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昆 蟲 学 評 論

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL REVIEW OF JAPAN

VOL. XXXVIII. NO. 1. JUNE, 1983.

A New Species of *Trichotichnus* from Central Honshu, Japan (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

By AKINOBU HABU

Insect Taxonomy Laboratory, National Institute of Agricultural Sciences[1]
Kannondai III, Yatabe, Ibaraki Pref. -305

The new species described in this paper is founded on the specimens Mr. S. KASAHARA found in Mt. Minobu and bestowed on our laboratory. I wish to express my cordial gratitude to him for his kindness.

Trichotichnus (*Trichotichnus*) *kasaharai* sp. nov.
"Kasahara-tsuya-gomokumushi"

Description. Length 13.7–14.2 mm. Width 5.0–5.3 mm.

Black, faintly reddish under spotlight, shiny, elytra iridescent; labrum and mandibles dark reddish brown, antennae, palpi and legs light yellowish-reddish brown, lateral marginal areas of pronotum, and posterior lateral to apical margin of elytra reddish; ventral side dark reddish brown or reddish black.

Head convex, dorsal side not punctate; microsculpture almost isodiametric or forming a little transverse meshes, faint at central area, somewhat distinct at laterodorsal areas; supraorbital setae before level of hind margin of eyes; eyes rather convex, WH/WF 1.32–1.34, mean 1.33, in three ♂♂ and one ♀, genuine ventral margin distinctly distant from buccal fissures, disparity between genuine and apparent ventral

[1] Retired in June, 1981.

margins distinct; frontal impressions moderately impressed, reaching frontal lateral furrows; antennae extending beyond shoulder; labrum moderately emarginate at apex; penultimate segment a little shorter to as long as apical segment in maxillary palpi, as long as to a little longer than apical segment in labial palpi; tooth of mentum stout, well rounded at apex.

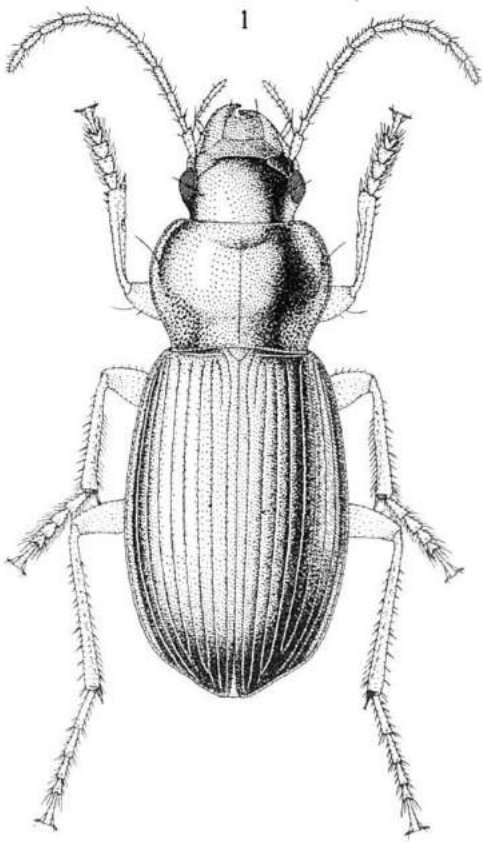


Fig. 1. *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *kasaharai* sp. nov., ♂.

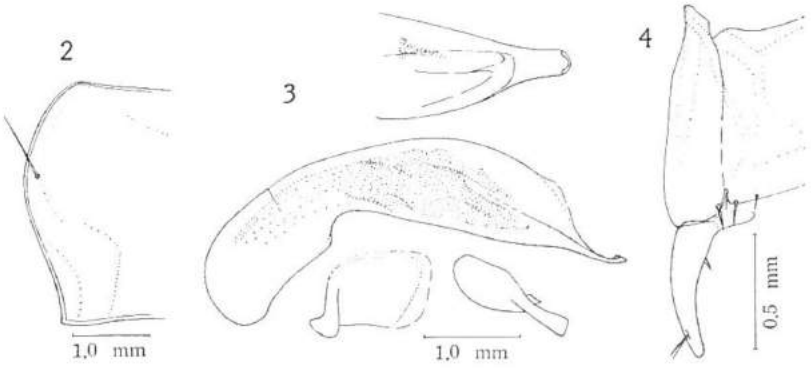
Pronotum (Fig. 2) somewhat convex, widest at about two-fifths, one and one-fourth times as wide as head, at least one and two-fifths times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.37–1.43, mean 1.40, WP/LP 1.40–1.46, mean 1.44, WP/WBP 1.29–1.32, mean 1.30, WBP/WAP 1.09–1.12, mean 1.10); surface densely, distinctly punctate except central area where punctures are almost absent and some faint transverse rugae are present, punctures in anterior transverse impression and basal foveae more or less confluent (punctures at median apical area indistinct in two ex.), punctures at median basal area small and less dense, but basal punctate area not interrupted at middle; microsculpture rather faint at central area, somewhat distinct at other areas, forming moderately transverse meshes; apex slightly emarginate, border evanescent at median area; apical angles a little protrudent, rounded; base widely, moderately emarginate at median area, border more or less effaced at middle; basal angles rectangular, protrudent laterally as small tooth at apex; lateral margins bordered, moderately rounded anteriorly, more contracted posteriorly than in *leptopus*, fairly sinuate before basal angles; lateral furrows a little wider than in *leptopus*, dilated posteriorly; marginal setae at two-

fifths; median line fine but distinct, effaced at apical area, reaching base; anterior transverse impression fairly deep, posterior transverse impression rather shallow to somewhat deep; basal foveae somewhat deep; outside areas of basal foveae slightly raised.

Wings short, one-fourth as long as elytra. Elytra gently convex, ovate, widest at middle, at most one and one-fourth times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.21, 1.23, 1.23 in three ♂♂, 1.26 in one ♀), one and four-sevenths to one and five-eighths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture faint; basal border a little sinuate, almost level or weakly oblique outward, forming obtuse angle at shoulder; tooth of shoulder small, not distinct; lateral margin moderately dilated towards middle, apical sinuation rather shallow or somewhat deep; apex rounded; striae not punctate, deep; intervals rather convex, outer intervals more convex than inner intervals, interval 3 with one pore a little before middle; marginal series with about twenty-five pores.

Fore tibiae distinctly sulcate; fore tarsi of single ♀ damaged; segment 1 of mid tarsi of ♂ with abhesive hairs on ventral side at apical half; hind tarsi a little (at most one-eighth) longer than head width, segment 1 more than one and two-fifths times (proportion 1.41–1.45) as long as segment 2, segment 5 fairly shorter (proportion 0.82–0.87) than segment 1; segment 5 with four or five setae in hind tarsi, three or four in mid tarsi, three in fore tarsi, on either ventrolateral margin.

Pro- and metasternum (at lateral areas), pro-, meso- and metepisterna punctate, lateral areas of sternites 1 and 2 rugose-carinate; sternite 2 at median area and sternite 3 at anterior half of median area sparsely pubescent; metepisterna shorter than long, L/W 0.93, 0.89 in one ♂ and one ♀.



Figs. 2–4. *Trichotichnus* (*Trichotichnus*) *kasaharai* sp. nov.
2. Pronotum. 3. Male genitalia. 4. Female genitalia.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3) moderately bent at basal third, thence almost straight, more prolonged apically than in *leptopus*, somewhat reflexed near apex, ventral side rather finely margined, interspace somewhat depressed at subapical area; surface not rugose, without microsculpture; apical orifice opened laterodorsally; apical lamella longer than in other spp. of *leptopus*-group, one and one-half times as long as wide at base, sinuately, gently contracted apically, almost parallel at about apical third, apex rounded, bordered on dorsal side; right paramere as long as left paramere, rounded at apex.

Basal segment of styluses (Fig. 4) with one seta at outer apical area, apical segment slender, gently curved at about middle, with one short, not stout spine before middle on ventral and dorsal outer margins; hemisternites with two moderately long, somewhat stout setae and one shorter, not stout seta at apical area.

Distribution. Japan: Central Honshu.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, IX. 5, 1980, Mt. Minobu, Yamanashi Pref., S. KASAHARA leg., preserved in Natl. Inst. Agr. Sci. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ and one ♀, same as holotype.

Remarks. This new species belongs to the *leptopus*-group, and is the largest among the eight species of Japan, having the aedeagus more prolonged apically, with the apical lamella distinctly longer than in the other eight species; the fore tibiae distinctly sulcate are also available to distinguish it from the others.

The aedeagus contains one large peg-form copulatory piece which is not well visible in the left lateral view.

Revisional Study on Megalopodinae, Donaciinae and Clytrinae of Japan (Coleoptera : Chrysomelidae)

By Shinsaku Kimoto

Biological Laboratory, Department of General Education,
School of Medicine, Kurume University, Kurume 830

This is a revisional work on Megalopodinae, Donaciinae and Clytrinae of Japan, previously reported by Kimoto (1964) under the title of "Chrysomelidae of Japan and the Ryukyu Is.".

Subfamily **Megalopodinae**

Key to Japanese genera of Megalopodinae

Posterior femur armed with a tooth near middle or apex of underside in both sexes; prothorax with a small projection at side, just anterior to hind angle; posterior femur with one or two subapical teeth, sometimes one on middle of underside also; body sometimes fairly broad ..... *Colobaspis*

Posterior femur without ventral tooth, but in some species with a slender oblique postmedian tooth in male; prothorax with a small projection at side, just anterior to hind angle (Lacordaire, 1845; type: *Megalopus javana* Guérin-Méneville) ..... *Temnaspis*

Genus *Colobaspis* Fairmaire

Colobaspis Fairmaire, 1894, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 38: 225 (type: *C. flavonigra* Fairmaire).— Jacoby, 1908, Fauna India, Col., 2: 91. — Chûjô, 1932, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 22: 312; 1951, Tech. Bull. Kagawa Agr. Coll., 3 (2): 63. — Kimoto & Gressitt, 1979, Pacif. Ins., 20 (2-3): 211.

Temnaspis: Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A: 29, 32 (in part). — Kimoto, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 110.

Colobaspis japonicus (Baly), New Combination (Fig. 1a)

Temnaspis japonicus Baly, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873: 78 (Japan: Nagasaki; BM). —Chûjô, 1932, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 22: 312 (Honshu). — Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A: 32 (Japan). — Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 120 (Japan). — Kimoto, 1964, J. Fac. Agr.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, pp. 5-23, June, 1983]

Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 120 (Japan).

Large in size, elongate, subparallel-sided; rather closely covered with suberect hairs; prothorax subquadrate, constricted at base and apex; posterior femora thickened, armed beneath near apex with arcuate teeth; black, thorax, elytron and abdomen yellowish brown; length 7.8–8.8 mm.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

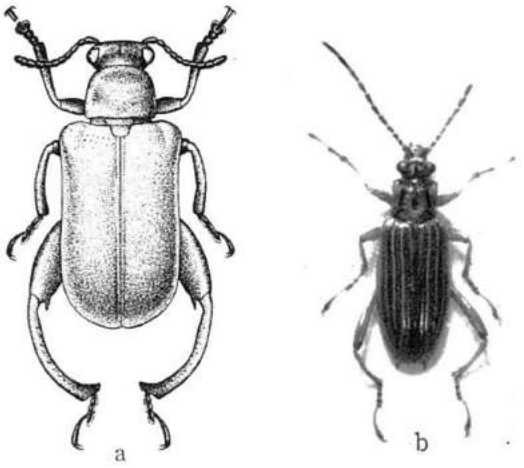


Fig. 1. a, *Colobaspis japonicus* (BALY); b, *Macroplea japana* (JACOBY).

Subfamily **Donaciinae**

Key to Japanese genera of Donaciinae

1. Tarsi flattened with dense pilosity below; third joint bilobed, fourth shorter than three preceding segments combined; claws divergent 2
— Tarsi subcylindrical and almost glabrous below; third joint entire or almost so, fourth longer than three preceding segments combined ..... *Macroplea*
2. Elytral suture normal ..... *Donacia*
— Elytral suture inverted at apex, so that the internal margin becomes external one ..... *Plateumaris*

Genus *Macroplea* SAMOUELLE

Macroplea SAMOUELLE, 1819, Ent. Compend., : 11. — CURTIS, 1830, Brit. Ent., 7 : 319 (type: *Donacia zosterae* F.). — BARBER & BRIDWELL, 1940, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 35 (1) : 5. — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A: 13. — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 110, 111.

Apelma BILLBERG, 1820, Enum. Ins. Mus. Billberg (Holmiae), 53. — BARBER & BRIDWELL, 1940, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 35 (1) : 5 (type: *D. zosterae* F.).

Haemonia MEGERLE, 1821, in DEJEAN, Cat. Col., ed. 1, 114. — REITTER, 1920, Best.-Tab. Eur. Col., 88 : 21. — CHÛJÔ, 1934, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 21 : 522. — BARBER & BRIDWELL, 1940, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 35 (1) : 6 (type: *D. zosterae* F.). — CHEN, 1941, Sinensia, 12 (1–6) : 8.

Macroplea japana (JACOBY) (Fig. 1b)

Haemonia japana JACOBY, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885: 190, pl. 11, fig. 1 (Japan: Bukenji; BM). — CHÛJÔ, 1934, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 24 : 522 (Japan, Loo-choos).

Macroplea japana: CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 122 (Japan, Loochoos). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 111 (Japan, Ryukyu Is.). — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2): 469, 489 (Okinawa).

Dorsal surfaces yellowish brown; head, antenna, anterior margin, three longitudinal stripes on thorax and entire ventral surfaces black; elytron with five double rows of black punctures, and their apex produced into a spine; apex of femora, tibiae and tarsi spotted with black; length 4.2 mm.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu), Ryukyu Is. (Okinawa).

Genus *Donacia* FABRICIUS

Donacia FABRICIUS, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 195. — CURTIS, 1834, Brit. Ent., 11 : 495 (type: *Donacia crassipes* F.). — REITTER, 1920, Best.-Tab. Eur. Col., 88 : 26. — CHÛJÔ, 1935, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 24 : 523; 1951, Tech. Bull. Kagawa Agr. Coll., 3 (1): 47. — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 14. — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 110, 112. — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1979, Pacif. Ins., 20 (2-3): 201.

Donacocia GISTL, 1857, Achthundert und zwanzig neue oder unbeschriebene Thiere, 2 : 524.

Pseudodonacia REITTER, 1920, Wien. Ent. Ztg., 38 : 27.

Donaciella REITTER, 1920, Wien. Ent. Ztg., 38 : 38.

Plateumaroides KHNZORIAN, 1962, Zool. Sb. Akad. Nauk Arm. SSR, 12 : 116.

Key to Japanese species of *Donacia*

1. Male : First abdominal segment with a pair of small tubercles on middle (Subgenus *Cyphogaster*) 2
— Male : First abdominal segment without such tubercles (Subgenus

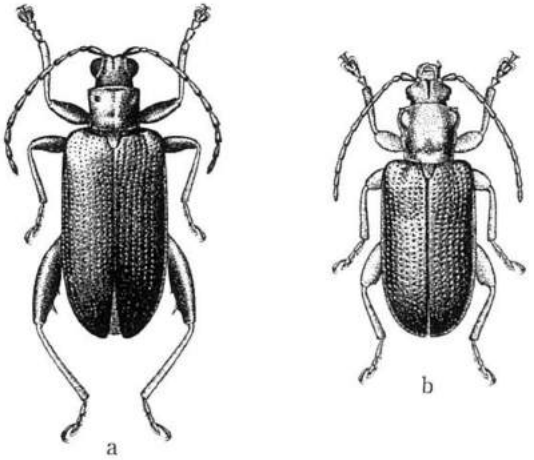


Fig. 2. a, *Donacia* (*Donacia*) *ozensis* NAKANE; b, *Plateumaris hirashimai* KIMOTO.

Donacia).....4

2. Third antennal segment 1½ to 1⅔ times as long as second 3

— Third antennal segment only slightly longer than, or almost as long as second; length 6.0–8.0 mm .....*lenzi*

3. Elytron with truncate apex obtusely rounded at both angles; pronotum with transverse rugosity a little coarser; length 5.5–6.5 mm .....*yuasai*

— Elytron with truncate apex sharply pointed at both angles; pronotum with transverse rugosity closer; length 6.0–8.0 mm .....*provostii*

4. Pronotum nearly glabrous 5

— Pronotum densely covered with fine hairs, broadest at lateral swelling; pronotum with a median groove which is sometimes lacking, not very densely, and irregularly punctured; legs with anterior tibia produced externally at apex; length 7.5–9.0 mm.....*fukiensis*

5. Elytron without any transverse microsculpture 6

— Elytron with some oblique or transverse corrugation 7

6. Pronotum finely punctate and obsoletely rugose on submarginal area, transverse corrugation covers lateral and apical areas only; legs reddish brown with apical half of femora greenish; antenna bronzy green with basal part of each segment reddish brown; greenish cupreous; length 7.5–10.0 mm.....*ozensis*

— Pronotum distinctly punctate on anterior and posterior parts, and subrugose on submarginal and anterior margins; dark blackish blue; length 7.0–8.0 mm .....*flemola*

7. Pronotum rather closely and distinctly punctate.....8

— Pronotum finely rugose, but not punctate; elytron very shining, with coarse oblique or transverse corrugation; antenna and legs entirely metallic; greenish cupreous; length 7.8–8.2 mm .....*gracilipes*

8. Antenna and legs dark or metallic 9

— Antenna and legs partly pale 11

9. Pronotum closely and rugosely impressed with distinct punctures and rugosities 10

— Pronotum closely and rugosely impressed with distinct punctures, and without any distinct transverse rugosity; elytron impressed with moderately fine and close microsculpture; entirely cupreous; length 5.0–8.0 mm .....*katsurai*

10. Hind femur with a strong tooth; elytron impressed with very fine and close transverse microsculpture; dark cupreous; length 8.5–10.0 mm .....*hiurai*

— Hind femur with a small tooth subapically; elytron impressed with moderately fine and close transverse microsculpture which is less distinctly impressed on disc; metallic dark green, with strong cupreous shimmer; a broad longitudinal cupreous red stripe on middle of elytron; length 7.5–9.0 mm .....*japana*

11. Antenna filiform, nearly three times as long as wide in preapical segments; elytron with apex slightly emarginate with sutural and external angles distinct, and surface impressed by very fine and close transverse microsculpture; golden green; antenna with basal part of each segment brownish, legs with most part of tibiae and basal part of femora brownish; length 6.0–10.0 mm .....*vulgaris*

— Antenna robust, nearly twice as long as wide in preapical segments; elytron with

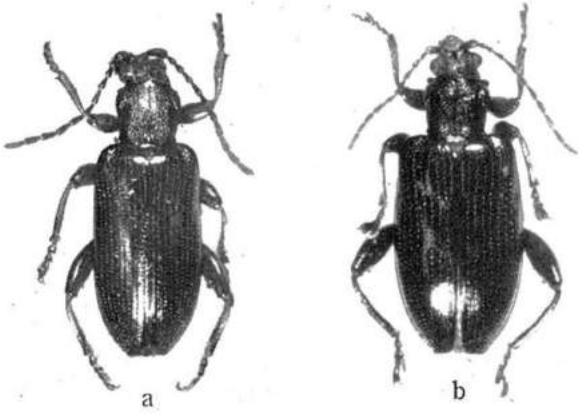


Fig. 3. a, *Donacia* (*Donacia*) *nitidior* (NAKANE); b, *D.* (*D.*) *flemola* (GOECKE).

apex truncate and its angle blunt, and surface impressed by rather coarse oblique or transverse corrugation; cupreous, antenna with basal part of each segment brownish; legs with basal part of tibiae brownish; length 6.5–7.0 mm ..... *nitidior*

Subgenus *Cyphogaster* GOECKE

Cyphogaster GOECKE, 1934, Kol. Rundsch., 20 (6): 215. — CHEN, 1941, Sinensia, 12 (1-6): 8 (type : *Donacia provostii* FAIRMAIRE). — CHÛJÔ, 1951, Techn. Bull. Kagawa Agr. Coll., 3 (1): 49. — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A: 14. — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 112, 113. — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1979, Pacif. Ins., 20 (2-3): 203.

Donacia (*Cyphogaster*) *lenzi* SCHÖNFELDT

Donacia aeraria: BALY, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873: 69 (Japan : Nagasaki, Hiogo). — LEWIS, 1893, Entomolog., 26: 153 (corrected as *D. lenzi* SCHÖNFELDT).

Donacia lenzi SCHÖNFELDT, 1888, Ent. Nachr., 14: 33 (Japan: Hiogo). — CHÛJÔ, 1934, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 24: 527 (Japan).

Donacia (*Cyphogaster*) *lenzi*: GOECKE, 1934, Kol. Rundsch., 20: 225, 5 photos.; 1936, Ent. Blätt., 32: 228 (Japan, Korea, China). — CHÛJÔ, 1951, Techn. Bull. Kagawa Agr. Coll., 3 (1): 53 (Japan, Korea, Formosa, Philippines, NE. China). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A: 19 (Japan, Korea, E. China, Taiwan). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 120 (Japan, Korea, China, Formosa, Philippines). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 112, 114 (Japan).

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), Korea, China, Taiwan, Philippines.

Donacia (*Cyphogaster*) *yuasai* NAKANE

Donacia (*Cyphogaster*) *yuasai* NAKANE, 1963, Fragm. Col., ed. NAKANE, (4) : 18 (Japan : Ozegahara, Fukushima ; NAKANE).
Distribution : Japan (Honshu).

Donacia (*Cyphogaster*) *provostii* FAIRMAIRE

Donacia provostii FAIRMAIRE, 1885, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 6, 5 : 64 (Peking). — CHÛJÔ, 1934, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 24 : 528 (Japan, Formosa, China).
Donacia (*Cyphogaster*) *provostii* : GOECKE, 1934, Kol. Rundsch., 20 (6) : 218, 5 photos. (E. Siberia, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, Indo-China) ; 1936, Ent. Blätt., 32 : 228. — CHÛJÔ, 1951, Techn. Bull. Kagawa Agr. Coll., 3 (1) : 49 (E. Siberia, Manchuria, China, Indo-China, Korea, Japan, Formosa). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 20 (E. Siberia, China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 120 (China, Formosa, Indo-China, E. Siberia, Korea, Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 112, 113 (Japan). — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2) : 469, 488 (Ryukyus).
Distribution : China, Taiwan, Indo-China, E. Siberia, Korea, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado I., Oki I., Shikoku, Kyushu, Tanegashima), Ryukyu Is. (Yonaguni).

Subgenus *Donacia* FABRICIUS

Donacia (*Donacia*) *fukiensis* GOECKE

Donacia fukiensis GOECKE, 1944, Ent. Blätt., 40 : 9, fig. 5 (China : Fukien). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1960, Niponius, Takamatsu, 1 (4) : 1 (Miyata-machi in Fukuoka Pref.). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 17 (E. Siberia, China, Japan). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 121 (China, Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 112, 114 (Japan).
Distribution : E. Siberia, China, Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Donacia (*Donacia*) *ozensis* NAKANE (Fig. 2a)

Donacia ozensis NAKANE, 1954, Sci. Res. Ozegahara Moor : 739 (Japan : Oze ; NAKANE). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 121 (Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 113, 114, fig. 3b (Japan).
Distribution : Japan (Honshu).

Donacia (*Donacia*) *flemola* GOECKE (Fig. 3b)

Donacia flemola GOECKE, 1944, Ent. Blätt., 40 : 7, fig. (Manchuria : Weishaho, 180 km E. of Harbin). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 16 (Korea, E. Siberia). — KIMOTO, 1981, Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist., 34 : 23 (Japan : Togakushi).
Distribution : E. Siberia, NE. China, Korea, Japan (Honshu).

Donacia (*Donacia*) *gracilipes* JACOBY

Donacia gracilipes JACOBY, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885: 191 (Japan: Junsai; BM, MCZ). — REITTER, 1920, Best.-Tab. Eur. Col., 88: 32 (Amur, Japan). — CHÛJÔ, 1934, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 24: 529 (Japan, Amur). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A: 17 (Japan, Siberia). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 121 (Japan, E. Siberia). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 113, 114 (Japan).

Distribution: E. Siberia, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu), S. Kuril (Habomai, Etorofu).

Donacia (*Donacia*) *katsurai* KIMOTO (Fig. 4b)

Donacia katsurai KIMOTO, 1981, Bull. Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist., 34: 24 (Japan: Okuike and Imoridani, in Hyogo Pref.; OMNH).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

Donacia (*Donacia*) *hiurai* n. sp. (Figs. 4a, 5a)

Donacia impressa: LEWIS, 1893, Entomol., 26 (360): 153 (Japan: Ishikarai River, Sapporo). — CHÛJÔ, 1934, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 24: 531 (Japan).

Donacia obscura: CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Niponius, Takamatsu, 1 (4): 2 (Sapporo and Tenryu-numa in Hokkaido). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 131 (Japan).

Donacia thalassina: KIMOTO, 1961, Kontyû, Tokyo, 29 (3): 160 (Hokkaido); 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 115 (Japan).

Entirely dark cupreous.

Head well exposed, distinctly constricted behind eye, rugosely punctate and pubescent, interocular area convex with a longitudinal furrow at middle, frontal tubercles convex, separated to each other.

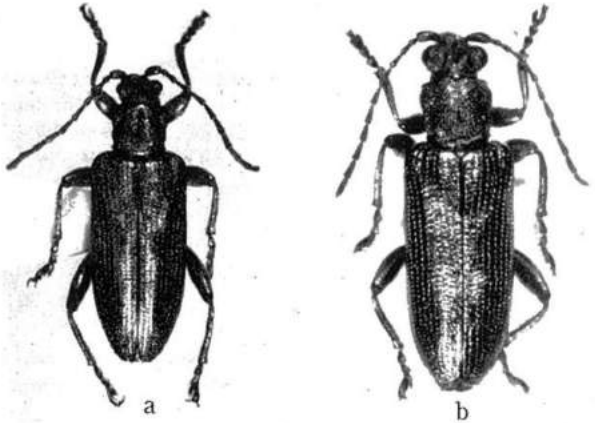


Fig. 4. a, *Donacia* (*Donacia*) *hiurai* n. sp.; b, *D.* (*D.*) *katsurai* KIMOTO.

Antenna robuster, in preapical segments nearly 1/3 as wide as long and almost 2/3 as long as body length; first segment long, robust, clubshaped; second shortest, almost as long as wide, and nearly 2/5 as long as first; third slender, nearly 1 4/5 times as long as second; fourth 1 1/3 times as long as third; fifth slightly longer than fourth; sixth slightly shorter than fifth and subequal to fourth in length; seventh to tenth subequal to sixth in length and shape; eleventh 1 1/5 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum slightly broader than long, gradually narrowed posteriorly, anterior margin nearly straight at middle, and slightly thickened at each side, lateral margin very slightly constricted almost at middle, posterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly; dorsal surface with feebly raised anterior tubercle, and with a deep longitudinal furrow at middle and a transverse triangular depression mediobasally, and closely impressed by distinct punctures and transverse rugosities. Scutellum subtriangular, much longer than wide, thickly covered with fine hairs. Elytron subparallel-sided from base to middle and gradually narrowed towards apex, and with eleven regularly arranged longitudinal rows of punctures, and their interstices finely and closely impressed by oblique or transverse corrugation, slightly depressed at subbasal and postmedian areas, apex truncate; posterior femur with a distinct, sharp angulation subapically.

Length 8.5–10.0 mm.

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu).

Holotype: Ginzandaira, Niigata Pref., 27. vi. 1970, I. HIURA leg. (Collection of Osaka Museum of Natural History). Paratopotypes: 3 exs., same data as the holotype. Paratypes: 1 ex., Tenryu-numa, Hokkaido, 18. vii. 1953, M. KONISHI leg.; 2 exs., Hyotannuma, nr. Tenninkyo, alt. 940 m, Hokkaido, 18. vii. 1980, Y. MIYATAKE leg.; 1 ex., Dohyonuma, Mt. Daisetsu, Hokkaido, 20. vii. 1980, Y. MIYATAKE leg.; 1 ex, Shizu, Gassan, Yamagata Pref., 18. vi. 1960, K. SHIRAHATA leg.; 4 exs., Sugenuma, Miyagi Pref., 5. vi. 1978, M. SATO leg.

This new species most closely resembles *Donacia thalassina* GERMAR but differs in being the body length slightly longer and having the posterior femur with more larger and sharp spine. From *D. obscura* GYLLENHAL, this species is separable in being the body length shorter and having the basal portion of elytron more finely punctate, and from *D. impressa* PAYKULL, the posterior femur with distinct spine.

Donacia (*Donacia*) *japana* CHÛJÔ & GOECKE

Donacia aquatica: CHÛJÔ, 1934, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 24: 526, 530 (Japan: Kyoto).

Donacia japana CHÛJÔ & GOECKE, 1956, Akitsu, Kyoto, 5 (3): 60, 1 fig. (Kyoto; CHUJO). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 121 (Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 113, 115 (Japan).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu), NE. China, Korea.

Donacia (*Donacia*) *vulgaris* ZSCHACH

Donacia vulgaris ZSCHACH, 1788, Mus. Leskeanum : 27 (Europe). — REITTER, 1920, Best.-Tab. Eur. Col., 88 : 37 (Europe, Siberia). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1960, Niponius, Takamatsu, 1 (4) : 2 (Japan : Hakone, Hakodate). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 19 (Europe, Siberia, NE. China). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 121 (Europe, Siberia, Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 113, 115 (Japan).

Donacia simplex : HAROLD, 1878, Dtsche Ent. Z., 21 (1) : 87 (Tokyo). — CHÛJÔ, 1934, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 24 : 518 (Japan).

Distribution : Europe, Siberia, NE. China, Japan (Hokkaido), S. Kuril (Kunashiri).

Donacia (*Donacia*) *nitidior* (NAKANE) (Fig. 3a)

Plateumaris nitidior NAKANE, 1963, Fragm. Col., ed. NAKANE, (4) : 18 (Japan : Daihizan, Kyoto ; NAKANE).

Donacia nitidior : KIMOTO, 1981, Bull. Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist., 34 : 25 (Honshu).

Distribution : Japan (Honshu).

Genus *Plateumaris* C. G. THOMSON

Plateumaris THOMSON, 1866, Skand. Col., 8 : 121. — JACOBSON, 1892, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 26 : 433. — REITTER, 1920, Best.-Tab. Eur. Col., 88 : 39. — CHÛJÔ, 1934, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 24 : 532. — CHEN, 1941, Sinensia, 12 (1-6) : 6. — MONRÓS, 1959, Opera Lilloana, 3 : 92 (type : *Plateumaris geniculata* C. G. THOMSON = *P. discolor* PANZER). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 22. — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 110, 116.

JACOBSON (1892) listed Japan as a territory of distribution of *Plateumaris consimilis* (SCHRANK). Since I have not seen any specimen collected in Japan, I exclude this species from the Japanese fauna.

Key to Japanese species of *Plateumaris*

1. Pronotum impressed with fine punctures, and their interstices largely smooth and shining ; antenna and legs dark reddish brown, with apical segments of antenna and subapical portion of femora much darker ; length 10.0–12.0 mm 2
— Pronotum with distinct, transverse rugosities 3
2. Dorsal surfaces obscure cupreous ..... *constricticollis constricticollis*
— Dorsal surfaces brownish aeneous ..... *constricticollis babai*
3. Antenna and legs metallic 4
— Antenna and legs reddish brown ; dorsal surfaces cupreous with slight greenish luster ; length 7.0–8.0 mm ..... *hirashimai*
4. Antenna slenderer, nearly three times as long as wide in preapical segments ; posterior femur with a subapical angulation weaker ; cupreous or violaceous blue ; length 8.0–9.2 mm ..... *shirahatai*

— Antenna robuster, nearly 2½ times as long as wide in preapical segments; posterior femur with a subapical angulation stronger; dorsal surfaces bluish black, blue, violet, green, purplish or golden red, coppery, bronzy, etc.; length 7.0–11.0 mm .... *sericea*

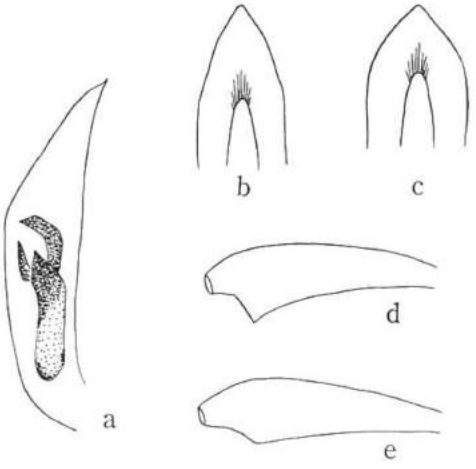


Fig. 5. a–c, Male genitalia; d–e, Posterior femur.
a, *Donacia* (*Donacia*) *hiurai* n. sp.; b & d, *Plateumaris sericea* (LINNAEUS); c & e, *P. shirahatai* KIMOTO.

Plateumaris constricticollis constricticollis (JACOBY)

Donacia constricticollis JACOBY, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885: 192, pl. 11, fig. (Japan: Lake at Junsai; BM).

Plateumaris constricticollis: JACOBSON, 1892, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 26: 434 (Japan). — CHÛJÔ, 1934, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 24: 535 (Japan). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 122 (Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 116, 117 (Japan).

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu).

Plateumaris constricticollis babai CHÛJÔ

Plateumaris constricticollis babai CHÛJÔ, 1959, Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2 (81): 2 (Yoshigahira in Mt. Sumon in Niigata Pref.; CHUJO). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 122 (Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 116, 117 (Japan).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

This subspecies known to occur in Niigata, Yamagata and Miyagi Prefs., in Northern Honshu, at present.

Plateumaris hirashimai KIMOTO (Fig. 2b)

Plateumaris hirashimai KIMOTO, 1963, Fragm. Col., ed. NAKANE, (3): 13 (Japan: Ashoro in Tokachi, Hokkaido; KU); 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 116, 118 (Japan).

Plateumaris morimotoi KIMOTO, 1963, Fragm. Col., ed. NAKANE, (3): 13 (Japan: Tenninkyo at Mt. Daisetsu, Hokkaido; KU); 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 116, 118 (Japan); 1981, Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist., 34: 25 (=*hirashimai*).

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido).

Plateumaris shirahatai KIMOTO (Figs. 5c, e)

Plateumaris shirahatai KIMOTO, 1971, Bull. Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist., 25: 1 (Japan: Shizu, Gassan, Yamagata; KU).

Plateumaris sericea: NAKANE, 1963, Iconogr. Insect. Japon. Colore, 2: 321, pl. 161 (Honshu).

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu).

