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昆 蟲 学 評 論

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL REVIEW OF JAPAN

VOL. XXVII, Nos. 1/2.

DEC., 1974.

A New Species of *Platynus*, Resembling
P. amphinomus (BATES)
(Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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The description of the new species in this paper is based on the specimens which Mr. T. SHIBATA and Dr. S.-I. UENO have kindly loaned me for the present study. I am most grateful to these entomologists for their generosity.

Platynus (subg. ?) *pseudamphinomus* sp. nov.

"Nise-ko-mori-hirata-gomimushi"

Description. Length 10.0-11.6 mm. Width 4.0-4.5 mm.

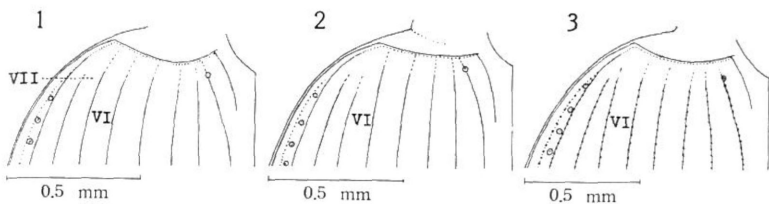
Black, shiny, pronotum and elytra faintly reddish under spotlight; labrum, mandibles, palpi and antennae reddish brown, palpi and tarsi less reddish, femora more reddish or somewhat dark, lateral explanate-reflexed areas of pronotum and lateral margin of elytra light reddish brown; ventral side reddish black.

Head rather convex, with small faint depression at mid-eye level on either side, not punctate; microsculpture distinct, isodiametric; neck-constriction less deep than in *amphinomus* on dorsal side; tempora flat or slightly tumid, gently oblique behind eyes, oblique parts three-fifths to two-thirds as long as eyes; eyes rather small, gently convex (width of head/width of narrowest part of frons between eyes=1.49-1.54, mean 1.52, in two ♂♂ and three ♀♀), ventral margin fairly distant from buccal

fissures, disparity between genuine and apparent ventral margins indistinct; posterior supraorbital setae well distant from eyes, halfway between eye and neck-constriction, behind level of hind margin of eyes (less behind than in *amphinomus*), interspace slightly wider than interspace of anterior supraorbital setae; frontal impressions rather shallow, somewhat deep at posterior part, distinctly reaching anterior supraorbital setae; antennae reaching basal one-fifth of elytra, segment 1 a little more than two and two-fifths to more than two and one-half times as long (maximum length) as wide, a little shorter than segment 4 which is as long as or a little shorter than segment 3; palpi somewhat stout, apical segment as long as or a little longer than penultimate segment in maxillary palpi; mentum tooth moderately wide, rounded at apex; submentum with one secondary seta on either side.

Pronotum gently or rather convex, widest at two-fifths, less than one and one-half times as wide as head, one and one-fifth times as wide as long (in two ♂♂ and three ♀♀ width of pronotum/width of head = 1.45-1.48, mean 1.47, width of pronotum/length of pronotum = 1.18-1.23, mean 1.21); surface punctate in and near basal foveae (less punctate than in *esakii*); microsculpture somewhat distinct, forming transverse meshes except at apical and basal areas where isodiametric meshes are distincter; apex almost even or slightly rounded at median area, border complete; apical angles gently protrudent, rounded; base almost even or somewhat rounded at median area, roundly, well oblique at lateral areas, bordered except at lateral areas; basal angles obtuse and well rounded; lateral margins unbordered, moderately rounded anteriorly and posteriorly, faintly sinuate before basal angles; lateral explanate-reflexed areas wide; anterior marginal setae at two-fifths, posterior setae at six-sevenths to seven-eighths, touching but not or slightly breaking lateral margins; anterior and posterior transverse impressions somewhat deep; basal foveae deep, shallowly extending forward up to level of anterior marginal setae parallel with lateral margins.

Wings reduced. Elytra weakly convex, elliptic-ovate, widest at middle, more than one and one-half times as wide as pronotum (width of elytra/width of pronotum = 1.51-1.56, mean 1.54, in two ♂♂ and three ♀♀), less than one and one-half times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture rather distinct, forming fully transverse meshes; basal border (Fig. 2) short, gently sinuate, less oblique outward than in *amphinomus* and *esakii*, forming wide obtuse angle at shoulder opposite interval 6; shoulders not distinct; lateral margin roundly, well dilated towards middle; apical situation shallow or faint, fine inner plica present; apex rounded, not dentate; striae deep, generally not crenulate, sometimes obscurely crenulate; scutellary striole relatively short, not crenu-



Figs. 1-3. Left elytra at basal area. VI, VII: intervals 6 and 7.

1. *Platynus amphinomus* (BATES). 2. *P. pseudamphinomus* sp. nov.
3. *P. esakii* (HABU).

late, free at apex; basal pore present; intervals rather convex, interval 3 with three pores at one-fifth, behind middle and at four-fifths to five-sixths, first pore adjoining stria 3, other pores adjoining stria 2; marginal series seventeen to nineteen.

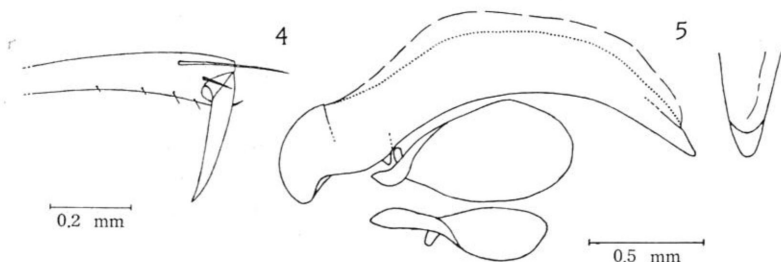
Hind femora bisetose; fore tibiae well sulcate; mid tibiae of ♂ faintly crenate inside at subapical area; fore tarsi of ♂ not sulcate, segment 1 one and two-thirds times as long as wide, one and one-eleventh to one-eighth times as long as segment 2, fore tarsi of ♀ not sulcate; segments 1 and 2 of mid and hind tarsi with shallow outer sulcus, without inner sulcus; segment 4 of fore and mid tarsi moderately bilobed, lobes equal in fore tarsi, a little unequal in mid tarsi, segment 4 of hind tarsi shortly bilobed, lobes somewhat unequal; tarsal segment 5 (Fig. 4) with two to four fully short setae on either lateroventral area; hind tarsi* less than to more than one and two-fifths times as long as width of head, segment 1 less than one and one-third to one and two-fifths times as long as segment 2, segment 5* generally shorter than segment 1 (proportion 0.87-0.97, mean 0.92, in two ♂♂ and two ♀♀ except one ♀ from Hirakura mentioned in foot-note).

Ventral side punctate on lateral areas of mesosternum, anterior half of mesepisterna and lateral areas of sternite 1; prosternal process obscurely carinate or somewhat thick behind; metepisterna one and one-fifth times as long as wide (length/width=1.17-1.24, mean 1.21, in two ♂♂ and two ♀♀), front border complete, outer border more or less faint at front outer area; sternite 6 of ♂ with one seta on either side, sternite 6 of ♀ gently rounded at apex, bisetose on either side, inner setae a little behind level of outer setae.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5) three-fourths in one ♂, six-sevenths in other ♂,

* One female from Hirakura has exceptionally shorter hind tarsi owing to the shorter first segment: hind tarsus/width of head=1.30, segment 1/segment 2=1.25, segment 5/segment 1=1.06.

as long as genital segment, rather slender, moderately curved, slightly twisted to right side, apex hardly pointed in lateral view; surface not rugose; basal bulb delimited, without basal lobe or with rather small basal lobe; apical lamella a little wider than long, somewhat roundly, moderately contracted apically, apex well rounded; parameres moderately large, right paramere shorter than left paramere.



Figs. 4, 5. *Platynus pseudamphinomus* sp. nov.
4. Segment 5 of left hind tarsus. 5. Male genitalia.

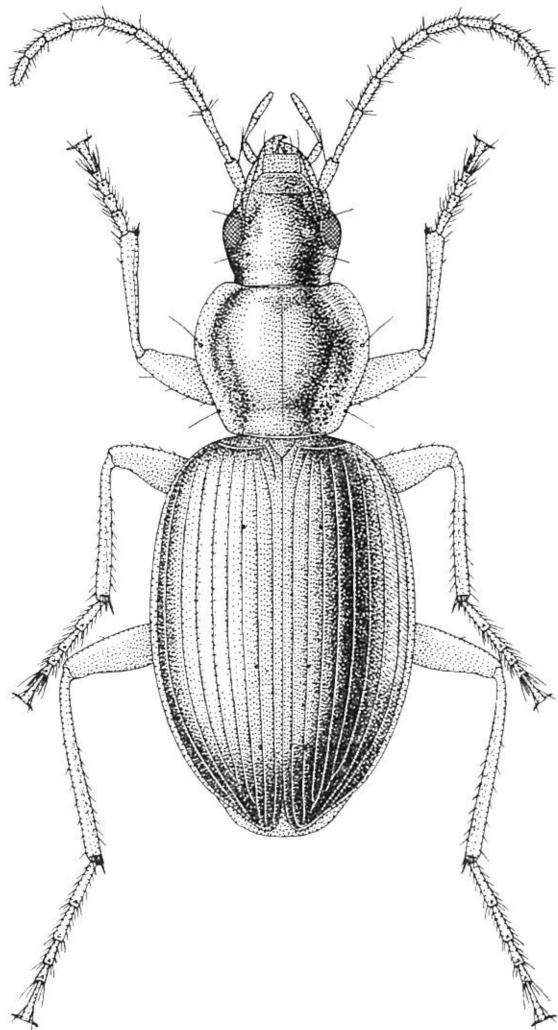
Basal segment of styluses with about eleven setae at apical area, apical segment rather stout, gently to moderately curved, with one stout spine on dorsal side, with three, sometimes four, stout spines on ventral side near middle.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu—Kii Peninsula.

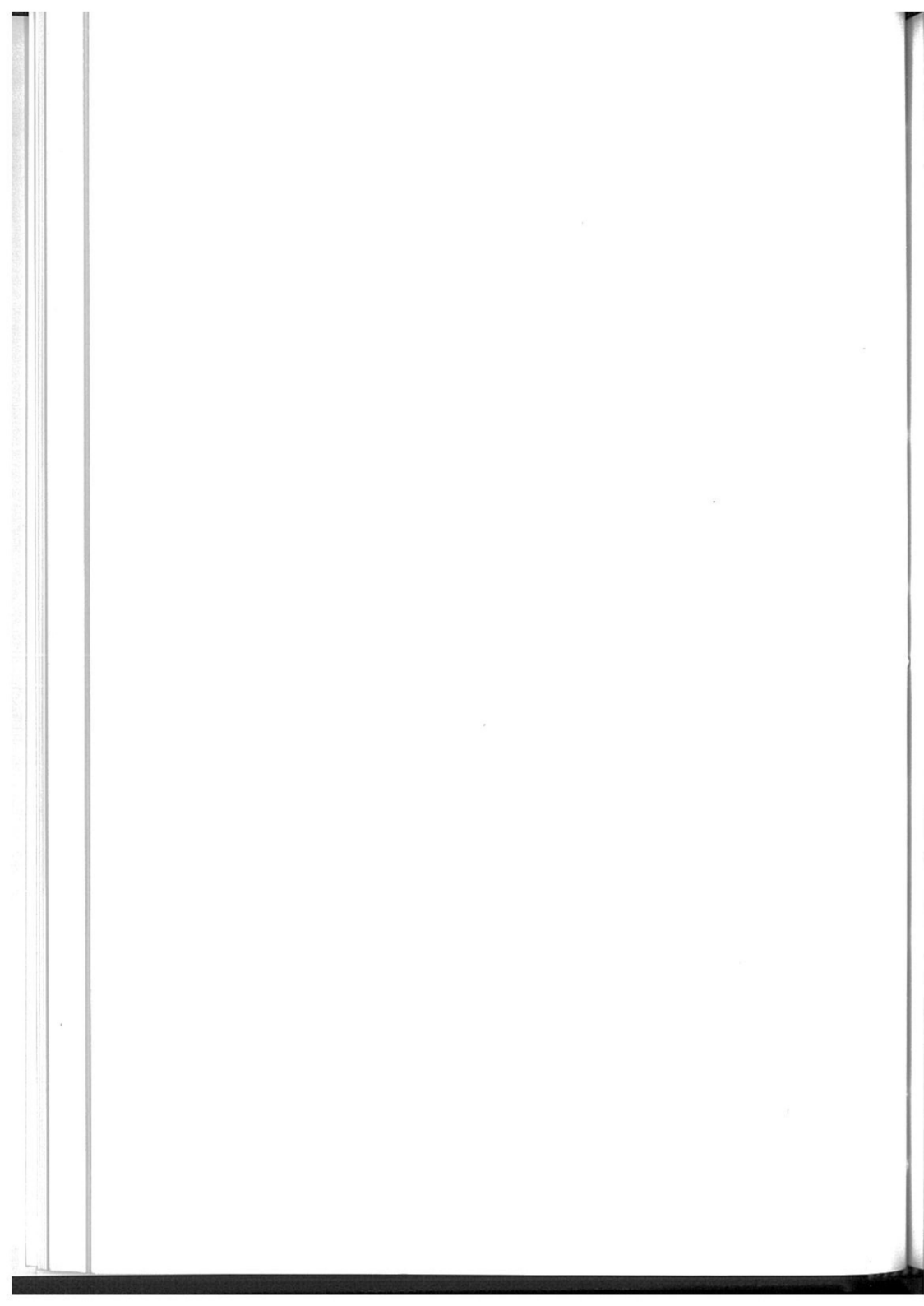
Type-series. Holotype: ♂, VII. 24, 1956, Ôsugidani, Mie Pref., H. ICHIHASHI leg. (through Dr. S.-I. UENO), deposited in the National Science Museum, Tokyo. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same as holotype; 1 ♂, V. 18, 1962, 1 ♀, VIII. 26, 1966, Hirakura, Misugi, Mie Pref., M. YASUI leg. (through Mr. T. SHIBATA), 1 ♀, VIII. 6, 1960, Mt. Gomanodan, Wakayama Pref., K. UEDA leg. (through Mr. T. SHIBATA).

This new species is closely allied to *P. esakii* (HABU) distributed in Shikoku and Kyushu, and both the species may be diverged from the same ancestry. *P. pseudamphinomus* is distinguishable from this by the head with a distinct isodiametric microsculpture, the pronotum less punctate, the elytral basal border (cf. Figs. 2 and 3) less sinuate and less oblique outwards, the elytral striae not punctate, and the aedeagus more curved, with the apical lamella narrower.

The new species is found in the same localities as *P. amphinomus* (BATES) and both are fairly alike, but the resemblance seems to be only ostensible. The distinguishable features are:— the head is with an isodiametric microsculpture which is not or hardly visible in *P. amphinomus*, the elytral basal border (cf. Figs. 1 and 2) is less sinuate and less oblique outwards, forming a widely obtuse angle at the shoulder opposite the sixth interval (seventh interval in *P. amphinomus*), the mid and hind tarsi are with the first and second segments sulcate only on the outer side, the fifth tarsal segment (Fig. 4) is with two to four very short setae on either latero-ventral margin, generally a little shorter than the first segment (a little longer in



(A. HABU del.)



P. amphinomus) in the hind tarsi, the hind femora with two setae as usual (three to five in *P. amphinomus*), the aedeagus (Fig. 5) is less curved and not prolonged at the apical area, with a shorter apical lamella, and the apical segment of the styluses is with the single spine on the dorsal side as usual in the genus (unusually without spine in *P. amphinomus*).

The pronotum, the fifth segment of the left hind tarsus and the male genitalia of *P. amphinomus* and *P. esakii* are figured by HABU, 1967, Kontyû, 37, pp. 388-392.

Explanation of Plate 1.

Platynus pseudamphinomus sp. nov., ♂.

A New Genus and a New Species of Tribe
Cladoxenini from Taiwan (Col.)

Reports on Languriidae from Taiwan, II.*

By YOICHI MAEDA

Neocladoxena gen. nov.

Type species: *Neocladoxena hisamatsui* gen. et sp. nov.

Form rather short, with slender antennae and moderately stout legs.

Head not very large, occipital area bearing a pair of stridulatory files parallel and widely separated, eyes small, very coarsely faceted, marginal ridge thickened behind each eye; clypeus, fronto-clypeal suture and mouth parts (Pl. 2, figs. 4, 5) as in *Microlanguria*; antennae normal, much slenderer than in *Microlanguria*, especially in ♂.

Pronotum in moderate proportion, narrowed in front and behind, not highly convex, its lateral edges bearing rather roughly some minute denticles, which are less distinct in ♀; hind margin unbordered in middle as in *Microlanguria*.

Wings reduced. Elytra very convex in middle, with scarcely prominent shoulders, the form somewhat similar to *Microlanguria*, but much shorter, with apices more widely rounded.

Mesoepisternal pockets well developed. Metasternum transverse, narrowed in front, mesocoxal lines generally developed as well as in *Microlanguria*, metendosternite as figured (Pl. 2, fig. 7).

Tibiae with normal two spurs, front tibiae more or less curved downwardly behind middle and inwardly at basal part, especially in ♂.

Abdomen short, basal sternite with a pair of metacoxal lines.

Ovipositor and aedeagus (Pl. 2, fig. 8) as in *Microlanguria*.

In ♂ antennae, pronotum and legs longer than in ♀.

The present new genus evidently belongs to Cladoxenini arranged by SEN GUPTA (1968), and has close relationship to *Microlanguria* LEWIS (1883), but it differs from the latter genus in several points as follows:—

A pair of widely separated stridulatory files on occiput are well developed; lateral margins of pronotum bear some minute denticles; wings are reduced, so elytra

* I) Two new species of the family Languriidae from Taiwan, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 21-24, 1972.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXVII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 6-8, pl. 2, Dec., 1974]

are short with not prominent shoulders, and metasternum and abdomen are also shortened; front tibiae are more or less curved as described above; sexual differences are distinct in the length of antennae, pronotum and legs; etc.

Neocladoxena hisamatsui gen. et sp. nov.

Body brown to dark brown, basal segments of antennae and femora somewhat paler, club of antennae darker.

Head moderately convex above, rather finely, sparsely punctured, clypeus trapezoidal, gently narrowed in front, straight at front margin, fronto-clypeal suture oblique and strongly impressed in lateral part, weakly impressed or obscured in median part; eyes small, very coarsely faceted and not very prominent, marginal ridge markedly thickened behind each eye; antennae slender, the 1st segment subglobularly thickened, 2nd to 8th elongate, 4th slightly shorter than 3rd or 5th, 5th to 7th subequal (in which 6th frequently, slightly shorter than 5th or 7th), 8th distinctly shorter than 7th, 9th to 11th dilated, equal in width and forming a loosely articulated club, 9th triangular, more or less elongate, about as long as 7th, 10th not elongate, distinctly shorter than 9th or 11th, 11th oblong subovate.

Pronotum narrowed in front and behind, convex but moderately transversely depressed near base, front margin gently rounded, front angles blunt, generally a little produced, hind angles rectangular, hind margin lobed in middle, bordered except for the median part, lateral margins bordered, almost rounded, each lateral edge bearing some (five to seven or so) minute, obtuse denticles, which set rather roughly, being mainly placed in hind half of the margin; basal foveae punctiform; punctuation on disc as in the head, but somewhat sparser in basal part.

Scutellum transverse, pentagonal.

Wings (Pl. 2, fig. 6) reduced, about as long as elytra. Elytra short, slightly shorter than twice of the width (widest before middle), very convex in middle; lateral margins curvilinear, slightly narrowed in front, rather gently behind from the widest point, apices separately, widely rounded; latero-apical sides weakly reflexed; striae punctures distinct, interstices without puncture.

Prosternum and inner side of proepisternum strongly, sparsely punctured, but median part of the former less strongly so, prosternal process weakly emarginated at apex.

Metasternum transverse, punctured almost as in prosternum, with a pair of diverging mesocoxal lines (which are rarely obscured).

Abdomen short and broad, finely pubescent and punctured, metacoxal lines somewhat various in length, sometimes scarcely developed, inter-

coxal process rather broad, rounded or subtruncate at tip.

Legs with front tibiae more or less dilated at apex.

♂: Antennae slender and long, extending to a little behind base of pronotum, 3rd segment generally much longer than 2nd. Lateral sides of mouth cavity distinctly projected below, apices of the projections acute (Pl. 2, fig. 2). Pronotum slightly longer than or as long as wide, the widest point usually situated behind middle. Legs longer than in ♀, especially in front pair, which are somewhat stouter and a little longer than middle pair, front tibiae weakly curved downwardly behind middle and inwardly at basal part. Last sternite of abdomen longitudinally elevated in middle.

♀: Antennae shorter, extending to base of pronotum, 3rd segment generally slightly longer than 2nd, club of antennae somewhat smaller. Lateral sides of mouth cavity less projected (Pl. 2, fig. 2). Pronotum a little wider than long, the widest point in middle, the tuberculation of lateral edges less distinct, individually obscured. Legs shorter, front pair nearly as long as middle ones, front tibiae almost straight. Last sternite of abdomen not elevated in middle.

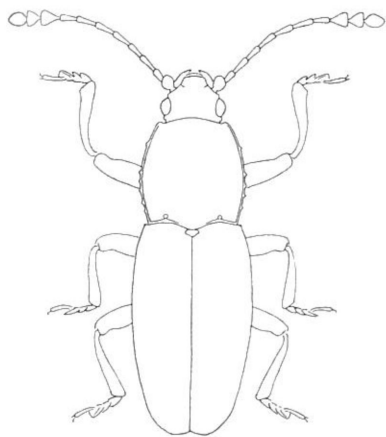
Length: 3.2-4.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Sungkang, Taiwan, 14. IV. 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg. (in coll. T. SHIBATA); allotype: ♀, the same locality as holotype, 4. IV. 1971, H. NOMURA leg. (in coll. Y. MAEDA); paratypes: 10♂♂, 10♀♀, Sungkang, 4-6 et 20. VIII. 1969, 22-31. III. 1970, 1-4. IV. 1971, 23. IV. 1973, T. KOBAYASHI, H. NOMURA, S. TAKEDA et Y. MAEDA leg.; 8♂♂, 7♀♀, Fenchiihu, 18-19. VIII. 1969, 24-26. III. 1970, 28. IV. 1971, 18. VI. 1971, Y. HAYASHI, T. KOBAYASHI et Y. MAEDA leg.; 1♂, Liukuei, 19. III. 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 2♀♀, Chitou, 2. VII. 1972, Y. MAEDA leg.; 1♀, Lishan, 21. III. 1970, H. NOMURA leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Chipon, 10. VI. 1971, Y. MAEDA leg.; 1♂, 3♀♀, Taitung, 9. VI. 1971, 17. VI. 1972, Y. MAEDA leg. (in coll. T. SHIBATA, M. CHŪJŌ, H. HISAMATSU and Y. MAEDA).

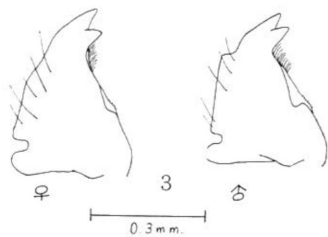
Dr. M. CHŪJŌ kindly gave me sincere advices in various ways for my study of Languriidae.

Explanation of plate 2.

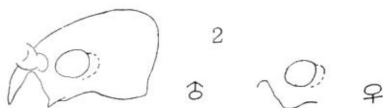
1. *Neocladoxena hisamatsui* gen. et sp. nov., ♂; 2. Head in lateral view, ♂; ditto, ♀;
3. Mandible, ♂; ditto, ♀; 4. Labium; 5. Maxilla; 6. Wing; 7. Metendosternite;
8. Aedeagus.



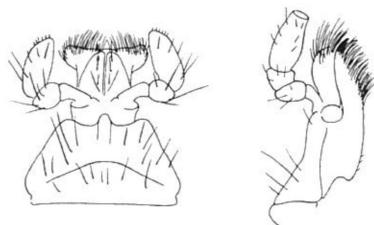
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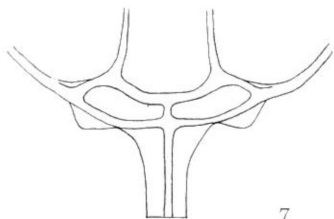
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0.3 mm.

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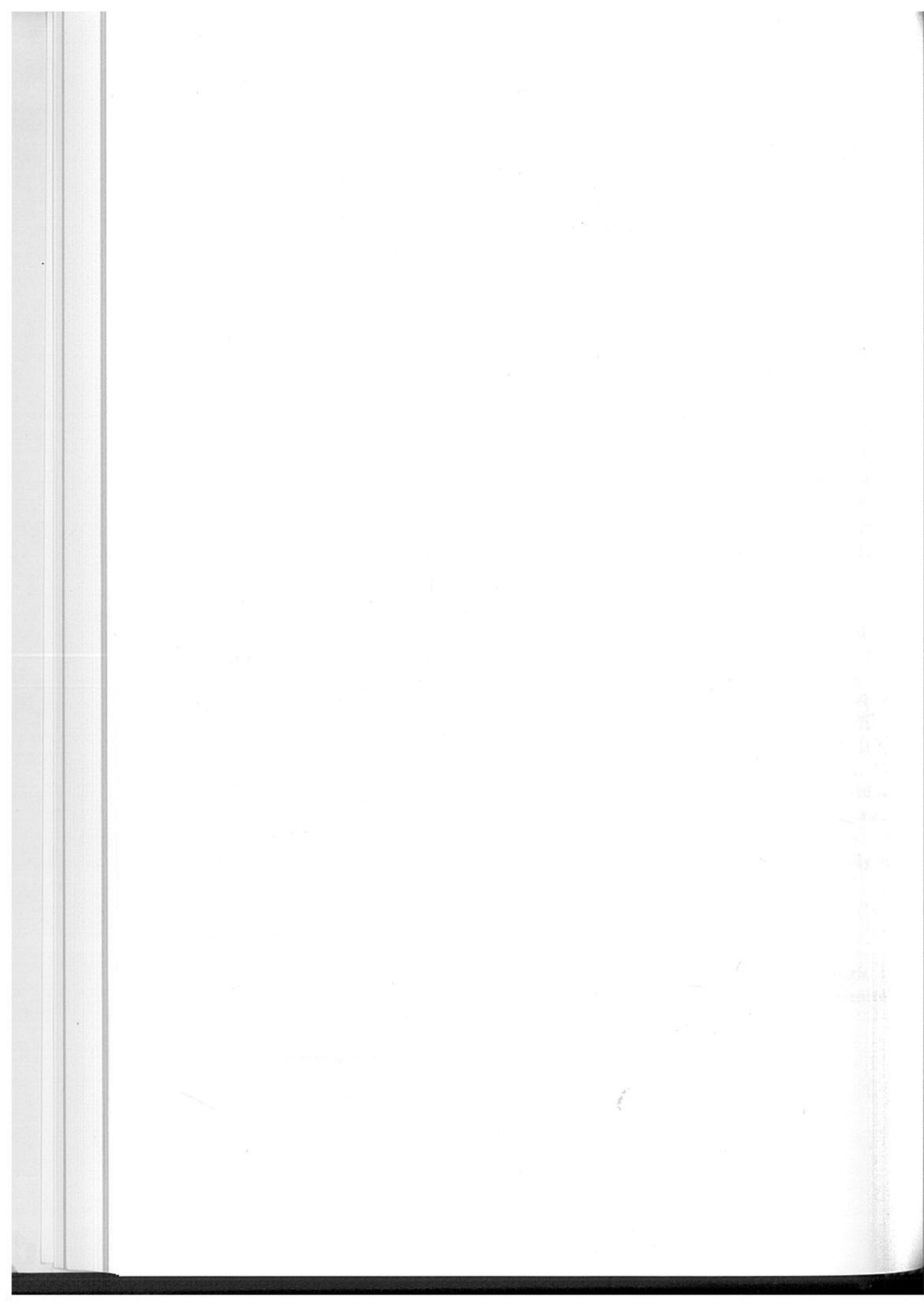
6



7



8



A New *Euplynes* Species from Formosa
(Coleoptera, Carabidae)

By AKINOBU HABU

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National Institute of Agricultural Sciences,
Nishigahara II, Kita-ku, Tokyo-114

Euplynes miyakei sp. nov.

