

New Negastrinae with Some Notes

"Some New Forms of Elateridae in Japan (X)"

By
Takashi KISHII

Reprinted from

BULLETIN OF THE HEIAN HIGH SCHOOL

KYOTO, JAPAN

No. 20, October, 1976

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New Negastriinae with Some Notes

“Some New Forms of Elateridae in Japan (X)”

By

Takashi KISHII

(Biological Laboratory, Héian High School, Kyôto, Japan)

In this paper, I want to describe some new genera and species of the subfamily Negastriinae Nakane et Kishii in Japan, and to make as accurately as possible a specific list, a generic key and some notes about this subfamily. As the result, I report here 83 species (including 12 subspecies), which belong under 10 genera with 3 subgenera, and describe newly in these numbers 7 genera or subgenera (*Chibistrius*, *Futomigiwa*, *Menoko*, *Microhypnus*, *Neomigiwa*, *Yamatostrius* and *Yezostrius*), 16 species and 4 subspecies as follows.

The samples used in this researching was gathered extensively from many localities in Japan and the adjacent regions by numerous collectors, and they kindly afforded me an opportunity to study and publish in respect to these valuable materials directly or indirectly through their friends. However, I am sorry to say, in 4 species (*Quasimus angustatus* Miwa, 1927 ; *Cryptohypnus cinefactus* Lewis, 1894 ; *Cryptohypnus optatus* Lewis, 1894 ; *Cryptohypnus interstinctus* Lewis, 1894), I could not finally research the reliable specimens.

Previous to my present report, I wish to express my cordial gratitude to Prof. M. Sasaki of Kyôto Prefectural University for his courteous help given during the course of my study in an useful literature. Moreover, I wish also to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. K. Baba in Niigata, Prof. M. Chûjô of the Meijô University, Prof. T. Shirouzu of Kyûshû University, Messrs. H. Hiramatsu in Wakayama, H. Ishida of Hyôgo Agricultural College, H. Kadowaki in Shimane, K. Masaki in Kyôto, K. Mizuno in Uji, T. Shibata in Ôsaka and K. Shirahata in Sakata for their kindness specially in placing the valuable collection at my disposal and in many ways.

In the end, all the specimens including the types of new forms are preserved in my collectoin, with the exception of some ones having a plain preserving position in the continuing description of this paper.

I. Generic Key to the Negastriinae in Japan

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | The 4th tarsal joint expanded apically. | 2 |
| 1' | The 4th tarsal joint simple. | 5 |
| 2 | Elytral striation absent entirely. | 3 |
| 2' | Elytral striation conspicuous. | |
| | <i>Monadicus</i> (<i>Yamatostrius</i> Kishii), <i>subgen. nov.</i> | |

- 3 Antennal 2nd joint smaller than 3rd. *Yukoana* Kishii, 1958
- 3' Antennal 2nd joint robuster and longer than 3rd. 4
- 4 Scutellum simple. *Quasimus (Miquasus)* Kishii, 1959
- 4' Scutellum ring-likely carinate or excavated well-definedly.
 *Quasimus (Quasimus)* Gozis, 1866
- 5 Claws simple or slightly expanded at base. 6
- 5' Claws elongately lobular at base. *Menoko* Kishii, *gen. nov.*
- 6 Tarsal length longer than tibia. 7
- 6' Tarsal length shorter than tibia. 10
- 7 Prosternal sutures single. 8
- 7' Prosternal sutures double. 9
- 8 Head and pronotum punctured. *Neohypdonus* Stibick, 1971
- 8' Head and pronotum granulate reticulately. *Microhypnus* Kishii, *gen. nov.*
- 9 Pronotum micro-shagreenly sculptured with granules or tubercles in most part of disc.
 *Migiwa (Migiwa)* Kishii, 1966
- 9' Pronotum smooth with punctures except of narrowly granular anterior border.
 *Migiwa (Neomigiwa)* Kishii, *subgen. nov.*
- 10 Pronotum moderately punctured or granulate, not reticulate. Elytral striae ordinarily
 impressed, not grooved at base. Elytral intervals rather flattened. 11
- 10' Pronotum reticulately sculptured clearly. Elytral striae strongly grooved basally 2nd
 stria to 5th. Elytral interstices conspicuously elevated basally 3rd to 5th.
 *Yezostrius* Kishii, *gen. nov.*
- 11 Pronotum punctured all over. *Futomigiwa* Kishii, *gen. nov.*
- 11' Pronotum plainly granulated medianly, punctured laterally. 12
- 12 Propleuron simple, sometimes slightly depressed antero-lengthwise, although having
 no carinate edge at outer side. *Pronegastrius (Chibistrius)* Kishii, *subgen. nov.*
- 12' Propleuron distinctly grooved antero-longitudinally with conspicuous carinate edge at
 outer side. *Pronegastrius (Pronegastrius)* Ohira, 1963

II. Descriptions of New Forms and Some Notes

Quasimus (Miquasus) formosanus Ohira

Taiwan-hoso-mame-kometsuki (Figs. 1, 13 & 41)

Quasimus (Miquasus) formosanus Ohira, 1968, Kontyû, 36 : 364 (Formosa).

Quasimus sp. : Nakane et Kishii, 1956, Sci. Rep. Saikyô Univ. (Nat. Sci. Liv. Sci.), 2(3), A ser. :
 27 (Is. Ishigaki-jima).

In 1956, Dr. Nakane and the author reported a *Quasimus*-species from Is. Ishigaki-jima based upon 2 examples without the firm determining by reason of the knowledge insufficiency in order to classify exactly about these minute elaterid-beetles. Still, according to my latest researches after the taxis of the Japanese *Quasimus* since 1970, they are, in all probability, consistent with Ohira's species shown above in the best part of general features. More, among the Japanese *Quasimus*-species the aedeagus of this species has an unique form at apex of each paramere as figured.

***Quasimus (Quasimus) ovalioides* Kishii**

Nise-maru-mame-kometsuki (Fig. 4)

Quasimus (Quasimus) ovalioides Kishii, 1970, Bull. Heian H. S., 15 : 15, 2 figs. (Is. Tsushima).

Quasimus (Quasimus) ovalis : Kishii (*nec.* Candèze, 1873), 1961, Bull. Heian H. S., 5 : 29, 3 figs. (Is. Tsushima).

In 1961, I reported *Quasimus ovalis* as a new record from Is. Tsushima with 3 figures based on 7 examples. But these samples, by the result of my subsequent studying, was described newly in 1970 as *Q. ovalioides* with no comment about the previous report stated above. More, all the figures in 1961 was illustrated by the specimen of true *ovalis* from the Kyôto district.

***Quasimus (Quasimus) ishigakianus* sp. nov.**

Ishigaki-chibi-mame-kometsuki (Figs. 2, 100 & 106)

Quasimus (Quasimus) cordatus : Kishii (*nec.* Miwa, 1934), 1970, Bull. Heian H. S., 15 : 13, 2 figs. (Is. Ishigaki).

Outline : Female 1.9×0.8 mm. Elliptic, stout, convex above longitudinally, subparallel-sided. Not so shining. Black with dusky brownish antennae (basal joint wholly black), pronotal hind angles, elytral basal border, elytral epipleuron and legs. Pubescence rather long, dense, even, subrecumbent, silver white.

Head : Broad, well convex simply at vertex, strongly declining antero-obliquely. Frontal margin distinctly carinate, roundly enlarging downwards, plainly sinuous near bases. Before eyes scabrous, not limited triangularly. Vertical sides along eyes clearly furrowed scabrously with many large deep punctures. Surface smooth. Punctures rather dense, large-sized, uneven in size and density.

Antennae : Shorter than combined length of head and prothorax by one apical joint, rather slender. Basal joint largest, robust, cylindrical, about twice length as wide as ; 2nd cylindrical, ca. 1.5 times longer than width ; 3rd similar in shape to 2nd, but plainly smaller ; 4th subtriangular, subequal length to 2nd ; 4th to 10th submonili-formed ; 11th elongate, spindle-formed, a little longer than 10th, but not so wider.

Pronotum : Nearly 1.4 times as broad as length including rear angles, parallel-sided at posterior half, thence gently narrowing roundly ahead, having no sinuation at bases of hind corners. Disc simply convex dome-likely. Hind angles parallel-sided, not divergent outwards, acutely pointed at apices, having elongate uncarination projecting anterior margin behind near middle of rear side of eye and not conglutinating firmly with edge. Surface smooth. Punctures looked as if those of vertex exclusive of size a little large and of shape rather ill-ocellate.

Scutellum : Shield-formed or subtriangular, parallel-sided at base, then substraightly narrowing to obtuse apex, declivous, feebly elevated medio-anteriorly. Frontal edge substraightened or a little expanded. Excavation very wide, large, hexagonal, perfectly flat-tened.

Elytra : Subparallel-sided near basal 2-5ths, then progressively narrowing beyond middle and conjoining roundly to moderate apices, ca. 1.6 times length as wide as. Striae lacking.

Surface smooth. Punctures finer and evener than those on pronotal disc.

Other Structures : Metasternal carination behind each mesocoxal cavity perfectly separating posteriorly, inner carina projecting obliquely near outer one-3rd of hind margin, outer carina weakly shorter than the other and running parallelly to lateral border. Legs moderate.

Male unknown.

Described from a female holotype, Mt. Omoto-dake in Is. Ishigaki-jima, July 5, 1965, Y. Hayashi leg.

In the hexagonal excavation of scutellum and visibly separating metasternal carination, this new *Quasimus* is quite specific. My previous paper in 1970 reported erroneously this species as a male individual of *Quasimus cordatus* Miwa. Although hereupon, I revise correctly as described and mentioned above. (see Figs. 20, 48, 102 & 108)

Quasimus (Quasimus) tsurugi sp. nov.

Tsurugi-chibi-mame-kometsuki (Figs. 3, 99 & 105)

Outline : Female 2.1~2.4×0.8~0.9 mm. Oblongo-elliptic, not so stout, a little expanded laterally in pronotal middle and at anterior one-4th of elytra, feebly convex above, subshining. Black with dusky brown trochanters, tibiae and tarsi. Pubescence plainly dense, long, straightened, recumbent, silver white.

Head : Broad, slightly convex, vertex simple, rather flattened forwards, gently declivous anteriorly. Frontal margin well carinate, rounded ahead, faintly sinuous near bases, having large triangle area before eyes with scabrous surface. Vertical sides along eyes clearly furrowed with some large punctures. Punctures rather large, not so sparse, but irregular in size and density, having about twice distance to diametre average of punctures.

Antennae : Manifestly shorter than combined length of head and prothorax by terminal 3 joints or more. Basal joint largest, robust, twice length of width ; 2nd cylindrical, 2.2 times as long as breadth, 1.5 times as long as 3rd ; 3rd subobconic, subequal width to 2nd ; 4th subtriangular, a little longer than 3rd, shorter than 2nd ; 4th to 10th submoniliformed, progressively diminishing in length apically ; 11th elliptic, 1.7 times length of 10th.

Pronotum : Broadest before middle, simply convex dome-likely. Sides roundly expanded laterally near middle, with a feeble sinuation at bases of rear angles. Posterior angles not so short, acutely pointed, parallel-sided, having distinct unicarination projecting ahead and completely uniting with fore edge behind upside of each eye. Surface smooth. Punctures similar to those of vertex.

Scutellum : Tongue-shaped, rather broad, subequal length to basal width, flattened, slightly inclining antero-obliquely, substraightened at frontal edge, obtusely pointed at apex. Sides broadest at anterior angles, then gently narrowing straightly to apical one-4th and suddenly converging roundly to apex. Excavation large, elongate, subquadrate, parallel-sided, substraight at fore edge, sometimes vanishing in anterior middle. Excavational punctures very minute, sparse.

Elytra : A little expanded at basal one-fourth, thence gradually converging to moderate apices, 1.8 times length of width or less. Striae absent. Surface smooth. Punctures feebly finer and evener than those of pronotal disc.

Other Structures : Metasternal carinate plates broad, not so elongate with subequal length to basal width, roundly ended posteriorly. Legs a little slender.

Male unknown.

Described from a female holotype and 6 female isotypes, Mt. Tsurugi-san in Tokushima Prefecture, July 27~29, 1974, S. Imasaka leg.

Quasimus (Quasimus) ranzanus Kishii and this new species are closely intimate each other in the general features, although the former has usually rather long antennae, divergent pronotal hind angles, narrow scutellar excavation and pale coloured tibiae as compared with those of the latter. Some isotypes are in the collection of Mr. K. Masaki, who gave me an opportunity to examine the materials.

***Quasimus (Quasimus) chibi* sp. nov.**

Chibi-mame-kometsuki (Figs. 7, 101 & 107)

Outline : Female 1.8 mm. Oblongo-ellipse, rather stout, plainly elevated above, subcylindrical, subparallel-sided, shining. Black with brownish legs except for infusate femorae. Pubescence long, dense, recumbent, silver white.

Head : Broad, well convex antero-above simply. Front vertical with defined margin, slightly expanded medio-downwards, narrowly depressed plainly along edge. Before eyes having ill-marked triangular area, its upper carination evanescent posteriorly, not attaining to eye margin firmly. Punctures not so fine, even, rather dense, clearly deep ; surface smooth.

Antennae : Distinctly short, failing to reach to bases of pronotal hind angles. Basal joint largest, robust, voluminous, 2.5 times length as wide as ; 2nd subcylindrical 1.8 times length as wide as ; 3rd obconic, smaller than 2nd plainly ; 4th weakly longer than 3rd, ill-triangular ; 4th to 10th ill-serrated, becoming large gently to 6th, then gradually small to 10th ; 11th rhombic, longer than 10th.

Pronotum : Clearly broader than length medially, visibly convex above dome-likely, simple at disc. Sides a little expanded outwards in middle, feebly sinuate at bases of rear corners. Hind angles extending posteriorly, with elongate apices pointed acutely, having well-ridged uncarination extending ahead and completely conglutinating to pronotal anterior margin behind upper side of eyes. Punctures simple, deeply impressed, slightly denser and larger than vertex ones ; general surface smooth.

Scutellum : Broad, large, subcordate, weakly declivous frontally, flattened. Sides roundly expanded before middle. Excavation subelliptic, a little longer than width, having substraight frontal margin uniting closely with scutellar fore edge. Punctures very fine, feebly sparse.

Elytra : Short, well-elevated longitudinally, widest behind humeri. Striae absent. Punctures shallower, denser and finer than pronotal ones.

Other Structures : Metasternal carinae not enclosed, both subequal in length. Legs

moderate.

Male unknown.

