

Chrysomelidae Collected by the Japan-India
Cooperative Survey in India¹⁾, 1978.
Part II

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This is the second report on the chrysomelid specimens which were collected during the trips for forest and agricultural insects in India in 1978 and enumerates 45 species belonging to the subfamilies Hispinae and Cassidinae. Among them 4 species were recorded from India for the first time. Host plants were recorded for 17 species.

Half of the material examined here will be deposited in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University and the other half in the collections of the Zoological Survey of India and the Department of Zoology, University of Calcutta, both in Calcutta.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. S. KIMOTO of Kurume University for his kind help in identification of Cassidinae.

Enumeration

Subfamily **Hispinae**

1. *Amblispa laevigata* (GESTRO, 1844) (Pl. 1, fig. 1)

¹⁾ Research Trips for Forest and Agricultural Insects in the Subcontinent of India (Hokkaido University, University of Calcutta, and Zoological Survey of India Joint Project) [Grants-in-Aids for Overseas Scientific Survey, Ministry of Education, Japanese Government, 1978, No. 304108; 1979, No. 404307], Scientific Report No. 15.

1 ex., Top Slip, Anaimalai, Tamil Nadu (T. N.), 2-5. XII. 1978.
Distribution. India.

2. *Oncocephala quadrilobata* GUERIN, 1844

10 exs., Kallar, Nilgiri, T. N., 9, 12. XII. 1978; 6 exs., Mettupalayam View, Nilgiri, 30. XI. & 10. XII. 1978.

Hosts. *Ipomoea* sp., *Argyreia nervosa* (adults & larvae, Convolvulaceae) at Kallar.
Distribution. India, Andaman Is., Burma.

3. *Oncocephala tuberculata* (OLIVIER, 1808)

1 ex., Madras, T. N., 16-19. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India.

4. *Oncocephala depressa* MAULIK, 1919

1 ex., Mettupalayam View, Nilgiri, 30. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India.

5. *Hispa brachycera* (GESTRO, 1897) (Pl. 1, fig. 4)

1 ex., Solan, Himachal Pradesh (H. P.), 28-30. X. 1978; 1 ex., Sadhupul nr. Simla, Utter Pradesh (U. P.), 27. X. 1978; 4 exs., Thambaram nr. Madras, 18. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India, Punjab, Assam.

6. *Hispa ramosa* GYLLENHALL, 1817

6 exs., Solan, 24-30. X. 1978; 1 ex., Solan to Kalka, H. P., 29. X. 1978; 6 exs., Kemptee Fall nr. Simla, 4. XI. 1978; 3 exs., Sadhupul nr. Simla, 27. X. 1978; 1 ex., Mohand Forest, U. P., 7-9. XI. 1978; 2 exs., Sahastradhara nr. Simla, 6. XI. 1978; 10 exs., Calcutta, West Bengal (W. B.), 14-19. X. & 15-18. XI. 1978; 1 ex., Suburbs of Calcutta, 20. XI. 1978; 1 ex., Thambaram nr. Madras, 18. XII. 1978; 19 exs., Madras, 16-19. XII. 1978; 57 exs., Coimbatore, T. N., 5, 9-13. XII. 1978; 8 exs., Kallar, Nilgiri, 12. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Mettupalayam View, Nilgiri, 30. XI. 1978; 5 exs., Madumalai, T. N., 27-28. XI. 1978; 4 exs., Top Slip, Anaimalai, 2-5. XII. 1978; 3 exs., Palghat Forest, Kerala (K.), 8. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka.

7. *Dicladispa armigera* OLIVIER, 1808

2 exs., Bot. Gard., Calcutta, 21. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Cape Comorin, K., 15-16. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India, Nepal, Burma, SE. Asia, Sumatra, Java, Hainan Is., S. China.

8. *Rhadinosa laghua* MAULIK, 1915

26 exs., Dehra Dun, U. P., 10-13. XI. 1978; 14 exs., Bot. Gard., Calcutta, 18. X. & 21. XII. 1978; 2 exs., Suburbs of Calcutta, 20. XI. 1978.

Distribution. India, Assam.

9. *Rhadinosa lebongensis* MAULIK, 1919

2 exs., Kufri nr. Simla, 26. X. 1978; 3 exs., Mashobra nr. Simla, 28. X. 1978; 2 exs., Solan, 28-31. X. 1978.

Distribution. India, Assam.

10. *Dactylispa corpulenta* WEISE, 1897 (Pl. 1, fig. 2)

1 ex., Palghat Forest, K., 8. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Dhony Hills, K., 7. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Kallar, Nilgiri, 12. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India.

11. *Dactylispa dilaticornis* (DUVIVIER, 1891) (Pl. 1, fig. 3)

1 ex., Madras, 16-19. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Coimbatore, 5. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Kallar, Nilgiri, 9. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Bot. Gard., Calcutta, 18. X. 1978.

Distribution. India.

12.* *Dactylispa dohertyi* (GESTRO, 1897)

1 ex., Top Slip, Anaimalai, 2-5. XII. 1978; 2 exs., Kallar, Nilgiri, 12. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India, Burma.

13.* *Dactylispa feae* (GESTRO, 1888)

2 exs., Palghat Forest, 8. XII. 1978; 2 exs., Kallar, Nilgiri, 9. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Jawad Hills, T. N., 14. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India, Burma.

14. *Dactylispa lohita* MAULIK, 1919

16 exs., Solan, 24-27. X. 1978; 1 ex., Kemptee Fall nr. Simla, 4. XI. 1978.

Hosts. *Rubus ellipticus* (adults, Rosaceae) at Solan.

Distribution. India, Nepal, Assam.

15. *Dactylispa perroteti* (GUERIN, 1841)

2 exs., Nadu Battam, Nilgiri, 28. XI. 1978; 1 ex., Coonoor, Nilgiri, 23-26. XI. 1978.

Distribution. India, Borneo, Philippines.

16. *Dactylispa severinii* (GESTRO, 1897)

7 exs., Top Slip, Anaimalai, 2-5. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Madumalai, 27-28. XI. 1978; 1 ex., Palghat Forest, 8. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Dhony Hills, 7. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Mohand Forest nr. Dehra Dun, 7-9. XI. 1978; 2 exs., Calcutta, 14-19. X. 1978; 1 ex., Bot.

* Asterisk indicates new record from India.

Gard., Calcutta, 2. II. 1978, S. F. SAKAGAMI & T. KUMATA leg.; 8 exs., ditto, 16. X. 1978; 1 ex., Thekkady, K., 19-21. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India, Thailand.

17. *Dactylispa spinipes* WEISE, 1905

1 ex., Top Slip, Anaimalai, 2-5. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India.

18.* *Dactylispa daiya* MAULIK, 1919

1 ex., Bot. Gard., Calcutta, 21. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India, Andaman Is.

19. *Dactylispa tarsaura* MAULIK, 1919

1 ex., Mettupalayam View, Nilgiri, 10. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India.

20. *Platypria echidana* (GUERIN, 1840)

2 exs., Jawad Hills, 14. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India, Sikkim, Sri Lanka, Burma, Tonkin, Yunnan.

21. *Platypria erinaceus* (FABRICIUS, 1801)

1 ex., Mohand Forest nr. Dehra Dun, 7-9. XI. 1978; 1 ex., Badkhal lake, Haryana (H.), 22. X. 1978; 4 exs., Kallar, Nilgiri, 12. XII. 1978; 3 exs., Madras, 16-19. XII. 1978; 3 exs., Poondi nr. Madras, 15. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Thambaram nr. Madras, 18. XII. 1978.

Hosts. *Ziziphus* sp. (adults, Rhamnaceae) at Kallar, Poondi and Thambaram.

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka.

22. *Platypria histrix* (FABRICIUS, 1798)

1 ex., Solan, 24-27. X. 1978; 1 ex., FRI, Dehra Dun, 10-13. X. 1978; 1 ex., Sahastradhara nr. Dehra Dun, 6. X. 1978; 1 ex., Kallar, Nilgiri, 9. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Calcutta, 2. II. 1978, S. F. SAKAGAMI & T. KUMATA leg.

Distribution. India, Nepal, Assam, Sikkim, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Tonkin, Hainan Is., Sumatra, Java, Celebes.

Subfamily **Cassidinae**

23. *Epistictina reicheana* (GUERIN, 1850)

1 ex., Kallar, Nilgiri, 9. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka.

24. *Aspidomorpha dorsata* (FABRICIUS, 1775) (Pl. 2, fig. 5)

2 exs., Palghat Forest, 8. XII. 1978; 2 exs., Mettupalayam View, Nilgiri, 10. XII.

1978.

Hosts. *Ipomoea* sp. (adults & larvae, Convolvulaceae) at Palghat Forest.

Distribution. India, Sikkim, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Sunda Is., Hainan Is.

25. *Aspidomorpha furcata* (THUNBERG, 1789)

4 exs., Palghat Forest, 8. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Top Slip, Anaimalai, 2-5. XII. 1978; 2 exs., Kallar, Nilgiri, 9, 12. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Jawad Hills, 14. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Madras, 15. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Sahastradhara nr. Dehra Dun, 6. XI. 1978.

Hosts. *Argyreia nervosa* (adults & larvae, Convolvulaceae) at Kallar and Mettupalayam View.

Distribution. India, Sikkim, Sri Lanka, Burma, Indo-China, S. China, Hainan Is., Malaya, Sunda Is., Philippines.

26. *Aspidomorpha indica* BOHEMAN, 1854

1 ex., Top Slip, Anaimalai, 2-5. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Pakistan, Indo-China, China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Siberia.

27. *Aspidomorpha miliaris* (FABRICIUS, 1775)

3 exs., Calcutta, 14-19. X. 1978.

Hosts. *Ipomoea* sp. (adults & larvae, Convolvulaceae) at Calcutta.

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka, Andaman Is., Burma, Indo-China, S. China, Hainan Is., Sunda Is., Philippines, New Guinea.

28. *Aspidomorpha sanctaecrucis* (FABRICIUS, 1775)

8 exs., Dehra Dun, 2-6. XI. 1978.

Hosts. *Ipomoea* sp. (adults, Convolvulaceae) at Dehra Dun.

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

29. *Aspidomorpha spaethi* MAULIK, 1918

10 exs., Kallar, Nilgiri, 9, 12. XII. 1978; 10 exs., Mettupalayam View, Nilgiri, 30. XI. & 10. XII. 1978.

Hosts. *Argyreia nervosa* (adults & larvae, Convolvulaceae) at Kallar and Mettupalayam View.

Distribution. India.

30. *Sindia clathrata* (FABRICIUS, 1798) (Pl. 2, fig. 7)

1 ex., Thambaram, Madras, 18. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India.

31. *Laccoptera quadrimaculata* (THUNBERG, 1789)

20 exs., Solan, 24. X. - 1. XI. 1978; 1 ex., New Dehli, Dehli (D.), 20-23. X. 1978; 1 ex., Calcutta, 14-19. X. 1978; 2 exs., Palghat Forest, 8. XII. 1978; 2 exs., Yercaud, Salem, T. N., 1. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Mettupalayam View, Nilgiri, 10. XII. 1978; 12 exs., Sahastradhara, Dehra Dun, 6. XI. 1978.

Hosts. *Ipomoea* sp. (adults, Convolvulaceae) at Solan.

Distribution. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Andaman Is., Burma, Indo-China, Sunda Is., S. China, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is.

32. *Lacoptera quatuordecimnotata* BOHEMAN, 1855 (Pl. 2, fig. 8)

1 ex., Mettupalayam View, Nilgiri, 10. XII. 1978; 3 exs., Kallar, Nilgiri, 9. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Top Slip, Anaimalai, 2-5. XII. 1978.

Hosts. *Ipomoea* sp. (adults & larvae, Convolvulaceae) at Kallar.

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka.

33.* *Silana farinosa* (BOHEMAN, 1856)

7 exs., Poondi, Madras, 15. XII. 1978; 6 exs., Thambaram, Madras, 18. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Kallar, Nilgiri, 9. XII. 1978.

Hosts. *Ziziphus* sp. (adults, Rhamnaceae) at Thambaram and Poondi.

Distribution. India, Sri Lanka.

34. *Oocassida cruenta* (FABRICIUS, 1792)

28 exs., Coimbatore, 9-13. XII. 1978; 2 exs., Madras, 16-19. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Kallar, Nilgiri, 12. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Thambaram, Madras, 18. XII. 1978.

Hosts. *Ziziphus nummulovior* (adults & larvae, Rhamnaceae) at Coimbatore.

Distribution. India.

35. *Glyphocassis trilineata* (HOPE, 1831)

6 exs., Solan, 24. X. - 1. XI. 1978.

Hosts. *Ipomoea* sp. (adults, Convolvulaceae) at Solan.

Distribution. India, Nepal, Sikkim.

36. *Cassida avia* (WEISE, 1897)

2 exs., Top Slip, Anaimalai, 2-5. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India.

37. *Cassida circumdata* HERBST, 1799

13 exs., Kallar, Nilgiri, 9, 12. XII. 1978; 2 exs., Coimbatore, 5-8. XII. 1978; 6 exs., Madras, 16-19. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Mettupalayam View, Nilgiri, 28. I. 1978, S. F. SAKAGAMI & T. KUMATA leg; 1 ex., ditto, 30. XI. 1978; 6 exs., Top Slip, Anaimalai, 2-5. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Dhony Hills, 7. XII. 1978; 2 exs., Palghat Forest, 6. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Calcutta, 14-19. X. 1978; 1 ex., Sahastradhara, Dehra Dun, 6. XI. 1978.

Hosts. *Ipomoea* sp. (adults, Convolvulaceae) at Calcutta.

Distribution. India, Sikkim, Sri Lanka, Indo-China, S. China, Taiwan, Ryukyu

Is., Philippines.

38. *Cassida indicola* DUVIVIER, 1892 (Pl. 2, fig. 6)

1 ex., Madras, 16-19. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Coimbatore, 5. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India.

39. *Cassida nigriventris* BOHEMAN, 1854

35 exs., Solan, 24-30. X. 1978; 1 ex., Solan to Kalka, 29. X. 1978.

Distribution. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Pakistan.

40. *Cassida obtusata* BOHEMAN, 1854

10 exs., Calcutta, 14-19. X. 1978; 15 exs., Bot. Gard., Calcutta, 24. XII. 1978.

Hosts. *Alternanthera sessilis* (adults & larvae, Amaranthaceae) at Calcutta.

Distribution. India, Burma, Indo-China, S. China, Taiwan, Sunda Is., Philippines.

41. *Cassida pauxilla* BOHEMAN, 1854

3 exs., Coimbatore, 3. XII. 1978.

Distribution. India, China.

42. *Cassida syratica* BOHEMAN, 1856

53 exs., Solan, 24-31. X. 1978; 2 exs., Kemptee Fall, Mussoorie, U. P., 4. XI. 1978; 1 ex., Chail nr. Simla, 27. X. 1978; 1 ex., Mashobra nr. Simla, 28. X. 1978.

Distribution. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Pakistan.

43. *Chiridopsis bipunctata* (LINNÉ, 1767)

14 exs., Mettupalayam View, Nilgiri, 30. XI. & 10. XII. 1978; 17 exs., Kallar, Nilgiri, 9, 12. XII. 1978; 6 exs., Top Slip, Anaimalai, 2-5. XII. 1978; 11 exs., Madras, 16-19. XII. 1978; 10 exs., Coimbatore, 8-13. XII. 1978; 17 exs., Marudhamalai nr. Coimbatore, 11. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Jawad Hills, 14. XII. 1978; 3 exs., Dhony Hills, 7. XII. 1978; 7 exs., Palghat Forest, 6. XII. 1978; 1 ex., Walayar, K., 29. I. 1978, S. F. SAKAGAMI & T. KUMATA leg.

