

RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF MICROLEPIDOPTERA (3)

by

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In the present paper, which deals chiefly with the family *Carposinidae*, 3 genera and 6 species are described as new. The types will be deposited in the Leiden Museum, Netherlands.

TORTRICIDAE

Zacorisca pulchella (SCHULTZE) 1910.

Hyperperissa pulchella SCHULTZE, Philipp. Journ. Science, Sect. D, 5: 165, pl. I, f. 8. Philippines, Luzon, Province of Benguet, Lutab, 1000 m and Panai, P.I., 2250 m, 2 ♀♀, type and paratype, in Entomological Collection, Bureau of Science, Manila, P.I.

This species escaped the attention of former workers being concealed in a wrong genus and family: the above author placed it in the family *Tineidae*! The genus *Hyperperissa* WALS. 1900 (Cat. Lep. Het. Mus. Oxon. 2 : 546, genotype *Sidyma? aurantiaca* SEMPER 1899) has been sunk as a synonym of *Imma* WALK. 1858 (*Glyphipterygidae*) by MEYRICK in 1907.

According to the figure and the description, which is short, the present species is a true *Zacorisca* and is closely allied to *Z. toxopei* DIAK. 1947, from New Guinea. It is interesting that the distribution area of this typically Papuan genus appears to extend as far north as Philippines; its western boundaries are Java and North Borneo.

CARPOSINIDAE

Since a long time this small, but interesting family puzzles taxonomists as to its systematical position. Everything seems to indicate that a very old group is concerned, which became isolated by extinction of many connecting forms.

Hoping to go further into this matter shortly in another place we confine ourselves at present to stipulate that the age of *Carposinidae* is also illustrated by considerable variability of certain characters, viz. venuration of both fore and hind wing in several, superficially closely allied species of certain large genera, especially of *Meridarchis* ZELL. 1867. It is even probable that future data will enable us to split this group in several distinct genera, and that the list of its synonyms, four of which are recorded at present, may be reduced. However, to our present

knowledge, external characters, as shape and length of labial palpus, and neuration of both fore and hind wing, being rather plastic within this genus and showing gradual transitions, give little support for an adequate discrimination of such groups. For instance vein 6 in the hind wing in *Meridarchis* may be normally developed, reduced to a fold or entirely absent, which fact seems to have escaped attention of former workers.

Archostola gen. nov. (fig. 1).

ἄρχος = leader, στολή = gown

Head with loosely appressed scales, side tufts raised, spreading. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis developed. Antenna in ♂ minutely pubescent, scape somewhat elongate, broad, flattened dorso-ventrally, subconcave. Labial palpus moderate, porrect, median segment elongate, somewhat compressed laterally, clothed with appressed scales roughly projecting along posterior half above and beneath, more so in ♀, terminal segment short, obtuse, somewhat drooping. Maxillary palpus obliterate. Thorax smooth. Posterior tibia with roughish hairs above. Fore wing with small

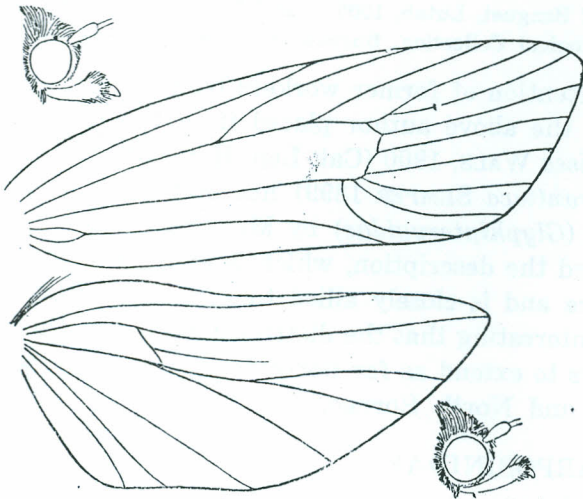


Fig. 1. *Archostola tredecim* gen. nov. spec. nov., above: head and wing neuration ♀, below head ♂.

tufts of raised scales; 1b furcate at base, 2 curved, from before angle, 3 from angle, 4 closely approximated, 5 converging towards base, 7 separate, to termen, 8 and 9 rather short-stalked, 8 to costa, 10 halfway towards 11, 11 from $\frac{2}{3}$. Hind wing elongate, trapezoid-ovate, slightly over 1, cilia $\frac{1}{3}$; cell extremely short, under $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing length, closing cell slightly sinuate, mode-

erately outwardly oblique, 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, closely approximated towards lower edge of cell basally, 3 and 4 stalked from angle, stalk $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 absent, 6 submedian, hardly perceptible anteriorly, obliterate posteriorly, 7 to apex.

