



Title	On a new Species of Psychopsidæ from Formosa
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Citation	Insecta matsumurana, 1(3), 123-126
Issue Date	1927-02
Doc URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2115/9114
Type	bulletin (article)
File Information	1(3)_p123-126.pdf



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ON A NEW SPECIES OF PSYCHOPSIDÆ
FROM FORMOSA.

By

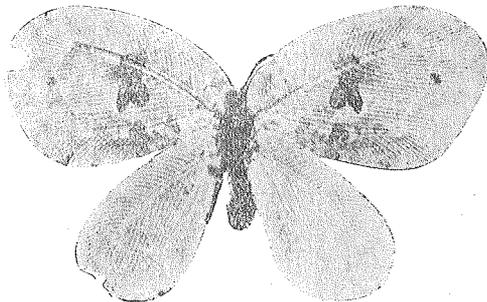
SATORU KUWAYAMA.

About fifteen species of Psychopsidae, or Silky Lacewings family, have been recorded from Australia, Africa, Burma, South China and Thibet. Up to the present, there is no record on the occurrence of this insect from the Japanese Empire. Prof. Dr. S. MATSUMURA kindly placed on my hand two specimens of this insect, which were collected in Formosa and preserved now in the Entomological Museum, College of Agriculture, Hokkaido Imperial University. After the careful examination, I found this first Japanese species of the family to be recorded is new to science. The present paper is intended to describe it. I wish to express here my heartiest thanks to Prof. Dr. S. MATSUMURA for his constant valuable suggestions throughout the work. I am also indebted to Dr. H. OKAMOTO, Dr. T. UCHIDA, Messrs. Edwin S. GOURLAY, H. HORI and S. MITSUHASHI, for their kind helps in various ways.

Psychopsis (Orientichopsis) formosa sp. nov.

♂. Head uniformly clay-yellow, somewhat shiny, with concolorous hair sparsely, and with two large somewhat oval tubercles of the ground colour behind the antennae; mouth-parts testaceous; eyes blackish; antennae 31-jointed, the large basal joint clay-yellow, the others short, greyish yellow, and with dense dark pubescence.

Pronotum pale greyish brown, shining, and covered by numerous long brown hair; mesonotum pale greyish brown, except the scutellum and postscutellum of brownish black colour; metascutum brownish black; metascutellum and metapostscutellum greyish yellow, with some irregular blackish markings; mesonotum and metanotum with long hair of brownish colour sparsely; the sides and underside entirely pale clay-yellow. Legs clay-yellow,



Psychopsis (Orientichopsis) formosa sp. nov.
× 1.5 (Holotype)

with pubescence densely and of the same colour; tarsi slightly infuscated; claws brown.

Abdomen somewhat narrowed basally (the specimen apparently much shrunken), enlarged anally, being pale brownish on the above of the segments 1st to 5th, with indistinctly outlined dark brownish markings medio-dorsally and laterally, and with concolorous hair; the remainings and the beneath of all segments including genital appendages dark brown. Surgonopods are large and very hairy, in a form of broad valves; tergite of segment 9th entire between their bases.

Fore wings moderately hairy, subhyaline, showing iridescence on the distal half; tessellated all over with a very pale brownish colour; the venation whitish brown; in the disc, just upon the internal gradate series, there is a conspicuous large W-shaped marking of somewhat glossy darker fuliginous colour, being narrower on the inner and outer lines and broader on the middle fork, and providing a concolorous spot at the free end of the inner line; also two dark fuliginous spots about the middle of the vena triplica, of which the distal one is much larger and longer than the other; the area surrounded by two spots along the vena triplica and W-marking, distinctly tinged with a brownish colour, this is diffused broadly to the distal outside below the radial sector; at the outside on the apex of the curve of the discal gradate series and about 3 mm. behind the anastomosis, there exists a conspicuous rather roundly glossy darker fuliginous spot of about 0.8 mm. in diameter; moreover a quite small spot of a dark brownish colour at the base of disc, or just above the base of Media; the area between Cubitus and Media carries four brownish patches towards the posterior margin; of these, the second one from the base is the largest and darker, following by the first and the fourth, and each with a dark brownish border which is vanishing before and behind, excepting the third one; on the posterior margin, there are distinctly three brownish patches, each being bordered distally by a short darker fuliginous line. Hind wings hyaline, with iridescent membrane, no markings at all; only moderately hairy. In the fore wings, the costal veinlets number 41 to 42, all being two- or three-forked, with exception of 3 or 4 straight veinlets on the recurrent vein at the base, each connecting by a complete costal gradate series of cross-veins; the vena triplica contains 24 to 28 cross-veins between Sc and R, and 19 to 23 between R and Rs; the radial sector bears 18 branches, and acrossing these branches the internal, discal and terminal gradate series of cross-veins presented completely; besides these there are two or three cross-veins on the disc; the lower branch of Media, or M_{3+4} , does not fuse with Cu_1 . In the hind wings, the costal veinlets number 34 to 36, straight or forked; costal gradate series rudimentary, consisting of only 3 (on the right) or 6 (on the left) cross-veins near

the base; in the vena triplica 10 to 12 cross-veins between Sc and R, and 14 to 16 between R and Rs; the radial sector bears 12 branches on the right and 10 on the left, and there are almost complete internal, discal and terminal gradate series, the foremost consisting of only 5 cross-veins.

