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A new species of the genus *Malthinus* from Japan.

(Coleoptera : Canthalidae)

By Kazuo Ohbayashi

According to the record three species of the genus *Malthinus* are distributed in Japan. In the course of my study of Malacoderma, I found the fourth species which seems to be new to science. In this paper I give the description of it below. The materials used in description are collected by Messrs. M. Hayashi, M. Iga and T. Nakane and also by myself. I express my sincere thanks to Messrs. M. Hayashi, M. Iga and T. Nakane who have given me kind help in specimens and literature.

Malthinus japonicus sp. nov.

Black, shining, covered with ashy pubescence; apex of each elytron fresh yellow; mouth parts, base of scape, prosternum, lateral and hind margins of abdominal segments and femora pale brown.

Head closely punctulate, strongly narrowed from the eyes to the neck, tempora longitudinally impressed, eyes prominent; antennae a little pass the apex of the body in the male, and reach two-thirds of the elytra in the female. The scape about twice as long as the second joint, the third longer than the second and shorter than the fourth, the fourth as long as the scape, the fourth to the tenth subequal, the terminal joint slightly shorter than the tenth. Prothorax closely punctulate, slightly broader than long, nearly parallel sided, anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles a little produced, indistinctly impressed on the disc. Scutellum triangular. Elytra a little shortened than the body, parallel sided, rounded at the apices, irregularly and shallowly sculptured

with several not remarkable striae. Length 4-5.5 mm.

Localities: Holotype 1 ♂, Yunoyama, Mie Pref., 30.V.1948 (K. Ohbayashi)
Allotype 1 ♀, Gifu, Gifu Pref., 14, V. 1944 (K. Ohbayashi); Paratypes,
2 ♂♂, Mt. Iwawaki, Osaka Pref., 30. V. 1943 (M. Hayashi), 1 ♀, Yunoyama,
Mie Pref., 30. V. 1948 (K. Ohbayashi), 1 ♀, Kunogawa, (Gifu Pref., 17. VI.
1948 (K. Ohbayashi), 2 ♀♀, Yunoyama, Mie Pref., 30. V. 1948 (T. Nakane),
1 ♂ 1 ♀, Daisen, Tottori Pref., 10. VI. 1948 (M. Iga).

This species is somewhat allied to *Malthinus mucoreus* Kiesenwetter, but can be separated from it by the coloration of the body, the sculpture of the elytra, etc. All types are preserved in my collection, except the two female specimens collected by Mr. T. Nakane at Yunoyama which are preserved in his collection.

摘 要

この報文で *Malthinus* 属の一新種を記載した。次の和名を與えておく。

Malthinus japonicus Ohbayashi ツマキクロコバネジヨウカイ

Descriptions of the *Orsodacne*-species from Japan (Coleoptera : Chrysomelidae) ※

By Michio Chūjō

Key to the Species

1. Elytra yellowish brown, with sutural, lateral and apical margins piceous, and a large sub-obtrigonal pichy black marking just behind the middle; length 6.75mmkurosawai sp. nov.
- 1' Elytra not so coloured as in above (2)
2. General colour black, but antennae, mouth-parts and legs yellowish brown in general and partially more or less infuscated; length 5.5 mm..... nakanei Chūjō
- 2' Coloration rather variable : dorsum chestnut brown or piceous to pichy black in general, but the anterior portion of head, together with antennae, yellowish brown, abdomen light reddish brown, and legs light to deep yellowish brown; length 7.0 mm.....arakii Chūjō

※ 文部省科擧研究費に依る研究 (1)

【Entom. Rev. Japan, Vol. I, No. 2, pp. 22-26, 1949.】

Orsodacne nakanei Chūjō

Japanese name: Kuro-nagahamusi

Orsodacne nakanei Chūjō Kontyū (Ent. Soc. Nippon), XI, 1, pp. 34-36 (1942) (Japan: Honsyū).

