

On the Elaterid-Beetles from Ryûkyû Archipelago

collected by Mr. Isao Matoba

“The Snappers of Island (VI)”

By

Takashi KISHII

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# On the Elaterid-Beetles from Ryûkyû Archipelago

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## “The Snappers of Island (VI)” \*

By

Takashi KISHII

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In the autumn of 1972, through the courtesy of Mr. Isao Matoba, a student of Kinki University, I had an opportunity to research and was requested to identify his interesting collection of Elaterid-beetles gathered from Ryûkyû archipelago.

As the result of my studying, the collection, as shown below, consists of 94 examples representing 43 species, among which 6 are decidedly new to science and 7 are recorded first to new localities. Moreover, I describe 2 new genera established on the basis of new species reported originally in this paper, and annex some remarks appertaining to new distribution etc.

Before going further, I want to express my cordial thanks to Mr. Isao Matoba for his kindness in placing this valuable collection at my disposal. The specimens are preserved in the collection of Mr. Matoba, and all the type-specimens and some examples are in my collection.

### Subfamily Hemirhipinae

1. *Tetrigus lewisi* Candèze, 1873 (Fig. 1) “Oh-kushihige-kometsuki”  
*Tetrigus lewisi* Candèze, 1873, Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège, 5(2) : 6 (Japan & China).  
*Tetrigus grandis* Lewis, 1879, Ent. Monthl. Mag., 16 : 155 (Nagasaki).  
*Tetrigus lewisi* : Okamoto, 1924, Bull. Agr. Ex. St. Gov. Gen. Chôsen, 1(2) : 182 (Corea & Loochoo).  
*Tetrigus lewisi* : Van Zwaluwenburg, 1957, Ins. Micronesia : 13 (Okinawa, Laos, Cnina, Japan & Bonins).

**Specimen examined** : Is. Toku-no-shima, Shimokushi, a male, July 9, 1972.

**Distribution** : Japan (Hokkaidô, Honshû, Is. Kammuri-jima, Shikoku, Is. Oki-no-shima in Kôchi, Kyûshû, Is. Tsushima, Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Toku-no-shima, Is. Okinawa-

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\* I. Elateridae of Is. Yaku-shima, 1959, Bull. Heian High Sch., 3.  
II. Elateridae of Is. Tsushima, 1961, ditto, 5.  
III. Elateridae of Iss. Rishiri-tô, Rebun-tô and Todo-jima, 1962, ditto, 7.  
IV. Elateridae of Iss. Awa-shima, Hegura-jima and Nanatsu-jima, 1964, ditto, 8.  
V. A List of Elaterid-Fauna from Ryûkyû Archipelago collected by the Soc. Sci. Surv., Kinki Univ., 1972, ditto, 16.

hontô, Is. Ishigaki-jima & Is. Chichi-jima in Bonins), Corea, Formosa, China & Indochina.

Up to date, this species has not been reported from Is. Toku-no-shima.

### Subfamily Chalcolepidiinae

2. *Alaotypus yayeyamanus* (Miwa, 1934) (Fig. 2) "Yaeyama-sabikometuski"  
*Adelocera yayeyamana* Miwa, 1934, Fauna Elat. Japan : 246 (Is. Ishigaki).  
*Alaotypus yayeyamanus* : Ôhira, 1967, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 9(3) : 98, 2 figs.  
(Nakano-shima, Amami-Ôshima, Okinawa & Ishigaki).  
**Specimens examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, a female, June 30, 1970 ; ditto, a female, June 26, 1971 ; Is. Ishigaki-jima, Mt. Banna-dake, a female, July 28, 1971.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Naka-no-shima, Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Okinawa-hontô, Is. Iriomote-jima & Is. Ishigaki-jima).

### Subfamily Agrypninae

3. *Adelocera (Sabikikorius) amamiensis amamiensis* (Miwa, 1934) (Fig. 4)  
"Amami-hoso-sabikikori"  
*Paralacoon amamiensis* Miwa, 1934, Fauna Elat. Japan : 248 (Amami-Oshima).  
*Adelocera (Sabikikori) amamiensis* : Ôhira, 1967, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 9(3) : 101 (Takara-jima & Amami-oshima).  
**Specimen examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, an example, July 6, 1970.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Takara-jima & Is. Amami-ohshima).
4. *Adelocera (s. str.) sakaguchii* (Miwa, 1927) (Fig. 3) "Sakaguchi-hoso-sabikikori"  
*Lacoon sakaguchii* Miwa, 1927, Ins. Mats., II(1) : 14, Pl. I, f. 3 (Okinawa).  
*Adelocera (s. str.) sakaguchii* : Ôhira, 1967, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 9(3) : 103, 3 figs. (Ishigaki, Iriomote & Yonaguni).  
**Specimens examined** : Is. Ishigaki-jima, Mt. Banna-dake, a male, July 28, 1971 ; ditto, a male, August 1, 1971 ; Mt. Omoto-dake, a male, July 31, 1971 ; Is. Iriomote-jima, Urauchi, a female, July 13, 1971.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Okinawa-hontô, Is. Ishigaki-jima, Is. Iriomote-jima & Is. Yonaguni-jima) & Formosa.
5. *Agrypnus (s. str.) miyakei* Ôhira, 1967 (Fig. 5) "Miyake-ôsabikikori"  
*Agrypnus miyakei* Ôhira, 1967, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 9(3) : 100, 1 fig. (Amami-oshima & Tokuno-shima).  
**Specimen examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, a female, June 28, 1971.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Toku-no-shima & Is. Okinawa-hontô).
6. *Agrypnus (s. str.) scutellaris scutellaris* (Candèze, 1893) (Fig. 6)  
"Shiromon-sabikikori"  
*Lacoon scutellaris* Candèze, 1893, Elat. nouv., V : 9 (Amami-Oshima).  
*Agrypnus scutellaris* : Nakane et Kishii, 1955, Bull. Osaka Mun. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2 : 4 (Takara-jima).  
*Agrypnus scutellaris scutellaris* : Ôhira, 1967, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 9(3) : 99,

2 figs. (Nakano-shima, Akuseki-jima, Takara-jima & Amami-oshima).

**Specimens examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, 2 males, June 23 & 25, 1970.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Naka-no-shima, Is. Akuseki-jima, Is. Takara-jima, Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Kikai-ga-shima & Is. Toku-no-shima).

This species has been hitherto unknown from Is. Kikai-ga-shima and Is. Toku-no-shima, though there are found some samples captured from these localities in my collection as following. Is. Kikai-ga-shima, 92 males and 36 females, July 28 to August 2, 1964, T. Kishii leg. ; Is. Toku-no-shima, 4 males and 2 females, July 28, 1968, M. Isobe leg.

7. *Sagojyo lupinosus* (Candèze, 1857) (Fig. 7) "Nagao-mizomune-himesabikikori"

*Lacon lupinosus* Candèze, 1857, Mon. Elat. I : 130 (Indes-Orientales boréales).

*Adelocera* (s. str.) *lupinosus* : Fleutiaux, 1927, Faune Colonies France : 79 (Cochin-China, Annam, Tonkin & Cambodia).

*Lacon* (*Sagojyo*) *nagaoi* Ôhira, 1966, Bull. Japan Ent. Acad., 2(2) : 7 (Amami-oshima).

*Sagojyo lupinosus* : Ôhira, 1971, Kontyû, 39(1) : 65, 3 figs.

**Specimen examined** : Is. Iriomote-jima, Urauchi river, a female, July 23, 1971.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima & Is. Iriomote-jima), Formosa, North Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Borneo, Burma & India.

Up to date, this unique *Sagojyo*-species has not been recorded from Formosa and Is. Iriomote-jima. but recently I had an occasion to study some examples from Formosa as follows and from Is. Iriomote-jima as mentioned above. Horisha in Formosa, a female, May 5, 1922, K. Takeuchi leg.

8. *Colaulon (Cryptolacon) musculus* (Candèze, 1857) (Fig. 8)

"Shirake-himesabikikori"

*Lacon musculus* Candèze, 1857, Mon., I : 141 (China).

*Lacon musculus* : Miwa, 1929, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 19(102) : 228 (Formosa).

*Lacon scrofa* : Miwa, 1929 (nec. Candèze, 1873, from Japan), Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 19(102) : 229 (Formosa).

*Lacon depressus* : Miwa, 1931 (nec. Candèze, 1874, from Corea), Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 21(116) : 259 (Loo-choo).

*Lacon shirakii* Matsumura, 1911, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg., 18 : 146 (Formosa).

*Colaulon (Cryptolacon) musculus* : Kishii, 1959, Akitu, 8(3) : 57 (Amami-ohshima).

*Colaulon (Cryptolacon) musculus* : Chûjô, 1959, Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. Kagawa Univ., II, 69 : 4 (Okinawa & Ishigaki).

*Colaulon (Cryptolacon) musculus* : Ôhira, 1967, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 9(3) : 104 (Amami-oshima, Tokuno-shima & Okinawa).

**Specimens examined** : Is. Amami ohshima, Hatsuno, a female, June 25, 1970 ; ditto. a female, June 24, 1971.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Toku-no-shima, Is. Okinawa-hontô & Is. Ishigaki-jima), Formosa, Hong-Kong & South China.

9. *Brachylacon microcephalus difficilis* (Lewis, 1894) (Fig. 9)

“Shiro-obi-chibisabikikori”

*Lacon difficilis* Lewis, 1894, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 13(6) : 29 (Nagasaki).

*Lacon trifasciatus* : Candèze, 1873 (*nec.* Candèze, 1864, from Ceylon), Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège, 5(2) : 1 (Japan).

*Lacon microcephalus* : Miwa, 1934 (*nec.* Motschulsky, 1858, from Ceylon), Fauna Elat. Japan : 70, 185 & 248, 1 fig. (Nara, Tosa, Nagasaki, Kumamoto & Tsushima).

*Adelocera (Brachylacon) microcephalus* : Ôhira, 1954, New Ent., 3(2-3) : 10.

*Brachylacon microcephalus* : Kishii, 1959, Akitu, 8(3) : 57 (Is. Amami-Oshima).

*Brachylacon (s. str.) microcephalus* : Ôhira, 1967, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 9(3) : 105 (Amami-oshima, Tokuno-shima, Okinawa-hontô, Ishigaki & Iriomote).

*Brachylacon (s. str.) microcephalus difficilis* : Ôhira, 1967, Kita-Kyûshû no Kontyû, 14(1) : 15.

**Specimen examined** : Is. Ishigaki-jima, Nozoko, a female, July 30, 1971.

**Distribution** : Japan (South-west of Honshû, Shikoku, Kyûshû, Is. Tsushima, Is. Amakusa, Is. Yaku-shima, Is. Naka-no-shima, Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Toku-no-shima, Is. Okinawa-hontô, Is. Ishigaki-jima & Is. Iriomote-jima) & Formosa?

### Subfamily Conoderinae

10. *Aeoloderma brachmana* (Candèze, 1859) (Fig. 10)

“Hamabe-madara-chibi-kometsuki”

*Aeolus brachmana* Candèze, 1859, Mon. II : 283 & 345 (Hindustan & Ceylon).

*Aeolus pardus* Candèze, 1859, Mon. II : 345, 1 fig. (India).

*Aeolus tessellatus* Motschulsky, 1860, Bull. Nat. Moscow : 518.

*Heteroderes multilineatus* Candèze, 1878, Ann. Mus. Genova : 118 (Celebes).

*Heteroderes brachmana* : Candèze, 1888, Ann. Mus. Genova : 676 (Birma).

*Heteroderes ancoralis* Schwarz, 1901, Deutsche Ent. Zeit., 24.

*Aeolus vittatus* Matsumura, 1911, Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg., 18 : 144 (Formosa).

*Aeolus becarii* : Fleutiaux, 1914 (*nec.* Candèze, 1878), Philipp. Journ. Sc. : 441 (Philippines).

*Aeoloderma brachmana* : Fleutiaux, 1929, Encycl. Ent. Col. : 34 (Annan & Tonkin).

*Aeoloderma sinensis* : Miwa, 1931 (*nec.* Candèze, 1859, from Hong-Kong), Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 21(116) : 259 (Okinawa).

*Aeoloderma sinensis* : Miwa, 1933, *ibid.*, 23(124) : 9 (Iriomote).

*Aeoloderma brachmana* : Ôhira, 1967, Ent. Rev. Japan, 19(2) : 42 (Naka-no-shima, Toku-no-shima, Amami-oshima, Takara-jima, Oki-no-erabu-jima, Okinawa-hontô, Ishigaki-jima & Iriomote-jima).

**Specimens examined** : Is. Ishigaki-jima, Mt. Banna-dake, an example, July 7, 1971 ; ditto, an example, August 1, 1971 ; Is. Iriomote-jima, Hoshidate, a male, July 19, 1971.