Plateumaris sericea (LINNAEUS) (Figs. 5b, d)

Leptura sericea LINNAEUS, 1768, Fauna Suecica, 2: 196 (Europe).

Donacia sericea var. *sibirica*?: JACOBY, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885: 193 (Nikko).

Plateumaris sericea: JACOBSON, 1892, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 26: 434 (Europe, Siberia, Transcaucasia, Japan). — REITTER, 1920, Best.-Tab. Eur. Col., 88: 41 (Europe, Transkaukasia, Siberia, Japan). — CHÛJÔ, 1934, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc Formosa, 24: 533 (Japan). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 122 (Europe, Transcaucasia, Siberia, Sachalin, Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 116, 117 (Japan).

Plateumaris nipponensis NAKANE, 1963, Fragm. Col., ed. NAKANE (4-5): 18 (Honshu: Kamikochi; NAKANE). — KIMOTO, 1971, Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist., 24: 2 (=*sericea*).

Distribution: Europe, Transcaucasia, Siberia, Korea, Sachalin, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado I., Kyushu), S. Kuril (Sikotan, Kunashiri, Etorofu).

Subfamily **Clytrinae**

Key to Japanese genera of Clytrinae

1. Fore leg not longer and not slenderer than the others 2
— Fore leg distinctly longer and slenderer than the others ..... *Coptocephala*
2. Posterior angle of pronotum rounded, not distinctly angulate 3
— Posterior angle of pronotum distinctly angulate, tarsus robust, broad, with first and second segments widened, especially in male ..... *Physosmaragdina*
3. Tarsus robust, broad, with first and second segments widened; first segment about as long as second; body generally large ..... *Clytra*
— Tarsus slender, first segment of fore tarsus twice as long as second; body generally small ..... *Smaragdina*

Genus *Coptocephala* CHEVROLAT

Coptocephala CHEVROLAT, 1837, in DEJEAN, Cat. Col., ed. 3: 419. — LACORDAIRE, 1848, Monogr. Phytoph., 2: 323. — JACOBY & CLAVAREAU, 1906, Genera Ins., 49: 49. — JACOBY, 1908, Fauna India, Col., 2: 174 (type: *Clytra melanocephala* OLIVIER = *Coptocephala bistrinotata* F.). — CHÛJÔ, 1952, Techn. Bull. Kagawa Agr. Coll., 4 (2): 82. — MONRÓS, 1957, Col. Bull., 7 (6): 46. — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A: 106. — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 134. — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1981, Pacif. Ins., 23 (3-4): 288-300.

Ceratobasis LACORDAIRE, 1848, Monogr. Phytoph., 2 : 362. — CHAPUIS, 1874, Genera Col., 10 : 129. — JACOBY & CLAVAREAU, 1906, Genera Ins., 49 : 54. — JACOBY, 1908, Fauna India, Col., 2 : 171. — MONRÓS, 1956, Rev. franç. d'Ent., 23 : 163 (=*Coptocephala*).

Physauchenia LACORDAIRE, 1848, Monogr. Phytoph., 2 : 367. — CHAPUIS, 1874, Genera Col., 10 : 128. — JACOBY & CLAVAREAU, 1906, Genera Ins., 49 : 51. — CHÛJÔ, 1952, Techn. Bull. Kagawa Agr. Coll., 4 (2) : 84. — MONRÓS, 1956, Rev. franç. d'Ent., 23 : 163 (=*Coptocephala*). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 105 (type designated as *Coptocephala bifasciata* JACOBY, 1886, =*Cryptocephalus pallens* auctt.). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 134.

Coptocephala orientalis BALY

Coptocephala orientalis BALY, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873 : 81 (Hiogo). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 129 (Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 134 (Japan). — LOPOTIN, 1975, Insects of Mongolia, 3 : 196 (Mongolia).

Coptocephala freiyia REITTER, 1900, Wien. Ent. Ztg., 19 : 165 (Donkyur, C. Asia). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 106, 107 (China). — MEDVEDEV, 1962, Ann. Hist. Natur. Musei Nation. Hungarici (ser. Zool.), 54 : 336 (=*orientalis*).

Coptocephala unifasciata : LIU, 1935, Lingnan Sci. J., 14 (1) : 121 (China).

Coptocephala unifasciata var. *gebleri* : YUASA, 1936, First Sci. Exped. Manchoukuo, Rep. Ins. of Jehol, 6, Col. 1 (51) : 2, 26, pl. 1, fig. 2 (Manchuria).

Coptocephala asiatica CHÛJÔ, 1940, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 30 (203) : 355, figs. 1, 1a (Korea ; TARI). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 106, 107 (China). — LOPOTIN, 1975, Insects of Mongolia, 3 : 196 (=*orientalis*).

Distribution : Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan (Honshu, Shikoku).

Genus *Physosmaragdina* MEDVEDEV

Physosmaragdina MEDVEDEV, 1971, Zool. Zhr., 50 (5) : 693 (type : *Clytra nigrifrons* HOPE ; originally as a subgenus of *Smaragdina*). — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1981, Pacif. Ins., 23 (3-4) : 313.

Physosmaragdina nigrifrons (HOPE) (Figs. 6a, d)

Clythra nigrifrons HOPE, 1842, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1842 : 51 (China ; BM).

Clythra japonica BALY, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873 : 79 (Nagasaki ; ? BM). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 99 (=*nigrifrons*).

Clythra coreana KOLBE, 1886, Archiv Naturg., 52 (1) : 226 (Korea). — CHÛJÔ, 1940, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 30 : 358 (= *japonica*).

Coptocephala japonica : HEYDEN, 1887, Dtsch. Ent. Z., 31 : 295 (Pekin ; with var. *immaculata*).

Gynandrophthalma japonica var. *mandarina* WEISE, 1887, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 23 : 579 (Shanghai, Hongkong); 1922, Tijds. Ent., 65 : 43 (Fukien).

Physauchenia kiotoensis PIC, 1927, Échange, 43 : 7 (Kioto; PARIS). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 130 (=*nigrifrons*).

Physauchenia atripes PIC, 1927, Échange, 43 : 7 (China; PARIS). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 100 (=*nigrifrons*).

Physauchenia submarginata PIC, 1927, Échange, 43 : 7 (Tonkin; PARIS). — MEDVEDEV, 1970, Verhandl. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 80 (2) : 284 (=*nigrifrons*).

Cyaniris japonica var. *atrobasalis* PIC, 1932, Mél. Exot. Ent., 59 : 13 (China).

Cyaniris mandarina varr. *basidisjuncta*, *latereducta* PIC, 1932, Échange, 50 : 20 (China).

Cyaniris (*Cyaniris*) *japonica* var. *formosana* CHÛJÔ, 1934, Arb. Morph. Tax. Ent. Berlin Dahlem, 1 (4) : 284 (Formosa; TARI).

Gynandrophthalma japonica mandarina : CHÛJÔ, 1952, Techn. Bull. Kagawa Agr. Coll., 4 (2) : 78 (Formosa).

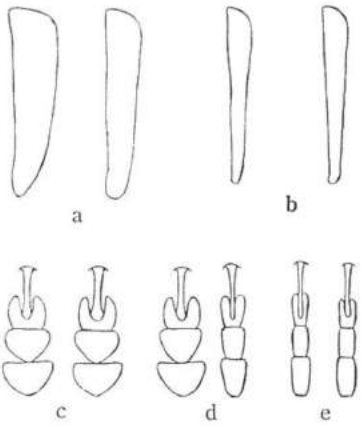


Fig. 6. a–b, Anterior tibia (left male; right female) ; c–e, Anterior tarsus (left male; right female).
a & d, *Physosmaragdina nigrifrons* (HOPE) ; b & e, *Coptocephala bifasciata* JACOBY (1888, China, Hainan, Taiwan, Vietnam) ; c, *Clytra duodecimmaculata* (FABRICIUS) (1775, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Hainan, S. China, Sumatra, Java).

Smaragdina nigrifrons : GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 94, 99 (China, Korea). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 136, 137 (Japan). — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2) : 471, 493 (Ryukyu). — MEDVEDEV, 1970, Verhandl. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 80 (2) : 284 (Annam).

Smaragdina (*Physosmaragdina*) *nigrifrons* : MEDVEDEV, 1971, Zool. Zhr. 50 (5) : 693.

Physosmaragdina nigrifrons : KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1981, Pacif. Ins., 23 (3–4) : 313, figs. 12d, g, 18 (Vietnam).

Oblong, subcylindrical. Head, underside and legs entirely black; ground color of pronotum and elytron reddish brown; pronotum with a pair of blackish discal markings; elytron with two large transverse bands, one near base and the other behind middle; sutural and lateral margins blackish; length 4.8–5.5 mm.

Distribution: Korea, Taiwan, China, Vietnam, Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima), Ryukyu Is. (Ishigaki).

Genus *Clytra* LAICHARTING

Clytra LAICHARTING, 1781, Verz. Tyrol. Ins., 1 : 165 (type: *C. quadripunctata* LAICHARTING). — CHAPUIS, 1874, Genera Col., 10 : 120 — JACOBY & CLAVAREAU, 1906, Genera Ins., 49 : 32. — JACOBY, 1908, Fauna India, Col., 2 : 152. — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 88. — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 135. — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1981, Pacif. Ins., 23 (3-4) : 304.

Clythra FABRICIUS, 1798, Suppl. Ent. Syst., 110.

Camptolens CHEVROLAT, 1837 (nec LACORDAIRE, 1848), in DEJEAN, Cat. Col., ed. 3 : 419. — MONRÓS, 1953, Col. Bull., 7 (6) : 47 (type: *Clytra rugosa* FABRICIUS; = *Clytra*).

Miochira LACORDAIRE, 1848, Monogr. Phytoph., 2 : 315. — CHAPUIS, 1874, Genera Col., 10 : 123. — JACOBY & CLAVAREAU, 1906, Genera Ins., 49 : 56. — JACOBY, 1908, Fauna India, Col., 2 : 159 (type : *Miochira gracilis* LACORDAIRE). — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1981, Pacif. Ins., 23 (3-4) : 304 (= *Clytra*).

Clytra arida WEISE

Clythra laeviuscula : BALY, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873 : 80 (Japan ; China, Manchuria).

Clytra appendicina var. *arida* WEISE, 1889, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 23 : 563, Anm. (Amur).

Clytra arida : WEISE, 1898, Archiv Naturg., 64 : 182 (Amur, Mongolia : Changai, Krasnojarsk). — MEDVEDEV, 1961, Rev. d'Ent. USSR, 40 (3) : 648 (USSR, Mongolia, N. China, Japan). — TIBERGHIEN, 1970, Bull. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 39 (3) : 97 (NE. China, China, Japan).

Clytra arida var. *ehnbergi* JACOBSON, 1900, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 35 : 94 (W. Siberia : Ongdaj) ; 1901, Öfv. Finska Vet. Soc. Förh., 43 : 110 (Rossiae Asiaticae : V. Sujetuk, Abak. sav.).

Clytra appendicina arida : GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 89, 90 (Amur, N. Mongolia).

Clytra laeviuscula : GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 90 (N. China, Mongolia, Korea). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 129 (Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 135 (Japan).

Oblong, subcylindrical. Black ; elytron fulvous with two pairs of blackish markings, of which smaller one is situated on humerus and another larger one is posterio-medianly ; length 8.0-11.0 mm.

Distribution : Siberia, Mongolia, N. China, Korea, Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Genus *Smaragdina* CHEVROLAT

Smaragdina CHEVROLAT, 1837, in DEJEAN, Cat. Col., ed. 3 : 420 ; 1848, in ORBIGNY, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., 11 : 648 (type : *Clythra menetriesii* FALDERMANN = *unipunctata* OLIVIER). — MONRÓS, 1953, Col. Bull., 7 (6) : 46 (replaced

Gynandrophthalma). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 93. — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 135. — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1981, Pacif. Ins., 23 (3-4) : 314.

Cyaniris CHEVROLAT, 1837 (nec DALMAN, 1816), in DEJEAN, Cat. Col., ed. 3 : 420 (type : *Cryptocephalus collaris* F.). — BRYANT, 1923, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 12 : 136 (homonymy of *Cyaniris* DALMAN).

Necyomantes GISTL, 1837, Syst. Ins., 1 : 404. — MONRÓS & BECHYNÉ, 1956, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 7 : 1122 (= *Cyaniris* CHEVROLAT).

Carmentis GISTL, 1837, Syst. Ins., 1 : 404. — MONRÓS & BECHYNÉ, 1956, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 7 : 1122 (= *Smaragdina*).

Calyptorhina LACORDAIRE, 1848, Monogr. Phytoph., 2 : 81. — CHAPUIS, 1874, Genera Col., 10 : 130. — JACOBY & CLAVAREAU, 1906, Genera Ins., 49 : 41. — MONRÓS, 1953, Col. Bull., 7 (6) : 46 (= *Smaragdina* ; type : *Calyptorhina choloris* LACORDAIRE).

Gynandrophthalma LACORDAIRE, 1848, Monogr. Phytoph., 2 : 256. — CHAPUIS, 1874, Genera Col., 10 : 125. — JACOBY & CLAVAREAU, 1906, Genera Ins., 49 : 39. — JACOBY, 1908, Fauna India, Col., 2 : 103 (type fixed as *Gynandrophthalma nigropunctata* LACORDAIRE). — BRYANT, 1923, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 12 : 136 (replaced *Cyaniris* CHEVROLAT). — CHÛJÔ, 1952, Techn. Bull. Kagawa Agr. Coll., 4 (1) : 45. — MONRÓS, 1953, Col. Bull., 7 (6) : 46 (= *Smaragdina*).

Exomis WEISE, 1889, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 23 : 577 (type : *Exomis peplopteroides* WEISE). — JACOBY & CLAVAREAU, 1906, Genera Ins., 49 : 48. — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 93 (= *Smaragdina*).

Smaragdinella MEDVEDEV, 1971, Zool. Zhr., 50 (5) : 693 (type : *Smaragdina macilenta* WEISE ; as subgenus of *Smaragdina*).

Monrosia MEDVEDEV, 1971, Zool. Zhr., 50 (5) : 694 (type : *Smaragdina cyanea* F. ; as subgenus of *Smaragdina*).

Key to Japanese species of *Smaragdina*

1. Punctation of pronotum fine, usually covering basal area only 2
— Punctation of pronotum strong, covering most of surface ; entirely metallic green ; length 3.8 mm ..... *mandzhura*
2. Head entirely yellowish brown 3
— Head largely blackish, bluish or greenish 4
3. Entirely yellowish brown, antenna dark reddish brown with basal three or four segments much paler ; legs yellowish brown with tibiae and tarsi much darker ; length 5.2-6.0 mm ..... *nipponensis*
— Head, prothorax and legs yellowish brown ; scutellum black ; elytron deep blue with apical area pale yellowish brown in male and entirely bluish in female ; antenna black with two basal segments yellowish brown ; length 4.0-5.0 mm ..... *ihai*
4. Elytron entirely bluish 5
— Elytron yellowish brown, with five blackish spots, of which two are situated subsuturally and three are sublaterally, but in many cases some of them disappeared or united together ; prothorax and legs fulvous, in many cases the former with a black marking on middle ; head, underside and scutellum black ;

length 5.0–5.5 mm ..... *quadrimaculata*

5. Pronotum entirely yellowish brown; elytron blue; antenna and legs yellowish brown; ventral surfaces bluish black; length 5.2–6.0 mm ..... *semiaurantiaca*

— Pronotum dark in middle, and pale at side, but in some cases almost entirely dark; elytron blue; antenna pitchy black with basal segments brownish; legs yellowish brown; length 4.5–6.2 mm ..... *aurita*

Smaragdina mandzhura (JACOBSON)

Calyptorrhina mandzhura JACOBSON, 1925, Rev. Russe d'Ent., 19: 10 (Suiyuan, betw. Kalgan & Kukuchoto).

Cyaniris kusanagii CHÛJÔ, 1940, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 30: 359, fig. 2 (Korea: Mt. Kokukan-zan in Keiki-do; TARI). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A: 130 (= *mandzhura*).

Gynandrophthalma kusanagii: CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1956, Kontyû, Tokyo, 24 (4): 211 (Hiraodai in Fukuoka Pref.; Manchuria).

Smaragdina kusanagii: CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 130 (Manchuria, Korea, Japan).

Smaragdina mandzhura: GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A: 96 (Siberia, Korea, Manchuria, China, Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1); 136, 137 (Japan).

Distribution: NE. China, Korea, Japan (Kyushu).

Smaragdina nipponensis (CHÛJÔ) (Fig. 7b)

Gynandrophthalma chrysomeloides: BALY, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873: 81 (Japan: Kawachi).

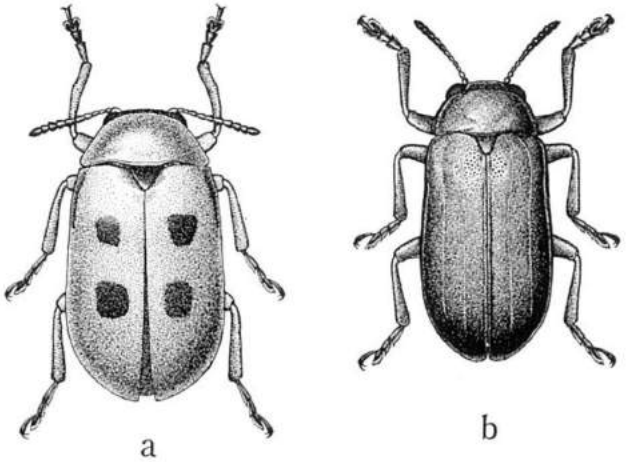


Fig. 7. a, *Smaragdina quadratomaculata* (JACOBY); b, *S. nipponensis* (CHÛJÔ).

Cyaniris fuscitarsus : CHÛJÔ, 1935, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 25 : 71 (Ishigaki).

Gynandrophthalma nipponensis CHÛJÔ, 1951, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 2 (3) : 33, fig. 1 (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu ; CHUJO).

Gynandrophthalma flavimana CHÛJÔ, 1952, Techn. Bull. Kagawa Agr. Coll., 4 (2) : 76 (Formosa ; TARI) — KIMOTO, 1966, Esakia, Kyushu Univ., 5 : 22 (= *nipponensis*).

Smaragdina nipponesis : GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 99 (Japan, E. China). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 130 (Japan, Ryukyus). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 136, 137 (Japan, Ryukyus). — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2) : 471, 493 (Ryukyus).

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima), Ryukyu Is. (Amami-Oshima, Okinawa, Miyako, Ishigaki, Iriomote), Taiwan, E. China.

Smaragdina ihai (CHÛJÔ)

Gynandrophthalma ihai CHÛJÔ, 1958, Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2 (64) : 2 (Nakasone in Okinawa ; CHUJO).

Smaragdina ihai : CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 130 (Ryukyu). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 136, 138 (Okinawa). — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 3 (2) : 471, 493 (Okinawa).

Distribution : Ryukyu Is. (Okinawa).

Smaragdina quadratomaculata (JACOBY) (Fig. 7a)

Gynandrophthalma quadratomaculata JACOBY, 1896, Entomologist, 29 : 5 (Amami-Oshima).

Smaragdina quadratomaculata : CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 130 (Ryukyu). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 136, 138 (Okinawa). — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2) : 471, 494 (Ryukyus).

Distribution : Ryukyu Is. (Amami-Oshima, Okinawa).

Smaragdina semiaurantiaca (FAIRMAIRE)

Gynandrophthalma semiaurantiaca FAIRMAIRE, 1888, Rev. d'Ent., 7 : 150 (Pekin).

Gynandrophthalma (*Cyaniris*) *japonica* FLEISCHER, 1916, Wien. Ent. Ztg., 35 : 223 (Japan). — KIMOTO, 1966, Esakia, Kyushu Univ., 5 : 40 (= *semiaurantiaca*).

Gynandrophthalma garretai ACHARD, 1921, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1921 : 61 (new name for *G. japonica* FLEISCHER). — KIMOTO & KAWASE, 1966, Esakia, Kyushu Univ., 5 : 40 (= *semiaurantiaca*).

Calyptorrhina (*Gynandrophthalma*) *cyanea garretai* : CHÛJÔ, 1941, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 31 (219) : 454 (Korea).

Smaragdina garretai : KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 138 (Japan).

Smaragdina semiaurantiaca : GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 101 (China, Korea). — KIMOTO & KAWASE, 1966, Esakia, Kyushu Univ., 5 : 40

(Manchuria).

Distribution: China, Korea, Japan (Honshu, Shikoku).

Smaragdina aurita (LINNAEUS)

Chrysomela aurita LINNAEUS, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12: 596 (Europe).

Gynandrophthalma nigrocyanea MOTSCHULSKY, 1866, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 39 (1): 177 (Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 139 (= *aurita*).

Cheilotoma geniculata MOTSCHULSKY, 1866, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 39 (1): 177 (Japan).

Gynandrophthalma aurita: BALY, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873: 81 (Matsumai).

Gynandrophthalma affinis: in several works by the Japanese entomologists.

Smaragdina aurita: CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 129 (Europe, Siberia, Korea, Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 139 (Japan).

Distribution: Europe, Siberia, Korea, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado I., Shikoku, Kyushu).

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—— 1966; A list of the Chrysomelid specimens of Taiwan preserved in the Zoological Museum, Berlin. Esakia, Kyushu Univ., 5: 22–38.

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KIMOTO, S. & GRESSITT, J. L., 1979; Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) of Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. I. Sagrinae, Donaciinae, Zeugophorinae, Megalopodinae and Criocerinae. Pacif. Ins., 20 (2–3): 191–256.

—— 1981; Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) of Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. II. Clytrinae, Cryptocephalinae, Chlamisinae, Lamprosomatinae and Chrysomelinae. Pacif. Ins., 23 (3–4): 286–391.

KIMOTO, S. & HIURA, I., 1971; A list of the Chrysomelid specimens preserved in the Osaka Museum of Natural History, III (Insecta: Coleoptera). Bull. Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist., 25: 1–26.

KIMOTO, S. & KAWASE, E., 1966; A list of some Chrysomelid specimens collected in E. Manchuria and N. Korea. Esakia, Kyushu Univ., 5: 39–48.

LOPOTIN, I. K., 1975; The Chrysomelid-beetles (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) of the Mongolian People's Republic. Insects of Mongolia, 3: 191–233.

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the USSR and adjacent countries. Zool. Zhr., 50: 686–695 (in Russian with English summary).

MONRÓS, F., 1953; Some corrections in the nomenclature of Clytrinae. Col. Bull., 7 (6): 45–50.

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NAKANE, T., 1963; New or little-known Coleoptera from Japan and its adjacent regions, XVI. Fragm. Col., ed. NAKANE, (4-5): 18–22.

NYHOLM, T., 1950; Zur Systematik der Nordeuropaischen Donacien. 8th Int. Congr. Ent. Stockholm, 1948, 156–163.

TIBERGHIEN, G., 1970; Nouvelles observations sur la systematique et la repartition des *Clytra* (Chrysomelidae Clytrinae) de la faune Palearctique. Bull. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 39 (3): 92–100.

Notes on the Genus *Pidonia* Mulsant from Taiwan, IV. (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

By Mikio Kuboki

Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture,
Sakuragaoka, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 156, Japan

In this paper, I describe a new species of the lepturine genus *Pidonia* collected in the high altitudes of Taiwan.

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Prof. Masao Hayashi of the Osaka Jonan Women's Junior College, for his kindness extended to me in various ways. Hearty thanks are due to Messrs. Nobuo Ohbayashi, Kazuhiro Takahashi and Kazutoshi Suzuki, who gave me opportunity to work with this interesting material.

Pidonia (*Cryptopidonia*) *takahashii* sp. nov.

Body minute to small, relatively roundish and furnished with fine pale fulvous pubescence.

Length: 7.2–5.1 mm. (male), 8.0–5.7 mm. (female); breadth: 1.9–1.4 mm. (male), 2.3–1.5 mm. (female).

Color. Male: Head, prothorax and scutellum black; mouthparts yellowish fulvous except for reddish brown apex of each mandible; frons and antennal supports yellowish fulvous; eyes black; scape and pedicel yellowish fulvous, third and following segments infuscated at their apices, the black portions gradually enlarged apically; coxae, trochanters, femora and tibiae almost brownish yellow, femora and tibiae infuscated at their apices, tarsi dark brown, claws yellowish brown; elytra brownish yellow except for markings, elytral markings black with dull metallic blue, sutural marking broadened basally, almost terminating in the point of apical one-eighth of elytra, latero-basal marking small, latero-median marking oblong, well developed, latero-posterior marking elongate, sometimes lacking, apical band narrowly but distinctly present, sometimes developed and related to latero-posterior and sutural markings; ventral surfaces: gula yellowish brown, tem-

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, pp. 25–28, pl. 1, June, 1983]

pora yellowish brown, sometimes black, abdomen reddish brown, each of first to third sternites darkened to black.

Female: Body dark coloration distinctly developed in female than in male; elytra black inclining to vivid metallic blue, with two pairs arcuate whitish yellow markings; humeral angles of elytra yellowish brown; ventral surfaces: head yellowish to dark brown, thorax darkened to black, abdomen brownish to reddish yellow, sometimes entirely black.

Structure. Head a little broader across eyes than basal width of prothorax (male, 1.14: 1; female, 1.07: 1); terminal joint of maxillary palpus broadened apically with straight outer margin; tempora weakly developed, narrowed posteriorly in anterior half and gently constricted in posterior half, almost impunctate and shining with several setae; frons subvertical and transverse, covered with coarse punctures, bearing a fine but distinct median longitudinal furrow extending backwards to vertex; vertex coarsely punctured; antennal tubercles weakly raised; gula shining, very sparsely clothed with long pubescence. Eyes relatively prominent, moderately faceted, shallowly emarginate at middle of internal margin. Antennae relatively short and slender, inserted just behind level across frontal margin of eyes, slightly longer (male) or distinctly shorter (female) than body; 1st segment distinctly dilated towards apex, finely punctate, thinly clothed with fine appressed pubescence; 2nd longer than broad; 3rd longer than first two segments together; 4th shorter than 3rd; 5th longest; 6th to 10th successively slightly shortened.

Prothorax longer than basal width (male, 1.14: 1; female, 1.06: 1), shallowly constricted both behind apex and before base, and roundly expanded laterally just before middle; breadth across expanded portions slightly shorter than base; basal margin weakly bisinuate; disk of pronotum convex above, finely and closely punctured, clothed with very fine short pubescence; posterior lateral setae present; prosternum shining, extremely thinly clothed with fine appressed pubescence. Scutellum small and triangular, slightly longer than broad, bearing thin pubescence on the surface. Elytra 2.42 times (male) or 2.32 times (female) as long as basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly (male) or almost parallel-sided (female), and separately rounded at apices; surface sparsely and finely punctured and sparsely clothed with suberect pubescence; interspace between punctures broader than diameter of each puncture.

Legs relatively slender, finely punctate, clothed with short pubescence; femora clavate, with subappressed pubescence; hind femora not reaching elytral apices in both sexes; tibiae linear, with suberect pubescence; tarsi densely clothed with short pubescence on under surface;

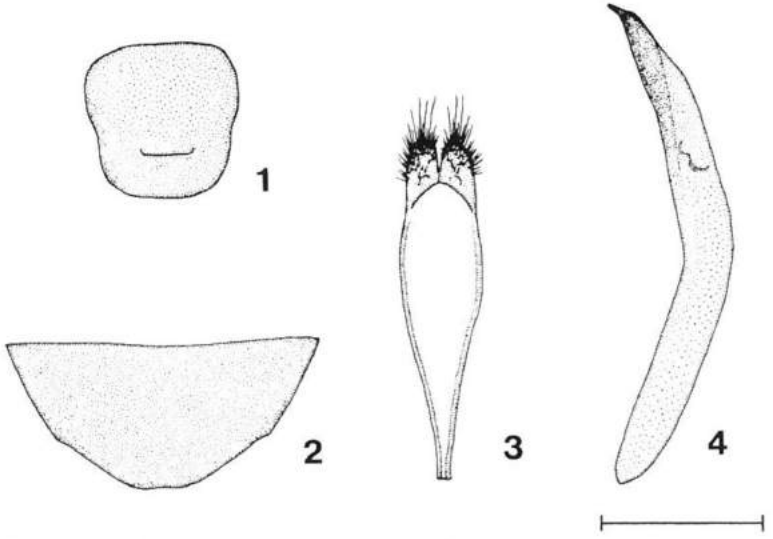
1st of metatarsus longer than following two taken together; 3rd segment strongly dilated apically and deeply emarginate at middle of apex.

Abdomen elongate and gradually convergent towards apex; surface of each sternite densely covered with extremely fine pubescence; in male, apex of last sternite rounded and very shallowly emarginate at middle (Fig. 2), apex of last tergite subtruncate (Fig. 1); in female, apex of last sternite rounded, apex of last tergite truncate.

Male genital organ weakly sclerotized; median lobe long, slender, gently curved ventrally (Fig. 4) and acutely pointed at apex; lateral lobes distinctly shorter than median lobe, each apex produced and densely furnished with long terminal hairs (Fig. 3); endophallus with a relatively long diverticulum at base, long and furnished with a pair of falcate sclerites.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, Lake Yenyanfu (1,700 m. in alt.), Hsinchu Hsien, 29. IV. 1982, K. TAKAHASHI leg.

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 11 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, Lake Yenyanfu, Hsinchu Hsien, 29. IV. 1982, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Lake Yenyanfu, Hsinchu Hsien, 5. IV. 1981, K. SUZUKI leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Lala-shan, Taoyuan Hsien, 4. IV. 1981, K. SUZUKI leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Lala-shan, Taoyuan Hsien, 27. IV. 1982, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Lala-shan, Taoyuan Hsien, 27. IV. 1982, K. TAKAHASHI leg.



Figs. 1-4. *Pidonia takahashii* sp. nov., ♂, from Lake Yenyanfu in Taiwan. 1, Last tergite; 2, last sternite; 3, lateral lobes of male genitalia; 4, median lobe. Scale: 0.5 mm.

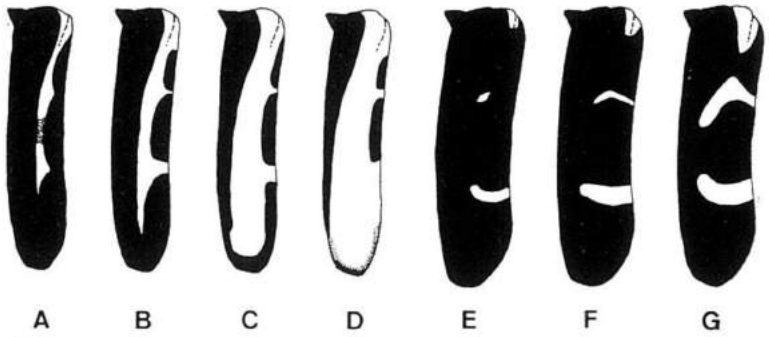


Fig. 5 Variation of elytral marking in *Pidonia takahashii* sp. nov. A–D, male; E–G, female.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Flight period. April to May.

Remarks. This new species is closely similar to *Pidonia subaenea* GRESSITT, but can be distinguished by the following key:—

1. Antennae long, apical two segments beyond elytral apices in male and apical segment barely attaining elytral apices in female; 10th antennal segment 4.3–5.0 times (male) or 3.6–4.6 times (female) as long as the maximum width; median lobe of male genital organ thick, short and strongly curved ventrally; each apex of lateral lobes furnished with relatively short terminal hairs ..... *Pidonia subaenea* GRESSITT

— Antennae short, apical segment barely attaining elytral apices in male and apical segment not reaching elytral apices in female; 10th antennal segment 2.8–3.7 times (male) or 2.8–3.4 times (female) as long as the maximum width; median lobe of male genital organ slender, weakly curved ventrally; each apex of lateral lobes furnished with long terminal hairs ..... *Pidonia takahashii* sp. nov.

Explanation of Plate 1.

Fig. 1. *Pidonia takahashii* sp. nov., ♂.
2. ditto, ♀.
3. *Pidonia subaenea* GRESSITT, ♂.
4. ditto, ♀.

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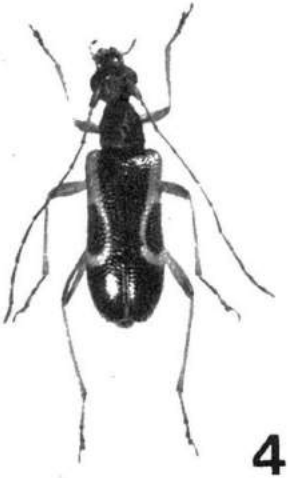

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(M. KUBOKI photo.)

Some Elaterid Beetles from the Nansei Archipelago Collected by Mr. T. Ogata in 1982 (Coleoptera, Elateridae)

"Notes on Elateridae from Japan and its Adjacent Area (2)"

By Takashi Kishii

Biological Laboratory, Heian High School, Shichijo-Omiya, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto 600

In June of 1982, I received many interesting elaterid-beetles, which were collected by Mr. Takeshi Ogata of the Kyoto Prefectural University in three islands of the Nansei Archipelago: Is. Okinoerabu-jima, Is. Amami-ohshima and Is. Yaku-shima, in May of 1982. This paper is the result of my identification of these specimens, containing four hundred and fifty-five specimens belonging totally to forty-four species and four subspecies, in which two species and three subspecies are new to science, a species is revised to subspecies and three species are newly recorded from Is. Okinoerabu-jima.

Special thanks are due to Mr. T. Ogata for his kind offices giving me an opportunity to study the valuable materials. More, I am greatly indebted to Mr. W. Suzuki of the Tokyo University of Agriculture for his kind help in literature. The holotype specimens of the new forms described in this paper are deposited in my private collection.

Agrypninae

1. *Agrypnus* (*Agrypnus*) *binodulus binodulus* (Motschulsky, 1861)
   1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Miyanoura-dake, Is. Yaku-shima, May 19, 1982.
2. *Agrypnus* (*Agrypnus*) *scutellaris scutellaris* (Candèze, 1893)
   2♂♂, 3♀♀, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 8, 1982; 1♂, ditto, May 11, 1982.
3. *Agrypnus* (*Agrypnus*) *bipapulatus sakishimanus* Ohira, 1967
   1♀, Is. Okinoerabu-jima, May 6, 1982. New to the fauna of Is. Okinoerabu-jima.
4. *Agrypnus* (*Sabikikorius*) *amamiensis amamiensis* (Miwa, 1934)
   1♂, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 9, 1982; 4♂♂, 1♀, ditto, May 11, 1982.
5. *Agrypnus* (*Sagojyo*) *yuppe* (Kishii, 1964) (Fig. 1)
   1♀, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 9, 1982; 1♂, 1♀, ditto, May 12, 1982.

