

**NOTES ON THE OLETHREUTINI AND ON SOME TORTRICINAE FROM THE PAPUAN REGION IN THE MEYRICK COLLECTION, BRITISH MUSEUM, WITH SELECTION OF LECTOTYPES (LEPIDOPTERA, TORTRICIDAE)**

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With 86 text-figures and one plate

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In the course of a revision of South Asiatic Olethreutinae I have studied the material of this subfamily originating from New Guinea and dependances, from the Bismarck, and from the Solomon Islands, present in the Meyrick Collection in the British Museum (Natural History), London, and indicated by that author as his "Australian" collection.

Only few species from this region have been incorporated in Clarke's (1958) monograph of Meyrick's types in that museum, viz. those described in 1938; lectotypes for these species have been selected by Clarke. Other species from the above-mentioned islands, described by Meyrick in his "Revision of the Australian Tortricidae" (1910-1911) and in the "Exotic Microlepidoptera" **3** and **4**, have not yet been treated in this way.

In the present paper the species of the tribe Olethreutini in the Meyrick Collection are listed and lectotypes are selected. Most species obviously belonging to the tribes Eucosmini and Laspeyresiini, and also material from the Australian continent (which latter will be treated by Mr. Ian F. B. Common soon), have been omitted.

The species are listed in alphabetical sequence of the seven genera, and within each genus, of the species.

The names used in the Meyrick Collection have been retained in the first part of this paper; misidentifications are placed in brackets. The genitalia of the two sexes, where available, are figured. The original records of the locality are placed in quotation marks; followed by the sex, as indicated in the original description. Upon this follows an enumeration of the material, now found in the Meyrick Collection, the original readings of the locality labels again in quotation marks.

The appendix contains additional critical comments on, and descriptions of, new genera and species.

I am indebted to the Trustees of the British Museum for the opportunity to carry out this study and for the permission to publish the results in this journal; to Mr. P. E. S. Whalley, Keeper of Microlepidoptera of that museum and to his collaborators, for kind help and suggestions; to my lamented friend and colleague, the late Dr. N. S. Obraztsov, New York, for making some microphotographs for me; and to the Netherlands Organisation for the Advancement of Pure Research (Z.W.O.), for a grant covering the expenses of a visit to the British Museum. A part of the illustrations have been made with a grant of the Netherlands Organisation for the Research of the Tropics (W.O.T.R.O.), by the artist Mr. A. C. M. van Dijk.

I. THE SO-CALLED "AUSTRALIAN" OLETHREUTINI IN THE MEYRICK COLLECTION, WITH SELECTION OF LECTOTYPES

**Anathamna** Meyrick, 1911

Cf. Appendix no. 1.

**Anathamna anthostoma** Meyrick, 1928 (fig. 1-3)

*Anathamna anthostoma* Meyrick, 1928, Exot. Microl. 3: 441 (Bismarck Islands, ♂ ♀). — Clarke, 1953, Meyrick's Types 1: 47.

"New Britain, New Ireland, January to March (Eichhorn); 6 ex.". ♂ ♀.

Lectotype, ♂, hereby selected, labelled as follows: "Talesea, New Britain, AFE., .3.25", in Meyrick's hand, gen. no. 6029. Another male, paratype, with identical label, and female, gen. no. 6030; another female, without abdomen. "New Ireland, February, 1924 (A. F. Eichhorn)", 1 ♂, 1 ♀; the same, xii.1923, 1 ♂ and 12.xii.23—i.24, 1 ♂ (all collected by Eichhorn).

Male genitalia. Similar to those of the type-species (*A. ostracitis*). Tegumen shorter and broader. Aedeagus more curved. Valva shorter and broader, cucullus more obtuse, apical spine on a sclerotized, dilated base.

Female genitalia. Lamella postvaginalis finer punctulate, not limited by raised tumescences. Ostium and colliculum very similar to those of *A. ostracitis*; bicornute sclerite less sclerotized, short horn subobtuse. Signa intermediate between those in *A. ostracitis* and those in *A. syringias*.

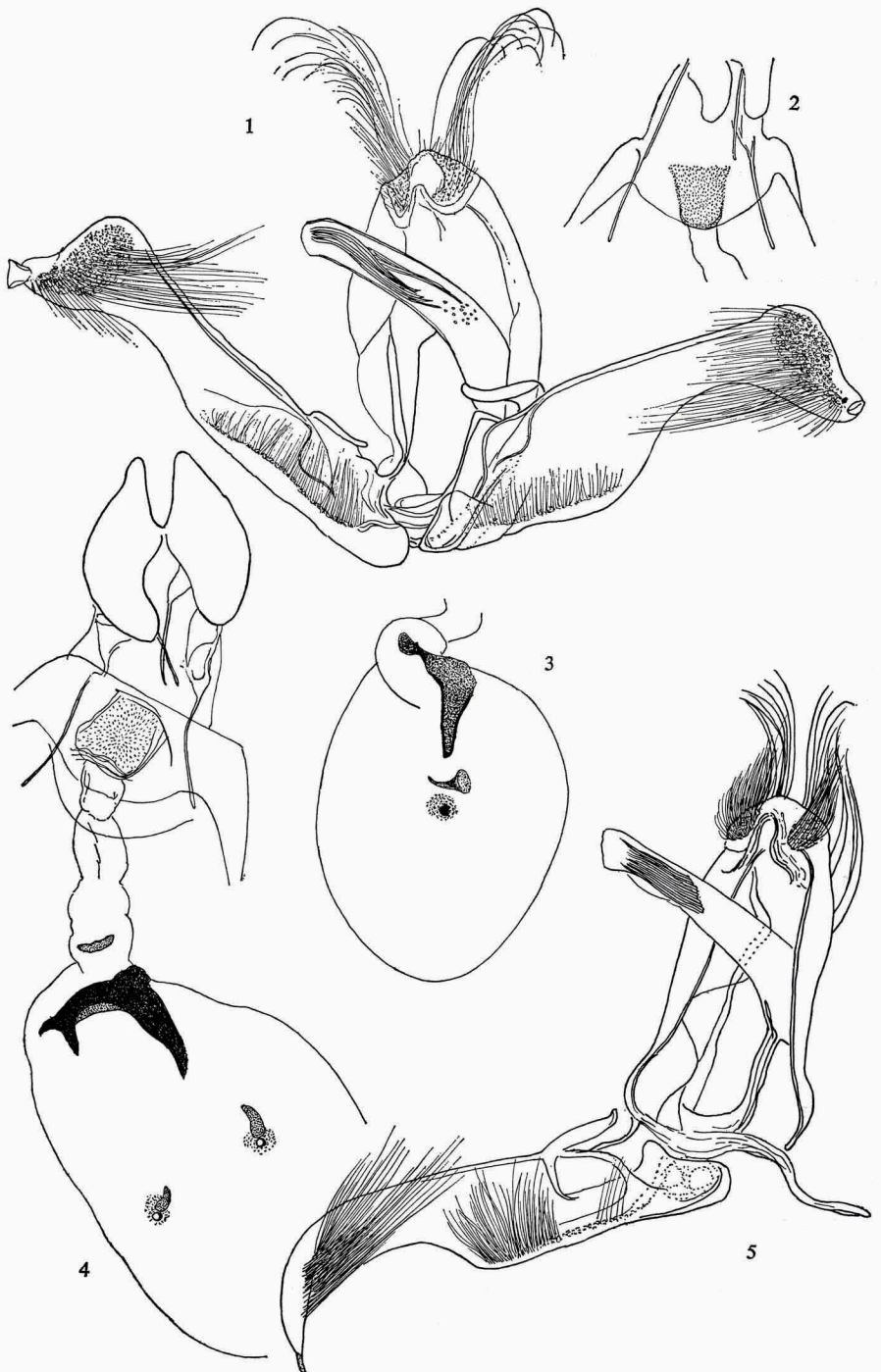


Fig. 1-5. Genitalia of *Anathamna* Meyr. 1-3, *A. anthostoma* Meyr.: 1, lectotype, ♂; 2, ♀, sterigma; 3, bursa copulatrix; 4, *A. syringias* Meyr., holotype, ♀; 5, *A. ostracitis* Meyr., lectotype, ♂.

**Anathamna ostracitis** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 5, 51, 59)

*Anathamna ostracitis* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 262. — Clarke, 1953, Meyrick's Types **1**: 229.

“New Guinea: Sudest I. (Meek); five specimens”. ♂♀.

Lectotype, ♂, hereby selected, labelled: “Sudest I., New Guinea, ASM., .05”, in Meyrick's hand, gen. no. BM 12039. There is also a female syntype, labelled identically, gen. no. 6019.

Male genitalia. Tegumen rather slender and high, top subobtuse. Uncus absent. Socius semioval, elevated and thickened, with dense, very long bristles. Tuba analis attached high, ill-defined from gnathos, arms short, point rising, connected with tuba analis. Valva narrow, basal part twice as large as apical, cucullus strongly curved, with an apical thorn, an oblique sheaf of long bristles below apex, sacculus on the inside of edge punctulate, with long hairs. Aedeagus little curved, long. Cornuti, a sheaf of spines.

Female genitalia. Lobi anales with produced rather long tops. Eighth segment slender, tubular. Ostium, an oval concave field, with a vertical tumescence on each side, finely aciculate all over, lower rim darkened. Colliculum, an irregular, slightly sclerotized tube. Cestum, a transverse dark sclerite above corpus bursae. A remarkable large additional sclerite at top of corpus bursae, two very large, unequal cusps, connected by a transverse irregular sclerite; besides there are two small and slender thorn-shaped signa upon round basal fields of scobinations.

This is the type-species of the genus *Anathamna* Meyrick, 1911, which is redescribed and figured below, cf. Appendix no. 1.

**Anathamna syringias** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 4)

*Anathamna syringias* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 262 (Solomon Islands, ♀). — Clarke, 1953, Meyrick's Types **1**: 301.

“Solomon Is.: Choiseul (Meek); one specimen”. ♀.

The holotype, female (unique), labelled as follows: “Choiseul, Solomon Is, ASM., 05”, in Meyrick's hand, gen. no. BM 12034.

Female genitalia. Very similar to those of *A. ostracitis* Meyrick. The ostium (actually, lamella postvaginalis) slightly smaller, less oval, colliculum twice as short; cestum much smaller and paler. The bicornute body in the bursa larger, strongly sclerotized. Signa (in mount broken from basal plates), more robust.



**Argyroploce** Hübner, sensu Meyrick, 1911

[*Argyroploce albitibiana* Snellen, 1902]

*Argyroploce albitibiana* Meyrick, 1928 (nec Snellen, 1902), Exot. Microlep. **3**: 447 (*inodes* Meyrick syn.; from Ceylon to Bismarck Islands). — Meyrick in Caradja & Meyrick, 1935, Mater. Chin. Prov.: 60 (Tienmushan).

?*Olethreutes albitibiana*: Bradley, 1961, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent. **10**: 125 (Guadalcanal).

Meyrick (1928) wrote: "A good series ranging from Ceylon to New Britain and New Ireland shows that *inodes* Meyr. is a synonym of this". This is, however, not correct, as *Grapholitha* (*Sisona*) *albitibiana* Snellen, 1902, Tijdschr. Entom. **44**: 69, pl. 5 fig. 2, 2a-c (Java), belongs to a distinct genus and species. The material concerned is assigned to the genus *Sycacantha* Diakonoff and appears to consist of several distinct species.

Cf. *Argyroploce inodes* Meyrick, below.

[*Argyroploce ancalota* (Meyrick, 1907)]

*Enarmonia ancalota* Meyrick, 1907, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **18**: 140 (Ceylon, ♂ ♀).

Three specimens from the present collection were placed under this name; superficially they resemble "*Argyroploce*" *ancalota* Meyrick closely indeed, but the male genitalia show considerable differences.

This material belongs to a new genus and species, cf. Appendix, nos. 2 and 3.

**Argyroploce aprobola** (Meyrick, 1911)

*Eccopsis aprobola* Meyrick, 1886, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 275 (Tonga, ♂ ♀). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 51.

*Platyepplus aprobola*: Walsingham in Moore, 1887, Lep. Ceylon **3**: 495, pl. 208 fig. 2. — Cotes & Swinhoe, 1889, Catal. Moths India: 698, No. 4759. — Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types **3**: 572, pl. 285 fig. 1-1a.

*Platyepplus aprobolum*: Walsingham, 1900, Catal. Lep. Het. Mus. Oxon. **2**: 569.

*Argyroploce aprobola*: Meyrick, 1911, Trans. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 275 (indicates *Temnolopha metallota* Lower, 1901, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. **25**: 73, as synonym).

"New Guinea, Trobriand I. (Meek) — Queensland: Duinga (Barnard) Cooktown (Lower) — Tonga Is. (Mathew): from April to June. Also occurs commonly in India, Ceylon and the Seychelles, probably attached to some cultivated tree and introduced with it". ♂ ♀.

At present the Meyrick Collection contains the following material from the Bismarck Islands: New Hannover, March, 1923 (A. S. Meek), 1 ♂; New Ireland, xi, xii.1923 (A. F. Eichhorn), 1 ♂, gen. no. 6006; St. Matthew, June, 1923 (A. F. Eichhorn), 2 ♂, gen. no. 6007; from "New Guinea: Tro-

briand I., M., .7.95", 1 ♂, gen. no. 6005; "Squally I., August, 1923 (A. F. Eichhorn), 1 ♂; and finally: "Talesea, New Britain, A.F.E., 3.25" (written in Meyrick's hand), 1 ♂ without abdomen, which may be distinct. In total 7 ♂.

Differences between the male genitalia in the above mentioned slides are very slight. The aciculate part of the gnathos in no. 6005 is hardly emarginated, in other two distinctly so. The shape of the valva, the socii and the length and shape of the uncus, all important characters within this tight group of species, are identical with those of the type specimen from Tonga, illustrated by Clarke (1958: 572, pl. 285 fig. 1-1a).

Belongs to the genus *Platypeplus* Walsingham, 1887.

### **Argyroploce batrachodes** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 6)

*Argyroploce batrachodes* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 274. — Clark, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 64.

"Solomon Is.: Treasury I. (Meek) — New Guinea; Sudest I., St. Aignan I. (Meek) — Queensland; Duaringa (Barnard); five specimens". ♀.

Lectotype, ♀, hereby selected, labelled: "Sudest I., New Guinea, ASM., .05", in Meyrick's hand, gen. no. 6002.

The following material, besides the lectotype, could be found in the Meyrick Collection: "Duaringa, Queensland, CS., .06"; "Witu I., New Britain, AFE., .7.25"; "St. Aignan I., New Guinea, ASM., .05"; "Sudest I., New Guinea, ASM., .05"; "Treasury I., Solomon Is, ASM., .05" (no abdomen). All are females.

Female genitalia. Seventh sternite gently emarginate, not otherwise modified. Sterigma, an aciculate and corrugated erected-semioval sclerite, truncate above, rounded beneath, ostium bursae pear-shaped, lateral edges thickened, at top separated by a narrow split; colliculum sclerotized, simple, rather short, compressed laterally. Signa two, rather narrow but elaborate combs of diverse flat teeth.

It is not possible to place this species with certainty without the evidence of the male genital characters. It belongs in the vicinity of the *Statherotis* group of genera.

### **Argyroploce chionodelta** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 12-13)

*Argyroploce chionodelta* Meyrick, 1911, Trans. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 274. — Clark, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 84.

"Queensland, Cairns (Dodd), Geraldton (Turner); in October and November, two specimens". ♂.

The lectotype will be selected by Mr. I. F. B. Common of Canberra.

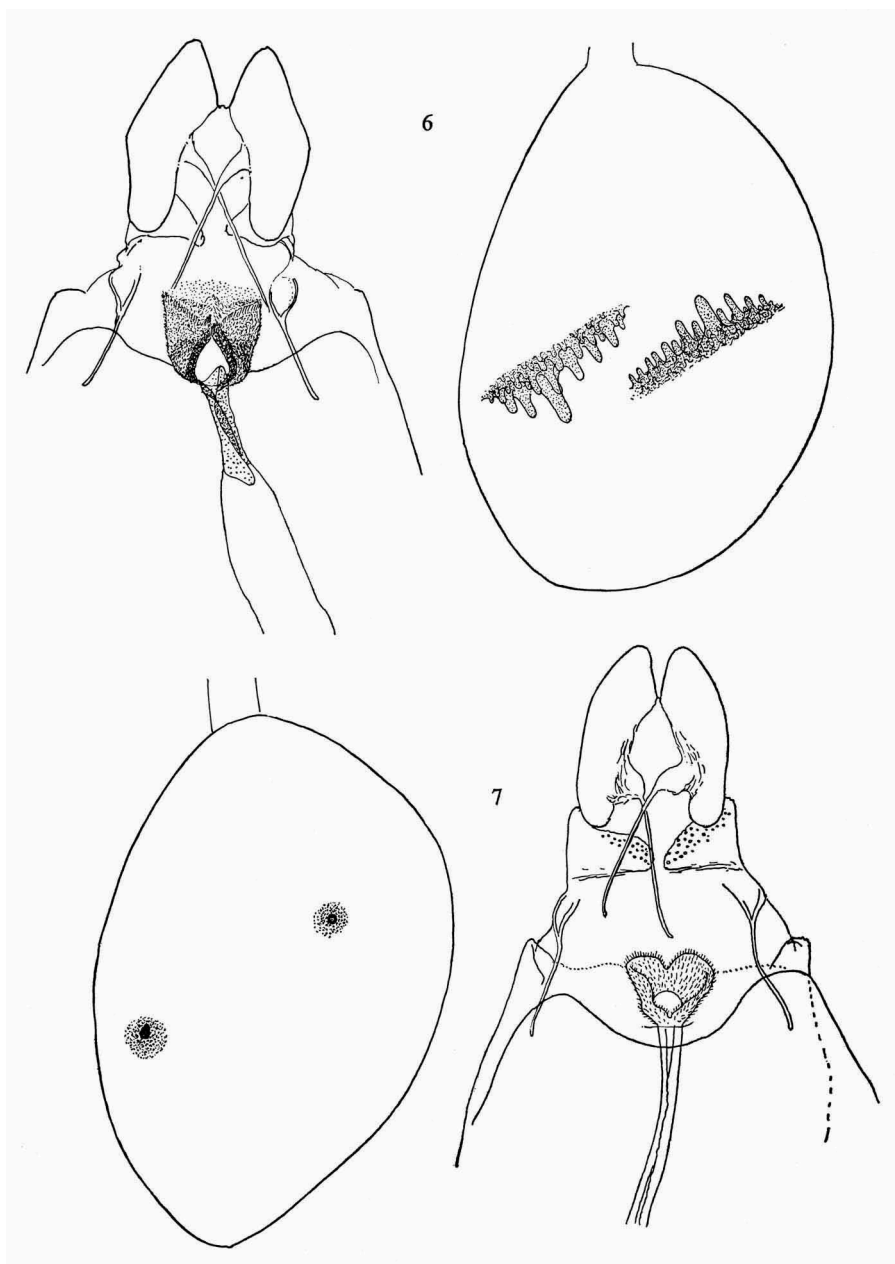


Fig. 6-7. Female genitalia of "*Argyroplote*" Meyr. 6, "*A. batrachodes* Meyr., lectotype, with right, bursa copulatrix; 7, "*A. dryoptila* Meyr., Formosa, gen. no. 5999.

The Meyrick Collection contains the following specimens from the Bismarck Islands: "New Hannover, March-April, 1923 (A. F. Eichhorn)", 1 ♂, gen. no. 6003, 1 ♀, gen. no. 6004; "St. Matthias I., June, 1923 (A. F. Eichhorn)", 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

The females have a normal white spot in tornus, but none on dorsum.

Male genitalia. Tegumen moderate, pear-shaped, pedunculi broad, top narrow. Uncus pointed, short, with lateral pointed membraneous and hairy lobes, descending to socii and united with them. Socius moderate, rather narrow, pending, appressed. Gnathos, a hyaline thick transverse semicircular band. Valva twice curved, prominent in middle above; basal half strongly concave, sacculus well-defined, not reaching middle, curved and clavate, bristly; a deep emargination beyond its top; Spc<sub>1</sub>, strong bristles on a prominent arm, Spc<sub>2</sub>, a corona of similar bristles along outer edge of concavity of basal half of valva; cucullus rounded, moderately curved and clavate, bristly, cucullus bristles, a denser patch. Aedeagus sclerotized. Anellus broad.

Female genitalia. Seventh sternite triangularly emarginate. Eighth segment darkly sclerotized throughout, sternite deeply emarginate, on each side a short and a long denticulate process. Colliculum weak, narrow, attenuated. Signa two, small points on round scobinate plates.

Belongs to a new genus, cf. Appendix no. 4.

[*Argyroploce claviculata* Meyrick, 1909]

Cf. sub *Argyroploce confertana* (Walker), below.

[*Argyroploce conchifera*] Meyrick, 1931 (fig. 22)

*Argyroploce conchifera* Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlep. 4: 130 (New Britain, ♀). — Diakonoff, 1949, Bijdr. Dierk. 28: 136 (syn. of *albitibiana*).

"Bismark Is., New Britain, Talesea, February (A. F. Eichhorn); 1 ex." ♂.

Holotype, ♂, labelled: "Talesea, New Britain, A.F.E., 2.24", in Meyrick's hand, gen. no. 2572.

A sketch of the male genitalia is on fig. 22.

The present species is a synonym of "*Argyroploce*" *inodes* Meyrick, cf. there.

[*Argyroploce confertana* (Walker, 1863) Meyrick, 1911] (fig. 14-15)

?*Grapholitha confertana* Walker, 1863, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. 28: 388 (Ceylon, ♀) (Type lost). — Diakonoff, 1949, Bijdr. Dierk. 28: 136 (*onychosema* syn.).

*Grapholitha vulgana* Walker, 1866, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. 35: 1796 (Ceram, ♂).  
*Argyroploce confertana*: Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales 36: 278.

?*Argyroploce claviculata* Meyrick, 1909, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **19**: 600 (Khasis, ♂ ♀) (Type lost).

"New Guinea: Sudest I., Sariba I. (Meek) — Moluccas: Ceram. Also from Ceylon". ♂ ♀.

The Meyrick Collection contains two males, labelled: "Sudest I., New Guinea, ASM., .05". They do not have the characteristic black androconial patch in the hind wing and do not belong to the present species. They are smaller, and only superficially resemble *A. confertana*, but belong to a new genus and species (cf. Appendix nos. 6 and 7). Further there are three females from "Sariba I., New Guinea, ASM., .05", gen. no. 6011. These are indeed the females of "*confertana*".

Male genitalia. Tegumen weak, conical. Uncus rather long, curved, with a flattened top, bristly underneath. Socius moderate, oval, pending, narrowly continued upwards to base of uncus. Gnathos absent. Valva slightly sinuate, rather slender; sacculus broader, little haired; Spc<sub>1</sub>, a small patch of fine hairs; cucullus densely long-bristled, basal bristles forming a large, not too dense patch, crossing obliquely to base of processus basalis. Aedeagus moderate, strongly curved.

Female genitalia. Sterigma, a large calice, densely aciculate throughout, with a ventral split, upper lateral corners produced in short points, lower corners recurved backwards and rounded. Colliculum, a long, irregular and slender tube. Signa, two punctulate obtuse and straight thorns, upon rounded bases.

I studied a male of *Grapholitha vulgana* Walker, from the Moluccan Islands, Ambon, no. 41202 (Walsingham Collection), gen. no. 6016. This proved to be conspecific with a male from Biak Island, Schouten Islands, New Guinea (gen. no. 6014, Leiden Museum), the corresponding Biak female, gen. no. 6015, proved to be conspecific with the Sariba female (no. 6011, above).

The type specimen of *Grapholitha confertana* Walker, from Ceylon, is lost. Neither is there any topotypical material available for comparison, nor any material of the surmised synonym (according to Meyrick), *Argyroploce claviculata* Meyrick, from Assam. The type specimen of *Grapholitha vulgana* Walker from Ceram is in the British Museum; it is similar to the material from Halmahera and from Biak Island. Unfortunately the type specimen is without abdomen, right fore wing and left hind wing. At the other hand, material of "*confertana*" from Perak (Walsingham Collection) which superficially resembles *G. vulgana*, proves to belong to a distinct genus and species which will be described elsewhere.

Therefore I am unable to accept Meyrick's synonymy of *confertana* =

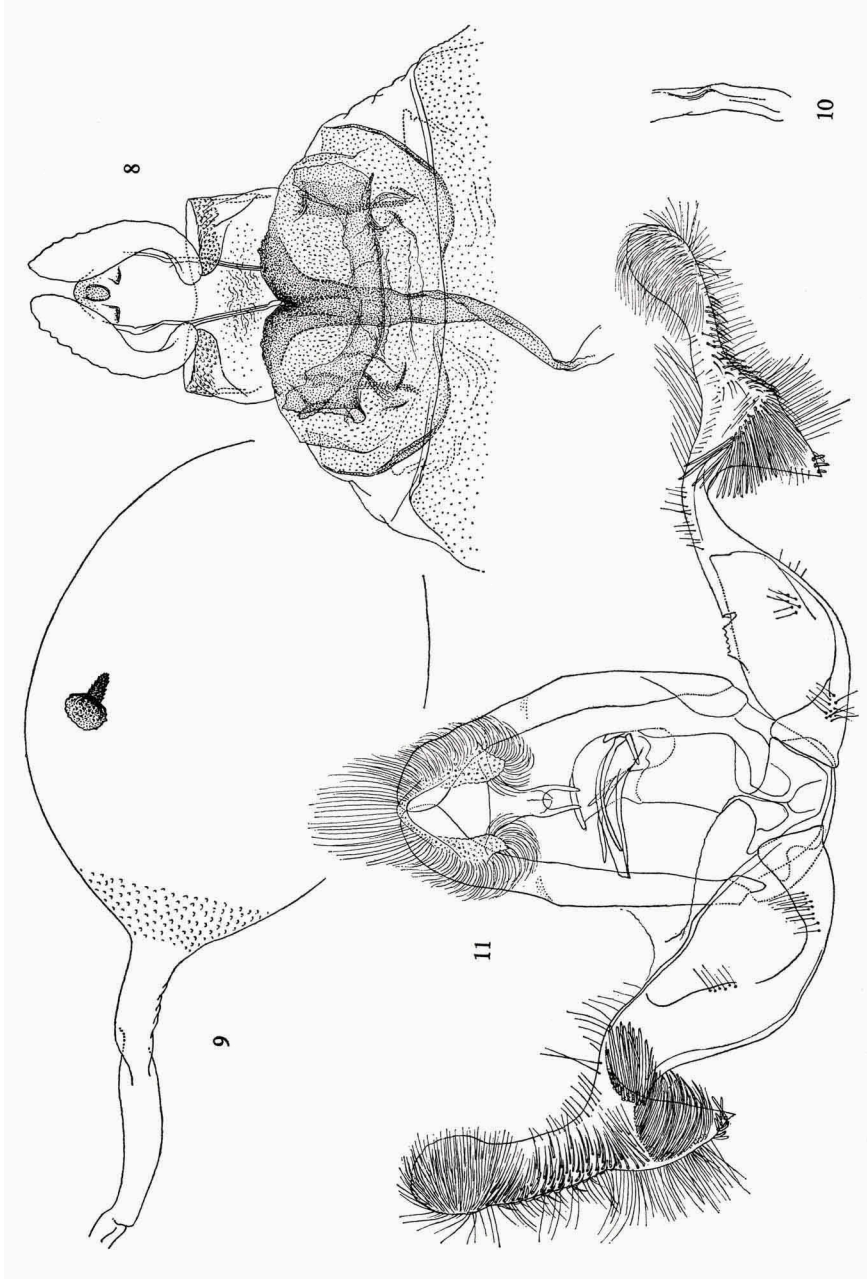


Fig. 8-11. Genitalia of *Rhectogonia electrosema* gen. & spec. nov. 8, allotype, ♀, sterigma; 9, bursa copulatrix; 10, fragment of ductus bursae; 11, holotype, ♂.

*vulgana* without further proof of Ceylon material, and propose to term the present material *Metrioglypha vulgana* (Walker, 1866) comb. nov. nec *Grapholitha confertana* Walker, 1866, cf. Appendix no. 5.

Walker's descriptions of both *confertana* and *vulgana* contain no references to the hind wings at all.

The first description of this or a closely related species was made by Meyrick under the name of *Argyroploce claviculata* (Assam: Khasis, ten specimens!); however, this material is not in the Meyrick Collection and seems to have disappeared. Meyrick himself synonymized in his ledgers *claviculata* with "*confertana*". Also this synonymy needs further proof by genital characters.

**Argyroploce crossota** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 47)

*Argyroploce crossota* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 366 (Solomon Islands; New Guinea; ♂). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 105.

"Solomon Is.: Bougainville (Meek) — New Guinea: Aru Is. (Doherty); in October, two specimens". ♂.

Lectotype, ♂, hereby selected, labelled: "Bougainville, Solomon Is., ASM., .05", in Meyrick's hand, gen. no. 6035. Other material: "St. Matthias I., July 1923, A. F. Eichhorn", 1 ♂; "Aru Is, New Guinea, D., .10.91", 1 ♂.

Male genitalia. Tegumen spherical. Uncus short, triangular, top incised. Socius slender, with a broad base. Gnathos absent. Bases of pedunculi prominent internally. Valva small and slender, sacculus under  $\frac{1}{2}$ , hairy, primary excision deep, followed by a hairy process, then by a more shallow emargination. Cucullus little dilated, slightly oblique.

Female unknown.

Belongs to the tribe Eucosmini and to a new genus, cf. Appendix no. 8.

**Argyroploce crossotoma** Meyrick, 1931 (fig. 39, 79)

*Argyroploce crossotoma* Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microl. **4**: 129. — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 105.

"Bismark Is., New Hannover, March (A. S. Meek), New Ireland, November (A. F. Eichhorn); 3 ex." ♂♀.

Lectotype, ♂, hereby selected, labelled: "New Hannover, March, 1923 (A. S. Meek)", printed label, gen. no. 6008.