Hosts. *Ipomoea* sp. (adults & larvae, Convolvulaceae) at Coimbatore, Marudhamalai, Kallar and Mettupalayam View.

Distribution. India.

44. *Chiridopsis novemkalankita* (MAULIK, 1919)

3 exs., Thekkady, 19-21. XII. 1978.

Distribution. S. India.

45. *Chiridopsis promiscua* (BOHEMAN, 1855)

26 exs., Top Slip, Anaimalai, 2-5. XII. 1978; 2 exs., Mettupalayam View, 30. XI. 1978; 2 exs., Coimbatore, 9-13. XII. 1978.

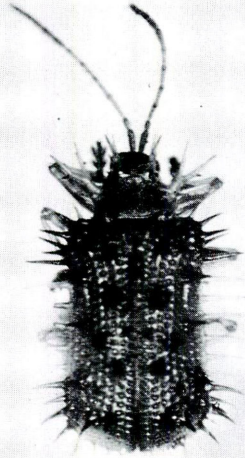
Hosts. *Ipomoea* sp. (adults & larvae, Convolvulaceae) at Top Slip.
Distribution. India.

Explanation of plates 1-2.

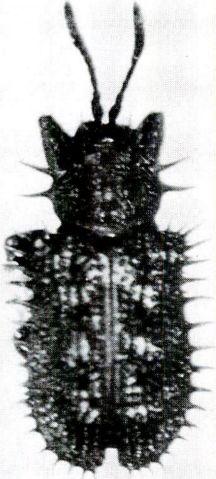
- Pl. 1, fig. 1. *Amblispa laevigata* (GESTRO) (from Anaimalai)
2. *Dactylispa corpulenta* WEISE (from Kallar)
3. *Dactylispa dilaticornis* (DUVIVIER) (from Madras)
4. *Hispa brachycera* (GESTRO) (from Solan)
- Pl. 2, fig. 5. *Aspidomorpha dorsata* (FABRICIUS) (from Mettupalayam View)
6. *Cassida indicola* DUVIVIER (from Coimbatore)
7. *Sindia clathrata* (FABRICIUS) (from Madras)
8. *Laccoptera quatuordecimnotata* BOHEMAN (from Kallar)



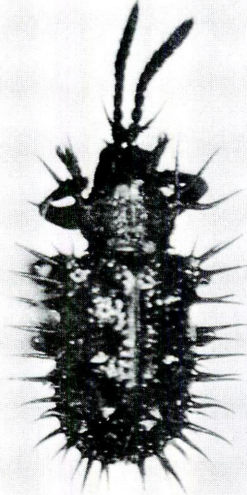
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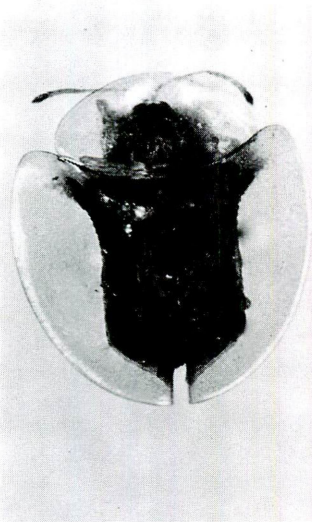
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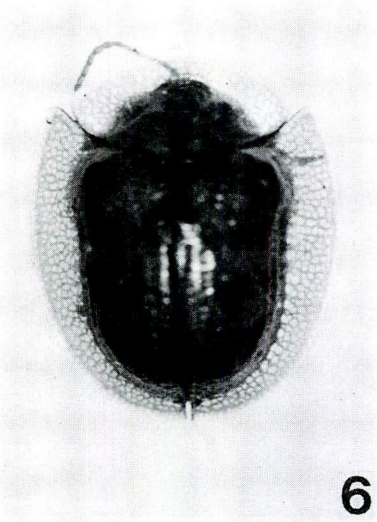
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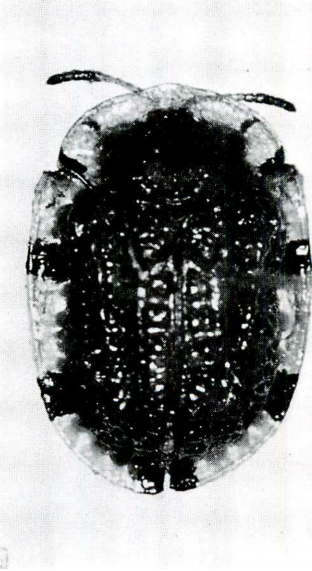
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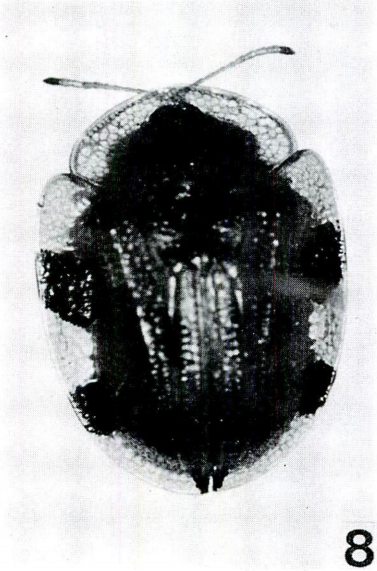
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6



7



8

Female Genitalia of Pterostichini
Species Mainly from Japan
Supplement: *Morion*
(Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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When prepared the first and second parts of this article, I excluded the genus *Morion*. It was generally included in the subtribe Morionina of the Pterostichini, but in 1969 LINDROTH placed it next to the Scaritini as the tribe Morionini on the basis of the larval characteristics described by EMDEN (1953). REICHARDT (1977) also treats the Morionini as a distinct tribe, but he does not consider it allied to the Scaritini, and STRANEO (1979) still includes the Morionina in the Pterostichini.

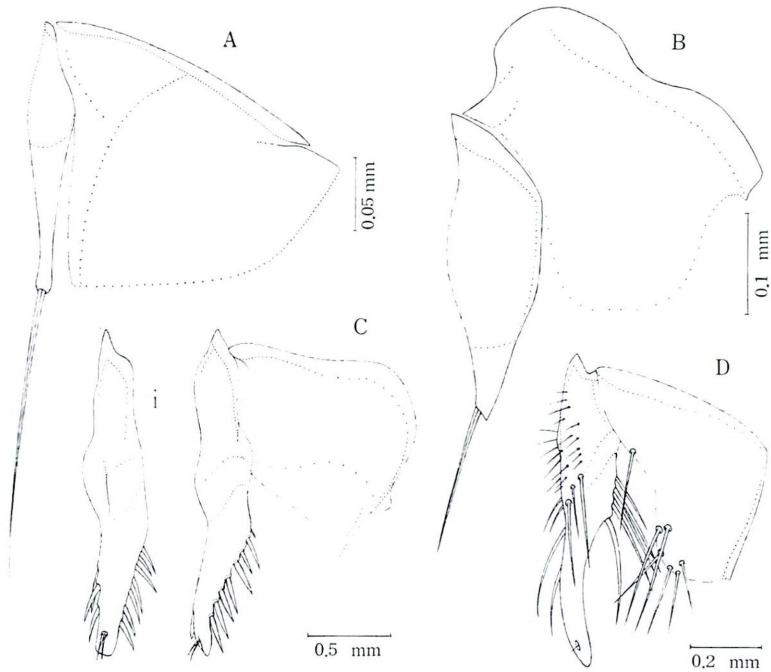
I have examined, therefore, the female genitalia of *Morion orientalis* DEJEAN and four species of the Scaritini with a view to finding whether they are available for clarifying the position of *Morion* or not. As a result of the examination, I consider it adequate to place *Morion* in the Pterostichini as usual inasmuch as its styluses and hemisternites indicate some similarities to those of *Stomis* (compare Fig. 112 with Figs. 98–100), and I do not think that these similarities are mere superficial.

The species of the Scaritini the female genitalia of which I have examined are as follows:— *Scarites (Parallelomorphus) terricola pacificus* BATES (Fig. C), *Clivina castanea* WESTWOOD (Fig. D), *Dyschirius (Dyschiriodes) yezoensis* BATES (Fig. A), and *Aspidoglossa subangulata* (CHAUDOIR) (Fig. B). Their styluses and hemisternites are too dissimilar to those of *Morion* to regard it as a near ally to the Scaritini, and are remarkably diversified as indicated in Figs. A to D: some of the characteristics may be available not only to distinguish the genera, but to characterize at least three subtribes. The styluses not well segmented or with the basal segment and apical segment more or less fused must be a characteristic of the Scaritini.

This paper I inscribe to the late Professor CARL H. LINDROTH.

¹⁾ Retired in June, 1981.

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Figs. A-D. Female genitalia of Scaritini spp.

A. *Dyschirius (Dyschiriodes) yezoensis* BATES from Nukabira, Hokkaido (Y. NISHIO leg.). B. *Aspidoglossa subangulata* (CHAUDOIR) from Washington D. C., U. S. A. C. *Scarites (Parallelomorphus) terricola pacificus* BATES from Fujioka, Tochigi Pref. (A. HABU). i. Stylus in inner view. D. *Clivina castanea* WESTWOOD from Fuchû, Tokyo M. D. (A. HABU).

Genus *Morion* LATREILLE

Basal segment of styluses (Fig. 112) glabrous, with sclerotized part extending outward, reaching outer margin of membranous part, membranous part delimited at apical area; apical segment rather slender, tapering apically, acuminate at apex, curved, base protrudent outward, ventral outer margin with two spines, dorsal outer margin with one spine, marginal spines long, rather stout, subapical foramen and setae absent. Hemisternites (Fig. 112) glabrous, transversely sclerotized at basal half, membranous at apical half, apex of apical membranous part distinct at inner half, with one distinct, faintly dark stripe.

**Morion orientalis* (DEJEAN) (Southeast Asia)

Basal segment of styluses (Fig. 112) moderately wide, apical segment fully curved from base to apex, ventral outer margin with spines at about middle and apical third.

In conclusion I wish to express my obligation to Mr. Y. MIYAKE who kindly sent material for my use, and to Dr. N. E. STORK of the British Museum (Natural History) who took the trouble to identify *Morion orientalis* (DEJEAN).

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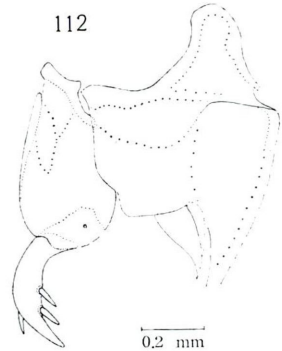


Fig. 112. Female genitalia of *Morion orientalis* (DEJEAN) from neighbourhood of Tappah, Malaya (Y. MIYAKE).

To the Knowledge of *Aphthona coreana*
HEIKERTINGER, 1944
(Col., Chrysomelidae : Alticinae)

By BLAGOY GRUEV

University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria

This species was described on the basis of a single female specimen from Seishin (Korea) which is now preserved in G. Frey Museum – Tutzing (HEIKERTINGER, 1944; BECHYNÉ, 1956). Then it has not been found again and male specimens have not been known till now.

I picked up a male specimen from North Korea ("Mt. Pektusan, Mupo, brook Dehongdan, 20. VII. 1977, leg. DELY & DRASKOVITS") among the materials of the Budapest Natural History Museum which undoubtedly belongs to *A. coreana*. This fact was confirmed afterwards by Dr. G. SCHERER who compared the specimen with the type of *coreana*.

The aedeagus (Fig. 1) is brown, with a slightly widened and largely rounded apical part; the underside has a clearly but not sharply raised medial keel and two short longitudinal depressions in the apical part; the profile is weakly curved. The anterior first tarsal segment is moderately extended, not wider than the third one.

I thank Dr. Z. KASZAB of the Budapest Museum for the loan of the specimen and Dr. G. SCHERER of Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates of Munich for his valuable assistance.

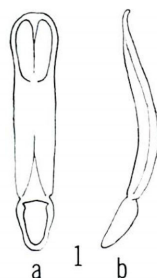


Fig. 1. Aedeagus of *Aphthona coreana* HEIKERTINGER.
a: ventral view. b: lateral view.

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A New Buprestid Beetle of the Genus
Polycestoides KERREMANS from Indonesia
(Coleoptera, Buprestidae)

By MASAO TÔYAMA

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The genus *Polycestoides* of the subfamily Polycestinae, was established by CH. KERREMANS in 1902, based on a single Bornean species, *P. chrysis* KERR. and redescribed by COBOS, 1979. On the other hand, a specimen from Timor Is. before the author apparently belongs to this genus. The comparison between this specimen and the descriptions of these authors shows that the former represents a species new to science.

Before going further, the author wishes to express his hearty thanks to Dr. YOSHIHIKO KUROSAWA of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance, to Mr. NAOMI NISHIKAWA for his kind offer of material, and to Mr. KOICHI SUGINO for his excellent photography.

Polycestoides nishikawai sp. nov.

Body elongato-ovate, robust, entirely black with slight violaceous tinge, and lustrous.

Head distinctly narrower than the base of pronotum; vertex impressed at the middle, evenly punctate, and clothed with rather long, whitish hairs; frons transversely depressed just above clypeus, evenly and coarsely punctate, clothed with long, erect, whitish hairs; clypeal suture invisible; clypeus with the anterior margin broadly and triangularly emarginate; eyes large, distinctly converging above in frontal aspect, with the inferior rim arcuately emarginate; antennal cavities small, subtriangular; antenna eleven-segmented, serrate from the fifth segment, with the first segment stout, slightly enlarged apically, and about 2.0 times as long as the second, which is short and stout, the third stout, about 1.2 times as long as the second, the fourth about 1.2 times as long as the third, the fifth and sixth slightly serrate and subtriangular, and distal ones compact and distinctly serrate.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.9 times as wide as long, and widest at base; sides arcuately attenuate anteriorly; anterior margin slightly bisinuate, with a median lobe broadly, arcuately and slightly produced; posterior margin subtruncate, about 1.6 times as wide as the anterior; anterior angles not produced in dorsal aspect, abased in lateral aspect; posterior angles subrectangular in dorsal aspect; marginal carinae sharply and entirely defined, sinuate just before posterior angles in lateral aspect; disc uneven, with a median depression enlarged posteriorly, lateral ones obliquely depressed, distinctly converging posteriorly, and the median carina obsolete but distinctly carinate in the median depression; surface densely punctured in the median depression, sparsely covered with small punctures around the median depression, coarsely and strongly punctate laterally, and clothed with inconspicuous, short, whitish hairs along the lateral margins. Scutellum subcircular, impunctured.

Elytra slightly broader than pronotum, sides subparallel in anterior two-thirds, then arcuately attenuate to the tips; apices each with four spines distinctly spinose; sutural margin slightly elevated in posterior half; basal margin subtruncate; lateral margins unarmed except for apices; disc broadly convex but uneven, each with five costae strongly costate; surface densely and coarsely punctate between costae, and sparsely clothed with inconspicuous hairs along the lateral margins.

Prosternum with the anterior margin arcuately emarginate; prosternal process slightly attenuate posteriorly between anterior coxal cavities, then roundly attenuate to the tip, which is rounded; disc rather strongly convex, sparsely punctured, clothed with long, whitish hairs. Mesosternum not divided, with the anterior margin roundly emarginate at the middle. Metasternum densely clothed with long, whitish hairs. Abdomen beneath with the first visible ventral segment distinctly depressed medially; anal segment rounded at the apex. Legs slender; posterior tarsi with the first segment about as long as the following two united.

Length: 17.0 mm; width: 6.0 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Champlon, Timor Is., Indonesia, 29. XII. 1979, N. NISHIKAWA lgt.

Notes. This new species is allied to *P. chrysis* KERREMANS from Borneo, but can be distinguished from it by coloration, shape of pronotum and so on.

