

Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA (1915-)

The present number of the Entomological Review of Japan, Volume 48, Number 2 (1992, December) is dedicated to Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA, the President of our Society, to celebrate his 77th birthday (KIJU in Japanese, it means "Pleasant Longevity") and with gratitude for his constant devotional contributions for the Society for about fifty years from before the foundation in 1945.

The Japan Coleopterological Society

昆 蟲 学 評 論

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL REVIEW OF JAPAN

VOL. XLVII, NO. 2.

DEC., 1992.

大倉正文氏と私と日本甲虫学会

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大倉正文氏は大正4年(1915)7月24日、三重県一志郡久居町(現久居市)で、父正三郎氏、母かずさんの長男として誕生された。私の親友だった故大林一夫氏と同年で私より5歳年長、今年(1992)満77歳の喜寿を迎えられた訳で、ここに同氏の長寿を心からお祝い申し上げ、併せて今後益々御壮健で日本甲虫学会のため御活躍をお祈りする次第である。

大倉氏は大阪府立高津中学校を昭和9年(1934)に、次いで関西学院高等商業学校を昭和14年にそれぞれ御卒業され、すぐ実業界に入られた。旧制中学校教諭であった父君の勤務の関係で、小学校に入られるまでは数度各地を転居された由である。小学校入学に際し大阪市南区(現天王寺区内)に転居、私が最初お目にかかった頃、且一度お邪魔した時は天王寺区真法院町に居住されていた。昆虫採集の趣味は当時の同好諸氏にくらべると、少し遅く旧制中学卒業後に始められたと伺っている。

昭和10年阪急電鉄事業部の主催で、当時岐阜県教務検査所を定年退官され郷里大阪へ戻っておられた中林馮次氏(虫のおじさんの愛称で知られた)指導のもと、昆虫採集会が催された。その翌年からは他の電鉄会社や百貨店までが、中林氏指導による採集会を競って開催するようになった。大倉氏はしばしばその催しに参加している中に、他の小・中学生の参加者より年長だったこともあり、中林氏と比較的早く昵懇になられたという。同氏は常々“自分は中林先生から昆虫採集の方法について色んなことを教わった”といっておられる。また、オサムシ・ゴミムシ類の冬期採集(いわゆるオサ掘り)も中林氏と2人で岩湧山へ採集に行かれた時に初めて教えて貰われた由である。更に、昭和12年には中林氏外1名とともに伯耆大山へ5日間、また翌年には高野山から荒神岳・野迫川村・洞川と採集旅行に行をともにされている。

一方、大正の初年頃から当時にかけて京都・大阪・兵庫を中心として、私達より15~20年上の先輩諸氏が次々と昆虫学的活動を開始しておられた。その中でも大阪の寺西暢・戸澤信義・岩田正俊、京都の竹内吉蔵・松田良弘諸先輩により、関西昆虫学会が創設されたのは特筆すべき事柄であった。同学会は関西昆虫学会会報(1930~1950)、関西昆虫雑誌(1933~1939)

等を発行するとともに、例会を開催して著名な昆虫学者の来阪に合わせ講演を伺う機会を作ったりする等種々の活動を行っていた。更に、戸澤信義氏は宝塚文芸図書館（戦争末期に宝塚科学図書館となって戦後廃止され、昭和24年（1949）池田市の阪急電鉄社長で宝塚歌劇の創始者であった小林一三氏の邸宅に移転することとなったが、戸澤氏はその処置に反対して阪急電鉄を退職された）館長を務められていたが、宝塚遊園地内に宝塚昆虫館を創設し、同館から発行された宝塚昆虫館報（1940～'44；1948～'51）（戸澤氏退職後は同館に主任として勤めておられた福貴正三氏が担当発行された）が大いに同好者を裨益するとともに、毎月例会を持ち一般を啓発する講演・講習会等も行なわれた。

昭和10年前後に、関西昆虫学会が後援し、大阪市旭区生江町在住の素封家であった寺西暢氏が特に力を入れて、近くの大阪市立城北公園内に昆虫館を創設することになり、当時寺西氏宅に書生として寄寓していた大林一夫氏も協力して標本等を寄贈して開館し、同公園事務所の植物担当の堀江聡男氏がその運営に当たっていた。この城北公園昆虫館を利用して、昭和12年に「植物と昆虫の会」が発足、堀江氏が植物、中林馮次氏が昆虫をそれぞれ担当され、毎月例会が開かれていた。大倉氏は創立と同時に評議員に推され、更に幹事となり会の運営に寄与された。その会合を介して日本甲虫学会の前身、近畿甲虫同好会の創立同人となった河野洋氏・故伊賀正汎氏・故後藤光男氏を始め多くの同好者と交流が生じた。また、同会名誉会員であられた戸澤信義氏も時々講師として招かれ指導されたので、大倉氏も自然戸澤氏と知己となり、関西昆虫学会に入会されるようになったものと思われる。蜂学者であった戸澤氏が、甲虫類にも範囲を広げ専攻されたのが歩行虫であり、関西昆虫雑誌第1巻に“歩行虫の知識”を連載されたこともあって、当時関西ではオサムシ・ゴミムシブームが起りつつあった。更に、大阪では故矢野由雄氏が熱心にゴミムシ類を蒐集研究しておられ、大倉氏も同氏を再々訪ずれておられたので、その影響もあり自然歩行虫を専攻されるようになったものと思われる。

一方、私は阪急沿線の十三に移転早々の大阪府立北野中学校に昭和8年（1933）入学、2年生の頃、同級生の故岡田貞男・小寺喜次郎両氏の刺激を受け、近くの箕面・能勢に採集に出かけ、段々と熱が昂じて生物同好会を造り、理科担任の大久保・増田両先生に色々御指導いただいた。同人の1人の故伊賀正汎氏が私の1年下、現在日本鱗翅学会会長の緒方正美氏が3年下であった。5年生（1938）になって日頃指導を得ていた豊中市在住の福貴正三氏にお願いして、日本で最初ではないかという関西式オサムシの冬期採集に河内の金剛山や、夏のブナ帯の採集に伯耆大山に連れて行って頂き大いに感激した。その福貴氏が戸澤氏に師事されており、関西昆虫学会の仕事を手伝っておられ、後には阪急電鉄に入社し、宝塚昆虫館を手伝われることになるとは当時全く想像すら出来なかった。先に述べたように戸澤氏が阪急電鉄社員で宝塚文芸図書館長兼昆虫館長であり、関西昆虫学会を主宰されていること、北野中学の私の20年先輩であり、更に故江崎樞三・故上野益三両博士もその同級であったことも知ったが、戸澤氏に親しくして頂いて学会に入会し、関西昆虫学会及び戸澤先生個人の蔵書の借覧が出来るようになったのは少し後のことになる。

昭和15年（1940）当時、私は大阪市東区平野町5の自宅で家業の呉服商を手伝っており、大

倉氏は1つ南の淡路町2のフェルト会社に、故伊賀正汎氏は同じく淡路町4の板谷齒科医院(板谷氏は私の同窓の1年先輩)でインターン、故後藤光男氏は2つ南の瓦町3の東亜紡織本社に、また河野洋氏は東区大手前の大阪府衛生部にそれぞれ勤務しておられた。大倉氏は2年前後でフェルト会社を退職、北区網笠町(現西天満2)堂島ビル内の産業機械統制会(現日本産業機械工業会の前身)関西支部に転職され、爾來40有余年の長きにわたり産業機械工業の進歩発展に尽力された。私は同年行われた徴兵検査で甲種合格となり、翌16年1月に東京の近衛歩兵第2連隊に入隊したが、その後病いを得て現役・予備役免除となり除隊、帰宅、約1年の病氣静養の後、17年ようやく家業に復帰出来たが、戦局は極めて厳しく今までの高級呉服商は続けられず、繊維製品配給所となった。

病氣回復後、大倉氏とも戸澤氏の下で心やすくなり、関西昆虫学会の甲虫部会を考えるまでには紆余曲折があったが、昭和18年末に第1回の会合を私の知り合いの同町内にあった鈴木旅館の一室を借りて開催する運びとなった。その後2~3回会合を重ね、この次はH. W. BATES (1883)の原記載を戸澤氏がタイプして下さって、その原記載を読み且つ訳すという勉強会の方針が決ったのは19年9月の会合であった。ところが戦局はますます厳しさを増し、虫友も次第に入隊して徐々に少なくなって、ついに自然消滅の運命に立ち至った。

一方、私の入隊中に結婚した姉の主人が経営する高級カットガラスの工場も、軍需品製造に転向せねばならず、それを補佐する人物が入用となり、思いもかけず硝子工場の運営に参画することになり、次いで義兄が応召、北支に出征したのでその留守を守り、航空機用防弾ガラスの軍の要望に応える研究試作を繰り返すこと1年、やっと成功、海軍航空本部指定の軍需工場となり、終戦の日まで、空襲下にも休止せず生産を続けた。戦後は一転して元の高級カットガラスの技術を生かし何とか工場を持ちこたえていた。

戦後、一早く大林一夫氏から、“いよいよ自分達の自由な世の中になった。採集もしたいし、雑誌も出したい”という熱烈な希望を述べた手紙が来た。その希望は翌昭和21年(1946)7月、2人で食糧持参で岐阜県平湯温泉に採集旅行し大収穫をあげ、23年の“昆虫学評論”の発行で結実したが、一方、同じく終戦直後の11月に吹田の硝子工場へ、大倉・後藤両氏が来訪され、中断していた甲虫部会を復活しようではないかというこれお熱心なお話があり、以前に下話のあったことでもあって、何度も話し合いの後急速に話がまとまり、近畿甲虫同好会を結成、会報を発行することとなった。しかし、物資不足の折でもあり、止むを得ず工場のガラス製品包装用のハロン紙やクラフト紙を流用して、1巻1号及び2号用に当て、印刷は私の知り合いの印刷所に依頼、会員を募集して同人を中心に会費を集め支払いに当てたと記憶している。その後は文部省科学教育局科学資料課から用紙の割当てを受け、発行を継続することができた。大倉氏は当初から今日まで、一番面倒な会計と庶務を分担されその独自の資質を縦横に発揮され、会務を全うされて来た。創立当初から今日に至る約50年、その御苦労については全く感謝する言葉も見当らぬほどである。

大倉氏は21年(1946)、後藤氏の好意で兵庫県川辺郡小浜村(現宝塚市)に移転、次いで24年(1949)兵庫県武庫郡(現神戸市東灘区)御影町に宅地を求め、翌25年1月住宅も完成、そこに落着かれています。

終戦後1年(1946)義兄が北支から帰還、約1年の引継ぎの後、22年(1947)硝子工場経営を辞し、また元の船場の呉服商に復帰した。戦後の混乱のなかかなり苦勞して家業の経営に当たったが、戦時中中断せざるを得なかった天牛の研究も曲りなりに再開出来、家が大阪駅から南2km余りの大阪の中心にあった関係で、江崎悌三博士を初め、台湾から引きあげられた中條道夫博士、水戸野武夫氏、G. L. GRESSITT 博士など多くの方々が来阪されたり、大阪を通過の際に立ち寄られたり或いは一泊されたりした。一方、出征していた大阪周辺の虫友諸氏も復員し、戦後出来た友人各位なども拙宅を訪問され漸くにぎやかになった。他方、昭和17年(1942)頃から当時大阪市立天王寺動物園園長だった筒井嘉隆氏から委嘱され生物の種名同定会の講師として御厚誼を得ていたが、同氏が戦後大阪市教育委員会に帰り社会教育を担当、次いで、自宅から3つ北の筋、高麗橋4のSCAP図書館に移られたので、しばしばBiological Abstractsを定期的に閲覧のため、お会いする度に大阪に自然科学博物館を造る必要性を力説されていて、私も同感で賛意を表していたので、種名同定会の同志であった人々と力を合わせ、大阪市長・大阪市会議長等に陳情を繰返し、迂余曲折を経て博物館がようやく実現した。しかし、ジェーン台風で予算が吹き飛ばされたりして、やっと市立美術館2階の1室と廊下に仮の博物館が出来たものの、予算不足で館長・事務員各1名の定員では仕事にならず、同志の故佐藤納・八木沼健夫・辻本修・岡田康稔・故児玉務・瀬戸剛の皆さんとともにボランティアの学芸員を数年間奉仕し、電鉄会社や新聞社の後援を得て近畿各地の秘境は勿論、米軍の占領下から返還されたばかりのトカラ諸島や、遠くニューカレドニアまで学術調査を繰返し、所蔵標本の増加に努めた。大倉氏にも調査に参加して頂いたこともあり、また機関誌“Nature Study”に何度も執筆をお願いしたこともあった。昭和27年夏奈良・三重両県主催の大杉谷・大台ヶ原山の学術調査に奈良県側は関西自然科学研究会が当り、昆虫班の戸澤信義氏の助手として佐藤納氏と私が参加し、翌28年から引退された戸澤氏に代って私が関西自然科学研究会の昆虫学の講師を委嘱され、以来39年勤続して、9年前から3代目筒井嘉隆会長の後を受け4代目会長をお引受けした。29年保育社の原色昆虫図鑑(上)編著を結局近畿甲虫同好会が当ることとなったが、この図鑑(30年1月発行)が意外にも隠れたベストセラーとなり、分担執筆した同人の印税の一部を学会の会報発行基金として寄付することとしたのも思い出の一つである。また、周囲の虫友たちの助言もあり、私と大林一夫氏の“虫の友の会”と“近畿甲虫同好会”が合併し、その機関誌として新しい“昆虫学評論”第5巻1号が発行された。その後、昭和35年に日本甲虫学会と改称された第12巻から、毎年1巻1・2号をほぼ定期的に発行し、来年48巻を予定していることは誠に心強い限りである。

私は36年(1955)北大から学位を受け、38年父の死去を期とし長年苦心経営した呉服商をいさぎよく止め、翌39年北米に研究旅行し、40年大阪城南女子短期大学の創設に際し、学長坂上義一氏の要請に従い同学教授となり、以降平成3年(1991)名誉教授として退任するまでの26年間、幼児教育科長・一般教育科長・教務部長・学監(副学長)等を歴任運営に協力した。私は学会の運営について当初から評論の編輯と海外機関との渉外を担当、大倉氏と違って色々と変化に富んだ職業につき、その度に全力投球をしたため、どうにかそれぞれの仕事を大過なく果すことが出来たが、当学会の仕事にはかなりの齟齬が生じ、大倉氏に多大の負担

をおかけしたと申し訳なく思っている。それに反し、大倉氏は私に対して不平を全く申されず終始一貫、会の全責任を一身に引き受け、極めて几帳面、且正確に会務の運営を行って来られたその功績と温かい人となりに対しては、何人も絶賛の言葉を惜しまないし、深い感謝の念を持つことを信じて疑わない。

大倉氏は更に神戸生物クラブの役員として後進の指導を行いその運営のお世話を続けておられるし、先年永年勤続された日本産業機械工業会関西支部事務局長を定年退職後、兵庫県教育委員会の購入した故坂口浩平氏のコレクションの整理を助けたりして、社会教育に対する奉仕に努力されているのは素晴らしいことだと思っている。幸い極めて頑健な体の持主で、私はおつき合ひして50年を越えるが、幼時に病気をされた以外、未だかつて病気されたことを聞いたことがない。願わくは健康に留意されお好きな甲虫学の趣味に没頭してお過ぎ頂きたいと願っている。

大 倉 さ ん と 私

穂 積 俊 文¹⁾

<出会い>

大倉さんのお名前を知ったのは、50年ぐらい昔である。それは標本交換欄だったか？ 当時の代表的雑誌「昆虫界」「虫の世界」を見てもはっきりしない。そのころはアオゴミムシ属を鋭意集めておられたように思う。当時（昭和16・17年）、何も分らぬままフタモンマルクビゴミムシ（名古屋市庄内川産）、ダイミョウアトキリゴミムシ（岐阜市金華山麓）などをお送りした記憶がある。そしてコウヤホソハナカミキリ（高野山）、ケブカヒラタゴミムシ（岩湧山）、チビアオゴミムシ（淀川）を頂戴しそれ等は今も私の標本箱に収っている。ラベルは50年昔の採集地であり、果して現在も採れるのだろうか。

そして或る年、「四日市に仕事で来ているのでお伺いしたい」との連絡があった。その頃私は名古屋市東区前ノ町に住んでいて、近くに大沢省三さん（現名古屋大学名誉教授、1992年度学士院賞受賞）が住んでいた。昭和18年1月10日の夕方、拙宅にお出でになり、大沢さんとともに虫談に耽った。これが最初の出会いだった。

<訪 問>

昭和19年3月、和歌山の叔父を訪ねた帰りに、大阪市天王寺区真法院町のお住いにお伺いして標本を見せて頂いた。見事に整脚された標本は各個に番号が付され、底に方眼紙の貼られた標本箱にきちんと針刺しされてきれいに並び、正に芸術品扱いである。さらにそれ等の

1) 愛知県小牧市小牧1丁目578

[昆虫学評論, 第47巻, 第2号, 89-90頁, 12月, 1992年]

番号は種名、採集地名及び年月日等とともにノートに控えられていたのを見て、大変几帳面な方だなと思った。なお驚いたことには、大阪の甲虫屋は各自シンボルマークを作り、甲虫をデフォルメしたシールが箱に貼ってあった。近畿甲虫同好会の名称のころの昆虫学評論(5巻～11巻)の表紙図案に似たシールだった。昭和21年正月、大沢省三氏と連立って、三重県久居町に疎開をされていた大倉さんを訪問した。その時新しい甲虫同好会を結成すると言われたので、早速入会した。

その後、宝塚のお住いは昭和23年に、新築間もない御影のお家は昭和26年に、お訪ねしている。卓上採集するわけでもなく、ただ美しく整理された標本を拝見するのみであったが、これも大倉さんの人柄に引かれたからであろう。

<採集行>

昭和27年11月1日は故伊賀正汎氏の結婚式だった。翌2日に大倉さんと、後藤光男さん(故人、当時大垣市在住)のお伴をして、岐阜県谷汲村にオサ掘りに出掛けた。私にとっては初めてのオサ掘り、掘り方は関西が嚆矢であり、「今頃は新婚旅行の車中だろうなあ」と駄弁りながら、教えて戴いた。しかし伊賀・後藤のお二人は、この世にもういない。昭和32年6月22日三重県美杉村の三重大学平倉演習林へ、大倉、中根、後藤、市橋氏ら数人で出掛けた。生憎くの雨で採集も思うにまかせず、雨中レインコートを羽織ってキノコに集まる甲虫採集目的のオオキノコゴミムシを採ったりして、大倉さんをびっくりさせた。

日本甲虫学会にはよく出席した。ある時私の住んでいる小牧市の池で、葦を叩くとミズギワアトキリゴミムシが沢山採れるとお話したら、早速昭和63年6月12日神戸からお出でになった。そこで多良上池(農業用ため池)にご案内し、葦を叩いたらミズギワアトキリゴミムシの他に、クロモンヒラナガゴミムシの珍品が落ちてきた。また昭和61年以来好虫会と称する老甲虫屋の採集会が、毎夏中部地区であり、大倉さんは常連でもある。



図1. 1991年5月6日、愛知県猿投山にて。中央大倉さん、左岩崎さん、右穂積。

また、ミカワオサムシを自身の手で採ったことがないと言われたので、平成3年5月、愛知県猿投山へ岩崎さんともにご案内し、かなり採集してお帰りになった。このように年令を感じさせないお元気な姿で、喜寿を迎えられ、おめでとうと申し上げたいし、私も大倉さんの年令まで虫採りやりたいと思っている。

Two New Species of the Genus *Eropterus* GREEN
from Taiwan
(Coleoptera, Lycidae)

By KIYOSHI MATSUDA

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

Abstract Two new species, *Eropterus taiwanus* and *E. ohkurai* are described from Taiwan. Two known species, *Eropterus flavipennis* and *E. aritai* are briefly commented. A key to the Taiwanese species of *Eropterus* is given.

