昆 蟲 学 評 論

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A New Buprestid Beetle from Thailand (Coleoptera, Buprestidae)

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4-16, Koshien 6, Nishinomiya, Hyogo 663, Japan

Abstract: A new buprestid beetle, *Sommaia gibber* gen. et sp. nov. is described from Thailand. It belongs to the tribe Polycestini, and is related to the genus *Polycestella* from India.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. SOMMAI CHUNRAM, I was able to examine a single specimen of a strange buprestid beetle belonging to the subfamily Polycestinae from Thailand. After my careful examination, it became apparent that it should be placed in an undescribed genus closely related to the genus *Polycestella* KERREMANS, 1902. In this paper, I am going to describe it under the new name of *Sommaia gibber*.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mrs. SOMMAI CHUNRAM of the Taxonomy Branch, Entomology and Zoology Division, Department of Agriculture, Thailand, for her kind offer of the material. I am also indebted to Dr. YOSHIHIKO KUROSAWA of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance, to Dr. SHUN-ICHI UÉNO of the same museum for his critical reading of the original manuscript, and to Dr. SADAHIRO OHMOMO of the University of Tsukuba for his kind assistance.

Sommaia gen. nov.

Type species: *Sommaia gibber* sp. nov.

Body elongato-ovate, and robust.

Head distinctly narrower than the base of pronotum; vertex distinctly declivous in front; frons not concave; eyes rather small, distinctly

converging above in frontal aspect, with the inferior rims arcuately emarginate; clypeal suture absent; antennal cavities small; antennae eleven-segmented, serrate from the fourth segment, with sensory pores concentrated on the terminal sockets of serrate segments; maxillary palpi with the last segments subtruncate at apices.

Pronotum transverse; anterior margin distinctly narrower than the posterior, without median lobe; posterior margin subtruncate; marginal carinae defined throughout; disc convex, with a median impression. Scutellum small and impunctate.

Elytra as wide as pronotum at humeri, each with five costae; basal margins subtruncate; apices distinctly dentate; disc convex, not prominent at humeri, distinctly gibbose laterally behind the middle.

Prosternum convex, with the anterior margin not lobed; prosternal process rather flattened and lingulate. Mesosternum not divided, with the anterior margin roundly emarginate at middle. Sternal cavity formed only by mesosternum. Metasternum distinctly and longitudinally impressed medially. Legs slender; posterior tibiae slightly bent, longer than posterior tarsi; posterior tarsi with the first segment about as long as the following two united, the second without lamella, slightly longer than the third. Claws simply cleft.

Remarks: The present genus is classified into the tribe Polycestini of the subfamily Polycestinae, and is allied to the genus *Polycestella* KERREMANS, 1902 described from India, but can be distinguished from it by the following characteristics: 1) antennae serrate from the fourth segment, while in *Polycestella*, they are serrate from the fifth; 2) elytra not prominent and about as wide as pronotum at humeri, while in *Polycestella*, they are distinctly prominent and broader than pronotum at humeri; 3) each elytron with a distinct gibbosity.

Sommaia gibber sp. nov.

Body elongato-ovate, rather strongly robust, entirely black with a slight violaceous tinge.

Head distinctly narrower than the base of pronotum; vertex declivous in front, evenly punctate, without median impression; frons slightly convex, evenly and coarsely punctate, and evenly but sparsely clothed with semierect, long, silver-whitish hairs; clypeal suture invisible; clypeus distinctly transverse, with the anterior margin arcuately emarginate; eyes rather small, distinctly converging above in frontal aspect, with the inferior rims arcuately emarginate; antennal cavities small; antennae eleven-segmented, serrate from the fourth segment, with the first segment stout, subglobular, longest and about twice as long as the second, which is the shortest and subglobular, the third subcylindrical, about 1.5 times as long as the second, the fourth and fifth subtriangular, about as long

as the third, and distal ones distinctly serrate.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.7 times as wide as long; sides arcuately expanded posteriorly, though very slightly convergent just before posterior angles; anterior margin arcuately emarginate, without median lobe; posterior margin distinctly broader than the anterior, slightly bisinuate, with median lobe arcuately but slightly produced before scutellum; marginal carinae sharply defined, slightly but distinctly sinuate before posterior angles; anterior angles obtuse and slightly produced in dorsal aspect, obliquely subtruncate in lateral aspect; posterior angles subrectangular in dorsal aspect; disc convex, with a longitudinal median impression, which becomes obsolete anteriorly, the obsolete lateral ones parallel to and moderately distant from the median; surface evenly punctate, the punctuation becoming denser posteriorly, and covered with rather long, semirecumbent, silver-whitish hairs along all the margins and impressions except for the posterior margin. Scutellum small, subquadrate, and impunctured.

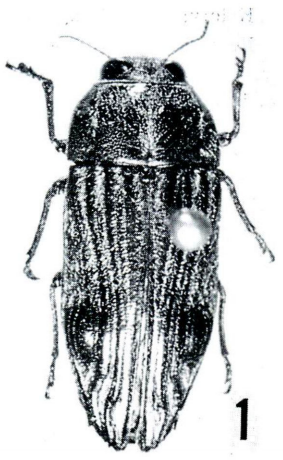

Fig. 1. *Sommaia gibber* gen. et sp. nov. (Holotype).

Elytra about 1.9 times as wide as long, about 3.3 times as long as pronotum, widest just behind the middle, then arcuately convergent to the tips, which are conjointly rounded; basal margins arcuately but very slightly produced; sutural margin slightly elevated in posterior two-thirds; lateral margins unarmed except for apical parts, which are distinctly dentate; disc convex, distinctly gibbose laterally behind the middle, with the second and third costae distinctly curved by the gibbosity, the fourth interrupted by the gibbosity, and the fifth obsolete though extending to the middle; surface with the interstices between costae densely and finely punctate, and clothed with semierect silver-whitish hairs.

Body beneath rather densely covered with cinereous hairs, the hairs becoming sparser medially. Prosternum convex; anterior margin arcuately but slightly emarginate; prosternal process rather flattened and lingulate. Mesosternum not divided, with the anterior margin roundly emarginate at middle. Metasternum with distinct median impression. Abdomen beneath with anal segment broadly rounded at apex. Legs as described under the genus.

Length: 13.5 mm; width: 5.2 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Bangkok, Thailand, 18. VIII. 1962, PRACHAB lgt.

Remarks: This new species is easily distinguished from the others by the generic characteristics. The holotype is deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Two New Species of *Pterostichus* from Quelpart Island, Korea (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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More than ten years ago, in 1968, I received from Professor T. Shirôzu a series of carabid specimens which he collected in Quelpart Island together with his party in 1968. As a result of my identification, twenty-four species including two new species of the subgenus *Rhagadus* of *Pterostichus* were enumerated under the title of "Carabidae (except *Carabus*) taken by Professor T. Shirôzu and his party in Quelpart Island in 1968". Although the first proof was printed in 1969, if I remember aright, in the Sieboldia, this paper has not yet been published irresponsibly without any explanation from the editorial staff or Professor T. Shirôzu.

As there is no likelihood of this paper being published, I have converted the original typescript into the present one. Regarding *Pterostichus quelpartensis* sp. nov. I have examined, in addition to the two specimens taken by Professor T. Shirôzu and his party, some specimens thanks to Dr. K. Kurosa and Dr. S.-I. Uéno.

Pterostichus (*Rhagadus*) *shirozui* sp. nov.

Description. Length 12.4 mm. Width 4.8 mm.

Black, polished, pronotum and elytra fairly iridescent; labrum reddish black, mandibles dark reddish brown, black in part, palpi, antennae, lateral margins of pronotum, and legs reddish brown, more or less dark, segments 5 to 11 of antennae somewhat light, posterior lateral margin of elytra slightly reddish; ventral side black, slightly iridescent except head.

Head (Fig. 6) small, convex; dorsal side with scattered microscopic punctures on central area and a few faint punctures in frontal impressions and near posterior supraorbital setae, with a few transverse rugae

1) Retired in June, 1981.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XL, No. 2, pp. 73–79, Dec., 1985]

between eyes; microsculpture rather distinct, almost isodiametric; tempora somewhat tumid, postorbital carinae distinct, width at postorbital carinae in dorsal view as wide as width at eyes (maximum width); posterior supraorbital setae before level of hind margin of eyes; eyes rather convex, WH/WF 1.50 in one ♀; frontal impressions somewhat deep, extending anteriorly onto clypeus, posterior part well curved in postero-lateral direction; outside areas of frontal impressions rather convex; antennae hardly reaching base of pronotum; tooth of mentum wide, well emarginate and concave at apex.

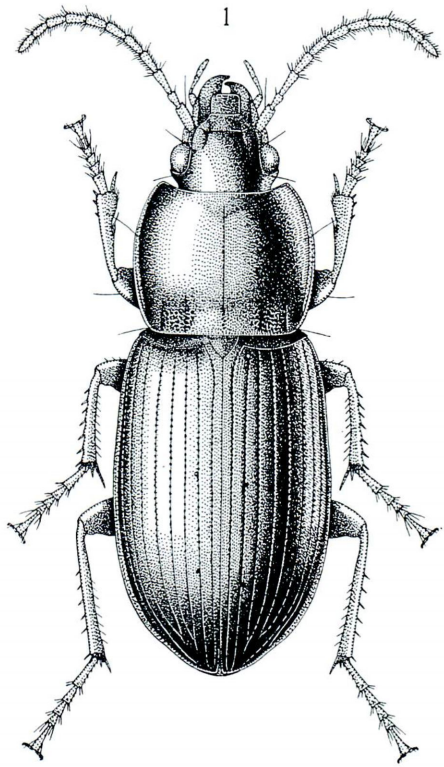


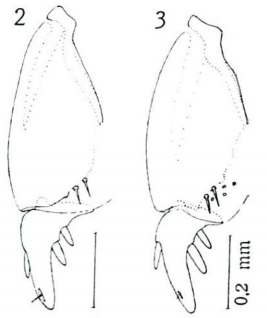
Fig. 1. *Pterostichus* (*Rhagadus*) *shirozui* sp. nov., ♀.

Pronotum (Fig. 10) rather convex, widest near middle, one and two-thirds times as wide as head, one and one-third times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.68, WP/LP 1.30, WP/WBP(s) 1.22, WBP(s)/WAP 1.18 in one ♀); surface faintly, sparsely rugose, distinctly rugose-punctate in basal foveae, with several punctures at basal part of median line; microsculpture very faint, only traces of fine, close, transverse lines visible; apex emarginate, bordered at lateral areas; apical angles well prominent, narrowly rounded at apex; base weakly oblique at lateral areas; basal angles rounded, not at all dentate; lateral margins fairly bordered, gently, roundly contracted towards apex, a little more rounded towards base; lateral furrows narrow, well delimited; anterior marginal setae at one-third; median line fine, obscurely crenulate, reaching neither extremity; anterior and posterior transverse impressions shallow or faint; basal foveae somewhat deep, outside areas hardly convex, not carinate.

Wings reduced. Elytra convex, elongately elliptic, widest before middle, one and one-fifth times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.19), one and one-half times as long as wide; surface impunctate; microsculpture

faint, consisting of fine, close, transverse lines; basal border sinuate (a little more sinuate than in *microcephalus*), gently oblique outward, forming obtuse angle at shoulder; shoulder dentate, tooth smaller than in *microcephalus*; lateral margin gently, faintly sinuately, dilated from behind shoulder to middle; apical sinuation faint, inner plica short; apex rounded; striae moderately deep, distinctly punctate, punctures becoming indistinct at apical area; scutellary striole completely absent; intervals slightly convex, interval 3 with anterior pore behind two-fifths, posterior pore at three-fourths; marginal series somewhat spaced at middle, with fifteen or sixteen pores.

Lateral areas of prosternum, proepisterna, mesepisterna, lateral areas of metasternum, metepisterna, and lateral areas of sternites 1 to 6 (punctate areas on sternite 6 small) distinctly, densely punctate, median area of sternites with small sparse punctures; prosternal process bordered at apex, declined posteriorly, apical part in profile fully more than 90°; metepisterna one and one-third times as long as wide (L/W 1.33).



Figs. 2, 3. Styluses.
2. *Pterostichus* (*Rhagadus*) *shirozui* sp. nov.
3. *P.* (*R.*) *quelpartensis* sp. nov.

Basal segment of styluses (Fig. 2) with two rather short, a little stout setae at subapical area of membranous part, apical segment weakly bent at basal third, thence almost straight, ventral outer margin with two moderately long, stout spines; hemisternites with six or eight rather short, spinous setae at apical membranous part.

Distribution. Korea: Quelpart Is.

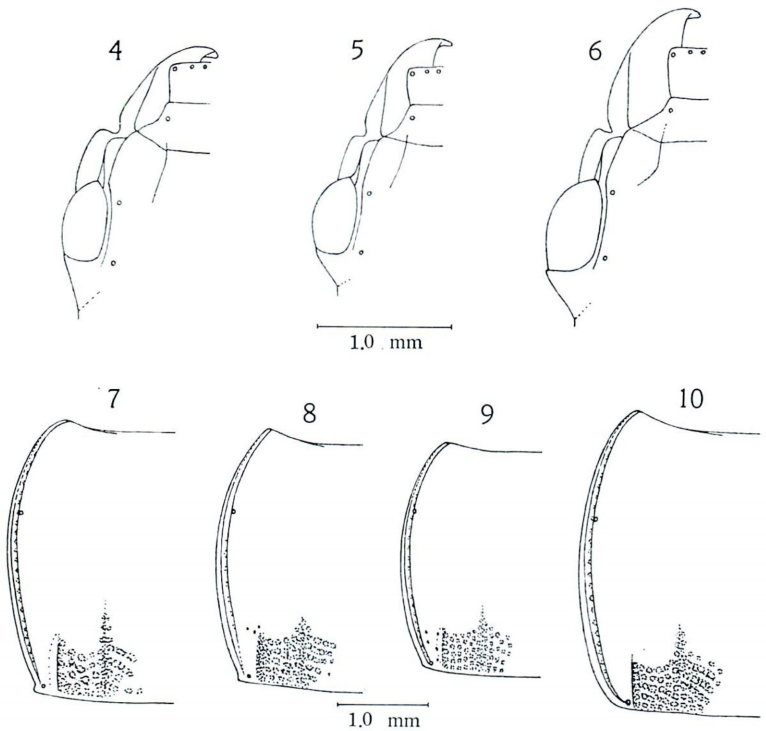
Type-specimen. Holotype: ♀, VII. 14, 1968, Shiitakegoya (alt. 800 m), Mt. Hanna, T. SHIRÔZU and Y. NISHIDA leg., preserved in Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University.

Remarks. This new species is easily distinguishable from *P.* (*R.*) *microcephalus* (MOTSCHULSKY) (Figs. 5, 8) by its larger size, the pronotum with the basal angles not at all angulate but rounded, the elytral basal border less oblique outward near the shoulder, forming an obtuse angle at the shoulder, the elytral striae distinctly punctate, and the styluses with two spines on the ventral outer margin of the apical segment.

Pterostichus (*Rhagadus*) *quelpartensis* sp. nov.

Description. Length 11.5–12.3 mm. Width 4.2–4.5 mm.

Black, shiny, not or faintly iridescent; labrum almost black or very slightly reddish, mandibles reddish black, palpi light reddish brown,



Figs. 4–10. *Pterostichus* (*Rhagadus*) spp.
4–6. Heads. 7–10. Pronota. 4, 7. *P. quelpartensis* sp. nov. 5, 8. *P. microcephalus* (MOTSCHULSKY) from Urawa, Saitama Pref., Japan. 6, 10. *P. shirozui* sp. nov. 9. *P. nimbatidius* (CHAUDOIR) from Ôita, Ôita Pref., Japan.

antennae dark reddish brown, lateral margins of pronotum and apical margin of elytra faintly reddish, femora black to reddish black, tibiae and tarsi dark reddish brown; ventral side black, not or a little iridescent.

Head (Fig. 4) small, convex; dorsal side with scattered microscopic punctures on central area, with a few small but distinct punctures near posterior supraorbital setae, with some faint punctures in frontal impressions; microsculpture somewhat distinct, isodiametric; neck less constricted at lateral sides than usual; tempora not tumid behind eyes; postorbital keels not so distinct as in *microcephalus,* hardly visible from above; posterior supraorbital setae on or a little before level of hind margin of eyes; eyes less convex than in *microcephalus,* WH/WF 1.37–

1.44, mean 1.41, in eight ♂♂ and two ♀♀; frontal impressions moderately deep, a little extending anteriorly onto basal area of clypeus, moderately diverging posteriorly; outside areas of frontal impressions convex; antennae reaching base of pronotum; tooth of mentum wide, emarginate and well concave at apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 7) convex, widest at middle, one and two-thirds times as wide as head, at most one and one-third times as wide as long (in eight ♂♂ and two ♀♀, WP/WH 1.62-1.71, mean 1.66, WP/LP 1.23-1.34, mean 1.28, WP/WBP 1.20-1.26, mean 1.22, WBP/WAP 1.21-1.31, mean 1.24); surface with distinct dense punctures in and near basal foveae (punctures confluent in part), some (about five to eight) faint punctures in basal part of median line, faint punctures in lateral furrows; microsculpture faint, consisting of fine, close, transverse lines; apex almost straight except lateral areas, bordered laterally; apical angles not so protrudent as in *microcephalus* (Fig. 8), a little more protrudent than in *nimbatidius* (Fig. 9), narrowly rounded at apex; base not or a little oblique at lateral areas; basal angles dentate; lateral margins fairly bordered, moderately rounded anteriorly and posteriorly; lateral furrows narrow, well delimited; anterior marginal setae a little behind one-third; median line fine, somewhat deepened at basal area, faintly crenulate, reaching neither extremity; anterior and posterior transverse impressions obscure or absent; basal foveae a little deeper than in *microcephalus* and *nimbatidius,* outside areas convex or dully, somewhat carinate.

Wings reduced. Elytra convex, elongately elliptic, widest near middle, at most one and one-fifth times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.13-1.19, mean 1.17, in eight ♂♂ and two ♀♀), less than one and four-sevenths to a little more than one and three-fifths times as long as wide; surface not punctate; microsculpture faint, consisting of very close, fine, transverse lines; basal border gently sinuate, less oblique near shoulder than in *microcephalus,* forming 90° angle at shoulder; tooth of shoulder distinct; lateral margin a little or gently dilated (with faint sinuation) from behind shoulder to middle; apical sinuation faint, inner plica short; apex rounded; striae moderately deep, fairly punctate, punctures a little distincter than in *microcephalus* though becoming faint posteriorly; scutellary striole fully short or completely obliterate; intervals somewhat convex, interval 3 with two pores at or a little behind two-fifths and at or behind two-thirds; marginal series somewhat interrupted at middle, pores fifteen or sixteen.

Prosternum at lateral areas, proepisterna, mesepisterna, metasternum at lateral areas, metepisterna, and sternites 1 to 6 at lateral areas (punctate areas on sternite 6 small) distinctly punctate, sternites 1 to 5 with small faint sparse punctures at median area; prosternal process

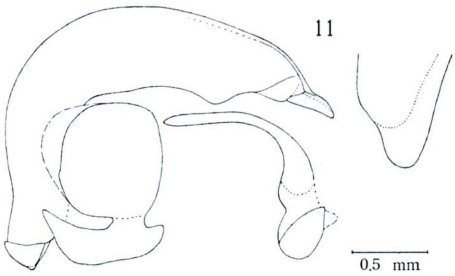


Fig. 11. Male genitalia of *Pterostichus* (*Rhagadus*) *quelpartensis* sp. nov.

bordered at apex, gently declined posteriorly, apical part in profile a little more than 90° ; metepisterna at most one and one-third times as long as wide (L/W 1.26–1.33, mean 1.29, in two ♂♂ and three ♀♀).

