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第五卷・第二號



近畿甲蟲同好會

THE KINKI COLEOPTEROLOGICAL SOCIETY

OSAKA • JAPAN

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THE ENTOMOLOGICAL REVIEW OF JAPAN

VOL. V, No. 2.

DEC., 1951.

A NEW JAPANESE LAMIID

(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

By E. F. GILMOUR

(Natural History Museum, Scarborough)

*Dihammus teragramus* sp. n.

Male: Black. Completely covered with golden-yellowish-brown pubescence, varied on the elytra with rather nebulous, darker brownish-yellow at about the apical and basal median thirds. The antennae covered with pale greyish-yellow pubescence, except about the apical quarter of each segment, which is blackish.

Elongate, robust. The antennae slender, not fringed beneath, nearly three times as long as the body; the scape moderately long, not very stout, bearing an open apical cicatrix; the third segment a little longer than the fourth, almost twice as long as the scape; all the segments a little swollen apically, very finely and closely punctured; the antennal tubercles fairly close, moderately raised. The lower lobes of the eyes about one and a half times as long as broad, almost twice as long as the cheeks. The face very slightly transverse, almost quadrate, with a fine, but conspicuous median longitudinal groove extending to the posterior border of the head; the whole head finely and closely punctured. The pronotum transverse, the most posterior of the anterior transverse grooves very conspicuous, strongly convex on to the anterior portion of the disc, the posterior grooves also distinctly marked; the lateral pronotal spines rather small, conical, blunt apically; the disc with very slight indications of three posterior obtuse swellings, the median one comparatively

noticeable, with a few large punctures at the base of the lateral spines, and a few on each lateral edge of the disc, the remainder very finely and closely punctured. The scutellum semicircular, very finely and closely punctured. The elytra elongate, distinctly attenuate to the apex; the apices separately rounded, but not regularly, the marginal angle being noticeable, but not at all spinous or projecting; about the basal third of each elytron with conspicuous, but not very large, not very close tubercles, which change to a few large scattered punctures, which rapidly decrease in size towards the apex and become obsolete, the interstices very finely and closely punctured. The anterior legs a little elongate, the femora rather distinctly claviform; all the legs finely and closely punctured. The underside completely, extremely, finely and closely punctured.

Length, 28 mms., breadth, 9 mms,

JAPAN: Ryukyu. (June, 19?3- ? --undecipherable).

Unique. Holotype (♂) in my collection.

This new species seems to occupy a position between *D. permutans* PASCOE, and *D. paucipunctatus* GRESSITT, but differs distinctly from both in several ways, the most noticeable being, from *permutans* PASC., in the pronotal disc not being granulate, and from *paucipunctatus* GRESSITT in the elytra being distinctly granulate basally.

昆虫学評論, 第五卷, 第一号 正誤表

Correction of "The Review", Vol. V, No. 1 (1950)

頁	行	誤	正
1	12	genus <u>was</u>	genus <u>were</u>
2	27	general, <u>and</u>	general, <u>and</u>
//	//	genus <u>is</u>	genus <u>are</u>
21	12	breit,	breit, <u>dicht und einheitlich</u> <u>punktiert</u>
//	14	dicht und einheitlich punktiert	トル
27	9	1973	1873
42	11	と同様で	と同様で
44	7	<u>Aceraceae</u>	Acer
45	13	4 <u>cm.</u>	4 mm.
//	18	6 <u>cm.</u>	6 mm.
57	19	stynonym	synonym
//	23	分布資料	糞虫類雜記 (1)

# New or Little Known Coleoptera from Japan and Its Adjacent

## Regions. VI.

### Coprophagous Lamellicornia.

By TAKEHIKO NAKANE

(Biological Institute, Faculty of Science, Nagoya University)

#### *Caccobius shansicus*, n. sp.

Shining, black, with faint coppery tint on the head, pronotum and metasternum, and the antennae, antennal grooves and legs somewhat reddish.

♂. Oval, compact, moderately convex, with rather long fulvous hairs above. Head smooth and a little convex, with scattered strong punctures and along the front margin fine punctures intermixed, the clypeus rather narrowly emarginate in the middle of the front margin and angulate on each side of the excision, and the cheeks rounded at the sides. Pronotum rather evenly and strongly, but not so closely punctured, and the punctures indistinctly ocellate and bearing hairs, the sides very slightly narrowed forwards and rounded near the front angles, the latter blunt and a little produced, and the hind ones broadly arched and indistinct. Elytra broader than the pronotum, rather shallowly striate and the punctures in the striae shallow and fine, the intervals flat, with distinct punctures sparsely set, which are arranged in one or two rows. Under surface bears fulvous hairs not closely. Front angles of prothorax deeply hollowed beneath for the reception of antennae. Mesosternum very short and transverse, with shallow ocellate punctures. Metasternum shallowly and longitudinally depressed in the middle, rather strongly and not so closely punctured and the punctures are ocellate on both sides. Abdomen strongly abbreviated in the middle, each segment bears a transverse row of ocellate punctures along the basal border of each side and a few fine punctures in the middle. Pygidium moderately convex, feebly carinate longitudinally behind, strongly bent towards the ventral side, with ocellate punctures rather closely set. Terminal tooth of fore tibia truncate at the tip and slightly oblique to the inner half of the terminal edge.

Body length : 4 mm.

Holotype : 1 male, Yangcheng, Shansi, N. China, 14. Aug. 1941, K. SHIRAHATA leg.

The present new species is somewhat allied to *C. unicornis* FABRICIUS, but differs

from the latter in the following points : 1. the body larger, 2. the antennal grooves more deeply excavated, and 3. in the male the head unarmed and the pygidium much more strongly bent towards the ventral side.

*Aphodius (Plagiogonus) shirahatai*, n. sp.

Blackish brown, shining. Mouth-organs, the front margin of head, the sides of pronotum and elytra, the inclined apical part of elytra and legs reddish.

Oblong, moderately convex above. Head rather sparsely and finely punctured, with a faint microsculpture on the surface, finely granulate and roughly sculptured in front, the clypeus convex in the middle and suddenly bent towards the front margin from that part, the front margin emarginate in the middle and bears two minute teeth on each side of the excision, the frontal suture fine but distinctly impressed. Pronotum bears fine punctures not closely, and on the disc with larger and strong punctures intermixed, the median part almost impunctate longitudinally, and base immarginate. Scutellum triangular and smooth. Elytra finely striate and the punctures in the striae notching a little the sides of the intervals, and the intervals convex slightly on the dorsum, distinctly so near the apex, the 7th and 9th intervals united before the apex and running obliquely backwards in the form of a costa. Metasternum sparsely and finely punctured, with a longitudinal line in the middle, and chagreened on both sides. Each abdominal segment chagreened except the apical margin smooth. Metatarsus distinctly longer than the upper terminal spur of hind tibia and slightly shorter than 4 succeeding joints combined.

Body length : 3.3mm.

Holotype: 1 ex., Chomatsun, Shansi, N. China, 11. Apr. 1940, K. SHIRAHATA leg.

This species is distinguished from all the species of the subgenus *Plagiogonus* hitherto known in having minute teeth on the front margin of clypeus.

*Aphodius (Acrossus) asahinai*, n. sp.

Piceous or deep reddish brown, very shining, with antennae, mouth-organs and tarsi reddish testaceous.

Oblong, moderately convex above and smooth. Head rather large, gently convex in the middle, minutely and not closely punctured, with larger punctures intermixed in front, the frontal suture very fine and feebly impressed, without tubercles, the clypeus narrowly margined, slightly emarginated in front, the cheeks obtusely prominent beyond eyes. Pronotum transverse, gently narrowed forwards, minutely, finely and not closely punctured, with coarse punctures irregularly intermixed (except the median area), the sides thickly margined and the base immarginate. Scutellum triangular, a little convex, with a few minute punctures. Elytra rather finely but clearly punctate-striate, the 6th

and 7th striae abbreviated near the base and before the apex, the 8th evanescent in the basal fourth, the intervals slightly convex, bearing minute punctures not closely, the sutural intervals not very narrowed near the apex, where it is nearly a half as broad as the anterior part of it. Mesosternum coarsely punctured and partly chagreened on both sides. Metasternum bears a shallow longitudinal impression in the middle, and a short oblique row of coarse hair-bearing punctures before each hind coxae, and the sides punctured and hairy. Metatarsus a little shorter than the upper terminal spur of hind tibia and the latter nearly as long as 3 succeeding joints combined.

Body length: 5.6 mm.

Types: Nara, Yarrato, Honshu, Japan. 1 male (holotype), 31. May 1929, S. ASAHINA leg., 1 female (allotype), 19. Aug. 1930, S. ASAHINA leg., 1 ex. (paratype), 16. May 1948, M. HAYASHI leg., 1 ex. (paratype), 8. May 1949, S. SHIBANAI leg.

This new species differs from other *Acrossus*-species in the following points: 1. the body wholly deep brown and very shining, 2. the cheeks rather small and obtuse, 3. the body above wholly glabrous, 4. the elytral intervals very finely and rather sparsely punctured, and 5. the shoulders without a humeral tooth.

*Aphodius (Volinus) okadai*, n. sp.

Black, moderately shining, with antennae, mouth-organs, the margin of head, the narrow side margins of pronotum, and legs more or less reddish brown. Each elytron bears three deep testaceous patches, with sutural intervals, humeral prominences, side margins and apex obscurely reddish. The first patch of each elytron situated at the base of the 1st and 2nd intervals and rather small, the 2nd very large, subquadrate with somewhat foliate outline, extended on the dorsum from the 1st to 5th intervals, nearly divided into two by an irregular transverse black band running a little obliquely across its middle from the 1st to 4th intervals, and the third transverse, placed in the 1st to 4th intervals near apex.

Oblong oval, convex. Head gently convex, closely and subrugosely punctured, and the punctuation obsolete in the median area between the short transverse carina behind the front margin and the frontal suture, with sides converging forwards nearly in a straight line, the clypeus narrowly bordered and feebly emarginate in front, depressed and inclined in front of the carina in the middle, the frontal suture very faint, with a rudimental median tubercle, the cheeks obtusely rounded, but produced beyond eyes. Pronotum transverse, very slightly narrowed anteriorly, distinctly and not closely, on the sides closely and coarsely punctured, with a very feeble microsculpture on the surface, the side and basal margins narrowly but distinctly margined, the front angles bluntly

prominent and the hind ones obtuse. Scutellum triangular, and punctured near the base, with a microsculpture on the surface. Elytra bear well-marked striae, the punctures in the striae rather fine, slightly notching the sides of the intervals, the intervals slightly convex on the dorsum, nearly flat on the sides, sparsely but distinctly punctured and microscopically chagreened, in the lateral intervals the punctures somewhat closer and the microsculpture more conspicuous. Median plate of metasternum coarsely and not closely punctured, longitudinally grooved in the middle, with a faint microsculpture, and the sides strongly-aciculate-punctate and distinctly chagreened. Abdomen chagreened, with rather sparse hairs. Femora very coarsely and unevenly punctured. Metatarsus a little longer than the upper terminal spur of hind tibia and also than 2 following joints together.

Body length: 5 mm.

Holotype: 1 ex., Nara, Yamato, Honshu, Japan, 11. Apr. 1943, H. OKADA leg.

The present species is somewhat allied to *A. punctatus* WATERHOUSE from Japan, but may be distinguished from the latter by its different mode of maculation and sparse punctuation of elytral intervals.

#### Correction for "On the Genus *Epania* PASCOE from Japan".

Thanks to the kind suggestion from Dr. TEISO ESAKI, the professor of the Kyūshū University, I am requested here to correct the following specific names formerly published as follows in the first number of the same volume of this magazine:-

*Epania septentrionalis* HAYASHI, (*E. septentrionale* HAYASHI)

*Epania dilaticornis* HAYASHI (*E. dilaticorne* HAYASHI)

This management is due to the consideration of the generic name as a feminine gender, not as a neuter one.

According to the re-opening of the international mail in our country, I have been able to learn some more about *Epania*, that is to say, the members of this genus are now counted 23 species, 1 subspecies and 1 aberrant form or so in all (including the three Japanese ones) and they are occurring in Mindanao, Sibuyan, Java, Sumatra, S. Ma'acca, Laos, Assam, Ceylon and India, too.

Judging from the geographical distribution of the *Epania*-species, it is very interesting that one of them, *E. septentrionalis* was found from the such northern locality (37° 3, 0' north latitude, 149° east longitude) and also no member has been found more east or south from Java in Ma'ay Archipelago at present. It seems to me the genus is fairly shown as one of the true elements of Oriental Zoogeographical Region. (M.HAYASHI)



On a New Leaf Mining Buprestid Beetle from Japan

By YOSHIHIKO KUROSAWA

*Trachys toringoi* sp. nov.

Male: Body somewhat wedge-shaped, attenuate posteriorly; above bicoloured, head and pronotum violaceous bronzy with the former somewhat golden or brassy, and elytra entirely black sometimes with a slight violaceous or cyaneous tinge; body beneath and the legs black, less shining than above, and the latter with a distinct violaceous shimmer; antennae dark aeneous.

