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On the Japanese Crambinae (Lepid.)

By

J. Shibuya, F. E. S.

(With Plate II)

In the Investigation of the Crambinae of Japan several difficulties have presented themselves. The literature upon the subject is sadly wanting, and nearly all types of the species are in abroad, and I found also the material for investigation quite insufficient. I was not, therefore, able to give its compilation sooner, though I enjoyed the opportunity of working on this group through the kindness of many senior entomologists during my stay in Europe. It is with great pleasure that I publish this little paper now, and I hope that in spite of its incompleteness it may serve to stimulate interest on the study of the subject, and add a little more to our knowledge of the Lepidopterous fauna of Japan.

In this paper I intend to state plainly what has been published upon the Japanese Crambinae, but I have not included the Saghalian fauna of Crambinae, as our specimens of this group were not large enough. I have therefore thought it best for the present that I should not touch upon it.

The first Japanese species belonging to this subfamily known was described by Motschulsky in a paper in Etudes Entomologiques, ix, 1860. In that paper he described a new species Crambus porcelanellus Motsc., and at the same time he recorded also Crambus lutellus Schiff. et Den. as occurring in Japan.

P. C. Zeller, in his 'Chilonidarum et Crambidarum, Genera et Species, (1863)' originated one new species Crambus diplogrammus Zell. from Japan.

In Bul. Soc. Nat. Mosc. xxxix, (1) 1866, Motsculsky recorded two species Crambus lucellus H.-Sch. and Crambus percellus Scop., which had not been recorded from this country up to that time. In the same paper, he described Chilo luteullus Motsc., the type of this species is the one that he had previously determined as Crambus lutellus Schiff. et Den.

In 1877, Zeller enumerated the following five new species from Japan in the Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. xiii.

1. Crambus humidellus Zell.
2. Crambus atrosignatus Zell.
3. Argyria obliquella Zell.
4. Argyria simplex Zell.
5. Ancyrolomina japonica Zell.


In the Entomologists, vol. xxii, 1889, J. H. Leech enumerated the following new and unrecorded species from this country.

1. Crambus distinctellus Leech
2. Crambus purcellus Leech
3. Crambus striatellus Leech
4. Crambus ornatellus Leech
5. Chilo gansanellus Leech (originated from Corea)

In 1895, Sir G. F. Hampson published 'On the Classification of the Schoenobiinae and Crambinae, two subfamilies of Moths, of the family Pyralidae' in the Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. and in that paper he gave Japan for a several species as locality, among which the following six, so far as I am aware, were not recorded from this country before that time.

1. Crambus infixellus WLK.
2. Crambus geniculatus HAW.
3. Crambus hortuellus HBN.
4. Crambus latellus SNELL.
5. Chilo simplex BUTL.
6. Chilo demotelius WLK.

J. H. Leech, in a paper in the Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1901, recorded three species, namely, Crambus atrisquamalis HAMPSN., Crambus myellus HBN. and Crambus obliterans WLK.

In 1903, E. Herling added newly another one species, Crambus paludellus HBN. to the fauna of Japan. (Stett. Ent. Zeit. vol. 64).

A. E. Wileman, in the Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, described
the following three new species from this country.

1. *Crambus virgatellus* WLMN.
2. *Crambus bivittellus* WLMN.
3. *Crambus trifidalis* WLMN.

Prof. Dr. S. Matsumura published 'An Enumeration of the Butterflies' and Moths from Saghalien, with Descriptions of new Species and Subspecies' in the Jour. Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. xv, (3), 1925, giving Sapporo for a several species as locality, of these the following three had apparently not been recorded from this country up to that time.

1. *Crambus pinellus* LNN.
2. *Crambus selasellus* HBN.
3. *Crambus hamelllus* THUN.

In 1927, another two new species, *Crambus shibya* and *Crambus daietsuzana* were described by Prof. Dr. S. Matsumura in the Insecta Matsumurana, vol. I, pt. 3.

Now in regard to all the species I have above mentioned, I should like to state more fully what has been learned by my personal investigation and study.

1. *Argyria simplex* ZELL.

I had an opportunity of examining, through the kindness of Dr. Hering of the Zoological Museum in Berlin, the type of the species, and so far as my observations go, the species seems to be identical with *Crambus inelularis* Wlk., therefore, I have in this paper stated *A. simplex* ZELL. as the synonym of Walker's species.

2. *Crambus yokohamae* BUTL.

