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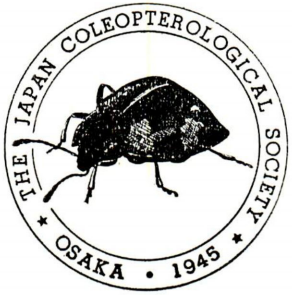

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昆 蟲 学 評 論

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL REVIEW OF JAPAN

VOL. XVIII, NO. 1. JUNE, 1965.

Some New Forms of the Scarabaeoidea from the Loochoo Islands, III.

By SIZUMU NOMURA

Lucanidae

Prosopocoilus inclinatus inclinatus (MOTSCHULSKY)

Distribution: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Yakushima, Kuchino-erabu Is. (new record), Korea.

Specimens examined: Kuchino-erabu Is. (1♂, 1♀, 24 Jul. 1963, leg. H. KONISHI).

Prosopocoilus motschulskyi (WATERHOUSE)

Distribution: Iriomote Is. (new record), Formosa.

Specimen examined: Iriomote Is. (1♂, 22 Jul. 1963, leg. Y. HAMA).

Dorcus titanus pilifer (VOLLENHOVEN)

Distribution: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tokara Is. (Nakano-shima, new record).

Specimen examined: Tokara Is. (Nakano-shima, 1♂, 26 Jun. 1962, leg. H. YOKOYAMA).

Scarabaeidae

Onthophagus amamiensis sp. nov. (pl. 1, figs. 1-3)

Black to piceous, with sides and posterior margin of each abdominal segment and both margins of four posterior femora reddish yellow, four posterior tibiae and tarsi dark red-brown, mouth parts, antennae (piceous club excepted) and front tarsi fulvous to rufous. Surface of body rather shining, clothed with short, sparse and fulvous hair.

Head a little broader than long (2.2: 1.7 mm.); clypeus acuminate in front, strongly reflexed at apex in male, rounded and feebly reflexed in female. In male, surface of head densely, but not rugosely punctate, with a short, straight carina behind clypeus and a pair of horns behind eyes. Horns of male very variable in length, in large male

about 2 mm. in length, curving outward and inclined backward, widely separated at apex, flattened at base and not united; in medium-sized male short (0.5 mm.), flat and subtriangular; in small male reduced to two tubercles. In female, the clypeus closely and rugosely punctate, rest parts of head closely, not rugosely punctate, with a short and transverse carina behind clypeus and a similar, feebly sinuate carina on vertex.

Pronotum broader than long (4.0 : 2.8 mm.), margined at round, acutely produced at front angles, rather sparsely punctate, with a narrow impunctate median area in male, coarsely, rather closely punctate in female, clothed with short, fulvous hair on lateral and posterior areas. In male, the anterior part of pronotum broadly depressed at the middle and decorated with two widely separated tubercles behind the middle. In female, the anterior part of pronotum vertical and decorated with two obsolete, contiguous tubercles at the middle of upper edge.

Elytra finely and shallowly crenate-striate, strial punctures scarcely impressed, intervals very weakly convex, finely, sparsely punctate and pubescent. Pygidium feebly convex, coarsely and rather closely punctate. Metasternum coarsely, rather densely punctate at sides, sparsely at the middle. Each abdominal sternite sparsely punctate and pubescent at sides, with a row of fine punctures and pubescences at the middle.

Front tibiae weakly incurved in male, outer margin serrate at basal half and sometimes between four lateral teeth. Terminal spur of hind tibiae a little shorter than 1st tarsal joint. Body length: 7.0–8.0 mm.

Distribution: Amami-Ôshima.

Holotype: ♂, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima, 6 Jul. 1963, leg. Y. HAMA; allotype: ♀, paratypes: 5♂, 5♀, ditto, 7 & 8 Jul. 1961, leg. T. SHIBATA (in coll. S. NOMURA & T. SHIBATA).

This species is nearly related to *O. atripennis* WATERHOUSE, but it differs from the latter in the following points:— 1. Anterior carina of the head is shorter in both sexes; 2. two horns on the vertex of the male is quite separate, not united by the carina; 3. the posterior carina of the female is not tuberculate at each side; 4. two median tubercles on the pronotum of the male are more widely separated.

Onthophagus argyropygus GILLET

Distribution: Yonaguni (=Yonakuni) Is. (new record), Formosa, China.

Specimens examined: Yonaguni Is. (2♂, 2♀, 14 & 15 Apr. 1963, leg. H. NOMURA).

Panelus tonkinensis PAULIAN

Distribution: Ishigaki Is. (new record), Tonkin.

Specimens examined: Ishigaki Is. (4 exs., 2 Aug. 1962, leg. Y. HAMA).

Aphodius marginellus FABRICIUS

Distribution: Tokara Is. (Takara-jima), Amami-Ôshima, Okinawa Is., Iriomote Is. (new record), Formosa, China, India, Java, Borneo, Celebes, New Guinea, Polynesia, Africa.

Specimen examined: Iriomote Is. (1 ex., 21 Jul. 1962, leg. R. AOKI).

Rhyparus helepholoides FAIRMAIRE

Distribution : Okinawa Is. (new record), Formosa, Borneo.

Specimen examined : Okinawa Is. (Shuri, 1 ex., 4 Aug. 1958, leg. O. NAKACHI).

Maladera kamiyai yaeyamana NOMURA

Distribution : Iriomote Is., Ishigaki Is. (new record).

Specimens examined : Ishigaki Is. (1 ex., 26 Jul. 1963, leg. Y. HAMA ; 1♀, 7 Aug. 1962, leg. K. KISHI).

Apogonia bicarinata yaeyamana subsp. nov.

This subspecies differs from the nominate form in having a longitudinal smooth area at the middle of pronotum. Body length : 9–10 mm.

Distribution : Ishigaki Is., Iriomote Is.

Holotype : ♂, allotype : ♀, paratypes : 3♀, Mt. Hateruma, Iriomote Is., 1–2 Jul. 1964, leg. H. KONISHI & Y. HAMA ; 1♀, Inaba, Iriomote Is., 3 Jul. 1964, leg. Y. HAMA ; 1♀, Sonai, Iriomote Is., 30 Jul. 1964, leg. M. YASUI ; 1♀, Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is., 8 Jul. 1964, leg. Y. HAMA (in coll. S. NOMURA & T. SHIBATA).

Apogonia bicarinata miyakona subsp. nov.

This subspecies may be distinguishable from the other forms in the following points :— 1. Body larger ; 2. elytra suffused with a slight green-blue lustre ; 3. pronotum with a broad subtriangular smooth area at the middle of basal half. Body length : 11–11.5 mm.

Distribution : Miyako Is.

Holotype : ♀, paratype : 1♀, Hirara, Miyako Is., 19–20 Jun. 1964, leg. H. KONISHI (in coll. S. NOMURA & T. SHIBATA).

Sophrops kawadai (NOMURA)

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

Specimen examined : Iriomote Is. (Mt. Hateruma, 1♂, 2 Jul. 1964, leg. Y. HAMA).

Brahmina sakishimana sp. nov. (pl. 1, fig. 4)

Body elongate, shining, fulvous, with head (rufo-fuscous vertex and piceous marginal ridge excepted), pronotum and legs rufous, surface of body punctate, each puncture decorated with a short, recumbent and fulvous hair.

Clypeus transverse (2.1 : 0.54 mm.), coarsely, somewhat densely punctate, roundly narrowed to apex, feebly and broadly emarginate at the middle of anterior margin ; fronto-clypeal suture distinctly impressed and bisinuate ; frons rather sparsely punctate in front, somewhat densely behind, with a feeble impression at the middle. Terminal joint of maxillary palpus elongate, fusiform. Antennae 10-jointed, with club composed of three lamellae, which are as long as 2nd to 7th joints combined in female, 3rd to

5th joints elongate, 6th and 7th transverse.

Pronotum broader than long (4.4 : 2.3 mm.), with the broadest point which is across at the middle; front margin narrower than base (3.0 : 4.25 mm.), not margined, with a row of rather long, erect hairs; lateral margins curved at the middle, feebly serrate, with rather long, erect hairs; front and hind angles obtuse; base not margined, with a row of close punctures, which are interrupted near the middle. Surface of pronotum rather sparsely, coarsely punctate and pubescent, intervals of punctures as broad as their diameter. Scutellum broader than long (1.2 : 0.7 mm.), with sparse punctures.

Elytra somewhat coarsely punctate and pubescent, intervals of punctures one to two times of their diameter; each elytron with two feeble costae, except sutural one. Pygidium feebly convex, broader than long (2.3 : 2.0 mm.), coarsely, rather sparsely punctate and pubescent on greater part, densely near base.

Metasternum densely punctate and pubescent at sides, sparsely at the middle. Abdomen moderately punctate and pubescent, with anal sternite convex, densely punctate at apical half, smooth at basal area. Front tibia armed with three external teeth and a short terminal spur. Four posterior tibiae slender, each with an oblique lateral ridge at apical two-fifths. Claws of tarsi cleft at apex, each with a round ventral projection near base. Body length : 10.5 mm.

Distribution : Iriomote Is.

Holotype : ♀, Mt. Hateruma, Iriomote Is., 2 Jul. 1964, leg. Y. HAMA (in coll. T. SHIBATA).

This species is somewhat allied to *B. rubetra* (FALDERMANN), but it differs from the latter in the absence of a transversal carina on the frons, the rather sparse, not rugose punctures on the elytra and having two costae on each elytron.

Dasylepida ishigakiensis (NIIJIMA et KINOSHITA) comb. nov.

Brahmina ishigakiensis NIIJIMA et KINOSHITA, Res. Bull. Coll. Exp. Forest, Coll. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., IV, pp. 23, 83, Taf. i, F. 18; Taf. iii, F. 7, 1927.

Distribution : Ishigaki Is., Iriomote Is. (new record).

Specimen examined : Iriomote Is. (Shirahama, 1♂, 3 Apr. 1962, leg. Y. ARITA).

Melolontha masafumii NOMURA

Distribution : Ishigaki Is., Iriomote Is. (new record).

Specimen examined : Iriomote Is. (1 ex., 23 Apr. 1963, leg. H. NOMURA).

Parastasia ferrieri sakishimana subsp. nov.

Piceous, with sides of pronotum, sutural and lateral margins of elytra and ventral surface rufo-piceous, last abdominal sternite, legs and antennae rufous, except piceous marginal parts of legs. Anterior four and lateral two teeth of clypeus short and obtuse. Anterior marginal ridge of pronotum smooth, without a row of punctures; base shortly margined near hind angles; sides closely, not confluently punctate.

Elytral intervals nearly flat at disk, feebly convex at sides, sutural one with two irregular rows of fine punctures, 5th interval with a row of annulate punctures, 8th

to 10th intervals invisible. Pygidium rather sparsely punctate on apical part, finely rugose on basal area, with a feeble longitudinal impression at the middle of apical half. Body length: 12.5 mm.

Distribution: Ishigaki Is.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is., 8 Jul. 1964, leg. Y. HAMA (in coll. T. SHIBATA).

This subspecies is very nearly allied to subsp. *tokarana* NOMURA, but it differs from the latter in the short and obtuse teeth on the clypeus, having two irregular rows of fine punctures on the sutural interval of each elytron, the indistinct 8th to 10th intervals and the finely rugose basal area on the pygidium.

Mimela sauteri ishigakiensis (SAWADA) comb. nov.

Anomala ishigakiensis SAWADA, Journ. Agr. Sci. Tokyo Nogyo Daigaku, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 272 & 302, text fig. 1, 1950.

Mimela ishigakiensis, NOMURA, Tôhô-Gakuhô, No. 10, p. 69, 1960.

Distribution: Ishigaki Is.

Specimens examined: Ishigaki Is. (1♂, 16 Aug. 1963, leg. R. AOKI; 1♂, 1♀, 16 & 18 Jul. 1963, leg. Y. HAMA).

Mimela sauteri yonaguniensis subsp. nov.

Dorsal surface deep brilliant metallic green, with sides of pronotum and anterior part of clypeus reddish, pygidium rufous, suffused with a slight metallic green lustre. Ventral surface and legs (blue blackish tarsi excepted) rufous with a slight purple lustre.

Elytra very coarsely and closely punctate, each with four feeble costae, except sutural one, in which 2nd and 3rd costae narrow and impunctate. Four posterior tibiae sparsely punctate. Pygidium finely and sparsely punctate, except longitudinally rugose area on the middle. Body length: 20.5 mm.

Distribution: Yonaguni Is.

Holotype: ♀, Urabedake, Yonaguni Is., 15 May 1963, leg. Y. ARITA (in coll. Entomol. Lab. of Ehime Univ.).

This subspecies is very closely allied to subsp. *ishigakiensis* (SAWADA), but it differs from the latter in the coarser and denser punctures, the narrower 2nd and 3rd elytral costae and the different colouration of the body.

Anomala edentula yaeyamana subsp. nov. (pl. 1, fig. 7)

This subspecies is very nearly allied to the nominate form in the colouration and the size of punctures on the dorsal surface, but it distinguished from the latter in the following characters:— 1. Clypeus, frons and sides of pronotum densely, not rugosely punctate; 2. elytra more sparsely punctate on disk and sides, somewhat rugosely punctate on apical part; 3. punctures on the middle area of pronotum round, not transverse. Body length: 20–22 mm.

Distribution: Ishigaki Is., Iriomote Is.

Holotype: ♀, paratypes: 3♀, Sonai, Iriomote Is., 21-24 Jul. 1963, leg. Y. HAMA; 1♀, ditto, 1 Jul. 1964, leg. N. OHBAYASHI; 1♀, Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is., 26 Jul. 1963, leg. Y. HAMA; 2♀, Ishigaki Is., 24 Jul. 1962, leg. R. AOKI (in coll. S. NOMURA & T. SHIBATA).

Anomala edentula okinawana subsp. nov.

This subspecies differs from the nominate and preceding forms in the following points:— 1. Dorsal surface metallic dark green, very shining, without fulvous part in female, with fulvous marginal ridge of each elytron in male; 2. pygidium dark green; 3. punctures on dorsal surface fine and sparse; 4. middle part of clypeus and apical area of each elytron rugosely punctate; 5. 1st, 2nd and 4th intervals of each elytron distinctly, transversely rugose; 6. lateral carina of 1st to 3rd abdominal segments indistinct. Body length: 20-22.5 mm.

Distribution: Okinawa Is., Kumejima.

Holotype: ♂, Nago, Okinawa Is., 17 Jun. 1955, leg. RIN-ICHI KAWASAKI; paratypes: 1♂, Kumejima, 13 Jul. 1952, leg. KAKU SATÔ; 1♀, Kumejima, 1 Aug. 1926, leg. K. KIKUZATO (in coll. S. NOMURA & Yokohama Plant Protection Station).

Anomala esakii SAWADA

Distribution: Ishigaki Is., Iriomote Is. (new record), Yonaguni Is.

Specimens examined: Iriomote Is. (Shirahama, 1♀, 3 Jul. 1964, leg. N. OHBAYASHI; Inaba, 1♀, 5 Jul. 1964, leg. N. OHBAYASHI).

