeagus over 1/2 length of valva, strong, straight (cornuti broken, scars ten, in two rows).

Sri Lanka, Anuradhapura District, Wildlife Society Bungalow, Hunuwilagama, Wilpattu, 10-19.iii.1970, 200 ft. (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 9983.

Eucosma threnodes (Meyrick) comb. nov.

Platypeplus threnodes Meyrick, 1905, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 585 (Ceylon).
Olethreutes threnodes; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 555, pl. 276 figs. 1-1a, 2-2a, 3-3a.
Platypeplus hemiopta Meyrick, 1905, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 586 (Ceylon).
Platypeplus tetracona Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 731 (Ceylon).

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Nuwara Eliya 2 ♂. Peak View 2 ♀.

The male genitalia of this species resemble slightly those of the Nearctic genus *Exentera* Grote, but the wing venation is distinct and rather congruent with that of *Eucosma* Hübner; to that genus *threnodes* is assigned for the present. It certainly does not belong to "*Platypeplus*" (recte *Dudua* Walker, of the tribe Olethreutini), where it has been placed originally.

Eucosma rhymogramma Meyrick

Eucosma rhymogramma Meyrick, 1916, Exotic Microlep., 2: 17. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 387, pl. 192 fig. 1.

Distribution. Upper Burma.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Uggalkaltota 1 ♀ (no abdomen).

Figs. 26-29. Genitalia of Eucosmini. 26, *Dicnecidia cataclasta* g. & sp. n., ♂, holotype; 27, *Diplosemaphora amphibola* g. & sp. n., ♀, paratype (allotype); 28, the same, bursa; 29, *Eucosmophyes icelitodes* g. & sp. n., ♂, holotype.

Eucosmophyes gen. nov.

[*Eucosma* = genus name; φυή = appearance]

Head with roughish, loosely appressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Haustellum developed. Antenna moderately thickened in male, subserrulate, scape rather enlarged. Maxillary palpi not perceptible. Labial palpus moderately long, smooth, appressed, slightly rough short scales only along lower edge, median segment with apex dilated and truncate, terminal segment rather short, subobtuse. Thorax without a crest. Abdomen and legs normal.

Fore wing oblong-suboval, rather narrow and moderately pointed, apex subobtuse, termen oblique, hardly concave. Vein 1b furcate at base over 1/3; 2 from 2/3, 3 from angle, 4 closer to 5, almost connate, 6 parallel, 7 free, to termen, 11 from beyond middle of cell, chorda strong, from half-way 11 and 10, to below middle of space between 6 and 7, median branch strong, from beyond base, sinuate, to base of 5.

Hind wing over 1, apex rounded and rather produced, vein 2 from beyond 2/3 of cell, 3 and 4 long-stalked, from angle, rather short, 5 approximated at base, discoidal long, 6 and 7 stalked, costa convex.

Male and female genitalia, as described with the type species below.

Type species, *Eucosmophyes icelitodes* spec. nov.

The type species is small, with rather pointed wing and the colouring and markings strongly suggesting an *Icelita* Bradley but actually quite different. A slender member of the Eucosmini, judging from the facies, neuration and genitalia, so far, of uncertain affinity.

Eucosmophyes icelitodes spec. nov.

[*icelitodes* = looking like *Icelita*]

(figs. 29, 29A, pl. 11 fig. 22)

♂ 9 mm, ♀ 9.5 mm. Head pale cinerous, face paler, vertex darker grey, sometimes face whitish, vertex touched with ochreous-fuscous. Antenna in male thickened, subserrulate, pale cinereous, with slightly elevated black rings. Palpus moderate, ascending, median segment gradually dilated, dark grey, extreme apex pale cinereous; terminal segment slender, exposed but short, obtuse, dark grey, apex pale cinereous. Thorax light cinereous, an anterior blackish band, very narrow on tegula. Abdomen dark leaden-grey, anal tuft light cinereous, venter white; abdomen in female lighter grey, less glossy.

Fore wing oblong, broadest in middle, with costa curved along anterior half, slightly prominent in middle, straight posteriorly, apex rather pointed

or gently rounded, termen slightly sinuate, rather short, oblique. Pale cinereous, partly deeper cinereous, markings black and blackish-fuscous, considerably varying. Basal patch to 1/3, deeper bluish-cinereous, towards costa suffused with dark grey, posterior edge rather outwards-oblique, black, suffused anteriorly and dilated downwards, posteriorly well-defined, slightly angulate in fold or with a small or a larger tooth there (distinct in female); this edge preceded by two black less oblique striae, anterior thicker, subbasal, often double or lozenge-shaped; pale ground colour parted by slightly darker grey lines (in female); posterior 2/3 of costa with some six or seven black oblique marks, alternating with groups of three to four very narrow whitish lines upon pale grey ground; apex of wing with a large round black spot, on costa preceded by a whitish mark; an oblique median band of pale ground colour, parted by a more or less irregular and interrupted black line; lower half of band invaded below by darker grey suffusion, extending over posterior half of wing; a rather irregular, more outwards-oblique black streak from 2/5 of costa to 3/4 of dorsum, above forming a wide furcation open at base; along lower half streak becoming thicker, with a distinct black posterior tooth below middle, directed towards apex of wing, in male isolated into a black dot, black streak recurving at this point anterad, on dorsum dilated triangularly; a couple of blackish lines below costa posteriorly, forming semicircles, open below, last one running before apex towards middle of termen;

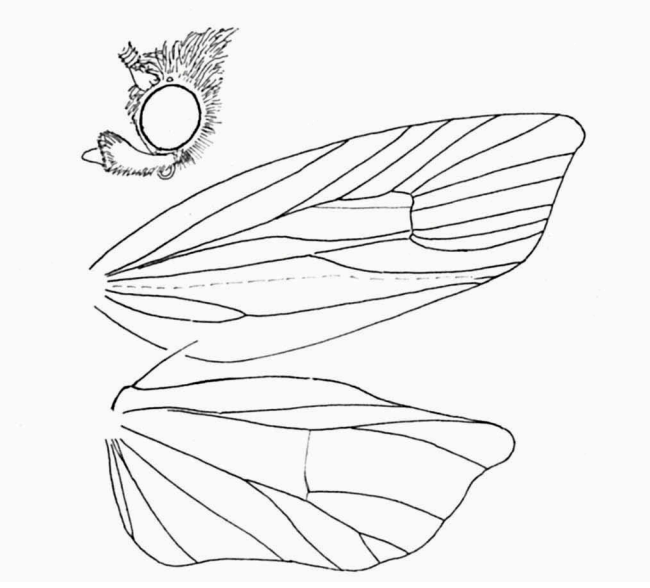


Fig. 29A. *Eucosmophyes icelitodes* g. & sp. n., sketch of head and wing venation, ♂.

a black terminal line to tornus; in female a broader black subapical band, almost completely concealed under a finest closely zigzag whitish line. Cilia cinereous, sometimes tinged fuscous, paler on tornus, in female basal half throughout lighter grey-fuscous.

Hind wing glossy fuscous, dusted with darker fuscous, veins slightly darker, in female base of cell paler, semipellucent. Cilia light fuscous with a darker fuscous subbasal band and a white basal line.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad, depressed. Socii short, rather broad, long-haired. Valva moderately narrow, straight, sacculus triangularly excised at 2/3, densely short-spined over central third, cucullus densely bristled, with a single larger spine on underside of apex. Aedeagus large, robust, over 1/2 length of valva. Cornuti broken off, scars in two groups, one with over 20, another with half a dozen scattered scars.

Female genitalia. Lobus analis rather slender. Postapophyses thin, shorter than anapophyses. Sterigma large, little sclerotic, subsemicircular, lower edge with sublateral characteristic sinuate rims. Ostium a strong, sclerotic cup, colliculum membraneous, pear-shaped, cestum a pair of tortuous bands with dark edges turned in one another; ductus bullae from close below top of ductus bursae, which is short, a scobinate patch below middle. Corpus bursae with regular small and short aciculae. Signa, flat blades with rounded tops (in figure seen in lateral aspect).

Sri Lanka, Mannar District, Olaithoduvai, 10 mi NW of Mannar, 0-50 ft., 4-5.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10208; the same, 8 ♂, 3 ♀, paratypes, genit. slide 10294 (two without abdomens); Jaf District, Chundikkulam Sanctuary, 25 ft., 7.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.), 1 ♀, paratype (allotype), genit. slide 10216; the same, 1 ♂, 4 ♀, genit. slide 10235 ♀, paratypes; Kandy District, Teldeniya, 1400 ft., 18-20.xi.1976 (the same collectors), 1 ♂, paratype; Anuradhapura District, Wildlife Society Bungalow, Hunuwilagama, Wilpattu, 10-19.iii.1970, 200 ft. (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♀, paratype, genit. slide 10130; Mannar District, 20 mi SE of Mannar, 6.xi.1976, 15 ft. (G. F. Hevel c.s.), 1 ♀, paratype.

A small species with variable distinct markings, deceivingly similar to certain species of *Icelita* Bradley, as recently illustrated by Clarke (1976, plate 3), except that the second transverse fascia is irregular and the genitalia are completely different from that peculiar genus.

Nenomoshia poetica (Meyrick)

Argyroploce poetica Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 437; 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 36: 282. Fletcher, 1921, Mem. Dept. Agric. India, 6: 61.
Olethreutes poetica; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 539, pl. 268 figs. 2-2a.

Eucosma mosaica Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 18: 138 (praeococ.).
Nenomoshia poetica; Clarke, 1976, Ins. Micronesia, 9 (1): 99, fig. 44, pl. 9 fig. f.

Distribution. India, Ceylon, S Mariana Is., N Australia.
New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Inginiyagala 1 ♂.

Gypsonoma aechnemorpha spec. nov.

[αἰχνή = point of a lance, μορφή = shape]
(pl. 10 figs. 20-21)

♂ 9.5 mm. Head light fuscous, vertex and forehead white. Palpus slender and short, with short scales, fuscous. Antenna pale ochreous, on dorsum with slight raised rings marked with darker fuscous. Thorax pale cinereous, anterior half suffused with black, anterior edge of tegula whitish. Abdomen light ashy-grey, marbled with black.

Fore wing oblong-oval, broadest in middle, gradually narrowed towards apex, costa curved throughout, apex obtusely pointed, considerably prominent, termen gently sinuate, strongly oblique. Pale cinereous, marked with fuscous-black. Anterior half of costa with 7-8 small black transverse marks, a larger black mark at 1/4, emitting a transverse, slightly outwards-oblique narrow streak to dorsum, dilated and twice as broad from fold to dorsum, narrow above fold; this streak preceded by some three ill-defined parallel transverse lines (partly rubbed), and followed by a single more distant and more outwards-oblique line from a larger dot on costa; posterior half of costa with a rather broad streak of grey suffusion, indistinctly cut by three thin silvery lines; a broader transverse line of blackish-brown irregular dusting from before 2/3, broad to middle, with a slight posterior prong above fold, thin below fold, altogether slightly outwards-oblique and distinctly curved, outwards-concave; apex with a rather large black spot, preceded by large silvery costal mark, indistinct blackish-brown dusting between transverse fascia and apical spot, not reaching latter. Cilia cinereous, darker around apex.

Hind wing rather narrow, pointed, greyish-fuscous. Cilia light fuscous with a white basal band.

Male genitalia. Tegumen subquadrate, slightly narrowed above. Socii parietal, sparsely bristled. Seventh segment flattened laterally, with large, brushy coremata. Valva rather broad, parallel-sided along basal 3/4, base of costa and end of sacculus rounded, top of valva constricted and projecting obliquely upwards, with moderate, not dense bristles and a tumescent, naked edge. Aedeagus moderately long, broad. Cornuti, a sheaf of long, diverse spines.

Sri Lanka, Ratnapura district, Uggalkaltota, 350 ft., Irrigation Bungalow, 31.i-8.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10202.

A small, cinereous species, with unusual lanceolate fore wing, which makes the insect easily recognisable. The single specimen available is somewhat defaced but sufficiently distinct.

Cryptophlebia ombrodelta (Lower)

Arothrophora ombrodelta Lower, 1898, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 23: 48.
Cryptophlebia ombrodelta; Bradley, 1953, Bull. Ent. Res., 43: 683, fig. 1, pl. 24 fig. 1, pl. 25 figs. 1-1a. Simon Thomas, 1962, Plagen cultuurgew. W. Nieuw Guinea, Med. Econ. Zaken, Landbouwk. ser., 1962, 1: 28, 29. Diakonoff, 1968, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 257: 90, figs. 559-560; 1976, Zool. Verh., 144: 44.
Cryptophlebia (Cryptophlebia) ombrodelta; Diakonoff, 1957, Tijdschr. Ent., 100: 139-141, figs. 1-7, 12-15.
Cryptophlebia carpophaga Walsingham, 1899, Indian Mus. Notes, 4: 106.
Argyroploce illepida Meyrick, 1911 (nec Butler, 1882), Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 36: 265.
Argyroploce lasiandra Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 592. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 327, pl. 162 figs. 2-2a.
(For full references, cf. Diakonoff, 1968).

Distribution. All over S Asia, from S India to New Guinea and Australia, Philippine Ids., Guam. Also in Nepal, at 350-400 m altitude.

Food plants. Polyphagous in pods of diverse Leguminosae, in Sapindaceae, Rutaceae, etc.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Peak View 1 ♂. Uggalkaltota 1 ♀.

Cryptaspasma helota (Meyrick)

Notocelia helota Meyrick, 1905, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 586.
Hysterosia zophocosma Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlep., 4: 159.
Cryptaspasma lugubris Diakonoff (nec Felder), 1949, Bijdr. Dierk., 28: 135.
Cryptaspasma helota; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 323, pl. 160 figs. 2-2b, 3-3a. Diakonoff, 1959, Zool. Verh., 43: 16, 19, pl. 3 fig. 17, pl. 4, figs. 29-31, pl. 6 figs. 40-42.

Distribution. Ceylon; Formosa (Taiwan).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Agrapatana 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Kanda-ela 2 ♂, 1 ♀. Kebonella 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Dasodis gen. nov.

[δασοδίς = bushy]

Head large, with dense, rather long, appressed scales, forming a ridge on vertex and a tuft between antennae, projecting over face; face rougish. Antenna moderately thickened in male. Ocellus posterior. Haustellum short.

Labial palpus rather long, projecting beyond face about the diameter of eye, porrected, gently sinuate, median segment strongly dilated and oval, strongly flattened and with a long fringe of dense hairs beneath and towards apex above; terminal segment very short, smooth, pointed, exposed.

Fore wing oblong-suboval, apex pointed and prominent, termen excised below apex, prominently rounded below this. Vein 2 from beyond 2/3, 3 from angle, 4 moderately distant, 5, 6 separate, 7 separate in male, to termen below apex, stalked with 8 in female, 11 from slightly before middle; 3 and 4 parallel, strongly sinuate and approximated to 5 on termen, median branch in cell present.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten; vein 1c well developed, 2 from 3/5, longer stalked in male, 3 and 4 long-stalked from angle, 5 approximated, 6 and 7 separate, closely approximated towards base.

Male genitalia. Tegumen rather weak and large, oval, pedunculi moderately slender. Uncus absent. Socius very large, over half of tegumen, broad, dilated downward, ending with an inwards-directed sharp hook; this socius with a distinct outer and ill-defined inner edge, densely long-haired throughout, above and outwardly broadly rounded. Valva simple, rather long gradually clavate, top rounded; densely and finely haired except towards base and lower edge. Aedeagus long, robust, dilated towards base; socii, a row of 4-5 slender, short spines.

Female genitalia. Seventh sternite not sclerotic except narrow concave upper edge, within this calciform ostium, gradually narrowed and turning into tubular rather long colliculum. Ductus bursae rather short, shorter than corpus bursae and moderately wide; ductus bullae apparently originating at the right side of its base; corpus bursae large, pear-shaped, with a small, additional closed sac, originating at base of corpus bursae. Signa two, dissimilar, one large, with a strongly lengthwise extended concave and funicular base and a long flat body, another with smaller, not so extended base and a clavate-truncate flat body.

Type-species, *Dasodis microphthora* (Meyrick) comb. nov. The gender of the generic name is feminine.

Recently the species has been separated already from the genus *Ancylis* by Clarke (1976), to which genus it has been attributed by Meyrick. It is allied to *Rhopobota* Lederer which is Palaeartic and also to the Micronesian *Eumarissa* group of genera. It has large, hairy head and hairy palpi, characteristic neuration and peculiar male genitalia. The female signa slightly resemble those in *Ruthilia* Clarke from the Marianna Ids.

Dasodis microphthora (Meyrick) comb. nov.

(figs. 30, 31)

Ancylis microphthora Meyrick, 1936, Exotic Microlep., 4: 609. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 282. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 292, pl. 145 figs. 3-3c.
Eumarissa microphthora; Clarke, 1976, Ins. Micronesia, 9 (1): 34, fig. 11.

The male, metallotype, may be redescribed thus.

♂ 11 mm. Head light cinereous. Antenna light fuscous. Palpus cinereous, paler towards apex. Thorax pale fuscous-grey, coarsely dusted over middle third with dark grey, apical third narrowly parted with a dark grey line, tegula suffused dark grey except narrow edge. Abdomen fuscous-grey. Posterior leg whitish-ochreous.

Fore wing oblong-suboval, rather narrow, costa slightly curved at ends, almost straight in middle, apex projecting, pointed, termen deeply sinuate below apex, rounded-prominent below, little oblique. Mixed fuscous and cinereous, along middle half suffused with blackish-fuscous, forming an irregular longitudinal patch, becoming deep black anterad. Costa above cell

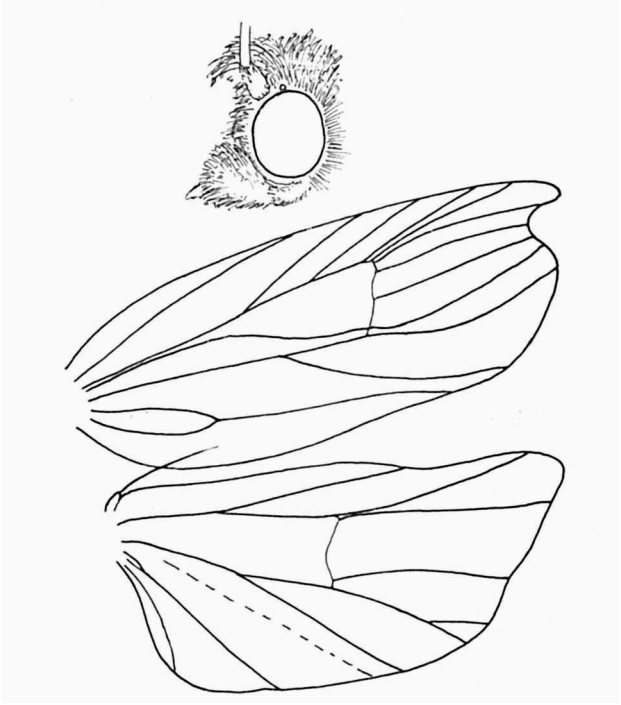


Fig. 30. *Dasodis microphthora* (Meyrick) comb. n., sketch of head and wing venation, ♂, no. 10209.

somewhat paler cinereous touched with pale ochreous, closely dusted and marked with dark grey: in middle with a dark grey suffusion, before this with about three dark marks, alternating with narrow short lines, interspaces pale; posterior half of costa with four larger and thicker, more oblique spots, increasing in size and becoming more oblique posterad, also alternating with thin short lines; apex with a still larger subquadrate black dot, narrowly edged, except on top, with white; a small whitish dot below teminal concavity just before margin; a suboval horizontal pale patch before 2/3 of termen including an oblong blackish subhorizontal jot; posterior third of wing beyond cell and below costa marbled with ill-defined leaden-metallic scales. Cilia light fuscous with a pale ochreous basal third (strongly worn).

Hind wing rather light ochreous-fuscous, with a golden gloss, partly subpellucent towards base. Cilia (imperfect) pale ochreous.

Male genitalia, as described with the genus above.

Sri Lanka, Mannar District, 4 mi NW of Mannar, 11 ft., 3.xi.1976 (G. P. Hevel c.s.), 1 ♂, genit. slide 10209.

A single, rather worn specimen, still soon recognised by the characteristic wing neuration, the shape of the wings and colouring and markings, as the sex partner of the female lectotype.

Originally described as an *Ancylis* by Meyrick from Java, the species has been first illustrated by Clarke (1958) and recently recorded from Micronesia, removed from this chiefly Palaearctic genus and transferred to *Eumarissa* Clarke, a genus from an interesting novel group of Micronesian genera, related to *Rhopobota* Lederer, but all quite distinct. The present specimen discloses at last the male genital features which are so peculiar that it seems preferable to separate *microphthora* in a new genus of its own.

Distribution. Ceylon. Java. W Caroline Ids.

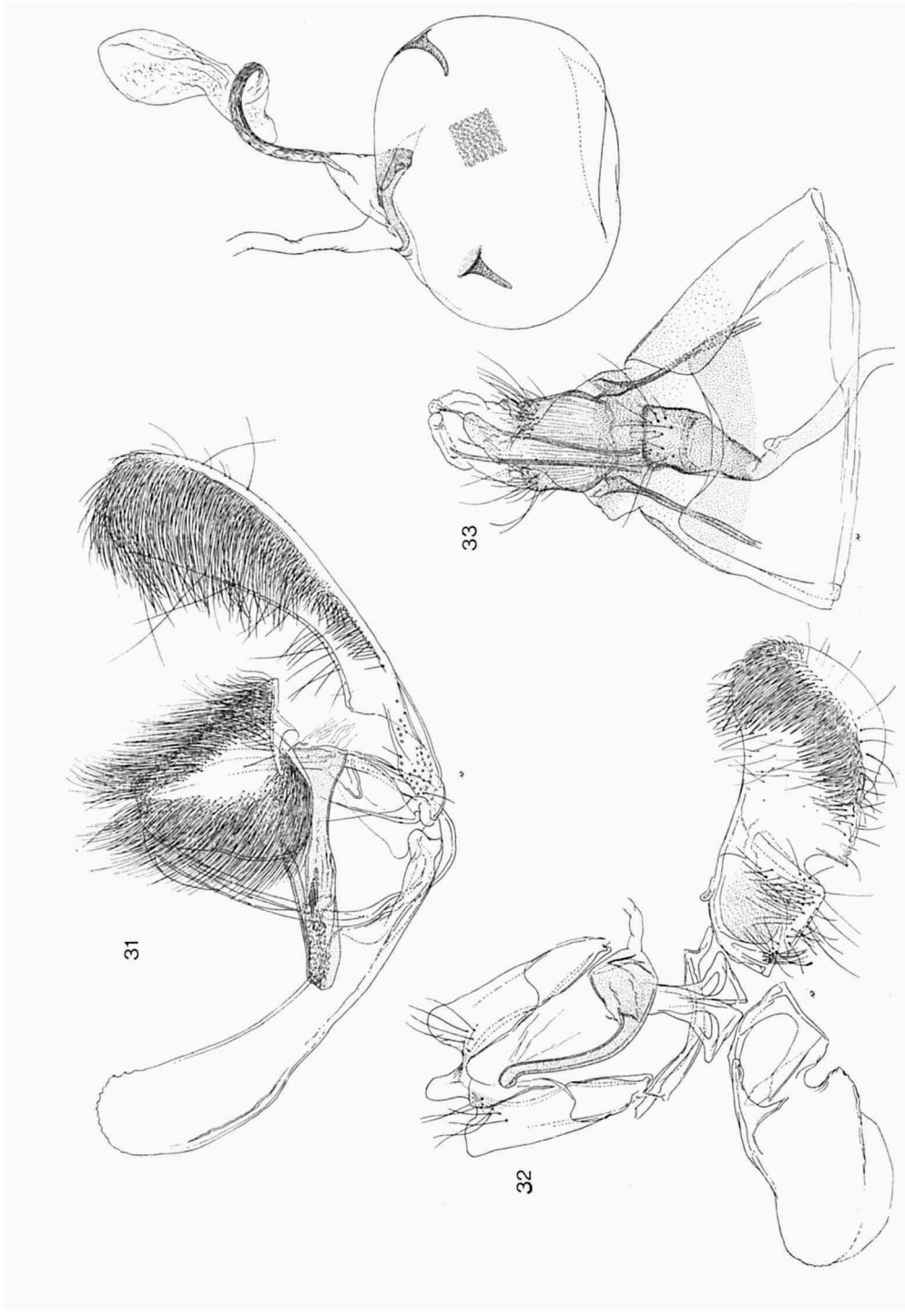
Food plant. *Schefflera* (Araliaceae), leaves.

Tetramoera isogramma (Meyrick)

Cydia isogramma Meyrick, 1908, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 720.
Eucosma isogramma; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 368, pl. 183 figs. 1-1a.
Tetramoera isogramma; Diakonoff, 1968, U.S. Mus. Bull., 257: 57-69, figs. 87-90, 97-98, 541.

Distribution. Ceylon. Africa.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Agrapatana 1 ♂. Blackpool 2 ♂. Hakgala 3 ♂. Horton Plains 1 ♂. Kanda-ela I 8 ♂. Kanda-ela II 2 ♀. Kanda-ela III 2 ♂. Nuwara Eliya 8 ♂, genit. slide 9154 A. Peradeniya 1 ♂. Uggalkaltota 2 ♂.



Figs. 31-33. Genitalia of Eucosmini. 31, *Dasodis microphthora* g. & sp. n., ♂, holotype; 32, *Age onychistica* g. & sp. n., ♂, holotype; 33, the same, ♀, paratype (allotype), with right, bursa.

Helictophanes dryocoma (Meyrick)

(pl. 12 fig. 23)

Argyroploce dryocoma Meyrick, 1916, Exotic Microlep., 2: 21.
Helictophanes dryocoma; Clarke, 1958: 407, pl. 202 figs. 3-3a.

Distribution. S India: Shevaroys. Ceylon.
New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Sigiriya 1 ♂.

Acroclita Lederer

Meyrick grouped together diverse South Asiatic species, either under the generic name *Acroclita* Lederer, 1859, or *Spilonota* Stephens, 1834; actually they represent an extremely heterogenous lot of genera, chiefly belonging to the Eucosmini, but also to the Olethreutini (*Rhopaltriplasia* Diakonoff, 1973). In the present paper several new reassessments have been made. They have been greatly facilitated by the excellent illustrations of the genitalia in the third volume (1958) of Clarke's monograph of Meyrick's types in the British Museum.

Acroclita canthonias Meyrick, 1920, tentatively transferred for the present to *Epinotia* Hübner [1825].

A. chlorissa Meyrick, 1912, is in our opinion a *Peridaedala* Meyrick, 1925.

A. clivosa Meyrick, 1912, *grypodes* Meyrick, 1912 (= *vulturina* Meyrick, 1936), *scleropa* Meyrick, 1912 and *symbolias* Meyrick, 1912, are transferred to *Rhopobota* Lederer, 1859, as well as *A. falcigera* Diakonoff, 1950, described from Kegalle, Ceylon.

A. iridorphna Meyrick, 1927, and *A. spilocausta* Meyrick, 1934, are assigned to *Acanthoclita* gen. nov., above.

A. pythonias Meyrick, 1910, and *A. thysanota* Meyrick, 1912, probably belong to a new genus.

Only *Acroclita vigescens* Meyrick is left in this combination; the male genitalia remain unknown. *A. sicaria* sp. n. is placed in *Acroclita* tentatively, no females of this species being available.

Acroclita vigescens Meyrick

Acroclita vigescens Meyrick, 1920, Exot. Microlep., 2: 343. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 280. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 284, pl. 141 figs. 3-3b.

Distribution. India: Bengal; Bombay.
Food plant. *Cordia trifolia* and *C. myxa*.
New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Wilpattu 1 ♀.

Acroclita sicaria spec. nov.

[*sicarius* = assassin]

(pl. 12 fig. 24)

♂ 8.5 mm. Head light cinereous, vertex infuscated, labial palpus rather smooth-scaled, of light anthracite colour, with slight bluish opalescence in certain lights. Thorax with anterior half cinereous-fuscous, posterior half pale ochreous with an interrupted black transverse band. Abdomen fuscous.

Fore wing oblong, narrow, costa little curved, slightly prominent beyond base and beyond middle, apex rounded, termen slightly notched below apex, rounded below. Costal half of wing light cinereous, suffused below and passing into white lower half of wing; anterior half of costa with irregularly spaced dark grey transverse and outwards-convex, little oblique bands; two dark fuscous transverse curved striae beyond base of wing and another, thicker pair, parallel but more curved, at 2/5, both pairs rather filled out with ochreous and reaching dorsum; costa at postmedian prominence with a transverse jet-black spot, beyond this rather suffused with black and containing five white short marks: three anterior, very thin, paired, each pair rounded below and almost closed, two ultimate marks single, thick, dentoidal, fifth mark edged posteriorly by suffused black streak curving down and anterad in a small half-circle, filled out below costal marks with ochreous marbling; apex filled out with dark grey; a large, suboval erect ocelloid spot at 3/4, above just touching end of black curved streak, filled out with light leaden-grey and narrowly edged with ochreous, except anteriorly; lower third of ocelloid spot including a thin ochreous circular line; space beyond ocelloid spot filled out with dark fuscous, finely dusted with ochreous; a whitish-ochreous marginal band along termen from notch to tornus; dorsal half of wing before ocelloid spot whitish, contrasting, traversed by a few vertical blackish lines and dusted with light ochreous. Cilia dark grey dusted with ochreous.

Hind wing and cilia light glossy fuscous-grey.

Male genitalia. Tegumen moderate, with a bifid distinct uncus and pending bristly socii. A slender bow-like gnathos indicated. Valva oblong, only slightly narrowed along median third, cucullus rounded with a patch of short, dense bristles and hairs. Cucullus before top with two huge sclerotic acute spikes. Aedeagus gradually curved and narrowed, top acutely truncate, cornuti, two long, slender needles, with a peculiar curl close to base.

Sri Lanka, Galle District, Kanneliya, 200 ft., 15-17.x.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10246.

Only one specimen of this small, mottley marked species with very characteristic genitalia, is slightly damaged but very distinct.

Age gen. nov.

[ἀγή = a chip]

Head with appressed scales, roughish over forehead. Antenna minutely pubescent. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis short. Palpus moderate, sinuate, posterior half porrected, median segment with moderately long, appressed scales, forming a regularly convex or rounded lower edge and apex, terminal segment short, obtuse, exposed. Thorax without a crest, a small pencil of scales projecting below base of fore wing in male. Posterior tibia with appressed bristly scales, more roughish below and long and projecting at apex.

Fore wing in male with base of costa thickened into an oblong submarginal androconial pocket, opening with a longitudinal split just below costal edge; pocket filled with short modified scales, jet-black and whitish; costa slightly curved, apex obtusely pointed, little prominent, termen sinuate, little oblique. Vein 2 from before 2/3, 3 from angle, 4 closer to 3, both veins parallel and curving upwards posterad, 5-6 parallel, 7 to termen, 7-9 close together and equidistant at base, 10 from beyond 2/3, 11 from slightly before middle, 12 rather depressed along basal 1/3, 1b long-furcate at base, chorda and median branch well-developed, to below 7 and 5, respectively.

Hind wing oblong-semioval, rather pointed, with a cubital pecten; dorsum with very dense and long scales in male. Vein 2 from 3/4, 3 and 4 long-stalked, stalk longer than veins, 5 approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base, 7 slightly before angle.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad, with projecting and obtuse shoulders, flanking a robust uncus. Socii parietal, several thick hairs; pedunculi at base with a broad, outward fold. Valva broad, dilated, top of costa broadly rounded, sacculus with a narrow deep excision in middle, cucullus fleshy, preceded by dense bristles. Aedeagus slender, strongly curved, with bulbous base (in mount turned upside down).

Female genitalia. (Lobi anales damaged in mount). Postapophyses slightly longer than anapophyses. Eighth segment sclerotic, with fine longitudinal stripes. Ostium on top of a thick, bristly, aciculate cylinder, tapering below conically (colliculum). Ductus bursae simple; ductus bullae from below colliculum. Corpus bursae rounded, with a scobinate sclerite, encircling base of ductus bursae; from this originates a second ductus (ductus bullae?), partly sclerotic base becoming narrow and ending in a pear-shaped bulla seminalis. Signa, two slender horns.

Apparently allied to *Acanthoclita* gen. nov., with the venation almost congruent, but with a quite different wing shape and the course of the media in the cell of the fore wing, and with characteristic male genitalia.

Type species, *Age onychistica* spec. nov.

Age onychistica spec. nov.

[ὀνυχιστικός = resembling nail-colour]

(figs. 32-34)

♂ 9 mm. Head and thorax dull, pale fulvous, vertex slightly infuscated, face pale-edged all around. Palpus creamy. Antenna gently thickened, short-pubescent. Thorax dull pale-fulvous, apex with large round black scales, metathorax laterally with small naked, chestnut-coloured fields. Abdomen pale fulvous, venter creamy. Hind tibia white, along dorsum suffused with anthracite-grey.