The type specimen of the species is in the British Museum. After a careful examination I have come to the conclusion that the species is apparently identical with *Crambus humidellus* ZELL., the type of which is in the Zoological Museum in Berlin. The latter was described in 1877, and the former in 1878; thus *Crambus yokohamae* BUTL. is the synonym of *Crambus humidellus* ZELL.

3. *Crambus trifidalis* WLMN.

I have carefully compared the type of the species with *Crambus bivittellus* WLMN., and so far as I have observed, I found no difference between these two species. I have therefore in this paper sunk *Crambus trifidalis* WLMN. in *Cr. bivittellus* WLMN.

4. *Crambus selasellus* HBN.

Prof. Dr. S. Matsumura, in his paper in the Journal Coll. Agr.
Hokkaido Imp. Univ. xv, (3), 1925, enumerated. ‘I have many specimens also from Hokkaido, mostly collected in Sapporo.’ I have personally examined the specimens which were previously determined as *Crambus selasellus* Hbn. by Prof. Dr. Matsumura, and I have come to the conclusion that *Crambus selasellus* Mats. (nec Hbn.) is evidently identical with *Crambus bivittellus* Wl., and as far as I know, the real *C. selasellus* Hbn. has not hitherto been reported as occurring in this country.

5. **Crambus shibuyae** Mats.

The type of the species is in the Entomological Museum, Sapporo. I have carefully examined this species, and now I can say that *Crambus shibuyae* is the synonym of *Crambus fulvifusalis* Hamp. from Amurland.

6. **Crambus ornatellus** Leech

I have a series of specimens of the species, and have gone to examine its neuration. Vein 7 of the fore wing of the species arising from the cell, and all other characters come under genus *Argyria*, I have, therefore, placed this species under genus *Argyria* instead of *Crambus*.

7. **Ancylolomia japonica** Zell.

So far as I have examined, I have not been able to find any difference between *A. japonica* Zell. and *A. chrysographella* Kllr.  

8. **Crambus latellus** Snell.

Sir G. F. Hampson gave Japan for this species as locality. There is one Japanese specimen in the British Museum, taken in Hakodate. I believe it is the one that was determined as *C. latellus* Snell. by Hampson. This specimen differs in many points from real *C. latellus*, but identical with *C. nigripunctellus* Leech.

9. Genus **Platytes** Gn.

Sir G. F. Hampson, in the Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 943, 1895, sunk genus *Argyria* Hbn. in *Platytes* Gn. The latter was originated by Guenée in Microlepid. Ind. Meth. p. 86, 1845, with *cerussella* Schiff. et Del., but he did not give any description in regard to this genus. In 1826, Hübner, in his Verz. Schmett. p. 372, established a new genus, namely, *Argyria* with *nummulalis* Hbn. His description seems to lack in its details, but I think Hübner’s statement in that paper should be accepted, and in that case, *Argyria* Hbn. should be adopted as the proper genus; thus Guenée’s genus becomes the synonym of *Argyria*. 

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Huebner originated genus Eromene in his Verz. Schmett. p. 366, 1826, but the generic name had previously been given for a genus of Noctuidae by Huebner in the same publication, in the page 256. I have, therefore, in this paper adopted genus Ommatopteryx Kirb. for Eromene Hbn. (praeocc.)

It may be seen now that thirty eight species have hitherto been described or recorded from Japan, three of these already stated as synonyms by G. F. Hampson in 1895.


I have in this paper also stated six species as new synonyms, two of which have hitherto been wrongly determined.

One new and two unrecorded species, which are as far as I am aware, described or recorded for the first time in this paper as follows:

1. Crambus columbinellus South
2. Crambus pasceellus Linn.
3. Crambus angulatus Shibuya, sp. nov.

In conclusion I should like to tender my cordial thanks to Prof. Dr. S. Matsumura for the kind advice and informations I have received in the course of preparing this paper.

Fam. Pyralidæ
Subfam. Crambinæ

Key to the Genera

A. Hind wing with vein 6 from upper angle of cell.
   a. Fore wing with veins 7,8 stalked, 10 from cell.
      ................................................. Crambus
   b. Fore wing with veins 7 and 10 from cell.
      a¹. Frons rounded and not prominent........ Argyria
      b¹. Frons with a conical prominence.
      a². Fore wing with vein 11 oblique......... Ommatopteryx
      b². Fore wing with vein 11 curved
          and approximated to 12. ................. Chilo

B. Hind wing with vein 6 from well below
   angle of cell. ................................. Ancylolomia
Genus *Crambus* Fabr.

