

Study of Asian Tenebrionidae, I.
New Species of the Cnodalonine Genera of *Allopezus*,
Chaetopsia and *Falsonannocerus*

By KIMIO MASUMOTO

Abstract Three new species of the genus *Allopezus*, eight of *Chaetopsia* and seven of *Falsonannocerus*, all from East Asia, are described and the lists of the species hitherto known of each genus also given. All three genera are here transferred to the tribe Cnodalonini.

Introduction GEBIEN (1921) erected the genus *Allopezus* from the Philippines. In the same year PIC described a new species from Borneo in the new genus *Asolodomimus*, but the latter was treated as the synonym of *Allopezus*. I here describe two new species of *Allopezus* from the Cameron Highlands, Malaysia and one from Borneo.

GEBIEN (1925) described the genus *Chaetopsia* from Sumatra and Java. Later, KULZER (1964) described two more new species of *Chaetopsia* from Java and I (1985) added another from Sumatra. I now describe four new species from the Philippines, two from Borneo, one from Sulawesi and one from the Cameron Highlands.

PIC (1947 for 1946) erected the genus *Falsonannocerus* from the Ivory Coast. KASZAB (1980) described first the new species from Asia, one from Sri Lanka, the other from North Vietnam, and I (1985) described one from Sumatra. I am now adding seven more species, two from the Philippines, two from the Cameron Highlands, two from Thailand and one from Flores Is., Indonesia.

These three genera have in the past been thought to be unrelated: *Allopezus* was placed by GEBIEN (1943) in the Strongyliini, *Chaetopsia* was placed in the Bolitophagini. *Falsonannocerus* was described after GEBIEN's catalogue was published, but the related genus *Nannocerus* was placed by GEBIEN (1942) in the Cnodalonini.

In their study using phenetic and cladistic methods, DOYEN and TSCHINKEL (1982) moved the genera *Dicraeosia* and *Bradymerus* (both closely related to the above genera) to the Cnodalonini, and the three genera *Allopezus*, *Chaetopsia* and *Falsonanocerus* all fit in to the Cnodalonini as DOYEN and TSCHINKEL defined it.

Acknowledgement I would like to express my grateful thanks to the late Dr. Z. KASZAB, Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, for not only loaning specimens but also permitting me to describe some unknown species in the museum, to Mr. N. NISHIKAWA, Hokkaido University, for offering many materials to be described in this paper, and also to Prof. M. SATÔ, Nagoya Women's University, for contributing his invaluable specimens for this study. I am indebted to Mr. S. KONDO, Hokkaido, for encouraging me, and Mr. T. INOMATA, Tokyo, for taking photographs. Special thanks are due to Mr. L. JESSOP, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), for not only suggestion concerning this study, but also his kindness in reading the original manuscript of this paper.

Location of type specimens Holotypes of species newly described are either in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo (NSMT), or in Hokkaido University (HU); location is given in the text.

1. Genus *Allopezus* GEBIEN

Allopezus GEBIEN, 1921, Phil. J. Sci., 19 (3) : 504.

Type species: *Allopezus miritarsis* GEBIEN, 1921.

Asolodomimus PIC, 1921, Mém. exot.-ent., 34 : 20.

- 1) *A. miritarsis* GEBIEN, 1921
Allopezus miritarsis GEBIEN, 1921, Phil. J. Sci., 19 (3) : 505, pl. 2, fig. 21. Luzon, Mount Banahao.
- 2) *A. subcarinatus* (PIC, 1921)
Asolodomimus subcarinatus PIC, 1921, Mém. exot.-ent., 34 : 21. Kina-Baru.
Allopezus xantusi KASZAB, 1939, Arb. morph. tax. Ent., 6 : 110. Borneo.
- 3) *A. sakaii* sp. nov.
Cameron Highlands, Malaysia.
- 4) *A. nishikawai* sp. nov.
Cameron Highlands, Malaysia.
- 5) *A. satoi* sp. nov.
Head Quarter, North Borneo.

Allopezus sakaii sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 1)

Dark reddish to blackish brown, with protuberance on elytra nearly black, scale- or rod-like hairs on surface yellowish, secretion on upper surface also yellowish; feebly shining. Oblong oval, strongly convex above in posterior portion.

Head trapezoid with apex arcuate forwards, nearly horizontal against pronotum in repose, moderately convex in basal half, closely, deeply punctate, each puncture with a hair, with fronto-clypeal sulcus deep

and weakly arcuate; clypeus transverse hexagonal, weakly bent downwards anteriorly, truncate at apex; genae rather large and somewhat auriculate; eyes medium-sized and a little oblique, moderately convex above and roundly produced laterad, distance between them about 3.5 times their transverse diameter; ocular sulci deep; tempora not pointed behind eyes. Antennae medium-sized, reaching middle of pronotum, gradually thickened to apex, 11th segment ovoid and largest, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 1.0, 0.3, 1.1, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.7, 0.8, 0.8, 0.8, 1.2.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.5 times as broad as long, broadest just before middle, weakly and roundly narrowed forwards, feebly and sublinearly so to base; front border strongly emarginate but nearly straight in medial half; base feebly bisinuous; sides moderately declined with lateral margins obliquely explanate and tridentate; front angles remarkably protruded forwards, each with rounded apex; hind angles a little obtuse, with corner angulate; disc moderately convex above, closely punctate, each puncture with a scale-like hair, weakly depressed in posterior $\frac{1}{4}$ and rather noticeably so laterally. Scutellum elongate subcordate, covered with dense hairs and secretion.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as broad, a little more than 3.5 times length and 1.4 times breadth of pronotum, broadest behind middle, weakly narrowed to front and moderately, roundly so to rear, slightly produced at apex; dorsum thickest at basal $\frac{2}{5}$, feebly flattened behind scutellum; disc deeply, finely punctate-striate; intervals very feebly convex, rather densely covered with scale-like hairs, with protuberance rounded, which are glabrous, unevenly arranged, and large on 3rd, 5th and 7th intervals; sides steeply declined, finely bordered margins invisible from above.

Mentum rather trapezoid with rounded sides, convex above, feebly asperate and sparsely pubescent; gula somewhat parabolic, with short impressions near apex; terminal segment of maxillary palpus rather large and securiform, with outer side arcuate, about 1.8 times length of inner side, and apical side weakly arcuate, as long as inner.

Prosternum medium-sized, coriaceous, with intercoxal space raised, shallowly grooved on both sides, triangularly pointed at hind apex (= prosternal process); mesosternum short, microshagreened and slightly rugose, raised in V-shape at middle near hind border; metasternum medium-sized, microshagreened and tuberculate, each tubercule with a rod-like hair.

Abdomen microshagreened, densely covered with scale-like hairs; anal segment covered with fine hairs instead of scale-like hairs apically.

Legs closely punctate, each puncture with a short hair; tarsal segments rather strongly dilated to apex, protarsi remarkably flattened,

with penultimate segment asymmetric at apex, inner side more strongly produced forwards than outer side; relative length of each segment of pro-, meso- and metatarsi from basal to apical: 0.8, 0.6, 0.6, 1.2, 2.3; 1.0, 0.6, 0.6, 1.2, 2.3; 1.3, 0.7, 1.2, 2.4.

Body length: 5.8-6.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, (17-18 miles) Cameron Highlands, Pahang, Malaysia, 20. III. 1976, K. SAKAI leg., in NSMT. Paratypes: 2 exs., same data as the holotype.

Notes This new species resembles *A. miritarsis* GEBIEN from the Philippines, but can be distinguished from the latter by the broad head, the pronotum with the front angles more strongly protruded forwards and acute at each apex, the larger lateral teeth, the slightly narrower scutellum, and the elytra more finely punctate-striate, with the protuberance on the intervals more prominent.

Allopezus nishikawai sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 2)

This new species resembles the preceding new one, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics:

Body more elongate; lighter in colour, with obscure patches on elytra pale yellowish.

Head more strongly convex posteriorly and rather steeply declined forwards, closely tuberculate and covered with scale-like hairs; clypeus produced forwards and bent downwards at apex, with fronto-clypeal sulcus widely, feebly arcuate posteriad; genae somewhat auriculate and noticeably raised; eyes more widely, roundly produced laterad, distance between them a little less than 3 times their diameter; ocular sulci comparatively indistinct; antennae longer, reaching beyond base of elytra, gradually thickened to apex, 4th segment to 10th moderately dilated to each apex, 11th elongate, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.8, 0.4, 1.2, 0.8, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2, 1.5.

Pronotum a little less than 1.7 times as broad as long; front border more deeply emarginate, rather noticeably impressed along margin on both sides; base feebly bisinuous; sides more widely explanate and crenulate; front angles more strongly protruded forwards; hind angles nearly subrectangular; disc closely tuberculate, rather densely covered with scale-like hairs, noticeably depressed in posterior $\frac{1}{3}$ on both sides, the depressions are somewhat sinuous. Scutellum nearly regular triangular with rounded sides, asperate and glabrous.

Elytra a little less than 1.6 times as long as broad, slightly more than 3.6 times length and 1.4 times breadth of pronotum, broadest at basal $\frac{1}{3}$, gradually narrowed to front and roundly so to rear, more strongly produced at apex; dorsum more strongly convex above, thickest at a little behind basal $\frac{3}{4}$; disc rather deeply punctate-striate, the

punctures in striae scarcely notching intervals; intervals nearly flat, rather densely covered with scale-like hairs, sparsely protuberant, the protuberance smaller and more unevenly arranged; each elytron with 2 undulate obscure patches, the anterior one lying from 2nd interval to 7th, and the posterior from 1st to 7th.

Mentum more transverse; gula parabolic; terminal segment of maxillary palpus securiform, less strongly dilated.

Under surface microscopically, rather closely tuberculate, densely covered with scale-like hairs. Prosternal process more obtuse and wider at base.

Legs more slender; protibiae more noticeably hooked at apex of inner side; relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 1.0, 0.6, 0.5, 1.1, 2.2; 1.0, 0.6, 0.6, 1.1, 2.2; 1.4, 0.8, 1.2, 2.2, respectively.

Body length: ca. 5.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Tanah Rata, Cameron Highlands, Pahang, Malaysia, 3. III. 1976, K. SAKAI leg., in NSMT.

Allopezus satoi sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 3)

This new species resembles the previous new one, *A. nishikawai*, in having small body with obscure patches on elytra, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics:

Body smaller and thickset; darker in colour, with elytral patches yellowish brown.

Head broader, rugoso-punctate, microscopically tuberculate, densely covered with scale-like hairs; clypeus more transverse, with fronto-clypeal sulcus straight medially and curved forwards on both sides; genae larger, more strongly produced laterad, margin with an angle in front of eye, then side almost straight; eyes obliquely transverse, distance between them about 2.5 times their width; antennae shorter, reaching just base of pronotum; relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.9, 0.3, 0.7, 0.4, 0.6, 0.7, 0.9, 0.9, 1.0, 1.0, 1.2.

Pronotum also broader, about twice as broad as long; front border more widely emarginate and feebly produced forwards in medial portion; base slightly bisinuous and rather noticeably, finely sulcate along margin; sides moderately, comparatively more strongly arcuate laterad and noticeably tridentate; front angles less strongly protruded forwards; disc more strongly convex above, closely tuberculate, the tubercles less protruding, covered with scale-like hairs and yellowish secretion, transversely depressed in posterior $\frac{2}{3}$. Scutellum larger, nearly elongate isosceles triangular.

Elytra about 1.5 times as long as broad, a little less than 4 times

length and 1.3 times breadth of pronotum, broadest at basal $\frac{4}{9}$, gradually narrowed to front and roundly so to rear, less strongly produced at apex; dorsum more strongly convex above, thickest at middle; disc rather deeply punctate-striate, the punctures in striae feebly notching intervals; intervals nearly flat, transversely microreticulate, rather densely covered with scale-like hairs, irregularly scattered with microscopic tubercles, sparsely protuberant, the protuberance far smaller than those of *A. nishikawai*; surface of elytra with patches of hairs in basal half forming an X-shaped pattern medially, and with another vague patches in apical portion somewhat semicircular.

Mentum trapezoid, rather strongly widened forwards; gula widely parabolic, impressed at apex on both sides; terminal segment of maxillary palpus securiform with obliquely truncate apical side.

Under surface microscopically, more closely tuberculate, covered with short scale-like hairs. Prosternal process larger, triangularly produced to rear.

Legs shorter and stouter; protibiae less noticeably hooked at apex of inner side; mesotibiae more distinctly, densely haired in basal $\frac{3}{5}$ of inner margin; relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.7, 0.4, 0.5, 1.1, 2.1; 2.8, 0.4, 0.5, 1.1, 2.1; 1.2, 0.7, 1.1, 2.2, respectively.

Male genitalia thicker.

Body length: ca. 5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Head Quarter, North Borneo, 8-10. VI. 1976, R. FUJIMOTO leg., in NSMT.

2. Genus *Chaetopsia* GEBIEN

Chaetopsia GEBIEN, 1925, Phil. J. Sci., 26 : 567.

Type species: *Chaetopsia angusticollis* GEBIEN, 1925.

- 1) *C. angusticollis* GEBIEN, 1925
- Chaetopsia angusticollis* GEBIEN, 1925, Phil. J. Sci., 26 : 568. Sumatra, Java.
- 2) *C. gebieni* KULZER, 1964
- Chaetopsia gebieni* KULZER, 1964, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 15 : 225. Java.
- 3) *C. clypealis* KULZER, 1964
- Chaetopsia clypealis* KULZER, 1964, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 15 : 226. Java.
- 4) *C. sumatrensis* MASUMOTO, 1985
- Chaetopsia sumatrensis* MASUMOTO, 1985, Elytra, 13 : 3. Sumatra.
- 5) *C. kaszabi* sp. nov.
- Leyte Is., Tawi Tawi, Philippines
- 6) *C. luzonica* sp. nov.
- South Luzon, Philippines.
- 7) *C. sulawesiensis* sp. nov.

Sulawesi Tengah, Indonesia.

- 8) *C. minuta* sp. nov.
Central Luzon, Philippines.
- 9) *C. malaysiana* sp. nov.
Cameron Highlands, Malaysia.
- 10) *C. borneensis* sp. nov.
Sandakan, North Borneo.
- 11) *C. nishikawai* sp. nov.
Palawan Is., Philippines.
- 12) *C. hajimei* sp. nov.
Sabah, North Borneo.

Chaetopsia kaszabi sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 4)

Reddish brown, with 6 apical segments of antennae and sutural portion of elytra darker, lateral portions of pronotum broadly dark, eyes black and elytra yellowish; fore body and under surface rather matt, elytra moderately shining. Elongate, subparallel-sided.

Head rather transverse elliptic, strongly raised and closely, finely tuberculate in posterior portion, rather rugose anteriorly; frons rather steeply declined towards arcuate fronto-clypeal sulcus; clypeus somewhat crescent-shaped, feebly arcuate and raised at apex; genae rather small and oblique, with posterior end narrowly rounded, not produced laterally beyond outer edge of eyes; eyes medium-sized and a little oblique, moderately convex above and roundly produced laterad, distance between them about 2.5 times their diameter; ocular sulci deep and extending to rear; tempora noticeably pointed laterad just behind eyes. Antennae rather short, reaching middle of pronotum, 6 apical segments rather strongly thickened and somewhat club-like, 7th to 10th transverse, 11th ovoid, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.7, 0.3, 0.5, 0.3, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4, 0.4, 0.5, 0.4, 0.8.

Pronotum trapezoid, about 1.2 times as broad as long, broadest at anterior $\frac{1}{3}$, roundly narrowed to front, gradually narrowed to rear and weakly emarginate before base; front border weakly arcuate forwards and arched above, feebly crenulate; base very slightly sinuous, faintly impressed along margin; sides rather steeply declined, with lateral margins noticeably crenulate, narrowly explanate anteriorly; front angles subrectangular with corner rounded; hind angles a little acute; disc strongly convex above anteriorly, depressed in basal $\frac{1}{3}$, closely, coarsely but shallowly punctate, rather rugose in antero-lateral portions, with protruding small tubercles. Scutellum rather subcordate with base broad, weakly elevated and slightly asperate.

Elytra twice as long as broad, 3.6 times length and 1.5 times breadth

of pronotum, broadest at basal $\frac{5}{8}$, slightly narrowed to front and roundly so to rear; dorsum strongly convex longitudinally, thickest just before middle, sparsely covered with microscopic hairs; disc punctate-striate, the punctures in striae medium-sized, distance between punctures about 1-3 times their diameter, finely tuberculate on both sides of each puncture; intervals feebly convex, irregularly catenulate on 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th, the catenules mostly gently sloped but those on 3rd, 5th and 7th more conspicuous than those on other intervals, protuberant on 4th and 6th, the protuberance nearly rounded; sides nearly vertically declined, with finely crenulate margins almost invisible from above.

Mentum subcordate and slightly asperate, weakly convex anteriorly; gula rather triangular with surface somewhat vitreous, impressed near apex on both sides; terminal segment of maxillary palpus medium-sized, with arcuate outer side about twice length of inner, 1.3 times length of truncate apical side.

Prosternum medium-sized, microshagreened, shallowly punctate, strongly raised and finely tuberculate between coxae, with prosternal process bluntly pointed and slightly projected upwards; mesosternum short, gradually raised posteriorly, asperate, with narrow V-shaped impression medially on hind border; metasternum medium-sized, asperate and sparsely covered with fine hairs.

Abdomen rather long, fairly closely, finely punctate, the punctures becoming coarser to lateral portions and finer to apex, shallowly wrinkled longitudinally in lateral portions of 3 basal sternites.

Legs closely, rugosely punctate, each puncture with a fine hair; tibiae weakly indented just before apex of inner side; relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.8; 0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.8; 0.7, 0.6, 0.4, 1.8, respectively.

Body length: 7.0-7.5 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Lake Imelda, Leyte Is., Philippines, 9. VIII. 1982, S. TAKEDA, in HU. Paratype: 1 ex., Tawi Tawi, Philippines, in Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest.

Notes This new species is likely allied to *C. clypealis* KULZER from Sumatra, but may be distinguished from the latter in having the body larger with the elytral sculpture different.

Chaetopsia luzonica sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 5)

This new species belongs to the group of *C. clypealis* KULZER and *C. kaszabi* sp. nov., but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics:

Body smaller, more slender and subparallel-sided; reddish brown;

fore body feebly shining and elytra moderately, rather vitreously shining.

Head more strongly convex above posteriorly, microshagreened, more closely and coarsely punctate, comparatively sparsely tuberculate; clypeus extremely transverse elliptic, sparsely, microscopically tuberculate, noticeably strongly raised at apex; genae microshagreened and sparsely tuberculate, with outer margin obliquely arcuate; eyes 3.3 times their width apart, exceeding both gena and tempora laterally; ocular sulci shallower and shorter, not so remarkably extending to rear; tempora bluntly pointed laterad, covered with scale-like hairs; antennae less strongly thickened to apex, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.9, 0.3, 0.4, 0.2, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4, 0.4, 0.5, 0.7.

Pronotum subcylindrical, 1.3 times as broad as long; sides steeply declined and slightly enveloping underside, thus crenulate lateral margins hardly visible from above; front angles rounded and almost without explanate areas; disc strongly convex above, less strongly depressed posteriorly, less coarsely punctate, with finer, less protruding tubercles. Scutellum linguiform, weakly elevated.

Elytra 2.1 times as long as broad, about 4 times length and a little less than 1.7 times breadth of pronotum, broadest at apical $\frac{2}{5}$, gradually narrowed to front and roundly so to rear; dorsum thickest at basal $\frac{3}{8}$, sparsely covered with microscopic, rod-like hairs; disc with rows of punctures, which are often striated, distance between them about their own diameter, each puncture with a minute tubercle on each side; intervals feebly convex, each with row of tubercles, which become a little larger and elongate or ridge-like postero-laterally, noticeably serrate on 8th and 9th intervals; sides nearly vertical, with lateral margins narrow and crenulate.

Mentum nearly trapezoid with rounded sides; gula triangular; terminal segment of maxillary palpus slightly more strongly dilated.

Prosternum less closely punctate, less strongly raised between coxae, with prosternal process smaller but more acutely pointed. Abdomen without peculiar characteristics compared with *C. kaszabi*.

Each femur feebly indented near apex of inner side; relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.5, 0.3, 0.3, 0.2, 1.2; 0.5, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 1.3; 0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 1.3, respectively.

Body length: 5.0–5.8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Maquiling, Los Baños, South Luzon, Philippines, 25–26. VIII. 1981. S. TAKEDA leg., in HU. Paratypes: 2 exs., same data as the holotype.

Chaetopsia sulawesiensis sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 6)

This new species resembles the preceding new one, but can be

distinguished from it by the following characteristics :

Body smaller and more elongate ; darker in colour.

Head more strongly convex above posteriorly, closely and coarsely punctate, finely tuberculate and haired ; clypeus microshagreened in basal half and finely tuberculate (sometimes tubercles confluent) in remaining portion, sparsely pubescent anteriorly, raised at apex, with fronto-clypeal border not sulcate but rather widely, transversely, broadly grooved ; genae oblique, rather rugosely punctate and not haired, with outer margin obliquely arcuate, narrowly rounded at posterior end before eye ; eyes slightly exceeding both gena and tempora, distance between eyes about 3.6 times their diameter ; ocular sulci deeper, edge of vertex raised at ocular sulci and slightly projecting laterally over eyes ; tempora more obtuse and subrectangular just behind eyes ; antennae slightly long, 7 apical segments thickened, relative length of each segment from basal to apical : 0.7, 0.2, 0.5, 0.2, 0.3, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4, 0.5, 0.5, 0.7.