Described from a female holotype, Kajigamori in Kôchi Prefecture, May 2, 1954, Y. Doi leg.

It is very similar to *Quasimus (Quasimus) parvulus* Kishii in the general appearance, body measurements etc., though in having a convex outline, triangular area before each eye, and brownish legs, it may be separable from the latter. New name is based upon a Japanese "*chibi*" meaning "very small". The sample could examine through the courtesy of Mr. K. Mizuno.

Quasimus (Quasimus) imasakai sp. nov.

Imasaka-chibi-mame-kometsuki (Figs. 8, 28, 55, 104 & 110)

Outline : Male 2.2~2.7×0.7~0.9 mm., female 2.4×0.9 mm. Elongate, parallel-sided, ill-convex (male), or rather robust and well convex above (female), shining. Black with dark brown palpi, pronotal hind angles, trochanters, tibiae and tarsi, sometimes with dusky brown elytra. Pubescence long, dense, recumbent, whitish.

Head : Broad, slightly convex above with a feeble vestige of medio-longitudinal depression behind vertex, perfectly smooth having very fine even sparse punctures, less than one-3rd of distance average among ones in diametre. Front triangularly projecting antero-obliquely, distinctly carinate, presenting an ill-limited large triangle area at base, although upper carina obliterated posteriorly and not uniting with eye margin.

Antennae : Slender in male, exceeding tips of pronotal rear angles by an apical joint. Basal joint plainly robust, cylindrical, 2.2 times length as wide as ; 2nd subcylindrical about twice length as wide as or more ; 3rd obconic, scarcely shorter and clearly narrower than 2nd ; 4th triangular, plainly larger than 3rd ; 4th to 10th subserrated ; 11th elongate, spindle-formed, 1.6 times length as 10th as. In female not slender, shorter than combined length of head and prothorax together by one terminal joint ; 2nd a little robuster and 4th longer than in male, and others clearly allied to male.

Pronotum : Broadest behind middle, simply convex before middle. Sides weakly arcuated before middle, slightly sinuous at bases of hind corners. Rear angles subparallel-sided, less diverging outwards, acutely pointed at apices, having clear uncarination projecting forewards, and entirely uniting with pronotal anterior margin behind upper side of each eye. Punctures very minute, conspicuously sparse, regularly set, completely smooth in their interstices, relatively sparser than those of vertex ; distance average among ones over 3 times diametre of each one.

Scutellum : A little elongate, subtriangular, generally flattened, feebly declivous ahead ; frontal edge substraight, explicitly elevated above transversely along margin ; apex obtusely pointed. Excavation small, faintly depressed oblongo-pentagonally without fore edge, sometimes closely allied to general appearance of *Miquasus*-species. Punctures very sparse, fine, rather obliterated.

Elytra : Feebly widening to basal one-6th, subparallel near middle, thence gradually narrowing to moderate apex. Simply convex above lengthwise, 1.8 times length of median

breadth. Striae absent. Surface smooth. Punctures a little elongate longitudinally, weakly denser and larger than those of pronotal disc.

Other Structures : Metasternal carinate plates small, enclosed apically, subtriangularly, rounded at apex, slightly longer than basal width. Legs rather slender. Male genital organ as figured.

Described from a male holotype and a male isotype, Mt. Yonaha in Is. Okinawa-hontô, April 9, 1975, S. Imasaka leg. ; 2 male and a female paratype, ditto, April 28, 1975, K. Sugino leg.

In some view points, this species resembles to small individuals of *Yukoana elongata okinawana* Ohira, but the colouration of elytral pubescence and the shape of scutellar excavation are easily separated each other. Moreover, the general outline of this species is allied to *Miquasus*-species in having a faint scutellar excavation, but the large body and elongate aedeagus are highly specific. Some types are deposited in the collection of Mr. K. Masaki.

Quasimus (Quasimus) miyakonis sp. nov.

Miyako-chibi-mame-kometsuki (Figs. 5, 25, 52, 103 & 109)

Outline : Male 1.5~1.7×0.6~0.7 mm., female 1.7~2.0×0.7~0.9 mm. Oblongo-ellipse, rather slender, well convex above lengthwise, parallel-sided, shining. Black with yellowish 2nd and 3rd antennal joints, trochanters, tibiae and tarsi. Pubescence long, dense, recumbent, a little arcuate, silver white.

Head : Distinctly broad, simply convex at vertex, plainly declivous antero-obliquely. Frontal margin clearly carinate, roundly projecting ahead in middle, substraight at upside of antennal sulci, perfectly simple at bases with no triangular area. Lateral sides of vertex along eyes simple with some large dense punctures, not furrowed. Surface smooth entirely with very sparse minute even punctures, diameter of each one less than one-third of distance average among them.

Antennae : Not so slender, too long by a half length of apical joint to head and pronotum combined (male), or plainly shorter by terminal one joint (female). Basal joint largest, cylindrical, 2.2 times longer than width ; 2nd clavate, cylindrical, 2.3 times as long as breadth ; 3rd subobconic, clearly smaller than 2nd, 1.8 times length as wide as ; 4th obconic, subequal length to 2nd ; 4th to 10th gently diminishing in length, increasing in width ; 11th rhombic, twice length as wide as, nearly twice longer than preceding joint.

Pronotum : Broadest in middle, simply convex dome-likely. Sides roundly expanded, distinctly sinuous at bases of hind angles. Rear corners short, visibly divergent outwards, acutely pointed, having conspicuous uncarina extending forwards and uniting ill-definedly with anterior margin near middle of posterior side of each eye. Punctures explicitly similar to those of vertex.

Scutellum : Tongue-shaped, not so elongate, flattened, weakly declining anteriorly, slightly excavating medianly at fore edge, obtuse or rather subrounded at apex. Sides subparallel to near middle, thence progressively narrowing roundly to apex. Excavation

elongate, subpentagonal, very obscure at frontal margin, which lies contiguously to scutellar fore margin. Punctures very fine, sparse. Male scutellum always stable in all structures, although in female relatively variable. Namely, 19 females normal as male and 10 having ill-definedly limited excavation, of which anterior margin more or less vanishes partly.

Elytra : A little expanded behind humeri. Striae absent. Surface smooth. Punctures similar to those of pronotal disc, but irregularly set.

Other Structures : Metasternal carinate plates broad, triangular, in longitudinal length feebly shorter than basal breadth, rather acute at apex. Legs moderate. Aedeagus as figured.

Described from a male holotype, 22 male and 29 female isotypes, Hirara in Is. Miyakojima, June 17, 1975, S. Imasaka leg.

In the general appearances of scutellum and metasternal carinate plates, this new species is the very image of *Quasimus takahashii* Miwa, *Q. cordatus* Miwa, *Q. heianus* Kishii and of *Q. babai* Kishii, although the 2nd and 3rd antennal joint of the former are usually fresh yellowish and the body outline of the sample from Is. Miyako is slender and smaller, and their aedeagi differ in shape severally as figured (Figs. 18, 20, 23, 31, 46, 48, 51 & 59). Some types are deposited in the collection of Mr. K. Masaki.

***Quasimus (Quasimus) tsushimensis* Kishii**

Tsushima-chibi-mame-kometsuki (Figs. 6, 29 & 57)

Quasimus (Quasimus) tsushimensis Kishii, 1970, Bull. Heian H. S., 15 : 22, 2 figs. (Is. Tsushima).

Quasimus (Quasimus) japonicus japonicus : Kishii (*nec.* Kishii, 1975), 1961, Bull. Heian H. S., 5 :

29, 3 figs. (Is. Tsushima).

This treatment also is as same as that of *Quasimus (Quasimus) ovalioides* mentioned above.

Quasimus (Quasimus) uguriensis heianus* Kishii, 1970, *stat. nov.

Kuchierabu-chibi-mame-kometsuki (Figs. 31 & 59)

Quasimus (Quasimus) heianus Kishii, 1970, Bull. Heian H. S., 15 : 25, 2 figs. (Is. Kuchi-no-erabujima).

As figured, the resembling male genital organs in *heianus* and *uguriensis*, I think, closely connect each other. Though, the different characteristics in antennae, scutellar excavation and locality may give them a subspecific relation.

On a Systematic Relation in the Aedeagi of the Japanese *Quasimus*-species

(Preliminary report)

The latest increase of new members in the Japanese *Quasimus* snappers gets the classification and the systematic arrangement encountered a difficulty on account of the minute blackish body and less exomorphological characteristics.

Although, in my preliminary researching, such salient individualities of male genitals (Figs. 13~32) as other elaterid-beetles, may give an influential maintenance aiding the systematization based upon exomorphological structures. Above all, the apical shape of penis (Figs. 41~60), length ratio to apical width (see Fig. A, length/width : LW), and apical length ratio to basal piece length (see Fig. A, apical length/length of basal pieces : LL) are surely of value as figures and tables showned below.

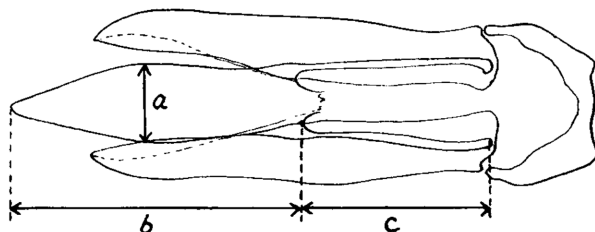


Fig. A. Aedeagus of *Quasimus ovalis*.

LW (length ratio to apical width) : $b+c / a$

LL (apical length ratio to basal piece length) : b/c

However, these numerical values was measured by only one example in each species. Therefore, I refrain for the present studying my firm position on the relation between these characteristics of male genitals and their systematic connection, and will take to make a preparatory model of their systematic situation as following.

Species	LW	LL
Quasimus(Miquasus) formosanus	8.00	1.25
Q. (M.) luteipes	6.11	1.46
Q. (Quasimus) ovalis	6.26	1.46
Q. (Q.) kyotoensis	6.42	1.36
Q. (Q.) imasakai	7.45	1.69
Q. (Q.) takahashii	7.56	1.28
Q. (Q.) cordatus	7.68	1.28
Q. (Q.) satoi satoi	7.91	1.31
Q. (Q.) babai	8.34	0.95
Q. (Q.) japonicus	8.35	1.30
Q. (Q.) takakurai	9.00	1.25
Q. (Q.) kiiensis	9.42	1.06
Q. (Q.) longulus	10.0	1.08
Q. (Q.) miyakonis	10.0	1.20
Q. (Q.) uguriensis uguriensis	10.1	0.68
Q. (Q.) uguriensis heianus	10.2	0.73
Q. (Q.) issunboushi	10.3	1.09
Q. (Q.) echigoanus	10.4	1.13
Q. (Q.) uguriensis okicola	11.3	0.65
Q. (Q.) tsushimensis	11.4	1.15

(LL of *Migiwa*-species is usually less than 1.00)

Table. Value of LW and LL in the Japanese *Quasimus*-species.

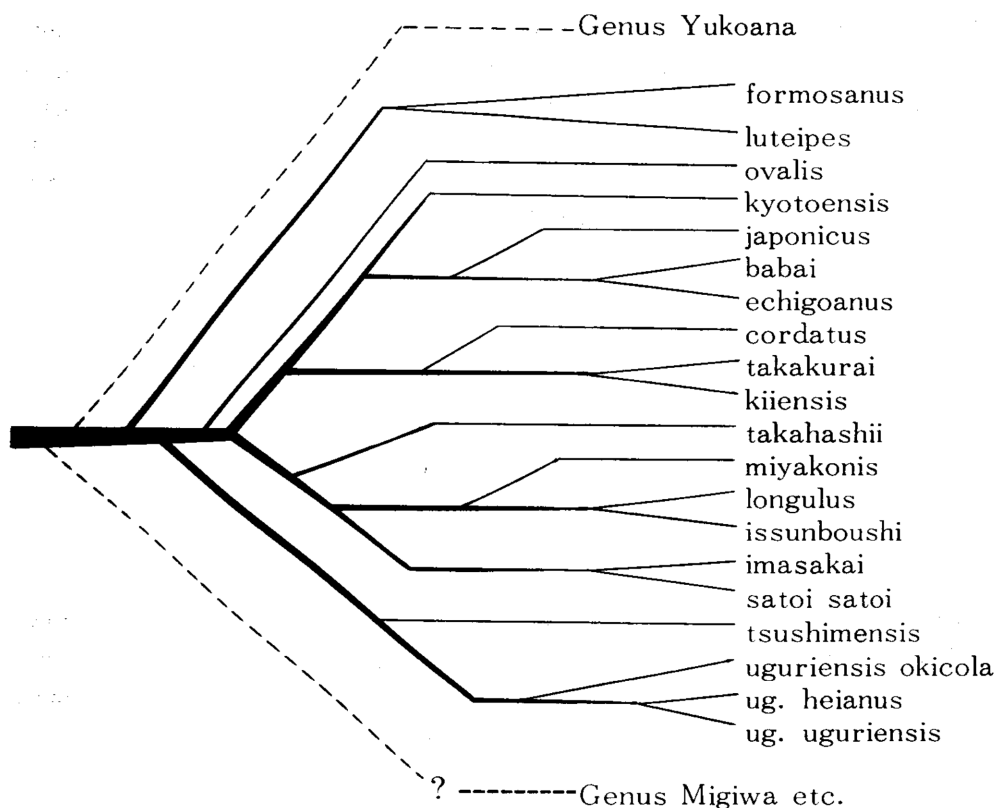


Table. Preparatory model of a systematic situation in the Japanese *Quasimus*-species.

***Yamatostrius* subgen. nov.** (Genus *Monadicus* Candèze)

(Figs. 34, 124 & 125)

Type species : *Cryptohypnus albipilis* Candèze, 1873, Mém. Soc. Roy. Sc. Liège, (2) V : 12 (Japan).

This new subgenus may be divided by the continuing structures from the nominate typical subgenus : *Monadicus* Candèze, 1860, Monogr. Élat. 3 : 52, 9 spp., South America (Type : *Monadicus mobiliceps* Candèze, 1860).

1. Nasal space narrow, but not obsolete in middle.
2. Antennae plainly shorter than combined length of head and pronotum by some apical joints.
3. Lateral sides of pronotal hind angles straight, not sinuate at bases.
4. Hind angles of prothorax broad and thick, never produced backwards nor divergent outwards.
5. Carination on pronotal rear corners extending towards near middle.
6. Pronotal hind edge having a clear tubercle near base of each apex.
7. Prosternal sutures double, broad and distinct.
8. The 4th tarsal joint slightly expanded apically, not broadly lobed.
9. The 5th tarsal joint conspicuously shorter than conjunct length of 2 preceding ones.