Genotype *Archostola tredecim* spec. nov., ♂, ♀.

Superficially resembling *Meridarchis* Zell. 1852, but according to the male genitalia quite isolated; the peculiar short cell in hind wing is not unique in the family: we have a specimen from New Guinea, belonging to an undescribed genus, which also possesses this character.

Archostola tredecim spec. nov. (figs 2, 3).

♂ 15-17 mm, ♀ 14-18 mm. Head and thorax snow-white, shoulder with a black spot. Palpus white, basal $\frac{2}{3}$ black. Abdomen white in ♂, greyish-white in ♀. Legs whitish, anterior suffused with blackish, median irrorated with pale fuscous. Fore wing with veins 3 and 4 approximated; elongate-subovate, dilated, costa curved, apex obtusely pointed, termen moderately rounded, oblique. White, markings black. An inwardly oblique crescentic-semiovate or semiovate small spot on costa beyond base, connected with base of wing by a fuscous-black suffusion along wing edge, which is slightly dilated anteriorly; 2 subtriangular black dots on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ and beyond $\frac{1}{2}$, followed by 3 smaller tolerably equidistant ones between second one and apex; a round dot above dorsum beyond base; 4 round dots in middle of disc slightly above middle of wing, arranged as angles of a regular elongate lozenge, median pair somewhat smaller, posterior one on upper angle of cell; posterior edges of these 4 dots forming small tufts of slightly raised scales; sometimes 2 minute greyish round dots (mostly obliterate): on vein 1b before anterior of the preceding dots and on lower angle of cell; a row of 4 triangular dots along termen on terminations of veins 4-7 and a dot or a moderate longitudinal streak on costa before apex. Cilia pale grey, base whitish. Hind wing white; cilia white.

Tegumen short, broad, triangular. Uncus a small projection. Gnathos and transtilla absent. Valva elongate-truncate, slightly gradually narrowed: cucullus with thickened upper edge which ends in a curved hook; sacculus terminating in a slender strong rod with moderately curved top. Aedoeagus moderate, asymmetrical, top with a rhomboidal dilatation, cornuti absent. Juxta very large, strong, erect-triangular (Slide No 859 D, holotype).

Limen a broad transverse plate, upper edge angularly emarginate, a small rising median lobe and a triangular chitinisation behind this. Ductus bursae membraneous. Bursa copulatrix finely irregularly dentate. Signa absent (Slide No 860 D, allotype).

West Central Sumatra, Fort de Kock, 920 m, throughout the year 1921 and XII.1922. 9 ♂, 7 ♀. Holotype, ♂: XI.1921, allotype, ♀: VII.1921 (both in the Leiden Museum). Superficially of the *Meridarchis octobola*-type. The male genitalia strongly remind of a certain type found in *Eucosmidae*.

Mesodica gen. nov. (fig. 9).

μεσόδικος = mediating.

Head with appressed scales, side tufts raised, spreading. Ocellus small, inferior. Proboscis short. Antenna ciliate in ♂, ciliations 2, scape elongate, thickened, somewhat concave below. Labial palpus in ♂ moderate or moderately long, curved, ascending, with closely appressed scales,

