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TYPE SPECIMENS OF THE GEOMETRIDAЕ (LEPIDOPTERA) DESCRIBED BY MATSUMURA IN THE HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY INSECT COLLECTION, JAPAN

By RIKIO SATO

Abstract

SATO, R. 2001. Type specimens of the Geometridae (Lepidoptera) described by Matsumura in the Hokkaido University Insect Collection, Japan. Ins. matsum. n. s. 58: 115–137, 23 figs.

Original label data associated with all extant known types of the Geometridae described by Shonen Matsumura in the Hokkaido University Insect Collection are recorded. Two lectotypes are newly designated.

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INTRODUCTION

Dr. Shonen Matsumura (1872–1960) described a large number of new taxa not only in Lepidoptera but also in other orders of insects from Japan, Taiwan, Korea and Sakhalin. As regards the Geometridae, he described four new genera, one new subgenus, fifty-nine new species, seven new subspecies, seven new forms, four new aberrations and one new variety. This paper is written in order to document the type-material of the species-group taxa of the Geometridae described by Matsumura, which are preserved in the Matsumura Collection, Hokkaido University. Though the aberrations and nomen nuda are clearly unavailable under the Code, they are included in this paper for the future taxonomic study. The work was undertaken as a result of four visits to the Hokkaido University, in July 1995 (3 days), November 2000 (3 days), February 2001 (2 days) and April 2001 (1 day).

The first new geometrid species by Matsumura was *Cyamatophora medinalis* described in 1909 as a member of the Thyatiridae. Currently it is treated as a junior synonym of *Planociampa modesta* (Butler, 1878), belonging to Ennominae, Geometridae. Since then, Matsumura described about 70 nominal species-group taxa from Japan, Taiwan and Sakhalin. I have examined most of the specimens used by Matsumura in his original description, but the following three type-series have not been found up to the present: *Amphidasia jesoenensis* Matsumura, 1910; *Bapta bimaculata* f. *pallidiola* Matsumura, 1931; *Boarmia theae* Matsumura, 1917. Fortunately all of them can easily be identified by the original descriptions accompanying figures, and have been already treated as a junior synonym of relevant species. In this paper the names of species-group taxa are arranged in alphabetical sequence by the original combination of genus-name. Each name is followed by the author, date and page reference of original publication. The figure numbers in the original description are enclosed by double quotation marks. The data of types are quoted exactly as given on each label, with (1), (2), (3), etc., indicating the sequence of labels on the pin from top to bottom.

Japanese letters used on the labels are replaced by the equivalent roman letters and printed in italics. Some remarks or comments on the type material are given when necessary and where appropriate.

**Abraxas grossulariata karafutonis** Matsumura, 1925: 174, pl. 10, fig. 11.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.

**Abraxas sachalinensis** Matsumura, 1911a: 53, pl. 2[1], fig. 11.
Type locality. Sakhalin: Korsakoff.
Holotype ♀. (1) *Odomari, 7/12* [Korsakoff, 12 July, 1910]; (2) *A. sachalinensis* n. sp. [handwriting].
Current status: Synonym of *Rheumaptera flavipes flavipes* (Ménétriès, 1858) (Prout, 1934: 102).

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**Acantocampa okamotonis** Matsumura, 1910: 103, pl. 25, fig. 21.
Type locality. Japan: Hokkaido (Sapporo).

Holotype ♂. (1) Chul IV [middle of April], 1906, Sapporo [handwriting], [underside] Okamoto [handwriting].
Current status. Synonym of *Apochima juglansiaria* (Graeser, 1889) (Inoue, 1944: 78).

**Acidalia ainoica** Matsumura, 1927a: 183.
Type locality. Japan: Hokkaido (Mt. Daisetsu).

Current status: Synonym of *Asthena nymphaeata* (Staudinger, 1897) (Inoue, 1956b: 661).

**Acidalia ichinosawana** Matsumura, 1925: 157, pl. 11, fig. 26.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.

Current status: *Scopula ichinosawana* (Matsumura, 1925).

**Acidalia sachalinensis** Matsumura, 1925: 158, pl. 11, fig. 6.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”, “Tonnai”.

Syntypes. ♂ ("fig. 6"), (1) Sakhalin, 23-vii-1919, S. Isshiki; (2) [red label] Type Matsumura; (3) *Acidalia sachalinensis* n. [handwriting]. ♀ , (1) Tonnaicha 14/VII [handwriting] det. Matsumura.
Current status: *Asthena sachalinensis* (Matsumura, 1925).

**Acidalia shioyana** Matsumura, 1927a: 183.
Type locality. Japan: Hokkaido (Mt. Daisetsu).


Yazaki (1985) confirmed the distinctness of *Hydrelia shioyana* (Matsumura, 1927) and *H. adesma* Prout, 1930, which had been confused with each other.