The holotype will be deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

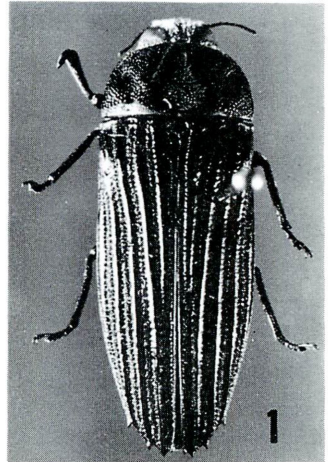


Fig. 1. *Polycestoides nishikawai* sp. nov., ♀ (Holotype).

Notes on *Licinus yezoensis* HABU
(Coleoptera, Carabidae)

By AKINOBU HABU

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Licinus yezoensis, the only representative of the genus *Licinus* in our fauna, was poorly described by me in 1947 based on the single male specimen preserved in Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, and was redescribed in 1956 from the same specimen. I have not long seen any one of this rare species until Mr. M. MORI sent me one male and two female specimens quite recently, and therefore I supplement some characteristics to the redescription made in 1956, adding comparative notes with the European *L. cassideus* (FABRICIUS) to which *L. yezoensis* bears a resemblance in the size, form and punctuation.

Before going further, my sincere thanks are offered to Mr. M. MORI for his kindness.

Licinus yezoensis HABU

“Esaki-marukiba-gomimushi”

Licinus yezoensis HABU, 1947, *Mushi*, 17: 91-92 (Japan: Hokkaido); HABU, 1956, *Bull. Natl. Inst. Agr. Sci.*, (C) no. 6: 68-70, figs. 10, 16, 22.

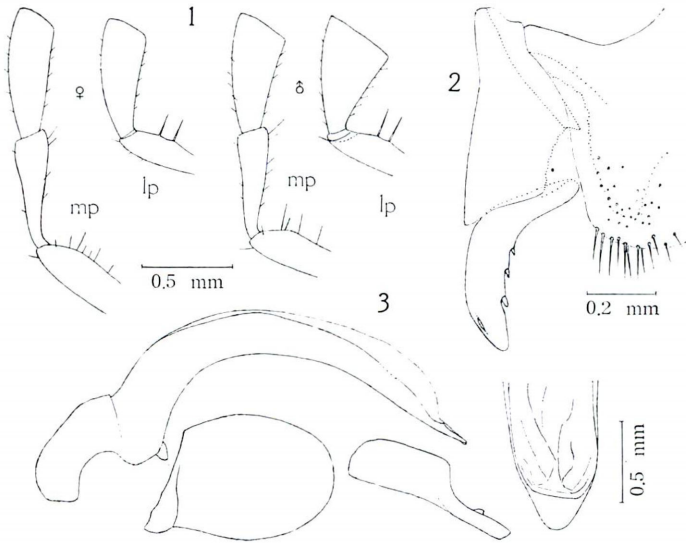
Supplemental description. Length 13.7-14.3 mm. Width 5.5-5.9 mm. WH/WF 1.40, 1.37, 1.38 in one ♂ and two ♀♀ respectively. Maxillary palpi (Fig. 1, mp) with apical segment somewhat securiform, two and one-third times as long as wide in ♂, hardly securiform, narrower, three and one-ninth times as long as wide in ♀; labial palpi (Fig. 1, lp) with apical segment fairly securiform, one and three-fourths times as long as wide in ♂, narrower and hardly securiform, two and four-fifths times as long as wide in ♀. WP/WH 1.83, 1.74, 1.70, WP/LP 1.54, 1.60, 1.61, WP/WAP 1.72, 1.65, 1.56, WE/WP 1.19, 1.25, 1.21, in one ♂ and two ♀♀ respectively. Wings atrophied. Hind tarsi one and three-sevenths times as long as head width in ♂, one and one-fourth times in ♀, segment 1

¹⁾ Retired in June, 1981.

one and five-sixths times to twice as long as segment 2, segment 5/segment 1=0.58-0.63. L/W of metepisterna 1.32, 1.29 in one ♂ and one ♀ respectively; sternite 6 of ♂ with small shallow incision at middle of apex like in *cassideus*.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3) well curved, rather wide in dorsal view, narrow in lateral view, tapering apically, slightly deflexed at apex, ventral side depressed at subapical area; basal bulb deeply sinuate on ventral margins, ventral opening turned to hind side dorsally; apical lamella wide, one and two-thirds times as wide as long, well contracted apically, widely rounded at apex; right paramere wide, widely rounded at apex, left paramere narrow, truncate at apex.

Styluses (Fig. 2) with basal segment glabrous, inner margin sinuate at basal third, apical segment fairly curved, somewhat narrow, base well prolonged outward, ventral outer margin with three small spines, dorsal outer margin with one short spine, dorsal spine longer than those of ventral outer margin, subapical foramen opened at subapical area, without setae; hemisternites with rather dense, somewhat long setae at apical membranous part.

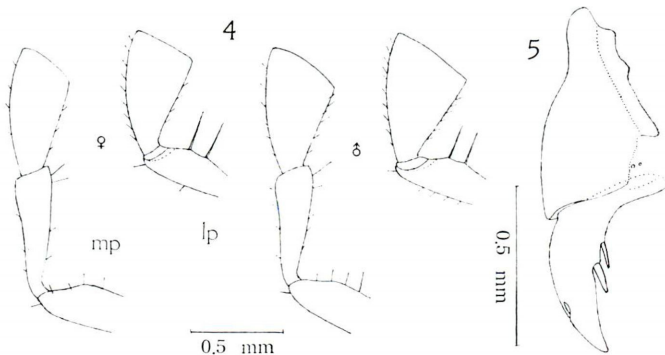


Figs. 1-3. *Licinus yezoensis* HABU

1. Palpi in ♂ and ♀. mp: left maxillary palpus in dorsal view.
lp: right labial palpus in ventral view. 2. Female genitalia.
3. Male genitalia.

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido — Ponkikin, Kitami (IX. 2, 1922, T. ESAKI leg.), Hamamasu (IX. 28, 1980, M. MORI leg.).

Remarks. This species is distinguishable from *L. cassideus* (FABRICIUS) by the head distinctly smaller (WP/WH smaller, 1.55 in one ♂, 1.37–1.40, mean 1.39, in four ♀♀, in *L. cassideus*; WP/LP 1.69–1.77, mean 1.73, in five ex., WE/WP 1.13 in one ♂, 1.17–1.22, mean 1.21, in four ♀♀, in *L. cassideus*), shiny on the dorsal side owing to a weak microsculpture, with the eyes a little more convex (WH/WF smaller, 1.26–1.29, mean 1.27, in *L. cassideus*), the apical segment of the maxillary palpi and the labial palpi less dilated and hardly securiform in the female (securiform at least in the labial palpi (Fig. 4, lp) of the female in *L. cassideus*), the pronotum shiny like the head, with the lateral margins more contracted anteriorly (WP/WAP smaller, 1.49 in one ♂, 1.36–1.42, mean 1.38, in four ♀♀, in *L. cassideus*), the tarsi less stout, the hind tarsi proportionately longer (one and one-fifth times as long as the head width in the male, as long as to a little longer than the head width in the female in *L. cassideus*), and the styluses with three small spines (two somewhat long spines in *L. cassideus* as in Fig. 5) on the ventral outer margin and the subapical foramen opened normally at the subapical area (more proximally in *L. cassideus*). The male genitalia are almost similar between the two species, but the apical lamella of the aedeagus of *L. cassideus* in the single male specimen examined is not well observable owing to an expanded inner sack.



Figs. 4, 5. *Licinus cassideus* (FABRICIUS) from France.
4. Palpi in ♂ and ♀. mp and lp: vid. Fig. 1. 5. Stylus.

Notes and Description of Japanese Tenebrionidae (IV)

By KIMIO MASUMOTO

In this series, two new species, one new subspecies, all from Nansei Is., and one new record from Hokkaido, Japan of a known species will be described.

The author would like to give special mention to the correction of previous incorrect treatment given to the above new subspecies, and will indicate the new status of a Formosan species.

The author would like to express his sincere gratitude to Mr. S. KONDO who gave constant assistance and encouragement, Messrs. N. NISHIKAWA, K. SAWADA, K. SAKAI and H. FUJITA for contributing specimen materials, Dr. Z. KASZAB, Dr. Y. KUROSAWA, and Dr. T. NAKANE, who gave kind advice, and to Mr. T. ENDO for illustrating the excellent figures in this paper.

Uloma fujitai sp. nov.

Reddish brown, with posterior half of head, marginal portion of elytra and mesosternum often darkened; moderately shining. Oblong; subparallel-sided; longitudinally convex.

Head transverse-suboctagonal, distinctly grooved in Y-shape and rather coarsely and closely punctate in middle, with apexes of groove reaching front margin; clypeus feebly elevated and flattened, microreticulate and sparsely micropunctate, with front margin truncate; genae moderately closely punctate, with outer margin oblique in anterior $\frac{2}{3}$, and rounded to eye; vertex fairly coarsely and closely punctate, with rather distinct transverse impression; eyes transverse, distance between them about 2.5 times their transverse diameter; antennae rather short, hardly reaching anterior $\frac{1}{3}$ of pronotum, 7 apical segments transverse, relative length of each segment from basal one to apical as follows: 2.5, 1.0, 1.3, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 1.8, 1.9, 2.1, 2.3.

Pronotum subquadrate, about 1.4 times as broad as long, broadest at basal $\frac{2}{5}$; front border weakly emarginate; basal border feebly bisinuate; lateral margins rather noticeably margined; front angles narrowly rounded; hind angles obtuse; disk rather strongly convex, fairly closely, finely punctate, semicircularly depressed at median in

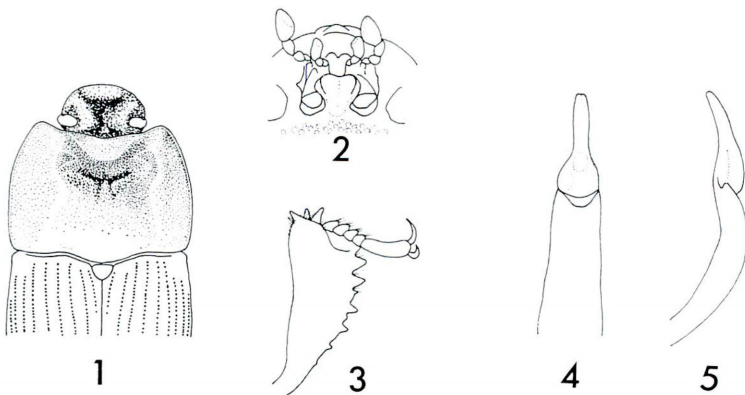
front, with 2 low gibbosities along upper edge of depression on both sides anteriorly, and 2 transverse ones postero-medianly (upper edge interrupted at postero-median, thus seen so), bottom of depression rather coarsely punctate, and oblique, short impressions on both sides near base. Scutellum semicircular, microscopically punctate.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as broad, 2.4 times length and nearly same breadth of pronotum, broadest at basal $\frac{3}{5}$, feebly narrowed to front and moderately rounded to rear, narrowly, roundly produced in apical portion; dorsum rather strongly convex and softly flattened; disk moderately punctate-striate, punctures in striae rather small, distance between them about 1.5-2.5 times their diameter; intervals very feebly convex, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; sides rather steeply declined, so, lateral margins invisible from above.

Mentum subcordate, distinctly linguiformly raised and smooth in middle, weakly depressed longitudinally; gula parabolic and bordered by fine impressions; terminal segment of maxillary palpus with arcuate outer side about twice length of inner, 1.5 times length of apical.

Prosternum rather closely punctate, coarsely so laterally and finely so medianly, weakly microreticulate anteriorly, with intercoxal space raised and prosternal process blunt; mesosternum deeply depressed; metasternum rather closely punctate, coarsely and rugosely so antero-laterally, finely so in remaining portion. Abdomen rather closely punctate, 3 basal sternites shallowly, longitudinally wrinkled.

Protibia strongly widened to apex, with 7-9 outer teeth, very weakly and shortly emarginate closely near base, relative length of each segment



Figs. 1-5. *Uloma fujitai* sp. nov.

- 1, fore body. 2, mouth parts. 3, right tibia and tarsus.
4, male genitalia (dorsal view). 5, ditto (lateral view).

of pro-, meso- and metatarsus from basal one to apical as follows: 1.3, 0.7, 0.6, 0.5, 2.5; 2.0, 1.0, 0.9, 0.8, 2.7; 2.5, 1.0, 0.9, 3.0.

Female comparatively large in body, more strongly and closely punctate, with head more shallowly grooved, pronotum without depression, and mentum rather coriaceous and somewhat bifurcately raised in front.

Body length: 6.8–7.9 mm.

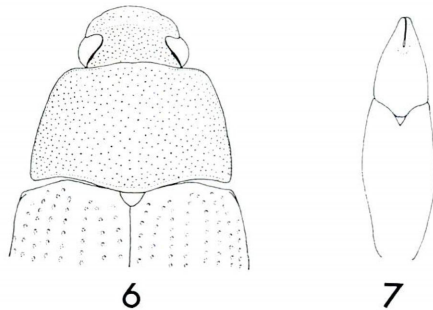
Holotype: ♂, Daito-jinsha, Minami-daitojima, Japan, 16. X. 1984, H. FUJITA leg. (in National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo); paratypes: 22 exs., same data as the holotype.

This new species somewhat resembles *Uloma takarai* M. T. CHÛJÔ, from Iriomotejima, Ryukyu Is., but is easily distinguishable from the latter in having pronotum nearly same breadth as elytra with less distinct posterior gibbosities, and remarkably differently shaped male genitalia.

Tetragonomenes japonicus sp. nov.

Reddish brown, with elytra blackish brown and bearing coppery luster; moderately shining. Elongate and rather subparallel-sided; fairly strongly convex longitudinally.

Head transverse-subhexagonal, strongly elevated in posterior half, rather closely punctate; frons declined forward; frontal suture fine and wide U-shaped, with both ends reaching outer margin; clypeus wide and weakly convex, more finely punctate than frons, with front margin widely arcuate and weakly rounded to clypeo-genal borders; gena medium-sized, weakly raised along rounded outer margin, depressed in inner portion (area of gena-frontal border); eyes rather large, moderately convex laterad, distance between them approx. twice their transverse diameter; ocular sulcus deepened along posterior portion of each eye;



Figs. 6, 7. *Tetragonomenes japonicus* sp. nov.
6, fore body. 7, male genitalia (dorsal view).

antennae rather short and hardly reaching half of pronotum, 6 apical segments softly flattened and somewhat club-like, 8th widest, 11th ovoid, relative length of each segment from basal one to apical as follows: 1.7, 1.0, 1.7, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1, 1.3, 1.6, 1.5, 1.4, 1.8.

Pronotum 1.5 times as broad as long, broadest at base and feebly narrowed forward; front border slightly bisinuate and very finely margined laterally; basal border rather noticeably bisinuate and finely margined laterally, narrowly and weakly depressed in median half along border; sides rather steeply declined, finely margined; front angles narrowly rounded; hind angles subrectangular; disk rather strongly convex, especially so anteriorly, moderately closely and a little more sparsely punctate than head. Scutellum triangular with rounded sides, scattered with small punctures in basal portion.

Elytra about twice as long as broad, 3.2 times length and 1.3 times breadth of pronotum, feebly widened posteriad and broadest at basal $\frac{3}{5}$, narrowly rounded and very slightly produced apically; dorsum rather strongly convex above, thickest at middle; disk with rows of fairly strong punctures (often striate), distance between them about 2-3 times their diameter; intervals nearly flat or feebly convex, weakly microreticulate, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures (visible in $\times 15$); sides steeply declined, so lateral margins invisible from above.

Mentum rather subcordate, linguiformly pointed fronto-medianly; gula parabolic with short, oblique impressions along antero-lateral borders; terminal segment of each maxillary palpus securiform, with outer side about 1.4 times length of inner one and 1.6 times length of apical.