Somewhat it is similar to the genus *Madadicus* Stibick, 1971, though the latter has

always subequal length in the 2nd and 3rd antennal joints, divergent pronotal posterior angles, concentrated pronotal tubercles, lobed 4th tarsal joints and longer 5th tarsal joints to the united length of the 3rd and 4th. Representative species are *Cryptohypnus albipilis* Candèze and *Negastrius osawai* Ôhira. New name is based on "Yamato", one of the ancient name meaning "Japan", and a masculine.

***Monadicus (Yamatostrius) osawai* (Ohira, 1972), comb. nov.**

Ôsawa-shirake-chibi-kometsuki (Fig. 35)

Negastrius osawai Ohira, 1972, Bull. Japan Ent. Acad., VII(1) : 20, 2 figs. (Hiroshima).

Negastrius albipilis : Kishii (*nec.* Candèze, 1873), 1959, Bull. Heian H. S., 3 : 6, 1 fig. (Is. Yakushima).

In 1959, I reported wrongly this species as *albipilis* of Candèze from Is. Yakushima. For, at time, I did'nt attach much importance to use the differentiation of pubescence by way of a valuable character in the specific classification, and moreover, I could'nt find another separable point finally between true *albipilis* and the samples from Is. Yakushima. Now, this species has not been hitherto known besides Hiroshima Prefecture since the original description by Dr. Ôhira, but it inhabits in Is. Yakushima as stated above and also in Is. Tane-ga-shima : 5exs., Hom-mura and Nôkan, October 18 & 19, 1961, K. Baba leg.

***Chibistrius* subgen. nov.** (Genus *Pronegastrius* Ôhira)

Type species : *Hypnoidus lewisi* Schwarz, 1907, in Wytzman, Gen. Ins., XLVI, Elat. : 316 (*nom. nov.*).

From the nominate subgenus *Pronegastrius* which was described originally as a subgenus of the *Negastrius* by Dr. Ôhira in 1963 (Type : *Cryptohypnus humeralis* Candèze, 1873), this new subgenus may be detachable by the propleural structures, viz. generally propleura simple, sometimes slightly depressed antero-lengthwise, but not always carinate at both sides of the depression. Representative species of *Chibistrius* are *Hypnoidus lewisi* Schwarz designating above as genotype and a new species described below. Besides, maybe *Cryptohypnus cinefactus* of Lewis too belongs to this group in the general outline by his original description, although I disappointedly could'nt to examine the reliable example of *cinefactus*. The name was formed by a Japanese "Chibi" meaning "midget", and a masculine.

***Pronegastrius (Chibistrius) nikkoensis* sp. nov.**

Nikkô-chibi-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Fig. 12)

Outline : Female 2.4×0.9 mm. Not so slender, elliptic, more or less flattened above as well as beneath, parallel-sided, generally opaque. Dull black with yellowish brown basal 3 segments of antennae (basal joint terminal end only), dusky brownish pronotal hind corners, anterior one-3rd of prosternum and apex of mucro, and with yellowish legs (femorae infuscate). Wholly clothed with white short recumbent fine and manifestly

dense pubescence. Elytral pubescence generally forming in 6 or 7 rows in each interstice.

Head : Large, broad, feebly convex simply. Front roundly projecting ahead in middle, well carinate, strongly angulate near bases, then bifurcating towards eyes and forming large regular triangle area before eyes ; surface weakly concave and densely clothed with minute granule-like sculptures. Vertex scabrous, very dense, concentrated medianly, reticulate laterally with shagreen-like creases.

Antennae : Distinctly shorter than combined length of head and pronotum by apical 3 segments or more. Basal joint largest, robust, expanded ahead, 2.3 times as long as width, subequal length to 2 continuing joints together : 2nd clavate, cylindrical, 2.6 times as long as width, longer than 3rd by 1.5 times ; 3rd smaller than 2nd ; 4th a little longer than 3rd, ill-triangular ; 5th to 10th ill-serrated ; 11th spindle-formed, slightly longer than 10th.

Pronotum : Broad, simply convex, subparallel-sided in middle, straightly extending towards bases of posterior angles, without sinuation at bases. Anterior angles sharply prolonged forwards, covering eyes. Frontal margin plainly excavated near angles, then clearly protruding roundly and medio-anteriorly over head. Rear corners broad, thick, blunt, not divergent outwards, having distinct unicarination extending ahead and vanishing near middle of pronotal lateral length. Surface densely sculptured with clear tubercles medio-concentratively and with reticulate punctures laterally.

Scutellum : Wide, subpentagonal, flattened, strongly declivous ahead, broadest at base, then straightly and weakly narrowing towards apical one-third, thence abruptly converging straightly to obtuse apex. Surface punctures dense, minute and simple.

Elytra : Nearly 1.6 times length as wide as. Slightly expanded outwards at basal one-fifth, then progressively conjointing roundly to moderate apices. Humeral angles simple, not mucronate. Striae fine, shallowly grooved with very minute punctures. Strial interstices flat entirely, clothed with plainly fine punctures sparsely, shagreen-like sculpture feebly and with weak traverse creases all over.

Other Structures : Propleuron slightly depressed antero-lengthwise, but not carinate at sides. Prosternal sutures broad, double, faintly arched outwards in middle. Prosternal frontal lobe narrow, flat, oblique anteriorly, with sparse granules, substraight at fore margin. Mucro straightly extending backwards, a little bent inwards at apex with a feeble excavation at intero-apical side. Metasternum simple. Legs stout, tarsi and claws simple, 5th tarsal joint weakly shorter than combined length of 2 preceding joints.

Male unknown.

Described from a female holotype, Marunuma in Nikkô National Park, Tochigi Prefecture, August 4, 1952, T. Kishii leg.

The judging from the first impression examining this species, it is natural that it should place near *Monadicus* (*Yamatostrius*) *albipilis*, but the latter is smaller than in the general outline and simple at bases of hind angles. Moreover the large body, short dense pubescence and roundly protruding frontal carina of this species are separate from *Pronegastrius* (*Chibistrius*) *lewisi*.

***Pronegastrius (Pronegastrius) humeralis* (Candèze, 1873)**

Katamon-chibi-kometsuki

Cryptohypnus humeralis Candèze, 1873, Mém. Soc. Roy. Sc. Liège, (2)V : 13 (Japan).

Hypnoidus humeralis : Schenkling, 1907, in Junk's Col. Cat., 80, Elat. I : 209.

Crypnoideus humeralis : Miwa, 1934, Fauna Elat. Japan : 88, 1 fig. (Nagasaki).

Negastrius humeralis : Nakane et Kishii, 1958, Sci. Rep. Saikyô Univ. (Nat. Sci. Liv. Sci.), II(5) : 36 (Is. Yakushima).

Pronegastrius humeralis : Ôhira, 1970, Ins. Nat., 5(2) : 32, 3 figs.

In 1958 from Is. Yakushima by Dr. Nakane and the author, and in 1961 from Is. Tsushima by the latter, this species was reported as a new record in the distribution severally. However, according to my latest making a research of the samples from both, they are undoubtedly regarded as indigenous subspecies to each island respectively as shown below.

Subspecific Key to *Pronegastrius (Pronegastrius) humeralis*

- 1 Antennal basal joint scarcely longer than combined length of 2 following joints. Pronotal hind carination extending beyond middle of lateral length. Elytral pubescence white-yellow, long, dense. Black to brown with some yellowish orange basal joints of antennae, pronotal rear corners, elytral maculae (humeral ones circular and distinct generally, sometimes ill-defined, or rarely almost obliterated ; apical ones usually absent, but very rarely having small circular spots), and legs. Body length 1.8~2.2 mm. Distr. : Honshû and Kyûshû proper. ***humeralis humeralis* (Candèze, 1873)** (Fig. 36)
- 1' Antennal basal joint plainly shorter than combined length of 2 following joints. Pronotal hind carination extending near middle of lateral length or less. 2
- 2 Antennal 2nd joint subequal length to 4th. Pronotal medio-longitudinal line obvious, especially always visible in posterior half. Elytral pubescence yellowish brown, very fine. Entirely black with yellowish brown basal 4 antennal joints, pronotal hind corners, clear well-limited maculae of elytral humerus, and legs. Body length 2.0~2.4 mm. Distr. : Is. Yakushima.

***Pronegastrius (Pronegastrius) humeralis yakuensis* subsp. nov.**

Yaku-katamon-chibi-kometsuki (Fig. 37)

Negastrius humeralis : Nakane et Kishii (*nec.* Candèze, 1873), 1958, Sci. Rep. Saikyô Univ. (Nat. Sci. Liv. Sci.), 2(5) : 36 (Miyanoura).

Described from a male holotype, 6 male and 5 female isotypes, Miyanoura sea shore in Is. Yakushima, August 13~15, 1957, K. Katô and T. Kishii leg. ; a male paratype, Hananoégô, ditto, August 8, 1957, T. Shôji leg.

- 2' Antennal 2nd joint longer than 4th clearly. Pronotal medio-longitudinal line perfectly absent. Elytral pubescence white yellow, dense, not so fine. Dusky brown to black with pale yellow basal 4 joints of antennae, prothoracic rear corners, elytral bases (ill-definedly maculate), and legs. Body length 2.0 mm. Distr. : Is. Tsushima.

***Pronegastrius (Pronegastrius) humeralis tsushimensis* subsp. nov.**

Tsushima-katamon-chibi-kometsuki

Negastrius hmmeralis : Kishii (*nec.* Candèze, 1873), 1961, Bull. Heian H. S., 5 : 28, 4 figs. (Is. Tsushima).

All the figures in 1961 was illustrated by the specimens from the Kyôto district.

Described from a female holotype, Kyôzuka in Is. Tsushima, May 24, 1957, K. Baba leg.

***Yezostris* gen. nov.**

(Figs. 9 & 33)

Type species : *Negastrius aino* Kishii, 1957, Entom. Rev. Japan, VIII : 12, 6 figs. (Nukabira).

Narrow, explicitly stout, subparallel-sided, cylindrical. Front rounded ahead. Frontal carina clearly bifurcated at bases, forming triangular area. Vertex punctures very dense, irregularly reticulate. Antennae shorter than combined length of head and pronotum by some apical joints. Basal joint of antenna shorter than united length of 2 following ones ; 2nd longer than 3rd and 4th severally ; 3rd shorter than 4th ; 4th to 10th subserrated. Pronotum longer than width, not expanded outwards in middle, having a distinct medio-longitudinal carina, substraight and not enlarging ahead at fore margin. Hind angles of pronotum short, blunt, not sinuate at bases, with uncarination extending near middle. Pronotal punctures (granules or tubercles lacking entirely) dense, irregular, reticulate lengthwise. Scutellum small, convex, subpentagonal, strongly declivous ahead, longer than width. Elytral humeri plainly mucronate at basal end of 6th interstice. Around scutellum conspicuously depressed widely inwards, especially at end of 2nd interval. Elytral striae distinctly grooved deeply with large circular punctures. Strial intervals elevated with strong dense large punctures. Prosternal sutures double, straight, not excavated anteriorly. Propleuron simple. Metasternum simple. Metacoxal plates plainly expanding backwards roundly in middle. Legs simple, stout, 5th tarsal joint slightly longer than combined length of 4th and 3rd, 4th scarcely swelling apically, but not lobed nor clearly expanded, tarsal length shorter than tibia.

Only *Negastris aino* designated above as genotype represents this new genus. New name bases upon an ancient name of the Hokkaidô district, and a masculine. *Negastris* and *Zorochros* of Thomson (1859) may take the situation adjoining with this new genus. But in the ratio of antennal joints, a clear medio-longitudinal line of pronotal disc, reticulate pronotal punctures, strongly excavated scutellal circumference, structure of prosternal sutures etc. *Yezostris* is quite generic.

***Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus* (Candèze, 1873)**

Kiashi-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 61~63 & 72~76)

Cryptohypnus curatus Candèze, 1873, Mém. Soc. Roy. Sc. Liège, (2)V : 12 (Japan).

Zorochrus curatus : Miwa, 1933, Mushi, VI(2) : 72 (Minomo).

Negastris curatus Kishii et Ohira, 1956, AKITU, V(3) : 74 (Kurokawa).

Migiwa curatus : Kishii, 1966, Elat. Kyôto, Biol. Lab. Heian H. S. : 16 (Kyôto).

In the distribution through the whole extent from Hokkaidô to Loochoos and in the

abundant individuals, the dominance of this species may be the highest ecologically among Japanese *Migiwa*-species. And, Dr. Ôhira in 1967 divided these *curatus* and named newly to 2 subspecies from Is. Amami-ôshima as *kishiii* and Is. Okinawa as *okinawana*. More, in consequence of my latest researching, the specimens from Hokkaidô and Is. Tsushima are also new subspecies severally as a key continuing.

Subspecific Key to *Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus*

- 1 Generally slender, not so large. Antennae short, especially in female always shorter than combined length of head and pronotum. Antennal 3rd joint 1.7 times length as 2nd as. Pronotal hind corners rather long, slightly diverging outwards with more or less clear sinuation at bases. Black with 2 brownish red basal joints of antennae (1st terminal end only), dusky brownish rest joints of antennae and brownish legs (femoraef infuscate medianly), in some cases entirely dusky brownish. Apical sclerotic part of penis short, less than one-3rd of apical length of penis. 2
- 1' Generally robust, large. Antennae elongate, exceeding to apex of pronotal hind angles by one or two apical joints (male), or subequal (female). Antennal 3rd joint about twice length of 2nd. Pronotal rear corners straightly produced backwards, not divergent nor sinuate at bases. Apical sclerotic part of penis long, more than 2-5ths of apical length of penis. 3
- 2 Male antennae feebly longer than combined length of head and pronotum, 2nd joint 1.4 times as long as width. Pronotal length subequal to median breadth or more. Elytral pubescence whitish yellow. Male 3.8~4.5 mm., female 4.8~5.2 mm. Distr. : Honshû, Is. Sado, Shikoku, Kyûshû and Is. Yakushima. *curatus curatus* (Candèze, 1873) (Figs. 62 & 73)
- 2' Male antennae surely shorter than combined length of head and pronotum, 2nd joint 1.3 times as long as width. Pronotal length hardly shorter than median breadth. Elytral pubescence white. Male 4.2 mm., female 4.8~5.0 mm. Distr. : Hokkaidô.

Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus septentrionalis subsp. nov.

Yezo-kiashi-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 61 & 72)

Negastrius curatus : Kishii, 1961, Bull. Heian H. S., 5 : 29 (Matsuyama spa).