Head, seen from above, small, transverse, broadly and rather triangularly excavated between the eyes, and the excavation somewhat angulate at the middle; in frontal aspect, transverse, attenuate in front, entirely excavated with a narrow but distinct longitudinal impression at the middle, and the surface smooth and shining with a few inconspicuous fine sculptures in front and a deep foveolate pore just above each antennal cavity, and scattered with fine golden or brassy hairs; clypeal suture inconspicuous; clypeus finely and transversely rugoso-granular, with the anterior margin deeply emarginate; antennal cavities opened laterally with the post-inferior margin elevated; antennae compressed and short, with the first segment the largest and stoutest, the second large and subglobular, the third slightly longer than the fourth, the seventh~tenth expanded exteriorly and forming a slight club.

Pronotum strongly transverse, widest at the base; sides oblique and feebly arcuate or almost straight, with the anterior angles acute, and the marginal carina entire and feebly sinuate; anterior margin broadly but shallowly emarginate; posterior margin trisinate, with the median lobe broadly and subtriangularly produced; disk slightly convex, with the shallow impression along the inferior side of the median lobe of the posterior margin; surface very coarsely and sparsely sculptured with inconspicuous punctures, but the sculpture denser at the sides, and sparsely and partially clothed with fine, recumbent, golden or brassy hairs, but the pubescence somewhat naked at the middle, and partially mixed with fine silvery white hairs. Scutellum very small and triangular.

Elytra convex, about 1.4 times as long as wide, about 4.7 times as long as pronotum, and widest at humeri; sides rounded and subangulate at humeri, and then strongly attenuate from just behind humeri to the apex which is conjointly rounded, but the attenuation somewhat arcuate at the middle; lateral margin feebly serrate near the apex but the apex itself unarmed; sutural margin slightly elevated at the posterior half; humeri prominent; disk largely and subtriangularly depressed just inferior side of each humerus,

swollen and subgibbose just above the apex; surface irregularly and coarsely sculptured with variolous sculptures, and ornamented with recumbent silvery or cinereous pubescent hairs as follows: irregular-sized small patches at the anterior half, and two distinct, strongly zigzag, and rather similar-formed bands at the posterior half.

Body beneath sparsely scattered with very fine silvery cinereous hairs; prosternum convex, with the anterior margin truncate and elevated, and the prosternal process sparsely punctate, subparallel, and less constricted by the anterior coxal cavities. Metasternum somewhat concentrically rugous around the middle coxa on each side, and sparsely punctured at the middle. Abdomen beneath shining, slightly sculptured on each side, with the last ventral segment rounded at the tip, and finely tuberculate near the apex. Legs normal, with the tarsal lamellae brownish.

Female: different from the male in the body robust, but without distinct sexual differences.

Length: 3.5-3.7mm.; width: 1.95-2.00mm.

Host plants: *Mulus toringo* SIEB., *Chaenomeles maulei* SCHNEID. (confirmed by me) & ? *Corylus* sp. (after K. SHIRAHATA).

Holotype: 1♂, Fukuiyama near Aizu-Wakamatsu, Fukushima Pref., Japan (22. v. 1946, Y. KUROSAWA leg.).

Allotype: 1♀, Same locality as the holotype (8. vi. 1947, Y. KUROSAWA leg.).

Paratypes: 1♂, Tennei, near Aizu-Wakamatsu (28. v. 1947, Y. KUROSAWA leg.); 8♂♂, 4♀♀, Kohriyama, Odajima-mura, Kita-murayama-gun, Yamagata Pref. (19. vi. & 6. vii. 1947, \*K. SHIRAHATA leg.); 2♂♂, Mt. Santichiyama, near Kaminoyama, Yamagata Pref. (1. v. 1948, K. SHIRAHATA leg.); 1♀, Hirugano, Gifu Pref. (9. vii. 1947, \*K. OHBAYASHI leg.); 1♀, Onomichi, Hiroshima Pref. (17. v. 1940, K. OHBAYASHI leg.); 1♂, Onoda, Yamaguchi Pref. (1. viii. 1946, \*M. CHUJO leg.).

The holotype and the allotype were captured on the leaves of *Mulus toringo*, and the paratypes from Kohriyama were also captured by Mr. K. SHIRAHATA on the leaves of *Chaenomeles maulei*.

This species is very closely allied to *T. auricollis* SAUND. which is rather common in south-western Japan, but differs from it in the following points:

1. Head more deeply and somewhat triangularly sulcate between the eyes in dorsal aspect.
2. Hairs of the head and pronotum sparser and finer.
3. Punctuation of pronotum more obsolete and weaker, rather smooth at the middle.
4. Elytral depression at the inferior side of each humerus distinct, larger and deeper.
5. The host plants completely different (that of *T. auricollis* is *Pueraris triloba* MAKINO).

\*) I am greatly indebted to these entomologists for their loan of the materials.

Studies on Cerambycidae from Japan  
and Its Adjacent Regions (I)

By MASAO HAYASHI

27, 5-chôme, Hiranomachi, Higashiku, Ôsaka, Japan.

I. Descriptions of new forms.

Lepturinae

1. *Gaurotes (Gaurotes) kozhevnikovi* PLAVILSTSHIKOV var. *kurosawai* nov.  
(Stenochorini ; Toxotini)

This new variety is distinguished from the original form and var. *tamanukii* OHBAYASHI by the elytra brilliant metallic purpurish red instead of metallic bluish green, bluish violet or blue. Length: 8.5~10mm.

Holotype : male, Tugamori, Mt. Azuma, Yamagata-Pref., Honshu, Japan, June 20, 1943, coll. Mr. Y. M. : Allotype: female, Mt. Odayama, Kitaazu-gun, Fukushima-Pref., Honshu, Japan, May 25, 1947, coll. Mr. Y. KUROSAWA (In the author's collection).

2. *Strangalomorpha mitonoi* HAYASHI et IGA sp. nov. (Lepturini)

*Strangalina chujoi* (nec MITONO) TAMANUKI, Fauna Nipponica, Ceramb. II: 207, fig. 219, 1942 (partim).

Small, slender; body black, labrum somewhat brownish yellow, elytra brownish yellow with apical, lateral and sutural margins narrowly black, and also with four pairs of black markings arranged as follows:— the first dull triangular, based on a little behind shoulder and remaining broad interval to suture, the second semicircular at just before the middle and slightly remaining the ground colour to suture, the third nearly quadrate at about apical three-fourths of elytral length and touching each other at suture by posterior angles of each, and the fourth rather broadly occupy elytral apices and their apical borders bidentate.

Head large, nearly as broad as prothorax, strongly constricted behind eyes, densely covered with rather minute punctuation and less densely clothed with fulvous pubescence; last segment of maxillary palpi nearly cylindrical, slightly swollen at middle and obliquely truncate at apex; eyes large and prominent; antennae longer than body, apical six segments covered with fine pubescence, third segment the longest, nearly equal in length to fifth, fourth nearly equal to first; sixth and following gradually shorter, but each slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax longer than broad, broadest at the base, narrowed

anteriorly, constricted behind apex; pronotum minutely punctate as on head, densely clothed with fulvous pubescence. Scutellum elongate triangular. Elytra scarcely shorter than abdomen, narrowed posteriorly, sides nearly straight, but very slightly constricted at middle and transversely truncate at apices; surface densely punctate. Underside of body black, gula and breast covered with fulvous pubescence and abdomen dull. Legs slender, hind femora reaching to elytral apices, the first segment of hind tarsi distinctly longer than the following two segments combined. Length: 8.5~9mm. Breadth: about 2 mm.

Holotype: male, Hori, central Formosa, May 1943 (In the author's coll.); Paratype: male, Hori, May 11, 1951, coll. Mr. Y. YANO (In Mr. M. IGA's coll.).

This new species was erroneously ranked and illustrated as the female of *Strangalina chujoji* MITONO by Mr. TAMANUKI (1942). This is closely set to the latter by the design of elytral markings, but is easily distinguished by the following points:—

Body more broader and rather robust, antennae distinctly longer, elytra not abbreviated and the maculations on elytra are different and also hind femora more longer, etc. And also it differs from known *Strangalomorpha*—species by the elytral markings.

### 3. *Necydalis* (*Necydalisca*) *odai* sp. nov. (Necydalini)

Body elongate and very slender; in male black, opaque; labrum reddish brown, somewhat glossy; antennae largely dark brown, second to fourth segments rather lighter in colour; apical two-thirds of eighth, ninth and basal two-thirds of tenth segments yellowish white; elytra chestnut brown with dark brownish apical portions, abdomen lighter coloured, especially so laterally; legs largely light brown, coxae, apical parts of mid—and hind femora, tibiae and tarsi dark brown; in female, largely black, opaque; eighth to tenth antennal segments yellowish white; mouth parts, bases of antennae anterior tibiae and tarsi, large parts of mid-tibiae (except of their apices) and bases of hind tibiae brownish.

Head with a median longitudinal furrow between antennal tubercles, sparsely and shallowly punctate and partly somewhat glossy; frons nearly triangular-formed by a transverse impression, densely and minutely punctulate; genae short, shorter than the half length of the diameter of eye; tempora expanded laterally. Antennae in male, longer than body, surpassing apex of body at tenth segment; first segment stout, slightly curved and shorter than fourth; third longer than fourth; fifth the longest, nearly equal in length to seventh and a little longer than sixth which is nearly equal to eighth; and the segments gradually short, and the terminal one longer than third and not appendiculate; and in female shorter than body, reaching to the middle of fifth abdominal segment; first shorter than third and nearly equal to fourth; fifth to seventh nearly equal in length and longer than the other, and eighth nearly equal to third. Prothorax rather

long, front narrower than base, broadly and rather strongly constricted behind apex, and narrowly and weakly so before base, weakly expanded laterally; convex above with a median longitudinal impression; rather densely punctate as on head, but somewhat shallower above; covered with dark short hairs. Scutellum somewhat glossy. Elytra broader than prothorax, a little longer than its basal width, broadest at a little behind base, gradually narrowed posteriorly, slightly dehiscent at apical sutural margin, and rounded truncate at apex of elytron; disk densely and shallowly punctate with a dull oblique impression which begins from behind shoulder and runs toward sutural margin behind scutellum, weakly depressed near apex and slightly reflexed at apical part. Hind wings shorter than body when they are spread. Underside of body densely covered with yellowish gray pubescence, closely and minutely punctate and rather sparsely so on abdomen which is somewhat glossy; fifth abdominal segment a little longer than other, and it of male with a pair of basal, somewhat triangular impression and an apical, semicircular and shallow concave on its under surface, and it of female simple and somewhat depressed generally. Legs slender, first segment of hind tarsi distinctly longer than the following two segments combined and also second one longer than third.

Length: ♂, 15~19mm.; ♀, 19.5~22mm. Breadth: ♂, 2.5~3mm.; ♀, 3~3.8mm.

Holotype: female, Mt. Gomanodan, Wakayama-Pref., Houshu, Japan, Aug. 2, 1948, coll. Mr. K. ODA (In the author's coll.): Allotype: male, Mt. Takachiho, Kirishima, Kyushu, Japan, July 16, 1938, coll. Mr. H. ARAKI (In Mr. H. IGARASHI's coll.): Paratypes: 1 male, 2 females, Mt. Gomanodan, July 29, 1950, coll. by Mr. M. AZUMA on the branches of *Hydrangea paniculata* var. ?

This new species is allied to *N. ebenina* BATES from Japan and Amur and *N. harmandi* PIC from Japan in general, from which it is distinctly separated by the following characters:—

Body opaque and very slender and longer; antennae more slender, with the eighth to tenth segments are yellowish white; genae shorter than a half of the diameter of eye, etc.

#### Cerambycinae

#### 4. *Hakata hirsuta* MITONO et NISHIMURA (Molorchini)

MITONO & NISHIMURA, Mushi, 9(1): 84, pl. 5 (1936) female.

Body black; antennae more elongate than in female, slightly shorter than body, and apical segments (excepting the terminal one) more distinctly and strongly dilated on each latero-apical angle; prothorax, scutellum and elytra entirely black; each elytron with a oblique elevated costa which begins from shoulder and ends at apex. Length: 13 mm. Breadth: 3.2mm.

Allotype: male, Mino-pass (alt. 923m.), Mt. Gomanodan, Wakayama-Pref., Honshu, Japan, Aug. 3, 1947, coll. Mr. K. ODA (In the author's coll.).

This interesting species was originally reported from Fukuoka-city (Hakata) in northern Kyushu, based on unique female specimen which was captured coming to light in night. The present male specimen was collected when it was flying about the flowers of *Hydrangea paniculata* var. ? at Mino-pass under the bright sunshine.

5. *Kurarua rhopalophoroides* sp. nov. (Molorchini ?)

Narrow and elongate; black, shining; gula, posterior margin of head and prothorax orange red; tarsal claws brown; elytra entirely covered abdomen; all the surface covered with yellowish gray pubescence and especially denser on elytra.