Aedeagus (Fig. 11) of typical form of *Rhagadus,* apical lamella simple, a little wider than long in right laterodorsal view.

Basal segment of styluses (Fig. 3) similar to that of *shirozui,* apical segment a little more curved than in *shirozui,* ventral outer margin with two long and stout spines, proximal spine fully longer and stouter; hemisternites with six or seven short setae at apical membranous part.

Distribution. Korea: Quelpart Is.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, V. 19, 1968, Reihôkigan (through Dr. K. KUROSA), preserved in Natl. Inst. Agr. Sci. Paratypes: 1♀, same as holotype; 1♂, 1♀, VII. 16, 1968, Shiitakegoya (at alt. 800 m), Mt. Hanna, T. SHIRÔZU and Y. NISHIDA leg.; 6♂♂, 1♀, V. 4, 1966, Mt. Hanna, Cheju, S.-I. UÉNO leg.

Remarks. Although closely allied to *P.* (*R.*) *microcephalus* (MOTSCHULSKY) (Figs. 5 and 8), the present new species is distinguishable by the larger size, the head less constricted at the neck, with less convex eyes and less oblique tempora, the pronotum less protrudent at the apical angles, and the styluses with two spines on the ventral outer margin of the apical segment.

List of Carabidae (except Carabini)[2] taken by Professor T. SHIRÔZU and his party in Quelpart Is. in 1968

Cicindela (*Cicindela*) *gemmata gemmata* FALDERMANN
Asaphidion semilucidum (MOTSCHULSKY)
Agonum (*Eucolpodes*) *japonicum* (MOTSCHULSKY)

2) *Calosoma maximowiczi* (MORAWITZ), *Hemicarabus tuberculosus* (DEJEAN et BOISDUVAL), *Carabus fiduciarius gisellae* (CSIKI), *C. sternbergi sternbergi* ROESCHKE, *Damaster smaragdinus monilifer* (TATUM), *D. jankowskii quelpartianus* (HAUSER), according to NAKANE, 1977, Bull. Natn. Sci. Mus., Ser. A (Zool.), 3 (4): 241–242.

A. (*Metacolpodes*) *buchanani* (HOPE)
Synuchus (*Synuchus*) *cycloderus* (BATES)
Dolichus halensis halensis (SCHALLER)
Poecilus fortis CHAUDOIR
Pterostichus (*Nialoe*) *touzalini* ANDREWES
P. (*Rhagadus*) *shirozui* sp. nov.
P. (*R.*) *quelpartensis* sp. nov.
Lesticus magnus (MOTSCHULSKY)
Amara (*Amara*) *congrua* MORAWITZ
Anisodactylus (*Anisodactylus*) *signatus* (PANZER)
A. (*A.*) *punctatipennis* MORAWITZ
A. (*A.*) *tricuspidatus* MORAWITZ
Harpalus (*Pseudoophonus*) *vicarius* HAROLD
H. (*P.*) *tridens* MORAWITZ
H. (*P.*) *babai* HABU
H. (*Harpalus*) *chalcentus* BATES
Chlaenius (*Chlaenius*) *naeviger* MORAWITZ
C. (*C.*) *virgulifer* CHAUDOIR
C. (*Haplochlaenius*) *costiger* CHAUDOIR
Dolichoctis (*Mochtherus*) *luctuosus* (PUTZEYS)
Pheropsophus jessoensis MORAWITZ

国際動物命名委員会からのお願い（3）

以下の学名等に関してご意見やご忠告を，下記のアドレスあてお送り下さい．

Opinion appeared in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, volume 42, part 2, on June 27, 1985.

1299 (p. 128) *Athyreus* MACLEAY, 1819 and *Glyptus* BRULLÉ, 1835 (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved.

1302 (p. 137) *Nabis capsiformis* GERMAR, 1838 (Insecta, Heteroptera, Nabidae): conserved.

1303 (p. 139) *Coccus* LINNAEUS, 1785 and *Parthenolecanium* SULC, 1908 (Insecta, Hemiptera, Homoptera): type species designated.

1305 (p. 144) *Bapta candidaria* LEECH, 1897 is the type species of *Lambrocabera* INOUE, 1958 (Insecta, Lepidoptera).

1307 (p. 148) *Ptinella* MOTSCHULSKY, 1844 and *Nephanes* THOMSON, 1859 (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved.

1308 (p. 150) *Aphis callunae* THEOBALD, 1915 (Insecta, Hemiptera): conserved.

1310 (p. 154) *Eutermes exitiosus* HILL, 1925 (Insecta, Isoptera): conserved.

1311 (p. 156) *Corisella* LUNDBLAD, 1928 and *Krizousacorixa* HUNGERFORD, 1930 (Insecta, Heteroptera): conserved.

1312 (p. 158) *Heliothis* OCHSENHEIMER, 1816 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): gender and stem designated.

1314 (p. 162) *Hydrophorus nebulosus* FALLÉN, 1823, is the type species of *Hydrophorus* FALLÉN, 1823 (Insecta, Diptera).

1317 (p. 169) *Tupus* SELLARDS, 1906 (Insecta, Protodonata): conserved.

1319 (p. 173) *Nomioides* SCHRENCK, 1866 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): designation of type species.

1321 (p. 177) Grant of nomenclatural precedence to Ephydridae ZETTERSTEDT, 1837 over Hydrelliidae ROBINEAU-DESVOIDY, 1830 (Insecta, Diptera).

1322 (p. 180) *Buprestis nana* PAYKULL, 1799, non GMELIN, 1790 (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved.

1323 (p. 182) *Byrrhus semistriatus* FABRICIUS, 1794 (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved.

1325 (p. 188) *Capsus ater* JAKOVLEV, 1889 (Insecta, Hemiptera, Heteroptera): not rejected as a junior homonym of *Cimex ater* LINNAEUS, 1758.

1326 (p. 190) *Cimex quadripunctatus* FABRICIUS, 1794 (Insecta, Hemiptera, Heteroptera): conserved.

1327 (p. 192) *Holocentropus* MCLACHLAN, 1878 (Insecta, Trichoptera): conserved.

Direction 118.

(p. 195) Corrections to three entries in the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology: Argynnidae, Apaturidae, Limenitidinae (Insecta, Lepidoptera).

(Continued to p. 94.)

Notes on Staphylinidae (Col.) from Taiwan, IV.

By Yasuhiko Hayashi

Oxyporus loloshanus sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Body robust, rather convex above and well shining; black with mouth parts, antennae, last 2 abdominal segments and tarsi reddish yellow. Length: 9.5 mm.

♂: Head larger than as usual, a little wider than long (1.15: 1), considerably longer and wider than pronotum (1.22: 1 & 1.36: 1); front area widely shallowly depressed, with an oblong foveolate impression on hind part of the depression; vertex microscopically and closely punctate, occiput distinctly, finely and very sparingly punctate; post genae gently arcuate, very long, more than 1.8 times as long as longitudinal diameter of eye, sparingly linearly rugulose and defined from occiput by a weak and fine impression. Mandibles well developed and a little longer than head (1.2: 1). Antennae rather long, basal 5 segments and apical one more or less longer than wide, 6th to 10th segments distinctly transverse; 1st segment more than twice as long as 3rd, which is a little longer than 5th, 2nd shorter than 5th and as long as 4th, 5th to 8th subequal in length to each other, 8th to 10th somewhat shorter than each preceeding; sides of 5th to 11th with sparing yellowish ciliae.

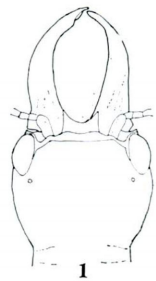


Fig. 1. Head of *Oxyporus loloshanus* sp. nov.

Pronotum subcylindrical, almost as long as wide, a little shorter than elytral sutural length (1: 1.15) and much narrower than elytra (1: 1.64); disc almost impunctate, deeply transversely depressed at apical third, with a pair of vague post-median depressions, besides the latter depressions finely obliquely foveolate; 6 setiferous punctures along apical margin, 2 setiferous ones near basal margin and widely separated to each other, and a few occasional ones along lateral margins.

Elytra a little wider than long (1.2: 1), moderately subtriangularly depressed on each latero-median area; each elytron with a pair of deep median depressions, which are coarsely punctate and divided by a narrow

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ridge, around the depressions coarsely irregularly punctate.

Abdominal tergites finely, weakly and very sparingly punctate, the punctures becoming larger and stronger on lateral sides; abdominal sternites somewhat uneven, sparingly and moderately punctate; microsculpture of abdomen linear and distinct; apical margin of 8th sternite truncate. Tibiae moderately spinous with yellowish pubescence.

Female unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Loloshan, Taoyuan Hsien, Taiwan, 15. V. 1982, F. KIMURA leg. (in coll. T. SHIBATA).

The new species resembles closely *O. nigerrimus* HAYASHI in appearance but more closely related to *O. formosanus* ADACHI in color and male characters, however, differs from the latters by under-mentioned key.

Oxyporus itoi sp. nov. (Figs. 2, 3)

Body robust, rather flattened above, black and well shining; elytra yellowish red with a black subquadrate large spot on each latero-apical corner, maxillary palpi pitchy with apex of each segment yellowish, labial palpi and antennae pale yellow, median parts of 5th to 10th antennal segments narrowly pitchy, basal 3 abdominal segments with a subquadrate pale yellowish spot on each reflexed side, metasternum yellowish brown, legs pale yellow but tibiae sometimes brownish with yellow spines and pubescence. Length: 7.5–8 mm.

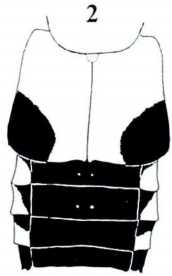

Fig. 2. Elytra and abdomen of *Oxyporus itoi* sp. nov.

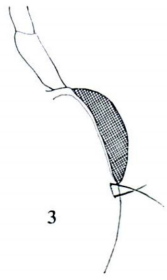

Fig. 3 Oblique view of right lateral side of head of *Oxyporus itoi* sp. nov.

♂: Head moderately wider than long (1.26: 1), as long as and a little wider than pronotum (1.02: 1 & 1.12: 1), nearly as long as mandible and almost impunctate; frontal foveolate impression wide and deep; supraorbital pore bearing a pair of setiferous punctures instead of single one. Eyes large, well prominent but their longitudinal diameter a little shorter than post gena (1: 1.2). Antennae short, basal 4 segments more or less longer than wide, following 6 segments very transverse and terminal one as long as wide, sides of 6th to 11th segments with dense yellowish ciliae; 1st segment twice as long as 2nd, which is scarcely longer than 3rd, 5th to 10th somewhat shorter than each preceeding.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, a little wider than long (1.09: 1), slightly

widened apically and widest at apical third, considerably narrower than elytra (1 : 1.47), almost equal in length to elytral suture, lateral sides bisinuate in basal half; disc almost impunctate and without distinct dorsal depression; 6 setiferous punctures along apical margin, 2 setiferous ones near basal margin and widely separated to each other, and a few occasional ones along lateral margins.

Elytra a little wider than long (6 : 5); each elytron deeply depressed medianly, with a pair of rows of punctate striae in the depression, around the depression irregularly, coarsely and sparingly punctate, the punctures finer on apical and basal areas.

Abdominal tergites finely and very sparingly punctate, the punctures considerably finer on apical area of each segment; abdominal sternites weakly uneven, moderately and coarsely punctate, the punctures weak and various in size, those on basal side of each segment closer, basal 4 sternites with a pair of shallow foveae near each lateral margin, apical margin of 8th sternite weakly emarginate; microsculpture of abdomen linear, obsolete on tergites and distinct on sternites.

Fig. 4. Elytra and abdomen of *Oxyporus basicornis* CAMERON.

In ♀ head smaller, much wider than long (1.37 : 1), shorter than and nearly as wide as pronotum (1 : 1.16 & 1.04 : 1), eyes slightly longer than post gena (1.25 : 1), mandibles shorter and apical margin of 8th sternite weakly arcuate.

Holotype: ♂, Tungpu spa, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 22. V. 1981, T. ITO leg. Allotype: ♀, ditto, 10. VI. 1980, N. ITO leg. (in coll. T. SHIBATA).

The present new species resembles closely *O. basicornis* CAMERON (Fig. 4) from Japan but in the new species elytral spot larger and reaching apical margin, metasternum yellowish brown, supraorbital pore bearing 2 setiferous punctures, basal 3 abdominal segments with a reddish yellow spot on each reflexed side, while in *O. basicornis* elytral spot smaller and not reaching apical margin, metasternum entirely black, supraorbital pore bearing only single setiferous puncture, basal 3 abdominal tergites widely reddish yellow on each lateral side.

Key to the species of the *Oxyporus* from Taiwan.

1. Body concolorous, black ..... *nigerrimus* HAYASHI
— Body bicolorous 2
2. Elytra black, without any spots; pronotum with a deep transverse depression ... 3
— Elytra with spots, pronotum with or without depressions 4
3. Head, pronotum and tibiae entirely black; post genae very long, 5th antennal segment not transverse ..... *loloshanus* sp. nov.

— Pronotum and basal half of head yellowish red, tibiae yellow; post genae shorter, 5th antennal segment distinctly transverse ..... *formosanus* ADACHI

4. Elytra mostly black but with 2 obscure dark reddish yellow spots on each elytron; pronotum with 2 feeble transverse depressions..... *shibatai* HAYASHI

— Elytra mostly reddish-yellow with a large black spot on each latero-apical corner 5

5. Elytral suture and apical margin narrowly black, abdomen mostly reddish yellow with a large black oblong-oval spot on dorsal side; pronotum with 2 deep transverse depressions..... *taiwanus* HAYASHI

— Elytral suture not black, abdomen mostly black dorsally 6

6. Elytral spot triangulate, extended near suture; pronotum with a deep transverse depression and a pair of post-median short ones ..... *trisulcatus* BERNHAUER

— Elytral spot subquadrate, extended to the middle of apical margin of each elytron; pronotum without distinct transverse depression ..... *itoi* sp. nov.

Notes on the Genus *Idiostrangalia* from Japan and Taiwan (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

By Nobuo Ohbayashi* and Kazuhiro Takahashi**

In this study, we would like to describe a new species which belongs to the genus *Idiostrangalia*. Firstly this new species was found in our collection. It was preserved together with *Idiostrangalia contracta* (Bates) which were collected at Iwanadome, Nagano Pref. in Japan. By the careful examination, we recognized that this should be new to science. After the discovery of this species, we could examine a lot of materials belonging to the genus *Idiostrangalia* from the various localities through the courtesy of our friends. As it turns out that this new species is sympatric condition with *Idiostrangalia contracta* (Bates) and also *Idiostrangalia hakonensis* (Matsushita) in some localities. Also as the result of this study, we could have a chance to compare all the species of this genus except from China, and wish to give a key to them with drawings of their male genitalia and colour variations of abdominal sternites.

We wish to express our deep gratitude to Prof. Masataka Satô of Nagoya Women's University for his critical reading of this manuscript, also wish to express our hearty thanks to Messrs. T. Shimomura, M. Takakuwa, K. Suzuki, H. Makihara, T. Itô, T. Tsuyuki, Y. Notsu, M. Kuboki, S. Saitô, H. Akiyama and M. Itô for their kind help in materials.

Key to the species of the genus *Idiostrangalia* from Japan and Taiwan

1 (2) Elytra entirely black; fifth abdominal sternite of male weakly concaved at apical half (Fig. 7); male genitalia as figured (Fig. 1). ..... *rarasanensis*

2 (1) Elytra mostly yellowish brown and provided with some black markings.

3 (8) Head with gula entirely black; antennae with seventh to tenth segments shallowly concaved at each apex.

4 (5) Abdomen entirely black; antennae with sixth to eleventh segments yellowish brown; fifth abdominal sternite of male deeply concaved and its both sides gradually elevated toward apex as like ridge (Fig. 8); male genitalia as figured (Fig. 2). ..... *maruokai*

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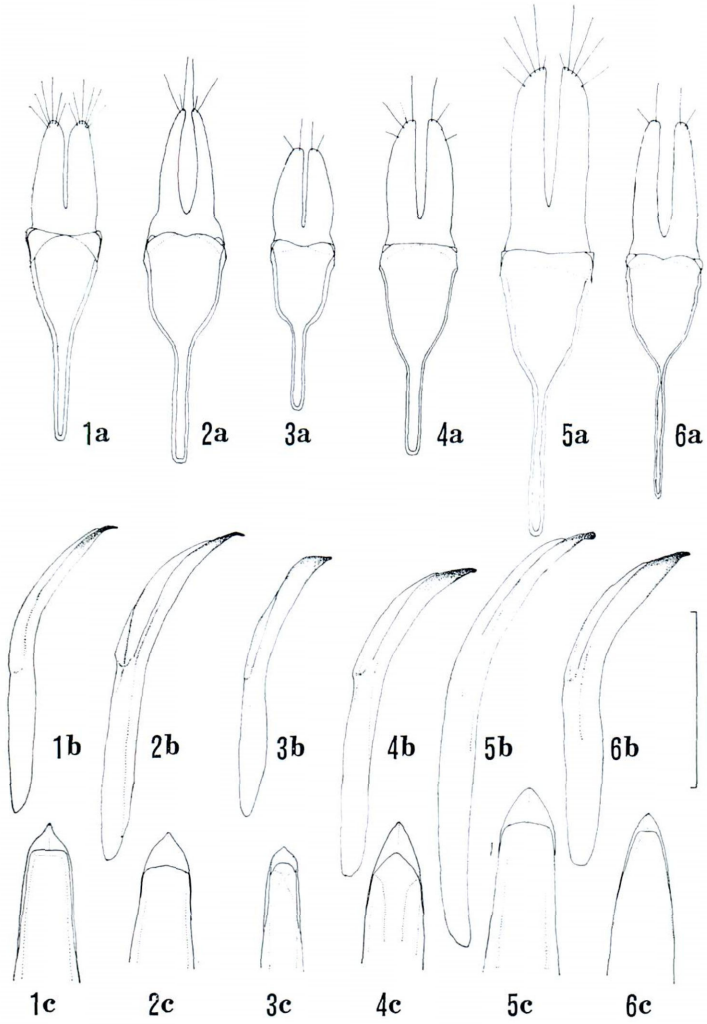
[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XL, No. 2, pp. 85-93, Dec., 1985]

5 (4) Abdomen black and partly yellowish brown; antennae with sixth to tenth segments consist of yellowish brown, dark reddish brown and black.

6 (7) Abdomen black, but most part of first and various part of fourth sternites of



Figs. 1–6. Male genitalia of *Idiostrangalia* spp.
1. *I. rarasanensis.* 2. *I. maruokai.* 3. *I. hakonensis.* 4. *I. shimomurai* sp. nov. 5. *I. sozanensis.* 6. *I. contracta.* a. lateral lobe (dorsal view). b. median lobe (lateral view). c. median lobe (dorsal view). (Scale : 1 mm)

male, whole of first and apical three-fourths of second sternite, sometimes the part of third of female yellowish brown (Figs. 13, 16); head with frons black, except for apical and basal part reddish brown; fifth abdominal sternite of male shallowly concaved (Fig. 9); male genitalia as figured (Fig. 3). .... *hakonensis*

7 (6) Abdomen black, but mid-basal part of first, apical part of fourth and mid-basal part of fifth sternites of male, most part of first and apical part of second to fourth sternites of female yellowish brown (Figs. 14, 17); head with frons entirely black; fifth sternite of male deeply concaved and the both sides gradually elevated toward apex as like ridge (Fig. 10); male genitalia as figured (Fig. 4). ..... *shimomurai* sp. nov.