**Distribution** : Japan (South-west of Honshû, Shikoku, Kyûshû, Is. Yaku-shima, Is. Kuchi-no-erabu-jima, Is. Naka-no-shima, Is. Takara-jima, Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Kikai-ga-shima, Is. Toku-no-shima, Is. Oki-no-erabu-jima, Is. Okinawa-hontô, Is. Ishigaki-jima, Is. Iriomote-jima, Is. Minami-daitô-jima & Is. Yonaguni-jima), Formosa & South Asia.

11. *Prodrasterius brahminus* (Candèze, 1859) (Fig. 13) "Futaten-chibi-kometsuki"  
*Drasterius brahminus* Candèze, 1859, Mon. Elat., II : 422 & 426 (Himalaya).  
*Prodrasterius brahminus* : Miwa, 1929, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 19(102) :  
 245 (Formosa).  
*Prodrasterius brahminus* : Ôhira, 1967, Ent. Rev. Japan, 19(2) : 41, 2 figs. (Iriomote & Yonaguni).  
**Specimens examined** : Is. Ishigaki-jima, Mt. Banna, an example, July 17, 1971 ; Is. Yonaguni-jima, Higawa, a male, July 13, 1971.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Hateruma-jima, Is. Ishigaki-jima, Is. Iriomote-jima & Is. Yonaguni-jima), Formosa, Annan, Cambodia, Bengal & Himalaya.  
 The reporting of this species from Is. Ishigaki-jima has not been hitherto given out entirely.

### Subfamily Negastrinae

12. *Yukoana elongata amamicola* Kishii, 1970 (Fig. 11) "Amami-nagamame-kometsuki"  
*Yukoana elongata amamicola* Kishii, 1970, Bull. Heian High Sch., 15 : 6, 2 figs.  
 (Is. Amami-oshima).  
**Specimen examined** : Is. Amami-oshima, Hatsuno, a female, July 31, 1970.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-oshima).  
 13. *Yukoana amamiensis* Ôhira, 1967 (Fig. 12) "Amami-mame-kometsuki"  
*Yukoana amamiensis* Ôhira, 1967, Ent. Rev. Japan, 19(2) : 43, 4 figs. (Amami-Oshima).  
**Specimens examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, an example, July 6, 1970 ; Yunnan, an example, July 4, 1972.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima).

### Subfamily Ctenicerinae

14. *Actenicerus nagoi* Ôhira, 1967 (Fig. 17) "Nagao-shimofuri-kometsuki"  
*Actenicerus nagoi* Ôhira, 1967, Ent. Rev. Japan, 19(2) : 47, 2 figs. (Is. Amami-Oshima).  
**Specimen examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Nishi-nakama, a male, April 2, 1969.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima).

### Subfamily Physorhininae

15. *Anchastus castaneus* Miwa, 1934 (Fig. 14) "Kuriiro-ashibuto-kometsuki"  
*Anchastus castaneus* Miwa, 1934, Fauna Elat. Japan : 253 (Amami-Ôshima).  
*Anchastus castaneus* : Ôhira, 1968, Kontyû, 36(2) : 134, 2 figs. (Amami-Ôshima, Ishigaki & Iriomote).  
*Anchastus castaneus* : Ôhira, 1971, Pacific Ins., 13(3-4) : 539, 1 fig. (Amami-Ôshima & Tokuno-shima).  
**Specimens examined** : Is. Ishigaki-jima, Mt. Banna-dake, a female, July 18, 1971 ; Mt. Omoto-dake, a male and a female, August 2, 1971.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Toku-no-shima, Is. Ishigaki-jima & Is. Iriomote-jima).

16. *Anchastus aquilus ryukyuensis* Ôhira, 1968 (Fig. 15)

“Ryûkyû-ashibuto-kometsuki”

*Anchastus aquilus ryukyuensis* Ôhira, 1968, Kontyû, 36(2) : 134, 2 figs. (Amami-Ôshima, Okinawa, Ishigaki & Iriomote).

*Anchastus aquilus ryukyuensis* : Ôhira, 1971, Pacific Ins., 13(3-4) : 539 (Amami-Ôshima, Okino-erabu-jima & Ishigaki-jima).

**Specimens examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, an example, July 6, 1970 : ditto, a female, June 23, 1971 ; ditto, a male, July 5, 1972.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Okino-erabu-jima, Is. Okinawa-hontô, Is. Ishigaki-jima & Is. Iriomote-jima).

### Subfamily Ampedinae

17. *Hayekpenthès parallelaris* (Miwa, 1927) (Fig. 20) “Fuchiguro-hoso-kometsuki”

*Megapenthès parallelaris* Miwa, 1927, Ins. Mats., II(1) : 21, 1 fig. (Formosa).

*Ganoxanthus parallelaris* : Ôhira, 1966, Kontyû, 34(3) : 266 (Formosa).

*Ganoxanthus parallelaris* : Ôhira, 1968, Kontyû, 36(2) : 140 (Iriomote).

*Hayekpenthès parallelaris* : Ôhira, 1970, Ent. Rev. Japan, 22(2) : 87.

*Hayekpenthès parallelaris* : Kishii, 1972, Bull. Heian High Sch., 16 : 6 (Is. Ishigaki-jima).

**Specimens examined** : Is. Ishigaki-jima, Mt. Banna-dake, 2 males, July 17, 1971.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Ishigaki-jima & Is. Iriomote-jima) & Formosa.

### *Amamipenthès gen. nov.*

Type species : *Amamipenthès matobai* Kishii, *sp. nov.*

Female. Body elongate, more or less flattened above as well as beneath, parallel-sided. Head not so broad. Eyes large, spherical, distinctly prominent outwards. Epistome weakly narrowed in the middle, rather broad. Apical segments of maxillary palpi elongate, axiformed, sides not parallel. Antennae slender, not so elongate, 2nd and 3rd joints nearly similar in length and shape, smallest, 4th subequal to 2 preceding joints combined together in length or less, 4th to 10th ill-serrated, elongate triangular, having no medio-longitudinal carination. Prothoracic lateral margins straight, not incurved antero-downwards. Pronotal rear angles unicarinate. Pronotal punctures ocellate, interstices among them clearly shagreened entirely. Prosternal sutures straight, semidouble, even, closed perfectly. Prosternal process bent inwards behind procoxal cavities, thence prolonged straightly backwards, posterior end having no tooth nor emargination. Propleural hind margins concaved interiorly near outer angles. Rear coxal plates distinctly angulated posteriorly near metatrochanters. Elytral extremities obtusely truncate roundly, not emarginate nor cut off straightly, sutural extremities not pointed. Legs slender, tarsi and claws ordinal. Male unknown.

In the general outline this genus should be placed near the genus *Megapenthès* Kiesenwetter, 1863, and *Melanoxanthus* Eschscholtz, 1833, but the characteristics of epistome, proportion of antennal segments from 2nd to 4th, shape of elytral extremities etc. are

clearly separate each other. Moreover present genus suggests relationship with *Xanthopenthes* Fleutiaux, 1928, and *Hayekpenthés* Ôhira, 1970. However it can be divided by uncarinate hind angles of pronotum from the one, and by antennae serrated from 3rd joints from the other. *Sawadapenthés* Ôhira, 1970, is also similar to *Amamipenthés* in common structures, although, smooth interstices among pronotal punctures, parallel-sided apical segments of maxillary palpi, shape of hind coxal plates, form of elytral ends etc. are unique to *Sawadapenthés* in the combination.

The present new genus is represented by only one species *Amamipenthés matobai* sp. nov. described as follows, and appoints here as a masculine.

**18. *Amamipenthés matobai* sp. nov.** (Figs. 18, 47, 53) "Amami-hosocha-kometsuki"

Female, 9.5 × 2.2 mm. Elongate, clearly parallel-sided, flattened above as well as beneath, subopaque. Dusky brown in general, having antennae, fore and rear borders of pronotum, basal part of each elytron, anterior parts of prothoracic under surface plainly, meso- and metasternum partly, posterior edge of each hind coxal plate, margins of abdominal segments, and legs more or less paler in colour. Pubescence rather dense, semierect, long, golden-yellow on whole body.

Head a little convex above medianly, having a weak shallow impression between eyes. Punctures very dense, large sized, ocellate, partly reticulate to each other, irregular in density, interstices among punctures smooth. Frontal margin well-defined, roundly developed antero-downwards. Eyes large, a little prominent outwards. Epistome complete, rather broad, even medianly, gently enlarging to antennal scrobes, surface scabrous. Antennal scrobes circular, wide, slightly concave. Labrum reverse trapezoid traversely, feebly convex forwards. Apical joints of maxillary palpi elongate, axe-shaped.

Antennae slender, hardly attaining to tips of prothoracic hind angles by apical each one segment or less. Basal joints large, but not so robust. The 2nd smallest, subcylindrical, a little longer than width. The 3rd similar to 2nd in shape and size. The 4th nearly equal to total length of preceding 2 joints combined together or less. From 4th to 10th segments ill-serrated, gradually diminishing in length apically, having no carina nor smooth line on surface. Terminal joints elongate, rather oval, faintly shorter than each previous joint in length.

Pronotum clearly longer than wide in median measurements, in other words about 1.5 times as long as wide (exclusive of hind corners), subcylindrical, parallel-sided at rear corners, thence gently narrowing ahead straightly. Disc simple, faintly depressed above medially. Each posterior corners well-developing backwards, not diverging outwards, having an acute carination distinctly, each apex rather pointed. A medio-longitudinal short canaliculation situated on posterior border only, not prolonged anteriorly. Punctures dense, though partly irregular in density, plainly umbilicate, more or less similar to those on head generally, but faintly sparser, shallower and smaller. interstices among ones entirely shagreened conspicuously.

Scutellum elongate triangular, inclined antero-downwards obliquely, slightly elevated above medianly, lateral sides straightly converging posteriorly, hind apex obtusely pointed, punctulate minutely, sparsely, rather scabrous by minute creases.

Elytra at humeri about as wide as distance across tips of prothoracic rear angles, more



than 2.5 times as long as breadth. Lateral sides parallel from each base to beyond the middle, thence weakly converging roundly to each extremity, which is bluntly truncate or rather roundly ended, not emarginate nor mucronate at sutural apex. Punctate-striae well-defined, clearly impressed with longitudinal deep punctures. Intervals among striations completely even, punctulate minutely and sparsely, exclusive of basal one-fifth granulated distinctly.

Prosternum medio-longitudinally elevated below from base of mucro to behind anterior lobe, which is roundly prominent antero-downwards obliquely, surface of lobe flattened and clothed with large ocellate punctures reticulated each other; discal punctures single, sparse, regular in size; interstices among punctures smooth, shining. Prosternal sutures straight, double slenderly, closed perfectly at frontal extremities. Process in profile curved inwards behind procoxal cavities, then straightly prolonged rearwards; apex simple. Each propleura ordinal, punctulate irregularly in density and size; punctures sparser and larger than those on prosternum, subocellate; interstices among ones weakly shagreened. Mesosternal cavity parallel-sided, horizontal at anterior 3-5ths, thence suddenly converging posteriorly and gently bent postero-obliquely. Metasternal punctures similar to those on prosternum, but a little elongate in form. Hind coxal plates large, plainly expanded backwards near metatrochanters; lateral ends obtusely pointed towards abdomen. Abdominal sternites moderate; punctures allied to those on metasternum, but minuter in size.

Legs slender; tarsi and claws moderate.

Male unknown.

Described from a female holotype, Hatsuno in Is. Amami-ohshima, June 22, 1971, Isao Matoba leg.

In the general outline, this new species closely resembles to *Megapenthes shirozui* Kishii, 1959, though the dark brown body, proportion of 4th antennal segments against the preceding 2 joints combined in length, rather broad epistome, form of prosternal process in profile etc. are surely unique to this new species.

19. *Sawadapenthes amami* (Kishii, 1959) (Fig. 21)

“Amami-nisetsuyakeshi-kometsuki”

*Gamepenthes amami* Kishii, 1959, Akitu, 8(3) : 59, 5 figs. (Amami-Ōshima).

*Sawadapenthes amami* : Ōhira, 1970, Ent. Rev. Japan, 22(2) : 85, 9 figs.

**Specimens examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, a female, June 25, 1971; Yuwan, 5 males and 6 females, July 1, 1972; ditto, 2 males, July 4, 1972.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima).

20. *Abelater satoi* (Ōhira, 1968) (Fig. 22)

“Satō-mametsuyakeshi-kometsuki”

*Melanoxanthus satoi* Ōhira, 1968, Kontyû, 36(2) : 137 (Yonaguni-jima).

