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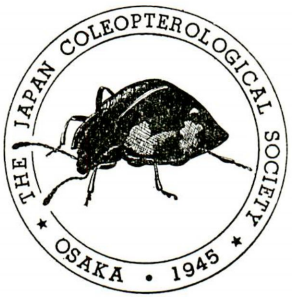

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昆 蟲 学 評 論

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL REVIEW OF JAPAN

VOL. XV, NO. 2. JUNE, 1963.

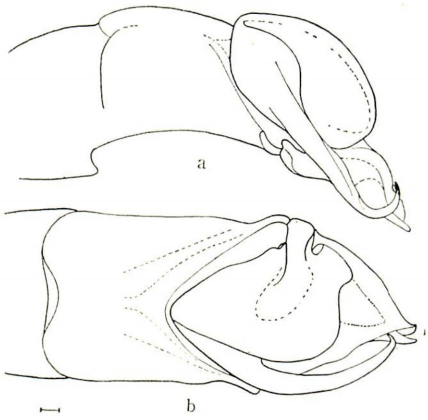
Some New Species of the Coleoptera from Loochoo Is. and its Adjacent Regions

By SIZUMU NOMURA

Scarabaeidae.

Maladera kamiyai subsp. *yaeyamana* nov. (text fig. 1)

Body dark red-brown, opaque, with clypeus, antennae and legs shining. Clypeus without transversal impression in front, subtrapezoid, with front angles rounded. Genae not protrude beyond straight line of lateral margins of clypeus, whereas those of *amamiana* NOMURA protrude in keeping an obtuse angle to lateral margins of clypeus. Sides of pronotum feebly, uniformly arched. Right paramere of male aedeagus extremely dilated near base, slender and curved at apical part as figured. (Lines next to figures refer to a length of 0.1 mm.). Body length: 8 mm.



Text fig. 1.
Male genitalia of *Maladera kamiyai* subsp. *yaeyamana*. a. lateral view; b. dorsal view.

Distribution: Loochoo Is. (Iriomote Is.).

Holotype: ♂, Shirahama, Iriomote Is., 4 Apr. 1962, leg. S. TAMAI (in coll. Ent. Lab., Coll. Agr. Ehime Univ.).

This new subspecies differs from the nominate form and *amamiana* NOMURA in the shape of the male aedeagus and lacking the transversal impression of the clypeus.

Tenebrionidae.

Strongylium japanum subsp. *yakushimae* nov.

This new subspecies may be separated from the typical form in the following

points: (1) body above coppery, sometimes the elytra coppery-black, (2) ventral surface, femora, tibiae and basal halves of antennae blue-black, (3) tarsi blackish brown with feeble blue-blackish lustre. Body length: 17–21 mm.

Distribution: Kyushu (Yakushima Is.).

Holotype: ♂, paratypes: 1♂, 3♀ & 12 exs., Yakushima Is., 6–20 Jul. 1952, leg. YOSHIHIKO KUROSAWA; 1♀, Yakushima, 31 Jul. 1957. (in coll. S. NOMURA & National Sci. Mus. of Tokyo).

Strongylium japanum subsp. *tanegashimae* nov.

It may be distinguishable from the typical and preceding forms in the following characters: (1) body larger and black, (2) dorsal surface with feeble coppery lustre, (3) ventral surface and legs tinged with faint bluish lustre. Body length: 23.5 mm.

Distribution: Kyushu (Tanegashima Is.).

Holotype: ♀, Tanegashima Is., 26 May 1960, leg. S. ISHIDA (in coll. S. NOMURA).

Strongylium amamianum sp. nov. (pl. 5, figs. 1 & 2)

Body elongate, coppery, sometimes dark greenish blue, shining, decorated with fulvous hair; legs and antennae blue-black, covered with short, fuscous hair.

Head strongly, rather sparsely punctate; frons between eyes narrow in male, broader, a third as broad as eye in female, somewhat sparsely punctate, with a median longitudinal sulcus behind; punctures of clypeus smaller than those of vertex; labrum somewhat finely, closely punctate at basal half, smooth at apical half. Terminal joints of maxillary palpi triangle, with inner margin a little shorter than outer and apical ones. Antennae filiform, 7th to 10th joints somewhat flattened, a little dilated apically, gradually decreasing in length, 10th joint more than twice of its breadth in male, less than 1.5 times in female.

Pronotum broader than long (21: 16), broadest point across at base; lateral margins slightly arched at the middle, feebly sinuate before hind angles, not margined; front margin nearly straight, broadly margined at the middle, narrowly so at sides; basal margin feebly bisinuate, broadly margined. Surface of pronotum strongly, rather sparsely punctate, with a feeble median longitudinal impression at basal half in male, two sublateral impressions at basal third in female; punctures of pronotum as large as those of vertex and of 1st and 2nd elytral striae. Scutellum triangle, with several fine punctures.

Elytra subparallel-sided, a little narrowed laterally and feebly depressed dorsally at basal third, with apex somewhat separately rounded; striae very feeble, strial punctures on basal half of sides deep and very large, about twice as broad as intervals, without hair, punctures of scutellar to 2nd striae moderate size, those of apical area become finer and sparser. Intervals a little convex, very sparsely, finely punctate, each puncture with a long erect hair.

Prosternum not margined at front margin, transversely, rugosely punctate at sides, longitudinally rugose between front coxae. Metasternum finely, very sparsely punctate at the middle, densely so at sides, with a median longitudinal line at basal half. Abdomen finely, sparsely punctate at the middle, strongly and densely so at

sides, 1st sternite rugosely punctate behind hind coxae. In male, anal sternite truncated at apex, with a semicircular depression at the middle of apical half, front tibiae a little curved inwards. Body length: 11.8–14 mm.

Distribution: Amami-Ôshima.

Holotype: ♂, paratypes: 3♂, 1♀, Ikari, Amami-Ôshima, 19 Jun. 1961, leg. TAICHI SHIBATA (in coll. S. NOMURA & T. SHIBATA).

This new species is nearly allied to *S. japanum* MARSEUL, but in this species the body smaller, the pronotum sparsely, not rugosely punctate, the elytra much less depressed at basal third and the apices of the elytra somewhat separately rounded, not pointed.

Externally somewhat similar to *S. formosanum* GEBIEN, from which it may be separated in the shorter hair, especially of the legs, the finer punctures of 1st and 2nd elytral striae, and the slender antennae.

Strongylium shibatai sp. nov. (pl. 5, fig. 3)

Body elongate, subparallel-sided, black to piceous, with last antennal joint, mouth parts and tarsi dark red-brown.

Head somewhat densely, shallowly punctate, frons between eyes narrow, about a third as broad as eye in female, with several punctures and a feeble longitudinal line at the middle behind; clypeus sparsely, finely punctate and pubescent; labrum finely punctate and pubescent at basal half, smooth at apical area. Terminal joints of maxillary palpi triangle, with apical margin as long as inner and outer ones in female. Antennae with 5th to 10th joints shorter than 4th, gradually decreasing in length, somewhat flattened, 10th joint a little longer than broad, last joint oval, half longer than preceding joint.

Pronotum broader than long (7 : 6), somewhat sparsely punctate, with a median longitudinal impression at basal two-thirds very feeble; front margin nearly straight and widely margined at the middle, rounded and narrowly margined at sides; lateral margins roundly arched, slightly sinuate before hind angles, distinctly, but narrowly margined; basal margin feebly bisinuate and broadly margined. Scutellum triangle, with several fine punctures.

Elytra subparallel-sided, but at the middle scarcely broader than at the base; strial punctures small, but deep and somewhat notched into intervals, finer at apical part; intervals convex, almost smooth, without distinct punctures.

Ventral surface of body distinctly, sparsely punctate at sides, somewhat rugosely punctate at the middle part; punctures of abdomen become finer apically; front margin of prosternum finely margined; metasternum with a median longitudinal line at basal three-fourths. Body length: 12–13 mm.

Distribution: Amami-Ôshima.

Holotype: ♀, paratype: 1♀, Ikari, Amami-Ôshima, 19 & 20 Jun. 1961, leg. T. SHIBATA (in coll. S. NOMURA & T. SHIBATA).

This new species is nearly related to *S. erythrocephalum* FABRICIUS, but it may be easily distinguished from the latter in the blackish body, the deeper punctate-striae, the smaller striate-punctures and the more convexed intervals of the elytra.

And this is somewhat allied to *S. brevicorne* LEWIS, but in this new species the

body larger and broader, the eyes larger and more narrowly separated and the pronotum without sublateral impressions at basal part.

Strongylium marseuli subsp. *marseuli* LEWIS

Piceous, terminal joint and parts of basal four antennal joints, mouth parts, basal part of femora and of tibiae, and parts of tarsi rufous. Elytra alternately, sharply carinate, full length of 1st and 3rd intervals, basal parts of 5th and 7th, basal half of 8th intervals feebly convex, not carinate. Body length: 10–12.5 mm.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku & Kyushu).

Strongylium marseuli subsp. *yuwanum* nov. (pl. 5, fig. 4)

Piceous, basal four joints of antennae and mouth parts fulvous, terminal joints of antennae, basal two-thirds of femora, tarsi, front tibiae, basal part of four posterior tibiae rufous. Elytra alternately, obtusely carinate, with 1st and 3rd intervals feebly convex, not carinate, basal and apical parts of 5th, basal third of 7th and basal half of 8th intervals similarly feebly convex, not carinate. Body length: 10.5–11 mm.

Distribution: Amami-Ôshima.

Holotype: ♀, paratype: 1♀, Mt. Yuwan, Amami-Ôshima, 10 Jul. 1961, leg. TAICHI SHIBATA (in coll. S. NOMURA & T. SHIBATA).

Strongylium marseuli subsp. *taiwanum* nov.

Piceous, basal four joints and terminal joints of antennae, maxillary palpi, basal parts of femora and of tibiae, and tarsi more or less reddish. Elytra alternately, sharply carinate, entire parts of 1st and 3rd intervals (except basal part of 3rd) and basal third of 8th interval feebly convex, not carinate. Body length: 11.5–14 mm.

Distribution: Formosa.

Holotype: ♂, paratypes: 1♂, Mt. Ari, Formosa, 10 Jun. 1939, leg. SHINJI SUZUKI; 1♂, Nishimura, N. Formosa, 24 Jul. 1940, leg. HITOSHI HASEGAWA; 1♀, Kuraru, S. Formosa, 27 May 1938, leg. S. NOMURA (in coll. S. Nomura).

Mordellidae.

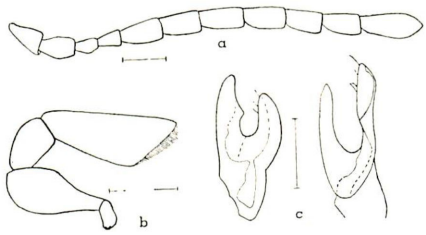
Mordellistena okinawana sp. nov. (text fig. 2)

Elongate, subparallel, black, somewhat lustrous, with elytra castaneous, excepting basal margin, suture and apical area darker, front margin of clypeus, mouth parts, four basal joints of antennae, front and middle femora fulvous, four anterior tibiae and tarsi, terminal spurs of hind tibiae fuscous, hind coxae piceous, hind tibiae and tarsi dark red-brown. Body covered with fulvous hair, except fuscous hair on apical area of elytra.

Head moderately convex, eyes oval, antennae filiform, 5th joint longer than 1.5 times of 4th, 5th to 10th joints a little shorter than twice of respective width, last joint elongate oval, with apex somewhat acute. Terminal joints of maxillary palpi

elongate triangle, with apical margin the shortest, 2nd joint somewhat dilated in male.

Pronotum a little broader than long (20 : 17), hind angles subrectangular, lateral margins feebly sinuate at basal half in profile. Scutellum triangle, broader than long.



