摘　　要

本邦産標本蟲科の昆蟲は從來二屬、五種知られたるが、余は今回更に一屬、三新種を發見したれば、玆に發表せり。

以下其の和名を列擧せん。

1.	*Gibbium psyllioides* CZEMP.	セマルヘウホンムシ
2.	*Niptus hilleri* REITT.	カバイロヘウホンムシ（新稱）
3.	*Eurostus sahoroensis* OHTA (sp. nov.)	コマルヘウホンムシ（新種新稱）
4.	*E. yezoensis* OHTA (sp. nov.)	エゾヘウホンムシ（新種新稱）
5.	*Ptinus fur* L.	ヘウホンムシ
6.	*P. japonicus* REITT.	ナガヘウホンムシ（新稱）
7.	*P. senilis* KIESW.	ケジロヘウホンムシ（新稱）
8.	*P. kuronis* OHTA (sp. nov.)	タイワンクロヘウホンムシ（新種新稱）

THE STENOPSYCHIDAE OF NIPPON

By

SATORU KUWAYAMA

(With 5 Text Figures)

The Stenopsychidae is a small family of Trichoptera erected by A. B. MARTYNOV in 1924. As far as I am aware, the first recorder on the species of the family from our faunal region was S. MATSUMURA (*10*)[1], who recognized in 1904 the occurrence of *Stenopsyche griseipennis* MACLACHLAN in his well known "Thousand Insects of Japan". N. BANKS (*1*) also recorded the same species in 1906 from Gifu and other localities. In 1907 S. MATSUMURA (*11*) regarded again the identical one as belonging to the Leptoceridae. In the same year, G. ULMER (*13*, *14*) mentioned two species from Nippon, one being new species under the name of *Stenopsyche Sauteri* and the other *St. griseipennis*. In the next year, 1908, G. ULMER (*15*) published a list of "Japanische Trichopteren", but no more added the related species besides above mentioned two. In

1) Reference is made by number to the bibliography at the end of the paper.

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1911 and 1913, G. ULMER (*16*, *17*) recorded *St. griseipennis* as occurring in Taiwan (Formosa). According to my opinion, it is doubtful the existence of that species in that island. In 1920 R. P. L. NAVÁS (*12*) described a new species *Stenopsyche marmorata* NAVÁS, which is, so far as my studies go, identical with *St. griseipennis*. In 1926 A. B. MARTYNOV (*9*), in his revision of the genus *Stenopsyche*, described a new species *Stenopsyche japonica* MARTYNOV, and also recorded the occurrence of *St. griseipennis* in Chosen (Corea). He states at the end of the description of *St. japonica*: "This species is closely allied to *St. griseipennis*, but distinct. I think, that all japanese specimens, mentioned earlier as *griseipennis*, belong to this species. What is the Formosan form of *St. griseipennis* (Ulm.), is unknown. Perhaps, it does not belong to this species." Nevertheless, in examining many specimens from many localities, my opinion came to look this species as a synonym of *St. griseipennis*. Regarding this account I shall discuss later again. In 1927 M. IWATA (*4*, *5*) described many new forms of Trichoptera based on larvae. Among them, his newly erected genus *Philopotamopsis* in the Philopotamidae is, so far as my investigations go, identical with the genus *Stenopsyche*, and his *Philopotamopsis japonica* is probably named on the larvae of *St. griseipennis*. I have included in this paper one new genus, one new and two unrecorded species, thereby making known to us two genera and five species in total as existing in Nippon.

Before proceeding further, I take the opportunity of expressing my heartiest thanks to Professor S. MATSUMURA of the Hokkaido Imperial University for his constant encouragement and help during the cource of my work. Some of the material upon which this paper is based was received from Messrs. S. ARAKAWA, H. DOI, H. HORI, S. ISSIKI, T. KANO, Y. KURIHARA, T. MIWA, A. NOHIRA, H. OKAMOTO, I. ÔNO, R. TAKAHASHI, T. TAKAMUKU, K. TAKEUCHI, C. TERANISHI, T. UCHIDA and Y. YAMADA. I extend my warm thanks to all of these gentlemen for their kind assistance.

Fam. **Stenopsychidae** MARTYNOV

'MARTYNOV, Trichoptera in "Practical Entomology", V, Leningrad (1924).'
MARTYNOV, Eos, II, pp. 283–284 (1926).

