

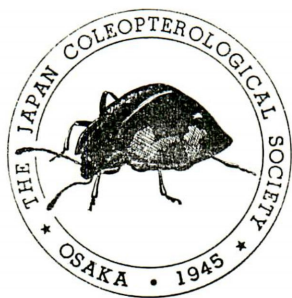
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Notes on the Carabid-Beetles of Japan, I. (Coleoptera)

By TAICHI SHIBATA

I propose, in this and some subsequent papers, to notice the species of the Carabid-beetles which are at present unknown to us as inhabitants of Japan, bringing together little known species which have been described already by senior authors, and giving descriptions of new forms through the kindness of the following gentlemen: — Messrs. Y. KIMURA, H. NOMURA, Y. HAMA, K. UEDA, H. KONISHI, K. SAKO, T. TOMIWA, C. YAMANO, M. YASUI, T. ITÔ, N. KAWANO, M. KIUCHI, K. YAMADA, Y. SUSUMU, Y. HAYASHI, T. KAWATSU, N. OHTANI, K. TSUJI, H. MARUOKA, H. YOKOYAMA, and M. YOSHIKAWA.

I should like to manifest my deep thankfulness to Dr. M. HAYASHI, Mr. H. ISHIDA, Dr. S. UÉNO, Mr. S. HISAMATSU, Dr. A. HABU, Dr. K. TANAKA, and Dr. T. NAKANE. Besides, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of Mr. M. OHKURA, Mr. M. GOTO, Mr. Y. MIYAKE, Mr. M. MIYATAKE, Mr. K. SAWADA, Mr. M. SATO, Mr. I. HIURA, and Mr. H. MIYAZAKI. In literature and in many ways, but for their constant helps, I could not do this.

1. *Dicranoncus pocillator* (BATES, 1892) (Pl. 2, f. 1)

BATES: Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) XII (XXXII), 1892, p. 367 (p. 103) (*Monacanthonyx*).

ANDREWES: Proc. R. Ent. Soc. London, (B) XV, 1946, p. 81.

Since the present species was originally described from Burma, so far as I know, has been unable to attach any other region to the type locality. The following is not only a new record from Japan, but the second habitat for this elegant beetle.

1 ♂, Hirakubo, Ishigaki Is. (Ryukyu), 23. VI. 1964, leg. HIROYOSHI KONISHI.

As BATES established a new genus — *Monacanthonyx*, 1892 — for a pair of the Burmese specimens, superficially this species is rather like *Calathus*-species in Europe (*C. melanocephalus* LINNAEUS, 1758 or *C. micropterus* DUFTSCHMID, 1812), and seemingly appears quite different from *Dicranoncus femoralis* CHAUDOIR, 1850 which is a well-known and the type species of the genus. I mention under trivial notes on Japanese example, though previously ANDREWES explained fully and splendidly with regard to this species in 1946.

Length: 7.0 mm. Width: 2.6 mm.

Body slender, flat, glabrous, shiny, light reddish brown, lateral sides of prothorax

yellowish, elytra brown except marginal sides and sutural interspaces a little yellowish as well as buccal organs, antennae, and legs.

Eyes flat, forming a gentle curve with short genae.

Prothorax flat, smooth, a little wider than long (5:4), widest near middle, base finely bordered with the exception of median part, lateral sides widely explanate.

Winged. Elytra rather flattened, shoulders distinctly angulate, each sutural apex with a small but sharp tooth, striae deep, impunctate, interspaces very slightly convex towards apex, with an oblong depression situated on interspaces 3 to 6 behind middle, interspace 3 with three pores, basal one adjoining stria 3, the others adjoining stria 2, umbilicate pores on interspace 9 about nineteen in number.

Microsculpture on elytra forming transverse meshes, much clearer than that of *femoralis*.

Prosternal process very narrow, unbordered.

Last ventral abdominal segment in ♂ with one seta on each side.

Posterior tarsi bisulcate, tooth of claw delicate, small and short.

2. *Pseudognathaphanus punctilabris* (MACLEAY, 1825) (Pl. 2, f. 2 & 3)

MACLEAY: Annul. Javan., 1825, p. 20 (*Harpalus*).

ANDREWES: Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1919, p. 150 (*Gnathaphanus*).

This is a very widely distributed species in S. E. Asia, from India to Formosa. I could examine the following specimens. This is the first record from Japan.

6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Sonae, Yonaguni Is. (Ryukyu), 22. VII. 1964, leg. MICHIMIRO YASUI and TATEO ITÔ.

Deep black, antennae somewhat brownish, moderately shiny in ♂ and slightly mat in ♀.

Pores on elytral interspaces 3, 5, and 7 very various in number, and all of them respectively adjoining the fixed stria, but some of them not always so arranged.

3. *Coptodera* (*Coptoderina*) *eluta reductemaculata*

(NAKANE et OHKURA, 1956) (Pl. 2, f. 4)

NAKANE et OHKURA: Ent. Rev. Japan, VII (2), 1956, p. 46, 47, f. 1 (*Coptoderina*).

HABU: Ibid., XII (2), 1961, p. 45.

JEDLIČKA: Ent. Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, XXVIII (7), 1963, p. 350, f. 225.

Coptodera (*Coptoderina*) *madara* HABU: Kontyû, XXV (3), 1957, p. 114, f. 1, 2; *ibid.*, XXVII (4), 1959, p. 259 (synonymical notes).

This subspecies, though has hitherto been known from Formosa and Japan (Honshu), also occurs in Ryukyu Archipelago as under-mentioned.

1 ♂, Hirakubo, Ishigaki Is. (Ryukyu), 23. VI. 1964, leg. HIROYOSHI KONISHI.

Elytral patches of Ryukyu example much more diminished than those of the typical one (I compared this with allotype in coll. Mr. M. OHKURA), anterior patch completely vanished, inner and outer posterior ones obscure and severally leaving a dot or small spot.

Same case is also found on *Coptodera* (*Coptoderina*) *marginata osakana* (NAKANE, OHKURA et S. UENO, 1955). I have three examples of this species from Tsushima Is.

(Kyushu) (through the kindness of Mr. M. GOTO and Mr. M. SATO), two of them bear a usual anterior patch on interspaces 4 and 5 of each elytron, but the third individual is entirely wanting on that place.

4. *Coptodera (Coptoderina) esakii* (NAKANE, 1956) (Pl. 2, f. 5)

NAKANE: Akitu, V (4), 1956, p. 104, f. (*Coptoderina*).

NAKANE et OHKURA: Ent. Rev. Japan, VII (2), 1956, p. 47.

HABU: Kontyû, XXV (3), 1957, p. 116.

JEDLIČKA: Ent. Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, XXVIII (7), 1963, p. 348, f. 228.

The number of pores on elytral interspace 3 divides this into two subspecies, viz., *C. esakii esakii* has two pores and is distributed over Kyushu, Okinawa Is. in Okinawa-group (Ryukyu), in addition to Nakanoshima Is. in Tokara-group (Ryukyu), while *C. esakii taiwana* has three pores and spread the distribution from Formosa to Ishigaki Is. and Iriomote Is. in Sakishima-group (Ryukyu). It seems to separate their habitats in Ryukyu Archipelago with one another. Before me, however, there are two interesting examples which were collected from Ishigaki Is., one (♀) has only two pores as in *esakii*, s. str. and the other (♂) has also two pores on left elytron but three on the right.

1 ♂, 3 ♀ ♀, Sata (Kyushu), 12, 13. V. 1960, leg. YUTAKA KIMURA; 3 ♂ ♂, 4 ♀ ♀, Nakanoshima Is., Tokara Is. (Ryukyu), 15. VII. 1961, leg. YASUO HAMA; 1 ♀, Izumi, Okinawa Is. (Ryukyu), 8. VIII. 1964, leg. TATEO ITÔ; 1 ♂, 5 ♀ ♀, Mt. Omoto and Hirakubo, Ishigaki Is. (Ryukyu), 23, 27. VI. & 8. VII. 1964, leg. YASUO HAMA and HIROYOSHI KONISHI; 1 ♂, 6 ♀ ♀, Mt. Hateruma, etc., Iriomote Is. (Ryukyu), 27, 29. VII. 1962 & 2. VII. 1964, leg. HIDEYO NOMURA and YASUO HAMA; 1 ♀, Formosa, VII. 1938, leg. SEIROKU SAKAI (through the kindness of Mr. H. ISHIDA).

Unfortunately, I have no specimens from Miyako Is. in Sakishima-group (Ryukyu).

5. *Risophilus miwai* JEDLIČKA, 1940 (Pl. 2, f. 6)

JEDLIČKA: Neue Carab. aus Ostasien, XIII Teil, 1940, p. 14; Ent. Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, XXVIII (7), 1963, p. 408, f. 133.

I could examine many examples of this species which was firstly reported from "Insel Loo-Choo" by two specimens. Although JEDLIČKA's description is very adequate, as far as I saw, my materials are somewhat variable in both coloration and elytral pattern, so I depict on the species afresh.

Length: 4.0-4.5 mm. Width: 1.2-1.4 mm.

Shiny, brownish yellow, buccal organs, antennae, and legs somewhat lighter, head and prothorax brownish red with lateral margins of the latter blackish, elytral pattern (whether it is distinct or not)¹⁾ consisting of three brown to dark brown stripes with a transverse band as follows: A wide sutural stripe on interspace 1 and 2 or 3 beginning from base (always exclusive of a trifle basal part on interspace 1 behind scutellum), widened or nearly parallel to about apical one-third, where with a transverse branch which vaguely continued to lateral stripe, then the sutural stripe becoming

1) The coloration, especially a transverse band and lateral stripes, becoming lighter externally and apically.

narrow and ending near apex (sometimes it seems to reach apex but very obscure). A lateral stripe on interspaces 7 and 8 from shoulder, obliquely, gradually widened backward, and connected with the up-mentioned branch (on that place the stripe almost occupied on interspaces 5 or 6 to 8), from which drawing a curve internally and arrived at apex. Therefore yellowish area of each elytron (except lateral margin) separated into two parts by dark colour, of posterior part being an oblong spot which placed obliquely and more or less taper²⁾.

Head distinctly convex on occiput, from there gradually becoming low to frons, and depressed on inner parts of eyes, each with two supraorbital setae, the anterior one just situated in the depression and the posterior one occupied near the eye; eyes comparatively small but prominent, the diameter a little longer than gena, which short but developed, conspicuous and suddenly constricted to neck; frontal lateral furrows deep, well marked, fairly extending across fine clypeal suture and arrived at the inferential points of clypeal setae; antennae reaching well beyond base of prothorax.

Prothorax subequal in width to head (inclusive of eyes) and as wide as or a little wider than long, convex, quadrate, with two lateral marginal setae, one setting just on the widest point before apex, another on prominent posterior angle; surface almost smooth, with the exception of many faint transverse striations; apex moderately emarginate, a little shorter than or as wide as base, which obliquely truncate laterally (bordered only at their parts) and of basal peduncle very short but rather wide; lateral margins narrow, distinct, convergent in front from the widest point and gently narrowed behind, but not straight, rather slightly rounded and clearly sinuate before reflexed posterior angles, the angle being made by this margin with the basal truncation sharp, acute and very prominent externally; lateral furrows narrow and straightly running into deep, impunctate basal foveae; median line fairly impressed, reaching neither apex nor base.

Scutellum almost triangular.

Winged. Elytra nearly twice as the prothoracic width and more than twice as long as wide, uniformly and moderately convex, subparallel at sides, with rounded shoulders and faintly sinuate apical truncations; striae impunctate, relatively shallow but rather wide (the isodiametric microsculpture therefore visible in impressions); scutellary striae short, continued to stria 1; basal pore placed on the base of stria 2; interspaces flat or faintly convex throughout, smooth; interspace 3 with two large pores, the anterior one at about one-fourth from base and adjoining stria 3, the posterior one before apex and adjoining stria 2 (but in the most individuals the posterior pores located between striae 2 and 3 and being in contact with the both); umbilicate pores on interspace 9 about sixteen in number.

Microsculpture isodiametric, of elytra clearer.

Last ventral abdominal segment in ♂ narrowly, triangularly incised at the middle of the apical margin (the incision not wider than that of *Demetrias marginicollis* BATES, 1883) and with one seta on each side, in ♀ without incision but more or less depressed on median part and with two setae (or rarely three).

7 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀, Ishigaki Is. (Ryukyu), VII, VIII. 1962 & IV, VII. 1963 & VI, VII. 1964, leg. HIDEYO NOMURA, YASUO HAMA, and HIROYOSHI KONISHI; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Iriomote

2) These two posterior spots with together appear as if they are forming a shape of heart on the apical portion of elytra.

Is. (Ryukyu), 24. VI. 1963 & 2. VII. 1964, leg. YASUO HAMA.

Hitherto genus *Risophilus* LEACH, 1815 has been placed under genus *Demetrias* BONELLI, 1810 as a synonym, but JEDLIČKA has been treating this as an independent genus throughout and he pointed out the difference between the two, that is, *Risophilus* is distinguished from *Demetrias* by the followings.

1.) Head shorter, wider, with shorter genae and the hind supraorbital seta which being set very near the eye. 2.) Prothorax cordate-form, hind angle produced externally. 3.) Elytra comparatively wide and convex, regularly striated, the striations normal and rather distinctly marked.

6. *Celaenephes parallelus* SCHMIDT-GOEBEL, 1846 (Pl. 2, f. 7)

SCHMIDT-GOEBEL: Faun. Col. Birm., 1846, p. 78, t. 2, f. 5.

BATES: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) XVII, 1886, p. 211.

ANDREWES: Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1919, p. 188; *ibid.*, 1923, p. 46.

JEDLIČKA: Ent. Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, XXVIII (7), 1963, p. 399, f. 129.

This is a well-known and widely spread throughout in S. E. Asia, including Philippines, New Guinea, and Samoa, etc.

After my reports on this species from Amami Is. and Iriomote Is. (Ent. Rev. Japan, XIV (2), 1962, p. 66 & *ibid.*, XV (1), 1962, p. 18), I examined the under-mentioned specimens in all.

In some specimens of them the inner elytral interspaces are variable, the adjacent odd interspace being correspondingly narrowed when the even interspace widened. The frons between eyes bears two small red marks. (Probably these individuals may be in fresh condition.)

5♂♂, 6♀♀, Iriomote Is. (Ryukyu), 26, 27. VI. 1962 & 22. IV., 22. VI. 1963 & 2. VI. 1964, leg. HIDEYO NOMURA and YASUO HAMA; 1♂, Ishigaki Is. (Ryukyu), 20. VI. 1963, leg. YASUO HAMA; 1♂, Amami-Ōshima Is. (Ryukyu), 11. VI. 1961, leg. TAICHI SHIBATA.

7. *Syntomus (Metabletus) quadripunctatus* (SCHMIDT-GOEBEL, 1846) (Pl. 2, f. 8)

SCHMIDT-GOEBEL: Faun. Col. Birm., 1846, p. 39 (*Metabletus*).

BATES: Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1883, p. 284; Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) XII (XXXII), 1892, p. 418 (p. 155).

ANDREWES: Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1923, p. 17.

JEDLIČKA: Ent. Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, XXVIII (7), 1963, p. 421.

In 1883 BATES recorded this species from Yuyama (Kyushu), but it was an aberrant form. I examined four examples of normal form of this species from several different localities in Japan.

1♀, Mt. Hiko (Kyushu), 28. V. 1960, leg. YUTAKA KIMURA; 1♀, Hidakatsu, Tsushima Is. (Kyushu), 25. V. 1961, leg. YUTAKA KIMURA; 1♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Ōshima Is. (Ryukyu), 26. V. 1960, leg. TAICHI SHIBATA; 1♀, Yona, Okinawa Is. (Ryukyu), 7. VIII. 1964, leg. MICHIIHIRO YASUI.

JEDLIČKA has been treating about ten species in S. E. Asia under genus *Metabletus*

SCHMIDT-GOEBEL, 1846 with no reference to JEANNEL's treatment (Faune de France, XL, 1942, p. 1075), in which genus *Syntomus* HOPE, 1838 is identical with the former, taking priority of the generic name.

After comparing *quadripunctatus* SCHMIDT-GOEBEL (widely distributed species in S. E. Asia, belonging to *Metabletus*) with *truncatellus* LINNAEUS (in Europe, belonging to *Syntomus*, through the kindness of Mr. S. HISAMATSU), here I place *Metabletus* (including the species of S. E. Asia) in *Syntomus* as a subgenus. Though I need to examine many more *Metabletus*-species of the Oriental region, as far as I have seen my scanty materials, — I should think so — the main generic characters are quite those of *Syntomus*, and the only difference is the prothoracic manner — the prothorax of *Syntomus* (*Metabletus*) *quadripunctatus* is transverse, cordate-form, sinuate before hind angle on each lateral side and depressed in front of scutellum on basal surface.

Pseudomenarus gen. nov.

Body small, short-oval, moderately convex, upper surface wholly punctured and very finely ciliate.

Ligula with four setae, of inner two short and delicate, paraglossae enlarged towards rounded apex. Mentum toothed, epilobe well developed, tip of which acuminate and being on the level of the median tooth. Palpi thick, but apices of all last joints taper, not truncate. Labrum elongate, six setose apical margin a little triangularly incised (wherefore there are two peaks but their extremities rounded). Eyes large, prominent, each with two supraorbital setae. Antennae moderately robust, thick, densely pubescent from joint 5.

Prothorax transverse, bisetose, lateral sides strongly reflexed, base clearly bordered, whose median part weakly produced backward drawing a gentle curve.

Legs short, thin, joint 4 of all tarsi simple, claws dentate.

Type-species: *Pseudomenarus flavomaculatus* sp. nov.

The new genus seems to occupy a position near *Brachyctis* CHAUDOIR, 1869 or *Menarus* JEDLIČKA, 1934, particularly in the manners of upper surface and ligula (the forms of paraglossae are quite same as that of *Brachyctis* according to the original description), but differs distinctly from both by the presence of mentum tooth.

8. *Pseudomenarus flavomaculatus* sp. nov. (Pl. 2, f. 9)

Length: 4.2–4.8 mm. Width: about 2.0 mm.

Upper surface very finely ciliate, the ciliae yellowish.

