#### 昆 蟲 学 評 論

### THE ENTOMOLOGICAL REVIEW OF JAPAN

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# On a Collection of Carabidae from Nepal Made by the Hokkaido University Scientific Expedition to Nepal Himalaya, 1968 (III)

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#### Tribe ODACANTHINI

#### 81. Ophionea (Ophionea) indica (Thunberg)

Attelabus indicus Thunberg†, 1784, Nov. Ins. Spec., 3:68, fig. 81.

 $1\,\%$  , V. 2, 1968, Gorapani Deorali, No. 4 West (at alt. 2780 m), T. Matsumura leg.;  $1\,\%$  , V. 22, 1968, Pokhara, No. 3 West (at alt. 830 m), T. Kumata leg.;  $1\,\%$  , V. 25, 1968, Balaju, Kathmandu (at alt. 1400 m), T. Kumata leg.;  $1\,\%$  , VI. 21, 1968, Kathmandu (at alt. 1340 m), T. Kumata leg.;  $1\,\%$  , VI. 24, 1968, Adhabar, Terai Forest (at alt. 300 m), T. Kumata leg.

#### 82. Archicolliuris bimaculata bimaculata (Redtenbacher)

Casnonia bimaculata Redtenbacher in Hügel<sup>†</sup>, 1842, Kaschmir, 4(2):498, pl. 23, fig. 2.

 $1\,$   $\!\!$   $\!\!\!$  , VI. 22, 1968, Kathmandu (at alt. 1340 m), T. Кимата leg.;  $3\,$   $\!\!\!$   $\!\!\!\!$   $\!\!\!$   $\!\!\!$  , VI. 24, 1968, Adhabar, Terai Forest (at alt. 300 m), T. Кимата leg.

#### Tribe MASOREINI

#### 83. Tetragonoderus taeniatus (Wiedemann)

Scientific Results of Hokkaido University Expeditions to the Himalaya, Entomology No. 34.

Bembidium taeniatum Wiedemann<sup>†</sup>, 1823, Zool. Mag., 2:62. 18, V. 20, 1968, Rupakot Tal, No. 3 West (at alt. 750 m), T. Kumata leg.

#### 84. Tetragonoderus arcuatus Dejean

Tetragonoderus arcuatus De-JEAN, 1829, Spec. Gén. Col., 4: 495–496.

 $1\, \ensuremath{\lozenge}$  , IV. 25, 1968, Pokhara, No. 3 West (at alt. 830 m), T. Kumata leg.

I owe the identification of this species widely distributed from Egypt (type-locality) to Indo-China to Dr. P. M. HAMMOND of the British Museum.

#### Tribe LEBIINI

# 85. Cymindis (subg.?) championi Andrewes

Cymindis championi Andrewes, 1928, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) 2:589-590.

These specimens almost fit the original description except that "base is a little narrower than apex" in the pronotum; the pronotal base is, on the contrary, a little wider than the apex in the Nepalese specimens.

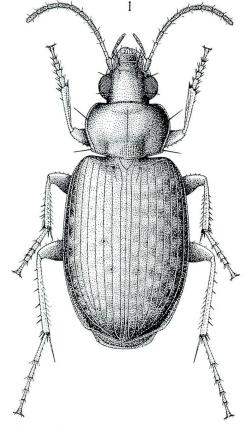


Fig. 1. Tetragonoderus arcuatus Dejean, 3.

#### 86. Holcoderus obscurus sp. nov.

Description. Length 8.1 mm. Width 2.8 mm.

Black, head and pronotum half-shiny, elytra rather mat, labrum, mandibles, palpi and antennae reddish brown, labrum and mandibles slightly darker than palpi and antennae, lateral areas of pronotum faintly reddish near angles or setae, lateral margin of elytra brownish, femora dark reddish brown, tibiae and tarsi reddish brown; ventral side

reddish brown, dark in part.

Head slightly convex, punctate on frons; microsculpture somewhat distinct, isodiametric: neck-constriction distinct on lateral sides. shallowly extending onto dorsal side: posterior supraorbital setae rather remote from eyes, on level of hind margin of eyes; eyes large and convex, WH/WF 1.68 in one &, ventral margin not reaching buccal fissures; frons on either side with longitudinal running from level of front margin of eyes along frontal lateral furrows, terminating a little beyond mid-eye level; frontal impressions shallow and faint: frontoclypeal suture shallow: clypeus not emarginate at apex; labrum one and twothirds times as wide as long, slightly emarginate at apex; antennae short, not reaching basal angles of pronotum; mentum with two long

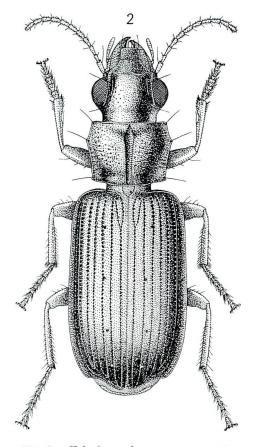


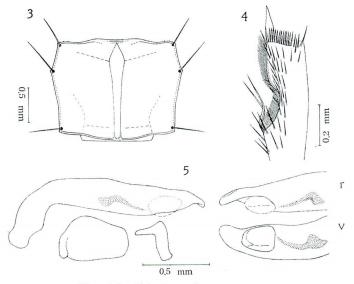
Fig. 2. Holcoderus obscurus sp. nov., 3.

setae fully distant from each other, tooth large, almost triangular, somewhat rounded at apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 3) convex, widest at one-third, one and one-eighth times as wide as head, a little more than one and one-third times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.12, WP/LP 1.36, WP/WBP 1.18), base as wide as apex (WBP/WAP 0.98); surface with some distinct punctures and faintly, sparsely, transversely rugose on disc, faintly punctate on apicolateral areas, somewhat distinctly rugose-carinate at lateral areas; microsculpture somewhat distinct, forming transverse meshes; apex rather distinctly sinuate near apical angle on either side, obscurely emarginate at middle, bordered at lateral areas and median area, median border and lateral borders not continuous; apical angles well angulate

though obtuse; base bordered, shortly pedunculate at median area, somewhat roundly oblique at lateral areas; basal angles obtuse, with small tooth at apex; lateral margins obscurely bordered, well angulate at widest part, slightly sinuate between widest part and apical angles, gently sinuate far before basal angles, with small shallow notch just before basal angles; lateral furrows indistinct; marginal setae three on either side, each at apical angle, one-third and a little before basal angle; median line well furrowed, dilated at anterior transverse impression, then convergent apically, almost reaching apical and basal borders, margins of furrow hardly carinate; anterior transverse impression rather deep, posterior transverse impression somewhat deep, not reaching median furrow; basal foveae deep.

Wings developed. Elytra convex, elongately rectangular, widest at three-fifths, a little more than one and one-third times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.36), one and seven-tenths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture very distinct, forming somewhat transverse coarse meshes (almost isodiametric in part); basal border weakly sinuate at inner part, widely rounded at shoulder; shoulder distinct; lateral margin slightly dilated from behind shoulder to greatest width, shallowly sinuate at one-fourth; apical truncation deeply sinuate,



Figs. 3-5. Holcoderus obscurus sp. nov.

3. Pronotum. 4. Left fore tibia in ventral view. 5. Male genitalia. r: right lateral view. v: ventral view.

outer apical angle obtuse and rounded, inner apical angle somewhat reentrant, weakly rounded; striae moderately impressed (striae 1 and 2 shallower), with distinct large punctures, punctures larger at basal area in striae 3 to 7; intervals almost flat, interval 7 carinate along stria 6, carina becoming obscure at about two-thirds, interval 2 somewhat dilated behind middle, interval 3 with four pores at one-fifth, before middle, at two-thirds and eight-ninths, first and second pores adjoining stria 3, third pore between striae 2 and 3, fourth pore almost adjoining stria 2; marginal series hardly interrupted at middle, pores about fifteen.

Fore tibiae (Fig. 4) without cleaning spur.

Ventral side with some sparse punctures on pro- and mesepisterna, prosternum, lateral areas of meso- and metepisterna, sparsely pubescent on sternites; sternite 6 of  $\circ$  shallowly emarginate at apex, with two setae on either side.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5) rather cylindrical, well bent before basal bulb, gently curved ventrally before apex; apical orifice well defined, opening on ventral side; apical lamella (in ventral view) curved, large, almost as long as wide, apex well rounded; left paramere large, right paramere rather small and narrow, rectangularly bent before middle, apical part narrower than basal part, apex somewhat pointed.

Distribution. Nepal.

Type-specimen. Holotype: ↑, VI. 27, 1968, Adhabar, Terai Forest (at alt. 300 m), T. Kumata leg.

Remarks. The present new species resembles H. niger Andrewes from Sikkim in size and colour, but distinguishable from it by the head clearly punctate, with a distinct microsculpture, shallow frontal impressions, shorter antennae, the pronotum with a single seta at the apical angles and a distinct microsculpture, and the seventh interval of the elytra not narrowed at the middle. The absence of the cleaning spur on the fore tibiae seems to be a remarkable characteristic, but I do not know whether it is generic or specific.

The aedeagus has a long curved copulatory piece inside near the middle.

#### 87. Calleida (Callidiola) splendidula (Fabricius)

Carabus splendidulus Fabricius<sup>†</sup>, 1801, Syst. Eleuth, 1:184. 1  $\stackrel{\circ}{_{+}}$ , V. 15, 1968, Swinket, No. 3 West (at alt. 1180 m), T. Kumata leg.

#### 88. Lebia (Poecilothais) aglaia Andrewes

Lebia aglaia Andrewes, 1930, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 78:10, 44.

 $1\, \mbox{$\wp$}$  , V. 30, 1968, Dhunche, No. 1 West (at alt. 1970–2000 m), T. Kumata leg.;  $1\, \mbox{$\wp$}$  , VII. 6, 1968, Kuinibisona, No. 1 West (at alt. 1890 m), T. Kumata leg.

The specimens of the type-series from Sikkim, India, according to the original description and the figure given later in 1933 (Andrewes, Ind. For. Rec., 18 (5):pl. 3, fig. 2), have the anterior elytral patch completely isolated from margins. However,

the Dhunche specimen has the large anterior patch reaching yellow lateral border (Fig. 6-a), while the Kuinibisona example has at the shoulder another small yellowish patch which obscurely extends posteriorly on the fifth interval (dark brown colour), reaching anterior the patch (Fig. 6-b).

The ventral side
of the two specimens
is light orange, the
sixth sternite is
wholly black and the

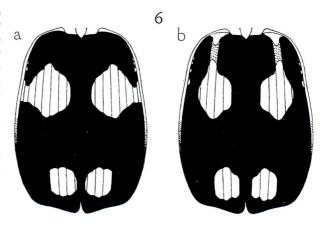


Fig. 6. Elytral patches in *Lebia* (*Poecilothais*) aglaia Andrewes.

a. Ex. from Dhunche. b. Ex. from Kuinibisona.

second to fifth sternites are reddish black on either lateral area; the epipleurae are yellowish though dark at the posterior area. The sixth sternite of the female has three (two in the original description) setae on either side at the apex, and they are not so close together.

Lebia szetschuana Jedlička<sup>1)</sup> described from Tatsienlu, Szechwan Province, China, is probably identical with L. aglaia.

#### 89. Peliocypas himalayicus (Andrewes)

Risophilus himalayicus Andrewes, 1923, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 12:688–689.  $1 \, \hat{\varphi}$ , IV. 19, 1968, Godavari, Nepal valley (at alt. 1450 m), T. Kumata leg.

#### 90. Dromius (Lebidromius) nepalensis Jedlička

Dromius nepalensis Jedlička, 1966, Ergebn. Forsch. -Unternehmen Nepal Himalaya, 1:241.

 $1\, \upphi$  , IV. 29, 1968, Biratanti, No. 4 West (at alt. 1150 m), T. Kumata leg. (teneral specimen).

There is some possibility that *D. nepalensis* is synonymous with either *D. indicus* Andrewes or *D. comma* Andrewes.

#### 91. Metabletus cymindulus Bates

Metabletus cymindulus BATES, 1892, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) 12 (32):418.

<sup>1)</sup> JEDLIČKA, 1934, Acta Soc. Ent. Čsl., 31:14.

1  $\circlearrowleft$ , VI. 9, 1968, Pati Bhanjyang, No. 1 West (at alt. 1840 m) T. Kumata leg.

#### 92. Apristus sp.

1 ф., V. 7, 1968, Tukucha, Palpa (at alt. 2600 m), Т. Кимата leg.

#### Tribe ORTHOGONIINI

#### 93. Orthogonius nepalensis sp. nov.

Description. Length 10.0–11.0 mm ( $\diamondsuit$ ), 11.8–13.0 mm ( $\diamondsuit$ ) (up to apex of elytra) or 10.4–11.8 mm ( $\diamondsuit$ ), 12.8–14.0 mm ( $\diamondsuit$ ) (up to apex of abdomen). Width 4.3–5.0 mm ( $\diamondsuit$ ), 5.3–5.9 mm ( $\diamondsuit$ ).

Black, rather mat in  $\delta$ , almost shiny in  $\varphi$ , clypeus, labrum and mandibles dark reddish brown, palpi light reddish brown, antennae

reddish brown, lateral explanate areas of pronotum faintly reddish. lateral margin of elytra generally reddish brown, sometimes almost black. legs reddish brown, femora somewhat vellowish except at apex. tibiae and tarsi faintly dark: ventral side of head reddish black, ventral side of other parts reddish brown, generally somewhat: dark, prothorax darker.

Head (Fig. 11) small, convex, frons fully declined anteriorly or transversely depressed just behind fronto-clypeal suture; dorsal side sparsely, rather distinctly punctate, irregularly, distinctly rugose; microsculpture fully distinct in  $\Im$ , faint in  $\Im$ , isodiametric; eyes large and convex, more convex in  $\Im$  than in  $\Im$ , WH/WF

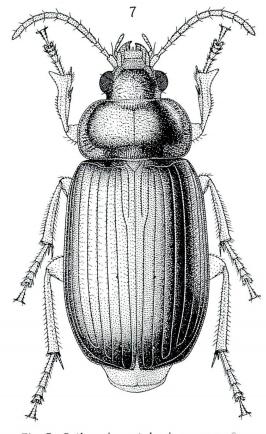


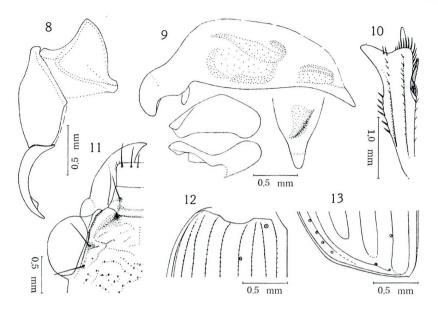
Fig. 7. Orthogonius nepalensis sp. nov., ♀.

1.80–1.87, mean 1.83, in four  $\lozenge \lozenge 1.64$ –1.75, mean 1.67, in five  $\lozenge \lozenge \S$ ; frontal impressions deeply foveolate just behind fronto-clypeal suture, thence diverging and becoming shallow, abbreviate before anterior supraorbital setae, distinctly extending onto clypeus, reaching clypeal setae; fronto-clypeal suture fairly deep; clypeus generally transversely impressed along fronto-clypeal suture; antennae reaching basal one-fourth of elytra ( $\lozenge$ ), segment 1 with sparse, short but distinct pubescence, dense pubescence on segments 4 to 11 denser and shorter than usual; labrum almost even at apex; mandibles rather short and wide; apical segment six-sevenths to seven-eighths as long as penultimate segment in maxillary palpi; ligula bisetose at apex.

Pronotum well convex on disc, widest a little behind middle, more than one and one-half times as wide as head in ô, one and two-thirds times in 92), one and four-fifths times as wide as long in 3 and 9 (WP/WH 1.51-1.54, mean 1.53, in four & &, 1.61-1.74, mean 1.68, in five ♀ ♀, WP/LP 1.80-1.84, mean 1.82, in four ⋄ ⋄, 1.79-1.84, mean 1.81, in five 9, base fully wider than apex; surface with scattered distinct punctures (punctures smaller in ♀) and irregular, distinct (♦) or less distinct (9) rugae on disc, punctate and longitudinally rugose in anterior transverse impression, longitudinally, distinctly rugose or sulcate at posterior median area, distinctly rugose-punctate on lateral explanate areas and in basal foveae, punctures larger than on disc; microsculpture fully distinct in ⋄, less distinct in ⋄, isodiametric; apex almost even in 3, slightly rounded at middle in 2, border generally effaced at middle; apical angles indistinct, fully widely rounded; base slightly bisinuate, roundly, gently protrudent at median area, border complete; basal angles indistinct, widely rounded; lateral margins well rounded, more contracted anteriorly than posteriorly, bordered; lateral explanate areas rather wide behind apical angles, well dilated posteriorly, groove between explanate area and convex area distinct at posterior half, reaching basal fovea on either side; median line fine, reaching neither extremity; anterior transverse impression rather deep, posterior impression deep; basal foveae deep, rather round.

Wings developed. Elytra rather convex, widest behind middle to three-fifths, at most one and one-third times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.28–1.34, mean 1.30, in one  $\Diamond$  and three  $\Diamond$   $\Diamond$ ), one and two-fifths to less than one and one-half times as long as wide; surface with small, rather sparse punctures, transversely, more or less rugose in  $\Diamond$  (in one of  $\delta$   $\Diamond$   $\delta$  not rugose); microsculpture isodiametric, fully distinct in  $\Diamond$ ,

<sup>2)</sup> The difference between the male and the female is due to that of the convexity of the eyes.



Figs. 8-13. Orthogonius nepalensis sp. nov., \$\pi\$ except 9.

8. Female genitalia. 9. Male genitalia. 10. Left fore tibia. 11. Head.

12. Left elytron at basal part. 13. Left elytron at apical part.

distinct but less strongly impressed in 9; basal border (Fig. 12) complete, fairly undulate, roundly produced opposite intervals 4 and 5, rounding at shoulder; lateral margin evenly or somewhat sinuately, moderately dilated towards greatest width; apical truncation (Fig. 13) moderately oblique, almost even, outer apical angle indistinct or slightly indicated, rounded, inner apical angle slightly re-entrant, sutural angle with small tooth, tooth sometimes dull or rudimentary; striae moderately deep, punctate, stria 7 sometimes interrupted inside outer apical angle; scutellary striole fully long, on interval 1, generally free at apex, sometimes reaching stria 1; intervals somewhat or gently convex, intervals 2 to 6 almost equal in width at about middle of elytra, interval 7 a little narrower than interval 6, interval 4 (Fig. 12) a little dilated outward at basal area, interval 3 with generally three pores at oneseventh to -fifth, at or behind middle and at seven-eighths to eightninths, first pore adjoining stria 3, sometimes absent (in two 8 8 and two 9 9 absent on either left or right elytron), second and third pores adjoining stria 2, always present; marginal series continuous, pores thirty-one or thirty-two.

Fore tibiae (Fig. 10) flatter than usual, fairly widely explanate at outer area, outer apical angle well prolonged, prolonged part a little shorter in  $\$ than in  $\$ , rounded at apex, outer margin somewhat protrudent at median area, with six to eight spines on protrudent part, outer longitudinal impression abbreviate at basal fourth; mid and hind tibiae moderately dilated outward at apex, apical spurs moderately slender; segment 4 well bilobed in all tarsi; fore tarsi with segment 1 setose, but not densely pubescent on ventral side, segments 2 to 4 with very compact short pubescence on ventral side, without adhesive hairs in  $\$ ; hind tarsi with segment 1 one and three-eighths times as long as segment 2 in  $\$ , one and three-sevenths to one and one-half times in  $\$ , segment 5 generally a little longer than segment 1 (proportion 0.98–1.07); claws pectinate.

Ventral side not punctate; prosternal process completely (viz. apically and laterally) bordered; sternite 6 not notched at apex in  $\circ$  and  $\circ$ , bisetose on either side in  $\circ$  and  $\circ$ .

Aedeagus (Fig. 9) not twisted, fully stout except at basal part, moderately bent at basal fourth, gently curved ventrally at apical fifth, ventral side somewhat convex or tumid at about middle, apex rather pointed though somewhat dull; basal bulb obscurely delimited, ventral margins deeply sinuate; apical lamella not well defined at base, almost as long as wide, gently contracted apically, apex fairly rounded; both parameres same in length, widely rounded at apex, right paramere narrower than left paramere, well bent at middle.

Basal segment of styluses (Fig. 8) glabrous, apical segment slender, well curved and crescent-shaped, completely glabrous, without spines, without foramen nor setae at subapical area (the apical half are broken probably during the course of dipping in a solution of caustic potash in the two specimens examined and a protuberance in Fig. 8 is not present in a natural condition); hemisternites rather small, glabrous.

Distribution. Nepal.

Remarks. This new species almost falls in the Ceylonese O. fugax Chaudoir in a key to the Orthogonius species (Chaudoir, 1871, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 14: 108-109), but the Nepalese species is black instead of being brown. It is remarkably characteristic that the male and the female of the new species differ in size, lustre, the convexity of the eyes and the microsculpture of the dorsal side like in two different species.

The aedeagus is with inside a large chitinized part at the middle and a smaller one at the pre-apical area.

#### 94. Orthogonius kumatai sp. nov.

Description. Length  $16.2\,\mathrm{mm}$  (up to apex of elytra) or  $16.7\,\mathrm{mm}$  (up to abdomen). Width  $6.3\,\mathrm{mm}.$ 

Deep black, mat; labrum and mandibles dark reddish brown, antennae reddish on pubescent part and faintly reddish at apical area of segments 1 to 3, tarsi faintly reddish in part; ventral side black.

Head (Fig. 18) narrow, fairly convex, with large distinct punctures, deeply, irregularly rugose; microsculpture fully distinct, isodiametric; posterior part of head or neck longer than in nepalensis; eyes fully convex, but smaller than usual, WH/WF 1.69 in one \$; frontal impressions shallow and short, a little diverging, deeply foveolate just

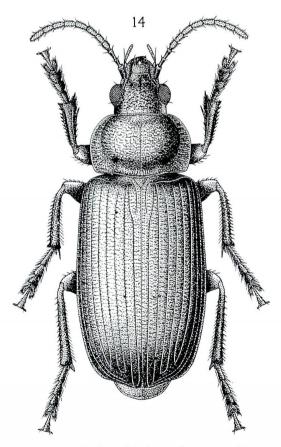


Fig. 14. Orthogonius kumatai sp. nov., 3.

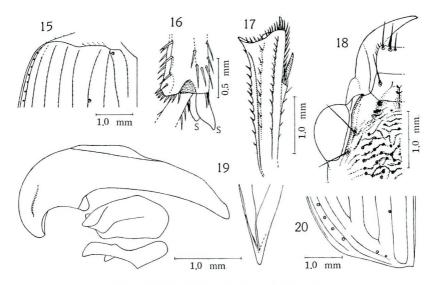
behind fronto-clypeal suture, shallowly extending onto clypeus, not reaching clypeal seta on left side, obscurely reaching clypeal seta on right side in one & : fronto-clypeal suture not so deep as nepalensis: clypeus longitudinally impressed middle, impression with two short oblique branches on either side: antennae extending be vond shoulder, segment 1 with a few very short secondary setae; labrum emarginate at apex: mandibles well curved at about middle, thence almost straight and rather slender: apical segment one and one-sixth times as long as penultimate segment in maxillary palpi; ligula bisetose at apex.

Pronotum fairly convex, widest behind middle, one and five-eighths times

as wide as head, one and four-sevenths times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.63, WP/LP 1.56 in one 3), base fully wider than apex; surface not punctate, distinctly rugose on convex area, rather transversely, deeply rugose and interspaces of rugae irregularly, somewhat convex on lateral explanate areas, median basal area longitudinally, rather faintly rugose; microsculpture distinct (distincter at lateral explanate areas), forming a little transverse meshes at central area, isodiametric at other areas; apex almost even, border distinct and complete; apical angles indistinct, not protrudent but rounded; base fairly protrudent at median area, slightly oblique at lateral areas, completely, well bordered; basal angles somewhat defined though rounded; lateral margins obscurely bordered, well rounded anteriorly, somewhat roundly, gently contracted posteriorly; lateral explanate areas fairly wide, a little narrowed anteriorly, dilated posteriorly, border between convex area and explanate area not well defined; median line moderately impressed, obscurely reaching apical and basal borders; anterior transverse impression shallow, posterior impression rather deep; basal foveae deep, somewhat round.

Wings developed. Elytra fairly convex, rather rectangular, widest at about middle, one and two-sevenths times as wide as pronotum (WE/ WP 1.29), one and five-eighths times as long as wide; surface rather distinctly, almost transversely rugose, with some faint punctures on intervals 3, 5 and 7; microsculpture fully distinct, isodiametric; basal border (Fig. 15) complete, somewhat bisinuate (inner sinuation opposite interval 2, outer sinuation opposite interval 5), widely rounding at shoulder; lateral margin evenly, a little dilated towards middle; apical truncation (Fig. 20) oblique, shallowly sinuate, outer apical angle indistinct, rounded, inner apical angle somewhat re-entrant, sutural angle with small dull faint tooth; striae distinct, finely punctate, stria 7 interrupted inside outer apical angle; scutellary striole fully long, on interval 1, free at apex; intervals rather convex, outer intervals more convex, interval 3 a little wider than other intervals, interval 4 (Fig. 15) fairly dilated at basal area, interval 7 a little narrower than interval 6, interval 3 with three pores at one-sixth, behind middle and at sixsevenths, first pore adjoining stria 3, second and third pores adjoining stria 2; marginal series continuous, pores thirty-two.

Fore tibiae (Fig. 17) not flat, moderately or somewhat widely explanate at outer margin, outer apical angle distinctly protrudent, almost acute in dorsal view, outer margin with eleven or twelve spines, outer longitudinal impression reaching base of tibiae; mid tibiae well protrudent at outer apical angle, apical spurs normal, slender; fore tarsi of  $\,$ 6 with segment 1 densely pubescent at apical third on ventral side, segments 2 to 4 thickly pubescent ventrally, a few adhesive hairs



Figs. 15-20. Orthogonius kumatai sp. nov.

15. Left elytron at basal part. 16. Left hind tibia at apical part. s:apical spur. 17. Left fore tibia. 18. Head. 19. Male genitalia. 20. Left elytron at apical part.

visible on segments 2 and 3; hind tibiae (Fig. 16) with thick dull protuberance (less projecting than in mid tibiae) at outer apical angle, deeply concave at apex on inner side, apical spurs distinctly shorter and wider than usual; segment 4 of all tarsi fully bilobed; hind tarsi with segment 1 short (base of segment 1 not well observable in dorsal view prevented by outer apical protuberance of hind tibiae), about one and one-tenth times as long as segment 2, segment 5 about one and one-half times (proportion ca. 1.52) as long as segment 1; claws pectinate.

Ventral side not punctate; prosternal process bordered only laterally; sternite 6 of 3 distinctly emarginate at apex, bisetose on either side.

Aedeagus (Fig. 19) stout, particularly at basal half, rather twisted to right side, fairly curved at basal third, gently curved ventrally at apical fifth, somewhat compressed at apical part, therefore apical part wide in lateral view, narrow in dorsal view, ventral side longitudinally, dully carinate in middle at apical third; basal bulb not delimited, ventral margins fully deeply sinuate; apical lamella not distinctly defined at base, narrow, longer than wide, evenly contracted apically, apex dull;

right paramere almost as long as left paramere, less bent at middle than in *nepalensis*.

Distribution. Nepal.

Type-specimen. Holotype:  $\Diamond$ , V. 25, 1968, Balaju, Kathmandu (at alt. 1400 m), T. Kumata leg.

Remarks. This Nepalese species appears to be related to the Burmese O. malaisei Andrewes, but differs from this in the following characteristics:— the antennae shorter, do not reach "basal third of elytra", the pronotum is narrower or longer, never "twice as wide as long", with the base fully wider than the apex instead of being "slightly wider than apex", the hind angles not necessarily "quite evident", the elytra are with the basal border complete and distinct, instead of being "very slight", the apex not "rounded" but somewhat mucronate, the seventh interval not so narrow as "only half as wide as the adjoining intervals", and the microsculpture is fully conspicuous on the head, pronotum and elytra—"faint on the head and prothorax" in O. malaisei.

#### Nepalorthogonius, gen. nov.

Type-species: Nepalorthogonius monilicornis sp. nov. from Nepal.

Description. Body depigmented, glabrous. Head (Fig. 24) with two pairs of supraorbital setae; eyes convex; clypeus bisetose; antennae relatively short, pubescent and moniliform from segments 4 to 11; labrum (Fig. 24) 6-setose, but two median short (third and fourth) setae removed outward close to second seta (left side) and fifth seta (right side); mandibles (Fig. 24) with scrobe not distinctly delimited, dorsal ridge not carinate; mentum (Fig. 23) with short wide dull protuberance in apical emargination; ligula (Fig. 23) narrow, apex somewhat protrudent ventrally, bisetose, two setae a little separated from each other, paraglossae membranous, wide, adnate to ligula, not extending forward, with distinct dense setae on apical margin. Pronotum trapezoid, widest at basal angles; basal angles distinct; marginal setae absent. without basal border; other characteristics same as in Orthogonius. Hind coxae and hind femora (Fig. 28) more setose than in Orthogonius, femora short and wide, hind femora especially wider; tibiae shorter and stouter than in Orthogonius, mid tibiae (Fig. 26) deeply concave at apical area on outer side; mid tarsi evidently longer than hind tarsi, tarsal segment 1 fairly narrowed at basal area, segment 1 of hind tarsi (Fig. 27) fully compressed at basal half; tarsal segment 5 setose ventrally; claws pectinate.

Range. Asia (Nepal).

*Remarks.* It is easily distinguishable from *Orthogonius* by the short moniliform antennae, the trapezoid pronotum, the elytra unbordered at the base, the fully short and wide, more setose hind femora and the mid tibiae well concave at the apical area on the outer side.

#### 95. Nepalorthogonius monilicornis sp. nov.

Description. Length 10.5 mm (up to apex of elytra) or 11.0 mm (up to abdomen). Width 3.9 mm.

Light reddish brown, head and pronotum rather shiny, elytra nearly mat; head faintly yellowish at middle of posterior area, mandibles reddish brown, black at apical area, palpi and antennae pale yellowish brown, pronotum yellowish at lateral explanate areas, elytra somewhat yellowish at marginal areas, legs pale brown, somewhat translucent, femora yellowish; ventral side light yellowish brown.

Head (Fig. 24) convex, from with obscure impression between anterior supraorbital setae on either side; dorsal side irregularly, rather

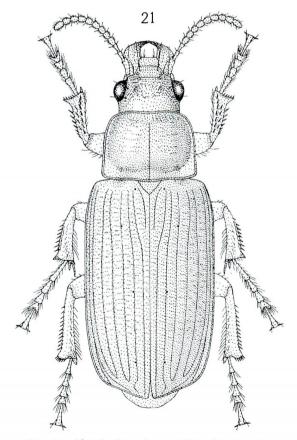


Fig. 21. Nepalorthogonius monilicornis, gen. et sp. nov.,  $\ \ \ \ \ \ \$ 

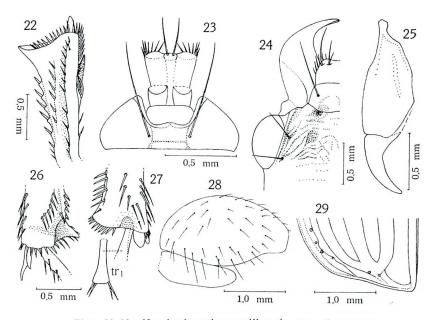
distinctly rugose between eyes, not puncmicrosculpture tate: somewhat distinct, isodiametric: neck (posterior part of head) than usual; longer eyes rather large, WH/WF 1.58 in one 9, ventral margin a little separated from buccal fissures: frontal impressions deeply impressed just behind fronto-clypeal suture, not extending posteriorly, obscurely extending onto clypeus, not reaching clypeal setae: fronto-clypeal suture distinct; clypeus gently convex at posterior half, weakly rounded at apex; antennae hardly reaching base of pronotum, segment 1 fairly with curved. about two fine short secondary hairs at apex,

segment 4 in lateral view as long as wide; labrum slightly emarginate at apex, lateral margins fairly contracted from behind middle to apex; mandibles falciform, well curved at middle, almost straight and slender at apical half; apical segment one and one-fourth times as long as penultimate segment in maxillary palpi; mentum transversely impressed at median area, two setae conspicuously long, widely distant from each other.

Pronotum well convex, one and one-third times as wide as head, one and three-eighths times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.32, WP/LP 1.37, WP/WAP 1.37); surface hardly punctate, with sparse faint transverse rugae on disc, distinct, rather dense, irregular rugae at apical area; microsculpture rather distinct, isodiametric; apex somewhat emarginate at middle, gently rounded at lateral areas, border complete though somewhat faint at median area; apical angles obtuse, widely rounded, not protrudent; base gently protrudent at median area, somewhat oblique at lateral areas, completely, distinctly bordered; basal angles almost rectangular in general shape though distinctly rounded at apex; lateral margins bordered, gently contracted from base to apex, weakly sinuate behind middle, more contracted at apical one-third; lateral explanate areas rather narrow up to two-thirds, thence well dilated posteriorly; median line fine, abbreviate at apical area and basal area; anterior transverse impression faint, posterior impression fully distinct; basal foveae rather deep.

Wings developed. Elytra fully convex, elongately rectangular, widest at five-eighths, one and one-third times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.35), more than one and two-thirds times as long as wide; surface not punctate, with transverse, rather distinct rugae; microsculpture distinct, isodiametric; base deeply depressed opposite interval 4; shoulder sparsely pubescent; lateral margin gently dilated from shoulder to one-fourth, thence almost parallel (slightly sinuate before middle) up to behind middle; apex (Fig. 29) moderately obliquely truncate, somewhat sinuate, outer apical angle well rounded, inner apical angle slightly rounded, hardly dentate; striae distinct, finely, faintly punctate, striae 1 to 4 gently curved at basal fourth, stria 2 well curved outward at apical area (Fig. 29); scutellary striole long, on interval 1, free at apex: basal pore present; intervals fairly convex, intervals 3 to 6 almost equal in width though interval 4 a little dilated (and consequently interval 5 a little narrowed) at basal area, interval 2 well dilated at apical area, interval 3 with three small pores at one-fifth, middle and five-sixths, first pore adjoining stria 3, other pores adjoining stria 2, interval 7 narrow, about one-half as wide as interval 6, interval 9 almost perpendicular and hardly visible from above; marginal series continuous, pores about twenty-nine.

