昆 蟲 学 評 論

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On the Species of *Atranodes*, a Subgenus of *Platynus*, Mainly on *P.* (*A.*) *kyushuensis* (HABU) and its Geographical Variation (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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Atranodes JEDLIČKA is a small subgenus, containing only three species, one is confined in Formosa, and the remaining two are distributed in Japan. Although the habitat of Formosan *P. arisanus* (JEDLIČKA) is not known, *P. uenoi* (HABU) is a genuine cave-dweller, with the wings rudimental, and *P. kyushuensis* (HABU) is also inhabited in caves, but it has developed wings, flies out into the open air in the day-time, being attracted to lights in the night.

The last species, *P. kyushuensis*, geographically varies to some extent in the specimens found in Kyushu, Shikoku, and Honshu. I regard the individuals from Shikoku and those from Honshu as subspecies respectively in the present paper.

During the course of the study I much owed Dr. K. BABA, Messrs. T. FUJIMURA, Y. MIYAKE, M. MIYATAKE, T. SHIBATA and Dr. S.-I. UÉNO for their kind giving or loaning specimens. I wish to express my warmest thanks to these entomologists.

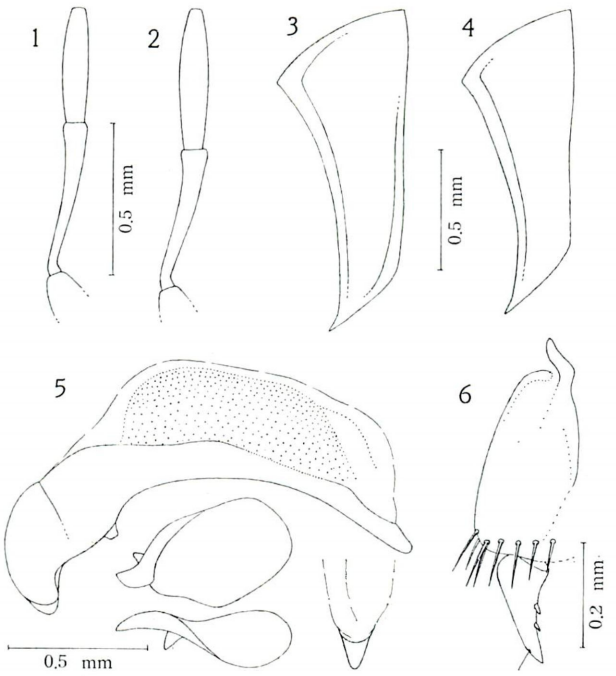
Abbreviations. L=length. LP=length of pronotum. W=width. WAP=width of apex of pronotum. WBP=width of base of pronotum. WE=width of elytra. WF=width of narrowest part of frons between eyes. WH=width of head. WP=width of pronotum.

1. *Platynus* (*Atranodes*) *arisanus* (JEDLIČKA)

Figs. 2, 4, 5, 6, 14.

Colpodes arisanus JEDLIČKA, 1940, Neue Carab. aus Ostasien, 13: 9 (Formosa: Mts. "Ari").

This Formosan species is easily distinguishable from Japanese *P.* (*A.*) *kyushuensis* by the maxillary palpi with the apical segment longer, as long as the penultimate segment (Figs. 1 & 2), the elytra with two dorsal pores on the third interval (two of the ten specimens examined have exceptionally the first dorsal pore only on the left or right elytron (Table 1)), the metepisterna shortly bordered at the front side near the inner front angle and not bordered at the outer side (Figs. 3 & 4), the aedeagus with the apical lamella short, as long as wide (Fig. 5). In the hind tarsi, the fifth segment is generally as long as to one and one-sixth times as long as the first segment. The eyes are similar to those of *P.*

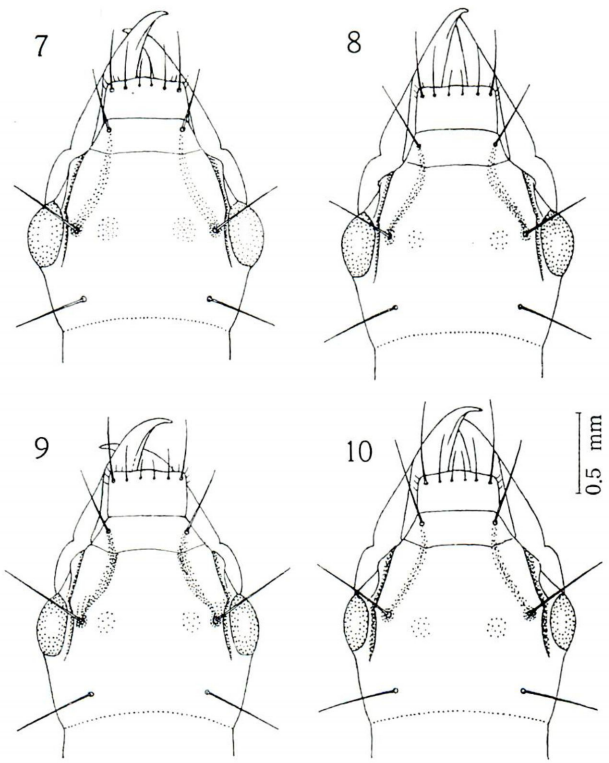


Figs. 1–6. *Platynus* (*Atranodes*) spp.
1, 2. Left maxillary palpi. 3, 4. Left metepisterna.
5. Male genitalia. 6. Left stylus of female genitalia.
1, 3. *P.* (*A.*) *kyushuensis kyushuensis* (HABU).
2, 4, 5, 6. *P.* (*A.*) *arisanus* (JEDLIČKA).

kyushuensis kyushuensis (Fig. 14).

WH/WF=1.38–1.46, mean 1.43, WP/WH=1.18–1.22, mean 1.20, WP/LP=1.03–1.12, mean 1.09, WP/WBP=1.27–1.33, mean 1.31, WBP/WAP=1.08–1.18, mean 1.12, in six ♂♂ and four ♀♀, WE/WP=1.72–1.90, mean 1.82, in five ♂♂ and four ♀♀; in metepisterna L/W=1.71–1.85, mean 1.78, in three ♂♂ and one ♀. Length 8.5–9.5 mm; width 2.9–3.4 mm.

Distribution. Formosa—Chao-p'ing, Mts. A-li (S.-I. UÉNO leg.), Mt. Hohuan, Nan-t'ou Hsien (S.-I. UENO leg.), Li-shan (Y. MIYAKE leg.; T. KOBAYASHI leg., through Mr. T. SHIBATA; H. MORIOKA leg., through Dr. S.-I. UÉNO).



Figs. 7–10. Heads of *Platynus* (*Atranodes*) spp.

7. *P.* (*A.*) *kyushuensis kyushuensis* (HABU).
8. *P.* (*A.*) *kyushuensis shikokuensis* subsp. nov.
9. *P.* (*A.*) *kyushuensis hondonus* subsp. nov. from Mt. Takao, Tokyo Metropolitan District.
10. *Do.* from Sado Is., Niigata Pref.

2a. *Platynus* (*Atranodes*) *kyushuensis kyushuensis* (HABU)

Figs. 1, 3, 7, 11, 14.

Agonum (*Liagonum*) *kyushuensis* [!] HABU, 1954, Bull. Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci., (C) no. 4: 304–306, 337, figs. 3, 15 b, pl. 2, fig. 1 (Japan: Mt. Hiko; Mts. Kirishima).
Agonum kyushuense HABU: HABU, 1969, Kontyû, 37: 388.

The oblique parts of the tempora are a little shorter to slightly longer than the eyes; the eyes (Fig. 7) are rather convex (WH/WF=1.38–1.48, mean 1.42, in seven ♂♂ and two ♀♀) (Fig. 14). The first pore on the third elytral interval is often present, generally adjoins the third stria, sometimes the second stria, or is situated between the second and third striae (Table 1). The inner sulcus of the first and second segments of the mid tarsi and the first to third segments of the hind tarsi is shallow and the

Table 1. Position of the first dorsal pore on the third elytral interval of the specimens examined in *Platynus* (*Atranodes*) spp. (dotted lines mean the absence of the pore).

Spp.	Sex	Left elytron			Right elytron		
		adjoining stria 3	between striae 3 & 2	adjoining stria 2	adjoining stria 2	between striae 2 & 3	adjoining stria 3
P. arisanus	♂	.....			.....		
	♂	.....			.....		
	♂	.....			.....		
	♂	.....			.....		
	♂	.....			.....		
	♂	○			.....		
	♀	.....				○	
	♀	.....			.....		
	♀	.....			.....		
	♀	.....			.....		
P. kyushuensis kyushuensis	♂			○		○	
	♂			○	.....		
	♂		○				○
	♂		○		.....		
	♂	○			.....		
	♂	○			.....		
	♂	○			.....		
	♀			○		○	
	♀	.....			.....		

P. kyushuensis shikokuensis	♂	.....	.....
	♂	.....	.....
	♂	.....	.....
	♂	○	.....
	♂	○	○
	♀	○	○
	♀	○	.....
	♀	.....	○
	♀	.....	.....
	♀	.....	.....
	♀	.....	.....
	♀	.....	.....
	♀	.....	.....
P. kyushuensis hondonus	♂	○	○
	♂	○	○
	♂	○	○
	♂	○	.....
	♂	.....	○
	♂	.....	.....
	♀	○	○
	♀	○	.....
	♀	○	.....
	♀	○	.....
	♀	○	.....
	♀	.....	.....
	♀	.....	.....
	♀	.....	.....
	♀	.....	..... ?*
P. uenoi	♂	.....	.....
	♀	.....	.....
	♀	○	○

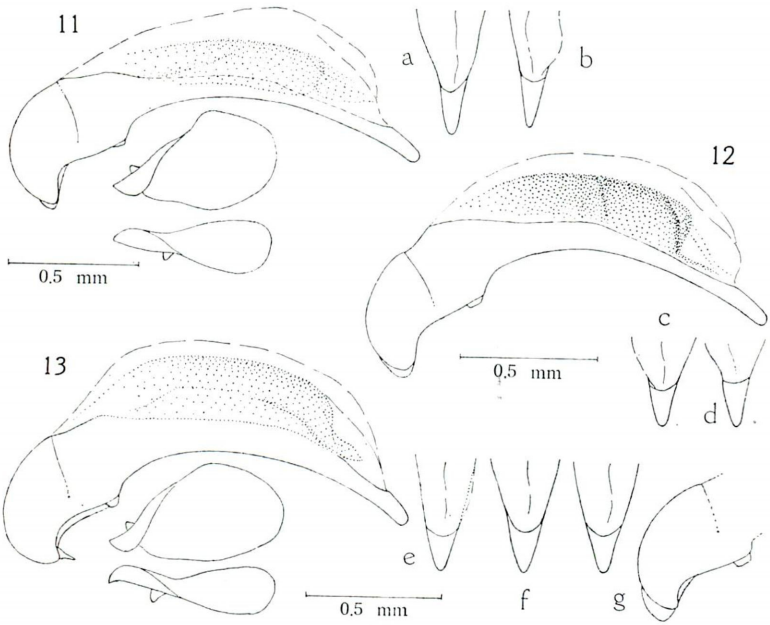
*A pin prevents me from observing if the first pore is present.

interspace of the sulci is obscurely carinate; the hind tarsi are one and one-third times as long as the width of the head, the first segment is one and two-thirds times as long as the second segment, and the fifth segment is one and one-sixth to one and one-fourth times as long as the first. The apical lamella of the aedeagus (Fig. 11) is distinctly elongate, one and five-sixths to one and seven-eighths times as long as wide at the base.

WP/WH=1.19-1.25, mean 1.22, WP/LP=1.04-1.09, mean 1.06, WP/WBP =1.29-1.37, mean 1.33, WBP/WAP=1.04-1.13, mean 1.10, in seven ♂♂ and two ♀♀, WE/WP=1.74-1.84, mean 1.81, in seven ♂♂ and one ♀; in metepisterna L/W=1.72-1.81, mean 1.76, in six ♂♂ and two ♀♀. Length 8.0-9.3 mm; width 2.9-3.5 mm.

Distribution. Japan: Kyushu—Mt. Hiko, Fukuoka Pref., Hirozô, Hoshino, Fukuoka Pref. (Y. MIYAKE leg.), Mt. Kumado, Fukuoka Pref. (Y. MIYAKE leg.), Mts. Kirishima, Kagoshima Pref.

Remarks. It is quite peculiar that the first dorsal pore on the third elytral interval is more frequently absent on the right elytron than on the left one as indicated in Table 1 so far as I have examined. The following two subspecies have also a similar tendency.



Figs. 11-13. Male genitalia of *Platynus* (*Atranodes*) spp.

11. *P.* (*A.*) *kyushuensis kyushuensis* (HABU). a. from Mt. Hiko, Fukuoka Pref. b. from Mt. Kumado, Fukuoka Pref.
12. *P.* (*A.*) *kyushuensis shikokuensis* subsp. nov. c. from Mt. Omogo, Ehime Pref. d. from Yanase-nishinokawa, Kôchi Pref.
13. *P.* (*A.*) *kyushuensis hondonus* subsp. nov. e. from Katashina near Oze, Gumma Pref. f. from Mt. Ôdai, Nara Pref. g. from Sado Is., Niigata Pref.

b. *Platynus* (*Atranodes*) *kyushuensis shikokuensis* subsp. nov.

Figs. 8, 12, 14.

The oblique parts of the tempora are as long as to a little longer than (at most one and one-sixth times as long as) eyes; the eyes (Fig. 8) are less convex than in the nominate subspecies, but more convex than in the following subspecies, WH/WF=1.33–1.42, mean 1.38, in five ♂♂ and eight ♀♀. The first dorsal pore on the third elytral interval is inclined to more often vanish than in the nominate subspecies—in the thirteen specimens examined only five ones are with it on both the elytra or either left or right elytron as indicated in Table 1. The inner sulcus of the first and second segments of the mid tarsi and the first to third segments of the hind tarsi is a little deeper and the interspace of the sulci is somewhat more carinate than in the preceding subspecies; the hind tarsi are one and two-fifths times as long as the width of the head, the first segment is one and three-fifths to one and six-sevenths times as long as the second, the fifth segment is one and one-fourth to one and one-third times as long as the first. The apical lamella of the aedeagus (Fig. 12) is less elongate, less than one and one-half to one and three-fourths times as long as wide.

WP/WH=1.19–1.25, mean 1.22, WP/LP=1.00–1.08, mean 1.04, WP/WBP=1.24–1.34, mean 1.31, WBP/WAP=1.05–1.16, mean 1.09, in five ♂♂ and six ♀♀, WE/WP=1.73–1.93, mean 1.82, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀; in metepisterna L/W=1.64–1.82, mean 1.74, in three ♂♂ and three ♀♀. Length 8.3–9.2 mm; width 2.8–3.2 mm.

Distribution. Japan: Shikoku.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, IX. 2, 1970, Omogo-kei, Ehime Pref., S. KINOSHITA leg., deposited in Entomological Laboratory, College of Agriculture, Ehime University. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same as holotype; 1 ♀, VIII. 25, 1957, *do.*, M. MIYATAKE leg., 1♂, V. 24, 1959, *do.*, S. HISAMATSU leg., 1♂, V. 17, 1965, *do.*, I. YAGI and others leg., 1♀, VII. 11, 1956, *do.*, Z. NARUSE leg. (through Mr. T. SHIBATA); 1♀, IV. 13, 1964, Sugitate, Matsuyama, Ehime Pref., S. HISAMATSU leg.; 1♂, VII. 26, 1954, Tônaru near Niihama,

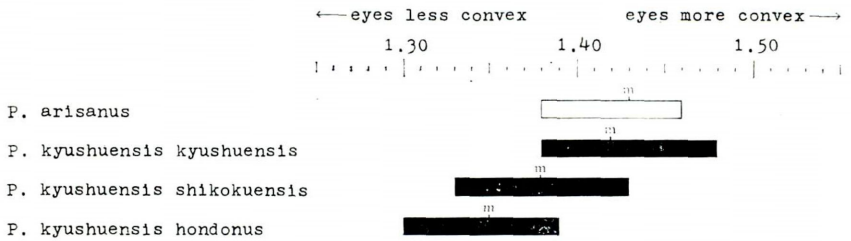


Fig. 14. Ranges in proportion WH/WF in *Platynus* (*Atranodes*) spp. m: mean.

Ehime Pref., Y. YANO leg.; 1♀, VIII. 19, 1953, Ônogahara, Ehime Pref., T. MORI leg.; 1♀, VII. 13, 1962, Mametoko, Ehime Pref., T. TOMIWA leg. (through Mr. T. SHIBATA); 1♂, VII. 10, 1961, Yanase-nishinokawa, Kôchi Pref., M. MIYATAKE leg.; 1♀, VII. 8, 1961, Matsubagawa, Kôchi Pref., M. MIYATAKE leg.

Remarks. This subspecies is intermediate between *P. kyushuensis kyushuensis* and the following *P. kyushuensis hondonus* in the convexity of the eyes and the length of the apical lamella of the aedeagus, but the first dorsal pore on the third interval of the elytra is more inclined to disappear in this subspecies than in the other two.

c. *Platynus (Atranodes) kyushuensis hondonus* subsp. nov.

Figs. 9, 10, 13, 14.

Agonum (Atranodes) kyushuense HABU: HABU, 1971, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus., 14: 234, figs. 5–7.

The tempora are longer than in the preceding two subspecies, the oblique parts are more or less longer than the eyes, at most one and one-third times as long as the eyes; the eyes (Figs. 9, 10) are less convex than in *P. kyushuensis shikokuensis,* WH/WF=1.30–1.39, mean 1.35, in six ♂♂ and nine ♀♀—1.30–1.39, mean 1.36, in two ♂♂ and four ♀♀ from Kinki District, 1.30–1.39, mean 1.34, in four ♂♂ and five ♀♀ from Chûbu and Kantô Districts. The first dorsal pore on the third elytral interval less frequently vanishes than in *shikokuensis,* generally adjoins the third stria (Table 1). The inner sulcus on the first and second segments of the mid tarsi and the first to third segments of the hind tarsi is a little deeper and the interspace of the sulci is somewhat more carinate than in the nominate subspecies; the hind tarsi are less than one and one-third to less than one and one-half times as long as the width of the head, the first segment is one and three-fourths times to a little less than twice as long as the second, the fifth is one and one-fifth to one and one-fourth times as long as the first. The aedeagus (Fig. 13) has the apical lamella shortest among the three subspecies, viz. one and one-fourth to one and one-third times as long as wide.

