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ARTICLE TITLE: Redescription of *Conogethes punctiferalis* (Guenee) and descriptions of two new closely allied species from Eastern Palaearctic and Oriental regions (Pyralidae, Pyraustinae).

ARTICLE AUTHOR: Inoue, H.; Yamanaka, H.

VOLUME: 19

ISSUE: 2

MONTH:

YEAR: 2006

PAGES: 80-91

ISSN: 0493-3168

OCLC #:

Processed by RapidX: 2/20/2019 7:20:17 AM



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Published by the
JAPAN HETEROCERISTS' SOCIETY

31 August 2006
Vol. 19, No. 2

Redescription of *Conogethes punctiferalis* (Guenée) and descriptions of two new closely allied species from Eastern Palaearctic and Oriental Regions (Pyrallidae, Pyraustinae)

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Abstract Three closely allied species of the genus *Conogethes* Meyrick, 1884 are revised. One new species, *C. pinicolalis*, is described from Japan, Korea, Taiwan, China and Thailand, and the other new species, *C. parvipunctalis*, is described from Japan, Taiwan, Nepal, India and Southeast Asia, and the larval hostplants of the former species are recorded from Japan: 12 kinds of pinaceous plants. *C. punctiferalis* (Guenée) is redescribed, and 32 kinds of plants belonging to 17 families are recorded as the larval hostplants from Japan.

Up to the present ten named species of the genus *Conogethes* Meyrick, 1884 has been known from Eastern Palaearctic and Indo-Australian regions (Robinson *et al.*, 1994; M. Shaffer *et al.*, 1996; M. Shaffer, 2005 *in litt.*), but taxonomic revision of the genus has been neglected for a long time. In this paper, we attempt to describe and redescribe three closely allied species of the genus from Eastern Palaearctic and Oriental Regions based on external and genitalic characters. Among them two are new species, one of which, *C. pinicolalis*, was illustrated as an unidentifiable species by Inoue (1982) and the other has been treated as part of *C. punctiferalis* (Guenée) by senior authors.

During the course of this study we are much indebted to Mr M. Shaffer, Department of Entomology, The Natural History Museum, London and Dr M. Horak, Division of Entomology, CSIRO, Canberra, Australia, for their kind assistance. We wish to express our hearty thanks to Dr R. Sato, Niigata and Mr Y. Kishida, Tokyo, for their kindness in giving us the opportunity of examining the *Conogethes*-species collected in Nanling and Nankunshan, Guangdong, South China. We also wish to thank Dr Y. S. Bae, Department of Biology, University of Incheon, Korea, Messrs T. Haruta (deceased), I. Kanazawa, H. Kogi, T. Komatsu, A. Nakai, S. Saito, S. Sakurai, A. Seino, C. Tanaka (deceased), A. Tomisawa and M. Yasukawa, for their loan and donation of valuable specimens.

The abbreviations used in this paper are as follows. BMNH: Department of Entomology, The Natural History Museum, London. SCAU: South China Agricultural University, Guanzhou. UIB: Department of Biology, University of Incheon, Korea. RS: Rikio Sato. HY: Hiroshi Yamanaka.

***Conogethes punctiferalis* (Guenée) (Figs 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 15a, 18, 19)**

Astura punctiferalis Guenée, 1854, in Boisduval & Guenée, *Hist. nat. Insects* (Lépid.) 8: 320; Walker, 1859: 548; Moore, 1867: 96; Swinhoe, 1885: 872; Pryer, 1885: 63.

Botys punctiferalis: Lederer, 1863: 375.

Dichocrocis punctiferalis: Hampson, 1896: 307, fig. 181 (♂); *id.*, 1898: 690, fig. 59 (♂); Swinhoe, 1900: 481; Matsumura, 1900: 332; Leech, 1901: 456; Matsumura, 1905: 209; Strand, 1918: 44; Marumo, 1923: 191; Caradja, 1925: 342; Shibuya, 1928: 206, pl. 7, fig. 26; *id.*, 1929: 173; Joannis, 1930: 671; Matsumura, 1931: 1034; Caradja & Meyrick, 1934: 159; Janse, 1935: 9; Wu, 1938: 105; Luh & Kuan, 1953: 216; Inoue, 1955: 169; Mutuura, 1957: 136, pl. 24, fig. 714; Inoue, 1959: 248, pl. 170, fig. 20; Yamanaka, 1972: 265; Park, 1979: 92; P. Y. Wang, 1980: 146, pl. 27, fig. 156; *id.*, 1981: 77, pl. 17, fig.

470; Park, 1983: 339, pl. 20, fig. 308.

Conogethes punctiferalis: Meyrick, 1884: 314; Moore, [1886]: 333; Swinhoe, 1890: 268; Snellen, 1890: 592; Hampson, 1891: 38; *id.*, 1893: 48; Meyrick, 1894: 459; *id.*, 1897: 88; Hering, 1901: 97; Mutuura, 1971: 136, pl. 24, fig. 714; Inoue, 1982: 338, pl. 39, fig. 35 (♀); Yamanaka, 1992: 85; Robinson *et al.*, 1995: 170; Yamanaka, 1995: 185, pl. 124, fig. 14; M. Shaffer *et al.*, 1996: 197; H. Y. Wang & Speidel, 2000: 216–217, fig.; Bae, 2001: 50, fig. 21; Hua, 2005: 51.