Description. Length 7.5-8.0 mm. Width 2.4-3.6 mm.

Reddish brown or orange, shiny, elytra faintly yellowish, with black narrow band on intervals 7 and 8 from behind shoulder to before middle in Mt. Daiton ex. and one of two Lishan ex. (Fig. 3-A), without black band in other Lishan ex. (Fig. 3-B), with black band and reddish brown oblique band at apical area except interval 1 in Pilu ex. (Fig. 3-C), antennae, palpi, legs and lateral explanate-reflexed areas of pronotum yellowish; ventral side yellowish brown, somewhat reddish.

Head flat between eyes, not punctate; microsculpture rather faint, meshes somewhat transverse or almost isodiametric; tempora very short behind eyes; eyes fully large and prominent (WH/WF=1.82-1.90, mean 1.86, in one ♂ and three ♀♀), ventral margin reaching buccal fissures; posterior supraorbital setae before level of hind margin of eyes, interspace one and one-tenth times as wide as interspace of anterior supraorbital setae; frontal impressions rather shallow, reaching anterior supraorbital setae; antennae rather slender, reaching basal one-fourth of elytra, segment 1 two and three-fifths to two and four-fifths times as long (maximum length) as wide, a little longer than segment 4 which is longer than segment 3; apical segment in maxillary palpi as long as to a little longer than penultimate segment; mentum tooth triangular, pointed or somewhat rounded at apex; submentum with one short secondary seta on either side.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) weakly convex, widest at two-fifths, one and one-fourth times as wide as head, one and two-fifths times as wide as long (in one ♂ and three ♀♀ WP/WH=1.23-1.26, mean 1.25, WP/LP=1.39-1.44, mean 1.42, WP/WBP=1.12-1.16, mean 1.13); surface rather densely rugose-

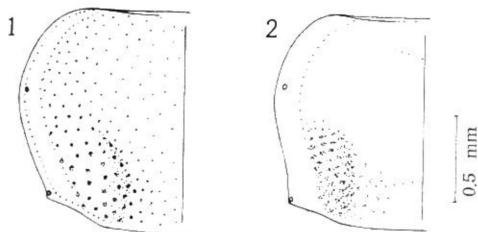
punctate in and near basal foveae; microsculpture rather distinct, forming a little transverse meshes at central area, distincter and isodiametric at marginal areas; apex even, border interrupted at median area; apical angles slightly defined though well rounded (less widely rounded than in *batesi*); base unbordered, almost even or slightly rounded at median area, fairly oblique and somewhat sinuate at lateral areas; lateral margins unbordered, less contracted towards apex and base than in *batesi*, gently sinuate before basal angles;

anterior marginal setae a little before greatest width, posterior setae in basal angles, touching but hardly or slightly breaking lateral margins; anterior and posterior transverse impressions faint or shallow; basal foveae rather shallow.

Wings developed. Elytra almost flat, widest at or a little behind middle, less than twice as wide as pronotum ($WE/WP=1.89-1.99$, mean 1.96, in one ♂ and three ♀♀), more than one and two-fifths to one and one-half times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture distinct, forming fairly transverse meshes; basal border widely rounded at shoulder opposite interval 5; shoulder slightly protrudent forward; lateral margin somewhat roundly, fairly dilated towards middle; apical sinuation rather deep, without inner plica; apex well rounded; striae fine, rather shallow to moderately impressed (striae 6 and 7 deeper), obscurely crenulate; scutellary striole fairly long, moderately impressed, faintly crenulate, free at apex; basal pore present; intervals flat, slightly convex in part, interval 3 with three pores at one-fifth, two-fifths and four-fifths, first and second pores adjoining stria 3, third pore adjoining stria 2; marginal series composed of twenty-two or twenty-three pores.

Fore tarsi of ♂ not sulcate, segment 1 one and one-half times as long as wide, one and one-third times as long as segment 2; fore tarsi of ♀ not sulcate; mid and hind tarsi with segment 1 moderately bisulcate, segment 2 shallowly bisulcate, interspace of sulci convex, somewhat carinate in segment 1; tarsal segment 5 with three short and fine setae on either lateroventral margin; hind tarsi six-sevenths to seven-eighths as long as width of head, segment 1 one and one-half to one and three-fifths times as long as segment 2, segment 5 slightly shorter than segment 1.

Ventral side not punctate; metepisterna twice as long as wide ($L/$



Figs. 1, 2. Pronota of *Euplynes* spp.

1. *E. batesi* HAROLD. 2. *E. miyakei* sp. nov.

W=1.93-2.07, mean 1.99, in one ♂ and three ♀♀), front border abbreviate near outer front angle, outer border complete or abbreviate at front outer area; sternite 6 of ♀ truncate (shallowly emarginate in one ex.) at apex, inner and outer setae on same level.

Distribution. Formosa.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, VIII. 5, 1973, Mt. Daiton, Y. MIYAKE leg. (somewhat general), deposited in Laboratory of Insect Identification and Taxonomy, Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, VII. 29, 1973, Lishan, Y. MIYAKE leg.; 1 ♂, VII. 30, 1973, Pilu (at alt. 2500 m), Y. MIYAKE leg.

Remarks. The Formosan specimens, especially the Pilu one, remind of Japanese *E. batesi* HAROLD, but differ in several characteristics:— the black band of the elytra is narrow and short, ending before the middle; the head is not punctate, with a microsculpture though rather faint; the antennae are less stout, the tenth segment is two and three-fifths to three times as long as wide (twice as long as wide in *E.*

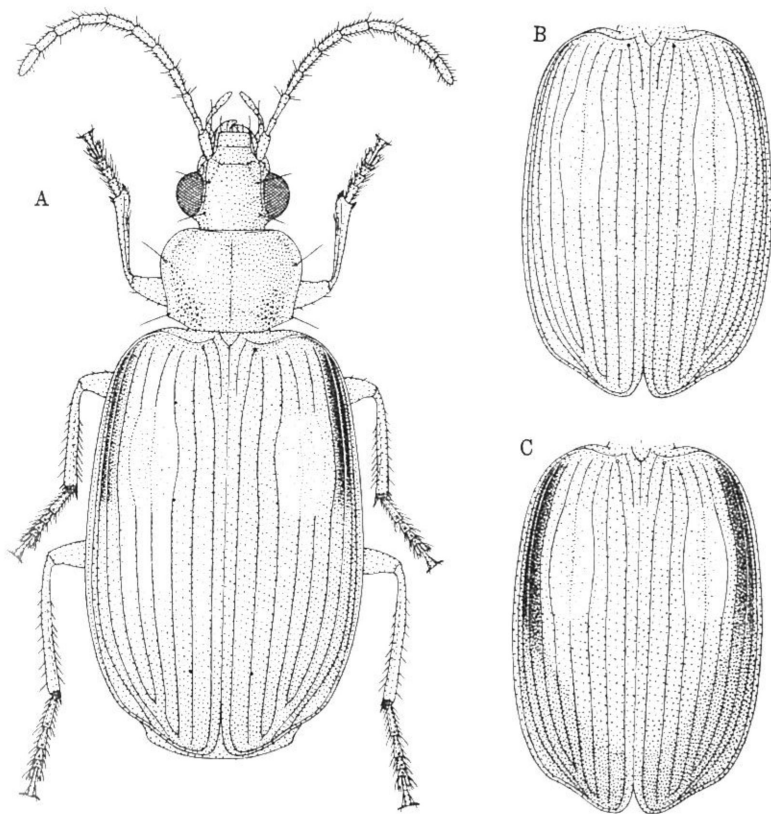


Fig. 3. *Euplynes miyakei* sp. nov., ♀, from Lishan (A, B) and Pilu (C), Formosa.

batesi); the pronotum (cf. Figs. 1 and 2) is less transverse and less contracted anteriorly and posteriorly (in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ of *E. batesi* $WP/WH=1.29-1.39$, mean 1.34, $WP/LP=1.45-1.52$, mean 1.49, $WP/WBP=1.18-1.24$, mean 1.21, $WE/WP=1.63-1.72$, mean 1.67), the surface is punctate only in and near the basal foveae, and the lateral margins are sinuate before the basal angles; the elytra are with a microsculpture forming more transverse meshes, with a deeper apical sinuation, and with the marginal series composed of more numerous pores (sixteen to nineteen in *E. batesi*). Several species described from the Oriental Region are all different from *E. miyakei* in having the elytra metallic blue or green wholly or partially.

The single male specimen being somewhat teneral, the aedeagus is not examined.

Abbreviations. L: length. LP: length of pronotum. W: width. 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.

In conclusion my sincere thanks are offered to Mr. Y. MIYAKE for his giving me the interesting material.

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Some New Japanese Species and Subspecies
Belonging to *Platynus* (s. lat.) in
Mr. T. SHIBATA's Collection
(Coleoptera, Carabidae)

By AKINOBU HABU

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National Institute of Agricultural Sciences,
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Lately, through the kindness of Mr. T. SHIBATA, I have had an opportunity to study his abundant collection with regard to the Japanese species of *Platynus* including the *Colpodes*-complex. As it contains six new species and one subspecies, I describe them in this place. The holotypes are allowed to deposit in Laboratory of Insect Identification and Taxonomy by courtesy of Mr. T. SHIBATA.

At the beginning I wish to express my appreciation to him for his kindness.

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. WP: width of pronotum.

Platynus (Pseudoplatynus) satsunamus sp. nov.

"Satsunan-hirata-gomimushi"

Agonum (Platynus) protensum MORAWITZ: HABU and BABA, 1962, Akitu, 10: 48.

Description. Length 11.3-13.0 mm. Width 4.5-5.1 mm.

Black, faintly brownish, head and pronotum shiny, elytra rather mat; frons with one pair of reddish spots between eyes; labrum and mandibles black; reddish brown, palpi and antennae reddish brown, lateral explanate-textured areas of pronotum and lateral to apical margin of elytra light brownish brown, legs light reddish brown, somewhat yellowish; ventral surface dark reddish brown to reddish black.

Head gently convex, not punctate; microsculpture faint, isodiametric, sometimes hardly visible; tempora moderately oblique and flat or somewhat tumid behind eyes, oblique parts one-half as long as eyes; eyes moderately large or somewhat small, fairly convex (WH/WF=1.59-1.64, an 1.61, in three ♂♂ and two ♀♀), genuine ventral margin reaching basal fissures, disparity between genuine and apparent ventral margins

small; posterior supraorbital setae a little more remote from eyes than in *magnus*, on level of hind margin of eyes, interspace slightly wider than interspace of anterior supraorbital setae; frontal impressions shallow, not reaching or obscurely reaching anterior supraorbital setae; antennae reaching basal one-fifth of elytra, segment 1 two and one-half to two and three-fourths times as long as wide, as long as to a little longer than segment 3 which is more or less shorter than segment 4; apical segment slightly longer than penultimate segment in maxillary palpi; mentum tooth rounded at apex; submentum with one seta on either side.

Pronotum gently convex, widest at or a little behind one-third, one and one-fourth times as wide as head, one and one-fourth times as wide as long (in three ♂♂ and two ♀♀ $WP/WH=1.23-1.25$, mean 1.24, $WP/LP=1.24-1.30$, mean 1.25, $WP/WBP=1.29-1.32$, mean 1.30, $WBP/WAP=1.13-1.19$, mean 1.15); surface obscurely rugose-punctate in basal foveae, transversely rugose on disk; microsculpture rather faint or somewhat distinct, forming transverse meshes except at marginal areas where isodiametric meshes are distinct; apex even or weakly emarginate, border faint at middle; apical angles protrudent, rounded; base gently to fairly rounded, almost evenly or somewhat roundly, well oblique at lateral areas, obscurely bordered between basal foveae, border almost abbreviate at middle; basal angles generally distinctly, obtusely angulate, sometimes somewhat dull at apex; lateral margins unbordered, gently to moderately contracted anteriorly, shallowly sinuate before basal angles; lateral explanate-reflexed areas rather wide; anterior marginal setae at one-third, posterior setae in basal angles, touching and shallowly breaking lateral margins; anterior and posterior transverse impressions rather deep; basal foveae deep, faintly extending forward beyond middle parallel with lateral margins.

Wings developed. Elytra gently convex, somewhat rectangular, widest at or a little behind middle, one and four-fifths times as wide as pronotum ($WE/WP=1.75-1.85$, mean 1.80, in two ♂♂ and two ♀♀), one and three-fifths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture fully distinct, isodiametric; basal border moderately oblique outward, obscurely angulate or rounding at shoulder opposite interval 6 (sometimes 5); shoulders a little protrudent forward; lateral margin evenly, moderately dilated towards middle; apical situation deep, without inner plica; apex fairly rounded; striae deep, not punctate; scutellary striole moderately deep, long, not punctate, free at apex; basal pore present; intervals samely convex as in *magnus*, interval 3 with three pores at one-fifth, before middle and before three-fourths, first pore adjoining stria 3, other pores adjoining stria 2; marginal series seventeen to eighteen.

Hind femora bisetose; fore tibiae distinctly sulcate; mid tibiae without mass of rug-like pubescence in ♂ and ♀; fore tarsi of ♂ not sulcate, segment 1 one and three-fourths to one and five-sixths times as long as wide, one and one-third to one and two-fifths times as long as segment 2; fore tarsi of ♀ shallowly bisulcate on segment 1; segments 1 and 2 of mid tarsi and segments 1 to 3 of hind tarsi with outer sulcus moderately deep, inner sulcus shallow or faint, interspace of sulci well convex; tarsal segment 4 with short lobes; segment 5 of all tarsi generally with two (rarely one or three) setae on either ventrolateral margin; hind tarsi more than one and one-third to one and two-fifths times as long as width of head in ♂, one and one-third times in ♀, segment 1 one and one-third to half times as long as segment 2, segment 5 as long as to slightly longer than segment 1.

Ventral side almost impunctate or with some obscure punctures at apical area of mesepisterna; prosternal process dull behind; metepisterna less than twice as long as wide ($L/W=1.93, 1.93, 1.95$ in one ♂ and two ♀), front border complete, outer border complete or faint at front outer area; sternite 6 of ♂ generally with two (rarely three) setae on either side, inner setae behind level of outer setae, sternite 6 of ♀ weakly rounded at apex, generally with three (rarely four) setae on either side, inner four setae behind level of outermost setae.

Aedeagus (Fig. 1) as long as genital segment, somewhat bracket-shaped, viz. bent before base and before apex, not twisted, apical part prolonged, but not tapering, apex well rounded in lateral view; basal bulb without basal lobe; apical lamella less than twice as long as wide, lateral margins gently contracted apically, rounded at apex; right paramere shorter than left paramere.

Basal segment of styluses with about ten fine setae at apical area, apical segment rather long, gently curved, without spine on dorsal side, with two short spines on ventral outer margin.

Distribution. Japan: Satsunan.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, IV. 8, 1965, Nagata, Yaku Is., M. YASUI leg. Paratypes¹⁾: 1♂ (teneral), 1♀, VI. 12, 1963, Tanegashima Is., T. NAKAMINE leg.; 1♂ (teneral), V. 17, 1960, Kosugidani, Yaku Is., Y. KIMURA leg.

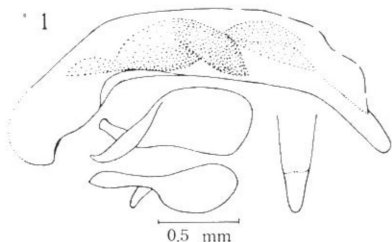


Fig. 1. Male genitalia of *Platynus* (*Pseudoplatynus*) *satsunanus* sp. nov.

¹⁾ 1♀, X. 16, 1961, Shogayama, Tanegashima Is., K. BABA leg.

Remarks. This new species resembles *P. magnus* (BATES) in having the elytra without any depression before the middle, while it is allied to *P. protensus* (MORAWITZ) in having the mid tibiae without a mass of rug-like pubescence on the inner side in the male as well as in the female. *P. satsunanus* has light reddish brown legs, whereas the above two species have the femora more or less dark.

Platynus (Agonum) dolens shimoyamai subsp. nov.

Description. Length 6.3–7.0 mm. Width 2.5–2.9 mm.

Eyes similar to those of nominate subsp. (WH/WF=1.63–1.72, mean 1.68, in five ♂♂ and three ♀♀). Pronotum and elytra same as in nominate subsp. (in five ♂♂ and three ♀♀ WP/WH=1.32–1.37, mean 1.35, WP/LP=1.27–1.36, mean 1.31, WP/WBP=1.18–1.24, mean 1.20, WBP/WAP=1.24–1.30, mean 1.26, WE/WP=1.50–1.57, mean 1.55), pronotum generally with small faint depression midway between anterior marginal seta and median line on either side. Hind tarsi distinctly shorter than in nominate subsp., a little (one-sixteenth to one-twelfth) longer than width of head in ♀, one and one-eighth to -fifth times in ♂, segment 1 one and two-fifths to less than one and two-thirds times as long as segment 2, segment 5 longer than in nominate subsp., segment 5/segment 1=1.06–1.20, mean 1.13, in five ♂♂ and three ♀♀. In metepisterna L/W=1.67, 1.88, 1.77, in two ♂♂ and one ♀ respectively. Aedeagus (Fig. 2) two-thirds as long as genital segment, less curved than in nominate subsp., surface longitudinally rugose.

Distribution. Japan: N. Honshu (cf. Fig. 3).

*Type-series*²⁾. Holotype: ♂, VII. 11, 1964, Mt. Norikura (at alt. 1200 m), Aomori Pref., K. SHIMOYAMA leg. Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, same as holotype; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, VII. 12, 1964, Mt. Kushigamine, Hiraka, Aomori Pref., K. SHIMOYAMA leg.

Remarks. It is interesting that the individuals inhabiting mountainous regions of Aomori Pref., N. Honshu, differ from those distributed in Hokkaido — so far in lowland areas (cf. Fig. 3) — in having shorter tarsi. In Hokkaido specimens of *P. dolens dolens* (SAHLBERG), the hind tarsus is one and one-sixth to one and one-fifth times as long as the head width in the female, one and one-fourth to one and one-

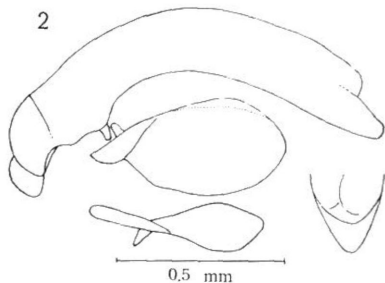


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Platynus (Agonum) dolens shimoyamai* subsp. nov.

²⁾ As there are only two specimens in Mr. T. SHIBATA's collection, I asked aid to Mr. K. SHIMOYAMA who found this subspecies; he kindly sent me all the six specimens in his possession.

dark-green tinge; labrum and mandibles light reddish brown, palpi, antennae and legs light yellowish brown, lateral explanate-reflexed areas of pronotum and lateral to apical margin of elytra brownish yellow; ventral side reddish brown, dark on head and prothorax, yellowish on hypomera and epipleurae.

Head fairly convex, with small shallow depression at mid-eye level on either side, not punctate; microsculpture faint, isodiametric; neck-constriction shallow or faint on dorsal side; tempora rather developed, flat or slightly tumid and fairly oblique behind eyes, oblique parts one-half as long as eyes; eyes similar to those of *modestior* (WH/WF=1.60-1.63, mean 1.62, in three ♂♂ and one ♀); posterior supraorbital setae moderately distant from eyes, on level of hind margin of eyes, interspace one and one-eighth to -seventh times as wide as interspace of anterior supraorbital setae; frontal impressions somewhat deep, reaching anterior supraorbital setae, thence extending backward in short distance; antennae reaching basal one-fourth of elytra, segment 1 more than two and one-half to two and three-fifths times as long as wide, a little shorter than segment 4 which is longest, one and one-tenth to -seventh times as long as segment 3; palpi moderately slender, apical segment in maxillary palpi one and one-tenth to -eighth times as long as penultimate segment; mentum tooth wide, triangular, somewhat rounded at apex; submentum with two setae on either side.

Pronotum rather convex, widest at two-fifths, at most one and one-half times as wide as head, at most one and one-half times as wide as long (in three ♂♂ and one ♀ WP/WH=1.43-1.51, mean 1.48, WP/LP=1.43-1.51, mean 1.48, WP/WBP=1.24-1.26, mean 1.25, WBP/WAP=1.25-1.33, mean 1.29); surface punctate in basal foveae; microsculpture obscure, forming somewhat transverse indistinct meshes, but somewhat distinct and isodiametric at basal area; apex even except at lateral areas, border complete; apical angles fairly protrudent, rounded; base gently rounded and bordered at median area, gently oblique at lateral areas; basal angles obtuse, more defined than in *modestior*, somewhat dull at apex; lateral margins unbordered, distinctly rounded anteriorly, shallowly but somewhat distinctly sinuate (almost similarly to *azumai*) before basal angles; lateral explanate-reflexed areas wide; anterior marginal setae at or a little behind one-third, posterior setae a little before basal angles, almost touching and somewhat breaking lateral margins; anterior and posterior transverse impressions rather shallow or somewhat deep; basal foveae deep, faintly extending forward up to apical one-third parallel with lateral margins.

Wings developed. Elytra gently convex, elliptic-ovate, with shallow depression from basal one-fifth to middle on intervals 3 to 6, one and

one-half times as wide as pronotum ($WE/WP=1.43-1.56$, mean 1.48, in three ♂♂ and one ♀), one and one-half to one and three-fifths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture rather distinct, forming fully transverse meshes; basal border moderately sinuate, gently oblique outward, forming wide indistinct angle or rounding at shoulder opposite interval 7; lateral margin almost evenly, moderately dilated towards middle; apical sinuation shallow or faint, inner plica wanting; apex somewhat re-entrant, more or less rounded, not dentate (in one ex. faint dull tooth visible at sutural angle); striae deep, deeper in basal depression, finely punctate; scutellary striole moderately long, faintly punctate, free at apex; basal pore present; intervals rather convex, a little more convex in basal depression, interval 3 with three pores at one-fifth, middle and at or before four-fifths, first pore adjoining stria 3, other pores adjoining stria 2; marginal series nineteen to twenty-one.

Hind femora bisetose; fore tibiae distinctly sulcate; mid tibiae of ♂ somewhat crenate inside at apical half; fore tarsi of ♂ bisulcate on segment 1 or 1 and 2, segment 1 one and one-half to one and four-sevenths times as long as wide, one and three-sevenths to one and one-half times as long as segment 2; mid and hind tarsi with segments 1 to 3 distinctly bisulcate, interspace of sulci rather carinate; lobes of tarsal segment 4 almost similar to those of *modestior*; tarsal segment 5 glabrous on ventral side; hind tarsi slightly shorter than width of head, segment 1 less than to more than one and three-fifths times as long as segment 2, segment 5 shorter than segment 1 (proportion 0.92, 0.94, 0.94, 0.94 in three ♂♂ and one ♀ respectively).

Ventral side punctate at anterior area of mesepisterna and lateral areas of sternite 1; prosternal process dull behind; metepisterna fully longer than wide ($L/W=1.53, 1.68, 1.57$ in two ♂♂ and one ♀ respectively), front border complete, outer border complete or faint at front outer area; sternite 6 with one seta in ♂, two setae in ♀, on either side, inner setae in ♀ a little behind level of outer setae.

Aedeagus (Fig. 4) five-sixths as long as genital segment, moderately, uniformly curved, not twisted, apical part somewhat thick, apex rounded in lateral view; surface not rugose; basal bulb not delimited, without basal lobe; apical lamella rather short, narrow, a little longer than wide, somewhat sinuately, gently contracted apically, apex narrowly rounded; right paramere a little shorter

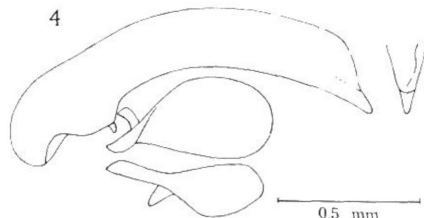


Fig. 4. Male genitalia of *Platynus* (subg. ?) *tokarae* sp. nov.

than left paramere.

Basal segment of styluses with about nine setae at apical area, apical segment acute at outer basal angle, with one spine on dorsal side, two spines on ventral outer margin.

Distribution. Japan: Satsunans.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, VII. 14, 1961, Nakanoshima Is., Tokaras, Y. HAMA leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, VII. 15, 1961, 1 ♀, VII. 16, 1961, same as holotype.

Remarks. The new species well resembles *P. modestior* (BATES), but is distinguishable from this by the pronotum a little narrower as compared with the head, viz. WP/WH=1.43-1.51 in *tokarae*, =1.49-1.62 in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ of *modestior*, less contracted posteriorly at the lateral margins, viz. WP/WBP=1.24-1.26 in *tokarae*, =1.26-1.34 in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ of *modestior*, with the lateral margins somewhat distinctly sinuate before the basal angles, and the hind tarsi with the first segment proportionally longer, segment 1/segment 2 =1.59, 1.59, 1.64, 1.56 in three ♂♂ and one ♀ of *tokarae* respectively, =1.33-1.42, mean 1.38, in five ♂♂, 1.36-1.53, mean 1.46, in five ♀♀ of *modestior*, with the fifth segment always shorter than the first segment in *tokarae* (cf. the proportion in the description), a little shorter to a little longer than the first segment in *modestior* (segment 5/segment 1 =0.91-1.03, mean 0.98, in five ♂♂, 0.97-1.06, mean 1.01, in five ♀♀).

The form of the pronotum reminds of Formosan *P. limbatus* (JEDLIČKA), in which the tempora are shorter and more oblique behind the eyes, the eyes are a little larger and more convex (in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ WH/WF=1.66-1.76, mean 1.72) and the pronotum differs in proportions (in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ WP/WH=1.36-1.45, mean 1.40, WP/LP=1.42-1.53, mean 1.47, WP/WBP=1.17-1.25, mean 1.22, WBP/WAP=1.36-1.44, mean 1.40, WE/WP=1.50-1.57, mean 1.54), and the hind tarsi are with the first segment one and two-fifths to less than one and one-half times as long as the second segment in ♂, more than one and one-half to more than one and three-fifths times in ♀, the fifth segment a little shorter to a little longer than the first segment. The inner sack of the aedeagus is unarmed in all the three above-mentioned species.