The other two syntypes are also present. One of them, labelled "New Hannover, March-April, 1923 (A. S. Meek)", is a female, gen. no. 6009. A fourth specimen must have been added later: "New Ireland, November, 1923 (A. F. Eichhorn)", 1 ♂.

Male genitalia. Closely similar to those of "*Argyroploce*" *aprobola* — as Meyrick himself correctly stated: "Closest to *aprobola*". Uncus shorter, more rounded. Socius slightly narrower and longer. Appendix of gnathos larger, more distinctly bilobed. Valva quite distinct from that in *aprobola*, more resembling that in *A. piratodes* Meyrick: slender, narrowed, apex partly thinly bristled and subhyaline, base of cucullus distinctly projecting in a transverse ridge, crossing valva; Spc<sub>1</sub>, a long series of spines along this ridge, Spc<sub>2</sub>, a large weak patch of hairs below ridge.

Female genitalia. Seventh sternite deeply emarginate. Sterigma, a strongly aciculate dark and slender funnel, open in front, sides slightly thickened, base laterally with an aciculate triangular field. Colliculum tubular, narrow. Signa two, moderate scobinate spines on rounded concave basal plates.

Belongs to the genus *Platypeplus* Walsingham.

***Argyroploce discana*** (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875) (fig. 21)

*Tortrix discana* Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875, Reise Freg. Novara: pl. 137 fig. 41.

*Argyroploce discana*: Meyrick, 1911, Trans. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales 36: 280.

"Solomon Is.: Choiseul, Bougainville (Meek) — Moluccas: Amboina (Felder); five specimens". ♂♀.

Three males and three females in the Meyrick Collection are labelled: "Choiseul, Solomon Is, ASM., .05". One male and one female are from: "Bougainville, Solomon Is, ASM., .05" and one male is from: "New Ireland, xii.23-i.24 (A. F. Eichhorn)", gen. no. 6013.

The last mentioned specimen has been compared with Felder & Rogenhofer's type in the British Museum, which is labelled: "*Tortrix discana* F. & R., Amboina, Felder Coll. Genitalia no. 54 (N. H. Bennett fec.), holotype". It agrees in all respects. The genitalia of the holotype are sketched in fig. 21.

The species belongs to the genus *Statherotis* Meyrick, 1909.

***Argyroploce drymoptila*** Lower, 1920 (fig. 17-20)

*Argyroploce drymoptila* Lower, 1920, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 44: 58 (Queensland, ♂).

"Cairns district, North Queensland; three specimens, in October, received from Mr. F. P. Dodd". ♂.

The type of this species is not available to me at present, therefore I am accepting Meyrick's identification tentatively.

The series in the Meyrick Collection consists of: 1 ♂ from "Kuranda, Queensland, OL., .19", gen. no. 6001; 1 ♂, gen. no. 6000 and 1 ♀ gen. no. 6136, another, without abdomen from "Squally Is., viii.23, A. F. Eichhorn";



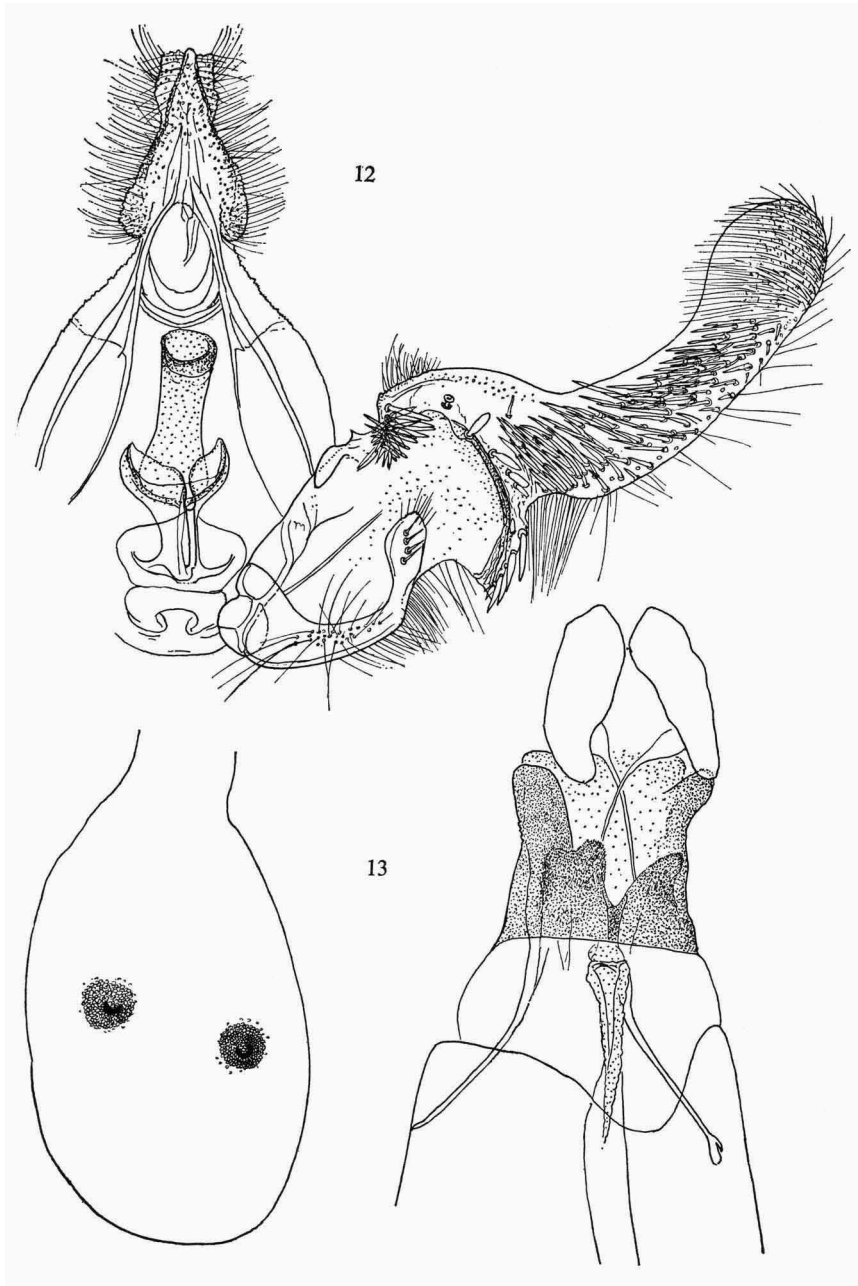


Fig. 12-13. Genitalia of "*Argyroploce*" *chionodelta* Meyr. 12, lectotype, ♂ ; 13, ♀, with left, bursa copulatrix.

3 ♂, without abdomens, and 1 ♀, gen. no. 5999, from "Taihoku, Formosa, S.I., 5.ii.33".

Male genitalia no. 6001. Tegumen high, triangular and rather narrow. Uncus rather long, top flattened, triangular, bilobed. Socius moderate, pending, basal half parietal. Gnathos broadly U-shaped, aciculate, sides concave and dilated. Valva slender and long, of *Platyepplus* type; cucullus bristles dense and long, continued across disc into Spc<sub>1</sub>; Spc<sub>2</sub> of fine hairs, left, thick, triangular, right, thin and weak.

This is the toptotypical male. The male no. 6000 has more contrasting dark markings of the fore wings, but almost identical genitalia (fig. 20). No genitalia of toptotypical females, nor those of males from Formosa are available so that it is not possible to me to ascertain the identity of the Formosan specimen.

The species belongs to a new genus, cf. Appendix no. 9.

### **Argyroploce ergasima** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 23)

*Argyroploce ergasima* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 271 (New Guinea, ♂). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 131.

"New Guinea: Woodlark I. (Meek); one specimen". ♂.

Holotype, ♂, labelled: "Woodlark I., New Guinea, K., 4.97" in Meyrick's hand, gen. no. BM 12033; the specimen is unique.

Male genitalia. Tegumen high and gradually narrowed. Uncus long, hooked, with a constricted base, thence gradually narrowed to below top which is rounded, finely bristled at the edges throughout. Socius long, clavate and pending, long-bristled. Gnathos weak, only lateral parts present. Tuba analis weak and wide. Valva long and slender, gently sinuate; sacculus  $\frac{1}{3}$ , naked except a large Spc<sub>1</sub> of weak bristles, cucullus moderately spined, Spc<sub>2</sub>, a slightly elevated group of six to seven spines. There is a strongly curved labis present, narrowed towards top, with a patch of spines at top. Aedeagus moderate, cornuti, numerous short and sinuate spines.

Belongs to a new genus, cf. Appendix no. 10.

### **Argyroploce erotias** (Meyrick, 1905)

*Platyepplus erotias* Meyrick, 1905, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **16**: 585 (Ceylon, ♂ ♀). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 132.

*Argyroploce erotias*: Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 269 (Kei Islands; Timor; ♂ ♀).

*Olethreutes erotias*: Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types **3**: 507, pl. 252 fig. 4-4b (lectotype select., genit. illustr.).

"New Guinea: Kei Is. — Timor: Dilli (Doherty); in February and May". ♂.

The first specimen, a male, labelled: "Kei Is., New Guinea, K., 18.2.00", in Meyrick's hand, belongs indeed to the present species (gen. no. 6040).

The second specimen, however, a male labelled "Dilli, Timor, D., 5.92" (in Meyrick's writing), gen. no. 6041, is a distinct species, cf. Appendix no. 12.

These specimens belong to a new genus, cf. Appendix no. 11.

**Argyroploce exedra** Turner, 1916 (fig. 49)

*Argyroploce exedra* Turner, 1916, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. **40**: 532 (Queensland, ♂).

"*Hab.* — Northern Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in April: one specimen received from F. P. Dodd." ♂.

In the Meyrick Collection there is one male specimen under this name, labelled: "Cairns, Queensland, FPD., .13.", in Meyrick's hand, gen. no. 6042.

Male genitalia. Tegumen rather depressed, pedunculi with wrinkled edge, slightly constricted above base. Uncus depressed, rounded-triangular. Internal socii (uncus proper) closely approximated mesially, free parts elongate-triangular, pointed; external socii (socii proper) rather larger, rounded-clavate. Gnathos with a straight transverse band, pending connection single. Valva with cucullus long and slender (broken left and right), projecting angle moderate, with three to four moderate spines of diverse length; pulvinus not free. Cornuti, a patch of fine scobinations or granulations.

The identification of this species as "*exedra* Turner" is by Meyrick himself. The species belongs to *Sycacantha* Diakonoff and is quite distinct. Superficially it resembles *S. complicitana* (Walker), except for a pale orange spot occupying the posterior third of the cell, and for a much larger, round, white discal spot. The specimen is rather rubbed. Apparently it originates from the same collector and may be one of the original series.

[*Polychrosis fallax* Meyrick, 1909]

*Polychrosis fallax* Meyrick, 1909, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **19**: 587 (Khasis, ♂ ♀).

*Argyroploce fallax*: Meyrick (in collection).

One male specimen, labelled: "New Hannover, March-April, 1923 (A. S. Meek)", gen. no. 6026, appears to belong to a distinct genus and species, cf. Appendix nos. 13 and 14.

The genitalia of the veritable "*Polychrosis*" *fallax* Meyrick are depicted in fig. 35-37.

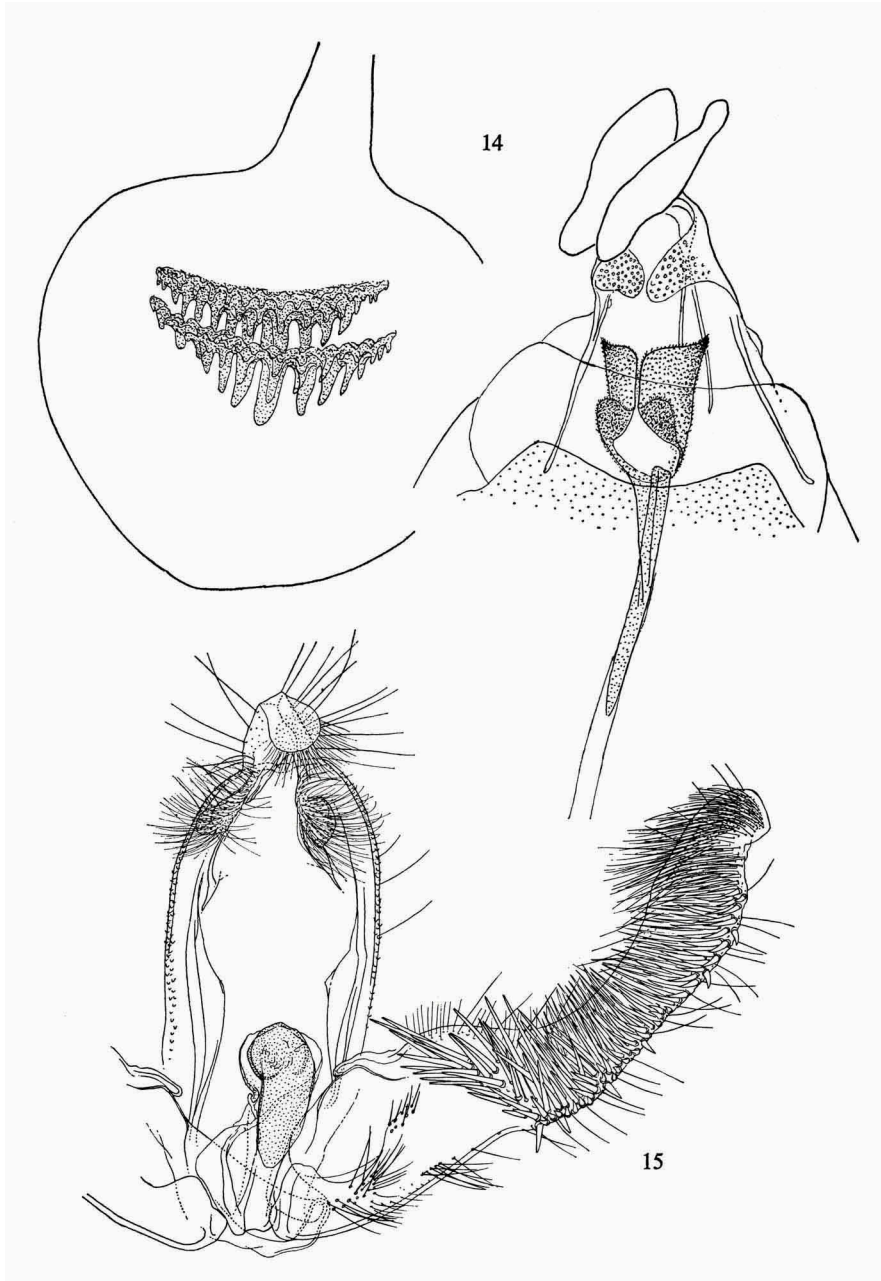


Fig. 14-15. Genitalia of "*Grapholitha*" *vulgana* (Walk.). 14, ♀, gen. no. 6011, with left, bursa copulatrix; 15, ♂, gen. no. 6014.

**Argyroploce hydrargyra** Meyrick, 1931 (fig. 30a, 44)

*Argyroploce hydrargyra* Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlep. 4: 137 (New Hannover ♂ ♀). — Diakonoff, 1949, Bijdr. Dierk. 28: 136 (as *hygrargyra*, lapsus; syn. of *herbifera*).

“Bismarck Is., New Hannover, February, March (A. S. Meek): 2 ex.”.  
♂ ♀.

Lectotype, ♂, hereby selected, labelled: “New Hannover, Feb.-March, 1923 (A. S. Meek)” (printed label), gen. no. 6020: 1 ♀, gen. no. 6137.

Male genitalia. Tegumen subconical. Uncus small, conical, naked. Socius very long and slender, pending, finely bristled, beyond base slightly curved and thickened, top rounded, with a wreath of slender crochets. Gnathos, an irregular transverse band, constricted in middle. Tuba analis cylindrical, slightly sclerotized. Juxta very dark. Valva long and slender, cucullus narrowly produced upwards, below with a pointed process and spine. Sacculus prominent, triangular, crowned by a rising dense oval patch of bristles. Aedeagus moderate, base rounded, top very slender, with a dark cusp below.

Female genitalia. Seventh sternite sclerotized, edge broadly emarginate, in middle of emargination with three small notches. Ostium and colliculum a prominent rigid and dark funnel, originating from a broad cone. Corpus bursae punctulate throughout; signa, two small subconical elevations with the same punctulation.

Belongs to the genus *Acanthothyspoda* Lower, 1909, and is nearest to “*Argyroploce*” *herbifera* Meyrick, from Assam. Cf. Appendix no. 15.

**Argyroploce inodes** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 22)

*Argyroploce inodes* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales 36: 269 (New Guinea, ♀). — Diakonoff, 1949, Bijdr. Dierk. 28: 136 (syn. of *albitibiana*, with *creserias* and *conchifera*).

*Argyroploce conchifera* Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlep. 4: 131 (New Britain, ♂).  
**Syn. nov.**

“New Guinea: Woodlark I. (Meek); one specimen”. ♀.

Holotype, ♀, labelled: “Woodlark I., New Guinea, ASM., .95”, in Meyrick’s hand, gen. no. BM 12028. Other material: “Witu I., New Guinea, AFE., .6.25”, 1 ♂, gen. no. 6047; “New Ireland, December, 1923, A. F. Eichhorn”, printed label, 1 ♂, gen. no. 6048; the same, but “November, 1923”, 1 ♂, gen. no. 6059.

Two male specimens from Setekwa River, New Guinea, gen. no. 6049 appear to be distinct, cf. Appendix no. 16.

In the Meyrick Collection this holotype was incorporated in a series of specimens under the label “*albitibiana* Snell.” (Cf. there).

Female genitalia are identical to those of *A. inodes* specimens from Java. These will be recorded elsewhere (in press).

Fig. 22 depicts the male genitalia of the holotype of "*Argyroploce conchifera* Meyrick. I am satisfied that this species is conspecific with *Sycacantha inodes* (Meyrick) comb. nov.

**Argyroploce lamyra** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 31, 33, 38, 54)

*Argyroploce lamyra* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 268 (N. Guinea, ♂ ♀).

"New Guinea: Woodlark I., Sudest I. (Meek); six specimens". ♂ ♀.

Lectotype, ♂, hereby selected, labelled: "Woodlark I., New Guinea, ASM., .05", gen. no. 6038. Other material: "Sudest I., New Guinea, ASM., .05", 1 ♂, 1 ♀, gen. no. 6039. "New Ireland, xii.1924, A. F. Eichhorn" (printed label), 2 ♂, 1 ♀. "Woodlark I., New Guinea, ASM., .05", 2 ♂ (no abdomens), 2 ♀.

Male genitalia. Tegumen slender, narrow. Uncus membranous, subclavate and short. Socius large, entirely parietal, an oblique-triangular patch of fine bristles. Gnathos, a subcardiform sclerite with thickened upper edge. Valva long and narrow, sinuate, with a naked sacculus ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) and spiny cucullus with a finely bristled top; cucullus bristles represented by some three unequal larger spines with truncate tips. Spc<sub>1</sub> in disc at the top of sacculus: a very dense cluster of strongly sinuate or folded spines. Aedeagus extremely narrow, long and straight, anellus cup-shaped.

Female genitalia. Sterigma high up the eighth sternite, rather weak: a small funnel with a deeply split and emarginate front with aciculate and granulate edge, laterally wall of funnel thickened and wrinkled, below and laterally of ostium concave structures. Colliculum, ductus and corpus bursae narrow and not sclerotized, corpus bursae tubular-pear-shaped.

Belongs to the *Lobesia* group of genera, cf. Appendix no. 17.

**Argyroploce mesarotra** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 65)

*Argyroploce mesarotra* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 273 (Solomon Islands, ♀). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 203.

"Solomon Is.: Choiseul (Meek); two specimens". ♀.

Lectotype, ♀, hereby designated, labelled in Meyrick's hand: "Choiseul, Solomon Is., ASM., .05.", the larger of the two females, gen. no. BM 12040. Another female, with an identical label, is also present.

The female genitalia considerably sclerotized. Sterigma complicated: lamella postvaginalis, a rounded-quadrate plate with a central inverted-triangular impression, opening below in ostium bursae which has a simple

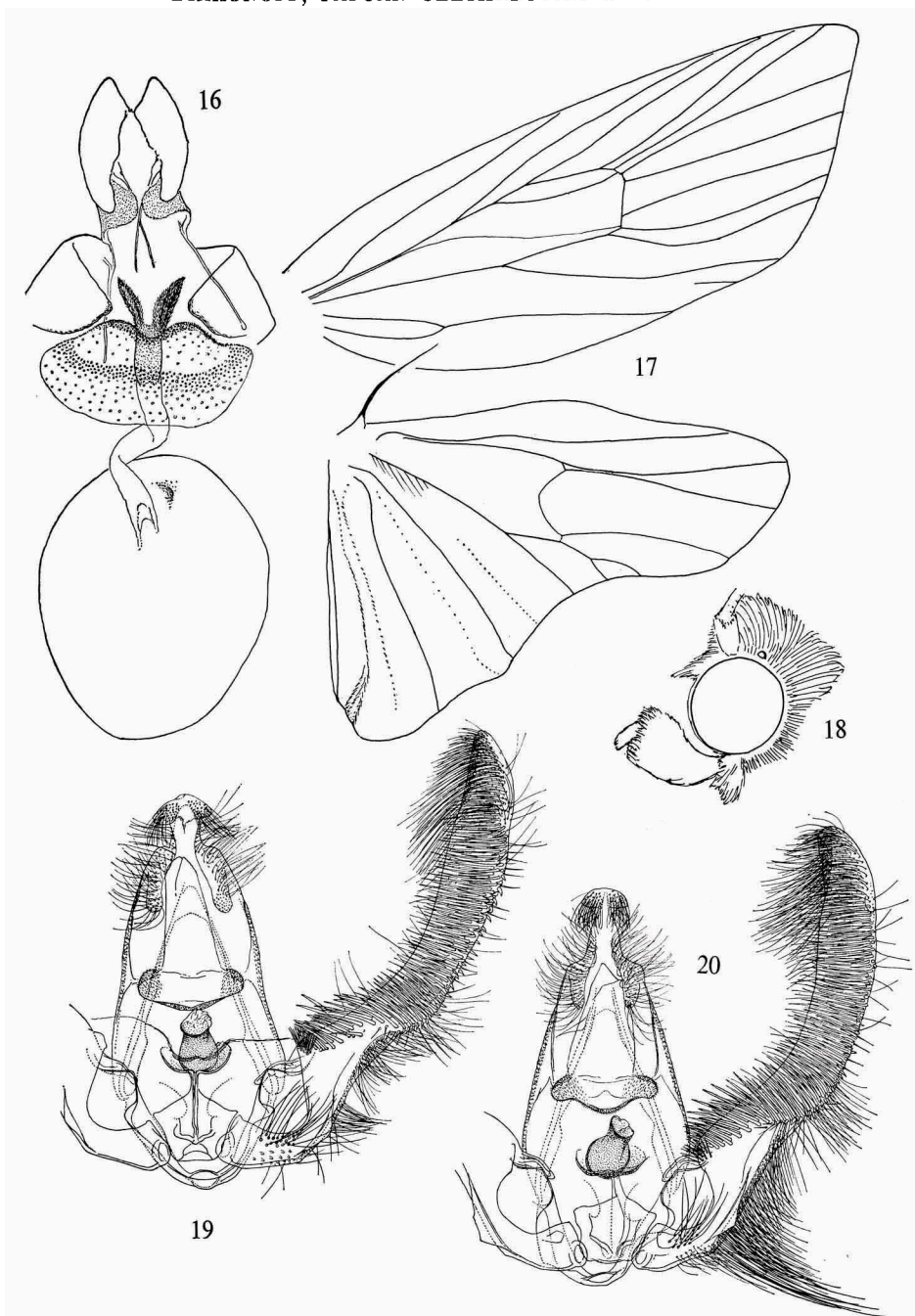


Fig. 16. "*Proschistis*" *actaea* Meyr., lectotype, ♀, genitalia. Fig. 17-20. *Archilobesia drymoptila* (Meyr.) comb. nov. 17, ♂, wing neuration; 18, head; 19, ♂, Kuranda, genitalia, no. 6001; 20, ♂, Squally Id., gen. no. 6000.

smooth edge; the impression flanked by triangular tumescences, apparently open above, with emarginate edge and aciculate wall; ninth ventrite sclerotized and denticulate. Colliculum, a strong straight tube, dilated at end, with a process on each side. Signum small, a patch of diverse scobinations.

The unusual female genitalia make the placing of this species uncertain without the corresponding males.

**Argyroploce neolopha** Meyrick, 1931 (pl. 1 fig. 2)

*Argyroploce neolopha* Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlep. 4: 131 (Bismarck Islands, ♀). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types 1: 214.

"Bismarck Is., New Britain, Talesea, March (A. F. Eichhorn); 1 ex.". ♀.

Holotype, ♀, labelled: "New Hannover, March, 1923 (A. S. Meek)" (printed label), gen. no. BM 12037.

The genitalia show that this species is the same as *Argyroploce oedalea* Meyrick, 1909 (cf. there).

**Argyroploce oedalea** Meyrick, 1909

*Argyroploce oedalea* Meyrick, 1909, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 19: 593 (Ceylon, ♂ ♀). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types 1: 224.

*Olethreutes oedalea*: Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types 3: 531, pl. 364 fig. 4-4a (lectotype selected, figured).

*Argyroploce neolopha* Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlep. 4: 131 (Bismarck Islands, ♀)

**Syn. nov.** — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types 1: 214.

"Talesea, New Britain. AFE., .3.25", in Meyrick's hand, 3 ♂, gen. no. 6045.

For *neolopha*, see above.

Male genitalia of *A. oedalea*. Tegumen broad, subrectangular, pedunculi very narrow, shoulders rounded. Uncus, a very short and rounded projection with two fields of long bristles. Socii, narrow elevated ridges. Upper half of tegumen with lateral rounded sclerites extending mesially and interconnected by the gnathos, an upcurved narrow rod. Valva extremely narrow and small, cucullus crochet-like. Caulis short. Anellus strongly extended, forming a high, hood-like cup around aedeagus, which is short.

Female genitalia. Lamella postvaginalis, a weak, subquadrate sclerite with faintly concave edges. Ostium, a strong short tube with aciculate inner wall. Colliculum, a short tube, lower edge obliquely truncate, with a dark fold. Border of ductus and corpus bursae moderately sclerotized. Corpus bursae punctulate. No signa.

Belongs to a new genus, which will be described elsewhere.

A second specimen, a male, labelled "New Ireland, xi-xii.1923, A. F. Eichhorn", printed label, gen. no. 6044, is a quite distinct species, cf. Appendix nos. 18 and 19.



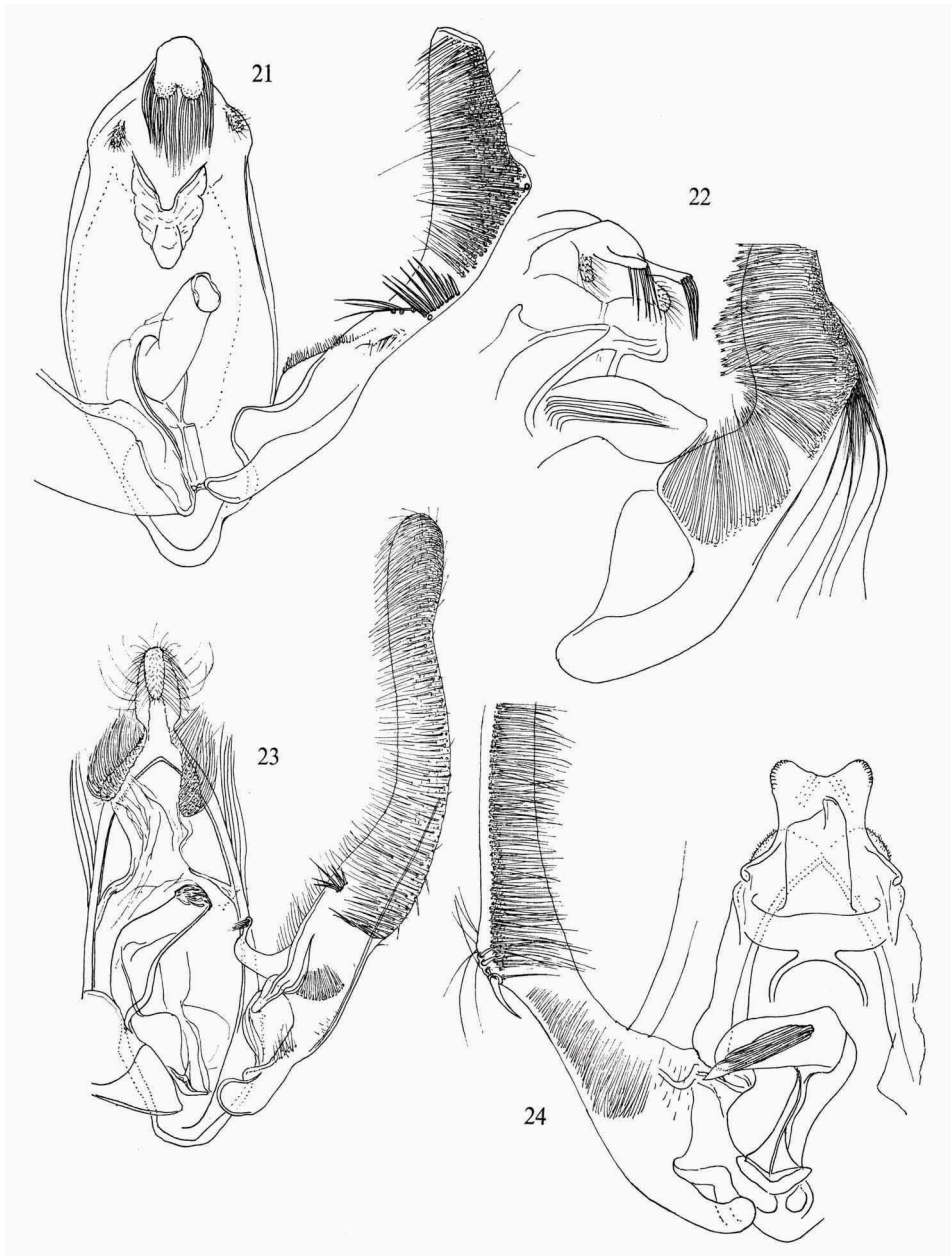


Fig. 21-23. Male genitalia of "*Argyroploce*" Meyr. 21, "*A.*" *discana* (Feld. & Rogenh.), holotype; 22, "*A.*" *conchifera*" Meyr., holotype; 23, "*A.*" *ergasima* Meyr., holotype.  
 Fig. 24. "*Olethreutes*" *charidotis* Drnt., holotype, ♂.