**Acidalia shiskensis** Matsumura, 1925: 158, pl. 11, fig. 7.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Shiska”.

Lectotype ♂ (“fig. 7” as female) (Fig. 1), by present designation. (1) Sakhalin, Adachi, Isshiki, [underside] Shisuka, 1914; (2) [red label] Type Matsumura; (3) R. Sato, 1995 ♂ Genitalia on slide No. Gmt-94; (4) *Idaea sylvestraria* (Hübner). Det. R. Sato, 1995 [handwriting].
Paralactotype ♂ , by present designation. (1) Sakhalien Matsumura, [underside] Kawakami, 25/7 ’24 [handwriting]; (2) *Acidalia shiskensis* [handwriting].
Current status: New synonym of *Idaea sylvestraria* (Hübner, 1799).
I found that the syntypes of _Acidalia shiskensis_ Matsumura (2♂1♀, differing from "1♂2♀" in the original description) were a mixture of two species. The males are identified with _Idaea sylvestraria_ (Hubner, 1799) and the female with _Scopula ichinosawana_ (Matsumura, 1925). I designated the male specimen illustrated (erroneously as ♀) in the original description as the lectotype. The genitalia are shown in Fig. 13.

**Agathia furcula** Matsumura, 1931: 862, no. 1138, fig.  
Type locality. Taiwan: “Hori”.

Syntypes. ♂, (1) HORISHA, Formosa, 3.5, 1917, K. Asakura; (2) (Taiwan) 837. ♂, (1) Formosa Matsumura, [underside] Horisha, VIII, 1924.


**Agathia polishana** Matsumura, 1931: 863, no. 1140, fig.  
Type locality. Taiwan: “Horisha”, “Baibara”, “Kanko”.


**Amphidasis jesoeensis** Matsumura, 1910: 130, pl. 28, fig. 2.  
Type locality. Japan: Hokkaido.

Syntypes. Not found.


There are no specimens captured in Hokkaido before the publishing date of the original description in the Matsumura Collection.

**Angerona prunaria ab. infuscata** Matsumura, 1925: 176, pl. 10, fig. 23. Nomen nudum.  
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.

Holotype ♂ (“fig. 23”). (1) Saghalien Matsumura, [underside] Ichinosawa, July 27 '24, Shibuya [handwriting]; (2) _Angerona prunaria ichinosawana_ [handwriting], [underside] _Ang. purunaria infuscata_ n. [handwriting].

The name _infuscata_ is clearly infrasubspecific and not available under the Code.

**Angerona prunaria ab. unicolor** Matsumura, 1925: 176, pl. 10, fig. 8. Nomen nudum.  
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.

Holotype ♂ (“fig. 8”). (1) Saghalien Matsumura, [underside] Ichinosawa, 27/7 '24 [handwriting]; (2) _Angerona prunaria unicolor_ n. [handwriting].

The name _unicolor_ is clearly infrasubspecific and not available under the Code.

**Aoshachia virescens** Matsumura, 1927: 9, pl. 5, fig. 37. (as Notodontidae)  
Type locality. Taiwan: “Baibara”.

Syntypes. ♂, (1) BAIBARA Y. Saito, Kikuchi, [underside] 18 March 1926 [handwriting]; (2)


The genus Aoshachia Matsumura, 1927 (type species: virescens Matsumura, 1927) was synonymized with Doratoptera Hampson, 1895 (type species: D. nicevillei Hampson, 1895) by Yazaki (1992: 33).

Aoshakuna sachalinensis Matsumura, 1925: 156, pl. 11, fig. 28.

Type locality. Sakhalin: “Kawakami”.

Holotype ♀ [abdomen missing] (Fig. 2). (1) Aoshakuna n. sachalinensis n. [handwriting]; (2) Saghalien Matsumura, [underside] Kawakami July 30 ’24 [handwriting].

Current status: Chlorissa sachalinensis (Matsumura, 1925) (Prout, 1934: 15).

Unfortunately the holotype female is in a very poor condition; abdomen missing, wing colour changed to yellow, lines almost disappearing. Prout (1934: 15) treated sachalinensis as a member of Chlorissa. I examined C. macrotyro Inoue, C. amphitriraria Oberthür, C. anadema Prout and C. obliterata Walker known to Sakhalin, but could not identify the holotype of sachalinensis with any species. In sachalinensis, the third segment of labial palpus is not so long as in the former three species, but as long as in obliterata. Forewing has the venation with R, fused to Sc for long distance, while in all the Chlorissa species examined, R, free from or closely appressed to Sc, sometimes fused to Sc for short distance. With consideration of some variation in venation, I intend to assign sachalinensis provisionally to Chlorissa. So far, I have not been able to confirm the taxonomic treatment of this taxon. Material in good condition from Sakhalin is needed for further studies.