Very narrowly elongate, parallel-sided, rather depressed on the above, and very finely shagreened on the whole surface. Black, rather shining; anterior portion of clypeus rather dark yellowish brown to piceous; antennae yellowish brown, with the upper surface of some basal segments more or less infuscated; mouth parts yellowish brown, with the exception of mentum and submentum dark yellowish brown to piceous or pitchy black; apical area of scutellum brownish under some lights; legs yellowish brown in the ground colour, but more or less stained with dark brown to piceous or black partially.

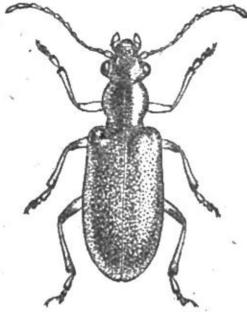


Fig. 1.

Length: 5.5mm

Orsodacne nakanei Chūjō

Habitat: Near the Marsh Ose-numa, Gumma-ken, Honsyū, Japan (1 ♂, 29. vii. 1936, T. Nakane leg.);

Kamikōti, Nagano-ken, Honsyū, Japan (1 ♂, 23. vii. 1940, K. Kinugasa leg.).

The present species is most allied to the melanic variety of *Orsodacne lineola* (Panzer) from C. & S. Europe in the general appearance, but in the latter species the body above finely and thickly pubescent throughout, the head with a smooth carina on the middle, the apical segment of each maxillary palpus ovate with the apex truncated, the pronotum very finely and thickly punctured (the punctures often contiguous) and with a smooth line on the centre, and the scutellum rugose.

Orsodacne arakii Chūjō

Japanese name: Kuriiro-nagahamusi

Orsodacne arakii Chūjō, Kontyū (Ent. Soc. Nippon), XI, 1, pp. 33-34, Fig. 1 (1942) (Japan: Honsyū).

Narrowly elongate, parallel-sided, rather depressed above, and very finely

shagreened on the whole. Head, together with the antennae, yellowish brown, with the posterior portion of frons and vertex piceous to black; pronotum piceous, with the lateral area lighter; scutellum piceous, with the apex deep yellowish brown in some lights; elytra piceous to pitchy black, with the lateral and apical area lighter; underside of thorax pitchy brown, abdominal sternites light reddish brown, and legs yellowish brown.

Length: 7.0mm.

Habitat : Tōgatake-Obakezawa, Mt. Tanzawa, Kanagawa-ken, Honsyū, Japan (♂, 4, vi. 1939, H. Araki leg.).

This species is nearly related to *Orsodacne cerasi* (Linné) from Europe, but the latter species having the body rather smaller, the body above more strongly and thickly punctured, the apical segment of each maxillary palpus comparatively shorter but more robust, the apex of scutellum bluntly pointed, the posterior margin of the last abdominal sternite slightly rounded in the male, and the legs much more robust.

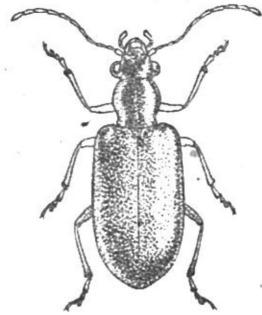


Fig. 2.
Orsodacne arakii Chūjō

***Orsodacne kurosawai* sp. nov.**

Japanese name : Sebosi-Nagahamusi

Elongate, parallel-sided, weakly convex on the dorsum, extremely finely and weakly shagreened all over the surface. Head, together with antennae, yellowish brown, lustrous, but frons and vertex shining black, and gula stained with piceous to pitchy black. Pronotum black, lustrous, with front and basal margins very narrowly bordered with pitchy red, but the colour widened and lightened at the basal corners. Scutellum piceous. Elytra yellowish brown, somewhat lustrous, of the sutural, lateral and apical margins piceous, basal one-third of sutural area rather broadly stained with pitchy black and the colour connecting at its posterior end to a large sub-obtrigonal pitchy black marking. Underside : thorax and abdomen piceous to black, lustrous, with pro-episterna and last abdominal sternite deep yellowish brown to reddish brown ; legs yellowish brown, with distal half of each claw piceous to black.

