

**On the Genus *Yukoana* and *Quasimus*
from Japan**

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

By

Takashi KISHII

Reprinted from
BULLETIN OF THE HEIAN HIGH SCHOOL
KYOTO, JAPAN
No. 15, Oct. 1970

On the Genus *Yukoana* and *Quasimus* from Japan

“Some New Forms of Elateridae in Japan (VII)*”

By

Takashi KISHII

(Heian High School, Kyôto, Japan)

In this paper, I want to describe some new forms of the genus *Yukoana* and *Quasimus* of the family Elateridae from Japan and to make the specific key about all the Japanese species of the genera mentioned above.

Now, as the result, I report 9 species and a subspecies of *Yukoana* inclusive of a new species and a new subspecies, and 20 species and 2 subspecies of *Quasimus* including 11 new species and 2 new subspecies as follows.

Before proceeding further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Prof. T. Shirôzu of Kyûshû University, Dr. K. Baba in Niigata pref., Mr. T. Shibata in Ôsaka city, Mr. T. Horio in Kyôto city, Mr. K. Mizuno in Uji city and all the members of the Biological Club of the Heian High School for their courteous helps given during the course of my studying in offering the precious samples of snapping beetles.

All the specimens including the types of new forms are preserved in my collection, with the exception of some types having a conspicuous preserving position in the following description of this paper.

Key to the Species and the Subspecies of the Genus *Yukoana* and *Quasimus* from Japan

1. Body generally robust, large, not shorter than 2.5 mm. (except for *angustata* 2.2 mm.) in length (commonly ca. 3.0 mm.). Antennal 2nd joints smaller and shorter than 3rd conspicuously. Hind coxal plates not acute at each outer end, more or less truncate. 2

-
- * I. AKITU, Vol. IV, No. 4, pp. 77~82, 24 figs., 1955
II. AKITU, Vol. V, No. 1, pp. 17~20, 8 figs., 1956
III. Entom. Rev. Japan, Vol. VIII, No. 1, pp. 10~12, 17 figs., 1957
IV. Bull. Heian High School, No. 10, pp. 1~11, 9 figs., 1966
V. Bull. Heian High School, No. 13, pp. 49~63, 30 figs., 1968
VI. Bull. Heian High School, No. 14, pp. 9~18, 8 figs., 1969

Genus *Yukoana* Kishii, 1958. Type : *Cryptohypnus ellipticus* Candèze, 1873, Japan.

- 1'. Body universally slender, small, not longer than 2.5mm. in length (generally ca. 2.0mm.). Antennal 2nd joints longer and robuster distinctly than 3rd. Hind coxal plates generally pointed acutely outwards at each lateral end.11

Genus *Quasimus* Gozis, 1866. Type : *Cryptohypnus minutissimus* Germar, 1822, Europe, Caucasus, Asia-minor and Siberia.

2. Body 2.2mm. in length. Elongate, parallel-sided. Pitchy black with a metallic lustre, except for testaceous legs. Pubescence short, black. Prothoracic rear angles scarcely turning outwards. Each carina on pronotal lateral border indistinctly marked, prolonged to nearly the middle part only.

1. ***Yukoana angustata* (Miwa)** "Eguri-mame-kometsuki"

Quasimus angustatus Miwa, 1927, Ins. Mats., II (2), p.107, (Mt. Sasa)

Yukoana angustata : Ohira, 1970, Nat. Ins., V (2), p. 31.

Specimen not examined.

Distr. : Japan (Shikoku : Mt. Sasa in Ehime pref.)

- 2'. Each carina on pronotal lateral border distinct, perfect, in the most part of the following species undoubtedly attaining to anterior margin of prothorax, or sometimes hardly reaching to it. 3
3. Scutellum elongate, rather tongue-shaped; excavation clearly parallel-sided, anterior ends usually not approaching each other. 4
- 3'. Scutellum broad, more or less cordate; excavation not parallel-sided, sometimes a little expanded outwards laterally at the middle, always conspicuously approaching each other at anterior ends, commonly depressed roundly at near frontal edge of excavation.6
4. Black with the exception of legs changeable in coloration from pale brown to sometimes dusky brownish. Pronotal punctures even, moderately clothed, not so dense. Scutellar excavation (Figs. 3 and 5) parallel-sided certainly from anterior extremities to behind the middle posteriorly. Metasternal carinae (Figs. 4 and 6) behind each mesocoxal cavity broad at base, narrowing each other backwards, rear end of outer carina gradually vanishing, that of inner one well-limited. 5
- 4'. Body 2.6~3.0mm. in length. Robust, subparallel-sided, convex above as well as beneath. Black with the exception of more or less brownish trochanters, tibiae and tarsi. Antennae elongate, clearly exceeding tips of pronotal rear angles by 3 apical joints or more in male, or one joint hardly in female. Pronotal punctures rather rugose, uneven, large, comparatively dense. Scutellar excavation (Fig. 1) subelliptic, evanescent anteriorly, subparallel-sided or rather weakly enlarged laterally; anterior extremities slightly approaching roundly each other.

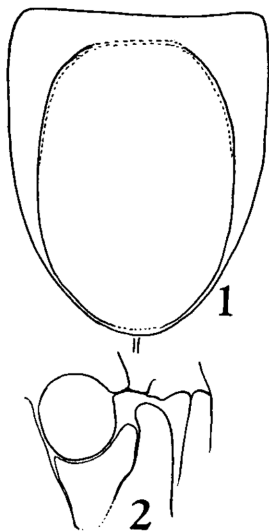
Metasternal carinae (Fig. 2) behind each mesocoxal cavity broad, clearly approaching each other at posterior ends which are obsolete.

4. *Yukoana tamui* Kishii "Nise-hoso-mame-kometsuki"

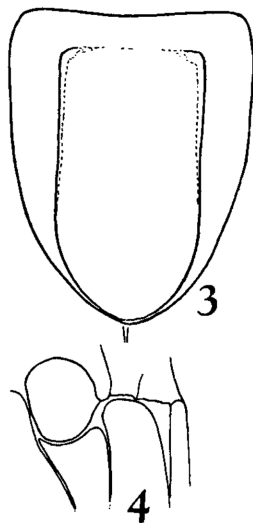
Yukoana tamui Kishii, 1958, Bull. Heian H. S., No. 3, p. 7, 6 figs., (Is. Yaku-shima)

Sps. ex.: a male holotype, a female allotype and a female paratype, Mt. Miyanoura-dake and Kosugi-dani valley in Is. Yaku-shima, Kagoshima pref., Aug. 5 to 8, 1957, T. Arai, K. Matsumoto and K. Tsukamoto leg.; a female, ditto, July 8, 1963, H. Konishi leg.; a female, Mt. Sobo-san, Fukuoka pref., July 27, 1962, C. Yamano leg.

Distr.: Japan (Kyûshû: Mt. Sobo and Is. Yaku-shima)



Yukoana tamui Kishii
Fig. 1. Scutellum
Fig. 2. Metasternal carinae



Yukoana carinicornis (Lewis)
Fig. 3. Scutellum
Fig. 4. Metasternal carinae

5. Body 2.8~4.0mm. in length. Robust, distinctly convex above as well as beneath, rather subcylindrical. Antennae very robust, not slender. Pronotal lateral sides before hind angles clearly sinuate.

2. *Yukoana carinicornis* (Lewis) "Heri-mune-mame-kometsuki"

Cryptohypnus carinicornis Lewis, 1894, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., XIII (6), p. 188, (Torii-toge, Miyanoshita and Subashiri)

Quasimus carinicornis: Miwa, 1933, Mushi, VI (2), p. 70, (Is. Yaku-shima)

Yukoana carinicornis: Kishii, 1959, Bull. Heian H. S., No. 3, p. 7.

Sps. ex.: 44 exs., Nagano, Shiga, Kyôto, Nara, Wakayama and Tokushima prefs., April to July.

Distr.: Japan (Honshû, Is. Sado, Shikoku, Kyûshû and Is. Yaku-shima)

- 5'. Body 2.5~3.5mm. in length. Not so stout in general appearances, elongate ellipticity. Antennae very slender, elongate, distinctly exceeding tips of pronotal hind corners by 3 apical joints in male, or one in female. Pronotal lateral sides before rear angles not sinuate, each tip divergent outwards plainly.

3. *Yukoana elliptica* (Candèze) "Heri-mame-kometsuki"

Cryptohypnus ellipticus Candèze, 1873, Mém. Soc. Liège, V (2), p.14, (Japan)

Quasimus punctatus : Miwa, 1927, Ins. Mats., II (2), p.107, 1 fig., (Tamba)

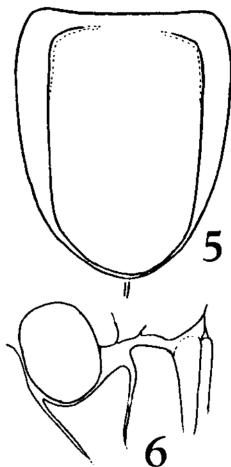
Quasimus ellipticus : Miwa, 1934, Gov. Res. Inst., Formosa, Dep. Agr., Rep. 65, p.93, 1 fig., (Honshû and Kyûshû)

Yukoana elliptica : Kishii, 1959, Bull. Heian H. S., No.3, p.7, 6 figs.

