



Title	NEW SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF MOTHS FROM THE JAPANESE EMPIRE
Author(s)	MATSUMURA, S.
Citation	Journal of the College of Agriculture, Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan, 19(1), 1-91
Issue Date	1927-06-30
Doc URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2115/12601
Type	bulletin (article)
File Information	19(1)_p1-91.pdf



[Instructions for use](#)

NEW SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF MOTHS FROM THE JAPANESE EMPIRE

By

Prof. Dr. S. Matsumura

For the past five years the author has collected the moths from all parts of the Japanese Empire. Those specimens from Formosa which the author is now going to publish were collected mostly by MESSRS. T. SHIRAKI, R. SAITO, K. KIKUCHI, T. TAKAMUKU, T. UCHIDA, H. KONO, Y. MIWA and S. HIRAYAMA. The materials from Corea for the present study were collected mostly by MESSRS. H. OKAMOTO, T. UCHIDA, S. TAKANO and S. HIRAYAMA. The Japanese specimens, both of the Main Land as well as of different Islands, were collected by MESSRS. T. TAKAMUKU, S. SAKAGUCHI, H. KONO, K. DOI, S. HIRAYAMA and the author.

The Japanese moths of the Main Land have been well investigated by many European, American and Japanese specialists, leaving few rare species in the scientific world, although there may be still some new local and aberrant forms yet to be discovered.

The Formosan moths, especially those of the mountain regions as Hori-sha, Arisan and Niitaka, have not yet been thoroughly collected exhaustively, so that there may still be a tempting ground for specialists. The Korean moths are very interesting, but most of them from the mountain regions of Hakuto and Chohaku, and the upper part of the Oryokko, the northern boundary of the Russian territory, have not yet received a thorough treatment.

The Noctuid, Geometrid and Pyralid moths which are not described here will be published in the near future.

The moths from Okinawa (the Loochoo Islands) greatly resemble those of Formosa, but the author much laments that enough material has not been received for the faunistic study.

The author expresses his cordial thanks to the above named gentlemen, who have sent him many valuable specimens to be placed at his disposal.

Fam. Sphingidæ

Marumba spectabilis formosana n. subsp. (Pl. I, fig. 7, ♂)

♂. Closely allied to subspecies *malayanus* R. et J., but differs from it as follows:—

Apical patch of the primaries at the underside dark brownish as on the upper surface; 5 lines on the inner side of it also distinct, the 3rd of which is obsolete, the 5th defined externally by grey, the 5th being the broadest; 2 broad reddish brown bands in the middle of secondaries, the outer one being geniculated at vein 3.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 2 male specimens were collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Ampelophaga horishana n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 1, ♂)

Primaries greyish brown, with a white shade, reflecting some pinkish colour; transverse bands and longitudinal veins brownish; subbasal, ante-medial and medial bands reaching the 2nd vein; medial band rightangularly turns towards the termen and then reaching the dorsum; postmedial band at each longitudinal vein highly toothed, being conspicuous at veins 2 to 5, the inner region of it being brownish tinged and its colour extends to the discocellular spot; a cloudy brownish spot at the outside of cell near the costa; submarginal band short, only extending from the apex to vein 6, which divides the apical angle into two subequal halves, and on its inner side near the costa with a brownish cloudy spot.

Secondaries black, its margins testaceous, at the outside of anal angle with a testaceous patch. Underside reddish brown, the postmedial bands to both wings highly wavy; primaries from about the middle to base fuscous, wavy; the terminal $\frac{1}{2}$ testaceous, margined at the inner side with a brownish line which divides the apical angle into two halves as on the upper surface. Head and body as those of *A. rubiginosa* BREM. Antennae, palpi, a short longitudinal stripe in the middle of thorax and the lateral stripes greyish, tinged with some pinkish colour; abdomen at the dorsum near the base fuscous brown, at the venter pinkish, at the apex narrowly and conically pointed.

Exp.—♂ 70 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 27th of July, 1922, by S. HIRAYAMA.

This species resembles somewhat *A. rubiginosa* BREM.

Ampelophaga takamuku n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 6, ♂)

Closely allied to *A. horishana* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries somewhat narrower, greyish brown, with no purplish shade; at the outside of submarginal line with a broad, wavy, reddish testaceous band, so that the innerside of termen becoming zigzag and at the interspace 4 most highly produced. Underside nearly the same with the upperside, but the termen to primaries fuscous, internally in the interspace 4 highly produced and a space between the postmedial line and termen reddish testaceous.

Exp.—♂ 89 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Ampelophaga baibarana n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 40, ♂)

♂. Primaries fuscous grey, at the basal $\frac{1}{4}$ with numerous brownish spots which are united at the dorsum; near the middle with an oblique, velvety black band which runs from behind the middle of costa to the middle of termen, united with a concolorous patch underlying below it; from the middle of this band runs a double, narrow, wavy, dark band to the middle of dorsum; interspaces 2 and 3 with each a testaceous patch, scattering fuscous scales over it; at the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ with 3 wavy fuscous lines, all ending at the medial oblique band, the outer one being the broadest; near the apex a testaceous yellow patch; termen at the middle somewhat produced.

Secondaries fuscous, behind the middle broadly brownish, at the costa near apex being paler. Underside of the primaries yellowish brown, at the base, and the termen broadly, fuscous, with 4 yellowish patches, respectively, each in the interspaces 2, 3, 6 and 7, that of 6 being very small; near the middle with an obsolete brownish line, ending at the vein 3. Underside of the secondaries concolorous with the primaries, at the inner margin, and the termen broadly, fuscous, with 3 brownish lines in the middle, that of the middle being obsolete.

Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries, abdomen darker banded; pectus and venter crimson red; legs fuscous, each femur with a whitish stripe; palpi fuscous, beneath with some white scales; at the cauda with a long bristly tuft.

Exp.—♂ 70 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 2 male specimens were collected on the 22nd of April, 1926, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

In the marking it much resembles that of *Acosmeryx naga* MOOR., but it is easily distinguished by its sharply produced apex of the primaries.

Ampelophaga formosana n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 8, ♂)

Near *A. horishana* MATS.

♂. Primaries greyish brown, with some bluish tinge, all the lines being obsolete and only traceable above the median vein; in the middle beyond the discoidal cell with an obsolete, broad, fuscous band, running obliquely from the middle of costa to tornus; submarginal line broader at the costa, becoming narrower and reaching scarcely vein 6.

Secondaries fuscous, at the basal half concolorous with the primaries. Underside greyish brown, at the termen fuscous, internally waved and at the interspace 4 strongly produced; near the middle of each interspace of 2, 3, 6 and 7 with a large reddish brown patch.

Secondaries nearly the same with the primaries, but the innerside of termen broadly reddish brown, near the middle with an obsolete darker band. Body concolorous with the primaries, at the underside being reddish brown.

Exp.—♂ 78 mm.

Hap.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Ampelophaga rubiginosa submarginalis n. ab.

(Pl. I, fig 5, ♂)

♂. Differs from the typical *A. rubiginosa* BREM. et GREY in having a broad reddish yellow band beyond the postmedial band and the termen which is broadly fuscous just like that of the underside.

Hab.—Corea; one male specimen was collected by T. UCHIDA and S. TAKANO on the 27th of July, 1924, at Shakoji.

Dolbina formosana n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 2, ♂)

Closely allied to *D. taurei* STGR., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries much narrower, at the apex more acute, at the termen straight and nearly as long as the dorsum; postmedial line wavy, out-

wardly defined by white; postmedial line broader, between the postmedial and submarginal lines with 2 or 3 transverse bars connected with each other; in one specimen the disk yellowish olive.

Secondaries at the termen straight, at the anal angle being more produced. Tegulae and patagia dark brown, velvety, the mesonotum yellowish olive. Abdomen much longer, yellowish olive.

Exp.—♂ 70–72 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 19th of August, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara and another male in August by S. HIRAYAMA at Musha.

Hippotion velox tainanensis n. ab.

Hippotion velox MATS., Thous. Ins. Jap. Suppl. I, p. 38, pl. V, fig. 8, ♂ (1909).

♂. Primaries yellowish brown, with an olivaceous tinge; no whitish longitudinal stripe in the middle, with an obsolete, on the sides diffused, testaceous stripe in the middle; a patch on the inner side of tornus and a double short submarginal line which runs from the apex to vein 5, the inner one being fusiform and distinctly broader, black; a small fuscous speck at the discocellulars. Underside of the primaries on the postmedial region with a broad testaceous yellow band; 3 longitudinal veins in the disk, and the costa broadly, testaceous, no fuscous lines as in the typical *velox* F. Underside of the secondaries testaceous yellow, scattered with fuscous scales; no excurved transverse lines as in the typical specimen, being more acute at the apex. Thorax and abdomen yellowish brown, with no dorsal paler line as in the typical specimen, the latter with some fuscous scales at the lateral sides.

Exp.—♀ 67 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Tainan); one male specimen was collected on the 18th of July 1906, by the author.

Fam. Notodontidæ

Quadricalcarifera viridimaculosa MATS.

(Pl. V, fig. 35, ♂)

Quadricalcarifera viridimaculosa MATS., Zool Mag., Tokyo (Dobutsugaku-zasshi), Vol. 34, p. 521, ♀ (1922).

♂. Primaries olivaceous green, with 3 white patches in the disk,

respectively, one below the median vein and of an oblong form, one on the discocellulars being oval, the rest occupying the cell and costa and of a conical form; at the apex whity-grey; all the lines black, the antemedial line wavy, geniculated at the subcostal vein, opening at $\frac{2}{3}$ part of the dorsum; medial line strongly geniculated in the interspace 1^b, at the dorsum being obsolete; postmedial line wavy, being scalloped in the interspaces 1, 2 and 3; submarginal line wavy, nearly parallel with the postmedial.

Secondaries dark grey, towards the inner margin darker. Abdomen on the back brown, at the base with some olivaceous scales.

Exp.—♂ 48 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 3 male specimens were collected in the latter part of July and first part of August, 1924-25, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

The author has 4 female specimens from Horisha, collected in March and April. At first glance the male seems to be a different species.

Quadricalcarifera umbrosa n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 13, ♂)

♂. Primaries white, with fuscous and greenish scales; beyond the discocellulars at costa with a large triangular fuscous patch, which is produced outwardly in the interspaces 6 and 7; a series of 3 olivaceous spots on the submarginal region, respectively, each in the cells 1, 2 and 3; termen broadly olivaceous, being produced at veins 5 and 6; dorsum at the base and near the tornus with each an olivaceous patch; in the cell with 3 obsolete olivaceous spots in a longitudinal row; fringe fuscous, at the ends of longitudinal veins with some whity scales.

Secondaries dark grey, the disk and a short submarinal line towards the apex paler, a large fuscous patch near the apico-termen. Underside of the primaries fuscous, towards the apex at costa with a row of 4 whity specks; fringe checkered with white. Underside of the secondaries whity-grey, the terminal line and fringe fuscous, the latter being checkered with white.

♀. Primaries greyish, the markings being fuscous, with no olivaceous tinge; a series of 5 fuscous spots at the submarginal region, the lower 3 being continuous. Palpus whity, on the back fuscous. Body greyish, the pectus, venter and legs testaceous, the tarsi being ringed with fuscous.

Exp.—♂ 52 mm., ♀ 48 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the

9th of August, 1924, and one female on the 7th of December in the same year by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

This resembles somewhat *Q. viridimaculosa* MATS.

Cerura arikana n. sp.

Cerura liturata MATS., Thous. Ins. Jap., Suppl. III, p. 94, pl. XXXVII, fig. 8, ♂* (1911).

♀. Closely allied to *C. liturata* Wk., but differs from it as follows:—

Antemedial band to the primaries not broken at vein 1^b, below the median vein N-like produced outwardly; no marginal line, each longitudinal vein being tipped with black, but the colour not reaching the termen.

Secondaries pure white, no discoidal spot nor transverse band except the marginal and cilia series of black spots. Tegulae at the hind margins with each a black band. Abdomen on the back black, at the apex snowy white, with 2 black bands, that of the inner being wavy. Anterior femur and tibia internally black, the latter with a white spot in the middle.

Exp.—♀ 45 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Arikan); one female specimen was collected by the author.

Cerura tattakana n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 39, ♂)

Allied to *C. liturata* Wk.

♂. Primaries silvery white, at the termen with a series of triangular black spots, 3 of which are in the first 3 interspaces, being much longer than the others; antemedial band sharply produced outwardly in the cell and at the submedian fold; 3 submarginal lines more highly wavy, each scallop in the interspaces 2 and 3 being highly conical.

Secondaries with a large fuscous discoidal spot; in the first interspace with some long black hair; the marginal triangular black spots at the termen much smaller than those of the primaries, with 2 very obsolete, fuscous bands beyond the middle. Underside of the primaries with nearly the same markings, except that of the antemedial band which is scarcely visible through the transparency of wing. Underside of the secondaries with more distinct marking than those of the upper surface. Head, thorax and the base of abdomen yellowish, the latter with a testaceous dorsal

* ♀ instead of ♂

stripe.

Exp.—♂ 72 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 24th of July, 1925, by T. UCHIDA at Tattaka near Musha.

Cerura liturata baibarana n. subsp. (Pl. V, fig. 32, ♀)

Differs from the typical specimens as follows:—

♀. Antemedial band to the primaries below the median vein M-like produced outwardly and above vein 1^b inwardly produced, being not broken at vein 1^b; at the discocellulars a small fuscous speck; the middle one of postmedial lines at vein 5 geniculated inwardly; from veins 4 to 8 runs a black terminal line; longitudinal veins 2-7 each tipped with black.

Secondaries fuscous, towards the base whity, with 2 obsolete darker bands beyond the middle; fringe checkered with white; veins somewhat darker than the ground colour. Underside of the primaries fuscous, at the costa being broadly black, with a series of white specks at the costa beyond the middle, 2 of which near the middle are much larger; towards the termen somewhat paler. Underside of the secondaries concolorous with the primaries, being paler towards the base, beyond the middle with a whity band.

Exp.—♀ 60 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 1st part of January, 1924, by R. SATO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

This may be a different species, but the descriptions of *C. liturata* by WALKER and HAMPSON are not sufficient, so I hesitate here to describe it as a new species.

Cerura subrosea n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 33, ♀)

♀. Allied to *C. liturata* Wk., but the primaries rosy white, with black markings; subbasal line reaching the subcostal vein, inwardly on the subcostal vein with a <-shaped spot; antemedial band chain-like, gradually becoming broader towards the dorsum, with whity scales over it, emitting a sharp tooth above the submedian fold; medial line complete, wavy, being broken at the veins; the discocellular bar defined by an oblong ring, with a black spot above it at the costa; 4 postmedial lines, except the middle 2 above the median vein which are scarcely wavy, highly wavy, the outer-

most being the strongest and reaching vein 4, gradually becoming broader towards the costa; at the submarginal region a series of 4 black spots, respectively, 2 in the interspace 1^b and each one in the interspaces 2 and 3; with a terminal and ciliary series of black spots.

Secondaries whitish-grey, towards the apex and the inner margin infuscated, with the discoidal spot and postmedial band fuscous, the veins and a terminal series of spots fuscous. Head and thorax rosy-white, on the latter with 3 transverse series of black spots; abdomen whitish, on the back with fuscous bands, at the lateral sides with a series of fuscous spots, at the penultimate segment with a black ring which in the middle is spotted with a black pupil; near the apex with a black band broken in the middle.

Exp.—♀ 62 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 2 female specimens were collected on the 22nd of September, 1925, and the 22nd of April, 1926, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Aoshachia (n. g.) *virescens* n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 37, ♂)

Primaries pale greenish yellow, with a silky luster; veins mostly olivaceous; costal edge white; fringe greenish white.

Secondaries white, in a certain light with a light purplish shade; vein 1 and the margins narrowly greenish; fringe silky white. Underside of the primaries pale greenish, the costal edge at the apical half being orange, the fringe at the apex yellowish, the veins green; underside of the secondaries somewhat paler than that of the primaries, with pale green veins and white fringe. Frons white, palpi, shoulder, and the vertical crest of the head anteriorly, reddish brown, the latter posteriorly, and the thorax sulphur-yellow. Antennae reddish brown, towards the apices greyish, the shaft being white. Abdomen snowy white. Legs white; the anterior femur, except the outside which is silvery white, the same tibia and the basal half of tarsus, as well as the base of the middle tibia reddish brown.

Exp.—♂ 48—♀ 55 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; 3 male and 1 female specimens were collected in March and April, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Aoshachia n. g. Palpi upturned, the 2nd joint with very long hair, the 3rd being naked. Antennae in the male long bipectinated, about 8 apical joints being serrated; in the female filiform, with very short cilia. Vertex with an erect conical crest. Primaries triangular, at the apex being acute, at the termen being broadly produced; no lobe at the dorsum; vein

6 from below the angle of cell, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 10 from the cell, 11 anastomosed with 12 by a long way; no areole; secondaries with vein 5 absent; 3 from below the angle of cell, 7 from before the angle; 7 and 8 nearly touching each other after the middle of cell; frenulum relatively short, in the female with about 6 bristles. Anterior tibia with a long narrow lobe which reaches the apex and slightly S-like distorted; the middle tibia with one and the hind one with 2 pair of spurs; femora and coxae with long woolly hair.

Genotype—*Aoshachia virescens* MATS.

Kikuchiana infuscata n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 9, ♂)

♂. Primaries dark brown, all the lines black; subbasal line W-shaped, defined externally by testaceous; antemedial line distinct in the cell, broken at the median vein which becomes distinct again below it and then fades away at the dorsum; the discocellular spots obsolete, pale brownish; post-medial line double, wavy, broken at the median vein, the outer one of which is obsolete; at the outside of postmedial line a broad brownish band, defined internally by an obsolete, wavy, whity-grey line, a white speck being visible at each longitudinal vein; submarginal line broken into a spot-series, lacking spots in the interspaces 1 and 4, followed internally by some fuscous spots. Fringe at the base traversed by a fuscous line.

Secondaries dark grey, with no marking. Underside of the primaries dark grey, with a series of testaceous specks on the exterior half of costa; secondaries somewhat paler than the primaries, with a fuscous band in the middle, followed by a short oblique bar internally at the costa. Body concolorous with the primaries, the head and tegulae testaceous, the antennae being chestnut brown.

Exp.—♂ 40–42 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 3 male specimens were collected on the 7th of December, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Kikuchiana n. g.

♂. Antennae long pectinated, suddenly becoming filiform at the apical $\frac{1}{3}$.

Palpi obliquely upturned, with some long, scaly, bushy hair, the 3rd joint being very small, oval, and nearly naked. Pro- and mesonotum each with a conical crest. Abdomen at the apex with a tuft of very long stalked scales.

Primaries near the middle of dorsum with a small scaly lobe; vein 5 from above the middle of the discocellulars; 6 from a little below the angle; 7, 8 and 9 branched from 10; 4 from the lower angle; 3 from a little apart below the lower angle. The discocellulars to the secondaries obsolete, vein 5 from a little above the middle of it; 6 and 7 with a short stalk; 3 and 4 nearly the same with those of the primaries. Hind tibia with 2 pair of spurs.

Genotype—*Kikuchiana infuscata* MATS.

In the form and coloration this resembles superficially some of *Noctuids*, being allied somewhat to the genus *Notodonta* OCH.

Quadricalcarifera centro-brunnea n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 4, ♂)

♂. Primaries olivaceous at the basal $\frac{1}{3}$, in the middle reddish brown; antemedial line dark brown, strongly incurved at the submedian fold; the discocellulars testaceous, in the middle with a darker speck; postmedial line double, dark brown, excurved at vein 3 and incurved at 1, on its outside above the median vein with a broad, dark olivaceous band; submarginal line black, narrow, wavy, broken at the veins; fringe dark brown, at the end of each longitudinal vein testaceous.

Secondaries pale greyish, the dorsum broadly darker, at the apex pale olivaceous, on each side with a fuscous patch. Underside of the primaries dark grey, at the base and costa somewhat darker, at the costa with a series of paler spots; that of the secondaries pale greyish, no marking at all. Palpi fuscous, beneath testaceous; antennae, head and thorax dark brown, the last two mingling some paler scales; abdomen somewhat paler than the thorax.

Exp.—♂ 40 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 6th of December, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Quadricalcarifera concentrica n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 11, ♀)

♀. Primaries olive green, at the dorsum broadly fuscous; a small spot at the costal base, an oblong patch in the cell, a quadrate patch beyond the discocellulars and an elongated patch in the interspace between veins 1^b and 2 bluish black; the discocellulars whitish, in the middle with a fuscous line; postmedial line double, testaceous, scarcely wavy, being distinct in the interspaces 2 and 3, and of parallel with each other; sub-

marginal line pale testaceous, highly wavy, outwardly in the interspaces 3, 4 and 5 each with an obsolete, fuscous speck; fringe dark brown, without any olivaceous scale.

Secondaries dark grey, at the apex olivaceous, inwardly at the costa with a fuscous patch. Underside of the primaries dark brown, that of the secondaries scarcely paler than the former, having no marking.

Head, thorax and abdomen dark brown, mingling some whitish hair in the head and thorax; palpi dark brown, beneath testaceous.

Exp.—♀ 46 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 2nd of July, 1925, by T. UCHIDA at Baibara.

Quadricalcarifera saitonis n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 10, ♀)

Closely allied to *Q. coreana* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—
Pectination of the antennae of female much longer.

♀. Primaries at the base below the median vein with a large fuscous patch and another one in the interspace 1 on its outside below, exteriorly defined by narrow white and black lines. Postmedial line wavy, white, defined on each side by a narrow black line; the discocellular spot white, filled in with grey. Underside of the secondaries dark greyish, the costa, termen and longitudinal veins fuscous.

Exp.—♀ 50 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 25th of September, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Quadricalcarifera kikuchii n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 12, ♂)

♂. Primaries greyish white, scattered with fine fuscous scales; ante-medial line obsolete, fuscous, geniculated below the costa, and on its outside with an oval whitish ring-spot which is filled in with grey; postmedial line double, obsolete, fuscous, wavy; the discocellulars black; submarginal line fuscous, very narrow, nearly parallel to the termen.

Secondaries pale greyish, with an obsolete fuscous band near the termen, which becomes more distinct at the costa. Underside of the primaries greyish brown, the costa except the apex dark brown; that of the secondaries whitish testaceous, having no marking at all.

Exp.—♂ 50 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 23rd of September, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

This resembles more *Q. coreana* MATS. than *Q. saitonis* MATS., at the underside of primaries being entirely pale testaceous.

Damatoides baibarana n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 3, ♂)

♂. Primaries greyish white, with black markings and fuscous lines; antemedial line narrow, obsolete, somewhat wavy; near the middle at the costa with a large wedge-shaped marking which is broadened at the costa and truncated in the cell; one black spot near the base of vein 2, and another one just below it on vein 1; postmedial line triple, wavy, the outer one of which is broken into spot-series, and the spot at costa being the largest, the others which are found on each longitudinal vein becoming streak like; termen broadly fuscous grey, in the middle with an obsolete, wavy, whitish submarginal line; fringe brown, checkered with white.

Secondaries whitish grey, the longitudinal vein near the termen fuscous; at the anal angle a black patch, with a paler line on it. Underside of the primaries fuscous, with a whitish spot-series on the postmedian region; that of the secondaries white, with a black medial line and the same coloured anal patch; fringe checkered with black. Antennae, head and tegulae fuscous, the shaft of the first being brownish red; patagia greyish white; thorax and abdomen greyish brown.

