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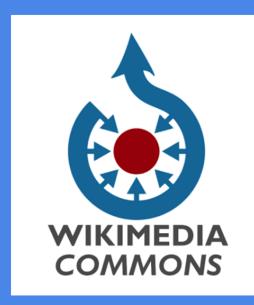
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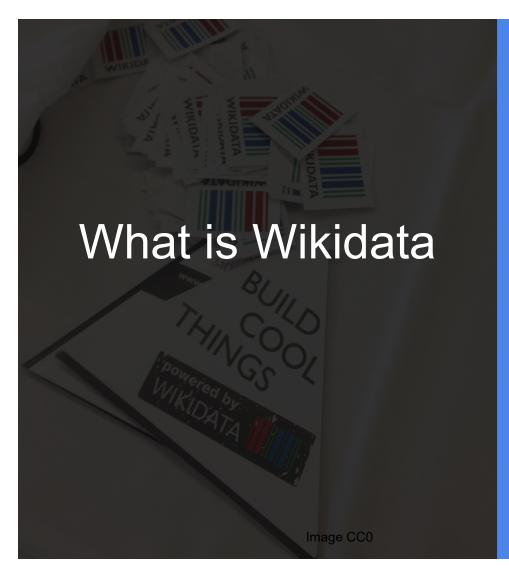
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Structured data hub





AUCKLAND MUSEUM HERBARIUM
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND
79.04

p Alt.
Long. Infer-167* 50' 14" East
II. Date
18. VW Lindauer
18. SYNTYPE of Nigotyllum lindauer Lemng. Trans. Royal Society
spread over 2 sheets (AK29866-45).
Ex. Herbanium VW Lindauer No.72*16
Auckland University Herbanium (AKU), gifted to AK, Sep 2002

FAMILY

NAME Nitophyllum No. 7216

lindaueri Levring

HERBARIUM AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY

DATE 8 December 1945.

LOCALITY Tim Mine Beach, Regasus, Stewart Is

uckland War Memorial Museum, CC BY 4.0 via Wikicommon

3

5

8.12.1945.

7 8 9 10 copyright reserved 9

10

TAMAKI PAENGA HIRA AUCKLAND MUSEUM



7.216



<u>Labels for Apoctena clarkei</u>. <u>Auckland War Memorial Museum</u>. <u>CC BY 4.0</u> via Wikicommons.

Manaaki Whenua - Landcare Research

| Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research ⊘ ⅢⅡ | |
|---|--|
| Native name | Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research |
| Parent institution | Crown Research Institute |
| Location | Lincoln |
| Coordinates | 🗅 43° 38′ 27″ S, 172° 28′ 32″ E 🗗 🞉 🛂 |
| Established | 1 July 1992 |
| Web page | https://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/@ |
| Authority control | ■■ : Q1801980 · VIAF: 159599883 · ISNI: 0000 0001 0747 5306 · LCCN: n94051498 · WorldCat |

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Scoparia illota

Landcare Research Images

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Scoparia illota is a species of moth in the family Crambidae. It is endemic to New Zealand. The larvae of this species are leaf miners.

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- 2 Description
- 3 Distribution 4 Life stages
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Taxonomy [edit | edit source]

It was described by Alfred Philipott in 1919 using specimens collected at Cromarty in Preservation Inlet as well as specimen collected between Blue Cliffs Beach and the Knife and Steel harbour in Southland. [2] However the placement of this species within the Scoparia genus is in doubt.[1] As a result, this species has also been referred to as Scoparia (s.l.) illota.[3]

Description [edit | edit source



Auckland Museum image

This species is endemic to New Zealand. [1][3] It is found in the forests of southern New Zealand. [5] It is locally common in Thomsons Bush in Invercargill as well on the Cascade Road in South Westland. [5]

Life stages [edit | edit source]

This species' larvae are leaf miners. [5] They form silk tunnels amongst the leaves of their host plants. [5]

References [edit | edit source]