WP/WH=1.22–1.30, mean 1.26, WP/LP=1.06–1.15, mean 1.09, WP/WBP=1.27–1.34, mean 1.31, WBP/WAP=1.03–1.15, mean 1.08, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀, WE/WP=1.83–1.93, mean 1.86, in four ♂♂ and three ♀♀; in metepisterna L/W=1.66–1.77, mean 1.71, in four ♂♂ and four ♀♀. Length 8.6–9.3 mm; width 3.1–3.4 mm.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, V. 31, 1953, Mt. Takao, Tokyo Metropolitan District, S. KATÔ leg., preserved in Laboratory of Insect Identification and Taxonomy, Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci. Paratypes: 1♂, VII. 24, 1954, Katashina near Oze, Gumma Pref., A. HABU leg.; 1♀, V. 11, 1952, Hikawa, Okutama, Tokyo M. D., T. FUJIMURA leg.; 1♀, VI. 21, 1961, Kurokawa, Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 1♂, 1♀, IX. 27, 1972, Ishikiri Cave, Nakajô, Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 1♂, 1♀, X. 15, 1972, Aikawa (in duffer, about sixty m

from entrance), Sado Is., Niigata Pref., K. BABA leg.; 1♀, Nojiri, Nagano Pref.; 1♀, V. 31, 1959, Kibune, Kyoto Pref., K. FUJITA leg. (this and the following specimens are through Mr. T. SHIBATA's kindness); 1♀, IV. 29, 1966, Seryo, Kyoto Pref., K. TSUMURA leg.; 1♂, VI. 10, 1972, Mt. Ôdai, Nara Pref., Y. KIMURA leg.; 1♀, VII. 28, 1965, *do.*, Y. KUZUGAMI leg.; 1♂, V. 26, 1961, Mt. Kôya, Wakayama Pref., T. KAWATSU leg.; 1♀, VI. 25, 1966, Mt. Iwawaki, Osaka Pref., Y. KIMURA leg.

Remarks. The apical lamella of the aedeagus is distinctly shorter than in the nominate subspecies. Had it not been for the preceding *shikokuensis*, I should have considered *hondonus* as a distinct species.

3. *Platynus* (*Atranodes*) *uenoi* (HABU)

Agonum (*Atranodes*) *uenoi* Habu, 1971, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus., 14: 231-237, figs. 1, 2-4, 8 (Japan: Yamanashi Pref.).

This species fairly differs from the preceding two owing to its genuinely cavernicolous habit. It seems also to have some geographical variability, but the scanty material prevents me from studying its variations.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu—Getsu-dô Cave, Shônin-ana Cave and Narusawa-daini-kômori-ana Cave, Yamanashi Pref.

Key to species and subspecies of *Atranodes*

1. Reddish brown, dark in part; elytra widely ovate, with shoulders indistinct; wings atrophied; pronotum with basal angles rounded though defined; metepisterna a little longer than wide (L/W=1.09, 1.17, in one ♂ and one ♀); fore tarsi of ♂ slender, with segment 1 fully twice as long as wide; oblique parts of tempora one and one-half to one and two-thirds times as long as eyes ..... *P.* (*A.*) *uenoi*
— Dark brown or brownish black or black; elytra more or less oblong, with shoulders rather distinct; wings developed; pronotum with basal angles rectangular or acute-angled; metepisterna fully longer than wide; fore tarsi of ♂ with segment 1 one and one-half times as long as wide 2
2. Elytral interval 3 generally with two dorsal pores; apical segment as long as penultimate segment in maxillary palpi (Fig. 2); metepisterna not bordered at outer side, bordered only near inner front angle at front side (Fig. 4); aedeagus with apical lamella short, as long as wide (Fig. 5) ..... *P.* (*A.*) *arisanus*
— Elytral interval 3 with two to three dorsal pores; apical segment distinctly shorter than penultimate segment in maxillary palpi (Fig. 1); metepisterna bordered at outer side though incomplete, and at inner half of front side (Fig. 3); aedeagus with apical lamella at least one and one-fourth times as long as wide 3
3. Eyes less convex (WH/WF=1.30-1.39) and tempora a little longer (Figs. 9, 10); apical lamella of aedeagus rather short, one and one-fourth to -third times as long as wide (Fig. 13) ..... *P.* (*A.*) *kyushuensis hondonus*
— Eyes more convex (WH/WF=more than 1.33) (Figs. 7, 8); apical lamella of aedeagus more or less long, at least less than one and one-half times as long as wide (Figs. 11, 12) 4

4. Eyes more convex (WH/WF=1.38–1.48); first dorsal pore of elytral interval 3 sometimes wanting; apical lamella of aedeagus longer, one and five-sixths to one and seven-eighths times as long as wide (Fig. 11) ……*P.* (*A.*) *kyushuensis kyushuensis*

— Eyes less convex (WH/WF=1.33–1.42); first dorsal pore of elytral interval 3 more often absent; apical lamella of aedeagus less long, less than one and one-half to one and three-fourths times as long as wide (Fig. 12) …… *P.* (*A.*) *kyushuensis shikokuensis*

蟻と共棲するアリヅカムシ

澤　田　高　平

最近筆者は田中将宏氏のご好意により，同氏が蟻の巣中から得られたアリヅカムシ2種を親しく検する機会を得たので報告する．なお，寄主蟻の同定は田中氏によるものである．

1. *Kigatrodes gracilis* (SHARP, 1883)

Host ant: *Formica japonica* MOTSCHULSKY, 1866

1 ♂, Arima, Kobe City, Hyogo Pref., 25 VIII 1971, M. TANAKA leg.

2. *Tmesiphorus princeps* SHARP, 1883

Host ant: *Camponotus japonicus* MAYR, 1866

1 ♂, Jûman-no-tsuji, Takarazuka City, Hyogo Pref., 31 V 1973, M. TANAKA leg.

前種は雄の中腿節後縁中央に大きいトゲがあり，後者は大形で腹節の両側に隆起線を具えている．貴重な標本をいただいた田中将宏氏に心からお礼を申しあげる．

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

By Masao Hayashi

In the present report, two species and a subspecies are newly described and new symonymies for two genera and a species and new statuses for two species are also given from Japan and Taiwan.

The present author have to thank the following gentlemen who were so kind to give him the valuable specimens for the present study : — Messrs. H. Irie, K. Matsuda and M. Miyahara.

Lepturinae

Lepturini

Anoplodera (*Pseudalosterna*) *aritai* (Ohbayashi et N. Ohbayashi), status nov.

Pseudalosterna binotata aritai Ohbayashi et N. Ohbayashi, 1965, Bull. Japan Ent. Acad., 2 (1) : 1 (Okinawa, Central Ryukyu, Japan).

Male : Body black, mouth parts yellow to brown, tarsi brownish black, antennae brownish at apical four joints, and elytra decorated with a pair of long inverted triangular yellow markings on disc, the apices of which arrive at apical one-sixth ; body covered with pale yellowish white pubescence in general.

Head broader than prothorax at base (ratio, 5.4 : 4.7), coarsely closely reticulately punctured on vertex and occiput, finely sparsely punctured on frons, with a fine median longitudinal furrow starting from frons extending backward through narrow, laterally impunctate vertex to occiput. Eyes prominent. Antennae a little surpass the apex of body, cylindrical in scape, not tapering to apical joints, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows :— 3 : 0.6 : 2.4 : 2.7 : 3.1 : 2.8 : 2.7 : 2.6 : 2.6 : 2.3 : 3.2. Prothorax longer than broad (ratio, 5.3 : 4.7), narrower at apex than at base (ratio, 3 : 4.7), Japanese bell shaped, nearly parallel sided from middle to base, narrowly constricted just insides straightly of apex and bisinuately of base ; disc distinctly convex, coarsely closely but not reticulately punctured. Scutellum triangular, emarginate at apex. Elytra

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2.3 times as long as the basal width, narrowed posteriorly to rounded apices; disc coarsely sparsely punctured. Body beneath finely punctulate. Femora moderately clavate, first hind tarsal joint fairly longer than the following two joints united together (3.3 : 2.4).

Length, 6.2 mm., width, 2 mm.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Mt. Yonaha, Okinawa, Central Ryukyu, Japan, March 16, 1973, K. MATSUDA leg.

This species was originally described as a subspecies of *A.* (*P.*) *binotata* (GRESSITT) from Taiwan. Examining a couple of *A.* (*P.*) *binotata* (GRESSITT) from Taiwan, this Okinawa species is quite different from the latter in having longer and not tapering antennae, more convex prothorax with closer punctures, relatively longer elytra with finer punctures, instead of 2 times as long as the basal width in *binotata*, and relatively shorter first hind tarsal joint, besides the longer elytral markings which were only stated by the original writers as the difference. The above mentioned characteristics show that this should be better separated from the latter as an independent species, rather than a subspecies. The above will serve to students for the only knowledge so briefly described.

Leptura (*Leptura*) *subtilis* (BATES) subsp. *aureopubescens* subsp. nov.

Leptura yakushimana: KOJIMA et HAYASHI (nec TAMANUKI) 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 31, pl. 10, f. 12 a (female) part.

This new subspecies differs from the nominate subspecies from Japan proper in having broader head caused by more prominent eyes, abbreviated temples, narrower and longer prothorax which is very weakly broadened posteriorly, with duller latero-premedian tubercles, not longitudinally concave or sulcate middle of pronotum, only with a shining black line on medio-posterior portion; more dominant golden yellow pubescence on body, especially even on black markings or bands on elytra, entirely lacking black pubescence on there (instead of black pubescence on black markings or bands in *subtilis subtilis*), laterally reduced black markings or bands on elytra, especially second and third ones of which not arrive at margins, leaving broad yellow spaces to margins; and entirely yellow pubescent body beneath, instead of impubescent black metasternum in *subtilis subtilis*.

Length, 16 mm., width, 5 mm.

Holotype, ♀, Kosugidani, Yakushima Isl., Kyushu, Japan, July 9, 1963, H. KONISHI leg. (SHIBATA Coll.).

Paranaspia yayeyamensis HAYASHI et YOKOYAMA sp. nov.

Male: Head, prothorax, scutellum and elytra red, and others generally black, but mandibles, palpi, genae, temples and antennal tubercles infus-

cated or black, and tarsi reddish; body furnished with sparse red appressed hairs on pronotum and elytra, and covered with black hairs and pubescence on dorsal black portions, and with yellow pubescence on body beneath and tarsi.

Head a little narrower than pronotal base, frons semicircularly concave, consisting of almost impunctate inferior and finely sparsely punctate superior halves, with a median longitudinal furrow prolonging backwards through triangularly concave vertex to rather short occiput, vertex finely, occiput subcoarsely punctured, genae short, eyes a little emarginate, antennae inserted between eyes just before the inner emarginations, antennal tubercles raised, temples very short and dully curved, very finely sparsely punctured. Antennae fairly longer than body, thickened from fifth to terminal joints, scape short, shorter than fifth, broadened apically and weakly curved, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows: — 3.5 : 1 : 3 : 2 : 4 : 5 : 5 : 4.8 : 4.5 : 4.2 : 5. Prothorax broader than long at base, strongly narrowed at apex, broadened laterally at middle, then weakly narrowed at basal one third and again broadened at base with well developing hind angles, narrowly constricted along bisinuate basal margin, disc convex, coarsely closely punctured. Scutellum triangular, finely punctured. Elytra long, parallel-sided, but weakly narrowed at basal one third, and obliquely broadly truncate at apex, disc coarsely closely, somewhat rugosely punctured throughout. Legs long and slender, first to fourth frontal tarsal joints dilated to apex, but mid- and hind tarsal joints slender and cylindrical, first hind tarsal joint distinctly longer than the following two joints united together.

Length, 7.5 mm., width, 1.7 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Sonai, Iriomote Island, Yayeyama Islands Group, Southern Ryukyu, March 30, 1972, K. MATSUDA leg. (HAYASHI Coll.); paratype, 1♂, Kampiritaki, Iriomote Isl., April 3, 1972, K. MATSUDA leg. (MATSUDA Coll.); paratype, 1♂, Shirahama, Iriomote Isl., March 28, 1965, H. YOKOYAMA leg. (YOKOYAMA Coll.)

This new species differs from *P. coccinea* (MITONO), in having stouter antennae, denser punctations on pronotum and elytra, different colourations of body, especially on head and legs.

Cerambycinae

Methiini

Genus *Leptoxenus* BATES

Leptoxenus BATES, 1877, Ent. Monthly Mag., 14 : 37 (Type species : *L. ibidiiformis* BATES—Japan; allied to South American Eligmodermini); AURIVILLIUS, 1912, Col. Cat., 39 : 114 (Ibidionini, but separated by a line from the true members thereof,

putting ahead of Eligmodermini); MATSUSHITA, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2): 305; MITONO, 1940, Cat. Col. Japon, 8, 94: 72; GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia 2: 153; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 53 (it does not belong to Ibidionini); GRESSITT, RONDON et BREUNING, 1970, Pacific Ins. Monogr., 24: 43, 47 (Methiini).

Kamuia MATSUSHITA, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2): 240 (Type species: *K. bimaculata* MATSUSHITA—Taiwan; Oemini); MITONO, 1940, loc. cit.: 80; GRESSITT, 1951, loc. cit.: 129, 132. – **Syn. nov.** –

Body long and slender, including antennae and legs; head nearly as broad as the maximum width of prothorax, concave between shallowly raised antennal insertions; eyes large, coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, upper lobes narrow, rather close each other on occiput, lower lobes much bigger than uppers, transversely rounded. Antennae filiform, a little longer than body in male, scape cylindrical, simple, lacking a cicatrix at apex, nearly as long as third, but longer than fourth, fifth the longest, nearly as long as sixth and longer than seventh and the succeeding joints which gradually abbreviated. Prothorax longer than broad, more or less tuberculate laterally, disc uneven. Scutellum triangular or tongue-shaped. Elytra very long, almost parallel-sided and subacutely terminated at apex, disc even. Femora shallowly gradually thickened apically, hind pair arrives at or surpassing elytral apex, first hind tarsal joint fairly longer than the following two joints united together. Procoxae prominent and exserted laterally, middle coxal cavities open laterally to epimera.

As a result of examining the Taiwanese *Kamuia bimaculata* MATSUSHITA, the type species of the latter genus, the generic features of *Kamuia* almost overlap the above-mentioned characteristics of the present genus, only excepting very shallow lateral tubercles of prothorax, more even pronotum and more prolonged apical antennal joints. Therefore, *Kamuia* MATSUSHITA would be better to belong to *Leptoxenus* BATES as a junior subjunctive synonym.

Leptoxenus accordingly contains at the present three species, *L. ibidiiformis* BATES, 1877 from Japan and Taiwan, *L. bimaculata* (MATSUSHITA), 1933 from Taiwan and *L. ornaticollis* GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970 from Laos. The present genus seems to be an element of distribution belt 4 of the present author (1960).

Obriini

Obrium tsushimanum sp. nov.

Dark chestnut brown, shining; sometimes paler on elytra and appendages; furnished with yellowish hairs and golden yellow pubescence very sparsely on body and rather densely on antennae and legs (excepting on femora).

Head broader than prothorax at the maximum width between both lateral tubercles thereof; frons arcuately deeply grooved between apices

of eyes, finely sparsely punctured, interspace between eyes broader than (male) or as broad as (female) an eye width, vertex very dully concave, impunctate and shining narrowly along a median line, sparsely finely punctured near antennal tubercles. Eyes developed, coarsely faceted, deeply emarginated; genae short. Antennae about 1.5 times (male) or 1.3 times (female) as long as body, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 2.4 : 0.5 : 1.8 : 2 : 3 : 3 : 3.2 : 2.8 : 2.8 : 2.5 : 3 (male) and 2.8 : 0.6 : 2.2 : 2.3 : 3.4 : 3.4 : 3.5 : 3.3 : 2.8 : 2.8 : 3.1 (female). Prothorax slightly longer than broad at the maximum width between lateral tubercles which are dully developed, nearly as broad as at apex and at base, weakly constricted behind apex and strongly so before base, disc finely sparsely punctured, uneven with three dull shining tubercles or convexities, one of which medioposterior, and a pair of which beside the median line behind apical constriction. Scutellum elongate triangular, with a round apex. Elytra about 2.7 times (male) or 2.3 times (female) as long as the basal width, nearly parallel-sided, but shallowly constricted at apex of basal one third, gradually broadened to base of apical one third, and again narrowed posteriorly to broadly conjointly rounded apex; disc convex, subfinely closely punctured, the interspaces of punctures narrower than punctures themselves. Femora shining, tibiae hairy, tarsi narrow, first hind tarsal joint a little longer than second and third united together.

Length, 5.4 mm., width, 1.4 mm.

Holotype, ♂, paratype, 1♀, Ariakeyama, Izuhara, Tsushima, Kyushu, May 14–17, 1971, HEIKICHI IRIE leg. (HAYASHI Coll.); paratypes, 2♂♂ and 2♀♀ of the same data as Holotype (IRIE Coll.); paratypes, 2♂♂, Sasuna, Tsushima, May 15, 1972, M. MIYAHARA leg. (HAYASHI & MIYAHARA Coll.).

This new species is allied to *O. japonicum* PIC from Japan, but differs from the latter in having narrower but stouter prothorax, the apex of which as broad as the base, instead of the broader apex than the base in *japonicum*, different punctations on body surface, stouter hairs and darker colourations of body.

Molorchini

Genus *Molorchoepania* PIC

Molorchoepania PIC, 1949, Échange 65: 9 (Type species: *M. barbieri* PIC—Cochin China).

Epania (*Molorchoepania*) GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970, Pacific Ins. Monogr., 24: 111. 112 (New Combination).

Molorchus (*Kobaneus*) HAYASHI, 1958, Ent. Rev. Japan, 9 (2): 46 (Type species: *Molorchus* (*Linomius*) *mizoguchii* HAYASHI—Kyushu, Japan) – **Syn. nov.** –

Head short and broad, weakly concave between antennal insertions

and without distinct lateral carinae, frons distinctly broader than long, genae simple. Eyes not so closely approach to the bases of mandibles. Antennae eleven jointed in both sexes, a little longer than body, third distinctly longer than scape and shorter than fourth, and the last joint appendiculate in male, short and only reaching the apex of first abdominal segment and thickened with their apices dilated in female. Prothorax rounded at sides, not or hardly collared at apex and briefly so at base, even on disc, generally densely closely punctured with a narrow, elongate glabrous area at middle of basal half in male, lacking such glabrous area and providing two indistinct longitudinal callosities in female. Elytra unicolorous, without transparent oblique callosities or bicolored portions. Femora not distinctly pedunculate, but gradually clavate in apical two-thirds, first hind tarsal joint about three times as long as second and third joints united together.

