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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 Crambine, 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 MOTSCH., 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, MOTSCHULSKY recorded two species Crambus lucellus H.-SCH. and Crambus perrellus Scop., which had not been recorded from this country up to that time. In the same paper, he described Chilo luteellus MOTSCH., 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. *Ancylolomia 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 purellus* Leech
3. *Crambus striatellus* Leech
4. *Crambus ornatellus* Leech
5. *Chilo gensanellus* 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.
4. *Crambus latellus* Snell.
5. *Chilo simplex* Butl.


In 1903, E. Hering added newly another one species, *Crambus paludellaris* Hbn. to the fauna of Japan. (Stett. Ent. Zeit. vol. 64).

A. E. Wileman, in the Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, described
On the Japanese Crambinae

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 Sakhalien, 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 hamellus Thunb.

In 1927, another two new species, Crambus shibuya and Crambus daisetsuzana 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 inc laralis 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_ WLMN., and as far as I know, the real _Crambus 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_ HMPN. 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. **Ancylophora 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 _Crambus latellus_ Snell. by Hampson. This specimen differs in many points from real _Crambus latellus_, but identical with _Crambus 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 Den., but he did not give any description in regard to this genus. In 1826, Huebner, 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 Huebner'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 pascelellus 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. Pyralidae
Subfam. Crambinae

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.
      a'. Frons rounded and not prominent.......... Argyria
      b'. Frons with a conical prominence.
      a". Fore wing with vein 11 oblique......... OMMATOPTERYX
      b". 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).


*Myco* 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.

a'. Fore wing with costal area whitish. .......... *C. inficellus* Wlk.

b'. Fore wing with costal area not whitish.

a". Fore wing with large black patches on the middle area.

............................................. *C. atroignatus* Zell.

b". Fore wing without black patches on the middle area.

a"'. Fore wing with basal half except costa, and medial band grey. .......... *C. daisetszana* Mats.

b"'. Fore wing with basal half and medial band not grey.

a". Area between medial and postmedial lines broad.

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

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

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

a"'. Fore wing with interspaces of veins 5 to 2 whitish before postmedial line; a fuscous line from the middle of costa to the extremity of the fascia.
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C. lucellus H.-Sch.

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.

a. The extremity of the fascia acute. C. hamellus THUNB.
b. The extremity of the fascia blunt. C. argyrophorus BUTL.

B. Ground colour of fore wing pale or dark yellowish.

a. Fore wing with a whitish fascia below the costal area.

a. Fore wing with a postmedial line becoming obscure towards costal and dorsal areas.

a. Fore wing with a postmedial line followed by a broad white band on its outside. C. myellus HBN.
b. Fore wing with a postmedial line not followed by a white band on its outside. C. pinellus LINN.

b. Fore wing without a medial line.

a. Fore wing with a very narrow whitish fascia along the costa, which is becoming indistinct toward the apex. C. bivittellus WLMN.
b. Fore wing without a costal fascia.

a. The fascia below costal area terminating far from the postmedial line and its extremity blunted; area between the fascia and postmedial line white. C. pascuellus LINN.
b. 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.

a. Fore wing with an obscure medial line.

.......... C. diprogrammus ZELL.

b. Fore wing without a medial line.

a. Interspaces of veins 7 to 4 fuscous beyond the postmedial line. C. striatellus LEECH

b. Interspaces of veins 7 to 4 not fuscous beyond the postmedial line. C. hortuellus HBN.

C. Ground colour of fore wing pale ochaceous.

.......... C. atriqumalis HMPMN.
D. Ground colour of fore wing white.
   a. Fore wing with lines.
      a¹. Markings on the fore wing yellow.
          ........................................... C. angulatus Shib. (sp. nov.)
      b¹. Markings on the fore wing black or brown.
          a². Fore wing with costal half and terminal area suffused with brown. ........ C. fulvifusalis Hampn.
          b². Fore wing with costal and terminal areas white.
             a³. Fore wing scattered with black scales here and there.
               a⁴. Fore wing with a medial line slightly oblique inwardly on the dorsal half.
                   ........................................... C. porcelanellus Motsch.
               b⁴. Fore wing with a medial line very strongly oblique inwardly between vein 5 and the dorsum. ......................... C. distinctellus Leech
             b³. Fore wing not scattered with black scales except at discocellulars.
                a⁴. Fore wing with a short black line at lower angle of cell. ...... C. nigripunctellus Leech
                b⁴. Fore wing with very small spots at each angle of cell. ............... C. oblitterans Wlk.
             c². Fore wing with dorsal half brown, becoming paler towards dorsum. .................... C. virgatellus Wlmn.
   b. Fore wing without lines.
      a¹. Fore wing with a small discocellular spot.
      a². Fore wing with the interspaces of veins fuscous beyond the cell. ...................... C. paludellus Hen.
      b². Fore wing with the interspaces of veins white beyond the cell. ..................... C. purrellus Leech.
      b¹. Fore wing without markings.
         a². Fore wing broad; silvery white; cilia dark at base; hind wing concolorous to the fore wing. ...................... C. inclaralis Wlk.
         b². Fore wing narrow and long; lustrous white; cilia white; hind wing tinged with pale fuscous.
             ........................................... C. perrellus ScoP.