Text fig. 2
Mordellistena okinawana sp. nov. (♂)
a. antenna; b. maxillary palpus; c. parameres.

Elytra finely punctate, subparallel at basal two-thirds, narrowing from apical third to apex, which separately, narrowly rounded. Pygidium a little longer than twice length of anal sternite, nearly straight, with apex pointed. Penultimate tarsal joints of four anterior legs not dilated, but obliquely truncate at apex. Combs of hind legs, 3; 2, 1, 0. Basal comb of hind tibiae strongly oblique, the longest, reaching two-thirds of tibial breadth. Combs of 1st and 2nd tarsi situated apical portion. Outer terminal spur of hind tibiae about ¼ as long as inner one. In male, front femora with a short, blackish hair at the middle of front margin. Body length: 2.36 mm. (excl. head & pygidium).

Distribution: Loochoo Is. (Okinawa Is.)

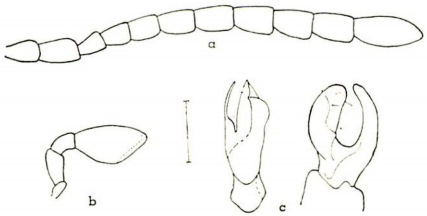
Holotype: ♂, Shuri, Okinawa Is., 19–21 Aug. 1958, leg. TERUNOBU HIDAKA (in coll. Ent. Inst., Coll. Agr. Kyushu Univ.).

This species is somewhat nearly allied to *M. fuscoapicalis* NOMURA, but it differs from the latter in the different colouration, especially castaneous elytra, and the form of the male genitalia.

Pseudomordellistena hidakai sp. nov. (text fig. 3)

Elongate, black to piceous, shining, with anterior half of clypeus, mouth organs, antennae, front legs, four posterior tibiae and tarsi and elytra (except blackish middle and apical bands) fulvous, four posterior femora fuscous and pygidium rufous. Body covered with fuscous hair on blackish area and fulvous hair on paler regions.

Head somewhat strongly convex, eyes large, subrhombic. Antennae filiform, with 4th joint subequal in length with 3rd, but similar in shape to 5th, 4th to 10th joints gradually increasing in length, 10th joint about half longer than its broad, last joint elongate oval, with apex somewhat acute. Terminal joints of maxillary palpi triangle, with apical margin a little shorter than inner one. Pronotum a little broader than long (11 : 10), lateral margins feebly sinuate at basal half in profile, hind angles subrectangular, with tip obsolete. Scutellum triangle. Elytra subparallel, about 2.5 times as long as its breadth, with apex separately rounded. Pygidium slender, feebly curved down-



Text fig. 3.
Pseudomordellistena hidakai sp. nov. (♂)
a. antenna; b. maxillary palpus; c. parameres.

wards, longer than four times of anal sternite.

Front tibiae of male somewhat stout, front femora normal, penultimate joints of four anterior tarsi truncated obliquely. Combs of hind legs, 3;2,2,0. Basal comb of hind tibiae strongly oblique, the longest, reaching near base of tibia. Outer terminal spur absent, inner one longer than half of basal tarsal joint. Male genitalia as figured. Body length: 1.82–1.88 mm.

Distribution: Loochoo Is. (Okinawa Is.).

Holotype: ♂, paratypes: 5♂, Yona, Okinawa Is., 16–18 Aug. 1958, TERUNOBU HIDAKA (in coll. Ent. Inst., Coll. Agr. Kyushu Univ. & S. NOMURA).

This new species is somewhat similar to *P. signatella* MARSEUL, but it differs from the latter in the colouration of the body, especially blackish pronotum, the form of the maxillary palpi and of the male genitalia.

Scraptiidae.

Anaspis (Anaspis) oshimana sp. nov.

Elongate, black, somewhat lustrous, with mouth organs, basal five or six antennal joints and legs rufous, excepting apex of each tibia and of each tarsal joint blackish. Body covered with short grey-yellow pubescence.

Head moderately convex, very finely punctate. Terminal joints of maxillary palpi triangle, with inner margin shorter than apical one, and inner angle obtusely angulate in female. Antennae filiform, 3rd to 5th joints slender, 6th to 10th shorter than 5th, gradually increasing in breadth, 10th joint a little broader than long, last joint oval, half longer than its breadth.

Pronotum broader than long (27 : 19), transversely strigose. Scutellum semicircular, finely punctate. Elytra a little broader than pronotum at base, broadest point across behind middle, about 1.8 times as long as broad, with apex separately rounded.

Metasternum with a median longitudinal line. Outer terminal spur of hind tibia about half length of basal tarsal joint, a little longer than inner one. Male unknown. Body length: 2.9–3 mm.

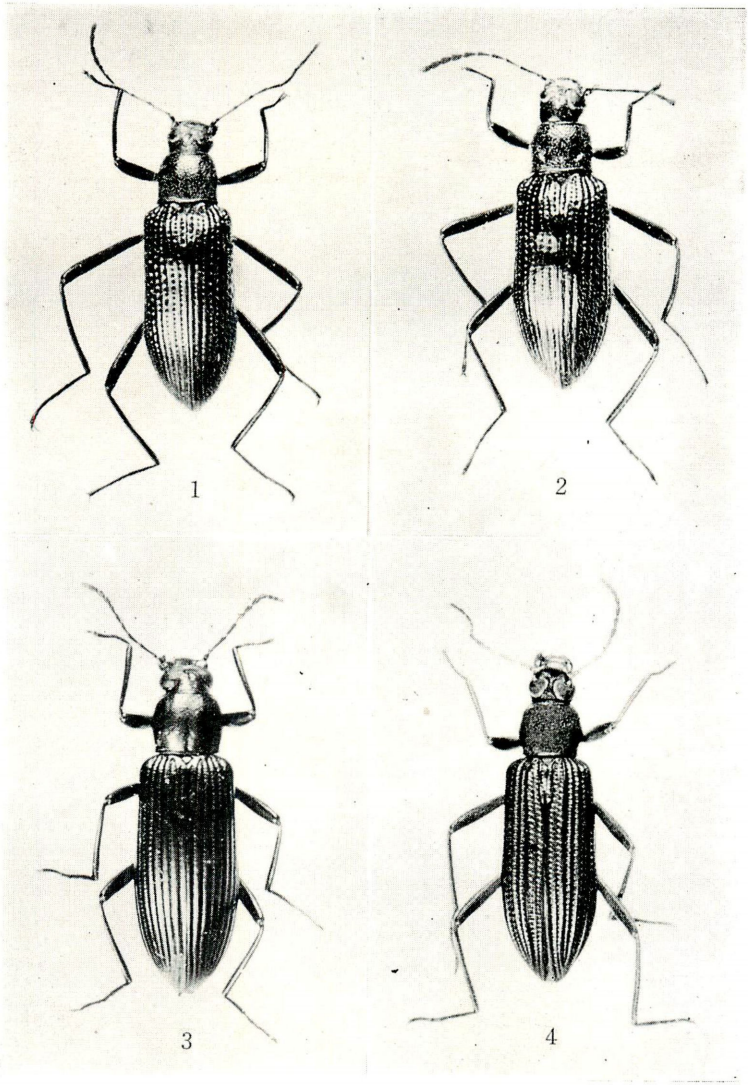
Distribution: Amami-Ôshima.

Holotype: ♀, paratype: 1♀, Amami-Ôshima, 16 & 29 Apr. 1961, leg. K. YAMADA (in coll. S. NOMURA & T. SHIBATA).

This new species is closely related to *Anaspis marseuli* CSIKI, but it differs from the latter in the colouration of the legs and the shorter antennae.

Explanation of Plate 5.

1. *Strongylium amamianum* sp. nov. (♂)
2. ditto (♀)
3. *Strongylium shibatai* sp. nov. (♀)
4. *Strongylium marseuli* subsp. *yuwanum* nov. (♀)



(S. NOMURA *photo.*)

Studies on Japanese Anthribidae, I. (Coleoptera)

By Taichi Shibata

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Cedus japonicus sp. nov. (pl. 6, figs. 1, 2, 3)

Black, upperside finely pubescent with silky tone.

Rostrum a little shorter than the apical width, rugosed and somewhat depressed at frontal half, apical margin almost straight; mesial carinula extends to occiput, dorso-lateral ones present below eyes, these 3 costae disappearing into the depression; the base of rostrum and genae with white pubescence, but the pubescence on the former consisting of independent 6 spots, in which posterior 2 smaller and placed in front of just inferior apical edges of eyes, anterior 4 spots especially large, separated by the 3 costae.

Frons narrow (between the eyes, of finely granulate), about as wide as the 2nd antennal joint in both sexes.

[Entom. Rev. Japan, Vol. XV, No. 2, pp. 43~49, pl. 6, June, 1963]

Antenna black except for each base of joint reddish; in ♂, a little longer than the body, 1st asymmetrical and strongly dilated towards apex, 2nd short but clavi-form likewise the proximal one, 3rd the longest and a half again as long as 1st, 4th (=5th) a little shorter than 3rd, 10th small, slightly longer than wide and one-third as long as 8th, 8th shorter than 7th (=6th=1st), and equal in length to 11th, tip of the terminal one acuminate; in ♀, beyond the subbasal swelling of the elytra, 1st rather short and less strongly dilated apically, each of 9th and 11th longer than 8th, 10th as wide as long.

Pronotum transverse, about twice as wide as long, the widest at middle, from this point straightly convergent forward and slightly narrowed backward, more or less sinuate laterally before the carina; finely rugosed and intermixed with strong punctures on lateral and basal portions, transversely grooved in the middle of disc, the groove gently curved, with 3 small white spots, the one in centre, the other 2 situated at its terminal ends, a similar white dot on each side, just occupying the imaginary extension line of the groove, a few additional dots on the disc, but inconspicuous, short whitish lines before the grey scutellum and behind the apical margin, obscurely indicated median stripe with a central dot of the groove; carina slightly biconvex above, and regularly curved forward at lateral sides, basal longitudinal and transversal carinulae present.

Elytra about one-third longer than wide, a little wider than the base of pronotum, subparallel-sided, almost flat above and gradually sloping posteriorly, but the apical declivity rather distinct, bordered and biconvex at basal margin as the pronotal carina; disc punctate-striate, the punctures distinct, the 3rd interspace slightly convex and wider than the rest, subbasal swelling tubercle-form, very prominent, a small elevation at the 3rd interspace on apical declivity and much smaller ante-apical one on the 8th interspace, these elevations with black velvety tufts alike as on the subbasal swelling; white (somewhat clay) small discal dots scattered here and there, in which the clearest mark just before the apical elevation of the 3rd interspace, the somewhat 2 lesser dots on the 8th, the anterior one almost at middle and another before the elevation.

Pygidium roundly narrowed towards apex, wider at the base than long.

Underside greyish white, abdominal segments black on lateral sides and white pubescence remarkable behind the black spots, the 2nd to 5th segments of abdomen in ♂ more or less depressed on middle; sides of prosternum, metasternum and metepisterna distinctly punctured.

Femora obscurely grey, white on middle of tibiae and also apical parts of the 1st tarsi except their extremities.

Length (excluding of head): 5.5 to 6.0 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Hatsuno, Is. Amami, 7 VII, 1961, T. SHIBATA leg.

Paratypes, 1 ♂, Ikari, Is. Amami, 11 V, 1960; 1 ♀, Ikari, 12 V, 1960, T. SHIBATA leg. (SHIBATA coll.).

All specimens were obtained on *Lagerstroemia indica* LINNÉ (Jap. name: Sarusuberi).

The present species is very closely allied to *C. antennalis* JORDAN, 1894 from Perak, Celebes and Luzon, but it is distinguished from the latter by the smaller body, the pubescent manner on rostrum and the forms of basal antennal joints. These

points, however, should represent the subspecific character of *C. antennalis*. And also the new species is similar to *C. diversus* JORDAN, 1911 from S. India, Tonkin, Java and Formosa, but it differs in the shorter elytra which are only one-third longer than the basal width, while nearly twice lengths of the width in *diversus*, and the base of rostrum with white spots in both sexes, lacking white pubescence in ♀ of the latter.