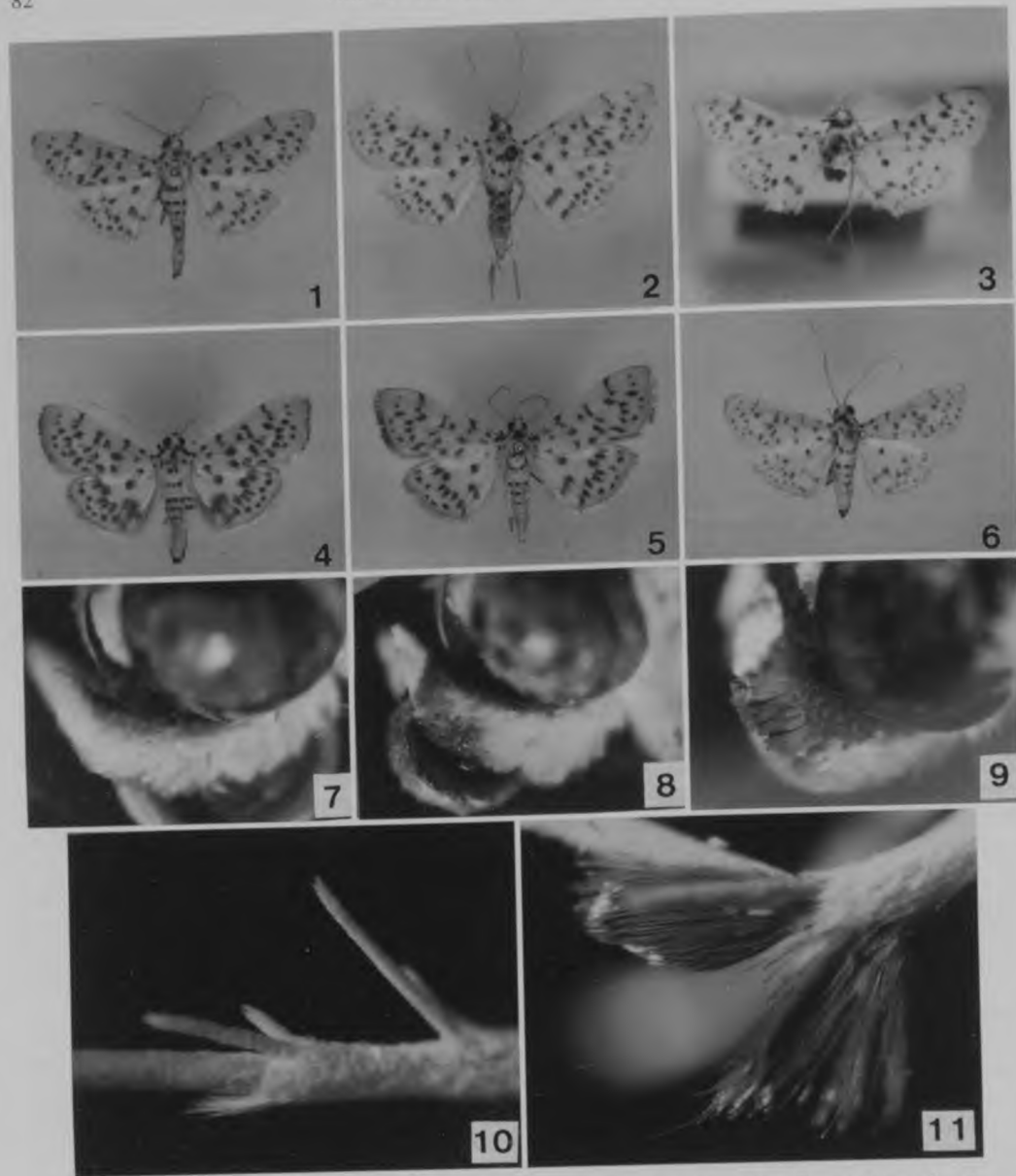
Length of forewing 11–15 mm. Labial palpus broad, upturned, pale yellow, dorsal area of the second segment narrowly tinted with blackish fuscous (see Fig. 7), but in some specimens the second segment more or less broadly tinted with blackish fuscous (see Fig. 8). Maxillary palpus pale yellow. Frons pale yellow, evenly scaled. Vertex roughly scaled, same colour as frons. Antenna pale brownish yellow, filiform in both sexes. Abdomen pale yellow dorsally, each segment with black spots dorsally and laterally, pale fuscous or whitish yellow ventrally. Male anal tuft black. Legs pale yellow, partially suffused with fuscous.

Ground colour of both wings above pale yellow to orange yellow. Forewing with four black spots at basal portion, one on base of costa, one below costa, one below discal cell, one on inner margin; a small black spot in the middle of cell, and a short black bar on discocellulars; antemedial, medial, postmedial and submarginal line consisting of a series of black spots: an antemedial series of three spots outwardly oblique from costa to inner margin; a medial series of four spots arising from near posterior angle of cell and inwardly oblique toward inner margin; a postmedial sinuous series with ten spots, four of them placed between costa and vein M₁ outwardly oblique, and almost coalesced, the other six spots excurred between vein M₁ and inner margin; a submarginal series of six spots moderately excurred between vein R₄ and CuA₂, of which a spot placed between vein M₁ and M₂ highly displaced inward. Hindwing with a rather large black spot on discocellulars; ante-, postmedial and submarginal line consisting of a series of black spots: an antemedial series of three spots placed between vein CuA₂ and 2A near inner margin, and almost coalesced; a postmedial series of seven spots inwardly oblique from vein Rs to 1A, of which a spot placed between vein M₁ and M₂, and a spot placed between vein CuA₁ and CuA₂ highly displaced inward; a submarginal series of six roundish spots moderately excurred from vein Rs to CuA₂, of which a spot placed between vein M₁ and M₂ highly displaced inward. In female both wings with all black spots usually a little smaller than in male. Ground colour of both wings beneath paler than above; forewing with all series of black spots of above rather strongly blurredly repeated than hindwing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 12). Uncus narrow, slender, curved ventrad, apical one-third dilated, its portion evenly covered with setae dorsally, and its apical tip with two small thin lobeless process bearing a few bristles ventrally. Valva short, somewhat broadly oval, saccular margin weakly protruded. Clasper short, decurved, its tip rather blunt, placed near mesioventral side of valva. Sacculus rather narrow, tapered. Transtilla somewhat broad, plate-like elements, weakly sclerotized, each termen of element slightly indented, and the two elements closely approaching but not fused medially. Juxta elongate, expanded basally. Saccus short, more or less tapered, anterior margin evenly rounded. Aedoeagus very long, slender, strongly curved near base. Cornutus a very long, slender thorn.

