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NEW SPECIES AND GENERA OF *NOTODONTIDÆ*

By

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(With Plate I)

As many specimens of *Notodontidae*, which I have received from Mr. T. TAKAMUKU, contains not few new species and genera, so I shall describe them in this opportunity. Some species which are described here were presented by Messrs. T. SHIRAKI and S. ISSHIKI, and for these gentlemen the best thanks of the author should be expressed.

Megashachia (n. g.) *takamukuana* (Pl. I, fig. 2)

♂, ♀. Primaries—Brownish testaceous, whitish on the termen, with a reddish brown and fuscous line in it, both being tapering towards the ends; a silvery stripe below the vein 4, which tappers towards both ends, and below which it is defined by a black velvety stripe; another silvery stripe at the suture in the interspace I^b , which broadens towards the outer margin, and the colour becoming paler testaceous; the space between these silvery stripes fuscous; each interspace with a more or less conspicuous fuscous stripe, being interrupted; an incurved pale testaceous line runs from the base of vein 3 to the suture across vein 2; a series of triangular fuscous patches along the white terminal line, each with the apex at the margin; fringe testaceous, traversed by a brownish line at the base and a whitish line at the extreme margin.

Secondaries fuscous, in the middle with a broad paler line; the discocellular spot fuscous; fringe paler testaceous, near the base with a brownish band, at the extreme margin being paler.

Underside—Primaries paler, a small discocellular spot and a postmedial band fuscous; near the termen with a series of small fuscous specks. Secondaries with a large discocellular spot, connected with a fuscous stripe arising from the base; near the termen with a series of small lunular fuscous spots. Abdomen on each dorsal segment with a pair of large rectangular fuscous patch; in the female with a long testaceous tuft at the cauda.

Exp.—♂ 80 mm. ♀ 100 mm.

Hab.—Horisha; one female was collected by T. TAKAMUKU in 1917; one male was collected by S. ISSHIKI and S. AKASAKA on the 20th of July, 1925, at Kyuhabon near Horisha.

***Megashachia* n. g.**

♂, ♀. Palpi upturned, nearly reaching above the vertex of head, the first two joints with long hair, the 3rd short, naked, pointed and somewhat porrect. Antennae fasciculate in the male, ciliate in the female. Primaries long, acute at the apex, at the hind angle obtusely angular, termen being straight and entire; vein 5 given off from the middle of the discocellulars, the upper discocellular being strongly oblique; 3 before the angle of cell; 6 from the cell; 7 from near the apex of areole; 9 and 10 anastomosing strongly with 8 to form a long areole. Secondaries with vein 5 from above the middle, the lower discocellular being strongly oblique; 3 from below the lower angle; 6 and 7 on a quite long stalk; 8 runs close along 7 nearly the whole length of cell, near the base connected by an oblique bar. Frenulum in the female 3 and long. Abdomen long, on the lateral sides near the base with a group of large scales, covered by a long tuft of hair; at the cauda with a long tuft of spatulate scales as in *Tarsolepis* BUTL., to which this resembles somewhat.

Genotype—*Megashachia takamukuana* MATS.

***Dudusa baibarana* n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 10)**

Closely allied to *D. nobilis synopla* Sw., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries grayish white, in the middle with a broader oblique fuscous band on the inner side; at the costa with a white patch, below which there can be visible a roundish grayish spot traversed longitudinally by a brownish zigzag line, at the base with a large brownish patch; the silvery spot at vein 4 near the base smaller; a fuscous series of lunules along the termen narrower, not accompanied by a series of fuscous spots outwardly. Abdomen with the dorsal band mixing some whitish hair.

Exp.—80 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU in 1919 at Horisha; 3 more males were collected by T. UCHIDA on the 25th of July, 1925, at Baibara near Horisha.

This may be a subspecies of *D. nobilis* Wlk., but it is much smaller and narrower in the wing-form.