Fore wing oblong, not dilated, costa rounded at base, in middle gently concave, straight posteriorly, apex little prominent, rounded, termen little oblique, slightly excised below apex. Light fulvous, here and there obscured by greyish dusting. Base of costa slightly thickened, base of costal edge showing in front an indistinct narrow pocket of possibly extensile scent scales, jet-black, concealed by scales of gound colour, beyond this costa with some 7-8 white wedge-shaped marks, very small, anteriorly gradually increasing, posterior four larger, vertically parted by narrow lines of ground colour, separated by deeper fulvous interspaces which below costal edge tend to form oblique dull grey lines, not reaching apex of wing; a darker brownish-fulvous patch occupying basal half of wing, fading out above cell, outer edge well defined, inwards-oblique, distinct from centre of wing to dorsum before middle; a creamy-white streak in tornus and lower 2/3 of termen, gently dilated upwards, edging ocellar spot; this large, obliquely V-shaped, inner leg longer, dilated downwards, rather dull grey, outer leg abruptly becoming narrow and silvery along middle of termen, preceded by 2-3 small jet-black points; apex tinged orange. Cilia pale fulvous with a narrow white basal line.

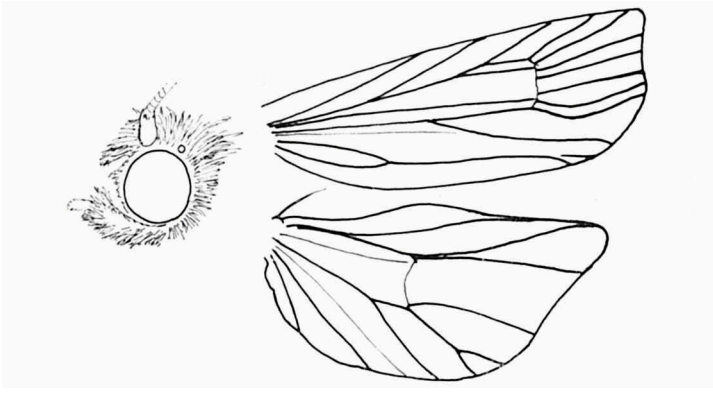


Fig. 34. *Age onychistica* g. & sp. n., head and wing venation, ♂.

Hind wing pale greyish-fuscous, becoming rather densely suffused with darker grey towards marginal third. Cilia pale fuscous with a darker subbasal band and a pale basal line.

♀ 10 mm. Similar to the male, but fore wing with apex more prominent, termen deeper concave below apex; brighter fulvous, tinged pinkish. Costal pale marks shorter and less contrasting, but alternating with more distinct dark brown small wedge-shaped dots; dark patch on dorsum reduced to posterior fourth only, preceded by some five irregular parallel bands, but all these markings deep fuscous-brown; sometimes oblique lines from costa more distinct and numerous, brownish; ocelloid spot darker grey; apex and termen with a more distinct brownish marginal line. Cilia brighter fulvous, infuscated along upper half of wing and in tornus.

Hind wing golden-ochreous, closely dusted with dark brown (tips of scales), semipellucent towards base. Cilia as in male.

Sri Lanka, Mannar District, Mannar Island, 2 mi NE of Mannar, 15 ft., 22.iii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10145; 1 ♀, paratype (allotype), genit. slide 10199; 5 ♂, 5 ♀, paratypes. 4 mi NW of Mannar, 100 ft., 3.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.), 12 ♂, 8 ♀, paratypes. Olaithoduvaï, 10 mi NW of Mannar, 0-50 ft., 4-5.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.), 1 ♂, paratype.

A distinctly coloured and marked, reddish-brown species.

Rhopobota multiplex (Meyrick) comb. nov.

Acroclita multiplex Meyrick, 1911, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 21: 860. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 279.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kanda-ela III 8 ♀.

The present species is better placed in the genus *Rhopobota* Lederer, 1859: although no males are available, the female bursa possesses the sclerotic bow-shaped support for its upper (proximal) part, a feature characteristic for the above genus, as already said under *Acroclita*, above.

Rhopobota scleropa (Meyrick) comb. nov.

(pl. 14 fig. 27)

Acroclita scleropa Meyrick, 1912, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 21: 857. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 280. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 280, pl. 139 figs. 2-2a; 1976, Ins. Micronesia, 9 (1): 36.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka. Kanda-ela III 1 ♂, 8 ♀.

Rhopobota falcigera (Diakonoff) comb. nov.

(fig. 35)

Acroclita falcigera Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 298; 1959, loc. cit., 8: 122, pl. 5 fig. 2, pl. 8 figs. 16-17.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Mahiyangana 1 ♀. Teldeniya 1 ♀, genit. slide 10214.

Epinotia canthonias (Meyrick) comb. nov.

(fig. 36)

Acroclita canthonias Meyrick, 1920, Exot. Microlep., 2: 343. Fletcher, 1932, Imp. Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 19. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 268, pl. 133 figs. 2-2a.

Distribution. Bengal: Pusa.

Food plants. *Ficus glomerata. Loranthus* (leaves, flowers and shoots).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Udawattakele 1 ♂. Uggalkaltota 1 ♂, genit. slide 10141.

Epinotia lantana (Busck)

Crocidosema lantana Busck, 1910, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 12: 132.
Crocidosema lantanae; Bridwell (nec Busck), 1919, Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., 4: 22, 115.
Eucosma lantana; Walsingham, 1914, Biol. Cent.-Amer. 42, Lep. Het. 4: 233.
Epinotia lantana; Heinrich, 1923, USNM Bull., 123: 190; 1931, Proc. USNM, 79: 10, pl. 6 fig. 19, pl. 7 fig. 25. Clarke, 1976, Ins. Micronesia, 9 (1): 51, fig. 18a-b.
Eucosma polyphaea Turner, 1926, Trans. R.S.S. Austr., 50: 138.
Eucosma tornocosma Turner, 1946, ibid., 70: 205.
Eucosma phaedropa Turner, 1946, loc. cit.: 209.
(For more elaborate references cf. Clarke, 1976: 51.)

Distribution. Hawaii, Australia, E Caroline Ids., Mexico.

Food plant. *Lantana camara.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Uggalkaltota 1 ♀, genit. slide 10169; 1 ♂.

Epinotia corynetes spec. nov.

[κορυνητής = armed with a club]

(pl. 13 fig. 25, pl. 16)

♂♀ 11-12 mm. Head dark grey-fuscous, face mixed with white. Antenna fuscous, little thickened, short-ciliate. Palpus rather long and smooth, gradually up-curved, ascending, reaching vertex, dark grey-fuscous, upper edge narrowly whitish; apical segment obtuse, obliquely porrected, fuscous, internally whitish. Abdomen fuscous.

Fig. 35. *Rhopobota falcigera* (Diakonoff) comb. nov., ♀ genitalia.

Fore wing oblong, with a costal fold, costa little curved, apex subobtuse, moderately projecting, termen slightly rounded, inbent below apex, oblique. Costal half of wing fulvous-greyish, indistinctly streaked longitudinally with darker fuscous in middle, costa from beyond fold narrowly deep purple, cut by some seven pairs of white lines, anterior four pairs approximated two by two, minute, posterior three becoming thicker and more distinct, little oblique, subdentoid, last pair largest, vertical; apex suffused deep purple; a purple spot on base of dorsum, limited above by costal fold, emitting posteriorly a

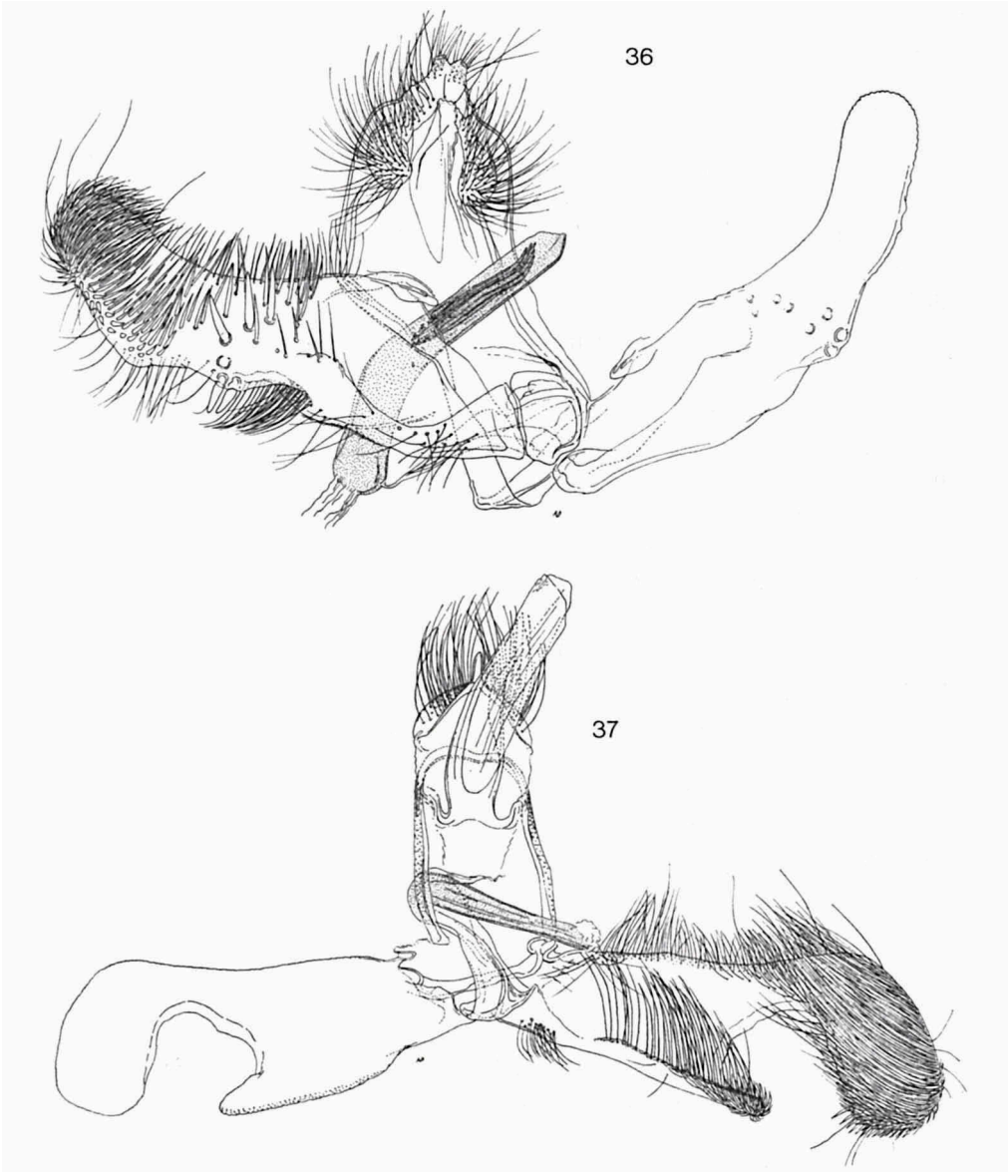
purplish suffused streak above fold of wing, running along and above this fold, on posterior half dilated and lighter fulvous, then curving upward and slightly around top of ocelloid spot, first black, then end white, finely parted longitudinally, to termen just above concavity; remainder of wing white, with faint pale leaden vertical streaks; an oblong fulvous spot against anterior half of spot beyond basal patch; a triangular grey dorsal patch at 3/4, streaked horizontally with blackish, strongly extended along dorsum anterad, posterior edge vertical; this patch strongly constricting white area and delimiting a large, subrectangular white ocelloid spot; this spot with a pale leaden blotch along its anterior margin, pale cinereous suffusion along upper edge anteriorly and including a row of indistinct blackish strigulae posteriorly; upper half of ocelloid spot edged with a well-defined light fulvous streak; dorsal edge with a row of dark grey spots. Cilia pale fulvous, on basal half suffused with dark grey around apex, with lighter grey along termen, a white blotch opposite middle of termen, two white bars in tornus.

Hind wing glossy pale grey, suffused with pale fulvous towards apex, paler towards base. Cilia pale grey with a darker subbasal shade and pale basal line.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad and squat. Uncus moderate, top rounded-truncate, bristly. Socius large, curving and porrect, pointed, rigid and densely bristled. Valva with subrectangular basal part and sinuate cucullus, sacculus with rectangular bristly prominence, followed by a slight excision; costa with a small prominence opposite this; cucullus rounded, little curved. Aedeagus rather long; cornuti, a sheaf of long spines. Abdomen with two basal segments bearing large lateral pouch-like bundles of modified dense scent scales.

Female genitalia. Ninth segment elongate, sclerotic. Ovipositor slender, lobi anales long. Lamella postvaginalis sclerotic, subcardiform. Sterigma proper large, trapezoidal, upper edge gently sloping to middle, ostium narrow and oval, dark, flanked by subquadrate, well defined sclerites. Colliculum indefinite. Cestum cylindrical, in middle of ductus bursae, sclerotic, moderately plicate. Corpus bursae partly aciculate, with a dark concentration of aciculae, to the right of the base of ductus. Signa two, long curved flat horns.

Sri Lanka, Ratnapura District, Udawattakelle, 350 ft., Irrigation Bungalow, 31.i-8.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10284. Anuradhapura District, Wildlife Society Bungalow, Hanuwilagama, Wilpattu, 10-19.iii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, paratype, without abdomen. Inginiyagala, 250 ft., 21-24.xi.1976 (G. F. Howel c.s.), 1 spec. without abdomen. Kandy District, 5 mi NW Manyangana, 30.iii-9.iv.1971 (P. & B. Spangler), 1 ♀, paratype (allotype), genit. slide 10321.



Figs. 36-37. Female genitalia of Eucosmini. 36, *Epinotia canthonias* (Meyrick), no. 10141; 37, *Ancylis* (*Ancyloides*) *stenampyx* sp. n., holotype.

A slender species superficially resembling *Acroclita pythonias* Meyrick, from Java. Surprisingly, a characteristic *Epinotia* species, with the genitalia resembling those of the Palaearctic *E.* (*Evetria*) *subocellana* Donovan most, except for the non-bifid uncus; even the markings are not too much differing.

Ancylis ancorata Meyrick

Ancylis ancorata Meyrick, 1912, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 21: 862. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 281.

Distribution. Ceylon. Konkan.

♂ 12-13 mm, metallotype. In all respects similar to the female outwardly.

Male genitalia. Tegumen high, ovate below, gradually narrowed; pedunculi sclerotic, strong. Uncus conspicuous, crowned with a fan of several rows of moderate blunt spines. Socius implanted close below this, pending, concealed below a dense mane of fine bristles. Valva narrow and slender, ending in a club-like cucullus, finely and densly bristled, except the ventral margin. Aedeagus strong, sclerotic, sinuate. Caulis semioval in lateral aspect.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Panamure 1 ♂. China Bay, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; 1 ♂, metallotype, genit. slide 10254.

Ancylis rostrifera Meyrick

Ancylis rostrifera Meyrick, 1912, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 21: 862. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 282. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 295, figs. 2-2a.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Upper Hantane Hill 1 ♀. Agalawatta 2 ♂.

Ancyloides subgen. nov.

Head with appressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Haustellum rather short. Antenna moderately thickened, simple. Labial palpus rather long, exceeding diameter of eye, straight, gradually narrowed, rather compressed laterally, upper edge with roughish scales above and beneath, apical segment almost concealed, pointed. Thorax smooth. Posterior tibia with smoothly appressed fine scales. Abdomen normal.

Fore wing oblong and rather narrow, costa little curved, apex pointed and prominent, almost falcate, termen deeply sinuate below apex, rounded beneath, moderately oblique. Without costal fold. Vein 1b furcate at base, 2 from 2/3, 3 and 4 coincident, 5 very close and parallel at base, beyond 1/3 of their length stalk of 3+4 and 5 inequally curved and diverging, both strongly curving upward, on margin, 6 horizontal and straight, 7 curving down on margin, to termen, 11 from middle, median branch very close along upper edge of cell, sinuate and curving down in middle, thence close along lower edge of cell to about base of 5.

Hind wing subtrapezoidal, under 1, with cubital pecten, vein 2 from beyond middle of cell, 3 and 4 long-stalked from angle, 5 curved and closely approximated towards base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

Male genitalia. Tegumen high and rather narrow. Uncus small, straight, slender. Socii parietal, with long hairs. Gnathos shaped as a subscaphium, sinuate laterally, elongated into a ring in middle, encircling tuba analis. Valva oblong, little dilated, sacculus deeply emarginate before apex, cucullus downcurved and rounded. Aedeagus straight, slender.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor sclerotic, piercing: long-pointed, eighth segment lengthened, together with the preceding and following intersegmental membranes, long. Postapophyses short, anapophyses over five times as long. Lamella postvaginalis aciculate. Ostium and colliculum sclerotic, simple. Ductus bursae moderate, also simple. Corpus bursae elongate pear-shaped, signa two: one a long flat horn, another a small spine.

Type-species *Ancylis* (*Ancyloides*) *stenampyx* spec. nov.

The subgenus is easily characterized by a single, not double or bifid uncus, by veins 3 and 4 being coincident in the fore wing and by veins 3 and 4 being stalked in the hind wing. The male genitalia show the primary excision of the valva shifted posterad and exaggerated.

So peculiar are the female genitalia, that separation of this species into a new genus seemed justifiable. However, the strongly elongate, piercing ovipositor must chiefly be an adaptation to some specialised biology. The signa are basically those of an *Ancylis*, only the terminal portion of the genitalia being strongly specialised. Therefore we prefer to assign the species to a new subgenus.

Ancylis (Ancyloides) stenampyx spec. nov.

(fig. 37; pls. 17, 18)

♂ 11 mm. Head pale ochreous. Palpus with median segment, very broad, almost diameter of eye at base, but little gradually narrowed apicad, edges slightly roughish; pale ochreous-greyish, a longitudinal fuscous line along and above lower margin, edged on both sides with white, another shorter parallel streak without white below upper edge posteriorly, infuscated; face (hardly visible) glossy white. Antenna pale ochreous, brown-banded below, apical fourth except top suffused with grey. Thorax pale greyish-ochreous. Abdomen pale grey, anal tuft pale orange.

Fore wing rather narrow, oblong, broadest in middle, costa curved throughout, strongly so along basal half, apex projecting, pointed, termen deeply emarginate above, thence strongly rounded-prominent. Pale ochreous, with

some cloudy patches of light fulvous: more distinct along and above dorsum towards basal half; less than basal half of costa with some five small dark brown oblique marks, two posterior minute, outwards-oblique; remainder of costa with a rather narrow deep chestnut-brown suffusion, dilated at anterior end by light fulvous, posterior end extended and filling out apex; this suffusion including and crossed by some 5-6 very narrow silvery-white, strongly outwards-oblique lines, posterior rather subapical, thicker, separate and inwards-oblique; extreme apex with a pinkish-bronze glossy spot; slight greyish dusting along apical fifth of wing; a chestnut marginal line along concavity of termen, preceded by a white line, this edged anteriorly by traces of minute brown line. Cilia pale fuscous-greyish, faintly glossy, opposite apex tinged orangeish, a basal and a supramedian band paler.

The ♂ paratype is similar to the holotype, except that it has a big fuscous rectangular spot along basal half of dorsum, reaching above middle of wing, with the outer upper angle notched.

Hind wing light fuscous-grey, dusted darker (darker tips of scales), thinly scaled throughout. Cilia pale fuscous-grey, with whitish base.

Male and female genitalia. As described for the genus.

Sri Lanka, Kandy, Udawattekelle, 3.xi.1966 (J. F. G. Clarke & Th. M. Clarke), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10155. Ratnapura District, Uggalkaltota, 350 ft., Irrigation Bungalow, 3.i-8.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♀, paratype (allotype), genit. slide 10319; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, genit. slide 10123, paratypes.

Kennelia albifacies (Walsingham)

Lipsotelus albifacies Walsingham, *in* Swinhoe, 1900, Catal. Lep. Mus. Oxon.: 570, no. 3679. Diakonoff, 1975, Zool. Med., 48: 312, pl. 5 figs. 17, pl. 7 figs. 20-21.
Argyroploce corthyntis Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 591. Clarke, 1955: Meyrick's Types, 1: 101.
Olethreutes corthyntis; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 499, pl. 248 figs. 2-2a.

Distribution. Ceylon. India. China.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Pattipola 1 ♂.

Scoliographa acanthis (Meyrick) comb. nov.

(fig. 38)

Polychrosis acanthis Meyrick, 1920, Exot. Microlep., 2: 348. Fletcher, 1921, Mem. Agric. India, Ent., 6: 200, pl. 60. 1932, Imp. Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 25.
Lobesia acanthis; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 464, pl. 231 figs. 1-1a.
Matsumuraeses acanthis; Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 336, 525.

Distribution. India: Bengal, N. Coorg.

Food plants. *Justitia gendarussa* (stems and leaves).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Padaviya 1 ♂, genit. slide 10224, 1 ♀, genit. slide 9984.

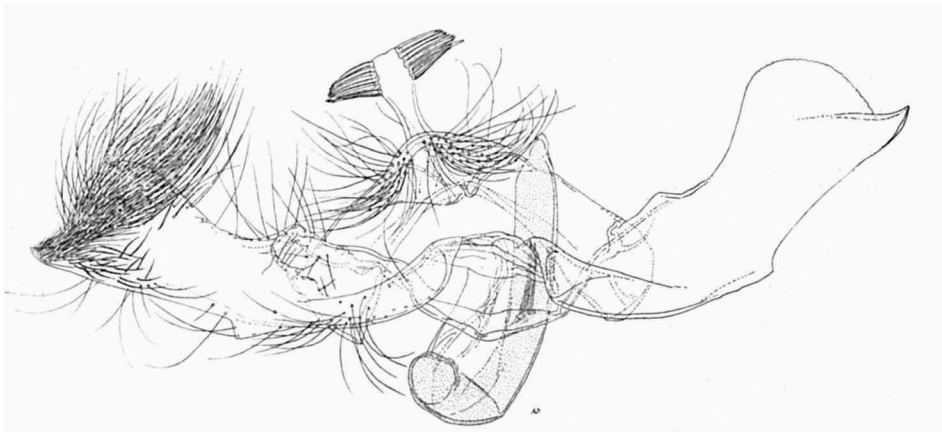


Fig. 38. *Scoliographa acanthis* (Meyrick), male genitalia, no. 9984.

Rhectogonia encalota (Meyrick)

Enarmonia encalota Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 18: 140 (♂ ♀, Ceylon). Clarke, 1958: Meyrick's Types, 3: 483, pl. 240 figs. 4-4a.
Rhectogonia encalota; Diakonoff, 1966, Zool. Verhand., 85: 38, figs. 8-11, 53; 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 526.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Peak View 1 ♂.

OLETHREUTINI

Gatesclarkeana erotias (Meyrick)

Platypeplus erotias Meyrick, 1905. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 585. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 132.
Argyroploce erotias; Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 36: 269. Fletcher, 1916, Proc. 2nd Ent. Meet.: 219; 1921, Mem. Dept. Agric. India, Ent., 6: 59; 1932, Imp. Council Agric. Res. Sci. Mon., 2: 29. Diakonoff, 1966, Zool. Verh., 85: 16.
Olethreutes erotias; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 507, pl. 252 figs. 4-4b.
Gatesclarkeana erotias; Diakonoff, 1966, Zool. Verh., 85: 50; 1968, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 257: 42, figs. 59-60, 63-64; 1971, Veröff. zool. Staatssamml. München, 15: 200; 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 10, figs. 3, 28.

Distribution. Ceylon, India. Key Ids., Timor, Thailand.

Food plants. *Averrhoa carambola, Bauhinia purpurea, Guezoma tomentosa, Lantana camara, Loranthus, Mallotus repandus, Mangifera indica, Sapindus macorossi.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Inginiyagala 1 ♂. Balehul Oya 4 ♂. Hanwella 1 ♂. Mahaweli Ganga 1 ♀. Sigiriya 1 ♂. Uggalkaltota 5 ♂, 1 ♀.

Sorolopha bryana (Felder & Rogenhofer)

Penthina bryana Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874, Reise Novara, Lep.: pl. 137 fig. 54. Walsingham, *in* Moore, 1887, Lep. Ceylon, 3: 494. Swinhoe, *in* Cotes & Swinhoe, 1889, Catal. Moths India: 698, no. 4760.
Sorolopha bryana; Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 89, figs. 139-141.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Horton Plains 1 ♀. Kanda-ela III 2 ♂. Nuwara Eliya 1 ♂, genit. slide 9974. Agrapatana Road, 1 ♀, genit. slide 10293.

Sorolopha archimedias (Meyrick)

Argyroploce archimedias Meyrick, 1912, Exot. Microlep., 1: 63. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 52.
Argyroploce purpurissatana Meyrick (nec Kennel), 1930, Exot. Microlep., 3: 604.
Olethreutes purpurissatana; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 540, pl. 269 figs. 4-4a.
Olethreutes archimedias; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 484.
Eudemis archimedias; Falkovitch, 1962, Rev. ent. USSR, 41: 191.
Eudemis (Eudemis) archimedias; Diakonoff, 1968, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 257: 49, fig. 526.
Sorolopha archimedias; Diakonoff, 1973, Zool Mon., 1: 54, figs. 86, 90.

Distribution. China. Hongkong. Ceylon.

Food plants. *Litsea glutinosa.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Deniyaya 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Peak View 4 ♂.

Prophaecasia anthion Diakonoff

Prophaecasia anthion Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 106, figs. 178-179, 188.

Distribution. Borneo. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Tunmodera 1 ♂, genit. slide 9973. Gilimale 1 ♂.

Psilacantha creserias (Meyrick)

Platypeplus creserias Meyrick, 1905, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 585.
Olethreutes creserias; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 499, pl. 248 figs. 3-3a.
Sycacantha (Psilacantha) creserias; Diakonoff, 1966, Zool. Verh., 85: 70.
Psilacantha creserias; Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Monogr., 1: 170, figs. 227-229.

Distribution. Ceylon. India: Assam.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Peak View 2 ♂, genit. slide 10205. Udawattakele 1 ♂, genit. slide 10171.

Dactylioglypha tonica (Meyrick)

Argyroploce tonica Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 606. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 311.
Olethreutes tonica; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 556, pl. 277 figs. 1-1a.
Lipsotelus tonica; Issiki, *in* Esaki, 1957, Icones Ins. Japon., 68, ed. 1: no. 325, pl. 11 fig. 325.
Dactylioglypha tonica; Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Monogr., 1: 190, figs. 278, 282.

Distribution. Ceylon, India: Khasis, Assam, Japan.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Agalawatta 1 ♂, 2 ♀. Kandy 1 ♂, genit. slide 10138.

Metrioglypha confertana (Walker) comb. nov.

Grapholitha confertana Walker, 1863, List Lep. Brit. Mus., 28: 388.
Grapholitha vulgana Walker, 1866, List Lep. Brit. Mus., 35: 1796.
? *Argyroploce claviculata* Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 600 (syn. teste Meyrick).
Argyroploce confertana; Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 36: 278. Diakonoff, 1966, Zool. Verh., 85: 10-11, figs. 14-15.
Metrioglypha vulgana; Diakonoff, 1966, Zool. Verh., 85: 12, 42, figs. 14-15; 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 205, 206, 512, figs. 298-299, 312-313, 337.

Distribution. Ceram. Halmahera. New Guinea. Ceylon. India: Khasis.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Agalawatta 1 ♂. Kanneliya 1 ♂.

Note. In his 1966 paper the author was not able to record any material from Ceylon (*"Grapholitha confertana"* Walker) and treated *confertana* as a doubtful synonym of *vulgana*. Now that the present material from Sri Lanka is available, he accepts the synonymy of these two species, as stated by Meyrick.

Statherotis leucaspis (Meyrick)

Eucosma leucaspis Meyrick, *in* Gardiner, 1902, Geogr. Maldive Laccadive, etc., 1: 126; 1906, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 136. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 185. Diakonoff, 1970, Ent. Ber., 30: 48.
Argyroploce leucaspis; Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 592; 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 36: 270. Fletcher, 1917, Proc. 2nd Ent. Meeting Pusa: 229; 1921, Mem. Dept. Agric. India, Ent., 11: 60, pl. 13 fig. 2; 1932, Imp. Counc. Agr. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 30.
Olethreutes leucaspis; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 524, pl. 261 figs. 4-4a.
Statherotis leucaspis; Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 242, figs. 349, 353, 361.

Distribution. Maldive Ids., Ceylon (Pundaloya, 3500-4500 ft.). Central and West Java. Marshall Ids. Ellis Ids.

Food plants. *Nephelium litchi*. "Soap nut".

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Agrapatana 2 ♂. Kebonella 2 ♀. Madhu Rd. 1 ♀. Medawachchiya 3 ♂, 3 ♀. Padaviya 6 ♂, 2 ♀. Udawattakelle 1 ♀.

Statherotis decorata Meyrick

Statherotis decorata Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 591. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 292, pl. 295 figs. 1-1e. Diakonoff, 1968, Beaufortia, 15: 54; 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 253.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kanda-ela 2 ♂.

Statherotis agitata (Meyrick)

Proschistis agitata Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 589.
Statherotis agitata; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 595, pl. 296 figs. 1-1a. Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 254.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kanda-ela III 1 ♂, genit. slide 9971.

Proschistis zaleuta Meyrick

Proschistis zaleuta Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 731. Fernald, 1908, Genera Tortric., Types: 49 (*"zaluta"*), 68. Fletcher, 1929, Mem. Dept. Agric. India, Ent., 11: 185. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 576, pl. 287 figs. 1-1c. Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Monogr., 1: 281, figs. 418, 419, 445.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Agrapatana 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Kanda-ela I 1 ♂.

Megalota fallax (Meyrick)

Polychrosis fallax Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 587. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 140.
Argyroploce fallax; Meyrick, in collection.
Lobesia fallax; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 467, pl. 232 figs. 4-4a.
Megalota fallax; Diakonoff, 1966, Zool. Meded., 85: 17, 54; 1973, Zool. Monogr., 1: 315, figs. 487, 489-490.

Distribution. India: Assam: Khasi Hills; Bengal. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Uggalkaltota 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Temnolopha mosaica Lower

Temnolopha mosaica Lower, 1901, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, 25: 72. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 599, pl. 298 figs. 1-1a. Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Monogr., 1: 321, figs. 497-498, 513.
Cydia clydonias Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 734.

Distribution. Ceylon, Siam, Cambodja, Java, Celebes, Moluccan Islands, Philippine Islands, Queensland.

Food plants. In Java bred from two not further identified plants: "Putranjifa" and ? *Alpinium*.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Agrapatana 1 ♂. Hantana Hill II 2 ♂. 1 ♀. Inginyagala 1 ♀. Kandy II 1 ♂. Olaithoduvai 1 ♀. Padaviya 7 ♂, 4 ♀. Udawalawe 1 ♂.

Bubonoxena ephippias (Meyrick)

Chrosis ephippias Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 731. Diakonoff, 1954, 22: 57. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 128.
Polychrosis ephippias; Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 587; 1918, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6: 11; 1924, Trans. Ent. Soc. London: 547. Fletcher, 1932, Imp. Counc. Agr. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 26, pl. 17 figs. a-d.
Bubonoxena ephippias; Diakonoff, 1968, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 257: 68, figs. 81, 99, 801, 802; 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 347, figs. 518 F, 540, pl. 1 fig. 9.

Distribution. Ceylon, India, ? South Africa, ? Rodriguez Id.

Food plant. Common pest of bamboo (*Bambusa*), borer of young stems. Also bred from *Commelina bengalensis*.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Padaviya 9 ♂, 4 ♀, genit. slide 10187 ♂. Udawattekele 3 ♂, 1 ♀. Hantana Hill 2 ♀. Wilpattu 21 ♂, 3 ♀, genit. slides 10190 ♂, 10195 ♂. Medawachchiya 1 ♂, 1 ♀, genit. slides 10188 ♂, 10194 ♀. Kukula Ganga 1 ♀. Panamure 1 ♀. Madhu Road 1 ♀. Mahyangana 1 ♂, 2 ♀. Kandy 2 ♂, 1 ♀. Mahaweli Ganga 2 ♂, genit. slide 10191. Kebonella Est. 2 ♂, genit. slide 10189. Kitulgala 1 ♂. Peak View 2 ♂. Pimburettawa 1 ♂. Agalawatta 1 ♂. Inginiyagala 2 ♂.

Cyclacanthina monosema Diakonoff

Cyclacanthina monosema Diakonoff, 1972, Zool. Mon., 1: 350, figs. 549, 550.

Distribution. Ceylon: Nawalapitiya.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Sigira-Alle, 1 ♂, genit. slide 10186. Peradeniya, 1 ♂, genit. slide 10192. Peak View, 1 ♀, genit. slide 10191. Kanda-Ela, 1 ♂, genit. slide 10200.

Lobesia (Lobesia) aeolopa Meyrick

Lobesia aeolopa Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 976; 1916, Exot. Microlep., 1: 565. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 291, fig. 1, pl. 3 fig. 5, pl. 4 fig. 10; 1954, Zool. Verh., 22: 45, figs. 15, 24.
Lobesia proterandra Meyrick, 1921, Exot. Microlep., 4: 225. Diakonoff, 1950 (partim), Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 202, pl. 3 fig. 3, pl. 4 fig. 9; 1954, Zool. Verh., 22: 45.
Lobesia (*Lobesia*) *dryopelta*; Obraztsov (nec Meyrick) 1953, Tijdschr. Ent., 96: 91.