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6. *Agrypnus* (*Sagojyo*) *nagaoi* (OHIRA, 1966) (Fig. 2)

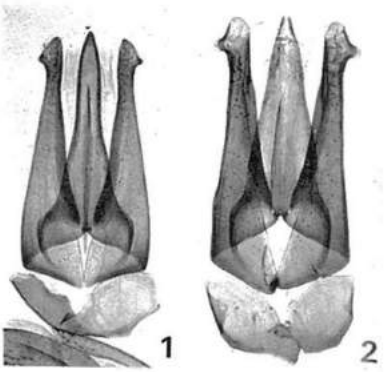
1♀, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 8, 1982; 1♂, 1♀, ditto, May 11, 1982.

7. *Agrypnus* (*Colaulon*) *scrofa amamianus* (KISHII, 1974)

1♂, 1♀, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 8, 1982; 1♂, 1♀, Nishinakama, ditto, May 10, 1982; 1♀, Hatsuno, ditto, May 11, 1982; 1♀, ditto, May 12, 1982.

8. *Adelocera* (*Brachylacon*) *difficilis* (LEWIS, 1894)

1 ex., Is. Okinoerabu-jima, May 4, 1982; 2 exs., Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 8, 1982; 12 exs., ditto, May 9, 1982; 1 ex., ditto, May 12, 1982.



Figs. 1, 2. Male genitalia of the genus *Agrypnus* (*Sagojyo*) in dorsal view.
1. *A.* (*S.*) *yuppe* (KISHII). 2. *A.* (*S.*) *nagaoi* (OHIRA).

Conoderinae

9. *Aeoloderma brachmana* (CANDÈZE, 1859)

3 exs., Is. Okinoerabu-jima, May 4, 1982; 7 exs., ditto, May 6, 1982.

Hypnoidinae

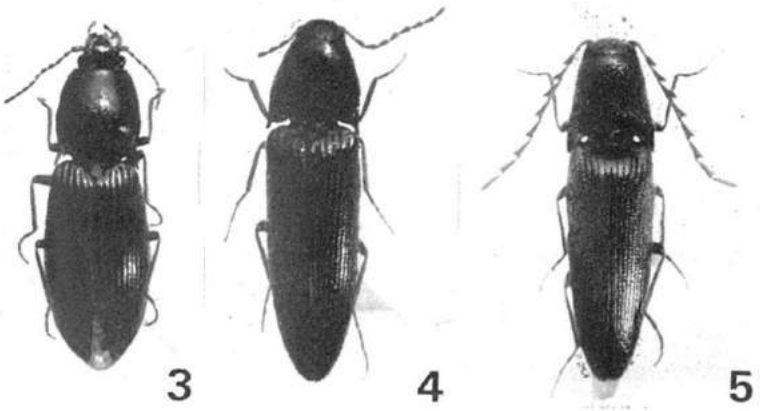
10. *Hypolithus ogatai* sp. nov. (Figs. 3, 6)

Male, length 10.5 mm., width 3.3 mm. Distinctly flat above as well as beneath. Shiny, yellowish brown entirely, apices of mandibles and eyes black, basal joints of antennae, lateral margins of pronotum and elytral sutures more or less pale. Pubescence long, recumbent, dense and yellowish, longitudinally lying on head and elytra, transversely on pronotum. Head broad, flat, feebly elevated lengthwise along eyes, transversely depressed before pronotal fore margin, relative breadth of each eye and vertex between eyes 7 : 31, frontal margin roundly ahead, punctures of vertex large, elongate longitudinally, single, rather dense and uneven. Apical segment of each maxillary palpus oblongo-triangular. Antennae slender, scarcely arrive at bases of pronotal hind angles, relative length and breadth of 1st to 5th joints as 13 : 5.5, 7.5 : 4, 10 : 4, 8.5 : 5.5 and 8 : 5, 4th to 10th ill-serrated. Pronotum a little elongate, slightly expanded outwards medianly, sinuate plainly before rear corners, simply weakly convex above, with vestige of a feeble medio-longitudinal line, abbreviated in front and behind, relative

length and width at middle 50 : 48, each hind angle elongate, fairly diverging postero-laterally, with apex rather sharp and a fine carina short. Punctures on disc small, single, conspicuously sparse and a little irregular in density, becoming denser and larger laterally, surface smooth. Scutellum circular, flat, slightly declivous antero-downwards, with punctures very irregular in density and size, fore edge well-limited, distinctly rounded ahead. Elytra widest behind middle, relative length of suture and humeral width 50 : 21, striae fine, with elongate deep punctures, interstices slightly elevated, minutely rugose with sparse fine punctures. Hind wings degenerate, nearly two-thirds length of elytra. Propleura with very dense fine punctures and sparse large ones compoundly. Prosternal punctures similar to those on propleura but a little sparser. Prosternal process elongate, straight, narrow, with apex pointed bluntly. Abdomen finely densely punctulate. Legs stout, tarsi and claws moderate. Female unknown.

Holotype, ♂, Takatsuka, Is. Yaku-shima, May 18, 1982, T. OGATA leg.

This new species is allied to *H. brunneofuscus* NAKANE and *H. motschulskyi* FLEUTIAUX, however, it differs from the one in having degenerate hind wings, yellowish brown body, sparse punctures on pronotum and circular scutellum, and from the other in having elongate body, pale colouration, different ratio of the each antennal joint's length and width, fine sparse punctures on pronotum, etc. More, apical projection of paramere is large and fairly wider than both species mentioned above.



Figs. 3–5. 3. *Hypolithus ogatai* sp. nov., holotype. 4. *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *ogatai* sp. nov., holotype. 5. *Neotrichophorus junior yakuensis* subsp. nov., holotype.

Athoinae

11. *Athous* (*Pseudathous*) *okadomei amamicola* (KISHII, 1969)

1♀, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 12, 1982. The female specimen of this subspecies is recorded firstly, and the pronotum is wholly black.

Ctenicerinae

12. *Actenicerus yaku* NAKANE et KISHII, 1958

4♂♂, Mt. Miyanoura-dake, Is. Yaku-shima, May 17, 1982. The pubescence of this species is generally white and sparse in the holotype and several examples in my collection, but all the present specimens have tawny and rather dense ones all over.

13. *Actenicerus modestus miyanouranus* (KISHII, 1968), stat. nov.

Malloea miyanourana KISHII, 1968, Bull. Heian High Sch., Kyoto, 13 : 9, Pl. I, fig. 1, Pl. III, figs. 10, 11 (Is. Yaku-shima).

Actenicerus miyanourana (!): OHIRA, 1970, Kontyu to Shizen, 5 (9): 21.

In 1968, I described newly this elaterid beetle as a valid species, though, according to my recent study, it is undoubtedly a subspecies of *Actenicerus modestus* (LEWIS, 1894) indigenous to Is. Yaku-shima, and they may be separable by the structures as follows.

Male, length 10.5–12.0 mm., female 11.5–12.5 mm. Distinctly narrow, elongate. Abdominal sternite with one or two segments always reddish brown in male, two or three in female. Male antennae slender, usually a little longer than tips of pronotal hind angles, relative length and width of 1st to 5th joints as 12 : 5.5, 6 : 4, 9 : 5, 10.5 : 5.5 and 10 : 5 (in nominal subspecies as 12 : 5.5, 5 : 4, 8.5 : 4, 9.5 : 6 and 8.5 : 5.5, measured by a male, Mt. Katamuki in Oita, May 3, 1967, N. OHTANI leg.). Pronotum elongate, relative median length and width 50 : 42 in male, 50 : 46 in female (in subsp. *modestus* 50 : 47 and 50 : 48), hind angles narrower, clearly divergent outwards, punctures larger and denser. Median lobe of aedeagus narrower and sharply pointed.

1♂, 1♀, Shiratani, Is. Yaku-shima, May 14, 1982; 5♂♂, 1♀, Mt. Miyanoura-dake, ditto, May 17, 1982; 1♀, Kosugi-dani, ditto, May 18, 1982.

Ampedinae

14. *Xanthopenthes konoi* NAKANE et KISHII, 1955

1♂, Is. Okinoerabu-jima, May 4, 1982; 1♂, 2♀♀, ditto, May 6, 1982; 1♀, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 7, 1982; 1♂, 2♀♀, ditto, May 9, 1982; 4♂♂, 2♀♀, ditto, May 12, 1982. The examples from Is. Okinoerabu-jima are new to the fauna, in which a male and two females are distinctly smaller (9.8–10.0×2.2 mm.) and paler. However, it seems to be rather difficult to separate these specimens from *konoi* by

the main external characteristics inclusive of the male genital organ except the body size and coloration mentioned above.

15. *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *aritai aritai* OHIRA et SATO, 1964

1♂, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 7, 1982; 1♂, ditto, May 9, 1982.

16. *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *amamiensis* OHIRA, 1968

1♀, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 7, 1982; 1♀, ditto, May 9, 1982.

17. *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *japonicus kosugiensis* subsp. nov. (Figs. 7, 12)

Ampedus (s. str.) *rufipes*: NAKANE et KISHII, 1958, Sci. Rep. Saikyo Univ. (Nat. Liv. Sci.), 2 (5): 37 (Is. Yaku).

The specific name of this common *Ampedus*-species has been used by many entomologists as *A. rufipes* LEWIS. However, this name is not valid for this click-beetle, because of its homonymy as stated by SILFVERBERG as following below.

Elater rufipes LEWIS, 1894, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (6) 13: 40 (Miyanoshita, Hakone, Oyama & Konose) (nec *Elater rufipes* GOEZE, 1777, Ent. Beytr., 1: 569, present name *Cardiophorus rufipes*, Cardiophorinae). — SCHENKLING, 1925, in W. JUNK's Col. Cat. 80, Elat., 1: 153. — MIWA, 1934, Dept. Agr. Govt res. Inst., Formosa, 65: 80 (Oyama, Takamatsu & Konose).

Ampedus rufipes: KISHII, 1955, Akitu, 4 (4): 109 (Kibune). — CHÛJÔ et al., 1959, Rep. Hikosan Lab. Biol. Univ. Kyushuensis: 13 (Fukuoka). — OHIRA, 1974, Kontyû, 42: 74 (note on type specimen). — and many others.

Ampedus japonicus SILFVERBERG, 1977, Notulae Ent., 57: 92 (new name for *Elater rufipes* LEWIS, 1894).

This new subspecies is discriminated from the nominal subspecies by the following structures. Apical joint of each maxillary palpus (Fig. 12) roundly truncated at end (triangular in *japonicus japonicus*, Fig. 13). Relative length and width of 1st to 5th antennal joints in male as 9:4, 4:3, 6:3.5, 7.5:5 and 7:5 (in nominal subspecies as 9:3.5, 4:3, 5:3, 9:4.5 and 7:4.5). Apical projection of each paramere in male genital organ a little short in length, distinctly protruded outwards.

Holotype, ♂, Kosugi-dani, Is. Yaku-shima, May 18, 1982, T. OGATA leg.

18. *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *tenuistriatus* (LEWIS, 1894)

2♀♀, Mt. Miyanoura-dake, Is. Yaku-shima, May 17, 1982.

19. *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *hypogastricus kosugi* KISHII, 1982

1 ex., paratype, Shiratani, Is. Yaku-shima, May 14, 1982; 4 exs., paratypes, Kosugi-dani, ditto, May 18, 1982. As I mistook the collector's name for the last five paratypes in the original description (1982, Bull. Heian High Sch., Kyoto, 26: 47), 'K. OGATA' should be corrected as 'T. OGATA'.

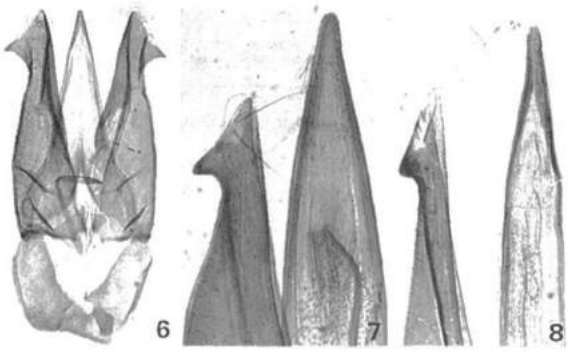
20. *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *ogatai* sp. nov. (Figs. 4, 8)

Male, length 10.5 mm., width 2.5 mm. Elongate, narrow, parallel-sided, a little stout. Shiny, black, antennae and legs reddish brown, three apical segments of abdominal sternite more or less brownish.

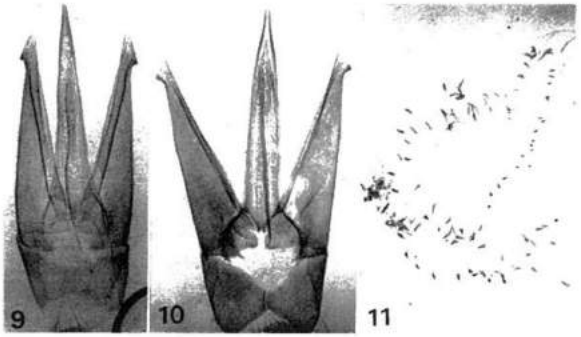
Pubescence long, semierect, dense and tawny. Head broad, weakly roundly convex above, relative breadth of each eye and vertex between eyes 7 : 28, frontal margin roundly projecting antero-downwards, punctures on vertex large, subocellate, dense and irregular in size and density. Apical segment of each maxillary palpus longitudinally triangular. Antennae slender, nearly arrive at apices of pronotal hind angles, relative length and breadth of 1st to 5th joints as 10 : 5, 4.5 : 4, 5 : 3.5, 10 : 5 and 9.5 : 5, 4th to 10th serrated. Pronotum widest behind middle, then straightly converging ahead, parallel-sided before hind corners, which are short, projecting backwards, scarcely divergent laterally, with unicarination. Disc simply convex above roundly, punctures not so fine, even, single and rather dense, but sparser and smaller than on vertex. Scutellum tongue-shaped, feebly elevated evenly, declivous antero-downwards with punctures fine and rather sparse. Elytra subparallel-sided from humeral angles to beyond middle, relative length of suture and humeral width 50 : 17.5, striae distinct with deep large punctures, interstices lengthways elevated, slightly rugose, sparsely minutely punctulate. Underside microscopically sculptured by dense simple punctures and shagreen-like rugosity. Prosternal process not so elongate, with a distinct excavation at apical slope. Genitalia narrow, apical projection of each paramere elongately triangular, with six long setae. Female unknown.

Holotype, ♂, Takatsuka, Is. Yaku-shima, May 18, 1982, T. OGATA leg.

This new *Ampedus* closely resembles *A. japonicus* SILFVERBERG, *A. kasugensis* KISHII or *A. yaku* KISHII, in having only minor differences against them. However, the former is separable from these conformable species in having dense punctures on pronotal disc and disagreeing shape of aedeagus.



Figs. 6–8. Male genitalia in dorsal view.
6. *Hypolithus ogatai* sp. nov., holotype. 7. *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *japonicus kosugiensis* subsp. nov., holotype. 8. *A.* (*A.*) *ogatai* sp. nov., holotype.



Figs. 9–11. 9. *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *kasugensis yakushimensis* subsp. nov., holotype, male genitalia in dorsal view. 10. *A.* (*A.*) *yaku* KISHII, ditto. 11. Ditto, holotype, prickles of bursa copulatrix.

21. *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *kasugensis yakushimensis* subsp. nov. (Figs. 9, 14)

This new geographical form differs from the nominal subspecies: *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *kasugensis* KISHII, 1966, Bull. Heian High Sch., Kyoto, 10: 4, Pl. II, f. 2 (Kasugayama in Nara), as follows.

Larger, length 8.0 mm., width 2.2 mm. (in nominal subsp.: 7.2×2.0 mm.). Entirely black, with antennae, maxillary palpi, legs and apical sternite reddish orange. Apical joint of each maxillary palpus elongate, ill-truncate at apical end (Fig. 14) (in subsp. *kasugensis* triangular, Fig. 15). Relative length and width of antennal joints of 1st to 5th as 7 : 4, 4 : 4, 4.5 : 3, 8 : 4 and 8 : 4 (in subsp. *kasugensis* as 8.5 : 4, 3.5 : 3, 4 : 3, 7 : 4 and 7 : 4). Prosternal process somewhat narrower in profile. Apical projection of each paramere a little wider.

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Miyanoura-dake, Is. Yaku-shima, May 17, 1982, T. OGATA leg.

Since the original description by a single male specimen in 1966, *A. kasugensis* has not been reported entirely. However, I fortunately have been able to examine a male of this species from Mt. Hikosan in Fukuoka Prefecture (May 28, 1960, Y KIMURA leg.). More, according to the original description and the illustration of aedeagus, it is possible that *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *yoshidai* OHIRA, 1974 from Tokushima Pref. is conspecific to this species, but I had not chance to work on the type nor materials from Shikoku district.

The present new subspecies from Is. Yaku-shima is somewhat similar to *A. japonicus*, but the one is separable from the other in having reddish antennae, elongate and narrow body, different form of aedeagus, etc.

22. *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *yaku* KISHII, 1969 (Figs. 10, 11)

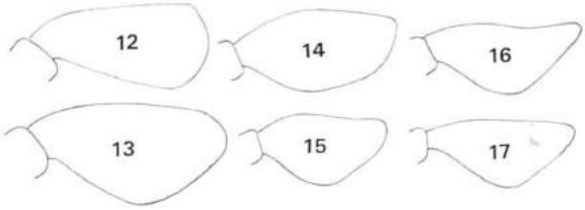
This species was described by a single female specimen, and the present example is first record as the male specimen. The sexual differences in male are as follows.

Antennal joints 4th to 11th somewhat darker. Elytra black, with

yellowish brown stripe along lateral side of elytra from humeral angle to apex clearly in one example, and another with very narrow brownish stripe at apical two-fifths only. Relative length and width of antennal joints of 1st to 5th as 9 : 4, 4 : 3, 5 : 3, 9.5 : 5 and 8 : 5 (in female as 9 : 4, 4 : 3, 6 : 3, 9 : 4 and 9 : 4.5). Aedeagus and prickles of bursa copulatrix as figured (Figs. 10, 11).

2♂♂, Mt. Miyanoura-dake, Is. Yaku-shima, May 17, 1982.

The male example of this species is allied to *A. ogatai* and *A. japonicus*, but fine sparser punctures on pronotal disc of this species are easily divided from these conformable species.



Figs. 12–17. Apical segments of right maxillary palpi.
12. *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *japonicus kosugiensis* subsp. nov. 13. *A.* (*A.*) *japonicus japonicus* (SILFVERBERG). 14. *A.* (*A.*) *kasugensis yakushimensis* subsp. nov. 15. *A.* (*A.*) *kasugensis kasugensis* KISHII, holotype. 16. *Neotrichophorus junior junior* (CANDÈZE). 17. *N. junior yakuensis* subsp. nov.

Adrastinae

23. *Silesis shirozui* KISHII, 1959

2 exs., Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 7, 1982; 2 exs., ditto, May 8, 1982; 5 exs., ditto, May 9, 1982; 1 ex., ditto, May 11, 1982.

24. *Silesis okinawensis erabuanus* KISHII, 1979

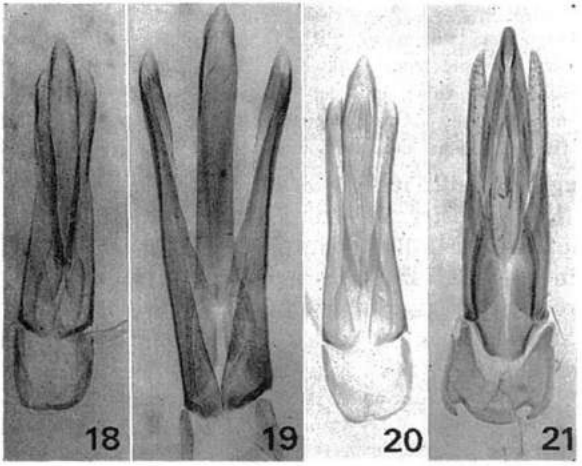
8 exs., Is. Okinoerabu-jima, May 4, 1982; 2 exs., ditto, May 5, 1982; 18 exs., ditto, May 6, 1982.

25. *Glyphonyx ihai* OHIRA, 1968 (Fig. 18)

1 ex., Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 7, 1982; 8 exs., ditto, May 8, 1982; 1 ex., ditto, May 9, 1982; 7 exs., ditto, May 11, 1982; 2 exs., ditto, May 12, 1982. This species was originally described from Is. Okinawa-hontò, though OHIRA (1971) reported Is. Amami-ohshima as the locality without exact data and comment. Judging from the original description and figures, the present materials from Is. Amami-ohshima are quite agreeable to *ihai*.

26. *Glyphonyx yuwancola* OHIRA, 1971 (Fig. 19)

1♂, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 7, 1982; 1 ex., ditto, May 8, 1982; 2 exs.,



Figs. 18–21. Male genitalia in dorsal view.
18. *Glyphonyx ihai* OHIRA. 19. *G. yuwancola* OHIRA. 20. *G. yoshimotoi* OHIRA. 21. *Vuilletus viridis elongatus* (NAKANE et KISHII).

Nishinakama, ditto, May 10, 1982.

27. *Glyphonyx yoshimotoi* OHIRA, 1971 (Fig. 20)

2 exs., Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 7, 1982; 17 exs., ditto, May 8, 1982; 6 exs., ditto, May 9, 1982; 1 ex., Nishinakama, ditto, May 10, 1982.

Agriotinae

28. *Ectinus higonius* (LEWIS, 1894)

2 exs., Kosugi-dani, Is. Yaku-shima, May 15, 1982; 38 exs., ditto, May 18, 1982.

29. *Dalopius exilis yakuensis* KISHII, 1975

1 ex., Shiratani, Is. Yaku-shima, May 14, 1982; 30 exs., Mt. Miyanoura-dake, ditto, May 17, 1982; 11 exs., Takatsuka, ditto, May 18, 1982.

Elaterinae

30. *Vuilletus viridis elongatus* (NAKANE et KISHII, 1958) (Fig. 21)

4♂♂, 4♀♀, Kosugi-dani, Is. Yaku-shima, May 18, 1982; 11 exs., Takatsuka, ditto, May 18, 1982.

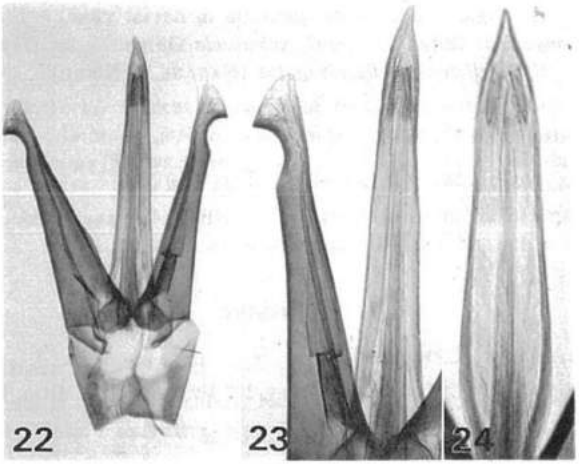
31. *Neotrichophorus junior yakuensis* subsp. nov. (Figs. 5, 17, 22, 23)

Neotrichophorus junior: NAKANE et KISHII, 1958, Sci. Rep. Saikyo Univ. (Nat. Liv. Sci.), 2 (5): 39, Pl. II, fig. 7 (Is. Yaku) (nec CANDÈZE, 1873). — KISHII, 1959, Bull. Heian High Sch., Kyoto, 3: 17 (Is. Yakushima).

This species has been already reported from Is. Yaku-shima by NAKANE and KISHII (1958) based on two males with the illustration of aedeagus which was delineated from an example from Kinki district. However, according to my recent study, the examples from this island have some subspecific disparities, particularly in the form of median lobe of male genital organ as shown below. Therefore, I recognize here the specimens as a subspecies indigenous to Is. Yaku-shima.

Male, length 12.0–12.5 mm., width 3.0–3.2 mm. More or less opaque. Antennae a little robuster and shorter, joints 5–10 sharply serrated fairly. Apical joint of each maxillary palpus (Fig. 17) with scarcely expanded outer edge (in nominal subspecies a little depressed medianly, Fig. 16). Prosternal process with apex simple (in subsp. *junior* weakly excavated). Median lobe of male genital organ (Fig. 23) distinctly narrower than nominal subspecies (Fig. 24).

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Miyanoura-dake, Is. Yaku-shima, May 19, 1982, T. OGATA leg.; a paratype, ♂, ditto.



Figs. 22–24. Male genitalia of *Neotrichophorus junior* in dorsal view. 22, 23. *N. junior yakuensis* subsp. nov. 24. *N. junior junior* (CANDÈZE), median lobe, Ohsugi-dani in Nara.

Melanotinae

32. *Melanotus* (*Spheniscosomus*) *amamiensis* OHIRA, 1967

1 ex., Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 7, 1982; 1 ex., ditto, May 8, 1982; 6 exs., ditto, May 9, 1982; 3 exs., Nishinakama, ditto, May 10, 1982; 4 exs., Hatsuno, ditto, May 11, 1982; 12 exs., ditto, May 12, 1982.

33. *Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *legatus legatus* CANDÈZE, 1860

1♂, 2♀♀, Mt. Miyanoura-dake, Is. Yaku-shima, May 19, 1982.

33'. *Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *legatus takahashii* KISHII, 1974

1♀, Is. Okinoerabu-jima, May 3, 1982; 3♂♂, 1♀, ditto, May 4, 1982; 2♀♀, ditto, May 5, 1982; 3♂♂, 4♀♀, ditto, May 6, 1982; 1 ex., Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 9, 1982. This subspecies has been hitherto informed from Is. Okinoerabu-jima by OHIRA, 1967, Bull. Jap. ent. Acad., 3 (5): 34, as *M. legatus* CANDÈZE.

34. *Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *legatoides* KISHII, 1975

1♀, Mt. Miyanoura-dake, Is. Yaku-shima, May 19, 1982.

35. *Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *oshimanus* OHIRA, 1967

1♂, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 7, 1982.

36. *Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *tanchamelis tanchamelis* OHIRA, 1967

1 ex., Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 9, 1982.

36'. *Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *tanchamelis tamurai* KISHII, 1974

1♂, Is. Okinoerabu-jima, May 3, 1982; 1♀, ditto, May 4, 1982; 1♂, 1♀, ditto, May 5, 1982; 1♂, 1♀, ditto, May 6, 1982. New to the fauna of Is. Okinoerabu-jima.

37. *Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *spernendus kosugi* KISHII, 1975

1♂, Mt. Miyanoura-dake, Is. Yaku-shima, May 17, 1982.

38. *Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *loochooensis loochooensis* MIWA, 1929

3♂♂, 2♀♀, Is. Okinoerabu-jima, May 3, 1982; 1♀, ditto, May 4, 1982; 1♂, 2♀♀, ditto, May 5, 1982; 14♂♂, 11♀♀, ditto, May 6, 1982; 1♀, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 8, 1982; 3♀♀, ditto, May 9, 1982; 1♂, ditto, May 12, 1982. New to the fauna of Is. Okinoerabu-jima.

38' *Melanotus* (*Melanotus*) *loochooensis satoi* OHIRA, 1967

1♀, Mt. Miyanoura-dake, Is. Yaku-shima, May 19, 1982.

Cardiophorinae

39. *Dicronychus* (*Platynychus*) *nothus amamiensis* KISHII, 1979

13 exs., Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 8, 1982; 9 exs., ditto, May 9, 1982; 4 exs., ditto, May 11, 1982; 2 exs., ditto, May 12, 1982.

40. *Cardiotarsus pallidipes yamazakii* OHIRA, 1968 (Fig. 25)

1♂, Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 11, 1982. This example is the first report as the male specimen of this subspecies, and the genital organ is as figured (Fig. 25).

Negastriinae

41. *Migiwa* (*Migiwa*) *curatus kishiii* OHIRA, 1967 (Fig. 26)

4 exs., Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 7, 1982; 1 ex., ditto, May 11, 1982.

42. *Yukoana elongata elongata* KISHII, 1970

1 ex., Shiratani, Is. Yaku-shima, May 14, 1982.

43. *Quasimus* (*Quasimus*) *satoi satoi* OHIRA, 1967 (Fig. 27)

3 exs., Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 7, 1982; 1 ex., ditto, May 12, 1982.

44. *Quasimus* (*Quasimus*) *shibatai shibatai* KISHII, 1970 (Fig. 28)

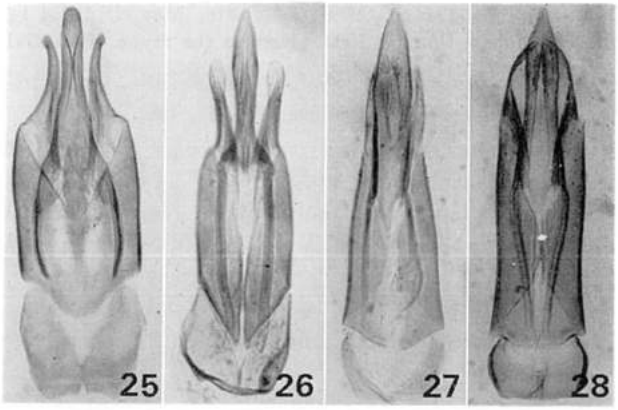
21 exs., Shiratani, Is. Yaku-shima, May 14, 1982.

44′. *Quasimus* (*Quasimus*) *shibatai matobai* KISHII, 1974

Quasimus (s. str.) *shibatai matobai* KISHII, 1974, Bull. Heian High Sch., Kyoto, 18: 4, fig. 12 (Is. Amami-ohshima).

Quasimus (s. str.) *isaoi* KISHII, 1979, Ann. Rep. priv. Schs. Kyoto Pref., Kyoto, 17: 3, figs. 3, 4 & 9 (Is. Amami-ohshima). **New synonym.**

7 exs., Hatsuno, Is. Amami-ohshima, May 7, 1982; 2 exs., ditto, May 8, 1982; 2 exs., ditto, May 9, 1982. I described *Quasimus isaoi* (1979), though, according to the judging by the present examples, the differentiation between both *matobai* and *isaoi* should be corrected as an infraspecific variation.



Figs. 25–28. Male genitalia in dorsal view.
25. *Cardiotarsus pallidipes yamazakii* OHIRA. 26. *Migiwa* (*Migiwa*) *curatus kishiii* OHIRA. 27. *Quasimus* (*Quasimus*) *satoi satoi* OHIRA. 28. *Q.* (*Q.*) *shibatai shibatai* KISHII.

A New Species of the Genus *Melasis* Olivier from Sachalin (Coleoptera, Eucnemidae)

By Wataru Suzuki[1] and Wilhelm Lucht[2]

Abstract: A new species of the genus *Melasis* from the southern part of Sachalin is described and illustrated. It is the first member of the genus from this island.

The genus *Melasis* is a small group of the family Eucnemidae and contains ten species, all occurring in the northern hemisphere. In the Palaearctic region only two species have been recorded up to the present: *Melasis buprestoides* Linnaeus, widespread in the western Palaearctic, and *M. japonica* Hisamatsu from Japan.

Recently the authors had an opportunity to examine a small collection of Eucnemidae from Sachalin. Among these specimens they found an unknown species belonging to the genus *Melasis*.

Before going on to describe it, the authors wish to express their hearty thanks to Dr. Yoshihiko Kurosawa of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kind cooperation in providing an opportunity to study the specimens of the museum's collection. The senior author is indebted to Professor Hiromasa Sawada and Professor Yasuaki Watanabe of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, for their constant guidance and encouragement.

Melasis sachalinensis sp. nov.

(Pl. 2, figs. 1–4; Text figs. 1–8)

Body cylindrical and parallel. Colour black; antennae dark brown; maxillary and labial palpi and legs ferruginous; pubescence dark brown on the elytra, yellowish or slightly darker yellow elsewhere. Upper and lower sides including legs and antennae clothed with short, fine, recumbent pubescence except for head, anterior margin of pronotum and partly the antennae which bear erect pubescence.

Male. Length 7.8 mm.; width 2.1 mm.

Head slightly convex, with a median longitudinal line near the

[1] Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Sakuragaoka, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 156, Japan.

[2] D-6070 Langen, Mierendorffstrasse 50, Federal Republic of Germany.

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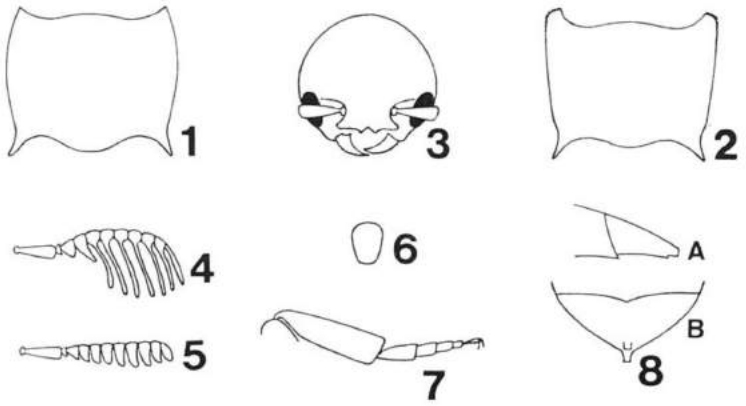
postocciput, which is short and smooth; surface rather densely and coarsely punctured, interstices narrower than the diameter of each puncture; clypeus impressed, the upper margin of the impression forms a ridge which reaches to the inner border of the antennal grooves, anterior margin with an obtuse-angled indentation in the middle (text fig. 3). Antennae strongly pectinate from fifth segment, not reaching the base of prothorax; second segment small; third triangular and twice as long as the second; fourth with a short elongation; fifth with a branch which is twice as long as the preceding elongation; branches of sixth to ninth segments gradually increasing in length (text fig. 4).

Pronotum (text fig. 1) somewhat broader than its length in the middle (1.37: 1.0); sides arcuate at apical third, distinctly constricted before posterior angles which are short but strongly ridged and somewhat projected postero-laterally; anterior margin broadly emarginate, though the median part is very weakly expanded anteriorly; posterior margin distinctly bisinuate; lateral carina straight though flattened or effaced in apical fourth; surface with a median longitudinal smooth line in basal third, sparsely covered with relatively small and shallow punctures and fine granules, their interstices much broader than the diameter of each puncture or granule, the punctures and granules gradually become denser laterally and posteriorly.

Scutellum subtrapezoid, slightly narrowed posteriorly; anterior margin arcuate; apex broadly truncate; surface smooth and shining,



Figs. 1–8. *Melasis sachalinensis* sp. nov.
1, Dorsal view of pronotum, ♂. 2, Ditto, ♀. 3, Frontal view of head, showing the structure of clypeus, ♂. 4, Left antenna, ♂. 5, Ditto, ♀. 6, Scutellum, ♀. 7, Tibia and tarsus of left middle leg, ♂. 8, Last visible sternite, ♀; lateral view (A), ventral view (B).

impunctate though with a few hair-bearing punctures scattered at the sides.