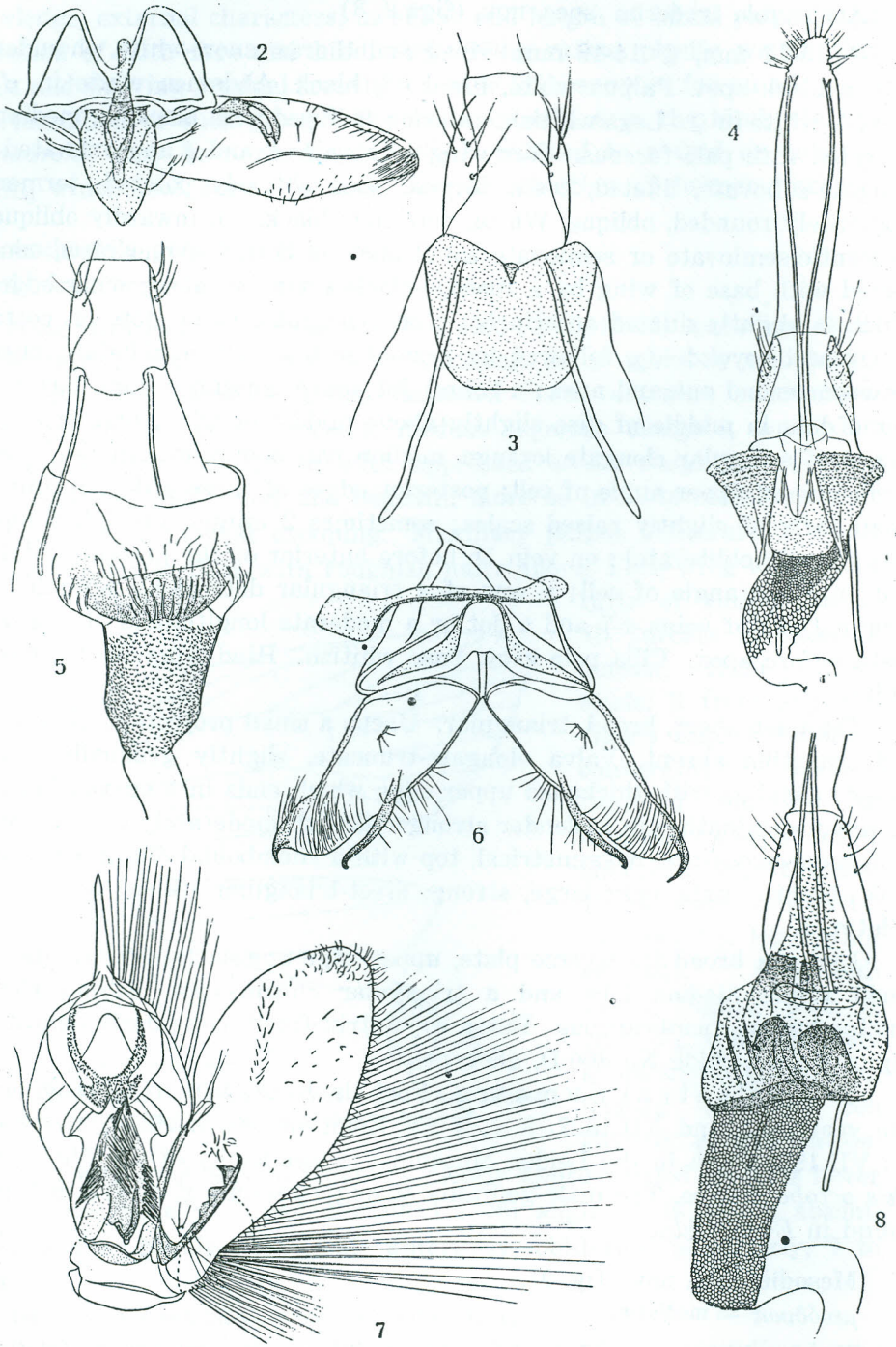
Genitalia of *Carposinidae*.

Fig. 2: *Archostola tredecim* gen. nov. spec. nov., ♂. Fig. 3: ♀. Fig. 4: *Meridarchis pusulosa* spec. nov., ♀. Fig. 5: *Metacosmesis barbaroglypha* gen. nov. spec. nov., ♀. Fig. 6: ♂. Fig. 7: *Mesodica infuscata* gen. nov. spec. nov., ♂. Fig. 8: *Meridarchis creagra* spec. nov., ♀.

rather slender, median segment slightly thickened in middle, terminal segment $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$, subobtuse or rather pointed (in ♀ very long, porrect, median segment slightly arched downward, with appressed scales abruptly expanded in a triangular moderate tuft in middle above, terminal segment over $\frac{1}{4}$ of median, rather stout, obtuse). Maxillary palpus rudimentary. Thorax with appressed scales, a thick patch of closely appressed long scales at each side before middle. Fore wing with tufts of raised scales; 1b furcate at base, 2 from near angle, 3 from angle, 3-5 closely approximated at base, 7 separate, to termen, 8 and 9 stalked, 10 halfway towards 11, 11 from beyond $\frac{2}{3}$, a horizontal parting vein from halfway between bases of 5 and 6, perceptible to halfway towards base of wing. Hind wing semiovate, pointed, about $1\frac{1}{3}$, cilia over $\frac{1}{4}$; both sexes with a cubital pecten and a long pencil of hairs along vein 1b; 2 from before middle, along base rather approximated to lower edge of cell, 3 and 4 short-stalked from angle, 5 absent, 6 developed, median, moderately diverging from 7, 7 to apex, closing vein outwardly concave above and beneath base of 6.