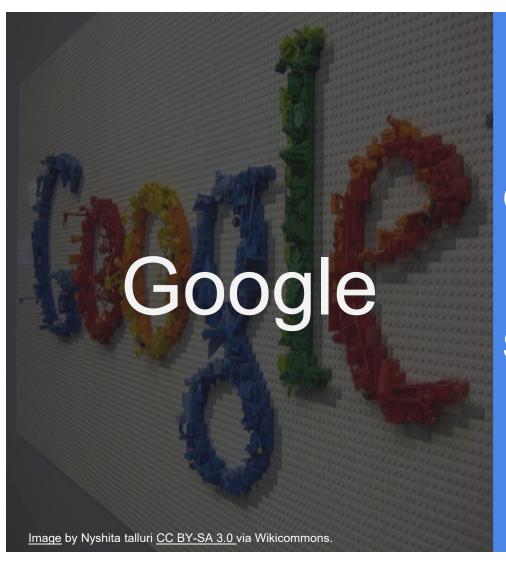
- 1. ^ a b c "Scoparia illota Philpott, 1919" . www.nzor.org.nz. Landcare Research New Zealand Ltd. Retrieved 2017-10-27.
- 2. A a b Philipott, Alfred (1919). "Descriptions of New Species of Lepidoptera" & Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute. 51: 224-225 via Biodiversity Heritage Library.
- 3. ^ a b Gordon, Dennis P., ed. (2010). New Zealand inventory of biodiversity. Volume two. Kingdom animalia : chaetognatha, ecdysozoa, ichnofossils@. Vol. 2. Christchurch, N.Z.: Canterbury University Press. p. 458. ISBN 9781877257933. OCLC 973607714@.
- 4. ^ a b Hoare, Robert (March 2012). "Notes on Scopariinae" ... www.landcareresearch.co.nz. Retrieved 2017-10-27.
- 5. A a b c d Patrick, Brian (2015). "Leather-leaf fern's moth fauna" . Weta. 49: 23-27.

Taxon identifiers Wikidata: Q14324367 & Ebl.: 264214 & GBIF: 5126876 iNaturalist: 409093 & IRMNG: 11256596 & Lepindex: 20312 NZOR: 4805697-5a35-4ae6-b8e1-3822add3be06 & Lepindex: 20312 NZOR: 4805697-5a35-4ae6-b8e1-3822add3be06 & Lepindex: 20312 NZOR: 4805697-5a35-4ae6-b8e1-3822add3be06 NZOR: 4805697-5a5697-5a5697-5a5697-5a5697-5a5697-5a5697-5a5697-5a5697-5a5697-5a

The hindwings are grey. Adults have been recorded on wing in December. [2] As a d on this as well as the wing pattern, it has also be postulated that S. illota belongs

Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Arthropoda Class: Insecta Order: Lepidoptera Family: Crambidae Genus: Scoparia S. illota Species Binomial name

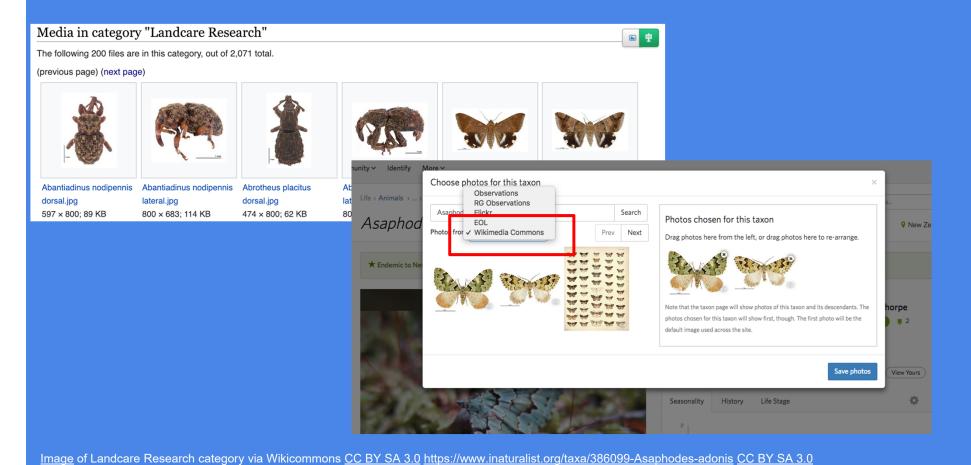
> Scoparia illota Philpott, 1919^[1]



Google knowledge graph

Search engine optimisation

Manaaki Whenua & iNaturalist





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Kikihia ochrina

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Kikihia ochrina (commonly known as the **April green** <u>cicada</u>) is a species of insect endemic to New Zealand.^[3]

Read

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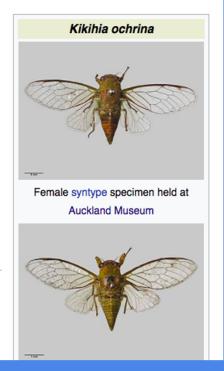
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Taxonomy [edit | edit source]

The British entomologist Francis Walker first described *K. ochrina* in 1858 as *Cicada ochrina* from a specimen presented to the Natural History Museum, London by Colonel Bolton.^[4] George Hudson described *K. ochrina* in 1891 and, thinking it was a new species, named it *Cicada aprilina*.^[5]