***Stauropus teikichiana* n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 6)**

Closely allied to *S. fagi* L., but differs from the latter as follows:—

♂. Primaries below the median vein with a large white patch, sometimes a small white spot at the costa near the base; antemedial line chocolate brown, not very strongly wavy as in *fagi*; orbicular and reniform chocolate brown, the former being oblong in shape, the latter ear-shaped, mingling some whitish scales; postmedial line brownish, obsolete, not defined internally by white; in the interspace VII with a roundish white spot; the fuscous spots of submarginal series not defined internally by white; 2 lower marginal fuscous bar-spots only oblique, the others being parallel to the margin. Secondaries with the cell and the region from the vein to the inner margin pale grayish, the veins being fuscous.

Exp.—60-64 mm.

Hab.—Formosa: 2 male specimens were collected in 1917 at Horisha by TEIKICHI TAKAMUKU.

Quadricarifera kusukusua n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 15)

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

♀. Primaries—Subapical patch at the costa oblong, not triangular as in *umbrosa*; no greenish scale at the base and termen; termen broadly fuscous, not triangularly fuscous at the middle as in *umbrosa*; subterminal line wavy, nearly parallel with the margin. Secondaries unicolorously brownish, being not paler in cell. Undersides of both wings unicolorously brownish, while in *umbrosa* whitish in the secondaries.

Exp.—48 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected on the 28th of September, 1927, on the way from Kusukusu to Shijukei, Koshun, by K. KIKUCHI.

Acmeshachia (n. g.) ***takamukai*** n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 18)

♂. Primaries reddish brown, the middle one third of the costa grayish, with 2 or 3 darker patches; a curved dark brown stripe arising from the upper angle of cell and after touching some distance the subcostal vein runs nearly to the middle of vein 6; the same coloured stripe also in the interspace VII just below vein 8, arising from before the base and reaches to the two-thirds of the vein; the same coloured rightangularly geniculated line at the apex of cell, presenting a grayish triangle, having its base at costa; a large brownish patch occupying above and below the median vein; all transverse bands obsolete; medial band scarcely wavy, paler, excurving at the outside of the discocellulars and incurving at vein 1; postmedial band strongly oblique, wavy, paler, scalloped in the interspaces II and III; dorsum infuscated, tuft brownish, being traversed by an oblique paler line, defined on both sides by black; 2 brownish patches, respectively in the interspaces 2 and 3, that of the latter being larger

and occupying the larger middle part; subterminal line dark brown, scalloped at each end of the interspaces; veins here and there, especially, on the outer region infuscated; fringe dark brown. Secondaries grayish testaceous, costa broadly, the discocellulars and an obsolete medial band darker, the latter being quite distinct at the lower half.

Underside—Primaries grayish brown, veins fuscous; with a slightly wavy curved fuscous postmedial line, excurving at vein 6 and incurving at veins 2 and 3; secondaries paler, subhyaline, veins fuscous, with a fuscous medial line which is not distinct at the middle; fringe yellowish brown.

Exp.—90 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; two male specimens were collected at Horisha by T. TAKAMUKU in 1917 and one of which was sent to me for identification.

***Acmeshachia* n. g.**

♂. Two-thirds of the antennae bipectinate, the branches becoming gradually shorter towards the apex, at the apical one-third being filiform. Palpi long and upturned.

Primaries long and narrow, at the apex acute, nearly three times as long as the breadth; a prominent rectangular tuft of scales on the dorsum; vein 3 given off from below the angle of cell, 4 strongly curved, being parallel to 5; 5 from scarcely above the middle of cell; 6 branched from 10, with a long stalk which is nearly as long as the stalk of 7 and 10; 8 and 9 branched from 10; 11 and 12 nearly parallel, running close by, somewhat diverging at the opening point to cell. Secondaries with veins 3 and 4 from a point; 5 distinct from above the middle of discocellulars; the discocellulars strongly oblique, presenting an acute hind angle; 6 and 7 branched with a very long stalk; 8 runs very close by 7, somewhat diverging at the end of cell. Abdomen long, much longer than the secondaries. Anterior tibia with a long tuft of hair. Frenulum well developed, long and strong.

Genotype—*Acmeshachia takamukue* MATS.

In the form of wing it resembles somewhat *Lirimiris* WK. and *Macroschachia* MATS.