Elytra almost parallel; striae distinct, deeply punctured; intervals distinctly granulate in basal third, third interval near the base rather more convex than the adjacent ones; apex of each elytron moderately pointed.

Legs compressed; femora robust; middle (text fig. 7) and hind tarsi as long as the tibiae, first tarsal segment as long as the second and third together.

Apical margin of fourth visible sternite with a small downwards pointing tip. Fifth visible sternite with a median longitudinal keel in apical fourth, the apex somewhat acutely elongated and provided with an extremely weak prominence which is bounded by two tiny points.

Female. Length 7.5 mm.; width 2.1 mm.

Antennae obtusely serrate, third segment slightly longer than fourth, elongations of fourth to ninth segments gradually increasing in length (text fig. 5).

Pronotum (text fig. 2) distinctly broader than its length in the middle (1.55 : 1.0); anterior margin abruptly emarginate, though the median part is weakly expanded anteriorly; sides gradually dilated apically, strongly constricted just before posterior angles; anterior angles provided with vertical ledges which are very vague but slightly dentate. Scutellum (text fig. 6) subtrapezoid with broadly rounded apex. Apex of each elytron sharply pointed.

Middle tibia elongate, about four times as long as its breadth.

Last visible sternite (text fig. 8) with a small prominence near the apex.

Holotype: ♂, with the following four labels: "Saghalien K. Tamanuki/Esutori (Itone) [S. W. Sachalin] 25/ix 1938 エゾマツ材部"; "Picea jezoensis MELASIS BUPrESTOIDES LINNE クシヒゲコメツキダマシ"; "H. Kôno Collection"; "NSMT-I-C 24061".

Paratype: 1♀, with the following three labels: "Saghalien H. Kôno, Haga, Shimizu/カシホ [= Kashiho in Japanese, S. E. Sachalin] 1/viii 1932"; "H. Kôno Collection"; "NSMT-I-C 24060".

Type-depository. The holotype and paratype are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Till now only known from southern Sachalin.

Remarks. Melasis sachalinensis sp. nov. — first species of the genus *Melasis* from Sachalin — is closely related to *M. buprestoides* LINNAEUS from Europe, but can be distinguished from the latter by the obtuse-angled indentation of the anterior margin of the clypeus, the absence of a shallow median impression on the forehead, the sparse punctures on the disc of the pronotum, which are separated by twice or more their own diameter, the smooth median line at the base of the pronotum, which is short and shiny but never impressed, the smooth and almost impunctate scutellum, the longer tarsi of the middle and hind legs, which are equal to the tibiae in

length; in male, moreover, by the antennae which are strongly pectinate from fifth segment and the evenly arcuate sides of the pronotum, and in female, by the weak dentation fringing the ledges of the anterior angles of the pronotum.

This new species also resembles *M. japonica* HISAMATSU from Japan, but differs from the latter by the absence of a shallow median impression on the forehead, the sparse punctures on the disc of the pronotum, the smooth and shiny scutellum, the brownish pubescence of the elytra, the equal length of tibia and tarsus of the middle and hind legs, and in male, moreover, by the smaller ratio of the length of branches of fourth and fifth antennal segments (1 : 2 in *sachalinensis*; 1 : 2.5 in *japonica*).

Furthermore, it also resembles *M. sinensis* LUCHT from Taiwan (Formosa), but can be distinguished from the latter by the evenly convex head, the pronotum which is sparsely punctured on the disc, bisinuate on anterior margin and whose posterior angles are slightly divergent, the equal length of tibia and tarsus of the middle and hind legs; in male, additionally, by the more strongly pectinate antennae, and in female, by the obtusely serrate antennae and the obtuse-angled indentation in the middle of the anterior margin of the clypeus.

Biological notes. According to the information given on a label, the type-specimen of the present new eucnemid was found in the wood of *Picea jezoensis* CARRIÈRE (Pinaceae).

References

HISAMATSU, S., 1963; Six new species of Eucnemidae from Japan (Coleoptera). Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., 8 (1): 26–34.

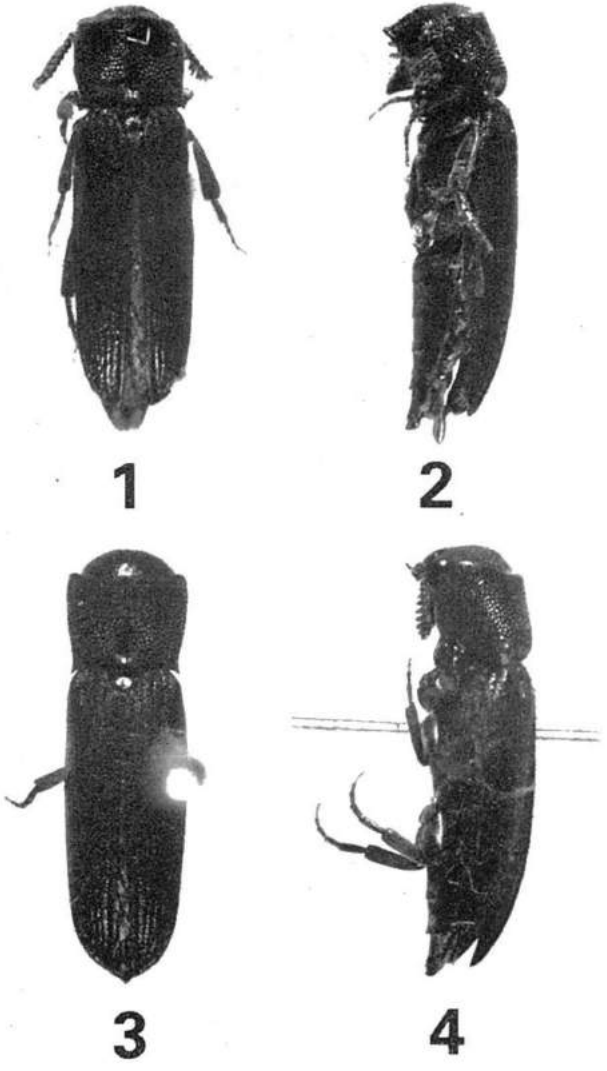
HORI, M. and K. TAMANUKI, 1937; Insect Fauna of Saghalien, Pt. I. Butterflies (Lepidoptera-Rhopalocera). Rep. Saghalien cent. Exp. Stn, (19): 1–224, 8 pls. (In Japanese with English summary).

LUCHT, W., 1982; Zwei neue *Melasis*-Arten aus Taiwan (Col., Eucnemidae). Entomol. Blätter Biol. Syst. Käfer, 78 (1): 15–19.

Explanation of Plate 2.

Figs. 1–4. *Melasis sachalinensis* sp. nov.

1. ♂, holotype, dorsal view.
2. Ditto, lateral view.
3. ♀, paratype, dorsal view.
4. Ditto, lateral view.



(W. Suzuki photo.)

New or Little Known Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) from Japan and its Adjacent Regions, III.[1)]

By Shinsaku Kimoto

Biological Laboratory, Department of General Education,
School of Medicine, Kurume University, Kurume 830

This is revised and supplementary notes on Kimoto (1964-1966; Chrysomelidae of Japan and the Ryukyu Is., I-XI) and Kimoto & Gressitt (1966; The Chrysomelidae of Ryukyu Archipelago. Pacif. Ins., 8 (2): 467-577). Two new species are here described as new to science. A number of new synonyms, corrections of scientific name, and additional records of distribution are presented.

Subfamily **Criocerinae**

Lilioceris (*Lilioceris*) *ruficollis* (Baly)

Crioceris ruficollis Baly, 1865, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, 16: 155 (N. China; BM).

Crioceris sieversi Heyden, 1887, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 21: 271 (Korea). — Chûjô, 1940, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 30 (204): 351 (= *ruficollis*).

Lilioceris ruficollis: Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A: 42, 55 (China). — Nakane, 1963, Fragm. Col., ed. Nakane, (5): 19 (Tsushima).

Distribution: China, Korea, Japan (Tsushima).

Lema (*Lema*) *rugifrons* Jacoby

Lema rugifrons Jacoby., 1889, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 27: 151 (Burma; GENOVA); 1908, Fauna India, Col., 2: 40 (India, Burma). — Kimoto & Gressitt, 1979, Pacif. Ins., 20 (2-3): 233, 253 (Thailand, Laos, Vietnam).

Lema coomani Pic, 1924, Mél. Exot. Entomol., 41: 13 (Tonkin; PARIS). — Kimoto & Gressitt, 1979, Pacif. Ins., 20 (2-3): 253 (= *rugifrons*).

Lema paagai Chûjô, 1933, Sylvia, 4 (1): 20, 25 (Formosa; TARI); 1951, Techn. Bull. Kagawa Agr. Coll., 2 (2): 101 (Formosa). — Kimoto, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1): 123, 125 (Ryukyu Is.). — Kimoto & Gressitt, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2): 470, 491 (Ryukyu Is.); 1979, *op. cit.*, 20 (2-3): 254 (= *rugifrons*).

Distribution: India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is. (Tokara, Amami-Oshima, Okinawa, Miyako, Ishigaki).

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1) I, 1974, Kontyû, Tokyo, 42 (2): 144-150; II, 1979, Ent. Rev. Japan, 33 (1-2): 41-45.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, pp. 45-54, June, 1983]

Subfamily **Cryptocephalinae**

Cryptocephalus ohnoi n. sp. (Fig. 1a)

Ochraceous, scutellum pitchy brown with margins pitchy black; elytron pitchy black with six markings, viz. basi-scutellar, interio-humeral, basi-lateral, median, latero-meidan and apical markings, yellowish brown; antenna pitchy brown with four or five basal segments yellowish brown; legs ochraceous; ventral surfaces entirely yellowish brown.

Head with vertex impressed by shallow longitudinal furrow at middle, distinctly punctate; frons smooth, shining, distinctly punctate; clypeus convex, sparsely punctate; inter-antennal space slightly wider than narrowest width of inter-ocular space. Antenna slender, filiform, first segment long, slightly curved; second short, robust, nearly half as long as first; third slender, nearly 1½ times as long as second; fourth subequal to third in length and shape; fifth 1½ times as long as fourth; sixth subequal to fifth in length and shape; seventh slightly longer than sixth; eighth to tenth subequal to seventh in length and shape; eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum 1⅔ times as wide as long; convex, sparsely impressed by minute punctures, interstices of punctures smooth, shining. Scutellum subtriangular, longer than wide, rounded at apex, surface smooth, shining, nearly impunctate. Elytron with side straight, with regularly arranged longitudinal rows and their interstices smooth, and slightly costate at lateral area. Pygidium subtriangular, with its apex rounded.

Length 4.1–4.2 mm.

Holotype: Masutomi, Yamanashi Pref., 28. vii. 1957, S. KIMOTO leg. (Type No.

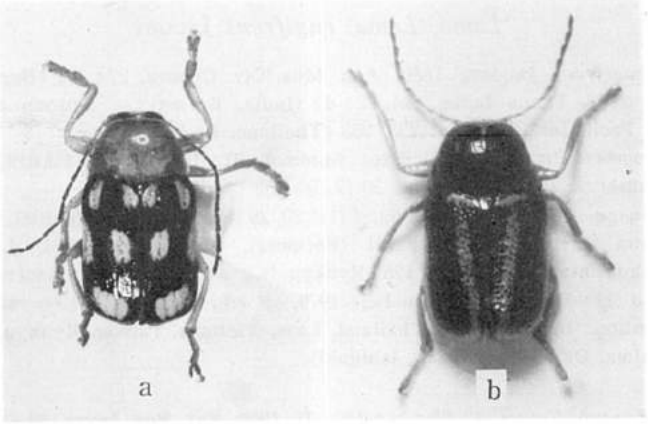


Fig. 1. a, *Cryptocephalus ohnoi* n. sp.; b, *C. semenovi* WEISE.

2400, Kyushu Univ.).

Paratype : 1 ex., Mt. Oodake, Okutama, Tokyo, 17. vii. 1966, Y. KUSUI leg.

Distribution : Japan (Honshu).

This new species resembles *Cryptocephalus perelegans* BALY, but differs in having pronotum much elongate, elytron black with six markings yellowish brown, and antenna slenderer.

Cryptocephalus yamadai CHÛJÔ

Cryptocephalus yamadai CHÛJÔ, 1940, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 30 : 394 (Korea : Keizyo ; TARI).

Cryptocephalus ainu CHÛJÔ, 1959, Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2 (81) : 6 (Mt. Tokachidake and Aizankei in Hokkaido ; CHUJO). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 130 (Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 144, 148 (Hokkaido). **New synonymy.**

Cryptocephalus regalis : NAKANE, 1963, in NAKANE et al., Iconographia Insectrum Japonicorum, Colore Naturali Edita, 2 : 338, pl. 169 (Japan).

Distribution : Korea, Japan (Hokkaido).

According to the study on the type of *Cryptocephalus yamadai* CHÛJÔ, preserved in Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taipei, *C. ainu* is nothing but a synonym of this species.

Cryptocephalus semenovi WEISE, Resurrected from Synonymy (Fig. 1b)

Cryptocephalus semenovi WEISE, 1889, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 23 : 580 (Ordos). — CHEN, 1942, Sinensia, 13 (1-6) : 111 (China). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1960, Niponius, Takamatsu, 1 (4) : 3 (Nikko) ; 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 135 (SE. Mongolia, Korea, Japan). — TAN, YU, LI, WANG & JIANG, 1980, Economic Insect Fauna of China, 18 (1) : 179 (China, Korea, Japan, Siberia).

Cryptocephalus bohemius semenovi : GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 121, 136 (N. China, E. Siberia). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 144, 148 (Japan).

Distribution : E. Siberia, China, Korea, Japan (Honshu).

Cryptocephalus confusus SUFFRIAN

Cryptocephalus confusus SUFFRIAN, 1854, Linn. Ent., 9 : 140 (Dauria). — MARSEUL, 1875, Abeille, 13 : 192 (Dauria). — LOPOTIN, 1975, Insects of Mongolia, 3 : 200 (Mongolia).

Cryptocephalus discretus BALY, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873 : 97 (var B in Tsushima ; China : the Type and var A in Chusan ; BM). — CHEN, 1942, Sinensia, 13 (1-6) : 118 (China). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1A : 126, 149 (Japan : Tsushima ; Siberia, N. China, Korea). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1) : 132 (E. Siberia, N. China, Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (1) : 147, 156 (Japan : Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima). — LOPOTIN, 1975, Insects of Mongolia, 3 : 200 (= *confusus*).

Distribution: E. Siberia, Mongolia, N. China, Korea, Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima).

Subfamily **Galerucinae**

Galeruca vicina SOLSKY, Resurrected from Synonymy

Galeruca vicina SOLSKY, 1872, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 8: 255 (Vladivostok).

Galeruca dahli var. *japonica* WEISE, 1894, Dtsche Ent. Z., 1894: 168 (Japan: Yokohama; ZMB).

Galeruca dahli japonica: OGLOBLIN, 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1: 50, 381 (Japan). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 162 (Japan). — KIMOTO, 1964, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (2): 290, 291 (Japan).

Galeruca dahli vicina: OGLOBLIN, 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1: 50, 381 (Transbaikal, Amur, Ussuri, Manchuria, Korea). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1B: 399, 400 (NE. China, E. Siberia).

Distribution: E. Siberia, NE. China, Korea, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu).

This species is separable from *Galeruca dahli* JOANNIS, in being the body length longer, and having the elytral costae stronger.

Luperus laricis MOTSCHULSKY, Resurrected from Synonymy (Fig. 2a)

Luperus laricis MOTSCHULSKY, 1859, Mél. Biol. Acad. Sci. Petersb., 3: 236 (Dauria). — JOANNIS, 1866 Abeille, 3: 118, 149 (Dauria). — WEISE, 1924, Col. Cat. Junk, 78: 123 (= *viridipennis* GERMAR).

Luperus viridipennis laricis: OGLOBLIN, 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1: 297, 419, 428 (Siberia). — KRIVOLUTSKAYA, 1973, Ent.-Fauna. Kuril.: 121 (Kuril).

Luperus viridipennis murakamii KIMOTO, 1965, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (3): 379 (Japan: Hokkaido; KU). — TAKIZAWA, 1971, Kontyû, Tokyo, 39: 175 (S. Saghalin); 1971, *op. cit.*, 177 (S. Kuril). **New synonymy.**

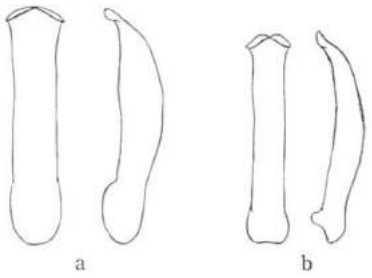


Fig. 2. Male genitalia.
a, *Luperus laricis* MOTSCHULSKY; b, *L. viridipennis* GERMAR (after OGLOBLIN, 1936).

Distribution: Siberia, Saghalin, S. Kuril Is., Japan (Hokkaido).

Luperus laricis supurius OGLOBLIN, New Status

Luperus viridipennis supurius OGLOBLIN., 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1: 297, 419, 429 ("Japan"). — KIMOTO, 1965, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (3): 380 (Honshu).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

OGLOBLIN (1936) described a subspecies of *Luperus viridipennis* GERMAR from Japan and named as *supurius*. Judging from his illustrations of male genitalia of *Luperus*

viridipennis laricis MOTSCHULSKY and *Luperus viridipennis viridipennis* GERMAR, *laricis* is clearly separable from *viridipennis* and should be treated as an independent species, and *supurius* becomes a subspecies of *laricis*.

Calomicrus iniquus (WEISE)

Luperus iniquus WEISE, 1889, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 23: 568, 617 (China: Kansu).
Luperus (Calomicrus) iniquus: OGLOBLIN, 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1: 277 (China).
Calomicrus iniquus: GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Mongor., 1B: 568, 572 (China). — KIMOTO, 1970, Khumbu Himal., 3 (3): 421 (Nepal).
Calomicrus iniquus aconticolus CHÛJÔ, 1959, Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2 (81): 10 (Japan: Honshu; CHUJO). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 159 (Japan). — KIMOTO 1966, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (3): 383 (Japan).
Distribution: Nepal, China, Japan (Honshu, Shikoku).

CHÛJÔ (1959) described a subspecies, *aconticolus*, from Japan. However, it is not necessary to separate the Japanese population as subspecies.

Subfamily **Alticinae**

Asiorestia gruevi n. sp. (Fig. 3a, 4a)

Asiorestia sublaevis: KIMOTO, 1965, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (3): 422 (Japan).

Yellowish to dark reddish brown.

Head with median carina raised, fairly broad; frontal tubercle transverse, slightly raised, contiguous, not separated from behind by a distinct furrow; vertex nearly impunctate. Antenna nearly 2/3 as long as body length, relatively robust, in preapical segments nearly twice as long as wide; first segment large, robust, somewhat clubshaped; second

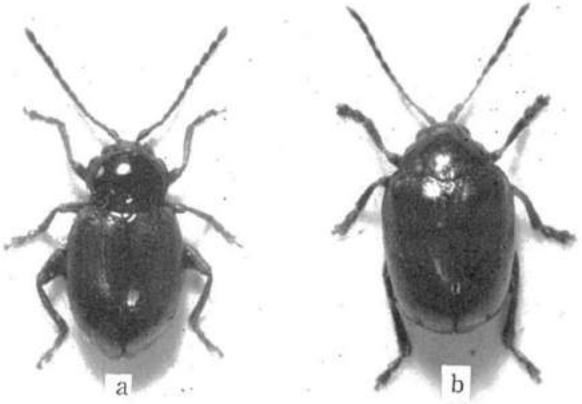


Fig. 3. a, *Asiorestia gruevi* n. sp.; b, *Lanka magnoliae* (CHÛJÔ & OHNO).

short, slightly longer than wide, and nearly 2/3 as long as first; third slender, nearly 1 2/5 times as long as second; fourth to tenth subequal to third in length and shape; eleventh nearly 1 1/4 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum subquadrate, transverse, nearly 1 1/4 times as wide as long; anterior margin feebly rounded anteriorly and posterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly; lateral margin rounded, widest slightly before middle and slightly constricted before basal corner, anterior and posterior corners obtuse, each with a setigerous pore; antebasal transverse sulcus distinct, not sinuate on its whole length, and delimited by a short longitudinal deep sulcus laterally; surface nearly impunctate. Scutellum subtriangular, nearly as long as wide, surface impunctate. Elytron convex, side rounded, widest at 1/3 from base; surface distinctly punctate, punctures regularly arranged in eleven longitudinal rows, which are stronger basally and obsolete apically, interstices of punctures smooth, shining, nearly impunctate.

Length 3.3–4.0 mm.

Holotype: Nikko, Tochigi Pref., 11. vii. 1956, S. KIMOTO leg. (Type No. 2401, Kyushu Univ.).

Paratopotype: 1 ex., same data as the holotype.

Paratypes: 1 ex., same data as the holotype, but M. TAKAHASHI leg.; 2 exs., Hakusan, Ishikawa Pref., 6. viii. 1953, 1 ex., 31. vii. 1956, Y. MURAKAMI leg.; 1 ex., Koike, Hakusan, Fukui Pref., 20–24. vii. 1964, H. SASAJI leg.; 1 ex., Ozegahara, 20–24. viii. 1979, M. SATO leg.; 1 ex., Tokugotoge, Kamikochi, Nagano Pref., 10. vii. 1951, ISHIDA leg.; 2 exs., Kamikochi, Nagano Pref., 2. viii. 1957, R. ISHIKAWA leg.; 2 exs., Shirahone, Nagano Pref., 17–19. vii. 1956, S. KIMOTO leg.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

This new species resembles *Asiorestia sublaevis* (MOTSCHULSKY), but differs in being the body length longer, and having the elytral punctures finer, and the male genitalia subparallel sided subapically. From *Asiorestia laevicollis* (JACOBY), this new species is separable in being the body length longer, and having the elytral punctures entirely arranged in longitudinal rows of punctures, without any additional ones.

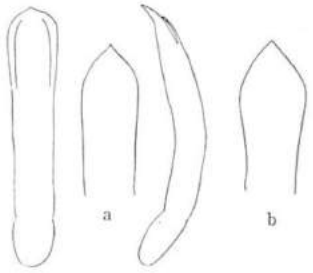


Fig. 4. Male genitalia.
a, *Asiorestia gruevi* n. sp.; b, *S. sublaevis* MOTSCHULSKY (specimen from Syria).

The specific name is dedicated to Dr. BLAGOY GRUEV, University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria, who kindly compared the Japanese specimen with *A. sublaevis* (MOTSCHULSKY).

Longitarsus holsaticus (LINNAEUS)

Chrysomela holsaticus LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10: 373 (Europe).
Longitarsus haemorrhoidalis JACOBY, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885: 728 (Japan:

Yokohama; BM). — CHÛJÔ, 1937, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 27: 96, 99 (Honshu). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 182 (Japan). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1B: 851, 855 (Japan, SE. China). — KIMOTO, 1965, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (3): 451, 454 (Japan, Ryukyu). — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2): 483 556 (Ryukyu). — OHNO, 1968, J. Toyo Univ. Gen. Educ. (Nat. Sci), 9: 3, 49 (Japan). — WARCHALOWSKI, 1969, Ann. Zool. Warszawa, 27 (11): 233 (= *holsaticus*).

Longitarsus holsaticus: HEIKERTINGER, 1912, in REITTER, Fauna Germ., 4: 197, pl. 149 (Europe). — WARCHALOWSKI, 1969, Ann. Zool. Warszawa, 27 (11): 233 (Korea); 1970, *op. cit.*, 28 (8): 119 (Japan, Korea).

Longitarsus tsii CHEN, 1941, Sinensia, 12: 195 (China: Szechuan). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1B: 851, 855 (= *haemorrhoidalis*).

Distribution: Europe, Caucasus, Siberia, China, Korea, Japan (Honshu, Hachijo I., Shikoku, Kyushu), Ryukyu Is. (Tokara, Amami-Oshima).

Longitarsus scutellaris (REY)

Thyamis scutellaris REY, 1873, in MULSANT & REY, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon (n. s.), 20: 231 (Europe).

Thyamis lewisii BALY, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1874: 199 (Japan: Nagasaki; BM). — WARCHALOWSKI, 1970, Ann. Zool. Warszawa, 28 (8): 136 (= *scutellaris*).

Longitarsus lycopi: JACOBY, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885: 729 (Japan: Tisc?).

Longitarsus stramineus WEISE, 1887, Arch. Naturg., 53 (1): 205 (Siberia: Chabarofka). — CHEN, 1934, Sinensia, 5: 413 (China, E. Siberia). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1B: 849 (? = *lewisii*). — WARCHALOWSKI, 1970, Ann. Zool. Warszawa, 28 (8): 136 (= *scutellaris*).

Longitarsus scutellaris: HEIKERTINGER, 1912, in REITTER, Fauna Germ., 4: 193 (Europe). — WARCHALOWSKI, 1970, Ann. Zool. Warszawa, 28 (8): 136 (Mongolei, China, Japan, Vietnam). — GRUEV, 1978, Ent. Rev. Japan, 32 (1-2): 54 (Korea).

Longitarsus lewisii: CHÛJÔ, 1937, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 27: 94, 104 (S. Saghalien; Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 183 (Japan, S. Sachalin, China). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1B: 853, 875 (Japan, Sachalin, SE. China). — KIMOTO, 1965, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (3): 452, 455 (Japan, Ryukyu). — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2): 484, 554 (Ryukyu). — OHNO, 1968, J. Toyo Univ. Gen. Educ. (Nat. Sci.), 9: 3, 27 (Japan). — KIMOTO, 1970, Kontyû, Tokyo, 38 (4): 306 (Taiwan).

Longitarsus borodinensis CHÛJÔ, 1940, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 30: 363, fig. 1 (Loochoos: S. Borodino I.). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 182 (Ryukyu). — KIMOTO, 1965, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (3): 455 (= *lewisii*).

Distribution: Europe, Siberia, Sachalin, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Hachijo I., Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima), Ryukyu Is. (Tokara, Amami-Oshima, Okinawa, Ishigaki, S. Borodino), Taiwan.

Longitarsus succineus (FOUDRAS)

Teinodactyla succineus FOUDRAS, 1860, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon (n. s.), 6: 240, 330

(Europe).

Teinodactyla loevis ALLARD, 1860, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 3, 8: 86, 121 (Europe). — HEIKERTINGER, 1912, in REITTER, Fauna Germ., 4: 186 (= *succineus*).

Thyamis amiculus BALY, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1874: 210 (Japan: Nagasaki; BM). — WARACHALOWSKI, 1969, Ann. Zool. Warszawa, 27 (11): 233 (= *succineus*).

Longitarsus succineus: HEIKERTINGER, 1912, in REITTER, Fauna Germ., 4: 186 (Europe). — WARACHALOWSKI, 1969, Ann. Zool. Warszawa, 27 (11): 233 (Korea); 1970, *op. cit.*, 28 (8): 138 (Korea).

Longitarsus amiculus: CHÛJÔ, 1937, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 27: 97, 104 (Honshu, Kyushu). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 182 (Japan). — KIMOTO, 1965, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (3): 452, 458 (Japan, Ryukyu). — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2): 484, 554 (Ryukyu).— OHNO, 1966, J. Toyo Univ. Gen Educ. (Nat. Sci.), 9 : 4, 32 (Japan).

Longitarsus arakii CHÛJÔ, 1942, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 32 (220): 39 (Korea; TARI). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 1B: 853 (?=*amiculus*). — WARCHALOWSKI, 1970, Ann. Zool. Warszawa, 28 (8): 138 (?= *succineus*). **New synonymy.**

Distribution: Europe, C. Asia, Caucasus, Siberia, Korea, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima), Ryukyu Is. (Tokara).

Lanka magnoliae (CHÛJÔ & OHNO), New Combination (Fig. 3b)

Horaia magnoliae CHÛJÔ & OHNO, 1961, Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2 (106): 2 (Mt. Izugatake, Saitama Pref.; Honshu, Kyushu; OHNO). — KIMOTO, 1966, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (4): 616 (Honshu, Kyushu).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Manobidia simplicithorax CHEN

Manobidia simplicithorax CHEN, 1934, Sinensia, 5 (3-4): 350, 360 (Tonkin; PARIS). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963, Pacif, Ins. Monogr., 1B: 877, 878 (S. China, Hainan). — KIMOTO, 1967, Esakia, Kyushu Univ., 6 : 63 (Hongkong) ; 1971, Ent. Rev. Japan, 23 (2): 74 (Taiwan).

Aphthonomorpha fulva CHÛJÔ, 1957, Kontyû, Tokyo, 25 (1): 16 (Amami-Oshima; CHUJO). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 174 (Ryukyu). — KIMOTO, 1971, Ent. Rev. Japan, 23 (2): 74 (=*simplicithorax*).

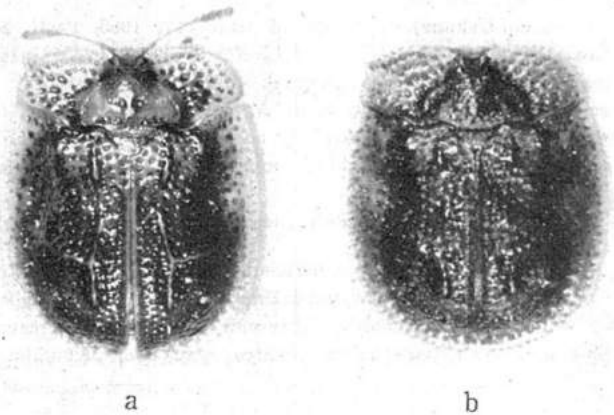
Manobidia fulva: KIMOTO, 1966, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (4) : 618 (Ryukyu). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2): 485, 562 (Ryukyu).

Distribution: Vietnam, Hainan, S. China, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is. (Amami-Oshima).

Subfamily **Cassidinae**

Notosachantha ihai CHÛJÔ, New Status (Fig. 5a)

Notosachantha sauteri ihai CHÛJÔ, 1958, Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2 (64): 19 (Yurudji in Okinawa; CHUJO). — CHÛJÔ & KIMOTO, 1961, Pacif. Ins., 3 (1): 201 (Okinawa). — KIMOTO, 1966, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Uuiv.,



a b

Fig. 5. a, *Notosachantha ihai* CHÛJÔ; b, *N. sauteri* (SPAETH) (specimen from Chulu, Taiwan).

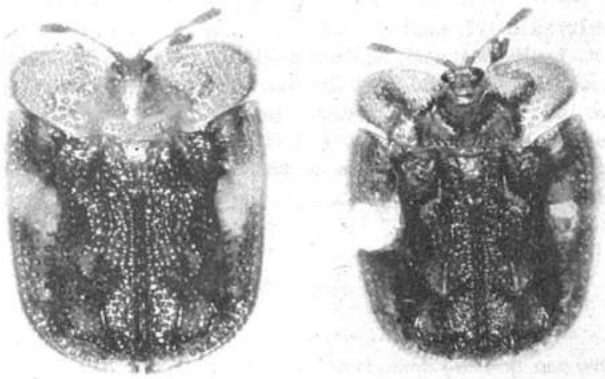
13 (4): 642, 643 (Okinawa). — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2): 487, 571 (Okinawa).

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Tokara: Akuseki; Amami-Oshima, Okinawa).

This species is separable from *N. sauteri* SPAETH, in having elytron with the longitudinal ridges much developed, and the interio-median and postmedian tubercles connected by a distinct longitudinal ridge.

Notosachantha loochooana CHÛJÔ, New Status (Fig. 6a)

Notosachantha castanea loochooana CHÛJÔ, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab. Osaka Pref., 6: 91



a b

Fig. 6. a, *Notosachantha loochooana* CHÛJÔ; b, *N. castanea* (SPAETH) (specimen from Sungan, Taiwan).

(Amami-Oshima; CHUJO). — KIMOTO, 1966, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (4): 643 (Amami-Oshima). — KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1966, Pacif. Ins., 8 (2): 487, 572 (Amami-Oshima).

Distributon: Ryukyu Is. (Amami-Oshima).

This species is clearly separable from *N. castanea* SPAETH, in having elytron with the postmedian tubercle more strongly and sharply produced, the lateral margin more parallel-sided and the pale marking connected with the lateral margin.

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—— 1970; Revision der chinesischen *Longitarsus*-Arten (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae). Ann. Zool. Warszawa, 28 (8): 97–152.

The Buprestid Beetles of the Subfamily Mastogeniinae from the Oriental Region (Coleoptera, Buprestidae)

By Masao Tôyama

Nigawatakamaru 2-5-28, Takarazuka, Hyogo 665, Japan

Synopsis A key to the Oriental genera of the Buprestid subfamily Mastogeniinae is provided. The Japanese species, *Mastogenius insperatus* Y. Kurosawa, is transferred to the genus *Haplostethus*. Two new genera and three new species, *Haplostethus taoi* sp. nov., *Neomastogenius hatayamai* gen. et sp. nov. and *Siamastogenius cyaneus* gen. et sp. nov. are described.

Introduction

The subfamily Mastogeniinae mainly distributes in the Americas and Madagascar. In the Oriental Region, however, only a single species, *Mastogenius insperatus* Y. Kurosawa, has been known from Japan, and in its adjacent areas, *Helferella dianae* Cobos has been known from New Guinea.

Recently, I have had an opportunity to obtain some specimens belonging to this subfamily from Malaysia and Thailand. After my close examination, it became apparent that they should be classified into three undescribed species. On the other hand, I was able to examine *Mastogenius parallelus* Solier (type-species of *Mastogenius* Solier) from Chile and *Haplostethus subcyaneus* LeConte (type-species of *Haplostethus* LeConte) from the U. S. A., and to compare them with the Asian material. The latter was clearly different from the genus *Mastogenius*, and the genus *Haplostethus*, which had been regarded as a synonym of *Mastogenius*, was distinctive.

In this paper, a key to the Oriental genera of the subfamily Mastogeniinae will be provided, and *Mastogenius insperatus* Y. Kurosawa will be transferred to the genus *Haplostethus*. Two new genera and three new species, *Haplostethus taoi* sp. nov., *Neomastogenius hatayamai* gen. et sp. nov. and *Siamastogenius cyaneus* gen. et sp. nov. will be described.

Key to the Oriental genera of Mastogeniinae

1. Mesosternum completely separated 2
— Mesosternum divided, but the two parts touch each other at one point ..... *Mastogenius*[1)]

[1)] Not Oriental.