Exp.—♂ 50 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 20th of July, 1925, by T. UCHIDA at Baibara.

Damatoides n. g.—Closely allied to *Damata* Wk., but differs from it as follows:—

Primaries not very long, nearly twice as long as broad; vein 5 from the middle of the discocellulars; no areole; veins 7 and 8 branching from 10, 6 just from the anterior angle.

Secondaries with vein 5 from a little above the middle of the discocellulars, the middle and lower discocellulars being geniculated. Abdomen a little produced beyond the secondaries.

Genotype—*Damatoides baibarana* MATS.

Allodontoides discoidalis MATS. (Pl. V, fig. 16, ♀)

Hyperaeschra discoidalis MATS., Zool. Mag. Tokyo, Vol. XXXII, p. 148, ♂ (1920).

Allodontoides discoidalis MATS., l. c. Vol. XXXIV, p. 523 (1923).

The female has not yet been described.

♀. Closely allied to the male, but on the outside of postmidial line with a narrow, highly waved, beyond the discocellulars strongly excurved, whitish line which runs nearly parallel to the postmedial line; antemedial line strongly produced inwardly at vein 1 and which part is defined by white anteriorly; termen scalloped with fuscous, which is obsolete towards the apex. Antennae filiform, with very fine, microscopical cilia.

Exp.—♀ 56 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on July 19, 1925, and 3 males in June, July and August (1924–26) by T. UCHIDA, R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Fam. Cymatophoridae*Thyatira trimaculata fomosana* n. subsp. (Pl. V, fig. 42, ♂)

Differs from the typical specimen as follows:—

♂. Primaries with a much larger tornal marking which is oval and touched the basal marking at innerside; at the termen no distinct lunular spot-series.

Secondaries fuscous, the discocellulars and the medial band being somewhat darker, the fringe white, mixing some brownish scales which become darker towards the apices.

Hab.—Formosa; 3 male specimens were collected in the latter part of July, 1925, by T. UCHIDA.

Parapsestis albomarginalis n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 41, ♀)

♀. Primaries fuscous, termen broadly white, which is regularly incised on the innerside and bordered with a narrow, wavy, fuscous line on the outside; at the base darker, with an obsolete, darker, double antemedial line; with 2 white specks, respectively, one at the base of the submedian fold and another near the base of median vein; near the apex of cell with a white speck; the discocellulars darker, defined by white interiorly;

postmedial line darker, obsolete, wavy, gently excurving; a darker spot at the costa beyond the postmedial line; a darker line from the apex, so as to divide the apical angle; near the apex at costa with a triangular white patch and a small white speck internally; fringe white.

Secondaries greyish, near the termen with a broad fuscous band; termen narrowly, and the fringe whity-grey, the latter with some greyish scales at the ends of longitudinal veins. Underside paler than the upper surface; primaries near the apex with 3 small, white specks along the costa; a broad terminal band and the fringe greyish white; postmedial line darker, being paler on both sides; underside of the secondaries nearly the same with that of the primaries, but the terminal band being narrower and somewhat incised internally.

Exp.—♀ 42 mm.

Hab.—Honshu; one female specimen was collected on the 11th of May, 1923, by S. HIRAYAMA at Kumanotaira in the Prov. of Gumma. In the wing form this resembles somewhat *P. plumbea* BTLR.

Hannya n. g. Genotype—*Thyatrida olivacea* FIXS.

Closely allied to *Habrosyne* HBN., but differs from it in having a tuft on each of the 3rd and 4th abdominal segments, non-ciliated antennae, the veins 7 and 8 arising from the apex of areole. It resembles also *Thyatrida* HBN., but differs from it in having a much produced hind angle to the primaries, a short tuft on the 4th abdominal segment besides that of the 3rd. To this genus belongs also *Habrosyne dieckmanni* GRAES.

Hannya olivacea is quite common in the month July at Shakoji, Corea, and my collectors caught many specimens also at Suigen and Kazan.

Daruma n. g. Genotype—*Daruma jezoensis* MATS. (n. sp.)

It comes near to *Polyplaca*, but differs from the latter as follows:—

Primaries with an oblique termen, without areole, the veins 6 and 7 from a point above the angle of cell, 8 arising from about the middle of 7, and 9 from the middle of 10.

Secondaries with vein 5 far above the lower angle of cell, much more separated from vein 3 than from 4; veins 7 and 8 widely separated from each other. Abdomen without any tuft on the back.

Daruma jezoensis n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 38, ♀)

♀. Dark grey to fuscous. Primaries at the base and costa white, with some pinkish luster as in *Soranaga albicostata* BREM.; a double black

antemedial band gently incurved, converging at the costa; a roundish white spot in the cell, the middle vein being black; postmedial band also black, incurved at the outside of cell, becoming double at the costa; submarginal band whitish, scarcely wavy, the fringe being whitish grey.

Secondaries pale grey, subopalescent, somewhat infuscated towards the termen. Head and thorax grey, the mesonotum infuscated. Abdomen fuscous, with some long, pale greyish hair. Legs white, the tarsi black spotted.

Exp.—♀ 42 mm.

Hab.—Hokkaido (Maruyama in Sapporo); one female specimen was collected on the 18th of May, 1923, by the author.

This resembles *Polyploca flavicornis galbanus* TURR.

Demopsestis n. g. Genotype—*Polyploca punctigera* BUTL.

Differs from *Polyploca* HBN. as follows:—

Abdomen without any tuft on the back.

Primaries narrower, the veins 8 and 7 to the secondaries anastomosed at the upper angle of cell. Antennae of the female much slenderer than those of the male.

Neoploca n. g. Genotype—*Polyploca arctipennis* BUTL.

Differs from *Daruma* MATS. as follows:—

Primaries on the termen gently rounded, with veins 6 and 7 short stalked.

Secondaries with veins 8 and 7 by a short way anastomosed. On the 3rd abdominal segment with a strong tuft.

Fam. Lasiocampidæ

Dendrolimus formosanus n. sp. (Pl. III, fig. 1, ♂; 2, ♀)

♂. Primaries pale chocolate brown, all the lines being fuscous; antemedial line obsolete, gently excurved at the discocellulars and where is a triangular white speck; medial and postmedial lines wavy, nearly parallel with each other, the latter being defined internally by a paler colour, the interspace between these lines being infuscated; submarginal line broken into spot-series, 4 of which respectively in the interspaces 1^a, 1^b, 2 and 3, being placed in an oblique line as in *D. punctatus* Wk. and the other spots in interspaces 4, 5, 6 and 7 placed in an oblique line at the innerside of the former, and both run parallel with each other; interspace between the

postmedial and submarginal lines reddish brown, in the middle with a fuscous wavy band; termen and the base of wing below vein 2 greyish brown, opaque, with a light purplish shade.

Secondaries fuscous brown, at the termen paler, with a purplish shade. Underside yellowish brown, with 3 fuscous brown bands, their interspaces being paler; primaries at the basal half and secondaries at the costa infuscated. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries, at the abdomen being paler. Antennae yellow, the branches testaceous.

♀. Primaries testaceous brown, with a purplish shade, all the lines, and the termen broadly, fuscous; antemedial line gently excurved at the outside of cell, a paler discocellular spot in it; medial line geniculated below the costa, and which part is defined internally by a paler colour; middle line opens nearly at the middle of costa and reaching obliquely one third part of the dorsum; postmedial line double, somewhat wavy, nearly parallel with each other, somewhat diverging towards the costa and gently excurving at vein 7; submarginal line broken into spot-series, but owing to the darker terminal area is not very distinct; 3 spots, respectively, in the interspaces 1^a, 1^b and 2, obliquely placed as in *D. punctatus* Wk. ♀

Secondaries somewhat paler than the primaries, with 2 obsolete, fuscous medial bands. Underside testaceous, both wings with each 2 brownish postmedial bands; secondaries at the costa somewhat infuscated. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries and the abdomen with the secondaries. Antennae distinctly paler than the head.

Exp.—♂ 70–90 mm., ♀ 120 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 4 (3 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected in November, December and January by T. TAKAMUKU, R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

The female closely allied to *D. yamadae* NAG.

ab. *fuscobasalis* n. ab. (Pl. III, fig. 5, ♂)

♂. Dark testaceous, at the base below the median vein infuscated; all the lines obsolete; underside yellowish testaceous, with 3 fuscous bands in the primaries and 2 in the secondaries.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

ab. *flavopallida* n. ab. (Pl. III, fig. 4, ♂)

♂. Yellowish testaceous, all the lines fuscous, at the base below the median vein, and the termen broadly, infuscated; secondaries with a trace of 2 obsolete fuscous bands. Underside yellow, the primaries with darker

medial and submarginal bands; fringe dark greyish.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

Dendrolimus kikuchii n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 16, ♂)

♂. Primaries dark brown, with golden yellow marking and a silvery white discocellular spot; antemedial line distinct at the costa ending in 2 spots; medial line distinct below the median vein, somewhat geniculated at the submedian fold; postmedial line wavy, distinct below the fold, defined internally by an obsolete fuscous line which opens at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costa; submarginal line broken into spot-series, being nearly parallel to the termen, the spots in interspaces 4 and 5 being not very distinct; the environment of the discocellular spot fuscous; a large cloudy marking near the middle of costa and a long stripe beyond the discocellular spot fuscous.

Terminal region somewhat broadly infuscated, the marginal line fuscous, narrow but conspicuous; fringe dark grey, traversed by a paler line at the base.

Secondaries fuscous, with no marking. Underside fuscous brown, scattered with numerous fuscous scales; primaries with 2 and the secondaries with 3 fuscous bands. Antennae testaceous, the branches being shining black. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries and the abdomen with the secondaries, the sternum and the ventral side of abdomen being paler.

Exp.—♂ 52 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 25th of September, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

In form and colouring resembles somewhat *D. brunnea* WILEM.

Dendrolimus kikuchii saitonis n. ab. (Pl. II, fig. 23, ♂)

Differs from the typical specimen as follows:—

♂. Primaries paler brown, with 2 yellowish spots, respectively, in the interspaces 7 and 8, otherwise no yellowish marking; with very obsolete fuscous lines, of which the postmedial line is most conspicuous, defined externally by a paler line and where the longitudinal veins are also paler; no fuscous marking near the middle of costa, having a fuscous stripe beyond the discocellular spot.

Secondaries somewhat darker than the primaries.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 13th of November, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

Pachypasoides (n. g.) *albinotum* n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 43, ♂)

♂. Primaries purplish brown, with a pearl luster; longitudinal veins largely fuscous, with a few white scales, towards the termen being white; the discocellular spot white, and of a small size; the interspace 1 white, with 3 black stripes, respectively, one near the base nearly parallel to the median vein, one near the middle becoming broader towards the inner margin and somewhat geniculated at the submedian fold, the rest near the tornus being short and connected with a fuscous band at the dorsum; in the interspace 3 at $\frac{2}{3}$ of it with a white cross-bar parallel to the median vein, defined outwardly by a fuscous line; from the middle of vein 5 sends a fuscous band to before the end of vein 7, being parallel to the costa, defined internally by a white band; in the interspaces 7 and 8 near the termen each with a fuscous patch; fringe fuscous, mingling some white scales.

Secondaries pale purplish brown; fringe nearly the same with that of the primaries. Underside pale purplish brown, in the secondaries with a darker medial band; fringes of both wings somewhat darker than the ground colour. Head, thorax and abdomen concolorous with the wings, but the patagia broadly white scaled to the tips.

Exp.—♂ 62–68 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 13th of June, 1926, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Pachypasoides n. g.—The antennal branches, except the apical 8 pair, not decreasing their lengths; eyes pubescent; legs with a pair of spurs in the middle of the hind tibia. Primaries—Termen much deeper crenulated; vein 3 from near the middle of cell, 4 and 5 from a point being not stalked, 2–8 in the termen, 9 in the apex, in the subcostal interspace near the base with a secondary sexual scaling.

Secondaries—Vein 2 from before the hind angle, 3 and 4+5 from a point; no accessory vein.

Genotype—*Pachypasoides albinotum* MATS.

Syrastrenoides (n. g.) *horishana* n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 20, ♂)

♂. Primaries purplish brown, with paler and darker lines; antemedial line straight, oblique, ending at the costa just above the discocellular spot,

defined inwardly by a paler line; the discocellular spot small, black; post-medial line parallel to the antemedial, pale testaceous, defined on both sides by black; at the outside of postmedial line broadly infuscated, at the interspaces 3 and 6 being produced angularly, and where is defined externally by a paler line.

Secondaries purple brown, with a velvety luster. Underside of the primaries purplish brown, with an oblique, black postmedial line as on the upper surface; submarginal line wavy, narrow, and of a pale testaceous colour; marginal line and fringe infuscated. Underside of the secondaries concolorous with that of the primaries; antemedial line wavy, black, defined externally by a paler line; postmedial band broad, fuscous, wavy at the outside, defined on both sides by white. Palpi fuscous, at the outside reddish brown. Antennae reddish brown, the inner branches being fuscous. Head and thorax testaceous brown, the abdomen being purplish brown.

Exp.—♂ 44 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Syrastrenoides n. g.—Closely allied to *Syrastrena* MOOR., but differs from it as follows:—

Antennae with much longer branches, being the longest in the middle and becoming shorter gradually towards the apex. Palpi nearly thrice as long as the head and conically pointed at the apex. Primaries with the veins 6 and 7 stalked, 8 from above the angle; stalk of the veins 9 and 10 short; vein 2 from near the base of cell, the apical $\frac{2}{3}$ united with 12 at the costa.

Secondaries with veins 4 and 5 from a point at the hind angle of cell, 2 nearly from the middle of cell, 3 from just the middle between 4 and 2, the termen being much more undulated.

Genotype—*Syrastrenoides horishana* MATS.

Wilemaniella n. g.

Allied to *Cosmotriche* HB., but differs from it as follows:—

Antennae much shorter branched, being the longest at the one third, gradually decreasing in the length towards the apex. Palpi upturned, small and short, not reaching the vertex. Primaries with veins 6, 7 and 8 stalked, 9 and 10 with a long stalk, being as long as the branch 9 itself.

Secondaries with vein 3 from just behind the hind angle of cell, 7

anastomosing with 8, builds a large, oblong cell near the base, lacking any extra vein at the costa, the latter being straight, at the apex not excavated, at the termen more crenulated than that of *Cosmotriche* HB. Along the tarsi with numerous, very long hair.

Genotype—*Cosmotriche discincta* WILEM.

Cosmotriche tamahonis n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 13, ♂)

Closely allied to *C. albomaculata* BREM., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Antennae greyish brown, the branches at apices infuscated. Primaries testaceous brown, in a certain light with a olivaceous tinge; antemedial line obsolete, postmedial line very gently excurved at the middle and incurved at the submedian fold, being defined outwardly by a paler line; the discocellular spot dark brown, with a crescent shaped yellowish speck on it; just above the discocellular spot also a small yellowish speck; submarginal line obsolete, broken into spot-series; at the termen somewhat darker in colour.

Exp.—♂ 40–43 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Niitaka); 3 male specimens were collected in the middle of July, 1925, by T. UCHIDA, Y. MIWA and H. KONO at Tamaho.

Gastropacha horishana n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 14, ♂)

Closely allied to *G. tsingtaunica* GRÜNB., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries much narrower, more pointed at the apex; purplish brown, at the dorsum broadly reddish brown; the undulated fuscous lines not very distinct, being not broken into spot-series.

Secondaries at the costa broadly reddish brown, with a golden luster, greyish towards the termen, with 3 obsolete, undulated, fuscous lines on the external half; fringe at the apex narrowly greyish white. Underside of the primaries concolorous with the upper surface, with 3 undulated fuscous lines, being mostly broken into spot-series; underside of the secondaries somewhat paler than that of the primaries, in the middle with an undulated fuscous band, being not distinct below vein 4; towards the termen somewhat infuscated, with a black spot at the apex. Antennae black, the shaft at the basal $\frac{3}{4}$ concolorous with the head; abdomen paler than the thorax, not infuscated.

Exp.—♂ 45 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 2 male specimens were collected in July

by T. UCHIDA, and in September, 1925, by K. KIKUCHI, at Baibara.

Gastropacha coreana n. sp. (Pl. III, fig. 3, ♂)

♂, ♀. Primaries purplish brown, on the terminal half somewhat greyish, with darker undulated lines; medial and postmedial lines converging towards the dorsum and where they are approached with each other, the former at cell and the submedian fold strongly excurved, and the latter below the costa geniculated outwardly; submarginal line broken into spot-series, each becoming somewhat lunular below the middle.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries; at the base and costa broadly golden yellow, shining, with 2 darker bands, that of the outer being broader; at the terminal $\frac{1}{3}$ with a greyish tinge. Underside paler than the upper surface, with a geniculated fuscous band in the middle of primaries and one curved medial and one straight postmedial band in the secondaries; both fringes infuscated. Palpi black, beneath purplish brown. Antennae dark brown, the branches at the outside being yellowish. Head, thorax and abdomen pale brown, with a golden tinge, the ventral side of abdomen being somewhat darker.

Exp.—♂ 70 mm., ♀ 90 mm.

Hab.—Corea (Shakoji); 3 (1 ♂, 2 ♀) specimens were collected on the 22nd of July, 1922, by T. UCHIDA and S. TAKANO.

Somewhat resembles *G. quercifolia* L.

Eriogaster daisensis n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 17, ♂)

Closely allied to *E. brevivenis* BTLR., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. The silvery spot to the primaries much smaller, roundish, anteriorly somewhat produced; the postmedial line straight, not excurved at the outside of the discocellular spot; submarginal line less undulated and straight; the space from the postmedial line to the base yellowish brown, from the same to the termen lateritious brown; veins concolorous.

Secondaries lateritious brown, no marking. Underside nearly concolorous with the upper surface, not paler towards the termen as in *E. brevivenis* BTLR., and 2 bands of the primaries being distinctly wider separated from each other.

The stalk of veins 6 and 8 to the primaries much shorter than that of 6 and 7; veins 4 and 5 to the secondaries with a distinct stalk.

♀. Primaries luridious, the postmedial and submarginal lines parallel

to each other, not converging towards the costa; the silvery spot roundish, being somewhat sinuated anteriorly.

Secondaries light castaneous brown, with no marking. Underside unicolorously fulvous, with darker bands as in the male.

Exp.—♂ 40 mm., ♀ 46 mm.

Hab.—Honshu (Daisen); 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected on the 18th of August, 1923, by the author.

The silvery spot to the primaries of this species resembles more *E. catacoides* STR. from Formosa.

Eriogaster kibunensis n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 21, ♂)

Resembles much *E. daisensis* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries castaneous brown, at the basal half somewhat paler; the silvery spot oval, somewhat attenuated externally; the postmedial line incurved at the interspace 5; submarginal line scarcely wavy, somewhat ex-curved near the apex.

Secondaries somewhat paler than the primaries, with 2 obsolete darker bands. Underside paler than on the upper surface. Head, thorax, abdomen and legs nearly concolorous with the primaries, the head and the anterior legs being not infuscated as in *E. daisensis* MATS.

The stalk of veins 6 and 8 to the primaries much longer than that of 6 and 7.

Exp.—♂ 36 mm.

Hab.—Honshu (Kibune); one male specimen was collected on the 20th of June, 1917, by Prof. I. SUGITANI.

Eriogaster yatsugadakensis n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 18, ♂)

Closely allied to *E. kibunensis* MATS., but the primaries testaceous yellow, being golden yellowish at the base and dorsal margin, the veins brownish.

♂. Primaries at the apex much more produced; the silvery spot larger, roundish, produced somewhat anteriorly; the discocellulars being fuscous.

Secondaries pale fulvous, with 2 obsolete darker bands. Underside pale fulvous, at the basal half somewhat darker. Antennae, head and thorax concolorous with the primaries; head anteriorly and palpi and abdomen being somewhat darker.

Legs and sternum concolorous with the underside of primaries, the abdomen at venter being somewhat paler. The stalk of veins 6 and 8 to the primaries much shorter than that of 6 and 7.

Exp.—♂ 40 mm.

Hab.—Honshu (Shinano); one male specimen was collected by M. SUZUKI at Mt. Yatsugadake.

Eroigaster takamukui n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 22, ♂)

Closely allied to *E. yatsugadakensis* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Antemedial line close near to the silvery spot and where is strongly geniculated; the silvery spot smaller, oval, somewhat attenuated exteriorly, the discocellulars being not fuscous.

Secondaries with no trace of darker band. Underside concolorously pale fulvous. Antennae yellowish brown. The stalk of veins 6 and 8 to the primaries nearly as long as that of 6 and 7.

Exp.—♂ 38 mm.

Hab.—Kiuoshu (Fukuoka); one male specimen was collected on the 27th of August, 1914, by T. TAKAMUKU.

Fam. Lymantridæ

Lymantria baibarana n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 23, ♂)

♂. Primaries dark greyish, with fuscous lines; subbasal line conspicuous; a space between the subbasal and antemedial lines whitish; antemedial line wavy, conspicuous, geniculating at the submedian fold and vein 1, reaching before the middle of the dorsum; postmedial line double, wavy, conspicuous only at the dorsal field; a broad space between the antemedial and the postmedial lines fuscous; submarginal line double, wavy, the interspace being whitish, the white colouring being conspicuous near the tornus; the discocellulars whitish-grey, narrow and incurved.

Secondaries fuscous grey, towards the base paler. Underside greyish, that of the secondaries with a testaceous shade. Antennae black, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of primaries. Palpi fuscous, at the apices paler. Head and thorax greyish, the tegulae fuscous, at the anterior margins with each a crimson collar; abdomen concolorous with the secondaries.

Legs greyish, tarsi ringed with black.

Exp.—♂ 39 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 3 male specimens were collected on the 22nd of July, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara. This is closely allied to *L. aomoriensis* MATS.

Lymantria horishanella n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 24, ♂)

Closely allied to *L. sakaguchii* MATS. from Okinawa, but differs from the latter as follows:—

♂. Primaries at the costa near the base with a small crimson spot; antemedial line broken into spot-series, ending at the costa in a black spot; postmedial line double, much broader; no medial nor submarginal line.

Secondaries white, no fulvous tinge except at the dorsum. Underside of the primaries except the tornus and fringe fuscous, the postmedial line being nearly straight, lacking a trace of the submarginal line; underside of the secondaries fuscous at the costa, the postmedial line being broader and distinct till the 4th vein.

Exp.—♂ 50 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 2nd of July, 1918, by S. IZAKI.

Lymantria concolor horishana n. var.

♀. Differs from the typical specimen in having a pinkish red abdomen, which colour extends from the 2nd to 4th segments; abdomen at the base white, from the 5th to tip pale fulvous; two large, black spots at the middle of dorsum to primaries, that of inner being quadrate.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected in July, 1921, by my collector.

Lymantria dispar japonica albescens n. ab.

♂. Differs from the typical *japonica* MOTSCH. as follows:—

Primaries greyish white, at the apex and termen being broadly fuscous; antemedial line only distinct at the costa; postmedial line narrow, distinct at the costa.

Secondaries white, at the costa and apex fuscous, with a fuscous submarginal line which is interrupted in the interspace 2.

Hab.—Okinawa; one male specimen was collected in June, 1921, by T. TAKAMUKU at Ishigakijima and another male at Naha by S. SAKAGUCHI.