Black or blackish brown, under surface dark brown to brown except lateral parts of metathorax and ventral abdomen, buccal organs, antennae, lateral margins of elytra, and legs light yellowish brown with outer sides of tibiae blackish, prothorax almost black or dark brown but sometimes lighter as well as the lateral reflexions, yellowish elytral pattern consisting of two anterior bands and two posterior spots as mentioned below: A zigzag band situated near base between interspaces 2 to 6 or 7, produced backward on interspaces 3 and 4 (sometimes the band tending to disappear on interspaces 3 and 5)³⁾, and always interrupted on sutural interspace⁴⁾, not forming a common transverse fascia of elytra. A spot placed before apex between interspace 1

(sutural interspace) to 3 or 4, relatively small, vaguely limited in outline (these two spots appear to unite with together and form a common ante-apical patch).

Head convex, proportionally large, surface punctured and weakly rugosed, both on frons much stronger than those of the rest; labrum shagreened, with six setae, of lateral two long and occupied near the base, the others at apex, of inner two short and inserted just on the apical incision; frontal lateral furrows moderately deep, wide; genae very short; antennae scarcely beyond the elytral shoulders.

Prothorax transverse, wider than head (2:1.3) (including eyes), nearly twice as wide as long, widest before middle, from which weakly convergent towards apex, strongly narrowed backward³⁾ and a little sinuate before base, with two marginal setae, one at the widest point, another on the hind angle of each lateral side; surface punctured and rugosed, especially well marked on lateral, apical, and basal areas (both appear coarser rather than finer than those on frons of head), with one rounded shallow fovea on each dorso-lateral side before middle and with some transverse striations; apex bordered, deeply emarginate, a little wider than base, which clearly bordered, obliquely truncate laterally and with a short basal peduncle forming by a gentle curve; front angles rather distinctly prominent but their apices rounded; hind angles sharply marked, over ninety degrees, acuminate at their extreme tips; lateral sides strongly reflexed, the reflexions more raised near hind angles; basal foveae deep; anterior and posterior transverse impressions and median line fairly impressed.

Scutellum almost triangular, rounded at apex.

Winged. Elytra short-oval, nearly twice as wide as the maximum of prothorax, and longer than wide (4:3), relatively convex, gradually widened backward and gently rounded at sides; basal margins somewhat reflexed up to rounded but rather distinct shoulders, then connected with explanate lateral margins; apical margins sinuate, each sutural angle rounded, unarmed; striae comparatively well impressed, very finely punctured; scutellary striole present on sutural interspace; basal pore on interspace 2, from which bearing striae 1 and 2; interspaces slightly convex, more or less densely punctured, the punctures irregular, rough and a little stronger than those of head and prothorax, but not confound with the striae ones; interspace 3 with three pores, the first one from basal fourth, the second near middle, the third from apical fourth, the frontal one generally adjoining stria 3 (or free) and the other two adjoining stria 2; umbilicate pores on interspace 9 about sixteen to eighteen in number and interrupted at middle.

Whole upper surface without clear microsculpture, but isodiametrical meshes indistinctly visible here and there.

Under surface of pro-, meso-, and metathorax punctured, the punctures on lateral sides stronger than the others.

Ventral abdomen finely ciliate, the last segment in ♂ a trifle triangularly incised at the middle of the apical margin and with one seta on each side, in ♀ with two setae.

Holotype: ♂, Yona, Okinawa Is. (Ryukyu), 7. VIII. 1964, leg. MICHIIRO YASUI

3) In that case the band seems to separate into three spots on interspaces 2, 4, and 6 or 6 to 7.

4) Sutural interspaces and often basal and apical areas become brownish, but not confluent with the yellowish band.

5) Lateral margin arcuate, or, if there is an angle on the widest point, it is obtuse and indistinct.

(in coll. T. SHIBATA).

Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, ditto, leg. MICHIIHIRO YASUI and TATEO ITÔ (in coll. S. UENO and T. SHIBATA).

Examined specimen: 1 ♀, ditto, leg. MICHIIHIRO YASUI.

All the specimens were obtained under bark.

The present new species is alike as *Brachyctis regulosa* CHAUDOIR, 1869, which is the unique species of the genus from Borneo and Philippines, but may be easily distinguishable from it in having the quite different elytral patches.

Concerning of the above-mentioned report, I am thankful to Dr. SHUN-ICHI UENO for his kindness.

Explanation of plate 2.

1. *Dicranoncus pocillator* (BATES) ; 2. *Pseudognathaphanus punctilabris* (MACLEAY), ♂ ; 3. ditto, ♀ ; 4. *Coptodera* (*Coptoderina*) *eluta reductemaculata* (NAKANE et OHKURA) ; 5. *Coptodera* (*Coptoderina*) *esakii taiwana* (NAKANE) ; 6. *Risophilus miwai* JEDLIČKA ; 7. *Celaenephes parallelus* SCHMIDT-GOEBEL ; 8. *Syntomus* (*Metabletus*) *quadripunctatus* (SCHMIDT-GOEBEL) ; 9. *Pseudomenarus flavomaculatus* sp. nov.

Bradymerus clathratus SCHAUFUSS,

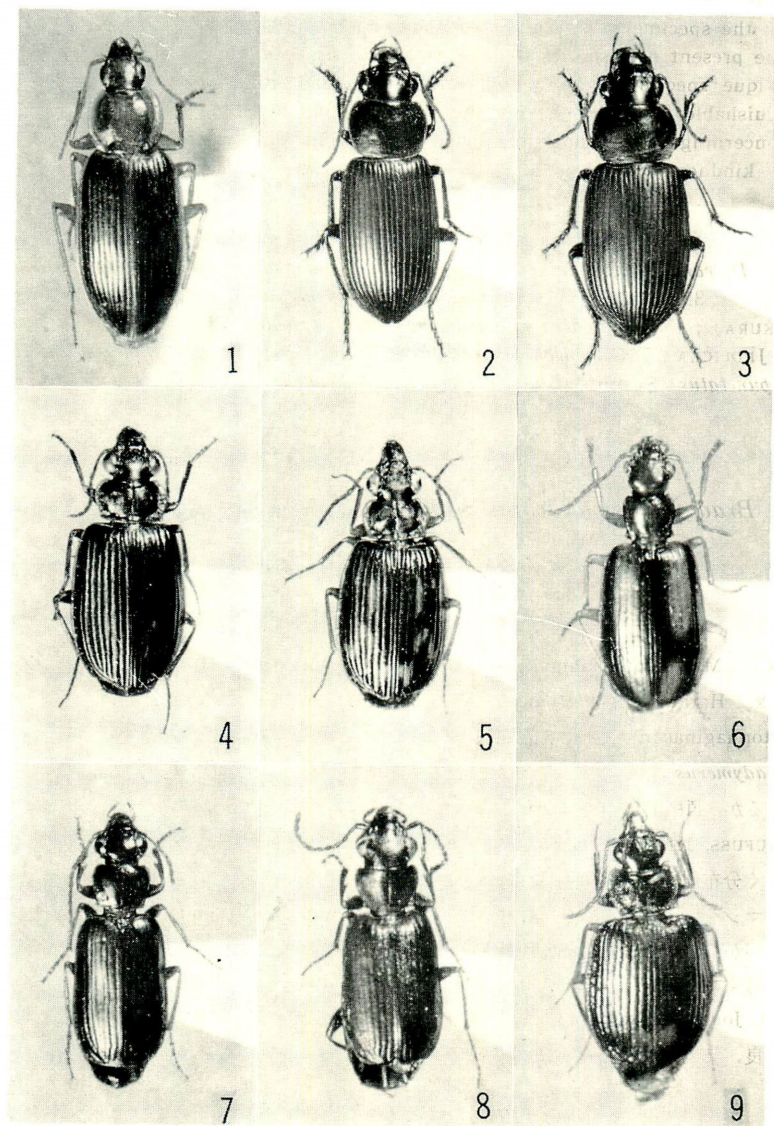
ヒラタホソカブトゴミムシダマシの記録

芝 田 太 一

2 ex. : Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is. (Ryukyu), 10 July 1964, HIROYOSHI KONISHI leg.

52 ex. : Hateruma Is. (Ryukyu), 27 July 1964, MICHIIHIRO YASUI & TATEO ITÔ leg.

Bolitophaginae (カブトゴミムシダマシ, コブスジツノゴミムシダマシの仲間) に属する *Bradymerus* は東南アジアにかなり多くの種類があり, 一見スナゴミムシダマシによく似ているが, 頭楯前縁中央に切れこみがない点で容易に区別される。その中で, *B. clathratus* (SCHAUFUSS, 1887) ヒラタホソカブトゴミムシダマシ(新称)は, ジャワ・ボルネオから台湾まで広く分布し, 上記の標本により琉球にも産することが分かったので報告する。カブトゴミムシダマシをより小さく, 細くした形で, 体長 5.5 mm から 6.5 mm, 光沢のない黒色(やや褐色がかかる), 触角は末端 6 節がゆるい球角部を形成, 翅鞘間室は(第 1 間室を除き, 第 2 間室は弱く)竜骨状に隆起している。同定は, SCHAUFUSS の *Horae*, 21, 1887 と, GEBIEN の *Phil. Journ. Sci.*, 26 (4), 1925 (石田裕氏のご好意による) によった。資料を提供された小西洋良, 安井通宏, 伊藤建夫の 3 氏に感謝する。



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

By SIZUMU NOMURA

Lucanidae

Macrodorcas rectus subsp. *okinawanus* nov. (pl. 3, fig. 1)

Female: Sides of pronotum chiefly rounded near apex, with front angles obtuse. Elytra finely, rather sparsely punctate, each with a fine sutural punctate-row which reaches apical fourth. Median longitudinal line of metasternum distinct. Lateral spine of hind tibia minute and obsolete. Body length: 23 mm.

Distribution: Okinawa Is.

Holotype: ♀, Yona, Okinawa Is., 25 Jul. 1964, leg. NOBUO OHBAYASHI (in coll. S. NOMURA).

This new subspecies differs from the nominate form in the finer punctures on the elytra and the minute and obsolete lateral spine of the hind tibia.

Macrodorcas rectus subsp. *amamianus* nov. (pl. 3, fig. 2)

Female: Sides of pronotum uniformly rounded, with front angles rather acute. Elytra coarsely and densely punctate, each with four distinct punctate-striae which reach apical fourth. Median longitudinal line of metasternum indistinct. Lateral spine of hind tibia minute and obsolete. Body length: 22-27 mm.

Distribution: Amami-Ōshima.

Holotype: ♀, Ikari, Amami-Ōshima, 18 May 1960, leg. TAICHI SHIBATA (in coll. T. SHIBATA); paratype: 1 ♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Ōshima, 27 Jul. 1962, leg. NOBUO OHBAYASHI (in coll. S. NOMURA).

This subspecies may be easily distinguished from the other forms in the coarser and denser punctures and the distinct punctate-striae on the elytra.

Scarabaeidae

Onthophagus atripennis subsp. *yaeyamanus* nov. (pl. 3, fig. 3)

This subspecies differs from the nominate form in the smaller body, the lustrous pygidium and two developed tubercles on the pronotum, the last situated near the apical margin of the pronotum, approximate each other and are subrectangular in profile. Body length: 7 mm.

Distribution: Ishigaki Is.

Holotype: ♂, Ishigaki Is., 25 Jul. 1962, leg. R. AOKI (in coll. S. NOMURA).

Tenebrionidae

Strongylium uedai sp. nov. (pl. 3, fig. 4)

Body elongate, rufo-piceous, shining, with antennae and legs rufous, mouth parts and tarsi fulvous, sometimes apical half of femora darker. Surface of body glabrous, with mouth parts, antennae, tibiae and tarsi finely pubescent.

Head densely punctate behind, rather sparsely in front, with a median longitudinal groove on frons between eyes, frons narrowed anteriorly and narrower than breadth of basal antennal joint, clypeus finely punctate, labrum finely, densely punctate and pubescent. Eyes large, reniform, contiguous each other. Terminal joint of maxillary palpus broad scalene triangle, with apical margin shorter than outer one, longer than inner margin. Antennae filiform, basal joint stout, 2nd short, 3rd the longest, 4th and 5th shorter than 3rd, subequal in length, 5th to 10th gradually decreasing in length, a little dilated apically, 10th longer than twice of its breadth, last joint elongate oval, a little longer than preceding, subequal in length with 6th.

Pronotum a little broader than long (2.00:1.75 mm.), with broadest point which is across in front of the middle, coarsely, somewhat densely punctate, with a median longitudinal groove, which reaches apical and basal margins, and two feeble impressions near hind margin, apical margin nearly straight, broadly margined at the middle, lateral margins feebly arched in front, slightly sinuate behind, not margined, basal margin very slightly bisinuate, broadly margined at the middle, narrowly at sides, front angles rounded, hind ones subrectangular. Scutellum triangle, broader than long, smooth, with apex acute.

Elytra about 2.25 times as long as their breadth, subparallel-sided at basal two-thirds, roundly narrowed to apex, which is not dehiscent, each elytron with 9 punctate-striae and a short scutellar one. Strial punctures large, deep, about half breadth of intervals, separated longitudinally by one-third to half of their diameters. Intervals of striae convex, very finely and sparsely punctate.

Ventral surface sparsely punctate. Front margin of prosternum margined, metasternum with a median longitudinal line. Legs slender, front tibiae nearly straight in male. Body length: 7.3-9.5 mm.

Distribution: Yakushima Is.

Holotype: ♂, paratype: 1♂, Miyanouira, Yakushima Is., 9 & 10 Jul. 1961, leg. K. UEDA (in coll. S. NOMURA & T. SHIBATA).

This new species is nearly allied to *S. flavilabre* FAIRMAIRE from Tchang-Yang in the description, but it differs from the latter in the smaller body, the different colouration and the absence of a median groove on the frons.

Strongylium marseuli yuwanum NOMURA

Distribution: Amami-Ōshima, Okinawa Is. (new record), Ishigaki Is. (new record), Iriomote Is. (new record).

Specimens examined: Okinawa Is. (1♂, Ishikawa, 6 Jun. 1962, leg. K. KOJIMA; 1♀, Yonaha, 31 Aug. 1962, leg. R. AOKI); Ishigaki Is. (1♂, 25 Jul. 1962, leg. Y. HAMA; 1♂, 2 Aug. 1962, leg. H. NOMURA); Iriomote Is. (1♂, 26 May 1962, leg. K. KOJIMA; 1♂, Urauchi, 23 Jul. 1963, leg. Y. HAMA).

Plesiophthalmus spectabilis subsp. *okinawanus* nov.

Intervals of striae on elytra feebly convex, minutely, almost vaguely punctate. Body length: 18–20 mm.

Distribution: Okinawa Is.

Holotype: ♀, paratype: 1 ♀, Nago, Okinawa Is., 4 Aug. 1962, leg. R. AOKI (in coll. S. NOMURA).

Plesiophthalmus spectabilis subsp. *taiwanus* nov.

Intervals on elytra convex, minutely, obsoletely punctate. Body length: 19–20 mm. Distribution: Formosa.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Taiheizan, Formosa, 29 Jun. 1941, leg. T. SATO; allotype: ♀, Nishimura, Formosa, 24 Jul. 1941, leg. H. HASEGAWA (in coll. S. NOMURA).

Plesiophthalmus spectabilis subsp. *spectabilis* HAROLD

Intervals on elytra nearly flat, finely, distinctly punctate. Body length: 17–20 mm. Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku & Kyushu).

Alleculidae

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

Body elongate oval, feebly convex, piceous to rufo-piceous, opaque, with head and ventral surface somewhat shining, mouth parts and tarsi fulvous, trochanters and basal half of femora rufous, sometimes ventral surface and legs reddish. Surface of body covered with pale yellow short hair.

Head finely, densely punctate, fronto-clypeal suture feebly impressed, sinuate, frons broader than width of eye, which is reniform, protuberant. Terminal joint of maxillary palpus rather small, securiform, with inner margin a little shorter than apical one and somewhat longer than outer margin. Antennae filiform, reached to basal third of elytra, 1st joint stout, 2nd short, 4th one-fourth longer than 3rd, 4th to 10th gradually decreasing in length, 10th longer than twice of its breadth, last joint elongate oval, as long as 10th.

Pronotum subquadrate, broader than long (1.32:0.85 mm.), with broadest point which is across in front of the middle, the round margined, front margin nearly straight, narrower than basal one, which is bisinuate, feebly and broadly arched, not emarginate at the middle, front angles rounded, hind ones subrectangular. Surface of pronotum coriaceous, finely and densely punctate. Scutellum triangular, broader than long, coriaceous, minutely punctate, with apex rounded.

Elytra slightly broadened posteriorly, broadest point which is across behind the middle, from there roundly narrowed to apex, as long as twice of their breadth. Surface of elytra coriaceous, each with 9 punctate-striae and a short scutellar one, punctures of striae separated longitudinally by their diameters, intervals of striae feebly convex, as broad as four to five times of stria punctures, with two or three irregular

rows of minute punctures.

Prosternum densely and rugosely punctate, metasternum coarsely and sparsely, abdomen densely and finely punctate. Legs relatively short, tibiae slender, 3rd and 4th tarsal joints of four anterior legs and 3rd tarsal joint of hind legs feebly laminate. Body length: 4.7–5 mm.

Distribution: Amami-Ōshima.

Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Ōshima, 21 & 26 May 1960, leg. T. SHIBATA (in coll. S. NOMURA & T. SHIBATA).

This species is nearly allied to *A. noctivaga* LEWIS, but it differs from the latter in the shorter body, the darker antennae and tibiae, and the sparser punctures on the metasternum.

Mordellidae

Mordellistena (*Pseudomordellina*) *aritai* sp. nov. (text figs. 1 & 2)

Body elongate, rufous, with eyes, elytra, mesosternum, 1st to 5th abdominal sternites, hind coxae, hind femora and combs of legs black. Surface of body covered with fulvous pubescence excepting fuscous one on elytra.