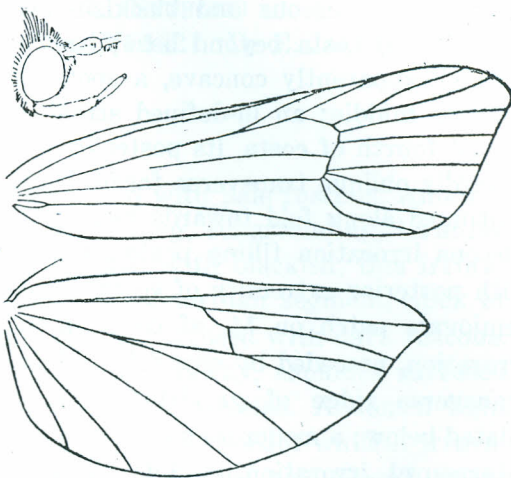


Fig. 9. *Mesodica infuscata* gen. nov. spec. nov.: head and wing neuration, ♂.

Genotype *Mesodica infuscata* spec. nov., ♂.

Nearest to *Meridarchis*, differing by smooth slender ascending palpi, with a slender pointed terminal segment. The structure of the female labial palpus is described after a ♀ specimen of a closely allied species: *Mesodica aggerata* (MEYR.). Comprises a group of 3 closely allied species, one of which (a ♂) from Assam has been erroneously attributed by us to *Meridarchis*. The latter species has been described a long time ago but the description still awaits publication at the British Museum.

***Mesodica infuscata* spec. nov. (fig. 7).**

♂ 22 mm. Head light fuscous, face whitish. Antenna light fuscous, whitish towards apex, ciliations about 3. Palpus long, ascending, slender, terminal segment about $\frac{1}{2}$; whitish suffused with light fuscous, median segment with a lateral spot of dark fuscous irroration beyond middle and whitish apex, terminal segment with a suffused dark fuscous median ring. Thorax (damaged) whitish-fuscous, suffused with darker fuscous, a pair of sublateral patches of closely appressed light fuscous hair-scales in middle. Abdomen pale fuscous-white. Legs dark fuscous, irrorated

with pale fuscous, light-ringed. Fore wing elongate-triangular, costa gently curved towards extremities, faintly concave in middle, apex rather obtuse, termen hardly sinuate, almost straight, oblique. Pale whitish-fuscous, densely irrorated with light and dark greyish-fuscous, markings dark greyish-fuscous and blackish-fuscous, strongly suffused. A small dark dot on costa beyond base; basal patch fuscous, suffused, edge ill-defined, apparently concave, a spot of blackish-fuscous irroration below costa in middle; an ill-defined streak of darker fuscous suffusion along second fourth of costa, its posterior extremity connected with an obscure inwardly oblique transverse fascia running to fold beyond middle, thence continued along fold towards basal patch; a suffused patch of blackish-fuscous irroration filling posterior fourth of cell, indistinctly connected with posterior extremity of costal streak above mentioned; an ill-defined semiovate patch on $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa, formed by fuscous and dark fuscous irroration, preceded by one, followed by 2 costal dots, last one subapical; transverse ridge of greyish-fuscous raised scales along closing vein, dilated below; a moderate subterminal transverse band of blackish-fuscous interneural irroration, ill-defined, inwardly oblique, from penultimate costal dot to tornus, thence indistinctly produced along dorsum anteriorly to below end of cell; veins beyond cell suffused with light fuscous; a marginal ill-defined dark fuscous fascia. Cilia whitish, posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ mixed with fuscous. Hind wing with veins 3 and 4 short-stalked, 6 distinct throughout; whitish tinged fuscous, glossy, semipellucant; cilia pale whitish-fuscous.

Tegumen rather short, broad. Uncus a narrow pointed hook. Gnathos present in the form of 2 separate, semicircular broad arms, pending, with tops overlapping each other, upper side papillate. Valva ovate, broad, membranous; sacculus not indicated; harpe a narrow rod, with 3 large dentations above. Unfortunately vinculum, anellus and stalk of aedoeagus are missing; top of aedoeagus arrowhead-like, cornuti 4 longitudinal combs of large bristles, two of these apical, and a broad patch of slender bristles in middle. Anus peculiar: supported by a curved piece of thin chitine (Slide No 911 D, type).