Proagopertha ohbayashii sp. nov. (pl. 1, figs. 5 & 6; text figs. 1-3)

Colouration of two sexes are very different. In male, the body fulvous, suffused with a faint metallic green lustre, head, middle area of pronotum, scutellum, sutural and lateral margins of elytra, mesosternum, middle part of metasternum, margins of femora, all tibiae and tarsi black, with a metallic green lustre (except rufous last tarsal joint and claws) and posterior margin of each abdominal sternite piceous. In female, dorsal surface black, with clypeus and sides of pronotum rufo-piceous, two basal oblique markings of elytra fulvous, vertex, pronotum and scutellum suffused with a metallic green lustre, ventral surface and legs rufo-piceous, with antennal footstalk, last tarsal joint and claws of legs rufous.

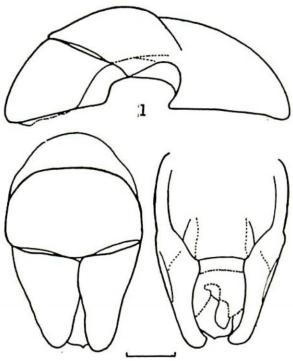
Body elongate-oval, moderately convex, shining, with dorsal surface glabrous, ventral surface rather sparsely pubescent.

Clypeus subtrapezoid, broader than twice of length, rounded at front angles, very densely, somewhat rugosely punctate, feebly rounded and reflexed at front margin, with fronto-clypeal suture fine; frons very densely punctate, vertex rather sparsely punctate, with a small smooth area at the middle. Terminal joint of maxillary palpus elongate oval. Antennae 9-jointed, club distinctly longer than footstalk in male, shorter in female.

Pronotum broader than long (5 : 3 mm.), narrowed from the middle to apex (2.65 mm.), densely, not confluently punctate at sides, sparsely and finely at the middle, with an impunctate longitudinal area at the middle of basal half; lateral margins chiefly

rounded at the middle, nearly straight at apical half, with several long hairs; front angles protrudent and acute, hind ones obtuse and rounded; base not margined. Scutellum broader than long (1.2 : 1.0 mm.), blunt at apex, scattered only a few fine punctures.

Elytra sparsely, finely punctate, each with ten punctate-striae, alternate intervals somewhat convex; 1st interval broad and coarsely, rather sparsely punctate, arranged in a row of similar punctures on apical third; 3rd and 5th intervals each with a row of the same punctures; epipleura broad at base, vanished near posterior margin of hind coxa, lateral ridges distinct, continuous behind apical calli; marginal membrane started near the 2nd abdominal sternite. Pygidium as broad as twice of length, moderately convex, coarsely and densely punctate at sides, sparsely at the middle, with sparse, long and erect hair near apical and lateral margins.



Text figs. 1-3.
Male genitalia of *Proagopertha ohbayashii* sp nov.: 1. Lateral view; 2. Post-dorsal view; 3. Ventral view.

Metasternum coarsely, densely punctate and pubescent at sides, sparsley and finely punctate at the middle, with a median longitudinal impressed line and a short prominence between middle coxae, the latter sharply angulate, with tip rounded in profile. Abdomen rather finely, densely punctate at sides, sparsely at the middle, each sternite with a row of recumbent fulvous hairs. Front tibia armed with two lateral teeth and a short terminal spur. Four posterior tibiae each with three lateral ridges, in which the basal one the longest. Inner claw of front tarsus and outer claw of middle tarsus cleft at apex. In male, apical tooth of front tibia short and somewhat acute, inner claw of front tarsus dilated and ventral tooth of last tarsal joint of front leg more prominent. Body length : 11.5 mm.

Distribution: Okinawa Is.

Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Mt. Yonaha, Okinawa Is., 24 Jul. 1964, leg. NOBUO OHBAYASHI (in coll. S. NOMURA).

This species is somewhat nearly allied to *P. pubicollis* WATERHOUSE, but it may be distinguished from the latter in the colouration of the body, the glabrous dorsal surface, the finer punctures and having a terminal spur of the front tibia in the male.

Adoretus (*Adoretus*) *falciungulatus* sp. nov. (pl. 1, figs. 8 & 9; text figs. 4-7)

Elongate-oval, moderately convex, fulvous, with head and tarsi rufous, vertex and lateral teeth of front tibiae blackish. Surface of body shining, rather densely clothed with greyish recumbent hair.

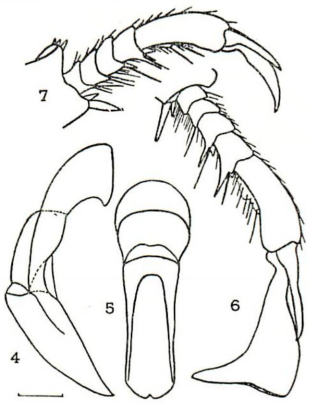
Clypeus and frons densely granulate, the former semicircular, with margin strongly reflexed, fronto-clypeal suture distinct, finely carinate; vertex coarsely and sparsely punctate at the middle, somewhat densely at sides; eyes prominent in male. Labrum coarsely and sparsely granulate, without median longitudinal carina. Antennae 9-jointed, club a little longer than 2nd to 6th joints combined.

Pronotum a little broader than twice of length (4.2 : 2.0 mm.), coarsely and densely punctate at sides, rather sparsely at the middle, with lateral margins chiefly rounded

behind the middle, front angles a little produced and acute, hind ones obtusely rounded. Scutellum moderately punctate at the middle.

Elytra scattered with fine, sparse punctures and short, recumbent hair, intermixed with coarse, rather dense and hairless punctures, which are separated by one to two times of their diameter. Each elytron with four narrow costae, in which two inner ones feebly convex; epipleura broad at basal part, narrowed from hind coxae to apical angles. Pygidium very convex in male, scarcely in female, finely punctate on apical area, finely strigose on basal area.

Metasternum coarsely, densely punctate at sides, sparsely at the middle. Abdomen rather sparsely punctate and pubescent, 3rd to 5th sternites each with a row of brownish setae at sides. Front tibia armed with three sharp lateral teeth and a terminal spur, the latter of male a little shorter than that of female; four posterior tibiae each with two oblique lateral ridges, in which the basal one very short and indistinct. Terminal spurs of hind tibiae dilate and blunt at apex in female, slender and rather tapering in male. Longer claw of front and middle legs distinctly cleft in female, a little longer and minutely cleft in male. Longer claw of hind legs very large, falciform, subrectangular at outer margin, longer than 5th tarsal joint in male, normal in form and as long as 5th tarsal joint in female. Male genitalia as figured. Body length: 9–10 mm.



Text figs. 4–7.
Adoretus (*Adoretus*) *falciungulatus* sp. nov.: 4. Lateral view of male genitalia; 5. Post-dorsal view of the same; 6. right hindtars us of male; 7. that of female.

Distribution: Iriomote Is., Ishigaki Is.

Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, paratypes: 1♂, 3♀, Mt. Hateruma, Iriomote Is., 2 Jul. 1964, leg. Y. HAMA; 1♂, ditto, 1 Jul. 1964, leg. H. KONISHI; 1♂, Shirahama, Iriomote Is., 20 Jul. 1963, leg. Y. HAMA; 1♀, Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is., 19 Jul. 1963, leg. T. NAGAYOSHI; 1♀, Ishigaki Is., 7 Aug. 1962, leg. K. KISHI; 2♀, Ishigaki Is., 14 Jun. 1961, S. AZUMA; 1♂, Sonai, Iriomote Is., 1 Jul. 1964, leg. N. OHBAYASHI (in coll. S. NOMURA & T. SHIBATA).

This species is somewhat allied to *A. nigrifrons* STEVEN, but it differs from the latter in the smaller size, the 9-jointed antennae, the different form of the lateral margins of the pronotum, the large, falciform claws of the hind legs of the male and the thicker, not tapering paramere of the male genitalia.

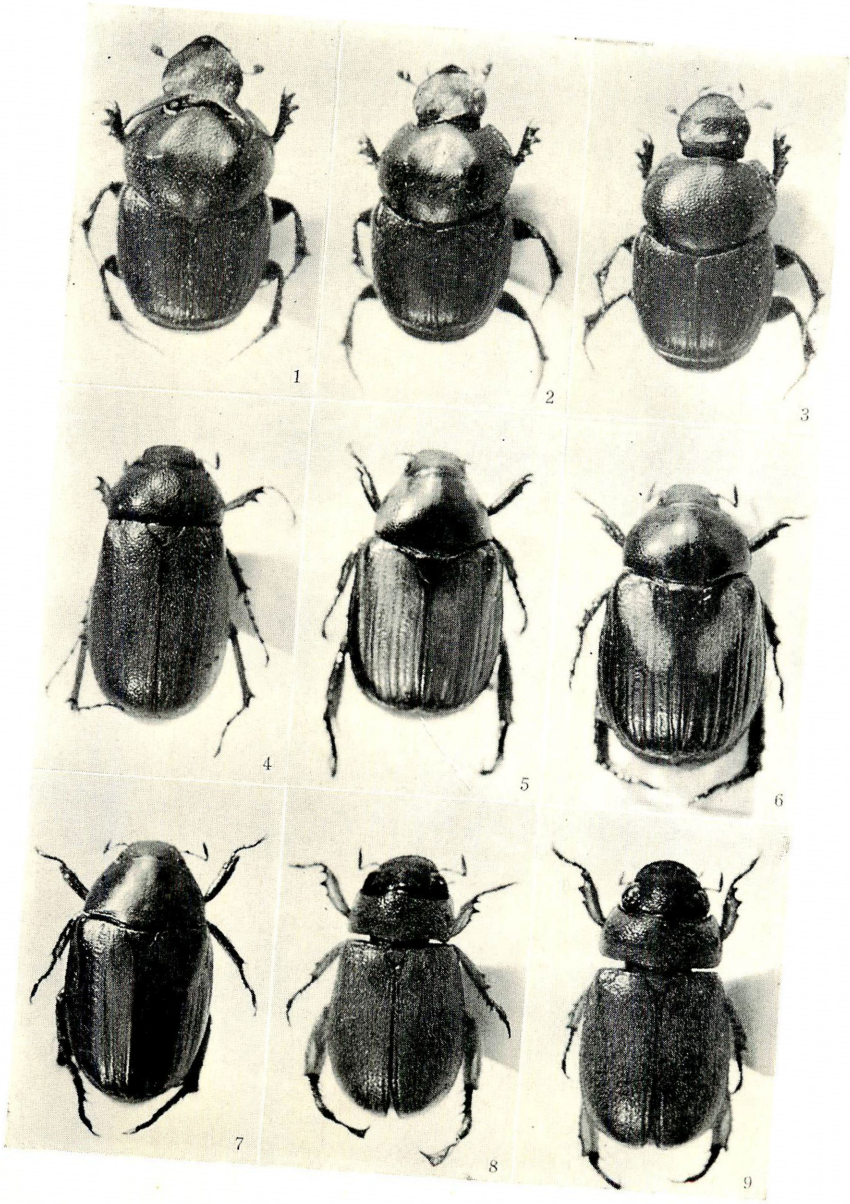
Adoretus (*Chaetadoretus*) *formosanus* OHAUS

Distribution: Ishigaki Is. (new record), Iriomote Is. (new record), Formosa.

Specimens examined: Ishigaki Is. (Mt. Omoto, 7♀, 30 Jun. 1964, leg. H. KONISHI; Hirakubo, 1♂, 23 Jun. 1964, leg. H. KONISHI); Iriomote Is. (Mt. Hateruma, 1♂, 2 Jul. 1964, leg. H. KONISHI).

Adoretus (*Lepadoretus*) *sinicus* BURMEISTER

Distribution: Miyako Is., Ishigaki Is. (new record), Formosa, China, Korea, Indo-China, Hawaii.



(S. NOMURA photo.)

Specimens examined: Hateruma Is. (6 exs., 27 Jul. 1964, leg. T. Itô & M. Yasui).

Allomyrina dichotoma dichotoma (Linné)

Distribution: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tanegashima, Kuchino-erabu Is. (new record), Korea, N. China.

Specimen examined: Kuchino-erabu Is. (1♂, 24 Jul. 1963, leg. H. Konishi).

Protaetia culta yaeyamana subsp. nov.

This subspecies is very similar to the nominate form, but it differs from the latter in the following points:— 1. Patches on pronotum and elytra more numerous; 2. lateral margins of pronotum angularly curved behind the middle; 3. mesosternal process subrhombic, with anterior margin obtusely angulate at the middle. Body length: 20–22 mm.

Distribution: Yonaguni Is., Ishigaki Is.

Holotype: ♂, paratypes: 1♀, Yonaguni Is., 9 Aug. 1963, leg. R. Aoki; 12♂, 5♀, Mt. Urabe, Yonaguni Is., 12 Jul. 1964, leg. N. Ohbayashi; 1♀, Mt. Banna, Ishigaki Is., 14 Jul. 1963, leg. Y. Hama (in coll. S. Nomura, T. Shibata & N. Ohbayashi).

Protaetia ishigakia okinawana Kurosawa

Distribution: Okino-erabu Is. (new record), Okinawa Is.

Specimen examined: Okino-erabu Is. (Tamina, 1♂, 2 Jul. 1964, leg. K. Hatta).

Coenochilus striatus Westwood

Distribution: Ishigaki Is. (new record), Hongkong.

Specimen examined: Ishigaki Is. (1 ex., 27 Jul. 1962, leg. R. Aoki).

Nipponovalgus yonakuniensis Sawada

Distribution: Yonaguni Is., Iriomote Is., Ishigaki Is. (new record).

Specimens examined: Ishigaki Is. (1♂, 16 Apr. 1962, leg. Y. Arita; Mt. Omoto, 1♂, 29 Apr. 1963, leg. H. Nomura).

Explanation of Plate 1.

Fig. 1. *Onthophagus amamiensis* sp. nov. (♂, large specimen); 2. ditto, (♂, medium-sized specimen); 3. ditto, (♀); 4. *Brahmina sakishimana* sp. nov. (♀); 5. *Proagopertha ohbayashii* sp. nov. (♂); 6. ditto, (♀); 7. *Anomala edentula yaeyamana* subsp. nov. (♀); 8. *Adoretus* (*Adoretus*) *falciungulatus* sp. nov. (♂); 9. ditto, (♀).

The Feeding Habits of Adult *Leontium viride* THOMSON (Col., Cerambycidae)

By HIROYUKI WATANABE

Laboratory of Forest Ecology, Faculty of Agriculture,
Kyoto University, Kyoto

An attempt has been made to determine the feeding habits of longicorn beetles in the adult stage. Adults of the species *Leontium viride* THOMSON were collected from the blossoms of viburnum (*Viburnum plicatum* THUNB. var. *tomentosum* (THUNB.) MIQ.) in the botanical garden belonging to the Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, in May of 1964.