Lymantria sakaguchii n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 25, ♂)

♂. Primaries greyish white, with fuscous lines; at the base with 2 black spots, one being at the costa; antemedial line wavy, which becomes broader at the costa; medial line broader than the rest and less wavy; post-medial line highly wavy, opening near the medial line at the dorsum; sub-marginal line nearly the same with the postmedial line and parallel with each other; marginal spot-series black, the discocellular spot being fuscous.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries, with a light shade of testaceous, at the costa being broadly fuscous. Underside of the primaries infuscated, at the dorsal field being greyish white, with an excurved, fuscous postmedial line and an obsolete, darker submarginal line; fringe greyish white, with a series of black spots; underside of the secondaries greyish white, the discocellulars, postmedial line which is only visible at the costal region, and spot-series at the apico-terminal region fuscous. Antennae fuscous, long branched, at the base with a crimson hair-bush; palpi fuscous, at the inner side greyish; thorax at the anterior margin with a narrow crimson collar; head, thorax and abdomen greyish white, the latter at the lateral and ventral sides with some crimson hair; legs and sternum also with long crimson hair, the tarsi at the apices being fuscous.

Exp.—♂ 30–60 mm.

Hab.—Okinawa; 2 male specimens were collected by S. SAKAGUCHI and T. TAKAMUKU.

This comes near to *L. nigricosta* MATS.

Leucoma chichibensis n. sp.

♂. Pure white. Primaries with a silky luster, reflecting a pinkish shade in a certain light; no discocellular spot; costa towards the apex somewhat testaceous; fringe white. Palpi white, light yellowish on the outside; head white, just at the front of antennae yellowish. Antennae white, the branches being pale testaceous. Legs white, all the spurs at apices being infuscated.

Exp.—♂ 32 mm.

Hab.—Honshu (Chichibu); one male specimen was collected on the 4th of June, 1919, by S. HIRAYAMA.

Leucoma (Redoa) swigensis n. sp.

Closely allied to *L. chichibensis* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♂, ♀. Palpi and the vertex of head orange yellow, the former beneath and the latter at frons being white. Legs white, the anterior and middle tarsi ringed with orange yellow, the anterior tibia at the innerside also orange yellow; all the spurs of legs not infuscated at the apices.

Exp.—♂, ♀ 30–32 mm.

Hob.—Corea (Suigen); 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected on the 7th of July, 1921, by Dr. H. OKAMOTO.

Dasychira baibarana n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 6, ♀)

♀. Primaries chestnut brown, at the terminal $\frac{1}{3}$ paler; at the base with a longitudinal black stripe which becomes narrower and reaches the antemedial line; antemedial line wavy, darker, strongly excurved in the cell and again below the median vein, and then incurving, reaches the dorsum; near the middle with a broad whity-grey band which becomes broader at the dorsum, where in is provided with a large, semi-oval, brownish grey patch; outwardly at $\frac{1}{3}$ of this band with a narrow, wavy, fuscous postmedial line which becomes broader and more wavy near the costa; below the median vein at the outside of postmedial line with a fuscous semi-ring which runs nearly parallel to the named line, becoming broader downwardly; submarginal line brownish, very strongly excurved at the veins 4 and 6, towards the costa being darker, near the dorsum obsolete, and defined externally by a white line which becomes conspicuous near the tornus; marginal line fuscous, broken at the longitudinal veins; in the interspaces 5 and 6 with each a fuscous bar; fringe checkered with fuscous.

Secondaries pale grey, with a broad, obsolete, fuscous postmedial band; marginal line dark greyish; fringe checkered with dark grey. Underside of the wings pale greyish, each with a broken postmedial band, and the discocellular spot, fuscous. Palpi testaceous. Abdomen with a copper coloured hair-bush on each of the basal 3 segments.

Exp.—♀ 44 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 13th of November, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara, and another female, which was collected also at Horisha, was sent to me for identification by T. TAKAMUKU.

Dasychira saitonis n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 2, ♀)

♀. Primaries grey, all the lines fuscous; subbasal line wavy, nearly parallel to the antemedial line; antemedial line geniculated at the subcosta, and then somewhat incurving at the median fold, reaches the dorsum; the discocellular spot paler, somewhat reniform, defined inwardly by fuscous; postmedial line double, wavy, becoming broader towards the costa, being excurved at vein 4 and incurved at the submedian fold; submarginal line broken into spot-series, defined outwardly by white; termen broadly fuscous.

Secondaries white; the discocellular spot, a broad postmedial band and a terminal line fuscous. Underside nearly concolorous with the upper surface, that of the secondaries being somewhat paler; the discocellular spot on each wing large and conspicuous. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries; abdomen, except the apical half which is grey, concolorous with the secondaries.

Exp.—♀ 61 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 8th of April, 1924, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

This resembles somewhat *D. baibarana* MATS., but much smaller and the discocellular spot entirely different.

Dasychira takamukuana n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 1, ♀)

♀. Primaries greyish white, all the lines being fuscous; antemedial line oblique, double at the costa and at the middle of dorsum; at the costa just above the discocellulars a fuscous speck; postmedial line wavy, broken into spot-series in the middle, and then incurving, reaches the dorsum before the tornus; a large dark testaceous patch at the outside of postmedial line, filling in the space from the costa to vein 5; a fuscous spot at the costa before apex.

Secondaries dark grey, the costa, termen and fringe whitish; the discocellulars and marginal line fuscous. Underside of the primaries dark grey, the discal area and termen paler, with an obsolete postmedial band at the costal $\frac{1}{3}$; that of the secondaries whitish grey, the discocellulars black, a double postmedial band fuscous, that of the outer being obsolete. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries and the abdomen with the secondaries. Antennae yellowish brown, the shaft white.

Exp.—♀ 74 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

This comes near to *D. baibarana* MATS., superficially resembling some kind of the genus *Boarmia*.

Dasychira kikuchii n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 4, ♀)

♀. Primaries greyish, with black markings; at the costa with a series of about 10 fuscous spots; subbasal line broken into spot-series; at the base of the discocellular cell with 2 spots; antemedial line strongly wavy, the discocellular lunule whitish, on each side defined by a black bar; postmedial line double, wavy, that of the inner being stronger and darker; submarginal line highly wavy, at the lower half broken into spot-series, being somewhat parallel to each other; fringe whitish, with a series of black specks; the interspace between the postmedial and submarginal lines with some fuscous spots.

Secondaries dark greyish, with a light shade of brown; marginal line fuscous; fringe whitish, with a series of fuscous spots. Underside dark grey; both wings each with a somewhat darker discocellular spot; fringe white, with a series of fuscous spots. Palpi black, at the apices white; at the bases of antennae yellowish brown (*the other part defect*).

Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries and the abdomen with the secondaries.

Exp.—♀ 57 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 25th of September, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

This resembles superficially to some *Acronycta*-species.

This comes near to *D. kosemponis* STR. from Formosa.

Dasychira horishanella n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 12, ♂)

Closely allied to *D. horsfieldi* SAUND., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries dark grey, only the basal $\frac{1}{3}$ being greyish white; 3 medial lines, the inner obsolete in the middle, being parallel to the middle one, the outermost wavy, broken at the subcosta and submedian fold; reniform long, oblique, acuminate at the apex; postmedial line double, fine wavy, the inner one being more conspicuous; between the submarginal and postmedial lines with a wavy white broken line; at the costa on the outside of postmedial line with a large whitish patch.

Secondaries dark grey, longitudinal veins and marginal line darker, at the dorsal side narrowly yellowish. Underside greyish white; the discocellulars of both wings fuscous, defined outwardly by whitish, outside with 2 obsolete fuscous bands which are distinct above the median vein.

Exp.—41 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Dasychira kibarae n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 15, ♂)

Closely allied to *D. horishanella* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries broader, with a light purplish shade in a certain light; at the base of cell with a roundish fuscous spot; a double antemedial line wavy, broken at the median vein; medial line strongly wavy, nearly straight, at the submedian fold inwardly geniculated; reniform longer, darker, in the middle strongly attenuated, with a whitish speck at the lower angle of cell; a double widely separated postmedial line wavy, which is broken at the interspace 2 and the outer one externally and the inner one internally, defined by whitish.

Secondaries orange yellow, the discocellular spot, the apex broadly and a submarginal band fuscous, the longitudinal veins being concolorous with the markings. Underside dark grey; primaries in the disk and secondaries at the dorsal half with each a fulvous tinge; the discocellular spot on each wing fuscous; secondaries with a fuscous submarginal band.

♀. Primaries much paler; the lunule of secondaries obsolete, the submarginal band being not fused together with the fuscous part at the apex.

Exp.—♂ 46 mm., ♀ 64 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected in July and August by T. UCHIDA, R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI

Dasychira saitonella n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 9, ♂)

♂. Primaries greyish, towards the termen darker; all the lines fuscous; subbasal line double, nearly parallel with each other, being somewhat incurved; antemedial line oblique, gently excurved at the submedian fold and then runs straight to the dorsum; at the inner side of antemedial line on the costa with a fuscous spot and a large fuscous region at the outside below the median vein; the discocellular spot defined by

black, filled in with darker grey; a trace of the median line which is only visible at the costa; postmedial line oblique, wavy, defined outwardly by white; submarginal line fuscous, broken into spot-series, defined outwardly by white, and which is conspicuous at the interspaces 3, 4 and 6; marginal line black, narrow, broken into spot-series, being somewhat incurved at the interspace 5; fringe grey, checkered with fuscous; frenulum fuscous, at the apical $\frac{1}{2}$ yellowish.

Secondaries dark grey; fringe pale greyish. Underside of the primaries fuscous, the costa narrowly and the termen broadly paler; that of the secondaries pale grey, with the discocellular spot and a broad wavy postmedial band fuscous. Antennae yellowish brown, the shaft white. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries, the abdomen except the base concolorous with the secondaries; metanotum with 2 hair-bushes and the abdomen at the base with a hair-crest fuscous. Underside of the body pale grey.

Exp.—♂ 47 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 25th of August, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

This comes near to *D. brunnea* B. BAK.

Dasychira cyanea n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 17, ♂)

♂. Primaries dark brown, with a shade of green; subbasal line green, defined inwardly by black; antemedial line green, wavy, broken at the subcosta, defined outwardly by a fuscous line which is variable in width; at the outside of antemedial line on the costa with a small greenish spot; reinform fuscous; postmedial line fuscous, double, wavy, the outer one being much projected at the longitudinal veins; at the outside of postmedial line on the costa with a large, oval, fuscous patch, in its middle being somewhat paler; submarginal line black, double, the inner being broken into spot-series, the outer scalloped; fringe concolorous with the ground colour, checkered with fuscous. Underside of the primaries fuscous, at the costa and termen yellowish grey, with 2 fuscous postmedial bands, that of the outer being broken into spot-series; that of the secondaries yellowish grey, the discocellular spot, and 2 postmedial bands which are broken into spot-series, fuscous.

♀. Resembles closely the male, but much paler; underside to both wings testaceous grey, each with an obsolete fuscous postmedial line.

Exp.—♂ 40-46 mm., ♀ 52 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); numerous specimens were collected in July, September, November and December by T. TAKAMUKU, T. UCHIDA, R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI, but the female seems to be very rare and only one specimen was sent me by T. TAKAMUKU.

This comes near to *D. tenebrosa* WK.

Dasychira kagiana n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 8, ♀)

Closely allied to *D. nachiensis* MARUM. and *D. flava* MATS., but differs from either of them as follows:—

♀. Primaries dark olivaceous; subbasal line fuscous, wavy; antemedial line broad, wavy, strongly geniculated at the submedian fold, and then excurving, reaches the dorsum; postmedial line double, narrow, wavy, and excurving at the outside of the discocellulars, reaches the dorsum before the tornus, that of the outer being broader and very strongly projected at each longitudinal vein; reniform black, filled in with olivaceous scales; at the costa with some pale greyish spots; submarginal line black, wavy, nearly scalloped, in the interspace 7 being strongly projected internally; fringe dark brown, with an olivaceous tinge.

Secondaries orange-yellow, the discocellular spot and a broad submarginal band fuscous, the latter being attenuated at the interspaces 2 and 3; an obsolete fuscous terminal line; fringe orange yellow, mixing some fuscous scales. Underside to the wings greyish orange yellow, with a fuscous discocellular spot on each wing; at the apex and termen of the primaries infuscated; a postmedial band to the secondaries broken in the middle and at the anal angle.

Exp.—♀ 60 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Kagi); one female specimen was collected in 1923 by S. HIRAYAMA.

Dasychira citronella n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 11, ♀)

Closely allied to *D. kagiana* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Primaries dark brown, with much less olivaceous tinge; antemedial line double, widely separated from each other, the inner, strongly excurving at the outside of the discocellulars, reaches nearly the middle of the dorsum, the outer very strongly projected especially at veins 6, 7 and 8, being defined outwardly by paler colour, and which is conspicuous in the interspaces 6 and 7; submarginal line fuscous, narrow, scalloped, in

the interspace 7 being not strongly projected internally; fringe at the base traversed by an obsolete fuscous line.

Secondaries nearly the same with that of *D. kagiana* MATS., but the postmarginal band being much broader. Underside of the wings also nearly the same with that of *D. kagiana* MATS., but differs from the latter in having a T-shaped reniform spot.

Exp.—♀ 56 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 9th of August, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

Dasychira atomariana n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 3, ♀)

♀. Primaries whitish grey, with numerous dark greyish scales so as to build some transverse bands; subbasal line fuscous, only at the costa being distinct; antemedial line obsolete; medial line oblique, scarcely incurving; the discocellular spot large, roundish, paler than the ground colour; an obsolete fuscous band at the outside of the discocellular spot; postmedial line double, fused together so as to make a broad wavy band; submarginal line obsolete, defined inwardly by white.

Secondaries white, no marking, with some pinkish luster in a certain light. Underside whitish, the primaries at the costa and the discocellulars to both wings fuscous; veins pale testaceous. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries and the abdomen with the secondaries.

Exp.—♀ 76 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

This resembles somewhat *D. nilgirica* HAMPS. from Nilgiris (East Indies).

Dasychira taiwanensis n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 14, ♂)

Closely allied to *D. postfusca* SWINH., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Abdomen fuscous, on both ends whitish. Primaries with a zigzag, fuscous subbasal line; a large, fuscous antemedial patch at the costa; at the inner side of the discocellulars with a black lunule, defined outwardly by white; a double postmedial line strongly wavy, that of the outer obsolete below the interspaces 2 and 3, being nearly straight from the costa till vein 5, and then incurved, ending just before the tornus; submarginal line strongly wavy, somewhat scalloped.

Secondaries fuscous, with a darker discocellular spot and postmedial band. Underside with 2 postmedial fuscous bands, the discocellular lunule in the secondaries being conspicuous. Fringe white, at the base fuscous.

♀. Primaries whitish grey, all the lines obsolete, that of the postmedial being somewhat distinct.

Secondaries nearly concolorous with the primaries, a lunule at the discocellulars, a postmedial band and a marginal spot-series fuscous. Underside nearly concolorous with the upper surface, the basal half of primaries being infuscated; secondaries with 2 fuscous postmedial bands, that of the outer obsolete, the discocellular lunule being conspicuous. Body concolorous with the body.

Exp.—♂ 40-45 mm., ♀ 61-80 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 11 (9 ♂, 2 ♀) specimens were collected in July and August by R. SAITO, K. KIKUCHI and T. UCHIDA.

Dasychira (Olene) tarowanensis n. sp.

♀. Primaries grey, with a brownish tinge; subcostal vein infuscated; at the base below the median vein with a semi-oval black marking, filled in with a few brownish scales, being defined outwardly by white; antemedial line fuscous, narrow, wavy, geniculating at the median vein and vein 1, reaches $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the dorsum and ends in a small spot at the costa, below the median vein being defined externally by white; postmedial line double, fuscous, narrow, wavy, oblique, strongly geniculated below the costa, the outer one being only conspicuous near the costa, the inner below the median vein defined by white and ending in a small, black spot at the costa; on the outside of inner postmedial line with an obsolete, oblique, brownish band; submarginal line wavy, brownish, nearly parallel to the termen; fringe fuscous, with some whitish scales at the ends of longitudinal veins.

Secondaries greyish white, with a few fuscous scales towards the termen. Underside of the primaries greyish, the discocellular lunule and an oblique postmedial line fuscous, the latter excurving below the costa, that of the secondaries whitish, with a fuscous trace of the postmedial line, being visible only at the costa. Head with the palpi and antennae, and the thorax, grey, the abdomen being whitish.

Exp.—♀ 50 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Tarowan); one female specimen was collected on the 25th of July, 1925, by T. UCHIDA.

This resembles somewhat *D. inclusa* Wk., but the primaries being much broader.

Dasychira hirayamae n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 16, ♂)

Closely allied to *D. horsfieldi* SAUND., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries dark grey, at the base and costa whitish, at the base of the discoidal cell with an obsolete roundish fuscous patch; 2 medial lines, the inner less wavy, gently excurved in the cell and again below the submedian fold, the outer one highly wavy and both towards the dorsum much separated from each other; reniform long, towards the costa filled in with white, inwardly at the discocellulars defined by white; 2 postmedial lines wavy, widely separated from each other, the outer one defined externally near the tornus by white; submarginal line broken into spot-series.

Secondaries fulvous, costa, reniform, and termen broadly except at the anal angle, fuscous. Underside dark grey, the wings with each a conspicuous fuscous discocellular spot; secondaries with 2 obsolete fuscous postmedial bands, at the dorsal $\frac{1}{3}$ being fulvous; fringe white, with fuscous spots. Abdomen at the base with 2 fuscous crests.

Exp.—♂ 48 mm.

Hab.—Honshu; one male specimen was collected on the 27th September, 1925, at the vicinity of Tokyo by S. HIRAYAMA.

This resembles also *D. kibarae* MATS., but differs from it in having an unbroken medial line to the primaries and lacking the fuscous crests at the base to abdomen.

Dasychira suzuki n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 5, ♂)

Dasychira strigata MATS. (nec MOOR.), Thous. Ins. Jap., Addit. IV, p. 860, pl. LXII, fig. 2, ♂ (1921).

Closely allied to *D. hirayamae* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries shorter and broader; darker grey, at the base and the terminal $\frac{1}{4}$ somewhat paler; subbasal line strongly incurved and its lower end fusing together with the lower part of antemedial line; antemedial line double, gently excurved in the cell, not wavy, owing to the fuscous ground colour not very distinct; a double postmedial line highly wavy, the outer being obsolete.

Secondaries fulvous, the costa, apex, a broad postmedial line, a narrow marginal line and the discocellular spot fuscous; each longitudinal vein at

least on the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ fuscous; fringe pale fulvous, with some fuscous spots near the apex. Underside with one broad, fuscous postmedial band, that of the secondaries being distinct from the costa to vein 3.

Exp.—♀ 45 mm.

Hab.—Honshu (Kyoto); one male specimen was collected by M. SUZUKI.

In the wing-form it resembles more *D. horsfieldi* SAUND. than *D. hira-yamae* MATS., but it is quite easy to distinguish them by the presence of a highly waved postmedial line and a not waved antemedial line.

Dasychira coreana n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 10, ♂)

♂. Primaries greyish, with some olivaceous tinge, and at the basal $\frac{1}{3}$ somewhat brownish; subbasal and antemedial lines black, both being double, the latter geniculated at the subcosta, at the outside of it near the costa with a white patch; the discocellulars and a bar on each side black; postmedial line double, incurved at the submedian fold; marginal line black, broken into a spot-series, a spot in the interspace 1 oblique and of the largest, being parallel to that of the interspace 4, the remaining spots in a straight row, being parallel to the termen; between the postmedial and submarginal lines with a whitish wavy line, and in the interspaces 2, 3 and 4 each with a fuscous spot; marginal line and fringe black, at the end of each longitudinal vein being paler.

Secondaries grey; the discocellular spot, 2 postmedial bands and marginal lines fuscous, that of the outer band being much broader. Underside pale grey; primaries with an oblique band and the discocellular spot black. Antennae dark brown; palpi black at the apices and beneath whitish.

Exp.—♂ 40 mm.

Hab.—Corea; one male specimen was collected on the 27th of March, 1923, by Dr. H. OKAMOTO at Suigen.

This comes near to *D. pseudoabietis* BTLR.

Numenes takamukui n. sp. (Pl. II, fig. 7, ♀)

♀. Primaries yellowish white, with 6 black patches in the following places: one at the base, extending from the costa to the dorsum, produced internally at the median vein; one in the medial region being rhomboidal and towards the costa becoming a band, somewhat excurved at the inner-

side; one at the middle of costa, becoming narrower, reaches the 3rd vein; one at the innerside of tornus being somewhat conical, having its base at the dorsum; one near the apex at the costa triangular, with the base at the costa; one along the termen, becoming narrower towards both ends and interrupted by yellowish veins.

Secondaries orange yellow, with a black patch extending in the interspaces 1^b and 2. Underside similarly maculated, but only 2 patches, respectively one at the middle of costa and one near the tornus, being distinct. Head and thorax dark brown, mingling some yellowish scaly hair; abdomen orange yellow.

Exp.—♀ 54 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU and sent to me for identification.

N. patraua MOOR. is known from Formosa and *N. disparilis* STGR. from the Main Land of Japan, but neither of them resembles this species.

Dokuga (n. g.) *purpurescens* n. sp. (Pl. III, fig. 8, ♀)

♀. Primaries at the outer $\frac{1}{3}$, except the apex and termen, pale purplish grey; at the basal $\frac{2}{3}$ with numerous yellow, black, blue and grey scales, which altogether produce an olivaceous brown ground colour; the ground colour at the outside of the discocellulars angularly produced; fringe fuscous, at the base traversed by a paler line, at the tornus mingling some white scales.

Secondaries white, with some greyish scales especially near the dorsal margin. Underside greyish white; primaries at the costa, at the apex and termen infuscated, a dark cuneous spot beyond the discocellulars; secondaries at the costa and termen with a light shade of testaceous. Antennae fuscous, the shaft at the sides white. Palpi fuscous, beneath with some yellowish brown scales. Head and thorax olivaceous brown; abdomen greyish white, each segment with a broad fuscous band, at the apex being orange yellow, at the venter pale testaceous. Legs pale testaceous, the anterior and middle tarsi with each a black stripe on the back.

Exp.—♀ 54 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 7th of December, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

Dokuga n. g.—The branches of antennae gradually becoming shorter towards the apex. Palpi porrect, short, scarcely reaching the frons, the 3rd

joint slender, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of 2nd, the 2nd and 3rd with long scales.

Primaries at the termen broadly inflated, till the vein 5 nearly straight, ending obliquely at the tornus; vein 9 arising from 10 and anastomosing with 8 to form an areole.

Secondaries with the veins 3 and 4 from the lower angle of cell; 5 from just above the angle; 6 and 7 from a point; the discocellulars deeply geniculated. Legs hairy, at the middle with 2 pair of spurs.

Genotype—*Dokuga purpurascens* MATS.

Closely allied to *varmina* MOOR., but differs from it in having a pair of spurs to the middle and hind legs. In the wing-form it resembles much that of the genus *Pida* WK.

Stilpnolia doi n. sp.

♀. Primaries pale citron yellow, with a silky luster, being deeper in colour at the costal and dorsal fields.

Secondaries white, silky, having no marking. Underside white, the primaries at costa and the fringe yellowish. Secondaries at the base somewhat yellowish. Antennae brown, the shaft white. Palpi black, at the innerside white. Legs white, ringed with black. Head and thorax with pale yellowish hair; abdomen whitish on both ends and at the venter yellowish.