Head convex, eyes small and oval, tempora very narrow, terminal joint of maxillary palpus broad scalene triangle, with apical margin feebly rounded, shorter than outer one and a little longer than inner margin, apical angle rounded, inner one roundly, obtusely angulate. Antennae filiform, with two basal joints stout, 3rd and 4th joints slender, 4th shorter than 3rd, 5th to 10th feebly serrate, each joint longer than 4th, gradually increasing in length, somewhat dilated apically, half longer than respective width, last joint elongate, about 1.5 times as long as 10th.

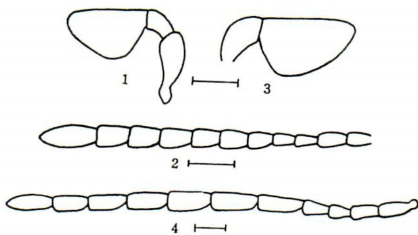
Pronotum as long as broad, lateral margins feebly sinuate in profile, hind angles subrectangular. Scutellum semicircular, broader than long. Elytra a little broader than pronotum, about 2.4 times as long as broad, with apices separately rounded.

Pygidium feebly curved downwards, about 2.5 times as long as anal segment. Combs of hind legs: 3; 2, 2, 0, strongly oblique, basal comb of hind tibia the longest, extending near base. Spur of hind tibia about two-thirds of basal tarsus, without outer one. Body length: 2.7 mm.

Distribution: Yonaguni Is.

Holotype: ♀, Sonai, Yonaguni Is., 1 Aug. 1962, leg. M. SATŌ & T. ARITA (in coll. S. NOMURA).

This species is somewhat nearly allied to *M. shimoyamai* CHŪJŌ, but it may be distinguished from the latter in the colouration of the body, the longer combs of hind



Text figs. 1-4.

1. *Mordellistena aritai* sp. nov.: maxillary palpus (♀).
2. ditto: antenna (♀).
3. *Falsomordellistena loochooana* sp. nov.: maxillary palpus (♀).
4. ditto: antenna (♀).

tibiae and the subrectangular hind angles of the pronotum.

Falsomordellistena loochooana sp. nov. (text figs. 3 & 4)

Body elongate, black, with mouth parts (darker terminal joints of maxillary palpi excepted), basal four joints of antennae, front and middle femora pale fulvous, rest parts of four anterior legs (darker apical halves of middle tibiae excepted) and terminal spurs of hind tibiae rufo-fulvous, 5th to 11th antennal joints (rufous apex of each joint excepted) piceous, hind tarsi rufo-fuscous, posterior margins of abdominal sternites and of hind coxae somewhat reddish. Surface of body covered with fuscous pubescence excepting fulvous one on the following parts; head, scutellum, humeri, a fascia behind the middle of elytra, basal half of pygidium, metasternum, episterna, basal parts of abdominal sternites and legs.

Head moderately convex, eyes oval and small, tempora narrow, terminal joint of maxillary palpus broad scalene triangle, with apical margin rounded, a little shorter than outer one, longer than inner margin, inner angle obtuse, but subrectangular. Antennae filiform, with basal two joints stout, 3rd shorter than 2nd and 4th, 5th to 10th joints feebly serrate, each joint longer than 4th, gradually decreasing in length, 5th one as long as 1.6 times of 4th and 2.5 times of its breadth, 10th one as long as twice of its breadth, last joint elongate oval, as long as 5th, with apex acute.

Pronotum broader than long (1.2:1.0 mm.), with lateral margins nearly straight in profile, front and hind angles rounded. Scutellum triangular, broader than long, with apex rounded. Elytra as broad as pronotum, about 2.4 times as long as their breadth, with apices separately rounded. Humeral marking of fulvous pubescence on each elytron subtriangular, extending from scutellum to shoulder along base, a fascia behind the middle extended posteriorly along suture and prolonged anteriorly near lateral margin.

Pygidium somewhat slender, straight, as long as twice of anal sternite. Front trochanters and front femora each with a fine, fuscous hair near apex of trochanters and at basal third of anterior margin of femora, without blackish bristle in female. Combs of hind legs short and feebly oblique, 6-7; 4-5, 2, 0. Basal comb of hind tibia the shortest. Outer spur of hind tibia as long as three-fourths of inner one, which is as long as half of basitarsus. Body length: 4.4-3.6 mm.

Distribution: Amami-Ōshima, Okinawa Is.

Holotype: ♀, Santaro-pass, Amami-Ōshima, 7 May 1960, leg. T. SHIBATA (in coll. S. NOMURA); paratype: 1 ♀, Yona, Okinawa Is., 6 May 1963, leg. H. NOMURA (in coll. T. SHIBATA).

This species is very nearly allied to *F. aurofasciata* NAKANE, but it separated from the latter in the narrow tempora behind the eye, a little longer 4th antennal joint, the broader terminal joint of the maxillary palpus and the paler middle femora.

Aderidae

Phytobaenus amabilis subsp. *amamiensis* nov. (pl. 3, fig. 7)

This subspecies differs from the nominate form in the following points: 1. Body

smaller; 2. pronotum piceous, with anterior area and sides of base fulvous; 3. humeral fulvous markings of elytra broad and united with each other and connected by a sutural fulvous stripe with a posterior fascia; 4. legs fulvous, with middle femora dark brown and hind femora piceous. Body length: 1.8 mm.

Distribution: Amami-Ōshima.

Holotype: ♂, Sakibaru, Amami-Ōshima, 18 Jun. 1961, leg. T. SHIBATA (in coll. T. SHIBATA).

Pseudolotelus humeralis sp. nov. (pl. 3, fig. 6; text fig. 5)

Body elongate oval, shining, black, with shoulders of elytra fulvous, antennae piceous (fulvous terminal joint excepted), front and middle femora and tibiae piceous (rufous both ends excepted), tarsi and mouth parts fulvous. Dorsal surface of body covered with recumbent, fulvous hair, ventral surface and legs with fine, fulvous pubescence.

Head broad, subpentagonal, somewhat densely punctate, with posterior margin subtruncate, tempora narrow, as broad as one-third of eye, which is reniform, frons flat, broader than eye, clypeus transverse, finely punctate. Terminal joint of maxillary palpus securiform, with apical margin longer than outer one. Terminal joint of labial palpus flat, oval. Antennae filiform, 1st joint stout, 2nd the shortest, round, 3rd a little longer than 2nd, 4th to 10th longer than 3rd, about 1.3 times as long as its breadth, a little dilated apically, last joint about 1.3 times as long as 10th, obliquely truncate from basal third in dorsal view, conical in profile, with apex acute.

Pronotum suboctagonal, a little broader than long (0.7 : 0.64 mm.), a little narrower than head across eyes, somewhat densely punctate, with a very feeble, transversal impression in front of the middle, a feeble, round impression at each side near base, and a small, round impression near each hind angle, front margin feebly arched, front and hind angles rounded, hind margin nearly straight.

Elytra subparallel-sided at basal two-thirds, narrowing behind, with broadest point which is across at the middle, about 1.4 times as long as their breadth, coarsely, somewhat densely punctate, with apices conjointly rounded, humeral fulvous maculations large and round, extending from shoulders to basal third and near suture.

Metasternum sparsely punctate at the middle, coarsely, somewhat closely at sides. Epimera coarsely and densely punctate. Abdomen finely punctate, suture of 1st and 2nd sternites obsolete at sides, invisible at the middle, last sternite truncate at the middle of posterior margin in female, with a round tuft of long, fine pubescence in male. Four anterior tibiae and femora normal, basal segment of front tarsi shorter, that of middle tarsi as long as rest joints combined, that of hind tarsi longer than twice of rest joints together. Hind tibiae nearly straight in female, bowed near base in male, hind femora dilated, fusiform, each with a small impression at the middle of hind face in female, curved, incrassate, furnished with a broad pad of fulvous setae along their sinuate hind face in male. Body length: 2.5-2.7 mm.

Distribution: Amami-Ōshima, Tokara Is. (Kuchino-shima), Okinawa Is., Ishigaki Is.

Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, paratypes: 3 ♀, Ikari, Amami-Ōshima, 12-29 May 1960 & 21 Apr. 1961, leg. T. SHIBATA; 1 ♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Ōshima, 5 Jul. 1963, leg. Y. HAMA; 1 ♀, Mt. Yuwan, Amami-Ōshima, 12 Jul. 1960, leg. K. MIZUSAWA; 1 ♀, Kuchino-

shima, Tokara Is., 21 May 1962, leg. M. SATÔ; 1♀, Naha, Okinawa Is., 26 Mar. 1961, leg. Y. HAMA; 1♀, Mt. Katsuu, Okinawa Is., 10 Jul. 1963, leg. Y. HAMA; 2♂, 2♀, Tonoshiro, Ishigaki Is., 30 Mar. 1961, leg. Y. HAMA (Holotype in coll. S. NOMURA).

This species is somewhat nearly allied to *Xylophilus* (?) *podagricus* CHAMPION in the description, but it differs from the latter in the different colouration, especially the blackish pronotum, having four small impressions near the base, and the slender middle tibiae in the male.

Pseudolotetus japonicus (CHAMPION) comb. nov.

Distribution: Honshu, Shikoku, Amami-Ōshima (new record).

Specimen examined: Amami-Ōshima (Ikari, 1♂, 18 May 1960, leg. T. SHIBATA).

Syzeton shibatai sp. nov. (pl. 3, fig. 8)

Body elongate, somewhat convex, shining, piceous, with antennae and front femora rufo-fuscous, front tibiae, basal part of four posterior femora and of tibiae and basal joint of tarsi rufous, rest tarsal joints and mouth parts fulvous. Body covered with dense, recumbent, pale yellow hair and sparse, erect hair.

Head subpentagonal, broader than long, subtruncate posteriorly, rather finely punctate, somewhat sparsely at the middle, fronto-clypeal suture obsolete, feebly sinuate, anterior margin of clypeus straight. Eyes large, circular, emarginate anteriorly, broader than frons between eyes. Tempora narrower than breadth of 1st antennal joint. Terminal joint of labial palpus oval and flat. Terminal joint of maxillary palpus securiform, with outer margin longer than inner one, shorter than apical margin, apical and inner angles acute. Antennae filiform, reached base of elytra, 1st joint stout, 2nd short, broader than long, 3rd about 1.5 times as long as 2nd, 4th to 10th cylindrical, feebly broadened apically, gradually increasing in length, 4th shorter, 10th as long as 3rd, last joint a little longer than two precedings together, obliquely truncate, with apex acute.

Pronotum narrower than head, subquadrate, broader than long (0.54 : 0.48 mm.), densely punctate, with front and basal margins feebly arched, front and hind angles rounded. Scutellum triangular, densely punctate. Elytra elongate, about 1.9 times as long as their breadth, subparallel-sided in their basal half, roundly narrowed to apex, which is conjointly rounded. Surface of elytra coarsely, somewhat densely punctate, without basal impression.

Metasternum sparsely punctate at the middle, densely at sides. Abdomen rather finely punctate, suture of 1st and 2nd sternites obsolete at sides, invisible at the middle. Front tibiae curved inwards at apical third in male, basal joint of front tarsi short, as long as 2nd one, that of middle tarsi as long as following four joints together, that of hind tarsi longer than twice of rest joints combined. Hind femora dilated, fusiform, with a transverse groove at hind face. Body length: 2.2 mm.

Distribution: Amami-Ōshima.

Holotype: ♂, Santaro-pass, Amami-Ōshima, 30 May 1960, leg. T. SHIBATA (in coll. T. SHIBATA).

This species is nearly allied to *Syzeton brunnidorsis* (MARSEUL), but differs from

the latter in the smaller size, the paler and longer antennae and the absence of the basal impression on the elytra.

Aderus yaeyamanus sp. nov.

Body elongate oval, somewhat shining, finely pubescent, fulvous, with eyes black, antennae (basal three joints excepted) darker, and hind femora infuscate.

Head transverse, subtruncate posteriorly, wider than pronotum, densely and finely punctate, with tempora a little broader than basal antennal joint, as broad as half length of the eye, which is rather small, reniform, fronto-clypeal suture distinct, nearly straight. Terminal joint of labial palpus oval, that of maxillary palpus securiform, with outer margin longer than inner one and shorter than apical one. Antennae filiform, basal joint stout, 2nd and 3rd joints subequal in length, 4th longer than its breadth, 4th to 10th gradually decreasing in length, feebly dilated apically, 10th a little shorter than its breadth, last joint as long as two preceding joints together, obliquely truncate, with apex acute.

Pronotum subquadrate, broader than long (0.45 : 0.34 mm.), with broadest point which is across near apex, from there abruptly narrowed in front, gradually narrowed posteriorly, somewhat convex, densely and finely punctate, very feebly depressed before the middle of base, hind angles rounded, base nearly straight. Scutellum subtrapezoid, broader than long, finely punctate. Elytra elongate oval, with broadest point which is across at the middle, about 1.5 times as long as broad, somewhat coarsely and densely punctate, without depression near base.

Metasternum sparsely punctate, abdomen finely and densely punctate, suture of 1st and 2nd sternites indistinct. Femora very finely punctate, fusiform, tibiae slender, longer than respective tarsi, basal joint of hind tarsi about three times of following three joints combined, nearly straight. Body length: 1.6 mm.

Distribution: Yonaguni Is., Iriomote Is.

Holotype: ♂, paratype: 1♂, Yonaguni Is., 18 Jul. 1962, leg. H. NOMURA; 1♂, Iriomote Is., 27 Jul. 1962, leg. H. NOMURA (in coll. S. NOMURA & T. SHIBATA).

This species is somewhat allied to *Xylophilus* (?) *parvidens* CHAMPION in the description, but it differs from the latter in the infuscate hind femora and the absence of the depression on the pronotum and the elytra.

Mixaderus tamaii sp. nov.

Body elongate oval, shining, finely pubescent, rufo-piceous, with antennae rufous, mouth parts and legs (piceous hind femora excepted) fulvous.

Head broad, elliptical, finely and sparsely punctate, feebly arched at posterior margin, transversely elevated at fronto-clypeal suture. Eyes large, oval, occupying the whole of sides, feebly emarginate anteriorly and separated by their breadth. Terminal joint of labial palpus semicircular, that of maxillary palpus securiform, with outer margin shorter than apical one, longer than inner margin. Antennae reached to base of elytra, 1st joint rather stout, 2nd short, 3rd about 1.5 times as long as 2nd, 4th to 10th subserrate, each joint a little longer and broader than 3rd, gradually increasing in breadth, 11th about 1.5 times as long as preceding joint, obliquely truncate,

with apex acute.

Pronotum a little broader than long (0.32 : 0.28 mm.), suboctagonal, abruptly narrowed in front and behind, densely and finely punctate, feebly depressed at the middle of base, with front margin nearly straight, hind one feebly rounded, middle parts of lateral margins nearly straight and subparallel-sided. Scutellum triangular, broader than long, smooth. Elytra ovate, about 1.4 times as long as wide, subparallel-sided at basal two-thirds, coarsely and densely punctate, obliquely depressed near base, with feeble humeral and basal elevations.

Metasternum coarsely and sparsely punctate, with a feeble longitudinal impression at the middle. Abdomen finely punctate, suture of 1st and 2nd sternites very feeble. Legs slender, hind femora elongate fusiform, tibiae slender, longer than tarsi, feebly curved, basal joint of hind tarsi nearly straight, about twice of rest joints together. Body length : 1.7 mm.

Distribution : Ishigaki Is.

Holotype : ♂, Ishigaki Is., 27 Mar. 1962, leg. S. TAMAI (in coll. S. NOMURA).

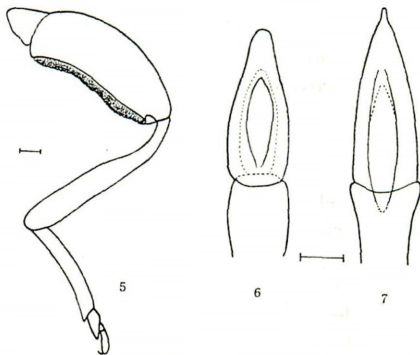
This species is somewhat nearly allied to *Hylophilus* (*Olotelus*) (?) *harmandi* PIC 1910 (nec 1921), but it differs from the latter in the different colouration, the sparse punctures on the head, the larger eyes and the smooth scutellum.

Anthicidae

Anthicus hamai sp. nov. (pl. 3, fig. 9; text fig. 6)

Body oblong oval, rufous, with head and elytra piceous, pronotum and ventral surface darker, sometimes abdomen piceous, four markings on elytra, mouth parts, basal antennal joints and legs fulvous, femora fuscous. Surface of body shining, covered with short, recumbent, fulvous hair on whole surface and a little long, erect and sparse hair on dorsal surface, those on each elytron arranged in four rows.

Head hexagonal, as long as broad, about 0.52 mm. at across eyes, 0.48 mm. at tempora, with hind margin truncate, hind angles rounded, tempora subparallel-sided, a little narrower than eye, punctures on surface finer and sparser than those on pronotum. Terminal joint of maxillary palpus broad scalene triangle, with apical margin a little shorter than outer one and longer than inner one. Antennae short, filiform, 1st joint stout, 2nd a little shorter and narrower than 1st, 3rd slender and a little longer than 2nd, 4th to 10th joints obconical, gradually increasing in breadth, 4th longer than wide, 7th to 10th moniliform, 10th broader than long, last joint subconical, a little shorter than twice of preceding,



Text figs. 5-7.

5. *Pseudolotelus humeralis* sp. nov.: right hind leg of the male.
6. *Anthicus hamai* sp. nov.: male genitalia.
7. *Anthicus sakishimanus* sp. nov.: male genitalia.

with apex rounded.

Pronotum subtrapezoid, broader than long (0.55 : 0.51 mm.), narrowed posteriorly (0.34 mm.), coarsely and densely punctate, with front margin feebly arched, lateral and hind ones nearly straight. Scutellum minute, broader than long, finely punctate. Elytra about 1.7 times as long as their breadth in male, 1.5 times in female, with broadest point which is across at the middle, coarsely, somewhat sparsely punctate, with apices conjointly rounded in dorsal view. Each elytron decorated with two fulvous markings, in which basal one obliquely ovate, median one transverse, stretched posteriorly from near suture to outwards, both markings not reached sutural and lateral margins.