Oxyderes fastigata JORDAN (pl. 6, fig. 4)

Apatenia fastigata JORDAN, 1924, Nov. Zool., XXXI, p. 236.

Oxyderes fastigata: JORDAN, 1928, Nov. Zool., XXXIV, p. 114.

Though this species was described by ♀ from Formosa, it also occurs in Japan. The following specimens have been examined by the present author.

1 ♂, Ikari, Is. Amami, 29 V, 1960, T. SHIBATA leg.; 1 ♂, Hirakura, Mie Pref., 22 VII, 1959, K. HIGUCHI leg. (through Mr. H. YOKOYAMA); 1 ♂, Hiyadani, Shishikui-cho, Tokushima Pref., 5 VIII, 1962, N. KAWANO leg.

On the 1st to 4th abdominal segments of *O. fastigata* are obscurely spotted laterally by ashy pubescence, and in ♂ of this species a small tubercle is present before the metacoxa, as well as in the same sex of *O. obsolescens* WOLFRUM, 1945–'48 from China.

Phloeobius stenoides sp. nov. (pl. 6, figs. 5, 6)

Reddish brown, rostrum covered with yellowish grey pubescence, which being over head and extends to near base of pronotum, the pubescence on pronotum almost quadrangular at frontal half, then narrowed and weakened behind, carrying with 2 whitish dots on both sides of a mesial short and bare space, additional some clayish dots distributed on dark brown lateral areas, but partially more or less confused together; dark brown (sometimes blackish) pubescence on elytra along the suture running posteriorly and stopped at apical third, and dilated transversely forming an arched band which is limited by a yellowish grey apical patch, this dark sutural area also twice divergent transversely, the basal divergence vaguely diffused and including the subbasal swelling, the post-median one more distinct, somewhat forming a short band across the suture to the 4th or the 6th interspace, whitish clay and dark brown dots tessellated on alternate interspaces and on apical declivity, but up-mentioned colourations and manners of pubescence very variable, the rest of elytra, pygidium and beneath wholly yellowish grey, sometimes variegated with dark brown pubescence on abdomen.

Reduced 2 carinae almost being concealed by pubescence, starting on vertex and vanished near base of rostrum, which less strongly incised at apex, rather shallowly and widely emarginate, and the sides subparallel without distinct apical dilatation.

Upper lobe of eye not penetrated less strong than in *Ph. alternans* WIEDEMANN, therefore the frons about half as the apical width of rostrum, whereas in *Ph. alternans* much narrower between eyes.

Underside of head without a transverse depression as usual in *alternans*-group, lobe of mentum acuminate at its terminal tip.

Antenna black, 1st robust, 2nd the smallest, 3rd to 8th each with white pubescence apically, which especially more distinct in 8th, almost entirely white; in ♂, 3rd to

8th gradually decreasing in length, 9th equal in length to 10th, 11th slender, prolonged ectoapically and acute, in small individuals the end-joint of the club abbreviated likewise in the other species of *Phloeobius*; in ♀, 4th a little longer than 3rd.

Pronotum wider than long, lateral carina reached to the middle of side, from that convergent forward, apical angle absent, basal angle almost rectangular but not acute.

Elytra less than twice as long as wide, but much narrower than in *Ph. alternans*, each with a low subbasal swelling, sutural interspace more or less flat, not depressed except on the apical declivity.

Pygidium wider than long, the apex truncate.

Prosternum (in front of the coxa) a little shorter than a diameter of pro-coxa, with a transverse groove just before the coxae, almost parallel with the anterior margin of the latter; mesosternal process a little narrower than meso-coxa and feebly angulate laterally.

Femora and tibiae dark brown, with sparse yellowish grey pubescence, all tarsi nearly black except reddish brown claws, with thin whitish grey pubescence, 3rd tarsal joints fairly developed, the emargination which formed by the well rounded, not angulate 2nd lobes.

Length (excluding of head): 6 to 10 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Iwawaki, Osaka Pref., 3 V, 1958, Y. HAMA leg. (SHIBATA coll.).

Paratypes, 1 ♀, Mt. Iwawaki, 21 V, 1958, T. SHIBATA leg., 1 ♂, Serio, Kyoto Pref., 2 VI, 1960, Y. HAMA leg.; 1 ♀, Hanase, Kyoto Pref., 18 V, 1954, T. KISHII leg. (SHIBATA coll.); 1 ♂, Hanase, 2 VI, 1957, T. KISHII leg. (KISHII coll.).

This new species would be belonged to *alternans*-group on account of the fairly dilated the 3rd tarsal joint, and especially the modes of maculation and the outline much resembles to *Ph. stenus* JORDAN, 1923 from China, but it is distinguished from the latter by the following points: the 4th antennal joint in ♀ a little longer than the 3rd, the prosternum short, not so long as a diameter of the coxa, the sutural interspaces of the elytra are not distinctly depressed, etc.

These characters remind the present author of *Ph. laetus* JORDAN, 1923 from Cochinchina, but in *Ph. laetus*, the colouration is alike as of *Ph. gigas* FABRICIUS, as far as the original description shows, while this new species is similar to that of *Ph. stenus* JORDAN, moreover the Japanese one is possessed of a transverse groove before pro-coxae, but nothing in *stenus*.

Though the ♀ ♀ of *Phloeobius* from Formosa (in National Science Museum, Tokyo) were examined by the present author, if these examples are accurately identified as *alternans*, he has been previously met no Japanese specimen of such robust form.

Phloeobius planatus sp. nov. (pl. 6, fig. 7)

Black, upperside pubescent of sordid clay, underside of whitish clay.

Rostrum rugosed, slightly depressed at base, with 2 bare ridges being suggestive of dorsal carinae before the depression, dilated anteriorly at lateral sides, and distinctly developed at apex which very shallowly and simply emarginate.

Head finely rugosed, somewhat convex and wide, with a white spot on occiput, interval of eyes a half as wide as the apex of rostrum.

Head beneath bearing a transverse groove separating throat from head, lobe of mentum rounded at its terminal.

Antenna beyond the middle of elytra, reddish brown but the club-joints almost black except basal part of the 9th, sparsely pubescent with white, 1st very thick, 2nd small, 3rd the longest, 4th to 8th subequal in lengths, 9th and 10th asymmetric, more dilated internally than the external sides, 11th ovate with a brown peak.

Pronotum finely rugosed, slightly depressed along the dorsal carina, subparallel-sided (its outline resembles that of *Ph. gibbosus* ROELOFS, 1879 from Japan, but much longer, about only one-third wider than long); dorsal carina almost straight, angle of carina obtuse and lateral carina prolonged ahead at apical third; latero-apical portion much lighter than the dorsal one, with 2 white dots on each side of central area and the other 2 placed at middle between the discal dots and the lateral side, additionally basal angle and internal side of this inconspicuously spotted by dark brown pubescence, of which inner one more or less elongate.

Elytra very finely rugosed and relatively flattened, slightly depressed behind the basal margin; punctate-striate, the striation obsolete and the interspaces almost plane even at external sides, sutural interspace weakly depressed from middle to apex, the depression on apical declivity more distinct; disc entirely covered with sordid clay pubescence, without apical patch, 2 black tuft-like hairs occupying just on each basal swelling, one stands beside another, the tessellation on alternate interspaces consists of black and white pubescences, but white pubescence more visible than black, especially conspicuous at posterior half of the 3rd and the 5th interspaces, more or less darkened near basal margin and on shoulder callus.

Pygidium very small, nearly semicircular, the pubescence with golden tint.

Prosternum about as long as a diameter of the coxa, with a transverse groove in front of pro-coxae, the groove deep and straight; mesosternal process nearly as wide as meso-coxa.

Legs reddish brown but partly blackish, with clay or whitish clay pubescence; tibiae obscurely darkened on median parts, the 2nd tarsal joint short, bilobed with an acute angle between in all the cases, the 3rd not distinctly dilated and comparatively small alike as the others of *gigas-gibbosus*-group, but a little longer than in the same of *Ph. gibbosus*, instead of the short divergence of the 2nd.

Length (excluding of head): 5.5 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Ikari, Is. Amami, 16 VI, 1961, T. SHIBATA leg. (SHIBATA coll.).

This new species would be belonged to *gigas-gibbosus*-group owing to the small 3rd tarsal joint, though the frons is distinctly widened, at least a half as long as the apical width of rostrum, while in *gibbosus*, the nearest ally in several ways, the distance between the eyes is only one-third. For the point, the present species is somewhat allied to *Ph. latifrons* JORDAN, 1923 from Tonkin, but may be easily distinguishable from the latter in having the smaller body, a little longer pronotum and no apical patch of the elytra.

Paraphloeobius brevis albescens ssp. nov. (pl. 6, figs. 8, 9)

Black, short-cylindrical, fairly convex.

Head being on a level with rostrum, largely pubescent with white on the both, except dark brown behind eyes and a triangular patch on occiput, within the occipital marking a white short stripe which united to a clear spot just at the middle of

pronotal apex.

Rostrum short, about 3 times as wide as long, dilated apically with emarginate apex.

Antennal orifice large and triangular, approaches to eye having a strong sinuation of the anterior margin, placed on infero-lateral side of the rostrum, accordingly the orifice not seen from above.

Underside of head with a shallow transverse groove from eye to eye, where throat separated from head, a smooth, short and transverse space between this groove and the antennal orifice somewhat depressed and bounded by edges; frontal margin of mentum widely emarginate, the lobe rounded at the tip.

Antenna short even in ♂, not reached the pronotal base, black, sparsely pubescent with white except the last 3 joints; 1st and 3rd long and about twice as long as each of 6th or 7th, 2nd (=4th) a little longer than 5th but shorter than 3rd, 8th nearly equal in length to 5th, triangular, its apex received the following 3 wide joints, 9th also triangular, but much larger than the preceding, 10th twice as its long, 11th peltate, these 3 and also 8th forming an asymmetrical and large club, which dilated insidely, the length of the club nearly equal to the all remaining joints united together.