Head slightly longer than broad, strongly and densely punctate; eyes minutely faceted, distinctly emarginate by the antennal supports which are shallowly elevated. Antennae in female rather short, scarcely reaching to second abdominal segment, generally thick, first segment stout, broadened apically, densely and strongly punctate, and a little longer than third and slightly shorter than fourth, second minute, third a little widened posteriorly, fourth nearly cylindrical and equal to sixth in length, fifth to tenth segments dilated at their outer angles, fifth the longest, sixth and seventh, and also eighth and each of the followings nearly equal in length to each other; the terminal one obconical; furnished with black hairs on their under surfaces. Prothorax nearly cylindrical distinctly narrower than elytra, longer than broad, slightly narrowed anteriorly, strongly and rather broadly biconstricted behind apex and weakly so before base, broadest just behind middle; disk feebly convex and simple, entirely and very weakly punctulate. Scutellum small and concave. Elytra narrow and elongate, broadest at apical one-fourth, somewhat constricted between base and middle, apices nearly rounded each other, but minutely and obtusely truncate; surface distinctly divided into disk and epipleura by a dull edge which begins from shoulder and ends near apical portion, and longitudinally impressed along the suture. Anterior coxae somewhat conical, the cavities angulate externally and open behind, prosternal process widened apically and its end rounded; middle coxal cavities slightly open to epimera; breast densely and strongly punctate, and abdomen rather shallower and minutely so than on the former; sparsely furnished with long pale hairs. Legs long and slender, femora arcuate, pedunculate and strongly clavate, hind femora only reaching to fourth abdominal segment, hind tibia arcuate, first segment of hind tarsi longer than the following two segments combined together.

Length: 10~11mm. Breadth: about 2 mm.

Holotype: female, Mt. Kasuga, Nara-city, Honshu, Japan, June 16, 1949, coll. Mr. Y. WADA: Paratype: female, Mt. Kasuga, June 11, 1950, coll. Mr. M. KISHI on the flowers

of chestnut tree (In the author's coll.).

This new species is closely allied to the genotype, *K.constrictipennis* GRESSITT which was originally reported from Kuraru, southern end of Formosa by unique male(?) specimen. But it is easily separated from the latter by the following characters:—

Elytra entire, broadest at apical one-fourth of its length, rather broader and not divergent posteriorly, elytral apices obtusely truncate instead of narrowed externally and rounded. Prothorax entirely orange red elytra and legs uniformly black instead of prothorax (except the anterior margin) and forelegs red and elytra reddish brown basally and grayish brown on apical two-thirds. Pubescence of body yellowish gray above instead of reddish brown. In general it also allies to *Falsodebilis japonica* PIC from Kyoto, Japan and *Cleomenes auricollis* KANO of Formosa in spite of their tribaranges are quite different, but easily differs from latter two by the design and colouration of body, the structure of antennal segments, etc. The new specific name is based on the closely resemblance of the general appearance and the colouration of body between this new species and north american *Rhopalophola longipes* SAY excepting the distinct difference of the antennal structures.

#### Lamiinae

#### 6. *Echthistatus?* *binodosus* WATERHOUSE subsp. *meridionalis* subsp. nov. (Morimopsini, after Dr. BREUNING)

This new subspecies is easily distinguished from the original form by the following characters:—

Elytra rather shorter, with incomplete lateral carinae which are ended at about two-thirds of its length and also furnished a pair of black elevation at the terminal points of the carinae. Apical spine of elytra less acute and rather shorter.

Length : 14~19mm.

Holotype: male, Mt. Ohmine, Nara-Pref., Honshu, Japan, July 27, 1939. Allotype: female, Mino Park, Ôsaka-Pref., June 1936, both coll. Mr. M. IGA; Paratypes: 1 male, 1 female, Kamikôchi, Nagano-Pref., Aug. 2, 1935, coll. Mr. K. KOTERA; 1 male, Shimashima, Nagano-Pref., July 25, 1940, coll. Mr. M. IGA; 1 male, Mt. Kuragatake, Ishikawa-Pref., June 18, 1944; 1 male, Kôchidani, Ishikawa-Pref., June 25, 1946; 1 female, same loc., June 24, 1946; 1 male, same loc., July 19, 1947, these four coll. Mr. T. MIZUNO; 1 female, Amagodani, Gifu-Pref., Aug. 3, 1947, coll. Mr. K. OHBAYASHI, all localities in central Honshu, Japan (All in the author's coll., except 1 paratype in Dr. BREUNING's coll.).

7. *Parechthistatus gibber* (BATES) subsp. *longicornis* subsp. nov.

(Phrissomini)

This new subspecies is finely separated from original form by the following points:—

Body more larger and robust. Antennae in male distinctly longer, about three or three and a half times as long as body (in the original form, about two and a half times in male). The gibbosity based on about apical two-thirds of elytra more larger and strongly expanded. Elytral apices rather small and acutely point. The pubescence of body more grayish fulvous instead of fulvo terreis. Length : 15~21mm.

Holotype: male; allotype: female, Mt. Fukuchi, Kokura-city, Northern Kyushu, Japan, May 29, 1946, coll. Mr. K. MATSUDA; Paratypes: 1 male, 1 female, same data as Holotype; 1 male, Mt. Wakasugi Fukuoka-Pref., northern Kyushu, July 2, 1940, coll. Mr. T. MATSUMOTO; 2 males, Mt. Wakasugi, July 19, 1940, coll. Mr. A. KIRA; 2 males, 2 females, Mt. Fukuchi, 1947, Fcoll. Mr. M. AMANO; all localities in northern Kyushu, Japan (All in the author's coll., except 1 paratype in Dr. BREUNING's coll.).

The known Japanese members of so-called *Echthistatus* are distinctly different from true *Echthistatus* (genotype *E. spinosus* PASCOE) of Parmenini. Dr. S. BREUNING (1942) established a new genus, *Parechthistatus* in Phrissomini based on *gibber* BATES, and included *furciferus* BATES and *grossus* BATES additionally added a new species from China. *Binodorsus* WATERHOUSE was not ranked in this genus.

## II Synonymic notes.

1. *Microdebilissa* PIC (Molorchini) (Type : *bipartita* PIC)

PIC, Mel. Exo. Ent. 44; 16, 1925: PLAVILSTSHIKOV, Best.—Tab. eur. Col. 102. Ceramb. II; 114, 1932: MATSUSHITA, Journ. Fac. Agr. Hokk. Imp. Univ. XXXIV (2); 227, 229, 1933: GRESSITT, Lingnan Sci. Journ. 18 (1); 17, 1939.

=*Neodeuteromma* MITONO, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, XXVI (148); 32, 1936. (Oemini) (Type : *serratipenne* MITONO) (syn. nov.).

1. *Microdebilissa* *Gressitti* nom. nov.

=*M. serratipenne* GRESSITT, Lingnan Sci. Journ. 16; 450, pl. 4, fig. 3, 1937: GRESSITT, ditto, 18: 17, 1939.

The structural characters of the genus *Neodeuteromma* (namely completely divided eyes, shorter third and fourth antennal segments, somewhat depressed elytra which are narrowed at middle, rounded elytral apices, and pedunculate and clavate femora, etc.) distinctly indicate the special characters of the genus *Microdebilissa*. Examining three examples of *M. testacea* MATSUSHITA (1933) from Kurapin (alt. 1125 m.), near Mt.



Ari of Formosa, collected on July 12, 1937 and April 2, 1938, the present author is able to find the serrate apical margins of elytra which Dr. MATSUSHITA did not touch in his original description and also the various body colour pale reddish yellow to dark brownish yellow especially on head, antennae and prothorax.

## 2. *Schwarzerium* MATSUSHITA (Callichromini)

MATSUSHITA, Journ. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XXXIV (2); 251, 1933.  
= *Schwarzeriella* PLAVILSTSHIKOV, Best.—Tab. eur. Col. 112, Ceramb. III ; 32, 1934 (syn. nov.).

Both writers samely indicated *Aphrodisium*? *semivertinum* SCHWARZER as the genotypes of new genera. The present author examined a specimen of this species collected from Mandaisha, central Formosa, on Aug. 1941 by the favour of Mr. K. HAYASHI.

## 3. *Aphrodisium horishanense* KANO (Callichromini)

KANO, Kontyû, VI (5-6) ; 272, 1933.

*Aphrodisium yugaii* (nec KANO) HIRAYAMA, Gensyoku Kôtyu Zufu, pl. 40, fig. 8, 1940 : *Schwarzerium semivertinum* (nec SCHWARZER) MITONO, Cat. Col. Japon, 8, 94, Ceramb. ; 92, 1940 (Partim).

### 3'. var. *yugaii* KANO (n. comb.)

*Aphrodisium yugaii* KANO, Kontyû, VI (5-6) ; 272, 1933.

### 3". var. *insulare* GRESSITT (n. comb.)

*Aromia faldermanni* subsp. *insularis* GRESSITT, Philippine Journ. Sci., 61 (1) ; 89, pl. 1, fig. 1, 1936.

In his catalogue, Mr. T. MITONO (1940) ranked *Aphrodisium horishanense* KANO as the synonym of *Schwarzerium semivertinum* (SCHWARZER), but the former species is quite different from the latter by the structure of first antennal segment, anterior coxae and the first segment of hind tarsi and also the colouration of body. I think that *Aromia faldermanni* subsp. *insularis* GRESSITT is better belonging to the genus *Aphrodisium* THOMSON (1864) than to the genus *Aromia* SERVILLE (1833) by the antennal supports distinctly high and close with a deep concavity between them, antennae slightly longer than the body in male, and distinctly shorter than body in female, front coxal cavities are almost closed behind in male, and slightly opened posteriorly in female, abdomen with visible six ventral segments in male and five so in female, etc. *C. horishanense*, *C. yugaii* and *A. faldermanni insularis* may only show each case of colour variation of one species, as Mr. GRESSITT (1936) already fairly

pointed out, when he described the last named subspecies.

#### 4. *Chloridolum japonicum* HAROLD ab. *achardi* PIC (Callichromini)

PIC, Longic. VIII (1) ; 19, 1911.

=*Chloridolum sieversi* GANGLBAUER var. *coreanum* OKAMOTO, Bull. Agr. Exp. Sta. Gov. Gen. Chosen, I (2) ; 190, pl. VII, fig. 5, 1924

=*Chloridolum sieversi* GANGLBAUER ab. *okamotoi* PAVISTSHIKOV, Best.—Tab. eur. Col. 112, Ceramb. III ; 55, 1934 (syn. nov.).

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Dr. H. OKAMOTO and K. OHBAYASHI the author was able to examine the original type of *C. sieversi* var. *coreanum*, and to know that this corean form can not be separated from Japanese *C. japonicum* ab. *achardi* and also it is quite different from *C. sieversi*, as the Dr. MATSUSHITA (1933)'s diagnose.

#### 5. *Miaenia tonsa* (BATES) (n. comb.) (Acanthocinini)

*Exocentrus tonsus* BATES, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) XII ; 385, 1873.

This species may be better belonging to the genus *Miaenia* PASCOE by having no bristles on body, prolonged third and fourth antennal segments and rather narrowed prothorax with small lateral tubercles. This species was only reported from Nagasaki, Kyushu on ivy by BATES, but recently many specimens were collected from Mt. Kasuga, Nara on the dead vines of ivy on July 17, 1949 with a few specimens of *Lasiaphes obrioides* BATES, *Sybra ordinata* BATES, *Neosybra cribrella* (BATES), and *Nijimaia bifasciana* MATSUSHITA. New to Honshu.

### 日本及びその近隣の天牛類の研究 (一)

林 匡 夫

本報告には日本及び台湾産の三亜科に属する三種、二亜種及び一変種を新しく記載し、一種の未知のものを紹介し、且つ台湾、朝鮮及び日本産のものと二つの属及び一異常型の同物異名、華南産の一種の異物同名の整理を行い、尙日本産の一種の処置を変更且つ新しい分布の記録を行った。新しく記載されたものには次の和名を附与したいと思う。(番号は本文中のものと同じ)

1. クロサワハナカミキリ, 3. ヒゲシロホソコバネカミキリ, 5. クビアカモブトホソカミキリ, 6. ミヤマコブヤハズカミキリ, 7. ヒゲナガコブヤハズカミキリ

本報告の基礎となつた多くの貴重な標本については、岡本半次郎博士、戸沢信義、大林一夫、中根猛彦、伊賀正汎、黒沢良彦、林慶、五十嵐仁、小田寛造、和田義人、岸密晴、松田勝毅、天野昌次、東正雄の諸氏の御好意に負う処が甚だ多く、又 Dr. S. BREUNING, Dr. L. HEYROVSKY 及び Dr. J. L. GRESSITT の三専門学者には貴重且つ必須の文献の惠を得て始めて首尾を全うし得た次第で、ここに上掲の諸賢に深く感謝の意を表する次第である。

# Carabid-beetles found in Limestone Caves of Japan.

(Plate 4)

By SHUN-ICHI UENO

Although numerous species of cave-dwelling blind beetles have been known from Europe and America<sup>1)</sup>, none of such insects has yet been described from Japan. By the courtesy of Prof. Riozo Yosii of the University of Kyoto, the writer had an opportunity to examine five specimens of cave-inhabiting beetles which belong to two different families, viz. Carabidae and Staphylinidae. They were collected in a limestone cave at Shizushi ca. 50 km. northwest of Kyoto. Recently, having explored there and five caves in the vicinities of Kôchi in Shikoku, the writer also collected many interesting cavernicolous animals, among which some blind carabid-beetles were found. The descriptions of three new species given below are based on the materials thus obtained. All the types are deposited in the writer's collection.

