

- First instar larva with the proleg crotchets in a completely broken meseries. *Second to ultimate* instars with SV₁ on a line anterior to V₁ on A₃₋₅; A₆ proleg with one subprimary seta, and no secondary setae (Selidosema) *dejectaria* Walk.
2. First instar larva with black head capsule. *Second to ultimate* instars with SV₃ absent on A₁, A₂ *Hybernia indocilis* Walk
 First instar larva with brown or red head capsule. *Second to ultimate* instar larva with seta SV₃ present on A₁, A₂ *Selidosema* Hubn.
3. First instar larvae with the dorsal band red or brown, double; where the larva is dark on the dorsum and subdorsum then a lateral papilla is present on A₆. *Second to ultimate* instar larvae with all setae strong; prolegs may be present on A₅; seta CD₂ on anal proleg slightly below level of seta L₂; larvae defoliate woody angiosperms *Declana* Walk.
 First instar larvae with dorsal band red, broad, single, double only on prothorax; no lateral papilla on A₆. *Second to ultimate* instar larvae with seta L₁ on A₆₋₈, or all setae fine; no prolegs on A₅; seta CD₂ never below level of seta L₂ on anal proleg. Larvae defoliate ferns 4
4. First instar larvae with a longitudinal red band between seta L₁ and SV₁ on the thoracic segments. *Second to ultimate* instar larvae with seta L₁ on A₆₋₈ extremely fine; crotchets arranged in an incompletely broken meseries; A₆ proleg with 2-3 subprimary setae *Sestra* Walk.
 First instar larvae with no continuous red band between setae L₁ and SV₁ on the thoracic segments. *Second to ultimate* instar larvae with either seta L₁ on A₈ only, fine, or all setae fine; crotchets arranged in a broken meseries; A₆ proleg with more than 3 subprimary setae 5
5. First instar larvae with SV₁ and SV₂ on A₁₋₅ widely separated; no setal members replaced by setulose groups. *Second to ultimate* instar larvae with only L₁ on A₈ fine; A₆ proleg with 5-9 subprimary and secondary setae *Gargaphia* Walk.
 First instar larvae with SV₁ and SV₂ on A₁₋₅ on a common pinaculum, and setae D₁, L₁ and L₂ represented by groups of setulae. *Second to ultimate* instar larvae with large setulose areas on the head capsule and body, no setae long or strong; A₆ proleg with 20-40 setulae *Azelina* Guenée

It is idle to assume that the above differences between genera or groups of genera are taxonomically valid unless there are corresponding differences in adult and pupal structure. The Ennomine pupa has been studied by Forbes (1945) and he distinguishes two types—(a) the “Boarmines” with a bifid cremaster, vestigial hooked setae, or these absent, and a “flange plate” present on at least A₅; (b) the “Ennomines” with the cremaster simple, bearing four pairs of hooked setae, the terminal pair(s) longer and stronger than the others, flange plate absent, and the femurs concealed. Forbes divides the “Boarmines” into (a) the “Bistonine” type with the dorsal (transverse) groove present and femurs concealed, and (b) the “Paraphia” type with no dorsal transverse groove and with the femurs exposed. The New Zealand Ennominae have concealed femurs and both the dorsal transverse and the lateral grooves are present (Fig. 7c). The genus *Selidosema* (including *S. dejectaria*) has a pupa of the “Boarmines” type; the flange plate is present although not obvious unless a close inspection is made. The cremaster is bifid (Fig. 7b). In the genera *Azelina*, *Sestra* and *Declana* the flange plate is absent, and there are four pairs of hooked setae, the apical pair being greatly longer and stronger than the others (Fig. 7a). These genera are of the “Ennomine” type. Pupae of *Hybernia* and *Gargaphia* were not available.

Specific differences are small, but may be of taxonomic use; there is variation between species in the position of the antenna, haustellum and leg-apices in relation