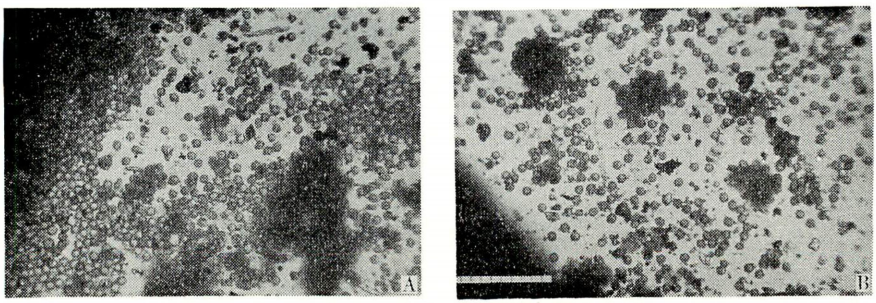
The gut was removed immediately from the adult body after the material was collected, and was examined microscopically. Much pollen of Viburnum was clearly detected in the gut as shown in Photos A and B.

Most Lepturinae, certain Cerambycinae and a few Lamiinae are known to frequent flower heads and have been classified as flower feeders or pollen feeders according to their feeding habit in the adult stage. The longicorn beetle, *Leontium viride* belonging to the subfamily Cerambycinae, is also commonly found on the blooms of the deutzia, rose, hydrangea, viburnum, dog wood and some other kinds of herbaceous plant.

Although it has been suggested that the diet of pollen, stamens, pistils and nectar which the pollen feeders feed upon are necessary either for survival or for the attainment of sextual maturity, no photograph showing the presence of pollen in the contents of the gut have previously been shown.

The attached photographs have made it clear that the adult *Leontium viride* feed on pollen when visiting the blossoms. But, no stamens were found in the contents. This may be due to the fact that the stamen is expressed easily digested.

Thanks are to Mr. S. ICHIKAWA for his kind help in taking pictures by microscope.



Much pollen of viburnum in the gut content (Scale 1/10 mm)

〔Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XVIII, No. 1, p. 10, June, 1965〕

New Species of Staphylinidae, Mainly from Mt. Jônen, the Japan Alps, (I)

By Kôhei Sawada

A collection of beetles belonging to the family Staphylinidae from Mt. Jônen (2857 m.), 250 kilometers N.E. of Osaka, has been turned over to me both for determination and for study by Mr. Kiyoshi Kamimura, now of Department of Medical Zoology, Medical School, Osaka City University.

In this paper seven new species are included. Unless otherwise noted all specimens were collected by himself at elevations between 700 and 2800 meters during May to November of 1960. All the species described herein are exclusively the elements of Palaearctic and Holarctic Regions. There is no endemic species of unknown affinity this time. In the species which I have examined, *Lobrathium* (*Platydomene*) *nobile* n. sp., *Ocypus* (s. str.) *japonicus* n. sp. and *Quedius* (s. str.) *viduus* n. sp. are more or less definitely restricted to the sub-alpine zone (s. lat.) of the Japan Alps. *Philonthus* (*Onychophilonthus*) *nakanei* n. sp. and *P.* (s. str.) *jonenensis* n. sp., however, have wider distributions than the formers, for they are collected at levels between 1100 and 2200 meters, *nakanei* n. sp. lives also in plain of Hokkaido, such as in *P.* (s. str.) *subvarians* n. sp. In construction of aedeagus *Paragabrius kamimurai* n. sp. is extremely similar to *kobensis* (Sharp), which is also regarded as a member of this genus. These two species fairly overlap where their ranges meet, but the maximum abundance of *kamimurai* n. sp. veries from 1300 to 2200 meters, and in *kobensis* it is from 700 (as far as label data indicated) to 1100 meters. The influence of climatic and edaphic factors on the distribution of Staphylinidae and its allied families in the mountain zone is very interesting and important, but before discussing this problem a severe survey of the Japanese beetles is needed.

The type specimens of the new species, unless otherwise stated, are preserved in the collections of the National Science Museum (Tokyo) and Dr. T. Nakane.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Takehiko Nakane of the National Science Museum (Tokyo), for generously permitting me to take the opportunity to study. I am indebted to Mr. K. Kamimura for most of the specimens upon which the present paper is based. I am also indebted to a number of persons, all of whose names appear in the collection data.

Lobrathium (*Platydomene*) *nobile* n. sp.

(Paederinae : Paederini)

This species is very like the description of *L. carinicolle* (Sharp), but in that species the pronotum is said to be very densely coarsely punctured, with a very conspicuous shining space extending all along the middle, whereas in the new species the pronotum bears moderately dense punctures separated by two to three times their diameter, the median smooth space is irregular and obscure.

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Dark brown to black, the extreme apical margin of the elytra scarcely perceptibly rufescent, abdomen with the apical segments rufous at least in apical margins, antennae, mouth-parts and legs reddish brown, head, pronotum and elytra with more or less distinct bronze reflex. Length : 7.5 – 8.0 mm.

Slender ; head as long as wide, moderately convex, the sides behind the eyes entirely rounded, the posterior angles not marked, the puncturation fine, umbilicate and dense, the anterior border and the antennal tuberosities except for a large setiferous punctures, impunctate, the front sparingly punctured and a region about the vertex not so dense, the eyes small and flat. Antennae rather moniliform, with all the segments longer than broad, the 3rd about as long as 2nd. Pronotum oblongo-ovate, as broad as head, the sides feebly arcuate and a little dilated in front, the median smooth stripe narrow and inconspicuous, often interrupted by a misplaced or scattered punctures, the rest of the surface moderately densely punctured. Elytra not apressed, shorter than the pronotum (10 : 12.2) and a little broader than long (measured at the suture), the puncturation indistinct, rugulose, and a little coarser towards the base, not in series, the surface rather uneven and with rather distinct ground-sculpture. Hind wings absent. Abdomen finely, not extremely densely punctured, a little more sparingly on the last two segments.

Male : the 7th sternite unmodified, but the apical edge slightly emarginate, and in front of the bottom of the emargination flattened and narrowly impunctate, 8th sternite with a triangular excision one-half wider than deep, the lateral angles rather broadly rounded, the apex narrowly rounded and a moderately deep, oblong impression in front of the excision, the fundus narrowly smooth and shining except in front and at the sides, where it is asperate. Aedeagus of this species is distinct by the form of the paramere, which in the upper view appears to have a broad laminate anterior portion (fig. 6) and in the lateral view is suddenly curved, greatly bent away from the median lobe at behind the middle, the median lobe at behind the middle, the median lobe at behind the middle, the median lobe possesses a weakly chitinized plate along the mid-line of the outer face and bears a small, sharp tubercle in the center of the inner face. Female unknown to me.

Holotype : ♂, Mt. Tateyama, Pref. Toyama, 5. VIII. 1956, S. Mizobe leg.

3 paratypes : Mt. Jônen (1800 m.), Pref. Nagano, 1 ex., 10. VI. 1960. ; Mt. Tateyama, Pref. Toyama, 1 ex., 5. VIII. 1956, S. Mizobe leg.* ; Mt. Nishihodaka, Pref. Nagano, 1 ex., 30. VIII. 1953, S. Uéno leg.* (* in coll. Sawada).

Philonthus (s. str.) *jonenensis* n. sp.

(Staphylininae : Staphylinini)

In general appearance something like Sharp's "*P. macrocephalus*", but easily distinguished from this by much smaller and differently coloured, as well as by its less transverse intermediate segments of antennae and a little shorter pronotum, etc. Also like *P. liopterus* Sharp, but easily recognized by the discal series of the pronotum being 6 – 8 punctate and the integument much less shining.

Entirely black except for the extreme base of the 2nd antennal segment and for the distal portion of the mandibles, which are reddish-brown, sometimes the tibiae and tarsi are a little lighter, the abdominal segments on the under side have the hind

margins obscurely reddish, the surface rather weakly shining, the elytra have a bronze-metallic reflex, the abdomen feebly iridescent. Length: 8.0 mm.

Head flat, transverse, slightly broader than pronotum, with large eyes distinctly flat, the sides behind eyes a little longer than the eyes, nearly parallel and very feebly convergent behind, the posterior angles rather abruptly narrowly rounded with the base, the interocular punctures widely distant from one another, only slightly shorter than the bases of the antennae, and almost equidistant to the marginal punctures of the eyes, behind the eyes with several large punctures placed obliquely, the post-ocular region with a few punctures, the ground-sculpture, like that of pronotum, very close and fine. Antennae relatively short, with the 2nd segment about as long as the 3rd, the intermediate segments about as long as broad, only the penultimate slightly transverse. Pronotum rather strongly convex, smaller than the head, as long as broad, the sides almost straight and feebly narrowed behind. Discal series consisting of moderately large, several punctures, in some specimen those punctures differ both in number and disposition on the two sides of the pronotum, it is impossible to say which is the normal number of punctures in this species, but it seems very probable that those punctures consist of at least seven punctures on each side, laterally with three or more irregularly placed punctures. Scutellum finely, moderately densely punctured. Elytra broader than the pronotum, slightly broader than long (10 : 12), very feebly widened behind, the surface rather coarsely, not closely punctured, there is a shining, carinoid edge on the lateral margin behind. Abdomen finely, rather densely punctured. Metatarsi with the 1st segment a little shorter than the 5th.

Male: protarsi quite slender, simple, 8th sternite broadly, not very deeply, triangularly emarginate. Aedeagus shown in fig. 5, the black spinulae situated along extreme apical margin in a close row, viewed from lateral the apex of median lobe nearly straight and apical portion beyond paramere lightly inclined ventrally.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Jônen (1600 m.), Pref. Nagano, 22. VII. 1960.

Allotype: ♀, Mt. Jônen (2200 m.), 24. VI. 1960.

5 paratypes: Mt. Jônen, (1900 m.), 2 ex., 17. VI. 1960; ditto (2200 m.), 1 ex., 23. VI.; ditto (1900 m.), 1 ex., 17. VI.*; ditto (1600 m.), 1 ex., 3. VI.* (* in coll. SAWADA).

Philonthus (s. str.) *subvarians* n. sp.

(Staphylininae : Staphylinini)

The species is remarkable for the fineness of punctures on the head and the pronotum, and comes near to European *P. varians* (PAYKULL), in the aedeagus, however, it shows a considerable departure from the latter species.

Entirely dark brown to pitchy black, elytra with a rather distinct bronze reflection, the base of the 2nd segment of the antennae reddish, legs including coxae a little lighter, the abdomen has a very feeble metallic reflection. Not very shining. Length: 6.5 – 8.0 mm.

Head rounded, as long as broad in both sexes, eyes small, quite flat, their length about a half as long as the post-ocular region, the median interocular punctures widely separated, as far apart as the antennal bases, and they are distinctly smaller than the anterior ocular punctures, which touch the margins of the eyes, on each side of the vertex posteriorly with two small punctures placed obliquely and four or more

others on the post-ocular region, the frontal portion somewhat flat, the ground-sculpture fine but rather distinct. Antennae long and slender, with the 2nd segment a little shorter than the 3rd, 4th seemingly longer than broad, 5th to 10th very scarcely increasing in width, 5th to 7th distinctly longer than broad, 10th only just as broad as long, 11th short, on its longest sides about one and a half times as long as the 10th. Pronotum moderately convex, a little longer than broad, slightly convergent in front, anterior margin about as wide as head, anterior angles quite obtuse, posterior angles briefly rounded, ground-sculpture as on the head. Discal series each consisting of five fine punctures, of which, in the normal form, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th are closer together than the others. Scutellum rather sparsely, finely punctured. Elytra broader than long (10 : 13.5), a little shorter than pronotum, often flattened above, the sides nearly straight, slightly divergent behind, puncturation fine, moderately close and somewhat asperate. Abdomen not very finely, rather closely punctured, the punctures a little sparser and deeper on the basal segments, becoming a little closer and more superficial towards the apex, exceptionally on the last segment the puncture is very sparse and more shining than the other segments. Metatarsi with the 1st segment distinctly longer than the 5th.

Male: protarsi only slightly dilated, 8th sternite deeply, triangularly excised in the middle of apical margin, the excision filled by a yellow membrane the base of which is arcuately emarginate, 7th sternite with a scarcely perceptible, broad emargination. Aedeagus has rather peculiar form of paramere, which is short and slightly dilated in the apical portion (fig. 3), the apex is very broadly rounded, and a little produced in the middle, viewed laterally the median lobe is produced in a broad curve on its outer face to a slender lobe.

Holotype: ♂, Sôunkyô, Hokkaido, 23. VII. 1954, K. SAWADA leg.

Allotype: ♀, Mt. Ontake, Pref. Nagano, 2. VIII. 1953, S. UÉNO leg.

14 paratypes: Maruyama, Hokkaido, 1 ex., 21. VII. 1954, K. SAWADA leg.*; ditto 1 ex., 13. VIII. 1963, H. NOMURA leg.*; Sôunkyô, Hokkaido, 4 ex., 23. VII. 1954, K. SAWADA leg.; ditto, 1 ex., 10. VII. 1962, K. UÉDA leg.*; Mt. Jônen, (1600 m.), Pref. Nagano, 1 ex., 22. VII. 1960; ditto (1300 m.), 1 ex., 30. IX. 1960; Kamikochi, Pref. Nagano, 1 ex., 23. IX. 1960, Y. IKUTANI leg.*; Mt. Ontake, Pref. Nagano, 1 ex., 2. VIII. 1955, S. UÉNO leg.*; Mt. Daisen, Pref. Tottori, 1 ex., 3. VI. 1955, K. SAWADA leg.*; Mt. Hakusan (800 – 1000 m.), Pref. Ishikawa, 1 ex., 25. V. 1962, Y. HAYASHI leg.* (* in coll. SAWADA and SHIBATA).

Philonthus (*Onychophilonthus*) *nakanei* n. sp.

(Staphylininae : Staphylinini)

In size and general appearance very like *P. japonicus* SHARP-group but easily distinguished from them by the character of the subgenus, in which the protarsus is in both sexes strongly dilated and its last segment bears on the under face a number of black, stiff setae, etc. This species is also very similar to Siberian *tarsalis* SMETANA in all respects; aedeagus of same form as that of *tarsalis* and differing but little from it, the apex of the median lobe is, viewed from both directions, not pointed, rather narrowly rounded, viewed from upper side the paramere is a little more distinctly dilated in the middle portion, the antennal segments more slender, and the

6th ventral segment of the abdomen in male has a deeper acute excision on the hind margin.

Uniformly deep black, maxillary and labial palpi scarcely lighter, claws brown, abdomen with a greenish-metallic reflex. Length: 9.0 – 13.0 mm.