Platynus (Metacolpodes) shibataianus sp. nov.

"Naga-mori-hirata-gomimushi"

Description. Length 12.5-15.8 mm. Width 4.4-5.3 mm.

Dark reddish brown to reddish black, shiny, elytra with metallic dark-green tinge; labrum and mandibles reddish brown, palpi light reddish brown, antennae and legs reddish brown or light reddish brown, lateral explanate-reflexed areas of pronotum and lateral to apical margin of elytra light yellowish brown; ventral side reddish brown.

Head gently convex, with shallow depression at mid-eye level on either side, not punctate; microsculpture almost absent on median area, forming rather distinct transverse meshes around posterior supraorbital setae; neck-constriction a little deeper than in *kurosonensis*; tempora

slightly depressed behind eyes, oblique parts one and one-seventh to fourth times as long as eyes; eyes gently convex ($WH/WF=1.47-1.53$, mean 1.51, in four ♂♂ and five ♀♀), genuine ventral margin a little more remote from buccal fissures than in *kurosonensis*, disparity between genuine and apparent ventral margins rather small; posterior supraorbital setae behind level of hind margin of eyes, interspace a little wider than interspace of anterior supraorbital setae; frontal impressions shallow, becoming deep posteriorly, reaching anterior supraorbital setae, extended backward forming fine carina outside, ending before level of hind margin of eyes; antennae reaching middle of elytra, segment 1 four times as long as wide, a little longer than segment 3 which is as long as segment 4; palpi slender, apical segment in maxillary palpi as long as penultimate segment; tooth of mentum rather wide, somewhat bifid; submentum with two setae on either side.

Pronotum gently convex, widest at two-fifths, one and two-fifths times as wide as head, one and one-eighth times as wide as long (in four ♂♂ and five ♀♀ $WP/WH=1.33-1.44$, mean 1.40, $WP/LP=1.09-1.19$, mean 1.13, $WP/WBP=1.25-1.33$, mean 1.29, $WBP/WAP=1.16-1.29$, mean 1.23); surface more or less distinctly, densely punctate in and near basal foveae, at inner part of lateral explanate-reflexed areas and apical area; microsculpture somewhat distinct, forming fully transverse meshes, but isodiametric at apical and basal areas; apex even at median area, border complete, sometimes faint at middle; apical angles well protrudent, narrowly rounded; base slightly rounded at median area, gently oblique at lateral areas, bordered except at lateral oblique areas; basal angles distinct, a little more than 90° , prominent laterally as small tooth at apex; lateral margins unbordered, gently contracted towards apex and base, gently sinuate before basal angles, sinuation sometimes distinct, sometimes faint; lateral explanate-reflexed areas rather wide; anterior marginal setae absent, posterior setae in or slightly before basal angles, touching and breaking lateral margins; anterior and posterior transverse impressions rather shallow to somewhat deep; basal foveae rather deep, shallowly but rather distinctly extending forward parallel with lateral margins, reaching anterior transverse impression near apical angles.

Wings developed. Elytra gently convex, widest at or a little behind middle, one and three-fifths times as wide as pronotum ($WE/WP=1.57-1.66$, mean 1.63, in two ♂♂ and four ♀♀), one and three-fourths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture somewhat distinct a little distincter than in *kurosonensis*, forming very transverse meshes; basal border somewhat sinuate, rounding at shoulder opposite interval δ ; lateral margin evenly, or slightly sinuately, fairly dilated towards middle; apical sinuation relatively deep, without inner plica; outer apical

angle reflexed, generally distinctly angulate and somewhat protrudent backward; sutural tooth reflexed; striae moderately deep, somewhat distinctly punctate; scutellary striole moderately long and deep, finely punctate, free at apex; basal pore present; intervals flat or slightly convex, interval 3 with three pores at one-fifth to one-fourth, at or before middle and at three-fourths to four-fifths, first pore adjoining stria 3, other pores adjoining stria 2, interval 7 without additional pore at subapical area; marginal series eighteen to twenty.

Hind femora bisetose; fore tibiae distinctly sulcate; mid tibiae of ♂ not crenate inside; fore tarsi of ♂ with segments 1 and 2 shallowly bisulcate in ♂ and ♀, segment 1 in ♂ one and three-fourths times as long as wide, one and one-third to less than one and two-fifths times as long as segment 2; segments 1 to 3 of mid and hind tarsi with rather deep outer sulcus and shallow inner sulcus, interspace of sulci convex, not carinate; segment 4 fully bilobed in fore and mid tarsi, fairly bilobed in hind tarsi; tarsal segment 5 with a few very fine and short hairs on ventral side; hind tarsi one and one-half to less than one and two-thirds times as long as width of head, segment 1 one and one-third to one and two-fifths times as long as segment 2, segment 5 more than one and one-fifth to one and one-third times as long as segment 1.

Ventral side punctate at anterior half of mesepisterna and lateral areas of sternite 1; prosternal process shortly but sharply carinate behind, so *x*-shaped in hind view; metepisterna one and one-half times as long as wide ($L/W=1.47-1.59$, mean 1.52, in two ♂♂ and two ♀♀), front border complete, outer border generally more or less abbreviate at front outer area; sternite 6 generally shallowly emarginate at apex in ♂ and ♀, sometimes truncate in ♀, with one seta in ♂, bisetose in ♀, on either side, inner setae in ♀ on (sometimes slightly before or slightly behind) level of outer setae.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5) (more or less teneral in specimens examined) somewhat distinctly curved ventrally before apex, apex somewhat pointed in lateral aspect; surface not rugose; apical lamella more than three times as long as wide, apex slightly rounded.

Basal segment of styluses with about eight setae at apical area, apical segment hardly curved, dilated outward at base, without spine on dorsal side, with one or two very small tooth near middle on ventral outer margin.

Distribution. Japan: Satsunans.

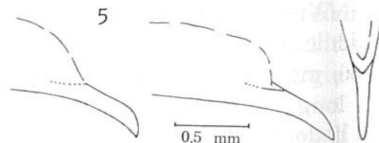


Fig. 5. Aedeagi of *Platynus* (*Metacolpodes*) *shibataianus* sp. nov.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, VII. 5, 1963, Hatsuno, Amami-Ōshima Is. Paratypes: 1♂ (teneral), IV. 10, 1965, same as holotype, K. UEDA leg., 1♂ (teneral), III. 30, 1967, *do.*, H. NOMURA leg., 1♀ (teneral), V. 26, 1960, *do.*, T. SHIBATA leg.; 1♂, V. 21, 1960, 1♀, V. 17, 1960, 1♀, VI. 4, 1960, 1♀, VI. 16, 1961, 1♀, VI. 19, 1961, Ikari, Amami-Ōshima Is., T. SHIBATA leg.

Remarks. The new species differs from *P. kurosonensis* (HABU) in having the pronotum with distinct dense punctures in and near the basal foveae and with the basal angles distinct, more or less protrudent laterally as a small tooth, the frontal impressions extended backward beyond the anterior supraorbital setae forming a fine carina outside, and the unarmed inner sack of the aedeagus; it is also allied to *P. hiranoi* (HABU) from which it is distinguishable by the developed wings, the elytra with the outer apical angle distinctly angulate and reflexed, and the longer metasterna.

Platynus (Negreum) peliotes sp. nov.

"Nise-hikosan-mori-hirata-gomimushi"

Agonum (Negreum) ehikoensis HABU: HABU, 1958, Bull. Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci., (C) no. 10: 49, 51 (partim).

Description. Length 9.8–11.4 mm. Width 3.6–4.2 mm.

Black, shiny, elytra with metallic dark-green tinge; labrum, mandibles, antennal segment 1 and tibiae reddish brown, palpi, antennal segments 2 to 11 and tarsi light reddish brown, femora dark reddish brown, lateral explanate-reflexed areas of pronotum and lateral to apical margin of elytra pale yellowish brown; ventral side dark reddish brown.

Head rather convex, not punctate; microsculpture hardly discernible; neck-constriction almost same as in *ehikoensis*; tempora flat, oblique parts a little shorter than to as long as eyes; eyes moderately convex (WH/WF=1.51–1.60, mean 1.56, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀), genuine ventral margin separated from buccal fissures, disparity between genuine and apparent ventral margins rather small; posterior supraorbital setae fairly behind level of hind margin of eyes, interspace a little (at most one-tenth) wider than interspace of anterior supraorbital setae; frontal lateral furrows deep; frontal impressions rather shallow, distinctly reaching anterior supraorbital setae; antennae reaching basal one-third of elytra, segment 1 without secondary setae on dorsal side, with one secondary seta at apex on ventral side, three and three-sevenths to three and four-sevenths times as long as wide, one and one-tenth to one-eighth times as long as segment 4 which is as long as to a little longer than segment 3; palpi glabrous, apical segment fusiform, apical segment in maxillary palpi as long as penultimate segment; mentum tooth wide, bifid; submentum with two setae on either side.

Pronotum weakly convex, rather cordate, widest at two-fifths, at

least one and one-third times as wide as head, one and one-seventh times as wide as long (in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀ $WP/WH=1.32-1.39$, mean 1.37, $WP/LP=1.09-1.19$, mean 1.15, $WP/WBP=1.45-1.58$, mean 1.49, $WBP/WAP=1.03-1.12$, mean 1.09); surface punctate in basal foveae; microsculpture very faint, meshes transverse; apex even at median area, completely bordered; apical angles gently protrudent, rounded; base somewhat or gently rounded and bordered at median area, somewhat roundly, moderately oblique at lateral areas; basal angles obtuse, sometimes dull at apex, never protrudent laterally; lateral margins fairly rounded anteriorly, shallowly sinuate posteriorly; lateral explanate-reflexed areas almost similar to those of *ehikoensis*; anterior marginal setae at one-third, posterior setae in basal angles, almost touching but hardly or slightly breaking lateral margins; anterior and posterior transverse impressions rather shallow to somewhat deep; basal foveae deep, faintly extending forward beyond apical one-third to one-fourth parallel with lateral margins.

Wings a little more than one-half as long as elytra. Elytra weakly convex or almost flat, ovate, widest at middle, one and three-fifths times as wide as pronotum ($WE/WP=1.51-1.68$, mean 1.61, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀), one and one-half to one and four-sevenths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture rather distinct, forming fully transverse meshes; basal border moderately sinuate, gently oblique outward, forming obtuse angle at shoulder opposite interval 6; lateral margin evenly, well dilated towards middle; apical sinuation shallow, without inner plica; apex rounded; striae rather shallow, often finely crenulate, striae 5 and 6 generally free, sometimes united, at apex; scutellary striole a little shortened, rather shallow, not or hardly crenulate, free at apex; basal pore present; intervals almost flat, interval 3 with three or four pores, first pore adjoining stria 3, second pore adjoining either stria 2 or 3, third (or third and fourth) pore(s) adjoining stria 2; marginal series seventeen to nineteen.

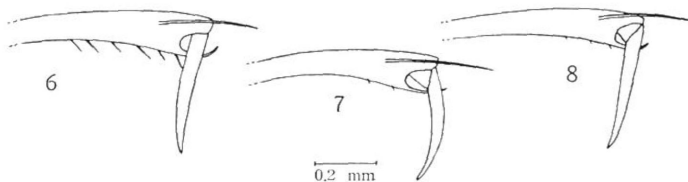
Hind femora with three setae; fore tibiae distinctly sulcate; mid tibiae of ♂ faintly crenate inside at apical one-fourth; fore tarsi of ♂ with segment 1 fairly bisulcate, less than to more than twice as long as wide, one and two-sevenths to less than one and two-fifths times as long as segment 2; fore tarsi of ♀ with segment 1 faintly or shallowly bisulcate; segments 1 and 2 of mid and hind tarsi with outer sulcus moderately deep, inner sulcus shallow, interspace of sulci convex; tarsal segment 4 similar to that of *ehikoensis*; tarsal segment 5 (Fig. 7) with two or three vestigial hairs on either ventrolateral margin; hind tarsi one and three-sevenths to one and one-half times as long as head width in ♂, one and two-fifths to one and three-sevenths times in ♀, segment 1 one and two-sevenths to one and two-fifths times as long as segment

2, segment 5 a little longer than segment 1 (proportion 1.03-1.14, mean 1.07, in five ♂♂ and five ♀♀).

Ventral side punctate at anterior half of mesepisterna and lateral areas of sternite 1; prosternal process somewhat carinate or somewhat dull and rather x-shaped behind; metepisterna one and one-third times as long as wide ($L/W=1.30-1.43$, mean 1.36, in three ♂♂ and three ♀♀), front border complete, outer border obscure at front outer area or wholly indistinct; sternite 6 of ♂ with one seta on either side, sternite 6 of ♀ weakly rounded at apex, bisetose on either side, inner setae fairly behind level of outer setae.

Aedeagus (Figs. 9, 10) three-fourths as long as genital segment, well curved before apex, more or less square-bracket-shaped, hardly twisted, apex rounded; surface not rugose; basal bulb delimited, with small basal lobe; apical lamella elongately triangular, as long as to one and two-fifths times as long as wide, evenly contracted apically, apex somewhat rounded; right paramere shorter than left paramere.

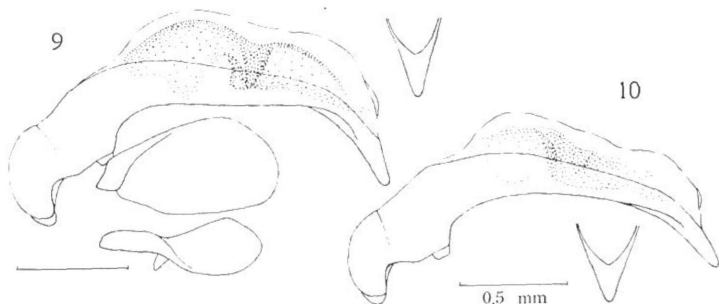
Basal segment of styluses with about twelve rather long setae at apical area, apical segment a little dilated at base, weakly curved, with one spine on dorsal side, with four to five spines somewhat stout but



Figs. 6-8. Segments 5 of left hind tarsus in lateral view in *Platynus (Negreum)* spp.

6. *P. (N.) ehikoensis* (HABU). 7. *P. (N.) peliotes* sp. nov.

8. *P. (N.) yasuii* sp. nov.



Figs. 9-10. Male genitalia of *Platynus (Negreum) peliotes* sp. nov.

relatively short on ventral margin.

Distribution. Japan: Satsunans.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, VIII. 14, 1965, Hananoego, Yaku Is., H. KONISHI leg. Paratypes³⁾: 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, VII. 11, 1963, 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀, VIII. 14, 1965, same as holotype, H. KONISHI leg., 1 ♀, VII. 14, 1961, *do.*, K. UEDA leg., 1 ♀, VII. 25, 1966, *do.*, H. NOMURA leg.; 1 ♀, V. 18, 1960, Kosugidani, Yaku Is., Y. KIMURA leg.

Remarks. The new species is distinguishable from *P. ehikoensis* (HABU) including *f. raizanus*⁴⁾ by the first antennal segment with only one short secondary seta at the apex on the ventral side, the glabrous palpi, the pronotum more contracted (WP/WBP=1.35-1.48 in ten ♂♂ and ten ♀♀ of *ehikoensis*) and less sinuate posteriorly at the lateral margins, with the basal angles not protrudent laterally as a small tooth, the wider elytra with three or four pores (four to seven in *ehikoensis*) on the third interval, the hind femora with three setae (generally four, sometimes three or five, in *ehikoensis*), the mid and hind tarsi with the first and second segments shallowly or faintly sulcate at the inner side though moderately sulcate at the outer side, the fifth tarsal segment with two or three vestigial hairs on each ventrolateral margin (cf. Figs. 6 and 7), the aedeagus without copulatory pieces inside, and the apical segment of the styluses with one spine on the dorsal side.

Platynus (Negreum) yasuii sp. nov.

"Yasui-mori-hirata-gomimushi"

Description. Length 11.5 mm. Width 4.2 mm.

Dark reddish brown, shiny, elytra with metallic dark-green tinge (reddish ground colour fairly visible under spotlight); labrum and mandibles reddish brown, palpi, antennae and legs light reddish brown, lateral explanate-reflexed areas of pronotum and lateral to apical margin of elytra brownish yellow; ventral side reddish brown.

Head rather convex, not punctate, somewhat rugose near anterior supraorbital setae, with obscure transverse impression on level of front margin of eyes; microsculpture faint, meshes transverse, partially isodiametric; neck-constriction rather shallow; tempora developed, somewhat depressed just behind eyes, oblique parts four-fifths as long as eyes; eyes moderately convex (WH/WF=1.55 in one ♂), genuine ventral margin reaching buccal fissures, disparity between genuine and apparent ventral margins rather small (eyes seemingly less distant from buccal fissures than in *ehikoensis*); posterior supraorbital setae fairly behind level of hind margin of eyes, interspace one and one-tenth times as wide as interspace of anterior supraorbital setae; frontal lateral furrows deep;

3) 1 ♂, VII. 24, 1952, Kosugidani-Hananoego, Yaku Is., Y. HIRASHIMA leg.

4) I regard *P. (Negreum) raizanus* (HABU) as a form in which the elytra are with at least one setiferous pore on the fifth interval.

frontal impressions shallow, reaching anterior supraorbital setae, thence extended backward forming fine carina outside, ending before level of hind margin of eyes; antennae extending before middle of elytra, segment 1 three and two-thirds times as long as wide, a little longer than segment 3, a little shorter than segment 4, without secondary setae; apical segment in maxillary palpi a little longer than penultimate segment; mentum tooth wide, bifid; submentum with two setae on either side.

Pronotum weakly convex, not cordate, widest at two-fifths, one and three-sevenths times as wide as head, less than one and two-fifths times as wide as long ($WP/WH=1.44$, $WP/LP=1.37$, $WP/WBP=1.37$, $WBP/WAP=1.27$, in one ♂); surface faintly rugose, obscurely rugose-punctate on basal foveae; microsculpture absent; apex slightly emarginate except at oblique lateral areas, border indistinct at middle; apical angles well protrudent, narrowly rounded; base slightly rounded at median area, somewhat oblique at lateral areas, border obliterate at middle; basal angles obtuse, apex distinct; lateral margins not bordered, almost evenly distinctly contracted towards apex and base, very slightly sinuate before basal angles; lateral explanate-reflexed areas wide; anterior marginal setae at one-third, posterior setae slightly before basal angles, touching and rather distinctly breaking lateral margins; anterior and posterior transverse impressions rather deep; basal foveae deep, shallowly extending forward parallel with lateral margins, obscurely reaching anterior transverse impression.

Wings developed. Elytra weakly convex, elliptic, widest at middle, less than one and three-fifths times as wide as pronotum ($WE/WP=1.58$ in one ♂), more than one and three-fifths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture distinct, forming fully transverse meshes; basal border gently sinuate, somewhat oblique outward, almost rounding at shoulder opposite interval 7; lateral margin slightly roundly, moderately dilated towards middle; apical sinuation rather deep, without inner plicae; apical part somewhat longer than usual; apex re-entrant and well rounded; striae shallower than those of *ehikoensis*, not punctate; scutellary triole a little longer than in *ehikoensis*, not punctate, free at apex; intervals flat, interval 3 with three pores at one-fifth, middle and four-fifths, first and second pores adjoining stria 3, third pore adjoining stria 4; marginal series twenty-one.

Hind femora with three setae; fore tibiae distinctly sulcate; fore tarsi of ♂ with segment 1 shallowly bisulcate, segment 2 vestigially bisulcate; segments 1 and 2 of mid and hind tarsi with outer sulcus rather distinct, inner sulcus shallow or faint, segment 3 of hind tarsi with faint outer sulcus; segment 4 of hind tarsi with outer lobe a little longer than in *ehikoensis*; tarsal segment 5 (Fig. 8) with a few vestigial

hairs on each ventrolateral margin; hind tarsi one and one-sixth times as long as width of head, segment 1 one and two-fifths times as long as segment 2, segment 5 long, one and two-fifths times as long as segment 1.

Ventral side sparsely punctate at lateral areas of sternite 1; prosternal process *x*-shaped behind; metepisterna less than one and one-half times as long as wide ($L/W=1.46$ in one ♀), front border complete, outer border obliterate at front outer area; sternite 6 of ♀ gently rounded at apex, bisetose on either side, inner setae behind level of outer setae.

Basal segment of styluses with about ten long setae at apical area, apical segment somewhat dilated outward at base, without spine on dorsal side, with two rather short slender spines on ventral outer margin near middle.

Distribution. Japan: Ryukyus.

Type-specimen. Holotype: ♀, VII. 28, 1965, Mt. Hateruma, Iriomote Is., M. YASUI leg.

Remarks. This new species is distinctly different from the other four species of *Negreum* in having a head with the frontal impressions extended posteriorly beyond the anterior supraorbital setae, terminating before the level of the hind margin of the eyes, a transverse pronotum, developed wings, and the fifth segment fully longer than the first in the hind tarsi. Its general form reminds of *P. (Hikosanoagonum) latior* (UÉNO), but the glabrous sternites and the structure of the fourth segment in the hind tarsi eliminate it from *Hikosanoagonum*.

Platynus (Hikosanoagonum) yakuensis sp. nov.

"Yakushima-mori-hirata-gomimushi"

Platynus (Hikosanoagonum) shirozui HABU: HABU, 1974, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 12: 55 (partim).

Description. Length 8.0–10.0 mm. Width 2.9–3.7 mm.

Dark reddish brown to reddish black, elytra somewhat aeneous or metallic dark-green; labrum and mandibles reddish brown, palpi and antennae light reddish brown, lateral explanate-reflexed areas of pronotum and lateral to apical margin of elytra brownish yellow, legs light reddish brown to reddish brown, femora more reddish or somewhat dark; ventral side reddish brown to dark reddish brown.

Head convex, not punctate, with indistinct depression at mid-eye level on either side; microsculpture very faint, isodiametric at central area, somewhat distinct, meshes rather transverse around posterior supraorbital setae; neck-constriction fairly deep on dorsal side; tempora slightly tumid, oblique parts a little shorter than eyes; eyes similar to those of *mutsumiyatakei* ($WH/WF=1.47-1.58$, mean 1.53, in three ♂♂ and seven ♀♀), genuine ventral margin slightly separated from buccal fissures,

disparity between genuine and apparent ventral margins small; interspace of posterior supraorbital setae as wide as to a little wider than interspace of anterior supraorbital setae; frontal impressions rather deep, distinctly reaching anterior supraorbital setae; antennae fully reaching middle of elytra, segment 1 less than four times to four and one-sixth times as long as wide, a little shorter to as long as segment 4 which is one and one-ninth to -sixth times as long as segment 3; palpi slender (thinner than in *mutsumiyatakei*), apical segment in maxillary palpi one and one-sixth to -fourth times as long as penultimate segment; mentum tooth bifid; submentum with two long setae on either side.

Pronotum rather convex, widest at two-fifths, one and one-third times as wide as head, one and one-fifth times as wide as long (in three ♂♂ and seven ♀♀ $WP/WH=1.28-1.42$, mean 1.35, $WP/LP=1.17-1.24$, mean 1.21, $WP/WBP=1.29-1.37$, mean 1.33, $WBP/WAP=1.11-1.22$, mean 1.18); surface faintly rugose or rugose-punctate in basal foveae; microsculpture rather faint or somewhat distinct, forming transverse meshes; apex even, completely bordered; apical angles well protrudent, rounded; base even or somewhat rounded at median area, level or weakly oblique at lateral areas, bordered except at lateral areas; basal angles a little more than 90° , prominent laterally as small tooth at apex; lateral margins evenly or somewhat roundly, gently contracted anteriorly and posteriorly, sometimes shallowly sinuate before basal angles; lateral explanate-reflexed areas rather wide; anterior marginal setae at two-sevenths, posterior setae a little before basal angles, touching and distinctly breaking lateral margins; anterior transverse impression rather shallow, posterior impression somewhat deep; basal foveae deep, shallowly extending forward beyond level of anterior marginal setae parallel with lateral margins.

Wings generally developed, sometimes a little reduced. Elytra weakly convex, elongately elliptic-ovate, widest at middle, one and two-thirds times as wide as pronotum ($WE/WP=1.60-1.72$, mean 1.66, in three ♂♂ and six ♀♀), one and three-fifths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture rather distinct, forming fully transverse meshes; basal border shallowly sinuate, somewhat oblique outward, forming very wide, indistinct, obtuse angle or rounding at shoulder opposite interval 6; lateral margin more or less roundly, fairly dilated towards middle; apical situation shallow or faint, without inner plica; apex rounded; striae rather deep, generally not punctate, sometimes finely punctate, striae 3 to 4 and striae 5 and 6 united respectively at apex as usual; scutellary striole a little longer than in *shirozui*, rather deep, not punctate, free at apex; basal pore present; intervals somewhat convex, interval 3 with three pores at one-fifth to -fourth, before middle, and at three-fourths, first pore adjoining stria 3, other pores adjoining stria 2; marginal

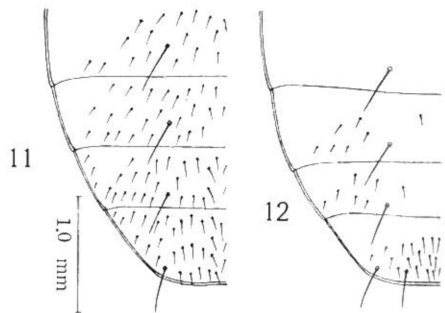
series eighteen to twenty.

Hind femora generally with three setae, rarely two, abnormally four setae (only one of ten specimens examined with four setae on left hind femur); fore tibiae sulcate; mid tibiae of ♂ somewhat crenate inside at apical half; fore tarsi of ♂ with segment 1 shallowly bisulcate, less than to more than one and one-half times as long as wide, more than one and one-third to one and three-sevenths times as long as segment 2; fore tarsi of ♀ moderately bisulcate on segment 1; segments 1 and 2 of mid and hind tarsi with moderately deep outer sulcus, inner sulcus faint, sometimes almost indiscernible; lobes of tarsal segment 4 similar to those of *mutsuomiyatakei*; tarsal segment 5 completely glabrous on ventral side; hind tarsi one and one-sixth to -fifth times as long as head width, segment 1 one and one-third to -half times as long as segment 2, segment 5 one and two-fifths times as long as segment 1 (proportion 1.24-1.44, mean 1.37, in three ♂♂ and seven ♀♀).

Ventral side not punctate; prosternal process carinate and *x*-shaped behind; metepisterna one and three-fifths times as long as wide ($L/W = 1.52-1.65$, mean 1.60, in one ♂ and five ♀♀), front border almost complete or abbreviate at outer front angle, outer border indistinct; sternite 3 (Fig. 12) glabrous, sternites 4 and 5 sparsely pubescent, sternite 6 rather densely pubescent (pubescence sometimes very sparse or almost absent), faintly emarginate at apex and with one seta on either side in ♂, generally weakly rounded at apex and bisetose on either side in ♀, inner setae in ♀ on or a little behind level of outer setae.