Aracima muscosa sachalinensis Matsumura, 1925: 155, pl. 10, fig. 14.

Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”, Pubuny.


Current status: Aracima muscosa sachalinensis Matsumura, 1925.

This species was described based on two males and one female taken from Ichinosawa (S. Sakhalin) and Pubuny (N. Sakhalin). I found only one female from Ichinosawa in the Matsumura Collection.

Arichanna melanaria ab. aciculata Matsumura, 1925: 174, pl. 10, fig. 18. Nomen nudum.

Type locality. Sakhalin: Nyiwo, Rikovskoie.


Current status: Arichanna melanaria aciculata Inoue, 1946.

Arichanna melanaria ab. aciculata Matsumura is an infrasubspecific name and
therefore not available, so the authorship of *aciculata* is attributed to Inoue (1946: 11) who used it as a subspecific name for the Sakhalin population.

**Asthena chibiana** Matsumura, 1925: 173, pl. 11, fig. 18.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Kawakami”.

**Auzeoides horishana** Matsumura, 1931: 939, no. 1494. fig. (as Uraniiidae).
Type locality. Taiwan: “Hori”.

**Bapta bimaculata** f. *pallidiola* Matsumura, 1931: 868, no. 1164. fig.
Type locality. Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu.
Syntypes. Not found.

According to the original description (in Japanese), this form (female) is different from the typical form in lacking black marks and having indistinct lines on forewing. There are twelve specimens of *bimaculata* (typical form) collected from Hokkaido or Honshu in the Matsumura Collection. However I was not able to find any specimens bearing the name *pallidiola*.

**Biston takeuchii** Matsumura, 1931: 870, no. 1176, fig.
Type locality. Japan: Honshu (Minoo).
Holotype ♂. (1) Taishou 6, 4 22 [1917, 4 22] Minomo [Minoo]; (2) *Biston takeuchii* Mats. n. sp. [handwriting].
Current status: *Biston takeuchii* Matsumura, 1931.

**Boarmia karafutonis** Matsumura, 1911a: 56.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Kimunai”.

**Boarmia sachalinensis** Matsumura, 1911a: 55.
Type locality. Sakhalin: Solowiyofka, Galkinowraskoe.
See the comment under *Boarmia (Alcis) kaibatonis* Matsumura.

**Boarmia theae** Matsumura, 1917: 603, pl. 27, fig. 5.
Type locality. Japan: Honshu (Kyoto district).
Syntypes. Not found.

Four male and one female specimens referable to the present species are preserved in the Matsumura Collection, but all males were captured after the original description, and the female has no data label. Therefore I cannot recognize any specimen as one of the syntypes.

**Boarmia (Alcis) kaibatonis** Matsumura, 1929: 64, fig. 1.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Is. Kaibato”.

*B. kaibatonis* is now accepted as a synonym of *Alcis bastelbergeri sachalinensis* distributed in Korea, East Siberia and Sakhalin. The specimens examined of *B. kaibatonis* are quite different from those of *A. b. sachalinensis* from the mainland of Sakhalin in having the forewing with a broad black band in the middle and the hindwing with black basal part. Moreover, Kaibato (Moneron) Is. is located about 50 km west of South Sakhalin. These might indicate that the Kaibato population belongs to a separate subspecies of *A. bastelbergeri*. A form with a similar wing-pattern is, however, found also in the Korean population of this subspecies together with the typical form. It may be reasonable to understand that the “kaibatonis”-like wing-pattern is nothing more than an individual variation.

**Boarmia (Cleora) daisetsuzana** Matsumura, 1927a: 185.
Type locality. Japan: Hokkaido (Mt. Daisetsu).
Current status: Synonym of *Deileptenia ribeata* (Clerck, 1759) (Inoue, 1956a: 661).

**Boarmia (Cleora) ribeata ab. ichinosawana** Matsumura, 1925: 178, pl. 9, fig. 7, pl. 11, fig. 10. Nomen nudum.
Specimen examined. ♀ (“pl. 11, fig. 10”), (1) Saghalien Matsumura, [underside] Ichinosawa, Aug. 14 ’23; (2) *Boarmia ribeata ichinosawana* n. [handwriting]; (3) [red label] Type Matsumura;
Boarmia (Cleora) sounkeana Matsumura, 1927a: 185.
Type locality. Japan: Hokkaido (Mt. Daisetsu).
Current status: Synonym of Arbognophos amoenaria (Staudinger, 1897) (Viidalepp, 1979: 787).