Head a little broader than long, subquadrate in male, rather ovate and a little smaller in female, frontal margin often very feebly emarginate, eyes large, gently convex, a little shorter than the post-ocular region, which is parallel at first, then rounded with the base, posterior angles broadly rounded, much more so in female, the median interocular punctures widely separated, as far apart as the antennal bases, nearly three times as distant from one another as from the marginal puncture of the eye, the posterior marginal punctures of eye are three or four in number and placed in a oblique line between the eye and the mid-point of the posterior margin of the head, few scattered punctures in the post-ocular region, ground-sculpture very fine and dense, not wavy. Antennae moderately long, slender, not thickened towards the apex and from the 8th segment feebly tapering distally, the 3rd more than one-fourth as long as the 2nd in male, a little shorter in female, 4th to 7th rather longer than broad, feebly decreasing in length, 8th to 10th about as long as broad. Scutellum rather densely, finely punctured. Elytra as long as but a little broader than pronotum, the surface moderately finely, closely, rather coarsely punctured. Abdomen moderately densely punctured, a little more sparingly behind, the puncturation is a little larger than that of the elytra. Metatarsi with the 1st segment slightly longer than the 5th.

Male: aedeagus as in fig. 1, viewed laterally the paramere is narrowed in a slight curve on its inner margin to a pointed apex, the black spinulae appear to be many in number and arranged rather in close within the anterior portion except for a region along the mid-line.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Jônen (1600 m.), Pref. Nagano, 22. VII. 1960.

Allotype: ♀, Mt. Jônen (1900 m.), 29. VII. 1960.

19 paratypes: Mt. Jônen (1100 – 2200 m.), 16 ex., V – XI. 1960; Yamada spa, Hokkaido, 1 ex., 3. VIII. 1956, O. SATO leg.*; Kamikochi, Pref. Nagano, 1 ex., 21. VII. 1959, T. SHIBATA leg.*; Nikko, Pref. Tochigi, 1 ex., 21. IX. 1959, K. SAWADA leg.* (* in coll. SAWADA and SHIBATA).

Philonthus (s. str.) *pseudojaponicus* BERNHAUER

P. pseudojaponicus BERNHAUER, M., 1936 : Pubb. Mus. Ent. Pietro Rossi, I: 307.

Not only is there a close similarity between this and European *P. carbonarius* (GYLLENHAL) in facies, but also the aedeagus is of the same general form in both species. BERNHAUER's description of this pecies consists merely of the difference between it and *japonicus* SHARP, but I must leave the decision till more data are obtained. Numerous examples of this species were collected in Mt. Jônen, at an alitude between 1300 and 2500 meters. This species also comes very close to *P. addendus* SHARP except for the different constructions of the aedeagus, and mixed with it in collection. In *addendus* the intermediate segments of the antennae are more transverse in general.

Paragabrius kamimurai n. sp.

(Staphylininae : Staphylinini)

This species may be distinguished at a glance from *P. micans* (GRAVENHORST) by

the coloration, large punctures scattered on the head and the coarse puncturation of the elytra. The aedeagus of this species is a little more robust than that of *micans*, the median lobe with much more narrowly pointed apex and the paramere has broader branches of the fork.

Ferrugineous black with distinct copper reflex, the elytra at the base of the deflexed side with reddish yellow marking extending often to about the middle of the deflexed side, very often along the suture and the apical margin narrowly reddish, the posterior margins of the abdominal segments rather broadly reddish, antennae brown with the intermediate segments more or less infuscate, legs, excluding brownish coxae, reddish yellow. Length: 6.5 - 6.8 mm.

Head rather oblong, convex, as wide as the anterior part of the pronotum, the eyes small, less than half as long as the post-ocular region, the sides behind the eyes almost parallel, and then fully rounded with the base, the vertex between the antennae with shallow triangular depression, the punctures of the head vary to some extent in arrangements and status according to the individuals, the median interocular punctures are distinct, rather close to one another and a little remote from the marginal ocular puncture, which is placed at a little inside the margin of the eye, halfway between the interocular and the marginal puncturs is a pair of another punctures, which is placed a little anterior to each of them, puncture-like or small foveoid impression is behind the middle of the frontal margin, several large punctures scattered in the posterior region of the head, ground-sculpture very fine, quite obsolete. Antennae moderate, with the 3rd segment only slightly longer than the 2nd, 4th small, scarcely longer than broad, 5th about as long as broad, 6th to 9th feebly increasing in width and decreasing in length, the penultimate rather lightly transverse, the last short. Pronotum about as broad as the head, a little longer than broad, the anterior angles quite obtuse, the sides nearly straight, moderately widened behind, ground-sculpture as on the head. Discal series each consisting of six or seven, irregularly placed punctures, lateral series four or five smaller punctures and three or four another punctures near the side margin, which bears several conspicuous, outstanding setae. Scutellum finely obsoletely punctured. Elytra slightly longer than the pronotum, moderately longer than broad, rather distinctly widened behind, somewhat coarsely, moderately densely punctured. Abdomen very finely, obsoletely punctured. Profemora with five or six brown spines at the apex of the inner margin, metatarsi with the 1st segment a little shorter than the 5th, about as long as the two following segments together.

Male: protarsi simple, not dilated. Aedeagus as in fig. 4, the apical portion of the paramere on its inner face is studded with many black spinulae, arranged in a close row right on the inner margins of folk, the 6th visible sternite has a triangular excision at the middle of the posterior margin.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Jônen (2200 m.), Pref. Nagano, 10. VI. 1960.

Allotype: ♀, Mt. Jônen (2200 m.), 23. IX. 1960.

20 paratypes: Mt. Jônen (900 - 2200 m.), V - XI. 1960. * (* in coll. SAWADA).

Ocypus (s. str.) *japonicus* n. sp.

(Staphylininae : Staphylinini)

This species differs from all the other Japanese species of the genus at present

known to me in the points as follows: body is very narrow and elongate, the head rather orbicular in shape and the last segments of labial and maxillary palpi are slender, nearly fusiform, and as long as the preceding, the general form and sculpture of the elytra are very like those of *O. dorsalis* SHARP, but a little coarser and not so even. It is with some hesitation that I describe this species as a member of *Ocypus* s. str. (sensu COIFFAIT, 1964). In aedeagus, however, it would appear to be closely related to European *ophthalmicus - scopori* complex, differing in a few comparative points, the paramere of *japonicus* n. sp. is broader and abruptly dilated in the middle portion. Until such opportunity as more sufficient data can be studied I would provisionally place this species in the subgenus in question.

Bronze-black, elytra dusky reddish brown, the humeri more or less lighter, the abdomen with the 2nd to 4th segments having velvety, more or less bifurcate pubescence, which appears in certain light blackish, the 5th segment has a large, golden-yellow tomentose patch, elsewhere poorly mottled with yellow pubescence, the head and pronotum with a bronze reflex, elytra and abdomen almost opaque, legs brown with the femora infuscate, antennae dark brown with the extreme base of the 2nd and 3rd segments reddish. Length : 12 mm.

Head suborbicular, moderately convex, slightly transverse, eyes gently prominent, shorter than the post-ocular region (10 : 14), the sides behind the eyes not dilated, feebly rounded and rather distinctly convergent behind, the basal angles, quite indistinct, the surface moderately coarsely, rather densely punctured, the puncturation becoming fine and dense to the sides and the base, smooth median space is rather indistinct and more or less largely bifariate in front, the prothoracic epipleura absent. Antennae slender, not dilated distally, all the segments are rather distinctly longer than broad, the 1st segment about two-thirds the length of the 2nd and 3rd united, the 3rd considerably longer than the 2nd. Pronotum distinctly convex, a little narrower than the head, distinctly longer than broad (10 : 13), the sides slightly convergent behind, broadly sinuate behind the middle, a little dilated and feebly rounded in apical fourth, the posterior margin subtruncate, the puncturation is a little finer and denser than that of the head, there is an obsolete median space which is often interrupted by the misplaced punctures. Elytra abbreviate, appressed, a little broader than the pronotum, sculpture obsolete, rather shagreened, scarcely variegate with golden pubescence. Hind-wings rudimentary, reduced to a small piece. Abdomen finely indistinctly punctured. Female unknown to me.

Male: the 8th sternite triangularly, not very deeply emarginate. Aedeagus as shown in fig. 2, the paramere is relatively broad, viewed from upper side suddenly dilated in the middle portion, a character which is uncommon in the group, and distinctly curved to the left, the median lobe has no distal operculum.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Jônen (1900 m.), Pref. Nagano, 29. VII. 1960.

1 paratype: Mt. Jônen (2200 m.), 8. VII. 1960. * (* in coll. SAWADA).

Quedius (s. str.) *viduus* n. sp.

(Staphylininae : Quediini)

In general appearance very like species of European *Q. fuliginosus* (GRAVENHORST), in the only one female which I have examined, the head is seemingly broader, the

eyes larger and more convex, the pronotum is less convergent in front, broader elytra and rougher sculpture in the abdomen, the ground-sculpture in the head and pronotum being a little more distinct. The facts above described will distinguish the species from the typical form of *fuliginosus*.

Head and pronotum black and rather shining, clypeus fuscous except for the anterior margin indistinctly lighter, antennae brown, with the two or three basal segments rufescent, elytra dusky reddish brown, abdomen fuscous, with green-metallic reflex, the apical margins of tergites rather distinctly rufescent, legs fuscous. Length: 10 mm.

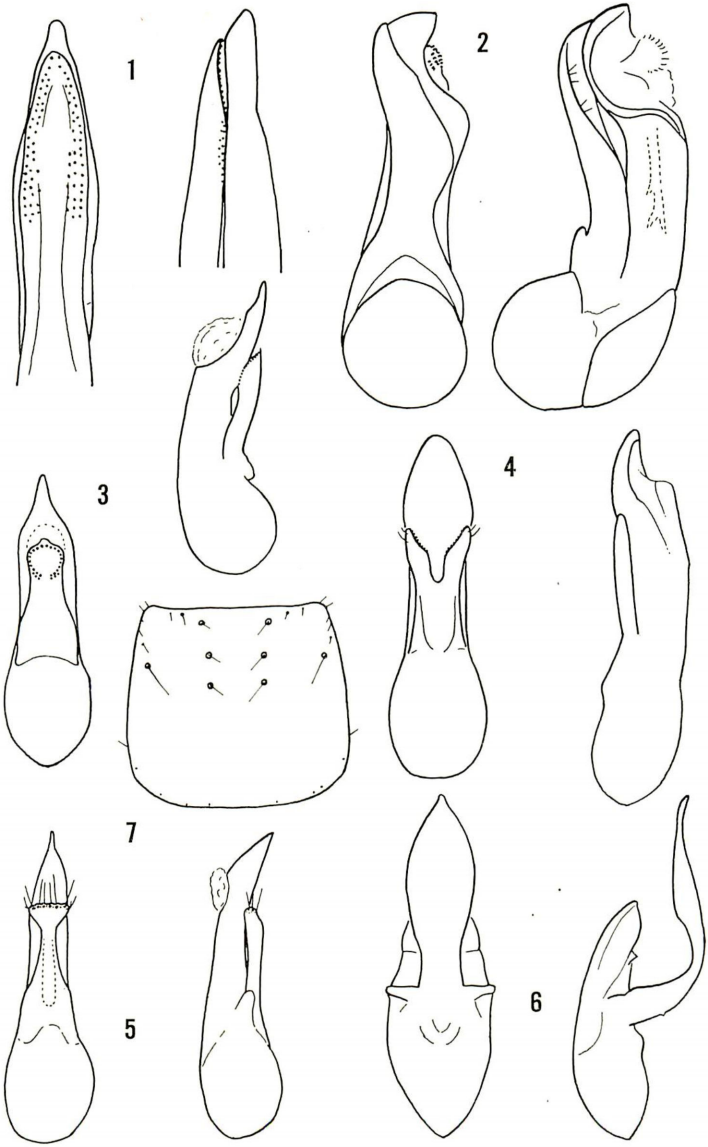
Head large, transverse (10 : 12.5, clypeus excluded), eyes large, rather distinctly prominent, their maximum diameter seen from above about four times the distance from eye to the nuchal constriction, the median interocular punctures widely separated, and a little close to the marginal punctures, another puncture is very close to the interocular puncture, three other punctures, of which the posterior two punctures are smaller and situated very close to one another, placed obliquely between the hind margin of the eye and the base of the head, there is also a puncture behind the eye. Clypeus with a very fine incision at the middle of the anterior margin. Antennae short and slender, with the 3rd segment longer than the 2nd (10 : 13), and suddenly narrowed behind, 4th to 10th feebly descreasing in length, in widest aspect 10th as long as broad. Pronotum distinctly convex, in front a little wider than the head, slightly broader than long (10 : 11), the sides scarcely rounded and a little convergent in front (fig. 7). Discal series each consisting of three, nearly equidistant punctures, externally with one or two others, ground-sculpture rather distinct, transverse and wavy. Scutellum quite impunctate. Elytra broader than long (10 : 14.5), a little shorter than the pronotum, puncturation indistinct, rather dense and somewhat rough. Hind-wings present, probably functional. Abdomen broad, finely, moderately densely punctured. Metatarsi with the 1st segment scarcely longer than the 2nd and 3rd together.

Holotype: ♀, Mt. Jônen (2200 m.), Pref. Nagano, 12. VIII. 1960.

Explanation of Plate 2.

Figs. 1–6. Male genitalia, left – upper view, right – lateral view; 7. Pronotum.

1. *Philonthus* (*Onychophilonthus*) *nakanei* n. sp. from Mt. Jônen.
2. *Ocypus* (s. str.) *japonicus* n. sp. from Mt. Jônen.
3. *Philonthus* (s. str.) *subvarians* n. sp. from Maruyama, Hokkaido.
4. *Paragabrius kamimurai* n. sp. from Mt. Jônen.
5. *Philonthus* (s. str.) *jonenensis* n. sp. from Mt. Jônen.
6. *Lobrathium* (*Platydomene*) *nobile* n. sp. from Mt. Tateyama.
7. *Quedius* (s. str.) *viduus* n. sp. from Mt. Jônen.



(K. SAWADA del.)

New Species and Records of the Cleridae from the Ryukyu Islands, I (Coleoptera)

By Mutsuo Miyatake

Entomological Laboratory, College of Agriculture,
Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan

Recently I have been studying some series of the collections of Clerid-beetles taken from the Ryukyu Islands, lying between Kyushu of Japan and Formosa. The specimens treated in this paper form part of a collection made by Mr. Taichi Shibata since 1960, unless otherwise indicated. I wish to express my deepest thanks to Mr. T. Shibata for his generosities. My sincere thanks are also due to Prof. Tamotsu Ishihara for his constant guidance and encouragement in the course of my works and to Mr. Sadanari Hisamatsu, Mr. Yorio Miyatake and Mr. Nobuo Ohbayashi for their kind helps in literature and specimens.

1. *Cylidrus cyaneus* (Fabricius, 1787) (Pl. 3, A)

Specimens examined: 1♀, Yudomari, Yakushima, 23. v. 1960, H. Yokoyama; 1♀, Onoaida, Yakushima, 25. v. 1960, H. Yokoyama; 1♂, 1♀, Hoshidate, Iriomotejima, 21. vii. 1963, Y. Hama.

Distribution: Ryukyu Islands (Yakushima*, Iriomotejima*); Formosa; Philippines; Malayan Archipelago; New Guinea; Madagascar; Africa; etc.