Hind coxae with two or three setae at basal area, one seta at inner area and one seta at outer apical area; hind femora (Fig. 28) one and five-sixths times as long as wide, one and two-thirds times as long as hind trochanter; tibiae dilated and fully stout at apical area, fore tibiae (Fig. 22) with outer apical angle fairly protrudent, outer margin not explanate, with six tubercles, each tubercle with one spinous seta, inner longitudinal impression or sulcus moderately deep, outer longitudinal impression indistinct; mid tibiae (Fig. 26) with outer apical angle acutely protrudent, two spurs moderately slender; hind tibiae (Fig. 27) thickly protrudent at outer apical angle, concave at apical area like in *Orthogonius kumatai*, two spurs short and wide, rounded at apex (apex probably worn); segment 4 of fore and mid tarsi well bilobed, lobes narrower than in *Orthogonius* spp., segment 4 of hind tarsi rather shallowly emaginate at apex, lobes short; hind tarsi with segment 1 fully shorter than in mid tarsi, one and one-fourth times as long as



Figs. 22-29. Nepalorthogonius monilicornis, gen. et sp. nov.

22. Left fore tibia. 23. Mentum and ligula with paraglossae. 24. Head. 25. Left stylus. 26. Left mid tibia at apical part (outer side). 27. Left hind tibia at apical part. tr<sub>1</sub>: segment 1 of left hind tarsus (dorsal side). 28. Left femur and trochanter. 29. Left elytron at apical part.

segment 2, segment 5/segment 1=1.46 in one 9.

Ventral side not punctate; prosternal process with some short setae at apex, bordered laterally; sternites fully convex at middle, sternite 6 ( $\circ$ ) rounded at apex, bisetose on either side.

Basal segment of styluses (Fig. 25) glabrous, apical segment well curved, ventral outer margin rather deeply sinuate, without setae nor spines, subapical foramen absent; hemisternites glabrous.

Distribution. Nepal.

Type-specimen. Holotype:  $\mbox{$\updownarrow$}$ , V. 25, 1968, Balaju, Kathmandu (at alt. 1400 m), T. Kumata leg.

#### Tribe HELLUONINI

#### 96. Colfax stevensi Andrewes

Colfax stevensi Andrewes, 1920, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 6:505-506.  $2 \circ \circ$ , VI. 27, 1968, Adhabar, Terai Forest (at alt. 300 m), T. Kumata leg.

#### Tribe DRYPTINI

#### 97. Desera geniculata (Klug)

Drypta geniculata Klug, 1834, Jahrb. Insectenk., 1:52-53. 1 ♦, V. 21, 1968, Rupakot Tal, No. 3 West (at alt. 750 m), T. Кимата leg.

#### Subfamily BRACHININAE

#### 98. Pheropsophus catoirei (Dejean)

Brachinus Catoirei Dejean, 1825, Spec. Gén. Col., 1:301.

 $1 \, \circlearrowleft$ , IV. 28, 1968, Naudhara, No. 3 West (at alt. 1400 m), T. Matsumura leg.;  $2 \, \circlearrowleft \, \circlearrowleft \, , \, 2 \, \circlearrowleft \, \circlearrowleft \, , \, V$ . 17, 1968, Pokhara, No. 3 West (at alt. 830 m), T. Kumata and T. Matsumura leg.;  $1 \, \circlearrowleft \, , \, V$ . 18, 1968, Arukunpohwa, No. 3 West (at alt. 750 m), T. Matsumura leg.;  $3 \, \circlearrowleft \, \circlearrowleft \, , \, 4 \, \circlearrowleft \, \circlearrowleft \, V$ . 20, 1968, Rupakot Tal, No. 3 West (at alt. 750 m), T. Kumata leg.;  $1 \, \circlearrowleft \, V$ . 21, 1968, do., T. Matsumura leg.

#### CORRECTION

I stated in the introduction to the part I (Bull. Natl. Inst. Agric. Sci., (C) no. 27 (1973), p. 81) that ".... I was asked to study ninety-nine species of the Carabidae from Nepal ....", but I correct ninety-nine as ninety-eight here.

# New or Little-known Staphylinidae (Coleoptera) from Taiwan, I.

#### By Yasutoshi Shibata

The present paper deals with four species belonging to the subfamily Staphylininae from Taiwan. Of these three species are new to science: Naddia taiwanensis, Algon matsukii and Cyrtothorax rufomaculatus; one species is newly recorded from Taiwan: Pammegus flavipes.

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Assist. Prof. Yasuaki Watanabe of the Tokyo University of Agriculture, for his valuable suggestions, and to Prof. Hiroshi Inoue, Otsuma Woman's University, for his kindness extended to me in various ways. Hearty thanks are also due to Messrs. Kiyoshi Matsuda, Kazuo Matsuki and Kiyoyuki Mizusawa, who gave me the opportunity of studying material, and to Mr. Akinori Yoshitani for his assistance in preparing the illustrations of the whole insects inserted in this paper.

#### Naddia taiwanensis sp. nov.

Body elongate and nearly parallel-sided. Colour black, almost opaque; antennae dark reddish brown, but distal three or four segments somewhat paler; mouth parts, tarsi and posterior margin of last abdominal tergite narrowly reddish yellow. Length: 20–20.5 mm.

Head subquadrate, almost as broad as pronotum, slightly wider than long (1.05:1) and a little diverging behind, lateral sides almost straight, with postocular region about 1.5 times as long as longitudinal diameter of eye, base deeply and broadly emarginate, so that posterior angle appears to be produced backwards, and its apex rounded; disk closely covered with sculpture consisting of rather coarse and more or less longitudinal granules, frontal region also covered with shallowly and granular sculpture, interspaces with somewhat sparingly umbilicate punctures, and whole surface moderately stuffed with fine black pubescence and also with sparing short silvery pubescence; eyes small but somewhat prominent. Antennae rather stout, extending a little beyond the backwards to the middle of pronotum and moderately thickened apicad, proximal one or two segments polished and the remainings somewhat opalescent; 1st robust and dilated, 2nd the shortest, 3rd nearly 1.5 times as long as 2nd, 4th to 10th subequal in length to one another, and each segment a little transverse (1.17:1) and slightly

<sup>[</sup>Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 19-29, July, 1979]

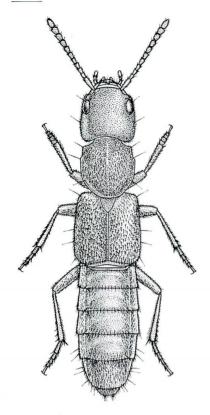


Fig. 1. Naddia taiwanensis sp. nov.,  $\Diamond$ , from Lushan in Taiwan.

dilated apicad, the apicalmost oval and considerably longer than the penultimate (1.67:1).

Pronotum nearly horseshoeshaped and convex above, slightly longer than wide (1.02:1), widest at about anterior four-fifths; sides rounded and retracted gently posteriorly, though just behind anterior angles triangularly truncated; lateral margin finely but distinctly bordered throughout, the fine border strongly deflexed at anterior fourfifths and continuing onto rounded posterior margin, anterior margin obliquely emarginate on each side; anterior angles obtuse and promangles posterior broadly rounded and almost effaced; surface closely covered with longitudinal confluent rugae which are much coarser than on the head. and oblique in front region, longitudinal behind, punctures and pubescence as on the head, and there is a narrow and smooth longitudinal band along the median line throughout the length of pronotum,

though middle part of this band becomes narrower, more or less indistinct. Scutellum triangular and closely covered with black pubescence, velvety.

Elytra subquadrate and flat, slightly dilated behind, slightly narrower than pronotum (1:1.05), and obviously broader than long in sutural length; surface with close and rough umbilicate punctures and closely covered with two different pubescence, one is short and orangered, the other is long and black, and also scattered with short silvery pubescence near humeral and latero-posterior regions.

Abdomen elongate, nearly parallel-sided and slightly tapering towards the extremity; surface finely and closely punctured, not very closely covered with long black pubescence, each of first four visible tergites with a small silvery pubescent patch at each side, the patch becomes gradually decreasing in size towards following tergite; 5th

visible tergite also with a somewhat large spot of similarly coloured pubescence at basal half, though the pubescence is more sparing in the middle; last abdominal sternite in male subtriangularly excised at the middle of hind margin; penultimate sternite also broadly and very shallowly emarginate at the middle of hind margin. Legs slender, protarsi widely dilated in both sexes: covered with silvery pubescence.

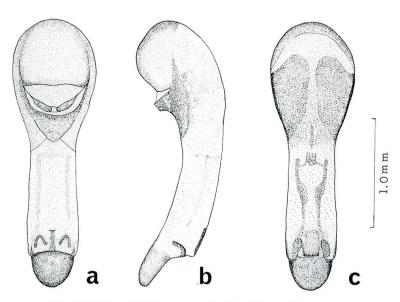


Fig. 2. Male genital organ of *Naddia taiwanensis* sp. nov. a, Vental view; b, lateral view; c, dorsal view.

Male genital organ moderately sclerotized, excepting more or less membranous part between basal and apical ones. Median lobe elongate, with basal part large, somewhat globular, and curving to ventral side; viewed ventrally, median lobe nearly parallel-sided, and feebly dilated apicad, though abruptly convergent near apex, which is rounded, without style or parameres.

In female, facies as in the male, though body a little larger and broader, the last abdominal sternite is normal.

Type-series. Holotype:  $\Diamond$ , Near Lushan, about 1200 m alt., Nantou Hsien, 18. VIII. 1970, Y. Shibata leg. Allotype:  $\Diamond$ , Near Jihyyuetan, about 750 m alt., Nantou Hsien, 14. V. 1975, K. Matsuda leg. Paratype:  $\Diamond$ , Kenting Park, Pingtung Hsien, 11. VIII. 1974, Y. Shibata leg. Holo- and allotypes are deposited in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Tokyo University of Agriculture and the paratype is in my collection.

This is a very distinctive species and readily distinguished from the other members of the staphylinid beetles of Taiwan by its large size, 20-20.5 mm in length, and having short orange-red pubescence on the elytra. And this interesting new species somewhat resembles N. decipiens Cameron, 1932, from Assam, but easily distinguished from the latter by much larger size, different colouration of abdomen and longitudinal confluent rugae on pronotum. Holotype was taken from under dead tree lying on the sloping ground of the broad-leaved forest, while paratype was found together with Hesperopalpus venustus Shibata from under dead leaves accumulating on the forest ground.

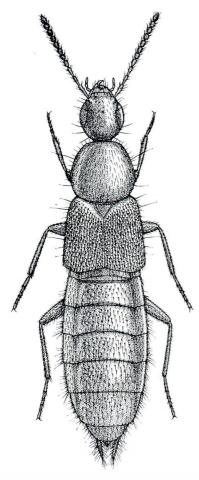


Fig. 3. Pammegus flavipes (FAUVEL), 3, from Kenting Park in Taiwan.

#### Pammegus flavipes (FAUVEL)

Euryporus flavipes FAUVEL, 1884, Notes Lyden Mus., 6: 241.

Pammegus flavipes: FAUVEL, 1895, Rev. d'Ent., 14: 272.—CAMERON, 1932, Fn. Brit. Ind., Col. Staph. III: 254.

Distribution: East India, Burma, Java, Sumatra, Taiwan (new record).

Notes: This species is somewhat variable as regards the colouration of the pronotum (sometimes legs), which varies from black to red, and also in its punctuation. The Taiwanese specimens examined have black pronotum, and dark reddish brown legs excepting femora, tibiae and sometimes 1st segment of tarsi which are stuffed with black.

Male genital organ slender and moderately sclerotized. Median lobe elongate and gradually tapering towards apex, viewed from ventral side, with basal part large and globular. Style symmetrical, a little shorter than median lobe; viewed ventrally, distinctly constricted before middle, and much narrower towards apex behind the constricted part; on underside of style there is numerous black sensory tubercles covering the apical part and extending basad along middle to about one-fourth of style.

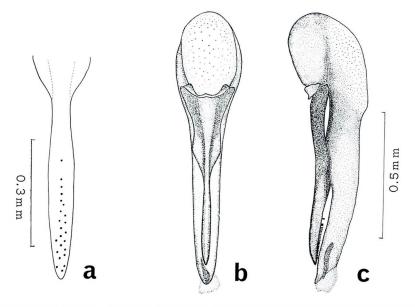


Fig. 4. Male genital organ of *Pammegus flavipes* (FAUVEL). a, Apical part of inner face of style with sensory tubercles; b, ventral view; c, lateral view.

Until now, only three species of this genus have hitherto been recorded in the world, two from Southeast Asia and the remaining one from Cameroons. The present species is very closely allied to P. javanus Cameron, 1937, from Java, but it may be distinguishable from the latter by much narrower and orbicular head, and coarser and closer punctures on elytra.

All the examples of this species were either found under dead leaves accumulated in the tropical forest or collected while they were walking on the forest floor.

#### Algon matsukii sp. nov.

In general appearance, the present new species closely allied to *A. grandicollis* Sharp from Japan, but distinguished from the latter by the following points: 1) eyes much larger, and longitudinal diameter of each eye almost three-fourths as long as the postocular part, 2) the disk of head almost impunctate, 3) punctures on elytra larger and stronger. Decidedly different from the latter in the structure of male genital organ.

Body large, nearly parallel-sided and moderately convex above. Colour black, fore parts shining and abdomen feebly iridescent; mouth parts yellowish, antennae almost black, excepting terminal three or

four segments which are somewhat paler, tarsi as well as tibial spines reddish brown. Length: 16.5–17.5 mm.

Head suborbicular, much narrower than pronotum (1:1.3) and a little wider than long (1.28:1); eyes large and encroaching much on the upper surface, longitudinal diameter of each eye almost three-fourths as long as postocular part; lateral side behind eye almost straight but distinctly rounded in posterior half; upper surface almost impunctate, smooth, without microsculpture, however latero-posterior parts covered with setiferous punctures mixed with large and small ones. Antennae

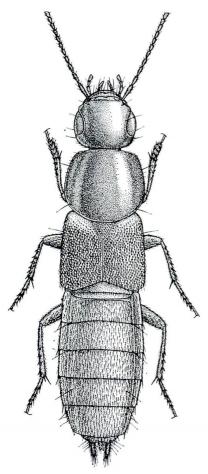


Fig. 5. Algon matsukii sp. nov.,  $\Diamond$ , from Kenting Park in Taiwan.

slender, nearly reaching apical margin of pronotum and thickened apicad, all the segments longer than broad; basal three segments polished, each slightly dilated apicad, the remainings opalescent; 1st segment long and robust, 2nd short, 3rd about as long as 1st and 1.3 times as long as 2nd, 4th to 7th subequal in length to one another, each nearly 1.5 times as long as broad, 8th to 10th each segment slightly shorter than its predescessor, the apicalmost 1.6 times as long as 10th and obliquely sinuated at the extremity.

Pronotum about as wide as elytra, and slightly transverse (1.17: 1), widest just behind the middle and distinctly narrowed basad but slightly so apicad, sides narrowly bordered throughout, the border continuing onto broadly rounded margin; anterior narrowly rounded and not visible from above, posterior angles broadly rounded off; surface smooth but covered with extremely fine punctures; each lateral margin provided with two long blackish setae, one at anterior one-fourth, the other inside posterior angle and without microsculpture. Scutellum comparatively large and triangular, closely and strongly punctured and with brownish decumbent pubescence; microsculpture consisting of transverse lines but indistinct.

Elytra parallel-sided, nearly twice as broad as sutural length; surface rather coarsely and strongly but not so closely punctate and pubescent, the pubescence being blackish and decumbent backwards; each lateral side fringed with one long blackish seta situated one-fourth from humeral angle.

Abdomen nearly parallel-sided, though slightly tapering towards anal end; surface of each tergite moderately finely and closely punctate and pubescent, more sparing so behind, last visible tergite very broadly and shallowly excised at the middle of hind margin; last sternite in male rather deeply and subtriangularly excised at the middle of hind margin. Anterior tarsi widely dilated, spongy beneath in both sexes.

Male genital organ moderately sclerotized. Median lobe elongate and gradually tapering towards apex, which is produced as a more or

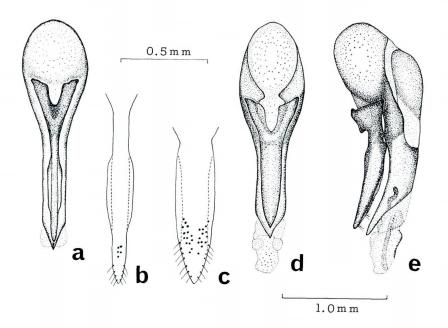


Fig. 6. Male genital organ of Algon spp.

A. grandicollis Sharp, from Hakone in Japan (a-b); a, ventral view; b, apical part of inner face of style with sensory tubercles.

A. matsukii sp. nov., from Kenting Park in Taiwan (c-e); c, apical part of inner face of style; d, ventral view; e, lateral view.

less compressed beak, with basal part large and globular, slightly curved ventrad. Style symmetrical, a little shorter than median lobe, subparallel in middle part and then gradually narrowed towards apex; on underside of style there is a number of sensory tubercles located at narrow portion near apex.

Type-series. Holotype:  $\lozenge$ , allotype:  $\lozenge$ , Kenting Park, Pingtung Hsien, 13. VIII. 1973, Y. Shibata leg. Paratypes:  $2 \lozenge \lozenge$ ,  $4 \lozenge \lozenge$ , same data as the holotype;  $1 \lozenge$ , same locality as the holotype, 19. VII. 1968, K. Mizusawa leg.;  $1 \lozenge$ , Koantauchi, about 650 m alt., Nantou Hsien, 25. VII. 1973, Y. Shibata leg.

Both the holo- and allotypes are preserved in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Tokyo University of Agriculture and the paratypes are in my collection. All the specimens from Kenting Park were found under dead leaves in tropical forests, while the female specimen from Koantauchi was collected under dead leaves piled near a small stream.

The present new species name is dedicated to Mr. Kazuo Matsuki, who kindly collaborated with me in searching for this interesting new species in the Kenting Park.

#### Cyrtothorax rufomaculatus sp. nov.

Body elongate; moderately convex above; whole surface without microsculpture, shining; abdomen slightly iridescent. Colour black; mouth parts, legs and basal (sometimes two or three) segment of antennae yellow, though the remaining segments a little infuscate; mandibles as well as lateral margin of pronotum obscurely reddish; humeral angles of elytra, well defined H-shaped marking on the disk before the middle, and also posterior part of suture and postero-lateral angles reddish yellow. Length: 10.0-10.5 mm.

Head moderately convex above, rounded though somewhat transverse (1.4:1), and almost as broad as pronotum (1.03:1); eyes very large and prominent, temples extremely shorter than longitudinal diameter of eye seen from above (1:6.7), and well contracted towards base; surface sparingly scattered with moderately small punctures; frontal region with a comparatively broad Y-shaped depression, the posterior part of this depression nearly reaching level of anterior one-fourth of diameter of eye, and just behind the depression near inner margin of eye, there is also a pair of small depressions. Antennae relatively short, extending a little beyond the middle of pronotum and a little thickened apicad; five proximal segments polished, the remainings opalescent and each dilated towards spex; 1st robust, 2nd short, less than a half as long as 1st, 3rd a little longer than 2nd (1.2:1), 4th and 5th subequal in length to each other and nearly 1.5 times

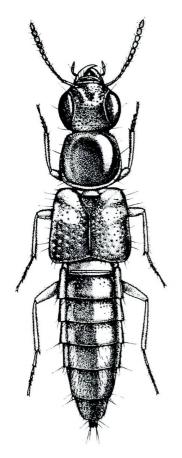


Fig. 7. Cyrtothorax rufomaculatus sp. nov.,  $\Diamond$ , from Lushan in Taiwan.

as long as wide, each of 6th to 10th subequal in length to one another and slightly wider than long (1.17:1), the apicalmost nearly 1.5 times as long as the penultimate and subacuminate towards the tip.

Pronotum well convex above. moderately wider than long (1.24:1), widest just behind the middle and distinctly narrowed apicad but less so basad: sides almost straight in anterior one-third and narrowly bordered, but strongly arcuate in posterior two-thirds and broadly bordered, the border continuing onto basal margin which is broadly rounded throughout; anterior angles not visible from above, almost rectangular, posterior angles broadly rounded off; surface smooth, without dorsal row and sublateral row of punctures, each marginal area small with scattered setiferous punctures, and fringed with two long black setae, one at about middle and the other inside posterior margin. Scutellum triangular and smooth, though provided with several somewhat coarse punctures.

Elytra subquadrate, a little wider than pronotum (1.17:1), and somewhat dilated towards apex, lateral sides almost straight, posterior angles

rounded off; surface somewhat uneven, moderately closely scattered with strong and rough punctures; each lateral side fringed with three long blackish setae, situated at about one-eighth, three-tenths, and three-fourths from humeral angle respectively.

Abdomen elongate and nearly parallel-sided, though broadest at the basal three tergites and moderately tapering towards anal end; each of basal four tergites with a transverse depression along basal margin, and in this depression coarsely and somewhat sparingly punctate and pubescent, the rest of surface almost impunctate except for latero-posterior region which is very sparingly punctate and pubescent, bearing four long blackish setae along respective hind margins but a couple of inner setae of first two tergites very short and inconspicuous, the fifth and sixth visible tergites sparingly covered with fine puncture and pubescence; last abdominal sternite in male with a shallow and minute emargination at the middle of hind margin, and provided with a very shallow linear depression in front of the emargination, though surface of the depression is impunctate; in female sternite is simple, but last abdominal tergite more or less produced at the middle and with a small, semi-oval excision. Legs rather slender, front tarsi with first four segments widened in both sexes.

Male genital organ slender and moderately sclerotized. Median lobe elongate, with basal part globular and apical part slightly curving to ventral side; viewed ventrally, median lobe gradually narrowed apically but somewhat strongly convergent near apex. Style symmetrical, narrow, slightly dilated beyond the middle and then tapering to narrowly rounded apex; internal face with black sensory tubercles arranged into three groups, apical group situated inside apical margin, lateral group along the lateral margins, central group at both sides of median portion, the first group composed of small and rather dense tubercles, the second sparser than the first, the last forming a couple of parallel rows; apical margin fringed with four short setae.

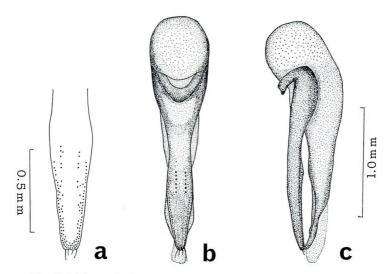


Fig. 8. Male genital organ of *Cyrtothorax rufomaculatus* sp. nov. a, Apical part of inner face of style with sensory tubercles; b, ventral view; c, lateral view.

Type-series. Holotype:  $\lozenge$ , Near Lushan, about 1200 m alt., Nantou Hsien, 18. VIII. 1970, Y. Shibata leg. Allotype:  $\lozenge$ , Near Nanshanchi, about 830 m alt., 24. VII. 1974, Y. Shibata leg. Paratypes:  $1 \diamondsuit$ ,  $1 \diamondsuit$ , Near Wushe, about 1100 m alt., Nantou Hsien, 25. VIII. 1970, N. Ishii leg.;  $1 \diamondsuit$ , Koantauchi, about 650 m alt., Nantou Hsien, 25. VII. 1973, Y. Shibata leg.;  $1 \diamondsuit$ , Wulai, Taipei Hsien, 26. VIII. 1970, Y. Shibata leg.;  $1 \diamondsuit$ , same locality, 23. VIII. 1972, K. Mizusawa leg.;  $4 \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ ,  $4 \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ , Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 31. VII. 1976, Y. Shibata leg.;  $1 \diamondsuit$ , Near Shanpinglu, Kaohsiung Hsien, 3. VIII. 1976, Y. Shibata leg.

Holo- and allotypes are preserved in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory of the Tokyo University of Agriculture and the paratypes are in my collection.

In general appearance, this new species somewhat resembles *C. signatus* Cameron, 1932, from Ceylon, but it can be easily distinguished from the latter by the following points: 1) shape of pronotum is not so strongly transverse, and not acutely pointed at anterior angles, 2) almost polished pronotum and on either side before the middle it has no impression, 3) broader reddish yellow marking on the elytra. Six species of this genus have hitherto been recorded from Southeast Asia, but none of the species have been reported from Taiwan.

All the specimens were found in fungi growing out dead trees or collected under dead leaves piled near a stream.

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## Notes and Descriptions of Formosan Carabidae Taken by Dr. S.-I. UÉNO in 1961 (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

IX. Supplement to Part 5, Harpalini

#### By AKINOBU HABU

Laboratory of Insect Identification and Taxonomy, National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Nishigahara II, Kita-ku, Tokyo-114

There are in Dr. S.-I. Uéno's collection a few specimens of three *Trichotichnus* species, all of which almost agree with the nonspecific description of *T. chuji* Jedlička, 1949, Acta Soc. Ent. Čech., 46, pp. 108, 110 (Formosa: "Urai"). Having been unable to clarify the identity of this species, I leave it to a future occasion and describe them in this paper.

Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) wansuiensis sp. nov.

Description. Length 7.3 mm. Width 2.9 mm.

Black, faintly reddish under spotlight, shiny, elytra very slightly iridescent; labrum and mandibles reddish black, palpi pale reddish brown, somewhat yellowish, antennae and legs reddish brown, rather light, lateral margins of pronotum reddish brown, lateral margin of elytra black; ventral side reddish black.

<sup>[</sup>Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 31-39, July, 1979]

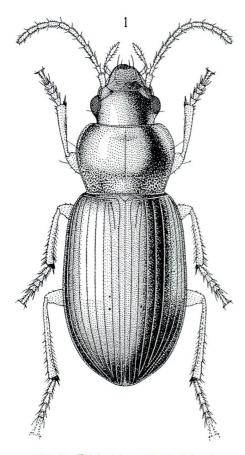


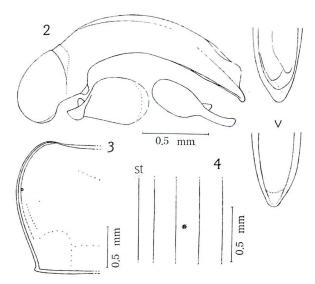
Fig. 1. Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) wansuiensis sp. nov., 3.

Pronotum (Fig. 3) fairly convex, widest before twofifths. one and two-fifths times as wide as head, one and three-sevenths times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.39, WP/LP 1.44, WP/WBP 1.24 in ☼); surface distinctly, densely punctate at basal area, punctures extending forward beyond middle at lateral areas. basal punctate area interrupted at middle by hardly punctate area, disc with some faint transverse rugae; microsculpture somewhat distinct, forming moderately transverse meshes on disc. distincter. isodiametric at basal area and forming fairly transverse meshes at lateral areas; apex shallowly emarginate, border distinct and complete; apical angles a little protrudent. widely rounded; base almost border distinct complete; basal angles well protrudent laterally as distinct tooth at apex; lateral margins distinctly bordered, well rounded anteriorly, slightly roundly,

moderately contracted posteriorly, hardly sinuate; lateral furrows narrow, hardly dilated posteriorly; lateral setae a little before three-eighths; median line effaced a little behind apical border, indistinct at basal area; anterior transverse impression shallow, posterior transverse impression faint; basal foveae shallow, indistinct, not convex outside.

Wings half-reduced, not folded, a little shorter than elytra. Elytra moderately convex, ovate, widest at middle, one and one-fourth times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.25), one and one-half times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture rather faint; basal border gently slanting outward, forming obtuse angle at shoulder; tooth of shoulder not distinct; lateral margin evenly, moderately dilated towards

middle; apical sinuation faint; apex rounded; striae moderately deep, not punctate; scutellary striole moderately long; intervals slightly convex, interval 3 (Fig. 4) with one pore<sup>1)</sup> at three-fifths, pore distinctly remote from stria 2 (less distant from stria 2 than from stria 3); marginal series a little interrupted at middle, 8+11.



Figs. 2-4. Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) wansuiensis sp. nov.

- 2. Male genitalia. v: apical part of aedeagus in ventral view. 3. Pronotum.
- 4. Intervals 1 to 4 of right elytron. st:suture.

Fore tibiae not sulcate; segment 1 of mid tarsi of  $\circ$  without distinct adhesive hairs ventrally; hind tarsi probably fully shorter than head width, segment 1 one and three-sevenths times as long as segment 2, segment 5 missing in single  $\circ$ ; tarsal segment 5 with three setae on either ventrolateral margin (in fore and mid tarsi).

Ventral side not punctate, sternite 2 at median area and sternite 3 at anteromedian area sparsely pubescent; metepisterna rather long, L/ W 1.31; sternite 6 of  $\mbox{$\circ$}$  with single seta on either side at apex.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2) hardly twisted, moderately curved, apical part neither prolonged nor tapering, but rather thick, apex somewhat deflexed, ventral side distinctly bordered on either side, interspace of

<sup>1)</sup> There are abnormally two pores a little separated from each other at about three-fifths on the left elytron, both pores remote from the second stria.

borders wide, depressed, rather deeply concave near middle, borders not serrate; surface not rugose, without microsculpture; apical orifice on dorsal side; apical lamella rather short, one and three-fourths times as wide as long, very slightly sinuate on lateral margins, apex well rounded, without border on dorsal and ventral sides though somewhat tumid on ventral side; right paramere longer than left paramere, well rounded at apex.

Distribution. Formosa.

Type-specimen. Holotype: %, VII. 3, 1961, Mt. Wan-sui, Mts. A-li, at alt. 2300 m. Remarks. The half-reduced wings, the elytral dorsal pore remote from the second stria (Fig. 4), the rather long metepisterna, and the aedeagus with a shorter apical lamella, without any copulatory piece inside (Fig. 2) point out that this new species is distant from the following two species which belong to my leptopusgroup. The position of the dorsal pore of the third elytral interval seems to be unusual in the species of Trichotichnus so far as I am aware.

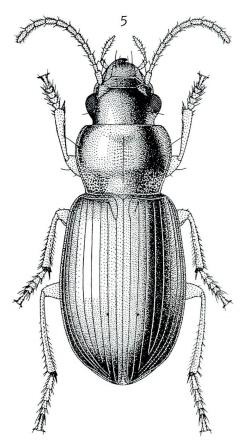
#### Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) lulinensis sp. nov.

Description. Length 8.3-8.8 mm. Width 3.2-3.4 mm.

Black, somewhat reddish under spotlight, shiny, elytra faintly iridescent; labrum and mandibles dark reddish brown, palpi pale reddish brown, antennae and legs reddish brown, lateral margins of pronotum dark reddish brown, lateral margin of elytra almost black; ventral side reddish black.

Head relatively wide, convex, not punctate; microsculpture hardly visible on disc, forming moderately transverse meshes around supraorbital setae; supraorbital setae on level of hind margin of eyes, fairly distant from eyes; eyes convex, somewhat small, WH/WF 1.33, 1.35 in two  $\circ \circ$ , genuine ventral margin and apparent ventral margin similar to those of *leptopus* of Japan; frontal impressions rather deep, becoming shallow laterally, reaching frontal lateral furrows; antennae reaching shoulder of elytra; labrum shallowly or somewhat deeply emarginate at apex; penultimate segment three-fourths as long as apical segment in maxillary palpi, a little shorter than apical segment in labial palpi; mentum tooth almost pointed at apex in holotype, weakly bifid in paratype (aberration?); ligula well dilated at apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 7) moderately convex, widest at or behind two-fifths, less than one and one-third times as wide as head, at least one and three-eighths times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.26, 1.31, WP/LP 1.37, 1.45, WP/WBP 1.27, 1.22, in holotype and paratype respectively); surface densely punctate at basal area, sparsely punctate at apical and lateral areas (hardly punctate at apical area in holotype), sparsely, transversely rugose at central area, basal punctate area interrupted at



middle in holotype, uninterrupted though punctures less dense at middle in paratype; microsculpture rather faint. forming fairly transverse meshes on disc, rather distinct, meshes less transverse at basal punctate area: apex even. border effaced at median area: apical angles obtuse rounded, not protrudent; base almost even, somewhat oblique near basal angles, completely bordered; basal angles distinctly angulate, fairly protrudent laterally at apex; lateral margins bordered, moderately contracted posteriorly, slightly sinuate before basal angles: lateral furrows narrow, hardly dilated posteriorly; lateral setae before two-fifths; median line reaching neither extremity; anterior transverse impression somewhat deep, posterior impression faint; basal foveae shallow (shallower and indistinct in holotype), outside area hardly or slightly convex.

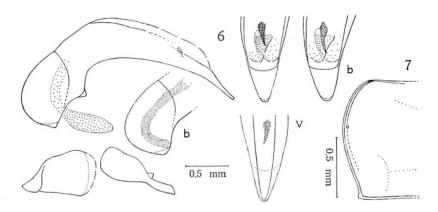
Wings fairly reduced, fully shorter than elytra. Elytra

fairly convex (more convex than in *leptopus*), ovate, widest a little before middle, WE/WP 1.30, 1.22 in holotype and paratype respectively, a little less than one and one-half times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture faint; basal border almost level at inner half, weakly oblique (hardly oblique in paratype) at outer half, forming obtuse angle at shoulder; tooth of shoulder small; lateral margin straightly, moderately dilated towards middle; apical sinuation shallow; apex rounded; striae moderately impressed, impunctate; scutellary striole somewhat shortened (abnormally reaching stria 1 on left elytron in holotype); intervals almost flat, interval 3 with one pore at five-eighths, pore adjoining stria 2; marginal series interrupted at middle,

7 - 8 + 8 in holotype, 8 + 9 in paratype.

Fore tibiae not sulcate; segment 1 of mid tarsi of  $\circ$  with adhesive hairs ventrally at apical area; hind tarsi fully shorter than (three-fourths as long as) head width, segment 1 more than one and one-third (holotype) or more than one and one-half times (paratype) as long as segment 2, segment 5 longer than segment 1, proportion 1.12 (paratype), 1.17 (holotype); tarsal segment 5 with two or three setae on either ventrolateral margin.

Prosternum (laterally), metasternum (laterally), mesoepisterna (apically), pro- and metepisterna distinctly punctate, sternite 2 at median area and sternite 3 at anteromedian area slightly pubescent; metepisterna longer than wide, L/W 1.10 (paratype), 1.18 (holotype); sternite 6 of \$ bisetose on either side at apex.



Figs. 6, 7. Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) lulinensis sp. nov. 6. Male genitalia, holotype. v:apical part of aedeagus in ventral view.

b. paratype. 7. Pronotum.

Aedeagus (Fig. 6) slightly twisted to right side, fairly curved, gently bent ventrally at about apical one-sixth, apical one-seventh tapering apically, apical part thin, apex neither reflexed nor deflexed, ventral side distinctly bordered on either side from before basal orifice to apex, interspace of borders flatly depressed, borders not serrate; surface not rugose, without microsculpture at apical half; apical orifice on dorsal side; apical lamella one and one-eighth to -seventh times as long as wide, evenly, gently contracted apically, apex rounded, obscurely bordered on dorsal and ventral sides; right paramere longer than left paramere, widely rounded at apex.

Distribution. Formosa.

Type-series. Holotype:  $\Diamond$ , VII. 2, 1961, Mt. Lu-lin. Paratype:  $1~\Diamond$ , VII. 1, 1961, Mt. Lu-lin.