Up to the present, three genera, namely *Stenopsyche* MACLACHLAN (1866), *Pseudostenopsyche* DÖHLER (1915) and *Stenopsychodes* ULMER (1916) are recognized in the world, while the first mentioned genus is known to our faunal region. As I propose to add a new genus in the present paper, two genera are now known to occur in Nippon, and they can be readily distinguished in the following table:

Key to the Genera

1(2) Spurs 3-4-4 in the both sexes; the ground colour of hind wings whitish to greyish, slightly darker in the apical portion ... ... *Stenopsyche* MACLACHLAN

2(1) Spurs 0-4-4 in the male and 2-4-4 in the female; the ground colour of hind wings brownish or fuscous, sometimes darkened in the apical portion ... ... *Parastenopsyche* KUWAYAMA (n. g.)

Genus ***Stenopsyche*** MACLACHLAN

Stenopsyche 'MACLACHLAN, Trans. Entom. Soc. London, (3), V, pp. 264-265 (1866)'; MACLACHLAN, Jour. Linn. Soc., Zool., XI (50), p. 134 (1871); ULMER, Gen. Ins., 60, pp. 200-201 (1907); MARTYNOV, Eos, II, pp. 285-287 (1926).

Philopotamopsis IWATA, Zool. Mag., XXXIX, p. 229 (1927); IWATA, Ann. Zool. Jap., XI, p. 208 (1927).

Key to the Species

1(2) In the ♂, the 10th tergit with lateral appendages; lateral projections of the 9th segment much shorter than the pedes genitales. In the ♀, the apical portion of 10th segment divided by a median cleft into two oval lobes, turned somewhat downwards, and seen from side it is band-shaped ... ... *St. griseipennis* MACLACHLAN

2(1) In the ♂, the 10th tergit without lateral appendages; lateral projections of the 9th segment large, only slightly shorter than the pedes genitales. In the ♀, the 10th segment elongated as in *St. griseipennis*, but the end lobes are more sharply produced and somewhat attenuated apically ... ... *St. pallidipennis* MARTYNOV

1. ***Stenopsyche griseipennis*** MACLACHLAN

Stenopsyche griseipennis 'MACLACHLAN, Trans. Entom. Soc. London, (3), V, p. 265, Pl. 17-Fig. 5 (1866)'; MACLACHLAN, Jour. Linn. Soc., Zool., XI (50), p. 134 (1871); MATSUMURA, Thous. Ins. Jap., I, pp. 168-169, Pl. XII-Fig. 6 (1904); BANKS, Proc. Entom. Soc. Wash., VII, p. 112 (1906); MATSUMURA, Syst. Entom., I, p. 192, Fig. 229 (1907); ULMER, Cat. Coll. Zool. Selys Longs., VI (1), pp. 77-78, Figs. 116-117, Taf. IV-Fig. 21 [in part] (1907); ULMER, Gen. Ins., 60, p. 201, Taf. 26-Fig. 244, Taf. 41-Fig. 3 (1907); ULMER, Deutsch. Entom. Zeitschr., 1908, p. 354 (1908); BETTEN, Rec. Ind. Mus., III, pp. 231-232, Pl. XIV-Figs. 1-3 (1909); MARTYNOV, Ann, Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. Petrograd,XIX, p. 326 (1914); MARTYNOV, Rev. Russe d'Entom., XIV, p. 80 (1914); MARTYNOV, Eos, II, pp. 288-292, Figs. 1-14 (1926).

Stenopsyche marmorata NAVÁS, Rev. Real Acad. Cienc. Exact. Fisic. Natur., XVIII, p. 164, Fig. 6 (1920).

Stenopsyche japonica MARTYNOV, Eos, II, pp. 293-294, Figs. 15-17 (1926).

Philopotamopsis japonica, IWATA, Zool. Mag., XXXIX, p. 230, Pl. V-Fig. 3, Pl. VII-Figs. 61-66 (1927); IWATA, Ann. Zool. Jap., XI, p. 208, Pl. I-Fig. 3, Pl. III-Figs. 61-66 (1927).