Prosternum rugose; intercoxal space strongly raised, nearly horizontal and bisulcate, with prosternal process triangular and rather conspicuous; mesosternum short, raised in V-shape along hind border; metasternum broad, finely, sparsely punctate, with median impression in posterior $\frac{3}{5}$; abdomen rather closely punctate, finer toward apical in each sternite.

Legs medium-sized, relative length of each tarsal segment (basal one to apical): 0.8, 0.6, 0.6, 0.5, 2.0; 1.0, 0.7, 0.7, 0.8, 2.1; 1.6, 0.7, 0.9, 2.8, respectively.

Body length: 8.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Bannadake, Ishigakijima, Ryukyu Is., 16. VII. 1976, I. HIRAI leg. (in NSM (NH), T).

This new species is differentiated from *T. semiviolaceus* (NAKANE) from Amami Is. and Tokara Is. by its larger, differently colored body, its upper surface more strongly and clearly punctate, and its male genitalia shorter in the basal portion.

Genus *Campsiomorpha* PIC, 1917

From Ryukyu Is., a species of Genus *Campsiomorpha* has been known and

treated as *C. imperialis* (FAIRMAIRE) first described from Tonkin, for a long time. While another species closely allied to the above from Formosa was described by PIC as *C. spectabilis* var. *formosana*.

The author had the opportunity to examine these species during his recent research trip to Europe (1985) and he is able to clarify the confusion as follows:

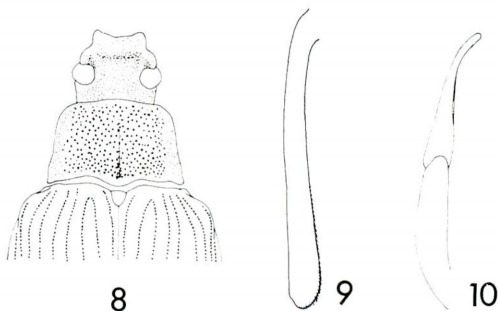
1) The Formosan *Campsiomorpha* is not a variety or a subspecies of *C. spectabilis* but a good species. 2) The species from Ryukyu Is. is not the real *C. imperialis* but should be known as a subspecies of the Formosan one.

Campsiomorpha formosana PIC, status nov.

Campsiomorpha spectabilis var. *formosana* PIC, 1930, Mél. Ent., 56: 31.

Compared with *C. spectabilis* PASCOE, body smaller and narrower, less shining; anterior portion of head longer; pronotum more flattened, more closely punctate, shallowly grooved along median; elytra strongly striate, with intervals relatively narrower, and apical portion moderately produced to rear; male mesotibia simple in inner margin; male genitalia comparatively slender. Formosa.

In *C. spectabilis* PASCOE, body larger and broader, mostly shining; pronotum relatively sparsely punctate; elytra narrowly and weakly striate with intervals comparatively wide; inner margin of male mesotibia noticeably thickened in apical half; male genitalia shorter and thicker in basal portion. China.



Figs. 8-10. *Campsiomorpha formosana* Pic, status nov.
8, fore body. 9, left mesotibia. 10, male genitalia (lateral view).

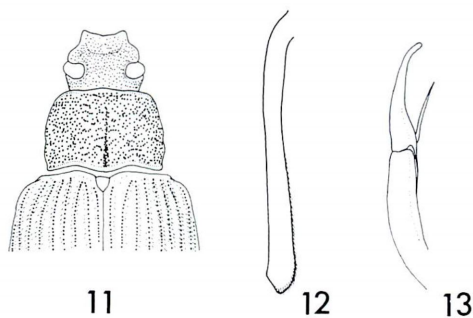
Campsiomorpha formosana ryukyuensis subsp. nov.

This new subspecies differs from the original subspecies in the following characteristics:

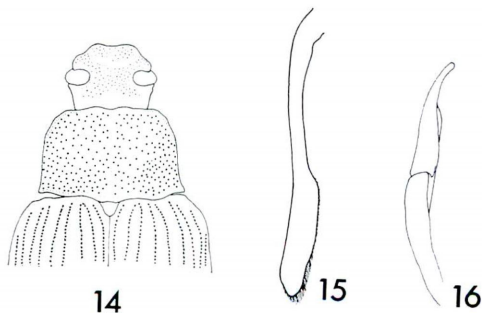
1) Fore body more coarsely punctate, 2) eyes more transverse, 3) sides of pronotum arcuate and more moderately roundly narrowed forward, 4) elytra striate-punctate, clothed with microscopic bent hairs along striae, 5) male genitalia comparatively shorter in apical portion.

Body length: 22.0–38.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Ishigakijima, Ryukyu Is., Japan, 6. VI. 1967, H. MAKIHARA leg.; paratypes: *Ishigakijima* —Omotodake— 1 ex., 18. VII. 1962, 1 ex., 20. VII., 1963, K. KOMINE leg.; 8 exs., 26. VI. 1964, 1 ex., 16. VII. 1964, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1 ex., 11. VII. 1964, S. ISHIDA leg.; 1 ex., 11. VIII. 1964, 1 ex., 2. VIII. 1965, S. FUKUDA leg.; 2 exs., 12. VIII. 1967, K. IWATA leg.; 1 ex., 24. VI. 1969, 1 ex., 25. VI. 1969, H. FUJITA leg.; 1 ex., 12. VI. 1970, K. SAKAI leg.; 1 ex., 2. VI. 1973, 3 exs., 3. VI. 1973, Y. KUROSAWA leg.; 1 ex., 1. VI. 1974, M. SATO leg.; 1 ex., 28. V. 1975 (no collector's name); —Bannadake— 1 ex., 17. VI. 1970, K. SAKAI leg.; 1 ex., 24. VII. 1970, T. KUSUMI leg.; 1 ex., 28. VII. 1970, I. MATOBA leg.; 3 exs., 25. V. 1973, Y. KUROSAWA leg.; 2 exs., 26. V. 1974, M. TAKAKUWA leg.; 1 ex., 17. V. 1975, M. NISHIMURA leg.; —Ara-kawa— 2 exs., 27. VI. 1964, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; —Ishigaki— 5 exs., 24. V. 1973, Y. KUROSAWA leg.; 1 ex., 9. IX. 1982, K. SAWADA leg.; —Kawaradake— 1 ex., 20. V. 1973, K. AKIYAMA leg.; —Tonogusuku— 1 ex., 26. VI. 1983, K. IHA leg.; *Iriomotejima* —Shirahama— 2 exs., 14. VI. 1970, K. SAKAI leg.; 1 ex., 25. V. 1973, Y. KUROSAWA leg.; —Hoshidate— 1 ex., 5. VII. 1969, H. FUJITA leg.; —Komi— 1 ex., 25. VII. 1971,



Figs. 11–13. *Campsiomorpha formosana ryukyuensis* subsp. nov.
11, fore body. 12, left mesotibia. 13, male genitalia (lateral view).



Figs. 14–16. *Campsiomorpha spectabilis* PASCOE.
14, fore body. 15, left mesotibia. 16, male genitalia (lateral view).

I. MATOBA leg.; —Otomirindo— 2 exs., 6. VI. 1977, J. ÔKUMA leg.; —Kambirânotaki— 1 ex., 8. VII. 1964, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; —Inaba— 1 ex., 5. VII. 1964, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; —Iriomote— 1 ex., 19. VII. 1962, H. MARUOKA leg.; 1 ex., 10. VI. 1969, H. MAKIHARA leg.

Campsiomorpha imperialis FAIRMAIRE is an entirely different species from *C. formosana* and is easily distinguishable from the latter by its larger body (40–43 mm.) and its coloration (golden green with strong luster).

Bius thoracicus (FABRICIUS, 1792)

FABRICIUS, 1792, Ent. Syst., 1: 116.

This species was first described from Lapponia, and is known in Europe and Siberia.

Recently, Dr. Z. KASZAB determined an unknown species captured from Hokkaido, Japan as the above one, and this is the first record from Japan.

Data: 1 ex., Butokama-rindo, Moshiri, Horokanai-cho, Hokkaido, Japan, 2. VIII. 1982, K. SAKAKI leg.

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido); Europe, Siberia.

A New Species of the Genus *Plateros* BOURGEOIS
from the Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan
(Coleoptera, Lycidae)

By KIYOSHI MATSUDA

Matsugaoka 15-27, Hanayashiki, Takarazuka,
Hyogo 665, Japan

Abstract: A new species of the genus *Plateros* from Iriomote Is. and Ishigaki Is. in the Ryukyu Archipelago is described.

Plateros imasaki sp. nov.

Male: Blackish brown, shining, with mandibles, maxillae and labium reddish brown; antennae almost blackish brown except for light reddish brown second segment; pronotum black shining, with margins especially on hind angles somewhat pale; scutellum and mesonotal plates black; elytra uniformly black; mesosternum light reddish brown; legs blackish brown, with trochanters, bases of fore and middle femora and claws yellowish brown.

Body surface clothed with yellowish brown pubescence; antennae rather densely clothed with suberect, yellowish brown hairs; elytra densely clothed with recumbent, yellowish brown pubescence.

Form elongate, subparallel-sided. Head mostly concealed under pronotum, finely and sparsely punctulate; frons short, strongly deflexed, slightly rounded in front, provided with a short narrow longitudinal groove between strong frontal tubercles just behind antennal insertions; vertex bearing a distinct impression at middle; occiput gradually narrowed posteriorly and widely rounded at base. Eyes moderately large, lateral, hemispherically prominent; interval between eyes about 1.5 times as wide as diameter of eye. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus oblong, about twice as long as its width, with outer apical angle obtusely projecting and apical margin widely rounded. Antennae simple, slender and barely reaching distal third of elytra; first segment stout,

strongly swollen at apex, second short, cylindrical, about as long as its width, third triangular, fourth to tenth moderately serrate and gradually decreasing in width, eleventh fusiform; relative length of each segment: 1.2 : 0.3 : 1.0 : 1.7 : 1.8 : 1.9 : 1.9 : 2.0 : 2.0 : 1.9 : 2.5.

Prothorax transverse, about 0.6 times as long as basal width; anterior margin widely arched; front angles widely rounded; lateral margins subparallel-sided in apical half, then constricted and strongly diverging posteriorly; hind angles sharply projecting latero-posteriorly; posterior margin bisinuate; sides widely reflexed; disc smooth, slightly convex, obliquely depressed from just insides of front angles to center of posterior margin, finely and closely punctulate on central area, strongly and coarsely punctate along anterior and lateral margins, provided with a short median longitudinal carina in front and an oval longitudinal groove in basal fifth. Scutellum subquadrate, slightly emarginate at apex, surface rather sparsely and minutely punctate. Elytra subparallel-sided, about 3.0 times as long as basal width and about 5.1 times as long as prothorax, slightly dehiscent behind scutellum, separately rounded apically, each very slightly narrowed posteriorly, having four distinct costae, intervals each with a double row of subquadrate and irregular cells.

Seventh abdominal sternite deeply emarginate in middle. Legs moderately long; femora fusiform with outer margins slightly arched; tibiae with two short spurs at inner distal portions; claws simple.

Male genitalia: Median lobe elongate and cylindrical, gradually narrowed apically, apex with a small hook; basal piece relatively small.

Female: Unknown.

Length: 5.0-5.5 mm; width: 1.3-1.4 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Sonai, Iriomote Is., 29. III. 1973, S. IMASAKA leg.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, Mt. Omotodake, Ishigaki Is., 3. V. 1977, M. YAGI leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Omotodake, 4. V. 1977, O. YAMAJI leg.

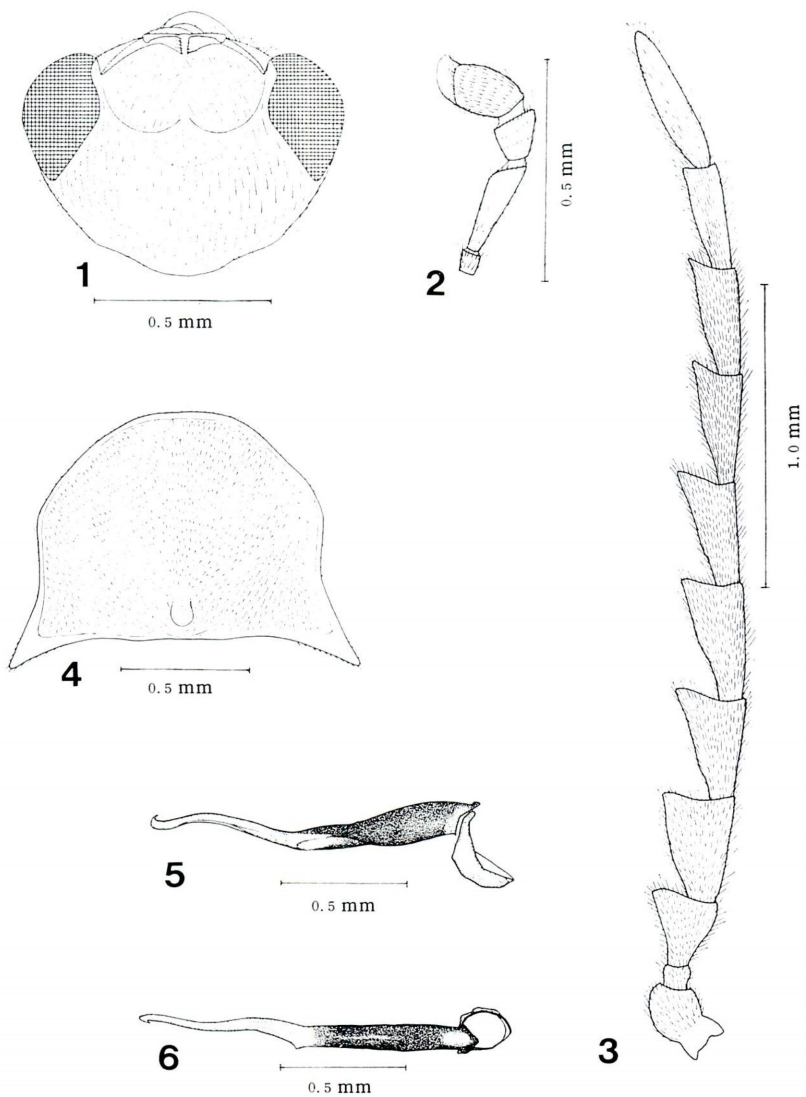
The holotype and paratype are deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

This new species is somewhat allied to *Plateros purus* KLEINE from Taiwan, but can be distinguished from the latter in the following characteristics: 1) Body is relatively small; 2) pronotum is strongly widened in basal half with sharply projecting posterior angles; 3) median lobe of male genitalia is elongate and cylindrical with a small hook at apex.

Acknowledgement

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. MASATAKA SATÔ of the Nagoya Women's University for his reading the manuscript and to Dr. MASAO HAYASHI of the Osaka Jonan Women's Junior College for his kind advice during the study.

My thanks are also due to Messrs. S. IMASAKA, M. YAGI and O. YAMAJI for their kind help in offering these interesting materials.



(K. MATSUDA del.)

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Explanation of Plate 3.

Figs. 1-6. *Plateros imasakai* sp. nov.

1. Head.
2. Maxillary palpus.
3. Antenna.
4. Pronotum.
- 5, 6. Male genitalia.

A New Buprestid Genus from the Bonin Islands, Japan (Coleoptera, Buprestidae)

By MASAO TÔYAMA¹⁾ and SADAHIRO OHMOMO²⁾

Recently we have an opportunity to compare *Philanthaxia yanoi* Y. KUROSAWA, 1963 with several species of the genus *Philanthaxia* from the Ryukyus, Taiwan, Thailand, the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Palawan and the Philippines. Our detail comparison on these materials made us convinced that *P. yanoi* Y. KUROSAWA must be transferred from the genus *Philanthaxia* to the new genus closely standing by *Philanthaxia*. The new genus *Kurosawaia*, which is characterised by the structures of antennae, apex of anal segment, etc., is dedicated for the honour of Dr. YOSHIHIKO KUROSAWA of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, who described and introduced this interesting species to the science.