*Melanoxanthus satoi* : Ōhira, 1969, Bull. Aichi Univ. Educ., 18 (Nat. Sci.) : 95, 1 fig. (Miyako-jima).

*Melanoxanthus satoi* : Ōhira, 1969, Bull. Japan Ent. Acad., 4(6) : 32 (Iriomote-jima).

*Abelater satoi* : Ōhira, 1970, Ent. Rev. Japan, 22(2) : 83.

**Specimen examined** : Is. Yonaguni-jima, Sonae, a female, July 12, 1971.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Miyako-jima, Is. Iriomote-jima & Is. Yonaguni-jima).

21. *Abelater shirozui* (Kishii, 1959) (Fig. 23) "Muneaka-mametsuyakeshi-kometsuki"  
*Melanoxanthus shirozui* Kishii, 1959, Akitu, 8(3) : 60, 5 figs. (Amami-Ôshima).  
*Abelater shirozui* : Ôhira, 1970, Ent. Rev. Japan, 22(2) : 84, 9 figs.  
**Specimen examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, an example, June 23, 1971.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima).
22. *Ectamenogonus amamiensis* Ôhira, 1968 (Fig. 19) "Amami-chairô-kometsuki"  
*Ectamenogonus amamiensis* Ôhira, 1968, Kontyû, 35(2) : 142, 3 figs. (Amami-Ôshima).  
**Specimen examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, a male, March 30, 1970.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima).
23. *Ampedus* (*s. str.*) *amamiensis* Ôhira, 1968 (Fig. 16)  
"Amami-muneaka-kometsuki"  
*Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *amamiensis* Ôhira, 1968, Kontyû, 35(2) : 140, 2 figs. (Amami-  
Ôshima & Okinawa).  
**Specimens examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, 2 females, April 4 & August 30,  
1970.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima & Is. Okinawa-hontô).
24. *Haterumelater bicarinatus shibatai* Ôhira, 1968 (Fig. 24)  
"Shibata-kogecha-kometsuki"  
*Haterumelater bicarinatus shibatai* Ôhira, 1968, Kontyû, 36(2) : 143 (Amami-Ôshi-  
ma, Nakano-shima, Okinawa, Ishigaki & Iriomote).  
**Specimens examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, a male, June 23, 1971 ; ditto, a  
male, June 25, 1971 ; ditto, 2 females, June 30 to July 5, 1972.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Naka-no-shima, Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Okinawa-hontô, Is.  
Ishigaki-jima & Is. Iriomote-jima).

*Neopenthes* *gen. nov.*

Type species : *Neopenthes pallidihumeralis* Kishii, *sp. nov.*

Body elongate, cylindrical, comparatively robust in male, more voluminous in female than male, parallel-sided. Generally dusky brown with more or less pale parts. Moderately pubescent. Opaque. Head broad, slightly convex above between eyes, which are large and feebly prominent outwards. Frontal margine well-limited completely, roundly prominent antero-downwards obliquely. Epistome perfect, narrow, flattened ; frontal edge and clypeal margine parallel each other at middle, then enlarging towards each antennal scrobe, which is wide and excavated circularly. Labrum bearing a distinct medio-longitudinal carination. Antennae slender, failing to attain to tips of pronotal hind angles by 2 apical joints or more in male, or less in female. The 2nd joints smallest, globose. The 3rd clavate, one and a half times as long as a previous joint or more, a little wider. The 4th clearly longer than preceding 2 segments combined together. From 4th to 10th ones ill-serrated, having conspicuous medio-longitudinal unication on upper surface of each one, though gradually obsolescent apically. Pronotum plainly elongate, simply elevated above ; punctures circular, bisized, dense, semiumbilicate, interstices smooth at middle, gently being shagreened laterally. Pronotal basal sulci absent. Pronotal hind angles not so elongate, each

apex obtuse without setae, having distinct unication, moreover bearing a faint vestige of 2nd short carination between each lateral side and the 1st carina mentioned above. Scutellum elongate, tongue-formed, declivous. Elytra ordinal-shaped, punctate-striae well-defined with distinct large punctures, interstices granulated, apices hardly truncate. Prosternum moderate, intervals among punctures smooth. Prosternal sutures feebly curved inwards at middle, double, even, closed entirely. Process strongly bicarinate between procoxal cavities, straightly prolonged rearwards behind procoxae, apex simply pointed without emargination nor ventral tooth. Propleural rear edge broadly emarginate near each extremity. Mesosternal cavity parallel-sided and horizontal at anterior half, thence converging and declivous posteriorly. Metacoxal plates conspicuously angulated backwards near hind trochanters, lateral apices narrow, not pointed. Legs slender, tarsi and claws simple. Male genitalia in the general outline similar to that of some species of *Neodiploconus*.

This new genus *Neopenthes* is represented by the only species designated above as the genotype species and described newly as showing below, and appoints here as a masculine.

It is closely allied to *Penthelater* Ôhira, 1970 (Type species : *Ludius plebejus* Candèze, 1873) or *Homotechnes* Candèze, 1881 (Type species : *Homotechnes corymbitodes* Candèze, 1881), although *Neopenthes* may be easily divided from them by the combination of the unique structures as follows.

1. Labrum bearing a medio-longitudinal carination visibly.
2. The 3rd antennal joints distinctly longer than 2nd.
3. The 4th antennal joints clearly longer than previous 2 segments combined together.
4. Antennal joints 4th to 10th having a conspicuous medio-longitudinal smooth line on each upper surface.
5. Pronotal rear angles unicationate at a glance, though surely bearing a vestige of 2nd carina between each lateral margin and the 1st carination obsolescently.
6. Mesosternal cavity horizontal at anterior half, then obliquely inclining below posteriorly.
7. Male genitalia differed in general feature.

The carinate antennal segments from 4th to 10th of this genus are related to *Xanthopenthes* Fleutiaux, 1928 (Type species : *Megapenthes birmanicus* Candèze, 1888) and *Hayekpenthes* Ôhira, 1970 (Type species : *Megapenthes pallidus* Lewis, 1894), though they are distinguishable from *Neopenthes* in the wide epistome, much longer antennae than the total length of head and prothorax, and in the serration from the 3rd antennal joints. Moreover, it suggests relationship with *Megapenthes* Kiesenwetter, 1863 (Type species : *Elater lugens* Redtenbacher, 1842), however the simple antennal segments without carination and the conspicuous emargination at each elytral extremity are unique to the latter.

**25. *Neopenthes pallidihumeralis* sp. nov.** (Figs. 25, 45, 46, 49, 50)

“Nise-konaga-kometsuki”

Male, 10.2 × 2.6 mm. Elongate, a little cylindrical, rather robust, parallel-sided from behind pronotal anterior angles to beyond the half of each elytral length. Generally opaque on upper surface, but rather shining on reverse side. Wholly dusky brown with chestnut elytra and yellowish legs and elytral bases. Pubescence not so dense, recumbent,

comparatively long, golden-yellow on whole body.

Head broad, slightly convex above medianly, clothed with very dense, large-sized, clearly ocellate punctures, which are irregular in size and density, interstices among puncta microscopically shagreened. Frontal margine well-limited, prominent roundly, declivous antero-downwards. Eyes large, projected outwards. Epistome narrow, flattened, parallel-sided medially, each antennal scrobe large, broad, concave shallowly. Labrum weakly convex above, semicircular, having a distinct medio-longitudinal carination, clothed with large-sized and coarse punctures. Apical segments of maxillary palpi elongate, axe-formed.

Antennae slender, plainly failing to attain to tips of prothoracic rear angles by 2 apical segments or more. The basal joints robust, feebly depressed above, having a weak carination at each fore edge. The 2nd joints smallest, globular. The 3rd clavate, a little wider than 2nd, about 1.8 times as long as. The 4th elongate, ill-triangular, surely longer than preceding 2 joints combined together, nearly 1.3 times as wide as 3rd. From 4th to 10th segments ill-serrated, bearing a distinct medio-longitudinal smooth carination on upper surface of each joint, but diminishing apically in the clearness, moreover length and breadth of each one also dwindling terminally by degrees. Terminal joints elongate, a little longer than previous joints.

Pronotum elongate, about 1.4 times longer than width in total length containing rear angles, parallel-sided behind fore corners to each base of posterior angles, which are slightly divergent outwards, and frontal angles roundly converging anteriorly. Disk simply convex above only, having a very fine medio-longitudinal channel on basal slope. Punctures circular, semiocellate, dense, bisized, viz. clothed with a few sparse and small-sized puncta among many large-sized and dense ones, interstices among punctures finely shagreened laterally. Basal sulci absent entirely. Hind angles moderate, each apex not sharp, bicarinate, although the outer carination always obsolescent.

Scutellum declivous antero-downwards, sub tongue-shaped, widest at anterior one-3rd, thence roundly converging ahead as well as gently narrowing rather straightly to posterior end, which is obtuse, frontal border slightly depressed transversely, disk a little longitudinally elevated above medianly, surface wholly clothed with minute shagreen.

Elytra at humeri nearly as broad as distance across apices of pronotal rear angles, about 2.4 times as long as breadth or less. Lateral sides parallel from each base to beyond the middle, thence gradually converging roundly to each extremity, which is ordinal-formed or hardly truncate, bearing a fine mucro at each sutural end. Punctate-striae well-defined with longitudinal deep punctures, among which intervals even perfectly. granulated wholly.

Prosternum ordinarily elevated below longitudinally except anterior lobe, which is inclined fore-downwards feebly, frontal margine well-definedly carinated roundly. Punctures single, not so dense, interstices among ones smooth. Sutures double, not excavated entirely, weakly curved inwards medially. Process straightly prominent backwards from procoxal cavities, lateral sides distinctly carinated, apex simple. Propleurae flattened, punctures generally a little larger and denser than those on prosternal disk, though gradually denser and minuter outwards, rear edge emarginate conspicuously near each apex. Mesosternal cavity large, subparallel-sided and horizontal at anterior half, thence narrowing and

inclining postero-downwards. Metasternal punctures denser than those on prosternum. Hind coxal plates angulated backwards near metatrochanters, lateral ends narrow, not pointed. Abdominal sternites moderate, punctures allied to those on metasternum.

Legs slender, tarsal joints simple, each 1st joint longest, nearly as long as 2nd and 3rd joints combined together, 1st to 4th joints gently diminishing in each length to 4th, claws simple. Aedeagus as figured (Fig. 45).

Female, 8.8 × 2.4 mm. More voluminous and cylindrical than male. Antennae a little shorter than male. Lateral sides of pronotal hind angles not divergent outwards.

Described from a male holotype and a female allotype, Urauchi in Is. Iriomote-jima, July 23, 1971, Isao Matoba leg.

General outline and body colouration of this new species somewhat resemble *Ludius plebejus* Candèze, 1873, or *Neotrichophorus aureopilosus* Miwa, 1934, although from the one it may be easily separated by small body, yellowish humeral parts of elytra, carinate antennal joints, unique labrum etc., and from the other divided by the inverse ratio of their 2nd and 3rd antennal joints in length (Figs. 48~50). This precious information about the ratio of antennal segments stated above, I had fortunately to use in the present paper through the courtesy of Dr. H. Ôhira.

**26. *Penthelater matobai* sp. nov.** (Fig. 26) "Matoba-konaga-kometsuki"

Female. Body length 13.0 mm., width 3.8 mm. across prothorax, 3.5 mm. across elytra in the widest measurements. Robust, subcylindrical, distinctly convex above longitudinally as well as below, especially prothorax conspicuously rotund-formed, not so elongate, parallel-sided. Wholly reddish brown, exclusive of ventral surface of body mostly, antennae and legs paler in colour. Pubescence golden brown, recumbent, long, dense.

Head comparatively small, though rather broad at summit, feebly expanded anteriorly and vertical nearly, having vague vestige of a pair of shallow impression transversely between eyes. Frontal margin well-defined roundly, projected downwards, completely carinate entirely, marginal border depressed along frontal edge narrowly. Punctures small, ill-umbilicate, very dense, irregular in size and density. Eyes moderate, hardly prominent outwards, semispherical. Epistome narrow in the middle, but not obsolescent, a little concave tranversely, gently enlarging laterally; antennal scrobes flattened, broad, scabrous. Labrum semispherical, punctulate minutely and coarsely. Apical joints of maxillary palpi elongate, axe-formed distinctly.

Antennae short, failing to attain to each base of pronotal rear corners by one apical joints or less. Basal joints robust, elongate. The 2nd and 3rd joints smallest, subconic, similar to each other in size and form. The 4th nearly equal to the preceding 2 segments combined together or slightly longer, about 1.5 times as wide as. From 4th to 10th ordinarily serrated, gradually diminishing in length apically as well as in breadth. Terminal joints elongate, feebly longer than previous joint.