Cidaria corydalaria ichinosawana Matsumura, 1925: 168, pl. 10, fig. 15.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.

This species was originally described from Ichinosawa and Odomari, but only one female from Ichinosawa is found in the Matsumura Collection.

Cidaria (Dystroma[sic]) alexandrowskana Matsumura, 1925: 163.
Type locality. Sakhalin: Alexandrowsk.
Holotype ♀ [only right wings existing] (Fig. 5). (1) Kitakarafuto [North-Sakhalien] Kono Tamanuki, [underside] A-kou [Alexandrowsk], Aug. 28 ’22[handwriting]; (2) Larentia alexandrowskana n. [handwriting].

See the comment under the next species.
Cidaria (Dystroma[sic]) nyiwnonis Matsumura, 1925: 164, pl. 11, fig. 17.
Type locality. Sakhalin: Nyiwo.

Holotype ♀ [head missing] (Fig. 7). (1) Larentia nuibonis [sic] n. [handwriting]; (2) Kitakarafuto Kono Tamanuki, [underside] Nuiho [Nyiwo], Aug 14 '22 [handwriting].

The genitalia of the holotype male (Gmt-110) dissected by me are shown in Fig. 19. Cidaria (Dystroma[sic]) alexadrowskana Matsumura, 1925, was synonymized with C. (D.) nyiwnonis Matsumura, 1925, by Inoue (1977: 267). According to Dr. Beljaev's personal information, he examined one unidentified female of Dysstroma from Sakhalin, which is similar to alexadrowskana in the wing colour and maculation, and expressed his doubt on the above synonymy. The taxonomic status of nyiwnonis and alexadrowskana will be determined through his close examination of more specimens from Sakhalin.

Cidaria (Epirrhoe) commixta Matsumura, 1925: 167, pl. 10, fig. 16.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Furumaki”.

Holotype ♀ (Fig. 9). (1) KARAFUTO, S. Takano, Tamanuki, [underside] Furumaki 13/VII '24 [handwriting]; (2) Cidaria (Epirrhoe) commixta n. [handwriting]; (3) [red label] Type Matsumura.

Inoue (1982: 480) suggested that the holotype of commixta might be a specimen of Rheumaptera hastata rikovskensis (Matsumura) with white wing maculation more developed. But the genitalia (Gmt-141) (Fig. 20) agree with those of R. subhastata (Nolcken, 1870). The Sakhalin population has been treated as a different race under the name of commixta together with those from Kamchatka and Kuriles since Viidalepp (1977).

Cidaria (Eulype) hastata rikovskensis Matsumura, 1925: 168, pl. 10, fig. 24 [26].
Type locality. Sakhalin: Rikovskoie.

Holotype ♀ (Fig. 10). (1) Kitakarafuto, Kono, Tamanuki; (2) Cidaria hastata rikovskensis; (3) [red label] Type Matsumura.

The genitalia of the holotype female (Fig. 21) were examined by me (Gmt-140) to confirm the identification.

Cidaria (Eulype) hecate sachalinensis Matsumura, 1925: 168, pl. 9, fig. 24; pl. 10, fig 24.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Kiminai”, “Tonnai”.

Syntypes. ♀ (“pl. 9, fig. 24”) (Figs 11 & 12), (1) Tonnaicha [Tonnai] 22/VII [handwriting]; (2) Cidaria hecate sachalinensis n. [handwriting] det. Matsumura; (3) [red label] Type Matsumura. ♀, (1) Kimu [Kiminai] 13/ VII.

Inoue (1977: 261) proposed Rheumaptera hastata matsumurai as a replacement subspecies name for “Rheumaptera hastata sachalinensis (Matsumura, 1925)” (= Cidaria hecate sachalinensis Matsumura, 1925), a junior secondary homonym of R. sachalinensis
(Matsumura, 1911), which is currently considered a junior synonym of R. flavipes (Ménétriès, 1858). Inoue’s hastata is a misidentification of R. hecate Butler, 1878 (Inoue, 1982). The genitalia of the female syntype (Gmt-139) (Fig. 22) taken at Tonnai were examined to confirm the identification.

**Cidaria (Euphyia) karafutonis** Matsumura, 1925: 167, pl. 10, fig. 13.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.

**Cidaria (Euphyia) tonnaichana** Matsumura, 1925: 166, pl. 10, fig. 6.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”, “Tonnai”.