The writer wishes to express his cordial thanks to Prof. Yosii for his kindness in placing his specimens at the writer's disposal for study, and also to Prof. Jujiro Ishikawa of Kôchi Women's College for his kind assistance in the field works. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Masazi Uozumi, Tetsuo Kawasaki, Hiroshi Kano and Katsura Morimoto who supplied him valuable materials and useful information, and to Messrs. Yasutake Yamamoto and Kummi Ohshima for their kind collaboration in the expeditions to the caverns at Kôchi and Shizushi respectively.

## Genus *Yosii* *trechus* gen. nov.

Type: *Yosii* *trechus* *ohshimai* sp. nov.

Body glabrous and apterous.

Head with trace of eyes, provided with two supraorbital setae, hind one of which is at a point adjoining frontal furrow, this furrow entire, diverging both in front and behind and not angulate at middle; clypeus quadrisetose. Labrum emarginate and sexsetose. Mandibles long. Mentum with a bifid tooth. Palpi slender, penultimate joint quadrisetose in labial, not setose in maxillaries. Antennae slender.

1) Wolf, B. : Animalium Cavernarum Catalogus III. 1934-38.  
[Entom. Rev. Japan, Vol. V, No. 2, pp. 83~89, 1951]

Prothorax cordate, sides reflexed and provided with two setae, hind one of which is present at a portion a little before sharp hind angle, the other one at about  $\frac{2}{3}$  from base.

Elytra elongated-ovate, shoulders effaced, border reaching a point opposite to 5th stria; striae all distinct, obsolete near base; scutellary striole present, recurrent striole merging in 5th stria; intervals smooth, a little convex; 3rd stria with three pores, first two dorsal, third near apex, 5th, too, with two dorsal pores; posthumeral umbilicate pores ranged regularly, scutellary one present.

Ventral side smooth, not pubescent. Metasternal process bordered at sides. Legs slender, protibiae grooved externally but glabrous even at apex; protarsi of  $\delta$  with two dilated joints. Mesh-like microsculpture visible on head, but invisible on prothorax and elytra.

Remarks: This new genus closely resembles the genus *Trechus* by having the unpubescent protibiae, but may be distinguishable from the latter by its rudimentary eyes and different position of elytral setae. Two genera, *Neotrechus* and *Typhlotrechus* known from Italy, Croatia, Yugoslavia and Albania, have also unpubescent protibiae. The present new genus will, however, be distinguished from these two genera by the elytra in its different number and position of umbilicate pores and setae.

*Yosiiitrechus ohshimai* S. UÉNO, sp. nov. (Pl. 4, fig. A)

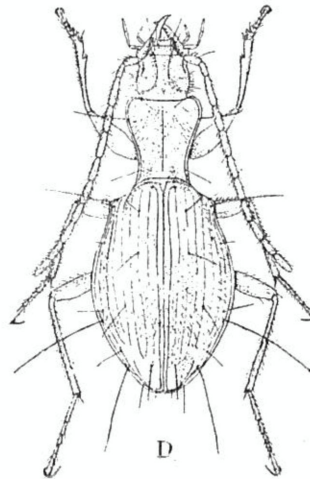
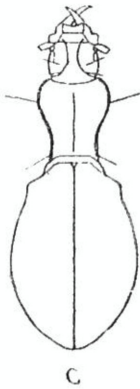
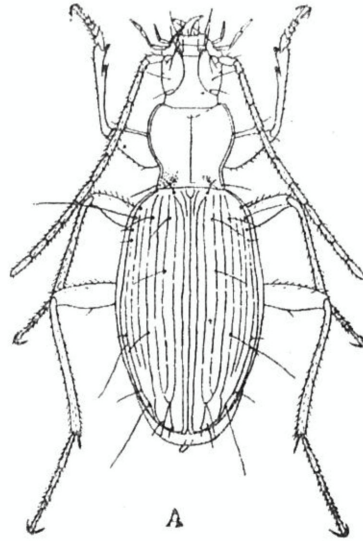
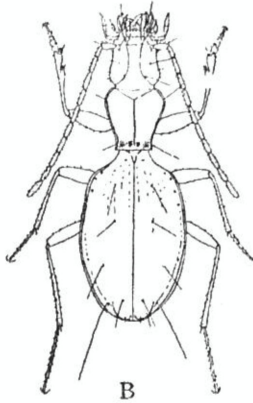
Jap. name: Yosii-mekura-chibi-gomimushi (nov.)

Body large, elongated-oval; colour reddish, shiny, translucent when alive, palpi and legs lighter.

Head with deep frontal furrows, converging to eye-level and diverging strongly in front and behind, extending on clypeus. Trace of eyes present at middle of well-developed genae. Antennae slender, extending a little beyond half of elytra. Mandibles rather long, moderately curved inwards.

Prothorax transversely cordate, moderately convex; nearly as wide as head at apex and widest at  $\frac{2}{3}$  from base, where it is about 1.5 times wider than head, and slightly wider than long; sides strongly rounded and sinuate at  $\frac{1}{4}$  from base, which is slightly wider than apex and slightly reduced at middle; hind angles sharp and projected; median line distinct, not reaching both borders, front transverse impression slight, basal foveae very large and deep.

Elytra elongated-ovate, about 1.7 times wider than prothorax, 1.6 times longer than wide; surface depressed, border moderately rounded and widest at about middle, sinuate on each side near apex; striae shallow, faintly impressed, 1st deep throughout, 3rd joins with 4th, then joining with 2nd, 6th and 7th terminate freely near distal part of deep recurrent striole, 8th and 9th becoming deeper behind and joining together near apex; 3rd stria with two dorsal pores, placed at about  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$  from base, precapical pore



(S. UENO del.)



present at joining point of both 2nd and 3rd striae, 5th stria, too, with two dorsal pores, located at level equal to front pore of 3rd stria and  $\frac{2}{3}$  from base.

Length: 6.1 mm. in ♂, 5.3 mm. in ♀, 5.3–6.0 mm. in paratypes.

Holotype: ♂, Allotype: ♀; 21-IV-1950, collected by S. UENO. Paratypes: 1♂, 3♀♀; 20-X-1939, collected by R. YOSII. 3♀♀; 21-IV-1950, collected by S. UENO.

Type locality: Shizushi Cave, Sannomiya-mura, Kyoto Prefecture.

Remarks: Prof. YOSII collected his specimens under damp woods fallen into the bottom of the first room of the cave. There was rich in decayed woods and bats' guano. The writer also collected there many interesting cavernicolous animals, such as a notopterous *Grylloblatta* sp., springtails, diplopods, minute snails and some others, though he failed to collect by himself the carabid described above at the said place. He found all of his specimens on the slope and the bottom of the third room of the cave, where there were covered with fragments of rock, and were damp and very paucity of food for those insects. The writer was unable to get any other animals at that place except the present new beetles.

### Genus *Nipponotrechus* gen. nov.

Type: *Nipponotrechus ishikawai* sp. nov.

Body pubescent and apterous.

Head glabrous on surface; with deep frontal furrows, diverging in front and behind, and not angulate at middle; eyes vanish, with two supraorbital setae, hind one of which is on frontal furrow, genae pubescent; clypeus transverse, quadrisetose. Labrum deeply emarginate, sexsetose. Mandibles slender. Ligula rounded at apex, octosetose, two setae at middle long, paraglossae very narrow, curved inwards, extending well beyond ligula, with a row of bristles on inner margin; mentum emarginate, with a bifid tooth, a pair of setae at middle, submentum quadrisetose, labial palpi slender, penultimate joint longer than apical, quadrisetose, apical tapering towards apex. Laciniae hooked at apex and with a rather few bristles on inner margin, galeae two-jointed, maxillaries as in labial, but not setose. Antennae slender.

Prothorax oblong-subcordate, longer than wide; sides narrowly reflexed, with two lateral setae, of which hind one is at a little before hind angle, which is remarkably prolonged backwards.

Elytra remarkable by its facies and structure, general facies oval, strongly convex, but basal fourth distinctly depressed, shoulders evident but rounded; sides emarginate before and behind shoulders, basal part of 5th stria formed an obtuse ridge; striae distinct; scutellary striole present only at trace; intervals flat, with a row of pubescence on middle; 3rd stria with two dorsal pores and third near apex, 5th with a single pore;

of posthumeral umbilicate pores, first three ranged regularly and 4th isolated.

Ventral side more or less with scattered pubescence; 2nd abdominal segment fused with 3rd. Metasternal process bordered at sides. Legs slender, protibiae grooved externally and glabrous even at apex; protarsi of ♂ with two dilated joints. Mesh-like microsculpture visible on head, but invisible on prothorax and elytra.

Remarks: The present new genus differs distinctly from the *Duvalius-Anophthalmus*-group<sup>1)</sup> in its unpubescent protibiae, and will be distinguishable from the genera *Trechus*, *Neotrechus* and *Typhlotrechus* by its pubescent genae and surface.

The present genus may be separated in two different subgenera as seen in the following diagnosis:

- Pro- and metasternum as well as meso- and metacoxae with a few pubescence at sides; mesosternum without pubescence; abdominal segments 3, 4 and 5 with only a few short hairs along hind margin. Species found in a limestone cave called Shōbu-dō. —Subgenus *Nipponotrechus* s. str.
- Pro-, meso- and metasternum as well as meso- and metacoxae pubescent; abdominal segments 2, 3, 4 and 5 also pubescent. Species found in a limestone cave at Shirowa. Type: *Nipponotrechus uozumii* nov. —Subgenus *Yasutakea* subg. nov.

#### Subgenus *Nipponotrechus* s. str.

*Nipponotrechus* (s. str.) *ishikawai* S. UENO, sp. nov. (Pl. 4, fig. D)

Jap. name: Yamamoto-mekura-chibi-gomimushi (nov.)

Body rather large, elongated-oval; colour reddish, shiny, translucent when alive, palpi and legs lighter.

Head with deep frontal furrows, extending to clypeus; antennae rather stout, extending a little beyond half of elytra; mandibles slender.

Prothorax subcordate, elongate, moderately convex; nearly as wide as head at apex and widest at about  $\frac{5}{6}$  from base, where it is about 1.4 times wider than head, a little longer than wide; sides rounded near apex, straightly contracted behind and slightly sinuate before hind angles, which is projected slightly outwards and much backwards, so it makes very sharp angles; apex, which is arcuate and reduced backwards at middle, a little wider than base; median line distinct, not reaching both borders, front transverse impression indistinct, basal foveae large.

Elytra oval, widest at about middle, about 1.8 times wider than prothorax, 1.7 times longer than wide; strongly convex; sides strongly rounded and sinuate on each side near

1) Not mean JEANNEL's "série phyletique" (JEANNEL, R.: Les Trechinae de France. Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. XC. 1921). The group contains most of the cavernicolous genera, such as *Speotrechus*, *Duvalius*, *Anophthalmus*, *Aphaenops*, *Geotrechus* and so on.



apex; striae shallow but distinct, impressed faintly, 1st deep throughout, 3rd joins with 4th; 5th, 6th and 7th terminate freely, 8th and 9th become deep behind and join together near apex; recurrent striole not join with any stria, but it directs to terminal portion of 7th stria; 3rd stria with two dorsal pores, placed at about  $\frac{1}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  from base, third pore present at joining point of both 2nd and 3rd striae, a pore of 5th stria at about  $\frac{5}{8}$  from base. Length: 5.5 mm. in ♂, 5.2 mm. in ♀, 5.3-5.7 mm. in paratypes.

Holotype: ♂, Allotype: ♀; 28-III-1950, collected by S. UÉNO. Paratypes: 2♀♀; 28-III-1950, collected by S. UÉNO. 2♀♀; 1-V-1950, collected by K. MORIMOTO.

Type locality: Shôbu-dô Cave, Tosayama-mura, Kôchi Prefecture.

Remarks: Two examples collected by the writer came from a room called "Mikazuki-no-ma" in that cave. The ground of there consisted of silt and was relatively dry. The beetles were found under decayed stems of rice-plant which were brought into the cave from the outside. Besides the named carabid, only a single cave cricket was found there. The other two specimens of the present new species were found under stones at another part of the cave, called "Otonashigawa", where seemed to be an old underground river-bed and consisted of gravels and sand. At this part there inhabited only several individuals of a bat, namely *Rhinolophus cornutus cornutus*, but there were no excrements by them present at all. So, it may be said that there were no food available to the beetles. Mr. MORIMOTO's specimens were obtained also in the decayed stems of rice-plant at "Amano-Hashidate" in the same cave.

#### Subgenus *Yasutakea* subg. nov.

##### *Nipponotrechus (Yasutakea) uozumii* S. UÉNO, sp. nov. (Pl. 4, fig. C)

Jap. name: Uozumi-mekura-chibi-gomimushi (nov.)

This species closely resembles *Nipponotrechus ishikawai*, but easily be distinguishable by its subgeneric characters. Body smaller (length: 4.8 mm.), and prothorax wider, about 1.5 times wider than head and slightly longer than wide, widest at about  $\frac{1}{4}$  from base. Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀; 27-III-1950, collected by S. UÉNO. Paratype: 1♀; 17-VII-1949, collected by M. UOZUMI.