Pronotum very convex above and expanded outwards, namely dome-like, a little longer than width exclusive of posterior angles. Lateral sides faintly sinuate near fore ends as well as hind ones in profile, surely invisible completely in upper views. Pronotal punctures single, small, dense, though a little sparser than those of head, irregular in density, clearly bisized, viz. clothed with sparse minute punctures among dense and large sized ones.

Intervals among punctures smooth, shining at summit, gradually shagreened laterally. Hind angles short, weakly converging posteriorly from bases to tips, which are acuminate-pointed backwards, having bicarination, the inner carina of which well-limited, straight and clearly diverging ahead against each lateral side, the outer obsolescent and short. Posterior border with a feeble vestige of medio-longitudinal impression.

Scutellum elongate, typically tongue-shaped, suddenly declivous antero-downwards or nearly vertical, longitudinally elevated, granulate wholly, obtusely pointed rearwards at hind apex.

Elytra at humeri a little narrower than the distance across apices of prothoracic rear corners, generally short, about 2.4 times as wide as length or less, parallel-sided behind humeri to posterior 3-5ths, thence gently converging roundly towards each extremity, which is bluntly truncate obliquely. Punctate-striae well-defined, clothed with strong and deep punctures, whose interstices are feebly elevated longitudinally, distinctly granulated densely, especially on the basal one-3rd, then gently diminishing in the degree of granulation and density to apices, and at last sparsely punctulate with very minute punctures on the apical one-3rd. Sutural extremities obtusely pointed rearwards.

Prosternum medio-longitudinally elevated below ; punctures irregular in density and size, single, a little larger than those of pronotum. Frontal lobe of prosternum narrow, suddenly bent antero-downwards, punctulate coarsely. Prosternal sutures straight, double, flattened, closed entirely, slightly converging forwards each other. Prosternal process feebly inclined postero-inwards behind procoxal cavities, thence straightly prolonged backwards ; apex simply pointed obtusely. Propleura flattened, covered with minuter and sparser punctures than those on prosternum ; hind border smooth, clearly angulated inwards near posterior corner. Mesosternal cavity parallel-sided, broad, horizontal. Metasternum ordinal, clothed with oval and irregular punctures in density, whose intervals shagreened minutely. Metacoxal plates conspicuously angulated posteriorly near metatrochanters, narrowly pointed outwards at lateral ends. Punctures of abdominal sternites similar to those on metasternum in form and density, and minuter in size.

Legs moderate, tarsi and claws simple ; 1st metatarsal joint longest, a little shorter than the continuing 2 joints combined together.

Male unknown.

Described from a female holotype, Ishigaki city in Is. Ishigaki-jima. July 14, 1971, Isao Matoba leg.

General appearances of this new *Penthelater*-species is somewhat allied to *Homotechnes robustus* Kishii, 1966, and *Ludius plebejus* Candèze, 1873, although from them, it may be distinguishable in a combination of the following structures : subequal size and form of antennal 2nd and 3rd joints, broad and dome-like pronotum, vertical scutellum, few proportion of elytral length to width etc. In some outline, moreover, *Neotrichophorus rubuginosus* Ôhira, 1966, resembles also this new species, but it may be separable by the combination of the following characteristics of *rubuginosus* : narrow and elongate body, chestnut brown coloration, darker head and pronotum in colour, prominent eyes, U-shaped clypeal margin, elongate antennae, pronotal scratched punctures, unicarinate hind angles of pronotum, and the generic structures.

## Subfamily Elaterinae

### 27. *Chiagosnius delauneyi fuscomarginatus* (Lewis, 1896) (Fig. 27)

“Kuroheri-tsuya-kometsuki”

*Aphanobius fuscomarginatus* Lewis, 1896, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 17(6) : 337 (Amami-oshima).

*Megapenthes vitticollis* Miwa, 1927, Ins. Mats., 2(1) : 18, 1 fig. (Loo-choo & Corea).

*Agonischius obscuripes* Gyllenhal, 1817, var. *fuscomarginatus* : Miwa, 1934, Fauna Elat. Japan : 235 & 262 (Amami-oshima & Okinawa).

*Chiagosnius obscuripes* (Gyllenhal, 1817), var. *fuscomarginatus* : Nakane et Kishii, 1956, Sci. Rep. Saikyô Univ. (Nat. Sci. & Liv. Sci.), 2(3), A ser. : 28 (Okinawa).

*Chiagosnius obscuripes* Gyllenhal, 1817, f. *fuscomarginatus* : Chûjô, 1959, Mem. Fac. Liv. Arts & Educ., Kagawa Univ., 2(69) : 5 (Amami-oshima).

*Chiagosnius delauneyi fuscomarginatus* : Ôhira, 1968, Bull. Aichi Univ. Educ., 17 (Nat. Sci.) : 124, 2 figs. (Amami-Ôshima).

*Chiagosnius delauneyi fuscomarginatus* : Ôhira, 1971, Pacific Ins., 13(3-4) : 535, 1 fig. (Amami-Ôshima, Okinawa-hontô & Ishigaki).

**Specimen examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, an example, June 30, 1970.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Kakeroma-jima, Is. Okinawa-hontô, Is. Ishigaki-jima, Is. Iriomote-jima & Is. Yonaguni-jima).

### 28. *Neotrichophorus linteatus* (Candèze, 1873) (Fig. 28) “Kohigenaga-kometsuki”

*Ludius linteatus* Candèze, 1873, Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège, 5(2) : 28 (Japan).

*Ludius ligatus* Candèze, 1891, Cat. Met. Elat., Liège : 190.

*Crigmus linteatus* : Lewis, 1894, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6)13 : 266 (Maiyasan).

*Trichophorus ligatus* : Schwarz, 1907, Gen. Ins., 46, Elat. : 259.

*Neotrichophorus linteatus* : Miwa, 1934, Fauna Elat. Japan : 129, 1 fig. (Kôbe & Kôyadaira in Awa).

*Neotrichophorus linteatus* : Nakane et Kishii, 1955, Sci. Rep. Saikyô Univ. (Nat. Sci. & Liv. Sci.), 2(1) : 45 (Is. Birou).

*Neotrichophorus linteatus* : Ôhira, 1965, Kita-Kyûshû no Kontyû, 12(1) : 3, 1 fig. (Fukuchiyama in Fukuoka & Is. Yaku-shima).

**Specimen examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, a male, June 25, 1970.

**Distribution** : Japan (South west of Honshû, Shikoku, Kyûshû, Is. Yaku-shima & Is. Amami-ohshima).

It is a new member to the fauna of Is. Amami-ohshima.

## Subfamily Melanotinae

### 29. *Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) amamiensis* Ôhira, 1967 (Fig. 29)

“Amami-kushi-kometsuki”

*Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) amamiensis* Ôhira, 1967, Bull. Jap. Ent. Acad., 3(5) : 31, 2 figs. (Amami-Ôshima & Okinawa-hontô).

**Specimens examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Nishinakama, an example, April 2, 1969 ; ditto, Yuwan, an example, July 4, 1972.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima & Is. Okinawa-hontô).

30. *Melanotus* (*s. str.*) *tanchamelis* Ôhira, 1967 (Fig. 30)

“Tanchame-kushi-kometsuki”

*Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *tanchamelis* Ôhira, 1967, Bull. Jap. Ent. Acad., 3(5) : 33, 2 figs. (Amami-Ôshima, Nakano-shima, Akuseki-jima & Takara-jima).

*Melanotus regalis* : Nakane et Kishii, 1955 (*nec.* Candèze, 1860, from China), Osaka Mun. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2 : 8, 1 fig. (Nakano-shima).

*Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *tanchamelis* : Ôhira, 1970, Bull. Aichi Univ. Educ., 19 (Nat. Sci.) : 107 (Okinawa-hontô & Kume-shima).

**Specimens examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Nishinakama, an example, April 4, 1969 ; Hatsuno, a male and 2 females, April 2, 1970 ; ditto, a male, June 24, 1970.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Naka-no-shima, Is. Akuseki-jima, Is. Takara-jima, Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Okinawa-hontô & Is. Kume-jima).

In 1955, Nakane and Kishii reported *Melanotus regalis* Candèze from Is. Naka-no-shima in Tokara archipelago by 4 examples, but according to the latest study the identification missed the mark. And they are undoubtedly determined to *M. tanchamelis*.

31. *Melanotus* (*s. str.*) *legatus* Candèze, 1860 (Fig. 32)

“Kushi-kometsuki”

*Melanotus legatus* Candèze, 1860, Mon. III : 323 (Japan).

*Melanotus laticollis* Motschulsky, 1860, Etud. Ent., 9 : 8-9 (Japan).

*Melanotus annosus* : Okamoto, 1924 (*nec.* Candèze, 1865, from Japan), Bull. Agr. Ex. St., 1(2) : 182 (Is. Saishû-tô).

*Melanotus legatus* : Nakane et Kishii, 1955, Bull. Osaka Mun. Mus. Nat. Hist., 2 : 8 (Nakanoshima).

*Melanotus* (*s. str.*) *legatus* : Ôhira, 1967, Bull. Japan Ent. Acad., 3(5) : 34, 2 figs. (Nakano-shima, Akuseki-jima, Okinawa-hontô, Ishigaki-jima & Iriomote-jima).

**Specimens examined** : Is. Toku-no-shima, Shimokushi, a female, July 10, 1972 ; Is. Ishigaki-jima, Mt. Omoto, an example, August 4, 1971.

**Distribution** : Japan (Hokkaidô, Honshû, Is. Tobi-shima, Is. Awa-shima, Is. Sado-ga-shima, Is. Hegura-jima, Is. Kammuri-jima, Is. Oki, Shikoku, Is. Oki-no-shima in Kôchi, Kyûshû, Is. Iki, Is. Tsushima, Is. Tane-ga-shima, Is. Yaku-shima, Is. Kuchi-no-erabu-jima, Is. Naka-no-shima, Is. Akuseki-jima, Is. Takara-jima, Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Toku-no-shima, Is. Oki-no-erabu-jima, Is. Okinawa-hontô, Is. Ishigaki-jima, Is. Taketomi-jima, Is. Iriomote-jima & Is. Yonaguni-jima), Kuriles, Corea, Formosa? China & Burma.

Recently, I had fortunately a chance to research an example of this species from Is. Yonaguni-jima as follows, and the knowledge of the distribution, up to date, has been unknown entirely. Urabe in Is. Yonaguni-jima, an example, August 11, 1971, K. Matsumoto leg.

32. *Melanotus* (*s. str.*) *oshimanus* Ôhira, 1967 (Fig. 31)

“Ôshima-kushi-kometsuki”

*Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *oshimanus* Ôhira, 1967, Bull. Japan Ent. Acad., 3(5) : 34, 2 figs. (Amami-Ôshima).

**Specimen examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, an example, April 3, 1970.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima).



33. *Neodiploconus satoi matobai* subsp. nov. (Figs. 33, 44)

“Matoba-hosokushi-kometsuki”

The present new subspecies from Is. Iriomote-jima may be divided from the typical subspecies : *Neodiploconus satoi* Nakane et Kishii, 1956, Sci. Rep. Saikyô Univ. (Nat. Sci. & Liv. Sci.), 2(3) : 27 (Is. Miyako) ……., by the combination of the following characteristics.

Body small and slender. Male  $10.2 \times 2.5$  mm., female  $11.5 \times 3.2$  mm. in the largest dimension. Pronotum comparatively elongate, subparallel-sided medially, thence gently converging ahead and widening scarcely towards base of each hind angle, which is clearly diverging outwards, rather long. Each extremity of prothoracic rear corners acuminate pointed postero-outwards. Elytra elongate, about 2.6 times as long as wide (typical subspecies : 2.3 times). Median lobe of male genitalia elongate and narrow.

Described from a male holotype, Urauchi river side in Is. Iriomote-jima, July 24, 1971, Isao Matoba leg. ; a female allotype, Hoshidate in Is. Iriomote-jima, July 21, 1971, Isao Matoba leg.

In the body coloration and the general slender features this new subspecies of *satoi* is somewhat allied to *Neodiploconus ishigakiensis* Ôhira, 1967, from Is. Ishigaki-jima, although it may be separable from the latter by the combination of following structures.

1. Body a little larger.
2. Coloration rather brighter, namely reddish brown instead of blackish brown or dark chestnut brown in *ishigakiensis*.
3. Pubescence golden brown for blackish.
4. Different proportion of antennal 2nd joints to 4th ones as continuing :  $2+3=4$  and  $2<3$  in *matobai* instead of  $2+3<4$  and  $2=3$  in *ishigakiensis*.