Head well exposed, narrowed posteriorly from behind the eyes; vertex very lightly convex, deeply and rather sparsely punctate; frons somewhat depressed between the antennae, coarsely punctate-pubescent, the punctures closer on each side than on the middle; clypeus nearly trapezoidal, with front margin straight, limited from frons by a distinct transverse depression, convex and sparsely punctate-pubescent on the surface; labrum transverse, round and sparingly pubescent at the front margin, somewhat convex and nearly impunctate on the

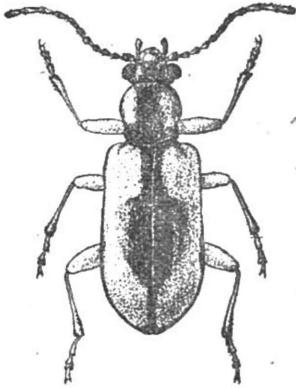


Fig. 3.

Orsodacne kurosawai sp. nov. subequal to one another and each one of them slightly longer and thicker than the 4th, 11th nearly equal in thickness to, but longer than, the 10th, subequal in length to, but much less thicker than, the 1st, and pointed at the apex. Pronotum rather longer than wide, widest near the middle, distinctly constricted on each side behind the middle; front margin very slightly emarginate, not bordered, clothed with fine white pubescence directing forward; lateral margins rounded, not bordered, with a distinct constriction behind the middle; basal margin nearly straight, narrowly but distinctly bordered, clothed with very fine silvery pubescence directed posteriorly; dorsum moderately transversely convex, coarsely and rather sparsely and irregularly punctate. Scutellum nearly obtrigonal, with dorsum uneven and sparsely punctate. Elytra strongly elongate, parallel-sided, rounded at the apex; dorsum somewhat convex, but nearly flat on the sutural area, deeply, rather closely and regularly punctate throughout the whole surface, finely but not thickly clothed with pale pubescence on the apical area, longitudinally excavated just inside of each humeral callus,

very shallowly depressed on each side of scutellum; sutural margin distinctly bordered at its posterior half; elytral epipleurae narrow, but distinct, rather oblique, sparingly furnished with pale pubescence along the inner margin. Underside thickly clothed with pale pubescence; inter-coxal area of prosternum strongly narrowly ridged, acetabulae closed behind; inter-coxal area of mesosternum very narrow, but wider than the corresponding area of prosternum, emarginate at the apex; apical margin of last abdominal sternite very narrowly bordered and very slightly emarginate at the middle. Legs rather long and slender, thickly yellowish pubescent; femora rather incrassate; tibiae very gently thickened terminally, with a pair of spur at the apex of inner side; tarsi with 1st segment nearly equal in length to the two followings together, 3rd segment bilobed, and claws bifidate.

Length: 6.75 mm.

Habitat: Takizawa in Mt. Azuma-san, Minami-Oitama-gun, Yamagata-ken, Honsyū, Japan (Ex., probably be ♀, Holotype, I. VI. 1941, Y. Kurosawa leg.).

This new species is very easily distinguished from all the known-species of the present genus by the coloration, especially of the very characteristic elytral maculation.

The scientific name of this interesting new species is dedicated to Mr. Yoshihiko Kurosawa of Aizu-Wakamatu-si, Hukushima-ken, in memory of the first bright collection of this species by him.

Description of a new Lymexylonidae of the Genus

Lymexylon Fabricius from Japan

By Yoshihiko Kurosawa

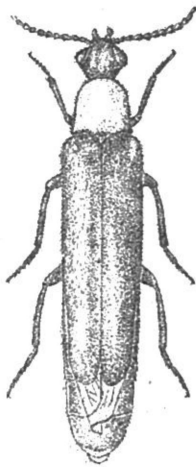
In the present paper, I want to describe a new interesting species of the Genus *Lymexylon* Fabricius, 1775, from Japan. The known species of this genus are very few in number in the world, and, I dare say, this is the first record of the genus from Eastern Asia.

And I am greatly indebted to Dr. K. Yasumatsu of the Entomological Laboratory of the Kyushu University for his helpful suggestions to this paper.

Lymexylon ruficolle sp. nov.

