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TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE EUSTROTIINAE FROM JAPAN
(LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE)

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Synopsis. Descriptions are given of two new Eustrotiine species from Japan. One belongs to the genus *Corgatha* Walker, and the other to *Eustrotia* Hübner.

Corgatha fusca n. sp. (Figs. 1, 3, 4)

♂♀. 16-18 mm. Head and thorax fuscous; tips of individual scales greyish-white, producing an irrorate effect. Palpus fuscous, tipped with greyish-white; inner side pale brownish-white centrally. Dorsal surface of antenna white in basal half, and brownish in apical half, the basal half being dotted with black; ventral surface brown. Legs fuscous; inner sides yellowish; tibiae with a dark grey lateral mark at posterior end; tarsi with a dark grey lateral mark at apex of each segment. Forewing pale fuscous, mixed with blackish and whitish scales; costa greyish-brown, with four blackish marks on basal 3/5, and with three whitish spots on about posterior 1/3; transverse anterior line white, angled outwards below costa, and then inwardly oblique and slightly excurved; reniform spot black, margined with whitish scales posteriorly; transverse posterior line white, angled outwards below costa, and then inwardly oblique and slightly excurved; subterminal line white, toothed on veins; a series of black intervenal dots on termen; extreme terminal margin white; cilia fuscous, with pale fuscous basal and greyish-white antemedian and postmedian shades. Hindwing concolorous with forewing; discal spot black, margined with pale fuscous scales on outer side; transverse posterior line white, slightly excurved; subterminal line white, toothed on veins; a series of black intervenal dots on termen; terminal margin white. Underside of both wings pale grey, irrorated with blackish scales; transverse posterior line brownish shaded; reniform spot black; a series of blackish intervenal dots on termen; terminal margin pale greyish-white; cilia pale grey. Abdomen not observed.

Male genitalia: as in fig. 3. Uncus strongly sclerotized, the ventral margin being a little produced at about middle. Valva with costa rather short, as long as valvula; harpe weakly sclerotized and broad. Cornuti absent.

Female genitalia: as in fig. 4. Intersegmental membrane between ovipositor and 8th abdominal segment with a well developed large sclerotized plate, which is deeply cleft at middle of posterior end. Antrum with a V-shaped concavity on posterior margin; ductus bursae with a strongly sclerotized triangular plate at anterior portion.

Holotype ♂: Satamisaki, Kagoshima Pref., Kyushu, 4. V. 1970 (K. Tanaka). Paratypes: 1♂, same data as holotype; 1♀, Abeno, Osaka Pref., Honshu, 24. V. 1960 (N. Tokunaga); 1♂, 1♀, Sakai, Osaka Pref., Honshu, 14. VI. 1957 (K. Mizuno); 2♂, same locality, 7. VII. 1957 (K. Mizuno). Holo- and 4 paratypes in the collection of Entomological Laboratory, University of Osaka Prefecture, and 2 paratypes in my personal collection.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu and Kyushu).

Remarks: This species is very similar to *Corgatha dictaria* (Walker, 1891), but differs evidently from it, in superficial appearance, by the darker wings and by the cilia fuscous

