HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	Taxomonic notes on two Acrolepia-species of Japan (Lepidoptera : Acrolepiidae)
Author(s)	Moriuti, Sigeru
Citation	Insecta matsumurana, 27(1), 35-37
Issue Date	1964-08
Doc URL	https://hdl.handle.net/2115/9719
Type	departmental bulletin paper
File Information	27(1)_p35-37.pdf

Hokkaido University Collection of Scholarly and Academic Papers : HUSCAP

TAXONOMIC NOTES ON TWO ACROLEPIA-SPECIES OF JAPAN

(LEPIDOPTERA : ACROLEPIIDAE)

By SIGERU MORIUTI

Entomological Laboratory, College of Agriculture
University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai

The two species, *Argyresthia suzukiella* Matsumura and *Eidophasia postomacula* Matsumura, were described by Matsumura in 1931 as members of the Yponomeutidae. Having examined the types of these species, however, I have come to the conclusion that both the species should be transferred to the genus *Acrolepia* Curtis of the Acrolepiidae.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Emeritus Prof. S. Issiki and Prof. S. Ito, both of the University of Osaka Prefecture, for their constant encouragement. I am als very grateful to Prof. C. Watanabe, of the Hokkaido University, for allowing me the examination of Matsumura's type-specimens in the collection of the institute, and to Dr. T. Kumata, of the Hokkaido University, for his kind assistance in examining the specimens.

Acrolepia suzukiella (Matsumura, 1931), comb. n.

Argyresthia suzukiella Matsumura, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Japan : 1096, no. 2265; Inoue, 1954, Check List Lep. Japan 1 : 39, no. 182.

Acrolepia dioscoreae Moriuti, 1961, Pub., Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 27–29, figs. B, 3, 6, 9, 12, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 29, 35, 43, 46, 49. **Syn. n.**

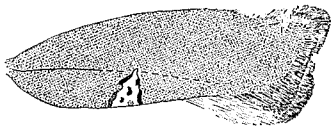

Fig. 1. *Acrolepia postomacula* (Matsumura), forewing.

Argyresthia suzukiella was originally described from a single male (holotype) labeling "Japan/Kyoto/Suzuki". Having compared the type with that of *Acrolepia dioscoreae*, I have been convinced that *dioscoreae* should be sunken as a synonym of *suzukiella*. It has been known that this species is a common pest of several species of the *Dioscorea* in Japan (see : Moriuti, 1961).

Distribution : Japan (Honsyû and Kyûsyû).

Acrolepia postomacula (Matsumura, 1931), comb. n. (Figs. 1, 2)

Eidophasia postomacula Matsumura, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Japan : 1096, no. 2266; Inoue, 1954, Check List Lep. Japan 1 : 36, no. 152.

Acrolepia argolitha Meyrick, 1932, Exot. Microlep. 4(8) : 227; Inoue, 1954, Check List Lep. Japan 1 : 34, no. 138. **Syn. n.**

This species may be redescribed from specimens bred from *Hosta lancifolia* Engler as follows :

♂♀. 10.5–12 mm. Head purplish-fuscous, face dark purplish. Palpus dark purplish-fuscous, mixed with pale whitish-ochreous scales, the tip being whitish-ochreous and the

[Insecta Matsumurana, Vol. 27, No. 1, July, 1964]