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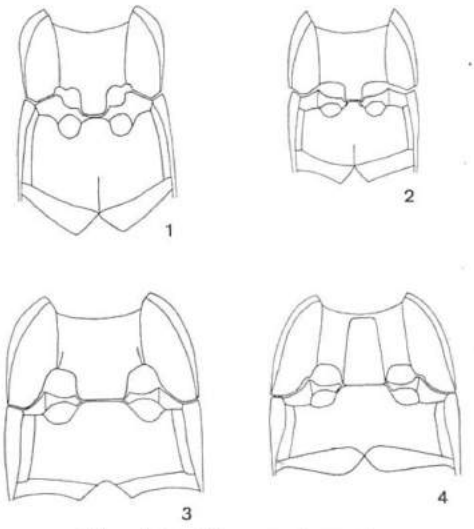
2. Propleura without antennal grooves 3
— Propleura with antennal grooves ..... *Helferella*[2)]
3. Apex of prosternal process touching metasternum for its whole width ; sternal cavity entirely formed by metasternum 4
— Apex of prosternal process touching metasternum at middle and mesosterna at lateral parts ; sternal cavity formed by metasternum and mesosterna, for median third and each lateral third respectively ..... *Haplostethus*
4. Prosternum with discal plate separated from the other parts by coxal line ; elytra without depression along base ..... *Siamastogenius* gen. nov.
— Prosternum without coxal line but with tarsal grooves along prosternal sutures posteriorly ; elytra with depressions along base ..... *Neomastogenius* gen. nov.



Figs. 1–4. Thoraces beneath.
1. *Mastogenius parallelus* Solier 2. *Haplostethus subcyaneus* LeConte 3. *Neomastogenius hatayamai* gen. et sp. nov. 4. *Siamastogenius cyaneus* gen. et sp. nov.

Genus *Mastogenius* Solier, 1850

(Fig. 1)

Mastogenius Solier, 1850, Hist. fis. pol. Chile, Zool., 4 : 507.
Type-species : *Mastogenius parallelus* Solier, 1850.

Body small and subparallel.

Head small, distinctly narrower than the base of pronotum ; eyes oblique, distinctly converging above in frontal aspect, with the inferior rim almost straight. Antennae slender, with eleven segments, which are serrate from the fourth.

Pronotum transverse ; posterior margin truncate ; marginal and submarginal carinae defined ; disc evenly convex. Scutellum triangular.

Elytra transversely depressed along base.

Prosternum without gular lobe ; disc convex ; prosternal process rather flattened. Mesosternum divided at middle, but the two parts touch each other at one point. Sternal cavity formed only by mesosternum.

2) Based on literature (Cobos, A., 1957, Coleopt. Bull., 10 : 91–96).

Material examined. *Mastogenius parallelus* SOLIER, 1850 : 3 exs., 18. X. 1975, Santiago, Chile.

Genus *Haplostethus* LECONTE, 1860

(Figs. 2, 5, 6)

Haplostethus LECONTE, 1860. Trans. Amer. phil. Soc. (n. s.), 11 : 253.
Mastogenius: KERREMANS, 1893. Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 37 : 115 (partim).
Type-species: *Haplostethus subcyaneus* LECONTE, 1860.

Body small, subparallel, lustrous.

Head small, distinctly narrower than the base of pronotum; eyes oblique, distinctly converging above in frontal aspect, with the inferior rim almost straight; antennae slender, each with eleven segments, which are serrate from the fourth.

Pronotum transverse; posterior margin truncate, broadly impunctate, feebly and obscurely crenulate along base; disc evenly convex. Scutellum triangular.

Elytra convex, obsoletely and transversely depressed along base.

Prosternum without gular lobe ; disc convex ; prosternal process rather flattened, with the apex touching metasternum at the median part and mesosternum at lateral parts. Mesosternum completely separated. Sternal cavity formed by metasternum at middle, and by mesosterna at the lateral parts.

Material examined. *Haplostethus subcyaneus* LECONTE, 1860 : 1 ex., labelled "TENN.: Bolivar, Hardeman Co, EX deadwood-*Cercis canadensis*, col 27 Dec. 1974, R. D. WARD."

Remarks. Although *Haplostethus* was regarded by previous authors as a synonym of *Mastogenius*, it is clearly different from *Mastogenius* in the following point: The mesosternum is completely separated in *Haplostethus*, while it is divided at middle in *Mastogenius*, though the two parts are in contact with each other at one point. Therefore, in *Haplostethus*, the sternal cavity is formed by mesosterna and metasternum, while in *Mastogenius*, it is formed only by mesosternum.

Haplostethus insperatus (Y. KUROSAWA, 1972), comb. nov.

(Fig. 6)

Mastogenius insperatus Y. KUROSAWA, 1972. Bull. Natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo, 15: 617-618.

Prosternum convex, with the anterior margin arcuately emarginate, without gular lobe; prosternal process rather flattened and lingulate, with the apex in contact with metasternum at the median part; prosternal sutures distinct and parallel. Sternal cavity formed by mesosternum at each lateral third, and formed by metasternum at the median part.

Material examined. ♀(Holotype), Onoaida, Yakushima Is., 21. V. 1960, Y. KIMURA leg.; ♀, Nago-gusuku, Okinawa Is., Ryukyus, 20. V. 1973, N. KASHIWAI leg.; ♀, Mt. Omotodake, Ishigaki Is., Ryukyus, 18. V. 1974, H. IRIE leg.; ♀, Nakamagawa, Iriomote Is., Ryukyus, 9. IV. 1973, K. TAZOE leg.

Distribution: S. Japan (Yakushima Is.), Ryukyus (Okinawa Is., Ishigaki Is., Iriomote Is.).

Remarks. KUROSAWA (1972) described *insperatus* from Yakushima Is. (S. Japan) as a member of *Mastogenius*. However, judging from the original description and the diagnosis given above, it should be regarded as a member of *Haplostethus*.

Haplostethus taoi sp. nov.

(Fig. 5)

Body minute, entirely black, lustrous.

Head small, distinctly narrower than about 0.6 times as wide as the base of pronotum, slightly produced between eyes in dorsal aspect; vertex and frons sparsely punctate, but the punctuation becomes sparser towards the middle; frons slightly convex, clothed with very inconspicuous, short, dark cinereous hairs; eyes oblique, distinctly converging above in frontal aspect, with the inferior rim almost straight; clypeal suture absent; clypeus about as long as wide, strongly and entirely depressed, with the anterior margin arcuately emarginate; antennal cavities large; antennae slender, slightly serrate from the fourth segment, with the first segment stout, subglobular, and about 1.5 times as long as the second, which is equally stout and subglobular to the first, the third slender, about as long as the second, and the fourth slightly longer than the third, subtriangular.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.8 times as wide as long, and widest just behind the middle; sides arcuate throughout; anterior margin subtruncate, without median lobe; posterior margin truncate, about 1.5 times as wide as the anterior margin, broadly impunctate, feebly and obscurely crenulate along the base; marginal carinae slightly arcuate, sharply defined, though becoming obsolete near anterior angles; submarginal carinae slightly arcuate, sharply defined, and moderately distant from marginal carinae throughout, though they are slightly approximate to the marginal carinae anteriorly and posteriorly; anterior angles abased in lateral aspects; disc broadly convex, without any depression or impression; surface evenly and sparsely covered with minute punctures, and clothed with inconspicuous, rather long, dark cinereous hairs, the hairs becoming sparser at the medio-anterior part. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth and impunctate.

Elytra about as wide as pronotum, widest just behind middle, about 1.7 times as long as wide; sides slightly dilated behind or subparallel

to each other to just behind middle, where they are arcuately rounded, and then arcuately attenuate to the tips; apices conjointly subtruncate, without dentation; sutural margin feebly elevated in posterior two-thirds; basal margin subtruncate, broadly impunctate; lateral margin unarmed; disc convex, obsoletely and transversely depressed along the base, carinate along the lateral margin from humeri to just before apex, and very obsoletely depressed along the suture for a short distance behind scutellum, but the carinae along the lateral margin are sinuate in anterior half in lateral aspect; surface rather sparsely punctate, and uniformly clothed with hairs, which are very inconspicuous, very short, semirecumbent and dark cinereous.

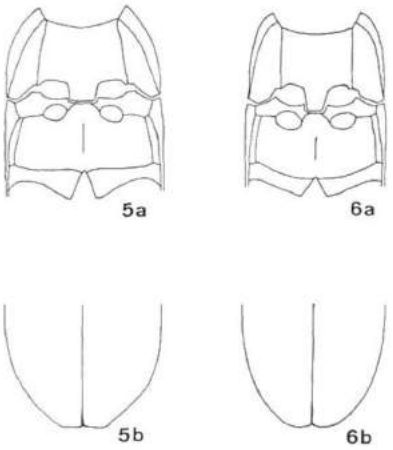
Body beneath coarsely, but evenly punctate. Prosternum convex, with the anterior margin arcuately emarginate; prosternal process rather flattened and lingulate; prosternal sutures slightly approximate to each other anteriorly. Mesosternum completely separated. Metasternum convex. Abdomen beneath convex with anal segment subtruncate at the apex. Legs slender.

Length: 2.4–2.6 mm.; width: 1.0–1.1 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Doi Suthep, N. Thailand, 13. V. 1980, M. TAO leg.

Paratypes: ♀, Doi Suthep, N. Thailand, 14. V. 1980, M. TAO leg.; ♀, Meo to Phuping, N. Thailand, 16. V. 1980, M. TAO leg.

Remarks. This new species is closely allied to *H. insperatus* (Y. KUROSAWA, 1972) from South Japan and the Ryukyus, but can be distinguished from it by the following characteristics: 1) The submarginal carinae of pronotum are approximate to the marginal carinae anteriorly and posteriorly, while in *H. insperatus*, they are subparallel to the marginal carinae; 2) the prosternal sutures are slightly approximate to each other anteriorly, while in *H. insperatus*, they are parallel; 3) the apices of elytra are conjointly subtruncate, while in *H. insperatus*, they are conjointly rounded; 4) the dark cinereous hairs on elytra are much shorter than in *H. insperatus*.



Figs. 5, 6. a; Thoraces beneath. b: Apices of elytra. 5. *Haplostethus taoi* sp. nov. 6. *H. insperatus* (Y. KUROSAWA).

Genus *Neomastogenius* gen. nov.

Type-species: *Neomastogenius hatayamai* gen. et sp. nov.

Body small, stout and lustrous.

Head small, distinctly narrower than the base of pronotum; eyes oblique, distinctly converging above in frontal aspect, with the inferior rim almost straight; antennae slender, each with eleven segments, which are slightly serrate from the fourth.

Pronotum transverse; anterior margin arcuately emarginate; posterior margin truncate; marginal and submarginal carinae defined; disc convex, without any depression or impression. Scutellum triangular.

Elytra convex, obsoletely and transversely depressed along base.

Prosternum without gular lobe; disc convex, with tarsal grooves along prosternal sutures posteriorly; prosternal process flattened, with the apex entirely touching metasternum. Mesosternum completely and widely separated. Metasternum with the anterior margin truncate in the middle; disc convex, without any groove. Sternal cavity mainly formed by metasternum and by mesosterna only for a very short distance.

Remarks. This new genus is allied to the genus *Helferella* Cobos, 1957, from New Guinea, but can be distinguished from it by the following characteristics: 1) The antennal grooves on propleura are absent; 2) the tarsal grooves on prosternum are distinct along the prosternal sutures posteriorly. The present genus is also allied to the genus *Haplostethus* LeConte, 1860, but can be distinguished from it by the following characteristics: 1) The apex of prosternal process entirely touches the metasternum, and the sternal cavity is mainly formed by metasternum, while in *Haplostethus*, the apex of prosternal process touches the metasternum only at middle and also mesosterna at lateral third, and the sternal cavity is formed by metasternum at middle and by mesosterna at lateral third; 2) the tarsal grooves on prosternum are distinct along the prosternal sutures posteriorly, while in *Haplostethus*, the prosternum is normal.

Neomastogenius hatayamai sp. nov.

(Fig. 3)

Body small and stout; head black except for the central part of frons, which is shining blue; pronotum shining blue except for blackish anterior part; scutellum black; elytra shining blue except for the lateral sides, which are black; body beneath black and lustrous; legs and antennae concolorous with body beneath except for cinereous tarsi; anterior and middle trochanters each with a transverse and reddish band.

Head small, distinctly narrower than about 0.5 times as wide as the base of pronotum, slightly produced between eyes in dorsal aspect; vertex and frons sparsely punctate; frons convex, distinctly wider than long, with the median groove obsoletely impressed, and clothed with

inconspicuous, short, dark cinereous hairs; eyes oblique, distinctly converging above in frontal aspect, with the inferior rim almost straight; clypeal suture absent; clypeus about as long as wide, entirely depressed, with the anterior margin arcuately emarginate; antennal cavities large; antennae slender with long and fine hairs, slightly serrate from the fourth segment, with the first segment stout, subglobular, and about 1.5 times as long as the second, which is equally stout and subglobular to the first, the third slender, about as long as the second, and the fourth subtriangular, about 1.5 times as long as the third.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.9 times as wide as long, and widest at the base; sides arcuate from base to apex, though they are more strongly arcuate in anterior half; anterior margin arcuately emarginate; posterior margin truncate, about 1.8 times as wide as anterior margin; marginal carinae almost straight, sharply defined, and extending to posterior four-fifths; submarginal carinae almost straight, sharply defined, and moderately distant from marginal carina throughout, though they are slightly approximate to marginal carina posteriorly; disc broadly convex, without any depression or impression; surface coarsely punctate, but the punctuation becomes coarser near anterior angles, and clothed with inconspicuous, rather long, dark cinereous hairs. Scutellum triangular, smooth and impunctate.

Elytra slightly wider than the base of pronotum, widest just before the middle, about 1.4 times as long as wide; sides slightly dilated to just before the middle, where they are arcuately rounded, and then arcuately attenuate to the tips; apices conjointly rounded, without dentation; sutural margin feebly elevated in posterior third; basal margin subtruncate, broadly impunctate; lateral margin unarmed; disc convex, obsoletely and transversely depressed along the base, carinate along the lateral margins from humeri to just before apices, the carinae being sinuate and sharply defined in anterior two-thirds, and then becoming obsolete in posterior third; surface rather coarsely punctate, and uniformly clothed with inconspicuous, semirecumbent, dark cinereous hairs.

Prosternum convex, with the anterior margin arcuately emarginate; gular lobe absent; tarsal grooves present along prosternal sutures in posterior two-fifths; surface covered with small punctures, and sparsely clothed with inconspicuous, semirecumbent, dark cinereous hairs; prosternal process rather flattened, transverse and subrectangular, with the apex broadly truncate. Mesosternum completely and widely separated. Metasternum convex, transversely and regularly punctate, though the central part is impunctate. Abdomen beneath convex, with anal segment broadly rounded at the apex. Legs slender.

Length : 3.0 mm. : width : 1.3 mm.

Holotype : ♀, Mt. Gunon Bringchang, Cameron Highlands, W. Malaysia, 17. V. 1979, T. HATAYAMA leg.

Genus *Siamastogenius* gen. nov.

Type-species : *Siamastogenius cyaneus* gen. et sp. nov.

Body small, oval. Head small, distinctly narrower than the base of pronotum ; eyes oblique, distinctly converging above in frontal aspect, with the inferior rim almost straight ; antennae slender, each with eleven segments, which are slightly serrate from the fourth.

Pronotum transverse ; anterior margin arcuately emarginate ; posterior margin truncate ; marginal and submarginal carinae defined ; disc convex, without any depression or impression. Scutellum triangular.

Elytra convex, without any depression or impression.

Prosternum without gular lobe ; disc convex, with the discal plate separated from the other parts by coxal lines ; prosternal process with the apex entirely touching metasternum. Mesosternum completely and widely separated. Metasternum convex, with the anterior margin truncate in the middle. Sternal cavity mainly formed by metasternum and by mesosterna for a very short distance laterally.

Remarks. This new genus is allied to *Neomastogenius* gen. nov., but can be distinguished from it by the following characteristics : 1) All the grooves on prosternum are absent ; 2) the discal plate on prosternum is defined from the other parts by coxal lines ; 3) the transverse depression along the base of elytron is absent.

Siamastogenius cyaneus sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

Body small, somewhat oval ; head and pronotum black with slight bluish tinge ; elytra entirely indigo blue, lustrous ; body beneath black, lustrous ; legs and antennae concolorous with the body beneath except for cinereous tarsi ; anterior trochanter with a transverse and reddish band in the middle.

Head small, distinctly narrower than about 0.5 times as wide as the base of pronotum, slightly produced between eyes in dorsal aspect ; vertex and frons sparsely and coarsely punctate, but the punctuation becomes sparser towards the middle ; frons convex, about as long as wide, without any depression, and clothed with inconspicuous, short, dark cinereous hairs ; eyes oblique, distinctly converging above in frontal aspect, with the inferior rim almost straight ; clypeal suture absent ; clypeus about as long as wide, entirely depressed, with the anterior margin arcuately emarginate ; antennal cavities large. Antennae

slender, eleven-segmented, and slightly serrate from the fourth segment, with the first segment stout, subglobular, and about 2.0 times as long as the second, which is equally stout and subglobular to the first, the third slender, slightly longer than the second, and the fourth about 1.5 times as long as the third, subtriangular.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.8 times as wide as long, and widest at the base; sides arcuate from base to apex, though more strongly arcuate in anterior half; anterior margin arcuately emarginate; posterior margin truncate, about 1.8 times as wide as anterior margin; marginal carinae slightly arcuate, sharply defined, and moderately distant from submarginal carina throughout, though they are slightly approximate to the submarginal carina posteriorly; submarginal carinae almost straight and sharply defined; disc broadly convex, without any depression or impression; surface evenly and sparsely covered with minute punctures, and clothed with inconspicuous, short, dark cinereous hairs. Scutellum triangular, smooth and impunctate.

Elytra slightly wider than the base of pronotum, widest just before middle, about 1.2 times as long as wide; sides slightly dilated to just before the middle, where they are arcuately rounded, and then arcuately attenuate to the tips; apices conjointly rounded, without dentation; sutural margin feebly elevated in posterior fourth; basal margin subtruncate, broadly impunctate; lateral margin unarmed; disc convex, without depression along the base, carinate along the lateral margin from humeri to anterior third, where the carinae are connected with the lateral margin, the carinae being evenly arcuate; surface rather sparsely punctate, and uniformly clothed with inconspicuous, very short, semirecumbent, dark cinereous hairs.

Propleura rather densely covered with large punctures. Prosternum with the anterior margin arcuately emarginate; no gular lobe; disc convex, with the discal plate separated from the other parts by coxal lines; discal plate subrectangular, about 2.0 times as long as wide, rather flattened, with the lateral margin slightly dilated to posterior angles, sparsely beset with small punctures, and sparsely clothed with inconspicuous, dark cinereous hairs; lateral plates subrectangular, about 3.0 times as long as wide, longitudinally and distinctly rugose, the intervals between rugae being sparsely beset with minute punctures; prosternal process flattened, with the apex broadly truncate. Metasternum convex, obsoletely and longitudinally rugose behind middle coxal cavities, sparsely provided with small punctures at the median part, and sparsely clothed with very inconspicuous, dark cinereous hairs at the median part. Abdomen beneath convex, with anal segment subtruncate at the apex, and evenly clothed with very inconspicuous, dark

cinereous hairs. Legs slender; posterior femora about as long as posterior tibiae; posterior tarsi about 0.5 times as long as posterior tibiae.

Length: 2.7 mm.: width: 1.4 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Doi Suthep, N. Thailand, 17. V. 1980, M. TAO leg.

Remarks. This new species is somewhat allied to *Neomastogenius hatayamai* gen. et sp. nov., but can be distinguished by generic characteristics.

All the holotypes designated in this paper are deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Acknowledgement

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Y. KUROSAWA of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance and to Dr. SHUN-ICHI UÉNO of the same museum for his kindness in reading the manuscript of this paper. I am also indebted to Dr. S. OHMOMO of the University of Tsukuba and Mr. K. AKIYAMA for their invaluable assistance. Thanks are also due to Mr. T. HATAYAMA and Mr. M. TAO who collected these exciting materials, and to Mr. H. NARA and Mr. M. YAGI for their kind help in obtaining Chilean specimens.

Chrysomelid-beetles of India in the Collection of the National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Tsukuba. (Coleoptera)

By Haruo Takizawa

Biological Research Center, The Japan Tobacco & Salt Public Corporation, Hatano, Kanagawa, Japan 257

A fine collection of Indian Chrysomelidae made by Miss I. Hattori and Mr. K. Sadanaga in 1970 and 1971 is represented by 118 species including 2 new species. Fourteen species are recorded from India for the first time. All the specimens are deposited in the collection of the National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Tsukuba, except for a series of duplicates kept in my collection.

On this occasion I wish to express my hearty thanks to Miss I. Hattori of the Institute for giving me opportunity to work with this interesting material. My thanks are also due to Dr. S. Kimoto of Kurume University for his useful suggestions.

Enumeration

Subfamily **Zeugophorinae**

1*. *Zeugophora yunnanica* Chen et Pu, 1962 (Pl. 3, fig 1)

1 ex., Shillong, Assam, 22. X. 1971, I. Hattori (H) leg.
Distribution. China (Yunnan), Assam.

Subfamily **Criocerinae**

2. *Lilliocerís laosensis* (Pic, 1916)

1 ex., Darjeeling, West Bengal (W. B.), 12. X. 1971, (H).
Distribution. India, Nepal, Thailand, Laos, S. China.

3. *Lema* (*Lema*) *coromandeliana* Fabricius, 1798

6 exs., Coimbatore, Madras, 11–12. XI. 1971, K. Sadanaga (S) leg.; 1 ex., Cuttack, Orissa, 29. X. 1971, (H).

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, S. China, Taiwan, Philippines, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Makassar.

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* Species marked with an asterisk are newly recorded from India; specimens with an asterisk were collected in the paddy field.

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4. *Lema* (*Lema*) *maheensis* JACOBY, 1908

1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras, 12. XI. 1971, (S).
Distribution. India.

5. *Lema* (*Lema*) *cyanea* FABRICIUS, 1798

2 exs., Darjeeling, W. B., 10. X. 1971, (H).
Distribution. India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, S. China, Taiwan, Sumatra.

6. *Lema* (*Lema*) *constrictofasciata* JACOBY, 1908

1 ex., Siliguri, W. B., 14. X. 1971, (H); 1 ex., Cuttack, Orissa, 29. X. 1971, (H).
Distribution. India.

7. *Lema* (*Lema*) *rugifrons* JACOBY, 1889

1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras, 12. XI. 1971, (S).
Distribution. India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is.

8.* *Lema* (*Lema*) *phungi* PIC, 1924

1 ex., Karnal, Haryana, 28. IX. 1971, (S).
Distribution. India, Vietnam, Thailand.

9. *Lema* (*Lema*) sp.

1 ex., Cuttack, Orissa, 29. X. 1971, (H).

10. *Oulema downesi* (BALY, 1865)

5 exs., New Delhi, 13. XII. 1971 (from light trap).
Distribution. India.

Subfamily **Clytrinae**

11. *Merilia lunurata* (FABRICIUS, 1781)

9 exs*., Coimbatore, Madras, 11–12. XI. 1971, (H & S).
Distribution. India.

12. *Ceratobasis nair* LACORDAIRE, 1848

2 exs., Coimbatore, Madras, 11. XI. 1971, (S).
Distribution. S. India.

13. *Diapromorpha turnica* (FABRICIUS, 1801)

2 exs., Coimbatore, Madras, 11. XI. 1971, (S).
Distribution. India, Sri Lanka.

14. *Diapromorpha balteata* LACORDAIRE, 1848

1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras, 9. XI. 1971, (H).
Distribution. India.

15. *Diapromorpha pallens* (FABRICIUS, 1787)

9 exs*., Kalimpong, W. B., 11. X. 1971, (H); 1 ex., Siliguri, W. B., 14. X. 1971, (S).
Distribution. India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Hainan Is., S. China.

16. *Diapromorpha dejeani* (LACORDAIRE, 1848)

1 ex*., Kalimpong, W. B., 11. X. 1971, (H).
Distribution. India, Nepal, Sikkim.

17. *Clytra succincta* LACORDAIRE, 1848

1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras, 10. XI. 1971, (H).
Distribution. India.

18. *Clytra lefevrei* JACOBY, 1895

1 ex., Periyar lake, Kerala, 16. XI. 1971, (H).
Distribution. S. India.

19. *Smaragdina nilgiriensis* (JACOBY, 1903)

1 ex., Nilgiri, Madras, 13. XI. 1971, (H).
Distribution. S. India.

20. *Smaragdina* sp. 1

1 ex., Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh (U. P.), 23. V. 1970, (H).

21. *Smaragdina* sp. 2

1 ex., Dehra Dun, U. P., 23. V. 1970, (H).

Subfamily **Cryptocephalinae**

22. *Cryptocephalus guttifer* SUFFRIAN, 1854

1 ex., Dehra Dun, U. P., 29. IX. 1971, (H).
Distribution. India, SW. China.

23. *Cryptocephalus lefevrei* JACOBY, 1895

2 exs., Periyar lake, Kerala, 15. XI. 1971, (H).
Distribution. S. India.

24. *Cryptocephalus vittipennis* SUFFRIAN, 1854

1 ex., Karnal, Haryana, 28. IX. 1971, (H).
Distribution. India.

25. *Cryptocephalus sehestedti* FABRICIUS, 1798

3 exs., Mandya, Mysore, 4. IV. 1970, (H); 3 exs., Pakanjore, Madhya Pradesh (M. P.), 30. XI. 1971, (H & S); 1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras, 11. XI. 1971, (H).
Distribution. S. India.

26. *Cryptocephalus suavis* DUVIVIER, 1892 (Pl. 3, fig. 2)

1 ex*., Hyderabad, 24. III. 1970, (H).
Distribution. India, Sikkim.

27. *Cryptocephalus exulans* SUFFRIAN, 1854

1 ex., Darjeeling, W. B., 3. V. 1970, (H).
Distribution. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet.

Subfamily **Chlamisinae**

28. *Chlamisus* sp.

2 exs., Darjeeling, W. B., 3. V. 1970, (H).

Subfamily **Lamprosominae**

29. *Oomorphoides* sp.

1 ex., Karnal, Haryana, 28. IX. 1971, (H).

Subfamily **Eumolpinae**

30. *Nodina pusilla* MOTSCHULSKY, 1858

1 ex., Siliguri, W. B., 14. X. 1971, (H).
Distribution. India.

31. *Nodina* sp.

1 ex., Siliguri, W. B., 14. X. 1971, (H).

32. *Pachnephorus porosus* BALY, 1878

1 ex., Hyderabad, 25. III. 1970, (H); 3 exs., Roha, Maharashtra, 20. III. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Cuttack, Orissa, 25. X. 1971 (on light), (H).
Distribution. India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Korea, E. Siberia.

33. *Pagria signata* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1858)

1 ex., Pakanjore, M. P., 29. XI. 1971, (S); 1 ex., Bangalore, 22. XI. 1971, (S).
Distribution. India, Nepal, Vietnam, China, Siberia, Korea, Japan, Ryukyu Is., Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia, Micronesia.

34. *Colasposoma auripenne* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1860)

1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras, 11. XI. 1971, (S).
Distribution. India, Burma, Malaya, Laos, Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is.

35*. *Basilepta kumatai* KIMOTO et TAKIZAWA, 1973 (Pl. 3, fig. 4)

1 ex., Darjeeling, W. B., 12. X. 1971, (H).
Distribution. N. India, Nepal.

36. *Basilepta thoracicum* (JACOBY, 1908)

1 ex., Periyar lake, Kerala, 16. XI. 1971, (H).
Distribution. S. India.

37. *Basilepta hattoriae* n. sp. (Pl. 3, fig. 3, Text fig. 1b)

Male. Body light reddish brown; elytron greenish with cupreous tinge, stained with reddish brown narrowly on suture and apex; epipleuron largely reddish brown; antenna infuscate on apical 6 segments; legs yellowish brown; dorsum sparsely covered with fine short hairs, especially near apices of elytra.

Head densely covered with large punctures, slightly rugose on frons and clypeus; clypeus largely depressed medially; vertex with a short median groove anteriorly; antenna slightly longer than ½ body length, pubescent on apical 6 segments; 1st segment club-shaped, as long as 4th; 2nd slightly longer than 3rd; 6th to 10th each weakly dilated to apex; 11th longest but shorter than twice the 3rd; relative length of each segment as: 11th>1st≒4th>5th≒6th≒7th≒8th≒9th≒10th>2nd>3rd. Pronotum transverse, 1.5 times as wide as long, subhexagonal, distinctly but obtusely angulate slightly behind middle, thence almost straightly narrowed to both ends; pronotum on anterior margin broader than on the posterior, and nearly straight on the former, slightly produced on the latter, narrowly reflexed on lateral margins; disc evenly convex dorsally, and densely covered with deep punctures, but impunctate along the anterior margin; anterior and basal sulci well impressed. Scutellum roundly narrowed to apex; surface shining and medially depressed before apex. Elytron subparallel-sided, nearly 3 times as long as wide, costate from just behind the well-developed humeral callus to apical ¼; disc broadly depressed posteriorly to scutellum and at basal ¼, regularly punctate-striate, but rather rugosely punctate near lateral costa and behind scutellum; punctuation weak on posterior portion; interstices covered with minute punctures, and just behind the humerus with a short longitudinal ridge on each side of lateral costa; epipleuron smooth and shining, continued to apex; prothorax ventrally covered

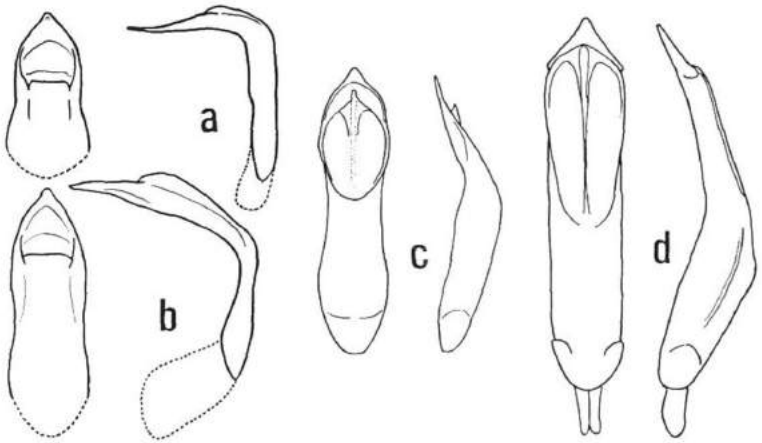

Fig. 1. Aedeagus (left, dorsal view; right, lateral view) of: a, *Basilepta dhunchenum* KIMOTO et TAKIZAWA from Dhunche, Nepal; b, *B. hattoriae* n. sp.; c, *Hyphasis sadanagai* n. sp. (holotype); d, *H. tenuilimbatus* JACOBY from Madras, India.

with distinct punctures; each femur with a minute denticle on underside; tarsi dilated, with 1st and 2nd segments almost as broad as 3rd; aedeagus robust, with roundly produced apex.

Female. Elytron with subbasal depression much pronounced, and much rugosely punctate along the lateral costa; tarsi with 3rd segment distinctly broader than 1st.

Size. 4.5–5.0 mm. in length, 2.3–2.5 mm. in breadth in both sexes.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂♂ (one the holotype), 1 ♀, Mussoorie, Uttar Pradesh, India, 24. V. 1970, I. HATTORI leg.

This new species closely resembles *B. dhunchenum* KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA from Nepal, being covered with sparse, fine hairs on the dorsum, but is distinguished from it by the body which is reddish brown with greenish elytra; elytron more regularly punctate-striate etc.

38. *Basilepta* sp.

1 ex., Periyar lake, Kerala, 16. XI. 1971, (H).

39. *Mouhotina* sp.

1 ex., New Delhi, 13. XII. 1971 (light trap), (H).

40. *Eubrachis rufotibialis* JACOBY, 1908

2 exs., Simla, Himachal Pradesh (H. P.), 7. V. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Srinagar, 12. V. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Kufri nr. Simla, H. P., 7. V. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India.

41. *Eubrachis indica* BALY, 1877

2 exs., Simla, H. P., 6. V. 1970, (H); 3 exs., Srinagar, 12. V. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, Kashmir, Himalayas, Punjab.

42. *Tricliona puncticeps* DUVIVIER, 1891

2 exs., Roha, Maharashtra, 20. III. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India.

Subfamily **Chrysomelinae**

43. *Plagiodera versicolora* (LAICHARTING, 1781)

2 exs., Shalimar, Srinagar, 17. V. 1970 (on willow), (H).

Distribution. India, Nepal, Afghanistan, China, Siberia, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Europe, N. Africa.

44*. *Phaedon thompsoni* DACCORDI, 1977

1 ex., Sandkhph, Darjeeling, W. B., 1. V. 1970, (H).

Distribution. Sikkim, N. India.

Subfamily **Galerucinae**

45. *Galeruca indica* BALY, 1878

2 exs., Simla, H. P., 24. IX. 1971, (H & S); 1 ex., Mussoorie, U. P., 29. IX. 1971,(S).

Distribution. India, Nepal, Assam, Punjab.

46. *Galerucella placida* (BALY, 1878)

2 exs., Sukhiapokari nr. Darjeeling, W. B., 13. X. 1971, (H & S).
Distribution. India, Afghanistan, Nepal, Burma, Sumatra, Java.

47. *Galerotella virida* (JACOBY, 1887)

3 exs., Periyar lake, Kerala, 16. XI. 1971, (H).
Distribution. India.

48. *Khasia kraatzi* JACOBY, 1899

1 ex., Sukhiapokari nr. Darjeeling, W. B., 13. X. 1971, (S).
Distribution. India, Assam, Punjab, Burma.

49. *Doryxena grossa* HOPE, 1831

1 ex*., Jowai, Assam, 20. X. 1971, (H).
Distribution. Nepal, Assam.

50. *Hoplasoma unicolor* (ILLIGER, 1800)

4 exs., Periyar lake, Kerala, 16. XI. 1971, (H & S); 1 ex., Siliguri, W. B., 14. X. 1971, (H).
Distribution. India, Nepal, Bhutan, Malaya, Burma, S. China, Hainan Is., Sunda Is., Philippines.