Metasternum coarsely, rather sparsely punctate, abdomen finely, somewhat rugosely punctate. Tibiae rather stout, as long as respective tarsi. Basal joint of hind tarsi as long as following two joints combined. Male genitalia as figured. Body length: 2.3–2.4 mm.

Distribution: Iriomote Is.

Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Sonai, Iriomote Is., 23 Jul. 1963, 27 Jul. 1962, leg. Y. HAMA; paratype: 1 ♀, ditto, 30 Jul. 1964, leg. T. ITO (in coll. S. NOMURA & T. SHIBATA).

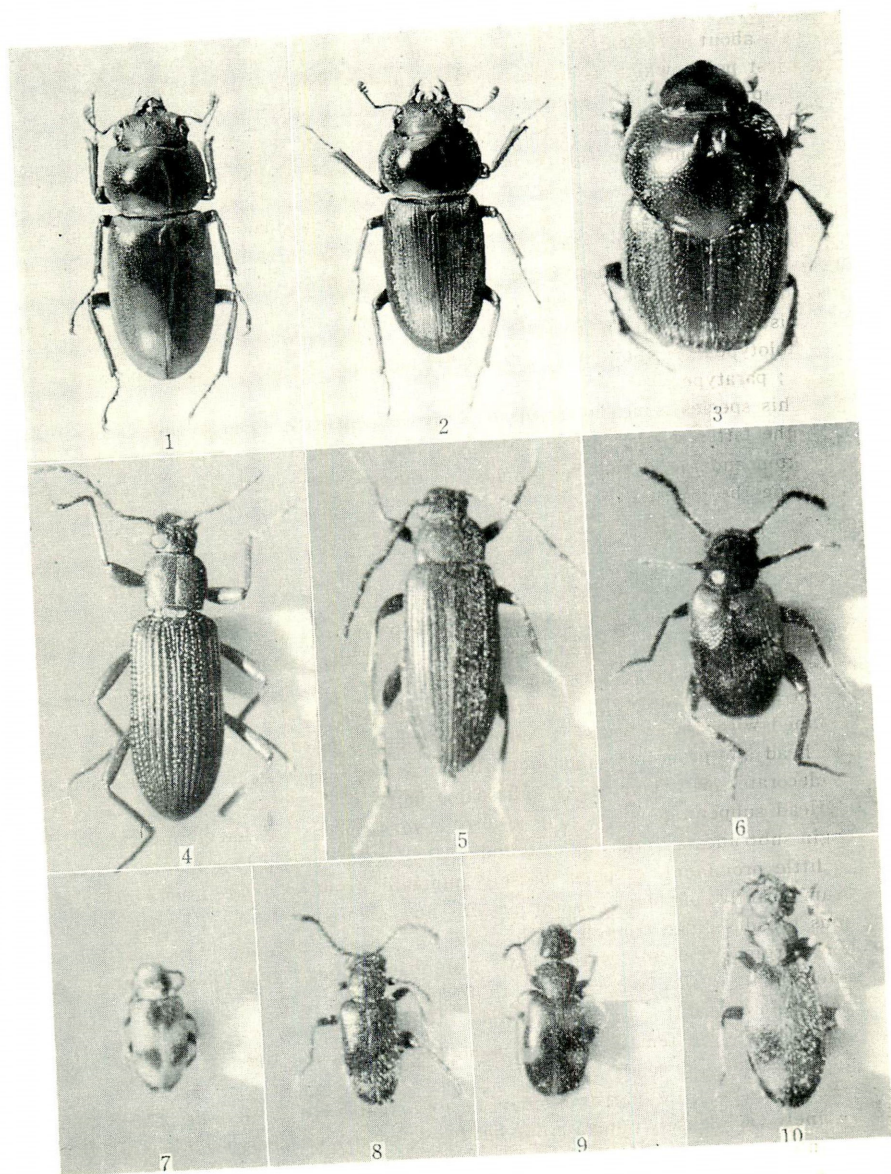
This species is nearly allied to *A. luteonotatus* PIC from Formosa, but it differs from the latter in the sparse punctures on the head, the denser punctures on the pronotum and the smaller basal spots and the narrower and forwardly situated median bands on the elytra.

Anthicus sakishimanus sp. nov. (pl. 3, fig. 10; text fig. 7)

Body elongate oval, rufous, with mouth parts, elytra and legs fulvous, eyes, basal and apical fasciae and median maculations on elytra blackish, sides of abdomen, apical one or three antennal joints and sometimes head fuscous, median maculation of each elytron narrowed inwardly, sometimes united each other and made one fascia, rarely conjoined with apical fascia at sutural and lateral margins. Surface of body shining, with head and pronotum subopaque. Body covered with very fine and dense pubescence and decorated with long, erect and sparse hair.

Head subpentagonal, as long as broad, very densely and finely punctate, with hind margin subtruncate, hind angles rounded, tempora as long as half length of eye, which is a little prominent, clypeus sparsely punctate, fronto-clypeal suture feebly sinuate, labrum scantily punctate, almost smooth and shining. Terminal joint of maxillary palpus broad scalene triangle, with apical margin shorter than outer one, longer than inner margin, inner angles rounded. Antennae filiform, with basal joint stout, 2nd shorter than 1st and 3rd, 3rd to 10th obconical, gradually decreasing in length and increasing in breadth, 3rd joint 2.5 times, 10th 1.2 times as long as respective breadth in male, shorter in female, last joint elongate, conical, two times as long as its breadth, with apex somewhat acute.

Pronotum a little narrower than head, longer than its breadth (0.58 : 0.52 mm.), very finely and densely punctate like head, dilated in front, narrowed behind (0.45 mm.), with anterior margin arched, posterior one feebly rounded, basal part of lateral margins sinuate. Elytra elongate oval, about 1.8 times as long as their breadth, with broadest point which is across at the middle, coarsely and somewhat sparsely punctate, with



apices separately rounded, punctures on elytra separated by one to two times of their diameters, each elytron covered with fine and dense pubescence and decorated with four rows of long, erect and sparse hair.

Prosternum densely and finely punctate, metasternum and abdomen finely and sparsely punctate. Tibiae slender, longer than respective tarsi. Basal joint of hind tarsi a little longer than rest three joints combined. Male aedeagus as figured. Body length: 3.5–2.5 mm.

Distribution: Iriomote Is.

Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♂, paratypes: 5♂, 11♀, Sonai, Iriomote Is., 23 Jul. 1963, leg. Y. HAMA; 2♂, 1–7 Apr. 1962, leg. S. TAMAI; 1♂, 7 Aug. 1962, leg. M. SATÔ & Y. ARITA (Holotype in coll. S. NOMURA).

This species is nearly allied to *A. protensus* MARSEUL, but it differs from the latter in the finer and very denser punctures on the head and pronotum, the stouter antennae and having long, erect and sparse hair on the dorsal surface.

Formicomus lewisi MARSEUL

Distribution: Kyushu, Yonaguni Is. (new record), Formosa.

Specimen examined: Yonaguni Is. (1♂, 15 Apr. 1963, leg. H. NOMURA).

Anthicus shibatai NOMURA

Distribution: Amami-Ōshima, Tokara Is. (new record), Ishigaki Is. (new record), Iriomote Is. (new record).

Specimens examined: Tokara Is. (Kuchino-shima, 1 ex., 22 May 1962, leg. M. SATÔ); Ishigaki Is. (Mt. Omote, 1 ex., 15 Apr. 1962, leg. Y. ARITA; 2 exs., 17–19 Apr. 1963, leg. H. NOMURA); Iriomote Is. (Shirahama, 1 ex., 22 Apr. 1963, leg. H. NOMURA; Inaba, 1 ex., 2 Apr. 1962, leg. S. TAMAI).

Anthicus monstrosicornis MARSEUL

Distribution: Honshu, Kyushu, Tokara Is. (new record), Yonaguni Is. (new record), Formosa.

Specimens examined: Tokara Is. (Nakano-shima, 1♀, 24 May 1962, leg. M. SATÔ); Yonaguni Is. (Mt. Urabe, 1♀, 2 Jul. 1962, leg. M. SATÔ).

Macratrria serialis MARSEUL

Distribution: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Iriomote Is. (new record), Formosa.

Specimens examined: Iriomote Is. (Shirahama, 2 exs., 22 Apr. 1963, leg. H. NOMURA).

Explanation of Plate 3.

1. *Macrodercas rectus okinawanus* subsp. nov.; 2. *Macrodercas rectus amamianus* subsp. nov.; 3. *Onthophagus atripennis yaeyamanus* subsp. nov.; 4. *Strongylium uedai* sp. nov.; 5. *Allecula shibatai* sp. nov.; 6. *Pseudolotelus humeralis* sp. nov.; 7. *Phytobaenus amabilis amamiensis* subsp. nov.; 8. *Syzeton shibatai* sp. nov.; 9. *Anthicus hamai* sp. nov.; 10. *Anthicus sakishimanus* sp. nov.

Some Longicorn Beetles from Cambodia (Col., Cerambycidae)

By MASAO HAYASHI

During their survey, many valuable results were obtained by the staffs of the Scientific Expedition of Osaka City University and University of Kyoto to Cambodia, from October, 1962 to February, 1963.

Among their variable entomological collections, followig four longicorn beetles were found and sent to the present author for identification.

So far as his examination shows, though three species of which have hitherto been known from the said area in South East Asia, the remaining one would be new to science, therefore the descriptions and illustrations of the above will be given for further reference.

The present author is indebted to Prof. KEN-ICHI ISHII, the chief of the expedition, Messrs. KOZO SHIBATA and TADAFUMI MAEJIMA, the collectors of the examined specimens and Mr. ISAMU HIURA, the curator of Osaka Museum of N. H., where the examined specimens including the type would be preserved, for their kindness enabling him to study freely such interesting materials. He is also due to Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA for preparing fine photographic illustrations.

Lamiinae

Agniini

1. *Aristobia approximator* (THOMSON) (Pl. 4, Fig. 1)

Celosterna approximator THOMSON, 1865, Syst. Ceramb.: 552 (Malasia).

Aristobia approximator: THOMSON, 1868, Physis, II: 179; BRONGNIART, 1892, Nouv. Arch. Mus. H. N. Paris, (3) III: 247 (Cambodia & N. Laos, also Indian peninsula, Cochinchina); LAMEERE, 1893, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.: 283 (Saigon, Cochinchina); AURIVILLIUS, 1921, Col. Cat., pars 72: 110; BREUNING, 1943, Nov. Ent., Suppl. 3, Ser. 2: 190, f. 5; ibid., 1961, Cat. Lam. Monde: 320; RONDON, 1962, Bull. Soc. roy. Sci. nat. Laos: 46 (Vientiane, Laos).

Var. *birmanica* GAHAN

Aristobia birmanica GAHAN, 1895, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 34: 40 (Burma); AURIVILLIUS, 1921, Col. Cat., pars 73: 110; BREUNING, 1943, Nov. Ent., Suppl. 3, Ser. 2: 190, f. 6.

Aristobia approximator THOMSON m. *birmanica*: BREUNING, 1949, Arkiv f. Zool., 42A, 15: 1 (N. Burma & Tenasserim, also from Assam to Cochinchina); ibid., 1961, Cat. Lam. Monde: 322.

Body large to medium and broad, subcylindrical; black, densely covered with thick orange yellow pubescence with black markings on dorsal surface, and with fine greyish

pubescence on body beneath and legs. Head covered with thin dark orange pubescence, occiput with orange yellow accompanying with a pair of short black patches at the base; antennae orange yellow except of black scape and second joint, and a large tuft at the apical one third of third joint. Prothorax orange yellow dorsally with two slightly arcuate black stripes on disc. Scutellum orange yellow. Elytra clothed with orange yellow, interrupted by irregular black networks of thinner pubescence. Additionally body furnished with sparse fine erect hairs on basal half.

Head deeper than wide at the sparsely punctured frons; antennal insertions strongly divergent, somewhat shallowly granulate; inferior eyelobe deeper than wide and also gena below it; antennae a little longer than body in male and scarcely so in female. Prothorax transverse with strong acute lateral tubercles; disc convex, distinctly finely furrowed transversely before and behind middle, obliquely ridged on each side of the centre. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax, convex, narrowed posteriorly in male and almost parallel and then narrowed to apex in female, shallowly emarginate at apex. Mesosternal process sharply tuberculate anteriorly. Legs rather short and stout. Length, 25 mm.; width, 9.5 mm.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Sisophon, N. W. Cambodia, Nov. 16, 1962. K. SHIBATA & T. MAEJIMA leg. (Osaka Museum of N. H.).

Distribution: Assam, Tenasserim, Burma, Laos, S. Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia & "Malasia".

Remarks: Var. *birmanica* GAHAN is only separated from the typical form in having the two black stripes on prothoracic disc being straight, not arcuate.

2. *Gerania bosci* (FABRICIUS) (Pl. 4, Fig. 2)

Saperda boscii FABRICIUS, 1801, Syst. Eleuth., II: 323 (Siam).

Gerania boscii: PASCOE, 1866, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., (3) III: 321, pl. 14, f. 7 (Java, Malacca, Lombock, also Siam); BRONGNIART, 1892, Nouv. Arch. Mus. H. N. Paris, (3) III: 251 (Cambodia, N. Laos, also East India, Siam, Borneo & Tonkin).

Gerania bosci: LAMEERE, 1893, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.: 284 (Qui-Nhon, Pnomh-Penh, Mytho in Indochina); GAHAN, 1895, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 34: 60 (N. Burma); HEYNE-TASCHENBERG, 1906, Exot. Käfer: 246, pl. 37, f. 21; AURIVILLIUS, 1921, Col. Cat., pars 73: 100; GRESSITT, 1941, Philippine Jl. Sci., 74: 342 (Thai); BREUNING, 1943, Nov. Ent., Suppl. 3, Ser. 2: 271, figs. 149, 150; *ibid.*, 1961, Cat. Lam. Monde: 335; BREUNING & CHŪJŌ, 1961, Nat. & Life in SE. Asia, I: 343, pl. IX, f. 4 (Thailand); *ibid.*, 1962, Nipponius, I (16): 2 (Thailand); RONDON, 1962, Bull. Soc. roy. Sci. nat. Laos: 46 (Laos).

Gerania bosci mm. *confluens*+*bandaensis* BREUNING, 1950, Longicornia, I: 513+514 (Sumbawa+Banda).

Body dark brown to black, elytra brown, covered with fine fulvous tomentose, and decorated with dense adpressed white pubescence on dorsum, remaining the following brown markings which are usually much varying individually:—head with a pair of small black markings on vertex; pronotum with two pairs of ovate ones laterally and three, one of which transverse, on disc; elytra with three bands, first short and simple behind the base, second and third complete, dentate before middle and strongly undulate between middle and apex, and with three lateral pairs of ovate, anterior one between first and second bands, lateroposterior one behind third band, and preapical one just

before apex.

Head narrower than prothorax, frons broader than long, finely sparsely punctured, vertex dully concave, eyes relatively large, emarginate, upperlobes rather close each other, underlobe transverse, more than twice as long as gena below it, antennal tubercles slightly raised. Antennae 2.5 times (male) and 1.7 times (female) as long as body, scape subcylindrical with a complete cicatrix, arriving at the middle of prothorax, finely punctured, second obconical, third the longest (male), followings gradually shortened. Prothorax cylindrical, almost quadrate, constricted behind apex and before base. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra twice as long as the basal width, weakly narrowed posteriorly, narrowly transversely truncate at apex with angulate marginal and round sutural angles; disc coarsely irregularly punctured. Legs very slender and long, middle one shorter, femora linear, tibiae shallowly arcuate, tarsi short. In female, frontal legs shorter than in male. Length, 11 mm.; width, 3.8 mm.

Materials examined: 1 ♂ & 1 ♀, Sisophon, N. W. Cambodia, Nov. 16, 1962, K. SHIBATA & T. MAEJIMA leg. (Osaka Museum of N. H.).

Distribution: E. India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malacca, Java, Lombeck, Borneo, Sumbawa & Banda.

Pteropliini

3. *Niphona parallela* WHITE (Pl. 4, Fig. 3)

Niphona parallela WHITE, 1858, Ann. Mag. N. H., (3) II: 267 (India); GAHAN, 1895, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 34: 65 (Burma, China); AURIVILLIUS, 1922, Col. Cat., pars 73: 250; GRESSITT, 1942, Lingnan N. H. Surv. Mus., Spec. Publ., 8: 21; *ibid.*, 1951, Longicornia, 2: 455 (key); BREUNING, 1962, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 13: 386, 397 (Malacca, Tenasserim, Penang, Burma, Yunnan, Mongtze, Hongkong, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin); *ibid.*, 1961, Cat. Lam. Monde: 230.

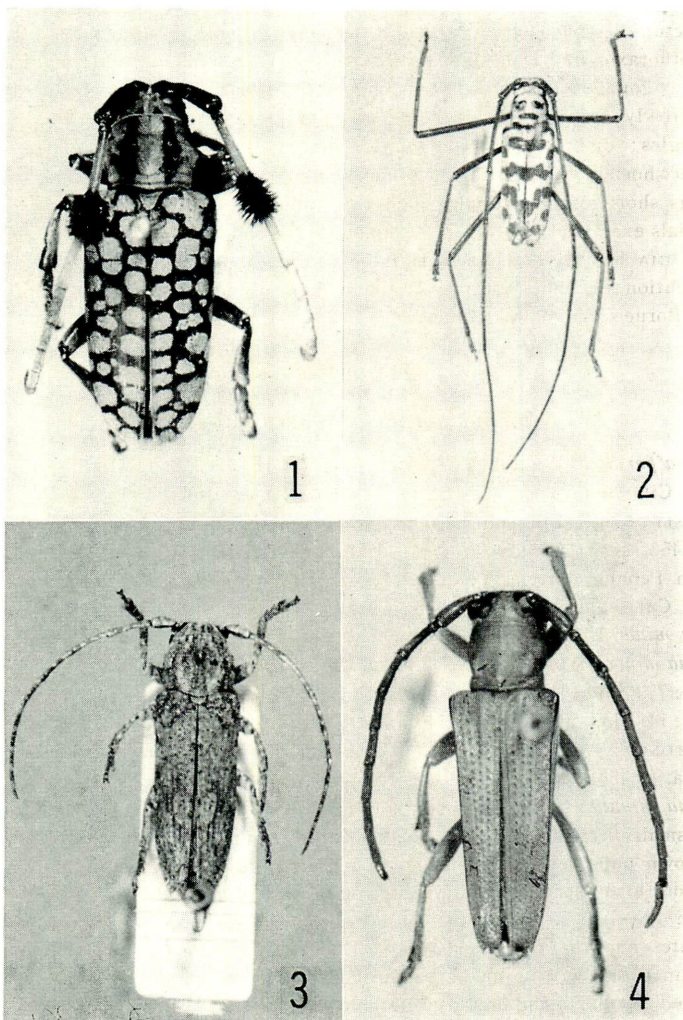
Aelara minor LAMEERE, 1893, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., LXII: 284 (Pnomh-Penh).

