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Studies on Japanese Anthribidae, II. (Coleoptera)

By Taichi Shibata

_Hypseus decoratus_ sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 1)

Dark reddish brown, decorated above with black, grey and luteous pubescence.

A clear whitish grey spot on occiput and more obsolete one set into depression placed just between eyes, the most conspicuous spot marked at pronotal base, slightly widened forward then extending across dorsal carina, where abruptly weakened and reached to a mesial convexity, another spot before apex of pronotum but abbreviated.

Grey pubescence occurs at pronotal lateral sides and on elytra which tessellated with black on alternate interspaces of elytra, and also this colour covers over head including rostrum and a large mesial depression of pronotum accompanying with light luteous; black pubescence prominent on shoulders, subbasal swellings and all pustules of elytra, especially in drawing pronotal 2 arcs, a well-defined major arc protruding at luteous apical portion, and surrounded the mesial depression and a narrower luteous arc with a minor black one together, these 3 arcs arrived at base; luteous colour very variable, sometimes lighter, but the pubescence which obliquely situated behind 2 median tubercles and near subbasal swellings on elytra distinctly clear.

Rostrum coarsely rugate-punctate, short, more than twice as wide as long, with a small median carina and moderate lateral depressions, apical margin bisinuate, relatively convex in centre, lateral margins rounded.

Frons of ♀ about as wide as the length of rostrum but much narrower in ♂, depressed between prominent eyes, the depression extends to occipital area.

Antenna scarcely beyond the middle of pronotum, largely black, basal 2 and bases of 3 terminal joints reddish yellow, 8th dark brown; 1st and 2nd thick, subequal in length to 3rd or 4th, 5th to 8th gradually shortened, 3 club-joints (each subequal in length) very loose, comparatively elongate, as long as 3rd to 8th united together, with silky pubes.

Pronotum one-third wider than long, very coarsely rugate-punctate; a large round depression on disc, 3 other shallower depressions placed at latero-apical areas and before dorsal carina, each connected with the main central one, within this mesial depression a low convexity which united to 2 external convexities (on each side of the...
depression) by a transverse shallow ridge; dorsal carina produced forward but a little incurved at middle, lateral side distinctly sinuate before acute angle of carina, basal longitudinal carinula joining to the dorsal carina in an obtuse angle, basal transversal carinula present, biconvex.

Elytra subcylindrical, nearly a half longer than wide, produced and biconvex at basal margin, subparallel at lateral sides, almost flattened on disc; punctate- striate, interspaces very faintly convex, 5th, 7th and 9th of them more distinct, 3rd interspace bears 3 tubercles, of median one larger and higher than the others but a little lower than the subbasal swelling, the 2nd at apical declivity moderately prominent and somewhat smooth above, the last one placed on ante-apical portion, small as the other pustules of all alternate interspaces.

Pygidium as wide as long, triangular, covered with dense luteous grey pubescence. Underside silver grey, particularly on metasternum and abdomen very dense and definite; abdomen in ♀ bending downward and depressed medially, in ♂ simple. Median part of femur and apical half or 2 apical spots of tibia dark brown, the rest light reddish brown but sometimes darkened, with sparing grey pubescence.

Length (excluding of head): 3.5-4.0 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Santaro-pass, Is. Amami, 30 V, 1960, T. SHIBATA leg. (SHIBATA coll.).
Paratype, 1♀, Santaro-pass, Is. Amami, 7 V, 1960, T. SHIBATA leg. (SHIBATA coll.).

The present species is somewhat allied to Hypseus scaphidius JORDAN, 1931 from Java in the colour and the structure, but this new species has smaller body with quite dissimilar pattern above.

Hypseus incertus sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 2)

Black, the most of upperside black with very light brownish grey pubescence partly and variegated by sericeous black.

Rostrum a half wider than long, finely rugosed alike as head, with a trace of short carina on base (somewhat depressed before eyes); apical margin slightly indented and separated from weakly rounded lateral margin by a small incision.

Frons one-third as wide as the base of rostrum; bears a small greyish white dot between eyes.

Antenna not reached to dorsal carina of pronotum; basal 2 joints reddish brown but sometimes darkened, the remainings dark brown exclusive of black terminal 3; 1st and 2nd thick, 3rd the longest and not so robust as the preceedings, 4th to 8th gradually decreasing in length, about as long as 9th to 11th united together, these last 3 joints forming a loosely articulated club, each of the same length, very thinly sericeous.

Pronotum rugate-punctate, more or less granulate on latero-basal areas, about one-third wider than long, the widest at base, with several shade black dots here and there, and with a yellowish white spot before scutellum, the spot penetrates a little beyond dorsal carina; disc uneven by 3 low convexities and some shallow depressions, a central convexity indicated a median line with a trifle longitudinal ridge which occupying just before it together, the others a little higher than the centre one standing on its bilateral sides, the largest depression situated between the 2 outer convexities, enclosed the median ridge and the central convexity, and obliquely extending forward,
then combined with latero-apical depressions, more-over the prolongation connected with a posterior transverse depression placed along dorsal carina; dorsal carina gently biconvex, therefore the lateral angle acute but not sharp, its extreme tip rather rounded, lateral sinuation somewhat faint, basal longitudinal and transversal carinulae entire, the former jointed with the dorsal carina by a distinct acute angle.

Elytra short, not twice so long as the pronotum, less than one and a half times as long as wide, gradually narrowed from base to apex; basal margin weakly rounded, not strongly produced, subbasal swelling distinctly tuberculate; disc almost flat, punctate-striate, the punctuation distinct, sutural interspace depressed on posterior half, all interspaces flattened even 3rd, but 5th and 7th more or less raised at apical portions, the alternate interspaces bear some black pustules which more elevated than the pronotal discal convexities, one of them stands at the middle of 3rd very prominent as the subbasal swelling, where the 3rd interspace conspicuously widened.

Pygidium almost as long as the basal width, subtriangular, sides gently curved.

Underside silver grey and brownish grey, the former pubescence on median area much denser than the latter.

Legs nearly black, tibiae without any clear marking.

Length (excluding of head) : 5.0 mm.

Holotype, ♀, Ikari, Is. Amami, 19 VI, 1961, T. Shibata leg. (Shibata coll.).

Though in the outline and colouration resemble to Hypsens fumatus Jordan, 1928 from Borneo and Java, this new species is different from the latter by the antennal manner, the forms of pronotal carina and of elytral basal margin, etc.

*Phaulimia grammica* Jordan, 1912 (Pl. 1, fig. 3)


This species is firstly recorded from Japan, based on the following specimens.

According to the original description, they differ little from the Formosan examples, and the present author mentions the following some notes.


Underside dark reddish brown with clayish grey pubescence.

Rostrum not entirely flat, shallowly and roundly depressed on middle and very weakly emarginate at apical margin, the emargination of ♀ sharper.

Eyes bordered by, and occiput medially spotted with clayish grey pubescence.

1st and 2nd antennal joints reddish yellow, 7th and 8th or often 6th more or less dark reddish, some hairs beared at tips of 3rd to 8th joints scanty and short, not so long as in *Ph. rufescens* Jordan, 1894 from Perak and in the Formosan specimen of grammica.

Further the pronotal discal patch almost crown-shaped instead of semicircular.

In ♀ the Japanese specimens mucronate on the last abdominal segment alike as the Formosan ♂, and the median parts of 1st to 4th segments more or less depressed.

*Phaulimia debilis* (Sharp, 1891) comb. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 4)

*Tropideres debilis* Sharp, 1891, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 311
At first sight this species is remarkably similar to the foregoing species, expressly in the elytral maculation. The author points out the difference between the two, as mentioned below.

In *Ph. debilis* Sharp, upperside dark brown to blackish brown, body slenderer; but in *grammica* Jordan (in the Japanese examples), the ground colour somewhat lightened, dark reddish brown and the body much robust.

Pronotum of *debilis* more conical, the lateral sides strongly convergent forward from the base, without a clear patch dorsally. Besides the 3rd to 5th or 6th and the last 3 antennal joints almost black except the basal part of 9th and the peak of 11th, the club more elongate, 9th of which much longer than the 2 remainders; on the other hands, the corresponding ones of *grammica* brownish, of the club comparatively short, 9th a little longer than the others.

The abdominal mesial depression of *Ph. debilis* ♂, more distinct, but unarmed, while the preceding species bears 2 tubercles on the abdominal sternite as well as in ♂ of *Ph. rufescens* Jordan and *Ph. lineata* Jordan from Perak.


*Acorynus poecilus* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 5)

Black, rostrum and head covered with luteous grey pubescence, leaving a black triangular patch on occiput, the patch strongly penetrated between eyes. Pronotal 3 stripes also luteous grey but somewhat whitish, of the 2 stripes placed at lateral sides and the median one divided into 2 spots by a central transverse depression, the former spot rounded, the latter larger, trifurcate just before dorsal carina. These stripes strongly contrasting with black on the basal space. Elytral pubescence varying from light brown to whitish grey, formed the following 2 markings: a large subtriangular mark occupied on the basal third, expands laterally and reached to lateral edges except black shoulders and a black zigzag spot on each subbasal swelling, the posterior margin of the mark narrowed from lateral side towards the 5th interspace on each elytron, where situated and a little extends to the 6th interspace, then obliquely constricted backward. Another one occurs on the apical third including a bat-shaped black spot on each apical declivity, and touched to apical edge. The anterior margin of the mark drawing an arc but not arrived at lateral sides, with 2 symmetrical ramifying branches on sutural interspaces. One of the branches protruding forward, attained to just middle of each elytron on the 2nd interspace, then curved laterally, gradually increasing in its size and expands to the 5th or 6th interspace. These 2 large common patches conjointed by light brown sutural stripe, therefore a black transverse band lies between the both not meeting with each other at the sutural line. Additional some whitish grey spots scattered on lateral areas of the black band.
Rostrum stout and short, one-fifth wider than long, with short 5 carinae.

