

## AUSTRALIAN HESPERIIDAE. VIII.

## DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW FORMS.

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More material has come to hand and it seems desirable to name the following new subspecies, the types of which are in the Australian Museum, Sydney.

I would draw attention to part 77 of the Lepidopterorum Catalogus, Hesperidae, by H. H. Shepard, 1936, in which 57 species are listed, of which 52 are found in Australia. This part contains a large number of references and is remarkably free from errors. However the genotype of *Pasma* is given as Wat. & Lyell instead of Miskin, and the species *tasmanicus* (p. 13) is found in Tasmania and Victoria as well as in N. S. Wales. Also (p. 19) *T. leucostigma* is found in N. S. Wales, the holotype coming from near Sydney.

Two new records by Mr. T. H. Guthrie are: *Hesperilla malindeva* Lower at Mt. Gravatt, near Brisbane, and *Hesp. idothea* Miskin at Springbrook, 3,200 feet, in the Macpherson Ranges, Qld.

## TRAPEZITES LUTEA Tepper, 1881.

The holotype male is from Ardrossan, South Australia, in the South Australian Museum and is in very poor condition. I have seen only six specimens from South Australia, two at Adelaide, two in the Australian Museum, and a pair in the Macleay Museum, Sydney. With the only two males known from Victoria, these are considerably smaller than those taken west of the Divide in South Queensland and New South Wales.

## TRAPEZITES LUTEA LEUCON, n. subsp.

This race is generally larger than typical *lutea* from South Australia and Victoria. The spots on the forewing above are proportionately larger, especially the opaque spot in 1a and the semihyaline spot in 2. The central yellow area on the hindwing is also larger and more distinct. On the underside the general colour is not quite so pure a yellow as specimens from South Australia and Victoria. The holotype male, and allotype female with paratypes are from Milmerran, S. Qld., where it has been taken by Mr. Macqueen and myself. Specimens from Binnaway, N. S. Wales, belong here. These localities are about 250 miles apart, west of the Divide.

## ANISYNTA DOMINULA Plotz, 1884.

The two Tasmanian races, *dominula* and *pria*, are easily distinguished, but more specimens of the larger *dominula* are required. Owing to the receipt of more material from south-eastern Australia, it is necessary to divide the continental specimens instead of keeping them all under the race *drachmophora* Meyrick, 1885.

## ANISYNTA DOMINULA DRACHMOPHORA Meyrick, 1885.

The description was drawn up from a single male from Mt. Kosciusko, 3,000 feet, and is compared with *ismene* Newman, a name which I believe was never published. My specimens from Mt. Kosciusko are from about 5,000 feet and the markings on the underside are rarely silvery, but dull white or ochreous. Although Miskin mentions it in his Catalogue, 1891, from Victoria it is not recorded by Anderson & Spry in "Victorian Butterflies". It was taken this year at Mt. Buffalo (4,500 ft.) in February by Dr. Guthrie, who has given me specimens. Specimens from much further north in New South Wales are now separated as a new race.

## ANISYNTA DOMINULA DYRIS, n. subsp.

This is a small race, rather grey-brown on the upperside, approaching the still smaller *pria* from Cradle Mt., Tasmania. On the upperside in the male, the forewing may have three, two or one subapical spots. On the underside the general colour is a richer brown than in *drachmophora*, the spots of the hindwing are dull ochreous, but when viewed at an angle may appear silvery. The holotype male has three subapicals above, and males and females were taken in February at Mt. Franklin (5,400 ft.), Canberra, by my nephew, D. F. Waterhouse, B.Sc.

## ANISYNTA DOMINULA DRACO, n. subsp.

This is a very fine race and was taken in January, 1912, at Ebor, N. S. Wales, by the late Dr. Tillyard. It is slightly larger than *drachmophora* and the holotype male has no markings above beyond the stigma, but other specimens may have up to three subapicals, a small spot beyond the lower end of cell and a cell spot. Beneath the general colour is a rich red-brown and the chief spots silvery. I have a long series of both sexes from Ebor. I would also place here the specimens I caught at Barrington Tops, N. S. Wales, during my two trips there. Included in these are two small males, one with only five small silvery spots on the underside of the hindwing.

## HESPERILLA CHRYSOTRICHA Meyrick &amp; Lower, 1902.

Since my last part many more specimens have been received from South Australia and Victoria. Of four males and four females of the race *cyclospila* M. & L., 1902, before me from Victoria, two males and three females show the seventh spot on the underside of the hindwing as mentioned in the description of that race. Specimens from Kalangadoo, S. Australia (M. W. Mules) agree better with those from Victoria than those from Mt. Compass described below.

## HESPERILLA CHRYSOTRICHA LEUCOSIA, n. subsp.

This is the race that Lower no doubt intended for *cyclospila*, 1902, but he unfortunately based his description on a Melbourne specimen with seven spots on the underside of the hindwing. It is somewhat similar to *cyclospila* on the upperside, but the central orange area of the hindwing is better defined. On the underside the general colour is nearer the red-brown of typical *chrysotricha* from Western Australia, and the silvery-white spots of the hindwing are very much smaller than those of *cyclospila*, the usual number being silver-white spots in cell, 1a, 2, 3 and 6, and dark dots in 4 and 5, whereas those in 4 and 5 are usually silvery in *cyclospila*. The type locality will be Mt. Compass, South Australia, in November and December, sent me by Messrs. F. M. Angel and F. E. Parsons, and I would also include here specimens from Robe, S. Australia (F. E. Parsons).