Female...Body slender and elongate, blackish, prothorax reddish alutaceous with a luster, but prosternum sometimes blackish, and the mouth-parts, small obscure markings of humeri, and the tip of the last ventral segment opaque reddish brown, but the base of pronotum always narrowly black.

Head densely clothed with short, suberect, blackish hairs, uniformly and very strongly punctate causing the surface finely but densely granular; clypeus distinct, irregularly depressed on each side, with the anterior margin truncate;



Lymexylon ruficolle sp. nov.

antennal cavities large; mouth-parts clothed with short dark brownish hairs; antennae filiform, somewhat moniliform from the fourth segment, clothed, with very short blackish hairs, with the first segment rather short, subclavate, the second the shortest, the third slightly shorter than the first distinctly longer, but less than 1.5 times as long as the second, the fourth the largest, subtriangular, but longer than wide, the following 6 segments becoming gradually shorter and narrower toward the last one, each segment dilated toward the apex, the apical one slender and elongate, about 1.5 times as long as the tenth; maxillary palpi brownish at the apex, stout, with the first segment very short, and

the apical one the largest and longest; labial palpi very short and small.

Prothorax somewhat bell-shaped, strongly strangled in front, longer than wide, widest at the base, and entirely clothed with brownish, somewhat greyish, suberect hairs; sides subparallel at the posterior half, then arcuately and very strongly rounded to the front, and without lateral carinae; anterior margin arcuately produced; basal margin bisinuate, with a broad, less produced median lobe, posterior angles acute, somewhat produced, but blunt at the tip; disk convex, narrowly and slightly impressed along the basal margin, and strongly abased on each side anteriorly; surface finely, rather uniformly, but not strongly punctured. Scutellum moderate, longer than wide, attenuate posteriorly, but rounded at the tip, and irregularly punctured.

Elytra elongate, but always not entirely covering the abdomen, widest at

humeri, and clothed with very short, suberect, blackish hairs; sides parallel to the middle, then somewhat sinuously attenuate to the apex, which is broadly and separately rounded; lateral margin normal; sutural margin very feebly elevated posteriorly; disk moderately convex, not costate, and sometimes slightly depressed along the suture at the posterior half; surface densely, finely, but not strongly punctured.

Abdominal segments always more or less exposed from elytra, viz.: The last one entirely, the fourth one almost entirely, the second and the third ones laterally, and the first one only small latero-posterior parts.

Body beneath rather nitidous, inconspicuously clothed with blackish grey hairs, finely and rather sparsely but uniformly punctured all over. Prosternal pleura not separated from pronotum. Legs slender, tibiae and tarsi subcylindrical, the latter with the first segment the longest, the fourth the shortest.

Male: Unknown.

Length: 9.7~13.9 mm. (with the abdominal segments); width: 1.4~2.0mm.

Habitat: Japan (Honshū).

Host plant: *Castanea crenata* Sieb. & Zucc. (Japanese name: Kuri) (confirmed by me).

Holotype: 1♀, Yunohana, Minami-Aizu-Gun, Fukushima Prefecture (20. vi. 1947, Y. Kurosawa leg.). Paratopotypes: 7♀♀; Paratype: 4♀♀, same locality as the holotype (17~18. vi. 1947, Y. Kurosawa leg.); 1♀, Mt. Daisen, Tottori Prefecture (28. vi. 1947 M. Hayashi leg.)

The present species is somewhat allied to *L. navale* Linné from Europe and Asia Minor, but may be distinguished from it by the coloration and the form of elytra which are sinuously narrowed from the middle to the apex.

Panclis parvulus Waterhouse (1874) (*Col. Scarab.*) について

私は1949年5月29日、大阪北郊能勢妙見八谷において樫の朽木（倒れて樹皮は可成り容易にはがれ材部との間は糸状になった木屑が充されていた）の樹皮下より多数のゴミムシダマシ類（主として *Platydema* spp.）や甲虫類の蛹、アリ等に混じて本種1頭を採集した（中根猛彦氏同定）。本種については最近久保田政雄氏（1948）の興味ある報告があるが私の場合は発見された環境が従来例と多少異なる様であるので報告しておく。（林 匡夫）

