

Kontyû, 35 (4) : 364-367. 1967

ON THE IDENTITY OF "*DASYTHORAX*  
*OGASAWARAE* MATSUMURA"  
(Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Cuculliinae)

By Shigero Sugi

14-12, Omori-Kita IV, Tokyo

*Dasythorax ogasawarae* Matsumura was first published in Dr. Matsumura's "6000 Illustrated Insects of Japan Empire," 1931, with a brief description and a vague black-and-white figure of the moth. His description written in Japanese is too much insufficient to secure a sound determination for us, as translated below :

"*Dasythorax ogasawarae* Mats. [Japanese name : *Ogasawara-hige-yotô*]. Body and wings light fuscous brown, irrorated with greyish scales. Forewing with transverse lines fuscous, veins somewhat darker ; markings obscure ; subterminal line dark, intermittent. Hindwing with median and terminal lines dark. Expanse 1.15 sun [=34.5mm]. Not common on Chichi-jima, of the Ogasawara [=Bonin] Islands."

This had been a puzzling moth and the type might have been lost, as it cannot be found in Dr. Matsumura's collection located in Entomological Institute of Hokkaido University, Sapporo. Further, it is thought improbable that the moth of *Dasythorax*, a West Himalayan cuculliine genus, is inhabiting the stated island situating about four hundred miles south off Tokyo in the Pacific.

My refreshed attention was called to this species in 1956, when a strange cuculliine moth was submitted to me for my use by Dr. M. Okano, University of Iwate, Morioka. The specimens captured by him at various localities all in the Iwate district, northern Honshu, appeared to be same as figured by Matsumura. The fact led me to remind that Dr. Matsumura had often named "*ogasawarae*" for lepidopterous insects by two different ways : one is those derived from the Ogasawara Islands, where the insect was taken, and the other from the name of a person, Mr. T. Ogasawara, by whom the material was supplied to him. Mr. T. Ogasawara was a moth hunter who had frequently sent insects from the Iwate district, where he was living, to Dr. Matsumura for identification. The names of *Hyperiodes* [*Mythimna*] *grandis* Butler ab. *ogasawarae* Matsumura, 1926, and *Betalbara ogasawarae* Matsumura, 1927, a Drepanid, were dedicated to him, the type localities thereof being stated as "Iwate" in the original descriptions. On the other hand, *Euxoa ogasawarae* Matsumura, 1926, which is a synonym of *Spodoptera mauritia* Boisduval, was apparently named after the Ogasawara Islands specimen. Thus it appears never unreasonable to suppose that the original specimen of *Dasythorax ogasawarae* Matsumura was captured somewhere around the Iwate district by T. Ogasawara, and that Dr. Matsumura was confused himself in writing the habitat of this species in his work, owing to a mistakable name.

The material now before me was by this reason referred to *Dasythorax ogasawarae* Matsumura and illustrated in colour under this name in 1959. Since that

time, however, it has been found that, by the kind advice of Mr. Ch. Boursin, Paris, the moth is surely identical with *Dasypolia lama* Staudinger, 1896. The genitalia of the Japanese specimens well agree with a microphotograph of the type of *lama*, with which Mr. Boursin has kindly provided me. *Dasythorax lama* Staudinger, inhabiting Central to East Asia, was combined by Hampson (1906, Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M. 6 : 425) with *Dasypolia fani* Staudinger, 1892, but the identity of the both species seems not established as the latter is known from only a female type from Ussuri. Description and synonymy will be given below.

***Dasypolia lama* Staudinger (Figs. 1-3)**

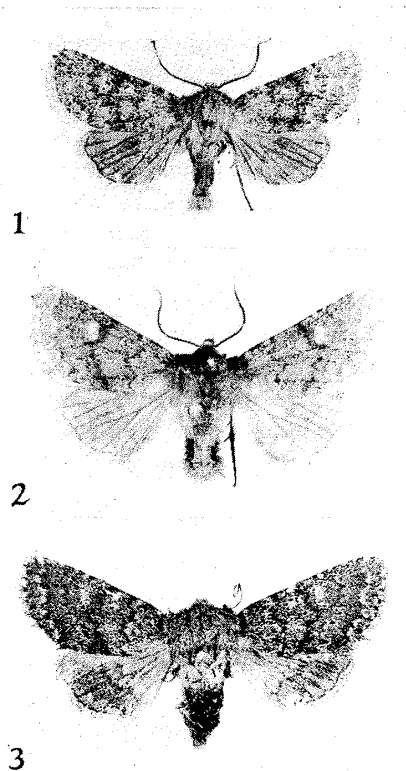
*Dasypolia lama* Staudinger, 1896, Iris 9 : 266.