**Argyroploce onychosema** Meyrick, 1931 (fig. 46)

*Argyroploce onychosema* Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlep. 4: 135 (New Hannover, ♂)  
— Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types 1: 225.

"Bismarck Is., New Hannover, April (A. S. Meek); 2 ex." ♂.

Lectotype, ♂, hereby selected, labelled: "New Hannover, March, April, 1923 (A. S. Meek)", printed label, gen. no. 6012.

The second syntype, "April, 1923" is also present.

Male genitalia. Tegumen slender-walled, rather high, rounded above. Uncus short, flattened and curved, subtruncate and moderately bristled at top. Socius rather large, weak and appressed, with not dense, long bristles. Tuba analis long. Gnathos, a hyaline gradually curved band, with aciculations towards sides. Valva rather weak, moderately broad, hardly dilated, slightly bent in middle. Spc<sub>1</sub>, a patch of short, subobtuse spines. Cucullus subtruncate, evenly bristled. Aedeagus moderate, sclerotized.

Belongs to a new genus, cf. Appendix no. 5.

**Argyroploce pachnodes** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 28, 30)

*Argyroploce pachnodes* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales 36: 266 (Solomon Islands; New Guinea, ♀). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types 1: 231.

"Solomon Is.: New Georgia, Isabel I. (Meek) — New Guinea: Fergusson I. (Meek), in December, three specimens". ♀.

Lectotype, ♀, hereby selected, labelled: "New Georgia, Solomon Is, ASM., .05", in Meyrick's hand, gen. no. 6033. Other material: "Talesea, New Britain, AFE., .2.25", 1 ♂, gen. no. 6034. 5 ♀. "New Hannover, February, 1923; March, 1923 (A. S. Meek)", printed labels, 2 ♀; "Isabel I., Solomon Is, ASM., .05", 1 ♀; "Fergusson I., New Guinea, M. .12.95", 1 ♀.

Male genitalia. Uncus very slender, pointed. Left sacculus, a moderate, subclavate process, longer than broad; right sacculus rounded-quadrangle, weak in centre, process elongate, dentate on the inside; right valva long and rather narrow, pointed. Aedeagus sclerotized, posterior half narrow, without teeth, with numerous narrow longitudinal folds.

Female genitalia. Sterigma asymmetrical, slightly out of the middle, more at the right side; a strongly sclerotized cylinder, hardly narrowed downward, surface aciculate; inside this a hyaline cylindrical colliculum, gently dilated at top, constricted below top, upper edge with a postmedian prominence. Signa two, one larger, irregular, another a minute scobination.

Belongs to a new genus, cf. Appendix no. 11. The material from the Bismarck Islands appears to be conspecific.

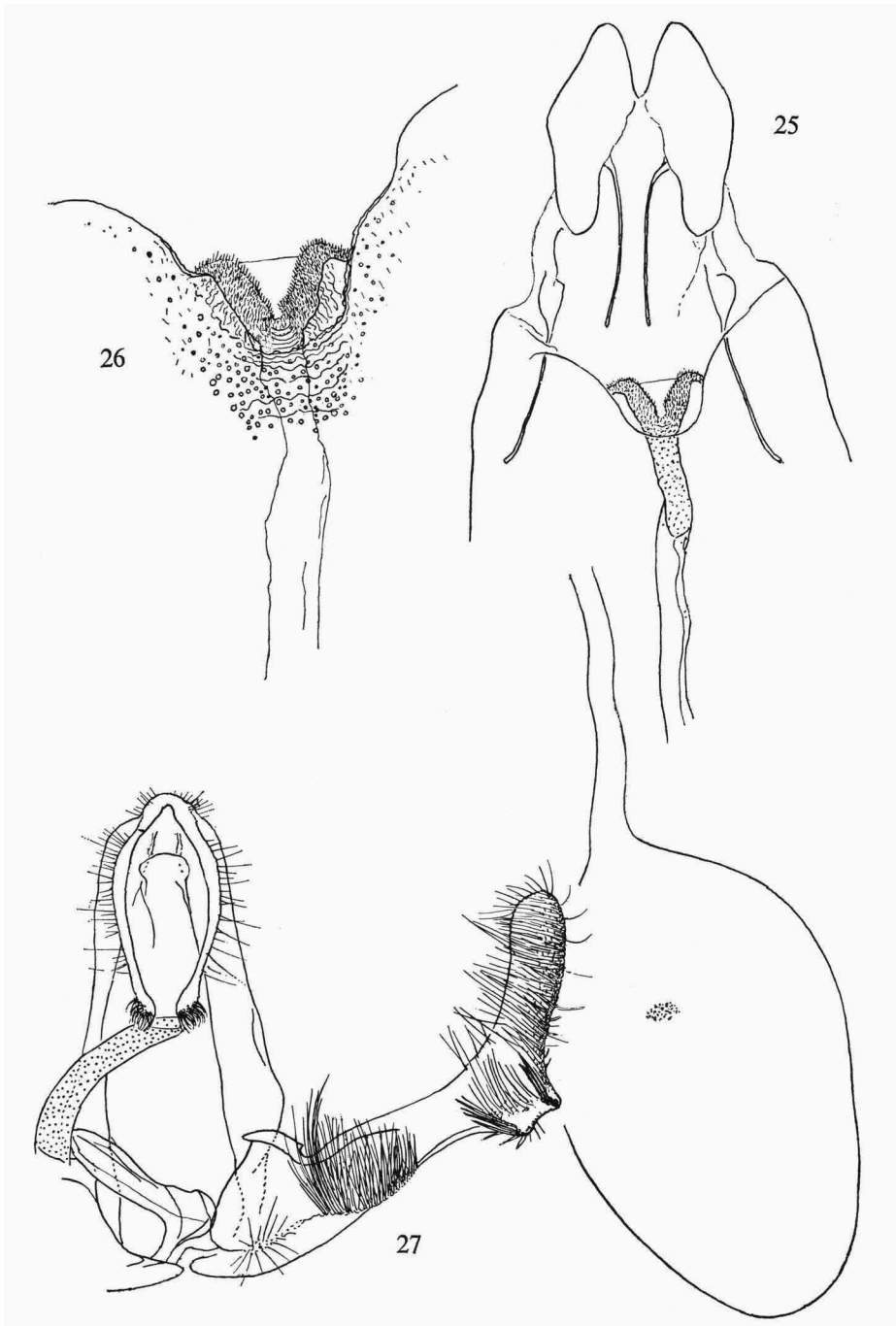


Fig. 25-27. Genitalia of *Acanthothyspoda elaeodes* Turn. 25, ♀, gen. no. 2975; 26, sterigma, more magnified; 27, ♂, gen. no. 2974.

**Argyroploce parasema** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 66-69)

*Argyroploce parasema* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 267 (Solomon Islands, ♀). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 235.

"Solomon Is., Choiseul (Meek); one specimen". ♀.

Holotype, ♀, labelled: Choiseul, Solomon Is., ASM., .05," in Meyrick's hand.

Other material. Bismarck Islands, "New Ireland, December, 1923, A. F. Eichhorn", 1 ♂, gen. no. 6036; the same, November, 1923, 1 ♀ and xii.1923, 1 ♀; New Hannover, March-April, 1923, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, gen. no. 6037; St. Matthias I., June, 1923, 1 ♀, June-July, 1923, 1 ♂ (without abdomen), July, 1923, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Squally I., August, 1923, 1 ♀. All collected by A. F. Eichhorn.

Male genitalia. Tegumen slender, subtriangular, with a rounded top. Uncus absent. Socius large, submembraneous, sitting and projecting forward upon a vertical membraneous fold, long, dilated downward. Gnathos robust, sclerotized, Y-shaped and pending, arms and point dilated. Vinculum robust, little curved but wide. Valva oval, finely long-haired throughout, distinctly formed of two sheets; outer sheet reaching from top  $\frac{3}{4}$  basad, its proximal extremity obliquely truncate, sheets apparently not united along outer (ventral) edge of valva; sacculus hardly  $\frac{1}{5}$ , naked, a group of small spines at top; harpe, a slender curved bar or ridge from top of sacculus between the sheets of valva, reaching middle of valva, top bent downwards and ending with a sheaf of straight spines directed backwards and reaching base of harpe protruding outside between the edges of the two sheets. Aedeagus short, clavate; cornuti, a sheaf of sinuate spines and a field of fine dentations. Caulis absent.

Female genitalia. Ostium a simple, aciculate small circular band, about twice as long as high, lower edge at the sides slightly produced downwards. Colliculum, a strong and dark tube, long and gently tapering. Signum, a clavate, strongly scobinate ridge, its rounded head emitting radial leaf-like plates. Corpus bursae and receptaculum seminis strongly granulate.

Represents a new genus of uncertain affinity with interesting dual features: the male tends towards the tribe Eucosmini, while the female shows a close affinity to the members of the *Statherotis* group (tribe Olethreutini). Cf. Appendix, no 20.

**Argyroploce rebellis** Meyrick, 1931 (pl. 1 fig. 3)

*Argyroploce rebellis* Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlep. **4**: 140 (New Ireland, ♂ ♀). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 268.

"Bismarck Is., New Ireland, November (A. F. Eichhorn); 2 ex.". ♂ ♀.

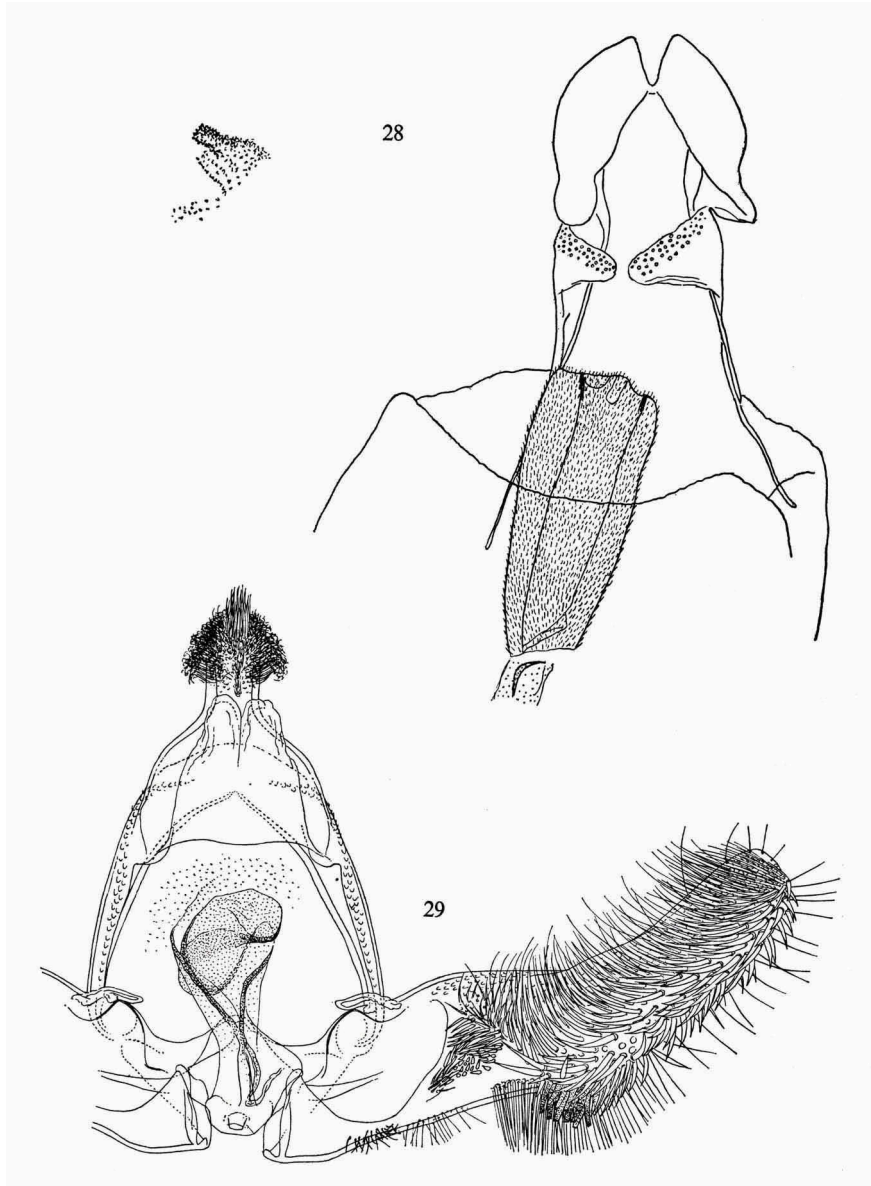


Fig. 28-29. Genitalia. 28, "*Argyroploce' pachnodes* Meyr., lectotype, ♀, with left signum; 29, *Astrobola circulata* gen. & spec. nov., holotype, ♂.

Lectotype, ♀, hereby selected, labelled: "New Ireland, November, 1923 (A. F. Eichhorn)", printed label, gen. no. BM 12036. The second specimen is missing.

Female genitalia. Sterigma weakly developed, a truncate-triangular sclerite with a finely aciculate upper edge and two short streaks of acicula at the sides below top. Ductus and corpus bursae simple.

**Argyroploce scaristis** Meyrick, 1911 (pl. 1 fig. 1)

*Argyroploce scaristis* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 270 (New Guinea, ♂). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 276.

"New Guinea: Woodlark I. (Meek)"; one specimen.

Holotype, ♂, labelled accordingly in Meyrick's hand, gen. no. BM 12031.

A second specimen under this name, labelled: "Witu I., New Britain, AFE., .6.25", gen. no. 6043, is a distinct species, cf. Appendix no. 21.

Male genitalia of *A. scaristis* Meyrick. Tegumen moderate, truncate. Uncus, a small knob. Socius long, slender, pending. Gnathos robust, broad, slightly rising arms, ending in a long rising cusp. Valvae long and slender (tops right and left broken), asymmetrical: right Spc<sub>1</sub>, a small discal elevated patch of short spines, with ventrad of this, a larger patch of long bristles, absent in left valva. Caulis rather long; aedeagus curved, cornuti indefinite.

The species belongs to a new genus related with the *Lobesia* group. It is not possible to characterize this genus with the aid of the genital characters of *A. scaristis*, the genitalia of the unique type being broken and incomplete. Therefore I prefer to describe the genus elsewhere in due course, basing it on different material which does not pertain to the collection at issue.

**Argyroploce semiculta** Meyrick, 1909

*Argyroploce semiculta* Meyrick, 1909, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **19**: 604 (Ceylon, ♂ ♀). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 283.

*Argyroploce heteraspis* Meyrick, 1936, Exot. Microlep. **4**: 614 (Formosa, ♀). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 158.

*Olethreutes semiculta*: Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types **3**: 547, pl. 272 fig. 3-3a, 4-4c (*heteraspis* synonym, lectotype selected).

One male specimen, labelled: "Talesea, New Britain, AFE., .3.25" in Meyrick's hand, gen. no. 6031. Compared with type.

**Argyroploce turmaria** Meyrick, 1931 (fig. 55)

*Argyroploce turmaria* Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlep. **4**: 131. — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 320.

"Bismarck Is., New Hannover, March (A. S. Meek); 1 ex.". ♀.

Holotype, female, labelled: "New Hannover, March, 1923 (A. S. Meek)", (printed label), gen. no. BM 12032.

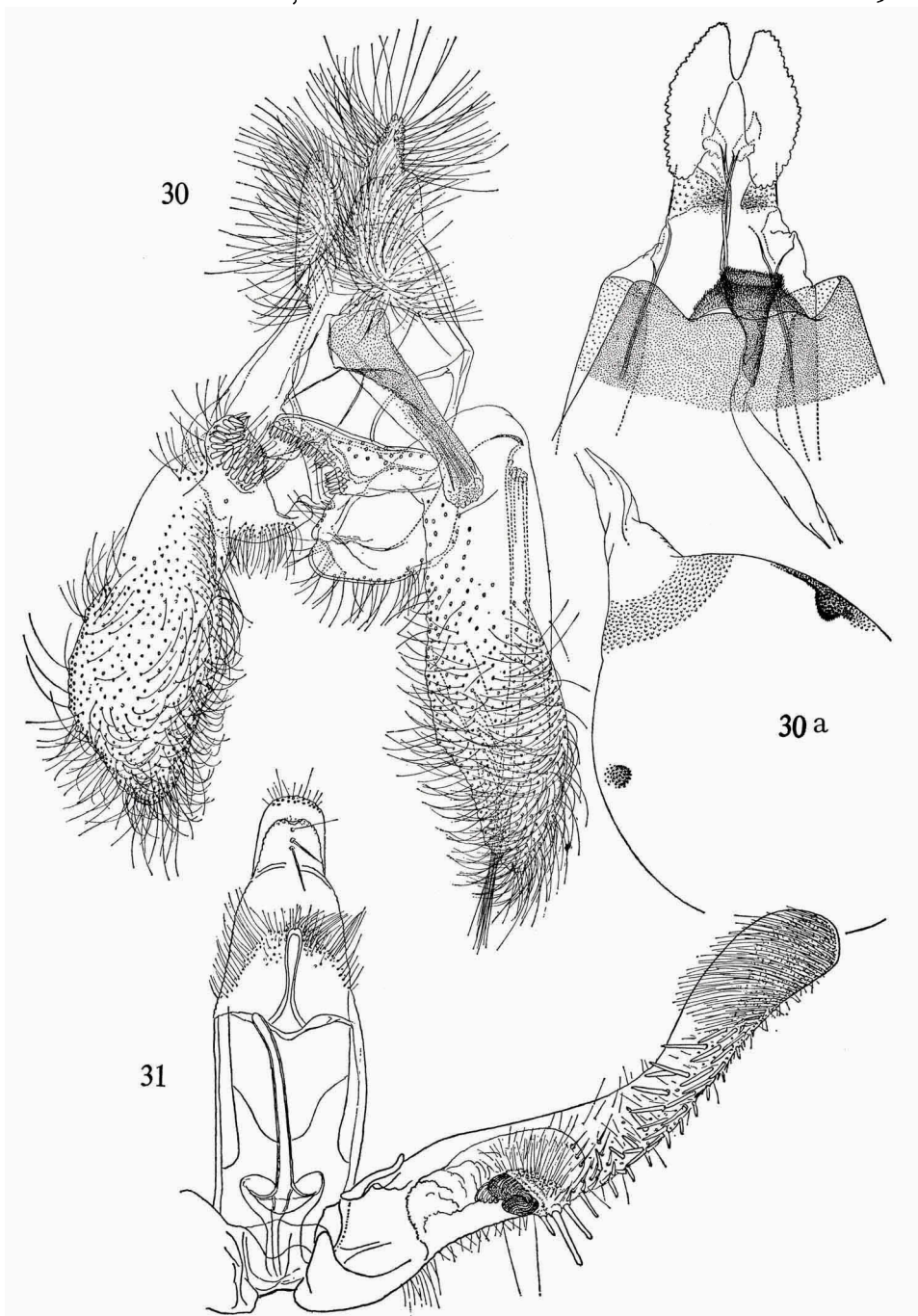


Fig. 30-31. Genitalia. 30, "*Argyroploce*" *pachnodes* Meyr., ♂, gen. no. 6034; 30a, "*A.*" *hydrargyra* Meyr., ♀, gen. no. 6137; 31, "*A.*" *lamyra* Meyr., ♂, lectotype.



Female genitalia. Seventh sternite with a median excision of the posterior edge. Sterigma moderate, darkly sclerotized and subspheroidal: lamella post-vaginalis punctulate, with two rounded and darkly pointed lateral lobes. Ostium proper simple, with a small vertical bar. Lamella antevaginalis, a semiannular band, laterally slightly dilated upwards. Colliculum, a moderate, slightly narrowed tube. Bursa copulatrix simple.

The generic position of this species is not certain without the evidence of the male genital characters, except that it belongs to the tribe Olethreutini.

**Argyroploce vulgana** (Walker, 1863)

Cf. sub *Argyroploce confertana* (Walker), above.

**Argyroploce zelantha** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 52)

*Argyroploce zelantha* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 265 (Solomon Islands, ♀). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 330.

"Solomon Is.: Choiseul (Meek); one specimen". ♀.

Holotype, ♀, labelled: "Choiseul, Solomon Is. ASM., .05" in Meyrick's hand, gen. no. BM 12035.

Female genitalia. Lobus analis moderately pointed on both ends. Seventh sternite moderately sclerotized. Sterigma small, strongly aciculate: an elongate sclerite with rounded upper angles, median third prominent. Colliculum, a long straight tube. Signum, a minute scobinate patch.

Without the evidence of the male genitalia it is not possible to ascertain the true position of the present species.

**Articolla** Meyrick, 1907

**Articolla prospera** Meyrick, 1909 (fig. 40)

*Articolla prospera* Meyrick, 1909, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **19**: 591 (♀, Assam). — Turner, 1946, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. **70**: 218. — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 260. — 1958, Meyrick's Types **3**: 303, pl. 150 fig. 2-2b (genit. ♂, wings).

"Q.: Cooktown (Meek), Cairns (Dodd.); in September and October, four specimens". ♂♀.

Besides this Australian material which I leave out, there is a male, labelled thus: "Talesea, New Britain, AFE., .1.25", in Meyrick's hand, gen.no. 6024.

Male genitalia. Tegumen small, triangular, submembraneous. Uncus rather long, subcylindrical, strongly laterally compressed, in front forming a hood with a sinuate edge. Socii, gnathos, absent. Valva moderate, narrowed beyond middle, cucullus rounded outwardly, obliquely truncate and bristly



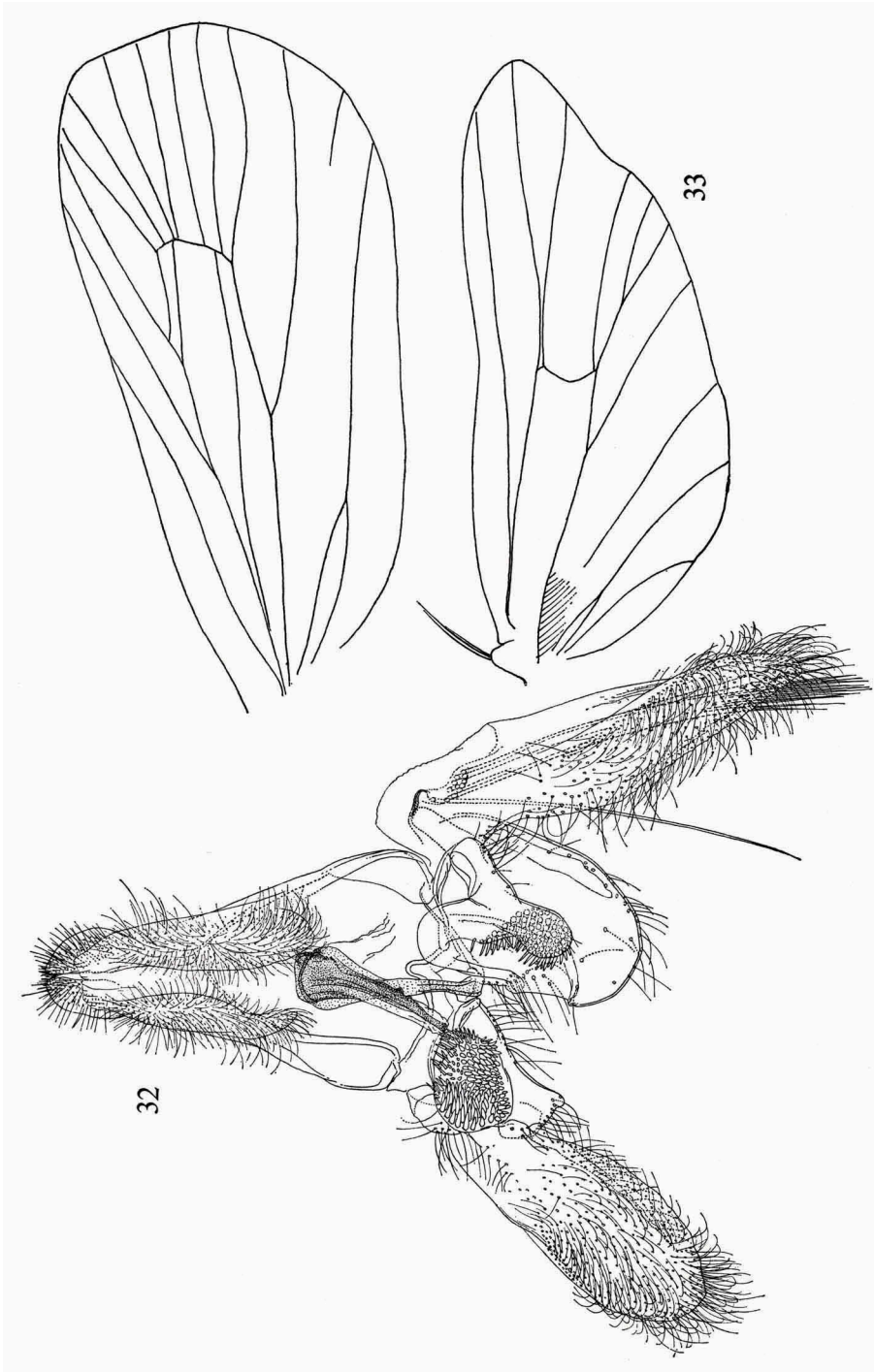


Fig. 32. *Gatesclarkeana senior* gen. & spec. nov., holotype, ♂, genitalia. Fig. 33. *Theorica lamyra* (Meyr.) comb. nov., wing neuration, ♀.

inwardly, with a small apical spine. Caulis long and strong, aedeagus with a dilated lip at orifice below. Cornuti numerous (broken).

Female genitalia, as described with the genus below, cf. Appendix no. 23.

This species is not congeneric with the type-species of *Articolla*, *A. cycloidias* Meyrick (Ceylon), but belongs to a characteristic new genus described below, cf. Appendix no. 22.

Except the male from the Meyrick Collection mentioned above (cf. "*Articolla prospera*"), I have also a female from: New Guinea, Mandate Territory, Hunsteinspitze, 1350 m, ii-iii.1913, Keiserin Augustafluss Expedition (S. G. Bürgers) (Berlin Museum). I compared it with the female holotype to which the specimen is exactly similar, except for the white basal half of the wing, with blackish suffusion towards basal third of dorsum only, while in the female the triangular dark suffusion extends along the whole dorsum and reaches above middle of disc.

### **Eucosma** Hübner sensu Meyrick, 1906

#### **Eucosma ancyrota** (Meyrick, 1907)

*Epiblema ancyrota* Meyrick, 1907, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **17**: 733 (Ceylon, ♂). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 46.

*Epinotia ancyrota*: Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types **3**: 355, pl. 166 fig. 1-1a.

New Hannover, March, 1923 (A. S. Meek), 1 ♂, gen. no. 6025; compared with type. The same locality, March-April, 1923 (A. S. Meek), 1 ♀.

### **Peridaedala** Meyrick, 1925

#### **Peridaedala hierograptia** Meyrick, 1925

*Peridaedala hierograptia* Meyrick, 1925, Exot. Microlep. **3**: 139 (New Guinea, ♂). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 159. — Diakonoff, 1953, Verh. Ned. Ak. Wet., Nat. [2] **49** (3): 115, fig. 325-326, 332 (New Guinea, ♂ ♀).

Holotype: "Hydrographer Mts., 2500 ft., Brit. N. Guin. V. 1918 (Eichhorn Bros.)", gen. no. BM 12027.

The genitalia of the unique specimen prove to be indeed identical with the original of my figures of 1953.

The following species should also be assigned to the genus *Peridaedala*:

#### **Peridaedala algosa** (Meyrick, 1912) comb. nov.

*Spilonota algosa* Meyrick, 1912, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **21**: 854 (Assam). — Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent. **1**: 284. — Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types **3**: 583, pl. 290 fig. 1-1a.

**Peridaedala beryllina** (Meyrick, 1925) comb. nov.

*Spilonota beryllina* Meyrick, 1925, *Treubia* 6: 428 (Java). — Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types 3: 583, pl. 290 fig. 4.

**Procoronis** Meyrick, 1911

**Procoronis callirrhoa** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 60)

*Procoronis callirrhoa* Meyrick, 1911, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales* 36: 250 (N. Guinea, ♂). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types 1: 71.

"New Guinea: Sudest I. (Meek); two specimens". ♂.

Lectotype, ♂, hereby selected, labelled: "Sudest I., New Guinea, ASM., .05", in Meyrick's hand, genitalia no. BM. 12030. A paratype, male, with identical label, gen. no. 6053.

Male genitalia. Tegumen high and narrowed, rather weak, laterally with very long rising bristly scales. Uncus moderate, submembraneous, erected, base slightly constricted. Socius, an erected clavate lobe at foot of uncus, crowned with a slender pencil of very long bristles. Gnathos indefinite. Valva moderate, narrowed at  $\frac{2}{3}$ , sacculus with a thickened lateral ridge beset with long hairs.  $Spc_3$ , a small patch beyond this ridge, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  of valva. Cucullus oblique and strongly clavate, a single apical thorn. Aedeagus huge, caulis long and strong, supporting aedeagus in middle. Cornuti, two series of curved strong spines.

Belongs to a new genus of the Eucosmini, cf. Appendix no. 23.

[*Procoronis routhias* Meyrick, 1911]

Cf. sub *Procoronis swinhoeana* (Walsingham, 1890).

**Procoronis swinhoeana** (Walsingham, 1890)

*Grapholitha (Semasia) swinhoeana* Walsingham, 1890, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1890: 294, pl. 8 fig. 19 (Burma, ♀).

*Procoronis routhias* Meyrick, 1911, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales* 36: 251 (Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Molluccas, ♂ ♀).