West Java, Mts Gedé-Panggerango, Tjibodas, 1400 m, VIII.1938. (M. A. NEERVOORT). 1 specimen. Nearest to *M. aggerata* MEYR., also from West Java, which is of a warm brownish-fuscous tinge and has somewhat narrower fore wing with discal patch more elongate.

Mesodica aggerata (MEYR.) 1910.

Meridarchis aggerata MEYRICK, Trans. Entom. Soc. London 1910: 430-431. Lepid. Catal. 13: 4, 1913. Gener. Insect. 179: 4, 1922.

West Java, Bandung (about 750 m).

West Java, Preanger, 5000 ft (SYTHOFF). 1 ♀.

Meridarchis lembula MEYR. 1910.

Meridarchis lembula MEYRICK, Trans. Entom. Soc. Lond. 1910: 430. Lepid. Catal. 13: 3, 1913. Gener. Insect. 179: 4, 1922.

West Java: Bandung (about 750 m).

West Java, Preanger, 5000 ft (SYTHOFF) 1 ♀. Central West Sumatra, Fort de Kock, 920 m. VI.1921. (Dr E. JACOBSON). 1 ♂.

Meridarchis creagra spec. nov. (fig. 8).

κρεάγρα = a fork.

♀ 17,5 mm. Head whitish, slightly mixed with pale fuscous. Antenna fuscous ringed with whitish. Palpus rather long, subascending, terminal segment about $\frac{1}{4}$; whitish, densely irrorated with blackish, this irroration confluent to a streak along lower edge of median segment, apex of this segment whitish above, terminal segment suffused with dark fuscous. Thorax (damaged) whitish suffused with pale tawny, shoulder suffused with tawny-fuscous, lateral tufts of metanotum whitish. Abdomen light grey. Legs dark fuscous, pale ringed, posterior leg sordid whitish irrorated and spotted with greyish-fuscous, tarsus fuscous, pale ringed, spurs blackish. Fore wing rather narrow, elongate, little dilated, costa gently sinuate, apex pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; with tufts of raised scales. Whitish, irrorated with fuscous, markings blackish and suffused pale tawny-fuscous. Basal patch moderate, edge inwardly oblique, formed by 3 tufts of raised scales: light tawny-fuscous, paler towards base and costa, with a streak of blackish-fuscous irroration along costa from beyond base and dark fuscous irroration on marginal tufts; some transverse dark fuscous irroration along dorsum below fold, almost confluent with basal patch; a regularly outwardly concave moderate well-defined transverse blackish-fuscous fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa along closing vein to beyond $\frac{3}{4}$ of dorsum, less distinct below costa, with second fourth of anterior edge connected by a gradually curved (concave above) broader streak of the same colour with costa beyond $\frac{2}{5}$, median part of costa irrorated with light tawny-fuscous; a vertical series of 2 light tawny-fuscous raised tufts before $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing on upper and lower edge of cell, respectively, and a third smaller such tuft halfway between lower one and lower angle of cell; closing vein with a transverse ridge of raised scales; an ill-defined subterminal narrow transverse fascia of greyish-fuscous irroration from an elongate spot of the same colour on costa well beyond apex to tornus, acutely angulate posteriorly below costa, less acutely anteriorly in middle; a small suffused fuscous dot on costa before apex and a terminal row of triangular fuscous dots on terminations of veins. Cilia creamy-white with a faint postmedian shade. Hind wing with veins 3 and 4 stalked, 6 absent; pale bronze-fuscous, darker towards apex, semipelluculent, glossy, veins darker fuscous. Cilia sordid pale fuscous.

Ovipositor rather long, extensile. 8th segment elongate, chitinous. Ostium a wide cylinder, limen an erect piece of chitine with a split in middle, dentate above. Ductus bursae forms wide narrowed sack with papillate (appearing retinate) wall, bent towards end, beyond this ductus bursae membranous, coiled. Bursa copulatrix ovoid. Signa: each formed by two moderately broad blades with serrulate inner edge, tops connected. 7th ventrite forms below ostium a plicate sack with papillate surface (Slide No 910 D, type).