Frons about as wide as the interval between the inner 2 carinae of rostrum.

Antenna reddish brown, hardly beyond the elytral base; 1st and 2nd thick, each as long as 3rd, from which to 8th gradually diminishing in their lengths, 10th small, as long as wide, but a little longer than 8th and less than a half as long as 9th (=11th).

Pronotum transverse, the widest at dorsal carina, where one and a half times as wide as long; clearly punctured on disc with a very faint, not grooved transverse depression; dorsal carina nearly straight, a little produced forward at lateral side by a very gentle curve, basal longitudinal carinula absent and basal transversal one present, biconvex.

Elytra almost exactly agrees in structure as in Acorynus anchis JORDAN and Acorynus latirostris (SHARP), punctate-striate, 3rd interspace slightly convex, but the basal margin more rounded.

Pygidium luteous grey, one-third wider than long, roundly narrowed to apex.

Underside densely pubescent with grey or whitish grey.

Femur grey, spotted by black near middle and apex, but tibia and tarsus almost black, 2 narrow rings of the former and the apical part on 1st segment of the latter whitish grey.

Length (excluding of head): 5.5 mm.

Holotype, ♀, Is. Ishigaki, Ryukyu, 22 V, 1962, K. KOJIMA leg. (through Dr. M. HAYASHI) (SHIBATA coll.).

Somewhat related to A. anchis JORDAN and A. latirostris (SHARP), but the elegant patterns on pronotum and elytra are the greatest distinguishing marks of the present species from others.

Acorynus anchis JORDAN, 1912 (Pl. 1, fig. 6)


The species has hitherto been known from Formosa. The author examined 2♀♀ of the Formosan specimens (collected by T. KANO in Nat. Sci. Mus., Tokyo), and he has compared them with the under-mentioned Japanese examples. The distinction between the both has nothing or only little.


The pubescence above luteous to clayish grey or brownish grey, but these colours often varying to reddish. Pubescence of each ocular margin not interrupted, but nar-
rowed near the occipital area in Japanese specimens.

The large basal patch on elytra very much varied, the posterior margin of which sometimes extends behind along the sutural interspaces.

In the Formosan specimens, the isolated median spot situated between the 2nd or 3rd and the 6th interspaces on each elytron, large and more distinct, though the spot rarely interrupted. But in the most Japanese examples, the spot divided into 2 small dots or vanished on the black transverse band, and in some of them this spot broken up at the 3rd interspace.

Mid tibia of ♀ armed with a small mucro on inner-apical edge as in *A. latirostris* (SHARP).

*Acorynus latirostris* (SHARP, 1891) comb. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 7)


The author transfers this species to *Acorynus* from *Tropideres*. The well-known Japanese species is very closely allied to *A. anchis* JORDAN, but may be differentiated from the latter only by the follows:

The ocular margin very narrow and interrupted near occiput, not continued as that of *A. anchis*.

Antenna and leg robuster, the posterior ring of tibia more developed.

The common basal patch on elytra consists of larger confusing spots with much more distinct black areas in places, and constantly lengthened backward along the sutural interspaces. The independent median spot occupied from the 2nd to 5th or 6th interspaces, large, rather prominent and the inner frontal edge of which generally touched to the extension of the basal patch. Anterior margin of the apical patch also a little produced forward on the sutural interspaces, but not continued with the foregoings. Wherefore the transverse black band lies between the 2 large patches not so clearly marked as to *A. anchis*. Some lateral spots dispersed on disc larger and somewhat confluent together, but those of *A. anchis* small or disappeared.

Pygidium short, especially of ♀ nearly a half wider than long at the base, more angulate; while about the same sex of *A. anchis* only one-third wider at the base than its length.

Distribution: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu (including Is. Tsushima; Mt. Tatera, 20 V, 1961 and Sasuna, 24 V, 1961, Y. KIMURA leg.).

*Acorynus singularis* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 8)

Brown to dark reddish brown, upperside pubescent with light brownish grey and dark brown or blackish.

Excepting large triangular occipital area, head light brownish grey as on rostrum. The latter thick and short, about a half again as wide as long, almost flat, punctured and shallowly depressed medially with vestigial 5 carinae, median one of which scarcely traceable on the base and dorso-lateral carinae terminated in merely 2 small bare granules on either side of the depression, the remaining external 2 short, but rather distinctly appear laterally; apical margin straight and lateral side expands just above the antennal orifice, which rounded, shallower and somewhat larger than those of the other *Acorynus*-species.
Eyes relatively small, so the distance between them about a half as the apical width of rostrum.

Mentum transverse, on the frontal margin widely emarginate.

Antenna reaching beyond the elytral base, reddish brown but partially darkened save the blackish 3 club-joints; 1st and 2nd thick, 4th and 5th of nearly equal in length, a trifle longer than 3rd (=6th =7th), 8th a little shorter than the precedings, club slender, 9th the longest and 10th the shortest as usual, the latter subequal in length to 8th, about one and a half times as long as wide.

Pronotum punctured, more than half again as wide as long, widest at dorsal carina, from that straightly narrowed to apex; on disc transversely depressed before middle, the depression not grooved and emarginate by an even curve, a thin interrupted mesial line, 2 spots at its each side (one behind the other) and a short spot along lateral carina light brownish grey, a spot before scutellum, 2 spots laterally on basal space also the same colour; dorsal carina very feebly trisinuate and connected with short lateral carina in a very gentle curve, basal longitudinal carinula absent, basal transversal one present, loosely biconvex.

Elytra comparatively short and almost flat, punctate-striate, before and behind subbasal swelling depressed but shallow as on sutural interspace, alternate interspaces more or less raised; basal margin biconvex and lateral sides subparallel; a large common patch at posterior half light brownish grey, its frontal margin protruding forward and arched in zigzag manner (but receding backward weakly on inner 2 and strongly on outer 3 interspaces), this patch bears 2 blackish spots situated between the 2nd and 5th or 6th interspaces, of the anterior spot (narrow and its form reminds a bat) just at apical declivity and another before apex, ill-defined mark and attained to lateral edge by a dark brown branch. The remnant area of elytra brown or dark reddish brown, and the colour gradated into dark brown (almost blackish) from base towards the apical lighter patch, the boundary between the two colours clearly defined, and distributed by vaguely light brownish grey dots, some of them encircling the dark subbasal swelling.

Pygidium brown, a little wider than long, the sides linearly narrowed towards the truncate apex.

Underside thinly pubescent with grey or whitish grey.

Legs slender, dark brown but tibiae with an obscure ring on each antep-apical part and also tarsi sparingly grey.

Length (excluding of head): 6.0 mm.

Holotype, ♀, Ikari, Is. Amami, 17 V, 1960, T. SHIBATA leg. (SHIBATA coll.).

The simple antennal orifice and mentum are characteristic in the present species, as previously stated.

Besides the peculiar mode it is distinguished from the other Acorynus by the elytral colouration.

Unfortunately the author has been unable to find the nearest species.

*Tropideres insularis* sp. nov. (Pl. 1. fig. 9)

Black, marked with luteous pubescence and dotted by whitish grey above.

Rostrum in structure as usual in *Tropideres*, a little longer than the basal width,
entirely and densely luteous also on genae. Each ocular margin interrupted on vertex, behind the interruption this luteous line widened internally, so black occipital area not forming a regular triangular patch.

The width of frons variable, but eyes of ♂ more strongly approached each other generally.

Antenna only across the pronotal base, reddish brown to black (terminal 3 joints black, constant occasionally except the base of 9th); basal 2 joints thick, 3rd the longest, 4th to 8th gradually reduced in length, club compact, 9th (=11th) nearly twice as the length of 10th, which as wide as long.

Pronotum transverse, the widest just on dorsal carina, where a little more than twice as long, and narrowed towards apex; disc uneven, irregualrly depressed in centre, with rough and deep punctures on major part, but those of ante-apical area minute, indistinct; luteous middle line enlarged before and behind the central depression, the 1st enlargement very strong, subtriangular, the 2nd smaller one narrow, transverse, this middle line backward over dorsal carina and developed again before scutellum, transversely square, in that place it more distinct and much larger than 2 latero-basal spots, secondary some small dots on pronotal area light luteous, 2 dots of which standing on each end of the central depression; carina very feebly arched forward dorsally, a little produced ahead laterally, the angle of carina very widely rounded.

Scutellum light luteous, semicircular.

Elytral construction mostly agrees with in T. japonicus, but robuster, elongate-quadrangular, one and a half times as long as wide; luteous pubescence largely covered over elytra, with some whitish margins partially, basal third of the luteous area across sutural interspaces, expands to each 5th interspace but on the whole deeply sinuated near subbasal swelling and leaving a luteous isolated small spot here, another side the posterior area widely diffused on apical third, the common luteous area situated between both 3rd interspaces, its outer margins nearly parallel; the remaining lateral sides black, dotted by whitish grey or light luteous, the dots mainly scattered along external punctured-striations and sometimes confluent together, occasional black pubescence invaded the apical luteous area by a very confined transverse line.

Pygidium luteous, a little wider than long, angulate, apical margin truncate.

Underside whitish grey, abdomen of ♂ slightly and indistinctly depressed medially.

Femur whitish grey except a black spot before apex, the rests of legs black with a whitish annulus near middle of tibia and of 1st tarsal joint; the 1st tarsal joint comparatively slender, its length more than half of the corresponding tibia, in ♂ mid-tibia unarmed and the frontal leg a little longer than that of ♀.

Length (excluding of head): 3.5 to 5.5 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Hatsuno, Is. Amami, 2 IV, 1963, H. MARUOKA leg. (through Dr. M. HAYASHI) (SHIBATA coll.).


Sept., 1963.