Type locality: Shiroya Cave, Kagami-mura, Kôchi Prefecture.

Remarks: The writer collected his specimen at "Hachijô-no-ma", the innermost room of the cave, where the bottom was covered thickly with silt mingled with scattered stones and was very damp. It ran about among the stones. Another specimen was found by Mr. UOZUMI at "Wakare-no-tsujii" where was also covered with silt but not so damp. This cave seemed to be especially paucity of food. The writer failed to find any other cavernicolous animals at the place inner from "Wakare-no-tsujii". Some

troglophilous or troglonexous animals, such as springtails, chilopod, diplopod and a snail *Bythinella nipponica*, were only found near the mouth of the cave.

#### Additional Notes :

1. After the present paper was written, the writer received Mr. AKINOBU HABU's paper entitled: On some Cave-dwelling Carabidae from Japan (Coleoptera). (Mushi, Vol. 21, pars 6. 1950, pp. 49-53). In this article HABU proposed two new cave-dwelling Trechini, namely *Ryugadous* and *Ishikawatrechus*. The former which was first collected in Ryûga-dô Cave and was also found by Mr. UOZUMI in two other caves, Wakamiya-dô and Shôbu-dô. Of the two genera, no specimen of *Ishikawatrechus* has yet been available for the present research, but according to HABU's description both genera seem to be easily separated from the genera described in the present paper by their pubescent protibiae. All these genera will be reviewed in a forth-coming paper.

2. Just recently the writer received from Mr. TETSUO KAWASAWA another interesting specimen collected by him in a limestone cave called Rakan-ana. It has been undescribed and the writer wishes to propose it as a new genus, though he has doubted its generic validity. This genus closely resembles *Ishikawatrechus*, but differs in the unpubescent protibiae. In his description HABU put his genus near the Pyrenéan genus *Geotrechus*, and, in comparing with both genera, he did not mention a huge point—pubescence of protibiae. Therefore, if *Ishikawatrechus* has the unpubescent protibiae, the present genus may be synonymous to it or at least a subgenus of it in the characteristics of marginal hairs of abdominal segments.

#### Genus *Rakantrechus* gen. nov.

Type: *Rakantrechus kawasawai* sp. nov.

Body glabrous and apterous.

Head with deep frontal furrows, not angulate at middle; trace of eyes hardly visible, genae with a few hairs: clypeus quadrisetose. Labrum emarginate, sexsetose. Mandibles slender. Mentum with a tooth which emarginates slightly at apex but not bifid. Palpi relatively short; apical joint tapering towards a blunt point, penultimate joint quadrisetose in labial, not setose in maxillaries. Antennae slender.

Prothorax cordate, contracted behind, base narrower than apex; sides slightly reflexed, with two lateral setae, of which hind one is at a little before hind angle.

Elytra elongated-oval, shoulders effaced, striae vestigial; scutellary striole slight, recurrent striole deep; dorsal pores two on 3rd and one on 5th striae; umbilicate pores four in posthumeral, ranged irregularly, and scutellary one also present.

Ventral side smooth; each abdominal segment provided with a few hairs on hind

margin. Metasternal process bordered. Legs slender, protibiae grooved externally and glabrous even at apex; protarsi of ♂ with two dilated joints. Microsculpture depressed. Female unknown.

*Rakantrechus kawasawai* S. UÉNO, sp. nov. (Pl. 4, fig. B)

Jap. name: Kawasawa-mekura-chibi-gomimushi (nov.)

Colour reddish, polished, translucent when alive, appendages pale.

Head with deep frontal furrows, diverging in front and behind, and extending to clypeus; genae strongly extending outwards.

Prothorax cordate, moderately convex; about 1.2 times wider than head, nearly as wide as long, widest at about  $\frac{2}{3}$  from base; sides rounded in front and sinuate before rectangular hind angles; base truncate, evidently narrower than apex which is arcuate; median line distinct, becoming deeper near base, but not adjoin, basal foveae deep, consisted of two on each side.

Elytra elongated-oval, about 1.8 times wider than prothorax, about 1.6 times longer than wide, surface depressed; striae vestigial, 3rd with two dorsal pores, located at about  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$  from base, 5th with a single pore at about  $\frac{2}{3}$  from base.

Length : 3.4 mm.

Holotype : ♂ ; 17-VII-1950, collected by T. KAWASAWA.

Type locality : Rakan-ana Cave, Ukena-mura, Ehimé Prefecture.

Remarks : This species will easily be distinguished from *Ishikawatrechus nipponicus* by its remarkably small in size. The habitat of this species is, according to the collector Mr. KAWASAWA, as follows : Rakan-ana is a cave ca. 430m. in length. The place called "Tainai-kuguri" where the specimen was obtained was 100m. distant from the entrance and was silty and damp ground. There was found a small amount of bats' excrement and also several decayed woods which were brought into there from the outside of the cave.

Explanation of Figures.

- A. *Yosiitrechus ohshimai* S. UÉNO, sp. nov. ♂  
 B. *Rakantrechus kawasawai* S. UÉNO, sp. nov. ♂  
 C. *Nipponotrechus (Yasutakea) uozumii* S. UÉNO, sp. nov. ♀  
 D. *Nipponotrechus* (s. str.) *ishikawai* S. UÉNO, sp. nov. ♂

# 屋久島産の歩行虫科甲虫數種

柴内俊次・矢頭 昇

Carabid-beetles from the Island of Yakushima.

By SHUNJI SHIBANAI and NOBORU YATÔ.

屋久島は生物地理学的に特殊且つ重要であるにも拘らず、その歩行虫相の調査は甚だ不充分である。即ち本科に関する報告は、竹内吉藏氏、神谷一男氏の二つを見ることができに過ぎない。

これらの目録に集録されているものは次の6種である。

1. *Cicindela chinensis* DE GEER ハンミョウ
2. *Amara chalcites* ZIMMERMANN マルガタゴミムシ
3. *Bembidium varium* OLIVIER マダラミズギワゴミムシ
4. *Colpodes japonicus* MOTSCHULSKY ハラアカゴミムシ
5. *Pheropsophus jessoensis* MORAWITZ ミイデラゴミムシ
6. *Planetes bimaculatus* MAC LEAY フタホシヒラタゴミムシ

これらの中 *Bembidium varium* OLIVIER マダラミズギワゴミムシは、その分布及び当時の知見等より考えて *Bembidion (Peryphus) morawitzi* CSIKI, 1928 ヨツボシミズギワゴミムシを指しているものと考えられ、又 *Amara chalcites* ZIMMERMANN は恐らく *Amara* (s. str.) *chalcites* DEJEAN, 1828 の誤りであろう。筆者等は土井淑旦氏の好意により、氏が1948年5月、1949年7、8月の2回に亘つて屋久島で採集された歩行虫類の標本を調べる機会を得たので、ここにその目録を発表することにした。次に記す10種の中9種は屋久島から始めて記録されるものであり(○を附したもの)、又5種は現在までの知識では屋久島を分布の南限とすると考えられる(×を附したもの)。

本文を草するに当り、貴重な標本を恵与せられた土井淑旦氏、同定その他に教示を与えられた上野俊一・林匡夫の両氏及び文献の閲覧を快く許された田中粹氏に対し深く感謝の意を表す。

## 採 集 品 目 録

○× 1. *Bembidion (Pseudolimnaeum) galloisi* NETOLITZKY, 1938. ガロアミズギワゴミムシ(上野氏新称)

1♂, 30-VII-1949, 宮之浦。 分布: 日本(北海道一新記録, 本州, 屋久島)。

附記: 従来本州の山地のみから知られたが、柴内は今年(1950年)の夏、北海道層雲峡でこれを得た。恐らく四国及び九州にも産するであろう。

1) 竹内吉藏(1931): 屋久島の甲虫類, 関西昆虫学会会報, 2, pp.67-72.

2) 神谷一男(1938): 屋久島産甲虫類目録, あきつ, 1, 3, pp.93-99.

[昆虫学評論, 第5巻, 第2号, 90~91頁, 1951]

○ 2. *Eucolpodes* sp.

体及び付属器は赤褐色，頭部のみ黒色，光沢を有する。触角は長く翅鞘の半ばを越える。前胸背板は方形に近い心臓形，側縁は巾広く反上し後方で僅かに波曲する；基縁は截断状で後角は直角。翅鞘は後方で僅かに拡がる，翅端は正常，第3間室は3点刻を有する。第4後附節は2片状で外片は内片より長い。体長：9mm。

1 ex., 1-VIII-1949, 小杉谷。 分布：日本（本州，四国，屋久島）。

○ 3. *Metacolpodes* sp., apparently new species.

体は細長い，光沢ある黒色，前胸背板側縁・触角・両鬚・肢及び体下面は赤褐色，翅鞘は銅緑色の光沢を有する。頭部は細長く眼は小さい，触角は長く翅鞘半ばに達する。前胸背板は長心臓形，側縁は巾広く反上し後方で波曲する；基縁は両側に斜に截断される，後角は直角。翅鞘は後方で拡がる，肩部は不明瞭，翅端は明瞭な小歯状突起となるがその外側には歯状突起を有しない，第3間室には3個の剛毛点刻がある；後翅は著しく退化し僅に痕跡を止めるのみ。第4附節は単純。体長：13mm。（この種については後に報告する）。

2 exs., 31-VII-1949, 小杉谷。

○× 4. *Lebia calyphora comitata* BATES, 1873. ホシハネビロアトキリゴミムシ

2 exs., 30-VII-1949, 宮之浦。 分布：日本（本州，四国，九州，屋久島）。

○× 5. *Lachnolebia cribricollis* (MORAWITZ, 1862) キクピアオアトキリゴミムシ

1 ex., 30-VII-1949, 宮之浦。

分布：日本（北海道，本州，佐渡ヶ島，四国，九州，屋久島），朝鮮，満洲，シベリア東部。

○ 6. *Parena cavipennis* (BATES, 1873). ヒラタアトキリゴミムシ

1 ex., 31-VII-1949, 小杉谷。 分布：日本（本州，伊豆三宅島，四国，九州，屋久島），支那。

○× 7. *Mochtherus luctuosus* PUTZEYS, 1875. ヤセアトキリゴミムシ

2 exs., 31-VII-1949, 小杉谷。 分布：日本（本州，四国，九州，屋久島）。

○ 8. *Dolichoctis striatus* SCHMIDT-GOEBEL, 1846. ナガムネアトキリゴミムシ

3 exs., 29-V-1948, 安房一宮之浦。

分布：日本（本州，四国，九州，屋久島），台湾，フィリッピン，東南アジア。

○ 9. *Coptodera japonica* BATES, 1883. コキノコゴミムシ

1 ex., 30-V-1948, 宮之浦。 分布：日本（本州，九州，屋久島），台湾。

× 10. *Planetes puncticeps* ANDREWES, 1919. フタホシヒラタゴミムシ

1 ex., 27-V-1948, 小杉谷。 分布：日本（本州，四国，九州，屋久島）。

附記：竹内・神谷両氏の目録中の *Planetes bimaculatus* は明かに本種である。

屋久島からは，尙他の一種 *Trechus janoi* JEANNEL, 1937. (Bull.Soc.ent.Fr., 42, p.82). ヤクシマチビゴミムシ（新称）が報告されている。筆者は屋久島“Hananooego”で採集された1♀を検している。（上野俊一）

# 日本産天牛類の研究史 3 (豫報)

大 林 一 夫

Historical Review of the Japanese Cerambycidae, 3

(Preliminary Notes)

By KAZUO OHBAYASHI

1884 ; BATES, H. W. : Longicorn Beetles of Japan. Additions, chiefly from the later Collections of Mr. George Lewis ; and notes on the Synonymy, Distribution, and Habits of the previously Known Species. — Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., Vol. xviii, pp. 205~262, pl. I—II.