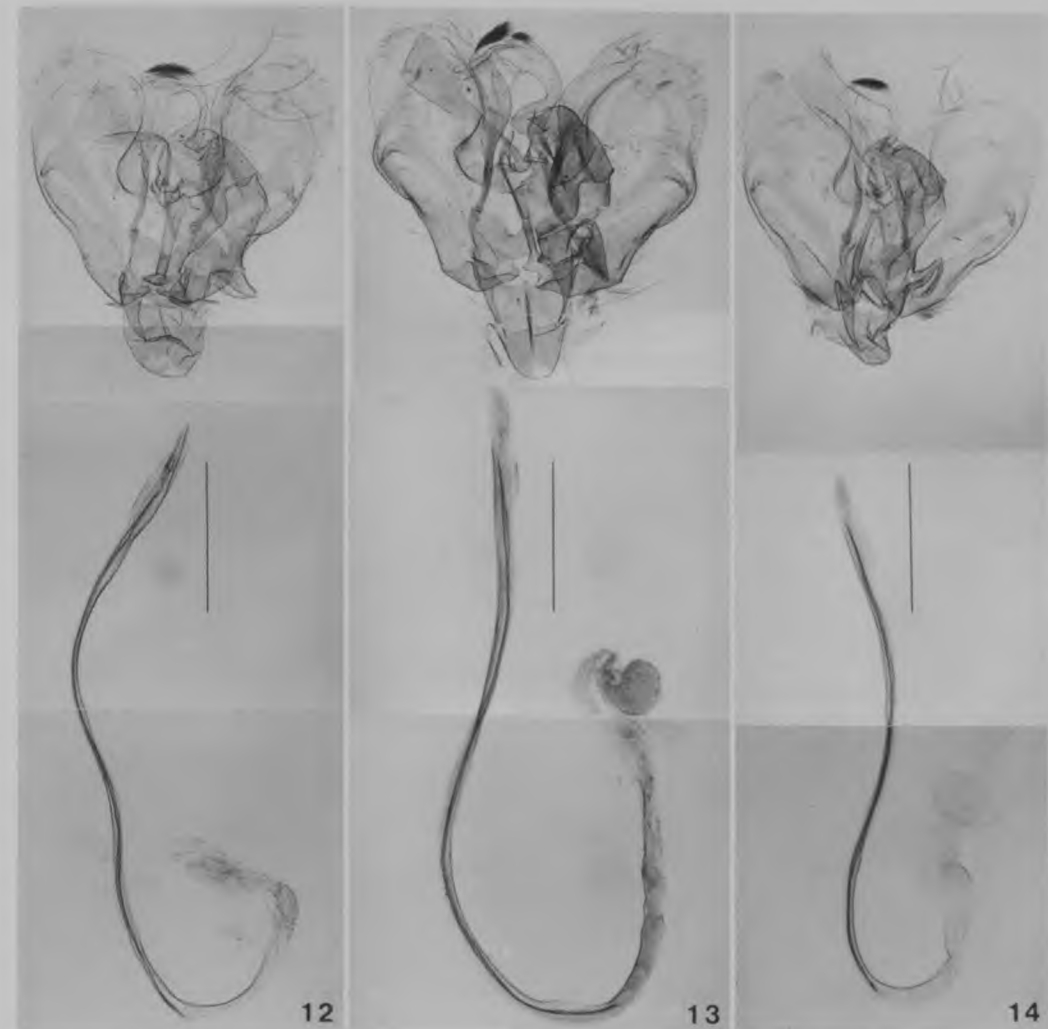
Female genitalia (Figs 15, 15a, 18, 19). Ovipositor triangular, and vesture of somewhat long setae, thinly mixed with short setae. Apophysis anterioris about as long as length of posterioris, and anterioris more or less thicker than in posterioris. Ostium somewhat narrow, membranous, funnel-shaped. Antrum a sclerotized collar. Ductus bursae narrow, very long. Corpus bursae usually ovate, but irregular in shape and size as shown in Figs 18, 19. Signum absent.

Specimens examined. Syntype, ♂: Central India, 47-21, “*Astura punctiferalis* Guenée”, BMNH; Syntype, ♀: Central India, 47-20, “*Astura punctiferalis* Guenée”, BMNH.



Figs 1-11. *Conogethes* spp. 1-6. Moths. 1. *C. punctiferalis* (Guenée), ♂. 2. Ditto, ♀. 3. Ditto, syntype ♂, from Central India. 4. *C. pinicolalis* sp. nov., holotype ♂. 5. Ditto, paratype ♀. 6. *C. parvipunctalis* sp. nov., holotype ♂. 7-9. Lateral aspect of labial palpus. 7. *C. punctiferalis* (Guenée). 8. Ditto. 9. *C. pinicolalis* sp. nov. 10-11. Male hindtibia and hindtarsus. 10. *C. punctiferalis* (Guenée). 11. *C. pinicolalis* sp. nov.

105 other specimens. **Japan:** Hokkaido—Yoshioka-tôge, Fukushima Town, Matsumae-gun, 30. ix. 2000, 1 ♂ (T. Komatsu). Honshu—Takao-san, Tokyo, 16. v. 1949, 1 ♀; 13. viii. 1949, 1 ♂; 24. viii. 1952, 1 ♀ (H. Inoue); 2. ix. 1954, 1 ♂; 18. vi. 1955, 1 ♀; 3. vi. 1956, 1 ♀ (H. Yamanaka); Chigasaki, Kanagawa, 28. viii. 1956, 1 ♂ (H. Inoue); Kugenuma, Kanagawa, 24. vi. 1959, 1 ♀ (H. Inoue); Bushi, Iruma City, Saitama, 15. vi. 1978, 1 ♀; 15. viii. 1978, 1 ♀; 1. viii. 1980, 1 ♂; 25. vi. 1981, 1 ♂; 2. vi. 1982, 1 ♀; 23. vi. 1983, 1 ♂; 30. vi. 1987, 1 ♀; 23.



Figs 12-14. Male genitalia of *Conogethes* spp. (Coremata removed). 12. *C. punctiferalis* (Guenée) (slide no. HY 2373). 13. *C. pinicolalis* sp. nov. (slide no. HY 2383). 14. *C. parvipunctalis* sp. nov. (slide no. HY 2435) (All scale bars: 1 mm).