Measurements: The length of body as well as the length of wings in this species are most variable among individuals, and the range between the maximum and minimum is quite wide in the both sexes, while the female is larger than the male in average. The result of examination on 50 specimens in my collection is as follows:

	♂			♀		
	Length of body	Length of fore wing	Length of hind wing	Length of body	Length of fore wing	Length of hind wing
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Average	15.3	20.8	14.4	17.2	24.1	17.4
Maximum	20.0	25.0	17.0	22.0	28.0	19.0
Minimum	11.5	16.5	11.0	13.5	19.5	14.0
Range between the extremes	8.5	8.5	6.0	8.5	8.5	5.0

Notice:—Number of individuals examined is 25 each in both the sexes.

Local Distribution: Hoi, Karafuto (1 ♂, July 15, 1925, leg. H. HORI), Akan, Prov. Kushiro (1 ♀, August 28, 1925, leg. T. KANO), Sapporo (3 ♂ ♂ 15 ♀ ♀, leg. S. KUWAYAMA), Kotoni, Prov. Ishikari (1 ♂, July, 1929, leg. S. KUWAYAMA), Maruyama, Prov. Ishikari (1 ♀, July 21, 1919, leg. T. ISSIKI), Kuromatsunai, Prov. Shiribeshi (1 ♂, July 21, 1919, leg. R. TAKAHASHI), Morioka (8 ♂ ♂, August, 1924, leg. C. TERANISHI), Nikko, Prov. Shimotsuke (3 ♀ ♀, September, 1916, leg. T. TAKAMUKU), Tokyo (1 ♂, July, 1918, leg. R. TAKAHASHI), Tamagawa, Prov. Musashi (1 ♂ 1 ♀, May 18, 1923, August 8, 1923, leg. T. KANO), Nakano, Prov. Musashi (1 ♀, May 3, 1912, leg. T. KANO), Chichibu, Prov. Musashi (2 ♂ ♂, July 12, 1921, leg. T. KANO), Kamisuwa, Prov. Shinano (1 ♂, July 22, 1916, leg. T. MIWA), Kiso-Fukushima, Prov. Shinano (1 ♂ 1 ♀, July 26, 1914, leg. Y. YAMADA), Katsuyama, Prov. Echizen (1 ♂, August 20, 1921, leg. G. OKAJIMA), Mt. Koya, Prov. Kii (1 ♀, July 26, 1920, leg. S. ISSIKI), Kyoto (7 ♂ ♂ 5 ♀ ♀, August 11–12, 1910, September 1916, June 12, leg. A. NOHIRA; 2 ♀ ♀, October 2, 1929, leg. Y. KURIHARA), Kibune, Prov. Yamashiro (2 ♂ ♂ 3 ♀ ♀, September 10, 1913, leg. A. NOHIRA), Mt. Atago, Prov. Yamashiro (1 ♂, July 24, 1911, leg. A. NOHIRA), Yoshino, Prov. Yamashiro (1 ♂, middle of May, 1917, leg. A. NOHIRA), Ichijoji, Prov. Yamashiro (2 ♂ ♂, June 3, 1912, May 14, 1914, leg. A. NOHIRA), Osaka (1 ♂, end of April, 1917, leg. A. NOHIRA), Mt. Mino-o, Prov. Settsu (2 ♂ ♂ 1 ♀, September 1, 1910, April 26, 1914, leg. A. NOHIRA), Uwa, Prov. Iyo (1 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. S. ARAKAWA), Fukuoka (1 ♀, leg. H. HORI), Shakuoji, Kankyô-nandô (1 ♂ 4 ♀ ♀, August 10, 1921, leg. Y. HASEGAWA).

General Distribution: Karafuto (Saghalien), Hokkaido, Honshu (Hondo), Shikoku, Kyushu, Chosen; India [type locality]; Himalayas; China; Mongolia (Altai Mts.); Manchuria; Siberia (South-Ussurian land).

Remarks: This species is widely distributed over Asia, and in Nippon it is common throughout the regions from Karafuto in the north to Kyushu in the south as well as to Chosen. MARTYNOV separated the forms of Nippon from those of continent, the former being *St. japonica* and the later *St. griseipennis*, chiefly by the genital structures and the shapes of both wings. According to him,