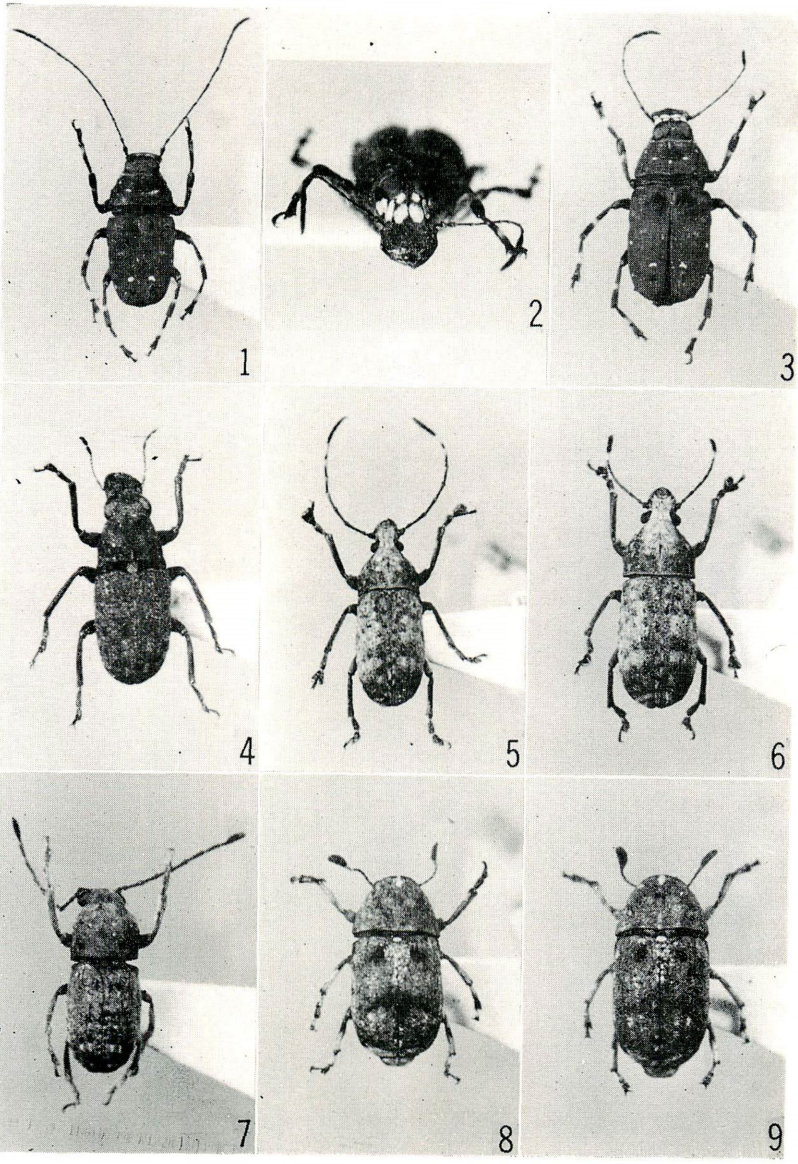
Pronotum brown, with some black spots in the centre, which ill-defined and permeated into brown colour, and with some white spots on lateral and apical parts, the all markings very variable but a mesial white spot of the apex always clear; wholly convex, a half as wide again as long, lateral side narrowed anteriorly with a gentle arc, the widest at dorsal carina which placed near base and very slightly biconvex, the angle of carina obtuse, lateral carina bending forward along the lateral side and arrived at apex.

Scutellum white.

Majority of elytra covered with brown pubescence, a patch on subbasal swelling black, prominent, a blackish large trichotomous patch placed just middle on disc, one of the branches prolonged backward along the suture and sometimes produced forward a little, the rest 2 expand laterally and obliquely as an arched transverse band but not reached sides, all ends of them vaguely terminate, white pubescence widely distributed on the greater part of the brown area, particularly a triangular space distinct from between the subbasal swelling to before middle, this colour of the lateral margin and of the 9th interspace more remarkable than the tessellation of the other interspaces, behind shoulder callus light clay and apical patch as well as pygidium densely white; subbasal swelling distinct, sides subparallel, disc punctate-striate, sutural interspace more or less raised from base to the middle, whence gently inclined toward apical declivity, sutural angle of apex with tooth.

Pygidium very little wider than long, subtriangular, the apex rounded or faintly truncate.

Underside greyish white, on lateral sides of abdomen intermixed with brown pubescence; prosternum (in front of the coxa) a little shorter than the width of procoxa, slightly depressed on the middle and somewhat raised before the coxae, mesosternal process perpendicular, wide and rounded posteriorly; metasternum in ♂ with a small \/ -shaped impression on the middle, the impression concealed by light yellowish brown silky tuft, moreover the 1st and the 2nd abdominal segments or also the 3rd in centre slightly depressed, in ♀ simple in centre but the last abdominal



(M. OHKURA photo)

segment much longer than the corresponding one in ♂.

Legs pubescent with white, short and relatively robust, tibiae a little longer than tarsi, but the frontal one in ♂ nearly equal in length to the tarsi, and hind tibiae in ♂ convex inside ante-medially and then concave apically, the terminal tips of mid- and hind tibiae sharply mucronate; unarmed, simple in ♀.

Length (excluding of head): 3.5 to 6.5 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Kasuga, Nara Pref., 3 VII, 1959, T. SHIBATA leg. (SHIBATA coll.).

Paratypes, 4♂♂, Kasuga, 3 & 4 VII, 1959; 7 ♀♀, Kasuga, 28 VI, 1959, & 3, 4 & 9 VII, 1959, T. SHIBATA leg. (SHIBATA coll.).

All specimens were obtained on *Quercus glauca* THUNBERG (Jap. name: Arakashi).

Examined specimens: 4♂♂, 3♀♀, Kamiishikawa, Niigata Pref., 3 VI & 3 VII, 1951, H. KOIKE leg. (through Dr. M. CHÛJÔ).

The typical species was originally described by single ♂ from Formosa in 1912. The present new form almost agrees with the JORDAN's species, especially as regards in both the structure and the sexual dimorphic character, there is no difference between the two. But this subspecies may be separated from the nominate species by the under 2 points: (1) the rostrum and the head are fully white above, (2) the elytra bear a common large shadowy black patch on disc.

JORDAN didn't refer to the striking feature on the metasternum of *P. brevis brevis*, while in ♂ of *P. brevis allbescens* is furnished with the above-mentioned appendage, concerning this question, it would be necessary that the Formosan specimen would be examined by the present author.

Explanation of Plate 6.

1. *Cedus japonicus* sp. nov., ♂; 2. Ditto, ♀ (Frontal aspect); 3. Ditto, ♀; 4. *Oxyderes fastigata* JORDAN, ♂; 5. *Phloeobius stenoides* sp. nov., ♂; 6. Ditto, ♀; 7. *Phloeobius planatus* sp. nov., ♂; 8. *Paraphloeobius brevis albescens* ssp. nov., ♂; 9. Ditto, ♀.

奄美大島のトビイロセンチコガネとマグソコガネ2種の記録

芝　田　太　一

朝鮮・台湾・中国・琉球等に分布する *Kolbeus coreanus* KOLBE トビイロセンチコガネが奄美大島にも産するので報告しておく．奄美の個体は朝鮮のものに較べて前胸背の点刻は少ないが，その他の部分には大した差異を認めなかった．分布資料を教えていただいた大倉正文氏，比較標本を貸していただいた後藤光男氏に感謝する．

1♂, Sato near Naze, 24. VIII. 1961, Y. SUSUMU leg.

なお，奄美大島のマグソコガネの報告を知らないので，手許にある2種を付記しておく．すべて灯火に来たものである．

1. *Aphodius elegans* ALLIBERT, Naze, 28. III. 1961, Y. SUSUMU leg.

2. *Aphodius uniformis* WATERHOUSE, Shimmura, 6. VII. 1961, T. SHIBATA leg.

The Cerambycidae of Ryukyu Islands. II.

Additions to the Cerambycid-fauna of Ryukyu Archipelago. 3 (Col.).

By Masao Hayashi

After being published the first part of this article, the additional collections of the following gentlemen from the various localities of Ryukyu have been received for my examination: Mr. M. Okabe of Kôchi for Okinawa and Yayeyama Islands in August, 1961 (Through Dr. K. Kojima), Mr. H. Maruoka for Amami-Ôshima and Okinoerabujima Islands in April, 1963 and some additional specimens of Amami-Ôshima Isl. (Through Dr. K. Kusama). I am greatly indebted to their kindful assistances for my present study, and also I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. M. Ohkura for his help in getting very fine photographic plates.

Prioninae

Parandrini

1. *Parandra shibatai* sp. nov.

Parandra janus: Kano (nec Bates), 1938, Annot. Zool. Japon., 17:115, pl. 8, fig. 1 (Kôtôsho=Botel Tobago) ♀; Hayashi, 1961, Entom. Rev. Japan, XIII (2): 36, pl. 9, fig. 1 (Amami-Ôshima) ♂.

Piceous reddish castaneous on dorsum, darkened on carinae of frons, mandibles, eyes and antennal scapes, lighter on ventral surfaces of body and legs, furnished with sparse yellow pubescence.

♂. Head transverse, slightly narrower than prothoracic apex (ratio of width, 17:18), shorter than prothorax, frons short, epistome quadrisinuate at apex with a dull central protuberance, vertex with two large convex areas, between those a dull longitudinal furrow is found, occiput swollen, genae expanded; surface finely, not closely punctured. Mandibles furnished with bidentate apex and also double tooth at the middle, each with a distinct dorsal carina. Antennae arriving at pronotal base, 11th the longest. Eyes about three times as long as wide, shallowly emarginate at the middle of frontal margin. Prothorax fairly transverse, (ratio of length: width; 15:18), broadest at apex, very weakly narrowed posteriorly to just behind middle, then distinctly narrowed to base, and very slightly sinuate just before base, base sinuate laterally, hind angle dull, not rectangular; disc smooth, almost flattened at the central portion, very finely, irregularly and sparsely punctured, with two pairs of shallow impressions on sides of center and insides of latero-posterior corners, and additionally weakly longitudinally impressed at the middle of apical one third. Scutellum roundly triangular, as long as wide. Elytra almost as broad as prothoracic apex, about 1.5 times as long as head and prothorax united together, and twice as long as the basal width, parallel-sided,

[Entom. Rev. Japan, Vol. XV, No. 2, pp. 50~55, pl. 7, June, 1963]

broadly conjointly rounded at apex; disc much more heavily but not coarsely punctured than pronotum, punctures finer apically, with two pairs of dull costae on dorsum. Ventral surface shining, finely punctulate throughout, but rather larger laterally. Legs shining, finely punctulate, tibiae with lateral carinae, 5th tarsal joint nearly as long as 1st to 4th united together. Prosternal process narrowed posteriorly without a distinct terminal tubercle.

♀. Body broader than ♂. Head fairly narrower than prothoracic apex (ratio, 16.5 : 20.5). Mandibles less developed. Antennae arriving at the middle of prothorax. Eyes about 2.5 times as long as broad. Prothorax fairly broader than long (ratio, 16.5 : 23.5), broadest just behind middle, narrowed shallowly to apex and distinctly to base, hind angle duller than in ♂, apex weakly but broadly emarginate, disc biimpressed, outer one larger and shallower at inside of middle, and inner one deeper at side of center before base. Scutellum slightly broader than long. Elytra slightly less than twice as long as the basal width. Prosternal process fairly narrowed posteriorly. Length, 18 (♂), 22 (♀) mm., width, 5 (♂), 7 (♀) mm.

Holotype, ♂ (SHIBATA coll.), Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima, N. Ryukyu, July 7, 1961, T. SHIBATA leg.; paratype, 1♀, Botel Tobago, off SE. Formosa, April, 1936, T. KANO leg. (Nat. Sci. Mus. coll.).

Differs from *P. janus* BATES (1875) from New Guinea, Celebes, etc., in having not rectangular hind angle of prothorax, not parallel-sided prosternal process, etc. And also differs from *P. formosana* MIWA et MITONO (1939) from Formosa in having less strongly punctured body, shorter antennae, less angulate lateroapical angle of prothorax, not strongly raised elytral costae, well convex areas on vertex, etc.

2. *Parandra formosana* MIWA et MITONO (Pl. 7, fig. 1)

MIWA et MITONO, 1939, Trans. N. H. Soc. Formosa, XXIX (187): 92, fig., ♀ (Bandaisha, nr. Musha, C. Formosa).

Material examined: 1 ♂, Omotodake, Is. Ishigaki, Yayeyama Isl., S. Ryukyu, August 2, 1962, H. Nomura leg. (SHIBATA coll.); 1♀, Banshoryo, Formosa, August, T. KANO leg. (Nat. Sci. Mus. coll.).

♂. Dark chestnut brown, blackish on elytra excepting base, lighter on body beneath and legs. Antennae slightly arriving at elytral base. Head a little narrower than prothoracic apex. Mandibles allied to those of *shibatai* (♂), stouter and sharper than ♀, epistome with a distinct central protuberance, convex areas on vertex less raised with the tops irregularly impressed, a narrow longitudinal furrow is found between the areas. Eyes about 2.5 times as long as broad. Prothorax fairly transverse, almost parallel-sided on apical two thirds, then distinctly narrowed posteriorly, hind angle slightly duller than rectangle, disc fairly punctured. Elytra strongly bicostate on each elytron, depressed basally near suture. Fifth tarsal joint shorter than 1st to 4th united together.