Pronotum trapezoid, about 1.3 times as broad as long, nearly straightly widened from base to apex ; sides more moderately declined, with lateral margins evenly crenulate, more narrowly explanate anteriorly ; front angles slightly, roundly produced forwards ; disc more strongly convex anteriorly, depressed in basal $\frac{1}{3}$ on both sides, closely and coarsely punctate, microscopically tuberculate, rather rugose in antero-medial portion. Scutellum nearly subsquare and asperate.

Elytra a little more than 2.1 times as long as broad, about 4 times length and 1.4 times breadth of pronotum, broadest at apical $\frac{3}{7}$, gradually narrowed to front and roundly so to rear ; dorsum thickest at basal $\frac{3}{8}$; disc finely punctate-striate, each puncture with one or two minute tubercles on each side ; intervals feebly convex, sparsely covered with rod-like hairs and minutely tuberculate, 1st (sutural) intervals with a few tubercles in anterior portion, 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th tuberculate, the tubercles becoming larger and elongate to lateral portions, 3rd, 5th and 7th catenulate, the catenules larger and longer to outer intervals, 9th rather serrate anteriorly ; sides with lateral margins obtusely crenulate.

Mentum subhexagonal, flat and asperate ; gula parabolic ; terminal segment of maxillary palpus more obliquely truncate at apex.

Prosternum more coarsely punctate, more strongly raised between coxae, with prosternal process sublinguiform ; mesosternum rugose, prominent at hind border on both sides ; metasternum finely, unevenly tuberculate, asperate laterally. Abdomen finely punctate, the punctures closer and deeper to apex, sparsely, finely tuberculate and shortly haired on 4 basal sternites, shallowly wrinkled on 3 basal.

Relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical : 0.6, 0.4,

0.3, 0.3, 1.3 ; 0.6, 0.4, 0.4, 0.3, 1.3 ; 0.8, 0.4, 0.4, 1.3, respectively.

Body length : ca. 5 mm.

Holotype : ♀, Palolo near Palu, Sulawesi Tengah, Indonesia, 22-24. II. 1985, N. NISHIKAWA leg., in HU. Paratype : 1 ex., same data as the holotype.

Chaetopsia minuta sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 7)

This new species is also allied to KULZER's *C. clypealis* and resembles the preceding new one, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points :

Body larger and more robust ; darker in colour.

Head more strongly convex above, more strongly tuberculate in basal half, feebly microshagreened and asperate anteriorly, sparsely covered with fine rod-like hairs ; clypeus broader, widely arcuate and raised at apex, nearly straightly truncate when seen above, with fronto-clypeal border not sulcate but arcuate ; genae sparsely, rather rugosely tuberculate, a little more strongly, roundly produced, with gena-clypeal sulci visible and shortly impressed in inner portions ; eyes exceeding both gena and tempora laterally, distance between eyes about 4 times their own width ; ocular sulci deeper and extending posteriad ; tempora rather acutely pointed and haired just behind eyes ; antennae more strongly thickened to apex, relative length of each segment from basal to apical : 0.8, 0.2, 0.5, 0.3, 0.2, 0.3, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4, 0.4, 0.7.

Pronotum about 1.3 times as broad as long, broadest in anterior half and subparallel-sided, then narrowed to rear and emarginate before base ; base comparatively remarkably arcuate and slightly bisinuous ; front angles rounded and weakly explanate ; hind angles rather acute ; disc more strongly convex above in anterior $\frac{2}{3}$, more strongly, rather evenly punctate in middle, rugosely and unevenly so in remaining portion, more finely tuberculate, sparsely covered with microscopic rod-like hairs. Scutellum transverse, feebly elevated and asperate.

Elytra a little more than twice as long as broad, about twice length and 1.6 times breadth of pronotum, broadest at middle, gradually narrowed to front and roundly so to rear ; dorsum thickest a little behind basal $\frac{1}{3}$, sparsely covered with rod-like hairs ; disc punctate-striate, each puncture usually with a fine tubercle on each side ; intervals weakly convex, 1st (sutural) intervals finely, unevenly and coarsely tuberculate, 2nd, 4th and 6th tuberculate, the tubercles larger than those on 1st, often elongate or confluent, 3rd, 5th and 7th noticeably, coarsely catenulate, 8th and 9th rather closely tuberculate and somewhat serrate, 9th rather catenulate posteriorly ; sides slightly enveloping hind body, with lateral margins rather deeply sulcate, finely tuberculate

and crenulate.

Mentum trapezoid with rounded sides; gula triangular; terminal segment of maxillary palpus less obliquely truncate at apex.

Prosternum more coarsely punctate, with prosternal process pointing upwards. Abdomen moderately closely punctate and finely haired, the punctures becoming closer and finer and the hairs denser and finer to apex.

Each femur weakly indented before apex of inner side; relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.3; 0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.4; 0.7, 0.4, 0.3, 1.5, respectively.

Body length: 4.5–5.8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Asin Hot Spring near Baguio, Central Luzon, Philippines, 10. X. 1982, M. Itô leg., in HU. Paratype: 1 ex., same data as the holotype.

Chaetopsia malaysiana sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 8)

This new species is allied to *C. gebieni* KULZER and resembles *C. sumatrensis* MASUMOTO, both having the pronotum with longitudinal tumidities and the elytra catenulate, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics:

Body a little more elongate.

Head broader, microshagreened, more strongly convex above and coarsely punctate with strongly protruding tubercles in basal half, rather flattened in remaining portion; clypeus broader, feebly convex above, finely punctate and rather evenly covered with fine, rod-like hairs, feebly arcuate forwards at apex, with fronto-clypeal border noticeably grooved and shortly arcuate; genae feebly microshagreened and sparsely, finely tuberculate, with outer margin more strongly arcuate; eyes larger and more roundly invading head, distance between them about 3 times their diameter, exceeding both gena and tempora laterally; ocular sulci finer but deep; tempora pointed laterad and haired just behind eyes; antennae more strongly thickened to apex, 7 apical segments club-like, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.9, 0.3, 0.5, 0.2, 0.2, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.4, 0.7.

Pronotum a little broader than long; front border more strongly produced forwards; sides less steeply declined, with lateral margins more strongly crenulate, comparatively more widely explanate anteriorly; hind angles more acute; disc more coarsely rugoso-punctate, more sparsely covered with rod-like hairs, with more strongly raised tumidities in anterior $\frac{2}{3}$, more deeply and widely grooved between them. Scutellum rather transverse and slightly raised, microshagreened and scattered with fine tubercles.

Elytra about twice as long as broad, a little less than 4 times length

and 1.5 times breadth of pronotum, broadest at apical $\frac{3}{8}$, gradually narrowed to front and roundly so to rear; dorsum thickest at basal $\frac{3}{8}$, feebly microshagreened, sparsely covered with rod-like hairs, which are finer and shorter than those of *C. sumatrensis*; disc finely punctate-striate, the punctures more closely set, each with microscopic tubercles on both sides; intervals feebly convex, 1st (sutural) intervals tuberculate, the tubercles noticeably larger and rounded, 2nd, 4th and 6th also tuberculate but more irregularly and protrudently than the 1st, meanwhile, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th catenulate, the catenules becoming smaller to lateral portions, conspicuously large on 3rd and 5th, those on 7th separated each other, those on 9th unevenly set and rather carinate posteriorly; sides rather strongly sulcate along margins, with lateral margins protrudently tuberculate and crenulate.

Mentum subcordate with truncate at base, feebly convex; gula parabolic with short impressions at apex on both sides; terminal segment of maxillary palpus more strongly dilated.

Prosternum more closely punctate, more strongly raised and rather protruding between coxae, with prosternal process larger.

Femora with outer side strongly prominent at apex, more so than *C. sumatrensis*, but less so than *C. gebieni*; relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.3; 0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.3; 0.7, 0.4, 0.3, 1.3, respectively.

Male genitalia with shorter lateral lobes.

Body length: 4.2-5.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, (17-18 miles), Cameron Highlands, Pahang, Malaysia, 20. III. 1976, K. SAKAI leg., in NSMT. Paratypes: 1 ex., 11. III. 1976, 1 ex., 18. III. 1976, 3 exs., 20. III. 1976, same locality and collector as the holotype, 1 ex., Cameron Highlands, 24. VII. 1980, N. NISHIKAWA leg.

Chaetopsia borneensis sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 9)

This new species is one of the group of *C. gebieni* and closely resembles *C. sumatrensis*, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points:

Body darker in colour, with tubercles and catenules on elytra blackish.

Head more transverse, more strongly rugoso-punctate and irregularly, protrudently tuberculate in posterior half, widely arcuate at apex, impressed medially on vertex; frons more moderately declined forwards; clypeus more strongly convex and asperate, microscopically, rather densely haired, with fronto-clypeal border deeply sulcate and nearly straight, each end of which is bent obliquely forwards and reaching

outer margin; genae rather auriculate, microshagreened and sparsely tuberculate; eyes roundly invading head, distance between them about 3.4 times their diameter; antennae with 6 apical segments club-like, relative length of each segment from basal to apical : 0.9, 0.2, 0.4, 0.2, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.7.

Pronotum trapezoid, a little more than 1.2 times as broad as long, broadest at apex and nearly straightly narrowed to base; front angles subrectangular; disc microshagreened and comparatively more sparsely rugoso-punctate, more strongly bitumescent anteriorly. Scutellum rather pentagonal, microshagreened.

Elytra about 2.1 times as long as broad, about 3.5 times length and 1.4 times breadth of pronotum, more strongly widened posteriorly; dorsum more strongly convex above, covered with a little shorter and finer hairs; disc more finely punctate-striate, the punctures often non-striate, each one with microscopic tubercles on both sides; intervals feebly convex, 1st, 2nd, 4th and 6th tuberculate, the tubercles larger than those of *C. sumatrensis*, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th catenulate, the catenules biconcave and sculptured on both sides (in *C. sumatrensis* catenules convex and not sculptured), those on 3rd, 5th and 7th intervals noticeably large and strongly developed.

Mentum nearly semicircular and asperate; gula parabolic; terminal segment of maxillary palpus more strongly dilated.

Prosternum depressed in anterior half and coriaceous, strongly raised and produced to rear between coxae, with prosternal process depressed but larger than *C. sumatrensis*.

Femora nonprominent at apex of outer side; relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.5, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 1.3; 0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.4; 0.8, 0.4, 0.4, 1.5, respectively.

Body length: 5.0-6.6 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Sepilok, Sandakan, Sabah, North Borneo, III. 1983, S. NAGAI leg., in NSMT. Paratypes: 1 ex., Temple, N. Borneo, 26. V. 1976, R. FUJIMOTO leg., 1 ex., Polin Spa, Borneo, 14-15. VI. 1976, R. FUJIMOTO leg., 1 ex., Keningau, N. Borneo, 14. IV. 1979, N. NISHIKAWA leg., 1 ex., Polin, Sabah, Borneo, 31. III. 1980, S. TAKEDA leg., 1 ex., Pagat, Kalimantan (Borneo), 10. VIII. 1985, N. NISHIKAWA leg.

Chaetopsia nishikawai sp. nov. (Pl. 2, fig. 10)

This new species is also allied to *C. gebieni* KULZER, and resembles *C. sumatrensis* MASUMOTO, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics:

Body a little more robust.

Head more transverse, more strongly arcuate forwards, more strongly

convex above, more coarsely, protrudently tuberculate posteriorly, weakly depressed medially; clypeus trapezoid, more strongly convex above, rather closely, shallowly punctate, rod-likely haired, with fronto-clypeal border noticeably, straightly sulcate, both ends of which are bent obliquely forwards, then reach outer margin; genae more oblique; eyes larger and more widely produced laterad, distance between them about 4 times their diameter; tempora more bluntly produced just behind eyes; antennae with 7 apical segments club-like, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.9, 0.3, 0.5, 0.2, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4, 0.4, 0.5, 0.7.

Pronotum somewhat pentagonal in dorsal view, 1.2 times as broad as long, broadest at line across front angles, subparallel-sided in apical $\frac{1}{3}$, then moderately narrowed to rear and emarginate before base; front border strongly produced forwards and overlying vertex; front angles subrectangular; hind angles a little acute; disc more evenly rugosopunctate, with longitudinal tumidities lower but median groove noticeably wider. Scutellum rather pentagonal, slightly elevated and finely tuberculate.

Elytra about 1.9 times as long as broad, 3.7 times length and 1.6 times breadth of pronotum, broadest at apical $\frac{1}{3}$, gradually narrowed to front and roundly so to apex; dorsum thickest a little behind basal $\frac{1}{3}$, rather sparsely covered with shorter, rod-like hairs; disc with rows of punctures, which are often striated, each with a microscopic tubercle on each side and also with a fine hair; intervals feebly convex, 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th tuberculate, the tubercles separate medially, becoming closer, larger and more elongate to outer portions, 3rd, 5th and 7th catenulate, the catenules about half length of those in *C. sumatrensis*, 9th irregularly tuberculate anteriorly, rather carinate posteriorly.

Mentum subcordate, scattered with microscopic tubercles; gula narrowly parabolic; terminal segment of maxillary palpus a little more strongly dilated.

Prosternum flattened anteriorly, microshagreened and less closely punctate, more strongly raised between coxae and rather protruded above, with prosternal process larger and linguiform.

Femora without prominence at apex of outer side, relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical; 0.6, 0.4, 0.4, 0.3, 1.3; 0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.4; 0.7, 0.5, 0.4, 1.3, respectively.

Body length: 5.2-6.6 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Balsahan, Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippines, 19. XII. 1977, N. NISHIKAWA leg., in HU. Paratypes: 1 ex., Olangwan, Puerto Princesa, 21. XII. 1977, 2 exs., Balsahan, Puerto Princesa, 30. XII. 1977, same collector as the holotype, 1 ex.,

Brooks Point Manit, Palawan, 18. III. 1977, S. TAKEDA leg.

Chaetopsia hajimei sp. nov. (Pl. 3, fig. 11)

This new species somewhat resembles *C. angusticollis* PIC from Sumatra, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics :

Body larger and broader ; major portion of head and pronotal disc, tubercules and catenules on elytra blackish, elytra yellowish ; elytra more vitreously shining.

Head rather transverse elliptic, more convex above and more evenly, protrudently tuberculate in posterior half, not impressed in middle like in *C. angusticollis*, rather closely covered with rod-like hairs, which become longer but finer to front ; clypeus rather trapezoid, more strongly convex above, arcuate at apex ; genae with outer margin more obliquely arcuate ; eyes larger and more rounded, slightly exceeding both gena and tempora laterally, distance between eyes about 2.5 times their diameter ; tempora noticeably produced laterad behind eyes, nearly as strongly so as genae when seen from above ; antennae with 7 apical segments thickened and club-like, relative length of each segment from basal to apical : 1.0, 0.3, 0.7, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7.

Pronotum trapezoid, 1.3 times as broad as long, broadest just behind apex, sublinearly, weakly narrowed to base ; front border more strongly arcuate forwards and overlying vertex in medial $\frac{4}{5}$, weakly sinuous on both sides ; sides gradually declined, with lateral margins more coarsely crenulate, rather widely explanate in anterior portions ; front angles subrectangular and feebly produced forwards ; disc irregularly rugosopunctate and more strongly protrudently tuberculate, sparsely covered with fine rod-like hairs, with very shallow longitudinal groove medially. Scutellum rather linguiform, slightly convex and sparsely scattered with fine punctures.

Elytra twice as long as broad, about 5 times length and 1.6 times breadth of pronotum, broadest at apical $\frac{4}{7}$, feebly narrowed to front and roundly so to rear ; dorsum thickest a little behind basal $\frac{3}{7}$, sparsely, more noticeably covered with rod-like hairs ; disc finely punctate-striate, each puncture with a microscopic tubercule on each side ; intervals feebly convex, 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th tuberculate, the tubercules moderately separate and intermixed with elongate ones, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th more strongly catenulate, especially noticeably so on the 2 formers.

Mentum widely subcordate with truncate hind apex ; gula rather parabolic with short impressions at apex on both sides ; terminal seg-

ment of maxillary palpus more strongly dilated, more obliquely truncate at apex.

Prosternum broader and less depressed anteriorly, somewhat linguiformly raised between coxae and protruded to rear, with prosternal process depressed but more strongly protruded posteriad.

Legs noticeably slender; femora slightly thickened at apex; metatibiae weakly bent inwards in middle; relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.7, 0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 1.9; 0.8, 0.5, 0.5, 0.4, 2.1; 1.2, 0.6, 0.5, 2.1, respectively.

Male genitalia slightly constricted both in the middle of basal piece and at the junction of basal piece and lateral lobes, truncate at apex.

Body length: ca. 7.1 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mamut Mine, Sabah, North Borneo, Malaysia, 13. V. 1979, N. NISHIKAWA leg., in HU.

3. Genus *Falsonannocerus* PIC

Falsonannocerus PIC, 1947, Bull. Soc. ent. F., 51 (for 1946) : 150.

Type species: *Falsonannocerus dentaticeps* PIC, 1947.

- 1) *F. dentaticeps* PIC, 1947
Falsonannocerus dentaticeps PIC, 1947, Bull. Soc. ent. F., 51 (for 1946) : 150. Côte d'Ivoire.
- 2) *F. ceylonicus* KASZAB, 1980
Falsonannocerus ceylonicus KASZAB, 1980, Acta zool. aca. Sci. hung., 26 (1-3) : 146. Sri Lanka.
- 3) *F. topali* KASZAB, 1980
Falsonannocerus topali KASZAB, 1980, Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Hung., 72 : 182. Ham nam ninh, North Vietnam.
- 4) *F. makiharai* MASUMOTO, 1985
Falsonannocerus makiharai MASUMOTO, 1985, Elytra, 13 : 2. Sumatra.
- 5) *F. shinomurai* sp. nov.
Cameron Highlands, Malaysia.
- 6) *F. philippinensis* sp. nov.
Negros Is., Philippines.
- 7) *F. nishikawai* sp. nov.
Mindoro Oriental, Philippines.
- 8) *F. sakaii* sp. nov.
Cameron Highlands, Malaysia.
- 9) *F. floresensis* sp. nov.
Flores Is., Indonesia.
- 10) *F. tsuyukii* sp. nov.
Chiang Mai, Northwest Thailand.
- 11) *F. thailandicus* sp. nov.
Chiang Dao, Northwest Thailand.

Falsonannocerus shimomurai, sp. nov. (Pl. 3, fig. 12)

Dark reddish brown, with 4 basal segments of antennae, mouth-parts, pro- and mesotrochanters, basal half of each femur and tarsi lighter in colour; eyes and protuberance on elytra blackish; secretion on surface and short hairs on head, elytra, etc. yellowish; fore body feebly shining, elytra somewhat vitreously shining. Elongate, longitudinally convex above, feebly widened posteriorly.

Head transverse elliptic, oblique against pronotum in repose, strongly convex above posteriorly, closely and deeply punctate, each puncture with a short scale-like hair; clypeus rather small and crescent-shaped, weakly convex above, more finely punctate than frons, bluntly truncate at apex, with fronto-clypeal sulcus shallow and arcuate, reaching outer margin; genae oblique, rather rugose, with outer margin weakly, roundly produced; eyes medium-sized, moderately convex above, roundly produced laterad and projecting beyond genae when viewed from above, distance between eyes a little more than 4 times their diameter; ocular sulci very deep and extending posteriad; tempora rather noticeably roundly produced laterad just behind eyes, but hardly exceeding eyes. Antennae medium-sized, reaching middle of pronotum, 7 apical segments thickened and somewhat club-like, 8th to 10th clearly transverse, 11th a round disc, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 1.0, 0.3, 0.7, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.5, 0.6, 0.6, 0.9.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.5 times as broad as long, broadest a little before middle, moderately roundly narrowed to front and rear; front border rather strongly arcuate forwards and arched above; base slightly arcuate posteriad and very feebly sinuous; sides moderately declined, with lateral margins fairly widely explanate and coarsely crenulate; front angles rectangular, produced obliquely forwards; hind angles weakly, obtusely angulate; disc strongly convex above anteriorly, closely and coarsely punctate, the punctures deeper and confluent anteromedially, thus appearing longitudinally rugose, sparsely and finely tuberculate. Scutellum shortly linguiform, weakly convex, rather closely punctate and covered with short hairs.

Elytra about twice as long as broad, 4 times length and a little more than 1.4 times breadth of pronotum, broadest just before basal $\frac{5}{8}$, feebly narrowed to front and roundly so to rear, narrowly roundly produced at apex; dorsum strongly convex above, thickest at basal $\frac{5}{8}$, weakly depressed behind scutellum and also in apical portion; disc finely punctate-striate, the punctures in striae hardly notching intervals, distance between punctures about 1.5-2.5 times their diameter; intervals slightly convex and feebly microreticulate, 1st (sutural), 2nd, 4th, 6th

and 8th intervals tuberculate, the tubercles separated in a row but unevenly spaced, 3rd, 5th and 7th intervals with larger tubercles, which are rather protuberant, 9th with tubercles becoming elongate, thus appearing catenulate, surface sparsely covered with short rod-like hairs, each tubercle on 3rd and 5th intervals noticeably surrounded by hairs; sides of elytra rather vertically declined and slightly enveloping hind body, narrowly and obliquely explanate laterally.