Kurosawaia gen. nov.

Type-species: *Philanthaxia yanoi* Y. KUROSAWA, 1963.

Body rather small, elongate-ovate, and shining.

Head distinctly narrower than the base of pronotum; vertex broad, arcuately produced in dorsal aspect; frons broad, transverse and convex; eyes rather small, with the inferior rims somewhat arcuately produced and slightly converging above in frontal aspect; clypeal suture absent; antennae rather lax, and serrate from the third segment.

Pronotum transverse; posterior margin truncate, broadly edged and impunctate along the margin; marginal carinae sharply defined. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth and impunctate.

Elytra each with seven or eight obsolete costae, and striate between the costae; interstices between the costae punctured, and clothed with semirecumbent hairs.

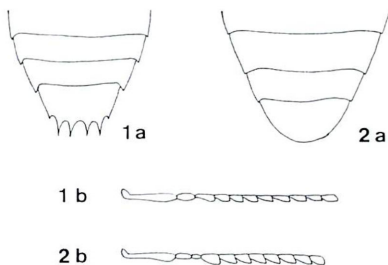
Prosternum convex, with the anterior margin subtruncate, without gular lobe. Mesosternum completely separated. Sternal cavity formed by mesosternum and metasternum. Abdomen beneath convex, with anal segment strongly and sharply 4-spinose between five emarginations

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in the apical margin.

Remarks. This new genus is allied to the genus *Philanthaxia* H. DEYROLLE, 1864, but can be distinguished from it by the following characteristics: 1) Antennae are serrate from the third segment, while in *Philanthaxia*, they are serrate from the fourth segment; 2) elytra are broadly striate between costae, and the interstices between costae are clothed with semi-recumbent hairs and punctured, while in *Philanthaxia*, they are distinctly striate, and the intervals between striae are transversely and densely rugose and hairless; 3) anal segment of abdomen is strongly and sharply 4-spinose, while in *Philanthaxia*, it is rounded.



Figs. 1, 2. 1. *Kurosawaia yanoi* (Y. KUROSAWA); 2. *Philanthaxia* sp. (Malaysia). a: Apices of abdomen beneath. b: Antennae.

Kurosawaia yanoi (Y. KUROSAWA, 1963) comb. nov.

Philanthaxia yanoi Y. KUROSAWA, 1963, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, 6 (2): 92-93.

Specimens examined: ♀ (Holotype), Chichi-jima Is., 1932; 2♂, Chichijima Is., 8. VIII. 1976, Y. KUROSAWA lgt.; 7♂ 2♀, Is. Hahajima, 3-5. VIII. 1976, Y. KUROSAWA lgt.; ♂, Is. Hahajima, 6. VIII. 1976, M. TAKAKUWA lgt.

Remarks. The present species is endemic to Hahajima Is. and Chichijima Is. of the Bonin Islands. Two forms of aeneous and bluish violaceous have been recorded by Y. KUROSAWA (1976). Although the typical form has been known from both islands, the blue form has been known only from Hahajima Is.

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Leaf-beetles Collected by P. BERON and S. ANDREEV
from the National Museum (Natural History)—
Sofia in India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Burma and Thailand
in 1981 and 1984 (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)

By BLAGOY GRUEV

University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria

This paper includes taxonomic and biogeographic data about 47 species of Chrysomelidae from the Oriental Region, 3 of which are new to science and some—new to Sri Lanka, Nepal and Thailand.

I am indebted to my colleagues Dr. P. BERON and Dr. S. ANDREEV for loan of specimens, collected by them and preserved in the National Museum (Natural History)—Sofia. My thanks also go to Dr. M. DACCORDI from Museo Civico di Storia Naturale—Verona for identification of two species and for giving me illustration of spermatheca of *Phaedon gressitti* DACCORDI, and to Prof. Dr. S. KIMOTO for other valuable assistance.

India & Sri Lanka

Subfamily **Alticinae**

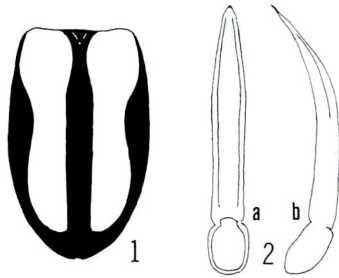
Cerotrus ceylonicus sp. nov.

Locus typicus. Sri Lanka: Sigiriya, 25. XI. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 male (in Nat. Mus.—Sofia).

Diagnosis. This genus has not been known from Ceylon till now (MAULIK, 1926; SCHERER, 1969). The new species differs from those of Sumatra and Burma in having elytra entirely impunctate.

Description. Body oblong-oval with sides slightly rounded. Head and pronotum yellow-red, elytra pale yellow with lateral, sutural and apical margins black (Fig. 1), metathorax, abdomen, antennae, mouth and hind legs black, anterior pairs of legs with tibiae and tarsi darkened. Head including eyes as wide as the pronotum, without punctures, extremely finely granulate. Frontal tubercles raised, narrow and delimited above by a straight depression. Interantennal ridge narrow and sharp. Antennae nearly as long as body, segment 3 shortest. Pronotum about 1.4 times as broad as long with sides slightly rounded; very finely shagreened and sparsely and finely punctate; anterior angles prominent.

Elytra wider than pronotum, widest in middle, with sides uniformly rounded; humeral tubercles present; moderately shining, extremely finely shagreened, without punctures, with very rare and short white hairs. Anterior tarsal segment 1 strongly extended nearly twice as wide as 3. Apical spine of hind tibia about 3 times shorter than the first tarsal segment; latter shorter than the three following segments together. Aedeagus (Fig. 2) narrowed apically; ventral side with a longitudinal depression; profile uniformly curved. Length 3 mm.



Figs. 1, 2. *Cerotrus ceylonicus* sp. nov.
1, Elytra. 2, Aedeagus: a) ventral view, b) lateral view.

Nisotra apicefulva (BRYANT, 1941)

Elephanta Is., nr. Bombay, 7. IX. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.

Known in India from: Madras, Malabar, Nilgiri Hills (SCHERER, 1969).

Subfamily **Hispiinae**

Hispa brachycera (GESTRO, 1897)

Sri Lanka: Sigiriya, 25. XI. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 3 exs.
New to Sri Lanka.

Hispa ramosa GYLLENHAL, 1817

Sri Lanka: Sigiriya, 25. XI. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 5 exs.

Known in India from: Bombay, Mysore, Madras, Central India, Uttar Pradesh; Ceylon (Sri Lanka) (WÜRMLI, 1976 a).

Dicladispa aerea (GESTRO, 1897)

Elephanta Is., nr. Bombay, 7. IX. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.

Known in India from: Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra, Mysore, Madras (MAULIK, 1919; UHMANN, 1952; WÜRMLI, 1976).

Nepal

Subfamily **Chrysomelinae**

Ambrostoma mahesa (HOPE, 1831)

Nr. Chunche, 2300 m, 13. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex. (det. M. DACCORDI); Pokhara-Jomosom-trek, betw. Donje and Dhunche, 2000-3000 m, VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON,

1 ex. (det. M. DACCORDI); Chandanbari, Langtang Nat. Park, 3250 m, 18. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex. (det. M. DACCORDI); between Dhunche and Thare, 20. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex. (det. M. DACCORDI).

Known in Nepal from: Kathmandu, Phulchoki; Dolangsa, Sindhu Distr.; Central Nepal (DACCORDI, 1977; KIMOTO and TAKIZAWA, 1983).

Chrysolina vishnu (HOPE, 1831)

Betrawati, 600–1000 m, 21. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.; Langtang Valley, Sharpugaon, 26. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.; Langtang Nat. Park, Grang, 1900 m, 28. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 2 exs.; v. Chomru, Dhaulagiri Zone, 1500–1800 m, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 4 exs.

Known in Nepal from: Darjeeling Distr., Lebong, Kurseong; Solukhumbu Distr.; Ramechhap Distr.; Dolakha Distr.; Kathmandu; Terhathum Distr.; Dhankuta Distr.; Sindhu Distr.; Ramche-Dhunche; Betrawate; E. Nepal: Mure Num, Khandbari, Aunthaln, Chichila, Mure (MAULIK, 1926; KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1981, 1983; DACCORDI, 1982).

Phaedon gressitti DACCORDI, 1979

Gosainkunda Lake, Langtang Nat. Park, 15. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex. (det. M. DACCORDI).

New to Nepal.

This species has been described on the basis of a single male specimen from Thibet. The spermatheca is illustrated here for the first time (Fig. 3—original by Dr. M. DACCORDI).

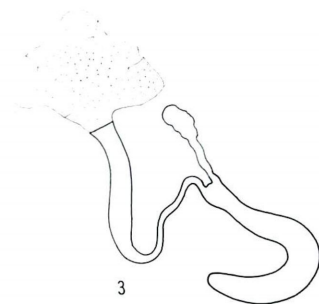


Fig. 3. Spermatheca of *Phaedon gressitti* DACCORDI ($\times 200$).

Subfamily *Alticinae*

Aphthonoides beroni sp. nov.

Locus typicus. Nepal: Langtang Valley, Lama Lodge, 2500–2800 m, 25. X. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 male—holotype, 1 male—paratype (in Nat. Mus.—Sofia); Langtang Valley, between Lama Lodge Bridge and Seabru, 2000–2500 m, 26. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 male—paratype (in author's collection).

Diagnosis. There have been known 8 species of this genus till now from Java, Sumatra, Burma, India, China, Hainan Is, Taiwan and Japan but not from Nepal (HEIKERTINGER, 1940; GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963; SCHERER, 1969; CHEN & WANG, 1980). The new species differs from *A. beccarii* JACOBY, *A. armipes* BRYANT, *A. fulmeki*

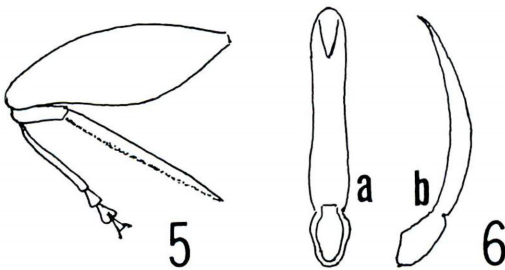
HEIKERTINGER, *A. laticollis* HEIKERTINGER and *A. latipennis* CHEN et WANG in having elytra without humeral tubercles, and from *A. ovipennis* HEIKERTINGER, *A. sagaris* GRESSITT et KIMOTO and *A. rotundipennis* SCHERER in having elytra black with yellow basal stripe.

Description. Body narrow, oblong-ovate, apterous. Head and pronotum dark chestnut-brown, elytra shining black with narrow yellow basal stripe (Fig. 4), antennae yellow with apical half slightly darkened, legs light yellow-brown, hind femur black at apex, mesothorax, metathorax and abdomen black. Head shining, finely punctured. Frontal tubercles not present. Interantennal ridge wide and obtuse. Antennae a little shorter than body, segment 3 shortest, segment 2 thick. Pronotum about 1.3 times as wide as long, widest in anterior part, with sides nearly straight; shining, deeply and rugosely punctured. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, strongly narrowed posteriorly, widest a little before middle; without humeral tubercles; smooth and shining; with 9 deep and dense regular rows of punctures; scutellar row not present, rows 4 and 5 shortest and fit together after the middle; interstices between the striae costate. Hind tibia about 4.5 times shorter than femur; tibial spur about $\frac{4}{5}$ as long as femur, straight and flattened; first tarsal segment 1.5 times longer than the three following segments together (Fig. 5). Anterior tarsal segment 1 as wide as 2, and not narrower than 3. Aedeagus (Fig. 6) slightly narrowed in middle, with rounded apex; profile moderately curved. Length 1.5 mm.



Fig. 4.

Aphthonoides beroni sp. nov.: General view.



Figs. 5, 6. *Aphthonoides beroni* sp. nov.

5, Hind leg. 6, Aedeagus: a) ventral view, b) lateral view.

Hespera krishna MAULIK, 1926

Between Dhuche and Thare, 20. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.; v. Ullere, 2100 m (Pokhara-Jomosom-trek), 5. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 2 exs.

New to Nepal.

Longitarsus birmanicus JACOBY, 1892

Birethanti, 1040 m, 7. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.

New to Nepal.

Longitarsus cyanipennis BRYANT, 1924

Nr. Dhunche, 2300 m, 13. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.

New to Nepal.

Longitarsus hina MAULIK, 1926

V. Ullere, 2100 m (Pokhara-Jomosom-trek), 5. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.

Known in Nepal from : Rapti-Tal, Megouli ; Godavari, Nepal Valley ; Balaju, Kathmandu (SCHERER, 1969 ; KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1973, 1981).

Longitarsus hsienweni CHEN, 1939

Langtang Valley, Khangjung-Sharpugaon, 2225-2600 m, 16. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.

Known in Nepal from : Godavari, Nepal Valley (KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1973).

Longitarsus succineus (FOUDRAS, 1860)

V. Ullere, 2100 m (Pokhara-Jomosom-trek), 5. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 3 exs.

New to Nepal.

Aphthona gardneri BRYANT, 1941

Langtang Valley, between Lama Lodge Bridge and Seabru, 2000-2500 m, 26. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex. ; Dhaulagiri Zone, Landrung, 1500-1600 m, 9. X. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex. ; Langtang Valley, Lama Lodge, 2500-2800 m, 25. X. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.

New to Nepal.

Aphthona kanaraensis JACOBY, 1896

Pokhara, 900 m, 31. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 2 exs.

New to Nepal.

Aphthona malaisei BRYANT, 1939

Pokhara-Anapurna-trek, above Bhichuk, 1800 m, 8. X. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.

New to Nepal.

Zipangia cerambycina SCHERER, 1969

Chandanbari, Langtang Nat. Park, 3250 m, 18. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 2 exs.

New to Nepal.

Altica cyanea (WEBER, 1801)

Bagmati Zone, Betrawati, 650–700 m, 12. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 2 exs.; Dhaulagiri Zone, Kalopani, 2500–2550 m, 20. X. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.

Known in Nepal from: Tatopani, Palpa; Rupakot Tal; Kathmandu; Godavari, Nepal Valley; Balaju, Kathmandu; Biratanti; Pokhara; Gorapani; Ghasa, Palpa; Swinket; Kangre, Deorali; Heele; Yangja; Dhunche; Batrawate-Ramche; Naudhara (KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1973, 1981).

Altica himalayensis (CHEN, 1936)

Road Tirkhebdunga-Ullere, 1400–2000 m, 4. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 2 exs.; Gokarna Park, nr. Kathmandu, 1400 m, 12. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 11 exs.; between Chandanbari and Lauribina, 3300–3800 m, 17. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.; Langtang Valley, Sharpugaon, 2600–2800 m, 16. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 2 exs.; Langtang Valley, Ghora Tabela, 3100–3350 m, 17. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 4 exs.; Langtang, 3500–3600 m, 17. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.

Known in Nepal from: Jiri; Thodung; Chialsa, Solu Khola Tal; Juling; Khurumsang; Pati Bhanjyang; Gorapani; Gosainkund; Tatopani, Palpa; Rupakot Tal; Pokhara; Heele; Sheopuri; Phulchoki, Godavari; Ghora Tabela (SCHERER, 1969; KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1973, 1981).

Xuthea orientalis BALY, 1865

Road Tirkhebdunga-Ullere, 1400–2000 m, 4. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 2 exs.; v. Ullere, 2100 m (Pokhara-Jomosom-trek), 5. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 2 exs.; Dhaulagiri Zone, Langtang, 1500–1600 m, 9. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.
New to Nepal.

Nisotra gemella (ERICHSON, 1834)

Hille, 1200 m, Pokhara-Jomosom, 3. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.