8 (3) Head with gula entirely yellowish brown to black in part; antennae with sixth to tenth segments deeply concaved at each apex.

9 (10) Body relatively large; head with gula entirely yellowish brown; abdominal sternites yellowish brown except basal margin of fifth black in both sexes, also second and third in male which are somewhat darkened; fifth sternite of male deeply concaved and the both sides gradually elevated toward apex as like ridge (Fig. 11); male genitalia as figured (Fig. 5). ..... *sozanensis*

10 (9) Body relatively small; head with gula entirely or partially yellowish brown, the latter is surrounding variously developed black marking; abdominal sternites variously change the colour pattern, at least fifth sternite almost black in male, black or yellowish brown in female (Figs. 15, 18); fifth sternite of male shallowly concaved (Fig. 12); male genitalia as figured (Fig. 6). .... *contracta*

Idiostrangalia rarasanensis (MITONO) comb. nov.

(Figs. 1, 7)

Strangalia (*Strangalina*) *rarasanensis* MITONO, 1938, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 28 : 19.

Strangalina rarasanensis: TAMANUKI, 1942, Fauna Nippon., 10 (8-15), Ceramb., 2, Lept.: 209.

Strangalia (s. str.) *rarasanensis*: GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 118.

Strangalia (*Idiostrangalia*) *rarasanensis*: SHIMOMURA et SAITÔ, 1979, Coleopt. News, 45 : 11.

Locality of specimens examined. Taoyuan; Mt. Lalashan.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Idiostrangalia maruokai (HAYASHI)

(Figs. 2, 8)

Pygostrangalia (*Idiostrangalia*) *maruokai* HAYASHI, 1963, Ent. Rev. Japan, 15 : 52.

Idiostrangalia maruokai: N. OHBAYASHI, 1964, Rep. Sci. Res. Tokara & Amami Is., Ehime Univ., 1 : 38.

Strangalia maruokai: HAYASHI et KOJIMA, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, I, Longic. Beetl.: 36

Localities of specimens examined. Amami-ohshima Is.; Hatsuno and Shinmura.
Distribution: Japan (Amami-ohshima Is.).

Idiostrangalia hakonensis (MATSUSHITA)

(Figs. 3, 9, 13, 16)

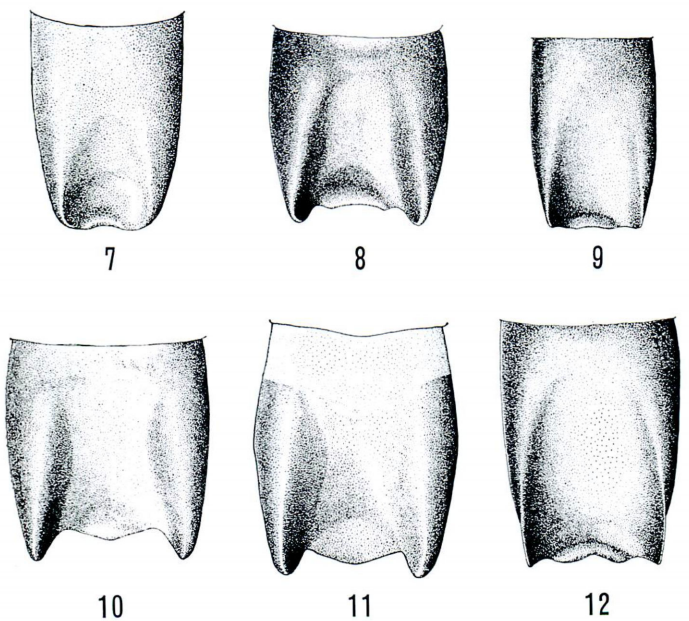
Strangalia (*Strangalina*) *hakonensis* MATSUSHITA, 1933, J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 : 218.

Strangalina contracta hakonensis: TAMANUKI, 1942, Fauna Nippon., 10 (8-15), Ceramb., 2, Lept.: 206.

Idiostrangalia hakonensis: NAKANE et OHBAYASHI, 1957, Sci. Rept. Saikyo Univ., 2 (4) : 49.

Pygostrangalia hakonensis: HAYASHI, 1960, Niponius, 1 (6) : 22.

Localities of specimens examined. Honshu: Gunma; Nidoage. Kanagawa; Mt. Hirugatake, Mt. Hinokiboramaru and Mt. Tanzawa. Nagano; Shigakôgen and Shimashimadani. Yamanashi; Mt. Daibosatsu, Mt. Fuji, Dentsuku-pass and Mt. Shichimenzan. Shizuoka; Nikengoya. Tottori; Mt. Daisen. Shikoku: Ehime; Omogo-valley. Kyushu: Kumamoto; Shiiya. Ooita; Mt. Sobo.



Figs. 7–12. Fifth abdominal sternite of male of *Idiostrangalia* spp.
7. *I. rarasanensis.* 8. *I. maruokai.* 9. *I. hakonensis.* 10. *I. shimomurai* sp. nov. 11. *I. sozanensis.* 12. *I. contracta.*

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Idiostrangalia shimomurai sp. nov.

(Figs. 4, 10, 14, 17, 19, 20)

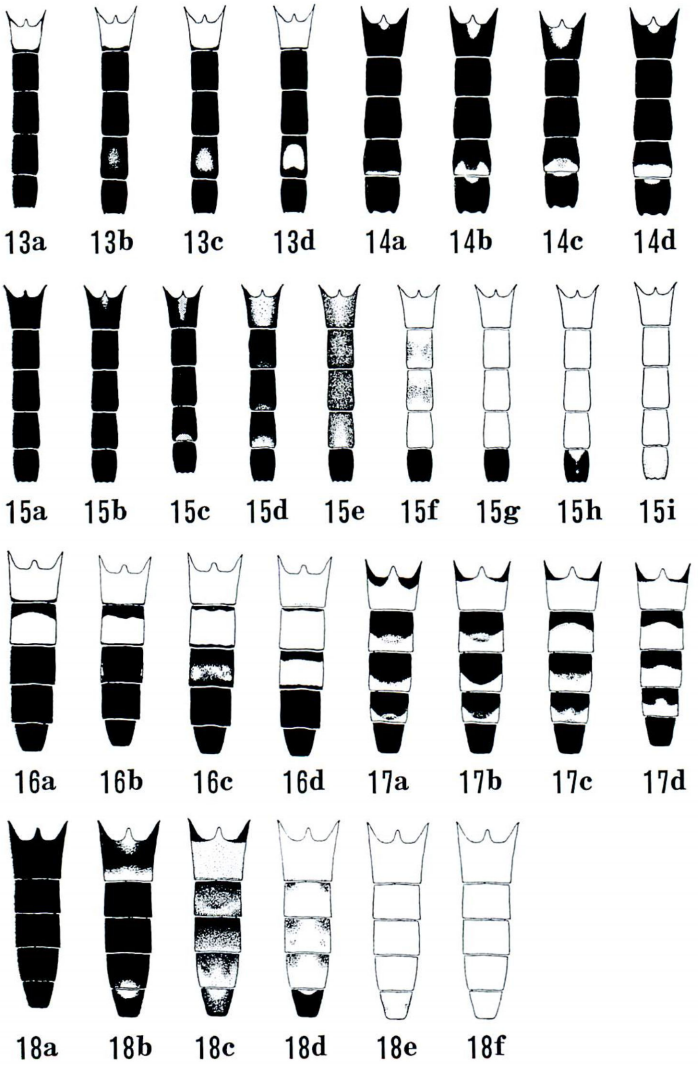
Male : Body almost black ; labrum, maxillary palpi, apical half of clypeus and middle part of mandibles yellowish brown ; antennae with first to fifth dark reddish brown, sixth more or less lighter, seventh to the last segments yellowish brown, except each apical part of seventh to tenth which are variously blackish and middle part of the last which is blackish ; fore tibiae and tarsi, apical halves of middle femora and tarsi dark reddish brown ; basal two-thirds of middle and hind femora yellowish brown ; elytra yellowish brown, except suture, both sides and apices which are black ; abdomen black, but mid-basal part of first, apical one-third to quarter of fourth and mid-basal part of fifth sternites yellowish brown.

Head 1.31 times as broad as basal width of prothorax at the across eyes ; gena almost parallel ; eyes prominent ; tempora very short and strongly constricted ; labrum coarsely punctate, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence ; apical half of clypeus impunctate and basal half covered with coarse punctures, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence ; middle of frons to occiput provided with distinct longitudinal median furrow ; conversely triangular portion of apical part of frons impunctate, other part of frons, vertex and occiput densely and deeply punctate, sparsely covered with very fine pubescence, but covered with somewhat long hairs in front of antennal tubercles ; antennal tubercles raised ; antennae slightly shorter than body, but the last segments beyond the apices of elytra, inserted near the anterior margins of eyes, first to fifth segments slender, each of seventh to tenth expanded toward apex and shallowly concaved at each apex, eleventh constricted at apical fourth and apices pointed, comparative length of each segment as follows ; 5.5 : 1.0 : 7.0 : 5.5 : 8.0 : 6.5 : 7.0 : 6.0 : 5.5 : 5.0 : 6.0.

Prothorax campanulate, 1.40 times as broad as basal width, weakly swollen at the middle, slightly expanded laterally at the base, disc convex, densely punctate and covered with fine short pubescence on anterior half and with somewhat long ones on posterior half, but longitudinally lacked punctures and pubescence as looks like a median line. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, minutely punctate and densely covered with very fine pubescence. Elytra slender, 3.30 times as long as width, gradually narrowing posteriorly, narrowest at about basal two-thirds, thence slightly broadened, the apices obliquely truncate and outer angles more or less pointed ; elytral suture slightly dehiscent ; surface coarsely

punctate and covered with long yellow pubescence.

Legs slender, minutely punctate and closely clothed with fine pubescence; hind tarsi distinctly sulcate below and respective length of



Figs. 13–18. Abdominal colour patterns of *Idiostrangalia* spp.
13. *I. hakonensis*, ♂. 14. *I. shimomurai* sp. nov., ♂. 15. *I. contracta*, ♂.
16. *I. hakonensis*, ♀. 17. *I. shimomurai* sp. nov., ♀. 18. *I. contracta*, ♀.

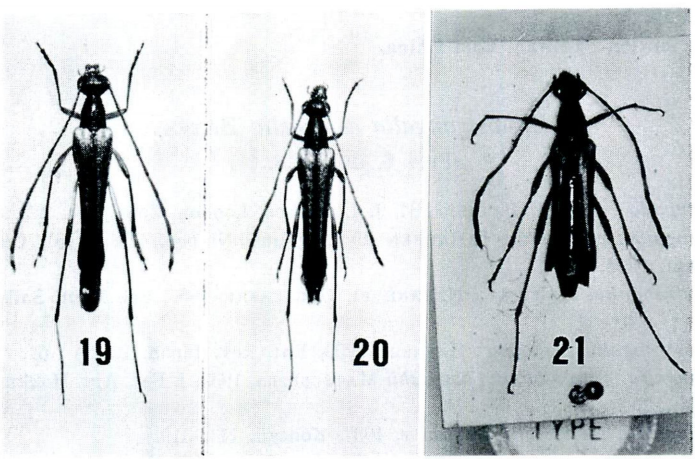
each joint as 5.0 : 2.5 : 1.0.

Abdomen elongate and almost cylindrical; pygidium and apical part of fourth tergite exposed from elytra; each sternite minutely punctate and covered with fine yellow pubescence; fifth sternite broadly and deeply concaved, its both sides gradually elevated toward apex as like ridge and projected apically and the remainder margin of apex transversely truncated but slightly swollen at the middle (Fig. 10).

Male genitalia as figured (Fig. 4); median lobe slender, gently curved ventrally, gradually narrowed terminally with acute apex; lateral lobe almost the same length as the median lobe, each apical piece semewhat wide, rounded at apex and furnished with four long terminal hairs.

Length : 10.6–12.3 mm, breadth : 1.7–2.0 mm.

Female : Antennae with first to fifth dark reddish brown, sixth to eighth yellowish brown except apical part which is blackish, ninth yellowish brown on basal half and black on apical half, tenth entirely black, the last almost black except apex reddish brown; first to fourth abdominal sternites black except each apical part which are yellowish brown. Head 1.07 times as broad as basal width of prothorax; antennae simple, slightly dilated apically, comparative length of each segment as follows; 4.5 : 1.0 : 6.0 : 4.8 : 7.0 : 5.0 : 5.5 : 4.3 : 4.0 : 3.5 : 4.0. Prothorax widely campanulate, 1.19 times as broad as width and narrowest at about basal four-fifths. Abdomen thicker than male, slightly constricted at fourth sternite and strongly so at fifth.



Figs. 19–21. Dorsal view of *Idiostrangalia* spp.
19. *I. shimomurai* sp. nov., ♂. 20. Ditto, ♀.
21. *I. contracta* (BATES), Lectotype ♀.

Length : 9.4–12.1 mm, breadth : 1.7–2.4 mm.

Holotype : ♂, Inagawa R., 1400 m, Ookuwa-mura, Nagano Pref., August 9–10, 1981, T. SHIMOMURA leg. (In the collection of N. OHBAYASHI).

Paratypes : 2♂♂, 1♀, same data as the holotype ; 1♂, 3♀♀, same locality as above, August 8–10, 1981, S. SAITÔ leg. ; 4♂♂, 2♀♀, Iwanadome, Azumi-mura, Nagano Pref., July 28, 1981, K. TAKAHASHI leg. ; 1♂, same locality as above, August 2, 1954, M. OHTAKE leg. ; 1♀, same locality as above, August 9–10, 1979, T. SHIMOMURA leg. ; 4♂♂, same locality as above, July 27–29, 1978, Y. KATÔ leg. ; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Mt. Ontake, Nagano Pref., July 12, 1979, N. YUZAWA leg. ; 1♂, same locality as above, August 4, 1974, N. YUZAWA leg. ; 4♂♂, 1♀, same locality as above, August 5–6, 1979, T. SHIMOMURA leg. ; 4♂♂, Nigorigawa spa, Ohtaki-mura, Nagano Pref., July 29–30, 1984, M. TAKAKUWA leg. ; 1♂, Mt. Kisokoma, Nagano Pref., July 31, 1976, R. TOYOSHIMA leg. ; 2♀♀, Shichimenzan, Yamanashi Pref., July 31, 1977, K. AOKI leg. ; 2♂♂, Adera val., Nagano Pref., June 16, 1974, N. YUZAWA leg. ; 1♂, Higashimata, Shizuoka Pref., August 6, 1974, K. SUZUKI leg.

Distribution : Japan (Central Honshu).

Idiostrangalia sozanensis (MITONO) comb. nov.

(Figs. 5, 11)

Strangalia (*Strangalina*) *sozanensis* MITONO, 1938, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 28 : 17.

Strangalina sozanensis : MITONO, 1939, Mountain of Formosa, 10 : 99.

Strangalia (s. str.) *contracta sozanensis* : GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 115.

Pygostrangalia sozanensis : HAYASHI, 1959, Ent. Rev. Japan, 10 (2) : 61.

Localities of specimens examined. Taiwan : Taipei ; Wurai. Taoyuan ; Hsileng. Nantou ; Puli.

Distribution : Taiwan, East China.

Idiostrangalia contracta (BATES)

(Figs. 6, 12, 15, 18, 21)

Strangalia contracta BATES, 1884, J. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 18 : 223.

Strangalina contracta : TAMANUKI, 1942, Fauna Nippon., 10 (8-15), Ceramb., 2, Lept. : 204.

Idiostrangalia contracta : NAKANE et OHBAYASHI, 1957, Sci. Rept. Saikyo Univ., 2 (4) : 49.

Pygostrangalia contracta : HAYASHI, 1959, Ent. Rev. Japan, 10 (2) : 61.

Strangalia (*Strangalina*) *ohbayashii* MATSUSHITA, 1933, J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Univ., 34 : 220.

Strangalina lineatocolle GRESSITT, 1937, Kontyû, 11 : 319.

Localities of specimens examined. Honshu : Iwate ; Mt. Iwate. Tochigi ; Kôtoku. Tokyo ; Mt. Mitake. Kanagawa ; Mt. Hirugatake. Nagano ; Shimashima–Iwanadome–Tokugô-pass, Tobira-pass, Mt. Ontakesan, Kiso-ohara, Nigorigawa spa, Agematsu and Inagawa-rindô. Yamanashi ; Izumigô, Hirogawara, Dentsuku-pass and Mt. Fuji. Shi-

zuoka ; Nikengoya-Higashimata and Mt. Kangyôhô. Aichi ; Tsukude and Dantouradani. Gifu ; Idani, Shiratori, Amagodani, Akigamigawa-jôryû and Suhara. Mie ; Mt. Fujiwaradake. Fukui ; Mt. Yashagatake and Mt. Kusuyagatake. Kyoto ; Ohno, Miyamachô. Wakayama ; Mt. Koya. Hyogo ; Akashi valley. Tottori ; Mt. Daisen. Shikoku : Ehime ; Mt. Ishizuchi, Komenono, Namerikawa, Koguchi and Odamiyama. Kyushu : Ooita ; Mt. Sobo. Kumamoto ; Nihonsugi and Mt. Hakuchô.

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Lectotype of *Strangalia contracta* BATES (♀) ; length 10.0 mm, labelled as "Kashiwagi, 15VI-24VI 81, 22-VI, 81" with syntype label of British Museum (In the collection of British Museum). Fig. 21.

(From p. 80.)

Notice of plenary power.

2210 *Folsomia candida* WILLEM, 1902 (Insecta, Collembola): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Entomobrya cavicola* BANKS, 1897.

The Executive Secretary,
International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature.
c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, England.

（国際動物命名委員会から当会あてに上記の依頼が引続き来ています．前回同様，昆虫に関連のあるもののみをピック・アップしています．　日本甲蟲学会）

Notes on Chrysomelid-beetles of India and its Neighboring Areas, Part II (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)

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This notes on Indian Chrysomelidae is based on Mr. Y. Komiya's and Mr. M. Imasaka's private collections. They include 160 species which will be listed separately under 4 geographical headings, of which Nepal and N. India are dealt with in part 2, and Bangladesh and S. India will be in part 3. Among them 8 are described as new to science, but 50 are determined only to the genus. The Nepalese specimens were collected by Mr. A. Yasuda in 1980 and comprise 39 species including 2 new species: *Cleorina nepalensis* and *Hyphaenia yasudai* n. spp. Specimens of North India were collected mostly around Darjeeling, West Bengal by Messrs. M. Ito and K. Kusama in 1981 and 1982. They comprise 96 species, of which 3 are described as new species: *Phyllobrotica komiyai*, *Stenoluperus derjeelingensis* and *Atrachya kusamai* n. spp. Specimens from Bangladesh (Imasaka's collection) were collected by Messrs. M. Hori and K. A. Sahad in 1979 and 1980, and comprise 20 species. While those from South India were collected by Mr. M. Ito in Tamil Nadu in 1980 and 1981. These are classified into 74 species including 3 new species. All the holotypes are deposited in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo. Some duplicates are kept in my collection and the rest in Komiya's and Imasaka's collections.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. Y. Komiya in Tokyo and Mr. M. Imasaka in Nagasaki for their kindness in giving me opportunity to work with these interesting materials, and to gentlemen above mentioned, who contributed to these collections.