Remarks. The new species is distinguishable from all the species of the leptopus-group of Japan by the smaller size, the legs distinctly shorter, and the aedeagus prolonged and thin at the apical part in a lateral view, with the apical lamella longer and more contracted apically, fairly narrow at the apex. The thorn-like copulatory piece inside the aedeagus is moderately large and normal in its position.

Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) yushanensis sp. nov.

Description. Length 9.8 mm. Width 3.8 mm.

Reddish black. rather shiny, elytra hardly iridescent; labrum and mandibles reddish black, palpi light reddish brown. antennae and legs reddish brown, femora and tibiae slightly dark, lateral margins of pronotum faintly lateral margin reddish. elytra not reddish; ventral side reddish black.

Head relatively large, well convex, not punctate; microsculpture hardly visible on disc, forming moderately transverse meshes around supraorbital setae; supraorbital setae a little before level of hind margin of eyes, fairly distant from eyes; eyes convex, somewhat small, WH/WF 1.32 in one ♀, genuine ventral margin and apparent ventral margin almost similar to those of leptopus; frontal impressions moderately deep, distinctly reaching frontal lateral furrows: antennae a little extending beyond shoulder; labrum somewhat deeply emarginate

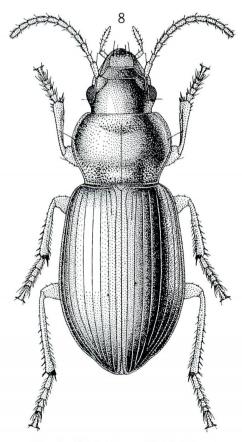


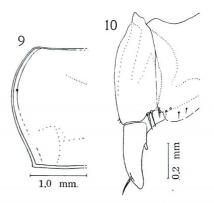
Fig. 8. Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) yushanensis sp. nov.,  $\varphi$ .

at apex; penultimate segment one and two-sevenths times as long as apical segment in maxillary palpi, a little shorter than apical segment in labial palpi; mentum tooth somewhat short, wide, widely rounded at apex; ligula well dilated at apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 9) fairly convex, widest behind two-fifths, one and two-fifths times as wide as head, one and two-fifths times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.39, WP/LP 1.41, WP/WBP 1.33 in one ♀); surface transversely rugose on disc, densely, distinctly punctate at basal and lateral areas (punctures less dense at median basal area, but basal punctate area not interrupted at middle), rather densely punctate on apical area, hardly punctate at central area of disc; microsculpture forming moderately transverse meshes, faint on disc, rather distinct at basal and lateral areas; apex even, border effaced at middle; apical angles rounded, hardly protrudent; base slightly emarginate at median area, straight and level at lateral areas, completely bordered; basal angles somewhat protrudent laterally at apex as small tooth; lateral margins bordered, fairly contracted (more contracted than in lulinensis) posteriorly, with obscure sinuation before basal angles; lateral furrows rather narrow, slightly dilated posteriorly; lateral setae before twofifths; median line abbreviate at apical area, reaching basal border; anterior transverse impression rather deep, posterior impression shallow; basal foveae somewhat deep, each outside area somewhat convex.

Wings well reduced. Elytra fairly convex, ovate, widest at middle, one and one-fourth times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.26), one and

one-half times as long as wide: surface not punctate; microsculpture rather faint: basal border a little sinuate, weakly oblique outward, forming widely obtuse angle at shoulder; shoulder with minute tooth; lateral margin slightly roundly, fairly dilated towards middle; apical sinuation somewhat deep; apex rounded; striae moderately impressed, not punctate; scutellary striole fully long; intervals almost flat, interval 3 with one pore at or behind middle, pore adjoining stria 2; marginal series almost continuous, pores



Figs. 9, 10. Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) yushanensis sp. nov.

9. Pronotum. 10. Left stylus and inner part of hemisternite.

nineteen or twenty.

Fore tibiae longitudinally, distinctly sulcate; hind tarsi fully shorter than (four-fifths as long as) head width, segment 1 one and two-fifths times as long as segment 2, segment 5 distinctly longer than segment 1, proportion 1.21; tarsal segment 5 with three setae on either ventro-lateral margin.

Ventral side with some punctures at mesoepisterna anteriorly, metepisterna, and metasternum laterally, sternite 2 sparsely pubescent at median area; metepisterna longer than wide, L/W 1.17 in one  $\circ$ .

Basal segment of styluses (Fig. 10) with two distinct setae at outer apical area, two very short and fine hairs at inner apical area, apical segment rather stout, moderately curved at apical half, with one short spine on dorsal outer and ventral outer margins, dorsal spine at about middle, ventral spine at about basal one-third; hemisternites with a few short and fine hairs at apical membranous area.

Distribution. Formosa.

Type-specimen. Holotype: ♀, VII. 1, 1961, Mt. Yü-shan.

# New or Little Known Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) from Japan and its Adjacent Regions, II.

#### By Shinsaku Kimoto

Biological Laboratory, Department of General Education, School of Medicine, Kurume University, Kurume

In this paper, the author describes a new species of subfamily Eumolpinae collected in the Ryukyu Archipelago, and some notes on the scientific names on the Japanese species.

#### Subfamily Eumolpinae

Basilepta borodinense n. sp.

Body oblong-oval, convex. Head, prothorax and ventral surfaces of meso- and metathorax dark brown; elytron, ventral surface of abdomen and legs yellowish brown; antenna yellowish brown with five or six apical segments pitchy brown.

Head strongly and closely punctate, frons with a pair of longitudinal short costae laterally. Antenna filifrom, distinctly longer than half length of body; first segment robust, somewhat club-shaped; second shortest, robuster, nearly 3/4 as long as first; third slender, nearly 13/4 times as long as second; fourth slightly longer than third; fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape; sixth sightly shorter than fifth but slightly robuster; seventh subequal to sixth in length and shape; eighth slightly shorter than seventh and slightly robuster; ninth and tenth subequal to eighth in length and shape: eleventh nearly 11/4 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed.



Fig. 1. Basilepta borodinense n. sp.

<sup>[</sup>Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 41-45, July, 1979]

Pronotum transverse, about one and half times as wide as long, widest slightly behind middle and strongly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior angle somewhat denticulate and with a setigerous puncture, and basal angle slightly tuberculate and with a setigerous puncture; anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, immarginate, and posterior margin widely rounded posteriorly and distinctly marginate; dorsal surface closely and distinctly punctate; proepimeron sparsely but distinctly punctate. Scutellum subtrigonate, with apex rounded; surface slightly convex, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron subparallelsided with apex rounded; subbasal area slightly convex and separated from behind by a shallow transverse furrow; punctures regularly arranged in longitudinal rows, and these punctures larger and deeper on basal area and much finer and shallower on apical area; humeri strongly raised and with a short costa starting from humeri.

Length: 3.0-3.5 mm.

Holotype: Minami-Daito I., Ryukyu Is., Japan (10. v. 1974, S. Azuma leg.) (Type No. 2139, Kyushu Univ.).

Paratopotypes: 2 exs., same data as the holotype.

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Minami-Daito I.).

This new species closely resembles Basilepta pallidulum BALY and B.hirayamai Chûjô, but is clearly separable from them in having the head and pronotum more closely and distinctly punctate.

#### Subfamily Alticinae

#### Genus Orthocrepis Weise

Orthocrepis Weise, 1888, Naturg. Ins. Deutsch., 6:850 (type species: Haltica ruficollis Lucas) (as subgenus of Hermaeophaga).—Porta, 1934, Fn. Col. Ital., 4:337.—Bechyné, 1955, Ann. Mus. Cong. Tervuren, ser. 8, 40:224 (Genus Orthocrepis).—Scherer, 1961, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 12 (1): 267; 1969, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 22:109.

#### Orthocrepis adamsii (Baly)

Hermaeophaga adamsii Baly, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1874: 193 (Japan: Tsushima; BM).—Сно̀јо̂, 1936, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 26:19 (Kyushu, incl. Tsushima).—Сно̀јо̂ & Кімото, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 181 (Japan).—Кімото, 1966, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (4): 622 (Honshu, Sado I., Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima).

Orthocrepis adamsi: Bechyne, 1955, Ann. Mus. Cong. Tervuren, ser. 8, 40: 224 (genus).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Sado I., Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima).

According to Bechyne (1955), the Japanese species adamsii Baly should be

transferred to *Orthocrepis* from *Hermaeophaga*. Genus *Orthocrepis* can be separable from genus *Hermaeophaga*, in having the following character.

#### Genus Orthaltica CROTCH

Orthaltica Crotch, 1873, In Crotch & Cantab, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1873: 69 (type: Crioceris cophalina Fabricius; N. America).—Horn, 1889, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 16: 236, 247.—Heikertinger, 1924–25 (1925), Kol. Rundsch., 11: 65.— Arnett, 1963, Beetles Unit. States: 914, 938.— Scherer, 1974, Col. Bull., 28 (2): 65.

Leptotrix Horn, 1889, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 16:236, 249 (type: Haltica recticollis LeConte; N. America; nec Menge, 1868, Araneae), refer Leptotrichaltica. Livolia Jacoby, 1903, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1903:15 (type: L. sulcicollis Jacoby; Africa).— Scherer, 1961, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 12:268 (key), 284 (key); 1969, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 22:10 (key), 19 (key), 118, 242; 1971, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 22:1-37.— Samuelson, 1965, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 30:110.— Scherer, 1974, Col. Bull., 28 (2):66 (-Orthaltica).

Leptotrichaltica Heikertinger, 1924–25 (1925), Kol. Rundsch., 11:68 (new name for Leptotrix Horn). — Scherer, 1974, Col. Bull., 28 (2): 66 (=Orthaltica).

Micrepitrix Laboissière, 1933, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, ser. 2, 5 : 205 (type: M. coomani Laboissière; Indo-China). — Gressitt, 1955, Insects Micronesia, 17 (1): 31 (key), 1935. — Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1B: 743 (key), 757. — Samuelson, 1965, Pacif. Ins., 7 (2): 219; 1967, loc. cit., 9 (1): 140 (key). — Scherer, 1969, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 22: 10 (key), 98; 1971, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 22: 10 (=Livolia).

Serraticollis B. H. WHITE, 1942, Ent. News, 53:17 (type: Serraticollis rhoti WHITE; California).—Arnett, 1963, Beetles Unit. States: 938 (=Leptrichaltica). The genus Micrepitrix Laboissière was treated as a synonym of Livolia Jacoby by Scherer (1969), and the latter was again treated by the same author (1971) as a synonym of N. American genus Orthaltica Crotch.

#### Orthaltica shirozui (Chûjô) New Combination

Epithrix shirozui Сно́јо, 1957, Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2 (52): 5 (Shinmura — Akatsuchi-yama in Amami-Ôshima). — Кімото, 1965, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (3): 419 (Amami-Ôshima).

Micrepitrix shirozui: Kimoto & Gressitt, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2): 542 (Amami-Ôshima).

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Amami-Ôshima).

#### Orthaltica okinawana (Kimoto & Gressitt) New Combination

Micrepitrix okinawana Kimoto & Gressitt, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2): 543 (Amami-

Ôshima, Okinawa, Iriomote).

Livolia okinawana: Samuelson, 1973, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 30: 112 (genus).

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

#### Genus Phyllotreta Stephens

#### Phyllotreta striolata (FABRICIUS)

Crioceris vittata Fabricius, 1801, Syst. El., 1:469 (sp. 95) (Carolinae) (nec Crioceris vittata Fabricius, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 122 (sp. 23) from "Carolina", present name Acalymma vittata Fabricius, Galerucinae).

Crioceris striolata Fabricius, 1803, Index Syst. El.: 38 (new name for Crioceris vittata Fabricius, 1801, nec 1775). — Illiger, 1803, Mag. Insekt., 2: 293 (mentioned).

Haltica striolata: Illiger, 1807, Mag. Insekt., 6:148 (Pennsylvania).

Phyllotreta vittata: Heikertinger, 1912, in Reitter, Fauna Germanica, 4:175 (N. Europa, N. Asia, N. America). — Mohr, 1966, Käfer Mittel Europas, 9:21. — Pope, 1977, Kloet and Hincks, A Check List of British Insects, 3:75. — Warchalowski, 1978, Klucze do Oznaczania Owadów Polski, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Alticinae: 25. — and many others.

Phyllotreta striolata: Barber, 1947, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 49 (6): 156, 157 (nomenclature). — Smith, 1977, Col. Bull., 31 (1): 89 (notes on type specimen).

Distribution : Holarctic, India, Nepal, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Hainan, Taiwan, Sumatra, Ryukyu Is., Japan, Korea, Sachalin.

The scientific name of famous injurious insect "Striped Flea Beetle" has been used by many entomologists as *Phyllotreta vittata* Fabricius. However, this name is not valid for this beetle, because of its homonymy as stated by Barber (1947) long time ago.

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22:1-251.

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# A New Species of *Aporotritoma* from Taiwan. (Col., Erotylidae)

#### Ву Уоѕнімі Кічочама

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Mr. Taichi Shibata for his constant guidance and kind help in literature, materials and various ways. I am also very thankful to Dr. Masao Hayashi, Messis. Sadanari Hisamatsu, Michitaka Chûjô, Masafumi Ohkura, Hiroshi Ishida, Kiyoshi Ôkubo, Masamichi Iwasaki and the members of the Osaka Coleopterological Society for their kind help in literature, materials and some ways.

#### Aporotritoma maedai sp. nov.

Oval, rather strongly convex, shining and smooth. Light testaceous, elytra more reddish, head exclusive of underside black, sometimes clypeus and frons partly dark brown like scutellum; pronotum ivory-white in fresh condition or creamy, with a black median longitudinal stripe, which occupying about one-third of disc and adjoining apical and basal margins, wide at base, gradually narrowed anteriorly, but often weakly constricted before middle, the deep colour shading into lateral paler one.

Head finely, distinctly and not punctured, but little punctured partly between antennal insertions and rugosely so lateral depressed parts of clypeus, with two rounded shallow depressions on vertex; clypeus transverse, distinctly bordered on side margins except middle of apical one, which very slightly emarginate: clypeal suture scarcely visible, sometimes abbreviated in middle; occipital portion bearing a pair of short and parallel stridulatory files; eyes finely faceted, small and moderately protrudent.

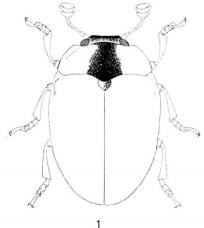
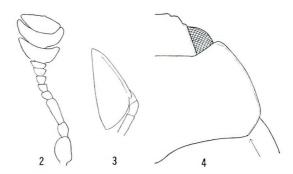


Fig. 1. Aporotritoma maedai sp. nov.

Antennae (Fig. 2) relatively short, 1st joint stout, oblong, 2nd cylindrical,

<sup>[</sup>Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 47-49, July, 1979]

thinner and shorter than 1st, 3rd slender, longest, almost 3.3 times as long as wide, subequal in length to succeeding three joints together, 4th to 6th subquadrate, 7th and 8th cup-shaped, respectively wider than long; club consisting of three extremely transverse joints, conspicuous, compact and nearly as wide as its medial total length, 10th of which subcrescent in shape as 9th, almost 3.6 times as wide as long, a little wider than 9th or 11th, 11th transverse-oval, flattened towards subtruncate apex. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi (Fig. 3) widely triangular, almost 2.5 times as wide as long; lacinae armed with a usual sharp projection at each top. Mentum elongate-pentagonal, excavated on disc, submentum transverse.



Figs. 2-4. 2. Antenna; 3. Maxillary palpus; 4. Latero-basal part of pronotum.

Pronotum transverse, almost 2.2 times as wide as its median length, widest at base; lateral margins arcuate and strongly narrowed anteriorly from base, distinctly bordered; apical margin nearly straight, finely bordered throughout, basal one bisinuate, but its latero-basal parts (Fig. 4) recurved in an obtuse angle and antero-obliquely truncate, lateral border ending in the turned point; apical angles protrudent, rounded at apex, basal angles widely obtuse, well rounded, both with a small fovea at each corner, of basal one vague; discal punctures a little sparser than on head, fine, except for on each side along basal margin somewhat coarser. Scutellum subpentagonal, a little wider than long, acute at tip, with a few fine punctures.

Elytra a little longer than wide (1.24:1), widest at basal fourth; lateral margins gently arcuate and gradually narrowed from widest point to apical third, then rather strongly convergent towards apical

angles; base protuberant at humeral extreme part and well suited to the truncate side of pronotum, humeral protuberances subrectangular from side view; shoulder callosities prominent; each elytron with nine rows of strong punctures, intervals very finely, scarcely punctured, somewhat densely and distinctly on apical part.

Prosternum (Fig. 5) with a subtriangular plate in middle, which markedly elevated, consisting of convergent coxal lines anteriorly and of divergent basal parts (prosternal process) posteriorly; the coxal lines finely ridged and meeting with each other just behind an angulation at middle of prosternal apical margin; surface of plate very finely and sparsely punctured, flat, but weakly transversely convex on basal part;

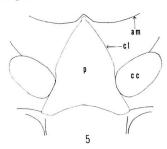


Fig. 5. Prosternum. am:apical margin; cl:coxal line; p:plate; cc:coxal cavity.

each side of prosternum beside plate uneven, moderately punctured. Mesosternum transverse, convex, almost three times as wide as long, with a row of fine several punctures on apical area, but sometimes the punctures concealed by prosternal process. Metasternum finely, sparsely punctured medianly, coarsely so laterally as on metepisternum; middle coxal lines fine and short. Abdominal segments finely, somewhat strongly and densely pilose-punctured for major part, punctures becoming larger and sparser laterally, but those on each side of basal two segments coarse as on either side of metasternum; hind coxal lines fine, extending near apical margin of 1st segment. Legs relatively slender and long, in  $\mathsection$  more or less longer and robuster than in  $\mathsection$ ; all tibiae not strongly widened at apex; all tarsi slightly widened apically, in  $\mathsection$  basal two joints of front tarsi transverse, in  $\mathsection$  somewhat cylindrical, longer than wide.

Length: 3.5-4.2 mm.

The present species is easily separated from A. jucunda Arrow from N. India and all Japanese Aporotritoma-species by the dissimilar dorsal pattern, and differs from the latters in Japan (except A. tsushimana M. Chūjò) as follows: The body more widely oval, the antennal club nearly as wide as the median total length and the terminal joint subtruncate at the apex, and the basal margin of pronotum conspicuously obliquely truncate at each lateral part. While in the Japanese species the antennal club distinctly longer than wide, whose terminal joint rounded at apex, the basal margin of pronotum almost always conventionally bisinuate.



## Formosan Lebiini Collected by Professor T. SHIRÔZU in 1965 (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

#### By Akinobu Habu

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There are fifty-four specimens of the Lebiini collected by Professor T. Shirôzu in Formosa in 1965 among those of Formosan Carabid beetles taken by Dr. S.-I. Uéno in 1961. This paper is the result of my identification of these specimens.

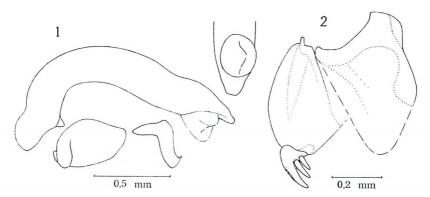
Special thanks are due to Dr. S.-I. Uéno for his giving me an opportunity to study the interesting specimens. The holotype of the new species described in this paper is deposited in the National Science Museum, Tokyo.

#### Subtribe CATASCOPINA

#### 1. Holcoderus formosanus Jedlička

3 ex., V. 19-30, 1965, Tottaka (purchased from a native collector).

Aedeagus (Fig. 1) fully chitinized, black in colour (inner structure not observable from without), rather slender, well curved, dorsal side depressed at about apical



Figs. 1, 2. Holcoderus formosanus Jedlička.

1. Male genitalia.

2. Female genitalia.

one-third, apical orifice opening at left lateroventral side; right paramere fully bent (about  $90^{\circ}$ ) before middle.

Apical segment of styluses (Fig. 2) short, well curved, but not L-shaped, wide at base, rather slender at apical half, not acuminate at apex, with two fully long, rather stout spines on outer ventral margin.

Although *Holcoderus* resembles *Catascopus* in general appearance, its male genitalia are distinctly different from those of the latter.

#### Subtribe PERICALINA

#### 2. Coptodera (Coptoderina) maculata Dupuis

3 ex., VI. 8, 1965, Nanzankei,

#### 3. Coptodera (Coptoderina) taiwana (Nakane)

2 ex., VI. 4, 1965, Hombukei; 2 ex., VI. 20, 1965, Nanzankei.

#### 4. Dolichoctis (Dolichoctis) striatus formosanus Habu

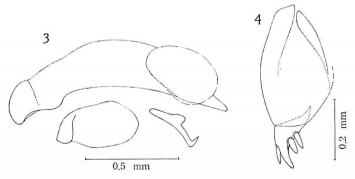
2 ex., VI. 4, 1965, Hombukei.

#### 5. Formosiella brunnea Jedlička

10 ex., V. 31, 1965, 1 ex., VI. 10, 1965, Tottaka.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3) gently curved, rather stout at middle, dorsal side convex at middle, apical orifice on left dorsolateral side, well delimited, apical lamella fully longer than wide; right paramere slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 4) similar to those of *Dolichoctis*, apical segment of styluses short, well sinuate at outer side, with one spine on dorsal side, with two



Figs. 3, 4. Formosiella brunnea Jedlicka.
3. Male genitalia. 4. Left stylus.

stout spines on ventral side near outer margin.

#### 6. Amphimenes asahinae Nakane

1 ex., V. 31, 1965, 4 ex., VI. 1, 1965, Tottaka.

#### Subtribe CALLEIDINA

#### 7. Calleida (Callidiola) splendidula (Fabricius)

1 ex., IV. 28, 1965, 1 ex., V. 21, 1965, 1 ex., VI. 26, 1965, Nanzankei; 1 ex., VI. 4, 1965, Hombukei.

#### 8. Calleida (Callidiola) lepida Redtenbacher

1 ex., VI. 8, 1965, Nanzankei.

#### 9. Lebidia formosana Kano

L. formosana is a distinct species and neither a subspecies nor an aberration of L. bioculata, and I give a fresh description in this place.

Description. Length 8.0-8.5 mm. Width 3.5-3.7 mm.

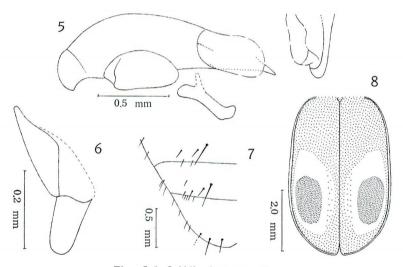
Orange or light orange, shiny, elytra somewhat mat; labrum orange, mandibles, palpi, antennae and legs pale reddish brown, antennal segments 5 to 11 more reddish, lateral explanate-reflexed areas of pronotum and lateral to apical margin of elytra brownish yellow, somewhat translucent, elytra (Fig. 8) with large yellowish white patch, apex of patch reaching basal one-third of elytra, hardly indented, orange part of elytra not infuscate around patch and therefore patch less defined than in *bioculata*, patch with large elliptic dark brown central patch just behind middle of elytra; ventral side yellowish orange.

Head almost flat, with scattered minute punctures, punctures somewhat dense at middle before level of anterior supraorbital setae; microsculpture faint, almost isodiametric; neck-constriction a little shallower on dorsal side than in *bioculata*; posterior supraorbital setae before level of hind margin of eyes; antennae reaching basal one-fifth of elytra, segment 3 a little longer than segment 4, as long as segment

<sup>1)</sup> KANO, 1929, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 19:522, 524.

5; mentum without protuberance in emargination.

Pronotum somewhat convex on disc, widest at middle, one and one-fourth to less than one and one-third times as wide as head, one and three-sevenths times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.24, 1.30, 1.31, WP/LP 1.46, 1.46, 1.43, WP/WBP 1.08, 1.04, 1.07, WBP/WAP 1.70, 1.72, 1.75, in one  $\Im$  and two  $\Im$  respectively); surface with rather dense fine punctures (punctures less dense than in *bioculata*); microsculpture hardly visible; apex more emarginate than in *bioculata*; apical angles gently protrudent, rounded; base slightly rounded at median area; basal angles almost rectangular or somewhat obtuse, dull or narrowly rounded at apex; lateral margins fairly contracted anteriorly, a little contracted posteriorly, shallowly sinuate far before basal angles in two ex., even in one ex.; anterior and posterior transverse impressions and basal foveae similar to those of *bioculata*.



Figs. 5-8. Lebidia formosana KANO.

- 5. Male genitalia. 6. Left stylus (rather teneral).
- 7. Sternites 4 to 6, \u03b3. 8. Elytra showing patches.

Elytra convex, widest behind middle, one and four-fifths times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.80, 1.79 in one  $\Diamond$  and one  $\Diamond$ ), a little less than one and one-half times as long as wide; microsculpture distinct, almost isodiametric.

Sternites 4 and 5 (Fig. 7) with one pair of setae at middle, with some rather short secondary setae outside ordinary seta on either side, sternite 6 with three setae and some short setae on either side.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5) similar in form to that of *bioculata*, but gently curved ventrally before apex, apical orifice opening on left dorsolateral side; apical lamella in dorsal view twice as wide as long, roundly, well contracted apically, apex fairly rounded.

Styluses (Fig. 6) bent, basal segment narrow, fully narrower at apex, adjoining only inner basal angle of apical segment, apical segment almost cylindrical, slightly contracted apically, nearly twice as long as wide, widely rounded at apex, glabrous, pores invisible (genitalia rather teneral in one  $\varphi$  examined).

Remarks. It is distinguishable from L. bioculata Morawitz by the elytral orange part not infuscate around the yellowish white patch which is fully larger, not so well defined as in L. bioculata, the fourth and fifth sternites with some secondary setae outside a pair of the ordinary setae, the aedeagus with the apical orifice opening more laterally, with only one short indistinct stripe inside at apical one-third, and the styluses with a narrower basal segment.

Correction. I made a mistake in the generic characteristics of Lebidia in my Fauna Japonica, Carabidae, Truncatipennes-group (1967), p. 144. I wrote "Elytra.... without dorsal pores", but I rectify it here as "Elytra.... with one small dorsal pore at or before two-thirds on supposed interval 3".

#### 10. Physodera eschscholtzi Parry

1 ex., VI. 17, 1965, Nanzankei.

Styluses (Fig. 9) slender, apical segment two and three-fourths times as long as wide at base, widest at base, somewhat contracted apically, apex narrowly rounded, densely pubescent, outer and inner margins more or less pubescent.

Judging from the structure of the female genitalia, *Physodera* has a close relationship to *Endynomena*, *Lachnoderma* and *Anchista*—concerning the female genitalia of these three genera, see HABU, 1967, Fauna Japonica, Carabidae, Truncatipennes-group, p. 10, fig. 41 and p. 135, figs. 243 and 244.

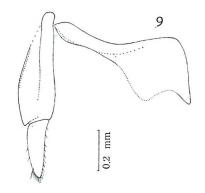


Fig. 9. Female genitalia of *Physodera* eschscholtzi Parry.

#### 11. Parena albomaculata sp. nov.

Description. Length 6.5–7.4 mm (from apex of mandible to apex of elytra) or 6.8–7.7 mm (to apex of abdomen). Width 2.6–3.1 mm.

Shiny, reddish brown, faintly dark; frons with reddish yellow reversely triangular area at middle just behind fronto-clypeal suture, clypeus, labrum, mandibles (with apex black), palpi, antennae and legs reddish yellow, lateral explanate-reflexed areas of pronotum and lateral to apical margin of elytra reddish yellow, pronotum obscurely yellowish or pale along median line, elytra reddish yellow on intervals 1 to 2 (partly 3) at basal three-sevenths (yellowish part of interval 1 extending posteriorly and merged into patch), with large, transverse, dentate, dirty-white patch near middle on intervals 1 to 8, patch most protrudent forward on interval 3, short on interval 4, thence long (almost as long as on interval 2 or 3), diminishing in length from intervals 6 to 8, patch not touching basal reddish yellow part except on interval 1, one small yellowish spot present on interval 5 at basal one-sixth in one ex., without spot in other ex.; ventral side reddish yellow.

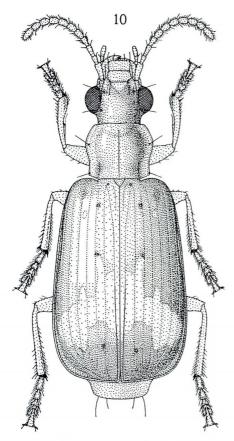


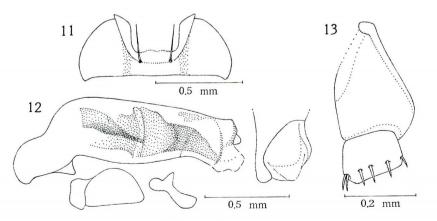
Fig. 10. Parena albomaculata sp. nov., ♀.

Head slightly convex between eyes, with scattered minute punctures; microsculpture absent; WH/WF 1.86, 1.88 in one  $\Diamond$  and one  $\Diamond$ : frontal impressions rather shallow or somewhat deep, terminating a little behind level of anterior supraorbital setae: antennae a little extending beyond base of pronotum, segment 5 a little longer than segment 4; labrum distinctly dilated towards apex: mentum (Fig. 11) with lateral lobes moderately long and wide, epilobes moderately wide, apex distinctly protrudent beyond lateral lobes, apical margin emargination not chitinized, pores distinct, setae long.

Pronotum fairly convex, widest before two-fifths, slightly narrower than head, one and one-fifth times as wide as long (WP/WH 0.92, 0.97, WP/LP 1.18, 1.23, WP/WBP 1.15, 1.09, in one 8 and

one \$\pi\$ respectively); surface with a few indistinct punctures on lateral explanate-reflexed areas in one ex., not punctate but transversely rugose on disc in other ex.; microsculpture absent; apex slightly undulate or trisinuate; apical angles depressed, not or slightly protrudent, rounded; base slightly prominent at middle, faintly bisinuate, moderately oblique at lateral areas; basal angles obtuse, somewhat dull; lateral margins gently arcuate, distinctly sinuate far before basal angles, thence gently dilated up to basal angles; lateral explanate-reflexed areas rather wide; median line fine, distinct, not reaching apex, reaching base; anterior transverse impression rather shallow or somewhat deep, posterior transverse impression indistinct; basal foveae deep.

Elytra fairly convex in one ex., almost flat at central area in other ex., widest at five-eighths to two-thirds, with shallow small depression at humeral area on intervals 5 to 6, twice as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 2.01, 2.02 in one  $\, \circ \,$  and one  $\, \circ \,$  ), just or more than one and one-half times as long as wide; surface with scattered fine punctures; microsculpture absent; apical truncation gently oblique and somewhat rounded, outer apical angle widely rounded, inner apical angle almost rectangular, without tooth; striae rather distinct, finely punctate; intervals slightly convex, interval 3 with three pores at one-eighth, three-eighths and five-sixths, first and second pores adjoining stria 3, third pore adjoining stria 2; marginal series not interrupted at middle, pores twenty-two to twenty-four.



Figs. 11-13. Parena albomaculata sp. nov. 11. Mentum. 12. Male genitalia. 13. Left stylus.

Aedeagus (Fig. 12) somewhat stout; apical lamella in ventral view short, widely rounded at apex.

Apical segment of styluses (Fig. 13) transverse, one and three-eighths times as wide as long, with apical margin almost even, with six spines at subapical area, spines well distant from apical margin.

Distribution. Formosa.

Type-series. Holotype:  $\Diamond$ , VI. 1, 1965, Tottaka. Paratype: 1  $\Diamond$ , V. 18, 1965, Tottaka.

Remarks. This new species well resembles P. malaisei (Andrewes) from Burma, but the fourth to eleventh segments of the antennae and the lateral margin of the elytra are not "piceous" but reddish yellow, the head is not also "piceous", the pronotum is without piceous stripes, and the third elytral interval is with the third pore not close to the apex but fully distant from it.

#### 12. Parena formosana Ohkura

1 ex., V. 18, 1965, 1 ex., VI. 29, 1965, Tottaka.

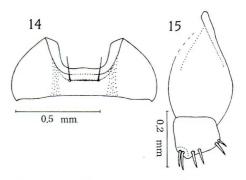
Basal patch of elytra absent, median patch small, dark brown in colour in these specimens.

WH/WF 1.82, 1.87, WP/WH 0.98, 1.03, WP/LP 1.23, 1.27, WP/WBP(s) 1.11, 1.12, WE/WP 1.98, 2.14, in two  $\varphi \varphi$ .

Mentum (Fig. 14) with epilobes not exceeding lateral lobes, apical margin in emargination distinct, two setae present, setae shorter and finer than in preceding sp.

Elytra one and one-half to one and four-sevenths times as long as wide; microsculpture rather faint, isodiametric.

Apical segment of styluses (Fig. 15) slightly wider than long, somewhat sinuate at apical margin, with six spines, spines almost touching or a little separated from apical margin.



Figs. 14, 15. Parena formosana Ohkura. 15. Mentum. 16. Left stylus.

#### Subtribe LEBIINA

#### 13. Lebia (Poecilothais) fassati Jedlička

2ex., V. 18, 1965, 2ex., V. 19, 1965, 1ex., VI. 11, 1965, 1ex. VI. 29, 1965, Tottaka.

#### 14. Lebia (Poecilothais) sp.

1 ex., V. 19, 1965, Tottaka.

#### Subtribe DEMETRIINA

15. Peliocypas (Peliocypas) horni (Jedlička)

1 ex., VI. 20, 1965, Nanzankei.

#### Subtribe DROMIINA

16. Dromius (Lebidromius) formosanus (Jedlička)1 ex., V. 19, 1965, Tottaka.

17. Dromius (Lebidromius) miwai (Jedlička)

3 ex., V. 18, 1965, 1 ex., V. 19, 1965, 1 ex., VI. 1, 1965, Tottaka.

# Notes on *Endynomena* CHAUDOIR and *Orionella* JEDLIČKA (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

#### By Akinobu Habu

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I committed inadvertently two mistakes with regard to the genus *Endynomena* in my Fauna Japonica, Carabidae, Truncatipennes Group, 1967. One is the oversight of *Orionella Jedlička*, 1963, owing to misarrangement of cards, and the other is an erroneous description of *Endynomena* due to neglect of examining the typespecies.

At that time I thought that *Orionella* was identical with *Endynomena* on account of Jedlicka's insufficient descriptions. I have lately had an opportunity to examine some specimens of *Endynomena pradieri* (Fairmaire), the type-species of *Endynomena*, thanks to Mr. T. Shibata and Dr. S.-I. Uéno. The examination has revealed that *Orionella* is distinctly different from *Endynomena* and that my description of *Endynomena* represents *Orionella*.

The styluses of the female genitalia bespeak that both the genera belong to my Calleida-group of the subtribe Calleidina, but the aedeagus is quite dissimilar between them. The strongly twisted glabrous aedeagus without any delimited apical orifice suggests that Orionella, Lachnoderma and Taicona have a common ancestor, while the aedeagus (Fig. 3) only slightly twisted, with the defined apical orifice densely pubescent along its basal and lateral margins indicates that Endynomena is distant from Orionella and its allied genera.

