

XXXIX NEW MICRO LEPIDOPTERA
FROM INDIA AND BURMA

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The following descriptions are from specimens taken by Dr. N. Annandale, and the types are in the collection of the Indian Museum.

CERACIDÆ.

Cerace, Walk.

I have formerly treated this genus as belonging to the *Plutellidæ*, but I now recognise that its neuration is essentially Tortricid in character, and that the smooth head cannot outweigh this. I propose, therefore, to constitute the *Ceracidæ* as a distinct family, agreeing with typical *Tortricidæ* in neuration and other important points, but differing from them by the smooth head.

Cerace mesoclasta, sp. nov.

♀ 41 mm. Head white, collar purple-blackish edged with white. Palpi white, with a grey streak along upper edge of second joint except at apex, terminal joint grey. Antennæ dark grey ringed with white. Thorax dark purple-fuscous, with five white spots, patagia edged with white. Abdomen blackish, segmental margins light ochreous-yellow, apex orange. Fore wings elongate, narrow, rather dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex very obtuse, termen rounded so as to project rather beyond apex; dark purple-fuscous, covered with rows of numerous small whitish spots between veins, towards costa united into transverse strigæ which become larger towards base; in the middle of disc these spots coalesce into a longitudinal streak; an elongate orange spot on termen, extending from vein 2 to 6; cilia dark fuscous (imperfect). Hind wings whitish; a fuscous blotch suffusedly spotted with dark fuscous occupying apical fourth of wing; a row of dark fuscous spots along costa; about three rows of dark fuscous spots extending over dorsal area of wing from base to apical blotch, smaller towards base; cilia white, round apical blotch mostly dark fuscous.

Kurseong, E. Himalayas, at 5,000 feet, in May; one specimen. Nearest *C. stipatana*, but easily known by the discal white streak, less extensive orange patch, spotted dorsal area of hind wings, and blackish-banded abdomen. In the specimen described veins 6 and 7 are short-stalked in one fore wing by an abnormality, the other wing being quite normal.

GELECHIADÆ.

Ochmastis, gen. nov.

Head smooth-scaled; ocelli absent; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint rather short, with moderate projecting tuft of rough hairs towards apex beneath, terminal joint nearly twice as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, drooping. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Fore wings with vein 16 furcate, 2 from near $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 and 4 approximated from angle, 5 parallel, 6 absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hind wings 1, elongate-trapezoidal, termen scarcely sinuate, cilia over 1; 2 widely remote, 3-5 rather approximated at base, 6 and 7 long-stalked.

Belongs to the group of *Ypsolophus*, in which it is characterised by the neuration.

Ochmastis chionacma, sp. nov.

♂ 16 mm. Head and thorax white sprinkled with dark fuscous. Palpi white, second joint blackish except towards apex, terminal joint sprinkled with grey; with three undefined blackish rings. Antennæ blackish ringed with white. Abdomen grey, anal tuft ochreous-yellowish. Fore wings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; white, irregularly sprinkled with dark fuscous; two small dark fuscous spots near base above and below middle, upper marked with black; an irregular quadrate dark fuscous patch on dorsum before middle, reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ across wing, enclosing an elongate pale yellow-ochreous blotch of somewhat raised scales dilated posteriorly and edged above with a few black scales; three subconfluent dark fuscous blotches forming an irregular streak from middle of disc to $\frac{5}{8}$ of costa, crossed by an interrupted thick black streak in disc from before middle to $\frac{3}{4}$, and two or three short black streaks on veins beyond this; an elongate black mark on costa before middle; apical area forming a roundish clear white spot, edged by a marginal black line: cilia white, on costa with three black wedge-shaped spots, round apex with three dark fuscous bars towards tornus suffused with fuscous and sprinkled on basal half with dark fuscous. Hind wings grey, thinly scaled towards base; cilia pale grey towards base, ochreous-tinged.

Dawna Hills (2—3,000 feet), Lower Burma, in March; one specimen.

ELACHISTIDÆ.

Stathmopoda placida, sp. nov.

♀ 10-11 mm. Crown whitish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous, face pearly white. Palpi whitish-ochreous, in front white.