Described from a male holotype, 2 male and 2 female isotypes, Matsuyama spa in Daisetsu National Park, Hokkaidô, July 27, 1952, H. Ishida leg. ; 2 paratypes, Sôunkyô. ditto, July 27, 1952, ditto ; a paratype, Jôzankey spa near Sapporo, ditto, June 27, 1958, K. Baba leg.

- 3 Antennal 2nd joint 1.3 times as long as width. Pronotal length subequal to median breadth. Pronotal hind angles elongate. Concolorous to typical subspecies. Male 4.2~4.6 mm., female 4.8~5.8mm. Distr. : Is. Tsushima.

Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus tsushimensis subsp. nov.

Tsushima-kiashi-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 63 & 74)

Negastrius curatus : Kishii, 1961, Bull. Heian H. S., 5 : 28, 4 figs. (Is. Tsushima).

All the figures in 1961 by the author was illustrated by the samples from Nagano district.

Described from a male holotype, 6 male and 3 female isotypes, Kyôzuka to Uchi-

- yama in Is. Tsushima, May 24~26, 1957, K. Baba leg. ; 2 paratypes, Ômasu, ditto, August 1, 1966, H. Konishi leg.
- 3' Pronotum clearly wider than length. Hind angles of pronotum short. 4
4. Antennal 2nd joint 1.4 times as long as width. Elytral pubescence yellowish-brown. Basal 2 joints of antennae and legs bright yellowish orange. Male 4.0 mm., female 5.5~6.0 mm., (5.0 mm. in original description). Distr. : Is. Amami-ôshima.

***Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus kishiii* Ôhira, 1967**

Amami-kiashi-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Fig. 75)

Negastrius curatus subsp. ? : Kishii, 1959, AKITU, VIII(3) : 58 (Is. Amami-Ôshima).

Migiwa curatus kishiii Ohira, 1967, Entom. Rev. Japan, XIX(2) : 44 (Is. Amami-Ôshima).

- 4' Antennal 2nd joint 1.6 times as long as width. Elytral pubescence white. Black with yellowish antennae (gently infusate apically) and legs (femorae infusate). Male 4.2~5.0 mm., female 6.0 mm. Distr. : Is. Okinawa-hontô.

***Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus okinawanus* Ôhira, 1967, emend. nov.**

Okinawa-kiashi-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Fig. 76)

Migiwa curatus okinawana Ohira, 1967, Entom. Rev. Japan, XIX (2) : 45, 2 figs. (Is. Okinawa).

The genus *Migiwa* is a masculine as stated originally.

***Migiwa (Migiwa) echigoanus* sp. nov.**

Echigo-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 64, 77 & 113)

Outline : Male 2.6~3.4×1.0~1.2 mm., female 3.8×1.4 mm. Slender, flattened, parallel-sided, subshining. Wholly dusky brownish to black, sometimes 2nd antennal joint and legs paler, pronotal disc and head more or less darker. Pubescence short, dense, recumbent, white to a little yellow.

Head : Broad, subflattened, slightly depressed antero-extensively, with dense irregular-sized granules. Front well carinate, projecting antero-obliquely, substraightened in middle, arcuated before antennae, then distinctly bifurcated elongately at bases, forming concave triangular area before eyes.

Antennae : Exceeding to hind angles of pronotum by one apical joint (male). or subequal (female). Basal joint robust, voluminous ; 2nd smallest, subglobular, 1.5 times length as wide as ; 3rd triangular, 1.4 times width and 1.8 times length as 2nd as, twice length as wide as ; 4th to 10th serrated.

Pronotum : Slightly convex simply, clearly expanded outwards in middle, sinuous at bases of hind angles, with an obsolete flat medio-longitudinal smooth line. Granules rather minute, not so dense, irregular-sized, uneven in density, clothed at most parts of disc. Punctures sparse, covered only laterally. Hind angles produced, divergent, rather short, acute, with plain unicarination extending to basal one-3rd.

Scutellum : Subpentagonal, slightly convex above, rounded at apex, strongly declivous, with sparse minute punctures.

Elytra : Subparallel-sided, depressed generally. Humeral mucro absent. Striae fine, deeply set. Interstices flat with shallow sparse punctures on microsculptured surface.

Other Structures : Propleural and prosternal punctures minute and sparse on smooth

surface. Metasternal punctures denser than prosternal ones. Legs slender. Aedeagus as figured.

Described from a male holotype and 3 male isotypes, Kurokawa in Niigata Prefecture, June 14, 1956. K. Baba leg. ; a male and 2 female paratypes, ditto, July 19, 1956, ditto ; 2 male paratypes, Echigo-Kawaguchi, ditto, June 29, 1956, ditto.

It is closely allied to *Cryptohypnus insulsus* Candèze, although the elongate antennae, globular 2nd joint of antennae, divergent hind angles of pronotum etc. in this species are distinguishable severally.

***Migiwa (Migiwa) cruciatus* (Candèze, 1873), comb. nov.**

Jûji-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 78, 93 & 94)

Cryptohypnus cruciatus Candèze, 1873, Mém. Soc. Roy. Sc. Liège, (2)V : 11 (Japan).

Negastrius quadrillum (nec. Candèze, 1873), var. *optatus* : Baba et Kishii (nec. Lewis, 1894), 1957, AKITU, VI(4) : 69 (Niigata).

Fleutiauxellus cruciatus : Stibick, 1971, Pac. Ins., 13(2) : 377.

This species has been hitherto unrecorded from Shikoku, but in my collection there is one individual gathered from this district : male, Yoshino river side in Tokushima Prefecture, August 10, 1952. Y. Wada leg.

***Migiwa (Migiwa) yotsuboshi* sp. nov.**

Yotsuboshi-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 68 & 97)

In the general outward appearances, above all in having 2 pairs of elytral maculae, this new species is intimately alike to *Migiwa cruciatus*, *M. quadrillum* etc. However, after all it is not so hard the separating of present new species *yotsuboshi* from these resemblers without special trouble by the combination of continuing characteristics.

Outline : Female 3.9~4.8×1.4~1.7 mm. Elongate, stout, well convex, subparallel-sided, with subbrassy tint, subshining. Black with 3 yellowish orange basal joints of antennae (3rd basal end only), pronotal rear angles, prosternal lobe, process, terminal segment of abdomen, legs and elytral maculae : humeral one elongate (4th interstice to 7th), apical one elliptic (2nd to 8th). Pubescence manifestly dense, rather long, recumbent, golden-yellow.

Head : Rather flattened, with minute dense uneven granules. Frontal carina rounded ahead, bifurcating short at bases, forming small triangular area before eyes.

Antennae : Subequal length to head and pronotum together. Basal joint large, expanded ; 2nd obconic, twice length as wide as ; 3rd clavate, feebly longer than 2nd ; 4th triangular, 1.3 times as long as 3rd.

Pronotum : Weakly wider medianly than length, simply convex with clear medio-longitudinal smooth line, clothed with dense irregular-sized granules antero-concentratedly, and with dense large-sized punctures laterally on smooth surface. Hind angles short, divergent, rather pointed acutely, with unication extending to basal one-3rd.

Scutellum : Tongue-shaped, parallel-sided, subvertically declivous forwards, substraight-

ened at anterior edge.

Elytra : Humeral mucro indistinct. Striae fine, deep, with large elongate punctures. Interstices moderately punctured on microsculptured surface.

Other Structures : Prosternal lobe substraightened at anterior margin, not concave nor expanded. Propleural punctures dense, large.

Male unknown.

Described from a female holotype and 2 female isotypes. Kizu river side, Idê in Kyôto Prefecture, May 21, 1962, Y. Yamamoto leg. ; a female paratype, Inagawa in Itami, Hyôgo Prefecture, October 19, 1958, H. Ishida leg. New name is based on a Japanese meaning "quadrinaculatus" in Latin.

***Migiwa (Migiwa) shirahatai* sp. nov.**

Shirahata-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 65, 79, 95 & 96)

Negastrius quadrillum (nec. Candèze, 1873), var. *obscurinaculatus* Kishii, 1957, AKITU, VI(4) : 73, 1 fig. (Niigata).

In 1957, I described uncorrectly this species as a variety under *quadrillum*, and afterwards as a result of the strict reflection, came to decide it as a valid species.

The elytral maculation of this species disposes to correspond with a small individual of *Migiwa cruciatus* or *M. quadrillum*. Although, by the combination of following structures, it may be easily distinguishable from the close species.

Outline : Male 3.0~3.3×1.1~1.2 mm., female 3.2~3.6×1.2~1.3 mm. Slender, well depressed, elongate, subparallel-sided, subopaque. Black to brown with dusky reddish basal 2 joints of antennae, legs (femorae and tibiae infusate medianly), and elytral maculae : humeral one in male obliquely elongate (humeral angle to basal one-3rd of 5th interstice), in female longitudinal and a little oblique (3rd to 7th) ; apical one in male lengthwise ellipse (2nd to 5th), in female elliptic (2nd to 8th) ; in some cases of female entirely connected each other longitudinally. Pubescence rather dense, recumbent, not so short, white.

Head : Vertex convex with an extent shallow depression. Frontal carina well-projecting roundly, slightly sinuate before antennae, strongly carinate at bases, bifurcating basally, forming broad triangular area before eyes. Granules dense, regular-sized on micro-sculptured surface.

Antennae : Exceeding to apices of pronotal hind angles by 2 apical joints (male), or subequal (female) ; basal joint not so large, voluminous ; 2nd globular, 1.4 times length as wide as ; 3rd triangle, 1.7 times as 2nd as, 1.3 times as wide as 2nd ; 4th distinctly wider and slightly longer than 3rd ; 4th to 10th visibly serrated.

Pronotum : Lateral sides roundly expanded outwards, sinuous at bases of hind angles, which are feebly divergent. Medio-longitudinal line absent generally, sometimes visible only a vestige ill-definedly in female. Granules dense and regular in size, surface micro-sculptured.

Elytra : Humeral mucro obliteratedly projecting at end of 6th interstice. Interstices densely punctured, with slight traverse rugosities.

Other Structures : Propleural punctures not so sparse, rather large, even, surface micro-sculptured. Prosternal and metasternal punctures feebly sparser and finer than propleural ones. Legs slender. Aedeagus as figured.

Described from a male holotype, a male and 2 female isotypes, Tone City in Yamagata Prefecture, August 7, 1943, K. Shirahata leg. ; a male paratype, Kurokawa in Niigata Prefecture, June 14, 1956, K. Baba leg. ; a male paratype, Sakasamaki, ditto, July 14, 1956, ditto.

New name is dedicated to Mr. Kôtarô Shirahata, who is a famous insect-student in the City of Sakata.

Migiwa (Migiwa) ohmi sp. nov.

Ohmi-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 66 & 114)

Outline : Male 3.1 × 1.0 mm. Elongate, elliptic, slender, well-flattened, subparallel-sided, manifestly opaque. Black with dusky brownish antennae (some basal joints paler feebly and vaguely), pronotal hind angles, scutellum, elytra (paler laterally), terminal segment of abdomen, and legs (trochanters yellow and femorae infuscate). Pubescence sparse, short, recumbent, white.

Head : Plainly large, broad, a little convex behind vertex, slightly depressed lengthwise anteriorly, clothed with minute dense granules on shagreen-like sculptured surface. Front obliquely inclined antero-downwards, roundly projecting in middle, distinctly declivitous, especially very conspicuous and thick upon antennal sulci, strongly angulated at bases, then clearly bifurcated triangularly towards eyes.

Antennae : Elongate, perhaps longer than combined length of head and pronotum (3 apical joints absent). Basal joint not expanded medio-anteriorly as other Japanese *Migiwa*, simply swelling terminally, viz. broadest at end ; 2nd obconic, smallest, 1.4 times length as wide as ; 3rd elongate, triangle, 1.4 times length as 2nd as, twice as wide as in length ; 4th triangular, subequal length to the preceding, but weakly larger than in general outline ; 4th to 8th similar in shape and size ; 9th to 11th lacking.

Pronotum : Simply convex, plainly expanded outwards, widest behind middle, then narrowing gently ahead and abruptly towards bases of rear angles, where are angulately indented clearly. Medio-longitudinal line absent, but a feeble shagreen-sculptured vestige presenting anteriorly. Hind corners rather elongate, explicitly divergent outwards, acute, having distinct unication extending to basal one-third or less. Granulation minute, dense, even and irregular-sized. Surface perfectly microsculptured clearly by shagreen-like creases.

Scutellum : Small, elongate, tongue-formed, parallel-sided, strongly inclined ahead sub-vertically, straightened at fore margin, obtusely pointed at apex, feebly convex, with a few sparse fine punctures.

Elytra : Weakly expanded outwards before middle, then progressively narrowing roundly to moderate apices, twice length as wide as. Humeral angle simple without mucro. Striae fine, deep. Strial intervals feebly elevated, generally not punctured but plainly sculptured by traverse large-sized rugosities on faint shagreen-like surface.

Other Structures : Propleuron not punctured, but wholly covered with dense distinct micro-rugosities, although partly having a vestige of very faint sparse puncture-like depressions. Prosternum manifestly broad, sparsely punctured minutely on smooth surface medianly. Prosternal fore lobe narrow, rugose, well-carinate at edge, slightly declivous ahead. Prosternal sutures single, closed, slightly arcuated in middle. Mucro narrow, simple. Metasternal punctures a little denser and finer than pronotal ones. Legs simple, moderate. Aedeagus lacking apical half in the specimen.

Described from a male holotype, Seri-dani valley near Taga town in Shiga Prefecture, May 24, 1952, H. Ishida leg.

The unique-formed basal joint of antennae, very dense pronotal granulation, strongly indented bases of hind angles, transversely rugose interstices among elytral striae, punctureless propleuron etc. in this species are highly specific. New name is based on an old name of Shiga district.

Migiwa (Migiwa) insulsus (Candèze, 1873)

Kuro-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Fig. 80)

Cryptohypnus insulsus Candèze, 1873, Mém. Soc. Roy. Sc. Liège, (2)V : 13 (Japan).

Negastrius insulsus : Kishii et Ohira, 1956, AKITU, V(3) : 74 (Kurokawa).

Migiwa insulsus : Baba et Ohira, 1967, Bull. Essa Ins. Lov. Assoc., 37 : 10 (Niigata).

This species has been hitherto unknown from Kyûshû except of an indistinct reporting by Candèze, I fortunately had a chance to research a female sample from this district : Kanabe river side in Fukuoka Prefecture, July 4, 1958, Y. Takakura leg.

Migiwa (Migiwa) modestus (Lewis, 1894), comb. nov.