51. *Aulacophora indica* (GMELIN, 1790)

1 ex., Lucknow, U. P., 3. III. 1970, (H); 10 exs., Khopoli, Maharashtra, 20. III. 1970, (H); 14 exs., Hyderabad, 24-26. III. 1970, (H); 3 exs., Manydya, Mysore, 4. IV. 1970 (on light), (H); 2 exs., Cuttack, Orissa, 22. IV. 1970, 27. X. 1971, (H & S); 1 ex., Srinagar, 16. IX. 1971, (S); 4 exs., Karnal, Haryana, 28. IX. 1971, (H); 1 ex., Bangalore, 22. XI. 1971, (H); 3 exs., Pakanjore, M. P., 30. XI. 1971, (S).
Distribution. India, Nepal, Bhutan.

52. *Aulacophora lewisi* BALY, 1886

16 exs., Pakanjore, M. P., 28, 30. XI. 1971 (on cucumber), (H & S).
Distribution. India, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Indo-China, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is.

53. *Pseudocophora* sp.

1 ex., Nilgiri, Madras, 13. XI. 1971, (S).

54. *Meristata dohrni* (BALY, 1861)

96 exs., Darjeeling, W. B., 9-12. X. 1971, (H & S).
Distribution. N. India, Nepal, Assam, Bhutan, Burma.

55. *Meristata sexmaculata* (KOLLAR et REDTENBACHER, 1848)

1 ex., Sukhiapokari nr. Darjeeling, W. B., 13. X. 1971, (S); 1 ex., Bart Hill, Darjeeling, W. B., 29. IV. 1970, (H); 3 exs., Darjeeling, W. B., 10-12. X. 1971, (H & S); 1 ex., Maneshanjan, Darjeeling, W. B., 30. IV. 1970, (H).
Distribution. N. India, Nepal, Bhutan, Kashmir.

56. *Meristata spilota* (HOPE, 1831)

25 exs., Darjeeling, W. B., 9-12. X. 1971, (H & S).
Distribution. N. India, Nepal, Bhutan.

57*. *Paridea unifasciata* JACOBY, 1892 (Pl. 4, fig. 5)

1 ex., Meghma, Darjeeling, W. B., 30. IV. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Sukhiapokari nr. Darjeeling, W. B., 13. X. 1971, (S).

Distribution. N. India, Burma.

58. *Hoplasomedia* sp.

4 exs., Coimbatore, Madras, 10. X. 1971 (on light), (H & S).

59. *Mimastra arcuata* BALY, 1865

1 ex., Darjeeling, W. B., 3. V. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, Andaman Is.

60. *Cneorane rugulipennis* BALY, 1886

1 ex., Dehra Dun, U. P., 30. IX. 1971, (S).

Distribution. N. India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Taiwan.

61. *Cneorane* sp.

1 ex., Upper Shillong, Assam, 23. X. 1971, (H).

62. *Medythia suturalis* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1858)

6 exs., Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 31. X. 1971 (on light), (S).

Distribution. India, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaya, Philippines, Hainan Is., S. China, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is., Sumatra, Java, Celebes.

63*. *Stenoluperus bhutanensis* KIMOTO, 1977

5 exs., Darjeeling, W. B., 2-3. V. 1970, 10, 13. X. 1971, (H).

Distribution. N. India, Bhutan.

64. *Stenoluperus* sp.

1 ex., Darjeeling, W. B., 3. V. 1970, (H).

65. *Monolepta signata* (OLIVIER, 1808)

1 ex., Vyara, Gujurat, 11. III. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Poona, Maharashtra, 18. III. 1970 (on maize), (H); 2 exs., Hyderabad, 26. III. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Mandya, Mysore, 4. IV. 1970, (H); 3 exs., Dehra Dun, U. P., 23. V. 1970, 30. IX. 1971, (H); 8 exs., Ootacamund, Madras, 8. XI. 1971, (H); 4 exs., Coimbatore, Madras, 9, 11. XI. 1971, (H); 7 exs., Karnal, Haryana, 23, 28. IX. 1971 (H, S & T. TORYABE); 3 exs., Coonoor, Madras, 5. XI. 1971, (H); 1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras, 10. XI. 1971, (H); 24 exs., Bangalore, 21. XI. 1971, (H & S).

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka, Burma, Nepal, Bhutan, Thailand, Indo-China, China, Hainan Is.

66*. *Monolepta albomaculata* MAULIK, 1936

3 exs., Upper Shillong, Assam, 23. X. 1971 (on wheat), (H).

Distribution. Assam, Bhutan, Burma.

67. *Monolepta madrasensis* WILCOX, 1973

5 exs*., Srinagar, 20. IX. 1971, (H); 1 ex., Tanmarg, Kashmir, 19. IX. 1971, (S); 1 ex., Ootacamund, Madras, 8. IV. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, Kashmir.

68. *Monolepta orientalis* JACOBY, 1889

1 ex., Periyar lake, Kerala, 16. XI. 1971, (H).
Distribution. India, Nepal, Burma.

69. *Monolepta* sp. 1

1 ex., New Delhi, 13. XII. 1971 (from light trap).

70. *Monolepta* sp. 2

3 exs., Srinagar, Kashmir, 16. IX. 1971, (H).

71. *Monolepta* sp. 3

1 ex., Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 31. X. 1971, (S) ; 1 ex., Srinagar, Kashmir, 16. IX. 1971, (H).

72*. *Paleosepharia impressipennis* (JACOBY, 1892)

11 exs*., Nongpoh, Assam, 21. X. 1971, (H).
Distribution. Assam, Burma.

73*. *Dercetina flavocincta* (HOPE, 1831)

1 ex., Darjeeling, W. B., 2. V. 1970, (H).
Distribution. N. India, Nepal, Assam.

74*. *Dercetina histrio* (BALY, 1879)

1 ex., Siliguri, W. B., 14. X. 1971, (S).
Distribution. N. India, Assam.

75*. *Dercetina viridicyanea* KIMOTO, 1977

1 ex., Darjeeling, W. B., 3. V. 1970, (H).
Distribution. N. India, Nepal, Bhutan.

76*. *Dercetisoma concolor* (JACOBY, 1889) (Pl. 4, fig. 6)

3 exs., Simla, H. P., 23. IX. 1971, (H & S); 2 exs., Mussoorie, U. P., 29. IX. 1971, (H & S); 1 ex., Kala Pokari, Darjeeling, W. B., 2. V. 1970, (H).
Distribution. India, Burma, Sumatra, Java, Malacca.

77. *Spitiella collaris* (BALY, 1878)

2 exs., Narkanda, Simla, H. P., 9. V. 1970, (H).
Distribution. N. India, Nepal, Bhutan.

78. *Leptarthra abdominalis* (BALY, 1881)

1 ex., Darjeeling, W. B., 3. V. 1970, (H); 2 exs., Meghma nr. Darjeeling, W. B., 30. IV. 1970, (H).
Distribution. N. India, Nepal.

Subfamily **Alticinae**

79. *Nonarthra variabile* BALY, 1862

1 ex., Darjeeling, W. B., 3. V. 1970, (H); 4 exs., Kufri nr. Simla, H. P., 24. IX. 1971, (H); 8 exs., Simla, H. P., 25. IX. 1971, (H & S); 2 exs., Mussoorie, H. P., 24. V. 1970, (H); 2 exs., Narkanda, Simla, H. P., 9. V. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, NE. Afghanistan, Assam, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Sikkim, Burma, N. Vietnam, China, Hainan Is., Taiwan, Ryukyu Is.

80. *Psylliodes tenebrosa* JACOBY, 1896

8 exs., Kufri nr. Simla, H. P., 3, 7. V. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Gulmarg, Kashmir, 14. V. 1970, (H); 14 exs., Pahigam, Kashmir, 15. V. 1970 (on mustard), (H); 4 exs., Simla, H. P., 8. V. 1970, 25. IX. 1971, (H & S).

Distribution. N. India, Kashmir, Nepal.

81*. *Chaetocnema* (*Chaetocnema*) *singala* MAULIK, 1926

2 exs., Dehra Dun, U. P., 29. IX. 1971, (H).

Distribution. India, Nepal, Sri Lanka.

82*. *Chaetocnema* (*Chaetocnema*) *concinicollis* (BALY, 1874)

2 exs., Vyara, Gujurat, 13. III. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Cuttack, Orissa, 23. IV. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, Nepal, N. Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is., Japan.

83. *Chaetocnema* (*Chaetocnema*) sp. 1

1 ex., Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 31. X. 1971, (S).

84. *Chaetocnema* (*Chaetocnema*) sp. 2

1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras, 11. XI. 1971, (S).

85. *Chaetocnema* (*Chaetocnema*) sp. 3

1 ex., Pakanjore, M. P., 30. XI. 1971, (S).

86. *Chaetocnema* (*Tlanoma*) *indica* WEISE, 1916

1 ex., Srinagar, 16. IX. 1971, (H); 1 ex., Vyara, Gujurat, 12. III. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, Nepal, N. Vietnam.

87*. *Chaetocnema* (*Tlanoma*) *tonkinensis* CHEN, 1934

152 exs., Coimbatore, Madras, 11. XI. 1971 (on sorghum), (H); 1 ex., Poona, Maharashtra, 18. III. 1970, (H); 153 exs., Vyara, Gujurat, 11-12. III. 1970 (on maize), (H); 3 exs., Khopoli, Maharashtra, 20. III. 1970, (H); 8 exs., Hyderabad, 24-25. III. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Lucknow, U. P., 4. III. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, N. Vietnam, S. China, Hainan Is.

88. *Nisotra madurensis* JACOBY, 1896

1 ex., Periyar lake, Kerala, 15. XI. 1971, (H).

Distribution. S. India.

89. *Nisotra* sp.

1 ex., Nongpoh, Assam, 21. X. 1971, (S).

90*. *Podagrica ceylonensis* JACOBY, 1899

9 exs., Coimbatore, Madras, 12. XI. 1971, (H & S).

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka.

91. *Sphaeroderma kimotoi* SCHERER, 1969

1 ex., Sukhiapokari nr. Darjeeling, W. B., 13. X. 1971, (S).

Distribution. N. India.

92. *Hemipyxis* sp.

1 ex., Periyar lake, Kerala, 16. XI. 1971, (S).

93. *Hyphasis sadanagai* n. sp. (Pl. 4, fig. 7; Text fig. 1c)

Male. Body flat and oblong, 3.3 mm. in length and 1.9 mm. in breadth; yellowish brown with elytra slightly darker.

Head impunctate and shining with frontal carina distinct and connected to frontal tubercles; frontal tubercle subquadrate and opaque, contiguous to each other but distinctly delimited behind; the distance between eyes 2.5 times as long as transverse diameter of an eye; antenna thickly pubescent on the 3rd and 4th segments; 1st segment club-shaped, almost 2 times as long as 2nd; 3rd longer than 2nd; 4th slightly longer than 3rd; the only male specimen lacking further antennal segments. Pronotum transverse, slightly wider than the twice the length; pronotum almost straight on anterior margin, gently produced on the posterior, widest slightly before base and thence roundly narrowed anteriorly; anterior corner widely produced anteriorly, the posterior round; disc gently convex, covered with weak punctures and distinctly reflexed on the lateral margins. Scutellum broadly triangular and smooth. Elytron 2.3 times as long as broad, widest near middle, thence roundly narrowed posteriorly, rather weakly reflexed on the lateral margin; disc slightly depressed posteriorly to scutellum, shining and densely covered with distinct punctures, of which diameter is wider than their interstices; epipleuron broad, concave and shining, and abruptly terminated near apex; aedeagus as shown in Fig. 1c.

Female. Body slightly larger, 3.3–4.0 mm. in length and 2.1–2.5 mm. in breadth; yellowish brown, but in 2 among 9 examined specimens elytron margined with dark brown except for on apical margin; distance between eyes 1.5 times as long as transverse diameter of an eye; antenna 0.7 as long as body; relative length of antennal segments as: 1st > 5th ≒ 11th > 4th ≒ 6th ≒ 7th > 3rd ≒ 8th ≒ 9th > 10th > 2nd; 1st almost as long as twice the 2nd; fore and middle legs with 1st tarsal segment not dilated.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂ (holotype), 9 ♀♀, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India, 31. X. 1971, I. HATTORI & K. SADANAGA leg.

This new species is characterized by the relatively small size, the wholly yellowish brown antennae and is distinguished from *H. fuscipennis* WEISE from Tonkin by the yellowish brown body. The form with margined elytra is somewhat similar to *H. tenuilimbatus* JACOBY from India, but is distinctly smaller than the latter.

94. *Aphthona nigrilabris* DUVIVIER, 1892

1 ex*., Hyderabad, 24. III. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Dehra Dun, U. P., 29. IX. 1971, (H); 1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras, 11. XI. 1971, (S); 1 ex., New Delhi, 12. XII. 1971 (from light

trap).

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka, Assam, Nepal, Laos, N. Vietnam, Sumatra.

95. *Aphthona kanaraensis* JACOBY, 1896

1 ex., Vyara, Gujurat, 14. III. 1970, (H); 2 exs., Khopoli, Maharashtra, 17. III. 1970 (on cucumber), (H); 6 exs., Rudrur, Andhara Pradesh, 27. III. 1970, (H); 9 exs., Roha, Maharashtra, 20. III. 1970, (H); 4 exs., Hyderabad, 25. III. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Pakanjore, M. P., 27. XI. 1971, (H); 1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras, 13. XI. 1971, (S).

Distribution. India, Assam.

96. *Aphthona malaisei* BRYANT, 1939

2 exs., Darjeeling, W. B., 3. V. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, NE. Burma, N. Vietnam.

97. *Aphthona* sp. 1

1 ex., Rudrur, Andhara Pradesh, 27. III. 1970, (H).

98. *Aphthona* sp. 2

1 ex., Simla, H. P., 3. V. 1970, (H).

99. *Aphthona* sp. 3

1 ex., Tanmarg, Kashmir, 19. IX. 1971, (S).

100. *Longitarsus belgaumensis* JACOBY, 1896

3 exs., Vyara, Gujurat, 13. III. 1970, (H) ; 2 exs., Rudrur, Andhara Pradesh, 27. III. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka, Assam, Nepal, Sikkim, N. Vietnam.

101. *Longitarsus warchalowskii* SCHERER, 1969

1 ex., Darjeeling, W. B., 3. V. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, Taiwan.

102. *Longitarsus* sp.

1 ex., Hyderabad, 24. III. 1970, (H).

103*. *Luperomorpha aeneipennis* CHEN, 1934

1 ex., Darjeeling, W. B., 3. V. 1970, (H).

Distribution. N. India, N. Vietnam.

104. *Luperomorpha birmanica* (JACOBY, 1892)

1 ex., Periyar lake, Kerala, 15. XI. 1971, (H); 1 ex., Bangalore, 23. XI. 1971, (H).

Distribution. India, Burma, Indo-China, S. China, Hainan Is., Taiwan, Ryukyu Is.

105. *Luperomorpha vittata* DUVIVIER, 1892

48 exs., Pakanjore, M. P., 27. XI. 1971 (on sesame), (H & S); 16 exs., Kufri nr. Simla, H. P., 29. IX. 1971, (H).

Distribution. India.

106. *Phyllotreta chotanica* DUVIVIER, 1892

21 exs., Kufri nr. Simla, H. P., 7. V. 1970, (H) ; 1 ex., Vyara, Gujurat, 13. III. 1970, (H); 1 ex., New Delhi, 19. IV. 1970, (H); 18 exs., Pakanjore, M. P., 27. XI. 1971,

(H & S).

Distribution. India.

107. *Zipangia micans* SCHERER, 1969

1 ex., Darjeeling, W. B., 3. V. 1970, (H).

Distribution. N. India, Nepal.

108. *Altica himalayensis* (CHEN, 1936)

29 exs., Simla, H. P., 6, 8. V. 1970, 23-24. IX. 1971, (H & S) ; 2 exs., Gulmarg, Kashmir, 14. V. 1970, (H) ; 1 ex., Tanmarg, Kashmir, 19. IX. 1970, (H) ; 2 exs., Darjeeling, W. B., 2. V. 1970, 10. X. 1971, (H & S); 1 ex., Narkand, Simla, H. P., 9. V. 1970, (H); 13 exs., Mussoorie, U. P., 24. V. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet, Taiwan.

109. *Altica brevicosta* WEISE, 1922

3 exs., Mandya, Mysore, 4. IV. 1970, (H); 2 exs., Coimbatore, Madras, 9. IV. 1970, 10. XI. 1971, (H); 211 exs., Lucknow, 3. III. 1970, (H); 2 exs., Ootacamund, Madras, 7. IV. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Bangalore, 4. IV. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Sumatra, Java, Philippines, Hainan Is., S. China, Taiwan.

110. *Altica cyanea* (WEBER, 1801)

6 exs., Hyderabad, 25. III. 1970 (on maize), (H); 5 exs., New Delhi, 13. XII. 1971, (H); 1 ex., Dehra Dun, U. P., 30. IX. 1971, (S); 3 exs*., Siliguri, W. B., 14. X. 1971, (H & S); 1 ex*., Cuttack, Orissa, 23. IV. 1970, (H); 10 exs., Roha, Maharashtra, 20. III. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Mandya, Mysore, 4. IV. 1970, (H); 1 ex., Rudrur, Andhara Pradesh, 27. III. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, China, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is., Japan, Sunda Is.

111. *Altica* sp.

1 ex., Pakanjore, M. P., 27. XI. 1971, (H); 9 exs., Gulmarg, Kashmir, 14. V. 1970, 19. IX. 1971, (H); 25 exs., Tanmarg, Kashmir, 19. IX. 1971, (H).

Subfamily **Hispinae**

112. *Leptispa* sp.

1 ex., Bangalore, 22. XI. 1971, (S).

Subfamily **Cassidinae**

113. *Cassida nigriventris* BOHEMAN, 1831

1 ex., Simla, H. P., 8. V. 1970, (H).

Distribution. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Pakistan.

114. *Cassida occursans* SPAETH, 1914

34 exs., Shillong, Assam, 23. X. 1971, (H & S).

Distribution. India, Assam, Sikkim.

115. *Cassida syrtica* BOHEMAN, 1856

1 ex., Simla, H. P., 8. V. 1970, (H).
Distribution. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Pakistan.

116. *Cassida* sp.

1 ex., Coimbatore, Madras, 11. XI. 1971, (H).

117. *Chiridopsis novemkalankita* (MAULIK, 1919) (Pl. 4, fig. 8)

1 ex., Periyar lake, Kerala, 16. XI. 1971, (H).
Distribution. S. India.

118. *Epistictinia reicheana* (GUERIN, 1844)

14 exs., 1 larva & 1 pupa, Periyar lake, Kerala, 16. XI. 1971, (H).
Distribution. S. India, Sri Lanka.

One larva and one pupa were collected at the same collecting site as the adults, and were supposed to be the same species. The host was not recorded. As the larva of *Epistictinia* was not described in my paper on the larva of Indian Cassidinae, a short account of larva and pupa are given below (Fig. 2).

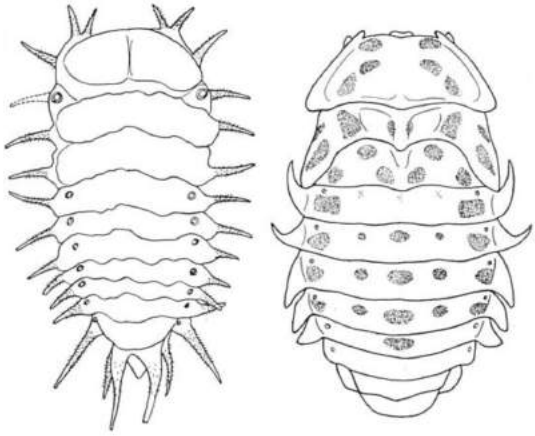

Fig. 2. *Epistictinia reicheana* (GUERIN). left, larva: right, pupa.

Larva 6.5 mm. in length and 3.2 mm. in breadth excluding projections in dried material; body sparsely covered with short setae, dark brown with yellowish white spiracles; lateral projections in 3, 2, 1 pairs on pro-, meso- and metathorax respectively; 1st to 8th abdominal segments each with a pair of lateral projections; relative length of lateral projections as: 13th > 5th ≒ 6th > 3rd ≒ 4th ≒ 14th > 7th > 8th > 2nd ≒ 9th > 1st ≒ 12th > 10th ≒ 11th (numbered from the prothoracic innermost to the lateral and then backwardly); 13th fully 3 times as long as 10th; supra-anal projection longer than 13th. Pupa 7 mm. in length and 4.5 mm. in breadth, yellowish brown with blackish patches; rather strongly convex dorsally; vertex produced into 2 obscure tubercles posteriorly, which are visible from above; pronotum deeply depressed parallel to lateral margins and widely reflexed at lateral margins, with 2 pairs of short digital processes at anterior corner;

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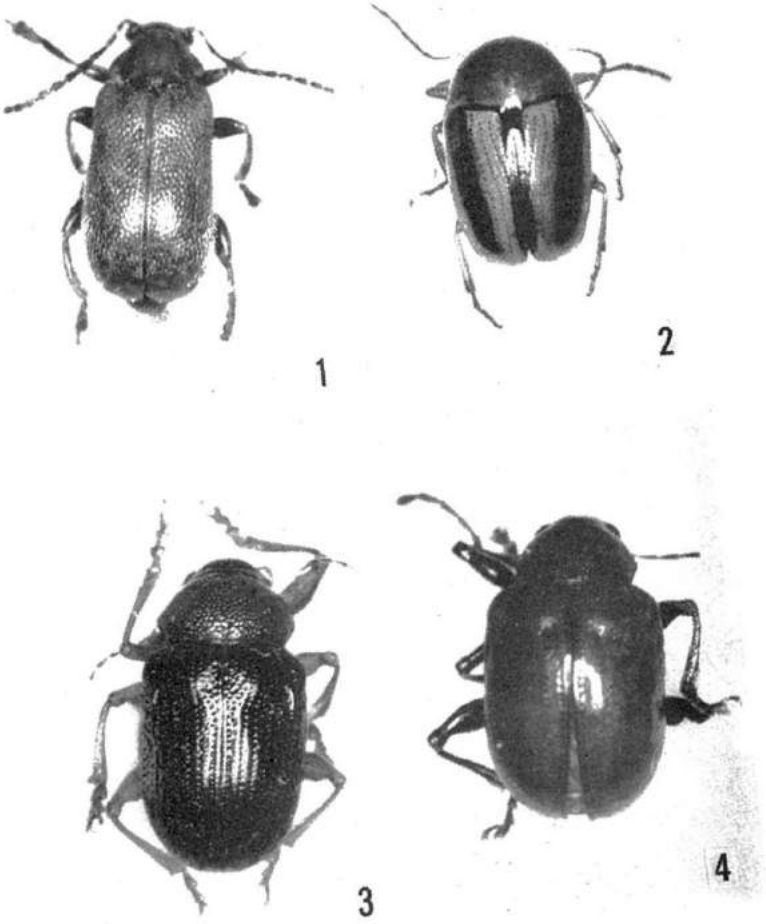
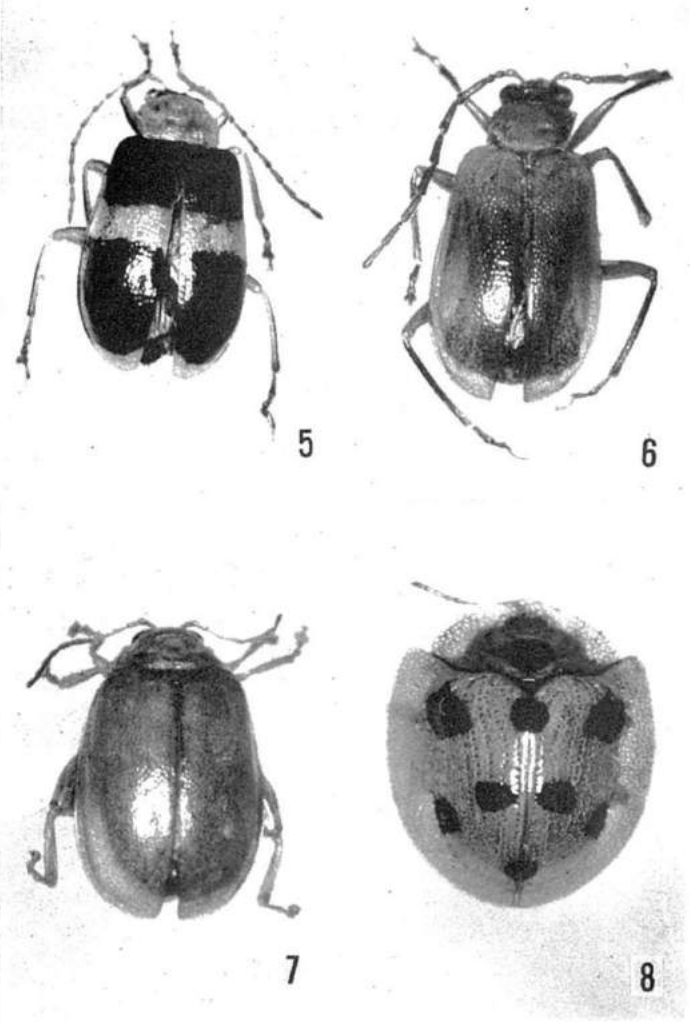


1 2 3 4

(S. SATO photo.)



(S. Sato photo.)

first 5 abdominal segments each with a pair of lateral projections (in my paper cited, erroneously given as having 4 pairs); pupa with the cast skin of the last instar larva.

Literature

TAKIZAWA, H., 1980; Immature stages of some Indian Cassidinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). Ins. Matsum. n. s. 21: 19–48.

Explanation of Plates 3–4.

Pl. 3, fig. 1. *Zeugophora yunnanica* CHEN et PU from Shillong, Assam.
2. *Cryptocephalus suavis* DUVIVIER from Hyderabad.
3. *Basilepta hattoriae* n. sp. from Mussoorie.
4. *Basilepta kumatai* KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA from Darjeeling.

Pl. 4, fig. 5. *Paridea unifasciata* JACOBY from Simla.
6. *Dercetisoma concolor* (JACOBY) from Simla.
7. *Hyphasis sadanagai* n. sp. from Bhubaneswar.
8. *Chridopsis novemkalankita* (MAULIK) from Periyar lake.

Notes and Descriptions of Japanese Tenebrionidae (II)

By Kimio Masumoto

This paper introduces 4 new species and takes note of knowledge of the Tenebrionidae from Japan.

The author would like to express his particular gratitude to Dr. Z. Kaszab of the Hungarian Natural History Museum who offered invaluable advice and aid in determining unknown species.

Many thanks are also to Dr. Y. Kurosawa of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, for granting permission to examine specimens in the Museum.

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Elixota izumii sp. nov.

Blackish brown; antennae, tibiae, tarsi, major portions of undersurface, etc., more or less lighter in color; pronotum metallically shining, marginal portion with somewhat dark bluish green broad luster as in most cases; elytra feebly sericeously shining with dark coppery luster as in usual. Oblong-oval; strongly convex above, steeply, roundly declined in lateral portions.

Head comparatively small, vertical against pronotum in repose, very weakly convex forward, fairly closely, minutely punctate; fronto-clypeal border nearly straightly grooved; clypeus transverse with oblique sides, feebly, transversely convex, sparsely haired in anterior portion, straightly truncate in front; genae oblique, weakly depressed in inner portions, raised in outer; eyes very large, deeply emarginate, distance between them about ¾ times their diameter; antennae fairly long, reaching basal ⅕ of elytra, very slightly thickened to apex, 6th to 10th joints weakly dilated to each apex, 11th oblong, relative length of each joint from basal one to apical as follows:—2.8, 0.8, 2.7, 2.3, 2.2, 2.4, 2.4, 2.4, 2.4, 2.4, 2.5.

Pronotum comparatively small and short (breadth: length=19.5: 9.5), about 0.87 times breadth of elytra comparing with each basal portion,

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, pp. 81-92, June, 1983]

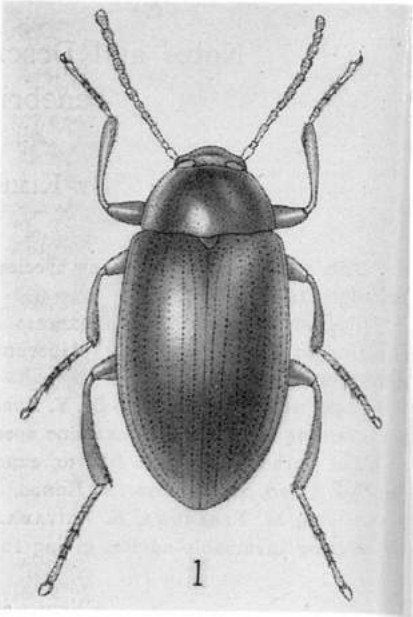


Fig. 1. *Elixota izumii* sp. nov.

also 0.24 times length of elytra, broadest at base, roundly narrowed to front; front border nearly straight in dorsal view, finely margined; basal border straight but roundly produced to rear in median 1/5; sides finely margined, very slightly enveloping body in posterior portion; front angles subrectangular, pointing downward; hind angles slightly obtuse; disc strongly convex, fairly closely minutely punctate throughout, punctures a little larger than those on head, round and deep. Scutellum nearly triangular, almost smooth, scattered with small punctures near base.

Elytra long (length : breadth =40.0 : 25.5), broadest at middle, very gently narrowed to front, moderately roundly narrowed to apexes; dorsum strongly convex, thickest at basal 2/5; disc with rows of small, round punctures, these usually not striated (1st–2nd rows and lateral ones often obsoletely striated), distance between them about 1.5–2 times their diameter in inner rows, 3–4 times in rest; intervals almost flat, microshagreened, feebly wrinkled in lateral portions, moderately closely, minutely punctate, punctures round and deep, approximately 1/4 times diameter of those in rows; sides very softly enveloping hind body, very finely margined.

Mentum trapezoid, microshagreened, sparsely punctate and pubescent, weakly raised in anterior-median portion; gula short and triangular, also microshagreened, shallowly wrinkled; terminal joint of each maxillary palpus fairly large, nearly securiform, with apical side a little longer than both inner and outer sides.

Prosternum very short and narrow, almost smooth, very sparsely and finely punctate and pubescent, weakly reflexed in front, raised between procoxal cavities and depressed medianly, thus forming oblique V-shape elevation and its front ends prominent; mesosternum very short, coarsely punctate and very shortly pubescent, abruptly hollowed in V-shape at posterior-median; metasternum medium-sized, microsha-

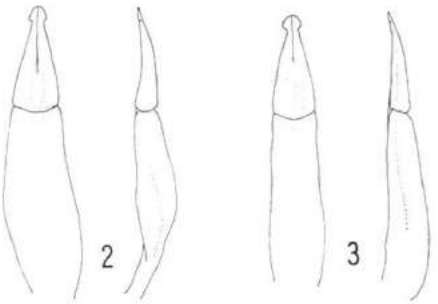
greened, coarsely, moderately closely punctate in anterior portion, shallowly wrinkled in lateral portions, with median line in posterior ¾.

Abdomen microshagreened, moderately closely and finely punctate, 4 anterior sternites shallowly wrinkled, anal sternite fairly closely, very finely punctate in apical half, with golden tufts on both sides at apex.

Legs without any particular characteristics, relative length of each joint of fore, middle and hind tarsi (from basal joint to apical one):— 1.7, 1.4, 1.2, 1.1, 3.5; 3.0, 1.5, 1.3, 1.0, 3.0; 7.6, 2.6, 1.9, 4.2; claws medium-sized.

Body length: ca. 6.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Bannadake, Ishigaki Is., 7 VI 1982, A. IZUMI leg.; paratypes: 1 ex, Mt. Bannadake, 9-24 VI 1972, M. KUBOKI leg.; 4 exs., Mt. Bannadake, 7 VI 1982, 4 exs., ditto, 8 VI 1982, A. IZUMI leg.



Figs. 2, 3. Aedeagus of *Elixota* spp. 2. *E. izumii* sp. nov.; 3. *E. iridicollis* NAKANE.

This new species is closely allied to *Elixota iridicollis* NAKANE from Amami Is., but is easily distinguishable from the latter in having a narrower head and pronotum compared with the elytra, the upper surface less shiny and usually with dark coppery luster on elytra, a pronotum and intervals distinctively punctured by round and deep punctures, and a clearly differently shaped aedeagus.

Hemicera japonica sp. nov.

Blackish brown; mouth organs, gula, mesosternum, abdomen, etc., lighter in color; pronotum bearing dark bluish tinges and elytra bearing dark greenish tinges with sutural intervals broadly and lateral margins narrowly purplish (in some individuals pronotum dark bluish and elytra purplish with sutural intervals and lateral margins greenish); undersurface mainly weakly bluish; hairs on rear sides of meso- and metafemora, inner sides of tibiae, undersides of tarsi, middle portion of metasternum, etc., golden; upper surface strongly metallically or glassily shining; undersurface weakly shining. Oblong-ovoid; fairly strongly convex above.

Head transverse, feebly convex, fairly closely, minutely punctate; fronto-clypeal border nearly straight and finely grooved, with both ends reaching margin of each eye and fine clypeo-genal border; clypeus extremely transverse, a little more closely punctate than frons in posterior half, with anterior half membranous and about half width of posterior half, impunctate and glabrous; genae triangular, softly depressed in

inner portions, each with outer margin oblique and feebly rounded; eyes transverse, deeply emarginate, narrowly roundly produced laterally; interocular space broad, breadth approximately 1.7 times eye transverse diameter; antennae barely reaching base of pronotum, 6 apical joints large and flattened, 6th to 10th joints dilated to each apex, 11th subsquare, relative length of each joint (base to apex):— 2.8, 1.2, 2.4, 2.0, 1.8, 2.3, 2.3, 2.4, 2.4, 2.4, 2.5.

Pronotum trapezoid (breadth: length=29.0: 19.0), broadest at base, sublinearly and very feebly narrowed in basal 3/5, then roundly narrowed to front; front border extremely-widely V-shaped, finely margined but obsoletely so in median 1/5; basal border weakly bisinuate, shortly truncate opposite scutellum; sides clearly margined and reflexed; front angles rounded; hind angles a little acute; disc moderately convex above, moderately closely, shallowly and finely punctate, punctures smaller and shallower than those on head. Scutellum subcordate and smooth, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures near base.

Elytra ovoid (length: breadth=61.5: 44.0), broadest at basal 3/5, very gradually narrowed to front, roundly narrowed to apexes, slightly, roundly produced to rear in apical portion; dorsum strongly convex above, thickest at middle; disc with rows of very small punctures, only scarcely, very finely, discontinuously striated in anterior inner portion, distance between them inconstant, usually 1-2 times their diameter in 1st row, 3-4 times in rest, 1st-5th rows reaching basal portion of elytra and 5th deeply grooved at base, punctures in rows in apical portion weaker and smaller but microscopically visible; intervals nearly flat, fairly sparsely scattered with microscopic (visible in ×15) punctures; humeral portions moderately swollen; sides entirely, horizontally margined, margins feebly widened to rear, softly indented from both sides at basal 2/5.