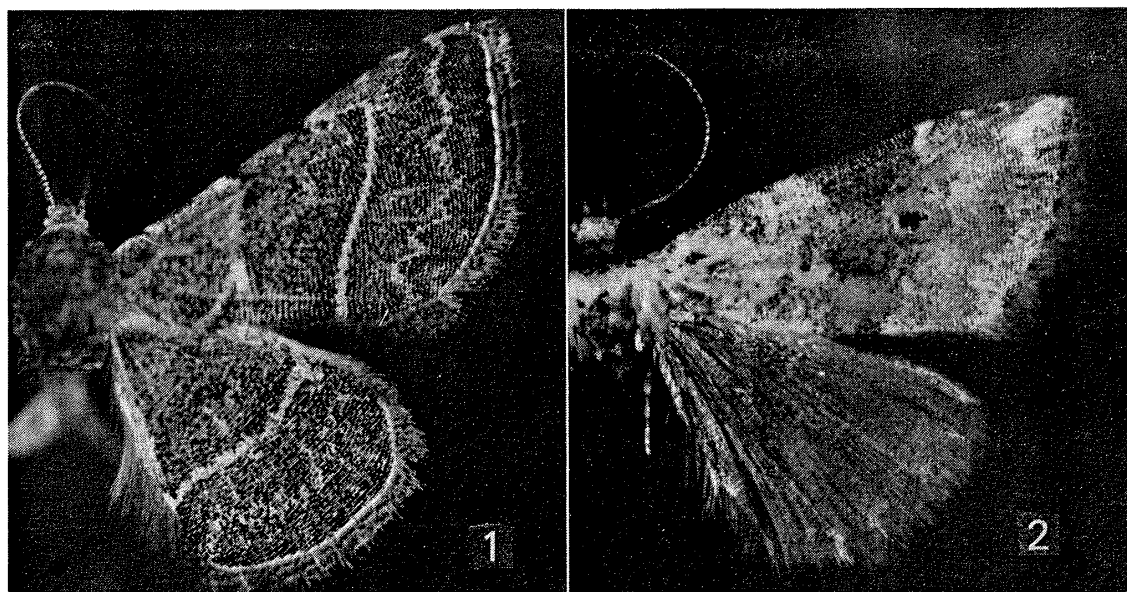


Fig. 1. *Corgatha fusca* n. sp., ♂, holotype, left wing, image reversed.

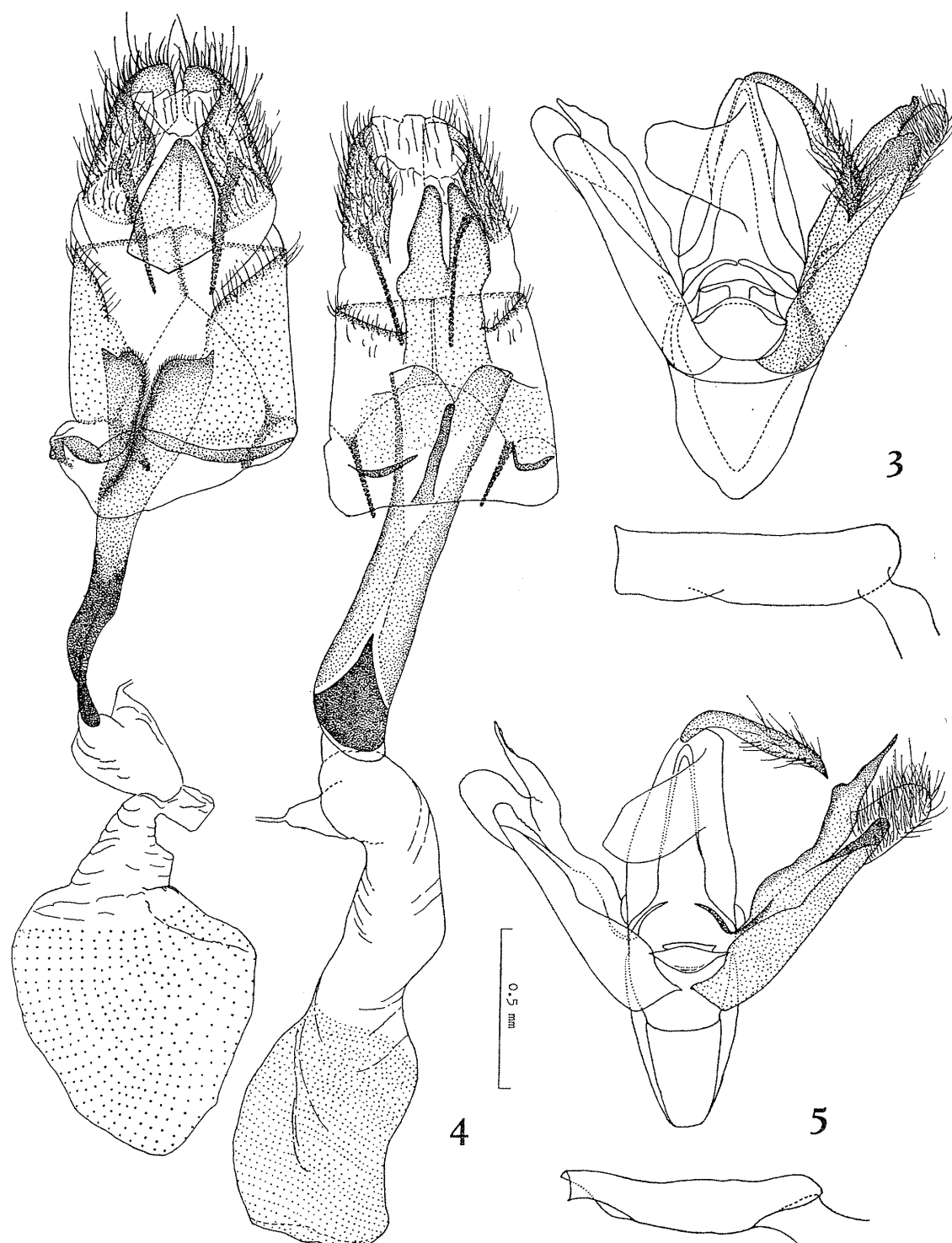
Fig. 2. *Eustrotia sugii* n. sp., ♂, holotype, left wing, image reversed.

instead of dark pink, and, in genital characters, by the valval costa remarkably shorter and by the antrum with the posterior margin concave in a V-shape and unarmed in *fusca* but deeply cleft and armed with microscopic spines in *dictaria*.