the apices of both wings of *St. japonica* are more produced than in *St. griseipennis*, and in *St. japonica* the lower portions of the pedes genitales obliquely rounded at the apices, while in *St. griseipennis* they are obliquely truncate, moreover their upper portions in *St. japonica* slightly thicker and curved outwards more sharply than in *St. griseipennis*. However, my careful examination of many specimens at hand reveals that the differences between them, proposed by MARTYNOV, can not adopted as specific characters. For instance, I found some male specimens which bear the lower portions of the pedes genitales obliquely rounded at the apices and their upper portions outcurved at an obtuse angle, and also found those which possess the genital characters adversely. Since the diagnosis by MARTYNOV does not enable me satisfactorily to determine each other, and I can not find out more precise characters to separate, I shall have to look upon *St. japonica* provisionally as a synonym of *St. griseipennis*. IWATA's description and illustrations of *Philopotamopsis japonica* which is determined only on the larval feature, is clearly identical with those by MARTYNOV (*9*: pp. 291–292, Figs. 9–14) in essential points.

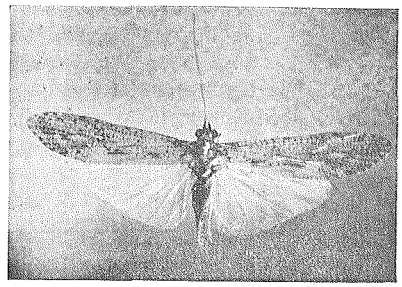


Fig. 1.
Stenopsyche griseipennis MACLACHLAN
♂ [Natural size]

Through the kindness of I. MORIWAKI and I. ÔNO of the Hokkaido Fishery Experiment Station, I have had good opportunity to examine the stomach contents of about 1600 individuals in two species of trouts, *Oncorhynchus masou* BREVOORT and *Salvelinus kundscha* PALLAS, which were caught at the upper stream of Nishibetsu River in the Province of Kushiro in the month from March 20 to April 18, 1928 inclusive. The majority of the stomach contents were insects, while 16.1 per cent of them were mostly larva of *St. griseipennis*, a few being pupa. Figure 2 is illustrated the larva and pupa of this species found in the stomachs of the trouts.

Fig. 2.
Larvae and pupae of *St. griseipennis* from the stomachs of trouts.
Left: Larvae.
Right: Pieces of pupae.
[Natural size]

2. *Stenopsyche pallidipennis* MARTYNOV

Stenopsyche pallidipennis MARTYNOV, Eos, II, pp. 297–298, Figs. 22–24.

Stenopsyche griseipennis ULMER (nec MACLACHLAN), Deutsch. Entom. Zeitschr., 1911, p. 396 (1911); ULMER Entom. Mitteil., II, p. 49 (1913).

Measurements: The data of each 2 specimens of the both sexes examined are as follows:

	♂			♀		
	Length of body	Length of fore wing	Length of hind wing	Length of body	Length of fore wing	Length of hind wing
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Average	13.3	16.8	11.8	15.0	20.5	15.5
Maximum	15.0	18.5	13.0	16.0	21.0	16.0
Minimum	11.5	15.0	10.5	14.0	20.0	15.0
Range between the extremes	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.0

Local Distribution: Taihoku (Sex uncertain, December 19, 1906, leg. I. NITOBE; 2 ♂ ♂ 1 ♀, February 12, 1920, April 21, 1921, November 7, 1921, leg. R. TAKAHASHI,), Toen (1 ♀, December 20, 1914, leg. M. MAKI).

General Distribution: N. E. Assam [type locality]; Taiwan.

Remarks: This species has hitherto not been recorded as occurring in Taiwan, while it seems to be not rare in that island. Perhaps, the specimens of Taiwan which determined as *St. griseipennis* by ULMER may belong to this species.

Genus ***Parastenopsyche*** novum

The essential characters are the same as those of *Stenopsyche*, but *Parastenopsyche* may be distinguished by number of spurs in the fore tibia, the feature of male genitalia and the colouration of hind wings, and so on, as follows:

Eyes large, the space between them being wider in females; ocelli present in ordinal situations and of a large size. Antennae fairly longer than the fore wings in both the sexes. Labrum somewhat elongate, narrowing towards the apical margin; mandibles comparatively robust; external maxillary lobi short, broad, but narrowed at the base, apical margin nearly straight; external labial lobi smaller, but with the homogeneous shape of the former; hypopharynx rhomboidal, transverse, with produced outer angles; maxillary palpi quite long; 1st, 2nd and 4th joints of them short and the 3rd as long as one and half or two times of each of the formers; 5th joint nearly equal in length to four preceding joints together, flexible and very indistinctly annulated; 3rd joint

of the labial palpi as long as the preceding two and has the same structure to 5th joint of maxillary palpi.

