

Some new forms of Elateridae in Japan (XVII)

By

Takashi KISHII

Reprinted from

BULLETIN OF THE HEIAN HIGH SCHOOL

KYOTO, JAPAN

No. 29, July 1985

Some new forms of Elateridae in Japan (XVII)

By

Takashi KISHII

Biological Laboratory, Heian High School
(Shichijō-ōmiya, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto 600, Japan)

Synopsis Three genera, a subgenus, seventeen species and fifteen subspecies are described newly as follows.

Nanseia, genus of Conoderinae ; *Hisago*, genus of Hypnoidinae ; *Akitsu*, genus of Physorhinini, Elaterinae ; *Nipponoelater*, subgenus of *Elater* LINNAEUS, Elaterini, Elaterinae.

Agrypnus (Agrypnus) miyakei seinoi (Is. Okinawa-hontō).

Agrypnus (Agrypnus) bipapulatus tamurai (Is. Okinawa-hontō).

Agrypnus (Sabikikorius) taciturnus ryukyuensis (Iss. Iriomote and Ishigaki).

Agrypnus (Colaulon) miyamotoi kikai (Is. Kikai-ga-shima).

Agrypnus (Colaulon) miyamotoi heianus (Is. Tokuno-shima).

Hypolithus motschulskyi izumii (Futatsumori in Akita Pref.).

Hypolithus motschulskyi ishizuchi (Mt. Ishizuchi in Ehime Pref.).

Gambrinus ogatai (Saga and Kumamoto Prefs.).

Harminius (Harminius) singularis hondoensis (Niigata and Nara Prefs.).

Scutellathous shikokuanus (Tokushima and Ehime Prefs.).

Hemicrepidius (Hemicrepidius) amami (Is. Amami-ohshima).

Actenicerus ashiaka (Okayama, Hyogo, Kyoto, Nara and Mie Prefs.).

Abelater iriomotensis (Is. Iriomote-jima).

Haterumelater bicarinatus hachijoensis (Is. Hachijō-jima).

Ischnodes sanguinicollis otome (Kyoto and Hyogo Prefs.).

Ampedus (Ampedus) chokai (Akita Pref.).

Ampedus (Ampedus) scutellaris pirika (Hokkaido Prov.).

Ampedus (Ampedus) ainu hondoensis (Nagano Pref.).

Ampedus (Ampedus) sawadai (Is. Yaku-shima).

Ampedus (Ampedus) takahachi (Tottori Pref.).

Ampedus (Ampedus) ariharai (Fukushima Pref.).

Ampedus (Ampedus) akihikoi (Okayama Pref.).

Elater (Nipponoelater) kometsuki (Ibaragi, Niigata and Kyoto Prefs.).

Silesis sauteri babai (Is. Ishigaki-jima).

Glyphonyx tamurai (Is. Iriomote-jima).

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) amamiensis yambarus (Is. Okinawa-hontō).

Melanotus (Melanotus) yamayai (Is. Ishigaki-jima).

Menoko niger (Yamagata, Yamanashi and Nagano Prefs.).

Menoko tanagami (Shiga Pref.).

Migiwa (Migiwa) katamon (Osaka and Tokushima Prefs.).

Quasimus (Quasimus) yamayai (Is. Iriomote-jima).

Quasimus (Quasimus) satoi ogatai (Is. Amami-ohshima).

Nine species are revised as new combination or new status as follows.

Prodrasterius erabuensis KISHII to *Nanseia*.

Hypolithus (Hypnoidus) korobokkurus KISHII to *Hisago*.

Ampedus (s. str.) longipennis amakazaricola KISHII et OHIRA to *Ampedus (Ampedus) amakazaricola*.

Anchastus mus LEWIS, *A. rufipes* LEWIS, *A. aquilis* CANDÈZE and *A. nagaoi* OHIRA to *Akitsu*.

Ludius Sieboldi CANDÈZE to *Elater (Nipponoelater) sieboldi*.

Melanotus (Melanotus) sakishimensis OHIRA to *Melanotus (Melanotus) satoi sakishimensis*.

This paper is one of the series by the author since 1955 giving the original descriptions of some unknown Elaterid-beetles in Japan and relating on the interesting species. In the present work, I describe newly three genera, a subgenus, seventeen species and fifteen subspecies from various localities, and on the nine species I revise newly the status or the combination.

Before going further I wish to express my hearty thanks to many collectors of the valuable and useful materials treated in this paper. And, all the types and the specimens used in the present work are preserved in my collection with the exception of some paratypes.

***Agrypnus (Agrypnus) miyakei seinoi*, subsp. nov.**

(Agrypninae)

“Okinawa-oh-sabikikori”

(Figs. 1 & 99)

Agrypnus (Agrypnus) miyakei OHIRA : CHUJO, 1973, *Mem. Fac. liv. Arts Educ., Kagawa Univ.*, 2(218) : 23 (Is. Okinawa).

Agrypnus (Agrypnus) miyakei OHIRA : BABA et KISHII, 1982, *Trans. Essa Kontyû-dôkô-kai*, 53 : 46, 48, fig. 4 (Iss. Amami and Okinawa), partim.

This new subspecies of *Agrypnus miyakei* OHIRA (1967, *Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc.*, 9(3) : 100, fig. 8, Amami-Oshima and Tokunoshima) from Is. Okinawa-hontô can be separable by the continuing structures : male 18×6.2 mm, a little narrow ; scale-like pubescence darker in coloration ; transverse carination on pronotal disc more elongate ; apex of each lateral lobe in genital organ conspicuously narrow and its lateral projection obscure.

Holotype, male, Mt. Yaé-dake in Nago City, Is. Okinawa-hontô, Okinawa Pref., August 13~14, 1980, A. SEINO leg.

***Agrypnus (Agrypnus) bipapulatus tamurai*, subsp. nov.**

(Agrypninae)

“Okinawa-munabiro-sabikikori”

(Figs. 3, 4 & 100)

Lacon bipapulatus CANDÈZE : MIWA, 1929, *Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa*, **19**(103) : 343 (Is. Okinawashima).

Agrypnus (s. str.) bipapulatus CANDÈZE : NAKANE et KISHII, 1955, *Bull. Osaka mun. Mus. nat. Hist.*, **2** : 4 (Takarajima & Nakanoshima).

Agrypnus (s. str.) bipapulatus sakishimanus OHIRA : KISHII, 1974, *Bull. Heian High Sch.*, **18** : 2, fig. 6 (Is. Okinawa-hontô and Is. Yonaguni-jima), partim.

Agrypnus (Agrypnus) bipapulatus sakishimanus OHIRA : KISHII, 1983, *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **38**(1) : 29 (Is. Okinoerabu-jima).

It can be distinguishable from other subspecies of *bipapulatus* : *Lacon bipapulatus* CANDÈZE (1865, *Elat. now.*, **1** : 11, China) and *Agrypnus sakishimanus* OHIRA (1967, *Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc.*, **9**(3) : 100~101, fig. 9, Ishigaki and Iriomote) —, by the following characteristics : male 15.5×4.6 mm, more depressed above ; scale-like pubescence paler in color ; scutellum broad and rather pentagonal with sides substraight and not emarginate before middle, but feebly sinuated ; apex of each lateral lobe in aedeagus rather narrow and triangular with lateral projection small but acuminate.

Holotype, male, Hiji in Is. Okinawa-hontô, Okinawa Pref., April 8, 1973, O. TAMURA leg. and a paratype, male, Chinen in Is. Okinawa-hontô, Okinawa Pref., April 26, 1985, S. YAMAYA leg.

***Agrypnus (Sabikikorius) taciturnus ryukyuensis*, subsp. nov.**

(Agrypninae)

“Mizomune-hoso-sabikikori”

(Figs. 5, 6 & 101)

Paralaccon koshunensis MIWA : MIWA, 1929, *Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa*, **19**(103) : 344 (Is. Okinawashima) ; MIWA, 1934, *Fauna Elat. Jap. Emp.* : 186 (= *Paralaccon taciturnus* CANDÈZE).

Paralaccon taciturnus CANDÈZE : MIWA, 1934, *loc. cit.* : 248, Pl. 8, fig. 4 (Okinawashima) (= *Paralaccon koshunensis*).

Adelocera (Adelocera) taciturna CANDÈZE : OHIRA, 1967, *Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc.*, **9**(3) : 103, figs. 18, 19 (Ishigaki & Iriomote) ; OHIRA, 1969, *Bull. Aichi Univ. Educ.*, **18** : 92, Pl. 1, fig. C (Ishigaki-jima & Iriomote-jima).

Adelocera (Adelocera) taciturna kosunensis [!] MIWA : OHIRA, 1969, *Bull. Jap. ent. Acad.*, **4**(6) : 28 (Ishigaki-jima) ; OHIRA, 1969, *Kontyû to Shizen*, **4**(11) : 28, figs. 66, 88, Phot. F (Ryukyus).

Adelocera (Adelocera) taciturna koshunensis MIWA : OHIRA, 1970, *Bull. Aichi Univ. Educ.*, **19** : 104 (Iriomote-jima) ; CHUJO, 1973, *Mem. Fac. lib. Arts Educ., Kagawa Univ.*, **2**(218) : 23 (Is. Iriomote & Is. Ishigaki).

Adelocera (s. str.) taciturna koshunensis MIWA : KISHII, 1974, *Bull. Heian High. Sch.*, **18** : 1, fig. 2 (Is. Ishigaki-jima).

Agrypnus (Sabikikorius) taciturnus koshunensis MIWA : OHIRA, 1977, *Chek-list Col. Japan*, **11**, *Elat.* : 3 ;

Up to date, the specimens from the Nansei Archipelago of this species : *Lacon taciturnus* CANDÈZE, 1874, *Rév. Mon., Mém. Soc. roy. Sc. Liège*, (2)4 : 60 (Laos), has been determined as the formosan subspecies : *Paralacon koshunensis* MIWA, 1929, *Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa*, 19(102) : 233, from Formosa, although as a result of taking into the cautious consideration, it may be, at last I think, a new valid subspecies and seems to be endemic to the Loochoos. And it may be established a distinction from other subspecies by the combination of the structures shown below.

Male 13~19×3.5~6 mm, female 17~24×5.5~7 mm, larger and broader, and a little expanded at middle of elytra ; fourth antennal joint clearly longer than width ; lateral lobes of aedeagus elongate and gently widened from apex to base with small triangular apical expansion.

Holotype, female, Komi in Is. Iriomote-jima, Okinawa Pref., May 1, 1984, S. YAMAYA leg. and 21 paratypes : a male, Oh-hara, ditto, April 2, 1961, Y. HAMA leg. ; a male, Inaba, ditto, July 22, 1963, Y. HAMA leg. ; a male & a female, Oh-hara, ditto, April 20, 1976, S. YAMAYA leg. ; a female, Kampira Fall, ditto, April 30, 1976, O. TOMINAGA leg. ; 2 males and a female, Oh-hara, ditto, May 3, 1976, O. TOMINAGA leg. ; a male, ditto, March 20, 1977, S. YAMAYA leg. ; 2 males, Toyohara, ditto, April 1 to

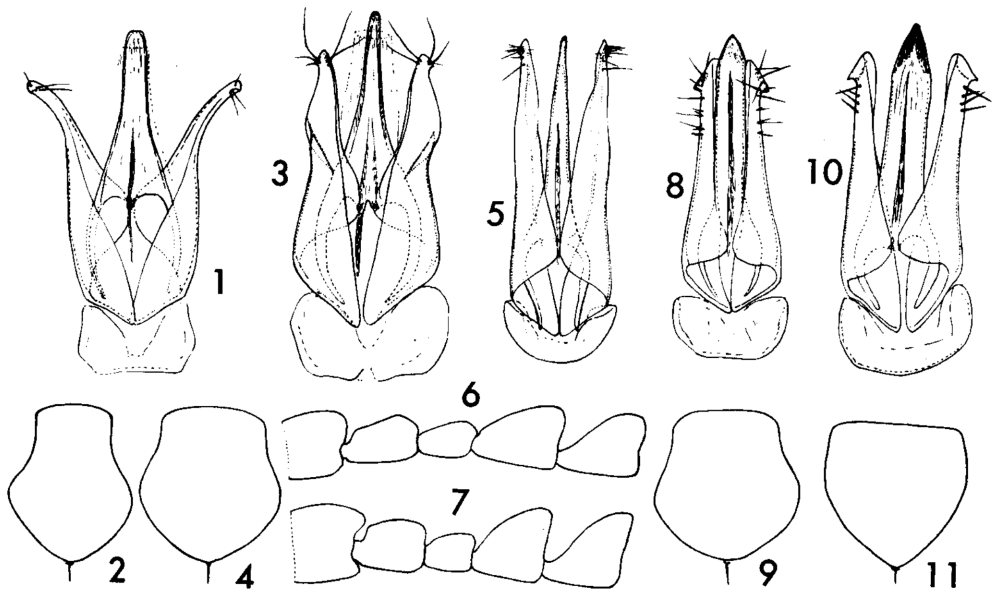


Fig. 1. *Agrypnus (Agrypnus) miyakei sei noi*, n. subsp., male genitalia (holotype, 4056) ; Fig. 2. *A. (A.) bipapulatus sakishimensis* OHIRA, scutellum ; Figs. 3 & 4. *A. (A.) bipapulatus tamurai*, n. subsp., male genitalia (holotype, 2161) & scutellum ; Figs. 5 & 6. *A. (Sabikikorius) taciturnus ryukyuensis*, n. subsp., male genitalia (paratype, 4066) & 5 basal segments of male antenna ; Fig. 7. *A. (S.) taciturnus koshunensis* (MIWA), 5 basal segments of male antenna ; Figs. 8 & 9. *A. (Colaulon) miyamotoi kikai*, n. subsp., male genitalia (paratype, 4614) & scutellum ; Figs. 10 & 11. *A. (C.) miyamotoi heianus*, n. subsp., male genitalia (holotype, 2293) & scutellum.