Enumeration

Nepal

Subfamily **Sagrinae**

1. *Sagra carbunculus* Hope, 1842

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XL, No. 2, pp. 95-114, pls. 4-5, Dec., 1985]

1 ex., Tal-Symga, 29. VII. 1980.

Subfamily **Criocerinae**

2. *Lilioceris impressa* (FABRICIUS, 1787)

4 exs., Symga-Ghali, 30. VII. 1980; 1 ex., Kathmandu, 18. V. 1980; 3 exs., Tal, 29. VII. 1980; 1 ex., Nepal, 16. VI. 1980.

3. *Lilioceris laosensis* (PIC, 1916)

2 exs., Kathmandu, 18. V. 1980.

4. *Lilioceris neptis* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1860)

1 ex., Godavali, 19. V. 1980.
Distribution. Nepal*, S. China, Taiwan.

5. *Lilioceris* sp.

1 ex., Ghur Bhanjang-Tiso Pani, 17. V. 1980.

Subfamily **Cryptocephalinae**

6. *Cryptocephalus triangularis* HOPE, 1831

1 ex., Betrawati-Galan, 10. V. 1980.

Subfamily **Chlamisinae**

7. *Chlamisus* sp.

1 ex., Betrawati-Galan, 10. V. 1980.

Subfamily **Eumolpinae**

8. *Basilepta dhunchenum* KIMOTO et TAKIZAWA, 1981

2 exs., Galan-Dhunche, 11. V. 1980.

9. *Basilepta puncticolle* (LEFÉVRE, 1889)

1 ex., Betrawati-Galan, 10. V. 1980.

10. *Basilepta* sp. 1

* Recorded for the first time from the area with asterisk.

1 ex., Godavali, 10. V. 1980.

11. *Basilepta* sp. 2

1 ex., Godavali, 19. V. 1980.

12. *Colasposoma semicostatum* JACOBY, 1908

5 exs., Ghur Bhanjang-Tiso Pani, 17. V. 1980.

13. *Cleorina nepalensis* n. sp. (Pl. 4, fig. 2, Text fig. 1a, e)

Male. Body slightly oblong; shining matallic green; venter blackish with greenish luster; labrum, lower mouth-parts, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi light brown; femora dark brown with metallic luster; tarsi slightly infuscate; antenna blackish with 4 basal segments light brown.

Head distinctly and closely punctate; vertex longitudinally depressed medially and separated from frontoclypeus by weak arched depression; clypeus much strongly punctate than on vertex, with anterior margin concave; labrum roundly produced at apex. Antenna slender, slightly shorter than body, pubescent beyond 4th segment; 5th to 10th each slightly thickened to apex; 1st stout; 2nd shortest, nearly ½ as long as 11th; 11th fully 4 times as long as wide; relative length of each segment as: 11th>7th> 3rd ≒ 4th ≒ 5th ≒ 6th ≒ 8th ≒ 9th ≒ 10th > 1st > 2nd. Pronotum transverse, about 1½ times as wide as long, widest slightly before basal angle, thence

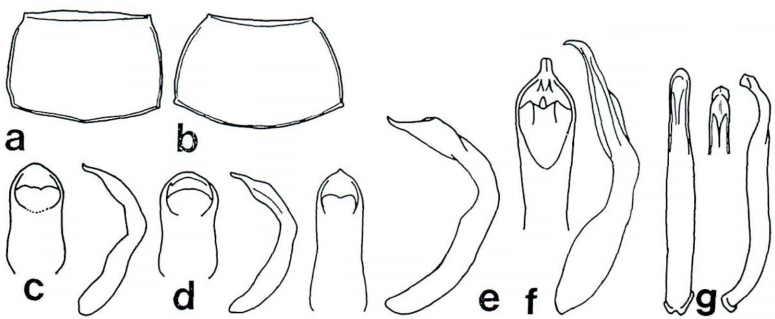


Fig. 1. Pronotum of: a, *Cleorina nepalensis* n. sp. (from Galan-Dhunche); b, *C. aeneomicans* (BALY) (from Taiwan). Aedeagus (left, dorsal view; right, lateral view) of: c, *C. aeneomicans*; d, *C. bevani* BALY (from Darjeeling); e, *C. nepalensis* n. sp.; f, *Aspidolopha melanophthalma* LACORDAIRE (from Darjeeling); g, *Stenoluperus darjeelingensis* n. sp. (from Darjeeling).

weakly narrowed anteriorly; almost straight at anterior margin, weakly produced at posterior margin; anterior angle slightly produced and the posterior round; disc evenly and strongly convex with apical and basal sulci distinct; surface densely covered with deep punctures, of which diameter is larger than their interspaces especially on latero-basal areas; interspaces smooth and shining. Elytron 2½ times as long as wide, subparallel-sided on basal half, thence roundly narrowed to apex, narrowly reflexed on lateral margin; weakly costate from humerus to middle; humerus prominent, delimited inside by a distinct longitudinal depression; disc broadly depressed at basal ⅓; punctures large, irregularly arranged in longitudinal rows, especially dense on subbasal depression, becoming finer posteriorly; interstices smooth and shining. Proepimeron and proepisternum distinctly punctate; prosternum with scattered large punctures; tarsi with 1st segment dilated, wider than 2nd. Aedeagus rather long, bluntly produced at apex.

Female. Antenna slightly shorter than in male; elytron with a sharp costa starting from humerus to beyond middle; tarsi with 1st segment not dilated.

Size. 3.0–3.5 mm in length, 1.5–2.0 mm in width in male; 3.3–3.5 mm in length, 2.0–2.7 mm in width in female.

Specimens examined. *Nepal* — 5♂♂ (one the holotype), 3♀♀, Galan-Dhunche, 11. V. 1980, A. YASUDA leg. *N. India*—1♀, Lopchu, Darjeeling, W. Bengal, 2. V. 1981, K. KUSAMA leg.

This new species is somewhat similar to *C. oblonga* JACOBY from Burma in having the body rather oblong, head and pronotum strongly punctate and the elytron with a blunt costa laterally, but is clearly distinguished from the latter by distinctly bicolored legs, slender antennae and by the elytron irregularly punctate-striate etc. *C. aeneomicans* BALY from Taiwan (text fig. 1b, c) is similarly colored, but has its pronotum distinctly rounded and impunctate. One specimen from Galan is metallic aeneous on the dorsum. Female specimen from Darjeeling has the elytral costa rather weak compared with the Nepalese ones

Subfamily **Chrysomelinae**

14. *Agrosteomela indica* HOPE, 1831

1 ex., Cheese Factory-Ghur, 16. V. 1980.

15. *Ambrostoma ambiguum* CHEN, 1934

1 ex., Dhunche-Singonpa, 12. V. 1980.

Subfamily **Galerucinae**

16. *Periclitena vigorsi* (HOPE, 1831)

1 ex., Nepal, 16. VI. 1980.

17. *Dercetina viridicyanea* KIMOTO, 1977 (Pl. 5, fig. 6)

2 exs., Galan-Dhunche, 11. V. 1980.

18. *Sphenoraia rutilans* (HOPE, 1831)

1 ex., Betrawati-Galan, 10. V. 1980.

19. *Sphenoraia bicolor* (HOPE, 1831)

3 exs., Betrawati-Galan, 10. V. 1980; 1 ex., Ghati-Barrumpat, 21. VII. 1980.

20. *Meristata pulunini* (BRYANT, 1952)

1 ex., Dhunche-Singonpa, 12. V. 1980.

21. *Meristata quadrifasciata* (HOPE, 1831)

2 exs., Betrawati-Galan, 10. V. 1980.

22. *Meristata trifasciata* (HOPE, 1831)

1 ex., Galan-Dhunche, 11. V. 1980; 1 ex., Dhunche-Singonpa, 12. V. 1980.

23. *Spitiella collaris* (BALY, 1878)

1 ex., Gopte, 3500 m-Cheese Fact., 15. V. 1980.

24. *Nepalogaleruca elegans* KIMOTO, 1970

1 ex., Gopte, 3500 m-Cheese Fact., 15. V. 1980.

25. *Paridea octomaculata* (BALY, 1880)

6 exs., Galan-Dhunche, 11. V. 1980; 2 exs., Godavali, 19. V. 1980; 1 ex., Betrawati-Galan, 10. V. 1980; 1 ex., Kathmandu, 18. V. 1980.

26. *Stenoluperus* sp.

1 ex., Galan-Dhunche, 11. V. 1980.

27. *Hoplasoma sexmaculata* (HOPE, 1831)

1 ex., Dhunche-Singonpa, 12. V. 1980; 1 ex., Betrawati-Galan, 10. V. 1980.

28. *Hoplasoma unicolor* (ILLIGER, 1800)

6 exs., Tal, 29. VII. 1980; 1 ex., Ghati-Barrumpat, 31. VII. 1980.

29. *Mimastra cyanura* (HOPE, 1831)

9 exs., Betrawati-Galan, 10. V. 1980; 2 exs., Ghur Bhanjang-Tiso Pani, 17. V. 1980.

30. *Mimastra unicitarsis* LABOISSIÈRE, 1940

2 exs., Ghur Bhanjang-Tiso Pani, 17. V. 1980.

31. *Macrima pallida* (LABOISSIÈRE, 1936)

2 exs., Kathmandu, 18. V. 1980.

32. *Hyphaenia yasudai* n. sp. (Pl. 5, fig. 5, Text fig. 2g)

Male. Body subparallel-sided; light yellowish brown, with reddish brown head; antenna except for 3 basal segments and labrum apically dark brown; elytra slightly darkened on suture and lateral margins; tibiae apically and tarsi dark brown.

Head transverse and wider than prothorax, with large eyes; vertex shining, finely punctate, distinctly depressed behind frontal tubercles; frontal tubercles strongly raised, and separated from each other; fronto-clypeus almost as wide as transverse diameter of eye between antennal sockets, somewhat pentagonal and broadly depressed along median line; labrum widened to apex, with a median notch on apical margin. Antenna as long as body, densely covered with erect hairs beyond 2nd segment; 3rd to 10th each slightly thickened to apex and bent inwardly; 1st and 2nd combined together as long as 3rd, and almost ¾ as long as 4th; relative length of each segment as: 4th>5th≒6th≒7th>8th≒9th≒10th≒11th>3rd>1st>2nd. Pronotum transverse, 1½ times as wide as long, widest near apical ⅓, thence weakly narrowed to both ends; almost straight and not margined apically, gently produced posteriorly on basal margin; narrowly reflexed on lateral margin which is furnished with several erect hairs; disc shining and gently convex with a broad and shallow transverse depression on basal ⅓, which is almost interrupted at middle; finely punctate but rather densely so on antero-lateral areas; each angle with a long seta. Scutellum roundly trigonate and shining. Elytron 3 times as long as wide, roundly narrowed on apical ⅓; disc gently convex, longitudinally depressed interiorly to humerus, and posteriorly to scutellum; densely covered with punctures, of which diameter is

subequal to, or larger than their interspaces; sparsely covered with short erect hairs; epipleuron shining, distinct almost to apex. Prosternite invisible between coxae; last visible abdominal sternite long, trilobed and widely depressed on median lobe.

Female. Body slightly robuster; antenna slightly shorter than body, lacking erect hair fringes; each segment weakly thickened to apex; last abdominal sternite simple.

Size. 4.2–5.1 mm in length, 1.7–2.4 mm in width in both sexes.

Specimens examined. 3 ♂♂ (one the holotype), 3 ♀♀, Godavali, Nepal, 19. V. 1980, A. YASUDA leg.

This new species is rather variable in coloration, but never tinged with blue or green: 1, dorsum light yellowish brown; 2, elytron stained with dark brown on suture, broadly on lateral margin including epipleuron, and on apical ¼; metathorax and abdomen dark brown; 3, dorsum almost chocolate brown except for light brownish head. This species is similar to *H. obscuripennis* JACOBY from S. India (text fig. 2f), but its antennae are rather widely separated from each other.

Subfamily **Alticinae**

33. *Longitarsus hsienweni* CHEN, 1939

1 ex., Galan-Dhunche, 11. V. 1980.

34. *Xuthea orientalis* BALY, 1865

1 ex., Ghati-Barrumpat, 31. VII. 1980.
Distribution. Nepal*, India, Sikkim, Assam, Burma, SW. China.

35. *Hyphasis magica* (HAROLD, 1877)

2 exs., Betrawati-Galan, 10. V. 1980.

36. *Euphitrea micans* BALY, 1875

2 exs., Betrawati-Galan, 10. V. 1980.

37. *Psylliodes* sp.

1 ex., Galan-Dhunche, 11. V. 1980.

Subfamily **Hispinae**

38. *Lasiochila excavata* (BALY, 1858)

1 ex., Tal, 29. VII. 1980.
Distribution. Nepal*, N. India, Assam, Burma.

39. *Dactylispa brevispinosa* (CHAPUIS, 1877)

1 ex., Tal, 29. VII. 1980.

North India

Subfamily **Criocerinae**

1. *Lilioceris quadripustulata* (FABRICIUS, 1787)

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, M. ITO (MI) leg.
Distribution. N. India*, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Java.

2. *Lema* (*Lema*) *coromandeliana* (FABRICIUS, 1798)

1 ex., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

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

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

4. *Lema* (*Lema*) *nigricollis* JACOBY, 1891

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

5. *Lema* (*Lema*) *singularis* JACOBY, 1908

2 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4, 7. V. 1981, MI.

6. *Lema* (*Lema*) *assamensis* JACOBY, 1891

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

7. *Lema* (*Lema*) sp., nr. *lacertosa* LACORDAIRE

2 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4, 7. V. 1981, MI & K. KUSAMA (KK) leg.

8. *Lema* (*Petauristes*) *palpalis* LACORDAIRE, 1845 (Pl. 4, fig. 1)

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI; 1 ex., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

Subfamily **Clytrinae**

9. *Aspidolopha melanophthalma* LACORDAIRE, 1848 (Text fig. 1f)

3 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4, 7. V. 1981, MI.

10. *Aspidolopha spilota* (HOPE, 1831)

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

11. *Aetheomorpha tonkinensis* (JACOBY, 1895)

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

12. *Aetheomorpha* sp.

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

Subfamily **Cryptocephalinae**

13. *Cryptocephalus triangularis* HOPE, 1831

1 ex., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK.

Subfamily **Chlamisinae**

14. *Chlamisus* sp.

1 ex., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK.

Subfamily **Lamprosominae**

15. *Oomorphoides* sp.

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 7. V. 1981, MI.

Subfamily **Eumolpinae**

16. *Basilepta* sp. 1

2 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

17. *Basilepta* sp. 2

3 exs., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

18. *Pseudostonopa picea* JACOBY, 1908 (Pl. 4, fig. 3)

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.
Distribution. N. India*, Sikkim.

19. *Pagria signata* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1858)

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 7. V. 1981, MI.

20. *Cleoporus* sp.

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

21. *Cleorina bevani* (BALY, 1877) (Text fig. 1d)

25 exs., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK & MI; 1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

22. *Colasposoma auripenne* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI; 1 ex., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

23. *Colasposoma downesi* BALY, 1862

13 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4, 7. V. 1981, KK & MI; 1 ex., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI; 2 exs., Tindhama, 980 m, N. India, 5. V. 1981, KK.

24. *Colasposoma semicostatum* JACOBY, 1908

2 exs., Tindhama, N. India, 5. V. 1981, KK; 1 ex., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

25. *Platycorynus lateralis* (HOPE, 1831)

13 exs., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.
Distribution. N. India*, Nepal.

26. *Platycorynus pyrophorus* (PARRY, 1843)

2 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4, 7. V. 1981, MI.

27. *Heminodes unicolor* (DUVIVIER, 1891)

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

28. *Scelodonta indica* DUVIVIER, 1891

2 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

29. *Trichotheca hirta* BALY, 1860

1 ex., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI; 1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 23. V. 1982, MI.
Distribution. N. India*, Nepal, Assam, Burma.

30. *Xanthonia* sp. 1

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, KK.

31. *Xanthonia* sp. 2

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 7. V. 1981, MI; 2 exs., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 19, 23. V. 1982, MI.

32. *Aoria bowringii* (BALY, 1860)

1 ex., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

33. *Aulexis tibialis* JACOBY, 1889

5 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 2, 4, 7. V. 1981, KK & MI.

Subfamily **Chrysomelinae**

34. *Agrosteomela indica* HOPE, 1831

1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 23. V. 1982, MI.

35. *Humba cyanicollis* HOPE, 1831

8 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

36. *Linaeidea chlorina* MAULIK, 1925

1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 23. V. 1982, MI.

37. *Phaedon indicus* CHEN, 1933

31 exs., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 1. V. 1981, 23. V. 1982, MI.

Subfamily **Galerucinae**

38. *Lochmaea maculata* KIMOTO, 1979

7 exs., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 1. V. 1981, KK & MI, 19, 23. V. 1982, MI.
Distribution. N. India*, Bhutan.

39. *Dercetina major* KIMOTO, 1977

5 exs., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK & MI; 4 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.
Distribution. N. India*, Bhutan.

40. *Dercetina mandarensis* (JACOBY, 1900)

3 exs., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK.

41. *Dercetina miniaticollis* (HOPE, 1831)

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, KK.

42. *Arthrotus pallidus* LABOISSIÈRE, 1932

2 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

43. *Arthrotus persimilis* KIMOTO, 1977

12 exs., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 1. V. 1981, 15, 23. V. 1982, MI.
Distribution. N. India*, Bhutan.

44. *Arthrotidea nepalensis* (KIMOTO, 1970)

1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 19. V. 1982, MI.

45. *Sphenoraia rutilans* (HOPE, 1831)

2 exs., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI; 1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 7. V. 1981, MI.

46. *Spitiella collaris* (BALY, 1878)

5 exs., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 29. IV, 1. V. 1981, MI.

47. *Gallerucida indica* (HAROLD, 1880)

1 ex., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

48. *Meristata trifasciata* (HOPE, 1831)

1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 23. V. 1982, MI.

49. *Pseudocophora pectoralis* BALY, 1886

3 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4, 7. V. 1981, MI.

50. *Paridea octomaculata* (BALY, 1880)

1 ex., Tindhama, N. India, 5. V. 1981, KK.

51. *Paridea ruficollis* JACOBY, 1892

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, KK.

52. *Mimastra* sp.

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 7. V. 1981, MI.

53. *Hoplasoma costatipennis* JACOBY, 1896

15 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI; 4 exs., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK & MI.

54. *Hoplasoma unicolor* (ILLIGER, 1800)

2 exs., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

55. *Phyllobrotica komiyai* n. sp. (Pl. 5, fig. 7)

Female. Body small and depressed, weakly dilated posteriorly; black with prothorax light brown; antenna dark brown except for light brownish basal segments; fore leg, middle leg on apices of femora light brown.

Head finely pubescent; vertex evenly convex, distinctly delimited anteriorly by an almost straight depression, smooth and scattered with fine punctures; frontal tubercles longitudinally triangular, producing between antennal sockets, with distinct median furrow; frontoclypeus transverse, with a reverse Y-shaped ridge; eyes widely separated from each other, their distance about 3 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye; antenna pubescent, almost as long as body; 1st segment club-shaped, 2½ times as long as 2nd; 7th slightly longer than 8th, less than twice the 2nd; relative length of each segment as: 1st>3rd≒4th≒5th≒6th≒7th≒11th>8th≒9th>2nd≒10th. Pronotum 1½ times as wide as long, slightly and evenly emarginate on anterior margin, evenly and archedly produced on posterior margin, sinuately widened from base to apex on lateral margins, widest at apical ⅓, distinctly margined laterally and posteriorly; disc smooth and shining, almost impunctate, broadly depressed transversely before base. Scutellum opaque and smooth, longitudinally depressed medially. Elytron nearly 2⅗ times as long as wide, widest at apical ⅓, thence roundly narrowed to apex, rather broadly reflexed on lateral margin; disc weakly depressed posteriorly to scutellum, sparsely covered with fine pubescence, densely and somewhat coarsely covered with punctures, of which diameter is wider than their interspaces; epipleuron absent. Venter covered with fine pubescence; last

visible abdominal sternite produced beyond apices of elytra.