Fore wings elongate, somewhat truncate at the apices; hind wings much shorter, but broadly dilated in the ano-jugal region. Colouration of wings rather similar in all species; fore wings finely reticulate, but sometimes diffuse and confluent to some greater spots in the middle area; hind wings tinged with brown or fuscous, and often darkened in the apical portion. In the fore wings, the discoidal cell elongate, but comparatively small; the median cell longer and as twice as the discoidal cell, the most elongate thyridial cell reaches the base of median cell; all five apical forks present; 1st apical fork (AF_1) rather short, narrow at the base; AF_2 the longest and large, impinging deeply on the discoidal cell; AF_4 longer than AF_3; postcostal area rather broad and jugal lobe prominent. In the hind wings, the neuration much resembling that of the fore wings, but AF_1 and AF_4 absent and the median cell open; subcosta fuses with the radius and then vanishes; radius also fuses with radial sector and its distal portion being obsolete.

Legs. Spurs 0–4–4 in the males and 2–4–4 in the females; subapical spurs in the median tibiae placed at the middle.

♂. 9th segment broad in the ventral and narrow in the dorsal portion; side-plates with each a prominent lateral process. 10th tergit elongated as a stick-shaped process, being divided into two parallel branches; appendages praeanales long and hairly, pedes genitales variously shaped, and each furnished with a slender upper branch.

♀. 8th sternit large, bilobed at the end and not covering the 9th sternit; 9th sternit with a convex hind margin; 10th segment mostly elongate, its apical lobes turned downwards.

Genotype: *Stenopsyche sauteri* ULMER.

Remarks: Taking into consideration the structures of genitalia, MARTYNOV distinguished five groups in the genus *Stenopsyche* in a wide sense. This new genus undoubtedly correspond with MARTYNOV's "groups of *sauteri*", which contains two closely allied species, *bergeri* and *sauteri*, being characterised by long 10th tergit, deeply divided into two parallel branches, and by upper branches of the pedes genitales curved downwards. A new species which is proposed here as *P. coreana* may be added.

Key to the species

1(2) Both wings lighter, especially uniform light brown in the hind wings; in the ♂, the 10th tergit divided up to the base into two parallel stick-shaped pieces; appendages praeanales yellowish, the 10th segment somewhat brownish ... ... *P. sauteri* ULMER

2(1) Both wings darker, especially in the hind wings ... ... 3.

3(4) Fore wings densely pubescent; in the ♂, the lower portions of the pedes genitales long, slightly shorter than the praeanal appendages; all genital appendages dark brown in colour. ... ... *P. bergeri* MARTYNOV

4(3) Fore wings sparsely pubescent; in the ♂, the lower portions of the pedes genitales very short, scarcely visible from side or from above; all genital appendages yellowish ... ... *P. coreana* KUWAYAMA (sp. n.)

3. *Parastenopsyche sauteri* (ULMER)

Stenopsyche sauteri ULMER, Cat. Coll. Zool. Selys Longs., VI (1), p. 78, Figs. 118–119 (1907); ULMER, Gen. Ins., 60, p. 201 (1907); ULMER, Deutsch. Entom. Zeitschr., 1908, p. 354 (1908); MARTYNOV, Eos, II, pp. 294–295.

Measurements: I measured the dimensions of 9 males and 20 females specimens, of which I shall cite the data herewith.

	♂			♀		
	Length of body	Length of fore wing	Length of hind wing	Length of body	Length of fore wing	Length of hind wing
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Average	14.9	18.4	13.3	14.9	19.6	14.3
Maximum	17.0	20.5	15.0	18.0	24.0	18.0
Minimum	12.5	17.5	12.0	10.5	13.5	10.0
Range between the extremes	4.5	3.0	3.0	7.5	10.5	8.0

Local Distribution: Morioka (4 ♂♂, August, 1924, leg. C. TERANISHI), Nakano, Prov. Musashi (1 ♀, leg. T. KANO), Kiso-Fukushima, Prov. Shinano (4 ♀♀, July 20–29, 1914, leg. Y. YAMADA), Kyoto (1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, June 12, leg. A. NOHIRA), Yoshino, Prov. Yamashiro (2 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, July 5–August 6, 1912, leg. A. NOHIRA), Kibune, Prov. Yamashiro (1 ♀, August 14, 1914, leg. A. NOHIRA), Mt. Mino-o, Prov. Settsu (1 ♂, April 26, 1914, leg. A. NOHIRA; 1 ♀, May 18, 1917, leg. K. TAKEUCHI), Tottori (1 ♀, July 27, leg. A. NOHIRA), Uwa, Prov. Iyo (1 ♂ 4 ♀♀, July 20–October 29, 1926, leg. S. ARAKAWA).