Niphona minor: AURIVILLIUS, 1922, Cat. Col., pars 73: 250; GRESSITT, 1939, Lingnan Sci. Jl., 18: 72; *ibid.*, 1940, Lingnan Sci. Jl., 19: 10 (Hong Kong); *ibid.*, 1940, Philippine Jl. Sci., 72: 141, 143, pl. IV, f. 3 (Hainan); *ibid.*, 1942, Lingnan N. H. Surv., Spec. Publ., 8: 21; MITONO, 1944, Tr. N. H. Soc. Formosa, 34: 258 (Formosa); GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2: 455 (Kwangsi, Fukien, Kiangsi; also Cambodia, Hainan, Formosa).

Niphona minuta PIC, 1926, Mel. Exot. Ent., 46: 8 (Tonkin).

Body small, brownish black to reddish brown, generally furnished with grey and fulvous brown pubescences intermixed forming irregular patterns; antennae scattered with grey on third to sixth, and annulated with whitish grey at the bases from seventh to eleventh.

Elongate, somewhat depressed; head fairly retreated, frons as long as broad, coarsely sparsely punctured, with a median longitudinal furrow extending backward through so punctured vertex to impunctured occiput; under eyelobe large, about four times as long as gena below it; antennae a little longer than body, scape shorter than third, pyriform, third a little shorter than fourth which is the longest; under sides of joints furnished with grey hairs. Prothorax transverse, arcuately expanded at apex and base, irregularly uneven laterally with a pair of anterolateral small tubercles; disc with seven longitudinal carinae, coarsely punctured on the furrows between the carinae.



Scutellum transverse, rounded at apex. Elytra straightly narrowed posteriorly, emarginate at apex with sharp marginal and sutural angles; disc shallowly convex at base, coarsely and sparsely punctured, irregularly at basal half and linearly at posterior two thirds. Prosternal process tuberculate at the posterior apex, mesosternal process vertically truncate at apex. Length, 13 mm.; width, 4 mm.

Material examined; 1 ♂, Sisophon, N. W. Cambodia, Nov. 20, 1962, K. SHIBATA leg. (Osaka Museum of N. H.).

Distribution: India, Malacca peninsula, Penang, Tenasserim, Burma, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, S. China & Formosa.

Saperdini

4. *Stibara (Stibara) cambodiensis* sp. nov. (Pl. 4, Fig. 4)

Male: Body dark reddish fulvous, generally covered with fulvous grey pubescence; apex of mouth parts, eyes, antennae, elytral humeri, apices of tibiae and all tarsi black, and posterior one third of elytra darkened, legs lighter than body; antennae covered with dark brown pubescence; body also furnished with short blackish hairs.

Head (incl. eyes) as broad as prothorax; frons longer than broad, broader than the width of an under eyelobe, finely irregularly punctured additionally on vertex and parts of genae; under eyelobe about three times as long as gena below it; antennae longer than body, scape nearly as long as third and longer than fourth which is the longest, fifth and the succeeding segments gradually shortened. Prothorax broader than long, constricted weakly just behind apex and strongly a little before base, weakly rounded laterally; disc very finely sparsely punctured with two pairs of dull elevations on laterodiscal areas and a median narrow line. Scutellum quadrate with rounded apex. Elytra about 2.3 times as long as the basal width, fairly broader than prothorax at base, humeri expanded, sides straightly narrowed posteriorly, apex narrowly transversely truncate with sharp marginal angle; disc having distinct humeral and lateral carinae, finely but distinctly punctured in five rows on disc, in one at side between two carinae, additionally with two dull discal carinae, the punctures become finer but not obsolete apically. Legs relatively long, femora clavate, hind ones surpassing third abdominal segment, middle tibiae sulcate at preapical surface, tarsal claws divaricate and appendiculate. Body beneath finely rather closely punctured. Length, 12.5 mm.; width, 4 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Sampoe-Pailin, West Cambodia, Nov. 27, 1962, Kozo SHIBATA leg. (Osaka Museum of Natural History collection).

This new species differs from *S. rufina* PASCOE in having the more distinctly punctured elytra, relatively shorter third antennal joint (third longer than scape in *S. rufina*), larger under eyelobe of three times as long as gena below it (2.5 times in *S. rufina*), less developed black portions on body, etc. This species is characteristic by the largest under eyelobe (of male) against gena among the all known congeners. Fortunately a male of *S. rufina* PASCOE (Com Tong, Thailand, May 10, 1960, K. IWATA leg. in Prof. M. CHŪJŌ collection; identified by Dr. S. BREUNING) was able to use for comparing study, through the kindness of Prof. M. CHŪJŌ, to whom the present author is very much grateful.

Notes on the Anthribid-Beetles from Indochina with a Description for a New Species (Coleoptera)

By TAICHI SHIBATA

Having lately received a batch of Anthribid-beetles from Mr. SADANOBU INOUE, chiefly collected by himself during his stay in Indochina from August 1958 to September 1962, I purpose describing a new species and adding some notes on his collection containing ten species in all, which are well-known or representative species from the region. These materials may be significant for study on Japanese Anthribidae. I need hardly say that there is a very close relation between the two regions — Indochina and Japan including the Ryukyu Archipelago.

At the beginning of this paper, I have a great regard for Mr. S. INOUE. I am really very grateful to the following gentlemen — Dr. M. HAYASHI, Mr. H. ISHIDA, Mr. S. HISAMATSU, Mr. K. SAWADA, Dr. K. MORIMOTO, Dr. T. NAKANE, Mr. M. MIYATAKE, Dr. Y. KUROSAWA, and Mr. H. KÔNO, who have been giving me assistance in various respects. The fine plate used here is owing to Mr. M. OHKURA's skilful working, and I heartily appreciate his kindness.

1. *Phloeopemon acuticornis continentalis* JORDAN (Pl. 5, f. 1, 2)

JORDAN: Nov. Zool., XXX, 1923, p. 167; Opusc. Inst. Scient. Indochine, 1923, 1, p. 72.

Pro- and mesotibiae of ♂ armed with a large triangular, pointed tubercle on each inner-apical side.

The 1st to 3rd or sometimes 4th abdominal segments of ♂ deeply, longitudinally depressed and spotted with black velvety piles medially, and those of ♀ bear a little smaller black spots without any depression and the apical part of pygidium very strongly depressed, therefore the last abdominal segment deeply emarginate on the apical margin.

2♂♂, 2♀♀, Laos: Vientiane (alt. 350 m.), 5, 8, 21. May 1961, O. CHOULAMOUNTRY leg.; 1♂, 2♀♀, Laos: Plateau de Bolovens, Paksong (alt. 1,500 m.), 29, 30. May 1961, S. INOUE leg.

2. *Mecocerus allectus* PASCOE (Pl. 5, f. 3, 4)

PASCOE: Journ. Ent., I, 1862, p. 330.

JORDAN: Nov. Zool., I, 1894, p. 599; Opusc. Inst. Scient. Indochine, 1923, 1, p. 76.

The median vitta on prothorax often interrupted near the middle (as in ab. *maculatus*).

The 2nd to 4th abdominal segments each with a black mesial spot which is less prominent and much smaller than that of the last segment.

Small ♂ having an unarmed prosternum bears a transverse groove (of moderate depth as in ♀) just before procoxae instead of a rounded deep hole.

2♂♂, 1♀, Sud Vietnam: Prov. de Long Khanh, Forêt de Dinh Quan, 12. June & 14. Oct. 1959 & 23. Oct. 1960, S. INOUE leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Sud Vietnam: Prov. de Biên Hoà, Trang Bôm (alt. 60 m.), 17. Dec. 1961 & 7. Jan. 1962, S. INOUE leg.; 1♂, Sud Vietnam: Prov. de Thanh, Chutes de Trian, 16. Sept. 1958, S. INOUE leg.

3. *Tropideres* (?) *paviei* (LESNE) (Pl. 5, f. 5)

LESNE: Ann. Soc. Ent. France, LX, 1891, Bull. p. 91 (*Litocerus*).

JORDAN: Opusc. Inst. Scient. Indochine, 1923, 1, p. 81; Nov. Zool., XXXIV, 1928, p. 82.

Rostrum with three short carinulae, middle one comparatively long but not reaches the apex.

The last three antennal joints forming a loosely articulated club, each joint of the same length and a little shorter than the 3rd.

Elytral basal margin distinctly biconvex and the 3rd interval of elytron moderately, the 5th very weakly elevated.

Tibiae biannulate and the 1st tarsi greyish white except the basal parts.

1♂, Sud Vietnam: Prov. de Long Khanh, Forêt de Dinh Quan, 1. July 1962, S. INOUE leg.

Tropideres laxus SHARP in Japan is closely allied to the present species, but differs from this by the following points: (1) Body larger and much stouter with relatively short and very stout legs. (2) Eyes (♂) smaller, much more separated on frons, in *paviei*, eyes more oblong, larger and strongly convergent, therefore the frons very narrow. (3) Antennae thicker, three club-joints loosely articulated but less slender than those of *paviei*. (4) The punctuation on prothorax and elytra coarser, especially on the prothoracic median area, where transversely depressed, the depression somewhat deeper. (5) The elytral basal patch bifidate (sometimes a trifle extends backward along the suture), not so clearly tripartite as in *paviei*.

Probably I think *T. paviei* (LESNE) which was transferred from *Litocerus* by JORDAN, 1928, would be an intermediate species being placed between *Litocerus* and *Tropideres*.

4. *Nessiara tessellata* (EYDOUX) (Pl. 5, f. 6)

EYDOUX: Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 265 (*Phloeophilus*?).

JORDAN: Opusc. Inst. Scient. Indochine, 1923, 1, p. 87.

Rostrum subparallel, a half wider than long, with a smooth mesial carina.

Club antennal joints compact, the 11th nearly as wide as or a little wider than long.

Prothorax uniformly punctured above.

Elytra not or very feebly depressed on the apical half of suture, the 3rd interval a little elevated and tessellated with black and light brown, with two white spots before and behind the black median patch, this tessellation much more prominent than those of the other intervals.

Median rings of tibiae and bases of all tarsi grey.

In ♂, abdominal segments widely depressed, legs fringed with long and fine hairs beneath, metasternum and mesotibiae unarmed.

1 ♂, Sud Vietnam: Prov. de Biên Hoà, Trang Bóm (alt. 60 m.), 8. June 1962, S. INOUE leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, Sud Vietnam; Saigon, 11. June 1962, S. INOUE leg. (at light).

5. *Xenocerus khasianus dives* JORDAN (Pl. 5, f. 7)

JORDAN: Opusc. Inst. Scient. Indochine, 1923, 1, p. 32.

In original form, two spots on the 5th interval of elytron completely isolated and subapical vitta not joined to principal sutural vitta, but in the present form, the former connected with the sutural vitta, and latter widened and touching the edge of the principal one.

1 ♀, Centre Vietnam: Prov. de Lam Dong, Blao (alt. 850 m.), 15. Apr. 1961, S. INOUE leg.

6. *Peribathys inouei* sp. nov. (Pl. 5, f. 8, 9)

Length: 16–21 mm. Elytral length: 10–12 mm. Width: 5.5–7 mm.

Body somewhat slenderer than *P. everetti* JORDAN, 1894 from Borneo.

Sculpture of rostrum and head almost exactly as in *P. lautus* JORDAN, 1904 from Tonkin, rostrum of the new species has a curved, very shallow groove along the apical margin and scarcely connected with an apical median sulcus.

Antennae in ♂, two or three times the length of body, the 3rd joint nearly as wide as long, the 4th longest, subequal in length of the 5th and 6th united together and nearly as long as or a little longer than the 10th; the 1st joint finely punctured and obscurely rugosed, the followings (except the last joint) minutely granulate, the 2nd to 4th densely, the rest sparingly, the granules very gently decreasing their numbers but gradually increasing their sizes towards apex of antennae; basal three joints almost black, the 4th to 10th white partly, the 2nd without any apical small ovate groove, and the 4th (except median area) fringed with light brown, short, and fine ciliae beneath. Antennae in ♀, a little beyond the elytral base, the 4th longer than 9th and twice the length of 8th, the 11th nearly three times as long as 3rd, the 7th, 8th, and the base of 9th white.

Prothorax as wide as or a little wider than long, gently rounded at lateral sides and abruptly constricted near the apex; dorsal and lateral carinae almost straight, the former a little angulate backward on middle, where interrupted for a distance, the latter very feebly sinuate in lateral view; the angle between dorsal carina and basal longitudinal carinula about 60° to 75°, basal transversal carinula clearly marked, straight subparallel along the dorsal carina.

Greyish white median vitta on prothorax much indented and widened at the middle, embracing a brown small spot on that place, a dark brown stripe along the median vitta, variable in form (sometimes interrupted and at last entirely separated into two parts), this stripe not connected with a few dark brown, indefinite spots on lateral side of prothorax, and therefore not forming a kind of X as in *lautus*.

Pygidium shorter, one and a half times as wide as long, slightly depressed before

apex, with a brown spot.

Black patch on metasternum in ♂ comparatively small.

Abdominal segments bear two rows of dark brown spot, but lacking the inner one on the 1st and 5th segments, median spots variable (in 1♂, none).

Bases of all tarsi white alike as median rings of tibiae. The 1st protarsi of ♀ one-third as long as the protibiae, but in *lautus* nearly a half the length of tibiae.

Holotype, 1♂, Laos: Vientiane (alt. 350 m.), 26. May 1961, S. INOUE leg. (in coll. T. SHIBATA).

Paratypes, 1♀, Laos: Vientiane (alt. 350 m.), 18. May 1961, S. INOUE and O. CHOULAMOUNTRY leg.; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Sud Vietnam: Saigon, 16, 17. May 1960, S. INOUE leg. (in coll. S. INOUE and T. SHIBATA).

This new species is quite different from the other known species of the genus *Peribathys* by the above-mentioned antennal character, etc. In coloration and elytral pattern, the present species is similar to *P. everetti*, but the patterns on whole upper surface of the former consist of clayish or greyish brown, varied with greyish white, spotted and tessellated with black to dark brown, on under surface lighter tomentum.

7. *Xylinades plagiatus* JORDAN (Pl. 5, f. 10, 11)

JORDAN: Stett. Ent. Zeit., LVI, 1895, p. 257; Opusc. Inst. Scient. Indochine, 1923, 1, p. 97.

Frons between a short mesial carina and eye with two shallow, obsolete grooves, one beside the carina and another along the inner-ocular margin. (In two of three specimens I have seen, there are relatively distinct grooves, while in the 3rd individual, indistinct and almost concealed by the covering. Accordingly, I suppose the presence of groove in the species belonging to *rugiceps*-group is marked very deeply and clearly.)

Punctures on mentum scarce and rather indistinct, not so strong as in *X. japonicus* SHARP.

Elytral submedian patch variable in size and separated by the sutural space or forming a large, common transverse band.

Abdominal segments decorated with two rows of black spot laterally.

2♂♂, 1♀, Laos: Vientiane (alt. 350 m.), 18, 29. May 1961, O. CHOULAMOUNTRY leg.

8. *Eucorynus crassicornis* (FABRICIUS) (Pl. 5, f. 12, 13)

FABRICIUS: Syst. El., II, 1801, p. 407 (*Anthribus*).

Eucorynus setosulus PASCOE: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) IV, 1859, p. 434.

Widely distributed species, occurs also in Hainan Island (China) and Ryukyu Islands (Japan).

1♂, Sud Vietnam: Prov. de Phouc Tuy, Cap St. Jacques, 26. May 1962, S. INOUE leg.; 1♀, Centre Vietnam: K 215, Saigon-Dalat, Bobla (alt. 1,000 m.), 4. May 1962, S. INOUE leg.

9. *Dendrotrogus perfolicornis* (FABRICIUS) (Pl. 5, f. 14)

FABRICIUS: Syst. El., II, 1801, p. 407 (*Anthribus*).

FÄHRÆUS in SCHÖNHERR: Gen. Curc., V, 1839, p. 162.

JORDAN: Stett. Ent. Zeit., LVI, 1895, p. 190.

Rostrum almost flat and moderately incised apically.

White mesial line on prothorax a little interrupted at the middle, a white stripe on dorso-lateral side of the apex (curved externally) continued to the inner-ocular margin which extends along the side of rostrum but not arrived at the apex.

Alternate intervals of elytra tessellated with black, light brown and white pubescence, of the 3rd and 5th intervals prominent.

Pygidium markedly depressed on the apical portion.

Tibiae with two brown spots or rings, the median ring more or less wider than the basal one, the 1st tarsal joint entirely, the 2nd only basally and sometimes the apex of claw-joint greyish white alike as the rest of legs.

1 ♀, Sud Vietnam: Prov. de Phouc Tuy, Cap St. Jacques, 3. Apr. 1962, S. INOUE leg. (at light).

10. *Phloeobius alternans* (WIEDEMANN) (Pl. 5, f. 15)

WIEDEMANN: Zool. Mag., I, 3, 1819, p. 172 (*Anthribus*).

SHARP: Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1891, p. 319.

This is the largest species, common and widely spread from India to Japan, but I have seen no example of this robust form from Japan.

1 ♂, Centre Vietnam: Kontum, 17. Sept. 1962, P. T. PHOUC leg.

Explanation of Plate 5.