Moreover, the pronotum (Fig. 1) is not at all pedunculate at the base in *Endynomena*, whereas it is more or less pedunculate in *Orionella* and its allied genera.

#### Genus Endynomena Chaudoir

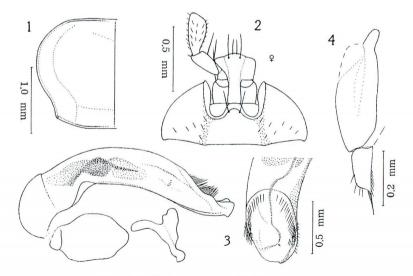
Type-species $^{1}$ :  $Plochionus\ pradieri\ Fairmaire\ from\ Marquesas\ Is.,\ Polynesia\ and\ India\ (monotypic).$ 

Endynomena Chaudoir, 1872, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 15: 186.

Saronychium Blackburn, 1877, Ent. Monthly Mag., 14: 142. Type-species: Saronychium inconspicuum Blackburn [= Endynomena pradieri (Fairmaire)] from Hawaiian Is. (monotypic).

<sup>1)</sup> According to Chaudoir (1872), it is *Lebia Pradieri* Fairmaire. [Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 61-65, July, 1979]

Description. Body pubescent. dorsal side punctate. Head well constricted posteriorly at lateral sides; tempora fairly tumid behind eyes; eyes large and convex; antennae short, somewhat stout, segments 1 to 3 sparsely pubescent, segments 4 to 11 densely pubescent; labrum dilated anteriorly, fairly emarginate at apex, without additional pubescence; mandibles glabrous; apical segment of palpi truncate at apex, subcylindrical in maxillary palpi, gently dilated in labial palpi (Fig. 2). distinctly pubescent: mentum (Fig. 2) sparsely pubescent, deeply emarginate, tooth large, wide, simple, one pair of setae situated more anteriorly than in Orionella, epilobes distinct, a little projecting beyond lateral lobes; ligula (Fig. 2) rounded at apex, 4-setose, inner two setae shorter, paraglossae moderately wide, glabrous, adnate to ligula, not exceeding ligula; ventral side of head without setae on level of hind margin of eyes. Pronotum (Fig. 1) transverse, widely explanate at lateral areas; base bordered except at middle, not pedunculate; lateral margins, apex (laterally) and base (laterally) setose. Elytra wide. rectangular; basal border complete; shoulder not protrudent forward; outer apical angle widely rounded and indistinct; apical truncation a little oblique, weakly rounded; inner apical angle not spinous; striae



Figs. 1-4. Endynomena pradieri (FAIRMAIRE).

1. Pronotum (setae and punctures omitted).

2. Mentum, labial palpus and ligula with paraglossae.

3. Male genitalia.

4. Left stylus.

shallow or faint (stria 1 somewhat distinct); interval 3 with three dorsal pores, interval 7 with series of four or five pores adjoining stria 6; basal pore present. Legs short; tibiae densely setose, cleaning spur of fore tibiae fairly separated from ventral margin; mid tibiae of  $\circ$  not notched on ventral margin; tarsi densely setose on dorsal side, not sulcate; fore tarsi of  $\circ$  and  $\circ$  similar in form; basal three segments of mid tarsi of  $\circ$  with adhesive hairs ventrally. Metepisterna fully longer than wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 3) rather cylindrical, a little twisted to right side, apical orifice delimited, opened almost on dorsal side, densely, distinctly pubescent along basal and lateral margins, apical lamella not defined; left paramere moderately wide, right paramere strongly bilobed. Hemisternites of female genitalia wide, rounded at outer basal angle; styluses (Fig. 4) slender, apical segment longer than wide, somewhat trapezoid, pubescent, without spines.

Range. Asia, Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia.

Remarks. The aedeagus with the apical orifice densely pubescent at the margins is remarkable in the Truncatipennes-group. The aedeagus is also pubescent in Belonognatha Chaudoir and Nycteis Laporte from Madagascar, both of which may belong to the Pericalina, but it is pubescent at the median area, with the apical area glabrous (after Jeannel, 1949<sup>2)</sup>).

The following species was recorded from the Ryukyus, Japan, by  $\mathsf{Shibata}$  in 1978.

## Endynomena pradieri (FAIRMAIRE) "Chairo-atokiri-gomimushi"

Plochionus Pradieri Fairmaire, 1849, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 1: 34 (Polynesia: Tahiti Is.); Fairmaire, 1849, do.: 281.

Endynomena Pradieri FAIRMAIRE: CHAUDOIR, 1872, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 15: 186-187; BATES, 1889, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (6) 9: 283.

Saronychium inconspicuum Blackburn, 1877, Ent. Monthly Mag., 14: 142 (Hawaiian Is.).

Endynomena pradieri FAIRMAIRE: ANDREWES, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 3: 483; ANDREWES, 1937, Bull. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 77: 38; BRITTON, 1938, Occas. Pap. Bern. P. Bishop Mus., 14: 109; Jedlička, 1963, Ent. Abh., 28: 308-309, fig. 42; DARLINGTON, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 137: 140; DARLINGTON, 1970, Ins. Micronesia, 15 (1): 44, fig. 8-a; Shibata,, 1978, Ent. Rev. Japan, 31: 102.

Endynomena (Lebia) pradieri Fairmaire: Andrewes, 1929, Tijds. Ent., 72: 314.

Distribution. Japan: Ryukyus—Ishigaki Is. and Iriomote Is. Philippines. Sumatra. Indo-China. Ceylon. India. New Guinea. Micronesia. Melanesia. Polynesia.

<sup>2)</sup> JEANNEL, 1949, Col. Carab. Rég. Malg., 3. Faun. Emp. Fran., 11:936-946.

#### Genus Orionella Jedlička

Type-species:  $Orionella\ obenbergeri\ Jedlička\ [=0.\ lewisii\ (Bates)]\ from\ Japan\ (monotypic\ and\ original\ designation).$ 

Orionella Jedlicka, 1963, Ent. Abh., 28:296, 307-308.

Endynomena Chaudoir: Habu, 1967, Faun. Jap., Carab., Truncatipen.: 60, 61, 131. Description. Body pubescent, dorsal side punctate. Head fully constricted behind eyes at lateral sides; eyes large and convex; antennae rather slender, a little longer than in Endynomena, segments 1 to 3 sparsely pubescent, segments 4 to 11 densely pubescent; labrum dilated apically, fairly emarginate at apex, without additional pubescence; mandibles glabrous; apical segment of palpi truncate at apex, subcylindrical in maxillary palpi, somewhat dilated in labial palpi, distinctly pubescent; mentum glabrous, deeply emarginate, with large wide simple tooth, with one pair of setae near base of tooth, epilobes distinct, not sharp at apex, somewhat projecting beyond lateral lobes; ligula a little rounded at apex, with four rather short setae, inner two setae shorter, paraglossae thick, moderately wide, adnate to ligula, glabrous, not projecting beyond ligula; ventral side of head without setae on hind margin of eyes. Pronotum transverse, fully explanate at lateral areas, base not bordered, slightly pedunculate; lateroapical, lateral and laterobasal margins setaceous. Elytra wide, rectangular; basal border almost complete (becoming faint near scutellum); shoulder not protrudent forward; outer apical angle widely rounded; apical truncation almost level or somewhat slanting, faintly sinuate; inner apical angle not spinous; striae moderately impressed and distinct; interval 3 with three dorsal pores (sometimes difficult to observe except one hindmost pore), interval 7 without pores; basal pore present. Legs short; tibiae densely setose, cleaning spur of fore tibiae fairly remote from ventral margin; mid tibiae of & without notch on ventral side; tarsi densely setose on dorsal side, without sulcus; fore tarsi similar in form in & and &; segment 1 (or segments 1 and 2) of mid tarsi of 3 with adhesive hairs ventrally. Metepisterna fully longer than wide. Aedeagus cylindrical, glabrous, strongly twisted to left side, so dorsal side of apical part visible in left lateral aspect, apical orifice and apical lamella not delimited; left paramere relatively narrow, right paramere strongly bilobed. Hemisternites of female genitalia rather large, rounded at outer basal angle; styluses slender, apical segment elongate, pubescent, without spines.

Range. Asia (Japan).

*Remarks.* This genus is distinguishable from *Endynomena*, besides the pronotal and genital characteristics, by the head not tumid on the tempora behind the eyes and the elytra with distinct striae and without pores on the seventh interval.

Only the following species is included in this genus.

# Orionella lewisii (BATES) "Medaka-atokiri-gomimushi"

- Endynomena Lewisii Bates, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 311 (Japan: Nagasaki); Bates, 1876, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 5, pl. 1, fig. 4.
- Endynomena lewisi Bates: Jakobson, 1908, Col. Russ., pars 6:403; Jedlička, 1963, Ent. Abh., 28:309.
- Endynomena lewisii BATES: NAKANE, 1963, Icon. Ins. Jap., Colore natur. edit., 2: 52, pl. 26, fig. 21; HABU, 1967, Faun. Jap., Carab., Truncatipen.: 132-133, figs. 238-243. pl. 16, fig. 1.
- Orionella obenbergeri Jedlička, 1963, Ent. Abh., 28:308, fig. 41 (Japan: Mt. Minoo).
- Distribution. Japan: Honshu; Shikoku; Kyushu; Satsunans-Amami-ôshima Is.

At the conclusion of this paper I wish to offer my warmest thanks to Mr. T. Shibata and Dr. S.-I. Uéno for kindly giving or loaning me the specimens.

## Notes on the Tenebrionidae from Taiwan and Japan, II. (Coleoptera)

#### Ву Таісні Ѕнівата

#### Micropedinus pallidipennis Lewis

Lewis, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (6) 13:380, 1894; Kaszab, Ent. Rev. Japan, 16(2):42, 1964.

The ocellar punctations of head of Taiwanese specimens are sparser and a little smaller on smooth surface than in the typical Japanese ones, and those from Amami Is. have a characteristic of intermediate form between both. In the typical Japanese specimens the 7th antennary joint is a little more distinctly angulate at outer side than that of Taiwanese ones, and that of Amami-specimens is more like in the latter than in the former.

Examined specimens: 11 exs., Lanhsu Is., Taitung Hsien, Taiwan, 17. VIII. 1970, T. Kobayashi leg.; Kentingkunyen, Pintung Hsien, Taiwan, 28. IX. 1970, Y. Kiyoyama leg.; Hualien, Hualien Hsien, Taiwan, 13. VIII. 1970, T. Kobayashi leg.

#### Diphyrrhinchus shibatai Kaszab

Kaszab, Ent. Rev. Japan, 16 (2): 43, 1964; M. T. Chūjô, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., (1) 14: 5, 1966: Nakane, Mem. Nat. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, 6: 103, 1973.

This and the following two species are new record from Taiwan.

Examined specimens: 6 exs., Kentingkunyen and Nanwan, Pintung Hsien, Taiwan, 9-10, IV. 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.

#### Diphyrrhinchus iriomotensis М. Т. Снûjô

M. T. Chùjò, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., (1) 14:4, 1966; NAKANE, Mem. Nat. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, 6:104, 1973.

Examined specimens: 7 exs., Kentingkunyen, Pintung Hsien, Taiwan, 28. IX. 1970 & 23. IV. 1978, Y. KIYOYAMA and K. KUZUGAMI leg.

#### Diphyrrhinchus oharensis Nakane

NAKANE, Mem. Nat. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, 6:104, 1973.

Examined specimens: 3 exs., Lanhsu Is. and Lutao Is., Taitung Hsien, Taiwan, 8. X. 1970, 23. IV. 1971 & 25. VII. 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA, Y. HAYASHI and Y. MAEDA leg.

<sup>[</sup>Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 67-73, July, 1979]

#### Caedius formosanus Kaszab

KASZAB, Mitt. Münch. ent. Ges., 32 (1): 39, 1942.

The original specimens have no detailed data.

#### Trigonopoda ovalipennis sp. nov.

Oval, matt and black except for appendices reddish, with a usual lutose covering.

Head with vaguely arcuate-depressed clypeal suture, uneven area behind this roughly microgranulate and front area subreticulated by shallow large punctations. Antennae gently clavate from 6th joint. Median carina of mentum well-developed.

Pronotum subcordiform, less than twice as wide as long, lateral sides fully rounded forward from near middle and strongly narrowed to apex, but basal constriction faint, the sides sublinearly narrowed backward and/or slightly sinuate before acute basal angles, apical side bisinuate like basal one, this usually porrect aback in the middle; disc scabrous, with a fine microgranules, which mainly rounded and sparse at the middle, rather linear, dense at lateral sides, variable in size and form.

Elytra oval, about 1.2 times as long as wide at the middle, lateral sides gently dilated from base to middle, then distinctly arcuate-narrowed to apex; regularly striate, interspaces almost flat, very densely covered with confused microgranules on asperate surface, granules fine, rounded alike those of pronotum but more roughened and not lineate.

Sculpture of metasternum and its episterna fainter than in *T. crassipes*, that of lateral sides of abdomen contrary rougher a little and more or less strigose. Legs formed almost exactly as in *T. crassipes* except that mid and hind tarsal joints more compressed, triangularity of every 1st joint curt, its upper-edge more steeply rather directly declined toward base.

Length: 4.0 mm.

Holotype:  $\Diamond$ , Shihmenshuiku, Taoyuan Hsien, Taiwan, 27. VII. 1969, Y. MAEDA and T. Kobayashi leg. (T. Shibata coll.); paratypes:  $1 \Diamond 1 \Diamond$ , same data as holotype.

The present species is very closely allied to *T. crassipes* Gebien, but the body is more oval in shape, the pronotum, elytra and 1st trigonal joints of mid and hind tarsi diverge proportionately from those of the latter. In the former the pronotum is less transverse, the elytra are more rounded, the 1st joint of mid tarsi forms an approximate-equilateral triangle and that of hind tarsi is plainly abbreviated, its ratio of length between the base and apical side is three to two. While in the latter the 1st mid tarsal joint forms an isosceles triangle and the ratio of hind

corresponding ones is nearly four to two.

#### Genus Nesocaedius Kolbe

KOLBE, Deut. ent. Zeit.: 262, 1915.

Oval, small, compact, slightly shining, without a lutose vesture, elytra and propleura with fringes of very long, xanthic hairs; prevailing colour piceous to brown above, somewhat paler beneath and appendices. Upperside fairly convex, subglabrous, absolutely granulate, granules sizable, smooth and variant in colour and grouping; underside hirsute, minutely muricate- or rugoso-granulate alike as underside of legs except front tibiae.

Head rough, sparsely setulose above and at sides, dorsal granules rounded, more or less umbonal and dispersed, clypeal suture wanting, clypeo-apical sinus shallow, subparabolic. Eyes usually contracted, glabrous, well sunken. Antennae thick, very short, 3rd joint smaller than 1st or 2nd, subtrigonal, progressively clavate therewith to 11th, this joint semilunar, constantly smaller than 10th, distal five joints obviously setulose, a little less compressed than the preceding four. Under head microgranulate, featureless, maxillary terminal joint approximately securiform, mentum pentagonal to subrhomboidal, carinulate in the middle and/or tuberculate at apex.

Pronotum gradually rather strongly descending forward from base, squarish, maximal width subequal to double length; apical side emarginate, with a membraneous flavescent area at the middle, basal side feebly arcuate behind, with marginal indication of a film, lateral sides rounded; majority of granules flattened or subdepressed, finely U-shaped, especially in basal half, there the blunt-tipped granules showing a ripple-like sculpture on flat area, residual granules of lateral sides subrounded to oblong, denser and lower than those on head.

Apterous. Elytra oval to ovaloid, angles and calluses of humeri entirely absent; very convex, arcuately sloping laterad and apicad in rather sharp gradient; granules roundish, often oblong, grow down in size and heighten posteriad by degrees, and become subglobular on apical slope, close-set, generally arranged by an imbricate pattern or vermiculate in basal half, thence elytral surface without both orderly striae and the intervening numerable spaces, sometimes granules on flank slightly elevated, forming a few subcostulate lines and the attendant very shallow ambiguous channels, these false striae occasionally prone to expand inward; hairs setuliform, fine, seriate in line and subject to granules, but scant laterally and becoming still scantier dorsad, for dorsal setulae barely observable.

Prosternal fimbriae proximate to prothoracic edges, outthrust and visible enough from dorsal view as those of elytra, clustered near front angles and on prosternal process, the fimbriate hairs at first sight appear rather to arise on prothoracic edges, though, actually being on propleura and very close to the joint edges (original hairs of prothoracic edges much shorter and stiffer). Mesosternum indistinctly carinate medially, its epimeron reaching mesocoxa, maximal diameter of latter as wide as the intercoxal space and a little shorter than Epipleuron of elytra asperulate, its hind metasternal mid-length. constriction never so abruptly and immediately touching elytral edge before apex as in Caedius, more gently and imperceptibly terminable apicad, sometimes it scarcely differentiated from natural constriction of elytron itself at or near apex. Abdomen slightly depressed at the middle of basal segments in 3 (through the assistance of Mr. M. T. Front femora robust, thick; front tibiae fossorial, dilated forward and trigonally bidentate, of ectapical tooth larger, blunt, minor one near middle, sinus of interteeth deep and smooth, apical side truncate, shorter than front tarsal joints together, dorsal side flat, smooth, with a usual tarsal sulcus, ventral side broken, granulate, granules umbonal, larger than those on head, rounded and rough; mid and hind tibiae and tarsi plurispinose, spines short but robust; front tarsi simple in 3, hind tarsi undepressed laterally and ecarinate above, 1st joint shorter than the rest together.

The small convex species constituting this genus have a facies akin to those of Caedius and its allies, but possessing exclusively some disparate peculiarities of structure and sculpture as the followings: The body oval, subglabrous on upperside devoid of a lutose covering and bestrewn compactly with remarked granules, which are larger relative to the body-size, almost smooth and close-set, therefore the elytra have no methodical striations and their adjacent interspaces. The fimbriate hairs of propleura very long, predominant same as on elytral edges, The antennae obviously shorter than clearly visible from above. head, 3rd joint always smaller than either basal one, distal five joints clavellated but not more so than the preceding four joints. to the above, the several minor points — the attenuate manner of elytral epipleura, presence of pronotal membranous area, absence of clypeal suture, hairy and asperate-sculptured ventral side - might give remarkable characters to this genus.

Ammobius (as Ammophthorus) asperatus Champion, which was described from Namoa Is., Kwangtung, China is located just to the west of Taiwan, seems to be interrelated with the species — N. taiwanus or minimus, provided that the intermesocoxal space is the same width as the equivalent coxa. Apart from this

question, the habitat of this genus is limited at present to maritime subdistricts, viz. from Philippines to southern end of Kyushu, Japan through Taiwan and Ryukyus as shown in the ensuing key.

#### Key to the species of Nesocaedius.

1. Smaller species, always under 3.5 mm. in length. Body fairly convex above. ......2. Large species, 3.5 to 4.0 mm. in length. Body less convex above. Elytra with rounded granules, which being close-set, sometimes 2. forming one or two superficial ambiguous striae on the flank. ..... ...... 3, Elytra with vermicular granules on the basal half, which bringing seven to eight superficial irregular striae. Lutao Is., Taiwan. ... N. vermiculus sp. nov. 3. Body rounded oval or short-oval, strongly convex and pale in colour, dark yellowish brown to brown above. Granules of elytra somewhat large, which on the flank subcostuliform, become lineate in arrangement, there bring one or two very shallow striae. Body oval to ovaloid, a little less convex, darker in colour, piceous to dingy brown above. The granules relatively smaller, which on the flank seldom costulate, often with a thin groove along the marginal edge of elytra. Iriomote Is., Ryukyus and Sata Cape, Kyushu, Japan. ..... N. minimus M. T. Chūjô.

#### Nesocaedius vermiculus sp. nov.

Ovaloid, not more convex than in *N. taiwanus* and blackish brown above.

Granules on head relatively low, irregularly dispersed and confluent to each other in parts. Supraorbital ridge somewhat raised. Under head rugate-microgranulose, mentum subrhomboidal, median carinula ill-developed, its apex obscure.

Pronotum rounded at sides, strongly narrowed in front from widest point before middle and feebly so behind, with a median smooth line at apical part; disc slightly depressed behind apical membranous area and fairly convex basally; most of granules forming U or blunt-tipped V as usual, but shallow and fine, mainly aggregate near base and sparing on either side of the middle, remnant granules low on lateral sides, roundish, and then growing depressed and trigonally angulate inward.

Elytra oval, slightly flattened on disc, ratio between maximal width and length being 1.5:2, sides fairly rounded and narrowed from before middle to apex; disc with some longitudinal false striae, which ambiguous and irregular among perceptibly vermicular granules, rather distinct on basal half, indistinct or disappeared on the other half, granules sporadically confused, gradually raised and becoming rounded individually from near middle to apex, so those on apical declivity changed into a nodular form; lateral sides with one or two serial rows consist of granules of two kinds, which align mutually along lateral margin, larger granules oblong, another small, lower, rounded and forming false striae selfsame as the dorsal ones.

Prosternum muricate-microgranulose like on mesosternum, more asperate on propleura and prosternal process, which usually sharp-pointed at apex. Microgranules of metasternum rounded and dense, of abdomen longitudinally wrinkled.

Length: 3.0 mm.

Holotype:  $\Diamond$  , Lutao Is., Taitung Hsien, Taiwan, 24. VII. 1972, Y. Maeda leg. (T. Shibata coll.).

The present species is similar to N. minimus in colour and form, however, dorsal vermicular granules and seven to eight rows of false striae on each elytron are wholly distinct from all other species.

#### Nesocaedius taiwanus sp. nov.

Rounded oval to short-oval, strongly convex, dark yellowish brown to brown above.

Head minutely rough-granulate and multisetulose at sides, umbonal granules on disc lessen apicad in size. Sculpture of under head finely roughly muricate, mentum pentagonal, median carinula well-developed, tuberculate at apex.

Pronotum fairly convex, therefore arcuate lateral sides appear rather to linearly attenuate basad in dorsal aspect; disc with a smooth line in the middle from apex to near base, postapical depression moderately deep and contiguous to slightly flattened areas beside median line; lateral granules sometimes linear near marginal edges or subrugose, space among them scabriculous, ripple-like sculpture deepened.

Elytra fully convex, short-oval, maximal width at the middle equal to almost five-sixths of its length, lateral sides arcuate-narrowing apicad from middle; disc with a mixture of larger and small granules, whereby forming an imbricate pattern in basal half, former granules more or less trigonally raised and longitudinally slightly subcostulate laterally, for lateral sides with one or two very shallow ambiguous striae made

by lower rounded granules, which darkened occasionally in colour and alternately striped on the surface. False striae tend to diffuse dorsad.

Microgranules of underside finely muricate, those more roughened and prominent on rugulose propleura and on metasternum, but those on abdomen more wrinkly. Shagreened microsculpture clearly observable everywhere. Front tibiae denticulate behind median tooth on outer edge.

Length: 2.5 to 3.0 mm.

Holotype:  $\Diamond$ , Nanwan, Pintung Hsien, Taiwan, 10. IV. 1970, Т. Ковачаsні leg. (Т. Shівата coll.); paratypes:  $5 \Diamond \Diamond 4 \Diamond \varphi$ , Kentingkunyen, Pintung Hsien, Taiwan, 9. IV. 1970, Т. Ковачаsні leg.

The present species is more analogous in structure and sculpture to *N. minimus* than the preceding species, especially in the formation and its consequential array of the homogenous dorsal granules of elytra, but it is characterised by the smaller, more swelling and rounder body with paler colouration, and the different manner of granules on the elytral flank as indicative of the foregoing key.

# Nesocaedius minimus M. T. Chûjô, comb. nov.

М. Т. Снџјо, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., (1) 4:9, 1966 (Caedius).

General characters nearly similar to *N. taiwanus*, but body less widely oval or more oblong and less swollen above, its lustre very slight, elytra unprovided with both subcostulate lines and false striae on lateral slants. Pronotum with indication of a short smooth line in the middle, lateral granules partially oblong. Elytral granules of two kinds differ little from each other in size and somewhat smaller as compared to those of *N. taiwanus*, a little sparsely distributed on baso-lateral areas than on the others. Outermost row of the smaller granules always reduced and forming additionally a thin marginal groove along edge of elytra and frequently its adjacent inner line slightly raised.

Length: 3.0 to 3.5 mm.

The specimen from Sata Cape, though examined solely one, with a suspicion of difference from Ryukyu specimens as: Body slim in appearance, smaller, its length 2.0 mm. or nearly so. Granules of frons vestigial. Pronotum evenly convex, without trace of a median smooth line, postapical depression very shallow. Elytra a little narrow, elliptically rounded, widest at the middle, whence lateral sides rather oblique-converging in apical curvature.

# A New Species of *Mimocolliuris* from Southern Islands of Japan (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

# By Akinobu Habu

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Thanks to Messrs. M. Satou and T. Shibata I have lately had a chance of examining two female specimens from Amami-oshima Is. and one male specimen from Ishigaki Is.; they belong to a genus and species of the Odacanthini hitherto unknown to our fauna.

They have two additional setae besides two supraorbital setae on either side of the head, and do not fall into *Mimocolliuris* according to Liebke's key (Liebke, 1938) inasmuch as "Hinterkopf ohne Borsten" in this genus. The head with some additional setae is one of the characteristics of the genus *Odacantha*, but these specimens are distinctly different from it in other characteristics.

I have fortunately been able to examine three specimens of *Mimocolliuris chaudoiri chaudoiri* (Boheman) from Thailand thanks to the courtesy of Professor M.  $Ch\hat{v}_{J}\hat{o}$ . Apart from the setose head, the Amami-ôshima and Ishigaki specimens agree with *Mimocolliuris* in generic characteristics. Other species of this genus, *M. stigma* (Andrewes) (Ceylon), *M. pilifera* (Nietner) (Ceylon), *M. pusilla* (Andrewes)<sup>1)</sup> (Sumatra), *M. bakeri* (Liebke)<sup>2)</sup> (Philippines) and *M. sauteri* (Liebke)<sup>3)</sup> (Formosa), also have not additional setae on the head according to Liebke's statement, and therefore I discriminate the Japanese one from those species as a new subgenus.

Before going further my sincere thanks are offered to Professor M.  $Ch\dot{\upsilon}j\dot{o}$ , Messrs. M. Satou and T. Shibata for their kindness.

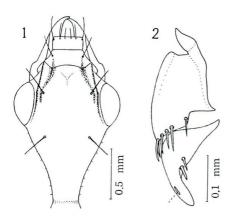
#### Genus Mimocolliuris LIEBKE

Type-species: Ophionea Chaudoiri Boheman from S. E. Asia (original designation). Mimocolliuris Liebke, 1933, Stylops, 2:207. (subgenus of Colliuris DeGeer).

Description. Head (Figs. 1, 4) fully elongate at posterior part; dorsal side not punctate; frons generally without (rarely with) additional setae besides supraorbital setae; ligula bisetose. Prothorax (Fig. 5) long and narrow, well constricted behind apex and before base; dorsal side not

<sup>1,2,3)</sup> These species are slipped in Jedlička's monograph (Jedlička, 1963). [Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 75-79, July, 1979]

punctate; basal area distinctly, transversely rugose-carinate; lateral border and lateral groove visible at apical area on either side; several marginal setae present. Elytra (Fig. 6) relatively short, impunctate, with sparse, fine, very short pubescence, transversely or obliquely, dis-



Figs. 1, 2. Mimocolliuris (Mimocolliuris) chaudoiri chaudoiri (Boheman) from Thailand.

1. Head. 2. Left stylus.

tinctly depressed at basal fifth: lateral border evanescent behind shoulder, fine short border present at shoulder; outer apical angle not sharp; striae effaced or faintly visible in part, somewhat observable at apical area, deep apical part of stria 7 well remained, stria 8 present; basal pore present; intervals 1 (not always), 3 and 5 with series of setiferous pores; marginal series interrupted at middle. Femora with some long setae; tarsal segment 4 not fully bilobed. Sternites 2 to 5 glabrous. Apical segment of styluses (Figs. 2, 8) with two spines on ventral side.

Range. Asia.

Remarks. The elytra with the lateral border widely interrupted behind the shoulder and the striae almost absent are characteristic.

# Subgenus Paramimocolliuris nov.

Type-species: Mimocolliuris insulana sp. nov. from Japan.

Description. Head (Fig. 4) with additional setae on either side. Prothorax (Fig. 5) without seta near basal angles. Elytra with stria 8 fully deep.

Range. Asia (Japan).

Mimocolliuris (Paramimocolliuris) insulana sp. nov. "Futahoshi-kuro-kubinaga-gomimushi"

Description. Length 6.0-6.6 mm. Width 1.6-1.7 mm.

Black, polished, elytra slightly brownish under spotlight; head faintly reddish at posterior area, apical area of clypeus, labrum and mandibles reddish brown, palpi and antennal segments 1 and 2 light reddish brown,

somewhat vellowish. antennal segment reddish brown, antennal segments 4 to 11 dark reddish brown, elytra faintly brownish at apical area, with two patches, anterior patch dirty reddish vellow, at basal third on intervals 3 to 6 or 7. prolonged anteriorly on interval 6, anterior margin fully oblique, posterior patch smaller than anterior patch. elliptic-round, silvery, at two-thirds on intervals 4 to 5 or 4 to 6. lateral margin of elvtra somewhat brownish fore and mid trochanters light or brown, hind pale trochanters vellowish white, femora vellowish white at basal third in fore femora, basal half in mid and hind femora. brown at remaining

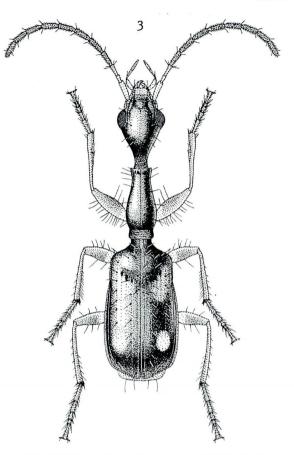
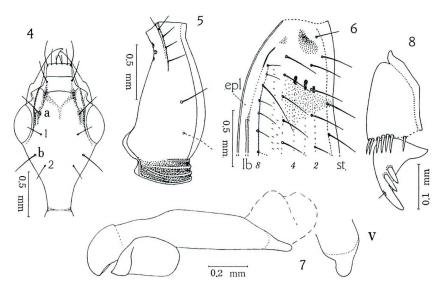


Fig. 3. Mimocolliuris (Paramimocolliuris) insulana sp. nov.,  $\varphi$ .

part, tibiae and tarsi brown; ventral side of head and thorax black, sternites reddish brown, epipleurae black or reddish black at basal third, brownish yellow at remaining area.

Head (Fig. 4) convex, with V- or Y-shaped impression (indistinct in Ishigaki ex.) at middle between frontal impressions, glabrous; length from apex of clypeus to neck-constriction one and three-sevenths ( $\prescript{\circ}$ ) to one and one-half times ( $\prescript{\circ}$ ) as long as head width; microsculpture invisible; neck one-fourth as wide as head; tempora twice as long as eyes, hardly or very slightly tumid behind eyes, elongately depressed before neck-constriction; eyes convex, WH/WF 1.70, 1.62, 1.67 in one  $\prescript{\circ}$  and two  $\prescript{\circ}$  respectively; posterior supraorbital setae fully behind level

of hind margin of eyes, two additional setae present on either side, one between anterior and posterior supraorbital setae, other fairly behind posterior supraorbital seta; from with two carinae along inner margin of eyes; frontal impressions fully deep, reaching anterior supraorbital setae, thence extending up to mid-eye level; antennae reaching shoulder of elytra; mentum tooth simple, rather sharp.



Figs. 4-8. Mimocolliuris (Paramimocolliuris) insulana sp. nov.
4. Head. a, b: anterior and posterior supraorbital setae. 1, 2: additional setae.
5. Prothorax in dorsolateral view. 6. Left elytron at basal area in dorsolateral view. epl: epipleura. lb: lateral border. st: suture. 2, 4, 8: striae 2, 4 and 8. 7. Male genitalia. v. apical part in ventral view. 8. Left stylus.

Prothorax (Fig. 5) well convex, tumid at two-thirds on lateral sides, two-thirds as wide as head, at least two and one-fifth times as long as wide (WP/WH 0.69, 0.65, 0.65, LP/WP 2.23, 2.21, 2.25, WP/WBP 1.27, 1.22, 1.23, WBP/WAP 1.29, 1.23, 1.29, in one 3 and two \$\phi\$ respectively); dorsal side glabrous (a few very short and fine hairs visible), not rugose except on basal area; microsculpture absent; apical angles rectangular or less than 90°, a little prominent; lateral border short, at apical one-sixth or -fifth, lateral groove a little extending posteriorly, terminating at apical fourth; lateral setae generally six in number on either side, anterior three or four in lateral grooves, one short seta inserted just below apical angles; median line fine, evanescent at apical and basal

areas.

Elytra (Fig. 6) widest behind middle, rather convex, fairly convex before oblique-transverse depression, two and one-fifth ( $\footnote{limber}$ ) or two and three-sevenths times ( $\footnote{limber}$ ) as wide as prothorax (WE/WP 2.21, 2.42, 2.45 in one  $\footnote{limber}$ ) and two  $\footnote{limber}$  respectively), one and two-thirds ( $\footnote{limber}$ ) or one and three-fourths times ( $\footnote{limber}$ ) as long as wide; outer apical angle rounded; apical truncation slightly sinuate near outer apical angle; striae 2, 3 and 4 with one or two deep large punctures at anterior margin of oblique depression (so punctures lined obliquely); interval 1 with three or four setiferous pores at basal third, interval 3 with eleven or twelve pores from basal area to subapical area, interval 5 with seven to nine pores at basal three-fifths.

Ventral side with several compact large punctures at anterior area of prothorax and of meso- and metasternum; apical sternite of  $\circ$  distinctly emarginate at middle of apex, unisetose on either side, apical sternite of  $\circ$  pubescent, straight or very slightly emarginate at apex, bisetose on either side.

Aedeagus (Fig. 7) cylindrical, narrow, almost straight in lateral view, gently twisted and curved to right side at apical half in dorsal view, somewhat constricted before basal third; apical lamella (not observable from dorsal side owing to expanded inner sack in one ex. examined) rather developed, not dilated, well rounded at apex.

Ventral two spines of apical segment of styluses (Fig. 8) longer and stouter than in *chaudoiri chaudoiri*.

Distribution. Japan: Satsunans; Ryukyus.

Type-series. Holotype: ↑, V. 28, 1976, Hegina, Ishigaki Is., Ryukyus, T. Takahashi leg. (through Mr. M. Satou), preserved in our laboratory, Nat. Inst. Agr. Sci. Paratypes: 2♀♀, VII. 7, 1975, Mt. Yui, Amami-ôshima Is., Satsunans, K. Kuzugami leg. (through Mr. T. Shibata).