***Horishachia* (n. g.) *infusca* n. p. (Pl. I, fig. 19)**

♂. Primaries grayish fuscous, irrorated with fuscous; the medial region somewhat reticulated, having no distinct transverse line; the discocellular spot whitish in the middle with a brownish pupilla; the terminal $\frac{1}{2}$ especially on the lower half paler, with a series of black specks, each speck being placed in the middle of each interspace; fringe brown, at the extreme margin whity except at the end of each longitudinal vein. Secondaries dark fuscous, fringe nearly

the same with that of the primaries.

Underside fuscous, on the secondaries paler, in the middle with a wavy fuscous band. Antennae yellowish brown, with pale testaceous fascicules; head and patagia reddish brown, tegulae being grayish.

Exp.—50 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; 4 male specimens were collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

***Horishachia* n. g.**

♂. Antennae short serrate and long fasciculate. Palpi short, upturned, not reaching above the vertex; the 2nd with long rough scales; the 3rd very short, naked, being hidden by the scales of 2nd. Primaries with vein 5 given off from below the upper angle of cell, the stalk of 6 and 10 nearly the same length with the stalk of 9 and 10; 7 branched about at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the wing; 8 and 9 with a long stalk; 3 and 4 from a point. Secondaries with 5 given off from far above the middle of discocellulars; 3 and 4 from a point; 6 and 7 with a long stalk; lower angle of the cell narrow; 7 and 8 runs very close by from the base to before the end of cell.

Genotype—*Horishachia infusca* MATS.

***Neofentonia* (n. g.) *acuminata* n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 8)**

In the wing-marking it closely resembles *Eufentonia niphonica* WILEM. (= *exigua* GRÜNB.), but in this species antenna is serrate and abdomen much longer and acuminate.

♂. Primaries gray with fuscous markings, in a certain light reflecting a light shade of purple; near the base of the costa with 2 black specks; ante-medial line strongly incurved at the suture, defined inwardly by a fuscous patch at the costa and nearly the same patch outwardly at the dorsum; medial line oblique, wavy, with a small patch inwardly at the costa; the discocellulars narrow, lunular; postmedial line wavy, outwardly at the costa with a large triangular patch; subterminal line zigzag. Secondaries fuscous with the fringe white, which is traversed by a fuscous line at the base.

Underside paler, only at the base and costa somewhat infuscated.

Exp.—40 mm.

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

***Neofentonia* n. g.**

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

The basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of antennae biserrate and fasciculate, while at the upper $\frac{1}{3}$ short serrate and not fasciculate. Primaries with the upper angle of cell narrowly acuminate, but the stalk of 6 and 10 being quite short; veins 3 and 4 of the secondaries given off from a point. Abdomen long, becoming gradually slenderer towards the apex.

Genotype—*Neofentonia acuminata* MATS.

Fentonia ocypete baibarana n. subsp.

Differs from the typical *ocypete* MÉN. as follows:—

In the middle of interspace I with a large white patch, its innerside being defined by a double zigzag black antemedial line; a concentric white band beyond the black line much broader and conspicuous; terminal $\frac{1}{4}$ whitly gray, with a subterminal series of white spots. In the female the primaries distinctly broader, secondaries more infuscated, the anal spot being obsolete.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 10th of August, 1925, at Baibara by K. KIKUCHI and one female by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha.

The female of this species resembles somewhat *F. concentrica* OBERTH. from China, and the latter seems to be also a conspecific subspecies of this species.

Achepydna albibasalis n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 1)

♀. Primaries very sharply pointed at the apex, fulvous brown, at the termen yellowish, at the basal $\frac{1}{3}$ grayish; no transverse line except wavy subterminal brownish line, defined internally by a paler line; at the termen a series of yellowish lunules, which is defined by brownish terminal line; fringe brown, at the base traversed by a paler line; at the base and inner margin with white scaly hair. Secondaries white, towards the termen with a shade of golden yellow, terminal line with a faint brownish tinge.

Underside whitish, that of the primaries with brownish fringe. Body whitish, palpi on the back and some scales on the head brownish.

Exp.—44 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected on the 22nd of April, 1925, at Taihoku by M. KATO.