Size. 3.0–3.6 mm in length, 1.5–1.8 mm in width.

Specimens examined. 5♀♀ (one the holotype), Manjitar, Darjeeling, W. Bengal, India, 4, 7. V. 1981, K. KUSAMA & M. ITO leg.

This new species is characterized by the body which is black with light brown prothorax, and is similar to *P. shirozui* KIMOTO from Taiwan. The latter species is clearly distinguished from this new species having both the head and pronotum ochraceous and elytra metallic greenish blue and granulate.

56. *Stenoluperus darjeelingensis* n. sp. (Pl. 5, fig. 8, Text fig. 1g)

Male. Body oblong, bluish black; head and thorax with slight greenish tinge; scutellum and abdomen black; antenna more or less light brownish on 3 basal segments; labrum with metallic tinge; mouthparts, legs except for femora dark brown.

Head almost as wide as prothorax at anterior margin; vertex rather closely impressed with deep punctures, but impunctate medially; frontal tubercles subquadrate, extending slightly between antennal sockets, well delimited behind, and separated from each other by a narrow furrow; frontoclypeus weakly raised; antenna slender, as long as body, thickly pubescent beyond 2nd segment; 1st segment stout and club-shaped; 2nd ⅓ as long as 4th; 4th as long as 2nd and 3rd combined; 10th over 4 times as long as wide; relative length of each segment as: 4th≒5th≒6th≒7th≒11th>8th≒9th>10th≒1st>3rd>2nd. Pronotum transverse, 1⅓ times as wide as long, widest at apical ⅓, gently emarginate at anterior margin, at posterior margin obliquely produced but nearly straight at median portion, weakly arched on lateral margins; each angle distinctly tuberculate, with a setigerous pore; disc obscurely depressed on each side, densely covered with large punctures, somewhat rugose laterally. Scutellum smooth, subtriangular but round at apex. Elytron 3⅓ times as long as wide, slightly widened to apical ⅖, thence roundly narrowed to apex; disc strongly convex, with lateral margin invisible from above for basal ⅗, densely covered with large punctures, of which diameter is distinctly larger than their interspaces, and slightly rugose on lateral area. Last visible abdominal sternite with weakly developed median lobe; aedeagus distinctly curved downwardly at apex. Fore leg with 1st tarsal segment distinctly dilated, as wide as 3rd.

Size. 3.5–4.7 mm in length, 1.7–2.2 mm in width in both sexes.

Specimens examined. 27♂♂ (one the holotype), 17♀♀, Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, W. Bengal, India, 15, 19, 23. V. 1982, M. ITO leg.

This new species is similar to *S. potanini* OGLOBLIN from W. China, but is distinguished by the pronotum obscurely depressed and vertex distinctly punctate. From *verticalis* KIMOTO from Bhutan, this species is separable by the slender antennae

and by the aedeagus which is strongly curved down apically.

57. *Stenoluperus* sp. 1

1 ex., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

58. *Stenoluperus* sp. 2

2 exs., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 1. V. 1981, KK.

59. *Stenoluperus* sp. 3

2 exs., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 5. V. 1981, KK.

60. *Cneorane rugulipennis* BALY, 1886

4 exs., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 29 IV, 1, 5. V. 1981, MI.

61. *Cneorane tibialis* CHÛJÔ, 1966

1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 19. V. 1982, MI.
Distribution. N. India*, Nepal.

62. *Cneorane* sp.

1 ex., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

63. *Monolepta himalayaensis* KIMOTO, 1970

1 ex., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK.

64. *Monolepta* sp.

1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 15. V. 1982, MI.

65. *Atrachya kusamai* n. sp. (Pl. 4, fig. 4, Text fig. 2d, e)

Male. Body oblong oval, slightly dilated posteriorly; yellowish brown; elytron black with a median yellowish brown band which occupies nearly ¼ of elytral length, but is not extending to epipleuron; mouth-parts dark brown; meso- and metathorax and abdomen black; middle and hind legs with tibiae and tarsi dark brown.

Vertex impunctate, but slightly wrinkled; frontal tubercles obscure and pentagonal, extending between antennal sockets, and contiguous to each other; frontoclypeus weakly raised. Antenna $^{7}/_{10}$ as long as body,

distinctly pubescent beyond 2nd segment; 3rd segment ½ as long as 10th; 5th more than 3 times as long as 2nd; relative length of each segment as: 5th > 4th ≒ 6th > 1st ≒ 7th ≒ 8th ≒ 11th > 9th > 10th > 3rd > 2nd. Pronotum 1½ times as wide as long; almost straight at anterior margin, broadly produced on posterior margin, nearly parallel on lateral margins for basal ½, thence narrowed to anterior angle; anterior angle thickened and with a setigerous pore posteriorly; disc evenly convex, smooth and sparsely covered with fine punctures. Scutellum roundly triangular, opaque and smooth. Elytron 3 times as long as wide, weakly widened from base to apical ⅓, thence narrowed to apex; apex roundly truncate; disc densely covered with punctures which are larger than those on pronotum, and furnished with fine hairs on lateral margin. Epipleuron wide for basal ⅓, thence abruptly narrowed and tapered out near apical ⅓; surface rather convex, smooth and shining. Abdomen with last visible sternite trilobed; the middle lobe transverse, roundly depressed on each side; hind tarsus with 1st segment $1\frac{7}{10}$ times as long as the remainder combined.

Size. 3.2–4.0 mm in length, 1.8–2.4 mm in width in both sexes.

Specimens examined. 7 ♂♂ (one the holotype), 6 ♀♀, Lopchu, Darjeeling, W. Bengal, India, 2. V. 1981, K. KUSAMA & M. ITO leg.; 2 ♀♀, Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, W. Bengal, India, 15, 19. V. 1982, M. ITO leg.

This new species resembles in the coloration to *A. unifasciata* TAKIZAWA (text fig. 2c), *A. flavomaculata* (CHÛJÔ) (ditto 2b) and *A. mediofasciata* KIMOTO (ditto 2a) from Taiwan, but is distinguished from them by the combination of the black abdomen, elytra with the median band not extending to the epipleuron and evenly convex

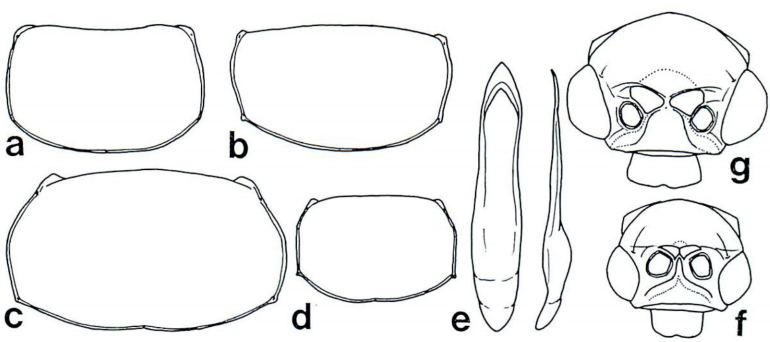


Fig. 2. Pronotum of: a, *Atrachya mediofasciata* KIMOTO (from Nanshanchi, Taiwan); b, *A. flavomaculata* CHÛJÔ (from Iriomote Is., Ryukyu Is.); c, *A. unifasciata* TAKIZAWA (from Chitou, Taiwan); d. *A. kusamai* n. sp. (from Darjeeling). e, Aedeagus of *A. kusamai* n. sp. Head of: f, *Hyphaenia obscuripennis* (JACOBY) (from Nadugani); g, *H. yasudai* n. sp. (from Godavali).

pronotum.

66. *Calomicrus* sp.

2 exs., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 1, 5. V. 1981, KK; 1 ex., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK.

67. *Cerophysa* sp.

2 exs., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK & MI.

68. *Trichobalya bowringii* (BALY, 1890)

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

Subfamily **Alticinae**

69. *Hespera krishna* MAULIK, 1926

13 exs., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK & MI.

70. *Hespera* sp.

1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 23. V. 1982, MI.

71. *Luperomorpha metallica* CHEN, 1935

3 exs., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 15, 19. V. 1982, MI.

72. *Phyllotreta chotanica* DUVIVIER, 1892

1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 1. V. 1981, KK.

73. *Aphthona malaisei* BRYANT, 1939

2 exs., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK.

74. *Aphthona* sp.

1 ex., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK; 1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 23. V. 1982, MI.

75. *Zipangia micans* SCHERER, 1969

2 exs., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 23. V. 1982, MI.

76. *Longitarsus* sp.

1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 19. V. 1982, MI.

77. *Altica cyanea* (WEBER, 1801)

1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 19. V. 1982, MI.

78. *Hyphasis indica* BALY, 1879

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

79. *Hyphasis* sp. 1, nr. *distincta* JACOBY

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

80. *Hyphasis* sp. 2, nr. *fuscipennis* WEISE

3 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 2, 4, 7. V. 1981, KK & MI.

81. *Hemipyxis fulvipennis* (ILLIGER, 1807)

2 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4, 7. V. 1981, MI; 1 ex., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK.

82. *Hemipyxis castaneipennis* SCHERER, 1969

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

83. *Hemipyxis* sp. 1, nr. *intermedia* JACOBY

9 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4, 7. V. 1981, MI.

84. *Hemipyxis* sp. 2, nr. *caenotes* MAULIK

1 ex., Tindhama, N. India, 5. V. 1981, KK.

85. *Sphaeroderma* sp.

1 ex., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

86. *Nonarthra patkaia* MAULIK, 1926

1 ex., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

87. *Nonarthra variabile* BALY, 1862

3 exs., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK & MI; 3 exs., Singla, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, KK & MI.

Subfamily **Cassidinae**

88. *Basiprionota decemmaculata* (BOHEMAN, 1850)

2 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

89. *Epistictina viridimaculata* (BOHEMAN, 1850)

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 7. V. 1981, MI.

90. *Laccoptera quadrimaculata* THUNBERG, 1789

3 exs., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 3, 4. V. 1981, MI.

91. *Aspidomorpha sanctaecrucis* (FABRICIUS, 1792)

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, MI.

92. *Cassida australica* BOHEMAN, 1855

1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 19. V. 1982, MI.

Subfamily **Hispinae**

93. *Dactylispa lohita* MAULIK, 1919

1 ex., Lopchu, Darjeeling, 2. V. 1981, MI.

94. *Dactylispa xanthopus* (GESTRO, 1898)

4 exs., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 23. V. 1982, MI.

95. *Dactylispa* sp. 1

1 ex., Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 15. V. 1982, MI.

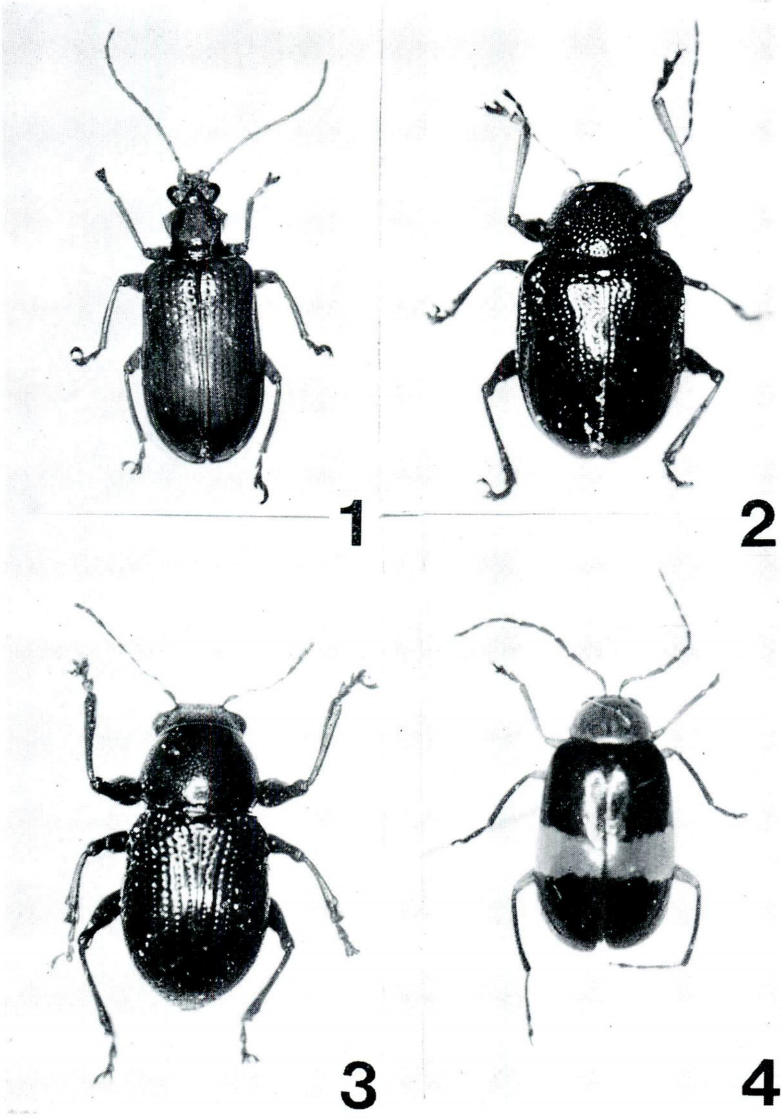
96. *Dactylispa* sp. 2

1 ex., Manjitar, Darjeeling, 4. V. 1981, KK.

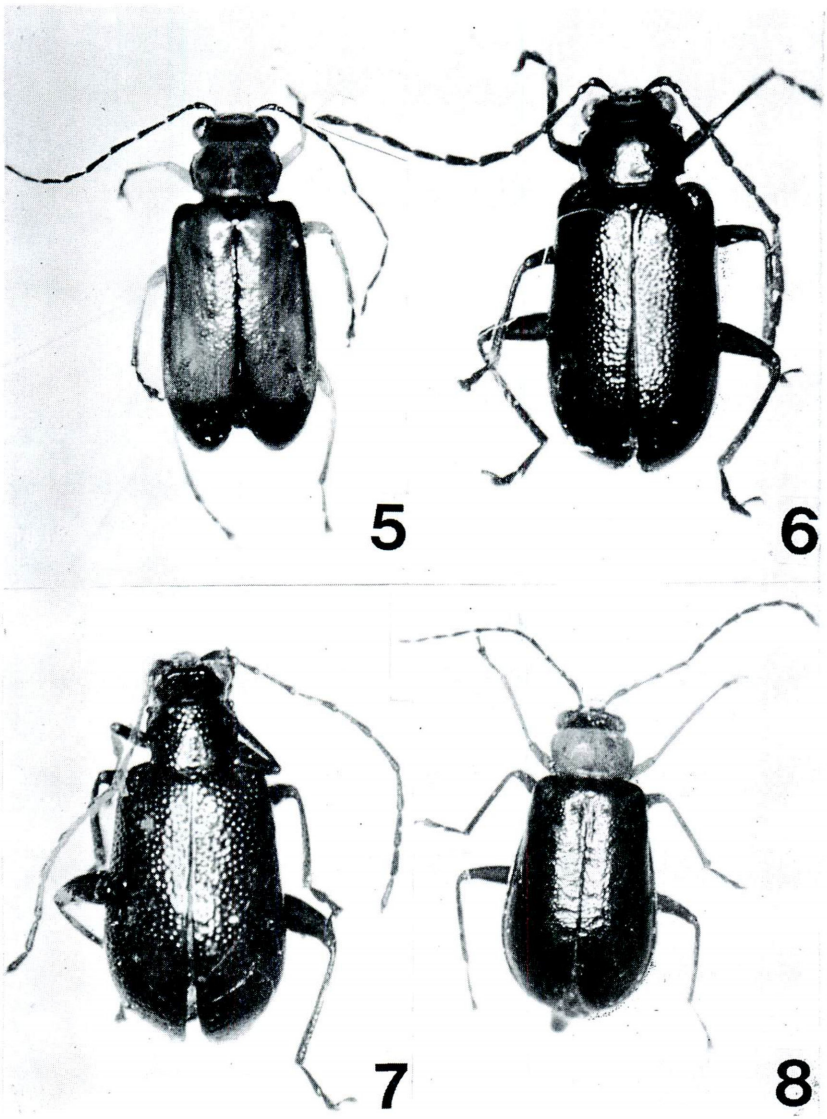
Explanation of pls. 4–5.

Pl. 4, fig. 1. *Lema palpalis* LACORDAIRE (from Darjeeling)
2. *Cleorina nepalensis* n. sp. (from Galan-Dhunche)
3. *Pseudostonopa picea* JACOBY (from Darjeeling)
4. *Atrachya kusamai* n. sp. (from Darjeeling)

Pl. 5, fig. 5. *Hyphaenia yasudai* n. sp. (from Godavali)
6. *Dercetina viridicyanea* KIMOTO (from Galan-Dhunche)
7. *Phyllobrotica komiyai* n. sp. (from Darjeeling)
8. *Stenoluperus darjeelingensis* n. sp. (from Darjeeling)



(H. TAKIZAWA photo.)



(H. TAKIZAWA photo.)

Notes on the Genus *Pidonia* MULSANT from Taiwan, V. (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

By MIKIO KUBOKI

The present paper deals with two species belonging to the genus *Pidonia* MULSANT from Taiwan. Of these one species is new to science: *Pidonia longipalpalis*. The male of *P. atripennis* is described for the first time.

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial thanks to W. CHEN, H. MAKIHARA, A. NISHIYAMA, K. SUZUKI and O. YAMAJI, who gave me opportunity to work with this interesting material.

Pidonia (*Pidonia*) *longipalpalis* sp. nov.

(Pl. 6, figs. 1–2 ; text figs. 1–4)

Body relatively large, elongate and furnished with fine pale fulvous pubescence.

Length: 10.1–8.1 mm (male), 8.5 mm (female); breadth: 2.4–2.0 mm (male), 2.2 mm (female).

Color. Male: Body yellowish fulvous to black; vertex, frons and antennal supports reddish fulvous to black; tempora darkened to black; mouthparts reddish fulvous except for reddish brown apex of each mandible; eyes black; antennae largely yellowish brown, scape and pedicel yellowish brown, third and following segments infuscated at their apices, the black portions gradually enlarged apically; prothorax reddish fulvous; scutellum reddish fulvous; coxae, trochanters and femora brownish yellow, tibiae and tarsi dark brown, claws reddish brown; elytra yellowish brown with black markings; basal and sutural markings narrowly present, apical marking distinctly present and related to sutural and latero-posterior markings, latero-basal marking narrowly prolonged towards shoulder, latero-basal, latero-median and latero-posterior markings fused with one another, forming a narrow longitudinal submarginal vitta; ventral surfaces: gula yellowish brown, tempora darkened, moso- and metasterna darkened, abdomen yellowish brown, each of first to second sternites darkened to black.