The lycid genus *Eropterus* was erected by GREEN (1951) on the basis of four North American species. Then he designated as type species of his new genus, *Dictyopterus trilineatus* MELSHEIMER, 1846, which has a wide distribution in the United States. The genus is well characterized by the following features: body relatively small; antennae subfiliform or feebly serrate; pronotum with a pair of short oblique carinae on sides; elytra with four costae, the 1st primary costa weak; male genitalia with long parameres. In the supergeneric classification of the family Lycidae, this genus has been treated as a member of the tribe Platerodini by GREEN (1951), NAKANE (1969) and BOČÁK & BOČÁKOVÁ (1990). However, the genus *Eropterus* seems to be closely related to the tribe Erotini, especially the genus *Platycis* C. G. THOMSON in having similar wing venation, terminal sternite of abdomen with a long spiculum gastrale and a pair of short arms at base in female and female genitalia with long valvifers.

The systematic position of this genus is thought to be reexamined in the future.

Up to the present, eight species belonging to the genus have been known from North America, Japan and Taiwan. From Taiwan only two species, *Eropterus flavipennis* (NAKANE, 1969) and *E. aritai* (M. SATŌ et N. OHBAYASHI, 1968) have hitherto been recorded.

In this paper, I am going to describe two new species, *E. taiwanus* and *E. ohkurai* from the high mountain ranges of Taiwan.

The terminology for terminal sternite of abdomen and female genitalia is the one used by BOČÁK & BOČÁKOVÁ (1990).

The holotypes are deposited in the collection of the Osaka Museum of Natural History. The allotype and one paratype of *E. taiwanus* are deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Eropterus taiwanus sp. nov.

(Pl. 5, figs. 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, Pl. 6, figs. 12-14, 16, 18, 20)

Male: Blackish brown, shining, covered with blackish brown pubescence; head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra almost black, shining, densely covered with subrecumbent blackish brown pubescence; antennae and legs blackish brown, the former densely covered with suberect blackish brown pubescence; mandibles, maxillae, labrum and claws reddish brown.

Body small, elongate, subparallel-sided and flattened above.

Head mostly concealed under pronotum, finely and sparsely punctate; frons short, strongly deflexed, slightly and roundly produced anteriorly, with a deep median longitudinal groove between raised antennal tubercles; occiput strongly narrowed posteriorly. Eyes moderately large, lateral, hemispherically prominent; the interval between them about 1.9 times as wide as the diameter of one eye. Maxillary palpi elongate, four-segmented; the terminal segment narrow, securiform, about twice as long as the width, with outer apical angle rather sharply projected and outer apical margin widely rounded. Labial palpi stout, three-segmented; the terminal segment wide, subtriangular, with outer apical angle sharply projected laterally. Antennae slender, subfiliform, barely reaching the basal one-third of elytra; the 1st segment stout, subclavate, strongly dilated towards apex, the 2nd short, cylindrical, slightly swollen at apex, the 3rd obconic, gradually expanded towards apex, about as wide as the 2nd, the 4th to 10th weakly serrate, gradually diminishing in width, the 11th oblong; relative length of each segment as follows: 1.2:0.8:1.0:1.6:1.5:1.6:1.5:1.5:1.5:1.4:2.0.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as the length; anterior margin widely and arcuately produced anteriorly; anterior angles obtuse; lateral margins subparallel-sided or slightly convergent anteriorly, strongly constricted at basal one-third; posterior angles sharply projected laterally, with apices narrowly rounded; basal margin bisinuate, widely and slightly arched posteriorly in the middle; disc moderately convex, with two pairs of transverse large elevations in basal one half, finely and closely punctate in the middle, coarsely punctate just insides of anterior and lateral margins, provided with a vague short carina in front, a median longitudinal furrow in basal half and a pair of distinct oblique carinae at sides, which are started from the posterior angles to the anterior elevations.

Scutellum subquadrate, transversely truncate at apex, finely and rather closely punctate.

Elytra subparallel-sided or very slightly dilated backwards, about 2.9 times as long as the humeral width and about 5.9 times as long as pronotum, slightly dehiscent in posterior one half, widely rounded at apices; each with four distinct costae, the 1st primary costa somewhat weaker than the other three ones, the intervals of costae bearing double longitudinal rows of large round or subquadrate cells.

Abdominal sternites finely and closely punctured; the 7th visible sternite feebly and widely emarginate at apical margin; the terminal sternite, wide, triangular, with a large elliptical concavity at the middle.

Legs normal; trochanters short, the inner apical angles of metatrochanters obtuse; femora rather stout, clavate; tibiae slender, compressed, nearly straight and bent inwardly at base; claws simple.

Male genitalia elliptical; median lobe elongate, obtusely pointed at apex; parameres broad and long, acuminate at each apex, the inner margins with triangular projections at the middle in ventral aspect; basal piece relatively large.

Female: Eyes small, the interspace between eyes about 2.4 times as wide as the diameter of one eye. Antennae subfiliform, barely reaching the basal one-third of elytra; relative length of each segment as follows: 1.1:0.8:1.0:1.8:1.5:1.6:1.5:1.5:1.4:1.4:2.1.

The terminal sternite of abdomen gradually narrowed posteriorly, arcuately rounded at apical margin, with a long spiculum gastrale and a pair of short arms at base. Pygidium subtriangular, with apex widely and slightly rounded.

Female genitalia slender; styli small, with five or so short hairs at apices; coxites oblong, gradually narrowed towards apices, with some short hairs in the apical portions; valvifers very long.

Length: male, 6.0-6.9 mm, female, 5.2-6.8 mm. Width: male, 1.8-2.0 mm, female, 1.6-2.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Meifeng, 2,100 m in alt., Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 23. VI. 1976, S. IMASAKA leg. Allotype: ♀, same data as for the holotype. Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality as for the holotype, 26. VI. 1976, S. IMASAKA leg.; 1 ♀, same locality, 23. VII. 1979, Y. SHIBATA leg.; 1 ♀, same locality, 22. V. 1974, K. MATSUDA leg.; 2 ♂♂, Sungkang, 2,000 m in alt., Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 21. VII. 1976, K. MATSUDA leg.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species is closely allied to *Eropterus nasutus* (KIESENWETTER) from Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter in having the elytra long, the lateral carinae of pronotum distinct, the 1st primary costa of elytra distinct and the different shape of the terminal sternite of abdomen in female.

Eropterus ohkurai sp. nov.

(Pl. 5, figs. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, Pl. 6, figs. 15, 17, 21)

Female: Blackish brown, shining, covered with blackish brown pubescence; head black; antennae black, except the dark reddish brown basal three segments, densely covered with suberect blackish brown pubescence; pronotum reddish brown with a large black spot in basal half; scutellum black; elytra black, shining, densely covered with subrecumbent blackish brown pubescence, bearing a pair of large oval orange humeral spots, which are densely covered with orange pubescence; mandibles, coxae, trochanters and claws light reddish brown.

Body relatively small, subparallel-sided and flattened above.

Head small, much narrower than prothorax, mostly concealed under pronotum, sparsely punctate; frons short, strongly deflexed, moderately and roundly produced anteriorly, with a narrow longitudinal groove between antennal tubercles; occiput strongly narrowed posteriorly. Eyes rather small, lateral, hemispherically prominent; the interspace between eyes about 2.1 times as wide as the diameter of one eye. Maxillary palpi four-segmented; the terminal segment rather broad, securiform, about 1.4 times as long as the width, with outer apical angle obtuse and outer apical margin widely rounded. Labial palpi three-segmented; the terminal segment subtriangular, with outer apical angle sharply projected laterally. Antennae subfiliform, barely reaching the basal two-sevenths of elytra; the 1st segment stout, gradually dilated towards apex, the 2nd short, cylindrical, slightly swollen at apex, about as long as the width, the 3rd subtriangular, gradually dilated towards apex, the 4th to 10th slightly diminishing in width, the 11th oblong; relative length of each segment as follows: 1.3:0.7:1.0:1.5:1.5:1.5:1.5:1.5:1.4:1.4:2.0.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as the length; anterior margin widely and arcuately produced anteriorly; anterior angles obtuse; lateral margins subparallel-sided in apical five-sixths, strongly constricted at basal one-sixth; posterior angles sharply projected laterally, with apices somewhat obtusely rounded; basal margin very slightly bisinuate; disc convex at the middle, with two pairs of transverse wide elevations in basal half, finely and densely punctate in the middle, coarsely punctate just insides of anterior and lateral margins, provided with a short median longitudinal carina in front, a narrow median longitudinal furrow on basal two-thirds, and a pair of distinct oblique carinae at sides, which start from the posterior angles to the anterior elevations.

Scutellum wide, shallowly emarginate at apex, finely and densely punctate.

Elytra subparallel-sided, about 2.6 times as long as the humeral width and about 4.8 times as long as pronotum, slightly dehiscent behind scutellum, widely rounded at apices, each with distinct four primary costae, the 1st primary costa somewhat weak in apical two-thirds; the intervals of costae with double longitudinal rows of large round or subquadrate cells.

Abdominal sternites finely and closely punctate; the terminal sternite widely truncate at apex, with a long spiculum gastrale and a pair of short arms at base. Pygidium trapezoidal, transversely truncate at apex.

Legs normal, trochanters short, the inner apical angles of meta-trochanters rounded; femora clavate, about as long as tibiae; tibiae slender, compressed, nearly straight and bent inwardly at base; claws simple.

Female genitalia elongate; styli small, with five or so short hairs at each apex; coxites oblong, gradually narrowed towards apices, with some short hairs in the apical portions; valvifers very long.

Male unknown.

Length: 5.7 mm. Width: 1.8 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Mt. Shih-shan - Tengchih, 2,000 m in alt., near Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, Taiwan, 20. IV. 1981, W. CHENG leg.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species is closely allied to *Eropterus yakushimaensis* (OHbayashi) from Yakushima Is., Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter in having the pronotum very closely punctate in the middle, the elytra long, the 1st primary costa of elytra distinct, the 11th antennal segment and pronotum dark in colour.

The specific name is given after Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA for his long-standing contribution to the Japan Coleopterological Society.

Eropterus flavipennis (NAKANE, 1969)

Asioplateros flavipennis NAKANE, 1969, Bull. Natn. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, 12 (1): 9, figs. 1, 2.

Eropterus flavipennis: BOČÁK et BOČÁKOVÁ, 1987, Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov., 84: 281.

Material examined: Holotype, ♂, Mt. Alishan, Taiwan, 12. VII. 1927, T. KANO leg. deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Length: 6.8 mm. Width: 1.8 mm.

Distribution: Taiwan (Mt. Alishan, 2,300 m in alt., Chiai Hsien; Ta-Yu-Lin, 2,500 m in alt., Taichung Hsien).

Notes. This species is well recognized in the following characteristics: body blackish brown, shining, covered with blackish brown pubescence; pronotum except the dark reddish brown central large spot and elytra almost yellowish brown, rather densely covered with yellowish brown subrecumbent pubescence; elytra long, about

3.1 times as long as the humeral width; the relative length of each antennal segment is as follows: 1.8:0.6:1.0:2.3:2.3:2.3:2.3:2.0:1.9:2.3; the median lobe of male genitalia much longer than the parameres.

The type specimen seems to be somewhat immature, because of the semitransparent blackish brown head, antennae and legs.

Eropterus aritai (M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI, 1968)

(Pl. 5, fig. 2, Pl. 6, fig. 19)

Aplatopterus aritai M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI, 1968, Ent. Rev. Japan, 20 (1/2): 66.

Asioplateros aritai: NAKANE, 1969, Bull. Natn. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, 12 (1): 10.

Eropterus aritai: NAKANE, 1969, Fauna Japonica: Lycidae: 104; SATÔ et MATSUDA, 1985, Lycidae, in KUROSAWA, HISAMATSU & SASAJI eds., The Coleoptera of Japan in color, 3: 102, pl. 16, fig. 22; BOČÁK et BOČÁKOVÁ, 1987, Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov., 84: 281.

Materials examined: 1 ♀, Arakawa, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., Japan, 11. VI. 1975, K. MASAKI leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Omotodake, Ishigaki Is., 3. V. 1977, M. YAGI leg.; 1 ♂, 3 ♀ ♀, the same locality, 28. IV. 1980, A. WATANABE leg.

Length: male, 4.7 mm, female, 4.3 mm. Width: male, 1.5 mm, female, 1.3 mm.

Type locality: Mt. Omotodake, 526 m in alt., Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., Japan.

Distribution: Japan (Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref.); Taiwan (Tapan, 1,500 m in alt., Taichung Hsien; Fenchiu, 1,300 m in alt., Chia Hsien).

Notes. Ishigaki Island is located in the south-eastern end of the Ryukyu Archipelago, about 400 km from Okinawa Island and about 200 km from Taiwan. The lycid-fauna of this island has been studied by many authors such as NAKANE (1961), SATÔ & OHBAYASHI (1968), CHÚJÓ & SATÔ (1970) and MATSUDA (1985). As a result of these studies, 11 species belonging to 7 genera have been known from this island. The 9 species except *Lycostomus formosanus* PIC and *Eropterus aritai* (M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI) are endemic in Yaeyama Islands including Ishigaki Island and Iriomote Island. The latter species, *E. aritai* is found from the lowlands to the top of the highest mountain, Mt. Omotodake (526 m in alt.) in Ishigaki Island. This species is easily distinguished from the other members of the genus *Eropterus* from Japan and Taiwan in the following characteristics: body brown to yellowish brown, covered with yellowish brown pubescence; eyes large, strongly prominent laterally, the interspace between them about 1.5 times (male) or 2.1 times (female) as wide as the diameter of one eye; the 1st interval of elytra each bearing a single longitudinal row of transverse reticulate cells in the middle.

BOČÁK & BOČÁKOVÁ (1987) recorded *E. aritai* from the high mountain ranges of Central Taiwan. But their record seems to be somewhat questionable. The materials used by them may be *E. taiwanus* or another one. *Eropterus aritai* is probably an endemic species in Yaeyama Islands of the Ryukyus.

Key to the Taiwanese species of the genus *Eropterus* GREEN

1. Elytra almost unicoloured. 2
- Elytra bicoloured, black, with a pair of large orange spots on humeri. 5.7 mm. ...

- *E. ohkurai* sp. nov.
2. Elytra black or dark yellowish brown. 3
 — Elytra uniformly light yellowish brown, densely covered with subrecumbent yellow pubescence. 6.8 mm. *E. flavipennis* (NAKANE)
3. Elytra black, densely covered with subrecumbent blackish brown pubescence; the intervals of elytral costae bearing double longitudinal rows of regular large round or subquadrate cells. 5.2-6.9 mm. *E. taiwanus* sp. nov.
 — Elytra brown to yellowish brown, densely covered with subrecumbent yellowish brown pubescence; the 1st interval of costae each usually bearing a single longitudinal row of transverse reticulate cells in the middle. 4.3-4.7 mm.
 *E. aritai* (M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI)

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my sincere gratitudes to Dr. A. SINOHARA of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo for giving me a chance to examine the type specimens of Taiwanese Lycidae deposited in the collection there, and Mr. I. KANAZAWA of the Osaka Museum of Natural History, Dr. M. HAYASHI and Mr. Z. NOMURA of the Japan Coleopterological Society for their supports in various ways.

My thanks are also due to Messrs. H. AKIYAMA, W. CHENG, S. IMASAKA, H. NARA, K. MASAKI, T. MIKAGE, Y. SHIBATA, S. TAKEDA, M. YAGI and A. WATANABE for their offer of important materials used in the present study.