この研究は GEORGE LEWIS が 1880~1881 の両年に亘る再度の来朝で、彼および彼の指導した日本人の採集者によつて採集された標本を基礎にしたものである。1873 年の研究に 129 種を追加して日本産の天牛を 236 種とした。この数字は先にも述べたように少し違つているが、*Xenophyrama* (p.210), *Lemula* (p.211), *Toxotinus* (p.313), *Eustrangalis* (p.221), *Pyrrhona* (p.224), *Corenmys* (p.224), *Paraclytus* (p.234), *Phlyctidola* (p.236), *Dolophrades* (p.237), *Haplohammus*(p.239), *Mecynippus*(p.240), *Apalimna* (p.241), *Xenicotela* (p.242), *Nanohammus* (p.243), *Mesosella* (p.246), *Xylariopsis* (p.247), *Graphidessa* (p.248), *Terinaea* (p.249), *Cylindilla* (p.250), *Eryssamena* (p.251), *Miccolamia* (p.252), *Clytosemia* (p.253), *Callapoecus* (p.254), *Eutetrappa* (p.256), *Epiglenea* (p.259), *Praolia* (p.261) の 26 新属と 88 新種、1 新名、2 新変種を加え、現在日本産として知られる総種数 (正確には把握出来ないが) の約 3 分の 2 を記録したことはまさに画期的な研究であり、ここに日本産の天牛類は一応体系づけられたのである。BATES は緒論の中で "さきの報文では日本産の 64 属中 21 属が熱帯系であつたが、こんど 57 属を加えたらうち 6 属が熱帯系であるに過ぎない。しかし *Leptoxenus*, *Pyrrhona*, *Corenmys*, *Xenicotela* など旧北系でなく熱帯系に類似する新属を加えるとその数は増すが日本の天牛相は熱帯系の比率を減じた。 *Asemum*, *Tetropium*, *Rhagium*, *Encyclops*, *Pachyta*, *Grammoptera*, *Gaurottes*, *Strangalia*, *Necydalis*, *Rosalia* などヨーロッパ、シベリア、北アメリカ系の属が多数発見され、新属の多くも熱帯系より旧北系あるいは新北系に類似している。" と述べている。

現在の我々の知識からすれば信州、日光、東北地方、北海道と採集を行つた LEWIS が北方系の天牛を多数発見したことは当然であり、日本列島が南北両系統の種が入交り、太平洋岸には大洋性とみられる種が入込み、endemic と思われ属や種も支那大陸から相当発見されていることも周知の事実であるが、約 70 年もの昔に於て既に日本の天牛相の大綱を把握したことに對しては敬服の外はない。またこれまでの研究報告にほとんど附図がなかつたのに、2 図版を使用して 26 新属中の 21 属、既知の 3 属、計 24 属に属する 24 新種を図説したことは同定上便利であ

るだけでなく、日本産天牛類の研究史上最初のことである。

また各種について相当論議されているが、以下記録された種類と産地を列挙し、気附いた点につき註釈を加える。命名者名のないのは BATES の新種である。

*Psephactus remiger* HAROLD (p.207, pl. I, f. 3, ♂, 原記載は ♀ によつて行われたため♂の記載を行い且つ図説した。北海道に稀ならずとし、Junsai で採集している), *Aegosoma sinicum* WHITE (p. 208, 北海道および中部日本), *Megasemum quadricostulatum* KRAATZ (p.208, 中禅寺および北海道南部), *Asemum amurense* KRAATZ (p.208, 日光), *Tetropium luridum* LINN. (p.208, 東京), *Neocerambyx chrysothrix* BATES (p.208, 東京, ♂の記載を行つた), *Neocerambyx Batesi* HAROLD (p. 208, 日本, 1 ♂の標本によつて書かれた記載は触角第3節から第5節が膨大してない〔著者は記述してないが〕ことを除けば *N. chrysothrix* ♂にほとんど一致し, *N. chrysothrix* は25mm. であるのに, 32mm. あるとした。しかし触角第3~5節の膨大していることに言及してないのは HAROLD が看過したものと思われ, 体長の差も問題にならず, 現在前種の Synonym として取扱われていることは先に述べた), *Pachdissus (Malambyx) japonicus* BATES (p.209, 中部日本, 北海道, *Neocerambyx Raddei* BLESSIG の図や記載は嚴格に一致しないが同種とした方が良いとした), *Allotraeus sphaerioninus* BATES (p.209, 人吉), *Leptoxenus ibidiiformis* BATES (p. 209, 北は伊豆まで普通に採集されたと述べているが, 前種もともに原記載には産地が明記されていない, 水戸野武夫氏は本種の実標本を調査した結果, 原産地は熊本県人吉であることを報じている〔Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, xxxiv, 236/237, p.159,1944〕), *Stenygrinum quadrinotatum* BATES (p.209, Ipongi を産地として再録, Khasia Hills にも分布するした), *Distenia japonica* BATES (p.209, BLESSIG が満洲海岸の Port May から記載した *Apheles gracilis* に図も記載も一致し, *Distenia* 属の type である *D. counbina* と属は異らないとし産地は中部日本, 北海道とした), *Rhagium inquisitor* LINN (*indagator* FAB.), var. *japonicum* (p. 209, Oyayama, 女峯山を歐洲の原種とは翅鞘の黄褐色が粗で Brassy-black の地色がより露出している点が異るとした), *Xenophyrama purpureum* (p.210, pl. I, f. 1, 九州湯山で得られた唯一頭の標本により記載したもので, 新属の記載中, 触角については ♀ として書き, 種の記載の最後には ♂ としているが, 図からみれば明らかに ♀ である。♂ の触角は体より少し長く, 神谷・大林が〔日本の甲虫 Vol. I, p. 39, f. 2, 1937〕に図示している), *Toxotus caeruleipennis* BATES (p. 211, 北海道), *Encyclops olivaceus* (p. 211, pl. I, f. 7, 中禅寺, 大峰), *Lemula decipiens* (p. 212, pl. I, f. 5, 宮ノ下, 木質), *Omphalodera Puziloi* BLESSIG var. *flaviventris* (p.212, 大山\*, 宮ノ下, 日光, 須山, 日本産の標本は常に腹部が黒色でなく黄色であるとして新名を与えた), *Pachyta erebia* (p. 212, 中禅寺), *Gaurotes doris* (p.212, 中禅寺, 女峯山), *Toxotinus longicornis* (p.213, pl. I, f. 6, 大山), *Grammoptera aegrota* (p.214, 日光, 人吉その他), *Grammoptera grallatrix* (p.214, 日光), *Grammoptera signifera* (p.215, 日光, 大山, 人吉, var. として4型を挙げ, うち1型に *mutata* という新名をつけ

\* 大山は相模大山の事で泊耆大山ではない。原文には Oyama となつている。

た), *Grammoptera amentata* (p.215, 宮ノ下, 須山, 大山, 中禅寺, var. a, b, の2型を挙げている), *Grammoptera chalybeella* (p. 216, 日光), *Leptura misella* (p.216, 柏木, 和田峠, アムール), *Leptura pyrrha* (p. 216, 和田峠, 日光), *Leptura succedanea* LEWIS (p.217, 札幌), *Leptura varicornis* DALMAN (p.217, 女峯山), *Leptura granulata* (p. 217, 札幌, Yani), *Leptura cyanea* GEBLER (p. 217, 女峯山), *Leptura excavata* (p. 217, 和田峠, 女峯山), *Leptura (Judolia) cometes* (p.218, 中禅寺, 女峯山, 札幌), *Leptura (Stenura) vicaria* (p. 218, 女峯山, 札幌), *Leptura (Stenura) mimica* (p. 219, 札幌, Junsai, 日光), *Leptura (Stenura) subtilis* (p. 219, 中禅寺), *Leptura (Stenura) thoracica* CREUTZER, var. (p. 220, 札幌, 体は完全に黒色で, アジア大陸では真黒のものは発見されたことがないと述べている. これは後年 PIC が var. *obscurissima* [Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xliv, p. 17, 1900] と命名, 現在は aberrant form として認められている), *Leptura (Stenura) adumbrata* (p. 220, 東京), *Leptura (Stenura) nymphula* (p.220, 中禅寺, 女峯山, 和田峠, なお淡色の var. を和田峠から記録している), *Strangalomorpha aenescens* (p. 221, 中禅寺, 女峯山, 和田峠, *S. tenuis* BLESSIG に酷似するものとして種々相違点を挙げているが現在は *tenuis* の Synonym とされている), *Eustrangalis distenoides* (p. 222, pl. I, f. 4, 日光, 札幌), *Strangalia dulcis* (p. 222, 和田峠, 肥後湯山, 全体黒色で胸部の赤色なものを原種とし, 翅鞘の赤色のものと, 翅鞘赤色で脚部の黒色な2変型を記録している), *Strangalia contracta* (p. 223, 柏木, 女峯山, 和田峠), *Strangalia regalis* (p. 224, 札幌, 伊賀), *Pyrrhona laeticolor* (p. 224, pl. I, f. 8, 湯山), *Coremys sericata* (p. 225, pl. I, f. 2, Nanai, 中禅寺, Ontaki), *Necydalis solida* (p. 225, 中禅寺), *Necydalis ebenina* (p. 225, Junsai), *Necydalis pennata* LEWIS (p. 226, 日光, 北海道), *Thranus variegatus* BATES (p. 226, 長崎, 北海道), *Aromia ambrosiaca* STEVEN (p. 226, 函館, Mr. OTA の採集した唯一頭によつて記録し, 小アジア産の標本に酷似するが稍小型で細長であるとした. 本種は現在 *A. moschata* L. var. *orientalis* PAVILSTSHIKOV とされている), *Chloridolum thaliodes* (p. 226, 札幌, 神戸), *Chelidonium quadricolle* (p. 226, 奈良, Junsai, 札幌, 東京), *Callichroma japonica (C. japonicum)* HAROLD (p. 227, HAROLD の記録を引用しただけであるが, HAROLD は触角や中腿節の形状を記載していないと述べている. また原記載では属名が女性なのに種名が中性なので語尾を女性に変化させている. しかしこれは先にも述べたように現在は *Chloridolum* 属に入っている), *Rosalia Batesi* HAROLD (p. 227, 先に述べたように HILGENDORF が北海道で採集した2頭の標本で記載されたものであるが, LEWIS は北海道で8月および9月初旬に沢山採集したことを報じ, また日光附近の Buno で1881年8月30日に1頭採集したことを報じている), *Sympiezocera japonica* BATES (p. 227, 横浜で1880年3月26日杉の倒木上を走つていたことを述べ, 春第一番に現れる天牛だとした. 命名者が BATES となつているのは明らかに LACORDAIRE の誤で, BATES 自身1873年の報文には LACORDAIRE を命名者としている), *Rhopalopus signaticollis* (SOLSKY) BLESSIG (p. 227, 札幌), *Semanotus chlorizans* SOLSKY (p. 227, 札幌), *Phymatodes albicinctus* BATES (p. 228,



*Callidium albofasciatum* MOTSCHULSKY と同種とし、若し MOTSCHULSKY の種名が BLAND によつて1862年に北米産の種に先に使用されたのを無効だと考えないならば、本種に対し先取権を持つていた。また KRAATZ が Deut. Ent. 2eit., 1879, p. 88, で両種を同一としたとき *albofasciatum* の発表は1866年であるのを1861年と間違つて注意している), *Phymatodes maaki* KRAATZ (p. 228, 中禅寺, Oyayama, *Callidium* 属から本属に移した), *Plagionotus pulcher* BLESSIG (p. 228, Junsai), *Clytanthus gracilipes* FALDERMAN (p. 228, 福島), *Clytanthus latifasciatus* FISCHER (p. 228, 札幌), *Clytanthus misellus* (p. 228, 横浜), *Clytanthus xeniscus* (p. 229, 函館, 札幌), *Clytanthus (?) acutivittis* KRAATZ (p. 229, 中禅寺, Oyayama, KRAATZ によると HILGENDORF が日本で採集している。LEWIS の標本は一定した変種を形成するとして var. *inscriptus* を記載した), *Demonax transilis* (p. 229, 須山, 日光, 横浜), *Clytus melaenus* (p. 230, Junsai), *Clytus auripilis* (p. 230, 札幌), *Xylotrechus chinensis* CHEVROLAT (p. 231, 南部および中央部日本, 北海道, 支那, なお LEWIS の覚書でクワを食害し, 成虫は hornet の態度をする)と簡単に生態観察を述べている), *Xylotrechus emaciatus* (p. 231, Kurigahara), *Xylotrechus clarinus* (p. 231, Junsai), *Xylotrechus albifilis* (p. 232, 碓氷峠, 変種をアムール河から報じている), *Xylotrechus rufilus* (p. 233, Junsai), *Xylotrechus Grayi* WHITE (p. 233, 北海道を分布に追加した), *Brachyclytus singularis* KRAATZ (p. 234, 箱根—須山間), *Anaglyptus niponensis* (p. 234, 宮ノ下, 木賀, Oyayama, 日光), *Paraclytus excultus* (p. 234, Pl. I, f. 11, 全日本), *Aglaphis colobotheoides* (p. 235, pl. I, f. 12, 札幌), *Purpuricenus spectabilis* MOTSCH. (p. 236, 神戸から北は札幌まで産するとし, synonym として *P. nigrohirtus* LEWIS を挙げた), *Phlyctidola metallica* (p. 236, pl. I, f. 2, 札幌, 日光, Oyayama), *Echthistatus binodosus* WATERHOUSE (p. 237, 中禅寺から北は青森まで, 及び佐渡ヶ島), *Echthistatus furciferus* (p. 237, 兵庫の摩耶山), *Echthistatus grossus* (p. 237, 湯山), *Dolophrades terrenus* (p. 238, pl. I, f. 10, 入吉), *Monohammus nitens* (p. 238, 女峯山), *Monohammus luxuriosus* BATES (p. 238, 北海道), *Monohammus grandis* WATERH. (p. 238, 北海道, 中禅寺, 札幌, 筑波山), *Monohammus pardalinus* (p. 239, 湯山), *Haplohammus* (p. 239, 本属に次の日本産の種類が属するとした。 *H. luxuriosus*, *H. fraudator*, *H. sejunctus*, *H. degener*), *Haplohammus fulvicornis* PASCOE (p. 240, 日本—WHITELY. 函館?と原記載を踏襲, LEWIS は本種を *M. sejunctus* か *M. fraudator* の何れかに属するものと考えている。しかし自分は触角において PASCOE の記載に完全に一致する標本を見ないとした), *Uraecha griseola* (p. 240, 柏木), *Uraecha bimaculata* THOMSON (p. 240, 南部および中部日本, 北海道), *Mecynippus pubicornis* (p. 241, pl. II, f. 12, 札幌), *Apalimna liturata* (p. 242, pl. II, f. 5, 全島), *Xenicotela fuscata* (p. 242, pl. II, f. 2, 肥後), *Rhodopis integripennis* (p. 243, 和田峠), *Rhodopis Lewisii* BATES (p. 243, 兵庫, 北海道), *Nanohammus rufescens* (p. 244, pl. II, f. 4, 中禅寺), *Scotinages diphysis* PASCOE (p. 244, 対島, BOWRING), *Mesosa gracilior* (p. 244, Oyayama), *Mesosa japonica* BATES (p. 244, 南部日本, 北海道), *Mesosa hirsuta* (p.

