

DESCRIPTIONS OF ONE NEW GENUS AND TWO
NEW SPECIES OF THE GEOMETRIDAE
FROM JAPAN (Lepidoptera)

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Subfamily **Larentiinae**

Neopachrophilla gen. nov.

♂. Head smooth, palpus short, not reaching beyond the frons, third joint minute, antenna serrate, with moderately long ciliae, hindtibia not dilated, with two pairs of spurs. Shape of wings as in *Trichopteryx*-group; forewing narrow, termen weakly convex at R_3 , C free, SC_1 and SC_{2+4} stalked to form an areole, areole single, elongate, SC_5 from the angle of the areole, R_1 connate, R_2 from middle of discocellulars, R_3 and M_1 separate. Hindwing with lobe very long, nearly one-half as long as the length of hindmargin, C separate, connected with cell by a bar near the end of cell, SC_2 and R_1 separate, discocellulars long, curved, R_2 from below the middle.

♂ genitalia: uncus shorter than in *Trichopteryx* and allies, costa free, harpe not developed into a long arm as in *Trichopteryx*.

♀ unknown.

Type of the genus: *Neopachrophilla albida* sp. nov.

Closely related to *Trichopteryx*, but separated from it as follows: areole single, lobe of hindwing much longer, antenna serrate, scaling thicker, and in the structure of ♂ genitalia. All the species of *Trichopteryx* appear in early spring and they are thinly scaled, while the unique species of this genus described below seems not to be a spring moth and its scaling is much denser. From *Lobophora* and *Acasis* it is distinguished in non-anastomosis of costal vein of hindwing and serrated antenna.

Neopachrophilla albida sp. nov.

♂. Length of forewing 11.5 mm., of hindwing 7 mm. Forewing with basal and terminal areas fuscous brown, antemedian whitish line indistinct, median area white banded, proximal margin of the band weakly excurved, dentate on each vein, at hindmargin nearly midway between the base and tornus, distal margin of the band produced in cellule 5, then more strongly produced above and below M_1 , then incurved to M_2 , length of the band shortest at hindmargin, at costa about twice as broad as at hindmargin, subterminal white line slender, dentate, white marked near prong of the white band on R_3 , fringes fuscous.



Fig. 1. *Neopachrophilla albida*
sp. nov. (Holotype, ♂).

Hindwing fuscous, unmarked, but there is a weak trace of discal fleck, fringes concolorous with wing.

Under surface of both wings dark brown, paler than on above, with ill-defined white bands on both wings, forewing with subterminal white mark enlarged and connected with the central band in cellule 4, hindwing with blackish discal dot.

Holotype: ♂, Hatogayu, Ôno-gun, Fukui Pref., 15 June 1951 (I. Izaki).

Subfamily Ennominae

Luxiaria shirozui sp. nov.

♀. Expanse 29 mm; length of forewing 15 mm. Similar to *amasa* (Butler), but forewing with costa and termen more straightish, apex and tornus more pronounced, hindwing with termen much more weakly sinuate, tornus more pronounced. Forewing with basal two-thirds and hindwing with one-half bordered with postmedian line light brownish yellow, striated and dotted with ochreous brown, lines ochreous brown, on forewing median and postmedian commencing at costa as blackish marks, on hindwing median straight, postmedian on forewing dotted with dark grey or brown on each vein, its course nearly as in *amasa*, but more straightish at its posterior half, on hindwing it is parallel with median, distal area ochreous brown, mixed with dark grey scales at subterminal area, subterminal line undulated, indicated by fading of the ground colour, but indistinct on both wings, termen dark grey at the end of each vein, fringes ochreous yellow.

Under surface with basal half yellowish, distal area dark ochreous, postmedian series of blackish dots much darker and more enlarged than on above, on hindwing both lines excurved, discal dots blackish, larger on forewing than on hindwing, blackish clouds along outside of postmedian and inside of subterminal lines, apex of forewing paler, fringes more or less darker than on above.