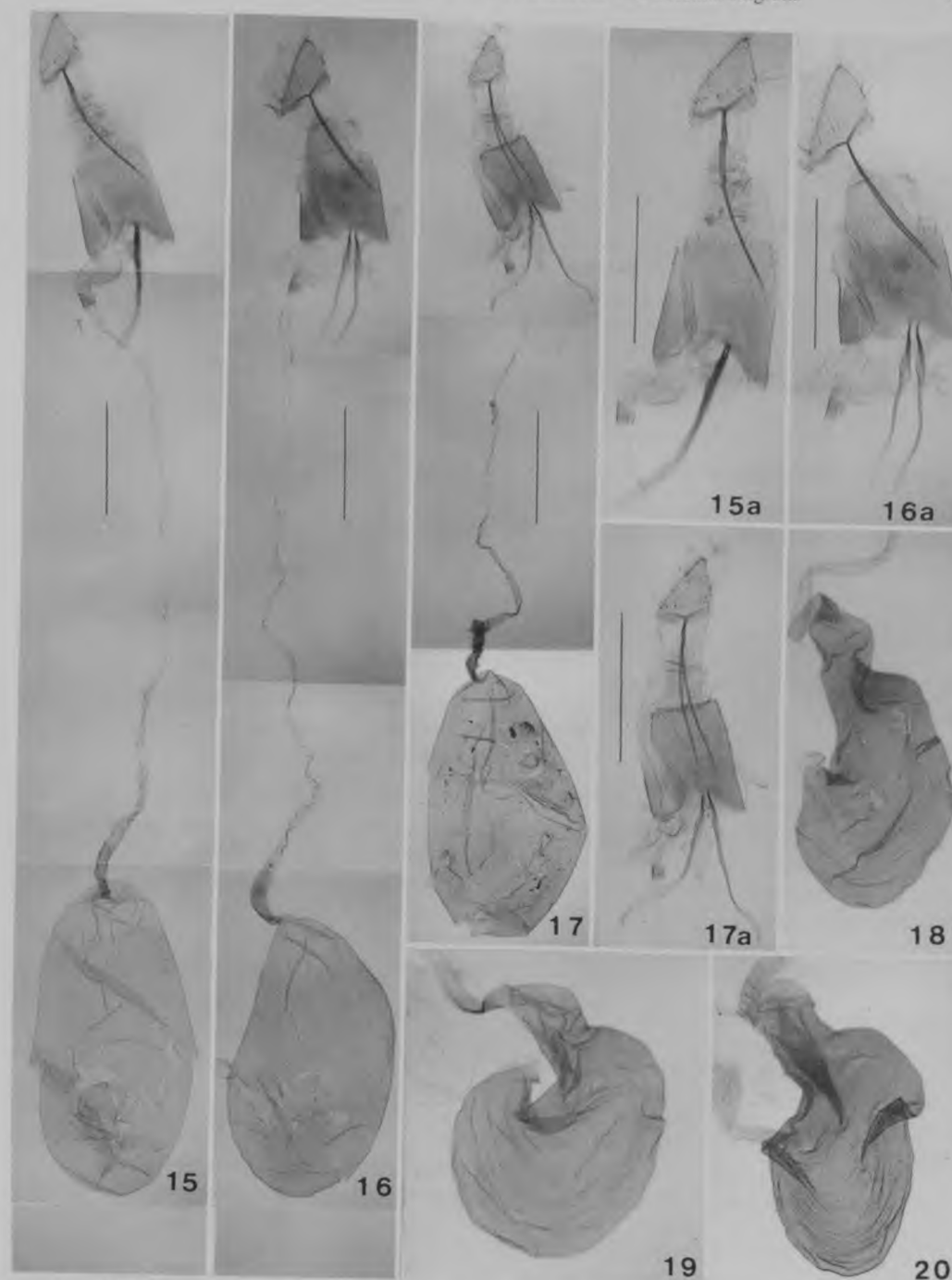
vi. 1988, 1 ♀; 17. viii. 1988, 1 ♂; 15. vii. 1994, 1 ♀; 19. ix. 1994, 1 ♀; 9. viii. 1995, 1 ♀ (H. Inoue); Mt. Iwamuro, Shizuoka, 22. viii. 1968, 1 ♀ (H. Inoue); Nakabusa Spa, Minamiazumigun, Nagano, 23. viii. 1961, 1 ♀ (H. Yamanaka); Mt. Mitsubo, Asahi-machi, Toyama, 26. vi. 1982, 2 ♂; 7. vi. 1986, 1 ♂ (H. Yamanaka); Inonedaira, Arimine, Toyama, 18. viii. 1979, 1 ♀ (H. Yamanaka); Ôsawano Town, Toyama, emerged 1. ix. 1979, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; 14. vi. 1980, 1 ♀, ex *Castanea crenata* Sieb. et Zucc. (Fagaceae) (H. Yamanaka); Ioridani, Hosoiri-mura, Toyama, 9. vii. 1994, 3 ♂ (A. Nakai); Sannokuma, Furudôike, Toyama City, Toyama, 26. vi. 1993, 1 ♂ (H. Yamanaka); Kanetsuri, Unazuki Town, Toyama, 21. vii. 1973, 1 ♀ (H. Yamanaka); Toga-mura, Toyama, 21. viii. 1969, 1 ♀; 19. viii. 1974, 1 ♂ (H. Yamanaka); Kurikara-tôge, Oyabe City, Toyama, 26. viii. 1967, 1 ♂ 2 ♀ (H. Yamanaka); Kurikara, Tsubata-machi, Ishikawa, 30. vi. 1989, 1 ♂ (A. Tomisawa); Houdatsusan, Ôshimizu-machi, Ishikawa, 29. viii. 1975, 2 ♀ (A. Tomisawa); Shishiku-kôgen, Tsurugi Town, Ishikawa, 30. vi. 1984, 1 ♂ (A. Tomisawa); Saikakurindô, Tsurugi Town, Ishikawa, 29. vi. 2003, 1 ♂ (A. Tomisawa);