West Central Sumatra, Fort de Kock, 920 m, VI.1922. (Dr E. JACOBSON). 1 specimen.

Meridarchis pusulosa spec. nov. (fig. 4).

♀ 17 mm. Head whitish, on middle of vertex and between antennae irrorated with dark fuscous. Antenna whitish, ringed with dark fuscous, above suffused with dark fuscous-grey, scape tawny mixed with dark fuscous. Palpus long, porrect, slightly bent downward in middle, terminal segment short; blackish, upper edge mixed with whitish, a white dot on apex of median segment above, base of terminal segment black. Thorax pale fuscous tinged tawny, with a silken gloss, appearing white in certain lights, shoulder suffused with dark fuscous. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous-black, articulations and tips of coxae whitish, posterior tibia whitish densely irrorated with dark fuscous, less so towards base, clothed with white hairs above. Fore wing elongate-subtriangular, rather narrow, dilated, with raised scale-tufts; costa moderately curved along anterior $\frac{1}{3}$, almost straight posteriorly, apex long, pointed, termen sinuate, very oblique. Whitish tinged pale fuscous, anterior $\frac{3}{4}$ suffused with light fuscous-tawny, finely irrorated throughout with dark fuscous, markings blackish-fuscous. A small dot on costa beyond base, a suffused paler spot beyond this and an inwardly oblique short narrow streak at about $\frac{1}{5}$ of costa: rather dark fuscous, latter indicating edge of basal patch, but not reaching below upper edge of cell; 2 suffused subtriangular dots at $\frac{1}{3}$ and beyond $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa respectively and 2 smaller approximated elongate dots between these; a group of 5 discal round spots of blackish-fuscous raised scales, narrowly edged with whitish, arranged as to form an invert trapeze in disc slightly beyond middle, interconnected by a blackish suffusion which extends in middle of disc anteriorly to $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing and below to fold beyond middle of wing length, posterior pair of raised tufts interconnected as to form a ridge of raised scales along closing vein, edged with pale fuscous-tawny beyond cell and connected by blackish suffusion with 4th costal dot above mentioned; a broad transverse band of grey irroration beyond cell an irregular dark fuscous-grey subterminal fascia from a subtriangular costal dot at $\frac{5}{6}$ to tornus, above middle of wing more or less connected with preceding and termen by longitudinal interneural dark fuscous-grey streaks; a suffused small subapical

dark grey dot on costa, connected with apex by dark irroration and with termen below apex by a transverse patch of fuscous-grey suffusion; an irregular dark fuscous terminal fascia. Cilia long, sordid ochreous-white, a broad antemedian and narrower subapical and apical grey shades, basal $1/3$ of cilia irrorated with dark fuscous. Hind wing with a long acute apex, termen strongly sinuate, veins 3 and 4 stalked, 6 very weak; pale fuscous-grey, glossy. Cilia pale, whitish-fuscous, with narrow ill-defined greyish antemedian and a subapical line.

8th segment shorter than in preceding species. Ostium broad, limen represented by thin membranous folds. Sac of ductus bursae narrowed, rather short, papillate, papillae becoming larger downward. Bursa copulatrix narrow long, no signa. 7th ventrite forms broad funnel-like folds around ostium which are papillate laterally (Slide No 912 D, type).

West Java, Mts Gedé-Panggerango, Tjibodas, 1400 m, 28.III. 1940 (Dr L. J. TOXOPEUS). 1 specimen. Allied to preceding.

Carposina megalosema spec. nov.

μέγας = large, *σημα* = sign.