(M. OHKURA photo.)
This new species has a close relationship to *T. japonicus* ROELOFS, 1879 from Japan, *T. notabilis* JORDAN, 1928 from Tonkin and *T. scitus* JORDAN, 1933 from Burma, but can be easily separated from them in having the different colouration of pubescence, the robuster and shorter elytra with quite distinctive pattern.

In ♀ of *T. japonicus* ROELOFS, the mid-tibia bears a small mucro on inner apical edge, while it is simple, not mucronate in the new species.

**Eucorynus crassicornis** FABRICIUS, 1801 (Pl. 1, figs. 10, 11)


**Eucorynus clavator** FAIRMAIRE, 1903, Rev. d’Ent. XXII, p. 43.


The Iriomote examples in Southern Ryukyu were determined as the above-mentioned widely distributed species, along with ones from Hainan by the present author. The under localities are a new record for Japan and perhaps for Hainan Is. (China).


Explanation of Plate 1.


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沖繩で5月にえた天牛類3種

野村英世

1963年4〜5月に行なった私の琉球採集旅行の収穫中，沖繩でえた次の3種の天牛は分布的に興味があると思われるので報告する。種名を同定された林匡夫氏に深謝する。

1. *Arhopalus (Cephalallus) unicolor* GAHAN

2. *Acalolepta ferrei* (BREUNING)
   1 ♂, Mt. Yonaha, Okinawa, May 10, 1963, H. NOMURA leg.

3. *Nanohammus subfasciatus* (MATUSHITA)
The Cerambycidae of Ryukyu Islands. III.

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

By Masao Hayashi

As the third report of this article, 18 forms are herein newly described or recorded from the region, additionally from Amami-Ōshima Island and more northern certain islands, south of Kyushu, based on the collections of the formerly mentioned gentlemen, in addition to of Mr. H. Nomura in April to May and of Mr. Y. Hama in July to August, 1963 for Okinawa and Yayeyama Islands. Certain additional material has been sent to the present author through the courtesy of Mr. Y. Nomura (Yamawaki) and Mr. J. Nagao of Fukuoka, which were chiefly collected from Amami-Ōshima Island.

Cerambycinae

Obrini

1. *Longipalpus dilatipennis* (Gressitt)


Clytini

2. *Xylotrechus brevicillus* Chevrolat (Pl. 2, fig. 1)

1863, Mem. Soc. Sc. Liège, 18 : 323 (China)


This species is firstly reported besides the type locality, since the original description was published.

3. *Xylotrechus grayii* (White)

*Clitus Grayii* White, 1855, Cat. Col. Brit. Mus., 8 : 261, pl. 6, fig. 4 (N. China)


Lamiinae
Agnini

4. Cereopsis ziczac (Matsushita)

_Etymestia ziczac_ Matsushita, 1940, Ins. Matsum., 14: 54 (Musha, Formosa)


5. Acalolepta luxuriosa (Bates) ssp. kuniyoshii ssp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 2)

This new subspecies differs from the typical species in having the following characters:—

♀. Body black, antennae light reddish brown, each apex from third to tenth and preapically eleventh narrowly darkened. Body densely covered with light fulvous pubescence, antennae covered with greyish pubescence. Frons impunctate, a little broader than long, occiput with a few punctures. Antennae about 1.6 times as long as body. Prothorax comparatively less broader, strongly tuberculated laterally, tubercles stouter, not fine at apex, disc with a broader central impunctate longitudinal line. The punctures on pronotal disc and basal one-third of elytra much stronger and coarser, but sparser and more irregularly scattered. The pubescence denser, and almost lacking two complete transverse dark bands on elytra. Length, 27 mm., width, 9 mm.

Holotype, ♀ (Kojima coll.), Sedake, Is. Okinawa, Central Ryukyus, June 17, 1956, S. Kuniyoshi leg. Named in honour of Mr. Kuniyoshi, the collector.

6. Acalolepta oshimana (Breuning) ssp. omoro ssp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 3)

This new subspecies differs from the typical species from Is. Amami-Ôshima, N. Ryukyus, in having the following points:—

Dark reddish brown, densely closely covered with fulvous brown fine pubescence, darker than the typical species. Antennal tubercles form a duller triangle on vertex in ♀, instead of a rectangular in the typical ♂, and a sharper angle in ♀ than in the typical ♂. Scape with a more incomplete cicatrix. Prothorax more transverse, lateral tubercles stouter. Elytra comparatively broader and shorter, about 2.2 times as long as the basal width in ♀, and 2.3 times in ♀. Middle tibiae more distinctly dilated preapically. Length, 19–27 mm., width, 6–8.5 mm.

Holotype, ♀ (Kojima coll.), Yona, Is. Okinawa, Central Ryukyus, June 2, 1962, Kojima & Watanabe leg.; paratype, 1 ♀, Mt. Meiji, Is. Okinawa, June 5, 1962, Kojima & Watanabe leg. (Hayashi coll.). The subspecific name is based on the famous and oldest poem in Ryukyus.

7. Mimorsidis scutellatus Gressitt (Pl. 2, fig. 4)

1951, Longicornia, II: 404, pl. 16, fig. 3 (NW. Fukien)

Material examined: 1 ♂, Is. Iriomote. July 20, 1962, H. Maruoka leg. (Hayashi

Homonoeini

8. *Bumetopia okinawana* sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 5)

Dark brownish black, finely and densely covered with yellowish fulvous pubescence, finer on antennae and on legs.

Slender (♂), or elongate (♀), elliptical, head slightly broader than prothorax, very finely punctulate throughout with coarse and sparse punctures on all surface excepting clypeus, frons convex, fairly transverse, vertex slightly concave with a fine median longitudinal furrow prolonged ahead to frons, antennal tubercles dully elevated, distantly separated each other; eyes coarsely facetted, strongly emarginate, almost divided in two lobes, lower lobe nearly quadrate, a little shorter than gena below it. Antennae 1.3 times longer than (♂), or nearly as long as (♀) body, scape clavate, very finely punctulate and sparsely punctured, comparative length of each antennal joint as follows:— 4: 1: 7: 6: 3.7: 3.3: 3.2: 3: 2.8: 2.6: 2.6(♂); 5: 1: 8.2: 6.5: 4: 3.5: 3.2: 3: 2.6: 2.5: 2.5(♀). Prothorax slightly (♀, 9: 9.5) or distinctly (♀, 9: 12.5) broader than long, apex slightly narrower than base, sides shallowly bituberculate at middle, disc very finely punctulate excepting a shining medio-posterior median line, and sparsely punctured. Scutellum semicircular, pointed at posterior apex. Elytra a little broader than prothorax, 2.4 times as long as the basal width in both sexes, humeri rather strongly constricted, very weakly broadened posteriorly to posterior one-third, then narrowed to separately rounded apex; disc convex, rather not so coarsely shallowly punctured on basal four-fifths. Abdomen finely sparsely punctured. Legs finely sparsely punctured, middle tibiae weakly dilated, first hind tarsal joint nearly as long as the following two joints united together. Length, 10-13 mm., Width, 3-4.3 mm.


Differs from *B. oscitans*, *japonica*, *oshimana* and *heiana*, in having slender body with fine punctures and not developed humeri, minute lateral tubercles of prothorax, different antennal and tarsal structures, etc.

Apomecynini

9. *Neosybra sinuicosta* GRESSITT

1951, Longicornia, II: 502, pl. 20, fig. 2 (Formosa)

10. *Sybra subtesselata* BREUNING


Material examined: Very many examples from Islands Ishigaki and Iriomote, in Yayeyama Islands. The specimens from Yayeyama seem to be quite identical with the original description of this species, in spite of the original locality was designated as Is. Amami-Ôshima, and there has not been found this species among the very many specimens of *Sybra* from Is. Amami-Ôshima.

11. *Sybra pascoeï* LAMEERE ssp. *taiwanella* GRESSITT

1951, Longicornia, II : 498, 499 (SW. & S. Formosa)


Pteropliini

12. *Niphona yanoi* MATSUISHITA (Pl. 2, fig. 6)


13. *Pterolophia latefascia* SCHWARZER (Pl. 2, fig. 7)


28, 1962, H. Nomura leg. (Shibata coll.). All localities are found in Yayeyama Islands. New to Ryukyus.

Rhodopinini

14. *Dinisus divaricatus* (Bates) ssp. *fulvovariegatus* ssp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 8)

This new subspecies is separated from the original species from Japan and Kurile Islands, in having the following points:

Body comparatively slender, especially elytra more elongate, parallel-sided, instead of gradually narrowed posteriorly in *divaricatus* s. str. Frons less transverse, upper eye lobe larger, vertex between eyes narrower. Punctures, especially on elytra sparser. Body dark brownish black, covered with varying from fulvous to white pubescence (Amami-specimens more fulvous, Iriomote-specimen whitish), elytra decorated with brownish black markings as follows:— A short narrow stripe beside scutellum, a large narrowly triangular one at side before middle, which the apex irregularly obliquely directed posteriorly inward, a very narrow oblique one before apex, and a triangular one at apex, the last two each accompanying with white markings just before them, respectively; some additional minute points on suture. Length, 6.5-7.5 mm., width, 1.8–2 mm.


15. *Cylindilla formosana* (Gressitt) comb. nov.

*Microestola formosana* Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, II: 513 (Formosa)


Acanthocinini

16. *Rondibilis multinotatus* Gressitt ssp. *elongatus* ssp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 9)

This new subspecies differs from the typical species from Kwangtung, S. China, in having the comparatively longer third antennal joint, strongly swollen sides of prothorax, longer hind femora, arriving at the posterior one-sixth, instead of posterior quarter of the elytra, elytra in ♀ having a pair of small spine-like tubercles on disc near base, etc.