Distribution. India: Coimbatore. Java. ? Africa.

Food plants. *Ricinus communis*; *Citrus* (flowers); a Papilionaceous plant (shoots); *Melochia indica*. *Pluchea indica* spinning plant tops (all records from Java).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Hasalaka 1 ♀, genit. slide 10146. Kebonella 2 ♀. Madhu Road 1 ♀. Peak View 6 ♀, genit. slide 10148. Rakwana 1 ♀. Uggalkaltota 1 ♀.

Lobesia (Lobesia) lithogonia Diakonoff

Lobesia (*Lobesia*) *lithogonia* Diakonoff, 1954, Zool. Verh., 22: 49, figs. 20, 21, 26.

Distribution. Java; Sumatra; Borneo.

Food plants. *Eugenia densiflora.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Agalawatta 1 ♀, genit. slide 10295. Inginiyagala 1 ♀, genit. slide 10294. Labugama 2 ♀.

Lobesia (Lomaschiza) fetialis (Meyrick)

Polychrosis fetialis Meyrick, 1920, Exotic Microlep., 2: 346. Fletcher, 1920, Mem. Dept. Agric. India, Ent., 6: 53. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 292, pl. 3 fig. 6, pl. 4 fig. 12.

Lobesia aeolopa Fletcher (nec Meyrick, 1907), 1932, Imp. Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 27.

Lobesia fetialis; Fletcher, 1932, Imp. Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 27.

Lobesia (*Lomaschiza*) *fetialis*; Diakonoff, 1954, Zool. Verh., 22: 19, figs. 16, 18, pl. 3 figs. 2, 3.

Distribution. India. Java; Sumatra.

Food plants. *Leucas* spec. (India). *Lantana camara* (fruit) and *Clerodendron serratum* (inflorescence); *Bridelia* spec. (fresh fruit); *Evodia accedens* (flowers); *Tarenna incerta* (fruit); *Barringtonia spicata* (leaves); *Allophylus cobbe* (fruit); *Jasminum sambac* (flower bud). Besides several other plants identified not further than their native Sundanese and Javanese vernacular names.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Lobugama 1 ♂, genit. slide 10296.

Bactra (Bactra) honesta Meyrick

(fig. 38a)

Bactra honesta Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 585. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 281, pl. 6 fig. 22, pl. 8 fig. 38; 1962, Zool. Verh., 59: 24, pl. 16 fig. 82. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 162; 1955, l.c., 3: 311, pl. 154 figs. 4-4a. Diakonoff, 1964, Zool. Verh., 70: 16, figs. 9, 11.

Distribution. India: Assam.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Horton Plains (7000 ft.) 1 ♂, genit. slide 10292, 1 ♀, slide 10304.

As explained by me in 1964 (p. 16-17), this species belongs to the small group of species with long valvae (*bactrana* (= *graminivora*) group).

B. honesta is rather similar to *B.* (*B.*) *furfurana* but differs, except by the length of the valva also by 1-2 long and strong spines at the ventral margin of the punctulate area at the base of the sacculus, while in *furfurana* there are several smaller and thinner spines in a row along that margin.

Fig. 38a. *Bactra honesta* Meyrick, genitalia ♀, slide 10304.

The female genitalia (fig. 38a) are rather similar to those of *B. furfurana* but have all characters exaggerated: ostium and tumescence of the lamella postvaginalis are considerably larger, as also is the signum, "basket-like" and enlarged by additional scobinations around it, except below.

Bactra (Chiloides) chariessa Diakonoff

Bactra (Chiloides) chariessa Diakonoff, 1964, Zool. Verhand., 70: 36, fig. 22 (♂, Ceylon).

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Medawachchiya 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Padaviya 3 ♂, Wilpattu 2 ♂. Inginiyagala 1 ♂, genit. slide 10291.

Bactra (Chiloides) copidotis Meyrick

Bactra copidotis Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 584. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 286, pl. 6 fig. 26, pl. 8 fig. 37. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 308, pl. 153 figs. 1-1a, 2-2a. Diakonoff, 1964, Zool. Meded., 70: 43.
Bactra phenacistis Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 585. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 286. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 308, pl. 153 figs. 2-2a.
Bactra commensalis Meyrick, 1922, Exotic Microlep., 2: 522. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 286. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 307, pl. 152 figs. 3-3a.

Distribution. India. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Medawachchiya 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Padaviya 3 ♂, 2 ♀. Wilpattu 1 ♀.

Bactra (Chiloides) coronata Diakonoff

Bactra coronata Diakonoff, 1950. Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 286, pl. 5 fig. 17.
Bactra (Chiloides) coronata; Diakonoff, 1956, Zool. Verh., 29: 33, figs. 34-36; 1964, Zool. Verh., 70: 39.

Distribution. Java; Borneo; Philippine Ids.; Kangean Ids. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kebonella 1 ♀. Medawachchiya 1 ♂. Padaviya 1 ♀. Peradeniya 1 ♀. Uggalkaltota 1 ♀.

Bactra (Chiloides) optanias Meyrick

Bactra optanias Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 36: 253; 1911, Trans. N.Z. Institute, 43: 89. Hudson, 1928, Butterfl. and Moths N. Zeal.: 248, pl. 45 fig. 30. Clarke, 1979, Ins. Micronesia, 9 (1): 71, fig. 29, pl. 6 fig. a.
Bactra (Chiloides) optanias; Diakonoff, 1964, Zool. Verh., 70: 40.
Bactra passercula Turner, 1916, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, 40: 527.
Bactra litigatrix Meyrick, 1929, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 76: 495. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 190; 1958, Ibid., 3: 312, pl. 155, fig. 3-3a; 1971, Smithson. Contr. Zool., 56: 133, fig. 108, pl. 17, fig. e, f, g, h.
Bactra monochorda Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 288, pl. 5 fig. 20.
Bactra (Chiloides) excelsa Diakonoff, 1956, Zool. Verh., 29: 39, fig. 42, 44; 1956, Proc. Ned. Akad. Wet., Ser. C, 59: 528; 1959, Bijdr. Dierk., 29: 104, 17.

Distribution. Australia, Java, Ceylon, Tahiti, Caroline Is., Southern Mariana Is., Rapa, North New Guinea.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kukula Ganga 1 ♂. Medawachchiya 1 ♂. Padaviya 3 ♀. Wilpattu 1 ♂.

Bactra (Chiloides) venosana (Zeller)

Phoxopteris venosana Zeller, 1874, Isis von Oken, 40 (10): 783.
Aphelia venosana; Herrich-Schäffer, 1849, Syst. Bearb, 4: 244.
Bactra venosana; Rebel, 1901, *in* Staudinger & Rebel, Cat. Lep. pal., 2: 113. Kennel, 1910, in Spuler, Schmett. Eur., 2: 273; 1910, Pal. Tortric.: 472, pl. 18 fig. 73. Diakonoff, 1968, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 257: 63, 64, 302, 420, fig. 536. Clarke, 1976, Ins. Micronesia, 9: 69, fig. 28 pl. 6 fig. d.

Bactra (Chiloides) venosana; Diakonoff, 1956, Zool. Verh., 29: 33, figs. 31-33; 1959, Bijdr. Dierk., 29: 184; 1963, Ann. Nat. Mus. Wien, 66: 474; 1964, Zool. Verh., 70: 33.
Bactra truculenta Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 586; 1922, Exotic Microlep., 2: 521; 1934, in Caradja, Iris, 48: 33; 1935, Materialiën Mikrolep. Chin. Provinzen: 57. Fletcher & Ghosh, 1920, Rept. Proc. 3rd Ent. Meeting, Pusa: 363, 367, 394. Fletcher, 1921, Mem. Dept. Agric. India, Ent., 6: 53. Swezey, 1917, Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., 6: 349. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 289. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 319; 1958, idem, 3: 315, pl. 156 fig. 4-4a.
Bactra (Chiloides) truculenta; Diakonoff, 1956, Zool. Verh., 29: 27, figs. 28-30; 1956, Verh. Naturf. Gesell. Basel., 67 (1): 60; Ent. Ber., 16: 147; 1959, Bijdr. Dierk., 29: 184, pl. fig. 4.
Bactra scythropa Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 36: 254. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 289.
Bactra geraropa Meyrick, 1931, Exotic Microlep., 4: 147. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1 (4): 287, 289. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 308, pl. 153, fig. 4-4b.

Distribution. SE Asia, Timor, Ceylon, Andaman Is., Java, Borneo, Hawaii, S Mariana Is., Eastern Caroline Is., S China, Formosa, Fiji, Philippine Is., N Africa, Asia Minor, S Europe.

Food plants. *Cyperus rotundus*.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Inginiyagala 2 ♀, genit. slide 10222. Medawachchiya 3 ♂, 7 ♀. Laksapana 1 ♂. 4 mi NW Mannar, 1 ♂, genit. slide 10223. Olaithoduwai 1 ♀, 1 ♀. Padaviya 5 ♂, 5 ♀. Udawattakelle 1 ♀. Uggalkaltota 2 ♂, 1 ♀. Mahiyangana 1 ♂. Kandy 1 ♂. Madhu Road 1 ♂. Wilpattu 8 ♂, 2 ♀, genit. slide 10290 ♂.

Bactra (Chiloides) cerata (Meyrick)

Polychrosis cerata Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 587.
Bactra cerata; Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 285, pl. 6 fig. 7, pl. 8 fig. 39. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 79; 1958, loc. cit., 3: 307, pl. 152 figs. 1-1a.
Bactra (Chiloides) cerata; Diakonoff, 1964, Zool. Verh., 78: 47, figs. 29, 30.

Distribution. Ceylon. India: Assam.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Uggalkaltota 4 ♂, 3 ♀, genit. slide 10203 ♀.

Endothenia citharistis (Meyrick)

Argyroploce citharistis Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 595. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 91.
Endothenia citharistis; Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 365, figs. 519-522, 529, 529A.

Distribution. India (N Coorg); Assam; Burma. Central Java; E Sumba.

Food plant. *Lagerstroemia* spec., in Java.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Medawachchiya 2 ♂, genit. slides 10157, 10172. Padaviya 1 ♂, genit. slide 10142. China Bay 2 ♂.

Endothenia rhachistis (Diakonoff) comb. nov.

Polychrosis acanthis Meyrick, 1924 (collection label; nec *acanthis* Meyrick, 1920).
Pseudosciaphila rhachistis Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Monogr., 1: 335, figs. 484-485.

Distribution. India: Bihar.

Food plant. *Justicia gendarussa.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Padaviya 1 ♀, genit. 10173.

After having placed the only female specimen and type in the genus *Pseudosciaphila* Obraztsov, tentatively, I am now convinced in spite of the opposite sex being still unknown, that the species is a progressive member of the genus *Endothenia.*

Eccopsis inflicta (Meyrick) comb. nov.

(pl. 14 fig. 28)

Polychrosis inflicta Meyrick, 1920, Exot. Microlep., 2: 347.
Proschistis inflicta; Clarke, 1958: 579, pl. 288 figs. 2-2c. Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 284, 529 (incertae sedis).

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Mannar Island 1 ♀. Madhu Road 1 ♀.

Didrimys harmonica (Meyrick)

Platypeplus harmonica Meyrick, 1905, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 584. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 153.
Argyroploce harmonica; Diakonoff, 1949, Bijdr. Dierk., 28: 136; 1953, Verh. Kon. Ned. Ak. Wet. (C), 49 (3): 107, 112.
Argyroploce crocospila Meyrick, 1939, Trans. Roy. Ent. Soc. London, 89: 50. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 104.
Olethreutes crocospila; Clarke, 1958, loc. cit., 3: 548, pl. 248 figs. 4-4c.
Didrimys harmonica; Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 389, figs. 567-568, 573, 577, 583.

Distribution. Ceylon (Kandy). Java. E Borneo. New Guinea (Schouten Ids).

Host plants. *Eugenia subglauca, E. polyantha, Psidium guayava.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Agrapatana 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Dudua charadraea (Meyrick)

Argyroploce charadraea Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 594.
Platypeplus charadraea; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 572, pl. 285 figs. 2-2a.
Dudua charadraea; Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Monogr., 1: 413, figs. 609, 612-613, 633.

Distribution. Ceylon. Java. Sumatra.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kanda-ela I 3 ♂.

Dudua aprobola (Meyrick)

Eccopsis aprobola Meyrick, 1886, Trans. Ent. Soc. London: 275. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 51.

Platypeplus aprobola; Walsingham, *in* Moore, 1887, Lep. Ceylon, 3: 495, pl. 208 fig. 2. Swinhoe, *in* Cotes & Swinhoe, 1889, Catal. Moths India: 698, no. 4759. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 572, pl. 285 figs. 1-1a. Fletcher, 1929, Mem. Dept. India, Ent., 11: 179. Diakonoff, 1961, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 130: 68, fig. 24. Clarke, 1971, Smithson. Contrib. Zool., 56: 129, fig. 107, pl. 18 figs. a, b, pl. 29 fig. a.

Platypeplum aprobolum; Walsingham, 1900 (1899): 569 (emend.).

Argyroploce aprobola; Meyrick, 1910, Rec. Ind. Mus., 5: 218; 1911, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 14: 269; 1914, Suppl. Ent., 3: 49. Fletcher, 1917, Proc. 2nd Ent. Meeting: 219, 230, 267. Rao, 1920, Mem. Dept. Agric. India, 5: 282. Fletcher, 1921, loc. cit., 6: 57, 200. Meyrick, 1926, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 74: 275; 1927, Ins. Samoa, 3, Lep. (2) 72; 1928, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 76: 196; 1920, *in* de Joannis, 1920: 719. Fletcher, 1932, Imper. Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 27, pl. 18 figs. 1-3. Kalshoven, 1950, Plagen Cultuurgewassen, 1: 394. Diakonoff, 1953. Verh. Ned. Akad. Wet., Nat., (2) 49 (3): 106. Roonwal & Rhasin, 1954, Indian Forest Bull. 171 (new ser.), Ent., pl. 2: 51, 73. Diakonoff, 1960, Beitr. Ent., 10: 133. Liu, 1964, Acta Ent. Sinica, 13: 145.

Hedya (*Platypeplus*) *aprobola*; Diakonoff, 1968, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 257: 46, fig. 523.

Dudua aprobola; Diakonoff, 1971, Veröff. zool. Staatssamml. München, 15: 191; 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 418.

Temnolopha metallota Turner, 1901, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., 25: 73.

Dudua aprobola aprobola; Clarke, 1976, Ins. Micronesia, 9 (1): 84, fig. 36, pl. 5 figs. f, g, h.

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout tropical Asia, the Pacific Area and the Mascarene region, easily spread with cultivated plants. Recorded from India, Ceylon, Seychelles, Amirante Ids., Chagos Ids., Java, Tonkin, Formosa, New Guinea, Queensland, Tonga (type-locality), Tahiti, Society Ids. and Austral Ids.,

Food plants. In India bred from *Rosa, Mangifera indica, Lantana camara, Dahlia, Nephelium litchi, Cassia tora* and *Polyalthia longifolia, Lagerstroemia flos-reginae, Loranthus* (flowers), *Salix tetrasperma, Schleichera trijuga.* In Java bred from *Lagerstroemia* and *Mangifera.* The larvae roll young leaves or sometimes live in flowers. Recorded by Clarke, 1976, from Micronesia: *Psidium guayava, Metrosideros collina* var. ? *glaberrima*; *M. c.* ? *villosa, Eugenia jambos, Mangifera indica, Rosa, Lantana camara, Dahlia, Nephelium litchi, Cassia tora, Polyalthia longifolia, Lagerstroemia flos-reginae, Loranthus, Salix tetrasperma, Schleichera trijuga, Bidens pilosa, Ficus* sp. The *Bidens* record is based on a specimen reared from a pupa found in a folded leaf and appears to have been an accidental use of the leaf for pupation only.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Peradeniya 1 ♂.

Lasiognatha mormopa (Meyrick)

Platypeplus mormopa Meyrick, 1906, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 136.
Argyroploce mormopa; Meyrick, 1926, Sarawak Mus. J., 3: 152; 1929, *in* de Joannis, 1929, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 97 (1828): 719. Fletcher, 1932, Imp. Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 31.
Olethreutes mormopa; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 531, pl. 264 figs. 2-2a.
Hedya (Platypeplus) mormopa; Diakonoff, 1968, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 257: 46, 301, fig. 52.
Lasiognatha mormopa; Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 430, 515, 528, figs. 585, 629-630, 634.

Distribution. India. Ceylon. Tonkin. Borneo. Philippine Ids.
Food plants. *Jambosa vulgaris*; *Eugenia* ? *polyantha* (galls in stems).
New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Uggalkaltota 1 ♂.

Metendothenia organica (Meyrick), status nov.

(fig. 39)

Polychrosis organica Meyrick, 1920, Exot. Microlep., 3: 348. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 227.
Lobesia organica Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 471, pl. 234 fig. 2.
Metendothenia mesarothra Diakonoff, 1973 (nec Meyrick, 1911), Zool. Mon., 1: 450.

Distribution. Ceylon.
The holotype of this species lacks the abdomen, but wing pattern is quite characteristic; however, it is also very similar to that of *M. mesarothra* Meyrick, from the Solomon Ids., the reason why I synonymyzed these species in 1973. Now having studied two topotypical females, I am satisfied that the species are distinct, judging from the female genitalia. *"Argyroploce" stibaropa* Meyrick, from Java, remains a junior synonym of *"A." mesarothra*, as stipulated in 1973.
The following is a third closely allied species.
New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Wilpattu 1 spec. without abdomen. Medawachchiya 1 ♀, genit. slide 9981.

Metendothenia fidelis Diakonoff

Metendothenia fidelis Diakonoff, 1973, Zool. Mon., 1: 451, fig. 669.

Distribution. Bali Id., Portuguese Timor.
New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Uggalkaltota 1 ♂, genit. slide 9970.

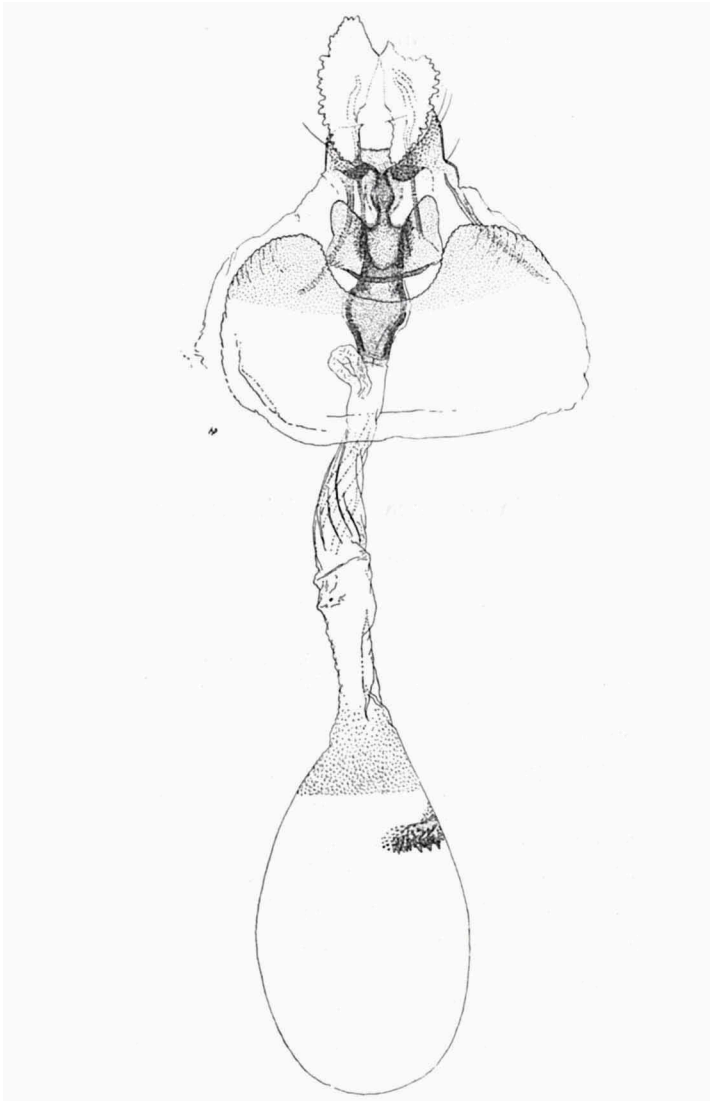


Fig. 39. *Metendothenia organica* (Meyrick), female genitalia, no. 9981.

CHLIDANOTINAE

CHLIDANOTINI

Metrernis ochrolina Meyrick

(fig. 52, p. 97)

Metrernis ochrolina Meyrick, 1906, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 414. Clarke, 1963, Meyrick's Types, 4: 79, pl. 37 figs. 1-1d.

Archimaga euplocamis Meyrick, 1918, Exotic Microlep., 2: 271. Clarke, 1963, Meyrick's Types, 4: 71, pl. 33 figs. 2-2c. **Syn. nov.**

Distribution. Ceylon (Maskeliya, Patipola).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kanda-ela 1 ♂, genit. slide 9192.

Mr. Kevin R. Tuck, of the British Museum (Natural History), who wrote a paper dedicated to this subfamily (1981), kindly confirmed my surmise of the above synonymy: *Archimaga euplocamis* is the female of *Metrernis ochrolina*.

Trymalitis cataracta Meyrick

Trymalitis cataracta Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 18: 153. Bradley, 1957, Nat. Hist. Renell Id., 2: 97. Clarke, 1963, Meyrick's Types, 4: 80, pl. 38 figs. 2-2b; 1976, Ins. Micronesia, 9: 142, no. 66, fig. 64, pl. 13 fig. d.
Trymaltis [sic] *optima* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 36: 294.
Trymalitis optima; Fletcher, 1931, Catal. Ins. India, 22: 13. Diakonoff, 1948, Treubia, 19: 523. Clarke, 1963, Meyrick's Types, 4: 80, pl. 38 figs. 3-3c. Diakonoff, 1963, Verhandl. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 74: 143.
Trymalitis macarista Meyrick, 1934, Exotic Microlep., 4: 489.

Distribution. E Australia, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, E Caroline Ids., Fiji, Java, Siam, Andaman Ids., Ceylon, Africa, Madagascar.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Uggalkaltota 2 ♂.

POLYORTHINI

Lopharcha chalcophanes (Meyrick)

(figs. 50-51, p. 96)

Peronea chalcophanes Meyrick, 1931, Exotic Microlep., 2: 156. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 8. Razowski, 1965, Polskie Pismo Ent., 55: 213.
Acleris chalcophanes; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 4, pl. 2 figs. 1-1c.
Lopharcha chalcophanes; Diakonoff, 1974, Zool. Verh., 131: 25, fig. 19.

Distribution. Ceylon. Bismarck. Ids.: New Ireland.

The following is a description of the male metallotype.

♂ 10 mm, metallotype. Head and thorax darkly infuscated. Palpus little curved, moderately ascending, basal and median segments rather dilated by scales, roughish towards apex, and less, along lower edge; darkly fuscous, mixed with paler dorsally; terminal segments moderately slender, fuscous with whitish base.

Fore wing oblong, rather narrow, gently constricted at 2/3, with strongly raised tufts of scales: a transverse pair beyond 1/4, upper largest, a slender vertical ridge at 3/4, crowned by a larger subcostal tuft, this preceded by a smaller, more costal one, and a separate tuft above middle of dorsum. Light glossy golden-ochreous, tufts partly brownish and glossy grey, two leaden-greyish horizontal patches: a subcostal, postmedian larger patch and

a narrower but longer subdorsal patch, also postmedian but more shifted anterad; a broken dark brown transverse line before 3/4; two faint transverse orangeish lines posteriorly. Cilia light ochreous, mixed with blackish and fuscous in middle and in tornus. Hind wing glossy bright golden ochreous, cilia paler; apex of wing very acute and slender.

Male genitalia. Resembling those of *L. orthioterma* (Diakonoff) most, but very characteristic by heavy and armed anellus. Tegumen moderate, uncus slender, hooked, moderately long; gnathos, a semicircular band with a short, not triangular hook. Socii fleshy, hairy. Vinculum rather slender, semioval. Valva broadly oval, finely haired, costa apparently split length-wise. Anellus large, sclerotic, a bivalve, upper edge with two pairs of recurving horns and smaller teeth. Aedeagus long, pointed, with a longitudinal split. Seventh abdominal segment enlarged, with a pair of long pencil-like coremata, eighth segment also enlarged.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Nuwara Eliya 1 ♂, metallotype; 1 ♀, genit. slide 10132.

Lopharcha erioptila (Meyrick)

Peronea erioptila Meyrick, 1912, Exotic Microlep., 1: 16; 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 70; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 66, no. 107. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 132. Razowski, 1965, Polskie Pismo Ent., 35: 213.
Acleris erioptila; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 1: 8, pl. 4 figs. 3-3b.
Lopharcha erioptila; Diakonoff, 1974, Zool. Verh., 131: 43, figs. 39, 43.

Distribution. Ceylon (Peradeniya).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Peak View 1 ♂, genit. slide 9213.

Polylopha epidesma Lower

Polylopha epidesma Lower, 1901, Tr. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, 25: 71. Common, 1963, Australian J. Zool., 11: 148, figs. 2G, 3M, 13 O, P, 14H, pl. 3, figs. 14, 15. Diakonoff, 1974, Zool. Verh., 131: 68, figs. 54-58, 69.
Oxygrapha porpacias Meyrick, 1908, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 18: 625.
Peronea epidesma; Meyrick, 1910, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 35: 292. Fletcher, 1921, Mem. Dept. Agric. India, 11: 42, pl. 9 figs. a-f.
Colocyttara epidesma; Turner, 1925, Tr. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, 49: 54.

Distribution. Australia. Siam. Ceylon (Pusa).

Food plant. *Polyalthia longifolia* (in India).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Peradeniya Botanic Gardens 1 ♀.

HILAROGRAPHINI

Thaumatographa caminodes (Meyrick) comb. nov.

Hilarographa caminodes Meyrick, 1905, J. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 610; 1913, Lepid. Catal., 13: 24; 1914, Genera Ins., 164: 6, pl. 2 figs. 31a-b. Fletcher, 1914, South Indian Insects: 464; 1917, Proc. 2nd Ent. Meeting: 37; 1921, Mem. Dept. Agr. India, Ent., 6: 123. Clarke, 1969, Meyrick's Types, 6: 88, pl. 44 figs. 4-4c.

Distribution. Ceylon.

Food plants. Cultivated *Cinnamomum indica* (root borer). Wild Zingiberaceae. The eggs are laid on the exposed upper part of the bulbs (Fletcher, 1914).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kanneliya 1 ♀.

PHRICANTHINI

Phricanthes flexilineana (Walker)

Sciaphila flexilineana Walker, 1863, List Lep. Brit. Mus., 28: 345.
Peronea flexilineana Meyrick, 1910, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 35: 292; 1917, Tr. Roy. Soc. London: 14. Fletcher, 1932, Imp. Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 17, pl. 10 figs. 1-3.
Phricanthes flexilineana; Diakonoff, 1941, Treubia, 18: 394; loc. cit.: 437; 1960, Verh. Ned. Ak. Wet., Nat. (2), 53, no. 2: 187. Common, 1965, Austr. J. Zool., 13: 637, 640. Diakonoff, 1968, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 257: 39.
Phricanthes macroura Lower, 1908, Tr. Roy. Soc. S. Austral., 52: 322.

Distribution. Ceylon (type-locality). India. Burma. Java. Philippine Ids., New Guinea, Queensland, Madagaskar and British Guiana.

Food plant. *Dillenia indica.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Agalawatta 1 ♂.

TORTRICINI

Spatalistis cyanoxantha Meyrick

Spatalistis cyanoxantha Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 979; 1912, Lep. Cat., 10: 54; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 55. Diakonoff, 1941, Treubia, 18: 432. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 224, pl. 112 figs. 2-2b.
Trophocosta cyanoxantha; Razowski, 1964, Acta zool. cracov., 9: 393; 1966, Zaklad Zool. syst., Tortr.: 101.

Distribution. Ceylon. South India: Gooty. East Java.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Peak View 1 ♀. Upper Hantana Hill 1 ♂.

Brachiola egenella (Walker)

Tinea? egenella Walker, 1864, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus., 30: 1005.
Eboda obstinata Meyrick, 1908, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 18: 624; 1912, Exot. Microlep., 1: 20; 1912, Catal. Lep., 10: 58; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 50. Fletcher, 1921, Mem. Dept. Agr. India, Ent., 6: 41; 1932, Imp. Counc. Agric. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 16, pl. 9. Diakonoff, 1939, Zool. Meded., 21: 227; 1952, Veröff. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 63: 151. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 112, pl. 56 figs. 2-2b.
Brachiola egenella; Razowski, 1964, Acta Zool. Crac., 9: 358, figs. 42-44; 1966, World fauna Tortricini: 151, figs. 200-202, pl. 5 fig. 1.

Distribution. Ceylon, India. Java. Sumba Id.

Food plants. A creeper and *Cardiospermum halicacabum* in India.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Hunuwilagama 1 ♂, 2 ♀. Medawachchiya 2 ♂. Padaviya 1 ♂. Panemure 1 ♀. Wilpattu 4 ♂, genit. slide 9214.

Eboda celligera Meyrick

Eboda celligera Meyrick, 1918, Exot. Microlep., 2: 170; 1931, *in* de Joannis, 1931, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 98: 714. Fletcher, 1932, Dept. Agric. India, Sci. Mon., 2: 16; 1936, Exot. Microlep., 5: 62. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 111, pl. 55 figs. 2-2b, 3-3c. Razowski, 1964, Acta zool. cracov., 9: 369, figs. 17-19; 1966, World Fauna Tortricini: 189, figs. 255-258, pl. 6 figs. 5, 6.
Paratorna glaucoprosopis Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlep., 4: 155.

Distribution. India; Tonkin; Taiwan; Malaya; Java, Bali.

Food plants *Litchi chinensis* (Tonkin), *Nephelium lappaceum, Schleicheria oleosa* (Java).

Collecting data in Sri Lanka: Udawattakelle 1 ♂.

Acleris extensana (Walker)

Teras divisana Walker, 1863, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus., 28: 296 (nec Hübner, [1811]), nom. praeocc. Walsingham, *in* Moore, 1887, Lep. Ceylon, 3: 491. Cotes & Swinhoe, 1889, Catal. Moths India: 695, no. 4737.
Teras extensana Walker, 1863, List Lep. Het. Brit Mus., 28: 296. Walsingham, *in* Moore, 1887, Lep. Ceylon, 3: 492. Cotes & Swinhoe, 1889, Catal. Moths India: 695, no. 4738.
? *Oxygrapha comparana* Walsingham, 1900, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 5: 572 (nec Hübner).
Peronea divisana; Meyrick, 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 62; 1913, Genera Ins., 164: 64. Diakonoff, 1939, Zool. Med., 21: 232.
Peronea extensana; Meyrick, 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 62; 1913, Genera Ins., 164: 64. Diakonoff, 1939, Zool. Med., 21: 232.
Oxygrapha dictyodes Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 734.
Peronea dictyodes; Meyrick, 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 63; 1913, Genera Ins., 164: 63. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 116.
Acleris dictyodes; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 7, pl. 7 figs. 3-3b. Razowski, 1964: 221, figs. 300-305.

Peronea agrioma Meyrick, 1920, Exot. Microlep., *2*: 342. Fletcher, 1921, Mem. Dept. Agric India, Ent., 6: 199. Meyrick, *in* Caradja & Meyrick, 1934, Iris, 48: 31; *in* Caradja & Meyrick, 1935, Mater. Microlep. chin. Prov.: 51; 1937, Iris, 51: 176. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 39.
Acleris agrioma; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 3, pl. 1 figs. 2-2b.
Acleris divisana; Razowski, 1966, World Fauna of Tortricini: 220, figs. 295-297, pl. 8 figs. 1-7.
Acleris extensana; Diakonoff, 1976, Zool. Verh., 144: 54.

Distribution. Ceylon. India. Bali Id. China.

Food plants. *Rosa* (leaves), *Pyrus* (leaves).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kanda-ela 7 ♂, 6 ♀. Moon Plains 1 ♂. Nuwara Eliya 1 ♀. Pattipola 2 ♀.

Acleris sagmatias (Meyrick)

Oxygrapha sagmatias Meyrick, 1905, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 588.
Peronea sagmatias; Meyrick, 1912, Lep. Cat., 10: 70; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 66.
Acleris sagmatias; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 15, pl. 7 figs. 2-2b. Razowsky, 1966, Tortricini: 489, figs. 741-743, pl. 37 figs. 5, 6.

Distribution. Ceylon (type-locality).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Horton Plains, Agrapatana 1 ♂, genit. slide 10170. Kebonella 2 ♂. Kanda-ela 2 ♂.