Mentum subcordate, truncate at base; gula triangular; terminal segment of maxillary palpus rather weakly dilated, with arcuate outer side twice length of inner, and 1.2 times length of straight apical side.

Prosternum medium-sized and microshagreened, closely, rather coarsely punctate, each puncture with a fine hair, strongly raised between coxae, rugosely punctate, with prosternal process depressed and bluntly projected to rear; mesosternum medium-sized, rugose, raised posterior half, weakly projected between coxae; metasternum shallowly rugosopunctate, covered with scale-like hairs laterally, with median impression in apical $\frac{2}{3}$.

Abdomen closely punctate, with short hairs, the punctures becoming finer to apex, confluent each other and feebly longitudinal, rugose in lateral portions of 3 basal sternites.

Legs without any peculiar characteristics; relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.6; 0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.7; 1.0, 0.5, 0.4, 1.6, respectively.

Body length: 6.2 mm.

Holotype: ♀, (Tanah Rata), Cameron Highlands, Pahang, Malaysia, 3. III. 1976, T. SHIMOMURA leg., in NSMT.

Notes This new species can be distinguished from other known *Falsonannocerus* species by its pronotum being noticeably broad with the lateral margins explanate and the elytra remarkably tuberculate (the larger tubercles are rather protuberant). This species seemed to be annectant between the 2 genera, *Falsonannocerus* and *Allopezus*.

Falsonannocerus philippinensis sp. nov. (Pl. 3, fig. 13)

Piceous, with abdomen and tarsi brownish, antennae and mouth-parts reddish brown; upper surface vitreously shining but usually covered with yellowish secretion. Elongate, rather subparallel-sided, longitudinally convex above.

Head somewhat subrhombic, raised posteriorly, rather closely tuberculate, with fronto-clypeal border grooved and arcuate; clypeus extremely transverse hexagonal, feebly convex above, more closely tuberculate than frons; genae oblique, slightly exceeding eyes laterally, with

posterior end of outer margin very narrowly rounded; eyes rather large, moderately, obliquely roundly produced laterad, weakly convex above; ocular sulci becoming deeper posteriorly; tempora bluntly produced laterad behind eyes; antennae rather short, reaching anterior $\frac{1}{3}$ of pronotum, 6 apical segments strongly thickened and club-like, 11th somewhat ovoid and largest, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.5, 0.3, 0.5, 0.3, 0.2, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4, 0.4, 0.7.

Pronotum trapezoid, about 1.2 times as broad as long, broadest at anterior $\frac{1}{3}$, roundly narrowed to front and gradually so to rear, not emarginate before base; front border arcuate forwards and arched above; base widely arcuate posteriad, very feebly impressed along margin; sides rather steeply declined, finely margined and crenulate; front angles oblique, subrectangular with corner rounded; hind angles obtuse; disc rather strongly convex above anteriorly, microshagreened and fairly closely tuberculate. Scutellum transverse subcordate, feebly asperate.

Elytra about 2.1 times as long as broad, 4.2 times length and 1.5 times breadth of pronotum, broadest just before apical $\frac{1}{3}$, weakly narrowed to front and roundly so to rear, roundly produced at apex; dorsum thickest just before middle; disc deeply punctate-striate, the punctures in striae small, distance between punctures about 1-2 times their diameter; intervals weakly convex, 1st (sutural) intervals with 2 rows of small tubercles, 2nd to 9th each with a row of larger tubercles, which are closely set, forming carinules in postero-lateral portions and especially distinct on 3rd, 5th and 7th intervals; sides steeply declined, with microscopically eroded lateral margins invisible from above.

Mentum subcordate, raised antero-medially, feebly asperate, truncate at base; gula parabolic, vitreous, irregularly, transversely impressed; terminal segment of maxillary palpus securiform, with arcuate outer side about twice length of inner, 1.1 times length of nearly straight apical side.

Prosternum medium-sized, coriaceous, strongly raised between coxae, impressed medially, with prosternal process depressed and rounded; mesosternum rather short and asperate, raised posteriorly, sulcate along coxae; metasternum medium-sized, microshagreened, moderately closely punctate, the punctures coarser to lateral portions.

Abdomen rather long, shallowly punctate, the punctures becoming closer and finer to apex, shallowly, longitudinally wrinkled on 2 basal sternites, with a small, ovoid tuft at antero-medial portion of 1st sternite in males.

Legs rather coarsely punctate and rugose, finely tuberculate; tibiae weakly indented just before apex of inner side; relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 0.2, 1.2; 0.3, 0.2, 0.2,

0.2, 1.2 ; 0.6, 0.4, 0.4, 1.3, respectively.

Male genitalia shortly truncate at apex.

Body length : 5.1-5.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mambucal, Negros Is., Philippines, 17. VIII. 1981, S. TAKEDA leg., in HU. Paratypes: 1 ex., same data as the holotype, 2 exs., 16. VIII. 1981, same locality and collector as the holotype.

Notes This new species somewhat resembles *F. makiharai* MASUMOTO from Sumatra, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by its elytral sculpture which is not catenulate but tuberculate.

Falsonannocerus nishikawai sp. nov. (Pl. 3, fig. 14)

This new species resembles the preceding new one, *F. philippinensis*, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following:

Body smaller; lighter in colour; elytra vitreously shining.

Head less strongly convex above, with more protruding tubercles; clypeus comparatively horizontal, truncate at apex, with fronto-clypeal sulcus more distinct; genae more flattened, noticeably exceeding eyes at posterior end; eyes rather oblique, more deeply invading head, distance between them about 5 times their diameter; ocular sulci deeper and extending to rear; tempora less pointed behind eyes; antennae hardly reaching middle of pronotum, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.8, 0.4, 0.6, 0.3, 0.2, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.5, 0.7.

Pronotum a little more than 1.3 times as broad as long, more strongly widened forwards; front border more strongly arcuate forwards; sides with lateral margins comparatively widely explanate; hind angles less angulate; disc strongly convex anteriorly, more clearly and evenly tuberculate. Scutellum smaller and shorter, not punctate but feebly asperate.

Elytra about 2.5 times as long as broad, a little less than 4 times length and 1.4 times breadth of pronotum, broadest at middle, slightly narrowed to front and roundly so to rear; dorsum thickest a little behind basal $\frac{1}{3}$; disc punctate-striate, the punctures slightly larger and more closely set; intervals comparatively more convex, rather keeled in posterior portions of 3rd, 5th and 7th, closely tuberculate, the tubercles on 1st (sutural) small, and those laterally becoming connate, smaller and sparser, appearing to be serrate; sides slightly enveloping hind body, narrowly and obliquely explanate laterally.

Mentum subcordate; prosternum microshagreened and more sparsely punctate, with prosternal process narrower; 1st abdominal sternite in males with small, ovate protuberance, which is glabrous but feebly asperate.

Relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.2, 1.3; 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 0.2, 1.3; 0.6, 0.4, 0.4, 1.3, respectively.

Body length: 4.2-5.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Puerto Galera, Mindoro Oriental, Philippines, 2. IV. 1983, N. NISHIKAWA leg., in HU. Paratypes: 10 exs., same data as the holotype.

Notes I have some specimens allied to this new species from Luzon Is. and Palawan Is., though with some difference, probably due to local variation.

Falsonannocerus sakaii sp. nov. (Pl. 3, fig. 15)

This new species resembles *F. makiharai* MASUMOTO from Sumatra, but can be distinguished from the latter in having following characteristics:

Head more evenly tuberculate; clypeus weakly emarginate; antennae more strongly thickened to apex, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 1.0, 0.2, 0.7, 0.2, 0.2, 0.3, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4, 0.5, 0.8.

Pronotum about 1.4 times as broad as long; front border less strongly arcuate forwards; sides less steeply declined and less strongly produced laterad, with anterior explanations clearly narrower than in *F. makiharai*; front angles obtusely angulate; disc with tubercles rather connate longitudinally in antero-medial portion.

Elytra 2.1 times as long as broad, broadest just behind middle, more noticeably narrowed to front and rear; dorsum more strongly convex above, thickest at middle; disc more shallowly punctate-striate, the punctures comparatively sparser; intervals feebly convex, 1st (sutural) intervals weakly and finely tuberculate, 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th irregularly tuberculate, the tubercles often elongate, 3rd, 5th and 7th noticeably, unevenly catenulate, the catenules forming carinas in apical portion, 8th and 9th rather catenulate and serrate posteriorly.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpus more strongly dilated.

Relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 1.2; 0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.3; 0.8, 0.4, 0.3, 1.2, respectively.

Male genitalia a little bolder with lateral lobes not produced apically but shortly truncate at apex.

Body length: 4.8-7.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, (17-18 miles) Cameron Highlands, Pahang, Malaysia, 20. III. 1976, K. SAKAI leg., in NSMT. Paratypes: 2 exs., 4. III. 1976, 3 exs., 8. III. 1976, 2 exs., 11. III. 1976, 2 exs., 18. III. 1976, 4 exs., 20. III. 1976, same locality and collector as the holotype.

Falsonannocerus florensensis sp. nov. (Pl. 3, fig. 16)

This new species somewhat resembles *F. makiharai* MASUMOTO from Sumatra, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics:

Body larger, subcylindrical; darker in colour; fore body feebly shining, elytra moderately, rather vitreously so.

Head more convex above, widely arcuate at apex, closely pitted and finely tuberculate; clypeus wider, slightly emarginate at apex; genae produced as strongly as eyes so laterally in dorsal view, with fronto-clypeal sulcus more distinct; eyes rather oblique, distance between them about 3.5 times their diameter; tempora well-pointed just behind eyes and produced as strongly as eyes so when seen above; antennae rather short, more strongly thickened to apex, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 1.1, 0.4, 0.7, 0.3, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.6, 0.7, 1.0.

Pronotum trapezoid, a little more than 1.2 times as broad as long, broadest both at anterior $\frac{1}{3}$ and base; front border more widely arcuate forwards; base more clearly bordered; sides more steeply declined, with lateral margins more finely crenulate; front angles subrectangular with corner rounded; disc closely and deeply pitted throughout with small protruding tubercles. Scutellum shortly linguiform, asperate.

Elytra a little more than twice as long as broad, slightly less than 4 times length and about 1.3 times breadth of pronotum, broadest at basal $\frac{5}{9}$, feebly narrowed to front and roundly so to rear; dorsum thickest at basal $\frac{4}{9}$; disc rather strongly punctate-striate, the punctures in striae stronger; intervals more convex, rather ridged in lateral and posterior portions, 1st (sutural) intervals transversely, somewhat rugosely microreticulate, irregularly and finely tuberculate, 2nd and outer ones with larger tubercles, which are often oblong or irregular-shaped, connate, and sometimes becoming catenules, accompanied by a row of smaller tubercles on each side.

Mentum trapezoid with rounded sides; terminal segment of maxillary palpus obliquely truncate at apex.

Relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.7, 0.3, 0.3, 0.4 1.6; 0.8, 0.4, 0.4, 0.5, 1.7; 1.1, 0.5, 0.4, 1.8, respectively.

Body length: ca. 7.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Boawae, Flores Is., Indonesia, 2. I. 1980, H. DETANI leg., in HU.

Falsonannocerus tsuyukii sp. nov. (Text fig. 1)

This new species somewhat resembles *F. ceylonicus* KASZAB from Sri Lanka, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following

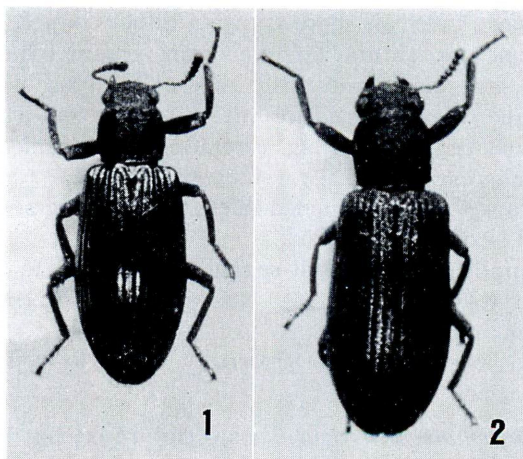
characteristics:

Body more widened posteriorly; elytra weakly, rather vitreously shining.

Head more strongly convex above; clypeus broader, slightly produced forwards and shortly subparallel-sided, weakly bent downwards; genae smaller, narrowly rounded posteriorly; eyes more strongly produced laterad, distance between them about 3 times their diameter; ocular sulci deep and extending to rear; tempora less conspicuously pointed behind eyes; antennae reaching middle of pronotum, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.9, 0.2, 0.6, 0.3, 0.2, 0.3, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.5, 0.8.

Pronotum not emarginate before base like *F. ceylonicus* but nearly barrel-shaped, a little more than 1.1 times as broad as long; front border not arcuate forwards but rather straight; sides with finely crenulate margins; front angles obtuse; hind angles not angulate but more obtuse than the front angles; disc not tuberculate but just deeply pitted and slightly rugose anteriorly. Scutellum linguiform and feebly elevated, with surface rather smooth and scattered with a few minute punctures.

Elytra about twice as long as broad, a little less than 4 times length and 1.6 times breadth of pronotum, broadest at middle, gradually and rather roundly narrowed to front and rear; dorsum thickest at basal $\frac{3}{7}$; disc strongly punctate-striate, the punctures in striae closely set; intervals weakly convex in middle and becoming more strongly so to anterior and lateral portions, feebly and transversely microreticulate,



Figs. 1, 2. 1. *Falsonannocerus tsuyukii* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.
2. *Falsonannocerus thailandicus* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.

sparsely scattered with microscopic tubercles in anterior portion.

Mentum trapezoid with rounded sides and rather noticeably wide, asperate and pubescent. Metasternum in males with ovoid tuft at median near basal border.

Relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.6, 0.4, 0.4, 0.3, 1.3; 0.7, 0.4, 0.3, 0.3, 1.3; 1.2, 0.6, 0.5, 1.4, respectively.

Body length: 5.0-5.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Doi Pui, Chiang Mai, Northwest Thailand, 3. V. 1980, S. TSUYUKI leg., in NSMT. Paratype: 1 ex., Meo Village, Chiang Mai, 1. V. 1980, S. TSUYUKI leg.

Falsonannocerus thailandicus sp. nov. (Text fig. 2)

This new species resembles *F. topali* KASZAB from North Vietnam, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points:

Body larger; fore body rather matt; elytra weakly shining.

Head comparatively narrower, a little rugosely, closely punctate, weakly, rather roundly impressed between eyes; eyes larger and more strongly produced laterad, distance between them nearly 3 times their diameter; ocular sulci more distinct; antennae more strongly thickened to each apex, reaching middle of pronotum, relative length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.9, 0.3, 0.6, 0.3, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.6, 0.6, 0.9.

Pronotum nearly subcylindrical, broadest at anterior $\frac{1}{3}$, roundly narrowed to front and moderately so to rear, weakly emarginate before base; sides nearly vertically declined, with lateral margins feebly crenulate; front angles subrectangular with corner rounded; hind angles obtuse with corner angulate; disc punctate but not tuberculate.

Elytra about twice as long as broad, about 3.3 times length and 1.7 times breadth of pronotum, broadest at apical $\frac{3}{7}$, gradually narrowed to front and roundly so to rear; dorsum thickest at about basal $\frac{3}{7}$; disc punctate-striate, the punctures small and deep, rather closely set; intervals moderately convex in middle, rather strongly so in remaining portion, transversely, rugosely microreticulate, rather closely, finely tuberculate and haired throughout.

Mentum with front and hind margins concave, lateral margins convex, raised medially; prosternal process small, slightly projected to rear; metasternum in males with longitudinal oblong tuft at median near basal border.

Relative length of each tarsal segment from basal to apical: 0.6, 0.4, 0.4, 0.3, 1.4; 0.6, 0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 1.4; 1.1, 0.6, 0.5, 1.4, respectively.

Body length: ca. 6.5 mm.

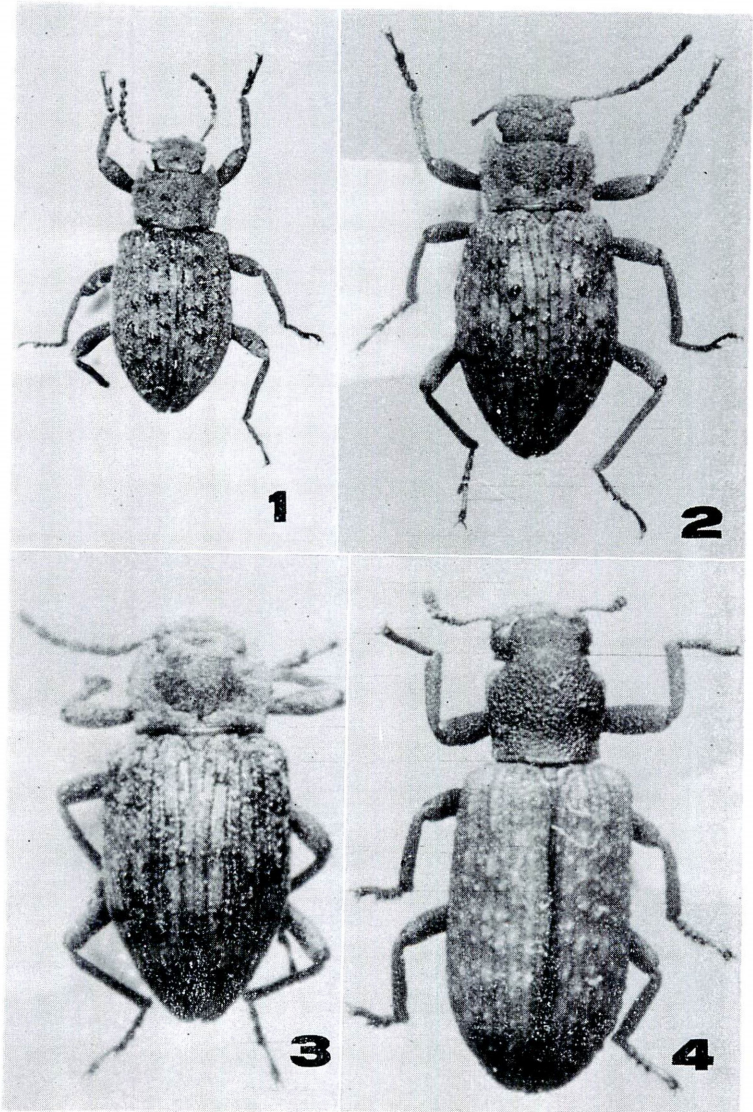
Holotype: ♂, Chiang Dao, Northwest Thailand, 2. V. 1980, S. FUKUDA leg., in NSMT.

Literature cited

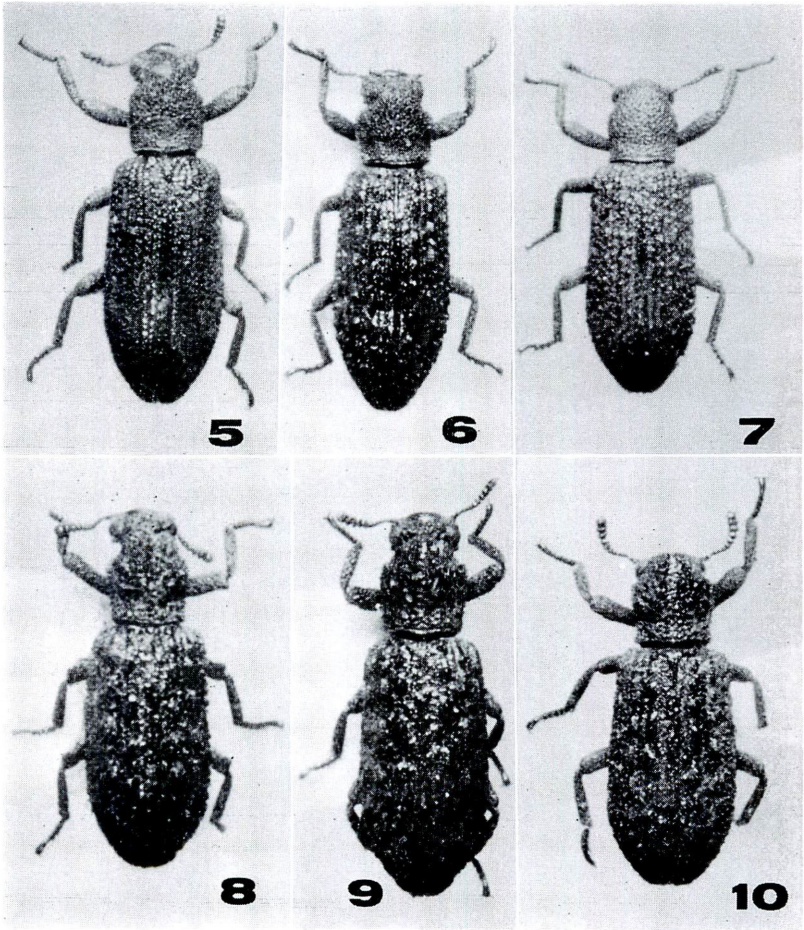
- DOYEN, J. T. and W. R. TSCHINKEL, 1982. Phenetic and cladistic relationships among tenebrionid beetles. *Systematic Entomology*, 7 : 127-183.
- GEBIEN, H., 1921. Philippine Tenebrionidae II. *Phil. J. Sci.*, 19 (3) : 439-515, 2 pls.
- 1925. Die Tenebrioniden (Coleoptera) des indomalayischen Gebietes, unter Berücksichtigung der benachbarten Faunen, III. Die Gattungen *Bradymerus*, *Chaetopsia*, *Danodema* und *Dicraeosis*. *Phil. J. Sci.*, 26 (4) : 535-576, 1 pl.
- 1942. Katalog der Tenebrioniden (Coleoptera Heteromera), II. *Mitt. münch. ent. Ges.*, 32 : 706-744.
- 1943. Ditto, III. *Ibid.*, 34 : 826-897.
- KASZAB, Z., 1980. Neue Tenebrioniden (Coleoptera) aus Sri Lanka. *Acta zool. aca. Sci. hung.*, 26 : 123-196, 126 figs.
- 1980. Angaben zur Kenntnis der Tenebrioniden Nordvietnams (Coleoptera). *Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung.*, 72 : 169-221, 124 figs.
- KULZER, H., 1964. Über neue Tenebrionidenarten (Col.), (27. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Tenebrioniden). *Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, Tutzing*, 15 : 221-276.
- MASUMOTO, K., 1985. Tenebrionidae of East Asia (I). Tenebrionid beetles from South Sumatra collected by Mr. Hiroshi MAKIHARA in 1983. *Elytra*, 13 : 1-18, 25 figs.
- PIC, M., 1921. Nouveautés diverses. *Mél. exot.-ent.*, (34) : 1-33.