*(Type *pascuellus* Linn.)*


*Thisanotia* Huebner, l. c. p. 367 (1826).

*Exoria* Huebner, l. c. p. 367 (1826).


*Mycoa* Walker, l. c. xxvii, p. 190 (1863).


**Key to the Species**

A. Ground colour of fore wing pale brown or fuscous.

a. Fore wing without a white fascia below costal area.

a¹. Fore wing with costal area whitish. . . . *C. infixellus* Walk.

b¹. Fore wing with costal area not whitish.

a². Fore wing with large black patches on the middle area.

.......................... *C. atrosignatus* Zell.

b². Fore wing without black patches on the middle area.

a³. Fore wing with basal half except costa, and medial band grey. . . . . . . *C. daisetsuzana* Mats.

b³. Fore wing with basal half and medial band not grey.

a⁴. Area between medial and postmedial lines broad.

.......................... *C. columbinellus* South

b⁴. Area between medial and postmedial lines very narrow........... *C. geniculatus* Haw.

b. Fore wing with a white fascia below costal area.

a¹. Fore wing with inter-spaces of veins 5 to 2 whitish before postmedial line; a fuscous line from the middle of costa to the extremity of the fascia.
b. Fore wing with interspaces of veins 5 to 2 fuscous before postmedial line; a fuscous line from the middle of costa to the extremity of the fascia lacking.
   a². The extremity of the fascia acute. C. hamellus Thunb.
   b². The extremity of the fascia blunt. C. argyrophorus Butler.

B. Ground colour of fore wing pale or dark yellowish.
   a. Fore wing with a whitish fascia below the costal area.
      a¹. Fore wing with a postmedial line becoming obscure towards costal and dorsal areas.
         a². Fore wing with a postmedial line followed by a broad white band on its outside. C. myellus Hbn.
         b². Fore wing with a postmedial line not followed by a white band on its outside. C. pinellus Linn.
      b¹. Fore wing without a medial line.
         a². Fore wing with a very narrow whitish fascia along the costa, which is becoming indistinct toward the apex. C. bivittellus Wlmn.
         b². Fore wing without a costal fascia.
            a³. The fascia below costal area terminating far from the postmedial line and its extremity blunt; area between the fascia and postmedial line white. C. pasquellus Linn.
            b³. The fascia below costal area terminating near the postmedial line and its extremity acute; area between the fascia and postmedial line very slightly paler than the ground colour, but not so distinctly white. C. humidellus Zell.
   b. Fore wing without a white fascia below costal area.
      a¹. Fore wing with an obscure medial line. C. diplogrammus Zell.
      b¹. Fore wing without a medial line.
         a². Interspaces of veins 7 to 4 fuscous beyond the postmedial line. C. striatellus Leech.
         b². Interspaces of veins 7 to 4 not fuscous beyond the postmedial line. C. hortuellus Hbn.

C. Ground colour of fore wing pale ochraceous.
   C. atrisquamalis Hmpsni.
D. Ground colour of fore wing white.

a. Fore wing with lines.
   a\(^1\). Markings on the fore wing yellow.
   b\(^1\). Markings on the fore wing black or brown.
      a\(^2\). Fore wing with costal half and terminal
               area suffused with brown. ........... \textit{C. fulvifusalis} \textsc{HmpsN}.
      b\(^2\). Fore wing with costal and terminal areas white.
         a\(^3\). Fore wing scattered with black scales here and there.
            a\(^4\). Fore wing with a medial line slightly
                     oblique inwardly on the dorsal half.
            b\(^4\). Fore wing with a medial line very strongly
                     oblique inwardly between vein 5 and the
dorsum. ............... \textit{C. distinctellus} \textsc{Leech}.
      b\(^3\). Fore wing not scattered with black scales
               except at discocellulars.
         a\(^4\). Fore wing with a short black line at
               lower angle of cell. ........... \textit{C. nigripunctellus} \textsc{Leech}.
         b\(^4\). Fore wing with very small spots at
               each angle of cell. .............. \textit{C. obliterator} \textsc{Wlk}.
      c\(^5\). Fore wing with dorsal half brown, becoming
               paler towards dorsum. ............ \textit{C. virgatellus} \textsc{WlmN}.
   b. Fore wing without lines.
      a\(^1\). Fore wing with a small discocellular spot.
         a\(^2\). Fore wing with the interspaces of veins fuscous
               beyond the cell. ............... \textit{C. paludellus} \textsc{Hbn}.
         b\(^2\). Fore wing with the interspaces of veins
               white beyond the cell. ........... \textit{C. purellus} \textsc{Leech}.
      b\(^1\). Fore wing without markings.
         a\(^2\). Fore wing broad; silvery white; cilia dark
               at base; hind wing concolorous to the fore
               wing. ...................... \textit{C. inclaralis} \textsc{Wlk}.
         b\(^2\). Fore wing narrow and long; lustrous white;
               cilia white; hind wing tinged with pale fuscous.
               ...................... \textit{C. perellus} \textsc{Scop}.