ARCHIPINI

Adoxophyes fasciculana (Walker)

Tortrix ? *fasciculana* Walker, 1866, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus., 35: 1785.
Adoxophyes fasciculana; Meyrick, 1910, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 35: 209; 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 14; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 18. Diakonoff, 1941, Treubia, 18: 34; 1952, Verh. Kon. Ned. Ak. Wet., Nat., (2) 49 (1): 155; 1958, Beitr. Ent., 8: 118; 1961, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 130: 51 figs. 3, 4; 1968, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 257: 11, fig. 482.
Tortrix luzonica Sauber, 1902, *in* Semper, Schm. Phillip., *2*: 703, pl. 5 figs. 9-10.
Adoxophyes epipepla Lower, 1908, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, 32: 318.
Adoxophyes cyrtosema Meyrick, 1886, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886: 276; 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 14; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 18. Diakonoff, 1958, Beitr. Ent., 8: 118, pl. 1 fig. 1. Liu, 1958, Acta Ent. Sinica, 8: 293, pl. 1 figs. 1-7, pl. 2 figs. 8-12, pl. 3 figs. 13-20, pl. 4 figs. 21-23. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 20, pl. 10 figs. 1-1b. Diakonoff, 1961, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 130: 54. Liu, 1964, Acta Ent. Sinica, 13: 145. Clarke, 1976, Ins. Micronesia, 9 (1): 129, text figs. 59, pl. 11 figs. g, h, pl. 12 figs. a, b.

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout South Asia and recorded from Sunda Ids., Moluccan Ids., New Guinea, Bismarck Ids., Celebes, Philippine Ids., E. Caroline Ids., Marshall Ids., China, Singapore, Solomon Ids., Tonga, Fiji, New Hebrides.

Food plants. Widely polyphagous. The following list is adopted from Clarke (1976) and arranged following the plant families.

Amaranthaceae: *Amaranthus viridis*; *Morus alba*; *Gossypium barbadense*; *Averrhoa carambola*; Theaceae: *Camellia sinensis, C. limon. Nephelium litchi*; *Euphorbia hirta, E. longan, Ricinus communis*; *Passiflora foetida*; *Carica papaya*; *Indigofera endecaphylla*; *Arachis hypogaea*; *Ipomoea batatas*; *Scutellaria barbata*; *Helianthus annuus, Ageratum conyzoides, Emilia longifolia, Gnaphalium indicum*; *Rosa rugosa.*

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kanneliya 1 ♂. Ratnapura 1 ♂. Teldeniya 1 ♂. Udawattakelle 1 ♀.

Adoxophyes privatana (Walker)

Dichelia privatana Walker, 1863, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus., 28: 320. Cotes & Swinhoe, 1889, Catal. Moths India: 697, no 4752. Swinhoe, 1891, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1890: 294.

Adoxophyes privatana; Walsingham, 1900, Catal. Lep. Oxon., 2: 481. Meyrick, 1910, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 35: 209; 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 14; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 18; 1914, Suppl. Ent., 3: 47. Caradja, 1925, Ac. Rom. Mem. Sect. Stiint., (3) 3 (7): 118. Meyrick, *in* de Joannis, 1929, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 97: 710. Du Pasquier, 1932, Bull. Econom. Indochine, 35: 405B, 407B, pl. 9. Meyrick, 1934, Iris, 48: 29; *in* Caradja & Meyrick, 1935, Mater. Microlep. chin. Prov.: 49. Caradja, 1938, Iris, 52: 111 (*"privata"*). Diakonoff, 1939, Zool. Meded., 21: 162; 1939, Rec. Indian Mus., 41: 231; 1941, Treubia, 18: 404, pl. 18 figs. 3, 8; 1947, Tijdschr. Ent., 88 (1945): 340; 1948, Treubia, 19: 343; 1952, Veröff. Naturforsch. Ges. Basel, 63: 143. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 20, 23. Diakonoff, 1968, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 157: 14, fig. 484; 1976, Zool. Verh., 144: 72.

Adoxophyes euryomis Meyrick, 1902, Fauna Maldive & Laccadive Archip., 1: 126. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 136; 1958, ibidem, 3: 20, 23.

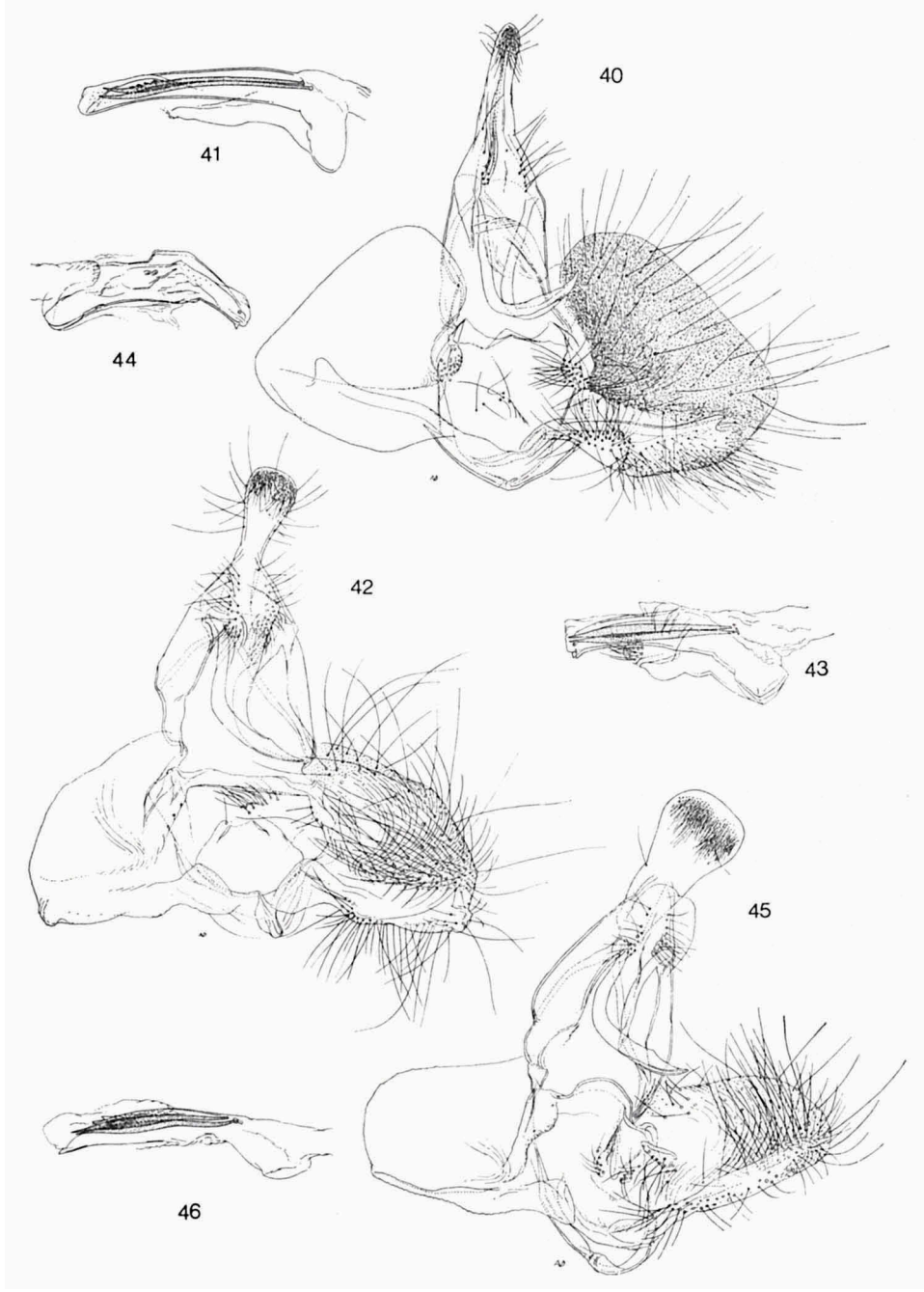
Distribution. Throughout tropical South Asia. Nepal.

Food plants. Widely polyphagous.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Balihul Oya 1 ♀. Laksapana 1 ♂. Madulgoda 1 ♀. Peak View 1 ♂, 3 ♀. Udawattakelle 1970 1 ♂. Uggalkaltota 1 ♀.

The genus **Homona** Walker

The allied genera *Homona* Walker and *Archips* Hübner are discriminated simply by the position of the veins 7 and 8 in the fore wing: they are stalked in the former and separated in the latter genus. However, this feature, the position of especially this pair of veins in the fore wing, may fail once in a while. Therefore I feel now that the more trustworthy and decisive characters for the separation of the two genera lay in the male genitalia, viz., the anatomy of the sacculus of the valva.



Figs. 40-46. Male genitalia of the Archipini. 40, *Archips eupatris* (Meyrick), no. 9680; 41, the same, aedeagus; 42, *Meridemis invalidana* (Walker), no. 9056; 43, the same, aedeagus; 44, the same, aedeagus of no. 9055; 45, *M. detractana* (Walker), no. 9178; 46, the same, aedeagus.

While the sacculus in the species of *Archips* mostly shows but slight and gradual specific differences which makes their identification with this character hazardous, in *Homona* species these differences are more dramatic. In *Archips* the split-like dorsal edge of the sacculus is accentuated by a sclerotic rod or harpe, narrow and horizontal, at the distal end forming a free and elevated single terminal cusp, in *Homona* species the sacculus is much more diversely shaped and usually strongly sclerotized throughout, over its whole width; sometimes it has additional prongs or cusps and often it is much broader (*H. encausta* Meyrick); besides, other species have the surface of the part of the disc of valva above the sacculus developed into fleshy pads (*difficilis* Meyrick) or lobate folds (*salaconis* Meyrick), invariably absent in *Archips*.

These are, in my opinion, the more trustworthy separating characteristics of the two genera than the position of the veins 7 and 8 of the forewing alone, although this feature may be helpful. It is a pity that they are little corroborated by the anatomy of the female genitalia which is not decisive for the separating of *Homona* from *Archips*, except for the tortuous ductus bursae which is known to me only from several *Homona* species (but not all, alas) and does not occur in *Archips*.

Homona encausta (Meyrick) comb. nov.

Tortrix encausta Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 735; 1912, Lep. Catal. 10: 23; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 25. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 125.
Archips encausta; Clarke, 1958, Ibidem, 3: 59, pl. 19 figs. 4-4b. Diakonoff, 1968, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 257: 27, 28, fig. 44.
Archips encaustus; Diakonoff, 1976, Zool. Verh., 144: 83.

Distribution. Ceylon, Nepal (Rapti Valley 350 m).
New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kitulgala 1 ♂. Tunmodera 1 ♀.

Homona coffearia (Nietner)

Tortrix coffearia Nietner, 1861, Observations on the enemies Coffee Tree in Ceylon: 24; 1861, Coffee Tree, its enemies, observ. nat. history of enemies Coffee Tree in Ceylon: 16; 1880, loc. cit., new edit.: 116. Guèrin, 1864, Rev. Magaz. Zool., 1864: 64. Walsingham, 1887, in Moore, Lep. Ceylon, 3: 494. Cotes & Swinhoe, 1889, Catal. Moths India: 696, no. 4747.
Homona coffearia; Meyrick, 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 15; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 19, pl. 2 fig. 30; 1932, Exotic Microlep., 4: 253. Fletcher, 1914, South Ind. Ins.: 452, fig. 330; 1917, Proc. Ind. Ent. Meet.: 20, 28; 1919, Second Hundred Notes Ind. Ins.: 143; 1921, Mem. Dept. Agric. India, Ent., 6: 35; 1932, Imp. Counc. Agr. Res. Mon., 2: 14; Du Pasquier, 1932, Principales maladies paras. théier, caféier en Extr.-Or: 406B, fig. Diakonoff, 1939, Zool. Med., 21: 124, 165, 168, figs. 4A, 4C, 4F, 6F-G; 1939, Rec. Indian Mus., 41: 231; 1947, Tijdschr. Ent., 88: 342; 1948, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., 20: 344; 1948, Treubia, 19: 504, 506, figs. 22, 27; 1952, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 63:

208. Matsumura, 1931, Illustr. 6000 Ins. Japan: 1067, fig. Esaki, 1932, Icon. Ins. Jap.: 1450. Inoue, 1954, Check List Lep. Japan: 87. Kawabe, 1964, Kenkyu to Hyoron, biann. rep. Hosei School, 11: 17 seq. Issiki, 1957, *in* Icon. Het. Jap. col. nat. (1) 21: 77, pl. 13 figs. 389-390. Okano, 1959, *in* Icon. Ins. Jap. col. nat. edita: 265, pl. 177 figs. 5a, 6. Simon Thomas, 1962, Bull. Econ. Affairs, Agr., 1: 33, 89. Diakonoff, 1976, Zool. Verh., 144: 78.
For further synonymy may be referred to Diakonoff (1976).

Distribution. Throughout tropical South Asia. Nepal.

Food plants. Widely polyphagous. Especially injurious on the Tea Shrub ("Tea Tortrix").

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Hantana Hill, 2300 ft.: 9091 ♂. Peak View, 1800 ft.: 1 ♂. Tunmodera, 200 ft.: 1 ♂. Udawatakelle, 1966: 1 ♂. Udawatakelle, 1970: 9092 ♂, 3 ♂. Gilimale 1 ♂. Hanwella 1 ♂. Morapitiya 4 ♂.

The genus **Archips** Hübner

The numerous South Asiatic species of *Archips* are by far not satisfactorily clarified, not even by the recent extensive monographic treatment by Razowski (1977). A favorable exception forms the small *seminubilus* group of species, being well characterised by a strongly dilated, broadly spoon-shaped uncus, while all other species possess a little dilated, slender and narrow uncus.

So distinct is this difference, that Razowski (loc. cit., p. 127) united all forms with a spoon-like uncus under one denomination: *Archips seminubilus* (Meyrick), originally from Tonkin. However, after close study of the type of that species, kindly sent on loan by Dr. P. Viette, of the Paris museum, I am satisfied that there are at least two more species of the *seminubilus* group. One is the present, quite distinct from Meyrick's species, as the following description of the differences of the male genitalia and a comparison of the photographs (pl. 15 figs. 29a, b) indicate. Another species, synonymized by Razowski, is an insect, misidentified by myself in 1941 as "*Cacoecia micaceana*" (p. 387 fig. 1c, d); it is certainly not *A. seditiosus* (Meyrick), as Razowski apparently thinks. Alas, the specimen in question is no longer available; it might have been *gyraleus* sp. n.

Archips gyraleus spec. nov.

[γυραλεός = rounded]
(pl. 15 figs. 30a-b)

Cacoecia micaceana Diakonoff, 1941 (nec Walker, 1863), Treubia, 18: 387 (partim), fig. 1c; 1976: 85 (partim), fig. 79.
Archips seminubilus Razowsky, 1976 (nec Meyrick, 1929), Acta zool. cracov., 22: 127 (partim).

♂ 17 mm. Head and thorax deep greyish-ferruginous, flagellum of antenna paler, face with a transverse white bar, inner face of scape white. Palpus rather long and slender, porrected, median segment but little curved on basal half, subclavate towards top, rather smoothly short-scaled, top exceeding face, terminal segment short, smooth, subobtuse, porrected; palpus deep purple, towards upper edge slightly mixed with fulvous. Thorax with a small apical tuft. Abdomen ferruginous-grey, rather light and glossy, anal tuft pale ochreous-orange.

Fore wing with veins 7 and 8 closely approximated; oblong-subtriangular, costal fold almost to middle, flatly appressed, moderately broad; costa gradually and considerably sinuate, apex pointed and prominent, termen distinctly sinuate, tornus rounded and prominent, purplish-vinaceous, towards tornus becoming paler and dusted with darker purplish, anterior half of wing, edges to the costal patch and the apical patches distinctly suffused with grey. Markings deeply purplish-ferruginous, becoming darker purple upwards (towards costa), narrowly edged with whitish tinged fulvous; costal patch rather depressed, especially posteriorly, with two blackish apical points, posterior edge somewhat irregular; apex of wing filled out darkly, with a fasciate mark along upper part of termen; dorsal patch at 1/4, formed of two slightly inwards-oblique, pale-edged blotches; median patch outwards-oblique, top slightly constricted, lower part dilated, and rounded. Cilia ferruginous, with light ochreous basal half, deep purple around apex.

Hind wing glossy light golden-vinaceous, apical half paler golden, tornus touched with grey. Cilia pale fulvous, darker around apex, pale along dorsum.

Male genitalia. Very similar to those of *A. seminubilus* (Meyrick), differing chiefly by the top of uncus being circular, instead of longitudinally oval, with "neck" much narrower and longer. The valva with a broader sacculus part (below the harpe).

Sri Lanka, Uggalkaltota, 359 ft., Irrigation Bungalow, 31.i-8.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 9084; 1 ♂, paratype.

Archips eupatris (Meyrick)

(figs. 40-41, 49)

Cacoecia eupatris Meyrick, 1908, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 18: 614; 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 17; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 28.

Archips eupatris; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 1: 40, pl. 20 fig. 1. Razowski, 1977, Acta zool. cracov., 12: 121.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Medawachchiya 3 ♂. Padaviya 8 ♂, 1 ♀; genit. slide 9080 ♂. Sigiriya 1 ♂. Uggalkaltota 2 ♀. Wilpattu 17 ♂, 7 ♀; genit. slide 9074 ♀.

The good opportunity offered by the well-preserved and rich series of this little known species induces me to present a redescription.

♂ 16-19 mm. Head and scape of antenna deep reddish-ferruginous, pale ochreous inside. Thorax bright ferruginous, notum except towards edges, around, glossy pale ochreous. Abdomen light glossy ochreous-golden, first tergite with whitish anterior edge, tergites 2 and 3 woolly, light grey, sternite 6 suffused with fulvous, anal tuft touched with buff. Legs: anterior and median outwardly suffused with bright orangeish-ferruginous, posteriorly light golden-ochreous.

Fore wing broad, little dilated, truncate; costal fold oblong-oval, light fulvous, on basal half suffused with ferruginous-brown; edge of basal patch from top of fold, gently inwards-oblique, gradually undulate: prominent at 1/4 and just below fold, between prominences; deep ferruginous, extreme edge narrowly pale ochreous, a dark, blackish-purple broad edge from below base of costal fold to base of dorsum and along dorsum; an oblong horizontal pale ochreous spot inside basal patch, along base of fold, serrate above and beneath and filled out, except narrow margins, with leaden-purplish; median fascia from 2/3 of costa, to beyond middle of dorsum, narrow above and beneath, in middle strongly dilated and inverted-triangular, posterior point narrowly extended upwards and connected to top of triangular costal patch, all edges well defined; this fascia deep ferruginous, suffused with purple on costa and less so, in centre, costal patch more chestnut-tinged; anterior edge narrowly pale ochreous, convex, becoming concave on dorsum, posterior edge slightly suffused, running symmetrically to anterior; an erected-triangular mark from apex, parallel to termen, a small triangular costal spot before apex, a strong, outwards-curved and acutely narrowed fuscous mark from beyond upper angle of cell, descending to before end of vein 5; costal third of wing between dull dark markings with a silvery-violet silky sheen; centre of wing between markings except narrow pale edges, suffused with blackish. Dorsum with a row of indistinct blackish bars. Cilia dull light buff, becoming deeper brownish opposite upper third of dorsum, dark purple around apex, pale ochreous in tornus.

Hind wing pale golden ochreous, becoming brighter yellowish-golden on posterior half, apex tinged pale orange; apex and sometimes termen with diversely developed grey suffusion, sometimes forming rows of irregular, partly connected spots or strigulae, sometimes a suffused light grey marginal band, cut by pale veins; mostly space between vein 1a and lower edge of cell suffused with grey, dorsum before vein 1a always remaining pale ochreous.

♀ 26-27 mm. Head and thorax bright ferruginous, palpus bright ferruginous-red, upper edge yellowish. Abdomen bright golden-yellow with a silky gloss, basal tergite pale yellowish, apical segments suffused orange.

Fore wing oblong-truncate, dilated only on terminal end, costa broadly sinuate, apex distinctly produced and rather slender, termen sinuate and slightly outwards-oblique. Light fulvous, gently suffused with chestnut-brown, becoming gradually deeper and ferruginous towards base, almost all veins and costal markings dull deep chestnut, the entire wing except these markings, with a pale bluish watery sheen. Median fascia, a wedge-shaped, oblique streak from costa beyond 1/3, reaching almost to upper angle of cell, a suffused blackish point on that angle, costal patch fasciate, marginal, narrow, followed by a faint subapical fulvous costal dot; apex with a ferruginous dot, continued as a fulvous, gradually narrowed line, parallel and before termen to vein 2; termen beyond this line suffused with purplish. Cilia as in male, but darker throughout.

Hind wing light yellowish-ochreous, towards apex and upper half of termen and anal vein 1b, sometimes sprinkled with sparse purplish scales, seldom a submarginal series of irregular dark spots in apex and along upper half of termen. Cilia without a trace of modified dark scales on middle of costa, light purplish-fuscous on costa before apex, around apex and along upper half of termen, with orangeish base, on lower half of termen pale tawny, along dorsum light yellow.

Male genitalia. Characteristic by a moderate gradually narrowed and obtusely pointed uncus, rather strong, sublinear, parietal socii formed of long bristles; a gently rounded, not prominent sacculus, with an oval group of dense hairs at base; a compact pulvinus, distinctly prominent at its lower angle. Aedeagus unusually long, with a short, broad coecum penis; socii, two, long, spear-shaped, dentate before tips.

Female genitalia. Ostium and colliculum mildly sclerotic, first moderate, rounded-trapezoidal, second, a slender moderate tube, with ductus bullae originating at its end.

In his revision of the genus *Acleris* Hb., Razowski synonymised the present species with *"Pandemis" dispilana* Walker, 1864, together with two more names, viz., *Archips mimicus* Walsingham, 1900, and *Cacoecia epicyrta* Meyrick, 1905. Razowski figures *mimicus* (figs. 95-96) and *epicyrta* (figs. 97-98); however, the similarity of these two pairs of figures is not quite convincing, in my opinion. There are marked discrepancies, c.q., in the shape of the valva, in the development of the parietal socii and in the contours of the aedeagus. As to the names *dispilanus* and *eupatris*, holotypes (males) of these two species lack the abdomens and the genitalia therefore could not be compared. Razowski remarks that "Examination of larger material is needed to conform the present [his] point of view".

I am now in the happy possession of such larger (and excellently preserved) material and have to state that it does not confirm Razowski's view. In my opinion the above redescription proves sufficiently that *A. eupatris* is a distinct species, well characterized by its colouring, markings and male genitalia. I think that especially distinctive is the bright ferruginous-red dusting of the under side of the head and palpi in the two sexes, as against those, e.g., of *epicyrta* which are dull "greyis-brown", as described by Razowski. Furthermore, the colour and markings of the hind wings in the two sexes distinguish *eupatris* at once from *epicyrta*.

Archips mimicus Walsingham

? *Pandemis dispilana* Walker, 1864, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus., 30: 983 (holotype ♂ without abdomen). Razowski, 1977, Acta zool. cracov., 22: 121 (*Archips dispilanus*).
Archips mimicus Walsingham, 1900, Lepid. Oxon., 2: 573 (Voty, India). Razowski, 1977, loc. cit.: 121, figs. 95-96.
Cacoecia epicyrta Meyrick, 1905, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 589 (Ceylon). Fletcher, 1921, Mem. Dept. Agr. India, Ent., 6: 38; 1932, Imp. Counc. Agr. Res., Sci. Mon., 2: 15. Razowski, 1977, loc. cit.: 121, figs. 97-98.

Distribution. India; Ceylon. ? Tonkin.

Food plants. *Duranta* (fruits), *Psidium guayava* (fruits), *Lantana camara* (flower heads, stem and fruits), *Citrus* (leaves), *Morus*, *Piper*.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Agrapatana 4 ♀. Galway Reserve 1 ♂, 5 ♀. Hakgala 3 ♂. Kanda-ela 7 ♂, 11 ♀, genit. ♂ 9081, 9083; ♀ 9082. Moon Plains 3 ♂, 5 ♀. Pattipola 2 ♂, 2 ♀. Talawakele 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

As the holotype of *"Pandemis" dispilana* Walker lacks the abdomen and cannot be compared with, so that its identity cannot be ascertained, I prefer to use Lord Walsingham's name for the present species: the genitalia of this holotype specimen, figured by Razowski (figs. 95-96) are in all particulars agreeing with those of our series (cf. our comments to the preceding species).

Superficially the males of *A. eupatris* Meyrick can be discriminated from *A. mimicus* by the reddish-ferruginous head, palpi and fore and mid legs of the former, while they are dull fuscous in *mimicus*; the females of the present species have a thickened black patch of cilia of the costa of the hind wings, entirely absent in the females of *eupatris*.

Neocalyptis affinisana (Walker)

Tortrix affinisana Walker, 1863, List Lep. Brit. Mus., 28: 328. Walsingham, 1887, *in* F. Moore, Lep. Ceylon, 3: 493. Cotes & Swinhoe, 1889, Cat. Moths India: 696, no. 4746.
Capua affiniana; Meyrick, 1912, Lep. Catal., 1: 10 (emend.); 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 15; 1914, Supplementa Ent., 3: 47; *in* De Joannis, 1930, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 97: 709; 1934, Iris, 48: 29. Caradja & Meyrick, 1935, Mater. chines. Provinzien: 48.

Epagoge affiniana; Diakonoff, 1941, Treubia, 18: 213; 1941, Treubia, 18: 411; 1947, Tijdschr. Ent., 88 (1945): 342; 1948, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., 20: 342.
Epagoge affinisana; Diakonoff, 1952, Verh. Naturhist. Mus. Basel, 6: 144. Obraztstov, 1955, Tijdschr. Ent., 98: 224.
Neocalyptis affinisana; Diakonoff, 1976, Zool. Verhand., 144: 99.

Distribution. Widely distributed over South Asia, but it is uncertain whether all records pertain to the same species.

Food plants. Polyphagous.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Belihul Oya 1 ♀. Colombo 1 ♀. Gilimale 2 ♂, 2 ♀. Hakgala 1 ♀. Hantane Hill 1 ♂, 2 ♀. Hanwella 3 ♀. Kanda-ela 2 1 ♀. Kandy 2 ♀. Kebonella 1 ♀. Kitulgala 4 ♀. Kukula Ganga 1 ♂. Laksapana 2 ♀, 1 ♂. Morapitiya 3 ♂, 17 ♀. Patipola 1 ♀. Peak View 2 ♂, 4 ♀. Peradeniya 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Roseneath 1 ♂. Udawattakelle 1966 1 ♂. Udawattakelle 1970 1 ♀. Uggalkaltota 7 ♂, 36 ♀.

Meridemis invalidana (Walker)

(figs. 42-44, 47)

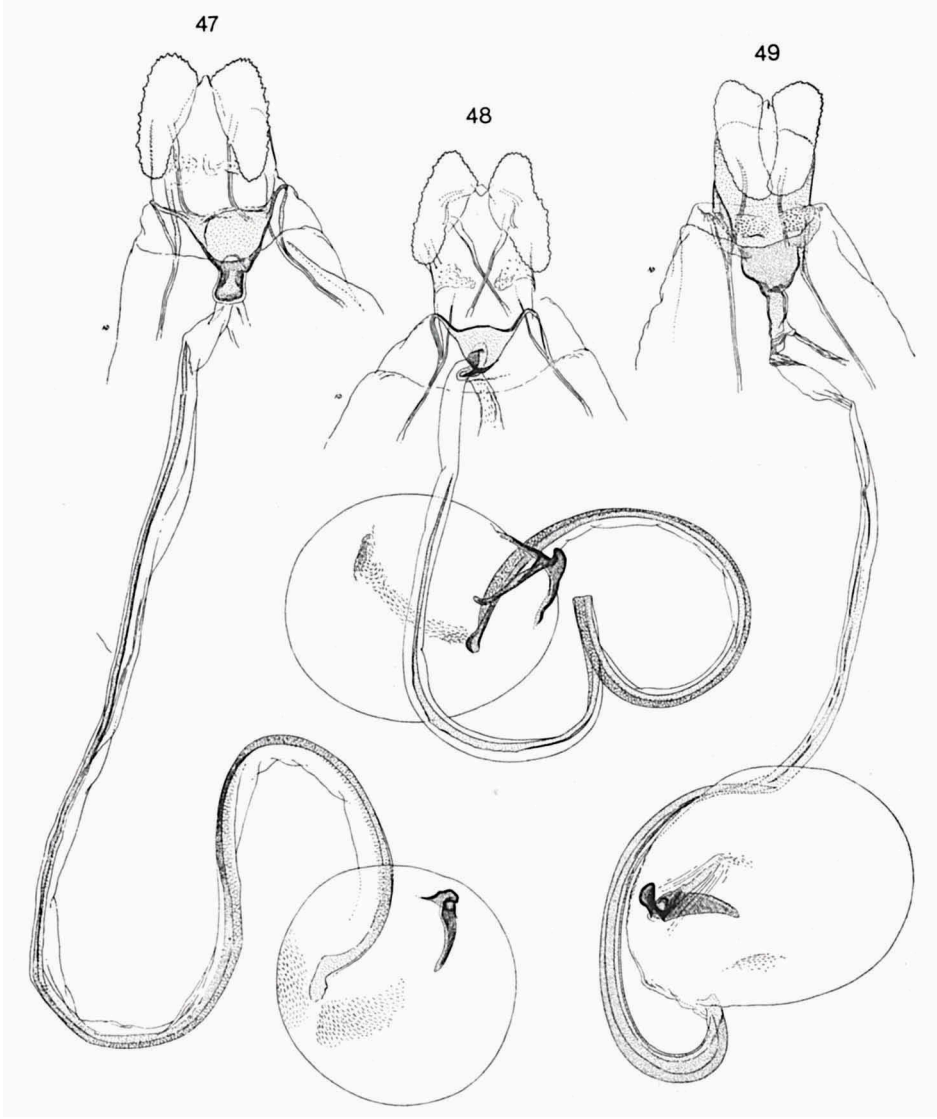
Tortrix invalidana Walker, 1863, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus., 28: 327. Walsingham, 1887, Lep. Ceylon, 3: 493.
Epagoge invalidana; Meyrick, 1908, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 18: 617. Cotes & Swinhoe, 1889, Catal. Moths India: 696, no. 4750. Diakonoff, 1941, Treubia, 18: 410; 1947, Tijdschr. Ent., 88 (1945): 341; 1948, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., 20: 343.
Capua invalidana; Meyrick, 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 9; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 14; 1934, Iris, 48: 29. Fletcher, 1917, Proc. 2nd Ent. Meeting: 300; 1921, Mem. Dept. Agric. India, Ent., 11: 34. Caradja, 1925, Acad. Romana, Mem. Sect. Stiintif., (3) 3: 374.
Dichelia detractana (nec Walker) Walsingham, *in* Swinhoe, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 881; 1887, Lep. Ceylon, 3: 192, pl. 208 fig. 11. Cotes & Swinhoe, 1889, Cat. Moths India: 697. Meyrick, 1934, Iris, 48: 29. Caradja & Meyrick, 1935, Mater. chin. Prov.: 51.
Epagoge retractana (nec Walker) Walsingham, 1900, Lep. Mus. Oxon., 2: 483. Diakonoff, 1939, Zool. Med., 21: 165; 1941, Treubia, 18: 379.
Capua retractana (nec Walker) Meyrick, 1912; Lep. Catal., 10: 9; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 14. Caradja, 1925, Acad. Romana Mem. Sect. Stiint., (3) 3: 374.
Homona retractana (nec Walker) Obraztsov, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., 97: 176, 180, figs. 56-58, 67-69; 1955, Ibidem, 98: 208; 1957, Ibidem, 100: 312.
Meridemis invalidana; Diakonoff, 1976, Zool. Mon., 1: 107, pl. 6 figs. 13-14.

Distribution. India, Ceylon, Nepal, Tonkin, Malaya, Malay Archipelago, China, Korea (possibly more than one species). Not in Australia.

Food plants. Betel vine.

An elaborate discussion of the confused history of the nomenclature of this species is already given by Diakonoff (1976) and need not be repeated here.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Hakgala 2 ♂. Horton Plains 2 ♂. Kanda-ela I 3 ♂, 1 ♀. Kanda-ela II 2 ♂. Kanda-ela D.R. 25 ♂, 1 ♀; 9052 ♂, 9054 ♀, 9055 ♂, 9056 ♂, 9057 ♀. Milk Board Diary 1 ♂. Nawara Eliya 1 ♂. Gilimale 4 ♂. Agalawatta 4 ♂, 18 ♀. Hanwella 2 ♀.



Figs. 47-49. Female genitalia of the Archipini. 47, *Meridemis invalidana* (Walker), no. 9057; 48, *M. detractana* (Walker), no. 9051; 49, *Archips eupatris* (Meyrick), no. 9074.