1. Crambus infixellus Wlk. (Pl. II, f. 1.)

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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 diplogrammus* Zell. (Pl. II, f. 2.)


*C. diplogrammus* 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. (Tsuruga; 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* Christoph. is in the collection of Dr. Staudinger & Bang Haas, Dresden, Germany.


J. Shibuya


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 cannot 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
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* Wileman. (Pl. II, f. 7.)


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

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


Differs from *C. argyrophanus* 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. yokohamae* 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
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.)


\(^1\) Spelt 'porcelanellus'.

\(^2\) Spelt 'procellanellus'.
The both types of *C. porcelaneus* Morsch. and *C. vigens* Butl. 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 'Japon' 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.
On the Japanese Crambus

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** Walk. (Pl. II, f. 15.)

_A. simplex_ ZELL was described from Japan. I have hitherto examined personally the following specimens of the species:

<table>
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<th>Locality</th>
<th>Sp. Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shimonoseki</td>
<td>6 sps. (LEECH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>1 sp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1 sp (PRYER)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>2 sps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiushu</td>
<td>2 sps (LEECH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iyo</td>
<td>3 sps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bungo</td>
<td>6 sps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Satsuma</td>
<td>1 sp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1 sp (type of <em>C. simplex</em> ZELL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>3 sps</td>
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<td>Aomori</td>
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<td>Kyoto</td>
<td>1 sp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapporo</td>
<td>1 sp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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; Junsainuma).

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** Walk. (Pl. II, f. 21.)

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, Kanuikotan 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.)


_C. 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._
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.)

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; Yoshi-no); Kiush. (Higo; Yanagawa).
Gen. Distr.: Penag; China; Corea; Japan.

**Genus Ommatopteryx** Kirb.

(*Type occilae* Haw.)

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


31. **Ommatopteryx expansa** Butl.


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.
Genus **Chilo** Zinck.

*(Type *phragmitellus* Hbn.)*


**Key to the Species**

a. Expanse of wings about 25 mm.

a1. Fore wing cinnamon-brown; cilia lustrous
   pale brown ..................... *C. gensanellus* Leech

b. Fore wing of ♀ greyish-brown; of ♀ testaceous;
   cilia inconcolorous, somewhat paler than the
   ground colour of the wings .......... *C. simplex* Butl.

b. Expanse of wings about 35 mm.

a1. Hind wing pure white .............. *C. luteellus* Motsch.

b1. Hind wing pale cinereous .............. *C. demotellus* Wlk.

32. **Chilo demotellus** Wlk.


There is one Japanese specimen of the species in the British Museum, collected by Mr. Pryer, but it is not localized. I have been unable to get any specimen of this species in this country.

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.)


Huerner established a genus Ancylolomia, and included dispersella 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 Klhr. (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.

Satsuma......1 sp. (Leech)
Tsuruga......2 sps. (Leech)
Tokyo ......1 sp. (Fenton) In Brit. Mus.
Yokohama .....4 sps.
Kiushu ......1 sp.
Karuizawa ...1 sp.
Higo ........1 sp.
Yamato ......1 sp.
Osumi .....1 sp.
Yokohama ....1 sp.
Japon ........2 sps.
Yokohama ....1 sp.
Kiushu ......2 sps.
Satsuma ......1 sp.
Hagi........1 sp.
Gifu ........1 sp.
Tokyo ......1 sp.
Kumamoto ..1 sp.
Chichibu ....1 sp.
Misaki ......1 sp.
Aomori ......1 sp.
Iyo ..........1 sp.

In Coll. Mr. Wileman (London).
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.
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 WLMN.
8. Crambus humidellus ZELL.
9. Crambus angulatus SHIBUYA (sp. nov.
10. Crambus porcelanellus MOTSCH.
11. Crambus distinctellus LEECH
12. Crambus purellus LEECH
13. Crambus pascuellus LINN.
14. Crambus nigrigemellus LEECH
15. Crambus inclaralis WLK.
16. Crambus atrisquamalis HMPSN.
17. Crambus perellus SCOP.
18. Crambus myellus HBN.
19. Crambus stricellus LEECH
20. Crambus pinellus LINN.
21. Crambus oblitrans WLK.
22. Crambus fulvisqualis HMPSN.
23. Crambus paludellus HBN.
24. Crambus hamellus THUNB.
25. Crambus bivittellus WLMN.
26. Argryia interruptella WLK.
27. Argyria ornatella LEECH
28. Chilo simplex BUTL. ♀
29. Chilo simplex BUTL. ♂
30. Chilo luteellus MOTSCH.
31. Chilo gensanellus LEECH
32. Ancylolomia chrysographella KLBR.
33. Crambus atrosignatus ZELL. (after Zeller's figure)