Explanation of Plates 1-3.

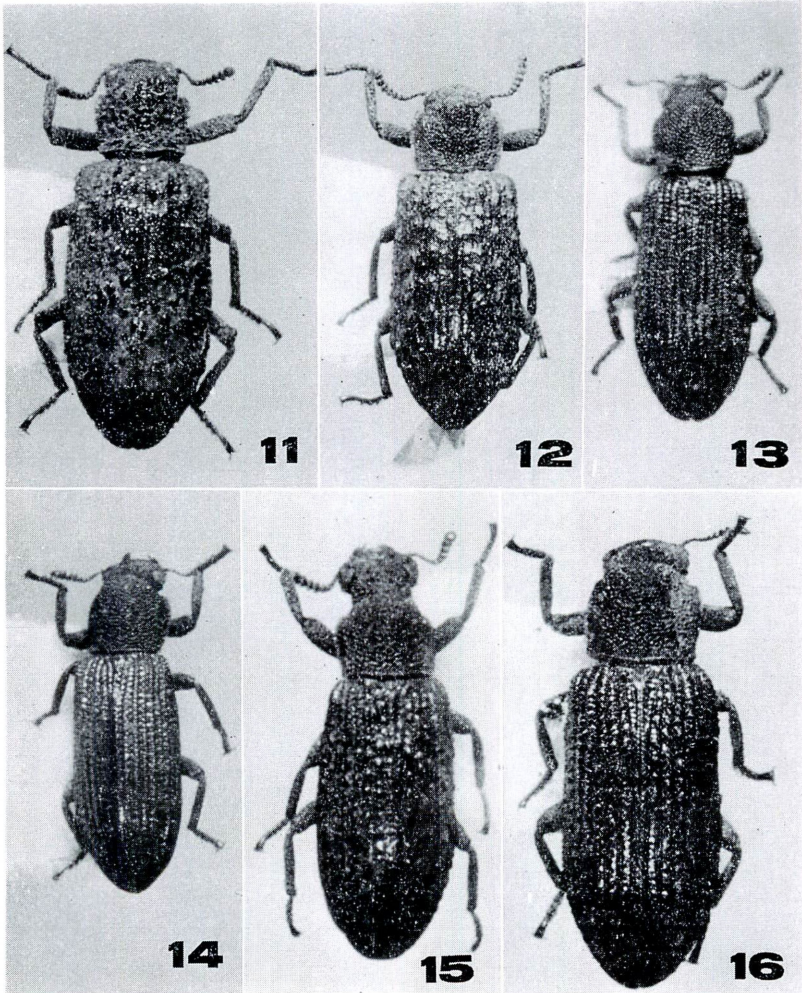
- Pl. 1, fig. 1. *Allopezus sakaii* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.
 2. *Allopezus nishikawai* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.
 3. *Allopezus satoi* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.
 4. *Chaetopsia kaszabi* sp. nov., ♀, holotype.
- Pl. 2, fig. 5. *Chaetopsia luzonica* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.
 6. *Chaetopsia sulawesiensis* sp. nov., ♀, holotype.
 7. *Chaetopsia minuta* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.
 8. *Chaetopsia malaysiana* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.
 9. *Chaetopsia borneensis* sp. nov., ♀, holotype.
 10. *Chaetopsia nishikawai* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.
- Pl. 3, fig. 11. *Chaetopsia hajimei* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.
 12. *Falsonannocerus shimomurai* sp. nov., ♀, holotype.
 13. *Falsonannocerus philippinensis* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.
 14. *Falsonannocerus nishikawai* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.
 15. *Falsonannocerus sakaii* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.
 16. *Falsonannocerus floresensis* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.



(T. INOMATA photo.)



(T. INOMATA photo.)



A New Species of *Pogonistes*
from North China
(Coleoptera, Carabidae)

By AKINOBU HABU

Laboratory of Insect Systematics,
National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences,¹⁾
Kannondai III, Yatabe, Ibaraki Pref. -305

Pogonistes CHAUDOIR is a small group, treated sometimes as a subgenus of *Pogonus*, sometimes as a distinct genus, and contains several species from South Europe to North Africa or to Central Asia, and one species from North America. CSIKI (1928) includes *Pogonus japonicus* PUTZEYS from Japan in the subgenus *Pogonistes* of *Pogonus* in his Catalogue, but it is a mistake. I describe in this paper a new species from North China on the basis of a female specimen presented by the late Dr. H. YUASA.

Pogonistes is easily distinguishable from *Pogonus* by the head with the frontal carinae shorter, terminating on or a little behind the level of the anterior supraorbital setae, the mentum (Fig. 2) deeply emarginate at the apex, with the lateral lobes and median tooth longer, with a pair of setae fairly before the base of the tooth—fairly behind it in *Pogonus* (Fig. 1)—and the prosternum with several distinct setae.

Pogonistes chinensis sp. nov.

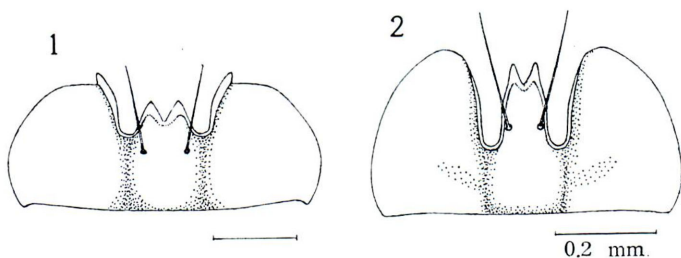
Description. Length 5.1 mm. Width 1.8 mm.

Shiny, head and pronotum reddish brown or brownish orange, never aeneous, mandibles reddish brown, somewhat dark, antennae light reddish-yellowish brown, segments 4 to 11 somewhat pale, palpi and legs pale reddish-yellowish brown, elytra light reddish-yellowish brown (intervals 1 to 3 a little more reddish), paler and translucent (wings visible) at apical half; ventral side reddish brown, somewhat dark, hypomera and epipleura yellowish.

Head weakly convex, not punctate; microsculpture somewhat dis-

¹⁾ Retired in June, 1981.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLI, No. 1, pp. 27-29, June, 1986]



Figs. 1, 2. Menta.

1. *Pogonus (Pogonus) japonicus* PUTZEYS. 2. *Pogonistes chinensis* sp. nov.

tinct, isodiametric; tempora gently oblique behind eyes, oblique part short; neck-constriction faintly extending onto dorsal side; posterior supraorbital setae a little before level of hind margin of eyes; eyes moderately large, rather convex, WH/WF 1.53; frontal impressions somewhat deep, terminating on level of anterior supraorbital setae; frontal carinae dull; antennae reaching base of pronotum; apical segment of palpi stout at basal half; mentum tooth (Fig. 2) not reaching level of apex of lateral lobes.

Pronotum transverse, fairly convex, widest before middle, one and one-half times as wide as head, one and one-fourth times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.49, WP/LP 1.25, WP/WBP 1.19, WBP/WAP 1.23, in one ♀); surface with some large punctures in inner basal impressions; isodiametric microsculpture more or less distinct at apical, lateral and basal areas, hardly visible at central area; apex widely, evenly, a little protrudent at median area beyond level of apical angles, border evanescent at middle; apical angles obtuse, rounded, hardly protrudent; base almost straight at median area, fairly sinuate-oblique at lateral areas, completely bordered; basal angles distinct, rectangular; lateral margins narrowly bordered, moderately rounded anteriorly and posteriorly, distinctly sinuate before basal angles, parallel from sinuation to basal angles for short distance; anterior marginal setae a little behind one-third; anterior and posterior transverse impressions somewhat deep; basal foveae with two rather shallow impressions, inner impression not reaching base, its outside area dully, slightly convex; basal carinae somewhat dull, short.

Elytra long, rather convex, shallowly depressed from basal fifth to behind middle on intervals 3 to 7, one and one-eighth times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.11 in one ♀), one and three-fourths times as long as wide; microsculpture distinct, distincter at apical area, isodiametric; basal border fairly oblique outward, forming distinct angle (ca. 100°) at

shoulder ; humeral tooth distinct, acute ; lateral margin almost parallel from behind shoulder to middle ; apex a little rounded ; striae fairly deep, punctate, striae and punctures becoming faint at apical area, but stria 1 distinct up to apex ; intervals somewhat convex, interval 3 with three pores, each at one-sixth, three-sevenths and seven-tenths, adjoining stria 2, interval 9²⁾ almost as wide as interval 8.

Hind tarsi shorter than head width, four-fifths as wide as head, segment 1 four-fifths as long as segments 2 and 3 together, segment 5 one and one-ninth times as long as segment 1.

Distribution. N. China.

Type-specimen. Holotype : ♀, VII. 9, 1943, "Nan'en", Tungchow near Peking, N. China (through Dr. H. YUASA), deposited in Natl. Inst. Agr.-Env. Sci.

Remarks. This Chinese species, according to REITTER's key (REITTER, 1908), comes near *P. rufoaneus* (DEJEAN), but is distinguished from it by the reddish colour ("Körper grün mit Bronzeglantz, die Scheibe der Flügeldecken rostrot durchscheinend, die Spitze heller" in the latter), and the elytra almost parallel from behind the shoulder to the middle ("seitlich schwach gerundet" in *P. rufoaneus*). LUTSHNIK (1935) also gives a key to some species of *Pogonistes*, but I cannot read the Russian.

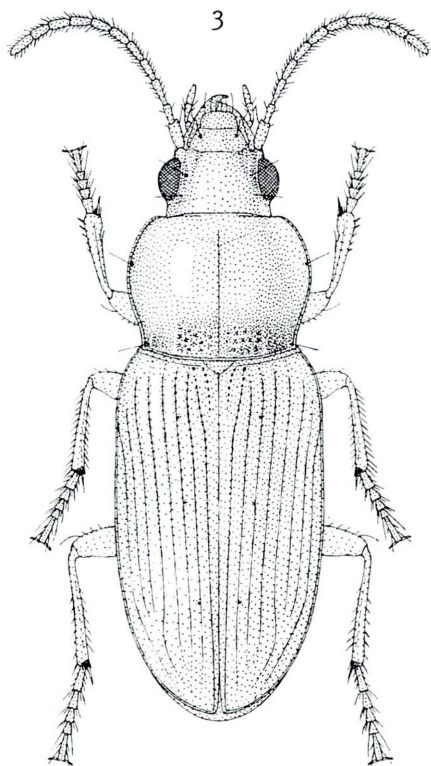


Fig. 3. *Pogonistes chinensis* sp. nov., ♀.

Literature cited

- CSIKI, E., 1928 : Col. Cat., part 97 : 221.
 LUTSHNIK, V. N., 1935 : Matériaux pour servir à l'étude de la tribu des Pogonina. II. Rev. Ent. URSS, 25 : 269-270.
 REITTER, E., 1908 : Bestimmungs-Tabelle des Carabiden-Tribus : Pogonini aus Europa und den angrenzenden Ländern. Verh. Naturf. Ver. Brünn, 46 : 125-128.

²⁾ REITTER (1908) mentions that "der neunte Zwischenraum der Streifen auf den Seiten der Flügeldecken ist breiter als der achte" in *Syrdenus* and *Pogonistes*.

A New Longicorn Beetle Collected
from Pine by Dr. A. NOBUCHI
from Thailand (Coleoptera)

By HIROSHI MAKIHARA

Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute,
P. O. Box 16, Tsukuba Norin Kenkyu Danchi-nai, Ibaraki 305

In the present paper, a new species, *Acanthocinus hutacharernae* is described. A species of the genus *Acanthocinus* is firstly recorded from Thailand.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. A. NOBUCHI of Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Ibaraki for his kind guidance and Dr. CHAWEEWAN HUTACHARERN of Central Forest Research Laboratory and Training Center, Royal Forest Department, for her kind joint efforts on my study.

Subfamily **Lamiinae**

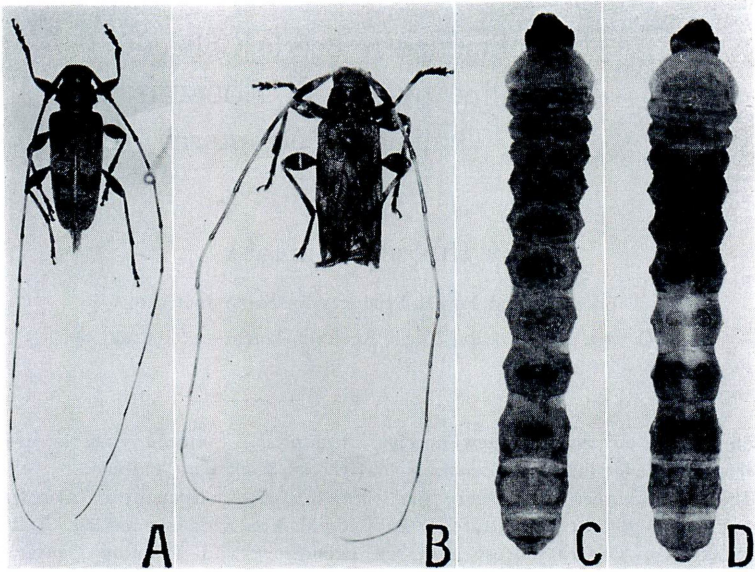
Tribe Acanthocinini

Acanthocinus hutacharernae sp. nov. (Fig. B)

Male. Body brown; mouth parts, basal halves of 3rd to 11th antennal segments, basal parts of tibiae and femora, basal and apical margins of pronotum, and basal $\frac{1}{3}$ of elytra (except for lateral sides and humeri) light reddish brown; head reddish brown. Elytra decorated with a pair of brown pubescent markings on basal $\frac{1}{5}$ at near suture, which are like circles, and two pairs of blackish brown pubescent markings on basal $\frac{2}{5}$ and apical $\frac{1}{3}$ transversely, which are W-shaped, and about 20 small brown pubescent markings on apical parts.

Head covered with somewhat denser white pubescence, and with sparse curved black bristles. Antennae 2.63 times as long as body, relative lengths of antennal segments 7.7 : 0.9 : 9.9 : 10.3 : 9.9 : 9.4 : 8.9 : 10.3 : 10.6 : 10.8 : 11.3 ; 2nd and basal halves of 1st and 3rd to 11th segments covered with white pubescence; apical halves of 1st and 3rd to 11th covered with brown pubescence.

Pronotum roughly punctured, with a pair of small sharp projections



Figs. A-D. A : *Acanthocinus griseus* (FABRICIUS), male. B : *Acanthocinus hutacharernae* sp. nov., male. C : Mature larva of *Acanthocinus hutacharernae* sp. nov., ventral view, 25 mm. D : Ditto, dorsal view.

on lateral sides, covered with dense whitish yellow pubescence.

Scutellum triangular, covered with yellow pubescence.

Elytra long, 2.4 times as long as wide, coarsely punctured, covered with dense white pubescence.

Femora roughly punctured, covered with somewhat denser white pubescence; tibiae covered with whitish yellow pubescence on basal and middle parts, and with brown pubescence on another parts; tarsi with long blackish brown hairs, which are like setae.

Ventral side covered with dense long white pubescence.

Body length : 10.2 mm.

Female : Unknown.

Host plant : *Pinus kesiya* ROYLE et GORDON (Pinaceae).

Distribution : Thailand.

Type material : Holotype ♂ (Callow adult), ex under bark of pine log, Mae Sanam Pine Improvement Center, Northern Thailand, 17. xii. 1985, A. NOBUCHI leg.

Type depository : The holotype is preserved in the collection of Laboratory of Insect Systematics, National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences.

Diagnosis : This new species is related to *Acanthocinus griseus* (FABRICIUS) (Fig. A) from Europe to Siberia, Kurile Isls., Sakhalin, Korean Peninsula and Japan, but differs from it in the following characters.

Acanthocinus griseus (male) : Head covered with short pubescence ; relative

lengths of antennal segments 6.7 : 1.0 : 9.6 : 9.7 : 9.1 : 9.1 : 9.1 : 10.4 : 10.6 : 12.3 : 12.5 ; pronotum with a pair of large projections on lateral sides, and covered with somewhat shorter pubescence ; elytra somewhat wider, about 2.2 times as long as wide, and covered with short pubescence ; ventral side covered with somewhat shorter pubescence.

Acanthocinus hutacharernae sp. nov. (male) : Head covered with somewhat longer pubescence ; relative lengths of antennal segments 7.7 : 0.9 : 9.9 : 10.3 : 9.9 : 9.4 : 8.9 : 10.3 : 10.6 : 10.8 : 11.3 ; pronotum with a pair of small projections on lateral sides, and covered with somewhat longer pubescence ; elytra not so wide, 2.4 times as long as wide, and covered with somewhat longer pubescence ; ventral side covered with long pubescence.

Remarks : This new species was collected from under barks of green logs and fallen boughers of *Pinus kesiya* ROYLE et GORDON (Pinaceae). At the same time, larvae (Figs. C, D) and pupae, which are very similar to *Acanthocinus griseus* (FABRICIUS), were collected by Dr. A. NOBUCHI.

The specific name is dedicated to Dr. CHAWEEWAN HUTACHARERN.

References

- BREUNING, S. 1978. Révision de la Tribu des Acanthocinini de la région Asiatique-Australienne (Coleoptera : Cerambycidae) 3. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 54 (1) : 1-78, 6 pls.

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

By HARUO TAKIZAWA

Biological Research Center, Japan Tobacco Inc.,
Hatano, Kanagawa 257, Japan

Bangladesh

Subfamily **Clytrinae**

1. *Aspidolopha melanophthalma* (LACORDAIRE, 1848)

1 ex., Dacca, 15. III. 1980, M. HORI (MH) leg.

Distribution. Bangladesh*, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam,
Hainan Is., Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra, Java.

Subfamily **Cryptocephalinae**

2. *Cryptocephalus ngae* GRESSITT, 1924 (Text fig. 1a)

5 exs., Sylhef, 9. V. 1979, K. A. SAHAD (KS) leg.

Distribution. Bangladesh*, S. China.

3. *Cryptocephalus ovulum* SUFFRIAN, 1854 (Text fig. 1b)

8 exs., Sylhef, 9. V. 1979, KS.

Distribution. Bangladesh*, India.

Subfamily **Galerucinae**

4. *Dercetina* sp.

1 ex., Dacca, 16. III. 1980, MH.

5. *Pseudocophora bicolor* JACOBY, 1887

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

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLI, No. 1, pp. 35-47, pl. 4, June, 1986]

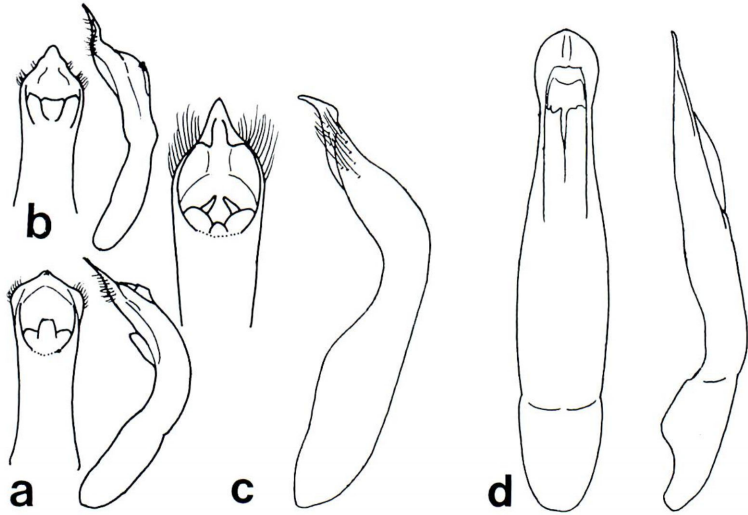


Fig. 1. Aedeagus (left, dorsal view; right, lateral view) of: a, *Cryptocephalus ngae* GRESSITT (from Sylhef); b, *C. ovulum* SUFFRIAN (from Sylhef); c, *Clytra variomaculata* n. sp. (from Nadugani); d, *Mimastra australis* n. sp. (from Nadugani).