Remarks. M. (Mimocolliuris) sauteri (Liebke) $^{(4)}$  occurs in Formosa situated in the neighbourhood of Ishigaki Is., but it differs from M. insulana, in addition to the head without additional setae, in having the pronotum shorter ("doppelt so lang wie breit") and the elytra without setiferous pores on the first interval.

#### Literature Cited

Jedlička, A., 1963: Monographie der Truncatipennen aus Ostasien. Lebiinae—Odacanthinae—Brachyninae (Coleoptera, Carabidae). Ent. Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 28: 492-493.

LIEBKE, M., 1933: Neue Colliurinen (Coleopt., Carab.). Stylops, 2: 207-209.

— 1938: Denkschrift über die Carabiden-Tribus Colliurini. Festschr. E. Strand, 4: 47-48.

<sup>4)</sup> Although Liebke (1933) described Colliuris (Mimocolliuris) bakeri Liebke in pp. 208-209, he strangely neglected to describe C. (M.) sauteri mentioned in his key in p. 208.

# Some Longicorn Beetles of Nepal (Col., Cerambycidae) as the Results of the Lepidopterological Research Expedition to Nepal Himalaya in 1963, Part I.

# By Masao Hayashi

When the Lepidopterological Society of Japan had sent their six members, Messrs. Toshio Haruta, Suguru Igarashi, Shigeru A. Ae, Akira Hara, Tomoo Fujioka and Motohiro Harada, to Nepal, chiefly for field research on butterflies and moths of the Himalayan region, very numerous collections not only of Lepidoptera, but also of other systematic groups had been brought back to Japan for various research purposes.

Among their collections, certain longicorn beetles were sent to the present author for identification, through the courtesy of Dr. Yoshihiko Kurosawa, the National Science Museum, Tokyo. After long and careful examination, the following result has been clarified. The collection contains totally forty four species belonging to Prioninae, Lepturinae, Cerambycinae and Lamiinae, in which nine species are newly described below to science. Their route of the expedition was rather limited in the surroundings of Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal and north eastern district, where is very close to Sikkim and north eastern India, at that time, such as shown in the attached map, obtained from "Contributions to the Insect Fauna of Nepal, Part I", published by Lepidopterological Society of Japan (1966).

The present author are due to the members of the expedition and the staffs of the Lepidopterological Society of Japan, and also to Dr. Y. Kurosawa who is enabling him to freely study the valuable specimens and to publish the present report. He is also indebted to Mr. M. Ohkura for his kind aid to the fine pictures of the illustration.

All the specimens herewith treated will be deposited in the National Science Museum, Tokyo, only excepting otherwise noted.

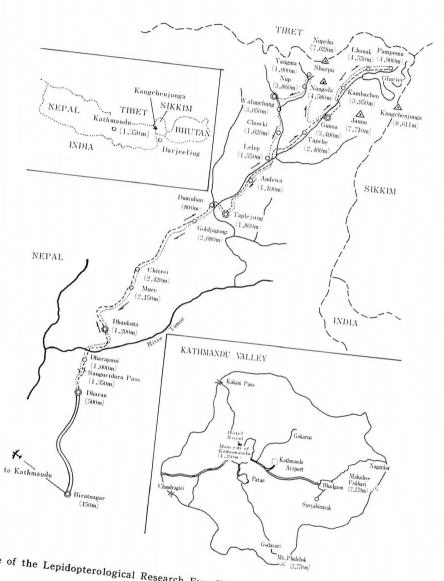
#### Prioninae

#### Megopidini

1. Megopis (Megopis) sulcipennis (White) (Pl. 1, Fig. 1)

Aegosoma sulcipennis White, 1853, Cat. Col. Brit. Mus. Longic., 7:30, 31 (Tenasserim); Gahan, 1894, Ann. Civic. Mus. Geneva, 34:7 (Teinzo in Upper Burma; occurs also in N. India); Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col., 1:48 (Burma: Teinzo, Thayetmyo, Tenasserim; Andaman Islands; 15-25×4-7 mm.).

<sup>[</sup>Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 81-96, pls. 1-2, July, 1979]



Route of the Lepidopterological Research Expedition to Nepal Himalaya in 1963.

Megopis (Megopis) sulcipennis: Lameere, 1909, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 53:146, 164; Lameere, 1913, Col. Cat. Prion., 52:41; Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, 2:14, 17.

Megopis sulcipennis: Kano, 1930, Ins. Matsum., 5:41 (Numanotaira near Arisan in Taiwan); Yoshida, 1931, Tr. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 21:271.

Material examined:  $1 \, \odot$ , Churibass (alt. 1000 m.), June 24, 1963, T. Fujioka leg.  $24 \times 7$  mm. New to Nepalese fauna.

Distribution: Nepal, Burma, Andaman Is., Taiwan.

## 2. Megopis (Spinimegopis) nepalensis sp. nov.

3: Pale reddish brown, elytra subtransparent pale brownish yellow, antennae and legs reddish brown, somewhat infuscated on first to third antennal joints and bases of tibiae, eyes black, prothorax and elytra narrowly margined with piceous dark brown. Body furnished with long pale sericeous yellow hairs on body beneath, densely on breast and shortly on abdomen, and with short hairs at apex and base of prothorax and on tibiae.

Head narrower than prothorax, frons small and transverse, finely sparsely granulate, concave at apical half which is separated from

upper half by a semicircular impression, vertex narrow, dully triangularly concave, granulate with a fine median longitudinal furrow starting from the top of the semicircular impression, backwards to occiput which samely Antennal tubercles strongly raised, finely granulate. Eyes coarsely faceted, fairly broadly emarginate, the interspace between upper eyelobes narrower than the interspace between lower eyelobes on gula, genae poorly punctured, gula sparsely granulate. Antennae scarcely arrive at elytral apices, minutely dentate on their undersurfaces from first to sixth joints, first to fifth granulate, fifth to terminal joints angulate ectoapically and longitudinally sulcate at their undersurfaces; rela-



Fig. 1. Megopis (Spinimegopis) nepalensis sp. nov.

tive length of each joint is as follows: -5:1:16:4.7:3.5:3:2.7:2.3:2.2:2.2:4 (appendiculate). Prothorax transverse, trigonate, narrower at apex than at base, with three spines at sides, apical one of which smaller than the others, middle and hind ones long and sharp; disc generally granulate, not rugulose, shallowly uneven, the granulation becoming sparser to and almost lacking at middle, scarce punctures intermixed there, with a pair of dull impressions at sides. Scutellum

tongue-shaped, shining, infuscated at apical portion where is rugulose. Elytra about 2.5 times as long as the basal width, gradually shallowly narrowed posteriorly and rounded at apex with very minute sutural spines, epipleurae narrow and short, marginal plates produced on basal portions; disc very shallowly, finely punctured almost vestigially, with a pair of distinct costae, outer costae shallower than the almost complete inner ones. Breast microscopically finely densely punctulate and abdomen sparsely irregularly punctulate. Legs stout, tarsi distinctly shorter than the corresponding tibiae, first hind tarsal joint as long as the following two united together, claw joint fairly longer than the first to third united together.

Length, 49 mm., width, 19 mm.

Holotype,  $\Diamond$ , Unnamed place (E) (alt. 2450 m.) to Chowki (alt. 1620 m.), July 29, 1963, M. Harada leg.; paratype, 1  $\Diamond$ , Walunchung (alt. 3050 m.) to Unnamed place (E) (alt. 2450 m), July 28, 1963.

Distribution: Nepal.

This new species is allied to M. perroti Fucks from Tonkin, Northern Vietnam and M. malayanus Hayashi from Cameron Highlands, Malaya, however, it differs from M. perroti in having not rugulose frons, unequal width of the interspaces between upper and lower eyelobes, different ratio of the each antennal joint's length even in the same sex,  $\Diamond$ , not rugulose pronotum and longer claw joints. It is also distinguished from M. malayanus in having smaller and darker body, shorter antennae with different ratio of each joint's length, not punctured frons, not tuberculate but impressed parentheses on pronotum and more distinct costae on elytra, etc.

# 3. Megopis (Spinimegopis) tibialis (White) (Pl. 1, Fig. 2)

Aegosoma tibiale White, 1853, Cat. Col. Brit. Mus. Longic., 7:32 (N. India; 18½ lines); White, 1853, Proc. Zool. Soc. London:28; Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col., 1:47.

Megopis (Aegosoma) tibialis: Lameere, 1909, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 53:141 (N. India, Sikkim, Asansole, Kurseong; 22-46 mm.); Lameere, 1913, Col. Cat. Prion., 52:40.

Distribution: Nepal, N. India, Sikkim.

#### Prionini

# 4. Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) indicus (Hope) (Pl. 1, Fig. 3)

Vide VILLIERS et CHÛJÔ, 1966, Jl. Coll. Arts & Sci., Chiba Univ. Nat. Sci., 4

(4):550 (Chaubas, Nepal d'Orient).

Material examined: 1  $\,^{\circ}$ , Kathmandu (Godavari, Mt. Phulchok, up to 2600 m.), June 11, 1963; 1  $\,^{\circ}$ , Kathmandu (Godavari), June 16, 1963, S. IGARASHI leg.; 1  $\,^{\circ}$ , 2  $\,^{\circ}$ , Taplejung (alt. 1800 m), July 5, 1963; additional material available.

Distribution: Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim.

5. Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) zivetta (Thomson) (Pl. 1, Fig. 4)

Vide VILLIERS et CHÛJÔ, 1966, loc. cit.: 550 (Chaubas, Nepal d'Orient). Material examined: 1 3, Kathmandu (Godavari) (alt. 1600 m.), June 17, 1963, S. A. AE leg.

Distribution: Himalayas, Nepal, N. India.

6. Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) hügelii (Redtenbacher)

Cyrtognathus Hügelii REDTENBACHER, 1848, Hügel's Kaschmir IV, 2:550, pl. 28, fig. 1 (Kashmir).

Cyrtognathus falco Thomson, 1877, Rev. Mag. Zool.: 262 (Darjeeling).

Lophosternus hugelii + falco + palparis: Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col., 1:11+12 (Kashmir, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Assam; Darjeeling; Himalayas; 29-53 mm.; 30-69 mm.; 40 mm.).

Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) Hügelii + var. falco & palparis: Lameere, 1911, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 55: 330.

Distribution: N. W. India, Himalayas, Nepal, Sikkim.

#### Lepturinae

#### Eroschemini

7. Pyrocalymma pyrochroides Thomson (Pl. 1, Fig. 5)

Thomson, 1864, Syst. Ceramb.: 160 (North India; Darjeeling; Pseudolepturitae in Callichromitae verae, Cerambycidae); Lacordaire, 1869, Gen. Col., 8:516 (Eroschemides in Cerambycides); Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col., 1:89, fig. 35 (\$\pi\$; 16-21\times 3.5-5 mm.; Sikkim: Pedong, Darjeeling; Manipur; Burma; Ruby Mines); Aurivillius, 1912, Col. Cat. Ceramb., 39:288; Plavilstshikov, 1932, Best.-Tab. eur. Col., 102:117; Heyrovsky, 1935, Ent. Nachrichtenblatt, 9:19 (W. China: Tatienlu, Dasashi in Sikang); Plavilstshikov, 1940, Faune l'URSS, 22:663; Pic, 1947, Misc. Ent., 43:17; Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, 2:121 (Eroschemini in Lepturinae); Hayashi, 1960, Niponius, 1 (6):24.

Material examined:  $1 \, \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ , Kathmandu (Godavari) (alt. 1600 m.), June 16, 1963, A. Hara leg. New to Nepalese fauna.

Distribution: Nepal, India, Burma, N. Vietnam?, W. China.

#### Cerambycinae

#### Cerambycini

#### 8. Hoplocerambyx spinicornis (Newman) (Pl. 1, Fig. 6)

Vide Hayashi, 1975, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Junior Coll., 10:176 (Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak).

Material examined:  $1 \odot$ , Kathmandu (alt. 1350 m.), June 10, 1963, T. Haruta leg.; 2 exs., around Kathmandu, June 22 & 23, 1963.

Distribution: Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Burma, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra, Philippines.

#### Hesperophanini

#### 9. Stromatium barbartum (Fabricius) (Pl. 1, Fig. 7)

Vide VILLIERS et Chūjó, 1966, Jl. Coll. Arts & Sci., Chiba Univ., Nat. Sci., (4): 550 (Chaubas, alt. 2000 m., Nepal d'Orient).

Material examined: 1 ♀, Kathmandu (Godavari), June 10, 1963, T. HARUTA leg.; 1 ♂, Dharan (alt. 500 m.) to Churibass (alt. 1000 m.), June 24, 1963, S. A. AE leg. Distribution: E. India, Nepal, Ceylon, Burma, Andaman Is., Bourbon & Seychelles Is., Mauritius, Madagascar.

#### Pyrestini

#### 10. Erythrus westwoodi White (Pl. 1, Fig. 8)

WHITE, 1853, Cat. Col. Brit. Mus. Longic., 7:143 (Himalayas); Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col., 1:231, fig. 86 (Himalayas, N. India; Almora; Manipur; 17.5-22×4-5 mm.); Aurivillius, 1912, Col. Cat. Ceramb., 39:290; Plavilstshikov, 1932, Best.-Tab. eur. Col., 102:131 (Himalayas; N. India; Manipur; Burma).

Material examined: 1 %, Chowki (alt. 1620 m)-Lelep (alt. 1550 m.)-Unnamed place (F) (alt. 1250 m.), July 30, 1963, A. Hara leg. New to Nepalese fauna.

Distribution: Himalayas, Nepal, N. India, Manipur, Burma.

#### Rosalini

# 11. Rosalia (Eurybatus) lateritia (Hope) (Pl. 1, Fig. 9)

Lamia lateritia HOPE, 1831, in GRAY'S Zool. Miscellany: 27.

Eurybatus lateritius: Lameere, 1887, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 31:165, pl. 3, fig. 3 (Monogr.).

Rosalia (Eurybatus) lateritia: Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col., 1:177 (Himalayas; Travancore; Burma; Indo-China; 25-32 mm.).

Eurybatus (Eurybatorosalia) lateritius: Plavilstshikov, 1933, Best.-Tab. eur. Col., 112: 144 (+ abb. verticerubra + scutellaris + humeralis + humerobipunc-

tatus + humerostriatus + mediopunctatus; Himalaya; N. India; Sikkim; Assam; Burma; 23-32 mm.).

Rosalia (Eurybatorosalia) lateritia: PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1932, Ent. Nachrichtenblatt, 6 (4): 88 (+ abb. verticerubra + scutellaris + humeralis + humerobipunctatus + humerostriatus + mediopunctatus).

Distribution: Himalayas, N. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Burma, Indo-China.

#### Callidiini

#### Prosemanotus Pic

Pic, 1933, Mat. Longic., 11: 5 (Type species: P. elongatus Pic-China).

Body elongate, depressed; head short, narrower than prothorax, antennae shorter than body, not so slender, second joint abbreviated, third joint long, almost as long as fifth. Prothorax tuberculate laterally or rounded, broader than long. Elytra broader than prothorax, elongate and parallel-sided, rounded at apex, not fully covering abdomen. Prosternal process broad, gradually narrowed apically and complete. Legs relatively short, femora gradually thickened, not distinctly clavate, procoxae globular.

This genus has been neglected by the authors, especially by GRESSITT (1951) in his Longicorn Beetles of China. This genus is characteristic by its broad and complete prosternal process as in *Semanotus*.

# 12. Prosemanotus ferrocyaneus sp. nov.

Body black, elytra steel blue, antennae brownish from third to eleventh joints; body furnished with long dark brown pubescence in general and dense fulvous pubescence on broad undersurface of three basal tarsal joints.

Head short, fairly narrower than prothorax (ratio, 3:4.5), frons short and concave, margined with two arcuate transverse impressions at apex and at base, and with a median longitudinal furrow, starting from the apical impression backwards through dully concave vertex to apical portion of transversely rugose occiput; eyes distinctly emarginate, under lobes bigger than lower lobes, trigonate, the latter small, transverse; the interspace between upper lobes on occiput broad, rather plane; genae short, triangularly produced at apices, punctured; temples very short, distinctly rugose posteriorly; antennal tubercles gradually raised. Antennae in female shorter than body, scape stout, coarsely punctured, including second joint, third and the following joints sparsely

punctured; relative length of each antennal joint is as follows: -6:2:5.7:4.7:5.5:5:4.8:4:3.8:3.3:3.7. Antennae furnished with long hairs generally at basal joints and sparsely so on Prothorax broader than long, apical joints. and at apex than at base, rounded laterally, constricted at base; disc weakly convex, strongly coarsely punctured, partly transversely rugose, with a median longitudinal ridge at medioposterior portion. Scutellum small, semicircular, medially impressed and sparsely minutely Elytra broad and parallel-sided, punctured. fairly broader than prothorax, about 2.4 times as long as the basal width, gradually tapering to apex and rounded at apex; disc depressed and plane, coarsely sparsely punctured and



Fig. 2. Prosemanotus ferrocyaneus sp. nov.

rugose generally. Breast rugose and abdomen sparsely coarsely punctured, prosternal process broad, gradually narrowed posteriorly and complete. Mesosternal process broad, fairly broader than prosternal process. Femora gradually thickened, not distinctly clavate, hind pair shorter than abdomen, arriving at third segment in female, tibiae arcuate, dilated at apices, first to third tarsal joints rather broad, with dense pubescent soles beneath, with median longitudinal sulcations, tarsal claws dentate at the bases. Body furnished with long dark brown hairs densely on head, prothorax, basal halves of elytra and breast and with rather sparse and short hairs on abdomen and legs.

Length, 17 mm., width, 5 mm.

Holotype,  $\varphi$  , Gunsa (alt. 3400 m.), or Kambachan (alt. 3950 m.) to Lhonak (alt. 4550 m.), July 16, 1963, Rhakpa Norbu leg.

Distribution: Nepal.

This new species differs from *P. elongatus* Pic from China, the unique congener and the type species of the genus in having not laterally tuberculate prothorax, not clavate femora, different ratio of each antennal joint and quite different metallic steel blue coloration of body.

#### Clytini

# 13. Chlorophorus annularis (Fabricius) (Pl. 2, Fig. 1)

Vide VILLIERS et Снůjô, 1966, Jl. Coll. Arts & Sci., Chiba Univ. Nat. Sci., 4 (4): 551.

Material examined:  $1 \odot$ , Churibass (alt. 1000 m.)-Sanguridara Pass (alt. 1350 m.), June 25, 1963, Т. Fujioka leg.;  $1 \odot$ , Taplejung (alt. 1800 m.), July 5, 1963, Т. Fujioka leg.;  $1 \odot$ , Taplejung, July 6, 1963, Т. Fujioka leg.  $12 \times 3$  mm.

Distribution: Ceylon, India, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Vietnam, Laos, Hainan Is., Sunda Is., China, Taiwan, Japan.

# 14. Chlorophorus nepalensis sp. nov.

Body black, densely covered with yellow pubescence, decorated with black markings as the following manner:— two pairs on pronotum, bigger one pair of which dull trigonate, closely set each other at their inner-apical corners at middle of disc and smaller ones rounded, far separated at lateroapical corners; three pairs of which on elytra, first pair ocular at base, its apical corner sharply produced backwards and narrowly related to second bands, second bands dentate, prolonged ahead along suture and broadened to base and to apex at sides, the former branches related to the lateroposterior protuberances of the first ocular markings, third ones broader than the others, oblique at apical portions, its inner side rounded, and an additional small ones at epipleurae. Body covered with sulphur yellow pubescence on body beneath, and greyish yellow on antennae and legs, somewhat yellowish at apical portions of tibiae. Eyes brownish black.

narrow and short, frons narrow. trigonate, broader at apex than at upper end, with a median longitudinal ridge, vertex very narrow, narrowly concave between raised inner edges of antennal insertions, with a longitudinal furrow, occiput narrow, a little convex at base; eyes large, distinctly emarginate, under eyelobes fairly bigger than upper lobes; genae short Antennae shorter than body, scarcely arriving at the middle of elytra, filiform, scape cylindrical, relative length of each joint is as follows: 4:1:3.8:3.8:4:3.5:3.5:3:2.8:2.5:3.3. Prothorax globular, as long as broad, broader at base than at apex (ratio, 4:5), narrowly constricted just insides of apex and base; disc



Fig. 3. Chlorophorus nepalensis sp. nov.

convex, densely coarsely rugose-punctate. Scutellum broad, tongue-shaped. Elytra 2.4 times as long as the basal width, broadest at base, a little narrowed just behind basal quarter, almost parallel-sided at a short distance, then gradually narrowed posteriorly to apex, which obliquely truncate with a brief marginal teeth; disc convex, the punctures hidden under dense pubescence. Legs rather stout, femora gradually

clavate, mid-femora completely and hind pair incompletely carinate externally, tibiae gradually tapered to apices, tarsi broader at front pair than at mid and hind pairs, first hind tarsal joint longer than the following two united together. (ratio, 6:5).

Length, 13 mm., width, 3.5 mm.

Holotype, ↑, and paratype, 1 ♀, Chitrei to Unnamed place (A) (alt. 2700 m.), June 30 & 29, 1963, S. A. AE leg. Paratype specimen is measured as  $14.5 \times 3.9$  mm. Distribution: Nepal.

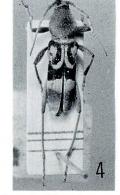
This new species differs from C. annularis (FABRICIUS) in having coarser pubescence, shorter and bigger dull trigonate black markings on medioposterior disc of pronotum, than long and elongate ones on antemedian disc in annularis, shorter first black ocular markings on elytral base, second black band at middle of elytra, instead of behind middle in annularis and third black band not roundly developed near suture, and it is also somewhat similar to C. sappho GRESSITT et RONDON in colouration and decorated black markings on body, however, prothorax is globular, not elongate, having yellow pubescence, instead of olive green.

# 15. Chlorophorus aei sp. nov.

Body black, densely covered with fulvous or olive-grey pubescence leaving black markings or bands on elytra as the following manner:first a large ocular marking which is widely opened externally at base, starting from near margin behind humerus backward surrounding inside of humerus to apex of scutellum then roundly bending posteriorly along suture and again externally curving to middle of disc, second a small black spot at side just centre of the opening of the first ocular marking, third a broad transverse band at middle, apex of which sharply prolonging to base along suture and dully so to base at side near margin, and fourth rather ill-defined caused

by invading of fulvous pubescence, but a broad transverse band weakly obliquely set preapi-Body beneath densely covered whitish fulvous pubescence at posterior half of mesepisternum, metepisternum and two abdominal segments. Body covered with fine pale fulvous pubescence on the others in general.

Head narrower than prothorax, frons trapezoidal, triangularly produced into clypeus at apex, with a dull longitudinal carina starting backwards from the apex of triangle through very narrow vertex to occiput. Eves finely faceted, distinctly emarginate, lower lobe Fig. 4. Chlorophorus aei big, longer than gena below it. Antennae dis-



sp. nov.

tinctly shorter than body, only arriving at the base of third black band on elytra in female, scape thickened, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 4.5:1.2:4.2:3.4:3.7:3:3:2.5:2.3:2.3:2.5. Prothorax oblong ovate, longer than broad, distinctly narrower at apex than at base, strongly rounded laterally behind middle, narrowly margined just insides of apex and base; disc strongly convex, finely closely rugulose-punctate. Scutellum semicircular, convex. Elytra 2.4 times as long as the basal width, developed at humeri, once weakly narrowed at the point of basal one fourth, then almost parallel-sided for median half and narrowed to broadly transversely truncate apices with short sharp marginal tooth; disc finely closely rugulose-punctate as on pronotum. Legs stout, femora thickened, mid pair carinate externally, first hind tarsal joint longer than the following two united together (6:3.8).

Length, 12.5 mm., width, 3.5 mm.

Holotype,  $\,^{\circ}$  , Andewa to near Lelep (alt. 1550 m.), July 8, 1963, S. A. AE leg. Distribution : Nepal.

This new species is somewhat allied structurally to *C. hirsutulus* Gressitt et Rondon of Laos, however, it differs from the latter in having black body and fulvous or olive-grey pubescence, with quite different black elytral markings and fourth preapical band vague, instead of broad and distinct.

# 16. Chlorophorus arciferus (Chevrolat) (Pl. 2, Fig. 2)

Amauraesthes arciferus Chevrolat, 1863, Mém. Soc. Roy. Liége, 18:330 (Darjeeling, N. India).

Caloclytus arciferus: Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col., 1:263 (Darjeeling; Bhutan;  $11-14\times34/2-4$  mm.).

Chlorophorus socius Gahan, 1906, loc. cit.: 264 (Darjeeling; 15×4 mm.).

Chlorophorus varius var. pieli Pic, 1924, Mel. Exot. Ent., 41:15 (Shanghai, E. China).

Chlorophorus arciferus: Aurivillius, 1912, Col. Cat., 39:403; Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24:220, 230, fig. 36 h-i (Laos; also N. India, Bhutan).

Distribution: Nepal, N. India, Bhutan, Laos, China.

# 17. Demonax albicinctus (HOPE)

Clytus albicinctus Hope, 1831, in Gray's Zool. Miscellany: 27 (Nepal); White, 1855, Cat. Col. Brit. Mus., 8:280.

Clytus filiformis Laporte et Gory, 1841, Monogr. Clytus: 95, pl. 18, fig. 112. Anthoboscus albicinctus: Chevrolat, 1863, Mém. Soc. Sci. Liége, 18: 307.

Demonax albicinctus: Gahan, 1906, Fauna Brit. India Col., 1:296 (Nepal; 7-9× 1.5-2 mm.); Aurivillius, 1912, Col. Cat. Ceramb., 39:409.

Material examined: 1  $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$  Kathmandu (alt. 1350 m.), June 5, 1963. Distribution: Nepal.

#### Lamiinae

#### Mesosini

#### 18. Cacia (Pericacia) cretifera (HOPE) (Pl. 2, Fig. 3)

Lamia cretifera HOPE, 1831, in GRAY'S Zool. Miscellany: 27 (Nepal).

Cacia incensa Pascoe, 1865, Tr. Ent. Soc. London, (3) 3:112, note (Pegu, Tungoo; 6 lines).

Cacia (Pericacia) cretifera: Breuning, 1939, Nov. Ent., 3° Suppl., 52: 459 (Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Burma, S. China, Laos); Breuning, 1959, Cat. Lam. Monde: 60, 61; Breuning et Heyrovsky, 1961, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 12 (1/2): 143 (Pedong near Darjeeling); Rondon et Breuning, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24: 332, fig. 5 c (Laos).

Material examined: 1  $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$  Dumushan to Taplejung (alt. 1580 m.), July 4, 1963, S. A. AE leg.; 1  $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$  near Lelep to Unnamed place (C) (alt. 1700 m.), July 9, 1963, S. A. AE leg.  $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$  14 $\times$ 5.5 mm.

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Burma, Laos, Vietnam, S. China.

# 19. Agelasta (Mesolophus) humeralis (Gahan) (Pl. 2, Fig. 4)

Mesolophus humeralis Gahan, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 34:57, pl. 1, fig. 10 (Burma: Carin Mts., District of Cheba, alt. 900-1100 m.; 16×6.5 mm.)

Agelasta (Mesolophus) humeralis: Breuning, 1939, Nov. Ent., 3° Suppl., 62:489 (n. comb.); Breuning, 1959, Cat. Lam. Monde: 65.

Material examined:  $1 \ \% \ \& 1 \ $$ , Unnamed place (E) to Chowki (alt. 1620 m.), July 29, 1963, M. Harada leg.  $20 \times 8$  mm. New to Nepalese fauna. Distribution: Nepal, Burma.

#### Apomecynini

#### 20. Zorilispe harai sp. nov.

Body dark brownish black, covered with sparse fulvous pubescence, leaving small irregular dark brown dots, scattered on elytra; antennae brown, light yellow at basal halves or more from third to eleventh joints; legs brown, apical halves of tibiae dark brown and tarsi light yellowish brown.

Body narrow, elongate and parallel-sided; head a little broader than prothorax, frons very broad, sparsely punctured with a dull median longitudinal furrow prolonging backwards through dully concave and broad vertex to convex and subcoarsely punctured occiput. Eyes coarsely faceted, emarginate, upper lobes small and lower lobes longer than wide and distinctly longer than genae below them (ratio, 2:1.3).

Antennal tubercles slightly raised and broadly separated each other; antennae 11-jointed, a little longer than body in male, slender, scape weakly thickened to apex, relative length of each joint is as follows:-4.2:0.7:6.2:5.5:4:3.8:3.5:3.5:3.3:3:3.3. Prothorax fairly broader than long, narrowly constricted along straight apex and bisinuate base and additionally weakly constricted before and behind middle, weakly rounded laterally at middle; disc convex at apical centre and transversely impressed before base, coarsely closely punctured. Scutellum Elytra elongate, parallel-sided for basal three-fourths and then narrowed posteriorly to obliquely and arcuately truncate apices. with produced marginal and rounded sutural angles; disc coarsely sparsely and irregularly punctured, the punctures becoming finer and very sparser posteriorly from middle. Legs slender, femora weakly thickened, middle tibiae sulcate at dorsum, and first hind tarsal joint fairly shorter than the following two united together.

Length, 8 mm., width, 2 mm.

Holotype,  $\ensuremath{\lozenge}$  , Walunchung (alt. 3050 m.), N. E. Nepal, July 27, 1963, A. Hara leg.

Distribution: Nepal.

This new species differs from Z. tonkinensis Breuning from Northern Vietnam in having quite different colouration of antennae and legs, and darker ground colour, lacking yellowish brown pubescence on body.

#### Hippopsini

# 21. Pothyne nepalensis sp. nov.

Body reddish brown, thinly covered with fine fulvous brown pubescence and decorated with whitish pubescent vittae as the following manner:— frons entirely covered, gena with a longitudinal vitta and a short vitta behind under eyelobe; prothorax with seven longitudinal vittae, median one bilobed medioposteriorly, leaving a brownish central line, a narrow pair laterally on disc, also another pair at sides, and a broad pair at sides below the former, these prolonged backwards to elytral epipleuron and sides of meso- and metasterna; scutellum entirely and densely covered; elytron with six narrow vittae, first on suture and sixth on margin, both entire, the rests not arriving at apex, third a little widened medioposteriorly and fourth starting from before middle, fifth starting from behind humerus. Body furnished with long flying brown hairs on frons, sides of prothorax and antennal scapes; antennae ciliated beneath from first to sixth joints; central portion of breast and sides of legs infuscated.

Head punctured densely on frons and sparsely on the others, frons

trapezoidal, longer than wide, with a fine median black longitudinal line, prolonged backward through triangularly concave vertex to occiput. Eyes deeply emarginate, upper lobe narrow and transverse and lower lobe as long as gena below Antennae about twice as long as body in male, finely sparsely punctured on scape, third longer than fourth and distinctly longer than scape, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 15: 1.3: 20.5: 17.5: 14.5: 13.5: 13: 12.5: 11.8: 11.5: 10.5 Prothorax longer than broad, cylindrical, transversely rugose and very sparsely punctured. Scutellum quadrate, transverse. Elvtra broader than prothorax, 3.5 times as long as the basal width, and emarginate at apex with sharp

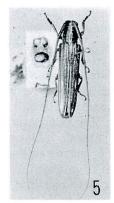


Fig. 5. Pothyne nepalensis sp. nov.

marginal angles; disc convex, finely sparsely and irregularly punctured. Breast almost impunctate. Legs rather short but stout, fore tibia obliquely sulcate beneath, middle tibia incised dorsally.

Length, 20 mm., width, 5.3 mm.

Holotype,  $\,$   $\,$  ; paratype, 1  $\,$   $\,$  , Goldigong (alt. 2080 m.)–Dumuhan (alt. 800 m.), July 3. 1963. S. A. AE leg.

Distribution: Nepal.

This new species is somewhat allied to *P. interrupta* Pic from Northern Vietnam, however, it differs from the latter in having bigger body, relatively shorter antennae, not rounded but emarginate elytral apices and different pubescent vittae on body.

#### Agnini

## 22. Celosterna scabrator (Fabricius) (Pl. 2, Fig. 5)

Lamia scabrator Fabricius, 1781. Spec. Ins., 1:224.

Lamia spinator Fabricius, 1798, Ent. Syst., Suppl.: 145.

Lamia gladiator Fabricius, 1801, Syst. El., 2:284.

Celosterna scabrator: Aurivillius, 1921, Col. Cat., 73:111 (E. India); Breuning, 1961, Cat. Lam. Monde: 321 (India, Ceylon, Reunion Is.); Gressitt et Rondon, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24:428 (Synopsis only).

Psaromaia renei PASCOE, 1888, Tr. Ent. Soc. London: 501 (S. India: Kodai Canal Mts., 10 lines).

Aristobia murina Nonfried, 1894, Ent. Nachr., 20:82.

Celosterna scabrator Fabricius var. griseator Aurivillius, 1920, Arkiv f. Zool., 13 (9): 12 (S. India: Madras, Shembaganur).

Material examined: 1 % , Dumuhan (alt. 800 m.)-Taplejung (alt. 1800 m.), July 4, 1963, S. A. AE leg.  $26\times 9$  mm. New to Nepalese fauna.

Distribution: S. & E. India, Ceylon, Reunion Is., Nepal.

## 23. Macrochenus guerinii (White) (Pl. 2, Fig. 6)

Pelargoderus guerinii White, 1858, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) 2:274 (Silhet; 9-13.5 lines).

Macrochenus guerinii: Gahan, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 34:38 (Burma: Bhamo; Catchin Mts.; Carin Mts., District of Cheba, alt. 900-1100 m.); Aurivillius, 1922, Col. Cat., 73:100; Breuning, 1943, Nov. Ent., 3e Suppl.: 238, fig. 73; Breuning, 1961, Cat. Lam. Monde: 328 (India); Duffy, 1968, Monogr. Imm. Stage Or. Timb. Beetles: 230 (Hosts: Ficus, Logerstroemia, Streospermum, Salmalia).

Material examined:1 ex., Dharan (alt. 500 m.), June 23, 1963;  $1 \odot \& 2$  exs., Goldiagong (alt. 2000 m.)-Dumuhan (alt. 800 m.), July 3, 1963, S. A. AE leg.  $21 \times 6$  mm.

Distribution: Nepal, India, Burma.

Remarks: Gahan (1894) noted this species also occurs in Assam, Thailand and China. It apparently means that he treated to include so called *M. isabellianus* Aurivillius which was lately described, with this species at that time.

# 24. Monochamus dubius (GAHAN) (Pl. 2, Fig. 7)

Monohammus dubius Gahan, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 34:35 (Burma: Carin Mts., District of Cheba, alt. 900-1100 m.).

Monochamus dubius: Aurivillius, 1921, Col. Cat., 73:95; Breuning, 1944, Nov. Ent., 3° Suppl., 128:453 (synonymized M. sintikensis Matsushita with this species; + ab. sparsenotatus Pic, n. comb. + ab. luteovittatus Breuning nov.; Assam, Manipur, Yunnan, Tonkin, Formosa; 8-15 mm.).

Monochamus sparsutus Fairmaire m. dubius: Breuning, 1961, Cat. Lam. Monde: 370.