### Subfamily Agriotinae

34. *Neoagriotes insularis* (Miwa, 1934) (Fig. 34)

“Oh-usukabairo-kometsuki”

*Agriotes insularis* Miwa, 1934, Fauna Elat. Japan : 260, 1 fig. (Iriomote).

*Agriotes (Neoagriotes) insularis insularis* : Ôhira, 1962, Kontyû, 30(4) : 264 (Amami-Ôshima).

*Neoagriotes insularis* : Ôhira, 1968, Bull. Aichi Univ. Educ., 17 (Nat. Sci.) : 123 (Amami-Ôshima, Okinawa, Ishigaki & Iriomote).

**Specimen examined** : Is. Ishigaki-jima, Tohro river, a female, July 9, 1971.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Okinawa-hontô, Is. Ishigaki-jima & Is. Iriomote-jima).

35. *Neoagriotes isaoi* sp. nov. (Figs. 35, 51, 52)

“Matoba-usukabairo-kometsuki”

Female,  $12.5 \times 3.5$  mm. Rather robust, not so elongate, parallel-sided, subcylindrical, a little flattened above, weakly opaque. Dusky blackish brown, having antennae, maxillary palpi, scutellum, mucro and legs more or less paler in colour. Pubescence not so long, softy, recumbent, golden-yellow on whole surface.

Head broad, moderately convex outwards simply. Punctures large, irregular in density and size, subumbilicate, partly conglutinated each other, interstices among ones smooth entirely. Eyes large, slightly prominent laterally. Frontal carinae before eyes well-defined,

extending to clypeal margine, which is well-limited traversely and visibly confluent to frontal carinae. Labrum semicircular, faintly convex anteriorly, punctures sparse, single. Antennal scrobes broad, oval, distinctly excavated. Apical joints of maxillary palpi rather triangular.

Antennae slender, failing to attain to extremities of prothoracic rear angles by apical one segment or more. Basal joints cylindrical, longest, sinuate. The 2nd subglobular, smallest, feebly longer than wide in length. The 3rd resembling to the previous joint in size and general features. The 4th triangular, clearly serrated, subequal to the preceding 2 joints combined together in length, about 1.5 times as wide as 3rd in breadth. From 4th to 10th triangular, serrated, gently decreasing in the degree of serration and width apically, and increasing hardly in length. The terminal joints conspicuously elongate, slightly longer and narrower than 10th.

Pronotum quadrate, scantly longer than width in median measurements, well convex above, cylindrical, parallel-sided medianly, thence roundly converging ahead, a little widening to hind corners. A medio-longitudinal wide and shallow impression situated on posterior border only. Punctures small, single, regular in size and density, gradually denser towards fore border, intervals among punctures smooth perfectly. Hind angles short, a little divergent outwards, having uncarination indistinctly, each apex short, obtusely pointed backwards. Basal sulci conspicuous, elongate, straight.

Scutellum rather broad, shield-formed, feebly declivous ahead, parallel-sided, having a small emargination at anterior 2.5ths of each lateral side ; frontal edge traversely straight, not excavated ; both the anterior angles obtusely angulated right-angledly, narrowly depressed conspicuously ; posterior apex obtuse ; disc even, clothed with very minute and sparse punctures, whose interstices smooth.

Elytra subcylindrical, slightly flattened above, at humeri as wide as distance across apices of pronotal hind corners, although distinctly narrower than median width of prothorax, about 2.4 times longer than breadth, parallel-sided behind humeri to beyond the middle, thence gradually narrowing roundly towards apices, which are ordinarily ended, not emarginated nor truncate. Punctate-striations fine, well-limited by deep, large and slightly longitudinal punctures ; intervals among striae feebly elevated above longitudinally, visibly scabrous by rather dense granules.

Prosternum well convex below medio-longitudinally ; punctures sparse, minute, irregular in density, a little denser laterally, interstices among punctures smooth. Frontal lobe of prosternum declivous antero-downwards, roundly edged. Prosternal sutures broad, double, even, closed completely, hardly curved inwards medially, slightly converging forewards each other ; fore extremities distinctly canaliculate, shallow. Prosternal process straightly prolonged backwards behind procoxal cavities in profile, having a small emargination at ventral surface near apex. Propleura flattened, punctulate sparser and larger than punctures of prosternum, and irregularly in size ; interstices among punctures smooth ; hind borders strongly excavated minutely near tips of rear angles. Mesosternal cavity parallel-sided entirely, horizontal in anterior half, weakly declivous postero-downwards, then again horizontal posteriorly. Metasternum moderate, covered with fine punctures, which are plainly denser than those of prosternum. Metacoxal plates subparallel-sided,

scarcely widened rearwards near metatrochanters ; each lateral ends truncate Abdominal punctures minuter and a trifle sparser than those on metasternum.

Legs slender ; tarsi simple, 1st segments longest, not lamellate nor dilated at any tarsal joints ; claws simple.

Male unknown.

Described from a female holotype, Hatsuno in Is. Amami-ohshima, June 22, 1971, Isao Matoba leg.

The present new *Neoagriotes*-species, in some characteristics, closely resembles to the other members of Japanese *Neoagriotes*, viz. *Agriotes insularis* Miwa, 1934, distributed in Loo-choo archipelago widely and *Agriotes ishiharai* Nakane et Kishii, 1954, from Honshû, Shikoku and Kyûshû. Although in the combination of the continuing body structures in this new species, may be easily divided from them : robust and dark coloured body, subglobular 2nd and 3rd antennal joints, 4th ones nearly as long as the preceding 2 joints combined together, broad scutellum, straight scutellar fore margine, very sparse and minute scutellar punctures etc.

*Agriotes fuscus* Miwa, 1930, from Formosa, somewhat resembles to this species, but darker head, paler pronotal hind angles, fine pronotal punctures, elongate pentagonal scutellum, and elytral minute punctures on intervals are peculiar to *fuscus*.

### Subfamily Adrastinae

36. *Silesis shirozui* Kishii, 1959 (Fig. 37) "Shirozu-kuchibuto-kometsuki"  
*Silesis shirozui* Kishii, 1959, Akitu, 8(3) : 62, 4 figs. (Amami-Ôshima).  
**Specimens examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, a male, June 23, 1970 ; ditto, a female, June 28, 1970 ; ditto, a male, June 22, 1971 ; ditto, a female, June 25, 1971.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima & Is. Kakeroma-jima).
37. *Silesis okinawensis* Miwa, 1928 (Fig. 38) "Okinawa-kuchibuto-kometsuki"  
*Silesis okinawensis* Miwa, 1928, Ins. Mats., 3(2) : 50, 1 fig. (Okinawa & Ishigaki).  
*Silesis okinawensis* : Ôhira, 1970, Bull. Aichi Univ. Educ., 19 (Nat. Sci.) : 108 (Okinawa-hontô, Kume-jima & Ishigaki-jima).  
**Specimens examined** : Is. Iriomote-jima, Urauchi, 4 males, July 23, 1971.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Okinawa-hontô, Is. Kume-jima, Is. Ishigaki-jima & Is. Iriomote-jima).  
This *Silesis*-species is here recorded from Is. Iriomote-jima for the first time.
38. *Glyphonyx rubricollis okinawana* Chûjô, 1959 (Fig. 39) "Okinawa-muneaka-kuchiboso-kometsuki"  
*Glyphonyx rubricollis okinawana* Chûjô, 1959, Mem. Fac. Lib., Arts & Educ., Kagawa Univ., II, 69 : 5 (Okinawa-hontô).  
*Glyphonyx rubricollis okinawana* : Ôhira, 1968, Bull. Aichi Univ. Educ., 17 (Nat. Sci.) : 130 (Amami-Ôshima).  
**Specimens examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Yuwan, a male, July 1, 1972 ; ditto, 2 females, July 4, 1972.  
**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima & Is. Okinawa-hontô).

39. *Glyphonyx* sp. (Fig. 40)

I believe firmly this *Glyphonyx*-beetle, that is a new species, but I refrain for a while from giving a new name to the snapper. Because, according to the private communication from Dr. H. Ohira, a resembling species of this *Glyphonyx* is actually putting into print by him. Thereupon, at the present time, I wish only to show the detailed characteristics as described beneath.

Male,  $4.2 \times 1.2$  mm. and  $3.7 \times 1.0$  mm. in median measurements. Elongate ellipsoid, subcylindrical, a little convex above as well as beneath, parallel-sided. Pitchy black wholly excepting more or less dusky brown prothoracic fore angles, pronotal rear corners, lateral borders of elytra near each base, prosternal sutures, and yellowish orange antennae and legs. Pubescence soft, semierect, golden yellow, moderately clothed over.

Head large, broad, well convex above roundly between eyes, clearly vertical on anterior 2-3rds irregularly impressed shallowly at the middle of summit. Punctures single, dense, minute ; density irregular to a certain extent ; intervals among punctures smooth. Frontal margine well-defined, slightly reflected outwards, distinctly V-shaped, though rather obtuse at the middle. Antennal scrobes large, triangular, strongly excavated, shagreened finely. Labrum semicircular, weakly convex beneath, scabrously punctulate.

Antennae moderate, nearly equal to the length of head and prothorax (including hind angles) combined together. Basal joints largest, cylindrical, sinuate. The 2nd obconic, 1.5 times as long as wide or more. The 3rd smallest, subobconic, feebly longer than breadth, distinctly shorter and narrower than the previous joint. The 4th about 1.5 times longer and wider than 3rd, ill-triangular. From 4th to 10th dull-serrated or submonili-formed, gently decreasing in length as well as width. Terminal segments elongate, rhombic, plainly longer than 10th.

Pronotum roundly convex above, especially anteriorly, bearing a smooth impunctate medio-longitudinal line at rear half, not canaliculate and rather obsolescent. Lateral sides subparallel each other at base of each hind angle, thence faintly expanded outwards to beyond the middle, and gradually converging roundly ahead. Punctures single, even, more or less similar to those of head, being denser and larger towards fore corners ; intervals among punctures smooth entirely, very shining. Rear angles short, slightly divergent postero-outwards, having long defined unication, which is not so elongate as compared with some members of *Glyphonyx* from Japan and its adjacent areas, and at last hardly reaching only near the middle of each lateral margine ; apices obtuse and short. Basal sulci definite, broad, a little approaching anteriorly to carinae of hind angles.

Scutellum triangular, suddenly inclined laterally at fore angles, feebly elevated above medio-longitudinally ; anterior margine straight, not emarginate ; rear apex obtuse ; punctures very fine, sparse.

Elytra at humeri as wide as distance across extremities of prothoracic hind corners, parallel-sided from each humeral base to posterior 2-5ths, then gradually narrowing roundly to each apex, which is moderately ended. Punctate-striae very fine, clothed with sparse, minute and deep punctures ; intervals among striae perfectly flattened, covered with definitely sparse and fine punctures, not granulate nor scabrous entirely ; interstices among punctures smooth.

Prosternum wider than length (exclusive of anterior lobe and mucro), visibly swollen below medio-longitudinally, clearly excavated transversely along frontal lobe, which is declivous obliquely antero-downwards, well-limited roundly and the edge conglutinated with the punctures along lobe plainly ; punctures conspicuously sparser and finer than those of pronotum, irregular in density. Prosternal sutures broad, double, flattened beneath exclusive of excavated anterior ends, widening ahead each other straightly. Prosternal process horizontal in profile, broad at base, thence gently narrowing to apex straightly in ventral views, bearing a short fine carina before each procoxal cavity, namely situated on extending line of each lateral side of process. Propleura slightly impressed near fore angles obliquely, and at posterior borders transversely ; punctures allied to those of prosternum at middle, weakly denser ahead, perfectly impunctulate and smooth on rear half ; longitudinal shagreened area being along each outer side ; hind edges near apices having feeble uni-excavation. Mesosternal cavity parallel-sided, declining postero-downwards. Metasternum broad, convex below, having a short carination at each mesocoxal cavity, feebly prolonged postero-outwards ; punctures very finer than those of prosternum, comparatively indistinct, interstices among ones entirely smooth. Hind coxal plates narrow, a little enlarging rearwards near metatrochanters, lateral ends truncate. Abdominal punctures similar to those on metasternum.

Legs moderate, 1st metatarsal joints longest, subequal to following 3 joints combined together in length, 4th distinctly lamellate, claws tridentate.

Described from 2 males, Mt. Yuwan-dake in Is. Amami-ohshima, July 4, 1972, Isao Matoba leg.

This species, in general features, is very intimately allied to other minute and blackish *Glyphonyx*-snappers from Japan and its adjacent areas, although, after all, it may be distinguishable from them by the combination of the body structures as showing below.