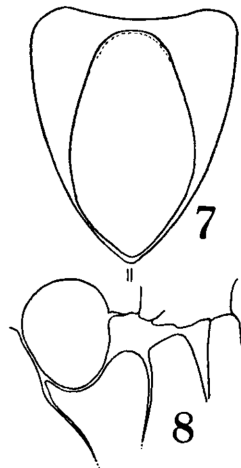
Sps. ex. : 9 males and 2 females, Shiga and Kyôto prefs., April to July.

Distr. : Japan (Honshû, Shikoku, Kyûshû and Is. Yaku-shima) and Formosa.

6. Body narrow, elongate. Pubescence long, semierect, golden-brown, with the exception of sutural line and outer sides of elytra longitudinally, pronotal rear border broadly, antennae, and of body under surface wholly covered with clear silver-white pubescence. Before each eye presenting a small triangular area well-limitedly. Scutellar excavation perfect, elongate and rather pentagonal. Metasternal carinae behind each mesocoxal cavity sometimes completely conglutinating with each other posteriorly, and taking a subtriangular form. ...7
- 6'. Body more or less elliptic. Pubescence long, slightly recumbent, usually golden-brown all over the body. Small triangular area before each eye sometimes indistinct or lacking perfectly. Scutellar excavation not so elongate nor pentagonal, and rather elliptic, sometimes imperfect anteriorly. Metasternal carinae (Figs.



Yukoana elliptica (Candèze)
Fig. 5. Scutellum
Fig. 6. Metasternal carinae



Yukoana shirozuana Kishii
Fig. 7. Scutellum
Fig. 8. Metasternal carinae

- 14, 16 and 18) behind each mesocoxal cavity always interrupted posteriorly. ...9
7. Body distinctly parallel-sided, convex above longitudinally, otherwise subcylindrical, rather robust. Black except for legs more or less brownish at each extremity. Antennae exceeding tips of pronotal rear corners by each one apical joint or more. Scutellar excavation elongate, rather pentagonal. Scutellar fore margin scarcely impressed towards back or substraight. Metasternal carinae (Figs. 10 and 12) behind each mesocoxal cavity always completely taking a distinct triangular form on each lateral surface. 8
- 7'. Body 2.8~3.5mm. in length. Subparallel-sided, a little widening at near the middle of elytra, weakly depressed above as well as beneath, slender. Black with the exception of legs more or less yellowish. Antennae very slender, exceeding plainly tips of prothoracic hind angles by 4 apical segments in male, one or less in female. Scutellar excavation (Fig. 7) elongately elliptic. Scutellar fore margin conspicuously impressed posteriorly. Metasternal carinae (Fig. 8) behind each mesocoxal cavity interrupted perfectly each other.

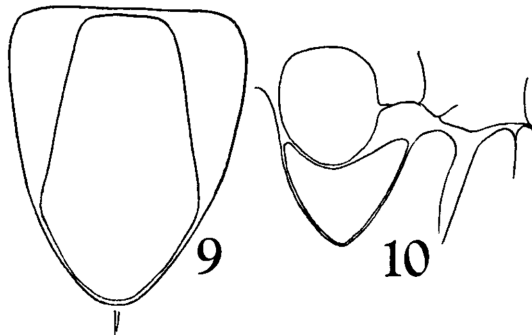
8. *Yukoana shirozuana* Kishii "Tsushima-mame-kometsuki"

Yukoana shirozuana Kishii, 1961, Bull. Heian H. S., No. 5, pp. 29 to 32, 6 figs.,
(Is. Tsushima)

Sps. ex. : a male holotype and 3 female paratypes, Is. Tsushima in Nagasaki pref., May and June.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Tsushima)

8. Body 3.0~3.3mm. in length. Black except for more or less brownish tarsi, ends of tibiae and femora, and sometimes trochanters also. Antennae clearly exceeding tips of prothoracic posterior corners by each one apical joint or more. Pronotal rear angles a little divergent outwards. Pronotal punctures moderate in density, fine, rather uneven. Scutellar excavation (Fig. 9) distinctly parting from scutellar fore margin with enough distance. Scutellar anterior edge entirely



Yukoana elongata elongata sp. nov.

Fig. 9. Scutellum

Fig. 10. Metasternal carinate plate

straight.

9. *Yukoana elongata* sp. nov. "Naga-mame-kometsuki"

Described from a female holotype and a female paratopotype, Kosugi-dani valley in Is. Yaku-shima, Kagoshima pref., April 5, 1965, M. Yasui leg. ; a female paratype, ditto, April 7, 1965, M. Yasui leg. ; a female paratype, ditto, May 18, 1960, Y. Kimura leg.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Yaku-shima)

In the general outline, this new *Yukoana* species are intimately similar to *Y. shirozuana*, but may be separated from it in the combination of following characteristics : parallel-sided body, triangular area surrounding by perfect carination on metasternum behind each mesocoxal cavity.

- 8'. Body 3.0mm. in length. Black with the exception of brownish trochanters, tibiae and tarsi. Antennae slightly exceeding tips of prothoracic hind corners by half the length of apical one joint. Pronotal rear angles almost straightly extending backwards. Pronotal punctures finer, sparser and rather evenly clothed in comparative of those of *Y. elongata* mentioned above. Scutellar excavation (Fig. 11) scarcely attaining to anterior edge of scutellum. Scutellar fore margin a little impressed inwards.

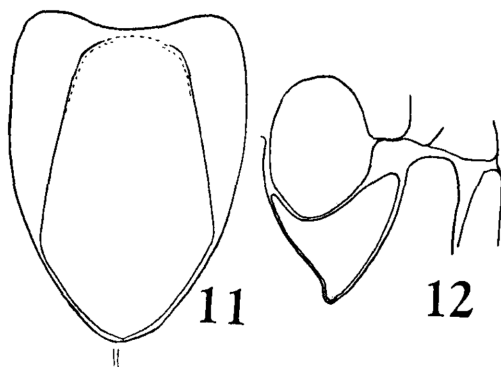
10. *Yukoana elongata amamicola* subsp. nov.

"Amami-naga-mame-kometsuki"

Described from a female holotype, Yamato-hama in Is. Amami-ôshima, Kagoshima pref., March 25, 1967, H. Nomura leg.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Amami-ôshima)

This new subspecies differs from the nominal subspecies from Is. Yaku-shima, by the combination of sparse and fine pronotal punctures, shape of scutellar excavation etc.



Yukoana elongata amamicola subsp. nov.

Fig. 11. Scutellum

Fig. 12. Metasternal carinate plate

9. Legs more or less dusky brownish partly. Antennae black. Pronotal punctures not so dense, moderate in size, uneven.10
- 9'. Body 2.8~3.0mm. in length. Oblong ovate. Black with the exception of elytra sometimes dusky brown, antennal 2nd and 3rd joints yellowish brown, fuscous femora, and of yellowish orange rest segments of legs. Pronotal punctures dense plainly, rather large in size, even. Scutellum rather wide, subcordate; anterior margin feebly impressed inwards; excavation (Fig. 13) oval, weakly obsolescent ahead.

7. *Yukoana amamiensis* Ohira "Amami-mame-kometsuki"

Yukoana amamiensis Ohira, 1967, Ent. Rev. Japan, XIX (2), p. 43, 4 figs., (Is. Amami-ôshima)

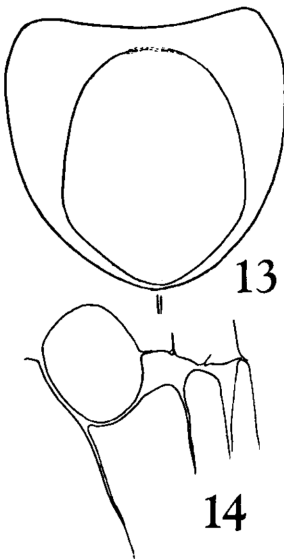
Sp. ex. : a female paratype, Hatsuno in Is. Amami-ôshima, Kagoshima pref., June 13, 1962, M. Satô leg.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Amami-ôshima)

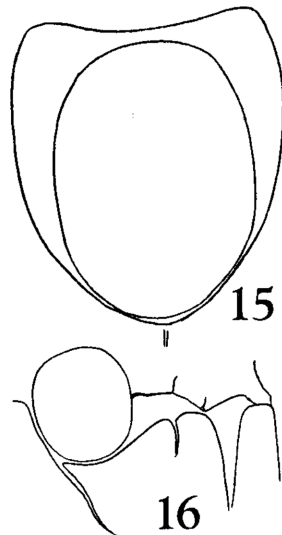
10. Body smallest in *Yukoana*, 2.5~3.2mm. in length. Rather broad and oval. Antennae robust, exceeding each tip of pronotal posterior angles by 2 apical joints in male or one in female. Pronotal hind angles straightly projected backwards, not sinuate before tips. Scutellum not so broad; fore edge distinctly impressed posteriorly; excavation (Fig. 15) large, perfectly elliptic, conspicuously approaching anteriorly to scutellar fore edge.