♀. Reddish brown. Prothorax slightly broader than in ♂. Elytra more strongly depressed at the interspaces on basal half.

Length, 18 (♂), 20 (♀) mm., width, 5 (♂), 6 (♀) mm.

This species is firstly reported from Ryukyu.

Lepturinae

Lepturini

3. *Pygostrangalia* (*Idiostrangalia*) *maruokai* sp. nov. (Pl. 7, fig. 2)

Body slender. Black, palpi brown, apical half of clypeus and labrum yellow, antennal joints from 6th to 11th yellowish brown with each apex narrowly infuscate, 3rd to 5th somewhat brownish on the apical portions. Each elytron with a yellowish discal vitta which is narrowed posteriorly, terminating at apical one fourth, the narrowest point of elytra, in ♂ and more prolonged in ♀, arriving at apical one sixth. Parts of coxae, trochanters, undersides of basal one third of mid- and hind femora, front tibiae in ♂ and ♀, and undersides of front and mid-tibiae in ♀ yellowish. Body generally covered with fine greyish yellow pubescence, densely on breast.

Head (incl. large and prominent eyes) fairly broader than pronotal base, narrowed in front, strongly constricted just behind eyes; frons transverse, impressed apically, almost impunctate, vertex and occiput very finely closely punctured, with a fine but distinct median longitudinal furrow, gena about one third of eye diameter, scarcely punctured. Antennae slender, slightly dilated apically, inserted between eyes, longer than body, fairly in ♂, and scarcely in ♀; comparative length of each antennal joint as follows:- 3.3: 0.7: 4.5: 3.5: 5: 4.5: 4.5: 4.1: 3.8: 3.6: 4.3 (♂); 3.2: 0.6: 4.2: 3.3: 4.7: 3.9: 3.8: 3.4: 3.2: 2.7: 3.5 (♀); 8th to 10th very scarcely impressed terminally, 11th weakly annulately constricted preapically in ♂, simple in ♀. Prothorax campanulate, fairly longer than broad, narrowed to apex, arcuately swollen laterally at middle, bisinuate at base; disc moderately convex, finely closely punctured with a narrow shining median line from before middle to base. Scutellum triangular, rounded at apex. Elytra fairly broader than pronotal base, and a little so than head, about 3.5 times (♂) or 3.3 times (♀) as long as the basal width, distinctly narrowed posteriorly, narrowest at apical one fourth, then a little broadened apically, obliquely truncated at apex; disc deeply rather closely punctured, punctures finer to apex. Breast densely covered with pubescence, abdomen slender, finely closely punctulate, apical part of 4th and 5th segment visible from above, 5th broadly not so deeply concave beneath, with rather developed lateral plates, apex transversely truncate, hairy in ♂. Legs slender, but not very much elongate, apex of hind femora not arriving at elytral apex, hind femur longer than its tibia, but the both each shorter than its tarsus, which is sulcate beneath, 1st hind tarsal joint as long as the remaining joints united together in ♂. Length, 11.5–12 mm., width, 2.3 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI coll.) & paratype, 1 ♀, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-Ôshima, April 15, 1963, H. MARUOKA leg. (MARUOKA coll.).

This new species is most allied to *P. hakonensis* (MATSUSHITA) from Japan among the congeners, but it differs from the latter in having the darker body, slenderer antennae of almost lacking terminal pits, more broadly deeply concave 5th abdominal segment beneath, different design of elytra, etc.

Cerambycinae

Callidiopini

4. *Ceresium sinicum* WHITE subsp. *shirakii* subsp. nov.

Differs from the typical species in having the dark brown to black body, covered with fulvous pubescence; distinctly shorter, almost quadrate prothorax with roundly swollen sides and poor lateral pubescent portions and less developed lateral impunctate areas on disc, etc. Length, 13 mm., width, 3.5 mm.

Holotype, ♀ (Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci. coll.) & paratype, 1♀, Is. Ishigaki, Yayeyama Isl., S. Ryukyu, Feb. 26, 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg. (HAYASHI coll.).

Remarks: *Ceresium manchuricum* HAYASHI (1957, Akitu, VI: 39, fig. A–Manchuria) is accurately allied to *C. sinicum* WHITE, not close to *C. holophaeum* BATES, and would be a subspecies of the former, separated by the paler coloration of body, more densely punctured prothorax with less developed impunctate areas and pubescent markings, longer antennae, etc.

Thraniini

5. *Thranius multinotatus* PIC subsp. *latipennis* subsp. nov. (Pl. 7, fig. 3)

Differs from the typical species and f. *signatus* SCHWARZER, in having the shorter, less developed genae, comparatively longer 3rd antennal joint, less strongly narrowed elytra (ratio of basal width: width of narrowest portion; *latipennis*, 4.5: 1.5, *signatus*, 5.8: 1) which are comparatively shorter of about 3.3 times as long as the basal width, instead of 3.6 times in the typical species, with sparser punctures on disc, quite whitish 8th and 9th antennal joints. Length, 14 mm., width, 2.8 mm.

Holotype, ♀ (KOJIMA coll.), Is. Iriomote, Yayeyama Isl., S. Ryukyu, May 28, 1962, KOJIMA & WATANABE leg.

Molorchini

6. *Molorchus* (*Linomius*) *cobaltinus* sp. nov. (Pl. 7, fig. 4)

♀. Stout species. Body shining cobalt blue, black on antennae (excepting scapes), black with steel blue tint on legs, furnished with white long hairs generally and white pubescence on the latero-posterior portions of prothorax, densely on scutellum, the sides of breast and abdominal segments.

Head narrower than prothorax, coarsely punctured, sparsely on clypeus, closely on frons, with a fine median longitudinal furrow prolonged through vertex to occiput; antennae short, arriving at the apex of 2nd abdominal segment, scape to 4th joint shining, irregularly punctured, 5th to 11th mat, 5th to 10th weakly dilated ectoapically; comparative length of each joint as follows:–2.5: 0.7: 2: 2.3: 3: 2.5: 2.5: 2: 1.7: 1.5: 1.7; eyes strongly emarginate, upper lobe narrow, transverse, lower lobe very large, almost quadrate. Prothorax a little narrower than elytra, a little longer than broad (ratio, 6.3: 5.3) broadest just behind middle, narrowed gradually to apex and strongly to before basal broad constriction, sides roundly swollen, apex slightly narrower than base (4: 4.2), disc coarsely reticulate-punctate, excepting the apical and basal transverse plicate portions and three discal shining impunctate areas (two before and median one behind middle). Scutellum large, transversely ovate. Elytra longer than prothorax and the maximum width of elytra (8.3: 6.3: 6.7), sides broadest at basal

one fourth, then gradually narrowed posteriorly, suture dehiscent posteriorly from the middle, apex narrowly rounded; disc finely, irregularly and sparsely punctured, distinctly arcuately impressed, then humero-lateral and subsutural areas obliquely and apical one third fairly convex. Sides of breast finely punctured, impubescent apical halves of abdominal segments almost impunctate, strongly shining. Legs rather short, femora pedunculate and clavate, hind one arriving at base of 5th abdominal segment, 1st hind tarsal joint longer than 2nd and 3rd united together. Length, 9 mm., width, 2 mm.

Holotype, ♀ (MARUOKA coll.), Hatsuno, Is. Amami-Ôshima, N. Ryukyu, April 1, 1963, H. MARUOKA leg.

This new species, at first, is distinguished from the all known species by the beautiful shining cobalt blue body. From *M.* (*Linomius*) *cyanescens* GRESSITT (1951) from Fukien, SE. China, it differs in having the stouter body with longer antennae, quite different coloration, etc.

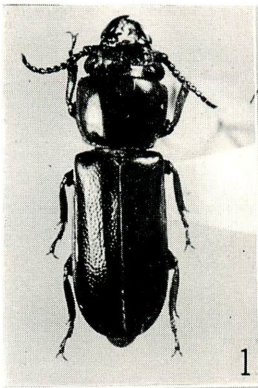
7. *Leptepania ryukyuana* sp. nov. (Pl. 7, figs. 5, 6)

♂. Minute and slender species. Body dark piceous brownish black, shining, antennae brown, legs reddish brown with light reddish brown peduncles and darkened clubs of femora, elytra with a subtransparent yellowish white transverse marking on subbasal two fifths. Body generally sparsely furnished with white long hairs.

Head (incl. eyes) nearly as broad as prothoracic apex, short, coarsely closely punctured, vertex shallowly concave, eyes distinctly emarginate, antennae short, arriving at the apex of 3rd abdominal segment, irregularly somewhat longitudinally punctured, scape clavate, comparative length of each antennal joint as follows:- 4.5 : 1.6 : 4.5 : 3.5 : 4.5 : 4.5 : 4.5 : 4 : 3.5 : 3.3 : 4. Prothorax (ratio, 5.5) longer than elytra (4.5) and distinctly than broad (3.8), broadest and dully angulate laterally at apical one third, narrowed gradually to apex and strongly to basal constriction, constricted shallowly behind apex and distinctly before base, with a large hairy ovate concavity each at prelatero-inferior portion of prothorax; disc covered with large, plane-bottomed, close reticulate-punctures, each carrying a long hair at the middle, with a shining longitudinal line and basal transversal plicatures. Scutellum triangular, apex rounded. Elytra (ratio, 4.5) longer than broad (3.6), broadest at basal one third, gradually narrowed posteriorly, separately rounded at apices; disc planely depressed at basal three fifths, humero-lateral corners and apical one fourth convex, surface finely, irregularly and very sparsely punctured. Breast and abdomen finely, irregularly punctured. Legs rather short, femora pedunculate and strongly clavate, finely, sparsely punctured, hind femora arriving at 3rd abdominal segment, longer than tibiae, 1st hind tarsal joint shorter than 2nd and 3rd joints united together. Length, 6 mm., width, 1 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (KUSAMA coll.), Hatsuno, Is. Amami-Ôshima, N. Ryukyu, July 16, 1962, H. ISHIBASHI leg.; paratypes, 3 exs., from Is. Amami-Ôshima (HAYASHI coll.).

This new species is most closely allied to *L. longicollis* (HELLER) (1915) from Philippines (the record from Botel Tobago, off SE. Formosa by KANO, 1938 seems to be questionable for *longicollis*). It may be separated from all known congeners by the following key:-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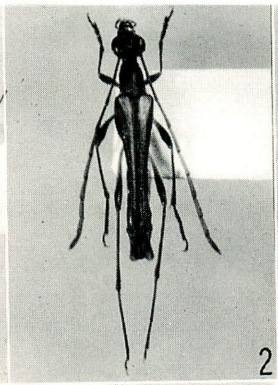
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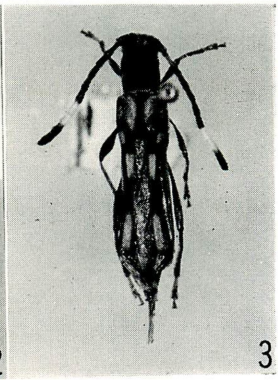
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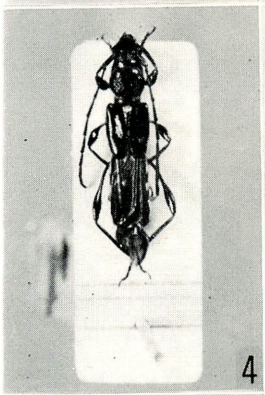
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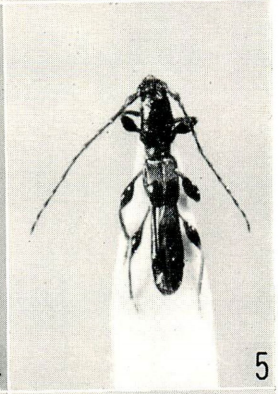
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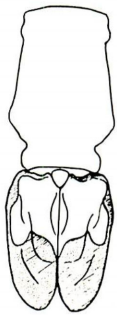
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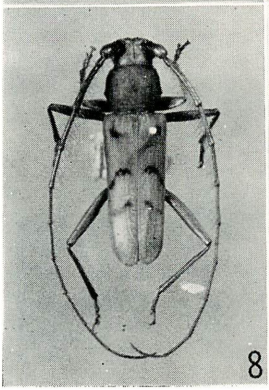
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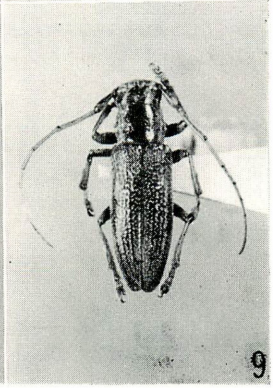
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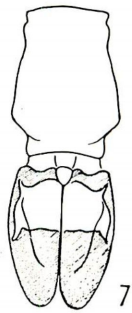

7

(M. Ohkura photo. & M. Hayashi del.)