1. \textbf{Crambus infixellus} \textsc{Wlk}. (Pl. II, f. 1.)

\textit{Crambus infixellus} \textsc{Walker}, \textit{Cat. Lep. Het.} \textit{B. M. xxvii}, p. 167
(1863); \textsc{Hampson}, \textit{Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.} p. 926 (1895); \textsc{Leech}, \textit{Trans.
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There are two Japanese examples of the species in the collection of the British museum, obtained in Yokohama by F. M. Jonas.

Loc. Distr.: Yokohama.
Gen. Distr.: China; Corea; Japan.

2. Crambus diprogrammus Zell. (Pl. II, f. 2.)


_C. diprogrammus_ Zell. was described from Japan, and the type of the species is in the British Museum together with two other Japanese specimens, taken by Messrs. Pryer and Leech. Six specimens are in the collection of Mr. Wileman (London), collected in Hokkaido, Osaka, Yamato and Iyo. I have also captured three specimens in Sapporo and Tomakomaye in Hokkaido.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo; Tomakomaye); Honsh. (Tsugaru; Osaka; Yamato); Shik. (Iyo); Kiush. (Yakushima).
Gen. Distr.: Amurland; C. China; Japan.

The species is distinguished from _C. argentistriellus_ Leech from Corea by the fore wing with an oblique medial line, and larger in size. The type specimen of _C. textellus_ Christ. is in the collection of Dr. Staudinger & Bang Haas, Dresden, Germany.

3. Crambus geniculeus Haw.

In 1895, Sir G. F. Hampson gave Japan for the species as its locality. I saw one Japanese specimen in the collection of the British Museum under *C. geniculeus* Haw. After a careful examination I found that the above specimen was evidently identical with *Argyria ornatella* Leech. I have not been able to obtain any specimen of this species in Japan, so that I can not give in this paper the exact locality of the species in Japan.

Loc. Distr.: Japan (?)
Gen. Distr.: Europe; Japan (Hampson).

4. **Crambus columbinellus** South (Pl. II, f. 3.)


This species has hitherto not been recorded from this country.

We have two male specimens, one was taken in Sapporo on August 27, 1917, and the other one in July, 1918, in Boshu.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo); Honsh. (Boshu).
Gen. Distr.: China; Corea; Japan.

5. **Crambus lucellus** H.-Sch. (Pl. II, f. 4.)


Seven examples of the species taken in different parts of Japan, viz., Hakodate, Nikko, Tokyo and Yokohama, are in the British Museum. There are three other Japanese specimens in the collection of Mr. Wileman (London), taken in Hokkaido and Higo. I have also three, two of which were obtained on
Mt. Fuji on the 23rd of July, 1911, by Prof. Dr. Matsumura, and the remaining one on Mt. Asama on May 27, 1915.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Hakodate); Honsh. (Nikko; Yokohama; Tokyo; Mt. Fuji; Mt. Asama); Kiush. (Higo).

Gen. Distr.: Europe; China; Corea; Japan.

6. **Crambus hortuellus** HBn. (Pl. II, f. 5.)


There is one Japanese specimen of the species in the collection of the British Museum, taken in Hakodate by Mr. Andrews. We have a numerous specimens in the Entomological Museum here in Sapporo, obtained mostly at Maruyama near Sapporo.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo; Hakodate).


7. **Crambus argyrophorus** Butl. (Pl. II, f. 6.)


Described from Japan, and the type of the species was collected in Yokohama. There are four Japanese specimens with
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Butler's type, in the British Museum, taken in Satsuma, Hakodate, Yokohama and Kiushu. Mr. Wileman (London) obtained seven specimens in Yokohama, Tobetsu, Sagami and Higo. Another specimen from Yokohama in the collection of the Zoological Museum in Berlin. I have also five, taken in Tokyo, Iyo, Chiba, Nara and Mt. Daisetsu.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Tobetsu; Mt. Daisetsu); Honsh. (Tokyo; Yokohama; Yamato; Sagami; Nara; Chiba; Yoshino); Shik. (Iyo); Kiush. (Satsuma; Higo; Yakushima).