5. *Yukoana terukoe* Kishii "Hoso-mame-kometsuki"

Yukoana terukoe Kishii, 1961, Bull. Heian H.S., No. 5, p.32, (Hanase and Mt. Hiei-



Yukoana amamiensis Ohira
Fig. 13. Scutellum
Fig. 14. Metasternal carinae



Yukoana terukoe Kishii
Fig. 15. Scutellum
Fig. 16. Metasternal carinae

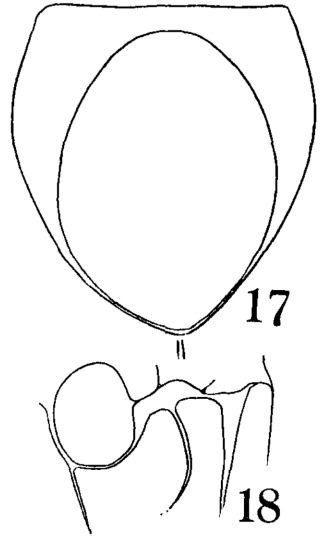
zan)

Sps. ex. : a male holotype, a female allotype and 7 paratypes, Hanase and Mt. Hiei-zan, Kyôto pref. ; 4 exs., Sanekawa in Niigata pref., Mt. Iwawaki in Ôsaka pref., Mt. Ôdai-ga-hara in Nara pref. and Ebino in Kagoshima pref.. July and August.

Distr. : Japan (Honshû and Kyûshû)

10'. Body 3.4~3.6mm. in length. Comparatively stout, elliptic, subparallel-sided.

Antennae slender, exceeding hardly tips of pronotal hind corners by each one apical joint or less in female. Pronotal posterior angles distinctly sinuate before each apex, which is feebly divergent outwards. Scutellum broad ; fore edge sub-straight; excavation (Fig. 17) elongately oval, anterior margin separating with enough distance from scutellar fore edge.



6. *Yukoana monticola* Kishii

“Yama-mame-kometsuki”

Yukoana monticola Kishii, 1961, Bull. Heian H. S., No. 5, p. 33, 2 figs., (Is. Yaku-shima)

Sps. ex. : a female holotype, Mt. Miyanoura-dake in Is. Yaku-shima, Kagoshima pref., August 8, 1957, T. Arai leg. ; a female, Kosugi-dani valley in ditto, July 14, 1967, Y. Kuzugami leg. ; a female, ditto, July 27 to 29, 1967, K. Mizuno leg.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Yaku-shima)

Yukoana monticola Kishii

Fig. 17. Scutellum

Fig. 18. Metasternal carinae

11. Punctures on whole body surface manifestly minute, conspicuously sparse especially on surface above. Scutellum (Figs. 19 and 21) completely simple on disc, neither excavated nor carinate.12

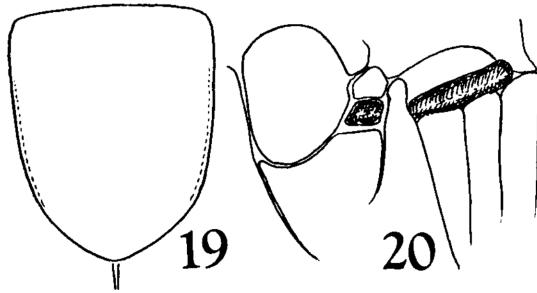
Subgenus *Miquasus* Kishii, 1959. Type : *Cryptohypnus luteipes* Candèze, 1873, Japan and Formosa.

11'. Punctures on whole surface moderate or rather dense. Scutellum always having a distinct large excavation on surface.13

Subgenus *Quasimus* Gozis 1866, s. str.

12. Body 2.2~2.4mm. in length. Very slender, elongately elliptic. Generally brownish with the exception of yellowish orange antennal 2nd and 3rd joints, and of legs. Pubescence not so dense, rather uneven in density, recumbent, white. Head weakly convex above, frontal margin well-carinated. Pronotum not broad, hardly wider than length in median dimension; hind angles distinctly sinuate

before apices which are intimately diverging outwards ; each lateral carina prolonged beyond the middle anteriorly, usually obsolescent, not reaching to frontal margin of prothorax. Scutellum (Fig. 19) shield-formed, parallel-sided. Metasternal carinae (Fig. 20) behind each mesocoxal cavity always interrupted each other plainly backwards.



Quasimus (Miquasus) luteipes (Candèze)

Fig. 19. Scutellum

Fig. 20. Metasternal carinae

11. *Quasimus (Miquasus) luteipes* (Candèze) "Kiashi-mame-kometsuki"

Cryptohypnus luteipes Candèze, 1873, Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège, V (2), p.15, (Japan)

Quasimus luteipes : Miwa, 1930, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, XX (106), p. 4, (Formosa)

Quasimus (Miquasus) luteipes : Kishii, 1959, Bull. Heian H. S., No. 3, p. 9, 2 figs., (Mt. Hiko-san, Mt. Sobo-san and Is. Yaku-shima)

Sps. ex. : 1 ex., Mt. Hiko-san in Fukuoka pref., August 2, 1953, M. Ueda leg. ;

1 ex., Hirauchi in Is. Yaku-shima, Kagoshima pref., August 9, 1957,

T. Kishii leg.

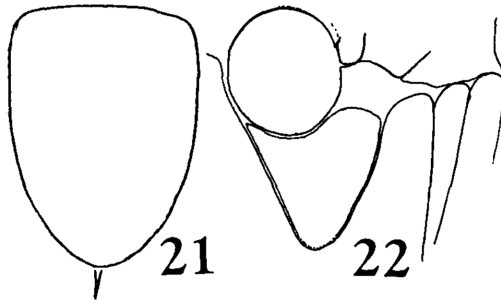
Distr. : Japan (Kyûshû and Is. Yaku-shima) and Formosa.

Sometimes elytra wholly black.

form. *nigripennis* Kishii, 1959, Bull. Heian H. S., No. 3, p. 9.

According to the latest study by the author, the specimen from Mt. Sobo-san which has been reported by Kishii in 1959, hereupon he considers, the material is an available species as following below.

- 12'. Body 2.3mm. in length. Not so slender, broad ellipticity. Dusky fuscous to black with the exception of paler antennal 2nd and 3rd segments, and of yellowish legs. Pubescence dense, even, semierect, silver-white. Head convex moderately above, frontal margin well-marked, but not strongly carinate. Pronotum very wider than length in median dimension; hind angles almost straight before each apex which is feebly divergent outwards; each lateral carina almost perfect from rear corner to anterior edge of prothorax. Scutellum (Fig. 21) subtriangular, not parallel-sided. Metasternal plates (Fig. 22) enclosed by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity fine, but well-defined, posterior end round and entire.



Quasimus (Miquasus) sobosanus sp. nov.

Fig. 21. Scutellum

Fig. 22. Metasternal carinate plate

12. *Quasimus (Miquasus) sobosanus sp. nov.*

“Sobo-kiashi-mame-kometsuki”

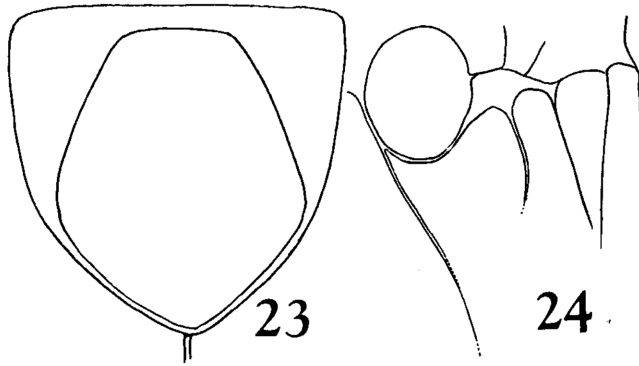
Quasimus luteipes: Kishii, 1958, Ent. Rev. Japan, IX (1), p. 28, (Mt. Sobo-san)

Quasimus (Miquasus) luteipes: Kishii, 1959, Bull. Heian H. S., No. 3, p. 9, (Mt. Sobo-san)

Described from a holotype, Mt. Sobo-san in Ôita pref., July 26, 1932, T. Shirôzu leg. Type is in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory of Kyûshû University.

Distr.: Japan (Mt. Sobo-san in Ôita pref.)

- 13. Metasternal carinae (Figs. 24, 26, 28, 32, and 34) behind each mesocoxal cavity always separating each other posteriorly, not approaching nor conglutinating each other, usually inner carination very longer than the outer. Pubescence long, silver-white, evenly covered all over the body.14
- 13'. Metasternal carinae behind each mesocoxal cavity perfectly confluent posteriorly, otherwise forming a plate enclosed by well defined carination, rear end round, generally or sometimes acutely pointed, rarely obscure. Pronotal lateral carinations always entire, conspicuous, surely attaining to pronotal anterior margin behind eyes.18
- 14. Body not stout, moderately convex above, oblong oval, broadest behind each humerus, more or less dark brownish. Before each eye moderate, having no any limited area, nor scabrous part. Pronotal punctures fine. Pronotal lateral carinations usually not attaining to anterior edge of pronotum, generally hardly prolonged before the middle only.15
- 14'. Body more or less stout, generally convex distinctly above, elliptic or oblong oval, black wholly with the exception of brownish antennae and legs. Before each eye more or less scabrous. Pronotal punctures not fine, rather dense. Pronotal lateral carinae always conspicuous, perfectly reaching to pronotal fore edge. Prothoracic hind angles not divergent outwards, not sinuate before



Quasimus (s. str.) satoi satoi Ohira
 Fig. 23. Scutellum
 Fig. 24. Metasternal carinae

apices. 16

15. Body 2.2~2.4 mm. in length. Antennal 2nd and 3rd joints, tibiae, tarsi and trochanters yellowish orange. Pronotal punctures manifestly fine, sparse, single. Prothoracic rear angles diverging outwards clearly, a little sinuate before each apex. Scutellar anterior margin substraight or rather feebly enlarged ahead; excavation (Fig. 23) longitudinally subpentagonal.