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Screenshot of Kikihia ochrina Wikipedia page CC BY SA 3.0

Reuse in iNaturalist

Kikihia ochrina (commonly known as the April green cicada) is a species of insect endemic to New Zealand. [3]

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Taxonomy

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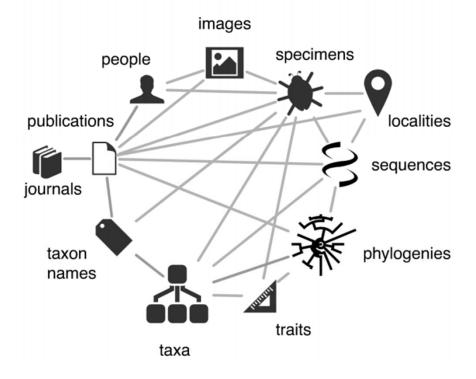
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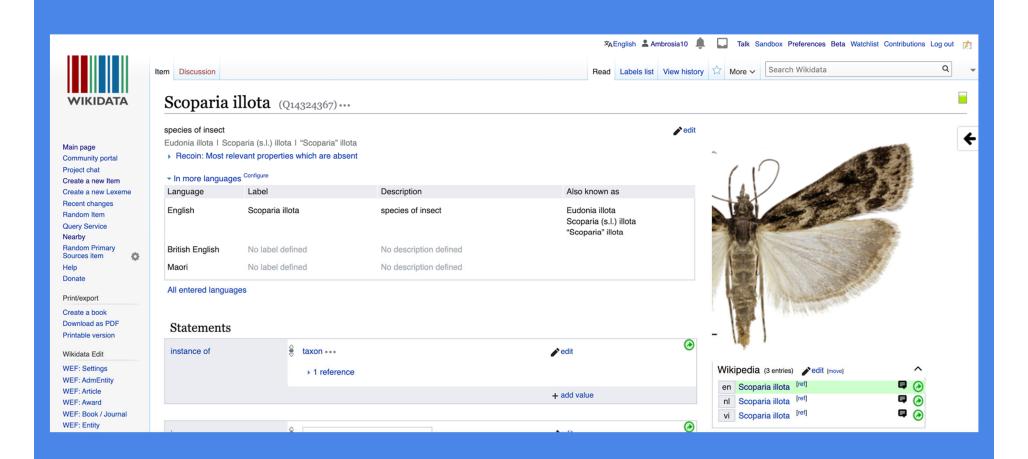
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http://iphylo.blogspot.com

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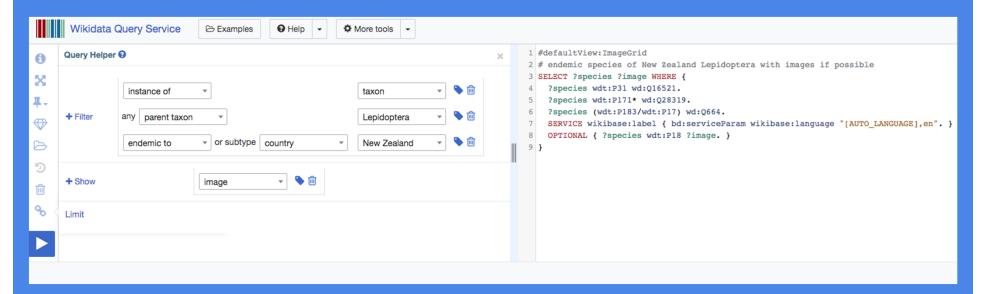


Biodiversity Knowledge Graph slide. Dr. Rod Page. <u>SLiDInG6</u> presentation <u>CC BY-NC-SA 4.0</u>