Female: Body dark coloration distinctly developed in female than in

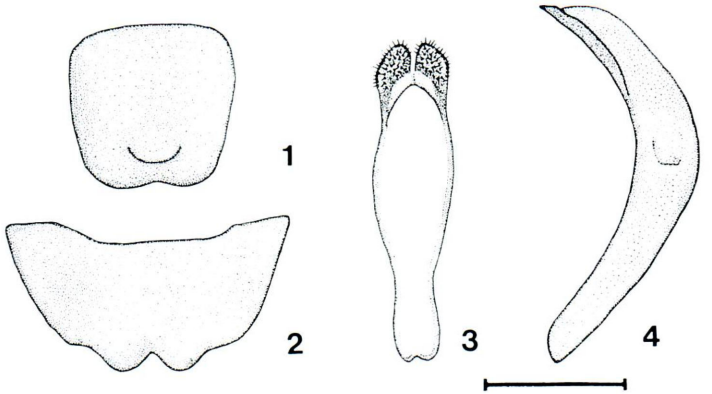
[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XL, No. 2, pp. 115–120, pl. 6, Dec., 1985]

male; vertex and tempora darkened; clypeus darkened; prothorax almost black with reddish brown apex and base; elytral markings: sutural marking broadened basally, terminating behind scutellum, longitudinal submarginal vitta broadened apically and related to apical marking; abdomen largely yellowish brown except for a pair of dark spot on first to third sternites laterally.

Structure. Head a little broader across eyes than basal width of prothorax (male, 1.05: 1; female, 1.02: 1); terminal joint of maxillary palpus long, broadened apically with obtusely angulate outer margin; tempora narrowed posteriorly in anterior half and gently constricted in posterior half, almost impunctate and shining with several setae; frons subvertical and transverse, covered with coarse punctures, bearing a fine but distinct median longitudinal furrow extending backwards to vertex; vertex coarsely punctured; two to three supraorbital setae present, especially one seta long; gula shining, very sparsely clothed with long pubescence. Eyes relatively prominent, moderately faceted, strongly emarginate at middle of internal margins. Antennae relatively long and slender, inserted just behind level across frontal margin of eyes; apical two segments beyond elytral apices in male, antennae barely attaining elytral apices in female; first segment distinctly dilated towards apex, weakly shining, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence, second to eleventh segments densely clothed with appressed fine pubescence and sparsely with fine erect pubescence; comparative length of each antennal segment as follows:—$5>3=6>4=1+2$.

Prothorax longer than basal width (male, 1.20: 1; female, 1.10: 1), shallowly constricted both behind apex and before base, and dully angulate-prominent laterally just before middle; breadth across prominent portions slightly broader than base (male, 1.03: 1; female, 1.01: 1); basal margin bisinuate obviously broader than apical margin (male, 1.47: 1; female, 1.46: 1); disk convex above, finely and closely punctured, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence; posterior lateral setae long; prosternum shining, extremely thinly clothed with short pubescence; meso- and metasterna finely punctate, densely clothed with fine appressed pubescence. Scutellum small and triangular, slightly longer than broad, bearing thin pubescence on the surface. Elytra 2.91 times (male) or 2.67 times (female) as long as basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly (male) or almost parallel-sided (female), and separately subtruncate at apices; surface closely and deeply punctate and densely clothed with subappressed pubescence; interspace between punctures broader than diameter of each puncture.

Legs relatively slender, finely punctate, clothed with short pubescence; femora clavate, with subappressed pubescence; hind femora



Figs. 1–4. *Pidonia longipalpalis* sp. nov., ♂, from Pilu-shenmu in Taiwan. 1. Last tergite; 2. last sternite; 3. lateral lobes of genitalia; 4. median lobe. Scale: 0.5 mm.

reaching elytral apex in both sexes; tibiae linear, with suberect pubescence; tarsi densely clothed with short pubescence on under surface; first segment of metatarsus longer than following two taken together; third segment strongly dilated apically and deeply emarginate at middle of apex.

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

Male genital organ moderately sclerotized; median lobe relatively thick, curved ventrally (Fig. 4) and obtusely pointed at apex; lateral lobes slightly shorter than median lobe, each apex produced and sparsely furnished with short terminal hairs (Fig. 3); endophallus with a relatively short diverticulum at base, long and furnished with a pair of falcate sclerites.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, Pilu-shenmu (2,300–2,100 m in alt.), Hwalien Hsien, 12. V. 1978, M. KUBOKI leg.

Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀, same data as the holotype; 4♂♂, Pilu-shenmu, Hwalien Hsien, 31. V. 1980, A. NISHIYAMA leg.; 4♂♂, Pilu-shenmu, Hwalien Hsien, 23. V. 1982, O. YAMAJI & C. LUO leg.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Flight period. May.

Remarks. This new species is easily separated from all the known congeners

from Taiwan in having the long maxillary palpus and the characteristic feature of the lateral lobes of male genitalia.

Pidonia (*Pidonia*) *atripennis* HAYASHI

(Pl. 6, figs. 3–4 ; text figs. 5–8)

Pidonia (*Pidonia*) *atripennis* HAYASHI, 1978, Ent. Rev. Japan, 31 (1/2) : 85 (Mt. Paoshan, Liukuei ; actually ♀, the original ♂ designation is an error).

The male of this species has hitherto been undescribed.

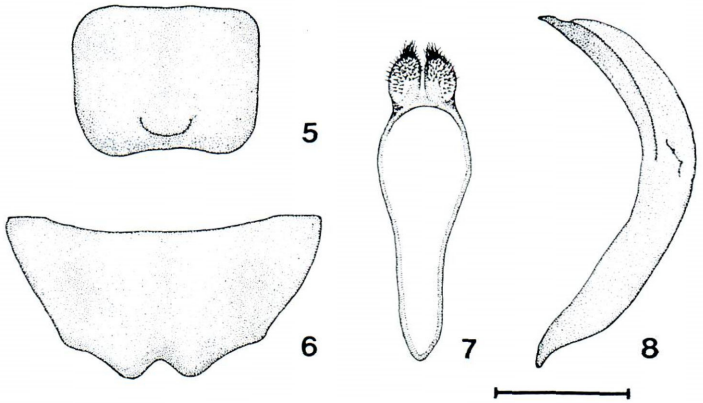
Body relatively large, elongate and furnished with fine pale fulvous pubescence.

Length : 8.5–8.2 mm (male), 8.9–8.0 mm (female) ; breadth : 2.1–2.0 mm (male), 2.4–2.0 mm (female).

Color. Male : Head reddish fulvous, sometimes tempora darkened ; mouthparts reddish fulvous except for reddish brown apex of each mandible ; eyes black ; antennae largely reddish brown, scape and pedicel reddish brown, third and following segments infuscated ; prothorax and scutellum reddish brown, sometimes darkened ; elytra yellowish brown with black markings ; elytron having a longitudinal yellowish brown stripe in middle ; sutural markings broadly present, latero-basal, latero-median and latero-posterior markings fused with one another, forming a narrow longitudinal submarginal vitta, latero-basal marking narrowly prolonged towards shoulder, apical marking distinctly present and related to sutural and latero-posterior markings ; ventral surfaces : gula yellowish brown, tempora darkened, thorax darkened, abdomen yellowish brown, each of first to second sternites black.

Female : Head, prothorax and scutellum reddish brown, sometimes darkened ; legs black, femora fulvous in basal halves ; elytra entirely black ; ventral surfaces : head and thorax reddish brown to black, abdomen yellowish brown, fifth sternite black.

Structure. Head broader across eyes than basal width of prothorax (male, 1.19 : 1 ; female, 1.07 : 1) ; terminal joint of maxillary palpus long, broadened apically with obtusely angulate outer margin ; tempora moderate, gently narrowed posteriorly, almost impunctate and shining with several setae ; frons covered with coarse punctures ; vertex coarsely punctured ; gula shining, very sparsely clothed with long pubescence. Eyes relatively prominent, moderately faceted, strongly emarginate at middle of internal margins. Antennae relatively long and slender, inserted just behind level across frontal margin of eyes ; apical two segments beyond elytral apices in male, antennae barely attaining elytral apices in female ; comparative length of each antennal segment as follows :—$5>3=6>1+2>4$.



Figs. 5–8. *Pidonia atripennis* HAYASHI, ♂, from Mt. Hsinanshan in Taiwan. 5. Last tergite; 6. last sternite; 7. lateral lobes of genitalia; 8. median lobe. Scale: 0.5 mm.

Prothorax longer than basal width (male, 1.13: 1; female, 1.03: 1), shallowly constricted both behind apex and before base, and dully angulate-prominent laterally just before middle; base nearly as broad as (male) or slightly broader than (female) the breadth across prominent portions; basal margin bisinuate, obviously broader than apical margin (male, 1.43: 1; female, 1.49: 1); disk convex above, finely and closely punctured, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence. Elytra 2.79 times (male) or 2.53 times (female) as long as basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly (male) or almost parallel-sided (female), and separately subtruncate at apices.

Abdomen elongate and gradually convergent towards apex; in male, apex of last sternite triangularly emarginate at middle (Fig. 6), apex of last tergite truncate and shallowly emarginate at middle (Fig. 5); in female, apex of last sternite rounded, apex of last tergite rounded.

Male genital organ moderately sclerotized; median lobe relatively thick, covered ventrally (Fig. 8) and obtusely pointed at apex; lateral lobes shorter than median lobe, each apex produced and densely furnished with short terminal hairs (Fig. 7); endophallus with a relatively short diverticulum at base, long and furnished with a pair of falcate sclerites.

Specimens examined. 1♂, 2♀♀, Mt. Hsinanshan (1,800 m in alt.), near Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 9. V. 1983, W. CHEN leg.; 1♀, Mt. Nanfengshan, near Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 8. V. 1983, W. CHEN leg.; 1♀, Mt. Chuyunshan (2,000 m in alt.), near Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 20. V. 1983, W. CHEN leg.; 2♂♂, Mt. Lalashan, Taoyuan Hsien, 21–24. V. 1980, H. MAKIHARA leg.; 2♂♂, Mt. Lalashan, Taoyuan Hsien, 1. V. 1984, K. SUZUKI leg.

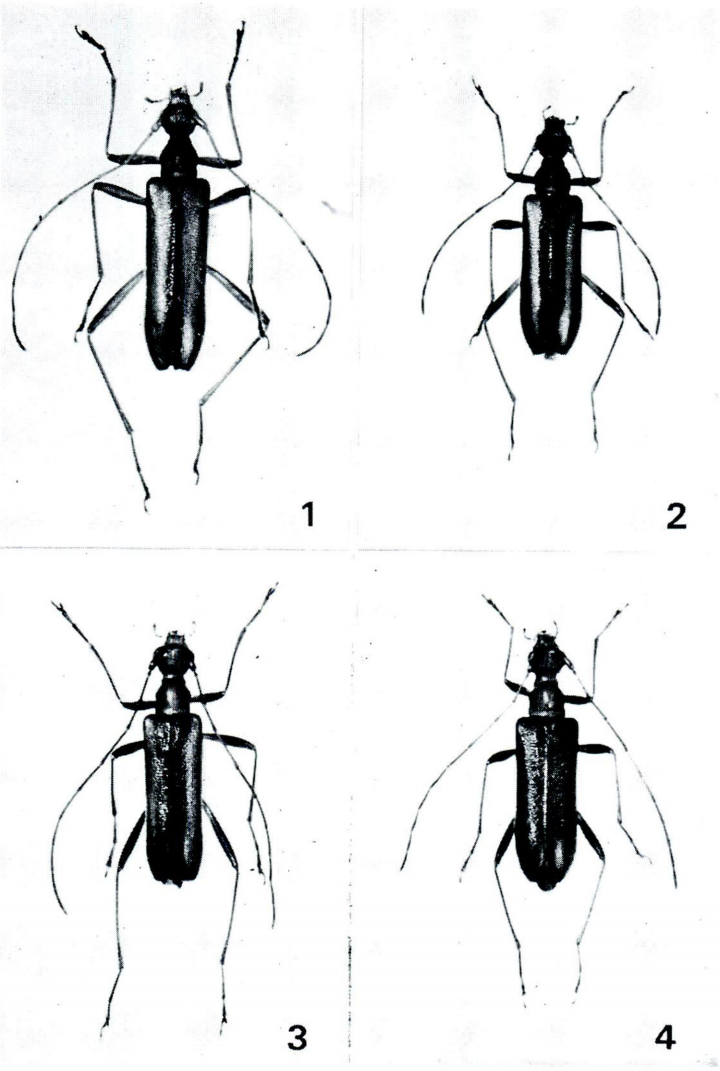
Distribution. Taiwan.
Flight period. May.

Reference

HAYASHI, M., 1978. Studies on Asian Cerambycidae, II (Coleoptera). Ent. Rev. Japan, 31 : 85–92.

Explanation of Plate 6.

Fig. 1. *Pidonia longipalpalis* sp. nov., ♂.
2. ditto, ♀.
3. *Pidonia atripennis* HAYASHI, ♂.
4. ditto, ♀.



(M. KUBOKI photo.)

Two New Species of Tenebrionid Beetles from China

by Kimio Masumoto

In this paper, I am going to describe two new tenebrionid species from China: *Platydema zoltani* sp. nov., and *Amarygmus familiaris* sp. nov.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Z. Kaszab, Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, who gave me the opportunity of re-examining the specimens in the museum determined as *Platydema higonium* Lewis captured in Fukien, China, and also to Mr. S. Kondo who contributed the specimen materials of the real *P. higonium* from Japan.

The holotype specimens of the above new species are preserved in the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo.

Platydema zoltani sp. nov.

Dark blackish brown, with antennae, femora, tibiae, underside of neck, prepisterna etc., blackish brown, mouth-parts and tarsi lighter in colour, upper surface of body having dark greenish tinge; strongly, rather metallically shining. Ovate and strongly convex above.

Head nearly transverse-elliptic, rather closely and finely punctate, raised in posterior half, nearly flattened anteriorly, moderately swollen in postero-inner portion of each eye, rather widely grooved medianly on vertex, the groove connecting with fine gena-clypeal grooves; frons short and rather steeply declined forwards; clypeus rather small and semicircular, feebly convex above; genae fairly large and oblique, weakly depressed before eyes; eyes extremely transverse and slightly oblique, deeply invading head, weakly produced laterad, distance between eyes about same length of their transverse diameter. Antennae medium-sized, reaching just before base of pronotum, gradually thickened to apex, 6th segment to 10th strongly dilated to each apex, 9th the widest and 11th ovoid, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 1.2, 0.3, 0.7, 0.6, 0.5, 0.5, 0.6, 0.6, 0.6, 0.6, 0.8.

Pronotum rather trapezoid, 2.7 times as broad as long, broadest at base and roundly narrowed to front; front border feebly emarginate and nearly straight in medial $\frac{2}{5}$, very finely bordered; basal border nearly straight and arcuate in medial $\frac{1}{3}$, sides rather steeply declined, clearly bordered; front angles a little obtuse with rounded corners, very weakly

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produced oblique-forwards; hind angles subrectangular; disc closely, finely punctate, with shallow, oblique impressions at base on both sides. Scutellum triangular with feebly rounded sides, scattered with few fine punctures in basal portion.

Elytra a little less than 1.4 times as long as broad, 3 times the length and 1.2 times the breadth of pronotum, slightly wider than pronotum at base, broadest at basal $\frac{2}{5}$, thickest at basal $\frac{3}{8}$; disc with rows of small punctures, distance between them about 1-2 times their diameter; intervals wide and nearly flat, rather closely scattered with minute punctures which are about $\frac{1}{5}$-$\frac{1}{6}$ in size of the punctures in rows; sides steeply declined, with lateral margins clearly bordered but hardly visible from above.

Mentum rather round-hexagonal, raised medianly, microreticulate; gula parabolic, impressed at apex on both sides; terminal segment of maxillary palpus securiform, with arcuate outer side about 1.8 times the length of inner and 1.2 times the length of truncate apical.

Prosternum rather short and narrow, rugose, finely bordered at apex, weakly raised medianly, with fairly large prosternal process bluntly pointed posteriad; mesosternum extremely short and asperate, vertically hollowed at middle near hind border; metasternum medium-sized, rather smooth, sparsely punctate in the middle, closely so anteriorly, coriaceous laterally, with shallow median groove in posterior $\frac{2}{3}$.

Abdomen closely, finely, punctate and microshagreened, rather longitudinally wrinkled laterally on 2 basal sternites, grooved along base of 4th and 5th sternites, the groove on 5th noticeable.

Legs without any characteristics; relative length of each segment of pro-, meso- and metatarsi from basal to apical: 1.2, 0.2, 0.3, 0.3, 0.7; 1.3, 0.5, 0.3, 0.2, 1.3; 2.2, 0.8, 0.5, 1.4; claws falcate.

Body length: 5.3-6.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Kuatun, Fukien, China, 20-26. V. 1946, TSUNG-SEN leg. Paratypes: 1 ex., Kuatun, 24. III. 1938, J. KLAPPERICH leg.; 2 exs., Kuatun, 18. V. 1946, TSCHUNG SEN leg.; 1 ex., Kuatun, 1-10. VI. 1946, TSUNG-SEN leg.; 3 exs., Kuatun, 12-20. VI. 1946, TSUNG-SEN leg.; 26 exs., Kuatun, 2-10. X. 1946, TSUNG-SEN leg.; 354 exs., same data as the holotype (in Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest).

This new species somewhat resembles *P. higonium* LEWIS from Japan, but is distinguishable from the latter by its body comparatively oblong and less metallically shining with dark greenish tinge, the head without horns in both sexes, the antennae a little longer, the pronotum shorter but the elytra longer, and the mentum clearly wider.

Amarygmus familiaris sp. nov.

Reddish brown, with vertex, 6 apical segments of antennae, disc of

pronotum, apical halves of femora and major portions of tibiae darker, elytra basically yellowish (the colouration of elytron is as follows: sutural interval, humeral corner, apical 1/5 obliquely, basal margin and anterior half of lateral margin, subsquare patch from 3rd row of punctures to 6th near base, subtriangular band from 3rd row to lateral margin just before middle with front and hind sides remarkably sinuate, and ovoid spot between 3rd and 4th rows posteriorly, which is tied with dark band to the sutural stripe, blackish brown to black; middle of disc oblongly reddish brown); strongly shining. Ovate, very strongly convex above.

Head extremely transverse and short, oblique in repose, very weakly convex, finely punctate; frons short and narrow, with fronto-clypeal suture finely grooved and arcuate forwards; clypeus remarkably large, moderately closely punctate and sparsely pubescent, weakly bent downwards at apex, with both sides moderately divergent; genae obliquetransverse; eyes very large, deeply invading head and strongly produced laterad, distance between them about half of their transverse diameter. Antennae medium-sized, reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, gradually thickened to apex, 11th segment oblong-oval, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 1.0, 0.3, 0.9, 0.5, 0.5, 0.6, 0.6, 0.7, 0.7, 0.7, 0.7.

Pronotum rather trapezoid, 2.5 times as broad as long, broadest at base, strongly, roundly narrowed to front; front borders feebly arcuate forwards and very finely bordered; basal border nearly straight, weakly produced backwards in medial 1/5; sides very steeply declined and bordered, with lateral margins invisible from above; front angles obtuse with angulate corners; hind angles subrectangular; disc moderately closely, minutely punctate. Scutellum equilateral, scattered with minute punctures in basal half.

Elytra about 1.4 times as long as broad, 4 times the length and a little more than 1.3 times the breadth of pronotum, a little narrower than pronotum at base, broadest at basal 1/3, thickest at just after basal 2/5; disc with rows of small punctures, which are often striated laterally, distance between them about 1.5–2.5 times their diameter; intervals nearly flat, very weakly microreticulate, rather sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; sides steeply declined, with lateral margins bordered but invisible from above.