Gen. Distr.: India; China; Europe; Japan.

8. Crambus virgatellus Wilem. (Pl. II, f. 7.)


The type specimen of the species came from Settsu (23-IV-1899).

Loc. Distr.: Honsh. (Settsu; Kobe).


Differs from *C. argyrophorus* Butl. in the following characters:
1. Fore wing with the costal half white.
2. Fore wing without a subterminal line.
3. Fore wing without a small dot at apex.
4. Fore wing with the dorsal area much broadly whitish.

9. Crambus humidellus Zell. (Pl. II, f. 8.)


*C. humidellus* Zell. and *C. yokohamaæ* Butl. were described from Japan, the type of the former is in the Zoological Museum in Berlin, and of the latter is in the British Museum. I saw
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six Japanese specimens of the species in the collection of the British Museum, and seven in Mr. Wileman's private collection (London). There are two specimens in the Zoological Museum (Berlin), and one in the National Museum in Paris. This species seems to occur frequently in Sapporo.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo); Honsh. (Tokyo; Yokohama; Karuizawa); Kiush. (Nagahama; Higo).

Gen. Distr.: Europe; Amurland; Corea; Japan.

10. Crambus angulatus sp. nov. (Pl. II, f. 9.)

♀. Silvery white. Antenna pale brown. Fore wing with a slightly excurred, broad, yellowish basal line, interrupted at subcostal and median nervures; a yellow medial line strongly curved outwardly, incurved at just below median nervure; a postmedial line yellow, very strongly excurred between costa and vein 2; a very narrow outwardly oblique yellowish line from costa to vein 7 beyond the postmedial line; cilia white, yellow on the costal half but interrupted by white. Hind wing white; with a pale brownish postmedial line, bent outwardly between veins 7 and 4, obscure on the inner area; termen fuscous on the costal half; cilia white. Under surface of the fore wing pale fuscous; of the hind wing white, middle area of the costa slightly tinged with pale fuscous. Legs white. Exp. 28 mm.

The type specimen of the species was obtained in Sapporo on the 7th of August, 1918, by Prof. Dr. S. Matsumura.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo).

Habitat. Japan.

11. Crambus porcelanellus Motsch. (Pl. II, f. 10.)


1) Speit ‘porcelanellus’.
2) Speit ‘procelanellus’.
The both types of *C. porcelanellos* MORCH. and *C. vigens* BULT. were taken from Japan. Several examples of the species are in the collection of the British Museum and Mr. WILEMAN (London). There are three Japanese specimens in the National Museum in Paris, one of which is labelled 'Japan' and the other two were collected at Nemuro (Aug. 1886) and Hakone (Aug. 1886) by Mr. J. H. LEECH. We have also many examples in the Entomological Museum here in Sapporo.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Nemuro; Sapporo); Honsh. (Hakone; Tokyo; Chichibu; Yoshino; Yokohama).

Gen. Distr.: Europe; Corea; Japan.

12. **Crambus distinctellus** LEECH (Pl. II, f. 11.)


Described from Japan, and the type specimen was taken at Hakodate. There are the type and other nine specimens of the species in the collection of the British Museum, collected mostly at Hakodate, but two of which are not localized. Five specimens are in the private collection of Mr. WILEMAN, from Teshio, Tobetsu, Oshima and Yamato.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Teshio; Sapporo; Tobetsu; Oshima; Hakodate); Honsh. (Yamato).


13. **Crambus purellus** LEECH (Pl. II, f. 12.)


The type specimen of the species was also obtained at Hakodate, and is now in the British Museum together with three other specimens. Mr. WILEMAN has one Japanese specimen in his private collection which was taken in Hakodate by Mr. ANDREWS. I have a single female, collected in Sapporo on July 21, 1919.
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Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo; Hakodate).

14. Crambus pascuellus LINN. (Pl. II, f. 13.)


No one has previously recorded this species from Japan, though Prof. Dr. S. MATSUMURA recorded the species from S. Saghalien in 1925. He did not give Japan as its locality, however. We have in our Museum a single female specimen of the species which was taken in Sapporo in August, 1914, by Prof. Dr. MATSUMURA.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo).
Gen. Distr.: Europe; U. S. A.; Japan; S. Saghalien.