Known in Nepal from: Rupakot Tal; Balaju, Kathmandu (KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1973).

Ophrida marmorea (WIEDEMANN, 1819)

Pokhara, 900 m, 3. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.

New to Nepal.

Sphaeroderma fulva MOTSCHULSKY, 1866

Road Tirkhebdunga-Ullere, 1400 m, 4. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.; v. Chumro, Dhaulagiri Zone, 1500–1800 m, 10. X. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.
New to Nepal.

Maulika bengalica LOPATIN, 1984

Langtang Valley, Sharpugaon, 2600–2800 m, 16. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 2 exs.

New to Nepal.

Diagnosis. This species differs from *M. decemmaculata* BASU et SENGUPTA, 1980 (from India), in having: Antennae longer, two black spots on pronotum, anterior margin of pronotum sinuate, and underside of body black.

Description. Body almost hemispherical, winged, dorsally red-brown with 5 black spots on each elytron and two black spots on the pronotum (Fig. 7); mouth black; the 7 terminal segments of antennae darkened; eyes blackish and its margin bordered with black ring; first pair of femora black and partly red-brown, second pair black or partly red-brown, hind femora entirely black; all tibiae red-brown with basal part blackish; ventral side of body black except of anterior and lateral parts of prothorax. Length 3.7–4 mm.

Male. Head including eyes much narrower than pronotum, without punctures; frontal tubercles well developed, almost quadrate, separated from vertex by a deeply impressed line; interantennal carina short and wide, a little longer than wide; clypeus bilobed (Fig. 8a). Antennae slender, as long as body; segment 2 shortest. Pronotum nearly two times broader than long with anterior margin sinuate; smooth and shining, impunctate. Scutellum impunctate, small and triangular. Elytra broader than pronotum, widest in middle, with humeral tubercles moderately developed, with 10 not quite regular rows of punctures; scutellar row with 8–11 punctures. Anterior tibiae strongly curved (Fig. 9a), four hind tibiae moderately curved. Tarsal segment 1 of all legs broadened, as wide as 3. Claws appendiculate.

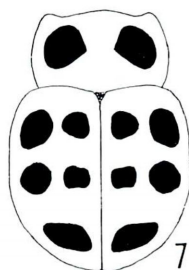
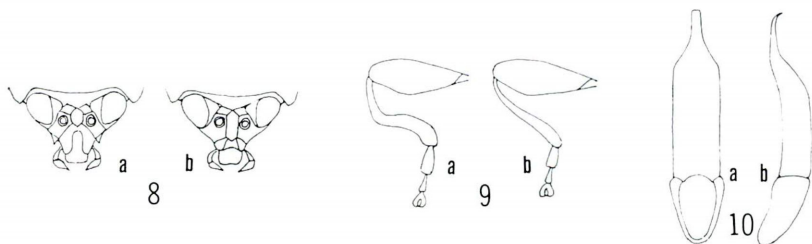


Fig. 7. *Maulika bengalica* LOPATIN: General view.



Figs. 8–10. *Maulika bengalica* LOPATIN.

8, Head: a) male, b) female. 9, Anterior leg: a) male, b) female.
10, Aedeagus: a) ventral view, b) lateral view.

Aedeagus (Fig. 10) strongly narrowed apically; profile sinuate.

Female. Head including eyes a little narrower than pronotum. Interantennal carina distinctly longer than wide. Clypeus not bilobed but longitudinally channeled (Fig. 8b). Antennae shorter than body. Tibiae not strongly curved (Fig. 9b).

Euphitrea subglobosa (HOPE, 1831)

Langtang Nat. Park, 1200 m, 11. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 2 exs.; Langtang Valley, Sharpugaon, 26. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.

Known from Nepal (localities unknown).

Parathrylea apicipennis DUVIVIER, 1892

Road Tirkhebduna-Ullere, 1400–2000 m, 4. VIII 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.; v. Ullere, 2100 m (Pokhara-Jomosom-trek), 5. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.; Dhaulagiri Zone, Landrung, 1500–1600 m, 9. X. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.; Anapurna region, trekking from Chomru to Hinku, 2100–2500 m, 11. X. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.

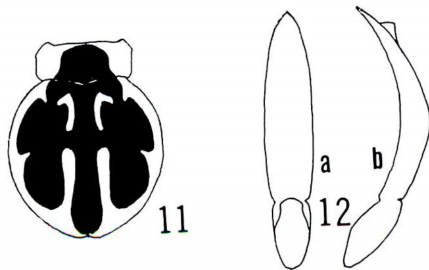
Known in Nepal from: Kathmandu (SCHERER, 1969).

Taizonia andreevi sp. nov.

Locus typicus. Nepal: Kathmandu, 1300 m, 26. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 male—holotype, 1 female—allotype (in Nat. Mus.—Sofia), 1 female—paratype (in author's collection).

Diagnosis. There have been known four species of this genus from China and Taiwan but not from Nepal (CHEN, 1934; GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963; KIMOTO 1970). The new species differs from all of them in having another coloration.

Description. Body small, almost hemispherical, yellow with blackish-brown markings on pronotum and elytra (Fig. 11). Head including eyes narrower than pronotum; frons and clypeus pale yellow, mouth and spaces above eyes darker; frons wide, slightly depressed and punctured in middle; clypeus smooth and shining, convex, limited from above by



Figs. 11, 12. *Taizonia andreevi* sp. nov.

11, General view. 12, Aedeagus: a) ventral view, b) lateral view.

a Δ -shaped furrow; interantennal space without carina, about 3.5 times as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; labrum bilobed. Antennae nearly half as long as length of body, segments 3 and 4 equal in length, shortest; segment 11 broadest; segments 1-3 and 11 yellow, the rest ones brown. Pronotum about 3 times as wide as long, narrowed anteriorly, shining and very finely punctured; lateral parts yellow, middle part dark brown. Elytra hemisphaerical without humeral tubercles, with clear, dense and confused punctures; the sutural and discal blackish-brown markings connected. Metasternum wide, round-oval, strongly elevated between mesocoxae, broadly excavated and completely margined. Aedeagus simple (Fig. 12). Length 1.9-2.3 mm.

Psylliodes brettighami BALY, 1862

Kathmandu, 1300 m, 26. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex., and 1400 m, 16. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.

Known in Nepal from: Kathmandu (SCHERER, 1969).

Psylliodes tenebrosus JACOBY, 1896

Kathmandu, 1300 m, 26. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 7 exs.; Pokhara-Jomosom-trek, Ghorepani Pass-Sikha, 2000-2800 m, 18. X. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.

Known in Nepal from: Kathmandu; Ulleri; Godavari, Nepal Valley (SCHERER, 1969; KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1973).

Nonarthra variabilis BALY, 1862

Langtang Nat. Park, Grang, 1900 m, 28. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.; v. Chumro, Dhaulagiri Zone, 1500-1800 m, 10. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.; Langtang Valley, Lama Lodge, 2500-2800 m, 25. X. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.

Known in Nepal from: Namche Bazar-Dudh Kosi; Ghat; Jiri; Ting-Sang La; Shimpedi Tal; Rapti Tal, Megouli; Lete, Palpa; Gorapani; Swinket; Biratanti; Godavari (SCHERER, 1969; KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1973, 1981).

Subfamily **Hispiinae**

Rhadinosa laghua MAULIK, 1915

V. Ullere, 2100 m (Pokhara-Jomosom-trek), 5. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.
New to Nepal.

Dactylispa albopilosa (GESTRO, 1888)

Between Dhunche and Thare, 20. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 3 exs.
New to Nepal.

Dactylispa srnkae WEISE, 1897

Between Dhunche and Thare, 20. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 2 exs.
New to Nepal.

Subfamily **Cassidinae***Aspidomorpha indica* BOHEMANN, 1854

Between Dhunche and Thare, 20. VII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.
Known in Nepal from: Balaju, Kathmandu; Phulchoki (KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1973; KIMOTO, 1981).

Laccoptera quadrimaculata (THUNBERG, 1789)

Hille, 1200 m, Pokhara-Jomosom-trek, 3. VIII. 1981, leg. P. BERON, 1 ex.
Known in Nepal from: Godavari, Nepal Valley; Kathmandu; Phulchoki; Pokhara; Bajra Barai; Balaju (KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1973, 1981; KIMOTO, 1981).

Cassida nigriventris BOHEMANN, 1831

Langtang Valley, Sharpugaon, 26. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.
Known in Nepal from: Ting-Sang-La; Kathmandu; Dharan; Jumla-Oadnarm; Jumla; Pokhara; Solo (KIMOTO, 1970 a, 1970 b, 1981).

Cassida syratica BOHEMANN, 1856

Langtang Valley, Syabrubesi, 1600 m, 15. IX. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.; v. Chumro, Dhaulagiri Zone, 1500-1800 m, 10. X. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 3 exs.

Known in Nepal from: Tampa Kosi Tal; Kathmandu; Ghasa, Palpa; Lete Palpa; Syabru; Dhunche; Gorapani; Dharapani, Dhankuta; Bahrabise, Sindu (KIMOTO, 1970 a, 1981; KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1973, 1981, 1983).

BurmaSubfamily **Alticinae***Altica cyanea* (WEBER, 1801)

Rangoon, 6. XI. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 7 exs.
Known in Burma from: Shwegoo; Katha; Senmigion, Bhamo; Ruby Mines; Tenasserim (MAULIK, 1926; MEDVEDEV, 1970).

Subfamily **Hispiinae***Dicladispa armigera* (OLIVIER, 1808)

Rangoon, 6. XI. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 11 exs.

Known in Burma from the central part of the country. New to Rangoon Dist. (WÜRMLI, 1976).

Thailand

Subfamily Eumolpinae

Pagria signata (MOTSCHULSKY, 1858)

Phang Nga, 18. XI. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 2 exs.

Known in Thailand from: Doi Doa; Chiang Mai Prov.; Chieng Dao; Khao Yai Nat. Park; Khao Chong; Kor Hong; Pew; Chanthaburi Prov.; Pakchong; Nakhon Nayok Prov. (KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1982).

Cleorina aeneomicans (BALY, 1867)

Phuket Town, 16. XI. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.

Known in Thailand from: Chiang Mai Prov.; Khao Yai Nat. Park; Banna (KIMOTO & GRESSITT, 1982).

Subfamily Alticinae

Manobia imitata CHEN, 1934

Chiang Daw, 11. XI. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.
New to Thailand.

Altica cyanea (WEBER, 1801)

Phang Nga, 18. XI. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 6 exs.
New to Thailand.

Nisotra gemella (ERICHSON, 1834)

Phang Nga, 18. XI. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.

Known in Thailand from: Bangkei; Bangkhen (SCHERER, 1969; JOLIVET, 1972).

Subfamily Cassidinae

Chiridopsis punctata (WEBER, 1801)

Phang Nga, 18. XI. 1984, leg. P. BERON and S. ANDREEV, 1 ex.
New to Thailand.

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Notes on the Genus *Onthophagus* LATREILLE
from Taiwan
(Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae)

By TERUO OCHI

A new species, *Onthophagus masumotoi* sp. nov. is described from Taiwan. The Taiwanese species, *O. konoï* MATSUMURA, 1938 is transferred from the subgenus *Indachorius* to the subgenus *Micronthophagus*. Although *O. chinensis* BALTHASAR, 1952 described from China, has been regarded as a synonym of *O. konoï*, it is clearly different from the latter in the structures of head. Therefore, *O. chinensis* is here treated as a distinct species.

Before going further, the author wishes to express his cordial thanks to the late Mr. ISAMU HIURA and Mr. YORIO MIYATAKE of Osaka Municipal Museum, for their constant guidance and encouragements. The author is also indebted to Dr. SHUJI OKAJIMA, Messrs. KIMIO MASUMOTO, YOSHIKAZU MIYAKE, MASAO TÔYAMA, KIYOSHI MATSUDA for their kind assistance for this study.

Onthophagus (s. str.) *masumotoi* sp. nov. (Figs. 1 & 2)

Length: 3.5-4.0 mm.: width: 2.2-2.5 mm.

Body slightly shining; head black in the middle, and brown to reddish brown along the anterior margin; pronotum and elytra black with slight coppery or purplish lustre; mouth parts, antennal foot-stalks, tibiae and tarsi brown to reddish brown.

Male: Head broader than long (1.3 : 0.8); vertex armed with a pair of short triangular processes, and the interspace between them depressed; in minor male, the processes reduced to a pair of small pointed tubercles; clypeal suture very weakly carinate; genal angles produced and subangulate; anterior margin evenly rounded except for clypeal margin, which is bidentate and reflexed at the middle; surface shining, sparsely and finely punctate in the

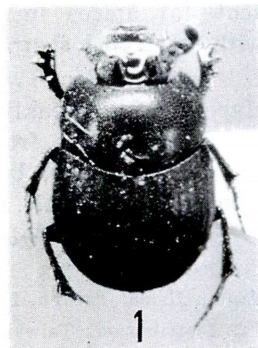


Fig. 1. *Onthophagus* (s. str.) *masumotoi* sp. nov., ♂.

middle, the punctures becoming denser and very stronger towards the margins.

Pronotum evenly convex, and broader than long (2.1: 1.2); frontal margin emarginate; lateral margins evenly rounded anteriorly, feebly sinuate posteriorly; basal margin evenly rounded, finely margined; frontal angles rounded; disc shining, slightly microgranulose along sides, densely and rather evenly covered with coarse ocellate setigerous punctures.

Elytra wider than long (2.3: 1.7); disc shallowly striate, with the seventh stria almost straight and parallel to the sixth; intervals flat, slightly wrinkled, densely covered with coarse ocellate setigerous punctures, which are longitudinally and irregularly arranged, and also covered with smaller elliptical puncture-row adjoining to both ridges of stria.

Metasternum closely ocellately punctate in the middle, but the punctures become sparser towards the margins. Abdomen with sternites bearing a row of large, rather deep punctures along basal margins. Pygidium convex, margined at base, rather sparsely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller and denser towards the margins. Legs short and stout; protibiae gently curved, with the first and second teeth strong and acute, the fourth small and obtuse. Parameres acute at apices in posterior aspect, with small and sharply toothed projections at the apical third.

Female: Head with a pair of obsolete elevations between eyes; clypeal suture weakly carinate, slightly procurved, and conjointed with genal suture far from margin; surface densely covered with coarse ocellate punctures, but the punctures become smaller at the middle. Otherwise like male.

Holotype: ♂, Fengchifu, Chiai Hsien, Taiwan, 7 July 1974, leg. T. OCHI.

Paratypes: 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀, the same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 1 Apr. 1976, leg. H. SAKAINO.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Note: This new species is somewhat related to *O. tritinctus* BOUCOMONT from South India, but differs from it in the following characteristics: 1) The body is black; 2) the surface is ocellately punctate; 3) pronotum is rounded at the front angles. The holotype is deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

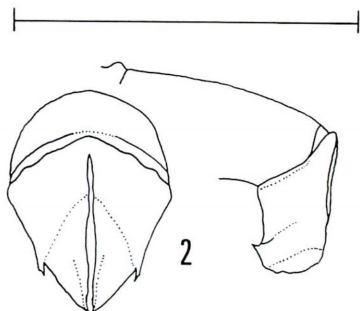


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Onthophagus* (s. str.) *masumotoi* sp. nov. Scale: 1.0 mm.

Onthophagus (Micronthophagus) konoi MATSUMURA, comb. nov. (Fig. 3)

Onthophagus konoi MATSUMURA, 1938, Ins. Matsum., 12 : 58.

Onthophagus (s. str.) *konoi*: BALTHASAR, 1963, Monographie der Scarabaeidae und Aphodiidae der Palaearktischen und Orientalischen Region. Prag, 2 : 406-407.

Onthophagus (Indachorius) konoi: NOMURA, 1973, Ent. Rev. Japan, 25 (1/2): 48 (partim); MASUMOTO, 1976, Elytra, 4 (1): 3-5 (partim).