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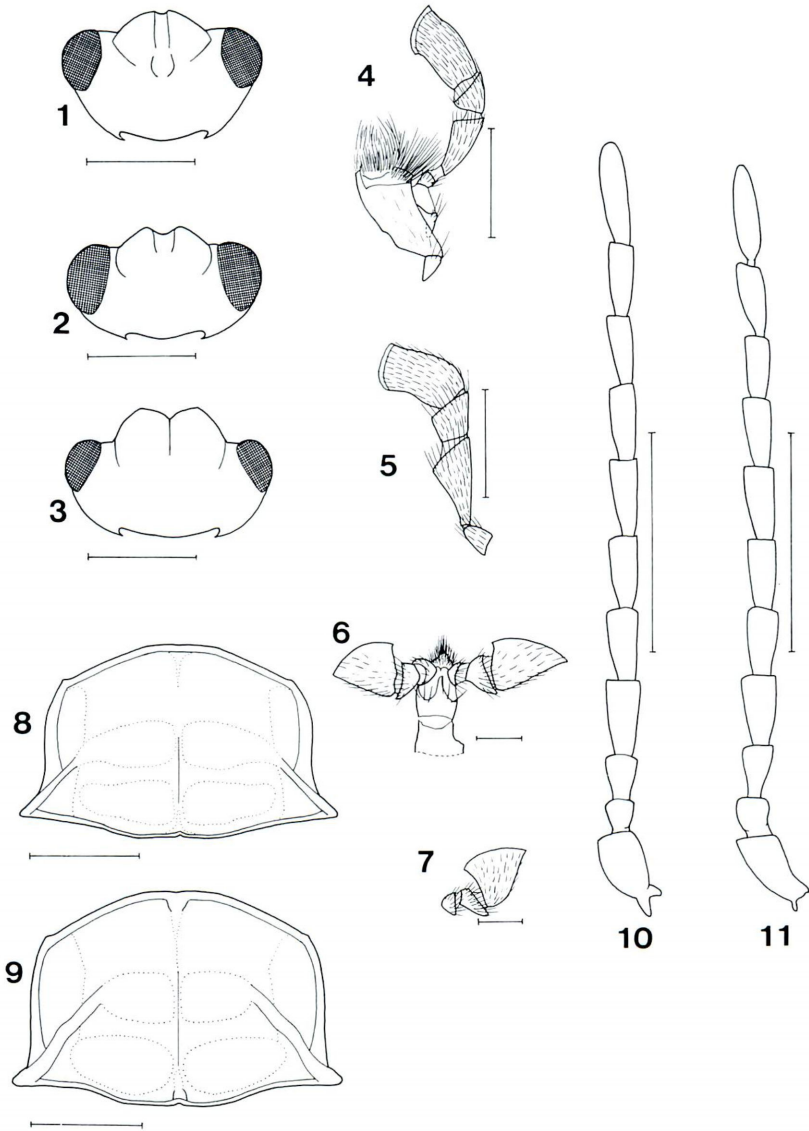
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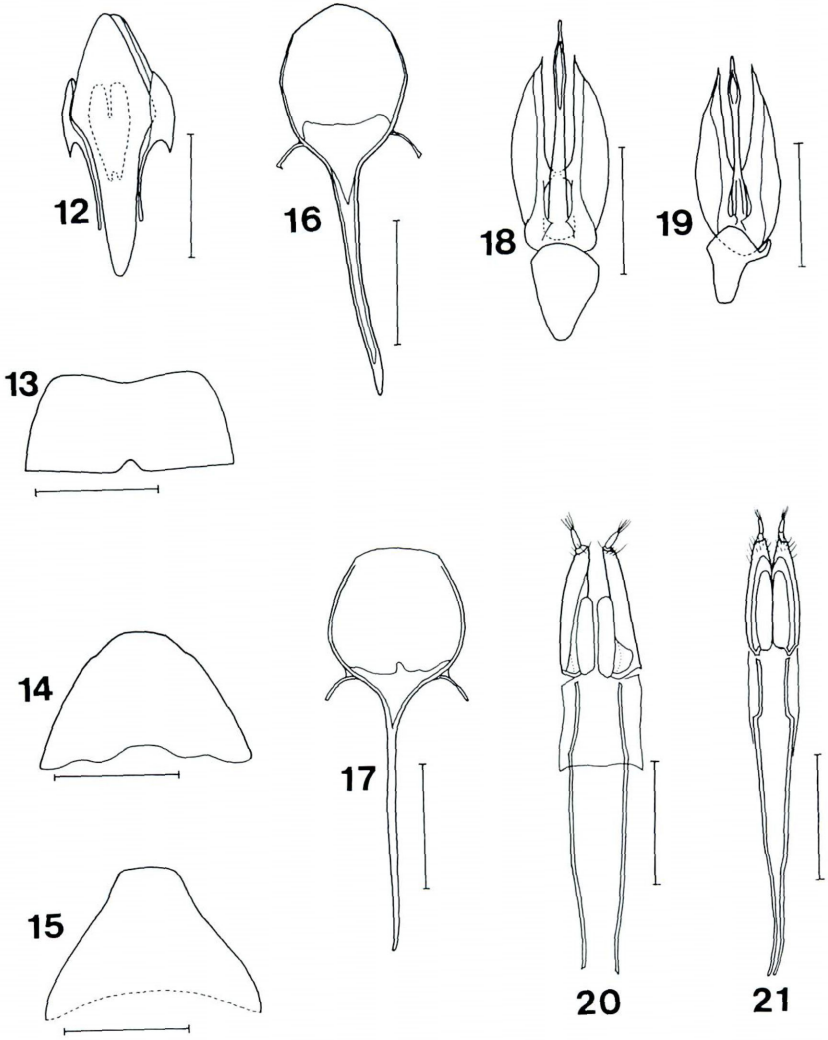
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Explanations of Plates 5-6.

- Pl. 5. *Eropterus taiwanus* MATSUDA, sp. nov., ♂; 1, head; 4, maxilla; 6, labium; 8, pronotum; 10, antenna.
E. aritai (M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI), ♂; 2, head.
E. ohkurai MATSUDA, sp. nov., ♀; 3, head; 5, maxillary palpus; 7, labial palpus; 9, pronotum; 11, antenna.
- Pl. 6. *E. taiwanus* MATSUDA, sp. nov. Male: 12, the terminal sternite and pygidium of abdomen; 13, the 7th abdominal sternite; 18, genitalia. Female: 14, pygidium; 16, the terminal sternite of abdomen; 20, genitalia.
E. ohkurai MATSUDA, sp. nov., ♀; 15, pygidium; 17, the terminal sternite of abdomen; 21, genitalia.
E. aritai (M. SATÔ et N. OHBAYASHI), ♂; 19, genitalia.

Scales: 0.5 mm for 1-3, 8, 9, 12-21; 0.25 mm for 4, 5; 0.1 mm for 6, 7; 1.0 mm for 10, 11.





Description of a New Species of Galerucinae (Chrysomelidae, Col.) from Japan

By SHINSAKU KIMOTO¹⁾ and YASUMI TAKAHASHI²⁾

NAKANE (1963) described *Galerucella ozeana* as a new species from Japan. The Japanese species of the genus *Galerucella* CROUCH was keyed by KIMOTO (1964). Unfortunately, NAKANE'S species was not included in the key. In this paper, an additional *Galerucella* species is described from Japan as new to science, and a key to the Japanese species of *Galerucella* is given.

Galerucella ohkurai KIMOTO et TAKAHASHI, n. sp.

Head generally blackish, with frontal tubercle pitchy black and clypeus dark yellowish brown, pronotum dark yellowish brown, elytron black with lateral margin widely dark yellowish brown, ventral surfaces of meso- and metathorax and abdominal segments black; antenna and legs generally black with tibiae slightly brownish.

Head with vertex distinctly punctate, interstices of punctures finely granulate, and covered with fine hairs, and with a distinct short longitudinal furrow starting from anterior margin, frontal tubercle distinctly raised, transverse, separated posteriorly by a distinct transverse furrow, and its anterior corner extending forward between antennal insertions; clypeus



Fig. 1. *Galerucella ohkurai* KIMOTO et TAKAHASHI, n. sp.

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²⁾ 153-22, Unada, Natsuta, Isawa-cho, Isawagun, Iwate Pref., 023-04.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLVII, No. 2, pp. 99-101, Dec., 1992]

triangular, convex, surface smooth, shining, impunctate, and with a shallow longitudinal furrow at middle. Antenna robust, in preapical segments nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as wide, and almost $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as body length on an average; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second elongate, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as first; third slender, longest, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as second; fourth nearly $\frac{4}{5}$ as long as third; fifth nearly $\frac{4}{5}$ as long as fourth; sixth nearly $\frac{4}{5}$ as long as fifth; seventh subequal to sixth in length and shape; eighth shortest, nearly $\frac{4}{5}$ as long as seventh; ninth and tenth subequal to eighth in length and shape; eleventh nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as wide as long, anterior margin almost straight, lateral margin distinctly rounded, widest slightly before middle, and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin almost straight or feebly emarginate at middle, anterior and posterior corners slightly thickened and with a seta-bearing pore; surface smooth, shining, and with a pair of deep lateral depressions which are closely covered by distinct punctures and hairs, and rather closely impressed by distinct and large punctures latero-subbasally. Scutellum semicircular, thickly covered with fine hairs. Elytron widely rounded laterally and its lateral margin broadly explanate; surface convex, closely impressed by large punctures and closely covered with fine hairs; elytral epipleuron gradually narrowed toward apex.

Length: 5.3–6.0 mm.

Holotype: Mt. Hayachine, 19. vii. 1987, Y. TAKAHASHI (in the collection of Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University).

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

Paratypes: Same locality and collector, but 26. vii. 1987, 2 exs., 31. vii. 1988, 1 ex.; same locality, 20. viii. 1964, Y. KOMIYA, 15 exs.

This new species closely resembles *Galerucella ozeana* NAKANE, but differs in having the disc of elytron and the legs generally blackish, the pronotum with distinct and large punctures subbasally and its basal margin almost straight or feebly emarginate at middle, and the antenna slightly robuster.

The specific name of this new species is dedicated to Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA in honour of his contribution to the Japan Coleopterological Society.

Key to species of Japanese *Galerucella*

1. Sutural angle of elytron obtuse, rounded 2
- Sutural angle of elytron subquadrate; vertex, antenna, pronotum, meso- and metathorax and elytron largely black, anterior half of head, anterior margin and ventral surface of thorax, lateral margins of elytron and abdomen reddish brown; legs reddish brown with tarsi and outer surface of tibiae black; length 4.8–6.0 mm (LABOISSIÈRE, 1922; Siberia, Korea, Japan: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu)..... *nipponensis*
2. Elytron with lateral margin broadly explanate and widely rounded laterally and

- widest at middle 3
- Elytron with lateral margin not broadly explanate and subparallel-sided laterally; reddish brown; each elytron with an ill-defined submarginal pitchy stripe, which is starting from humerus and running toward apex; antenna black with basal segments paler; vertex and meso- and metathorax, in some cases some parts of abdomen also, blackish; length 3.7-5.2 mm (JOANNIS, 1866; Europe, Afghanistan, Siberia, Sachalin, Korea, Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu; Ryukyu Is.: Okinawa, Ishigaki, Iriomote; China, Hainan, Taiwan, India, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Sumatra, Java) *grisescens*
3. Pronotum sparsely impressed by some indistinct punctures latero-subbasally and its basal margin distinctly emarginate at middle; generally dark reddish brown, with vertex, antenna and ventral surface of thorax blackish; length 5 mm (NAKANE, 1963; Japan: Honshu) *ozeana*
- Pronotum rather closely impressed by distinct and large punctures latero-subbasally and its basal margin almost straight or feebly emarginate at middle; disc of elytron and legs generally blackish; head generally blackish, with clypeus brownish; antenna, legs, ventral surface and abdomen generally blackish; length 5.3-6.0 mm *ohkurai* n. sp.

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Notes on the Bembidiinae (Carabidae) of Japan

IV. *Bembidion ohkurai* sp. nov.

By SEIJI MORITA

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Abstract A new bembidiine carabid beetle, *Bembidion (Peryphus) ohkurai* sp. nov., is described from central Honshu, Japan. It is closely allied to *B. (P.) misellum* HAROLD, but differs from it in the size and elytral configuration.

In the summer of 1975, I had an opportunity to visit Renge-onsen on the Japanese Alps, Central Japan and obtained a specimen of a bembidiine carabid. It looked very similar to *Bembidion misellum* HAROLD (1877, p. 342), a small species known from Hokkaido and Honshu, main islands of Japan. Unfortunately, I was unable to determine its systematic status at that time. Recently, ample materials of the same species in question were collected from Mt. Amakazari-yama, about 19 km distant to the northeast from Renge-onsen. After a careful examination, it became evident that the species in question must be a new one. In this paper, I am going to describe it under the name of *Bembidion ohkurai*. The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in my previous papers.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. SHUN-ICHI UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for critical reading the manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Dr. SVATOPLUK BÍLÝ and Dr. IVO KOVÁR of the National Museum, Prague, for loan of type material under their care.

Bembidion (Peryphus) ohkurai MORITA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ohkura-mizugiwa-gomimushi]

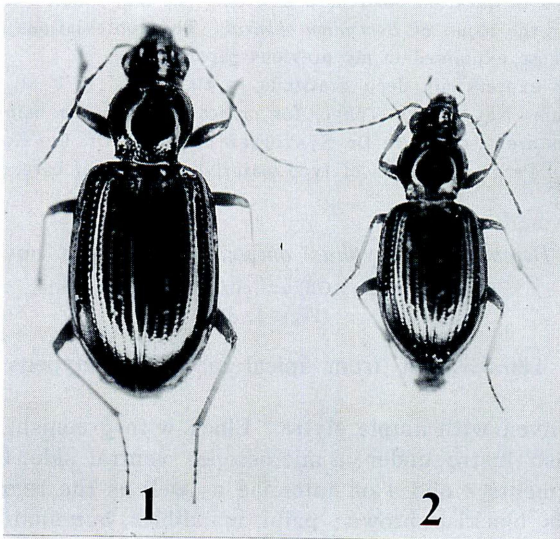
(Figs. 1, 3)

Length: 4.86–5.30 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra).

Body convex with ample elytra. Black with greenish lustre; elytra with brownish lustre under a microscope; ventral side, femora, apical parts of segments 3 and 4 of antennae as well as the remaining antennal segments blackish brown; palpi, mandibles, antennal segments 1–2 and basal parts of segments 3–4, tibiae and tarsi reddish brown.

Head rather large; frontal furrows wide and relatively deep, usually almost parallel or rarely a little divergent posteriorly, and with several coarse punctures; anterior supraorbital pore situated at the mid-eye level, posterior one just before the post-eye level; neck wide; antennae filiform; relative lengths of antennal segments as follows:— I:II:III:IV:V:VI:XI = 1:0.66:0.99:1.05:1.01:1.04:1.19; microsculpture mostly vanished though forming isodiametric meshes on neck in ♀.

Pronotum transverse subcordate, widest at a level a little before the middle; PW/HW 1.20-1.29 (M 1.24) in 10 ♂♂, 1.19-1.24 (M 1.22) in 4 ♀♀, PW/PL 1.09-1.22 (M 1.15) in 10 ♂♂, 1.06-1.21 (M 1.15) in 4 ♀♀, PW/PA 1.32-1.41 (M 1.37) in 10 ♂♂, 1.33-1.39 (M 1.36) in 4 ♀♀, PW/PB 1.30-1.37 (M 1.34) in 10 ♂♂, 1.30-1.40 (M 1.36) in 4 ♀♀; apex almost straight, usually a little narrower than base, PA/PB 0.95-1.03 (M 0.98) in 10 ♂♂, 0.98-1.05 (M 1.00) in 4 ♀♀; sides strongly arcuate in front, shallowly sinuate, and then very slightly divergent again just before hind angles; reflexed lateral borders very narrow; base nearly straight at middle, very slightly oblique on each side; basal area densely and coarsely punctate; apical angles rounded and hardly advanced; hind angles somewhat acute or nearly rectangular, and without carinae; median line clearly impressed on the disc, though reaching neither apex nor base; anterior transverse impression clear, and with coarse punctures; anterior



Figs. 1-2. 1, *Bembidion (Peryplus) ohkurai* MORITA, sp. nov., from Mt. Amakazari-yama; 2, *B. (P.) misellum* HAROLD from the same locality.

marginal setae situated a little before the widest part, posterior ones situated just inside each hind angle; basal foveae small but deep, with coarse punctures; microsculpture vanished.

Elytra convex, widest at a level a little behind the middle; EW/PW 1.65–1.74 (M 1.70) in 10 ♂♂, 1.68–1.77 (M 1.71) in 4 ♀♀, EL/EW 1.45–1.51 (M 1.47) in 10 ♂♂, 1.45–1.54 (M 1.48) in 4 ♀♀; shoulders distinct though widely rounded; preapical sinuation very shallow; stria 1 entire, marked with a row of coarse punctures in basal half but becoming shallower towards the apex; stria 2 as in stria 1, or rarely disappearing at the apex; striae 3–6 marked with a row of coarse punctures at basal parts, and disappearing at apical third; stria 7 as in striae 3–6, but disappearing in basal half; scutellar striole long, with coarse punctures; apical striole usually vanished, rarely very short and shallow; intervals slightly convex; two dorsal pores on stria 3, situated at $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ – $\frac{7}{10}$ from base respectively; microsculpture vanished in ♂, consisting of isodiametric or wide meshes, but partially obliterated in ♀.

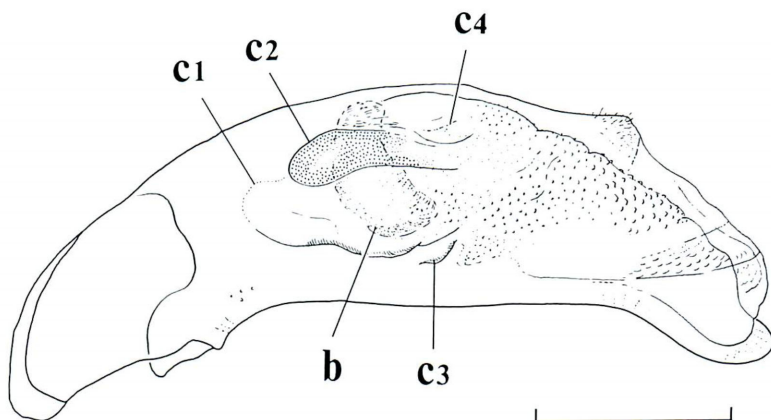


Fig. 3. Aedeagus of *Bembidion (Peryphus) ohkurai* MORITA, sp. nov., from Mt. Amakazari-yama; left lateral view (C1–C4: copulatory pieces, b: bundle of fibres). (Scale: 0.3 mm).