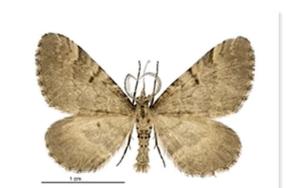


Screenshot of Scoparia illota wikidata item. CC BY SA 3.0

Wikidata query



Screenshot of Wikidata query service website. CC BY SA 3.0 https://w.wiki/7SY









commons:Graphania scutata female.jpg Q Graphania scutata



commons:Graphania rubescens male.jpg Q Graphania rubescens

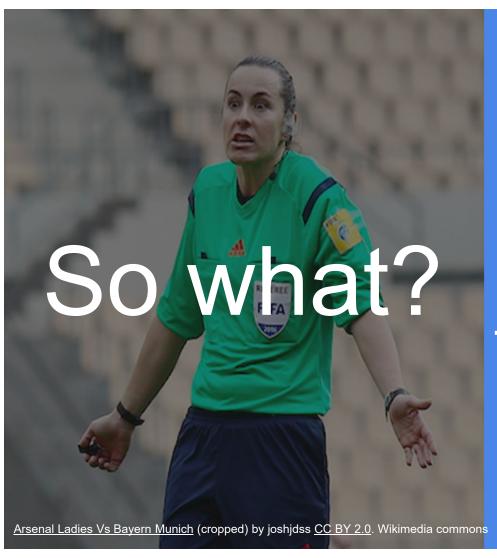






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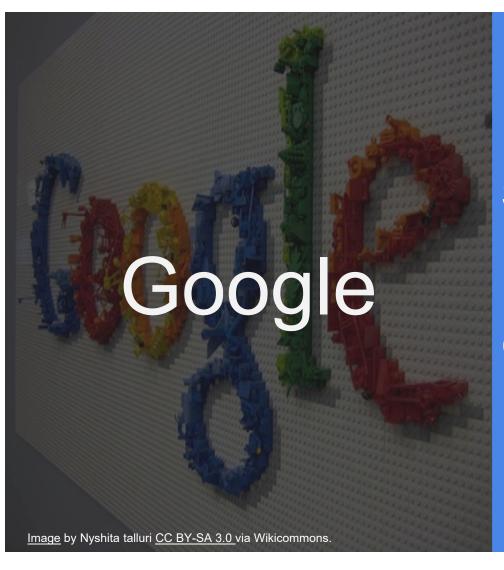
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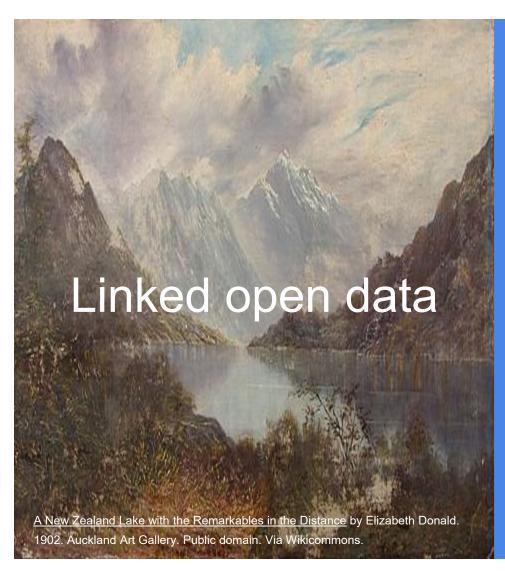
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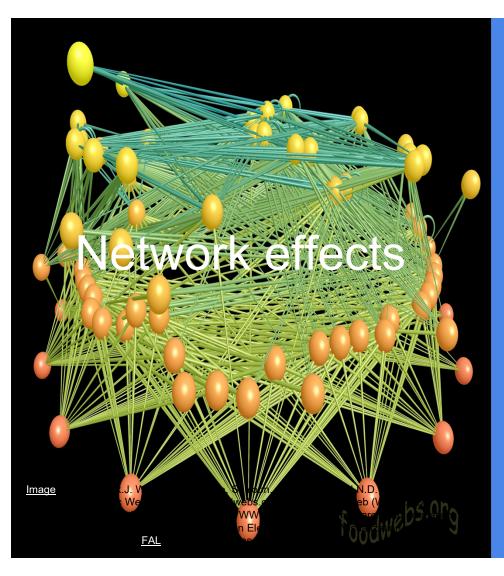
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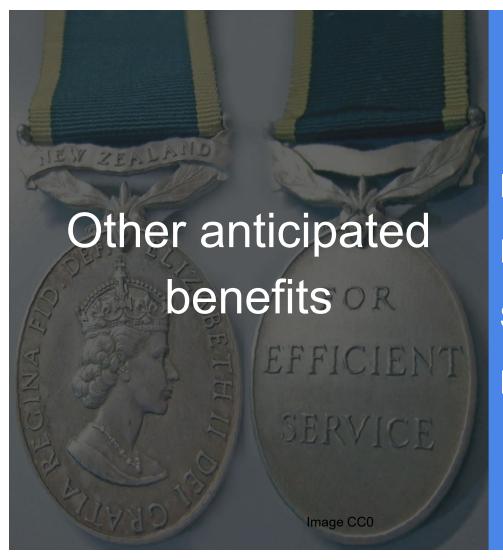
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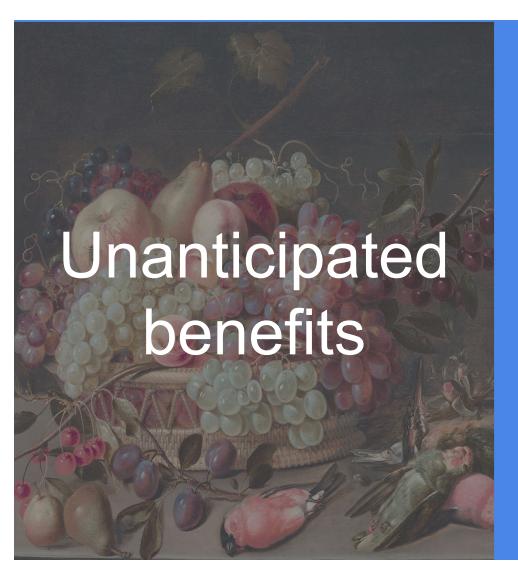