Aedeagus (Figs. 13, 14) four-fifths (in Kosugidani specimen) or eight-ninths to nine-tenths (in two Miyanoura specimens) as long as genital segment, fairly arcuate in Kosugidani specimen, less arcuate in Miyanoura specimens (owing to being teneral?); surface not rugose; basal bulb delimited, without basal lobe or with small faint basal lobe (in Kosugidani specimen); apical lamella as wide as long (in Kosugidani specimen) or one and one-fifth to -fourth times as wide as long, apex narrowly rounded; right paramere shorter than left paramere.

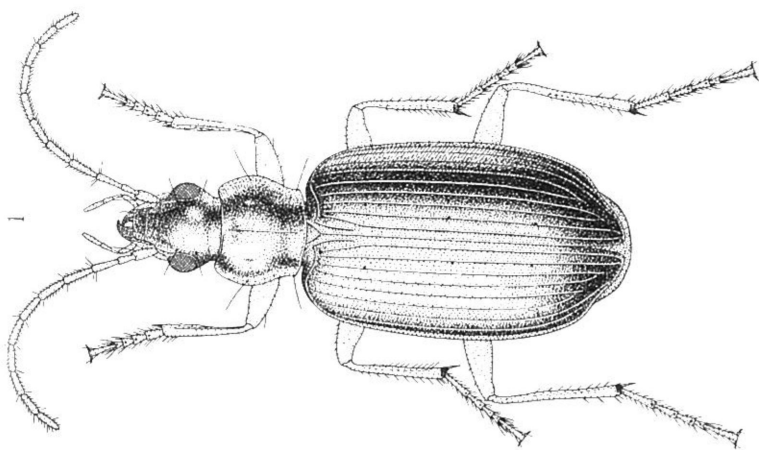
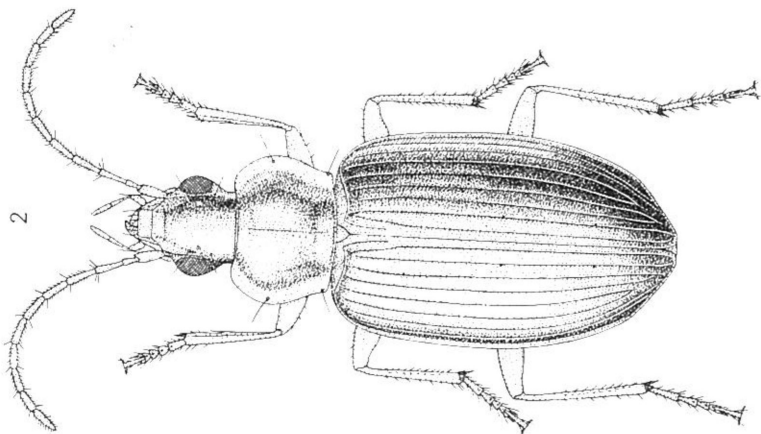
Basal segment of styluses with about ten to twelve long setae at apical area, apical seg-



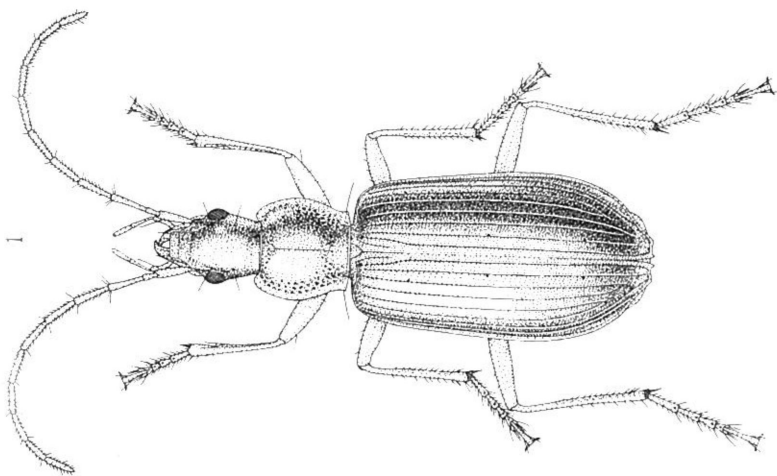
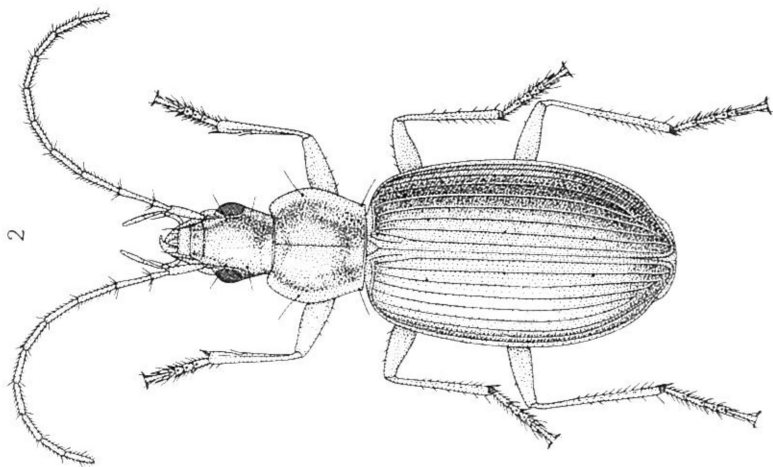
Figs. 11-12. Sternites 3 to 6 in *Platynus* (*Hikosanoagonum*) spp.

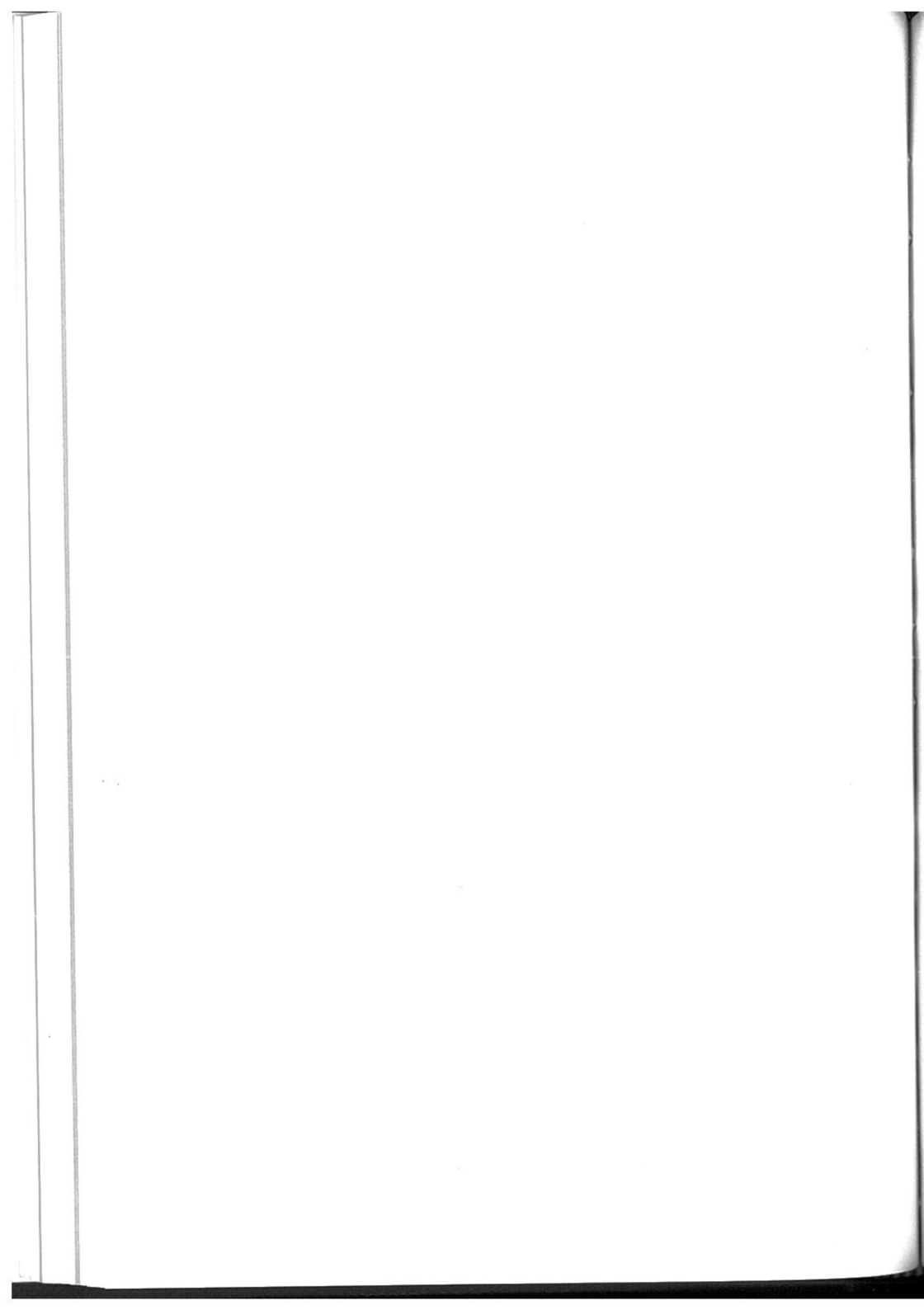
11. *P. (H.) mutsuomiyatakei mutsuomiyatakei* HABU, ♂.

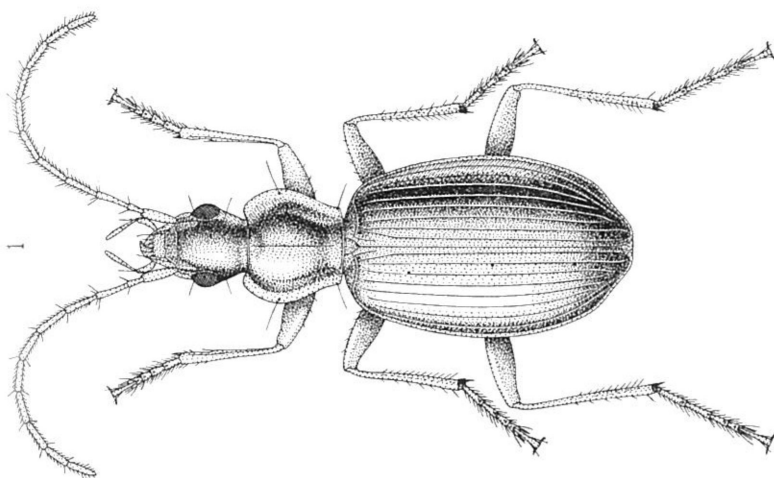
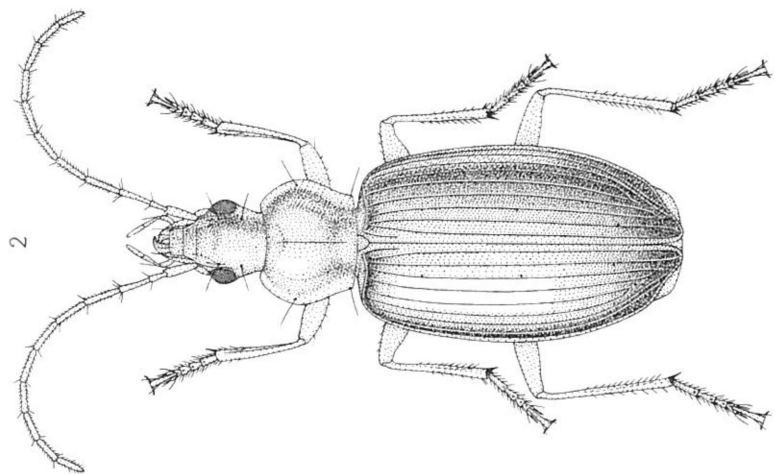
12. *P. (H.) yakuensis* sp. nov., ♀.



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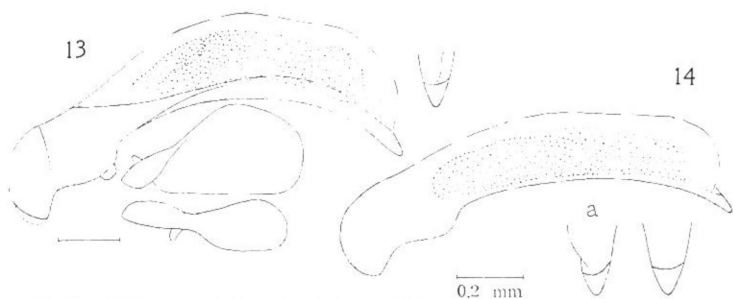
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Figs. 13-14. Male genitalia of *Platynus (Hikosanoagonum) yakuensis* sp. nov. from following localities (14. somewhat teneral).

13. Kosugidani. 14. Miyanoura. a: apical part of other specimen.

It is somewhat dilated at base, almost straight or slightly curved, with a spine on dorsal side, with two relatively short and slender spines on ventral outer margin.

Distribution. Japan: Satsunan.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, VII. 28, 1966, Miyanoura, Yaku Is., H. NOMURA leg. (types^b): 1 ♀, VII. 29, 1966, same as holotype, H. NOMURA leg., 1 ♂, VIII. 10, 1965, I. KONISHI leg., 1 ♀, VII. 28, 1966, *do.*, Y. HAMA leg.; 2 ♀ ♀, VI. 18, 1969, Yudo, Yaku Is., K. KIYOYAMA leg.; 1 ♂, VII. 24, 1966, Hananoego, Yaku Is., H. NOMURA leg.; 1 ♀, IV. 5, 1965, Kosugidani, Yaku Is., M. YASUI leg.

Remarks. The new species resembles *P. mutsuomiyatakei mutsuomiyatakei* HABU more than *P. shirozui* (HABU). It is separable from the former by the pronotum reddened at the base, the hind femora generally with three setae (generally four, sometimes five, in *P. mutsuomiyatakei*), the sternites less pubescent as shown in Figs. 12 and 13, and the aedeagus without any copulatory pieces inside.

The two Kosugidani specimens are with the wings a little reduced, not folded in the apical area, four-fifths as long as the elytra.

Explanation of Plates 3-5.

- Plate 3. 1. *Platynus (Pseudoplatynus) satsunanus* sp. nov., ♂.
 2. *Platynus* (subg. ?) *tokarae* sp. nov., ♂.
- Plate 4. 1. *Platynus (Metacolpodes) shibataianus* sp. nov., ♀.
 2. *Platynus (Hikosanoagonum) yakuensis* sp. nov., ♀.
- Plate 5. 1. *Platynus (Negreum) peliotes* sp. nov., ♂.
 2. *Platynus (Negreum) yasuii* sp. nov., ♀.

♀ (teneral), VIII. 19, 1969, Kosugidani, Yaku Is., Y. HIRANO leg.

A New Species of the Ant Genus
Ponera from Yaku Island.

(Hymenoptera, Formicidae)

By MASAHIRO TANAKA

From Japan only two species of the genus *Ponera* have hitherto been known. They are *P. japonica* WHEELER, 1906 and *P. scabra* WHEELER, 1928, both of them are well known to us. The author has collected some *Ponera* specimens from Yaku Is., which must belong to a new third species of the genus from Japan. The species is closely allied to *P. scabra* WHEELER, 1928 of Japan and *P. chapmani* TAYLOR, 1967 of Philippine, and differing from them in the details of sculpturation and others.

Before going further, the author wishes to express his thanks to Prof. RYOZO YOSHI of the Kyoto University for the kind advices.

Ponera yakushimensis sp. nov.

Types: Three workers (Holo- & two paratypes) and a single dealate female (paratype) with the following data; Ohsugidani (alt. ca. 1200 m.), Yaku Is., Kagoshima Pref., Japan, 5. VIII. 1970, leg. M. TANAKA. All of them were collected together from a small colony found beneath thick moss on *Stewartia monadelphæ* SIEB. & ZUCC. (Camelliaceae).

Workers: Having the following dimensions (for explanation of the terms see TAYLOR, 1967, pp. 16-17); Head Length 0.81-0.82 mm., Head Width 0.66-0.68 mm., Scape Length 0.58-0.60 mm., Funicular Length 0.95-0.97 mm., Cephalic Index 81-83, Scape Index 88-89, Weber's Length of Mesosoma 1.05-1.08 mm., Pronotal Width 0.50-0.53 mm., Petiolar Node Length 0.29 mm., Petiole Height 0.53 mm., Dorsal Petiole Width 0.41-0.42 mm., Petiolar Node Index 80-82, Total Length ca. 3.7-3.8 mm.

Closely resembling to *P. scabra* WHEELER, but differing in the following respects.

(1) Dorsal outline of mesosoma in profile a little more convex, gently arching from the anterior most of pronotum to the posterodorsal border of propodeum (in *scabra*, dorsal outline of mesonotum and propodeum in profile almost horizontal).

(2) Propodeal declivity slightly less steeply inclined, so that in lateral view posterodorsal border of propodeum making a little more dull angle.

(3) Viewed from above, posterolateral corners of both propodeum and petiole less strongly angled, and the posterior border of node less deeply concave.

(4) Projection on posterodorsal corner of mesepisternum more convex.

(5) Sculpturation: Head shagreened just as in *scabra*, clypeus and mandible also as in *scabra*. Antennal scape closely and finely punctate, but not reticulately sculptured as is in *scabra*. Pronotum closely punctured, but the punctures separated each other by the distance of more than half of the diameter (in *scabra*, shagreened more or less like as on head). Mesonotum and anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of propodeal dorsum punctate somewhat likewise on pronotum, and on posterior $\frac{1}{3}$ of propodeal dorsum the punctures becoming shallow and sparse (in *scabra*, mesonotum and entire propodeal dorsum closely punctate, partially the punctures more or less arranged longitudinally). Sculptures on lateral surface of meso- and metathorax generally as in *scabra*, but a little sparser. Propodeal declivity strongly shining, upper $\frac{1}{3}$ with scattered few punctures and basal $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ with a few vestigial transverse striae (in *scabra*, upper $\frac{1}{3}$ of the face punctured more or less like as on propodeal dorsum). Entire mesosoma much more shining. Dorsal face of petiolar node with scattered shallow punctures and strongly shining (in *scabra* closely punctate); upper

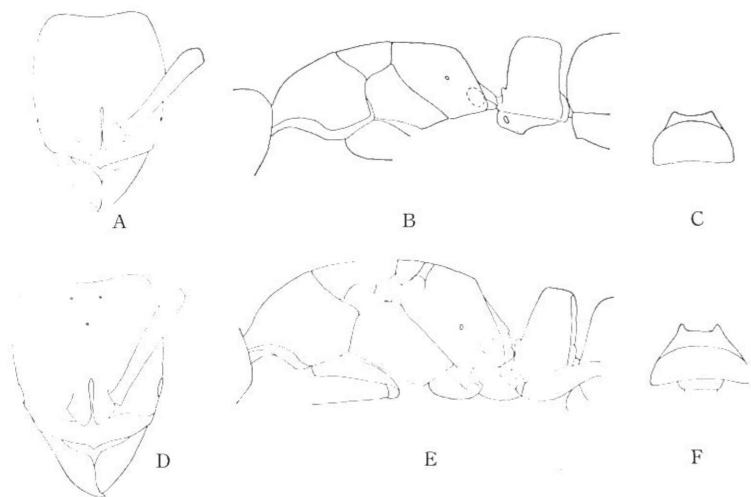


Fig. 1. *Ponera yakushimensis* sp. nov.; A. Head of worker in dorsal view. B. Mesosoma and petiole of worker in lateral view. C. Petiolar node of worker in dorsal view. D. Head of female in dorsal view. E. Mesosoma and petiole of female in lateral view. F. Petiolar node of female in dorsal view.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of anterior face of node much like as the dorsal face, and lower $\frac{1}{2}$ with some minute vestigial transverse striae (in *scabra*, closely and irregularly punctate on upper half, and with transversely arranged punctures on lower half); lateral face like as anterior face; lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of posterior face sculptured generally as in *scabra*, upper $\frac{1}{3}$ almost smooth and shining. First gastric tergite generally as in *scabra*, but a little more shallowly and faintly punctate. Second gastric tergite with far few punctures, space between the punctures strongly shining, on basal portion punctures arranged somewhat transversely, separated from lateral neighbour by the $\frac{1}{2}$ distance of their diameter and separated from anterior and posterior neighbour by more than twice the distance of their diameter; on posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ punctures quite irregularly scattered, on medial $\frac{1}{3}$ they are spaced by 2-5 times the distance of their diameter, and on posterior $\frac{1}{3}$ they are becoming fine and faint, spaced by more than 5 times the distance of their diameter (in *scabra*, entire tergite II closely punctate like as on terg. I). Gastric tergites III-V, sternites and legs much as in *scabra*.

(6) Colour slightly to very slightly lighter on the following portions; clypeus, posterior border of pronotum, sterna of pro- and mesothorax, ventral $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ of lateral and posterior face of propodeum, subpetiolar process, posterior border of each gastric segment (ferruginous); antennae, legs (yellowish); and mandibles (reddish).

Female: HL 0.89 mm., HW 0.76 mm., SL 0.68 mm., FL 1.05 mm., CI 85, SI 89, WL 1.34 mm., PW 0.63 mm., PNL 0.32 mm., PH 0.58 mm., DPW 0.53 mm., PNI 84, TL ca. 4.4 mm. Differing from the worker in the usual characters of full sexuality and in the following respects: Sculpturation slightly heavier, dorsum of mesosoma slightly more convex, petiolar node relatively thinner, posterior face of node more deeply concave and posterolateral border of node a little more strongly angled.

It differs from the female of *P. scabra* WHEELER in following respects.

(1) Dorsal outline of mesosoma in profile a little more convex, gently arching from the anterior most of pronotum to the posterodorsal border of propodeum.

(2) Mesosoma and petiole more shining.

(3) Sculpturation: Propodeal dorsum much more shining, median portion of anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ and most of posterior $\frac{1}{3}$ with scattered few punctures and strongly shining, the rest of the dorsum closely punctate as pronotum (in *scabra*, entire dorsum of propodeum closely punctate, subopaque). Upper $\frac{1}{4}$ of the declivitous face of propodeum with scattered punctures separated one another by 2-4 times the distance of the diameter, and the space between the punctures smooth and strongly

shining; lower $\frac{1}{4}$ with some 4 transverse striae and the rest of the face (median $\frac{1}{2}$) almost smooth and strongly shining (in *scabra*, upper $\frac{1}{3}$ closely punctate more or less like as on propodeal dorsum and lower $\frac{2}{3}$ with some 10 vestigial transverse striae). The rest of mesosoma and entire head sculptured much as in *scabra*. Gaster generally as in *scabra*, but with a little more distinct scaly appearance, and the space between the punctures more shining.

(4) Colour of legs slightly lighter, somewhat yellowish.

There is another *Ponera* species closely allied to the present new one. It is *P. chapmani* TAYLOR, 1967 of Philippine, and from its original description the present new species differs in the following respects.

Worker :

(1) Mandible with 3 distinct dents occupying apical $\frac{2}{5}$ of masticatory border, rest of the border with indistinct 7-8 denticles (in *chapmani*, 3 large dents occupying apical $\frac{1}{2}$, rest of the border with 5-6 denticles).

(2) Compound eyes situated 0.77-0.80 the distance from lateral occipital border to midpoint of anterior genal border (in *chapmani*, situated approximately 0.85 the distance from lateral occipital border to midpoint of anterior genal border).

(3) Petiolar node viewed from above, shallowly but apparently concave posteriorly, not oval in any sense (almost oval in *chapmani*).

(4) Sculpturation of the gastric tergite II is different from that of the terg. I, much more sparsely punctate and strongly shining (similar to terg. I in *chapmani*).

Female :

(1) Compound eyes smaller (Ocular Index 22.3 opposed to 29-30 in *chapmani*) and situated about 0.76 their maximum diameter from midpoint of anterior genal border (in *chapmani*, situated $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ their maximum diameter from midpoint of anterior genal border).

(2) Petiolar node relatively broader (Petiolar Node Index 83 opposed to 74-76 in *chapmani*) and if seen from above, distinctly concave posteriorly (more or less transversely elongate oval in *chapmani*).

Reference

- TAYLOR, R. W., 1967; A monographic revision of the ant genus *Ponera*. Pacific Ins. Mon., 13: 1-109.
- WHEELER, W. M., 1906; The Ants of Japan. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 22: 301-328.
- 1928: Ants collected by Professor F. SILVESTRI in Japan and Korea. Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agr. Portici, 21: 96-125.
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摘 要

本新種は本邦に産する *Ponera scabra* WHEELER, 1928 (テラニシハリアリ) に極めて近似する。その顕著な相違点は、頭部を除き全体に点刻が比較的少なく（ことに第2腹背板

においては最も顕著), 光沢に富むことである。また, フィリピンに産する *Ponera chapmani* TAYLOR, 1967 にも類似するが, やはり第2腹背板の Sculpturation の相違等により区別できる。なお, 本邦からもう1種 *Ponera japonica* WHEELER, 1906 (ヒメハリアリ) が知られているが, この種は小形であるので (Total Length, worker ca. 2.7 mm, female ca. 3.3 mm) 容易に識別できる。模式産地は鹿児島県屋久島大杉谷 (標高約1,200 m)。ヒメシヤラに付着したコケの下から採集した。和名はその産地名を冠してヤクシマハリアリとしたい。

トカラウロコアリの新分布

田 中 将 宏

トカラウロコアリ *Trichoscapa membranifera* EMERY, 1869 (Ann. Accad. Aspir. Nat. Napoli, 2: 24) は, 合衆国南部から中国大陸東南部まで広く熱帯・亜熱帯の太平洋地域に分布する。BROWN (1949) はその論文 Revision of the Ant Tribe Dacetini, Fauna of Japan, China and Taiwan (Mushi, 20: 1-25) において本種が本邦の温暖な地方から発見されることを予想し, その予想の通り最初の報告はトカラ列島中之島から1954年宮本正一氏によってなされた (新昆虫, 7 (2): 28)。続いて同じ年に岡本啓氏により高知県から報じられている (げんせい, 3: 47) が, それ以後本種の本邦における分布に関する報告を見ない。

筆者は本種を和歌山県白浜の京都大学瀬戸臨海実験所構内において採集した。本州からは最初の記録である。

9 workers, in the Campus of the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory, near Shirahama, Wakayama Pref., Japan, 31. V. 1974, M. TANAKA leg.

なお, 京都大学の森下正明教授から個人的に伺ったところによると, 沖縄においても本種らしいものが採集されているとのことであり, 他にも未報告のものが幾例があるものと思われる。ご教示いただいた森下教授に謝意を表したい。

New and Unrecorded Longicorn Beetles from Taiwan
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

Part II

By MASAO HAYASHI

The present report deals the descriptions of twenty four new species and two genera, and the first records of three hitherto unreported species from Taiwan, belonging to Lamiinae, as a continuation of another paper of the same title appeared in the Bulletin of Osaka Jonan Women's Junior College, Vol. 9 (1974), in which the descriptions of numerous new species and new records are dealt belonging to Prioninae, Curculioninae, Aseminae and Cerambycinae from Taiwan. Among the genera to which the newly reported species belong, the followings are firstly found from Taiwan:—*Leptoclytus* (Micronesian), *Sthenias*, *Mimorsidis* (Indo-Malayan), *Anaespogonius*, *Dystotus* (South West Chinese), *Sybrodiboma* (Japanese), *Euryclytosemia* (South Ryukyuan), *Assamena* (Indo-Malayan, Malayan northward to Japan), and *Leiotops* (Palearctic).