Ichinose, Shiramine-mura, Ishikawa, 12. vii. 1980, 1 ♂ (A. Tomisawa). Shikoku—Uchiko, Kita-gun, Ehime, 15. vi. 1964, 1 ♀ (M. Yasukawa). Kyushu—Ikeda, Kimotsuki-gun, Kagoshima, 27-28. v. 1964, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (M. Yasukawa); Uchinono, Hioki-gun, Kagoshima, 2-4. vi. 1964, 1 ♂ (M. Yasukawa); Izuhara, Tsushima, 12. vi. 1964, 1 ♂ (M. Yasukawa); Nii, Tsushima, 27. vii. 1968, 1 ♀ (T. Yamasaki); Uchiyama, Tsushima, 26. vi. 1973, 1 ♀ (T. Watanabe); Nenbutsuzaka, Tsushima, 27. vi. 1973, 2 ♂ (T. Watanabe); Konogiyama, Tsushima, 29. vi. 1973, 3 ♂ (T. Watanabe); Mitake, Tsushima, 1. vii. 1973, 1 ♀; 29. x. 1973, 1 ♂ (T. Watanabe); Azamo, Tsushima, 5. vii. 1973, 1 ♂ (T. Watanabe); Shirikubiyama, Tsushima, 8. vii. 1973, 1 ♂; 9. viii. 1973, 1 ♂ (T. Watanabe); Taterayama, Tsushima, 3. x. 1973, 1 ♀ (T. Watanabe). Ryukyu—Nakijin, Okinawa, 6. vii. 1962, 1 ♂ (S. Azuma); Yona, Okinawa, 24 & 29. iv. 1972, 1 ♂ 2 ♀ (S. Azuma); 18-21. x. 1973, 1 ♂ (M. Owada); 9. xi. 1980, 2 ♂ (K. Deguchi); Ishigakijima, 10. viii. 1965, 1 ♀ (K. Kanmiya); Komi, Iriomotejima, 24-26. x. 1973, 1 ♂ (M. Owada); Funaura, Iriomotejima, 30. ix. 1978, 1 ♂ (S. Azuma); 26-27. xii. 1979, 1 ♂ (I. Kanazawa). **Korea:** Changdeokgung, Seoul-shi, 30. vi. 1999, 1 ♀ (Y. S. Bae *et al.*); Park Incheon, Incheon-shi, 30. ix. 1999, 1 ♂ (C. M. Lee); Mt. Gwanmo, Incheon-shi, 5. viii. 2003, 1 ♀ (Y. S. Bae *et al.*); Mt. Geomdan, Hanam-shi, 1. viii. 2000, 1 ♂ (C. M. Lee *et al.*); Mt. Gamak-san, Yeoncheon-gun, 29. viii. 2002, 1 ♂ (Y. S. Bae *et al.*). **Taiwan:** Hernglong Lodge, Byeonsanbando, Buan-gun, 3. vi. 2003, 1 ♂ (Y. S. Bae *et al.*). **China:** Nanling, 700-1100m, Shaoguan, Miaoli Hsien, 7. viii. 1983, 1 ♀ (A. Kawabe). **China:** Guangdong, 19-23. vii. 2005, 1 ♀ (R. Sato); 5-8. viii. 2005, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (Y. Kishida); Nankunshan, 1000m, Huizhou, Guangdong, 23. vii. 2005, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (R. Sato). **Vietnam:** Bao Loe, 18km from Ho Chi Minh, 29. v. 1992, 1 ♂ (T. Endo). **Thailand:** Lamphun, 25. vii. 1981, 1 ♂ (H. Kuroko, S. Moriuti *et al.*); Doi Pui, Chiang Mai, 30. v. 1983, 1 ♂ (H. Kuroko, S. Moriuti *et al.*); Khao Yai, ca 800m, Nakhon Nayok, 15 & 20. vi. 1983, 2 ♂ 2 ♀ (H. Kuroko, S. Moriuti *et al.*); Doi Inthanon, ca 1300m, Chiang Mai, 16-17. x. 1983, 1 ♀ (M. Owada); 1 & 3. xi. 1985 1 ♀ (H. Kuroko, S. Moriuti *et al.*); Doi suthep, Chiang Mai Prov., 26. iv. 1987, 1 ♂ (S & A. Saito). **Nepal:** Godavari, 1600m, Kathmandu, 13. ix. 1992, 1 ♂ (ex T. Haruta). **Sikkim:** Aritaal, 1500m, Dalapchand, 23. vii. 1991, 1 ♂ (ex T. Haruta). **India:** Nilgiri Hill, Gudalur, 1200m, x-xi. 1977 1 ♂ (T. Hasegawa). **Philippines:** Mt. Kitanglad, Mindanao, 1995, 1 ♀ (native collector); Irawan, C. Palawan, 18. ii. 1996, 1 ♂ (native collector). **Borneo:** Crocker Range, 1600m, Kota Kinabalu, 1-20. iii. 1992, 1 ♀ (native collector). **Java:** Mt. Merapi, Central Java, vi. 1995, 1 ♂ (native collector). **Sulawesi:** Nr. Tondano, Mt. Makaweiben, 1000m, xii. 1988, 1 ♂ (native collector). 51 specimens in coll. BMNH, 6 specimens in coll. UIB, 2 specimens in coll. RS and 46 specimens in coll. HY.

Hostplant. *Castanea crenata* Sieb. et Zucc. and *Quercus acutissima* Carruth. (Fagaceae), *Ficus carica* L. (Moraceae), *Prunus persica* Batsch, *P. avium* L., *P. salicina* Lindl., *P. ansu* Kom., *P. mume* Sieb. et Zucc., *Eriobotrya japonica* Lindl., *Pyrus pyrifolia* Nakai var. *culta* Nakai, *Malus pumila* Mill. var. *dulcissima* Koidz. and *Cydonia oblonga* Miller (Rosaceae), *Wistaria floribunda* DC. (Leguminosae), *Citrus* spp. (Rutaceae), *Ricinus communis* L. and *Mallotus japonica* Muell. -Arg. (Euphorbiaceae), Gall of *Rhus javanica* L. (Anacardiaceae), *Euphoria longana* Lam. (Sapindaceae), *Vitis vinifera* L. (Vitaceae), *Gossypium nanking* Meyen and *Hibiscus hamabo* Sieb. et Zucc. (Malvaceae), *Punica granatum* L. (Punicaceae), *Diospyros kaki* Thunb. (Ebenaceae), *Arctium lappa* L., *Helianthus annuus* L., *Chrysanthemum morifolium* Ramat. and *Leucanthemum sperbum* (J. W. Ingran) Begmans et Kent (Compositae), *Zea mays* L. (Gramineae), *Allium cepa* L. (Liliaceae), *Iris sanguinea* Hornem. and *I. enasta* Thunb. var. *hortensis* Mak. et Nemoto (Iridaceae), *Cryptomeria japonica* D. Don. (Taxodiaceae) in Japan.

Distribution. Japan, Korea, Taiwan, China, Vietnam, Myanmar, Thailand, Nepal, Sikkim, India, Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, Australia.

Notes. The moth dealt with under the name of *Conogethes punctiferalis* (Guenée) from Japan



Figs 15-20. Female genitalia of *Conogethes* spp. 15. *C. punctiferalis* (Guenée) (slide no. HY 2374), a. Posterior part. 16. *C. pinicolalis* sp. nov. (slide no. HY 2399), a. Posterior part. 17. *C. parvipunctalis* sp. nov. (slide no. HY 2389), a. Posterior part. (All scale bars: 1 mm). 18-20. Corpus bursae. 18. *C. punctiferalis* (Guenée) (slide no. HY 2397). 19. Ditto (slide no. HY 2396). 20. *C. pinicolalis* sp. nov. (slide no. HY 2384).

by Inoue (1982) is identical with one male and one female syntypes of *Astura punctiferalis* Guenée from Central India (Fig. 3: male syntype) preserved in the Natural History Museum, London.

The larva of this species has been known mainly as a pest on fruits and pods of many plants in Eastern Palaearctic (exclusive of Russian Far East) and Indo-Australian regions. At the present time, 32 kinds of plants belonging to 17 families are known as the larval hostplants of this species in Japan.