Exp.—♀ 48 mm.

Hab.—Hokkaido (Rishiri Island); one female specimen was collected on the 26th of July, 1925, by K. DOI at Mt. Richiyama in Oshidomari.

This is closely allied to *S. salicis* L., but the coloration of primaries quite different.

Porthesia formosicola n. sp.

Superficially closely allied to *Euproctis sericea* WILEM., but it lacks the vein 5 to the secondaries.

♀. Primaries white, with a light shade of testaceous, scattering sparsely a few fuscous scales; secondaries white, with a light shade of rosy colour. Underside of both wings white. Palpi snowy white, at the apices somewhat infuscated. Antennae pale testaceous, the shaft being snowy white. Head, thorax and abdomen white, the latter 2 with a fulvous tinge; abdomen at the apex with a golden coloured hair-bush.

Exp.—♀ 34-36 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha, Karenko); 7 female specimens were collected in July and August by T. SHIRAKI, T. UCHIDA, Y. MIWA and K. KÔNO.

ab. *fuscinervis* n.

♀. Differs from the typical specimen in having fuscous brown nervules to the wings.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 22nd of September, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Porthesia riukiwana n. sp.

♂. Primaries yellow, scattered with some reddish orange scales; in the discoidal cell with some crimson scales.

Secondaries pale yellow, with a light purplish shade in a certain light. Underside pale yellow, at the costa of primaries ochreous. Antennae pale testaceous. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries and the abdomen with the secondaries.

Exp.—♂ 19 mm.

Hab.—Okinawa (Riukiu); one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Porthesia uchidae n. sp.

Closely allied to *P. taiwana* SHIR., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Primaries somewhat paler, mingling a few fuscous and brown scales; at the dorsal margin with a few long, fusiform, fuscous scales, lacking any filamentous, white scales as in *taiwana* SHIR.

Secondaries white, with a light yellowish shade. Underside paler, being almost white; veins to the primaries beyond the discocellulars fuscous; those of the secondaries fuscous only at the outer halves of longitudinal veins. Antennal branches distinctly shorter and robuster, the shaft being white. Abdomen pale fulvous, at the apex yellow.

Exp.—♀ 32 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected on the 10th of July, 1925, by T. UCHIDA at Ibaho near Mt. Niitaka.

Euproctis angulata n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 2, ♂)

Closely allied to *E. croceola* STR. (*crocea* WILEM. nec WK.), but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries with a much broader, fuscous medial band, defined on each side by a paler line; postmedial band fuscous, obsolete, being interrupted at the submedian fold; at the submarginal region with a series of 5 black spots, 3 of which are near the apex and 2 respectively in the interspaces 1^b and 2.

Secondaries orange yellow, towards the termen somewhat paler. Underside nearly concolorous with the upper surface, somewhat darker at the costal region of primaries. The 3rd and 4th veins to secondaries distinctly more widely separated at the base as the 4th from the 5th. Body entirely orange yellow.

Exp.—♂ 36 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 14th of July, 1925, at Tompo near Mt. Niitaka by T. UCHIDA, Y. MIWA and H. KÔNO.

Euproctis sakaguchii n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 1, ♀)

Closely allied to *E. angulata* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Primaries with a much broader, black medial band which does not extend beyond the subcostal vein; postmedial band only visible below vein 5 and becoming double at the interspace 1^b; in the interspaces 5 and 7 with each a black spot at the submarginal region.

Secondaries somewhat paler than the primaries, being not paler towards the termen. Underside much paler than the upper surface. The 5th vein to secondaries more widely separated as the 3rd from the 4th.

Exp.—♀ 44 mm.

Hab.—Okinawa (Riukiu); one female specimen was collected by S. SAKAGUCHI.

Euproctis coreana n. sp.

♂. Pale ochreous yellow. Primaries at the base of interspace 2 with a few fuscous scales.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries, at the dorsal margin being whitish. Underside of both wings paler than those of the upper surface,

being almost whitish; primaries at the costa somewhat darker. The 3rd and 4th veins to secondaries distinctly separated at the base as the 4th from the 5th. Antennae pale testaceous, the shaft being white. Legs whitish.

Exp.—♂ 28 mm.

Hab.—Corea (Shakoji); one male specimen was collected on the 27th of July, 1923, by T. UCHIDA and S. TAKANO.

This comes near to *E. varians* Wk., but differs from it in having no paler band to the primaries.

Euproctis centro-pallida n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 22, ♂)

♂. Primaries dark greyish yellow, scattered with numerous fuscous scales; the longitudinal veins mostly yellowish; a roundish patch beyond the cell, a spot near the apex at the costa, 2 spots at the termen near the apex and the lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of termen whitish; an oblique antemedial band fuscous, being obsolete above the median vein; postmedial line yellowish brown, excurved beyond the cell, defined externally by white, being obsolete near the costa; a black speck at the apex.

Secondaries greyish, at the margin whitish. Underside to both wings whitish, somewhat infuscated at the basal half of primaries. Antennae testaceous; palpi paler, at the outside being somewhat infuscated. Head and thorax whitish; the patagia mixing some yellowish hair. Abdomen whitish at the base, at the apex yellowish brown. Body beneath and the legs whitish.

Exp.—♀ 25 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 13th of August, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

This comes near to *E. scintellans* Wk.

Euproctis baibarana n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 21, ♂)

♂. Primaries testaceous grey, reflexing a light purplish tinge, scattered some black scales all over the surface except on the costa, apex, termen and tornus; some long stalked scales at the hind margin infuscated at the apices.

Secondaries greyish white, with a light purplish tinge in a certain light. Underside whitish; primaries at the basal $\frac{2}{3}$ somewhat infuscated, at the costa with a darker tinge especially at the basal part. The 3rd and 4th

veins to secondaries with a long common stalk. Antennae and palpi pale testaceous, the latter being black on the back. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries and the abdomen with the secondaries, the latter on both ends being provided with yellowish hair. Legs whitish, the middle tibia with some long pale yellowish hair.

Exp.—♂ 24 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 7th of December, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

Euproctis nigricauda n. sp.

Closely allied to *E. plana* Wk., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries with 2 obsolete, oblique, fuscous bands, namely an ante-medial and a postmedial, the former being distinct below the median vein and the latter below vein 7; the discocellular spot large, semi-circular, at the outside being straight; no long, black hair on the hind margin. Underside concolorous with the secondaries, each wing being provided with a fuscous lunule; the 3rd and 4th veins to secondaries as widely separated at the base as the 4th from the 5th.

♀. Nearly the same with the male, but somewhat paler in colour; abdomen at the apex fuscous.

Exp.—♂ 46 mm., ♀ 74 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 4 (2♂, 2♀) specimens were collected in July and August by S. SAITO, T. UCHIDA, H. KÔNO and Y. MIWA; 2 (1♂, 1♀) specimens were also collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

Euproctis shirakii n. sp.

♂. Pale yellow; primaries at the costal base yellowish brown; a post-medial line obsolete, with a few yellowish brown scales in the interspaces 1, 2, 3 and 4; the terminal region and the fringe paler.

Secondaries pale testaceous yellow. Underside concolorous with the secondaries; costa to the primaries narrowly darker in colour. Antennae pale testaceous. Legs, palpi, head and thorax concolorous with the primaries and the abdomen with the secondaries.

♀. Primaries pale citron yellow, without markings. The 4th vein to the secondaries branched from the 3rd, with a very short stalk.

Exp.—♂ 28 mm., ♀ 37 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 30th of March, 1912, by Dr. T. SHIRAKI at Taihoku and one female on the 3rd of April, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

This is closely allied to *E. varians* Wk., but no paler line to the primaries.

Euproctis chibiana n. sp.

Closely allied to *E. varians* Wk., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries without any paler line; at the costal base on the underside to primaries somewhat narrowly infuscated. The veins 3 and 4 to secondaries with a long stalk.

Exp.—♂ 22 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Kanshirei); one male specimen was collected on the 15th of April, 1907, by the author.

Euproctis abdominalis n. sp.

♀. Primaries white, with a light shade of testaceous; a trace of a testaceous postmedial line, broadly excurving, reaches to the middle of dorsum; at the dorsal field with a few brownish scales.

Secondaries white, with a silky luster. Underside silky white, at the costa of primaries near the base with some brownish scales. Antennae pale testaceous, the shaft being white; palpi white, on the back with some black scales. Head white; thorax pale testaceous; abdomen except the base black, at the venter being greyish.

Exp.—♀ 38 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 8th of December, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

This is closely allied to *E. sericea* WILEM., but it may be easily distinguished in the colouration of abdomen.

Euproctis tamahonis n. sp.

Closely allied to *E. sericea* WILEM., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Both wings silky white, but in *E. sericea* WILEM. being pale testaceous white (in the male silky white); primaries somewhat narrower; abdomen on the lateral sides without any fulvous hair, while in *E. sericea*

WILEM. with long fulvous one. Antennae yellowish brown, concolorous with the frenulum, the shaft being white; palpus at the middle on the back black; the anterior tibia on its inner side with a longitudinal black stripe; the 3rd and 4th veins to secondaries distinctly separated at the base, while in *E. sericea* WILEM. being distinctly long stalked in the female.

Exp.—♀ 44 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Tamaho near Niitaka); one female specimen was collected by T. UCHIDA, H. KÔNO and Y. MIWA.

Meteuproctis (n. g.) *tomponis* n. sp.

♀. Primaries pale yellow, with a few fuscous scales, being sparsely scattered all over the surface.

Secondaries also with a few fuscous scales especially in the anal region. Underside white, with a light testaceous shade. Antennae pale testaceous, the shaft white. Palpi, head and thorax white, the tegulae being testaceous. Abdomen concolorous with the secondaries, but at the hind margin of each segment fuscous, with long fulvous hair at the apex. Legs whitish.

Exp.—♀ 30 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Tompo near Niitaka); one female specimen was collected on the 14th of July, 1925, by T. UCHIDA, H. KÔNO and Y. MIWA.

Meteuproctis n. g.—Closely allied to *Euproctis* HB., but differs from it as follows:—

The discocellulars to the primaries twice geniculated and the middle one of which is very long; the veins 4 and 5 from a point and widely separated from the base of 3rd; secondaries with veins 4 and 5 from a very short stalk and closely near by the 3rd; the discocellulars also twice geniculated, the lowest one being very short and the middle one very long and oblique.

Genotype—*Meteuproctis tomponis* MATS.

Leucoma (*Redoa*) *flavicostatum* n. sp.

Closely allied to *L. comma* HUTT., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries pure white with a silky luster, in a certain light reflecting a pinkish colour; at the costa narrowly orange yellow; veins mostly green; a very small black discocellular spot; fringe at the apex somewhat infuscated.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries, the fringe being not infuscated at the apex. Antennae silky white, the branches being greenish. Vertex of the head, and the palpi, orange yellow, the latter at the base being whitish. Legs white, the tarsi of the anterior and middle legs ringed with yellow, at the base of the anterior tibia being also yellowish.

Exp.—♂ 34 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 2 male specimens were collected in December and January by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Fam. Drepanidæ

Callidrepana takamukui n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 8, ♂)

♂. Primaries pale brown, suffused with purplish grey; an obsolete, brownish antemedial line excurving in the cell; at the middle of the discocellulars a fuscous speck, at the hind angle of cell also a fuscous speck; in the interspace 6 near the end with a black spot, and below it an oblique fuscous band to the underside being visible through.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries, with an obsolete subbasal and a wavy postmedial line, both being visible on the inner half; a spot at the discocellulars and a speck at the anterior angle of cell fuscous. Underside concolorous with the upper side, the marking also nearly the same, but the oblique band near the termen being conspicuous, given off from the interspace 6 and ends at vein 2, which becomes broader towards the dorsum. Antennae fuscous grey, the shaft black with a leaden luster. Head brownish yellow, the palpi paler. Abdomen at the middle on the back with a black spot.

Exp.—♂ 37 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Oreta extensa fusco-purpurea ab. nov. (Pl. IV, fig. 7, ♂)

♂. Primaries differs from the typical specimen in having a large, semi-rhomboidal, dark purplish marking on the inner side of the oblique band, a fuscous spot at the tornus and the termen below the apex more deeply excavated. Underside fuscous spotted, lacking the sulphur yellowish, oblique band to the primaries.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the

18th of January, 1926, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Psiloreta pulchripes formosicola n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 6, ♀)

Closely allied to the typical *pulchripes* BTLR., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Primaries—The oblique fuscous band which runs from vein 6 to about the middle of dorsum broader, straighter, defined outwardly by a narrower yellowish band; the short fuscous band near the apex, which extends in the interspaces 5 and 6, being more straight. Underside reddish brown, each wing having a fuscous medial band and the same coloured numerous spots scattered over the surface.

Exp.—♀ 42 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Mimoreta horishana n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 9, ♂)

♂. Purplish brown. Primaries with some leaden scales; in the middle with an oblique, broad, darker band which is traversed by a paler line at the middle; the discocellular spot of a dark leaden colour; post-medial line fuscous, oblique, strongly geniculating near the apex, reaches to $\frac{2}{3}$ part of the dorsum, ended in a black spot at the costa; at the apex greyish white, with a leaden luster, and along the costa near the apex having a black bar; near the tornus with a fuscous spot.

Secondaries at the discocellulars with 2 leaden spots. Underside to the primaries paler than the upper surface, with the discocellulars and the postmedial line fuscous, the latter being geniculated at vein 6 near the apex, scattering some fuscous spots and bars; underside of the secondaries nearly the same with that of the primaries, having a broad, gently excurved, fuscous postmedial band. Head dark purplish brown, the palpi and the anterior legs scarlet red. Antennae greyish.

Exp.—♀ 32 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Mimoreta n. g.—Closely allied to *Oreta* WK., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Antennae bipectinated, the branches being not very long and gradually decreasing their lengths towards the apices. The middle and

posterior tibiae with each one pair of spurs. Primaries at the apex strongly attenuated and the termen below the apex strongly excavated.

Genotype—*Mimoreta horishana* MATS.

Albara ogasawarae n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 11, ♂)

♂. Primaries testaceous, scattered with some brownish scales; all the lines brownish; antemedial line narrow, strongly excurved, being nearly semi-circular; at the discocellulars with 2 black specks; postmedial line darker, acutely geniculating at vein 6, reaches a little beyond the middle of dorsum; submarginal line touches the postmedial line at vein 6 and ends in a fuscous apico-termen; the interspaces 2, 3 and 4 with numerous brownish scales.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries, have some brownish bands, that of the 2nd being the broadest, the outermost somewhat wavy and the 3rd one obsolete; both wings with each a fuscous marginal line and brownish longitudinal veins. Underside to both wings testaceous, with each 2 bands on the outer $\frac{1}{3}$ and a lunule fuscous, the longitudinal veins being brownish. Head dark brown, the antennae testaceous, the thorax and abdomen concolorous with the body.

♀. White, the markings nearly the same with those of the male, but a large space beyond the cell brownish.

Exp.—♂ 31 mm., ♀ 42 mm.

Hab.—Honshu; one female specimen was collected on the 2nd of July, 1922, by T. OGASAWARA at Iwate and one male on the 30th of August, 1919, by S. HIRAYAMA at Chichibu.

This is closely allied to *Betalbara* (n. g.) *manleyi* LEECH, but the antennae of male serrated and not bipectinated as in *A. ogasawarae* MATS.

Betalbara n. g.—Closely allied to *Albara* WK., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Antennae in the male serrated, gradually decreasing the length of teeth towards the apices and each tooth with a bundle of short hair-cluster.

Genotype—*Albara manleyi* LEECH.

To this genus belongs also *Drepana parvula* LEECH.

Fam. Arbelidæ*Arbela baibarana* n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 34, ♂)

♂. Primaries—Whity-grey, with darker maculation; 2 brown patches, respectively, one at the base of submedian fold and another on the disco-cellulars; along the costa with a series of about 10 spots; in the cell with 3 spots, the outermost being the longest; in the interspace 1 with numerous guttated markings; a double postmedial band which unites at the lower $\frac{2}{3}$, being interrupted at the veins; submarginal and marginal lines unite together, being separated near the costa and interrupted at the veins; fringe with a silky luster, in a certain light reflecting a pinkish colour, at each end of the longitudinal veins with some fuscous scales.

Secondaries dark grey; fringe nearly the same with that of the primaries. Underside with nearly the same markings as on the upper surface, but not very distinct. Abdomen at the base with a long, brownish crest, at the apex with numerous, long, spatulated, brownish hairs.

Exp.—♂ 34 mm.

Heb.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 22nd of April, 1926, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

This is closely allied to *A. quadrinotata* WK.

Fam. Eupterotidæ*Apha tychoona arisana* n. subsp. (Pl. II, fig. 15, ♂)

Closely allied to the typical *A. tychoona* BTLR., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries olivaceous brown, beyond the oblique line olivaceous, with 2 white greyish areas, respectively, one in the middle and another at the inner side of the oblique line; at the base infuscated; a tripple wavy postmedial line, of which the inner one is gently excurved beyond the cell, the outermost fuscous till vein 6 and then to the costa olivaceous; at the apex broadly olivaceous, defined internally by a yellowish wavy line which is provided besides with a brownish wavy line on its innerside; the oblique line scarcely incurved, on its outside being defined very narrowly by a yellowish line; submarginal line more strongly waved, with some white scales on it; termen much less ample.

Secondaries at the costa, and the termen broadly, olivaceous, at the

inner side of the medial band infuscated; the wavy submarginal line black, its waves being much higher than those of *tychoona* BTLR. Underside darker brown, the postmedial line to primaries quadruple, the outmost one being obsolete on account of a fuscous inner lining of the oblique band; submarginal wavy line much stronger and nearer to the oblique line, so that the yellowish area on its inner side being much decreased; the medial line to secondaries quadruple, being nearly the same with that of the primaries; the interspace between the oblique band and the submarginal line filled in with dark brown, the latter being black. Antennal branches distinctly longer and of a white greyish colour, the inner branches of antennae being black, while those of the outer being whitish grey. Thorax and abdomen olivaceous brown.

Exp.—♂ 56 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Arisan); one male specimen was collected on the 15th of October, 1906, by Dr. T. SHIRAKI.

Apha tychoona horishana n. subsp. (Pl. II, fig. 19, ♂)

Closely allied to *arizana* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries at the innerside of the oblique band with a large, triangular, greyish fuscous marking; submarginal line broader, being much nearer to the oblique band; the terminal region and the fringe infuscated.

Secondaries on the innerside of medial band with 2 fuscous bands; terminal region broadly citron yellow, and is traversed by a conspicuous, zigzag, fuscous submarginal line. Underside citron yellow, being striped as on the upper surface; the middle wavy line (the innermost line) to primaries nearly straight, the outer 2 being conspicuous above the median vein; the middle line to secondaries double, the inner one being much separated from the discocellular spot; termen broadly citron yellow, at the apex being infuscated. Antennal branches much shorter, nearly the same with those of *A. tychoona* BTLR. Veins 4 and 5 to the secondaries not widely separated from each other as in *arizana* MATS., the hind angle of cell being much less pointed.

Exp.—♂ 50 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Fam. Bombycidae

Oberthueria formosibia n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 45, ♂)

♂. Primaries greyish brown, antemedial line fuscous, wavy, excurving at the median vein, defined internally by testaceous; a spot on the discocellulars fuscous; medial line fuscous, wavy, becoming almost zigzag; postmedial line pale testaceous, narrow, oblique, excurving at the interspace 6, being defined inwardly by fuscous; a space between the medial and the postmedial lines greyish, with a purplish shade; at the outside of postmedial line in the interspaces 2 and 3 with each a dark greyish patch, that of the 2nd being paler; apico-costal region testaceous, which extends on the inner side to the postmedial line and beneath to vein 7; termen strongly crenulated, the fringe at the crenulated parts being pale testaceous.

Secondaries orange brown, at the costal $\frac{1}{3}$ greyish; the discocellular spot and a medial zigzag line fuscous; postmedial line pale testaceous, not reaching the costa, defined internally by fuscous, with a series of 3 fuscous spots outwardly; fringe at the crenulated parts whitish. Underside of the wings ochraceous, scattered with fuscous scales; a cell spot and medial zigzag line fuscous; postmedial line pale testaceous, defined inwardly by fuscous; fringe whitish, at the base fuscous. Head, thorax and abdomen greyish brown, the latter at apex being grey. Antennae pale testaceous.

Exp.—♂ 55 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 22nd, July, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

This is closely allied to *O. caecus* OBERTH., but the author's species differs from it having a deep crenulated termen to both wings.

Andraca olivacea n. sp. (Pl. III, fig. 7, ♂)

More allied to *A. gracilis* BTLR. than to *A. bipunctata* WK.

♂. Primaries olivaceous grey, with fuscous markings; antemedial line distinct below the median vein, and is somewhat w-shaped; the discocellular spot black, small; postmedial line wavy, excurved below the costa and incurved at the submedian fold; submarginal line wavy, narrow, deeply excurved below the costa, ending in a black spot at the costa, defined externally by white; in the interspaces 1, 2 and 3 with each a testaceous lunule; disk somewhat triangularly, having the base at the costa, and

broadly greyish white.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries, have 2 medial bands, the outer one being narrower and wavy, in the interspaces 1^a, 1^b and 2 with each a testaceous spot; inner margin with black cilia, mingled with some white and brownish scales. Underside somewhat paler than the upper surface, each wing with 2 fuscous medial bands, those of the primaries converging towards the costa and the outer one geniculated below the costa; the discocellular spot black, conspicuous. Antennae pale testaceous, at the apex yellowish brown; palpi brown, beneath testaceous. Head, thorax and abdomen concolorous with the primaries, at the vertex being whitish and the abdomen at the base infuscated. Legs concolorous with the wings, the tarsus and tibia at the innerside purplish brown, the hind tibia at the apex with a silvery white spot.

Exp.—♂ 20–22 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 3 male specimens were collected in July and January by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Theophila mandarina formosana n. subsp.

(Pl. V, fig. 47, ♂)

♂. Colours of the body and wings nearly the same with those of *fuscata* MORTCH., but differs from it as follows:—

Body much smaller; primaries narrower, at the apex more elongated and falcated; the apico-marginal spot much narrower.

Secondaries also narrower than the typical specimen. Underside darker, the postmedial line obsolete owing to the fuscous ground colour.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); numerous specimens were collected in July and August, 1925, by T. UCHIDA, R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

Fam. Saturnidæ

Dictyoploca manonis n. sp. (Pl. III, fig. 6, ♂)

♂. Primaries greyish brown, with a light olivaceous tinge; antemedial line dark purplish brown, gently excurved, defined outwardly by a white line which becomes much broader above the median vein and wherein some pinkish colour is reflected; medial line dark brown, broad, straight, runs obliquely from the middle of costa to the dorsum, ending at the outside of the antemedial line; ocellus oval, with a dark brown ring, at the

inner side with a narrow white lunule, defined outwardly by a fuscous and a testaceous bar; a double submarginal line fuscous, the outer one being narrower and inconspicuous; near the apex at costa with a black spot as in *D. japonica* BTLR., the termen broadly infuscated, at the apex with a pinkish shade and at the tornus a black lunule, defined externally by white.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries, scattering some white scales at the outer half; ocellus black, oval, filled in with greyish brown, in the center being triangularly fuscous, at the inner side with a narrow, white arc as in *D. japonica* BTLR.; at the inner side of ocellus a fuscous arc; a fuscous arc also at the tornus, defined outwardly by white. Underside of the primaries whitish grey; submarginal line fuscous, wavy, ends at the middle of vein 3, strongly geniculated below the costa; termen infuscated as on the upper surface; a medial band slightly excurved at the middle; secondaries concolorous with the primaries, a medial band strongly excurved, otherwise as on the upper surface. Antennae pale testaceous, the head and thorax concolorous with the primaries, the collar and the hind margin of thorax being white; abdomen concolorous with the secondaries.