Monochamus talianus var. sparsenotatus Pic, 1920, Mel. Exot. Ent., 32:2.

Monochamus sintikensis Matsushita, 1939, Ins. Matsum., 13:58 (Formosa).

Monochamus dubius: Rondon et Breuning, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24:460, 463, fig. 33 f (Laos; 9-17 mm.; Host: Sandoricum indicum Cuv.).

Material examined: 1  $\odot$  , Kathmandu, Godavari (alt. 1600 m.) June 8, 1963, A. Hara leg.  $12\times 4$  mm. New to Nepalese fauna.

Distribution: Nepal, E. India, Burma, Yunnan, N. Vietnam, Laos, Taiwan.

# 25. Acalolepta aurata (GAHAN) (Pl. 2, Fig. 8)

Monohammus auratus Gahan, 1888, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 2:260 (Silhet;  $21-29\times7-9.5$  mm.).

Dihammus auratus: Aurivillius, 1922, Col. Cat., 73:95; Breuning, 1944, Nov. Ent., 3° Suppl., 129:460 (Cambodja).

Acalolepta aurata: Breuning, 1961, Cat. Lam. Monde: 371.

Material examined: 1  $^{\circ}$ , Godavari (alt. 1600 m.) near Kathmandu, June 21, 1963, S. IGARASHI leg.  $25\times8$  mm. New to Nepalese fauna.

Distribution: Nepal, E. India, Cambodja.

#### 26. Acalolepta cervina (Hope) (Pl. 2, Fig. 9)

Monohammus cervinus Hope, 1831, in Gray's Zool. Miscellany: 27 (N. India).

Haplohammus cervinus: Gahan, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 34:36 (Burma: Carin Mts., District of Cheba, alt. 900-1100 m.; Teinzo; also Assam, Nepal & other districts in N. India).

Dihammus cervinus: Aurivillius, 1922, Col. Cat., 73:97; Gardner, 1927, Ind. Forest Record, 13:20 (Ecol.); Beeson et Bhatia, 1939, Ind. Forest Records (N. S.), Ent., 5:59 (Ecol.); Gressitt, 1939, Lingman Sci. Jl., 17:154 (China: Szechuan); Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, 2:398, 399 (China: Kwan Hills); Breuning, 1944, Nov. Ent., 3° Suppl., 128:474 (India, Sikkim, Assam, Bengal, Nepal, Burma, Laos, China).

Cypriola (=Dihammus) cervina: Breuning, 1949, Arkiv f. Zool, 42 A, 15:1 (N. E. Burma); Breuning et Heyrovsky, 1961, Bonn Zool. Beitr., 12 (1/2):143 (Pedong near Darjeeling); Breuning, 1961, Cat. Lam. Monde: 374.

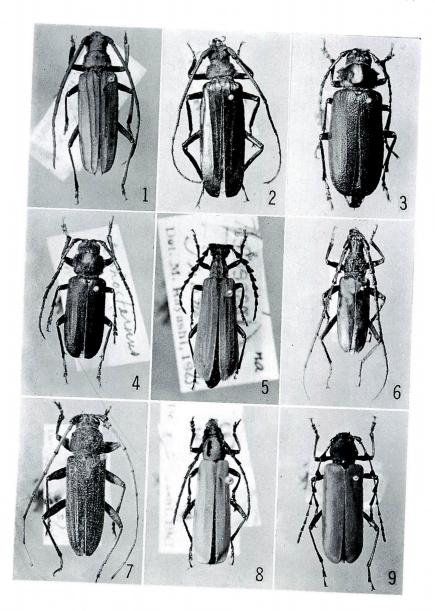
Acalolepta cervina: Rondon et Breuning, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24:464, 466, fig. 34 c (9-23 mm.).

Material examined: 1  $\circ$ , Godavari near Kathmandu, June 17, 1963. 21.5 $\times$ 7 mm. Distribution: Nepal, India, Sikkim, Assam, Bengal, Burma, Laos, China.

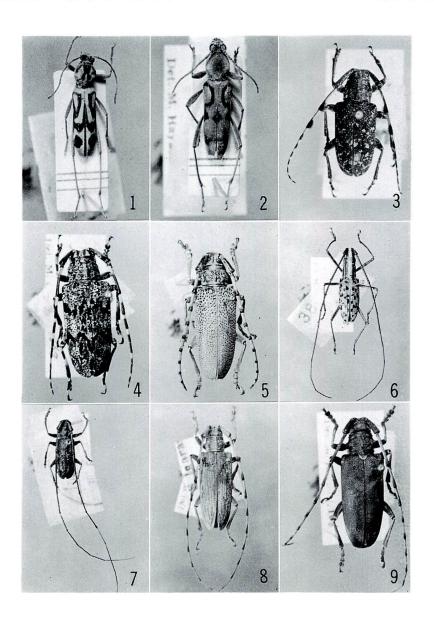
Remarks: From the description of Dr. Breuning in his Revision of Agnini for A. cervina, this Nepalese example differs from the original form by the sparser punctures on pronotum which are irregularly distributed, not of "assez densement et peu grossièrement ponctué".

#### Explanation of Plates 1-2.

- Plate 1, Fig. 1. Megopis (Megopis) sulcipennis (WHITE)
  - 2. Megopis (Spinimegopis) tibialis (WHITE)
  - 3. Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) indicus (HOPE)
  - 4. Dorysthenes (Lophosternus) zivetta (Thomson)
  - 5. Pyrocalymma pyrochroides THOMSON
  - 6. Hoplocerambyx spinicornis NEWMAN
  - 7. Stromatium barbatum (FABRICIUS)
  - 8. Erythrus westwoodi White
  - 9. Rosalia (Eurybatus) lateritia (Hope)
- Plate 2, Fig. 1. Chlorophorus annularis (FABRICIUS)
  - 2. Chlorophorus arciferus (CHEVROLAT)
  - 3. Cacia (Pericacia) cretifera (HOPE)
  - 4. Agelasta (Mesolophus) humeralis (GAHAN)
  - 5. Celosterna scabrator (Fabricius)
  - 6. Macrochenes guerinii (WHITE)
  - 7. Monochamus dubius (GAHAN)
  - 8. Acalolepta aurata (GAHAN)
  - 9. Acalolepta cervina (HOPE)



(M. OHKURA photo.)



(M. Ohkura photo.)

# Reports of Anthribidae from Taiwan, III. (Coleoptera)

# By TAICHI SHIBATA

#### Plintheria diversa sp. nov.

 $\circ$ . Body black, taken on a slight bronzy tone, pubescence dull black with a shade of purple and marked with buffish gray above, thinly grayish white beneath.

Rostrum feebly dilated forward from base, unnarrowed in the middle, short, a little longer than wide at apex, flat, somewhat uneven in front of base, where with traces of paired dorsal carinae, minutely densely asperate-punctate like on head, punctures longitudinally rugulose at apical half. Interocular space narrower than rostral base. Eyes rounded oval, thinly buffish gray on upper- and undersides. Antennae entirely black, reaching near middle of elytra, 3rd to 6th joints subequal in length, and gently shortened to 8th, 8th narrowly trigonate, three-jointed club rather slender but distinct, 9th triangular, a little longer than wide and so than 8th or 11th, 10th short, semicircular, 11th cuspedoval. Antennary scrobes trigonately foveiform.

Pronotum very minutely and densely muricate-sculptured, conical, sides sublinear, less rounded, dorsal pattern similar exactly to that of *P. bonthaina*, though, the baso-median spot extending forward across the centre, and two lateral spots joined to each other by a thin linear line, basal carina slightly angulate at the middle, with rounded lateral angles.

Elytra subparallel-sided, similarly sculptured like on pronotum, deeply punctate-striate, majority of punctures large and of striae conspicuous, both enfeebled backward, almost disappeared on apical slant; mutual tessellation of buffish gray pubescence thin, only predominant on 3rd interspace as basal and apical patches on sutural spaces. Pygidium semicircular, wider than long.

Prosternum transversely grooved in front of procoxae, mesosternal process and metepisterna thickly buffish gray. Abdomen whitish, lateral sides and anal segment at median edge densely pubescent. Legs uniformly dull black or fuscous, thinly grayish pubescent, midtibiae micro-mucronate at inner apical edge, 1st joint of front tarsi longer than the rest together.

<sup>[</sup>Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXIII, Nos. 1/2, pp. 97-107, July, 1979]

Length (excl. head): 3.3 mm.

Holotype:  $\Diamond$ , Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 22. IV. 1973, S. Такеда leg. (Т. Shibata coll.).

The present species is near to *P. convexa* Jordan from Leyte and *P. morokana* Jordan from New Guinea, and still nearer to *P. bonthaina* Jordan from Celebes in antennal proportion or dorsal pattern except that the legs are not rufescent, uniformly dull black. And it is distinguished from *P. bonthaina* by having more rounded eyes, a little longer and entirely black antennae.

#### Cedus prominens sp. nov.

Robust and stubby in build, black, principal pubescence black with a faint purplish tint and a silken lustre, marked by rufo-testaceous and white pubescences, upper surface with deep black tuft.

Rostrum thick, its apical dilation in  $\Diamond$  much stronger than in  $\Diamond$ , nearly orthogonally angulate upon antennary scrobes, parallelo-lateral sides gently narrowed thence to apex as in 8 of C. tuberculatus but more distinct, and with short lateral carinae in both sexes, there ecarinate in tuberculatus; disc finely rugoso-granulate and tricarinate, granules minute, thick-set, more irregularly confused on apical part than on others, tricarinae vanished at imaginary line between antennary scrobes, and reappeared into three pieces of small ridge on depressed apical area, median carina smooth, thin and extending aback to frons, other two carinae dorso-lateral, short, slightly incurved and reaching neither antennary scrobes nor front edges of eyes, rostral disc raised between them and black, clearly limited from light coloured lateral Vertex finely linearly ribbed by black tuft. Eyes bearing a trivial white spot at super-edge, interocular space relatively wide. Antennae in 8 over twice as long as the body, blackish except for proximate joints rufo-testaceous and majority of antepenultimate one white, in 9 beyond pronotal base, funicles rufo-testaceous and distal club darkened; in 8 from 3rd incrassate gradually in length to 9th, which is little wider than the preceding joints, a half longer than 3rd, half and twice as long as 11th, which is styloid, thrice as long as 10th; in a proportionately similar to those of tuberculatus but thicker.

Pronotum deeply punctate basally and laterally, arcuately transversely depressed in the middle, strongly and longitudinally ascendant forward from the depression, therefore apical side very conspicuously projecting ahead; dorsal pattern as: A trigonal large mark of deep black tuft occupying most part of disc from base to apex, much more prominent than remnant black pubescent lateral sides and possessing centrally a pentagonal rufous patch, which is sometimes quadrate, if

front trigonal part lacking, and with an isochromatic small hump in the middle of base, this hump rather glabrous, very slightly shining and dilated aback beyond basal carina, triangular before and semicircular behind carina in form, a light coloured irregular spot on either basolateral side, a whitish thin line placed on the centre of large black mark, other same lines respectively marginate at lateral edge of the black mark and of rufous patch in front of basal carina, additional white spot at terminal end of transverse depression; basal carina slightly bisinuate or undulate.

Elytra wide (ratio between length and basal width, 4.5:3.8), somewhat less so than in tuberculatus (4.5:4), finely seriate-punctate, interspaces almost flat, but inner two interspaces depressed along suture, still more so on apical half, and 3rd interspace faintly raised, wider than others and bearing four tubercles, which in all surmounted by black tuft and generally bordered with whity rufous pubescence, subbasal tubercle of which large, remnant three smaller on apical half, though, the hindmost tubercle nearly as high as the subbasal one, 5th interspace bearing a small tubercle before apex; basal margins rufous, strongly reflexed, humeral angles distinct, somewhat protuberant forward, apical slant sharper than that of tuberculatus; a large black tufted area common on both elytron, as wide as basal third including subbasal tubercles of 3rd interspaces, then narrowed nearly to apical third between 2nd depressed interspaces, once dilated midway to on small tubercle of 3rd, and again dilated backward, the last dilation almost covered on apical declivities, the wide basal black area with a rufous oblique patch just before subbasal tubercle of 3rd interspace, this patch reaching basal margin inwardly and contiguous to an irregular inner humeral rufous spot outwardly, these two connections enclosing a black oblong spot at base of 3rd interspace, the large apical black area with a rufous irregular spot among three tubercles (of two on 3rd and another on 5th interspaces), a white oblong or linear spot prominent on 3rd interspace between the basal and apical black areas, a deep black spot before tubercle of 5th interspace, several Pygidium rounded at rufous small spots distributed on lateral sides. apex in both sexes, black tufted, with a median whitish or rufous line at basal half.

Undersurface finely punctate, but distinctly so on lateral sides of metasternum and on metepisterna, largely black, a very large white to whity rufous mark occupying most of metasternum, subhexagonal and distinctly predominant, rufous irregular stripes on prosternum, one of which along prothoracic lateral carina and another on outerside of procoxa. Abdomen bearing double row of white small spots on each

lateral side, but external spot of 1st segment rufous and large. Centre of 1st segment bearing a white tufted oblong spot in both sexes, the spot in 3 raised or faintly humped, peculiarly conspicuous. Legs rufotestaceous, a median ring of femora except front ones, and apical third of tibiae always black, and a narrow white ring before middle of tibiae, closely near to black part.

Length (excl. head): 6.5 mm.; width (at the widest point of elytral base): 3.8 mm.

Holotype:  $\Im$ , Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 14. V. 1970, Y. Kiyoyama leg. (T. Shibata coll.); paratypes:  $2 \Leftrightarrow \varphi$ , same data as holotype.

In general appearance and build the present species resembles closely C. tuberculatus Pascoe from Singapore, however, the dorsal pattern is quite distinct, and otherwise there are some differences between both as follows: Rostrum with tricarinae on basal half instead of quinquecarinae, the external two dorso-lateral, antennae in  $\varphi$  rather thick, apical side of pronotum conspicuously projecting forward, subbasal tubercles of elytra much smaller and lower, metasternum with a very large white marking centrally and 1st abdominal segment with a white spot at the middle in both sexes, the spot of  $\Diamond$  elevated or humped as secondary sexual feature; in C. tuberculatus rostral four carinae entirely lateral, antennae in  $\varphi$  slenderer, elytra with two tubercles on 3rd interspace, basal one of which very large but another apical one exiguous, metasternum and abdomen without either noticeable central spot or secondary sexual marking.

#### Cedus amabilis sp. nov.

Squalish oblong, dull black, spotted by buffish gray pubescence, this colour sometimes flavescent on upper surface.

Rostrum large and fully expanded laterally as in C. cephalotes but more convex above, nearly half as long again as wide at apex, its apical dilation similar to that of C. prominens; a thin median carina present but short, scarcely extending to frons, other four carinae entirely lateral, inner one of which reaching front edge of eye, outer one forming lateral margin of basal half of rostrum and unreached to eye, all carinae languishing forward and disappeared on apical depressed area, lateral sides of apical dilation distinctly carinate; disc faintly raised between inner lateral carinae, finely microgranulate-punctate, somewhat rugulose on apical depression, the sculpture almost concealed by buffish gray pubescence. From rather convex, almost on a level with eyes, though, not more so than in cephalotes, interocular space in about same as the length of 3rd antennal joint and slightly wider than in 8. Head thickly black, except for grayish upper margin of and a large spot on under side of eye. Antennae dull black, basal joints reddish at extreme apices, and terminal joint styliform; in & subequal in length of the body, 3rd to 7th joints individually thickened apically, club-shaped or fusiform and not less wide than distal three joints, only 8th slender, narrow, 3rd as long as 1st, 4th or 5th, 6th a little shorter than 5th and gradually shortened thence to 8th, which as long as 9th, 11th subequal in length of 6th and twice as long as 10th or 2nd; in  $\varphi$  fully cross over elytral base, joints usually narrow, from 3rd diminishing in length to 8th, distal three joints forming a rather wide club and similar proportionately to those of  $\vartheta$ .

Pronotum less transverse and relatively narrow, ratio of maximal width at basal carina and midlength being 2.2:1.3, while in *cephalotes* 2.5:1.2; disc slightly depressed medially, depression transverse, semicircular and approaching to apical angles, two spots in the middle, one before and the other behind depression, a latero-dorsal median spot and latero-apical one placed just on the depression, two irregular spots on each lateral side of base, inner spot of which sometimes lengthened forward and continuous to the latero-apical spot, actual base with three spots, one medial and well-marked, other two lateral; basal carina as in *cephalotes* but less produced forward, lateral carina extending to the middle.

Elytra subquadrate, a little longer and more parallel-sided than in *cephalotes*, 1.4 times as long as wide (3.5:2.5, while in *cephalotes*, 4:2.5), without tubercles or elevations, regularly punctate-striate, interspaces flat, subbasal swellings vestigial; disc multiguttate, guttae consisting mainly of rounded spots on odd interspaces and linear ones on striae, in which a common scutellary spot, two spots in front and behind middle of 3rd and a spot behind middle of 5th interspaces more distinct than other spots. Pygidium semicircular in both sexes, wider than long, buffish gray on each side.

Undersurface uniformly covered with whity gray pubescence, metasternum rather thickly so. Legs also whitish gray except basal and apical parts of upper side of tibiae.

Length (excl. head): 4.0 to 5.2 mm.

Holotype: 含, Kentingkunyen, Pintung Hsien, 13. VI. 1972, Y. Kiyoyama leg. (T. Shibata coll.); 2含含2早早, same data as holotype; 1 含, Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 1. V. 1970, Y. Kiyoyama leg.

The present species is well connected with *C. cephalotes* Pascoe from Borneo and Java in having large rostrum, convexed frons between eyes, clavate antennary joints of  $\circ$  and flat elytra devoid of tubercles or elevations, however, both species are discriminate in various points, above all, the elytral pattern is quite dissimilar to each other.

#### Cedus diversus Jordan, 1911

1911, Nov. Zool., 18:111; 1912, ibid., 19:140; 1928, ibid., 34:83; 1932, ibid., 38:301.

In Taiwanese specimens the 8th joint of antennae is a little shorter than the 3rd (1:1.2) and rather shorter than the 9th.

C. japonicus Shibata from Amami Is., Japan resembles this species closely in facies and dorsal pattern, though, the body is robuster and the elytra are wider (4.4:3.2), whose subbasal tubercles are much larger and higher than in the latter.

## Atinellia variegata sp. nov.

Body dingy black, covered with infuscate, and variegated with cinereo-fulvous pubescences in  $\varphi$ , latter more flavescent and thicker in  $\Diamond$ .

Rostrum less than twice as wide as long, depressed on apical half, densely asperate-muricate, but the sculpture in  $\ \$  hidden completely by thick flavescent clothes alike as on head. Eyes almost circular, not emarginate beneath, usually protuberant laterally. Frons convex, space between eyes subequal to rostral midlength in  $\ \ \$ , or slightly wider in  $\ \ \$ . Antennae short, scarcely reaching prothoracic basal carina in both sexes, dull black, internodal point of clavate both 1st and 2nd joints rufous, 3rd longest, decreasing gradually in length thence to 8th and increasing so in thickness, 8th narrowly trigonate, subequal to half length of 3rd, distal three joints forming a rather wide club and equal in width to each other, in which 9th triangular, about as long as 8th or 10th and a little shorter than 11th, 10th semicircular, 11th ovaloid. False mentum deeply sinuous at apex.

Pronotum conically narrowed from basal carina to apex, half as wide again as long, transversely depressed behind apex and before basal carina; disc minutely densely granulate and obscurely variegated with fulvous pubescence, which on the subapical depression notably thickened even in  $\mbox{\ensuremath{$^\circ$}}$ , especially at latero-apical parts in  $\mbox{\ensuremath{$^\circ$}}$ ; basal carina well defined by advance depression of it, slightly bisinuate and more approaching laterally than medially, lateral angles of carinae less than  $90\mbox{\ensuremath{$^\circ$}}$ ; actual base sharply slanting, basal transverse carinula short. Scutellum rounded, thickly flavescent.

Elytra parallel-sided, a third longer than wide (2:1.5), sculpture as on pronotum, individual basal side strongly arcuately produced forward and also apical one slightly rounded, apical slant steep; disc faintly

depressed on basal third, punctate-striate, punctures large and deep in basal half, especially proximal ones, which strongly depressed together from 1st to 4th or 5th striae as if forming a basal border, sutural interspaces deepened from middle to apex, other alternate interspaces somewhat raised, 3rd one slightly wider than others and with two rather distinct blackish spots, the anterior one before and posterior one behind the middle, sometimes 3rd and 5th or other alternate interspaces obscurely tessellated with dull black and cinereo-fulvous pubescences, humeral angles prominent, constantly blackish. dium minutely granulate on asperate surface, in 9 fulvous pubescence thinner and granules a little denser or more distinct than in 8; in 8 elongate, nearly twice as long as wide at base, sides linearly and gradually narrowed apically, its apex arcuately truncate with brownish hairs on edge, in a slightly longer than wide, subparallel-sided or very slightly narrowed apically, its apex quite rounded with sparing cinereous hairs on edge.

Undersurface minutely densely granulate, pubescence in  $\lozenge$  flavescent and thick, in  $\lozenge$  cinereo-fulvous to cinereous and thin except metepisterna. Legs mostly black, thinly cinereous, 1st tarsal joint almost as long as the rest together, featureless in both sexes.

Length (excl. head): 2.6 to 3.3 mm.

Examined specimens:  $1 \odot 1 \odot$ , Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 3. V. 1973 and 3. IV. 1974, S. Takeda leg.;  $1 \odot$ , Yangmingshan, Taipei, 15. IX. 1970, Y. Kiyoyama leg.

The present species is closely allied to A. senex JORDAN from Ceylon in build and antennal proportion, but the colour of pubescences is more blackish or yellowish, the antennae and legs are almost black, not reddish, and the frons is wider between eyes, which have no emargination on the under edges.

# Atinellia affinis sp. nov.

The present species is very closely allied to A. variegata, though the distinction recognises it from the latter is as follows.

a. Rostrum short and transverse, more than twice as wide as long.

Eyes more protuberant laterally and more separate from each other, the attendant width of frons between them a little greater than in  $\circ$  of variegata. Pronotum evenly convex, without a transverse depression behind apex. Tessellated pattern of elytra constantly present, more well-marked than in variegata.  $\circ$  unknown.

#### Atinellia tessellata sp. nov.

Body dingy black, covered with brownish black and tawny pubescences, which forming together a clear tessellated pattern on elytra.

Rostrum almost twice as wide as long, depressed on apical half, very thickly tawny pubescent in ⋄, thinner so in ♀ on rough sculp-Eyes relatively large, subcircular, imperceptibly longer than wide and slightly emarginate on inferior edges, space between them faintly depressed, a third narrower than width of rostrum in ô, a little wider in ♀. Antennae rather slender and long, reaching elytral base, reddish dark brown to blackish, each internode of funicles paler, 2nd joint distinctly clavate as usual; in 8 3rd longest, nearly a third longer than 4th or 5th, 6th and 7th a little shorter than and 8th still shorter than 5th, 8th less than half length of 3rd, club-joints infuscate, wider than preceding funicles, long, and equal width to each other, 9th trigonate, as long as 5th, 10th subquadrate, as long as 6th, 11th ellipsoid, slightly longer than 9th; in \$\varphi\$ 7th a little shorter than 6th and nearly as long as 10th. Apical sinus of false mentum shallower in depth than that of variegata.

Pronotum similar in shape as in *variegata* but lateral sides somewhat arcuately convergent and disc more uneven, subapical depression deepened in the middle and continuous to central depression, unevenly convex at each side of the central depression; disc variegated with tawny pubescence, a latero-dorsal irregular spot on either side of the middle before basal carina and a latero-apical spot with a median line at basal third more distinct and rather constantly present than other obscure spots, the median line dilated aback beyond basal carina, which not distinctly bisinuate, substraight or very slightly emarginate except lateral parts. Scutellum tawny.

Elytra more uneven and longer than in *variegata*, ratio of length and width, 2.5: 1.7, subbasal swellings fairly indicate, depressions deep before and behind the swellings, especially in latter one, that of *variegata* much shallower; seriate punctures very fine, undiscernible by

rugulose-microgranulate sculpture of interspaces, which rougher and finer than that of pronotum, odd interspaces convex, wider than the even ones and clearly tessellated by brownish black and tawny pubescences, tessellations of 3rd and 5th prominent. Pygidium proportionately longer and narrower than in variegata in both sexes and scantily tawny pubescent, in  $\circ$  elongate, narrow, more than twice as long as wide, sides linearly and strongly convergent to apex, apex angulately narrowly and scarcely rounded with pale tawny pubescence at edge, in  $\circ$  nearly 1.3 times as long as wide at base, granules usually more distinct than in  $\circ$ , apex widely rounded.

Undersurface minutely granulate, pubescence in  $\circ$  thicker than in  $\circ$ , those on metepisterna and lateral sides of abdomen conspicuous. Legs reddish except for femora blackish, tibiae somewhat darkened toward apex, 1st joint of tarsi a little longer than the rest together.

Length (excl. head): 3.5 to 3.8 mm.

Holotype:  $\Diamond$ , Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 5. IV. 1973, S. Takeda leg. (T. Shibata coll.); paratypes:  $2 \Diamond \Diamond 1 \Diamond$ , Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 5. VIII. 1970, 22. IV. 1973 and 20. IV. 1974, T. Kobayashi and S. Takeda leg.

The present species has a close relationship with A. acuticollis Wolfrum from Fukien, China, but in the former the body is smaller, the eyes have a slight sinuation on the under sides and the elytra are proportionately longer. And the species distinguishes from A. senex Jordan by having the different pubescence in colour and the presence of clear tessellated pattern of elytra, the last character is a point of several differences which are separable from A. variegata or affinis as shown in the description.

### Atinellia signata sp. nov.

Body dingy black, covered with buffish, whitish and dull black pubescences, elytra obscurely tessellated or variegated by former two and signally marked with latter ones.

Rostrum twice as wide as long, thickness of buffish pubescence and apical depression moderate. Eyes comparatively small in size, rather oblong, subtruncate or a little emarginate beneath and widely separate from each other, therefore the width of interocular space still wider than those in other *Atinellia*-species. Frons less convex than in *A. variegata* but not depressed and with a median line, which prolonged to apical third of pronotum, whitish as well as surrounding borders of eyes. Antennae light yellowish brown, long, fully cross over humeral prominences of elytra even in  $\mathfrak{P}$ , joints slender, 2nd less clavate than usual, 3rd more than twice as long as 8th, club somewhat darkened, 9th scarcely longer than 8th or 11th and little wider than distal two, in which 10th quadrate, rounded at base, 11th elliptical. False men-

tum shallowly sinuous at apex as in A. tessellata or affinis.

Pronotum convex, fairly depressed at latero-apical areas, basal depression shallow along basal carina, sculpture like that of *tessellata*, prevailing pubescence buffish and mixed with whitish one, disc without well-defined spots, but a latero-dorsal obscure spot and inner subapical depressed area and irregular area of each lateral side whitish and rather distinct with a median line prolonged from frons; basal carina slightly bisinuate or faintly emarginate. Scutellum thickly buffish pubescent.

Elytra proportionately similar as in *tessellata* (2:1.3), a little dilated from base nearly to apical third and depressed before subbasal swellings, basal side gently produced forward individually and apical side subtruncate; disc with a quadrate black mark between 2nd to 5th interspaces in the middle, which signally conspicuous and much more distinct than blackish subbasal swelling or humeral prominence, tessellation consisting of buffish and whitish pubescences, constant on 3rd and 5th interspaces, occasionally present on sutural and/or other alternate ones, manner of serial punctures and sculpture on interspaces alike as in *tessellata* but very fine, interspaces almost flattened, alternate ones little wider than the others. Pygidium forming similarly those of *variegata* in both sexes, thinly buffish pubescent.

Undersurface buffish to whitish fulvous, more flavescent on lateral sides of abdomen. Legs slender and longer than usual, femora dark brown, tibiae and tarsi light yellowish brown or more reddish, more or less darkened toward apices, 1st tarsal joints much longer than the corresponding rest together.

Length (excl. head): 2.8 to 3.3 mm.

Holotype:  $\Diamond$ , Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 20. IV. 1974, S. Takeda leg. (T. Shibata coll.); paratypes:  $1 \Diamond 2 \Diamond \varphi$ , Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 3 & 20. IV. 1974, S. Takeda leg.;  $1 \Diamond$ , Lushan, Nantou Hsien, 11. V. 1973, Y. Kiyoyama leg.;  $1 \Diamond$ , Juisui, Hualien Hsien, 9. V. 1974, S. Takeda leg.

Although other species of *Atinellia* having only tessellated pattern or obscure spots, the possession of a pair of quadrate black marks on the elytra indicates the most significant feature to the present species.

#### Stenoderma insigne Wolfrum, 1934

1934, Ent. Blätt., 30 (1): 6.

The pronotum of Taiwanese specimens with a small occasional white spot behind apex of the middle. In  $\lozenge$  abdomen densely whitely pubescent on flat median area. In  $\lozenge$  pygidium rounded at apex and front tibiae a little shorter proportionally than those of  $\lozenge$ .

Length (excl. head): 2.2 to 3.8 mm.

# New Record of *Cedus*-species from Malaysia (Col., Anthribidae)

#### By TAICHI SHIBATA

The following two species of Anthribidae are new record from Malaysia.

1. Cedus tuberculatus PASCOE, 1860

1860, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 5:37.

2. Cedus cephalotes Pascoe, 1860

1860, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 5:38.

Examined specimens: 1  $\Diamond$ , Lenggong, Perak, 14. III. 1974, Y. Kiyoyama leg.; 1  $\Diamond$  1  $\Diamond$  , Gemas, Negeri Sembilan, 19 & 20. IV. 1975, Y. Kiyoyama leg.



## 日本のかみきりむし(11)

#### 林 匡 夫

The Cerambycidae of Japan. (Col.) (11)

#### By Masao Hayashi

#### Genus Sybra PASCOE アヤモンチビカミキリ属

Sybra Pascoe, 1865, Tr. Ent. Soc. London, (3) 3:141, 198 (Type species: S. stigmatica Pascoe—Aru Island); Gressitt, 1940, Philip. Jl. Sci., 72 (1/2):168; Breuning, 1949, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 25 (38):22; Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, 2:494, 498; Dillon et Dillon, 1952, Bull. B. P. Bishop Mus., 206:64, 87; Gressitt, 1956, Ins. Micronesia, 17 (2):141, 142; Breuning, 1957 (Faune de Madagascar, IV), Ins. Col. Ceramb. Lam.: 302, 311, 312; ditto, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde:141; ditto, 1964, Ent. Abh. Tierk. Dresden, 30:6, 117; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 97, 102; Rondon et Breuning, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24:347, 348, 358.

Myonoma+Pithodia+Bityle+Rhadia+Atelais Pascoe, 1865, loc. cit.: 141, 219-222 (Type species: Myonoma eunidioides Pascoe—Celebes, Batchian; Pithodia tesselata Pascoe—Celebes; Bityle bicolor Pascoe—Celebes; Rhadia pusio Pascoe—New Guinea; Atelais seriata Pascoe—Mysol Is.). —syn.— Atelais—Subg.—

Batylissa Thomson, 1868, Physis, 2: 201. -syn.-

Sybrinura Gahan, 1907, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (3) 3:88 (Type species: S. biapicata Gahan—Sumatra). —syn.—

Cylindroplocia Heller, 1924, Ent. Mitteil., 13:205 (Type species: C. pseudobityle Heller—Philippines). —syn.—

Lamprosybra Aurivillius, 1928, Ins. Samoa, 4 (2): 144 (Type species: L. sulcata Aurivillius—Samoa). —syn.—

Ropicomorpha Pic, 1944, Echange, 60 (498): 8 (Type species: R. inermis Pic—Tonkin). —syn.—

Sybra (Cristosybra) Breuning, 1950, Ark. f. Zool. N. S., 1 (19): 268. —Subg.—

Microopsis+Gracisybra+Paroopsis Dillon et Dillon, 1952, loc. cit.: 63, 64, 67, 81, 97 (Type species: Microopsis dimidiatus Dillon et Dillon; Gracisybra flava Dillon

et Dillon; *Paroopsis eumilis* Dillon et Dillon—all in Fiji Isl.). —syn.—

Kirishimoopsis Hayashi, 1958, Ent. Rev. Japan, 9: 48 (Type species: K. sakamotoi

Hayashi—Kyushu, Japan). —syn.—

第4分布帯東半に7亜属約400種以上、マダガスカル周辺に別の1亜属7種を含む、本族中最も多数の種を含む大属である。熱帯性のもので、我国では琉球諸島に多く、本土では西南部の沿海地方および付属島嶼などに分布するだけで、本州中部以北ではまだ発見されていない(属の分布型;小島・林、1969、日本昆虫生態図鑑、1、カミキリ編:XVII参照)。

暖・亜熱帯樹林帯の枯枝、伐採枝、枯蔓などに多い、近年琉球・西南の各島嶼から多くの 本属の新型が記載報告されたが、それらの標本および原記載を検討すると5つの系統に属す るものがそれぞれの島嶼で少しずつ変化したものであることが明らかになってきた。 この属 の種の島々の違いによる地理的変異は、色彩・斑紋にはもちろん、従来フトカミキリ亜科の 種の分類の基準的な標徴として取り上げられてきた、 触角各節 (とくに、1・3・4節)の長 さの比、複眼下片とその下ほおとの長さの比、翅鞘末端部の形などにも明らかに現われてい て、これらの諸点を重視すると Dr. Breuning のように、そのすべてを別の独立種として取 扱うことになることはむしろ当然の成りゆきであろう。 たしかに現在の鳥々の成立以後、各 島嶼間の隔離によって、 それぞれの島の個体群と他の島のそれらとの間には互いの 交配の機 会はほとんど閉ざされていて、現状が変らぬまま長い年月を経れば、各個体群の間にははっ きりした区別が確立されてしまうであろうことはまず疑いない. しかし一方, 現在各島嶼に 成立しつつある、いわゆる"種"を代表する個体群の中にも、多くの標本を検討してみると、 上述した形態上の諸点においても、ある程度の個体変異が認められるし、また一方、後に示 す検索表にみられるように、 日本と台湾とをつなぐ多くの島々の個体群間には 従来記載され た"種"と"種"との間をつなぐような変異が認められる。また、最近の一連の新型の記載 には往々にして本当に系統学的に近縁のものと比較されていない場合もあり、 記載だけによ るときはその種が全く何者であるかを知ることが、 はなはだむずかしいことが多かった。 こ の点について大分以前のことになるが、著者の質問に対して Dr. Breuning は"多数の個 体、多くの違った産地の標本を研究できる地元の方々にその点を充分再検討して下さること を希望する"旨の書簡を下さったことがあった。著者は1968・1972年これらの点を充分認識 した上で、あえてそれぞれの系統群ごとに、各種の相互関係を明らかにする目的で、最も早 く発表されたものを原亜種として、近似のものを一連の亜種として取扱う再検討を行った. もちろんそれぞれを"上種群" Super Specific Group の中に含まれる"種" Species とし て取扱う方法もあるが、 種名をみただけで、その系統群の近縁を知るには、前の方法の方が より適切ではないかと思っているし、第一これらのものが"Pidonia"の研究で明らかにした "種"と"亜種"との基準からは、やはり別の独立種とみるよりは、亜種として認めたい程 度の形態的な差しかないからである. なお, この処置には既に Dr. Breuning も 1970 年中條 道夫博士との共著の論文中に同意の意を現わしておられることを付記しておく.