Judging from the descriptions and figures of *Molorchoepania* species, especially *M. coomani* PIC from North Vietnam, *Molorchus* (*Kobaneus*) HAYASHI would be better to combine with *Molorchoepania* PIC as a junior subjunctive synonym, because of the features. GRESSITT and RONDON (1970) treated *Molorchoepania* PIC as a subgenus of *Epania* PASCOE, however, the present genus distinctly differs from the latter in having medially concave vertex, shorter antennae with different relative length of certain basal joints, almost not collared apex of prothorax, disc of which dully impressed or longitudinally ridged, longer first hind tarsal joints with relatively shorter succeeding two joints.

Therefore, *Molorchoepania* PIC would be better to be treated as an independent genus, rather than a subgenus of neither *Epania* PASCOE, nor *Molorchus* FABRICIUS.

Lamiinae

Apomecynini

Neosybra ryukyuensis BREUNING et OHBAYASHI, status nov.

Neosybra sinuicosta: HAYASHI (nec GRESSITT), 1963, Ent. Rev. Japan, 16 (1): 12 (Iriomote, Ishigaki, S. Ryukyu); KOJIMA, HAYASHI, KUNIYOSHI et WATANABE, 1965, Res. Rep. Kochi Univ., 14, Nat. Sci., 2 (9): 88; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 101.

Neosybra cribrella (BATES) subsp. *ryukyuensis* BREUNING et OHBAYASHI, 1964, Bull. Japan Ent. Acad., 1 (6): 28, 30 (Ishigaki, Iriomote),

This form from Yayeyama Islands, Southern Ryukyu, Okinawa Pref., Japan was firstly reported as Taiwanese *N. sinuicosta* GRESSITT by the present author. However, one year later, the same was also described by BREUNING and OHBAYASHI as a new subspecies of Japanese *N. cribrella* (BATES).

For clarifying the true situation of this form, as a result of comparative study of these three forms, the following differences were found to be better making this form to treat as an independent species well separated from the both, such as shown

in the key:—

1. Prothorax distinctly strongly constricted at insides of apex and base ·····2
— Prothorax weakly constricted at insides of apex and base, almost parallel-sided, not arcuately expanded laterally at middle; disc coarsely sparsely punctured; inferior eyelobe fairly longer than gena below it (ratio, 1.6:1.2) ·····*cribrella*
2. Prothorax strongly arched laterally at middle ·····3
— Prothorax very weakly arched laterally at middle; elytra distinctly obliquely truncate with angulate outer angles; with strongly raised carinae at base and obliquely arcuate carinae on medio-posterior portion; inferior eyelobe shorter than gena below it (ratio, 1.4:2.2) ·····*costata*
3. Elytra with a pair of distinctly raised basal carinae; inferior eyelobe slightly longer than gena below it (ratio, 1.3:1.2) ·····*sinuicosta*
— Elytra with a pair of less strongly raised basal carinae; inferior eyelobe distinctly longer than gena below it (ratio, 1.3:0.8) ·····*ryukyuensis*

Remarks: Dr. BREUNING (1964) suggested *N. sinuicosta* GRESSITT should apparently be synonymous with *N. costata* (MATSUSHITA). However, the former is a distinct species, fairly separated from the latter in having the differences appeared in the above mentioned key, after careful examination of the both species, including the both type specimens' inspection at Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu and Hokkaido University, Sapporo by the present author.

Menesia sulphurata (GEBLER)

Saperda sulphurata GEBLER, 1825, in HUMMEL, Essais Ent., 4:52 (Siberia).
Praolia yuasai GRESSITT, 1935, Kontyû, 9(4): 176 (Shimashima, Nagano, Honshu, Japan). —**Syn. nov.**—

As a result of careful inspection of the type specimen of the latter species now deposited in California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, it becomes clear that *Praolia yuasai* is only a melanistic form of the heading species having only a pair of yellow arched markings at base of black elytra. This would represent an unrecorded form of *Menesia sulphurata*, f. *yuasai* GRESSITT.

New Japanese Names

Anoplodera (*Pseudalosterna*) *aritai* OHBAYASHI et N. OHBAYASHI:
Okinawa-chabo-hanakamikiri
Leptura (*Leptura*) *subtilis* BATES subsp. *aureopubescens* HAYASHI:
Koyotsusuji-hanakamikiri subspecies
Paranaspia yayeyamensis HAYASHI: Yayeyama-hiodoshi-hanakamikiri
Obrium tsushimanum HAYASHI: Tsushima-ameiro-kamikiri
Molorchoepania PIC: Tsuyakeshi-higenagakobane-kamikiri-zoku

A New *Microlestes* Species from Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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I describe in this paper a new species belonging to the genus *Microlestes* based on four specimens from Innoshima Is. offered by Mr. K. Itô and one specimen from Kure donated by Mr. S. Ôsawa. I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to these entomologists for their kindness.

Microlestes innoshimae sp. nov.

"Innoshima-chibi-atokiri-gomimushi"

Description. Length 2.6–2.8 mm (from apex of mandible to apex of elytra) or 2.8–3.0 mm (to apex of abdomen). Width 1.0–1.2 mm.

Black, feebly shiny though fully shagreened; antennal segment 1 black or reddish black, segments 2 and 3 dark reddish brown, segment 4 reddish brown, remaining segments light yellowish brown, becoming somewhat pale towards apex, palpi reddish black, apical part of terminal segment pale; elytra wholly black (typical form) or with one elongate yellowish patch (f. *flavomaculatus* nov.), patch situated on interval 4, a little dilated onto interval 5 at basal area, tapering posteriorly, extending from basal one-seventh to three-fifths; femora and tibiae reddish black, apical area of femora and basal area of tibiae yellowish, tarsi brownish yellow, less brownish towards apex; ventral side black or reddish black.

Head almost flat between eyes, slightly convex on vertex; dorsal side not punctate; microsculpture very distinct, isodiametric; eyes convex; frontal impressions shallow; antennae moniliform.

Pronotum somewhat convex, widest at apical one-sixth, one and one-tenth times as wide as head, one and one-third times as wide as long (in two ♂♂ and three ♀♀ width of pronotum/width of head=1.05–1.16, mean 1.10, width of pronotum/length of pronotum=1.27–1.37, mean 1.32, width of pronotum/width of base of pronotum=1.27–1.33, mean 1.30);

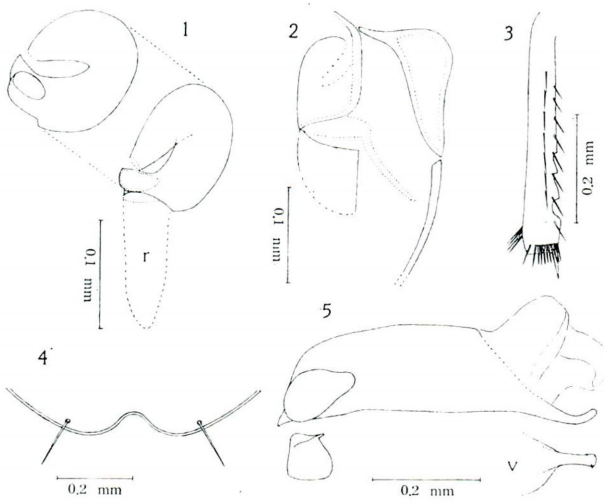
[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 1/2, pp. 18–20, pl. 1, June, 1974]

surface not punctate; microsculpture fully distinct, isodiametric; apex weakly rounded at median area; apical angles gently protrudent, rounded; base well sinuate-oblique at lateral areas; basal angles widely obtuse, reflexed; lateral margins somewhat angulate at greatest width, evenly contracted posteriorly, shallowly sinuate before basal angles; anterior marginal setae at one-sixth; median line distinct, reaching base, disk somewhat depressed along median line; anterior and posterior transverse impressions somewhat deep.

Wings atrophied. Elytra ovate, gently convex, widest a little behind middle, one and two-thirds times as wide as pronotum (width of elytra/width of pronotum=1.62–1.68, mean 1.64, in two ♂♂ and three ♀♀), a little less than one and one-half times as long as wide in ♂, less than to more than one and two-fifths times in ♀; surface not punctate; microsculpture fully distinct, isodiametric; lateral margin gently roundly, moderately dilated up to middle; striae somewhat distinct (a little distincter than in *M. imaii* HABU), more or less obliterate at apical area; intervals slightly convex, interval 3 without dorsal pore.

Fore tarsi of ♂ with segment 2 as long as wide; mid tibiae of ♂ (Fig. 3) normal at apex, with three incisions on inner side at apical half.

Sternite 6 of ♂ (Fig. 4) deeply emarginate at apex.



Figs. 1–5. *Microlestes innoshimae* sp. nov.
1. Annulus receptaculi. r: receptaculum seminis. 2. Hemisternite and stylus. 3. Left mid tibia of ♂. 4. Sternite 6 of ♂. 5. Male genitalia. v: Apical part of aedeagus in ventral view.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5) a little shorter than genital segment, rather stout, cylindrical, base pointed, apical part prolonged, fairly curved dorsally; parameres relatively small, left paramere rather pyriform, right paramere smaller, discoid.

Styluses (Fig. 2) rather wide, apical segment almost as long as basal segment, a little longer than wide, fairly sinuate at base, outer basal angle rectangular, apical part transparent and not well observable. Annulus receptaculi (Fig. 1) stout, strongly curved or folded, apophysis not distinct; receptaculum seminis narrow, not striate.

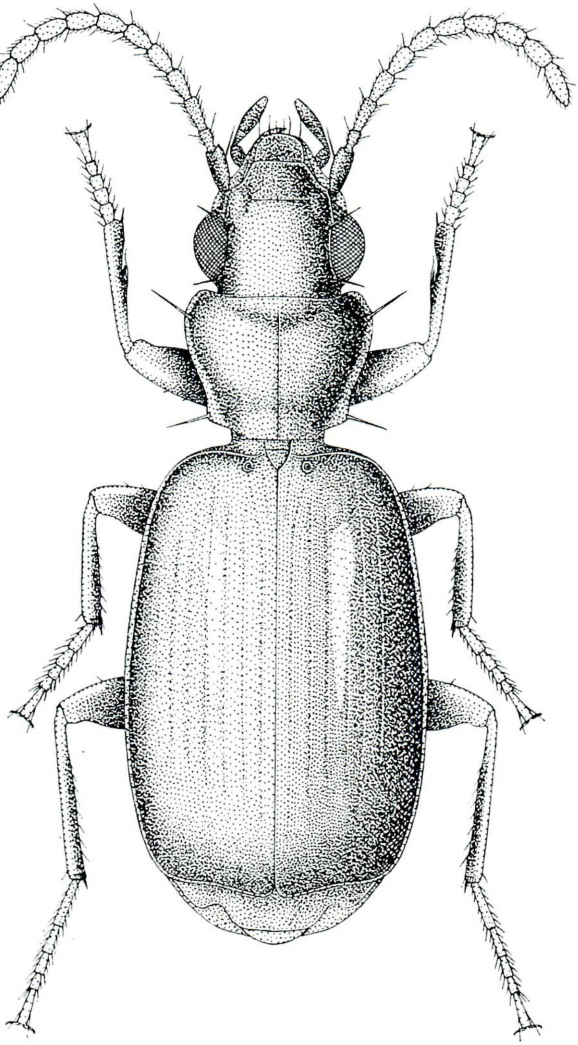
Distribution. Japan: W. Honshu.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, IX. 22, 1972, Innoshima Is., Hiroshima Pref., M. SAKAI leg., preserved in Laboratory of Insect Identification and Taxonomy, National Institute of Agricultural Sciences. Paratypes: 3♀♀, same as holotype: 1♂ (f. *flavomaculatus*), IV. 6, 1963, Mt. Nikahôdai, Kure, Hiroshima Pref., T. KOSAKA leg.

Remarks. The present new species may be allied to *M. formosanus* JEDLIČKA, 1952, Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Natl. Hung. (ser. nov.), 2, p. 83, owing to its fully shagreened dorsal side, but this Formosan species is wholly black, with the pronotum "so breit wie lang", and the microsculpture "längmaschig" on the head and pronotum. F. *flavomaculatus* seems to resemble European *M. plagiatus* (DUFTSCHMID) in having the elytra with a yellowish patch, but may be distinguishable from it by the yellowish brown antennae with the first to third segments more or less dark.

Explanation of Plate 1.

Microlestes innoshimae sp. nov. f. *flavomaculatus* nov., ♂.



(A. HABU del.)

Notes on the Chrysomelidae from Taiwan VII[1)]

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Through the kindness of Mr. T. Shibata, Osaka, the author had an opportunity to study on the Taiwan Chrysomelidae collected by Messrs. Y. Hayashi, H. Nomura, Y. Maeda, Y. Kiyoyama, T. Kobayashi, S. Takeda and some other entomologists. This is a result of the first part of the study on the materials. Also, the materials collected by Dr. H. Sasaji (=Kamiya), Fukui University, and Mr. K. Kanmiya, Kurume University, were treated together with ones by the author under the Japan-U. S. Cooperative Science Program, "Zoogeography and Ecology of Pacific Area Insects". The author expresses his sincere gratitude to these gentlemen.

Subfamily Clytrinae

Aetheomorpha taiwana (Chûjô, 1934)

Arb. Morph. Taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 1 (4): 286 (Formosa: Hoozan, Fuhosho) (*Cyaniris*); 1952, Technical Bull. Kagawa Agr. College, 4 (1): 40, 41 (Taiwan). =*Aetheomorpha bowditchi* Gressitt et Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1A: 86, 87 (China: Yunnan). – **New Synonym** –

Specimens examined: Chihpen (=Chipon), Taitung Hsien (4 exs., 22. iii. 1971, H. Nomura).

According to the study on the type of *Aetheomorpha taiwana* (Chûjô), preserved in the Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taipei, *Aetheomorpha bowditchi* Gressitt et Kimoto is no doubt identical with *taiwana* Chûjô. However, the illustration of the dorsal markings attached to the original description is quite different from the type series.

Distribution: China (Yunnan), Taiwan.

Subfamily Cryptocephalinae

Cryptocephalus moutoni Pic, 1922

1) Part 1, 1967, Kontyû, 35 (4): 368-374; Part 2, 1969, Esakia, 7: 1-68; Part 3, 1970, Kontyû, 38 (2): 176-183; Part 4, 1970, ibid., 38 (3): 203-221; Part 5, 1970, ibid., 38 (4): 292-313; Part 6, 1971, Ent. Rev. Japan, 23 (2): 73-87.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 1/2, pp. 21-26, June, 1974]

Mel. Exot. Ent., 35: 10 (Shanghai).

=*Cryptocephalus flavobinotatus* CHÛJÔ, 1934, Jour. Taiwan Soc. Trop. Agric., 6 (3): 517 (Formosa: Musha).—GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1961, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1A: 129, 157 (China) (synonymized).

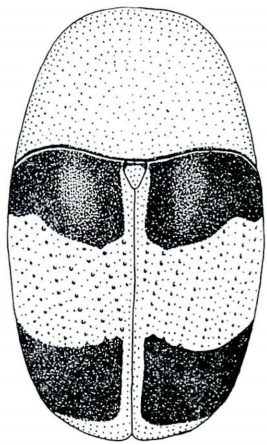
Specimens examined: Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien (1 ex., 2. v. 1971, 2 exs., 6. v. 1971, Y. HAYASHI; 1 ex., 26. vi. 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA).

Distribution: China, Taiwan.

Cryptocephalus kiyoyamai n. sp.

Head and pronotum yellowish brown; scutellum mostly yellowish brown with its basal margin narrowly blackish; elytron yellowish brown with a basal and a postmedian black markings, which are entirely free from sutural margin and attached to lateral margin, in some specimens interio-apical corner of basal marking produced posteriorly and jointed with interio-basal corner of postmedian marking, and these constitute a circular marking; basal half of elytral epipleuron blackish; ventral surface entirely yellowish brown; antenna pitchy black with four basal joints brownish; legs entirely yellowish brown.

Body elongate, subparallel-sided. Head flat, very finely and remotely punctate, especially on middle, vertex with an ill-defined longitudinal furrow on middle. Antenna slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length; first joint robust, longest, somewhat club-shaped; second shortest, nearly 1/3 as long as first; third 1 1/3 times as long as second; fourth 1 1/4 times as long as third; fifth and sixth subequal to fourth in length; seventh slightly longer than sixth, and seventh to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape; eleventh subequal to tenth in length and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly 1 2/3 times as wide as long, narrowed in front, sides rounded, surface convex, very sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Scutellum nearly regular triangular, surface smooth, nearly impunctate. Elytron longer than broad, parallel-sided; surface convex, distinctly punctate-striate, interstices very slightly convex and very sparsely impressed by minute punctures.



Cryptocephalus kiyoyamai KIMOTO, n. sp.

Length: 2.5–3.5 mm.

Holotype: Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, Taiwan (1. v. 1970, Y. KIYO-

YAMA leg.) (Type No. 2031, Kyushu Univ.).

Paratopotypes: 23 exs., same as the holotype.

This new species resembles much *Cryptocephalus solingensis* GRESSITT et KIMOTO, from Yunnan, in having the similar marking of the dorsal surface, but is separable in having the basal marking smaller and entirely free from the sutural margin, and the ventral surface entirely yellowish brown. Also from *C. moutoni* PIC, from China and Taiwan, this new species is separable in having the elytral punctate-striae much shallower, the blackish portion of elytron much reduced and the ventral surface entirely yellowish brown.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Subfamily Eumolpinae

Rhyparida sakisimensis YUASA, 1930

Proc. Imp. Acad. Tokyo, 6 (7): 293 (Ryukyu Is.).

Specimens examined: Tailuko (=Taloko), Hualien Hsien (1 ex., 24. v. 1968, Y. HAYASHI). Lan Hsu (=Is. Lanyu) (1 ex., 4. vi. 1971, 1 ex., 5. vi. 1971, 1 ex., 31. v. 1971, 1 ex., 14. vii. 1972, 1 ex., 15. vii. 1972, 1 ex., 17. vii. 1972, Y. MAEDA; 1 ex,. 8. x. 1970, 2 exs., 31. v. 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA; 3 exs., 21. iv. 1971, 1 ex., 24. iv. 1971, Y. HAYASHI; 1 ex., 18. viii. 1970, T. KOBAYASHI).

This species is here recorded for the first time from Taiwan and Lan Hsu.

Distribution: Ryukyu Is., Taiwan, Lan Hsu.

Basilepta modestum (JACOBY, 1885)

Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885: 206 (Japan) (*Nodostoma*).