1. Prothorax almost parallel-sided for apical three fifths in ♂ 2
- Prothorax gradually narrowed to apex in ♂ 3
2. Prothorax twice as long as broad, a pale elytral marking transverse, slightly dilated posteriorly along suture, length, 4.35 mm. N. New Guinea. 1951, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 44 (2): 201, pl. 1, fig. 7 .....*sulcicollis* GRESSITT
- Prothorax less than twice as long as broad, a pale elytral marking triangular on each elytron, the apex broad, pointed at behind elytral base, length, 3.75 mm. Formosa. 1935, Phil. Jl. Sc., 58 (2): 265 .....*minuta* GRESSITT
3. Elytra scarcely longer than the width, largely yellowish with an oval blackish marking each on apical half of elytron, length, 8 mm. Luzon, Philippines. 1915, Phil. Jl. Sc., 10 (1): 35, fig. 11 (*Epania*) .....*longicollis* (HELLER)
- Elytra fairly longer than the width 4
4. Prothorax about twice as long as the apical width 5
- Prothorax about 1.7 times as long as the apical width, slightly longer than elytra which having a pale transverse band at subbasal one third, almost parallel, length, 5.2–7 mm. Japan (Honshu, Shikoku). 1948, Entom. Rev. Japan, I (1): 5, pl. 1, fig. 1 (*Molorchus*) (Pl. 7, fig. 7) .....*japonica* (HAYASHI)
5. Prothoracic disc with a short median shining line near middle, elytra with a pale transverse marking which is narrowed laterally on subbasal one fourth, length, 5 mm. India. 1936, Ind. For. Rec. (n.s.), II (4): 134.....*indica* GARDNER
- Prothoracic disc with a long median shining line almost on whole length, elytra with a pale band which dilated posteriorly along suture and lateral margin on subbasal two fifths, length, 6 mm .....*ryukyuana* HAYASHI

Remarks: *Opepharus* (*Zephyropepharus*) *asiaticus* HAYASHI (1962)

The Southern Ryukyu species is also closely allied to *Monochamus kaszabi* HEYROVSKY (1955, Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, S. N., VI: 260) from Kosempo, Taiwan (Formosa) besides *O.* (*Z.*) *semigranulatus* (PIC) and *O.* (*Z.*) *asper* (BREUNING). It differs from the latter in having the longer antennae with more elongate 3rd antennal joint (against to 4th), more transverse prothorax with no discal shining small callosities, dark reddish brown body with reddish tint, instead of black with whitish grey, especially on the base of elytra, large semicircular markings on elytra, not of triangular, etc. This species should probably be a subspecies after when the Formosan species would be examined. *M. kaszabi* HEYROVSKY would also belong to *Opepharus* (*Zephyropepharus*).

Correction for M. HAYASHI's paper in Vol. XIV, No. 2 (1962).

According to the latest study of Dr. BREUNING, he corrected *Palimna obscura* SCHWARZER ssp. *oshimensis* BREUNING as *Abryna obscura* SCHWARZER ssp. *oshimensis* BREUNING. Then, the name of *Palimna oshimensis* BREUNING proposed by HAYASHI (p. 37, foot note [4]) was not necessary and is cancelled here.

Additions to M. HAYASHI's paper in Vol. XV, No. 1 (1962).

p. 4, line 1 Length: 9 mm.

p. 6, line 28 August (9)

p. 27, line 12 (翅鞘基部及び先端部夫々⅓は) 汚灰黄色微毛におおわれ, 中央は (白色の…)

日本及びその近隣の天牛類の研究（14）

林　　匡　夫

Studies on Cerambycidae from Japan and its Adjacent Regions (Col.), XIV

By Masao Hayashi

本報には大阪市の酒匂清和氏及び京都市平安高校の岸井尚氏の好意で研究することのできた，分布学上非常に興味のある2新種を記載し，ニセノコギリカミキリについて若干の追加報告をしたいと考える．

Prionus sejunctus Hayashi (1959) ニセノコギリカミキリ

本種を記載して後，出来る限り各地の相当数の標本を調べるよう努力しているが，現在までに判明した点について追加報告しておきたい．

♀の触角は大形の個体では殆んど完全な12節にみえるが，小形の個体では明らかに第12節が第11節に癒合していることが認められる（*P. insularis* では完全に12節）．♂が12節で♀にこのような特長をもつものは，本属全既知種中でも，欧州・北アフリカ・小アジア・シリヤ・北イラン・西シベリヤ・コーカサスに分布する *P. coriarius* Linné (1758)，及び西南中国（雲南省）産の *P. lameerei* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij (1927) の2種だけに見出されるものである．前胸は *P. insularis* に比較して，明らかにより縦長である（最大長／最大幅の平均値，*sejunctus*, 0.508; *insularis*, 0.444）．♂の小形の個体では前胸の最大幅が基本型のそれより狭く，翅鞘基部幅より僅かに幅狭くなる．

筆者の確認した本種の産地：三重県平倉三重大学演習林；京都市貴船；大阪府能勢，岩湧山，金剛山；兵庫県浜阪～鳥取県浦富間；鳥取市付近；福岡県英彦山；高知県沖ノ島．

Additional description: The antennae 12-jointed in both sexes, but in female the twelveth joint is coalesced with eleventh, this tendency is more distinct in smaller form. The combination of these antennal structural characters is only found also in *P. coriarius* Linné (1758) and *P. lameerei* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij (1927) among the known congeners. Prothorax in male is comparatively longer than in *P. insularis* Motschulsky (1857) (ratio of length/width in maximums, *sejunctus*, 0.508: *insularis*, 0.444), the maximum width of prothorax in smaller male is slightly narrower than the basal width of elytra.

Zoodes japonicus sp. nov. クロモンキイロイエカミキリ（新称）

(pl. 7, fig. 8)

大阪市の酒匂清和氏が1962年8月，九州東南端の佐多岬で採集された体長約20mm黄色く翅鞘に黒い3本の斜紋をもつ珍らしい天牛1♂2♀♀は，研究の結果，天牛亜科 Cerambycinae, Hesperophanini の *Zoodes* Pascoe (1867) に属する1新種であることが判明した．*Zoodes*

〔昆虫学評論，第15巻，第2号，56～58頁，第7図版，1963年，6月〕

はアフリカ産の3種（内1種は広い分布を示し，北部の砂漠地帯を除くほぼ全域からアラビアに達している），又セイロン・東南インド・ビルマ・タイ・マラッカ・スマトラなど東南アジア産の8種を含む，典型的な私のいわゆる第4分布帯の1要素であるが，今回日本で発見された種はその中でもセイロンの *Z. maculatus* WHITE (1855) 及び北ビルマの *Z. fulguratus* GAHAN (1906) に比較的近い形態をもっている．このような分布学上極めて重要な発見を行い，且つ貴重な標本の保管をゆだねられた酒匂氏に心から敬意を表する．

Brownish yellow, elytra paler, faintly covered with light yellow pubescence on dorsum, and with rather long pubescence especially on underside, and additionally furnished with long yellow hairs on the lower part of head, and antennae. Body mat, eyes and the apex of mandibles black, antennae somewhat shining, the apical and basal margins of prothorax darkened, elytra with three narrow oblique black bands placed as follows:- the first short triangular or crescent just inner side behind humerus; the second starting from before middle of disc of some distance to suture, somewhat dentate, bending outwards to just middle of inner side of margin; the third starting from basal two thirds of disc near suture, bending outwards and slightly backwards to near margin. Bases of antennal scape in male darkened.

Head with a transverse ridge between the antennae, acutely prominent on each side, especially in the male; frons short, transversely depressed at the junction with the clypeus, eyes deeply emarginate with larger lower and narrower upper lobes. Antennae 1.5 times (♂) or 1.25 times (♀) as long as body, scape short, obconical, third a little longer than fourth, fourth to tenth gradually shortened, eleventh longer than tenth. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, with a minute tubercle at each side of middle, broader in front than at base, especially in the male. Scutellum quadrate, rounded behind. Elytra elongate, gradually narrowed posteriorly (♂) and nearly parallel-sided (♀), separately rounded at apex; disc finely closely punctured with two pairs of longitudinal costae. Procoxal cavity angulate outwards and open posteriorly, prosternal process sharply deflexed posteriorly and narrowed towards the end; mesosternal process much broader and emarginate posteriorly. Legs moderately long, femora weakly complessed, the hind pair fully reaching the apex of elytra in the male. Length, 19–20 mm., width, 5.7–6 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI coll.) & paratypes, 2♀♀, Sata Cape, SE. Kagoshima Pref., Kyushu, Japan, August 9, 1962, K. SAKÔ leg. (HAYASHI & SHIBATA coll.).

This new species differs from *Z. maculatus* (WHITE) (1855) from Ceylon and *Z. fulguratus* GAHAN (1906) from Upper Burma, in having the following points:- the pronotum quite lacking dark markings, elytra with different markings and rounded apex lacking sutural spines, body comparatively broader, with longer antennae, etc. This is a first and the northernmost record of this Orientalethiopian genus from Japan.

Bumetopia heiana sp. nov. ハチジョウウスアヤカミキリ（新称）
(pl. 7, fig. 9)

京都市の平安高校が1962年8月，伊豆八丈及び八丈小島に生物学的調査を行われた際，八丈小島で *Bumetopia* の1種2♀♀が得られたが，私は岸井尚氏を通じこれを研究すること

が出来た．*Bumetopia* 属は2亜属に分れ，亜属 *Siela* HELLER は唯1種を含み，フイリッピンに特産し，亜属 *Bumetopia* s. str. は18種を含みフイリッピンに中心があって13種を産し，他にはボルネオ・トンキン・セレベスに共通の1種，紅頭嶼・火焼島に特産の1種，香港・台湾に共通の1種，奄美大島・日本（九州）から各1種が記載報告されているが，最近日本・琉球における調査が進み，対馬及び琉球の殆んどの島々から本属種の記録をみるに至った．しかし本州・四国の本土は勿論その属島からはまだ発見されていないので，今回伊豆諸島から発見された事は分布学上甚だ興味深く，且又既知の各種とはその体形，発達した前胸側の2突起，頭・前胸の疎らな点刻と対照的な翅鞘の大点刻などの特長によって明らかに相違する新種と認められる点，平安高校のかねがね実施されている日本周辺の島嶼生物相の連続的研究の成果の1として，各位の御努力に深い敬意を表し，ここに種名に *heiana* を付与してその功績を記念したいと思う．

Shining reddish brown, sparsely covered with yellowish fulvous pubescence, but densely so on the sides of dorsum and beneath of body, and finely on antennae and legs.