3, 1978, K. BABA leg. ; 3 males and a female, Oh-hara, ditto, April 29, 1984, S. YAMAYA leg. ; 2 males, Komi, ditto, May 1, 1984, S. YAMAYA leg. ; a mele, Mt. Omoto in Is. Ishigaki-jima, ditto, March 24, 1973, I. MATOBA leg. ; a mele, Kabira, ditto, March 26, 1973, I. MATOBA leg. ; 2 males, Takeda, ditto, April 20, 1981, K. BABA leg.

***Agrypnus (Colaulon) miyamotoi kikai*, subsp. nov.**

(Agrypninae)

“*Kikai-hime-sabikikori*”

(Figs. 8, 9 & 112)

The specimens from Is. Kikai-ga-shima in Iss. Amami of this species : *Cryptolacon miyamotoi* NAKANE et KISHII, 1955, *Bull. Osaka mun. Mus. nat. Hist.*, 2 : 2, Pl. 1, fig. 2 & Pl. 2, figs. 6, 11, 13, 20 (Is. Takarajima and Is. Nakanoshima), may have the position as a new subspecies as given followingly : $7 \times 2.4 \sim 9.2 \times 3.4$ mm, dark reddish brown with darker or black median most parts of head, pronotum and elytra ; scale-like pubescence white-yellow generally with few brownish ones irregularly ; scutellum pentagonal ; punctures on interstrial surface of elytra rather large, uneven and a little dense.

Holotype, male, Is. Kikai-ga-shima, Kagoshima Pref., July 28 to August 2, 1964, T. KISHII leg. and 35 paratypes, ditto.

***Agrypnus (Colaulon) miyamotoi heianus*, subsp. nov.**

(Agrypninae)

“*Tokunoshima-hime-sabikikori*”

(Figs. 10, 11 & 113)

May be divided from other subspecies of *miyamotoi* by the combination of structures as shown below : male 8.5×3.2 mm, not parallel-sided and elytral sides clearly expanded outwards medianly ; blackish brown with antennae, under surface partly and tarsi more or less reddish ; scale-like pubescence mostly brownish with few whitish ones irregularly ; pronotal disc having a shallow median longitudinal channel ; scutellum pentagonal ; strial punctures of elytra large and circular.

Holotype, male, Mikyô in Is. Toku-no-shima, Kagoshima Pref., July 28 to August 4, 1965, captured by a member of the Biological Club, Heian High School.

***Nanseia*, gen. nov.**

(Conoderinae)

Type-species : *Prodrasterius erabuensis* KISHII, 1966, *Bull. Heian High Sch.*, 10 : 8, Pl. 2, fig. 4 (Is. Kuchino-erabu-jima).

Elongate, parallel-sided and a little depressed above. Head broad ; frontal margin roundly projecting ahead and well-limited ; frontal groove broad shallow and faced

underwards. Antennae shorter than combined length of head and prothorax ; second joint cylindrical and the shortest ; third obconic and a little smaller than second ; fourth longer than second and shorter than combined length of two preceding joints together. Pronotal punctures even in size. Hind angles of pronotum acuminate pointed with clear unication. Basal grooves at pronotal rear margin short, wide, shallow and rather obscure. Prosternal sutures double and straight with anterior end distinctly furrowed. Third tarsal joint normal ; fourth slightly lobed at apex. Claws simple with a long seta at each base.

This new genus is represented by the only species designated above as the type-species, and appoints here as a feminine, moreover new name is based on the Nansei Archipelago, which includes Okinawas and Satsunans.

***Hypolithus motschulskyi izumii*, subsp. nov.**

(Hypnoidinae, Hypnoidini)

“*Touhoku-miyama-hisago-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 12 & 114)

This new subspecies of *motschulskyi* : *Corymbites motschulskyi* FLEUTIAUX, 1902, *Bull. Mus. nat. Hist. Paris* : 22 (Japon central : maybe Nikko or the neighborhood) may be distinguishable from subsp. *akitensis* KISHII which inhabits the nearest district and the other many subspecies by the combination of characteristics as follows. Male 10×3.4 mm, black to a little dusky brown, with antennae dark brown, hind angles of prothorax and elytral apices more or less reddish brown, and legs yellowish red. Pronotal disc having a feeble medio-longitudinal carina. Scutellum a little narrow, with a faint medio-longitudinal elevation.

Holotype, male, Futatsu-mori (alt. ca. 1000 m) in Fujisato Town, Akita Pref., August 24, 1984, Y. IZUMI leg. I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to Mr. K. MASAKI for his kindly offering this example.

***Hypolithus motschulskyi ishizuchi*, subsp. nov.**

(Hypnoidinae, Hypnoidini)

“*Ishizuchi-miyama-hisago-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 13, 14, & 115)

Hypolithus motschulskyi tsurugi OHIRA : KISHII, 1983, *Bull. Heian High Sch.*, 27 : 48~49, figs. 18, 28, 29 (Mt. Ishizuchi).

In 1983 as cited above, I determined the *motschulskyi*-specimens from Mt. Ishizuchi-san in Shikoku district as subsp. *tsurugi*. Though, according to my latest study on the female genital organ by samples from both mountains of Mts. Tsurugi and Ishizuchi, they have to divide different subspecies mutually. And, these samples were sent to me by Mr. T. OGATA of Kyushu University, to whom I wish to express my cordial gratitude

for his offering specimens.

This new subspecies may be established a distinction from other subspecies by the combination of the following structural points : 10×3.5 mm, dusky reddish brown with a little darker at median part of head, pronotum and elytra; pronotal punctures large, circular, dense and plainly shallow except median longitudinal area having small sparse punctures and an obscure carination; hind angles subparallel-sided with apices slightly turned outwards ; female bursa copulatrix with two plates as figured.

Holotype, male, Jôju-sha in Mt. Ishizuchi, Ehime Pref., May 9, 1982, H. NISHIDA leg. ; a female paratype, ditto. (Paratype specimen coll. in Mr. T. OGATA). I made a mistake in the collector's name of this typeseries in my print : 1983, *Bull. Heian High Sch.*, 27 : explanation of photograph, Pl. 1, fig. 18 and Pl. 2, fig. 28. I wrote "Y. SAWADA", but I rectify it here as "H. NISHIDA".

***Hisago*, gen. nov.**

(Hypnoidinae, Hypnoidini)

Type-species : *Hypolithus (Hypnoidus) korobokkurus* KISHII, 1968, *Bull. Heian High Sch.*, 13 : 1~3, Pl. 1, fig. 2 & Pl. 3, figs. 1, 2, 9 (Mt. Rishiri-dake in Is. Rishiri-tô, Hokkaido).

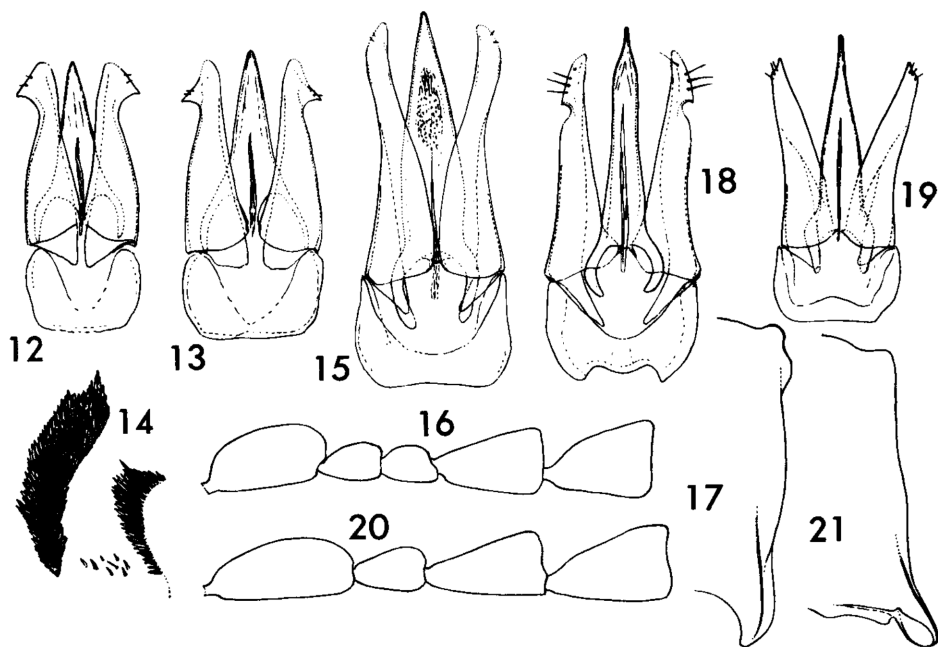


Fig. 12. *Hypolithus motschulskyi izumii*, n. subsp., male genitalia (holotype, 4602); Figs. 13 & 14. *H. motschulskyi ishizuchi*, n. subsp., male genitalia (holotype, 4212) & sclerotic plates of female bursa copulatrix (paratype, 4193); Fig. 15. *Harminius (Harminius) singularis hondoensis*, n. subsp., male genitalia (holotype, 4509); Figs. 16, 17 & 18. *Gambrinus ogatai*, n. sp., 5 basal segments of antenna, lateral side of pronotum in dorsal views & male genitalia (paratype, 1687); Figs. 19, 20 & 21. *Scutellathous shikokuanus*, n. sp., male genitalia (paratype, 2206), 5 basal segments of male antenna & lateral side of male pronotum in dorsal views.

Gourd-formed ; pronotum and elytra well convex above roundly and clearly enlarged medio-outwards roundly. Frontal carination evanescent medianly and confluent with anterior margin of front indistinctly, without nasal area. Antennae short and monili-formed from fourth joint; basal joint largest, cylindrical and not depressed ; second obconic; third also obconic and scarcely shorter than second ; each joint from fourth to tenth distinctly shorter than third. Pronotal disc simple ; lateral sides perfect ; base of each hind angle clearly narrow, with distinct unicarination ; basal furrows long and distinct. Scutellum triangular. Humeral angle of each elytron having a plain sulcus for receiving apex of pronotal hind angle, and each side of the furrows well ridged, and outer end clearly pointed. Elytral striations fine, but deep and more or less indistinct near apices. Second and third striae interstices clearly wider than other intervals. Under wings degenerate perfectly. Prosternal sutures expanded mediolaterally, ill-double, and closed at anterior ends. Prosternal process short and thick in profile, with apex simple. Hind coxal plates suddenly narrowed at basal one-third.

The new genus *Hisago* is represented by the only species designated above as the type-species, and appoints here as a masculine, and the new name is based on a Japanese meaning the gourd.