Exp.—♂ 90 mm.

Hab.—Kiushu (Futsukaichi); one male specimen was collected on the 5th of November, 1916, by Prof. B. MANO, President of the Fukuoka Imperial University.

This resembles somewhat *D. japonica* BTLR., but the ocelli to the primaries much differ, resembling rather those of *Caligula boisduvali* ERSCH.; this species may be a hybrid between *Dictyoploca japonica* BTLR. and some other saturnid-moths.

Fam. Arctiidæ

Subfam. Arctiinæ

Amsactoides (n. g.) *formosae* STRAND

Cretonotus formosae STRAND, Ent., Mitt., IV, p. 13 (1915).

♂. Primaries fuscous, the veins paler; the discocellular spot darker.

Secondaries hyaline, the margins broadly, and the discocellular spot, fuscous. Underside greyish fuscous, otherwise being as on the upper surface. Antennae black, at the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ except the extreme apex whitish. Head and thorax fuscous, the genae whitish, the tegulae behind the eye and at the middle golden yellow. Palpi fuscous, at the base yellowish. Abdomen golden yellow, with a black ring on each segment except the

first, that of the last segment being the broadest and the same segment at the ventral side with a black spot. Pectus and the anterior coxae golden yellow, a middle spot of the latter, and the humerus, fuscous. Legs fuscous, the hind femur at the base beneath yellowish.

Exp.—♂ 40 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Koshun); 2 male specimens were collected in the first part of June by T. TAKAMUKU and the author.

Amsactoides n. g.—Closely allied to *Amsacta* Wk., but differs from it in the following characters:—

Antennae of the male bipectinated up to the apices. Fore tibia at the middle with a developed claw on the outside, lacking the smaller one on the inner side; hind tibia with 2 pair of spurs. Venations to both wings nearly the same with those of *Amsacta*.

Genotype—*Cretonotus formosae* STRAND

Diacrisia (Rhyparioides) okinawana n. sp.

(Pl. V, fig. 46, ♀)

♀. Primaries brownish yellow, with 6 obsolete brownish spots in the following places: one in the middle of cell, one at the middle of median vein, one at each angle of the discoidal cell, one in the interspace 2 and the rest in 5.

Secondaries scarlet red, with the following 6 black spots: one in the discocellulars, which sends a long black line from its lower end towards the base, the other 5 in a row at the subterminal region, 2 spots of which in the subapical region are much smaller. Underside orange yellow, with black spots; in the primaries with 4 following spots: one in the middle of cell, one at the discocellulars, one in the interspace 2 and the rest in 5; spots in the secondaries nearly the same with those of the upper surface except in the discoidal spot, lacking a black line at the lower end. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries. Abdomen orange yellow, with a dorsal and lateral series of black spots, the venter and pectus being reddish yellow. Legs scarlet red, the tibiae and tarsi being fuscous.

Exp.—♀ 37 mm.

Hab.—Okinawa; one female specimen was collected by S. SAKAGUCHI. This resembles somewhat *D. metelkana* FELD.

Diacrisia taiwanensis n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 34, ♂)

♂. Primaries pale creamy white, with a light rosy tinge. A black speck at $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the dorsum just above vein 1^b ; an oblique series of 7 black specks at the postmedial region, respectively, one just above the vein 1^b , one at each side of 2, 3 and 4; a series of 10 black specks at the submarginal region, respectively, one at each side of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 3 of which are at veins 6 and 7 being placed somewhat inwardly than the others.

Secondaries whitish, with 6 fuscous specks at the following places: one at the discocellulars, which is round and the largest, one at each side of vein 1^b and 5, and the rest at interspace 1^b , all being at the subterminal region. Underside to the primaries with 2 black spots, respectively, one at the discocellulars and another in the interspace 6; an oblique black band at the postmedial region, which is conspicuous, being interrupted by the veins; a series of black specks at the subterminal region, being nearly the same with that of the upper surface. Head and thorax creamy white, the frons scarcely infuscated at the inner side of eye. Frenulum brown, at the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ yellowish. Palpi whitish, at the apex fuscous. Abdomen cinnabar red, with a dorsal and lateral series of black spots; venter white, with 3 series of lateral black specks, the spots at the innermost series being much larger. Legs scarlet red, the tibiae, except the hind ones, and the tarsi fuscous.

Exp.—♂ 50 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Taihoku); one male specimen was collected on the 11th of July, 1902, by the Colonial government of Formosa.

In the markings of wings this resembles somewhat *D. obliqua* Wk.

Diacrisia kikuchii n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 26, ♀)

♂, ♀. Primaries creamy white, with the following black markings: a longitudinal stripe at the base of costa, a small spot at the anterior angle of cell, an oblong spot at $\frac{2}{3}$ part of the costa, a small spot in the interspace 1^b near the base, (in the female with a very small spot just below it), 2 large spots at the middle of dorsum, respectively, in the interspaces 1^a and 1^b , 4 small oblong spots, respectively, in the interspaces 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Secondaries much paler than the primaries, with fuscous spots in the following places: a roundish spot at the discocellulars, an oblong spot in the interspace 5, 2 roundish spots at the anal angle. Underside nearly

the same with the upper surface, except the oblique band in the primaries which extends from before the apex beyond vein 2 provided with a small spot at the base of secondaries. Head and thorax creamy white, the former at the extreme front being black. Palpi red, the apical 2 joints black, beneath with white hair. Patagia with each an oblong black spot. Abdomen scarlet red, with a series of black spots on the dorsal and lateral sides, those of the 6th and 7th segments being broader, on both ends and at the venter creamy white, the latter with a series of black spots on each side. Legs black, the femora scarlet red, the hind tibia with a whitish stripe inwardly.

Exp.—♂ 54 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 4 male specimens were collected in March and April by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

In having a black stripe along the costa at the base, this resembles *D. seriatopunctata* MÖTSCH. and *D. obliquisonata* MIYAK., but on account of the maculation is rather allied to *D. obliqua* WK.

Diacrisia baibarana n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 31, ♀)

Closely allied to *D. kikuchii* MATS., but differs from it in the following characters:—

♂, ♀. Primaries lacks the longitudinal stripe at the costal base and the oblong spot at the middle of costa; in the middle of dorsum with a series of black specks which differs in number from 2-4.

Secondaries lacks the black spot at the anal angle—in one female a very small one in it. The black specks on the dorsal series of abdomen smaller and roundish, only a spot at the penultimate segment of male being triangular. The apical half of the hind tibiae in the female whitish, while in the male being so only at the extreme apex.

Exp.—♂, ♀ 50-55 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; 3 (1 ♂, 2 ♀) specimens were collected in March and April by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara, and one female by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

ab. *albipalpata* n. ab. (Pl. IV, fig. 36, ♀)

♀. Differs from the typical specimen as follows:—

Primaries with 3 small specks, respectively, one at the discocellulars and 2 at the middle of dorsum.

Secondaries with each an obsolete speck at the discocellulars and in the interspace 1^b. The 2nd joint of palpus white. The hind tibia white except a small basal streak.

Exp.—♀ 44 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 3rd of April, 1924, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Diacrisia takamukuana n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 27, ♀)

♀. Primaries greyish yellow, with a subterminal series of 3 small, black specks, respectively, one above the vein 3, one below vein 4 and another below vein 6; a small black speck also above vein 1^b near the middle; an obsolete fuscous spot on the upper half of the discocellulars.

Secondaries somewhat paler than the primaries, with a very distinct, quadrate, black discocellular spot. Underside of the wings with each a black spot on the discocellulars, that of the primaries being lunular. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries, the frons on the sides, and the palpi fuscous, the latter with pale yellowish hair beneath. Abdomen orange yellow, with a series of medial and lateral black specks, that of the former being built of very small specks; the extreme apex, the venter and pectus greyish yellow. Legs orange yellow, the tibiae and tarsi fuscous.

Exp.—♀ 50 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Diacrisia contaminata WILFM.

ab. *simplex* n. ab.

Secondaries lacks any marking at all.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 19th of March, 1926, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

WILEMAN has not mentioned the following characters for this species:*

Frons, the extreme costal margin and a medial longitudinal stripe of the thorax black. I have another male specimen from the same locality with a fuscous spot in the interspace 2 besides the discocellular spot.

* Entomologist, p. 247 (1910).

Diacrisia moltrechti MIYAK. (*D. alikangensis* STRAND)

ab. *fumosana* n. ab.

♂. Differs from the typical specimens in having greyish brown wings, some obsolete fuscous bands to the primaries and the concolorous body.

Exp.—♂ 32 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Diacrisia infernalis BTLR.

ab. *pallivenata* n. ab.

♀. Differs from the typical specimen in having fuscous wings and testaceous veins, lacking any marking. Head and thorax testaceous grey.

Exp.—♀ 46 mm.

Hab.—Hokkaido (Sapporo); one female specimen was collected on the 13th of July, 1913, by the author at Maruyama.

Diacrisia hirayamae n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 44, ♀)

Closely allied to *D. obliquisonata* MIY., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Primaries with no black spot at the costa; at the discocellulars with 2 small fuscous specks; the medial oblique band interrupted at the 4th interspace, not meeting with the oblique band which comes from the apex and curves somewhat outwardly; at the dorsum below vein 1^a with 2 black spots, that of the inner being much smaller and lacking a small black speck which lies internally above the same vein.

Secondaries with a black speck near the end of interspace 5. Abdomen with 3 black specks on the dorsal line, respectively each at the 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments. Underside nearly the same with the upper surface, lacking the black speck at the costa.

Exp.—♀ 50 mm.

Hab.—Honshu (Tokyo); one female specimen was collected on the 20th of July, 1920, by S. HIRAYAMA.

Diacrisia jezoensis n. sp.

♀. Primaries pale creamy white, with a brownish speck at the upper angle of cell.

Secondaries scarcely paler than the primaries, with no marking. Under-side concolorous with the upper surface, lacking any marking. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries; palpus at the extreme apex fuscous, at the base being orange-yellow. Thorax behind the eyes and the tegulae at the hind margins orange-yellow, at the middle of patagia somewhat yellowish. Abdomen orange-yellow, at the apex creamy white, with a black spot at the middle of the 3rd segment; venter and pectus pale creamy white, lacking any marking. Legs mostly black, only the hind legs, except the apices of tibiae and the whole part of the tarsi which are whitish, fuscous.

Exp.—♀ 60 mm.

Hab.—Hokkaido (Sapporo); one female specimen was collected by the author, no concise date being known.

One of these specimens differs in having no spot in the secondaries, which I want to call ab. *simplicior* n. Exp.: ♀ 44 mm.

Diacrisia shakojiana n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 30, ♀)

Closely allied to *D. takamukuana* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Primaries with no subterminal series of specks; at the anterior angle of cell with a small fuscous speck.

Secondaries with a crescent-shaped fuscous discocellular spot. Under-side to both wings with each an oblong fuscous spot at the discocellulars. Frons at each side with a fuscous stripe. Palpus, except the first joint which is black, scarlet red, beneath being whitish. Abdomen scarlet red, with a medial and lateral series of black specks. Hind tibia mostly greyish white.

Exp.—♀ 56 mm.

Hab.—Corea; one female specimen was collected on the 19th of August, 1920, by Y. HASEGAWA at Shakoji.

Diacrisia fallaciosa n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 35, ♂)

Closely allied to *D. inaequalis* BTLR., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries brownish grey, the oblique series of the spots originates from before the apex and ends at the middle of dorsum, lacking the subterminal series of spots entirely.

Secondaries nearly concolorous with the primaries, with 2 large fuscous spots at the anal angle. Underside somewhat paler than the upper surface; the oblique series of spots originates from before the apex and

ends at interspace 4. Palpus at the basal half yellowish grey.

Exp.—♂ 31 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Parasemia plantaginis macromera BTLR.

ab. *sachalinensis* n. ab.

Closely resembles ab. *leucomera* BTLR., but the male differs in having a large white discocellular spot which opens at the hind border.

Hab.—Saghalien; very common.

Hyphoraia aulica L. *rishiriensis* n. subsp.

(Pl. IV, fig. 3, ♀)

Differs from the typical specimens in the following characters:—

♂, ♀. The yellowish spots to primaries much larger, the spot of the tornus resembles rather that of *H. testinaria* FOUR.; a spot beyond the cell nearly so large as that in the cell, and between this and tornal spot with a very small yellow speck.

Secondaries nearly the same in the marking with that of the typical specimen, except the basal marking which is smaller, roundish and not connected with the longitudinal stripe of the inner margin.

Exp.—♂ 34 mm., ♀ 40 mm.

Hab.—Hokkaido (Rishiri Island); 2 (1♂, 1♀) specimens were collected on the 13th of July, 1924, by K. DOR at Oshidomari.

This species is the first record for Japan, till now then having been known only in the northern part of Asia and the Amur, as the nearest habitat to Japan.

Arctia caja phaeosoma BTLR.

ab. *immaculosa* n. ab.

Differs from ab. *auripennis* BTLR. in having no black patch in the cell of secondaries, with only 3 patches in a row at the subterminal region.

Hab.—Corea (Suigen); one male specimen was collected on the 7th of July, 1920, by Dr. H. OKAMOTO.

Callimorpha histrio formosana MIYAK.

ab. *flavomaculata* n. ab. (Pl. IV, fig. 32, ♀)

♀. Differs from the subspecies *formosana* MIYAK. in having a series of 4 orange-yellow spots in the interspace 1^b, which are much smaller compared with those of the typical specimens, and only one orange-yellow spot in the subterminal region of secondaries.

Exp.—♀ 102 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected in August, 1924, by R. SAITO at Baibara.

Callimorpha coreana n. sp.

Closely allied to *C. histrio* WK., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Palpi orange-yellow, the first joint and a streak at the apex of the 2nd externally black. Frons in the middle with a black spot. Primaries with pale yellowish patches which are much larger, numerous, and of different forms; at the costal base with a patch, so that at the costa altogether having 5 patches, the orange-yellow discocellular patch being comma-shaped, the tornal patch crescent-shaped, 2 wedge-shaped patches in the middle of the interspace 1^b united at the middle; at the base of dorsum a yellow patch, covered with yellow hair.

Secondaries with 4 series of black patches in the following rows: the 1st and 2nd rows with each 2 patches, the 3rd (subterminal) with 4 patches, the 4th with 3 patches which are at the apico-terminal region; the discocellular patch large, being within the 2nd row. Legs orange-yellow, the apices of femora, the anterior tibia and tarsus, at the base and an apical patch of the middle tibia, some basal spots of the first 3 joints of the posterior tarsus and 2 apical joints of the same black.

Exp.—♂ 73 mm.

Hab.—Corea (Genzan); one male specimen was collected in July, 1920, by T. HIRAYAMA.

Callimorpha histrio WK. also inhabits in Corea according to the enumeration of STAUDINGER, which is figured in plate XV.*

Subfam. Lithosiinæ

Nudaria punkikonis n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 22, ♂)

♂, ♀. Primaries greyish white, subhyaline, with ochraceous markings;

* ROMANOFF-Mémoires sur les Lépidoptères, III, p. 333, pl. XV, fig. 2, ♀ (1887).

subbasal, antemedial, postmedial and submarginal lines wavy; antemedial line excurved at the median vein; the male with a ochraceous and the female with a black spot in the middle of cell; postmedial line excurved at the lower angle of cell and strongly incurved at the submedian fold; submarginal line broken into 4 spots, respectively one each in the interspaces 1, 2, 3, and at the apex of cell; apical veins ochraceous; costal edge at the base fuscous.

Secondaries whitish, subhyaline. Underside nearly concolorous with the upper surface. Head and the base of antenna white, thorax and antenna fulvous, one of the female being paler. Abdomen pale yellowish. Legs largely whitish, the anterior tibia and tarsus inwardly infuscated.

Exp.—♂ 22 mm., ♀ 24 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Punkiko); 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected on the 20th of April, 1917, by Dr. T. SHIRAKI.

Somewhat resembles *N. ranruna* MATS., but differs from it in having longer wings and some guttated ochraceous markings.

Nudaria ranruna n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 21, ♂)

♂. Primaries whitish subhyaline, with some obscure pale brownish markings; antemedial line excurved, being indistinct in the cell, becomes a spot at the costa, below the median vein with a faint fuscous suffusion; an oblong black spot in the cell; medial line incurved at the subcosta and excurved at the lower angle of cell, opening at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the dorsum and ending in a brownish spot at the costa; at the subterminal region with a very large W-shaped marking which ends in a dark spot at the tornus; marginal line testaceous; fringe paler, veins 2 and 3 broadly incurved, 6 absent, 7 and 8 somewhat curved downwardly.

Secondaries subhyaline. Head, thorax and body white; antennae pale testaceous, at the base white; legs largely testaceous, the hind ones being pure white.

Exp.—♂ 19 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Ranrun); one male specimen was collected on the 8th of July, 1925, by T. UCHIDA, H. KÔNO and Y. MIWA.

This comes near to *N. mundana* L.

Nudaria shirakii n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 23, ♀)

♀. Primaries dark greyish, subhyaline, with some whitish patches in

the following places: a large one at the middle of costa, a long one at the apico-costa, 3 at the terminal region, that of the upper-most being the smallest; fringe whitish, with some fuscous hair at the middle and near the apex.

Secondaries nearly concolorous with the upper surface, towards the base being paler. Underside nearly concolorous with the upper surface. Antennae, head, thorax, abdomen and legs white, palpi pale testaceous.

Exp.—♀ 20 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Punkiko); one female specimen was collected on the 25th of April, 1917, by Dr. T. SHIRAKI.

Siccia baibarensis n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 19, ♂)

♂. Primaries grey, towards the termen being somewhat fuscous; at the outer half of the costal edge testaceous; with numerous black spots in the following places: 2 at the base, 4 on the antemedial region, 5 on the medial region, 10 on the postmedial region, 6 of which beyond the cell are jointed so as to build a M-shaped marking; a patch near the apex at the costa, which emits a narrow tail towards the middle of vein 6; 8 at the termen in a series; 2 on the fringe, respectively at the middle and apex; 2 in the cell, respectively in the middle and on the discocellulars.

Secondaries fuscous grey, towards the base paler. Underside of the primaries fuscous grey, with an indistinct black maculation, at the outer half of the costal edge orange; underside of the secondaries whity grey, with a fuscous lunule on the discocellulars. Palpi fuscous, at the base being paler; head, thorax and abdomen grey, at the frons being fuscous, with the following black spots on them: one at the middle of the hind margin of head, one on the shoulder, one in the middle of the anterior margin of tegulae, 4 in the mesonotum and one at the end of metanotum. Pectus, venter and the larger part of legs testaceous grey; fore- and mid-legs except the inner side largely, and the hind-femur above, black.

Exp.—♂ 20 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 28th of January, 1926, by Y. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Eugoa bipunctata formosicola n. subsp. (Pl. V, fig. 20, ♀)

Differs from the typical specimen in having a broad postmedial band

which expands towards the costa and the lower end of it, and below the submedian fold becoming nearly perpendicular to the median vein.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU.

Agyella subpurpurea n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 38, ♀)

Closely allied to *A. collitoides* BTLR., but differs from it as follows:

♀. Primaries narrower, with an indigo-blue tinge, in a certain light reflecting some purplish shade; the costal stripe paler, being much narrower. Underside of the wings paler. Palpi mostly yellowish, the 1st joint and the back of the 2nd being fuscous.

Evp.—♀ 39–42 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; 3 female specimens were collected on the 11th of July, 1925, at Tamaho by T. UCHIDA, H. KÔNO and Y. MIWA.

Lithosia formosicola n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 6, ♀)

♀. Body and wings orange-yellow, the 1st and the tip of the 2nd joint of palpus, as well as the antenna except the base, fuscous.

Secondaries paler than the primaries, the fringe being concolorous with the wings. Underside of the primaries at the termen with a light leaden luster. Legs testaceous, the femora towards apices, the tibiae and tarsi fuscous.

Exp.—♀ 37 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 30th of July, 1924, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Lithosia magnata n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 37, ♀)

Closely allied to *L. formosicola* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Body much larger. Underside of the primaries at about the basal $\frac{2}{3}$ suffused with a purplish grey. Palpi at the extreme apices fuscous. Anterior femur entirely, the middle and posterior femora at the apical halves on each back, fuscous.

Exp.—♀ 54 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected on the 10th of April, 1924, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara, and one female by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

Lithosia taiwanella n. sp.

Closely allied to *L. aprica* BTLR., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Body and wings testaceous yellow. Primaries towards the base with a light purplish brown shade; vein 6 from the upper angle of cell; 7, 8, 9 from the apex of areole, 7 and 8 a little before 9 on one side, 10 from the middle of areole. Underside to both wings concolorous with the upper surface, at the costa being somewhat deeper in colour. Antennae fuscous; rostrum brownish; palpi at the apices infuscated; head brownish, with a light purplish shade; tegulae, patagia and thorax brownish yellow; abdomen greyish yellow, on the apex being orange. Legs yellowish, the anterior tibia and tarsus being infuscated.

Exp.—♂ 22 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 10th of August, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Lithosia horishanella n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 7, ♀)

Closely allied to *L. vicaria* WK., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Primaries darker, the costal margin darker ochreous; vein 10 from the apex of areole. Veins of the secondaries mostly pitchy-brown. Head, tegulae and the bases of patagia deeper orange; thorax darker grey.

Exp.—♂ 30 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

Lithosia saitonis n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 28, ♂)

♂. Primaries reddish brown, with a light golden luster; costa towards the apex strongly arched; fringe paler, towards the base somewhat darker; vein 6 from below the anterior angle of cell, 10 free, 11 anastomosing with 12, 2 strongly curved near the base.

Secondaries pale testaceous; a narrow marginal line somewhat deeper in colour; fringe concolorous. Underside of the secondaries, except the costa which is deeper in colour, concolorous with the upper surface. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries, abdomen greyish, at the apex being orange. Palpus outwardly at the apex fuscous; antennae brownish, at the bases yellowish. Legs largely fuscous.

Exp.—♂ 26 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 20th of February, 1926, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

This comes near to *L. arizana* WILEM.

Lithosia sakia n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 14, ♂)

Closely allied to *L. saitonis* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries longer and narrower. Underside to the wings not infuscated, being concolorous with the upper surface. Palpi yellowish, not infuscated at the apices. Abdomen concolorous with the secondaries, towards the apex, and the venter, orange. Legs yellowish, the tibiae at both ends, and the tarsal joints on each apex, black.

Exp.—♂ 30.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 11th of July, 1925, by T. UCHIDA, H. KÔNO and Y. MIWA at Tamaho.

Lithosia ranrunensis n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 8, ♂)

♂. Primaries brownish testaceous, roughly scaled, so that it seems to be covered with some powder; costa nearly straight, before the apex somewhat arched; dorsum broadly arched near the inner margin; vein 6 from the angle of cell, 7 at the middle between 6 and 8; 10 free, 11 anastomosing with 12; at the termen gently arched.