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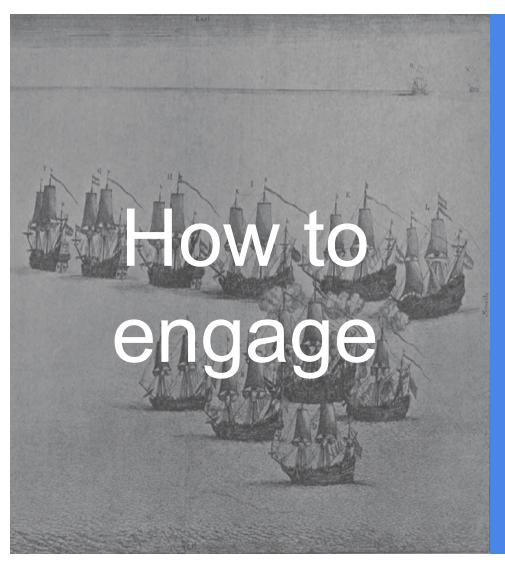
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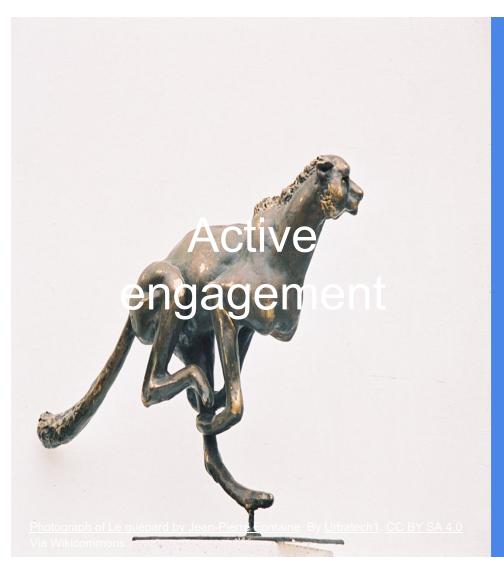
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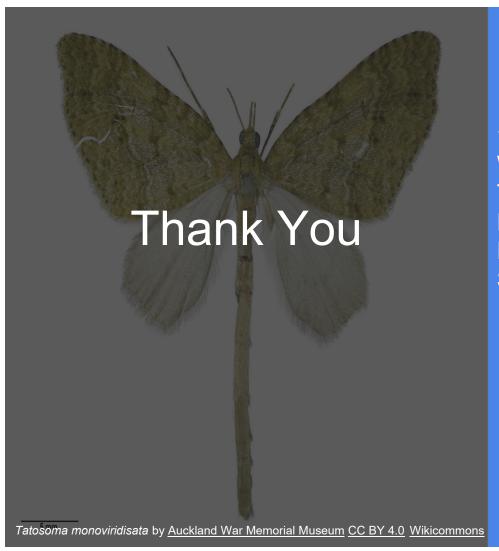
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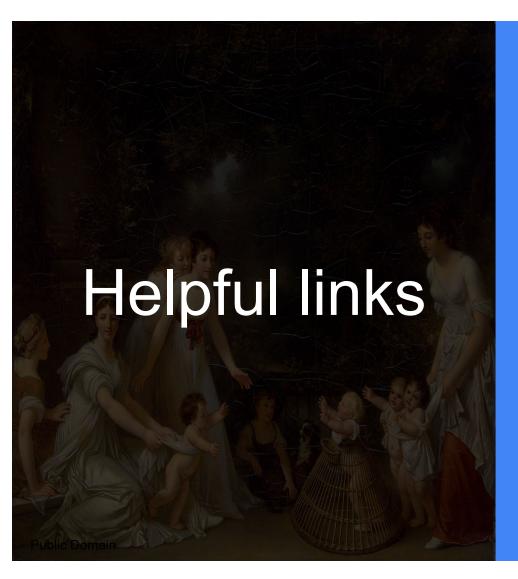


Siobhan Leachman

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