13. *Quasimus (Quasimus) satoi satoi* Ohira "Satô-chibi-mame-kometsuki"

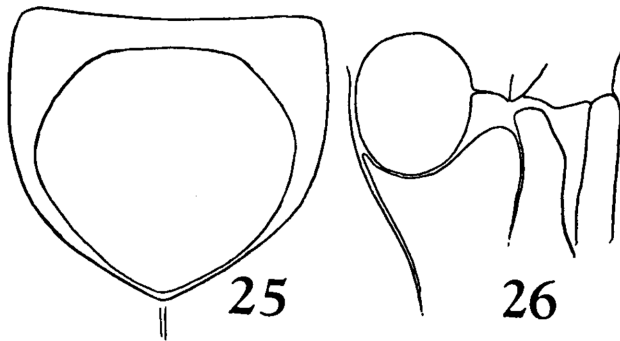
Quasimus (Quasimus) satoi Ohira, 1967, Ent. Rev. Japan, XIX (2), p.43, 3 figs.,
 (Nakanoshima and Amami-ôshima)

Quasimus cordatus : Nakane et Kishii, 1955, Bull. Osaka Mun. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 2,
 p. 7, (Nakanoshima)

Sps. ex. : 5 males and 3 females Is. Naka-no-shima in Tokara archipelago,
 Kagoshima pref., June 4 to 13, 1953, S. Miyamoto and T. Nakane leg.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Naka-no-shima and Is. Amami-ôshima)

- 15'. Body 2.4~2.6 mm. in length. Antennae and legs pale brownish. Pronotal



Quasimus (s. str.) satoi kimurai subsp. nov.
 Fig. 25. Scutellum
 Fig. 26. Metasternal carinae

punctures fine, a little dense. Prothoracic hind corners not divergent outwards, each apex projected posteriorly. Scutellar fore margin weakly impressed rearwards; excavation (Fig. 25) very broad, pentagonal.

14. *Quasimus (Quasimus) satoi kimurai subsp. nov.*

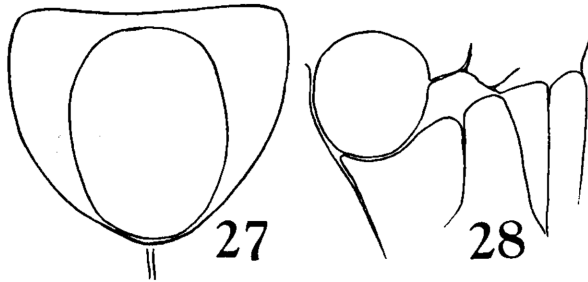
“Kimura-chibi-mame-kometsuki”

Described from a male holotype, Ambou in Is. Yaku-shima, Kagoshima pref.. May 20, 1960, Y. Kimura leg. ; a female allotype and a female paratype, ditto, May 18, 1960, ditto; a male paratype, Kurio in Is. Yaku-shima, ditto, May 22, 1960, ditto. Paratypes are in Mr. T. Shibata's collection.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Yaku-shima)

16. Body longer than 1.8mm. in length. Scutellar excavation large, conspicuously wider than length in median dimension, not elliptic, anterior margin substraight or slightly enlarging ahead. Metasternal carinations (Figs. 32 and 34) behind each mesocoxal cavity clearly long, especially at inner carina.17

16'. Body 1.5~1.6mm. in length. Elliptic perfectly parallel-sided, convex above distinctly. Antennae short, not reaching tips of prothoracic rear angles by each one apical joint. Pronotal punctures moderate in density, deep, large, single-sized. Scutellar anterior edge feebly impressed posteriorly. Scutellar excavation (Fig. 27) conspicuously elliptic, plainly longer than width in median dimension. Metasternal carinae (Fig. 28) behind each mesocoxal cavity very short, subequal in length each other.



Quasimus (s. str.) parvulus sp. nov.

Fig. 27. Scutellum

Fig. 28. Metasternal carinae

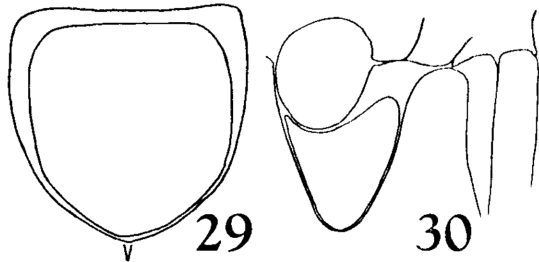
17. *Quasimus (Quasimus) parvulus sp. nov.* “Nise-chibi-mame-kometsuki”

Quasimus minutissimus : Kishii et Ohira, 1956, AKITU, V(3), p. 74, (Kanno) (non Germar, 1822)

Described from a male holotype, Kanno-mura vilage in Niigata pref., June 1, 1955, K. Baba leg. ; 5 isotypes, ditto ; a paratype, Kibune valley in Kyôto pref., May 20, 1956, T. Horio leg. Some paratypes are in Dr. K. Baba's collection.

Distr. : Japan (Niigata and Kyôto prefs.)

This new species is the smallest one among the genus *Quasimus* from Japan, and is closely allied to *Q. minutissimus* from Europe in the general appearances, but may be distinguished from it in the following characteristics: denser pronotal punctures, elliptic excavation (Figs. 27 and 29) on scutellum, wide scutellum etc.

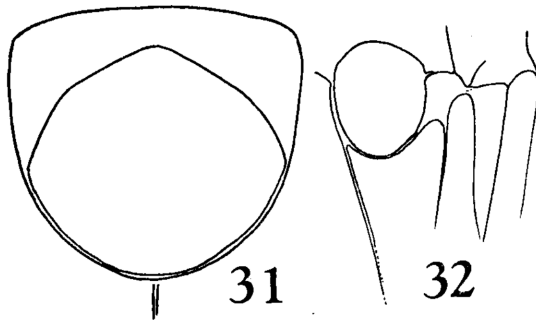


Quasimus (*s. str.*) *minutissimus* (Germar)

Fig. 29. Scutellum

Fig. 30. Metasternal carinate plate

17. Body 1.8~2.0mm. in length. Elliptic elongately, subparallel-sided, moderately convex above. Pronotal punctures minute, shallow, sparse, even, comparatively subocellate indistinctly. Scutellar excavation (Fig. 31) rather hexagonal, anterior margin obtusely angulated ahead.



Quasimus (*s. str.*) *cordatus* Miwa

Fig. 31. Scutellum

Fig. 32. Metasternal carinae

15. *Quasimus* (*Quasimus*) *cordatus* Miwa “Ryūkyū-chibi-mame-kometsuki”

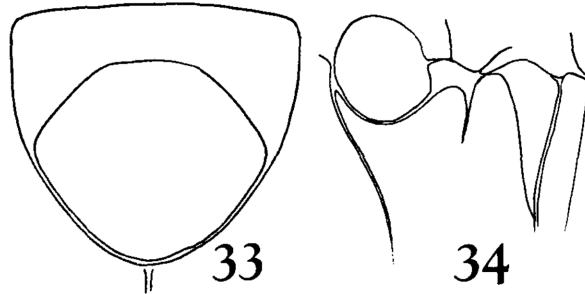
Quasimus cordatus Miwa, 1934, Gov. Res. Inst. Formosa, Dep. Agr., Rep. 65, p. 254, 1 fig., (Is. Iriomote)

Sp. ex.: a male, Mt. Omoto in Is. Ishigaki, Ryūkyū archipelago, July 5, 1965, Y. Hayashi leg.

Distr.: Japan (Is. Ishigaki and Is. Iriomote)

- 17'. Body 2.0~2.5mm. in length. Oval, not parallel-sided, broadest behind each

humerus, convex above distinctly. Pronotal punctures small, but not so fine, uneven, single, deep, moderately set in density on disc. Scutellar excavation (Fig. 33) wide, pentagonal, anterior margin not angulated ahead, rather round.



Quasimus (s. str.) ovalis (Candèze)

Fig. 33. Scutellum

Fig. 34. Metasternal carinae

16. *Quasimus (Quasimus) ovalis* (Candèze) “Maru-mame-kometsuki”

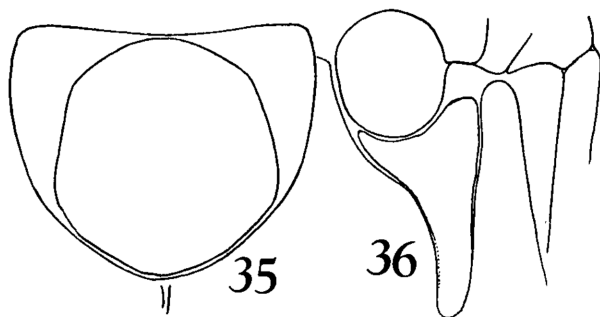
Cryptohypnus ovalis Candèze, 1872, Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège., V (2), p. 11, (Japan)

Quasimus ovalis: Miwa, 1930, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, XX (106), p. 3, (Formosa)

Sps. ex. : 81 exs., Niigata, Kyôto, Nara, Ôsaka, Wakayama, Hiroshima, and Tottori pefs., and Formosa (Tattaka), April to August.