Remarks: In the specimens above-mentioned the anterior legs, the tibiae and tarsi of the middle and posterior legs, and the apical segment of abdomen are blackish brown or black as in the Formosan specimen stated by Schenkling [1912, Ent. Mitt. 1 (11): 322] and this form belongs to var. *picimanus* Corporaal [1939, Ind. Forest Rec., n. s., 6 (2): 18]. The male specimen from Iriomotejima has the almost entirely blackish abdomen.

Paracladiscus gen. nov.

Form elongate. Head hypognathous, short, nearly as wide as prothorax; clypeal suture finely impressed and slightly bisinuous; clypeus short and flattened; labrum slightly emarginate in front; mandibles short, with a small subapical tooth; terminal segment of maxillary palpus cylindrical and slightly thickened near middle; that of labial palpus rather broadly securiform; eyes large and prominent in male, while in femael much smaller, emarginate behind the antennal base, rather coarsely granulate. Antennae 11-segmented, in male long, slender, strongly pectinate from 3rd segment to 10th, of which some segments of the middle part (in the type-species the 4th to 6th) have

All the localities with an asterisk (*) in the Ryukyu Islands are newly recorded here.

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another short branch as in manner of the bipectinate antenna, 1st segment short and subglobose, 2nd very small, nearly spherical, 11th somewhat spindle-shaped; in female short and rather stout, 3rd cylindrical, slender and slightly widened apically, 4th shorter but broader than 3rd, 5th again shorter than 4th but more strongly widened apically, 6th to 10th robustly serrate, distinctly wider than long, 11th broadly oval. Prothorax elongate, campanulate, strongly constricted near base, the part anterior to the constriction more or less sexually different in form, in male distinctly longer than wide, sides gradually narrowing from apex towards the constriction in a slightly curved line, while in female about as long as wide, sides more rounded; anterior coxal cavities completely closed, intercoxal process reaching the posterior margin of prothorax. Scutellum small and subcircular. Elytra long, subparallel, covering abdomen, with approximate rows of coarse punctures up to the extreme apices, which are separately rounded. Abdomen with six visible sternites, 1st sternite longer than any other. Legs with the anterior pair long and slender, middle pair proportionally shorter than the anterior in each part, posterior pair somewhat longer than the middle; posterior tibiae of male distinctly swollen, and depressed and densely hairy on the inner side; all tarsi with five distinct segments, 1st segment readily recognizable from above, 5th about as long as 3rd and 4th combined; claws large, with a broad tooth.

Type-species of the genus: *Paracladiscus atricolor* sp. nov.

This new genus is somewhat allied to *Diplopherusa* HELLER, 1921 in the bipectinate antennae and the strongly swollen posterior tibiae in male, but it is distinguished from the latter by the elongate and campanulate prothorax, the broadly securiform apical segment of labial palpus, and the differently structured antennae. And in the general form the new genus seems to be more closely related to *Cladiscus* than to *Diplopherusa*.

2. *Paracladiscus atricolor* sp. nov. (Pl. 3, B; Text Fig. 1, A & B)

♂. Deep piceous black, not strongly shiny, moderately densely pilose above; mouth-parts, two basal segments of antennae, coxae, trochanters, tips of femora, bases and tips of tibiae, and apical segments of tarsi of all legs more or less reddish, claws yellowish with basal tooth paler; underparts somewhat paler than the upper-surface, especially so on prosternum and abdomen; pilosity on head, antennae and on pronotum dark brown, that on elytra, underparts and on legs somewhat yellowish. Head gently convex on the frontal area, feebly bi-impressed between eyes, coarsely and very closely punctured, punctures becoming somewhat finer and less close towards middle. Antennae as stated in the generic diagnosis and as figured. Pronotum a little narrower than head with eyes, somewhat more coarsely and sparsely punctured than on head. Scutellum rough on the surface. Elytra long and narrow, sides parallel throughout, each with

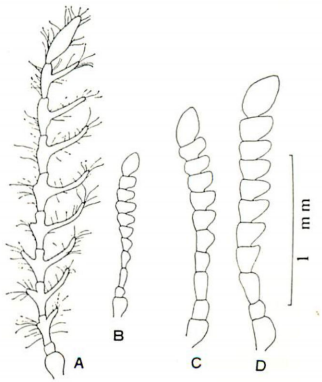


Fig. 1. Antenna of: A, *Paracladiscus atricolor* gen. et sp. nov., ♂; B, Ditto, ♀; C, *Gracilotillus shibatai* sp. nov., ♂; D, Ditto, ♀.

ten rows of very coarse punctures, which are subquadrate, deep, and flat-bottomed; intervals appearing to be slightly convex, visibly narrower than the width of the next punctures, each with an irregular row of sparse and fine setiferous punctures. Underparts coarsely but rather sparsely punctured and sparsely hairy in the most part; abdomen with 6th sternite short and rather deeply and narrowly emarginate behind, last tergite somewhat roundly truncate on the posterior margin. Legs rather heavily sculptured; anterior and middle tibiae rather stout and nearly straight, posterior tibiae strongly swollen, and broadly depressed and densely hairy on the inner side.

Length 4.8 mm; width of elytral bases 1.0 mm.

♀. Different from the male in the following characters: Head narrower, with eyes small and less prominent. Antennae much shorter and stouter, not reaching base of prothorax, 6th to 10th segments transverse and robustly serrate, 11th broadly oval. Prothorax shorter and more rounded on sides, somewhat more convex above, more rugosely punctured. Elytral punctures relatively larger and more elongate (for example, the 3rd row includes more than 40 punctures in the holotype ♂, while in the paratype ♀ 30 punctures only). Sixth abdominal sternite longer and broadly rounded behind. The left middle leg and both posterior legs broken.

Length 4 mm; width of elytral bases 0.8 mm.

Holotype ♂, Naze, Amami-Ôshima, 12. vi. 1960, K. YAMADA (in coll. T. SHIBATA). Paratype ♀, Tsunagu, Amami-Ôshima, 15. vii. 1962, H. YOKOYAMA (in coll. T. SHIBATA).

Distribution: Ryukyu Islands (Amami-Ôshima).

3. *Gracilotillus shibatai* sp. nov. (Pl. 3, C; Text Fig. 1, C & D)

♀. Rather elongate, subcylindrical; head bluish black, mouth-parts including palpi piceous black, antennae blackish, apex of the terminal segment somewhat paler, prothorax black with a bluish shine, base clearly red up to the constriction; scutellum and basal third of elytra red, posterior margin of the red area on elytra almost straight, apical two-thirds of elytra black with a violescent shine and with a transverse whitish band just behind the middle, touching both suture and lateral margin, which is about 1/6 the elytral length and a little narrowed and somewhat oblique towards suture, the anterior margin of which is slightly emarginate; the black band between the basal reddish area and the whitish band slightly narrower than the whitish band; underparts black with a slight bluish shine except for the posterior margin and the intercoxal process of prosternum, meso- and metathorax, which are clearly reddish; legs black with a slight bluish shine, tarsi and claws piceous. Pilosity long, suberect, somewhat brownish or yellowish, that on the sides of elytra and on legs long, light yellow.

Head with moderately prominent eyes slightly broader than anterior margin of prothorax, gently convex on front, coarsely but not so strongly rugose and indistinctly punctured for hairs, sculpture becoming coarser towards sides; labrum broad and not so deeply emarginate in front; clypeal suture nearly straight; terminal segment of maxillary palpus subcylindrical and slightly dilated apically; that of labial palpus narrowly triangular; antennae rather robust, not reaching base of pronotum, 3rd segment rather elongate, slightly obtriangular, 4th more dilated apically, slightly longer than wide, 5th to 10th robustly serrate, distinctly wider than long, 11th somewhat elongate-oval. Prothorax campanulate, strongly constricted at basal fourth, distinctly longer than wide

(about 1.3 times as long as wide); anterior margin slightly arcuate; anterior transverse impression very obsolete; anterior portion rounded on sides and well convex above, with a small fovea on each down-sloping side; surface rugose and punctulate as on head, rugosity somewhat stronger and closer towards sides. Scutellum slightly wider than long, rounded on sides and apex. Elytra rather elongate, subparallel, slightly widened at shoulders and behind the whitish band, less than three times as long as wide conjointly; each with ten approximate rows of very large, deep, flat-bottomed, hexagonal punctures from base to apical seventh, punctures including two minute granules; intervals exceedingly narrow so that they may appear to be hive-like; elytral apices separately rounded. Underparts: prosternum transversely rugose; mesosternum somewhat coarsely punctured, metasternum and abdominal sternites rather sparsely and finely punctured and sparsely hairy; abdomen with 5th sternite coarsely but distinctly punctured throughout, 6th broadly rounded behind. Legs of moderate length, anterior femora strongly thickened, anterior tibiae slightly curved.

Length 7.0 mm; width of elytral bases 1.7 mm.

♂. The left elytron broken. Third and 4th antennal segments more slender, subcylindrical, 3rd about 1.5 times as long as 4th, 5th rather slightly dilated apically. Posterior margin and intercoxal process of prosternum blackish. Post-median whitish band of elytra much narrower, the anterior margin of it almost straight, while the posterior margin slightly emarginate, and evidently narrowed towards suture. Abdomen with 5th sternite polished and impunctate for the most part, 6th rather narrowly rounded behind.

Length 5.6 mm; width of elytral bases 1.3 mm.

Holotype ♀, Ikari, Amami-Ôshima, 30. vi. 1961, T. SHIBATA (in coll. T. SHIBATA). Paratype ♂, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima, 11. vii. 1962, N. OHBAYASHI (in coll. Ent. Lab. Ehime Univ.).

Distribution : Ryukyu Islands (Amami-Ôshima).

This new species is very closely related to *G. vitalisi* CORPORAAL et v. d. WIEL 1949, from Tonkin, but differing from the latter in the coloration of the antennae and legs, the sculpture of elytra, and in having a bluish shine on the head, prothorax and elytra. And it is very similar in coloration to *G. semicyaneus* PIC, 1933, the type-species of this genus, from the Philippines, but the rows of punctures on elytra extend a little beyond the middle in the latter.

4. *Thaneroclerus buquet* (LEFEVRE, 1835)

Specimens examined: 1 ex., Shimmura, Amami-Ôshima, 18. vii. 1954, S. HISAMATSU (in coll. Ent. Lab. Ehime Univ.); 1 ex., Kawakami, Kasari, Amami-Ôshima, 10. viii. 1960, K. YAMADA; 1 ex., Naze, Amami-Ôshima, 2. viii. 1961, K. YAMADA; 1 ex., Ikari, Amami-Ôshima, 3. viii. 1961, K. YAMADA.

Distribution: Cosmopolitan; Ryukyu Islands (Amami-Ôshima*).

Remarks: This cosmopolitan clerid is a predator on certain insects living in grain, spices, tobacco, etc., and in Japan it is occasionally found in imported grain from abroad.

5. *Opilo formosanus* SCHENKLING, 1912

Specimens examined: 1♀, Iriomotejima, 26. v. 1962, K. KOJIMA (in coll. Ent. Lab. Ehime Univ.); 1♂, Shirahama, Iriomotejima, 11. x. 1963, K. KUNIYOSHI (in coll. Ent.

Lab. Ehime Univ.); 1♂, 1♀, Mt. Bannadake, Ishigakijima, 26. vi. 1964, Y. HAMA; 2♂, 5♀, Hirakubo, Ishigakijima, 23 & 29. vi. 1964, H. KONISHI; 5♂, 10♀, Mt. Omotodake, Ishigakijima, 29 & 30. vi. 1964, Y. HAMA.

Distribution: Ryukyu Islands (Iriomotejima*, Ishigakijima*); Formosa.

6. *Orthrius binotatus* (FISCHER, 1829)

Specimen examined: 1♀, Sonai, Iriomotejima, 1. vii. 1964, at light, N. OHBAYASHI (in coll. Ent. Lab. Ehime Univ.).

Distribution: Ryukyu Islands (Iriomotejima*); Bengal; India; Philippines.

7. *Clerus postmaculatus* NAKANE, 1963

Specimens examined: 2♂, 5♀, Ikari, Amami-Ôshima, T. SHIBATA (2♀, 18. v. 1960; 1♂, 19. vi. 1961; 1♀, 20. vi. 1961; 1♀, 30. vi. 1961; 1♂, 3. vii. 1961); 1♀, Mt. Yuwandake, Amami-Ôshima, 10. vii. 1961, T. SHIBATA; 1♀, Miyanoura, Yakushima, 10. vii. 1961, K. UEDA.

Distribution: Ryukyu Islands (Yakushima*, Nakanoshima in Tokara Is., Amami-Ôshima*).

8. *Stigmatium igai* NAKANE, 1963

Specimens examined: 6♂, 11♀, Ikari, Amami-Ôshima, T. SHIBATA (1♂, 1♀, 11. v. 1960; 2♀, 17 & 22. v. 1960; 1♂, 2♀, 28 & 29. v. 1960; 4♂, 5♀, 19–21. vi. 1961; 1♀, 3. vii. 1961); 1♂, 1♀, the same locality as above, 3 & 6. viii. 1961, K. YAMADA; 1♂, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima, 23. iv. 1964, K. SAKO; 1♀, Miyanoura, Yakushima, 9. vii. 1961, K. UEDA.

Distribution: Ryukyu Islands (Yakushima*, Nakanoshima in Tokara Is., Amami-Ôshima*).

9. *Allochotes amamioshimanus* sp. nov. (Pl. 3, D)

♂. Oval; light to deep yellowish brown, shining. Head reddish yellow-brown, with piceous black areas on vertex to posterior part of frons and on the under-surface behind eyes. Mouth-parts including palpi yellowish brown except for the tips of mandibles, which are shiny black. Antennae rather dull blackish brown, basal two segments deep yellowish brown, 3rd brownish. Prothorax pale yellowish brown, discal area of pronotum somewhat orange-yellow with three blackish piceous markings, the anterior one is along the anterior margin, very broad-pentagonal, and the length is about 2/7 the pronotal length at middle and the width is almost equal to the width of head, and a pair of broad-oval spots are situated at middle of each side. Scutellum piceous black with a slight bluish lustre. Elytra deep bluish black with a purplish tinge. Underparts yellowish brown, prosternum somewhat paler. Legs with coxae, trochanters, and femora concolorous with body, all tibiae piceous black except for both ends, which are narrowly yellowish brown, tarsi yellowish brown, the dorsal surface much infuscated; claws deep reddish brown with base and basal tooth somewhat paler. Piles on the dorsal surface relatively long, erect, mostly blackish; those on the underparts

yellowish brown, suberect or depressed, those on the dorsal surface of femora, the outer surface of tibiae, and the dorsal surface of tarsal segments blackish and the rest yellowish brown.