Meridemis detractana (Walker)

(figs. 45-46, 48)

Tortrix detractana Walker, 1863, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus., 2. Meyrick, 1912, Lep. Catal., Tortr., 164: 9 (syn. of *invalidana* Walker, 1863: 288, recte 1863: 322).
Meridemis detractana: Diakonoff, 1976, Zool. Verh., 144: 108.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Canal 1 ♀. Hantane Hill 2 ♀. Kanda-ela 4 ♂, 2 ♀, 9050 ♂. Kitulgala 1 ♀. Mahiyangana 1 ♂, 9167. Medawachchiya 1 ♀. Nuwara Eliya 1 ♂, 9053. Padawiya 5 ♂, 8 ♀. Pattipola 2 ♂, 1 ♀. Peak View 5 ♂, 7 ♀, 9051 ♀. Udawattekelle 4 ♂, 1 ♂. Teldeniya 1 ♀. Uggalkaltota 1 ♂, 16 ♀, 9047 ♂, 9048 ♀, 9178 ♀. Wilpattu 1 ♂, 3 ♀. Lavant 1 ♀. Hakgala 1 ♂. Kukulu Ganga 1 ♂. Agalawatta 2 ♀. Hakgala 1 ♂. Inginiyagala 1 ♀. Badagiriya 1 ♀.

Diplocalyptis operosa (Meyrick)

Cacoecia operosa Meyrick, 1908, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 18: 616; 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 33; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 33. Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types, 1: 225.
Tortrix operosa; Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 248, pl. 124 figs. 2-2b.
Diplocalyptis operosa; Diakonoff, 1976, Zool. Verh., 144: 110, pl. 4 fig. 9.

Distribution. Ceylon. Sumatra.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Ella 1 ♀. Kebonella 2 ♂, 5 ♀, genit. slides 9215 ♂, 9216 ♀. Peradeniya 2 ♂, 1 ♀. Udawattakelle 4 ♂, 2 ♀.

Lumaria minuta (Walsingham)

Tortrix pusillana Walker, 1863, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus., 28: 328 (nec *Phalaena Tortrix pusillana* Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775; nom. praeocc.). Walsingham, *in* Moore, 1887, Lep. Ceylon, 3: 493. Cotes & Swinhoe, 1889, Catal. Moths India: 697, no. 4751.
Capua minuta Walsingham, 1900, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) 5: 484. Meyrick, 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 9; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 24.
Capua probolias Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 17: 977.
Capua pusillana; Meyrick, 1912, Lep. Catal. 10: 9; 1913: Genera Ins., 149: 24.
Epagoge pusillana; Diakonoff, 1941, Treubia, 18: 410; 1947, Tijdschr. Ent., 88 (1945): 342; 1948, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., 20: 449.
? *Epagoge minuta*; Obraztsov, 1955, Tijdschr. Ent., 98: 224; 1957, ibid., 100: 318, no. 61.
Lumaria minuta; Diakonoff, 1976, Zool. Verh., 144: 112, figs. 82, 95, 97.

Distribution. Ceylon, India, Java, Bali, Japan.

Food plants. Presumably widely polyphagous.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Agalawatta 1 ♂, 4 ♀. Gilimale 2 ♂. Hakgala 1 ♀. Hantane Hill 3 exx., 1 ♀. Kanda-ela 2 ♂, genit. 10200. Kanneliya 1 ♀. Kitulgala 4 ♂. Labugama 1 ♂ 1 ♀. Laksapana I 12 ♂. Laksapana II 4 ♂. Morapitiya 2 ♂, 2 ♀. Nanu Oya 2 ex. Peak View 2 ♂, genit. 10191. Peradeniya 2 ♂, genit. 10192. Sigera Alle 1 ♂, genit. 10186.

Isodemis serpentinana (Walker)

Batodes serpentinana Walker, 1863, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus., 28: 317.
Cacoecia serpentinana; Meyrick, 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 18; 1913, Genera Ins., 149: 24, pl. 3 fig. 33. Diakonoff, 1941, Treubia 18: 387.

Syndemis serpentinana; Diakonoff, 1941, Treubia 18: 421; 1948, Treubia, 19: 511, figs. 30, 37.
Isodemis serpentinana; Diakonoff, 1952, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 63: 147, figs. 10, 12, 14, 15.

Distribution. India. Ceylon. Borneo. Sumatra. Java. Sumba. New Guinea. Philippine Ids. (Luzon).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kanneliya 2 ♀. Kitulgala 1 ♀. Morapitiya 2 ♀.

Planostocha cumulata (Meyrick)

Cacoecia cumulata Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 977.
Planostocha cumulata; Meyrick, 1912, Exot. Microlep., 1: 13; 1912, Lep. Catal., 10: 51; 1913: 50, pl. 3 fig. 45. Diakonoff, 1939, Zool. Med., 21: 220, figs. 13R-S, 164. Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types, 3: 180, pl. 90 figs. 1-1d.

Distribution. Ceylon. India: Coorg. Java.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Hantane Hill 1 ♂. Kandy 1 ♂. Kebonella 2 ♂, 1 ♀. Peak View 3 ♂, 1 ♀. Polpitiya 1 ♂. Talawakele 1 ♂, 2 ♀. Uggalkaltota 3 ♂, 3 ♀.

BRACHODIDAE

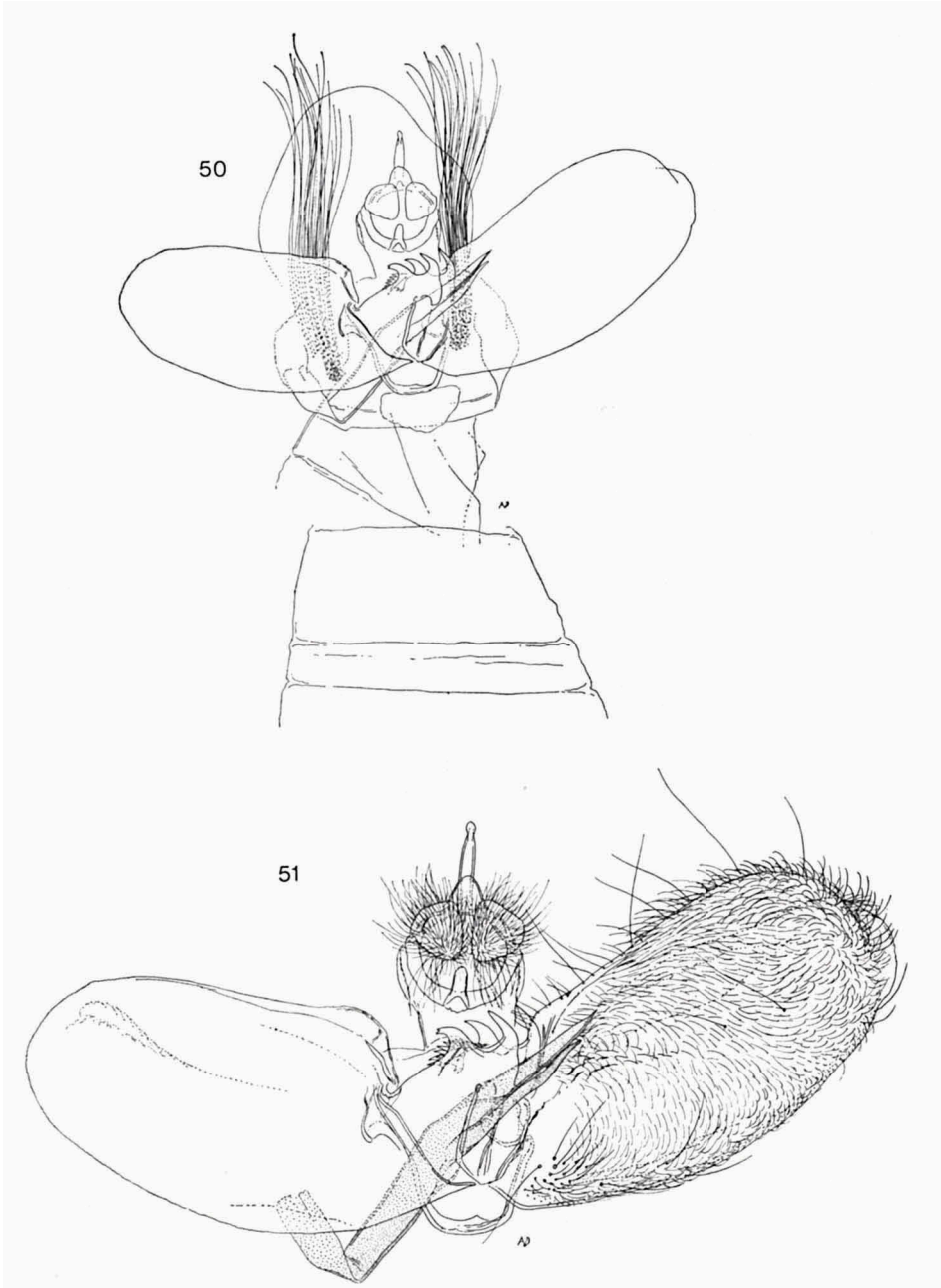
Nigilgia limata anactis subsp. nov.

[ἄν = without, ἀκτίς = ray]

Nigilgia limata Diakonoff & Arita, 1979, Zool. Meded., 54: 90, figs. 1-3. (Japan).

♂♀ 12 mm. Head deep leaden-grey, face glossy with prismatic reflections. Antenna black. Thorax deep leaden-grey. Abdomen leaden-grey with a silvery gloss, venter white.

Fore wing oblong-suboval, slightly and irregularly convex, faintly concave in middle, apex rounded, termen rounded. Black, with close rows of small, not overlapping, oval and narrow white scales. Markings formed of broad velvety black transverse bands, with along both sides a submarginal thick streak of elevated brightly shining golden scales, shaped as follows. First band from 1/3 of costa, slightly outwards-oblique, slightly constricted in fold, halfway below fold dilated, with golden streaks diverging, not reaching dorsum invaded by white speckling, in holotype longer, less diverging, less distinctly filled out on dorsum with white speckling; second fascia similar and parallel to first, interspace slightly narrower, than width of band: from costa just beyond middle, to 3/4 of dorsum, anterior golden streak entire, posterior across upper 1/3, a broadly curved branch to 4/5 of costa and along this to before apex, interrupted at upper 1/3 of wing; posterior golden streak



Figs. 50-51. Male genitalia of *Lopharcha chalcophanes* (Meyrick), metallotype, general aspect of the top of the abdomen; 51, genitalia enlarged.

short, to below 1/3 of wing breadth; sometimes a golden dot above end of fold, suffused posteriorly, black-edged along three sides; jet-black colour dilated in middle of second band and forming a roundish patch below costal part of posterior branch of last golden streak; termen suffused with deep violet. Cilia purple, dark fuscous in tornus.

Hind wing deep purple-violet, in centre becoming paler violet-fuscous. Cilia fuscous, becoming dark grey around apex, with basal half throughout dark purple, cilia on dorsum white with greyish basal half.

Sri Lanka, Mate District, Sigiriya, 800 ft., 13-14.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10299; 1 ♀, paratype (allotype), genit. slide 10300; 2 ♂, genit. slide 10125, 2 ♀, 1 spec. without abdomen. Mannar District, Olathoduvai, 10 mi NW of Mannar, 1-50 ft., 4-5.xi.1976, 1 ♀.

It was not possible to state any tangible differences of the genitalia of the two sexes from those of the nominate form from Japan, in spite of the following differences of the markings: in *limata limata* the posterior golden transverse streak is reduced to its costal part only, while below this the golden terminal band, as broad as the costal part reaches to termen and is regularly cut by some nine horizontal black lines with golden "rays".

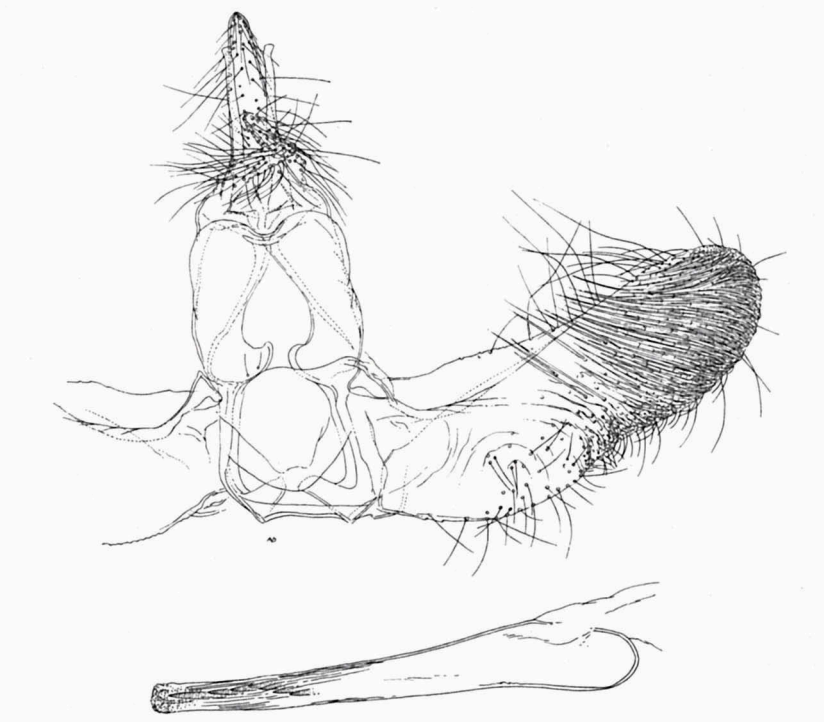


Fig. 52. Male genitalia of *Metrernis ochralina* Meyrick, no. 9192.

CHOREUTIDAE

BRENTHIINAE

Brenthia catenata Meyrick

(fig. 56)

Brenthia catenata Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 748. Clarke, 1969, Meyrick's Types, 6: 24, pl. 12 figs. 4-4b.

Distribution. India: Bombay, Poona; Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Uggalkaltota 1 ♀, genit. slide 10123.

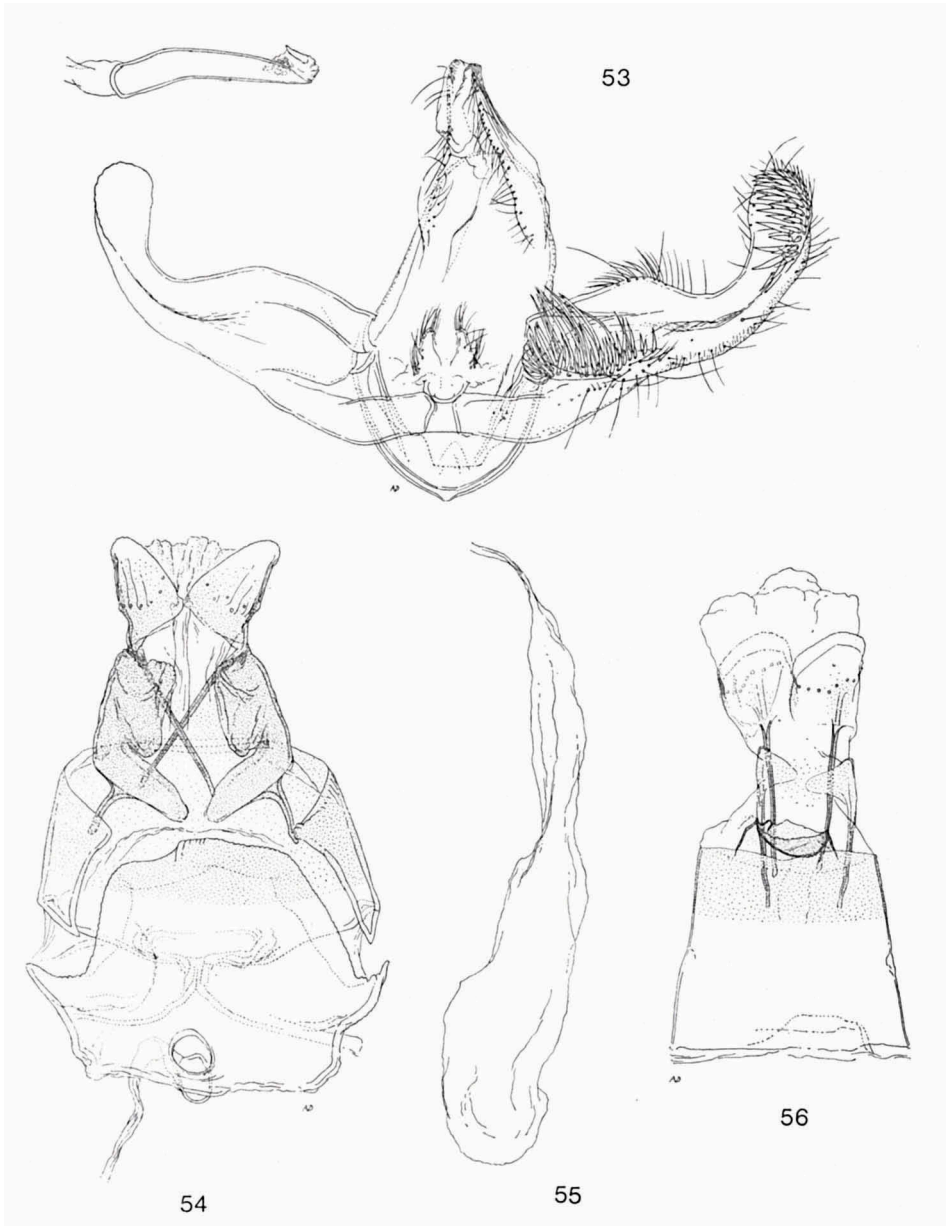
Brenthia thoracosema spec. nov.

[θοραχοσέμα = with marked thorax]

(figs. 54-55)

♀ 11.5 mm. Head purplish-black, face below mixed with whitish. Antenna fuscous, white-ringed along basal half. Palpus purplish-black, basal segment with a narrow white apical ring, median segment with a broad median and a narrow apical white band. Thorax purplish-black, posterior half narrowly edged with white along inner edge of tegula, a few scattered white scales in and beyond middle of thorax. Abdomen purplish.

Fore wing broadly triangular, apex and long termen rounded. Basal patch small, less than 1/6, purplish-black, dusted with bluish-white scales, so forming a small subbasal and a larger median irregular transverse band; edge of basal patch well-defined, straight, slightly outwards-oblique to fold, below fold strongly shifted anterad; basal patch followed by a band of whitish suffusion; central patch in middle of wing, inwards-oblique, oblong-oval and rather arrowhead-shaped, narrowly edged whitish along "head", with a narrower, not edged "stalk"; this mark preceded by deep blackish-purple patch, not reaching costa, hardly exceeding fold; a whitish inwards-oblique oblong-oval transverse spot halfway between central spot and dorsum, preceded by irregular dusting of pale bluish-white scales; posterior half of costa to before apex slightly lighter fuscous, without purple; terminal band velvety-black, broad, almost reaching to preceding white spot, with anterior edges suffused; band cut by ground colour opposite apex and middle of termen into three parts: upper small, oblong-oval, with one brilliant violet-blue metallic subterminal dot; one or two minute white dots above this part; median part large, rather dilated posterad, dorsal edge with four scallops, including a single metallic dot each; lower part slightly larger, more obliquely oval, with three metallic dots, lower largest. Cilia purplish-fuscous, apical half semi-pellucent, lower opaque, tinged ochreous.



Figs. 53-56. Genitalia of Choreutidae. 53, *Choreutis orthogona* (Meyrick), ♂, no. 10120, with left above, aedeagus; 54, *Brenthia thoracosema* sp. n., ♀, holotype; 55, the same, bursa; 56, *B. catenata* Meyrick, top of abdomen, no. 10123.

Hind wing purplish-fuscous, slightly paler than fore wing; a large, broadly oval whitish central spot, top with a connection to costa; a white submarginal line from about vein 6, to vein 1a, curved basad at top, sinuate and almost interrupted below vein 2; a violet-blue metallic submarginal streak around apex, from about end of 8 to end of 6. Cilia fuscous, twice obliquely traversed by hyaline streaks opposite middle of termen, above these streaks cilia blackish; a pale ochreous basal line throughout.

Female genitalia. Strongly sclerotic. Seventh segment enlarged, almost spherical, rigid, sterigma large, rounded-trapezoidal, separated by a membrane from the tergite; ostium small, round, just above lower edge. Eighth segment conical, with a broad ventral split, apophyses anteriores short. Ninth segment forming two triangular ventral lobes, postapophyses longer, straight. Ductus bursae slender, simple. Corpus bursae long, sausage-like, without signa.

Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Laksapana, 1200 ft., 23-29.ix.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr.), 1 ♀, holotype, genit. slide 10122.

Superficially resembling most *B. salinata* Meyrick, from Bombay (Poona), but with distinct markings and widely differing genitalia.

Brenthia entoma spec. nov.

[ἐντομός = carved]

(fig. 57)

♂ 8 mm. Head and thorax glossy fuscous. Palpus moderately long, rectangularly bent, median segment rather broad, terminal as long but more than twice as narrow; grey-fuscous, median segment with a broad silvery-white median transverse band, terminal segment straight, obtuse, with a smaller subapical band. Antenna blackish, pale-ringed, ciliations 3. Abdomen fuscous-bronze, venter white, anal tuft black.

Fore wing dark fuscous-bronze, costa broadly suffused fuscous-black, with a white patch at 1/3 and a small wedge-shaped white mark at 4/5, both slightly inwards-oblique, wedge-shaped mark continued across wing to dorsum before tornus, by a slender white line, outwards-oblique above, narrowest and angulate opposite apex, thence gradually dilated to dorsum before tornus, parallel to tornus, throughout edging the black terminal band anteriorly; a small subcostal horizontal short metallic streak halfway between white costal marks; terminal band jet-black, broad, from costa before apex to tornus, parted by rather faint greyish-fuscous broad bars in three blotches, upper apical, oval, including one metallic violet dot, median over twice as large, with two violet dots, lower more than twice as widely separated from preceding, in tornus, also with two dots; these metallic dots green in certain lights. Cilia fuscous, with dark fuscous basal half.

Fig. 57. *Brenthia entoma* sp. n., holotype, genitalia; below, aedeagus.

Hind wing dark fuscous-bronze, a large, slightly outwards-oblique oval white spot before and rather above middle of wing, containing a diagonal fuscous curved line, costa before apex with a small white transverse line, continued by an elevated metallic short line, ending in a silvery horizontal mark; a thin short white line on dorsum opposite preceding; a slightly outwards-concave somewhat irregular and suffused white streak well before middle half of termen, connected above with a metallic streak in apex and along upper fourth of termen, connected below with a similar streak before lower part of termen to tornus. Cilia dark fuscous with a white median suffused band, dilated to an oblique white streak or spot along median third of wing.

Male genitalia. Tegumen with pyramidal base and quadrate top; uncus with a dilated base peculiarly bowed down, top flattened. Gnathos paired, arms twice angulate. Inner valva long and slender, simple, top rounded; outer valva concave at base, broader, apex haired, with a central long and pointed process. Aedeagus short, slightly excurved on both ends, coecum penis pointed.

Sri Lanka, Kandy District, Kandy, 22-29.iii.1971 (P. & B. Spangler), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 9977.

The unique specimen possibly has been in contact with the hot trap lamp: both fore wings were curled lengthwise in tubes. The only possible way to spread them was to remove them and flatten them in a drop of xylol upon a glass slide. The wings are partly rubbed, but the characteristic genitalia permit the description of this small species.

CHOREUTINAE

Saptha smaragditis Meyrick

Saptha smaragditis Meyrick, 1905, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 16: 610.
Tortyra smaragditis; Meyrick, 1910, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1910: 463; 1913, Lep. Catal., 13: 33; 1914, Genera Ins., 164: 19. Clarke, 1969, Meyrick's Types, 6: 215, pl. 107 figs. 1-1b, 2-2b.

Distribution. Ceylon. India: Khasias. Celebes.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Udawattakele 7 ♂, 7 ♀.

Choreutis orthogona (Meyrick) comb. nov.

(fig. 53)

Simaethis orthogona Meyrick, 1886, Tr. Ent. Soc. London: 287; 1907, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 32: 114; 1910, Rec. Indian Mus., 5: 226; 1913, 35; 1914, 21. Lefroy, 1909, Indian Insect Life: 538. Fletcher, 1921, Mem. Dept. Agr. India, 6: 126.
Simaethis inscriptana Snellen, 1875, Tijdschr. Ent., 18: 76, pl. 6 fig. 6 (♀, nec ♂).

Distribution (teste Meyrick). India, Burma, Ceylon, Celebes, New Guinea. ? China.

Food plants. *Psoralis coryfolia* (leaves).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Udawattakelle 14 ♂, 10 ♀ (genit. slides 10020 ♂, 10021 ♀).

Choreutis taprobanes (Zeller) comb. nov.

Simaethis taprobanes Zeller, 1877, Horae Soc. ent. Ross., 13: 178, pl. 2 fig. 65. Moore, 1887, Lep. Ceylon, 3: 497. Cotes & Swinhoe, 1889, Cat. Moths India: 700. Meyrick, 1913, Lep. Cat., 13: 35.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Udawattakelle 1 ♀. Habarana 1 ♀.

Choreutis euclista (Meyrick) comb. nov.

Simaethis euclista Meyrick, 1918, Exotic Microlep., 2: 192.
Anthophila euclista; Clarke, 1969, Meyrick's Types, 6: 7, pl. 3 figs. 5-5b.

Distribution. Burma, Assam, S India, Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Sigiriya 2 ♂, 2 ♀. Mannar 1 ♂. Hunuwilagama 2 ♂. Teldeniya 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Choreutis ophiosema (Lower) comb. nov.

Simaethis ophiosema Lower, 1896, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral., 20: 167. Meyrick, 1913, Lep. Catal., 13: 35; 1914, Genera Ins., 164: 21; 1935, in Caradja & Meyrick, Materialien Microlep. Chin. Prov.: 85; 1934, Caradja & Meyrick, Iris, 48: 41. Fletcher, 1921, Mem. Agric. India, Ent., 6: 126. Caradja, 1926, Iris, 40: 158, 159.
Anthophila ophiosema; Fletcher, 1933, Sci. Mon. Imp. Council Agr. Res., 4: 25.
Eutromula ophiosema; Arita & Diakonoff, 1979, Zool. Verh. 166: 13, figs. 44-45.

Distribution. India. China. Amoy. Moluccan Ids. E. Australia. Japan. Taiwan.

Food plants. *Bambusa* (leaf).

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Padaviya 1 ♂, 9975.

CARPOSINIDAE

Paramorpha aulata Meyrick

Paramorpha aulata Meyrick, 1913, Exotic Microlep., 1: 71. Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., 1: 297. Clarke, 1963, Meyrick's Types, 4: 61, pl. 29 figs. 2-2b.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Peak View 1 ♂.

The genera **Archostola** Diakonoff and **Metacosmesis** Diakonoff

Archostola Diakonoff, 1949, Treubia, 18: 40, figs. 1, [5, 6].
Metacosmesis Diakonoff, 1949, ibidem: 48, figs. [2, 3], 10.

Through a deplorable error two pairs of text figure numbers on p. 42 of the above publication have been interchanged, viz. 2, 3 and 5, 6. As corrected above, figs. 2 and 3 pertain to *Metacosmesis barbaroglypha* Diakonoff, while figs. 5 and 6 belong to *Archostola tredecim* Diakonoff; the same change ought to be made on p. 41, line 1 from top, p. 42, caption to text figs., and p. 48, line 4 from bottom.

Nosphidia gen. nov.

[νοσφιδιάς = stealthy]

Head smooth, scales on vertex roughly spreading. Haustellum long but rather weak. Antenna in male subserrulate, with long fine ciliations, scape dilated. Eye very large. Labial palpus long, twice width of eye, with long appressed scales, roughish and forming a triangular tuft on upper edge before middle, on lower edge smooth except along posterior third; terminal segment short, flattened laterally, obtuse, slightly curving down.

Fore wing oblong and pointed, with slightly elevated round scale patches on angles of cell. Vein 2 from near angle, 3 and 4 stalked from angle, 5 close to stalk at base, 7 separate to termen, 8 from angle, close to 7, 9 absent, 11 from beyond 1/3.

Hind wing with a slight cubital pecten, cell short, over 1/3. Vein 2 from beyond 2/3, 3 from halfway 2 and angle, 4 from angle, 5 and 6 absent, 7 to apex, 8 from base.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad, semicircular. Uncus arrowhead-shaped, acute. Gnathos, a horizontal slender band, strongly constricted in middle, dilated and bristled laterally. Saccus, an equilateral triangle with obtuse top. Valva with sclerotic sacculus, cup-shaped, at base edges of sacculi soldered together, beyond base, angularly prominent; posterior half triangular, upper and lower angles pointed, thinly bristled, outer edge serrate. Aedeagus with "stalk" twice as long as "head", this oval, with a central split, left half with a patch of bristles pointing apicad, right half with a smaller patch of bristles, pointing basad.

Type-species, *Nosphidia paradoxa* spec. nov.

An interesting form with characteristic neuration, the absence of the vein 9 in the fore wing being an unusual feature, described only of *Metrogenes* Meyrick, from Sarawak (the unique type of which is lost, and the genital features unknown), differing at once, however, by the venation of the hind wing.

Nosphidia paradoxa spec. nov.

[παραδόξος = strange]

(figs. 58-60)

♂ 19 mm. Head silvery-white, orbits suffused fulvous. Antenna glossy light brown, ciliations 2, ochreous. Palpus long, glossy white, internally and along upper edge, fulvous-brown, slightly sinuate, median segment with fine long hair-scales along edges and at apex, in middle of upper edge forming

Fig. 58. *Nosphidia paradoxa* g. & sp. n., sketch of head and wing venation, ♂.

a triangular tuft, terminal segment rather long, gently curved and slightly drooping, obtuse, shorter ciliate. Thorax pale greyish, sparsely suffused with fulvous, tegula creamy, posterior half of thorax glossy white. Abdomen creamy-white, glossy.

Fore wing glossy white, veins raised, finely dusted with grey-fuscous, markings grey-fuscous with a bronze gloss. Basal patch light grey, along edges dusted with darker, fuscous, more so along posterior edge, this edge strongly convex along upper half, subconcave along lower; anterior 2/5 of costa suffused narrowly with fuscous, remainder with four pale fuscous spots, anterior elongate, others transverse, inwards-oblique; an irregular slightly zigzag, thin inwards-oblique transverse stria at 1/4, parallel to edge of basal patch; stria almost interrupted on upper and lower edge of cell, containing irregular darker spots, one blackish below costa, another light brownish below fold, obscured by a small patch of fuscous dusting on dorsum; a large, triangular dark fuscous patch on upper angle of cell with all angles extended, anterior directed to before middle of costa, posterior to

costa before apex, lower angle connected with 2/3 of dorsum by a pale grey-fuscous dusted band; cell before triangle with three more or less confluent grey-fuscous streaks; a round light grey spot above middle of fold; a strongly zigzag transverse band halfway between cell and termen, formed by patches of grey-fuscous dusting on veins, interconnected by paler suffusion; this band projecting posterad between veins 7 and 8, anterad on vein 5 and on end of fold; wing sparsely strewn with larger, round, blackish points; terminal edge narrowly suffused with dark bronze-fuscous, extended into small thin edge strongly convex along upper half, subconcave along lower; triangular spots on ends of veins. Cilia creamy, with a broad median band of faint grey dusting, tips along lower half of termen grey-dusted.

Hind wing and cilia white, creamy in certain lights, semipellucent, veins with a silvery gloss.

Male genitalia, as described for the genus, above.