Eyes very large, and the interspace between them shorter than three times as long as the length of one eye. Elytra entirely reddish brown.

Specimen examined: 1 ♂, Tainansha, Taiwan, 5 Dec. 1955, leg. S. C. CHIU.

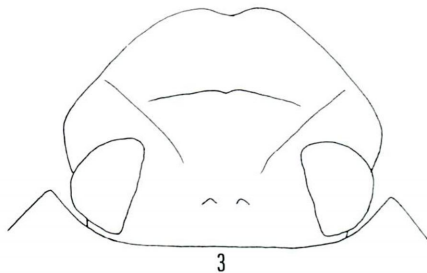


Fig. 3. *Onthophagus (Micronthophagus) konoi* MATSUMURA, ♂.

Onthophagus (Indachorius) chinensis (BALTHASAR)

Indachorius chinensis BALTHASAR, 1952, Acta Ent. Mus. Nat. Pragae, 28 : 224.

Onthophagus (Indachorius) chinensis: BALTHASAR, 1963, Monographie der Scarabaeidae und Aphodiidae der Palaearktischen und Orientalischen Region. Prag, 2 : 308-309, fig. 174a.

Onthophagus (Indachorius) konoi: NOMURA, 1973, Ent. Rev. Japan, 25 (1/2): 48 (partim); MASUMOTO, 1976, Elytra, 4 (1): 5 (partim).

According to the figure (BALTHASAR, 1963), the structures of head are as follows: Eyes rather small, and the interspace between them more than four times as long as the length of one eye. Elytra blackish brown, with yellow reddish markings at base.

Note: The subgenera *Micronthophagus* and *Indachorius* are distinguished from the other subgenera in having the protibiae with three external teeth. *Micronthophagus* is different from *Indachorius* in the respects that eyes are very large and the interspace between them is shorter than three times as long as the length of one eye. While, in the latter, eyes are rather small, and the interspace between them is more than three times as long as the length of one eye. From subgeneric diagnosis above mentioned, *O. konoi* is clearly different from *O. chinensis*, though the latter have been treated as a synonym of *O. konoi*. Therefore, *O. chinensis* is here treated as a distinct species.

国際動物命名委員会からのお願い

以下の学名等に関してご意見やご忠告を歓迎いたします。通信は下記のアドレスにお願いします。

Case no. 2115. Report on *Glyphipterix* HÜBNER, (1825) (Insecta, Lepidoptera).

2318. *Aphodius rufus* MOLL, (1782) and *Aegialia rufa* FABRICIUS, (1792) (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation under the plenary powers by suppression of *Aphodius scybalarius* FABRICIUS, (1792).

1277. *Ptilium* GYLLENHAL, (1827) and *Ptenidium* ERICHSON, (1845) (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved.

1279. *Chrysolina* MOTSCHULSKY, (1860) (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved.

1283. Lymantriidae HAMPSON, (1893) given nomenclatural precedence over Orgyiidae WALLENGREN, (1861) and Dasychiridae PACKARD, (1864) (Insecta, Lepidoptera).

1284. *Peggichisme* KIRKALDY, (1904) (Hemiptera, Heteroptera): designation of type species.

1286. *Chermes fusca* ZETTERSTEDT, (1828) (Insecta, Homoptera): conserved.

1287. *Sesia andrenaeformis* LASPEYRES, (1801) (Insecta, Lepidoptera): conserved.

Secretary

International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature

c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, England

On the Species of *Nazeris* from Taiwan (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)

By TATEO ITO

Up to the present time, nearly thirty species of the genus have been described, but none of the members have been known from Taiwan. In this paper I have tried to describe four new species and a new subspecies of the Taiwanese *Nazeris*.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. T. SHIBATA for his kind help in literature, materials and various ways, to Dr. K. SAWADA for his constant guidance and helpful suggestions, to Mr. M. T. CHŪJŌ for his kind help in literature and to Mr. and Mrs. MATSUDA for their valuable assistance during my collecting trips in Taiwan. And I am also greatly indebted to the members of the Osaka Coleopterological Society for their deep kindness in literature and materials.

Nazeris taiwanus sp. nov.

Body dull black, mouth parts and antennae reddish brown except that basal two or three segments of antennae darkened and legs sordid yellow; pubescence of whole body blackish but those of mouth parts, antennae, tibiae and tarsi yellowish. Length: 4.7 mm.

Head as long as broad, with a reticulate microsculpture and coarse close punctures; usual transverse depression between eyes shallow and indistinct. Eyes rather large, about as long as a half of parallel-sided postgenae in both sexes. Antennae slender and long, 1st segment robust and as long as the following two segments together, 2nd clavate and shorter than 3rd (3 : 4), 3rd to 10th shortened apicad and 9th subequal in length to 10th, 11th twice as long as broad and longer than 10th (8 : 5). Underside of head finely and sparsely punctured.

Pronotum a little longer than broad (25 : 23) and a little narrower than head (23 : 25), the widest point at apical third; disk coarsely and closely punctured and similarly microsculptured like on head, a slight median elevation present, smooth and short, on each side of which a shallow depression. Scutellum coarsely and distinctly punctured.

Elytra transverse, narrowed basad, as broad as pronotum, coarsely, deeply and rugosely punctured.

Abdomen slightly expanded laterally, 6th segment broader than others and also broader than head; punctures of tergites becoming gradually smaller apicad and obsolete on apical segment, those of sternites coarser and closer. In the male 7th sternite weakly depressed in the middle and hardly sinuated on apical margin, 8th sternite narrowly and very deeply excised at the middle of apical margin.

Legs moderately slender and long, posterior trochanters in the male unarmed.

Male genitalia symmetrical, small but robust; median lobe narrowed at apical fourth in ventral view, apical part spear-head-shaped and its apex triangularly pointed; parameres thick throughout, short but a little beyond apex of median lobe and subtruncate at apices (Fig. 1).

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Yushan, Chiayi Hsien, Taiwan, 20 V 1981, T. ITO leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratypes: 4 ♂♂, same data as holotype, 1 ♀, ditto, 8 VI 1980, M. YAMAMOTO leg.

Specimen examined: 1 ♂, same data as holotype.

The present new species is easily characterized from all the other known species in Japan and her adjacent regions by the body dull black, the head and pronotum with a reticulate microsculpture.

Nazeris taiwanus hohuanus ssp. nov.

The present subspecies differs from *N. taiwanus taiwanus* as follows: Punctures of head and of pronotum coarser and closer. Antennae proportionally robust. In the male 8th sternite of abdomen less deeply excised and parameres of genitalia thinner (Fig. 2).

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Hohuan, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 4 V 1982, T. ITO leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.).

Nazeris alishanus sp. nov.

The present species similar in color, pubescence and microsculpture to the preceding species, but distinguished from the latter by the following points: In the male 7th sternite of abdomen strongly depressed in the middle and its apical sinuation distinct and broad, apico-median excision of 8th sternite deeper. Male genitalia very large and long,

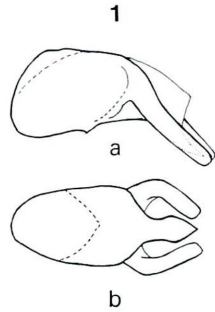


Fig. 1. Male genitalia of *Nazeris taiwanus* sp. nov.
a: in lateral view, b: in ventral view.

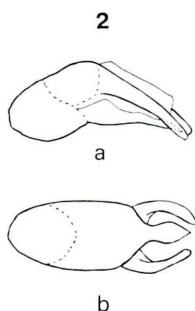


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *N. taiwanus hohuanus* ssp. nov.
a: in lateral view, b: in ventral view.

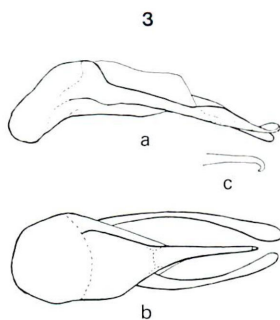


Fig. 3. Male genitalia of *Nazeris alishanus* sp. nov.
a: in lateral view, b: in ventral view, c: the extremity of median lobe.

with median lobe slim in apical half and tapered apicad, its extremity hooked ventrad, parameres slender, gradually clavated apicad and fully beyond median lobe (Fig. 3). Pronotal depression broader. Punctures of pronotum more or less fine, those of elytra less rugose and those on apical segment of abdominal tergites not obsolete. Body larger, 5.0 mm, in length. Head somewhat larger and subquadrate. Antennae robust, 2nd segment shorter than 3rd (3 : 5) and also 10th shorter than 11th.

Holotype: ♂, Alishan, Chiayi Hsien, Taiwan, 3 V 1983, T. ITO leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratypes: 1 ♂ 4 ♀♀, ditto, 17 V 1981 and 3 V 1983, T. ITO leg.

Nazeris femoralis sp. nov.

The present species allied in color and pubescence to the preceding two species, but easily separated from them by head and pronotum without microsculpture, each posterior trochanter in the male armed with a hook (Fig. 4).

Body shining. Length: 4.8–5.0 mm. Head a little longer than broad (15 : 14), coarsely, closely and very deeply punctured. Eyes large, longer than a half of subparallel-sided postgenae. Antennae with 3rd segment twice as long as 2nd. Underside of head coarsely and sparsely punctured. Pronotum longer than broad (7 : 6) and narrower than head (6 : 7); disk with a small longitudinal smooth area along the middle, punctures coarser and deeper than those on head. Elytra narrower than pronotum (6 : 7); coarsely, deeply and rugosely punctured. In the male abdominal 7th sternite weakly depressed in the middle and slightly sinuated on

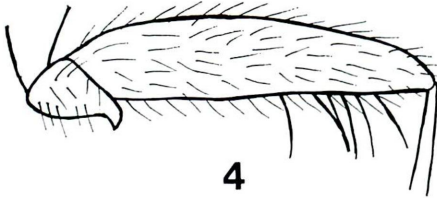


Fig. 4. The posterior femur and trochanter in ♂ of *Nazeris femoralis* sp. nov.

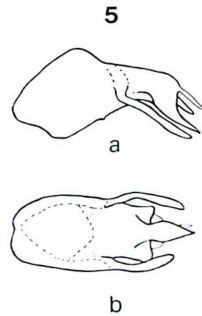


Fig. 5. Male genitalia of *Nazeris femoralis* sp. nov. a: in lateral view, b: in ventral view.

apical margin, 8th sternite broadly and shallowly excised at the middle of apical margin. Legs moderately slender and long, each inner side of posterior femur in the middle with six long black hairs (Fig. 4). Male genitalia symmetrical and small; median lobe, in ventral view, subparallel-sided to apical fourth, where angulate and with a spearhead-shaped apical part; parameres slender, short and not beyond apex of median lobe (Fig. 5).

Female unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Fenchifu, Chiayi Hsien, Taiwan, 4 V 1983, T. ITO leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratype: 1 ♂, same data as holotype.

The present new species somewhat resembles *N. wollastoni* SHARP from Japan, but it may be easily distinguishable from the latter by the following points: The body more coarsely and more deeply punctured. The head narrower. In the male the posterior femur with six long hairs, the posterior trochanter armed with a hook, the abdominal 7th sternite depressed in the middle, the 8th sternite shallowly excised and the male genitalia quite different in shape.

Nazeris matsudai sp. nov.

The present species nearly related to *N. femoralis* in the male characteristic of each posterior trochanter armed with a hook, but distinguished by the following points: In the male posterior femur without any

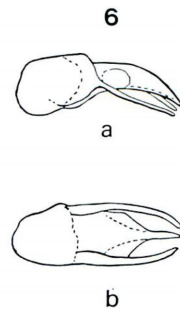


Fig. 6. Male genitalia of *Nazeris matsudai* sp. nov. a: in lateral view, b: in ventral view.

long hairs and 7th sternite of abdomen not depressed in the middle. Median lobe of male genitalia with apical part much narrowed and sharply pointed at apex, parameres much thinner and slenderer (Fig. 6). Body less shining, with head shorter, as long as broad, underside of which is regularly and deeply punctured. Antennal 2nd segment a little longer than a half of 3rd. Pronotum broader, whose disk more finely punctured and without a distinct median elevation, however, one male in my examined specimens, with a smooth longitudinal area along the middle. Legs relatively robust and short.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Yangming, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, 6 V 1983, T. ITO leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratypes: 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, same data as holotype, 1 ♂, ditto, 30 IV 1982, T. ITO leg.

国際動物命名委員からのお願い (2)

Notice of plenary powers.

2491. *Actia* ROBINEAU-DESVOIDY, (1830) (Insecta, Diptera): request for designation of type species.

Opinion appeared in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature,
volume 42, part 1, on April 2, 1985.

- 1288 (p. 17). *Sphinx tipuliformis* CLERCK, (1759) (Insecta, Lepidoptera) : conserved.
1290 (p. 21). *Leptinotarsa* CHEVROLAT, (1837) (Insecta, Coleoptera) : conserved.
1293 (p. 29). *Scolia quinquecincta* FABRICIUS, (1793) is the type species of *Heterelis* COSTA, (1887) (Insecta, Hymenoptera).
1297 (p. 39). *Xenocrepis pura* MAYR, (1904) designated as type species of *Xenocrepis* FOERSTER, (1856) (Insecta, Hymenoptera).

Direction 116.

- (p. 41). Papilionidae LATREILLE, (1802) (Insecta, Lepidoptera): revision of Official List entry.

Descriptions and Notes of the Genus *Bradycellus* in Taiwan (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

By NOBORU ITO

In this paper I intend to describe three new species, a new subspecies and a new subgenus for one of them and the male characters of *Bradycellus mons* HABU.

I wish to express my hearty gratitude to Mr. T. SHIBATA for his very kind introduction and help and the loan of many literatures and materials. I should thank to Mr. M. OHKURA, Mr. M. T. CHÛjô and the members of Osaka Coleopterological Society for their supports in literature and materials.

Bradycellus (Tachycellus) crassicerus sp. nov.

Shiny, black; antennae, buccal parts, margins of pronotum, lateral margins and sutural intervals of elytra and legs dark reddish brown.

Head convex, impunctate; frontal impressions moderately deep, reaching innerorbital ridge of prominent eyes; supraorbital seta placed on hind imaginal line of eyes; postgenae two-elevenths of eye, gently oblique as in *B. anchomenoides*; labrum emarginate at apex with six setae; antennae a little stout, segments 2-4 short and thickened apically, segment 3 sparsely pubescent at apical part (Fig. 1a).

Pronotum subtransverse, wider than long (7 : 5); lateral margins moderately rounded posteriorly from apex to the middle, thence gently contracted toward base, a marginal seta placed at a little before middle; apical margin emarginate, with some short hairs near apical angles, basal margin truncate, almost as wide as apical one; basal angles obtuse and rounded (Fig. 2a); basal foveae shallow, round and roughly punctate; lateral furrows prolonged to lateral fourth of apical margin and not or faintly so to lateral fifth of basal one; middle line complete.

Wings rudimental. Elytra oblong-oval, widest at a little behind middle, humeral angles rounded, sides shallowly sinuate before apex; striae moderate but a little deepened on apical area, intervals almost flat, interval 3 with a setiferous pore at apical third near stria 3 in ♂ and near stria 2 in ♀, scutellary striae rather short, each with a basal

pore; marginal pore-series 6+6+2.

Metepisternum as long as wide, shorter than that of the other *Tachycellus* species in Japan and Taiwan.

Prosternum ciliate from central area to prosternal process; abdomen also ciliate, with a densely ciliate fovea on middle between segments 2 and 3, segment 6 with a seta in ♂ and two setae in ♀ on both sides.

Mid tarsi a little dilated, with adhesive hairs on ventral side of segments 1-4 in ♂; hind tarsi with segment 1 two-thirds as long as segments 2+3 together, segment 5 one and one-half times as long as segment 1, with a seta on each dorsal and ventral edge and with a pair of short setae at apex of dorsal side.