1 ex., Kalympun, Dacca, 17. V. 1979, KS.

Distribution. Bangladesh*, India, Sri Lanka, China.

6. *Aulacophora indica* (GMELIN, 1790)

10 exs., Dacca, 17. III. 1980, MH.; 1 ex., Sylhef, 9. V. 1979, KS.

7. *Aulacophora lewisii* BALY, 1886

1 ex., Sylhef, 9. V. 1979, KS.

8. *Hoplasoma unicolor* (ILLIGER, 1800)

2 exs., Sylhef, 9. V. 1979, KS.

9. *Monolepta madrasensis* WILCOX, 1973

4 exs., Sylhef, 9. V. 1979, KS.

10. *Monolepta signata* (OLIVIER, 1808)

6 exs., Dacca, 15, 17. III. 1980, MH.; 1 ex., Kalympun, Dacca, 17. V. 1979, KS.

Subfamily **Alticinae**11. *Phyllotreta chotanica* DUVIVIER, 1892

4 exs., Dacca, 15. III. 1980, MH.

12. *Phyllotreta striolata* (FABRICIUS, 1801)

1 ex., Sylhef, 9. V. 1979, KS.

Distribution. Bangladesh*, Nepal, India, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam, Hainan Is., Sumatra, Holarctica.

13. *Altica coerulea* (OLIVIER, 1791)

4 exs., Dacca, 17. III. 1980, MH.; 1 ex., Sylhef, 9. V. 1979, KS.

Distribution. Bangladesh*, India, Assam, Kashmir, Sri Lanka, Laos, N. Vietnam, S. China, Hainan Is., Taiwan, Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra, Java.

14. *Altica brevicosta* WEISE, 1922

1 ex., Dacca, 17. III. 1980, MH.

15. *Chaetocnema (Chaetocnema) birmanica* JACOBY, 1892

1 ex., Kalympun, Dacca, 17. V. 1979, KS.

Distribution. Bangladesh*, Burma, N. Vietnam.

16. *Chaetocnema (Chaetocnema) sp. nr. cognata* BALY

1 ex., Sylhef, 9. V. 1979, KS.

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

2 exs., Kalympun, Dacca, 15. III. 1980, MH.

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

18. *Psylliodes* sp.

2 exs., Dacca, 15. III. 1980, MH.

Subfamily **Cassidinae**19. *Cassida obtusata* BOHEMAN, 1854

3 exs., Dacca, 17. III. 1980, MH.

Subfamily **Hispinæ**20. *Dicladispa armigera* (OLIVIER, 1808)

8 exs., Sylhet, 9. V. 1979, KS.; 1 ex., Dacca, 17. III. 1980, MH.

South IndiaSubfamily **Sagrinae**1. *Sagra femorata* (DRURY, 1773)

1 ex., Kallar, Tamil Nadu (T. N.), 18. X. 1981.

2. *Sagra jansonii* BALY, 1860

1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 18. X. 1981.

Subfamily **Criocerinae**3. *Liliocerus seminigra* (JACOBY, 1889)

1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.

Distribution. India*, Burma.

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

1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.

5. *Lema (Lema) rufotestacea* CLARK, 1866

1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 31. X. 1980 ; 1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 3. V. 1980.

6. *Lema (Petauristes) lacordairei* BALY, 1865 (Pl. 4, fig. 1)

2 exs., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.

Subfamily **Clytrinae**7. *Aspidolopha decora* (FABRICIUS, 1801)

2 exs., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.

8. *Diapromorpha balteata* LACORDAIRE, 1848

1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.

9. *Diapromorpha indica* (JACOBY, 1903)

1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.

10. *Aetheomorpha fallax* LACORDAIRE, 1848

1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.

11. *Aetheomorpha malayana* (BALY, 1865)

6 exs., Kallar, T. N., 12, 22, 30. X, 1. XI. 1980.

12. *Clytra lefevrei* JACOBY, 1895

2 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 10. X. 1981 ; 1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 27. X. 1980.

13. *Clytra variomaculata* n. sp. (Pl. 4, fig. 4, Text fig. 1c)

Male. Body cylindrical and stout; fulvous and shining; pronotum with a pair of irregularly shaped black spots; elytron with 2 black spots, which has slight aeneous shimmer, and another obscure spot: one longitudinal spot on humerus, another round one near suture on basal area, and obscure spot laterally at posterior $\frac{1}{3}$; occipit, apices of mandibles, meso- and metathorax partly black; antenna infusate except for 4 basal segments; pygidium infusate.

Head finely punctate, anteriorly to eyes finely wrinkled and with short hairs, between eyes with 3 obscure depressions; antenna short, as long as prothorax, and transversely serrate beyond 3rd segment. Pronotum transverse, $1\frac{3}{5}$ times as wide as long, widest at basal $\frac{1}{3}$, thence roundly narrowed to both ends, straight at anterior margin, slightly reflexed at lateral margins; median lobe distinct; disc impunctate. Scutellum roundly narrowed to apex, weakly raised longitudinally; surface impunctate. Elytron $2\frac{2}{5}$ times as long as wide, densely covered with shallow punctures, of which diameter is larger than their interspaces; punctuation becoming finer near apex; epipleuron smooth, lobed on basal $\frac{1}{3}$, thence suddenly narrowed. Venter densely pubescent.

Size. 6.5–7.0 mm in length, 3.0–3.5 mm in width in both sexes.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂♂ (one the holotype), Nadugani, Tamil Nadu, India, 14, 15. X. 1981, M. Ito leg.; 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Kallar, Tamil Nadu, India, 12, 23. X. 1981, M. Ito leg.

This new species is characterized by the fulvous body which lacks transverse band and has 2 pairs of black spots on the elytra, and is easily distinguished from other congeners. Specimens from Kallar are almost wholly fulvous, having obscure small spots on the elytra. All the holotypes are deposited in the collection of Entomological Institute, Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo.

14. *Smaragdina nilgiriensis* (JACOBY, 1903)
4 exs., Kallar, T. N., 29. X, 1. XI. 1980, 12. X. 1981.

15. *Smaragdina* sp.
1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 1. XI. 1980.

Subfamily **Cryptocephalinae**

16. *Cryptocephalus vahli* FABRICIUS, 1798
1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 1. XI. 1980.

Subfamily **Eumolpinae**

17. *Basilepta fulvicornis* (JACOBY, 1904)
1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 3. V. 1980.
18. *Pagria costatipennis* JACOBY, 1887
8 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 10-19. X. 1981.
19. *Nodina* sp.
1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 19. X. 1981.
20. *Colasposoma auripenne* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1860)
4 exs., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.
21. *Colasposoma coromandelianum* JACOBY, 1908
24 exs., Kallar, T. N., 31. X, 1. XI. 1980, 12, 23. X. 1981.
22. *Colasposoma versicolor* LEFÈVRE, 1887
8 exs., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.
23. *Dermorhytis imitans* JACOBY, 1908
1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 3. V. 1980.
24. *Xanthophorus balyi* (JACOBY, 1903)
1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.

25. *Xanthonia* sp.

1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 18. X. 1981.

Subfamily **Galerucinae**26. *Galerotella virida* (JACOBY, 1887)

1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.

27. *Apophyllia sericea* (FABRICIUS, 1798)

1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.

28. *Dercetina collina* (WEISE, 1924)

11 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 14-19. X. 1981.

29. *Dercetina* sp.

1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 19. X. 1981.

30. *Aulacophora cincta* (FABRICIUS, 1775)

1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 10. X. 1981.

31. *Aulacophora frontalis* BALY, 1888

1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 18. X. 1981.

32. *Aulacophora lewisii* BALY, 1886

3 exs., Kallar, T. N., 12, 22. X. 1981.

33. *Aulacophora nilgiriensis* JACOBY, 1903

16 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 21. II. 1980, 14-19. X. 1981 ; 7 exs., Kallar, T. N., 12, 22. X. 1981.

34. *Hoplasoma unicolor* (ILLIGER, 1800)

21 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 3. V. 1980, 14-19. X. 1981.

35. *Mimastra australis* n. sp. (Pl. 4, fig. 2, Text fig. 1d)

Male. Body oblong, dilated posteriorly; light brown and subnitid;

elytron dark brown, on lateral-most and epipleuron light brown; legs and antenna dark brown; labrum, apices of mandibles, scutellum, metathorax and abdomen blackish brown.

Head narrower than prothorax; vertex rather flat, smooth and shining, depressed medially; frontal tubercles well delimited behind, transverse, but angularly extending between antennal sockets, separated from each other by a sharp line; frontoclypeus triangularly raised, but obscurely depressed along median line; labrum entire at anterior margin; eye small. Antenna longer than body, thickly pubescent beyond 2nd segment; 1st segment club-shaped; each of 4th to 8th slightly curved, widened to apex, and depressed dorso-ventrally with a weak costa laterally; 2nd and 3rd combined together distinctly longer than 4th; 2nd half as long as 10th; relative length of each segment as: 1st=4th=5th > 6th=7th=3rd > 8th=11th > 9th > 10th ≫ 2nd. Pronotum subquadrate, 1½ times as wide as long, narrowly margined on each margin; arcuately emarginate on anterior margin, gently produced on posterior margin, slightly sinuate on lateral margins; widest at anterior ⅓; anterior angle thickened and the posterior slightly deflexed; disc smooth and shining, obscurely depressed along median line and with a transverse depression on each side. Scutellum broadly trigonate, smooth and shining. Elytron with sparse short hairs, subparallel-sided for basal ⅓, thence gradually widened to apical ⅓ and roundly narrowed to apex; each elytron separately rounded at apex, broadly depressed posterior to scutellum, and longitudinally depressed interiorly to humerus, along lateral margin longitudinally concave on basal ⅓, narrowly reflexed on lateral margin; lateral margin invisible from above for basal ⅓; humerus well developed; disc densely covered with small, shallow punctures, with the interspaces minutely shagreened. Epipleuron smooth, weakly concave and tapered out at apical ¼. Metathorax and abdomen finely pubescent; last visible abdominal sternite gently concave at apical margin; median lobe short and transverse, longitudinally depressed medially. Pygidium situated vertically to sternites. Fore leg with 1st tarsal segment dilated, as wide as 3rd.

Female. Antenna slender, slightly shorter than body, without lateral costa, not depressed dorso-ventrally; last abdominal sternite roundly produced at apex; fore leg with 1st segment not dilated.

Size. 9.0–10.0 mm in length, 4.0–4.5 mm in width in both sexes.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂ (holotype), 3 ♀♀, Nadugani, Tamil Nadu, India, 14, 18, 19. X. 1981, M. ITO leg.

This new species somewhat resembles to *M. kandyensis* MAULIK from Sri Lanka but is distinguished by the head and pronotum glabrous, antenna with 2nd segment half as long as the 3rd, and by the minutely shagreened elytra, etc.

36. *Mimastra* sp. 1

2 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 10, 18. X. 1981.

37. *Mimastra* sp. 2

1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 18. X. 1981.

38. *Trichomimastra itoi* n. sp. (Pl. 4, fig. 3)

Female. Body weakly depressed dorsally, rather strongly dilated posteriorly; shining yellowish brown with long silvery hairs on elytron; elytron largely blackish, leaving central spear-shaped stripe on basal $\frac{1}{2}$ and lateral stripe on basal $\frac{1}{2}$ yellowish brown; abdomen blackish brown; femora darkened dorsally.

Head narrower than pronotum at anterior margin; vertex finely wrinkled, with a median longitudinal depression; eye small, with its transverse diameter about $\frac{1}{3}$ as wide as the distance between eyes; frontal tubercle trigonate, with the apex extending between antennal sockets, distinctly delimited behind, narrowly delimited from each other; frontoclypeus smooth and broadly raised; antenna slightly shorter than body, thickly pubescent beyond 2nd segment; 1st segment stout, longest and curved; 2nd shortest, about $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as 1st; 2nd and 3rd combined together distinctly longer than 4th; relative length of each segment as: 1st > 4th = 11th > 5th = 6th = 7th = 9th > 10th > 8th > 3rd > 2nd. Pronotum transverse, almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as long, converted subtrapezoid, distinctly margined on each margin, weakly produced on posterior margin, slightly sinuate on lateral margins, somewhat deflexed on posterior angle; disc very minutely shagreened, with a broad transverse depression at middle, and another weak median depression anteriorly. Scutellum round and shining. Elytron 3 times as long as wide, widest near posterior $\frac{1}{3}$, subparallel-sided on basal $\frac{1}{3}$, thence gradually widened to the posterior $\frac{1}{3}$, and narrowed roundly to apex, weakly deflexed on lateral margin; disc broadly depressed posteriorly to scutellum, densely covered with shallow punctures which are somewhat polygonal in shape; obscurely costate on basal $\frac{1}{3}$ starting from well-developed humerus, rather vertical and concave on lateral area; epipleuron rather oblique on basal area, gradually narrowed and tapered out at basal $\frac{2}{3}$. Venter pubescent; abdominal sternites finely wrinkled and finely granulate on the last sternite; legs slender, with hind tibia distinctly longer than others.

Size. 6.0-7.0 mm in length, 3.0-3.5 mm in width.

Specimens examined. 2 ♀♀ (one the holotype), Nadugani, Tamil Nadu, India,

14. X. 1981, M. ITO leg.

This new species is characterized by the coloration of the dorsum and by the dorso-ventrally depressed body, and clearly distinguished from the known congeners.

39. *Cneorane* sp.

1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 19. X. 1981.

40. *Monolepta bifasciata* (HORNSTEDT, 1788)

2 exs., Kallar, T. N., 11. II. 1980, 12. X. 1981.

41. *Monolepta limbata* (OLIVIER, 1808)

2 exs., Kallar, T. N., 12, 22. X. 1981.

42. *Monolepta* sp.

1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.

43. *Strobiderus nigripennis* (JACOBY, 1900)

1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 19. X. 1981.

44. *Hyphaenia obscuripennis* JACOBY, 1896

2 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 18, 19. X. 1981.

Subfamily **Alticinae**

45. *Ophrida marmorea* (WIEDEMANN, 1819)

1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981.

46. *Luperomorpha birmanica* (JACOBY, 1892)

1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 17. X. 1981 ; 1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 31. X. 1980.

47. *Chalaenosoma ananimalaiense* SCHERER, 1969

1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 19. X. 1981.

48. *Altica cyanea* (WEBER, 1801)

10-exs., Gudalur, T. N., 20. X. 1981.

49. *Phygasia silacea* (ILLIGER, 1807)
11 exs., Kallar, T. N., 31. X, 1. XI. 1980, 12, 22. X. 1981.
50. *Nisotra apicefulva* (BRYANT, 1941)
10 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 17. X. 1981.
51. *Nisotra viridipennis* MOTSCHULSKY, 1866
1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 18. X. 1981.
Distribution. S. India*, Sri Lanka.
52. *Hyphasis indica* BALY, 1879
1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 3. V. 1980.
53. *Hemipyxis fulvipennis* (ILLIGER, 1807)
1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 19. X. 1981.
54. *Hemipyxis* sp.
1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 19. X. 1981.
55. *Nonarthra birmanica* (JACOBY, 1892)
4 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 17. X. 1981.
- Subfamily **Cassidinae**
56. *Epistictina reicheana* (GUÉRIN, 1850)
4 exs., Kallar, T. N., 30. X, 12. XI. 1981.
57. *Aspidomorpha dorsata* (FABRICIUS, 1775)
2 exs., Kallar, T. N., 31. X, 1. XI. 1980.
58. *Aspidomorpha furcata* (THUNBERG, 1789)
2 exs., Kallar, T. N., 12. X. 1981 ; 3 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 3. V. 1980, 18. X. 1981.
59. *Aspidomorpha indica* BOHEMAN, 1854
2 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 3. V. 1980.

60. *Aspidomorpha miliaris* (FABRICIUS, 1775)
3 exs., Kallar, T. N., 31. X. 1980, 22. X. 1981.
61. *Aspidomorpha spaethi* MAULIK, 1918
28 exs., Kallar, T. N., 29. X-1. XI. 1980.
62. *Lacoptera quadrimaculata* THUNBERG, 1789
6 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 18, 19. X. 1981.
63. *Lacoptera quatuordecimnotata* BOHEMAN, 1855
15 exs., Kallar, T. N., 22, 29. X, 1. XI. 1980 ; 1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 16. X. 1981.
64. *Lacoptera tredecimpunctata* (FABRICIUS, 1801)
5 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 18. X. 1981.
65. *Cassida circumdata* HERBST, 1799
2 exs., Kallar, T. N., 29, 31. X. 1980 ; 2 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 18. X. 1981.
66. *Cassida* sp. 1
1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 18. X. 1981.
67. *Cassida* sp. 2
1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 3. V. 1980.
68. *Cassida* sp. 3
1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 3. V. 1980.
69. *Chiridopsis bipunctata* (LINNÉ, 1767)
10 exs., Kallar, T. N., 29-31. X, 1. XI. 1980, 12. X. 1981.

Subfamily **Hispiinae**

70. *Gonophora* sp.
1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 3. V. 1980.

71. *Oncocephala quadrilobata* GUÉRIN, 1844
1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 29. X. 1980 ; 1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 3. V. 1980.
72. *Dactylispa severinii* (GESTRO, 1897)
5 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 17, 19. X. 1981.
73. *Dactylispa xanthospila* GESTRO, 1890
6 exs., Nadugani, T. N., 18, 19. X. 1981 ; 1 ex., Kallar, T. N., 31. X. 1980.
Distribution. India*, Burma, Tonkin, Sumatra.
74. *Platypria histrix* (FABRICIUS, 1798)
1 ex., Nadugani, T. N., 19. X. 1981.

Explanation of Plate 4.

- Pl. 4, fig. 1. *Lema lacordairei* BALY (from Kallar)
2. *Mimastra australis* n. sp. (from Nadugani)
3. *Trichomimastra itoi* n. sp. (from Nadugani)
4. *Clytra variomaculata* n. sp. (from Nadugani)

Studies on Japanese Anthribidae, VIII.
(Coleoptera)

By TAICHI SHIBATA

Deropygus cavus sp. nov.

♂. Rufo-testaceous, a pair of patches on pronotum, elytra, meso-metasterna and abdomen (except pale anal sternite) brown, upperside spotted with white pubescence.

Head irregularly granulate-punctulate, the sculpture almost hidden by white pubescence; frons between eyes two-fifths as wide as the interscrobial space; eyes large, transverse and well prominent laterally. Antennae reaching base of pronotum, 3rd joint subequal in length to 7th or 8th, a little shorter than 4th, which is about as long as 5th or 6th, club slender, a little longer than the funicle, in which 9th fusiform, 10th and 11th more or less asymmetrically triangular.

Pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long, the widest before base, with minute ocellate-punctures shallow and compact, in basal half their external margins more or less raised, therefore the punctures granule-like and irregularly arranged; dorsal large brown area divided into dual oblong patches by three white antebasal spots, lateral sides thickly white; dorsal carina gently bisinuate, lateral carinae ending a little beyond the middle, basal angles approximate 90° .

Elytra about 1.6 times as long as wide, interspaces somewhat convex, finely confusedly shagreened by minute granulate-punctures; white spots or pubescence of each elytron as follows: between 1st and 2nd interspaces two spots, of basal spot elongate, lengthened to near middle along suture but not common, the other oblong, behind middle, between 4th and 5th two spots, behind subbasal swelling and at the middle, between 6th and 7th a spot behind middle, declivous area of apex white, within a w-shaped brown patch, lateral side mostly white leaving brown humerus.

Pygidium elongate-oblong, almost twice as long as wide, not strongly slanting forward, sides subparallel and straight, apex subtruncate; surface finely shagreened and weakly but distinctly convex along middle from base to apical fifth.

Mesosternal process triangular, weakly convex at the middle. Metasternum without distinct protuberance on each side. Abdomen very deeply concave as in *D. arcus*, in lateral aspect, basal two sternites and apical two forming each vertical wall of arch, whose top consequently at 3rd sternite, anal sternite thickened, its extreme apex with a transverse tawny fence (sinuate at the middle), and in front of which presenting a vestige of barbellate row consisting of three pieces of crowded tawny bristles, 1st sternite with a pale longitudinal smooth area at the middle. Femora unarmed.

♀. Body dark brown, head (except a trigonal spot on vertex) and pronotum along sides reddish, legs more or less darkened, pubescence of spots rather yellowish gray. Frons narrower than the interscrobal space (3:5). Pygidium triangular, a little longer than wide (9:8), at apical fourth with a transverse tawny fence, and depressed in front of the fence, which slanting postero-laterally from sides and deeply widely emarginate at the middle, median groove running downward from propygidium, extending on pubescent area of basal half and gradually evanescent into the depression.