=*Basilepta giganteum* CHÛJÔ, 1938, Arb. Morph. Taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 1 (5): 25 (Formosa: Taihorinsho, Shinchiku, Urai). –**New Synonym**–

Specimens examined: Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien (1 ex., 7. iv. 1971, H. NOMURA). Shihmen Reservoir, Taoyuan Hsien (1 ex., 27. vii. 1969, T. KOBAYASHI; 1 ex., 27. vii. 1969, 1 ex., 29. vii. 1969, Y. MAEDA).

According to the study on the type of *Basilepta giganteum* CHÛJÔ, preserved in the Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taipei, this species is identical with *B. modestum* (JACOBY), originally described from Japan.

Distribution: Japan, Taiwan, China.

Lypesthes gracilicornis (BALY, 1861)

Jour. Ent., 1: 285 (Hongkong) (*Endoxus*).

=*Lypesthes sauteri* CHÛJÔ, 1938, Arb. Morph. Taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 5 (1): 30 (Formosa: Sokutsu). –**New Synonym**–

Specimens examined: Yangmingshan, Taipei Hsien (1 ex., 9. v. 1968, 1 ex., 10. v. 1968, Y. HAYASHI; 1 ex., 8. v. 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA). Chihpen (=Chipon), Taitung Hsien (1 ex., 27. iii. 1970, H. NOMURA).

According to the study on the type of *Lypesthes sauteri* CHÛJÔ, preserved in the

Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taipei, this species is a synonym of *L. gracilicornis* (BALY).

Distribution: China, Taiwan.

Lypesthes shirozui KIMOTO, 1969

Esakia, 7: 17 (Taiwan: Chihsinliao).

=*Lypesthes farinosus*: CHÛJÔ, 1938, Arb. Morph. Taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 5 (1): 30 (nec PIC, 1923) (Formosa: Kosempo).

=*Lypesthes gracilicornis*: CHÛJÔ, 1956, Phil. Jour. Sci., 85 (1): 106 (nec BALY, 1861) (Formosa: Rono, Hokuzanko, Kosempo).

Distribution: Taiwan.

Lypesthes fulvus (BALY, 1878)

Jour. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 14: 250 (China) (*Leprotes*).

=*Lypesthes taiwanus* CHÛJÔ, 1956, Phil. Jour. Sci., 85 (1): 103, 105 (Formosa: Reimei). —KIMOTO, 1966, Esakia, 5: 24 (Taiwan: Hoozan; synonymized); 1969, *loc. cit.*, 7: 17 (Taiwan: Nanshanchi, Yushih, Sungkang, Chiaoliping, Fenchihu, Alishan).

Distribution: China, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is., S. Japan.

Key to the Taiwan species of *Lypesthes*

1. Elytron covered with appressed scale-like setae and erect setae 2
   Elytron covered with simple stout setae; coloration of body above varied from reddish brown to blackish brown; length 6.5–7.5 mm. .....*fulvus* (BALY)
2. Dorsal surface covered with white powdery excrescence; general color black with elytron, clypeus and basal joints of antenna more or less yellowish brown; length 4.2–5.5 mm. .....*shirozui* KIMOTO
   Dorsal surface not covered with powdery excrescence; general color yellowish brown, with clypeus, antenna and legs more or less paler than the others; length 6.0–6.5 mm.....*gracilicornis* (BALY)

Subfamily Galerucinae

Pyrrhalta semifulva (JACOBY, 1885)

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885: 745 (Japan) (*Galerucella*).

Specimens examined: Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien (1 ex., 7. vii. 1972, S. TAKEDA). Alishan, Chiayi Hsien (1 ex., 6. vii. 1965, S. KIMOTO).

This species is here recorded for the first time from Taiwan.

Distribution: E. Siberia, Manchuria, Japan, Taiwan, China?

Pyrrhalta discalis GRESSITT et KIMOTO, 1963

Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B : 439, 448 (W. China).
Specimens examined : Pahsienshan, Taichung Hsien (1 ex., 29. v. 1971, K. KANMIYA).
This species is here recorded for the first time from Taiwan.
Distribution : China, Taiwan.

Pyrrhalta kobayashii n. sp.

Head, pronotum and scutellum yellowish brown ; elytron yellowish brown with basal, lateral and sutural margins entirely, together with its epipleuron, narrowly black ; ventral surface entirely yellowish brown ; antenna pitchy black ; legs yellowish brown with apex of femora, entire tibia and tarsus black.

Vertex slightly wrinkled, sparsely impressed with large but a shallow punctures and covered with fine pubescence, and with a short longitudinal median furrow which is deep on anterior portion ; frontal tubercle distinct, smooth, impunctate, subquadrate, contiguous, anterior angle arcute, inserted between antennal insertion ; labrum with a transverse row of 6 to 8 setigerous pores. Antennae rather slender, nearly 2/3 as long as body length ; first joint robust, longest, somewhat club-shaped ; second shortest, nearly half as long as first ; third nearly twice as long as second and subequal to first in length ; fourth nearly equal to third in length and shape ; fifth slightly shorter than fourth and subequal to sixth in length and shape ; seventh also slightly shorter than sixth and subequal to eighth in length and shape ; ninth slightly shorter than eighth and subequal to 3/4 as long as sixth ; tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape, and nearly twice as long as wide ; eleventh nearly 1 1/3 times as long as ninth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly twice as long as wide, anterior margin slightly emarginate, sides rounded, widest slightly before middle, and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin slightly emarginate at middle and turned oblique-forwardly at lateral area, anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore ; surface finely, not so closely punctate, covered with fine pubescence, and with a shallow longitudinal median furrow and a pair of deep depressions laterally. Scutellum distinctly convex, covered with fine pubescence, subtriangular, and its apex truncate. Elytra broader than thorax at base, slightly widened posteriorly and rounded at apex, finely and not so closely punctate, and closely covered with fine pubescence ; elytral epipleuron gradually narrowed toward apex.

Length : 5.0–5.2 mm.

Holotype : Mt. Ali, Chiayi Hsien, Taiwan (22. vii. 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.) (in SHIBATA Collection, Osaka, Japan).

Paratype : 1 ex., same locality (29. vii. 1966, H. KAMIYA).

This new species most closely resembles *Pyrrhalta discalis* GRESSITT et KIMOTO,

from China and Taiwan, but is separable in having the punctures sparser and finer, antenna much slenderer and pronotum yellowish instead of reddish. Also from *P. nigromarginata* (JACOBY), from China and Japan, this new species is separable in being stouter and more oval in dorsal outline and elytron more finely punctured.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Paridea (Paridea) sinensis LABOISSIÈRE, 1930

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 99: 342 (China: Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuan).

=*Paraulaca sauteri* CHÛJÔ, 1935, Arb. Morph. Tax. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 3 (2): 166 (Formosa: Taihorin). – **New Synonym** –

=*Paraulaca taiwana* CHÛJÔ, 1935, *loc. cit.*: 167 (Formosa: Taihorinsho, Arisan, Kwarenkô, Rakuraku, Funkiko, Dôka, Shigao).

Specimens examined: Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien (1 ex., 1. v. 1971, Y. HAYASHI). Wushe (=Musha), Nantou Hsien (1 ex., 7. viii. 1969, Y. MAEDA; 1 ex., 7. viii. 1969, T. KOBAYASHI). Sungkang, Nantou Hsien (2 exs., 5. viii. 1969, 1 ex., 20. viii. 1969, Y. MAEDA; 2 exs., 24. viii. 1970, J. RYO; 1 ex., 4. viii. 1969, 1 ex., 5. viii. 1969, T. KOBAYASHI). Fenchifu (=Funchiifo) (2 exs., 17. viii. 1969, 1 ex., 18. viii. 1969, Y. MAEDA; 1 ex., 19. viii. 1969, T. KOBAYASHI). Chihpen (=Chipon), Taitung Hsien (1 ex., 19. iv. 1971, Y. HAYASHI).

Distribution: S. China, Taiwan.

Stenoluperus potanini (WEISE, 1889)

Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 23: 568, 615 (W. China) (*Luperus*).

Specimens examined: Hohuan Pass, Hohuanshan, Hualien Hsien (3 exs., 3. v. 1971, K. KANMIYA).

This species is here recorded for the first time from Taiwan.

Distribution: China, Taiwan.

Subfamily Alticinae

Podagricomela nigricollis CHEN, 1934

Bull. Peking Nat. Hist., 8: 58 (China).

Specimens examined: Sungkang, Nantou Hsien (2 exs., 4. iv. 1971, 1 ex., 1. iv. 1971, H. NOMURA; 1 ex., 6. viii. 1969, T. KOBAYASHI).

This species is here recorded for the first time from Taiwan.

Distribution: S. China, Taiwan.

A New Species of *Leptepania* HELLER from Thailand (Cerambycidae : Coleoptera)

By MASAO HAYASHI

Through the courtesy of Dr. H. WATANABE of Kyoto University, a *Leptepania* species was sent to the present author for identification from Mr. DAMRONG CHAIGLOM, Forest Products Research Division, Royal Forest Department, Bangkhen, Bangkok. After careful research, the species is identified as a new species previously unknown to science, therefore the description is herewith given below. The present author wishes to express his thanks to Mr. DAMRONG CHAIGLOM for his kindness sending such interesting material.

Leptepania chaiglomi sp. nov. (Molorchini, Cerambycinae)

Male : Minute, body pitchy brownish black to black, head in frons and mouth parts reddish (excepting black tips of mandibles), antennae light reddish brown and legs reddish brown ; body furnished with long flying white hairs rather sparsely in general.

Head small, fairly narrower than prothorax (ratio, 3.7 : 4.8), coarsely closely punctured, frons vertical and short, broader than high, with a short longitudinal black ridge at middle, vertex shallowly broadly concave, occiput short, weakly convex. Eyes finely faceted, distinctly emarginate. Antennal tubercles very weakly raised ; antennae shorter than body, arriving at third abdominal segment, scape weakly clavate, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows :— 2.3 : 0.8 : 1.9 : 1.7 : 1.9 : 1.8 : 1.8 : 1.7 : 1.5 : 1.4 : 2. Prothorax longer than broad (7.3 : 4.8), shallowly constricted behind apex, gradually broadened posteriorly to before middle (maximum width ; 4.8), then a little narrowed for one fourth times of the length of prothorax, dully tuberculate just behind the said constriction at sides and suddenly constricted before base ; disc coarsely reticulate with a pair of big hairy concavities at latero-inferior portions. Scutellum small, tongue shaped, concave. Elytra as long as the basal width, and fairly shorter than prothorax (ratio, 5 : 5 : 7.3), weakly narrowed posteriorly to broadly rounded apices ; disc roundly concave at centre, coarsely very sparsely punctured, the punctures distinctly smaller than those on pronotum. Breast and abdomen irregularly punctured. Legs short, femora shortly pedunculate and strongly clavate, first apical tarsal

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joint with inwardly expanded plate having special scale like structures along the margin.

Female: Antennae shorter, not arriving at base of abdomen. Prothorax shorter and broader than male, longer than broad (ratio, 7 : 5), arcuate laterally, but slightly narrowed before maximum width, broader at apex than at base (4.2 : 3.6)

Length, 6.3 mm., width, 1.1 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI Coll.), paratypes, 3♂♂, 4♀♀, Thachai, Sukhothai, Northern Thailand between 16°–17° North Latitude, 99°–100° East Longitude, June 5, 1971, DAMRONG CHAIGLOM leg. (HAYASHI Coll. and Coll. of Forest Products Research Division, Royal Forest Department, Bangkhen, Bangkok, Thailand).

The larvae feed in dead branches of a shrub named Nam-thaeng, *Randia tomentosa* HK. f.

This new species is allied to *L. indica* GARDNER from Madras, India, however, according to the type specimen inspection and the original description of the latter, it differs from the latter in having relatively shorter prothorax, the length of which less than twice of the apical width, less thick pubescent cavity of irregular shaped, not of densely pubescent and oval at latero-inferior portion of prothorax and not longer elytra than the basal width, of unicolourous brownish black, lacking pale yellow basal markings.

The new scientific name is dedicated to Mr. DUMRONG CHAIGLOM, one of leading entomologists in Thailand.

Two New Subspecies of Zygaenidae from Laos (Lep.)

By Masanao Nakamura

Through the courtesy of Mr. Tsutomu Shinkawa, Tokyo, I recently received a small collection of moths which had been captured by Mr. Wada at the spare times of his business in Vientiane, Central Laos. Of these moths, two new subspecies belonging to Zygaenidae are described as follows.

Cyclosia papilionaris mekongensis subsp. nov.

♀. Exp. 65 mm. Resembles the nominotypical race from Southern China to Tonkin in pale yellow marks and spots but differs from it in forewing with small submarginal spotted line especially smaller in cellules R5–M2 and in hindwing without submarginal spotted line. Ssp. *adusta* Jordan from Tenasserim also resembles this race but its submarginal spotted line of hindwing diminishes but never becomes extinct and ssp. *nigrescens* Moore from Burma, Andaman and Nicobars differs in submarginal spotted line missing on both fore- and hindwings.

Holotype: ♀, Vientiane, Laos, 1971 (in coll. Nakamura).

Isbarta pieridoides shinkawai subsp. nov.

This subspecies may probably be the transition form between *melasina* Jordan from Central Tonkin and *binghami* Butler from Tenasserim. These subspecies are in contrast with the *pieridoides* s. str.-*glauca-hestinoides*-complex from Indonesia in both fore- and hindwings of male which are never suffused with bluish tint and in hindwing of both sexes which are coloured with orange yellow hue.

♂. Exp. 54 mm. Both wings not coloured with blue except costal margin of forewing. Black streaks and spots developed as in *glauca,* submarginal series of black dots in cellules M2–2A, orange yellow hue of hindwing expanded in whole disk except in cellules M1–M2.

♀. Exp. 56–65 mm. In comparison with *binghami,* forewing with black spots in cell and metallic blue streaks on veins and outer margin more extensive, so that white interspace restricted but more developed than *melasina,* submarginal series of black dots in cellules M3–2A instead of Cu1–2A in *binghami* and more diminished than that in *pieridoides-*

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complex, hindwing with outer margin and all veins except 3A distinctly bordered with black but never thickened as in *pieridoides*-complex, orange yellow hue not so expanded to near marginal area as in *binghami*.

Holotype: ♂, Vientiane, Laos, 1971 (in coll. NAKAMURA). Allotype: ♀, data same as the holotype (in coll. NAKAMURA). Paratype: ♀, data same as the holotype (in coll. NAKAMURA).

Explanation of Plate 2.

1. *Cyclosia papilionaris mekongensis* NAKAMURA
2. *Isbarta pieridoides shinkawai* NAKAMURA A: male B: female

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下甑島のコガネムシ類

楠　井　善　久

筆者はさき（1971年）に，下甑島のコガネムシ主科20種を発表したが，その後再び入江平吉氏により下記の２種が採集されているので，追加報告しておきたい．

1. *Hoplia communis* WATERHOUSE　アシナガコガネ

2 exs., Aose, Shimokoshiki Is., 2 V 1972, H. IRIE leg.

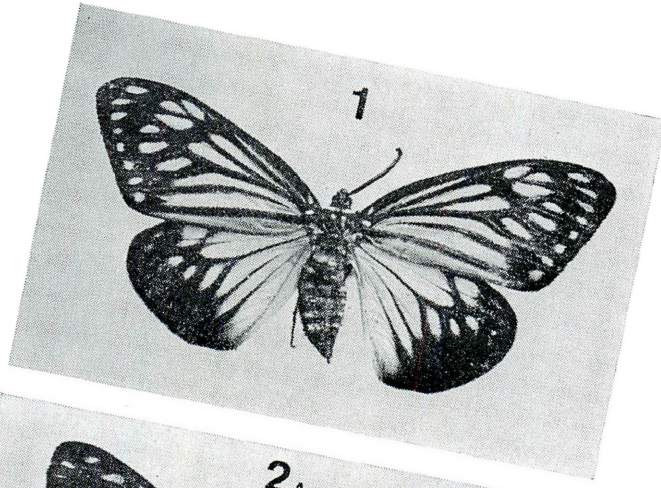
２個体とも九州本島に多くみられる f. *maculata* BATES に該当するものであるが，特に黒色紋が明瞭で大きい．

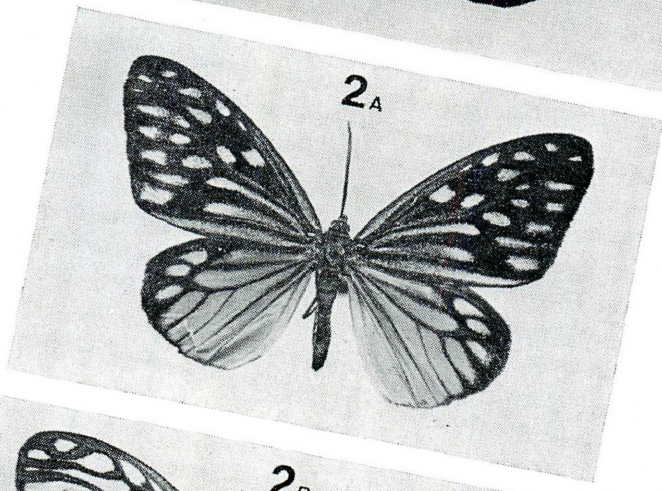
2. *Anomala octiescostata* BURMEISTER　ヒラタアオコガネ

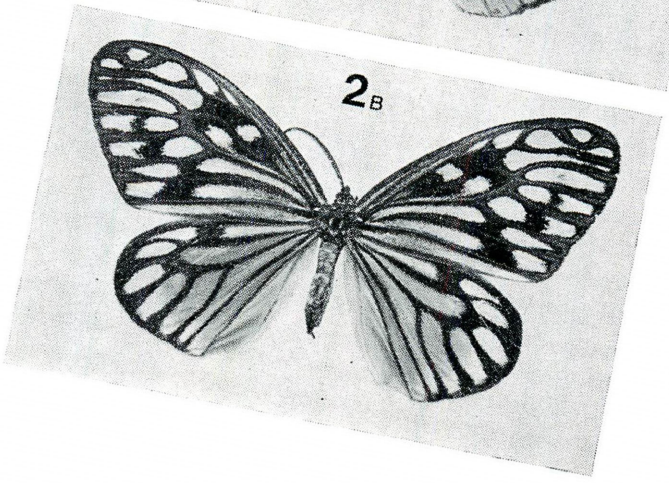
2 exs., Nagahama, Shimokoshiki Is., 3 V 1972, H. IRIE leg.

なお，さきに発表した報告では *Ectinohoplia obducta* MOTSCHULSKY ヒメアシナガコガネの記録は１頭であったが，このたび12個体が採集され，そのうち３頭は背面が黒色の個体であり，他は一般に多くみられる黄色に黒紋のある個体であったので，あわせて記しておく．データは上記のアシナガコガネと同じである．

貴重な標本を恵与された入江平吉氏に厚くお礼申しあげる．







(M. NAKAMURA photo.)