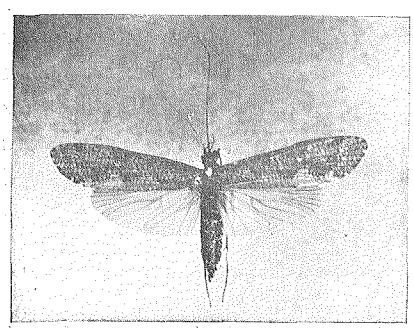


Fig. 3.
Parastenopsyche sauteri (ULMER)
♀ [Natural size]

General Distribution: Honshu [type locality], Shikoku.

Remarks: So far as my studies go, this species is peculiar in Honshu and Shikoku, and seems to occur commonly together with *St. griseipennis*. The type specimen of *P. sauteri* was collected by PRYER, and ULMER recognized other specimens collected by H. SAUTER from Prov-

ince of Mimasaka and the vicinity of Kita-Yoshinomura.

4. *Parastenopsyche bergeri* (MARTYNOV)

Stenopsyche bergeri MARTYNOV, Eos, II, pp. 295–297, Figs. 18–21 (1926).

Measurements: The measurements of a male specimen in my collection is as follows:

Length of body 17.0 mm., fore wing 22.0 mm., hind wing 15.0 mm.

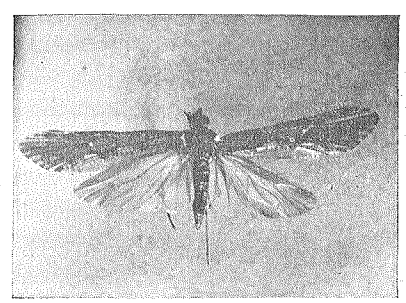
Local Distribution: Shakuoji, Kankyô-nandô (1 ♂, July 27, 1922, leg. T. UCHIDA).

General Distribution: Siberia [type locality—Amur (near Vladivostok)]; Chosen.

Remarks: Hitherto unrecorded from Chosen. Thanks to the courtesy of T. UCHIDA, to report this species from Chosen, which was known till now only from the Amur.

5. *Parastenopsyche coreana* sp. nov.

♂. Head dark brown, nearly black on the vertex, with whitish grey hairs; eyes dark brown and ocelli yellow; the first three joints of antennae yellowish brown, with brownish annulations. Prothorax dark brown, with long dense whitish grey hairs; meso- and metathorax reddish brown to castaneous above, dark yellow beneath; legs dark yellow to testaceous, fore and median tibiae with two fuscous markings usually, and also on the 1st and 2nd median tarsi. Abdomen dark brown, somewhat paler beneath. Fore wings obliquely truncate at the end, neuration as usual; membrane yellow, with sparse blackish pubescence; reticulated with dark brown on the basal half and brownish on the distal half; throughout the thyridial and median cells and the surrounding areas the reticulation being confluent, leaving colourless transverse nervules which close the cells, and also a colourless marking at the base of median cell and in the centre of thyridial cell; the reticulation on the postcostal area pale. Hind wings fuscous, darkened in the apical portion.



Figs. 4.

Parastenopsyche coreana KUWAYAMA, n. sp., ♂ (Holotype) [Natural size]

9th segment brownish, with a small median triangle projection above; lateral projections not very large, triangular; appendages praeanales brownish yellow, long, slender, slightly curved inwardly, with concolorous hairs; 10th segment elongate and divided into two parallel stick-shaped processes, each