*Dasythorax ogasawarae* Matsumura, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Jap. : 786, no. 784, fig. (♂).

**Syn. nov.**

*Dasythorax ogasawarae* : Inoue and Sugi, 1958, Check List Lep. Jap. 5 : 478.

*Dasythorax ogasawarae* : Sugi, 1959, in Icon. Ins. Jap. col. nat. ed. 1 : 120, pl. 79 : 9a, 9b (♂♂).



Figs. 1-3. *Dasypolia lama* Staudinger from Japan. 1. Male (Jōbōji, Iwate); 2. Male (Yamagata-mura, near Matsumoto); 3. Female (Matsumoto).

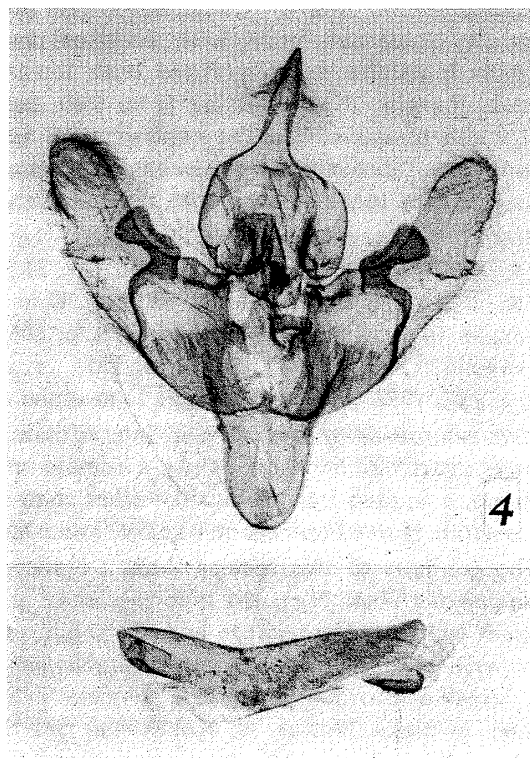


Fig. 4. Male genitalia of *Dasypolia lama* Staudinger (Yamagata-mura) [Prep. No. SS-760].

Antenna slightly serrate with long rough fascicules. Frontal tuft fuscous grey; second segment of palpus heavily clothed below with long grey yellow hair, mixed with dark brown. Thorax clothed with usual hair only, pale greyish yellow. Abdomen ochreous grey irrorated with fuscous. Forewing pale greyish yellow in the ground colour, with less rufous tone, strongly irrorated with fuscous, lines and stigmata more or less diffuse; subbasal line represented by an indistinct pale stria below costa, antemedian line dark, bent outwards below cell and before hind margin; orbicular a pale point loosely defined; median line dark, more or less distinct, nearly oblique from costa, indented inwards below reniform, then slightly sinuous to hind margin; reniform pale, nearly elliptical with fuscous scales in centre; postmedian line strongly indented below costa, dentate on veins, excurved to vein 3 and then incurved to before hind margin; a few pale point on costa before subterminal line, which is pale, wavy; terminal area more or less paler, termen with a series of fuscous points in interspaces, cilia pale yellowish grey. Hindwing pale yellowish grey, irrorated with fuscous, veins and termen slightly fuscous, cilia pale yellow. Length of forewing 15.5–19 mm, wing expanse 35–42 mm.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Uncus short, with apex blunt. Tegumen moderate. Valva relatively short and broad, with cucullus not fully separated, without corona; ampulla indefinite, actually fused with lower part of cucullus to form weakly dentate margin. Harpe arising from well developed sclerotized arm across the full width of valva, bending ventrad, with apex discal, flattened. Juxta bearing a long mesal projection. Aedeagus moderately long and rather slender, vesica armed with a lunar sclerite with several marginal teeth at near the distal end.