Head rather finely and sparsely punctured; frons with a small but distinct roundish concave at middle; clypeal suture obscure, broadly arched; labrum transverse, broadly emarginate at apex; maxillary palpus with the last segment very narrow and somewhat obliquely truncate at apex; last segment of labial palpus narrow, subequal in shape to that of maxillary palpus but slightly smaller than it. Antennae of moderate length, 1st segment slender, cubic, somewhat thickened apically, and slightly curved near apex, 2nd shortest, subglobose, 3rd elongate-obtriangular, about two times as long as 2nd, 4th to 10th distinctly serrate, the length becoming slightly shorter successively towards apex but the serration being longer, 4th distinctly longer than wide (about 15 : 11), 10th distinctly wider than long (about 17 : 11, in the same unit in the 4th), 11th broadly oval, slightly longer than 10th and about as wide as 10th. Eyes relatively large, slightly emarginate behind the antennal base. Pronotum distinctly wider than head, wider than long (about 9 : 7); apex almost straight; sides subparallel; anterior corners rectangularly rounded in lateral view but broadly rounded as seen from above; base arcuately produced posteriorly; posterior corners not distinct but broadly rounded into base; anterior corners and sides finely and base somewhat coarsely margined; surface almost smooth, finely and more sparsely punctured as on vertex. Scutellum trapezoid, coarsely punctured. Elytra ovate, strongly rounded at sides and apex, distinctly broader than thorax, broadest a little before middle, slightly longer than broad (6 : 5); surface much more distinctly, closely and evenly punctured than on pronotum; marginal bead fine but complete. Underparts: prothorax and mesothorax except mesosternum almost smooth, mesosternum somewhat rugose except middle; metasternum and abdominal sternites somewhat dull on the surface, and finely, indistinctly and closely punctured on metasternum and more distinctly and closely on abdominal sternites; 5th abdominal sternite very slightly emarginate, 6th sternite smooth and shining, subtruncate at apex; terminal tergite truncate at apex.

Length 7.5 mm; width 4.5 mm.

♀. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Mt. Yuwandake, Amami-Ôshima, 25. iv. 1964, K. SAKO (in coll. T. SHIBATA).

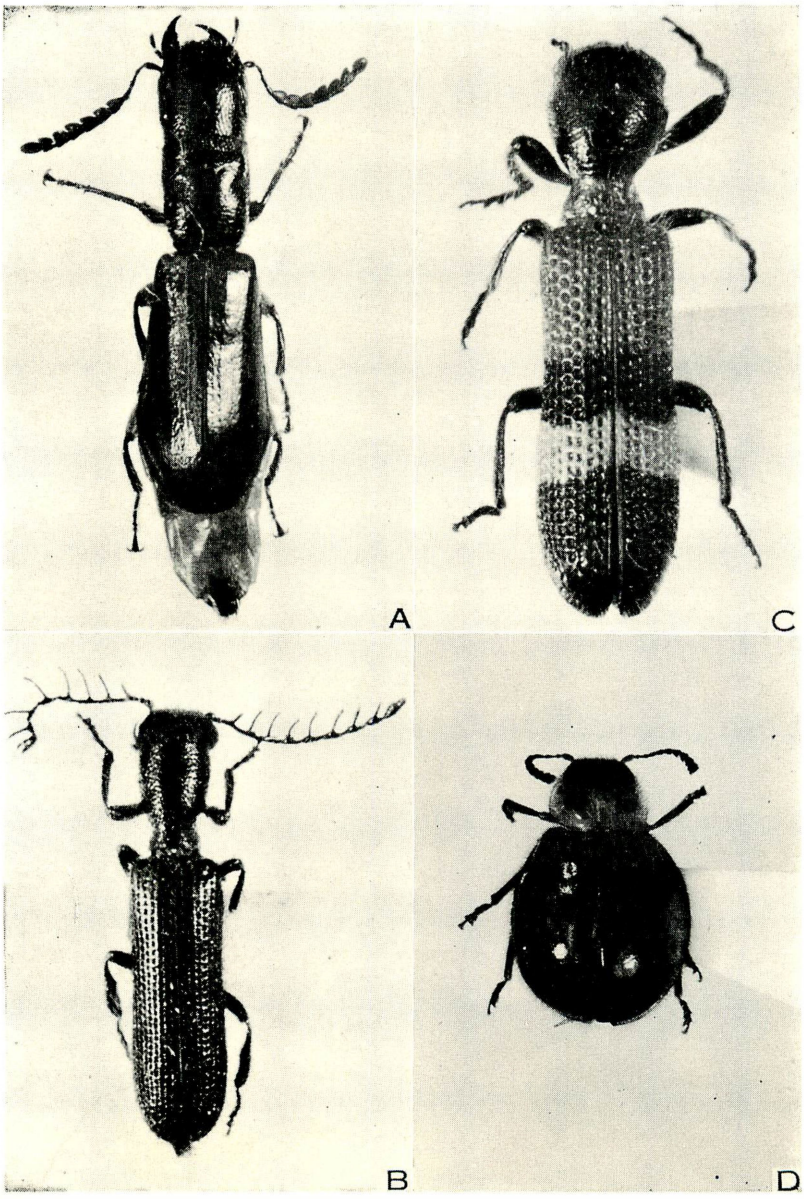
Distribution: Ryukyu Islands (Amami-Ôshima).

This new species somewhat resembles *A. sauteri* SCHENKLING, 1912, from Formosa, but it can be easily distinguished from the latter by the pronotal markings, narrow palpi, broadly serrate antennal segments, sparse punctuation on elytra, etc.

10. *Tenerus hilleri* HAROLD, 1877

Specimens examined: 1♀, Naze, Amami-Ôshima, 5. vi. 1960, T. SHIBATA; 1♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima, 27. vi. 1960, T. SHIBATA; 1♀, Shimmura, Amami-Ôshima, 26. vi. 1961, T. SHIBATA; 1♂, the same locality as above, 17. vii. 1954, S. HISAMATSU et al. (in coll. Ent. Lab. Ehime Univ.).

Distribution: Ryukyu Islands (Amami-Ôshima*); Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu); Formosa; Korea.



(M. MIYATAKE photo.)

11. *Tarsostenus univittatus* (Rossi, 1792)

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ambô, Yakushima, 19. v. 1960, H. Yokoyama; 1♀, Naze, Amami-Ôshima, 14. v. 1960, T. Shibata; 1♂, the same locality as above, 3. v. 1961, T. Shibata; 1♀, Shimmura, Amami-Ôshima, 6. vii. 1961, T. Shibata; 1♂, Yona, Okinawa-Hontô, 23. iv. 1962, Y. Arita (in coll. Ent. Lab. Ehime Univ.).

Distribution: Cosmopolitan; Ryukyu Islands (Yakushima*, Amami-Ôshima*, Okinawa-Hontô*).

Explanation of Plate 3.

A. *Cylidrus cyaneus* (Fabricius), ♀, from Yakushima.
B. *Paracladiscus atricolor* Miyatake, gen. et sp. nov., holotype ♂, from Amami-Ôshima.
C. *Gracilotillus shibatai* Miyatake, sp. nov., holotype ♀, from Amami-Ôshima.
D. *Allochotes amamioshimanus* Miyatake, sp. nov., holotype ♂, from Amami-Ôshima.

トガリホソアトキリゴミムシの新産地

木内　盛郷

今まで，本州・九州（対馬を含む）からトカラ列島の宝島までその分布が知られている *Dromius* (*Philorhizus*) *optimus* Bates, 1873 トガリホソアトキリゴミムシの四国における報告を知らないので，下記の標本に基づき記録しておく．

1♂, Takegashima, Tokushima Pref., Shikoku, 11. V. 1964, Morisato Kiuchi leg.

オモゴツツキノコムシの新産地

芝田　太一

奈良県室生寺，1961年5月7日，後藤光男氏採集．

愛媛県の面河渓を原産地として新属新種で発表された *Omogocis tuberculifrons* Miyatake（オモゴツツキノコムシ）は体長 2 mm. 前後，小さいけれども変った形をしたツツキノコムシである．著者の手許に上記の1標本があるので，本州を新産地として加えたい．同定された宮武睦夫氏と，貴重な資料を恵与下さった後藤光男氏に深謝する．

日本のかみきりむし (7)

林　　匡　夫

The Cerambycidae of Japan (Col.) (7)

By Masao Hayashi

Subgenus *Perimesosa* Breuning (続き)

15. *Mesosa* (*Perimesosa*) *cribrata cribrata* Bates フタスジゴマフカミキリ

Mesosa cribrata Bates, 1884, Jl. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., XVIII : 245 (Sapporo) ; Kojima & Watanabe, 1959, Jyuhyô, 9 (5) : 85 (Oyochi near Obihiro)

Mesosa (*Perimesosa*) *cribrata* : Breuning, 1939, Revis. : 410 ; 1959, Catal. : 52.

♂ ; 体は短小，黒色（時に赤褐色），淡黄緑灰色の微毛におおわれるが，前胸・翅鞘には小黒斑を散布し，翅鞘には更に基部後方および中央直後によく発達した幅広い2本の黒色の微毛におおわれた横帯を装う．触角の第3節以下の各節は基部を白色の微毛でとりまかれるがその白色部は先端の節に向うに従い拡がる．肢は淡黄緑灰色の微毛におおわれるが腿節の中央及び端部，脛節の基部直後及び先端は黒く，脛節の先端部には黒色毛を生じ，跗節の第5節は白色の微毛を装う．体表には黒色の立毛を生じる．

額及び頭頂は小点刻を疎布する．複眼の下片はその下，顳より明らかに短い（1.5 : 2）．触角は体の約1.6倍の長さ，第3節は第4節より僅かに長く（6 : 5.5）最長，第11節は第10節の½より明らかに長い．前胸は明らかに横長く（7 : 5.5），背板は単純，やや大きい点刻を不規則に，中央部ではやや密に装う．小楯板は横長く後方は丸い．翅鞘は肩部幅の約2倍弱の長さ（9 : 17），両側は平行，後方は丸く，背面は不規則に大点刻を密布するが点刻は基部では互いに連絡する．体長：7 mm．分布：北海道（特産）．非常に稀なもののようで，筆者は小島圭三博士の好意で北海道帯広大誉地で1958年8月14日に渡辺弘之氏の採集した1♂を所蔵する他，本種の標本に接したことがない．生態その他は現在のところ不明．

Bates は札幌の♀？に基づいて記載を行ったが，Dr. Breuning(1939) は Type の再記載で，Bates の挙げなかった“触角第3節は第4節と等長，顳は複眼下片より僅かに長い．前胸は甚だ短くその長さの2倍の幅”などの重要な形態的特長を付加した．今この Type の特長を上に記載した♂と比較すると，Bates の挙げた“触角第11節は前節の½より短い”という点を併せ，明らかに♀を指すものと考えてよいと思う．但し Breuning の記載の中で体色を“帯赤褐色”と記しているが，これは Type 標本が採集後60年も経て退色したことによるのではないかと考えられる．

〔昆虫学評論，第18巻，第1号，26～36頁，1965年，6月〕

16. *Mesosa* (*Perimesosa*) *cribrata kirisimana* MATSUSHITA, Comb. nov.
キリシマゴマフカミキリ（チビゴマフカミキリ）

Mesosa kirisimana MATSUSHITA, 1943, Tr. N. H. Soc. Taiwan, XXXIII (242-243) : 576 (Kirishima, Pref. Kagoshima)

Mesosa sp. : MATSUDA, 1956, Kita-Kyûshû no Kontyû, 7 : 20, fig. 5 (Sata Cape, Pref. Kagoshima)

Mesosa (*Aphelocnemia*) *kirisamana* : BREUNING, 1959, Catal. : 51.

Mesosa (*Perimesosa*) *cribrata* : AMANO, 1962, Kita-Kyûshû no Kontyû, 9 (2) : 33 (Mt. Sobo, Pref. Oita)

Mesosa shikokensis OHBAYASHI, 1963, Fragm. Col., 3 : 11 (Kuroson, Pref. Kochi) ; 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon. Col. Nat. Ed. 11 : 306, pl. 153, fig. 13 (Shikoku). Syn. nov.

原亜種に似るが，体はやや幅広く，黒色，淡黄緑灰～灰色の微毛におおわれ，体表の黒色立毛はより密に生じ，一般に翅鞘の２本の黒色横帯の中，中央後のものはより縮小する傾向がある．額及び頭頂の小点刻はより疎布され，複眼の下片はその下，顳より明らかに短い（1.7 : 2.2）．触角は体の約1.6倍（♂）或いは約1.3倍（♀）の長さ，第３節と第４節の長さの比；6.5 : 5.5（♂）或いは 6.5 : 5.8（♀）．前胸の縦横比；5 : 6.5（♂）或いは 5.3 : 7.5（♀），背板の大点刻はより疎布される．翅鞘の肩部幅と長さの比；9 : 17（♂）或いは 11.5 : 20（♀），背面の大点刻は原亜種に比して，やや小さくより疎布され，基部でも点刻は互いに離れて連絡しないなどの点で相違する．体長：8～8.5 mm．分布：四国・九州．鹿児島県佐多岬で1962年７月１日，野村好之氏の採集した１♂，１♀を研究した結果，この種は先ず松下博士が記載されてから後，疑問の種としておかれていた *M. kirisimana* (1943) に該当し，且又 *M. cribrata* にも酷似することを知った．大林一夫氏の高知県黒尊から記載した *M. shikokensis* (1963) はその記載及び付図による限り，体表の被毛が灰白色である点を除いて他は *M. kirisimana* に一致する．そこで前述の相違点を認めて，ここに *kirisimana* を *cribrata* の亜種とし，又 *shikokensis* をその synonym と認めた次第である．生態その他は現在のところ不明．

17. *Mesosa* (*Perimesosa*) *poecila* BATES　　マダラゴマフカミキリ

Mesosa poecila BATES, 1884, Jl. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., XVIII : 245 (Nikko, Honshu ; Junsai, Hokkaido)

Mesosa (*Perimesosa*) *poecila* : BREUNING, 1939, Revis. : 410 ; HAYASHI, 1955, Col. Ill. Ins. Japan, Col. ed. 1 : 60, pl. 22, fig. 255 ; BREUNING, 1959, Catal. : 52.