Measurements: Length of body 11.5 mm.; width of head 1.8 mm., length of antenna 4.0 mm., length of fore wing 21.0 mm., of hind wing 17.0 mm., width* of fore wing 14.0 mm., of hind wing 10.0 mm.

Habitat: Rengechi, near Horisha, Taichiu-district, Formosa (1 ♂, Holotype, August 1st, 1925, leg. T. UCHIDA); Kagi, Tainan-district, Formosa (1 ♂, Paratype, August, 1921, leg. S. HIRAYAMA).

Remarks: This species was attracted by light in night, as others of this group. This species is closely related to *Psychopsis birmana* MACLACHLAN (= *Balmes terissinus* NAVÁS) and somewhat to *Psychopsella gallardi* TILLYARD, from which it can be readily distinguished by the larger size, the presence of a complete costal gradate series of cross-veins in the fore wings, also three gradate series of cross-veins, viz. terminal, discal and internal, on the both wings, and the markings of the fore wings.

Systematic Position of this Species: In 1919, TILLYARD** presented a new classification of Psychopsidae in Australia based on the pupal wing tracheation and imaginal venation, after the revision of the tribes and genera founded by NAVÁS† in 1916. With no relation to TILLYARD's work, KRÜGER†† studied thoroughly, in 1922, the morphological characters of this group, and tried some correction on the classification done by NAVÁS. According to their publications, the present species belongs unquestionably to the genus *Psychopsis*, and also to KRÜGER's third group of the genus, namely "wahrscheinliche südostasiatische Gattung". As the opinion of KRÜGER, it may be convenient to divide the genus into some groups, or subgenera, by the nature of the macula in the hind wings. From this point of view, I wish to propose here the following subgenera:—

- i. *Psychopsis*, s. str. Hind wings with a distinct dark rounded spot towards apex or termen. (Type: *Psychopsis mimica* NEWMAN. Included all other Australian species of the genus).
- ii. *Orientalchopsis*, subg. nov. Hind wings without any such a spot. (Type:

*Measured acrossing the tornus and the end of vena triplica.

**TILLYARD, R. J.:—Studies in Australian *Neuroptera*. No. 6. The Family Psychopsidae, with descriptions of new Genera and Species. [Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. XLIII, pp. 750-786 (1919)].

†NAVÁS, R. P. L.:—Ensayo monográfico de la familia de los Sicópsidos (Ins. Neur.). [Asoc. Española para el Prog. de las Ciencias: Congreso de Valladolid, pp. 181-210 (1916)].

††KRÜGER, L.:—Psychopsidae. Beiträge zu einer Monographie der Neuropteren-Familie der Psychopsiden. [Stett. Entom. Zeit., Bd. 83, pp. 17-48 (1922)].

Psychopsis formosa KUWAYAMA. Included also *Psychopsis birmana* MAC-LACHLAN).

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摘 要

臺灣より得た珍しい脈翅類の一新種

桑 山 覺

Psychopsidae—キヌバカゲロフ科 (絹翅蜻蛉科) と新稱する—はヒメカゲロフ科 (Hemerobiidae) に多少近似せる脈翅類の小さな一科で、世界に未だ十五六種を知らるるに過ぎないものである。而かもその過半は濠洲に發見せられ、その他、亞弗利加並に緬甸、南支那、西藏等から僅かに二三種を知られてゐるのみである。然るに最近この科の昆蟲が臺灣に於て採集せられた。余は松村教授の御厚意によりその貴重なる標本を検することを得たが、明らかに新種と認むべきものなるにより、これに *Psychopsis formosa* KUWAYAMA [タイワンキヌバカゲロフ (新稱)] と命名することとした。而かも後翅に斑紋を缺如せる點を一の特徴と認め、本種を模式種として *Orientalichopsis* なる一亞屬を創定した。この科の昆蟲は他の脈翅類と (1) 觸角は連鎖狀をなして甚だ短きこと、(2) 翅は比較的大であつて幅廣く、特に前縁室の廣きこと、(3) 兩翅共亞前縁脈、徑脈、徑分脈の三縱脈相平行して走り、且つその翅頂に至る遙か前方に於て横脈により三者結合してゐること、(4) 尙、徑分脈支の多數存在して居ること等の諸點により容易に區別することが出来る。この科の昆蟲が未だジャバ、スマトラ乃至比律賓等に於て記録せらるることなきに係らず、臺灣に於てこの種を得たことは興味あることとて、臺灣の昆蟲相を論議する上に重要な材料となることと考へられる。