Material used in the present research consists of various sources coming from the collections of Messrs. T. SHIBATA, Dr. K. KOJIMA, K. MATSUDA and T. MIZUNUMA, through their kind favour and generous permission. Especially, the collection of Mr. T. SHIBATA contains valuable and voluminous species as a result of frequent survey in the younger colleagues, Messrs. Y. HAYASHI, Y. KIYOYAMA, T. KOBAYASHI, H. NOGUCHI, Y. MAEDA and M. MIHARA from spring to summer about these four years under the direction of Mr. T. SHIBATA. In addition to the above, two very interesting species were found in the collection of Kyushu University, through the kindful permission of Prof. Y. HIRASHIMA, and certain others are also added from the collections of Messrs. H. MAKIHARA and H. AKIYAMA.

The present author wishes to express his most cordial appreciation to the above-mentioned entomologists, because this has not been done without their kindful cooperation.

Mesosini

Coptops kojimai sp. nov.

Body black, densely covered with fulvous, whitish grey, pink and reddish brown pubescence and scattered with small blackish brown dots generally; head and antennal scapes covered with fulvous and pink mixed, decorated with four blackish brown small markings on occiput; pronotum with fulvous, partly pink on surroundings of discal tubercles

and whitish grey laterally; scutellum pink medially and blackish brown at sides; elytra fulvous furnished with three transverse bands, first broad at base, second broadest and strongly undulate at middle, and third narrow and also undulate medioposteriorly; in addition to two blackish brown interrupted short bands, one behind the first whitish grey band and another just behind second whitish grey band, and partly pink at humeri and apical marginal and sutural portions. Antennae annulated basally with pale grey and blackish brown apically from third to terminal joints. Legs intermixed with fulvous, pink and whitish grey, tibiae bianulated with blackish brown near bases and on apical parts. Body beneath largely whitish grey, and a little pink on breast.

Head nearly as broad as prothorax, sparsely punctured, frons a little broader than long, with a median longitudinal furrow through dully triangularly concave vertex to convex occiput. Eyes finely faceted, almost divided in two parts, lower lobe a little shorter than gena below it (ratio, 4.5:5). Antennae scarcely longer than body in ♀, scape broadened to apical outer angle, with an incomplete cicatrix, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 11.5:1.5:13:11:9:7.5:6.5:5.5:4.5:3.5:3. Prothorax distinctly broader than long (ratio, 3.5:2.5), narrowly biconstricted just insides of apex and base, furnished with a pair of small lateroinferior tubercles behind apex and three big but obtuse discal callosities, and sparsely punctured. Scutellum tongue-shaped, arcuate laterally and truncate at apex. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax, about 1.6 times as long as the basal width, slightly narrowed behind base and gradually but slightly broadened posteriorly to beginning of apical one third, then distinctly narrowed to broadly rounded apices; disc furnished with a pair of dull callosities at base, finely sparsely punctured. Body beneath sparsely punctured at sides. Femora clavate, tibiae broadened to apices, tarsi short.

Length, 17 mm., width, 7 mm.

Holotype, ♀ (KOJIMA's Coll.), Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, June 7, 1972, K. KOJIMA leg.; paratype, 1♀, Liukuei, June 21, 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (SHIBATA's Coll.).

This new species differs from *C. japonica* BREUNING from Taiwan, in having broader and parallel-sided elytra, narrower head, shorter lower eyelobes, longer third antennal joint against scape, black body instead of dark reddish brown or brown, and different pubescent patterns of quite different combination of colours.

Xylorhizini

Genus *Microxylorhiza* gen. nov.

Minute, narrow and elongate, parallel-sided. Frons transverse, retreated; vertex shallowly concave, occiput convex. Antennal tubercles rather

distant each other, raised, decorated with short fascicles of pale hairs at their apices, antennae nearly as long as body, slender, generally sparsely ciliate beneath; scape short, clavate without fascicles of short hairs at apex, third joint shorter than fourth and longer than scape. Eyes coarsely faceted, distinctly emarginate, upper eyelobe not so separated each other, under eyelobe not so bigger than upper one, roundly quadrate, not narrow. Prothorax broader than long, arcuately produced ahead at apex and arcuately emarginate at base, narrowly constricted just insides of apex and base, additionally so between middle and base, shallowly microtuberculate laterally just before middle, disc uneven. Scutellum tongue-shaped. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax at base, nearly parallel-sided, narrowed at apical quarter to distinctly triangularly produced apices; disc furnished with carinae and tubercles. Prosternal process narrow, lower than their coxae, which are globular; mesosternal process gradually inclined anteriorly; metasternum in normal length, not abbreviated. Legs of moderate length, femora clavate, tibiae short, middle pair with preapical dorsal dilations, respectively, tarsi short, tarsal claws divergent.

Type species: *Microxylorhiza matsudai* sp. nov. — Taiwan.

This new genus differs from the known Xylorhizine genera, in having small sized body, broader frons, broader and laterally microtuberculate prothorax, emarginate eyes, generally ciliate antennae with relatively shorter third joint (against fourth) and parallel-sided elytra with lateral carinae and discal dentate tubercles.

Microxylorhiza matsudai sp. nov.

Body dark reddish brown, generally covered with thin yellowish pubescence, and decorated with white pubescence, forming vittae or fasciae in the following manner:— a pair of broad and posteriorly tapering longitudinal vittae on sides of pronotum, insides of which oblique; and a little oblique fasciae on disc of elytra at middle. Body furnished with black setae or erect hairs on labrum, apical halves of tibiae and on tarsi.

Head finely sparsely punctured on frons and vertex, prothorax distinctly uneven, with a pair of discal tubercles at middle beside the median line, decorated with fascicles of yellow hairs at centre of apical portion, and coarsely sparsely punctured on disc. Elytra nearly three times as long as the basal width, weakly narrowed posteriorly from base to apex of basal quarter, then very weakly broadened posteriorly to apical one quarter and distinctly narrowed to triangularly produced marginal apices which distinctly obliquely truncate at the sutural sides; disc furnished with basal lateral carinae, starting from humeri, a little obliquely backward to before middle, and with a pair of tubercles at base just

lateroposterior sides of scutellum, with another pair at apices of the lateral carinae, and with an additional pair on medioposterior portion; irregularly sparsely punctured and scarcely scattered with fascicles of yellow hairs chiefly on apical half; first and third tubercles each with a dent on the top.

Length, 7 mm., width, 2.3 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, April 29, 1973, K. MATSUDA leg.; paratype, 1 ♀, Lushan or Hotso, Nantou Hsien, May 10, 1973, K. MATSUDA leg. (MATSUDA's Coll.).

Homonoieini

Bumetopia lanhsuana sp. nov.

Body dark chocolate brown, covered with yellowish fulvous pubescence, densely on dorsum and thinly on antennae, body beneath and on legs (excepting apical halves of tibiae), forming vittae by the dense pubescence as the following manner:— head with denser pubescence on vertex and occiput than on pronotum, elytra with a pair of vittae, starting from base on disc, between humeri and scutellum, obliquely running backward to elytral apices, leaving a big common triangular denuded area at basal half.

Head slightly narrower than prothorax, frons fairly transverse, broader than long, sparsely irregularly punctured. Eyes small, almost divided, under eyelobe shorter than gena below it (ratio, 2.5:3). Antennae longer than body, surpassing elytral apices by their eighth joints, scape short, clavate, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 7.5:1.7:13.5:11.5:7:6.5:6:5.5:5:4.5:4.5. Prothorax broader than long, and also at base than at apex (ratio, 6.5:6), sharply bituberculate laterally just behind middle; disc finely very sparsely punctured, the punctures longitudinally counted about 12 to 13 along the mid-line. Scutellum semi-circular, depressed at centre. Elytra broader than prothorax at base, 2.15 times as long as the basal width, broadest just before middle, then narrowed posteriorly to dully obliquely truncate apices; disc coarsely sparsely punctured.

Length, 13 mm., width, 4 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Lan Hsu Island, off South East Coast of Taiwan, March 26, 1971, H. NOMURA leg.; paratypes, 3 ♀ ♀, the same data as holotype (SHIBATA's Coll.).

This new species is allied to *B. oscitans yonaguni* HAYASHI from Yonaguni Island, Southern Ryukyu, Okinawa, Japan, however, it differs from the latter in having bigger and darker body with different pubescent patterns, sparser punctures on elytra and longer antennae.

Bumetopia lutaoana sp. nov.

Body dark reddish brown, light reddish brown on antennae and legs (excepting infuscated antennal scapes and femora), covered with light orange brown pubescence, generally denser on dorsum than on body beneath, forming irregular markings or vittae by the dense pubescence in the following manner:— head with dense pubescence on occiput, prothorax with a pair of pubescent vittae at sides of notum, leaving a denuded median longitudinal area between them, scutellum denuded, shining, elytra decorated with a pair of pubescent vittae on basal half of disc, tapering posteriorly to apical one fourth and somewhat ill-defined in middle. Antennae, body beneath and legs thinly covered with fulvous pubescence.

Head a little narrower than prothorax, frons transverse, uneven, irregularly punctured, vertex almost plane with a median impubescent longitudinal furrow, occiput sparsely finely punctured. Eyes rather small, almost divided in two parts, upper lobes smaller than lower ones which are longer than genae below them (ratio, 2.7:2.3). Antennae longer than body, surpassing elytral apices by their seventh joints, scape distinctly clavate, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 6:1.2:12:10:6.5:5.5:5:4.8:4.5:4.3:4. Prothorax a little narrower than elytral base, broader than long and so at base than at apex, distinctly bituberculate laterally just behind middle; disc finely sparsely and irregularly punctured, the punctures longitudinally counted about 14 to 15 along the mid-line. Scutellum semicircular, impunctate. Elytra 2.2 times as long as the basal width, slightly broadened to just before middle, then distinctly narrowed posteriorly to separately rounded apices; disc sparsely punctured.

Length, 13 mm., width, 4 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (SHIBATA'S Coll.), Lu Tao Island, off South East Coast of Taiwan, North of Lan Hsu Island, July 23, 1972, Y. MAEDA leg.

This new species is allied to *B. sakishimana ishigaki* HAYASHI from Ishigaki and Southern Ryukyu, Okinawa, Japan, however, it differs from the latter in having longer antennae, sparser punctures on pronotum and on elytra, rounded not truncate basal apices.

Apomecynini

Palausybra chibi sp. nov.

Body reddish brown, paler on bases of third to eleventh antennal joints and also of tibiae, eyes black, covered with fulvous pubescence rather sparsely in general, and scattered with numerous small fulvous pubescent dots on elytra, longitudinally along the nine punctures rows

on each elytron.

Head a little transverse, convex, sparsely punctured, vertex dully triangularly concave with a median fine black furrow, occiput weakly convex. Eyes coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, lower lobe triangular, longer than wide and nearly as long as gena below it. Antennae slightly longer than body in ♂, scape relatively short, strongly clavate, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 2.2:0.8:3.8:3.8:2.5:2.3:2:1.8:1.7:1.5:2. Prothorax nearly as long as broad (ratio, 5.8:6), a little broader at base than at apex, narrowly margined just insides of apex and base, and arcuately expanded laterally; disc weakly convex, obliquely biimpressed behind middle beside of a median punctures line, coarsely closely punctured. Scutellum semicircular, entirely pubescent. Elytra a little broader than prothorax at base, about 2.3 times as long as the basal width, then gradually broadened to middle of elytra and distinctly narrowed to narrowly emarginate apices; disc coarsely striately punctured in nine rows on each elytron. Breast coarsely sparsely punctured, metasternum a little abbreviated. Femora strongly clavate, tibiae arched and dilated apically, middle pair having a distinct incision preapically, respectively, tarsi dilated to apices, first hind tarsal joint shorter than the following two united together.

Length, 5.5 mm., width, 1.8 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Lan Hsu Island, off South East Coast of Taiwan, Oct. 12, 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; paratypes, 1 ♀, Lan Hsu Island, March 26, 1971, H. NOMURA leg. (SHIBATA's Coll.); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Lan Hsu Island, Aug. 13 & 15, 1968, H. MAKIHARA leg. (MAKIHARA's Coll.).

This new species is allied to *P. vestigialis* GRESSITT from Palau, Western Caroline Islands, however, it differs from the latter in having longer antennae, transverse frons, nine striate punctures rows on each elytron and reddish brown body with fulvous pubescence, instead of pitchy brown with reddish brown pubescence in *vestigialis*.

Remarks: A female paratype is densely covered with fulvous pubescence on almost all surface. *Palausybra* GRESSITT contains previously two species, *vestigialis* GRESSITT from Western Caroline Islands and *hachijoensis* HAYASHI from Izu Seven Islands, and is firstly reported from Lan Hsu Island, Taiwan.

Ropica fuscolaterimaculata sp. nov.

Body dark reddish brown, covered with yellow scale like pubescence in general, decorated with blackish brown markings as the following manner:— four small markings on pronotum, one of which at apex and other three at base, entire scutellum and a pair of large triangular markings at sides of elytra, and furnished with yellow pubescence on third to eleventh antennal joints, apex of first abdominal segment and legs.

Head narrower than prothorax, finely sparsely punctured, frons slightly broader than long with a median fine longitudinal furrow extending backward through triangularly concave vertex to occiput. Eyes subcoarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, lower lobe triangular, nearly as long as gena below it. Antennal tubercles strongly raised, antennae longer than body in both sexes, scape long and weakly thickened, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 4.8 : 1 : 6 : 5.3 : 3.7 : 3 : 2.7 : 2.5 : 2.3 : 2.3 : 3 (♂). Prothorax broader than long, constricted strongly just behind apex and weakly before base, weakly arcuate at sides; disc shallowly convex, finely sparsely punctured. Scutellum triangular, micropunctulate, impubescent. Elytra distinctly broader than prothorax, twice as long as the basal width, gradually shallowly broadened posteriorly to the base of apical one fourth, then distinctly narrowed to dully transversely truncate apices; disc furnished with a pair of distinctly raised basal tubercles and three pairs of carinae, inner first of which distinct, starting from before middle, almost straight along suture and terminating at apical declivous point, central second acute and oblique, starting from humeri, once a little vanished at base and again raised and terminating at the similar point as the first and outer third dull and lateral, starting from before middle, distinct on the posterior half; coarsely sparsely and substriately punctured. Breast coarsely sparsely punctured. Femora clavate, middle tibia distinctly dilated preapically, first hind tarsal joint shorter than the following two united together.

Length, 6 mm., width, 2 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Lan Hsu Island, off South East Coast of Taiwan, May 31, 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; paratypes, all in Lan Hsu Island, 3 exs., Aug. 2, 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 13 exs., May 31 to June 4, 1971 and 1 ex., July 18, 1972, Y. MAEDA leg.; 1 ex., March 27, 1971, M. MIHARA leg.; 2 exs., March 26, 27, 1971, F. NOMURA leg.; 1 ex., April 24, 1971, Y. HAYASHI leg.; 39 exs., May 31 and June 1, 1972 and 4 exs., Aug. 3, 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (HAYASHI's and SHIBATA's Coll.); 2 exs., Aug. 12, 13, 1968, H. MAKIHARA leg. (MAKIHARA's Coll.); 1 ex., June 22, 1972, I. KOJIMA leg. (KOJIMA's Coll.); 2 exs., March 19, 1971, H. AKIYAMA leg. (AKIYAMA's Coll.).

This new species is somewhat allied to *R. palauana* (MATSUSHITA) from Western Caroline Islands, Micronesia, however, it differs from the latter in having relatively longer antennae in ♀, finer punctures on pronotum, truncate, not rounded elytral apices and rather constant, not very much variable, lateral blackish brown markings on elytra.

Hippopsini

Pothyne semiaulaconotus sp. nov.

Body brownish black, covered with reddish cinnabar pubescence in linear shaped patterns and with whitish grey irregularly in the follow-

ing manner:— head with two pairs of reddish lines at sides of frons and genae; prothorax with seven longitudinal reddish rows, the median one longitudinally divided at centre; elytra decorated with seven rows of reddish lines at basal half and five at apical half and additionally a pair of short transverse bands at middle, the hind margin of which strongly dentate at their centres, inner three of basal seven jointed at middle in one row near suture and outer four also jointed into one before middle near margin, and covered with whitish grey sparsely on others. Antennae annulated with whitish grey at bases from third to eleventh joints, ciliate beneath. Legs covered with reddish and whitish grey intermixed. Body beneath irregularly covered with reddish.

Frons longer than broad, trapezoidal, irregularly granulate, vertex very narrow, acutely triangularly concave, caused by contiguous developed antennal tubercles. Eyes deeply emarginate, upper eye lobes narrow, closely set each other on occiput, lower lobe longer than wide and shorter than gena below it (ratio, 4.5:5). Antennae longer than body, scape rather short, not arriving at pronotal base, cylindrical, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 11.5:1.5:14:12:11:10.8:10.5:10:10:10:9. Prothorax nearly as long as basal width, narrowly constricted just insides of apex and base, almost parallel-sided; disc convex, strongly coarsely granulate. Scutellum triangular, rounded at apex. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax and 2.5 times as long as the basal width, widest at base, narrowed at end of basal one fifth, then parallel-sided for one third of their length and gradually narrowed to obliquely truncate apices; disc convex, distinctly so at base, once depressed behind base, coarsely sparsely punctured, the punctures becoming finer and sparser apically. Body beneath transversely rugose. Femora clavate, first hind tarsal joint shorter than the following two united together.

Length, 16.5 mm., width, 5 mm.

Holotype, ♀ (HAYASHI'S Coll.), Lushan or Hotso, Nantou Hsien, April 22, 1973, K. MATSUDA leg.

It has been found no close allies among the known species of *Pothyne*, of this species which has large, relatively broad body, granulate head and prothorax, reddish cinnabar longitudinal stripes of body dorsum.

Pteropliini

Sthenias cylindricus GRESSITT

1939, Notes d'Ent. Chinoise, 6: 114, pl. 3, fig. 7 (Tien Mu Shan, Chekiang, E. China).

Material examined. 1♂, Lian hua chi, Nantou Hsien, May 24, 1971, K. KOJIMA leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Mareppa, Nantou Hsien, July 21, 1972, T. MIZUNUMA leg. New to Taiwanese fauna.

Distribution: Taiwan; E. China (Chekiang).

Remarks: *Sthenias* CASTELNAU is firstly reported from Taiwan.

Sthenias semicylindricus sp. nov.

Body black, excepting antennae and legs dark reddish brown, covered with brownish yellow pubescence in general and additionally with white pubescence, intermixed with brownish yellow on head and prothorax, and forming a pair of large lateral triangular markings at middle of elytra, inner apices of which narrowly prolonged inward to suture in two indistinct narrow lines, and decorated with a pair of round fascicles of black erect seta at base of elytral disc and with black hairs on apical alveles of tibiae.

Head a little narrower than prothorax, frons fairly transverse, micro-punctulate with a median longitudinal furrow, extending backward through fully triangularly concave vertex to weakly convex occiput. Eyes coarsely acetted, deeply emarginate, lower lobe transverse, longer than gena below (ratio, 2.5:1.8; in *cylindricus* elongate, ratio, 3:2). Antennae 1.5 times as long as body in ♂, scape thickened, punctulate, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 5.5:1.3:7.7:7.5:6.8:6.5:6.5:6.5:7:6.5:7. Prothorax fairly broader than long, constricted a short distance behind apex and distinctly before base, parallel-sided at middle; disc distinctly biturerculate just before middle, at both side of a median dull longitudinal impression, coarsely and very sparsely punctured. Scutellum semicircular. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax, 2.4 times as long as the basal width, nearly parallel-sided for basal five sixths of their length, then distinctly narrowed to obliquely and shallowly emarginate apices from a point of apical one sixth, but a little narrowed at a point of basal one fourth; disc strongly convex, weakly depressed behind scutellum and again behind the basal fascicles of setae, then obliquely dully costate at median half and fairly inclined apically; marginal angles of elytral apices dull and weakly reflexed, disc coarsely sparsely punctured, the punctures becoming finer and sparser to apices. Second abdominal segment densely covered with pale yellow hairs. Legs stout, and rather short, femora compressed and clavate, tibiae broadened to apices, middle pair simple, tarsi dilated to apices, first hind tarsal joint fairly shorter than the following two united together.

Length, 12 mm., width, 4 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Juisui, Hualien Hsien, July 16, 1972, T. MIZUNUMA leg.; paratype, 1 ♀, Juisui, July 5, 1972, T. MIZUNUMA leg. (MIZUNUMA's Coll.).

This new species is allied to *S. cylindricus* GRESSITT from East China and Taiwan, however, it differs from the latter in having longer black antennae, less sharp marginal angles of elytral apices, black ground colour, instead of dark brown, larger

lateral triangular white markings, not of narrower transverse band on elytra, and lacking preapical incomplete white markings or transverse bands.

Egesina (Egesina) albofasciata sp. nov.

Body dark chestnut brown, partly light reddish brown, narrowly on apex of prothorax, and broadly on base and very shortly along suture at middle of elytra; covered with fine yellow pubescence thinly in general, with grey pubescence on body beneath, additionally with white pubescence, forming bands or vittae as the following manner:— a median longitudinal vitta on pronotum, entire scutellum, and on elytra first a common anchor-shaped marking on base just behind scutellum, second a pair of broad oblique vittae at sides of mediobasal portion, the outer base of which related to the outer apices of the former anchor and the inner apices of which related to the middle of third pair of narrow transverse band before middle, not arriving at suture by their inner ends, fourth pair of hook-like bands behind middle, which narrow and oblique at side, then angulately turned backward to suture, very narrowly related at suture with the bases of fifth pair of triangular markings at apical sutural corners, and sixth pair of elongate triangular markings on apical disc near fifth pair. Body furnished with dark brown long erect hairs on dorsum in general and with yellow long erect hairs on body beneath and on legs.

Body minute and short; head distinctly broader than prothorax (ratio, 7.5:6.5), finely and sparsely punctured, frons vertical, fairly broader than long, with a median longitudinal shining line, prolonging backward through almost plane vertex to occiput, antennal insertions very shallowly raised. Eyes finely faceted, distinctly emarginate, upper eyelobes narrow and oblique, lower lobes big, longer than wide and 1.5 times as long as genae below them (♂). Antennae 1.4 times as long as body in ♂, scape the longest and gradually thickened apically, fourth and the succeeding joints distinctly abbreviated, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 7.5:1:6.5:3:2.6:2.5:2.3:2:1.8:1.7:1.3. Prothorax fairly broader than long (ratio, 6.5:5), broader at arcuately prominent apex than at bisinuate base, narrowly margined at apex and at base and constricted shallowly behind apex and distinctly but dully on medioposterior portions, arcuately expanded laterally; disc convex at middle of basal half, forming a shining callosity on the centre, sparsely subcoarsely punctured. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra broader than prothorax, 2.1 times as long as the basal width, broadest at base, gradually narrowed posteriorly to separately rounded apices; disc convex, obliquely depressed behind base, coarsely sparsely punctured, the punctures becoming sparser and shal-

lower at apical one third. Body beneath finely sparsely punctured at sides of meso- and metasterna and abdomen, first abdominal segment furnished with dense yellow hairs at its apex. Legs rather short, femora depressed and clavate, frontal tibiae arched, first hind tarsal joint shorter than the following two united together.

Length, 6.5 mm., width, 2.5 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Lushan or Hotso, Nantou Hsien, April 22, 1973, K. MATSUDA leg.

This new species differs from structurally allied *E. (E.) ornata* (FISHER) from Borneo and Singapore, in having quite different white pubescent markings on dorsum.

Agniini

Mimorsidis taiwanensis sp. nov.

Body dark brownish black, covered with fine and dense fulvous pubescence in general, scutellum margined with yellow pubescence, antennae and legs covered with greyish fulvous excepting apical brownish portions from fourth to terminal antennal joints.

Head nearly as broad as pronotal base, very sparsely, finely and irregularly punctured, frons longer than wide, vertex dully concave between antennal tubercles which are weakly raised. Eyes coarsely faceted, strongly emarginate, upper lobes small and narrow, lower lobes big, narrowly triangular, elongate, 1.5 times as long as genae below them. Antennae slender, 2.2 times as long as body in ♂, scape gradually thickened to apex, with an open cicatrix at apex, third to fifth joints thickened, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 8:1.5:12.5:10.5:10:8:9.3:8.8:9:9:12.5 (arcuate) (♂). Prothorax slightly broader than long, strongly tuberculate laterally; disc convex and uneven, sparsely punctured, the punctures dense, deep and irregular on centre and sparse at sides. Scutellum short, trapezoidal, rounded at sides. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax, 2.3 times as long as the basal width, which is the broadest, gradually narrowed posteriorly to rounded apices; disc scarcely granulate at extreme base, sparsely punctured, the punctures becoming obliquely striately distributed, in addition to certain coarse punctures scattered generally on said oblique lines. Femora swollen, especially on frontal pair, tarsi short and broadened apically, first hind tarsal joint slightly shorter than the following two united together.

Length, 11-13 mm., width, 3.5-4 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Kenting Park, Pintung Hsien, March 25, 1970, H. NOMURA leg.; paratypes, 1 ♂, Loshan, March 31, 1971, H. NOMURA leg.; 1 ♀, Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, March 19, 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Fenchih, Chiayi Hsien, April 28, 1971, Y. HAYASHI leg.; 1 ♂, Kenting Park, March 13, 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♂, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, June 26, 1971, Y. MAEDA leg.; 1 ♀,

Nanshanchi, April 3, 1971, H. NOMURA leg.; 4 ♀♀, Taichung, Taichung Hsien, March 28 and Aug. 7, 10, 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (HAYASHI's & SHIBATA's Coll.); 1 ♂, Lian hua chi, Nantou Hsien, May 28, 1972, K. KOJIMA leg. (KOJIMA's Coll.).

This new species differs from *M. scutellaris* GRESSITT from China and *M. yayeyanensis* SAMUELSON from Southern Ryukyu, Japan in having antennae shorter than in *scutellaris* and longer than in *yayeyanensis*, lower eyelobes longer than in *scutellaris* and shorter than in *yayeyanensis*, darker ground colour of body and paler pubescence.

Dorcaschematini

Olenecamptus bilobus (FABRICIUS) subsp. *luzonensis* DILLON et DILLON

1948, Tr. Amer. Ent. Soc., 73: 228, pl. 10, fig. 6 (Luzon, Philippines).

Material examined: 1 ♂, Lu Tao Island, off South East Coast of Taiwan, July 17, 1972, Y. MAEDA leg.

Distribution: Luzon, Philippines; Lu Tao Island, Taiwan.

Rhodopinini

Pseudanaesthetis mizunumai sp. nov.

Body dark reddish brown, black on antennae and legs (excepting reddish extreme bases of femora), covered with thin fulvous short hairs, sparsely in general, and furnished with suberect long white hairs sparsely but distinctly on dorsum, and with blackish hairs on legs. Antennae ciliate beneath.