1. Body length about 4 mm. in median measurements.
2. Pitchy black wholly, exclusive of some dusky brown parts.
3. Pubescence golden yellow.
4. Carination on each pronotal hind angle rather robust, not extending near anterior corner.
5. Triangular and a little convex scutellum.
6. Flattened interstices among elytral striations.
7. Elytral punctures on intervals conspicuously fine and sparse.
8. Prosternum bearing short bicarination behind procoxal cavities.
9. Metasternal carinae behind mesocoxal cavities distinct.

Moreover, in general, *Glyphonyx illepidus* Candèze, 1873, from Honshû, Shikoku and Kyûshû, *G. pallidipes* Miwa, 1934, from Is. Iriomote-jima and Is. Ishigaki-jima, and *G. yoshimotoi* Ôhira, 1971, from Is. Amami-ohshima especially resemble closely to this species, but the 1st species among them may be divided from it by the different distribution, elongate and narrow body, fuscous blackish coloration of body, tongue-shaped scutellum, elytral granulation on intervals, absent prosternal and metasternal carinae etc., the 2nd by the dissimilar locality, fuscous blackish body, elongate carination of pronotal rear corners, flat and tongue-formed scutellum, elytral granulation, absent prosternal carinae behind

procoxal cavities etc., and the last ones separable by the black to brown body, elongate antennae, distinctly long carination on each pronotal rear corner, even and tongue-shaped scutellum, transversely rugose punctures on elytral interstices etc.

40. *Glyphonyx iriomotensis* Miwa, 1934 (Fig. 41)

“Iriomote-kuchiboso-kometsuki”

*Glyphonyx iriomotensis* Miwa, 1934, Fauna Elat. Japan : 263 (Iriomote Is.).

*Glyphonyx iriomotensis* : Ôhira, 1968, Bull. Aichi Univ. Educ., 17 (Nat. Sci.) : 129, 2 figs. (Ishigaki & Iriomote).

**Specimen examined** : Is. Yonaguni-jima, Sonae, a female, July 12, 1971.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Ishigaki-jima, Is. Iriomote-jima & Is. Yonaguni-jima).

This is here recorded from Is. Yonaguni-jima for the first time.

41. *Glyphonyx kishiii* Ôhira, 1968 (Fig. 42)

“Kishii-kuchiboso-kometsuki”

*Glyphonyx kishiii* Ôhira, 1968, Bull. Aichi Univ. Educ., 17 (Nat. Sci.) : 128, 2 figs. (Amami-Ôshima).

*Glyphonyx esakii* ? : Kishii, 1959 (*nec.* Miwa, 1934, from Amami-Ôshima), Akitu, 8 (3) : 63, 2 figs. (Is. Amami-Oshima).

**Specimens examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, 2 examples, June 21 & 22, 1971.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima).

42. *Glyphonyx esakii* Miwa, 1934 (Fig. 43)

“Esaki-kuchiboso-kometsuki”

*Glyphonyx esakii* Miwa, 1934, Fauna Elat. Japan : 263 (Amami-Ôshima).

**Specimen examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, an example, June 22, 1971.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima).

### Subfamily Cardiophorinae

43. *Dicronychus (Platynychus) formosanus* (Matsumura, 1910) (Fig. 36)

“Kansho-hana-kometsuki”

*Cardiophorus formosanus* Matsumura, 1910, Schäd. nütz. Insekt. Zucker. Formosas : 38, 5 figs. (Formosa).

*Cardiophorus systemus* : Miwa, 1929 (*nec.* Candèze, 1860, from Formosa), Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 19(103) : 345 (Loo-Choo).

*Platynychus formosanus* : Miwa, 1934, Fauna Elat. Japan : 212 & 265 (Formosa & Okinawa).

*Dicronychus (Platynychus) formosanus* : Ôhira, 1966, Kontyû, 34(4) : 338, 2 figs. (Formosa).

*Dicronychus (Platynychus) formosanus* : Ôhira, 1968, Bull. Aichi Univ. Educ., 17 (Nat. Sci.) : 133, 1 fig. (Amami-Ôshima, Okinawa & Iriomote).

**Specimen examined** : Is. Amami-ohshima, Hatsuno, a male, June 23, 1970.

**Distribution** : Japan (Is. Amami-ohshima, Is. Okinawa-hontô & Is. Iriomote-jima) & Formosa.

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## Explanation of Plates and Figures

Figs. 1-43 : total figure, Figs. 44 and 45 : male genitalia, Fig. 46 : labrum  
in front view, Fig. 47 : pronotal punctures, Figs. 48-53 : antenna.

### Plate 1

- Fig. 1. *Tetrigus lewisi* Candèze, 1873
- Fig. 2. *Alaotypus yayeyamanus* (Miwa, 1934)
- Fig. 3. *Adelocera* (*s. str.*) *sakaguchii* (Miwa, 1927)
- Fig. 4. *Adelocera* (*Sabikikorius*) *amamiensis amamiensis* (Miwa, 1934)
- Fig. 5. *Agrypnus* (*s. str.*) *miyakei* Ôhira, 1967
- Fig. 6. *Agrypnus* (*s. str.*) *scutellaris scutellaris* (Candèze, 1893)
- Fig. 7. *Sagojyo lupinosus* (Candèze, 1857)
- Fig. 8. *Colaulon* (*Cryptolacon*) *musculus* (Candèze, 1857)
- Fig. 9. *Brachylacon microcephalus difficilis* (Lewis, 1894)
- Fig. 10. *Aeoloderma brachmana* (Candèze, 1859)
- Fig. 11. *Yukoana elongata amamicola* Kishii, 1970
- Fig. 12. *Yukoana amamiensis* Ôhira, 1967

### Plate 2

- Fig. 13. *Prodrasterius brahminus* (Candèze, 1859)
- Fig. 14. *Anchastus castaneus* Miwa, 1934
- Fig. 15. *Anchastus aquilus ryukyuensis* Ôhira, 1968
- Fig. 16. *Ampedus* (*s. str.*) *amamiensis* Ôhira, 1968
- Fig. 17. *Actenicerus nagaoui* Ôhira, 1967
- Fig. 18. *Amamipenthes matobai* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.* (Holotype)
- Fig. 19. *Ectamenogonus amamiensis* Ôhira, 1968
- Fig. 20. *Hayekpenthes parallelaris* (Miwa, 1927)
- Fig. 21. *Sawadapenthes amami* (Kishii, 1959)
- Fig. 22. *Abelater satoi* (Ôhira, 1968)
- Fig. 23. *Abelater shirozui* (Kishii, 1959)
- Fig. 24. *Haterumelater bicarinatus shibatai* Ôhira, 1968

### Plate 3

- Fig. 25. *Neopenthes pallidihumeralis* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.* (Allotopotype)
- Fig. 26. *Penthelater matobai* Kishii, *sp. nov.* (Holotype)
- Fig. 27. *Chiagosnius delauneyi fuscomarginatus* (Lewis, 1896)
- Fig. 28. *Neotrichophorus linteatus* (Candèze, 1873)
- Fig. 29. *Melanotus* (*Spheniscosomus*) *amamiensis* Ôhira, 1967
- Fig. 30. *Melanotus* (*s. str.*) *tanchamelis* Ôhira, 1967
- Fig. 31. *Melanotus* (*s. str.*) *oshimanus* Ôhira, 1967
- Fig. 32. *Melanotus* (*s. str.*) *legatus* Candèze, 1860
- Fig. 33. *Neodiploconus satoi matobai* Kishii, *subsp. nov.* (Allotype)
- Fig. 34. *Neoagriotes insularis* (Miwa, 1934)
- Fig. 35. *Neoagriotes isaoi* Kishii, *sp. nov.* (Holotype)
- Fig. 36. *Dicronychus* (*Platynychus*) *formosanus* (Matsumura, 1910)



Plate 4

- Fig. 37. *Silesis shirozui* Kishii, 1959  
Fig. 38. *Silesis okinawensis* Miwa, 1928  
Fig. 39. *Glyphonyx rubricollis okinawana* Chûjô, 1959  
Fig. 40. *Glyphonyx* sp.  
Fig. 41. *Glyphonyx iriomotensis* Miwa, 1934  
Fig. 42. *Glyphonyx kishii* Ôhira, 1968  
Fig. 43. *Glyphonyx esakii* Miwa, 1934  
Fig. 44. *Neodiploconus satoi matobai* Kishii, *subsp. nov.* (Holotype)  
Fig. 45. *Neopenthes pallidihumeralis* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.* (Holotype)  
Fig. 46. Ditto.  
Fig. 47. *Amamipenthes matobai* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.* (Holotype)  
Fig. 48. *Neotrichophorus aureopilosus* Miwa, 1934  
Fig. 49. *Neopenthes pallidihumeralis* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.*  
Fig. 50. Ditto.  
Fig. 51. *Neoagriotes isaoi* Kishii, *sp. nov.*  
Fig. 52. Ditto.  
Fig. 53. *Amamipenthes matobai* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.*

### Summary

この報文に用いられた資料は、近畿大学学生である的場 績君により、1970年から1972年の略6~7月にかけての、西南諸島方面での蒐集活動を通じて得られたコメツキムシ科甲虫に属するものである。

前報文でも触れたように、この地域に関しては愛知教育大学の大平仁夫博士により、多くの論著が公けにされており、又最近前香川大教授中条道夫博士による立派な分類・分布学的研究の発表を見たあとでもあり、屋上屋を重ねる如き感もあるのであるが、今回のその資料内容の豊富さと、ユニークさに敢て本著を世に問うものである。

トカラ列島以南の諸島地域には、これ迄約110種余りの本科甲虫が知られていたが、今回の資料は43種を含み限られたシーズンにおける、単独での採集としては極めて多いものといえよう。又その中には2新属5新種が含まれ、7種類で新分布地が報告される。

又 *Glyphonyx* 属の中にも新しいものが見出されたが、これは近く大平博士により発表される予定なので、その特徴記載のみあげるに止めた。今回記載されるものは以下の通りである。

*Amamipenthes matobai* *gen. et sp. nov.* アマミホソチャコメツキ

*Neopenthes pallidihumeralis* *gen. et sp. nov.* ニセコナガコメツキ

*Penthelater matobai* *sp. nov.* マトバコナガコメツキ

*Neodiploconus satoi matobai* *subsp. nov.* マトバホソクシコメツキ

*Neoagriotes isaoi* *sp. nov.* マトバウスカバイロコメツキ

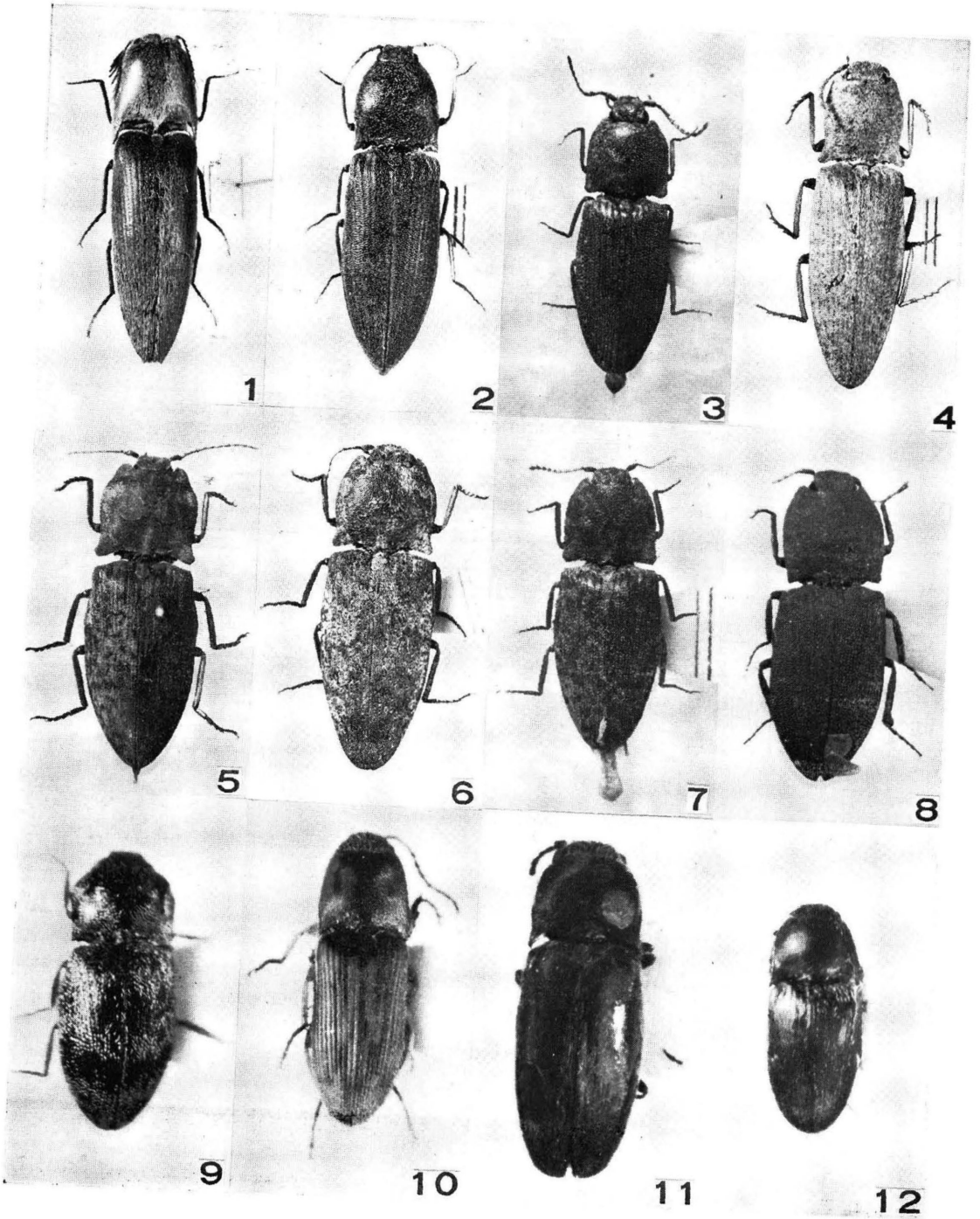
文を終えるに当り、貴重な資料の研究機会を与えられた、的場君に深い謝意を表すると共に、本研究発表の為に種々の御苦勞をお掛けした、平安学園教育論集刊行会関係者各位にも又、厚くその勞に敬意と感謝の念をささげるものである。