Length 3.5 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Yamato-son, Amami-Oshima Is., 22. VII. 1962, H. YOKOYAMA leg. (SHIBATA coll.); paratype, 1 ♀, same data as holotype.

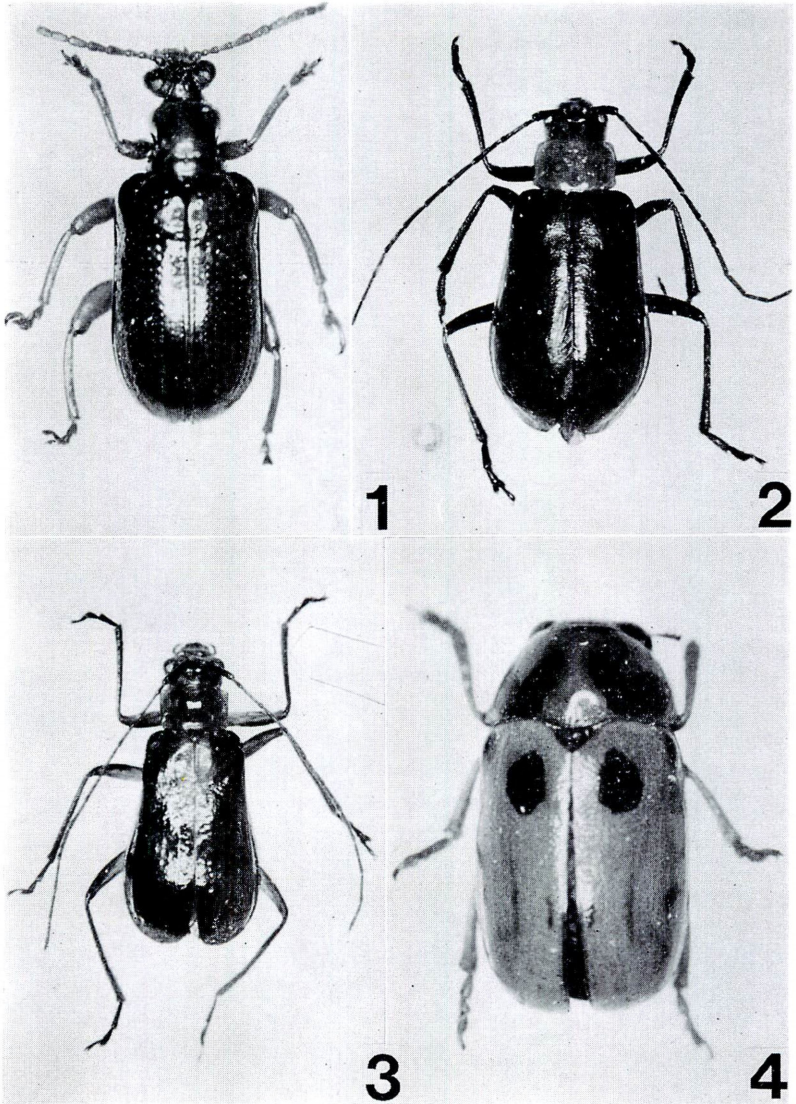
The present species is very closely allied to *D. arcus* JORDAN from Luzon, but the body larger (2.0 mm. in *arcus*), the pygidium of ♂ unattenuated behind and the ventral abdomen having a transverse fence and a vestige of barbellate row.

Deropygus maedai sp. nov.

♂. Testaceous, elytra, metasternum, basal three sternites of abdomen and a pair of patches on pronotum brown, pubescence white, which on elytra yellowish.

Head roughly granulate-punctulate, white pubescence on vertex thicker than others; frons narrow, interocular space one-fifth as wide as the interscrobal space; eyes large, oblong and strongly convex. Antennae a little beyond elytral humeri, 4th to 7th joints subequal in length to each other, their total length together with 8th being almost as long as the club, 9th and 10th slightly asymmetrical.

Pronotum 1.4 times as wide as long, the widest before base, shallowly regularly ocellate-punctate; apical and lateral sides white, the apical border interrupted at the middle; three white spots before base, among them a pair of brown patches oblong and a little divergent forward; dorsal carina substraight, lateral carinae reaching the middle, basal angles obtuse.



Elytra about 1.7 times as long as wide, interspaces more or less convex with confused microgranules; dorsal pattern as in *D. maculatus*, on apical declivity of each elytron a round large brown spot entirely surrounded by pale patches.

Pygidium less than twice as long as wide (5 : 3), slightly depressed at base, very weakly convex centrally, rough microgranules distributed on finely shagreened derm; sides subparallel and apex not straightly truncate, rather gently rounded, no distinct angle between lateral and apical sides.

Mesosternal process vertical at front half, not triangular, and longitudinally distinctly carinate medianly from base to truncate apex, the carinae fine but sharp, higher than the mesocoxae. Metasternum weakly convex on each side. Abdomen deeply concave, in lateral view basal three sternites on a level and rather steeply ascendant, anal sternite vertically descendant, 4th sternite occupying top of the concavity, anal sternite widely depressed at its basal third, then incrassate backward, near the apex bearing a comb-like row of tawny bristles in an arc. Profemur with a short tooth near base of front side, midfemur with a thicker tooth behind middle of hind side.

♀ unknown.

Length: 2.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Ichifusa, Kumamoto Pref., 13. VII. 1970. Y. MAEDA leg. (SHIBATA coll.).

The present species has a peculiar character to distinguish from all the other species of the genus due to the presence of a median sharp carina on the mesosternum, and it is otherwise related to *D. arcus* JORDAN, from which differs by the up-mentioned abdominal concavity in build and toothed femora. *D. maculatus* JORDAN from Borneo has similarly armed femora, but the abdomen beneath is not so deeply concaved.

Deropygus jocosus SHARP

1891, Trans. ent. Soc. London: 327.

♂. Rufo-testaceous, elytra, metasternum and abdomen black except reddish abdominal apex, median large area of pronotum dark brown, upperside spotted with gray to yellowish gray pubescence.

Head densely covered with ocellate and minute punctures, which of rostrum smaller in size, rugosely confused and rough; frons between eyes almost as wide as the interscrobial space; eyes subcircular, moderately convex. Antennae beyond base of pronotum, each joint of 4th to 6th of subequal length, a little longer than 3rd or 7th, still longer than 8th, club almost as long as the funicle, 9th and 10th subsymmetrically triangular.

Pronotum short, 1.5 to 1.6 times as wide as long, the widest about at basal third; dorsal ocellate punctures dense, on hind area they somewhat rugulose and granule-like owing to their external margins more or less raised; a brown large area subquadrate, variable in extent, three gray spots antebasal, one at the middle, the other at each side of the brown area; dorsal carina substraight or slightly bisinuate, lateral carinae scarcely reached to the middle, basal angles obtuse.

Elytra 1.5 to 1.55 times as long as wide, seriate punctures large, interspaces roughly rugosely microgranulate, at least inner interspaces flattened; dorsal pattern quite similar to that of *D. spilosus*, but ill-defined, and the sutural ante-median spot not elongate.

Pygidium elongate-oblong, 1.5 to 1.55 times as long as wide, subparallel at sides and truncate at apex, sometimes the apical truncation a little sinuate medianly; surface somewhat uneven, very weakly convex on hind part and slightly depressed at the middle of extreme apex, finely shagreened sculpture forming an isodiametric mesh in places.

Mesosternal process vertical, triangular and subflattened. Metasternum distinctly convex on each side. Abdomen deflected in a rounded obtuse angle, 1st to 4th sternites and front part of anal one on a level, almost horizontal or descendant in a gradual slope, hind part of anal sternite subvertically slanting downward, with a pectinate row of tawny bristles near apex, the appendix transverse and straight, not arcuated. Midfemur beneath with several (three to seven) fractional mucrones near hind side like in *D. histrio* SHARP.

♀. Body black, partly reddish. Frons a little wider than in ♂. Pygidium almost flattened, with transverse fence deeply sinuate medianly, in front of which rather distinctly depressed, median groove fading away near middle, not extending further behind.

Length: 2.8 to 3.0 mm.

Examined materials, 1 ♀, Mt. Chokai, Akita Pref., 11. VIII. 1961, Y. KIMURA leg., 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Komanoyu Spa (Foot of Mt. Kisokoma), Nagano Pref., 19. VII. 1959 & 27. IV. 1963, T. SHIBATA & H. YOKOYAMA leg., 11 ♂♂ 14 ♀♀, Mt. Ohdaigahara, Nara Pref., 30. VII. 1958, 14. VII. & 14. VIII. 1963, T. SHIBATA, H. YOKOYAMA & H. KONISHI leg., 1 ♀, Mt. Tebako, Kochi Pref., 10. VIII. 1962, K. UEDA leg., 1 ♀, Mt. Ichifusa, Kumamoto Pref., 28. VII. 1961, T. KAWATSU leg.

Further examined materials, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Ikari, Amami-Ohshima Is., 21. V. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg., 1 ♀, Mt. Yuwan, ditto, 7. VIII. 1961, K. YAMADA leg., 1 ♀, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 7. IV. 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg., 1 ♀, Lienhuachih, ditto, 30. VI. 1972, Y. MAEDA leg.

The specimens from Amami-Ohshima Is. and Taiwan have more or less diverse characters; the body smaller (2.3 to 2.5 mm.), the pronotum slightly humped centrally, the eyes in ♂ a little transverse and more convex, the reddish color of body in ♀ more extended.

Deropygus uedai sp. nov.

The present species is very closely allied to *D. jocosus*, but the following points may be separable distinctions.

In ♂ pygidium oblong-oval, shorter, 1.3 to 1.4 times as long as wide, with sides not parallel, gradually narrowed behind from base and smoothly continuous to rounded apical side, in front of apex weakly but distinctly humped centrally; abdomen more arcuately, rather uniformly curved, anal sternite shorter, its appendix arched, neither straight nor transverse, placed a little further apart from apical margin. In ♀ pygidium with a reduced transverse fence a little closer to apical margin, no depression before the fence.

Body smaller, frons proportionally somewhat wider in both sexes. Pronotum a little more widely expanded laterally, with lateral carinae shorter, not reaching the middle.

Length: 1.8 to 2.2 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Kasuga, Nara Pref., 29. IV. 1961, K. UEDA leg. (SHIBATA coll.); paratypes, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Mt. Kasuga, Nara Pref., 20. IV. 1958 & 7. V. 1961, T. SHIBATA & T. TOMIWA leg., 1 ♀, Kibune, Kyoto Pref., 15. VI. 1958, T. KISHII leg., 1 ♀, Mt. Kurama, Kyoto Pref., 12. VI. 1960, Y. KIMURA leg., 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Minoo, Osaka Pref., 5. VIII. 1962, Y. KIMURA leg.

Examined materials, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Santaro Pass, Amami-Ohshima Is., 7. V. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg.

The specimens from Amami-Ohshima Is. have minor differences; the eyes in ♂ are slightly transverse, and the front half of the body in ♀ is similarly colored in ♂.

A New Scarabaeid Species of the Genus *Aphodius*
from Amami-Ohshima Island, Japan
(Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae)

By TERUO OCHI

Abstract: *Aphodius (Trichaphodius) atsushii* sp. nov. from Amami-Ohshima Island, Japan is described.

The subgenus *Trichaphodius* A. SCHMIDT belonging to the scarabaeid genus *Aphodius* ILLIGER contains 70 species or so in the world. Although the subgenus mainly distributes in the tropical region, only a species, *A. comatus* A. SCHMIDT, belonging to the subgenus *Trichaphodius* has been known from Japan and Korea. The author has had an opportunity to examine many specimens of dung beetles collected from Amami-Ohshima Is. of the Ryukyus, Japan, and found strange specimens in the collection. After his careful examination, it was apparent that they should be classified into an undescribed species belonging to the subgenus *Trichaphodius*. In the present paper, description of this new species will be given.

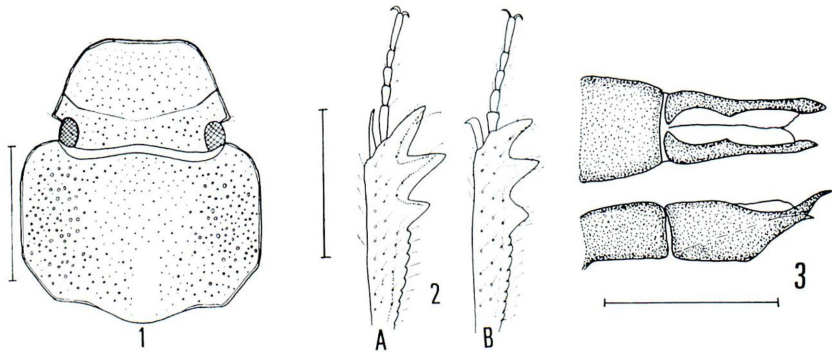
Before going further, he wishes to express his cordial thanks to Mr. MASAO TÔYAMA for his kind advice. Hearty thanks are also due to Mr. ATSUSHI KATO for his offer of valuable specimens.

Aphodius (Trichaphodius) atsushii sp. nov. (Figs. 1-3)

Length: 4.5-4.6 mm.; width 2.1-2.3 mm.

Body moderately shining; above dark brown, but anterior part of head, all the margins of pronotum, and apical parts of elytra are yellowish brown; beneath, antennae and legs slightly brighter than body above.

Male: Head simple, slightly convex; eyes rather small, the interspace between them about six times as long as the width of one eye; clypeal suture very fine or almost effaced at frontal section, barely perceptible at genal sections; clypeal margin weakly emarginate at the middle, widely rounded on each side of the emargination, and bordered by a fine marginal line; surface sparsely and finely punctate, the punctures becoming slightly larger towards vertex.



Figs. 1-3. 1. Head and pronotum of *Aphodius atsushii* sp. nov., ♂. Scale: 1.0 mm. 2. A, Right protibia of *Aphodius atsushii* sp. nov. ♀; B, Ditto, ♂. Scale: 0.5 mm. 3. Male genitalia of *Aphodius atsushii* sp. nov. Scale: 0.5 mm.

Pronotum evenly convex, broader than long (3.7 : 2.6); frontal margin immarginate, and with a broad membrane; lateral margins subparallel at the middle, and each bordered by a fine marginal line throughout; basal margin bisinuate, slightly and roundly prominent in the middle, bordered by fine marginal lines laterally; frontal angles widely rounded; posterior angles distinctly obtuse; surface vaguely microreticulate, finely and sparsely punctate except for the lateral parts, which are densely intermixed with coarse punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth and impunctate, but it is sparsely and finely punctate near base.

Elytra longer than wide (5.2 : 4.1), rather strongly striate; striae almost parallel to apices, where the intervals not raised; strial punctures distinct, feebly crenulating intervals; intervals slightly convex, weakly microreticulate, and sparsely punctate with two or three irregular rows of very fine punctures, the punctures changing into large setigerous ones on the parts before the lines from humeri to the apical third of suture; the yellowish setae of punctures semirecumbent and long.

Metasternum with a distinct and longitudinal impression medially, central part glabrous, somewhat shining, and sparsely finely punctate, and lateral parts strongly microreticulate, impunctate except for apical areas which are setigerously punctate. Abdomen with sternites weakly microreticulate, each bearing one or two transverse rows of setigerous fine punctures. Pygidium well convex, microreticulate, densely setigerously punctate at base, the punctures becoming sparser and finer towards apex. Protibiae small, slender, not expanded apically, and armed

with three rather small external teeth; terminal spur short, decurved, truncate at apex, and slightly longer than the 1st tarsal segment. Meso- and metatibiae fringed with setae at apices, the setae unequally in length; metatarsi with basal segments slightly longer than the following three segments combined and also distinctly longer than the upper terminal spur.

Female: Clypeal suture at frontal section more distinctive than that of male; head and pronotum more strongly punctate; pronotum with lateral margins feebly sinuate in the middle; protibia rather stout, expanded towards apex and with terminal spur long, feebly decurved, but it is not truncate at apex. Otherwise like male.

Holotype: ♂, Chuo Rindo, Amami-Oshshima Is, Japan, 2 May 1984, A. KATO lgt.
Paratypes: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, the same data as holotype.

Distribution: Amami-Oshshima Is.

Notes: The present species is somewhat allied to *A. reichei* HAROLD from South East Asia and Australia, but differs from it in the following characteristics: 1) Body smaller; 2) eyes small, and the interspace between them about six times as long as the width of one eye, while in *A. reichei*, they are large, and the interspace between them is about four times as long as the width of one eye; 3) elytra without black markings before the middle instead of bearing blackish markings; 4) protibiae relatively small, not strongly dilated near apices in male. The holotype is deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

国際動物命名委員会からのお願い

以下の学名等に関してご意見やご忠告を、下記のアドレスあてにお送り下さい。

ITZN 59

14 December, 1985

The following Opinions have been published by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, volume 42, part 4 on 6 December, 1985.

Opinion No.

- 1354 (p. 330) *Agrotis redimicula* MORRISON, 1874 (Lepidoptera): conserved from 1874.
 1358 (p. 341) *Calaphis* WALSH, 1862 and *Callaphis* WALKER, 1870 (Insecta, Hemiptera): a ruling to remove the confusion.
 1359 (p. 344) Uroplat— as the stem of family-group names in Reptilia, Sauria and Insecta, Coleoptera: a ruling to remove the homonymy.
 1360 (p. 347) *Oeciacus vicarius* HORVÁTH, 1912 (Insecta, Hemiptera): conserved.
 1361 (p. 349) *Larentia capitata* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1839, given nomenclatural precedence over *Phalaena posticata* FABRICIUS, 1794 (Insecta, Lepidoptera).
 1362 (p. 351) *Phalaena coracina* ESPER, 1805, given nomenclatural precedence over *Phalaena hirtata* FABRICIUS, 1794 (Insecta, Lepidoptera).
 1363 (p. 353) *Ancistroceroides* SAUSSURE, 1855 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): type species designated.
 1365 (p. 357) *Allygus* FIEBER, 1872 (Insecta, Homoptera): type species designated.

ITZN 11/5 A. N. (S.) 136

14 December, 1985

The Commission hereby gives six months notice of the possible use of its plenary powers in the following cases, published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, volume 42, part 4 on 6 December, 1985, and would welcome comments and advice on them from interested zoologists.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Executive Secretary at the following address: c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, England, with the above reference number.

Case No.

- 2503 *Eugynothrips* PRIESNER, 1926 (Insecta, Thysanoptera): proposed designation of *Cryptothrips conocephali* KARNY, 1913 as a type species.
 2496 Heterogynidae RAMBUR, 1866 (Insecta, Lepidoptera) and Heterogyninae NAGY, 1969 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposals to remove the homonymy.
 2345 *Drasterius bimaculatus* (ROSSI, 1790) (Insecta, Coleoptera, Elateridae): proposed suppression of *Elater bimaculata* FOURCROY, 1785.
 2453 *Microchrysa* LOEW, 1855 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Chrysomyia* MACQUART, 1834.
 2454 *Musca trilineata* LINNAEUS, 1767 (Insecta, Diptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Musca graeca* PONTOPPIDAN, 1763.

(Continued to p. 62)

Two New Species to the Group of *Longitarsus*
quadraticollis JACOBY from Vietnam
(Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Alticinae)

By BLAGOY GRUEV

University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria

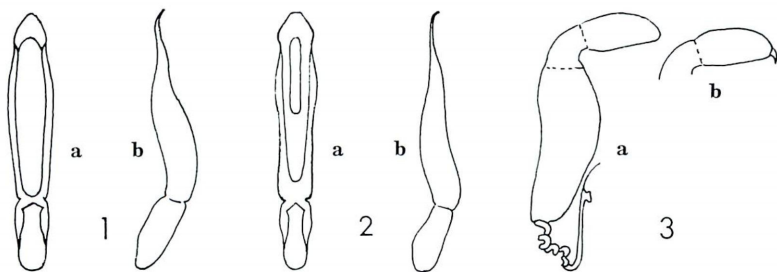
This paper includes descriptions of two species of *Longitarsus* new to science, based on material collected by Prof. Dr. L. N. MEDVEDEV in Vietnam.

I thank Prof. Dr. L. N. MEDVEDEV from Moskow for the loan of the material and Prof. Dr. S. KIMOTO from Kurume for the loan of a male specimen of *L. quadraticollis* for a comparison, and for other valuable assistance.

Longitarsus buonloiensis sp. nov.

Locus typicus. Buon-Loi, 25. XI.-3. XII. 1978, leg. L. N. MEDVEDEV, 1 male — holotype, 1 female — allotype, 5 males and 5 females — paratopotypes (the holotype, the allotype and 7 paratypes in the collection of Prof. L. N. MEDVEDEV; 2 paratypes in the author's collection; 1 paratype in the collection of Prof. S. KIMOTO).

Diagnosis. The species resembles *L. quadraticollis* JACOBY. It differs from this



Figs. 1-3. 1. Aedeagus of *Longitarsus quadraticollis* JACOBY. a, ventral view; b, lateral view. 2. Aedeagus of *Longitarsus buonloiensis* sp. nov. a, ventral view; b, lateral view. 3. a, b. Spermatheca of *Longitarsus buonloiensis* sp. nov.

in having an oviform depression of the last abdominal sternite of male and in having a different shape of the aedeagus (the ventral side of the aedeagus of *L. quadraticollis* has a wide and deep longitudinal channel — Fig. 1 a, b).

