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NEW SPECIES AND NEW FORMS OF BUTTERFLIES FROM JAPAN

By

PROF. S. MATSUMURA

(With 2 Text-figures)

Papilio rumanzovia ERSCH. f. *teikichianus* MATS.

Papilio rumanzovia ERSCH. f. *teikichianus* MATS., 6000 Ill. Ins., p. 464, f. 33, 1931.

♀. Uppersides: Resembles closely f. *semperinus* HAAS., but differs from the latter in having a much larger whitish red patch near the base to primaries, which are provided with 3 large incisions, respectively in the interspaces 1^b, 1^c and in the discoidal cell, the incisions being defined by a much darker reddish colour.

Underside: Black patches on the marginal series to secondaries much larger.

Hab.: Formosa; 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were collected in Garampi (?) by the late TEIKICHI TAKAMUKU.

The author has one female specimen from the Philippines collected at Mindanao, which seems to be the typical *rumanzovia* ERSCH., which has no white line along the midial vein to secondaries on the upperside.

The author has examined one ♀ specimen from Tainan collected by H. SAUTER at the Dahlem Entomologisches Museum, which seems to be the same with the present new form.

Apatura nycteis MÈN. *furukawai* n. f.

♀. Closely allied f. *cassiope* MÈN., but differs from the latter in having a much smaller white patch in the interspace I and the white spots at the submarginal series to primaries, upperside, being more conspicuous.

Hab.: Korea; one female specimen was collected on the 9th, August, 1929, at Kainei by HARUO

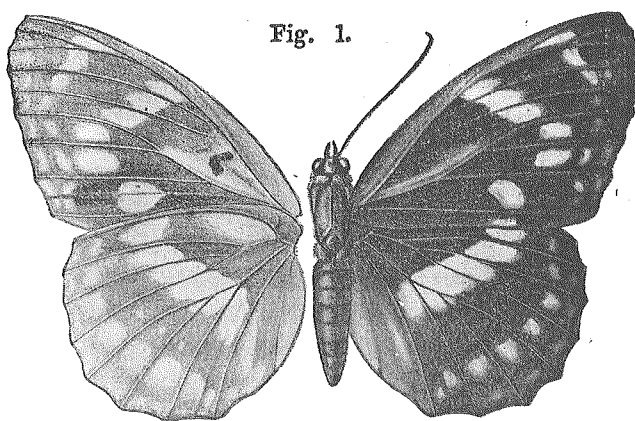


Fig. 1.

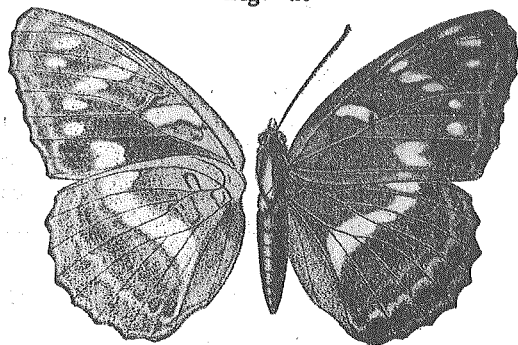
Apatura nycteis MÈN. *furukawai* MATS.

FURUKAWA.

Limenitis takamukuana n. sp.

♂. Upperside: In the cell near the end to primaries with an large oblique white patch, lacking a longitudinal stripe at the base as in the species *helmanni* LED., the white spots at the discal series nearly similar to those of

Fig. 2.

*Limenitis takamukuana* MATS.

the latter, being only smaller; submarginal line grayish, the white spot in the interspace VI to secondaries much smaller, being only half the length of that of V; submarginal line nearly similar to that of the primaries, being only more distinct.

Underside: Patches of the primaries nearly similar to those of the upperside, the discal spot being much larger; at the base to secondaries with a white band,

being acute at the costa.

♀. The markings similar to those of the male, but the discal band to secondaries distinctly narrower.

Exp.: ♂, 60 mm., ♀, 70 mm.

Hab.: Korea; 4 (1 ♂, 3 ♀) specimens were collected at Kyojo, Kanhoku, on the 9th, August, 1929, by the late T. TAKAMUKU.

Lycaenopsis (Cyaniris) puspā HORSE. f. *umenonis* n. f.

♂. Resembles f. *myla* FRUHS., but differs from it in having a much narrower black margin to primaries on the upperside; the black specks of the marginal series to secondaries, underside, much smaller in the interspaces III, IV and V. In the female the bluish white patch to each wing much smaller, the white scallops on the submarginal series to secondaries being obsolete; the black spots on the underside much smaller, except the submarginal series of scallops which are much broader especially on the primaries.

Hab.: Yakushima (Kiushu); 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀) specimens were presented to me by AKIRA UMEMO, which were collected on the 31st, July, 1928.

Aeromachus inachus MÉN. f. *formosanus* MATS.

Aeromachus inachus MÉN. f. *formosanus* MATS., Illus. Common Ins. Jap., Vol. I, p. 35 (List) (1929).

♂. Differs from the typical specimen in having much smaller white

specks on the praediscal series to primaries, upperside. Underside much darker, so that the whitish bands being much more conspicuous.

Hab.: Formosa; one male specimen was collected on the 15th, July, 1925; at Naihampo near Mt. Niitaka by Dr. T. UCHIDA Y. MIWA and H. KÔNO.

BEITRAEGE ZUR KENNTNIS DER TRIBUS *BANCHINI* AUS JAPAN

VON

TOICHI UCHIDA

Die systematische Stellung dieser Tribus ist bisjetzt zweifelhaft gewesen. HOLMGREN, ASHMEAD, SCHMIEDEKNECHT und SZÉPLIGETI stellten sie zu der Ophioninen, PANKUCH und MORLEY zu der Pimplinen, und weiter THOMSON lag sie in der Tryphoninen.

Bis heute habe ich sie zu der Unterfamilie Ophioninen gestellt, nun möchte ich jedoch wie THOMSON diese Tribus durch seine morphologischen und biologischen Charaktere als eine Tribus von Tryphoninen nebst der Tribus Paniscini und Mesochorini behandeln.

In vorliegendem Beitrag habe ich 22 Arten und 3 Formen unter den 4 Gattungen aus Japan enumeriert, welche zur Tribus Banchini gehören; von denen eine Art, *Exetastes sapporensis*, und eine Form, *Exetastes longigenus* UCH. f. *rebunensis*, für die wissenschaftliche Welt neue sind.

Bestimmungstabelle der Gattungen

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Klauen nicht gekämmt | 2 |
| - Klauen mehr oder weniger gekämmt | 3 |
| 2. Diskokubitalnerv winklig gebrochen, mit deutlichem Ramellus oder wenigstens mit einer Spur davon. Hinterleib gegen das Ende hin meist deutlich zusammengedrückt | <i>Exetastes</i> GRAV. |
| - Diskokubitalnerv nicht winklig gebrochen, sondern ziemlich gerade verlaufend, ohne Ramellus; das 8te Rückensegment des Hinterleibs dreieckig zusammengedrückt, hinten zugespitzt, oben mit einem elliptischen Längsschlitz | <i>Xenoschesis</i> FÖRST. |