Body dark brown (rarely light brown), covered with fulvous grey pubescence; apex and base of prothorax, antennae and legs, especially bases of femora and tibiae a little lighter, reddish, each apex of third to tenth antennal joints darkened. Elytra irregularly decorated with many dark brown small markings and sparsely furnished with stiff hairs. Length, 5–8 mm., width, 1.5–2 mm.
Holotype, ♀ (Hayashi coll.) & para
debeg. (Hayashi, Shibata, Hama & Nomura coll.); All localities are found in Yayeyama Islands, S. Ryukyus.

17. Euryclytosemia Gen. nov.

Oblong, subdepressed. Frons transverse, convex, almost not retreated, vertex broadly and shallowly concave, eyes coarsely facetted, strongly emarginate, upper lobes more or less closely set each other, under lobe longer than broad, and 1.5 times as long as gena below it, antennal tubercles separately, weakly raised. Antennae (♂) slender, slightly less than twice as long as body, sparsely ciliate beneath; scape long, slender, shallowly swollen, third joint fairly shorter than fourth, distinctly longer than scape, fourth 1.3 times as long as fifth. Prothorax broader than long, with distinct, lateral tubercles at the middle, very weakly constricted before base, apex nearly as broad as base, disc weakly convex, simple. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax, gradually narrowed posteriorly, separately rounded at apex; disc weakly convex at base near scutellum, depressed semicircularly at basal one-third. Prosternal process narrow, arcuate. Mesosternal process weakly inclined anteriorly. Metasternum in normal length. Middle coxal cavity closed laterally. Legs slender, elongate; femora shallowly clavate but depressed, middle tibiae shallowly dilated preapically on dorsal side, tarsi short, first hind tarsal joint nearly as long as second and third united together, tarsal claws divericate.

Type species: Euryclytosemia nomurai sp. nov.

Range: Southern Ryukyu Islands.

This new genus is somewhat allied to Clytosemia Bates from Japan and Formosa, but it differs from the latter in having the broader body, shorter third antennal joint (against fourth), not quadrate under eye lobe, no discal pair of tubercles on elytral base, etc. And also it differs from Pararhopaloscelides Breuning from Kashmir, in having the shorter third antennal joint, not longer prothorax, no discal tubercle at elytral base, etc. The genus is a feminine gender.

17' Euryclytosemia nomurai sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 10)

Light fulvous brown or reddish brown, thinly clothed with grey pubescence, denser but incompletely and narrowly in 3 longitudinal rows on pronotum, and also in a very broad oblique band on basal half, in a medio-posterior narrow band and in many irregular spots at apical declivity on elytra, remaining darker markings of a common semicircular one at base, of a broad transverse band which broadened laterally just behind middle and of a narrower oblique band at posterior one-third. Eyes black, antennae and legs lighter coloured than body. Head and prothorax shallowly closely punctulate, and elytra finely, sparsely punctured. Length, 5-5.5mm., width, about 1.5 mm.

The specific name is dedicated to Mr. H. NOMURA, the collector of this interesting species who has been earnestly surveying at the various islands of Ryukyus in many times.

Saperdiini

18. Oberea shirakii sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 11)

Medium, rather not slender species. Dark orange fulvous, head slightly brownish, lower sides of frons slightly infuscated, antennal insertions, the parts embracing by the emarginated eye lobes black; mouth-parts, antennae and the sides of elytra darkened, varying from black to dark blackish brown, eyes black, disc of elytra dark brown excepting a quadrate basal orange marking embracing scutellum; apices of tibiae and all tarsi infuscated. Body finely closely covered with fulvous yellow or brownish yellow pubescence, antennae furnished with short black hairs on the undersides of from scape to sixth joints.

Head (incl. eyes) as broad as prothorax, generally closely micro-punctate and shallowly sparsely punctured, frons almost quadrate, convex, with a median longitudinal furrow, extending backward through vertex to occiput, vertex shallowly concave, antennal insertions finely closely punctured. Under eye lobe very large, longer than wide, and 4.5 times as long as the gena below it. Antennae 1.4 times as long as body, scape closely punctulate, comparative length of each antennal joint as follows:— 5 : 1.5 : 6.8 : 6.5 : 5.5 : 5.3 : 5 : 4.8 : 4.5 : 4 : 4. Prothorax slightly broader than long, constricted rather distinctly behind apex and weakly so before base, sides roundly swollen medio-posteriorly, disc weakly convex, dull, partially with very shallow irregular punctures. Scutellum short, inverted trapezoid, punctulate. Elytra broader than prothorax. 2.75 times as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly, and obliquely emarginate at apex with lateral sharp terminal angles. Disc coarsely sparsely punctured in 6 striae rows, 4 on disc and 2 on sides of each elytron, sides of epipluron additionally coarsely closely punctured; punctures becoming finer to apex. Body beneath somewhat shining, generally closely punctulate, sides of metasternum and all metepisterna sparsely coarsely punctured. Fifth visible abdominal segment triangularly concave at the middle of apical portion beneath, with narrowly emarginate apex. Legs of moderate length, first hind tarsal joint shorter than second and third united together. Length, 14.5 mm., width, 3.2 mm.


This fine new species is closely allied to O. theryi Pic (1902) from Chekiang, E. China, but it differs from the latter in having the smaller body (theryi, 17-19 mm.), longer antennae, not preapically narrowed elytra, and entirely orange body beneath. This new specific name is dedicated to the collector of this interesting species, Dr. TOKUICHI SHIRAKI, the famous entomologist of Japan.
On a New *Colpodes*-Species from Amami Island, Japan (Col., Harpalidae)

By Masafumi Ohkura and Taichi Shibata

*Colpodes ishidai* sp. nov. (fig. 1)

Length: 11.0 to 12.0 mm. Width: 4.0 to 4.5 mm.

Black, shiny; elytra metallic blue, sometimes with slight greenish tinge, disk of prothorax with very faint metallic tint, mouth parts, sides of prothorax and of elytra dark brown, antennae, legs, and sometimes suture of elytra dark reddish yellow, underside black or blackish brown.

Surface of head smooth, without clear microsculpture; frontal foveae moderately deep and wide; eyes prominent, large, with two supraorbital setae; tempora not tumid, much shorter than eyes; neck-constriction moderate; antennae slender, not reaching middle of elytra; tooth of mentum simple.

Forms of prothorax variable, relatively large, widest a little before middle, where about 1½ times as wide as long; surface finely but distinctly punctured except median part (the punctuations of basal foveae clearer and stronger than the others), with some transverse striations on disk, microsculpture scarcely visible; apex somewhat deeply emarginate, vaguely bordered; front angles produced and rounded; base finely bordered except lateral parts; hind angles obtuse and a little rounded at their tips; lateral sides very widely explanate and moderately reflexed, strongly roundly constricted in front, straightly and weakly narrowed behind, sometimes very little sinuate before hind angles; bisetose, the frontal seta placed on the widest point and hind one near hind angles; median line distinct; basal foveae deep, large.

Winged. Elytra much more than 1½ times as long as wide; microsculpture consisting of narrow transverse lines; shoulders distinct but rounded; lateral sides subparallel, apical sinuation clear; apex with a sharp, acute tooth; striae deep throughout, finely rather distinctly crenulate; scutellar striae long; intervals moderately convex, interval 3 with three pores, the frontal one adjoining stria 3, the rest two adjoining stria 2; umbilicate pores on interval 9 about twenty in number.

Underside smooth, only mesepisterna punctured; metepisterna about twice as long as wide, narrowed behind, sulcate at outer and inner sides; last abdominal segment in ♀ with one, in ♂ with two marginal setae on each side.

Three basal segments of meso- and metathoracic tarsi bisulcate, the intervals between sulci carinate; segments 4 of all tarsi bilobed, outer lobe a little longer than inner one; claws with several microscopic hairs beneath.

Fig. 1. *Colpodes ishidai* sp. nov.

Aedeagus as figured. (fig. 2) (This example is somewhat immature.)

Holotype: ♂, 4. VII. 1961, Ikari, Amami Is., T. SHIBATA leg. (in SHIBATA’s coll.)


The present species is very closely allied to Colpodes apex JEDLIČKA, 1940 from Formosa, according to the short original description in his keys, but may be distinguished from it as follows:—

In apex, elytral striae and prothoracic basal foveae smooth, but in the new species, the former finely crenulate, the crenulation rather distinct and may be indicated as punctate-striation, the latter very clearly and strongly punctured. And in apex, head, prothorax, and legs (excepting red tarsi) pitchy brown, but in the present species, head and prothorax pitchy black, legs uniformly dark reddish yellow.

We wish to name this beautiful species in honour of Mr. HIROSHI ISHDIA with our hearty gratitudes, for his cordial assistances to our studies.

We also should like to express greatly our thanks to Mr. ISAMU HIURA, for his kind help in drawing of very fine pictures.

Fig. 2. Aedeagus, except both parameres.

奄美大島のツブゴミムシ3種の記録
芝田大一

1. Pentagonica biangulata Dupuis, 1912
1♂，小湊，奄美大島，1961年4月30日，山田健吉氏採集。
Dupuisは台湾の標本について上翅の dorsal pore をはっきりさせていないが，奄美大島の個体では第3間室にこの属に通常な3孔点をもつ。なお，筆者は石田裕氏の御好意により台湾産の P. formosana Dupuis, 1912と思われる1標本を検したが，これも明らかに3孔点を有している。

2. Pentagonica datmiella Bates, 1892 ダイモウツブゴミムシ
1♂，湯島岳，奄美大島，1961年8月8日，山田健吉氏採集。
1873年に Bates が P. ruficollis ムネアカツブゴミムシと誤認し，改めて記載したもので，原産地は長崎，その後 JEDLIČKA (1953) が中国福建省から記録している。筆者は浜野氏採集の西表島（新記録）の1個体（1♀，1962年7月28日）も検したが，これは少し小形であった。

3. Pentagonica nigripennis Bates, 1873
1♀，八津野，奄美大島，1960年5月24日，筆者採集；1♀，新村，奄美大島，1961年6月22日，筆者採集。
これも前種と同じ長崎原産で，ANDREWES (1923) の記述によく合致する。
A New Species of the Genus *Pterostichus* from Japan
(Carabidae, Coleoptera)

**By Kazuo Tanaka**

527, Kyōdō, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

*Pterostichus (Nialoe) okutamae* sp. nov. (Pl. 3, figs. 1–5)


Body depressed, black, shining; labrum, base of mandibles, middle of under-side, tibiae and tarsi more or less ferruginous.