Antennæ whitish-ochreous, tips dark grey above. Thorax whitish-ochreous irrorated with blackish, posterior extremity white. Abdomen grey, beneath white. Fore wings sublanceolate, broadest near base, thence narrowed to acute apex; rather dark fuscous, with slight purplish tinge; two broad white fasciæ, first very broad dorsally, where it covers basal third of wing, much narrowed towards costa at beyond $\frac{1}{4}$, margins straight, enclosed basal area of costa ochreous-whitish irrorated with black; second fascia at $\frac{2}{3}$, rather narrowed towards costa, anterior edge straight, posterior convex, oblique: cilia fuscous. Hind wings and cilia grey.

Rangoon, in February; two specimens. I note here that the genus *Placostola*, Meyr., founded on a species allied to the above, cannot be maintained as distinct from *Stathmopoda*.

Stathmopoda calyptrea, sp. nov.

♀. 10 mm. Head shining white. Palpi white, terminal joint externally with a dark fuscous line. Antennæ whitish. Thorax white, on back with a curved dark fuscous transverse line near anterior margin. Abdomen yellowish-fuscous, beneath and at sides white. Fore wings very narrow, widest near base, thence narrowed to acute apex; dark fuscous; a white basal patch occupying $\frac{2}{3}$ of wing, its outer edge inwardly oblique from costa; some undefined whitish suffusion about $\frac{2}{3}$ and before apex: cilia fuscous. Hind wings and cilia fuscous.

Dawna Hills (2—3,000 feet), Lower Burma, in March; one specimen.

Promalactis nebrias, sp. nov.

♀ 9 mm. Head glossy ochreous-whitish, sides of crown sprinkled with grey. Palpi whitish, second joint yellowish-tinged and transversely striated with dark fuscous, terminal joint with a longitudinal line of dark fuscous irroration on each side. Antennæ white ringed with blackish. Thorax light ochreous-yellowish, shoulders black. Abdomen grey. Fore wings lanceolate, apex acute; light ochreous-yellowish, tinged with deeper yellow in disc posteriorly; a fine white line edged with black irroration beneath from middle of base to $\frac{1}{4}$ of dorsum; two fine white acutely angulated transverse lines at $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, edged with black irroration, each preceded on costa by an oblique wedge-shaped fuscous blotch irrorated with black, second followed on costa by a larger triangular similar blotch extending to $\frac{2}{3}$; from angle of first a fine white line edged with some black scales proceeds to tornus; an irregular streak of blackish irroration along termen from tornus to apex, marked with small white spots in middle and at apex: cilia pale yellowish, towards base with some blackish specks. Hind wings grey; cilia pale grey.

Dawna Hills (2—3,000 feet), Lower Burma, in March; one specimen.

GRACILARIADÆ.

Acrocercops cyclopa, sp. nov.

♂ ♀ 6 mm. Head and thorax shining ochreous-white. Palpi slender, white. Abdomen whitish. Legs white spotted with grey. Fore wings very narrowly elongate-lanceolate, acute; white; a slender light fuscous streak along basal third of costa; three light fuscous oblique fasciæ, first in middle, slender; second at $\frac{3}{4}$, somewhat broader; third very slender, separated by a fine line from a conspicuous roundish deep black apical spot: cilia whitish-fuscous, round apex white with two light fuscous shades. Hind wings grey; cilia whitish-grey.

Calcutta, in August; two specimens. Nearest to *A. sauropis*, Meyr.

Acrocercops thraustica, sp. nov.

♀ 9 mm. Head loosely haired, white, crown ochreous-tinged. Palpi white, second joint grey towards base, with short rough apical tuft beneath. Antennæ grey. Thorax white, sides grey. Abdomen grey, beneath white with lateral series of oblique blackish stripes. Legs white, obliquely striped with blackish. Fore wings very narrowly elongate, short-pointed; light fuscous; costa whitish-suffused on median third; a blackish longitudinal streak in disc from $\frac{1}{4}$ to beyond middle, edged above with fuscous-whitish; an elongate white dorsal patch from base to beyond $\frac{1}{4}$ of wing, edged with blackish above, and containing a series of four blackish dots; a white sub-dorsal streak from beyond this to beyond middle, rather oblique upwards, edged with blackish above and beneath; beyond apex of this is a blackish patch composed of three confluent oblique streaks, beneath which is a white dorsal dash, and followed by a very oblique white streak extending to $\frac{5}{8}$ of disc, where it meets a very oblique black streak from middle of costa, whitish-edged above; a white elongate mark above tornus; a fine curved whitish line from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to termen above tornus; apical area beyond this ochreous-whitish finely and irregularly striated with black, with a black apical dot: cilia white, with basal and posterior black lines, and two black apical hooks, towards tornus greyish-tinged. Hind wings and cilia grey.