Aedeagus elongate, and rather robust; viewed laterally, apical part slightly reflexed, and with blunt apex. Inner sac wholly scaly and armed with five components of sclerites (b, C1–C4); scales poorly sclerotized, but moderately so at the left side of the position of the sclerites; a lamellar copulatory piece (C1) very poorly sclerotized; an elongate copulatory piece (C2) very heavily sclerotized, and situated at the left side of bundle of fibres (b); a small piece (C3) poorly sclerotized, situated

beneath the apical end of a lamellar copulatory piece; a linear piece (C4) poorly sclerotized, becoming wider towards apex; ostium flag wide but very poorly sclerotized. Right style usually provided with one long seta and three short setae at the apex or subapical part; left one usually provided with one long and several short setae at the apex.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Amakazari-yama, 23-VI-1990, S. MORITA leg.; allotype: ♀, same data as for the holotype. Paratypes: 6 ♂♂, Mt. Amakazari-yama, 3-IX-1988, S. MORITA leg.; 5 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Mt. Amakazari-yama, 23-VI-1990, S. MORITA leg.; 18 ♂♂, 24 ♀♀, Mt. Amakazari-yama, 5-IX-1990, S. MORITA leg.; 1 ♂, Renge-onsen, 11-VII-1975, S. MORITA leg.

The holo- and allotypes are deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The paratypes are preserved in the private collection of the author.

Localities. Mt. Amakazari-yama, Otari-mura, Nagano Prefecture and Renge-onsen, Itoigawa-shi, Niigata Prefecture, central Honshu, Japan.

Notes. This new species resembles *Bembidion misellum* HAROLD in general appearance, but can be distinguished from the latter by its larger body and the shape of elytra.

The specific name is given after Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA for the 77th anniversary of his birth.

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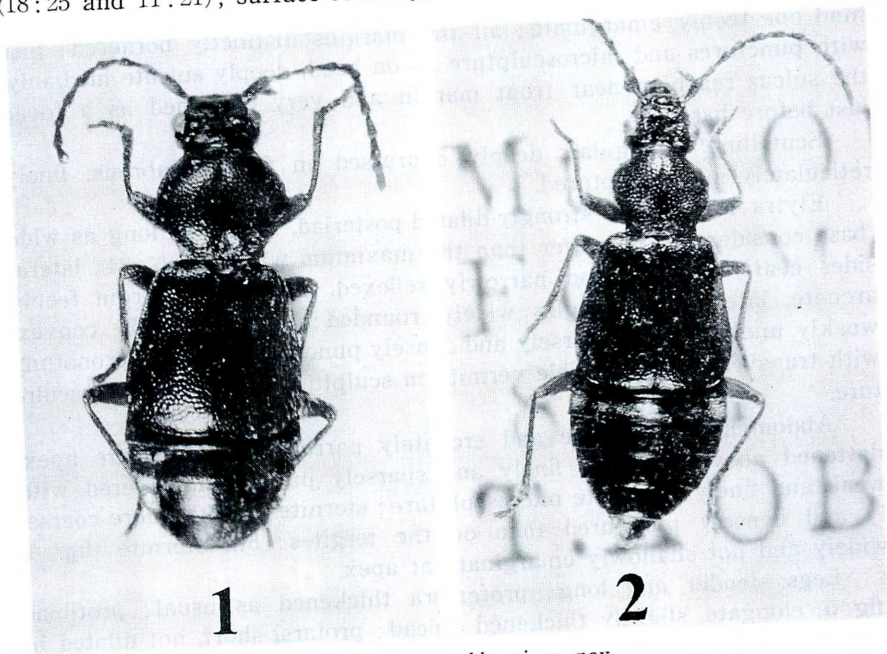
Notes on Staphylinidae from Taiwan, VIII.

By YASUHIKO HAYASHI

Psephidonus ohkurai sp. nov. (Figs. 1-7)

Body nearly gourd-shaped, rather convex above, moderately shiny and clothed with sparse dark pubescence; black (the color in the immature specimens generally paler, brownish), mouth organs, antennae (each base of first 3 segments reddish) and legs dark brown, trochanters, femora, knees and tarsi somewhat a little paler, 9th abdominal sternite light brown. Length: 5.6-6.0 mm.

Male (fig. 1): Head comparatively small, subtrapezoidal, much wider than long (18:11), considerably narrower and very shorter than pronotum (18:25 and 11:21); surface coarsely, rather sparsely punctured and finely



Figs. 1-2. *Psephidonus ohkurai* sp. nov.
1, Male habitus; 2, Female habitus.

reticulately microsculptured; clypeal region subtriangularly and deeply depressed, glabrous and impunctate, weakly convex in middle, distinctly divided from frons by a fine groove; vertical area largely and deeply excavated, the excavation continuous to neck constriction, more sparsely punctured and more strongly microsculptured than on the rest of head; ocelli placed on a level of hind angle of each eye; postgena rather gently contracted behind and a little shorter than longitudinal diameter of eye (5:7). Eyes rather small and not so prominent. Antennae moderately long, stout, reaching about the middle of elytra, not thickened distally, all the segments much longer than wide; 11th segment (fig. 3) distinctly constricted near the base, and each segment with the following relative length:— 10.0:6.5:7.0:6.5:7.0:7.0:7.0:7.0:6.5:6.0:10.0.

Pronotum very large, subcircular, conspicuously expanded laterally, rather strongly convex, a little wider than long (25:21), widest at the middle, much narrower and shorter than elytra (25:34 and 21:34) but only slightly narrower than width of elytral base (25:27); sides largely rounded but considerably sinuate just before rectangular hind angles; front angles rounded and barely visible from above; front margin and hind one feebly emarginate; all the margins distinctly bordered; disc with punctures and microsculpture as on head, deeply sulcate medianly, the sulcus reaching near front margin and very deepened as a fovea just before base.

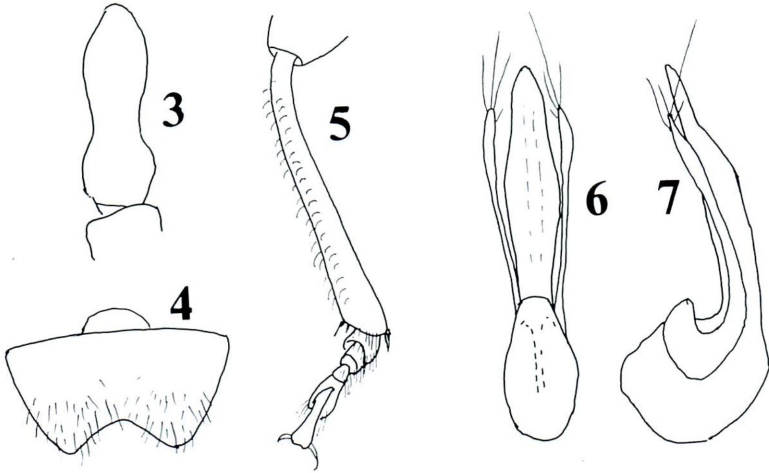
Scutellum triangular, deeply depressed in front, glabrous, finely reticulately microsculptured.

Elytra trapezoidal, strongly dilated posteriad, nearly as long as wide (base considerably narrower than the maximum width as 27:34), lateral sides nearly straight and narrowly reflexed, each hind margin feebly arcuate, latero-apical angles widely rounded; surface gently convex, weakly uneven, more coarsely and densely punctured than on pronotum, with transversely perceptible vermiform sculpture instead of microsculpture.

Abdomen wide at base and arcuately narrowed to subacute apex, flattened above; tergites finely and sparsely punctured, covered with weak and finely reticulate microsculpture; sternites a little more coarsely and densely punctured than on the tergites; 8th sternite (fig. 4) widely and not shallowly emarginate at apex.

Legs slender and long; profemora thickened as usual; protibiae (fig. 5) elongate, slightly thickened apicad; protarsi short, not dilated in both sexes, much shorter than protibiae (8:18).

Male genitalia (figs. 6, 7: the material somewhat immature) symmetrical and slender in ventral view; penis subclavate, slender, subacute at tip, base expanded as usual and then gently and sinuately convergent



Figs. 3-7. *Psephidonus ohkurai* sp. nov.

3, Eleventh segment of antenna; 4, Male 8th sternite of abdomen; 5, Male protibia and protarsus; 6, Male genitalia, ventral view; 7, Ditto, lateral view.

from subapical tumidity to apex; parameres slender, slightly thickened in apical portion, apex not reaching the top of penis and bearing 4 fine setae in various length.

Female (fig. 2): Head relatively large, less narrower and shorter than pronotum (17:21 and 11:18). Pronotum subcordate as usual, widest at apical third, much shorter and narrower than elytra (18:34 and 21:32); sides rather angulately rounded at front third, straightly narrowed behind in median third, then shallowly emarginate before each hind angle; disc less convex, shallowly depressed beside median sulcus, and the depression shallowly pitted at the middle. Elytra slightly wider than long (34:32). Eighth abdominal sternite narrowly rounded at apex.

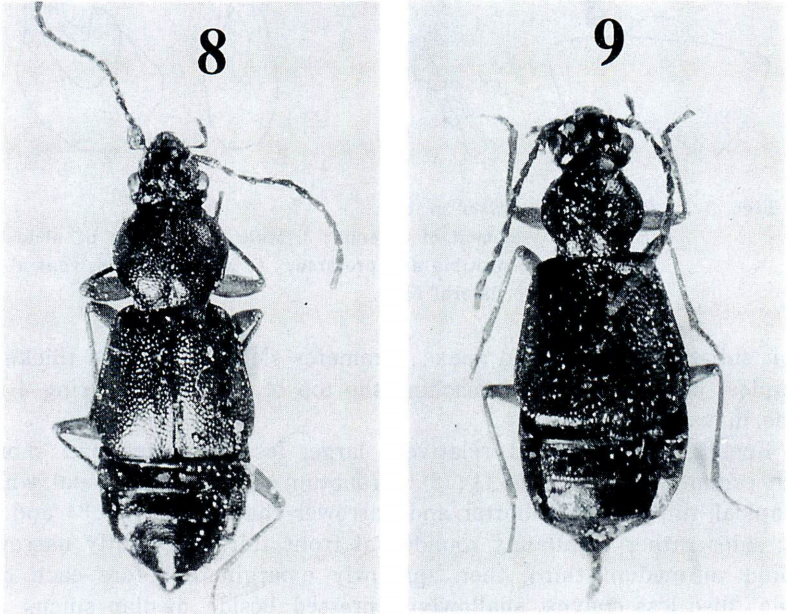
Holo- and paratype: ♂ and ♀, Mt. Houfuan, Nantou Hsien, 8. VIII. 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg. (in coll. T. SHIBATA).

The new species well resembles *P. caliginosus* (SHARP) from Japan in the general appearance, especially on the large pronotum, but the pronotum in the latter species is neither sulcate nor convex. The male genitalia of the present species are closely similar in the shape to those of *P. aokii* Y. WATANABE from Japan, but in the latter species the pronotum is subcordate as usual even in the male and not sulcate.

The specific name is given after Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA on the celebration of his "Kiju", the 77th birthday.

Psephidonus ohkurai yushanensis ssp. nov. (Figs. 8-9)

The new subspecies differs from the original subspecies (*P. ohkurai ohkurai*) in the following points: the pronotum rather flattened above but more strongly deflexed antero-laterally, therefore the front angles not or hardly visible from above, and the median sulcus a little narrower; in the female the lateral margins of pronotum strongly and uniformly arcuate in front. Length: 5.0-6.2 mm.



Figs. 8-9. *Psephidonus ohkurai yushanensis* ssp. nov.
8, Male habitus; 9, Female habitus.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Yushan, Chiai Hsien, 20. V. 1981, N. Iro leg. (in coll. T. SHIBATA). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same locality as the holotype, 8. VI. 1980, T. Iro leg.; 3 ♀ ♀, same locality as the holotype, 20. V. 1981 and 8. VI. 1980, N. Iro and T. Iro leg.

All the type-specimens are apparently immature.

Psephidonus formosanus sp. nov. (Figs. 10-13)

Body oblong-oval, flattened above, weakly shiny and covered with short dark pubescence; black, mouth organs, antennae and legs brown

to dark brown, 3rd antennal segment much darker than the other segments, 9th sternite yellowish brown, and tarsi a little paler. Length: 5.1-6.0 mm.

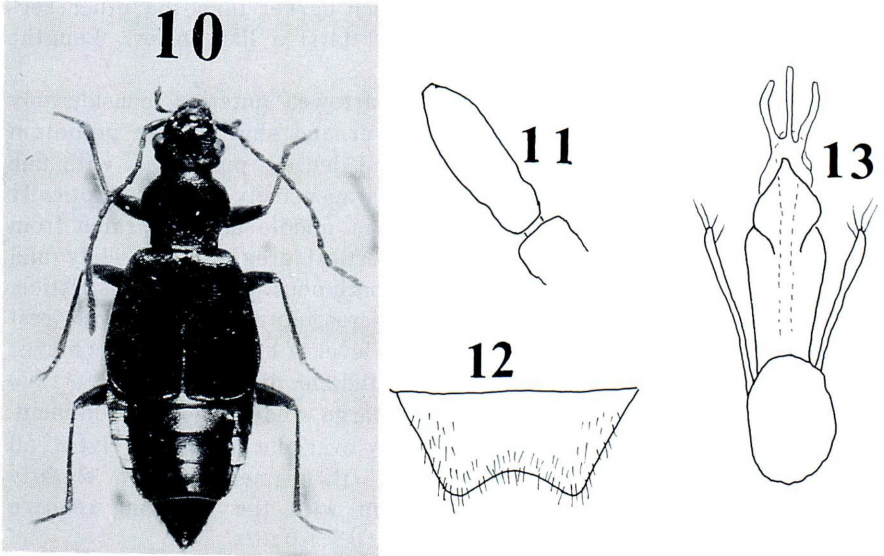
Male: Head subtrapezoidal, a little narrowed anteriorly, considerably wider than long (14.5:10), a little narrower and shorter than pronotum (14.5:17 and 10:14); surface coarsely and densely punctured, with fine reticulate microsculpture; clypeal region transversely and subelliptically depressed, glabrous, considerably convex in middle and separated from frons by a feebly arched fine groove; vertical area rather widely and not deeply excavated, the excavation continuous to neck constriction, sparsely punctured and more strongly microsculptured than on the rest of head; ocelli large, placed just behind a level of hind angle of each eye; postgena considerably shorter than longitudinal diameter of eye (4:6.5) and rapidly convergent behind. Eyes large and strongly prominent. Antennae long, stout, extending distinctly over the middle of elytra, all the segments much longer than wide; 11th segment (fig. 11) slightly constricted near base, and each segment with the following relative length:— 8.0:5.0:6.0:6.0:6.0:6.0:6.5:6.0:6.5:6.0:8.0.

Pronotum subcordate as usual, a little wider than long (17:14), much narrower and shorter than elytra (17:30 and 14:27), widest at about anterior third; sides widely rounded in front and rather strongly sinuate toward rectangular basal angles; front angles widely rounded and hardly visible from above; front and hind margins feebly emarginate, and all the margins distinctly bordered; surface coarsely and densely punctured as on head, with fine and weak reticulate microsculpture; disc weakly convex, conspicuously deeply sulcate medianly as well as in the preceding species (*P. ohkurai*), somewhat depressed or deplanate on each side of the median sulcus, the sulcus vanishing near front margin but deepened as a fovea just before hind margin.

Scutellum shallowly depressed in front, with weak reticulate microsculpture.

Elytra distinctly trapezoidal, weakly convex but flattened basally, strongly dilated behind and slightly wider than long (30:27), base 0.6 times as wide as the maximum width; lateral sides nearly straight and narrowly reflexed, latero-posterior angles widely rounded, each apical margin feebly arcuate; surface somewhat transversely vermiculate, densely and not coarsely punctured than on pronotum and without any microsculpture.

Abdomen wide at base, gently convergent toward blunt apex, gently convex above, not so finely punctured, but the punctures much smaller than on elytra, a little finer on tergites than on sternites; microsculpture on surface weak and reticulate; 7th sternite narrowly impunctate



Figs. 10-13. *Psephidonus formosanus* sp. nov.

10, Male habitus; 11, Eleventh segment of antenna; 12, Male 8th sternite of abdomen; 13, Male genitalia, ventral view.

along median line, 8th sternite (fig. 12) widely emarginate apically.

Legs elongate; tibiae slender and long; protarsus not dilated in both sexes, short and less than half as long as protibia.

Male genitalia (fig. 13: the material rather immature, and the genitalia weakly chitinized and considerably warped), symmetrical and wide in ventral view; penis expanded at base as usual, from which gradually and straightly dilated to apical third, then abruptly constricted before apical portion, which is subrhomboidal and tubercularly tipped (exposed three-pronged inner copulatory piece from apical orifice); parameres slender, slightly thickened apically, apex reaching the apical constriction of penis and with 4 fine setae at the tip in various length.

Female: Body a little larger (about 6 mm); pronotum much shorter than elytra (15.5:32), a little more narrowly and shallowly sulcate, with a basal fovea larger; 8th sternite feebly arcuate at apex.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Yushan, Chiai Hsien, 3. VIII. 1974, N. Iro leg. (in coll. T. SHIBATA). Paratypes: 1♂, same data as the holotype; 2♀♀, same locality of the holotype, 4. VIII. 1974, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.

The present new species is well similar in the general appearance to *P. nipponensis* Y. WATANABE from Japan and also in the shape of the male genitalia to *P. japonicus* Y. WATANABE from Japan, but in the latter two species their pronota are

not sulcate medianly.

On the following new treatment, I am greatly indebted to Dr. A. SMETANA for his kind suggestion of previous works on *Quedius*-species.

Quedius (Microsaurus) beelsoni CAMERON

Quedius (Microsaurus) beelsoni CAMERON, 1932, Fauna Brit. India, incl. Ceylon and Burma., Coleop. Staph., III: 285.