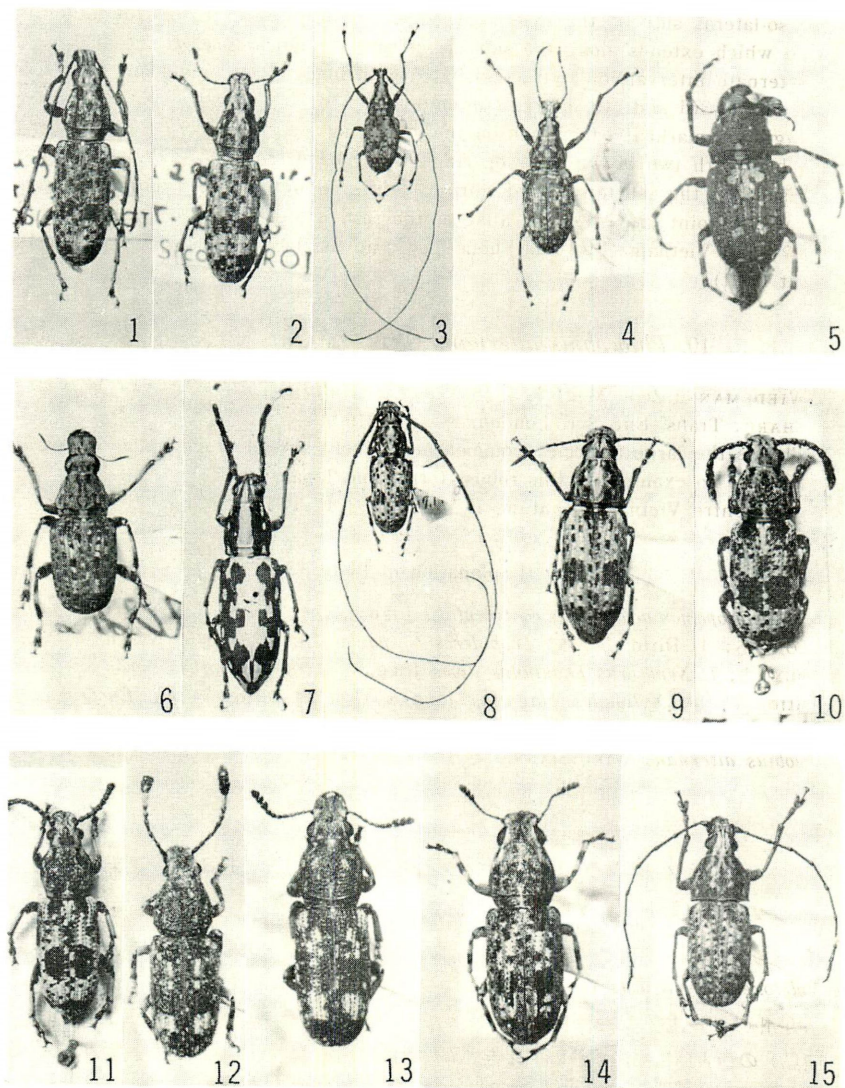
1. *Phloeopemon acuticornis continentalis* JORDAN, ♂; 2. Ditto, ♀; 3. *Mecocerus allectus* PASCOE, ♂; 4. Ditto, ♀; 5. *Tropideres(?) paviei* LESNE, ♂; 6. *Nessiara tessellata* EYDOUX, ♂; 7. *Xenocerus khasianus dives* JORDAN, ♀; 8. *Peribathys inoue* sp. nov., ♂; 9. Ditto, ♀; 10. *Xylinades plagiat*us JORDAN, ♂; 11. Ditto, ♀; 12. *Eucorynus crassicornis* FABRICIUS, ♂; 13. Ditto, ♀; 14. *Dendrotrogus perfoliicornis* FABRICIUS, ♀; 15. *Phloeobius alternans* WIEDEMANN, ♂.

コブスジツノゴミムシダマシ, 西表島(琉球)に産す

安井通宏・伊藤建夫

Boletoxenus bellicosus (LEWIS, 1894) コブスジツノゴミムシダマシは、北海道・本州・四国・九州(対馬と屋久島を含む)およびトカラ列島(中の島)に分布しているが、琉球(八重山諸島)の西表島にも産するので報告する。近似の別種(比較的小形)である *B. incurvatus* (LEWIS, 1894) ヒメコブスジツノゴミムシダマシは、この採集品の中に混じっていなかった。終りに、同定していただいた宮武睦夫氏に深く感謝する。

5 ♂ ♂, 10 ♀ ♀, Riv. Urauchi-gawa, Iriomote Is., Ryukyus, July 31, 1964, leg. MICHIMIRO YASUI & TATEO ITÔ.



八重山群島波照間島の天牛類

林 匡夫・野村 英世

Cerambycidae from Is. Hateruma, Yayeyama Isl.,
S. Ryukyu (Col.)

By M. HAYASHI & H. NOMURA

琉球列島の南部を形造る八重山群島の最南端に位置する波照間島は交通の不便さから従来他の諸島に比較して調査されることが少なかったが、その位置から生物地理学的に注目すべき対象であることは疑いない。天牛類に関する同島からの報告は従来全く乏しく僅かに林(1962)の *Blepephaeus yayeyamai* BREUNING ヤエヤマフトカミキリの記録があるに過ぎない。大阪市の安井通宏・伊藤建夫の両氏は1964年7月26~27の両日、波照間島を訪れ採集調査されたが、その採集品のうち天牛類はすべてわれわれの研究にゆだねられたので、ここにその結果を報告し、両氏のご好意に応えたいと思う。本報告の作成に当たり貴重な標本を恵与された安井・伊藤両氏、日頃種々の援助をおしまれない芝田太一氏、みごとな写真でご協力を得ている大倉正文氏に厚くお礼申し上げる。

採集品目録

1. *Ceresium fuscum* MATSUMURA et MATSUSHITA (1932) リュウキュウヒメカミキリ
1♀, Jul. 27, Ito leg.
2. *Ceresium simile* GAHAN (1890) チャイロヒメカミキリ
2 exs., Jul. 27, YASUI & Ito leg.
3. *Ceresium zeylanicum* WHITE (1855)
セイロンヒメカミキリ (カミヤヒメカミキリ)
1♀, Jul. 27, Ito leg.
4. *Stenhomalus taiwanus* MATSUSHITA (1933)
タイワンメダカカミキリ (第1図)
1♂, Jul. 27, YASUI leg.
5. *Chlorophorus yayeyamensis* KANO (1933)
ヤエヤマトラカミキリ
1♂, Jul. 27, Ito leg.
6. *Mesosa (Mesosa) cervinopicta* (FAIRMAIRE) f. *subkonoi*
BREUNING (1964) イシガキゴマフカミキリ (1型)
6♂♂, 4♀♀, Jul. 27, YASUI & Ito leg.

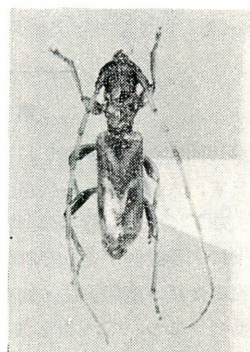


Fig. 1 *Stenhomalus taiwanus*
MATSUSHITA

本型の取扱いは、本号第70頁の林の論文を参照されたい。

7. *Olenecamptus bilobus* FABRICIUS subsp. *nipponensis* DILLON et DILLON (1948)

ムツボシシロカミキリ (琉球亜種)

1♂, Jul. 27, YASUI leg.

8. *Pterolophia annulata* (CHEVROLAT) (1845) ワモンサビカミキリ

1♂, 1♀, Jul. 27, Ito leg.

9. *Apomecyna histrion* (FABRICIUS) (1792)

2 exs., Jul. 27, YASUI & ITO leg.

10. *Ropica coenosa* (MATSUSHITA) (1933) フタモンサビカミキリ

7 exs., Jul. 27, YASUI & ITO leg.

11. *Ropica honesta* PASCOE (1865)

3 exs., Jul. 27, YASUI & ITO leg.

12. *Sybra baculina* BATES (1866) アトモンチビカミキリ

2 exs., Jul. 27, YASUI & ITO leg.

13. *Sybra subtesselata* BREUNING (1960) ?

2 exs., Jul. 27, ITO leg.

コクロデオキノコムシを四国で採集する

川 津 智 是

1♂, Cape Ashizuri-misaki, Pref. Kōchi, Aug. 3, 1962, TOMOYUKI KAWATSU leg.

コクロデオキノコムシ *Parascaphium optabile* LEWIS は、九州が唯一の産地として知られているが、四国にも分布、まだ正式の記録がないと思われるので報告する。同定された芝田太一氏に謝意を表する。

第16回(昭和39年度)大会記録

第16回大会を昭和39年11月15日午後1時から、追手門学院高等部において開催した。

まず、大倉幹事から会務会計報告が行なわれた後、講演に入り、石田昇三氏の“八重山の甲虫類”について標本の回覧による説明、林匡夫博士の“米国中西部の自然”についてスライドによる説明がそれぞれ行なわれた。最後に、小島圭三博士から“天牛の生態”と題し、成虫の食餌・産卵方法・幼虫の食餌・蛹窩の状態・成虫の羽化脱出方法などからみた進化の位置づけについて、豊富なスライドを利用して明快な説明がなされ、深い感銘を与えて午後5時30に終了した。

当日の出席者(アルファベット順・敬称略)はつぎのとおりである。林 匡夫・伊賀正汎・生谷義一・石田 裕・石田昇三・木船悌嗣・小島圭三・河野 洋・奈良 一・野村英世・大倉正文・佐藤 納・沢田高平・渡辺弘之・吉川正彦。

(大倉)

日本のかみきりむし (6)

林 匡 夫

The Cerambycidae of Japan (Col) (6)

By MASAO HAYASHI

1. Mesosini ごまふかみきり族 (続き)

Genus *Mesosa* LATREILLE ゴマフカミキリ属 (続き)

本篇 (5)(1962) 以降、日本の版図内から本属の 3 種が大林 (1963)・Dr. BREUNING (1964) 両氏により新しく報告され、筆者も未記載の 1 種を発見したので、前報に掲げた検索表その他に追加を行なう必要が生じてきた。また日本のみならず台湾・中国・東南アジア等に産する本属の多くの種を研究すると、Dr. BREUNING (1939) によってなされた本属の亜属の分割に用いられた形態上の特長の内、前胸背上の小瘤起の発達程度には種によって種々の段階が認められ、*Mesosa* と *Saimia* との区別が判然とせず、また翅鞘基部中央の縦隆の変化の状態から考察すると *Aphelocnemia* と *Matamesosa* との間には他の諸亜属とは見られない両者の近い関係をうかがい得るのであって興味がある。*Mesosa* の既知亜属中では *Perimesosa* がその体表の立毛の存在によって他とは離れるが他はいずれも互いに近い関連性をもつ。

Mesosa の亜属の検索表 (追加)

- 5. 翅鞘には直立毛を生ずる..... *Mesosa* (*Perimesosa*)
 - 翅鞘には直立毛を欠く..... 6
- 6. 前胸には側方前縁後に小突起をもつ..... 7
 - 前胸には側方前縁後に小突起を欠く..... 8
- 7. 前胸背には顕著な 5 つの小瘤起をもつ。触角第 1 節は先端に向い漸次または強く膨れる..... *Mesosa* (*Saimia*)
 - 前胸背は平坦でないが顕著な小瘤起を欠く。触角第 1 節は先端側方に向い拡がる..... *Mesosa* (*Mesosa*)
- 8. 翅鞘基部中央に 1 対の顕著な小縦隆をもつ。前胸背には若干の小瘤起をもつ。触角第 1 節は先端に向い僅かに膨れる..... *Mesosa* (*Metamesosa*)
 - 翅鞘基部中央に顕著な小縦隆を欠く。前胸背には若干の小瘤起をもつ。触角第 1 節は先端に向い弱く膨れる..... *Mesosa* (*Aphelocnemia*)

Subgenus *Mesosa* s. str.

Dr. BREUNING (1964) は石垣島から 1 新種, *subkonoï* を記載し, *konoï* HAYASHI に似るが体の微毛が全く相違するとした. 筆者は石垣島産の多数のゴマフカミキリ類(そのほとんどがイシガキゴマフカミキリであったが)を調査し, 前記の種の原記載に一致する個体若干を得て, *subkonoï* は *cervinopicta cervinopicta* の 1 型に過ぎないことを知った. また, 林・野村 (1964) は前述の型を波照間島から新しく報告した.

10 a. *Mesosa* (*Mesosa*) *cervinopicta cervinopicta* (FAIRMAIRE)f. *subkonoï* BREUNING n. comb. (第 1 図)

Mesosa (s. s.) *subkonoï* BREUNING, 1964, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 15 : 91 (Ishigaki-shima, S. Ryukyu)

基本型とはやや幅狭く黄色微毛斑がより発達し 黒色の地色の部分はしばしば暗褐色の微毛でおおわれる点で区別される. 額・頭頂は帯赤黄土色の縦条をもち, 頬および顛顚板は大部分帯赤黄土色の微毛におおわれる. 前胸は帯赤黄土色の微毛を密に斑状に装う. 小楯板は中央に黄色の縦条をもつ. 各翅鞘は基部後方・中央・中央後 および先端部に 4 本の不規則な, 部分的に斑紋状に分離する黄色の波状横帯をもつ. 胸腹板は黄色斑をもち, 各腹節の後半は中央を除いて黄色斑をもつ. 腿節は中央前・後に幅広い 2 つの黄色輪で, また胫節は基部後方および中央の 2 つの黄色輪でそれぞれとりまかれる. 跗節の第 1 節基半, 第 2・4 節は白色微毛でおおわれる. 触角の第 3 節の基部 $\frac{1}{4}$, 第 4・10 節の基半, 第 6・8 節の基部 $\frac{2}{3}$ および第 11 節の基部 $\frac{1}{3}$ は白色微毛を生じる. 体の黄色斑の発達程度には種々の変化がある. 体長: 13~16 mm.

分布: 琉球南部 (石垣島・波照間島). 原著者は *konoï* HAYASHI に近いものと考えたが, 体表に白色微毛をほとんどためぬこと, かつ触角節の白色微毛の配置状態は, 本型が *konoï* よりむしろ *cervinopicta* と conspecific であることを示している.

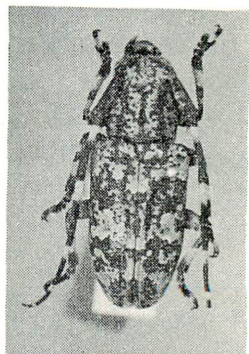


Fig. 1. *Mesosa* (s. str.) *cervinopicta* (FAIRMAIRE)
f. *subkonoï* BREUNING

Subgenus *Metamesosa* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1939, Nov. Ent., 3 Suppl., fasc. 52 : 411 (Type species: *Mesosa basinodosa* Pic — Yunnan, SW. China)

従来 3 種が北ベトナム (トンキン) および中国 (雲南・福建・浙江) から報告されているが, 最近野村好之氏が種子島から採集した 1 種を同定依頼のため送付され, 筆者の研究の結果, 本亜属に含まれる未記載のものであることが判明したので, 日本にも本亜属の分布が

認められることとなった。亜属名は“後の (*Meta*)+*mesosa*”の意味で、*Meta* は単なる接頭語として用いられたもので深い意味はないと思う。

11. *Mesosa* (*Metamesosa*) *nomurai* sp. nov.

コバネゴマフカミキリ (新称) (第2図)

中国東部 (福建・浙江) に産する *M. (Metamesosa) sinica* GRESSITT (1939) に一見似るが、より幅狭くより粗大な点刻をもつ頭部、横長い複眼下片、全く相違する体上の微毛斑等によって区別される。この貴重な標本を採集し筆者に研究を依頼された野村 (山脇) 好之氏を記念し本新種名を与えた。

Male: Body black, covered with pale fulvous grey pubescence, finely on dorsum and densely beneath; decorated with white on a broad transverse band at the middle of elytra which is interrupted at the suture, and on certain irregular markings scattering at the posterior half of elytra; elytra additionally furnished with some black markings on sides and suture. Antennae annulated with white pubescence at the basal halves from third to eleventh joints, furnished with white and brown hairs alternately beneath of each joint. Tibiae annulated with brownish black narrowly before middle and broadly at apices.

Head finely irregularly and sparsely punctured, frons fairly broader than long, impubescent; vertex distinctly concave with a median longitudinal furrow extending forward to frons and backward to occiput; inferior eye-lobe broader than long, one half as long as gena below it. Antennae about 1.65 times as long as body, scape gradually broadened posteriorly, nearly as long as fifth, third the longest, fourth and the followings gradually shortened. Prothorax fairly transverse, constricted strongly behind apex and weakly before base, roundly swollen laterally; disc very sparsely and irregularly punctured, with five distinct and irregular tubercles, frontal two rounded just besides the centre, basal three transversely set behind the middle, the central one of which dull and the lateral two rather elongate. Scutellum small, trapezoidal. Elytra broader than prothorax, about twice as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly, separately rounded at apex; disc coarsely irregularly and rather sparsely punctured, furnished with a pair of strongly raised basal tubercles besides scutellum and three pairs of sinuate costae. Legs rather stout, femora weakly clavate, tibiae sinuate. Length, 11 mm.; width, 4.5 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Anno, Is. Tanegashima, Kagoshima Pref., Kyushu, June 19, 1960, Y. NOMURA (YAMAWAKI) leg. (NOMURA collection).

This new species is allied to *M. (Metamesosa) sinica* GRESSITT (1939) from Chekiang and Fukien, E. China, but differs from the latter in having narrower head with less closer punctures, not quadrate under eyelobe, different colored pubescences on body, etc.

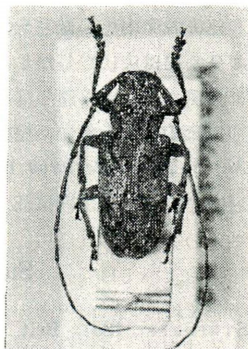


Fig. 2. *Mesosa* (*Metamesosa*) *nomurai* sp. nov.