Viidalepp (1996: 17) examined Sakhalin material of Euphia unangulata (Haworth, 1809) and recognized two subspecies, gracilaria (Bang-Haas, 1906) from North Sakhalin and tonnaichana (Matsumura, 1925) from South Sakhalin. E. u. gracilaria was described from Munku (Sajan district, Siberia), and is currently assigned not only to the Russian population (Siberia and Far East region) but also to the Japanese population (Hokkaido). In addition, Bryk (1942: 72) described regnelli as a subspecies of tonnaichana from Kuriles (Urup, Tokotnbai), and Bryk (1949: 175) described two subspecies of unangulata, renei from Kamtchaka and gekatsungensis from Korea (Gekatsungu). I have not yet examined the type specimens of these subspecies except tonnaichana. Therefore, in order to avoid additional confusion, any trinomial names should not be used for populations in Sakhalin until the relationship between these taxa is clarified. The genitalia of the syntype male (Gmt-92), illustrated in the original description, are shown as in Fig. 18.

**Cidaria (Karacidaria) shibuyae** Matsumura, 1925: 170, pl. 11, fig. 10.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.
Holotype ♂ [no abdomen]. (1) Sakhalien 24 6 1922 Shibuya; (2) Cidaria (Karacidaria) shibuyae n. sp. [handwriting]; (3) [red label] Type Matsumura.

In H. furcata, the following three subspecies have so far been recognized in addition
to the nominotypical one from Europe (Sweden): fergusoni McDunnough, 1954 (Canada), nexifasciata (Butler, 1881) (Japan) and saga (Prout, 1938) (Iceland). Karacidaria established as a subgenus of Cidaria by Matsumura, 1925 (type species: Cidaria shibuyae Matsumura, 1925) is currently considered as a synonym of Hydriomena Hübner, 1825 (type species: Geometra elutata Hübner, 1799).

**Cidaria (Thera) soukeana** Matsumura, 1927: 184.
Type locality. Japan: Hokkaido (Mt. Daisetsu).

- **Holotype** ♂. (1) Mt. Daisetsu Matsumura, [underside] 4 -10.VIII.1926 Uchida Kono; (2) C. soukeana n. sp. [handwriting]; (3) [red label] Type Matsumura.

**Cymatophora medialis** Matsumura, 1909: 76, pl. 11, fig. 11. (as Tyatiridae)
Type locality. Japan: Honshu (Morioka).

- **Syntype** ♀ [head missing]. (1) Morioka [handwriting]; (2) Type Matsumura, [underside] medialis n. [handwriting]; (3) 361.
Current status: Synonym of Planociampa modesta (Butler, 1878) (Inoue, 1941: 114).

**Dindica baibarana** Matsumura, 1931: 893, no. 1281, fig.
Type locality. Taiwan: “Baibara”.

- **Holotype** ♂. (1) BAIBARA Y. Saito Kikuchi, [underside] 9/ VI '26 [handwriting]; (2) ♂ Genitalia on slide No. Gmt-60 T. KUMATA, 1967; (3) Dindica baibarana n. [handwriting].

**Dindica subtepens f. formosicola** Matsumura, 1931: 894, no. 1284, fig. Nomen nudum.


**Eilicrinia cordiaria f. nipponica** Matsumura, 1931: 895, no. 1288, fig. Nomen nudum.


**Epamraica bilineata** Matsumura, 1910: 130, pl. 28, fig. 1.
Type locality. Taiwan: Alishan.

- **Holotype** ♀ (“fig. 1”). (1) Epamraica formosana n. sp. [handwriting]; (2) Formosa Matsumura, [underside] Arishan, IX. 2. 1909, No. 20 [handwriting].

The genus Epamraica Matsumura, 1910 (type-species: E. bilineata Matsumura, 1910) is currently considered a junior synonym of Biston Leach, 1815 (type-species: Geometra prodromaria [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775).
Eupithecia jezonica Matsumura, 1927a: 184.
Type locality. Japan: Hokkaido (Sapporo).

Lectotype ♀, designated by Inoue (1979: 192). (1) Sapporo Matsumura, [underside] 13/VIII '18 [handwriting]; (2) Eupithecia jezonica n. [handwriting], det. Matsumura; (3) [red label] Type Matsumura; (4) LECTOTYPE [handwriting]; (5) R. Sato, 1994 ♀ Genitalia on slide No. Gmt-77; (6) [red label] Lecto-type Eupithecia jezonica Matsumura [handwriting].


Current status: Eupithecia jezonica Matsumura, 1927.

E. jezonica Matsumura, 1927, was synonymized with E. sophia Butler, 1878, by Inoue (1956b: 661), but later was proved to be a distinct species by Sato (1995: 2).

Eupithecia (Eupithecia) ichinosawana Matsumura, 1925: 172, pl. 11, fig. 23.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.

Holotype ♀ (“fig. 23”) [no abdomen]. (1) Sakhalien Matsumura, [underside] Ichinosawa Aug. 25 ’24 [handwriting]; (2) Eupithecia (Pena) ichinosawana n. sp. [handwriting], [underside] Ichinosawa-chibi-namishaku [Japanese name] [handwriting]; (3) [red label] Type Matsumura.