Higo-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 40, 69 & 98)

Cryptohypnus modestus Lewis, 1894, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6)XIII : 186 (Kumamoto).

I examined a male and a female from Kyûshû : Kibegawa in Fukuoka Prefecture, July 4, 1958, Y. Takakura leg. This is the first reporting since Lewis' description. Aedeagus as figured.

Migiwa (Migiwa) ishidai sp. nov.

Ishida-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 70, 81 & 111)

Outline : Male 2.6~3.6×0.9~1.1 mm. Manifestly slender, elongate, well-depressed, sub-parallel-sided, subopaque. Black with brownish mouth, antennae (some basal joints a little paler), prosternal lobe, process, and terminal segment of abdomen, rarely with dusky brownish elytra. Pubescence very sparse, short, recumbent, white.

Head : Rather narrow, even with a weak median depression between eyes. Frontal carina well-ridged, projecting ahead, substraight in middle, oblique upper antennae, strongly carinate and angulate basally, then bifurcating and forming small concave triangular area before eyes. Granules dense, irregular. Surface shagreen-likely sculptured.

Antennae : Subequal length to head and pronotum combined. Basal joint expanded

outwards at fore side, voluminous; 2nd cylindrical, twice length as wide as; 3rd elongate, obconic, 1.3 times as long as 2nd; 4th longest; 4th to 10th serrated, progressively short apically; 11th spindle-formed, a little longer than 10th.

Pronotum: Broadest before middle, roundly expanded outwards, with a slight sinuosity at bases of hind corners, simple at disc having a distinct medio-longitudinal line, which is smooth and faintly elevated partly. Granules lengthwise ellipse, dense, uneven in density, partly reticulate longitudinally, surface perfectly shagreenly sculptured. Hind angles hardly divergent outwards, acute, with clear unication extending to basal one-3rd.

Scutellum: Subovate, slightly convex, very shining, almost smooth with few fine sparse punctures.

Elytra: Humeral mucro obliterated. Striae fine, deep. Interstice weakly elevated, with rather large, shallow and dense punctures among plain traverse rugosities.

Other Structures: Propleural punctures explicitly fine and sparse on smooth surface. Prosternal and metasternal punctures a little denser and larger than propleural ones. Legs conspicuously slender, simple. Aedeagus as figured.

Described from a male holotype and 2 male isotypes, Matsuyama spa in Hokkaidô, July 19, 1952, H. Ishida leg.

It is closely allied to small sample of *Migiwa niponicus* (Fig. 112), though short antennae, elongate 2nd joint of antennae, ovate scutellum etc. in *ishidai* are unique and also highly specific. Moreover, in an outward form of this species, it has a resemblance to *Migiwa ohmi* too, however the pronotum in the one is the widest before middle instead of being such behind middle in the other.

Migiwa (Migiwa) yezo sp. nov.

Yezo-mizuguiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 67 & 82)

An exterior view of this new species inclusive of the large body, may be close to the general image of *Migiwa amamiensis* or *Cryptohypnus tutus*. But it finally makes different from these species as structural points showing below.

Outline: Male 5.3 × 1.9 mm. Voluminous, subcylindrical with plain brassy lustre. Black with brownish antennae (some basal joints paler), pronotal hind angles, prosternal fore lobe, process and terminal segment of abdomen and with yellowish legs (femorae feebly infuscate). Pubescence a little dense, slender, not so long, yellow-brown.

Head: Medio-longitudinally furrowed shallowly before vertex, with rather sparse irregular-sized granules on smooth surface. Frontal carina weakly projecting roundly ahead, distinctly carinate upon antennae, bifurcated at bases, forming small triangle area before eyes.

Antennae: Exceeding pronotal rear corners by one apical joint; basal joint explicitly bulbous, robust; 2nd elongate, cylindrical, 2.2 times length as wide as; 3rd elongate triangular, 1.4 times length of 2nd, subequal to 4th in length and shape.

Pronotum: A little wider than length, conspicuously expanded outwards, plainly sinuous at bases of hind angles, simply convex, with a vestige of medio-longitudinal smooth line in middle. Hind corners clearly produced, divergent, sharply pointed, with short distinct

unicarination extending to basal one-fourth. Granules very dense, minute, irregular in size, antero-concentratedly. Punctures of lateral borders dense, shallow, large-sized, surface micro-shagreenly sculptured.

Scutellum : Tongue-formed, feebly convex, declivous, with obscure fine and sparse punctures faintly.

Elytra : Humeral mucro ill-developed. Striae fine, deep, partly obliterated laterally. Interstices weakly elevated with very sparse and plainly minute punctures faintly on smooth glossy surface, having partly microsculptures.

Other Structures : Punctures of propleuron, prosternum and metasternum explicitly sparse and minute on smooth surface. Legs rather slender, simple. Apex of median lobe of aedeagus narrowly pointed and as figured.

Female unknown.

Described from a male holotype, Chienbetsu in Hokkaidô, July 25, 1962, K. Uéda leg.

New name is based upon an ancient name of Hokkaidô District.

***Neomigiwa subgen. nov.* (Genus *Migiwa* Kishii)**

Type species : *Migiwa (Neomigiwa) nikkoensis* Kishii, *sp. nov.*

The new subgenus *Neomigiwa* may be separable from the nominal subgenus : *Migiwa* Kishii, 1966, *Elat. Kyôto, Biol. Lab. Heian H. S.* : 14 (Type : *Negastrius niponicus* Kishii, 1957), by the combination of differentiation describing below.

1. Body plainly glitter with more or less brassy tint.
2. Pubescence long, rather erect visibly.
3. The 2nd joint of antennae elongate, cylindrical, about twice as long as width ; 3rd slightly longer than 2nd, narrower and shorter than 4th.
4. Pronotum generally punctured all over, with scarce granules at anterior part narrowly.
5. Pronotal medio-longitudinal line clear, smooth, broad, flat and complete through pronotal length.
6. Humeral mucro of elytra distinct, plainly tuberculous at end of 6th interstice.

Representative species are *Cryptohypnus quadrillum*, *Migiwa amamiensis* and the genotype designated above and described below.

Migiwa (Neomigiwa) quadrillum (Candèze, 1873)

Yotsumon-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 38, 91, 92, 115 & 116)

Cryptohypnus quadrillum Candèze, 1873, *Mém. Soc. Roy. Sc. Liège*, V(2) : 11 (Japan).

Migiwa interstinctus : Kishii (*nec.* Lewis, 1894), 1966, *Elat. Kyôto, Biol. Lab. Heian H. S.* : 16 (Kyoto).

As stated by Dr. Ôhira in 1973 (*Kontyû*, 41 : 99), the examples determined to *Cryptohypnus interstinctus* of Lewis by me are revised as remarked above.

Migiwa (Neomigiwa) nikkoensis sp. nov.

Nikkô-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 39, 71, 117 & 118)

Outline : Male 3.4~3.9 × 1.1~1.4 mm., female 3.7~4.5 × 1.3~1.7 mm. Elliptic, subcylind-

rical, parallel-sided, clearly shining with plain brassy lustre. Bronzy black wholly with yellowish basal 2 antennal joints and legs, and with brownish prosternal lobe, process and apical margin of terminal segment of abdomen. Pubescence long, rather erect, dense, golden-yellow.

Head : Broad, 6 times width as well as eye breadth in upper view, vertex between eyes 1.5 times width as long as. Vertex subflattened or feebly convex with a shallow faint depression medianly. Front slightly declivous, completely straight horizontally in middle, obliquely extending upper antennae, manifestly ridged strongly at bases, bifurcating and forming a small distinct triangular area before eyes. Surface smooth with few dense minute granules concentratedly.

Antennae : Too long by an apical joint for total length of head and pronotum (male), or subequal (female). Basal joint largest, voluminous, well-expanded antero-medianly ; 2nd elongate, cylindrical, twice as long as width ; 3rd subsimilar in shape to 2nd or ill-obconic, 1.3 times as long as 2nd ; 4th triangular, 1.3 times as long and wide as 3rd ; 4th to 10th sub serrate ; 11th spindle-formed, slightly longer than 10th.

Pronotum : Subequal width to length, simply convex, roundly expanded in middle, slightly sinuous at bases of hind angles, with a clear broad smooth and flat medio-longitudinal line extending perfectly fore margin to the rear. Surface smooth entirely with few minute dense granules antero-concentratedly and with sparse fine single punctures latero-extensively, sometimes without granules anywhere, always punctures progressively sparse and fine laterally. Hind angles feebly divergent outwards, produced clearly backwards, acutely pointed, distinct unication extending to basal one-3rd.

Scutellum : Broad, tongue-shaped, flat, declivous, straightened at anterior edge, subparallel-sided, rounded at apex, with microscopically fine, sparse and even punctures.

Elytra : Subparallel-sided behind angles to apical one-3rd, then roundly narrowing to moderate apex. Humeral mucro very distinct, tubercularly pointed at end of 6th interstice. Striae fine, deep. Interstices feebly elevated with minute sparse and single punctures on smooth surface.

Other Structures : Propleural punctures even, but not so sparse and minute ; surface smooth. Prosternal ones very sparser and a little minuter than propleural ones in middle, gently dense and large laterally. Prosternal lobe oblique. Process simple. Metasternal punctures similar to prosternal ones. Postero-expansion of metacoxal plates not so strong. Legs slender. Aedeagus as figured.

Described from a male holotype, 11 male and 12 female isotypes, Marunuma in Nikkô National Park, Tochigi Prefecture, August 1~2, 1952, T. Kishii leg. ; a male paratype. Mt. Asama in Gumma Prefecture, August 1, 1973, T. Kishii leg.

This species is highly specific by the shining brassy body, yellowish antennae and legs, few granules on head and pronotum etc.

Futomigiwa gen. nov.

(Figs. 83 & 90)

Type species : *Negastrius rivalioides* Kishii, 1962, Bull. Heian H. S., 7 : 19, 4 figs. (Mt.

Rishiri, Mt. Daisetsu and Kamikôchi).

Convex, cylindrical, broad, rather squat. Front roundly extending ahead, carina bifurcated near bases, forming triangular area before eyes. Vertex shallowly foveolate in middle, smooth with large dense punctures. Antennae short, 2nd joint voluminous, longer than narrow clavate 3rd, 4th to 10th monili-formed. Pronotum wider than length, expanded outwards in middle, having a manifest medio-longitudinal line. Hind angles of pronotum feebly divergent outwards, produced backwards, sharp, with unicarination which is shorter than half of lateral length. Pronotal punctures large, dense and irregular, lacking usually granules or tubercles. Scutellum broad, triangular. Elytral humeri mucronate distinctly. Elytral striae fine, obscure latero-apically. Strial interstices flat with sparse punctures. Prosternal sutures double, narrow, substraight, weakly furrowed anteriorly. Propleuron and metasternum simple. Metacoxal plates strongly expanded angulately in middle rearwards, clearly excavated at outer side of the projection. Legs simple, not so slender, tarsi shorter than tibiae, 4th tarsal joint simple, claws simple.

This new genus is represented by the only species designated above as genotype. New name is based upon a Japanese meaning "thick", and a masculine.

In the general outline, this new genus may suggest to belong to the group of the genus *Neohypdonus* or *Migiwa*, although the short tarsi in this genus in comparison with the tibial length gives to *Futomigiwa*, undoubtedly an important foundation for an effective genus.

Neohypdonus yamamotoi sp. nov.

Yamamoto-tsuya-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Fig. 84)

This species is also allied to *telluris*, though the one may be easily divided from the other by the following characteristics.

1. Male 3.0~3.7 × 1.0~1.3 mm., female 3.3~4.1 × 1.1~1.4 mm., a little stout, elongate.
2. Black with yellowish brown basal 3 joints of antennae (1st infusate mostly except of terminal end, 3rd basally) and legs (coxae and femorae infusate).
3. Pubescence not so dense and long, subrecumbent, even, whitish yellow.
4. Antennae subequal length to head and prothorax combined (male), or surely short by about 2 apical joints (female); 2nd joint firmly longer than 3rd.
5. Pronotum including hind angles as wide as length, widest behind middle, convex simply.
6. Pronotal punctures single, dense, even; distance among them plainly broader than diametre average in each one.
7. Hind angles of pronotum extending straightly, slightly divergent.
8. Carination on pronotal rear angles distinctly short, slightly extending beyond bases of angles.
9. Scutellum rather broad, tongue-shaped, clearly concave at anterior edge, with dense conspicuous punctures.
10. Humeral mucro at end of 6th elytral interstice distinct, tubercular.
11. Elytral interstices with dense punctures and slight traverse rugosities.

12. Elytral striae obsolete latero-apically.
13. Aedeagus as figured.

Described from a male holotype, 10 male and 7 female isotypes, Kizugawa river side, Ide in Kyôto Prefecture, May 21 & 24, 1962, Y. Yamamoto leg. ; a male and a female paratype, Mt. Ontake in Nagano Prefecture, July 6, 1953, S. Uéno leg. ; 2 male paratypes, Sugadaira in Nagano Prefecture, July 24, 1960, K. Baba leg. ; 2 male paratypes, Doai in Gumma Prefecture, June 20, 1953, H. Kajimura leg.

***Neohypdonus telluris* (Lewis, 1879), comb. nov.**

Kurotsuya-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Fig. 85)

Cryptohypnus telluris Lewis, 1879, Ent. Monthl. Mag. : 156 (Hagi).

Curtisius telluris : Miwa, 1934, Fauna Elat. Jap. : 89, 1 fig. (Sapporo, Nopporo, Oyama and Sasayama).

Fleutiauxellus telluris : Nakane, 1964, Icon. Ins. Jap. Color. Nat. Ed., II(Col.) : 160, Pl. 80, fig. 29.

The subequal 2nd and 3rd antennal joints of this species diverge clearly from the genus *Fleutiauxellus* Mequignon, which had been used for *telluris* by many Japanese researchers including me since Dr. Nakane in 1964. More, its structural points closely approximate mostly to the genus *Neohypdonus* Stibick, 1971 (Type : *Cryptohypnus gentilis* LeConte, 1866, N. America), leaving out the shorter 1st tarsi than following 2 together. Representative species in Japan are *Cryptohypnus telluris* and 2 new species described in this paper newly as given under.

***Neohypdonus kadowakii* sp. nov.**

Kadowaki-tsuya-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 10 & 86)

It is intimately close to *Neohypdonus telluris* in general outwards view exclusive of the structural combination as shown continuously.