日本産ヒゲナガコバネカミキリ屬研究追記

林 匡 夫

Additions to the knowledge of the genus *Molorchus* from Japan
(Coleoptera : Cerambycidae)

By Masao Hayashi

私は本誌創刊號に於て日本産本屬についての小論を公表したが其後寶塚の大倉正文、芦屋市の巖俊一、大阪市の小田覺造の三氏より夫々本屬の標本各1種の調査を依頼されたので、検討した處、この程その1種は全く新種と認むべく、又他の1種、2頭は先に記載した *M. japonicus* Hayashi の色彩の變化したものであることが判明したのでここに發表することとした。尚前回紙幅の關係で言及しえなかつた點及び参考文献等を附し一應本屬に關する報告を終りたいと考える。本稿を草するに際し貴重なる標本を提供された前記三氏及び日頃文献其他について多大の御援助を蒙つている中條道夫・水戸野武夫・大林一夫の諸氏に厚く御禮申上る次第である。

1. *Molorchus* (*Linomius*) *gracilis* sp. n. オダヒゲナガコバネカミキリ (新稱)

Body small and slender, shining, dark brown covered with white hair and pubescence.

Head short, finely and sparsely punctured; slightly concave between the antennal tubercles which are not distinctly developed; mouth parts testaceous; antennae reddish brown, slender, distinctly longer than the body in the male, shorter than the body and only extending to the fourth abdominal segment in the female; the proportional length of antennal segments is as follows—10:3:6.5: 8:12:14:14.5:13:14:12:10 in the male, 10:4:7.5:9:14.5:11:10.5:10:10:9:9.5 in the female; and the last segment of the male appendiculate. Prothorax dark brown covered with hair, longer than broad, more long in the male than in the female, broadly constricted posteriorly less anteriorly, slightly tuberculate behind the middle of each side, disc closely and strongly punctured with three smooth callosities which are (.)-formed in the male, and ∪-formed in the female. Scutellum nearly triangular, rounded apically, covered with pubescence. Elytra chestnut brown, almost unicolor, more than twice

as long as breadth, and distinctly longer than prothorax, sides nearly parallel, slightly narrowed towards the apices which are rounded: arcuate impression on the disc which begins from the inner side of shoulders curving backwards to the middle of the suture, sparsely punctured and covered with pubescence. Hind wings dark blackish brown. Body beneath reddish brown, abdomen slightly infuscated. Legs chestnut brown covered with hair, shining, femora less clavate, tarsus somewhat light coloured. Length: 4.5-5.5 mm, Breadth: about 1 mm.

Holotype: male, Allotype: female, Paratopotypes, 1 male and 3 female, Mt. Kasuga, Nara; April 29th, 1948, collected by Mr. K. Oda, and 1 female collected by the author at same locality as the type on May 5th, 1949. Holotype and Allotype are preserved in the author's collection and Paratopotypes are in the collections of Messrs. K. Oda, K. Ohbayashi and M. Iga.

This new species is nearly allied to *M. ishiharai* Ohbayashi, but can easily be separated by the proportional length of antennal segments, coarse and close punctuation on pronotum, almost unicolorous elytra and less clavate femora, etc.

These type specimens were collected by Mr. K. Oda and the author on the flowers of *Acer* sp. just as *M. ishiharai* Ohbayashi.

2. *Molorchus (Linomius) japonicus*. Hayashi ヤマトヒゲナガコバネカミキリ

Hayashi, Entom. Rev. Japan, 1 (1), p. 5, pl. 1, f. 1 (1948)

本種は大阪北郊久安寺産の1♀標本に基き記載されたものであるが、今回神戸市摩耶山において1948年6月21日、巖俊一氏によつて同じく1♀及び大阪府豊能郡止々呂美村止々呂美において1949年6月12日、大倉正文氏により1♀が夫々採集された。摩耶山及び止々呂美の♀は模式標本に比較してやや暗色を帯びている。本種の前胸背板の點刻が大きく密布され爲に殆んど網目狀を呈している點では中華國に産す *M. insularis* White (Cat. Col. Brit. Mus., 8, p. 179, 1855) に最も近縁と考えられる。