日本には計8種が分布し、次の検索表で区別できる(\*印は参考のため加えた外国産種).

— 体長:6-12 mm. 長い
2. 翅端はほとんど丸く、えぐられたり切られたりしない
一 翅端はえぐられるか切られる
3. 触角第3節は第4節とほぼ等しい長さ、複眼下片はその下ほおより僅かに長い、体は暗
褐色で、前胸側縁部・翅鞘の小楯板周縁部・中央部の1横帯および翅端前方の1対の小紋は
それぞれ白色の微毛でおおわれる sakamotoi kuri
<ul><li>一 触角第3節は第4節より明らかに短い、複眼下片はその下ほおより明らかに長い、体は</li></ul>
黒褐色で、前胸側縁部と基部・翅鞘の基部・中央と翅端部はそれぞれ白色の 微毛でおおわ
กรsakamotoi sakamotoi
4. 前胸はその幅と等長で密に点刻される. その点刻自身はそれらの点刻間の幅より大きい
(pascoei taiwanella 群)
<ul><li>前胸はその長さより幅広くまばらに点刻される。その点刻自身はそれらの点刻間の幅よ</li></ul>
り小さい (baculina 群)
5. 複眼下片はその下ほおより長い
<ul><li>複眼下片はその下ほおと等長. 翅端は斜めに切られ、突出した外縁角をもつ. 体は黒~</li></ul>
褐色で全面に褐色~淡黄灰色の微毛を生じるが、前胸中央の1縦紋、菱形ないし五角形の
翅鞘基半部の1紋は微毛を欠き地色をあらわす pascoei okinawana
6. 翅端は斜めに切られるが、その外角はただ角ばるだけで突出しない。 翅鞘には基部に五
角形の中央紋, その直後の1対の斜めの帯および中央後の1対のC形紋のそれぞれ褐色紋
がある pascoei miyakoensis
<ul><li>一 翅端は斜めに幅狭くえぐられ、その外角は突出する 7</li></ul>
7. 前胸は長さより僅かに幅広い、翅鞘の暗褐色紋は変化が多いけれど消失しない
1. 前胸は交きより能がに開丛で、短軸が暗胸色板は変化が多くりがと if 大 U is is higakii
<ul><li>一 前胸は幅と等長か僅かに長い. 翅鞘には大きい五角形の暗褐色の1紋が背面基半部にあ</li></ul>
り、基部では肩部が僅かに微毛でおおわれるだけである * pascoei taiwanella
8. 翅鞘基部背面の隆起は発達する
<ul><li>一 翅鞘基部背面の隆起は発達しない</li></ul>
9. 複眼下片はその下ほおとほとんど等長. 前胸はややあらくまばらに点刻される. 翅鞘の
後半部の大きな淡黄色微毛からなる1紋は、翅鞘先端¼の長さのところで中断される
baculina musashinoi
<ul><li>複眼下片はその下ほおより長い. 前胸はほぼ細かく密に点刻される. 翅鞘は基部で</li></ul>
baculina mimogeminata のそれより強く隆起し、翅端はより尖った外角をもつ
baculina carinatipennis
10. 翅端はやや斜めに切られ、その外角はにぶい、 触角第3節は第4節とほとんど等長か僅
かに短い
一 翅端は斜めに幅狭く切られ、その外角は鋭い、触角第3節は第4節より明らかに短い、
体は黒褐色で汚黄色の微毛でおおわれるが、 前胸中央の1縦紋は微毛を欠き黒褐色、 翅鞘

後半の大きい白色微毛による1紋は基方に向って拡がり、その後側方で弯入する・	
* baculina	baculina
11. 体は光沢のある褐色で、褐色の微毛でおおわれる. 翅鞘はその後半に大きな灰漬	黄色微毛
による1紋をもち、その紋は基方に向って拡がり、その後側方で幅狭く弯入する.	一般に
微毛は非常に多く、他の亜種のそれらより微毛を欠く暗色紋は縮小する	
baculina mimog	geminata
<ul><li>体は褐色で、灰黄色の微毛であまり密でなくおおわれる。前胸中央の1対の縦約</li></ul>	文, 翅鞘
では基部の1対の方形紋・その直後の内方に向う1対の斜めの紋・中央の1横帯で	さらに翅
端前方の後外方に向う斜めの紋はそれぞれ微毛を欠く暗褐色 baculina mi	yakoana
一 体は黒褐色,灰黄色の微毛でおおわれるが,頭・前胸上では密布し,前胸背の「	
対の暗色縦紋は非常に狭められる.一方、 翅鞘上では逆にそれほど密布せず、基語	
い灰黄色微毛紋と後方の大きな白色微毛紋との間に より大きなクサビ形の 微毛を久	てく暗色
紋を残すbaculin	a omoro
<ul><li>一体は赤褐色、灰色の微毛でおおわれる。翅鞘は基半部にその外形が一定しない。</li></ul>	大きな灰
色微毛による1紋をもつが、時にはこれも消失する. 一方、後半には大きな白色後	敞毛紋を
もつが、それは基方に向い拡がり、その側方で弯入するほか、前胸背中央には微	毛を欠く
1本の赤褐の縦紋をもつ·····baculina o	shimana
<ul><li>一体は暗赤褐色,黄灰色の微毛でおおわれる.前胸背中央の微毛を欠く縦紋,翅鞘</li></ul>	销上の基
半部にはその外形が一定しない大きな黄灰色の微毛紋と後半部にはややはっきり。	
色微毛の大紋をもつが、その後者はその後側方で弯入される。前胸背は弱く隆起し	,翅鞘
基部では強く隆起し、その後方の中央前で一たん圧迫されるbaculina nip	ponensis
12. 翅鞘は一般に圧迫され,列状に点刻される( <i>ordinata</i> 群)	
— 翅鞘はややふくれ,不規則に列状でなく点刻される (flavomaculata 群) ·········	
13. 触角第4節は長く, 第3節の1.35~1.4倍の長さ, 翅端はえぐられその外角は鋭・	
複眼下片はその下ほおの 1.5 倍の長さ	
<ul><li>一 触角第4節は短く、第3節の1.1~1.2倍の長さ</li></ul>	
14. 体は黒褐色,黄灰色の微毛を密布するが,特に頭・前胸上に多い. 翅鞘には多・	
14. 体は無悔色、異次色の似毛を名布するか、特に頭・前周上に多い、 短軸には多い 微毛による縦線、 断続する多くの白色微毛紋と、 さらに 2 対の微毛を欠く暗褐色の	
<ul><li>央と翅端前方のそれぞれ側方にもつ ordinata flav</li></ul>	
<ul><li>一体は黒褐色、灰褐色の微毛をあまり密でなく生じる。前胸背中央の1対のはっき い縦紋、翅鞘上の基部の広い1横帯・中央側方の1対の三角形紋および翅端前方</li></ul>	
い検試、 翅輪上の基節の広い 1 慎電・中央関方の 1 対の三角形 2 ねよい 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
15. 複眼下片はその下ほおより短い、翅端は鋭く三角形に突出する。体は暗赤褐色、	
の微毛でおおわれるが、前胸には5本の縦条(中央の1本は細く中断し、左右の1	
く断続する), 翅鞘上には6対の縦条列(縫合線部と側縁部の2対は完全, 他の4続する)を形造り, 黒褐色の紋は退化して中央側方に細い1縦紋となって認められ	
続する)を形定り、黒橋色の紋は返化して甲央側方に細い1級紋となって 認められ ぎない、翅鞘は肩部で幅狭く、中央後で最も幅広い、後翅は非常に短くちぢむ…	
さない、	

miscanthivora
一 複眼下片はその下ほおより長い
16. 複眼下片はその下ほおより僅かに長い (比, 3:2.5). 翅端は斜めに切られる17
<ul><li>複眼下片はその下ほおより明らかに長い(比,3:2). 翅端は斜めにえぐられる19</li></ul>
17. 触角第4節は第3節の1.2倍の長さ18
一 触角第4節は第3節の1.25倍の長さ、翅端は三角形に突出する外角をもつ、体は黒色~
赤褐色、 黄灰色の微毛で密でなくおおわれる. 前胸背上には微毛を密布する 5 本の縦紋、
翅鞘上には基部中央の1対の方形紋・中央側方の1対の縦長紋および 翅端前方の1対の小
紋はそれぞれ微毛を欠き暗色。さらに第 $2\cdot 4\cdot 6\cdot 8$ 間室に断続する微毛を密布する縦長の
紋をもつordinata okinoerabuensis
18. 翅端の外角はにぶい. 体は黒褐色, 黄灰色の微毛を密布する. 翅鞘上には基部小楯板の
側方に1対の逆三角形紋・中央側方の1対の縦長あるいは円形紋および 翅端前方の1対の
小紋はそれぞれ微毛を欠き暗色 ordinata loochooana
- 翅端は弱いが 三角形に突出する外角をもつ. 体は暗赤褐色, 淡褐灰色の微毛でおおわれ
る. 前胸背中央の1本の広い縦紋、翅鞘上には基部小楯板側方の1対の逆三角形紋・中央
側方の1対の三角形紋および中央と翅端との間の1対の縦紋はそれぞれ 微毛を欠き 暗色.
さらに各間室上にある微毛を密布する断続紋は非常に発達するordinata miyakojimana
19. 翅端は強く斜めにえぐられ、鋭く突出する外角をもつ。体は頑丈、一般にふくれ背面は
平坦で隆起をもたず、翅鞘は強く列状に点刻されるが、基半部では密布され、後方に向い
だんだん細かく、翅端近くではほとんど消失する.体は赤褐色、黄褐色の微毛をあまり密
でなくよそおう. 前胸には5本の縦の微毛紋、翅鞘には4対の断続する縦の微毛紋列をか
ざる······* punctatostriata
<ul><li>翅端は弱く斜めにえぐられ、三角形に弱く突出する外角をもつ20</li></ul>
20. 翅端の外角は鈍三角形. 体は黒褐色, 灰褐色の微毛でおおわれる. 前胸背中央には1対
の縦紋、 翅鞘上には基部中央の1対の方形紋、中央の内方に弯曲する1対の細い斜紋およ
び翅端前の1対の縦長紋のそれぞれ微毛を欠く暗色部をもつordinata tokara
一 翅端の 外角は 鋭い三角形. 体は 赤~黒褐色, 黄灰色の 微毛であまり密でなくおおわれ
る. 前胸には微毛による5本の縦紋をもち、翅鞘上には基部中央の1対の小紋、中央側方
の $1$ 対の小円紋および翅端前の $1$ 対の縦長紋のそれぞれ微毛を欠く 暗色部をもつほか, 間
室上には断続する微毛紋列をもつ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・
21. 触角第3節は第4節とほとんど等長,体は褐色,黄褐色の微毛で濃淡不均衡におおわれ
るが、翅鞘中央に微毛を欠き地色をあらわす幅の広い1横帯をもつ unifasciata
一 触角第3節は第4節より明らかに短い22
22. 体は触角や足を含め赤~黒褐色, 黄灰色の微毛で部分的におおわれるが, 特に翅鞘上の
中央の前後に2本の微毛による横帯(この横帯は時に白色にかわる)を形造るほか, さら
に数対の縦長の断続する微毛列をあらわす flavomaculata
一 体は黒褐色、触角と肢は淡褐色、部分的に黄褐色の微毛を密布する. 翅鞘には幅広い白

色に微毛からなる波状の1横帯を基部との間にもつほか, さらに中央と 翅端との間に4対 の白い断続する細い縦紋をもつ .......basialbofasciata

#### 56. Sybra sakamotoi (Hayashi) subsp. sakamotoi (Hayashi)

キリシマチビカミキリ (キリシマヒメサビカミキリ)

Kirishimoopsis sakamotoi Hayashi, 1958, Ent. Rev. Japan, 9 (2): 49 (Kirishima, S. Kyushu, Japan); Breuning, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 155; Ohbayashi, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon, Col. Ed., 2: 311, pl. 156, f. 9.

Sybra (Sybra) sakamotoi: Breuning, 1964, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30: 136, 251; Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 102, col. pl. 31, f. 6 (Yakushima); Hayashi, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 34 (Synopsis); Kusama, 1973, Ecol. Distr. Jap. Ceramb.: 88 (Tanegashima); Adachi, 1974, Kitakyûshû no Konchû, 20 (1): 25 (Tsushima; Shiia).

小形,体は黒褐色,触角と肢は暗赤褐色,白色の微毛をあまり密でなく生じるが,その濃淡の度合いによって体表に白色の微毛紋をあらわす.前胸には両側に,翅鞘には3本のややはっきりしない横帯をもつが,基部のものが最も太く,中央後方のものがこれにつぎ,翅端部のものが最も細い.

だ円形で背面はふくれる. 頭は前胸とほぼ同じ幅,強く深く点刻される. 前頭は横長く,頭頂の触角間ではまばらに,その他では密に点刻される. 複眼は小眼が大きく,あらく分割され,深くえぐられ,下片はその下ほおより明らかに長い. 触角は細長く,ほぼ体と等しい長さ,第1節は太く,第4節は第3節より明らかに長く,第3節は第5節より長い. 前胸は横長く,側縁は弓形にふくれ,前縁は直線状で後縁より幅狭い. 背板は前・後縁の内方で横に溝状に凹み,中央はやや密に強く深く点刻される. 小楯板は舌状で基部の中央が凹んでいる. 翅鞘はその基部の幅の2.2 倍の長さ,両側はほぼ平行で,幅広く後方に向って丸く狭まるが,翅端の縫合線角は非常に幅狭く鈍く切られる. 背面は強くほぼ列状に,規則正しく点刻される. 腹面胸部は強くまばらに,また腹節は細かく密に点刻される. 体長:3~3.5 mm.分布:九州・屋久島・種子島・対馬.5~7月暖帯林帯のシイ・カシ類の伐採枝に集まる.

最初独立属を代表するものと考え記載したが、後 Dr. Breuning (1964) の取扱いに従い Sybra の1種と認め、今日に至っている。足立一夫氏 (1974) によれば、対馬でシイの枯枝 の叩き網で得られたという。

## 56-b. Sybra sakamotoi (Начаsні) subsp. kuri Онвачаsні et Начаsні キリシマチビカミキリ(本州亜種)(クリチビカミキリ)

Sybra kuri Онвачаsні et Начаsні, 1962, Ent. Rev. Japan, 14 (2): 33 (Honshu, Japan); Онвачаsні, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon., Col. Ed., 2: 311, pl. 156, f. 5. Sybra (Sybra) kuri: Breuning, 1964, loc. cit., 30: 130, 249; Којіма et Начаsні,

1969, loc. cit.: 102, pl. 31, f. 7.

Sybra (Sybra) sakamotoi (Hayashi) subsp. kuri: Hayashi, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 30, 34 (n. comb.; Synopsis); Matsuda et al., 1971, Kitakyûshû no Konchû, 17 (1/2): 40 (Kyushu).

前種によく似るがより大形、触角第3節は第4節とほぼ等長、複眼の下片はその下ほおよりわずかに長いなどの体制上の相違点のほか、地色が明るく、検索表に示した白色の微毛による紋が違っているのに過ぎないので、先に前種の亜種として取扱うことにした。体長:3.5~5 mm. 分布:北海道?・本州・九州? 5~9月温帯落葉広葉樹林帯のクリの枯枝などに集まる。前亜種と生活圏を少し北にずらして住み分けているものと思われる。

#### \* Sybra (Sybra) pascoei LAMEERE

Lameere, 1893, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., 62: 285 (Hué, Annam); Gressitt, 1940, Philip. Jl. Sci., 72 (1/2): 169, pl. 5, f. 11 (Hainan); ditto, 1951, Longicornia, 2: 498; Breuning, 1964, loc. cit., 30: 129, 257.

"黒色; 触角は栗茶色; 前胸はほとんど円筒形, 前縁は僅かに狭まり, 密に強く点刻される, 側方に1対の太い灰色の縦条をもつ; 翅鞘は大点刻を列状にもち, 翅端はそれぞれ角ばり, それぞれ1本の太い灰色の縦条が肩部近くから中央部縫合線に伸び, 先端に向って不規則に伸びる; 肢は栗茶色. 体長:5 mm. フェ. 2 個体." (原記載の訳文)

ベトナム中央部の旧アンナンの古都フェ (ユエと俗称されているが、むしろフランス語よみでHを発音しない読み方が一般に使いならされてしまったが、現地での発音はフェに近いといわれる)で採集された2個体で記載されたが、著者は未検、次に掲げる台湾亜種と正しく同一種の亜種関係にあるものかどうかは将来本原種のタイプを検討するまで保留する.

### \* Sybra (Sybra) pascoei Lameere subsp. taiwanella Gressitt

タイワンチビカミキリ

GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2: 498, 499 (Rokki, Kuraru, Taiwan); Breuning, 1964, loc. cit., 30: 258; Hayashi, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 35 (Synopsis).

小形,黒褐色,触角および肢は赤褐色,灰黄色の微毛を生じるが部分的に濃淡があり以下の斑紋をあらわす.頭部前頭は中央を除いてほぼ全面に,頭頂は裸出,頭頂には中央を除いて左右に散布し,前胸には中央に細い1縦条,左右に太い1対の縦条をもつ.小楯板は裸出.翅鞘は基部肩部に方形の1対の紋,中央前方から側方の大部分を占める大紋をもつが,内方中央部では矢筈状に後退し,基部から縫合線中央後方に向い大きな矢じり形の地色を裸立するほぼ五角形の大紋を残こし,さらにその先端部では左右に分れ,灰黄色の微毛紋にくい込む細い斜めの枝紋をもつ。触角、腹節および肢は密でなく微毛でおおわれる。

頭部は小さく, 前胸より幅狭く, 全面にあらい点刻をややまばらに散らす. 前頭は横長, 中央は横にふくれ, 頭頂は鈍く凹み1本の中央の溝をもち, 後頭中央後方はふくれる. 触角 着生点は弱く隆起する. 複眼はあらく分割され,大きくえぐられる. 複眼上片は細く横長,下片は三角形,その下ほおより長い. 触角は体より僅かに長く,第1節はふくれ短く,第3節は弯曲して,第4節より僅かに短いが第1節よりは明らかに長い. 前胸は幅と等長,前縁は弧状に突出し,側縁は丸く,後縁は直線状,背面は弱くふくれ,大点刻を密布する. 小楯板は舌状. 翅鞘は長く基部から中央後方までほとんど両側平行,その後狭まり,斜めに幅広くえぐられた翅端のするどく突出する外角につらなる. 背面はややふくれ,大点刻を密に列状にもつが後半ではだんだん細かくなる. 胸部腹面は大点刻をもつが,腹節は微毛におおわれる. 肢は中庸の長さ,腿節は弱くふくれ, 胫節は弯曲し,中胫節の外縁はえぐられ,跗節は短い. 体長:4~5.5 mm.分布:台湾(原産地は南部の屏東県亀仔角および高雄県六亀).著者の記載に用いた標本は同じく屏東県墾丁公園産のもので,分布は南部に限られるのではないだろうか?

沖縄県の八重山・先島群島および沖縄本島から採集されたものに対して著者は最初本亜種名をあてていたが、その後多くの標本に基づき研究の結果、検索表に示すような相違を見出したので、現在は一応それぞれの島嶼群ごとに識別される亜種として取扱っている.

#### 57. Sybra (Sybra) pascoei Lameere

#### subsp. ishigakii Breuning et Ohbayashi

タイワンチビカミキリ (八重山群島亜種) (イシガキチビカミキリ)

Sybra (Sybra) ishigakii Breuning et Ohbayashi, 1964, Bull. Japan Ent. Acad., 1 (6): 28, 30 (Ishigaki, Iriomote, S. Ryukyu); Којіма, Начаshi, Кипічоshi et Watanabe, 1965, Res. Rep. Kochi Univ., 14, Nat. Sci., 2 (9): 89.

Sybra pascoei Lameere subsp. ishigakii: Hayashi, 1968, Ent. Rev. Japan, 21 (1): 17 (n. comb., based on type specimens inspection); Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, 1, Longic.: 102, pl. 31, f. 8 a; Hayashi, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 35 (Synopsis).

石垣・西表両島産の標本に基づいて独立種として記載されたもので、原記載には他の近似種との比較がなされていなかったため、著者等(1965)はその正確な内容を把握できないまま、再録したが、後タイプの研究ができ、台湾産の taiwanella に近いものであることが確認され、亜種として取扱うに至ったものである。体長:4~5 mm. 分布:八重山諸島(石垣島・西表島).

## 57-b. Sybra (Sybra) pascoei Lameere subsp. miyakoensis Hayashi タイワンチビカミキリ(宮古島亜種)(ミヤコチビカミキリ)

HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 31, 35 (Miyako Is., S. Ryukyu; Synopsis). 本属種の再検討を行った際, 発見した1亜種である. 本亜種の特徴は体が赤褐色で, 微毛はより明るい白色をおび, 翅鞘上の微毛を欠く地色の紋がより発達し, 翅端がえぐれず, 斜

めに切られ外角は角ばる点である。体長:5 mm. 分布:宮古島.

#### 57-c. Sybra (Sybra) pascoei Lameere

#### subsp. okinawana Breuning et Ohbayashi

タイワンチビカミキリ(沖縄亜種)(オキナワコチビカミキリ)

Sybra (Sybra) okinawana Breuning et Ohbayashi, 1967, Bull. Japan Ent. Acad., 3 (2): (Okinawa, C. Ryukyu).

Sybra pascoei Lameere subsp. okinawana: Hayashi, 1968, Ent. Rev. Japan, 21 (1): 16 (n. comb. based on type specimens inspection); Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, loc. cit.: 102, pl. 31, f. 8; Hayashi, 1972, loc. cit.: 35 (Synopsis).

Sybra pascoei taiwanella: NAKAMURA et KOJIMA (nec GRESSITT), 1965, Misc. Rep. Hiwa Mus. Nat. Hist., 8: 13 (come to light trap).

本亜種も最初近似種との比較が行われないまま 新しく沖縄本島産の標本に 基づいて発表されたもので、 著者のタイプの研究によって *ishigakii* 同様、 この種群に含まれる 1 亜種として取扱われるに至ったものである. 体長: 4~4.5 mm. 分布: 沖縄本島. 小島・林・国吉・渡辺 (1965) は本亜種の灯火への飛来を記録している.

#### \* Sybra (Sybra) baculina Bates subsp. baculina Bates

アトモンチビカミキリ

Sybra baculina Bates, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 352 (Taiwan); Matsushita, 1933, Jl. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 (2): 372; Mitono, 1940, Cat. Col. Japon., 8. Ceramb.: 181.

Sybra posticalis Pascoe subsp. baculina: Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, 2: 498, 501 (Formosa, Botel-Tobago; Ryukyu Isl.).

Sybra (Sybra) baculina: Breuning, 1960, Cat. Lam. Monde: 149; ditto, 1964, loc. cit.: 30, 248; HAYASHI, 1972, Ent, Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 35 (Synopsis).

体は黒褐色、汚黄色の微毛でまばらにおおわれるが、部分的に濃淡、前胸の背面中央には幅広い縦の無毛の地色をあらわす紋をもつ。 翅鞘は、基半部にまだらに汚黄色をまばらによそおい、中央後方に白色微毛をまじえる大紋をもつが、基方に向って広がり後側方側縁部から斜め内方に向って黒褐色の細いがはっきりした弯入部をもつ。

体は小さく長形. 頭部は前胸より幅狭く, 点刻をまばらに散らす. 前頭は横長く, 頭頂は弱くくぼみ, 触角着生点はややふくれる. 複眼はあらく分割され大きく弯入する. 下片はその下ほおより僅かに長い. 触角は体より僅かに短く, 第1節は短く棍棒状にふくれ, 第3節は少しく弯曲して第4節より明らかに短く, 第1節よりは明らかに長い. 前胸は長さより幅広く, 前方に突きでる前縁は単直な後縁より僅かに幅狭く, 前縁では浅く後縁では深く縁ど

られ、側縁は弱く弓形にはり出す、背面はふくれ、点刻をやや密布する。小楯板はほぼ半円形。翅鞘は長く基部の幅の2.2 倍前後、中央後方で最も幅広く、その後方で急に狭まり、翅端は斜めに幅狭く切られ、その外角は鋭い、背面はふくれ、基部の小楯板後側方に1本の縦隆、その後方で一たん弱くくぼみ、さらに中央部でふくれる。点刻を列状に密布し、ために微毛紋が断続する。胸部腹面はあらく点刻される。肢はやや長く、腿節はよくふくれ、中胫節は明らかな切れ込みをもち、跗節は短いが幅広く、下面には黄灰色の微毛を密生する。体長:5.5~9 mm. 分布:台湾。

松下博士は 台湾の ホーザン、 タイホリン、 アリカンを 原産地 として 体長:6~9 mm の maculiclunis (1931) および紅頭嶼 (現在の蘭嶼) から体長:8mm の kotoensis (1934) の2 種を新しく記載したが、のち自身(1935)後種を前種のシノニムとして指示された。さらに、 水戸野氏 (1940) は maculiclunis を baculina のシノニムとし, kotoensis を含め, その目録 に取扱っている. この取扱いはそのまま現在まで続いている. また, Dr. GRESSITT (1951) は本種を、香港から記載された S. posticalis PASCOE (1858) の亜種として取扱ったが、Dr. Breuning (1960, 1964) は本種を独立種として取扱っている. Pascoe の posticalis の原記 載は極めて簡単で、 微毛斑の位置など似た点もないではないが、 一方本種との関連性を裏付 けるだけの特徴は認めることができないので, 香港産の標本が入手でき検討できるまで, 本 種を独立種として取扱いたいと思う. また, 蘭嶼産の標本を検討すると, 台湾産の本種に比 較して、体は幅広く、点刻、 微毛による斑紋の形状、 翅端の形その他の特徴が明らかに相違 するので、本種と kotoensis とはシノニムではなく別亜種の関係にあるものと思われる。ま た, maculiclunis の原産地は現在の高雄県鳳山, 嘉義県大林および高雄県阿里関であり, タ イプは体表の微毛斑の退化したもので、目下ベルリンに保管されているはずで直接親しく検 討はできないものの,baculina のカテゴリーに含まれるものではないかと思っているが,一 応シノニムから外して保留したい. 従来沖縄県の各島嶼および南西日本から 本種名の下に報 告されたものは、以下に列挙するように、先般著者の行った再検討の結果、それぞれ亜種と して取扱うこととした.

58. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *baculina* BATES **subsp.** *musashinoi* BREUNING et Chûjô アトモンチビカミキリ(尖閣列島亜種)(センカクアトモンチビカミキリ)

Sybra (Sybra) musashinoi Breuning et Chūjô, 1970, Mem. Fac. Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2 (192): 56 (Uotsurijima, Senkaku Isl., S. Ryukyu).

Sybra (Sybra) baculina Bates subsp. musashinoi: Hayashi, 1972, loc. cit.: 31, 35 (n. comb.; Synopsis).

翅鞘基部背面の隆起はよく発達し、複眼の下片はその下ほおと等長などの点で特徴をもち、 八重山諸島の中の石垣島に近い武富島産の亜種に近い関係にある。分布: 尖閣列島(魚釣島)。

#### 58-b. Sybra (Sybra) baculina Bates

#### subsp. mimogeminata Breuning et Ohbayashi

アトモンチビカミキリ (八重山群島亜種) (アリタチビカミキリ)

Sybra mimogeminata Breuning et Ohbayashi, 1964, Bull. Japan Ent, Acad., 1 (4): 17 (Ishigakijima, S. Ryukyu).

Sybra baculina Bates subsp. mimogeminata: Hayashi, 1968, Ent. Rev. Japan, 21 (1):16 (n. comb. based on type specimens inspection); Kojima et Hayashi, 1969, loc. cit.: 102, pl. 31, f. 9 a; Breuning et Chūjō, 1971, Mem. Fac. Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2 (202):31 (part., Okinawa? Ishigaki); Hayashi, 1972, loc. cit.:35 (Synopsis). Sybra mimogeminata mimogeminata: Breuning et Chūjō, 1970, loc. cit., 2 (192):56 (Ishigaki, Iriomote).

Sybra baculina: MIWA (nec BATES), 1933, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 23 (124): 13 (Iriomote); HAYASHI et NOMURA, 1964, Ent. Rev. Japan, 17 (2): 68 (Hateruma Is.). 本亜種は最初独立種として記載されたものであるが、タイプの研究によって著者 (1968)が baculina の亜種と認めて後、BREUNING・中條両博士 (1971)がこの処置に同意をされ、現在に至っている。 ずい分以前、 三輪博士 (1933)が西表島から報告された baculina は本亜種に該当するものであろう。体長:6 mm. 分布:石垣島・西表島・波照間島.

#### 58-c. Sybra (Sybra) baculina Bates

### subsp. carinatipennis Breuning et Chûjô

アトモンチビカミキリ(武富島亜種)(イシガキアトモンチビカミキリ)

Sybra mimogeminata Breuning et Ohbayashi subsp. carinatipennis Breuning et Chiûjô, 1970, Mem. Fac. Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2 (192): 56 (Taketomijima, off Ishigakijima, S. Ryukyu).

Sybra (Sybra) baculina Bates subsp. carinatipennis: Hayashi, 1972, loc. cit.: 31, 35 (n. comb.; Synopsis).

本亜種は最初 mimogeminata の亜種として記載されたが、mimogeminata そのものが原著者 (1971) によって baculina の亜種とその取扱いが変更されたのに従って、著者 (1972) は本亜種を baculina に所属せしめた。分布:石垣島に近い武富島、著者は武富島産の標本は未見。

## 58-d. *Sybra* (*Sybra*) *baculina* Bates subsp. *miyakoana* Hayashi アトモンチビカミキリ(宮古島亜種)(ミヤコアトモンチビカミキリ)

НАУАSHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 31, 35 (Міуако Іs., S. Ryukyu; Synopsis). 体長: 6.3 mm. 分布: 宮古島.

## 青森県の歩行虫科,2

#### 下 山 健 作

#### List of Carabidae from Aomori Prefecture, Japan (II)

#### By Kensaku Shimoyama

- 86. Anchodemus (Paranchodemus) calleides (BATES, 1883) オオアオグロヒラタゴミムシ
  - a: 本州.
  - b:温湯 (18. XI. 1941), 葛川 (8, 20, 26. X. 1954).
  - c:温湯・葛川ともに浅瀬石川原の石下に見られた。稀な種である。
- 87. Platynus (Platynus) subovatus (Putzeys, 1875) アトマルヒラタゴミムシ
  - a: 本州.
  - b: 蛭貝沢 (11. V. 1970), 櫛ケ峯 (12. VII. 1964), 十和田 (18. VI. 1947; 22. VIII. 1963).
  - c: 深山地帯のみから得られた.
- 88. Platynus (Pseudoplatynus) magnus (BATES, 1873) オオヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・東シベリア・支那・台湾.
  - b:岩木山 (3. IX. 1972),柏木 (14. IX. 1975),矢捨 (10. XI. 1962),大川原 (5. XI.
- 1941), 葛川 (15. VI. 1957; 25. VIII. 1956; 10. X. 1954).
  - c: 林の中を這っているのを見かける.
- 89. Agonum (Nipponanchus) leucopus (BATES, 1873) タンゴヒラタゴミムシ
  - a: 本州・四国・九州; 台湾.
  - b: 温湯 (18. XI. 1941).
  - c:川原の石下にいるのが見られた.
- 90. Agonum (Agonum) suavissimum (BATES, 1883) ヒメセボシヒラタゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・九州.
  - b: 平滝沼 (8. VIII. 1967).
  - c: 平滝沼のほとりにかけたトラップに入った.
- 91. Agonum (Agonum) daimio (BATES, 1873) セスジヒラタゴミムシ
- [昆虫学評論, 第33巻, 第1/2号, 121-137頁, 1979年, 7月]

- a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・支那・台湾.
- b:馬場尻 (17. VII. 1947), 温湯 (15. VII. 1941).
- c:温湯・馬場尻ともに燈火にきた. その他では見ることができなかった.
- 92. Agonum (Agonum) dolens shimoyamai HABU, 1974 キタクロヒラタゴミムシ亜種
  - a: 本州.
  - b: 櫛ケ峯 (12. VII. 1964; 3. VIII. 1968), 乗鞍岳 (11. VII. 1964).
  - c: 櫛ケ峯・乗鞍岳の山腹の湿地に見られる.
- 93. Agonum (Sericoda) quadripunctatum (DeGeer, 1774) ヨツボシヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;旧北区・フィリピン・印度支那・印度・新北区、
  - b: 大木平 (20. VI. 1948).
  - c: 炭焼小屋のそばの湿地で見たのみである.
- 94. Agonum (Xestagonum) xestus (BATES, 1883) ツヤモリヒラタゴミムシ
  - a: 本州・四国・九州.
- b:十二湖 (15. VIII. 1965),新屋 (3. XII. 1972), 矢捨 (20. IX. 1964),大川原 (16. XI. 1941), 櫛ケ峯 (12. VII. 1964),温川 (18. X. 1954),十和利山 (22. VII. 1976),夏坂,迷岱 (9. VIII. 1975).
  - c: 矢捨では花に、十二湖ではキノコに来ていた.
- 95. Agonum (Scotagonum) aequatum (Jedlička, 1936) ウスクロモリヒラタゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州
- b: 冬部沢 (19. VIII. 1974),新屋 (11. VIII. 1972),大川原 (16. XI. 1941),蛭貝沢 (19. VI. 1947),酸ケ湯 (12. VIII. 1962),青荷 (14. VI. 1964),温川 (24. V. 1970),十和田 (4. VI. 1949).
  - c: 樹皮下や苔の下などに棲息する.
- 96. Agonum (Scotagonum) shirahatai HABU, 1954 シラハタヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:本州.
  - b:大木平 (7. XI. 1954).
- 97. Agonum (Metacolpodes) buchanani (HOPE, 1831) オオアオモリヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:北海道·本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・支那・台湾・東南アジア・印度・北米.
- b: 冬部沢 (19. VIII. 1974), 十二湖 (21. VI. 1970), 三ツ目内 (31. V. 1964), 新屋 (11. VII. 1972), 矢捨 (1. VIII. 1972), 蛭貝沢 (13. X. 1968), 酸ケ湯 (11. VIII. 1964), 青荷 (4. VI. 1942), 葛川 (18. VI. 1958), 十和田 (20. VI. 1967).

c: 新屋 (1. XI. 1971) のものには翅鞘が柔かく色の淡いものが1頭まじっていた.