1. Male 3.7×0.8 mm., elongate, narrow, clearly narrowing at elytral humeri.
2. Black with brownish basal 3 joints of antennae (1st infusate anteriorly, 3rd darker apically), humeral angles of elytra slightly, and yellowish red legs (coxae and femorae infusate partly).
3. Pubescence dense, rather long, recumbent, even, golden-yellow.
4. Antennae too long by one apical joint for combined length of head and pronotum ; 2nd joint subequal length to and weakly broader than 3rd.
5. Pronotum widest behind middle instead of being such before in *telluris*.
6. Pronotal punctures manifestly dense, large-sized ; distance among them plainly narrower than their diametre average.
7. Hind angles of prothorax distinctly diverging outwards.
8. Carina on hind corners extending to basal 2.5ths or more instead of one-3rd in *telluris*.
9. Scutellum elongate, tongue-formed, parallel-sided entirely.

10. Aedeagus as figured.

Described from a male holotype and 2 male isotypes, Daitô-chyô town in Shimane Prefecture, June 1, 1967, H. Kadowaki leg.

New name is dedicated to Mr. Hisashi Kadowaki, who is the first collector of this species and a student of the insect-fauna in Shimane district.

Menoko gen. nov.

Type species *Menoko pallidula sp. nov.*

Some members of *Hypdonus* or *Neohypdonus* are resembling to this new genus in having lobed claws, although after all, they are divided into other group severally by many distinct firm differences describing below.

Well convex above, subcylindrical, shining. Bases of frontal carina broadly bifurcating, forming large triangular area before eyes. Antennae too long by one apical joint or more to combined length of head and pronotum (male), or a little shorter (female); 3rd joint explicitly longer than 2nd. Pronotum always broader than length. Disc simply convex dome-likely, sometimes having vestige of an obscure medio-longitudinal smooth line. Hind angles narrow, rather long, more or less diverging outwards, obviously sinuous at bases, with short unicarination. Pronotal punctures simple, single, generally even. Scutellum moderate, elongate, ill-tongue-shaped, or rather subtriangular. Elytral micro generally faint or absent entirely. Striae of elytra evanishing latero-apically. Prosternal sutures single, a little arcuated, closed. Metasternum always feebly depressed medio-lengthwise. Metacoxal plates not so strongly expanded outwards medianly. Legs slender, 1st to 4th tarsal joints progressively decreasing in length, simple, 5th weakly shorter than 1st, claws manifestly lobular elongately at bases. Pubescence rather sparse long soft and recumbent.

Representative species are *Cryptohypnus difficilis* Lewis (Figs. 89 & 122), *C. nitidus* Fleutiaux (Figs. 87 & 121), *Fleutiauxellus yezoensis* Ohira and the genotype species describing newly hereunder. New name is based upon an Ainos meaning "woman", and is a feminine.

Menoko pallidula sp. nov.

Hosotsuya-mizugiwa-kometsuki (Figs. 11, 88, 119, 120 & 123)

Negastrius difficilis: Kishii (*nec.* Lewis, 1894), 1962, Bull. Heian H. S., 7: 18 (Is. Rishiri and Rebun).

In 1962, I reported *Negastrius difficilis* from Iss. Rishiri and Rebun, and Kamiotoineppu in Hokkaidô proper. Though, in consequence of my latest study, I revise hereon as a new species these samples from the former, and qualify for that only specimens from the latter are *difficilis* (Figs. 89 & 122).

Outline: Male 3.0~3.5 × 1.1~1.3 mm., female 3.3~3.8 × 1.2~1.4 mm. Slender, elongate, well convex, explicitly reduced width at mesothorax, viz. pronotum and elytra distinctly expanded roundly outwards, conspicuously shining all over. Yellowish brown (male) with black eyes and brownish head (sometimes pronotum and femorae darker), or dark brown (female) with yellowish 3 basal joints of antennae, pronotal hind angles, humeral parts of

elytra and legs (femorae darker), and with blackish head and pronotum. Pubescence long, suberect, dense, yellowish.

Head : Broad, subpentagonal-shaped, widening posteriorly at inner sides of eyes, feebly convex with a faint medio-longitudinal depression. Frontal carina mildly projecting roundly, clearly angulated behind antennae, forming large isoscales triangle area before eyes. Punctures rather large, dense, though uneven in size and density.

Antennae : Slender, exceeding to pronotal hind angles by one apical joint or more (male), or subequal (female). Basal joint largest, robust, twice as long as width ; 2nd cylindrical, 1.7 times length as wide as ; 3rd subclavate, 1.4 times as long as 2nd, treble as wide as ; 4th a little longer than 3rd, elongate triangle ; 4th to 10th ill-serrated, gently decreasing in length ; 11th subrhombic, longer than 10th.

Pronotum : Firmly widest before middle, convex dome-likely without medio-longitudinal line, sometimes obscurely visible its vestige in middle, plainly expanded roundly with distinct sinuosity at bases of hind angles (female), or feeble (male). Rear corners narrow, produced sharply with acute apex, weakly divergent, having clear uncarination extending to basal one-3rd. Punctures similar to vertex ones, but a little sparser and rather evener. Surface smooth.

Scutellum : Elongate, subtriangular, mildly oblique, slightly convex lengthwise, strongly carinate broadly at fore edge, obtusely pointed at apex, with explicitly sparse, faint and fine punctures.

Elytra : Mucro almost indistinct. Sides widening back gently, broadest beyond middle, then abruptly narrowing roundly to moderate end. Striae manifestly fine, generally visible 1st to 3rd only, the rest probably obsolescent and perfectly lacking latero-apically always. Intervals completely flattened, microscopically rugose obscurely, with dense uneven elongate punctures.

Other Structures : Propleural, prosternal and metasternal punctures generally resembling to pronotal ones except of size a little large. Legs slender, simple. Basal lobe of claws conspicuous, produced beyond middle. Aedeagus as figured.

Described from a male holotype, 15 male and 7 female isotypes, Is. Rishiri-tô in Hokkaidô (Kutsugata, Mt. Rishiri, Oniwaki and Oshidomari), July 31 to August 6, 1958, T. Kishii leg. ; 2 female paratypes, Is. Rebun-tô in ditto (Kafuka and Sukoton cape), August 11 & 12, 1958, T. Kishij leg.

The yellowish body and the triangular convex scutellum are unique to this species.

Microhypnus gen. nov.

Type species : *Crypthypnus agilis* Lewis, 1894, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6)XIII : 189 (Yokohama).

Convex, subcylindrical, elongate, robust, more or less opaque. Head scabrously granulate all over. Frontal carina bifurcated at bases, forming clear broad triangular area. Antennae elongate, exceeding pronotal hind corners by some apical joints. The 2nd joint smallest, subglobular, 1.5 times as long as width ; 3rd subtriangular, longer and wider than 2nd ; 4th longer and wider than 3rd ; 4th to 10th ill-serrated. Pronotal surface

wholly clothed with dense tubercle-like reticulate granules all over without medio-longitudinal line. Hind angles narrowly produced, not so long, having short unication extending faintly beyond bases of corners. Scutellum rather large, scabrously sculptured minutely. Elytral humeri not mucronate. Striae perfect, fine, deeply punctured. Interstices scabrous. Propleura simple. Prosternal lobe narrow, oblique. Process narrow, straight, with simple apex. Prosternal sutures single, slightly arcuated, closed. Metasternum simple. Metacoxal plates not so distinctly expanded outwards in middle, though abruptly excavating middle to lateral end. Legs slender, simple, tarsi longer than tibiae in length, tarsi and claws simple.

This new genus is represented by 2 species from Japan : *Cryptohypnus agilis* Lewis and *Migiwa gifuensis* Ohira. Somewhat it resembles to *Zorochros* or *Pronegastrius*, but by closed prosternal sutures may be easily divided from the latters.

***Microhypnus gifuensis* (Ohira, 1973), comb. nov.**

Gifu-hoso-mizugiwa-kometsuki

Migiwa gifuensis Ohira, 1973, Kontyû, 41(1) : 97, 1 fig. (Gifu and Okazaki).

Migiwa agilis : Kishii (*nec.* Lewis, 1894), 1966, Elat. Kyôto, Biol. Lab. Heian H. S. : 16 (Hozukyô).

The author reported uncorrectly this species as Lewis' *agilis* in 1966 from Kyôto.

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これ迄本邦から報ぜられたものに、筆者の手本にある標本中、新らしく記載すべきもの20種を含めると、日本の領域内からは83種（亜種を含む）のものが、この亜科に所属することとなり、他の亜科と比べても非常に大きなグループを形成しているものようである。しかも、今後も各地での調査が進めば、この数値はさらに大巾に増加することも予想される。

なお、本報文では Stibick (1971) の研究に基づき、筆者のこれ迄の知見を入れ、本文にあるように、17属（亜属を含む）に分け、その簡単な検索表作製、及び、*Quasimus* グループに関する、雄生殖器構造から見た系統的関係の考察も試みた。

末尾ではあるが、この研究に当り実に多くの方々から文献、標本上のお世話になったが、筆者の心からの謝意を表するものである。
(1976年5月31日提出)

Plate 1

- Fig. 1.** *Quasimus (Miquasus) formosanus* Ohira, 1968
Male, Is. Ishigaki-jima, June 14, 1975 : 1.7 mm.
- Fig. 2.** *Quasimus (Quasimus) ishigakianus* Kishii, *sp. nov.*
Holotype : Female, Is. Ishigaki-jima, July 5, 1965 : 1.9 mm.
- Fig. 3.** *Quasimus (Quasimus) tsurugi* Kishii, *sp. nov.*
Holotype : Female, Mt. Tsurugi, July 27 to 29, 1974 : 2.2 mm.
- Fig. 4.** *Quasimus (Quasimus) ovalioides* Kishii, 1970
Holotype : Female, Is. Tsushima, June 9, 1941 : 2.0 mm.
- Fig. 5.** *Quasimus (Quasimus) miyakonis* Kishii, *sp. nov.*
Isotype : Male, Is. Miyako-jima, July 17, 1975 : 1.7 mm.
- Fig. 6.** *Quasimus (Quasimus) tsushimensis* Kishii, 1970
Isotype : Female, Is. Tsushima, May 23, 1957 : 1.8 mm.
- Fig. 7.** *Quasimus (Quasimus) chibi* Kishii, *sp. nov.*
Holotype : Female, Kajigamori, May 2, 1954 : 1.8 mm.
- Fig. 8.** *Quasimus (Quasimus) imasakai* Kishii, *sp. nov.*
Isotype : Male, Is. Okinawa-hontô, April 28, 1975 : 2.3 mm.
- Fig. 9.** *Yezostrius aino* (Kishii, 1957), *gen. nov.*
Isotype : Male, Nukabira spa, August 3, 1951 : 3.6 mm.
- Fig. 10.** *Neohypdonus kadovakii* Kishii, *sp. nov.*
Holotype : Male, Daitô-chô, June 1, 1967 : 3.7 mm.
- Fig. 11.** *Menoko pallidula* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.*
Isotype : Male, Is. Rishiri-tô, August 1, 1958 : 4.1 mm.
- Fig. 12.** *Pronogastris (Chibistrius) nikkoensis* Kishii, *subgen. et sp. nov.*
Holotype : Female, Marunuma, August 4, 1952 : 2.4 mm.

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Summary

Negastrinae 亜科に入るコマツキムシは全体に極めて微小なものと、多くのものが地表性で補食生活者のためか、局所的に多産することはあっても、各地のものを集めることがなかなか難しいグループである。又外部形態的にも属の特徴はつかみ易いが、種の標徴は微妙な差があるのみのもものが比較的多く、なかなかその判別には困難を感じるものも少なくない。ただ雄生殖器形状には種毎の差異が出易いようで、分類上及びその系統的考察に役立つようである。

Plate 1



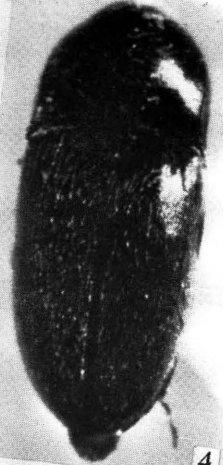
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2



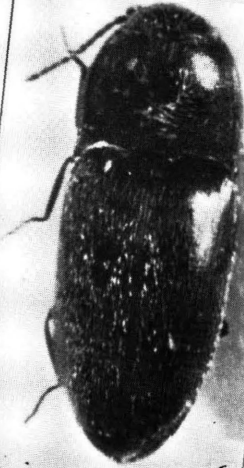
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4



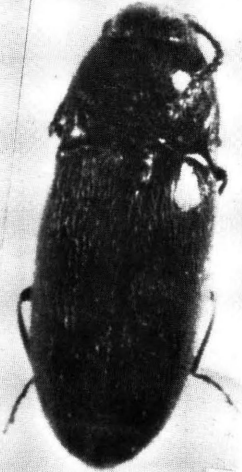
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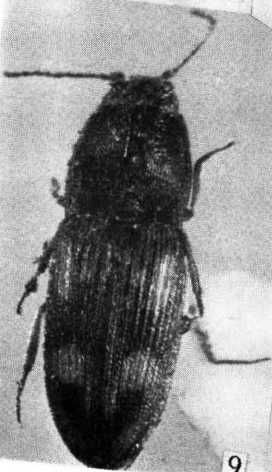
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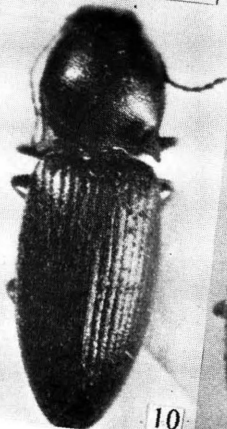
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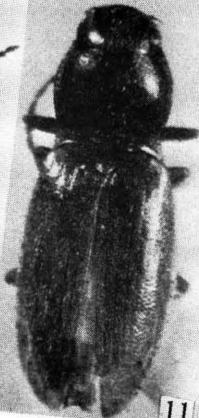
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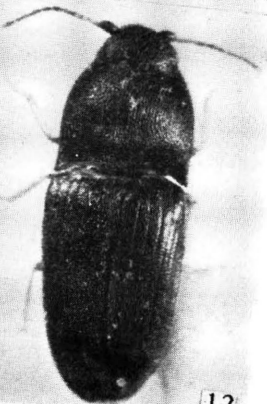
9



10



11



12

Plate 2

Male genital organs, preparation mounted into Berlese's medium.