Secondaries somewhat paler than the primaries, with rough scales. Underside to the wings nearly concolorous with the upper surface. Palpi at the apices infuscated. Antennae dark brown, at both ends being paler. Head and thorax yellowish testaceous, abdomen at the basal half concolorous with the secondaries, the rest being orange. Legs mostly fuscous.

Exp.—♂ 30 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 8th of August, 1925, by T. UCHIDA, H. KÔNO and Y. MIWA.

Closely allied to *L. moorei* LEECH, but differs from it in the size, venation and coloration.

Lithosia usuguronis n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 17 ♂)

Closely allied to *L. ranrunensis* MATS., but differs from it in the following points:—

♂. Primaries greyish brown, the costal edge being orange at the apical half; at the base and the fringe at apex paler; vein 6 from far below the angle of cell; 7, 8, 9 and 10 stalked; 7 from just behind the furcation of 8 and 9, 11 anastomosing with 12.

Secondaries greyish testaceous, with paler fringe. Underside to the wings nearly concolorous with the upper surface. Head fuscous, the frons being darker; palpi fuscous, beneath paler; antennae fuscous brown. Thorax fuscous with rough scales. Abdomen fuscous grey, towards the apex yellowish; venter orange. Legs greyish, the anterior tibia and tarsus mostly testaceous, the latter being fuscous towards the apex.

Exp.—♂ 30 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

Lithosia ratonella n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 12, ♂)

♂. Primaries whity-grey, towards the apex somewhat darker; veins 6, 8, 9 stalked, 7 absent, 10 free, 11 anastomosing with 12.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries, towards the base being distinctly paler. Underside to both wings concolorous with the upper surface, at the costa of secondaries somewhat darker. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries and the abdomen with the secondaries, the latter being yellowish towards the apex. Palpi infuscated at the apices; antennae brownish, with whity scales. Legs, pectus and venter pale testaceous.

Exp.—♂ 25 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Rato.

Lithosia postmaculosa n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 9 ♀)

Closely allied to *L. rubrescens* WILEM., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Primaries greyish brown, with a light purplish tinge; costal edge narrowly orange; near the middle of dorsum somewhat apart from the margin with a black spot; fringe brownish, towards the tornus paler.

Secondaries pale ochreous yellow, paler towards the base. Underside to both wings pale orange, at the basal $\frac{1}{3}$ of primaries being infuscated; fringe at the upper $\frac{1}{3}$ fuscous. Antennae at the apical $\frac{2}{3}$ fuscous. Head pale orange; thorax greyish brown; abdomen dark greyish, towards the base paler, at the apex and venter orange. Legs largely fuscous.

Exp.—♀ 32 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; 2 female specimens were collected in March, 1926, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Lithosia (Zadadra) ratonis n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 11, ♀)

Closely allied to *L. distorta* MOOR., but differs from it in the following characters:—

♂, ♀. Primaries dark greyish, at the costa pale testaceous, at the basal half of the costal edge being black, with a fuscous spot near the apex at costa; a submedial spot at the costa oblong; fringe fuscous, at the distal margin paler.

Secondaries greyish, in the female testaceous. Underside to the primaries fuscous, at the basal half of costa black, the rest being orange, with a black spot in it. Underside to the secondaries concolorous with the upper surface. Palpi at the apices fuscous. Head whitish-grey, the frons infuscated. Antennae brown, at the bases whitish-grey. Thorax and abdomen greyish, the anal tuft being yellowish. Legs largely fuscous, at the apices of tibiae and tarsal joints paler.

Exp.—♂ 28 mm., ♀ 31 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected in October by T. TAKAMUKU at Rato.

Lithosia (Teglata) tumida Wk. *baibarensis* n. subsp.

(Pl. V, fig. 13, ♀)

♀. Differs from the typical specimen in lacking the black point at the lower angle of cell; head at the extreme frons fuscous; abdomen dark greyish, at the apex orange.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected on the 14th of August, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI, and another female by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

Lithosia tomponis n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 10, ♀)

Closely allied to *L. formosicola* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Body and wings yellowish testaceous. The 1st and 2nd joints of the palpus fuscous. Primaries with some fuscous parts in the veins; the stalk of 3rd and 4th veins distinctly longer than the branches, while in

L. formosicola the stalk being shorter; underside at the termen lacking the leaden luster.

Secondaries paler; the stalk of the 3rd and 4th veins much longer than its branches, while that in *L. formosicola* MATS. being much shorter. Genital organ dark brown, its opening being oblong and much larger than the referred species.

Exp.—♀ 35 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Tompo); one female specimen was collected on the 14th of July, 1925, by T. UCHIDA, H. KÔNO and Y. MIWA.

Nishada formosibia n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 18, ♂)

Closely allied to *N. nodicornis* Wk., but differs in the following characters:—

♂. Head and palpi dark brown, the latter being pale brownish beneath. Antennae yellowish brown, towards the apex greyish testaceous. Primaries at the termen somewhat deeper in colour; fringe testaceous, at the base being fuscous.

Secondaries testaceous, the marginal line brown, the fringe being concolorous with the wing. Underside to the primaries testaceous, the costa at the basal $\frac{2}{3}$ brownish, with a large black terminal patch, the fringe of this portion being black, tipped with testaceous. Pectus with fuscous scales and long hair; abdomen testaceous, at the base being brownish.

Exp.—♂ 34 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

Mitochrista gratiosa sauteri STR.

ab. *fuscozonata* n. (Pl. V, fig. 1, ♂)

♂. Primaries differs from that of *M. gratiosa sauteri* STR. in having a paler colour, the red spots between the medial and postmedial lines being smaller and less in number, a dark suffusion beyond the postmedial line.

Secondaries towards the base whitish. Underside also much paler.

Exp.—♂ 36 mm., ♀ 44 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; 5 (2 ♂, 3 ♀) specimens were collected in April and August by Dr. T. SHIRAKI, T. TAKAMUKU, R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Horisha and Punkiko.

Mitochrista takamukui n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 4, ♀)

♂, ♀. Primaries ochre-yellow; a spot at the base, 4 spots at the inner side of the antemedial line, the latter nearly rightangularly excurved at cell; medial line oblique and a little excurved at the submedian fold; post-medial line only distinct at the costa and dorsum; apical veins broadly, and the costal edge at the basal $\frac{1}{2}$, black.

Secondaries somewhat paler than the primaries, with a fuscous submarginal band, not reaching the inner margin. Underside nearly the same with the upper surface, the black markings at the costa becoming broader and more conspicuous. Palpi at the apices somewhat infuscated. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries, the latter with some black spots; abdomen concolorous with the secondaries, the venter being orange. Apices of the tibiae, and the anterior femur except the base, black.

Exp.—♂ 25 mm., ♀ 27 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

This comes near to *Asura obsoleta* Wk. in colours and markings.

Asura horishanella n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 2, ♀)

♂, ♀. Primaries rosy-red, with fuscous markings; antemedial line angled at the median vein (almost touching the medial line) and incurved at the submedian fold, sending a stripe from the apex to base; a stripe also at the base of subcosta; medial line oblique, slightly incurved at the median vein; postmedial line strongly angled at the base of vein 4, which is confluent with the longitudinal stripes on veins, the latter being not reaching the termen; 2 orange patches near the termen; a black speck at the base of costa; fringe black.

Secondaries rosy-red, no marking, the fringe fuscous, at the apex being greyish red. Underside concolorous with the upper surface, the black marking being paler. Palpi at the apices fuscous. Antennae testaceous. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries and the abdomen with the secondaries. Legs rosy-red, the apices of the tibiae being fuscous.

Exp.—♂ 22–28 mm., ♀ 32 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; 3 (2 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

This comes near to *A. tricolor* WILEM.

Asura cruciata n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 3, ♂)

Closely allied to *A. horishanella* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries with no black stripe at the base; at the costa narrowly black; antemedial and postmedial lines, the latter being incurved at the median vein and touching with each other, build a large, cruciform, black marking; a black discoidal spot; postmedial line strongly angled at vein 6, upon each longitudinal vein a black spot or line; no orange yellow patch near the termen.

Secondaries near the apex with 2 black patches, that of the lower being much smaller; fringe rosy-red, at the apico-termen being black. Underside paler than the upper surface, the markings being not conspicuous. Palpi not infuscated at the apices. Antennae, head, thorax and abdomen rosy-red; shoulder with a black speck. Apices of the middle and hind tibiae black.

Exp.—♂ 26 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

Asuopsis (n. g.) *ranruna* n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 5, ♀)

♀. Primaries orange yellow, with black spots and lines; antemedial line interrupted, being divided into 3 spots, the medial line nearly perpendicular, being somewhat incurved at vein 1^b, at the apical half with 13 black specks in 3 series, respectively, the 1st series with 2 in the discoidal cell and 1 in the interspace 2, the 2nd series with each one in 1^a, 1^b, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9, the 3rd series with each in 4, 5 and 7.

Secondaries somewhat paler than the primaries. Underside paler, with some brownish veins, the black markings of the upper surface being seen scarcely through the transparency of wing. Head, thorax and abdomen orange, a black speck behind the eye and at the base of wing. Palpi, antennae, legs and pectus pale orange.

Exp.—♀ 22 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected by T. UCHIDA, H. KÔNO and Y. MIWA at Ranrun.

Asuopsis n. g.—Closely allied to *Hypugoia* LEECH, but differs from it in having a stalk to the veins 4 and 5 in the secondaries, 2 arising from beyond the middle of cell, 8 from far before the middle of cell, and well

developed proboscis.

Genotype—*Asuropsis ranruna* MATS.

Neasura nigro-analis n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 15, ♂)

♂. Primaries yellowish brown, at the base and on the discocellulars with each a black speck, that of the former being divided into 2; fringe orange; vein 7 from 8 before 9.

Secondaries pale yellowish, subhyaline, towards the termen deeper in colour; fringe orange. Underside to the primaries fuscous, the margins except the basal half at the costa being orange; underside to the secondaries concolorous with the upper surface. Head, thorax and abdomen orange, the anal tuft being fuscous. Antennae yellowish, towards the apices being brownish. Palpi somewhat infuscated. Legs yellowish, the fore- and mid-tibiae, as well as the tarsi largely, fuscous, the calcar and the base of the same metatarsus being yellowish; at the apices of the hind tibiae and tarsi fuscous.

♀. Differs from the male in having pale yellowish wings, not suffused underside to the primaries and not black tailed abdomen.

Exp.—♂ 22 mm., ♀ 28 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha, and one female by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara (17, March, 1926).

Closely allied to *N. apicalis* Wk., but the male differs from it in having a black anal tuft, yellowish antennae and vein 7 to the primaries branched from 8 before 9.

Neasura gyochiana n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 29, ♂)

♂. Primaries orange yellow, a speck at the base near costa and the costal edge at base fuscous brown; costa and dorsum being deeper in colour.

Secondaries pale yellow, the veins being deeper in colour. Underside to the primaries with a large, obscure, fuscous patch at the disk; underside to the secondaries concolorous with the upper surface. Palpi fuscous. Eyes copper-brown, with a metallic luster. Antennae, head, thorax and abdomen, except the anal tuft which is black, orange yellow. Legs orange-yellow, the fore- and mid-tibiae, as well as the tarsi largely, fuscous, the hind-tarsus at the tip being infuscated.

Exp.—♂ 21 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by the author at Gyochi near Horisha.

Neasuroides (n. g.) *simplicior* n. sp.

♀. Primaries pale orange yellow; the terminal edge narrowly, and the apical veins mostly, fuscous; secondaries pale yellowish, subhyaline, iridescent; terminal edge narrowly brownish. Underside to both wings paler than the upper surface, at the costa and termen being concolorous. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries and abdomen, the latter being orange at the apex and venter. Palpi fuscous at the apices; rostrum brownish; antennae yellowish brown, towards the apices being infuscated. Legs yellowish, the anterior tibia and tarsus fuscous, the latter being paler at the base; at the apices of the mid- and hind-tibiae as well as the tarsi infuscated.

Exp.—♀ 23 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

Neasuroides n. g.—Closely allied to *Neasura* HAMPS., but differs from it as follows:—

Primaries with vein 6 from a little below the anterior angle of cell; 4, 5 not coincident; vein 7 from 8 after 9.

Secondaries with the vein 2 from beyond the middle of cell. Palpi slender, not reaching the frons; antennae at the bases robust, towards the apices submoniliform.

Genotype—*Neasuroides simplicior* MATS.

Neasuroides asakurai n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 16, ♀)

Closely allied to *N. simplicior* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Body and wings somewhat paler. Primaries with the concolorous veins, the termen being not edged with fuscous; vein 10 widely apart from the upper angle; frenulum slenderer, with 3 bristles, while in *N. simplicior* with 2.

Secondaries paler, with no brownish terminal edge. Rostrum distinctly weaker, pale yellowish; palpi yellow, at the apices not infuscated; antennae yellow.

Exp.—♂ 24 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 14th of April, 1917, by K. ASAKURA, being sent to the author for identification.

Tigrioides (Lexis) ranrunensis n. sp.

♀. Primaries yellowish brown, the fringe somewhat paler; secondaries yellowish, towards the base paler, with the concolorous fringe. Underside of both wings, except the costal margin of secondaries which is yellowish brown, nearly concolorous with the upper surface. Vein 6 of the primaries from the angle of cell, 9 branched near the midway between the base and the furcation of 7 and 8; no areole. Head and thorax concolorous with the primaries. Antennae except the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ brownish. Legs testaceous, with some brownish parts at the anterior and middle ones. Abdomen concolorous with the secondaries, at the tip being orange.

Exp.—♀ 21 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected by T. UCHIDA, H. KÔNO and Y. MIWA at Ranrun.

This is closely allied to *T. immaculata* BTLR., especially to the figure of HAMPSON*, but the description of the same author does not correspond to the author's species.

Tigrioides dimidiata n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 33, ♀)

Closely allied to *T. ranrunensis* MATS., but differs from it in the following characters:—

♀. Primaries somewhat narrower, at the costa paler; veins 7, 8 and 9 from a point, with a long stalk.

Secondaries uniformly testaceous. Underside of both wings nearly the same with that of the upper surface, the costal margin of secondaries being not brownish. Abdomen at the basal half concolorous with the secondaries, the rest being orange. Antennae, palpi, head, thorax and legs concolorous with the primaries.

Exp.—♀ 22 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected on the 28th of August, 1924, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

*HAMPSON—Cat. Phal. II, pl. XXI, fig. 8.

Fam. Amatiidæ

Amata hirayamae n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 14, ♀)

Closely allied to *A. lucerna* WILEM., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Primaries narrower, at the apex more acuminate, with much smaller hyaline spots; at the base a yellowish spot; the cell-spot narrower, truncated at the inner border; the tornal spot shorter, at the inner border somewhat sinuated; the medio-terminal spot roundish, smoothly incurved at the inner border; the subapical spot at the outer border with some fuscous scales.

Secondaries with the basal hyaline spot oval, being scarcely incised at vein 2. Frons concolorous with the body, at the vertex mixing some yellowish hair. Abdomen with each a black band on the 1st, 6th and 7th segments.

Exp.—♀ 28 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected on the 10th of April, 1917, by S. HIRAYAMA at Tainan.

Amata takamukuana n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 13, ♂)

Closely allied to *A. perixanthia* HAMPS., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries narrower, more acuminate at the apex; at the costa near the base no yellowish scales; the basal and tornal spots, fusing together, build a long curved hyaline marking above vein 1; the subapical spot truncated at the outer border; 2 spots respectively in the interspaces 3 and 4, nearly in the same size and form.

Secondaries with 2 hyaline spots, that of the outer being much smaller and of a subtriangular shape. Frons whitish yellow, the abdomen at the apex being pale yellowish.

Exp.—♂ 32 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

Amata takanonis n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 12, ♂)

Closely allied to *A. germana* FELD., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries with very small hyaline spots which are yellowish scaled; a small quadrate spot at the base, which is much higher than the

breadth; the cell-spot oval, not angulated at both ends; the tornal spot oval, nearly perpendicular to the cell-spot; 2 spots respectively in the interspaces 3 and 4, with broad yellowish scales; in the interspace 7 lacking any hyaline spot.

Secondaries at the base with a roundish yellow spot which is incised at the submedian fold. Both fringes black, not mixing yellow at the apex of primaries.

Exp.—♂ 30 mm.

Hab.—Honshu; one male specimen was collected on the 25th of July, 1905, by T. TAKANO, and sent to me for identification; the exact habitat is not known to me.

Amata genzana n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 10, ♀)

Closely allied to *A. perixanthia* HAMPS., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Body entirely pale yellowish, the patagia greyish testaceous, the legs being fuscous. Primaries broader, with the hyaline spots larger, the costa and the dorsal margin being greyish; the basal spot somewhat sinuated at the external border; the cell-spot truncated at the inner border; the tornal spot much larger, but not extending to the interspace 2; the subapical spot shorter, extending across the interspaces 5, 6 and 7.

Secondaries with the hyaline spot, scarcely incised at vein 2, the black part at apex being much broader.

Exp.—♀ 39 mm.

Hab.—Corea; one female specimen was collected in July, 1920, by S. HIRAYAMA at Genzan.

Fam. Zygaenidæ

Subfam. Zygaeninae

Neopryeria (n. g.) *jezoensis* n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 16, ♂)

♂. Head and thorax black; antennae dark brown, opaque, the shaft being somewhat shining; head and tegulae with some dark brown hair; patagia golden yellow; thorax shining, being mostly bare, with some fuscous hair at the metanotum as in *Pryeria sinica* MOOR. Wings nearly the same with those of *Pryeria sinica* MOOR. Abdomen pale testaceous, with 5 longitudinal somewhat darker stripes on it, scattering some black specks and pubescent with golden hair along the anterior half of each segment;

a black speck at the hind part of each stigma; hair-pencils at the ultimate segment black; genital organ brownish. Legs brown, with the concolorous hair.

Exp.—♂ 26 mm.

Hab.—Hokkaido (Sapporo); one male specimen was collected on the 21st of September, 1905, by the author at Mt. Mo'iwa.

Neopryeria n. g.—Closely allied to *Pryeria* MOOR., but differs from it in having nearly a bare abdomen which is provided on each side of the ultimate segment with 2 erect hair-pencils.

Genotype—*Neopryeria jessoensis* MATS.

Procris formosana n. sp.

♂. Primaries hyaline, the veins fuscous, with fine fuscous and metallic green hair and scales; fringe fuscous, mixing some greenish hair. Under-side nearly the same with the upper surface. Antennae fuscous, with a metallic green luster. Palpi fuscous. Rostrum yellow. Head and thorax dark metallic green; abdomen brown, with some greenish shade, at the apical $\frac{1}{4}$ being reddish brown. Legs dark brown, with a greenish tinge.

Exp.—♂ 26 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Hoppo); one male specimen was collected in August, 1909, by the author.

This is closely allied to *P. pruni tristis* BREM., but it may easily be distinguished from it by the short branched antennae and yellowish brown pygidium.

Artona tokyonella n. sp.

♂. Fuscous. Primaries opaque, secondaries darker, the fringes of both wings being paler. Head, thorax and abdomen with a light purplish luster. Underside of the body, and the legs, pale greyish. Antennae and palpi concolorous with the head, the branches of the former being clavate at the apices. Rostrum yellowish.

Exp.—♂ 9 mm.

Hab.—Honshu (Tokyo); one male specimen was collected in July, 1916, by the author at Mt. Takao.

This is allied to *A. funeralis* BTLR., but differs from it in having a much broader primaries and an opaque secondaries.

Artona sachalinensis n. sp.

Artona maerens MATS. (nec STGR.), Journ. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Vol. XV, pt. 3, p. 114 (1925).

Closely allied to *A. maerens* STGR., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Rostrum distinctly developed; 2 pair of the hind spurs long and distinct; underside of the secondaries greyish and concolorous with that of the primaries; abdomen at the connexivum being orange-yellow.

Exp.—♂ 16 mm.

Hab.—Saghalien (Toyohara); one male specimen was collected on the 14th of August, 1924, by Y. MURASE.

This is closely allied also to *A. tokyonella* MATS., but differs from it in having a much larger size, and not pale greyish ventral side of the abdomen.

Illiberis aomoriensis n. sp.

Closely allied to *I. hyaliana* STGR. (*consimilis* LEECH), but differs from it as follows:—

♂. The branches of antennae towards the apices clavate, somewhat shorter. Rostrum yellowish. Primaries narrower; the discoidal cell also narrower, the subcostal and median veins being not touched with each other at the basal half, the longitudinal vein being distinct till the base; interspace 2 in the same breadth throughout, being somewhat broader at the base than at that of 3.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries, with no white scales; the hind angle of cell much projected than that of the anterior. In outline, the clasping organ of the male altogether oblong, on the under margin being yellowish.

Exp.—♂ 20 mm.

Hab.—Honshu (Aomori); one male specimen was collected on the 28th of June, 1908, by the author.

This resembles also *I. psychina* OBERTH., but differs in having no green tinged body and not toothed claspers of the genital organ.

Illiberis coreana n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 15; ♀)

♀. Primaries subhyaline, whitish, with a light rosy tinge towards the apex and some pale yellowish tinge towards the base; margins, fringes, veins,

a spot below the cell, the discocellular spot and an oblique bar beyond the discocellulars fuscous; branches of the radial vein with some extra branchlets.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries, with whitish scales on the upper half of cell; margins, fringes and veins fuscous. Body metallic bluish green. Antennae indigo-blue, frons metallic green, rostrum yellow, head, and thorax in the middle, dark blue. Legs dark blue, the tibiae except bases, and the tarsi, greyish brown.

Exp.—♀ 28 mm.

Hab.—Corea (Suigen); one female specimen was collected on the 25th of April, 1921, by Y. HASEGAWA.

In the form this much resembles *I. tenuis* BTLR., but in the markings of wings entirely different.

Illiberis fujisana n. sp.

♂, ♀. Primaries hyaline, with a few black scales; termen narrowly, dorsum below vein 1^c entirely, the costal $\frac{1}{3}$ above the median vein, and veins black; both angles of the discocellulars nearly in a same level, at the base of the 5th interspace somewhat incurved and at the base of the interspace 4th and 7th interspaces being much narrower than the others; veins 2 and 3 converge towards the termen, the interspace 2 at the base nearly 4 times broader than at the base 3.

Secondaries fuscous; interspaces 1, 2, 3 and 4 hyaline; margins narrowly fuscous. Antennae fuscous, in the male 3 apical joints and in the female up to the apices serrated, with some bluish tinge. Body and legs fuscous, with a light purplish tinge. Genital organ of the male covered with dense hair. Rostrum and palpi fuscous.

Exp.—♂, ♀ 23 mm.

Hab.—Honshu (Mt. Fuji); 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected on the 23rd of June, 1911, by the author.

This resembles somewhat *I. tenuis* BTLR.

Illiberis horishana n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 18, ♀)

Closely allied to *I. formosensis* STRAND, but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Primaries on the margins uniformly scaled as on the other parts; in the cell and interspaces 1^c, 2, 3 and 4, except all the apices, subhyaline, having a very few fuscous scales; veins 2 and 3 converge towards the margin, and the interspace at apex nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ the breadth as at base; the

discoidal vein opens between veins 5 and 6; the discocellulars in the middle not white, and uniformly scaled.