The species *Deiopeia detracta* Walker (1859, *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. (Zool.)* 3: 186) from Singapore, *Botys nicippalis* Walker (1859, *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 19: 999) from Seram and *Astura guttatalis* Walker ([1866], *List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 34: 1381) from Seram, Misoöl, Bacan and Aru treated as junior synonyms of *C. punctiferalis* (Guenée) by Shibuya (1928, 1929), Shaffer *et al.* (1996) should be critically reconsidered.

***Conogethes pinicolalis* sp. nov.** (Figs 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16, 16a, 20)

Astura punctiferalis (part.): Pryer, 1885: 63, nec Guenée.
Dichocrocis punctiferalis (part.): Matsumura, 1900: 332; Leech, 1901: 456; Matsumura, 1905: 209; Strand, 1918: 44; Marumo, 1923: 191; Caradja, 1925: 342; Shibuya, 1928: 206, pl. 7, fig. 26; *id.*, 1929: 173; Matsumura, 1931: 1034; Caradja & Meyrick, 1934: 159; Wu, 1938: 105; Luh & Kuan, 1953: 216; Inoue, 1955: 169; Mutuura, 1957: 136, pl. 24, fig. 714; Inoue, 1959: 248, pl. 170, fig. 20; Yamanaka, 1972: 265; Park, 1979: 92; P. Y. Wang, 1980: 146, pl. 27, fig. 156; *id.*, 1981: 77, pl. 17, fig. 470, nec Guenée.

Dichocrocis sp.: Park, 1983: 340, pl. 20, fig. 309.
Conogethes punctiferalis (part.): Mutuura, 1971: 136, pl. 24, fig. 714; Yamanaka, 1992: 85; H. Y. Wang & Speidel, 2000: 216-217, figs; Bae, 2001: 50, fig. 21; Hua, 2005: 51, nec Guenée.
Conogethes sp.: Inoue, 1982, 1: 338, pl. 39, figs 36, 37 (♂).

Length of forewing 11-14 mm. Very similar to *punctiferalis* in size, coloration and maculation, but distinguished from it by the following characters. The second segment of labial palpus always broadly tinted with blackish fuscous (see Fig. 9). Male hindtibia with a large tuft of fuscous scales at extremity, the first segment of hindtarsus also with a large tuft of fuscous scales (see Fig. 11). All series of black spots of upperside of both wings usually larger, especially postmedial series of black spots on hindwing usually coalesced. Underside of hindwing with all series of black spots of above usually more strongly blurredly repeated.

Male and female genitalia (Figs 13, 16, 16a, 20). Very similar to those of *punctiferalis* (see Table 1), but in male valva with saccular margin more or less strongly protruded, aedeagus longer, usually a little thicker, in female ovipositor more or less larger in size, apophysis posterioris a little shorter, and apophysis anterioris usually less thicker, eighth abdominal segment a little shorter. Corpus bursae usually ovate, but irregular in shape and size as in *punctiferalis*.

Type series. Holotype, ♂, Bushi, Iruma City, Saitama Pref. Honshu, Japan, 20. vi. 1983 (H. Inoue), in coll. BMNH. Paratypes: 97 specimens. **Japan:** Hokkaido—Kuroiwa, Yakumocho, 15. viii. 1991, 2 ♀ (H. Kogi); Tomarikawa, Kumaishicho, 20. viii. 1992, 2 ♀ (H. Kogi); Kaitorima, Taisei-cho, Kudou-gun, 10. viii. 1989, 1 ♀; Ukishima Park, Kitahiyama Town, Setana-gun, 27. vii. 1992, 1 ♂ (T. Komatsu); Ôkawa, Nanae Town, Kameda-gun, 27. vii. 1999, 1 ♂ (T. Komatsu). Honshu—Takao-san, Tokyo, 2. ix. 1954, 1 ♀ (H. Yamanaka); Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, 13. vi. 1955, 1 ♂; 23. vi. 1955, 3 ♀ (H. Yamanaka); Kanagawa, 17 & 30. vi. 1957, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; 21. vi. 1958, 1 ♀ (H. Inoue); Same locality as holotype, 17. viii. 1974, 1 ♀; 1 & 4. ix. 1974, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; 19. vi. 1977, 1 ♂; 28. vi. 1977, 1 ♀; 12. ix. 1977, 1 ♀; 28. vi. 1978, 1 ♀; 21. viii. 1979, 1 ♂; 4 & 12. ix. 1980, 2 ♀; 1-26. ix.

1981, 2 ♂ 2 ♀; 24. vi. 1982, 4 ♀; 29 & 30. viii. 1982, 1 ♂ 2 ♀; 2-20. ix. 1982, 2 ♂ 3 ♀; 4. ix. 1983, 1 ♂; 17. ix. 1986, 1 ♂; 9. ix. 1988, 1 ♀; 26. vi. 1989, 1 ♀; 26-27. vi. 1989, 3 ♀; 17. vi. 1995, 1 ♀ (H. Inoue); Tochiya, Unazuki Town, Toyama, emerged 27. vi. 1974, 4 ♂ 1 ♀, ex *Larix kaempferi* Carr. (Pinaceae) (C. Tanaka); Azohara, Unazuki Town, Toyama, 25. viii. 1973, 2 ♂; 24. viii. 1974, 6 ♂; 17. viii. 1985, 1 ♀ (H. Yamanaka); Kokurobe, Unazuki Town, Toyama, 27-28. viii. 1965, 1 ♂; Kanetsuri, Unazuki Town, Toyama, 21. vii. 1973, 1 ♀ (H. Yamanaka); Eiraku-cho, Toyama City, Toyama, 7. ix. 1991, 1 ♂ (H. Yamanaka); Seto-machi, Fukuyama City, Hiroshima, 28. vi. 1981, 1 ♂ (A. Tomisawa). Ryukyu—Uragami, Naze, Amami-ôshima, 22. ix. 1968, 1 ♂ (Y. Sekiguchi). **Korea:** Mt. Noja, Is. Geoje, 22-26. vi. 1998, 1 ♂ (Y. S. Bae *et al.*); Mt. Jirisan, Sancheong, 25-28. vi. 2001, 1 ♂ (U. I. B.); Mt. Sambang, Yeongweol, 9. vii. 2001, 1 ♂ (Y. S. Bae *et al.*); Is. Mu-eui, Incheon, 17. vii. 2001, 1 ♂ (J. I. Kim *et al.*). **Taiwan:** Paieng, Taoyuan Hsien, 22. vii. 1978, 1 ♂ (Y. Shibata). **China:** Nanling, 1100m, Shaoguan, Guangdong, 19-22. vii. 2005, 14 ♂ 2 ♀ (ex Y. Kishida); 19-23. vii. 2005, 1 ♂ (R. Sato); Nankunshan, 1000m, Huizhou, Guangdong, 23. vii. 2005, 5 ♂ (R. Sato); 8. viii. 2005, 1 ♀ (Y. Kishida). **Thailand:** Doi Pui, 1400m, Chiang Mai, 7-9. ix. 1987, 1 ♂ (M. Owada). 44 paratypes in coll. BMNH, 13 paratypes in coll. SCAU, 4 paratypes in coll. UIB, 3 paratypes in coll. RS and 33 paratypes in coll. HY.