Distr. : Japan (Honshû, Shikoku and Kyûshû), Formosa and Sumatra.

- 18. Antennae distinctly short, rather stout, each apical joint usually failing to attain to each extremity of prothoracic rear corners in both the sexes.19
- 18'. Antennae long, sometimes slender, always exceeding surely apex of pronotal hind angles by each apical one joint or more in male, subequal or hardly attaining to in female. Pronotal lateral sides usually expanded outwards roundly, thence gently and roundly converging anteriorly as well as posteriorly, otherwise broadest at near the middle plainly. Pubescence always silver-white, long. ...27
- 19. Scutellar excavation not hexagonal, generally pentagonal, elliptic or rarely semicircular. Metasternal plates enclosed by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity more or less triangular, in longitudinal length always not over 1.2 times as long as breadth of base.20
- 19'. Body 2.0mm. in length. Subelliptic, feebly expanded laterally behind each humerus, convex above plainly. Black with the exception of antennae and legs brownish. Pubescence long, silver-white. Before each eye a little scabrous. Pronotal punctures large, manifestly dense, single, comparatively clothed evenly on disc. Anterior margin of scutellum weakly impressed rearwards clearly. Scutellar excavation (Fig. 35) large, nearly hexagonal, fore margin approaching to frontal edge of scutellum distinctly. Metasternal plates (Fig. 36) surrounding



Quasimus (s. str.) ovalioides sp. nov.

Fig. 35. Scutellum

Fig. 36. Metasternal carinate plate

by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity very elongate longitudinally, about 1.5 times as long as basal width or more.

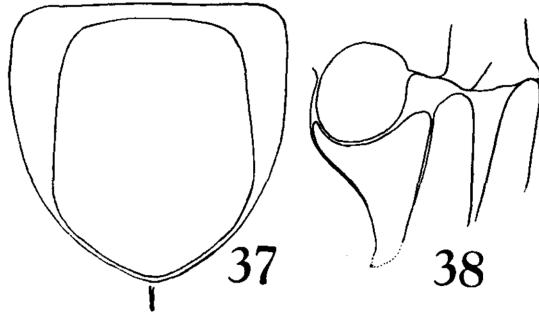
18. *Quasimus (Quasimus) ovalioides sp. nov.* "Nise-maru-mame-kometsuki"

Described from a female holotype, Izuhara to Ariake-yama in Is. Tsushima, Nagasaki pref., June 9, 1941, T. Shirôzu leg.; a paratype, Mt. Ariake in Is. Tsushima, ditto, May 23, 1957, K. Baba leg. Holotype is in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory of Kyûshû University.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Tsushima)

In the general outline, this new species is intimately similar to *Q. ovalis* from Japan proper, but the scutellar shape, the form of scutellar excavation, enclosed metasternal plates behind mesocoxal cavities etc. are differentiated easily it from *ovalis*.

- 20. Subopaque. Pronotal punctures large, shallowly punctured all over conspicuously, rather dense, subcellate, uneven distinctly.21
- 20'. Generally shining. Pronotal punctures more or less fine, deeply punctured clearly, commonly sparse, single.22
- 21. Body 2.2 mm. in length. Oblong oval, not parallel-sided, broadest behind each humerus, thence gently narrowing roundly ahead as well as backwards, clearly convex above on pronotal disc. Black with the exception of dusky brownish legs, and sometimes paler at trochanters in coloration. Pubescence silver-white to feebly yellowish. Before each eye having vestige of a small triangular carinate area. Pronotum widest at rear corners, thence gently converging ahead roundly. Hind angles of prothorax perfectly straight, not sinuate before corners, tips short and hardly diverging outwards. Scutellum cordate, not parallel-sided laterally, frontal margin substraight; excavation (Fig. 37) sometimes evanescent posteriorly, elliptic or longitudinally subpentagonal. Metasternal plates (Fig. 38) enclosed by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity elongate, rather triangular, obscure



Quasimus (s. str.) yasuii sp. nov.

Fig. 37. Scutellum

Fig. 38. Metasternal carinate plate

posteriorly, comparatively acute at hind end.

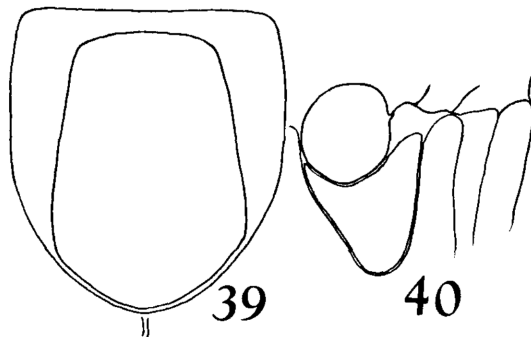
19. *Quasimus (Quasimus) yasuii sp. nov.* "Yasui-chibi-mame-kometsuki"

Described from a male holotype, Kosugi-dani valley in Is. Yaku-shima, Kagoshima pref., April 5, 1965, M. Yasui leg.; a male paratype, Sata cape in Ohsumi peninsula, Kagoshima pref., May 12, 1960, Y. Kimura leg. Paratype is in Mr. T. Shibata's collection.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Yaku-shima and Sata cape)

The pronotal shape (widest at base) and the aspect of punctures are peculiar to this new species.

- 21'. Body 2.2~2.4mm. in length. Elliptic, parallel-sided, moderately convex above. Black except for dusky brownish antennae, tibiae and femora, and for more or less paler tarsi and trochanters in color. Pubescence silver to yellowish. Before each eye having a conspicuous well-defined triangular area. Pronotum widest near the middle, thence converging roundly forwards as well as rearwards. Hind angles of prothorax intimately diverging outwards; each apex



Quasimus (s. str.) ranzanus sp. nov.

Fig. 39. Scutellum

Fig. 40. Metasternal carinate plate

rather long, before tip surely sinuate. Scutellum subshield-formed, parallel-sided laterally at anterior 2-3rds; frontal margin straight; excavation (Fig. 39) longitudinally pentagonal, strongly impressed inwards at anterior edge which is not so approaching to scutellar fore margin. Metasternal plates (Fig. 40) enclosed by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity well-limited, subtriangular, posterior end round perfectly.

20. *Quasimus (Quasimus) ranzanus sp. nov.*

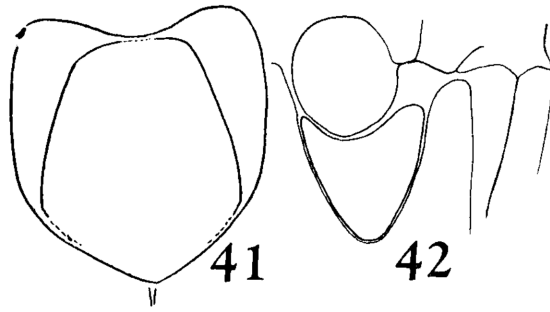
“Nise-nihon-chibi-mame-kometsuki”

Described from a male holotype and 2 male isotypes, Arashiyama in Kyôto pref., June 24, 1953, T. Kishii leg.

Distr. : Japan (Kyôto pref.)

In the general outline, this *Quasimus* is closely related with *Q. japonicus*, but the former has subocellate and shallow punctures on pronotal disc, subpentagonal excavation of scutellum, well-defined metasternal plates behind mesocoxal cavities etc.

- 22. Before each eye having always a small distinct triangular area well-marked. Pronotum widest near the middle or expanded outwards medially, thence roundly and gradually converging anteriorly as well as posteriorly. Before each rear corner of prothorax sinuate certainly. Pronotal punctures very fine, sparse visibly. Anterior margin of scutellum always distinctly excavated towards back.23
- 22'. Before each eye more or less scabrous, commonly lacking any triangular area, sometimes having a vestige of an obsolescent limited area. Pronotum subparallel-sided laterally, not expanded outwards, gently converging ahead at near anterior corners. Prothoracic hind angles usually not divergent outwards, each apex short, projecting straightly backwards; before tip not or hardly sinuate. Pronotal punctures generally moderate in size and density.25
- 23. Body large, rather stout. Legs more or less dusky brownish. Anterior margin of scutellum not so strongly excavated posteriorly; frontal edge of excavation perfectly separating to scutellar fore edge with enough distance.24
- 23'. Body 1.6~1.8 mm. in length. Slender species, elliptic, subparallel-sided, conspicuously shining. Legs yellowish brown. Pubescence long, silver to yellowish. Antennae short, subequal to prothoracic length including hind pronotal tips and head. Before each eye having a distinct small triangular area margined by carination plainly. Pronotal punctures manifestly fine, sparse and even intimately. Pronotal rear angles slightly diverging outwards. Scutellum feebly longer than width in median dimension; sides subparallel from near anterior angles to behind the middle; fore edge clearly excavated strongly backwards; excavation (Fig. 41) near pentagonal, frontal edge almost attaining to scutellar



Quasimus (s. str.) takahashii Miwa

Fig. 41. Scutellum

Fig. 42. Metasternal carinate plate

anterior margin, and scarcely conglutinated each other conspicuously.