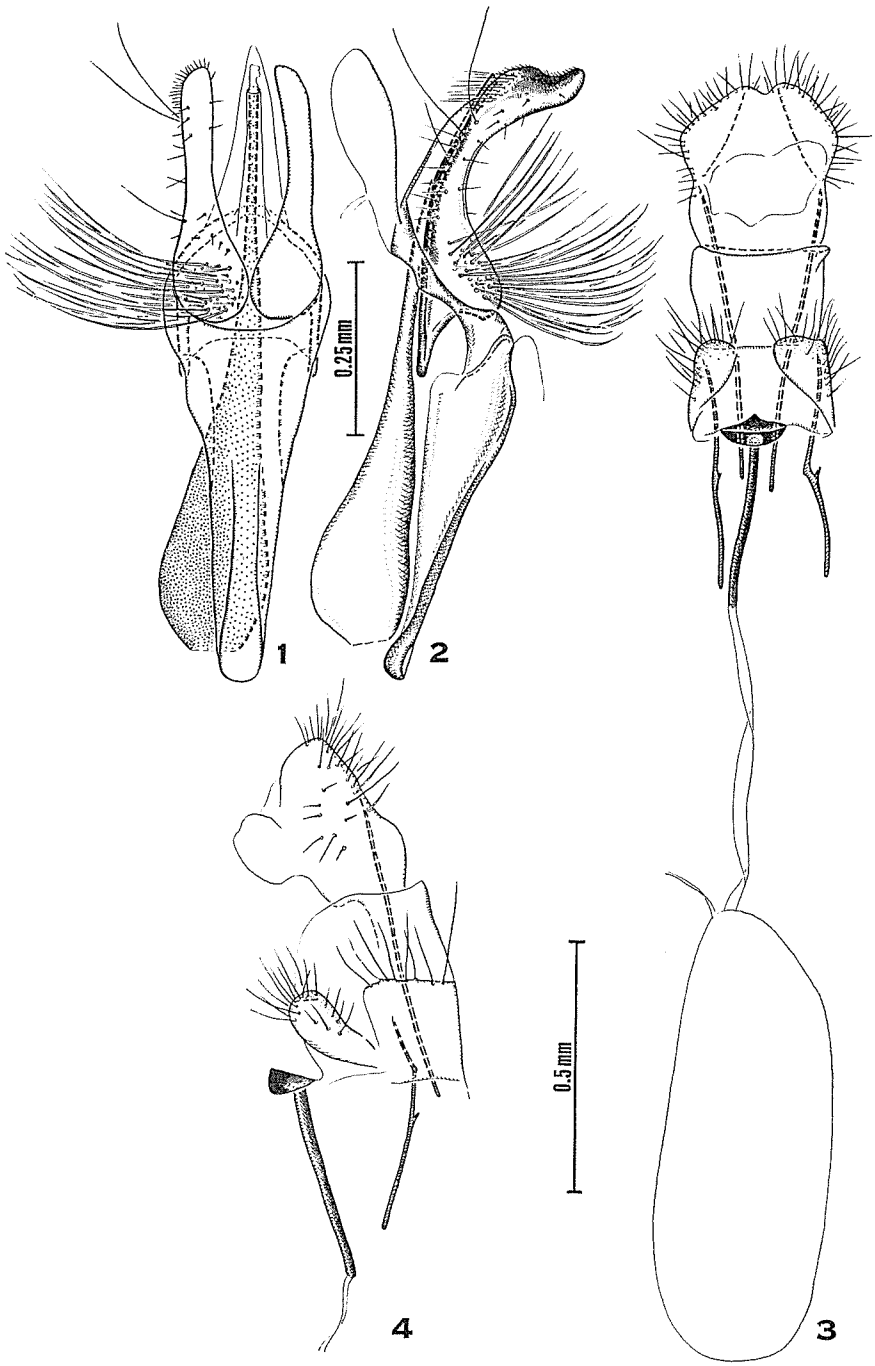

Fig 2. *Acrolepia postomacula* (Matsumura), genitalia.
(1) ♂, ventral aspect. (2) ♂, lateral aspect. (3) ♀, ventral aspect. (3) ♀, without anterior portion of ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix, lateral aspect. (Drawn from specimens taken at Takano, Bizen, Honsyû).

upper margin pale whitish-ochreous except in posterior half of terminal segment. Antenna dark purplish-fuscous, ringed with pale ochre. Thorax purplish-fuscous, with a blackish spot at posterior end. Legs purplish-fuscous; tarsi with a pale whitish-ochreous apical ring on each segment; hind tibia with median spurs slightly anterior to middle. Abdomen grey. Forewing (fig. 1) dark purplish-fuscous, with some scattered whitish scales; five narrow nearly equidistant streaks from costa between middle and before apex, reaching about $\frac{1}{4}$ across wing, the anterior four being oblique, scarcely contrasted with ground colour, and tinged with ochre, and the outermost being somewhat inwardly oblique, whitish-ochreous or ochreous; a conspicuous elongate-triangular slightly oblique white spot from before middle of dorsum reaching beyond fold, marked with a few blackish-fuscous dots, and partially blackish-edged; a white dot on dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia dark purplish-fuscous, with darker apical and median lines, on termen with a pale ochreous dash or apical dot above middle, on dorsum greyish. Hindwing with M_3 and Cu_{1a} stalked, pale grey, and darker posteriorly; cilia concolourous.

Male genitalia: Uncus indefinite. Anellus narrowly elongated. Valva simple, conspicuously curved ventrad, the dorsal margin being concave before blunt-pointed apex. Saccus broad, tapering gradually to rounded anterior end. Aedeagus at least shorter than length between apex of valva and posterior end of saccus, slender in distal portion, and gradually enlarged, forming an ovate basal portion.

Female genitalia: Lamella postvaginalis with a pair of widely remote pads; opening of ostium situated in sclerotized folded part. Ductus bursae long and slender, the posterior $\frac{1}{3}$ being sclerotized, and the rest membranous. Inception of ductus seminalis at posterior end of large bursa copulatrix. Signum absent.

Eidophasia postomacula was originally described from two males and one female, from which one male labeling "Sapporo, IV 1906, Matsumura" is designated here as lectotype.

Specimens examined: 1♂, Sapporo, IV 1906 (Matsumura) (lectotype of *postomacula*); 1♂, Sapporo, 30 III 1905, and 1♀, Sapporo, 22 IV 1905 (paralectotypes of *postomacula*); 1♂, Tatesina, Sinano, Honsyû, 1 IX 1956 (T. Kodama); 1♀, Okutatesina, Sinano Honsyû, 30 IV 1958 (S. Moriuti); 5♂, 4♀, Takano, Bizen, Honsyû, 8–21 X 1959 (S. Nakamura), emerged from larvae feeding on seeds of *Hosta lancifolia* Engler.

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaidô and Honsyû).

Food-plant: *Hosta lancifolia* Engler (Liliaceae).

Judging from the original description of *Acrolepia argolitha* Meyrick, of which the type-locality is Sapporo, I am much inclined to the opinion that *argolitha* should be a synonym of *postomacula*.