Mentum transverse-subcordate, feebly asperate, longitudinally raised in middle, truncate posteriorly; gula rather equilateral; terminal segment of each maxillary palpus rather large, with arcuate outer side the same length of inner and 0.8 times the length of truncate apical.

Prosternum very short, ridged along front border, rather noticeably depressed between coxae, the depression on both sides raised, with prosternal process small but bluntly pointed; mesosternum short and a

little rugose, vertically hollowed in V-shape in the middle, the edges of hollow prominent; metasternum medium-sized, smooth and sparsely punctate in the middle, obliquely shallowly wrinkled and a little coarsely punctate laterally.

Abdomen sparsely and finely punctate, the punctures becoming finer to apex, very feebly microshagreened, longitudinally wrinkled on 2 basal sternites and the lateral portions of 3rd.

Legs without special characteristics; relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 1.2; 0.8, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.3; 2.3, 0.7, 0.4, 1.2, respectively.

Male genitalia slender, slightly bent at apex.

Body length: 3.8–4.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Hong Kong, China, 28. VII. 1985, K. MASUMOTO leg. Paratypes: 22 exs., same data as the holotype; 9 exs., Hong Kong, 29. VII. 1985, H. MASUMOTO leg.; 2 exs., 24. X. 1984, K. MASUMOTO leg.

This new species has very unique elytral colour patterns.

Two New Taxa of Alticinae from China (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)

By Blagoy Gruev

University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria

Kimotoa gen. nov.

The new genus resembles *Sphaeroderma*, *Argopus* and *Parargopus*. It differs from *Sphaeroderma* in having segment 4 of antennae much longer than 2 and 3 together; from *Argopus* in having clypeus not bilobed with anterior margin straight but not emarginate; and from *Parargopus* in having segment 4 of antennae longer than 5, frontal tubercles not widely separated from each other, interantennal space not rather broad but narrow and distinctly raised and prosternum longer than broad.

Body hemisphaerical. Head deeply engaged in the prothorax, invisible from above. Frontal tubercles large, slightly raised, delimited from each other and from behind by clear lines. Interantennal ridge raised, narrow. Antennae filiform, measuring about two-thirds the length of body; segment 4 of both sexes about 1½ times longer than 2 and 3 together and longer than 5. Prothorax transversal, without any depressions; anterior angles strongly drawn forwards; sides margined and uniformly rounded; surface finely but distinctly punctured; posterior angles obtuse. Elytra broader than prothorax, with humeral tubercles slightly raised; surface with very confused rows of punctures; interstices minutely punctured. Epipleura horizontal, longitudinally concave. Prosternum longer than broad, longitudinally channelled. Mesosternum much broader than long. Mesosternum of male strongly raised between mesocoxae and continuing posteriorly like a keel. Anterior coxal cavities open behind. Legs robust; all the tibiae armed apically with a small simple spine; segment 3 of tarsi broad, entire; claws appendiculate.

Type species: *Argopus splendens* Gressitt et Kimoto, 1963.

Material examined. China: Prov. Yunnan (Vallis flumin.), Soling-ho, 1 male (British Museum Natural History), 1 female (Museum Georg Frey: "*Argopus splendens* Gressitt et Kimoto, holotype").

Kimotoa splendens Gressitt et Kimoto, 1963 comb. nov.

Argopus splendens Gressitt et Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Monogr., 1b, p. 820.

[Ent. Rev. Japan. Vol. XL, No. 2, pp. 125-127, Dec., 1985]

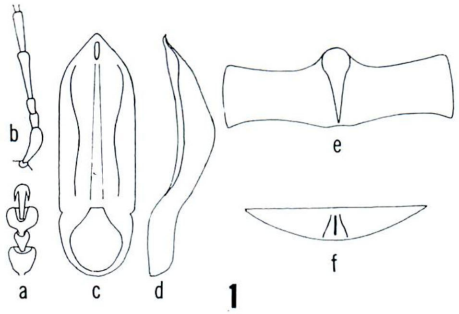


Fig. 1. *Kimotoa splendens* (GRESSITT et KIMOTO), ♂.
a) anterior tarsus; b) antenna; c) aedeagus: ventral view (medially convex); d) aedeagus: lateral view; e) metasternum; f) last abdominal sternite (apically depressed).

This species has been described on the basis of a single female specimen, preserved in Museum Georg Frey—Tutzing. Original illustrations of some details of male are given here for the first time (Fig. 1 a–f).

Taizonia castanea sp. nov.

Locus typicus. China: Da-laen-saen, leg. J. J. WALKER, 1 male—holotype, 1 female—allotopotype, 1 male and 4 females—paratopotypes (British Museum Natural History), and 1 male—paratopotype (author's collection).

Diagnosis. The new species differs from all the rest known ones in having chestnut-brown coloration of body.

Description. Body hemisphaerical, shining, chestnut-brown, sometimes outline of prothorax paler; legs yellow-brown; terminal 5 segments of antennae brown. Head including eyes narrower than prothorax; vertex moderately convex, smooth and shining; eyes moderately convex, short-ovate, nearly round; frontal tubercles indistinct; interantennal space rather flat, about 2½ times as broad as transverse diameter of antennal socket; labrum triangularly emarginate at middle; anterior margin of clypeus rounded-emarginate. Antennae nearly ½ as long as body; segment 2 thick, nearly as broad as 1, much broader than 3; segments 3–11 gradually becoming more dilated. Prothorax two times or more broader than long, broadest basally and narrower than elytra; anterior angles broadly rounded and continuing to the middle of lateral margin; posterior angles oblique; sides with a swelling in front of anterior angles limited by a curved narrow impressed line (Fig. 2 a); disc with very small, unclear punctures. Elytra without humeral tubercles; finely and sparsely but clearly punctured. Scutellum triangular, not rounded apically. Prosternum narrow, strongly raised. Metasternum

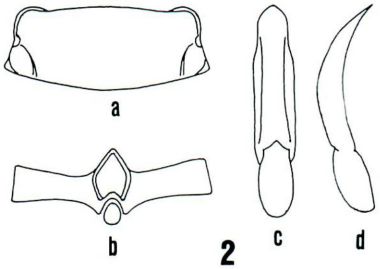


Fig. 2. *Taizonia castanea* sp. nov.
a) prothorax; b) metasternum; c) aedeagus: ventral view;
d) aedeagus: lateral view.

strongly elevated between mesocoxae, excavated and margined anteriorly and laterally (Fig. 2 b). Abdominal segment 1 with tubercle between metacoxae. Spur of hind tibia rather long. Aedeagus (Fig. 2 c, d) short, slightly narrowed before apex; underside convex. Length 1.7–2.0 mm.

I am indebted to Mrs. SHARON L. SHUTE of the British Museum Natural History of London and to Dr. GERHARD SCHERER of the Museum Georg Frey of Tutzing (at present in Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates—München) for loan of specimens from their institutes, and to Prof. Dr. SHINSAKU KIMOTO of the University of Kurume for his valuable assistance.

国際動物命名委員会からのお願い（4）

4 October 1985

Opinion no.

1331 (p. 230) **Sphaeriidae** JEFFREYS, 1862 (1820) (Mollusca, Bivalvia) and Microsporidae REICHARDT, 1976 (Insecta, Coleoptera): placed on the Official List.

1335 (p. 241) *Nepa cinerea* LINNAEUS, 1758 (Insecta, Heteroptera): conserved.

1338 (p. 251) *Thrips rufus* HALIDAY, 1836 (Insecta, Thysanoptera): conserved.

1339 (p. 255) *Papilio fatima* FABRICIUS, 1793 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): ruled to be exempt from the application of the principle of Homonomy.

1341 (p. 261) *Simulium amazonicum* GOELDI, 1905 (Insecta, Diptera): neotype designated.

1342 (p. 264) *Damalis planiceps* FABRICIUS, 1805 designated as type species of *Damalis* FABRICIUS, 1805 (Insecta, Diptera).

1347 (p. 277) *Anthalia schoenherri* ZETTERSTEDT, 1838 designated as the type species of *Anthalia* ZETTERSTEDT, 1838 (Insecta, Diptera).

1351 (p. 285) *Galeopsomyia* GIRAULT, 1916 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): conserved.

1352 (p. 287) *Eurhinus* SCHÖNHERR, 1825 (Insecta, Coleoptera): ruled as a justified emendation of *Eurhin* ILLIGER, 1807.

1353 (p. 291) *Myzus festucae* THEOBALD, 1917 (Insecta, Hemiptera): conserved.

The above opinion appeared on the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, volume 42, part 3, on September 30, 1985.

The commission hereby gives six months notice of the possible use of its plenary powers in the following cases, published in the Bull. Zool. Nomenclature, 42 (3) on 30 Sept., 1985, and would welcome comments and advice on them from interested zoologists.

Case no

2464 *Berytus* FABRICIUS, 1803 (Insecta, Heteroptera, Berytidae): proposed designation of a type species.

2490 *Thylacites* GERMAR, 1817; *Brachyderes* SCHÖNHERR, 1823; *Cycloderes* SAHLBERG, 1823; and *Cycloderes* SCHÖNHERR, 1823 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposal to maintain current usage.

Study of Asian Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) VIII.

By Masao Hayashi

As the eighth report of the above identified title, in the present paper, two new species of Cerambycinae and Lamiinae are described here from Borneo and Taiwan, a new combination is proposed for a Bornean callichromine species, three previously known but very scarcely reported species are also redescribed and a Chinese agninine species is firstly reported from Taiwan.

The material used in the present study is based on the collections of Mr. Nobuo Ohbayashi, Miura, Kanagawa, Mr. Hiroshi Makihara, Ushiku, Ibaraki, and Mr. Kiyoshi Matsuda, Takarazuka, Hyogo, sent to the present author for identification.

The author wishes to express his cordial thanks to the above gentlemen for their usual cooperation.

Cerambycinae

Callichromini

Schmidtiana borneoensis (Ritsema) comb. nov. (Pl. 7, fig. 1)

Pachyteria borneoensis Ritsema, 1892, Notes Leyden Mus., 14 : 218 (Sagoo, Sarawak, Borneo), 36×11 mm., ♂; Aurivillius, 1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39 : 300; Podany, 1968, Entom. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 36 (3) : 63, 73.

Female : Head yellowish brown, subnitid; eyes black; antennae yellowish brown, inferior halves of scapes, apical halves of fifth, and sixth and the succeeding joints black. Prothorax black shining, decorated with a pair of large reddish brown markings on disc, which occupied almost all surface, only excepting apical and basal collars and a narrow median longitudinal line related apex and base black. Scutellum black, shining. Elytra entirely opaque, reddish brown. Body beneath blackish violet, gula yellowish brown, excepting the black central portion. Legs brown, coxae black, front femora with a narrow black stripes on each outer side, mid femora annulated with black before apices, and hind femora largely black excepting bases and apices, tibiae brown, fore tibiae tipped with black on apical outer sides, mid and hind tibiae black on inner apical halves and apices, and tarsi tipped with black on bases of first joints. Body covered with brown tomentose on elytra; beneath rather densely covered with pale fulvous pubescence on breast, decorated with

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XL, No. 2, pp. 129–136, pl. 7, Dec., 1985]

pale fulvous bands on apices of first to fourth abdominal segments, which interrupted medially.

Head rugosely punctured on gena and temples, frons sparsely punctured on upper half and with transverse fovea at apex, separated frons from clypeus with a few punctures, labrum relatively large, deeply emarginate at apex, finely sparingly punctured. Antennae slender, scape short, rather strongly punctured, dully spined at the outer top, sharply angulate ectoapically from third to tenth joints, eleventh roundly impressed before apex (appendiculate); scarcely surpassing the middle of elytra in female. Prothorax distinctly broader than long, constricted behind apex and before base, sharply tuberculate laterally behind middle; disc irregularly closely punctured, uneven, with two shallow impressions just behind middle of sides of median line which forming a narrow furrow on apical and shining ridge on hind halves; apical and basal collars transversely finely corrugated. Scutellum with a longitudinal impression. Elytra broader than prothorax at base, 2.42 times as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly to almost round apices, but narrowly truncate at sutural corners; disc very finely and closely punctured with two pairs of costae oblique and then longitudinal. Prosternal process convex and narrow, with a distinct tubercle at the top. Metasternum and abdomen coarsely sparsely punctured. Legs rather slender, femora slightly thickened medially, tibiae dilated apically, hind tarsal joint narrower than front and middle ones, first hind tarsal joint longer than the second and third joints taken together.

Length, 45 mm., width, 13.5 mm.

Material examined: 1 ♀, 16 miles point of NW Keningau, 1,400 m., Sabah, Borneo, May 13, 1982, SHINJI NAGAI leg. (OHBAYASHI Coll.).

Distribution: Borneo.

This species was originally described by unique male specimen collected from Sarawak, Borneo. The male characters described by the original writer indicates this species is better to be belonged to *Schmidtiana* than *Pachyteria*.

Remarks: This species is reported to be also allied to *Pachyteria ochracea* WATERHOUSE (1878) from Borneo, however the latter species may belong to *Pachyteria*.

Pachyteria ochracea WATERHOUSE (Pl. 7, fig, 2)

WATERHOUSE, 1878, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 2: 136 (Borneo); RITSEMA, 1890, Notes Leyden Mus., 12: 168 (Elopura, North Borneo); AURIVILLIUS, 1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39: 300; PODANY, 1968, Entom. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 36 (3): 64, 82.

Female: Body subopaque, fulvous brown, with apex of head, mandibles and eyes black. Antennae tipped with black at inner side of scape, apex of fifth and sixth to eleventh black. Prothorax narrowly

margined with black at apex and base. Scutellum black with violet tint. Body beneath black with blue tint, sides of apical portion of mesosternum and a medio-posterior large marking on metasternum light fulvous brown; head beneath fulvous with no black patch.

Head vertical at short frons, prolonged ahead at clypeus, labrum and mandibles, antennal insertions developed; frons separated by a transverse impression from clypeus, triangularly impressed with a fine longitudinal median furrow starting from the top of the triangle, uneven and rugulose within the triangle, coarsely rugosely punctured on occiput. Eyes finely faceted, distinctly emarginate, upper lobe narrow, transverse; lower lobe large and quadrate. Antennae arriving at apical one third of elytra, scape short, weakly thickened to apex; minutely dully angulate ectoapically from third to tenth joints; relative length of each joint is as follows:— 5 : 1 : 10 : 7 : 6.5 : 5.5 : 5 : 4 : 3.5 : 2.5 : 4. Prothorax fairly broader than long, dully angulately produced at middle of apex, transversely constricted behind apex and before base, furnished with distinct lateral tubercles before middle; disc coarsely rugosely punctured, with an impunctate longitudinal shining raised line, and very finely closely punctulate at black apical and basal constrictions. Scutellum very finely punctulated. Elytra 2.6 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided and scarcely truncate or conjointly rounded at apex; disc densely rugulose, less coarsely so on disc of prothorax, furnished with three pairs of longitudinal costae. Body thinly covered with fulvous tomentose. Legs of moderate length, hind pair relatively long, femora thickened, tibiae slightly dilated apically, hind tibiae depressed. Abdomen with visible six segments, apex of fifth normal, sixth narrow.

Length, 48 mm., width, 13 mm.

Material examined: 1♀, 10 miles point of NW Keningau, 900 m, Sabah, Borneo, June 11, 1980, SHINJI NAGAI leg. (OHBAYASHI Coll.).

Distribution: Borneo.

Pachyteria apicalis V. DE POLL (Pl. 7, fig. 3)

V. DE POLL, 1889, Notes Leyden Mus., 11: 219 pl. 10, fig. 1. (North East Borneo); AURIVILLIUS, 1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39: 299; PODANY, 1968, Entom. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 36 (3): 65, 90.

Body subopaque, reddish fulvous above, mandibles and genae black, clypeus and labrum darkened, apical seven antennal joints black, apex and base of prothorax margined narrowly with black, scutellum black, elytra marked with apical one third black. Body beneath black with violet tint, excepting head beneath largely reddish fulvous. Legs darkened at tibiae apically and tarsi, and tarsal claws blackish. Body finely covered with orange tomentose in general and partly with orange

pubescence, and with black pubescence on black portions.

Head relatively small, inclined at frons, arcuately carinate at apex of frons, closely punctulate on clypeus, frons and vertex, with a median longitudinal furrow starting from the top of small dull triangular impression at inclined apex of frons, backward through concave vertex to rugose occiput. Antennal insertions produced, antennae surpassing a little the middle of elytra; scape short, gradually thickened apically; relative length of each joint is as follows:— 6.5 : 1.5 : 12 : 8 : 7.5 : 5.8 : 5 : 4.5 : 4 : 2.8 : 3; third and fourth dully, and fifth to tenth sharply angulate ectoapically. Prothorax fairly broader than long, arcuately produced at middle of apex, sinuately constricted behind apex and before base, rectangularly minutely angulate laterally just behind apical constriction, sharply conically tuberculate laterally before middle; disc irregularly somewhat rugosely punctured, with a short premedian and a short basal shining lines, very finely densely punctulate at black portions. Scutellum finely densely punctured, and medially longitudinally depressed. Elytra a little broader than prothorax (incl. lateral tubercles), 2.72 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided posteriorly for basal two third and then narrowed to separately rounded apices; disc finely sparsely punctured, with three pairs of longitudinal costae, inner first and discal second conjoining just before apical black marking, and third lateral. Abdomen narrowly margined with fulvous pubescent bands at apices of first to fourth segments; centre of apex of fourth minutely impressed ventrally. Legs of moderate length, hind pair long, femora weakly clavate, tibiae thinly depressed, and tarsi relatively slender.

Length, 45 mm., width, 11 mm.

Material examined : 1 ♀, 16 miles point of NW Keningau, 1,400 m., Sabah, Borneo, April 1983, SHINJI NAGAI leg. (OHBAYASHI Coll.).

Distribution : Borneo.

Gauresthes malayanus sp. nov. (Pl. 7, fig. 4)

Head blue, palpi testaceous, antennae blue black, mat. Prothorax green, scutellum blue, elytra metallic dark green, with three pairs of inner golden green, and another outer pair of blue green shining longitudinal costae, innermost complete on suture, second incomplete oblique near suture, third semi-complete at middle of disc and fourth at sides. Body beneath dark blue. Femora light reddish with apices black, tibiae and tarsi testaceous, front tibiae partly darkened, middle tibiae largely darkened with blue tint and hind tibiae bluish black.

Head relatively small, frons transverse, transversally concave at middle, upper half with a triangular glabrous area at middle, sparsely

punctured at sides, lower half uneven, tinted with violet at centre, clypeus blackish, labrum brown, minutely semicircularly incised at middle of apex, mandibles straightly prolonged ahead with curved apices, vertex transversely convex, with a median channel, occiput irregularly rugulosely punctured with two finely closely punctulated dark blue patches on basal disc. Antennae arriving at behind elytral middle, scape short, weakly thickened to apex, antennal joints dilated ectoapically from third to tenth, eleventh appendiculate, carinate laterally at sides; relative length of each joint is as follows:— 7: 1.5: 16: 6.5: 7: 7: 7: 6.5: 6: 5: 6. Prothorax broader than long, narrower at apex than at base, arcuately produced ahead at centre of apex which reflexed, strongly sinuately constricted behind apex and dully tuberculate laterally at middle which brownish mat, finely covered with white pubescence, and shallowly constricted before base; disc closely punctured with apical and basal constrictions metallic green, and a median longitudinal line also metallic green, covered with a pair of large black pubescent markings on both sides of the median line and a narrow transverse black pubescent patch at apical collar. Scutellum elongate triangular, densely punctulate. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax, 2.53 times as long as the basal width, a little broadened at base, once slightly narrowed behind base to middle, and again broadened at apical half and narrowed to conjointly rounded apex; disc densely rugulosely punctured on dark green portions, and transversely rugulose on golden green costae; covered with black pubescence on a pair of large oblong patches at base. Body beneath very closely microscopically punctulate throughout. Legs of moderate length, clavate on femora, dilated apically on tibiae, hind tibiae arcuate and thinly depressed. Body beneath and legs covered with fine pale pubescence.