Elongate elliptical, head slightly narrower than prothorax, very finely punctulate throughout and coarsely irregularly punctured on frons, occiput and temples, frons inclined, fairly transverse, vertex plane with a fine median longitudinal furrow prolonged ahead to frons, antennal tubercles dully elevated, distantly separated each other; eyes coarsely faceted, strongly emarginate, almost divided in two lobes, lower lobe fairly transverse, 1.5 times as long as gena below it. Antennae nearly as long as body (♀), scape clavate, very finely punctulate and finely sparsely punctured, comparative length of each antennal joint as follows:– 5 : 1 : 8 : 6.3 : 4 : 3.6 : 3.3 : 3.1 : 2.8 : 2.5 : 2.5. Prothorax broader than long (ratio, 11 : 8), apex slightly narrower than base, strongly bituberculate laterally at middle, disc very finely punctulate excepting the median line and sparsely punctured, transversely concave behind middle. Scutellum broadly triangular. Elytra a little broader than prothorax, about 2.3 times as long as the basal width, humeri not strongly constricted, very slightly broadened posteriorly to posterior one fourth, then narrowed to separately rounded apex; disc convex, very coarsely punctured on basal half, somewhat striately costate chiefly on posterior half. Abdomen finely sparsely punctured. Legs finely sparsely punctured, middle tibia weakly dilated, first hind tersal joint fairly shorter than the following two joints united together. Length, 12 mm., width, 4 mm.

Holotype, ♀ (HAYASHI coll.) & paratype, 1♀, Is. Hachijô-Kojima, Izu Islands, August 4, 1962, Heian High School Expedition leg. (Heian High School coll.).

This new species is allied to *B. japonica* (THOMSON), *B. oshimana* BREUNING and *B. oscitans* PASCOE, but it differs from them in having the shining reddish brown body with sparse pubescence, very sparsely punctured head and prothorax, different under eye lobe, very distinct lateral bituberculations of prothorax, very coarsely punctured elytra which are posteriorly very slightly broadened or almost parallel-sided etc.

クリヤケシキスイとその近似種

久　松　定　成

Carpophilus hemipterus (LINNÉ) and its Allied Species (Col., Nitidulidae)

By SADANARI HISAMATSU

Carpophilus hemipterus (LINNÉ) クリヤケシキスイは *Carpophilus* 属の type-speciesで，世界中に分布する著名な食品害虫であるが，筆者は最近これに若干の酷似種があり，日本を含めて世界的に混同されていることに気付いた．しかし何分 *hemipterus* は分布が広い上に各国で多数の文献に引用されていて，synonym が10指に余るほどなので同定には慎重を期し，各国の同好者や博物館に依頼して，*hemipterus* とその近似種の標本を集めると共に type や重要標本の比較も行って調査を進めた．その結果従来 *hemipterus* とされていた虫は一応3種1亜種に分つべき結論が出たのでここに報告する．なお日頃御指導を賜わる石原保教授（愛媛大）に厚くお礼申上げると共に標本や文献の調査について特にお世話になった下記の方に心からなる謝意を呈する：J. BALFOUR-BROWNE (British Museum), K. DELKESKAMP (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), A. M. EASTON (England), S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA (Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Budapest), L. R. GILLOGLY (U.S.A.), F. HEYDEMANN (Zoologisches Museum der Universität, Kiel), 宮武睦夫（愛媛大），村田清淳（香川県醤油試験場），村松有並びに神戸植物防疫所大阪支所の各位，村山醸造(山口)，M. I. NIKITIN (Australia)，芝田太一(大阪)，R. L. WENZEL (Chicago Natural History Museum).

1. *Carpophilus hemipterus* (LINNÉ)　クリヤケシキスイ

Dermestes hemipterus LINNÉ, 1758, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, p. 358.

本種の synonym や関連文献については余り数が多いのでここでは引用を省略するが，GROUVELLE (1913, Col. Cat. Junk, 56, Nitidulidae, pp. 86–88), HINTON (1945, Monogr. Beetl. Stor. Prod. p. 87), CONNELL (1956, Tech. Bull. Univ. Delaware, 318, p, 14) 等のリストを参照されたい．形態的には♀の尾節板の末端が図示したように裁断されていること，♂の交尾器が非常に幅広いことなどにより類似種と容易に区別される．翅鞘の斑紋も一般に類似種より鮮明で，かつ黒色帯が細いが，これは絶対的な区別点とはならない．中には黒色部が拡大して *C. quadrisignatus* ERICHSON と同様に後方黄色紋の周辺を完全に包んでしまうものもある．かかる翅紋型は，まだ材料が少いので断言することは出来ないが，オーストラリヤ近辺の標本に出現率が高いように思われる．なおこの型と原型とは色彩以外区別が不可能で，交尾器も完全に一致する．*hemipterus* の原産地は Surinami（南米ギアナ）であるが，現在では全世界に分布し，イチヂク等の果実，特に乾燥果実の害虫として顕著で dried fruit beetle と称されるが，各種の貯蔵穀物や種子にも大害を与えることがある．我国では

〔昆虫学評論，第15巻，第2号，59～62頁，第8図版，1963年，6月〕

味噌や醤油のコウジの害虫として著名である．香川県醤油試験場長の村田清淳氏の談話によれば，現在小豆島の醤油工場では古いコウジ屋に散発的に発生する程度であるが，明治・大正の頃は非常に数が多く，発生盛期にはコウジ屋の前を蚊柱のように群飛し，夜も灯火に集ってうるさいので，早くから蚊帳を釣った由である．千葉県下の醤油工場で現在なお猛威を振っているのは後述するように次種であり，小豆島のものも古い時代に発生したのは或いは次種の可能性もあるが，少くとも同島で現在加害しているのは私の調べ得た範囲では真の *hemipterus* である．しかし日本ではこの種は野外では余り普通でなく，現在手許に浦和（樹液の浸出したカシの樹皮下），名古屋（捨てられた果実），大阪（ナラタケモドキ：愛媛大学浅田泰次博士御同定），小豆島（ナツメヤシの果実），松山（スイカの皮，パン）等の標本があるにすぎない．一方国外から食品について輸入されるケースが極めて多く，神戸植物防疫所大阪支所の御好意により調査し得た1957–60年（大阪・神戸港）の主要例は次の通りである：タイ（米，トウモロコシ，カポック種実），エジプト（ジャガイモ），スマトラ（ヤシ核），英領フイジー諸島（コプラ），北米（松丸太）等．

2. *Carpophilus delkeskampi delkeskampi* n. sp. ニセクリヤケシキスイ（新称）

Carpophilus hemipterus: Lewis, 1874, Ent. Month. Mag., X, p. 173; 1879, Cat. Col. Jap. Archip., p. 10.

? *Carpophilus hemipterus*: Reitter, 1884, Wien. Ent. Zeit., III, p. 259; 1885, ditto, IV, p. 104.

本種は *C. hemipterus* (Linné) に良く似ているが次の点で区別出来る：1）体はより強く側方へ張出す．2）脛節は図示したように細い．3）♀の尾節板末端は裁断されない．4）♂交尾器はより細長い．5）翅鞘の黒紋は側方で通常一層後方まで伸びる．なお個体差もあるので判然としないが，一般に前背板の点刻は *hemipterus* よりも密な傾向がある．

Holotype: ♂, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima, 26. V. 1960, T. Shibata leg.; allotopotype: ♀, 27. V. 1960, T Shibata leg.; paratypes: 1♂, Honcha, Amami-Ôshima, 18. VII. 1961, T. Shibata leg., 1♀, Shuri, Okinawa Is., VI. 1928, S. Hirayama leg., 1♂, 2♀♀, Ishigaki Is., 2. VIII. 1962, Y. Hama leg., 1♀, Iriomote Is., 26. VII. 1962, H. Nomura leg. Type-series in Ent. Lab. Coll. Agr. Ehime Univ., Matsuyama except three paratypes (in coll. T. Shibata).

本種の type-series には現在分布密度が極めて高い琉球列島の標本を選んだが，私は他に千葉県の醤油工場の個体，奈良県の製粉工場のもの，更に村山醸造博士が御自身でフイリッピンの Mindanao Is. や Basilan Is. で採集された標本などを検したことがある．ここで特に注意を要することは，British Museum の標本調査を Balfour-Browne 氏にお願いしたところ，Lewis の採集品は皆真の *hemipterus* でなく，この新種であることが判明した．従って Lewis (1874) が "Common in fruit; all the island" と述べている日本の *hemipterus* は本種に他ならず，また Reitter の記録（1884, 1885）も或いはこの種かもしれない．なお British Museum には Emden が *hemipterus* と同定ラベルをつけた中国産の本新種の標本（Nanking, VI. 1936, C. T. Feng）もある．私の想像ではこの *delkeskampi* が古くか

ら日本を含むアジアに分布していて，日本には特に明治以降外国との往来が盛んになるにつれ真の *hemipterus* が入って来たのではないかと思われる．*delkeskampi* は現在琉球列島では各地に普通に見られるが，内地では発生地帯が極めて局限されているようである．なお *delkeskampi* を新種と決定するに当って一番問題と考えられたのは *Stenus ficus* FABRICIUS (1801, Syst. El., II, pp. 603–604) の存在である．*ficus* は古くから *C. hemipterus* (LINNÉ) の synonym とされていたが，原記載が簡単な上再記載もないので正体を摑めず，特に産地が Oriente となっているので慎重に調査する必要があった．そこで *ficus* の type の行方を求めて Kiel の Museum の Dr. HEYDEMANN や現在 FABRICIUS の type 類を借出中の Kopenhagen の Universitetets Zoologiske Museum の Dr. TUXEN 等の御協力を得たが，どうも標本は現存しないようである．従ってここでは *ficus* を一切無視することにした．

2′. *Carpophilus delkeskampi indicus* n. subsp.

Carpophilus hemipterus: STEBBING, 1914, Ind. Forest Ins., p. 108, f. 71.

本亜種は外見上原種と殆んど区別がつかないが，♂交尾器に図示したような膜状の付属物があるので亜種として処置した．なお，この付属物については既に BALFOUR-BROWNE 氏が私信で卓越せる知見を寄せられたことを明記する．なお type-series を測定した結果，本亜種の体長 (2.1–3.1 mm，平均 2.5 mm) は原種の体長 (2.5–3.2 mm，平均 2.9 mm) より幾分小さかった．

Holotype (♂), allotype (♀) and paratypes (5♂♂, 4♀♀): Walabar Forests, S. Malabar, S. India, 1000 ft., at sap of freshly cut tree, 29. VIII. 1953, P. S. NATHAN. All the specimens in Ent. Lab. Coll. Agr. Ehime Univ.

なお，筆者は他に南印度の Tranquebar の標本10頭も検しているし，British Museum にはセイロン産の標本もある由である．従来印度から記録のあった *hemipterus* の多くは恐らく *delkeskampi* の本亜種と思われ，特に STEBBING の図は *delkeskampi* の典型的な斑紋様式を示している．また印度やセイロンから記録のある *C. ligatus* MURRAY は斑紋など良く似ているので，念のため BALFOUR-BROWNE 氏に British Museum の type と比較して貰ったが，矢張り GROUVELLE (1908) が記しているように *ligatus* は前胸腹板突起に隆起線を欠いており，*delkeskampi* とは明らかに別種である．

3. *Carpophilus quadrisignatus* ERICHSON (valid sp. !)

Carpophilus quadrisignatus ERICHSON, 1843, in Germ. Zeitchr., IV, p. 257.