Subgenus *Saimia* PASCOE

PASCOE, 1864, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (3) III: 96 (Type species: *Saimia albidorsalis* PASCOE — Sarawak & Singapole)

約30種を含み、東南アジア・セイロン・ヒリッピン・ボルネオ・スマトラ・ジャバ・ニヤスなどに分布する。最近 Dr. BREUNING は天草島から本亜属に属する1新種を記載した。原記載を検討したが、はっきりしたイメージを得られなかったので、一応ここにはその記載を紹介するにとどめ、解決を将来に留保したい。

12. *Mesosa (Saimia) amakusae* BREUNING

アマクサゴマフカミキリ (新称)

BREUNING, 1964, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 15 : 91 (Is. Amakusa, Kyushu)

“長形、触角は体の1倍半、触角第1節は先端に向い僅かに肥大し、第3節は第4節より僅かに長く、第5節より明らかに長く、第1節よりやや長い。複眼下片はその下顎より甚だ短い。前胸は長さ幅ほぼ等しく、僅かに深く甚だ細かく点刻される。翅鞘は甚だ長く、翅端は幅広く丸められる。背面基部は密に甚だ細かく点刻される。

赤色、淡赤褐色の微毛を装う。頭頂は1本のやや幅広い褐色の縦条をもつ。各翅鞘には1本の甚だ幅は広いがしかしあまり目立たない帯白黄色の中央横帯をもつが、その横帯は縫合線にも側縁にも全く達しない。胫節端は褐色を呈し、跗節は帯白黄色の微毛を装う。触角末端節はその基部を除いて褐色を呈する。体長: 18 mm; 体幅: 6.5 mm.

M. (Saimia) laterialba BREUNING (1936) (原産地不明の標本によって記載されたもの) に近いが、しかし翅鞘は甚だ細かく点刻され、また斑紋が全く相違する点で区別される。”

Subgenus *Aphelocnemis* STEPHENS

STEPHENS, 1831, Brit. Ent. Man., IV : 236, Errata : 414 (Type species : *Lamia nebulosa* FABRICIUS — Germany); BREUNING, 1939, Revis. : 403; *ibid.*, 1959, Catal., 2 : 51.

Helixoea PASCOE, 1865, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (3) III : 124 (Type species : *Agelasta rupta* PASCOE — Cambodia)

約24種を含み、*nebulosa*, *obscuricornis* は欧州・中央アジアに、他はすべて東南アジアから日本にかけて分布する。わが国産本亜属には *longipennis* の他、BREUNING (1939) は *senilis* を加え、その目録 (1959) では *kirishimana* を加え、*senilis* はこれを *Perimesosa* 亜属に改めて移しているが、後述する理由で *senilis* はやはり本亜属に含めるべきであると思われる、また *kirishimana* についてはこれをかえて *Perimesosa* 亜属に含めるべきであると考えるので、結局2種が算えられるに過ぎないことになる。なお本亜属名は“単直な腿節”の意味である。

1. 体長：12.5～22mm. 触角第4・6・8・10節の基部は大きく他の節は極めて小さく灰白色の微毛環でとりまかれる。第3節は明らかに第4節より長い。体は黒色，黄褐色の微毛を密布し，前胸背には4本の黒色縦条，翅鞘には中央の前・後および翅端前に3本の断続する黒色の波形横帯，中央には白色微毛による幅広い横帯をもつ (f. *typica*)；体上の黒斑は変化多く濃褐色になったりするが，また一般に縮小して翅鞘上の，特に基半の黒紋は甚だ小形になる (f. *subobliterata* Pic) か，逆に黒斑がよく発達し，太く特に中央後の黒帯はほとんど連続する (f. *posticeconnexa* nov.) *longipennis*
- 体長：10～12 mm. 触角第3～11節の基半は灰白色の微毛でとりまかれる。第3・4節は等長。体は黒色，全面に灰白色の微毛を密布し，前胸背には1対の細い黒色の縦条を，翅鞘には肩の後方に側方に向い彎曲した1黒紋，側方中央後に小三角形の小黒紋をそれぞれもつ他，縦隆若干を走らせる *senilis*

13. *Mesosa (Aphelocnemia) longipennis* BATES ナガゴマフカミキリ

Mesosa longipennis BATES, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) XII : 313 (Hiogo, Honshu);

MATSUSHITA, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., XXXIV (2) : 343 (Formosa)

Mesosa longipennis var. *subobliterata* Pic, 1902, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, VII : 62 ; HAYASHI, 1955, Col. Ill. Ins. Japan, I, Col., ed. 2 : 172, pl. 54, fig. 1159.

Mesosa (Aphelocnemia) longipennis : BREUNING, 1939, Revis. : 406.

体形は長大。黒色，黄褐～淡褐色の微毛を密布し，前頭には小黒紋を散布，頭頂に2黒縦条をもち，触角はやや赤褐色をおびる。前胸には4本の黒色縦条がある。小楯板は黄褐色の微毛でおおわれる。翅鞘には基部に4黒紋，中央の前・後および翅端前に断続する3黒色横帯をもち，中央および翅端前の黒帯の前方に白色微毛による波形横帯がある。体下には小暗色紋を散布し，肢は腿節端，脛節基部の直後および端部，および附節の各節端には黒色部がある (f. *typica*) が，体上の黒斑には変化が多く，濃褐色になったり，また一般に縮小して翅鞘上の，特に基半の黒紋は甚だ小形になる (f. *subobliterata* Pic) か，逆に黒斑がよく発達し，太く特に中央後の黒帯はほとんど連続する (f. *posticeconnexa* nov.)¹⁾

複眼下片は明らかにその下，顴より短い。触角は体の1.8倍 (♂) あるいは約1.3倍 (♀) の長さ。前胸背には不規則に点刻を散布し中央に細い1縦線，その中央の左右および基部前方には鈍い小瘤起がある。翅鞘はその肩部幅の1.8～2倍の長さ，基部中央は扁たく隆起する。点刻はやや大きく疎布し，中央後では細かく弱い。♂-交尾器：(江原，1954)；性染色体，第1次精子細胞 (n) 11 (江原，1956)。体長：12.5～22 mm. 分布：日本全土 (伊豆三宅島・八丈島・屋久島・種子島・舞鶴湾冠島を含む)；朝鮮・台湾？・中国？。従来確認された幼虫の食樹はコナラ *Quercus serrata*，クリ *Castanea crenata*，ケヤキ *Zelkova serrata*，ホオノキ *Magnolia obvata*，ソメイヨシノ *Prunus yedoensis*，ネムノキ *Albizia julibrissin*，ヤマフジ *Wisteria brachybotrys*。その他多くの広葉樹の枯木・伐採木にかみ傷をつけ産卵，幼虫は主として樹皮下・形成層部を食害し，広島県下での観察では，同一の伐木に主として

好んで樹皮下を食害する *Pterolophia caudata* BATES と混棲すると、ナガゴマフの方は樹皮下・辺材部をサビカミキリに占有され、その食害部が心材に移るという興味深い報告がある(中村, 1956)。生活環は1年。未成熟期の形・生態 (KOJIMA, 1931; 中村・藤村, 1958)。本種は明らかに台湾・中国東部・トンキン産の *M. latifasciata* WHITE (1858) に近縁のものであるが、生態的分布の面ではクリ帯 *Castanea*-Zone の落葉広葉樹林帯からその下に重なりより西南に中心をもつシイ・タブ帯 *Castanopsis*-Zone の常緑広葉樹林帯にかけその分布型の中心をもっていることは、付属島嶼に多い *Mesosa* の代表者とみられる点でも証明されるかと思われる。

14. *Mesosa* (*Aphelocnemia*) *senilis* BATES

タテスジゴマフカミキリ (カタグログマフカミキリ)

Mesosa senilis BATES, 1884, Jl. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., XVIII : 245 (Junsai, Sapporo, in Hokkaido ; Oyama in Honshu)

Mesosa nigrohumeralis BREUNING, 1938, Festschr. E. Strand, IV : 203 (Sapporo), Syn. nov.

Mesosa (*Aphelocnemia*) *senilis* + *M. (Perimesosa) nigrohumeralis* : BREUNING, 1939, Revis. : 404, 410.

Mesosa (Perimesosa) senilis + *nigrohumeralis* : BREUNING, 1959, Catal. : 52.

体形は *longipennis* よりも短小、本亜属の模式種、欧州産の *nebulosa* FABRICIUS に似るがやや長い。黒色、体表には灰白色の微毛を密布する(時に脱落して地色の部分を多く露出する)が、点刻の周辺は無毛の丸い小黑斑となり全面に疎布する。前胸背にある小瘤起は黒く露出し、翅鞘には側縁肩部後方に彎曲した1黒紋、および中央後側縁よりにやや斜めの波形の1黒色横帯をもつ。触角第3節以下は褐色で各先端部は濃色を呈する外白色の微毛でおおわれる。肢は胫節基部直後と先端部が黒い。*M. nigrohumeralis* は本種の体色および体表の微毛の色彩の変ったもので、体は濃褐色、黄褐色の微毛を生じ、翅鞘には金赤～灰色に変化する微毛でおおわれるもので、黒紋は本種と全く同様、体制も区別できないので、ここに synonym として取扱いたいと思う。体表には細い直立毛がないので *Perimesosa* には含めない。

複眼下片はその下、顔より明らかに短い。触角は体の1.6倍(♂)あるいは約1.3倍(♀)。前胸背には小瘤起5をもち(中央線前方の両側に2、基部の前方に3)、前縁後方は強く縊られる(その直後は急に膨れるので、*nigrohumeralis* の原記載の中で、鈍い1側突起があるとの点を形容している)。翅鞘は基部で鈍く隆起し、小顆粒を散布、やや大きい点刻を疎布するが、隆起の外側方から翅端前方に向い縦隆3条をやや斜めに走らせ、その終わりは互いに合一する。体長：10～12 mm。分布：日本全土。従来確認された幼虫の食樹はヤマザクラ *Prunus jamasakura* であり、母虫がかみ傷をつけ産卵することを認められているのに次の樹種がある；サワシバ、ミズナラ、ナナカマド、シナノキ、アオダモ。生態および未成熟期の

形・成態は現在のところ不明。成虫は6～8月に出現する。主としてブナ帯 *Fagus*-Zone の落葉広葉樹林帯に最も多く、クリ帯ではやや少ないが、暖帯の典型的な常緑広葉樹林帯でもよく保存された自然林では6月に採集されている。

Subgenus *Perimesosa* BREUNING

BREUNING, 1939, Revis. : 409 (Type species : *Mesosa hirsuta* BATES - Japan)

17種を含み、第4分布帯の東半に分布するが、特に日本・琉球・台湾・中国を中心とする。わが国には4種を産し、*cribrata* およびその亜種 *kirishimana* (n. comb.) (= *shikokensis*, Syn. nov.) と他の1種 *poecila* は共に日本に特産し、他の1群2種の内、*hirsuta* は日本・朝鮮・ウスリーに分布し、従来全く同一の種と考えられてきたが、今回日本・対馬・朝鮮でそれぞれ区別される別亜種を形造るものと認め、また九州・台湾間の島々で従来独立種として記載された *miyamotoi* (トカラ諸島・奄美大島・屋久島・種子島)、*pictipes* (沖縄)、および *yayeyamai* (石垣島) は、Dr. BREUNING (1962) が *yayeyamai* と *miyamotoi* とで認めたように同一種の別亜種とみるのが最も適当な取扱いと考えられるので、最もその発表の早い *pictipes* の各亜種として統一し、各地域で分化したものと認めた。本亜属名は“取りまいた+*mesosa*”の意で、本亜属の種がその体表を長い立毛でおおわれている点によって命名されたものではないかと考えている。

1. 体は短小，体長：7～9 mm. 2
- 体はより大形，体長：10 mm. 以上 3
2. 黒色，淡黄緑灰色の微毛でおおわれ，前胸・翅鞘には小黑紋を散布し，後者には基部後方および中央直後によく発達した幅広い2本の黒色横帯を装う。前胸の点刻は不規則でやや密布する。触角第3節は第4節より僅かに長く最長..... *cribrata cribrata*
- 黒色，淡黄緑灰～灰色の微毛でおおわれ，前胸・翅鞘には小黑紋を散布し，後者には基部後方および中央直後に2本の黒色横帯を装うが，基部後方のものは時に判然とせず，中央直後のものは側方で強く彎曲し時に翅端前的小黒紋と連絡する。前胸は大大点刻を疎布する。触角第3節は第4節より明らかに長く最長..... *cribrata kirishimana*
3. 体は細長，体長：12～17 mm. 黒色，黄色を混じた灰白色の微毛を密布し，体表には小黑紋を散布し，翅鞘には中央の前後に強く凹凸する波形の2本の黒色横帯を装うが縫合線には達しない *poecila*
- 体は幅広く，体長：13～19 mm. 黒褐～赤褐色，灰・白・黄褐・褐色の微毛を多く装う..... 4
4. 体表の直立毛は長く密布する。翅鞘の点刻は密布される。体は長い (*hirsuta*) 5
- 体表の直立毛は短く密布しない。翅鞘の点刻は疎布される。体は短い (*pictipes*) 7
5. 複眼の下片はその下の顴より短い。前胸背の隆起は著るしい。

体は幅広く黒褐～褐色，灰黄褐色の微毛を装うが，特に前胸背の側方，翅鞘基部側方および中央には幅広い，また翅端部では幅狭い白色微毛斑をもち，触角第3節以下の各節の基

- 半は白色微毛環でとりまかれる。さらに暗褐～黒色の小斑を前胸背の前後に2対、翅鞘中央の幅広い白色横帯の前後縁部に3対をそれぞれ飾る…………… *hirsuta hirsuta*
- 複眼の下片はその下の顴と等長。前胸背の瘤起は鈍い…………… 6
6. 体はやや細長く、全面はほぼ一様に淡黄褐色の微毛でおおわれ、白色微毛斑は退化縮小して翅鞘肩部近く、および中央後の側方にそれぞれ僅かに認められるにすぎず、暗褐～黒色の小斑も退化して翅鞘上に僅か残るにすぎない…………… *hirsuta konishii* ssp. nov.
- 体はやや短く、褐色、体表の黄褐色の微毛は密布されず、白色微毛斑は翅鞘の基部・中央部に認められるが甚だ乱れて強く波形を呈しかつ中断される。一般に茶褐色味が強い…………… *hirsuta continentalis* ssp. nov.
7. 体表には黒色斑をもつ。
- 体は灰黄褐色の微毛におおわれ、前胸背基部には2対の小黒斑、翅鞘の中央前にはよく発達したジグザグ状の太い黒帯(時に中央で細く中断するが)、また中央後方には細く縮小して点状となった黒斑をジグザグ状にもつ他、翅鞘基部および中央は幅広く白色微毛でおおわれる。触角第3節以下の各節基部は灰白色の微毛環でとりまかれる (*f. typica*) ; 時に体は白色微毛斑が拡大し、翅鞘の中央前の黒帯は縮小・中断する (*f. kumageinsulana* nov.). 体長: 13~19 mm.…………… *pictipes miyamotoi*
- 体表には暗褐色斑をもつが黒斑を欠く…………… 8
8. 前胸背には基部よりに3(時に4)個の小暗褐色斑をもつ。翅鞘には基部および中央部によく発達した白色微毛斑をもつ他、中央の白色部の前後にジグザグ状の2本の暗褐色横帯をもつ。体長: 13.3 mm.…………… *pictipes pictipes*
- 前胸背には基部よりに2条の長い暗褐色の縦条をもつ。翅鞘の白色微毛斑は縮小して中央部に僅かに認められ、基本色の微毛と混合する他、暗褐色の横帯も退化して若干の散布された点状になる。体長: 12 mm.…………… *pictipes yayeyamai*
- (この項続く)

1) *Mesosa (Aphelocnemia) longipennis* BATES f. *posticeconnexa* nov.

Type, 1♂, 1♀, Onoaida, Is. Yakushima, off S. Kyushu, May 21 & 25, 1960, H. YOKOYAMA leg.

青森県，特に十和田湖周辺のカミキリムシの生態（3）

下山健作

Biological Notes of Cerambycid-Beetles in the Neighbourhood of the Lake Towada, Aomori Pref., Japan (III)

By KENSAKU SHIMOYAMA

126. *Rhopaloscelis bifasciatus* KRAATZ, 1879 フタオビアラゲカミキリ

採集場所 (A) : 葛川 (13. VII. 1952), 青荷 (4. VIII. 1963).

産卵植物 (B) : シナノキ.

観察 (C) : 7月初め～8月初めまでシナノキの細い枯枝にいて交尾・産卵する.

127. *Rhopaloscelis maculatus* BATES, 1877 フタモンアラゲカミキリ

A : 大穴 (29. VI. 1961), 大木平 (14. VII. 1948 ; 11. VIII. 1952).

C : 7月初め～8月半ばまで薪の上にいるが非常に少ない. 大穴ではヤマグワの枯枝から採った.

128. *Rhopaloscelis unifasciatus* BLESSIG, 1873 ヒトオビアラゲカミキリ

A : 葛川 (10. VI. 1948 ; 8. VII. 1952 ; 12. VIII. 1954).

B : ヤマグワ・カエデ.

C : 6月上旬～8月半ばまで薪にいて，クワ・カエデに産卵しているのが見られる.

129. *Terinaea atrofusca* BATES, 1884 クリイロチベケバカミキリ

A : 大木平 (25. VI. 1948 ; 1. VII. 1961 ; 29. VII. 1952).

B : シナノキ.

C : 6月下旬～7月下旬までシナの材や枯枝にいて交尾・産卵する.

130. *Oplosia jezoensis* MATSUSHITA, 1933 エゾトゲムネカミキリ

A : 大木平 (10. VI. 1953 ; 10. VII. 1948).

C : 6月上旬～7月上旬まで薪の上に見られるが少ない.

131. *Doiis divaricatus* (BATES), 1884 ドイカミキリ

A : 葛川 (1. V. 1948 ; 10. VII. 1948 ; 21. VIII. 1957).

C : 5月初め～8月末まで見られる. 薪にいるが多くはない.

132. *Graphidessa venata* BATES, 1884 クモノスモンサビカミキリ

A : 十和田 (22. VII. 1956).

C : 枯木にいたが確かめられなかった.