Specimens examined. IWATE: Jōbōji, 1♂, 1. xii. 1944; 1♂, 15. x. 1946; 2♂♂, 28. xi. 1947 (M. Okano). Numakunai, 1♂, 23. xi. 1948 (M. Okano). Morioka, 1♂, 20. xi. 1951; 1♂, 8. xii. 1955 (M. Okano). One male is in my collection and the others in the collection of Dr. M. Okano. NAGANO: Yamagata-mura, near Matsumoto, 1♂, 30. xi. 1956; 1♂, 1. xii. 1957 (Y. Kobayashi). Nakayama, Matsumoto, 1♀, 13. iii. 1959 (H. Yokoyama). One male and one female are in my collection.

This interesting species flies in late autumn to early winter in the north and central district of Honshu. Only a female specimen was taken in March at Matsumoto, a unique known locality other than the Iwate district. The male specimens from Matsumoto are markedly larger than those of Iwate.

The genitalia of this species show a close affinity to those of European *Dasytopolia templi* (Thunberg), the type-species of genus *Dasytopolia*, but readily separable from it by the stouter harpe and the longer projection on the surface of juxta.

In writing this paper, my hearty thanks are due to Mr. Ch. Boursin, Paris, for his valuable information on this subject. I am also greatly indebted to Dr. M. Okano, Morioka, Messrs. Y. Kobayashi and H. Yokoyama, Matsumoto, for their kindness in permitting me to use interesting specimens.

#### 摘 要

*Dasythorax ogasawarae* Matsumura オガサワラヒゲヨトウは、松村 (1931, 日本昆虫

大図鑑：786) によつて図説されたが模式標本は失われたらしく、その正体はかつて不明の蛾であつた。しかし、その図とはほぼ一致する蛾が岩手県各地に少なからず産することは岡野磨瑳郎氏によつて発見され、現在この蛾は上記の学名に同定されている。ただ一つの疑問は、*Dasythorax ogasawarae* の原産地が、小笠原島（父島）と記されていることであるが、松村博士はしばしば“*ogasawarae*”という種名を岩手県でとれた蛾に命名しており、それらは標本提供者の名に因むものであつて、地名を示すものではない。おそらく本種の場合も、その原産地は岩手県であつたものを、松村博士が誤記したものと推定される。

この蛾は、実は *Dasythorax* ではなく、属 *Dasypolia* に属するもので、中央アジアや蒙古などに産する *D. lama* Staudinger, 1896 と同種であることが判つたので、ここに再記載し、雄交尾器を図示した。ウスリーから1♀のみで記載された *D. fani* Staudinger, 1892 は、上記の種と同種とされているが、正確には明らかでない。

日本における既知産地は、岩手県（浄法寺、沼宮内、盛岡）と長野県（松本市中山、山形村）の数カ所のみで、11、12月に出現し、3月にも1♀が得られている。

### *Lispocephala miki* Strobl, 1893 日本に産す

堀 克重・倉橋 弘

*Lispocephala miki* Strobl, 1893 ミクキアシハナレメハナバエ（新称）

6 ♂♂ 13 ♀♀, Kanazawa City, Honshu, Japan, 29. v. 1967.

本種はキアシハナレメハナバエ *L. boops* に極めて良く似た外部形態を示すため♀♂の外部生殖器官以外では区別することは困難である。♂の外部生殖器官、特に尾板と第9側板は幅広く、第9側板は側面から見ると丸味をもつて終るので、キアシハナレメハナバエの細長で、先端がやや鉤状に曲る尾板と第9側板とは著しく異なる。

原産地はユーゴスラヴィアのザラであり、この他にスペイン、イタリア、マデイラ諸島、カナリア諸島、アルジェリア、チュニジア、エチオピア、ウガンダ、ケニア、シリア、中央アジア、ソ連（ハバロフスク）、中国（上海、ハルピン）などに広く分布している。

上記の個体は金沢市内の小川の土手でスリーピング方法で採集したものである。