本種は REITTER (1882, Wien. Ent. Zeit., I, p. 189) 以降 *hemipterus* の synonym ないし変種として扱われて来たが，Dr. DELKESKAMP の御好意により，Holotype (♀，標本番号 8361, Sicilia, GROHMANN) 並びに 1♂ (Roma)，1♀ (Attica) の参考標本の貸与を得て再調査したところ，全くの独立種であることが判明した．既ち♂の可視第5腹板には米大陸に分布する *Carpophilus lugubris* MURRAY に見られるような顕著な1対の凹みがあり，♀の尾節板末端は尖るか極めて狭く丸まって，しかも隆起し，その部分の点刻は非常に小さく疎である．前背板は中央部においても点刻間隙が著しく網目状を呈し，翅鞘後方の黄色紋は

丸くて翅鞘側縁に達しない．分布はイタリー，ギリシヤ．体長は type が 3.9 mm で，Roma のが 2.8 mm, Attica のが 2.9 mm である．交尾器は標本の破損を恐れて未だに検していない．全体の形や脛節が太い点などは *delkeskampi* よりも *hemipterus* に近似であり，*hemipterus* にも本種と同様の斑紋が出ることがあるので同定には注意が必要である．

Summary

The beetles which have hitherto been treated as *Carpophilus hemipterus* (LINNÉ) contain some sibling species.

Key to the species of *Carpophilus hemipterus*-complex

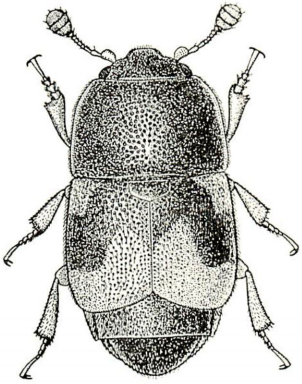
1. Yellowish posterior elytral maculation being simply rounded spot and not reaching the apical margin of elytron. Pronotum uniformly distinctly reticulate. Apex of female pygidium pointed or very narrowly rounded, convex, very minutely and sparsely punctate. Male hypopygidium with a pair of large and oblique depressions which are almost impunctate and densely reticulate. Distribution: Italy, Greece ··· ····· *Carpophilus quadrisignatus* ERICHSON (valid sp.!)
— Yellowish posterior elytral maculation usually reaching the apical margin of elytron and transversely prolonged along it, but sometimes the maculation reduced to round spot as in above species. Pronotum at middle not or very indistinctly reticulate. Apex of female pygidium broadly truncate or simply rounded. Male hypopygidium without depressions·····2
2. Female pygidium somewhat sinuately broadly truncate at apex. Tibiae stout, rather triangular. Male genitalia short and broad. Distr.: Cosmopolitan ····· ·····*Carpophilus hemipterus* (LINNÉ)
— Female pygidium simply rounded apically. Tibiae narrower and more parallel (as in Fig. 4). Black band of elytron usually covering more posterior area at lateral side. Body somewhat more strongly expanded laterally. Distr.: Asia ·····3
3. Length 2.5–3.2 mm. (mean 2.9 mm.). Paramere of male genitalia without an accessory lobe. Distr.: Japan proper, Ryukyu Is. (type), China, Philippines ····· ·····*Carpophilus delkeskampi delkeskampi* HISAMATSU (n. sp.)
— Length 2.1–3.1 mm. (mean 2.5 mm.). Ventral edge of paramere with an accessory lobe which is weakly chitinized. Distr.: India (type), Ceylon ····· ·····*Carpophilus delkeskampi indicus* HISAMATSU (n. subsp.)

In the course of this work, I have received the kind cooperation concerning the offer of the specimens or the examination of the types by many entomologists and several museums of the world. I am also greatly indebted to the following entomologists for their invaluable advice and criticism: J. BALFOUR-BROWNE (Brit. Mus.), K. DELKESKAMP (Zool. Mus. Berlin) and L. R. GILLOGLY (U.S.A.).

Explanation of Plate 8.

1, 7–9, 11. *Carpophilus hemipterus* (LINNÉ); 2, 4, 5, 10, 12. *Carpophilus delkeskampi delkeskampi* n. sp.; 6. *Carpophilus delkeskampi indicus* n. subsp.; 3, 13. *Carpophilus quadrisignatus* ERICHSON (holotype).

1, 2. Body form, male; 3. Ditto, female; 4. Hind tibia, female; 5, 6. Paramere of male genitalia, lateral view; 7. Male genitalia, lateral view; 8. Ditto, ventral view; 9, 10. Male eighth sternite and tergite, ventral view; 11–13. Female pygidium.



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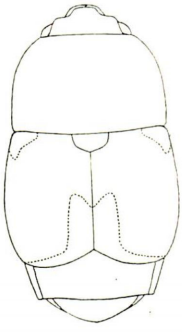

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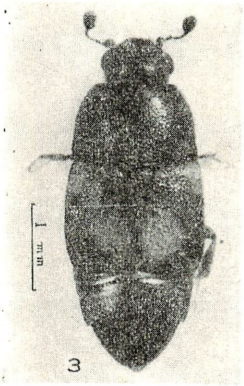

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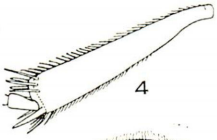

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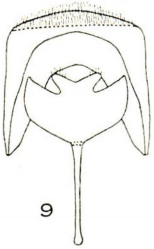

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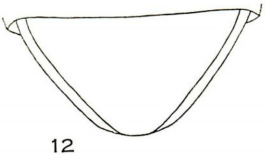

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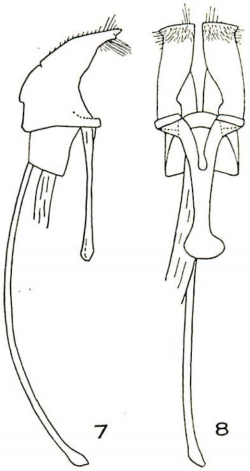

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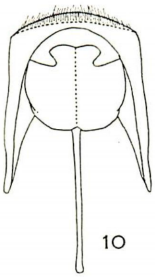

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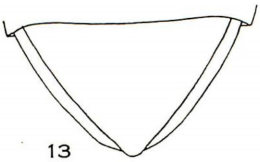

13

(S. HISAMATSU photo. & del.)

新 刊 紹 介

GRESSITT, J. L. and S. KIMOTO: The Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) of China and Korea, Part 2. Pacific Insects Monograph 1B, pp. 300～1026, figs. 78 (colour plate)～284. B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, 1963.

Dr. GRESSITT と木元新作氏の協力による支那及び朝鮮産ハムシ科のモノグラフはこの巻で完結した．1961年に刊行された Part 1 は12亜科を収録し300頁であったが，第2巻は残りの5亜科を収録したのに700頁をこえる大冊である．各亜科に属する種数は Chrysomelinae 191, Galerucinae 531, Alticinae 307, Hispinae 116, Cassidinae 96 の多数にのぼり，内新種は175，各群とも種～亜種までの明細な検索が与えられており，そのそれぞれの群と種～亜種にはシノニムのリストと，原産，分布，支那と朝鮮での産地があげられ，判明している食草も記されている．台湾産の種は特に記録には加えられていないが，検索の中で処々にふれてあり，また日本に産する種も相当数（183）が大陸にも分布している上に特産種も適宜含まれているので，これらの地域のハムシの研究にもはなはだ重要である．巻頭をかざる見事な原色図版と要所に挿入された全形図と部分図，さらに第1巻にはみられなかった♂交尾器の図は目を楽しませると共に内容の理解を助けている．この大冊の中には我々が日本産のハムシをみる時に出てくる殆んどの属が含まれているが，通覧して，みなれた属名がかなり置きかえられていることに気づくであろう．例えば *Chrysolina* が *Oreina* に，*Gallerucella*などが *Pyrrhalta* に，*Paraulaca* が *Paridea* に変っている．これらは両著者が細心の注意をもって，この大著を完結したことを示している．巻末の総括には収録全種数，他地域との関係，産地別などの表と簡単な動物地理学的考察がある．日本及び近隣地区のハムシを知るには，いずれにしても，欠くことのできない貴重な文献である．($10.00；邦価¥3,550-)（中根猛彦）

KOHEI SAKAGUTI, A Monograph of the Siphonaptera of Japan (1962)

理学博士　阪口浩平氏著　「日本産隠翅目総説」（1962）（英文）

本学会創立同人の1人阪口浩平博士は，昆虫類の中でもその研究に最も多くの困難を伴うノミの研究にかねがね鋭意専念されていたが，今般その総仕上げともいうべき表題のすばらしい著書を公にされた．阪口博士は京大理学部動物学教室における研鑽の成果，少年時代以来の自然特に昆虫に対する広く深い熱情，その優秀なる写真機械・技術を活用，そのすべてを混然一体として開花結実せしめられたのが実に本書である．

緒言の中で研究史を含む大観を示し，術語を詳述，日本産9科37属71種（亜種を含む）の一覧，野外及び室内における研究法を懇切に解説，次いで本書の中心である分類学的総説が195頁にわたって展開するのであるが，各種について甚だすぐれた付図と♂♀別の記載が行われている．それらは先に出た阪口博士とカリフォルニヤ大学の Dr. JAMESON との共著，The Siphonaptera of Japan (1962, Pacific Insects Monograph, 3: 169 pp. May) のそれを更に遙かに抜く精密さを示している．次いでノミとその寄主との日本における関係，日本における哺乳類及び鳥類とノミとの関係目録，日本におけるノミ類の地理的分布が展開するが，分

布の点ではさすがに寄主が最も動物中では高等な群に属するものである丈に，日本における彼等の分布の成立が，primitive な昆虫類のそれよりは遙かに近い地史的時代に行われたもののようで，著者は日本のノミを日本本土に成立した Yamato, 北海道に成立した Yezo の2群に分ち，更に周辺地域と共通の第3群 Eastern Palearctic を認めている．引用文献，索引の他，巻頭をかざる見事な原色図版1，モノクローム図版41が付されている．本文及びアートにも現在得られる最もよい紙を用い，海外の豪華版にもまさるとも劣らぬ内容体裁の図書で，著者阪口博士の労作に深い敬意をささげずにはおかれない．

B 5版，極上質紙，viii＋255 頁，原色 1＋単色 41 図版（356 付図，7地図を含む），クロス上製本，著者自刊．少部数が特に希望者に実費7300円で頒布される由であるから，西宮市浜脇町74　阪口浩平氏あて申込み，是非座右に1部をそなえて頂きたいと思う．（林　匡夫）

ハラアカコブカミキリを四国で採集

和　田　賢　次

Moechotypa diphysis (Pascoe, 1871) ハラアカコブカミキリ（ベニフカミキリ）は，対馬・アムール・ウスリー・朝鮮・北支等を原産地とし，筆者の知るところでは対馬以外に九州（福岡）・本州（大阪）で記録されているが，下記のとおり高松市で採集された．四国から初めての記録と思うので報告します．なお，本種の採集場所である朝日町は周辺に輸入材の集積地があることを付記しておきます．

1 ex., Oct. 3, 1961，香川県高松市朝日町（大川博採集).

最後に，同定並びにいろいろ御教示をいただいた林匡夫博士に厚くお礼を申上げます．

オオツツマグソコガネムシの新産地

浜　　裕　夫

Ataenius okinawensis Nakane, 1960 は沖縄を原産地として記載されたが，その後の報告を見ない．私は昨夏の琉球諸島での採集の際，本種を西表島で1962年7月27日に得たので記録する．なお，同定していただいた芝田太一氏にお礼申上げる．

オオヒゲブトハナムグリの採集記録と新産地

野　村　英　世

Lichnanthe splendens (Yawata) オオヒゲブトハナムグリは与那国島を唯一の産地として発表されたが，その後の採集例を知らない．幸い筆者は今年の琉球採集旅行で，アジサイ類の花上から 1♀ を得たので報告する．西表島（新記録）の 1♀は，前胸背板中央のたての凹みが極めて弱く明らかでないが，この点を除いて大体原記載に一致する．

1♀, Mt. Tedô, Is. Iriomote, 24. IV. 1963, H. Nomura leg.

終りに文献および御助言を得た林匡夫・芝田太一両氏にお礼申上げる．

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