Head (width: 3.36–3.71 mm) smooth; both clypeus and labrum a little emarginate at apex; frontal furrows tolerably deep, nearly parallel and extending onto clypeus anteriorly, diverging at posterior end and reaching level of front supraorbital pores; hind supraorbital pores just behind post-eye level; spaces outside frontal furrows convex; lateral grooves not hooked at hind end and terminating at about hind supraorbital pores; eyes relatively small and moderately convex, encircled behind by tumid tempora which is as convex and 5/6 as long as eye; genae beneath eye smooth; apical joint of labial palpi widest at about apical 1/4 and slightly tapering towards extremities, truncate at apex, 4 times as long as wide and as long as penultimate; that of maxillaries compressed-cylindric, truncate at apex, nearly 4 times as long as wide and longer than penultimate; antennae subfiliform [6th joint 2½ (♀) or 2¾ (♂) times as long as wide], with apical 3½ (♀) or 3 (♂) joints extending beyond base of prothorax, joint 2 generally 4-setose, rarely 3- or 5-setose.

Prothorax quadrature, widest at apical third, 1.19–1.22 times as wide as long, 1.32–1.40 times as wide as head; disc smooth, with only slight rugosities at base and rudimental punctures in basal foveae; apical margin emarginate, nearly unbordered, the angles produced, rounded at tip; lateral margins gently arcuate in apical ¾ and sinuate-narrowed behind, nearly parallel before base, the borders widened at and near apical angle, sometimes crenulate near base, the grooves distinct but together with the borders effaced at basal parallel part; basal margin thin, unbordered, emarginate in middle, a little wider than apical margin, 0.78–0.80 as wide as the widest part, the angles right or rather acute, sharp at tip; median line distinct, abbreviated at extremities but extending anteriorly beyond apical crescent depression which is also distinct; basal fovea one on each side, round, of moderate depth; front marginal pores variable in number, from 1 to 4, most often 2, hind one at basal angle.

Elytra oblong-subparallel, 1.41–1.54 times as long as wide, widest at about middle, 2.07–2.26 times as long and 1.15–1.21 times as wide as prothorax; shoulders 0.66–0.71 as wide as the widest part, the angles obtuse; basal border slightly oblique; striole short; striae distinct throughout, nearly smooth (or minutely crenulate); interstices smooth, flat or slightly convex; apical sinuation very distinct, inner plica

scarcely visible; dorsal pores variable in number, from 7 to 13, on interstices 3 & 5 and most of them adjoining striae 2, 3, 4 & 5.

Underside smooth except mesepisterna, a part of which is scattered with rudimental punctures; prosternal process with a shallow median furrow, its apex truncate with both angles rounded; metepisterna rhomboidal, ⅓ wider than long; metepimera fairly large; apical ventral segment § with a deep and wide cavity along apical margin which is deeply emarginate and provided with an asymmetrical projection (Fig. 3). Basal 3 joints of meso- & metatarsi sulcate on outer side.

Microsculpture extremely fine, consisting of isodiametric meshes on head, of a little transverse ones on prothorax, of moderately transverse ones on elytra, those of ♀-elytra a little less transverse and coarser than in §.

Genitalia § (Fig. 4); tumour of median lobe very large; apical margin of left paramere slightly emarginate.

Habitat. Kantō Mountain-range, Honshū, Japan.


The types in coll. K. TANAKA, 1 paratype in coll. Mr. H. ISHIDA.

Besides above I obtained following examples decidedly belonging to this species but having some differences.

1 ♀. Mt. Mitō (data as above). The prothorax is more quadrate, the widest part is a little removed towards apex, the side margins are less arcuate, the basal margin is wider.

1 ♀, Mt. Gozen, June 1, 1963. The prothorax is a little smaller and the elytra are subopaque.

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Daibosatsu, Yamanashi Pref., June 27, 1963. The prothorax is cordate-quadrate, the basal margin is narrower, 0.74 - 0.75 as wide as the widest part.

This species resembles P. cristatoides STRANE01 in general appearance but is distinguished by the larger head, plurisetose 2nd joint of antennae, narrower prothorax, multiple front marginal setae, many dorsal pores of elytra and the shape of ♀ apical ventral segment and genitalia. Among the species of the subgenus Nialoe this species is most closely allied to P. watanabei TANAKA02 but distinguished by the more depressed body, smooth genae, wider prothorax, less arcuate elytral side margins, smooth underside (except mesepisterna), shorter metepisterna, wider cavity of ♀ apical ventral segment and the shape of ♀ genitalia, the median lobe of which is distinctly slenderer, on the contrary the tumour is more conspicuous, the left paramere is quadrate with the slightly emarginate apical margin instead of pentagonal with the strongly arcuate apical margin of P. watanabei.

Explanation of Plate 3.

1-5, Pterostichus (Nialoe) okutanae sp. nov.

1, Holotype. 2, Allotype. 3, Apical ventral segment of holotype. 4, Genitalia of holotype; a, median lobe (lateral view); b, id. (dorsal view); c, right paramere; d, left paramere; e, a chitin tooth of inner sac. 5, A male from Mt. Daibosatsu.

2) 1960, Kontyu XXVIII, 1, p. 39, f. 3 & 4, pl. 4, f. 2.
A New Subgenus of the Genus *Peltodytes* (Col., Haliplidae)

By Masataka Satô

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Genus *Peltodytes* RéGimbart

*Cnemidotus*ERICHSON (nec ILLIGER), 1832, Genera Dytisceorum: 19.
Type-species: *Dytiscus caesus* DUFTSCHMID, 1805 (=*Dytiscus impressus* PANZER, 1794).

Zimmermann divided the genus into two groups in his work of 1924. But it should be name-worthy as subgenera and then I will described here.

1 (2) Metacoxa 1 plate pointed behind .................................. *Peltodytes* s. str.
2 (1) Metacoxal plate rounded behind ..................................... *Neopeltodytes* subgen. nov.

Subgenus *Peltodytes* s. str.

The members of this subgenus are chiefly distributed in the Palaearctic Region and some of them in the Oriental and the Ethiopian Regions.

Subgenus *Neopeltodytes* M. Satô, nov.

Type-species: *Peltodytes callosus* (LECONTE, 1852).

Judging from the literatures, all the Nearctic species described in the genus *Peltodytes* may be included in this new subgenus.

I wish to express my cordial thanks to Prof. Dr. T. Ishihara, Dr. H. B. Leech, Mr. K. Ohbayashi and Prof. M. Hiro for their kindness in constant advice or in materials.

日本産コガシラミズムシの研究（1）

佐藤正孝
名古屋女学院短期大学生物学教室

Studies on the Haliplidae of Japan (Coleoptera) (1)

By Masataka Satô

日本のコガシラミズムシ科甲虫の分類学的研究はSharp（1873）により始められてから多くの研究者により業績が発表されてきた。戦前における渡沢の総説（1931）及び神谷の図説（1932）、日本動物分類（1936）はこの類の研究に指針を与えたものであるが、これ等の研究はZimmermannの世界の総説（1924）に従ってなされたものと思われ、現在の知識では不都合な点も見受けられる。それに加えGuignotによる亜属の再検討（1928，'55）は一層この類研究の進歩に多くの貢献をした。近年日本においてコガシラミズムシ科に関する研究報告もなく未だ旧態を脱し切れていないままであり、亜属の問題ばかりでなく種の同定にもいささか疑問のあるものもある。そこで私は浅学をかえりみずあえてこの拙文を草した次第で、諸賢の批判を賜われば幸である。

この小文を草するにあたり常口ご指指導頂いている愛媛大学石原保教授、立川哲三郎助教授、本学広重義教授、大林一夫、久松定成、宮武陸夫の諸氏に厚くお礼申しあげるとともに、文献についてご配慮頂いた中條道崇、石田昇三の両氏に厚くお礼申しあげる。

Family Haliplidae コガシラミズムシ科

Carabidae（オサムシ科）の Omophronini（カワラゴミムシ族）に一見似た非常に特異なHydradephaga（水棲食肉類）のなかまでのが他の諸科からは後基節が板状に拡がり腹部をおおうことで容易に区別できる。全世界に4属が知られているだけの小さなグループで、池沼、水田等の止水域に生息し、分類学的には食肉亜目に含まれるが本科のものはすべて食植性である。

日本産 Haliplidae の属の検索

1 (2) 腹部の後半に亜縦合縫を有する。小脇肢の先端節は他節より長く、後基節板は腹部第1～5節を覆い、側縁は縁取られる。8交尾器の左側片は縁毛を欠き、先端に附属突起を具えない

.............................................................. Peltodytes

2 (1) 腹部に亜縦合縫を有しない。小脇肢の先端節は他節より短い、後基節板は腹部第1～3節を覆い、側縁は縁取られない。8交尾器の左側片は縁毛を有し、先端に附属突起を具える

.............................................................. Haliplus

[昆虫学評論，第16巻，第1号，22～24頁，1963年，9月]
Genus Peltodytes RÉGIMBART コガシラミズムシ属


Cnemidotus ERICHSON (nec ILLIGER), 1832, Genera Dytiscorum: 19.

模式種：Dytiscus caeus DUFschMID, 1805 (=Dytiscus impressus PANZER, 1794).

