

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF *GEOMETRIDAE*.

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THE types of the species here recorded as new are all contained in the Rothschild Museum at Tring. To these descriptions are added diagnoses of new genera, and a few rectifications of generic and specific names, with critical notes where necessary.

SUBFAMILY OENOCHROMINAE

Oenochromidae Meyr.*Nearcha ursaria* Guen.

Guenée's description of *ursaria* is taken from a ♀; the examples in the British Museum, four in number, are all ♂♂, agreeing exactly with his description of the ♀. In these, however, all the nervures of the forewings are thickly traced with hair-like scales, and the neuration itself of the lower nerves is subject to an anomalous distortion, so striking that, did it obtain in the ♀, I think Guenée would hardly have failed to observe it. The submedian nerve, the submedian fold, and the first median nervule are all three abruptly bent downwards beyond the middle of the wing towards the anal angle. This distortion is more especially noticeable in the case of the first median nervule, which runs at a strong angle so as almost to join the fold. The forewings are, as Guenée states, much more strongly fuscate than in *buffalaria*.

I imagine, as Mr. Meyrick makes no mention of these anomalies in his description of *buffalaria*, which he makes identical with *ursaria*, that he has never seen the underside of Walker's four ♂♂. Three of these Walker himself referred to *buffalaria* and one to *ursaria*, and then added, "These species seem to be identical."

Antasia nom. nov.*Darantasia* (Wlk., xxvi., p. 1743, nom. praecoc.).

This name of Walker's cannot stand, as he had already used it (*Journ. Linn. Soc.*, iii., p. 186) for a totally different insect.

Lyrcea (Wlk., xx., p. 259, 1860).

Meyrick erects a family for the insects of this genus, *Lyrceidae*; but, as the *Oenochromidae*, the majority of which are endemic to Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand are, as far as neuration goes, a somewhat loosely defined family, it seems to me preferable, at all events at present, to include the present genus *Lyrcea* in it. The species *inter se* are very variable. Meyrick refers both *achroivaria* Feld., *varians* Butler, and *ustaria* Wlk. to *alectoraria* Wlk. as one species, to which he adds as a second *Hemerophila hemipteraria* Guen. (which I have not seen), which he had previously separated under a new generic name *Xyridaema*. I consider *achroivaria* Feld. decidedly distinct from the Walkerian species. It is very variable, but *achroivaria* has a distinct angulation in the outer margin of the forewing, while *alectoraria* Wlk. is always larger, invariable, with scarcely any markings, and the costal edge red, especially at the base. *Ustaria* Wlk., the type of which is in the British Museum, and

Megaspilates gen. nov.

Forewings ample; costa faintly convex at base and apex: apex prominent, blunt; hindmargin curved, more obliquely in the lower half; anal angle well marked. Hindwings broad, both angles rounded; hindmargin curved. Palpi porrect, slender, long, extending half their length beyond face; tongue weak; antennae of ♂ strongly pectinated, the pectinations ciliated finely; of ♀ shortly and evenly pectinated; abdomen stouter and stronger than in *Aspilates*. Neuration normal. Scaling fine and close, somewhat glossy.

Type: *Megaspilates mundataria* Cram.

Biclavigera gen. nov.

Near to *Orgyiodes* Feld., but without the hairy pectus and thorax; face large, rounded, and protuberant; palpi distinct, short, stout, third joint invisible; hind tibiae with only one pair of spurs; fore and hind tarsi (?middle) ending in a double claw.

Type: *B. praeecanaria* H. S. (*Scodion*).

Orgyiodes Feld. (*Reise Nov.*, ii., p. 3).

Forewings elongate; costa convex near base, and before apex, slightly incurved between; apex blunt, round; hindmargin well rounded; anal angle fairly distinct. Hindwings broad, with well rounded hindmargin, and square anal angle. Antennae of ♂ plumose; pectus, face, and thorax very hairy, the short palpi quite hidden; hind tibiae of ♂ with two spurs. Neuration: cell three-fifths as long as wings; first median at three-fourths, second just before the end, third from the end of cell; radials as usual; common stem of last four (?three) subcostals some little distance before end; first subcostal free. Hindwings with costal closely approximated to subcostal for half the length of cell: first subcostal leaving just before end of cell; medians as in forewings; markings much more oblique than in the allied genera.

Type: *Orgyiodes caparia* Wlk. (*Fidonia*?).

Aspilates hesperis sp. nov.

Forewings deep sandy yellow; costa pale ochreous dotted with fuscous; fringe concolorous; a slightly darker yellowish brown oblique line from almost below the apex to the inner margin, near which it becomes indistinct. Hindwings yellowish white, without any markings. Palpi, face, and thorax concolorous with forewings; abdomen with hindwings. Underside of both wings rather bright yellow, paler towards the inner margin; costa of forewings mottled with brown; the line and discal spot distinct, brown. On the hindwings there is a large brown discal spot, and a brown line from the apex reaching half across the wing to the anal angle; the discal spots show faintly through on the upper surface.

Expanse of wings: 34 mm.

Several ♂♂ from the Canaries.

Nearthria gen. nov.

Wings shaped, coloured, and marked very much like *Aspilates*, but differing in the palpi and ♂ antennae. The palpi are short, and porrect, scarcely reaching the front of face; the antennae of the ♂ are beset with shorter, curled pectinations, which interlock at their apices.

Type: *Nearthria lacticina* Butler (*Aspilates*).