♀ genitalia: at the opening of ostium there is a flattened plate, while in *amasa* there is a narrow circle of sclerite; ductus bursae much slenderer than in *amasa*, with no stripes of sclerite, bursa copulatrix decorated with star-shaped folds.

Holotype: ♀, Ambô, Yakushima, 24 July 1950 (T. Shirôzu).

This is the second species of *Luxiaria* found in Japan. Easily distinguishable from *amasa* by its brighter coloration, smoother termen of hindwing and more pronounced apex and tornus of forewing.

I have to express my hearty thanks to Messrs. Takashi Shirôzu and Ichizae-mon Izaki for their gifts of specimens.

摘 要

本文では、次の新属と新種を記載した。

Neopachrophilla albida Inoue シロオビコバネナミシヤク (新称)

井崎市左衛門氏によつて、福井県大野郡鳩湯で1951年6月15日に発見された1♂しか

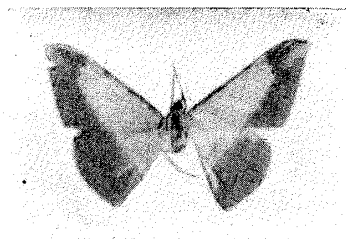


Fig. 2. *Luxiaria shirozui*
sp. nov. (Holotype, ♀).

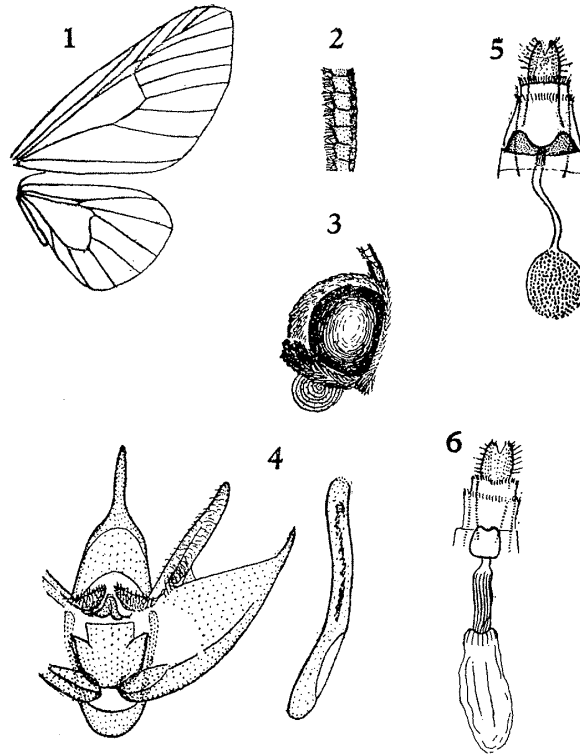


Fig. 3. *Neopachrophilla albida*, *Luxiaria shirozui* and *amasa*.

1-4: *Neopachrophilla albida* sp. nov. 1: venation. 2: section of antenna. 3: head, lateral view. 4: male genitalia. 5: *Luxiaria shirozui* sp. nov., female genitalia. 6: *Luxiaria amasa* (Butler), female genitalia.

知られていない。 *Trichopteryx* の仲間似ているが、前翅にはつきりした白帯を持つこと、後翅の袋 (lobe) が極めて長いことによつて区別ができる。小室 (前翅) は1個。

Luxiaria shirozui Inoue キトビカギバエダジャク (新称)

従来この属は、わが国で *amasa* Butler トビカギバエダジャク (昆虫図鑑, 改訂版, p. 646, f. 1801) しか知られていなかったが、ここに記載した第2の種は、屋久島安房で白水隆氏によつて1950年7月24日に発見されたものである。トビカギバエダジャクにくらべ、色彩は橙黄色を帯び、翅頂と後縁が更に鋭く、後翅外縁はもつと直線的である。

貴重な標本を提供して下さつた白水・井崎両氏に篤く御礼申上る。