- Fig. 13. *Quasimus (Miquasus) formosanus* Ohira, 1968
Is. Ishigaki-jima, June 14, 1975 (2977)
- Fig. 14. *Quasimus (Miquasus) luteipes* (Candèze, 1873)
Mt. Hiko-san, August 2, 1953 (1597)
- Fig. 15. *Quasimus (Quasimus) ovalis* (Candèze, 1873)
Arashiyama, April 24, 1954 (2133)
- Fig. 16. *Quasimus (Quasimus) kyotoensis* Kishii, 1966 Isotype (2414)
- Fig. 17. *Quasimus (Quasimus) japonicus* Kishii, 1959
Paratype : Sugi pass, June 10, 1956 (2398)
- Fig. 18. *Quasimus (Quasimus) babai* Kishii, 1970
Paratype : Nagoya, May 30, 1947 (2412)
- Fig. 19. *Quasimus (Quasimus) echigoanus* Kishii, 1976 Holotype (2404)
- Fig. 20. *Quasimus (Quasimus) cordatus* Miwa, 1934
Is. Okinawa-hontô, April 28, 1975 (2979)
- Fig. 21. *Quasimus (Quasimus) takakurai*, Kishii, 1976 Holotype (2868)
- Fig. 22. *Quasimus (Quasimus) kiiensis* Kishii, 1976 Holotype (2866)
- Fig. 23. *Quasimus (Quasimus) takahashii* Miwa, 1934
Is. Amami-ohshima, April 13, 1973 (2430)
- Fig. 24. *Quasimus (Quasimus) issunboushi* Kishii, 1966 Isotype (2407)
- Fig. 25. *Quasimus (Quasimus) miyakonis* Kishii, *sp. nov.* Isotype (2969)
- Fig. 26. *Quasimus (Quasimus) longulus* Kishii, 1970 Isotype (2433)
- Fig. 27. *Quasimus (Quasimus) satoi satoi* Ohira, 1967
Is. Naka-no-shima, June 5, 1953 (2437)
- Fig. 28. *Quasimus (Quasimus) imasakai* Kishii, *sp. nov.* Holotype (2973)
- Fig. 29. *Quasimus (Quasimus) tsushimensis* Kishii, 1970
Paratype : Is. Tsushima, July 28, 1959 (2428)
- Fig. 30. *Quasimus (Quasimus) uguriensis okicola* Kishii, 1970 Isotype (2425)
- Fig. 31. *Quasimus (Quasimus) uguriensis heianus* Kishii, 1970 Isotype (2443)
- Fig. 32. *Quasimus (Quasimus) uguriensis uguriensis* Kishii, 1970
Isotype (2418)
- Fig. 33. *Yezostrius aino* (Kishii, 1957) Isotype (621)
- Fig. 34. *Monadicus (Yamatostrisus) albipilis* (Candèze, 1873)
Kucchyaro lake side, August 7, 1951 (601)
- Fig. 35. *Monadicus (Yamatostrisus) osawai* (Ohira, 1972)
Is. Yaku-shima, August 13 to 15, 1957 (2094)
- Fig. 36. *Pronegastris (Pronegastris) humeralis humeralis* (Candèze, 1873)
Kibune, April 22, 1956 (2106)
- Fig. 37. *Pronegastris (Pronegastris) humeralis yakuensis* Kishii, *subsp. nov.* Isotype (2100)
- Fig. 38. *Migiwa (Neomigiwa) quadrillum* (Candèze, 1873)
Mt. Chôkai-zan, July 24, 1969 (2881)
- Fig. 39. *Migiwa (Neomigiwa) nikkoensis* Kishii, *sp. nov.* Isotype (2900)
- Fig. 40. *Migiwa (Migiwa) modestus* (Lewis, 1894)
Kibegawa in Fukuoka, July 4, 1958 (2897)

Plate 2

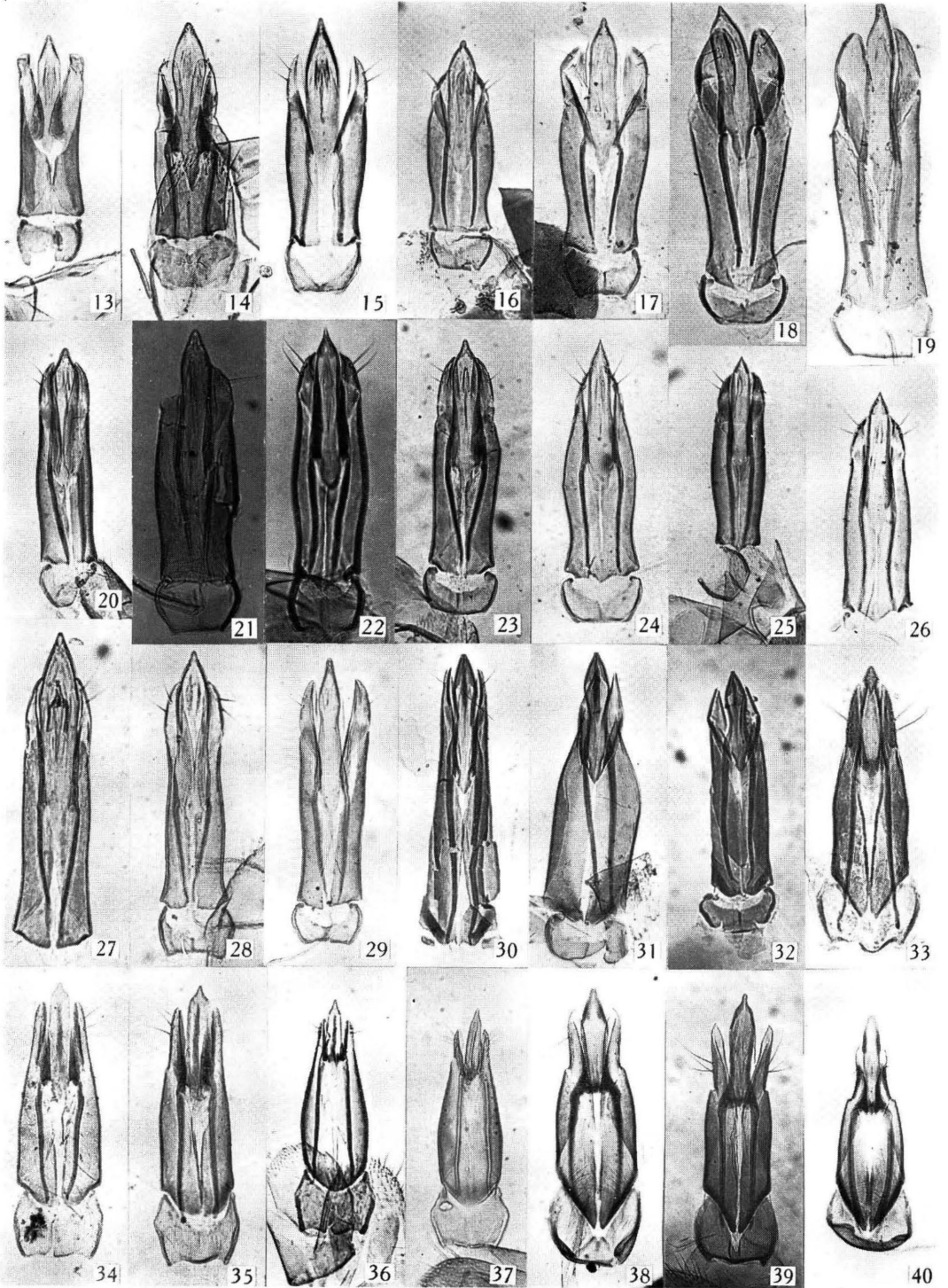


Plate 3

Apex of male genital organ, preparation mounted into Berlese's
medium (15 × 40)

- Fig. 41. *Quasimus (Miquasus) formosanus* Ohira, 1968 (2978)
Fig. 42. *Quasimus (Miquasus) luteipes* (Candèze, 1873) (1597)
Fig. 43. *Quasimus (Quasimus) ovalis* (Candèze, 1873) (2133)
Fig. 44. *Quasimus (Quasimus) kyotoensis* Kishii, 1966 (2414)
Fig. 45. *Quasimus (Quasimus) japonicus* Kishii, 1959 (2399)
Fig. 46. *Quasimus (Quasimus) babai* Kishii, 1970 (2412)
Fig. 47. *Quasimus (Quasimus) echigoanus* Kishii, 1976 (2404)
Fig. 48. *Quasimus (Quasimus) cordatus* Miwa, 1934 (2979)
Fig. 49. *Quasimus (Quasimus) takakurai* Kishii, 1976 (2868)
Fig. 50. *Quasimus (Quasimus) kiiensis* Kishii, 1976 (2866)
Fig. 51. *Quasimus (Quasimus) takahashii* Miwa, 1934 (2430)
Fig. 52. *Quasimus (Quasimus) miyakonis* Kishii, *sp. nov.* (2969)
Fig. 53. *Quasimus (Quasimus) longulus* Kishii, 1970 (2433)
Fig. 54. *Quasimus (Quasimus) issunboushi* Kishii, 1966 (2407)
Fig. 55. *Quasimus (Quasimus) imasakai* Kishii, *sp. nov.* (2973)
Fig. 56. *Quasimus (Quasimus) satoi satoi* Ohira, 1967 (2436)
Fig. 57. *Quasimus (Quasimus) tsushimensis* Kishii, 1970 (2428)
Fig. 58. *Quasimus (Quasimus) uguriensis okicola* Kishii, 1970 (2425)
Fig. 59. *Quasimus (Quasimus) uguriensis heianus* Kishii, 1970 (2439)
Fig. 60. *Quasimus (Quasimus) uguriensis uguriensis* Kishii, 1970 (2420)

Plate 3

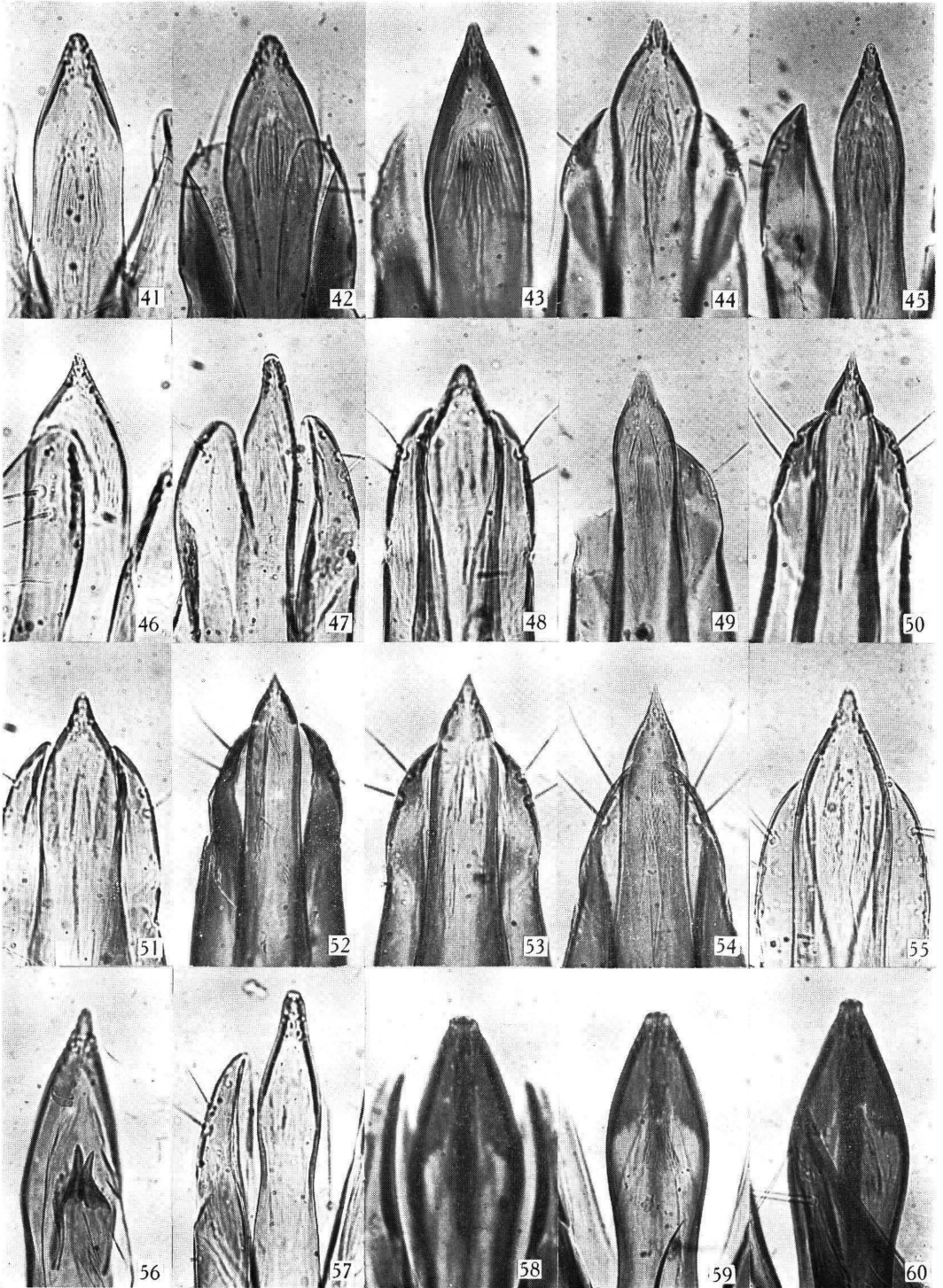


Plate 4

- Fig. 61. *Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus septentrionalis* Kishii, *subsp. nov.*
Holotype : Male, Matsuyama, July 9, 1952 : 4.3 mm.
- Fig. 62. *Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus curatus* (Candèze, 1873)
Male, Ohsugi-dani valley, June 10, 1952 : 4.5 mm.
- Fig. 63. *Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus tsushimensis* Kishii, *subsp. nov.*
Holotype : Male, Is. Tsushima, May 24, 1957 : 4.5 mm.
- Fig. 64. *Migiwa (Migiwa) echigoanus* Kishii, *sp. nov.*
Isotype : Male, Kurokawa, June 14, 1956 : 3.2 mm.
- Fig. 65. *Migiwa (Migiwa) shirahatai* Kishii, *sp. nov.*
Holotype : Male, Tone city, August 7, 1943 : 2.8 mm.
- Fig. 66. *Migiwa (Migiwa) ohmi* Kishii, *sp. nov.*
Holotype : Male, Seri-dani valley, May 24, 1952 : 3.1 mm.
- Fig. 67. *Migiwa (Migiwa) yezo* Kishii, *sp. nov.*
Holotype : Male, Chienbetsu, July 25, 1962 : 5.3 mm.
- Fig. 68. *Migiwa (Migiwa) yotsuboshi* Kishii, *sp. nov.*
Isotype : Female, Kizu river side, May 21, 1962 : 4.5 mm.
- Fig. 69. *Migiwa (Migiwa) modestus* (Lewis, 1894)
Male, Kibe-gawa river side, July 4, 1958 : 3.7 mm.
- Fig. 70. *Migiwa (Migiwa) ishidai* Kishii, *sp. nov.*
Holotype : Male, Matsuyama spa, July 19, 1952 : 3.5 mm.
- Fig. 71. *Migiwa (Neomigiwa) nikkoensis* Kishii, *subgen. et sp. nov.*
Holotype : Male, Marunuma, August 1, 1952 : 3.4 mm.