Mentum subcordate, shortly truncate at base, sparsely punctate and pubescent, raised in anterior-median; gula narrow and long, nearly smooth, with small, deep impressions on both sides in apical portion; terminal joint of each maxillary palpus fairly large, with arcuate outer side about 2.2 times length of inner side, 1.2 times length of straight apical.

Prosternum short, finely reflexed in front and prominent at median, raised in fusiform between procoxal cavities, fusiform elevation flat, a little rugose and pubescent, with moderately pointed rear end; mesosternum very short and narrow, fairly closely punctate and pubescent, abruptly hollowed in V-shape in posterior-median; metasternum broad, finely coriaceous and fairly closely pubescent in middle, nearly smooth in remaining portion, sparsely punctate in lateral.

Abdomen microscopically, moderately closely punctate, 1st sternite to anterior half of 3rd shallowly, nearly longitudinally wrinkled.

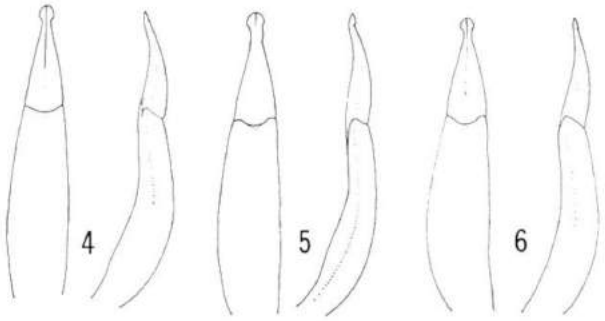
Legs medium-sized; middle femur softly indented in basal 4/7 of rear side and thickly haired, hind one also in basal 3/5; fore tibia nearly straight, shortly haired in apical 2/3 of inner side, middle one with outer margin moderately arcuate, inner margin fairly distinctly thickened in apical 3/5, haired in apical half of inner side, hind one with outer margin gently arcuate, inner margin thickened in apical 4/7 and haired in apical 3/4; tarsi thickly haired beneath, relative length of each joint (base to apex):—2.5, 2.1, 1.9, 1.5, 5.6; 3.8, 2.2, 2.1, 1.8, 5.8; 5.5, 2.5, 1.9, 6.0, respectively; claws strong.

Aedeagus slender, small rounded at apex.

Body length: 7–12 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Hatsuno, Amami Is., 5 VII 1970, K. SAKAI leg.; paratypes: (Amami Is.): 1 ex., Hatsuno, 3 IV 1963, 1 ex., ditto, 7 IV 1963, 1 ex., ditto, 15 IV 1963, S. FUKUDA leg.; 3 exs., Hatsuno, 3 IV 1963, M. MARUOKA leg.; 1 ex., Hatsuno, 5 VIII 1964, 1 ex., ditto, 6 VIII 1964, S. SAKURAI leg.; 1 ex., Hatsuno, 2 IV 1964, S. NAGAO leg.; 2 exs., Hatsuno, 4 IV 1964, T. AKASHI leg.; 1 ex., Hatsuno, 7 VIII 1964, K. SUGAWARA, leg.; 1 ex., Hatsuno, IV 1964, T. AKASHI leg.; (Larva), emerged at Ikebukuro, Tokyo, 20 VII 1964, by H. ARAI; 1 ex., Hatsuno, 7 IV 1964, 1 ex., ditto. 14 IV 1964, T. NAKAMURA leg.; 2 exs., Hatsuno, 1 IV 1967, H. OHKI leg.; 1 ex., Hatsuno, 27 VI 1970, I. MATOBA leg.; 2 exs., Hatsuno, 28 VI 1970, K. SAKAI leg.; 1 ex., Yuidakerindo, 29 VI 1980, 1 ex., Chuorindo, 3 VII 1980, A. IZUMI leg.; (Tokunoshima Is.): 1 ex., Sankyo, 11 IV 1964, 1 ex., Inunoshiro, 12 IV 1964, T. NAKAMURA leg.; 3 exs., Tokunoshima Is., 21 VII 1973, T. TAKAKUWA leg.

This new species is closely allied to both *Hemicera fukiensis* KASZAB from China and *H. gebieni* KASZAB from Formosa. In 1964, KASZAB recorded it as *H. fukiensis* from Amami Is. The new one is distinguishable from both ready-known species in the following points.



Figs. 4–6. Aedeagus of *Hemicera* spp.
4. *H. japonica* sp. nov.; 5. *H. gebieni* KASZAB; 6. *H. fukiensis* KASZAB.

Comparing with *H. fukiensis*: 1) the body is smaller, shorter and more ovoid, 2) the coloration on elytra is not striped, 3) the pronotal punctures are clearly shallower, 4) the rows of punctures on elytra are more sparsely set, barely striated, and comparatively stronger in lateral portions, 5) the legs are shorter, 6) the aedeagus is more slender.

Comparing with *H. gebieni*: 1) the body is smaller, 2) the coloration on elytra is not striped, 3) the pronotal punctures are shallower, 4) the rows of punctures on elytra are comparatively larger and more sparsely set, 5) the aedeagus is slender and smaller.

Dr. Z. KASZAB kindly gave me an opportunity of comparing the new species with a paratype of *H. fukiensis*, so I would like to express my gratitude to him.

Hemicera hajimei sp. nov.

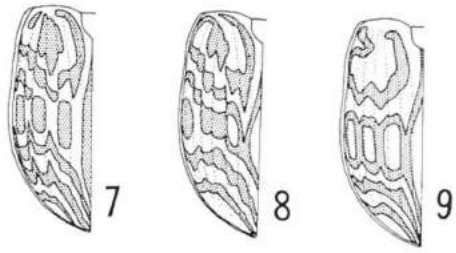
Black; 5 basal joints of antennae, mouth organs, gula, mesosternum, undersurface of each leg, etc., dark reddish brown; upper surface bearing iridescent luster; elytra strongly shining with color pattern tracing reddish tinge as Fig. 7; undersurface moderately, somewhat glassily shining. Oblong-ovoid; very strongly convex above (especially in posterior portion).

Head transversely prolonged hexagonal, weakly convex, fairly closely punctate throughout; frons often very faintly impressed in middle; fronto-clypeal border nearly straightly grooved with each end just reaching margin of eye and fine clypeo-genal suture; clypeus extremely transverse in posterior half, feebly arched above, a little more closely and finely punctate than frons, weakly produced forward on both sides, with anterior half membranous, approximately ¾ times width and half length of posterior half, microshagreened and glabrous; genae subright-angled triangular, each with outer margin moderately rounded, very softly depressed in posterior portion; eyes transverse, a little narrowly, roundly produced laterally, distance between them about 1.8 times their transverse diameter, deeply sulcated along each inner-posterior margin; antennae fairly short, barely reaching basal ⅓ of pronotum, 6 apical joints flattened and somewhat club-like, 11th nearly ovoid; relative length of each joint (base to apex):—2.0, 1.2, 2.0, 1.3, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.7, 1.7, 1.8, 2.2.

Pronotum trapezoid (breadth : length=30.0 : 16.5), fairly small (⅔ times breadth and ⅓ times length of elytra), broadest at base, sublinearly, very feebly narrowed in basal ⅖, then moderately roundly narrowed to front; front border very feebly arcuate-emarginate, slightly produced in median half in dorsal view, finely margined but obsoletely so in median ¼; basal border widely bisinuate, straight opposite scutellum; sides clearly margined and reflexed; front angles subrectangular, each

with rounded corner; hind angles slightly acute; disc fairly strongly convex to front-above, steeply declined in anterior lateral portions, fairly closely, deeply punctate, punctures a little larger than those on head, often with faint oblique impression on both sides at base.

Elytra fairly ovoid (length : breadth=53.5 : 45.5), broadest at basal 5/9, sublinearly, weakly narrowed from broadest point to basal 1/5, then moderately narrowed to front, and roundly narrowed from broadest point to apexes, very slightly, narrowly roundly produced to rear in apical portion; dorsum very strongly convex above, thickest at basal 2/5; disc finely but clearly striated, punctures in striae small but notching intervals, distance between them about 2-4 times their diameter, 3rd to 5th striae deepened in basal portion; intervals nearly flat and smooth, rather closely, minutely punctate, punctures about 1/2 times diameter of pronotal ones, 1/3 of strial ones; humeral portion indistinctly swollen; sides very narrowly expanded oblique-downward, entirely margined and feebly reflexed, very faintly indented from both sides at middle.



Figs. 7-9. Left elytron of *Hemicera* spp. 7. *H. hajimei* sp. nov.; 8. *H. zigzaga* MARSEUL; 9. *H. nodokai* NAKANE.

Mentum trapezoid, microcoriaceous, sparsely pubescent, raised in anterior-median; gula long and narrow, smooth, finely impressed along anterior border; terminal joint of each maxillary palpus with arcuate outer side about 1.8 times length of inner and 1.3 times length of straight apical.

Prosternum fairly short and narrow, microreticulate, reflexed in front and prominent at median, strongly raised in fusiform between coxal cavities, elevation with surface nearly horizontal and smooth, very sparsely pubescent, distinctly sulcated along margin in posterior 2/3, rather sharply pointed at rear apex (prosternal process); mesosternum very short and narrow, rugosely punctate and moderately densely pubescent, abruptly hollowed in V-shape at posterior-median; metasternum broad, sparsely scattered with small punctures in middle, shallowly, obliquely wrinkled in lateral, microshagreened and moderately closely, shallowly punctate on both sides.

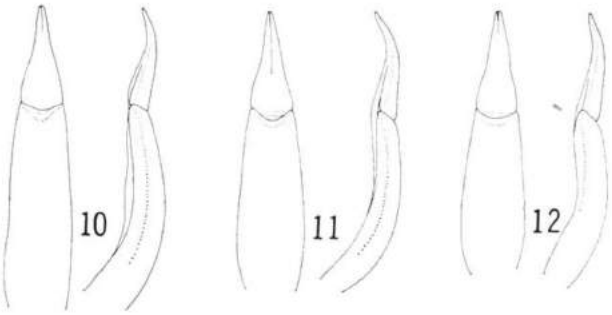
Abdomen microshagreened, fairly closely punctate, punctures finer to apical portion, 1st sternite to anterior-major portion of 3rd shallowly, closely wrinkled.

Legs medium-sized; each hind femur with oblong tuft at basal 1/3 of rear side; relative length of each tarsal joint (base to apex):— 2.5, 1.6, 1.5, 1.4, 5.8; 3.7, 1.8, 1.7, 1.6, 5.8; 6.0, 2.3, 2.0, 5.9, respectively; claws stout.

Aedeagus slender.

Body length: 7.8–11.9 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Shirahama, Iriomote Is., 10 VI 1973, K. AKIYAMA leg.; paratypes: (Iriomote Is.): 1 ex., Otomi, 18 VII 1962, H. MARUOKA leg.; 2 exs., Hunaura, 8 VII 1969, H. FUJITA leg.; 1 ex., Komidake, 3 VI 1971, Y. NISHIYAMA leg.; 1 ex., Sonai, 29 IV 1974, H. IRIE leg.; 1 ex., Shirahama, 1 VI 1974, M. TAKAKUWA leg.; 1 ex., Shirahama, 1 V 1975, (no collector's name); 1 ex., Funaura, 24 V 1975, (no collector's name);



Figs. 10–12. Aedeagus of *Hemicera* spp.
10. *H. hajimei* sp. nov.; 11. *H. zigzaga* MARSEUL; 12. *H. nodokai* NAKANE.

(Ishigaki Is.): 1 ex., Torogawa, 17 III 1964, Y. KUROSAWA leg.; 1 ex., Kawarayama, 20 V 1973, K. AKIYAMA leg.; 4 exs., Hoshino, 19 IV 1973, H. IRIE leg.; 1 ex., Bannadake, 17 VI 1970, K. SAKAI leg.; 1 ex., Omotodake, 8 V 1974, H. IRIE leg.; 1 ex., Bannadake, 23 V 1974, 1 ex., ditto, 7 VI 1974, M. TAKAKUWA leg.; 1 ex., Omotodake, 9 IV 1975, H. IRIE leg.; 1 ex., Omotodake, 10 V 1975, M. NISHIMURA leg.; 1 ex., Bannadake, 10 V 1975, T. YANO leg.; 1 ex., Omotodake, 16 V 1975, (no collector's name); 1 ex., Omotodake, 18 VI 1975, 1 ex., ditto. 7 X 1975, R. YANO leg.; 1 ex., Yonehara, 9 VI 1982, A. IZUMI leg.

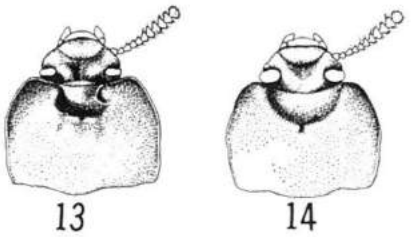
This new species is a species of *Hemicera zigzaga*-group, and is distributed in Sakishima Is., in Japan. This is easily differentiated from *H. zigzaga* MARSEUL from Japan in having a more ovoid, more strongly convex body, a more strongly shining upper surface, smoother and more flattened elytral intervals, different color pattern on elytra, comparatively shorter and thicker legs, and a more slender aedeagus.

This is also distinguishable from other allied species by its color pattern on elytra, shape of aedeagus, etc.

Uloma sakuraii sp. nov.

Reddish brown; antennae, mouth organs, legs, etc., more or less lighter in color; fairly strongly shining. Oblong and subparallel-sided; longitudinally convex above.

Head transversely elliptic, widely grooved in Y-shape in middle, and transversely grooved in anterior portion of vertex, both apexes of Y-shaped groove reaching front margin and base of it connecting transverse groove, punctures in Y-shaped groove fairly close, finer and closer to apical portion of each branch, those in transverse groove sparse, large and coarse; clypeus moderately, broadly elevated, somewhat microshagreened, moderately closely, microscopically punctate, widely arcuate in front; genae rather closely finely punctate, punctures larger than those on clypeus, each obliquely, moderately raised, declined to eye posteriorly, with outer margin oblique-sublinear in anterior ⅔, then rounded to rear; eyes rather small and transverse, weakly, roundly produced laterally; interocular space broad, about 3.7 times length of eye transverse diameter, with pair of fairly large elevations, their surfaces microshagreened and very finely punctate just like clypeus; vertex declined to transverse groove, almost impunctate; antennae short, reaching basal ¼ of pronotum, 7 apical joints softly flattened and somewhat club-like, 5 apical ones transverse, 9th widest, 10th nearly trapezoid, 11th transverse-ovoid, relative length of each joint (base to apex):—2.1, 1.1, 1.6, 1.3, 1.6, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.7, 2.0.



Figs. 13, 14. Fore body of *Uloma* spp. 13. *U. sakuraii* sp. nov.; 14. *U. ichoi* NAKANE.

Pronotum subquadrate (breadth : length=33.0 : 24.5), nearly same breadth and 0.42 times length of elytra, subparallel-sided in basal ⅗, moderately narrowed to front in rest; front border gently arcuate-emarginate, very finely margined, margin disappeared in median ⅓; basal border very feebly bisinuate, weakly, roundly produced to rear in median ⅓; sides clearly margined and narrowly sulcated, very softly indented from both sides at basal ⅓; front angles subrectangular, each with rounded corner; hind angles obtusely angulate; disc rather strongly convex above, fairly closely, finely punctate, very softly, widely impressed in posterior portion on both sides, with semicircular excavation at median of anterior ⅓, its breadth about ⅓ length of front border, bottom flat and comparatively sparsely punctate, closely and finely so

in front, slope fairly closely and finely punctate, 2 pairs of gibbosities along upper edge of slope, front ones larger on both lateral edges, hind ones smaller and closely set each other at median. Scutellum semicircular, smooth, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

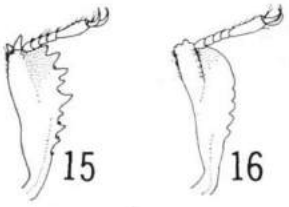
Elytra 1.7 times as long as broad, broadest at middle, very slightly narrowed to front and moderately, roundly so to apexes, moderately roundly produced to rear in apical portion; dorsum fairly strongly convex, very softly flattened in anterior-middle; disc rather strongly striated, punctures in striae medium-sized and clearly notching intervals, distance between them about 1.5–3 times their diameter; intervals feebly convex, moderately closely, microscopically punctate, transversely microsculptured.

Mentum transverse-suboctagonal, raised in Ω-shape and moderately concaved and surface microreticulate; gula parabolic, smooth, finely but deeply impressed along anterior border on both sides; terminal joint of each maxillary palpus subrightangled triangular with moderately arcuate outer side 1.7 times length of inner, 1.5 times length of apical.

Prosternum closely, coarsely punctate except moderately closely, microscopically punctate and fairly strongly raised median portion; prosternal process rounded; mesosternum closely, finely punctate, nearly vertically hollowed in V-shape in posterior-median; metasternum shallowly, obliquely wrinkled in middle, rather strongly punctate and more clearly wrinkled in anterior-lateral.

Abdomen closely, microscopically punctate in median, moderately closely, coarsely punctate and nearly longitudinally wrinkled in lateral portions, 2 apical sternites closely, very finely punctate, with each base more strongly punctate in row.

Legs medium-sized; fore femur strongly thickened; fore tibia distinctly widened, with outer margin somewhat crescent-shaped, bearing 6–9 teeth, inner margin weakly emarginate near base and very slightly but more widely emarginate in middle, inner corner of apex protruded front-downward and sharply pointed, undersurface bearing 5–6 teeth, middle tibia gradually thickened to apex, dentate in outer margin; hind tibia moderately thickened to apex, dentate in apical ⅕ of outer margin; relative length of each tarsal joint (base to apex):—2.3, 1.2, 1.1, 0.9, 3.6; 1.9, 0.9, 0.8, 0.7, 3.2; 4.5, 1.3, 1.2, 3.6, respectively; claws comparatively small but sharp.



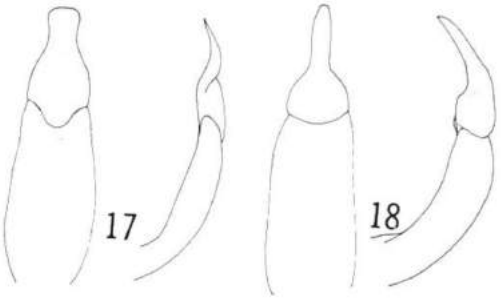
Figs. 15, 16. Right fore leg of *Uloma* spp.
15. *U. sakuraii* sp. nov.; 16. *U. ichoi* NAKANE.

Female, compared with male, body larger, grooves on head shallow-

er, fairly broadly, shallowly depressed in anterior 1/3 of median instead of excavation, front border nearly straight, legs comparatively simple, fore tibia without inner-apical tooth.

Body length: 7.7–8.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Sumiyomura, Amami Is., 27 III 1965, S. SAKURAI leg.; paratypes: 1 ex., Hatsuno, Amami Is., 11 VIII 1964, S. SAKURAI leg.; 2 exs., Hatsuno, 11 VIII 1964, K. SUGAWARA leg.; 1 ex., Amami Is., 2 III 1962, M. UÈNO leg.



Figs. 17, 18. Aedeagus of *Uloma* spp.
17. *U. sakuraii* sp. nov.; 18. *U. ichoi* NAKANE.

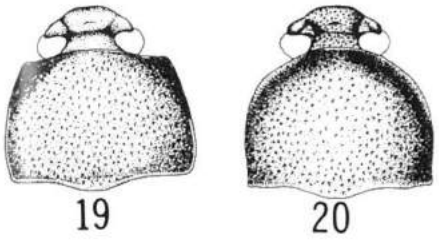
The new species somewhat resembles *Uloma ichoi* NAKANE from Amami Is., but is easily separated from the latter by its differently shaped fore body, microsculptured elytra and differently shaped aedeagus. From *U. bonzica* MARSEUL, this is distinguishable by its smaller body, more strongly widened antennae in 5 apical joints, less strongly widened fore femora, differently shaped mentum and also aedeagus.

Addia latior NAKANE, 1963

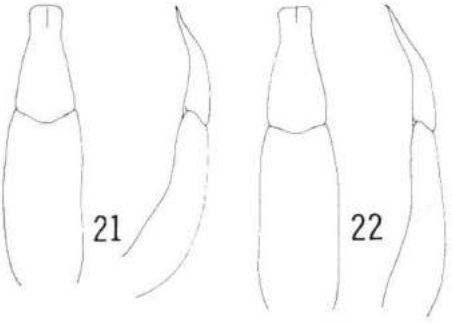
Addia latior NAKANE, Fragm. Coleopt., 7: 27, 1963.

Tetraphyllus amamiensis KASZAB, Ent. Rev. Japan, 17 (1): 2, 1964.

Tetraphyllus amamiensis KASZAB is synonymous with *Addia latior* NAKANE, since M. T. CHÛJÔ reported *T. amamiensis* from Amami-Oshima, Okinawa-Honto, and Miyako Is., and *A. latior* from Amami-Oshima, Okinawa-Honto and Formosa.



Figs. 19, 20. Fore body of *Obriomaia* spp.
19. *O. palpaloides* NAKANE; 20. *O. palpalis* KASZAB.



Figs. 21, 22. Aedeagus of *Obriomaia* spp.
21. *O. palpaloides* NAKANE; 22. *O. palpalis* KASZAB.

A. latior can be found from Tokunoshima Is.

Genus *Addia* is, in Dr. Z. KASZAB's opinion, synonymous with Genus *Tetraphyllus*.

Obriomaia palpaloides NAKANE, 1963

Obriomaia palpaloides NAKANE, Fragm. Coleopt., 7: 28, 1963.

Obriomaia palpalis palpaloides; KASZAB, Ent. Rev. Japan, 17 (1): 3, 1964.

NAKANE described this species from Tokara Is., in 1963. But KASZAB treated this as a subspecies of *O. palpalis* KASZAB from Formosa in 1964. Not only by its smaller body and different appearance but also by its differently shaped aedeagus, *O. palpaloides* is distinguishable from *O. palpalis*, and both are clearly independent.

外航船舶によるオオニジュウヤホシテントウの移入記録

楠　井　善　久

Invasive Record of *Henosepilachna vigintioctomaculata* (Motschulsky) by Ship to Japan.

By Yoshihisa Kusui

オオニジュウヤホシテントウ群はいくつかの型が知られ，分類，生態などについても複雑な問題のあるグループである．筆者は船舶により輸入された木材から採集されたオオニジュウヤホシテントウ *Henosepilachna vigintioctomaculata* (Motschulsky) を検する機会を得たので報告しておく．

採集個体は1雌で，1981年6月10日，新潟県上越市の直江津港に入港した船に積まれた北洋材に付着していた．この船は同6月6日，ソヴィエト連邦ナホトカ港からシラカバ・ハコヤナギ・ニレ等の広葉樹の原木を積み，他の港に寄港することなく直接直江津港に入港したもので，荷役作業中に採集された．

第1図　直江津港で採集されたオオニジュウヤホシテントウ

形態的に見てこの個体は，翅鞘のふくらみが北海道型より本州型に近いが，斑紋の形が安富 (1973) による斑紋番号で，第4紋と第11紋の形が特異的（第1図）で本州型とも明らかに異なる．乗船地と考えられるナホトカ，もしくはナホトカに集積した材の産地のこの種を知ることはできないが，国内のものでないと思われる．

因みに，新潟県下での本種の記録は黒川・水原・佐渡・粟島から記録されている（神谷，1960）が，上越地方からの報告は妙高山（佐々治，1982）のみである．筆者は下記の3ケ所の採集記録があるので付記しておく．

4 exs., Takasaki, Jôetsu City, July 26 1979, S. Kitagawa leg.; 4 exs., Daiganji, Higashikubiki-Gun, Aug. 3 1980, Y. Kusui leg.; 43 exs., Maseguchi, Noo-Machi, Nishikubiki-Gun, July 16 1982, Y. Kusui leg.

これらの個体からは，上記の形質に類似または同じ傾向を持ったものはみられない．

最後に貴重な標本を検する機会を与えられた横浜植物防疫所直江津出張所吉岡健一郎所長，上越地方の標本を恵与された北川清一技官，また本発表に際しご指導を賜った国立予衛

〔昆虫学評論，第38巻，第1号，93-94頁，1983年，6月〕

衛生研究所の安富和男博士に深謝の意を表する．

文　献

神谷寛之 (1960)；新潟県のテントウムシ科．新潟県の昆虫（第IV輯）：10（市立長岡科学博物館々報）．

片倉晴雄 (1973)；北海道の *Epilachna* 属テントウ２種の分布と型についての新知見．昆虫，41 (2)：235–236.

佐々治寛之 (1982)；新潟県のテントウムシ科（第２報）．越佐昆虫同好会々報，53：15–26.

安富和男 (1973)；オオニジュウヤホシテントウ群をめぐる最近の諸問題．昆虫と自然，8 (6)：2.

日本産カミキリムシの生態学的研究（2）

フトカミキリ亜科14種の蛹の形態

黒　田　祐　一

Ecological Studies of the Cerambycid Beetles in Japan (II)

Morphological Notes on Fourteen Species of Lamine Pupae

By Yûichi Kuroda

本篇には次の14種について報告する．なお，*印のものは，未だ蛹の記載のない属のものである．

Falsomesosella* (*Falsomesosella*) *gracilior* (Bates) シロオビゴマフカミキリ；Mesoereis koshunensis ohirai* Breuning et Villiers ヒロオビオオゴマフカミキリ；*Mesosa* (*Mesosa*) *cervinopicta* (Fairmaire) イシガキゴマフカミキリ；**Xylariopsis* (*Xylariopsis*) *mimica* Bates クビジロカミキリ；*Pterolophia* (*Pterolophia*) *leiopodina* (Bates) ヒメナガサビカミキリ；**Egesina* (*Niijimaia*) *bifasciana* (Matsushita) ニイジマチビカミキリ；*Acalolepta sejuncta* (Bates) ニセビロウドカミキリ；**Uraecha bimaculata* Thomson ヤハズカミキリ；*Olenecamptus clarus* Pascoe ムネホシシロカミキリ；**Rondibilis* (*Rondibilis*) *elongatus* Hayashi モモブトトゲバカミキリ；*Erysamena saperdina* Bates トゲバカミキリ；*Exocentrus* (*Exocentrus*) *testudineus* Matsushita キッコウモンケシカミキリ；*Paramenesia kasugensis* (Seki et Kobayashi) カスガキモンカミキリ；*Menesia flavotecta* Heyden オニグルミノキモンカミキリ．

Falsomesosella (*Falsomesosella*) *gracilior* (Bates) シロオビゴマフカミキリ

(Pl. 5, figs. 1a–1f; Pl. 6, fig. 1g)

体はやや細長い円筒型で，乳白色．頭頂は大きくV字形に凹み，平滑で無毛．顔面は平滑で，複眼の間は正中線の両側が隆起し，その頂に触角基部に向って5～7本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．複眼下部，頬部に各1本の長毛を生じる．また，上唇の上部正中線の左右に各1本の有毛刺状突起を生じる個体もある．上唇には基部に近く横に一列に並んで6本の有毛刺状突起を生じ，先端から⅓の所に横に並んで4～5本，先端近くに2～4本の長毛を生じる．大腮に2本の刺毛を生じる．触角は体側にそって下降し，第3腹節の高さで腹面に現れ，鞘翅の先端から約⅘の所で曲り，中・前跗節の両側を上行し，前肢腿節基部に達する．♂はやや長く触角第3節に近づく．第1節基部および節端外側に鈍隆起がある．

〔昆虫学評論，第38巻，第1号，95-103頁，5-9図版，1983年，6月〕

前胸背は長さより巾がやや長い梯形を呈し，前後縁は僅かに隆起する．正中線部は前縁から後縁にかけて浅く凹み，それに並んで後方に広がる縦じわがある．主として前と後に20～30本の大小不同の有毛刺状突起を疎生する．中胸小楯板には中間部から前外方にかけて5～7本の有毛刺状突起を疎生する．後胸背では小楯板溝は巾広く明瞭で，後縁中央から逆八字形に左右各約20本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．肢はやや扁平で平滑，腿節端に1～2本の有毛刺状突起と数本の剛毛を生じる．前・中肢脛節中央に1本の刺毛を見る個体もある．

腹部は背面から9節が数えられ，第1～6節背には後縁寄りに左右それぞれ約10本の有毛刺状突起がほぼ1列に横に並び，第4～6節では更にそれと前縁との中間に数本のより小さい有毛刺状突起を疎生する．第7節背には不正円形状に有毛刺状突起が並び，後縁に近い半分は前半のものに比べて大きく，先端は前外方に曲る．後縁との中間に数本の小突起の見られる個体もある．第8節背には側縁寄りに1～2本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．第9節には後縁中央両側に2本の無毛刺状突起が後外方に向って生じ，その外側縁にそってより小さい有毛刺状突起が左右各3～5本並ぶ．肋膜上には数本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．腹面は平滑で，側縁に近く2～3本の短毛を生じる．

他の属のものとは，体が小形で細長く，頭頂が強く凹み，上唇の毛の生え方，触角第1節の鈍隆起，腹節背の突起の性状・生え方，第9腹節の突起の生え方により区別できる．

体長：♂，7.6～11.5 mm；♀，9.1～10.3 mm．前胸背幅：♂，1.8～2.6 mm；♀，2.3～2.5 mm.

記載に用いた標本は赤西渓谷（兵庫県宍粟郡）で採集したエノキ *Celtis sinensis* Pers. var. *japonica* Nakai から1978年7月23日と1979年1月5日～2月9日に得たものと，高鉢山（鳥取県八頭郡）にて採集したエゾエノキ *Celtis jessoensis* Koidz. から1982年2月7日に得たものである．

Mesoereis koshunensis ohirai Breuning et Villiers

ヒロオビオオゴマフカミキリ

(Pl. 5, figs. 2a–2e; Pl. 6, fig. 2g)

体はほぼ円筒形で乳白色．触角間は狭く，頭頂は大きくV字形に凹み平滑で，触角基部に左右各2本の短毛を生じる．顔面は平滑で，正中溝は明瞭．複眼の上部から触角基部を取り囲むように5～6本，複眼面に1本，頬部に4本，正中溝の両側上下に2対の長毛を生じる．上唇の上外隅に2本の短剛毛があり，上唇は先端から⅔は隆起し，その上縁に長剛毛が密生し，前縁にもやや短い剛毛が両側に密生する．大腮に2本の短剛毛，小腮鬚に1本の長毛を生じる．触角は体側にそって下降し，中肢腿節端の下から鞘翅上縁にそって腹面に現れ，鞘翅先端近くで大きく弯曲し，中・前肢の跗節の上を上行し，大腮外側から複眼に至り，その部で再び弯曲し，触角第1～3節の下縁にそって中肢腿節端に達し，先端は触角第4節の基部にかぶさる．

前胸背は長さより巾の広い梯形を呈し，前・後縁は僅かにくびれ，正中部は前縁から後縁にかけて凹み，その両側はやや隆起し，前縁から正中溝に合流するように逆八字状に浅いし

わがある．前縁にそって左右各17～18本，中間部から後方にほぼロ字形に約30本，その外側に数本の大小不同の有毛刺状突起を生じる．中胸小楯板には後方中央から逆八字状に左右各9本の有毛刺状突起を生じ，後胸背では小楯板溝は巾広く明瞭で，同様に後方中央から逆八字状に左右各12本，小楯板溝の中間両側に1対の有毛刺状突起を生じる．

腹部は第1～6節背正中線の左右に不正円形状に10数本，その側方に3～4本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．第7節背には一面不規則に30数本，第8節背には横にほぼ2列に16本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．第9節では背部に約8本，尾端をとり囲んで約36本の有毛刺状突起と，肛門近くに2本の短毛，その前部に左右各6本の長毛を生じる．腹面は平滑で，第8節には4本の長毛，第5～7節には側縁よりに4本の剛毛と，前縁近く正中線の両側に1～3対の長毛を生じる．肋膜上には3～5本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．

他の属のものとは頭頂の陥凹，上唇の毛の生え方，触角の走行，第9腹節の突起・毛の生え方により区別できる．

体長：20.5 mm．前胸背幅：5.2 mm.

記載に用いた標本は石垣島オモト岳にて採集したニワトコ属 *Sambucus*？の枯木から1979年5月14日に得たものである．

Mesosa (*Mesosa*) *cervinopicta* (FAIRMAIRE) イシガキゴマフカミキリ

(Pl. 5, figs. 3a–3f; Pl. 6, fig. 3g)

ナガゴマフカミキリ *Mesosa* (*Aphelocnemia*) *longipennis* BATES (Pl. 6, fig. 3′g) に酷似するが僅かに次の点で区別できる．

(1) 前胸背の刺状突起はやや細く鋭く，数も多い．(2) 腹節背の刺状突起はより細く鋭い．第9腹節端の刺状突起は細く鋭く，数もやや多く，背部正中線の両側にある突起はその外側のものに比べ小さい．ナガゴマフカミキリは同じ大きさである．

体長：♂，15.5～17.5 mm；♀，15.0 mm．前胸背幅：♂，4.7～5.0 mm；♀，4.5 mm.