Die Gestalt des Abdomens des Männchens von *Procerus amasicus* CSIKI (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

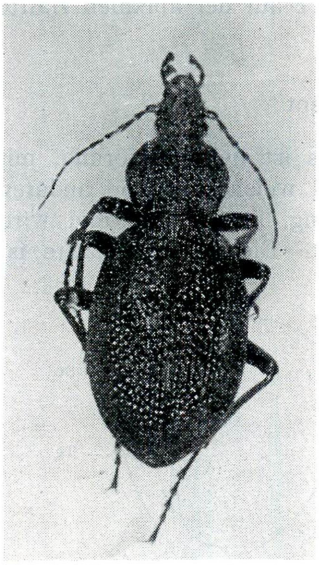
von YOSHIAKI NISHIO

Staatliches Landwirtschaftsversuchsstation
Hitsujigaoka, Sapporo, Japan

JEANNEL und PAULIAN (1944) gaben ein Bild des äußeren Anblicks des Hinterleibes eines Harpaliden. Nach ihrem Bild und ihrer Erklärung besteht der äußere Bau des Bauches von Carabiden und Harpaliden aus 8 Ringen. Oben befinden sich 8 Tergite und unten 6 Sternite.

Das erste Tergit ist vorgestreckt und überdeckt die Hinterbrust, es ist dünn und nach vorn wenig verschmälert. Die Tergite 1 bis 6 sind häutig und die Tergite 7 und 8 dick und hornig.

Das erste Sternit verschwindet vollständig und ist nicht sichtbar. Das zweite Sternit umkreist die hintere Hälfte der Hinterhüften, von ihm ist nur je eine dreieckige Seitenplatte von außen zu sehen. Der Vorderrand des dritten Sternites besitzt merklich lange Senkungen in welche sich die Hinterschenkel legen. Die Sternite 2, 3 und 4 sind fest verwachsen, sie sind nicht beweglich und bilden eine große Platte. Die Randlinie jedes dieser Sternite ist sehr deutlich. Das 7te Sternit ist nach hinten gestreckt und deckt unten das 8te Sternit.



Taf. 1. *Procerus amasicus* CSIKI von Anatolien in natürlicher Größe.

An den geschützten Seiten der Tergite, mit Ausnahme des achten, befinden sich Luftlöcher. Jedes Luftloch ist groß und gut entwickelt.

Verfasser (1960, 1961, 1972) beschrieb den Bau des Abdomens beider Geschlechter von *Damaster blaptoides rugipennis* MOTSCHULSKY, *Carabus gehini* FAIRMAIRE und den Bau des männlichen Abdomens von

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 1/2, pp. 31-34, June, 1974]

Campalita chinense KIRBY. Nach diesen Arbeiten stimmt die äußere Gestalt des Hinterleibs der obigen 3 Arten mit dem Bild und der Beschreibung von JEANNEL und PAULIAN gut überein. Das 8te Sternit der 3 Arten ist rundlich, dick, die erste Hälfte schwärzlich gefärbt und die Flecken sind untereinander sehr ähnlich.

Durch die wohlwollende Sendung des Materials von Dr. STEPHAN BREUNING (Paris) konnte ich den Hinterleibs des Männchens von *Procerus amasicus* CSIKI von Anatolien untersuchen. Hier hoffe ich das Ergebnis beschreiben zu können.

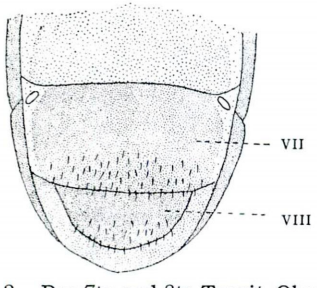
Ich spreche meinen herzlichsten Dank an Herrn Dr. STEPHAN BREUNING für seine freundliche Anleitung und Verbesserung dieser Schrift aus.

I. Der äußere Anblick des Abdomens

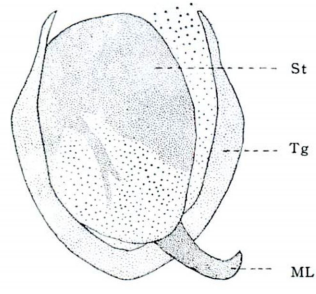
Wie auch bei anderen Carabiden sind 8 Tergite und 6 Sternite vorhanden. Die beiden Seiten jedes Sternits werfen sich nach oben und säumen die seitlichen Häutchen der Tergite ein. Die Epipleuren sind undeutlich. Das 7te Sternit ist stark nach hinten gestreckt und die Spitze dieses Sternits tritt über die des 8ten Tergits. Die Tergite 1 bis 6 sind ohne Behaarung und die Tergite 7 bis 8 auf der apikalen Hälfte spärlich, kurz behaart (Taf. 2).

II. Das achte Segment

Das Tergit entspricht dem Pygidium, es ist halbkreisförmig, mit geradem Vorderrand. Es hat kein Merkmal welches es von anderen Carabiden unterscheidet. Das Sternit ist lang, kreisförmig und wird durch die Seitenplatte des Tergits umkreist. Die vordere Hälfte ist



Taf. 2. Das 7te und 8te Tergit. Obere Sicht.
VII: 7tes Tergit. VIII: 8tes Tergit.

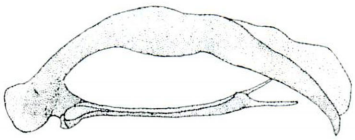


Taf. 3. Das 8te Sternit. Untere Sicht.
St: 8tes Sternit. Tg: 8tes Tergit. ML: Mittellappen.

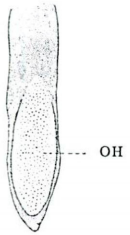
schwärzlich gefärbt und der hintere Saum der schwarzen Flecken bildet unregelmässige Wellenlinien. Die Zeichnung ist sehr ähnlich dem des *Damaster blaptoides rugipennis* MOTSCHULSKY und dem der anderen Carabiden (Taf. 3).

III. Das Begattungsorgan

Der Mittellappen ist sehr lang, die Mitte des Körpers überragend, dick und rund, am Ende scharf zugespitzt. Die Hinteröffnung ist sehr groß, lang und ellipsenförmig, ihr Ende ist abgerundet (Taf. 4 und 5).



Taf. 4. Mittellappen und das Paar der Schnittchen.



Taf. 5. Spitze des Mittellappens. Obere Sicht. OH: Hinteröffnung.

Das Paar der Schnittchen, welche sich an den Fuß des Mittellappens festlegen, ist sehr lang wie auch der Mittellappen, vor dem Ende etwas verbreitert und am Ende scharf zugespitzt (Taf. 4).

IV. Diskussion

Bei einem Vergleich der Gestalt des Bauches von *Procerus amasicus* CSIKI mit dem des *Damaster blaptoides rugipennis* MOTSCHULSKY, des *Carabus gehini* FAIRMAIRE und des *Campalita chinense* KIRBY kann man keinen wesentlichen Unterschied entdecken. Das 8te Sternit des *Damaster blaptoides rugipennis* MOTSCHULSKY, des *Carabus gehini* FAIRMAIRE, des *Campalita chinense* KIRBY und *Procerus amasicus* CSIKI ist sehr dick, rund und nicht gespaltet. Das 8te Sternit des *Craspedonotus tibialis* SCHAUM (Harpalidae) ist gespaltet (NISHIO, 1971).

Die schwarzen Flecken des 8ten Sternits der ersten 3 Arten sind sehr ähnlich denen des *Procerus amasicus* CSIKI. Was bedeuten diese Flecken? Ihr Vorhandensein ist nicht geklärt.

Bei dem Männchen des *Craspedonotus tibialis* SCHAUM kann man ein dünnes Rudiment eines neunten Tergits auf dem achten Sternit bemerken.

Bei den Carabiden findet sich ein solches Rudiment nicht vor.

Bei dem Vergleich des Begattungsorgans von *Procerus amasicus* CSIKI mit dem des *Damaster blaptoides rugipennis* MOTSCHULSKY und dem des *Carabus gehini* FAIRMAIRE können wir leicht Unterschiede finden, nämlich der Mittellappen und das Paar Schnittchen des *Procerus amasicus* CSIKI sind länger und kräftiger und die Hinteröffnung ist größer.

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—— (1961); Die achten und neunten Segmente des Bauches des Männchens von *Damaster blaptoides rugipennis* MOTSCHULSKY und *Calosoma chinensis* KIRBY. Kontyû, 29 : 62–65 (auf japanisch).

—— (1971); Die Gestalt des Bauches von *Athemus suturellus* MOTSCHULSKY und *Craspedonotus tibialis* SCHAUM. Ent. Rev. Japan, 23 : 30–33 (auf japanisch).

—— (1972); Die Gestalt des Bauches von *Damaster gehini* FAIRMAIRE. Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 : 75–78 (auf japanisch).

Description of a New Species of the Ant of the Genus *Probolomyrmex* MAYR from Malaysia (Hymenoptera, Formicidae)

By MASAHIRO TANAKA

Genus *Probolomyrmex* is one of the most interesting and rarest genera of ants. None of the species of this genus is well known. Fortunately I found a new species of *Probolomyrmex*, which is described below, in the Malaysian ant materials which Prof. R. YOSII had kindly given to me.

I wish to offer my hearty thanks to Prof. R. YOSII for his kind assistance and facilities, and also to Dr. T. OKUTANI and Mr. M. OHKURA for their faithful advices.

Probolomyrmex watanabei sp. nov.

Holotype worker;

Head with somewhat convex genal border and shallowly concave occipital border, posterolateral corner rounded, anteromedian structure well agrees with the generic character. Antennal scape relatively long, slightly failing to reach the median occipital border. Funicular joints, except the basal and the terminal, more or less broader than long; the basal joint about one-fifth longer than broad, and the terminal joint almost as long as the three preceding ones together. Mandible small, elongate-triangular, with an acute apical tooth followed by a series of seven denticles, distal one of which is slightly enlarged. Labrum bilobed, with some (probably six, one of which is lost) clavate setae on the anterior surface, and with spine-like ones on the distal border. Maxillary palpus 4-segmented, the segments I-III nodiform, subequal in breadth, the segment IV (terminal) elongate, bulged medially and almost as long as the segments II & III together. Labial palpus 2-segmented, elongate and rather narrow, the segment I slightly arching and the segment II resembling in the shape to the maxillary segment IV. Relative length (width) of the segments of each maxillary and labial palpus as follow; 6.5 (4), 7 (4), 5.5 (4), 13 (3), and 8 (2.5), 16 (3). Labial and maxillary palpi with neither seta nor sensilla except the two spine-like setulae on the maxillary segment I, just as shown in the fig. 6. Eyeless. Mesosoma, viewed from above, shallowly constricted between the pronotum and the mesonotum; pronotum rounded, much broader than the mesonotum,

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 1/2, pp. 35-37, pl. 3, June, 1974]

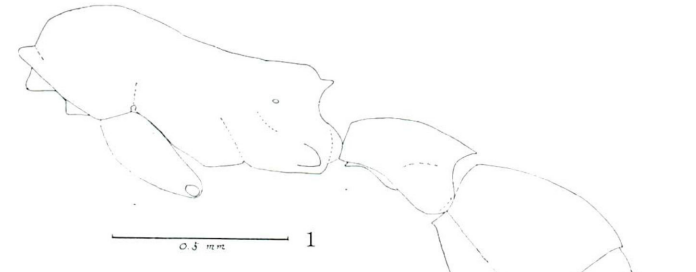
mesonotum and propodeum with subparallel sides. Mesosomal dorsum in profile shallowly but distinctly concave from the summit of the promesonotal convex dorsum to the propodeal dorsum. Mesosomal sutures absent on the dorsal surface and obsolescent on the lateral surface. Declivitous face of the propodeum strongly concave, marked off on each lateral border by a low marginate carina, which is terminating dorsally in a distinct propodeal spine. Petiole slender, higher and broader posteriorly than anteriorly, dorsal profile arching, median posterodorsal border remarkably protruding just as shown in the figs. 1 & 2; posterior surface strongly concave, marked off on each lateral border by a low obtuse carina. Subpetiolar process reduced as shown in the fig. 1. Gaster comparatively thick; its maximum width in dorsal view about 0.38 mm.

Fine shagreening punctures, about 0.005 mm. in diameter, well developed on everywhere except antennae and legs. Larger overlying punctures distinct, about 0.015-0.030 mm. in diameter, a little smaller and dense on the head, larger and dense on the both dorsal and lateral surfaces of the mesosoma and on the petiole, smaller and rather sparse on the gastric segments I & II, and reduced on other parts. Bristles very few, some stout ones on the mandibles, and a few spine-like ones about the cloacal orifice. Pubescence very minute, extremely dense on everywhere, especially on the antennae. Body entirely brownish to blackish red, opaque to subopaque; antennae, legs and gastric segments III-V somewhat yellowish, also opaque to subopaque.

Measurements and indices as follow (see TAYLOR, R. W., 1965, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., vol. 117, p. 351; or TAYLOR, 1967, Pac. Ins. Mon., vol. 13, p. 17); Head Length, 0.64 mm.; Head Width, 0.42 mm.; Scape Length, 0.55 mm.; Weber's Length of Mesosoma, 0.92 mm.; Pronotal Width, 0.34 mm.; Dorsal Petiole Width, 0.18 mm.; Petiole Height, 0.23 mm.; Petiolar Node Length, 0.36 mm.; Cephalic Index, 66; Scape Index, 131; Petiolar Node Index, 53; Lateral Petiolar Index, 156.

The unique holotype worker was collected by Dr. HIROYUKI WATANABE at Pasoh Forest, Malaysia, on 15 Jan. 1972; preserved in the collection of the author (Number of Specimen; No. 2509).

This new species is probably most related to *Probolomyrmex dammermani* WHEELER and also resembling to *Probolomyrmex angusticeps* M. R. SMITH, but can be distinguished from *dammermani* by the both relatively and absolutely longer antennal scapes and the relatively slender petiole (SL, 0.55 mm.; SI, 131; PNI, 53; LPI, 156, opposed to 0.42 mm.; 103; 55-58; 115-120, respectively in *dammermani* after TAYLOR, 1965) and also by the distinct propodeal spines, and distinguished from *angusticeps* by the segmental proportions of the labial and the maxillary palpi, also by the shorter body and both relatively and absolutely shorter antennal scapes (HL, 0.64 mm.; WL, 0.92 mm.; PNL, 0.36mm.; SL, 0.55 mm.; SI, 131; opposed to 0.76-0.80 mm.; 1.12-1.17 mm.; 0.44-0.46 mm.; 0.61-0.64 mm.; 135-140, respectively in *angusticeps* after TAYLOR, 1965).



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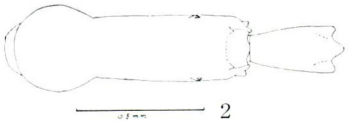

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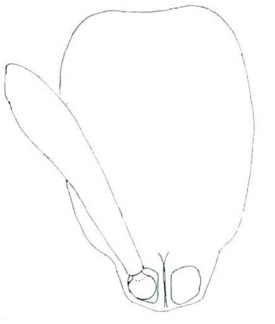

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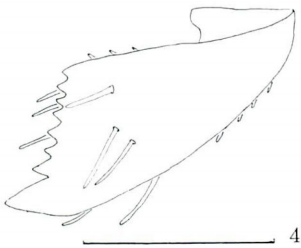

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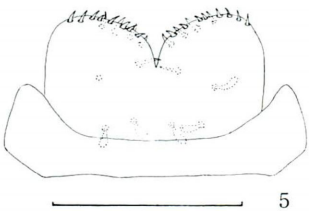

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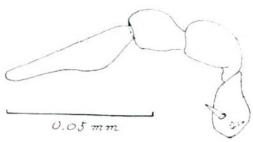

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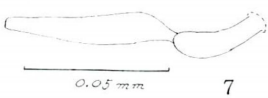


7

(M. TANAKA del.)

Explanation of Plate 3.

Figs. 1–7; *Probolomyrmex watanabei* sp. nov.

Fig. 1, Lateral view of mesosoma, petiole and gaster. Fig. 2, Dorsal view of mesosoma and petiole. Fig. 3, Dorsal view of head with right scape. Fig. 4, Frontal view of left mandible. Fig. 5, Labrum. Fig. 6, Maxillary palpus. Fig. 7, Labial palpus.

メクラナガアリ岩手県に産す

田　中　将　宏

メクラナガアリ *Stenamma owstoni* WHEELER, 1906 は，"A revision of the genus *Stenamma* of Japan" (YASUMATSU et MURAKAMI, 1960) によれば，本州（中部地方以西）・四国・九州及び中国大陸の一部から知られているが，京都大学の吉井良三教授からいただいた標本の中に，岩手県九戸の内間木洞付近で採集された本種を見出したので，ここに報告する．

本種が現在まで，どの程度採集されているかを正確に知っているわけではないが，相当稀な種でもあり，おそらくこの報告が北限の記録となるものと思う．

1 worker, near the Uchimagi-do Cave, Kunohe, Iwate Pref., 7. Aug. 1965, leg. R. YOSII.