Quedius (Microsaurus) sungkangensis HAYASHI, 1992, Ent. Rev. Japan, 47 (1): 11-14. —**syn. nov.**—

Quedius (Microsaurus) noboruitoi nom. nov.

Quedius (Microsaurus) flavocaudatus HAYASHI, 1992, Ent. Rev. Japan, 47 (1): 14-16. (nom. preoccupied by M. CAMERON, 1944).

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Coprophagid-beetles from Northwest Thailand (VIII)
(Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae)

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Abstract In this paper, two new aphodiine species belonging to the subgenus *Plagiogonus* are described: *Aphodius (Plagiogonus) ohkurai* sp. nov. and *A. (P.) krataay* sp. nov. (Aphodiini).

Aphodius (Plagiogonus) ohkurai sp. nov.
(Pl. 7, figs. 1, 3, 5-6)

Yellowish brown, with dorsal surfaces of head and pronotum, scutellum, lateral and posterior portions of elytra, legs, etc., reddish brown or darker in colour; dorsal surface strongly shining, ventral surface moderately and feebly sericeously so. Body oblong oval and strongly convex above.

Head wide, gently convex above, finely and fairly closely punctate, with outer margin slightly reflexed; clypeus weakly elevated in middle, shallowly emarginate in front, each side of the emargination neither angulate nor denticulate, but simply rounded; fronto-clypeal border not impressed.

Pronotum somewhat short barrel-shaped, rather closely punctate, the punctures almost the same size of those on head; apex nearly straight; base widely triangular, slightly sinuous on each side; sides gently arcuate, more strongly rounded forwards than backwards; hind angles obliquely truncate and slightly sinuous. Scutellum triangular, sparsely scattered with a few punctures in basal portion.

Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, a little more than 2.3 times the length of pronotum, widest at the middle and thickest at basal $\frac{3}{7}$; disc clearly punctato-striate, the striae becoming deeper and wider in apical

portion, the punctures on striae moderately notching intervals in anterior portion, becoming smaller and indistinct in apical portion; intervals almost impunctate, gently raised in anterior portion, strongly so and becoming ridges in apical portion; humeri finely denticulate; apices simply rounded.

Apex of protibia truncate, with terminal spur remarkably bent inwards and sharply acuminate; ratios of the length of metatarsomeres and that of outer (upper) terminal spur of metatibia as follows: 1.1, 0.38, 0.32, 0.3, 0.68 and 0.82.

Body length: 2.7-3.4 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Doi Mae Salong, Chiang Rai Prov., Northwest Thailand, 30. XII. 1990, K. MASUMOTO leg. Paratypes: 3 exs., same data as for the holotype; 10 exs., Doi Ang Khang, Fang, Chiang Mai Prov., 25. XI. 1988, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 1 ex., Doi Ang Khang, 7. II. 1989, K. MASUMOTO leg.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *Aphodius (Plagiogonus) esimoides* REITTER, 1893, distributed in North Africa, but can be distinguished from the latter by the head and pronotum simply finely punctate, the clypeus shallowly emarginate in front, the fronto-clypeal suture invisible, the elytral intervals more convex and the apex of protibia truncate with the terminal spur bent inwards.

The specific name is given after Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA, who has made excellent contribution to the Society.

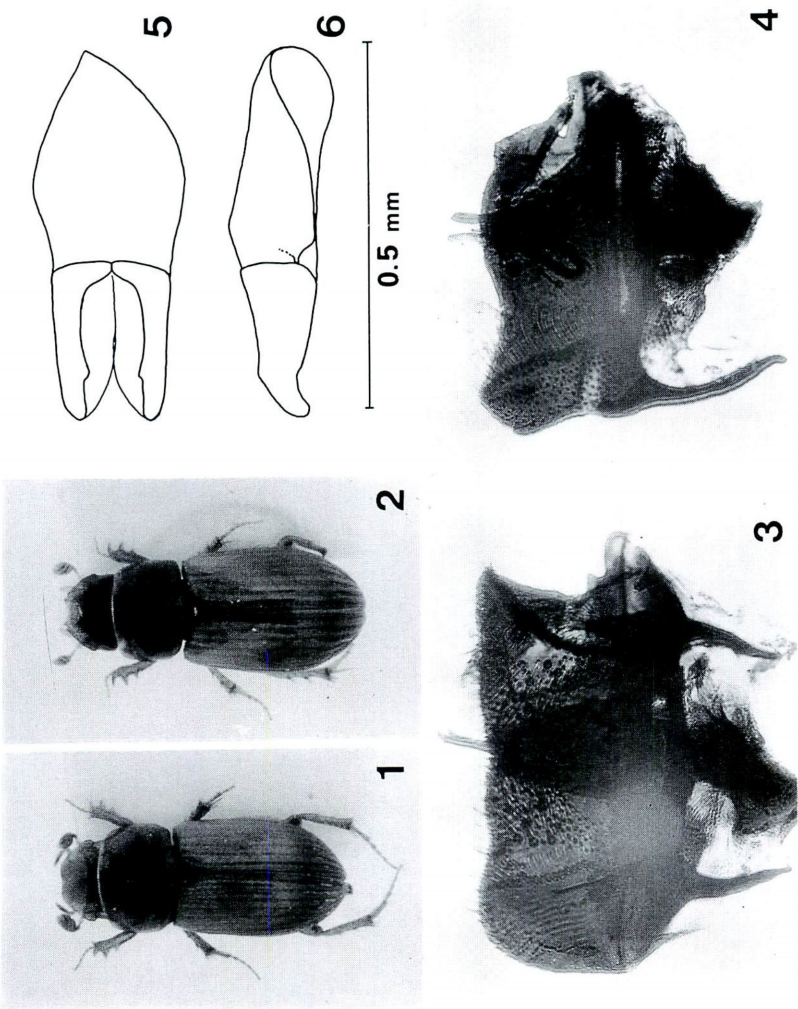
Aphodius (Plagiogonus) krataay sp. nov.

(Pl. 7, figs. 2, 4)

Reddish brown, with basal halves of elytra, mouth parts, antenna, tarsi, etc., rather yellowish; dorsal surface fairly strongly shining and slightly micro-shagreened, ventral surface moderately shining. Body oblong ovate and strongly convex above, especially so in posterior portion.

Head rather wide and moderately convex, finely and fairly closely punctate, gently reflexed and rather remarkably haired along outer margin; clypeus elevated in middle, widely triangularly emarginate in front, the emargination clothed with fine hairs, each side of the emargination armed with a small tooth; fronto-clypeal suture fine but clear, arcuate backwards, with each end reaching outer margin.

Pronotum somewhat trapezoidal, rather closely punctate, larger punctures intermixed with smaller ones; apex almost straight; base very widely triangular, slightly sinuous on each side; sides gently roundly narrowed towards base; hind angles obliquely truncate and slightly sinuous. Scutellum elongate triangular with gently rounded sides, impunctate.



Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, a little more than 2.3 times the length of pronotum, widest and thickest at apical $\frac{3}{7}$; disc punctato-striate, the striae rather fine and the punctures on striae clearly notching intervals in anterior portion; intervals gently raised in anterior portion, strongly so in apical portion, scattered with minute punctures; humeri denticulate; apices semicircularly emarginate.

Ratios of the length of metatarsomeres and that of outer (upper) terminal spur of metatibia as follows: 1.25, 0.35, —, —, — (3 apical segments lost) and 1.0.

Body length: 2.8-3.1 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai Prov., Thailand, 8. II. 1989, K. MASUMOTO leg. Paratype: 1 ex., same data as for the holotype.

Notes. Through the courtesy of Dr. GIOVANNI DELLACASA in Genova, I have had the opportunity of examining *Aphodius (Plagiogonus) oberthueri* PAULIAN, 1936, originally described from Himalaya, which might be the nearest species to the new one. The new species is distinguishable from the former by the head more closely punctate with the front margin triangularly emarginate, the pronotum more closely punctate with the hind angles obliquely truncate, the punctures on elytral striae closer, the humeri denticulate, and the apices of elytra semicircularly emarginate.

Explanation of Plate 7

Pl. 7, fig. 1, 3, 5-6. *Aphodius (Plagiogonus) ohkurai* sp. nov.

2, 4. *Aphodius (Plagiogonus) krataay* sp. nov.

1. Holotype, ♂.
2. Holotype, ♀.
- 3, 4. Epipharynxes.
5. Male genitalia, dorsal view.
6. Ditto, lateral view.

Notes on Buprestid Beetles from Thailand (Part III)

— A New Species of the Genus *Polyctesis* —

By KÔYÔ AKIYAMA¹⁾ and SADAHIRO OHMOMO²⁾

Abstract A new buprestid species of the genus *Polyctesis* is described from Thailand under the name of *P. ohkurai*.

Thirteen species of the genus *Polyctesis* have hitherto been known from Indo-oriental region, northeast area around the Mediterranean and South Africa. Among them, three species, *rondoni*, *duhaulti* and *ashlocki*, were reported in the genus *Schoutedeniastes* by A. BAUDON (1966) in his catalogue of Laotian buprestid beetles. A. COBOS (1980), however, synonymized the genus *Schoutedeniastes* with the genus *Polyctesis* in his revision of the world subfamily Polycestinae. He transferred the species *duhaulti* to the genus *Ptosima* and regarded the species *ashlocki* as its synonym. According to our detailed examination of both species mentioned above, they are both valid species, *duhaulti* belonging to the genus *Polyctesis* and *ashlocki* to *Ptosima*, as in our list of Siamese buprestid beetles (1988). Further, A. THÉRY (1947) described *Buprestis (Didonia) birmanica* from Burma, but judging from his description, the species should be transferred to the genus *Polyctesis*.

Recently, we have had an opportunity to examine a species belonging to the genus *Polyctesis* caught in northern Thailand. After careful examination, we concluded that it is new to science and is the 14th species of the genus. In this paper, we describe it under the name of *P. ohkurai*. The holotype will be deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. GAYLE H. NELSON, head of the Department of Anatomy, College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific, Pomona, California, for his kindness in reading the original manuscript and making valuable suggestions. We also express our deep thanks to Dr. DOMENICO GIANASSO, Italy, for his kind offer of material.

Polyctesis ohkurai AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov. (Figs. 1-10)

Male. Elongate oval, subcylindrical; head cupreous red; antennae with first to third segments black with reddish tinge, fourth to terminal segments black with bluish tinge; pronotum black with bluish tinge, ornamented with yellow longitudinal bands on each side of medial area

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[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLVII, No. 2, pp. 119-122, Dec., 1992]

and along lateral margins (Fig. 1); elytra black with bluish tinge, each elytron ornamented with yellow bands and spot as follows: longitudinal bands from base to apical third, one near suture, and one near lateral margin, transverse band at apical fourth, and a small spot before apex (Fig. 1). Ventral surface black with bluish and greenish tinge, ornamented with numerous, irregular yellow bands and spots; legs black with bluish and greenish tinge, ornamented with yellow spots on coxae and femora; tarsal pulvillus light brown.

Head flattened to slightly convex, surface densely foveolate punctate; eyes ovate, subparallel in frontal view; clypeus long, separated from frons by a deep groove, directed forward with sides curved downwards (Fig. 2); antennae short, moderately clothed with short semirecumbent silver-whitish setae, first antennomere longest, cylindrical, second shortest, stout, third subglobular, fourth to terminal segments serrate, obliquely truncate on toothed border, except eleventh arcuately emarginate at tip, with sensory pores along serrate borders (Fig. 3); length ratio of each antennomere, 25: 8: 10: 10: 9: 8.5: 8: 8: 8: 10.

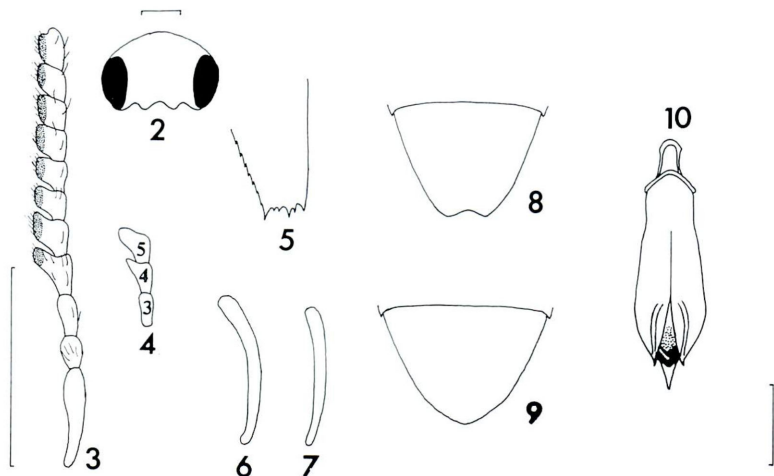
Pronotum slightly transverse, about 1.1 times as wide as long, widest at middle; lateral margins moderately arcuate with lateral pronotal carina extending from base to middle; anterior margin moderately arcuate; posterior margin bisinuate; surface moderately foveolate punctate, with distinct pits on each side and medially near base. Scutellum small, semiorbicular, with very fine microstructure.

Elytra about 2.3 times as long as wide, about 2.8 times as long as pronotum and widest just behind humeri and behind middle; basal margin bisinuate; lateral margins subparallel at basal third, feebly sinuous to middle, where they are broadly arcuately rounded, then obliquely narrowed to apices, with apical half feebly serrate, apices with strong acute spines (Fig. 5); disc strongly concave around scutellum and midway to lateral margin near base; surface striate punctate, almost entirely glabrous.

Prosternum flat, moderately foveolate punctate with anterior margin



Fig. 1. *Polyctesis ohkurai*
AKIYAMA et OH-
MOMO, sp. nov.
Dorsal view. Scale
bar: 3 mm.



Figs. 2-10. *Polctesis ohkurai* AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov.

2, Head; 3-4, Antennae, 3, ♂, 4, ♀; 5, Left elytral apex; 6-7, Right protibiae, 6, ♂, 7, ♀; 8-9, Last visible abdominal sternites, 8, ♂, 9, ♀; 10. Male genitalia, dorsal view.

Scale bars: 2, 1 mm; 3-4, 1 mm; 5-10, 1 mm.

finely transversely rugose and feebly emarginate; prosternal process flat, with scattered foveolate punctures, with inconspicuous short semirecumbent silver-whitish setae; lateral margin subparallel in middle, then sinuate toward bluntly pointed apex.

Abdominal surface moderately finely punctate, with scattered inconspicuous short semirecumbent silver-whitish setae; apex of last visible abdominal sternite moderately arcuately emarginate (Fig. 8).

Legs short, moderately densely clothed with short semirecumbent silver-whitish setae, especially along inner margins; femora fusiform in dorsal view; protibiae (Fig. 6) and mesotibiae strongly arcuate, densely clothed with light brown bristle-like setae on inner margins; metatibiae almost straight, densely clothed with light brown bristle-like setae on inner and outer margins; tarsi stout with ventral pulvillus; claws simply cleft.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 10.

Length: 10.0-14.5 mm; width: 3.0-4.5 mm.

Female. Differs from male as follows: head with four yellow spots; antennae short, with fourth segment triangular and not truncate on toothed border (Fig. 4); apex of last visible abdominal sternite rounded (Fig. 9); protibiae feebly arcuate (Fig. 7).

Length: 10.6-14.5 mm; width: 3.2-4.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Sansai, Chiang Mai Prov., 20. vi. 1990, native collector. Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype; 3 ♂♂, ditto, 13. vi. 1990; 2 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, ditto, 16. vi. 1990; 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Maetha, Lamphun, 12. vi. 1990; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, ditto, 16. vi. 1990; 200 exs., ditto, 13-20. vi. 1990; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, ditto, 17. vii. 1990; 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, ditto, 10. vii. 1990; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Chiang Mai, vii. 1991.

Remarks. This new species is different from any other described species of the genus *Polycyctesis* in its undulate markings of pronotum and elytra.

This species is dedicated to Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA, managing director of the Japan Coleopterological Society, in honour of his 77th birthday.

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New or Little-known Elateridae (Coleoptera)
from Japan, XXVII

By HITOO ÔHIRA

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The present study, I am going to describe a new species of the elaterid-beetles from Yaku-shima Is., Japan.

I am deeply indebted to Dr. W. SUZUKI of Tokyo, for his giving me useful suggestions. The type-specimens treated in this study are deposited in my collection.

Miquasus ohkurai sp. nov. (Negastriinae)

オオクラマメコメツキ (Pl. 8)

Male. Length 2.3 mm, width about 0.8 mm. Body elongate, oblong-ovate and moderately convex above; surface shining, black to blackish-brown; 2nd and 3rd antennal segments and legs pale yellow; vestiture cinereous, decumbent on head and pronotum, subrecumbent on elytra.

Head gently convex between eyes, flattened at frons between antennal insertions, surface evenly and rather deeply punctate, with a shallow median longitudinal impression frequently; clypeal margin semi-circular, well-ridged over antennal insertions, weakly impressed and obtusely angulated at middle. Antenna elongate, extending beyond posterior angle of pronotum by apical 2 segments at least, basal segment robust and subovate, 2nd subcylindrical, longer than its width and about 1.2 times as long as 3rd; 3rd small and subtriangular, 4th about 1.2 times as long as 3rd; 4th to 10th segments moderately serrate; apical segment oblong-ovate. Pronotum quadrate, widest at across posterior angles, with sides rounded at middle and clearly sinuate just before posterior angles, gradually converging from middle to apices; disc dome-like, surface smooth, sparsely and evenly punctate; posterior angles clearly bending posteriorly, each bears a distinct carina above, which extends to near the apex along lateral margin. Scutellum flattened, without ring-like carination.

Elytra about 2.2 times as long as its basal width, with sides almost

parallel in basal two-thirds, thence rounded and gradually converging towards apices, which are normally pointed; striae indistinct; intervals flattened and finely punctate. Aedeagus as figured in Pl. 8, H, I.

Female. Very similar to male, but differing from the latter by the shorter antenna, which is hardly extending beyond the apex of posterior angle.

Holotype: ♂, Arakawa-Rindo (荒川林道), Yaku-shima Is., 15. VII. 1990, H. ÔHIRA leg. Paratypes: 30 exs., same data as the holotype.