全世界に約30種が知られており、日本からは2種の記録がある。オーストラリア及び南アメリカを除く世界各地に分布するが、北アメリカにこの属の約23%が分布し、しかもこの地域のものは後基節板の後縁が突出せず、他地域産のものと一応区別できるので別亜属として新名を与ええていた（Neopeltodytes）1）。このことはすでにZIMMER-MANN（1924）も気がつくっており2つのグループに区別している。日本産のものは後基節板後縁が突出することによりPeltodytes（s. str.）に含まれ、この特長は日本産のものに限った場合Halipus属との明瞭な区別点ともなり得る。日本産Peltodytes（s. str.）属の種の検索

1（2）頭頂に黒紋を有しない。翅脈点刻列の個々の点刻は大きい、後基節板の後縁は著しく突出する………………………………………………………………………………………… P. intermedius（SHARP）

2（1）頭頂に2個の黒紋を有する。翅脈点刻列の個々の点刻は小さい、後基節板の後縁はわずかに突出する……………………………………………………………………………………………… P. sinensis（HOPE）

Peltodytes（s. str.）intermedius（SHARP） コガシラミズムシ


体は橩円形でかなり膨隆する。黄色ないし黄褐色で光沢を有する。前胸背後縁、翅脈の点刻及び斑紋、縦合線に沿った部分は黑色を呈する。頭部は小さく、粗に微細点刻を具え、前胸背は前後縁に沿って粗大点刻を具え、後縁中央両側に凹陥を具える。各翅脈には10条の粗大点刻列を具え基部のものはかなり顕著で、後方及び側方に向って小さくなる。間室は滑沢。体下面は光沢を有し、粗大点刻を具えが、後基節板はやや密で、腹部はこれを欠く。

体長：3.14～3.56 mm；体幅：1.96～2.04 mm。

分布：日本（北海道、本州、四国、九州）、台湾、中国。

日本のコガシラミズムシ類の中で最も普通な種で、池や水田等で得られ、灯火にもよく飛来する。

Peltodytes (s. str.) sinensis (HOPE) シナコガシラミズムシ


前種に酷似しているが検索に示した点で明らかに区別できる。また色彩はやや淡色気味であるが、変異がある。

交尾器：中央片は強壮で先端は鈍く尖る。左側片は前方に狭まらず、先端は丸められる。右側片はほぼ三角形で先端部は膜質状。

体長：3.56 - 3.75 mm；体幅：2 - 2.14 mm。

分布：琉球列島（中之島*，奄美大島，徳之島*，与論島*，沖之永良部島*，西表島*，与那国島*），台湾，朝鮮，中国，インドシナ，トンキン。

滝沢（1931）は朝鮮からの P. koreanus を記載したが、本種に非常によく似ている。なお、後種もかなり変異がみられるので、あるいは P. sinensis の synonym かも知れない。

琉球列島産甲虫類覚え書（2）
佐藤正孝

下記した4種はいずれも東南アジア，台湾等に比較的広く分布しているが，琉球列島からは未記録と思われるのでここに報告しておきたい。

1. Trox (s. str.) opacotuberculatus MOTSCHULSKY ヒメコブスジガガネ（Trogidae）
2. Atractocerus niger STROHMEYER コバネツシンクイ（Lymexylidae）
  1 ex., June 14, 1962, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-Ôshima, M. SATÔ leg. 薄暗い森林中で伐採間にない木の香りの新しい材木に飛来したものですで，丁度ハチが飛んでいるようであった。
3. Alleculodes sauteri BORCHMANN（Alleculidae）
4. Macrosiagon bipunctatum (FABRICIUS) フタオピオオハナノミ（Rhipiphoridae）

* 新記録。
卵を通じて見たる姫蜂の分類と習性の関係

戸澤信義

The Relations between the Classification and Habits of Ichneumon-flies, on the Points of their Eggs

By Nobuyoshi Tosawa

Abstracts: The present author tried to criticize the modern classification of Ichneumonidae (Hym.) on the basis of egg shape, convincing that the insect egg has the important elements of specific personality as well as the morphological characters of adult body. He studies to taxonomize 233 species of eggs according to the Constantineau’s classification, on the relation of their parasitic habits.

種は divine，屬は artificial，これは日頃筆者の口癖である。種は造化の自然物である。これを type として設定しておくと紛れる事はないが，屬は違う。著者の主観により類種を近接せしめるための方便であるから，著者が異なれば主観も違う事があり，当然別な配属になる事がある，族～科また然り。これ対比明確な形態的な特徴をもって律するからである。準近とは何か，神のみぞ知る。人智をもってしては何か他の方法で裏付けるより外仕方がない。

姫蜂の分類は1900年 Ashmead が有名な大著①を表わして以来この半世紀後大体挙げきのないものであったが，1950年前後から徐々にこの定則は破られ，遂に1961年 Constantineau ②によれば全く別なものになってしまっておる。残念な事にはこれは亜科のみで，属の例示がないため適確な内容は解らないが，これと同様の步調をとる Towner ③ を参照して大様は推察出来た。これが常ならば Ashmead が族に取扱い，Dalla Torre ④ が亜科としたもののかより多く採用されておるが，名はそのままでもその内容は決してそのままではない。中には従来別々の亜科にあったものを拾い集めて亜科を形成しておるものもある，その体系の考えもあり新らしい。

この新らしい分類表を見ていると不思議に習性のよく似たものが織まれておる。不思議と云うのは蜂では体形がよく似ておりながらその習性は全く別なものが多いからである。だから習性に直結した形態的特徴をもって分類上の区別をすればよいが，これで決して容易なわけではない。従って習性のみをもって分類の適否を論ずる事は出来ない。

ところが卵は成虫の体とは別な要素よりなっており，しかも夫々種特有の形態を備えておる。その上卵と習性とは密接な関係があるから，これをもって成虫による分類を批判することは決して無意義ではないと考える。たまたま岩田久二雄氏の報文⑤を知って，これを資料として研究して見たのが本文である。

これについては特に御高著を利用する事を許された岩田氏の御好意をここに感謝すると共

〔昆虫学評論，第16巻，第1号，25～34頁，第4～5図版，1963年，9月〕
に、文献の渉猟に御便宣を与えて下さった林匡夫・大倉正文両氏の御助力に対しても厚くお礼を申し上げる次第である。

1.* PIMPLINAE, Cresson, 1877 (pt.) (=Ephialtinae, Townes)
産卵管の長いものが多い。卵の形は非常に細長いものから、sausage型、長楕円形等いろいろある。寄主は主として甲虫、鱗翅類、稀には双翅類、膜翅類を攻撃する。
（1）Pimplini: 産卵管は基部で曲り、先端は尖る。外部寄生をなし、幼虫は樹木の間に潜む寄主の外皮を破って摂食するため大顕の内面は鋸歯状になっている。卵は sausage形（Tromatobia **222**, Isorops）, 紺錘形（Charitopimpla 31, Philopsyche 169）, それが曲曲するもの（Scambus 194, Pimpla 175）等がある。Perithous 163, 164 は特に細長く、別族の感があり、.aoplitophrys135)は長精円形ので曲りBanochiaの様である。Scambus は従来Ef)uru sとして知られたもの、Sanulitarsis はワタノメイガ、ミノガ; Shakosesimilis はクワノメイガ、シンジュサン; Pimpla aethiops v. disjarts はマイマイカ、オビカレハ、ウスバシロチョウ、ロチョウ; Pimpla inquisitor はイガ、毒類、葉科に寄生する。

(2) Polysphinctini: 離の産卵管は催かに腹端より現われる程度。卵は小形、楕円形～紺錘形。多くは蟋蟀類を攻撃し、直接に蟋蟀を刺すもの、或いは蟋蟀の体表に産卵する。Polysphincta nikkonis はノジタナグモ、イェタナグモ（草営科）; P. tenuiabdominalis と P. tuberculata 185 はゴミグモ（黄金営科）; Polysphinctoides japonicus 186 はホウオウヒメグモに寄生する。後者の卵は寄主の体表に付着しやすいように卵の前面に特殊装置がついてある。

(3) Ephialtini: 産卵管は強親、時には体長より長いものがある。卵は紺錘形、Ephialtes 72 は両端が、Apechthis 18 その他は一端が狭まってある。Townes によれば Apechthis は Ephialtes の synonym としておられるが、卵の形および成虫の形態が考えればこの処置には同じ難い。寄主は普通露出出した前蛹又は蛹に寄生する。Itoptectis 114 は二次寄生する事があり、著しく細く尖って小形である。Ephialtes carbonarius v. hokkaidonis 72 はツシマホソブウムシ、トドマツキボンブウムシ; E. laspesiae はナスノヒメミシグイガ; E. manifestex v. matsumurai はウスサカミキリ、トビイロマダラカミキリ; Apechthis capulifera 18 はクスサン、テングチョウ; A. rufa は薬椎蛾、枯葉蛾、雀蛾、鶏蝶類; Xanthopimpla punctata はクワノメイガ、イチモンジセセリ; Sarcophobia nivella は大蝶蛾に寄生する。また二次寄生をする。Itoptectis alternans v. spectabilis 114 はクスカラの寄生蜂の小蜂類を攻撃する。

(4) Therionini: 本族の蜂は鱗翅類の一次又は二次寄生をする。二次寄生の直接の寄主は

* 亜科の番号は CONSTANTINEAU の分類による。
** 学名に付した肩数字は第 4 ～5 図版に図示した卵の番号を示す。
小蜂蜂である。卵は何れも紡錘形。Theronia atalanta はチャノミガ、マツカレハ、オビカレハ、ツバエダシャク、イチモンジセリ、エゾシュチョウ、テングチョウ；T. laevigata v. nigra はオビカレハ、ヒメウスバシロチョウに寄生する。

（5）Rhyssini：雄の腹端は著しく膨張し、産卵管を力強く樹幹に挿入出来る。産卵管は体長に等しいか、少し長い位、恐らく寄主に直接注入しないでせいせい寄主の入りそうな所へ産卵し、寄主がたまたまそれに触れた際刺されれて孵化するのではないかという。そのため卵は異常に長い柄を有し 76,192），殆んど卵の本体の数倍もあるものもある。寄主は天牛又は樹蜂類。Mogarhyssa japonica 23）の卵は極端に長大、ニホンキバチに寄生する。