なお，吉井教授のご指摘によれば，上記論文中に記されている本種の採集地の多くが石灰岩地帯に位置し（内間木洞付近も），即断はできないが或いは本種の分布が石灰岩と何らかの関係があるのではないか，とのことであった．この点については今後の採集調査に期待したい．

末筆ながら，貴重な助言とともに本種を含め数多くの標本をいただいた吉井教授に謝意を表する．

再びハコネモリヒラタゴミムシ *Platynus hakonus* (HAROLD) について

土　生　昶　申

農業技術研究所昆虫同定分類研究室

Further notes on *Platynus hakonus* (HAROLD) (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

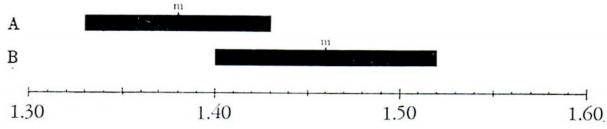
By AKINOBU HABU

筆者は1969年[1]に，ハコネモリヒラタゴミムシ *Platynus hakonus* は広く本州・四国・九州に分布していて，九州の英彦山から記載された *P. takachihoi* (HABU) は同一のものであると述べた．しかし，最近地理的変異を調べたところ，明らかに２つのグループに分けられるので，*takachihoi* を亜種として取り扱いたいと思う．以下亜種としての相異点を記してみる．

大きさ：*P. hakonus hakonus* は体長 8.5～9.6 mm，体幅 3.3～3.7 mm であるが，*P. hakonus takachihoi* はやや大きく，体長 9.5～11.0 mm，体幅 3.8～4.3 mm である．

色：*P. hakonus hakonus* の翅鞘には弱い貝殻様の光沢はあるが，緑色光沢はなく，脚は一様に淡赤かっ色または黄かっ色で，体腹面は赤かっ色または暗赤かっ色である．一方 *P. hakonus takachihoi* の翅鞘には弱い緑色の光沢があり，腿節は暗赤かっ色または赤みを帯びた黒色で，体腹面も黒みがかる．

前胸背板：*P. hakonus takachihoi* の前胸背板は，*P. hakonus hakonus* のそれよりもやや広い．任意に選んだ５頭の雄と５頭の雌の標本を測定したところ，*P. hakonus hakonus* では前胸背板の幅÷頭幅 (WP/WH)＝1.33～1.43，平均 1.38，前胸背板の幅÷長さ (WP/LP)＝1.24



第１図　前胸背板の幅と頭幅との比 (Proportion of width of pronotum to width of head).
m：平均 (mean).
A. *Platynus hakonus hakonus* (HAROLD)
B. *P. hakonus takachihoi* (HABU)

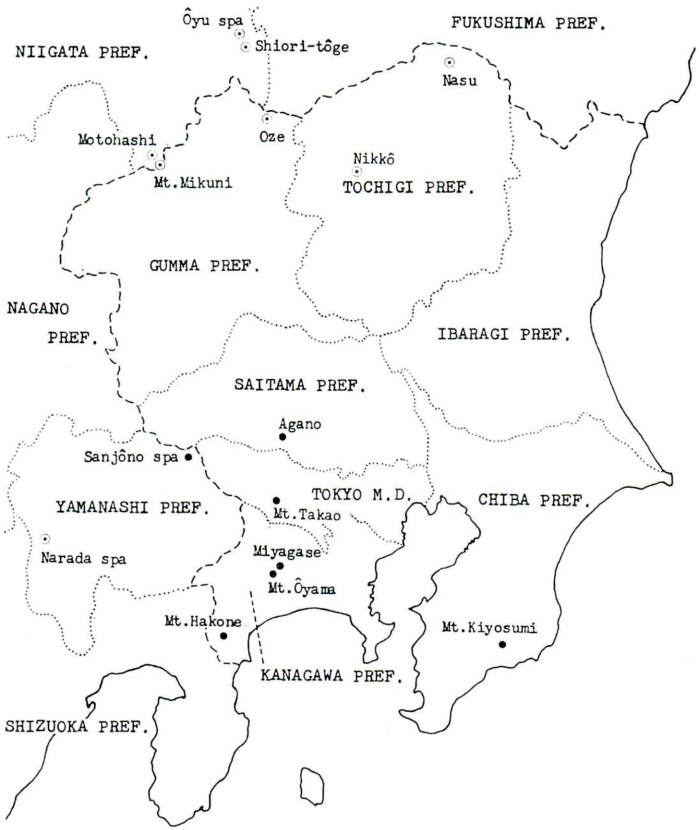
1) HABU, 1969, Kontyû, 37:387-388.

〔昆虫学評論，第26巻，第1/2号，38-40頁，1974年，６月〕

～1.35, 平均 1.29 である. *P. hakonus takachihoi* では WP/WH＝1.40～1.52, 平均 1.46, WP/LP＝1.30～1.39, 平均 1.34 である. わかりやすいように WP/WH を第1図に示したが, 1.40～1.43で range が重複してはいるが, 明らかに2つのグループを示唆している.

交尾器：雄の交尾器の形態は比較的安定していて, 変異が少なく, 亜種間の差異は見られない. 雌の交尾器にも差はない.

分布：*P. hakonus hakonus* は分布が狭く, 関東地方の南部, およびこれに近接する中部地方東部に限られている. 手もとにある標本は, 千葉県 (Mt. Kiyosumi, M. Ohno leg), 埼玉県 (Agano, A. Habu leg.), 東京都 (Mt. Takao, K. Sadanaga leg.; Kobotoke-tôge near Mt. Takao, A. Ogura leg.), 神奈川県 (Miyagase, H. Hasegawa leg.; Mt. Ôyama, T. Yôrô leg.; Mt. Hakone, K. Baba leg., *do.*, Y. Hirano leg.), および山梨県の東部 (Sanjôno spa, Y. Asano leg.) である. 山梨県の西部で採集された1♂ (Narada spa, Y. Asano leg.)



第2図 関東地方およびその近隣の分布地図 (Distribution map of Kantô District and its vicinity).
●：*Platynus hakonus hakonus* (Harold).
⊙：*P. hakonus takachihoi* (Habu).

は *P. hakonus takachihoi* なので，中央部の富士山付近にはどちらが分布しているか，将来の材料によって明らかになることであろう．

P. hakonus takachihoi は九州，四国および本州の上記の地方を除いた地域に広く見られ，北限は青森県である．

終りに際して，標本のご援助を受けた各位に，心からお礼を申しあげる．

Summary

In 1969 I regarded *Platynus takachihoi* (HABU) described from Mt. Hiko, Fukuoka Pref. as synonymous with *P. hakonus* (HAROLD). The recent study, however, revealed that *P. takachihoi* should be treated as the subspecies.

Key to subspecies

1. Elytra black, somewhat iridescent, legs uniformly light reddish brown to yellowish brown; pronotum less wide, WP/WH=1.33–1.43, WP/LP=1.24–1.35; length 8.5–9.6 mm, width 3.3–3.7 mm ..... *P. hakonus hakonus* (HAROLD)
— Elytra black, faintly greenish, femora dark reddish brown or reddish black; pronotum wider, WP/WH=1.40–1.52, WP/LP=1.30–1.39; length 9.5–11.0 mm, width 3.8–4.3 mm ..... *P. hakonus takachihoi* (HABU)

The distribution of *P. hakonus hakonus* is so far restricted within southern areas of the Kantô District and its adjacent areas of the Chûbu District—Chiba Pref., Saitama Pref., Tokyo Metropolitan District, Kanagawa Pref. and eastern part of Yamanashi Pref. (cf. Fig. 2). *P. hakonus takachihoi* is widely distributed in Honshu (except the areas above-mentioned), Shikoku and Kyushu.

日本のかみきりむし（9）

林　　匡夫

The Cerambycidae of Japan. (Col.) (9)

By Masao Hayashi

Lamiinae 太天牛亜科（続）

3. Apomecynini しらほしさびかみきり族

Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: XXIV, 97.

一般に小形の種を含み，やや幅広いものもあるが細長く，触角は体よりあまり長くなく，第1節は短い．前胸はふつう側縁が丸いが，まれに突起をもつものがある．後胸腹板はふつうの長さ，時に短縮するとともに後翅が退化，痕跡的となるもの（*Microlera* など）もある．前胸腹板突起は細く，前基節よりもくぼみ，その後端は丸い．中胸腹板突起は前方に傾むくものが多いが，外国産のものの中には急傾斜したり突起をもつものもある．中基節をおさめる孔は外側方に開くものと閉じるものがある．中脛節には上面に切れ込みをもつ．跗節の爪は互いに接近してつく．後翅の翅脈：Cu 1は先端で2叉し，Cu 2 をその基部近くから分岐し，Mとは基部で連絡する傾向がある（日本のかみきりむし，4；昆虫学評論，XIII, pl. 12, fig, 12g 参照）．

Dr. Breuning（1950）は従来別族とされて来た Ptericoptini などを，はじめて本族に含めた．同博士（1960）に従えば，184属を含み（注：小島圭三博士との共著，日本昆虫生態図鑑，1，カミキリ篇：97に123属としたのはアジア・オーストラリアに産する属の数であり，その他アフリカ，マダガスカル，メキシコ以南の両アメリカに残りの属が産するので追加訂正しておきたい．もちろんその後いくらかの新属が報告されたり，当時の属の所扱いが変更されて，現在その総数は変動している），ヨーロッパ・アジア・北アメリカ（北部を除く）などをも含みそれより南の世界の大部分に分布する大族である．中にはただ1種を含むいわゆる Monotypic な属も多いが，一方 *Sybra* や *Ropica* のように数百種を含む大属もある．

複眼があらく分割され，複雑な後翅翅脈をもつなどの体の構造と，幼虫が枯枝・伐採技・枯蔓などを食べる小形のものが多く（中にはウリ類の生きた蔓を食べ，農業上の害虫とされているものもあるが），その生態などをあわせ，比較的原始的な族と考えられている．成虫は上記のような対象物に産卵のため集まっており，またそれらから羽化・脱出してとまっている場合が多いので，枯枝・枯蔓などの叩き網の方法で成虫を集めることができるが，さらに

〔昆虫学評論，第26巻，第1/2号，41-53頁，1974年，6月〕

産卵したと思われる枯枝・枯蔓をもち帰って放置しておくと，いずれ羽化・脱出してくる成虫を集めることができるほかに，まだ充分調べられていない幼虫や蛹など未成熟期の形態・生態を調べるのに便利である．日本には次の13属の分布が認められるが，その中の1属，*Mycerinopsis* は最近日本から記録されたものである．

1. 前胸の側縁には細い突起をもつ．体は細長く，触角は細長，体より長く，基部数節の下面には縁毛をもち，第3節は最長，第4節より少しく，また第1節よりは明らかに長い．頭部の触角着生点はあまりふくれず，互いに広く離れる．複眼はやや細かく分割され，ほとんど2つに分かれ，その下片は三角形．前頭は高さより幅広く．前胸はほぼ縦横等長でよくふくれ，細い前後縁横溝をもつ．翅鞘は長く両側平行，翅端は丸い．頭は後下方に向わず，後胸腹板は短縮せずふつうの長さ，中基節をおさめる孔は外側方に開き，肢はやや長い……*Asaperda*

— 前胸の側縁には突起をもたない ……2

2. 後胸腹板は短縮し，後翅は痕跡的 ……3

— 後胸腹板は短縮せずふつうの長さ，後翅は発達する ……4

3. 頭は垂直に下向し，後下方に向わない．触角はやや太く円筒形，♂では体長の1.3倍，♀では1倍の長さ，第3～5節はその端部に長毛をもつが，下面には縁毛をもたない．第3節は第4節より長い．前胸は幅より長く，側縁・背板はふくれる．翅鞘は長く基部では前胸と等幅，以後中央後方までふくれ，翅端は丸く，背面の点刻は大きく密．複眼はあらく分割されほとんど2つに分かれ，下片は方形．中基節をおさめる孔は外側方に開く．後胸腹板は強く短縮し長さの2倍の幅．肢は長く，腿節はふくれる……*Microlera*

— 頭は後下方に向う．触角はやや細く，♂では体より長く，♀ではより短く，下面に短い縁毛をもち，第3節は第4節とほとんど等長．前胸は縦横等長，側縁は丸くふくれる．翅鞘は基部ではせまく前胸と等幅，中央では幅広く，翅端は斜めに切られ，背面の点刻は列状．複眼はあらく分割され，強くえぐられるが2つに分れず，下片は三角形．中基節をおさめる孔は外側方に開かない．後胸腹板はやや短縮する．肢はやや長く，腿節はふくれる……*Palausybra*

4. 頭は垂直に下向し，後下方に向わない ……5

— 頭は後下方に向う ……7

5. 中基節をおさめる孔は外側方に開かない．体は細長い円筒形．触角は細く体より明らかに短く，下面に縁毛をもち，第3節は第4節より明らかに長く，第1節の約2倍の長さ．頭部の触角着生点はふくれ，互いに離れる．複眼はあらく分割され，深くえぐられるが2つには分れず，下片は方形．前頭は幅よりも高く縦長でやや梯形．翅鞘は非常に長く両側平行，背面はふくれ先端で急に傾斜して突起をもつ．肢は短く，腿節はふくれる …*Atimura*

— 中基節をおさめる孔は外側方に開く ……6

6. 触角は細長く，体長に近いかこれをこえ，下面に縁毛をもち，第3節は明らかに第4節よりも短いが，第1節よりは長い．頭部の触角着生点は僅かにふくれ，互いにやや接近する．複眼はあらく分割され，強くえぐられるが2つに分れず，下片は方形．前胸は後方が

幅広い梯形でよくふくれる．翅鞘は長く幅広い．肢はやや細く，腿節はあまりふくれない．触角第1節はふくれる（Subg. *Mycerinopsis* s. str.）か，またはふくれない（Subg. *Zotale*）…… *Mycerinopsis*

— 触角は太短く，明らかに体より短く，下面に縁毛をもたず，第3節は第4節と等長かまたは僅かにより長く，第1節より明らかに長い，第5節以下は強く短縮する．頭部の触角着生点はほとんどふくれず，互いに広く離れる．複眼はあらく分割され，深くえぐられるが2つには分れず，下片は方形．前頭は高さより幅広い．前胸は円筒形でよくふくれ，その後縁は2つのくぼみをもつ波状で三葉状，背板は前後にそれぞれ細い1横溝をもつ．翅鞘は円筒形で長く，背面はよくふくれ，前胸よりやや幅広い．肢は短く，腿節はふくれる …… *Apomecyna*

7. 複眼は上下の2片に分れる …… 8

— 複眼はえぐられるが2つに分れない …… 9

8. 翅端はそれぞれ棘状にとがるか突出する．触角はやや細くほぼ体長に近い長さ，下面に縁毛をもたず，第1節は第3節と等長で，第4節より短い．頭部の触角着生点はよくふくれ，複眼の上にひさし状にかぶさる．複眼はあらく分割され，下片は横長い．前頭はほぼ方形．前胸は頭よりやや幅広く，前縁中央は突出し，側縁はやや丸く，ほぼ縦横等長．翅鞘は前胸より幅広く長く，両側はほぼ平行，後方へせばめられる．肢は短く，腿節はややふくれ，♂はその下面に毛の束のあるくぼみをもつが，♀では単純でそのようなものはない …… *Iproca*

— 翅端は丸いか，切られるが突出しない．触角は細くほぼ体長と等しいかまたはより長く，下面に縁毛をもち，第1節はやや長く，第3節は第1・4節と等長か，より長いものまで変化する．頭部の触角着生点はほとんどふくれず，互いに離れる．複眼はややあらく分割される．前胸は横長く，側縁は丸く，背板はふくれ，前後にそれぞれ1横溝をもつ．翅鞘は長いが幅広い．肢はやや長く，腿節はふくれる …… *Ropica*

9. 体の表面には直立毛をまばらに生じる．前胸は側縁と背面に鈍い隆起をもつ．体は非常に細長い円筒形．触角はやや細く，体長に近い長さ，下面に縁毛をもち，第1節は太く短い．頭部の触角着生点は僅かにふくれ，互いに遠く離れる．複眼はあらく分割され，下片は横長い．前頭は高さより明らかに幅広い．翅鞘は長く両側平行，背面はよくふくれ，翅端部は傾斜する．中基節をおさめる孔は外側方に開かない．肢は短く，腿節はよくふくれる …… *Xylariopsis*

— 体の表面には直立毛をもたない …… 10

10. 中基節をおさめる孔は外側方に開かない．触角は細く，下面に短い縁毛をもち，第1節は短く太く，第3節は第4節と等長か近い長さ，第1節より長い．頭部の触角着生点はふくれず，互いにやや接近する．複眼はあらく分割され，上片は互いに接近する．前頭は梯形．前胸は縦横等長，背板は多少ともふくれ，側縁は丸く，前後にそれぞれ1横溝をもつ．翅鞘は長く，時には非常に長く，背面は列状に点刻されることが多い．肢はやや長く，腿節はふくれる …… *Sybra*

— 中基節をおさめる孔は外側方に開く ……11

11. 触角第3節は第4節より明らかに短い．触角は細く，下面に縁毛をもち，第3節は第1節より短い．頭部の触角着生点はふくれず，互いに離れる．複眼はあらく分割され，下片は方形．前頭は高さより明らかに幅広い．前胸は縦横等長，側縁は丸く，後縁は2つのえぐれをもつ波形三葉状，前後にそれぞれ1横溝をもつ．翅鞘は前胸より幅広く，背面はよくふくれ，基部隆起をもち，翅端部は傾斜し，幅広く切られる ……*Nipposybra*

— 触角第3節は第4節と等長かより長い ……12

12. 触角第3節は第4節とほぼ等長．触角は細く，下面にはほとんど縁毛をもたない．頭部の触角着生点はほとんどふくれない．複眼はあらく分割される．前胸はよくふくれ，側縁は丸い．翅鞘は長く，前胸より幅広く，背面はふくれるが基部後方で一たん圧せられる．肢はやや長く，腿節は弱くふくれる……*Neosybra*

— 触角第3節は第4節より明らかに長い．触角はやや細く，下面には短い縁毛をもつ．頭部の触角着生点はふくれる．複眼はあらく分割され，下片は縦長．前頭は幅より長く，前胸は縦横等長，側縁はほとんどふくれない．翅鞘は長く，背面はよくふくれるが，前胸より僅かに幅広く，両側平行．肢はやや短く，腿節はよくふくれる ……*Hyagnis*

Genus *Asaperda* Bates シナノクロフカミキリ属

Bates, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) XII: 385 (Type species: *A. agapanthina* Bates—Japan); Kraatz, 1879, Deutsche Ent. Zeit., XXIII: 227; Breuning, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 135; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 2, 33 (Revis.); Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 97, 99.