記載に用いた標本は石垣島バンナ岳にて採集したオオハマボウ *Hibiscus tiliaceus* LINN. から1979年5月25～29日に得たものである．

Xylariopsis (*Xylariopsis*) *mimica* BATES クビジロカミキリ

(Pl. 2, figs. 4a–4f)

体はやや細長い円筒形で乳白色．頭頂はドーム状で平滑，左右に1本の短剛毛を生じる．顔面は平滑で，複眼の内側から触角基部に向って八字状に左右各5～6本，正中線の中間部両側に縦に並んで2本，その下に並んで2～3本の長剛毛を生じる．上唇は平滑で，先端から1/3の所に8～10本の長剛毛を横に生じる．大腮には2本の剛毛を見る．触角は体側にそって下降し，♂♀とも鞘翅の先端から約3/4の所で曲って中・前肢跗節の外側を上行し，前肢腿節に達する．前翅先端は水滴状に膨らむ．

前胸は円筒状で側部は余り膨出せず，巾より長さが長い．後縁は僅かにくびれる．前胸背前縁にそって12～17本，それと平行して中間部に1列に10～14本，その部と後縁との間に約

10本，側縁後半部に２本の長毛を疎生する．腹面には毛はない．中胸小楯板は平滑で，正中線の中間両側に１本の短剛毛を生じる．それより後方に更に１本のより短い剛毛を生じる個体もある．後胸背も平滑で，小楯板溝は巾広く明瞭で，その両側中央に２本，それと後縁との中間に横に並んで２～３対，個体により更にその後に１～２本の刺状突起を生じる．肢は扁平で巾広く，腿節端に１列に４～５本の長剛毛を生じる．

腹部の第１・２節背には後縁に近くそれと平行してほぼ１列に16～19本の無毛刺状突起を生じる．更に前縁との間に第１節では2～6本，第２節では10～13本の無毛刺状突起（第２節では一部有毛）が横に不規則に生じる．それらの突起は真直ぐで，後方に向う．第３～６節背には不正楕円状に有毛刺状突起を生じる．突起は第１・２節のものと比べ小さく，鉤状でおおむね後内側に曲る．第７節背には後縁から¼の所にやや大きい無毛刺状突起が約８本弧状に横に並び，先端は頭部の方に曲る．前縁に近く左右にほぼ円形状にそれぞれ約10本，それと後方のものとの中間に４本の無毛刺状突起を生じる．第８節背には４本の無毛刺状突起を生じる．各節肋膜近くに２本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．第９節背には後縁の中心両側に上方に向く２対の有毛刺状突起（♀は♂より太く，大きい）を具え，腹面より見た時馬蹄状で，左右にそれぞれ約25本の有毛刺状突起と剛毛を生じる．また，肛門近くに３本の剛毛を生じる．腹面には毛はない．

体長：♂，10.4 mm；♀，12.0～13.4 mm．前胸背幅：♂，2.3 mm；♀，2.4～2.5 mm．

記載に用いた標本は赤西渓谷にて山地治氏が採集したツルウメモドキ *Celastrus orbiculatus* THUNB. から1980年9月13日に得たものである．

Pterolophia (*Pterolophia*) *leiopodina* (BATES) ヒメナガサビカミキリ

(Pl. 6, figs. 5a–5e)

アトジロサビカミキリ *P.* (*P.*) *zonata* (BATES) (Pl. 6, fig. 5′e) (以下 *P. z.* と略す)，アトモンサビカミキリ *P.* (*P.*) *granurata* (MOTSCHULSKY) (Pl. 6, fig. 5″e) (以下 *P. g.* と略す) に酷似するが次の点で区別できる．

(1) 顔面の毛は *P. z.* より繊細で短い．(2) 前胸背には前縁に有毛刺状突起が並び，中間部と後縁および側縁近くで両者を縦に連結するように長毛を生じ，その中に数本の有毛刺状突起を混じえる．♀ではほとんど有毛刺状突起である．(3) 第7腹節背の突起は前縁より後縁に近い方が大である．*P. z.* では前縁の方が大で，*P. g.* ではどれも同じ大きさである．(4) 尾端の左右に各４～５本の有毛刺状突起を生じるが，*P. z.* の方が鋭く長く，数も多い．*P. g.* では太く大きい．

体長：♂，6.5～7.0 mm；♀，7.5～9.5 mm．前胸背幅：♂，1.6～1.8 mm；♀，1.9～2.5 mm．

記載に用いた標本は岡山市中牧にて採集したキリ *Paulownia tomentosa* STEUD. の枯枝から1979年４月23日に得たものである．

Egesina (*Niijimaia*) *bifasciana* (MATSUSHITA) ニイジマチビカミキリ

(Pl. 7, figs. 6a–6e)

体はやや扁平な細長い円筒形で乳白色．触角間は広く，僅かに凹み，頭頂はドーム状で平滑，触角基部に2本の長毛を生じる．顔面は横に長い逆三角形を呈し平滑，頬部から複眼を囲むように5本，口唇の上部正中線の両側に1対の長毛を生じる．上唇基部に2対，先端から⅓の所に2対横に並ぶ刺毛がある．大腮には2本の刺毛を生じる．触角は体側にそって下降し，後肢腿節の高さで腹面に現れ，鞘翅先端から⅕の辺で弯曲し，中・前肢跗節の両側を上行し前肢基部に達する．

前胸背は巾より長さがやや長い直方形で，側縁は僅かに膨隆し平滑で，前縁近くに約6本，中間部に近く約5本，後縁中央から逆八字形に左右それぞれ約7本の長毛を生じる．中胸小楯板，後胸背は平滑で無毛．各肢の腿節は太く扁平で，節端に2本の長毛を生じる．

腹部は背面から9節が数えられ，第1節背は無毛，第2・3節では後縁に近く左右各3本，第4～6節では各4本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．第7節背には後縁から⅓の所に大きくて鋭い有毛刺状突起が6本並び，突起の先端は内側の4本は頭部に，外側の2本は内後方に強く曲る．第8節背には中間部に2対の有毛刺状突起を生じ，外側のものは内側のものより大きい．第9節端周囲に8本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．肋膜には各節1本の長毛を生じる．腹面には毛がない．

体長：3.3～4.2 mm．前胸背幅：0.7～1.0 mm.

記載は山地治氏が草間（岡山県新見市）にて採集したクワ *Morus bombycis* KOIDZ. の枯枝から1978年5月3日に得た♂の標本を用いた．

Acalolepta sejuncta (BATES) ニセビロウドカミキリ

(Pl. 7, figs. 7a–7f)

センノカミキリ *Acalolepta luxuriosa* (BATES) に似るが次の点が異る．

(1) 上唇先端に短毛が密生しない．(2) 前胸背後縁中央から胸側突起に向って左右各25～30本の剛毛が接近して生じ，それと前縁との間にも剛毛が疎生する．(3) 中胸小楯板，後胸背に逆八字状に剛毛がより多く，接近して生じる．(4) 第1～6腹節背には正中線の左右に横楕円状に剛毛が密生し，後節になるほど毛の数は減じる．第7腹節背には後縁近くに約8本，第8腹節背には約5本の長毛を生じる．尾端針状突起は明瞭で，その左右に2対の有毛刺状突起を生じる．

体長：♂，12.0 mm；♀，17.5～19.1 mm．前胸背幅：♂，4.2 mm；♀，4.6～5.2 mm.

記載は1982年6月6日赤西渓谷にて樹種不明の切株から得た標本を用い，センノカミキリとは小島・中村 (1970) の記載と比較した．

Uraecha bimaculata THOMSON ヤハズカミキリ

(Pl. 7, figs. 8a′–8d′, 8f)

体は細長い円筒形で乳白色．頭頂はV字状に深く凹み平滑で，触角基部に1本の短毛を生

じる．顔面は平滑で，触角基部に５～６本，複眼面に１本，複眼内側に集合して８～10本，正中線近く八字形に３～４本，上唇基部に弧状に約15本の剛毛を生じる．上唇先端から1/3の所に左右各４本の剛毛，大腮に１本の短剛毛，下唇鬚に１本の短毛を生じる．触角は体側を下降し，第２・３腹節の界で腹面に現れ，鞘翅の上で２回半巻く．

前胸は平滑で，背面は長さより巾が広く，前方に向って狭まり，１対の先を側方に向けた正三角形の胸側突起があり，その上に５～６本の剛毛を生じる．正中線の後半部において縦に長い紡錘状に浅く凹み，後縁中央から胸側突起に向って逆八字形に左右各15～18本の長短の剛毛を生じる．腹面には毛はない．中胸小楯板，後胸背は平滑で，それぞれ後半部に左右各６～７本の短剛毛が逆八字形に生じる．後胸小楯板溝は巾広く明瞭．肢は平滑扁平で，腿節は巾広く，節端上縁に２本，その下方に１～４本の短毛を生じる．

腹部の第１～６節背には正中線の両側にほぼ楕円形の隆起があり，その上に有毛刺状突起を生じ，第１節では15本，第６節では８本と後方に行くに従い少くなる．隆起から肋膜にかけて５～６本の有毛刺状突起または剛毛が横に並んで生じる．第７節背には後縁から約1/3の所で後縁にそって７～８本の有毛刺状突起または剛毛を疎生する．第８節背には側縁に２本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．第９節は馬蹄状に隆起し，左右に各10数本の有毛刺状突起と剛毛を生じる．腹部腹面には毛はない．鞘翅端は鈍突起状を呈する．

体長：17.2 mm．前胸背幅：4.3 mm．

記載には南平林道（鳥取県八頭郡）にて採集したコナラ属 *Quercus* の枯枝から1981年５月12日に得た♀の標本を用いた．

Olenecamptus clarus Pascoe ムネホシシロカミキリ

(Pl. 8, figs. 9a–9e, 9e′)

タカサゴシロカミキリ *Olenecamptus formosanus* Pic（以下 *O. f.* と略す）に酷似するが次の点で区別できる．

(1) 頭頂部には触角基部に１本の短刺毛の他には毛がない．*O. f.* には疎生する．(2) 触角第１節に毛がない．*O. f.* には短刺毛１本を生じる．(3) 前胸背には前縁と中間部および後縁から逆八字形に剛毛または長毛を生じる．(4) 各腿節端の刺毛は２～３本．*O. f.* は4～6本．(5) 腹節背の刺状突起は *O. f.* より長く，数も多い．(6) 尾端針状突起は *O. f.* より鋭く，やや前方に曲る．(7) 第６・７腹節腹面に短毛を１～２本生じる．*O. f.* にはない．

体長：10.9 mm．前胸背幅：2.3 mm．

記載は余戸（鳥取県佐治村）にて採集したクワの枯枝から1980年８月10日に得た♂の標本を用いた．

Rondibilis (*Rondibilis*) *elongatus* Hayashi モモブトトゲバカミキリ

(Pl. 8, figs. 10a–10f)

トゲバカミキリ *Erysamena saperdina* Bates（以下 *E. s.* と略す）に似るが次の点で区別される．

(1) 頭頂は凹まない．(2) 前胸はより細長く，前胸背には前・中・後とそれぞれに約20本，20本，6本の長毛が横に並ぶが，*E. s.* では後列は片方に8～10本の剛毛が逆八字形に並ぶ．(3) ♂の上翅には背面に同様の三角形の隆起があるが，*E. s.* より鋭角的である．(4) 第7腹節背の長毛は *E. s.* よりも数が多く，針状突起は生じない．

体長：♂，8.3 mm；♀，7.2 mm．前胸背幅：♂，1.6 mm；♀，1.3 mm．

この記載に使用した標本は石垣島バンナ岳で採集したオオハマボウの枯木から1979年6月24日に得たものである．

Erysamena saperdina Bates トゲバカミキリ

(Pl. 8, figs. 11a–11e)

頭頂には左右に1本の短毛を生じる．顔面には複眼の間に八字形にそれぞれ3本の長毛と，上方に1本の短毛を生じる．上唇基部に4本，上唇の先端から⅓の所に4本の長毛と先端に数本の短毛を生じる．大腮には1本の刺毛がある．

前胸背には前縁にそって10本，中間部に約12本の長毛，後縁の中心から胸側突起に向って逆八字状に左右各8～10本の剛毛，側縁後半部に4本の長毛を生じる．中胸小楯板は平滑で無毛．後胸背には後縁近くに逆八字状にそれぞれ4～5本の剛毛を生じる．肢腿節先端に5～7本の短毛を生じる．上翅背面には♂では前肢腿節端の高さで触角を覆うように三角形の隆起がある．♀にはない．

腹部の第1～6節背には前縁と後縁に近い部分にそれぞれ2～4本，10～12本の針状突起と，側部に1～2本の長毛を生じ，第7節背には前縁から⅓の所に7本，⅔の所に9本の長毛が横に並び，後列の中に正中線に接近して1対の長い針状突起を混じえ，側縁に3本の長毛を生じる．第8節背には中間部に8本，側縁に2～4本の長毛を生じる．第9節には尾端針状突起を具え，腹面で両側は隆起し，第8節の近くで顆粒状に一層隆起し，その部に8～9本の剛毛を生じる．前縁近くに1～2本の剛毛を生じる．腹節腹面の第7節には肋膜に近く1本の長毛と2～3本の短毛を疎生し，第8節には1対の長毛を生じる．

体長：10.6 mm．前胸背幅：2.3 mm．

記載に用いた標本は赤西渓谷にて採集したブナ *Fagus crenata* Blume から1980年6月19日に得たものである．本種の♀については既に中村 (1981) の報告があるが，♂と形態的に差が認められるのでここに取りあげた．

Exocentrus (*Exocentrus*) *testudineus* Matsushita キッコウモンケシカミキリ

(Pl. 9, figs. 12a–12d, 12e′, 12f, 12h)

小島等が指摘しているように種間の差異が非常に少ないために文献の記載のみでは比較が困難である．検討し得たシラオビゴマフケシカミキリ *Exocentrus* (*Pseudocentrus*) *guttulatus* Bates (Pl. 9, fig. 12′e′, 12′h) (以下 *E. g.* と略す) とは次の点で区別できる．

(1) *E. g.* に比べ体が小さい．(2) 各腿節先端に1個の乳状突起がある．*E. g.* は鋭い刺状突

起を具える．(3) 第9腹節において尾端針状突起の左右に腹面に向って2対の刺状突起があり，腹面の突起は強く前外方に曲る．*E. g.* では突起が3対で，腹面のそれは強く前内方に曲る．

体長：5.8～6.5 mm．前胸背幅：1.7～2.0 mm．

記載に用いた標本は南平林道にて採集したエノキ *Celtis sinensis* PERS. var. *japonica* NAKAI の伐採枝から1981年5月10日に得たものである．

Paramenesia kasugensis (SEKI et KOBAYASHI) カスガキモンカミキリ

(Pl. 9, figs. 13a–13f)

ジュウニキボシカミキリ *Paramenesia theaphia* (BATES) に酷似するが次の点が異る．

(1) 複眼の外側の2本の剛毛と頭頂の左右にある2対の有毛刺状突起との間に2対の短毛を生じる．上唇の中間部に1対の剛毛と，先端近くに1対の短毛を生じる．(2) 前胸背前縁に10～13本，そのやや後に平行して約6本，正中線の中央に横に互に接近して4本，後縁中央の両側に2対，その他の部に疎生する左右各8～10本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．突起は正中線に近いものほど大で，中央に位置する4本が一番大きく，上に向く．(3) 中胸小楯板には後縁から前胸近くまで逆八字状に左右各14本の大小不同の有毛刺状突起を生じる．後胸背には後縁近く左右にそれぞれ5～8本，その上方左右に各1本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．(4) 第7腹節背には5～7本の有毛刺状突起が中間部におおむね弧状に横に並び，先端は上方に向く．側縁中間部に1本の同様の突起があり，先端はやや後方に向く．(5) 第8腹節背には中間部の正中線に近い所に3～4本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．外側のものは先端が斜外方に，内側のものはより小さくて，後方に曲る．側線中間部に1本の同様の突起があり，外後方に曲る．(6) 第9腹節背には♂では後縁に近い中央に2本，その外側で前縁に近い所に2本の小有毛刺状突起があり，先端は上に向く．♀では側縁に近い所に左右各1本の同様の刺状突起を生じる．

体長：♂，8.7 mm；♀，11.3 mm．前胸背幅：♂，2.3 mm；♀，3.0 mm．

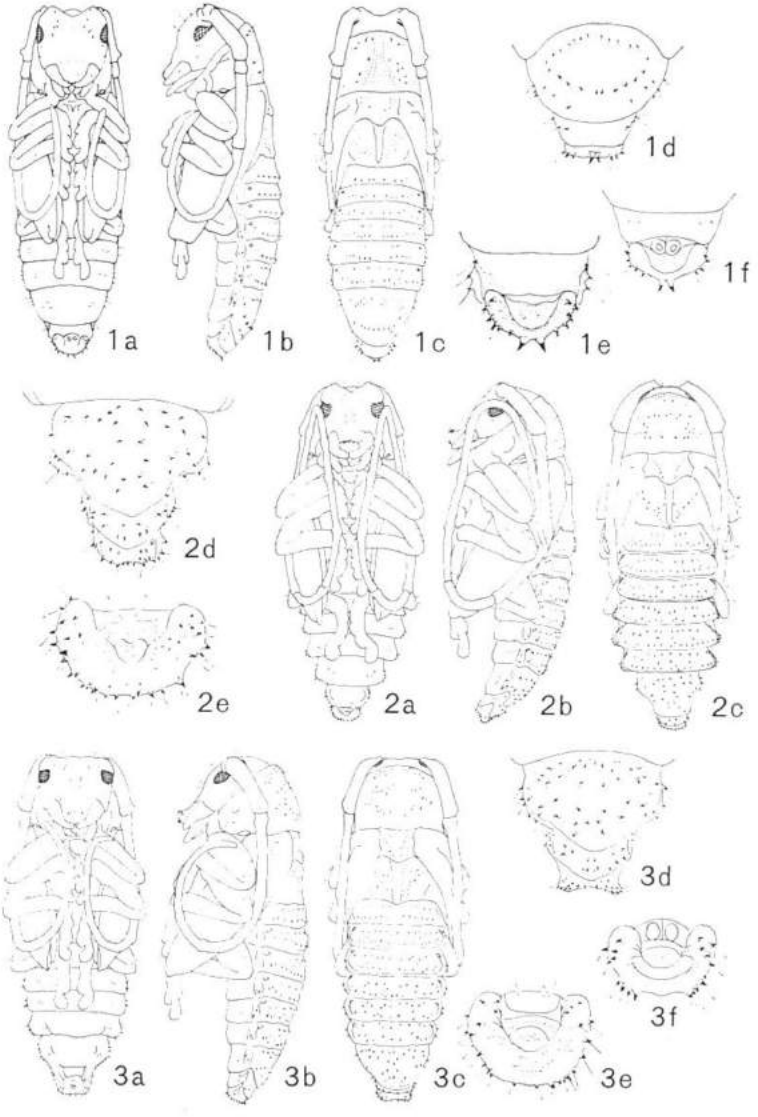
記載に用いた標本は高鉢山にて那須敏氏がクマシデ属 *Carpinus* の材から1981年4月7日に採集された♂，および筆者が南平林道にて採集した同種の材から同年5月9日に得た♀である．ジュウニキボシカミキリとの比較は小島・中村 (1970) の記載によった．

Menesia flavotecta HEYDEN オニグルミノキモンカミキリ

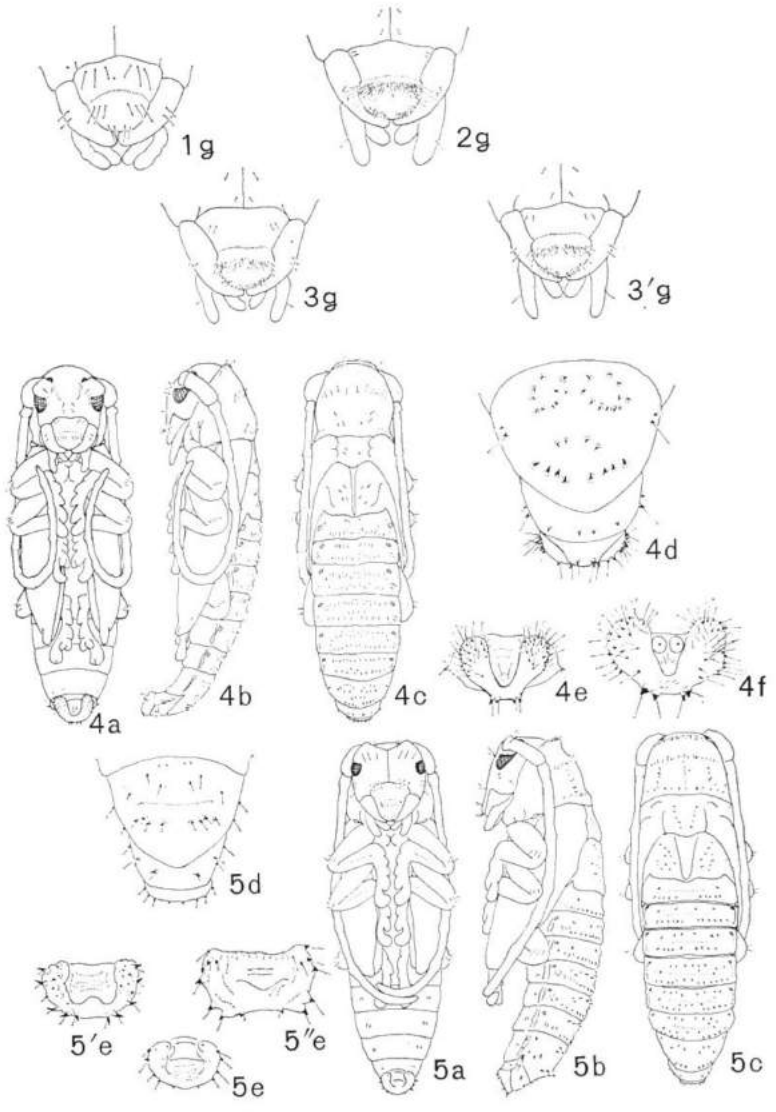
(Pl. 9, figs. 14a′–14d′, 14f)

キモンカミキリ *Menesia sulphurata* (GEBLER) に酷似するが，次の点が異る．

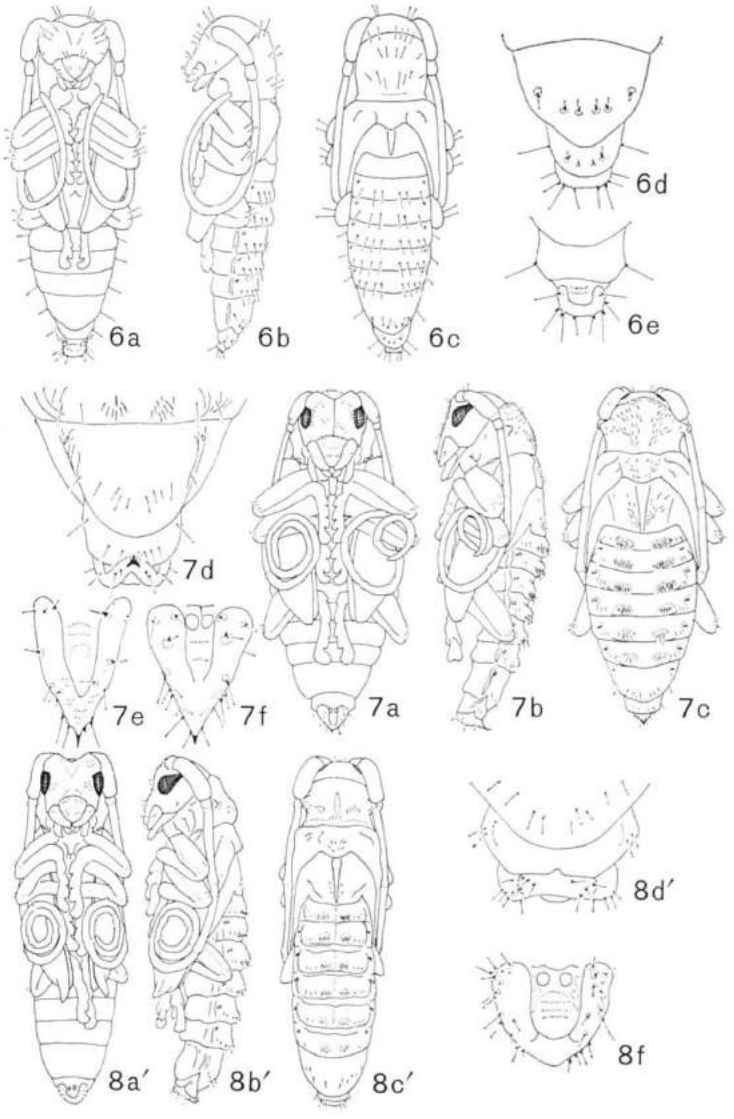
(1) 両複眼の内側から頭頂の触角基部に向ってほぼ八字形に左右各4～6本の剛毛が並び，その内側に2本の短毛を生じる．上唇基部の左右に各2本の剛毛を生じ，その上部に1対の短毛を生じる．(2) 前胸背には前縁近くに逆三角状に9～17本，中央部に5～9本の有毛刺状突起がかたまって生じ，その他の部には左右各8～10本の同様の突起が疎生する．(3) 中胸小楯板には後縁近くに逆八字形に左右各4～5本，中間両側に各2本の有毛刺状突起を生



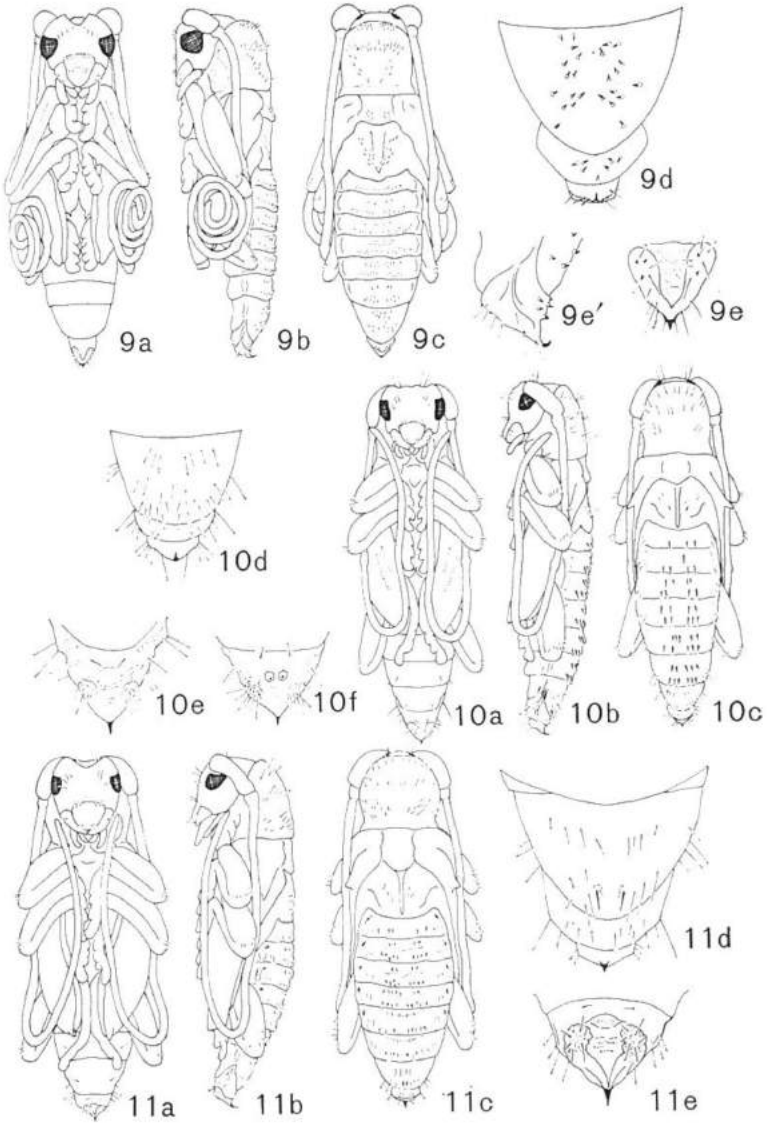
(Y. KURODA del.)



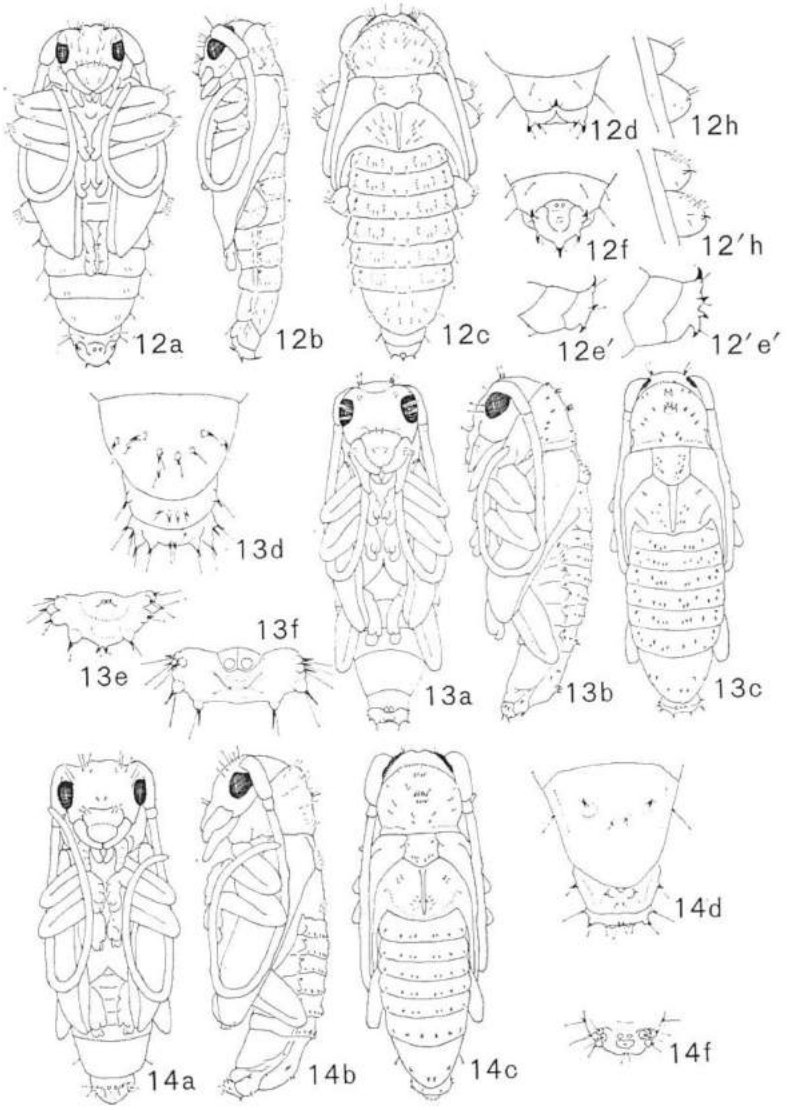
(Y. KURODA del.)



(Y. KURODA del.)



(Y. Kuroda del.)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(Y. Kuroda del.)

じる．後胸背には後方中央にかたまって左右各4～7本，その前方外側に1～2本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．(4) 第7腹節背には4本の有毛刺状突起が逆八字形に並び，外側のものは太い．側縁に各1本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．(5) 第8腹節背には4本の小有毛刺状突起が逆八字形に並び，側縁に長い有毛刺状突起を生じる．(6) 第9腹節背には中央に近く2本，後縁に2本，腹面両側に顆粒状隆起があり，各4本の有毛刺状突起を生じる．

体長：7.9～8.5 mm．前胸背幅：2.1～2.5 mm．

記載には川奥林道（鳥取郡八頭郡）にて採集したオニグルミ *Juglans mandshurica* subsp. *Sieboldiana* (MAXIM.) KITAM. の枯枝から1980年4月9日と27日に得た♀の標本を用いた．キモンカミキリとの比較は小島・中村 (1970) の記載によった．

図 版 説 明

a：♂腹面．a′：♀腹面．b：♂側面．b′：♀側面．c：♂背面．c′：♀背面．d：♂第7～9腹節背．d′：♀第7～9腹節背．e：♂第9腹節腹面．e′：♂第8～9腹節側面．f：♀第9腹節腹面．g：口器．h：♂前・中肢背面．

Pl. 5, fig. 1. *Falsomesosella* (*Falsomesosella*) *gracilior* (BATES) シロオビゴマフカミキリ

2. *Mesoereis koshunensis ohirai* BREUNING et VILLIERS ヒロオビオオゴマフカミキリ

3. *Mesosa* (*Mesosa*) *cervinopicta* (FAIRMAIRE) イシガキゴマフカミキリ

Pl. 6, fig. 3′. *Mesosa* (*Aphelocnemia*) *longipennis* BATES ナガゴマフカミキリ

4. *Xylariopsis* (*Xylariopsis*) *mimica* BATES クビジロカミキリ

5. *Pterolophia* (*Pterolophia*) *leiopodina* (BATES) ヒメナガサビカミキリ

5′. *Pterolophia* (*Pterolophia*) *zonata* (BATES) アトジロサビカミキリ

5″. *Pterolophia* (*Pterolophia*) *granurata* (MOTSCHULSKY) アトモンサビカミキリ

Pl. 7, fig. 6. *Egesina* (*Niijimaia*) *bifasciana* (MATSUSHITA) ニイジマチビカミキリ

7. *Acalolepta sejuncta* (BATES) ニセビロウドカミキリ

8. *Uraecha bimaculata* THOMSON ヤハズカミキリ

Pl. 8, fig. 9. *Olenecamptus clarus* PASCOE ムネホシシロカミキリ

10. *Rondibilis* (*Rondibilis*) *elongatus* HAYASHI モモブトトゲバカミキリ

11. *Erysamena saperdina* BATES トゲバカミキリ

Pl. 9, fig. 12. *Exocentrus* (*Exocentrus*) *testudineus* MATSUSHITA キッコウモンケシカミキリ

12′. *Exocentrus* (*Pseudocentrus*) *guttulatus* BATES シラオビゴマフケシカミキリ

13. *Paramenesia kasugensis* (SEKI et KOBAYASHI) カスガキモンカミキリ

14. *Menesia flavotecta* HEYDEN オニグルミノキモンカミキリ

第34回（昭和57年度）大会記録

昭和57年度の第34回大会は，同年12月12日午前10時30分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，午前中は恒例どおり自由懇談および甲虫標本の同定に当てられた．

午後1時から記念講演として，大阪カミキリグループを代表して水野弘造氏から“京都府下の天牛について”と題し，京都府と奈良県の地勢的特徴による分布の違いについて講演が行われた．引続き，木元新作氏の“ニューギニアのハムシについて”並びに佐藤正孝氏の“南硫黄島の昆虫相について”の講演が，それぞれスライドを混えて行われ，盛会裡に午後4時すぎ閉会した．その後，場所を阿倍野橋近くの“四川飯店”に移し，有志による懇親会を開催し，和気あいあいのうちに午後7時30分に散会した．

当日の出席者（敬称略・*は懇親会出席者）はつぎのとおり．有本久之・*朝田武雄・藤野直也・*後藤光男・*生谷義一・石田　裕・*岩崎　博・岩田隆太郎・出雲善浩・*林　匡夫・*久松定成・*徳積俊文・河原安孝・河上仁之・木元新作・桐山　功・岸井　尚・小林信之・久保田博道・*楠井善久・*的場　績・水野弘造・森部一雄・中川真次・*中山紘一・*奈良　一・越智輝雄・*大倉正文・*佐藤正孝・*沢田高平・斉藤昌弘・杉野広一・高羽正治，滝沢春雄・*田村　保・谷　幸三・遠山雅夫・豊島亮司・渡辺照彦・*八木正道・山地　治・山下　晶・*吉田正隆・吉原一美・吉川文弘・吉川正彦．

（大倉）

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12. 投稿先は，〒546 大阪市東住吉区鷹合3丁目2-8-199　林　匡夫　または，
    〒658 神戸市東灘区御影山手2丁目19-8　大倉正文　気付とする．

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