3. XORIDINAE, DALLA TORRE, 1901

この亜科の蜂は従来のCryptinaeに似ておる。寄主の多くは樹幹に潜む甲虫である。卵は根棒状又はsauage形。Xorides 2種の卵は同じく長大形であるから、X. albomarginalis 226）は両端が著しく細まっており、X. crassitibialis 227）は一端のみ細くなった根棒状である。又 Xylonomus investigator 228）は根棒状なのに、同属の X. sapporensis v. nigritibialis 229）はsauage形である。かように同属間の異形の卵のある事は成虫間の形態的相異も再検討すべきではないか。しかも Townes は Xylonomus を Xorides の synonymとしておる。Ischnocerus 110）の卵は一端がやや細まって Theronia（前科）に近く、Odonto-colon 158）の卵は柄の曲った根棒状である。

5. ACOENITINAE, DALLA TORRE, 1901

朽木又は腐木に食入っておる甲虫に寄生しておるものが多い。卵は細長く一端が尖って水蛭のような形 165,201）。ところが Coleocentrus excicator 44）のみは根棒状で異なっておる。この寄主はセンノカミキリ、ナカグロカミキリである。

10. PANIS CINAE, DALLA TORRE, 1901（=Netelinae）

成虫の体形、体色さらに夜行性である事まで Ophion, Enicosipilus によく似ておるため、従来 Ophioninae に配属されておったが、近年漸く Tryphoninae に移された。成虫の区別点は前翅における鏡胞の有無であるが、卵は大変相異で 3 属 4 種は何れも菜豆形の一端に爪のような付属がついておる 157-160）。この亜科の蜂は寄主か蜂を紡いで蛹期に入る前に寄主の体を離れて地下に潜って蛹となる。Paniscus ocellaris 159）はヨトウガに寄生する。

12. TRYPHONINAE, CRESSON, 1887（pt.）

卵は剛毛状の柄を有し、寄主に付着する装置になっておるが、成虫は産卵前に産卵管の出口にいくつか柄を下にして株立状態に卵を貯えておく習がある。

13. CTENISCINAE, DALLA TORRE, 1901

寄主は Argidae, Diprionidae等の葉蜂類、マツハバチに内部寄生する Exenterus oleacus 82）の卵は平凡な楕円形であるが、Polyblastos は前記 Tryphon のように卵を産卵管に貯える習があるから外部寄生ではなかろうか。
14. CRYPTINAE, Cresson, 1887 (pt.) (= Gelinæ, Townes, 1951)
寄主はいろいろあって鱗翅類、膜翅類および蜘蛛等に寄生する。樹幹のトンネル又は葉を円めた中等に隠れている幼虫，前蛹又は蛹に産卵する。卵形も種々で，棒円形（Goniocryptus）94）, 紡錘形（Paracryptus）, 長形（Torbda 215）等があり，Neotorbda は長形で彎曲してある。Spiiocryptus japonica はニカイガ，クリノメイガ; S. grapholitha はナシノヒメシンクイガ; Hippocryptus suzukii はミノムシ; N. tarsalis はヒメベッコウバチ等に寄生する。

15. MESOSTENINAE, Dalla Torre, 1902
成虫の体形，習性共に Cryptinae に酷似し，卵形も多々は，丸形に近く，その一端はやや尖ってある。TOWNES はこの両科を合して Gelinæ, tribe Mesostenini (= Cryptini) としてある。

17. PHYGADEUONINAE, Dalla Torre, 1902
寄主は多種多様。卵は大小いろいろあるが，何れも紡錘形に近い。Acerataspis 3）のみは，弦月形，Acroricus ambulator 4）はクロバネドロバチ，スズバチの巢に産卵する。この卵は亜科の中で特に大きい。Endasys perviventris は松葉類; Microcryptus pristiphora は Pristiphora politivaga （葉蜂科）に寄生する。ところが Microcryptus sapporensis はエゾシロチョウに寄生する。

18. HEMITELINAE, Dalla Torre, 1902
多くのものは一時的又は常習的に二次寄生をする。2 例の卵は何れも紡錘形。Hemiteles（Rhadiurgus）bicoratus はイガ，カキノヘタムシガ，ホシカレハ; H. (Isadelphus) molestae 6）はナシノヒメシンクイガ; H. kumamotoensis はマツカレハに寄生する。

20. SPHINCTINAE, Dalla Torre, 1901
Sphinctus sp. は欧州では毒蛾に寄生する。S. nigriorthorax 203）の卵は棒円形で一端に乳首のような付属物がついてある。これは恐らく外部寄生のためであろう。

21. GELINAE, Vierreck, 1901 (= Pseudomachinæ, D. T., 1902)
（1）Gelini：卵は紡錘形又は sausage 形。Mesoleptus 88）は Lophyrus 或いは Tenthredo（葉蜂類）に寄生する。Genarches angularis 90）の卵は曲った sausage 形である。
（2）Aptesini：本族の雄は無翅形，雌は有翅形のものが多い。蜆蜂や冬尺蛾類とは翅の有無が反対であるのは面白い。卵は箱棒状 64）で甚だ大形，主として葉蜂類に寄生する。

24. ALOMYINAE, Dalla Torre, 1902
Phaeogenes 166）は欧州では spécialisé 類に寄生すると記されておる。卵は sausage 形。

26. ICHNEUMONINAE, Ashmead, 1900 (pt.)
大部分は鱗翅類の内部寄生者，卵は大小あるが何れも sausage 形。寄主の幼虫又は蛹に産卵し，蛹から寄生者は出る。成虫は雌雄異形もしくは雌雄異色のものが多い。
（1）Pristocerini：多くは尺蛾類に寄生，燕蛾類にも寄生する。Ectopius convexus 66）の卵は甚だ小さい。
（2）Platylabini：寄主は種々の蛾，例えば毒蛾，尺蛾，夜蛾類が知られておる。Platylabus 177, 178）の卵は何れも小形，sawage 形～棒円形である。
（3）Acanthojoppini：Pseudoplaty labus violentusは夜蛾に寄生し、卵はやや彎曲する。
（4）Eurylabini：Probolus 187の卵は楕円形に近い。
（5）Amblytelini：夜蛾又は蝶類に寄生し、卵は大形で sausage 形が多い。Hoplismenusは専ら蝶類に寄生し、H. dentatus 108はウラギンヒョウモン；H. pica v. japonicaはミドリヒョウモン、メスグロヒョウモン等に寄生する。Craticheu mon japonicusはキマダラヒカゲ；C. luteiventrisは尺蛾類；Melanicheu mon leucomenas 133はシロテンアオヤガ；M. spectabilisはリヒョウモン、メスグロヒョウモンに寄生する。Holoplistusは専ら蝶類に寄生し、Hedentatusの卵は楕円形に近い。
（6）Ichneumonini：Ichneumon gener osus 106は夜蛾類、鳴蝶類；I. molitoriusは夜蛾類、アカタチ；Coelichneumon auspex 35はワガ、エグリエダシャク、オオシロテンアオヨトウガ；C. cyaniventrisは尺蛾類；C. garugawensisはアカモンドクガ；C. persimilisはアマボシガ；Ulesta agitataはダイミョウセリ、オオチャバネセセリに寄生する。
（7）Protichneumonini：蛾に寄生するものが多く、Protichneumon platycerus v. takasagoensis 188はヒメオエダシャク；Amblyjoppa cognatoria 8はエビガラスズメに寄生する。

27. JOPPINAE KRIECHBAU M, 1898 (=Troginae FORSTER, 1868)
鳴蝶類および蛾類の寄生者として知られており、成虫は大形のものが多いが、卵は割合に小形で sausage 形である。Dinotomus ma ctator 219, Call ijo ppa pepso ide s v. arrogans 30は鳴蝶類；Goederia alboguttatusはエビガラスズメに寄生する。

28. LISTRODROMINAE, DALLA T O R RE, 1902
卵は1例しかないが、小形で sausage 状。この亜科の卵は専ら小灰蝶類の寄生者、例えばAnisolab us diminutus 14はベニシジミ、カバイロシジミを寄主とする。

31. BANCHINAE, DALLA T O R RE, 1901
この亜科は Pimplin a eから Glyptini, Lycoriini, Liss onotini を移し、Ophioninae の Banchini を加えて、DALLA T ORRE の創設当時より内容は豊富になっておる。卵はどれも特異に彎曲した sausage 形である。
（1）Glyptini：Glypta bipunctatoriaは蝶蛾、枯葉蛾に寄生し、v. tobensis 92）の卵は特に楕円形。
（2）Lycoriini：Lycornia triangulifera 121の卵は先細りの水蛭形、しかも撚れれておる。
（3）Lissonotini：卵はいずれも Banchinae 特有の彎曲した sausage 形 137,206）である。寄主は樹幹の間隙や枯葉の間等に隠れておる小蛾類の幼虫。
（4）Banchini：Exestast es cinctipesはヨトウガ、ツメグサガに寄生する。

34. MESOLEPTINAE, TOWNE S, 1944 (=Scolobatinae)
この亜科は Townes の創設したものであるが、氏の著書 6）より察すると Ashmead の Tryphoninae の Mesoleptini, Ctenopelm atini, Tryphonini の各族、Ophioninae の Paniscini, Banchini 等から pick up して形成しておる。成虫を検討する暇がなかったが、各種の卵形から見るとかななり異質的なものが混在しておると察せられる。
（1）Pionini：Eustiprosomes 80）は一端のすぼんだ長楕円形である。
（2）Ctenopelmatini：Scolobates \(198\) の卵形は紡錘状。S. annulatus はチュウレンジハバチに寄生する。S. testaceus \(199\) の卵は sausage 形。Ctenopelma の卵は根棒状。
（3）Euryproctini：Hadrodactyulus typhane v. orientalis \(98\) の卵は斗六豆によく似た形、恐らくオスグロハバチに寄生するのではないか。