♂；体は細長，黒色，灰色及び帯褐黄灰色の微毛を生じ，全面に小黒斑を散布し，翅鞘上には肩部後方側縁よりと中央後方にやや細く且弯曲した波形の黒色横帯をもち，いずれも側縁にはほとんど達するが縫合線には明らかに達しない．触角第３から第６ないし第７節の基部は灰色の微毛でとりまかれるが，より先端部の各節は黄灰色の微毛によって代られ，各節の端部は黒色．小楯板は中央部に灰色の微毛を生じ両側は黒い．

頭部の触角間は深く凹み，中央には細く深い１縦溝をもち，額及び頭頂には小点刻を数少

く疎布し，複眼の下片はその下，顳より僅かに短い（2.5：2.8）．触角は体の約1.5倍の長さ，第3節は最長，第4節は第1節及び第5節より少しく長く（後の2節は等長），以下の各節は漸次短縮し，第11節は第10節より短いが，明かにその½よりも長い（3.8：3.1）．前胸は明らかに横長く（6：9），側縁はほぼ丸く，前縁後方は縊れ，背板の中央に沿い少しく凹みその両側は僅かに隆起し，全面に頭部上より大きい点刻を不規則に疎布する．小楯板は横長い矩形状，中央部は少しく凹む．翅鞘は長く基部の幅の約2倍，後方に僅かに狭まり，翅端は丸く，背面は大点刻を疎布するが翅端直前では認め難い．体長:13～17mm．分布：北海道・本州（特産）．静岡県周智郡気多村気田で1950年5月9日，シラカシ伐採枝の樹皮に産卵行動中を観察され（小島・岡部，1960），日光中禅寺で1961年6月18日ブナのあまり古くない立枯木から5頭が採集され（丸岡氏による），又十和田で6月初めから7月にかけブナの立枯木で産卵が確認されている（下山，1964）．BATES はその記載の中で“♀？（触角）第11節は前節の½よりも短い”とし，又 Dr. BREUNING はその Type の再記載において“顳は複眼下片より僅かに短い”としているが，上に記載した♂の形態と比較して相違し，触角第11節のより短い点から，正しく♀を記載したものであろうと思われる．

18. *Mesosa* (*Perimesosa*) *hirsuta hirsuta* BATES

カタシロゴマフカミキリ（カタジロゴマフカミキリ，
アルマンゴマフカミキリ，ハルマンデイゴマフカミキリ）

Mesosa hirsuta BATES, 1884, Jl. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool., XVIII : 244 (Kobe, Honshu); MATSUSHITA, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., XXXIV (2) : 340, 342 (Hokkaido, Honshu) part.; MITONO, 1941, Mushi, 14 (1) : 49 (Kyushu); HAYASHI & IGA, 1944, Ins. World, Gifu, 48 (567) : 9 (Shikoku); TAMU & TSUKAMOTO, 1956, Akitu, V (2) : 45 (Is. Kammuri, Maizuru Bay); HAYASHI, 1956, Ent. Rev. Japan, VII (1) : 15 (Is. Yakushima); UMEYA, 1961, Kontyû, 29 (4) : 218 (Isls. Izu-Ôshima, Niijima, Miyakejima)

Mesosa harmandi PIC, 1902, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. nat. Paris, VII : 341 (Central Honshu)

Mesosa (*Perimesosa*) *hirsuta* : BREUNING, 1939, Revis. : 409; 1959, Catal. : 52, part.; FUJIMURA, 1962, Kontyû, 30 (3) : 210 (Is. Oki)

体は中形であるがむしろ長めで，♀は幅広く両側ほぼ平行，黒褐～褐色，灰黄褐色の微毛におおわれる外，前胸背の側方・翅鞘基部側方及び中央部では幅広く，翅端部は幅狭く白色の微毛斑をもち，更に暗褐色の小紋を前胸の前後縁に2対，翅鞘中央の幅広い白色横帯の前後縁部にそれぞれ3対を飾る．触角第3節以下の各節の基半は白色の微毛環でとりまかれ，且下縁に縁毛を装う．小楯板は中央に黄灰色の微毛斑がありその両側は黒褐色．腿節は中央及び端部に，又脛節は基部及び端部に黒褐色部をもち，跗節の第1・2及び5節の基半は白色の微毛を装う．体背面には暗色の直立毛を生じる．

頭部の触角間は凹み，中央には1縦溝をもち，全面に微細な点刻を密布，その上大点刻を散布する．複眼の下片はその下，顳より僅かに短い．触角は体の約1.5倍（♂）或いはほぼ等長（♀），第3節は最長，第1節の約1.6倍，第4節は第1節より僅かに長く，以下の各節

は次第に短縮する．前胸は横長，側縁は丸く，前後縁で弱く縊れ，背板中央前で少しく凹み，その左右及び後方に鈍い隆起3個をもち，頭部上と同大の点刻を不規則に疎布する．小楯板は横長，後方は丸い．翅鞘は長く肩部幅の約2倍弱（♂）或いは約1.9倍弱（♀），両側はほぼ平行，後半で漸次狭まり翅端は丸く，背面には大点刻をやや密布するが，後方⅓からは漸次浅く弱く小さくなり，翅端部では殆んど認め難い．♂-genitalia : parameres は *Mesosa* 亜属の種に比較して細長，基部から漸次細まり外縁中央部で少しく弯曲し，内方は僅かにえぐられ，先端は細く丸く剛毛を密生する．median lobe は太く先端より手前から漸次細まり尖った先端に続く（江原，1954）．性染色体：精原細胞（2n）20，第1次精子細胞（n）10，X-Yタイプ（江原，1956）．体長：10～18 mm．分布：日本全土（舞鶴湾冠島・伊豆大島・新島・三宅島・屋久島・隠岐を含む）．成虫は6～8月に出現して各地でやや普通，灯火にも来集する（中村・小島，1965）．母虫が加工して産卵するのが確認された樹種には，モミ・オニグルミ・アカシデ・イヌシデ・ヤシャブシ・カシワ・スダシイ・ハルニレ・アカメガシワ・ヒロハノキハダ・イタヤカエデ・オオモミジ・シナノキがあり，又材から成虫の羽化脱出を確認されたものにクリ・フジがある（小島・岡部，1960）．本種は G. Lewis の神戸における採集品に基づき初めて記載されたものであるが，次いで Bates (1888) は朝鮮元山付近から本種を記録し，Aurivillius (1921 : 138) はウラジオストックから報告した．このウラジオストックからの記録は岡本 (1927)，Plavilstshikov (1955, 1958) によって踏襲されている．筆者は対馬及び朝鮮産の標本について調べたところ，後述する点で一定の差を認めたので，以下にそれぞれ亜種として記載し，日本産の原亜種と区別したいと思う．なおフランスの駐日公使であった Dr. Jures Harmand の本州中部における採集品に基いて書かれた *M. harmandi* Pic (1902) は本種の synonym である．

19. *Mesosa* (*Perimesosa*) *hirsuta continentalis* subsp. nov.

カタシロゴマフカミキリ朝鮮亜種

Mesosa hirsuta : Bates, 1888, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. : 379 (near Genzan in Korea) ; Aurivillius, 1921, Col. Cat. 73 : 138 (Vladiostok); Okamoto, 1927, Ins. Matsum., II (2) : 81 (Mt. Kongô, Chiisan in Korea); Plavilstshikov, 1955, Brediteli Resa : 537 (part.) ; ibid., 1958, Fauna SSSR, XXIII : 550, 560.

朝鮮産のものは，日本産の基本亜種に比較して，次の点が相違する．

複眼下片はより長くその下，顳と等長，触角は体の約 1.6 倍（♂），前胸背の瘤起は鈍く，翅鞘はより短く肩部幅の 1.8倍の長さ，背面の基半部ではより密に点刻される．体上の淡褐色の微毛をより粗に装い，翅鞘上の白色の微毛横帯は強く波うち中断し，基部と中央部に残るに過ぎない．体長：15.5 mm.，体幅

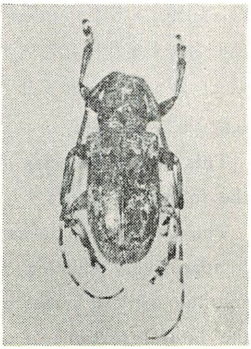


Fig. 1. *Mesosa* (*Perimesosa*) *hirsuta continentalis* subsp. nov.

：6 mm.

hirsuta を朝鮮以外から最初に報じたのは AURIVILLIUS (1921) でウラジオストックから記録しているが，岡本 (1927), 松下 (1933) 両博士以後, BREUNING(1939), GRESSITT(1951) の両博士はこのウラジオストックの記録者を“松下”として，最初の記録者にさかのぼっていない.

This new subspecies differs from the nominate subspecies from Japan in having the following points :—

The under eyelobe longer, as long as gena below it. Antennae (♂) about 1.6 times as long as body. Callosities on pronotum duller. Elytra comparatively shorter, about 1.8 times as long as the basal width, and more closely punctured on the basal half. Body furnished with less dense pubescence of light brown dominantly, and the whitish pubescent bands on elytra more strongly dentate and interrupted, only remaining at the base and the central portion. Length, 15.5 mm., width, 6 mm. Holotype, ♂, Keijô (Seoul), Korea, July 28, 1935, S. OKADA leg. (HAYASHI's coll.)

20. *Mesosa* (*Perimesosa*) *hirsuta konishii* subsp. nov.

カタシロゴマフカミキリ対馬亜種

Mesosa (*Perimesosa*) *hirsuta* : SHIRÔZU, MATSUDA & AKASHI, 1961, Kita-Kyûshû no Kontyû, 8 (1) : 39 (Sasuna in Tsushima)

対馬産のものは，日本産の基本亜種および前亜種に比較して次の点が相違する.

複眼の下片はより長くその下，頰と等長，前胸背の瘤起は鈍く，体は一般により細長．体は全般に淡黄褐色の微毛におおわれ，翅鞘上の白色の微毛横帯は非常に退化して肩部および中央部側方に小斑状に残るにすぎず，暗褐色ないし黒色部も非常に小さい紋となって散在するだけとなる．体長：15～17 mm.，体幅：5.5～6 mm.

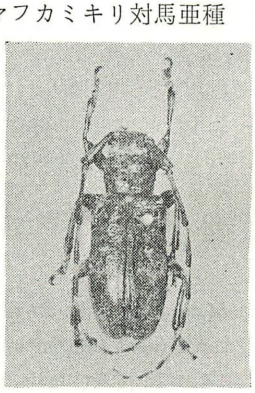


Fig. 2. *Mesosa* (*Perimesosa*) *hirsuta konishii* subsp. nov.

This new subspecies differs from the nominate and the Korean subspecies in having the following points :—

The under eyelobe as long as gena below it. Callosities on pronotum duller. Body comparatively slender, furnished with light yellowish brown pubescence throughout, and the whitish pubescent bands strongly reduced, only remaining at the humeri and the lateral portions of centre of elytra, on the same time, the dark brown or black markings also reduced into small ones scattered before and behind the central one third of elytra. Length, 15–17 mm., width, 5.5–6 mm. Holotype, ♂, Hidakatsu, Tsu-

shima Is., Aug. 5, 1961, Y. KONISHI leg.; Paratypes, 2♀♀, the same data as holotype (HAYASHI's coll.)

21. *Mesosa* (*Perimesosa*) *pictipes pictipes* GRESSITT

オキナワゴマフカミキリ

Mesosa pictipes GRESSITT, 1937, Kontyû, 11 (4) : 323, fig. 4 (Nago in Okinawa)
Mesosa (*Saimia*) *pictipes* : BREUNING, 1939, Revis : 415 ; ibid., 1959, Catal. : 53.
Mesosa longipennis pictipes : MITONO, 1940, Cat. Col. Japon., 8 : 158.
Mesosa (*Perimesosa*) *pictipes* : HAYASHI, 1960, Ent. Rev. Japan, XI (1) : 27.

"体は暗褐色，灰黄褐色の微毛を密布し全面に小暗褐色斑点を散布，触角第3節以下の基半は白色微毛でとりまかれ先端半分は暗褐，前胸背の側方の色彩はやや明るく，基部は3個の黒色斑をもつ．翅鞘は基部近くと中央部はほとんど白く，基部1/5に6～8個の暗褐色の小斑を不規則な1本の横帯状に配置し，また中央と翅端との間の各翅上にM字形を呈し，縫合線上の1小点を伴いお互いをつなぐジクザグ状の暗褐色横帯をもち，先端2/5は時に微毛を欠き煙った褐色を呈しまた光沢がある．腹節および腿節は淡灰黄褐色，脛・跗節はより白く，暗褐色部でとりまかれる．

頭部は疎に点刻され，複眼下片は僅かに横長くその下，顳より短い．額は方形上方に僅かに拡がる．触角は体長の1 1/6倍の長さ（♀），第3節は第1節の1.5倍の長さ，第4節は第1節とほとんど等長，以下の各節は短縮される．前胸は長さの1 1/3倍の幅，基部は前縁より僅かに幅広く，側縁中央はふくれ，背板は中央両側に1対のやや大きく低い瘤起と基部中央前に1小瘤起とをもち，不規則に点刻される．小楯板は幅広く先端は丸い．翅鞘は基部後方で一たんくびられ，背面は基部近くで僅かにふくれ，不規則な列状に点刻されるが，その点刻は基部後方でもっとも顕著である．体長：13.3 mm." 分布：沖縄．

本種は沖縄名護産の1♀（1932年7月3日採集）によって記載され〔林(1960 : 27) の沖縄・奄美から記載されとあったのは誤り，奄美からは GRESSITT (1950 : 220) が？を付して奄美産の記録を行ったもので，ここに訂正する〕，その後林の同じく沖縄名護産の1♀（1958年5月14日採集）の追加以外には全く知られないので，上には原記載を紹介するにとどめた．

22. *Mesosa* (*Perimesosa*) *pictipes yayeyamai* BREUNING, Comb. nov.

ヤエヤマゴマフカミキリ

Mesosa (*Perimesosa*) *yayeyamai* BREUNING, 1955, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr., 60 : 61 (Ishigaki-shima) ; 1959, Catal. : 52 ; SAMUELSON, 1965, Pacific Ins., 7 (1) : 98, 100.

"*hirsuta* BATES に近似するが，しかし複眼下片は顳より僅かに短く，前胸はより細かく点刻され，翅鞘の基半では僅かにより大きく点刻される．体表の被毛は明らかにより短く，その微毛は相違する．

暗褐色，褐黄色の微毛を装う．前胸には基部近くに長めの暗褐色紋2本をもつ．翅鞘上に

は中央部には白色微毛を混じ，一般に若干の暗褐色の小点を散布する．脛節は中央後と端部が暗褐色環にとりかこまれる．跗節は白色微毛を装おい第3節と第4節の先端半分は暗褐色．触角は暗褐色の微毛を生じ，第3～11節の基半は白色微毛を装おう．体長：12 mm.，体幅：5 mm." 分布：琉球南部（石垣島）．

石垣島（原産地）および他の八重山諸島からの多数の 資料中からも残念ながら本種に該当する標本を見出すことができなかったので，上には原記載を紹介するに留めた．

筆者は *M.* (*P.*) *miyamotoi* HAYASHI (1956) の記載に際し，*yayeyamai* との近似性を指摘しその後もそれを強調した (1960)．後 *M.* (*P.*) *miyamotoi* の標本を Dr. BREUNING に送付し *M. yayeyamai* との比較研究をお願いしておいたところ，同博士は両者が同一種の亜種的関係にある旨の見解を発表され (1962)，筆者の原記載からする想像は確認された．SAMUELSON (1965) が，この Dr. BREUNING の取扱いを引用していないところをみると或いは見落しているのかもしれない．

23. *Mesosa* (*Perimesosa*) *pictipes miyamotoi* HAYASHI, Comb. nov.