Body elongate and cylindrical. Head narrower than prothorax, finely sparsely punctured, frons broader than long, plane, with a fine median line, vertex almost plane, occiput minutely rugulose at base. Eyes large, coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, upper lobes rather developed, lower lobes three times as long as genae below them, subquadrate, bigger than upper ones. Antennae a little shorter than body in ♂, scarcely arriving at posterior one fifth of elytral length, slender, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 4.5:1.3:5.3:5.1:3.3:3:2.9:2.7:2.5:2.3:2.1. Prothorax broader than long (ratio, 9.5:8) tuberculate laterally just behind middle, narrowly biconstricted behind apex and before base, inner pair sinuate at middle; disc sparsely deeply punctured. Scutellum tongue-shaped. Elytra long, parallel-sided, 2.4 times as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly from apical one fourth of their length to separately rounded apices; disc convex, deeply coarsely, closely and substriately punctured, the punctures becoming sparser, finer and not striate apically. Body beneath microscopically punctulate. Femora strongly clavate, tibiae rather slender. Fifth abdominal segment deeply subtriangularly emarginate at apex beneath.

Length, 7–10.5 mm., width, 3–3.5 mm.

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Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Mareppa, Nantou Hsien, July 20, 1972, T. MIZUNUMA leg.; paratype, 1 ♂, Juisui, Hualien Hsien, July 10, 1972, T. MIZUNUMA leg. (MIZUNUMA's Coll.); 1 ♀, Horai, Aug. 20-21, 1968, H. MAKIHARA leg. (MAKIHARA's Coll.).
 Remarks: A male paratype has more reddish femora than those of holotype. This new species differs from *A. rufipennis* (MATSUSHITA) from Taiwan and *P. ...* Ptc from North Vietnam, Hainan Island, and South China, in having entirely reddish brown body excepting black antennae or legs, broader prothorax, different proportions of lower eyelobes and antennal scape (against third and fourth joints), fewer lateral tubercles of prothorax, and different long erect hairs.

Anaesopogonius ochraceofulvus sp. nov.

Body light reddish yellow, paler on scutellum and elytra, eyes black, antennae dull black, mouth parts darkened including black mandibles, frons and metasterna and abdomen dark brown to blackish brown, excepting yellowish brown mesepisterna, legs reddish brown to blackish brown; body covered with yellow short hairs in general, densely on elytra, in addition with long dark brown hairs on head and antennae, with whitish pubescence on elytra.

Head broader than prothorax (ratio, 6.5:5.5), frons short, convex, coarsely punctured with a median longitudinal furrow prolonging backward to high weakly concave vertex to slightly convex occiput. Eyes coarsely punctured, distinctly emarginate, upper lobes rather closely set each other, lower lobes big, four times as long as genae below them. Antennae longer than body in ♂, scape weakly thickened apically, coarsely punctured, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows: 4.5:0.8:5:4:3.5:3.2:3.3:2.7:2.7:2.3:2.6 (♂). Prothorax broader than long, weakly constricted just behind apex and before base, briefly culate laterally at middle; disc uneven with three dull tubercles, a pair of which on disc just before centre and another on medioposterior margin, sparsely punctured as on head. Scutellum tongue-shaped. Elytra as long as the basal width, gradually broadened posteriorly to about basal two-thirds, then narrowed to broadly rounded apices; disc broadly convex, sparsely punctured in general. Breast punctured at sides, abdominal segment nearly as long as second and third segments together and shorter than fifth.

Length, 6.3 mm., width, 1.5 mm. (Paratype, length, 7.6 mm., width, 1.5 mm.).

Holotype, ♂ (SHIBATA's Coll.), Taichung, Taichung Hsien, May 1, 1973, Y. KIYOHARA leg.; paratype, 1 ♂, Juisui, Hualien Hsien, July 7, 1972, T. MIZUNUMA leg. (MIZUNUMA's Coll.).

Referring the synopsis of three previously known species of *Anaesopogonius* (HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24. (1/2): 40), this new species differs from them in

having distinctly longer eyelobes, longer third antennal joint for fourth (against *omeimontis* GRESSITT—West China), broader prothorax (against *fulvus* GRESSITT—West China), and light reddish brown body and laterally punctured breast (against *piceonigris* HAYASHI—Amami-Oshima, Northern Ryukyu, Japan).

Graphidessa variegata sp. nov.

Body light reddish brown, decorated with blackish brown markings on elytra as follows:— a pair of oblique vittae on base, starting from humeri, inwardly prolonging to the tops of the basal carinae, another pair of broad longitudinal vittae starting before middle, prolonging backward along sides of disc to before apices and three pairs of short longitudinal vittae on medioposterior portion of disc, first of which before middle and third before apices, both short on middle of disc, and second of which on medioposterior portion along and near suture, and additionally small patches scattered on disc. Eyes black. Body covered with pale fulvous pubescence, finely in general, excepting on the blackish brown portions; legs infuscated on apical halves of tibiae, first to third tarsal joints and all of the rests of tarsi.

Body elongate, subparallel-sided; head slightly narrower than prothorax, finely closely microgranulate throughout, with a median longitudinal furrow, from apex of frons to base of occiput, frons transverse, a little convex, vertex concave between raised antennal tubercles, occiput between upper eyelobes narrow. Eyes coarsely faceted, distinctly emarginate, lower lobes bigger than upper lobes, fairly longer than genae below them (ratio, 1.8:1.2) in ♂. Antennae fairly longer than body, surpassing elytral apices by seventh antennal joints, slender, scape slender, weakly broadened before apex, third arched, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 4:0.8:5:5.7:6:5:5:4.8:4:3.5:3.5. Prothorax a little broader than long (ratio, 6.5:5.8), nearly as broad as at apex and at base, and again bisinuate so on premedian and sinuate on postmedian portions, dully tuberculate laterally at middle; disc convex beside a longitudinally concave median line, finely closely microgranulate as on head. Scutellum tongue-shaped, micropunctulate. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax at base, nearly parallel-sided for basal three-quarters, then strongly narrowed posteriorly to apices, which obliquely emarginate at their inner sides and strongly produced on marginal angles; disc convex for basal three-quarters and inclined at apical quarter, finely sparsely punctured on basal and lateral halves, strongly tuberculate at base, furnished with two pairs of sinuate costae, inner one of which starting from just inside of humeri, obliquely backward to middle of elytra, then almost straightly running to the apices, but indistinct at apical inclined

portion; another outer one of which starting from behind humeri, forming lateral ridges of elytra to just before marginal apices. Legs slender, femora moderately clavate, middle tibiae strongly dilated preapically, first hind tarsal joint nearly as long as the following two united together.

Length, 7.3 mm., width, 1.9 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Lishan in Tachiachi, Taichung Hsien, Aug. 24, 1972, T. MIZUNUMA leg.; paratype, 1 ♂, Lishan, July 21-22, 1968, H. MAKIHARA leg. (MAKIHARA's Coll.).

This new species differs from the two known species of *Graphidessa* in having microgranulate head and prothorax, not triangular scutellum, basal strong tubercles and distinct costae on elytra and strongly produced marginal angles and obliquely emarginate sutural halves of elytral apices, lighter ground colour with blackish brown vittae, without whitish pubescent markings.

Sybrodiboma taiwanensis sp. nov.

Body blackish brown, excepting reddish brown antennae and legs, covered with light fulvous brown pubescence in general and decorated with a broad white pubescent transverse band at middle of elytra, which margined with a dark brown narrow band at its apex; antennae and legs covered with greyish pubescence excepting apices of third to terminal joints denuded dark brown.

Head narrower than prothorax, finely sparsely punctured, frons transverse with a deep fine median longitudinal furrow extending backward through triangularly concave vertex to apex of occiput. Eyes subcoarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, lower lobe broader than long, oblique, shorter than gena below it (ratio, 1.5:2). Antennal tubercles strongly raised, antennae longer than body in ♂, scape short and strongly clavate, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 3.8:1.2:5.3:5:3.5:3.4:3.4:3:2.8:2.5:2.5. Prothorax slightly broader than long (ratio, 7:6.5), constricted weakly premedian and strongly postmedian portions of central lateral tubercles behind middle; disc convex, dully bituberculate on disc; coarsely sparsely punctured. Scutellum tongue-shaped. Elytra 2.3 times as long as the basal width, fairly broader than prothorax, once weakly narrowed posteriorly to apex of basal one third, then gradually broadened to apex of second one third and distinctly narrowed to triangularly produced and a little deflexed marginal angles of apices, the inner half of the apex distinctly obliquely truncate; disc coarsely sparsely punctured on basal half, furnished with four pairs of carinae, innermost first forming a distinct basal tubercle, once depressed and again raised before middle extending backward before apices, a little oblique and along suture; inner second shallower than the first, starting from base and along the first, third and fourth lateral and shallower on their basal halves, than

on their mediposterior portions; second jointed with first, then third and fourth also jointed with first at their apices just before apical deflexed marginal apices. Breast coarsely sparsely punctured. Femora clavate, middle tibia dilated preapically on dorsum, first hind tarsal joint shorter than the following two united together.

Length, 8 mm., width, 2.8 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Lishan, Nantou Hsien, July 13, 1972, T. MIZUNUMA leg.

This new species differs from *S. subfasciata* (BATES) from Japan in having more distinct lateral and discal tubercles on prothorax, more strongly raised carinae on elytra and sparser punctures on body.

Euryclytosemia nomurai HAYASHI

1963, Ent. Rev. Japan, 16 (1): 16, pl. 2, fig. 10 (Yonaguni Isl., Southern Ryukyu, Japan).

Material examined: 1 ♂, Lan Hsu Island, off South East Coast of Taiwan, Aug. 15, 1968, H. MAKIHARA leg.; 1 ♀, Lan Hsu Island, March 19, 1971, H. MAKIHARA leg. and certain additional ones. New to Lan Hsu Island's fauna.

Distribution: Southern Ryukyu, Japan; Lan Hsu Island, Taiwan.

Miccolamia castaneoverrucosa sp. nov.

Body castaneous reddish brown, light reddish brown on antennae, basal one third of elytra and on legs, furnished with sparse pale yellow pubescence and long flying hairs. Eyes blackish brown.

Minute species; head nearly as broad as the maximum width of prothorax between both lateral tubercles, densely closely punctured, frons broader than long, convex with a median longitudinal furrow extending backward through triangularly concave vertex to rather plane occiput. Eyes coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, lower lobe a little longer than gena below it (ratio, 0.75:0.6). Antennae a little longer than body in ♂, scape short and clavate, relative length of each joint is as follows:—1.8:0.7:2:2.2:1.6:1.5:1.4:1.4:1.4:1.3:1.5. Prothorax a little longer than broad, broader at apex than at base, narrowly margined just insides of apex and base, and again constricted dully behind apex and distinctly before base, strongly dull-triangularly tuberculate laterally behind middle; disc convex with a pair of dull callosities premedially and a small but distinct shining tubercle at centre, densely closely punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra broader than prothorax, about 2.5 times as long as the basal width, parallel-sided for basal one third, then fairly broadened to the beginning of apical one third and narrowed and inclined to separately rounded apices; disc distinctly uneven, furnished with a pair of

basal strong tubercles, once obliquely depressed behind them, and again convex, with two rows consisting of dull tubercles behind middle, coarsely triately punctured. Breast strongly and abdomen shallowly punctured. Femora strongly clavate, front tibiae arched, middle and hind tibiae distinctly incised preapically, first hind tarsal joint slightly longer than the following two united together.

Length, 3.5 mm., width, 1 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (SHIBATA's Coll.), Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, April 14, 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.

This new species differs from *M. albosetosa* GRESSITT from Taiwan in having stronger lateral tubercles of prothorax, more strongly clavate antennal scape, rounded elytral apices, not of truncate in *albosetosa*, additional big dull tubercles in two rows on postmedian disc of elytra and quite different colouration of body. It differs also from *M. verrucosa* BATES from Japan in having longer prothorax with more distinct lateral and dorsal tubercles or callosities and more strongly uneven elytra with more developed dorsal tubercles and coarser punctures.

Acanthocinini

Rondibilis semielongata sp. nov.

Body dark brown, covered with grey pubescence in general, subsensely so on head, prothorax and breast; densely on elytra, leaving scattered denuded (ground coloured) small markings which are frequently related transversely, forming numerous short dentate bands; scanty on antennae and finely on legs; and additionally furnished with black erect hairs on prothorax and elytra, antennae, mouth parts, fifth abdominal segment and apices of tibiae.

Head nearly as broad as prothorax at the maximum width (ratio, 6.7), frons vertical, slightly broader than long, with a median longitudinal furrow prolonging backward through very shallowly concave vertex to apically weakly convex occiput. Eyes coarsely faceted, distinctly emarginate, under eyelobe longer than gena below it (in ♂, ratio, 2:0.5; in ♀, 5:1). Antennal tubercles somewhat raised and related each other on vertex, forming a transverse ridge. Antennae in ♂ distinctly longer than body, scape weakly constricted or concave before apex, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 5:0.8:6.5:7:6:5.3:4.8:4.1:3.5:3.3:3.5. Prothorax a little longer than wide (ratio, 7:6.7), twice constricted just besides of apex and base, and dully so again before and strongly behind the median broadened portion, as broad as at apex and at base; disc dully convex, coarsely and very sparsely punctured. Scutellum broad, tongue-shaped. Elytra 2.5 times as long as the basal width, parallel-sided for basal half, then gradually narrowed posteriorly to obliquely and weakly emarginate apices; disc convex, with a pair of dull elongate

ridges and a pair of strong erect discal spines at base, depressed just behind the ridges, finely sparsely, somewhat irregularly but partly substriately punctured. Legs of moderate length, femora clavate, tibiae curved, first hind tarsal joint longer than second and third united together.

Length, 8.5 mm., width, 2.1 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, June 7, 1972, K. KOJIMA leg.; paratypes, 3 ♀♀, the same data as holotype; 1 ♀, Kuantzing, Tainan Hsien, June 4, 1972, K. KOJIMA leg. (HAYASHI's and KOJIMA's Coll.); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Liukuei, June 22, 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (SHIBATA's Coll.); 1 ♂, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, May 29, 1972, T. MIZUNUMA leg. (MIZUNUMA's Coll.)

This new species differs from *R. elongata* HAYASHI from Southern Ryukyu, Japan in having longer lower eyelobes (ratio, 2.5: 1 in *semielongata*; 1.8: 0.9 in *elongata*) in ♀, longer prothorax, closer punctures and stouter dorsal tubercles on elytra, entire transverse ridge on vertex. This seems to be a counterpart of *R. elongata* HAYASHI in Taiwan.

Eryssamena taiwana sp. nov.

Body reddish brown, partly darkened in head, pronotum, scutellum, the punctures on elytra, meso- and metasterna, abdomen and legs; covered with fulvous grey pubescence, thinly on head, prothorax, body beneath and legs, and densely on elytra, and additionally with dark brown suberect hairs or setae on elytra, mouth parts, antennae beneath, apex of fifth abdominal segment and apical halves of tibiae. Elytra decorated with three transverse dark brown bands, first of which incomplete at sides premedially, second narrowed inward behind middle of disc and third broad, oblique postmedially, extending from lateral margins to the middle of disc and not attending suture.

Body relatively short; head nearly as broad as prothoracic apex (ratio, 5), frons broader than long with a median longitudinal furrow extending backward through dully triangularly concave vertex to depressed apex of occiput. Eyes emarginate, subcoarsely faceted, under eye-lobe longer than gena below it (ratio, 1.7:1.4). Antennae longer than body, surpassing elytral apices by apex of seventh joint, scape slightly thickened with a scarce impression on underside before apex, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 4:0.7:5.6:5.6:5.2:4.8:4.3:4:3.4:3.5:2.3 (♂). Prothorax a little longer than the maximum width between both lateral tubercles (ratio, 5.7:5.5), constricted just insides of apex and base, and again so behind lateral expanded portions; disc weakly convex and dully uneven, very finely granulate with no trace of punctures. Scutellum broad, tongue-shaped, narrowed to apex. Elytra 2.8 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided, then narrowed posteriorly from the beginning of apical quarter to obliquely truncate apices; disc

ularly and partly substriately punctured, dully raised at base and dully depressed behind the basal dull convexities. Body beneath microscopically punctulate. Femora weakly clavate, hind tibiae arcuate, first tarsal joint as long as the following two united together. Procoxal apices closed behind.

Length, 6.5 mm., width, 2 mm.

Holotype, ♀ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Fenchihō, Chiayi Hsien, May 31, 1970, Y. KIYOHARA leg.; paratypes, 1 ♀, Fenchihō, Aug. 1, 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♀, Fenchihō, Aug. 19, 1971, Y. MAEDA leg. (SHIBATA's Coll.).

This new species differs from *E. sapporensis* (MATSUSHITA) from Japan in having a relatively shorter body, less developed eyes and lateral tubercles of prothorax, not distinctly posteriorly narrowed elytra with finer and shallower punctures, broadly truncate apex of fifth abdominal segment, instead of narrow in *sapporensis*, and different pubescence and dark brown bands or markings on prothorax and on elytra.

This is also similar in shape and design with *E. amanoi* HAYASHI from Southern Japan, however, it structurally differs from the last.

Eryssamena shibatai sp. nov.

Body reddish brown, partly darkened on head, pronotum, elytral apices, femora and tarsi; blackish brown on body beneath; covered with light brownish grey pubescence, thinly on head, prothorax, abdomen and legs, scantily on antennae, and densely on elytra and breast, and occasionally furnished with dark brown setaceous suberect hairs on elytra and on antennae beneath, and with shallow hairs on mouth parts, fifth abdominal segment and apical halves of tibiae.

Body elongate and slender; head narrower than prothorax (ratio, 7.3), frons quadrate with a median longitudinal furrow prolonging forward through triangularly concave vertex to base of occiput. Eyes coarsely faceted, distinctly emarginate, under eyelobe transverse, smaller than gena below it (ratio, 2:1.6). Antennal tubercles raised well, antennae fairly longer than body in ♀, surpassing elytral apices by the length of seventh joint, scape weakly clavate, shallowly impressed before and beneath, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 5:1.2:8:8:1.6:6:5.5:4.8:4:4 (♀). Prothorax as long as broad (ratio, 7.3) and a little broader at base than at apex, constricted narrowly just inside of base and again so strongly behind apex and dully before base, tuberculate laterally behind middle; disc dully and evenly convex, finely punctured. Scutellum pentagonal. Elytra 2.6 times as long as basal width, almost straightly narrowed posteriorly to transversely truncate apices; disc dully raised at base along suture for second one-fifth of their length, coarsely granulate at base, and sparsely substriately punctured. Femora clavate, tibiae straight, first hind tarsal joint distinctly

longer than the following two united together.

Length, 10 mm., width, 2.1 mm.

Holotype, ♀ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Fenchih, Chiayi Hsien, June 24, 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; paratypes, 1 ♂, Hotso, Nantou Hsien, May 11, 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; 1 ♀, Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, July 11, 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (SHIBATA's Coll.).

This new species differs from *E. saperdina* BATES from Japan in having narrower head, duller lateral tubercles of prothorax, less developed basal longitudinal ridges, more transversely truncate elytral apices and more strongly clavate femora.

This new species seems to be a counterpart of *E. saperdina* BATES in Taiwan.

Neoeryssamena gen. nov.

This new genus is allied to *Eryssamena* BATES, however, it differs from the latter in having the smaller body, plane vertex, neither concave between antennal tubercles, nor forming a transverse ridge between them (such as in *Rondibilis* THOMSON), shorter third antennal joint than fourth (the same in *Rondibilis* THOMSON, however, third as long as fourth in *Eryssamena* BATES), and procoxal cavities narrowly open behind, not closed (as in *Eryssamena* BATES).

Type species: *Neoeryssamena mitonoana* sp. nov. - Taiwan.

Neoeryssamena mitonoana sp. nov.

Body dark chestnut brown, densely covered with fulvous grey pubescence, leaving four series of dark transverse bands or markings on elytra, first of which consisting of three small markings, transversely set, two those near margin and another on disc of base, second hooked broad band behind middle, third separated into two or three parts, inner one of those the largest and oblique, the rest one or two small near margin on medioposterior portion and fourth small and narrow before apex. Antennae denuded largely from third to terminal joints, excepting narrowly pubescent bases. Body furnished with dark brown erect hairs, densely on elytra, and sparsely on antennae beneath, mouth parts, fifth abdominal segment and apical halves of tibiae.

Body small; head narrower than the maximum width of prothorax (ratio, 6:6.3), frons fairly broader than long, with a median longitudinal furrow extending backward through almost plane vertex and hidden under dense pubescence on concave apical portion of occiput. Eyes distinctly emarginate, under eyelobes big, longer than wide, four times as long as genae below them (ratio, 2:0.5). Antennal tubercles weakly raised; antennae fairly longer than body, scape weakly clavate, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 4:0.5:5:6:6:5:4.3:4:3.5:3.3:3.3 (♂). Prothorax broader than long (ratio, 6.3:6), constricted nar-

y just insides of apex and base, and again dully constricted before distinctly behind very dull triangular tubercles at sides; disc rather e, or very weakly convex, microscopically granulate in general and sparsely punctured. Scutellum trapezoidal. Elytra 2.8 times as long as the basal width, gradually straightly narrowed posteriorly to obliquely truncate apices; disc almost plane, sparsely punctured, the punctures becoming sparser apically. Breast sparsely punctured. Femora strongly clavate, tibiae arcuate, first hind tarsal joint longer than second and third joints united together.

Length, 8 mm., width, 2 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (Type No. 2036, Kyushu University), Wushe, Nantou Hsien, March 9-13, T. MITONO leg.

Eoporis (Eoporimimus) simillima sp. nov.

Body black, densely covered with grey or olive grey pubescence in general, only excepting three broad black bands on elytra which are incomplete, leaving broad spaces at suture, first of which arcuate in front rounded inside, behind base, second slightly oblique, broadest, almost transverse behind middle and third narrow, oblique at medioposterior position. Antennae denuded at their apical three-quarters or more from fourth to terminal joints and ciliate beneath from third to eighth beneath. Elytra lacking dark erect hairs in general, excepting a few on head and prothorax.

Head slightly narrower than maximum width of prothorax (ratio, 6.3), frons broader than long, finely punctured, with a median longitudinal furrow extending backward through dully triangularly concave vertex to occiput. Eyes emarginate, under eyelobe longer than wide, wider than gena below it. Antennal tubercles weakly raised, scape flat, clavate, impressed just before apex which is the thickest, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 4:0.7:6.3:6.5:5.6:5.4:5:4.5:3.3:3 (♂). Prothorax a little broader than long, and also slightly narrower at base than at apex, narrowly constricted just insides of apex and base, and again so shallowly before and distinctly behind middle portion, slightly arcuately broadened laterally at middle; disc shallowly convex, elytra sparsely punctulate throughout. Scutellum trapezoidal, narrowed posteriorly. Elytra 2.7 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel for basal three-quarters of their length, then narrowed posteriorly to broadly obliquely truncate apices; disc coarsely, very sparsely and irregularly punctured, weakly convex at centre of base. Femora clavate, slender, straight and slender, first hind tarsal joint longer than the following two united together (ratio, 2.7:2).

Length, 7.5 mm., width, 2 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI's Coll.), Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, May 16, 1972, T. MIZU-
NUMA leg.

This new species differs from *E. (Eoporimimus) mitonoi* (SEKI) from Taiwan (see HAYASHI, 1963, Ins. Matsum., 25 (2): 135, fig. 1, C) in having shallower body, relatively broader prothorax, not of longer, no traces of short longitudinal crests and black granulations on basal half of elytra, and trapezoidal scutellum, not of semicircular.

Leiops shibatai sp. nov.

Body reddish brown to dark brown, partly black, thinly covered with pale fulvous pubescence throughout, and decorated with yellow pubescence on surroundings of eyes, on both lateromedian portions on pronotum, and on elytra forming first pair of basal markings beside scutellum, second pair of small round markings behind basal crests on disc, third pair of big arcuate bands at middle, the apex of which arriving at suture behind the former round marking, bending backward then obliquely turning outward to margin, and fourth pair of broad oblique bands at apical quarter on disc and also fifth markings at apices. Additionally body decorated with black markings as the following manner:— short oblique vittae on pronotum just inside of the yellow pubescent pair, on scutellum excepting a narrow yellow longitudinal median line, and on elytra a pair of markings on the basal crests, a broad transverse band behind middle which is margined by the two oblique yellow pubescent bands on its apex and base, and in addition to many small black spots scattered throughout on disc. Antennae light reddish brown, paler on bases from third to terminal joints and darkened at their apices. Legs light reddish brown, infuscated at bases and apical halves of tibiae and almost all tarsi.

Head narrower than prothorax, minutely punctured; frons convex, broader than long, with a median fine longitudinal furrow extending backward through concave vertex to a little convex occiput. Antennal insertions fairly raised. Eyes subcoarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, under eyelobe a little longer than gena below it (ratio, 2.2: 2) in ♂ and as long as in ♀. Antennae fairly longer than body in both sexes, 2.1 times as long as in ♂, and 1.8 times in ♀, scape slender and long, weakly thickened to apex, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 8.5: 1: 9: 8: 7.3: 5.5: 6.5: 6.7: 6.7: 6.3: 6 (♂) and 7.8: 0.8: 9: 7.3: 6: 5.5: 5.3: 5.3: 5.3: 4.8: 4.5 (♀). Prothorax broader than long with big dull lateral tubercles behind middle, the tops of which pointed and directed a little upward; disc uneven, constricted before base, with three discal dull tubercles, a pair of which before middle and another on medioposterior

tion, finely sparsely punctured. Scutellum tongue-shaped. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax, a little more than twice as long as the basal width, gradually but very slightly narrowed posteriorly from base and rather distinctly so from second one third; disc uneven, furnished with three pairs of discal dull longitudinal costae and a pair of basal elongate veins, sparsely punctured. Fifth abdominal segment strongly narrowed anteriorly, dull triangularly concave at apex beneath in ♂, and narrowed strongly tapering posteriorly forming a rather long ovipositor in ♀, which is longer than second, third and fourth abdominal segments united together. Legs rather stout, femora clavate, first hind tarsal joint only longer than the following two united together.

Length, 9.5 mm., width, 3.5 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (SHIBATA'S Coll.), Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, Aug. 6, 1969, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; paratype, 1 ♀, Lishan, in Tachiachi, Taichung Hsien, July 13, 1972, T. KUNUMI leg. (HAYASHI'S Coll.).

This new species is somewhat allied to *L. guttatus* (BATES) from Japan, however, it differs from the latter in having stouter lateral tubercles of prothorax, more distinct longitudinal carinae on elytra, sparser punctures on prothorax and elytra, shorter antennae and different yellow pubescent patterns on dorsum.

Saperdini

Dystomorphus esakii sp. nov.

Medium; body light brownish red, eyes black, decorated with dark brown or blackish brown pubescent markings on elytra as follows:—first two pairs of small markings on base, second two pairs of large elongate ones on basal third, inner one of which bigger near suture than outer another on disc near margins, third pair small, just before middle near suture, fourth a pair of oblique curved bands on middle and fifth three pairs of narrow elongate vittae on apical third, inner one of which long suture, central one closely set to the median bands and outer one short near margins; body generally covered with fine sparse brown pubescence, and with white pubescence on elytra and annulately at bases of antennal joints from fourth to tenth, and narrowly margined with pale yellow pubescence around eyes and on short elongate vittae just inside of lateral tubercles of prothorax, and furnished with short flying hairs in general and with long dark brown hairs on tibiae and tarsi.