Hostplant. *Pinus densiflora* Sieb. et Zucc., *P. thunbergii* Parlat., *P. strobus* L., *P. parviflora* Sieb. et Zucc., *Picea jezoensis* Carr. var. *hondoensis* Rehder, *Tsuga sieboldii* Carr., *Larix kaempferi* Carr., *Abies sachalinensis* Masters, *A. firma* Sieb. et Zucc., *Cedrus deodara* Loud., *C. atlantica* Loud., *C. libani* Loud. (all Pinaceae) in Japan.

Distribution. Japan, Korea, Taiwan, China, Thailand.

Notes. This species has been treated as conspecific with *Conogethes punctiferalis* (Guenée) for a long time by many researchers in Japan, Korea, Taiwan and China, for example Leech (1901), Matsumura (1900, 1905, 1931), Strand (1918), Marumo (1923), Caradja (1925), Shibuya (1928, 1929), Mutuura (1957, 1971) and Inoue (1955, 1959).

Koizumi (1960) and Inoue (1982) reclassified *C. punctiferalis* (Guenée) from Japan, and divided it into two groups based on the differences of their adult external morphological characters and larval feeding habits. The one group is polyphagous on fruits and pods of many plants, and male hindtibia and hindtarsus without tuft of scales (Fruit-feeding type). The other group is oligophagous and leaf feeder of pinaceous plants, and male hindtibia with a large tuft of scales at extremity, the first segment of hindtarsus also with a large tuft of scales (Pinaceae-feeding type). The species of the former group dealt with under the name of *C. punctiferalis* (Guenée), and the species of the latter group was treated as an unidentifiable species by Koizumi and Inoue. Subsequently, Honda and Mitsuhashi (1989) accurately indicated the morphological and morphometrical differences on the male and female genitalia, larva and pupa of the two types of *C. punctiferalis* (Guenée) from Japan, but they refrained from giving definite taxonomic action. Accordingly we here described the Pinaceae-feeding type of *C. punctiferalis* as a new species mainly referred to Honda and Mitsuhashi's observation based on the specimens from Japan, Korea, Taiwan, China and Thailand.

At the present time, 12 kinds of pinaceous plants are known as larval hostplants of this species in Japan.

***Conogethes parvipunctalis* sp. nov.** (Figs 6, 14, 17, 17a)

In appearance almost identical with *punctiferalis*, but more or less smaller in size (length of forewing 10-11 mm in *parvipunctalis*, 11-15 mm in *punctiferalis*), upperside of both wings with all black spots smaller in both sexes, especially a dicellular black spot on hindwing smaller.

Male and female genitalia (Figs 14, 17, 17a). Rather similar to *punctiferalis* than to *pinicolalis* (see Table 1), but different from those of the former as follows. In male aedoeagus a little shorter. In female eighth abdominal segment and apophysis posterioris a little shorter, and apophysis anterioris less thicker, ductus bursae usually shorter. Corpus bursae usually ovate, but irregular in shape and size as in the preceding two species.

Type series. Holotype. ♂, Hatsuno, Amami-ōshima, Ryukyu, Japan, 11-13. viii. 1977 (R. Sato), in coll. BMNH. Paratypes: 21 specimens. **Japan:** Honshu—Usugamine, Himi City, Toyama, 10. ix. 1988, 1 ♀ (H. Yamanaka). Kyushu—Shirikubiyama, Tsushima, 24. ix. 1973, 1 ♂ (T. Watanabe). Ryukyu—Yuan-dake, Amami-ōshima, 16-17. vii. 1963, 1 ♀ (H. Inoue); Mikyo, Tokunoshima, 24-25. vii. 1963, 1 ♀ (H. Inoue); Ketokina, Tokunoshima, 21. vii. 1970, 1 ♀ (T. Shirozu); Yonaha-dake, Okinawa, 23. vii. 1985, 1 ♂ (K. Yoshida). **Taiwan:** Fenchihu, 1600m, Chiayi, 12-13. vii. 1964, 1 ♂ (H. Inoue); Mulai, Taipei Hsien, 29-31. vii. 1974, 1 ♀ (Y. Kishida). **Nepal:** Nepalganj, 150m, Bake, 25. ix. 1986, 2 ♂ 1 ♀ (S. Sakurai). **India:** Gudalur, 1200m, Nilgiri Hill, x-xi. 1977, 2 ♀ (T. Hasegawa). **Philippines:** Banaway, N. Luzon Is., 9-12. v. 1986, 1 ♂ (native collector). **Borneo:** Mt. Bawan, 300m, Kalimantan Barat, x. 1989, 1 ♂ (N. Nishikawa). **Java:** Mt. Merapi, C. Java, vi. 1995, 2 ♂ 1 ♀ (native collector). **Sumatra:** Holzweg II, 1050m, 18km to Parapat, 29-30. vii. 1985, 1 ♂; 31. vii. — 1. viii. 1985, 1 ♂ (A. Seino). **Sulawesi:** Malino, 1100m, Near Ujun Pandang, 30-31. iii. 1987, 1 ♂ (N. Kashiwai). 4 paratypes in coll. BMNH, 17 paratypes in coll. HY.

Hostplant. Unknown.

Distribution. Japan (exclusive of Hokkaido), Taiwan, Nepal, India, Philippines, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi.

Notes. Many researchers in Japan and other countries have mixed up this species under the name of *C. punctiferalis*.