Secondaries at the costal half above the discoidal vein black, the rest hyaline, with a few fuscous scales. Palpi and legs dark brown, only the hind tibia and tarsus being greyish brown.

Exp.—♀ 34 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected in April, 1906, by the author.

This resembles also *I. pruni* DYAR, but the wings much narrower, the termen being much more oblique.

Phacusa arisana n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 19, ♀)

Phacusa dirce MATS. (nec LEECH), Thous. Ins Jap. Suppl. III, p. 63, pl. XXXV, fig. 9, ♀ (1911).

♀. Primaries hyaline, the veins and at the margins bluish black; apex broadly black, gradually decreasing the breadth of black towards the tornus; no black stripe on the discocellulars; at the base a golden spot; some golden scales in the subcostal and dorsal parts; fringe with some purplish tinge.

Secondaries hyaline, at the margins bluish black, with some golden scales on the shaft. Rostrum pale yellow. Body purplish fuscous, at the vertex, thorax and pectus golden yellow; abdomen at the apex, and the venter, bluish black. Legs fuscous, with a bluish tinge; claws testaceous.

Exp.—♀ 33 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Mt. Arisan); one female specimen was collected on the 20th of April, 1907, by the author.

This resembles somewhat *P. cyanocera* HAMPS., but differs from it in having a purplish abdomen.

Euphacusa (n. g.) *taikozana* n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 17, ♀)

♀. Primaries hyaline, with a few fuscous scales; veins, the discocellulars narrowly, dorsum, termen, and apex broadly, bluish black.

Secondaries fuscous; interspaces 1, 2, 3, 4, and a lower half of 5 hyaline; the terminal and dorsal margins narrowly black. Underside nearly the same with the upper surface, reflecting a steel-blue luster, while at the costa of secondaries being broadly purplish brown. Antennae dark bluish, rostrum yellow; palpi and legs fuscous brown. Head and thorax purplish brown, the abdomen and pectus with some metallic bluish green scales.

Exp.—♀ 26 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Mt. Taikozan); one female specimen was collected on the 3rd of May, 1923, by Dr. T. SHIRAKI.

Euphacusa n. g.—Closely allied to *Phacusa* Wk., but differs from it in the following characters:—

♀. Antennal branches gradually increasing their lengths towards the apices and where they become very long, only the apical 2 or 3 joints being shorter. The longitudinal discoidal vein to the primaries coincides with vein 5; interspace 2 at the base nearly 8 times as broad as at 3, vein 1^b branching nearly at the middle of 1^a.

Genotype—*Euphacusa taikozana* MATS.

Phaуда horishana n. sp.

Phaуда triadum MATS. (nec WALKER), Thous. Ins. Jap. Suppl. III, p. 65, pl. XXXV, fig. 13, ♀ (1911).

Closely allied to *P. triadum* Wk., but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Primaries with 5 subcostal veins. Abdomen concolorous with the primaries, at the apex above dark brown, mixing some greyish hair, beneath being whity grey; on the lateral sides with each a fuscous, white tipped hair-pencil. Legs concolorous with the body, the tibiae and tarsi, except the basal parts of the middle and hind legs, black.

Exp.—♀ 37 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected in May, 1908, at Kanshirei, and another female in June, 1908, at Horisha by the author.

Phaуда arikana n. sp.

Phaуда pratti MATS. (nec LEECH), Thous. Ins. Jap. Suppl. III, p. 65, pl. XXXV, fig. 14, ♀* (1911).

Closely allied to *P. pratti* LEECH, but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Body dark brown; antennae at the apices outwardly white. Primaries unicolorously cinnabar-red; fringe black, at the apex greyish.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries, towards the termen somewhat brownish suffused; fringe fuscous. Underside nearly the same with

*I thought at first this may be a female, having 3 bristles in the frenulum, but it has distinctly the penis-sheath corresponding to the character of this genus.

the upper surface. Vertex of the head, and the thorax, concolorous with the primaries; abdomen dark brown, with some reddish hair at the base of the lateral sides and at the apex. Legs and pectus dark brown.

Exp.—♂ 30 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Koshun); one male specimen was collected on the 21st of August, 1909, by the author at Arikan.

This is also allied to *P. rubra* JORD., but much larger, having no reddish hair on the upper side of tibia.

Subfam. Chalcosiinæ

Kubia (n. g.) *rubricollis* n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 20, ♂)

♂. Primaries dark greyish, with an obsolete fuscous patch in the disk, the fringe being somewhat darker.

Secondaries somewhat paler than the primaries. Underside of the primaries testaceous grey, with a paler patch on the inner side of the discocellulars; underside of the secondaries testaceous, on the costal margin somewhat suffused with brown. Antennae purplish brown, the branches, except those of the apical $\frac{1}{3}$, on their apical halves yellowish. Body greyish brown; tegulae crimson-red. Legs testaceous.

Exp.—♂ 24 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 20th of February, 1926, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara, and another male by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha in 1917.

Kubia n. g.

♂. Antennae long bipectinated up to the apices, the branches being shorter on both ends. Palpi short, upturned, roughly scaled, scarcely reaching the base of rostrum.

Primaries triangular, bluntly pointed at the apex, the termen being moderately ample; the discocellulars strongly incurved in the middle, both angles being in the same level; veins 6, 7, 8 and 9 from a point of the anterior angle; 7 and 8 with a long stalk as the vein itself; interspaces 2 and 3 at the base nearly in the same breadth; the discoidal vein opens in the interspace 5. Interspaces 2 and 3 at the base broad and nearly in the same breadth with each other; the discocellulars in the middle strongly indented, the discoidal vein opens in the interspace 5, and the posterior angle much projected outwardly than the anterior. Mid- and hind-tibiae

with each a pair of small spurs.

Genotype—*Kubia rubricollis* MATS.

On account of the venation this resembles somewhat *Heteropan* WK., and in the form of antennae rather *Pidorus* WK.

Agalope hyalina formosana n. subsp. (Pl. IV, fig. 5, ♂)

Agalope hyalina MATS. (nec KOLL.), Thous. Ins. Jap. Suppl. III, p. 82, pl. XXXI, fig. 11, ♂ (1911).

Differs from the typical specimen as follows:—

♂. Body greyish brown instead of black. Wings greyish white; the spot in the interspace 7 to primaries roundish and smaller; the white patch in the interspace 2 much larger than that of 3; secondaries somewhat infuscated at the inner margin. Patagia orange-yellow, being concolorous with the base of primaries.

Exp.—♂ 38 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 23rd of September, 1906, by the author.

Agalope trimacula n. sp. (Pl. IV, fig. 4, ♂)

Closely allied to *A. hyalina formosana* Mats., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries in the cell with 3 fuscous patches in a longitudinal row, those of the outer 2 extending over the median vein, and the outer-most being the largest; the cell at the distal half whitish; 2 patches respectively in the interspaces 2 and 3 very large, with a white spot in the interspace 9, while in *A. hyalina* it is found in 7.

Secondaries with fuscous veins on the terminal $\frac{1}{3}$, 3 veins at the subcostal region being also fuscous. Antennae and body black, the latter with much longer branches; tegulae orange-yellow, being concolorous with the patagia; claspers of the genital organ very long, curved upwards, enclosing an oblong space with each other.

Exp.—♂ 38 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Kuyania); one male specimen was collected on the 21st of April, 1907, by the author.

Chalcosia yayeyamana n. sp. (Pl. III, fig. 12, ♀)

Closely allied to *C. reticularis* LEECH, but differs from it as follows:—

♀. Primaries snowy white, the veins mostly bluish, being black only on the distal $\frac{1}{4}$; the white patches in the interspaces 5 and 6, long and narrow; dorsal region below vein 1^a white, at the extreme margin being narrowly infuscated, reflecting some bluish luster.

Secondaries white, with a light yellowish shade; near the costa and termen with each a black stripe, the former extending to the middle of cell and the latter beyond vein 1^c; the white spots at the subterminal region smaller, especially in the interspaces 3 and 5, and lacking it in 2; the bluish terminal band extends from the costa beyond vein 1^b and the extreme fuscous band extends nearly to the tornus. Head and antennae with a bluish shade; collar cinnabar-red; patagia bluish, thorax greenish blue; abdomen bluish white, each segment on both ends with each a narrow pale bluish band, the ultimate segment being bluish, venter blue, banded with bluish white. Legs largely fuscous, with a bluish tinge; the hind coxa below and the same femur on the outside being whitish.

Exp.—♀ 66 mm.

Hab.—Okinawa (Yayeyama); one female specimen was collected on the 22nd of June, 1912, by K. KUROIWA.

Eterusia aedea okinawana n. ab. (Pl. III, fig. 11, ♂)

Differs from the subsp. *formosana* JORD. in having an olivaceous coloration to the primaries and a much reduced bluish termen to the secondaries.

Hab.—Okinawa; one male specimen was collected by S. HIRAYAMA.

ab. *sakaguchii* n. ab. (Pl. III, fig. 10, ♂)

♂. Resembles much the ab. *okinawana* MATS., but differs from it in having a dark bluish spot at each side of the discal patch to primaries, a narrow bluish termen and 2 black spots, respectively at the base of the 3rd interspace and at the apex of cell to secondaries.

Hab.—Okinawa; one male specimen was collected by S. SAKAGUCHI.

Eterusia aedea sugitani n. subsp. (Pl. III, fig. 9, ♂)

♂. Allied closely to the ab. *okinawana* MATS., but differs from it in having much smaller white patches in primaries, especially that on the

discocellulars, and much broader basal and marginal bands to secondaries, so that leaving a narrow white band in the middle.

Hab.—Honshu (Nara); one male specimen was collected on the 26th of August, 1918, by Prof. I. SUGITANI.

Eterusia formosibia STRAND

ab. *sulphurea* n. ab. (Pl. III, fig. 13, ♂)

♂. Secondaries differs from the typical form in having a broad sulpher-yellow band instead of white, and bluish green apex and termen.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected by the author.

ab. *angustifascia* n. ab.

Closely allied to the ab. *sulphurea* MATS., but differs from it in the following characters:—

♀. Primaries dark green, the patches of the basal, medial and discocellulars pale yellowish.

Secondaries with a much narrower white band, at the outer half being indigo-blue; 4 white spots respectively in the first 4 interspaces, that of the 4th being not bordered by black interiorly. Underside indigo-blue, with white, pale yellow and black patches.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one female specimen was collected on the 19th of March, 1924, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Fam. Cochlidiidæ

Narosoideus formosanus MATS.

Narosoideus formosanus MATS., Thous. Ins. Suppl. III, p. 75, Pl. XXXVI, f. 1, ♀* (1911).

The diagnosis of this genus, which I have decribed in the Thousand Insect of Japan, is insufficient; so I shall redescribe it here as follows:—

♂. Antennae bipectinated up to the tip, becoming gradually shorter towards the apex; palpi short, porreet, not reaching beyond the frontal tuft; vein 11 to the primaries curves at the middle of costa and runs parallel near with 12 as in *Narosa* Wk.; vein 10 from before the angle of cell, 7, 8 and 9 branched, the stalk of 7 and 8 being very short, 6 from the mid-

*♂ instead of ♀.

dle of the discocellulars. Veins 6 and 7 of the secondaries from a common point. Hind tibia with a pair of spurs at the apex, being concealed by long bushy hair.

Primaries brownish yellow, at the base, costa and the area beyond the discocellulars deeper in colour; medial line deeper in colour, narrow, wavy, being visible well only below the median vein; the discocellular lunule and submarginal oblique band dark brown, the latter being incurved at vein 2 and defined internally by a glossy leaden band, on the outside being paler, veins deeper in colour; termen broadly glossy leaden; fringe paler towards the apex, becoming somewhat deeper in colour.

Secondaries golden yellow, the fringe paler. Body golden yellow, frons, palpi, sternum and the hind legs dark brown, abdomen being scarcely paler.

Exp.—♂ 42 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 2nd of May, 1907, by the author.

Narosoideus vulpinus WILEM.

Miresa vulpina WILEM., Entomologist. p. 206 (1911).

Miresa inornata STRAND (nec WALKER), Suppl. Ent. IV, p. 7 (1915).

The description of WILEMAN is not sufficient enough to distinguish this from the allied species. His diagnosis is as follows:—

♂. "Head and thorax bright reddish brown, abdomen rather duller. Fore wings reddish brown, flecked with glossy whitish scales; postmedial line blackish, incurved before the inner margin. Hind wings paler. Expanse, 42 millim."

I have two specimens of this species from Horisha, the both having an obsolete fuscous discocellular lunule and below it at the inner side of postmedial line with a wedge-shaped marking of a glossy leaden grey; below the median vein above the middle of dorsum and an area beyond the cell with each a large brownish yellow patch; submarginal line defined internally by leaden grey and externally by brownish yellow; termen broadly leaden coloured.

Exp.—♂ 38-41 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); 2 male specimens were collected on the 9th and 31st of May, 1926, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

ab. *aurisoma* n. ab. (Pl. V, fig. 28, ♂)

♂. Differs from the typical specimen in having a golden yellow head, thorax and abdomen, frons being brownish; patches beyond the cell and below the median vein, and a band beyond the submarginal line, paler in colour; secondaries brownish yellow, somewhat darker in the middle.

♀. Differs from the male in having the discocellular lunule wavy, and 2 silky pale yellowish bands at the hind margins of the 1st and 2nd abdominal segments.

Exp.—♂ 40–44 mm., ♀ 56 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); numerous specimens were collected on the 13th of June, 1926, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Nurosoideus inornata WK.

Miresa inornata WK., List Het. Br. Mus. V, p. 1125 (1925).

This seems to be rare in Formosa, for I have received till now only one specimen from there, but it is very common in Japan proper.

ab. *formosicola* n. ab.

Differs from the typical specimen in lacking the yellowish band on the outside of postmedial line, and having a brownish, not leaden coloured, terminal band which becomes much broader towards the tornus.

Exp.—♂ 34 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 13th of June, 1926, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

This species is easily distinguishable from the allied ones by its presence of a dark brown stripe on vein 1^b, which divides the golden yellow patch at the base of dorsum.

In this species the venation of wings just the same with that of *M. vulpina* WILEM.; veins 7 and 8 to the primaries have a much longer stalk than that of *N. formosana* MATS., and veins 6 and 7 to secondaries have a very short common stalk.

Miresopsis (n. g.) *bracteata fulgida* WILEM.

Miresa fulgida WILEM., Ent. 43, p. 193 (1910).

Miresa bracteata MATS., Thous. Ins. Jap. Suppl. III, p. 79, pl. XXXVI, fig. 6, ♂ (1911).

Miresa bracteata orientis STRAND, Suppl. Ent. 4, p. 6 (1916).

Hab.—Formosa (Hōrisha, Kanshirei); numerous specimens were collected in March, June, July and August by R. SAITO, K. KIKUCHI, T. UCHIDA and the author.

Miresopsis n. g.—Closely allied to *Miresa* Wk., but differs from it as follows:—

Vein 11 to the primaries curves and runs parallel along 12 as in *Narosa* Wk.; veins 7, 8, 9 and 10 stalked, the stalk of 7 and 10 as long as that of 7 and 8+9; veins 3 about thrice further from 2 than from 4. Veins 6 and 7 to the secondaries with a short stalk.

Genotype—*Miresa bracteata* BTLR.

Narosa kanshireana n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 24, ♂)

Closely allied to *N. nigrisigna* WILEM., differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries much narrower, more obliquely rounded at the lower half of termen; at the costa, except the extreme edge, and at the base, except a patch which is yellow, silky white; below the median vein and beyond the cell with yellowish brown patches, some fuscous scales at the bases of veins 2, 3 and 4; at the termen no series of fuscous specks, only in the interspaces 2 and 7 with a few fuscous scales; vein 7 much nearer to the base than to 8; veins in a certain light white and iridescent.

Secondaries pale yellow, at the apico-termen no fuscous scales, at the veins also silky white and iridescent in a certain light. Underside paler than the upper surface, at the termen of both wings and the anterior margin to secondaries white, with no fuscous scales on the termen, at the veins being paler. Head, thorax and abdomen white, mixing some yellowish scales, at the vertex silky, snowy white, the patagia at the base yellowish brown. Palpi testaceous white, the 1st and 2nd joints on each back brownish. Legs white, the anterior tibia and femur inwardly yellowish brown. The under-lobe of the genital segment distinctly broader.

Exp.—♂ 21 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 10th of August, 1908, by the author at Kanshirei.

Narosa ishidae n. sp.

♂. Primaries yellowish white, with an olivaceous shade in a certain light, at the costa being broadly white; an obsolete submarginal line paler,

being visible from the costa to only vein 3; at the termen with a series of fuscous specks, those of the interspaces 6, 7 and 8 being larger; fringe concolorous with the primaries, mixing some whity scales especially on the tornus; vein 7 nearer to the apex of cell than 8 to the apico-termen.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries, at the termen with some fuscous scales in the interspaces 6 and 7. Underside concolorous with the primaries, in the secondaries having a few fuscous scales at the apical edge; fringe paler. Palpi whitish, the first joint on the back with some fuscous scales. Head at the vertex white, at the frons with yellowish scales. Thorax and abdomen yellowish white, at the tegulae being paler. Body beneath and legs white, the under-lobe of the genital segment oblong, beneath somewhat excavated.

Exp.—23 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Tainan); one male specimen was collected on the 7th, August, 1910, by M. ISHIDA at Taimokko.

Narosa baibarana n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 30, ♂)

Closely allied to *N. ishidae* MATS., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Smaller; primaries ochraceous yellow, at the basal half below the median vein with some yellowish brown patches; veins ochraceous, the fringe yellowish, having vein 7 at the middle between 8 and the base.

Secondaries paler than the primaries, veins deeper in colour, the fringe being paler; veins 6 and 7 with a much longer stalk. Underside to the secondaries at the basal half with some fuscous scales. Anterior tibia and femur each at the inner side yellowish brown. The under-lobe of the genital segment distinctly slenderer, being not excavated beneath.

Exp.—♂ 20 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Horisha); one male specimen was collected on the 10th of August, 1925, by R. SAITO and K. KIKUCHI.

Narosa takamukui n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 25, ♂)

♂. Primaries yellowish white, silky, veins and costa in a certain light being iridescent, at the outer half beyond the discocellulars having a large yellowish patch; some fuscous scales beyond the lower angle of cell; at the termen a series of fuscous specks, those of the apex and tornus being larger; fringe concolorous with the primaries, being traversed in the

middle by a yellowish line; vein 7 separated farther from the base than the stalk of 8 and 9.

Secondaries paler than the primaries, also silky, with a few fuscous scales at the apico-terminen. Underside paler than the upper surface, at the costa of primaries narrowly testaceous; fringe white, suffused with yellow. Palpus white, the first joint on the back fuscous. Head, thorax and abdomen concolorous with the primaries, the patagia being ochraceous, the tegulae white. Legs white, the anterior tibia and femur at the underside yellowish brown. The under-lobe of the genital segment beneath somewhat excavated.

Exp.—♂ 24 mm.

Hab.—Formosa (Kagi); one male specimen was collected on the 10th of April, 1925, by T. TAKAMUKU.

This resembles somewhat *N. ishidae* MATS., but is easily distinguishable from the latter by a silky luster of the wings.

Narosa shinshana n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 27, ♂)

♂. Primaries ochraceous yellow, with whity bands; antemedial and medial bands at the cell distinct; postmedial band somewhat paler than the ground colour, not distinct, being strongly geniculated at the submedian fold; submarginal band broadly excurved, not reaching the dorsum; terminal band near the apex is the broadest, and thence gradually becomes narrower towards the tornus, with a few fuscous scales at the interspaces; fringe concolorous with the ground colour, at the apical half being paler; vein 7 much nearer to the base than 8 to the termen.

Secondaries paler than the primaries; fringe at the basal half deeper in colour; veins 6 and 7 with a very long stalk. Underside orange-yellow, paler at the base. Palpi white, the 1st and 2nd joints with a few fuscous scales on each back. Legs yellow, the anterior tarsi being paler.

Exp.—♂ 22 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 23rd of August, 1906, by the author at Shinsha, and another male by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

Traga (n. g.) *rugosa* WILEM. (Pl. V, fig. 26, ♂)

Tetrableps (?) *rugosa* WILEM., Ent. p. 205 (1911).

Hab.—Formosa; 2 male specimens were collected in July and Sep-

tember at Baibara, one male at Rangechi by T. UCHIDA (27, July, 1925), and another male at Horisha by T. TAKAMUKU.

WILEMAN described this species under the genus *Tetraphleps* Wk. with an interrogation mark, but really it belongs to a new genus *Iraga*. Its diagnosis is as follows:—

♂. Antennae serrated and fasciculated with cilia, at the apical $\frac{1}{4}$ being filiform. Palpi porrect, scarcely projecting beyond the frontal tuft, robust, towards the apex being somewhat clavate, the 3rd joint short, curving downwardly, covered with long scales.

Primaries triangular, acute at the apex, the termen straight from the costa to vein 5, thence being obliquely curved to the tornus; the surface with numerous short transverse grooves; veins 7, 8 and 9 to the primaries branched, 10 from the anterior angle of cell.

Secondaries with veins 6 and 7 on a short stalk, being nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ length of the branch itself.

Genotype—*Tetraphleps* (?) *rugosa* WILEM.

This is allied more to *Thosea* Wk. than to *Tetraphleps* Wk., vein 10 arising from the anterior angle of cell.

Heterogenea formosana n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 31, ♂)

♂. Primaries silky grey, with a brownish tinge; base, costa and termen narrowly, fringe entirely, snowy white; the discocellulars fuscous; near the apex with an oblique fuscous stripe, defined externally by white medial and postmedial lines obsolete, narrow, and of a paler colour, the latter excurving near the dorsum; along the termen with some fuscous scales, becoming a speck in the interspaces 2 and 3; on the longitudinal veins 3, 4, 5 and 6 with some fuscous scales; some of the scales in the fringe tipped with fuscous.

Secondaries brownish grey, at the costa and the fringe whitish, the latter narrowly scattered with fuscous specks. Underside greyish, the primaries at costa brownish, towards the apex becoming paler; termens to both wings narrowly fuscous. Palpus snowy white, the 1st and 2nd joints on each back being fuscous. Body covered with white scales, those of the tegulae and abdomen largely tipped with fuscous. Legs white, the scales of anterior tibiae and tarsi largely tipped with fuscous.

Exp.—♂ 17 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 21st of July, 1925, by T. UCHIDA at Baibara (Horisha) and another male on

the 10th of May, 1919, by T. TAKAMUKU at Shinchiku.

Caniodes (n. g.) *takamukui* n. sp. (Pl. V, fig. 29, ♂)

♂. Primaries greyish testaceous, scattered with a few fuscous scales beyond the cell; the discoidal spot deeper in colour, roundish, at the submarginal region with a series of fuscous specks which are on each longitudinal vein; fringe concolorous with the ground colour, becoming somewhat darker towards the apex; at the middle of dorsum with a long tuft, some of its scales being tipped with fuscous.

Secondaries concolorous with the primaries, the cilia at the anal angle darker in colour, the scales being spatulated at the apices. Underside concolorous with the upper surface, with no marking. Head, thorax, abdomen and legs concolorous with the wings, the patagia being whity.

Exp.—♂ 24 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

Caniodes n. g.—Closely allied to *Camia* Wk., differs from it as follows:—

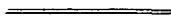
Secondaries with the vein 7 bent down and anastomosing with 7 at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cell, 6 and 7 long stalked; in this case it resembles rather more *Spatulifimbria* HAMPS., but vein 11 to primaries is curved and running parallel near with vein 12.