Distribution. Yaku-shima Is., Japan.

This new species is closely allied to *Miquasus luteipes* (CANDÈZE, 1873), comb. nov., from Kyushu, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller body, the longer antennae, the more sparsely punctured on the disc of pronotum, the more clearly acuminate tips of posterior angles of pronotum, and by the aedeagus, which is clearly different in shape.

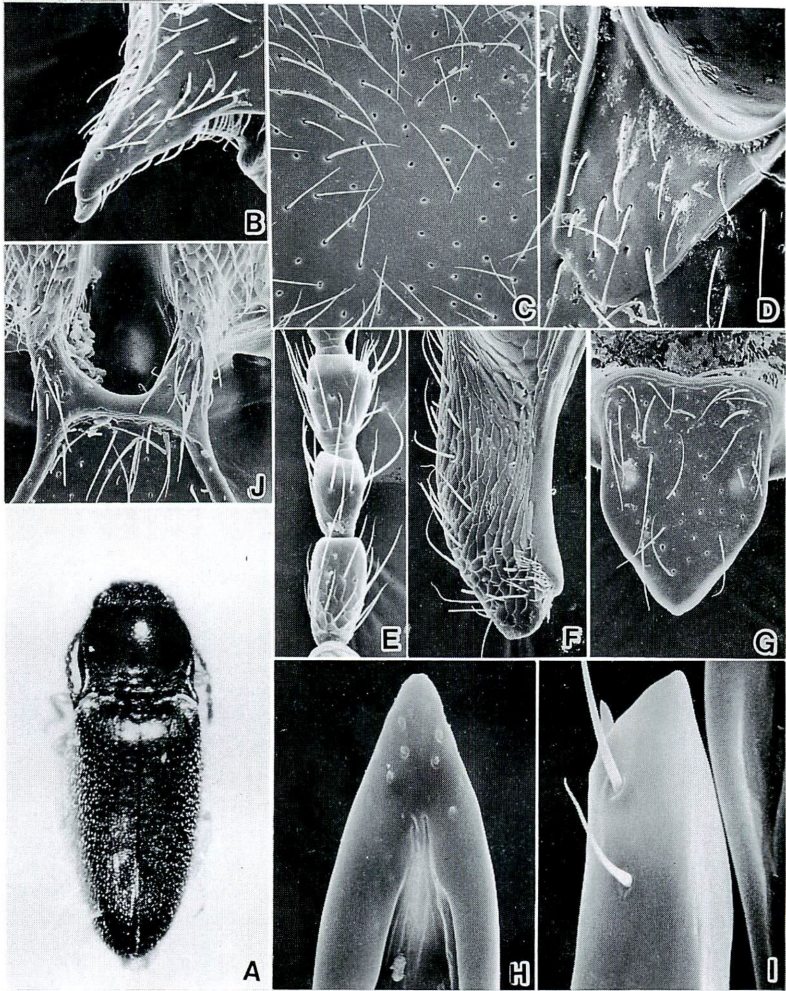
Dr. KISHII (1959) established the subgenus *Miquasus* (type-species: *Cryptohypnus luteipes* CANDÈZE, 1873) under the genus *Quasimus* GOZIS, 1886 (Type-species: *Cryptohypnus minutissimus* GERMER, 1817), but I consider that *Miquasus* should be treated as the independent genus by having a small horn-like projection on the each lateral lobe of aedeagus and by the clearly fused meso- and metasternum between coxae (Pl. 8, J).

This species is dedicated to Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA in the honour of his 77th birthday celebration.

Explanation of Plate 8

Pl. 8. Some structures of *Miquasus ohkurai* sp. nov. (male).

A, Holotype; B, Left posterior angle of pronotum, dorsal aspect; C, Some punctures on the disc of pronotum; D, Carinae of metasternum; E, Second to 4th segments of antenna; F, Prosternal process, lateral aspect; G, Scutellum; H, Apical portion of median lobe of aedeagus, ventral aspect; I, Apical portion of lateral lobe of aedeagus, ventral aspect; J, A portion between mesocoxae.



(H. ÔHIRA photo.)

Notes on the Species of *Nazeris* from Japan, VI
(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)

By TATEO ITO

Nazeris hasegawai NAKANE et K. SAWADA

Nazeris hasegawai NAKANE et K. SAWADA, 1954, Sci. Res. Ozegahara Moor: 737.

Nazeris hasegawai: ADACHI, 1955, J. Toyo Univ., (7): 18; ADACHI, 1957, J. Toyo Univ., (11): 189; Y. SHIBATA, 1974, Ann. Bull. Nichidai Sanko, (17): 17; Y. SHIBATA, 1977, Ann. Bull. Nichidai Sanko, (20): 31.

In the characters of pronotum, the male abdominal sternites and aedeagus, the present species belongs to *wollastoni*-group and may be discriminated into the following two subspecies.

Nazeris hasegawai hasegawai NAKANE et K. SAWADA (Figs. 1-3)

Body robust, rather large, shiny, black, mandibles, labrum, some basal segments of antennae reddish brown, the antennal remainings, maxillary palpi and labial ones, legs sordid yellow, femora slightly darkened; pubescence yellowish to blackish brown. Length: 5.2-5.8 mm.

Head suborbicular, scarcely longer than wide or nearly as long as wide, dorsal punctures almost coarse, close and rather regular in arrangement, the punctures on frons somewhat sparser and less regular, labrum with four pointed teeth, the inner teeth clearly thicker and slightly longer than the outers, frons weakly depressed, vertex evenly convex and without a distinct V-shaped impression (sometimes with a very obscure and irregular impression), eyes relatively small, each longitudinal diameter distinctly less than a half length of postgena, and about one-fifth as long as the length of head (from base of labrum to neck), postgena arcuately narrowed to neck, antennae moderately slender, reaching middle of pronotum, all segments distinctly longer than wide, 1st segment thick, cylindrical, as long as the following two segments together, 2nd small, 3rd less than twice as long as 2nd, and to 10th gradually shortened distally, 11th longer and wider than 10th. Ventral side of head similarly but more regularly punctate than on dorsum. Mentum smooth and shiny, submentum more or less coarsely scabrous.

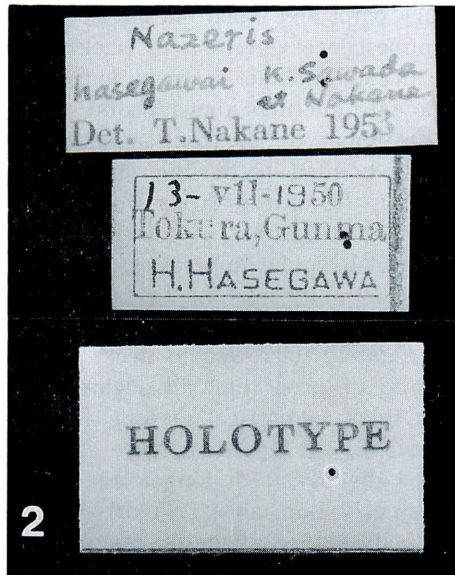
Pronotum suboval, longer than wide (1.17:1), a little shorter (1:1.09)

and narrower than head (1:1.25), the widest point at apical third, from there sides more rapidly arcuate apically than basally, dorsal punctures coarser and less regular in arrangement and size than on head, median line rather wide, smooth, hardly reaching middle from base, and distinctly depressed on each side.

Elytra subtriangular, widest near apex, a little wider than pronotal width (1.06:1), surface weakly undulate and with punctures similar in size to those on pronotum. Prosternum with a median carina diminishing apically in height, and evanescent on impunctate subapical part.

Abdomen a little expanded laterally, gradually enlarged to 6th segment, from which slightly tapering distally; without any microsculptures, coarsely closely punctate, the punctures on each segment less coarse than those on the succeeding one, those on each tergite finer and weaker than on the corresponding sternite. In the male 7th sternite slightly sinuate in middle of apical margin, 8th sternite (Fig. 3c) very faintly depressed along middle, shallowly and widely excised at apical margin, depth of the excision about a half of its subdistal width.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3 a, b) symmetrical, median lobe well-chitinized, distinctly convergent distally in apical half and narrowly triangularly pointed at tip, base of chitinized ventral plate weakly depressed along middle on surface and laterally with two rudimental aural lobes, forficite proc-



Figs. 1-2. 1, Holotype of *Nazeris hasegawai hasegawai* NAKANE et K. SAWADA; 2, The labels attached to the type specimen.

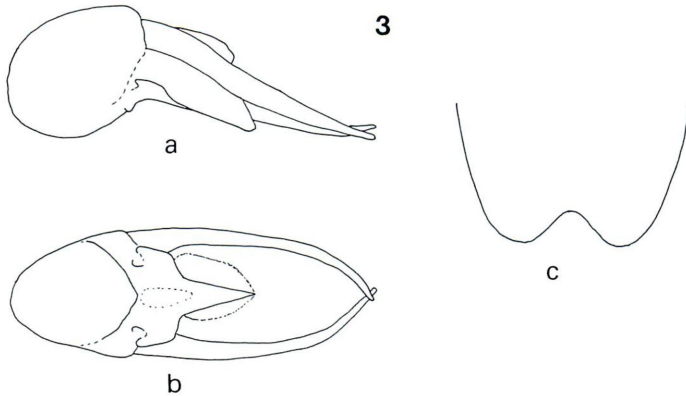


Fig. 3. *Nazeris hasegawai hasegawai* NAKANE et K. SAWADA.
 a: Aedeagus in lateral view; b: Aedeagus in ventral
 view; c: The outline of 8th sternite in ♂.

esses long, slender and slightly attenuate distally, without any tumidities or calluses on dorsal and inner sides, very weakly twisted at extreme apices.

Specimens examined: 1 ♀ (Holotype¹⁾), Tokura, Gumma Pref., 13. VII. 1950, H. HASEGAWA leg.; 8 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, same locality as the holotype, 27-28. IV. 1991, T. ITO leg.; 7 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Marunuma-Kogen, Gumma Pref., 29-30. IV. 1991, T. ITO leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, near Marunuma, Gumma Pref., 3. VII. 1962, Y. WATANABE leg.; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 27. VIII. 1964, Y. WATANABE leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 1-5. VII. 1962, S. TACHIKAWA leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 22. IX. 1963, Y. SHIBATA leg.; 5 ♂♂, ditto, 12. VIII. 1980, Y. SHIBATA leg.

The present species is related in general appearance to *N. validus* T. ITO, but is distinguished from the latter by the aedeagus in different style, the apical part of median lobe narrower and shorter, the forficulate processes distinctly slenderer, the pronotum and elytra proportionally narrower, the punctures of body comparatively finer, the body less robust and a little smaller in size.

I am indebted to Dr. T. MATSUMURA, who is the chief entomologist, Laboratory of Insect Systematics, National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences in Tsukuba, and has been ready to provide me with every facility for observation of the holotype specimen.

Nazeris hasegawai dewanus ssp. nov. (Fig. 4)

The present subspecies is distinguishable from the original sub-

¹⁾ The holotype-specimen (preserved in the collection of National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences) is well-matured female and has the following remarks: the elytra are slightly separated at apex and the 3rd abdominal segment is partially damaged at right side of both tergite and sternite.

species in the following differences : the aedeagus (Fig. 4 a, b) apparently robuster, the median lobe with basal part of chitinous apical half shorter, the forficulate processes much thicker, a little shorter and never twisted at apex, the male 8th sternite more narrowly excised, the body somewhat larger and robuster (5.6-5.8 mm), the median line of pronotum slightly narrower and the elytral undulations relatively stronger.

Holotype: ♂, Nukumidaira, Mts. Iide, Yamagata Pref., 28. VII. 1964, Y. WATANABE leg. (Tokyo University of Agriculture coll.). Paratypes: 1♂, 3♀, same data as the holotype; 1♀, same locality as the holotype, 9. VIII. 1969, Y. SHIBATA leg.

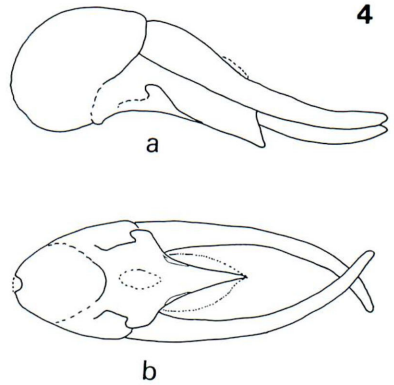


Fig. 4. *Nazeris hasegawai dewanus* sp. nov.
a, b: Ditto.

Nazeris angustus sp. nov. (Fig. 5)

Body narrow, a little shiny, black, mouth parts, basal some segments of antennae and coxae reddish brown, the rest of antennae, maxillary palpi and labial ones, legs pale yellow, pubescence on body brownish black, those on appendices yellowish brown. Length: 5.2-5.8 mm.

Head suborbicular, slightly longer than wide (1.08:1), coarsely, closely and rather uniformly punctate, the punctures on frons more or less irregular in arrangement, labral four teeth pointed, the inner teeth a little longer than the outers, frons weakly depressed and uneven, vertex evenly convex and without a V-shaped impression, eyes medium-sized, each longitudinal diameter slightly shorter than a half length of postgena, postgenae clearly and arcuately narrowed to neck. Antennae slender, fully reaching middle of pronotum, 1st segment as long as the succeeding two together, 2nd about a half of 3rd. Ventral side of head coarsely, closely and uniformly punctate throughout, mentum smooth and shiny, submentum finely scabrous and submat.

Pronotum suboval, longer than wide (1.18:1), narrower (1:1.18) and shorter (1:1.09) than head, more coarsely and less regularly punctate than on head, sides arcuately narrowed apically from near apical third and more gently narrowed basally, median line narrow, reaching near middle from base and depressed on each side.

Elytra narrowly triangular, strongly effaced at shoulder, width at

the widest point near apex narrower than pronotal width in both sexes, surface coarsely undulate and punctate, the punctures similar in size to those on pronotum but more irregularly arranged by the undulations.

Abdomen slightly enlarged at sides, with punctures having a usual tendency of decreasing in size and thickness toward distal segments, without any visible microsculptures. In the male 7th sternite very weakly and widely sinuate and 8th (Fig. 5 c) finely, narrowly and sharply excised in the middle of apical margin, depth of the excision subequal to its distal width.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5 a, b) small and subsymmetrical, median lobe well-chitinized from basal third to apex, prolonged as a long and slender process, the process a little asymmetrical, narrowed in middle, thence slightly expanded and pointed at apex in ventral view, and fairly sinuous in lateral view, the apex reflexed and depressed in a spoon, aural lobes strongly chitinized, developed and incurved in a hook, forficulate processes slender, simple, without tumidities and produced slightly beyond apex of median lobe.

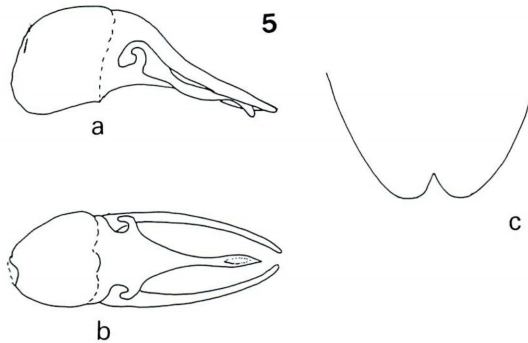


Fig. 5. *Nazeris angustus* sp. nov.

a, b, c: Ditto.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Mitake, Tokyo Metr., 1. V. 1991, T. ITO leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.).
 Paratypes: 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 10 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality as the holotype, 3. V. 1964, 5. V., 10. IX. & 23. XI. 1967, Y. SHIBATA leg.; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Kumotori, Tokyo Metr., 8. VII. 1965, Y. WATANABE leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kawamata, Saitama Pref., 21. V. 1972, Y. WATANABE and H. KOBAYASHI leg.; 10 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Shiraito Falls, Shizuoka Pref., 28. VI. 1991, T. ITO leg.; 2 ♂♂, Daibosatsu, Yamanashi Pref., 6. VII. 1988, T. ITO leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 16-17. X. 1982, Y. SHIBATA leg.; 1 ♂, Aokigahara, Yamanashi Pref., 28. VI. 1991, T. ITO leg.; 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀, Kirizumi Spa, Gumma Pref., 25. V. 1962, Y. SHIBATA leg.; 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, ditto, 26. V. 1962, Y. WATANABE leg.; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Nidoage, Gumma Pref., 11-12. VIII. 1962, Y. WATANABE leg.

The present species is immediately recognized from the other species of *wollastoni*-

group in having the body narrowly elongate with the elytra clearly narrower than pronotum in both sexes. It resembles *N. nipponicus* T. Ito in the appearance of rather slim body, but is easily separable from the latter by the aedeagus nearly symmetrical and different in shape, the apical part of median lobe shaped in a small spoon instead of a paper-knife, the aural lobes protrudent in different direction, the forficulate processes shorter and slenderer, the excision of male 8th sternite smaller and sharper at apical margin, the body slimmer in profile, the elytra clearly narrower than pronotum, the punctures on body relatively less coarse and less deep.

Nazeris ohkurai sp. nov. (Fig. 6)

Head a little longer than wide (1.05:1), vertex without a distinct V-impression, longitudinal diameter of eyes a little shorter than or nearly as long as a half length of postgenae, labrum with inner teeth scarcely longer than outer ones, 3rd segment of antennae about as long as a half length of 2nd.

Pronotum longer than wide (1.11:1), shorter (1:1.12) and narrower (1:1.17) than head, median line distinctly present but short. Elytra scarcely narrower at near apex than pronotal width.

Abdomen without any microsculptures, and with punctures usually diminished distally in size. In the male 7th sternite very weakly sinuate, 8th one (Fig. 6 c) shallowly and rather narrowly excised in middle of apical margin, depth of the excision approximately one-third of its distal width.

Aedeagus (Fig. 6 a, b) small, symmetrical, ventral plate of median lobe rather evenly narrowed apically, then sharply pointed at apex, and basally with vestigial aural lobes, forficulate processes simple, thickened in basal third, and slightly tapering toward subpointed tips.