Table 1. Comparison of genital characters of three closely allied species of the genus *Conogethes*

Characters	<i>punctiferalis</i>	<i>pinicolalis</i>	<i>parvipunctalis</i>
Male genitalia			
Protrusion of saccular margin	weak	strong	weak
Length of aedoeagus	4.8–5.3 mm	5.5–6.8 mm	4.2–4.7 mm
Female genitalia			
Size of ovipositor	small	large	small
Length of 8th abdominal segment	long	short	short
Length of apophysis posterioris	1.2–1.4mm	0.9–1.1mm	0.9–1.2mm
Thickness of apophysis anterioris	thick	slender	slender
Length of ductus bursae	long	long	short

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摘要

井上 寛・山中 浩：モモノゴマダラノメイガの再記載およびそれと近縁の旧北区東部と東洋区からの2新種の記載

本文では *Conogethes punctiferalis* (Guenée) モモノゴマダラノメイガを再記載するとともに、それと近縁の2新種、*C. pinicolalis* を日本、韓国、台湾、中国、タイ国から、*C. parvipunctalis* を日本(北海道を除く)、台湾、ネパール、インド、フィリピン、ボルネオ、ジャワ、スマトラ、スラウエシから記載した。

Conogethes punctiferalis (Guenée) モモノゴマダラノメイガ

日本で果樹類や針葉樹の害虫として知られていた *Conogethes punctiferalis* (Guenée) は小泉(1960)によって成虫の外部形態や幼虫の食性の違いから果樹型と針葉樹型に分割された。その後、井上(1982)は前者を *Conogethes punctiferalis* モモノゴマダラノメイガ、後者を種名不詳の *Conogethes* sp. マツノゴマダラノメイガとした。しかし、井上が日本で *punctiferalis* としたものは、東南アジアには近似種が多いことから、はたして真の *punctiferalis* かどうか疑問であった(井上, 1982, 日本産蛾類大図鑑 1: 338 参照)。筆者らは英国自然史博物館所蔵の Guenée のタイプ標本(タイプ産地: インド中部)を調べた結果、日本で *punctiferalis* の果樹型とされていたものと外見上一致するここが明らかになった。これまでに、

Conogethes punctiferalis (Guenée) の雌雄交尾器が図説されたことがないので、ここで再記載した。筆者らは日本産のほか韓国、台湾、中国、ベトナム、タイ国、ネパール、シッキム、インド、フィリピン、ボルネオ、ジャワ産の標本を検した。

本種の外見上の特徴は井上(1982, 日本産蛾類大図鑑 1: 338, pl. 39, fig. 35 (♀)) が図説しているので参照されたい。雌雄交尾器の主な特徴は次のとおりである。雄交尾器: uncus は細長く腹方に曲がり、先端はふくらみ、その部分の背面は滑らかに剛毛に覆われている。Valva は短く、ほぼ楕円形、saccular margin はやや出張る。Clasper は短小、やや下方に曲がり、valva の腹方中央部に位置する。Juxta はやや細長く、基部は幅広くなっている。Saccus は短く前方に向かってやや細くなり、前縁は滑らかに丸みを帯びる。Aedoeagus は非常に細長く(4.8–5.3mm)、基部近くで強く湾曲する。Cornutus は1本の細長い針状物よりなる。雌交尾器: ovipositor は三角状で、長刺毛と短刺毛が生えている。Apophysis posterioris と anterioris はほぼ同じ長さで(1.2–1.4mm)、anterioris の方がやや太い。Antrum はやや強く骨化し、カール状。Ductus bursae は非常に細長い。Corpus bursae は通常卵形だが、その大きさや形には個体変化がある。Signum を欠く。

なお、本種幼虫の寄主植物は、日本からこれまでに17科32種記録されていることを付記しておく。

Conogethes pinicolalis Inoue & Yamanaka マツノゴマダラノメイガ

本種は井上(1982)が *Conogethes* sp. マツノゴマダラノメイガとしたものに相当する。前種 *Conogethes punctiferalis* (Guenée) と井上の *Conogethes* sp. は、外見では区別は容易であるが、雌雄交尾器の形態では区別が困難であるとされていた(井上, 1982, 日本産蛾類大図鑑 1: 338 参照)。ところが、Honda & Mitsuhashi (1989) は *Conogethes punctiferalis* (Guenée) の果樹型と針葉樹型の雌雄交尾器各部位の外形測定を行い、両者には明らかに差異が認められることを明らかにした。しかし、この論文では分類学的な処置はなされなかった。そこで、筆者らは Honda & Mitsuhashi (前出) の論文を踏まえ、新知見を若干加えて *Conogethes punctiferalis* の針葉樹型とされていたもの(井上の *Conogethes* sp.) を日本産のほか韓国、台湾、中国、タイ国産の標本に基づいて新種としてここに記載した。

本種の外見上の特徴は井上(1982, 日本産蛾類大図鑑 1: 338, pl. 39, figs 36, 37 (♂)) が図説しているので参照されたい。雌雄交尾器の形態は前種 *punctiferalis* に酷似するが、主な区別点は次のとおりである。雄交尾器: valva の saccular margin はやや強く出張り、aedoeagus は長く(本種は 5.5–6.8mm, *punctiferalis* は 4.8–5.3mm)、太めである。雌交尾器: ovipositor はやや大きく、apophysis posterioris は短く(本種は 0.9–1.1mm, *punctiferalis* は 1.2–1.4mm)、apophysis anterioris は通常細めで、第8腹節は短めである。

なお、本種幼虫の寄主植物は、日本からこれまでに1科(マツ科)12種記録されていることを付記しておく。

Conogethes parvipunctalis Inoue & Yamanaka コモンゴマダラノメイガ(新種)

本種は外見上 *Conogethes punctiferalis* (Guenée) モモノゴマダラノメイガに酷似するが、やや小型で(前翅長 10–11mm)、前後翅表面の黒色斑紋が雌雄ともにごく小さく、特に後翅横脈上の斑紋が一般にごく小さいことで区別される。ただし、雌では斑紋によって *punctiferalis* の雌と区別することが困難なことがあるので、この場合交尾器で確認する必要がある。雌雄交尾器の形態は前種 *pinicolalis* より *punctiferalis* に酷似するが、雄交尾器では aedoeagus がやや短いこと(4.2–4.7 mm)、雌交尾器では apophysis posterioris が短め(0.9–1.2mm)、apophysis anterioris が細め、第8腹節が短めであること、ductus bursae が通常短いことなどで区別される。日本(北海道を除く)、台湾、ネパール、インド、フィリピン、ボルネオ、ジャワ、スマトラ、スラウエシで採れた標本に基づいて記載した。本種幼虫の寄主植物は不明である。なお、本種は従来、*Conogethes punctiferalis* (Guenée) モモノゴマダラノメイガと混同されていたものと思われる。