15. Crambus nigripunctellus LEECH (Pl. II, f. 14.)


One specimen of the species from Japan (Hakodate) is in the collection of the British Museum. Mr. WILEMAN obtained also one specimen on the 14th of July, 1899, at Yoshino. I have a single male, collected in Chichibu on July 30, 1919, by Mr. S. HIRAYAMA.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Hakodate); Honsh. (Chichibu; Yoshino).
Gen. Distr.: China; Corea; Japan.

16. Crambus inclaralis WLK. (Pl. II, f. 15.)

A. simplex Zell. was described from Japan. I have hitherto examined personally the following specimens of the species:

- Shimonoseki... 6 sps. (Leech)
- Tokyo ........ 1 sp.
- Japan......... 1 sp. (Pryer) In Brit. Mus.
- Yokohama .... 2 sps.
- Kiushu ....... 2 sps. (Leech)
- Iyo ........... 3 sps.
- Bungo ......... 6 sps. In Coll. Wileman (London)
- Satsuma...... 1 sp.
- Japan......... 1 sp. (type of C. simplex Zell.)
- Tokyo ........ 3 sps.
- Aomori ....... 2 sps.
- Iyo ............ 1 sp.
- Yanagawa .... 1 sp.
- Kamuiotan .... 1 sp.
- Kyoto ........ 1 sp.
- Sapporo ....... 1 sp.
- Hok. (Kamuikotan; Sapporo); Honsh. (Aomori; Tokyo; Kyoto; Yokohama; Shimonoseki); Shik. (Iyo); Kiush. (Bungo; Satsuma; Yanagawa).

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Kamuikotan; Sapporo); Honsh. (Aomori; Tokyo; Kyoto; Yokohama; Shimonoseki); Shik. (Iyo); Kiush. (Bungo; Satsuma; Yanagawa).

Gen. Distr.: India; China; Corea; Japan.

17. Crambus atrisquamalis Hampson. (Pl. II, f. 16.)


1) April, 1863.
2) July, 1863.
There are three specimens of the species from Hakodate and Nagasaki in the collection of the British Museum. Another one is in Mr. WILEMAN's collection, taken in Hokkaido by Mr. ANDREWS. I have also a single male from Tamba taken in September, 1914.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Hakodate); Honsh. (Tamba); Kiush. (Nagasaki).
Gen. Distr.: Amurland; China; Corea; Japan.

18. **Crambus striatellus** Leech (Pl. II, f. 19.)


Described from Yokohama, and the type specimen of the species is now in the collection of the British Museum together with five other Japanese specimens. I saw one specimen from Hakodate in the National Museum in Paris, taken by Mr. Leech in August, 1886.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Hakodate; Junsainuma); Honsh. (Tokyo; Yokohama; Chichibu).
Gen. Distr.: Corea; Japan.

19. **Crambus myellus** Hbn. (Pl. II, f. 18.)


There are one specimen from Hakodate in the British Museum, and seven specimens in Mr. WILEMAN's private collection, came from Yamato and Kii.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Mt. Daisetsu; Sapporo; Hakodate); Honsh. (Yamato; Kii).
20. **Crambus perlellus** Scop. (Pl. II, f. 17.)


Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo; Hakodate; Junsinuma).

Gen. Distr.: Europe; U. S. A.; China; Japan; S. Saghalien.

21. **Crambus pinellus** Linn. (Pl. II, f. 20.)


Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo).

Gen. Distr.: Europe; N. & S. Saghalien; Japan.

22. **Crambus obliterans** Wlk. (Pl. II, f. 21.)

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non descr.

There is only one Japanese specimen of the species in the British Museum, came from Satsuma. We have five specimens in the Entomological Museum here in Sapporo, obtained in Kyoto, Kamuiokotan and Sapporo.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Kamuikotan; Sapporo); Housh. (Kyoto); Kiush. (Satsuma).

Gen. Distr.: Borneo; C. China; Corea; Japan.

23. Crambus daisetsuzana Mats.


Described from Hokkaido, and the type of the species is in the Entomological Museum, Sapporo.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Mt. Daisetsu).


24. Crambus fulvifusalis Hamp. (Pl. II, f. 22.)

Crambus fulvifusalis Hampson, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 371 (1900); Staudinger & Rebel, Cat. Lep. Palaerc. ii, p. 8 (1901); shibuya Mats. was described from Hokkaido. There are three female and four male specimens of the species in the collection of the Entomological Museum, Sapporo, mostly obtained in Sapporo.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Mt. Daisetsu; Sapporo; Hakodate).