♂ 19 mm. Head creamy-white. Palpus long, porrect, towards apex curved downward; whitish, median segment irrorated with dark fuscous, terminal segment with a faint fuscous median ring. Thorax creamy-whitish, somewhat mixed with dark fuscous, a fuscous postmedian band, shoulder slightly infuscated; tegula extremely short. (Abdomen missing). Legs whitish suffused with fuscous, pale ringed, anterior and median femur and tibia dark fuscous, tarsi dark fuscous except towards base, apices of segments pale-ringed. Fore wing rather narrow, elongate, dilated, costa slightly curved towards extremities, gently concave beyond middle, apex long, pointed, termen sinuate, oblique. Whitish-creamy, moderately irrorated with dark grey and fuscous, anteriorly also with blackish, costa suffused with tawny; markings greyish-fuscous and blackish. An elongate-semiovate moderate greyish-fuscous patch on costa beyond base, with a moderate blackish streak along costal edge, which is dilated anteriorly; a large invert-subtrapezoid costal patch slightly beyond middle of wing, occupying about middle half of costa, top reaching slightly below lower edge of cell and tolerably parallel to this, anterior edge strongly outwardly oblique, slightly convex in middle, posterior edge less oblique, somewhat concave above, hardly serrate below, running along closing vein: greyish-fuscous, lower $2/3$ coarsely suffused with blackish-fuscous, this suffusion tending to dissolve in cloudy spots, a diamond-shaped moderate blackish spot on each of costal angles and 2 small black costal dots beyond middle of patch; a subquadrate blackish costal dot halfway between preceding and apex, a small wedge-shaped one before apex; 2 blackish dots: just above $2/3$ of fold and on $3/4$ of dorsum, respectively; a row of suffused light fuscous dots along termen. Cilia sordid whitish-grey, basal $1/3$ whitish-creamy. Hind

wing with veins 3 and 4 connate; pale whitish-ochreous, slightly tinged fuscous-grey towards apex, cilia sordid whitish-creamy.

West Java, Mts Gedé-Panggerango, Tjibodas, 1400 m. 17. XI. 1940. (Mrs E. FERMAN-STOFFEL and Dr J. H. G. FERMAN). 1 specimen.

Metacosmesis nov. gen. (fig. 10).

μετακόσμησις = transposition

Head with appressed scales, side tufts roughish. Ocellus absent. Proboscis vestigial. Antenna long-ciliate in ♂ ciliations $2\frac{1}{2}$. Palpus porrect, in ♂ short, median segment broadest in middle, rather slender, with appressed scales, an abrupt, loose, triangular tuft at apex above,

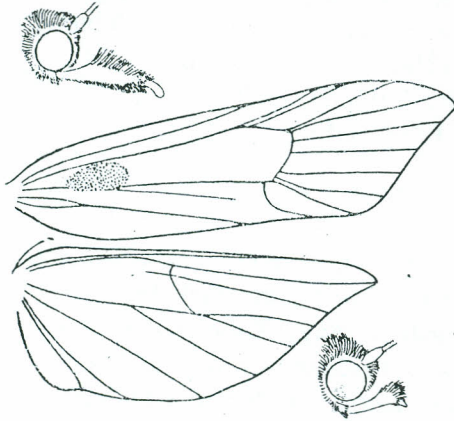


Fig. 10. *Metacosmesis barbaroglypha* gen. nov., above: head ♀ and wing neurulation ♂, patch of modified scales indicated with dotting; below: head ♂.

reaching distad as far as terminal segment, latter short, triangularly narrowed, subacute, exposed; in ♀ palpus rather long, median segment broadest in middle, little narrowed posteriorly, with appressed scales, a moderate triangular tuft of loose hairs in middle of upper edge, posterior half of lower edge roughish, apex truncate, terminal segment moderate, rather thick, obtuse. Fore wing with small raised scale-tufts, in ♂ an ovate, thick patch of dense, appressed scales with a narrow longitudinal median split in base of disc; 1b furcate at base, 2 from

towards angle, curved, 3 and 4 connate from angle in ♂, closely approximated in ♀, 5 approximated, 8 separate, 9 closely approximated at base, 10 from about $\frac{5}{6}$, 11 much approximated, from $\frac{3}{4}$ in ♂, from $\frac{4}{5}$ in ♀, posteriorly obliterate in ♀. Hind wing without cubital pecten, in ♂, pecten present in ♀; 2 from beyond middle of cell, 3 and 4 connate from angle, 5 absent, 6 developed, diverging from 7, from about upper $\frac{1}{3}$ of closing vein.

Genotype *Metacosmesis barbaroglypha* nov. spec., ♂, ♀.

Probably intermediate between *Coscinoptycha* MEYR. and *Sosineura* MEYR., both Australian. Posteriorly shifted base of vein 11 in fore wing is remarkable. Small, slender insects, superficially reminding of *Heterogymna* species.

Metacosmesis barbaroglypha spec. nov. (figs 5,6).