***Gambrinus ogatai*, sp. nov.**

(Denticollinae, Athoini)

“*Ogata-kane-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 16~18 & 116)

This new species somewhat resembles in the outline *G. vittatus* (LEWIS, 1894) or *G. rufovittatus* OHIRA, 1963, but may easily separated by the combination of following characteristics.

Male 9.2×2.4 mm (holotype) and 8.6×2.3 mm (paratype), elongate, parallel-sided and clearly depressed above. Subshining with brassy metallic lustre on upper surface. Black with all the ends of femorae and tibiae, apical ends of tarsal segments, and claws more or less yellowish red. Paratype-specimen with some reddish striae interstices of elytra, namely base to near apex at fifth longitudinally, basal one-third at sixth and only basal part at seventh more or less reddish vaguely. Pubescence long, dense, a little sinuate, generally recumbent and golden-brown mostly with silver white partly and mixedly. Antennae a little exceeding apices of pronotal hind angles by apical one segment ; second and third joints similar in length and form ; fourth triangular, distinctly longer than width and a little shorter than combined length of two preceding joints. Head broad ; vertex breadth between eyes ca. 2.4 times as wide as each eye width in upper views, with wide clear triangular depression ; frontal margin well-limited and rounded ahead, having distinct narrow depression along edge at inner side. Pronotum widest at apices of hind angles, then substraightly narrowing ahead gently, and scarcely sinuate at bases of rear angles, with conspicuous expansions behind anterior angles ; disc with medio-longitudinal impression plainly ; each apex of hind angles

projecting postero-innerwards ; pronotal punctures single, large and clearly dense, and partly reticulate plainly. Scutellum short arrow-head-shaped and convex above medianly, with small shallow and dense punctures. Elytral suture and first interval conspicuously elevated, with apex acuminate pointed postero-upwards smally ; striae narrow and plainly furrowed with large and deep punctures discontinuedly. Strial interstices flattened having large plain dense and rugose punctures, and having weak traverse or a little oblique creases partly. Prosternal punctures single and dense, though clearly sparser and smaller than those on pronotal disc. Propleural punctures distinctly larger and denser than on prosternum, and double. Apex of each lateral lobe of genitalia wide, with base of lateral projection widely emarginated.

Holotype, male, Mt. Tara-dake, Saga Pref., May 3, 1983, T. OGATA leg. ; a male paratype, Osedo Cave in Konose-mura, Kumamoto Pref., March 31, 1955, S. UENO leg. The present new species name is dedicated to Mr. T. OGATA, who kindly gave me the opportunity of studying this interesting *Gambrinus*-species, and to whom I wish to express my cordial thanks.

***Harminius (Harminius) singularis hondoensis*, subsp. nov.**

(Denticollinae, Hemicrepidini)

“*Kogata-munesuji-dandara-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 15 & 109)

This new subspecies may be separable from the nominal subspecies : *Athous singularis* LEWIS, 1894 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6)13 : 201, Junsai in Hokkaido), by the continuing structures : male $11.5 \times 2.5 \sim 12 \times 2.6$ mm, robuster and well shining ; head vertex a little narrower, namely extent across eyes ca. 2.8 times as wide as each eye breadth in upper views (nominal subspecies ca. 3 times) ; pronotum conspicuously wider than elytra ; pronotal lateral sides well expanded medio-roundly ; pronotal punctures distinctly sparser and smaller, and breadth among punctures usually wider than average diameter of punctures ; genitalia as figured.

Holotype, male, Shimodaira in Kanose, Niigata Pref., August 26~27, 1978, A. SEINO leg. ; a male paratype, Mt. Ohdai, Nara Pref., August 2, 1959, T. TOMIWA leg. ; a female paratype, Tsubame Spa, Niigata Pref., Aug. 15, 1981, K. BABA leg. Hearty thanks are due to Dr. K. BABA and Mr. K. MIZUNO, who kindly gave me the opportunity of researching materials.

***Scutellathous shikokuanus*, sp. nov.**

(Denticollinae, Hemicrepidini)

“*Shikoku-tsuya-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 19, 20, 21 & 106)

Male $11.5 \sim 13 \times 3.2 \sim 3.4$ mm, female 12×3.2 mm, elongate, parallel-sided, clearly flattened above, and shining. Brown with antennae, head, anterior and posterior margin of pronotum, scutellum, elytral bases narrowly, sutural zone and lateral margin

of elytra, most parts of under surface and legs more or less yellowish orange, and rarely apical one-third of elytra almost yellowish. Pubescence long, not so dense, rather erect and yellowish. Antennae distinctly exceeding apices of pronotal rear angles by apical three segments in male and one segment in female; relative joint length and width from basal ones to fifth respectively as 32 : 13, 16 : 10, 28 : 15, 31 : 16 and 30 : 15 (male, holotype), and 30 : 12, 12 : 9, 28 : 11, 22 : 12 and 23 : 10 (female); second joint obconic; third elongate triangular; third to tenth serrated. Head longer in median measurements than width between eyes, with a distinct broad triangular impression behind frontal edge, which is well developed anteriorly and a little rounded ahead. Vertex breadth across eyes about twice as wide as each eye width in dorsal views. Frontal groove (or nasal area) conspicuously broad, rather shallow and open antero-obliquely. Vertex punctures single, not so small, and rather sparse, but uneven in density and size. Pronotum elongate, distinctly longer than width, namely length ca. 1.3 times or more as wide as in median measurements; disc simple with punctures explicitly smaller and sparser than those on vertex; average distance among punctures ca. 2 to 4 times as well as each puncture diameter; interstices among punctures perfectly smooth. Lateral sides almost straight from apices of rear angles to fore ones with scarce sinuation at each base of both angles. Rear angles broad, divergent outwards, short and bluntly pointed at apices posteriorly, with short unication. Basal furrows small but distinct. Scutellum subpentagonal and perpendicularly declining antero-underwards, with clear transverse elevation at anterior margin. Elytral striae fine having small elongate punctures discontinuedly, and connecting each other with fine shallow groove. Strial interstices rather flattened or scarcely elevated longitudinally, with sparse fine punctures and partly transverse faint creases at basal part. Each apex of paramere in aedeagus plainly projecting ahead sharply.

Holotype, male, Mt. Tsurugi, Tokushima Pref., July 25, 1966, K. MIZUNO leg.; a female paratype, ditto, July 27, 1966, K. MIZUNO leg.; a male paratype, ditto, July 26, 1966, Y. IMAI leg.; a male paratype, ditto, July 25, 1969, H. OKAMOTO leg.; a male paratype, ditto, July 28~30, 1973, K. MIZUNO leg.; a male paratype, Mt. Ishizuchi, Ehime Pref., July 26, 1979, R. SHIMAMOTO leg. Heartly thanks are due to Messrs. K. MIZUNO and R. SHIMAMOTO, who kindly gave me the opportunity of studying materials.

***Hemicrepidius (Hemicrepidius) amami*, sp. nov.**

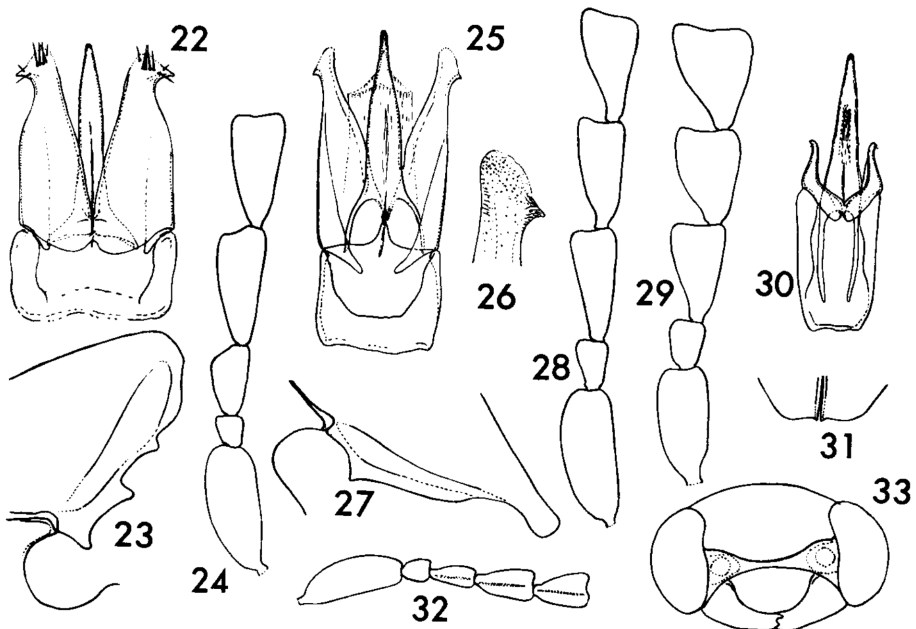
(Denticollinae, Hemicrepidiini)

“*Amami-higenaga-tsuyahada-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 22, 23, 24 & 117)

Male 8 × 2.2 mm, elongate, parallel-sided, depressed above as well as beneath, rather slender, and subopaque. Black to dusky brown, with antennae, frontal margin of head, anterior edge and hind angles of pronotum, and most parts of under surface dusky brown, and with elytra and legs brown to a little yellowish brown. Pubescence exce-

edingly long, dense, erect and white to some yellow. Antennae distinctly longer than combined length of head and prothorax by apical three or four segments; relative joint length and width from basal ones to fifth respectively as 23 : 11, 8 : 8, 19 : 11, 29 : 15 and 30 : 14; second joint obconic or rather globular; third triangular; third to tenth progressively narrower and longer gently; eleventh spear-head-formed and a little longer than tenth. Head quadrate, plainly concave triangularly behind frontal edge; vertex breadth across eyes 2.5 times as wide as each eye width in dorsal views; eyes spherical, distinctly large and projecting outwards; frontal margin well-carinated and elevated forwards before eyes, then straightly extending medio-obliquely, with middle edge conspicuous; each antennal sulcus triangular, shallow and perfectly continued each other at middle narrowly; vertex punctures large, weakly elongate longitudinally, deep, and dense, though more or less uneven in density and size. Pronotum quadrate, parallel-sided, and scarcely enlarged medio-laterally, with faint sinuation at each base of fore and rear angles; relative median length and width as 50 : 39; disc simply convex above with a vestige of medio-longitudinal line; anterior angles feebly expanded outwards; hind angles short and broad, having no carination; basal furrows small but clear; punctures not so large, single, dense, irregular in size and density, and partly reticulate; interspace among punctures smooth. Scutellum tongue-shaped, declining antero-downwards, plainly flattened at posterior one-third, and medio-



Figs. 22, 23 & 24. *Hemicrepidius (Hemicrepidius) amami*, n. sp., male genitalia (holotype, 4495), rear side of propleuron & 5 basal segments of antenna; Figs. 25, 26, 27, 28 & 29. *Actenicerus ashiaka*, n. sp., male genitalia (holotype, 3719), apex of paramere in aedeagus, rear side of propleuron, 5 basal segments of antenna in female & ditto in male; Figs. 30, 31, 32 & 33. *Abelater iriomotensis*, n. sp., male genitalia (holotype, 4601), elytral apices, 5 basal segments of antenna & head in frontal views.

longitudinally elevated slightly at anterior two-thirds. Elytra elongate and parallel-sided from humeral angles to near apices, which are roundly ended ; relative sutural length and humeral breadth 74 : 29 ; striae with large dense and oval punctures, which are connected each other and having no groove ; strial interstices rather narrow and flattened, with sparse fine punctures. Prosternal sutures double, substraight, a little divergent anteriorly, and closed at fore ends entirely. Propleural inner side having obscure narrow groove along suture ; posterior margin with two notches near middle. Aedeagus as figured.

Holotype, male, Yamato-mura in Is. Amami-ohshima, Kagoshima Pref., June 29, 1977, A. YAMASHITA leg. I could examine this interesting *Hemicrepidius*-species from Is. Amami, through the courtesy of Mr. T. OGATA of Kyushu University, and I wish to express my cordial thanks to his good will.

***Actenicerus ashiaka*, sp. nov.**

(Denticollinae, Ctenicerini)

“*Akaashi-ohshimofuri-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 25 ~ 29 & 102)

Actenicerus sp. : KISHII, 1980, *Bull. Heian High Sch.*, 24 : 6~7, figs. 86~96 (Okayama & Kyoto) ;
WATANABE, 1984, *Suzumushi*, 119 : 13 (Okayama).