なお日本産各種中シラホンヒゲナガコバネカミキリを除き他の4種では、前胸背板の點刻の最も縮密なものは *M. japonicus* であり次いで *M. gracilis* となり *M. ishiharai* と *M. takeuchii* では大した差がなく縮密でない。

3. *M. gracilis* Hayashi の発見により本屬種の雌雄間の形態的差異が前胸の形狀及び前胸背板の光澤の有る突起の形狀などに顯著に現われることが有りうることがわかつた。この點よりすれば九州北部の野外觀察及び採集狀況より推察して前報において *M. kojimai* (Matsushita) として取扱つたものは *M. ishiharai* Ohbayashi の雌とすべて訂正すべきであると思われる。九州産のものは Type の如く翅鞘に

横帯を有しないで周囲は濃色，中心部淡色を呈するのでこの場合 kojimai は ishiharai の variety として取扱ふこととすると我國の本属は今回記載した *M. gracilis* を含め改めて 5 種が確認されその各種間の區別は次の検索表で區別される。

Key to the Japanese species of the genus *Molorchus*

1. Antennae of male 12-jointed

Body black; antennae, elytra and legs reddish brown to blackish brown; elytra short, strongly narrowed towards the apex, with a whitish oblique marking behind the middle of each disc; 6-13mm. Europe, Transcaucasia, Caucasia, Siberia, Manchuria, Saghalien, Corea, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu) *M. (s.str.) minor* Linne

Antennae of male 11-jointed 2

2. Punctuation on disc of prothorax reticulate, pronotum with a smooth callosity on the center behind the middle

Body reddish brown to fuscous; mouth parts, antennae and legs yellow to chestnut brown; elytra nearly parallel-sided, reddish brown to dark brown, with a pale transverse band before the middle; 5.2 mm. Japan (Honshu) *M. (Linomius) japonicus* Hayashi

Punctuation on disc of prothorax not reticulate 3

3. Pronotum with four smooth callosities, sides strongly expanded

Body fuscous; head and prothorax black, elytra narrowed posteriorly, finely and sparsely punctured, brown with inner part pale coloured, legs yellowish brown; 6.6-9mm. Japan (Kyushu, Yakushima Is.), Loochoo (Amami-oshima Is.)? *M. (Linomius) takeuchii* Ohbayashi

Pronotum with three smooth callosities, sides feebly expanded 4

4. Pronotum coarsely and closely punctured

Body dark brown; mouth parts testaceous, antennae reddish brown, elytra chestnut brown almost unicolor, with larger punctuation than the latter, legs chestnut brown, tarsus somewhat light-coloured; 4.5-5.5 mm. Japan (Honshu) *M. (Linomius) gracilis* Hayashi

Pronotum rather minutely and less closely punctured

Body chestnut brown to dark brown; elytra with a broad transverse band, which is subtransparent pale coloured, on the basal half; sometimes elytra with the inner portion near the scutellum which is pale coloured (var. *Kojimai* Matsushita): 5-6 mm. Japan (Honshu, Kyushu)

..... *M. (Linomius) ishiharai* Ohbayashi

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本州未記録の天牛類

林 匡 夫

最近巖 俊一・小田覺造兩氏の採集された天牛類で本州未記録と思われる2種を発見したのでここに記録し，兩氏の功績を明らかにして置きたいと思う。

1. *Estoliops fasciatus* Matsushita クロオビトゾムネカミキリ (*Estolini*)
Matsushita; Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Taiwan, XXXIII (242-243) p. 575, f. 2 (1943)

本種は1943年松下眞幸博士が鹿児島城山(1938年6月22日)産の唯1♀によつて新屬新種として記載されたもので其後全く報告を欠く珍しい種類であるが私は巖氏が1948年7月14日，奈良春日奥山で採集された1♂を検査することが出来た。春日の1♂は Type の♀に比し，觸角はより長く体の約1.5倍，第6節先端で翅端を越え，翅鞘は肩節より後方により強く狭められ，且翅鞘中央の横帯は縮小して縫合線部では灰色の微毛によつて切斷されている。体長：7mm

