



Title	A new Species of Zephyrus from Formosa
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Citation	Insecta matsumurana, 13(1), 44-45
Issue Date	1938-11
Doc URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2115/9399
Type	bulletin (article)
File Information	13(1)_p44-45.pdf



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A NEW SPECIES OF *ZEPHYRUS*
FROM FORMOSA

By

SHONEN MATSUMURA

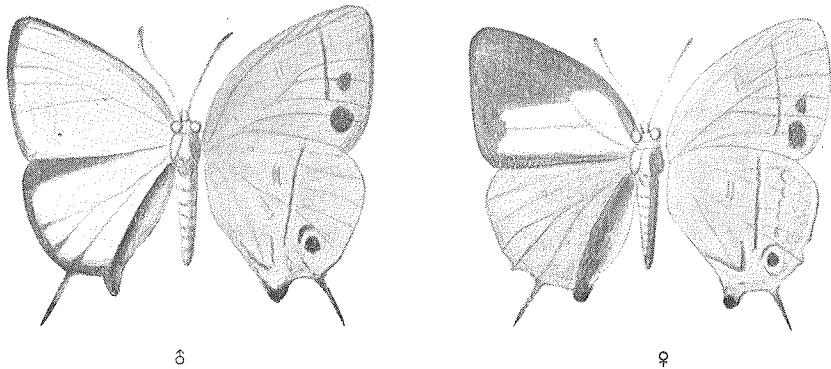
(松村松年)

(With one Textfigure)

Zephyrus mushaellus n. sp.

Closely allied to *Zephyrus scintillans* LEECH, but differs from the latter as follows:

♂. Wings much larger, reflecting a bluish tinge. Fore wings at the outer margin nearly straight, so that they are nearly parallel to the abdominal axis. Hind wings with the black part of the outer margin narrower, lacking the white line in the 1st and 2nd interspaces. Underside: Fore wings with the postmedial line not entirely reaching to the 2nd vein, the inner fuscous lining being narrower; near the tornus with a larger fuscous spot, above which there is a fuscous spot-series along the termen, gradually becoming obscure towards the apex; the discoidal marking represented by 2 lines. The white W-marking of the hind wing broken at the 2nd vein and innerly defined by a much narrower fuscous line; the orange spot in the 2nd interspace innerly defined by a black line, the anal angle black, its orange marking innerly defined with a black line,



Zephyrus mushaellus n. sp.

and defined again by a bluish white line; the subterminal band grayish, not well defined on both sides; the marginal white line being much narrower than the postmedial line.

♀. The bluish marking in the 2nd and 3rd interspaces of the fore wing extending near to the termen (about 5/6 part of the wing). The outer half of the hind wing with darker veins, scattering here and there some greenish blue scales, with an obscure darker spot in the 2nd interspace; the inter margin narrowly fuscous, fringe at the base whitish.

Length of wing (♂ ♀), 22 mm.

Habitat—Formosa; the holotype (♂) was collected at Mamesha on the 15th of June, 1938, and the allotype (♀) at Musha on the 20th of June, 1937, by S. HIRAYAMA.

摘 要

本種は平山修次郎氏が台湾にて捕獲せるものにして、シンテランス種に酷似するも、前翅端は腹部の中軸に平行するを以て容易に區別することを得べし。

DIE RHIZOPHAGIDEN IM TANNEN- UND FICHTENWALD IN JAPAN

VON

HIROMICHI KÔNO

(河野廣道)

Die Angehörigen dieser Familie nähren sich sowohl als Larven als auch als Imagines von der Brut der Borkenkäfer.

Rhizophagus japonicus REITTER

Rhizophagus japonicus REITTER, Wien. Ent. Zeit., III, p. 271 (1884), IV, p. 102 (1885).

Fundort: Hokkaido (Nopporo, 3 Ex., 8/X. 1937, in den Gängen von *Xyleborus todo*, an einem Stumpf von *Abies sachalinensis*, gesammelt von H. KÔNO; 3 Ex., 8/V. 1938, unter der Rinde von *Abies sachalinensis*, zusammen mit *Xyleborus todo*, ges. von H. KÔNO; Soeushinai, 1 Ex., 4/VII. 1935, an einem 55 cm dicken, lebenden Stamm von *Abies sachalinensis*, zusammen mit *Polygraphus proximus*, ges. von H. KÔNO; Nukahira, 2 Ex., 25/IX. 1937, unter der Rinde von *Abies sachalinensis*, zusammen mit *Polygraphus proximus*, ges. von H. KÔNO).

[Ins. Mats., Vol. No. 1, November, 1938]