Head vertical in front, finely sparsely punctured, frons a little broader than long, with a median fine black line extending backward through very shallowly concave vertex to convex occiput. Eyes finely faceted, distinctly emarginate, under eyelobe longer than wide, and nearly as long as gena below it, upper eyelobes smaller than lower ones, obliquely set near antennal tubercles which weakly raised and distantly separated

each other. Antennae nearly as long as body in ♀, rather stout, scape relatively long, gradually thickened to apex which is partly shallowly cicatricose on its outer end, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 6:1.5:7.8:7.3:5.7:5:4.5:4:3.7:3.3:3.3 (?). Prothorax broader than long, constricted before base and behind apex, forming narrow transverse impressions, furnished with strong lateral tubercles at middle, coarsely irregularly and sparsely punctured. Scutellum triangular, broadly rounded at apex, impunctate. Elytra long, 2.3 times as long as the basal width, 1.5 times as broad as prothorax at the base, furnished with distinct lateral carinae from humeri to just before apices which obliquely truncate at their inner halves; disc coarsely subclosely punctured on basal half and the punctures becoming finer and sparser to apices. Prosternal process narrow, more depressed than coxae, mesosternal process gradually inclined anteriorly to apex, metasternum in normal length, breast generally finely sparsely and shallowly punctured. Legs rather long, femora clavate, middle tibia shallowly dilated at preapical dorsal surface, tarsal claws divergent, simple.

Length, 12 mm., width, 4.3 mm.

Holotype, ♀ (Type No. 2037, Kyushu University), Saramao—Matsumine, Taichung Hsien, July 17, 1932, T. ESAKI leg.

Differs from unique congener and the type species of the genus, *D. notatus* PIC from China, in having not higher frons than wide, relatively longer under eye lobes, not semicircular scutellum, not retreated head and different dark pubescent markings on elytra.

Serixia hayashii sp. nov.

Body yellow, tinged with reddish brown on head and prothorax, brownish black on antennal scape and second joint and infuscated at apices of third to seventh joints, and brown at tarsal claws; sparsely covered with golden yellow pubescence and sparser yellow long erect hairs in general, and densely covered with pure white pubescence on frons, narrowly at sides of procoxae, mesepisternum, mesepimeron and metepisternum.

Head fairly broader than prothorax and narrower than elytral base, finely sparsely punctured, frons broader than long and an eye diameter, vertex narrow, shallowly concave with a median longitudinal furrow extending backward to occiput. Eyes large, finely faceted, deeply emarginate, upper eye lobes oblique, contiguous, lower lobe big, longer than broad and five times as long as gena below it in ♂ (ratio, 2.5:0.5). Antennae fairly longer than body, surpassing elytral apices by bases of sixth joints (eighth and the succeeding are absent in this specimen), scape slender, gradually thickened to apex, relative length of each joint

follows:— 4.3:0.5:7.7:7.3:4.5:4.5:4. Prothorax slightly broader than long (ratio, 4.4:4), narrowly margined just insides of apex and base, dully constricted postmedially, almost parallel-sided at middle; disc convex, especially on centre, subfinely closely punctured. Scutellum plane. Elytra 2.6 times as long as the basal width, straightly slightly narrowed posteriorly to apical one sixth, then distinctly narrowed to rounded apices without minute terminal spines; disc convex, subfinely closely punctured throughout. Body beneath punctulate, fifth abdominal segment fairly longer than the others. Legs slender, first hind tarsal segment nearly as long as the following two united together. Body length, 4 mm., width, 1.3 mm.

holotype, ♂ (SHIBATA'S Coll.), Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, May 2, 1972, Y. HAYASHI

This new species differs from *S. albopleura* GRESSITT from Taiwan, in having the fifth and sixth abdominal segments longer than the fourth, the third and fourth antennal joints against scape, which are entirely yellow elytra instead of black, different pure white pubescent patterns on the sides and sides of breast.

Serixia juisuiensis sp. nov.

Body reddish yellow, paler and more yellowish on elytra, with indented extreme apices, dark blackish brown on antennae, and pale yellowish yellow on body beneath; sparsely covered with pale yellowish pubescence on dorsum and fine pale fulvous on body beneath, head, and legs. Apices of mandibles and eyes black. Body beneath partly punctate.

Head broader than prothorax, sparsely punctured, frons convex, broad, almost long, with a median longitudinal furrow extending backward through almost plane vertex to convex occiput. Eyes finely faceted, slightly emarginate, lower lobe nearly as long as broad and gena below antennae in ♀, 2.25 times as long as body, scape slender, cylindrical, the length of each joint is as follows:— 5.5:1:7:7.2:7.2:7.5:7:7:7:6.2. Prothorax distinctly broader than long (ratio, 7:5), narrowly margined just insides of apex and base, and again constricted dully elytra at premedian and distinctly bisinuate at postmedian portions, slightly arcuate at sides; disc convex, sparsely punctured. Scutellum plane. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax, 2.4 times as long as the basal width, parallel-sided for basal one third, then slightly broadened posteriorly to the beginning of apical one third, and distinctly narrowed to broadly rounded apices with minute terminal spines respectively at distal angles; disc convex and plane, sparsely striately punctured, the punctures becoming confluent near suture and margins. Breast and first abdominal segment impunctate. Legs slender, femora weakly

clavate, tibiae short, tarsi distinctly short, first hind tarsal joint shorter than the following two joints united together.

Length, 8 mm., width, 2.3 mm.

Holotype, ♀ (HAYASHI'S Coll.), Juisui, Hualien Hsien, July 8, 1972, T. MIZUNUMA leg.

This new species differs from *S. nigroapicalis* AURIVILLIUS from Sibuyan Island, Philippines in having longer antennae with relatively longer fourth joint against scape and third, distinctly broader prothorax, almost unicolorous blackish brown antennae and slightly infuscated elytral apices.

第25回（昭和48年度）大会記録

第25回大会を昭和48年12月8日午後1時30分から大阪市東区の大阪マーチャндаイズ・マート第7会議室において開催した。

河野幹事の司会により、大倉幹事から会務会計報告が行われた後、沢田高平氏の“*Atheta* 属の中の *Amidobia* 亜属ハネカクシの分類について”の講演があり、続いて大倉から“淀川の河川激における生態調査（予報）”について報告が行われた。一旦休憩の後、阪口高平氏からスライドを用いて“アマゾン、アンデスに虫をたずねて”と題するペルーの昆虫について講演があり、盛会裡に午後6時30分終了した。

当日の出席者（敬称略）はつぎのとおり、秋山黄洋・安藤清志・有本久之・畑山武一郎・林 靖彦・平松広吉・広田嘉正・細木正男・池田清一・生谷義一・今坂正一・石田 裕・梶勇・河野 洋・草間慶一・正木 清・的場 績・松田 潔・松田 島・水沼哲郎・森 和夫・村垣 茂・中川俊夫・大倉正文・阪口浩平・坂口佳史・坂本利貞・沢田高平・杉野広一・鈴木規子・高橋茂雅・玉貫光一・田村 修・友松重光。 (大倉)

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〔昆虫学

キンケミノウスバ雄の発見

中 村 正 直

Discovery of the male of *Pseudopsyche endoxantha*
PÜNGELER (Zygaenidae, Lep.)

By MASANAO NAKAMURA

(1959) がキンケミノウスバ *Pseudopsyche endoxantha* PÜNGELER を日本から記録して
今日まで、僅かに九州から記録をみた (矢野, 1959) ほかはほとんど新しい知見が追加
されていないが、最近国立科学博物館の石川良輔博士は東京近郊の山岳地帯で相次いで本種
を採集し、そのなかにはこれまで未知であった本種の雄が含まれていたため、記載しておき
発表を許された科学博物館動物学学科の石川良輔、黒沢良彦両博士にあつくお礼申しあ

Pseudopsyche endoxantha PÜNGELER キンケミノウスバ

開張22 mm. 体は全体黒色、黒毛で密に殺われるが、頭頂および胸脚脛節には黄金毛
を有する。触角は黒色、両節歯状、
頭とも半透明、黒色の鱗片および
翅を粗布し、ために薄墨色にみ
え、前縁および後縁沿いと翅脈上
に黒色微毛が密に生じ、また前翅
の近く前縁から R_5 脈の基部に
も半円状に黒色微毛を密生す
翅内縁に生じる長毛も黒色；
前後翅とも比較的長く薄黒



Pseudopsyche endoxantha PÜNGELER, ♂

(1959) に図示した翅脈のうち、後翅 R_5-M_1 脈には変化があり、直接中室上角から
分岐するものもある。

尾器：uncusは長目の三角形、両縁は薄く、内方へ折れ曲り、先端は骨片化強く、小さ
の突起を有する；gnathosは長く伸び、上方へ大きくカーブし、先端鈍頭で左右融合
；gnathosは袋状に膨れ長く伸びず、腹面中央に軽く骨片化した1本の条を有する；valva

は細長，単純で，costa および sacculus は骨片化する；transtilla は比較的幅広く，中央へ長く突出する；juxta は糸捲き状，上半部の心臓形の部分が強く骨片化している；aedoagagus は細長く，1個の大形針状の cornutus を有する。

第8腹節腹板は小さく，尾縁の切れ込んだ方形；第8腹節背板も小さく，ほぼ梯形で頭縁中央は小さく切れられ，周縁は不規則な歯状をなす；第7腹節背板もかなり小さく，頭側隅が鋭く張出した恰好の梯形，側縁は不規則な歯状となる。

所検標本：1♂，Yanagizawa Pass, Yamanashi Pref., 9 vi 1971, R. ISHIKAWA leg.

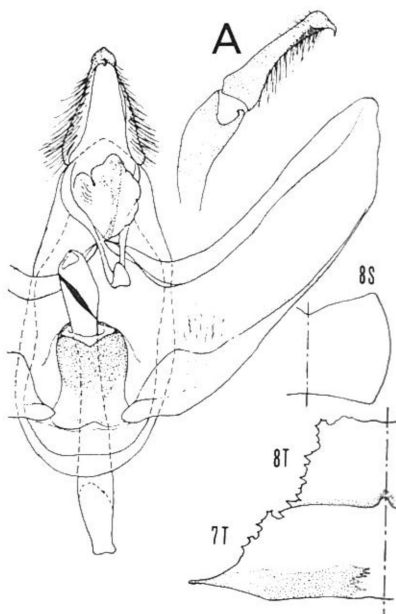
この他，石川博士の採集された標本は次のものがある。

1♀，Yanagizawa Pass, Yamanashi, 24 v 1969.

1♀，Senjogahara, Nikko, 22 v 1968.

追記 上に記したもののほか，岸田泰則氏のご好意で，氏が採集された雄の標本を検査することができたので，この機会に併せて記録しておくこととする。標本の検討および発表を許された岸田氏に感謝します。

1♂，Spa Masutomi, Yamanashi Pref., 22 v 1971, Y. KISHIDA leg.



Male genitalia of *Pseudopsyche endoxantha* PÜNGELER

A: uncus and a part of tegumen (lateral view); 8S: 8th abdominal sternite; 8T: 8th abdominal tergite; 7T: 7th abdominal tergite.

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Summary

The male of *Pseudopsyche endoxantha* PÜNGELER, hitherto undiscovered, was captured recently by Dr. RYOSUKE ISHIKAWA, National Science Museum, and by Mr.

SUNORI KISHIDA, Tokyo and described here.

Expanse 22 mm., black except vertex and tibiae bearing golden hairs; antennae pectinated; wings semihyaline with scattered black scales and micro-setae. Male genitalia: uncus deltoid longitudinally, beak-like at tip; gnathos extended and both pieces fused at meson; anus expanded sack-like, rugous; valva slender, simple with costa and sacculus sclerotized; transtilla relatively broad, extended towards meson; aedeagus X-shaped, heavily sclerotized in upper half; aedoeagus slender with a large needle-like cornutus; 8th sternite small, quadrate, shallowly incised at caudal margin; 8th tergite small and trapezoidal with a small incision at medio-cephalic portion, rugged laterally.

燈火に飛来したセミ

後 藤 光 男

筆者は本年高師之浜（大阪府高石市）、桃の木温泉（山梨県中巨摩郡）、平谷温泉（佐賀県鳥栖市）において青色蛍光燈（東芝20FBL）を用い燈火採集を行ない種々の昆虫類を採集した。燈火に飛来したセミ類についての報告はあまりないように思われるので、上記3ヶ所の飛来種について記録しておく。

アツラゼミ *Graptopsaltria nigrofuscata* MOTSCHULSKY

平谷温泉, 1♂, 24. VIII. 1974; 高師之浜, 1♂, 10. VIII. 1974, 1♂, 12. VIII. 1974.

ニイニイゼミ *Platypleura kaempferi* FABRICIUS

平谷温泉, 1♂, 24. VIII. 1974.]

ツクツクボウシ *Meimuna opalifera* WALKER

高師之浜, 1♂, 21. VII. 1974, 1♀, 16. VIII. 1974; 湯の山温泉, 1♂, 13. IX. 1974.

ミンミンゼミ *Oncotympana maculaticollis* MOTSCHULSKY

桃の木温泉, 1♂, 18. VIII. 1974.

上記1種はいずれも日没後2時間以内に飛来し、それ以後および払暁時の飛来はなかった。

日本のかみきりむし(10)

林 匡 夫

The Cerambycidae of Japan. (Col.) (10)

By MASAO HAYASHI

Genus *Apomecyna* LATREILLE シラホシサビカミキリ属

LATREILLE, 1829, CUVIER, Regne Anim., ed 2: 126 (Type species: *Lamia histrio* FABRICIUS—India); SERVILLE, 1835, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., 4: 77; THOMSON, 1860, Classif. Cer.: 43; PASCOE, 1865, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., (3) 3: 141, 152; LACORDAIRE, 1872, Gen. Col., 9: 579, 580; MATSUSHITA, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2): 366; GRESSITT, 1940, Philip. Jl. Sci., 72: 159, 160; ditto, 1951, Longicornia, 2: 488; BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 131; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 9; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 97, 98; RONDON et BREUNING, 1970, Pacific Ins. Monogr., 24: 348, 350.

2 亜属に分れ、*Apomecyna* 亜属にはアジア南部およびオーストラリアに22、アフリカ・マダガスカルに44、また *Crassapomecyna* 亜属にはアフリカだけに分布する4、計70種が報告されており、典型的な第4分布帯の要素である。我国からは今までに日本本土特産の *naevia*、トカラ中の島の *tsutsuii*、九州南部から琉球以南アジア東南部に広く分布する *histrio* の3種が知られているが、このうち *naevia* と *tsutsuii* は同じ系統に属するものと考えられ、今回口之永良部島と沖之永良部島からそれぞれ両種の1亜種を新しく報告する。また *histrio* は前記2種とは別の系統を形造るものと思われる。

1. 翅鞘の端は明らかにえぐられ、外角は三角形に突出する……………2
— 翅鞘の端は斜めに切られるが、外角はほとんど突出しない。前胸の点刻は大きくまばら……………*histrio*
2. 前胸の点刻は細かく密……………3
— 前胸の点刻は細かくまばら……………4
3. 翅鞘端は斜めにえぐられ、その外角は角ばる。前胸は白色微毛による4紋をもつ……………*naevia naevia*
— 翅鞘端はより強くえぐられ、その外角はより明らかにつき出す。前胸は前縁に向いよればまばり、全面が淡灰黄色の微毛でおおわれる……………*naevia yokoyamai*
4. 頭部触角着生点間は浅くくぼみ、体は赤褐色～赤色、前胸には白色微毛による4紋をも

翅鞘端は幅せまくえぐられ、外角は鋭くつき出す……………*tsutsuii tsutsuii*
 頂部触角着生点間は深くくぼみ、体は暗褐色、前胸には灰白色微毛による幅の広い3本
 縦条を中央と両側方にもつ。翅鞘端は幅広くえぐられ、外角は鈍くつき出す……………
 ………………*tsutsuii iriei*

1. *Apomecyna histrio* (FABRICIUS) ヨスジシラホシサビカミキリ

Apomecyna histrio FABRICIUS, 1792, Ent. Syst., 1/2: 288 (India).

Apomecyna histrio: CASTELNAU, 1840, Hist. Nat. Col., 2: 40; PASCOE, 1865, Trans.
 Ent. Soc. London, (3) 3: 152, 153 (Bombay, Brisbane, Batchian, Saylee); BREUNING,
 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 131; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 20,
 21 (India, Andaman Isl., East Asia, Japan, Philippines, Sunda Isl., Molukkus to
 Queensland, N. Australia); KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1939, loc. cit.: 98, col. pl. 30, f. 1.

Apomecyna alboguttata MEGERLE, 1802, Cat. Ins. Append. Nov., No. 473: 10 (India).

Apomecyna quadrifasciata THOMSON, 1868, Physis, 2: 50 (Philippines).

Apomecyna maculaticollis PIC, 1918, Mel. Exot. Ent., 28: 6 (Taiwan).

筒形、暗赤褐色、黄褐色の微毛を全面に密布し、前胸背中央とその両側の縦紋、翅鞘の
 紋の配列による斜めの4条紋は白色微毛の密布によって形造られる。

は幅せまく後下方に向い、前頭は横長の矩形、ややまばらに点刻される。頭頂は幅広く
 中央に微毛のない1縦線をもち、後頭部は中央に1縦溝をもち、ともに点刻を散ら
 触角着生点は内側にわずかに突出する。複眼はあらく分割され、深くえぐられ、上片は
 着生点の後側に接し、下片は大きい三角形、その下のほおより長い。ほおと前頭は縦線
 によってはっきり分れ、複眼のすぐ下で小さくくぼむ。触角は短く翅鞘の中央に達する程
 第1節はふくれ、小点刻を密布、第3節は最も長く、第4節がこれに次ぎ、第5節以下
 節は明らかに短縮する。前胸は幅と等長(♂)か、幅よりも短く(♀)、前後でせばまり、
 は僅かにふくれる。背面は強くふくれ大きい点刻をまばらに散布し、縦にしわ状を呈す
 1楕板は半円形。翅鞘は長く、基部の幅の3倍以上の長さ、基部後方で弱くせばまり中
 方で弱く広がり以後先端に向いせばめられ、翅端は幅せまく斜めに切られ外角は丸く鈍
 背面は大点刻をまばらにほぼ列状に散布する。肢は短く、各脛節端には黒い剛毛が生じ
 本長: 7~12mm. 分布: 奄美大島以南の琉球; 台湾・朝鮮・中国・第4分布帯東部全
 琉球における生息はあまり明らかではないが、台湾における研究に従うと成虫は年2回、
 1月と8月にあらわれ、スイカ・キュウリそのほかの栽培ウリ類の蔓の葉のつけねに産
 卵した幼虫は蔓の中を食べるがあまり長い孔道は造らないという。それは生きた植物
 の液を吸収しているからではないかと考えられている。孔道は細かい粉状のふんでみた
 1本の蔓に何頭もの幼虫が食い入っていることもある。老熟幼虫は孔道の下方の蔓を
 1つて先をしおれさせ、その中でさなぎになりついで羽化、成虫は孔道の壁をかみあげ
 に出て出る。熱帯では1時期に幼虫・さなぎのいろんな段階のものをみる事ができる。
 夜間活動性で燈火に集まり、日中はウリの葉の枯れてまきちぢんでいる陰にかくれて

いることが多いというが、この情況は琉球諸島でも同様である。ウリ類の農業上の害虫として古くから有名な存在で、いろいろな文献にあらわれている。

46. *Apomecyna naevia* BATES カノコサビカミキリ

BATES, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 12: 317 (Japan); MATSUSHITA, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2): 369 (Honshu, Japan; Formosa, after MIWA, 1931); OHBAYASHI, 1942, Ins. World, 46 (537): 16 (Yokohama at light, Kagoshima); HAYASHI, 1955, Col. Ill. Ins. Japan, 1, Col.: 63, pl. 23, f. 280; OHBAYASHI, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., Ed. Col., 2: 310, pl. 155, f. 15; BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 132; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 20, 23; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, loc. cit.: 98, col. pl. 30, f. 2 (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Yakushima, Tanegashima; Taiwan).

前種に似るが、体はやや細く、体表の点刻はより細かく浅く、より密布し、翅鞘端は斜めにえぐられその外角は角ばる。背面の白色微毛紋はより縦長；前胸背には4紋をもつが中央後方の1紋は長い。翅鞘には矢筈状に斜めに位置する3列の大紋（第1列は基部にあって2紋、第2列は中央前方にあって4紋、第3列は中央よりかなり後方にあって2紋）からそれぞれ構成されているほか、縫合線と側縁に沿ってそれぞれ内方に縦に配列される小紋をもつが翅端部のそれぞれ2紋ずつが大きく、他は小さいかその白色がはっきりしない傾向があるなどの点で、すぐ区別できる。体長：6~10mm。分布：本州・四国・九州・屋久島・種子島・台湾？カラスウリ類の枯莖に集まることが知られているが、必ずしも多くはない。

なお、口之永良部島から獲られた本種は少し上の基本種と相違するので以下に亜種として記載することにした。

46'. *Apomecyna naevia* BATES subsp. *yokoyamai* subsp. nov.

カノコサビカミキリ (口之永良部島亜種)

基本亜種に比較して、前胸は前縁に向ってより細くせばまり（前・後縁の幅の比：6:7.3; *naevia naevia*, 6.3:7.3）、背面はより細かくまばらに点刻され、全面が淡灰黄色の微毛でおおわれ；翅鞘はより深くしかしよりまばらに点刻され、翅端はより強くえぐられ外角はより明らかに突出し；体はより明るい赤褐色の地色を呈するなどの点で相違する。♂、体長、6.5 mm, 体幅、1.5 mm.; ♀、体長、10 mm, 体幅、2 mm.

Holotype, ♂; paratype, 1♀, 九州口之永良部島新村, 1960年6月4日, 横山創採集(林所蔵).

Apomecyna naevia BATES subsp. *yokoyamai* subsp. nov.

This new subspecies differs from the nominate subspecies from Japan proper in having more narrowed prothorax at apex (ratio of apex: base, 6:7.3) (6.3:7.3 in *naevia naevia*), more finely sparsely punctured

disc, covered with pale fulvous grey pubescence, more deeply but
re sparsely punctured elytra with more strongly emarginate apex and
re distinctly produced marginal angles, and lighter reddish brown
und colour of body. Length, 6.5-10 mm., width, 1.5-2 mm.

Holotype, ♂, paratype, 1♀, Shinmura, Kuchinoerabu Isl., Kyushu, June 4, 1960,
OKOYAMA leg. (HAYASHI Coll.).

7. *Apomecyna tsutsuii* HAYASHI

トカラシラホシサビカミキリ (ツツイシラホシサビカミキリ)

HAYASHI, 1956, Bull. Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist., 9: 15, pl. 5, f. 11 (Nakanoshima,
Tokara Isl., Kyushu); ditto, 1959, Nature Study, 5 (5): 4; BREUNING, 1960, Cat.
Lam. Monde: 132; OHBAYASHI, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., Ed Col., 2: 310, pl. 155, f.
16; BREUNING, 1964, loc. cit.: 20, 23; SAMUELSON, 1965, Pacific Ins., 7 (1): 109,
110; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, loc. cit.: 98, col. pl. 30, f. 3.

種に似るが、体はより細長く、体表の点刻はよりまばらであり、体の地色が赤褐色～赤
あり、体表の白色微毛紋はいちじるしく拡がり、隣接する紋との間かくが非常にせばま
ですぐ区別できる。体長: 6 mm. 分布: トカラ諸島中の島。生態不明。

奄美群島沖之永良部島産の本種はトカラ諸島中の島のもと相違点が認められるので次に
として記載することにした。

7'. *Apomecyna tsutsuii* HAYASHI subsp. *iriei* subsp. nov.

トカラシラホシサビカミキリ (沖之永良部島亜種)

本亜種に比較して、頭部の触角着生点間はより深くくぼみ、翅鞘はより細かく密に点刻
、翅端はより幅広くえぐられ外角はより鈍くつき出し、体はより暗色で、より灰色をお
微毛でおおわれ、とくに前胸は灰白色微毛部がひろがり幅の広い3本の縦条を中央と両
にもち、逆に翅鞘上の灰白色微毛紋はややちぢまる点で相違する。♂, 体長, 6 mm,
, 1.4 mm.; ♀, 体長, 10 mm, 体幅, 2.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, paratype, 1♀, 奄美群島沖之永良部島知名町大山, 1970年7月13日, 入江
採集(林所蔵).

集者の入江氏の教示によれば野生のウリの生蔓や生葉の裏で発見されるという。

Apomecyna tsutsuii HAYASHI subsp. *iriei* subsp. nov.

This new subspecies differs from the nominate subspecies from
Tokara Islands in having deeper vertex between antennal tubercles,
and more finely and closely punctured elytra with more broadly emarginate apex

and duller marginal angles, darker ground colour of body covered with more greyish pubescence, three longitudinal broader vittae on prothorax and more reduced pale markings on elytra. Length, male 6 mm., female 10 mm.; width, male 1.4 mm., female 2.2 mm.

Holotype, ♂, paratype, 1♀, Ooyama, Chinacho, Okinoerabu Isl., Amami-Oshima Group, Northern Ryukyu, Okinawa, July 13, 1970, H. IRIE leg. (HAYASHI Coll.).

According to the observation of the collector, Mr. IRIE, these beetles were found on living vines or under surface of living leaves of wild melon.

Genus *Iproca* GRESSITT トガリバサビカミキリ属

Iproca GRESSITT, 1940, Philip. JI. Sci., 72 (1-2): 160, 165 (Type species: *I. acuminata* GRESSITT—Hainan Isl.); BREUNING, 1961, Cat. Lam. Monde: 160; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 356; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 97, 103; RONDON et BREUNING, 1970, Pacific Ins. Monogr., 24: 347, 362; HAYASHI, 1971, Ent. Rev. Japan, 23 (1): 11 (synopsis).

最初海南島から1属1種の特産属として報告された本属には、その後 BREUNING・大林両氏により琉球南部から第2種が、ついで RONDON・BREUNING 両氏によってラオスから第3種が、さらに著者によって台湾から第4種が報告され、現在4種を含む第4分布帯の1要素と考えられる特徴のある属である。その属名が *Ropica* の各語の置換えによって造られた造語であることが示すように、複眼が上下の2片に分れている点では他の諸属より *Ropica* に似ているが、触角の下面に縁毛をもたず、触角着生点がよくふくれて複眼の上におおいかぶさり、翅端は突出し、♂の腿節の下面には毛の束のある凹みをもつなどの点で大きく相違し、目下のところ、他に近縁のものがみつからない系統上でも特異な属である。

48. *Iproca ishigakiana* BREUNING et OHBAYASHI

イシガキトガリバサビカミキリ

BREUNING et OHBAYASHI, 1966, Bull. Japan Ent. Acad., 2 (6): 34 (Ishigaki Is., S. Ryukyu); KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 103, col. pl. 31, f. 14; HAYASHI, 1971, Ent. Rev. Japan, 23 (1): 11 (synopsis).

Iproca acuminata: KOJIMA, HAYASHI, KUNIYOSHI et WATANABE (nec GRESSITT), 1965, Res. Rep. Kochi Univ., 14, Nat. Sci., 2 (9): 89.