2. *Tengius ohkuboi* Matsushita オホクボカミキリ (*Acanthocini*)
Matsushita; Ins. Matsum., XII (2-3) p. 105 (1938)

本種は松下博士によつて大久保一夫氏採集の高知縣香美郡上平生村(1935年7月25日)産の1♂及び同縣長岡郡西豊永村(1937年8月1日)産の1♀を Type として新屬新種として公表された珍しい種類で之又四國以外では全く採集された記録はない。私は幸い小田覺造氏が1948年6月13日，和歌山縣高野山に於て採集された1♂標本を惠與されたのでここに本州から新しく本種を記録して置く。從來知られている本種の採集記録を通じ非常に早く獲られている點で興味が深く高野地方と四國とのフアツナの共通性を立證する有力な1材料であろう。体長：6.5mm

On the genus *Stigmatium* Gray (1832) of Japan,
with description of a new species
(Coleoptera : Cleridae)

By Masahiro Iga

Up to the present, the genus *Stigmatium* in Japan, is represented by only one species, *S. pilosellum*, but I found another new species which has very close affinity to the former.

In this paper, I want to describe a new species and to make a revision of the genus.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. T. Nakane of Nagoya University, Mr. N. Tosawa of Takarazuka Insectarium, Mr. M. Hayashi of Osaka and Mr. K. Ohbayashi of Gifu, for their kindness in lending me the literature and specimens.

Genus *Stigmatium* Gray

Stigmatium Gray, Griffith's Anim. Kingd., Ins. 1, p. 375(1832): Kuwert, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 88, p. 398 (1894): Schenkling, Gen. Ins. (Wytzman) Cleridae, p. 73 (1903): Schenkling, Col. Cat. (Junk) Cleridae, p. 60 (1910): Chapin, Philippine Journ. Sci., 32 (2), p. 233 (1924)

Key to the Japanese species of *Stigmatium*

1. Basal half of elytra rusty red with an indistinct darker fascia, and apical half pitchy except the ill defined fascia and apical portion remaining red. Antennae moderately long, a little more compact and abbreviate than in the following species, tenth joint as long as wide, eleventh obovate, broader than half of its length. Basal joint and club of antennae, terminal joint of maxillary palpi (except basal half), fuscous; trochanters and base of femora pitchy brown. *Pilosellum* (Gorham)
- 1'. Elytra entirely black, rarely provide the indistinct rusty reddish markings, one of which runs from shoulder to lateral part just before the middle, and another forms a transverse band near the apex. Antennae slender and rather long, tenth joint longer than wide, eleventh cultriform, more than twice as long as its width (in the female), and about twice as long as its width (in the male). Basal joint of antennae, terminal joint of maxillary palpi, trochanters and base of femora always testaceous or light brown *nakanei* sp. nov.

Stigmatium pilosellum (Gorham) (Fig. 1 a)

Japanese name: Dandara-sabi-kakko.

Thanasimus pilosellus Gorham, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 163 (1878)**Stigmatium pilosellum** Lewis, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6)X, p. 188, (1892); Schenkling, Gen. Ins., (Wytzman) Cleridae, p. 76 (1903); Schenkling, Col. Cat. (Junk), Cleridae, p. 62 (1910); Miwa, Bull. Dept. Agr. Govern. Res. Ins. Formosa, No. 55, p. 114 (1931)**Clerus pilosellus** Kiesenwetter, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., XXIII, p. 312 (1879)

Distr.: Japan: Kyushu, Nagasaki (Gorham), Konose (Lewis); Honshu (new habitat) 2♂, 3♀, Kuromori, Fukushima Pref., 29. V, 1949 (Y. Kurosawa), 1♂, Mt. Sampo, Gumma Pref., 16. IV, 1946 (T. Takei), 1♀, Gifu-city, 10. V, 1947 (K. Ohbayashi), 1♂, Mt. Minomo, Osaka Pref., 17. V, 1940 (T. Nakagawa), 1♀, 27. IV, 1941 (T. Nishimura), 1♂, Sekinomiya, Hyogo Pref., 17. VI, 1948 (M. Iga.), 1♀, Mt. Daisen, Tottori Pref., 9. VI, 1948 (M. Iga); Formosa, Kankau, Fuhosho, Sokutsu (Miwa).