9種を含み，北ベトナム・中国に1，台湾・中国に1，北中国に1，アムール・中国東北に1が，我国には5がそれぞれ分布する．日本産のものは *agapanthina-obscura*, *rufipes-uniformis*, *bicostata* の3つの群に系統づけられる．なお，台湾・中国に共通の1種 *meridiana* はこの最後の *bicostata* と同じ群に含まれるもので，琉球諸島から報告があるが，筆者はまだ確認することができないでいる．第3分布帯の要素と考えられ，温・暖帯樹林帯の広葉樹の枯枝・伐採枝に多い．（＊印は参考のため加えた外国産種）

1. 触角第3節は第4節より長い ……2

— 触角第3節は第4節より長くない… ……3

2. 翅鞘には2対の強い縦の隆起をもつ．体は暗褐色，触角・肢は赤褐色，後者はやや暗色．全面につやのある黄色の微毛をまだらに生じるが，時にうすい褐色の1横帯を翅鞘の中央にあらわすことがある．翅鞘の点刻はあまり大きくない ……*bicostata*

— 翅鞘にははっきりした縦隆をもたない．体は黒色，全面に緑灰色の微毛を生じ，翅鞘には黒褐色の1横帯と全面に黒褐色の小紋をちらす．翅鞘の点刻は基部でとくに大きい ……＊*meridiana*

3. 体の表面は緑灰～暗褐色の微毛をまだらに生じ，翅鞘の中央に褐色～黒色の1横帯をもつ．触角第3節は第4節より短い ……4

— 体は全面に灰白～灰褐色の微毛を生じ，翅鞘は暗色の横帯をもたず，時には縫合線に白

～灰～黄色の縦帯をあらわすことがある．触角第3節は第4節と等長 …… 5

4. 体の表面の微毛は一般に緑灰色，翅鞘中央の1横帯と小紋は褐色．触角と肢はほとんど赤褐色 ……*agapanthina*

— 体の表面の微毛は一般に暗褐色，部分的に灰色をまじえ，翅鞘中央の1横帯は暗褐色．触角の基部2節と第3節以下の各節の端，肢の腿節の基部⅓は黒褐色……*obscura*

5. 体は全面に灰色の微毛を密布し，縫合線部は白色の微毛で縁どられず，小楯板はつやがある．触角基部2節と第3節以下の各節の端は赤褐色，他は肢とともに赤色……*uniformis*

— 体は全面に黄灰色の微毛を密布し，小楯板・翅鞘の縫合線部は灰色の微毛で飾られる．触角・肢は淡赤色，触角第1節および第8節以下の各節は基部を除いて赤褐色(f. typica)；体表面の微毛は灰緑褐色，小楯板・翅鞘の縫合線・体の下面および肢の跗節はそれぞれ灰白色，腿節・脛節は赤色．触角第3～7節の端は黒い（f. *albosuturalis*）；体の表面の微毛は暗褐色．小楯板・翅鞘縫合線部は灰白色．腿節の端⅓と脛節は赤色．触角は黒い（f. *nigricornis*）；体の表面の微毛は赤褐色．翅鞘縫合線部は黄灰色（f. *tsushimae*） ……*rufipes*

35. *Asaperda agapanthina* Bates シナノクロフカミキリ

Bates, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) XII: 386 (Aomori & Yokohama, Japan); Kotoku, 1936, Ent. World, 4: 386 (ecol.); Kojima, 1948, Forest. & Techn., 1 (1): 21 (ecol.); Konishi, 1950, Kontyû, 18 (3): 4 (Izu-Ôshima); Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, II: 494; Hayashi, 1955, Col. Ill. Ins. Japan, 1, Col.: 63, pl. 24, f. 282; Breuning, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 135; Umeya, 1961, Kontyû, 29 (4): 218 (host plants); Ohbayashi, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., Ed. Col., 2: 310, pl. 155, f. 20; Breuning, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 34, pl. 11, f. 11; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 99, col. pl. 30, f. 6; 210, pl. 15, f. 5A–5H (larva); 44 (hosts).

体は小さく細い．黒色，触角・肢は赤色，体には緑灰色の微毛をよそおうが，頭・前胸上にはそのうえに黄色の微毛を混じえ，翅鞘上には黒褐色の中央の1横帯と全面に散らばっている小紋をもつ．

頭は短く，前頭は横長く，触角着生点は弱くふくれ，互いに離れ，ためにその間の頭頂は弱く鈍角状にくぼみ，中央に1本の縦溝をもつ．複眼はやや細かく分割され，えぐられる．下片は縦長で，♂では明らかにその下ほおより長く，♀では等長．触角は♂では体長の約1.3倍，♀でも体長をこえ，下面にまばらに縁毛を生じる．第3節は第4節より僅かに短い．前胸は横長く，前後縁のすぐ内側に細い縦溝をもち，側縁の中央後に突起をもち，その後方でせばめられる．頭・前胸は細かく密に点刻される．小楯板は後方で幅広く丸められる．翅鞘は前胸より幅広く，肩部でやや発達し，基部の幅の約2.8倍の長さ，後方へ僅かにせばまり，翅端はそれぞれ丸められる．背面は前胸よりもあらい点刻を不規則に密布する．肢はやや長く，腿節はややふくれるが左右が圧せられ，中脛節の切れ込みはにぶい．体の地色，特に触角および肢，体表面の微毛には多少の変異がある．触角の先端数節の基部に灰色の微毛による環をもつものが多い．体長：10～12 mm．分布：日本全土・佐渡・伊豆大島；樺太．食樹：サワグルミ・ケヤキ・ヤマグワ・コウゾ・モモ・ソメイヨシノ・フジ・シナノキ・クマノミズキ・ハクウンボク．いずれも枯枝に産卵，幼虫はその材部を食べる．温帯の低山～中山帯

に4～8月にわたって成虫は出現する．

36. *Asaperda obscura* Breuning ゴマフチャイロカミキリ

Breuning, 1939, Festschr. E. Strand, V: 232 (Nikko, Japan); ditto, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 135; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 34, 35 (var. of *agapanthina*?); Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 99, col. pl. 30, f. 7.

前種に非常によく似ていて，その黒化型と考えられると原著者 Dr. Breuning (1964) 自身も認めているように，独立の種とは考え難い．前種よりやや高地や北方に7～8月ごろあらわれる．体長：10～12 mm．分布：北海道・本州．

37. *Asaperda rufipes* Brates キクスイモドキカミキリ

Bates, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) XII: 386 (Hyogo, Japan); Hayashi, 1955, Col. Ill. Ins. Japan, 1. Col.: 63, pl. 24, f. 283; Breuning, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 135; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 34, 36; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 99, col. pl. 30, f. 8, A; 213, pl, 18, f. 18, 1A–1F (larva); 244 (hosts).

Asaperda albosuturalis Breuning, 1957, Ent. Arbeit Mus. Frey, VIII (1): 278 (Tadhiro, Fukuoka, Japan); ditto, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 135; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 34, 36.

Asaperda nigricornis Breuning, 1957, loc. cit.: 278 (Suhara, Gifu, Japan); ditto 1960, loc. cit.: 135; ditto, 1964, loc. cit.: 34, 36.

Asaperda uniformis Pic subsp. *tsushimae* Breuning, 1955, Ent. Arbeit Mus. Frey, VI: 658 (Tsushima); ditto, 1960, loc. cit.: 135; ditto, 1964, loc. cit.: 35.

Asaperda rufipes Bates forms *albosuturalis*+*nigricornis*+*tsushimae*: Hayashi, 1959, Nature Study, 5(5): 4 (n. comb.).

シナノクロフカミキリによく似ているが，体はややより小形で細く，触角第3節は第4節より短くなく等長，前胸側縁の突起はよりにぶく，翅鞘には褐色～黒褐色の小紋と中央の1本の横帯をもたず，全面に黄灰色の微毛と，小楯板と翅鞘の縫合線部に灰白色の微毛を生じるだけである点ですぐ区別できる．

体の色彩，特に触角・肢の黒化と，体の微毛および小楯板・翅鞘の縫合線部の微毛の状態には変異が多く，Dr. Breuning によって独立種として記載された3種は，本種の個体変異の幅の中に含まれる型とみなしても差支えないかと考えている．体長：7～11 mm．分布：本州・四国・九州・佐渡・対馬・種子島．食樹：トウグワ *Morus alba*，ヤマグワ *Morus bombycis*，ウメ *Prunus mume*，ウリハダカエデ *Acer rufinerve*，シオジ *Fraxinus spaethiana*．成虫は4～8月にわたり，温・暖帯樹林帯の広葉樹の伐採枝・枯枝に集まり，産卵．幼虫はその材部を食べる．

38. *Asaperda uniformis* Pic ハイイロキクスイモドキカミキリ

Pic, 1907, Mat. Longic., VI(2): 22 (Japan); Breuning, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 135; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 34, 35 (Kyoto, Japan); Kojima et

HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 99, col. pl. 30, f. 9.
Asaperda rufipes BATES ab. *uniformis*: MATSUSHITA, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., XXXIV (2): 369.
Asaperda rufipes BATES f. *uniformis*: HAYASHI, 1959, Nature Study, 5 (5): 4.

本種も恐らくキクスイモドキカミキリの1型ではないかと思われ，明らかな体の構造上の区別点は従来ほとんど指摘されていないが，検索表に示した PIC の記載した色彩上の特徴に一致する個体を得たので，一応独立種のままで取扱っておく．小島・林（1969）が本種として図示した大阪府岩湧山産のものは，著者自身により多くの個体が伐採枝から採集されたものの中の1頭で，その中には *rufipes* と同定されうるものも混じっており，とくに体制上区別をつけ難いものであった．PIC のタイプを研究するまでは，本種の正確な分類学上の位置の決定は保留せざるを得ない．体長：11 mm．分布：本州．

39. *Asaperda bicostata* HAYASHI キンケチャイロカミキリ

HAYASHI, 1956, Bull. Osaka Munic. Mus. Nat. Hist., 9: 16. pl. IV, f. 9 (Nakanoshima, Tokara Isl., South off Kyushu); BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 136; OHBAYASHI, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., Ed. Col., 2: 310, pl. 155, f. 21; BREUNING, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 34, 38; SAMUELSON, 1965, Pacific Ins., 7 (1): 111; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 101, col. pl. 30, f. 10, 10a.
Asaperda meridiana: UMEBAYASHI (nec MATSUSHITA), 1960, Kitakyushu no Konchu, 7 (3): 73, pl. 9, f. 8 (Okinoerabu Is.).

体は黒褐色，触角は赤褐色，肢は暗赤褐色，全面にはあまり密でなくつやのある黄色の微毛をまだらに生じる．触角第3節以下の各節の基半は黄色の微毛でとりまかれる．

体はやや細長く，前頭はほとんど方形であるがやや横長く，触角間は弱くくぼみ，中央にはにぶい1本の縦溝をもつ．複眼はややあらく分割され，深くえぐられる．下片はその下ほおより長くない．頭部は細かくやや密に点刻される．触角は♂では体長の約1.5倍，♀では1.2倍の長さ，下面に縁毛をもつ．第3節は第4節より長く最長．前胸は縦横ほぼ等長，側縁中央直後に強い突起をもち，前後縁近くにそれぞれ1本の横溝をもつが，前縁溝は弱く，後縁溝は強くくびれる．背板は弱くふくれ3つの隆起をもち，やや密に点刻される．小楯板は三角形．翅鞘は前胸より幅広く，基部の幅の約 2.5倍の長さ，両側はほぼ平行，後方にせばまり，翅端はそれぞれ丸い．背面には2対のにぶい縦の隆起を走らせ，点刻はややあらくほぼ列状．時に翅鞘の中央に褐色の1本の横帯状の紋をあらわすことがある．体長：7.5〜9 mm．分布：屋久島・トカラ中の島・口永良部島・奄美大島・徳之島・沖永良部島．

＊ *Asaperda meridiana* MATSUSHITA タイワンクロフカミキリ
（タクシャクロフカミキリ）

MATSUSHITA, 1931, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc., XII (1): 45 (Taihorin, Hozan, Hori, Formosa); GRESSITT, 1937, Lingnan Sci. Jl., 16: 610 (Yimna Shan, NE. Kwangtung; SE. Kiangsi, China); ditto, 1951, Longicornia, II: 494 (Shaou, Fukien, China); BREUNING, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 34, 37.
Asaperda takushaensis KANO, 1933, Kontyû, VI (5/6): 283 (Takusha, Formosa); BREU-

NING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde : 135.

前種に似るが，体は黒色，体表面の微毛は緑灰色，翅鞘には黒褐色の多くの小紋と中央に1本の横帯をもち，翅鞘基部の点刻はあらく強く，2対の縦の隆起をもたない点で区別される．体長：8～10 mm．分布：台湾・中国南東部（廣東省，福建省，江西省）．

梅林（1960）によって沖永良部島から報告されたものは，他の沖永良部島の個体と台湾産の本種のタイプを研究した限りでは，本種ではなくむしろ *A. bicostata* HAYASHI と同定すべきものと考えられる．

Genus *Microlera* BATES ヒシカミキリ属

BATES, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) XII : 381 (Type species : *M. ptinoides* BATES —Japan) ; OHBAYASHI, 1959, Ent. Rev. Japan, X (1) : 10 (Dorcadionini) ; BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde : 157 ; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30 : 2, 331 ; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic. : 97, 98.

従来1属1種の日本特産属と考えられてきたが，著者によって先に琉球南部の八重山群島石垣島から，ついで台湾から，それぞれ1種が報告されたので，現在では3種が含まれている．しかし，この属の既知種はすべて後胸腹板が非常に短縮しており，後翅は痕跡的であって，移動がいちじるしく制約される点からみて，このように互いに離れた地域に分布が確認されたことは，本属種の系統と進化を考える際非常に興味のあるデータを提供したことになり，また生物地理学的にも重要な資料の1つとなるであろう．

原著者 BATES は LACORDAIRE のシステムに従って，後胸の短縮している特徴を除けば Apomecynini に含め得るだろうとしている．この取扱いは AURIVILLIUS（1924）その他の研究者たちによって踏襲されて来たが，大林（1959）は BREUNING（1950）の太天牛亜科の分類の予報的考察に従うと，Dorcadionini に含められねばならないと述べた．しかし Dr. BREUNING がその際あげた形態のうち，Dorcadionini は後胸が短縮し，中基節をおさめる孔は外側方に開き，跗節の爪が互いにせまく接近してつくという点ではこの *Microlera* と共通しているが，そのほかに触角第1節の端には不完全にとりまかれる角稜をもっている点が *Microlera* とは全く相違するので，この見解は採用できないことが明らかであろうと思われる．なお，現在の知見の範囲内では Apomecynini には，本属のほかに，後翅が退化し，後胸の短縮している属が9属もあり，その中では中国四川省から報告された1属1種の *Microleroides* が本属に最も近いものと思われる．一般に後翅が退化し後胸が短縮する傾向は多くの族にわたり，平行的にみられ，地上生活，島嶼生活に対する適応の1つと考えられるので，Dr. BREUNING の分類体系に従っても，後胸の短縮することを特徴とするグループングには不自然さが感じられる部分がある．

既知3種の検索表（＊印は参考のため加えた外国産種）

1. 体は全体栗茶色，翅鞘の中央後方に1個の大きな暗褐色の紋をもち，翅鞘背面はあらく密に点刻される．体長：4 mm．台湾 …… ＊*kanoi*

— 体は黒～黒褐色，翅鞘の基部は赤～淡赤色 …… 2

2. 体はつやのある黒褐色，翅鞘基部の三角形の紋はうすいピンク黄色，触角と肢はうすい赤褐色，体の下面はうすい褐色．翅鞘の点刻は大きく，黒褐色部ではまばらに，うすいピンク黄色の部分では密に分布する．体長：3 mm．琉球南部（石垣島）……*yayeyamensis*

— 体はにぶいつやのある黒色，翅鞘の基部の三角形の紋は赤色，触角は赤褐色で光端に向い黒ずみ，肢はこい褐色．翅鞘の点刻はあまり大きくなく，基部では密布されるが後方に向って漸次まばらに細かくなる．体長：3～4 mm．日本全土 ……*ptinoides*

40. *Microlera ptinoides* BATES ヒシカミキリ

BATES, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) XII: 381 (Hyogo, Japan); HAYASHI, 1955, Col. Ill. Ins. Japan, 1, Col.: 63, pl. 24, f. 281; BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 157; OHBAYASHI, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., Ed. Col. 2: 311, pl. 156, f. 8; BREUNING, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 332, pl. VIII, f. 69; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 98, col. pl. 30, f. 4 (Japan proper, Sado).

体は非常に小さく，後翅をもたない．体は黒褐色，触角・小楯板・翅鞘基部の逆三角形部および肢は赤褐色，全面に白色の微毛を生じるが，とくに翅鞘の基部と赤褐色部の後縁は細長く縁どられ，中央後方には幅広く横帯状に密布している．頭部は幅せまく，顔面は後下方に向い，全面に点刻を密布する．触角は円筒形，♂ではほぼ体長に等しく，3～5節には下面に黒褐色の長毛を生じる．前胸は長さと幅等しく，基部前方でせばまり，側方は弱くふくれ，背面はふくれ，全面に頭部と同様の点刻を密布する．小楯板は横長い半円形．翅鞘は基部で幅せまく前胸とほぼ等しい幅，その幅の2.75倍の長さ，側方は漸次幅広く，翅の長さの⅔より後方でせばまり，翅端は丸い．背面は基部後方で圧せられ後方はふくれ，全面に大きな点刻を密布する．後胸腹板は著るしく短縮する．体長：3～4 mm．分布：日本全土（佐渡を含む）．成虫は5～8月，クリ帯からブナ帯にわたってあらわれる．食樹にはヤマグワ・モモ・ソメイヨシノなどが知られているが，その他の広葉樹の粗朶にも集まるものと思われる．

41. *Microlera yayeyamensis* HAYASHI ヤエヤマヒシカミキリ

HAYASHI, 1968, Ent. Rev. Japan, XXI (1): 15 (Ishigaki Is., S. Ryukyu); KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1. Longic.: 99, col. pl. 30, f. 5.

前種によく似ているが，全体により小さく明るい色彩をもち，前胸の前・後縁は赤色をおび，触角および肢は淡赤褐色，翅鞘基部の逆三角形紋は淡い黄桃色，また翅鞘上の白色微毛による斑紋も前種ほどはっきりしない．体長：3 mm．琉球南部石垣島で1963年7月3日に採集された1♂に基づいて記載されたものであるが，その後の報告はまだないようである．

＊ *Microlera kanoi* HAYASHI

HAYASHI, 1971, Ent. Rev. Japan, XXIII (1): 9 (Jujiro, Mt. Ari, Taiwan).

Microlera ptinoides: KANO (nec BATES), 1928, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, XVIII (95): 123 (Jujiro, Arisan, Formosa).

全体明るい栗茶色で，翅鞘の中央後方に１つの暗褐色の大紋をもち，灰白色の微毛をまばらに生じている．体形は前２種に似ているが，色彩・斑紋は著しく相違する．体長：４mm．分布：台湾．

本種は鹿野忠雄博士が阿里山十字路で1926年３月17日に採集された１♀標本に基づき記載されたものであるが，同じ標本によって先に鹿野博士により台湾から *M. ptinoides* BATES ヒシカミキリが報告されているので，ここに台湾からのヒシカミキリの記録は正式に抹消することとしたい．

Genus *Palausybra* GRESSITT ハネナシチビカミキリ属

GRESSITT, 1956, Ins. Micronesia, XVII: 153 (Type species: *P. vestigialis* GRESSITT—Carolines Isl., Micronesia); BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 154; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 7, 308; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 97, 103.