Microsculpture: On head largely absent but on sides and occipital area subsodiametrical; on pronotum also absent on disc but on basal area transverse; on elytra transverse, more distinct in ♀ than in ♂, stronger on sides.

Aedeagus gently curved in lateral profile, rounded at apex, and ventral side with submedian membranous part a little deeply concave (Fig. 3a).

Length: 4.3-4.8 mm. Width: 1.8-2.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Yushan, Nantou Hsien, 19. V. 1981, T. ITO leg. (in T. SHIBATA's coll.); paratypes: 3 ♀ ♀, ditto, 20. V. 1981, T. ITO leg.

The new species is closely allied to *B. mons* HABU from Mt. Wan-sui, Taiwan, but distinguished from the latter by the elytra with distinct microsculpture, the metepisternum shorter, the antennal segments 2-4 more thickened at apical part and the body slightly brownish.

According to MOTSCHULSKY'S¹⁾ and MORAWITZ'S²⁾³⁾ descriptions, the new species is similar to *B. curtulus* MOTSCHULSKY from Amur but differs from the latter by the glabrous dorsal side of tarsi, etc.

Bradycellus (Tachycellus) crassicerus houhuanshanus ssp. nov.

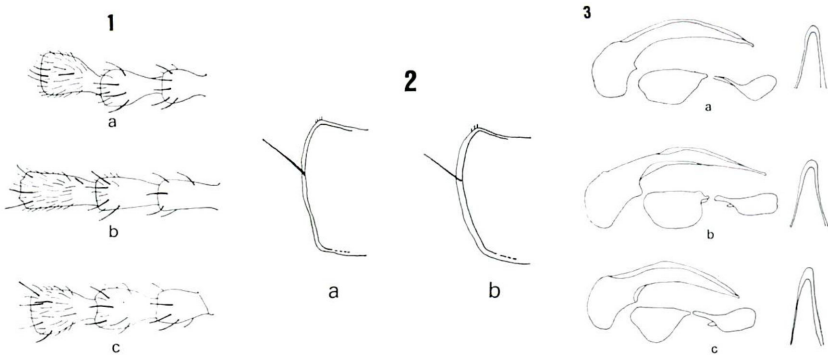
The present subspecies is different from *B. crassicerus crassicerus* by the antennal segments 2-4 longer and slenderer (Fig. 1b), the elytral setiferous pore in ♂ situated near stria 2 on interval 3 instead of approaching stria 2, the color lighter and the microsculpture on elytra not or hardly visible. Aedeagus as figured (Fig. 3b).

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Houhuan, Nantou Hsien, 21. VII. 1984, F. KIMURA leg. (in T. SHIBATA's coll.).

1) MOTSCHULSKY, V., 1860; Reisen u. Forsch. Amur., 2 : 92.

2) MORAWITZ, A., 1862; Bull. Acad. Imp. Sc. St.-Petersbr., 5 : 261-262.

3) MORAWITZ, A., 1863; Mém. Acad. Imp. Sc. St.-Petersbr., 7 [6] (3) : 78-79.



Figs. 1-3. 1, Antennal segments 2-4. 2, Pronotum. 3, Male genitalia.
 1a, 2a, 3a, *Bradycellus crassicerus* sp. nov. 1b, 3b, *B. crassicerus*
houhuanshanus ssp. nov. 1c, 2b, 3c. *B. yushanensis* sp. nov.

Bradycellus (Tachycellus) yushanensis sp. nov.

The new species is closely allied to *B. crassicerus crassicerus*, but is different from the latter by the pronotum proportionally narrower (WE/WP: 1.6 in *B. yushanensis*, 1.4 in *B. crassicerus crassicerus*), with more rounded basal angles and distinctly wider lateral borders (Fig. 2 b), the eyes rather less convex, the postgenae more swollen and the elytra with not or hardly visible microsculpture and setiferous pore near stria 2 on interval 3 in ♂, and differs from *B. crassicerus houhuanshanus* by the antennal segments 2-4 (Fig. 1c) more thickened at apex and shorter and the body darker. Aedeagus as figured (Fig. 3c).

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Yushan, Nantou Hsien, 2. VIII. 1974, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (in T. SHIBATA's coll.).

Taiwanobradycellus subgen. nov.

Head thick, with very deep frontal impressions. Eyes strongly prominent. Postgenae very short, one-eleventh of eye. Antennal segment 3 sparsely pubescent at apical part. Pronotum with basal angles angulate and toothed at apex. Elytra without scutellary striae and each with a basal pore, elytral striae complete. Mid tarsi in both sexes not dilated, without adhesive hairs on ventral sides of segments 1-4. The microsculpture quite absent. The aedeagus regularly arcuate in lateral profile, without any membrane parts on ventral side (Fig. 4).

Type-species: *Bradycellus shibatai* sp. nov.

According to LINDROTH⁴⁾, the new subgenus agrees with subgenus *Stenocellus*

4) LINDROTH, C. H., 1968; Opusc. Ent. Suppl., 33 : 885-886.

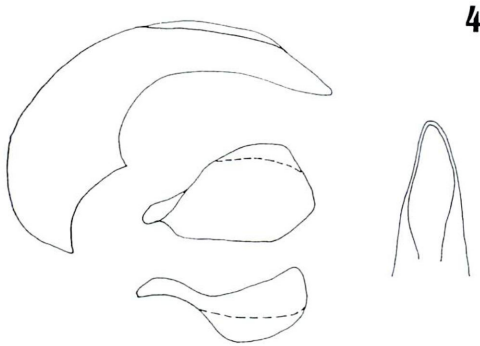


Fig. 4. Male genitalia of *Bradycellus shibatai* sp. nov.

CASEY in Northern America, but is different from the latter by the quite dissimilar penis of aedeagus. The penis in *Stenocellus* is sclerotized laterally as a "bridge" running each side from apex to basal bulb and is bent dorsad at apex, while in the new subgenus it is not quite sclerotized and is not bent at apex (Fig. 4). The new subgenus also differs from the genus *Lioholus* by the ventral side partially punctate, the scutellary striae absent and the body not metallic on upper surface.

Bradycellus (*Taiwanobradycellus*) *shibatai* sp. nov.

Shiny, dark reddish brown, sutural intervals of elytra a little lighter, antennae, palpi and legs yellowish brown, mandibles black.

Head thick, impunctate; frontal impressions very deep, reaching innerorbital ridges; eyes strongly prominent, semicircular; postgenae very short, steeply contracted to neck-constrictions; genuine ventral margins reaching buccal fissures; labrum a little emarginate in front with six setae, on both sides near apical angles bearing some short hairs; antennae submoniliform, a little beyond basal angles of pronotum, segment 3 very sparsely pubescent at apical part.

Pronotum somewhat cordate, convex, widest at a little before middle, wider than long (4 : 3); lateral margins rounded posteriorly from apex to three-fourths, thence gently contracted toward base, slightly sinuate before base, a marginal seta placed at apical third; apical margin almost straight, a little narrower than basal margin (6 : 7), which is gently arcuate, shallowly trisinuate; basal angles a little obtuse and angulate, toothed at apex; lateral furrows prolonged to lateral fifth of apical margin and not or slightly so to lateral seventh of basal one; middle line deepened near middle and weakened or reduced near apical and basal margins; dorsal punctures largely absent but sparsely impressed on apical third area, seriatly punctate on lateral furrows and coarsely

so on shallow and rounded basal foveae.

Winged. Elytra oblong, convex and widest at the middle; humeri toothed but their angles obtuse; sides shallowly sinuate before apex; striae considerably deepened; intervals rather convex (but more flattened in the examples from Wushe), interval 3 with a setiferous pore at apical third near stria 2, scutellary strioles absent but basal pore present; marginal pore-series 6+4+4.

Ventral side glabrous, abdominal segment 6 with two setae and some short hairs on lateral sides in both sexes; prosternum sparsely punctate, sometimes linearly depressed along middle; metepisterna and lateral areas of metasternum with a few punctures.

Mid tarsi not dilated and without adhesive hairs on ventral side in both sexes.

Microsculpture quite absent.

Aedeagus (Fig. 4) regularly arcuate, not twisted in lateral view, thickened at apex; dorsal membraneous part almost reaching rounded apex; ventral side normal, not concave as in usual *Tachycellus*.

Length: 3.0-3.3 mm. Width: 1.0-1.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Roshan, Nantou Hsien, 30. IV. 1970, S. TAKEDA leg. (in T. SHIBATA's coll.); paratypes: 1♂1♀, Wushe, Nantou Hsien, 20. IV. 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg., 1♂ ditto, 22. IV. 1983, F. KIMURA leg.

The new species is similar to *B. lewisi* SCHAUBERGER but distinguished from the latter by the body smaller in size, the scutellary strioles absent, the eyes more strongly prominent and the antennae pubescent from segment 3, while the latter the segment 3 is glabrous except some long setae.

Bradycellus (Tachycellus) mons HABU

HABU, A., 1975, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 12 (3-4): 86-89 (♀).

The present species was originally described by the female. I describe below about the male characters of my examined specimens as follows.

♂: Mid tarsi a little dilated, segments 1-4 with adhesive hairs.

Abdomen with a dense fovea on middle between segments 2 and 3, segment 6 with a seta on both sides.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5) almost straight, thin at apex; ventral side with a membraneous concavity behind middle.

Length: 4.6-5.3 mm. Width: 2.0-2.3 mm.

Examined specimens: 3♂♂, Mt. Ali, Chia Hsien,

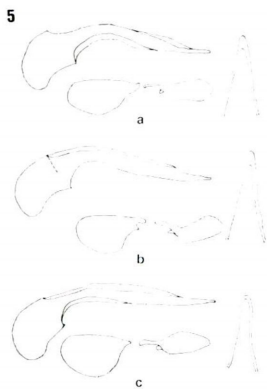


Fig. 5. Male genitalia of *Bradycellus mons* HABU.
a, from Mt. Yushan.
b, from Sungchuan kang.
c, from Mt. Houhuan.

18. V. 1981, N. ITO leg., 2♂♂, Sungchuankang, Nantou Hsien, 3. V. 1982, T. ITO leg., 1♂, Mt. Yushan, Nantou Hsien, 20. V. 1981, N. ITO leg., 2♂♂, ditto, 2. VIII. 1974, Y. KIYOYAMA leg., 4♂♂, Mt. Houhuan, Nantou Hsien, 21. VII. 1984, F. KIMURA leg.

中国新記録のハネカクシ類 (第1報)

李 景 科

New Records of some Staphylinidae from China (I)

By LI JINGKE

従来から中国のハネカクシ類に関する報文は纏ったものがほとんどない上に、それらは色々な学術誌に発表されており、実態が判りにくい。特に第2次大戦後は少なく、したがって現在の中国のハネカクシ相については、全体像は勿論のこと、ある一つの属などについてでさえ現状を把握することは容易でない。筆者は中国のハネカクシ類を研究する中で、既知種だが中国未記録の多くの種を見出したので逐次報告していきたいと思う。

本報文を草するに当り文献、同定、その他色々な面で常に心よきご指導、ご援助を賜っている柴田泰利、林靖彦、坂本与市教授、J. M. CAMPBELL、V. PUTHZ 博士、大野正男教授、L. H. HERMAN 博士の諸氏に心から感謝します。

検視標本は全て筆者自身が採集したものである。

1. *Oxytelus* (s. str.) *piceus* (LINNÉ)
1♂, 2♀, Dashiqiao, Yingkou Xu., Lianning Sh., 10. VIII. 1983.
2. *Bledius* (s. str.) *salsus* MIYATAKE
2♂, ditto, 2. VIII. 1984.
3. *Oxyporus maculiventris* SHARP
1♀, Luwang, Yingkou Xu., Lianning Sh., 10. VIII. 1983.
4. *Oxyporus germanus* SHARP
1♂, 1♀, Mt. Chanbaishan, Jilin Sh., 11. IX. 1984.
5. *Pseudoxyporus longipes* (SHARP)
1♂, ditto.
6. *Lobrathium partitum* (SHARP)
1♂, 1♀, Dashiqiao, Yingkou Xu., Lianning Sh., 23. VII. & 2. VIII. 1984.
7. *Ochtheophilum pectorale* (SHARP)
1♀, ditto, 23. VII. 1984.
8. *Xantholinus tubulus* SHARP
1♀, ditto, 15. VII. 1984.
9. *Philonthus* (s. str.) *cyanipennis* (FABRICIUS)
1♂, Mt. Qingsongling, Dunhua Xu., Jilin Sh., 8. IX. 1984.

10. *Philonthus* (s. str.) *addendus* SHARP
1 ♀, Mt. Huantuling, Yingkou Xu., Lianning Sh., 14. VIII. 1984.
11. *Philonthus* (s. str.) *pseudojaponicus* BERNHAUER
2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tushan, Yingkou Xu., Lianning Sh., 30. VII. 1984.
12. *Philonthus* (s. str.) *japonicus* SHARP
3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Dashiqiao (at light), Yingkou Xu., Lianning Sh., 31. VII. 1984.
13. *Philonthus* (s. str.) *micanticollis* SHARP
2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Tushan, Dashiqiao, Yingkou Xu., Lianning Sh., 4. V. 1984.
14. *Philonthus rutiliventris* SHARP
1 ♀, ditto, 29. VI. 1984.
15. *Phucobius simulator* SHARP
1 ♂, Dashiqiao, Yingkou Xu., Lianning Sh., 28. IX. 1983.
16. *Staphylinus inornatus* SHARP
1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, ditto, 8. VI. 1984.
17. *Staphylinus daimio* SHARP
1 ♂, Huantuling, Yingkou Xu., Lianning Sh., 10. VII. 1977.
18. *Ocybus rambouseki nigroaeneus* SHARP
2 ♂♂, Dashiqiao, Yingkou Xu., Lianning Sh., 9. IV. & V. 1984.
19. *Lordithon irregularis* (WEISE)
2 ♂♂, Mt. Chanbaishan, Jilin Sh., 11. IX. 1984.
20. *Bolithochara picta* (SHARP)
2 ♂♂, ditto.
21. *Bolithochara optata* (SHARP)
1 ♂, ditto.
22. *Falagria sulcata* (PAYKULL)
1 ♂, Dashiqiao, Yingkou Xu., Lianning Sh., 18. VIII. 1984.

地名: Lianning Sh. = 遼寧省; Jilin Sh. = 吉林省; Yingkou Xu. = 營口県; Dunhua Xu. = 敦化県; Dashiqiao = 大石橋; Luwang = 呂王; Chanbaishan = 長白山; Qingsongling = 青松嶺; Tushan = 兔山; Huantuling = 黃土嶺

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第36回（昭和59年度）大会記録

昭和59年度の第36回大会は、同年12月16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。午前中は例年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、記念講演として、林靖彦氏の“台湾の採集地の景観について”，林匡夫氏の“海外のカミキリムシ学者の最近の動静について”，木元新作氏の“パプアニューギニアのハムシ類について”，の講演がそれぞれスライドの上映或いは資料の回覧を混えて行われ、盛会裡に午後4時すぎ閉会した。

当日の出席者（敬称略・*は懇親会出席者）は下記のとおり。

*後藤光男・*林 匡夫・*林 靖彦・平田信夫・*穂積俊文・生谷 義一・*今坂 正一・伊藤武・*岩崎 博・*岩田隆太郎・加藤 敦史・木元 新作・岸井 尚・*河野伊三郎・的場 績・松田 潔・松田 昶・*水野弘造・中川真次・中川俊夫・*中山紘一・*奈良 一・*生川展行・*野村 全・越智輝夫・*大石久志・*大川親雄・*大倉正文・*斎藤昌弘・*佐々治寛之・高羽正治・田村 周・*田村 保・*田中昭太郎・山下 晶・*吉田正隆・*吉川文弘。

（大倉）