133. *Pogonocerus* (s. str.) *dimidiatus* BLESSIG, 1873 ネジロカミキリ
 A : 温湯 (27. IV. 1942), 葛川 (28. V. 1952), 温川 (17. VI. 1951).
 B : ミズナラ (阿部).
 C : 4月下旬～6月下旬. 薪を積んである所ではカエデに多く, ミズナラ等にも静止していたが, 産卵は確かめられなかった. 阿部君は1962年12月23日にミズナラの枯枝で成虫越冬していたのを観察している.
134. *Pterolophia angusta* (BATES), 1873 マルモンサビカミキリ
 A : 大穴 (9. VII. 1940).
 C : 薪にいる.
135. *Pterolophia caudata* (BATES), 1873 トガリシロオビサビカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (10. VII. 1958 ; 10. IX. 1954).
 B : フジ.
 C : 7月初め～9月半ばまで見られるが, 多くはない. 葛川ではヤマグワ, 温川ではコブニレの幹で交尾していた.
136. *Pterolophia jugosa* (BATES), 1873 ナカジロサビカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (10. V. 1955 ; 24. V. 1949), 大木平 (11. VII. 1952), 蛭貝沢 (29. IX. 1963).
 B : ブナ・ヤマグワ.
 C : 5月初め～6月～7月半ば. ブナの太い枯枝に産卵するが, ヤマグワの枯枝に産卵していたのは一度より見なかった. 葛川 (8. IV. 1961) では落葉の中で越冬していた.
137. *Pterolophia japonica* BREUNING, 1938 エゾサビカミキリ
 A : 蛭貝沢 (20. VI. 1941), 大穴 (15. VII. 1940).
 C : 6月下旬～7月半ば. 薪に見られるが非常に少ない.
138. *Pterolophia leiopodina* (BATES), 1873 シロオビサビカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (22. V. 1953), 大穴 (12. VII. 1940 ; 15. VIII. 1940).
 B : オニグルミ.
 C : 5月下旬～8月下旬. オニグルミの材・枯枝に産卵する. 普通種.
139. *Pterolophia rigida* (BATES), 1873 アトモンサビカミキリ
 A : 温川 (5. VI. 1951), 大穴 (20. VII. 1940).
 B : オニグルミ.
 C : 6月上旬～6月下旬～7月下旬. 薪の上に見られる普通種である.
140. *Pterolophia zonata* (BATES), 1873 アトジロサビカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (21. VI. 1948 ; 23. VII. 1951 ; 15. VIII. 1952).
 B : ホオノキ・リンゴ・シナノキ.
 C : 6月半ば～7月～8月半ば. ホオノキ・シナノキ・リンゴに産卵する.

141. *Mesosella simiola* BATES, 1884 クワサビカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (4. VI. 1948 ; 3. VII. 1952), 青荷 (5. VIII. 1940).
 C : 6月初め～8月初め. 少ない種である.
142. *Egesina (Niijimaia) bifasciana* (MATSUSHITA), 1933 ニイジマチビカミキリ
 A : 大穴 (9. VII. 1940).
 C : 薪から1頭採ったのみである.
143. *Asaperda agapanthina* BATES, 1873 シナノクロフカミキリ
 A : 大木平 (8. VI. 1952), 蛭貝沢 (20. VI. 1942), 葛川 (27. VII. 1958).
 B : シナノキ.
 C : 6月初め～6月末～8月初め. 青荷 (4. VIII. 1963) で細いシナノキの枯枝に産卵しているのを見た. また, シナノキの葉上にいる.
144. *Asaperda* sp.
 A : 葛川 (20. V. 1961).
 C : 前胸の横に突起がある. 5月半ばからシナノキの葉上にいる.
145. *Asaperda* sp.
 A : 葛川 (30. V. 1961).
 C : 5月末に前の2種と混じてシナノキの葉上にいる.
146. *Atimura japonica* BATES, 1873 コブスジサビカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (10. VII. 1948).
 C : 1頭採ったのみである.
147. *Sybrodiboma subfasciata* (BATES), 1884 シロオビチビカミキリ
 A : 大穴 (9. VII. 1940 ; 28. VII. 1940), 大木平 (25. VIII. 1955).
 C : 7月初め～8月末. 薪にいる.
148. *Aulaconotus pachypezoides* THOMSON, 1864 タテジマカミキリ
 A : 百沢 (28. III. 1958).
 C : 阿部君によれば, ナラの径 1.0～1.5 cm の小枝の分枝点の上方に舟形の溝をはって越冬していたとのことで, 雪の上に木くずが散っていたので発見出来たという.
149. *Cleptometops bimaculatus* (BATES), 1873 ハスオビヒゲナガカミキリ
 A : 大木平 (10. VII. 1951), 十和田 (14. VIII. 1955).
 C : 枯木から3頭採ったのみである.
150. *Pseudocalamobius japonicus* (BATES), 1873 ドウボソカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (21. VI. 1958), 蛭貝沢 (11. VII. 1943).
 C : 蛭貝沢ではカエデの幹をはっていた. 葛川ではトチバニンジンの花に飛んで来たところ

ろを採った。

151. *Leiops stillatus* (BATES), 1884 ゴマダラモモブトカミキリ
 A : 十和田 (14. VI. 1952), 大木平 (10. VIII. 1957).
 B : ブナ・トチ.
 C : 6 月半ば～6 月末～8 月初め. ブナ・トチの立枯れに産卵している.

152. *Acanthocinus* (s. str.) *griseus* (FABRICIUS) 1792 ヒゲナガモモブトカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (?), 十二湖 (20. VI. 1963).
 B : アカマツ.
 C : 黒沢良彦氏に送った標本の中にこの種がはいっていたとお知らせを受けた. 阿部君によれば, 十二湖のものはアカマツの皮下で蛹化し, それが羽化したとのことである.

153. *Ostedes acuta* (BATES), 1884 ホソモモブトカミキリ
 A : 大木平 (8. VII. 1952 ; 5. VIII. 1952).
 B : ホオノキ.
 C : 7 月初め～8 月初め. ホオノキの材にいて産卵するが少ない.

154. *Eryssamena saperdina* BATES, 1884 トゲバカミキリ
 A : 大木平 (8. VII. 1952 ; 5. VIII. 1953), 葛川 (21. VIII. 1957).
 B : ホオノキ.
 C : 7 月初め～8 月下旬. 前種と混じてホオノキに見られ, 前種よりは多い.

155. *Exocentrus* (*Camptomyme*) *fasciolatus* BATES, 1873 クモガタケシカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (8. VII. 1952 ; 28. VII. 1953), 大木平 (22. VIII. 1952).
 B : ニガキ.
 C : 7 月初め～7 月～8 月末. ニガキの立枯れや細い枝を伐り倒しておくと産卵するのが見られる. 翌年羽化する. 多い種である.

156. *Exocentrus* (s. str.) *galloisi* MATSUSHITA, 1933 ガロアケシカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (8. VII. 1952).
 C : 非常に少ない.

157. *Exocentrus* (*Pseudocentrus*) *guttulatus* BATES, 1873 シロオビゴマフケシカミキリ
 A : 大穴 (9. VII. 1940), 葛川 (12. VIII. 1954).
 B : ヤマグワ.
 C : 7 月初め～8 月末. ヤマグワに産卵し, 割合に多い.

158. *Exocentrus* (s. str.) *lineatus* BATES, 1873 アトモンマルケシカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (15. VII. 1952), 大穴 (5. VIII. 1940).
 C : 7 月中旬～8 月初め. 薪にいるが少ない. また, 灯火にもくる.

159. *Exocentrus* (s. str.) *testudineus* MATSUSHITA, 1931 キッコウモンケシカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (9. VII. 1957), 温川 (22. VII. 1952).
 C : 7月初め～7月末. 薪ににいるが非常に少ない.
160. *Miccolamia cleroides* BATES, 1884 カッコウカミキリ
 A : 大木平 (8. VI. 1952).
 C : ブナの朽木に生えていたニンギョウタケモドキの上をはっていた1頭を採った.
161. *Saperda alberti* PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1915 トホシカミキリ
 A : 滝の服 (4. VIII. 1955).
 C : 阿部君の採った1頭のみである.
162. *Saperda breuningi* OHBAYASHI, 1957 ブロイニングカミキリ
 A : 大木平 (16. VI. 1951).
 C : シナノキの葉上に見つかる. ♀とも爪が単純なのが特徴である.
163. *Saperda octomaculata* BLESSIG, 1873 ヤツボシカミキリ
 A : 大木平 (19. VI. 1949; 2. VII. 1949; 6. VIII. 1956).
 C : 6月中旬～8月初め. 6月中旬にシナノキの葉上に見つかるが非常に少ない. 7月以後に材にいたが, 材の確認は出来なかった.
164. *Saperda tetrastigma* BATES, 1870 ムネモンヤツボシカミキリ
 A : 温湯 (8. VI. 1939), 大木平 (20. VII. 1953).
 B : ニキョウ.
 C : 6月初め～7月下旬まで発見されるが非常に少ない. 伐っておいたニキョウから幼虫が見つかり1961年5月27日に羽化してきた.
165. *Cagosima sanguinolenta* THOMSON, 1864 ハンノキカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (30. V. 1948; 3. VII. 1952; 23. VII. 1955).
 B : ミヤマハンノキ.
 C : 5月末～6月中旬～7月下旬. ミヤマハンノキの伐採木からたくさん出ることがある. 成虫はミヤマハンノキの生木に口器できずをつけ, 数10個産卵するらしく, 樹皮に跡が並んで見られる. 羽化までには数年を要するものと思われる.
166. *Menesia sulphurata* (GEBLER), 1925 キモンカミキリ
 A : 葛川 (7. VI. 1959), 大穴 (5. VII. 1940), 温川 (7. VIII. 1852).
 B : オニグルミ・サワグルミ・ヤナギ・(ナラ).
 C : 6月上旬～7月～8月上旬. オニグルミの材に無数に群がっていることがある. サワグルミ・ヤナギ・ミズナラの材には多くはない. 大木平 (19. VI. 1959) でミズナラの材の皮をかじっては歩きかじっては歩きしていたが, 産卵は確かめられなかった. 飼育すると7月に産卵し, 幼虫で越冬, 4月下旬蛹化, 5月下旬羽化する.

167. *Menesia flavotecta* HEYDEN, 1886 トウキョウヒメカミキリ
 A: 葛川 (7. VI. 1959), 大穴 (5. VII. 1940), 温川 (7. VIII. 1952).
 B: オニグミル.
 C: 6月上旬～7月～8月上旬. オニグミルの材に前種と混じて無数に群がっていることがある. サワグミル・ヤナギ・ミズナラには見られない.
168. *Niponostenostola niponensis* (Pic) 1901 チチブニセリンゴカミキリ
 A: 葛川 (17. V. 1957), 大木平 (15. VI. 1951), 青荷 (18. VI. 1963).
 B: シナノキ・ブナ・ホオノキ.
 C: 5月半ば～6月初め～6月末. シナノキの葉に群がる. シナノキやホオノキに産卵する. また, 十和田でブナの枯木から蛹をとってきて放置しておいた所, この種が羽化した.
169. *Eutetrappa chrysochloris* (Bates), 1879 ハンノアオカミキリ
 A: 大木平 (15. VI. 1951), 大穴 (17. VII. 1942), 十和田 (10. IX. 1956).
 B: シナノキ・ヤナギ・サワグミル・アカシカンバ・オヒョウ・ヌルデ.
 C: 6月半ば～7月～9月初め. シナノキの葉上にみられ, いろいろの朽木に産卵する. サワグミルの朽木から2度幼虫を採ってきたのが羽化した.
170. *Eutetrappa sedecimpunctata* (Motschulsky), 1860 シナカミキリ
 A: 葛川 (25. V. 1949; 24. VI. 1953), 十和田 (3. VIII. 1958).
 B: シナノキ.
 C: 5月下旬～6月～8月. 発生初めはシナノキの葉上にみられるが, 6月下旬ごろからシナノキの材に産卵しているのが目につく. 8月初めに生き残りが見られるが少ない種である.
171. *Eutetrappa ocelota* (Bates), 1873 ヤツメカミキリ
 A: 温湯 (11. VII. 1940), 大木平 (10. VIII. 1957).
 B: サクラ.
 C: 7月初め～8月初め. 大木平 (10. VIII. 1957) でサクラに産卵しているのを観察したが, 少ない種である.
172. *Glenea* (s. str.) *relicta* Pascoe, 1858 シラホシカミキリ
 A: 温湯 (14. VI. 1939; 7. VII. 1947), 温川 (22. VIII. 1954).
 B: サワグミル・カエデ.
 C: 6月半ば～7月～8月下旬. 十和田 (20. VIII. 1957) でサワグミルに産卵中を観察した. 温湯ではカエデの葉上や薪炭材の上に群がっている.
173. *Pareutetrappa eximia* (Bates), 1884 フチグロヤツボシカミキリ
 A: 大木平 (13. VI. 1954; 13. VII. 1955; 10. VIII. 1951).
 B: ホオノキ.
 C: 6月半ば～7月～8月初め. 温川 (10. VI. 1951) でホオノキの切株を割ったら本種が

出てきた。7月にホオノキの葉上に見られ、下旬ごろは材に産卵している。少ない種である。

174. *Nupserha marginella* (BATES), 1873 ヘリグロリンゴカミキリ

A : 大木平 (1. VII. 1955 ; 13. VII. 1955), 温川 (24. VIII. 1949).

B : ヨモギ (阿部).

C : 6月下旬～7月～8月下旬。6月下旬から7月末まで道ばたの草から飛びたつのが採れる。8月には少ない。

175. *Nupserha marginell sericans* (BATES), 1884

A : 十二湖 (29. VII. 1962), 竜飛 (6. VIII. 1957).

C : 本州北端の竜飛からは阿部君が1頭採っている。

176. *Oberea hebescent* BATES, 1873 ヒメリンゴカミキリ

A : 青荷 (28. VI. 1963), 大木平 (8. VII. 1951), 葛川 (24. VII. 1952).

C : 6月末～7月中旬～7月末。道や笹やぶを歩くと、飛びたつのを採れるが少ない。

177. *Oberea japonica* (THUNBERG), 1787 リンゴカミキリ

A : 黒石 (15. VII. 1947).

B : ナナカマド.

C : 佐藤雨山氏が植木のナナカマドから脱出してきたと持ってこられた。

178. *Oberea nigriventris* BATES, 1873 ホソリンゴカミキリ

A : 蛭貝沢 (18. VII. 1943 ; 25. VII. 1944), 大木平 (7. VIII. 1954).

C : 7月半ば～8月初め。イケマの花にくるのが採れる。

179. *Oberea vittata* BLESSIG, 1873 ホソキリンゴカミキリ

A : 温湯 (26. VI. 1939), 葛川 (13. VII. 1952).

C : 6月下旬～7月。道ばたの草から飛びたつが少ない。

180. *Epiglenea comes* BATES, 1884 ヨツキボシカミキリ

A : 葛川 (27. VI. 1952 ; 13. VII. 1952 ; 13. VIII. 1954).

B : ヌルデ.

C : 6月下旬～7月～8月中旬。ヌルデの伐採木に産卵する。交尾の終りごろになると、♂は交尾したまま仰向けに♀にぶら下る習性がある。群がっている。

181. *Phytoecia rufiventris* GAUTIER des COTTES, 1870 キクスイカミキリ

A : 温湯 (8. V. 1947), 葛川 (8. VI. 1960 ; 30. VI. 1956).

B : キク・ヨモギ.

C : 5月初め～6月～6月末。道ばたのヨモギや菊畠から飛びたつ。

182. *Eumecocera anomala* (BATES), 1884 シラホシキクスイカミキリ

A : 青荷 (2. VI. 1963), 大木平 (15. VI. 1951 ; 24. VI. 1953), 十和田 (5. VII. 1953).

C : 6月初め～6月中～7月初め。シナノキやコブニレの葉上に見られるが少ない。

183. *Eumecocera argyrosticata* (BATES), 1884 ヒゲナガシラホシカミキリ

A : 葛川 (13. VI. 1949), 大木平 (20. VII. 1951).

B : ミズナラ (阿部).

C : 6月初め〜7月末. シナノキの葉や材にいるが少ない. シナノキの朽木から脱出してきたと思われるものを採ったことがある. 阿部君は1958年4月29日にミズナラの皮下より蛹をとり羽化させたという.

184. *Eumecocera unicolor* (KANO), 1933 クロニセリソゴカミキリ

A : 大木平 (17. V. 1953 ; 15. VI. 1951 ; 4. VII. 1957).

B : シナノキ・ホオノキ・ブナ.

C : 5月中旬〜6月〜7月初め. シナノキの葉上で交尾し, またシナノキの材に産卵する. ホオノキの薪に産卵 (4. VII. 1957) していた. ブナの枯材から蛹をとり, それが羽化した.

185. *Desisa* sp.

A : 大穴 (29. VI. 1961).

C : クルミの薪材から1頭採れた.

追 加

186. *Pidonia maculithorax* PIC, 1901 カクムネヒメハナカミキリ

A : 櫛ヶ峯 (12. VII. 1964).

C : タニウツギの花から阿部君が2頭採集した.

187. *Plectrura metallica* BATES, 1884 アカガネカミキリ

A : 櫛ヶ峯 (12. VII. 1964).

C : 12日にはナナカマドの花で交尾していたのを, 13日の朝にはハイマツの葉に静止していたのを採った.

観 察 追 加

15. *Gaurotes* (*Paragaurotes*) *suvorovi* SEMENOV スボロフカラカネハナカミキリ

B : スルデ. (1964年6月18日に矢捨で産卵を観察)

74. *Phymatodes* (s. str.) *testaceus* m. *variabilis* LINNÉ クビアカルリヒラタカミキリ

B : ナラ・ブナ・ヤマハンノキ・(サクラ). (1964年6月25日に十和田で産卵を観察した. 本種はこれまで十和田ではなかなか見あたらない種であった)

81. *Xylotrechus pyrrhoderus* BATES ブドウトラカミキリ

B : ブドウ. (1964年8月6日に沖館で産卵を観察)

101. *Paraclytus excultus* BATES シロトラカミキリ

B : トネリコ. (1964年6月25日に十和田で産卵を観察)

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