98. Agonum (Metacolpodes) amoenulum (Jedlička, 1934)

ニセオオアオモリヒラタゴミムシ

a:北海道·本州.

b:七ツ滝 (26. VII. 1975).

c: 七ツ滝の牧場から得た. 標本は手許にはない.

99. Agonum (Metacolpodes) limodromoides (BATES, 1883) サドモリヒラタゴミムシ

a: 北海道・本州・九州.

b: 青鹿山 (9. VIII. 1974), 蛭貝沢 (19. VI. 1947), 酸ケ湯 (12. VIII. 1962), 温川 (30. V. 1948).

c: 蛭貝沢ではブナの木に這い上って来たのを見た. 枯木皮下などに見られる.

100. Agonum (Nipponagonum) hakonum takachihoi Habu, 1954

ハコネモリヒラタゴミムシ亜種

a: 本州·四国·九州.

b: 冬部沢 (25. VII. 1975), 十二湖 (15. VIII. 1964), 大川原 (16. XI. 1941), 青荷 (12. V. 1942), 十和田 (30. VIII. 1964).

c: 大川原産の個体は朽木に入っていた.

101. Agonum (Negreum) bentonis (BATES, 1883) ベントンモリヒラタゴミムシ

a:本州(中部以北).

b:温川 (24. IX. 1950).

c:温川で林中の樹下やキノコに来ているのが見られる.

102. Agonum (Eucolpodes) japonicum (Motschulsky, 1860)

ハラアカモリヒラタゴミムシ

a:北海道·本州·四国·九州;朝鮮·支那·台湾.

b: 櫛ヶ峯 (13. VII. 1964).

c: 標本は手許にはない.

103. Agonum (Eucolpodes) aurelium chibi HABU, 1958 チビモリヒラタゴミムシ亜種

a: 本州・四国・九州.

b:十和田 (4. VI. 1949).

c:葉上に見られた.

104. Agonum (Glaucagonum) sylphis stichai (Jedlicka, 1935)

キンモリヒラタゴミムシ亜種

- a:北海道·本州 (東半部).
- b:七ツ滝 (26. VIII. 1975), 小泊 (29. VII. 1972), 新屋 (3. XII. 1972), 温湯 (5. V. 1942), 赤滝 (5. IX. 1948), 葛川 (12. VI. 1955), 十和田 (8. X. 1954).
  - c:川原の石下や崖の亀裂の中などに棲息する.
- 105. Agonum (Glaucagonum) sylphis honshuense (HABU, 1975)

キンモリヒラタゴミムシ亜種

- a:本州(中部以北).
- b: 櫛ケ峯 (13. VII. 1964).
- c: 湿気のあるところから得られた.
- 106. Agonum (Diacanthostylus) elainus elainus (BATES, 1883) ヤセモリヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;台湾・南支.
- b:白神岳 (21. VI. 1971), 蛭貝沢 (24. V. 1942), 沖浦 (11. VI. 1972), 青荷 (12. V. 1942), 葛川 (20. X. 1954), 十和田 (18. VI. 1947).
  - c:川原・湖畔の石下や崖の土中に棲息する.
- 107. Agonum (Lissagonum) lampros (BATES, 1873) コハラアカモリヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州.
  - b:十二湖 (17. VIII. 1964), 葛川 (8. X. 1954).
  - c:川原の石下に見られる.
- 108. Agonum (Nymphagonum) modestius (BATES, 1873) イクビモリヒラタゴミムシ
  - a: 本州・四国・九州.
  - b:十二湖 (15. VIII. 1965).
  - c: 十二湖ではキノコに来ていた.
- 109. Agonum (Gyrochaetostylus) atricomes (BATES, 1873) クロモリヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州.
  - b:十二湖 (15. VIII. 1964).
  - c: 道路わきの崖に見られた.
- 110. Euplynes batesi HAROLD, 1877 ベーツヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:北海道·本州·四国·九州; 支那.
  - b: 葛川 (17. VII. 1960), 大木平 (20. VII. 1948), 温川 (21. VI. 1953).
  - c: 草原の葉や薪の上にいるが、非常に少ない。

- 111. Pristosia aeneola (BATES, 1873) ホソヒラタゴミムシ
  - a: 本州・四国.
- b: 算用師 (17. V. 1975), 十二湖 (14. VIII. 1965), 新屋 (16. VII. 1970), 矢捨 (18. VIII. 1968), 大川原 (16. VI. 1942), 蛭貝沢 (20. VI. 1945), 櫛ケ峯 (12. VII. 1964), 温川 (12. IX. 1974).
  - c: 林中の山肌を這っているのを見かける。十和田ではキノコに来ていた。
- 112. Dolichus halensis halensis (SCHALLER, 1783) セアカヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・支那・シベリア・欧州.
- b: 深浦 (18. X. 1976), 馬場尻 (13. IX. 1946), 酸ケ湯 (12. VIII. 1962), 葛川 (21. VII. 1957), 大木平 (25. VII. 1956), 田面木, 笹子 (26. VII. 1965).
  - c:普通種で、畑地のゴミの下などに群がっている.
- 113. Crepidactyla nitida nitida Motschulsky, 1861 オオクロツヤヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮.
  - b:大川原(16. IX. 1942), 蛭貝沢(13. VIII. 1947), 温川(21. IX. 1958).
- c: 蛭貝沢では川原, 十和田では湖畔の石下にいる. 温川のものはキノコにいて交尾中であった.
- 114. Synuchus (Synuchus) cycloderus (BATES, 1873) クロツヤヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・支那.
- b:十二湖 (16. VIII. 1965),新屋 (14. X. 1962),大川原 (16. IX. 1946),蛭貝沢 (24. IX. 1967),青荷 (18. VIII. 1947),温川 (21. IX. 1963).
  - c: 蛭貝沢では川原, 青荷では道路わきの崖の下から得た. 温川ではキノコに来ていた.
- 115. Synuchus (Synuchus) melantho (BATES, 1883) コクロツヤヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州; 支那.
  - b:七ツ滝 (26. VII. 1975), 大川原 (16. IX. 1942), 青荷 (18. VIII. 1947), 温川 (21.
- IX. 1958), 十和田 (16. VIII. 1946).
  - c: 湖畔の石下や山地に棲息する. 温川のものはキノコに来ていた.
- 116. Synuchus (Synuchus) congruus (Morawitz, 1862) ヒメクロツヤヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・九州;朝鮮・北支・東シベリア.
  - b:温湯 (18. XI. 1941), 櫛ケ峯 (15. IX. 1963), 十和田 (16. VIII. 1946).
  - c: 十和田では湖畔の石下に見られた.
- 117. Synuchus (Synuchus) crocatus (BATES, 1883) シラハタクロツヤヒラタゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州.

- b:温湯 (7. VIII. 1947), 十和田 (16. VIII. 1946).
- c: 石下にいる、十和田では湖畔で得た。
- 118. Synuchus (Synuchus) callitheres callitheres (BATES, 1873)

キアシツヤヒラタゴミムシ

- a: 本州·四国·九州.
- b:蛭貝沢 (13. VIII. 1947), 十和田 (15. VIII. 1946).
- c: 石下にいる.
- 119. Synuchus (Synuchus) arcuaticollis (Motschulsky, 1860)

マルガタツヤヒラタゴミムシ

- a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州.
- b:温湯 (18. XI. 1941), 葛川 (11. X. 1970), 十和田 (15. V. 1956).
- c:川原・林道わきの土中などに棲息する.
- 120. Synuchus (Synuchus) takeuchii (HABU, 1955) タケウチツヤヒラタゴミムシ
  - a: 本州.
  - b:蛭貝沢(11. X. 1964),温川(21. IX. 1958).
  - c: 蛭貝沢・温川ともにキノコに来ていた.
- 121. Amara (Amara) chalcites Dejean, 1828 マルガタゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州; 支那.
- b: 小泊 (18. V. 1975), 十二湖 (16. VIII. 1965), 馬場尻 (13. IX. 1946), 追子野木 (15. I. 1972), 新屋 (9. I. 1972), 温湯 (5. V. 1942), 八甲田 (12. VII. 1964), 葛川 (16. VI. 1958), 十和田 (1. VI. 1957).
  - c: 普通種で, 平地・山地ともに見られる.
- 122. Amara (Celia) chalcophaea BATES, 1873 コアオマルガタゴミムシ
  - a: 本州・四国・九州.
  - b:温湯 (18. XI. 1941), 温川 (18. X. 1954).
  - c: 川原の石下に見られた.
- 123. Amara (Bradytus) macros (BATES, 1883) イグチマルガタゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・九州.
  - b: 追子野木 (15. I. 1972), 温湯 (18. XI. 1941), 十和田 (2. VII. 1949).
  - c: 十和田のものは毒管に入れると煙を出した.
- 124. Amara (Pseudobradytus) simplicidens Morawitz, 1863 コマルガタゴミムシ

a: 北海道・本州・九州.

b:深浦 (12. X. 1976), 馬場尻 (13. IX. 1946).

c: 畑地・家屋の近くにも産する.

125. Amara (Pseudobradytus) majuscula Chaudoir, 1850 シベリアマルガタゴミムシ

a:北海道・本州(東北地方);東シベリア・満州・北支.

b: 黒石 (1976).

c: 採集者の川嶋浩三氏の私信には"当りんご試験場内の誘蛾燈に誘殺されたものです.仕事の都合上,1976年のゴミムシ類はまとめて最終時に整理したので,正確な採集日データがありません。1978年はデータが欲しく,数日ごとに見ていたが捕えられませんでした"とあった.

126. Anisodactylus (Anisodactylus) signatus (PANZER, 1797) ゴミムシ

a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・支那・樺太・シベリア・欧州.

b:馬場尻 (13. IX. 1946),新屋 (30. XII. 1971),温湯 (12. V. 1942),葛川 (16. VI. 1958),温川 (18. X. 1954).

c:川原・畑地に普通.

127. Anisodactylus (Anisodactylus) punctatipennis Morawitz, 1862 ホシボシゴミムシ

a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州; 朝鮮・支那.

b:十二湖 (16. VIII. 1965), 新屋 (12. I. 1972), 温湯 (18. XI. 1941), 葛川 (16. VI. 1958).

c: 畑地に普通.

128. Anisodactylus (Anisodactylus) tricuspidatus Morawitz, 1863 ヒメゴミムシ

a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・支那。

b:馬場尻 (13. IX. 1946).

c: 畑地に棲息する.

129. Harpalus (Cephalomorphus) capito Morawitz, 1862 オオゴモクムシ

a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・シベリア・支那・台湾。

b:深浦 (1.8 X. 1976), 十二湖 (15. VIII. 1964), 馬場尻 (13. IX. 1946), 沖舘 (16. VIII.

1962), 温湯 (1. VII. 1939), 田面木, 根城, 笹子 (15. VIII. 1965).

c: 石下・畑地などに棲息する.

130. Harpalus (Pseudoophonus) griseus (PANZER, 1797) ケウスゴモクムシ

a:北海道·本州·四国·九州;朝鮮·支那·旧北区.

b:温湯 (18. XI. 1941), 葛川 (30. VIII. 1957).

- c:川原の石下から得た.
- 131. Harpalus (Pseudoophonus) jureceki (JEDLIČKA, 1928) ヒメケゴモクムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・支那・樺太・東シベリア.
  - b:馬場尻 (13. IX. 1946), 葛川 (30. VIII. 1957).
  - c: 草地に棲息する.
- 132. Harpalus (Pseudoophonus) tridens Morawitz, 1862 コゴモクムシ
  - a:北海道·本州·四国·九州;朝鮮·支那.
- b:七ツ滝 (26. VII. 1975), 十二湖 (16. VII. 1965), 新屋 (14. X. 1962), 馬場尻 (13.
- IX. 1946), 温湯 (16. X. 1941), 葛川 (21. IX. 1957).
  - c: 七ツ滝では牧場の牛糞にきていた.
- 133. Harpalus (Pseudoophonus) sinicus sinicus HOPE, 1845 キアシクロゴモクムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・満州・東シベリア・支那・台湾。
  - b:七ツ滝 (26. VII. 1975), 馬場尻 (13. IX. 1946).
  - c: 七ツ滝では牧場の牛糞にきていた.
- 134. Harpalus (Pseudoophonus) niigatanus Schauberger, 1929 クロゴモクムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州.
  - b:七ツ滝 (26. VII. 1975), 葛川 (21. IX. 1957).
  - c: 七ツ滝では前2種と同様,牧場の牛糞にきていた.
- 135. Harpalus (Acardystus) platynotus BATES, 1873 ヒラタゴモクムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州.
  - b: 十和田 (17. VI. 1957), 城山 (15. VIII. 1972).
  - c: 落葉の下などに見られた.
- 136. Harpalus (Harpalus) latus (LINNÉ, 1785) コカラフトゴモクムシ
  - a: 北海道・(本州); 樺太・シベリア・欧州.
  - b: 岩木山(5. VIII. 1962).
- c: 土生博士によると"本州未記録で、北海道や欧州のものと少し異り、さらに調査する" とのことであった。
- 137. Harpalus (Harpalus) bungii Chaudoir, 1844 マルガタゴモクムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・北支・東シベリア.
  - b: 竜飛 (15. VI. 1946),新屋 (3. III. 1974),葛川 (30. V. 1957).
  - c: 田の畦や林中の落葉下などに棲息する.

- 138. Harpalus (Harpalus) tinctulus BATES, 1873 アカアシマルガタゴモクムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州; 朝鮮・支那.
  - b:新屋(8. I. 1972), 馬場尻(13. IX. 1946), 葛川(29. V. 1957).
  - c: 葛川では川原、新屋では田の畦などから見つかった。
- 139. Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) lucidus (Morawitz, 1863) ハネグロツヤゴモクムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州.
  - b:蛭貝沢 (15. VI. 1941), 葛川 (29. V. 1959), 十和田 (7. VI. 1956).
  - c: 稀なのか, なかなか眼につかない種である.
- 140. Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) congruus (Motschulsky, 1866)

ヒメツヤゴモクムシ

- a:北海道·本州·四国·九州;朝鮮.
- b:十二湖 (16. VIII. 1965), 蛭貝沢 (13. VIII. 1947), 十和田 (18. VI. 1947).
- c: 十和田では湖畔の石下から見つかった.
- 141. Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) longitarsis Morawitz, 1863 クビアカツヤゴモクムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;支那.
  - b:十二湖 (16. VIII. 1965), 温川 (20. VII. 1954).
  - c: 林地で見られるが少ない.
- 142. Dicheirotrichus tenuimanus (BATES, 1873) キベリチビゴモクムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州.
  - b:新屋 (8. I. 1972), 温湯 (18. XI. 1941).
  - c:川原・畑地・田圃などで見られる.
- 143. Bradycellus (Tachycellus) anchomenoides (BATES, 1873) クロヒメゴモクムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・九州.
  - b:新屋 (5. IV. 1973), 蛭貝沢 (24. V. 1942).
  - c: 林中の枯葉の下から見つかった.
- 144. Bradycellus (Bradycelloides) fimbriatus BATES, 1873 マルヒメゴモクムシ
  - a: 本州・四国・九州; 支那.
  - b;沖館 (2. VI. 1966).
  - c:小学校の中庭の草の中から見つかった.
- 145. Stenolophus (Stenolophus) propinquus Morawitz, 1862 ムネアカマメゴモクムシa: 北海道・本州・四国・九州; 朝鮮・東シベリア.

- b:柏木 (1. VII. 1971),新屋 (30. III. 1974),温湯 (10. IV. 1942),葛川 (29. V. 1957),善光寺平 (15. VII. 1970).
- c: 新屋では積んだ草の下,温湯では川原の石下,善光寺平では朽木,柏木では干ダラの皮にきていた.
- 146. Stenolophus (Stenolophus) iridicolor REDTENBACHER, 1868 ツヤマメゴモクムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州; 朝鮮・支那.
  - b: 追子野木 (15. I. 1972), 新屋 (2. IV. 1974).
  - c: 追子野木では川原のヨモギの下で越冬していた.
- 147. Stenolophus (Stenolophus) agonoides BATES, 1883 ナガマメゴモクムシ
  - a: 本州・四国・九州; 朝鮮.
  - b:酸ケ湯 (2. VI. 1972), 葛川 (8. X. 1954), 十和田 (24. V. 1959).
  - c: 草地に棲息する.
- 148. Anoplogenius cyanescens (HOPE, 1845) キベリゴモクムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・支那.
  - b:新屋 (8. IX. 1973; 30. XII. 1971).
  - c: 土中に越冬している。
- 149. Perigona (Perigona) acupalpoides BATES, 1883 カタボシホナシゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;台湾・ビルマ。
  - b: 冬部沢 (18. VIII. 1974), 十二湖 (16. VIII. 1965), 十和田 (24. IX. 1951), 乱岩森 (26. VIII. 1977).
  - c: 朽木の皮下から見つかる。
- 150. Perigona (Perigona) sinuata BATES, 1883 ホソホナシゴミムシ
  - a: 本州。
  - b: 冬部沢 (18. VIII. 1974), 十和田 (24. IX. 1951).
  - c: 十和田ではブナの朽木に棲息する.
- 151. Chlaenius (Epomis) nigricans WIEDEMANN, 1823 オオキベリアオゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・支那・台湾・東南アジア・印度.
  - b:馬場尻 (10. V. 1946).
  - c: 馬場尻の畑地のそばの石下にいるが、その他のところでは見たことがない.
- 152. Chlaenius (Chlaeniostenus) circumdatus BRULLÉ, 1835 コキベリアオゴミムシ

- a: 本州・四国・九州; 朝鮮・支那・台湾・印度支那.
- b:温湯 (15. VII. 1939), 葛川 (10. IX. 1957).
- c: 石下に見られる.
- 153. Chlaenius noguchii BATES, 1873 ノグチアオゴミムシ
  - a:北海道·本州·四国·九州;台湾.
- b: 追良瀬川 (8. VIII. 1973), 温湯 (17. XI. 1941), 葛川 (21. VI. 1957), 温川 (18. X. 1954).
  - c:川原の石下に多い.
- 154. Chlaenius (Chlaenius) pallipes (GEBLER, 1823) アオゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・満州・支那・シベリア.
- b: 黒滝 (7. VI. 1939),柏木 (25. XI. 1974),矢捨 (12. V. 1972),温湯 (18. XI. 1941),葛川 (23. VI. 1957),田面木,根城,笹子 (13. VI. 1965).
  - c: 普通種で畑地・石下に見られ、黒滝ではワラジムシを捕食していたのを見た.
- 155. Chlaenius (Chlaeniellus) inops CHAUDOIR, 1856 ヒメキベリアオゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・支那・東南アジア.
- b: 十二湖 (10. VIII. 1965),追子野木 (5. VI. 1972),温湯 (6. V. 1942),沖浦 (18. VI. 1972),葛川 (2. VII. 1956),田面木,根城,笹子 (5. VIII. 1972).
  - c:川原の石下や湿り気のあるところに見られる.
- 156. Chlaenius (Ilaenchus) posticalis Motschulsky, 1853 キボシアオゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州; 朝鮮・支那.
- b: 深浦 (9. X. 1976), 温湯 (9. VIII. 1940), 葛川 (17. VI. 1960), 田面木, 笹子 (5. VII. 1972).
  - c: 平地に多い.
- 157. Chlaenius (Ilaenchus) naeviger Morawitz, 1862 アトボシアオゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州; 朝鮮・支那・台湾.
  - b:十二湖 (20. VI. 1964), 田面木, 根城, 笹子 (5. VII. 1972).
  - c: 十二湖では道路わきの土の中から出てきた.
- 158. Chlaenius (Spilochlaenius) micans (FABRICIUS, 1892) オオアトボシアオゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州; 支那.
- b: 薬研 (16. VII. 1973), 深浦 (9. X. 1976), 石川 (20. IX. 1940), 柏木 (20. XI. 1974), 温湯 (20. IX. 1939), 葛川 (25. VIII. 1956).
  - c: 畑地の石下などに見られる.

- 159. Chlaenius (Pachydinodes) abstersus BATES, 1873 エビアカガネゴミムシ
  - a: 本州・四国・九州; 台湾.
  - b: 葛川 (7. VI. 1948).
  - c:田圃の畦から1頭採ったのみである.
- 160. Chlaenius variicornis Morawitz, 1863 コガシラアオゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州; 支那.
  - b: 葛川 (19. VI. 1957).
  - c:川原で見つかった.
- 161. Chlaenius ocreatus BATES, 1873 クロヒゲアオゴミムシ
  - a: 本州・四国・九州; 支那.
  - b:青鹿山 (9. VIII. 1974),十二湖 (15. VIII. 1964),追良瀬川 (10. VIII. 1973),温湯
  - (6. V. 1942), 葛川 (11. VI. 1956), 十和田 (3. VIII. 1957).
  - c:川原・湿地の土中などで観察される.
- 162. Oodes (Oodes) echigonus Habu et Baba, 1960 エチゴトックリゴミムシ
  - a:本州.
  - b: 平滝沼 (8. VIII. 1967).
- c:トラップに入ったが、翅鞘がいたんでいた. 土生博士から "分布上貴重な標本である" とのお便りをいただいた (同氏所蔵).
- 163. Panagaeus japonicus Chaudoir, 1861 ヨツボシゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;支那・東シベリア.
- b:十二湖 (18. VIII. 1964),新屋 (13. V. 1974), 矢捨 (25. IX. 1973),温湯 (16. XI. 1941),葛川 (26. VI. 1957),温川 (18. V. 1976),田面木,根城,笹子 (3. XI. 1965).
  - c:温湯では川原の石下,温川では朽木の皮下に越冬していた.
- 164. Panagaeus robustus Morawitz, 1862 コヨツボシゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・九州.
  - b:温湯 (17. XI. 1941).
- c: 川原の石下に越冬中の2頭を採ったのみである。土生博士から"本州産は初めて見た" とお便りをいただいた(1頭は同氏所蔵)。
- 165. Peronomerus nigrinus BATES, 1873 クロケブカゴミムシ
  - a: 本州・九州.
  - b:馬場尻 (10. V. 1946; 27. VII. 1947).

- c: 畑地に見られる.
- 166. Odacantha (Heliocasnonia) aegrota (BATES, 1883) チャバネクビナガゴミムシ
  - a:本州.
  - b:森田 (16. VI. 1965).
  - c: 森田の湿っているところから得られたのみである.
- 167. Pentagonica angulosa BATES, 1883 カドツブゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州.
  - b: 青荷 (3. VII. 1965), 大木平 (11. VI. 1950).
  - c: 朽木に棲息する.
- 168. Cymindis (Menas) daimio BATES, 1873 ダイミョウアトキリゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・満州・支那.
  - b:青荷 (4. VI. 1942), 温川 (5. VII. 1952).
  - c: 青荷では草原を這っていた. また, 温川では草原に積んであった枯木上にいた.
- 169. Cymindis (Menas) nigrifemoris Habu et Inouye, 1963

モモグロダイミョウアトキリゴミムシ

- a:北海道·本州.
- b:岩木山 (3. IX. 1973).
- c: 岩木山の頂上の近くで見つけた.
- 170. Coptodera (Coptoderina) subapicalis Putzeys, 1877 ハギキノコゴミムシ
  - a: 本州・四国・九州.
- b: 十二湖 (20. VI. 1964),新屋 (9. IX. 1973),葛川 (22. VI. 1952),大木平 (11. VI. 1950)。
- c: 葛川 (9. VII. 1956) のものは無紋型であった. 新屋 (15. IX. 1974), 十二湖 (13. VIII. 1965) では樹皮下にいた.
- 171. Lioptera erotyloides BATES, 1883 キノコゴミムシ
  - a:北海道·本州·九州;台湾·南支·印度支那.
  - b:追良瀬川 (16. VI. 1973),新屋 (15, 27. IX. 1974; 20. X. 1974).
- c: 追良瀬川では倒木に発生したヒラタケに来ていた。新屋でもオオキノコムシ類幼虫のいるキノコに来ていた。また、羽化したばかり(15-16. IX. 1974)の弱々しい翅色の淡いものがまじっていた。

- 172. Callida (Callidiola) onoha (BATES, 1873) アオアトキリゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州; 朝鮮・支那.
  - b:新屋 (8. XI. 1970; 24. XII. 1972).
  - c: ケヤキの根元の皮下に越冬していた.
- 173. Lebidia octoguttata Morawitz, 1862 ヤホシゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・東シベリア・支那・台湾.
- b:追良瀬川 (17. VI. 1977), 新屋 (18. VI. 1976), 温湯 (15. VII. 1939), 大川原 (11. VI. 1942), 葛川 (10. VIII. 1957).
  - c: 葉上にいるが、割合多く見あたる種である.
- 174. Lebidia bioculata Morawitz, 1863 フタツメゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・九州; 東シベリア・北支・台湾・東南アジア.
  - b: 矢捨 (10. V. 1964), 葛川 (30. VII. 1961), 温川 (10. V. 1954).
  - c: 葉上にいるためか, なかなか見あたらない種である.
- 175. Parena (Parena) latecincta (BATES, 1873) アオヘリアトキリゴミムシ
  - a: 本州・四国・九州; 支那・台湾・印度支那.
  - b:温湯 (12. VII. 1937).
  - c: 葉上で見たが、非常に少ない、
- 176. Lebia (Lebia) cruxminor (LINNÉ, 1758) クロズジュウジゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;北支・シベリア・欧州.
  - b: 矢捨 (16. VIII. 1965), 温湯 (30. VIII. 1953), 葛川 (22. VIII. 1953).
  - c: 花上に見られ、特にオトコエシの花に多い.
- 177. Lebia (Poecilothais) sylvarum BATES, 1883 ミヤマジュウジゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州.
- b:十二湖 (15. VIII. 1954), 追良瀬川 (16. VI. 1973), 新屋 (18. VI. 1964; 10. VIII. 1975), 矢捨 (10. VI. 1973).
  - c: 葉上に見られるが、少ない、
- 178. Lebia (Poecilothais) fusca Morawitz, 1863 エゾハネビロアトキリゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州.
- b: 十二湖 (22. VI. 1970),追良瀬川 (16. VI. 1973),新屋 (12. VII. 1971),矢捨 (3.
- VIII. 1964), 大木平 (11. VI. 1950), 温川 (28. V. 1949), 十和田 (7. VI. 1956).
  - c: 葉上に見られ, 多い.

- 179. Lebia (Poecilothais) retrofasciata Motschulsky, 1864 ジュウジアトキリゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州.
- b:十二湖 (15. VIII. 1965), 矢捨 (22. VI. 1963), 温湯 (29. V. 1940), 青荷 (4. VI. 1942), 葛川 (1. VI. 1959), 温川 (10. V. 1973), 十和田 (16. VII. 1957).
  - c:葉上に見られ, 多い.
- 180. Lebia (Poecilothais) bifenestrata Morawitz, 1862 フタホシヒメアトキリゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮・東シベリア.
  - b:新屋 (20. V. 1973), 葛川 (20. VI. 1952), 十和田 (20. VI. 1963).
- c: 十和田 (9. VI. 1958) ではウワミズザクラの花に、 葛川 (4. VI. 1959) ではトチの花に、新屋ではマツの新芽にいた。
- 181. Lachnolebia cribricollis (MORAWITZ, 1862) キクビアオアトキリゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州; 朝鮮・満州・支那・東シベリア.
  - b:温湯 (26. IV. 1942), 葛川 (28. VII. 1956).
  - c: 温湯では田の畦の石下から見つかった.
- 182. Dromius (Lebidromius) prolixus BATES, 1883 ホソアトキリゴミムシ
  - a:北海道・本州・四国・九州;朝鮮.
- b: 矢捨 (1. IX. 1971), 蛭貝沢 (5. VII. 1942), 櫛ケ峯 (12. VII. 1964), 青荷 (28. VI. 1963), 葛川 (17. VI. 1960), 温川 (4. VI. 1955), 十和田 (22. VI. 1975).
  - c:葉上に割合多くいる.
- 183. Dromius (Lebidromius) batesi HABU, 1958 ベーツホソアトキリゴミムシ
  - a: 本州・四国・九州.
  - b:沖浦 (17. X. 1945), 葛川 (28. VI. 1957).
  - c: 葉上に見られる.
- 184. Dromius (Dromius) matsudai HABU, 1952 エゾホソアトキリゴミムシ
  - a:北海道·本州·九州。
  - b:新屋 (3. XI. 1971).
  - c:ケヤキの皮下に見られた.
- 185. Apristus grandis Andrewes, 1937 スジミズアトキリゴミムシ
  - a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州、
  - b: 追子野木 (15. I. 1972), 青荷 (6. V. 1942; 20. XI. 1939).
  - c: 追子野木では川原の石下に群がって越冬していた.

186. Pheropsophus jessoensis Morawitz, 1862 ミイデラゴミムシ

a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州; 朝鮮・満州・支那.

b:柏木 (5. VI. 1970), 温湯 (17. V. 1940), 田面木,根城,笹子 (5. VII. 1972).

c: 畑地の石下に見られる.

187. Brachinus stenoderus BATES, 1873 コホソクビゴミムシ

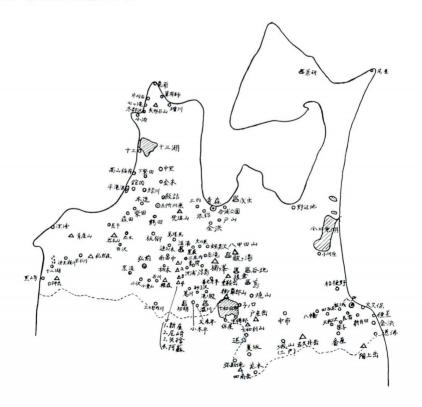
a: 北海道・本州・四国・九州; 朝鮮・東シベリア.

b:追良瀬川 (10. VIII. 1973), 温湯 (18. XI. 1941), 葛川 (11. X. 1957).

c:川原の石下にいる。さわると爆音を発する。

青森県下に産する種はまだあるものと思われるが、以上 187 種を記録して 青森県の 歩行虫 の報告を終ることにする. なお、 青森県には難解な地名が多いので、 最後に地名(北東から 南西の順に配列)の読み方をローマ字により記しておく.

なおまた,この報文は大倉正文氏に加除・訂正などいろいろご指導をいただいた.記して 深謝の意を表する次第である.



尻屋 Shiriya, 薬研 Yagen, 野辺地 Noheji, 小川原湖 Lake Ogawara, 桔梗野 Kikyôno, 八戸 Hachinohe, 種差 Tanesashi, 金浜 Kanehama, 道仏 Dòbutsu, 根城 Nejô, 長者 Chôja, 新井田 Niida, 階上岳 Mt. Hashikamidake, 田面木 Tamogi, 八幡 Yawata, 笹子 Sasako, 天狗沢 Tenguzawa, 番屋 Banya, 名久井岳 Mt. Nakuidake, 中市 Nakaichi, 城山 Shiroyama, 合浦公園 Gappo Park, 戸山 Toyama, 三内 Sannai, 浪館 Namidate, 八甲田山 Mt. Hakkoda, 酸ケ湯 Sukayu, 谷地 Yachi, 猿倉 Sarukura, 蔦 Tsuta, 焼山 Yakeyama, 子ノ 口 Nenokuchi, 宇樽部 Utarube, 休屋 Yasumiya, 戸来岳 Mt. Heraidake, 十和利山 Mt. Towari, 迷ケ岱 Mayogatai, 夏坂 Natsuzaka, 弥勒滝 Mirokunotaki, 花木 Hanaki, 四角 岳 Mt. Shikakudake, 蛭貝沢 Hirukaizawa, 大川原 Okawara, 赤滝 Akadaki, 櫛ケ峯 Mt. Kushigamine, 乗鞍岳 Mt. Norikuradake, 御鼻部山 Mt. Ohanabe, 馬場尻 Babashiri, 黒 森 Kuromori,温湯 Nuruyu,追子野木 Okonoki,二庄内 Nishonai,浮島 Ukijima,青荷 Aoni, 沖浦 Okiura, 善光寺平 Zenkojitai, 滝ノ股 Takinomata, 砂子沢 Sunakozawa, 葛川 Kuzukawa, 温川 Nurukawa, 大木平 Ôbokutai, 小木平 Kobokutai, 切明 Kiriake, 新屋 Mt. Araya, 尾崎 Mt. Osaki, 矢捨 Mt. Yasute, 阿蘇 Mt. Aso, 糠森 Mt. Nukamori, 三ツ 目内川 Riv. Mitsumenai, 竜飛 Tappi, 算用師 Sanyoshi, 矢形石山 Mt. Yagataishi, 片刈 石 Katakariishi, 七ツ滝 Nanatsutaki, 冬部沢 Fuyubezawa, 小泊 Kodomari, 十三湖 Lake Jûsan,中里 Nakasato,下繁田 Shimoshigeta,金木 Kanagi,緑川 Midorikawa,館岡 Tateoka, 平滝沼 Hirataki-numa, 飯詰 Iizume, 五所川原 Goshogawara, 梵珠山 Mt. Bonju, 木浩 Kizukuri, 柴田 Shibata, 森田 Morita, 長平 Nagadai, 鶴田 Tsuruta, 板柳 Itayanagi, 弥生 Yayoi, 百沢 Hyakuzawa, 黒滝 Kurotaki, 小栗山 Koguriyama, 小沢 Kozawa, 深浦 Fukaura, 青鹿山 Mt. Aoshishi, 乱岩森 Mt. Ranganmori, 赤石川 Riv. Akaishi, 追良瀬川 Riv. Oirase, 十二湖 Jûniko, 白神岳 Mt. Shiragamidake, 黒崎 Kurosaki.

#### 第30回 (昭和53年度) 大会記録

昭和53年度の第30回大会は、12月10日午前10時から大阪市立自然史博物館において開催された。後藤幹事の司会により、まず大倉幹事から会務会計報告が行われた後、木元新作氏から"ヨーロッパの旅より一ハムシのタイプ標本を求めて"と題し、西欧各地の博物館・研究所におけるハムシのタイプについて、また DEJEAN のカタログの学名(特に属名)に対する西欧の研究者特に大英博物館の見解などにつき、興味深い話があった。 引続き林幹事が座長となり "身ぢかな自然を見直そう"の座談会が開催され、出席会員からそれぞれ近郊の甲虫類について報告があり、盛況裡に午後4時すぎ閉会した。

なお、大会終了後、有志により長居駅前の"うき舟"で懇親会を開催し、虫談に時の過ぎるのも忘れさせられたが、午後8時寸ぎ和気あいあいの中に散会した。

当日の出席者(敬称略)はつぎのとおり、後藤光男・畑山武一郎・林 匡夫・平松広吉・伊賀正汎・生谷義一・今中 宏・今坂正一・石田 裕・岩田隆太郎・河上仁之・木元新作・河野 洋・水野弘造・森 和男・中川俊夫・奈良 一・越智輝雄・大倉正文・大石久志・沢田高平・杉野広一・高羽正治・竹本卓哉・田村 保・田野口康彦・上田和彦・渡辺泰明・八木正道・山地 治・吉川文弘. (大倉)