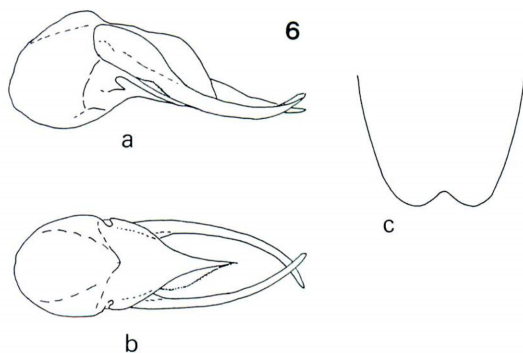


Fig. 6. *Nazeris ohkurai* sp. nov.
a, b, c: Ditto.

Body length: 4.7-5.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Takao, Tokyo Metr., 11. VIII. 1990, T. ITO leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 18 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, near Onoji, Machida, Tokyo Metr., 31. V. and 22. VI. 1976, 3, 9, 16 & 20. V. and 13. VI. 1978, 8. V. 1981, 30. III, 8. IV. and 21. V. 1983, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Kobotoke, Tokyo Metr., 29. IV. 1954, T. KIMURA leg.; 2 ♀♀, same locality as the holotype, 29. IV. 1957, N. GOKAN leg. and 29. VII. 1978, M. TAO leg.

Though the present species is similar in the aedeagal configuration to *N. validus* T. ITO, it differs from the latter by the smaller-sized body, the finer punctures and the differently shaped aedeagus (the median lobe more evenly contracted before the rudimental aural lobes, and the forficulate processes much slenderer and thinner). The present species is also similar to *N. wollastoni* (SHARP) in size, but it is separated by the quite different aedeagus in configuration (the aural lobes vestigial, the forficulate processes without any tumidities).

The specific name is given after Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA on the occasion of the celebration of his 77th birthday. He is one of the organizing members and the best managing directors of the Japan Coleopterological Society.

Nazeris suenisoni BERNHAUER

Nazeris suenisoni BERNHAUER, 1936, Pubbl. Mus. ent. Pietro Rossi, 1:306.

Nazeris suenisoni: ADACHI, 1955, J. Toyo Univ., (7):18; ADACHI, 1957, J. Toyo Univ., (11):189; Y. SHIBATA, 1977, Ann. Bull. Nichidai Sanko, (20):31.

The present species may be divided into the following two subspecies from Kyushu District.

Nazeris suenisoni suenisoni BERNHAUER (Figs. 7-8)

Body comparatively large, shiny, black, mandibles, basal two or three segments of antennae and coxae reddish brown, apical some segments of antennae, maxillary palpi and labial ones, legs yellowish brown (femora slightly darkened), pubescence on body and appendices yellowish to greyish black. Length: 5.2-6.0 mm.

Head more or less depressed above, subquadrate rather than suborbicular, as long as wide, coarsely and closely punctate (the punctures on frons irregular in arrangement), labrum with four pointed teeth, the inner two teeth a little longer than the outer two, vertex weakly convex, and obscurely impressed in an irregular V-shape, longitudinal diameter of each eye about a half length of postgena, postgenae widely angulate, antennae reaching middle of pronotum, all segments clearly elongate, 1st segment very robust and nearly as long as the following two segments together, 3rd a little shorter than twice the 2nd, and to 10th gradually lessen distally in length, 11th longer and wider

than 10th. Ventral side of head coarsely, closely and uniformly punctate, mentum smooth and shiny, submentum weakly but coarsely scabrous.

Pronotum subovate, longer than wide (1.10:1), a little shorter (1:1.07) and narrower (1:1.19) than head, without erect long setae near the widest point at apical third, from there lateral sides more gently and more linearly narrowed backward than forward, disc with punctures coarse, close, more or less irregular in arrangement, and somewhat coarser and deeper than on head, median line narrow and long, fully reaching middle from base, and distinctly depressed on each side.

Elytra subtriangular, enlarged apically, widest near apex, where as wide as pronotal width, surface rugosely coarsely undulate, and coarsely punctate, the punctures irregular in form due to the rugose undulations. Prosternum with a median carina diminishing apically in height, and invisible near apical margin. Scutellum distinctly and deeply punctate.

Abdomen slightly expanded laterally, widest at 6th segment, from which sides more rapidly tapering toward apical segment than basal one, all segments not microsculptured anywhere, coarsely and closely punctate, the punctures on basal tergites similar in size to those on head, and gradually becoming fine and sparse distally, the punctures on each sternite more or less deeper and coarser than on the corresponding tergite. In the male 7th sternite substraight, and 8th sternite (Fig. 8 c) with apical excision as in *N. wollastoni*.

Aedeagus (Fig. 8 a, b) large, robust, nearly symmetrical, median lobe globular and ill-chitinized in basal half, but the apical half well-chitinized, narrowly and triangularly pointed, with aural lobes rather developed

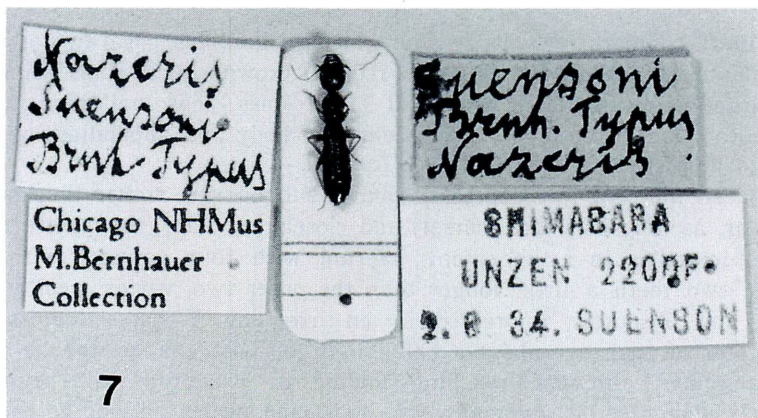


Fig. 7. Holotype of *Nazeris suenisoni suenisoni* BERNHAUER and the labels attached to the type specimen.

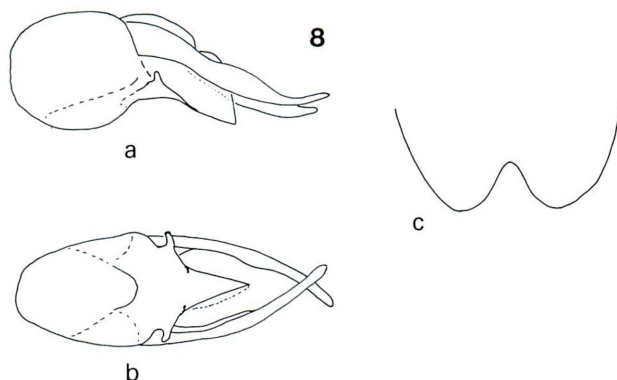


Fig. 8. *Nazeris suenisoni suenisoni* BERNHAUER.
a, b, c: Ditto.

and laterally directed in a tubercle, forficulate processes long, produced fully beyond apex of median lobe, very slightly tumid on inner side and moderately so on dorsal side of each near middle.

Specimens examined: 1 ♂ (Holotype²⁾), Unzen, Shimabara (2,200 F.), 2. VIII. 1934, E. SUENSON leg.; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Unzen Spa (alt. about 670 m), Shimabara, Nagasaki Pref., 15. V. 1986 and 29. V. 1987, T. ITO leg.; 6 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Mt. Unzen, Shimabara, Nagasaki Pref., 16 & 17. V. 1986 and 30. V. 1987, T. ITO leg.; 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, ditto, 27. IX. 1977 and 5. IX. 1978, S. IMASAKA leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 3. VII. 1977, H. OHISHI leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Tara, Nagasaki Pref., 19. IX. 1979, S. IMASAKA leg.; 2 ♀♀, Mt. Tara, Saga Pref., 15. IV. 1984 and 14. IV. 1985, S. NOMURA leg.; 1 ♂, Kyogahara, Saga Pref., 27. VI. 1976, H. OHISHI leg.

The present species is related to *N. wollastoni* (SHARP) in general appearance, however, it is distinguishable from the latter in having the following distinctions: the aedeagus much thicker, the aural lobes tuberosus instead of earlobe-like as in *N. wollastoni*, the forficulate processes more slightly tumid in middle, the body larger, robuster and the punctures coarser, closer and more rugose.

I should like to manifest greatly my thankfulness to Dr. A. F. NEWTON, Jr. (Field Museum of Natural History), Dr. L. H. HERMAN (American Museum of Natural History) and Dr. S.-I. NAOMI (Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba), who have given me every facility and generosity for my examining the holotype of *Nazeris suenisoni* BERNHAUER preserved in the collection of Field Museum.

Nazeris suenisoni higonius ssp. nov. (Fig. 9)

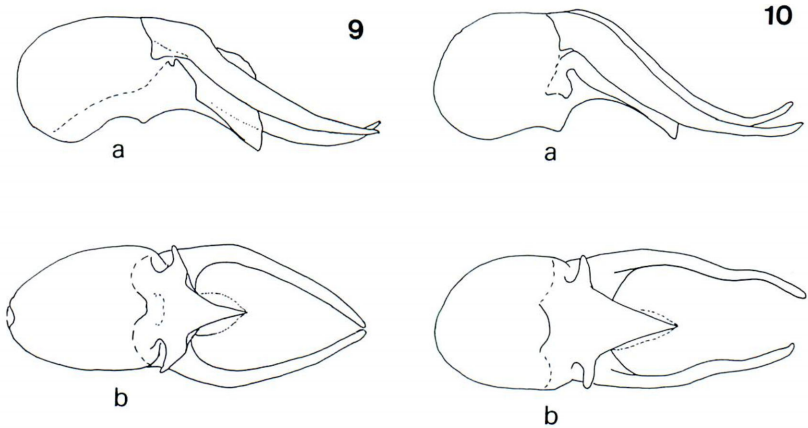
The present subspecies is separable from the original one in the

²⁾ The holotype-specimen (Field Museum of Natural History): The right hind leg and the 3rd segment of right antenna are missing.

following characters: the aedeagus (Fig. 9 a, b) robuster, the triangularly pointed apex narrower, the aural lobes more developed and angulate in middle on apical side as if wings of a kind of birds, the forficulate processes thicker, without tumidities anywhere, and basal parts of the processes distinctly expanded externally, the male 8th sternite of abdomen a little more widely excised, and the body less rugosely punctate throughout.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Shiratori, Kumamoto Pref., 5. IV. 1987, S. NOMURA leg. (Type No. CBM-ZI 25742, Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba coll.). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, same data as the holotype; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality as the holotype, 30. V. 1985, S. NOMURA leg.

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Mt. Sobo, Ooita Pref., 16. V. 1986, S. NOMURA leg.; 1 ♂, Shiiya Pass, Kumamoto Pref., 8. VI. 1975, S. NAOMI leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 1. VII. 1973, S. NAOMI leg.



Figs. 9-10. 9, *Nazeris suenonoi* *higonius* ssp. nov; 10, *Nazeris naomii* sp. nov.
a, b: Ditto.

Nazeris naomii sp. nov. (Fig. 10)

Although it is difficult to differentiate the present species from *N. suenonoi* in general appearance, the present species is clearly characterized from the latter in the following points: the forficulate processes of aedeagus sinuate at apical third (Fig. 10 a, b), the aural lobes more lateral, horizontally produced in a thicker tip, the inner teeth of labrum somewhat thicker and more conspicuous, the elytra more strongly undulate, the punctures of abdomen much coarser. And the present species is also near to *N. masaohayashii* T. ITO from Chubu District in the aedeagal profile of situation on forficulate processes, but it is easily rec-

ognized in the absence of abdominal microsculpture.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Kurodake, Kuju, Ooita Pref., 28. V. 1986, S. NOMURA leg. (Type No. CBM-ZI 25743, Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba coll.). Paratypes: 2 ♀ ♀, same locality as the holotype, 16. IX. 1985, S. NOMURA leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Hiko, Fukuoka Pref., 17. VII. 1969, K. TAKENO leg. (1 ♀ paratype from Mt. Kurodake is unusually provided with the shallow excision in middle of apical margin of the 8th sternite.).

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Shin-Yabakei, Fukuoka Pref., 30. III. 1985, S. NOMURA leg.

国際動物命名委員会からのお願い (9)

Applications

The following applications were published on June 25, 1992 in Vol. 49, Part 2 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature. Comment or advice on these Applications is invited for publication in the Bulletin, and should be sent to the Executive Secretary, I. C. Z. N., c/o The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U. K.

Case No.

- 2794 *Gerris paludum* FABRICIUS, 1794 (currently *Aquarius paludum*; Heteroptera): proposed conservation of the specific name.
- 2772 *Chrysobothris* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829 and *Dicerca* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829 (Coleoptera): proposed conservation as the correct original spellings.
The purpose of this application is the conservation of the buprestid generic names *Chrysobothris* and *Dicerca* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829. The names originally appeared as *Chrysobotris* and *Dicerea*, but those spellings have not been used.
- 2786 Tachinidae FLEMING, 1821 (Coleoptera) and Tachinidae ROBINEAU-DESVOIDY, 1830 (Diptera): proposed removal of homonymy, and Tachyporidae MACLEAY, 1825 (Coleoptera): proposed precedence over Tachinusidae FLEMING, 1821.
- 2803 *Copromyza limosa* FALLÉN, 1820 (currently *Leprocera (Rachispoda) limosa*: Diptera): proposed replacement of lectotype, so conservation usage of the specific name and also that of *Leprocera (Rachispoda) lutosa* (STENHAMMAR, 1855).
- 2804 *Drosophila putrida* STURTEVANT, 1916 (Diptera): proposed replacement of the holotype by a neotype.
- 2706 Ephydriidae ZETTERSTEDT, 1837 (Diptera): proposed precedence over Gymnomyzidae LATREILLE, 1829.

Opinions

The following opinions were published on June 25, 1992 in Vol. 49, Part 2 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.

Opinions No.

- 1681 *Vatellus* (AUBÉ), 1837 (Coleoptera): conserved.
- 1682 *Plusia falcifera* KIRBY, 1837 (currently *Anagrapha falcifera*; Lepidoptera): specific name conserved.
- 1683 *Simulium (Nevermannia) juxtacrenobium* (Diptera): specific name first available from the intended original description by BASS & BROCKHOUSE, 1990.

Study of Asian Cerambycidae, X (Coleoptera)

By MASAO HAYASHI¹⁾

Abstract Twelve new species and 1 new subspecies of Cerambycidae are described, 5 from Taiwan, 2 from Vietnam, 2 from Malaysia, 2 from Sumatra and 2 from Philippines; 3 new synonyms are stated for the Philippine species.

The present 'Number' was planned to issue as honour of his 77th anniversary of Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA, the President of the Japan Coleopterological Society. Mr. M. OHKURA and I were active to create 'Coleoptera Section' of the Kansai Entomological Society under the direction of Mr. NOBUYOSHI TOSAWA, in 1943, about 50 years ago, with Mr. HIROSHI KÔNO, the late Mr. MASAHIRO IGA and Mr. MITSUO GOTÔ. However, though that time was near the final of the World War II, about 4 times of meetings had been done, we could not obtain satisfied result. As soon as the war was finished in 1945, we again tried very hard to establish a group by the amateur entomologists who love very much to study beetles in field and laboratory and finally succeeded to create a new society, "Kinki Kôchu Dôkôkai", the ancestor of the present Japan Coleopterological Society.

The good communication between Mr. OHKURA and I is accordingly kept about 50 years' continuation, from the foundation of the "Society". During these long years, Mr. OHKURA has been continuing his constant devotional contribution, serving almost all services relating to the direction of the Society activities, by his strong will, although he has been blessed with good health, in spite of surmounting the frequent difficulties.

I have to express my hearty respects and many thanks to Mr. OHKURA, for his above stated services for our Society. And I would contribute a study and a relationship of Mr. OHKURA and I (in Japanese), to congratulate his longevity and health and heartily hope further more and more healthy life.

In the present paper, I treat 13 species, 9 belong to Cerambycinae and 4 to Lamiinae, and among these, 5 came from Taiwan, 2 from Vietnam, 2 from Sumatra, 2 from Malaysia and also 2 from Palawan and Mindanao, Philippines. *Neocerambyx*, *Eunidia* and *Blephephaeopsis* are firstly recorded in this paper from Taiwan, these three genera are believed as the elements of 4th distribution belt by my distribution belts theory (1960). And, the synonyms are also stated for the three species of Cerambycinae, *Lachnopterus*, *Schmidtiana* and *Chelidonium* from Philippines.

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[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLVII, No. 2, pp. 137-152, pls. 9-10, Dec., 1992]

The materials used in the present study were come to my attention partly in my collecting trip to Taiwan in May, 1992, and previously in my collection, during the suspended term of my disease time in past three or more years. Mr. HAJIME NARA, Yuasa, Wakayama has so kindly given me various assistances to examine all his collections, and to take me all the pictures relating to my study, etc. Mr. MASAMICHI YAGI, Ibaraki, Osaka is also so kind to examine freely his collections. I wish to express my sincerest thanks to them. Two of Taiwanese new species were found during my trip to Taiwan, along with Messrs. H. NARA and Z. NOMURA, therefore, these two species are described in this paper with Mr. H. NARA, as the co-laborator.

Many thanks are also due to Mr. ZEN NOMURA, Nishinomiya, Hyogo who was so kind to give me all of cerambycid-collection during his collecting trips to assist my study.

Cerambycinae

Cerambycini

1. *Lachnopterus argenteomaculatus* HAYASHI

HAYASHI, 1982, Spec. Iss. Mem. Retir. Emer. Prof. M. CHŪJŌ: 137, figs. 2-3 (Bukidnon, Mindanao, Philippines).

Lachnopterus elisabethae HÜDEPOHL, 1990, Entomofauna, 11 (3/2):76, 79, fig. 21 (Bukidnon, Philippines). —**Syn. Nov.**—

By both original descriptions and attached figures, *L. elisabethae* HÜDEPOHL is a complete synonym of this species, described from the same type locality.