21. *Quasimus (Quasimus) takahashii* Miwa

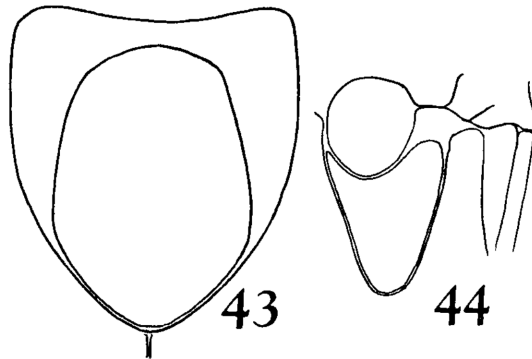
“Takahashi-chibi-mame-kometsuki”

Quasimus takahashii Miwa, 1934, Gov. Res. Inst. Formosa, Dep. Agr., Rep. 65, p. 254,
1 fig., (Is. Ishigaki)

Sp. ex. : a female, Mt. Omoto in Is. Ishigaki, Ryūkyū archipelago, July 6,
1964, H. Konishi leg.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Amami-ōshima, Is. Okinawa, Is. Ishigaki, Is. Iriomote and
Is. Yonaguni)

24. Body 2.4~2.6mm. in length. Elliptic. parallel-sided, moderately convex above. Black with the exception of tarsi, tibiae and trochanters dusky brownish. Pubescence yellowish-white. Antennae scarcely reaching to tips of prothoracic rear corners by each apical one joint only. Pronotal hind angles hardly diverging outwards. Pronotal punctures uneven. Scutellum shield-formed, subparallel-sided laterally; excavation (Fig. 43) rather ovate or subpentagonal. Metasternal



Quasimus (s. str.) shibatai sp. nov.

Fig. 43. Scutellum

Fig. 44. Metasternal carinate plate

plates (Fig. 44) surrounding by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity well-marked, a little elongate, posterior end round.

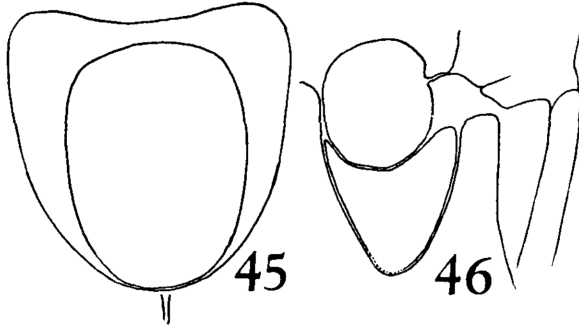
24. *Quasimus (Quasimus) shibatai sp. nov.*

“Shibata-chibi-mame-kometsuki”

Described from a male holotype and 3 male isotypes, Kosugi-dani valley in Is. Yaku-shima, Kagoshima pref., May 17, 1960, H. Yokoyama and Y. Kimura leg. Some isotypes are in his collection of Mr. T. Shibata.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Yaku-shima)

- 24'. Body 1.8~2.5 mm. in length (ca. 2.0 mm.). Elliptic or elongately ovate, subparallel-sided, hardly expanded outwards laterally behind each humerus, gently convex above. Black with the exception of antennae and femora dusky brownish, and of tibiae and trochanters more or less paler in coloration. Pubescence silver-whitish. Antennae very short, failing to attain to prothoracic rear tips by each one apical joint or more in both the sexes. Pronotal hind corners diverging outwards. Pronotal punctures even. Scutellum subcordate, not parallel-sided laterally; excavation (Fig. 45) clearly elliptic. Metasternal plates (Fig. 46) enclosed by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity distinctly fine, ill-defined, sometimes especially in male very obsolescent at posterior end, which is round.



Quasimus (s. str.) japonicus Kishii

Fig. 45. Scutellum

Fig. 46. Metasternal carinate plate

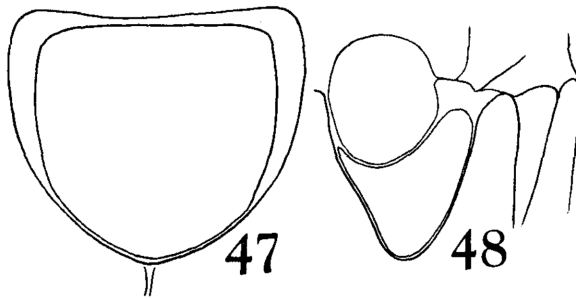
23. *Quasimus (Quasimus) japonicus Kishii* “Nihon-chibi-mame-kometsuki”

Quasimus (s. str.) japonicus Kishii, 1959, Bull. Heian H. S., No. 3, pp. 9 to 11, 6 figs., (Kyôto, Mié and Tottori)

Sps. ex. : a male holotype, a female allotype and 13 isotypes, Azoke valley in Kyôto pref., May 20, 1956, T. Kishii leg. ; 35 paratypes and 82 examples, Niigata, Yamanashi, Nagano, Mié, Kyôto, Nara, Tottori, Hiroshima and Fukuoka prefs., April to August.

Distr. : Japan (Honshû and Kyûshû)

25. Antennae very short, usually failing to attain to tips of prothoracic rear corners by 2 apical joints in both the sexes. Before apices of prothoracic rear angles scarcely sinuate. Scutellar excavation not so broad, conspicuously longer than width in maximum dimension. Metasternal plates enclosed by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity well-marked, more or less elongate.26
- 25'. Body 1.8mm. in length. Elliptic, parallel-sided, convex moderately. Black except for more or less dusky brownish legs. Pubescence not so dense, silver-white to feeble yellow. Antennae subequal to total length of head and prothorax together or less. Before each eye slightly scabrous, having no any limited area by carination. Pronotal punctures uneven. Scutellum rather semicircular, broad; anterior margin a little impressed inwards; excavation (Fig. 47) very large, distinctly, median length subequal to breadth, frontal margin approaching to scutellar fore edge, but not conglutinated each other. Metasternal plates (Fig. 48) surrounding by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity well-defined, small, triangulate, posterior end round.



Quasimus (s. str.) yakuensis (Kishii)

Fig. 47. Scutellum

Fig. 48. Metasternal carinate plate

26. *Quasimus (Quasimus) yakuensis* (Kishii), *status nov.*

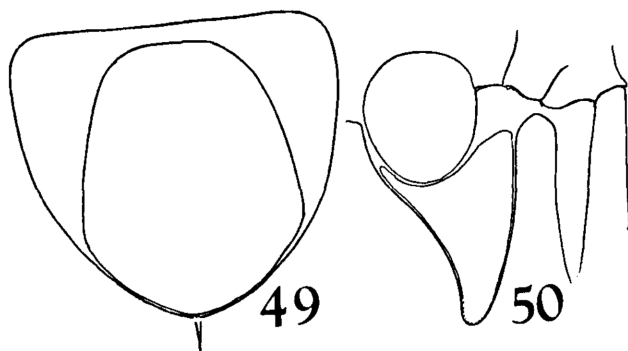
“Yaku-chibi-mame-kometsuki”

Quasimus (s. str.) japonicus yakuensis Kishii, 1959, Bull. Heian H. S., No. 3, p. 11, 3 figs., (Is. Yaku-shima)

Sps. ex. : a male holotype and a male isotype, Yudomari in Is. Yaku-shima, Kagoshima pref., August 10, 1957, T. Kishii leg.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Yaku-shima)

26. Body 1.6~2.0mm. in length. Oblong oval, subparallel-sided, weakly expanded outwards behind each humerus, convex above gently. Black with the exception of legs and under surface of body more or less brownish, sometimes partly dusky yellowish. Pubescence softy, silver-white. Before each eye simple, lacking any limited area by carination entirely. Pronotal punctures rather uneven. Scutellum cordate, subequal to median length in maximum width; anterior margin



Quasimus (s. str.) kyotoensis Kishii

Fig. 49. Scutellum

Fig. 50. Metasternal carinate plate

substraight; excavation (Fig. 49) longitudinal, subpentagonal, frontal edge plainly separating from scutellar anterior edge with enough distance. Metasternal plates (Fig. 50) surrounding by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity elongate, triangular, posterior extremity nearly acute comparatively.

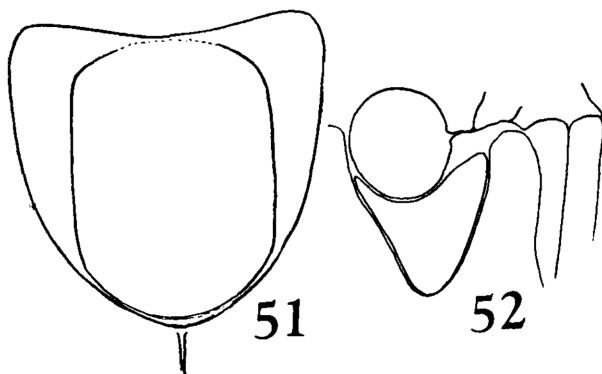
25. *Quasimus (Quasimus) kyotoensis* Kishii "Kyôto-chibi-mame-kometsuki"

Quasimus (s. str.) kyotoensis Kishii, 1966, *Elat. Kyoto & Adjac. Reg.*, pp.12 and 13, (Kyôto and Fukuoka)

Sps. ex. : a male holotype, a female allotype and 32 isotypes, Hozukyô gorge in Kyôto pref., May 15, 1953, T. Kishii leg. ; 19 paratypes and 2 exs., Kyôto, Nara and Fukuoka prefs., April to June.