原著者により大洋・島嶼性の１属１種のミクロネシヤ，カロリン群島の特産属として報告されたものであるが，その後著者によって伊豆八丈島から第２種目が報告され，現在は２種を含んでいる．*Microlera* などの群と違って，本属は原著者の考えたように，むしろ *Sybra* そのほか一般のものが，大洋島に隔離され，島嶼の昆虫特有の現象の１つである後翅の退化をみた結果，このような形態をもつに至ったものであろう．ただ，伊豆諸島とミクロネシヤに発見されているのは，後翅の発達していないものだけに，お互いの地域の fauna を考える場合のその共通性を示す indicator の１つとして重要な存在と思われる．

既知２種の検索表（＊印は参考のため加えた外国産種）

1. 触角は♂では体の１倍，♀では6/7倍の長さ．翅鞘は10本の大点刻列をそれぞれにもち，そのほか短い縫合線点刻列をもつが，背面に縦隆をもたない．複眼下片はその下ほおと等長．体長：４mm．パラオ（ペリリュー・バベルツァプ）…… ＊*vestigialis*

— 触角は♂では体の1.3倍，♀では１倍の長さ．翅鞘には３対の縦隆をもち，その間室にはそれぞれ大点刻を密布する．複眼下片はその下ほおより短い．体長：５～6.5 mm．伊豆八丈島・御蔵島 …… *hachijoensis*

42. *Palausybra hachijoensis* HAYASHI ハネナシチビカミキリ

HAYASHI, 1961, Ent. Rev. Japan, XIII (1): 22, f. 11 (Izu-Hachijô Is.): BREUNING, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 308; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 103, col. pl. 31, f. 13.

体は長楕円形，暗褐色．触角・翅鞘基部・肢の脛～跗節は明るい褐色．まばらに灰色の微毛を翅鞘および肢に生じるほか，翅鞘には２対の黒褐色の側紋（大きな三角形紋を中央に，またせまい横紋を翅端前方に）をもち，灰色微毛は中央部と縦隆上に密布され，黒褐色紋と点刻上にはこれを欠く．

頭はあらく密に点刻され，前頭は横長，中央に浅く幅広い１縦溝を走らせ，頭頂を通って

後頭に達する．複眼はあらく分割され，下片はその下ほおより短い．触角は下面に縁毛をもち，第1節は中央でふくれ，第5節より長く，第3節は第4節より僅かに長く最長．前胸は縦横等長で側方は弱くふくれ，背板はややふくれ密に大きい点刻をもつ．小楯板は小さく先端は丸い．翅鞘は頭・前胸の合計の長さの2倍の長さ，基部は前胸の基部より僅かに幅広い程度にせばまり，中央で最も幅広く，漸次後方にせばまり，翅端は別々に鈍く斜めに切断される．背面は3対の縦隆をもち，その間に深い大点刻を密布する．肢はやや短く，腿節は弱くふくれる．体長：5～6.5 mm．分布：伊豆八丈島・御蔵島．

Genus *Atimura* Pascoe コブスジサビカミキリ属

Pascoe, 1863, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (3) I: 548 (Type species: *A. terminata* Pascoe —correctly India, Burma; Port Denison, Australia is an error); ditto, 1865, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (3) III: 140, 157; Lacordaire, 1872, Gen. Col., IX: 603, 613; Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., XXXIV (2): 370; Gressitt, 1940, Philip. Jl. Sci., LXXII: 172; ditto, 1951, Longicornia, II: 494, 495; Breuning, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 136; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 8, 45; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 97, 100.

Dr. Breuning (1964) に従えば17種を含み，インドに5，セイロン・ビルマに1，ビルマ北部・中国南部は2，インド・ビルマに1，スマトラ・ボルネオ・ジャワに1，マレー半島・スマトラ・インドに1，ラオスに1，海南島に1，中国東部・海南島に1，台湾に2，日本・北ベトナムに1がそれぞれ分布する典型な第4分布帯の要素と考えられる．なお，原著者が属模式種の分布を北オーストラリアのポートデニスンとしたのは誤りで，インド・ビルマが正しい産地であるという Dr. Breuning (1964) の考証に従い，小島・林 (1969, loc. cit.: 100) の属の分布の記述中のオーストラリア北部という部分を削除，訂正しておく．我国にはただ1種が産するが，この種は北ベトナムから別種として報告されたものと区別できないという Dr. Breuning の取扱いに従えば，広い分布型をもつものといえる．

43. *Atimura japonica* Bates コブスジサビカミキリ

Bates, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) XII: 381 (Hyogo, Japan); Mitono, 1940, Cat. Col. Japon., 8 Ceramb.: 180 (Kyushu); Ohbayashi, 1941, Mushi no Sekai, IV: 7, pl. III, f. 6; Breuning, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 136; Chûjô, 1961, Mikado, 1 (1): 13 (Tsushima); Ohbayashi, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., Ed. Col. 2: 310, pl. 155, f. 22; Breuning, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 46, 47 (Palawan, Tonkin); Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 100, col. pl. 30, f. 11.

Atimura tonkinea Pic, 1931, Mél. Exot. Ent., 57: 14 (Hoa-Binh, Tonkin). –syn.–

小形円筒形．体は黒褐色で全面に灰黄褐色の微毛を密布，前胸背中央後端に短い1縦線，小楯板中央後方および翅鞘先端部は白色の微毛を密布し，斑紋を形造る．

小さく長い円筒形．頭部と前胸はほぼ同じ幅，顔面は後下方に向い，横長の矩形，中央には頭頂を経て後頭部に達する細い1縦溝をもち，点刻を密布する．頭頂は半円形にくぼみ，両側の触角着生点の内側は三角状に突出する．後頭部は短く前半は圧せられる．複眼はあら

く分割され，深くえぐられ，上片は細く斜めに位置し，下片は三角形でやっとその下ほおと等長．触角は体より僅かに短く，第1節は短く太く点刻され，第3節は最も長く，第4節はこれに次ぎ，他は短縮する．前胸は幅よりやや長く，やや後方にせばまるがほとんど両側平行，背面には中央と側方に3本の鈍い縦隆線，その間に小隆起を散らすがいずれもあまり強くふくれない．全面に頭部より少しあらい点刻を密布する．小楯板は舌状．翅鞘は長く，基部の幅の約3倍の長さ，両側は平行，翅端前方で急にせばまり，翅端は斜めに切られる．背面は強くふくれ，4対の強い縦隆が基部から後方に走り，その末端部は突起を形造り急に傾斜して，翅端の斜めに傾斜している部分に突出する．肢は短く太く，腿節はふくれ，前脛節は弯曲，中・後脛節は端部に黒い剛毛を生じる．前基節はその内側に小さい突起をもつ（Dr. BREUNING, 1964, loc. cit.：47にこの突起を欠くと記載しているのは誤りで，日本産の本種には明らかに認められる）．体長：5～8mm．分布：日本（本州・四国・九州・対馬）；パラワン・北ベトナム（トンキン）．成虫は4～8月にわたって，暖帯～温帯下部の広葉樹林帯にあらわれ，フジの新しい枝の皮を不定形に後食することが観察されているが，伐採枝や枯枝・枯蔓などに集まっているので叩網などでよく採集され，また灯火に来集することも知られている．幼虫の形態・生態はまだ不明である．

Genus *Mycerinopsis* THOMSON ミナミサビカミキリ属（新称）

THOMSON, 1864, Syst. Ceramb.: 50 (Type species: *Hathlia lacteola* HOPE—Port Essington, Australia); LACORDAIRE, 1872, Gen. Col., IX: 583; BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 171 (*Diboma* n. comb. with *Mycerinopsis*); ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 9, 486.

Zotale PASCOE, 1866, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (3) III: 329 (Type species: *Z. unicolor* PASCOE—Sumatra); LACORDAIRE, 1872, Gen. Col., IX: 638, 647; GRESSITT, 1940, Philip. Jl. Sci., LXXII: 178; ditto, 1942, Lingn. Nat. Hist. Surv. Mus., Spec. Publ., 8: 27; ditto, 1951, Longicornia, II: 510.

2亜属に分れ，*Mycerinopsis* 亜属にはオーストラリア北部に3，ニューギニアに1の計4種が，また *Zotale* 亜属にはスマトラに1，ジャワに2，ビルマ・マレイ半島・北ベトナムに1，北ベトナムに2の計6種が従来知られていたが，琉球北部の奄美大島から *Zotale* 亜属に含まれる1新種が発見されたので，この典型的な第4分布帯の要素である本属が日本からはじめて記録されることになった．もちろん，属の分布型は従来より大きく北に伸び，また奄美大島の fauna にこのマレイ系の1要素が加わることは，従来から fauna の豊富複雑な同島に一層の興味が注がれることとなるであろう．

体は長く，小形．頭は後下方に向わず，触角は細く，第2節以下は下面に縁毛を生じ，第1節は短く，第3節は第4節より短いが第1節よりは長い．触角着生点はあまりふくれず，互いにあまり離れない．複眼はあらく分割され，強く弯入し，下片は方形．前胸は円筒形，側縁は弱くふくれ，背板はふくれる．翅鞘は長く，あまり幅広くない．前胸腹板突起は細く，前基節よりくぼみ，後端は丸い．中胸腹板突起は前方に向い軽く傾むく．後胸腹板は短縮せずふつうの長さ．中基節窩は外側方に開く．肢の腿節は弱くふくれ，中脛節は端部前に切れ込みをもつ．

44. *Mycerinopsis* (*Zotale*) *apomecynoides* HAYASHI

イリエシラホシサビカミキリ

HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, XXIV (1/2): 29 (Amami-Ohsima Is., N. Ryukyu).

体は赤褐色．灰黄褐色の微毛を全面によそおい，前胸および翅鞘上に白色微毛からなる小縦紋をちらすほか，触角第2節以下は下面に縁毛を生じ，それぞれの基半は灰色微毛でとりまかれる．前胸・翅鞘および腿節は部分的に暗褐色で，腿節には微毛のない濃色の小紋をちらす．前胸および翅鞘の白紋は一見 *Apomecyna* の種を思わせる．

体は長形．頭は前胸にくらべて幅せまく，大きい点刻をまばらにちらし，前頭は後下方に向わず，横長，頭頂はややふくれて互いに接近する触角着生点のため鈍三角形にくぼみ，中央は1縦溝をもち，後頭に向い平たく圧せられる．複眼はあらく分割され，強くえぐられ，下片はその下ほおより長い．触角は♂♀とも体長より短く，第1節は弱く中央でふくれる．前胸は円筒形，明らかに横長，前縁は後縁より幅せまく，側縁は丸く弱くふくれる．背面は弱くふくれ，多少とも平坦ではなく，前後縁近くに細い横溝をもち，大点刻をまばらにちらす．小楯板は横長．翅鞘は明らかに前胸より幅広く，基部の幅の2倍強の長さ，両側はほぼ翅端前1/3まで平行であるが，基部中央間で少しせばまり，中央後方で幅広く，以降せばまり，翅端は幅せまく斜めに切られる．背面はよくふくれているが2/3は平坦で，後方が傾斜し，大点刻を不規則にちらすほか，小楯板後方の縫合線部は縦に，その斜後方の背面中央部は逆八状にそれぞれ少しくぼむ．肢は比較的長く，腿節はよくふくれ，中脛節は先端前方の上面が弱く切れ込み，跗節第1節は短く，後続の2節の合計より明らかに短く，爪は互いに接近してつく．体長：11～12 mm．分布；奄美大島．入江氏に従えば，奄美大島ではシマサルナシの枯蔓に集まるという．

ニッポンモモブトカミキリの新分布地

吉　田　元　重

Merionoeda septentrionalis TAMU et TSUKAMOTO ニッポンモモブトカミキリは，かつて大串竜一氏とともに宮崎県幸島において多数採集したことがあり，冠島（京都府）がその頃の唯一の分布地であった．このことから，海岸近くに棲息するものと思っていたが，今回下記のように2頭を検することができたので報告する．

和歌山県西牟婁郡中辺路町水上，1♂，16 VI 1969，後藤伸採集

和歌山県東牟婁郡本宮町，1♂，14 VII 1971，南敏行採集

いずれも海岸線から15～20 km の山地であり，特に前者は原生林に近い森林内であったことが注目に価する．

対馬のハバチ

奥谷禎一

Sawflies from Tsushima collected by Dr. K. Baba.

By Teiichi Okutani

対馬の昆虫相が，朝鮮半島系・台湾系のものを混えることで，特異な様相を示していることは，よく知られている．筆者は，ハバチ相にもこのような現象がみられないかと注目しているが，ハバチを採集した人もなく，記録も少い．また，図鑑類にも分布をあげているのも見受けない．筆者は新潟の馬場金太郎博士から多数のハバチの恵与を受けたが，多くは新潟県産でそのうちに対馬産の下記9種が含まれていたので記録しておく．

Cephidae クキバチ科

1. *Calameuta nigripennis* (Takeuchi, 1927) クロバクキバチ
   2♂♂, 23-V-1957, Izuhara (厳原町).

Argidae ミフシハバチ科

1. *Arge rejecta* (Kirby, 1882) カタアカチュウレンジ
   1♂, 26-V-1957, Uchiyama (内山, 厳原町).

Tenthredinidae ハバチ科

1. *Athalia kashimirensis* Benson, 1932 イヌノフグリハバチ
   1♀, 28-V-1957, Sumo (洲藻, 美津島町).
2. *Nesotaxonus flavescens* (Marlatt, 1898) チャイロハバチ
   1♀, 27-V-1957, Sumo (洲藻).
3. *Megatomostethus crassricornis* (Rohwer, 1910) ヒゲブトマルハバチ
   1♂, 23-V-1957, Mt. Ariake (有明山, 厳原町); 1♀, 27-V-1957, Sumo (洲藻).
   安松 (1937) により報告されている.
4. *Monophadnus nigriceps* (Smith, 1874) キイロハバチ
   1♂, 23-V-1957, Mt. Ariake (有明山); 1♀, 27-V-1957, Sumo (洲藻).
   安松 (1937) により報告されているが，竹内氏の同定で *Paracharactus nigriceps* Smith となっている.
5. *Siobla ferox* (Smith, 1874) オオコシアカハバチ

〔昆虫学評論，第26巻，第1/2号，54-55頁，1974年，6月〕

1♂, 24-V-1957, Kyozuka (経塚, 厳原町).

6. *Macrophya carbonaria* SMITH, 1874 オオクロハバチ

1♂, 23-V-1957, Mt. Ariake (有明山).

7. *Tenthredo fortunei* (KIRBY, 1882) トガリハチガタハバチ

1♂, 2♀♀, 23-V-1957, Mt. Ariake (有明山); 1♀, 27-V-1957, Sumo (洲藻).

以上のほか, 既報のものは下記の4種である.

Arge pagana チュウレンジバチ (名和昆虫研究所, 1904)

Lagidina platycerus ヒゲナガハバチ (竹内, 1937)

Tenthredo versuta ハコネハバチ, *Allantus luctifer* ハグロハバチ (安松, 1937)

従って現在対馬からはわずかに3科13種しか記録がないことになる. しかも, 何れもわが国の普通種ばかりで, 特記すべきものは見っかっていない.

終りに, 馬場博士には標本の恵与にあずかり, 九大白水教授には既知種についてのご教示と文献のコピーをわずらわした. 記して, 両博士に厚く謝意を表する.

対馬のハバチに関する文献

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コルリキバチのわが国における分布

奥 谷 禎 一

T. OKUTANI: *Sirex juvencus* from Japan.

コルリキバチ *Sirex juvencus* (LINNÉ) は広く旧北区に分布しているが, わが国においては戦前に樺太に産することのみ知られていて, 現版図における分布は知られていなかった. ところが, 1962年にようやく竹内吉蔵氏により日本昆虫図鑑にはじめて北海道から記録された. 最近筆者は東大付属瀬戸演習林の金光桂二氏より, 岐阜県大野郡高根村のモミから羽化させた12♂♂, 9♀♀ (7-VII～2-VIII, 1971 羽化) および九州英彦山のスギから羽化させた7♂♂ (7-VII, 1971) をいただいた. ♂はいずれも腹節末端部の黒い個体で, ヨーロッパに産する腹節全体が赤いものではなかった. この標本から, 筆者の採った木曽駒山麓伊勢滝産の♂ (29-VIII, 1964) も本種であることがわかり, また富樫氏も加賀白山で1♀を得ていると聞いている.

従って, 恐らく中部山岳では針葉樹林帯に広く分布するものと思われ, 現在の知見では本州 (中部山岳地帯) と九州 (英彦山) に分布することが確かとなった.

創立25周年記念（第23回）大会記録

昭和46年度の大会は，日本昆虫学会の大会が大阪において行われたのを機に，11月14日午後6時から創立25周年記念として大阪市北区の新北京において開催した関係上，会務会計報告のみで記念講演をとりやめ，主として懇親を旨として取り行なった．日本昆虫学会に出席のため各地から参集された甲虫愛好者が多数出席され，随所で虫談に花が咲き，つきるところを知らなかったが，午後9時すぎに名残りを惜みつつ解散した．

当日の出席者（敬称略）は次のとおり．朝田武雄・後藤光男・春木蝶夢・林　匡夫・林　靖彦・久松定成・生谷義一・石田　裕・河野　洋・黒澤良彦・的場　績・松田　勗・三宅義一・宮武睦夫・森本　桂・中川真次・中川宗次郎・中山紘一・奈良　一・野渕　輝・野村　全・大倉正文・酒井雅博・佐々治寛之・佐藤正孝・澤田高平・鈴木邦雄・王貫光一・田村　保・上野俊一・横山　創・横山美千子・吉田正隆・吉川正彦．

（大倉）

第24回（昭和47年度）大会記録

第24回大会を昭和47年12月3日午後1時30分から大阪市東区の大阪マーチャンダイズ・マート第2会議室において開催した．

まず，大倉幹事から会務会計報告が行われた後，河野洋氏の“万博会場の昆虫相について”林匡夫氏の“米国博物館所蔵の天牛のタイプについて”の講演がそれぞれ行われた．ここで一旦休憩して，自由懇談ならびに甲虫標本の同定に時間をさいた後，横山創氏の“台湾における採集について”の話がカラーフィルムの映写により行われ，盛会裡に午後5時終了した．

当日の出席者（敬称略）はつぎのとおり．青野孝昭・林　匡夫・林　靖彦・平田信夫・穂積俊文・池田清一・生谷義一・井上博和・井上貞信・石田　裕・河上仁之・河野和男・木村裕・河野　洋・倉田道夫・正木　清・的場　績・松田　勗・松田　潔・松村雅史・三谷　進・水野弘造・水沼哲郎・森　和夫・森部一雄・中川真次・奈良　一・野村　全・越智輝雄・大平仁夫・大川親雄・大倉正文・澤田高平・杉野広一・田村　修・田村　保・友松重光・上西賢治・横山　創・横山美千子．

（大倉）