This is easily distinguished from *A. formosicola* STR. by a white colour of the secondaries.

Notodonta mushensis n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 11)

Closely allied to *N. stigmatica* GRÜN., but differs from the latter as follows:—

♀. Upperside—Primaries with no reddish brown patch near the base; ante-

medial line fuscous, wavy, opening in the dorsal tuft; medial region broadly paler; reniform narrower; postmedial line double, wavy, distinctly diverging from each other towards the costa, between them at the costa with a fuscous spot, being on both sides paler; submarginal line same with that of *M. oberthüri*, but obsolete, being not interrupted. Secondaries with the fringe testaceous, traversed in the middle by a fuscous line.

Underside—Both wings concolorous, with a wavy fuscous postmedial line, obscurely defined by gray outwardly; the discocellular spot in the secondaries obsolete.

Exp.—44 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one female specimen was collected on the 18th of July, 1925, by S. ISSHIKI and S. AKASAKA at Musha.

***Mesodonta takasagonis* n. sp.** (Pl. I, fig. 4)

Closely allied to *M. oberthüri* STGR., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Upperside—Primaries dark brownish, with no broad whitish medial line, lacking a greenish shade; antemedial line wavy, at the end excurving, while in *oberthüri* it is incurving; no trace of reniform. Secondaries with the medial line much narrower.

Underside—Primaries with the postmedial line straight, neither wavy nor incurved, and reaches at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the dorsum; in *oberthüri* this line straight from costa to vein 6 and which after drawing a slight bow inwardly reaches at before the tornus. Secondaries with an obscure wavy postmedial band; no terminal fuscous line in both wings.

Exp.—48 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected during May-June, 1925, by T. OKUNI and J. SONAN.

***Shaka mushana* n. sp.** (Pl. fig. 17)

Closely allied to *S. atrovittata* BREM., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Upperside—Primaries broader, with a broad wavy perpendicular black medial line which is below the suture defined inwardly by white; orbicular and reniform testaceous, obsolete, each at the outsides with a large fuscous patch; a broad fuscous line between the termen and postmedial line.

Underside—Primaries with the discocellular marking and postmedial line much wider separated from each other, the latter being gently excurved, at the costa between these markings with a fuscous patch; secondaries lacks the postmedial line.

Exp.—64 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected at Horisha in 1917 by T. TAKAMUKU and another male at Musha in June, 1925, by T. OKUNI and T. SONAN.

Tagaritensha (n. g.) ***acuta*** n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 3)

♂. Primaries—Brownish testaceous, with a purplish tinge; a <-shaped fuscous spot on the discocellulars, on the inner side of which is seen a yellowish patch, the same coloured patch also at the base of interspace III; an orange-coloured patch in the dorsal tuft, which is provided in its middle with a parabolic fuscous line opening at the inner margin; from the apex to before the dorsal tuft with a broad fuscous oblique line which incurves scarcely before the apex; apico-costal region at the extreme margin infuscated. Secondaries somewhat paler than that of the primaries, with fuscous hairy scales on the apical half; fringe yellow, silky.

Underside nearly the same with the upperside of secondaries, the transverse veins being paler.

Exb.—45 mm.

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

Togaritensha n. g.

♂. Antennae fasciculate, at the apical $\frac{1}{8}$ being filiform. Palpi upturned, reaching scarcely above the vertex, the 3rd being very short and naked.

Primaries acute at the apex, at the costa very gently falcate; termen distinctly undulate; dorsal tuft large, oblusely produced, its apex reaching to the base of vein 2; vein 3 given off far before the angle of cell; 5 from above the middle of cell, the discocellulars above and below this vein somewhat gently incurved; 6 and 7 about simillary long stalked; 8, 9 and 10 branched; 9 very short and seems apparently to be absent; 11 opens before the end of cell, running close by 12. Secondaries with vein 3 just below the angle of cell; 5 obsolete at the base, from above the middle of discocellulars; 6 and 7 with a long stalk; 7 runs very close by 8, nearly touching in the middle of cell. Frenulum long and strong.