Length, 28 mm., width, 7.5 mm.

Holotype, ♀, Cameron Highlands, Pahang, Malaysia, no further data (HAYASHI Coll.).

Distribution: Malaya.

This new species differs from *G. rufipes* BATES (1889) from Borneo in having broader prothorax, different colours, shorter antennae, more distinct elytral costae and relatively shorter hind legs, etc. The material of holotype was once identified as *G. rufipes* by the present author with question, and illustrated in SAKAGUTI, 1981, Ins. WorId, 2: pl. 40, fig. 18; however, through the courtesy of Mr. N. OHBAYASHI, the present author could examine the true *G. rufipes* BATES from Borneo, and easily separate from the species.

Gauresthes rufipes BATES (Pl. 7, fig. 5)

BATES, 1889, Proc. zool. Soc. London: 392 (Borneo); AURIVILLIUS, 1912, Junk's Col. Cat., 39: 326; PODANY, 1978, Entom. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 42 (11): 375,

Abb. 7 (Holotype); HAYASHI, 1982, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., 15: 5 (part.).

Male: Frons and occiput cobalt blue, clypeus blackish with apical half brown, membraneous, vertex dark blue, mandibles blackish, varying from blue to green, antennae indigo blue. Prothorax blackish blue green, with shining transverse apical and basal constrictions and an antemedian longitudinal line greenish. Scutellum dark blue violet. Elytra dark blue with three pairs of dark longitudinal costae. Body beneath dark blue. Legs light reddish testaceous, apical portions of hind femora and hind tibiae blue. Prothoracic lateral tubercles covered with whitish pubescence. Body beneath covered with pale fulvous pubescence.

Head small, nearly parallel-sided behind eyes; vertex inclined, clypeus, labrum and mandibles prolonged ahead. Antennae in male almost arriving at elytral apex, angulately dilated ectoapically from third to tenth joints and carinate; relative length of each joint is as follows:— 4: 1: 8: 4: 4: 4: 4: 3.5: 3.5: 2.8: 3.3. Prothorax a little longer than broad (ratio, 10: 9), slightly narrower at apex than at base (ratio, 8: 9.3), margined and reflexed at arcuately centrally produced apex, constricted arcuately behind apex and transversely before base, dully tuberculate laterally at middle, dully angulate just behind apical constriction at sides; disc densely rugulosely punctate in general, excepting a premedian longitudinal shining line. Scutellum triangular. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax, 3.25 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided and conjointly rounded at apex; disc finely densely punctured throughout, with three pairs of longitudinal costae, on which transversely rugulose. Legs relatively short, only excepting hind femora long; femora clavate apically, tibiae dilated to apex, middle and hind tibiae curved and the latter thinly depressed, tarsi broad.

Length, 20 mm., width, 4 mm.

Female: Comparing with male, body larger, more bluish, antennae violet, the central shining longitudinal line broader with some coarse scattered punctures, elytra shorter, 2.7 times as long as the basal width. Antennae arriving at apical one third of elytra.

Length, 29.5 mm., width, 6 mm.

Materials examined: 1 ♂, 16 miles point of NW Keningau, 1,400 m., Sabah, Borneo, June 1, 1982, SHINJI NAGAI leg.; 1 ♀, 10.5 miles point of NW Keningau, 900 m, Sabah, Borneo, April 23, 1983, SHINJI NAGAI leg. (OHBAYASHI Coll.).

Distribution: Borneo.

Lamiinae

Agnini

Monochamus convexicollis GRESSITT (Pl. 7, fig. 6)

GRESSITT, 1942, Notes d'Ent. Chinoise, 9 (5): 83, pl. 1, fig. 3 (T'ien-mu Shan, Chekiang, China), ♀; GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia 2: 391, 393; BREUNING, 1961, Cat. Lam. Monde, 5: 370.

Male: Body dark brown, covered with fulvous light brown pubescence, rather densely but not evenly in general; antennae brown covered with fine fulvous pubescence on first to third joints, and scarcely on bases and apices of fourth to eleventh. Body beneath and legs covered with uniform fulvous pubescence.

Medium and slender; head narrower than prothorax, finely sparsely punctured with a median longitudinal furrow starting from triangularly concave vertex to convex occiput. Eyes coarsely faceted, distinctly emarginate inward, lower lobe triangular as long as gena below it (ratio, 2.5: 2.5). Antennae long and slender, three times as long as body in male; scape rather short, thickened with a closed cicatrix at outer half of apex, antennal joints with a few long hairs beneath; relative length of each joint is as follows:— 5.5: 2: 16: 14: 13: 13.8: 15: 16: 14.5: 12.5: 9. Prothorax (excl. strong lateral tubercles) quadrate, narrowly weakly constricted behind apex and before base; disc uneven, with three dull discal elevations, a pair of which before middle, at sides of a premedian central dull concavity and a longitudinal carina at middle, disc finely sparsely punctured. Scutellum pentagonal, covered with fine pubescence. Elytra 2.24 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided and separately rounded at apices; disc sparsely striately punctured. Femora clavate, middle tibia distinctly incised, tarsal claws divaricate. Prosternal process lower than the coxae, and procoxal cavities closed posteriorly; mesosternal process gradually inclined anteriorly.

Length, 12.5 mm.; width, 3.5 mm.

Material examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Shihtoushan, Miaoli Hsien, Taiwan, May 24–26, 1980, H. MAKIHARA leg. (MAKIHARA Coll.); 1 ♀, Urai, Taiwan, May 2–3 1973, K. NAKATOMI leg. New to the fauna of Taiwan.

Distribution: China (Chekiang); Taiwan.

Saperdini

Menesia matsudai sp. nov. (Pl. 7, figs, 7, 8)

Entirely black, mat; decorated with three narrow white pubescent vittae, one of which central and another pair of which on sides of

prothorax, elytra tipped with white pubescence on extreme apices; body covered with thin fulvous tomentose on general, additionally with fine white pubescence on lower portion of frons, genae and surrounding portions of eyes; body beneath partly covered with white pubescence on prosternum, mesosternum, mesepimeron and mesepisterna; antennae covered with white pubescence on undersurface of first to fifth joints and all the surface of sixth to eleventh; legs furnished with long white hairs.

Head a little broader than prothorax (ratio, 6.5 : 5.7); finely closely punctured, frons broader than height (4 : 3), with a shallow median longitudinal furrow, vertex weakly concave medially, occiput weakly convex; eyes finely faceted, distinctly emarginate, lower lobe fairly longer than gena below it (male, 2.5 : 1 ; female, 2.2 : 1.8). Antennae in male 1.59 times and in female 1.48 times as long as body; comparative length of each joint is as follows:— male, 4.3 : 1 : 5.3 : 4.3 : 4.2 : 4 : 4.3 : 4 : 4 : 3.75 : 4.1; female, 4 : 1 : 5 : 3.8 : 3.8 : 3.7 : 3.7 : 3.3 : 3.3 : 3 : 3.2. Prothorax a little longer than (6 : 5.7) in male and as long as (7 : 7) broad in female, almost cylindrical, but slightly narrowed medioposteriorly; finely closely punctured. Scutellum squarish, broader than long, longitudinally depressed medially. Elytra parallel-sided, 2.67 times as long as the basal width in male, and 2.54 times in female, and broadly rounded at apices; disc convex, coarsely closely punctured throughout. Body beneath punctured at sides of breast, and very finely punctured on the rest and abdomen. Legs rather slender and long, femora weakly thickened, tibiae curved, first to third tarsal joints dilated apically.

Length, 6.5-7.5 mm., width, 1.8-2.2 mm.

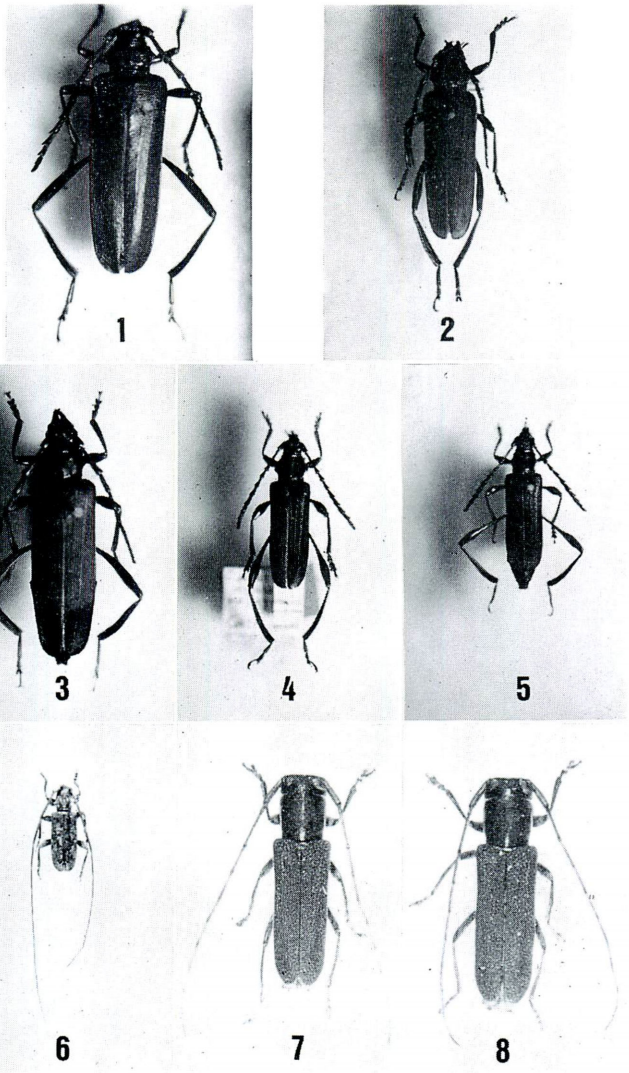
Holotype, ♂; allotype, ♀ (HAYASHI Coll.); paratypes, 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Lienwachi, Taiwan, March 25 & 27, 1980, K. MATSUDA leg. (MATSUDA Coll.).

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species is somewhat allied to *M. albifrons* GEBLER from Amur, however, it quite differs from the latter in having the black mat body instead of shining, three white longitudinal vittae on prothorax, etc.

Explanation of Plate 7.

Fig. 1. *Schmidtiana borneoensis* (RITSEMA), ♀.
2. *Pachyteria ochracea* WATERHOUSE, ♀.
3. *Pachyteria apicalis* V. DE POLL, ♀.
4. *Gauresthes malayanus* sp. nov., ♀.
5. *Gauresthes rufipes* BATES, ♀.
6. *Monochamus convexicollis* GRESSITT, ♂.
7. *Menesia matsudai* sp. nov., ♂.
8. Ditto, ♀.



(M. HAYASHI photo.)

青森県のテントウダマシ科

下　山　健　作

List of Endomychidae from Aomori Prefecture, Japan

By Kensaku Shimoyama

葛川 (井戸沢の炭小屋の軒下の朽木, 8. VIII. 1952)・温湯 (13. IV. 1940) 及び青荷 (11. VI. 1940) で得た3種のテントウダマシを中條道夫博士に同定していただいて以来，極力注意して探し始めたが，キノコと菌類の発生しそうな枯木やその皮下にいるものの，小形で群をなしていることが少なく，偶然採集の域を出ないものであるが，阿部東氏のすすめによって，阿部東・今純一・鶴ケ谷修・佐藤明の諸氏の採集記録や観察も加えてまとめることにした．

佐々治寛之博士に2種を加えて頂いても16種にしかならないが，今後の調査に役立てばと思って発表することにした。

この目録をまとめるにあたって，標本は 中條道夫博士・久松定成博士・佐々治寛之 博士に同定して頂いた．また，草稿の訂正・加筆は佐々治博士にお願いした．記して諸先生に深謝の意を表する．

なお，記録は，a：分布，b：採集地名と年月日，c：観察・およびその他とした．

Endomychidae テントウダマシ科

1．*Bystodes orbicularis* (Gorham, 1887)　マルガタテントウダマシ

a：日本 (本州).

b：湯ノ股 (下北郡大畑町, 1♀, 9. VII. 1956, 森本桂採集).

c：森本桂博士採集のものは佐々治博士の加筆による.

2．*Idiophyes niponensis* (Gorham, 1874)　コマルガタテントウダマシ

a：日本 (本州・四国・九州)；中国？

b：小泊 (26. VII. 1975；14. VIII. 1978).

c：阿部氏がブナ枯枝の叩き網で得た2頭のみである.

3．*Leistes decoratus* (Gorham, 1887)　イツボシテントウダマシ

a：日本 (本州・四国・九州).

b：十二湖 (10, 22. VI. 1966)，追良瀬川 (14. VI. 1975)，乱岩森岳 (5. VIII. 1979)，岳

〔昆虫学評論，第40巻，第2号，137-140頁，1985年，12月〕

温泉 (26. VI. 1982), 飯詰 (3. VI. 1976).

c：カワラタケ・カイガラタケ・その他の菌の付着するナラやブナの立枯れに多い.

4. *Stenotarsus chrysomelinus* GORHAM, 1887 チャバネムクゲテントウダマシ

a：日本 (本州・四国・九州).

b：十和田 (12. IX. 1966, 福田彰採集).

c：佐々治博士の加筆.

5. *Ectomychus basalis* GORHAM, 1887 カタベニケブカテントウダマシ

a：日本 (北海道・本州・九州・対馬).

b：座頭石 (15. VII. 1982), 岳温泉 (4. IX. 1980), 弥生 (1. VII. 1979), 飯詰 (15. VII. 1975).

c：菌類の付着している枯枝に少なくない.

6. *Ectomychus musculus* (GORHAM, 1887) クロモンケブカテントウダマシ

a：日本 (本州・四国・九州).

b：酸ケ湯 (15. VII. 1980).

c：阿部氏が枯枝の叩き網で得た1頭のみ.

7. *Danae orientalis* (GORHAM, 1873) トウヨウダナエテントウダマシ

a：日本 (北海道・本州・四国・九州).

b：十和田 (17. VI. 1984).

c：阿部氏が叩き網で得たのみである.

8. *Lycoperdina castaneipennis* GORHAM, 1874 クリバネツヤテントウダマシ

a：日本 (本州・四国・九州・佐渡).

b：矢捨 (10. X. 1973；9. XI. 1975), 温川 (9. X. 1973), 善光寺平 (24. VII. 1978).

c：ケムダシ (キツネノチャブクロ) の中から見つかる.

9. *Lycoperdina dux* GORHAM, 1873 フチトリツヤテントウダマシ

a：日本 (北海道・本州・四国).

b：追良瀬川 (13. VI. 1975), 森田村 (14. IX. 1966), 飯詰 (15. IX. 1974), 座頭石 (3. VII. 1982), 矢捨 (25. IX. 1973；10. X. 1973；9. XI. 1975), 滝の股 (24. VIII. 1978), 温川 (9. X. 1981), 善光寺平 (24. VIII. 1978).

c：今純一氏によれば, 北海道の定山渓 (19. V. 1968) では *Lecoperdon* 属のキノコ (タヌキノチャブクロ) から見つかったという. 矢捨でもケムダシ (キツネノチャブクロ) の中から見つけ出した. 阿部氏は追良瀬で材に生えていたカイガラタケから採った由である.

10. *Ancylopus pictus asiaticus* STROHECKER, 1972 ヨツボシテントウダマシ

a：日本 (本州・四国・九州)；台湾・中国・インド.

b：十二湖 (16. VIII. 1965), 中里 (31. VI. 1966), 三ツ目内(21. IV. 1955), 温湯 (13. IV. 1940), 平六 (8. VIII. 1954).

c：温湯では杉を伐採したあとの根株の皮部の間に群がっていた．むつ市大湊からは佐藤明氏が採ってくれた．

11. *Mycetina amabilis* Gorham, 1873　キボシテントウダマシ

a：日本（北海道・本州・四国・九州）．

b：十二湖（20. VI. 1964；21. VII. 1964；16. VI. 1965），追良瀬川（18. VI. 1976；26. VII. 1976），赤石川（13. VI. 1971），乱岩森岳（12, 26. VII. 1981），中里（16. VII. 1966），座頭石（3. VII. 1982），糠森（13. VI. 1971），矢捨（23. VIII. 1970），新屋（8. XI. 1970；2. V. 1973），青荷（11. VI. 1940；8. VI. 1964），葛川（29. V. 1952；19. VI. 1952；29. VII. 1952），温川（28. V. 1970），十和田（28. IX. 1969；28. X. 1970）．

c：温川ではシメジの1種と思われるキノコに群がっていた．十和田ではナラタケから採れた．

12. *Mycetina ancoriger* Gorham, 1873　イカリモンテントウダマシ

a：日本（本州・四国・九州）．

b：中里（10. VIII. 1966），尾崎（7. VI. 1969），青荷（23. VI. 1969），葛川（8. VIII. 1952）．

c：葛川では炭小屋の軒下にあったヌラヌラした朽木についていた．

13. *Mycetina rufipennis* (Motschulsky, 1860)　ベニバネテントウダマシ

a：日本（北海道・本州・四国・九州）．

b：乱岩森岳（31. VII. 1982），中里（16. VI. 1956），座頭石（3. VII. 1982），葛川（8, 10. VIII. 1952；29. VII. 1957），滝の股（23. IX. 1982）．

c：葛川では前種とともに軒下に置いてあった朽木から採れた．

14. *Endomychus gorhami* (Lewis, 1874)　ルリテントウダマシ

a：日本（北海道・本州・四国）．

b：十二湖（29. VI. 1969），追良瀬川（19. VII. 1975；20. VII. 1976），小泊（13. VIII. 1976），中里（16. VIII. 1956），岩木山（18. V. 1982），百沢（3. VII. 1961），矢捨（20. IX. 1964），青荷（15. VI. 1940），葛川（8, 10. VIII. 1952），平六（3. V. 1979），善光寺平（15. VII. 1970）．

c：葛川では，イカリモンテントウダマシ・ベニバネテントウダマシとともに軒下の朽木についていた．その他，倒木に生えるキノコについていたり，朽木をはっていたりする．最も普通に見られるものである．

15. *Endomychus hiranoi* Sasaji, 1978　ヒラノクロテントウダマシ

a：日本（本州）．

b：十二湖（15. VIII. 1965），小泊（29. VIII. 1976；14. VIII. 1978），七ツ滝（18. VIII. 1977），新屋（1. IX. 1974）．

c：ルリテントウダマシと思って採ったものの中にまじっていた．ルリテントウダマシとは前胸腹板突起の形が異るという．ハチノスタケの付いていたクワの枯枝から採れた．佐藤明氏は茶色でかたいキノコ（ホコリタケのような感じ）から採ったという．

16. *Endomychus nigropiceus* (GORHAM, 1887) ウスグロテントウダマシ

a：日本（本州・四国・九州）.

b：十二湖 (18. VIII. 1965), 青鹿山 (9, 10. VIII. 1974), 小泊 (19. VIII. 1977), 矢捨 (14. VII. 1974), 新屋 (11. VI. 1975), 十和田 (19. VIII. 1960).

c：イタヤの枯木上に見られた．十和田ではキノコに付いていた．矢捨では飛んできたものを網に入れた．