Eupithecia (Eupithecia) latimarginata Matsumura, 1925: 171, pl. 10, fig. 17.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.

Holotype ♀ (“fig. 17”) [abdomen and right forewing missing]. (1) Sakhalien Matsumura, [underside] Ichinosawa 25/7 ’24; (2) Eupithecia latimarginata n. [handwriting]; (3) [red label] Type Matsumura.


Eupithecia (Pena) kawakamiana Matsumura, 1925: 172, pl. 11, fig. 19.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”, “Kawakami”.


Fascellina plagiata f. kankozana Matsumura, 1931: 900, no. 1310, fig. Nomen nudum.
Gnophos formosana Matsumura, 1910: 96, pl. 25, fig. 9.
Type locality. Taiwan: Alishan, “Toroen”, “Kagi”, “Kanshirei”.

A male specimen, labeled “Horisha, Formosa, 1916, K. Asakura” in the Matsumura Collection, was designated as the lectotype of formosana by Inoue (1986: 266), but it was collected after the original description (1910). Therefore, Inoue’s designation is invalid.

Gnophos ichinosawana Matsumura, 1925: 180, pl. 11, fig. 32.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.

Gnophos (Ctenognophos) kawakamiana Matsumura, 1925: 180, pl. 10, fig. 27.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Kawakami”.
Current status: Synonym of Arbognophos amoena (Staudinger, 1897) (Viidalepp, 1979: 787).

Hemistola ichinosawana Matsumura, 1925: 156, pl. 11, fig.23 [24].
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.
Holotype ♂. (1) Saghalien Matsumura, [underside] Ichinosawa 25/7 ’24 [handwriting]; (2) Hemistola ichinosawana [handwriting] det. Matsumura; (3) [red label] Type Matsumura.

Hemithea inornata Matsumura, 1925: 155, pl. 11, fig. 21.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.
Holotype ♂ (Fig. 3). (1) Otomari, 24. 6,1922, Shibuya; (2) Hemithea inornata n. [handwriting], [underside] Muji-aoshaku [Japanese name] [handwriting]; (3) [red label] Type Matsumura; (4) R. Sato, 1995 ♂ Genitalia on slide No. Gmt-98; (5) [red label] Holotype Hemithea inornata Matsumura.
Current status: Chlorissa inornata (Matsumura, 1925), comb. nov.
The genitalia and eighth abdominal sternite of the holotype male (Fig. 14) quite agree with those of Chlorissa macrotyro Inoue, 1954: 29, pl. 6, fig. 1 (Tokyo: Takao-san), so the latter is synonymized with H. inornata Matsumura, 1925 (syn. nov). As a result of transferring inornata from Hemithea to Chlorissa, Chlorissa inornata Prout, 1930 (in Seitz, A: The Macrolepidoptera of the World 16: 29, pl. 3, line i) from Transvaal, Natal in South Africa, becomes a junior secondary homonym.

**Hemithea mali** Matsumura, 1917: 625, pl. 29, fig. 12.  
Type locality. Japan: Honshu (Aomori Prefecture).  
Synotype ♂ [abdomen missing]. (1) Nitobe [handwriting]; (2) ringo gaichú [pest of Malus]; (3) Hemithea mali n. sp. [handwriting] det. Matsumura.  

**Hemithea sasakii** Matsumura, 1917: 624, pl. 29, fig. 11.  
Type locality. Japan: Honshu (Tohoku district).  
Syntypes. Not found.  

Inoue (1956b: 659) synonymized Hemithea sasakii with Hemistola tenuilinea (Alphéraky, 1897) by examining a specimen referable to sasakii with a type-label in the Matsumura Collection, but later Inoue (1977: 320) treated it as a junior synonym of Gelasma (=Mexates) illiturata (Walker, 1863) following Nakamura’s opinion (1971: 110). For the detailed discussion, see Inoue’s paper (1977: 320). I examined a male specimen of tenuilinea, erroneously labeled “Morioka/ Thalera sasakii n. det. Matsumura”, but could not find any other specimens bearing a type-label of sasakii in the Matsumura Collection.

**Heterolocha sachalinensis** Matsumura, 1925: 177.  
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.  
Holotype ♂ [only left wings existing] (Fig. 6). (1) Saccalien, 23-vii-1919, S. Issiki; (2) Heterolocha sachalinensis n. [handwriting]; (3) Heterolocha laminaria (Herrich-Schäffer) Det. R. Sato, 1995 [handwriting].  
Current status: New synonym of Heterolocha laminaria Herrich-Schäffer, 1856.