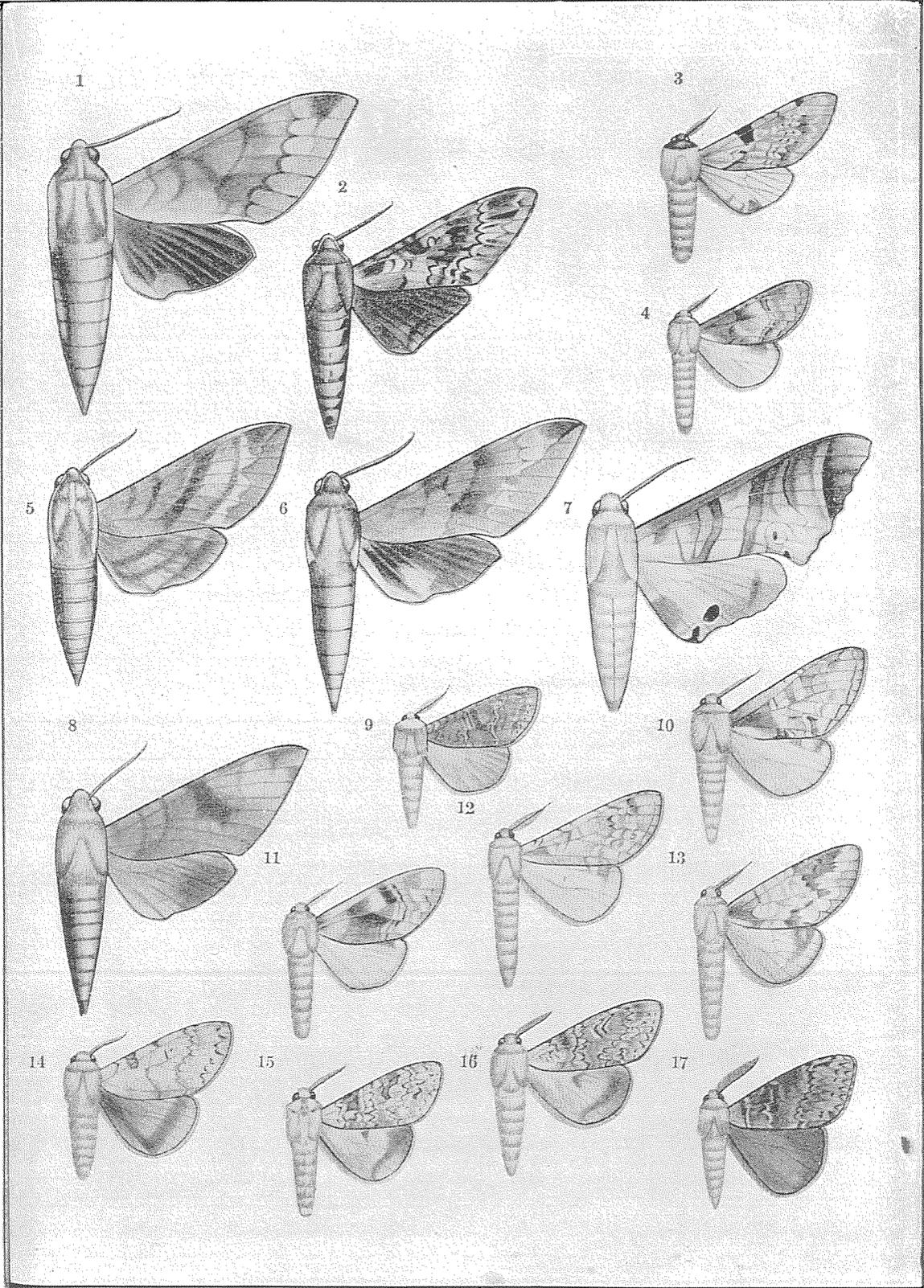
Genotype—*Caniodes takamukui* MATS.

THE END

Explanation of Plate I

		PAGE
1.	<i>Ampelophaga harishana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	2
2.	<i>Dolbina formosana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	4
3.	<i>Damatoides</i> (n. g.) <i>baibarana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	13
4.	<i>Quadricalcarifera centrobrunnea</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	11
5.	<i>Ampelophaga rubiginosa marginalis</i> MATS. (n. subsp.) ♂ ...	4
6.	„ <i>takamukui</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	3
7.	<i>Marumba spectabilis formosana</i> MATS. (n. subsp.) ♂	2
8.	<i>Ampelophaga formosana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	4
9.	<i>Kikuchia</i> (n. g.) <i>infuscata</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	10
10.	<i>Quadricalcarifera saitonis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	12
11.	„ <i>concentrica</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	11
12.	„ <i>kikuchii</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	12
13.	„ <i>umbrosa</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	6
14.	<i>Dasychira taiwanensis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	33
15.	„ <i>kibarae</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	30
16.	„ <i>hirayamae</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	35
17.	„ <i>cyanea</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	31

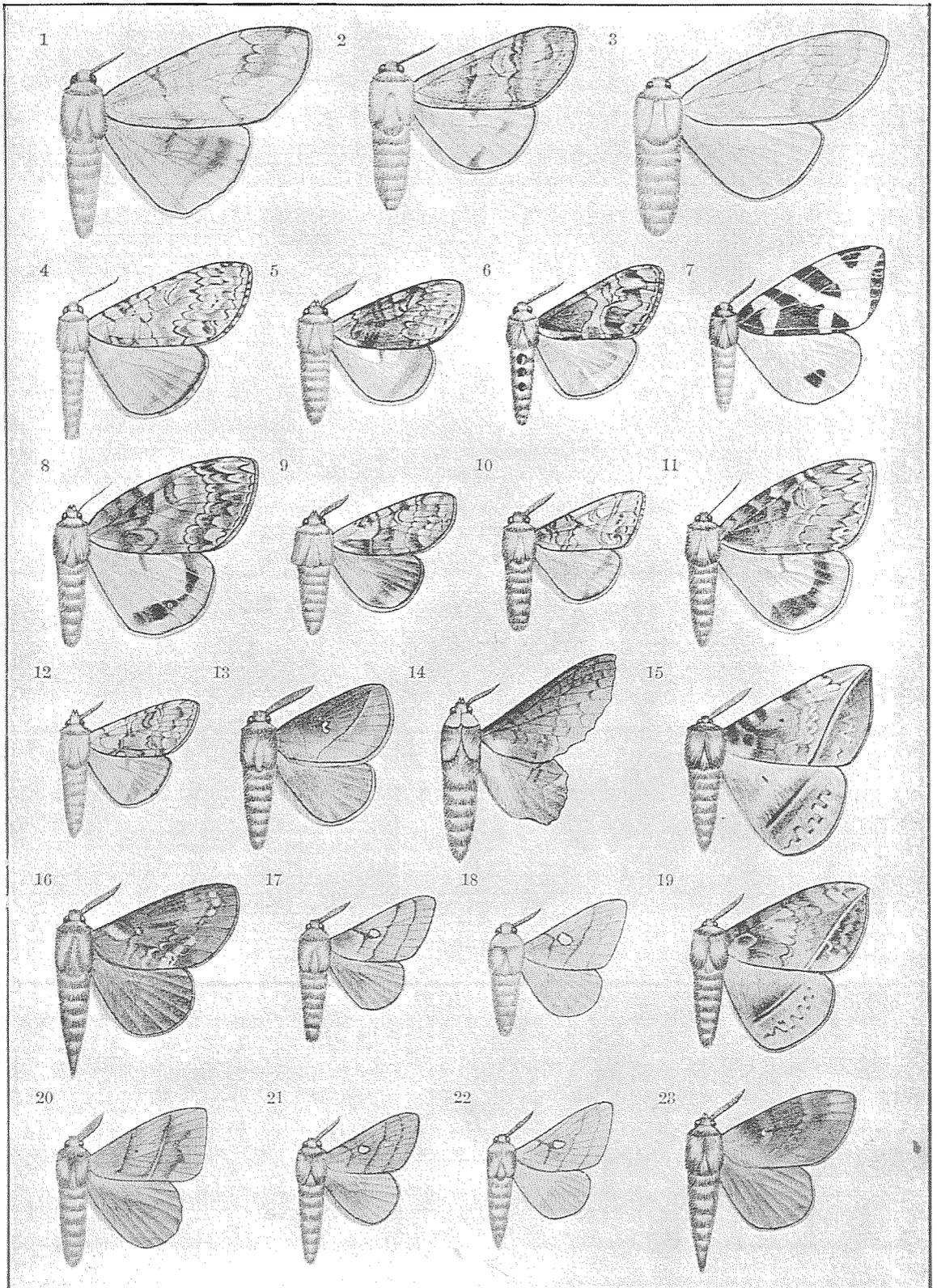




Explanation of Plate II

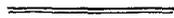
		PAGE
1.	<i>Dasychira takamukuana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	28
2.	„ <i>saitonis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	28
3.	„ <i>atomariana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	33
4.	„ <i>kikuchii</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	29
5.	„ <i>suzukii</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	35
6.	„ <i>baibarana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	27
7.	<i>Numenes takamukui</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	36
8.	<i>Dasychira kagiana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	32
9.	„ <i>saitonella</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	30
10.	„ <i>coreana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	36
11.	„ <i>citrinella</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	32
12.	„ <i>horishanella</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	29
13.	<i>Cosmotriche tamahonis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	21
14.	<i>Gastropacha horishana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	21
15.	<i>Apha tychoona arisana</i> MATS. (n. subsp.) ♂	48
16.	<i>Dendrolimus kikuchii</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	18
17.	<i>Eriogaster daisensis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	22
18.	„ <i>yatsugadakensis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	23
19.	<i>Apha tychoona horishana</i> MATS. (n. subsp.) ♂	49
20.	<i>Syrastrenoides</i> (n. g.) <i>horishana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	19
21.	<i>Eriogaster kibunensis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	23
22.	„ <i>takamukui</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	24
23.	<i>Dendrolimus kikuchii</i> MATS. <i>saitonis</i> MATS. (n. ab.) ♂	18

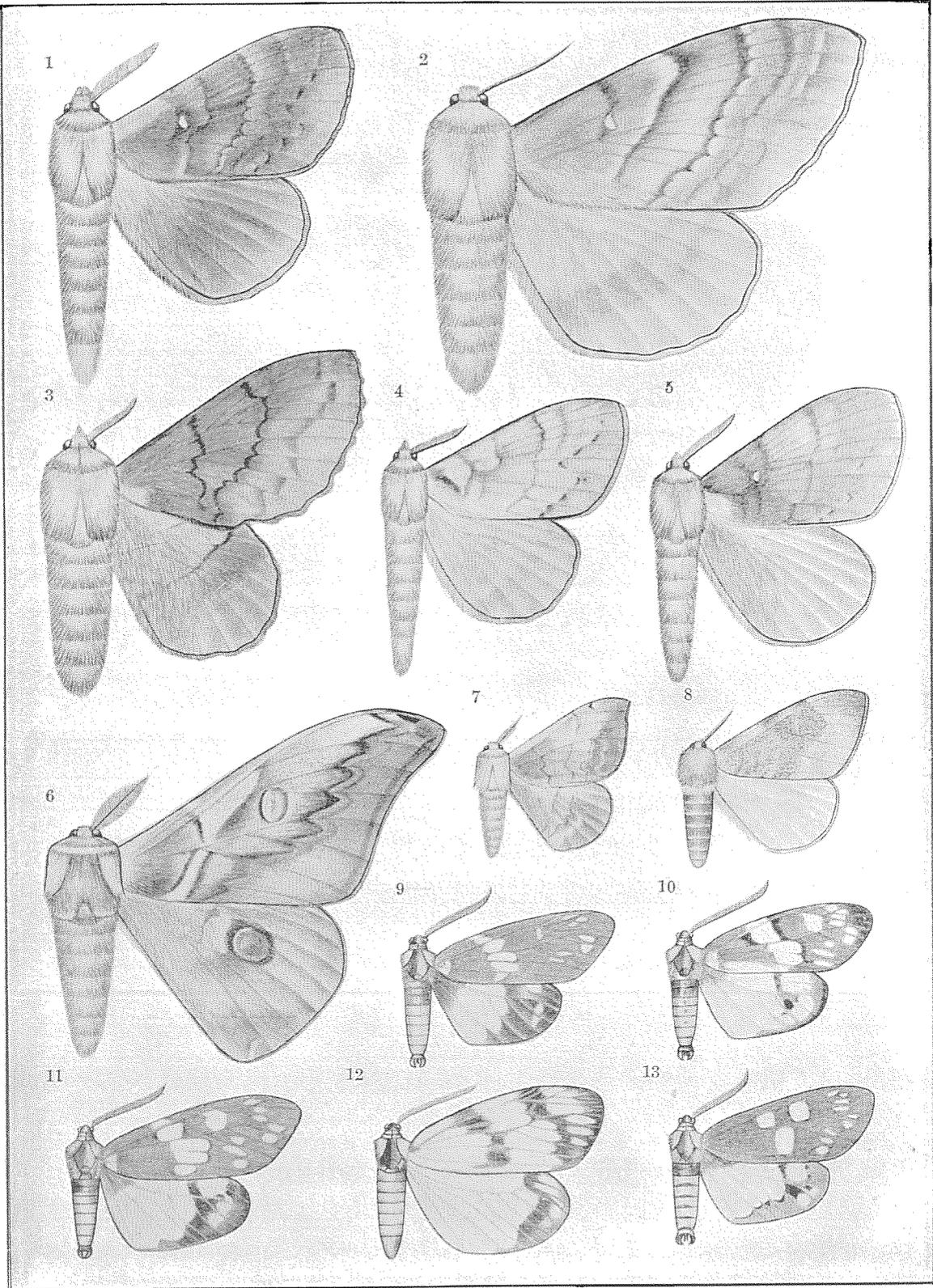




Explanation of Plate III

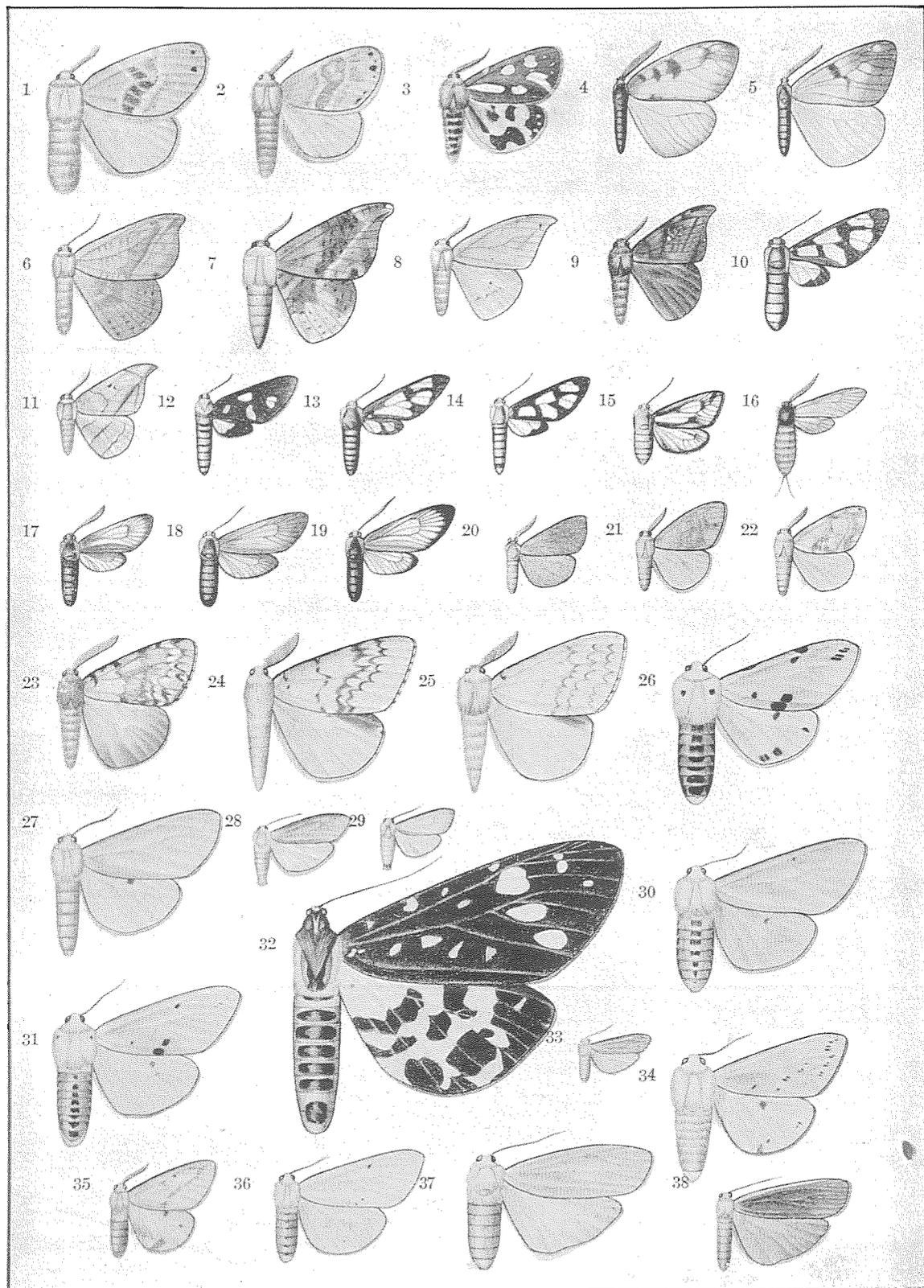
		PAGE
1.	<i>Dendrolimus formosanus</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	16
2.	do. ♀	16
3.	<i>Gastropacha coreana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	22
4.	<i>Dendrolimus formosanus</i> MATS. <i>flavopallida</i> MATS. (n. ab.) ♂	17
5.	" " " <i>fuscobasalis</i> MATS. (n. ab.) ♂	17
6.	<i>Dictyoploca manonis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	51
7.	<i>Andraca olivacea</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	50
8.	<i>Dokuga</i> (n. g.) <i>purpurascens</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	37
9.	<i>Eterusia aedeae sugitanii</i> MATS. (n. ab.) ♂	83
10.	" " <i>sakaguchii</i> MATS. (n. ab.) ♂	83
11.	" " <i>okinawana</i> MATS. (n. ab.) ♂	83
12.	<i>Chalcosia yayeyamana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	83
13.	<i>Eterusia formosibia sulphurea</i> MATS. (n. ab.) ♂	84





Explanation of Plate IV

	PAGE
1. <i>Euproctis sakaguchii</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	40
2. " <i>angulata</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	40
3. <i>Hyphoraia aulia rishiriensis</i> MATS. (n. subsp.) ♀	59
4. <i>Agalope trimacula</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	82
5. " <i>hyalina formosana</i> MATS. (n. subsp.) ♂	82
6. <i>Psiloreta pulchripes formosicola</i> MATS. (n. subsp.) ♀	46
7. " <i>extensa fuscopurpurea</i> MATS. (n. subsp.) ♂	45
8. <i>Callidrepana takamukui</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	45
9. <i>Mimoreta</i> (n. g.) <i>horishana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	46
10. <i>Amata genzana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	75
11. <i>Albara ogasawarae</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	47
12. <i>Amata takanonis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	74
13. " <i>takamukuana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	74
14. " <i>hirayamae</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	74
15. <i>Illiberis coreana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	77
16. <i>Neopryeria</i> (n. g.) <i>jezoensis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	75
17. <i>Euphacusa</i> (n. g.) <i>taikosana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	79
18. <i>Illiberis horishana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	78
19. <i>Phacusa arisana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	79
20. <i>Kubia</i> (n. g.) <i>rubricollis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	81
21. <i>Euproctis baibarana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	41
22. " <i>centro-pallida</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	41
23. <i>Lymantria baibarana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	24
24. " <i>horishanella</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	25
25. " <i>sakaguchii</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	26
26. <i>Diacrisia kikuchii</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	54
27. " <i>takumukuana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	56
28. <i>Lithosia saitonis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	64
29. <i>Neasura gyochiana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	71
30. <i>Diacrisia shakojiana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	58
31. " <i>baibarana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	55
32. <i>Callimorpha histrio formosana</i> MIYAKE <i>flavomaculata</i> MATS. (n. ab.) ♀	60
33. <i>Tigriodes dimidiata</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	73
34. <i>Diacrisia taiwanensis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	54
35. " <i>fallaciosa</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	58
36. " <i>baibarana albipalpata</i> MATS. (n. ab.) ♀	55
37. <i>Lithosia magnata</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	63
38. <i>Agylla subpurpurea</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	63



Explanation of Plate V

	PAGE
1. <i>Mitochrista gratiosa sauteri fuscozanata</i> (n. ab.) ♂	68
2. <i>Asura horishanella</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	69
3. " <i>cruciata</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	70
4. <i>Mitochrista takamukui</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	69
5. <i>Asuroopsis</i> (n. g.) <i>ranruna</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	70
6. <i>Lithosia formosicola</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	63
7. " <i>horishanella</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	64
8. " <i>ranrunensis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	65
9. " <i>postimaculosa</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	66
10. " <i>tomponis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	67
11. " <i>ratonis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	67
12. " <i>ratonella</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	66
13. " <i>tumida baibarensis</i> MATS. (n. subsp.) ♀	67
14. " <i>sakia</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	65
15. <i>Neasura nigro-analis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	71
16. <i>Neasuroides</i> (n. g.) <i>asakuræ</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	72
17. <i>Lithosia usuguronis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	65
18. <i>Nishada formosibia</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	68
19. <i>Siccia baibarensis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	62
20. <i>Eugoa bipunctata formosicola</i> MATS. (n. subsp.) ♀	62
21. <i>Nudaria ranruna</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	61
22. " <i>punkikonis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	60
23. " <i>shirakii</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	61
24. <i>Narosa kanshûreana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	87
25. " <i>takanukui</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	88
26. <i>Iraga</i> (n. g.) <i>rugosa</i> WILEM. ♂	89
27. <i>Narosa shinshana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	89
28. <i>Narasoides vulpinus aurisoma</i> MATS. (n. ab.) ♂	86
29. <i>Caniodes</i> (n. g.) <i>takamukui</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	91
30. <i>Narosa baibarana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	88
31. <i>Heterogenea formosana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	90
32. <i>Cerura liturata baibarana</i> MATS. (n. subsp.) ♀	8
33. " <i>subrosea</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	8
34. <i>Arbela baibarana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	48
35. <i>Quadricalcarifera viridimaculosa</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	5
36. <i>Allodontoides discoidalis</i> MATS. ♀	14
37. <i>Aoshachia</i> (n. g.) <i>virescens</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	9
38. <i>Daruma</i> (n. g.) <i>jezoensis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	15
39. <i>Cerura tattakana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	7
40. <i>Ampelophaga baibarana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	3
41. <i>Parapsestis albomarginalis</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	14
42. <i>Thyatria trimaculata formosana</i> MATS. (n. subsp.) ♂	14
43. <i>Pachypasoides</i> (n. g.) <i>albinotum</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	19
44. <i>Diacrisia hirayamae</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	57
45. <i>Oberthürria formosibia</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♂	50
46. <i>Diacrisia okinawana</i> MATS. (n. sp.) ♀	53
47. <i>Theophila mandarina formosana</i> MATS. (n. subsp.) ♂	51