## **Plates and Figures**

## Plate 1

- Fig. 1. *Tetrigus lewisi* Candèze, 1873**  
Is. Toku-no-shima, July 9, 1972, 22.5 mm., male.
- Fig. 2. *Alaotypus yayeyamanus* (Miwa, 1934)**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 26, 1971, 16.8 mm., female.
- Fig. 3. *Adelocera* (s. str.) *sakaguchii* (Miwa, 1927)**  
Is. Iriomote-jima, July 13, 1971, 10.5 mm., female.
- Fig. 4. *Adelocera* (*Sabikikorius*) *amamiensis amamiensis* (Miwa, 1934)**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, July 6, 1970, 16.2 mm., male.
- Fig. 5. *Agrypnus* (s. str.) *miyakei* Ôhira, 1967**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 28, 1971, 24.0 mm., female.
- Fig. 6. *Agrypnus* (s. str.) *scutellaris scutellaris* (Candèze, 1893)**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 23, 1970, 17.2 mm., male.
- Fig. 7. *Sagojyo lupinosus* (Candèze, 1857)**  
Is. Iriomote-jima, July 23, 1971, 10.2 mm., female.
- Fig. 8. *Coŕaulon* (*Cryptolacon*) *musculus* (Candèze, 1857)**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 25, 1970, 10.5mm., female.
- Fig. 9. *Brachylacon microcephalus difficilis* (Lewis, 1894)**  
Is. Ishigaki-jima, July 30, 1971, 3.5 mm., female.
- Fig. 10. *Aeoloderma brachmana* (Candèze, 1859)**  
Is. Iriomote-jima, July 19, 1971, 5.2 mm., male.
- Fig. 11. *Yukoana elongata amamicola* Kishii, 1970**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, July 31, 1970, 3.0 mm., female.
- Fig. 12. *Yukoana amamiensis* Ôhira, 1967**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, July 6, 1970, 2.6 mm.

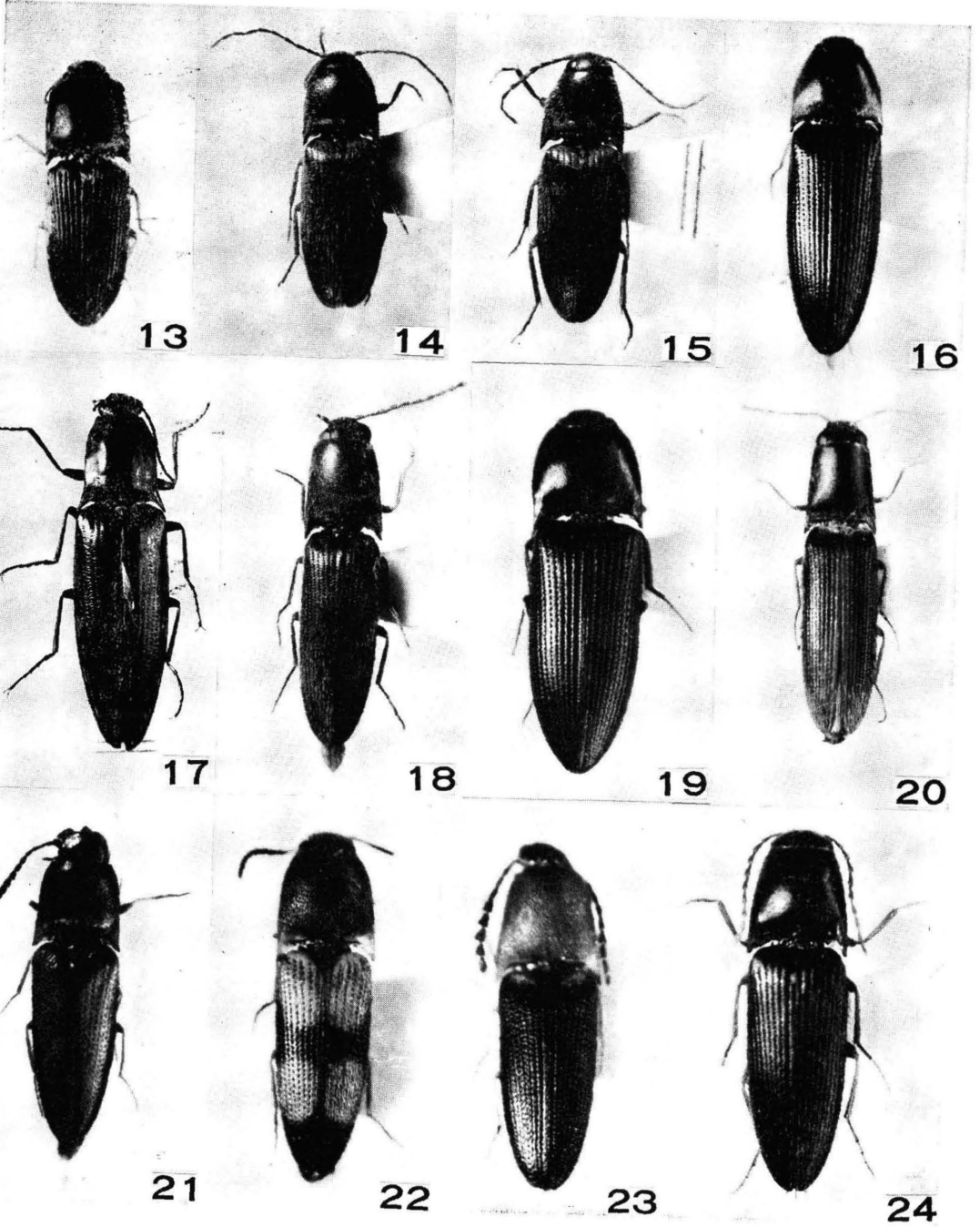
Plate 1



## Plate 2

- Fig. 13. *Prodrasterius brahminus* (Candèze, 1859)**  
Is. Yonaguni-jim, July 13, 1971, 6.0 mm., male.
- Fig. 14. *Anchastus castaneus* Miwa, 1934**  
Is. Ishigaki-jima, August 2, 1971, 7.6 mm., male.
- Fig. 15. *Anchastus aquilus ryukyuensis* Ôhira, 1968**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, July 5, 1972, 9.2 mm., male.
- Fig. 16. *Ampedus* (*s. str.*) *amamiensis* Ôhira, 1968**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, August 30, 1970, 7.5 mm., female.
- Fig. 17. *Actenicerus nagaoi* Ôhira, 1967**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, April 2, 1969, 17.5 mm., male.
- Fig. 18. *Amamipenthes matobai* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.*, holotype**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 22, 1971, 9.5 mm., female.
- Fig. 19. *Ectamenogonus amamiensis* Ôhira, 1968**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, March 30, 1970, 9.8 mm., male.
- Fig. 20. *Hayekpenthes parallelaris* (Miwa, 1927)**  
Is. Ishigaki-jima, July 17, 1971, 8.0 mm., male.
- Fig. 21. *Savadapenthes amami* (Kishii, 1959)**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, July 1, 1972, 3.4 mm., female.
- Fig. 22. *Abelater satoi* (Ôhira, 1968)**  
Is. Yonaguni-jima, July 12, 1971, 3.8 mm., female.
- Fig. 23. *Abelater shirozui* (Kishii, 1959)**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 23, 1971, 3.6 mm.
- Fig. 24. *Haterumelater bicarinatus shibatai* Ôhira, 1968**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 25, 1971, 9.6 mm., male.

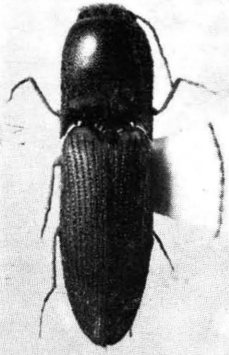
Plate 2



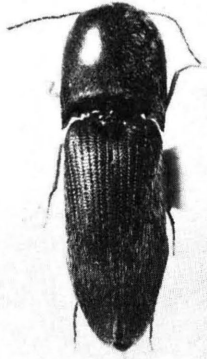
### Plate 3

- Fig. 25.** *Neopenthes pallidihumeralis* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.*, allotype  
Is. Iriomote-jima, July 23, 1971, 8.8 mm., female.
- Fig. 26.** *Pentelater matobai* Kishii, *sp. nov.*, holotype  
Is. Ishigaki-jima, July 14, 1971, 13.0 mm., female.
- Fig. 27.** *Chiagosnius delauneyi fuscomarginatus* (Lewis, 1896)  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 30, 1970, 14.0 mm.
- Fig. 28.** *Neotrichophorus linteatus* (Candèze, 1873)  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 25, 1970, 10.8 mm., male.
- Fig. 29.** *Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) amamiensis* Ôhira, 1967  
Is. Amami-ohshima, April 2, 1969, 14.4 mm.
- Fig. 30.** *Mejanotus (s. str.) tanchamelis* Ôhira, 1967  
Is. Amami-ohshima, April 2, 1970, 20.8 mm., female.
- Fig. 31.** *Melanotus (s. str.) oshimanus* Ôhira, 1967  
Is. Amami-ohshima, April 3, 1970, 15.0 mm.
- Fig. 32.** *Melanotus (s. str.) legatus* Candèze, 1860  
Is. Ishigaki-jima, August 4, 1971, 17.8 mm.
- Fig. 33.** *Neodiploconus satoi matobai* Kishii, *subsp. nov.*, allotype  
Is. Iriomote-jima, July 21, 1971, 11.5 mm., female.
- Fig. 34.** *Neoagriotes insularis* (Miwa, 1934)  
Is. Ishigaki-jima, July 9, 1971, 11.4 mm., female.
- Fig. 35.** *Neoagriotes isaoi* Kishii, *sp. nov.*, holotype  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 22, 1971, 12.5 mm., female.
- Fig. 36.** *Dicronychus (Platynychus) formosanus* (Matsumura, 1910)  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 23, 1970, 11.5 mm., male.