As a result of the study on some examples, I came to the conclusion, that *Actenicerus*-specimens pointed out in 1980 citing above were nothing but a valid species. And, on the external outline, *Actenicerus orientalis* (CANDÈZE, 1889) and *A. giganteus* KISHII, 1975 somewhat confirm the close relationship with this new species, though it may be distinguishable from the formers by the combination of the following characters.

Male 18.5 × 4.6 mm, female 19 ~ 22.5 × 4.6 ~ 5.5 mm, robust, rather parallel-sided and well convex above longitudinally as well as beneath. Subshining with clear brassy lustre all over. Black with antennal segments partly, lateral margins of elytra, margin of the fifth abdominal segment and legs wholly more or less reddish brown to yellow red. Pubescence long, dense, recumbent, somewhat sinuated and whitish yellow mixing brown ones partly on head and pronotum, and on elytra a little short, clearly dense, recumbent and generally golden-brown with many irregular patterns by whitish-yellow pubescence. Antennae rather short, not exceeding tips of pronotal hind angles in both sexes. Lateral sides of pronotum parallel-sided medianly, then gradually and roundly convergent anteriorly and divergent posteriorly. Medio-longitudinal line on rear slope of pronotum smooth, a little furrowed and impunctulate. Elytral interstices among striae rather flattened. Elytral apices weakly truncate. Prosternal process elongate and feebly bent roundly inwards near behind middle, with apex simple. Propleural hind margin a little enlarged broadly and simply, without nodule-like projection medianly. Apex of each lateral lobe in aedeagus distinctly elongate with lateral projection acute and rather short. Spindle-formed plate of bursa copulatrix in female

genital organ having many uneven transverse elevations with lateral apex acutely pointed. V-shaped plate of bursa copulatrix with many minute tubercular processes and five or six plain irregular and crimped folds.

Holotype, male, Kamisaibara in Tsuno, Okayama Pref., May 17, 1968, collector obscure ; a female paratype, Haibara, Nara Pref., May 15, 1951, Y. UÉSUMI leg. ; a female paratype, Ohsugi-dani, Mie Pref., June 13, 1952, M. IKEMURA leg. ; a female paratype, Higashiyama in Kyoto City, Kyoto Pref., May 2, 1962, S. KONDÔ leg. ; a female paratype, Akashi, Hyogo Pref., May 5, 1970, T. TAKAHASHI leg. ; a female paratype, Shirakawamata in Mts. Ohmine-san, Nara Pref., May 31, 1981, K. MIZUNO leg. Thanks to Mr. A. WATANABE of Okayama Agr. exp. Stat., who has kindly sent me the holotype-specimen.

***Abelater iriomotensis*, sp. nov.**

(Elaterinae, Megapenthini)

“*Iriomote-tsuyakeshi-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 30 ~ 33 & 123)

Male 4.5×1.2 mm, elongate, rather spindle-formed, not parallel-sided, widest at bases of pronotal hind angles and then slowly converging forwards as well as very gently backwards, and longitudinally elevated above. Somewhat subopaque. More or less dull yellowish with most parts of head vertex and three basal segments of abdomen blackish brown, antennae and pronotum reddish brown, and elytral sutures and lateral margins somewhat brownish having both median parts a little expanded brownish. Pubescence rather erect, not so dense and whitish-yellow, with golden lustre. Antennae clearly short and apical joints hardly reaching to bases of pronotal angles ; second joint obconic and a little longer than width ; third subclavate and longer than preceding ; third to tenth having an obscure longitudinal elevation on upper surface ; fourth to tenth serrated, with short dense pubescence and long setigerous hairs mixedly and sparsely. Head broad and slightly convex above roundly ; frontal margin perfect and rounded antero-obliquely ; frontal groove not so broad, a little narrowed medianly, shallow and open underwards. Punctures on vertex large, subcircular, double plainly and dense conspicuously. Pronotum trapezoid and simply convex above roundly ; median length as wide as breadth across bases of hind angles, which are triangular with acuminate unication ; basal furrow entirely absent ; punctures rather ovate longitudinally, shallow, double, dense and partly reticulate ; surface among punctures shagreened. Scutellum rather triangular and perpendicularly declining ahead. Elytral striae fine and narrowly furrowed, with large circular punctures discontinuously. Strial intervals rather flattened, sparsely and minutely punctulate, with fine granules on basal area. Sutural ends projecting acutely. Elytral ends distinctly truncated. Prosternum widened ahead, longitudinally convex. Process elongate, bent inwards behind procoxal cavities, then straightly extending backwards, with apex simply ended. Prosternal sutures substraightly double and closed entirely at fore ends. Prosternal punctures

large, subocellate and clearly irregular in density and size. Propleura triangular and a little elongate; punctures larger and sparser than those on prosternum; rear margin of each hind angle slightly emarginated; inner projection behind each procoxal cavity rather short; procoxal cavities broadly opening comparatively. Tarsi and claws simple. Aedeagus as figured.

Holotype, male, Hoshidate in Is. Iriomote-jima, Okinawa Pref., July 19, 1971, Y. SHIBATA leg. In the coloration, this new species is unique among the Japanese *Abelater*-species.

***Haterumelater bicarinatus hachijoensis*, subsp. nov.**

(Elaterinae, Ampedini)

“*Hachijō-chairo-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 34~36 & 118)

It is separated from other subspecies of *bicarinatus*: *Elater bicarinatus* CANDÈZE, 1873, *Mém. Soc. roy. Sc. Liège*, (2)5:9 —, by the combination of the characters as given under.

Male 8~9.5×2.2~2.5 mm, female 11~12×2.6~3.2 mm, narrow, parallel-sided and rather slender. Antennal joint third 2.5~3 times as long as second. Head narrow and breadth between eyes ca. twice as well as each eye width in dorsal views. Pronotal punctures explicitly sparse and average breadth among punctures ca. 2.5~3 times as wide as diameter of each puncture.

Holotype, male, Is. Hachijō-jima, Tokyo Met., July 24~30, 1962, T. KISHII leg.; a male paratype, ditto; 3 female paratypes, ditto, August 12~31, 1983, Y. KUNIMI leg.

The last specimens were sent to me through the courtesy of Mr. S. YAMAYA of Nagaoka mun. sci. Mus., to whom I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for his kindly offering materials. The record of this species from Is. Miyake-jima in Iss. Izu by WATANABE in 1972 as subsp. *bicarinatus* seems to be this new subspecies.

***Ischnodes sanguinicornis otome*, subsp. nov.**

(Elaterinae, Ampedini)

“*Muneaka-kuro-kometsuki*”

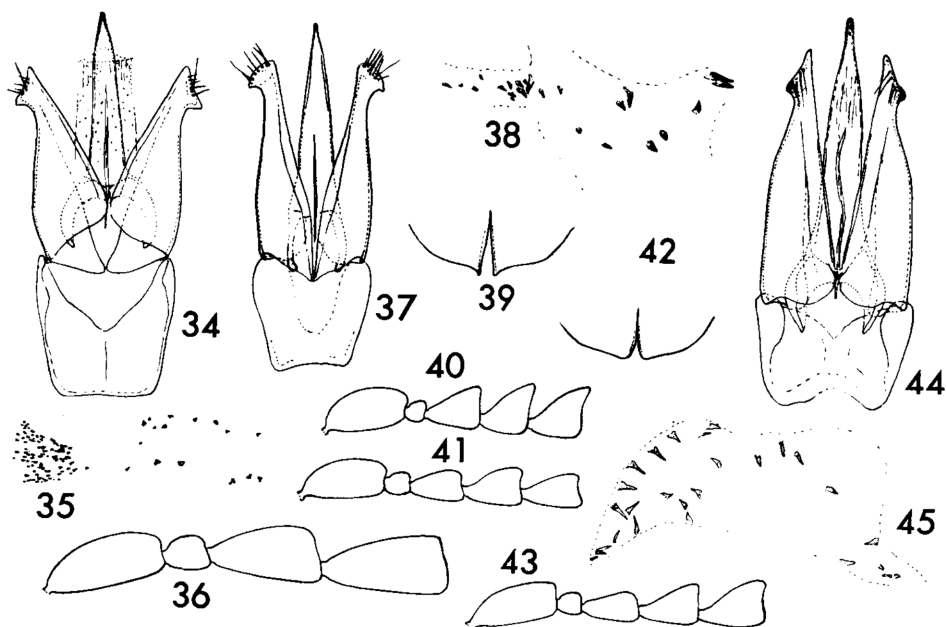
(Figs. 37~41 & 119)

Ischnodes sanguinicornis PANZER, 1793: NAKANE et KISHII, 1955, *Sci. Rep. Saikyo Univ.* (Nat. Liv. Sci.), 2(1) A ser.: 43 (Wakamatsu, Kibune, Shimogamo and Mt. Hiko-san); NAKANE et KISHII, 1955, *Color. Ill. Ins. Japan (Col.)*, Osaka: 13, Pl. 5, fig. 7 (Mt. Hikosan); KISHII, 1955, *Akitu*, 4(4): 109, figs. 1, 6 (Kibune); YAMAMOTO et TAKAHASHI, 1962, *Ins. Fauna Hikami Distr.*, Suppl. 1: 8 (Hyogo); NAKANE, 1963, *Icon. Ins. Jap. Color. nat.*, Ed. II (Col.), Tokyo: 162, Pl. 81, fig. 21; KISHII, 1966, *Elat. Kyoto adj. Reg.*, Kyoto: 31 (Kyoto & Hyogo); ITAGAKI, 1973, *Ins. Okitama, Yamagata Pref.*, Konchū-shi, I: 27 (Yamagata); SHIMBO, 1977, *Hira-san Nambu no Konchū-sō*: 65 (Shiga); SHIRAHATA et KUROSAWA, 1978, *Kamuro-sankei oyobi Hinoto-sankei no Konchū-rui*: 212 (Tsuruoka City & Takadate-yama); SHIMBO et HOZUMI, 1979, *Ins. Fauna Shiga Pref.*: 866 (Shiga); KISHII, 1984, *Kiberihamushi*, 12(1): 12.

Lately, I had fortunately an opportunity to study a female specimen of *Ischnodes sanguinicollis* PANZER (1793, *Fauna Germ.*, 6 : 13, as *Elater*-species) from Czechoslovakia through the courtesy of Dr. G. PLATIA in Italia. As the result of my comparative study between it and the Japanese *Ischnodes*-species based on the samples from some habitats, the latters are undoubtedly a new subspecies in having some distinct differentiations as following.

Anterior margin of pronotum reddish entirely (European specimen narrowly black), antennae a little longer, punctures on pronotal disc sparser, and sutural ends of elytra obtusely projecting posteriorly (European specimen not mucronate and normal-formed) as figured.

Holotype, male, Kibune in Kyoto City, Kyoto Pref., April 5, 1963, T. KISHII leg. ; a female paratype, ditto, April 18, A. KUSAKABE leg. ; a male paratype, Shimogamo Shrine in Kyoto City, ditto, April 15, 1949, T. KISHII leg. ; 2 male paratypes, ditto, April 17, 1949, A. NOBUCHI leg. ; a female paratype, ditto, May 5, 1951, T. KISHII leg. ; a male and a female paratype, ditto, April 9, 1956, Y. ICHÔ leg. ; a male paratype, Kuroi in Kasuga Town, Hyogo Pref., March 30, 1962, H. KAWAKAMI leg.



Figs. 34, 35 & 36. *Haterumelater bicarinatus hachijoensis*, n. subsp., male genitalia (holotype, 4434), prickles of female bursa copulatrix (paratype, 4484) & 5 basal segments of antenna in male ; Figs. 37, 38, 39, 40 & 41. *Ischnodes sanguinicollis otome*, n. subsp., male genitalia (paratype, 1289), prickles of female bursa copulatrix (paratype, 3930), elytral apices, 5 basal segments of male antenna & ditto in female ; Figs. 42 & 43. *Ischnodes sanguinicollis sanguinicollis* (PANZER), elytral apices & 5 basal segments of female antenna ; Figs. 44 & 45. *Ampedus (Ampedus) scutellaris pirika*, n. subsp., male genitalia (holotype, 4608) & prickles of female bursa copulatrix (paratype, 3854).

Ampedus (Ampedus) chokai, sp. nov.