Gen. Distr.: Amurland; Japan.

The type of C. shibuya Mats. is a female, and not a male as stated by Prof. Dr. Matsumura.

25. Crambus paludellus HBN. (Pl. II, f. 23.)


The species was first recorded from this country by E.
Hering in 1903. There is a female specimen in the collection of the Stettin Museum in Germany, which came from Japan. I saw another one from Saga in the same Museum. Prof. Dr. Matsumura obtained a single female example in Sapporo on the 7th of August, 1918.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo); Kiush. (Saga).
Gen. Distr.: Europe; Japan.


Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo).
Gen. Distr.: Europe; U. S. A.; Japan; S. Saghalien.

27. Crambus bivittellus Wileman. (Pl. II, f. 25.)


The both types of *C. bivittellus* and *C. trifidalis* were taken from Hokkaido. Distinguished from *C. selasellus* Hbn. by the fore wing with a narrow whitish fascia along the costa, which is becoming indistinct towards the apex.

The species seems to occur frequently in Sapporo.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo).
Gen. Distr.: Japan; S. Saghalien.

28. Crambus atrosignatus Zell. (Pl. II, f. 33.)

*Crambus atrosignatus* ZELLER, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. xiii, p. 43, pl. 1, f. 17 (1877); HAMPSON, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 940 (1895);
On the Japanese Crambinae


Described from Japan, and the type is now in the Zoological Museum, Berlin.

Loc. Distr.: ?

Genus Argyria HBN.

(Type nummulalis HBN.)

Catharylla Zeller, Chil. et Cramb. p. 50 (1863).

Key to the Species

a. Fore wing white; with medial and postmedial lines

......................... A. interruptella Wlk.

b. Fore wing white, thickly suffused with fuscous, leaving the cell; with medial and postmedial lines

......................... A. ornatella Leech

29. Argyria ornatella Leech (Pl. II, f. 27.)


Described from Japan, the type of the species came from Nagahama, and is now in the British Museum. There is one Japanese specimen in Mr. Wileman's private collection, taken at Yoshino in September, 1899. I have nine specimens, from Sapporo, Tokyo, Kawasaki, Kyoto and Yanagawa.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo; Hakodate); Honsh. (Tokyo; Kyoto; Yoshino; Kawasaki); Kiush. (Yanagawa).
Gen. Distr.: Uss.; Japan; Corea.
30. **Argyria interruptella** Wlk. (Pl. II, f. 26.)


The both types of *A. obliquella* Zell. and *A. candida* Butl. were obtained from Japan. The former is now in the collection of the Zoological Museum together with three other Japanese specimens, and the latter is in the British Museum.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Hakodate); Honsh. (Tokyo; Yokohama; Yoshino); Kiush. (Higo; Yanagawa).

Gen. Distr.: Penag; China; Corea; Japan.

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Genus **Ommatopteryx** Kirby.

(*Type ocellea* Haw.)

*Ommatopteryx* Kirby, Allecns Nat. Libr. v, p. 274 (1897).


31. **Ommatopteryx expansa** Butler.


Described from Japan, the type of the species came from Tokyo (Coll. Fenton), and is preserved now in the British Museum.


The type of the species is a female, and not a male as stated by Butler.
On the Japanese Crambinæ

Genus Chilo Zinck.
(Type phragmitellus Hbn.)


Key to the Species

a. Expanse of wings about 25 mm.
   a'. Fore wing cinnamon-brown; cilia lustrous
       pale brown ........................................ C. gensanellus Leech
   b'. Fore wing of ♂ greyish-brown; of ♀ testaceous;
       cilia concolorous, somewhat paler than the
       ground colour of the wings ............... C. simplex Butl.

b. Expanse of wings about 35 mm.
   a'. Hind wing pure white ..................... C. luteellus Motsch.
   b'. Hind wing pale cinereous ............... C. demotelius Walk.

32. Chilo demotelius Walk.


Loc. Distr.: ?

33. Chilo simplex Butl. (Pl. II, ff. 28 ♀, 29 ♂.)

Four male and one female specimens in the British Museum, and thirteen male and 10 female specimens in Mr. Wileman's private collection. Occurs very commonly throughout this country, and is known as one of the most injurious insects to the rice plants at its larval stage.

Loc. Distr.: Throughout Japan.
Gen. Distr.: India; China; Formosa; Japan.

34. *Chilo gensanellus* Leech (Pl. II, f. 31.)