Stigmatium nakanei sp. nov. (Figs. 1 b & 2)

Japanese name: Kuro-sabi-kakko.

Black, rather shining, especially so on head and thorax; mouth parts, palpi, antennae (except the apical four or six joints), base of femora, tibiae and tarsi entirely testaceous or light brown; rarely frontal and basal margins of thorax as well as two indistinct markings of each elytron dull rusty red. One of the elytral markings runs from shoulder to lateral part just before the middle and another forms a transverse band near the apex.

Body elongate, nearly cylindrical, depressed; head and thorax almost impunctate, shining, clothed with greyish and blackish hairs; eyes finely granulate, deeply emarginate; antennae slender and rather long, tenth joint longer than wide, terminal one cultriform, nearly equal to the first and about twice as long as its width in both sexes; terminal joint of maxillary palpi securiform; thorax quadrate, as wide as head including prominent eyes, strongly constricted before the base than behind the apex and the anterior transversal constriction distinctly emarginate

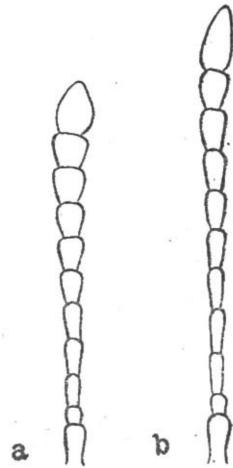


Fig. 1 Antennae of
a. *S. pilosellum*
b. *S. nakanei*

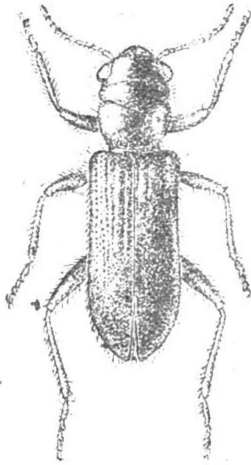


Fig. 2

Stigmatium nakanei
sp. nov.

Body length: ♂ 5.5-6.5mm; ♀ 6.5-7.5mm

Holotype: 1♂, Mt. Kōya, Wakayama Pref., 17.VII, 1949 (M. Iga). Allotype: 1♀, the same data. Paratypes: 1♂, Ogitaïra, Aomori Pref., 25.VII, 1948 (K. Shimoyama), 1♂, 1♀, Nojiri, Nagano Pref., 20.VII, 1941 (T. Nakane), 2♂, 18.VII, 1941 (T. Nakane), 1♂, Hirugano, Gifu Pref., 4.VIII, 1947 (K. Ohbayashi), 1♀, Mt. Kibune, Kyoto Pref., 5.VI, 1946 (M. Goto), 1♀, Mt. Kōya, 18.VII, 1948 (M. Hayashi), 8♂, 11♀, 17.VII, 1949 (M. Iga), 2♀, 24.VII, 1949 (M. Hayashi), 1♂, 29.VII, 1949 (M. Tohyama).

In Mt. Kōya the present species were found on the cut down woods of coniferous trees rapidly rotting and flying around in the bright sunshine.

So far as I know, the adults of the present one appear in July to August, and those of *S. pilosellum* in April to June.

backwards at the middle on disk, sides rounded, widest just before the middle, and disk deeply impressed on each side of middle; elytra almost parallel-sided, wider than thorax, apex conjointly rounded, entirely subrugosely punctate-striate, the punctures in the striae stronger and deeper on basal half than on the remaining and scattered with blackish and greyish erect hairs. Legs moderately long, femora rather slender.

Female: Body large and robust, distance between the eyes broader than in the male; antennae rather long, of the terminal joint longer than in the male.

This new species closely resembles to *S. pilosellum* (Gorham), but may easily be distinguished from it by the preceding key.

◆
本誌は種々の事情で非常に遅延したことをおわび申上げ又次號以降近畿甲蟲同好會と合同、新しい構想の下一層内容の充實を期し倍舊の増頁の實施を御報告致します。

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