Genotype—*Togaritensha acuta* MATS.

In the marking and form of wings resemble somewhat *Platychasma virgo* BUTL.

Allodonta basipuncta n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 12)

♀. Primaries—Brown with a silky luster, at the base with a snowy white speck; in the middle of cell with a black orbicular and below vein 2 near the

base with a large fuscous patch; the discocellulars with raised brownish scales, mixing some darker ones posteriorly; postmedial line double, fuscous, becoming white at the costa and where is w-shaped, defined by black at the innerside, inwardly with a large darker patch; a broad fuscous line from below the apex to the discocellulars; longitudinal veins mostly fuscous; fringe concolorous with the ground colour, at the end of each longitudinal vein with a few whitish scales. Secondaries pale grayish, at the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ infuscated, fringe being paler.

Underside dark grayish, with a white speck at $\frac{2}{3}$ of the costa.

Exp.—57 mm.

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

Odontosia sieversi japonibia n. subsp. (Pl. I, fig. 7)

♂. Closely allied to the typical *sieversi* MÉN., but differs from it as follows:—

Primaries much darker; the antemedial and postmedial lines much widely separated from each other at costa and beyond the discocellulars; on the inner side of the antemedial line with a distinct fuscous patch; on terminal field with 4 fuscous patches, 2 of the lower being nearly united. Secondaries fuscous, the veins being more darker.

Hab.—Hokkaido (Sapporo); one male specimen was collected on the 21st of April, 1922, by S. TAKANO and another male on the 29th of April, 1929, by T. SHIMIZU at Maruyama.

Damata longipennis formosicola n. subsp. (Pl. I, fig. 5)

♂. Differs from the typical specimens as follows:—

Primaries narrower, the markings smaller; the black patch at the costa near the base on the innerside bow-like excavated and on the outside straight; black patch at the dorsum near the base rightangularly broken and L-shaped; postmedial line obsolete, paler than the ground-colour; interspace IV in the middle with a black bar.

Exp.—60 mm.

Hab.—Formosa in the following places: 1 ♂, 10. X, 1912, by I. NITOE at Arisan; 1 ♂, date not known, 1917, by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha; 2 ♂♂, 18. IX, 1928, by K. KIKUCHI at Baibara.

Ginsachia (n. g.) ***elongata*** n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 14)

♂. Yellowish brown, thorax darker.

Primaries at the base with a quadrate silvery spot, defined outwardly and

anteriorly by fuscous; in the interspace I^b just below the median vein with a large triangular silvery patch, defined inwardly by a double fuscous line; at the anterior part of discocellulars with a black spot; postmedial line white, wavy, obsolete in the middle, from the costa to vein 6 on both sides broadly, below vein 4 narrowly infuscated; near the bases of interspaces I^b and II each with a fuscous spot; at the costa near the inner side of postmedial line with a white speck; near the base of interspace VII with a fuscous speck; from the middle of termen runs a fuscous stripe to the postmedial line; a submarginal series of fuscous spots, each spot being defined internally by white; fringe concolorous with the ground colour; inner tuft of the dorsum fuscous, at the base with a white streak and near the apex a paler spot, the outer tuft being brownish. Secondaries pale testaceous, a hair-bundle near the middle of inner margin brownish.

Underside pale testaceous; primaries at the costa, in the cell and at the tornus brownish.

Exp.—50 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha in the summer of 1917.

***Ginshachia* n. g.**

Closely allied to *Spatalia* Hb., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Antennae with the branches long, at the apical 1/3 ciliate. Palpi large and clavate, with short scaly hair, the 3rd joint being naked, short and roundish.

Primaries at the termen entire and not crenulate; veins nearly the same, but lacking the areole. Secondaries with veins 6 and 7 with a short stalk. Abdomen much longer, at the apex not forked, provided with a long tuft of spatulate scaly hair.

Genotype—*Ginshachia elongata* MATS.