There is only one Japanese specimen of the species in the collection of the British Museum, taken in Yokohama by Mr. Jonas. I have a single male specimen from Yanagawa, collected by Mr. Takamuku on the 8th September, 1920.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Hakodate);* Honsh. (Yokohama); Kiush. (Yanagawa).
Gen. Distr.: Corea; Japan; S. Saghalien.**

35. *Chilo luteellus* Motsch. (Pl. II, f. 30.)


* According to Leech.
** According to Prof. Dr. Matsumura.
On the Japanese Crambinae

Described from Japan. There are two (♀♂) specimens of the species in the British Museum, came from Yokohama. I have also a single female, obtained in Sapporo on July 11, 1918.

Loc. Distr.: Hok. (Sapporo); Honsh. (Yokohama).
Gen. Distr.: Europe; Siberia; China; Corea; Japan.

Genus Ancylolomia Hbn.

(Type palpella Schiff. et Den.)


Huebner established a genus ANCYLOLOMIA, and included disperrella Schiff. et Den., tentaculella Hbn. and palpella Schiff. et Den. in the genus, however, he did not say which is the genotype of the genus.

In 1895, Sir G. F. Hampson gave tentaculella Hbn. for the genus as its type, however, Mr. Moore* had already announced palpella Schiff. et Den. as the genotype of it. Therefore, the latter should be accepted as the type of the genus.

36. Ancylolomia chrysographella Kllr. (Pl. II, f. 32.)


* Moore, Lep. Ceyl. iii, p. 381 (1886).
A. japonica ZELL. was described from Japan. The specimens of the species I have hitherto personally examined are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Specimens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satsuma</td>
<td>1 sp. (Leech)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuruga</td>
<td>2 sps. (Leech)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>1 sp. (Fenton)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>4 sps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiushu</td>
<td>1 sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karuizawa</td>
<td>1 sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higo</td>
<td>1 sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamato</td>
<td>1 sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osumi</td>
<td>1 sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>1 sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japon</td>
<td>2 sps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>1 sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiushu</td>
<td>2 sps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satsuma</td>
<td>1 sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hagi</td>
<td>1 sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifu</td>
<td>1 sp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>1 sp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kumamoto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chichibu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misaki</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aomori</td>
<td>1 sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iyo</td>
<td>1 sp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In Nat. Mus. (Paris).

In Ent. Mus. (Sapporo).

Loc. Distr.: Throughout Japan (with the exception of Hokkaido).
Gen. Distr.: Africa; India; Ceylon; Burma; Penang; China; Corea; Formosa; Japan.
On the Japanese Crambinae

Postscript:—Prof. Dr. S. Matsumura, in his Cat. Ins. Jap. p. 192, 1905, gave Hokkaido to *Platytes niveifascialis* HmpsN. as locality. The species was described from India. I have not been able to obtain any specimen of the species in Japan, and have not yet given my personal examination upon the specimen which Prof. Dr. Matsumura determined as *P. niveifascialis* HmpsN. I have not, therefore, stated this species in this paper.
J. Shibuya

Explanation of Plate II

1. Crambus infixellus WLK.
2. Crambus diplogrammus ZELL.
3. Crambus columbinellus South
5. Crambus hortuellus HBN.
6. Crambus argyrophorus BUTL.
7. Crambus virgatellus WLIN.
8. Crambus humidellus ZELL.
9. Crambus angulatus Shibuya (sp. nov.
10. Crambus porcelanellus MOTSCH.
11. Crambus distinctellus LEACH
12. Crambus purellus LEACH
13. Crambus pascuellus LINN.
14. Crambus nigripunctellus LEACH
15. Crambus inclaralis WLK.
16. Crambus atrisquamalis HMPSN.
17. Crambus perellus SCOP.
18. Crambus myellus HBN.
19. Crambus striatellus LEACH
20. Crambus pinellus LINN.
21. Crambus obliterans WLK.
22. Crambus fulvifusalis HMPSN.
23. Crambus paludellus HBN.
24. Crambus hamellus THUNB.
25. Crambus bivittellus WLIN.
26. Argyria interruptella WLK.
27. Argyria ornatella LEACH
28. Chilo simplex BUTL. ♀
29. Chilo simplex BUTL. ♂
30. Chilo luteellus MOTSCH.
31. Chilo gensanellus LEACH
32. Ancylolomia chrysographella KLBR.
33. Crambus atrosignatus ZELL. (after Zeller’s figure)