*Procoronis swinhoeana*: Meyrick, notes. — Fletcher, 1929, *Mem. Agr. Ind., Ent.* 11: 184. — Diakonoff, 1949, *Treubia* 20: 312 (genit. ♂ ♀ figured).

"Solomon Is.; Guadalcanal, New Georgia, Choiseul (Meek) — New Guinea; Sariba I. (Meek) — Molluccas; Mangola (Doherty); seven specimens". ♂ ♀.

Lectotype, ♂, of *Procoronis routhias* Meyrick, hereby selected, labelled: "Mangola, Molucca Is, D., .11.07", in Meyrick's hand.

Other material in the Meyrick Collection. "Sariba I., New Guinea, ASM.,

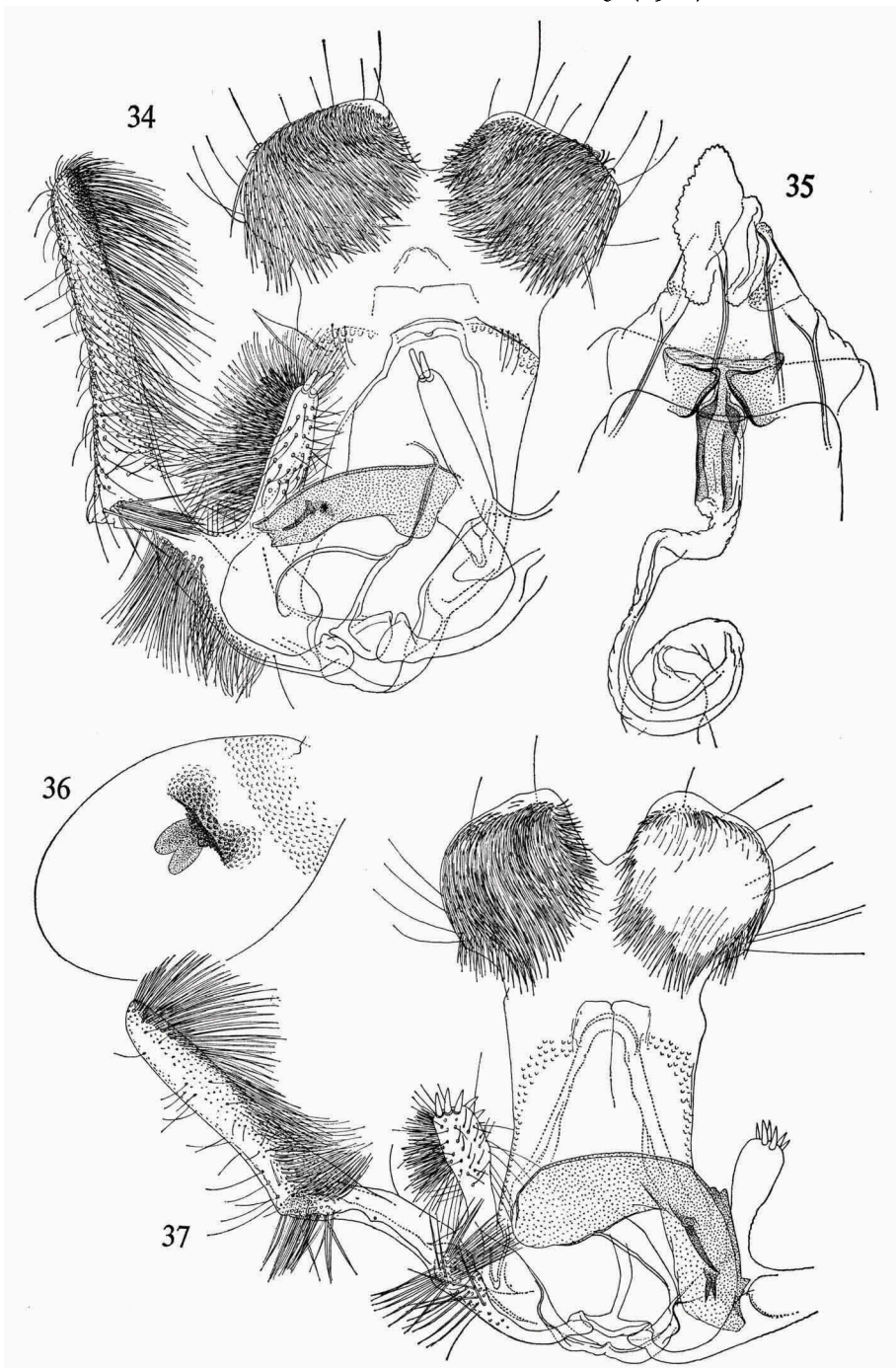


Fig. 34-37. Genitalia of *Megalota* gen. nov. 34, *M. vera* spec. nov., holotype, 35-37, *'Argyroplote' fallax* (Meyr.): 35, ♀, gen. no. 6062; 36, bursa copulatrix; 37, ♂, gen. no. 6061.

.05", 1 ♀ (without abdomen); "Guadalcanal, Solomon Is, ASM., .05", 2 ♀; the same islands, collector and year, New Georgia, 1 ♂, and Choiseul, 1 ♀.

**Proschistis** Meyrick, 1907

**Proschistis actaea** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 16, 43)

*Proschistis actaea* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 260 (Solomon Islands, ♂ ♀). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types **1**: 36.

"Solomon Is.: Choiseul, Isabel I. (Meek); nine specimens". ♂ ♀.

Lectotype, ♂, hereby selected, labelled: "Isabel I., Solomon Is, ASM., .05", in Meyrick's hand, gen. no. 6027. One male, two females, paratypes, identically labelled, gen. no. 6028 ♀. 2 ♂ and 3 ♀ with Meyrick's labels: "Choiseul, Solomon Is., ASM., .05".

Male genitalia. Tegumen rather low, triangular. Uncus ill-defined. Socius large, appressed, long-bristled. Valva rather broad, bifid, sacculus forming the lower pointed and spined process, cucullus little longer, digitoid, densely bristled, with a ventral porrect spike. Aedeagus very long with dilated base; cornuti, a sheaf of long spines.

Female genitalia. Lobes of ninth ventrite punctulose. Sterigma, a large transverse oval plate, coarsely punctulate along upper, sinuate, edge and across middle. Ostium aciculate and caliciform. Colliculum, a small tube. Signum single, a small scobinate patch.

The species is not congeneric with *Proschistis zaleuta* Meyrick, the type-species of the genus, but belongs to a new genus of the Eucosmini, cf. Appendix no. 24.

II. APPENDIX

I. NEW GENERA AND SPECIES FROM THE SO-CALLED "AUSTRALIAN"  
MEYRICK COLLECTION

The following pages contain descriptions of new genera and species, redescriptions, remarks and notes on other species with reference to those from the Meyrick Collection enumerated above.

I. **Anathamna** Meyrick, 1911 (fig. 1-5, 51)

*Anathamna* Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales **36**: 261. Type-species, *Anathamna ostracitis* Meyrick, 1911 (New Guinea).

The genus may be redescribed as follows.

Head with roughly appressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis developed but rather short. Antenna minutely ciliated. Palpus moderate, subascending dilated towards apex by appressed scales, roughish only along edge towards

apex above and beneath, terminal segment moderate, exposed, rather pointed. Thorax with a small crest. Posterior tibia slightly thickened with appressed scales.

Fore wing elongate, apex slightly produced, termen sinuate. Vein 2 from before  $\frac{4}{5}$  of cell, 3 from angle, 3-5 separate and equidistant, approximated at base, 6 remote, 7 and 8 stalked, stalk, 9, and 10 equidistant, 11 more remote, from slightly beyond middle of cell. Upper parting vein short and oblique, from beyond base of 9 to base of 6. Lower parting vein from towards base, towards base of 4, posterior extremity obliterate.

Hind wing elongate-semioval, with pecten. Vein 2 from  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 3 from slightly before angle, 4 from angle, 5 closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 approximated towards base.

## 2. *Rhctogonia* gen. nov. (fig. 8-11, 53)

Head with appressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis weak. Antenna in male thickened, slightly flattened dorso-ventrally, shortly fasciculate-ciliated. Palpus porrected, rather long, with smoothly appressed scales, median segment triangularly dilated towards apex, terminal segment moderate, obtuse, slightly drooping. Thorax with a slight posterior crest (? rubbed). Posterior tibia with dense appressed bristly scales above and beneath, a flat pencil from base appressed to inner side of tibia. Abdomen normal, metathorax with a dorsal sublateral pencil of hairs directed basad.

Fore wing oblong-truncate, apex pointed-rectangular, termen sinuate. Vein 2 from  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 3 from angle, sinuate and slightly approximated to 4 at extreme edge, 4-6 remote and tolerably parallel, 7 separate, to termen, 8 apparently from apex, 9 approximated and sinuate at base, 11 from middle. Upper accessory cell very narrow, from before 10 to just below base of 8, lower accessory cell from towards base to halfway between 4 and 5.

Hind wing slightly modified, dorsal area extended, corrugated, covered with shining smooth scales, dorsal edge with a moderate fold. Vein 2 from just beyond middle, 3 and 4 stalked from angle, 5 closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

Male genitalia. Tegumen high and broad. Uncus, a slight triangular prominence. Socius a flat triangular or crescentic lobe, with dense or long hairs. Gnathos sclerotized, a transverse rod with a median strong and furcate appendix. Valva slender, narrowed, primary excision large, top of sacculus with a large triangular process, spiny on top, cucullus bristles together with  $Spc_1$  forming a transverse comb of spines; cucullus slender, clavate, lower half of outer edge bristly. Aedeagus slender; cornuti, several long and curved blades with dilated bases.

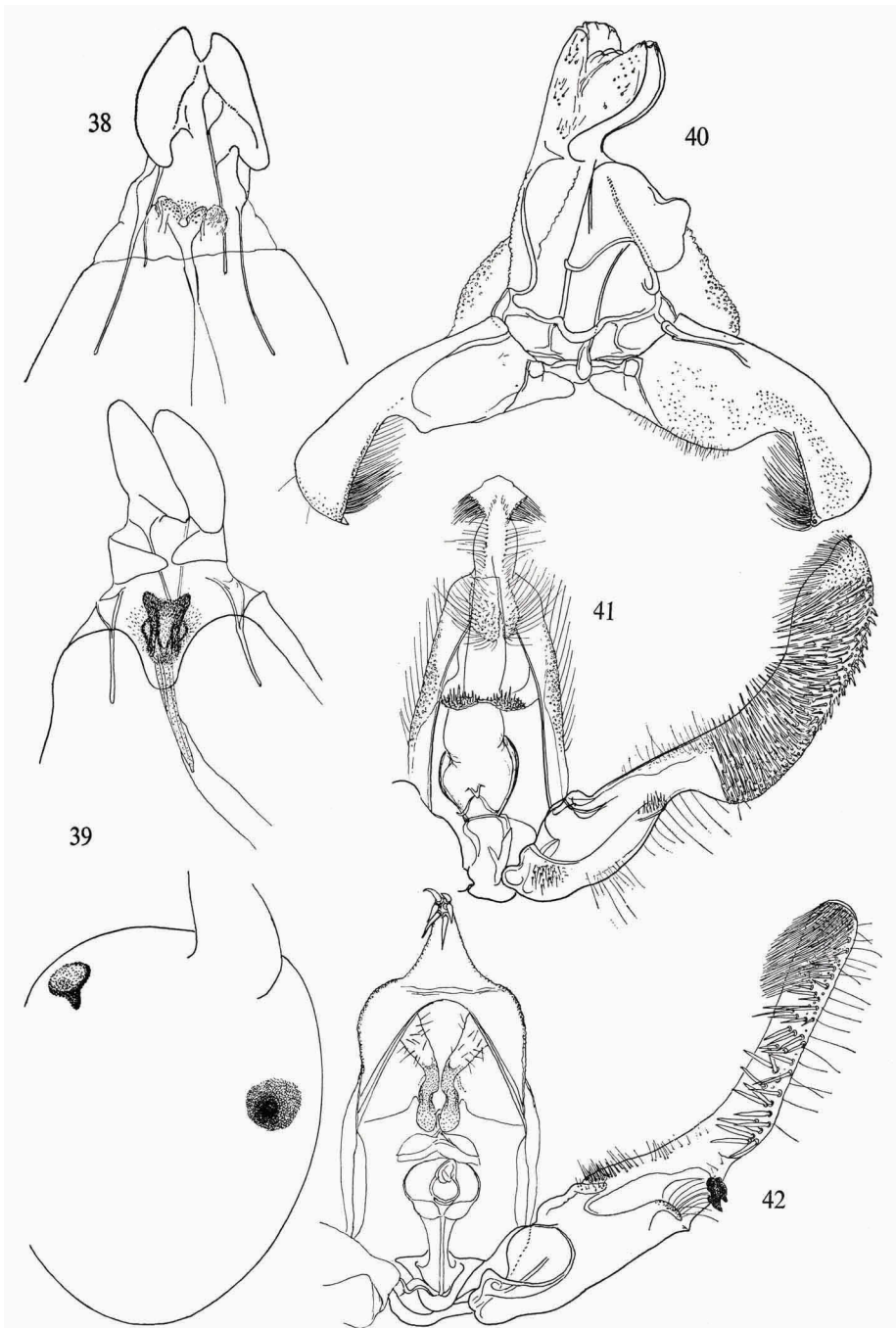


Fig. 38-42. Genitalia. 38, "*Argyroploce*" *lamyra* Meyr., ♀, gen. no. 6039; 39, "*A.*" *crossotoma* Meyr., paratype, ♀; 40, "*Articolla*" *prospera* Meyr., ♂, gen. no. 6024; 41, *Platypeplus* *deceptor* spec. nov., holotype, ♂; 42, *Podognatha* *tamias* gen. & spec. nov., holotype, ♂.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor lobes (lobi anales) narrow, finely and densely haired. Eighth sternite oval, with a round central prominence, crater-like and with strongly wrinkled wall; the inside of the crater represents the lamella antevaginalis which is finely aciculate. Ostium and colliculum together forming a dark tube, colliculum narrower, ostium above forming lateral extensions and a central notch. Ductus bursae narrow. Corpus bursae weak. Signum one, a small hollow spike upon a round plate.

Type-species, *Rhectogonia electrosema* spec. nov. (New Guinea, Bismarck Islands). The gender of the generic name is feminine.

A small genus, characterized by the large socii, the strong gnathos with a furcate appendix, together with the distinctly moulded valva.

#### Key to the species

1. Anterior edge of triangular costal patch darker and more defined than posterior. Socius crescentic; gnathos fork with a short base; sacculus with one long spine . . . . . *ancalota*
- Anterior edge of triangular costal patch lighter and narrower than posterior. Socius triangular, gnathos fork with a long base; sacculus with several small spines . . . . . *electrosema*

#### 3. *Rhectogonia electrosema* spec. nov. (fig. 8-II, 53)

♂ 18 mm. Head pale grey, face white, lower half of face naked, with an elongate white scaled patch on each side (strongly resembling maxillary palpi!). Palpus light grey, finely dusted with white, base of median segment and an oblique streak below tuft at apex above, white, terminal segment with a white tip. Thorax pale grey touched with creamy, anteriorly suffused with fuscous except on tegulae. Posterior tibia glossy grey. Abdomen opalescent whitish-grey, anal tuft whitish, venter white, sides darker grey.

Fore wing oblong-truncate, costa curved along basal half, almost straight along posterior half, apex obtusely pointed, termen sinuate above, moderately rounded beneath, prominent on vein 4, almost vertical. Upper half of wing pale yellow, partly light yellow, strongly marbled and suffused with brownish-fuscous; lower half of wing greyish-creamy. Yellowish area along basal third of wing limited by upper edge of cell, in central third with a large obtusely-triangular prominence almost reaching to fold, posterior third with lower edge suffused, to vein 5; costa purplish-fuscous, with pairs of slender oblique marks, anteriorly yellowish, posteriorly becoming white, purplish marbling and suffusion forming edges of a large triangle, anterior edge from  $\frac{1}{4}$  of costa, to top of triangular prominence, narrower, posterior broader, from  $\frac{3}{4}$  of costa, diffusely extending right and left along posterior half of costa as far as apex; a slightly curved mark of pale ground colour



before middle of triangle, from just below costa, outwards oblique, thence horizontal, forming an elongate-oval spot in upper half of cell; some black points scattered over wing, forming also two more continuous curved series from below costa: first less regular, almost vertical, at  $\frac{4}{5}$ , second gradually curved, subapical, to termen above tornus; termen and tornus with a narrow dark brown line. Cilia yellowish in apex and along upper half of termen, greyish-white elsewhere, throughout except in tornus with a faint tawny subbasal line.

Hind wing grey-fuscos-purplish, tornus and dorsum as far as vein 1c on posterior half covered with dense glossy modified pale ochreous scales. Cilia fuscous, in tornus pale ochreous.

Male and female genitalia. As described for the genus. Uncus long-haired. Socius triangular. Gnathos pending with two slender points. Top of sacculus with a few minute spines.

Allotype, ♀, 18 mm. Similar to the male, but fore wing more truncate, apex less produced. Deeper fulvous-ferruginous, central triangle more rounded, deeper ferruginous, as is also the apex; row of jet-black dots encircling ocellus more conspicuous. Hind wing broader, darker bronze-grey.

Northwest New Guinea, Sorong, 8.viii-14.viii.1948 (M. A. Lieftinck), 1 ♂, holotype, gen. no. 3414 (LM). Bismarck Islands, New Hannover, March-April, 1923 (A. S. Meek), 1 ♀, allotype, gen. no. 6022; 1 ♂ paratype, gen. no. 6021. Woodlark Island, New Guinea, 1905 (A. S. Meek), 1 ♂, paratype, gen. no. 6023.

This elegant species is closely resembling *R. ancalota* (Meyrick) from Ceylon, but has quite distinct genitalia.

#### 4. **Euobraztsovia** gen. nov. (fig. 12-13, 57)

Head with appressed scales, roughish between antennae. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis vestigial. Antenna moderately thickened in male, pubescent. Palpus curved, ascending but not appressed to face, median segment rather long, not noticeably dilated posteriorly, roughish along lower edge throughout, terminal segment moderate, subascending, obtuse. Thorax with a slight posterior crest. Posterior tibia with appressed hair-scales above, without a pencil of hairs from base.

Fore wing elongate-suboval, termen sinuate. Vein 2 from beyond middle, 3 from angle, strongly sinuate and approximated to 4 at margin, 4 less sinuate, 3-5 equidistant, 7 separate, to termen, 8 from angle, 7-9 equidistant, 10 closer to 9, 11 from middle. Upper parting vein from halfway between 11 and 10 to base of 7, lower parting vein from towards base to base of 4.

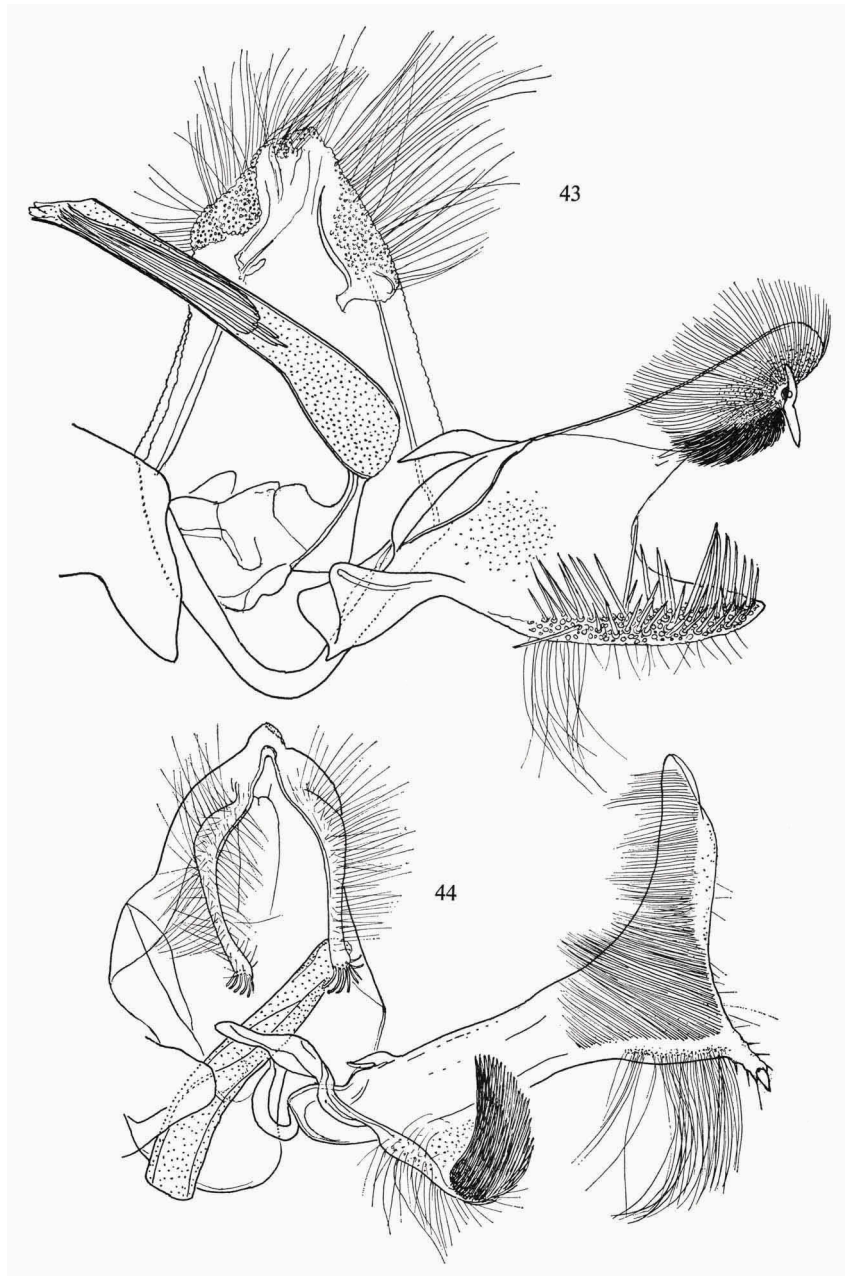


Fig. 43-44. Male genitalia. 43, "*Proschistis*" *actaea* Meyr., lectotype; 44, "*Argyroploce*" *hydrargyra* Meyr., lectotype.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten. Vein 2 from beyond middle of cell, 3 from angle, 4 separate, 5 gradually approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

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

Type-species, *Argyroploce chionodelta* Meyrick (Australia, New Guinea, Bismark Islands). The gender of the generic name is feminine.

A characteristic member of the tribe Olethreutini, differing from the genera of the *Hedya* and the *Lobesia* groups by broad and low tegumen, by elaborate socii and by a sclerotized and concave sacculus. The female possesses two horn-shaped signa which character suggests a position rather remote from that of two above-mentioned groups of genera.

Dedicated to my lamented friend and colleague, the late Dr. N. S. Obraztsov, formerly of Sea Cliff, New York, U.S.A.

#### 5. **Metrioglypha** gen. nov. (fig. 46, 56, 62)

Head with roughly appressed scales, roughish between antennae, a sub-appressed flat tuft on forehead. Ocellus posterior, subinferior. Proboscis short. Antenna in male slightly thickened, shortly fasciculate-biciliated, in female simple. Palpus curved, ascending, or subascending close to face, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  eye, median segment in male only little dilated along posterior half with rough scales below, terminal segment moderate, obtuse; in female palpus somewhat more dilated along posterior half. Thorax with a posterior crest. Posterior tibia slightly thickened with subappressel bristly hairs above, a slender stiff and curled pencil from base, sometimes this absent.

Fore wing oblong-suboval, apex slightly produced, termen sinuate. Vein 2 from  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 3 from angle, sinuate and approximated to 4 at base and margin (in *M. onychosema*, 3 approximated but rather distant to 4 at base, veins 3-6 approximated at margin), 5 distant, 7 separate, to termen, 8 closer to 9, sometimes sinuate at base, from angle, 10 from beyond middle or from  $\frac{2}{3}$  (*M. onychosema*) of distance between 9 and 11, from slightly before middle or from middle. In type-species parting veins indistinct, in *M. onychosema* upper parting vein from midway 11-10 to above middle of distance between 6 and 7, lower parting vein from towards base to above base of 4.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten. Vein 2 from beyond middle, 3 and 4 almost connate from angle, or separate, 7 approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base. An oval field of black androconia on upper side, across closing vein, just covering lower angle of cell (in *M. onychosema* absent).

Male and female genitalia as described with the type-species and *M. onychosema*, above.

Type-species, *Grapholitha vulgana* Walker (Ceram). The gender of the generic name is feminine.

The genus is nearest to *Statherotis* Meyrick, 1909, differing by weaker male genitalia with a cucullus not projecting ventrally, weak tuba analis and gnathos, etc.

*Metrioglypha onychosema* (Meyrick) comb. nov. differs from *M. vulgana* by the presence of a complete band-like gnathos, by the broader cucullus and by a small  $Sp_{c1}$ , reduced to a rounded subcostal patch.

### 6. **Astrobola** gen. nov. (fig. 29, 70)

Head with appressed scales. Ocellus posterior, subinferior. Proboscis absent. Antenna in male short-ciliate, ciliations under  $1/2$ . Palpus moderate, subascending, median segment moderately sinuate, slightly dilated posteriorly with closely appressed scales, roughish towards apex below, terminal segment rather long, subprojected, subtruncate. Thorax rubbed. Posterior tibia with closely appressed hair-scales, without a pencil.

Fore wing oblong-oval, rather narrow, apex obliquely obtuse, termen short and straight. Vein 2 from  $3/5$ , 3 from angle, sinuate and approximated to 4 at margin, 4 less sinuate, at base closer to 5, approximated to 5 at margin, 5 parallel, 7 separate, little curved, to termen just below apex, 8 distant, from angle, 9 closely approximated towards base, 10 slightly closer to 9, 11 from middle of cell. Upper parting vein from about midway distance 11-10, to base of 7, lower parting vein from towards base, to below base of 5.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten. Vein 2 from beyond middle of lower edge of cell, 3 and 4 connate from angle, 5 closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 stalked.

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

Type-species, *Astrobola circulata* spec. nov. (New Guinea). The gender of the generic name is feminine.

Belongs to the Olethreutini, probably in the vicinity of *Bactra* Stephens. The stalked veins 6 and 7 in the hind wing and the bristly uncus suggest this relationship. The female is not known.

Superficially the type species is remarkably similar to *Metrioglypha vulgana* (Walker). Apparently the characteristic markings of the fore wings of that species, with the grey semicrescentic dorsal spot, have served as model for species of more than one genus: a third species which will be described elsewhere, is also extremely similar to *M. vulgana*, but belongs to

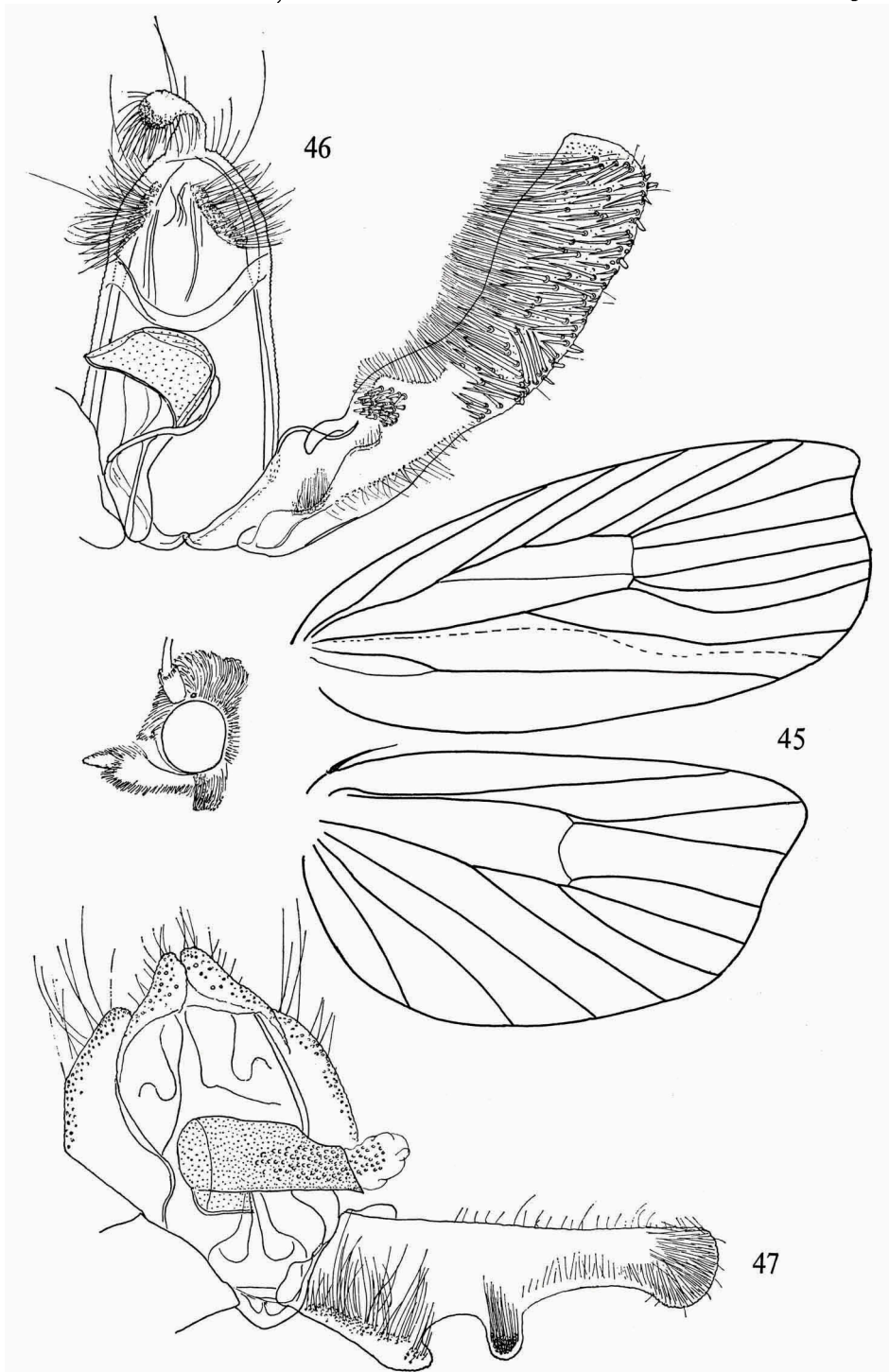


Fig. 45. *Heteroschistis actaea* (Meyr.) comb. nov., ♂, wing neuration and head. Fig. 46-47. Male genitalia of "*Argyroploce*". 46, "*A.*" *onychosema* Meyr., lectotype; 47, "*A.*" *crossota* Meyr., lectotype.

another distinct genus of the Olethreutini. All three have been confounded and put under the name of "*Argyroploce confertana* Walker".