***Micromelolapha kononis* n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 16)**

Closely allied to *M. cupreata* BUTL., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries with 4 white lines, the former 2 being defined outwardly by fuscous, not angled at the vein 1; the 3rd and 4th uniting near the tornus make a triangle, broadly filling the apex with fuscous; the 2nd and 3rd converging to each other and nearly touching at the median nervule; the 4th oblique, straight, scarcely excurved beyond the cell and on both sides defined narrowly by fuscous; termen much less oblique. Head and patagia velvety dark brown. Caudal tuft at the apex fuscous.

Exp.—24 mm.

Hab.—Honshu; two male specimens were collected on the 2nd of August,

1927, by H. KÔNO at Tsuta in the Prov. Aomori, the hot-spring resort.

Micromelolapha baibarana n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 20, ♂)

Closely allied also to *cupreata* BUTL., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Primaries with 3 white lines; the 1st (antemedial) somewhat excurved at the median nervule and vein 1; the 2nd (medial) angled at the suture, after incurving somewhat, reaches at the dorsum and from the angulated apex of the 2nd line runs a testaceous line which is also angled at vein 1; the 3rd line (postmedial) much oblique, beyond the cell broken into 3 spots, being incurved at the suture and excurved at vein 1; submarginal series of fuscous lunules distinct; no reniform.

Exp.—30 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; two male specimens were collected on the 20th of February and on the 12th of January, 1926, by K. KIKUCHI at Baibara near Horisha.

Cnethodonta baibarana n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 21, ♂)

Closely allied to *C. grisescens* STGR., but differs from it as follows:—

♂. Much smaller, with a few fuscous scales. Primaries grayish white, fuscous scales being very few, especially beyond the cell; no fuscous discocellular spot; a very faint trace of paler antemedial and postmedial lines; submarginal line also very faint, which is scarcely traceable; fringe white, with a series of black spots, each spot in the interspaces II, III and IV being divided into 2 or somewhat incurved; no wart-like protuberance as in *grisescens* STGR. Secondaries with the fringe white, mingling some fuscous scales at each end of veins; veins 6 and 7 much longer stalked.

Underside white; primaries at the basal 2/3 somewhat infuscated; postmedial line fuscous, scarcely wavy, towards the costa being obsolete; secondaries at the base somewhat infuscated, with the fuscous line scarcely excurved; fringes of both wings with each a series of fuscous specks. Abdomen at the base with a raised white tuft of scales, at the apex with a long tuft of white scaly hair.

Exp.—36 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; 4 male specimens were collected in August and September, 1925, by K. KIKUCHI at Baibara and one male at Horisha by T. TAKAMUKU.

Takashachia* (n. g.) *maculosa n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 13, ♂)

♂, ♀. Grayish testaceous, abdomen except the base fuscous.

Primaries with no distinct transverse line; orbicular fuscous, at the costa

just above it on the innerside with a similar fuscous spot; reniform somewhat clover-like, composed of three spots; a double postmedial line wavy, somewhat distinct in the male, but broadly diffused in the female; near the end of interspace I^b with a black roundish patch; a submarginal series of fuscous specks, each speck of the interspaces IV and VII being larger; fringe paler, at the base with a series of black specks. Secondaries infuscated, being paler at the costa and in the middle; in the female with a broad fuscous submarginal band.

Underside paler, in the male with a fuscous spot on each discocellular; in the female with a double fuscous postmedial band, that of the inner being narrower and obsolete, and that of the outer in the primaries being angular at near the costa.

Exp.—♂ 40 mm., ♀ 60 mm.

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

***Takashachia* n. g.**

♂, ♀. Antennae in the male long and in the female short bipectinate to the tips. Palpi obliquely upturned, long, reaching beyond the vertex; the 2nd with long scaly hair towards the apex; the 3rd joint rather long, more twice as long as wide.

Primaries with the apex acute, termen slightly excavated, at the tornus somewhat truncated; areole present and large; vein 5 from near the lower angle; 6 from just below the upper angle; 7 and the stalk of 8+9 from the tip of areole; 10 from near the middle of areole on the anterior side; the discocellulars strongly incurved. Secondaries with vein 5 from near the lower angle, 6 and 7 short stalked; 7 and 8 touch at near the middle of cell; the discocellulars strongly incurved; in the interspace I^b near the middle of cell with 2 long chitinous spines*. Frenulum long and robust, being 3 in the female. Abdomen by the male a little extending beyond the secondaries, by the female much longer than the secondaries.