(Elaterinae, Ampedini)

“Chokai-kibane-kometsuki”

(Figs. 46~50 & 120)

Ampedus (*s. str.*) *convexicollis* (LEWIS, 1894) : BABA et KISHII, 1979, *Trans. Essa Kontyû-dôkô-kai*, 50 : 16
(Akita).

I erroneously identified this species from Mt. Chôkai-zan in Akita Pref. as *Ampedus convexicollis* in 1979 as stated above. But according to my recent study, these materials are a new species and describe here.

On the external structures this new species has a close resemblance to some species as follow as : *A. amakazaricola* KISHII et OHIRA, 1956, **stat. nov.**, *A. babai* KISHII, 1966, *A. longipennis* (MIWA, 1934), *A. kurama* KISHII, 1983 and *A. alticola* SILFVERBERG, 1977 (= *Elater montanus* LEWIS, 1894, nec SCOPOLI, 1763), though it may be distinguishable from these allied *Ampedus* by the combination of the continuing characteristics, especially by the shape of male genitalia.

Male 8~9.2×2.4~2.6mm, female 8.5~9.5×2.5~2.8mm, elongate, parallel-sided, rather slender and slightly depressed above longitudinally. Well shining. Black with basal three joints of antennae reddish apically, elytra and legs yellowish brown to dull reddish brown except for basal edge of elytra black narrowly, and in some paratypes elytral apices a little infusate vaguely. Pubescence long, erect, dense and golden yellow. Antennae exceeding beyond apices of pronotal hind angles by one apical joint in male, and hardly reaching in female ; relative joint length and width from basal ones to fifth respectively as 16 : 9, 8 : 7, 11.5 : 8, 18 : 12 and 16 : 12 in male (holotype), and 16 : 10, 8.5 : 7, 13 : 8, 16 : 11 and 15 : 10 in female ; second joint rather globular or subobconic ; third triangular ; fourth to tenth ill-serrated. Head broad ; frontal margin well carinated at bases, then being gently obscure to middle and almost vanishing at middle point. Pronotum simply convex above weakly ; lateral sides subparallel from apices of hind angles to before middle, then gently and substraightly converging anteriorly ; punctures single, not so small, irregular in density ; average width among punctures rather a little broader than each puncture diameter. Scutellum subshield-formed, rather flattened, slowly declining antero-obliquely, and longer than width at median measurements. Elytral striae fine, with punctures small, shallow and irregular in space ; strial interstices perfectly flattened above with sparse fine punctures ; basal ends of sutures not elevated. Apex of each lateral lobe in aedeagus obtusely pointed and elongate triangular. Prickles of female bursa copulatrix well sclerotized, narrow and 30 to 35.

Holotype, male, Mt. Chôkai-zan in Kisakata Town, Akita Pref., June 20, 1978, K. BABA et N. KATô leg. ; 4 male and 2 female paratypes, ditto ; 2 female paratypes, ditto, July 6, 1978, K. BABA leg.

***Ampedus (Ampedus) scutellaris pirika*, subsp. nov.**

(Elaterinae, Ampedini)

“*Kita-sedaka-aka-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 44, 45 & 110)

Elater scutellaris LEWIS, 1894, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6)13 : 35 (Chiuzenji, Niohozan and Sapporo), partim ; MIWA, 1934, *Fauna Elat. Jap. Emp.* : 76 (Sapporo, Hakone and Chiuzenji), partim.

This new subspecies may be distinguished from the nominal subspecies by the structures as follows.

Male 11~12×3 mm, female 11.5~12.5×3~3.4 mm. Pronotum a little wider. Apico-lateral projection of each paramere in aedeagus more obtuse. Prickles of female bursa copulatrix narrower and more elongate, ca. 25 to 30.

Holotype, male, Syumarinai, Hokkaido Prov., July 29, 1982, T. SUKENAGA leg. ; a female paratype, ditto ; a male paratype, Jyôzan-kei, ditto, July 12, 1978, H. FUJITA leg. ; a female paratype, Syumarinai, ditto, August 8, 1982, T. SUKENAGA leg. ; a female paratype, Nukabira Spa, ditto, August 3, 1951, T. KISHII leg. Some paratypes are deposited in Mr. T. OGATA.

New name “*pirika*” means “beautiful or pretty” in ainos.

***Ampedus (Ampedus) ainu hondoensis*, subsp. nov.**

(Elaterinae, Ampedini)

“*Hondo-aka-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 51~53 & 107)

It can be divided from the typical subspecies : *Elater ainu* LEWIS, 1894, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6) 13 : 35 (Ishikari river), by the following points.

Male 10.5×3.2 mm, female 10.8~13×3.2~3.8 mm. A little larger. Pronotal punctures larger and denser. Apices of each paramere in aedeagus triangular and not elongate, with lateral projection distinctly protruded outwards. Prickles in female bursa copulatrix ca. 50.

Holotype, female, Mt. Yatsu-ga-dake, Nagano Pref., July 25~26, 1970, K. MIZUNO leg. ; a male paratype, Shibunoyu in Mt. Yatsu-ga-dake, ditto, July 8~9, 1978, A. SHINOHARA leg. ; a female paratype, ditto ; a female paratype, Kamikôchi, ditto, August 5, 1916, K. TAKEUCHI leg. with MIWA's determined label as *Elater montanus* LEWIS ; a female paratype, ditto, June 24, 1951, T. KISHII leg. ; a female paratype, Tokugô Pass, ditto, August 3, 1949, T. KISHII leg. ; a female paratype, ditto, July 20, 1952, H. ISHIDA leg.

In 1967, BABA et OHIRA reported *Ampedus (Ampedus) ainu* from Niigata Pref. It seems to be this new subspecies.

Ampedus (Ampedus) sawadai, sp. nov.

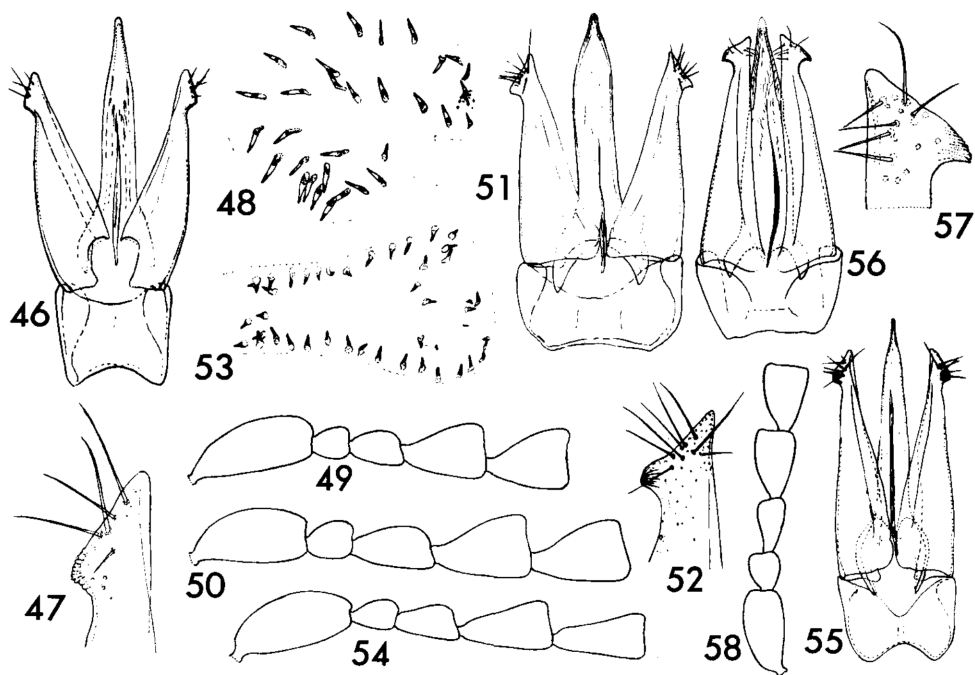
(Elaterinae, Ampedini)

"*Akahige-kuro-kometsuki*"

(Figs. 54, 55 & 108)

The present new species appears to have a close relationship to *A. ogatai* KISHII, 1983, in the coloration and the elongate body, but is larger on the whole outline, having longer third joint of antenna, dark pubescence, narrower vertex of the head, and after all by the combination of the continuous structures this new species may be easily divided mutually from such resemblers.

Male 13.5×3.2 mm, elongate, a little spindle-formed, widest at humeral angles of elytra, then rather straightly narrowing anteriorly as well as posteriorly, and well depressed above longitudinally. Shining distinctly. Black with antennae, legs and rear margins of two posterior segments of abdomen reddish brown. Pubescence dark yellowish brown. Antennae exceeding apices of pronotal rear corners by one apical joint or more; relative length and width from basal ones to fifth respectively as 25 : 11, 12 : 10, 18 : 10.5, 29 : 16 and 29 : 16; second joint obconic; third triangular; fourth



Figs. 46, 47, 48, 49 & 50. *Ampedus (Ampedus) chokai*, n. sp., male genitalia (holotype, 3565), apex of paramere in aedeagus, prickles of female bursa copulatrix (paratype, 3566), 5 basal segments of male antenna & ditto of female; Figs. 51, 52 & 53. *A. (A.) ainu hondoensis*, n. subsp., male genitalia (paratype, 699), apex of paramere in aedeagus & prickles of female bursa copulatrix (paratype, 3851); Figs. 54 & 55. *A. (A.) sawadai*, n. sp., 5 basal segments of male antenna & male genitalia (holotype, 4493); Figs. 56, 57 & 58. *A. (A.) ariharai*, n. sp., male genitalia (holotype, 4019), apex of paramere in aedeagus & 5 basal segments of male antenna.

to tenth clearly serrated. Head not so broad ; relative breadth between eyes and each eye width in upper views as 50 : 19 ; punctures large, single or partly ocellate, plainly dense, and uneven in density and size ; average distance across punctures narrower than puncture diameter ; frontal edge roundly projecting antero-downwards and a little obscure medianly, though not interrupted at middle. Pronotum widest across apices of hind angles, then sides substraightly converging ahead, with a weak expansion near middle ; punctures single, smaller and sparser than on vertex ; average distance among punctures a little broader than puncture diameter. Scutellum longer than width and tongue-shaped, with clear medio-longitudinal carination. Elytral striations distinct, with deep large and circular punctures densely ; striae interstices feebly elevated above, having plain transverse creases and fine sparse punctures. Aedeagus elongate and narrow ; latero-apical expansion of each paramere obtusely and roundly projected outwards.

Holotype, male, Shiratani in Is. Yakushima, Kagoshima Pref., May 14, 1983, Y. SAWADA leg. I could examine this interesting *Ampedus* through the courtesy of Mr. T. OGATA, to whom I wish to express my cordial gratitude for his offering specimen.

***Ampedus (Ampedus) takahachi*, sp. nov.**

(Elaterinae, Ampedini)

“*Takahachi-kuro-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 59~62 & 111)

This new black *Ampedus*-beetle may not be distinct from *A. tenuistriatus* and small examples of *A. ivanovi*, although from them and the known members of the black species of *Ampedus* from Japan, it could be distinguished by the combination of the continuing characteristics.

Male 9.5~10.5 × 2.8~3 mm, female 11 × 3.2 mm, not so elongate, rather broad, and well depressed above as well as beneath. Distinctly shining. Black with femorae dark brown, and tibiae and tarsi more or less reddish brown. Pubescence dark brownish with partly a few white yellow ones mixedly. Antennae near equal to combined length of head and prothorax together in male, and a little shorter in female ; relative length and width from basal joint to fifth respectively as 20 : 11, 9 : 8.5, 13.5 : 10, 20 : 16 and 18 : 15.5 in male (holotype), and 22 : 11.5, 10 : 8.5, 15 : 8.5, 22 : 13 and 19 : 13.5 in female ; second joint subobconic ; third triangular ; fourth to tenth clearly serrated. Head broad, slightly convex roundly above ; relative breadth across eyes and each eye width in dorsal aspects as 50 : 8 ; vertex punctures large, single or subocellate partly and uneven in density and size ; average distance among punctures a little wider than puncture diameter ; frontal carination perfect and rather triangularly projecting antero-downwards. Pronotum simply convex above roundly, with lateral sides subparallel at bases of hind angles, which are slightly divergent posteriorly, and roundly converging gently from near pronotal middle to fore angles ; pronotal punctures minute, single, conspicuously sparse ; average distance among punctures ca. two or

three times as well as puncture diameter. Elytral striae deeply furrowed, with elongate and rather small deep punctures evenly; striae interstices weakly elevated above, having fine sparse punctures. Apex of each paramere in aedeagus triangular, with lateral projection elongately protruded outwards; median lobe narrow and elongate at apex. Prickles of female bursa copulatrix rather broad and ca. 48.