7. ***Astrobola circulata*** spec. nov. (fig. 29, 70)

♂ 12 mm. Head fuscous, face pale ochreous. Antenna fuscous, finely pale-ringed, scape dark fuscous. Palpus with basal segment and basal third of median, fuscous, remainder of median segment light ochreous with fuscous lower edge, terminal segment fuscous, suffused with light ochreous. Thorax fuscous (rather rubbed). Abdomen fuscous.

Fore wing oblong-oval and truncate, costa curved throughout, apex very obtuse, termen straight, vertical, short. Whitish-ochreous, becoming brighter light ochreous along posterior third, markings deep brown. Basal patch to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of wing, fuscous, transversely strigulated with blackish, edge with a strong rounded prominence from upper edge of cell to fold; a narrow, elongate-triangular apical brown patch, edge extending from middle of costa to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of termen, strongly serrate; this patch with four slender white pairs of strigulae on costa, becoming less oblique posteriorly, ultimate strigula single, almost vertical, together with a horizontal strigula on termen below apex encircling apex; this costal patch centred with a light ochreous streak parallel to costa, edged below with grey or leaden suffusion; a large, semicrescentic brown patch arising from middle of dorsum, curved outwards towards apex, reaching slightly beyond  $\frac{3}{4}$  of wing length and  $\frac{3}{4}$  across; this patch faintly edged at some distance by a brown strigula; ocellus rather bright, light ochreous, with a slightly inwards-oblique vertical series of conspicuous brown, pale-edged horizontal strigulae, extending between costal patch and brown suffusion on end of dorsum; an ill-defined semioval spot along lower third of termen, edged above by a whitish, and this by a dark brown line. Cilia (strongly rubbed) ochreous and fuscous.

Hind wing rather thinly scaled, dark bronze, becoming pellucid at base. Cilia dark fuscous, with a pale base.

Male genitalia. Tegumen rather broad and conical, pedunculi narrow. Uncus strong, moderately long, beset with very dense stiff curly hairs and in middle of the upper part, with a dense sheaf of straight spines. Socii absent. Tuba analis rather short and broad, membranous. Gnathos ill-defined, a large transverse membrane with narrow and short basal stalks at the sides. Valva moderate, slightly sinuate; sacculus  $\frac{1}{3}$ , simple; cucullus densely haired, and along lower half, bristled; base of cucullus with a patch of dark truncate spines and a large  $Spc_2$  formed of stiff hairs;  $Spc_1$ , a patch of short spines in middle of disc. Aedeagus short.

New Guinea, Sudest Island, 1905 (A. S. Meek), label in Meyrick's hand, 1 ♂, holotype, gen. no. 6010; the same label, 1 ♂, paratype, gen. no. 6134; in the Meyrick Collection, identified as "*Argyroploce confertana* Walk." (BM), but quite distinct by the absence of the dark androconial patch in the hind wing.

An interesting form, perhaps related with *Bactra* Stephens. The considerable similarity of its superficial appearance with the above named Walker's species may be due to mimicry.

#### 8. *Thysanocrepis* gen. nov. (fig. 47, 58)

Head with appressed scales, roughish on vertex and between antennae, a flat tuft across forehead. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis developed. Antenna in male pubescent, scape with roughish scales at apex. Palpus rather long,  $2 \times$  eye, subascending, median segment strongly dilated posteriorly by roughish scales above and beneath, terminal segment long, slightly under  $1/2$  porrected, subobtuse. Thorax smooth. Posterior tibia with appressed scales.

Fore wing oblong, rather broad, costa sinuate, apex pointed. Vein from  $3/5$ , 3 from angle, distant from 4, not approximated at margin, 4 closer to 5, 6 remote, 7 and 8 united above base, separate at base, 7 to termen, 9 remote, from about  $2/3$  distance between 8 and 10, 10 from about midway between 9 and 11, 11 from middle. Upper parting vein indefinite, lower very weak, from towards base to above base of 4.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten. Vein 2 from  $2/3$ , 3 from angle, 4 apparently closely approximated at base, 5 closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 approximated towards base, closing vein obliterate between 4 and 6, a fan-like pencil of long hairs from the extreme base of dorsum; dorsum rolled into a moderate fold.

Male genitalia as described with the type-species above.

Type-species, *Argyroploce crossota* Meyrick (Solomon Islands; New Guinea). The gender of the generic name is feminine.

A somewhat surprising form, with neuration of a true Olethreutine, but with Eucosmine genitalia. Perhaps belonging to the complex of "*Articolla*" *prospera* Meyrick, but not really allied to that species.

#### 9. *Archilobesia* gen. nov. (fig. 7, 17-20)

Head with appressed scales, roughish on vertex, a transverse raised crest across forehead, more raised at the sides. Ocellus posterior, subinferior. Proboscis short. Antenna in male moderately thickened, short-ciliate. Palpus moderate, less than  $2 \times$  eye, ascending and appressed to face, median segment

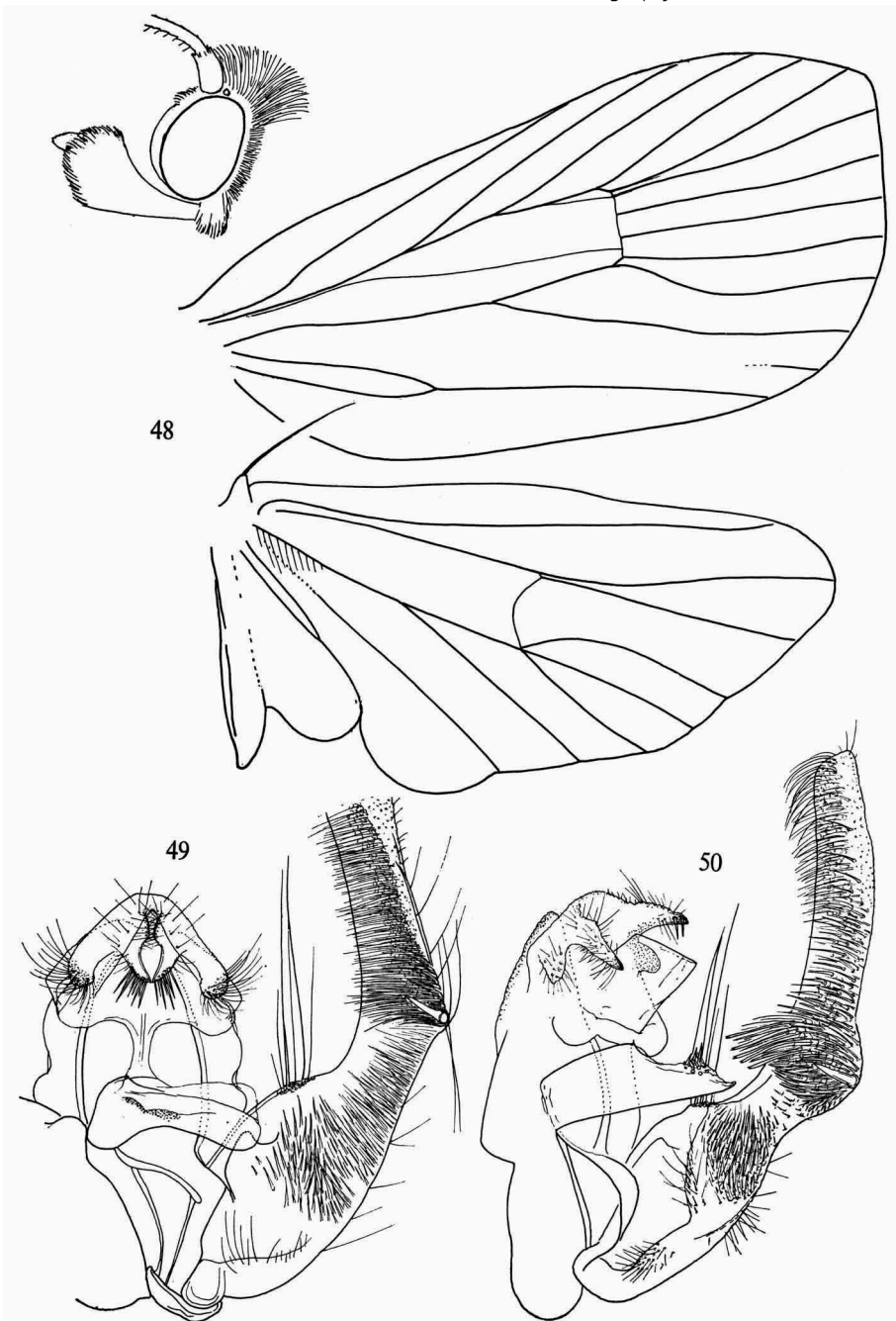


Fig. 48. *Podognatha tamas* gen. & spec. nov., ♂, head and wing neuration. 49-50. Male genitalia. 49, "*Argyroplote*" *exedra* Turn., ♂, gen. no. 6042; 50, *Sycacantha (S.) diatoma* spec. nov., holotype, ♂.



strongly triangularly dilated towards apex with scales roughish along lower edge and at apex, terminal segment moderate, truncate, slightly drooping. Thorax with a posterior crest. Posterior tibia with smoothly appressed dense hair-scales above, forming a deep groove in which fits a slender pencil of long hairs from base reaching beyond middle of tibia.

Fore wing in male suboval, moderately broad, pointed, with an oblique termen. Vein 2 from  $\frac{3}{5}$ , 3 from well before angle, sinuate and parallel to 4, which is closer to 3, 5 diverging anteriorly, converging posteriorly, 7 separate, to termen, from angle, 8 moderately approximated towards base, from before angle, 7-9 tolerably equidistant, 9 and 10 distinctly converging posteriorly but well separate on margin, 10 midway between 11 and 9, 11 from middle of cell. Upper parting vein from midway between 10 and 11 to between 7 and 8, lower parting vein from towards base to just above base of 4. In female fore wing broader, less pointed, termen less oblique.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten, which is weak in female; in male wing modified, termen deeply concave in middle, causing shortening of veins. 2 from  $\frac{4}{5}$ , 3 and 4 very short, stalked from angle, 5 approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base; dorsum with a narrow marginal roll from well beyond base.

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

Type-species, *Argyroploce drymoptila* Lower (Queensland). The gender of the generic name is feminine.

An interesting genus showing either a parallel development of the sexual dimorphism: the hind wing in the male is modified in exactly the same way as in certain males of *Lobesia* Hübner; or the genus represents an intermediate form between the *Hedya* group to which the male genitalia are closely similar, at one hand, and the *Lobesia* group, at the other, which view is supported by the female genital characters.

10. **Ophiorrhada** gen. nov. (fig. 23, 73)

Head with appressed scales, a tuft on forehead. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis short. Antenna in male short-ciliated. Palpus rather long, curved and ascending close to face, median segment moderately dilated with closely appressed scales, roughish along lower edge and along top, terminal segment moderate, truncate, porrected. Thorax without a crest (?). Posterior tibia with loosely projecting scales above and beneath, a long loose pencil from base above, reaching to middle of tarsus.

Fore wing broad, subtruncate. Vein 2 from  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 3 from angle, strongly upcurved and approximated to 4 at margin, 4 closer to 3 at base, 6 remote and parallel, 7 separate, to termen, 8 distant, from angle, 9 from  $\frac{2}{3}$  distance 10-8,

10 from about midway 9-11, 11 from middle of cell. Upper parting vein from  $\frac{2}{3}$  distance 11-10, to base of 7, cell narrow, lower parting vein from towards base to halfway between bases of 4 and 5.

Hind wing in male broadly triangular, lower part of termen concave; with cubital pecten and a shorter pecten along base of vein 8, 2 from  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 3 from distinctly before angle, 4 from angle, 5 moderately approximated at base, 6 and 7 approximated towards base. Basal margin rolled into a tube.

Male genitalia as described with the type-species above.

Type-species, *Argyroploce ergasima* Meyrick (Woodlark Island). The gender of the generic name is feminine.

The genus belongs to the *Hedya* group and is characterized by the long curved uncus and the presence of a labis.

#### 11. *Gatesclarkeana* gen. nov. (fig. 28, 30, 32)

Head with roughly appressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis short. Palpus moderate, porrected, with closely appressed scales, rougher in female, median segment curved in male, more sinuate in female, roughish along upper edge towards apex, terminal segment moderate. Thorax smooth. Antenna short-ciliate in male, ciliations under  $\frac{1}{2}$ , pubescent in female. Posterior tibia in male often smooth above, below with a dense brush of long hair-scales internally. Abdomen sometimes with third to fifth sternites modified, forming scent pouches.

Fore wing with vein 2 from beyond  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 3 from angle, 4 closely approximated at base, 7 separate, to termen, 8 and 9 closely approximated at base, 11 from before middle. Upper parting vein from  $\frac{3}{4}$  distance between 11 and 10, to base of 7, lower parting vein from towards base to midway between bases of 4 and 5.

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

Male genitalia. Peculiar and asymmetrical. Tegumen high, triangular. Uncus clavate and bilobed, membraneous and hairy. Socius large, oblong-oval, pending. Gnathos ill-defined or absent. Left valva elongate, cucullus narrowed at base, sacculus forming a separate, subquadrate lobe; left labis very large, a rounded, flattened pad, covered with strong thorns; right valva enlarged, right sacculus much larger than left, semioval; right cucullus usually elongate and pointed, a sheaf of long bristles from base above on the outer side, exceeding top of cucullus; dentate part of labis smaller, of diverse shape. Juxta asymmetrical. Caulis long and slender. Anellus, a broad ring. Aedeagus narrow, with diversely dentate edge, base dilated.

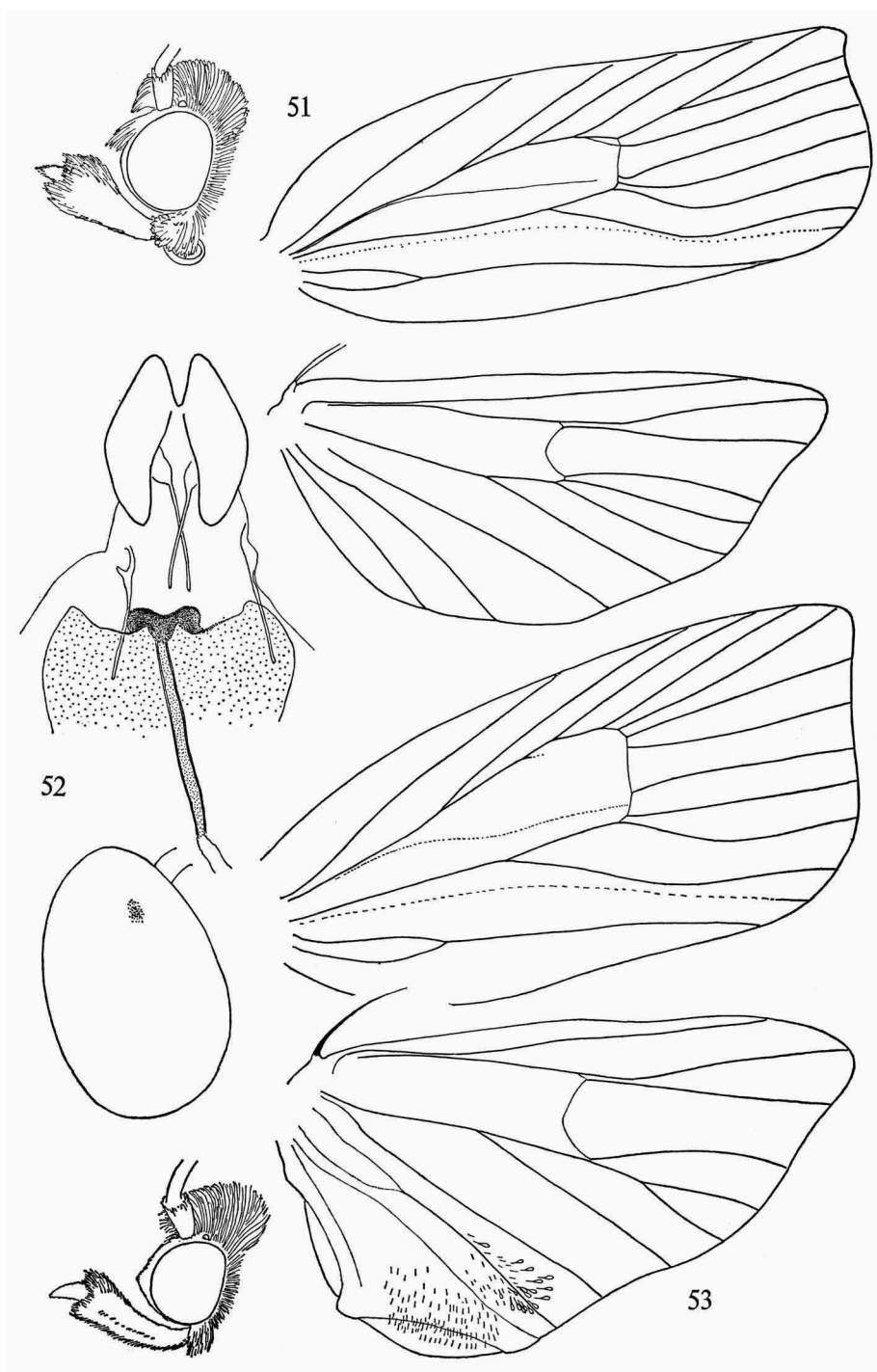


Fig. 51. *Anathamma ostracitis* Meyr., ♀, head and wing neuration. Fig. 52. *Argyroploce zelantha* Meyr., holotype, ♀. Fig. 53. *Rhetogonia electrosema* gen. & spec. nov., ♂, head and wing neuration.

Female genitalia. Sterigma indefinite. Colliculum, a large sclerite, dilated downward, diversely shaped; inside this, a tortuous and narrow band. Ductus bursae short. Cornutus, a large, elevated and scobinate knob.

Type-species, *Platypeplus erotias* Meyrick (Ceylon). The gender of the generic name is feminine.

Apparently a modification of the *Olethreutes* stock, judging from the tegumen part of the genitalia. The attachment of the valva is somewhat as in the *Laspeyresiini*, probably due to abnormal development of this part. A more extensive description and illustrations of the genus will appear elsewhere (in press).

Also "*Argyroplote*" *pachnodes* Meyrick, recorded above, belongs to the present genus.

Dedicated to the author of the well-known monograph on Meyrick's types, my friend and colleague, Dr. J. F. Gates Clarke, Senior Scientist, Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

## 12. *Gatesclarkeana senior* spec. nov. (fig. 32)

♂ 15 mm. Head light ochreous, mixed with dark fuscous and tinged pinkish. Palpus light tawny-ochreous, median segment with three oblique transverse purplish streaks, posterior apical, terminal segment blackish-purple. Thorax tawny-ochreous marbled with dark fuscous. Posterior tibiae missing.

Fore wing ovate-truncate, moderately dilated, costa curved throughout, apex moderately produced, subobtuse, termen concave below apex, rounded below, oblique. Pale ochreous with a faint pinkish tinge, costa suffused with pale pink. Basal patch indefinite. Costa along apical half with one small and two larger suffused dark fuscous-purple spots, alternating with minute dark points; a semi-oval tawny-brown suffusion slightly beyond middle of costa, including three moderate purple spots on costal margin: first largest, second minute; this suffused patch connected with an irregular dark fuscous suffusion reaching to upper edge of cell and representing the upper part of transverse fascia; anterior edge of this fascia continued to an elongate-triangular fuscous-brown suffusion along dorsum posteriorly, and along lower edge of cell, emitting posteriorly a well-defined horizontal branch; this branch connected with a vertical line from  $\frac{3}{4}$  of costa to dorsum before tornus, moderately dilated downwards; a band of uninterrupted ground colour following this line and limited posteriorly by a fine fuscous line; posterior part of wing beyond this strigulated by fine outwards-oblique greyish-fuscous lines and including two subtriangular dark dots on costa obliquely continued below costa, a rounded spot in apex and a less oblique

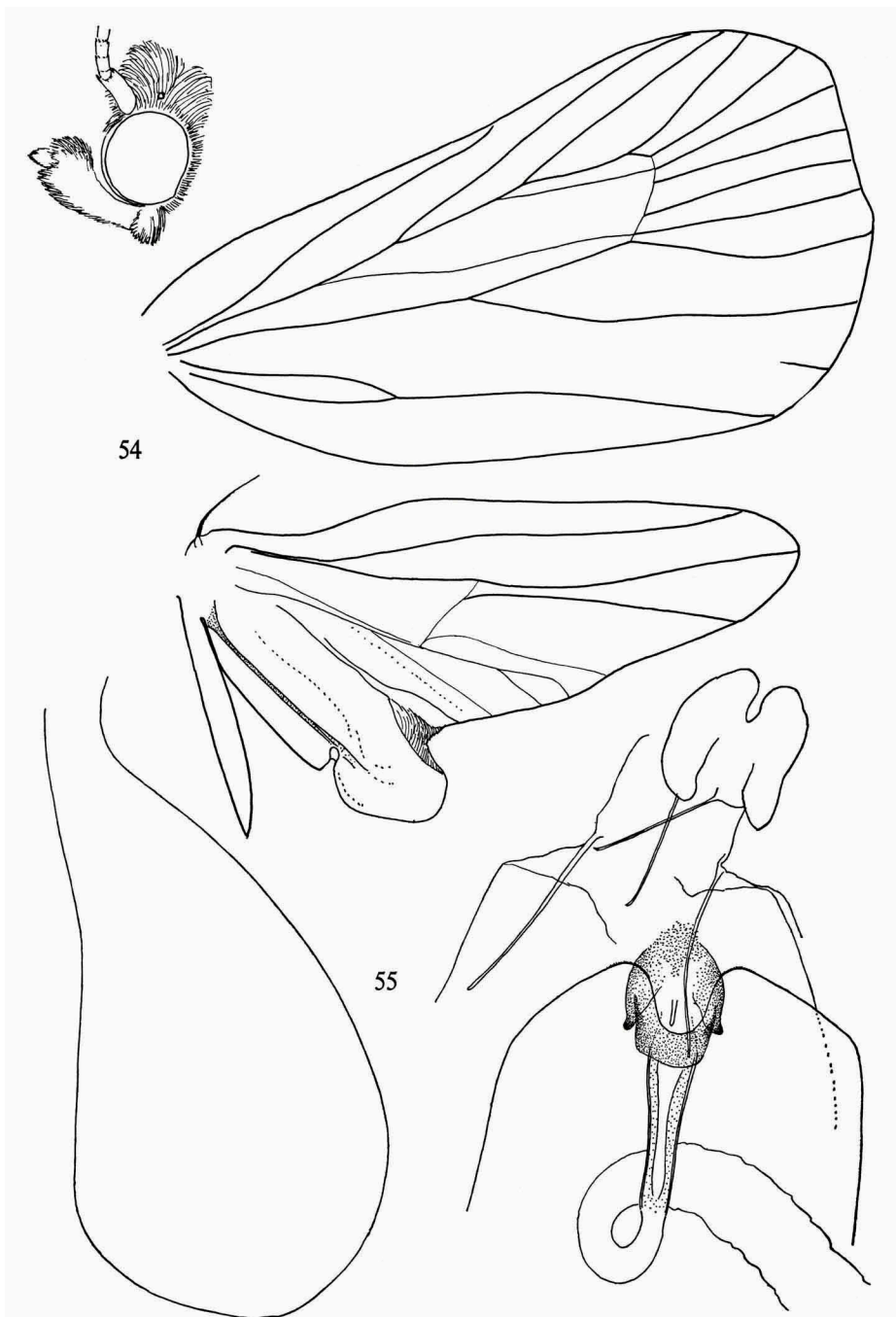


Fig. 54. *Theorica lamyra* (Meyr.) comb. nov., ♂, head and wing neuration. Fig. 55. *Argyroploce turmaria* Meyr., holotype, ♀, genitalia.

bar resting on termen above middle. Cilia fuscous with a pale basal line and a dark fuscous subbasal band.

Hind wing pale tawny-greyish with slight golden gloss, pale at base, slightly darker and bronze-coloured posteriorly. Cilia pale fuscous with a light basal line and a dark fuscous subbasal band.

Male genitalia. Similar to those of *G. erotias* (Meyrick) comb. nov., differing thus. Uncus smaller, more narrowed at base and therefore more circular. Tegumen being more elongate and narrower, socii about one-fourth longer. Left valva elongate-oval, less rounded, top more obtuse; sacculus lobe truncate, with inner angle slightly projecting. Right sacculus very large, labis much shorter, with clavate, more rounded top.

T i m o r, Dilli, v. 1892 (Doherty), 1 ♂, holotype, gen. no. 6041.

The genitalia of the species of the present extremely characteristic genus show but slight, however constant differences. The figures of the genitalia of *G. erotias* and other allied species will be published elsewhere.

### 13. *Megalota* gen. nov. (fig. 34-37, 61)

Head with appressed scales, on vertex broadly spreading, forehead with a flat rounded tuft. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis short. Antenna in both sexes short-ciliate. Palpus moderate, 1 × eye, in female slightly longer, sub-ascending, median segment strongly dilated towards apex by roughish scales above and beneath, terminal segment short, curved down, partly concealed, subobtuse (sometimes slightly longer and exposed). Thorax with a slight crest(?). Hind tibia in male thickened with dense modified scales on the inside, concealing a thick tuft of fine hairs in middle of tibia, a slender groove on dorsum in which fits a pencil of long hairs from base.

Fore wing broad, subtruncate. Vein 2 from  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 3 from angle, approximated at margin, 4 closer to 5; 5, 6 parallel, 7 separate, to termen, 8 approximated to 7 towards base, 9 rather approximated, 10 from midway distance 9-11, 11 from before middle of cell. Upper parting vein from halfway 10-9, to base of 7, accessory cell small; lower parting vein obliterate.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten. Vein 2 from  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 3 from angle, separate, 3-5 equidistant, 5 approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

Male genitalia. Tegumen rectangular. Uncus bipartite, or bilobed, each lobe haired below. Socii and gnathos absent. Valva narrow, sacculus under  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Spc<sub>1</sub> and Spc<sub>2</sub> or only Spc<sub>1</sub> present, small and stiff sheafs of bristles; a large process at base of costa (labis), hairy and spined on top, cucullus bristly. Aedeagus crescentic, a thorn at apex above; cornuti, non-deciduous spines of diverse size.

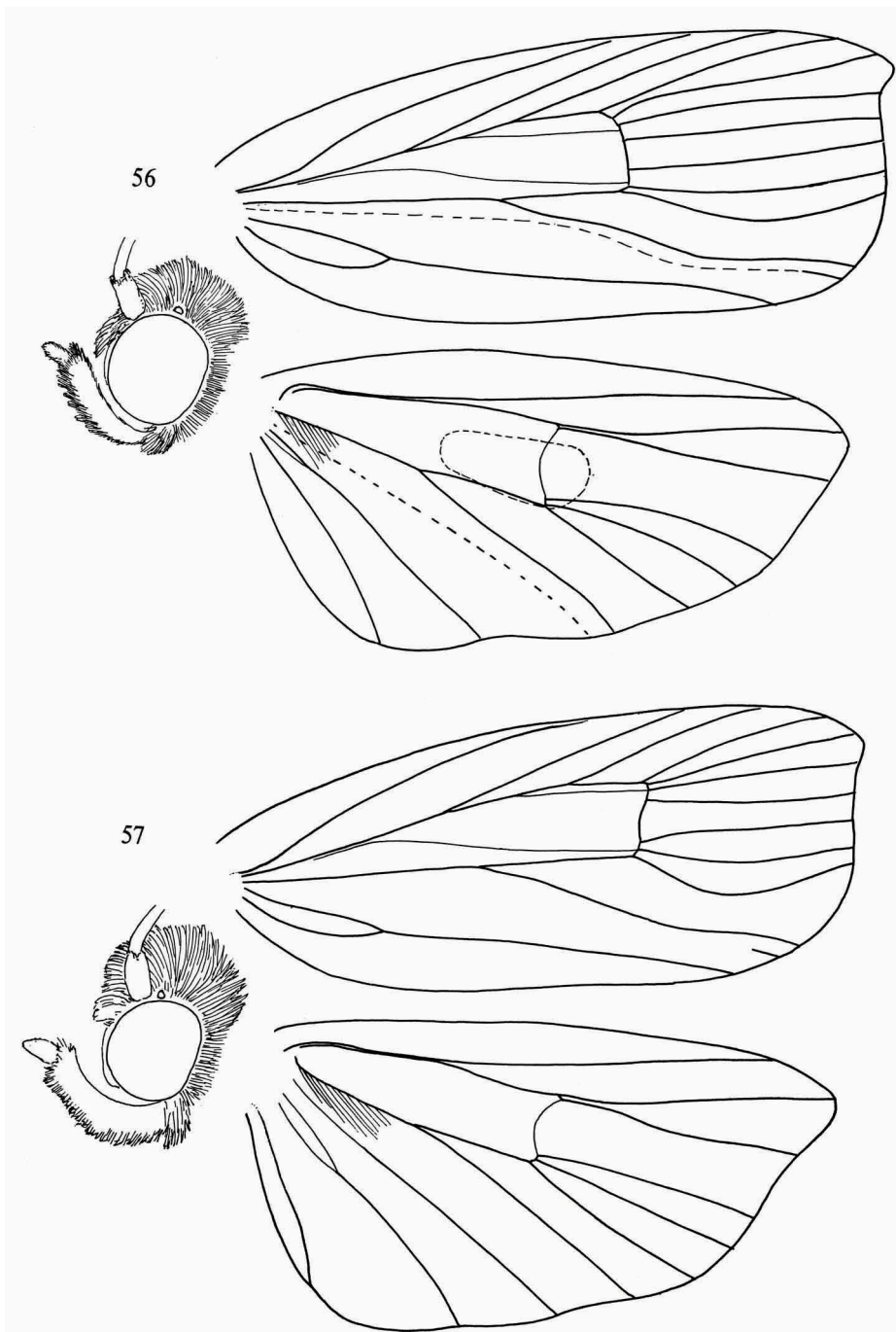


Fig. 56-57. Head and wing neuration. 56, *Metrioglypha vulgana* (Walk.), ♂ ;  
 57, *Euobraztsovia chionodelta* (Meyr.) comb. nov., ♂.