タカラゴマフカミキリ

Mesosa (*Perimesosa*) *miyamotoi* HAYASHI, 1956, Bull. Osaka Munic. Mus. N. H., 9 : 20, pl. IV, fig. 3 (Takarajima, Tokara Isl.) ; BREUNING, 1959, Catal. : 52 ; HAYASHI, 1960, Ent. Rev. Japan, XI (1) : 27 (Amami-Ôshima) ; SAMUELSON, 1965, Pacific Ins., 7 (1) : 98, 100.

Mesosa pictipes : SEKI, 1949, Matsumushi, III (3) : 90 (Yakushima)

Mesosa (*Saimia*) *pictipes* : MATSUDA, 1959, Kita-Kyûshû no Kontyû, 6 (3) : 94, pl. 10, fig. 8 (Tanegashima)

Mesosa (*Perimesosa*) *yayeyamai* BREUNING ssp. *miyamotoi* : BREUNING, 1962, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., XXXVIII (40) : 1.

体は黒色，全般に黄がかった淡褐色の微毛におおわれ，また灰白色の微毛を前胸背上に全面に少なく，翅鞘の基部と中央部に密にかつジグザク状に，触角第3節以下の各節の基部にそれぞれ幅狭く装う．前胸背は小黒紋2対を基部の側方に，また全面に小黒斑を不規則に散布する．小楯板の側方は黒褐色．翅鞘はさらに 2本のジグザク状の黒色横帯を中央前と翅端1/3にもつが，前方のものがより太く，両方ともに中断して連続しない．体下は側方に密に微毛を生じる．脛節は基部近くと先端に黒色斑をもつ．体の直立毛は *hirsuta* より疎らである．

屋久島・種子島に産する個体は，体の灰白色の微毛が甚だ発達しかつより白く，黒色のジグザク状の2横帯は退化する (**f.** *kumageinsulana* nov.[1])．また奄美大島産の個体は一般に体はやや細長で体表の直立毛はより密でなく赤褐～暗褐色，黄褐色の微毛におおわれ，白色微毛部は退化し，前胸背上では殆んど認められず，翅鞘の基部および中央部のシグザグ状の白色帯はより強く波形を呈しより細い．

1) Types, 1♂, 1♀, Is. Tanegashima, June 30, 1960, Y. NOMURA leg. (NOMURA & HAYASHI coll.)

頭部は触角着生点間は幅広く凹み，疎に点刻され，複眼下片はその下，額より短く，触角は体の1.5倍以上の長さ（♂），第3節は最長，第1節は第4節と等長，ともに第3節より短い．前胸背には3つの鈍い小瘤起を中央部にもち，不規則に点刻される．小楯板は短く，後方は截断される．翅鞘は両側平行，後方は丸く，背面は深くかつ疎に大点刻を散布し後半に向うにしたがい漸次浅くなる．体長：12.5～19 mm．分布：トカラ諸島（宝島）・奄美大島・屋久島・種子島．

野村好之氏の好意で種子島産（1♂，1♀，西表，1960年6月30日，野村氏採集）の本種を検討することができたが，*pictipes* の原記載と比較すると体の色斑はよく似ているようであるが，♀の触角は体より僅かに長く，第3節はより短く，第1節の約1.1倍，第4節は第1節より短く，体は甚だ幅広く，額は横長く，前胸はより幅広く長さの約1.5倍などの点で形態上明らかに相違するので，*pictipes* と同定し得ず，むしろ *miyamotoi* に最も近いものと考えた方がより穏当であろうと思う．

Genus *Mutatocoptops* Pic

Pic, 1925, Mel. exot. Ent., XLV : 28.

Saimia (*Paracoptops*) Heller, 1926, Tijdschrift v. Ent., LXIX : 36 (Type species : *S.* (*P.*) *tuberosa* Heller = *Saimia bituberosa* Pascoe, 1866 - Penang)

Mutatocoptops+*Pseudaemocia* : Breuning, 1935, Folia Zool. Hydrob., VIII : 263, 269 ; ibid., 1939, Revis. : 503 (Type species : *M. alboapicalis* Pic-Laos + *M.* (*P.*) *rufa* Breuning-Bonin Is.) ; ibid., 1959, Catal. : 68.

Pic は本属の創設に際し，*Coptops* として Pascoe (1864) の記載したものは，原著者 Serville (1834) の記載したものと相違しているので，Pascoe のいわゆる *Coptops* に対して *Mutatocoptops* という新属名を与えるといい，この属は♂の触角末端節の先端が小さく弯曲することが特長であるとし，さらにその際本属の種として6種を新しく記載した．

Breuning (1935) は本属の再記載を行ない又別属 *Pseudaemocia* を記載した．Pic (1925) の述べた主張は入れられず，Pascoe (1964) が *Coptops* として取扱った10種は1種が *Mesosa* (*Anthriboscyla*) に移された他すべて *Coptops* に含められているが，Pic の当時記載した6種の内4種が *Coptops* に移され，残余の2種中1種が改めて Type species に指定された訳である．2亜属に分れ，*Mutatocoptops* 亜属には8種が含まれ，東南アジア・フィリピン・ボルネオ・ジャバ・セレベス・台湾に，又 *Pseudaemocia* 亜属（1939年 Breuning によって本属の亜属とされた）には唯1種が含まれ，小笠原にそれぞれ分布する明らかに第4分布帯東半の1要素（いわゆる Indo-Malayan の分布型であるが，小笠原およびセレベスに伸びている点少々おもむきを異にする）と認められる．本篇の範囲では後者の1種を紹介する．属名は *Mutato*+*coptops* で，いわゆる "*Coptops* の変わりもの"，"変化した *Coptops*" の意，又後者の亜属名は *Pseud* (*o*)+*aemocia* で "偽の *Aemocia*"，すなわち *Aemocia* Thomson (1864)（3種を含みモルッカス・セラムに分布する）に似た形態をもつが全く相違するため名付けられたものと思う．

Subgenus *Pseudaemocia* BREUNING

24. *Mutatocoptops* (*Pseudaemocia*) *rufa* BREUNING

オガサワラゴマフカミキリ（新称）

BREUNING, 1935, Folia Zool. Hydrob., VIII : 269 (Bonin Is.) ; ibid., 1939, Revis. : 506 ; ibid., 1959, Catal. 68.

"体は長く，肥厚し，触角は甚だ細く，体より僅かに長い（♀）か，体の1.5倍の長さ（♂），第1節は甚だ長く，圧せられ，第3節は明らかに長く第4節または第1節より長い．触角瘤は圧せられる．複眼下片はその下，顳と等長，額は幅広く高さよりまさる．頭部は全面に甚だ密に細点刻を装い，その点刻は部分的に乱れ，背板中央には不規則な隆起を形造る．側縁は強く丸められる．小楯板は大きく後方は丸い．翅鞘は長く，ふくれ，全面に密に小点刻を装うが，点刻は端部に向い細かくなる．♂の前肢は♀に比べてやや長い．

体は赤色，全面に赤褐色の微毛を装う．体長：17～22 mm．分布：小笠原島（Parry 島群）". 原記載により紹介した．なお，GRESSITT（1956）は本種を採録していない．

Genus *Coptops* SERVILLE

SERVILLE, 1835, Ann. Soc. ent. France, IV : 64 (Type species : *C. parallela* SERVILLE =*Lamia aedificator* FABRICIUS-Eastern India) ; THOMSON, 1864, Syst. Ceramb. : 371 ; PASCOE, 1864-65, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond., (3) III : 96, 116 ; LACORDAIRE, 1869, Gen. Col. IX : 369, 384 ; MATSUSHITA, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., XXXIV (2) : 338, 344 ; BREUNING, 1939, Revis. : 507 ; ibid., 1959, Catal. : 68.

従来32種を含み，1種はアフリカ中部ガボン，各1種がマダガスカル・コモーレス・セイシェル・アンノボンの諸島から報告され，広分布性の1種がアフリカ中央部（暗黒アフリカ）からアジア南部に拡がる他，残りの26種がアジア東南部，すなわち東南アジア・アンダマン諸島・海南島・フィリピン・ボルネオ・セレベス・モルッカス・ニューギネヤ・小笠原及び中国から知られている．日本（本州）からの記録は疑問である．この分布型は私の第4分布帯のほとんど全域にわたるもので，また本属はアフリカに発見される唯一の Mesosini の代表者である．本篇の範囲には次の2種を取扱うが，内1種の日本からの記録は疑わしいものである．属名は"切られた形"の意味であるが，どんな理由で付与されたものかは分らない．

25. *Coptops japonica* BREUNING　アヤゴマフミキリ

BREUNING, 1936, Festsch. Prof. Dr. E. STRAND, I : 311 (Osaka, apparently mis-designation !, also Formosa) ; MITONO, 1940, Cat. Col. Japon., 8 : 161 ; GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, II : 431 ; CHEN, 1954, Jl. Agr. Forest. Taiwan Prov. Coll. Agr., III :

15, fig. (Hosts) ; BREUNING, 1959, Catal. : 69 ; OHBAYASHI, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon. Nat. Col. ed. 2 : 306, pl. 153, fig. 14.

Coptops hirtiventris : BREUNING, 1939, Revis. : 510 (part.)

Coptops aedificator : SCHWARZER (nec FABRICIUS), 1925, Ent. Blätt., XXI (2) : 62 (Formosa)

暗褐ないし暗赤褐色，黄赤褐色の微毛を大部分に装うが，前胸背の中央には幅広く暗灰褐色微毛による1縦帯をもち，小楯板の両側は暗褐色の微毛を生じ，翅鞘には強く波状の継続する黒褐色の横帯を中央部⅓の前後にもつが後の横帯は縮小する傾向がある．翅鞘基部の瘤起の間からこの中央部⅓の部分にかけて各点刻の周囲をとりまく灰白色の小紋を数多く散布し，一見淡灰色の不規則な横帯を形造る．体下は淡黄赤褐色の微毛を側方により密布し且小黒紋を散らす．解角第4節以下の各節基部は灰白色の微毛でとりまかれるが，この灰白色部は先端節に向うに従い拡がる．腿節端部の小紋，胫節の中央前および端部は暗褐色，跗節は淡灰褐色の微毛におおわれる．

頭部は前胸より幅狭く，触角瘤間は幅広く弱く凹む．額は幅より長く小点刻を疎布し，中央には細い1縦溝をもち後方頭頂をへて後頭中央に達する．複眼下片はその下，顳とほぼ等長，触角は体の約1.5倍（♂），第1節は第3節とほぼ等長，ともに第4節より長い．前胸は横長く，前後縁近くで縊れ，側縁は丸くふくれるが前縁直後の側下方と中央側方にそれぞれ小突起をもつ他，背板中央前の両側に2対，中央後に1，計5個の瘤起をもち，頭部より大きい点刻を疎布するが側・後方に多く中央前方では少ない．小楯板は舌状．翅鞘は明かに前胸より幅広く後方に狭まり，肩部幅の1.7倍の長さ，背面の基部には1対の鈍い隆起をもち，大点刻をやや密に不規則に装うが後方に向うに従い小さく疎布される．肢は強壮，♂の前胫節は弯曲する．体長：13～22 mm．分布：日本（？）；台湾．原著者は PIC のcollection 中の日本（大阪）産の標本によって記載し，他に台湾にも産するとしたが，既に大林（1963）も述べているように，この標本の産地は誤りと思われる．台湾では普通の種であるが，日本本土では近年の熱心な多数の天牛愛好者の努力でいろんな地方で詳しく調査が行なわれているにもかかわらず，本種はかって採集されたことはない．張書忱（1954）に従えば台湾では甚だ普通で，5～7月成虫は出現，枯枝や枯幹中に幼虫は活動するが，柑橘類 *Citrus* spp.，血簾 *Mucuna ferruginea*，相思 *Acacia confusa*，垂柳 *Salix babylonica*，榕樹 *Ficus retusa* などがその加害樹種として報告されている．

26. *Coptops hirtiventris* GRESSITT　　ケハラゴマフカミキリ

GRESSITT, 1937, Kontyû, 11 (4) : 324, fig. 5 (Hahajima in Bonins) ; BREUNING, 1939, Revis. : 510 (part.) ; GRESSITT, 1956, Ins. Micronesia, 17 (2) : 119, fig 15 ; BREUNING, 1959, Catal. : 69.

"体は赤褐ないし暗褐色，全般的に淡黄褐から褐色に変化する微毛におおわれ，背面は大部分が淡色，点刻を散布する．翅鞘は黄褐色の微毛でおおわれるが，その上に白又は褐色の細い縦条又はジグザグ線を現わしそれらはその中間に褐色帯をはさんだ2本の不規則な白い

横帯を中央後方に，また褐色の不規則で中断された横帯を中央前に形成する．腹面は淡黄褐色にいくらかの褐色斑を混じさらに白色の細かい直立毛を生じる．腿脛節はより長い毛を生じる．

頭部は幅広く，細かく点刻され，頭頂は弱く凹む．触角（♀）は体よりかろうじて長く，第1節は第3節とほぼ等長，それぞれ第4節より極めて僅かに長い．前胸は前縁後側方の小突起のほか背板中央には3個の明かな瘤起をもちその他もやや平坦でない．翅鞘は両側ほぼ平行，全面は明らかに点刻される．体長：17 mm.，体幅：6.8 mm." 分布:小笠原諸島（母島）.

本種は唯1♀標本で書かれたもので，その後 GRESSITT（1956）は1♂（小笠原，1912，桑名採集，詳しい島名その他のデータを欠く）について，"触角は体の1¼倍の長さ，前胸背中央と後縁間の瘤起は明らかでなく，翅鞘は後方に狭まる．体長：15.6 mm.，体幅：5.7 mm." と報告したが，その後全く他からの記録はなく，著者も残念ながら本種は未だ見たことがないので，GRESSITT に従って紹介するにとどめた．

杉の倒伐木に飛来したヤスマツケシタマムシ

安井　通宏

京都府大悲山の林内で，1965年5月22日の夕刻と23日の朝，比較的新しい杉の倒伐木（樹皮はない）に飛来した *Aphanisticus yasumatsui* KUROSAWA ヤスマツケシタマムシを数頭採集した．珍しい記録と思われるので報告する．なお，北隆館の原色大図鑑によると，本種の分布は本州（近畿以西）および九州となっているが，林靖彦氏が石川県倉ヶ岳（金沢近郊）で1959年5月3日に1頭得ておられるので付記しておく．

ホソコハナムグリとキアシブトコバチが一緒に越冬？

澤田　高平

筆者は1965年1月7日，奈良春日山で幹だけ残した広葉樹の立枯れ（直径約70 cm）の地上約130 cm，深さ3～10 cm の個所から *Glycyphana gracilis* subsp. *riridis* SAWADA と *Brachymeria obscurata* WALKER が，お互に入りまじるように接近して越冬？しているのを見つけた．確認したハナムグリは6頭，ハチは15頭であるが，他にもおのおの同数位は入っているように見受けられた．なお，いずれも頭部を上に垂直に保っていた．

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All correspondence regarding this *reviw* or the society please send to the managing editor of the society, Masao Hayashi. c/o No. 199, 1-3, Nishitakaai, Higashisumiyoshi, Osaka, Japan.

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