Eustrotia sugii n. sp. (Figs. 2, 7, 8)

♂♀. 16–18 mm. Head white, mixed with brownish scales. Palpus pale brown; tips of individual scales dark fuscous, producing an irrorate effect; terminal segment whitish-brown; inner side whitish-brown centrally. Antenna whitish-brown, dotted with blackish-brown, the ventral surface being light brown. Thorax whitish-grey; tips of individual scales dark grey; a raised tuft of whitish-brown scales behind patagium, the tips of individual scales being fuscous; patagium brown, mixed with fuscous-tipped scales; tegula white. Legs fuscous, slightly scattered with whitish-ochreous scales; tarsi with a whitish-ochreous mark at posterior end of each segment; inner side whitish-brown. Forewing white, mixed with scales tipped with blackish-brown; costa fuscous, with an antemedial fuscous triangular patch, and with three whitish dots between about posterior 1/3 and apex; median area ochreous, the costal 1/3 being suffused with greyish-brown, forming a nearly triangular suffusion, and the dorsal 2/3 with the inner margin strongly angled outwards on lower margin of cell; two reniform spots black, the lower being much larger; transverse posterior line pale fuscous, slightly defined by white on outer side, strongly angled outwards below costa, and then slightly inwardly oblique and waved; subterminal line white, fused with a white, nearly rectangular spot at apex, and with a lunulate mark on tornus; a series of blackish intervenal dots on termen, preceded by a series of white dots; terminal margin pale fuscous; cilia pale fuscous, slightly mixed with greyish-brown. Hindwing brownish-grey; cilia pale brownish-white, slightly mixed with scales of pale fuscous tip. Underside of forewing whitish-fuscous, with three whitish dots on about posterior 1/3 of costal edge; terminal line fuscous; cilia pale grey. Underside of hindwing whitish-grey, scattered with pale fuscous scales; discal spot pale fuscous; transverse posterior line pale fuscous; subterminal line pale fuscous; terminal line fuscous.

Male genitalia: as in fig. 7. Uncus short. Dorsal surface forming a scaphium. Valva with a distinct ampulla, which is set with several hairs at rounded top; ventral distal corner produced into an obtuse angle; sacculus with a slender process. Aedeagus with an