Calcutta, in July, at light; two specimens.

PLUTELLIDÆ.

Atteva sciodoxa, sp. nov.

♂ ♀ 23-28 mm. Head whitish, collar orange edged with white. Palpi white, terminal joint dark grey mixed with white. Antennæ grey. Thorax ochreous-orange, with a white spot on patagia, and two behind middle of back. Abdomen ochreous-orange. Posterior legs in ♂ thin, weak, tibiæ clothed with long whitish hairs, tarsi twisted. Fore wings elongate, narrow at base,

considerably dilated posteriorly, costa towards apex gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen little oblique, slightly rounded; ochreous-orange, slightly violet-tinged; about 18—24 white spots, *viz.*, three large transverse ones and two or three small on dorsum, three more or less large rounded ones and two or three small in disc, one rather large transverse on termen above tornus, and the rest small, rounded, scattered along costa and towards apex: cilia whitish, base ochreous-orange. Hind wings grey, thinly scaled and sub-hyaline towards base; cilia whitish, base grey.

One specimen at base of Dawna Hills, Lower Burma, in March; and I possess three others from the island of Penang, and Labuan, Borneo.

TINEIDÆ.

Tischeria ptarmica, sp. nov.

♂ ♀ 4-5 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ light greyish-ochreous. Thorax greyish-ochreous sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen grey, apex greyish-ochreous. Fore wings lanceolate; 6 present; light greyish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous, with some scattered dark fuscous scales, on dorsal half more or less yellowish-tinged; undefined dorsal spots of dark fuscous irroration at middle, $\frac{3}{4}$, and apex: cilia pale greyish. Hind wings and cilia pale greyish.

Bred in plenty from larvæ mining small elongate blotches in leaves of *Zizyphus jujuba*, at Puri, Orissa, in January. The species occurred in great profusion, leaves an inch in diameter containing twenty or more larvæ, and the moths are described as "swarming like a cloud of midges round the tree." The mine, larval habits, and pupa are similar to those of European species.

Crypsithyris spelæa, sp. nov.

♂ ♀ 9-10 mm. Wholly pale whitish-ochreous except eyes, which are deep black. Fore wings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded. Hind wings with transverse vein present, 2—7 separate.

Khayon ("Farm") Cave, Moulmein, Burma, in March; three specimens. This is a very curious and interesting species, apparently a true cave-dweller, found permanently resident "in total darkness" (Annandale), being the only known species of *Lepidoptera* adapted to such conditions; but since the eyes are fully developed and the power of flight maintained, it would seem probable that the darkness is not quite absolute, but such that eyes accustomed to it can still perceive faintly. The absence of light has, however, sufficed to prevent the development of colour, the insects being practically bleached or colourless. The larvæ of four Indian species of *Crypsithyris* are known, and all are lichen-feeders, so that probably this may feed the same way, in portable cases on the rock-walls. Other Indian caves should be examined for similar species.

Melasina apracta, sp. nov.

♀ 15-18 mm. Head with appressed hairs, pale greyish-ochreous. Palpi moderate, rather curved, pointed, pale greyish-ochreous, second joint sometimes infuscated. Antennæ pale greyish-ochreous. Thorax pale greyish-ochreous suffused with fuscous anteriorly. Abdomen pale ochreous, more yellowish posteriorly, with large anal tuft of long hairs. Fore wings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched; apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; pale greyish-ochreous, sometimes yellowish-tinged, suffusedly irrorated throughout with fuscous; a cloudy spot of darker fuscous suffusion in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Hind wings light greyish; cilia pale greyish-ochreous.

Mandalay, in March; two specimens.