Description. Body convex with slightly rounded sides, brownish-yellow; anterior 4 legs and antennae paler. Head finely shagreened and transversally wrinkled; frontal tubercles well developed, separated from vertex by a deeply impressed line; interantennal ridge long, narrow and sharp. Antennae shorter than body; segments 2 and 3 equal in length, shortest; segment 4 shorter than 5. Pronotum shining, about $1\frac{1}{5}$ times as broad as long, widest in the middle, with unclear punctures in the base; each side with a small tooth in the middle. Elytra broader than pronotum, parallel-sided anteriorly, with angular shoulders and strongly raised humeral tubercles, densely and clearly punctured from base to apex, and with traces of puncture-rows. Hind wings developed. Posterior tibial spur short and stout.

Male. Anterior tarsal segment 1 slightly broadened, narrower than 3. Last abdominal sternite with a large oviform depression. Aedeagus (Fig. 2 a, b) broadened behind the middle; ventral side with two weak longitudinal ridges and with a narrow longitudinal furrow in the apical half; profile with undulating dorsal part.

Female. Spermatheca with 5 ductus windings (Fig. 3 a, b).

Length. 1.8–2.1 mm.

Host: *Callicarpa* sp.

Longitarsus callicarpae sp. nov.

Locus typicus. Buon-Loi, 25. XI.–3. XII. 1978, leg. L. N. MEDVEDEV, 1 male—holotype (in the collection of Prof. L. N. MEDVEDEV), 1 male—paratopotype (in the author's collection).

Diagnosis. The species resembles *L. quadraticollis* JACOBY and *L. buonloiensis* sp. nov. It differs from the former in having oviform depression of the last abdominal sternite of male and in having a different aedeagus shape, and from the latter—in having narrowed basally oviform elytra and in having different aedeagus shape.

Description. Body oblong oviform, convex; dark yellow-brownish; antennae and anterior 4 legs pale yellow. Head shining, transversally wrinkled; frontal tubercles well developed, separated from the vertex by a deeply impressed line; interantennal ridge long, narrow and sharp. Pronotum smooth and shining, subquadratic, with fine and scattered punctures; sides slightly rounded, with a small tooth in the middle. Elytra oviform, almost equally narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, a little wider than the base of pronotum, broadest in the middle, shining,

with confused moderately strong, clear punctures from base to apex. Hind wings developed. Posterior tibial spur short and stout.

Male. Anterior tarsal segment 1 slightly broadened. Last abdominal sternite with a large and deep oviform depression. Aedeagus (Fig. 4 a, b) elongate, narrowed to the base; ventral side with a narrow and shallow longitudinal furrow; profile undulate.

Female unknown.

Length. 1.9-2.1 mm.

Host: *Callicarpa* sp.

Examined specimen of *Longitarsus quadraticollis* JACOBY: Kashiwa Is., Kochi Pref., Shikoku, Japan, det. S. KIMOTO.

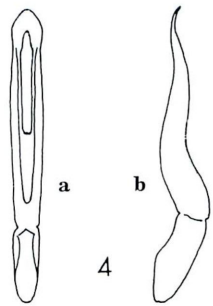


Fig. 4. Aedeagus of *Longitarsus callicarpha* sp. nov. a, ventral view; b, lateral view.

(From p. 58)

ITZN 59

14 April, 1986

The following Opinions have been published by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, volume 43, part 1 on 9 April, 1986.

Opinion No.

- 1373 (p. 23) *Panesthia saussurii* WOOD-MASON, 1876 designated as type species of *Caeparia* STÅL, 1877 (Insecta, Dictyoptera).
 1378 (p. 35) *Phalaena bellatrix* STOLL, 1780 designated as type species of *Crinodes* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855 (Insecta, Lepidoptera).
 1379 (p. 37) *Gonodontis rectisectaria* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855 designated as type species of *Pero* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1855 (Insecta, Lepidoptera).
 1380 (p. 39) *Euphaedra* HÜBNER, 1819 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): conserved.
 1381 (p. 42) *Ourocnemis* BAKER, 1887 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): conserved.
 1382 (p. 45) *Zeugophora* KUNZE, 1818 (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved.

ITZN 11/5 A. N. (S.) 137

14 April, 1986

The Commission hereby gives six months notice of the possible use of its plenary powers in the following cases, published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, volume 43, part 1 on 9 April, 1986, and would welcome comments and advice on them from interested zoologists.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Executive Secretary at the following address: c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, England, with the above reference number.

Case No.

- 2485 *Cholus* GERMAR, 1824 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Archarias* DEJEAN, 1821.
 2486 *Dryophthorus* GERMAR, 1824 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Bulbifer* DEJEAN, 1821.
 2487 *Lachnopus* SCHOENHERR, 1840 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Menoetius* DEJEAN, 1821 and *Ptilopus* SCHOENHERR, 1823.
 2488 *Nemocestes* VAN DYKE, 1936 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation and designation of type species.
 2489 *Zygops* SCHOENHERR, 1825 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Eccoptus* DEJEAN, 1821.
 2468 *Pyralis nigricana* FABRICIUS, 1794 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Phalaena rusticella* CLERCK, 1759.
 2506 *Apanteles ornigris* WEED, 1887 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of *Microgaster robiniae* FITCH, 1859.
 2492 *Strongylaspis* SPAETH, 1936 (Insecta, Coleoptera) non *Strongylaspis* THOMSON, 1860: proposed designation of *Cassida atripes* LECONTE, 1859 as type species.
 2525 *Nomadacris* UVAROV, 1923 (Insecta, Orthoptera): proposed conservation by setting aside the first reviser action of JAGO.

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

By MIKIO KUBOKI

Up to the present, 18 species of the lepturine genus *Pidonia* MULSANT have been known to occur in Taiwan. In this paper, I describe a new species collected in the high altitudes of Taiwan. The holotype of the new species described below will be deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Tokyo, Japan.

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

Pidonia (Pidonia) deodara sp. nov. (Figs. 1-5)

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

Length: 10.1-7.5 mm (male), 10.0-7.6 mm (female); breadth: 2.3-1.7 mm (male), 2.5-1.8 mm (female).

Color. Body yellowish fulvous to black; vertex black, sometimes fulvous; frons and antennal supports yellowish fulvous; tempora black; mouthparts yellowish 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; prothorax reddish fulvous with black sides, black portions in female enlarged; apex and base of pronotum reddish brown; scutellum reddish fulvous; coxae, trochanters and femora yellowish fulvous, tibiae and tarsi yellowish brown, claws reddish brown; elytra black with submetallic green tint; ventral surfaces: gula yellowish brown; tempora black, meso- and metasterna darkened, abdomen yellowish brown, each of first to second or third sternites darkened to black in male.

Structure. Head a little broader across eyes than basal width of prothorax (male, 1.15 : 1; female, 1.01 : 1); terminal joint of maxillary palpus broadened apically with straight outer margin; tempora suddenly narrowed posteriorly in anterior half and gently constricted in posterior

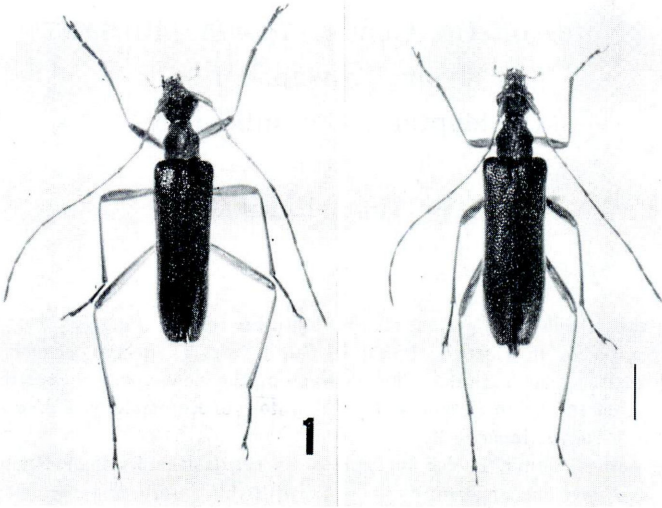


Fig. 1. *Pidonia deodara* sp. nov., ♂ (left), ♀ (right), from Pilu-shenmu in Taiwan. Scale: 2 mm.

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 five 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 one segment 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:— $5 > 3 = 1 + 2 > 4 = 6$.

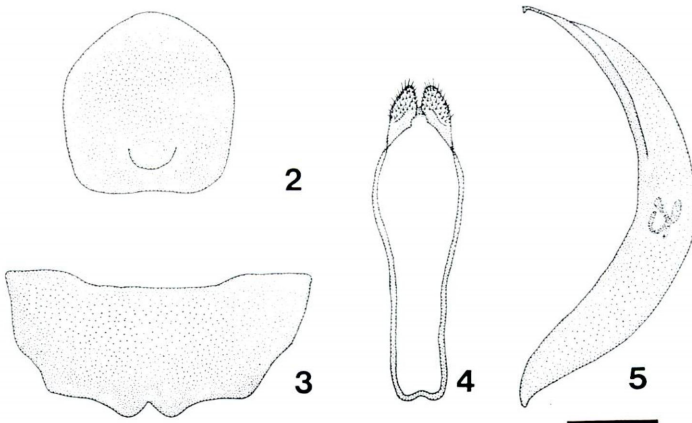
Prothorax longer than basal width (male, 1.16 : 1; female, 1.05 : 1), shallowly constricted both apex and before base, and dully angulate-prominent laterally just before middle; breadth across prominent portions slightly broader than base (male, 1.04 : 1; female, 1.01 : 1); basal margin bisinuate, obviously broader than apical margin (male, 1.46 : 1; female, 1.49 : 1); disk of pronotum convex above, finely and closely punctured, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence; posterior lateral setae long; prosternum shining, extremely thinly clothed with short pubes-

cence; 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 2.90 times (male) or 2.61 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.

Legs relatively slender, finely punctate, clothed with short pubescence; femora clavate, with subappressed pubescence; hind femora barely reaching elytral apices; 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. 3), apex of last tergite truncate (Fig. 2); in female, apex of last sternite rounded, apex of last tergite rounded.

Male genital organ moderately sclerotized; median lobe curved ventrally, thick, relatively slender in apical half, acutely pointed and barely bending inwards at apex (Fig. 5); lateral lobes shorter than median lobe, each apex produced and sparsely furnished with short terminal hairs (Fig. 4); endophallus with a relatively short diverticulum at base, long and furnished with a pair of falcate sclerites.



Figs. 2-5 *Pidonia deodara* sp. nov., ♂, from Pilu-shenmu in Taiwan. 2. Last tergite; 3. last sternite; 4. lateral lobes of genitalia; 5. median lobe. Scale: 0.3 mm.

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

Paratypes: 55 ♂♂, 23 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Pilu-shenmu, 30. V. - 2. VI. 1980, A. NISHIYAMA leg.; 14 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Pilu-shenmu, 10. VI. 1980, M. KUBOKI leg.; 85 ♂♂, 47 ♀♀, Pilu-shenmu, 2. V. 1984, K. SUZUKI leg.; 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Pilu-shenmu, 29. IV. 1985, K. SUZUKI leg.; 15 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Pilu-shenmu, 28-29. IV. 1985, M. KUBOKI leg.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Flight period. April to June.

Remarks. This new species closely allied to *Pidonia formosissima* KUBOKI, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following key:

1. Tempora slightly narrowed posteriorly in anterior half; elytra separately truncate at apices; apex of last sternite of female cuspidately produced at middle
..... *P. formosissima* KUBOKI
- Tempora suddenly narrowed posteriorly in anterior half; elytra separately sub-truncate at apices; apex of last sternite of female rounded *P. deodara* sp. nov.

Reference

- KUBOKI, M., 1980. Notes on the genus *Pidonia* MULSANT from Taiwan, III (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). Ent. Rev. Japan, 34 : 53-61, pl. 3.

ニセツマキミズギワゴミムシについて

森 田 誠 司

A Note on *Bembidion yanoi* JEDLIČKA (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

By SEIJI MORITA

Abstract *Bembidion yanoi* was described by JEDLIČKA (1951) from Osaka, Central Japan, but was either confused with *B. semilunium* NETOLITZKY or regarded as a subspecies of the latter. Examining long series of specimens of these forms, the present author came to the conclusion that the two were distinctive specifically. They are distinguished from each other mainly by the following points:

1) Body, antennal segments 1-4, and basal halves of femora darker; 2) Antennal segment 1 apically dilated; 3) Relative lengths of antennal segments 2 and 3 as follows:— II : III \approx 1 : 1.74; 4) Apical part of aedeagus simply rounded in lateral view.

チェコスロバキアの JEDLIČKA は、日本から多くのゴミムシを新種として記載したが、中には、シノニムとなったものもあり、また現在なお正体不明のものも多数存在している。とくにミズギワゴミムシ類では、原記載以後、記録のない種や再検討の充分になされていないものが多く、このことが日本におけるミズギワゴミムシ類の研究発展に大きい障害となっている。

Osaka を基産地として1951年に記載された *Bembidion (Peryphus) yanoi* JEDLIČKA もそのひとつで、独立種として記録されたり (田中, 1962), ツマキミズギワゴミムシ *Bembidion semilunium* NETOLITZKY の亜種とみなされたり (KIRSCHENHOFER, 1984), あるいはシノニムと推測されるなど、その正体も明確ではなかった。

筆者は、多くの方々のご協力を得て、いわゆるツマキミズギワゴミムシを調べたところ、*B. yanoi* は明らかに独立種であるという結論に達したので、ここに本種について簡単にのべ、ツマキミズギワゴミムシとの区別点についてもふれておきたいと思う。

Bembidion (Peryphus) yanoi JEDLIČKA

[ニセツマキミズギワゴミムシ]

Bembidion (Peryphus) Yanoi JEDLIČKA, 1951, Acta. Soc. ent. Cech., 48, p. 108; type locality: Osaka.

Bembidion yanoi: TANAKA, 1962, Nat. Sci. & Mus., Tokyo, 29, p. 111.

Bembidion janoi: JEDLIČKA, 1965, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 32, p. 124.

Bembidion (Peryphus) yanoi: NAKANE, 1978, Nature & Insects, Tokyo, 13 (6), p. 22.

Bembidion (Peryphus) semilunium janoi: KIRSCHENHOFER, 1984, Koleopt. Rdsch., 57, p. 81.

体長 5.7 mm 内外.

黒色で、頭部と前胸背板には緑色の光沢がある。上翅は褐色。翅端左右に淡色の楕円形の紋をもつが、まれに縮少し、三日月形や円形になったり、ときに拡大して翅端会合部までひろがることある。体下面、大顎、上唇、触角および腿節の基半部は、褐色。口肢、腿節の先端半部、胫節、跗節は黄褐色。眼はよく突出する。前頭溝は点刻を欠き、比較的深く、不規則に凹みながら平行し、前方の眼上孔点をこえる附近まで達する。後方の眼上孔点は、左右の眼の後縁を結んだ仮想線上よりわずか前方に位置する。頭頂は点刻されない。触角は上翅の基部約 $\frac{3}{10}$ まで達し、糸状であるが、各節はやや太い。基節は太く、末端がひろがる。

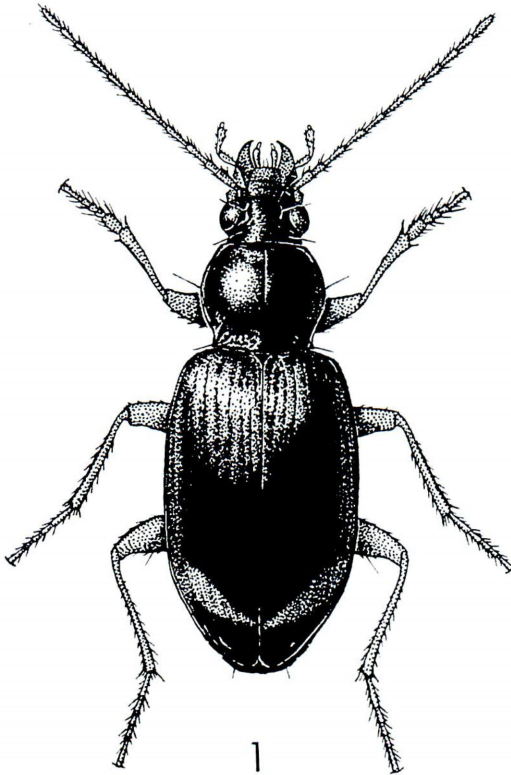


Fig. 1. *Bembidion (Peryphus) yanoi* JEDLIČKA, ♂ from Hōkisawa, Tanzawa, Kanagawa Pref.

第2節と3節の長さの比は、II : III \approx 1 : 1.74.

前胸背板は垂心臓形で、基縁は前縁より幅広である。側縁は強く彎曲し、前半は前角に向かって強く狭まり、後方では後角の直前で波曲する。中央よりやや前方でもっとも幅広。前縁は一直線か、わずかに彎入する。前角は突出しない。後角は直角で縦隆をそなえる。基縁はほぼ一直線か、わずかに後角付近で斜断される。正中線は明らかであるが、前縁および基縁には達しない。基部凹陷はやや深く、正中基部にかけて粗大点刻を散布する。微細印刻は明らかで、等径的～横長の網目状である。

上翅は長卵形である。第1, 2および8条は明らか。第8条以外の各条線は、強く点刻されるが、側方および後方になるにしたがって痕跡的となり消失する。基部小条は、長く明らかで点刻される。翅端溝は短い明瞭で、外側へ(第7条の方向へ)彎曲しながら痕跡的になり、ときに第5条に連なる。間室は前半で隆まり、後半で徐々に平らになる。微細印刻は不規則な横長である。

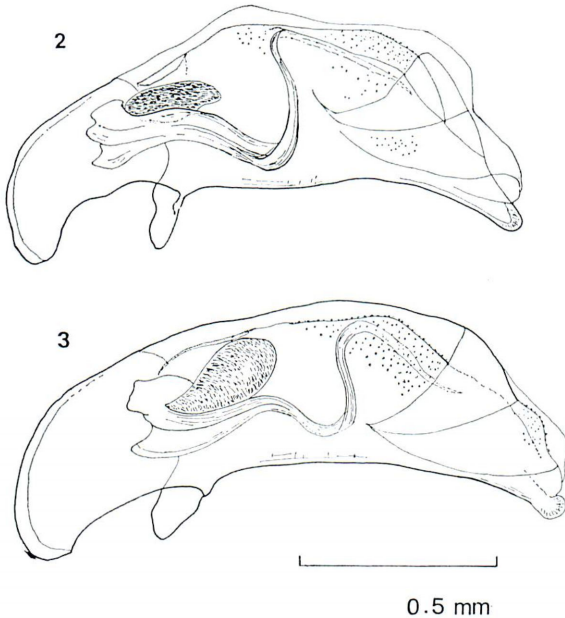
以下に、ニセツマキミズギワゴミムシ(33♂♂, 22♀♀)およびツマキミズギワゴミムシ(22♂♂, 18♀♀)の頭部の幅(HW)、前胸背板の前縁の幅(PA)、後縁の幅(PB)、最大幅(PW)、正中部における長さ(PL)、上翅の最大幅(EW)、長さ(EL)、の各比率とそれぞれの平均値(M)を示しておきたい。

ニセツマキミズギワゴミムシ——PW/HW=1.24~1.38 (M 1.31), PW/PL=1.21~1.36 (M 1.28), PW/PA=1.46~1.64 (M 1.51), PW/PB=1.16~1.29 (M 1.25), PA/PB=0.76~0.88 (M 0.82), EW/PW=1.46~1.65 (M 1.56), EL/EW=1.46~1.64 (M 1.56).

ツマキミズギワゴミムシ——PW/HW=1.29~1.43 (M 1.34), PW/PL=1.22~1.31 (M 1.28), PW/PA=1.42~1.55 (M 1.50), PW/PB=1.24~1.33 (M 1.29), PA/PB=0.82~0.92 (M 0.86), EW/PW=1.48~1.64 (M 1.54), EL/EW=1.47~1.63 (M 1.57).

♂交尾器は適度にキチン化し、陰莖は短く剛壯。側面よりみて、中央から前方にかけてももっとも太く、急に先端部が細くなる。背面から見て、中央の左側壁がふくらみももっとも幅広で徐々に端方へせばまる。先端部は、よわく下を向き単純に丸くなるが、まれにやや太いことがある。内部構造は、長く大きいラセン状の骨片、キチン化の程度の弱い帯状および楕円形の骨片、そしてトゲの束から成る。ラセン状の骨片は基部で太く、トゲの束を囲むように屈曲し、前下行して廻りながら上行し、ostium flagの背面近くで終わる。Ostium flagは、側面からみて、適度な幅で2カ所で強く屈曲し、内部へひきこまれ、末端が明瞭である。左右の側片は、他のミズギワゴミムシ類のものとよく似ている。右側片が左のものよりわずかに長い。右側片は、先端に長毛と短毛をそれぞれ1本ずつ、亜端部に短毛2本、左側片は、先端に長毛が1本、短毛が1または2本、亜端部に短毛1または2本をもつ。

一方、ツマキミズギワゴミムシの陰莖は、少し長く、側面からみて基部と先端で弱く彎曲し、先端部は強く丸みをおびる。背面からみて、中央で左側壁がふくらみももっとも幅広。内部構造の構成要素は、ニセツマキミズギワゴミムシのそれと同様であるが、ラセン状の骨片の基部やトゲの束が大きい。Ostium flagは幅広く弧をえがき、屈曲したり内部に強く引きこまれることはない。左右の側片はほぼ等長で、左右とも先端に長毛1本、短毛1本、亜端部に短毛2本を通常そなえている。



Figs. 2, 3. 陰茎左側面.