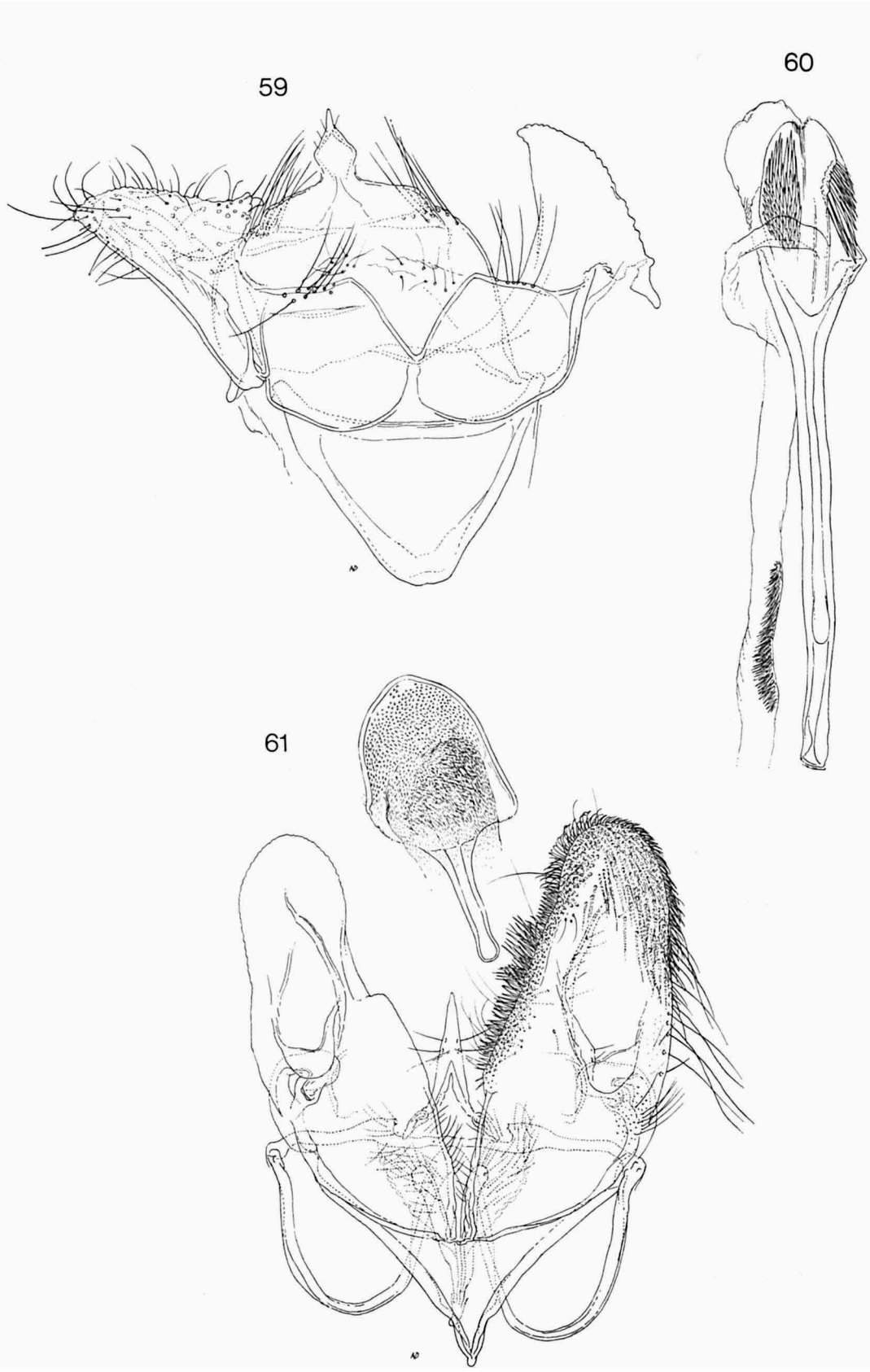
Sri Lanka, NE District, Kanda-ela Reservoir, 5.6 mi SW Nuwara Eliya, 6200 ft., 10-21.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 10286; 3 ♂, paratypes.

Metacosmesis aelinopa spec. nov.

(fig. 61)

♂ 16 mm. Head white (vertex and face greasy). Antenna brownish, ciliations over 1, scape dilated and flattened dorso-ventrally. Palpus with basal 2/3 dark fuscous, apical 1/3 snow-white. Thorax creamy (mostly greasy), tegula creamy. Abdomen white.

Fore wing long and narrow, gently dilated, costa along middle gently concave, apex pointed, termen strongly oblique, hardly concave. White, partly dusted and suffused with light greyish-fuscous, markings fuscous and black. Basal patch small, under 1/6, black on costa, becoming blackish-fuscous, downwards suffused and not quite reaching dorsum; costa beyond base with four inequal black spots: first and third small, at 1/4 and middle, respectively, second and fourth oblong, slightly shifted anterad; two small fuscous dots before apex; an inverted triangular blackish patch on posterior third of cell, becoming paler downwards, upper edge concave, nor exceeding cell, top on lower angle of cell; scent organ beyond base and slightly above middle of wing shaped as a moderate tumescence with a longitudinal open slit; pale fuscous suffusion connecting three posterior black dots with triangular patch and this with dorsum, posterior edge of suffusion well-defined, from lower angle of triangle, outwards oblique; a subterminal, convex band of four suffused spots, preceded by a single spot beyond middle of cell; a marginal



Figs. 59-61. Male genitalia of Carposinidae. 59, *Nosphidia paradoxa* g. & sp. n., holotype; 60, the same, aedeagus; 61, *Metacosmesis aelinopa* sp. n., holotype.

series of seven fuscous marks on ends of veins, first apical, last dorsal. Cilia creamy-white, with faint bars opposite ends of veins, starting well beyond edge of wing.

Hind wing silvery, top faintly infuscated. Cilia white along dorsum and lower half of termen, becoming creamy towards apex.

Male genitalia. Extremely large. Tegumen rounded and modified in size, almost bipartite, each half oblong-ovate, with truncate and sclerotic caudal edge, with a curved oblique process, in middle tegumen forming a small oval projection, crowned with a spear-shaped, acute uncus. Vinculum with a pointed saccus, together forming a cordiform sclerite, with a deeply emarginate central part and dilated and recurving upper angles, forming dark clubs. Valvae oblong-oval, soldered towards base, they cannot be opened; sacculus submembraneous and strongly narrowed basad, posterior 3/5 of valva bristly, top spiny inside; harpe, a slender, medio-longitudinal fold. Aedeagus flat, short, spade-shaped, disc denticulate, stalk slightly under 1/2; cornuti, a flat sac of aciculations.

A peculiar species with strongly modified male genitalia.

The neuration is similar to that of a *Socineura* except the oblong-oval spot of modified silky microscopic grey scales, being the bottom of the scent organ.

Sri Lanka, Northeastern District, Kanda-ela Reservoir, 5.6 mi SW Nuwara Eliya, 6200 ft., 10-21.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe), 1 ♂, **holotype, genit.** slide 10287.

GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE

Glyphipterix sclerodes Meyrick

(fig. 63)

Glyphiteryx sclerodes Meyrick, 1909, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 432; 1913, Lepid. Catal., 13: 44; 1914, Genera Insect., 164: 31; Clarke, 1969, Meyrick's Types, 6: 80, pl. 40 figs. 2-2b.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New coleccting data in Sri Lanka: Kanda-ela I 1 ♂, genit slide 9224.

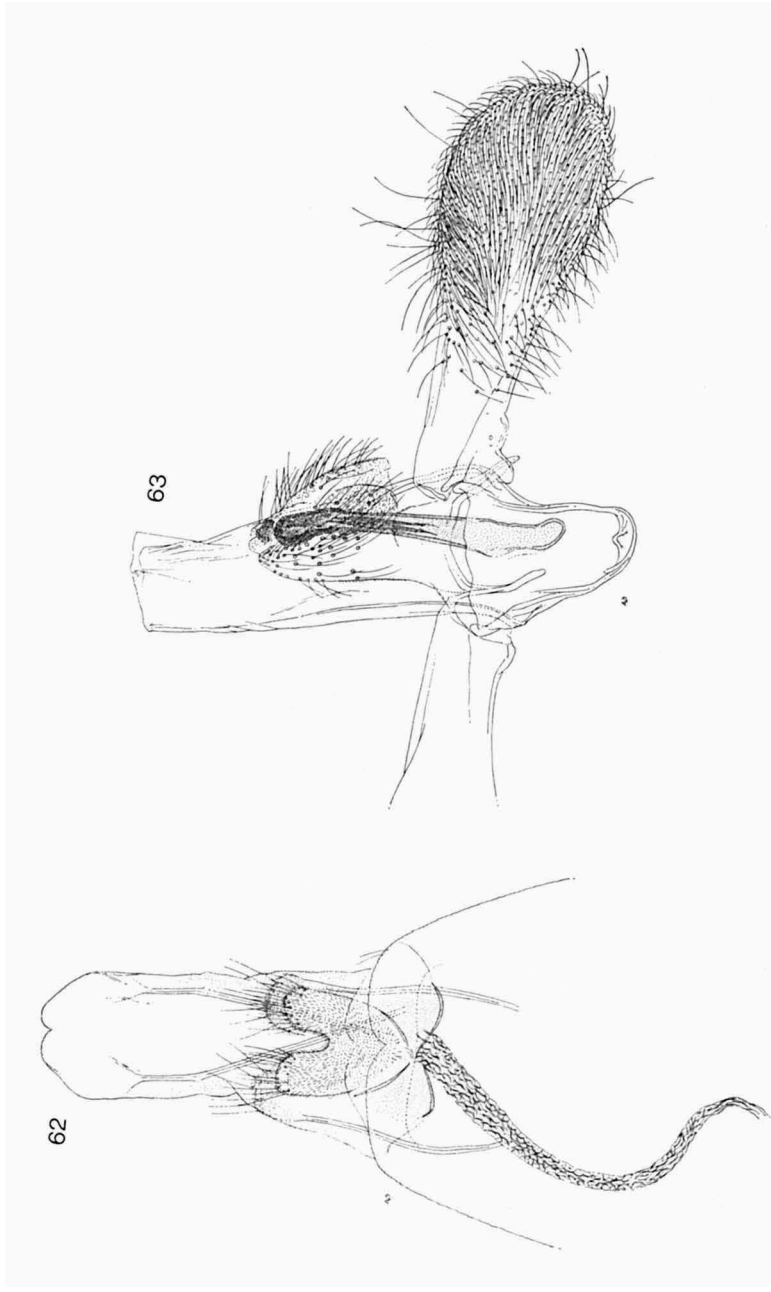
Glyphipterix argyromis Meyrick

(fig. 62)

Glyphipterix argyromis Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 985; 1913, Lep. Catalogus, 13: 45; 1914, Genera Ins., 164: 31. Clarke, 1969, Meyrick's Types, 6: 56, pl. 28 figs. 4-4b.

Distribution. Ceylon. S. India.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kanda-ela 1, no abdomen. Uggalkaltota 1 ♂, genit. slide 9217.



Figs. 62-63. Genitalia of *Glyphipterix*. 62. *G. argyromis* Meyrick, ♀, no. 9217; 63. *G. sclerodes* Meyrick, ♂, no. 9224.

Glyphiterix tetrachrysa Meyrick

Glyphipterix tetrachrysa Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 749; 1913, Lep. Catal., 13: 46; 1914, Genera Ins., 164: 32. Clarke, 1969, Meyrick's Types, 6: 79, pl. 39 figs. 4-4b.

Distribution. Ceylon.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Kanda-ela 3 specimens (one without abdomen), genit. slide 9976 ♂.

Glyphipterix ditiorana (Walker)

Sciaphila ? *ditiorana* Walker, 1863, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus., 28: 348.
Glyphipteryx ditiorana: Meyrick, 1913, Lep. Catal., 13: 41; 1914, Genera Ins., 164: 29; 1938, Iris, 52: 16.

Distribution. Japan: Kyushu, Okinawa Id. China. India, Ceylon. Thailand; Borneo; Java. Following Meyrick, also Mauritius and S. Africa.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Deniyaya 1 ♀. Gilimala 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

Glyphiterix ? oxycopis Meyrick

Glyphipteryx oxycopis Meyrick, 1918, Exotic Microlep., 2: 195. Clarke, 1969, Meyrick's Types, 6: 75, pl. 37 fig. 1.

Distribution. India: Assam.

New collecting data in Sri Lanka: Wilpattu 1 ♂.

A LIST OF IDENTIFIED SPECIES *)

COCHYLIDAE

Phalonidia permixtana (Denis & Schiffermüller) (2)
Eupocilia charixantha (Meyrick)
E. cracens sp. no.
E. anisoneura sp. n.

TORTRICIDAE, OLETHREUTINAE, GRAPHOLITINI

Spanistoneura acrospodia g. & sp. n. (4)
Microsarotis palamedes (Meyrick) g. & comb. nov. (6)
M. lucida (Meyrick) comb. nov. (2)
Pammene critica (Meyrick) comb. nov.
Licigena sertula g. & sp. n. (1)
Grapholita dysaethria sp. n. (4)

*) Numerals within brackets denote numbers of specimens retained in the RMNH collection.

G. schizodelta sp. n. (1)
G. isacma (Meyrick) comb. nov.
G. obliqua sp. n.
Cydia aelina sp. n.
Fulcrifera tricentra (Meyrick) (12)

EUCOSMINI

Pammenemima ochropa (Meyrick) g. & comb. nov. (6)
Acanthoclita balanoptycha (Meyrick) g. & comb. nov. (6)
A. acrocroca sp. n. (2)
A. iridorphna (Meyrick) comb. nov. (1)
A. balia sp. n.
Aemulatrix aequilibra g. & sp. n.
Herpystis jejuna Meyrick (1)
Diplosemaphora amphibola g. & sp. n. (1)
Hermenias pachnitis Meyrick
H. implexa Meyrick
Strepsicrates rhothia (Meyrick) (1)
Matsumuraeses trophiodes (Meyrick)
Crocidosema plebejana Zeller (11)
Loboschiza koenigiana (Fabricius) (2)
Dicnecidia cataclasta g. & sp. n.
Eucosma threnodes (Meyrick) comb. nov. (1)
E. rhymogramma Meyrick
Eucosmophyes icelitodes g. & sp. n. (11)
Nenomoshia poetica (Meyrick)
Gypsonoma aechnemorpha sp. n.
Cryptophlebia ombrodelta (Lower)
Cryptaspasma helota (Meyrick) (4)
Dasodis microphthora (Meyrick) comb. nov.
Tetramoera isogramma (Meyrick) (10)
Helictophanes dryocoma (Meyrick)
Acroclita vigescens Meyrick
A. sicaria sp. n.
Age onychistica g. & sp. n. (16)
Rhopobota multiplex (Meyrick) comb. nov.
R. scleropa (Meyrick) (4)
R. falcigera (Diakonoff) comb. nov.
Epinotia canthonias (Meyrick) comb. nov.
E. lantana (Busck)
E. corynetes sp. n. (2)
Ancylis ancorata Meyrick (4)
A. rostrifera Meyrick (1)
Ancylis (Ancyloides) stenampyx subg. & sp. no. (1)
Kennelia albifacies (Walsingham)
Scoliographa acanthis (Meyrick)
Rhectogonia ancalota (Meyrick)

OLETHREUTINI

Gatesclarkeana erotias (Meyrick) (8)
Sorolopha bryana (Felder & Rogenhofer) (2)

S. archimedias (Meyrick) (2)
Prophaecasia anthion Diakonoff
Psilacantha creserias (Meyrick) (1)
Dactylioglypha tonica (Meyrick) (1)
Metrioglypha confertana (Walker)
Statherotis leucaspis (Meyrick) (10)
S. decorata Meyrick
S. agitata (Meyrick)
Proschistis zaleuta Meyrick (1)
Megalota fallax (Meyrick) (1)
Temnolopha mosaica Lower (6)
Bubonoxena ephippias (Meyrick) (20)
Cyclacanthina monosema Diakonoff (1)
Lobesia aeolopa Meyrick
L. lithogonia Diakonoff
L. fetialis (Meyrick)
Bactra (Bactra) honesta Meyrick
Bactra (Chiloides) chariessa Diakonoff (3)
B. (C.) copidotis Meyrick (4)
B. (C.) coronata Diakonoff (2)
B. (C.) optanias Meyrick (2)
B. (C.) venosana (Zeller) (13)
B. (C.) cerata (Meyrick) (3)
Endothenia citharistis (Meyrick) (2)
E. rhachistis (Diakonoff)
Eccopsis inflicta (Meyrick) comb. nov.
Didrimis harmonica (Meyrick)
Dudua charadraea (Meyrick) (1)
D. aprobola (Meyrick)
Lasiognatha mormopa (Meyrick)
Metendothenia organica (Meyrick)
M. fidelis Diakonoff

CHLIDANOTINAE
CHLIDANOTINI

Metrernis ochrolina Meyrick
Trymalitis cataracta Meyrick

POLYORTHINI

Lopharcha chalcophanes (Meyrick)
L. erioptila (Meyrick)
Polylopha epidesma Lower

HILAROGRAPHINI

Thaumatographa caminodes (Meyrick)

PHRICANTHINI

Phricanthes flexilineana (Walker)

TORTRICINI

Spatalistis cyanoxantha Meyrick
Brachiola egenella (Walker) (5)
Eboda celligera Meyrick
Acleris extensana (Walker) (7)
A. sagmatias (Meyrick) (2)

ARCHIPINI

Adoxophyes fasciculana (Walker) (1)
A. privatana (Walker) (4)
Homona encausta (Meyrick)
H. coffearia (Nietner) (6)
Archips gyraleus sp. n.
A. mimicus Walsingham (15)
A. eupatris (Meyrick) (15)
Neocalyptis affinisana (Walker) (40)
Meridemis invalidana (Walker) (28)
M. detractana (Walker) (29)
Diplocalyptis operosa (Meyrick) (6)
Lumaria minuta (Walsingham) (11)
Isodemis serpentinana (Walker) (2)
Planostocha cumulata (Meyrick) (9)

BRACHODIDAE

Nigilgia limata anactis subsp. nov. (4)

CHOREUTIDAE
BRENTHIINAE

Brenthia catenata Meyrick
B. thoracosema sp. n.
B. entoma sp. n.

CHOREUTINAE

Saptha smaragditis Meyrick (6)
Choreutis orthogona (Meyr.) comb. nov. (11)
C. taprobanes (Zell.) comb. nov.
C. euclista (Meyrick) comb. nov. (4)
C. ophiosema (Lower) comb. nov.

CARPOSINIDAE

Paramorpha aulata Meyrick
Nosphidia paradoxa g. & sp. n. (1)
Metacosmesis aelinopa sp. n.

GLYPHITERIGIDAE

Glyphiterix sclerodes Meyrick
G. argyromis Meyrick
G. tetrachrysa Meyrick (1)
G. ditiorana (Walker) (2)
G. ?oxycopis Meyrick

A LIST OF COLLECTING LOCALITIES

Agalawatta: — Kalutara District, 14-15.x.1976 (G. F. Hevel, R. F. Dietz, S. Katunaratne, D. W. Balasooriya (further indicated thus: "G. F. Hevel, c.s.")); 07°29'N - 80°36'E (Central Province).

Agrapatana: — Northeastern District, Horton Plains, Agrapatana Road, 6600 ft., 4.x.1970 (O.S. Flint Jr); 06°52'N - 80°42'E (Central Province).

Balihul [Belihul] Oya: - Ratnapura District, Balihul Oya, 2000 ft., 22.iii.1973 (Baumann & Cross).

Belihul oya: 06°41' - 80°46'E (Province of Sabaragamuwa).

Blackpool: — Northeastern District, Blackpool, 6000 ft., 2.x.1970 (O.S. Flint Jr.). 07°00'N - 80°30'E (Central Province).

China Bay: — Trincomalee District, China Bay, 200 ft., 9-11.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 08°33'N - 81°11'E (Eastern Province).

Chundikkulam: — Jaffna District, Chundikkulam Sanctuary, 25 ft., 7.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 09°28'N - 80°35'E (Northern Province).

Colombo: — Colombo District, 0-50 ft., -.x.1960, (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 06°56'N - 79°51'E (Western Province).

Deniyaya: — Matara District, Deniyaya, near 1000 ft., Malaise trap, 19-20.x.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 06°21'N - 80°33'E (Southern Province).

Ella: — Badulla District, Ella, 25.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 6°51'N - 81°31'E and 6°52'N - 81°03'E (Province of Uva).

Eraporu Ganga: — Ratnapura District, Eraporu Ganga, 2 mi NE Kolonne, 1000 ft., 16.x.1970 (O.S. Flint Jr.). 06°24'N - 80°44'E (Province of Sabaragamuwa).

Gilimale: — Ratnapura District, Gilimale Lumber Mill, 115 ft., Malaise trap, 22-24.x.1976 and 20-25.x.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 06°44'N - 80°26'E (Province of Sabaragamuwa).

Habarane: — Polonnaruwa District, 10 mi E of Habarane, 650 ft., 12.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 08°02'N - 80°45'E (North Central Province).

Hakgala: — Northeastern District, Hakgala Botanical Gardens, 6000 ft., 6-8.x.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 06°55'N - 80°49'E (Central Province).

Hantana Hill I: — Kandy District, Peradeniya, 2300 ft., Upper Hantana Hill, 12-16.i.1970 (Davis & Rowe). 07°15'N - 80°36'E (Central Province).

Hantana Hill II: — Kandy District, Peradeniya, Hantana Hill, 2000 ft., 29.iii.1973 (Baumann & Cross). 07°15'N - 80°36'E (Central Province).

Hanwella: — Colombo District, Hanwella Resthouse, 200 ft., 2.viii.1976 and 2.x.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 06°54'N - 80°05'E (Western Province).

Horton Plains: — Northeastern District, Horton Plains, 6000 ft., 21.iii.1973 (Baumann & Cross). 06°48'N - 80°48' (Central Province).

Inginiyagala: — Amp. District, Inginiyagala, 250 ft., 21-24.xi.1974 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 07°13'E - 81°31'N (Province of Uva).

Kalatuwawa: — Colombo District, Kalatuwawa Res., 300 ft., 19.ix.1970 (O.S. Flint, Jr.). 07°10'N - 80°07'E (Western Province).

Kanda-ela 1: — Northeastern District, Kanda-ela Reservoir, 5,6 mi SW of Nuwara Eliya, 6200 ft., 10-21.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe).

Kanda-ela 2: — Northeastern District, Kanda-ela Reservoir, 6200 ft., 1-5.x.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr.).

Kanda-ela 3: — Northeastern District, Kanda-ela, 5000 ft., 14.iii.1973 (Baumann & Cross).

Kanda-ela 4: — Northeastern District, Kanda-ela Reservoir, 6200 ft., 9.x.1976 (R. E. Dietz, S. Karanuratna).

Kanneliya: — Cal. District, Kanneliya, 200 ft., 15-17.x.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 06°15'N - 80°22'E (Southern Province).

Kobonella: — Kandy District, Kebonella Estate near Looloowattee [Loolowatte], 3200 ft., 25.xi.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr.).
Kobonella: 07°22'N - 80°51'E (Central Province).
Kitulgala: — Kegalla District, Ketulgala, 150 ft., 30.ix.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr.).
Kitulgala: 07°00'N - 80°25'E (Province of Sabaragamuwa).
Kukala Ganga: — Kegalla District or Ratnapura District, Kukala Ganga [Kululegama?], 1000 ft., 16.iv.1973 (Bauman & Cross). 06°35'N - 80°35'E (Province of Sabaragamuwa).
Kukulegama: 06°31'N - 80°22'E.
Labugama: Colombo District, Labugama Reservoir, 400 ft., 2-3.x.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 06°50'N - 80°11'E (Western Province).
Laksapana 1: — Kandy District, Laksapana 1200 ft., 23-29.xi.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr.). Laksapana Falls: 06°54'N - 80°30'E (Central Province).
Laksapana 2: — Kandy District, 4.3 mi N Laksapana, 1000 ft., 25.ix.1970 (Davis & Rowe).
Madhu Road: — Mannar District, Irrigation Canal, Madhu Road, 50 ft., 23.iii.1970 (Davis & Rowe). 08°46'N - 80°09'E (Northern Province).
Madugoda: — Kandy District, Madugoda, 2600 ft., 24.xi.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr.). 07°19'N - 80°53'E (Central Province).
Maduru Oya: — Polonnaruwa District, Maduru Oya River, 6 mi S, Pimburettawa, 11.xi.1970, 220 ft., (O. S. Flint Jr.). 07°52'N - 81°31'E (North Central Province).
Mahiyangana (not in Gazetteer): — Kandy Disrict, 5 mi NW, Mahiyangana, 30.iii.-9.iv.1971 (P. & P. Spangler) (Central Province).
Mannar: — Mannar District, 20 mi SE of Mannar, 15 ft., 6.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.).
Mannar 1: — Mannar District, Mannar Island, 2 mi W Pesalai, 24.iii.1970, 10 ft., (Davis & Rowe). 08°59'N - 79°54'E (Northern Province).
Mannar 2: — Mannar District, 4 mi NW of Mannar, 100 ft., 3.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 08°59'N - 79°54'E (Northern Province).
Mannar 3: — Mannar District, 8 mi NE of Mannar 15 ft., 6.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 08°59'N - 79°54'E (Northern Province).
Medawachchiya: — Parayanalankulam Irrigation Canal, 25 mi NW Medawachchiya, 100 ft., 20-25.iii.1970 (Davis & Rowe).
Milk Board: — Northeastern District, Milk Board Dairy, 4.2 mi SE Nuwara Eliya, 06°58'N - 80°46'E (Central Province) 6200 ft., 9-21.i.1970 (Davis & Rowe).
Morapitiya: — Kalutara District, Morapitiya near Agalawatta, 14.x.1976 (G. F. Hevel, c.s.). 06°32'N - 80°16'E (Western Province).
Nanu Oya: — Kandy District, Nanu Oya near Peradeniya, 1500 ft., 22.ix.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr.). 06°56'N - 80°44'E (Central Province).
Nuwara Eliya c.p.: — Northeastern District, Cow pasture 7.8 mi SW Nuwara Eliya, 6200 ft., 21.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe). 06°58'N - 80°46'E (Central Province).
Olaïthoduwaï: — Mannar District, Olaithoduwai, 10 mi NW of Mannar, 0-50 ft., 4-5ix.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.).
Padawiya: — [Padawiaya Tank], Padawiya, Irrigation Bungalow, 180 ft., 21.ii-9.iii.1970 (Davis & Rowe).
Panamure: — Ratnapura District, Panamure, 500 ft., 15-21.x.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr.). 06°21'N - 80°46'E (Province of Sabaragamuwa).
Pattipola: — Northeastern District, Pattipola, 6100 ft., 3-6.x.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr.). 06°51'N - 80°50'E (Province of Uva).
Peak View: — Kandy District, Kandy, 1800 ft., Peak View Motel, 7-14.i.1970 (Davis & Rowe) (07°18'N - 80°38'E).
Peradeniya 1: — Kandy District, Peradeniya, 1700 ft., 13.x.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr). 07°15'N - 80°36'E (Central Province).

Peradeniya 2: — Kandy District, 1-5.ii.1971, Malaise trap (Piyadasa & Lomagala). 07°15'N - 80°36'E (Central Province).
Polipitiya: — Kandy District, Polipitiya, Kalani Ganga, 400 ft., 24.x.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr.). 06°58'N - 80°27'E (Central Province).
Roseneath: — Kandy District, Kandy, Roseneath, 20.iii.1971 (P. & P. Spangler). 07°17'N - 80°38'E (Central Province).
Ratnapura: — Ratnapura District, Ratnapura Resthouse, 200-300 ft., 24.x.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 06°41'N - 80°24'E (Province of Sabaragamuwa).
Sigira Alle: — Kandy District, Kiriwan Eliya, Sigira-Alle, 28.x.1970, 3000 ft., (O. S. Flint Jr.). 06°55'N - 80°30'E.
Sigiriya: — Matale District, Sigiriya, 800 ft., 13-14.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 07°57'N - 80°45'E (Central Province).
Talawakele: — Northeastern District, Great Western Estate near Talawakele, 4200 ft., 5.x.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr.). 06°56'N - 80°40'E (Central Province).
Teldeniya: — Kandy District, Teldeniya, 1400 ft., 18-20.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 07°18'N - 80°46'E (Central Province).
Tunmodera: — Colombo District, Tunmodera, 200 ft., 17.xi.1970 (O. S. Flint Jr.). 06°52'N - 80°10'E (Western Province).
Udawalawa: — [Ratnapura District?], Udawalawa, 300 ft., shrub-thorn forest, Malaise trap, 1.viii.1973 (Ginter Ekis).
Udawettekelle (not in Gazetteer) 1: — Kandy Disrict, Kandy, 20.ix.1966 (J. F. G. Clarke & T. M. Clarke). (Central Province).
Udawattekelle 2: — Kandy Disrict, Kandy, 2100 ft., Udawatekelle Sactuary, 16-23.i.1970 (Davis & Rowe).
Udawatekelle 3: — Kandy District, Udawatekelle, 1800 ft., 19.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.).
Uggalkaltota: — Ratnapura District, Uggalkaltota, 350 ft., Irrigation Bungalow, 31.i.-8.ii.1970 (Davis & Rowe). 06°39'N - 80°53'E (Province of Sabaragamuwa).
Wilpattu: — Anuradhapura District, Hunuwilagama near Wilpattu, 200 ft., 28.x.-3.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 08°25'N - 80°00'E (North Central Province) .
Wilpattu 1: — Anuradhapura District, Wildlife Society Bungalow, Hunuwilagama, Wilpattu, 200 ft., 10-19.iii.1970 (Davis & Rowe). 08°25'N - 80°00'E (North Central Province).
Wilpattu 2: Anuradhapura District, Humudilagama, Wilpattu, 200 ft., 28.x.-3.xi.1976 (G. F. Hevel c.s.). 08°25'N - 80°00'E (North Central Province).

Appendix

Sychnochlaena gen. nov.

[συχνός = rich, χλαῖνα = cloak]

Head with closely appressed scales, a small tuft between antennae projecting over forehead, this densely smooth-scaled, pointed, projecting slightly. Antenna moderately thickened in female, subserrulate. Palpus long, porrected, projecting 2½ × diameter of eye, flattened laterally, broad, with smoothly appressed short scales, hardly roughish along edges, terminal segment rather long, smooth, subobtuse porrected. Thorax with a large erect posterior crest.

Fore wing smooth, with a few metallic, flat spots; broad, dilated, costa

gently curved, apex falcate, termen sinuate, almost vertical. Vein 1b furcate along basal 1/6, 2 from beyond 3/4, 3 from angle, almost connate with 4, 6 remote, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Median branch in cell well developed, sinuate, from base to between 4 and 5.

Hind wing under 1, broadly semioval, without cubital pecten, vein 2 from 2/3, 3 and 4 closely approximated, from angle, 5 moderately, 6 and 7 closely approximated at base.

Female genitalia with eighth segment sclerotic and aciculate, forming a collar, in front depressed into a rod-like lamella antevaginalis, V-shaped in front and passing into a spindle-shaped, transversely ringed colliculum. (Bursa copulatrix lacking in both specimens).

Type species, *Sychnochlaena megalorhis* spec. nov.

A new form, superficially reminding of *Astrosa* Diakonoff, but with subfalcate fore wing and different, characteristic neuration. Although no males are available, the distinct features of the female justify the description of the genus. Its position is obscure at present; perhaps there is some connection with the Australian genus *Taeniarchis* Meyrick, also with long palpi, broad and subfalcate fore wing, but with the veins 7 and 8 separate.

Sychnochlaena megalorhis spec. nov.

[μεγάλος = large, ῥίς = beak]

(figs. 64, 65)

♀ 14.5 mm. Head and palpus light tawny, terminal segment of palpus paler. Antenna light tawny, serrulations tipped with black dorsally. Thorax deeper tawny, posterior tuft large, erect, black. Abdomen glossy grey, pale tawny towards base, venter pale yellow, two posterior ventrites grey.

Fore wing with anterior half tawny-greyish, touched with olive, along costa becoming paler posteriorly, costa throughout with slender, vertical dark lines; two fuscous spots in cell, anterior continued to dorsum, posterior outwards-oblique; a bright orange, semicircular patch on dorsum before middle, edged with fuscous suffusion, reaching fold above; this patch including before its anterior edge an erect, clavate, white slender mark, with rounded top not reaching fold; posterior half of wing deep ferruginous, densely marbled with dark, on 2/3 of costa containing a yellowish-orange, slightly suffused and outwards-oblique costal triangle, with top reaching to stalk of veins 7 and 8, on costa followed by a small yellow-orange suffusion, apex reddish-bronze; also posterior half of costa with numerous dark, transverse lines, less regular and partly interrupted; leaden-metallic, flat spots and

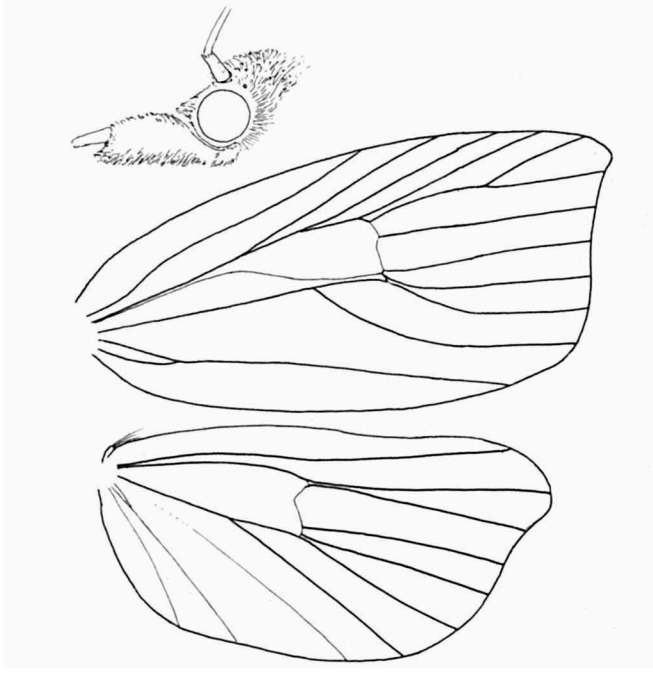


Fig. 64. *Sychnochlaena megalorhis* gen. & spec. nov., sketch of head and wing neuration.