Genotype—*Takashachia maculosa* MATS.

***Lophocosma geniculatum* n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 9, ♂)**

Closely allied to *L. atriplaga* STGR.:—

♂, Primaries fuscous gray, at the costa and base whitish gray; at the costa with 4 black spots which are placed nearly equidistantly, the one spot above the discocellulars being the largest; a black longitudinal stripe in the interspace IV, which runs from the discocellulars to the termen, opening at the termen

* This spines may be abnormal.

of interspace V, somewhat broken in the middle of vein 5; the discocellulars black, connected with the longitudinal stripe, building a L-shaped marking. Secondaries and the underside of wings infuscated. Branches of the antennae somewhat shorter than those of *atriplaga* STGR.

Exp.—55 mm.

Hab.—Formosa; one male specimen was collected by T. TAKAMUKU at Horisha in 1917.

***Urodontoides* n. g.**

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

Antennae in the male nearly to the tips bipectinate, leaving about 10 joints simple; in the female ciliate, simple.

Primaries longer, in the male narrower, about the same breadth from the base to the tornus; vein 5 distinctly from above the middle of discocellulars, and narrower either than 6 or 4. Secondaries with veins 3 and 4 short stalked.

Genotype—*Urodonta branickii* OBERTH.

***Urodontopsis* n. g.**

Also allied to *Urodonta* STGR., but differs from it as follows:—

Antennae in both sexes with the branches nearly to the tips, leaving only 6 or 7 serrated joints at the tips, in the female the branches being shorter and fasciculated, not apparently lessening their lengths towards the tips.

Primaries with vein 5 obsolete at the base; 6 with very long stalk; 7, 8, 9 and 10 arise nearly equidistantly; 3 and 4 with a short stalk. Secondaries with veins 3 and 4 short stalked.

Genotype—*Urodonta arcuata* ALPH.

摘 要

本文には、高橋梯吉、素木得一及び一色周知氏等の諸彦より送附せる、新種の天社蛾を發表せり。尙、序に従來既知の天社蛾に、新屬を建設すべきものあるを發見したれば、爰に記入せり。紙面の都合上、爰に記載し能はざるものは、次頁に説明せる舊北洲産天社蛾科の論文にて、他の新種及び新屬を記載せり。

Explanation of Plate I

1. *Achepydna albibasalis* MATS. (n. sp.) ♀
2. *Megashachia* (n. g.) *takamukuana* MATS. (n. sp.) ♀
3. *Togaritensha* (n. g.) *acuta* MATS. (n. sp.) ♂
4. *Mesodonta takasagonis* MATS. (n. sp.) ♂
5. *Damata longipennis formosicola* MATS. (n. subsp.) ♂
6. *Stauropus teikichiana* MATS. (n. sp.) ♂
7. *Odontosia sieversi japonibia* MATS. (n. subsp.) ♂
8. *Neofentonia* (n. g.) *acuminata* MATS. (n. sp.) ♂
9. *Lophocosma geniculatum* MATS. (n. sp.) ♂
10. *Dudusa baibarana* MATS. (n. sp.) ♂
11. *Notodonta mushensis* MATS. (n. sp.) ♀
12. *Allodonta basipuncta* MATS. (n. sp.) ♀
13. *Takashachia* (n. g.) *maculosa* MATS. (n. sp.) ♂
14. *Ginshachia* (n. g.) *elongata* MATS. (n. sp.)
15. *Quadricalcarifera kusukusuana* MATS. (n. sp.) ♀
16. *Micromelalopha kononis* MATS. (n. sp.) ♂
17. *Shaka mushana* MATS. (n. sp.) ♂
18. *Acmeshachia* (n. g.) *takamukui* MATS. (n. sp.) ♂
19. *Horishachia* (n. g.) *infusca* MATS. (n. sp.) ♂
20. *Micromelalopha baibarana* MATS. (n. sp.) ♂
21. *Cnethodonta baibarana* MATS. (n. sp.) ♂