38. DIPLAZONINAE, VIÈRECK, 1918
Diplazon はヒラタアブに寄生する。この類の習性は筆者の前著 \(5\)）にくわしい。図示 2 種の卵は成虫の体長に比例して異常に大きい \(25, 26\)。

41. METOPIINAE, DALLA TORRE, 1901
大体鱗翅類に寄生するが、Colpotrochia pilosa は異例でハラナガスズバチ（印度にて、Morley による）に寄生する。卵の形もまた種々あって、Colpotrochia \(46\) は楕円形、Colpotrochoiides \(47\) は殆ど菱形に近く、Metopius \(141\)）は弦月形。M. rufus はハスモンヨトウに寄生する。

43. OPHIONINAE, CRÉSSON, 1887 (pt.)
この亜科は縮少されたためか、3 属 8 種の卵は同質的で何れも Wiener sausage 形。寄主は大形の蛾が多く、Aglaophon purpurescens \(212\)）はクルマスズメ；Ophion obscurus \(155\）はモクメンシャチホコとケンモンヤガ；Enicosipilus ramidarius \(71\）はペニスタバに寄生する。

45. THERIONINAE, VIÈRECK, 1918 (=Anomalinae, DALLA TORRE, 1901)
卵の形から察してこの亜科はかなり異質的なものが多く含まれておる。
（1）Anomalini：卵形は細長く小さい、Anomalon foliactor v. japonicus \(152\）は朽木虫類に寄生する。Agropyron flavifringatun \(7\）はナミヒラタアブ；Acanthostoma insidiator \(2\）はクスサン、ヤママユ、ヒメヤマユに寄生し、卵は楕円形で一端やや尖る。
（2）Gravenhorstini：卵にはいろいろな付属がついておる、Aphanistes jozankeanus \(21\）の卵は球形に近く、真中は C 字形にえぐられており、マツカレハに寄生する。A. ruficornis \(22\）は枯葉蛾、雀蛾およびヒトリモドキに寄生し、卵は楕円形で、中央に乳首のようものがないそうで、Trichomma occisor \(218\）の卵はスポイトのような形で膨れた所に扁平なものがあると詳しい。Labronychus nikkinis \(115\）の卵は楕円形、その一端に小さな爪形の突起がある。
（3）Therionini：Therion circumflexum \(87\）はマツカレハ；Heteropelma calcator \(102\）はあつぼか類；Schizoloma amictum \(197\）はコゴドクガに寄生、3 種共その卵は硝子製の吸飲器のような卵らしからぬ形をしておる。

47. CAMPOPLEGINAE, DALLA TORRE, 1901 (=Porizoninae)
主として鱗翅類に寄生し、Zachrops narayae はワタオビコヤガ；Rhythmnotus takagii \(183\）はマツカレハに寄生するが、異例として Nemerites canescens \(147\）のようにゴミミダンに寄生するものもある。卵は幾分彎曲した sausage 形。Dyspectes prador \(63\）はそれとは異なり斗六豆のように中央がえぐられており、一方の突出した頂点に乳首状の付属がついておる。

50. CREMASTINAE, DALLA TORRE, 1901
この亜科の蜂は小蛾類に寄生し、卵は細くて小形。Cremastes biguttatus \(58\）はニカメイガ；C. flavoorbitalis は冥蛾類、ヒメシンクイガ、マダラメイカ等から発生する。
Summary

The following items are the results obtained by the present author who tried to classify 233 eggs of Ichneumon-flies according to the CONSTANTINEANU's scheme.

1) Generally speaking, the eggs are similar in shape in each subfamily, though some of them are not so. These exceptions, he thinks, ought to re-determine the speciements or to revise the classification.

2) The shapes of eggs are all simple in the internal parasites, while those of most external ones are shaped peculiarly.

3) Some of the external parasites which attach directly their eggs to the surface of the skin of hosts, produce eggs with peculiarly formed projections.

4) The Ichneumons having more or less long ovipositor produce eggs either slender shaped or long-elliptical, narrowed one or both poles. These structures are supposed to be effective on getting out through such long ovipositors.

5) The Pimplinae, for example, whose hosts always live in tunnels in tree-trunks, have eggs with especially long stalk supposed to be layed themselves open to touch the hosts on where about of the eggs, by the way they shall be stimulated to hatch.

References


Explanation of the Plates

The eggs were found in oviducts or common oviducts of living ichneumon adults, and measured and sketched under magnification 32 times of stereobinocular microscope practised by Dr. K. Iwata, but some minute ones were observed in 64 times which are distinguished by asterisks before the oval numbers in the tables.

The length of the adult bodies record the standard size of them but not at all the same bodies from which the eggs were dissected. Both the length of adult bodies and eggs are variable, especially the latter is said to be more variable even in the same body.

Some of the scientific names given in the table are revised by the present author. The revised names are indicated by (†) marks behind the names.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>egg number</th>
<th>egg length/width mm.</th>
<th>adult length body+ovipost. mm.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Scambus annulitarsis A.</td>
<td>194</td>
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<td>Perithous japonicus U.</td>
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<td>Perithous varius G.</td>
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<td>Philopsycbe sagurae V.</td>
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<td>Chiritopimpla taiwanensis U. †</td>
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<td>Zatypota albocoxa, v. nigrithorax U.</td>
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<td>Ephialtes carbonarius, v. kokkaidonis U.</td>
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<td>Nesopimpla naranyae A.</td>
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<td>Itoplectis alternans, v. spectabilis M.</td>
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<td>Ischnocerus etebrinus, v. sapporensis U.</td>
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<td>Glypta bipunctatorius, v. tobensis U. (1) Glyptini</td>
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<td>Lycorina triangulifera H. † (2) Lycoriini</td>
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<td>Syz cectes sambonis U. (3) Lissonotini</td>
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<td>Lampronota giganteus U. † (4) Banchini</td>
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<td>Eustipho rosom antilope G. (1) Pionini</td>
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<td>Zctroponla auriculatus, v. nigriabdominalis U.</td>
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<td>Zctolobates testaceus M.</td>
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<td>Hadrodactylus typhane, v. orientalis U. (3) Euryproctini</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>Diplazon laetatorius F. †</td>
<td>* 25</td>
<td>0.62/0.10</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Diplazon tetragonus T. †</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.39/0.16</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Metopius dissectorius P.</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>0.87/0.24</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Col potrochia nipponensis U.</td>
<td>* 46</td>
<td>0.33/0.15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Colpotrochoides kurisuei U.</td>
<td>* 47</td>
<td>0.26/0.10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>A glaophion purpurescens S. †</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>2.37/0.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>O phion obscurus F.</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>1.44/0.19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Enicospilus ramidalus L.</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1.05/0.21</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Anomalon folicator, v. japonicus U. † (1) Anomalini</td>
<td>* 152</td>
<td>0.25/0.05</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Agrypon flavofrontatum S. (2) Gravenhorstini</td>
<td>* 7</td>
<td>0.25/0.05</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Aphanistes jozankeanus M.</td>
<td>* 21</td>
<td>0.20/0.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>A phanistes ru ficornis G.</td>
<td>* 22</td>
<td>0.20/0.09</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>T richomma accisor H.</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>0.36/0.10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Labronychus nikkonis U.</td>
<td>* 115</td>
<td>0.22/0.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Acanthosoma insidiator S. (3) Therionini</td>
<td>* 2</td>
<td>0.46/0.17</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Therion circumflexum L. †</td>
<td>* 87</td>
<td>0.43/0.16</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Heteropelma calcator W.</td>
<td>* 102</td>
<td>0.39/0.14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Schizoloma anictum F.</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>0.44/0.16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Campoplex sugiharai U. †</td>
<td>* 154</td>
<td>0.25/0.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Nemeritus canescens G.</td>
<td>* 147</td>
<td>0.25/0.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Hol ogenes argylophoevora U. †</td>
<td>* 13</td>
<td>0.59/0.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Rhyth monotus takagii M.</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>0.65/0.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Dyspecies praegator L.</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.74/0.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Cremastes buguttatus M.</td>
<td>* 58</td>
<td>0.20/0.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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CONTENTS

第16巻 第1号 目次

SHIBATA, T. (芝田太一)；Studies on Japanese Anthribidae, II. — Col.— (Pl. 1) (日本産ひげながぞうむし科の研究, 2)  1

HAYASHI, M. (林匠夫)；The Cerambycidae of Ryukyu Islands, III. — Col. — (Pl. 2) (琉球諸島の天牛, 3)  10

OHKURA, M. & SHIBATA, T. (大倉正文・芝田太一)；On a New Colpodes-Species from Amami Island, Japan. — Col., Harpalidae— (奄美大島産モリヒラタゴミムシ属の1新種について)  17

TANAKA, K. (田中和夫)；A New Species of the Genus Pterostichus from Japan. — Col., Carabidae— (Pl. 3) (日本産ナガゴミムシ属の1新種)  19

SATÔ, M. (佐藤正孝)；A New Subgenus of the Genus Peltodytes. — Col., Haliplidae— (コガシラミズムシ属の1新亜属)  21

佐藤正孝 (Satô, M.)；日本産コガシラミズムシの研究, 1 (Studies on the Haliplidae of Japan.) — Col.—  22

戸澤信義 (TOSAWA, N.)；卵を通じて見たる姫蜂の分類と習性の関係 (The Relations between the Classification and Habits of Ichneumon-flies, on the Points of their Eggs.) — Hym.— (Pl. 4 & 5)  25

野村英世；沖縄で5月にえた天牛類3種  9

芝田太一；奄美大島のツブゴミムシ3種の記録  18

佐藤正孝；琉球列島産甲虫類覚え書 (2)  24