244, 神戸), *Mesosa senilis* (p. 245, Junsai, 大山, 札幌), *Mesosa poecila* (p. 245, 日光, Junsai), *Mesosa cribrata* (p. 245, 札幌), *Mesosella simiola* (p. 246, pl. II, f. 3, 日光), *Sybra subfasciata* (p. 246, 肥後), *Xylariopsis mimica* (p. 247, pl. II, f. 7, 中禅寺, 札幌), *Sydonia divaricata* (p. 247, 肥後, 湯山), *Graphidessa venata* (p. 243, 肥後), *Eupogonius tenuicornis* (p. 249, 西村, 柏木), *Terinaea atrofusca* (p. 250, pl. II, f. 6, Junsai), *Cylindilla grisescens* (p. 250, 須山), *Rhopaloscelis unifasciatus* BLESSIG (p. 250, Junsai, 札幌, 入吉), *Rhopaloscelis maculatus* BATES (p. 251, Junsai, 日光), *Rhopaloscelis bifasciatus* KRAATZ (p. 251, 札幌, Junsai), *Eryssamena saperdina* (p. 251, 中禅寺, 碓氷峠), *Eryssamena acuta* (p. 252, 碓氷峠, 多分前種の変種だろうと述べている), *Eryssamena spinidorsis* (p. 252, pl. II, f. 10, 上松, 碓氷峠), *Miccolamia cleroides* (p. 253, pl. II, f. 11, 伊豆, 日光), *Miccolamia verrucosa* (p. 253, 須山, 東京), *Miccolamia glabricula* (p. 253, 日光), *Clytosemia pulchra* (pl. 254, pl. II, f. 9, 日光), *Acanthocinus stillatus* (p. 254, 中禅寺, Junsai, 日光), *Callapoecus guttatus* (p. 254' pl. II, f. 1, 奈良), *Agapanthina angusticollis* GYLLENHAL (p. 255, Junsai), *Calamobius japonicus* BATES = *Pseudocalamobius* id. (p. 255, KRAATZ による新属の設定に賛成し, 属の位置について論じている), *Saperda decempunctata* GEBLER (p. 255, 北海道で PRYER が2頭採集し, BLESSIG の記載によく一致すると述べている), *Saperda tetrasticta* BATES (p. 255, Junsai), *Saperda sulphurata* GEBLER (p. 255, Junsai, Nanai, GANGLBAUER によると *Menesia* 属に属するとした), *Saperda octomaculata* BLESSIG (p. 255, Junsai), *Saperda sanguinolenta* THOMSON (p. 256, 南部及び中部日本, 北海道), *Eutetrappa* (p. 256, 次に記載するもののほか *Saperda carinata* BLESSIG, *S. metallescens* MOTSCHULSKY, *Glenea ocelota* BATES が属するとした), *Eutetrappa variicornis* (p. 256, Junsai), *Eutetrappa chrysgargyrea* (p. 256, 肥後の Oyayama), *Paraglenea chrysochloris* BATES (p. 256, 北海道, 中禅寺, *Glenea* 属から移した), *Paraglenea eximia* (p. 257, Junsai, 札幌), *Paraglenea theaphia* (p. 257, 札幌), *Glenea colenda* THOMSON (p. 258, 日本, LEWIS やその他の採集品で本種に似たものは見たことがないと述べている), *Singalia rufescens* (p. 258, 長崎, *Singalia* は *Thranis* の synonym とされており, 何故 *Glenea* の直後に置かれたのか判らない. 一見 *Oberea* や *Linda* に似た感じのものもあるが *Cerambycinae* に属している. なお本種は原標本以外に採集記録がないが, *Thranis formosanus* SCHWARZER として知られているものが本種の記載によく似ている), *Stenostola argyrosticta* (p. 258, 中禅寺), *Stenostola anomala* (p. 259, 肥後), *Epiglenea comes* (p. 259, 肥後), *Oberea vittata* BLESSIG (p. 260, 横浜, 湯山, 長崎), *Oberea niponensis* (p. 260, *O. japonica* BATES が THUNBERG の *Saperda japonica* が *Oberea* に編入されたため先取されたので変更した), *Oberea sericans* (p. 260, 小樽, Nanai, Junsai), *Praolia citrinipes* (p. 261, pl. II, f. 8, 柏木).

なお最後に同定出来ないものとして *Pogonocherus granulatus* MOTSCH. (p. 262) を挙げ, 記載によると *Pogonocherus* 属には属しないと述べている.

# 日本のこがねむし (I)

(第五圖版)

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## ON THE SCARABAEIDAE OF JAPAN (I) (Plate 5)

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1) かつて新島・木下両博士が日本領土産の食葉こがねむしをまとめられてから既に20年に余る月日が経過している。この間この類の分類にも多くの改変が加えられてきたが現在一般同好者の手にしうるまとまつた文献は余り見当たらない状態にある。この点にかんがみ我々の同人は私にこの類の概説を試みることをすゝめられた。勿論之は私にとって荷が重すぎることであるが、同好諸氏の些かの参考ともなれば幸と思ひ敢てお引受けすることにした。したがって不備粗雑の点は諸氏の賢察によつて補われることを念ずるものである。

2) 鯽角類 Lamellicornia の分類：三輪博士 (1938) が示した検索の大様は

1. 触角は膝状を呈して屈曲し上方に巻き上らず、その片状部は厚く、各節は固定して重なり合わず、むしろ多少櫛歯状を呈する (図1) ..... くわがたむし科 Lucanidae
  - 触角は膝状を呈しない ..... 2
  2. 触角の片状部は巻き上り、各節は厚くて重なり合わない (図2) .....  
..... ころつやむし科 Passalidae
  - 触角の片状部は巻き上らず、各節は薄く密に重なり合う ..... こがねむし科 Scarabaeidae(3)
- 3) というのであるが近年の PAULIAN (1941, 1945) の著書によればはじめの2科はこがねむし類と触角片状部が固定的で各片が平行していること等で区別されるとし、後者は更に数科に分割されている。即ち日本のこがねむし類は
3. 腹部は5腹節が認められる ..... こぶすぢこがね科 Trogidae
  - 腹部は6節を認めうる ..... 4

1) 新島・木下：こがねむしニ関スル研究報告 (第二) 我国ニ産スルこがねむし及其分布。北大農学部演習林研究報告 ii, 2, 1923, 253 pp., 7 pl.

— 同 (第三) 同 (追加及訂正) 同上報告 iv, 1927, 97pp., 3 pl.

2) 三輪勇四郎：日本甲虫分類学。西ヶ原刊行会，東京。(ref. p.191)

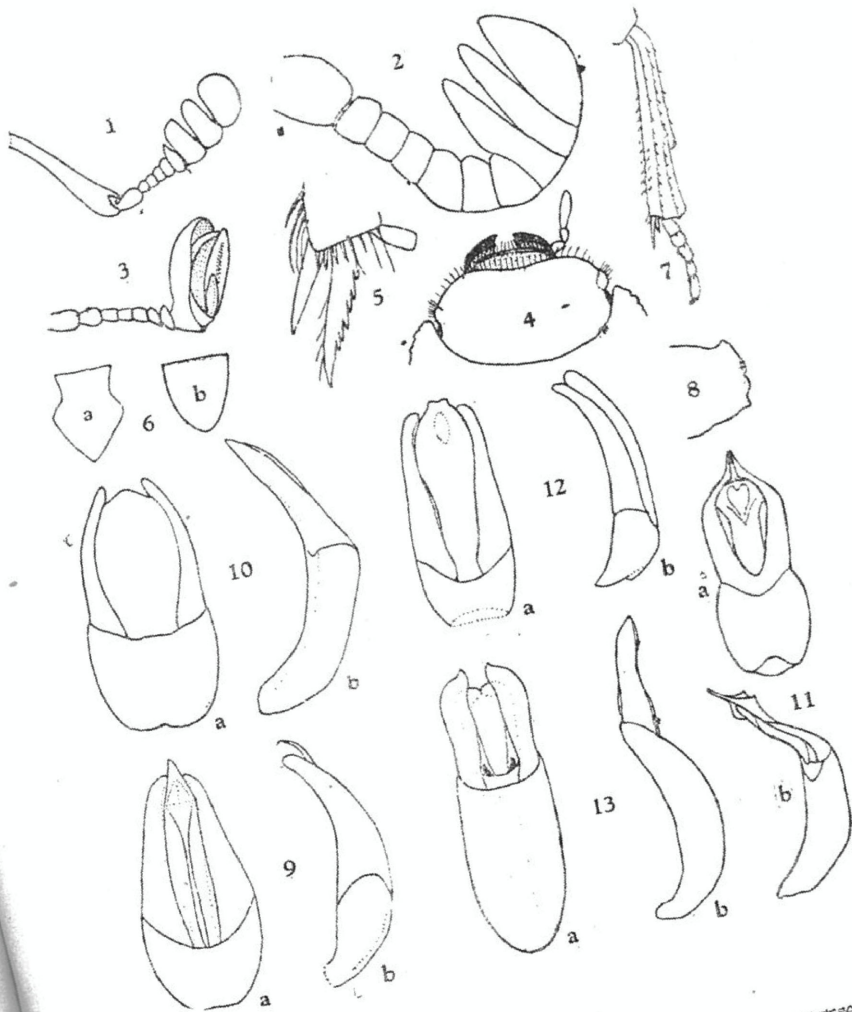
3) PAULIAN, R. : Faune de France. 38. Coléoptères Scarabéides. Paris. 1941.

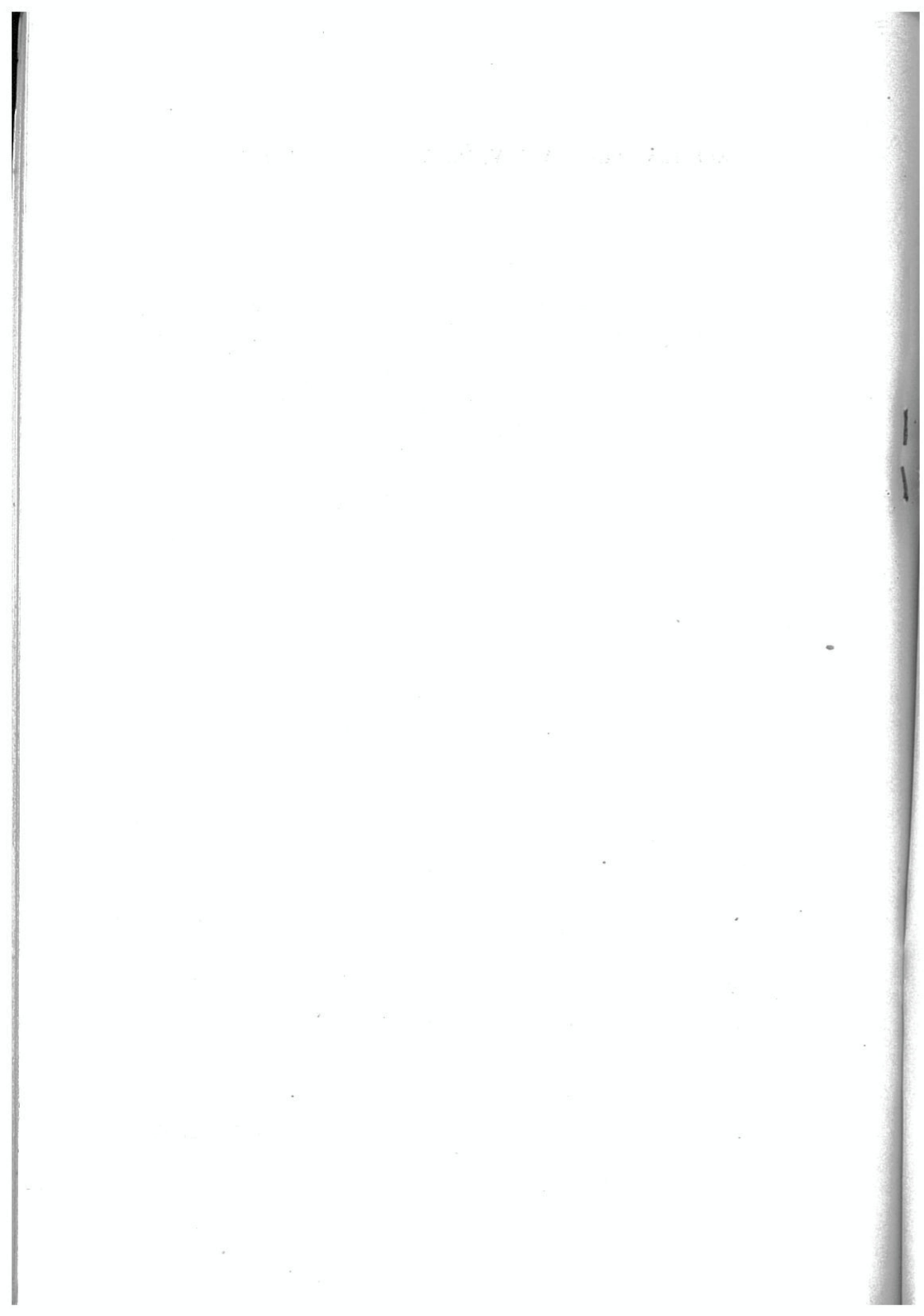
— : Faune de l'Empire Français. iii. Coléoptères Scarabéides de l'Indochine. Paris. 1945.