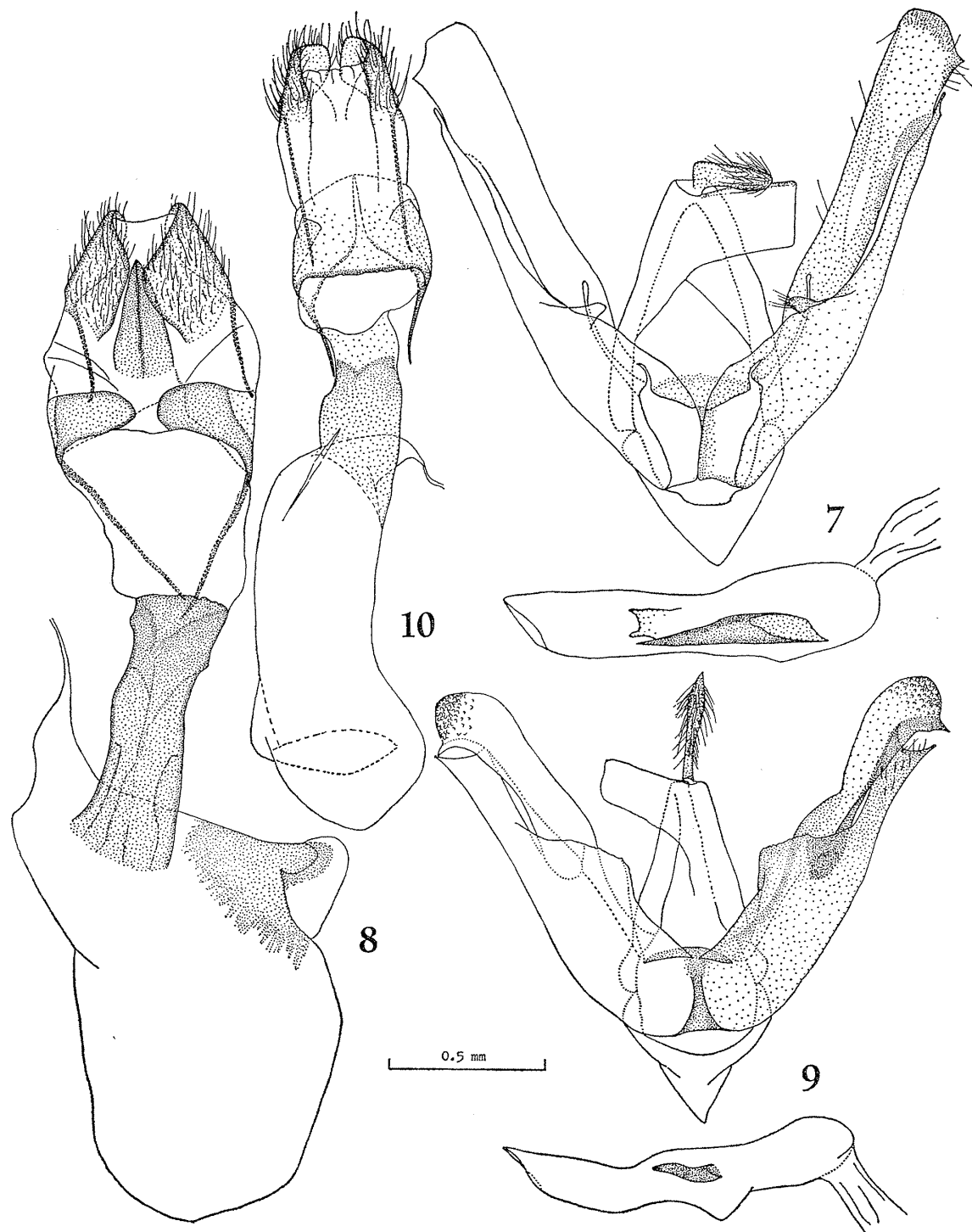


Figs. 3-6. *Corgatha* spp., genitalia. (3) *C. fusca* n. sp., ♂; (4) *C. fusca* n. sp., ♀; (5) *C. dictaria* (Butler), ♂; (6) *C. dictaria* (Butler), ♀.

extremely large cornutus.

Female genitalia: as in fig. 8. Intersegmental membrane with a well developed, sclerotized triangular plate between ovipositor and 8th abdominal segment. Corpus bursae with a weakly sclerotized plate.

Holotype ♂: Kôjindake, Nara Pref., Honshu, 8. VII. 1970 (K. Tanaka). Paratypes: 6♂, same data as holotype; Tamaura, Okushiri Is., Hokkaido, 1-2. VII. 1964 (T.



Figs. 7-10. *Eustrotia* spp., genitalia. (7) *E. sugii* n. sp., ♂; (8) *E. sugii* n. sp., ♀; (9) *E. noloides* (Butler), ♂; (10) *E. noloides* (Butler), ♀.

Maenami); 1♂, 2♂, Yunosato Spa, Oshima, Hokkaido, 7. VII. 1964 (T. Maenami); 1♀, Doaiguchi, Gumma Pref., Honshu, 18. VI. 1968 (S. Shimeki); 1♀, Kumanotaira, Gumma Pref., Honshu, 19. VII. 1953 (S. Sugi); 1♂, Takaosan, Tokyo Pref., Honshu, 25. V. 1959 (H. Inoue); 1♂, Nippara, Tokyo Pref., Honshu, 7. VII. 1962 (H. Kezuka); 1♂, Ikeizumi, Fukui Pref., 9. VIII. 1962 (H. Fukuda); 1♂, Inatakecho, Aichi Pref., Honshu, 20. VII. 1968 (B. Tanaka); 1♂, Hirasan, Kyoto Pref., Honshu, 13. VI. 1970 (K. Tanaka). Holo-

type and 2 paratypes in the collection of Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref., 9 paratypes in Mr. S. Sugi, 1 paratype in Mr. B. Tanaka and 5 paratypes in my own.

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido and Honshu).

Remarks: This species is related to *Eustrotia noloides* (Butler, 1879), but differs markedly from it in the dirty white wings, in the male genitalia with the very large cornutus and with the conspicuous ampulla, and in the female genitalia with the distinct sclerotized triangular plate on intersegmental membrane between ovipositor and 8th abdominal segment.

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