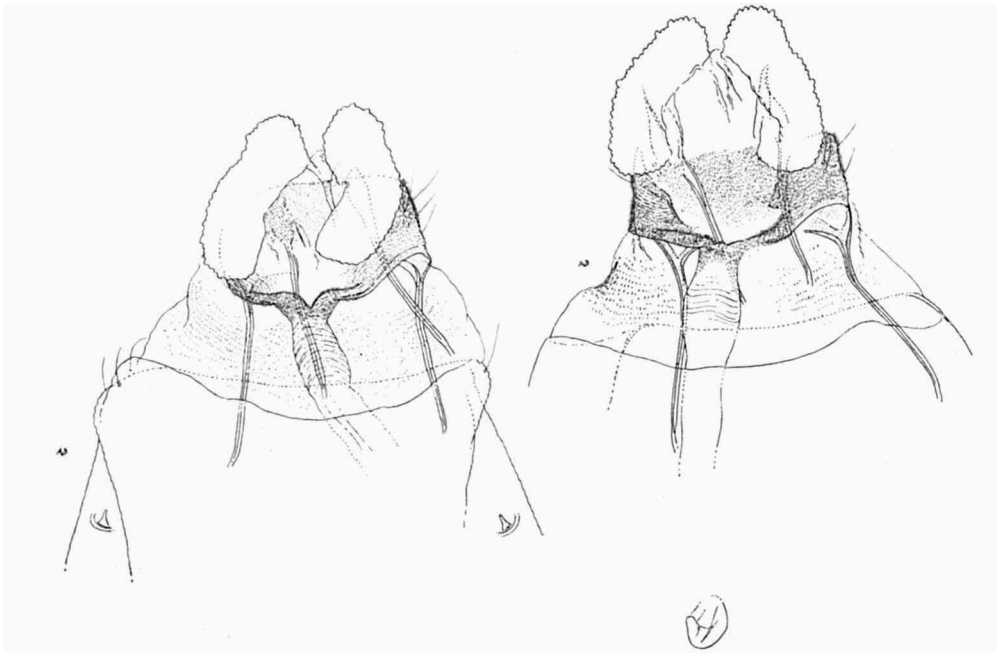


Fig. 65. *Sychnochlaena megalorhis* gen. & spec. nov., female genitalia: left, holotype; right, paratype.

dots scattered over the wing, two large of these below 1/4 and 1/2 of costa, respectively, each with a similar, smaller spot below fold, opposite; some smaller spots in disc beyond middle and a regular row of larger subterminal spots, from below apex to tornus, preceded by another row of smaller, less numerous dots. Cilia pale orange, at apex, fuscous, in tornus, black.

Hind wing bronze-grey, semipellucent, becoming whitish and more transparent on basal half, except dorsum. Cilia dark bronze-fuscous, with a pale basal band.

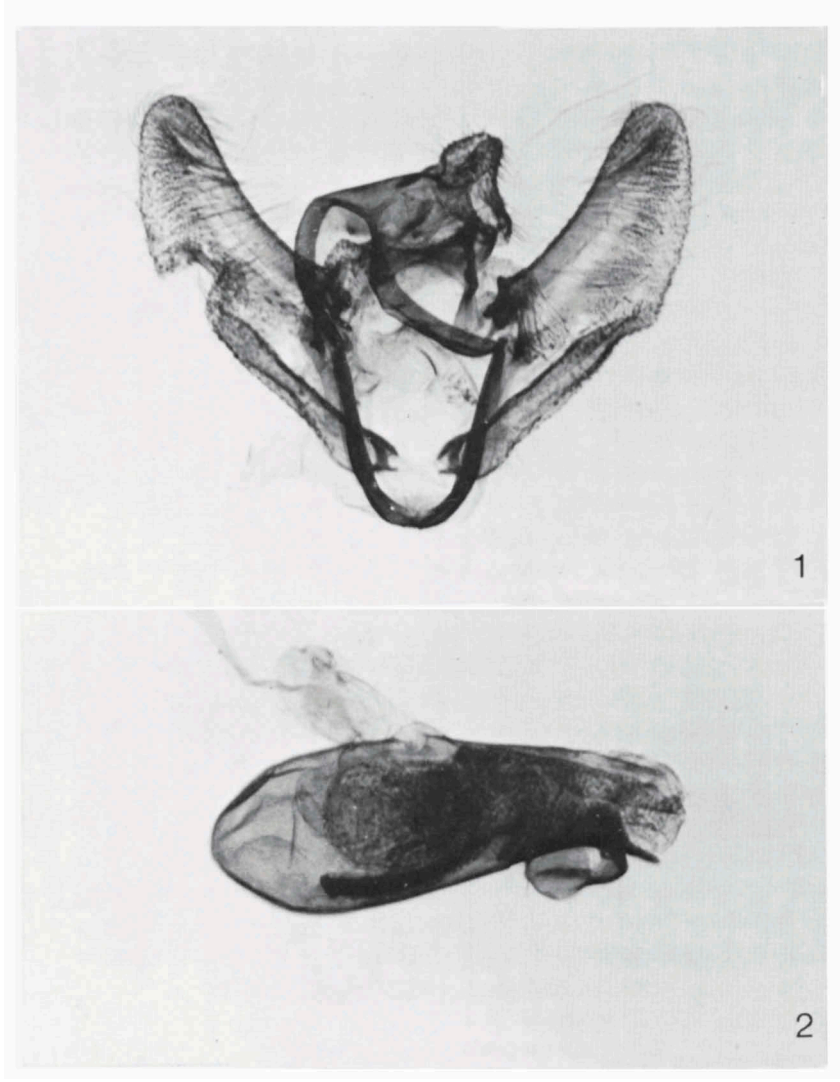
Female genitalia, as described with the genus.

Kanda-ela Reservoir, 6200 ft., 10-20.ii.1970, 1 ♀, holotype, genit. slide 9191, 1 ♀, paratype, genit. slide 9212. A conspicuous, elegantly coloured species. In the paratype the orange dorsal patch and the included white mark entirely absent.

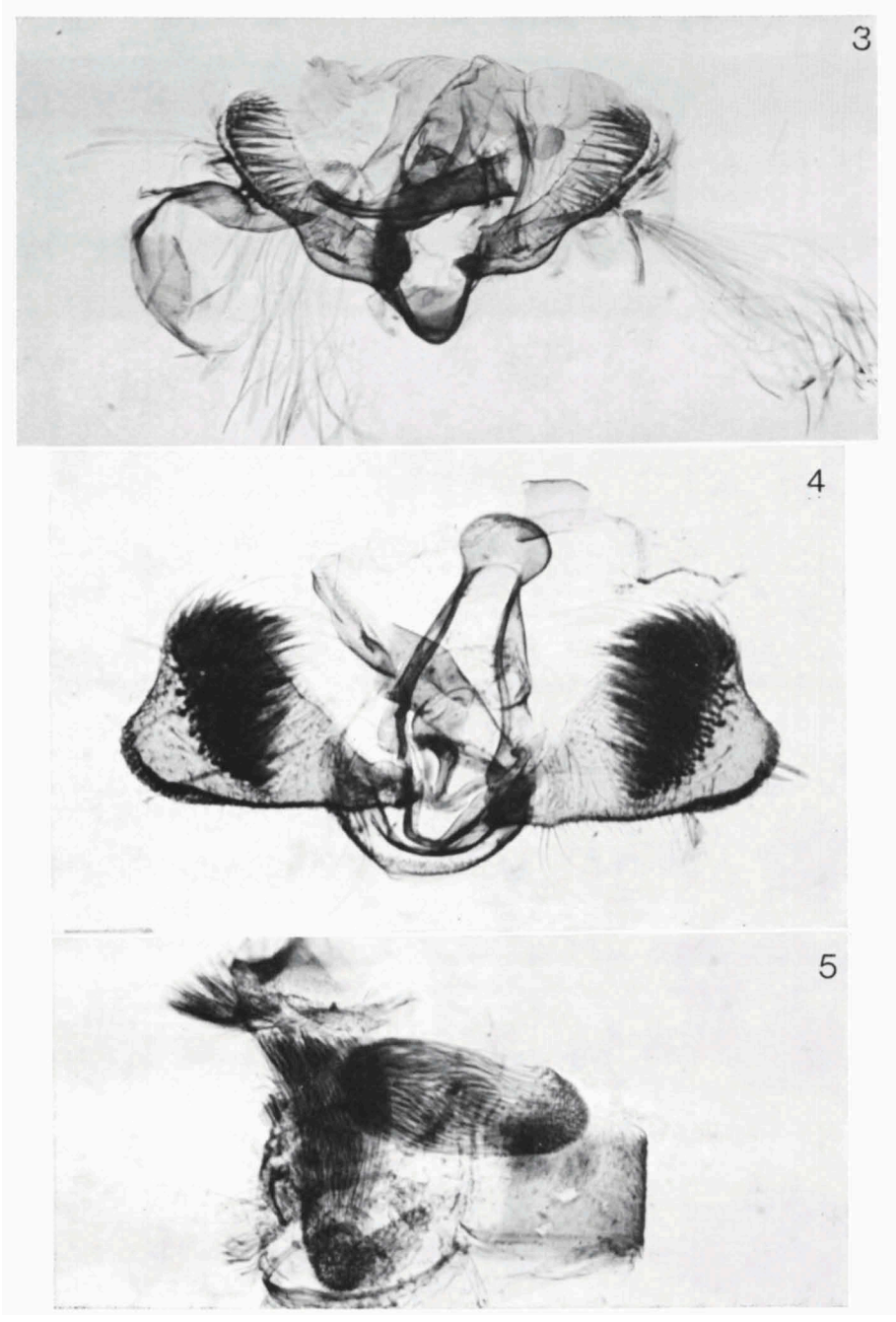
INDEX OF INSECT NAMES

INDEX OF LATIN PLANT NAMES

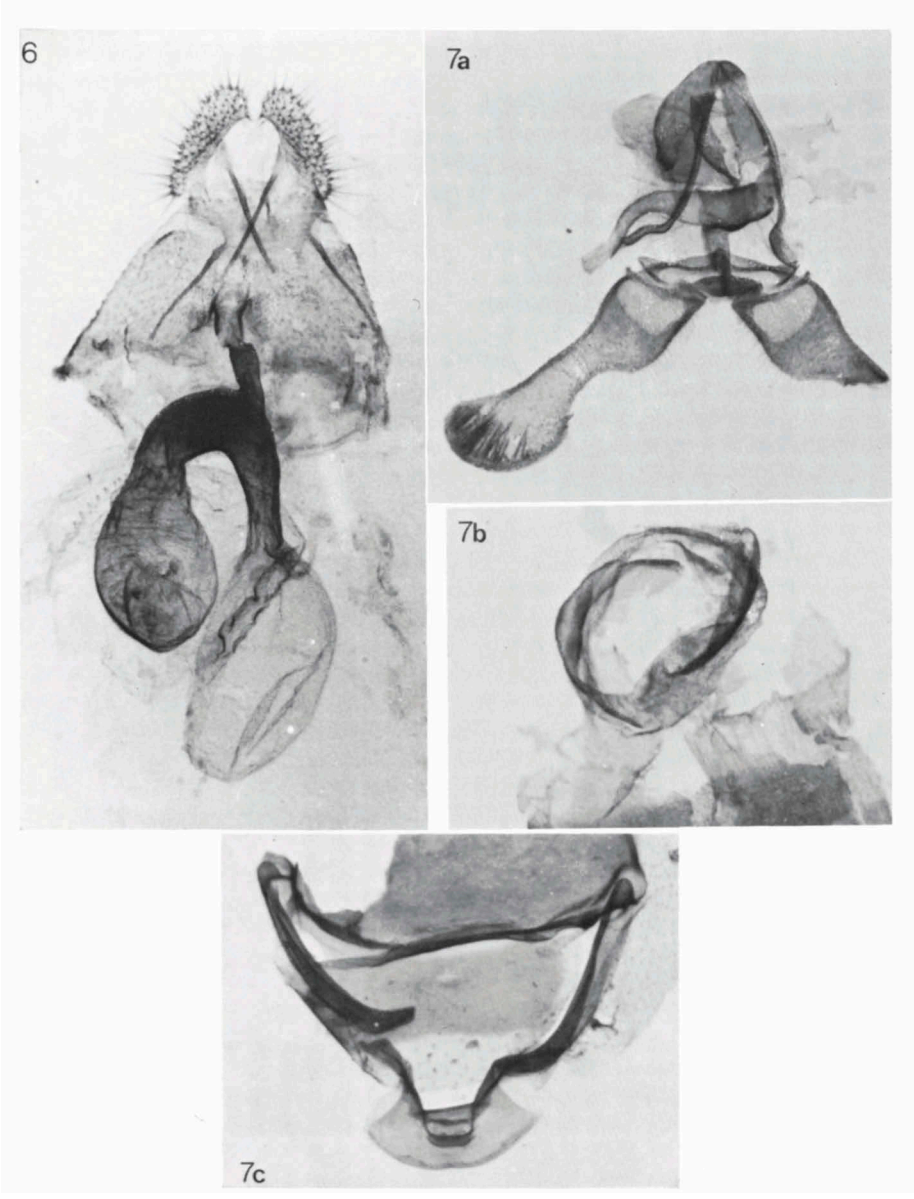
PLATES



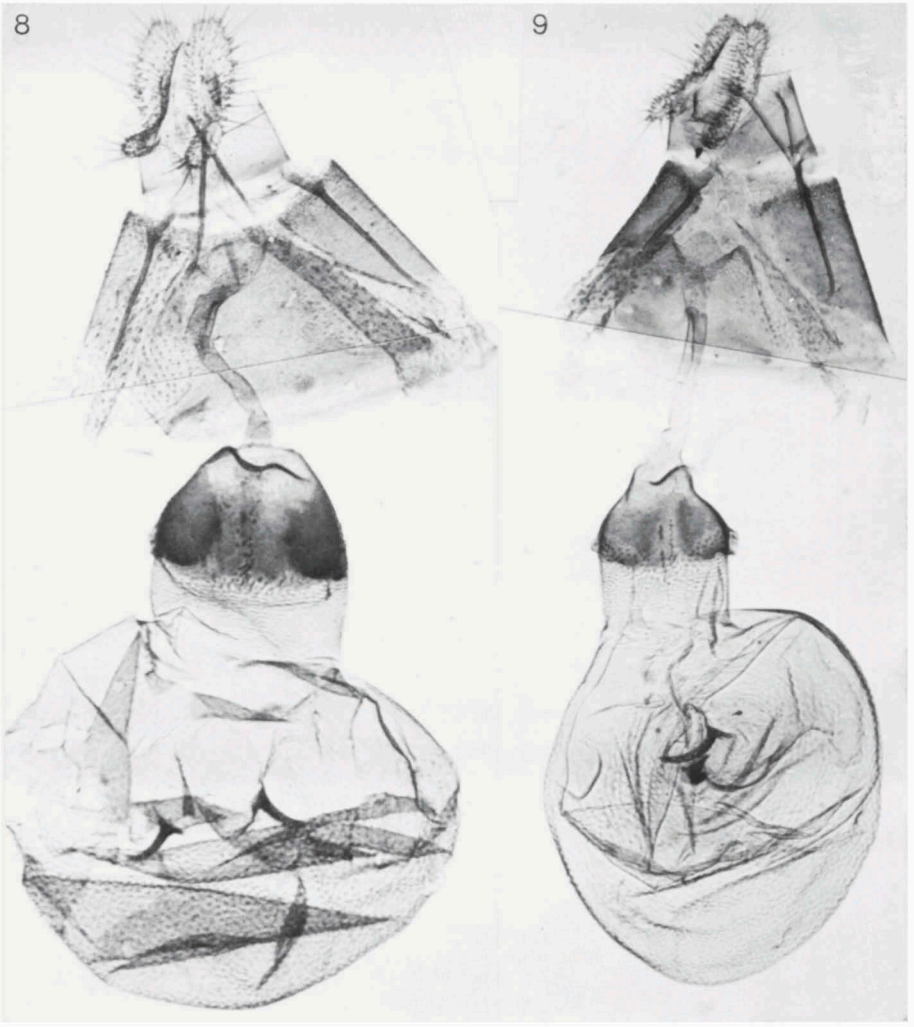
Genitalia of the Cochilidae. Fig. 1. *Eupoecilia cracens* sp. n., ♂, holotype, Fig. 2. The same, aedeagus.



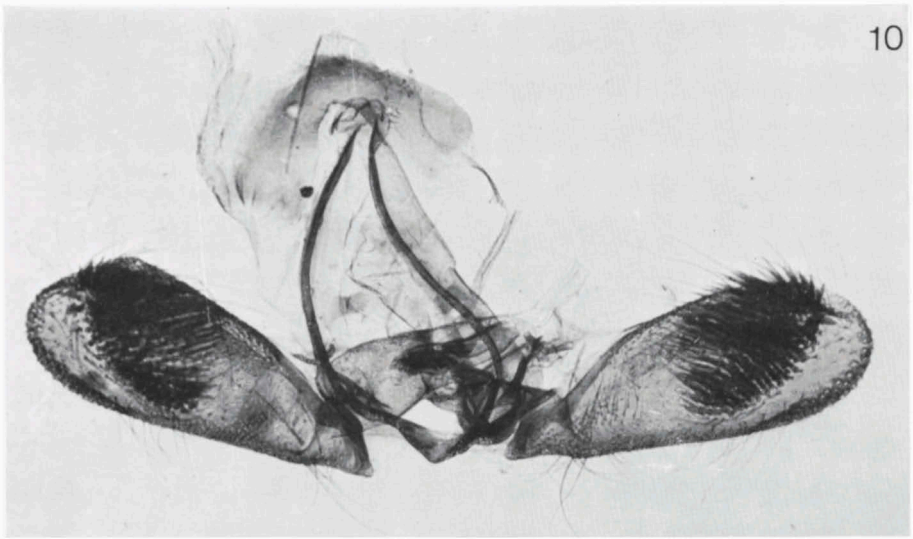
Male genitalia of the Grapholitini. Fig. 3. *Spanistoneura acrospodia* g. & sp. n., holotype. Fig. 4. *Microsarotis palamedes* (Meyrick), comb. nov., slide 10225. Fig. 5, the same coremata.

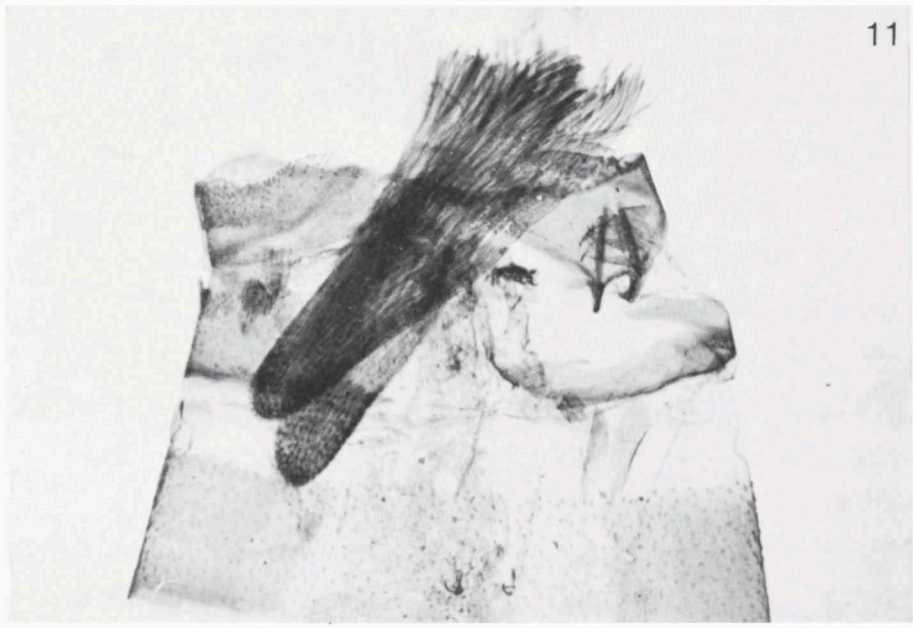


Genitalia of the Grapholitini. Fig. 6. *Spanistoneura acrospodia* sp. nov., ♀, paratype (allotype), slide no. 10253. Fig. 7a. *Cydia aelina* sp. n. , ♂, holotype. Fig. 7b, the same, first abdominal segment. Fig. 7c, the same, last abdominal segment.



Female genitalia of the Grapholitini. Fig. 8. *Microsarotis lucida* (Meyrick) comb. n., slide 10229. Fig. 9. *M. palamedes* (Meyrick) comb. n., slide 10277.





Male genitalia of the Grapholitini. Fig. 10. *Microsarotis lucida* (Meyrick) comb. n., slide no. 10228. Fig. 11, the same, coremata.

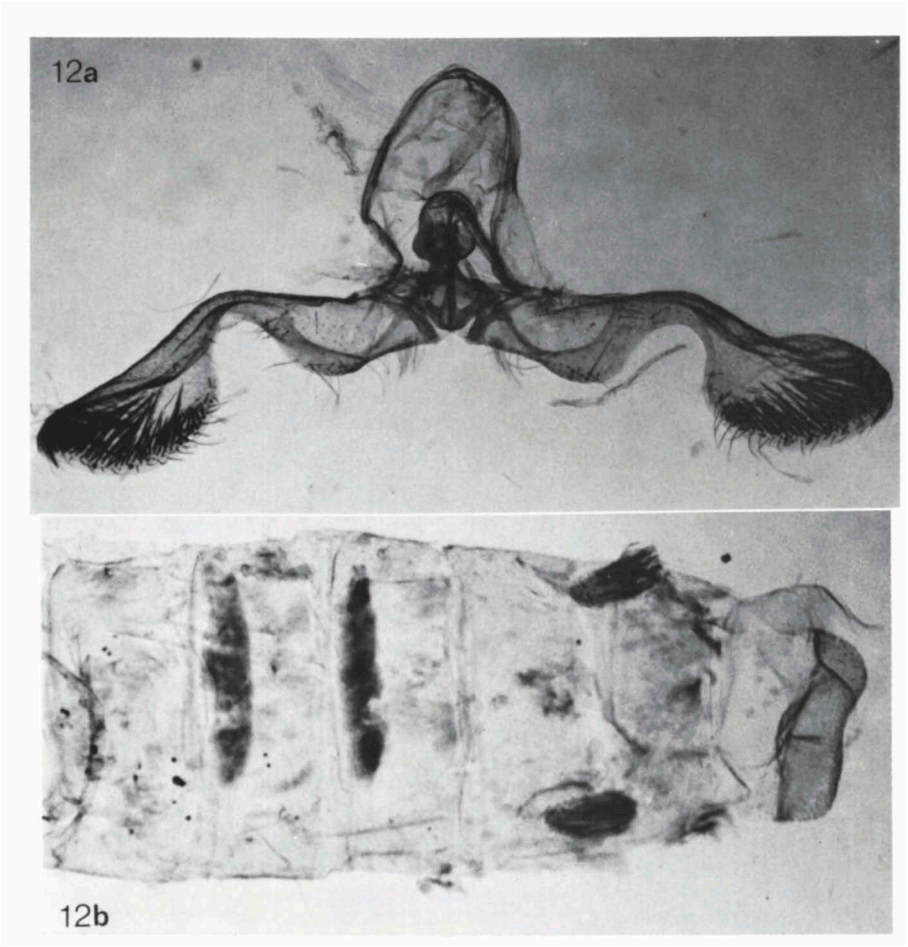
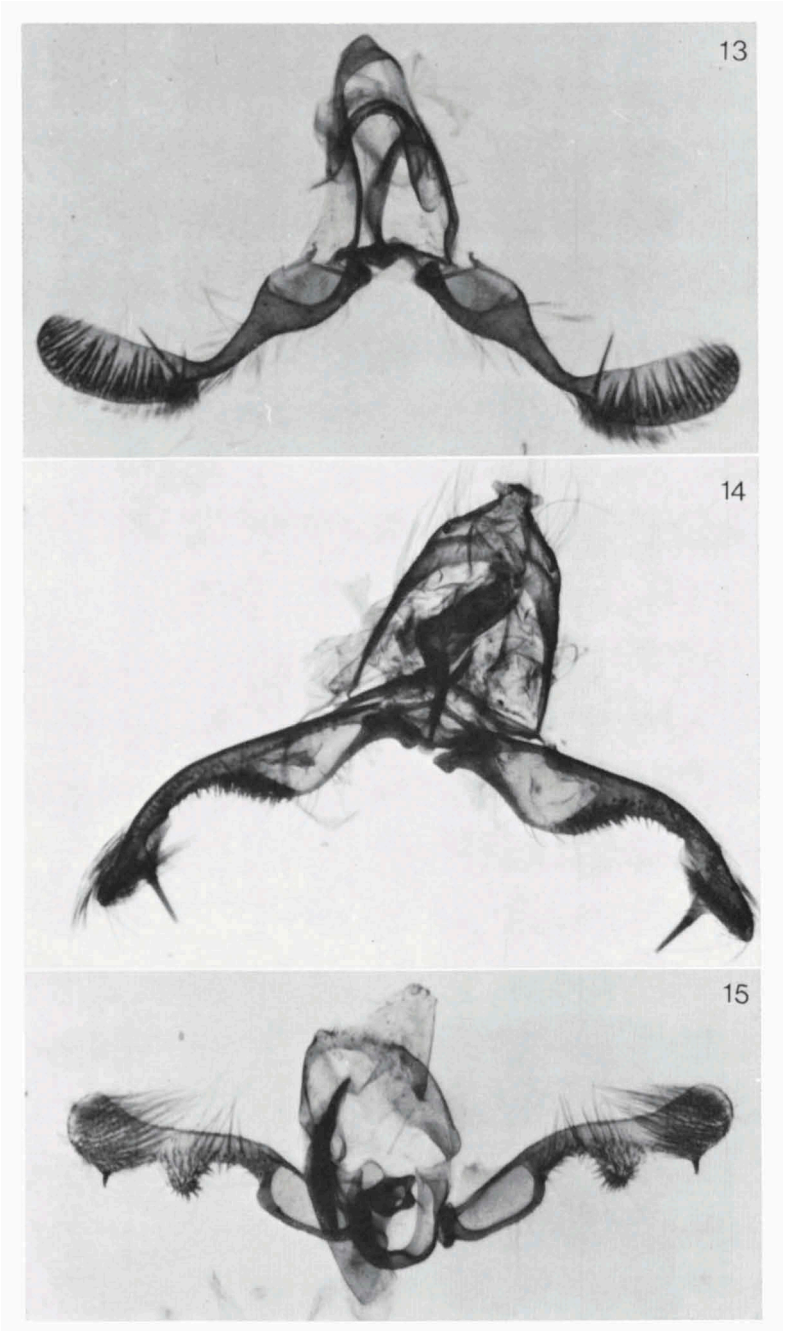


Fig. 12a. *Pammene critica* (Meyrick) comb. n., male genitalia, slide no. 10289. Fig. 12b, the same, ventral aspect of abdomen, with coremata.



Male genitalia of the Eucosmini. Fig. 13. *Acanthoclita balanoptycha* (Meyrick) comb. n., slide no. 10197. Fig. 14. *Hermenias implexa* Meyrick, slide no. 10196. Fig. 15. *Herpystis jejuna* Meyrick, slide no. 10226.

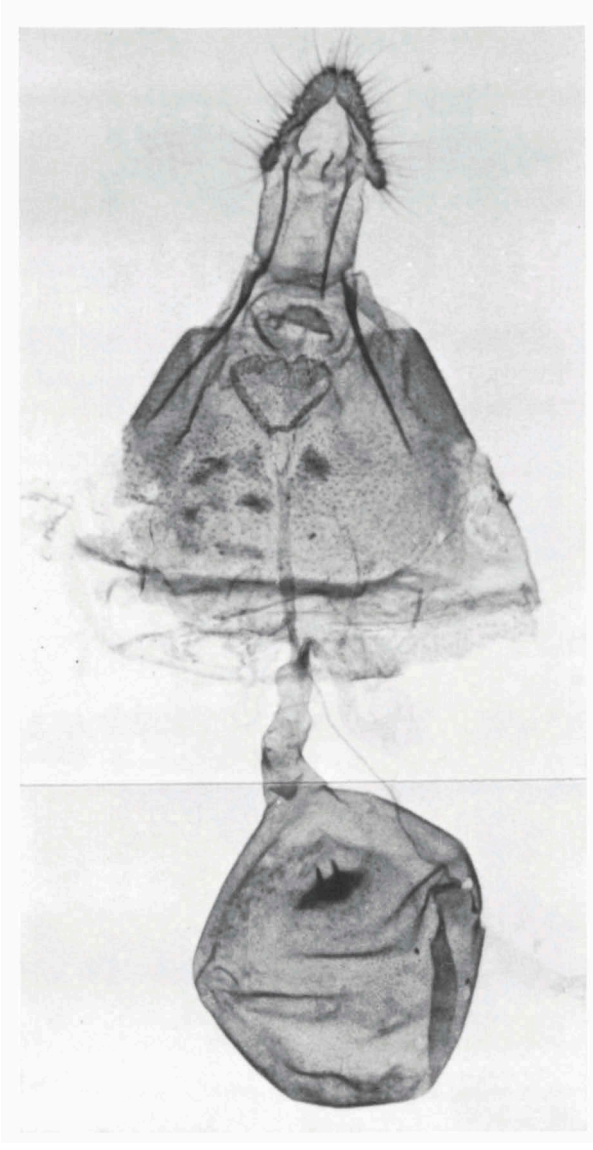
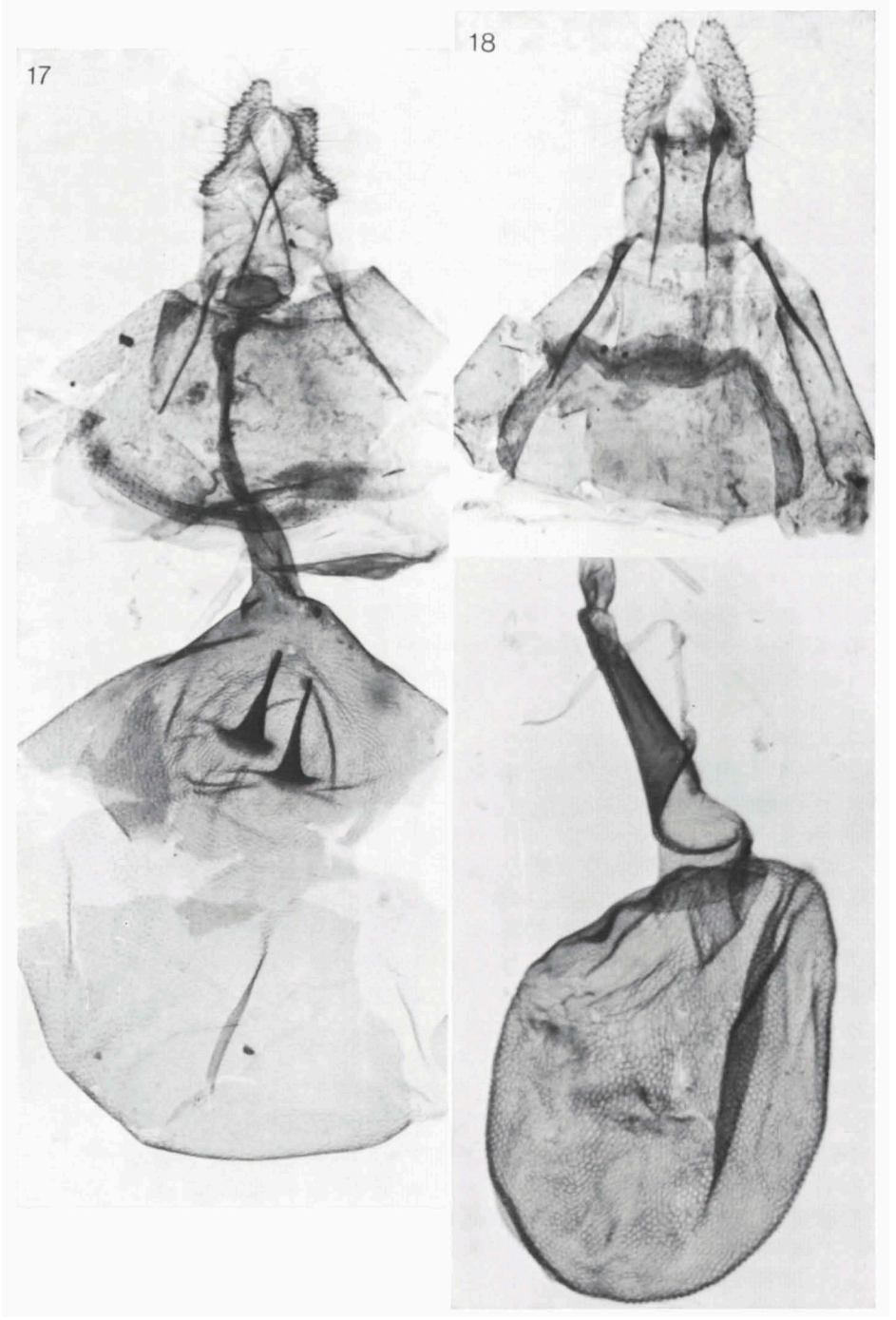
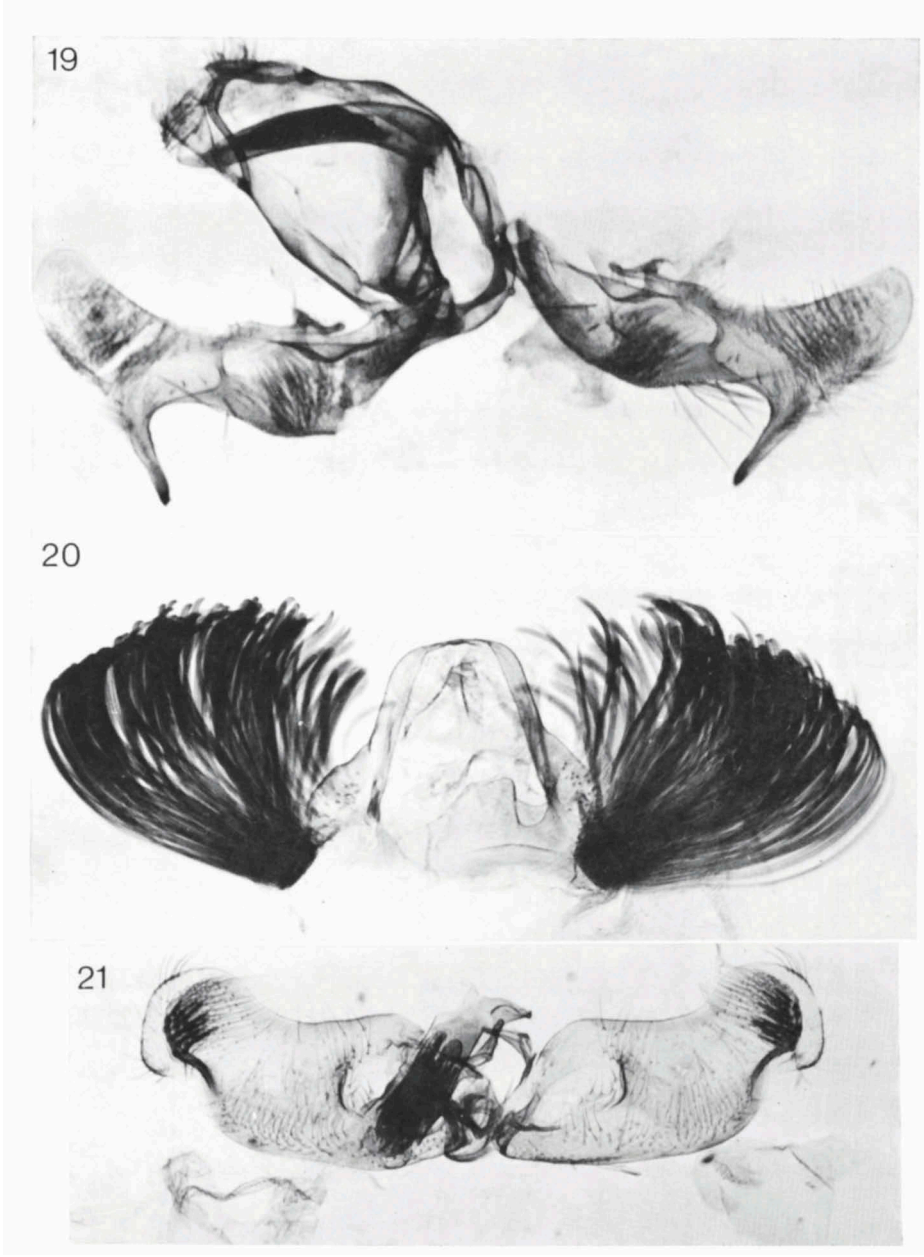


Fig. 16. Female genitalia of *Fulcrifera tricentra* (Meyrick), slide no. 10154.