Plate 4

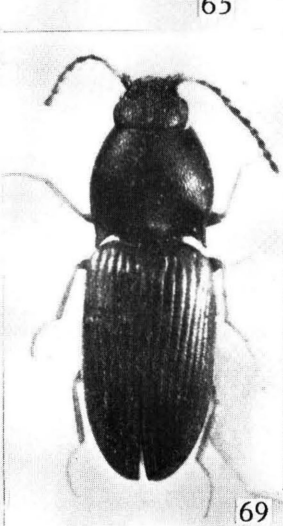
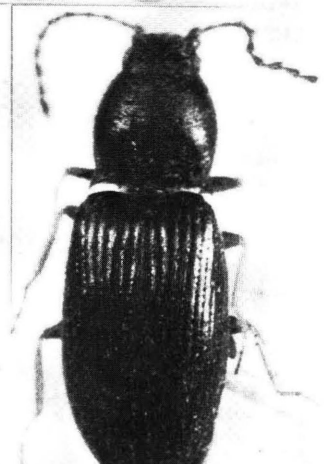
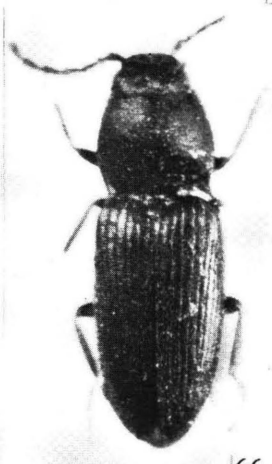
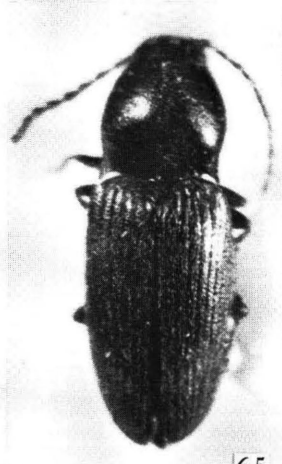
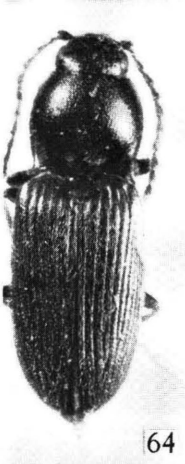
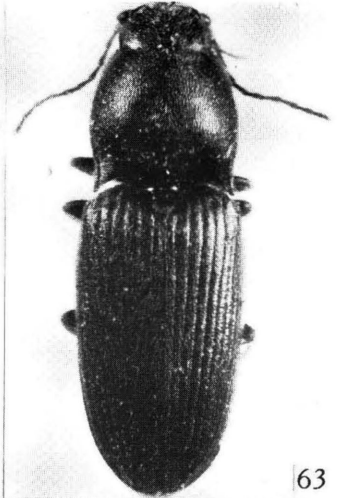
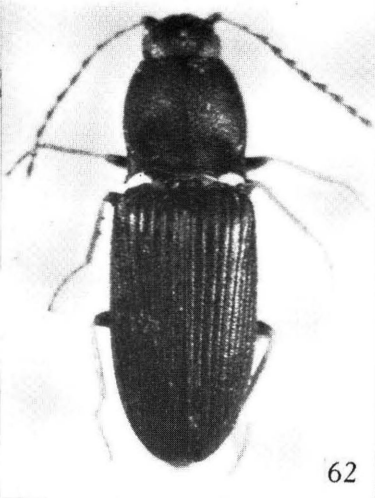
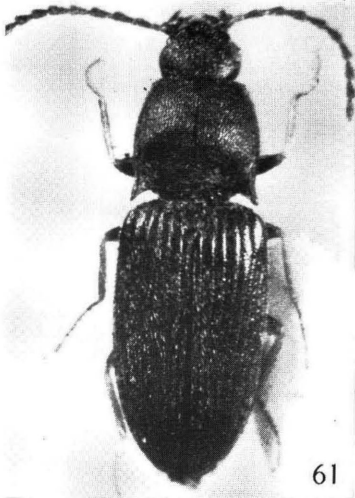


Plate 5

Figs. 72~89 : Male genital organs, preparation mounted into Berlese's medium ($\times 150\sim\times 200$).

Figs. 91~98 : Left elytral maculation.

- Fig. 72. *Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus septentrionalis* Kishii, subsp. nov.**
Isotype (2920)
- Fig. 73. *Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus curatus* (Candèze, 1873)**
Ohsugi-dani valley, June 13, 1952 (2926)
- Fig. 74. *Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus tsushimensis* Kishii, subsp. nov.**
Isotype (2944)
- Fig. 75. *Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus kishiii* Ohira, 1967**
Is. Amami-ohshima, July 19, 1955 (2948)
- Fig. 76. *Migiwa (Migiwa) curatus okinawanus* Ohira, 1967**
Paratype : Is. Okinawa-hontô, May 7, 1963 (2947)
- Fig. 77. *Migiwa (Migiwa) echigoanus* Kishii, sp. nov.** Isotype (2912)
- Fig. 78. *Migiwa (Migiwa) curciatus* (Candèze, 1873)**
Yamato-gawa river side, July 24, 1956 (2896)
- Fig. 79. *Migiwa (Migiwa) shirahatai* Kishii, sp. nov.** Isotype (2036)
- Fig. 80. *Migiwa (Migiwa) insulsus* (Candèze, 1873)**
Ikadaba, July 21, 1953 (2906)
- Fig. 81. *Migiwa (Migiwa) ishidai* Kishii, sp. nov.** Holotype (2918)
- Fig. 82. *Migiwa (Migiwa) yezo* Kishii, sp. nov.** Holotype (2916)
- Fig. 83. *Futomigiwa rivalioides* (Kishii, 1962), gen. nov.**
Paratype : Is. Rishiri-tô, August 2, 1958 (930)
- Fig. 84. *Neohypdonus yamamotoi* Kishii, sp. nov.**
Paratype : Doai, June 20, 1953 (2951)
- Fig. 85. *Neohypdonus telluris* (Lewis, 1879)**
Kawaguchi-ko lake side, June 28, 1960 (2953)
- Fig. 86. *Neohypdonus kadovakii* Kishii, sp. nov.** Isotype (2958)
- Fig. 87. *Menoko nitida* (Fleutiaux, 1902)**
Inago spa, July 12, 1959 (2966)
- Fig. 88. *Menoko pallidula* Kishii, gen. et sp. nov.** Isotype (2961)
- Fig. 89. *Menoko difficilis* (Lewis, 1894)**
Kamiotoinneppu, July 26 to 27, 1958 (2962)
- Fig. 90. *Futomigiwa rivalioides* (Kishii, 1962), gen. nov.**
Holotype : Male, Mt. Asahi-dake, July 21, 1952 : 3.6 mm.
- Figs. 91 & 92. *Migiwa (Neomigiwa) quadrillum* (Candèze, 1873)**
(91 : male, 92 : female)
- Figs. 93 & 94. *Migiwa (Migiwa) curciatus* (Candèze, 1873)**
(93 : male, 94 : female)
- Figs. 95 & 96. *Migiwa (Migiwa) shirahatai* Kishii**
(95 : male, 96 : female)
- Fig. 97. *Migiwa (Migiwa) yotsuboshi* Kishii (male)**
- Fig. 98. *Migiwa (Migiwa) modestus* (Lewis, 1894) (male)**

Plate 5

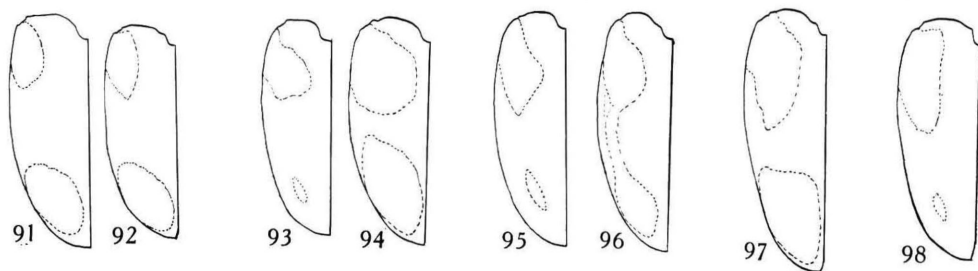
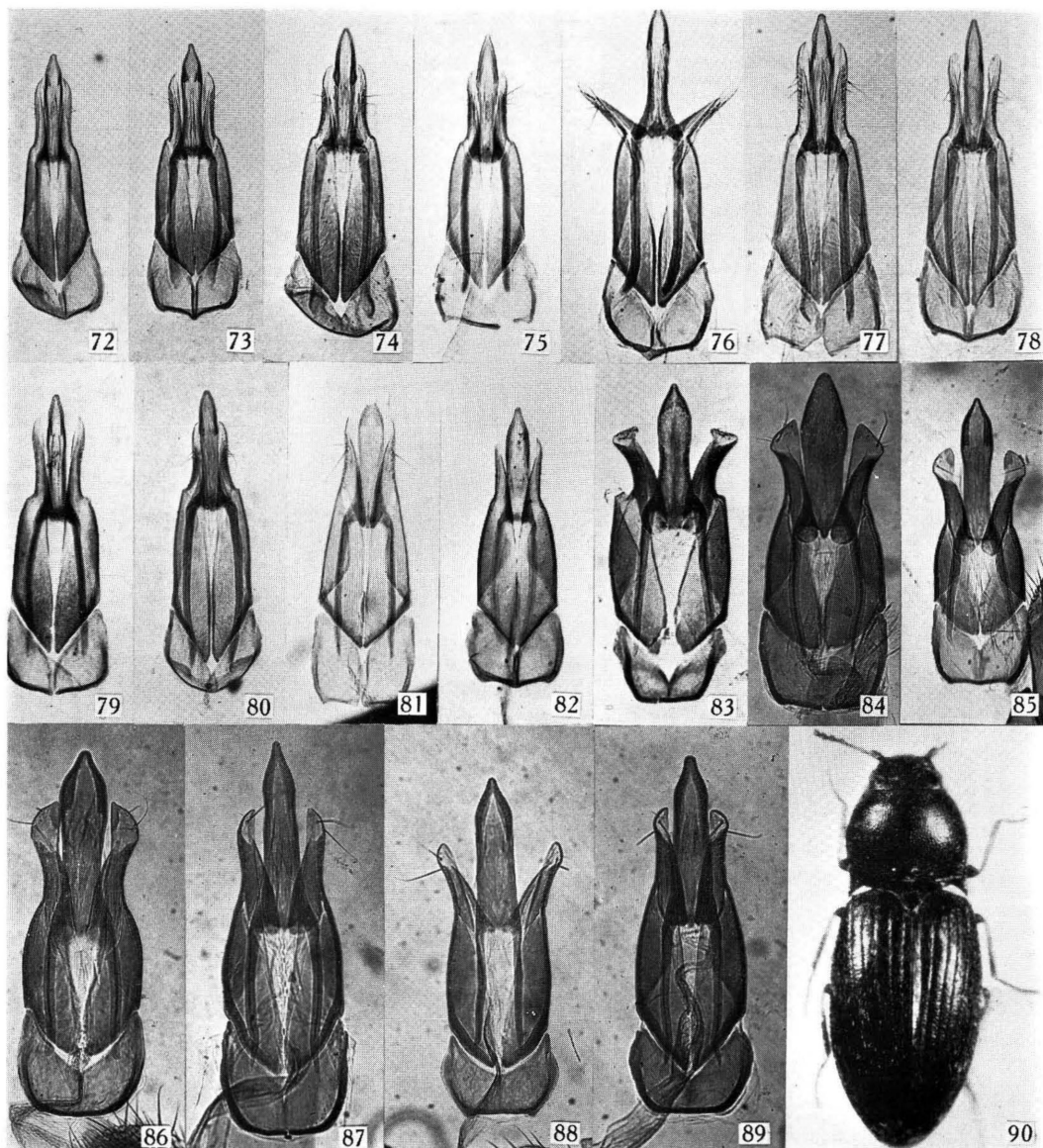


Plate 6

Figs. 99~104 : Left metasternum.

Figs. 105~110 : Scutellum.

Figs. 111~120 : Right antennal joints (1st to 4th)

Figs. 121~123 : Claw.

Fig. 124 : Left hind angle of pronotum.

Fig. 125 : Tarsus.

Figs. 99 & 105. *Quasimus (Quasimus) tsurugi* Kishii, *sp. nov.*

Figs. 100 & 106. *Quasimus (Quasimus) ishigakianus* Kishii, *sp. nov.*

Figs. 101 & 107. *Quasimus (Quasimus) chibi* Kishii, *sp. nov.*

Figs. 102 & 108. *Quasimus (Quasimus) cordatus* Miwa, 1934

Figs. 103 & 109. *Quasimus (Quasimus) miyakonis* Kishii, *sp. nov.*

Figs. 104 & 110. *Quasimus (Quasimus) imasakai* Kishii, *sp. nov.*

Fig. 111. *Migiwa (Migiwa) ishidai* Kishii, *sp. nov.* (male)

Fig. 112. *Migiwa (Migiwa) niponicus* Kishii, 1957 (male)

Fig. 113. *Migiwa (Migiwa) echigoanus* Kishii, *sp. nov.* (male)

Fig. 114. *Migiwa (Migiwa) ohmi* Kishii, *sp. nov.* (male)

**Figs. 115 & 116. *Migiwa (Neomigiwa) quadrillum* (Candèze, 1873)
(115 : male, 116 : female)**

Figs. 117 & 118. *Migiwa (Neomigiwa) nikkoensis* Kishii, *subgen. et sp. nov.* (117 : male, 118 : female)

**Figs. 119, 120 & 123. *Menoko pallidula* Kishii, *gen. et sp. nov.*
(119 : male, 120 : female)**

Fig. 121. *Menoko nitida* (Fleutiaux, 1902)

Fig. 122. *Menoko difficilis* (Lewis, 1894)

**Figs. 124 & 125. *Monadicus (Yamatostrius) albipilis* (Candèze, 1873),
*gen. nov.***

Plate 6