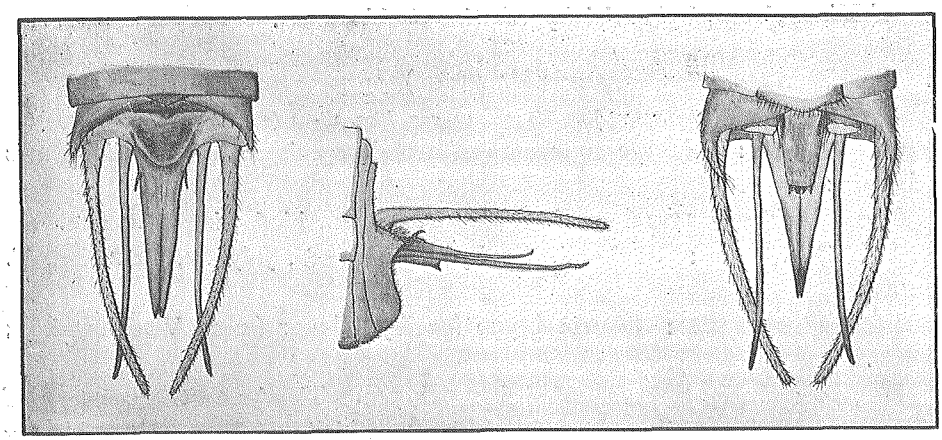


Fig. 5.
Male genitalia of *P. coreana*.
Left: From above. Middle: From side. Right: From beneath. [Greatly enlarged]

branch being quite slender and sharpened at the apex; lateral processes on the sides near the base short and directed upwards, the colour of the segment being shiny brown; chitinised portion of the penis slightly broadened at the apex; the lower portions of the pedes genitales dark yellow, very short and scarcely visible from side or from above, and apical margins nearly straight, with two long hairs each on the inner side, and also each a shiny reddish brown hook at the inner base; upper portions of the pedes genitales shiny yellowish brown, slender, and as long as the appendages praeanales, nearly straight, but somewhat irregularly crenulate in the distal portion.

Measurements: Length of body 15.5 mm., fore wing 22.5 mm., hind wing 16.5 mm.

Local Distribution: Shakuoji, Kankyô-nandô (1 ♂, Holotype, July 27, 1922, leg. T. UCHIDA).

General Distribution: Chosen.

Remarks: At first glance this species resembles very much *P. bergeri*, but it is easy to distinguish from the later by the pubescence on the fore wings, especially lacking golden-yellow pubescence, and in having clearly a distinct form of male genitalia, and so on. The structure of male genitalia bears its similarity not only to those of *P. sauteri* and *P. bergeri*, but also to that of *St. himarayana* MARTYNOV, only a representive of MARTYNOV's "group of *himalayana*" in the genus *Stenopsyche*. I have a specimen from Chosen, caught by H. DOI at Goryuka, Heian-nandô on August 5, 1918, which is supposed to be a female of *P. coreana*. However, since the specimen is in poor condition, its exact determination will be left to a future study.

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摘　　要

従來カハトビケラ科 (Philopotamidae) の一種として知られてゐた本邦各地に普通なヒゲナガトビケラ (*Stenopsyche griseipennis* MACLACHLAN) は、A. B. MARTYNOV 氏が 1924 年に創設した Stenopsychidae の代表者である。執筆者は本邦各地より得たこの科の多數の標本を檢し、本邦には次の 2 屬 5 種の存在することを明にすることが出來た。今、和名と共にその目錄を記すと次の如くである。

Fam. Stenopsychidae

ヒゲナガカハトビケラ科（角河石蠶科）[新稱]

I. Genus *Stenopsyche* MACLACHLAN ヒゲナガカハトビケラ屬 [新稱]

1. *Stenopsyche griseipennis* MACLACHLAN　ヒゲナガカハトビケラ [改稱]
   = *St. marmorata* NAVÁS
   = *St. japonica* MARTYNOV
   = *Philopotamopsis japonica* IWATA
2. *St. pallidipennis* MARTYNOV　タイワンヒゲナガカハトビケラ [新稱]

II. Genus *Parastenopsyche* KUWAYAMA (n. g.) チヤバネヒゲナガカハトビケラ屬 [新稱]

3. *Parastenopsyche sauteri* (ULMER)　チヤバネヒゲナガカハトビケラ [新稱]
   = *Stenopsyche sauteri* ULMER
4. *P. bergeri* (MARTYNOV)　ウスグロヒゲナガカハトビケラ [新稱]
   = *St. bergeri* MARTYNOV
5. *P. coreana* KUWAYAMA (n. sp.)　テウセンヒゲナガカハトビケラ [新稱]