Female genitalia of the Grapholitini and Eucosmini. Fig. 17. *Acanthoclita balanoptycha* (Meyrick) comb. n., slide no. 10128. Fig. 18. *Loboschiza koenigiana* (Fabricius) comb. n., slide 10256.



Male genitalia of the Eucosmini. Fig. 19. *Loboschiza koenigiana* (Fabricius) comb. n., slide no. 10255. Fig. 20. *Gypsonoma aechnemorpha* sp. n., holotype. Fig. 21, the same, coremata.

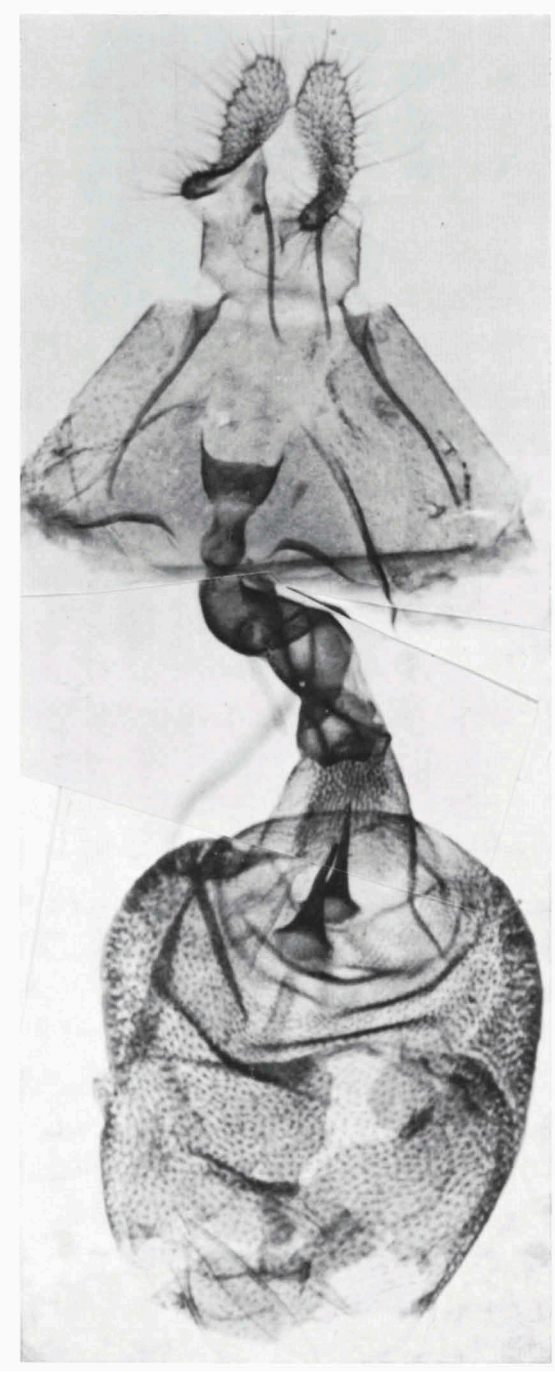
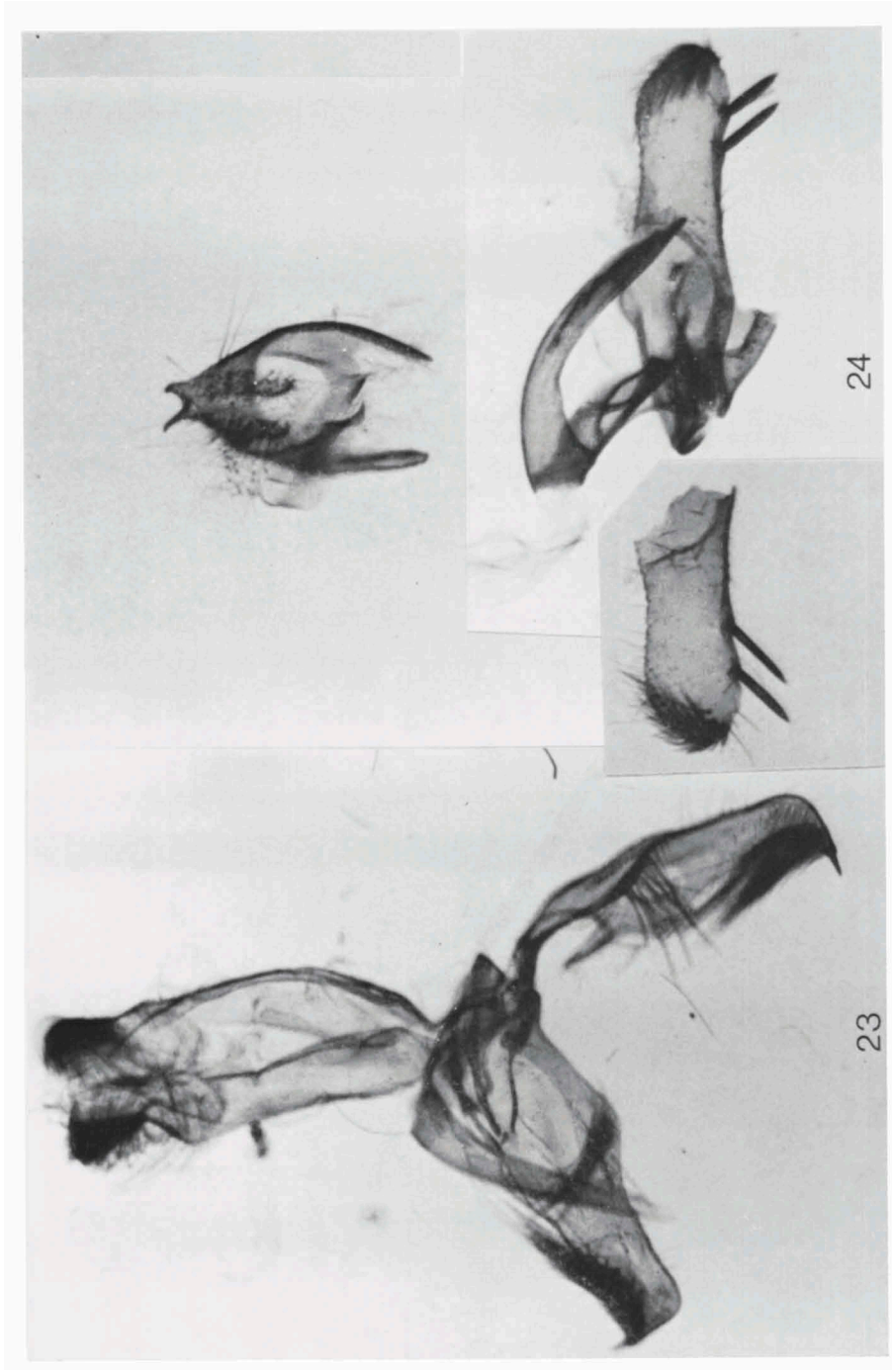
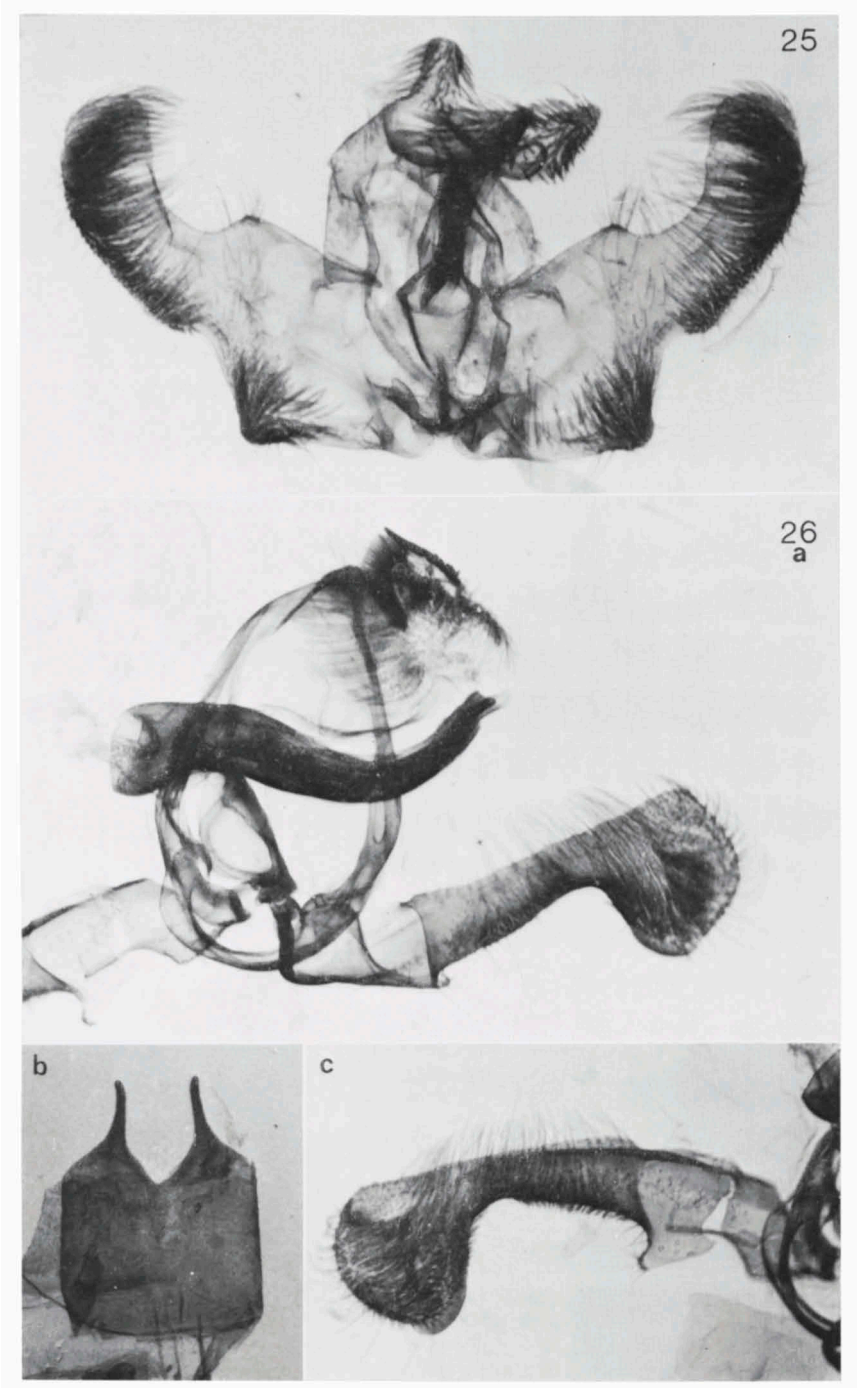


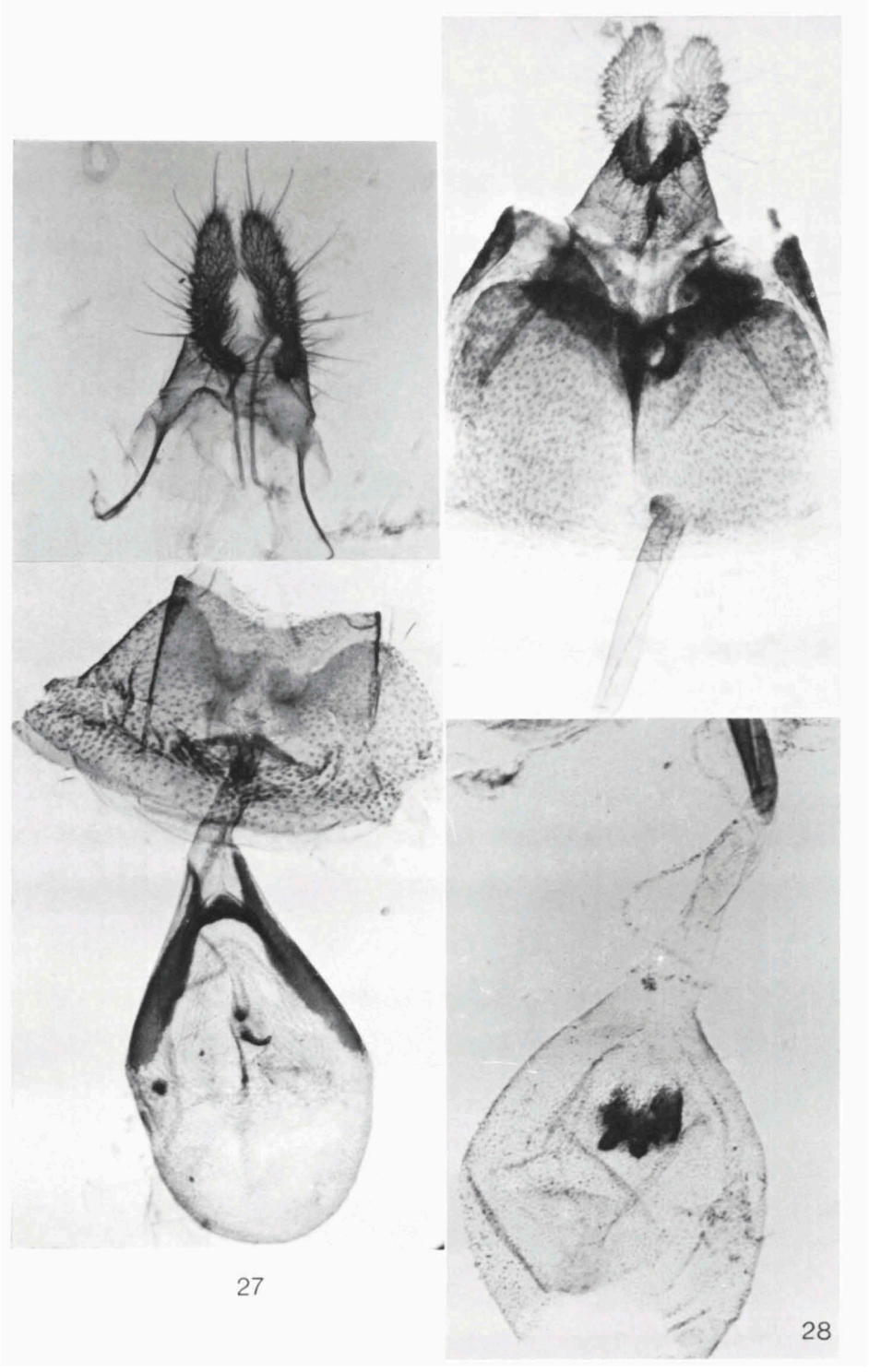
Fig. 22. *Eucosmophyes icelitodes* g. & sp. n., paratype (allotype), slide no. 10241.



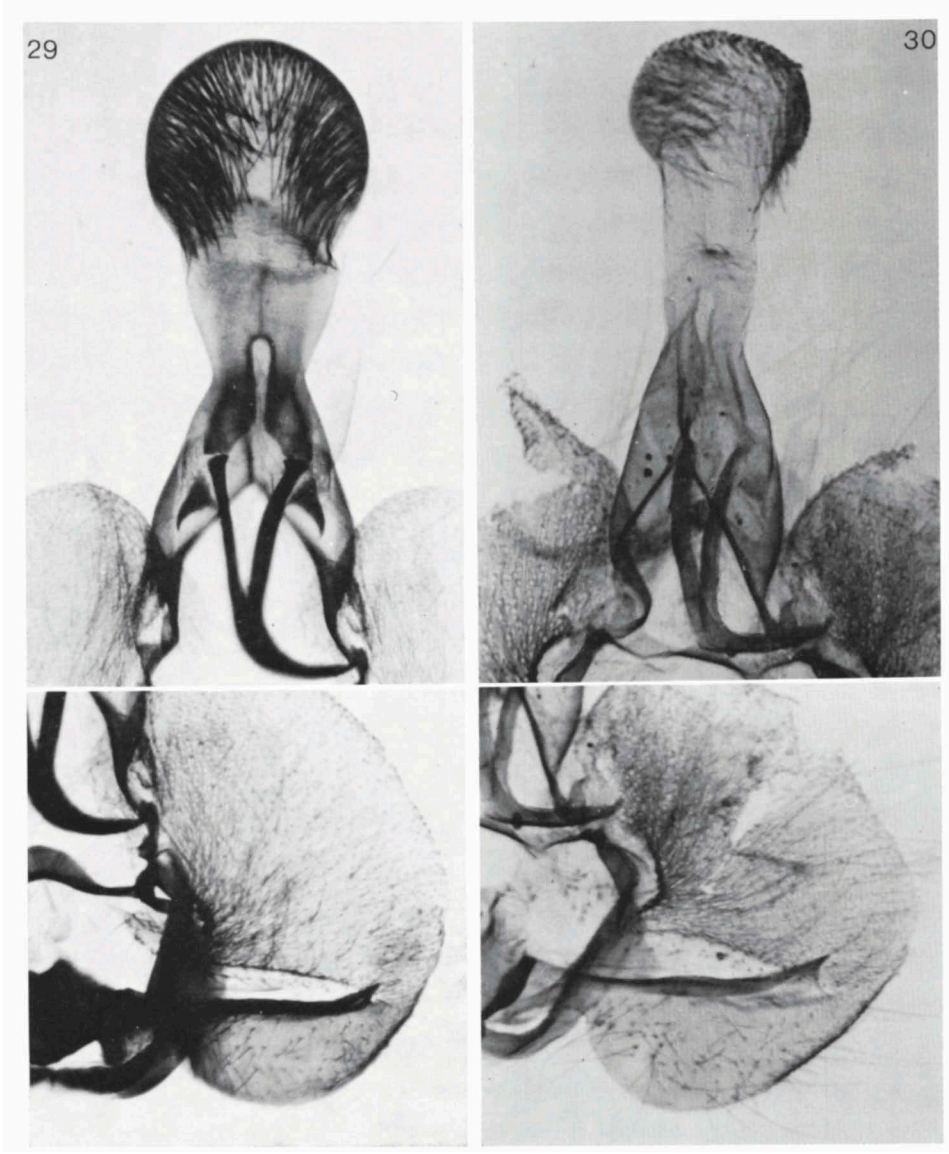
Male genitalia of the Eucosmini. Fig. 23. *Helictophanes dryocoma* (Meyrick), slide no. 10230. Fig. 24. *Acroclita sicaria* sp. n. holotype reconstrued.



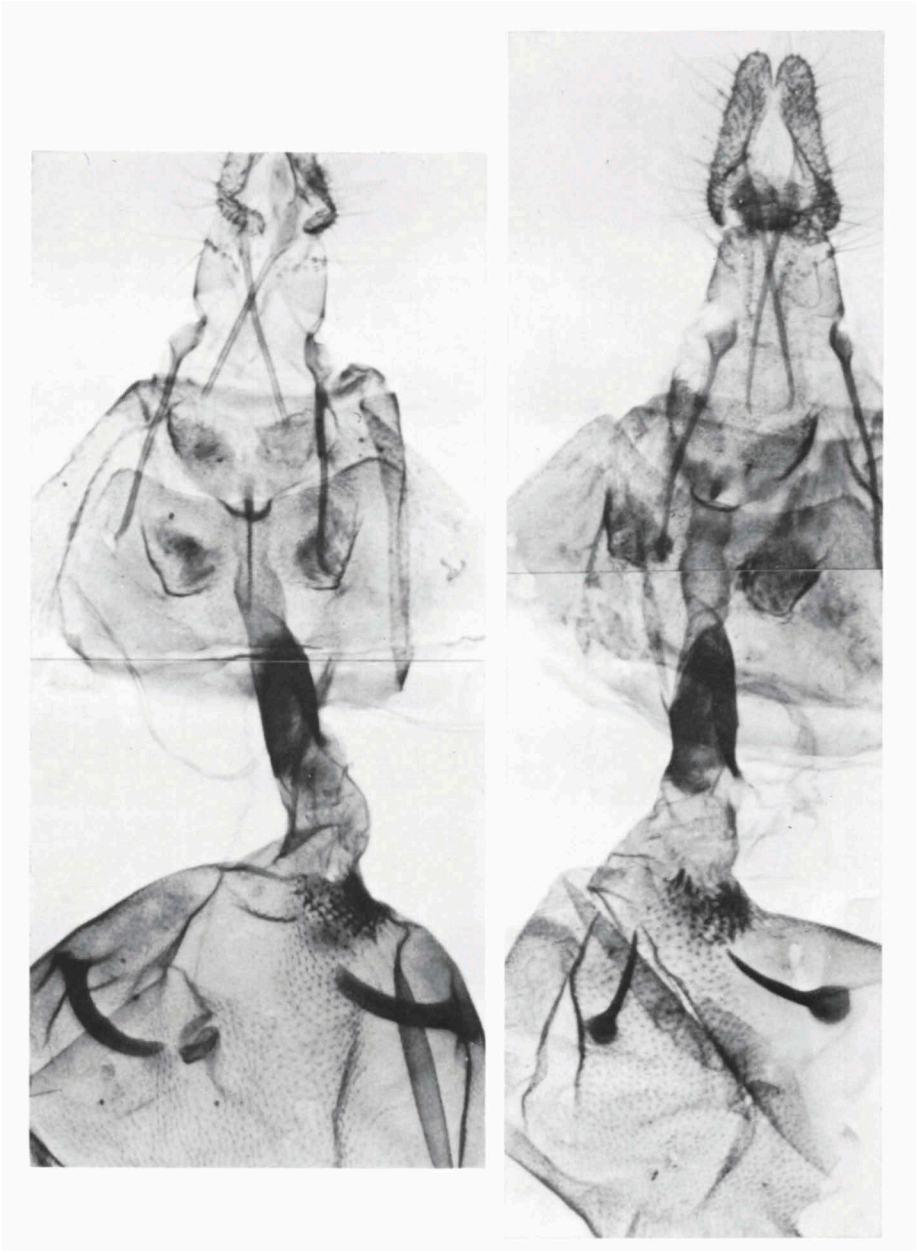
Male genitalia of the Eucosmini. Fig. 25. *Epinotia corynetes* sp. n., holotype. Fig. 26a. *Ancylis ancorta* (Meyrick) comb. nov., slide no. 10254 (metallotype). Fig. 26c, the same, left valva. Fig. 26b, the same, ventrite 1 + 2.



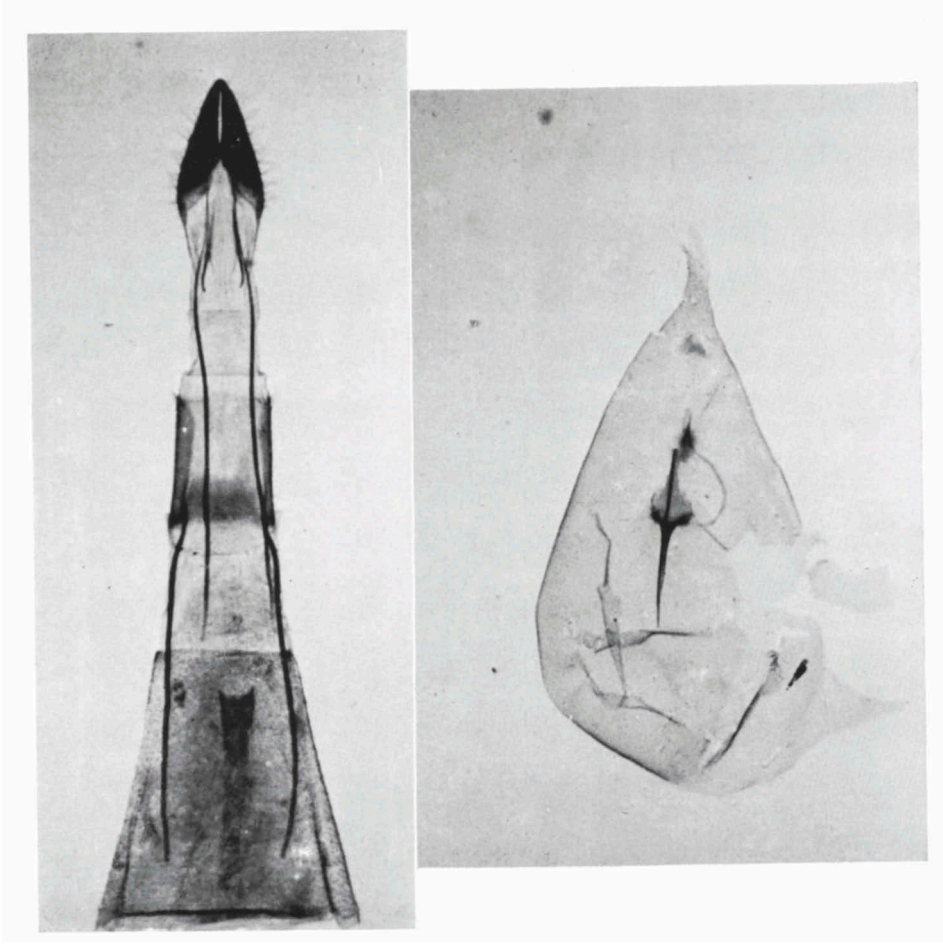
Female genitalia of the Eucosmini and Olethreutini. Fig. 27. *Rhopobota scleropa* (Meyrick) comb. n., slide no. 9969. Fig. 28. *Eccopsis inflicta* (Meyrick) comb. nov.



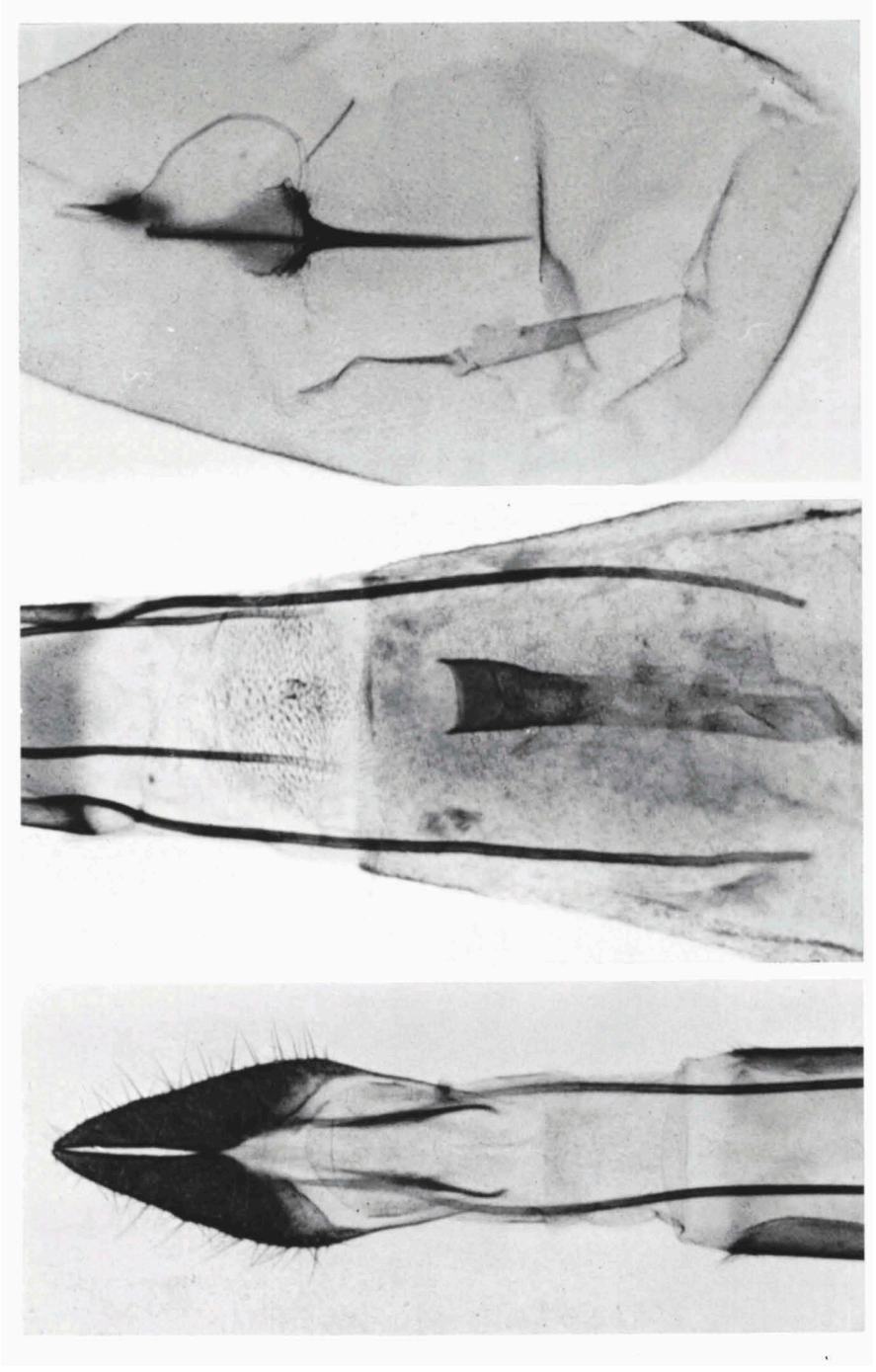
Male genitalia of the Archipini. Fig. 29a. *Archips seminubilus* (Meyrick), holotype, tegumen and uncus. (Courtesy of the Authorities of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris). Fig. 29b, the same, right valva. Fig. 30a. *A. gyraleus* sp. n., holotype, tegumen and uncus. Fig. 30b, the same, right valva.



Epinotia corynetes sp. n., female genitalia; left, paratype (allotype) genit. slide 10321; right, paratype, slide 10323.



Ancylis (*Ancyloides*) *stenampyx* subgen. & sp. n., female genitalia, paratype (allotype); right, corpus bursae.



Ancylis (*Ancyloides*) *stenampyx* subgen. & sp. n., female genitalia of allotype, more magnified; from left to right: ovipositor, ostium and corpus bursae with signa.