βάρβαρος = foreign, γλύφω = to engrave

♂ 10 mm, ♀ 12-14 mm. Head white. Palpus white, median segment except apex and dorsal fringe, and basal segment entirely irrorated with

blackish. Thorax white in ♂, white mixed with pale greyish dorsally except apical $\frac{1}{3}$ in ♀. Abdomen whitish. Legs pale grey, anterior (more) and median (less) suffused with black. Fore wing elongate, little dilated, costa moderately curved towards base, straight posteriorly, apex pointed, rather narrow, termen gently sinuate, very oblique; in ♂ an ovate patch of thick dense scales with a narrow longitudinal split in middle, on base of disc, occupying about $\frac{1}{7}$ of wing. Whitish, sparsely finely irrorated with dark fuscous-grey, markings greyish-black tinged fuscous. Basal patch moderate, twice as broad on costa as on dorsum: blackish above, becoming greyish-fuscous below, with a round spot of whitish-grey suffusion extending over basal half; edge well-defined, accentuated by somewhat raised scales: inwardly oblique, slightly concave; about median half of costa minutely transversely strigulated with dark fuscous-grey, 4 elongate small blackish dots: at $\frac{1}{4}$, ill-defined, at $\frac{2}{5}$ much more distinct, larger, and a pair of approximated, moderate, but suffused and paler ones at about $\frac{2}{3}$; 2 elongate longitudinal black dashes on costa before apex, posterior longest; a wedge-shaped, somewhat inwardly oblique transverse dash in disc at $\frac{1}{4}$, occupying about middle half of wing breadth, but subpleural part often much narrowed and ill-defined, top clavate, rounded; a moderate crescentic blackish mark slightly postmedian, in upper half of disc: almost semicircular, concave above, gradually dilated posteriorly, interrupted anteriorly by a fine whitish line or a small spot of whitish suffusion, posterior edge raised, on upper angle of cell; an ill-defined obliquely-transverse patch of denser grey irroration from $\frac{1}{4}$ of dorsum to $\frac{3}{5}$ of costa, enclosing and more or less obscuring transverse discal mark, but leaving a distinct whitish edge to crescentic spot and forming 2 rounded suffused spots between this and 3rd and 4th costal dots; an ill-defined broad transverse patch of grey subterminal irroration, obliquely from below costa posteriorly to termen, more or less confluent with a row of subtriangular blackish dots along termen from below apex, becoming narrow streaks in tornus. Cilia sordid whitish or ochreous-white finely speckled with fuscous-grey. Hind wing whitish-grey, posterior half slightly suffused with darker greyish; cilia pale grey.

Tegumen broad, short-semispheroid, deeply emarginate dorsally. Uncus moderate, erect-triangular. No gnathos. Valva elongate-semiovate, pointed; harpe a strong, curved, pointed ridge from upper edge anteriorly. Aedoeagus cuspidate, cornuti a wreath of marginal bristles, stalk moderately long. Cristae slender, digitiform. Vinculum moderate, triangular (Slide No 868 D, holotype).

Ostium surrounded by a broad transverse fold finely plicate longitudinally. Ductus bursae with upper $\frac{1}{3}$ very broad, cylindrical, wall finely papillate; then narrowed and membranous, wall finely scobinate. Signa absent (Slide No 869 D, allotype).

East Java, Tengger Mts, Nongkodjadar, 1400 m, 23. IV. 1940 (holotype), 20. IX. 1940 (allotype), 16. IV, 27. IX. 1940 (A. M. R. WEGNER). Mt Smeru, S slope, Ranu Darungan, 820 m, 6-13.VI.1941 (M. A. LIEFTINCK). 1 ♂, 4 ♀. West Java, SE slope of Mt Gedé, Tjipanas, 1100 m, 10. X. 1948 (author). 1 ♂. Closely allied to *Metacosmesis laxeuta* (MEYR.) from Ceylon, which was described as a *Heterogymna*, but is, actually, congeneric.

INDEX

(Synonyms in italics)

aggerata MEYR.	44	megalosema sp. n. ♂	47
Archostola g. n.	40	Meridarchis ZELL.	39, 40, 45, 46
aurantiaca SEMP.	39	Mesodica g. n.	41
barbaroglypha sp. n. ♂, ♀	48	Metacosmesis g. n.	48
Carposina H. S.	47	pulchella SCHUL.	39
Carposinidae	39	pusulosa sp. n. ♀	46
creagra sp. n. ♀	45	<i>Sidyma</i> SEMP.	39
<i>Hyperperissa</i> WALSH.	39	Tortricidae	39
infuscata sp. n. ♂	43	tredecim sp. n. ♂, ♀	41
lembula MEYR.	45	Zacorisca MEYR.	39