頭部は小さく、前胸より幅もせまく、前頭は横長、まばらに点刻され中央に1縦線をもち、明らかに隆起し互いにやや接近する触角着生点によって深くくぼむ頭頂を通過して後方に伸び後頭にまで達する。複眼上方は前方にはり出しひさしを造る。♂の触角は体の後端を僅かにこえ、下面に縁毛をもたない；各節の長さの比；4:1.3:4:4.5:3:3:2.8:2.5:2.5:2.3:2.5。前胸は明らかに横長く(縦横比；5.5:6.7)、ほとんど両側は平行、前・後縁の内方で

手かにせばめられ、前縁は直線状、後縁は波形；背面はややまばらに点刻される。小楯板先端が幅広く丸い方形。翅鞘は明らかに前胸より幅広く、基部の幅の2.6倍の長さ、基部後方で僅かにせばまるほか、翅端前約 $\frac{1}{3}$ の点まで両側ほとんど平行、その後はせばまり、翅端は斜め内側に強く切られ、外角は鋭角的に突き出す；背面はふくれ、2対の強く隆起す縦隆を走らせる；内側の1対は肩部から斜め後内方に向い中央から直線状に後方に走り翅の外角先端部に達し、外側の1対は肩部から側縁に沿い直線状に後方に走る。間室は小点を非常にまばらに列状にちらす、胸部腹面は小点刻をまばらにちらす。

体は赤褐色、黄灰色の微毛でおおわれるが、背面ではその濃淡と無毛の地色をあらわす部とからなる縦条で飾られる；前胸は中央に細い1本の、また両側は幅広い黄灰色の縦条をもち、小楯板は両側を除いて黄灰色、翅鞘は3対の黄灰色の縦条をもつが、内側の1対は縫線と内側の縦隆との間に、また中央の1対は外側の縦隆の上にあり、さらに両外側は幅広い黄灰色。体長：10 mm. 分布：石垣島。

Genus *Ropica* PASCOE フタホシサビカミキリ属

PASCOE, 1857, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (2) 4: 247 (Type species: *R. pipperata* PASCOE - Borneo); PASCOE, 1865, l. c., (3) 3: 187; LACORDAIRE, 1872, Gen. Col., 9: 590; GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2: 488, 491; DILLON et DILLON, 1952, Bull. B. P. Bishop Mus., 206: 62; GRESSITT, 1956, Ins. Micronesia, 17 (2): 138; HAYASHI, 1959, Nature Study, 5 (5): 3; BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 4, 357; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 97, 103.

Dr. BREUNING (1964) に従えば、アジア南部・オーストラリア地域に128種が知られている。我が国で、従来ニューギニア・モルッカ諸島・セレベス・フィリピン・ボルネオ・ジャワ・スマトラ・ロンボク・ベトナム・ブータン・インド・中国東南部・台湾・琉球に広く分布する *honesta* と同定されていた琉球南部の個体群を研究したところ、真の *honesta* とは一定の形態上の相違が認められ、むしろその synonym とされていた台湾から記載された *formosana* var. *dorsalis* に合致することがわかったので、*formosana* とも相違するこの *dorsalis* を独立種として取扱かい、この琉球南部の個体群をも含めることとした。そこで現在、日本には、触角第3節と第4節の長さの比を留意して、第3節がより長い *dorsalis*、多くの亜種に分かれている *formosana*, *hayashii* を含む1群と、両節が等長の *coenosa*, *loochooana*, *mizoguchii* を含む1群との2群6種が分布している。典型的な第4分布帯の要素である。

日本産種の検索表 (*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節と等長……………7
2. 翅鞘端は丸い；複眼の下片はその下ほおより長い……………3
- 翅鞘端は切られる；複眼の下片はその下ほおより長くない……………4
3. 翅鞘には基部 $\frac{2}{3}$ に1本の明るい赤茶色の太い縦の中央帯と中央後方に1対の小さいジグ

- ザグ状の白色微毛紋をもつ *dorsalis*
- 翅鞘には前述の明るい赤茶色の中央帯をもたない；中央後方に1対の不明瞭な白色の横帯をもつ *formosana tsushimensis*
4. 複眼の下片はその下ほおと等長.....5
- 複眼の下片はその下ほおよりも短い.....6
5. 翅鞘の後半部はほぼ縦線状に点刻され；小楯板の側方の1対の小紋，中央の1本の太い横帯，中央後方の1対の小紋および全面に散らばる小紋は黄色（時に赤黄または白色に変わることがある）の微毛で飾られる *hayashii*
- 翅鞘は全面不規則に縦線状ではなく点刻され；全面黄褐色の微毛でおおわれ黒色の小紋を散らすほか，中央後方に1対の波形の白色横帯をもつ *formosana japonica*
6. 翅鞘は基部中央で強くふくれ，中央後方で3対の縦隆線をもち，やや大きく点刻される；背面中央後方の第1・2縦隆線の間それぞれ波形の1対の短い白い横帯をもつ..... * *formosana formosana*
- 翅鞘は基部中央でより強く鋭くふくれ，中央後方で3対の縦隆線をもち，大きく点刻される；背面中央後方の側縁近くから内側第2縦隆線へのびる1対の白色の横帯をもつ *formosana nobuoi*
7. 体は小形で短い；前胸は大きく密に点刻される；翅鞘は明らかに強い縦隆線をもちその間室は大きく密に点刻される *mizoguchii*
- 翅鞘には上のような強い縦隆線はない.....8
8. 翅鞘端は丸い；複眼の下片はその下ほおと等長；翅鞘は中央と翅端との間に1対の凹状の灰色帯をもつ. 6mm..... *loochooana*
- 翅鞘端は切られる.....9
9. 複眼の下片はその下ほおより短い；翅鞘は中央後方に1本の波形の灰色横帯をもつ (f. *typica*) か，時にその灰色横帯が消失する (f. *okinawana*). 8~10mm..... *coenosa*
- 複眼の下片はその下ほおと等長；翅鞘は1対のやや大きな三角形の黄白色紋を中央後方にもつ (f. *typica*)，さらに中央側方に暗褐色紋をもつ (f. *rufescens*) か，先の背面の大きな三角形の黄白色紋が2つに分れて小紋になる (f. *langana*) * *honesta*

49. *Ropica dorsalis* SCHWARZER フタホシサビカミキリ

Ropica formosana BATES var. *dorsalis* SCHWARZER, 1925, Ent. Blätter, 21: 145 (Formosa).

Ropica honesta: BREUNING (nec PASCOE) 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 161 (partim); auctt. in vide HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 38.

Ropica dorsalis: HAYASHI, 1972, loc. cit.: 38, 39 (status nov.; synopsis).

本種は最初 *Ropica formosana* BATES の1変種として，台湾から記載報告されたものであるが，原種とは幾分細かい体形でより小形の前胸をもち，翅鞘背面に縦長の赤黄色の大紋をもつ点で区別されたものである。その後 Dr. BREUNING (1960) は世界の太天牛日録において，ニューギニアからインドまで広い分布型をもつ *R. honesta* (PASCOE) のシノニムとして取

被い、以後多くの人々がその考えに一応従って来た。著者(1972)は最近台湾や琉球南部産のいわゆる *R. formosana* BATES var. *dorsalis* SCHWARZER の標本を研究することができた結果、*R. honesta* (PASCOE) とは体制上の相違点が検索表に示したように認められるので、これとは別種であり、さらに *R. formosana* BATES とも、複眼や翅鞘背面の縦隆起などの構造上の明らかな相違点からこれとも区別される独立種であるとした。なお、その際神奈川県の下井守氏から同定を依頼された相模原市大沼、1971年7月14日(燈火)産の標本によって本州をその分布に追加したが、これはその前、高桑(1969, 1971)、大沢・斉藤(1972)によって *R. honesta* の学名の下に山梨県・東京都から報告されたものと同種であろうと思われ、本州でもこの地域にはどうやら定着しているものと考えられるに至った。体長: 6.5~8 mm. 分布: 台湾; 琉球(波照間・西表・石垣・沖縄・奄美大島)・本州(神奈川・山梨・東京)。

* *Ropica formosana* BATES subsp. *formosana* BATES

BATES, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 351 (Taiwan).

暗褐色、灰黄色の微毛を全面によそおうが、その濃淡によって変化をあらわす。頭頂の中央を除く頭部、前胸の側縁部と背面の2本の縦条上、前胸板には特に密布するほか、翅鞘中央に1対の白色微毛による波状の横帯をもつが、これは側縁にも縫合線にも達しない。触角にはまだらに白灰色の微毛斑をもつ。

頭部は前胸より幅せまく、細かい点刻をまばらに散らし、前頭は下向し、ややふくれ、ほぼ方形、中央の細い1本の縦溝は後方にのび、鈍くくぼむ頭頂、触角着生点間を通り後頭に至るに従ってより明らかになる。複眼はほとんど2分し、上片は小さく下片は大きい。その下はより明らかに短い(比、2:2.5)。触角はるでは体より明らかに長く、第8節で翅端をこえる。第1節はやや太く湾曲し下面は圧せられる。各節の長さの比: 6:1:7:6.5:5.5:4.5:4:3.5:3.5:3:4.8。前胸は明らかに幅広く(9.5:7.5)、前縁の後方では左右で僅かにくびれ(背面では消える)、中央側方は弓形にふくれ、後縁の前方では深くくびれる。前縁は後縁より少しせまい(8:8.5)。背面は中央で縦にくぼむがその両側でふくれ、細かい点刻をまばらに散らす。小楯板は先の丸い三角形。翅鞘は明らかに前胸より幅広く、基部の幅の2倍の長さ、中央後方まで両側はほぼ平行、その後はせばまり先端はほとんど横に(弱く斜めに)幅広く切れ、外角はひらたくつき出す。背面はふくれ、基部には1対の短い縦隆、さらに中央~後方に3対の縦隆をもつ。その内側の1対は前述の基部の縦隆の延長線上にあり、中央の1対は側方と背面との間に、また外側の1対は側方にあつてそれぞれよく発達する。その間は大きくまばらに点刻される。胸腹板は細かくまばらに点刻される。腿節はよくふくれ、左右は圧せられる。脛節は先端に向いひろがり、跗節は1~3節が幅広い。♀では触角が体長を僅かにこえ、翅鞘は中央後方で最も幅広く、第5腹節腹面には中央に1本の縦溝がある。体長: 7~9 mm. 分布: 台湾。

屋久島・対馬・奄美群島などから今まで本種として報告されて来たものは、最近著者の研究によってそれぞれ亜種として取扱われることになった。また、奄美大島から報告された *R. nobuoi* BREUNING et OHBAYASHI も同じように本種の亜種とみるのがより適切であろうと思

われるので、そのように取扱っている。

50. *Ropica formosana* BATES subsp. *japonica* HAYASHI

ウスフタモンサビカミキリ (日本亜種)

HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2) : 37, 39 (Yakushima Is., Kyushu) (synopsis).
Ropica formosana: HAYASHI (nec BATES), 1956, Ent. Rev. Japan, 7 (1) : 15 (Yakushima Is.).

台湾産の基本亜種とは、複眼下片がその下ほおと等長、翅鞘は基部の縦隆がより強く隆起し、点刻はより大きく密布し、翅端はにぶく切られ、背面の白色微毛による波状の1横帯はより内方に発達し、その他は黄褐色の微毛におおわれ、そのうえ黒色の小紋を散らす点で区別される。現在屋久島だけから報告されているが、恐らく付近の島々からも発見されるであろう。体長：10 mm。分布：屋久島。

50'. *Ropica formosana* BATES subsp. *tsushimensis* HAYASHI

ウスフタモンサビカミキリ (対馬亜種)

HAYASHI, 1972, loc. cit. : 38, 39 (Tsushima Is., Kyushu) (synopsis).
Ropica sp.: SHIROZU, MATSUDA et AKASHI, 1961, Kita Kyushu no Konchu, 8 (1) : 39 (Tsushima); KONISHI, 1962, Ent. Rev. Japan, 14 (1) : 31 (Tsushima).

台湾産の基本亜種とは、複眼下片がその下ほおよりも長く、翅鞘背面の基部と中央～後方の縦隆は極めてにぶく、その間の点刻は大きくより密布し、翅端は丸く切られない点で区別される。体長：6 mm。分布：対馬。

50''. *Ropica formosana* BATES subsp. *nobuoi* BREUNING et OHBAYASHI

ウスフタモンサビカミキリ (奄美群島亜種) (ノブオサビカミキリ)

Ropica nobuoi BREUNING et OHBAYASHI, 1964, Bull. Japan Ent. Acad., 1 (4) : 17 (Amami-Oshima, N. Ryukyu).

Ropica formosana: HAYASHI (nec BATES), 1962, Ent. Rev. Japan, 14 (1) : 14 (Amami-Oshima); KOJIMA, HAYASHI, KUNIYOSHI et WATANABE, 1965, Res. Rep. Kochi Univ., 14, Nat. Sci., 2 (9) : 90 (questionably synonymized); SAMUELSON, 1965, Pacific Ins., 7 (1) : 110 (Tokunoshima).

Ropica formosana BATES subsp. *nobuoi*: KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic. : 104, col. pl. 31, f. 17 (n. comb.); HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2) : 39 (synopsis).

原著者は奄美大島産のものは *R. formosana* BATES と比較して、複眼の下片はその下ほおより僅かに短く、触角着生点はよりふくれず、全体表面の点刻はより明らかに細かく、翅鞘端は幅せまく斜めに切られ、翅鞘背面基部後方の小隆起はよく発達し、中央後方の白色微毛

紋は縫合線には達しないが横帯となっている点で区別し独立種として記載した。著者はその後、多数の奄美群島産の標本および大林一夫氏ご遺族の好意でタイプ標本を研究した結果、検索表に示したように、*formosana* と比較して、翅鞘背面基部後方の小隆起がより発達する点と中央後方の白色微毛帯の発達を認めて、これを亜種として取扱うこととした。体長：7～10 mm。分布：奄美大島・徳之島。

51. *Ropica hayashii* BREUNING ハヤシサビカミキリ

BREUNING, 1958, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 63: 34 (Ishigaki Isl.); ditto, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 164; SAMUELSON, 1965, Pacific Ins., 7 (1): 110 (Ishigaki, Iriomote); KOJIMA, HAYASHI, KUNIYOSHI et WATANABE, 1965, Res. Rep. Kochi Univ., 14, Nat. Sci., 2 (9): 90; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 104, col. pl. 31, f. 16; HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 39 (synopsis).

暗褐色、赤褐色の微毛を全面に、さらに頭部・前胸・肢の腿節および胫節には赤黄土色の微毛をまだらによそおうが、前胸背では短い波形の縦条となり、翅鞘上ではまだらに小紋となるほか、基部小橋板側方に小さい円紋、中央に太い波形の1横帯、中央後方には1小紋をそれぞれ形造るが、この微毛の色は時に全面または部分的に黄・白色にかわることがある。触角第3～10節の基部と先端部はそれぞれ白色の微毛でとりまかれるほか、複眼下片がその下ほおと等長であり、翅鞘中央以後の点刻が列状である点で他の種と区別できる。体長：9 mm 前後。分布：石垣島・西表島。なお、SAMUELSON (1965) は体長：5.5～8.9 mm とした。

52. *Ropica loochooana* (MATSUSHITA) ゴマフサビカミキリ

Pterolophia loochooana MATSUSHITA, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2): 361 (Okinawa); MITONO, 1940, Cat.: 172; GRESSITT, 1950, Philip. Jl. Sci., 79 (2): 222; SAMUELSON, 1965, Pacific Ins., 7 (1): 106, 108 (?).

Ropica loochooana: KOJIMA, HAYASHI, KUNIYOSHI et WATANABE, 1965, Res. Rep. Kochi Univ., 14, Nat. Sci., 2 (9): 90 (Okinawa, Ishigakijima, Iriomotejima; n. comb.); BREUNING, 1964, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 358, 401; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 104, col. pl. 31, f. 20; HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 39 (Synopsis).

小形。黒褐色、体の表面は黄色の微毛をまだらによそおう。前胸背は黄色微毛からなる2本の縦条をもち、翅鞘にはさらに中央ずっと後方に灰白色の微毛による強く弯曲する1横帯をもつ。体の下面の黄色微毛は少く、触角第3節以下の各節の基部は灰白色の微毛でとりまかれる。頭部前頭は細かく、頭頂は大きく点刻される。複眼の下片はその下ほおと等長。触角は体とほとんど等長。前胸は長さよりやや幅広く、背面は細かい点刻を密布し、翅鞘基部の隆起は鈍く背面には強い縦縫合線を認めず、基部ではややあらく先端に向い細かく点刻され、翅端は丸いなどの点で他の種と区別できる。体長：6 mm 前後。分布：沖縄・石垣島・

西表島・与名国島。

本種は松下博士 (1933) によって *Pterolophia* 属に含め記載されてから、その取扱いに疑問をもつ研究者がなかったし、SAMUELSON (1965) は *Pterolophia subleiopodina* BREUNING et OHBAYASHI (1964) を本種に極めて近いものと考えたようである。著者は1960年北大に所蔵されている本種のタイプを親しく研究することができ、中脛節には明らかに切れ込みがあり、*Pterolophia* 属のものでなく *Ropica* 属に移すべきであるとの結論を得た。なお、このタイプの翅鞘中央後方の灰白色微毛紋はあまりはっきりとしないものであった。なおまた、*Pterolophia subleiopodina* のタイプも故大林一夫氏ご遺族の好意で1968年に研究し、*Pterolophia* 属のものであることを確認しているの、この SAMUELSON の考えは誤っている。

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

Pterolophia coenosa MATSUSHITA, 1933, Ins. Matsum., 7: 107, f. 5 (Okinawa; Hori in Taiwan); MITONO, 1940, Cat.: 171; GRESSITT, 1950, Philip. Jl. Sci., 79 (2): 222; ditto, 1951, Longicornia, 2: 461, 466; BREUNING, 1961, Cat. Lam. Monde: 254; SAMUELSON, 1965, Pacific Ins., 7 (1): 107.

Ropica coenosa: HAYASHI et NOMURA, 1964, Ent. Rev. Japan, 17 (2): 68 (Hateruma Is.); BREUNING, 1964, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 359, 400; KOJIMA, HAYASHI, KUNIYOSHI et WATANABE, 1965, Res. Rep. Kochi Univ., 14, Nat. Sci., 2 (9): 90 (n. comb.; Okinawa, Ishigakijima, Iriomotejima, Haterumajima); NAKAMURA et KOJIMA, 1965, Misc. Rep. Hiwa Mus. Nat. Hist., 8: 13 (Nocturnal); KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 104, col. pl. 31, f. 19; 213; 244 (larva; host plants); BREUNING et CHŪJŌ, 1970, Mem. Fac. Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2 (192): 55 (Miyakojima); HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 39 (synopsis).

Ropica coenosa (MATSUSHITA) m. *okinawana* BREUNING et OHBAYASHI, 1966, Bull. Japan Ent. Acad., 2 (6): 33 (無白紋型).

体は黒色、体表には黄褐色の微毛を密布する。下面はより淡色を呈する。触角各節の基部は灰色と褐色の微毛をまだらによそおう。前胸背ははっきりしない数本の黄色の微毛による縦糸をもち、小楯板は先端部に黄色微毛を生じる。翅鞘背面は暗褐色の微毛斑を散らすほか、中央後に1本の灰白色の湾曲する横帯をもつ (f. *typica*) か、時に灰白色の横帯を欠くこともある (f. *okinawana*)。頭部は細かい点刻をやや密によそおい、複眼の下片はその下はより短い。触角はるでも体と等長、第3・4節は等長。前胸は長さより明らかに幅広く、側縁は丸く、背面には細かい点刻をやや密によそおう。翅鞘は基部に1対の鈍い隆起をもつが、強い縦隆線をもたず、基部はあらく先端に向って細かく密に点刻され、翅端は斜めに切られる。体長: 8~10 mm。分布: 沖縄・宮古島・石垣島・西表島・波照間島; 台湾。ポプラの1種 *Populus* sp., ソウシジュ *Acacia confusa* の枯木が幼虫のホストとして報告されているほか、幼虫の形態についても報告されている。本種も前種同様、原著者によって *Pterolophia* 属のものとして記載されたが、林・野村 (1964) によって本属に移された。

54. *Ropica mizoguchii* HAYASHI サタサビカミキリ

HAYASHI, 1956, Ent. Rev. Japan, 7 (2): 41, pl. 9, f. 2 (Sata Cape, S. Kyushu, Japan); ditto, 1959, Nature Study, 5 (5): 4; BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 164; OHBAYASHI, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., Ed. Col., 2: 310, pl. 155, f. 18; BREUNING, 1964, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 358, 400; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 104, col. pl. 31, f. 18; HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 39 (synopsis).

楕円形，体は赤褐色で部分的に光沢をもつ。触角・腿節の基部と胫節は明るい褐色，体表は黄色の微毛をあまり多くなく全面に生じるが，部分的に密布して帯や斑紋を形成する。この黄色の帯や紋は点刻や翅鞘上の縦隆によって断続する。前胸背の中央両側には1対の微毛のない楕円形の紋をもち，翅鞘上には基部に黄色の微毛による細い1横帯，基部と中央との間の中心に黄色の方形の紋，次いでそのすぐ後外方にはっきりした1対の短い黄色の横帯，さらに2本の黄色の太い横帯を中央後方と翅端前方にもつ。頭は前胸より幅せまくやや密に点刻され，前頭は長さより幅広く，頭頂は幅広くくぼみ，その中央に1本の縦溝をもつ。複眼の下片はその下ほおより僅かに長い。触角はさでは体より長く，第1節は先端に向い弱くふくれ，第3節よりは明らかに短く，第4節とほぼ等長，第5節以下の各節はだんだんその長さが短縮する。前胸は長さより幅広く，側縁は丸く，背面は頭部のそれより強く深く点刻される。小楯板は小さく横長い矩形，全面が微毛でおおわれる。翅鞘は前胸より幅広く，側縁は中央後方で最も幅広くふくれ，翅端は幅せまく斜めに鈍く切られる；背面は強く深くやや列状に点刻され，2対の強くふくれる縦隆線を走らせるほか，縫合線に沿い無点刻の光沢のある細い部分を残す。胸腹板は前胸背板上の点刻と同様に点刻され，腹節は細かく弱く点刻される。腿節は適当にふくれ，中胫節の先端前には弱い切れ込みがある。体長：6 mm。分布：九州佐多岬・トカラ列島中の島。成虫の出現期はやや早く4～5月と考えられ，従来の採集例は少いようである。

Genus *Xylariopsis* BATES クビシロカミキリ属

BATES, 1884, Jl. Linn. Soc. London, 18: 247 (Type species: *X. mimica* BATES—Japan);

MATSUSHITA, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2): 370, 372; BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 137.

Falsosybra PIC, 1928, Mél. Exot. Ent., 51: 28 (Type species: *F. fulvonotata* PIC—Tonkin).

—syn.—

Xylariopsis (*Xylariopsis*+*Falsosybra*) BREUNING, 1964, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 5, 54; KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 97, 101.

基本亜属では日本に *mimica*，台湾に *esakii* の2種，北ベトナムに別亜属 *Falsosybra* の *fulvonotata* 1種，計3種が知られているだけの小属である。

体は長くやや円筒形で後方でせばまり，瘤起に富む。頭部の触角間は深くくぼみ，触角着生点は弱くふくれ互いに遠くはなれる。前頭は短く，矩形。複眼は深くなくえぐられ，あら

く分割され、小眼は大きい。触角は体よりるでは僅かに短く、下面に縁毛をもつ。第1節は長い楕円形、第3節より短く、第4節とほぼ等長、第5節以下の各節はだんだんその長さが短縮する。前胸はほぼ円筒形であるが背面や側方に瘤起を多くもち平坦でない。翅鞘はその基部で明らかに前胸より幅広く、しばらく両側平行次いで先端に向ってせばまり、先端は押しつけられ平たく幅せまく突出するがその先端は切られる；背面は多くの小瘤起をもち、ほぼ列状に配列される。肢は短く太い、腿節はふくれ、中脛節は外縁が著しく切り込まれる。体の表面には直立毛をまばらに生じる。

原著者 BATES は *Atimura* に似ていることを指摘しているが、中基節を入れる孔が側方に開かない点を含め多くの近似した特徴を考えても、この BATES の考察は90年を経過して多くの知見が増した現在でも依然として正しく、その鋭い感覚には驚くほかはない。既知3種と近縁属 *Atimura* の分布を考察しても、本属は典型的な第4分帯の要素と考えてよい。

55. *Xylariopsis mimica* BATES クビシロカミキリ

BATES, 1884, Jl. Linn. Soc. London, 18: 247, pl. 2, f. 7 (Chiuzenji in Honshu; Sapporo in Hokkaido); MITSUHASHI, 1905-06, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc., 1 (2): 206; MATSUSHITA, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2): 372; ditto, 1936, Ins. World, Gifu, 40 (471): 10; OKUBO et WADA, 1938, Akitu, 1 (4): 161 (Shikoku); MITONO, 1940, Cat.: 180 (Kyushu); GRESSITT, 1940, Notes d'Ent. Chin., 7: 191 (Shanghai in E. China); HIRAYAMA, 1941, Mushi no Sekai, 4 (7/8): 105, pl. 11, f. 14; GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2: 497; BREUNING, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 137; ORBAYASHI, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., Ed. Col., 2: 310, pl. 155, f. 23; BREUNING, 1964, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 54 (Charbin in NE. China); KOJIMA et HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 101, col. pl. 31, f. 1 (host).

体は黒色、触角と肢の脛・附節は濃い赤褐色、頭部は汚黄灰色の微毛でおおわれるが、時に前頭は無毛、触角は黄褐～黄灰色の微毛でおおわれる。前胸・小楯板および中胸は白色と淡赤～褐色の微毛を密によそおう。翅鞘は褐色の微毛でおおわれるが、翅端近くに白色微毛による斜めの太い帯をもち、また全面に小さい白点を散らす。腹節中央部、肢の腿節の端と脛節の基部にも白色の微毛をもち、体全面に直立毛をまばらに生じる。

頭部は細かく点刻され、頭頂には1対の汚黄灰～赤褐色の毛束をもつ。触角は体より僅かに短い。複眼下片はその下ほおよりやや長い。前胸背には4個の瘤起をもつ。小楯板は半円形。翅鞘は非常に長い円筒形で背面はふくれ、翅端前方で急傾斜し側方はせばまり、後方に突出、翅端は幅せまく切られる。背面基半は非常に細かく点刻され、細かい顆粒とややあらい皺とをもつ。肢は短く、腿節はふくれる。体長: 10~14 mm. 分布: 日本全土・屋久島; 朝鮮・中国中部および東北部。5~7月温帯樹林帯のツルウメモドキ *Celastrus orbiculatus* に集まり、幼虫はこれをたべるといふ。色彩とくに前胸などの白色微毛はしばしば赤みを帯びたり変化が多い。

Entomological Review of Japan is published semiannually for a while. Willing
change with any publication relating to Entomology.

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沢田高平 · 久松定成 · 木元新作

1949年12月30日 印刷

編 集 者 林 匡 夫

1949年12月31日 発行

〒546 大阪市東住吉区西鷹合町3丁目1
鷹合住宅199号

発 行 者 大 倉 正 文

〒658 神戸市東灘区御影町天神山46

印 刷 所 ナニワ印刷株式会社

〒530 大阪市北区川崎町 38

発 行 所 日 本 甲 蟲 學 會

〒658 神戸市東灘区御影町天神山46

(口座番号 大阪 3 9 6 7 2)

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