Distr. : Japan (Kyôto, Nara and Fukuoka prefs.)

26'. Body 1.7~2.0mm. in length. Elliptic, parallel-sided, weakly convex above. Black except for dusky brownish antennae and femora, and for a little paler tibiae and tarsi in color. Pubescence hairy, silver-greyish to feebly yellowish.



Quasimus (s. str.) tsushimensis sp. nov.

Fig. 51. Scutellum

Fig. 52. Metasternal carinate plate

Before each eye scabrous distinctly, having an obsolescent vestige of triangulate area enclosed by carination. Pronotal punctures even. Scutellum a little longer than width in maximum dimension, rather cordate; anterior edge plainly impressed towards inside; excavation (Fig. 51) elliptic, parallel-sided distinctly, more or less vanishing anteriorly, hardly conglutinated with scutellar frontal margin. Metasternal plates (Fig. 52) enclosed by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity a little elongate, subtriangular, posterior end round.

22. *Quasimus (Quasimus) tsushimensis sp. nov.*

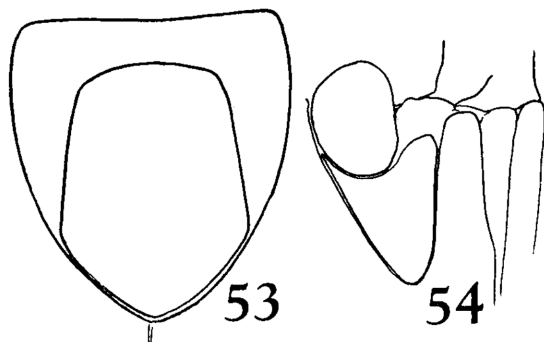
“Tsushima-chibi-mame-kometsuki”

Described from a female holotype and a female isotype, Mt. Ariake in Is. Tsushima, Nagasaki pref., July 28, 1959, T. Kishii leg.; 4 female paratypes, ditto, May 23, 1957, K. Baba leg.; a paratype, Kyôzuka, ditto, May 24, 1957, ditto; a paratype, Kamisaka pass in ditto, July 28, 1966, H. Konishi leg. Some paratypes are in the collection of Dr. K. Baba and Mr. T. Shibata.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Tsushima)

27. Antennae very long, always exceeding to tips of pronotal rear angles by each one apical joint or more in male, sometimes subequal in female. Pronotum broadest near the middle, thence narrowing ahead roundly as well as posteriorly. Hind angles of prothorax clearly diverging outwards, before tips sinuate. Scutellar frontal margin usually substraight or weakly impressed medially rearwards; excavational fore margin always having enough distance between it and scutellar anterior edge. Metasternal plates surrounding by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity fine, but well-marked, nearly triangular, posterior extremity generally round, sometimes hardly pointed acutely.28
- 27'. Antennae slender, usually subequal to total length of head and prothorax combined together, or a little more in male, less in female. Pronotum expanded slightly outwards laterally near the middle, thence gently and roundly converging anteriorly as well as posteriorly. Hind angles of pronotum not divergent outwards, or rarely hardly divergent; each apex short. Pronotal punctures very fine, sparse, simple. Anterior margin of scutellar excavation more or less approaching conspicuously to frontal edge of scutellum. Metasternal plates enclosed by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity fine, but well-defined, nearly triangular.30
28. Elliptic, subparallel-sided, a little expanded laterally outwards behind each humerus, convex above distinctly. Antennae exceeding to tips of pronotal rear angles by each one apical joint or more in male, hardly attaining in female. Before each eye having no triangular carinated area, a little scabrous only. Scutellum cordate, excavation (Figs. 55 and 57) very broad, large.29
- 28'. Body 1.5~2.0 mm. in length. Elongate, rather ovate, subparallel-sided, convex

above moderately, shining. Black with the exception of pale brownish trochanters and tarsi, and of dusky brownish rest segments of legs. Antennae very long, slender, exceeding conspicuously to apices of prothoracic rear angles by 2 apical joints or more in both the sexes. Before each eye having an obsolescent small triangular area limited by fine imperfect carination. Pronotal punctures rather fine, simple, sparse, uneven. Scutellum distinctly longer than breadth in maximum dimension, nearly triangular; excavation (Fig. 53) not so



Quasimus (s. str.) issunboushi Kishii

Fig. 53. Scutellum

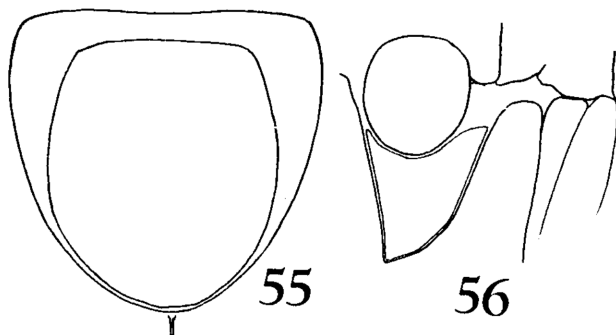
Fig. 54. Metasternal carinate plate

large, elongately pentagonal. Metasternal plates (Fig. 54) enclosed by fine carination behind each mesocoxal cavity rather triangular, posterior end round.

31. *Quasimus (Quasimus) issunboushi* Kishii “Keshi-chibi-mame-kometsuki”

Quasimus (Quasimus) issunboushi Kishii, 1966, *Elat. Kyoto & Adjac. Reg.*, pp. 10 to 12, (Hozukyô and Arashiyama)

Sps. ex. : a male holotype, a female allotype, 36 male and 48 female isotypes, Hozukyô gorge in Kyôto pref., June 30, 1953, T. Kishii leg. ; 8



Quasimus (s. str.) uguriensis uguriensis sp. nov.

Fig. 55. Scutellum

Fig. 56. Metasternal carinate plate

paratypes and 1 example, Arashiyama, ditto, June and July.

Distr. : Japan (Kyôto pref.)

29. Body 2.0~2.4 mm. in length. Not so shining. Black except for dusky brownish legs partly. Pronotal punctures a little large, rather dense, deeply impressed, uneven. Metasternal plates (Fig. 56) surrounding by fine carination behind each mesocoxal cavity triangular, posterior extremity comparatively pointed acutely.

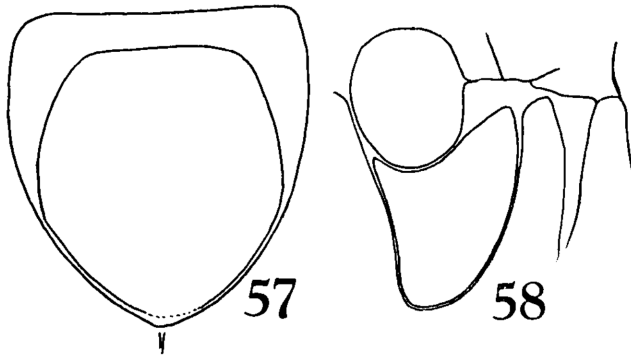
27. *Quasimus (Quasimus) uguriensis sp. nov.*

“Uguri-chibi-mame-kometsuki”

Described from a male holotype, a female allotype, and 110 male and 59 female isotypes, Is. Uguri-jima in Kôchi pref., August 2, 1960, T. Kishii leg.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Uguri-jima)

- 29'. Body 1.8~2.2 mm. in length. Very shining. Legs more or less yellowish. Pronotal punctures fine, sparse, even. Scutellar excavation broader than that of subsp. *uguriensis*. Metasternal plates (Fig. 58) enclosed by fine carination behind each mesocoxal cavity which is plainly round at posterior end.



Quasimus (s. str.) uguriensis okicola subsp. nov.

Fig. 57. Scutellum

Fig. 58. Metasternal carinate plate

28. *Quasimus (Quasimus) uguriensis okicola subsp. nov.*

“Oki-chibi-mame-kometsuki”

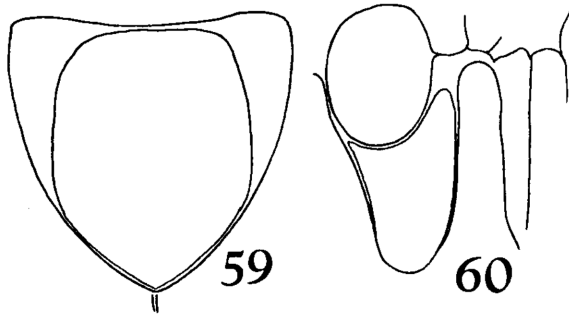
Described from a male holotype, a female allotype, and 4 isotypes, Is. Oki-no-shima in Kôchi pref., May 1, 1965, T. Itô leg. Some isotypes are in Mr. T. Shibata's collection.

Distr. : Japan (Is. Oki-no-shima in Kôchi pref.)