Female genitalia. Sterigma well-developed, lamella postvaginalis being a transverse rectangular sclerite, lamella antevaginalis represented by two triangular sclerites, points converging mesially, edge dark; colliculum a straight tube, open ventrally, strongly narrowed above, shoulders of broader part forming dark caps; a cestum represented by a pair of coiled thin rods. Signum single, a pair of flat oval teeth upon a transverse scobinate base, narrowed in middle.

Type-species, *Polychrosis fallax* Meyrick (Assam). The gender of the generic name is feminine.

A conspicuous genus, at present containing three species, the type-species, the one described below and a third, less closely related species, *Megalota anceps* (Meyrick, 1909), comb. nov., Ceylon, attributed by the original author to *Polychrosis* Ragonot (= *Lobesia* Guenée). The genus *Megalota* may represent the centre of a distinct group of genera of the Olethreutini. The only connection with *Lobesia* is the (moderate) convergence of veins 10 and 9 in the fore wing; however, these veins do not approximate each other on the costa closer than any of the other costal veins.

#### 14. *Megalota vera* spec. nov. (fig. 34)

♂ 17 mm. Head light ochreous. Antenna light ochreous, flagellum sprinkled with dark brown above. Palpus light ochreous, dark brown small spot towards upper edge: above base and above middle, respectively. Thorax pale ochreous, in middle suffused with tawny, except on tegulae. Abdomen fuscous, anal tuft pale ochreous. Posterior tibia pale ochreous, on the inside with large dense white scales concealing a mediolateral thick tuft of fine grey hairs, pencil from base above concealed in a dorsal groove above this tuft.

Fore wing oblong-subtriangular, rather broad, costa curved, apex obtuse, termen straight and vertical above, rounded beneath. Pale ochreous, strewn with pale and dark tawny. Basal patch indefinite, dissolved in spots of pale fulvous suffusion on upper third, a horizontal series of dark fuscous dots in middle, and in a slender fuscous-tawny inwards-oblique base, resting on dorsum at  $\frac{1}{4}$ , base triangularly dilated, top acute, vertical, reaching above middle of disc before  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; a small triangular dark fuscous spot on costa beyond base, followed by a twice as large elongate spot and by two small dots, all tolerably equidistant; central fascia broad from before middle of costa to  $\frac{2}{3}$ , slightly outwards-oblique and irregular, dilated downwards; dark fuscous-brown on costa becoming paler and less defined downwards; its middle on costal edge with two pairs of pale short marks, connected with a suffused elongate subcostal grey spot; anterior edge of fascia with an



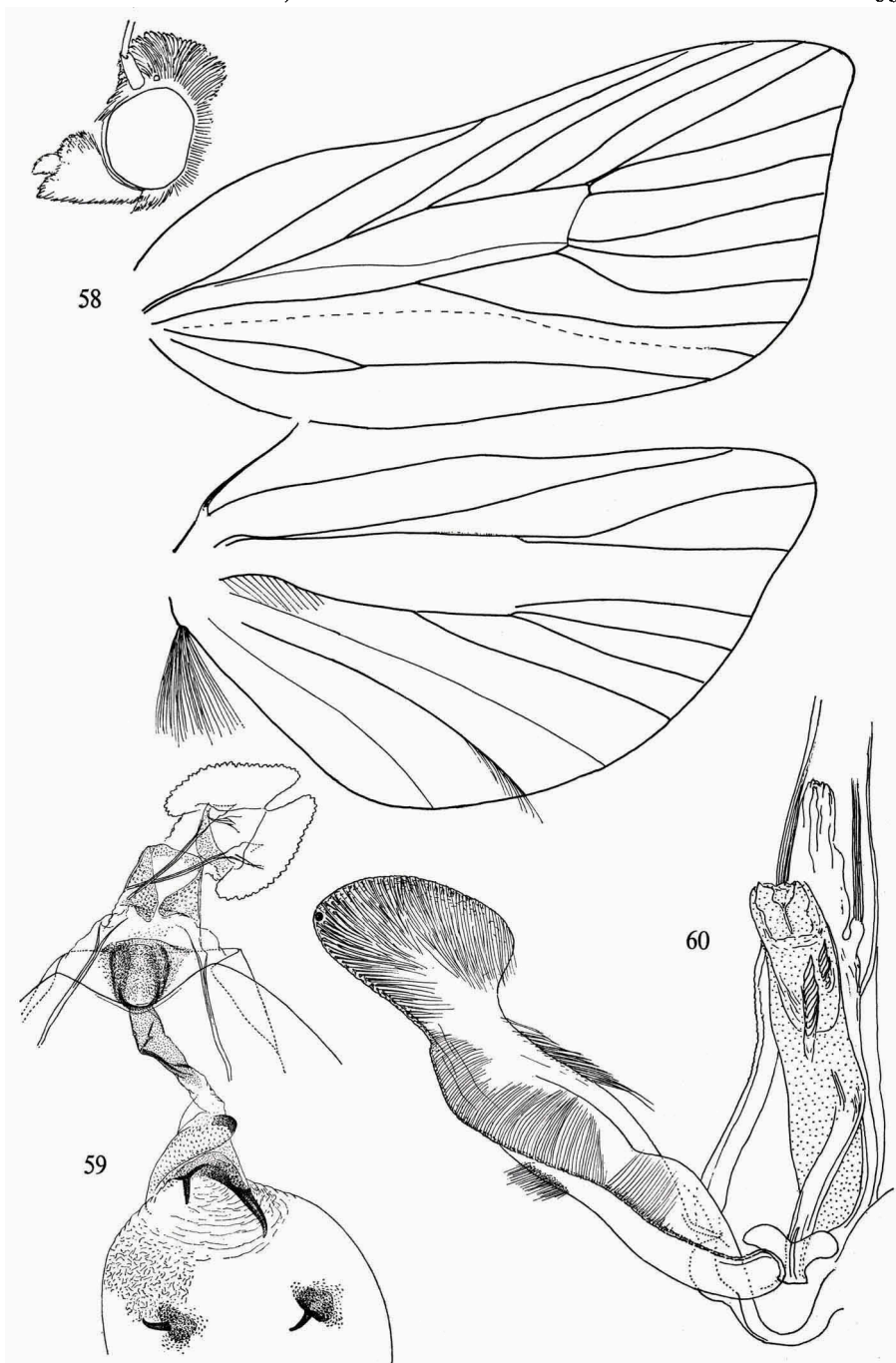


Fig. 58. *Thysanocrepis crossota* (Meyr.) comb. nov., head and wing neuration, ♂.  
 Fig. 59-60. Genitalia. 59, *Anathamna ostracitis* Meyr., ♀, gen. no. 6019 (syntype); 60, "*Procoronis*" *callirhoa* Meyr., lectotype, ♂.

obtuse-triangular prominence in middle, posteriorly fascia almost cut by three slender intrusions of pale ground colour: upper shorter, pointed and straight, two lower parallel, crescentic, concave above; posterior third of costa with three dark fuscous dots, largest in apex; a tawny subapical line to before upper part of termen, merging there in a similar submarginal line from apex descending to tornus, becoming marginal below, with a dark brown point on end of each vein; a clavate, light tawny subterminal patch resting with somewhat narrowed foot on termen below middle, extreme top darker. Cilia light fulvous, a faint deeper basal band, a suffused fuscous bar opposite apex.

Hind wing fuscous-brown, not densely scaled. Cilia pale ochreous-fuscous, a dark fuscous subbasal band around apex and along termen to tornus, in tornus cilia fuscous, along dorsum pale ochreous; dorsum with a small submarginal open groove.

Male genitalia. Resembling those of the type-species and differing as follows. Lobes of uncus smaller. Labis longer, narrowed towards top, dense tuft of bristles not only on top but extending over the whole length of labis.  $Spc_2$  larger, marginal and extended basad. Aedeagus without an external subapical tooth.

Bismarck Islands, "New Hannover, March-April, 1923 (A. S. Meek)" (printed label), 1 ♂, holotype, gen. no. 6026 (Meyrick Collection, BM).

#### 15. *Acanthothyspoda* Lower, 1928 (fig. 25-27, 71)

*Acanthothyspoda* Lower, 1908, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. **32**: 319 (type-species, *A. elaeodes* Lower, Australia). — Meyrick, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales **36**: 263, 281 (syn. of *Argyroploce* Hübner). — Fletcher, 1929, Mem. Agr. Ind., Ent. **11**: 2 (syn. of *Argyroploce* Hübner).

*Choganhia* Razowski, 1960, Polsk. Pismo Ent. **30**: 387, fig. b, 13 (type-species, *Argyroploce sphaerocopa* Meyrick, Tonkin) **Syn. nov.**

This genus will be treated by me more elaborately elsewhere (in press). Therefore suffice it to shortly describe the genital characters here.

Male genitalia. Tegumen usually narrowed towards top, more or less erected-triangular. Socius usually long or extremely long, slender and pending, bristly or with spines or crochets at apex. Gnathos usually absent. Valva of complicated, rather diverse shape, often triangularly prominent at the top of sacculus and with an apical hook.  $Spc_1$  usually present,  $Spc_2$  sometimes present.

Female genitalia. Sterigma, an aciculate short funnel, colliculum long. Signum single or double, rounded small patches of thickened wall structure.

Fig. 25-27 depict the genitalia of the type-species, *A. elaeodes* Lower;

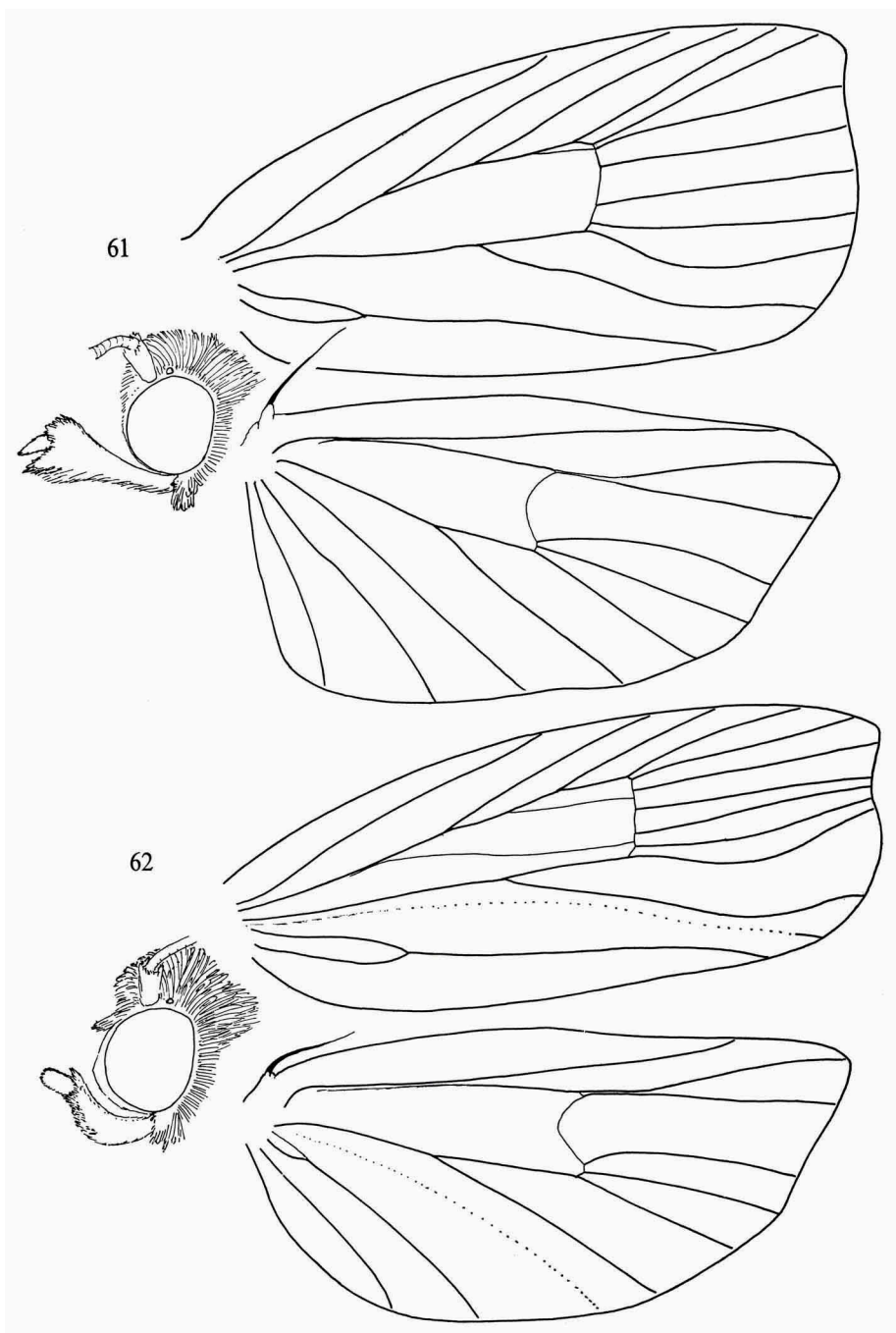


Fig. 61-62. Head and wing neuration, ♂. 61, *Megalota fallax* (Meyr.) comb. nov.;  
62, *Metrioglypha onychosema* (Meyr.) comb. nov.

this material was kindly sent to me for study by Mr. Ian F. B. Common of the Canberra Museum, Australia (gen. nos. 2974 ♂, 2975 ♀).

The genus is very large and extremely characteristic for the whole of tropical Asia and the Papuan subregion. It occurs also in Australia. The species may be recognized without much difficulty. They are usually more or less green-tinged, many display elegant green colouring and markings. A large round subterminal spot is mostly present. The males have heavily haired posterior tibiae.

The genus is a development of the *Eudemis* Hübner group of genera.

16. **Sycacantha (S.) diatoma** spec. nov. (fig. 50)

♂ 20 mm. Very similar to *S. (S.) complicitana* (Walker), from South Asia, but differing superficially as follows. Fore wing more suffused and more regularly marbled. Basal patch with edge forming a prominence between upper edge of cell and fold, concave above and below this, as also is the top of prominence; transverse fascia more extended on dorsum; metallic subapical fascia especially differing from that in *S. complicitana* where it is not conspicuous, dull leaden-grey, ochreous-edged. In the present species this fascia is bluish in the middle, brighter edged with light metallic-rosy; the dark blotch preceding this fascia rather evenly suffused, including a distinct, whitish round dark-edged spot.

The chief difference from other species form the male genitalia. The uncus arms ("inner socii") are long, with an irregularly dilated base and strongly acute point, beset with bristles throughout, from top to base. Socius ("outer socius") shorter than uncus lobe, broad, moderately rounded. Valva of the type of *S. complicitana*. Cornuti, a small dense group of short spines, quickly increasing in length towards centre of patch.

New Guinea, Setekwa River, 2000-3000 feet, 1916 (Meyrick Collection, BM), 1 ♂, holotype, gen. no. 6049, 1 ♂, paratype without abdomen. Allied to *S. complicitana*, as stated above. The large genus *Sycacantha* will be revised elsewhere.

17. **Theorica** gen. nov. (fig. 31, 33, 38, 54)

Head with appressed scales. Ocellus posterior, large. Proboscis short. Antenna shortly fasciculate-ciliated in male. Palpus 2 × eye, subascending, median segment dilated towards apex, clavate, slightly rough along edges, terminal segment short, porrected, subobtuse. Thorax with a posterior crest. Posterior tibia slightly thickened on the inside by enlarged scales, with a subdorsal groove, becoming lateral posteriorly, with a very long pencil of hairs, from base above, and exposed, exceeding top of tibia and with an additional stiff curled pencil from base internally.

Fore wing strongly dilated in male, normal in female. Vein 2 from beyond middle, 3 from angle, parallel at margin, 4 closer to 3, 7 to termen, distant from 8, 6-8 equidistant, 8 from angle, 9 slightly more distant, 10 from halfway 9-10, converging with 9 posteriorly but not closer on margin to 9 than 11 to 10, 11 from middle of cell. Upper parting vein from well before 10 to base of 7, lower parting vein from towards base to base of 4.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten; in male reduced, veins anomal: closing vein and lower half of cell, with veins originating from there, very weak, 2 from  $\frac{4}{5}$ , 3 and 4 stalked from angle, very short, 5 closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 moderately approximated towards base, diverging again at base; as to the shape of the wing, we best may cite the original description by Meyrick: "Hindwings in ♂ very narrow, dorsal area separated to form a long pointed and thickened scaled lobe from base, with some long basal hairs and clothed with hairs beneath, tornal angle of remainder produced into a strong, rounded-obtuse prominence with a strong indentation before it and a deep excavation beyond it, in ♀ wing smaller than usual, narrower than forewings" (p. 269). In female the veins are normally developed, not shortened, nor weak, but their position is the same: 2 from  $\frac{4}{5}$ , 3 and 4 stalked from angle, 5 approximated at base; only 6 and 7, in discord with the male, are closely approximated towards base.

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

Type-species, *Argyroploce lamyra* Meyrick (New Guinea). The gender of the generic name is feminine.

A peculiar and conspicuous monotypical genus, nearest related with *Lobesia* Guenée, but very distinct.

### 18. *Podognatha* gen. nov. (fig. 42, 48)

Head with appressed scales, forehead short-tufted. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis moderate. Antenna in male slightly thickened, ciliated, ciliations under 1. Palpus rather long, projecting  $1\frac{1}{2} \times$  eye, median segment exceeding top of eye, slender, abruptly strongly dilated on posterior half with closely appressed scales, roughish at apex above, less so below, apex above angulate, below, rounded; terminal segment short, top rounded. Thorax probably with a slight crest. Posterior tibia with long hair-scales above, forming a deep groove in which fits a slender black pencil from base above.

Fore wing subovate-truncate, dilated, termen straight above, rounded beneath. Vein 2 from  $\frac{2}{3}$  of cell, 3 from angle, 4 separate, closer to 3, 5 and 6 remote and parallel, 7 separate, to termen, 7 and 8 approximated towards base, 8 from angle, 9 rather close to 8, 10 from middle distance of 10-9, 11

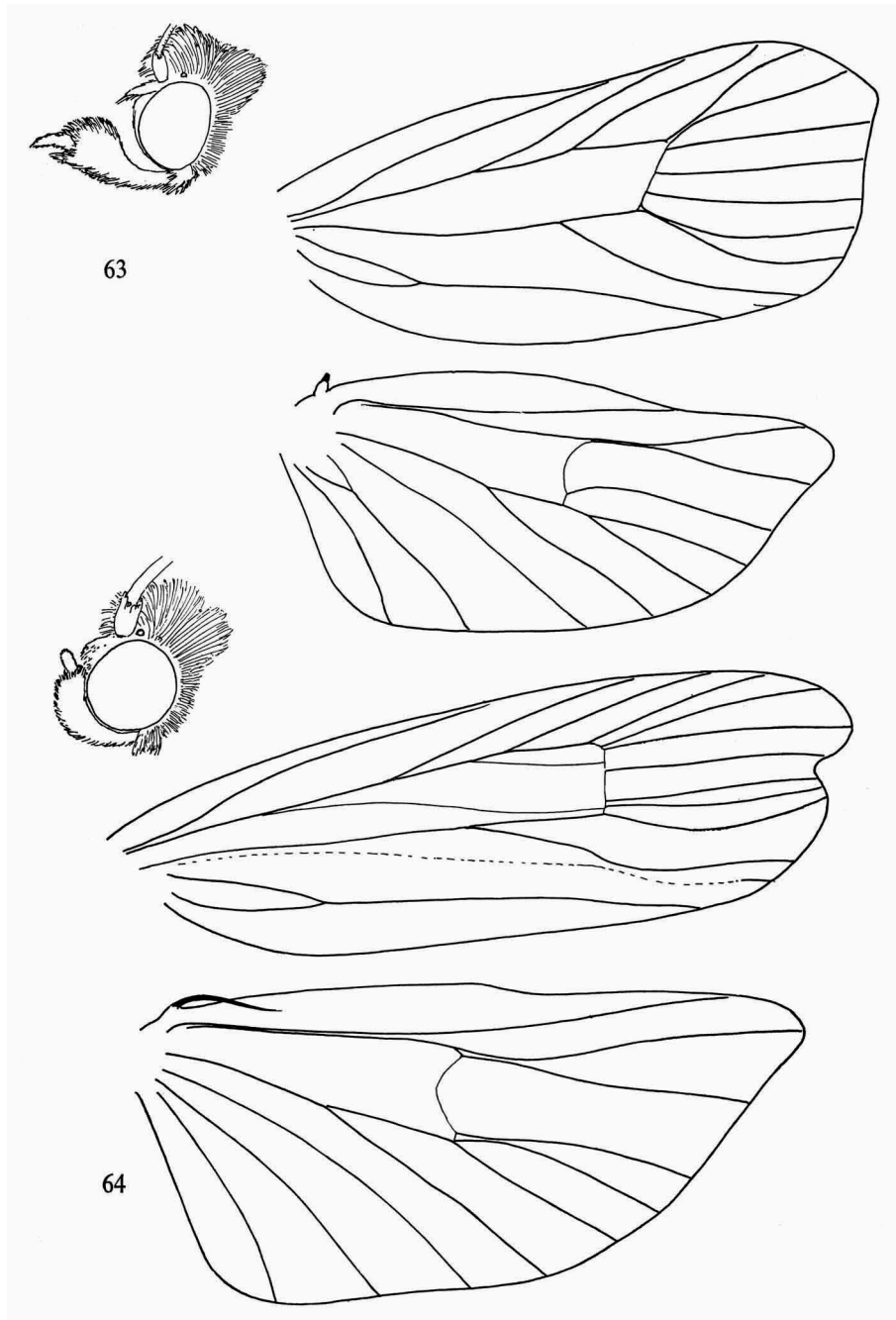


Fig. 63-64. Head and wing neuration. 63, *Artiphanes prospera* (Meyr.) comb. nov., ♂ ;  
64, *Omochaeta callirrhoa* (Meyr.) comb. nov., ♂ .

from middle. Upper parting vein from halfway between 10 and 9 to base of 7, lower parting vein from towards base to above base of 4.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten. Vein 2 from  $\frac{3}{5}$ , 3 and 4 very short-stalked from angle, 5 closely approximated at base, almost connate, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base; wing shape, as described with the type-species.

Male genitalia as described with the type-species.

Type-species, *Podognatha tamias* spec. nov. (Bismarck Islands), described below. The gender of the generic name is feminine.

A characteristic genus, related with *Thysanocrepis* gen. nov.

19. **Podognatha tamias** spec. nov. (fig. 42, 48)

♂ 17 mm. Head pale ochreous, vertex dark purplish-grey. Antenna dark fuscous-purple, finely pale-ringed. Palpus pale ochreous, with strong pale pink opalescence, a curved purple mark across basal segment, median segment with a basal and subbasal purple rings, posterior  $\frac{3}{4}$  of lower edge with a suffused purple band, loose scales at apex above with a purple basal band. Thorax blackish-purple, a broad well-defined anterior band extending over shoulder and forming an oblique spot over anterior third of tegula, pale ochreous, tinged pinkish. Abdomen light ochreous, anal tuft light ochreous. Posterior tibia whitish-ochreous, pencil from base, black.

Fore wing oblong-truncate, dilated, costa gently curved at base, straight in middle, angular and prominent at  $\frac{3}{4}$ , obliquely truncate before apex, apex rectangular, termen almost straight, oblique. Pale ochreous, with a distinct pinkish opalescence in certain lights, markings dark fuscous-purple and leaden-metallic. Costa somewhat brighter light ochreous, with blackish-purple markings: one elongate or double, just beyond base, followed by two shorter, distant spots; an oblique-oval larger patch on middle of costa, followed by a subtriangular dot on prominence and a streak along posterior fourth of costa to apex; basal patch formed of irregular blackish-purple marbling, not exceeding upper edge of cell, to about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of wing length, edge broader, black-purple, below suffused with tawny, between cell and fold with a conspicuous truncate posterior projection, slightly concave above and below this; irregular purple fine strigulae sparsely strewn over wing, tending to form transverse series, more or less alternating with small suffused leaden-grey metallic marks; ocellus represented by a large clavate figure formed by fine dark purple line, rising on a broad stalk from dorsum before tornus, to vein 9, upper part forming a circular extension, centred with two larger oval longitudinal blue-metallic spots and a smaller purplish mark in between; top of ocellus with a thicker purple streak; an irregularly

undulate subterminal line, including a suffused dark dot opposite middle of termen; between ocellus and this line a regular vertical series of suffused small longitudinal leaden-metallic marks on veins. Cilia (damaged) purplish mixed with pale ochreous, barred with darker purple, a deep purple sub-basal line.

Hind wing pale grey-fuscous, gradually turning dark bronze-fuscous on posterior half, thinly scaled; costal and apical edge whitish. Dorsum reduced, forming a rounded tornal lobe, dorsal edge rolled so as to form a stiff, projecting tube-like fold. Cilia fuscous with a pale basal line and a dark fuscous subbasal band.

Male genitalia. Tegumen high, with broad shoulders. Uncus long, curved, crowned with two rows of three strong spines. Gnathos absent. Socii very strong, basal half haired, apical half dark, flattened, top rounded. Gnathos ill-defined, membranous, a simple transverse structure of the diaphragma which also forms a plicate cap above ocellus; valva long and slender, sacculus under  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with two curved processes at the top, one at costa, another above ventral edge.  $\text{Spc}_1$  represented by a marginal group of stout dark spines beyond the last mentioned process; cucullus spiny, top little dilated. Anellus, a large cup. Caulis long. Aedeagus very small.

Bismarck Islands, "New Ireland, xi-xii.23, A. F. Eichhorn", (printed label, Meyrick Collection), 1 ♂, holotype, gen. no. 6044 (BM).

As recorded sub "*Argyroploce*" *oedalea* Meyrick above, this specimen was placed under that label. The unique male, however, resembles not *oedalea*, but "*Argyroploce*" *crossota* Meyrick to such an extent that mimicry must be the case.

## 20. *Eubrochoneura* gen. nov. (fig. 66-69)

Head with appressed scales, a moderate crested tuft between bases of antennae, two small lateral tufts on forehead. Ocellus posterior, subinferior. Proboscis short. Palpus moderate, curved, ascending and appressed to face in male, subascending in female, median segment strongly dilated towards apex with closely appressed scales, in female slightly roughish above and beneath towards apex. Antenna in male long-biciliate, ciliations 1, in female short-ciliate. Thorax with a posterior crest. Posterior tibia slightly thickened with appressed scales, without a pencil.

Fore wing long and rather narrow, suboval-truncate, costa before apex obliquely truncate, termen also truncate, straight, little oblique. Vein 2 from  $\frac{5}{6}$  of cell, 3 from angle, 4 closely approximated at base, 7 separate, to termen, 9 from  $\frac{2}{3}$  distance between 8-10, 10 from beyond  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 11 from about middle



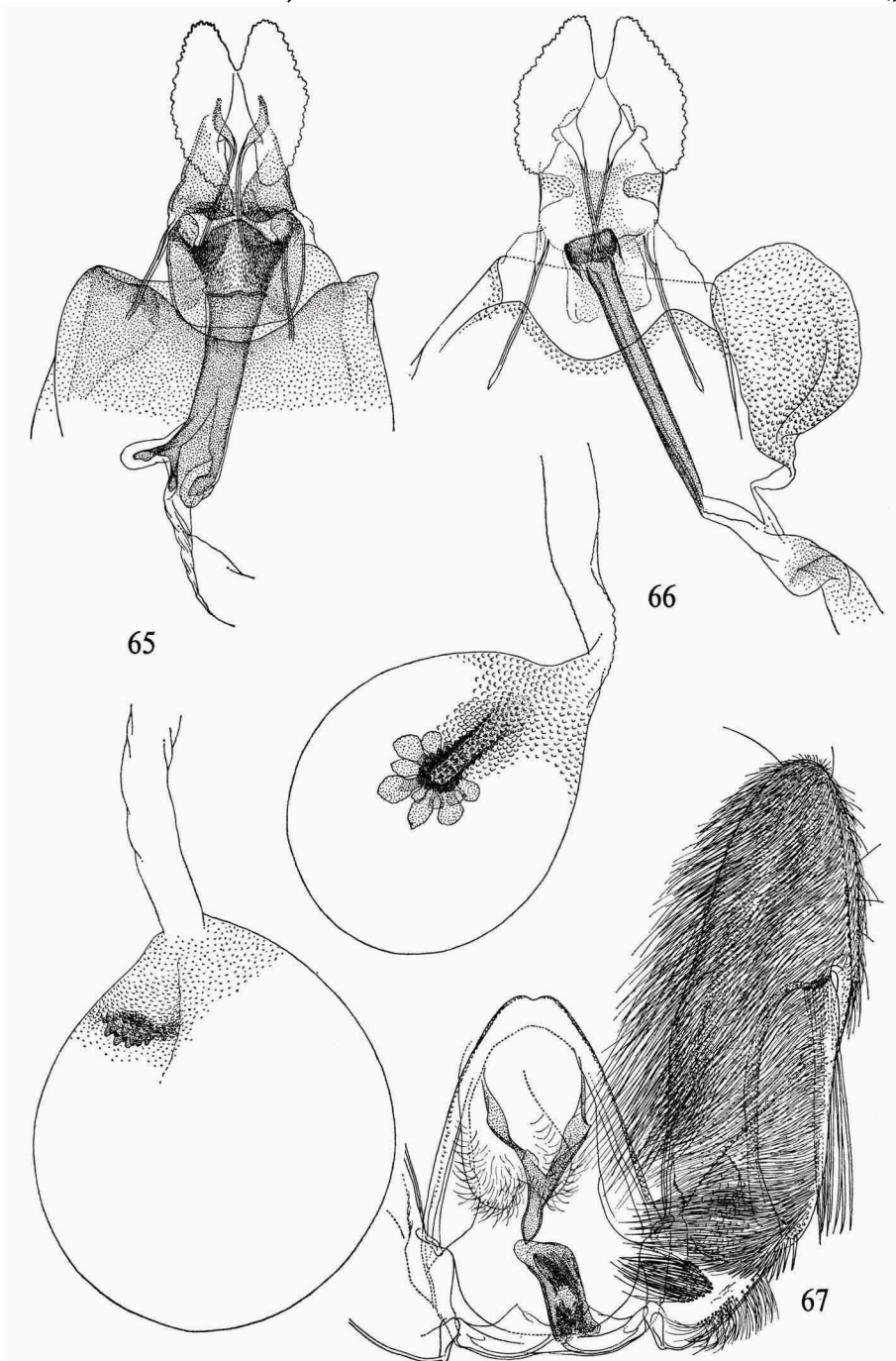


Fig. 65-67. Genitalia. 65, *Argyroploce mesarotra* Meyr., lectotype, ♀; 66-67, "*Argyroploce*" *parasema* Meyr.: 66, ♀, gen. no. 6037; 67, holotype, ♂.

of cell; upper parting vein from halfway 10 and 9 to base of 7, lower parting vein from towards base to base of 5.