2, *Bembidion yanoi* JEDLIČKA, from Mt. Amari-yama, Yamanashi Pref.

3, *B. semilunium* NETOLITZKY, from Toride, Riv. Tone-gawa, Ibaraki Pref.

本種は、平地や山地の河原や沢の水辺、湿地、山道の石の下などにふつうにみられる。また、田中(1962)によると、秋にライトトラップに飛来し、真の生息地は“河川池沼の岸近くの砂質の場所に限って棲む”と述べている。一方、普通種と思われていたツマキミズギワゴミムシの生息地は、平地の河川の水辺に限り、分布も局地的なようである。

以下に検視することのできた標本のデータを示しておきたい。なお、筆者採集のものは採集者名を省略した。

B. yanoi—[Hokkaido] Washidomari, Rishiri Is., 2 exs, 1. VII. 1982 ; W-Obihiro, Riv. Tokachi-gawa, 1 ex, 8. VII. 1982 ; Ishikari, Riv. Ishikari-gawa, 1 ex, 14. VI. 1975 ; Asahikawa, Riv. Ishikari-gawa, 3 exs, 27. VII. 1975 ; Misumai, Sapporo, 1 ex, 24. VI. 1975, S. IMASAKA leg. [Aomori Pref.] Jūniko, 1 ex, 20. VI. 1979 ; Nurukawa-spa, 3 exs, 23. VI. 1979 ; Higashitōri-mura, Riv. Oipe-gawa, 29 exs, 29. VI. 1985, S. MORITA & S. YAMAUCHI leg. ; Obuchi, Rokkasho-mura, 13 exs, 29. VI. 1985, S. MORITA & S. YAMAUCHI leg. [Iwate Pref.] Kuranosawa, 1 ex, 16. VI. 1985, H. MIURA leg. [Tochigi Pref.] Watarase-marsh, 1 ex, 30. IV. 1973 ; 8 exs, 30. VI. 1973 ; 4 exs, 8. V. 1983 ; Ashikaga, 1 ex, 7. XI. 1975 ; Mt. Kōshin-zan, 2 exs, 8. VI. 1979 ; Chūzenji-

ko, 1 ex, 22. VII. 1982. [Tokyo] Yanokuchi, Riv. Tama-gawa, 1 ex, 21. V. 1972. [Kanagawa Pref.] Mt. Jimmuji-san, 1 ex, 15. V. 1972; Odawara, 2 exs, 3. V. 1973; Matsuda, Riv. Sakawa-gawa, 1 ex, 29. IV. 1973; 2 exs, 12. V. 1980; Yamakita, 1 ex, 27. V. 1973; Hôkisawa, 50 exs, 21. V. 1983. [Shizuoka Pref.] Uedo, Riv. Abe-gawa, 2 exs, 17. XI. 1984.¹⁾ [Yamanashi Pref.] Mt. Amari-yama, 10 exs, 16. VI. 1973. [Kyôto] Kasagi-cho, Riv. Kizu-gawa, 30 exs, 8. V. 1980, T. MATSUDA leg. [Wakayama Pref.] Gobô, Riv. Hidaka-gawa, 4 exs, 16. V. 1975; 1 ex, 17. V. 1975; Taira, Shirahama, 12 exs, 9. V. 1985, S. TANAKA leg. [Hyôgo Pref.] Dôjô, Riv. Muko-gawa, 10 exs, 19. V. 1974, T. MATSUDA leg.; Dôjô-gawara, 1 ex, 11. V. 1975, T. MATSUDA leg. [Tottori Pref.] Mt. Daisen, 1 ex, 14. IX. 1980, T. SHIMOMURA leg. [Nagasaki Pref.] Sembuki, Shimabara-city, 1 ex, 31. XII. 1976, S. IMASAKA leg.; Shirachi, Shimabara-city, 1 ex, 24. X. 1977, S. IMASAKA leg.; Tôbaru, Mizuho, 2 exs, 8. V. 1981, S. IMASAKA leg.; 1 ex, 7. VI. 1981, S. IMASAKA leg.; Mt. Unzen, 1 ex, 28. V. 1977, S. IMASAKA leg.; 1 ex, 3. VI. 1977, S. IMASAKA leg.; 2 exs, 18. X. 1977, S. IMASAKA leg. 計 210 exs.

B. semilunium—[Hokkaido] Shoro, Kushiro, 1 ex, 26. VI. 1981; 5 exs, 23. VIII. 1983; Môrai-kaigan, Sapporo, 3 exs, 25. VIII. 1981²⁾; Ishikari, Riv. Ishikari-gawa, 4 exs, 27. VI. 1982; Ikeda, Riv. Tokachi-gawa, 11 exs, 9. VII. 1982; Obihiro, Riv. Tokachi-gawa, 1 ex, 18. VI. 1976; 2 exs, 7. VII. 1982; W-Obihiro, 1 ex, 8. VII. 1982. [Aomori Pref.] Nakasato, Riv. Iwaki-gawa, 1 ex, 19. X. 1981, Y. IMURA leg. [Gumma Pref.] Tatebayashi, 4 exs, 5. V. 1973. [Ibaraki Pref.] Toride, Riv. Tone-gawa, 3 exs, 23. IX. 1973; 20 exs, 9-10. VIII. 1982; 4 exs, 20. VIII. 1983. [Nara Pref.] Ikoma-city, 3 exs, 25. V. 1974, T. MATSUDA leg. [Wakayama Pref.] Taira, Shirahama, 4 exs, 9. V. 1985, S. TANAKA leg.; 1 ex, 25. V. 1985, S. TANAKA leg.; 1 ex, 29. V. 1985, S. TANAKA leg. [Tokushima Pref.] Kamiakui, Riv. Akui-gawa, 1 ex, 20. VI. 1962, M. YOSHIDA leg.; Iidani, Riv. Katsuura-gawa, 1 ex, 3. V. 1968, M. YOSHIDA leg.; Mt. Bizan, Jizôin, 1 ex, 2. VI. 1963, M. YOSHIDA leg. 計 72 exs.

ニセツマキミズギワゴミムシは、近縁のツマキミズギワゴミムシに比べ

- 1) やや小形である。5.7 mm 内外。(ツマキミズギワゴミムシでは 6.0 mm 内外。)
- 2) 体色は (a) 背面が暗色である, (b) 触角の第 1~4 節も残りの節と同色である(ツマキミズギワゴミムシでは 基部 3 節と 4 節の基半部が淡色), (c) 腿節の基半部が暗色になる, (d) 翅端の紋の小さい個体が多い。
- 3) 触角は (a) 糸状であるが太い, (b) 基節は基部で細く先端へ向かってひろがり, ほとんど彎曲しない, 側面の(眼に相対する位置)凹みは浅いか痕跡的(ツマキミズギワゴミムシでは基部が太く, 彎曲し, 側面の凹みは深い), (c) 第 2 節と 3 節の比は, II : III = 1 : 1.74 (ツマキミズギワゴミムシでは II : III = 1 : 1.56)。

1) 静岡の甲虫に印刷中。

2) さやばね, 1981, (7) : 1-16 に記録済みである。

4) 陰莖は側面からみて、(a) 太くやや短い、(b) 先端部が単純に丸まる、(c) ラセン状の骨片の基部は小さい、(d) *ostium flag* の形が異なる。

などの点で異なるが、翅端の紋の拡大した個体は、ツマキミズギワゴミムシと混同されている恐れがある。実際、筆者自身も混同し、原色日本甲虫図鑑 II (保育社) (p. 97)において、ツマキミズギワゴミムシの分布として利尻島~九州をあげたが、記録に用いた利尻島の標本は、ニセツマキミズギワゴミムシであった。ここに訂正しておきたいと思う。また、九州産のツマキミズギワゴミムシをみるができなかったが、おそらく分布するものと思われる。

末筆ながら種々ご指導下さった上野俊一博士に厚くお礼申し上げる。また、全形図を用意して下さった見山博氏、各地の材料を提供して下さったりご教示下さった田中和夫博士、今坂正一、井村有希、松田島、三浦秀明、大倉正文、下村徹、田中昭太郎、山内智、吉田正隆、吉川正彦、ERICH KIRSCHENHOFER の各氏に厚くお礼を申し上げます。

参 考 文 献

- JEDLIČKA, A., 1951. Les Carabides nouveaux de l'Asie orientale (Col.). Acta. Soc. ent. Cech., 48 : 108-116.
- 1965. Monographie des Tribus Bembidiini aus Ostasien (Coleoptera. Carabidae). Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 32 : 79-198, 1 col. pl.
- KIRSCHENHOFER, E., 1984. Neue paläarktische Bembidiinae unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der von EIGIN SUENSON in Ostasien durchgeführten aus Sammlungen (Col. Carabidae). 1. Teil, *Bembidion* LATREILLE. Koleopt. Rdsch., 57 : 57-92.
- 森田誠司, 1985. オサムシ科 (ミズギワゴミムシ亜科, スレチゴミムシ亜科) 上野・黒沢・佐藤 (編), 原色日本甲虫図鑑, 2 : 89-103. 保育社, 大阪.
- 中根猛彦, 1978. 新シリーズ, 日本の甲虫 (50), ごみむし科 4. 昆虫と自然, 13 (6) : 20-25.
- NETOLITZKY, F., 1914. Ein neues *Bembidion* aus Japan (Col.). Ent. Mitt., 3 : 170.
- 田中和夫, 1962. 蛍光灯に飛来した歩行虫類. 自然科学と博物館, 29 : 109-131.

スナサビキコリの鱗片について

大 平 仁 夫

Notes on the Scales of *Meristhus*-species

(Coleoptera : Elateridae)

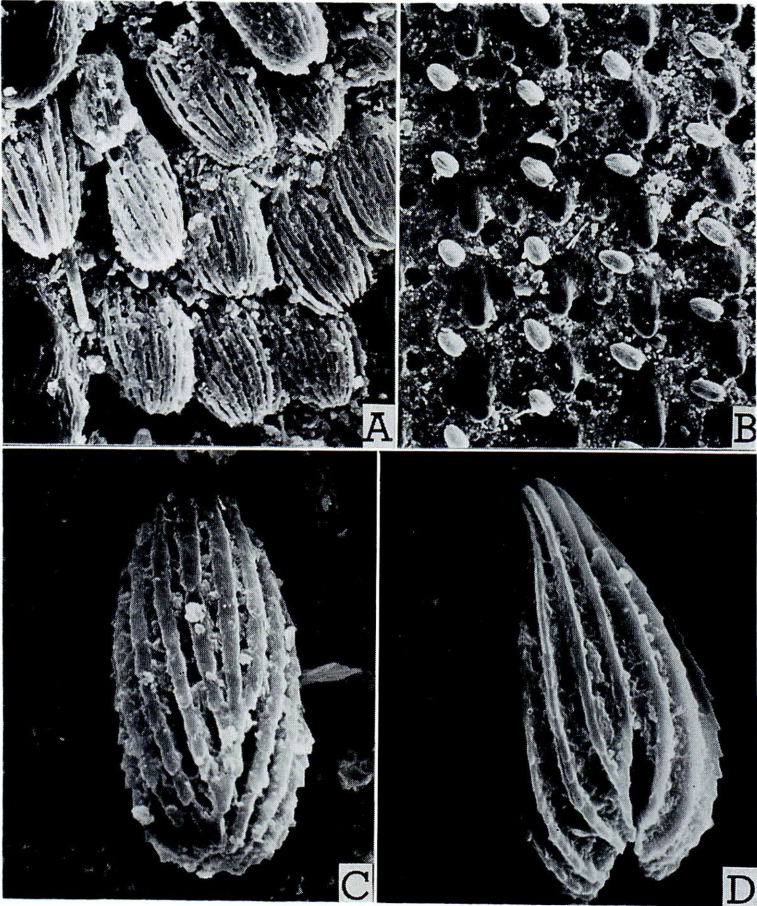
By HIROO ÔHIRA

スナサビキコリ *Meristhus niponensis* LEWIS, 1894 やケシツブスナサビキコリ *Rismethus scobinula* (CANDÈZE, 1857) は、日本に分布するサビキコリのグループでは特殊な存在で、スナサビキコリは山形県を北限にして本州、四国、九州の主として河川や海岸周辺の砂地に分布し、ケシツブスナサビキコリは九州以南の海岸の砂地に分布している。これらの種は生息場所だけでなく形態もまた特異であるが、特に体表面に生ずる体毛は太短くて一見棍棒状をしている。この体毛は一般に鱗片とか鱗状毛 (scales 又は scale-like setae) と呼ばれているが、具体的にどのような形態を有する毛であるのかを詳しく調査したものはいないようである。

スナサビキコリの鱗片は2種類存在し、体表面に倒伏して生ずる扁平状のものと、体表面にやや直立して比較的規則正しく生ずる棍棒状のものとである。扁平状の鱗片は図 A に示したように小形で小判型をし、魚の鱗のように重って生じており、主として頭部、前胸背板の前角や後角の周辺、翅底部などに存在し、翅鞘の後方にある1対の白斑もこの鱗片から構成されている。この鱗片は脱落しやすいようで、個体によってほとんど失われているものもある。また、この鱗片の存在は、本種の生息環境とも深い関係があり、周辺の砂ともよく似ているため、発見されにくくしていることにも役立っているようである。他の体表面に半ば直立して生ずる棍棒状の鱗片は図 C に示したように、表面には段刻のある縦条が何本も走っており、縦条と縦条との間は深い凹溝状である。図は前方が鱗片の基部である。また、翅鞘の条線と鱗片やコブ状の隆起物の分布は図 B に示したように比較的規則正しく配列している。

ケシツブスナサビキコリの翅鞘の鱗片は図 D に示したような外形であるが、前種にみられるような扁平状の鱗片はその存在がはっきりしない。棍棒状の鱗片は、一般に前種に比してより細長く、特に基部(図の前方部)では著しく細まる。表面にはいくつかの段刻のある縦条を有するが、縦条は前種より幅せまく数も少ない。また、縦条と縦条との間の凹溝はより幅広い。

このように体毛に縦条を有するのはサビキコリやサビコマツキの仲間では共通した特徴で



第1図. A~C, スナサビキコリ (*M. niponensis*) (和歌山県産); D, ケシツブスナサビキコリ (*R. scobinula*) (奄美大島産). A, 扁平状の鱗片; B, 翅鞘条線と鱗片の配列; C, D, 翅鞘の鱗片 (前方が基部).

あるが、スナサビキコリの仲間のような複雑な形態をしたものは他では存在しなく、これらのグループでは最も特化した体毛であると判断される。また、この体毛の形態はサビキコリやサビコメツキの仲間の中でのスナサビキコリ類の位置づけにも重要な手掛りを提示しているように思われる。

Summary

The scales of *Meristhus niponensis* LEWIS, 1894 and *Rismethus scobinula* (CANDÈZE, 1857) are figured by SEM.

M. niponensis has two kinds of scales, one of which is flattened and recumbent. These scales are shown on head, at anterior and posterior corners of pronotum, at basal area of elytra, and at posterior portion of elytra as a pair of small patterns. The other scales are clavate-like scales as shown in figure C. They are distributed all over the surface of body. *R. scobinula* shows clavate-like scales only as in figure D.

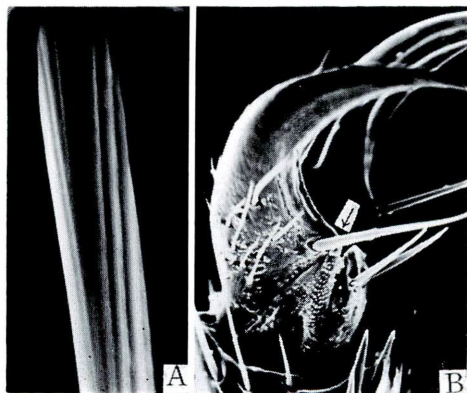
オオクシヒゲコメツキの体毛

大 平 仁 夫

オオクシヒゲコメツキ (*Tetrigus lewisi* CANDÈZE) は、灯火によく飛来し、触角の第4~10節が櫛歯状を呈する特徴のある種である。

本種は分類上 Hemirhipinae 亜科または Pitiobinae 亜科の Hemirhipini 族に含まれているが、亜科また族内のどのグループに近縁であるのかはまだ一定していない。

本種の肢の爪の基部内側には各1本の長剛毛を生じ(図 B, ↑印)、爪の表面にも若干の短剛毛を生ずる。また、体表面の毛は針状であるが、各毛の表面は平滑ではなく、何本もの縦溝が存在する(図 A)。体毛に凹溝を有するのはサビキコリやウバタマコメツキ類にも共通した特徴であるが、本種の凹溝は極めて単純化されている。この凹溝の存在は、本種の系統上の位置を考察するうえに重要な指標となるものと思われる。



輸入材からトウヨウオオチャイロハナムグリを採集

楠 井 善 久

Invasive Record of *Osmoderma barnabita* MOTSCHULSKY from an Imported Log.

By YOSHIHISA KUSUI

トウヨウオオチャイロハナムグリ *Osmoderma barnabita* MOTSCHULSKY は、アムール、ウスリーから中国北部にかけて分布する種で、日本からもオオチャイロハナムグリ *O. opicum* LEWIS の発表以前に HAROLD が1878年に本州から記録した。これは現在ではオオチャイロハナムグリとの誤りであったと考えられていて、本種は日本には分布していない。筆者は船舶により輸入された材木から採集された標本を得たので写真とともに紹介する。

1981年9月23日および同11月2日、新潟県上越市の直江津港にソヴィエト連邦ナホトカ港から輸入されたパルプ用の材木から成虫の死体と幼虫を採集した。2例とも直径50 cm ほどのシラカバ材で、切断により開放された空洞内に半ば土壌化した朽木と多量の幼虫の糞がみられ、幼虫はその中に蛹室と思われる軟かい楕円形の土団子を作って潜んでいた。9月23日に採集した幼虫を飼育したところ、1982年6月に2雄、2雌がほぼそろって羽化した。

本種は朽木の腐蝕の進んだ部分のみを食べること等から、国内に侵入した場合も植物防疫上あまり問題がないように考えられる。また、同じ属の他の種の生態報告からみても移動の可能性の少ない種と考えられる。

なお、この属は雌雄とも独特の香りがあり、オオチャイロハナムグリの場合、森林内でこの香りをたどって行くと採集が可能なのであるが、本種もかなり強い芳香を放つ。この香りは種によって異っているようで、生体を用いてオオチャイロハナムグリ(妙高高原産)と比較した官能試験を行ったところ、試験者は7名であるがいずれもこの2つは異なる香りであると識別できた。また、乾燥標本になっても永く香りが消えないのは両種とも同じである。

最後に貴重な標本を検査する機会を与えられた元横浜植物防疫所直江津出張所吉岡健一郎所長および同定、文献等でお世話になった三宅義一氏に厚くお礼申しあげる。

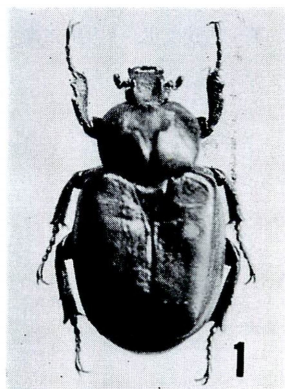


Fig. 1. *Osmoderma barnabita* MOTSCHULSKY, ♂.

第37回（昭和60年度）大会記録

昭和60年度の第37回大会は、同年12月15日午前10時30分から大阪市立自然史博物館において開催された。午前中は恒例の自由懇談及び甲虫の同定が行われ、各グループで虫談に花が咲いた。

午後1時から後藤幹事の司会により、まず大倉幹事から会務会計報告があった後、佐藤正孝氏の“ジョウカイボン科の研究の現状”，林匡夫氏の“アジアのハナカミキリの再検討”の記念講演がそれぞれ行われ、盛会裡に午後4時すぎ閉会した。

当日の出席者（敬称略・*は懇親会出席者）は下記のとおり。

青野孝昭・有本久之・藤田國雄・*後藤光男・*畑山武一郎・*林 匡夫・*林 靖彦・平田信夫・*市橋 甫・*今坂正一・磯部浩巳・伊藤 武・岩田隆太郎・加藤敦史・桐山 功・岸井 尚・*的場 績・*松田 潔・*水野弘造・森田誠司・中川真次・*中川俊夫・*奈良 一・*生川展行・新家 勝・*野村 全・*越智輝雄・小田中 健・大平廣士・*大川親雄・*大倉正文・坂口佳史・*佐々治寛之・*佐藤正孝・*澤田高平・*高羽正治・田村 周・田村 保・田中昭太郎・*遠山雅夫・豊嶋亮司・*牧見和徳・*渡辺昭彦・*八木正道・山下 晶・吉原一美・吉川文弘・*吉川正彦。

（大倉）