30. Before each eye having a vestige of small ill-defined triangular area. Before prothoracic rear angles sinuate distinctly. Scutellar excavation longitudinally subpentagonal, lateral sides clearly narrowing ahead straightly. Metasternal plates enclosed by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity triangular, a little

elongate.31

30'. Body 1.8~2.4mm. in length. Elongately elliptic, parallel-sided, stout, shining, not so convex above. Black with the exception of legs partly brownish. Pubescence silver-white, not so dense. Before each eye entirely lacking any carinated parts, more or less scabrous. Prothoracic hind angles not sinuate before tips. Pronotal punctures rather uneven. Scutellum subtriangulate, anterior edge slightly impressed posteriorly; excavation (Fig. 59) large, subelliptic, nearly parallel-sided laterally. Metasternal plates (Fig. 60) enclosed by fine carination behind each mesocoxal cavity not so elongate, rear end round.



Quasimus (s. str.) heianus sp. nov.

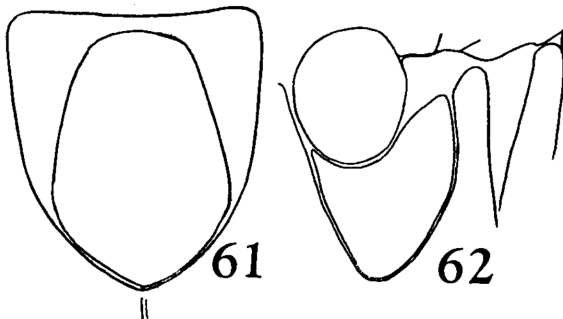
Fig. 59. Scutellum

Fig. 60. Metasternal carinate plate

29. *Quasimus (Quasimus) heianus sp. nov.*

“Kuchierabu-chibi-mame-kometsuki”

Described from a male holotype, a female allotopotype and 28 isotypes, Is. Kuchi-no-erabu in Kagoshima pref., July 29 to August 13, 1963, collected by the members of the Biological Club of the Heian High School and the author.



Quasimus (s. str.) longulus sp. nov.

Fig. 61. Scutellum

Fig. 62. Metasternal carinate plate

Distr. : Japan (Is. Kuchi-no-erabu)

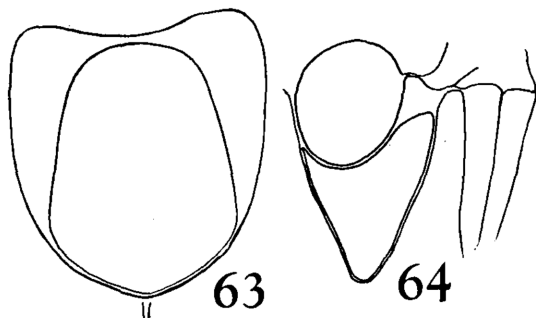
31. Body 2.0~2.6mm. in length. Elongately elliptic, rather slender (narrowest in Japanese *Quasimus*), parallel-sided, not so convex above. Black or brownish with the exception of legs usually more or less brownish, sometimes tarsi and trochanters paler in color. Pubescence long, silver-white. Pronotal punctures comparatively uneven. Scutellum not parallel-sided laterally, anterior edge slightly impressed inwards or substraight; excavation (Fig. 61) not so broad, anterior margin distinctly separating from scutellar frontal edge. Metasternal plates (Fig. 62) enclosed by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity a little longer than basal width, posterior extremity round.

32. *Quasimus (Quasimus) longulus sp. nov.* "Naga-chibi-mame-kometsuki"

Described from a male holotype, a female allotype and 17 isotypes, Sata cape in Ohsumi peninsula, Kagoshima pref., May 30, 1952, T. Nakane leg.

Distr. : Japan (Sata cape)

- 31'. Body 2.4~2.8mm. in length. Elliptic, subparallel-sided, a little expanded outwards behind each humerus, not so convex above. Black with the exception of dusky brownish femora and of more or less paler tibiae and trochanters in color. Pubescence golden-white, rather long. Prothoracic hind angles scarcely sinuate before tips. Pronotal punctures even. Scutellum cordate, anterior margin strongly impressed medially backwards; excavation (Fig. 63) large, sub-pentagonal, frontal edge clearly approaching to scutellar fore margin roundly, but not conglutinated each other. Metasternal plates (Fig. 64) surrounding by carination behind each mesocoxal cavity elongate, posterior end comparatively pointed acutely.



Quasimus (s. str.) babai sp. nov.

Fig. 63. Scutellum

Fig. 64. Metasternal carinate plate

30. *Quasimus (Quasimus) babai sp. nov.* "Baba-chibi-mame-kometsuki"

Quasimus minutissimus : Kishii et Ohira, 1956, AKITU, V (3), p. 74, (Kurokawa) (non Germar, 1822)

Described from a female holotype and 2 isotypes, Kurokawa-mura vilage, in Niigata pref., May 20, 1956, K. Baba leg.; 2 paratypes, Nagoya city in Aichi pref., May 30, 1947, S. Ôsawa leg. Isotypes are in Dr. K. Baba's collection.
Distr.: Japan (Niigata and Aichi prefs.)

Bibliography

- Baba, K. et Kishii, T. (1957): AKITU, VI (4), p. 85
Baba, K. et Ôhira, H. (1967): Trans. Essa Ent. Soc., No. 37, pp.9~10, 2 figs.
Candèze, E. (1873): Mém. Soc. Roy. Sc. Liège., V (2), pp.14~15
Chûjô, M. et Ôhira, H. (1965): Sci. Rep. Kagawa Univ. (Lib. Art. Educ.), P.II, No.132, pp.5~6
Chûjô, M. junior (1961): Mikado, I (1), p. 7
Germar, E. F. (1822): Faun. Ins. Eur., VI (8), pp.6 & 8
Gozis, M. d. (1886): Rech. d. l'esp. typ., p. 22
Hyslop, J. A. (1921): Proceed. U. S. Nat. Mus., LVIII (2353), p. 668
Ishihara, T. et alt. (1953): Shikoku Ent. Soc., III, p. 73
Jagemann, E. (1955): Faun. ČSR (Elat.), pp.134~135
Kishii, T. et Ôhira, H. (1956): AKITU, V (3), p. 74
Kishii, T. (1957): AKITU, VI (4), p. 85
_____ (1958): Ent. Rev. Japan, IX (1), p. 28
_____ (1959): Bull. Heian H. S., No. 3, pp. 7~11, 29 figs.
_____ (1961): Bull. Heian H. S., No. 5, pp. 8, 9, 11, 15 & 29~34, 25 figs.
_____ (1966): Elat. Kyôto & Adj. Reg., pp. 9~14
Lewis, G. (1894): Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., XIII (6), p. 188
Miwa, Y. (1927): Ins. Mats., II (2), p. 107, 2 figs.
_____ (1930): Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, XX (106), p. 4
_____ (1933): Mushi, VI (2), p. 70 & 72
_____ (1934): Dep. Agr., Gov. Res. Inst., Formosa, Rep. No. 65, pp. 91~93, 207, 208 & 254, 8 figs.
Nakane, T. et Kishii, T. (1955): Bull. Osaka Mun. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 2, p. 7, 2 figs.
Nakane, T. (1956): Kontyû, XXIV (4), p. 202
_____ (1956): Sci. Rep. Saikyô Univ. (Nat. Sci. Liv. Sci.), II (3), A ser., p. 27
_____ (1958): Sci. Rep. Saikyô Univ. (Nat. Sci. Liv. Sci.), II (5), A ser., p. 36
Ôhira, H. (1967): Ent. Rev. Japan, XIX (2), pp. 42 & 43, 10 figs.
_____ (1968): Ent. Rev. Japan, XX (1/2), p. 74
_____ (1968): Kontyû, XXXVI (4), p. 365
_____ (1970): Nat. Ins., pp. 30 & 31, 23 figs.

Summary

本研究に取り上げた *Yukoana*, *Quasimus* 両属に入るコメツキは何れも極めて微少なものが入り、又一般に葉上を歩きまわるという生態のためか、多くの材料を各地から入手する

ことは相当困難なグループである。そのためか、従来種の同定に当り、無難な既知種の何れかに含めて発表された事も多いのではないかと推察される。筆者は多くの人々の御援助により比較的各地の多数の資料に当る事ができたので、ここに一応その検索を作りこのグループ研究の便にしたいと思うものである。

本報文には沖縄を含め全日本産種をいれたが、既知種17の他に *Yukoana* 属で1種1亜種、*Quasimus* で11種2亜種を新しく記載するため、結局本邦には *Yukoana* 属で9種1亜種、後者で20種2亜種が産することになる。猶、筆者の手本には、若干、資料等不足で今回の報告には入れなかった疑問種が存することをつけ加えておく。

終りに臨み、本研究発表の機会を与えられ、且つ筆者の無理な注文を種々聞いていただいた平安学園教育論集刊行関係各位に深く謝意を表したい。又資料面等において、多大な援助を与えられた諸氏、特に九州大学教授白水隆氏、新潟県の馬場金太郎博士、大阪市の甲虫研究家芝田太一氏、京都市在住の昆虫研究家堀尾貞太郎氏、宇治市在住の水野弘造氏に対し末尾で失礼であるが、筆者の心からの感謝の意を表したい。又、本学園生物クラブのOB諸君、特に四国沖の島、鶴来島、長崎県対馬、鹿児島県口永良部島、屋久島、奄美大島等の遠征に参加された諸君には、筆者の資料蒐集その他の面での、その労をいとはぬ行動に対し深くお礼のことばを述べるものである。