Hind wing with cubital pecten; in male a fringe of hairs along posterior part of costa. 2 from  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 3 from angle, 4 almost connate, 5 closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 approximated towards base; vein 8 in male strongly upcurved along middle part, anastomosing from about  $\frac{3}{4}$  with middle of upper edge of cell, so formed cell short-ciliate along edge; in female vein 8 normal, anastomose towards its middle, short.

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

Type-species, *Argyroploce parasema* Meyrick, 1911. The gender of the generic name is feminine.

A remarkable novel form of obscure affinity. The origin of vein 2 in the fore wing and especially the anastomose in the hind wing and the male genitalia make the genus easy of recognition. The single stellate signum proves the Olethreutine character of the genus.

A species of very similar superficial appearance and almost exact venation of the fore wing, but without an anastomose in the hind wing and without a signum, has been erroneously identified as "*parasema*" ("*Argyroploce parasema*", Bradley, 1957, Nat. Hist. Renell Isl. 2: 95).

## 21. *Platypeplus deceptor* spec. nov. (fig. 41)

♂ 15 mm. Head grey-fuscous, orbits and tufts between antennae and on forehead pale fuscous-grey. Palpus fuscous-grey, an oblique dark fuscous streak below apex of median segment. Thorax grey, anterior third and a subapical transverse band blackish. Abdomen fuscous. Posterior tibia dark fuscous on basal half, gradually turning light grey and creamy towards apex, an oblique white subbasal patch above, inside tibia fuscous above and beneath, whitish in middle, apex yellowish, pencil from base whitish.

Fore wing oblong-truncate, moderately dilated, costa gently curved throughout, apex obtuse, termen rounded, little oblique. Pale slate-grey, posteriorly turning deeper lilac-grey. A quadrate dark grey-fuscous spot on  $\frac{1}{4}$  of costa, a paler inwards-oblique mark across fold and a vertical spot beyond this on dorsum indicate the edge of basal patch; a few fine lines before and beyond quadrate patch on costa; a rounded large blackish patch occupying upper half of third fourth of wing broadly connected with costa by dark fuscous suffusion and faintly reticulated by grey ground colour; this patch surrounded by fuscous suffusion so forming a rather well-defined triangular patch, resting with an acute point on dorsum beyond middle; posterior half of costa with six silvery pairs of narrow costal strigulae, continued across wing by oblique lilac-grey strigulae converging below costa

and terminating in a larger lilac-grey preapical spot; a dark fuscous, vertical, subclavate, fasciate spot from between the second and third penultimate pairs of silvery marks, with rounded top reaching to about vein 7; a similar well-defined mark rising from just before tornus and almost touching its costal antipode; broad pale edges to subtornal mark forming a large erected-oval ocellus; a very oblique fasciate spot on termen above middle, top pointed; a dark small mark in apex, emitting a fuscous suffused terminal line to tornus, with minute snow-white marks between ends of veins, except above vein 3. Cilia dark fuscous-grey (damaged).

Hind wing rather dark fuscous-bronze, becoming paler grey towards base. Cilia concolorous with a pale base and a darker subbasal narrow band.

Male genitalia. Uncus long, stalk spindle-shaped, top triangular and bilobed. Socius large, pending, hairy, hairs ascending the uncus to its top. Gnathos, two transverse pads, spiny above. Tuba analis long. Valva moderately slender, with a primary excision before middle; a small produced patch of spines before it represents  $Spc_1$ . Cucullus not dilated, densely fine-spined, top narrowed and rounded. Anellus cup-shaped. Aedeagus short and broad.

Bismarck Islands, "New Britain, Witu Island, vi.1925 (A. F. Eichhorn)", 1 ♂, holotype, gen. no. 6043. Identified by Meyrick as *Argyroplote scaristis* Meyrick!

## 22. *Artiphanes* gen. nov. (fig. 40, 63)

Head smooth, a double smooth small tuft on forehead. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis weak. Antenna filiform, simple. Palpus subporrect, smooth, moderate, median segment triangularly dilated towards apex, compressed laterally, terminal segment short, subacute, exposed. Thorax with a narrow, pencil-like posterior crest. Posterior tibia smooth. Abdomen normal.

Fore wing oblong-clavate, costa straight, apex rounded, termen straight, above, rounded below, cilia on costa projecting toward and above apex. Vein 2 from before  $4/5$ , 3 and 4 almost connate from angle, 5-7 parallel and separate, 7 to just below apex, 8 and 9 apparently stalked, but base of 8 obliterate, 11 from middle.

Hind wing semioval, about 1, with a small cubital pecten, 2 from beyond  $2/3$ , 3 and 4 stalked from angle, 5 separate, straight, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

Male genitalia. As described with "*Articolla*" *prospera* Meyrick above.

Female genitalia. Sterigma simple, a crescentic band. Colliculum spheroidal, small, open ventrally. Cestum, small, annular. Signa two, acutely-triangular blades.

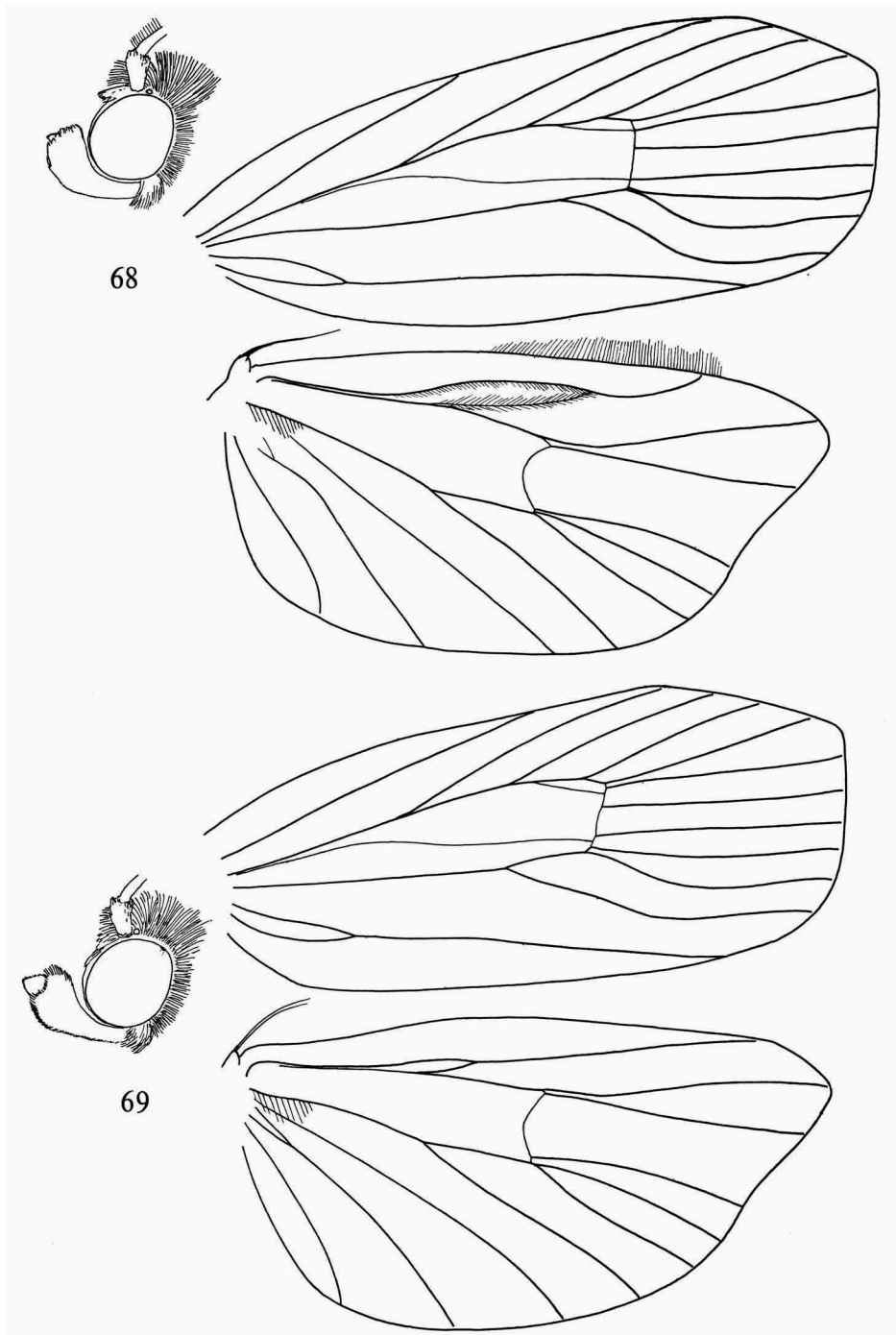


Fig. 68-69. Head and wing neuration of *Eubrochoneura parasema* (Meyr.) comb. nov.  
68, ♂; 69, ♀.

Type-species, *Articolla prospera* Meyrick (Assam, New Guinea). The gender of the generic name is feminine.

An interesting form, superficially resembling *Chlidanota* Meyrick, but with an unusually shaped fore wing. The palpi and the course of veins 6 and 7 in the hind wing are Olethreutine. The genus belongs to the Eucosmini, judging from the neuration, but has affinities with the Laspeyresiini, as suggested by the male genitalia. The signa are of an unusual shape and resemble those of *Ancylis*.

### 23. *Omochaeta* gen. nov. (fig. 60, 64)

Head with appressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis short. Antenna slightly thickened in male, short-ciliate. Palpus moderate, ascending, appressed to face, median segment with basal half rather slender, with appressed scales, posterior half dilated towards apex, roughish below, terminal segment moderate, obtuse, obliquely ascending. Thorax without a crest. Posterior tibia normal, without pencil.

Fore wing oblong-suboval, rather narrow, apex rounded and projecting, termen deeply emarginate in middle, rounded above and beneath. Vein 2 from beyond  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 3 from angle, approximated to 4 at margin, 4 closer to 5, 6 and 7 remote, parallel, 7 to apex, from angle, 8 close to 7, 9 approximated, 10 slightly closer to 9, 11 from before middle. Upper closing vein from  $\frac{2}{3}$  distance between 11 and 10, to well above base of 6, lower parting vein from towards base, to just below base of 4.

Hind wing over 1, with a strong cubital pecten. Vein 2 from beyond middle, 3 and 4 almost connate from angle, 5 approximated at base, almost touching 4 above base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

Male genitalia as described with the type-species above.

Type-species, *Procoronis callirhoa* Meyrick, 1911 (New Guinea). The gender of the generic name is feminine.

A characteristic genus belonging to the tribe Eucosmini, of an at present uncertain relationship. The narrow forewing with notched termen and the male genitalia are very distinct.

### 24. *Heteroschistis* gen. nov. (fig. 16, 43, 45)

Head with appressed scales, roughly spreading on crown, forehead with a transverse projecting tuft thickened at the sides. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis very short. Antenna in male slightly thickened, flattened dorsoventrally towards apex, shortly fasciculate-ciliated; in female not thickened, short-ciliate. Thorax with a slight, depressed and pencil-like apical tuft. Posterior

tibia with subappressed bristly scales above and beneath, without pencil.

Fore wing suboval, termen sinuate. Vein 2 from  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 3 from angle, 4 closely approximated, almost connate with 5 at base, 6 remote, 7 separate, to termen, approximated to 8 at base, 9 distant but closer to 8, 10 from midway between 9 and 11, 11 from middle of cell. Upper parting vein obliterate, lower from close before 11 to above base of 5.

Hind wing slightly over 1, with a cubital pecten. Vein 2 from  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 3 from distinctly before angle, 4 from angle, 5 approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

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

Type-species, *Proschistis actaea* Meyrick, 1911 (Solomon Islands). The gender of the genus is feminine.

A very distinct and peculiar genus with characteristic genitalia in the two sexes. The separate veins 3 and 4 in the hind wing, together with the spiny sacculus, the long aedeagus and the "Bactra-like" signum place the genus in the Olethreutini.

From the genus *Proschistis* Meyrick it differs greatly by the male genitalia, while the neuration diverges chiefly by the remote veins 8 and 9 in the fore wing, and the absence of an upper parting vein.

#### ***Strepsicrates decorigera* spec. nov. (fig. 86)**

♂ 19 mm. Head and palpus purple-vinaceous. Thorax purple, median third pale ochreous. Abdomen dark fuscous.

Fore wing oblong-oval, without a costal fold, costa curved throughout, more so posteriorly. A ferruginous suffusion mixed with purplish and reddish, extending from above fold to below costa and from base to beyond cell, posteriorly extended to dorsum before tornus and followed by a transverse blotch of light lilac-grey colour here and there marked with tawny strigulae; anterior half of costa pale ochreous, with numerous small dark purple very oblique marginal marks; posterior half of costa broader suffused with bright, extending into apex and narrowly continued along upper half of termen; this suffusion containing six wide pairs of slender white costal marks, becoming larger and less oblique posteriorly, each continued by slender pale bluish lines to border of red suffusion but hardly converging; a broad suffused streak of pale ochreous suffusion below less than posterior half of costa to well before apex, thence to tornus, containing along its course some nine well-defined black longitudinal strigulae all parallel and of equal length; some lilac transverse lines before lower half of termen; dorsum from beyond base to  $\frac{3}{4}$  and as far as fold, in middle slightly

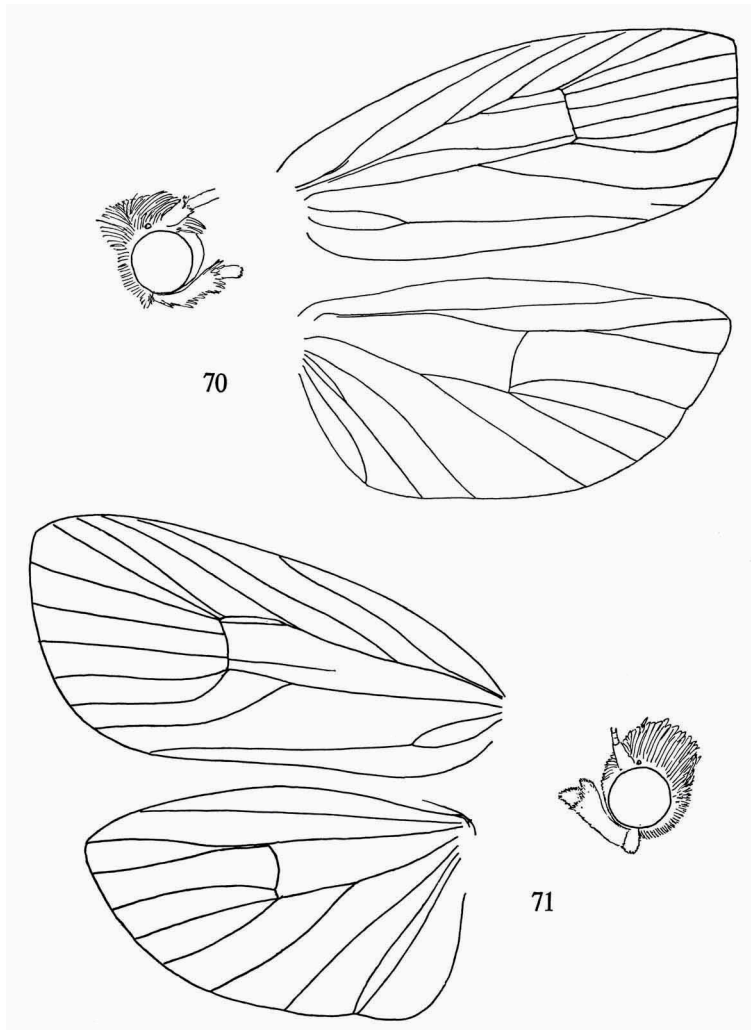


Fig. 70-71. Head and wing neuration. 70, *Astrobola circulata* gen. & spec. nov., ♂ ;  
71, *Acanthohypsoda elaeodes* Turn., ♂.

exceeding fold: with a sordid whitish-ochreous patch, slightly suffused with grey-fuscous except along broad upper and posterior edges. Cilia (rubbed) bright ferruginous-vinaceous, turning paler towards tornus, grey on dorsum, throughout with a white basal line.

Male genitalia. Socius lobe long, triangular. Valva moderately sinuate, hardly constricted below top; spine moderate, upon a small marginal prominence. Aedeagus long, little narrowed, gently curved.

"Dutch New Guinea, Setekwa River, M., 2000 feet, VIII.1910" (in Meyrick's hand), 1 ♂, holotype, gen. no. 6054. A unique specimen, rather mouldy but distinct, unidentified, in the Meyrick Collection (BM).

## 2. PAPUAN SPECIES DESCRIBED BY DURRANT

The present opportunity may be used to record two species from New Guinea, described by Durrant.

### **Sycacantha** Diakonoff, 1959

#### **Psilacantha** subgen. nov. (fig. 24)

With superficial characters of *Sycacantha* sensu stricto, but with the male genitalia differing in having a broad flattened uncus shallowly divided in two lobes which are devoid of hairs.

Type-species, *Olethreutes charidotis* Durrant (New Guinea). The gender of the name of the subgenus is feminine.

#### **Sycacantha (Psilacantha) charidotis** (Durrant, 1915) comb. nov. (fig. 24)

*Olethreutes charidotis* Durrant, 1915, Brit. Ornith. Union & Wollaston Exp.: 154.

"Hab. Canoe Camp, Dec. 1912, Unique".

The holotype specimen is labelled thus: "Canoe Camp, Utakwa R., Dutch N. Guin., xii.1912 A. F. R. Wollaston"; gen. no. 12024 (BM).

Male genitalia. Of the *Sycacantha* type, but with an unusual uncus which is broad and bifid, with lobes rounded and plicate. Socius, a slender thickened rim with a clavate top. Gnathos, and aedeagus as in *Sycacantha* proper. Valva slender, base of cucullus moderately projecting, with a series of spines.

Another species belonging to the present subgenus is:

#### **Sycacantha (Psilacantha) creserias** (Meyrick, 1905) comb. nov.

*Platyplus creserias* Meyrick, 1905, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 16: 585 (Ceylon, ♂). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types 1: 103.

*Olethreutes creserias*: Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types 3: 499, pl. 248 fig. 3-3a (holotype illustr.).



The uncus of this species is similar to that of the preceding species, but the valva has a more prominent basal angle of the cucullus.

The second species described by Durrant belongs to a new genus, described below.

**Teleta** gen. nov. (fig. 72, 74-75)

Head with appressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis short. Antenna in male slightly thickened, fasciculate-ciliated, cilia under  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Palpus rather long, ascending, median segment exceeding top of eye, dilated posteriorly with scales rough along lower edge, less so at apex above, terminal segment concealed, porrect and obtuse. Thorax with a posterior crest. Posterior tibia flattened laterally, slightly triangularly dilated posteriorly by long, bristly scales, below not exceeding beyond first pair of spurs, above reaching beyond top.

Fore wing broad, oval-truncate. Vein 2 from  $\frac{3}{5}$ , 3 from angle, sinuate and approximated to 4 above base and on margin, at base well-separate, 5 and 6 straight and parallel, 7 separate, to termen, 8 apparently from angle, closer to 7, 10 from midway distance between 9 and 11, 11 from middle. Upper parting vein from beyond middle between 11 and 10 to between 6 and 7, lower parting vein from towards base, to base of 4. Under side with an oval patch of black androconia occupying about second fourth of the length of wing, between lower edge of cell and vein 1b, exceeding this downwards.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten. Vein 2 from beyond middle, 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 approximated at base, 6 and 7 approximated towards base. An oval patch of black androconia on the upper side, apparently corresponding with that in the fore wing, situated in approximately the same place.

Male genitalia. Tegumen high and slender. Uncus long, clavate, top weak and bilobed, hairy semicircular halves more or less pressed together. Socius parietal. Gnathos very weak, membranous, distinct only at the sides: slender sinuate rods (sometimes gnathos a weak transverse band). Valva slender, strongly narrowed beyond sacculus which is  $\frac{1}{3}$ , with a pointed process to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , this densely covered with short, modified spines. Cucullus bristles long, as a single oblique series to costa, top of cucullus strongly dilated, forming an oval dorsal and a pointed ventral lobe, crowned with a spine. Cornutus, a single, scobinate club.

Type-species, *Olethreutes talaris* Durrant (New Guinea). The gender of the generic name is feminine.

An elegant species of a characteristic Olethreutine appearance. The well-

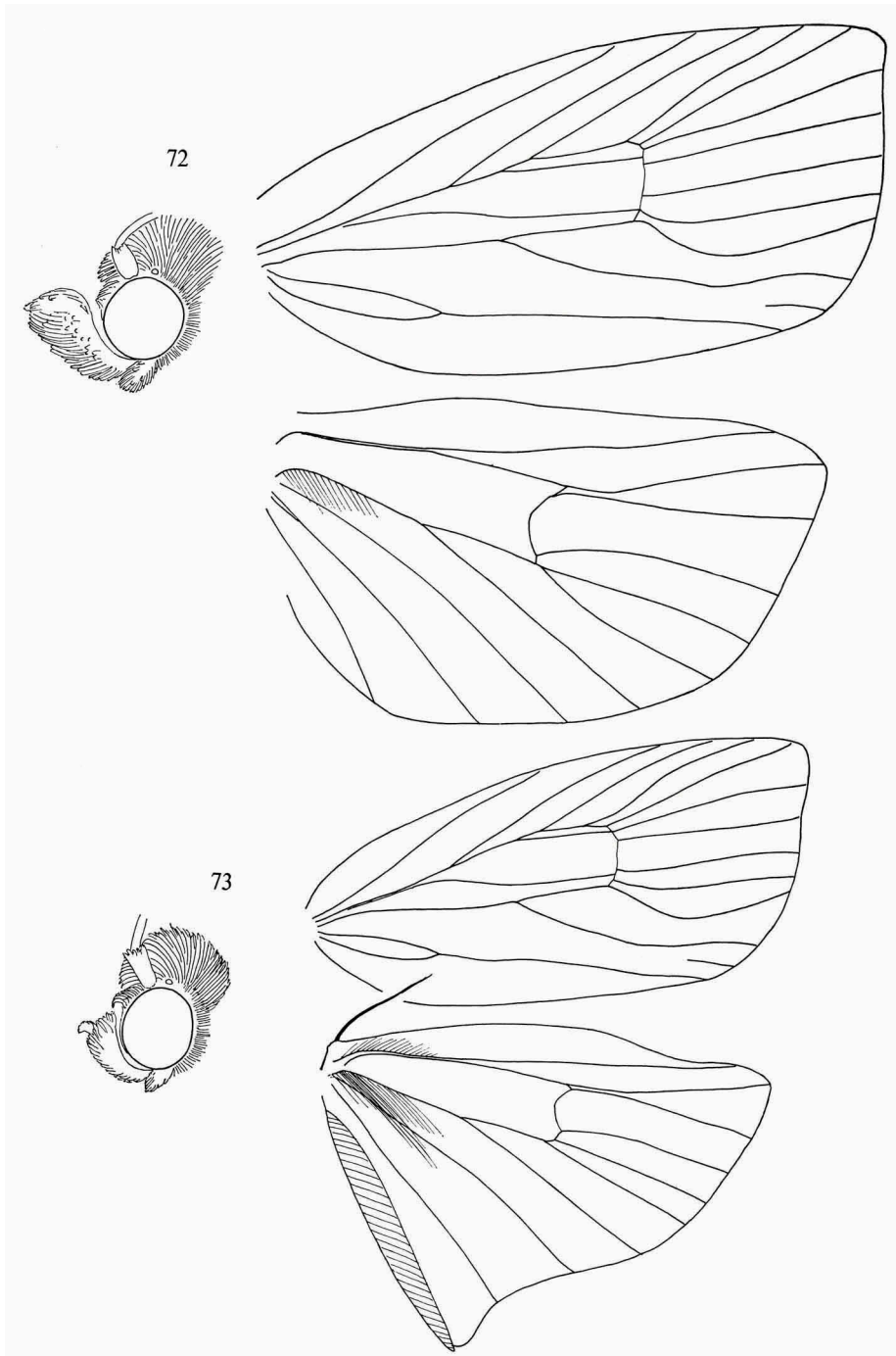


Fig. 72-73. Head and wing neuration. 72, *Teleta talaris* (Drnt.) comb. nov.;  
73, *Ophiorrhabda ergasima* (Meyr.) comb. nov.

developed androconia remind one of the genus *Statherotis* Meyrick, but *Teleta* rather is a close relative of *Acanthothyspoda* Lower, redescribed above.

***Teleta talaris*** (Durrant, 1915) comb. nov. (fig. 72, 74-75)

*Olethreutes talaris* Durrant, 1915, Brit. Ornith. Union & Wollaston Exp.: 155 (New Guinea, ♂).

*Argyroploce xanthogastra* Meyrick, 1921, Zool. Meded. 6: 156 (Java, ♂ ♀).  
**Syn. nov.**

Holotype of *O. talaris*, ♂, labelled thus: "Utakwa R., Dutch N. Guin. 2500-3000 ft. ii. 1913, A. F. R. Wollaston", gen. no. 12026 (BM).

Lectotype of *A. xanthogastra*, ♂, labelled: "West Java, Sindanglaia, ♂" in Snellen's hand, "M 81", Meyrick's label, "TYPE", small green label, "LECTOTYPE, *Argyroploce xanthogastra* Meyrick", gen. no. 4984 (Snellen Collection, LM).

Male genitalia described with the genus above.

3. RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME OTHER SPECIES

**"*Bactra*" *neuricana*** Zeller, 1877

*Bactra neuricana* Zeller, 1877, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. 13: 144 (♂, Colombia). — Diakonoff, 1964, Zool. Verh. 70: 79.

Contrary to my surmise that the type of this species is lost, it is preserved in the British Museum (Natural History). The abdomen has been dissected and is on slide no. 2439. The study of the male genitalia reveals at once that the species does not belong to the genus *Bactra* Stephens at all, but is a member of the tribe Eucosmini and should be placed somewhere in the vicinity of the genus *Crociosema* Zeller.

***Neohermenias*** gen. nov.

*Hermenias* Diakonoff, 1953 [nec Meyrick, 1911], Verh. Ned. Ak. Wet., Nat. [2] 49 (3): 120, fig. 342.

My 1953 description, slightly modified, may be cited here.

"Head with dense, rough, little appressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis rather weak. Antenna with scape considerably elongate, flagellum in male slightly flattened, serrulate and minutely fasciculate-ciliate beneath, smoothly scaled above, basal part straight, somewhat thickened, compressed and dilated beyond base or at  $\frac{1}{4}$ , with a shallow notch on dilatation above, flagellum rather slender from beyond this notch to apex; in female flagellum normal, minutely pubescent below. Palpus moderate, moderately long or long, mostly gradually curved downward, subascending or ascending; median segment thickened with dense scales, mostly smoothly appressed, sometimes

roughish along edges in male, more or less roughish at apex, slightly tapering towards extremities, apex subtruncate; terminal segment slender, of varying length: from rather short to under  $\frac{1}{2}$ , continuing the curve of median segment downward, especially in female. Thorax without crest. Fore wing with costal fold in male which is mostly strong and concealing long, dense white hairs; seldom wing without costal fold; without raised scale-tufts; 1b moderately furcate at base, 2 from  $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{5}$  of lower edge of cell, 3 from angle, 4 approximated at base, 5 from close to 4, slightly sinuate posteriorly, 6-7 subparallel, 7 and 8 stalked from angle, 7 apparently out of vein 8 at  $\frac{1}{3}$ , to termen, 9 parallel and approximated to 8, 10 remote, but nearer to 9, 11 from middle of cell. Hind wing with cubital pecten, 2 from slightly beyond middle of lower edge of cell, 3 and 4 stalked from angle, sometimes stalk very long, 5 closely approximated, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base or stalked.

Tegumen broad, short, subconical. Uncus small, represented either by a slender bifid projection or by two curved horns. Socius, a large, thickened, rounded pad, densely covered with rising bristles. Transtilla absent. Valva narrow, strongly constricted in middle, cucullus curved downward, semiovate, truncate or assymetrical, bristled, dentate along edge. Anellus very strong, erect. Aedeagus mostly moderate, curved, hinged to apex of anellus.

Sterigma, a broad median plate of varying shape, forming a good characteristic for discrimination of species. Ductus bursae moderate. Cestum represented by more or less developed sclerites, plicate longitudinally. Bursa copulatrix large, spheroid, clothed with fine needles. Signa absent".

Type-species, *Hermenias scoliomelas* Diakonoff, 1953 (New Guinea).