Holotype, male, Mt. Takahachi, Tottori Pref., May 14, 1978, M. KANEDA leg.; a male paratype, ditto, June 10, 1979, A. WATANABE leg.; a female paratype, Yakô-dani, Tottori Pref., June 2, 1979, O. YAMAJI leg. This new species is described by the materials based on the three specimens sent to me by Mr. A. WATANABE, to whom I wish to express my cordial gratitude for his good will.

Ampedus (Ampedus) ariharai, sp. nov.

(Elaterinae, Ampedini)

“Arihara-kokuro-kometsuki”

(Figs. 56~58 & 121)

This new small *Ampedus*-species from Fukushima Pref. is closely similar to *A. nanus* SILFVERBERG or *A. tamba* KISHII, in having only minor difference against them. However, the former is separable from these conformable species in the combination of following characteristics.

Male 6.8×1.8 mm, elongate, parallel-sided, well convex above as well as beneath and rather subcylindrical. Shining. Black with basal three joints of antennae partly and legs mostly dusky brown. Pubescence white to a little pale yellow, semierect, rather long and not so dense. Antennae nearly equal to combined length of head and pronotum together; each joint covered with short dense pubescence having mixedly long sparse hair-like setae near apex; relative length and width from basal joint to fifth respectively as 12 : 8, 6.5 : 6.5, 9.5 : 6, 12.5 : 9 and 12 : 9; second joint globular; third triangular; fourth to tenth ill-serrated. Head broad, slightly convex above roundly and simply; distance across eyes ca. four times or more than each eye breadth in upper views; frontal margin well-limited before eyes, though almost gently obscure medianly, without frontal groove at middle; vertex punctures large, circular, single, and a little sparse; surface among punctures glabrous. Pronotum subparallel-sided at posterior half; disc simply convex above roundly, with a shallow wide medio-longitudinal impression on rear slope; hind angles long and straightly projecting backwards, with short unication; discal punctures distinctly sparser and smaller than those on vertex; average distance among punctures ca. twice as well as puncture diameter or more. Scutellum sublongue-shaped, flattened with a weak medio-longitudinal elevation. Elytral striae distinct with elongate deep punctures; striae intervals rather flattened or scarcely elevated with transverse creases, especially conspicuous and dense on anterior half. Apex of each paramere in aedeagus triangular with rather acuminate apical end and lateral expansion.

Holotype, male, Asaka in Kôriyama City, Fukushima Pref., September 13, 1979,

T. ARIHARA leg., emerged from the room of pupa of a *Monochamus alternatus* HOPE in October 27, 1980. This *Ampedus*-species was sent to me Dr. A. NOBUCHI of the For. & For. Prod. Res. Inst., Ibaragi, to whom I wish express my cordial thanks.

Ampedus (Ampedus) akihikoi, sp. nov.

(Elaterinae, Ampedini)

“*Watanabe-kokuro-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 63~66 & 122)

The present new species appears to have an intimate relationship to *Ampedus arihurai* described above newly, *A. nanus* and *A. tamba*, but it could be distinguished somehow by the combination of the following description from these allied small black *Ampedus*, and the only one character, after all, separates definitely the species from them in the structures of genital organ in both sexes. And, especially, according to the last characteristics mentioned above, it becomes a conclusion that *akihikoi* should be a good species.

Male 6.5×1.5 mm, female 6×1.4 mm, narrow, parallel-sided, and a little convex above longitudinally. Well shining. Black with second and third joints of antennae, basal apices of tibiae, and tarsi more or less dark brown. Pubescence erect, long, not so dense, and white to feebly pale yellow. Antennae shorter than combined length of head and prothorax together by one apical joint or more; relative length and width from basal joint to fifth respectively as 13 : 7.5, 7 : 6, 8.5 : 5, 12 : 8 and 11.5 : 8.5 in male (holotype), and 11 : 7, 6.5 : 5, 7.5 : 5, 11 : 8 and 10 : 8 in female; second joint rather globular or subcylindrical; third obconic; fourth to tenth serrated. Head broad; breadth across eyes ca. seven times as wide as each eye width in dorsal aspects; vertex simply convex above roundly; frontal margin complete, roundly projecting antero-downwards, and not obscure medianly; vertex punctures simple, circular, rather large, and not so dense. Pronotum weakly wider than length in median measurements; lateral sides parallel at hind angles, then gently and roundly convergent ahead; rear angles not so long, projecting rearwards straightly, with unication short; discal punctures clearly sparser and finer than on vertex; average distance among punctures ca. thrice as wide as puncture diameter or more. Scutellum rather triangular. Elytral striae distinct and deep, with elongate, large, deep and continuous punctures; striae intervals rather flattened, with plain transverse creases near basal parts and sparse fine punctures. Aedeagus rather narrow; median lobe broad; apex of each lateral lobe transversely triangular, with lateral projection distinctly acuminate. Sclerotic prickles of female bursa copulatrix with 8 to 10 long stout prickles and some small ones.

Holotype, male, Nishiyama in Kawakami, Okayama Pref., April 25, 1976, A. WATANABE leg.; a female paratype, ditto. It gives me great pleasure to name this species the first name of Mr. AKIHIKO WATANABE, who gave me the opportunity of studying this interesting samples.

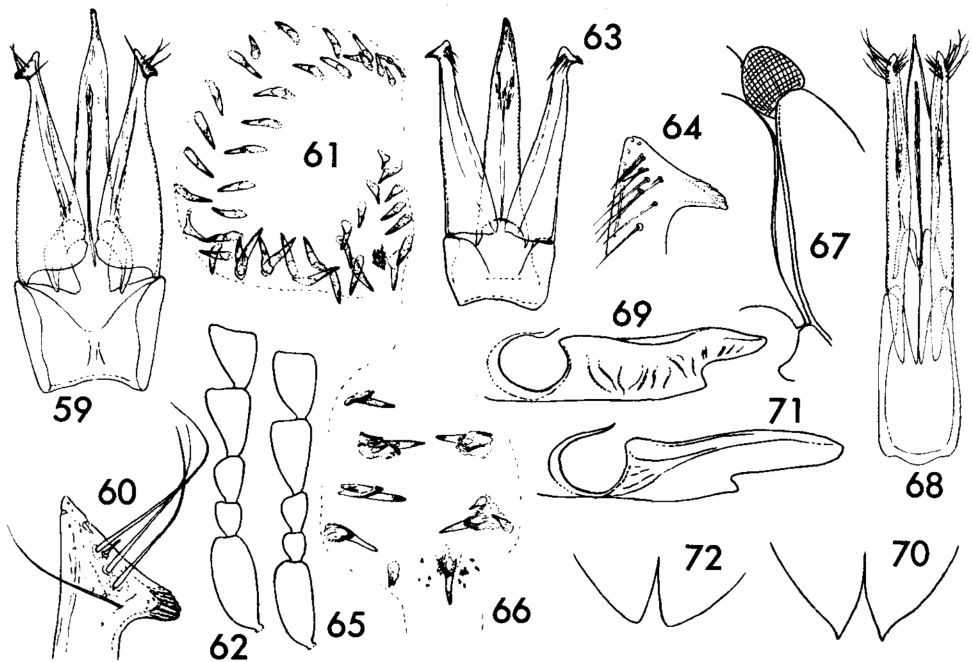
Akitsu, gen. nov.

(Elaterinae, Physorhinini)

Type-species : *Anchastus mus* LEWIS, 1894, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6)13 : 31 (Miyanoshta).

As a result of the study on the Japanese species including the tribe Physorhinini, the author came to the conclusion that the most species should belong to a new genus described here. And, from the other genera of the tribe, it is apparently distinguished by the combination of the structures as follows.

Rather spindle-shaped and depressed above. Shining. Antennae exceeding tips of prothoracic hind angles by apical two or three joints in male, or one joint or less in female ; second joint globular, smallest and somewhat wider than length ; third ca. thrice as long as second ; fourth clearly resemble third in size and form ; third to tenth conspicuously serrated. Frontal margin of head perfect, well limited, and projecting antero-roundly. Frontal groove deep and wide. Each pronotal hind angle with two distinct carinae and a small obscure basal furrow at rear margin. Prosternal sutures broad, double, substraightly and divergently extending towards apical ends



Figs. 59, 60, 61 & 62. *Ampedus (Ampedus) takahachi*, n. sp., male genitalia (paratype, 4338), apex of paramere in aedeagus, prickles of female bursa copulatrix (paratype, 4340) & 5 basal segments of male antenna ; Figs. 63, 64, 65 & 66. *A. (A.) akihikoi*, n. sp., male genitalia (holotype, 3890), apex of paramere in aedeagus, 5 basal segments of male antenna & prickles of female bursa copulatrix (paratype, 3891) ; Figs. 67, 68, 69 & 70. *Elater (Nipponoelater) kometsuki*, n. subgen. & n. sp., prosternal suture, male genitalia (paratype, 4600), prosternal process in lateral views & elytral apices ; Figs. 71 & 72. *E. (N.) sieboldi* (CANDÈZE), n. subgen., prosternal process in lateral views & elytral apices.

which are clearly furrowed. Prosternal process apparently bent behind procoxal cavities, then straightly protruding to apex which is simple. Basal plates of metacoxae strongly and triangularly dilated backwards near bases, then abruptly narrowing laterally. The third tarsal joint with a plain lobe, but not so large and elongate.

This new genus is represented by the four Japanese species as follows and appoints here as a masculine : *Anchastus mus* LEWIS designated above as the type-species, *A. rufipes* LEWIS, 1894, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6)13 : 32 (Nikko and Yuyama), *A. aquilis* CANDÈZE, 1873, *Mém. Soc. roy. Sci. Liège*, (2)5 : 8 (Japon), and *A. nagaii* OHIRA, 1968, *Kontyû*, 36(2) : 135, figs. 5, 6 (Is. Amami-ôshima).

***Nipponoelater*, subgen. nov.**

(Elaterinae, Elaterini, Genus *Elater* LINNAEUS)

(Figs. 67 ~ 72)

Type-species : *Ludius Sieboldi* CANDÈZE, 1873, *Mém. Soc. roy. Sci. Liège*, (2)5 : 27 (Japon).

The type-species designated above has been treated as an *Elater*-species. Although, the placement of the species in the genus is a rather temporal treatment in the structures of the prosternal sutures and process. I would recognize these as an important characteristics on a representation for new subgenus, which may be characterized as below.

Elongate and subparallel-sided. Frontal carination perfect and not interrupted antero-medially. Prosternal sutures superficially broad, double and distinctly divergent ahead, and having a crevice between prosternum and propleuron at each fore end. Inner side of each propleuron having a narrow conspicuous groove along prosternal suture continuously. Prosternal process with a plain notch on under surface near middle.

This new subgenus is represented by the type-species and *Elater (Nipponoelater) kometsuki* described newly continuingly.

***Elater (Nipponoelater) kometsuki*, sp. nov.**

(Elaterinae, Elaterini)

“*Hime-ohnaga-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 67 ~ 70 & 103)

This new species is closely resembling *Elater sieboldi* in the form and coloration, but it can be most easily separated from the latter by the combination of continuing structures.

Male 19 ~ 20 × 4.8 mm, and parallel-sided. Dark reddish brown to dusky blackish brown. Pubescence reddish brown with a little golden lustre. Head and pronotal punctures distinctly small, sparse and single ; average distance across punctures plainly wider than puncture diameter. Hind apices of elytral sutures not acuminate projecting. Elytral apices rather dull triangular. Prosternal process with a clear notch on under surface behind middle. Apex of each paramere in aedeagus roundly ended with inner corner not so protruding apically.

Holotype, male, Ami-machi, Ibaragi Pref., August 1, 1961, Y. KIMURA leg. ; a male paratype, Koya near Ayabe City, Kyoto Pref., August 8, 1959, M. NAGAI leg. ; a male paratype, Mt. Myôjyô-san in Itoigawa City, Niigata Pref., August 9~10, 1983, T. NAITÔ leg.