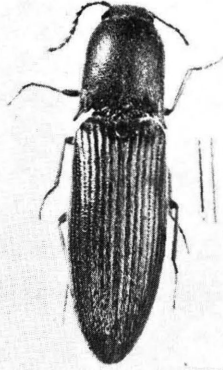
Plate 3



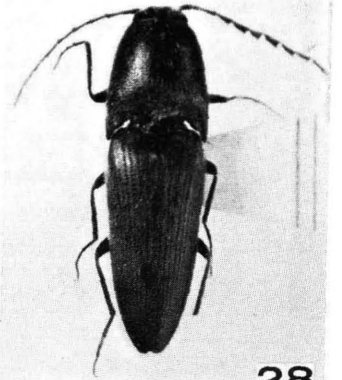
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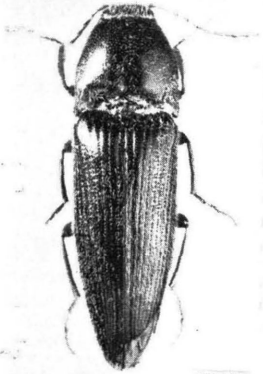
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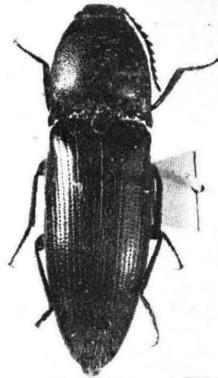
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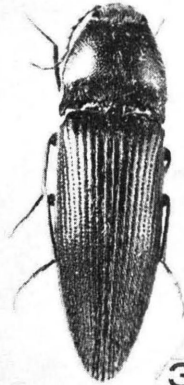
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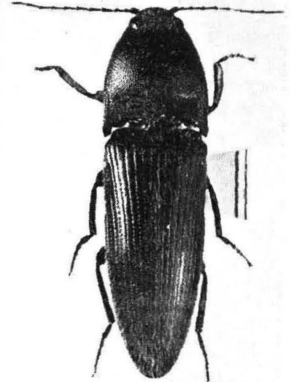
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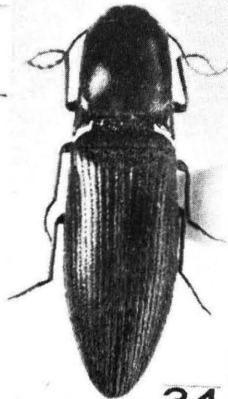
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32



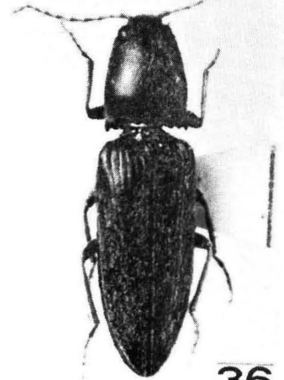
33



34



35



36



## Plate 4

- Fig. 37. *Silesis shirozui* Kishii, 1959**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 22, 1971, 8.6 mm., male.
- Fig. 38. *Silesis okinawensis* Miwa, 1928**  
Is. Iriomote-jima, July 23, 1971, 9.2 mm., male.
- Fig. 39. *Glyphonyx rubricollis okinawana* Chûjô, 1959**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, July 1, 1972, 6.0 mm., male.
- Fig. 40. *Glyphonyx* sp.**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, July 4, 1972, 4.2 mm., male.
- Fig. 41. *Glyphonyx iriomotensis* Miwa, 1934**  
Is. Yonaguni-jima, July 12, 1971, 3.8 mm., female.
- Fig. 42. *Glyphonyx kishiii* Ôhira, 1968**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 22, 1971, 3.6 mm.
- Fig. 43. *Glyphonyx esakii* Miwa, 1934**  
Is. Amami-ohshima, June 22, 1971, 3.4 mm.
- Fig. 44. *Neodiploconus satoi matobai* Kishii, *subsp. nov.*, holotype**  
Male genitalia, preparation mounted into Berlese's medium.
- Fig. 45. *Neopenthes pallidihumeralis* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.*, holotype**  
Male genitalia, preparation mounted into Berlese's medium.
- Fig. 46. Ditto.**  
Labrum in front view.
- Fig. 47. *Amamipenthes matobai* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.*, holotype**  
Pronotal punctures.
- Fig. 48. *Neotrichophorus aureopilosus* Miwa, 1934**  
Left antenna, 1st to 4th joints (delineated by holotype specimen :  
Is. Iriomote-jima, May 1932, S. Hirayama leg. : through the good  
wishes of Dr. H. Ôhira.)
- Fig. 49. *Neopenthes pallidihumeralis* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.*, holotype**  
Left antenna, 1st to 5th joints in dorsal view.
- Fig. 50. Ditto.**  
Right antenna, entire figure in dorsal view.
- Fig. 51. *Neoagriotes isaoi* Kishii, *sp. nov.*, holotype**  
Right antenna, entire figure in dorsal view.
- Fig. 52. Ditto.**  
Right antenna, 1st to 5th joints in dorsal view.
- Fig. 53. *Amamipenthes matobai* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.*, holotype**  
Right antenna, 1st to 5th joints in dorsal view.

Plate 4

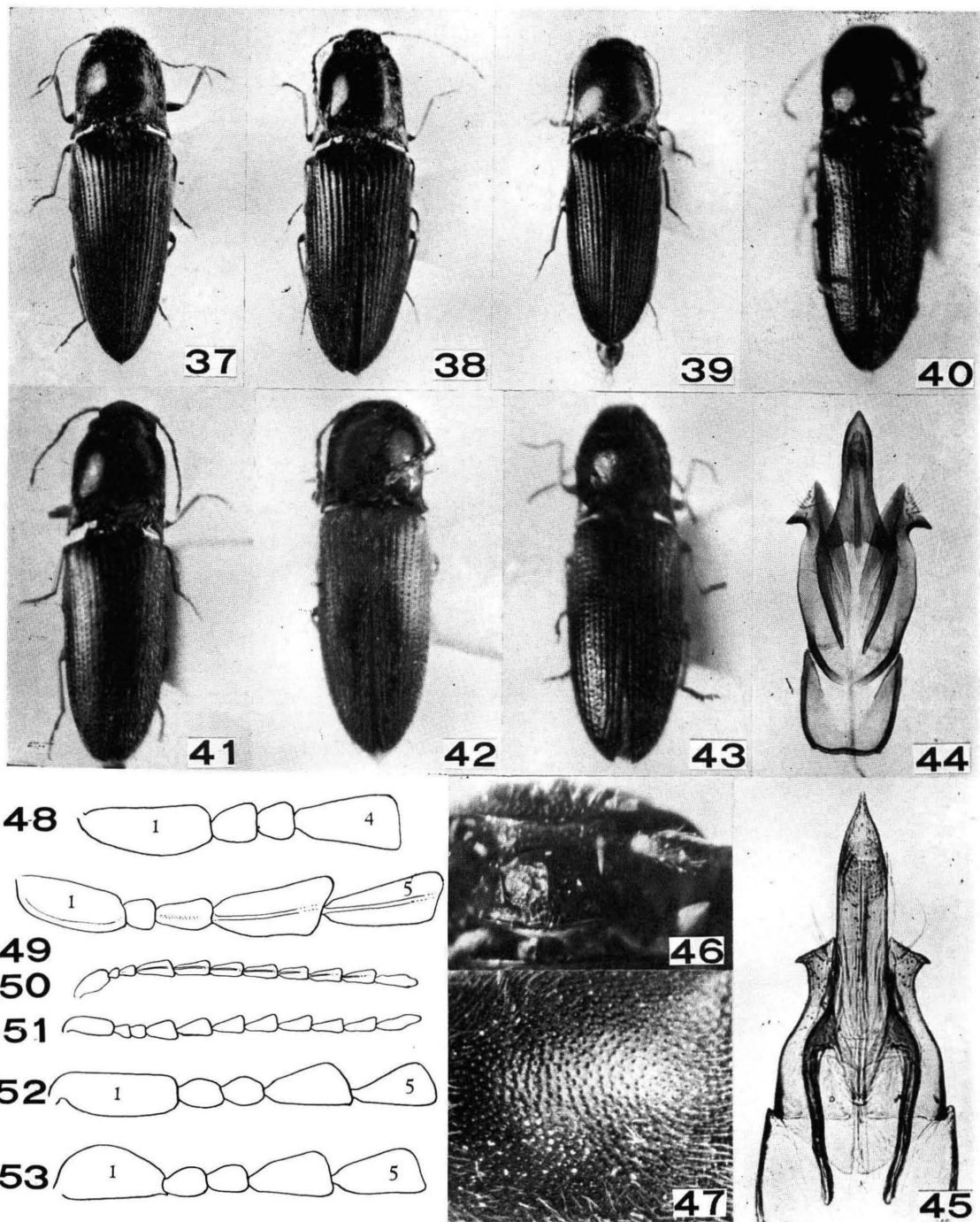


Table 1. Distribution List

	Hokkaidô	Honshû	Shikoku	Kyûshû proper	Is. Tsushima	Is. Yakushima	Is. Kuchinoerabu-jima	Is. Nakano-shima	Is. Akuseki-jima	Is. Takara-jima	Is. Amami-oshima	Is. Kikai-shima	Is. Tokuno-shima	Is. Okinoerabu-jima	Is. Okinawa-hontô	Is. Ishigaki-jima	Is. Iriomote-jima	Is. Yonaguni-jima	Formosa	Indo-china	China	Other localities	Remarks	
1. <i>Tetrigus lewisi</i> Candèze	○	○	○	○	○						○		○		○	○			○	○	○	①	1. Iss. Kammuri-jima, Okino-shima in Kôchi, Chichi-jima in Bonins and Corea.	
2. <i>Alaotypus yayeyamanus</i> (Miwa)								○			○				○	○							2. Borneo, Thailand, Burma and India.	
3. <i>Adelocera</i> (s. str.) <i>sakaguchii</i> (Miwa)															○	○			○				3. Southern parts and Hong-Kong.	
4. <i>A.</i> (s. str.) <i>sabikikoriensis</i> (Miwa)										○	○												4. South-west parts only.	
5. <i>Agrypnus</i> (s. str.) <i>miyakei</i> Ôhira											○			○									5. May be different subspecies.	
6. <i>A.</i> (s. str.) <i>scutellaris</i> (Candèze)								○	○	○	○	○											6. Iss. Amakusa in Nagasaki.	
7. <i>Sagojyo lupinosus</i> (Candèze)											○							○	○			②	7. Is. Minami-daitô-jima and South Asia.	
8. <i>Colaulon</i> ( <i>Cryptolacon</i> ) <i>musculus</i> (Candèze)											○		○		○	○			○		③	8. Is. Hateruma-jima, Bengal and Himalaya.		
9. <i>Brachylacon</i> (s. str.) <i>microcephalus difficilis</i> (Lewis)		④	○	○	○	○		○			○		○	○	○	○		○	⑤			⑥	9. Is. Miyako-jima.	
10. <i>Aeoloderma brachmana</i> (Candèze)		④	○	○	○	○		○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○		○				⑦	10. Containing Is. Birou-jima.	
11. <i>Prodrasterius brahminus</i> (Candèze)																○		○					⑧	11. Is. Kume-jima.
12. <i>Yukoana elongata</i> amamicola Kishii											○													12. May be different species.
13. <i>Y. amamiensis</i> Ôhira											○													13. Iss. Tobi-shima, Oki-no-shima in Kôchi, Oki in Shimane, Iki, Tane-ga-shima and Taketomi-jima, Kuriles, Corea and Burma.
14. <i>Actenicerus nagaoi</i> Ôhira											○													14. Is. Kakeroma-jima.
15. <i>Anchastus castaneus</i> Miwa											○		○			○	○							
16. <i>A. aquilus ryukyensis</i> Ôhira											○		○		○	○								
17. <i>Hayekpenthes parallelaris</i> (Miwa)											○					○	○			○				
18. <i>Amamipenthes matobai</i> Kishii											○													
19. <i>Sawadapenthes amami</i> (Kishii)											○													
20. <i>Abelater satoi</i> (Ôhira)																		○	○				⑨	
21. <i>A. shirozui</i> (Kishii)											○													
22. <i>Ectamenogonus amamiensis</i> Ôhira											○													
23. <i>Ampedus</i> (s. str.) <i>amamiensis</i> Ôhira											○				○									
24. <i>Haterumelater bicarinatus shibatai</i> Ôhira								○			○				○	○	○							
25. <i>Neopenthes pallidihumeralis</i> Kishii																	○							
26. <i>Penthelater matobai</i> Kishii																○								
27. <i>Chiagosnius delauneyi fuscmarginatus</i> (Lewis)											○				○	○	○	○					⑭	
28. <i>Neotrichophorus linteatus</i> (Candèze)		④	○	⑩	○						○													
29. <i>Melanotus</i> ( <i>Spheniscosomus</i> ) <i>amamiensis</i> Ôhira											○				○									
30. <i>M.</i> (s. str.) <i>tanchamelis</i> Ôhira								○	○	○	○				○								⑮	
31. <i>M.</i> (s. str.) <i>legatus</i> Candèze	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	⑫				⑬	
32. <i>M.</i> (s. str.) <i>oshimanus</i> Ôhira											○													
33. <i>Neodiploconus satoi matobai</i> Kishii																	○							
34. <i>Neogriotes insularis</i> (Miwa)											○				○	○	○							
35. <i>N. isaoi</i> Kishii											○													
36. <i>Silesis shirozui</i> Kishii											○													⑯
37. <i>S. okinawensis</i> Miwa															○	○	○							⑰
38. <i>Glyphonyx rubricollis okinawana</i> Chûjô											○				○									
39. <i>G.</i> sp.											○													
40. <i>G. iriomotensis</i> Miwa																○	○	○						
41. <i>G. kishiii</i> Ôhira											○													
42. <i>G. esakii</i> Miwa											○													
43. <i>Dicronychus</i> ( <i>Platynychus</i> ) <i>formosanus</i> (Matsumura)											○				○				○					