[昆虫学評論，第5巻，第2号，97~100頁，1951]

4. 触角片状部は盃状(図3)……………あつばこがね科 Hybosoridae  
 — 触角片状部は正常……………5
5. 触角は11節……………せんちこがね科 Geotrupidae  
 — 触角は10節以下……………こがねむし科 Scarabaeidae (s.s.)  
 の4科に分けられる。そして最後のものゝ亜科は
1. 触角片状部は光沢を欠き微毛を被る……………2  
 — 触角片状部は光沢があり、無毛か又は横臥毛を装う……………5
2. 頭楯は前方が口器をかくす。上唇と大腿は膜質……………3  
 — 頭楯は前方に少くも上唇を裸出する(図4)。後者と大腿は角質……………4<sup>4)</sup>
3. 後脛節端に1刺を有する。中基節は通常相離れる……………だいこくこがね亜科 Scarabaeinae  
 — 後脛節端に2刺を有する。中基節は通常相接する……………まぐそこがね亜科 Aphodiinae
4. 中脛節端刺は正常。触角は9節。胸背前縁は縁取られない……………  
 ………………にせまくそこがね亜科 Aegialiinae  
 — 中脛節端刺は櫛歯状(図5)。触角は10節。胸背前縁は縁取られる……………  
 ………………あかまだらせんちこがね亜科 Ochodaeinae
5. 大腿は上反し拡がり、上方から見える\*……………かぶとむし亜科 Dynastinae  
 — 大腿は上反せず拡がらず、上方から見えない>(\*稀に例外があるが附節の爪は左右不相称)  
 ………………6
6. 前頭は触角附着部を蔽い、上方からみえない……………7  
 — 前頭は触角附着部上方で彎入し、附着点は上方からみえる……………10
7. 附節の爪は左右相等しい……………8  
 — 附節の爪は左右等しくない……………9
8. 後脛節端刺は相離れる。体は通常短くて膨隆する……………びろうどこがね亜科 Sericinae  
 — 後脛節端刺は基部が相接する。体は長形で多少共膨隆する……………  
 ………………こふきこがね亜科 Melolonthinae
9. 脛節は端刺がない。後附節の爪は通常1本のみ……………あしながこがね亜科 Hopliinae  
 — 後脛節は2端刺を具え、後附節の爪は1対で正常……………すちこがね亜科 Rutelinae
10. 上翅は肩部下方で両側彎入する。中胸板は下面で片状に突出し、中胸側板は上方に拡がり背  
 面に達する……………はなむぐり亜科 Cetoniinae  
 — 上翅は単純。中胸板は片状に突出せず、中胸側板は拡がらず背面に達しない……………11
11. 後基節は相離れる……………ひらたはなむぐり亜科 Valginae  
 — 後基節は相接する……………12
12. 上翅はよく発達し且つ膨隆した尾節板を裸出する……………とらはなむぐり亜科 Trichiinae  
 — 上翅は腹部背板末節をも蔽う。尾節板は単純……………ひげぶとはなむぐり亜科 Graphyrinae  
 によつて13の亜科に分たれる。

4) 近年 PAULIAN, JEANNEL らフランスの学者は亜科に—nae を用いず—tae を用いている。尙 Scarabaeinae は ARROW らの Coprinae に当る。





## Family TROGIDAE こぶすぢこがね科

本科は本邦では今のところ唯1属 *Trox* を含むのみである。尙、野村鎮氏の見解によれば現在 Lucanidae に入れられている *Nicagus japonicus* はこの科に属すべきものらしいという。事実この種の触角、体制は Scarabaeidae (s.l.) によりよく似ている。

Genus *Trox* FABR. こぶすぢこがね属

邦産の本属の分類学的研究は野村氏(1937)<sup>5)</sup>によつてなされた。又 BALTHASAR, V. (1936)<sup>6)</sup>は旧北区に産する Troginae のモノグラフを出しているが本邦の種に関しては標本がなかつたらしく不十分である。日本産の種の検索は次の通である。

1. 小楯板は3葉状(図 6a)。頭楯は眼の直前で鋭く角をなしており、又前中央は通常尖る。(Subgenus *Omorgus* ER.)

前脛節端の2外歯は癒合して円く膨大する。前脛節には尙2外歯の痕跡がある。胸背側縁は波状を呈する。体は黒色、頭胸背は灰黄色の分泌物で被われる。頭楯は3角で先端は鈍角、頭頂に2瘤起を横列する。胸背前角は鈍角、後角は極めて鈍くその前方は側方へ広くはり出し、前角後方の弱い弧状部との間に浅く彎入をつくる。後縁は小楯板前方部が後方にはり出す。背面には前縁を基底とする3角形の隆起(中央縦溝により2分される)の他、後角前方及びその内方(小楯板に近く)に隆起を有する。上翅は浅い不明瞭な点刻列を具え、間室にやゝ長形の褐色短刺毛を群生した小隆起列を有しその間に不規則な滑沢隆起部を散在する。中・後脛節は外側に刺毛群を欠き、内側に褐色毛を列生し、後脛節端刺は第2跗節中央に達する。♂交尾器: 図9 a, b. 体長11~13mm. 体幅6~7mm. 日本(本, 四, 九), 台湾, 支那, シヤム. Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1875, P. 98. ....<sup>7)</sup>  
..... オ、コブスデコガネ *obscurus* WATERHOUSE

- 小楯板は楯状(図 6b)。頭楯は眼の前で角ばらず、前縁は通常弧状。(Subgenus *Trox* s.s.)  
..... 2
2. 後脛節外側の中央後に刺毛群を具え、その部分は多少共隆起する。胸背側縁は波状を呈するのが普通である。胸背の凹みは一般に深く大きい。..... 3
- 後脛節外側の中央後に刺毛群はない。胸背側縁は弧状で波曲しない。胸背の凹みは一般に浅く小さい。..... 4
3. 後脛節外側の刺毛群を具えた隆起は顕著(図 7)。胸背側縁は強く波状を呈する(図 8)。黒色、体表は多くは灰褐色の分泌物で被われる。頭楯は3角で前縁は稍円みをおび中央は鈍く突出する。頭頂には弱い2隆起を横列する。胸背前角は鋭く尖り、後角は鈍角、側縁は後半2度彎入し、前半は略直線状。上翅の奇数間室は褐色短刺毛群を具えた長形大形の隆起

5) 野村鎮: 日本産コブスデコガネ属に就て。日本の甲虫 i, 2, p.77—87, pl. ix.

6) BALTHASAR, V.: Monographie der Subfam. Troginae der paläarktischen Region. Festschr. f. 60. Geburtstag Prof. Dr. E. Strand, i, p. 407—459.

7) ARROW (1913) は *T. chinensis* BOHEMAN の synonym としたが之は誤らしい。

- を配列し、偶数間室には小隆起列を有する。前脛節外側には末端の近接した2齒の他1小齒を具える。♂交尾器：図10a,b. 体長6~7mm. 体幅3~3.5mm. 日本(北, 本, 九), アムール, 台湾, シヤム, 印度支那, 印度. *Etudes Ent.*, ix, 1857, p.14. .... ヒメコブスデコガネ *opacotuberculatus* MOTSCHULSKY
- 後脛節中央後の刺毛群を具えた隆起は低い。胸背側縁は弱く波状を呈する。前種によく似るがやゝ大形で、上翅の隆起列は間隔狭く、隆起は低い。♂交尾器：図11a,b. 体長7.5~8mm. 体幅4mm. 日本(北, 本). *Nippon no Kôchû*, i, 2, 1937, p. 81 & 85, fig. .... ムツコブスデコガネ *mutsuensis* NOMURA
4. 体は大きく(7~11mm.) 倒卵形。上翅間室の刺毛群は著しく短く淡色、刺毛群を具える部分は他部より特に隆まらない。前脛節外側には第4齒の痕跡があり、後脛節は外側に著しい棘突起列を具えない。黒色。頭楯前縁は弧状、中央部はやゝ環状に隆起し短刺毛を装う。胸背は前角は鋭角、後角は鈍角、側縁は弧状で後角前に於て殆ど彎入しない。背面中央には前部に円形、後部に長形の凹みがあり、その両側に各数個の浅い凹みを具える。上翅の刺毛群は奇数間室に於てやゝ大きく、間室は多少起伏するが隆起を特に認めえない。♂交尾器：図12a,b. 体幅4~6mm. 日本(北, 本, 九). *Trans. Ent. Soc. London*, 1875, p.98. .... マルコブスデコガネ *setifer* WATERHOUSE
- 体は小さく(5~5.5mm) 長形。上翅間室の刺毛群は正常で褐色、隆起上に存する。後脛節は多くの場合外側に著しい棘突起列を有する(6~8個)。黒色。頭楯は前縁弧状で先端は多少角ばる。頭頂には不明瞭な横長の2隆起を具える。胸背前角は鋭く、後角は直角乃至少しく鈍角。側縁は軽く弧状。背面中央に縦溝があり、その両側中央後等に凹みがある。上翅間室には刺毛群を伴う隆起が配列し、偶数間室のものは小さい。♂交尾器：図13 a,b. 体幅2.5~2.7mm. 世界共通。(Syn. *nipponensis* Lewis, A.M. N.H., 1895, p. 387). *Syst. Nat. ed.*, xii, 1767, p. 573. .... チビコブスデコガネ *scaber* LINNÉ  
(つづく)

図版説明 Explanation of Plate

- 1-3. Antenna (right): 1. *Platycerus delicatulus* LEWIS, 2. *Cylindrocaulus patalis* LEWIS, 3. *Phaeochrous emarginatus* CASTELNAU. 4. *Aegialia comis* LEWIS: Head (frontal view). 5. *Ochodaeus maculatus* WATERH.: Terminal spurs of mesotibia. 6. Scutellum: a. *Trox obscurus*; b. *T. setifer*. 7-8. *Trox opacotuberculatus*: 7. Hind leg, 8. Pronotum (right half)(after NOMURA 1937). 9-13. Male genitalia (a. dorsal-, b. lateral-view): 9. *Trox obscurus*, 10. *T. opacotuberculatus*, 11. *T. mutsuensis* (after NOMURA 1937), 12. *T. setifer*, 13. *T. scaber*.



## 編 集 を お え て

第五巻、第一号に引続き、本号の発行を準備しましたが、種々の事情によって非常に遅延したことを先ずお詫びします。私どもがかなり注意していても、まだ誤植が発見されるのは遺憾に思い、本号は初・再校を原著者に送り充分校正をねがったので、多少発行が遅れたけれど、その誤りが減じたのではないかと思つています。第五巻をこれで終り、第六巻に入る訳ですが、次年度から多少方法を改めて早く確実に発行出来るよう研究中で、この一年の遅れを出来るだけお早くとりもどすよう努力いたします。本号には新しい試みとして、海外専門家の寄稿をのせ、又分類学的解説を始めました。E. F. GILMOUR氏はイギリス随一の天牛類の権威で、目下 Junk の Col. Cat. の天牛科 (Lamiinae を除く) の Supplement を編集中の由、又第六巻にチェッコの L. HEYROVSKY 博士の論文を登せる予定です。中根氏の此種の解説は既に定評のある処ですが、金龜子虫科に限らず、他のものについても、次に紹介して行く予定ですから御期待下さい。前号既報の第一回大会後、毎年一回夫々大会を催し、1950、1951 の二年度、夫々多大の成果を収めました。その報告は、第六巻の巻頭から順次掲げて行きます。特に 1951 年度の大会は非常な盛会で、一色周知、中条道夫両先生の講演が非常に感銘を与えました。又大阪市立自然科学博物館では 1951 年数度にわたり、電源鼎発によっていずれ水底に没するであろう紀伊半島熊野川流域北山峽に科学調査団を派遣し、多くの成果をあげたことは当時新聞紙上にも報ぜられたので御承知の方も多いかと思いますが、本会からも大倉・中根両幹事や会員有志の方々が参加され又採集品の一部の研究報告の作製を本会に委嘱されましたので目下従事中であり、今後このような事業には会としても大いに協力して行きたいと考えています。会及評論に対する腹藏のない御批判と御援助を心よりおまちいたします。よりよく、より充実した機関紙とするために役員一同は勿論努力をかさねていますが、会員の皆様のより力強い御援助が何よりの原動力となりますので、振つて御入会御支援を心より希望します。(林)

## 本 会 役 員

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