The last specimen from Niigata was sent to me through the courtesy of Mr. A. SEINO, to whom I wish to express my cordial thanks for his kindly offering material.

***Silesis sauteri babai*, subsp. nov.**

(Elaterinae, Adrastini)

“*Baba-kuchibuto-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 73, 74 & 124)

Silesis sauteri MIWA : MIWA, 1933, *Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa*, 23(124) : 9 (Loo-Choo) ; MIWA, 1934, *Fauna Elat. Jap. Emp.* : 265 (Is. Iriomote) ; OHIRA, 1971, *Kontyû to Shizen*, 6(11) : 24 (Iriomote).

This new subspecies distributing in Iss. Ishigaki-jima and Iriomote-jima is characterized from the formosan nominal subspecies : *Silesis Sauteri* MIWA, 1930, *Wien. ent. Zeit.*, 47(2) : 95 —, by having the darker coloration of the body and deeply furrowed elytral striations with deep and dense punctures.

Holotype and 3 paratypes, male, Takeda in Is. Ishigaki-jima, Okinawa Pref., April 20, 1981, K. BABA leg. I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to Dr. K. BABA for his kindly offering these examples.

***Glyphonyx tamurai*, sp. nov.**

(Elaterinae, Adrastini)

“*Tamura-kuchiboso-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 75~78 & 125)

In the form and coloration of the body, this new *Glyphonyx*-species almost agrees with *G. yuwancola* and *G. shibatai*, but in the condition of punctures on the head vertex and the pronotal disc may be divided each other, and the combination of following structures in this new species may be separable from these allied species and others.

Male and female 6.5×1.6 mm, elongate, parallel-sided, and somewhat subcylindrical. Dusky blackish brown, with antennae, anterior and hind angles of pronotum, elytral bases, most parts of under surface and legs more or less yellowish red. Pubescence whitish yellow. Shining. The second antennal joint cylindrical and subequal to fourth in length ; third shorter and narrower than second. Head not so broad, distinctly convex before eyes, with a deep narrow groove along eye margin ; frontal carination well-limited and triangular. Vertex punctures subocellate, small, clearly dense, and a little uneven in density and size ; average distance among punctures surely narrower than puncture diameter. Pronotum parallel-sided, slightly narrowed

at bases of hind corners ; punctures smaller, sparser and rather evener than those on vertex ; average distance among punctures subequal to puncture diameter or weakly wider ; each carination on hind angles extending behind anterior margin. Elytral striae narrowly furrowed, with elongate sparse punctures ; interstrial surface perfectly flattened with fine punctures. Lateral sutures of prosternal process extending clearly and carinatedly ahead before procoxal cavities on prosternum. Mesosternal cavity with sides strongly elevated beneath, and obtusely rounded at posterior end. Fourth tarsal joint with broad and distinct lobe. Each claw with three teeth, of which two are long and one very small.

Holotype, male, Urauchi in Is. Iriomote-jima, Okinawa Pref., March 27, 1973, O. TAMURA leg. ; a female paratype, ditto.

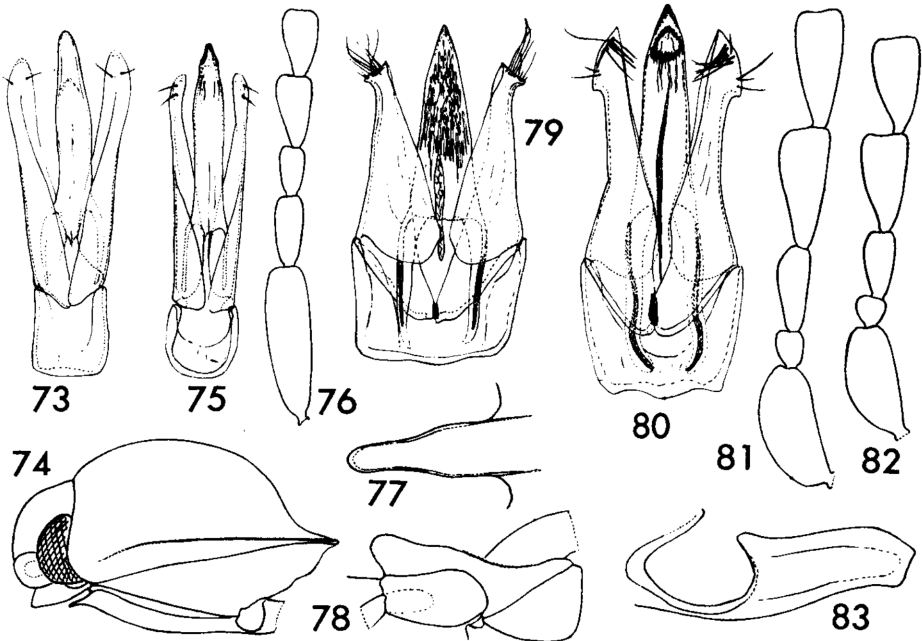
***Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) amamiensis yambarus*, subsp. nov.**

(Melanotinae)

“Yambaru-kushi-kometsuki”

(Figs. 79 & 105)

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) amamiensis OHIRA, 1967, *Bull. Jap. ent. Acad.*, 3(5) : 31, figs. 1, 2 (Amami-



Figs. 73 & 74. *Silesis sauteri babai*, n. subsp., male genitalia (holotype, 4603) & head and prothorax in profile ; Figs. 75, 76, 77 & 78. *Glyphonyx tamurai*, n. sp., male genitalia (holotype, 2790), 5 basal segments of male antenna, prosternal process in ventral views & mesosternum in lateral views ; Fig. 79. *Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) amamiensis yambarus*, n. subsp., male genitalia (holotype, 2535) ; Figs. 80, 81, 82 & 83. *M. (Melanotus) yamayai*, n. sp., male genitalia (holotype, 4505), 5 basal segments of male antenna, ditto in female & prosternal process in profile.

Ôshima and Okinawa-honto), partim ; OHIRA, 1969, *Bull. Aichi Univ. Educ.*, **18** (Nat. Sci.) : 98, Pl.1, fig. N (Okinawa-hontô & Amami-Ôshima), partim ; OHIRA, 1971, *Pacific Ins.*, **13** (3/4) : 537, fig. 25 (Okinawa-hontô) ; KISHII, 1974, *Bull. Heian High Sch.*, **18** : 8 (Is. Amami-ohshima and Is. Okinawa-hontô), partim.

Judging from the structures, the Okinawa population determined as *Melanotus* (*Spheniscosomus*) *amamiensis* constitutes a distinct subspecies of the latter in the appearance of pronotal punctures and the different form of aedeagus as follows.

Male and female 15~16×4~4.5 mm, and a little robust. Pronotal punctures denser, larger and evener than those of typical subspecies. Median lobe of aedeagus clearly narrower, not elongate triangular, and gradually narrowing apically ; apical triangular expansion of each paramere smaller.

Holotype, male, Nago in Is. Okinawa-hontô, Okinawa Pref., April 5, 1973, I. MATOBA leg. ; a paratype, ditto ; 5 paratypes, Mt. Yonaha-dake, ditto, April 6, 1973, I. MATOBA and T. TAKAHASHI leg. ; 2 paratypes, Yona, ditto, April 8, 1973, I. MATOBA leg. ; a paratype, ditto, May 10, 1963, H. NOMURA leg.

***Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *yamayai*, sp. nov.**

(Melanotinae)

“*Yamaya-kushi-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 80~83 & 104)

The present new species appears to have a close relationship to *Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *satoi sakishimensis* OHIRA, **stat. nov.** (1982, *Spec. Iss. Mem. Retir. Emer. Prof. M. CHUJO* : 24, figs. B, E, G, J, M, from Is. Ishigaki, Is. Miyako, Is. Iriomote and Is. Yonaguni), though is larger (male 19.5×5.5 mm, and female 21.5~22×6~6.2 mm), larger and narrower third joints of antennae (relative length and width from basal joint to fifth respectively as 43 : 20, 13.5 : 12.5, 32 : 13, 42 : 20 and 41 : 20 in male, and 43 : 22, 17 : 13.5, 32 : 15, 40 : 21 and 37 : 20 in female), interstice among pronotal punctures rather carina-likely elevated longitudinally and irregularly, and very faint apical emargination of prosternal process, which is thick and short in lateral aspect.

Holotype, male, Mt. Omoto-dake in Is. Ishigaki-jima, Okinawa Pref., May 2, 1984, S. YAMAYA leg. ; a male and 2 female paratypes, ditto.

The present new species name is dedicated to Mr. S. YAMAYA of Nagaoka mun. sci. Mus., who kindly gave me the opportunity of studying this interest *Melanotus*-species.

***Menoko niger*, sp. nov.**

(Negastrinae)

“*Kuro-hosotsuya-mizugiwa-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 84~87 & 127)

Menoko nitida (FLEUTIAUX, 1902) : KISHII, 1976, *Bull. Heian High Sch.*, **20** : 42, figs. 87, 121 (Inago Spa).

Menoko difficilis (LEWIS, 1894) and *M. yezoensis* (OHIRA, 1973) somewhat confirm the intimate relationship with the present new species on the external outline, however from the known members of the genus *Menoko* this species could be distinguished by the combination of the following characteristics. And in 1976, as cited above I erroneously identified this species as FLEUTIAUX's *nitida* (*Cryptohypnus nitidus*, 1902, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* : 19, Japon central), though according to my recent study the samples determined as *nitida* are a new distinct species and describe here.

Male 3.4~3.8×1 mm, female 4.4×1.2 mm. Coloration almost similar to *M. yezoensis*, but apical segment of abdomen entirely reddish brown in male. Pubescence whitish yellow. Antennae short and hardly exceeding tips of rear angles of prothorax by apical one joint only in male ; relative joint length and width from basal joint to fifth respectively as 11 : 5.5, 5 : 3, 8 : 4, 9.5 : 5.4 and 9 : 5 in male (holotype), and 12 : 6, 5.5 : 3.5, 8 : 3, 8.5 : 4 and 8 : 4 in female. Pronotum roundly expanded medio-laterally ; median width subequal to distance across apices of hind angles ; disc simple ; hind angles feebly divergent postero-outwards. Scutellum tongue-shaped, weakly convex above, without medio-longitudinal carination. Basal lobe of each claw rather short, not exceeding of half length of claw. Median lobe of aedeagus narrowly protruding.

Holotype, male, Inago-yu Spa, Nagano Pref., July 13, 1959, T. SHIBATA leg. ; a male paratype, ditto ; a male paratype, Mt. Gassan, Yamagata Pref., June 18, 1960, K. SHIRAHATA leg. ; a male paratype, Mt. Yatsu-ga-dake, Nagano Pref., July 25~26, 1970, K. MIZUNO leg. ; a female paratype, Masutomi Spa, Yamanashi Pref., July 22~23, 1978, A. SHINOHARA leg.

Thanks to Messrs. the late K. SHIRAHATA, T. SHIBATA and K. MIZUNO, who have kindly sent to me the materials.

***Menoko tanagami*, sp. nov.**

(Negastriinae)

“*Nise-kurotsuya-mizugiwa-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 88~90 & 128)

On the general structures this new species has a close resemblance to the preceding species, but the following structures may be distinguished from the latter and other allied species.

Female 4×1.3 mm. Coloration almost concured with *M. niger*, but more or less paler in antennae and legs. Pubescence white. Relative length and width in antennal joints first to fifth respectively as 10 : 6, 5.5 : 3, 8 : 3, 9 : 4.5 and 8.5 : 4.5. Pronotal hind angles short and triangular, with sides almost parallel each other. Pronotal punctures at median zone clearly sparse ; average distance among punctures two or three times as wide as puncture diameter or more. Basal lobe of each claw distinctly short.

Holotype, female, Mt. Tanagami-san near Ohtsu City, Shiga Pref., June 26, 1960, T. KISHII leg.

Migiwa (Migiwa) katamon, sp. nov.

(Negastriinae)

“*Katamon-mizugiwa-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 91~93 & 126)

Migiwa (Migiwa) cruciatus (CANDÈZE, 1873) : KISHII, 1976, *Bull. Heian High Sch.*, 20 : 33, fig. 78
(Yamato-gawa in Osaka and Yoshino-gawa in Tokushima).

In 1976, I erroneously determined this species as *M. (M.) cruciatus* (CANDÈZE, 1873, *Mém. Soc. roy. Sc. Liège*, (2)5 : 11, Japon) as shown above, but according to my recent searching, the materials used in 1976 are undoubtedly a new valid species, and describe here.