Now that a photograph of the male genitalia of the type-species of the genus *Hermenias* Meyrick, 1911, *H. epidola* Meyrick (Australia), has been published by Clarke (1958, Meyrick's Types 3: 423, pl. 210 fig. 1a-1c), I am satisfied that the group of the species from New Guinea, described by me in 1953, should be defined as a new genus.

In *Hermenias* the cucullus ends in a single strong straight spike, while in *Neohermenias* there is a corona of diverse number of small curved spines; in a few species these are altogether absent. Besides, the neuration in *Hermenias* is strongly aberrant: veins 7 and 8 in fore wing stalked, 7 ending in costa just above apex, and veins 10 and 11 are very close together, straight and subparallel, originating from about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the length of cell.

*Neohermenias* contains the following species.

*Neohermenias niphobola* (Diakonoff, 1953: 123) comb. nov.  
*N. terminata* (Diakonoff, 1953: 124) comb. nov.



Fig. 74-75. Male genitalia. 74, "*Olethreutes' talaris* Drnt., holotype, ♂ ; 75, "*Argyroplote' xanthogastra* Meyr., lectotype, ♂ .

- N. saxicolor* (Diakonoff, 1953: 124) comb. nov.  
*N. scoliomelas* (Diakonoff, 1953: 125) comb. nov.  
*N. merodelta* (Diakonoff, 1953: 127) comb. nov.  
*N. angulata* (Diakonoff, 1953: 128) comb. nov.  
*N. psimythographa* (Diakonoff, 1953: 129) comb. nov.  
*N. dirupta* (Diakonoff, 1953: 131) comb. nov.  
*N. conglomerata* (Diakonoff, 1953: 132) comb. nov.  
*N. platysphena* (Diakonoff, 1953: 133) comb. nov.  
*N. dendrosema* (Diakonoff, 1953: 134) comb. nov.  
*N. serrula* (Diakonoff, 1953: 136) comb. nov.  
*N. pollostes* (Diakonoff, 1953: 137) comb. nov.  
*N. gracilis* (Diakonoff, 1953: 137) comb. nov.  
*N. eugena* (Diakonoff, 1953: 139) comb. nov.  
*N. tatrix* (Diakonoff, 1953: 140) comb. nov.  
*N. corticina* (Diakonoff, 1953: 141) comb. nov.  
*N. tristis* (Diakonoff, 1953: 143) comb. nov.  
*N. xylogena* (Diakonoff, 1953: 144) comb. nov.

Besides, the following species described by Meyrick are assigned to the present genus.

- Neohermias melanocopa* (Meyrick, 1912) comb. nov., Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **21**: 853 (Assam; *Spilonota*). — Clarke, 1958, Meyrick's Types **3**: 588, pl. 293 fig. 1-1a.  
 ?*N. thyelopis* (Meyrick, 1926) comb. nov., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **74**: 273 (Rapa; *Spilonota*). — Clarke, 1958: 588, pl. 293 fig. 4 (no abdomen).  
*N. ihalassitis* (Meyrick, 1910) comb. nov., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1910**: 434 (Java; *Spilonota*). — Diakonoff, 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent. **1**: 285. — Clarke, 1958: 588, pl. 293 fig. 3-3a.  
*N. asbolandra* (Meyrick, 1938) comb. nov., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **87**: 509 (Papua; *Spilonota*). — Diakonoff, 1953, Verh. Ned. Ak. Wet., Nat. [2] **49** (3): 122. — Clarke, 1958: 583, pl. 290 fig. 2-2a.  
*N. stichoceros* (Meyrick, 1938) comb. nov., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **87**: 510 (Papua; *Spilonota*). — Clarke, 1958: 588, pl. 293 fig. 2-2a.

#### 4. RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME TORTRICINAE FROM THE SO-CALLED "AUSTRALIAN" MEYRICK COLLECTION

##### **Taeniarchis** Meyrick, 1931 (fig. 80)

*Taeniarchis* Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlep. **4**: 153 (type-species, *Cnephasia periorma* Meyrick, Queensland). — Diakonoff 1939, Zool. Meded. **21**: 218, fig. 11 A-B, 14 K-L.

Meyrick remarks (1931): "Type *periorma* Meyr.; the genus also includes *T. catenata* Meyr. These were erroneously assigned to *Cnephasia*. The peculiarly formed and coloured palpi, which are alike in the three species *periorma*, *catenata*, and *spilozeucta*, the structure of vein 7 of hindwings, and the more or less developed tornal markings of hindwings characterise this genus sufficiently".

The species are of small size, and most of them are of rather uniform appearance. But closer study reveals slight differences in colouring and markings, which, supported by surprisigly strong differences of the genitalia,

allow easy separation of several new forms described and recorded below.

**Taeniarchis spilozeucta** Meyrick, 1931 (fig. 76-78)

*Taeniarchis spilozeucta* Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microl. 4: 154 (New Guinea, ♂).

"British New Guinea, Owgarra (A. S. Meek)" ♂.

Holotype, ♂, labelled: "Owgarra, B. New Guinea, ASM.", gen. no. 12038.

Male genitalia. Uncus long and slender, top gently clavate. Socius large, semioval. Gnathos narrow, arms sinuate, point very short. Transtilla weak. Valva rather narrow, posterior half (cucullus) narrowed, hairy along lower edge; sacculus over  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , strongly sclerotized, ending in a large ridge, scobinate along the inner, dentate along the outer edge; labis double, a shorter inner process with dentate top and a long outer process exceeding breadth of sacculus. Aedeagus subcylindrical, robust, with two large non-deciduous blades, cornuti, a body of fine dentations.

A very distinct species.

**Taeniarchis periorma** (Meyrick, 1910) (fig. 80)

*Cnephasia periorma* Meyrick, 1910, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales 35: 271 (Queensland, ♂♀). — Clarke, 1955, Meyrick's Types 1: 241.

*Taeniarchis periorma*: Meyrick, 1931, Exot. Microlep. 4: 153 (type-species). — Diakonoff, 1939, Zool. Meded. 21: 218, fig. 11 A-B, 14 K-L.

"Q.: Cairns (Dodd); in October and April. six specimens. A very curious species, but *C. catenata* forms a clear connecting link with normal forms" [of *Cnephasia*]. ♂♀.

In 1939 I have published a description and figures of ♂♀ genitalia of this species, after the topotypical material (gen. slides 1206 ♂ and 1207 ♀, BM) from the Meyrick Collection. The male, no. 1206, belongs to the present species, as comparison with the genitalia of the lectotype of *T. periorma* shows. Another specimen from the Meyrick Collection, gen. no. 6054, labelled "Cairns, Queensland, F.P.D., .13", in Meyrick's hand, although not a syntype, is also conspecific and is redescribed below.

However, the series of "*periorma*" in the Meyrick Collection appears otherwise to be heterogenous: one species from each Queensland, New Ireland and New Guinea proved to be distinct; two of them are described below.

Redescription of *Taeniarchis periorma* (Meyrick). ♂ 13 mm. Head, antenna and thorax dark fuscous, ciliations of antenna  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Palpus long, basal segment and base of median whitish, median segment beyond base ochreous, a subhorizontal transverse streak and lower and upper edges fuscous, terminal segment fuscous. Abdomen pale fuscous.

Fore wing subtriangular, costa curved at ends, gently concave in middle,

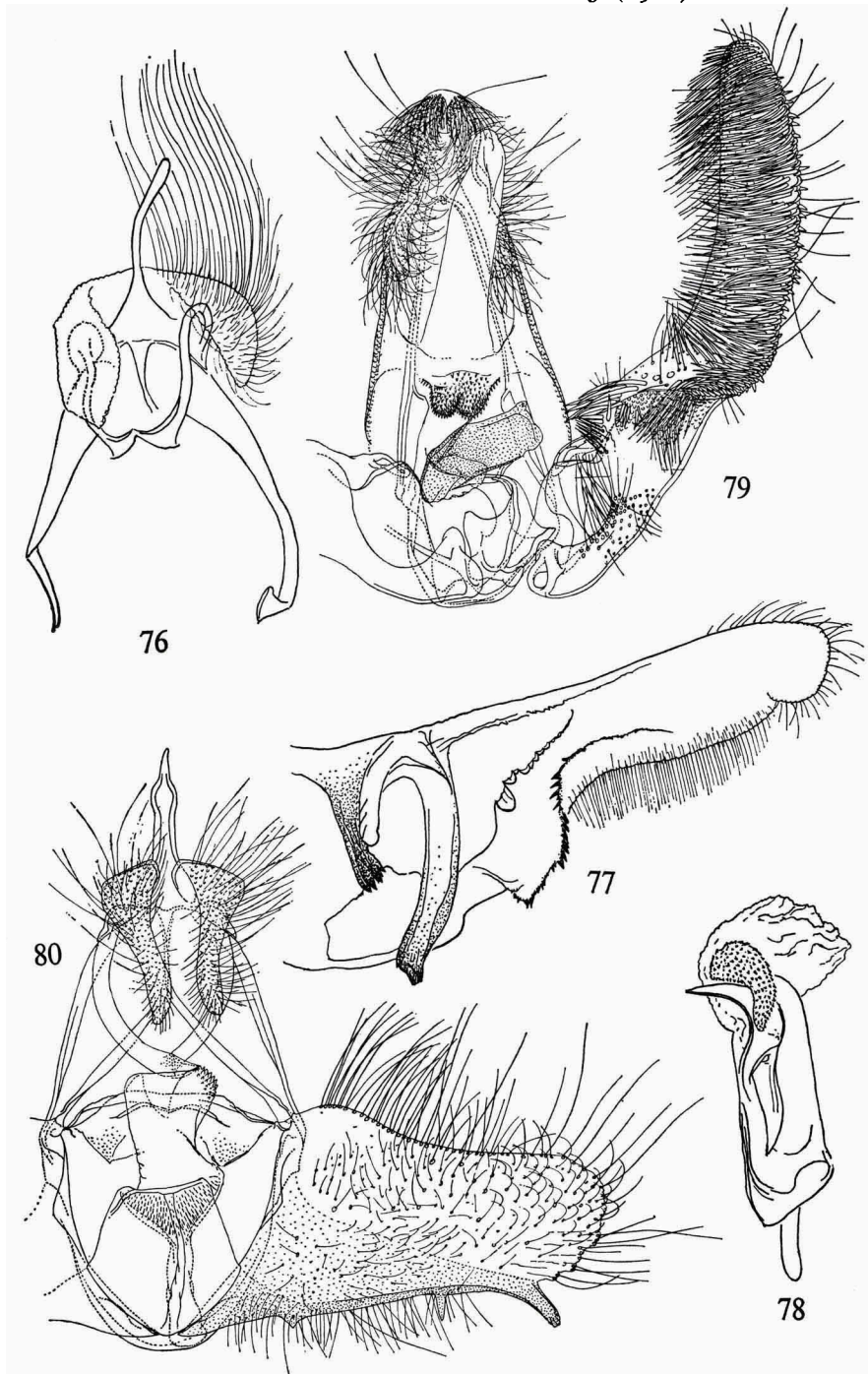


Fig. 76-80. Genitalia. 76-78. *Taeniarchis spilozeucta* Meyr.: 76, holotype, tegumen part; 77, right valva; 78, aedeagus; 79, "*Argyroploce*" *crossotoma* Meyr., lectotype, ♂; *Taeniarchis periorma* Meyr., ♂, gen. no. 6054.



apex rounded-prominent, termen concave above, prominent on vein 4, obliquely rounded below. Fuscous, except on apical third or regularly marbled with paler and strewn with white hair-like slender scales. Basal patch to about  $\frac{1}{4}$ , edge darker fuscous-brown, slightly concave below costa and above dorsum, broadly rounded-prominent in middle, top of prominence flattened; this edge preceded by two close series of large light purplish-leadened suffused spots, concave and parallel to edge of patch; transverse fascia ill-defined, formed of some three irregular dark fuscous lines; space between these and basal patch paler, suffused with light purplish-leadened along anterior half and towards costa, suffused throughout; costa posteriorly with some five whitish-ochreous longitudinal small marks, alternating with suffused darker fuscous spots; apical third evenly deep tawny-fuscous, inner edge strongly concave; preceded by two incomplete curved and outwards-oblique fasciae of pale blue-metallic, in certain lights brilliant pale purple-blue; anterior of these smaller and interrupted, posterior becoming broader, resting on termen above tornus; a V-shaped, outwardly convex slender mark of similar metallic colour, originating from two ultimate costal whitish spots, acute top reaching to vein 5 before termen; a suffused ochreous fascia, just before margin, along costa before apex, in apex and along upper part of termen, narrowed at extremities, brassy in certain lights. Cilia (rubbed) fuscous, with a pale basal line, a dark fuscous submedian band and white spots on posterior half: one opposite costa before apex, another, larger, opposite  $\frac{1}{3}$  of termen, perhaps some more below this.

Hind wing deep fuscous-purple, becoming lighter and rather thinly scaled towards base; tornal patch black, suffused, limited by vein 1b and vein 3, including five irregular marks of brilliant lilac-blue: first double, submarginal, second and third almost circular, cut by margin, third with pale ochreous above, fourth, a small transverse jot, fifth longitudinal, or small incomplete circle with a posterior projection; some three light ochreous irregular marks along median part of upper edge of black patch, anterior larger, longitudinal, connected with second marginal mark. Cilia pale fuscous, with a light basal line and a dark fuscous subbasal band, which becomes broader and black along tornal black patch.

Male genitalia. Uncus shorter and broader than in other species, dilated below apex which is acute. Socius broad at base, abruptly narrowed, by far not reaching top of gnathos. Valva rather short, top rounded, sacculus sclerotized, with a subbasal small tooth and an apical, obliquely projecting prong. Aedeagus broad, truncate.

Queensland, Cairns, FPD., .13 (in Meyrick's hand, Meyrick Collection), gen. no. 6054.

**Taeniarchis hexopa** spec. nov. (fig. 83-84)

♀ 14 mm. Rather similar to *T. prodotis* spec. nov. but sufficiently differing to justify a tentative separation. Head and thorax glossy whitish-grey. Palpus light ochreous-yellow, basal segment and basal half of median light fuscous, tip of median and narrow upper and lower edges to terminal segment, light fuscous. Abdomen pale fuscous.

Fore wing oblong-triangular, narrower than in *prodotis*, apex subobtuse, termen sinuate above, obliquely rounded beneath. Creamy, reticulated with blackish-fuscous, less dense than in *prodotis*. Basal patch indicated by a more convex suffused fuscous slightly inwards-oblique band at  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; small fuscous elongate and suffused marks on costa at  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; a suffused and narrow, somewhat irregularly curved fuscous line from  $\frac{2}{3}$  of costa to tornus, on both sides suffused with tawny-orange, in tornus preceded by brilliant pale silvery scales; apical part of wing beyond this orange-edged line brilliant silvery-leaden, traversed by two transverse suffused streaks from small fuscous costal spots, first tawny, running into preceding below costa; second streak orange, reaching to vein 6 across wing, third marginal, from apex, along termen to end of vein 3. Cilia fuscous-brownish, with a broad creamy basal line and indistinct creamy bars: opposite end of dorsum and opposite end of vein 2, respectively.

Hind wing pale ochreous, infuscated, posterior half irregularly marbled with dark fuscous; tornal blotch dark fuscous, including three complete circular spots, separated not only by pale orange edges, but also by fuscous colour of the patch, an obliquely oval small ochreous spot above and between first and second spots. Cilia pale ochreous with a narrow subbasal line, basal half of cilia along tornal patch thickened, black-fuscous.

Female genitalia. Sterigma, an irregular cone with several longitudinal folds, moderately sclerotized. Lamella antevaginalis forming a large, acute dark cusp above ostium. Ductus bursae long and slender. Bursa simple.

Dutch New Guinea, Snow Mountains, Upper Setekwa River, 2000-3000 feet, 1 ♀, holotype, gen. no. 6056 (Meyrick Collection, BM).

Nearest to *T. prodotis* spec. nov., but sufficiently differing by markings to doubt their being sex partners.

**Taeniarchis prodotis** spec. nov. (fig. 85)

♂ 13 mm. Head slaty-grey, face pale grey, vertex touched with tawny. Antenna slightly thickened, ciliations  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; fuscous. Palpus with basal segment whitish, median segment pale ochreous-orange, tip of median segment and terminal segment entirely, blackish. Thorax slaty-grey, slightly mixed with

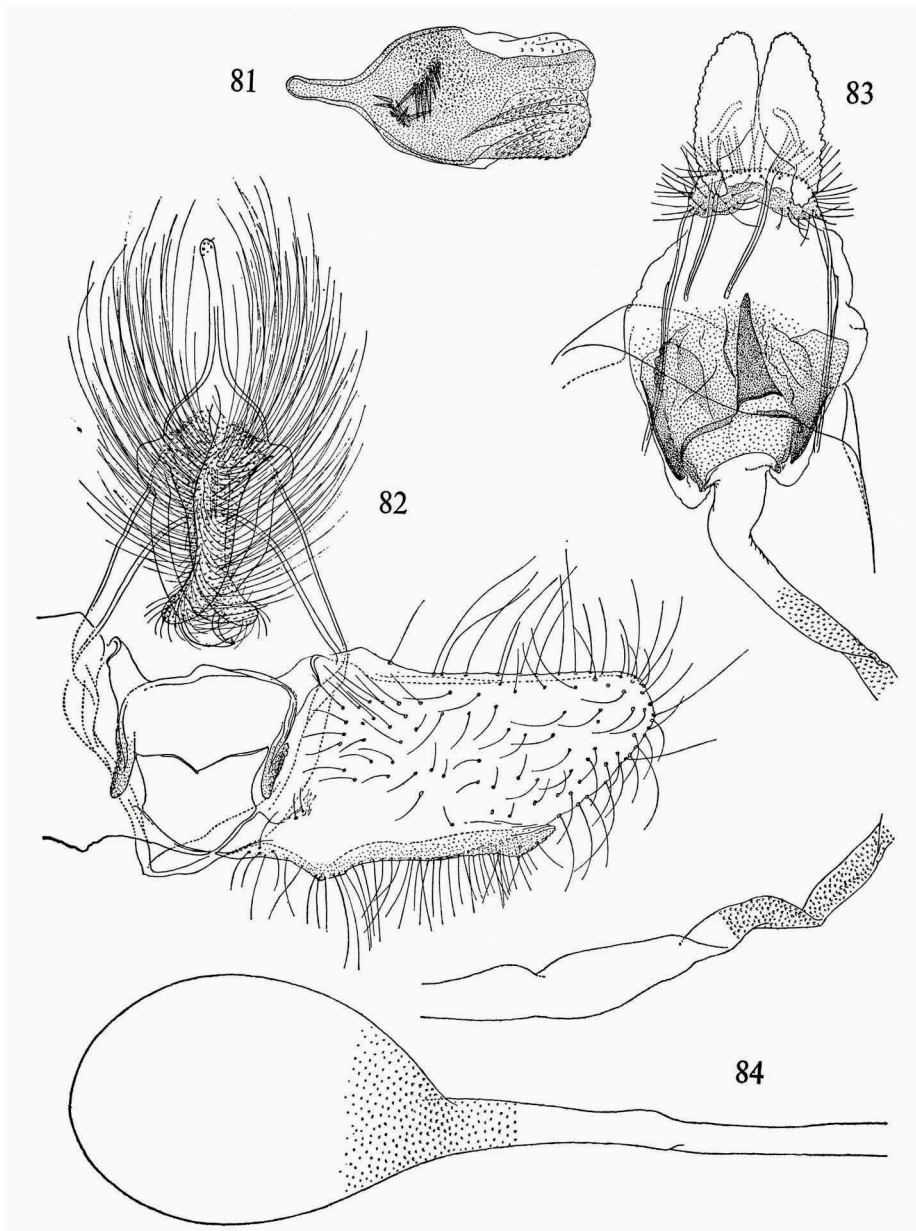


Fig. 81-84. Genitalia of *Taeniarchis* Meyr. 81-82, *T. hestica* Common: 81, neallotype, ♂, aedeagus; 82, entire genitalia; 83-84, *T. hexopa* spec. nov.: 83, holotype, ♀, sterigma and ovipositor; 84, bursa copulatrix and corpus bursae (in two fragments).

whitish-grey in middle, apex suffused with black. Abdomen fuscous.

Fore wing oblong-subtriangular, apex subobtuse, termen sinuate above, obliquely rounded beneath. Basal patch well-defined, not reaching  $\frac{1}{4}$ , dove-grey, slightly strewn with darker, along costa slightly infuscated, edge inwards-oblique, gently convex, bright ochreous-orange suffused with dark fuscous; this edge followed posteriorly by a streak of dove-grey colour; a small subtriangular fuscous-tawny and suffused spot on  $\frac{2}{5}$  of costa; a well-defined dark fuscous suffused moderate streak from before  $\frac{2}{3}$  of costa to tornus, outwards-convex, slightly angulate in middle and gradually narrowed downward; this fascia broadly edged on both sides with paler fuscous-grey, with a leaden-metallic gloss in certain lights, especially on costal third of wing; posterior half of costal edge pale ochreous, with an elongate blackish mark along origin of preceding dark streak, followed by three slender blackish marks, posterior apical; a short, blackish and a longer, orange-tawny suffused transverse streaks originating from first and second costal spots, respectively; apex and termen to end of vein 3 with an orange-tawny streak, preceded by a brilliant silver-leaden metallic streak; metallic scales in tornus; space between costal patch and apical markings creamy, densely strewn and indistinctly reticulated with blackish-fuscous, becoming denser towards dorsum; this area on costa suffused with grey. Cilia deep fuscous-brown, glossy, a pale basal line, and a metallic leaden suffused subbasal band, visible in certain lights.

Hind wing light ochreous, densely suffused and blotched with deep lilac-fuscous, tornus more than halfway towards cell with a large oblong-oval velvet-black patch tending to include three round incomplete ocelli which are edged above with narrow ochreous lines, below with broad brilliant silvery-leaden edges: anterior ring narrowly open below, lower edges dilated into two large oval brilliant spots; second spot formed of two round spots, united along upper half, lower half of their separation containing an irregular brilliant mark, crowned with a small orange one; one more, subtriangular, brilliant spot before posterior end of black patch. Cilia ochreous, infuscated, a median lilac-fuscous band, separated into numerous blotches, cilia opposite posterior end of tornal patch blackish.

Male genitalia. Uncus distinctly clavate. Socius moderately long. Lobus analis, a long, curved strong cusp, pointed and sclerotized. Sacculus  $\frac{1}{3}$ , sclerotized, edge of cucullus also sclerotized and with several rows of short teeth. Harpe at top of sacculus, a hand-like group of sharp cusps. Aedeagus broad, subcylindrical, with a large hook, turned upwards, attached in middle of left side. Cornuti, a long series of small spines.

Bismarck Islands, New Ireland, February, 1924 (A. F. Eichhorn), printed label (Meyrick Collection, BM), 1 ♂, holotype, gen. no. BM 12039.

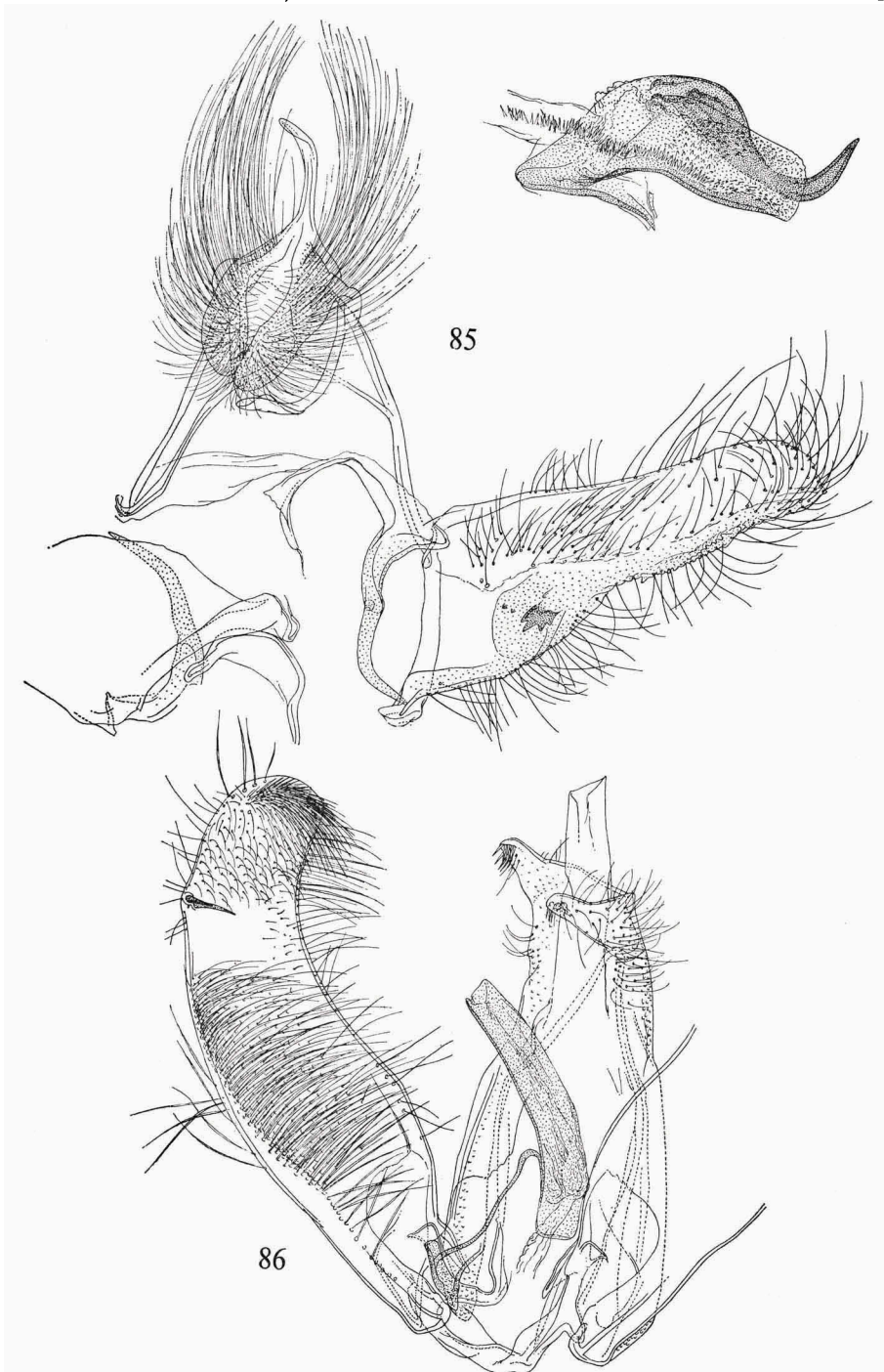


Fig. 85-86. Male genitalia. 85, *Taeniarchis prodotis* spec. nov., holotype; 86, *Strepsicrates decorigera* spec. nov., holotype.

A distinct species, nearest to *T. hexopa* spec. nov. Has been misidentified as *T. periorma* Meyrick.

**Taeniarchis hestica** Common, 1963 (fig. 81-82)

*Taeniarchis hestica* Common, 1963, Austral. Journ. Zool. **11**: 138, fig. 14C, pl. 3 fig. 8 (♀, Cairns).

♂ 12 mm, neallotype. Head, thorax dark fuscous. Antenna blackish-fuscous, ciliations over 1. Palpus pale yellowish, becoming whitish towards base, edges of posterior half of median segment and terminal segment entirely, blackish-fuscous. Abdomen fuscous.

Fore wing oblong-suboval, only slightly dilated and narrower than in other species. Basal patch fuscous, to beyond  $\frac{1}{4}$ , edge moderately angulate below costa, straight and distinctly inwards-oblique below this; a moderate pale purplish-blue-fuscous streak of ground colour traversing basal patch beyond its middle, parallel to its edge, another similar streak beyond patch, parallel to preceding; median part of wing rather dark fuscous, upper third faintly purplish, with four pairs of purplish faint costal transverse marks; posterior fourth of wing faint metallic purple-blue in certain lights, traversed by three suffused dark fuscous, brassy-edged oblique streaks; first of these from  $\frac{2}{3}$  of costa to termen above tornus, gradually narrowed, little curved; second from costa before apex, narrower, straight, to edge of first on vein 6; and third from costa just before apex, subapical, from apex along termen to end of first; an ill-defined dark fuscous line from end of dorsum rising obliquely to middle of disc; apex narrowly coppery. Cilia (rubbed) dark fuscous.

Hind wing dark fuscous, tips of scales darker; tornal patch jet-black with three complete circular spots, edged above narrowly with ochreous, below thickly by brilliant silvery-purple, a moderate whitish silvery transverse spot on dorsum before black patch; a small additional curved ochreous strigula above and between first and second round spots.

Male genitalia. Socius and gnathos longer than in *T. prodotis* spec. nov. Valva short and broad, sacculus sclerotized along edge, ending in a projecting denticulate point. Tuba analis short, strong and irregularly scobinate, with obtuse top. Aedeagus very short, with a narrowed basal appendix, vesica scobinate, cornuti, a patch of moderate spines.

Queensland, Cairns, "FPD., .10.06", Meyrick Collection, 1 ♂, neallotype, gen. no. 6055 (BM). Allied to *T. periorma* Meyrick.

The following species, described as *Taeniarchis* belongs to *Phricanthes* instead, as I am satisfied now.

**Phricanthes argyroiota** (Diakonoff, 1948) comb. nov.

*Taeniarchis argyroiota* Diakonoff, 1948, *Treubia* 21: 138, fig. 7 (Java, ♂).

When describing this species I already pointed out its affinity to *Protypanthes* Meyrick which has been recently synonymized by Mr. Common (1965) with *Phricanthes* Meyrick.

The fore wings in the species of this genus are sometimes with raised tufts of scales.

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Fig. 1-3. Genitalia of "*Argyroploce*" sensu Meyrick. 1, *A. scaristis* Meyrick, ♂, holotype, gen. no. BM 12031; 2, *A. neolopha* Meyrick, ♀, holotype, gen. no. BM 12037; 3, *A. rebellis* Meyrick, ♀, lectotype, gen. no. BM 12036.