Inoue (1956a: 358) treated Heterolocha sachalinensis Matsumura, 1925, as a synonym of H. stulta (Butler, 1879), and later Inoue (1977: 316; 1982: 309) expressed doubt on his treatment by adding a question mark before the name sachalinensis. On the other hand, Viidalepp (1979: 798) suggested that Heterolocha sachalinensis Matsumura, 1925 is identical with H. laminaria sutschanska Wehrli, 1937 (Amur, Ussuri), but he also put a question mark on the name sachalinensis. Unfortunately the holotype of sachalinensis is broken and all parts except for the left wings have been lost. Having examined the left forewing and hindwing, I have come to the conclusion that H. sachalinensis is conspecific with H. laminaria, and the former is here synonymized with the latter. The subspecific treatment for the Sakhalin population is left for future studies.

**Hydrelia sachalinensis** Matsumura, 1925: 170, pl. 11, fig. 29.  
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”.

Current status: Synonym of Hydrelia sylvata ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) (Inoue, 1956a: 661).

**Loxaspilates formosana** Matsumura, 1911b: 36, pl. 33, fig. 3

Type locality. Taiwan: Alishan.


Current status: Heteralex aspersa formosana (Matsumura, 1911) (Prout, 1921: 30).

**Loxaspilates obliquaria f. arisana** Matsumura, 1931: 908, no. 1353, fig. Nomen nudum.


**Lygris testata karafutonis** Matsumura, 1925: 162, pl. 9 [11], fig. 3

Type locality. Sakhalin: “Sakayehama”.


**Obeidia horishana** Matsumura, 1931: 915, no. 1386, fig.

Type locality. Sakhalin.

Holotype ♂. (1) Taiwan; (2) Tokyo Hirayama Shujiro; (3) O. formosica n. [handwriting]; (4) ♂ Genitalia on slide No. Gmt-61 T. KUMATA, 1967; (5) ♂ Genitalia on slide No. Gmt-101; (6) ♂ Colostygia aptata (HüBner) Det. R. Sato, 1995 [handwriting].

Current status: Obeidia horishana Matsumura, 1931.

**Ortholitha kiminaiana** Matsumura, 1925: 161, pl. 11, fig. 15.


Syntypes. ♂ (Fig. 4), (1) Saghalien Matsumura, [underside] Ichinosawa July 29 24 [handwriting]; (2) Co-type Matsumura; (3) ♂ Genitalia on slide No. Gmt-101; (4) Colostygia aptata (HüBner) Det. R. Sato, 1995 [handwriting].

Current status: Ortholitha kiminaiana Matsumura, 1925: 27/7 24 [handwriting].

Current status: Ortholitha kiminaiana Matsumura, 1925. (1) Saghalien
Current status: New synonym of *Colostygia aptata* (Hübner, 1813).

*O. kiminaiana* was originally described from four specimens, all of which are preserved in the Matsumura Collection as listed above. They belong to one and the same species, and the female genitalia (Fig. 17) agree well with those of *Colostygia aptata* (Hübner, 1813). The present species should be synonymized with the latter.

**Ourapteryx formosana** Matsumura, 1910: 76, pl. 23, fig. 13.
Type locality. Taiwan: Alishan.
Holotype ♂. (1) *O. formosana* n. sp. [handwriting]; (2) Formosa Matsumura, [underside] 17/IX 1908 Arisan [handwriting].

**Ourapteryx horishana** Matsumura, 1910: 75, pl. 23, fig. 11.
Type locality. Taiwan: “Gyochi”
Holotype ♂ [no head]. (1) Formosa Matsumura, [underside] Gyochi 1908 [handwriting].

**Ourapteryx jesoensis** Matsumura, 1910: 76, pl. 23, fig. 14.
Type locality. Japan: Hokkaido.
Holotype ♂. (1) *O. jesoensis* n.sp. [handwriting], [underside] [no data].

**Ourapteryx laeta** Matsumura, 1910: 77, pl. 23, fig. 15.
Type locality. Japan: Hokkaido (Sapporo).
Holotype ♀. (1) *O. maculicaud. var. lata[sic] n* [handwriting] det. Matsumura; (2) [Sa]ppo[no], Mats[umura].