Male 3.2~4.8×1~1.5 mm, fusiformed, not parallel-sided, and a little depressed above as well as beneath. Rather opaque. Dusky blackish brown with two basal joints of antennae, anterior margin of pronotum, scutellum, bases and lateral margins of elytra, most parts of under surface and femorae more or less brownish, and with tibiae and tarsi yellowish. Elytral macula at each humeral part distinctly yellowish orange, and extending transversely from lateral side to second interstice triangularly. Antennae

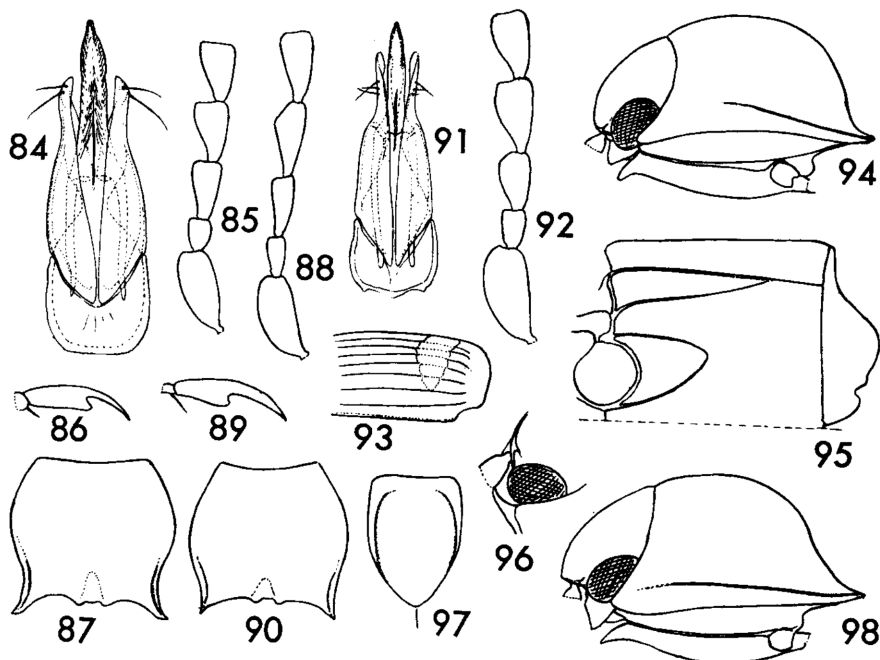


Fig. 84, 85, 86 & 87. *Menoko niger*, n. sp., male genitalia (paratype, 2966), 5 basal segments of male antenna, tarsal claw & pronotum in dorsal views ; Figs. 88, 89 & 90. *M. tanagami*, n. sp., 5 basal segments of female antenna, tarsal claw & pronotum in dorsal views ; Figs. 91, 92 & 93. *Migiwa (Migiwa) katamon*, n. sp., male genitalia (holotype, 2896), 5 basal segments of male antenna & elytral maculation ; Fig. 94. *Quasimus (Quasimus) satoi ogatai*, n. subsp., head and prothorax in profile ; Figs. 95, 96, 97 & 98. *Q. (Q.) yamayai*, n. sp., left metasternum in ventral views, basal end of frontal edge of head, scutellum & head and prothorax in profile.

subequal to combined length of head and prothorax together ; relative length and width from basal joint to fifth respectively as 12 : 6.5, 6 : 4, 9 : 5.5, 10 : 6 and 9.5 : 6 (holotype) ; basal joint well expanded anteriorly and roundly, and feebly depressed ; second subcylindrical ; third triangular ; third to tenth moderately serrated. Head broad, rather flattened above with a weak impression behind frontal margin ; relative width between eyes and each eye in upper views as 38 : 7 ; frontal edge well carinated, rather transverse medially, strongly angulated before eyes and basally bifurcated plainly. Vertex with conspicuous and dense granules which are uneven in size and density. Pronotum rather spherically convex above as well as laterally ; relative width and length in median measurements as 50 : 44 ; medio-longitudinal smooth carination distinct behind frontal edge and extending to near basal slope ; hind angles triangular, rather short, subparallel-sided mutually, with a short clear uncarination ; disc almost clothed by dense granules except of basal slope having minute punctures. Scutellum tongue-shaped and flattened. Elytral striations narrowly impressed with fine elongate punctures ; interstices longitudinally elevated with large distinct and rather dense punctures. Prosternum large with anterior rim narrow, slightly emarginate at middle of margin. Prosternal sutures double, slightly expanded outwards, and feebly divergent ahead, with a weak crack between sterna and pleura. Prosternal process elongate, straight, in profile a little narrowed near base, with apex simply projected.

Holotype, male, Yamato-gawa river-side, Osaka Pref., July 24, 1956, T. SHÔJI leg. ; 6 male paratypes, ditto ; a male paratype, Yoshino-gawa river-side, Tokushima Pref., August 10, 1952, Y. WADA leg.

This is a very distinctive species and readily distinguished from the other members of the *Migiwa*-species by its transverse maculation on the elytral humeri and having explicitly dense granulation on the vertex and the pronotal disc.

***Quasimus (Quasimus) yamayai*, sp. nov.**

(Negastriinae)

“*Yamaya-chibi-mame-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 95~98 & 129)

Female 2×0.6 mm, narrow, elongate, parallel-sided, a little depressed above and slender. Shining. Black with second joints of antennae yellowish, base of third reddish and the remainder reddish brown, and legs yellowish orange. Pubescence white, long, recumbent and not so dense. Antennae subequal to combined length of head and prothorax together or slightly longer ; relative length and width of basal joint to fifth as 7.5 : 3.5, 4 : 2.2, 3.5 : 2, 4 : 3 and 4 : 3 ; basal joint somewhat depressed ; second and third cylindrical ; fourth to tenth triangular and ill-serrated. Head well convex above roundly and clearly broad ; relative breadth of each eye and vertex between eyes in dorsal views 4 : 21 ; frontal edge plainly carinated, and bifurcated at each base having a short upper carina ; punctures conspicuously fine and sparse. Pronotum parallel-sided from apices of hind angles to near middle, then gradually narrowing ahead

roundly ; carination of each rear angle distinct and elongate, projecting anteriorly, and vanishing near fore angle ; discal punctures very fine and sparse ; average distance among punctures ca. four times as wide as each puncture diameter or more. Scutellum tongue-shaped, with depression longitudinally ovate, having no anterior margin. Elytral punctures on striae a little larger and hardly denser than those of pronotal disc. Metasternal carinate space behind each mesocoxal cavity elongate triangular, entirely closed and roundly converging at posterior end, with lateral carination confluent with lateral sides before rear corners.

Holotype, female, Yaéyoshi in Is. Iriomote-jima, Okinawa Pref., April 10, 1977, S. YAMAYA leg. The present new species name is dedicated to Mr. S. YAMAYA, to whom I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude for his offering specimen.

***Quasimus (Quasimus) satoi ogatai*, subsp. nov.**

(Negastriinae)

“*Ogata-chibi-mame-kometsuki*”

(Figs. 94 & 130)

Quasimus (Quasimus) satoi OHIRA : OHIRA, 1967, *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **19**(2) : 43, Pl. 3, figs. 1, M, N (Nakanoshima and Amami-Oshima), partim ; OHIRA, 1970, *Kontyû to Shizen*, **5**(2) : 30, fig. 132 (Amami).

Quasimus (Quasimus) satoi satoi OHIRA : OHIRA, 1971, *Pacific Ins.*, **13**(3/4) : 533 (Amami-Oshima) ; KISHII, 1983, *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **38**(1) : 39~40, fig. 27 (Is. Amami-ohshima).

It is readily separated from the other known subspecies of *satoi* by the following characteristics.

Male 1.6~2.2 mm. Black with second and third antennal joints and legs fresh reddish yellow. Carination on each prothoracic hind angle extending before middle of lateral sides only.

Holotype, male, Hatsuno in Is. Amami-ohshima, Kagoshima Pref., May 12, 1982, T. OGATA leg. ; a male paratype, ditto.

**Correction for “The Elaterid-beetles of the Tribe
Agriotini from Japan” (1984)**

I revise my key to the Japanese species of *Ectinus* given in the paper stated above (*Bull. Heian High Sch.*, 28 : 11-77) ; page 40, line 5 to 6 : -

- | | |
|--|----|
| 5. Basal segment of antennae plainly longer than the following two joints together. | 6 |
| — Basal segment of antennae subequal to the following two joints together. | 11 |

Explanation of figures

- Fig. 99. *Agrypnus (Agrypnus) miyakei seinoi*, subsp. nov. Holotype, male, 18mm.
- Fig. 100. *A. (A.) bipapulatus tamurai*, subsp. nov. Holotype, male, 15.5mm.
- Fig. 101. *A. (Sabikikorius) taciturnus ryukyuensis*, subsp. nov. Holotype, female, 16.5mm.
- Fig. 102. *Actenicerus ashiaka*, sp. nov. Holotype, male, 18.5mm.
- Fig. 103. *Elater (Nipponoelater) kometsuki*, subgen. et sp. nov. Holotype, male, 19.5mm.
- Fig. 104. *Melanotus (Melanotus) yamayai*, sp. nov. Holotype, male, 19.5mm.
- Fig. 105. *M. (Spheniscosomus) amamiensis yambarus*, subsp. nov. Holotype, male, 15mm.
- Fig. 106. *Scutellathous shikokuanus*, sp. nov. Paratype, male, Mt. Tsurugisan in Tokushima, July 28 to 30, 1973, K. MIZUNO leg., 13mm.
- Fig. 107. *Ampedus (Ampedus) ainu hondoensis*, subsp. nov. Holotype, female, 12.5mm.
- Fig. 108. *A. (A.) sawadai*, sp. nov. Holotype, male, 13.5mm.
- Fig. 109. *Harminius (Harminius) singularis hondoensis*, subsp. nov. Holotype, male, 11.5mm.
- Fig. 110. *Ampedus (Ampedus) scutellaris pirika*, subsp. nov. Holotype, male, 11.5mm.
- Fig. 111. *A. (A.) takahachi*, sp. nov. Holotype, male, 10mm.
- Fig. 112. *Agrypnus (Colaulon) miyamotoi kikai*, subsp. nov. Holotype, male, 7.8 mm.
- Fig. 113. *A. (C.) miyamotoi heianus*, subsp. nov. Holotype, male, 8.5mm.
- Fig. 114. *Hypolithus motschulskyi izumii*, subsp. nov. Holotype, male, 10mm.
- Fig. 115. *H. motschulskyi ishizuchi*, subsp. nov. Holotype, male, 10mm.
- Fig. 116. *Gambrinus ogatai*, sp. nov. Holotype, male, 9.2mm.
- Fig. 117. *Hemicrepidius (Hemicrepidius) amami*, sp. nov. Holotype, male, 8mm.
- Fig. 118. *Haterumelater bicarinatus hachijoensis*, subsp. nov. Holotype, male, 8.5 mm.
- Fig. 119. *Ischnodes sanguinicollis otome*, subsp. nov. Holotype, male, 8mm.
- Fig. 120. *Ampedus (Ampedus) chokai*, sp. nov. Holotype, male, 8mm.
- Fig. 121. *A. (A.) ariharai*, sp. nov. Holotype, male, 6.8mm.
- Fig. 122. *A. (A.) akihikoi*, sp. nov. Holotype, male, 6.5mm.
- Fig. 123. *Abelater iriomotensis*, sp. nov. Holotype, male, 4.5mm.
- Fig. 124. *Silesis sauteri babai*, subsp. nov. Holotype, male, 7.6mm.
- Fig. 125. *Glyphonyx tamurai*, sp. nov. Holotype, male, 6.5mm.
- Fig. 126. *Migiwa (Migiwa) katamon*, sp. nov. Holotype, male, 4.4mm.
- Fig. 127. *Menoko niger*, sp. nov. Holotype, male, 3.8mm.
- Fig. 128. *M. tanagami*, sp. nov. Holotype, female, 4mm.
- Fig. 129. *Quasimus (Quasimus) yamayai*, sp. nov. Holotype, female, 2mm.
- Fig. 130. *Q. (Q.) satoi ogatai*, subsp. nov. Holotype, male, 1.8mm.

Plate