**Ourapteryx virescens** Matsumura, 1910: 77, pl. 23, fig. 16.
Type locality. Taiwan: “Banshoryo”.

**Percnia felinaria** var. *formosana* Matsumura, 1910: 112, pl. 26, fig. 8.
Type locality. Taiwan: “Shinsha”.
Lectotype ♀, by present designation. (1) Formosa Matsumura, [underside] 24/VII 1906 Shinsha [handwriting].
One male specimen labelled “HORISHA, Formosa 1917” is placed under the name-label of “Percnia felinaria Guen. var. formosana Mats. Formosa” in the Matsumura Collection. But it does not agree with the figure in the original description and bears the collecting data later than the publication. Its genitalia (Gmt-80) show the specimen to be identified with Metabraxas rubrotincta Inoue from Taiwan (Inoue, 1986: 245). On the other hand, I found one female taken from Taiwan and six specimens (five males and one female) from Honshu, Japan under the name-label of “Percnia belluaria Guen. Honshiu, Formosa”. They are currently identified with Antiperencia albinigrata (Warren). The figure of male specimen in the original description shows formosana to be identical with A. albinigrata (Warren). Therefore I considered the female from Taiwan as a syntype of formosana and, to clarify its taxonomic status, designated it as the lectotype. Parsons et al. (1999) treated formosana as a Taiwanese subspecies of A. albinigrata, but any additional records have not been known since the original description. Besides, any significant differences between the “Taiwanese” and the Japanese forms cannot be found in the appearance and female genitalia (Gmt-138) (Fig. 23). I think the lectotype female from Taiwan was mis-labelled, and Taiwan should be deleted from the geographical range of A. albinigrata.

Pingasa shirakiana Matsumura, 1931: 923, no. 1420, fig.
Type locality. Taiwan: “Taihoku”.
Holotype (1) Formosa Taihoku; (2) Pingasa shirakiana n.; (3) Genitalia on slide No. Gmt-59 T. KUMATA, 1967; (4) [red label] Holotype Pingasa shirakiana Matsumura [handwriting].

Pachista superans (Butler) was deleted from the fauna of Taiwan by Inoue (1986: 213), because he considered the holotype of shirakiana to be mis-labelled. To date, no other specimens of superans than the holotype of shirakiana have been reported from Taiwan.

Pseudomiza cruentaria f. tamahonis Matsumura, 1931: 924, no. 1427, fig. Nomen nudum.
Specimens examined. 1. Formosa T. Uchida H. Kono Y. Miwa, [underside] Tamaho 11/ VII '25 [handwriting]; (2) Pseudomiza cruentaria Mr. tamahoensis Mats. [handwriting], [underside] hanamon-edashaku [Japanese name] [handwriting].

Psodos daisetsuzana Matsumura, 1927a: 186.
Type locality. Japan: Hokkaido (Mt. Daisetsu).
**Ptychopoda karafutonis** Matsumura, 1925: 159, pl. 11, fig. 4.


**Ptychopoda shimizuensis** Matsumura, 1925: 159, pl. 11, fig. 5.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Shimizu”, “Kawakami”.


The genitalia of the male syntype (Gmt-106) shown in the original description were examined to reconfirm the synonymy.

**Trichodezia kindermanni latifasciaria** Prout sensu Matsumura, 1925: 162.
Type locality. Sakhalin: “Ichinosawa”, “Kiminai”, “Odomari”.

Current status: *Trichodezia kindermanni latifasciaria* Matsumura, 1925.

The name *latifasciaria* in *Trichodezia kindermanni* ab. *latifasciaria* published by Prout (1914: 170) is infrasubspecific under the Code, and has been available since Matsumura (1925) used it as a subspecific name.

**Xandramella marginata** Matsumura, 1911: 54.
Type locality. Sakhalin: Nowoalexandloskoe.

Syntype ♂. (1) Saghalin Oguma, [underside] *Nooarechi* [Nowoalexandloskoe], 28/VII’09 [handwriting]; (2) *X. marginata* n. sp. [handwriting].
Current status: Synonym of *Scionomia anomala* (Butler, 1881) (Inoue, 1956a: 335).

This species was described on two male specimens at the type locality, but only one male was found in the Matsumura Collection.

The genus *Xandramella* Matsumura, 1911 (type species: *X. marginata* Matsumura, 1911) is currently considered a junior synonym of *Scionomia* Warren, 1901 (Type species: *
Cidaria mendica Butler, 1879).

Yezognophos kononis Matsumura, 1927a: 187.
Type locality. Japan: Hokkaido (Mt. Daisetsu).
   Holotype ♂ (1) Mt. Daisetsu H. Kono, [underside] Koizumidake 18/VII 1926; (2) [red label]
Type Matsumura; (3) Yezognophos kononis n. [handwriting] det. Matsumura; (4) ♂ Genitalia on

Sato (1979) treated Y. kononis as a subspecies of Gnophos sordaria Thunberg, 1792
(Europe), and sordaria is currently considered a junior synonym of Elophos vittaria
(Thunberg, 1788).

The genus Yezognophos Matsumura, 1927 (type species: Y. kononis Matsumura, 1927)
was synonymized with Elophos Boisduval, 1840 (type species: Geometra operaria Hübner,

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