2. *Neocerambyx taiwanensis* sp. nov. (Pl. 9, fig. 1)

Coloration of body is quite similar to *Plocaederus bicolor* GRESSITT, 1942 from China and Taiwan, only excepting black antennae, however, the combination of the body structures are quite different.

Body entirely shiny black; legs dark red; coxae, trochanters, extreme bases and apices of femora, basal halves and extreme apices of tibiae and tarsi black. Body thinly covered with pale grey tomentose, and scarcely on antennae, lateral and apical portions of elytra, ventral surface, tibiae and dorsal tarsi, and densely with fulvous tomentose on ventral tarsi.

Head: frons circularly concave, with a dull top oval convexity in centre, a pair of longitudinal carinae at sides, and with a narrow carina started from the top of the oval convexity, backward through vertex and broadened on occiput between upper lobes of eyes, and finely punctured along neck, sparsely so on genae; antennal tubercles raised but

depressed above; eyes coarsely faceted. Antennae $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as body in ♂, scape rather short, and thickened to apex, 3rd to 5th strongly clubbed at apices, and 6th to 11th slender; relative length of each joint is as follows:— 3.2:0.7:3.5:2.3:2.5:4:4.5:4.5:4.3:4:5.6 (curved). Prothorax broader than long, bi-constricted at apex and base; 1st just insides of apex and base, and 2nd undulate before and behind disc; distinctly inflated laterally just behind middle by complicated tubercles, but not sharp spines, surface of disc occupied by the complicated large and small depressed tops' corrugations laterally and 3 pairs of small round tubercles, 1st and 2nd at apex and on centre, 3rd somewhat longitudinal just before the inner constriction near base, a carina with 3 small tops related to the central pair and a dull transverse tubercles behind the transverse carina. Scutellum semicircular, covered with pubescence. Elytra 2.4 times as long as the basal width, once widened behind humeri, then straightly narrowed posteriorly to strongly emarginate apices with strongly spined both angles; disc convex, almost impunctate. Legs relatively long and slender, femora straight, tibiae slightly widened apically. Ventral surface: gula transversely costate, front acetabula triangularly prolonged outward, breast and abdomen partly very minutely sparsely punctulate.

Length, 41 mm., width, 11 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Shouchia, Sityu County, Pintung Hsien, Taiwan, May 2, 1991, M. YAGI leg. (YAGI Coll.).

Distribution: Taiwan.

3. *Neocerambyx tamdaoensis* sp. nov. (Pl. 9, fig. 2)

The coloration of body is quite similar to *N. taiwanensis* HAYASHI, just above described, however, structures of head and prothorax are quite different.

Body shining black, only excepting legs largely light reddish brown, black on coxae, trochanters, extreme bases and apices of femora, basal halves and extreme apices of tibiae and tarsi.

Head: frons pentagonally concave, a pentagonal depressed top convexity at centre, with a longitudinal narrow carina carrying a fine median longitudinal furrow on it, which started from the top of the pentagon backward through between flat above convex antennal tubercles to slightly widened to occiput; mandibles, clypeus and genae finely punctured; eyes coarsely faceted. Antennae slightly surpass elytral apices, scape short, thickened apically, 3rd to 5th joints clubbed apically, 6th to 10th angulately produced ectoapically, and 11th constricted at

apical one-third and pointed at apex. Prothorax nearly as long as wide, bi-constricted behind apex and before base, respectively, 1st constrictions just behind apex and before base and 2nd undulately just before and behind disc; disc entirely occupied by the longitudinally arranged large and small corrugations, except the middle, on which with a longitudinal carina, and a basal furrow on it; roundly expanded laterally, lacking lateral spines. Scutellum roundly triangular. Elytra 2.5 times as long as the basal width, nearly parallel-sided for basal one-third, then distinctly narrowed to emarginate and bi-dentate apices; disc convex, impunctate. Legs long and slender, finely punctured. Ventral surface: gula transversely costate, meso- and metasterna finely furnished with greyish tomentose laterally; abdomen impunctate, shallowly broadly triangularly emarginate at apex.

Length, 32 mm., width, 8 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Tam Dao, North Vietnam, June 10-18, 1991 (YAGI Coll.).

Distribution: Vietnam.

The presently described two *Neocerambyx* species from Taiwan and Vietnam are quite different from the known congeners in having black shining body with reddish legs, and the genus is firstly recorded from Taiwan.

Molorchini

4. *Glaphyra sungkangensis* sp. nov. (Pl. 9, fig. 3)

This new species belongs to the group consisting of *G. cobaltina* (HAYASHI) from Amami Oshima and *G. morii* MAKIHARA from Tanegashima, Japan, and differs from the latter in having the following characteristics:—

Body shiny dark cobalt blue, apical half of 4th antennal joint, and 5th to 11th frosting black; body furnished with long erect or suberect white hairs sparsely on dorsal surface, antennae and legs, with short appressed white hairs densely on scutellum and covered with whitish pubescence on basal constriction of prothorax and partly on abdominal segments.

Head as broad as apex of prothorax, coarsely and rugulately punctate, with a median longitudinal furrow from frons, prolonged backward through dully concave vertex to occiput. Antennae in ♂, about 1.7 times as long as body, in ♀, scarcely arrive at apex of 4th abdominal segment, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 3:0.7:2.5:3.8:5.5:5.7:5.7:5.6:5.5:5.3:6 (♂). Prothorax 1.3 times (♂), and 1.24 times (♀) as long as broad, constricted at a short distance behind apex and some dis-

tance before base, then gradually widened posteriorly to $\frac{3}{7}$ point and narrowed strongly backward to basal collar; disc coarsely closely punctured behind apical constriction and on median longitudinal depressed area, with a pair of impunctate glossy portions on sides of apex, and on lateral low convex portions coarsely irregularly reticulate-punctate, just before basal constriction. Scutellum broader than long, transversal ellipse, with a deep median longitudinal impression. Elytra a little broader than prothorax, 1.27 times (σ), and 1.24 times (φ) as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly to separately rounded apices and dehiscent at suture; disc irregularly sparsely punctured, with obliquely inverted triangular convexities along basal suture and apical one-third. Femora clavate and closely punctured, tibiae sparsely dentate on lower edges.

Length, 7.5–8 mm., width, 1.6–1.8 mm.

Holotype: σ , Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, May 6, 1992, M. YAGI leg. (YAGI Coll.). Allotype: φ , Meifeng, Nantou Hsien, May 16, 1986, C. C. LUO leg. (HAYASHI Coll.).

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species differs from the other two allies in having two shining impunctate areas near apex of prothorax, lacking a median basal callosity, relatively broader prothorax, and different ratio of prothorax, elytra and antennal joints.

Callichromini

5. *Schmidtiana fuscocyanicollis* sp. nov. (Pl. 9, fig. 4)

Head fulvous, upper half of clypeus, central portion of frons, vertex, occiput and temples darkened. Antennae fulvous, basal half of scape, apical half of 5th and 6th to 11th joints black. Prothorax including pre-lateral protuberances and scutellum glossy greenish black, with certain blue reflection. Elytra metallic green on apical four-fifths and fulvous brown on basal one-fifth. Ventral surface dark blue black. Legs fulvous brown, front femora annulated with black medially, front tibia darkened apically and tarsi dark brown.

Head relatively small, frons sparsely punctured, with several coarse pores on the space between eyes, on which with a longitudinal furrow at middle. Antennae surpass the middle of elytra in φ , scape short, strongly thickened and thinly produced ectoapically, 3rd joint the longest, shorter than 4th and 5th united together (ratio: 6:8), and sharply angulate ectoapically from 6th to 10th. Prothorax fairly transverse, constricted at some distances behind apex and before base with 6 or 7 rows of transverse wrinkles on apical collar, furnished with sharp lateral

tubercles behind middle and inflated prelateral protuberances; disc convex, very finely and sparsely punctured, with a pair of dull oblique carinae, a centrobasal dull tubercle and broad impressions outside of the dull oblique carinae. Scutellum densely punctured along dull median longitudinal impression. Elytra broader than prothorax at base, 2.46 times as long as the basal width, shallowly narrowed posteriorly to narrowly truncate apex; disc finely densely punctured on metallic green portion and somewhat sparsely punctured and uneven on fulvous brown portion. Body finely punctured throughout, excepting somewhat coarse and sparse punctures on protuberances. Legs slender, femora weakly thickened, prosternum tuberculate between coxae.

Length, 49 mm., width, 19 mm.

Holotype: ♀, near Brastagi, North Sumatra, Nov. 24, 1989, ARBAIMUN leg. (HAYASHI Coll.). Paratype: 1 ♀, Mt. Dempo, South Sumatra, Sept. 11, 1987, J. GIDEON leg. (NARA Coll.).

Distribution: Sumatra.

6. *Schmidtiana sumatrana* sp. nov. (Pl. 9, fig. 5)

Head brownish fulvous; occiput, eyes and inner apices of mandibles black; antennae fulvous brown on 1st to 4th joints and 5th to 11th dull black, scape darkened dorsally. Prothorax and scutellum dull black, the former having reddish premedian lateral protuberances. Elytra fulvous yellow at basal one-fifth and dull black on apical four-fifths. Ventral surface fulvous brown on gula and prosternum, the latter margined with black on base and black prosternal process; meso- and metasterna and abdomen dark bluish black. Legs fulvous brown, femora annulated with blackish brown on their apical halves, tibiae and tarsi yellowish and tarsal claws blackish.

Head small, frons rugulose and finely punctured on upper half, with a pair of longitudinal carinae at sides and a median longitudinal furrow, prolonged backward through dully triangularly concave vertex to occiput, genae and temples closely punctured. Antennae arriving at apical one-fifth of elytra, scape dilated apically with an ectoapical angle, not spinose, 5th to 10th sharply angulate ectoapically. Prothorax transverse, constricted at short distances behind apex and before base, furnished with short lateral tubercles and well inflated prelateral protuberances; disc convex, furnished with 2 pairs of obtuse tubercles, a pair behind apical constriction and another pair just inside of lateral tubercles, and a longitudinal carina; coarsely punctured at central portion and finely so on surrounding region. Scutellum triangular, with a median

longitudinal impression. Elytra a little broader than prothorax, 2.66 times as long as the basal width, fairly narrowed posteriorly for basal one-fourth length of elytra, then nearly parallel-sided for next half and rounded at apex; disc convex, sparsely punctured on basal fulvous brown portion and finely closely so apical dull black portion. Ventral surface almost impunctate on gula, very finely closely punctate on prosternum, prosternum tuberculate between acetabulae, breast and abdomen finely punctured.

Length, 44 mm., width, 12 mm.

Holotype: ♂, near Brestagi, North Sumatra, June 11, 1987, ARBAIMUN leg. (NARA Coll.).

Distribution: Sumatra.

7. *Schmidtiana palawanensis* HAYASHI

HAYASHI, 1984, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., 17-18:18, pl. 1, fig. 1 (Brook's Point, Palawan, Philippines).

Schmidtiana palawanica HÜDEPOHL, 1988, Entomofauna, 9 (21): 414, fig. 3 (Brookes, Palawan). —**Syn. Nov.**—

By both original descriptions and attached figures, *S. palawanica* HÜDEPOHL is clear to be a synonym of this species.

Key to the known species of *Schmidtiana*

1. Elytra entirely brownish yellow or brownish fulvous decorated with apical blackish area tinged with metallic violet (*spincollis*-group)..... 2
 - Elytra ochraceous yellow or brownish fulvous with more or less larger metallic violet, green, blue or black apical area (*borrei*-group)..... 5
2. Antennae entirely brownish yellow 3
 - Antennae brownish yellow, usually with apical black joints 4
3. Elytra entirely brownish yellow in both sexes, weakly rather broadly emarginate at apices, with dull sutural angles or spines; 40-43 mm. (♂), 48 mm. (♀).....
 - *spincollis* (PASCOE)
 - Elytra brownish yellow with apical $\frac{1}{5}$ violet area, broadly obliquely truncate at apices with dull sutural angles; 50 mm. (♀)..... *testaceicornis* (PIC)
4. Antennae with apical 4 joints black, elytra entirely brownish yellow (♀), with variable apical black areas; 37-40 mm. (♂), 48 mm. (♀)..... *insignita* (PASCOE)
 - Antennae with apical 5 joints black, elytra entirely reddish chestnut, occasionally blackish; 38-41 mm. *palawanensis* HAYASHI
5. Apical area of elytra violet..... 6
 - Apical area of elytra differently coloured 7
6. Posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of elytra metallic bluish violet (♂) and additionally with greenish tinge (♀) *javanica* PODANY

- Posterior $\frac{6}{11}$ of elytra blackish violet (♀) *mindanaoana* HAYASHI
 7. Apical area of elytra metallic green 8
 — Apical area of elytra metallic blue or black 10
 8. Elytral apex rounded, posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of elytra metallic green *borrei* RITSEMA
 — Elytral apex narrowly truncate 9
 9. Posterior $\frac{1}{2}$ of elytra metallic green *borneensis* PODANY
 — Posterior $\frac{4}{5}$ of elytra metallic green *fuscocyanicollis* HAYASHI
 10. Posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of elytra metallic blue *heyrovskyi* PODANY
 — Posterior area of elytra black 11
 11. Elytra black with violet tinge, only excepting yellow humeral areas
 *ilocana* (SCHULTZE)
 — Posterior $\frac{4}{5}$ of elytra black *sumatrana* HAYASHI

8. *Pachyteria semivirescens* sp. nov. (Pl. 9, fig. 6)

Head black, scarcely reddish partly; 1st to 4th antennal joints black and the remaining 5th to 11th yellow. Prothorax dark red. Scutellum black. Elytra dark blue green. Ventral surface and legs black.

Head coarsely punctured; antennae a little surpass elytral apices; scape weakly thickened to apex, and not angulately produced ectoapically, 3rd joint shorter than 4th and 5th united together (ratio: 3.7:4). Prothorax bi-constricted behind apex and before base, transversely irregularly corrugated at apical collar, furnished with lateral tubercles behind middle and regularly bi-costate at base; disc coarsely punctured only excepting a median longitudinal shining line and a pair of short longitudinal small tubercles before basal constriction. Scutellum triangular, with sparse punctures and longitudinally impressed at middle. Elytra 2.28 times as long as the basal width, arcuately narrowed posteriorly to rounded apices; disc convex, densely finely punctured generally. Ventral surface: gula transversely convex and coarsely punctured, prosternum transversely corrugated, meso- and metasterna distinctly punctured and abdomen very finely closely punctured.

Length, 26 mm., width, 8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Cameron Highlands, Pahang, Malaysia, May 1986 (HAYASHI Coll.).
 Allotype: ♀, Cameron Highlands, March 1979 (YAGI Coll.).

Distribution: Malaysia.

This new species allies to *P. virescens* PASCOE from Malaysia, however, it differs from the latter in having smaller body (*virescens*: 30-32 mm.), prothorax not regularly and fully occupied with transverse corrugations on disc, and elytra not straightly narrowed posteriorly to rounded apices

9. *Pachyteria melancholica* RITSEMAsubsp. *fuscocrubrithorax* subsp. nov. (Pl. 10, fig. 7)

This new subspecies differs from the nominate subspecies described from Medan, North East Sumatra in having the following characteristics:—

Prothorax dark red, apex and base narrowly blackish; disc covered with short light fulvous erect hairs on sides, somewhat irregularly and transversely corrugated, the corrugations interrupted by a very irregularly punctured median glabrous longitudinal fascia.

Head: frons, clypeus and occiput coarsely punctured, vertex finely closely punctured, with a deep longitudinal furrow from clypeus prolonged backward through frons to vertex. Antennae surpass a little elytral apex; 3rd joint shorter than 4th and 5th united together in ♂. Central concave portion on mesonotum reddish. Scutellum shining black with sparse minute punctures. Elytra dull black, covered with fine and dense punctures, carrying a hair each throughout, only excepting somewhat coarse punctures on centre of base. Ventral surface: gula transversely rugulose, mesosternum almost impunctate (as in the nominate subspecies), but metasternum distinctly sparsely punctured and abdomen finely punctured, 5th abdominal segment narrowly and deeply emarginate at middle of apex. Legs black, punctured as on metasternum.

Length, 31 mm., width, 10 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Cameron Highlands, Pahang, Malaysia, Aug. 1987, local collector leg. (HAYASHI Coll.).

Distribution: Malaysia.

10. *Aphrodisium ohkurai* sp. nov. (Pl. 10, fig. 8)

Head metallic purple red, occiput violet, labrum and mandibles black, palpus fulvous; prothorax metallic purple red, glossy on anterior and basal collars, and frosting purple on disc; scutellum metallic purple; elytra metallic purple red on base and along suture; and the rest, median disc and laterally, frosting violet. Antennae: scape glossy black with bluish tinge, 2nd to 6th joints black with bluish tinge and the rest black. Ventral surface purple red on gula, breast and abdomen black with metallic blue tinge, covered with light fulvous pubescence on breast and laterally on abdomen. Legs black, with metallic blue tinge, shining green on apical halves of front femora.

Head densely finely punctured, with a median longitudinal furrow

started from apex of frons, prolonged backward through triangularly concave vertex to the middle of occiput. Prothorax broader than long, strongly constricted at apex and base, irregularly transversely costate in 5-6 rows on apical collar, furnished with sharp lateral tubercles just behind middle, and subregularly transversely costate in 4-5 rows on basal collar; disc convex, decorated with a pair of large oblique oblong depressions just before basal bisinuate transverse carina and coarsely closely punctured. Scutellum elongate triangular, sparsely punctured with a longitudinal median impression. Elytra slightly broader than prothorax (ratio: 9:10), 2.44 times as long as the basal width, straightly narrowed posteriorly to narrowly conjointly rounded apex; disc bi-costate at middle of disc and at sides and concave along suture, finely sparsely punctured. Antennae 0.93 times as long as body in ♂, and arrive at apical one-fifth of elytra in ♀, scape widened posteriorly and bi-angulate at apex and finely closely punctured, dentate at apices from 5th to 10th and 11th constricted medioapically. Ventral surface rugulose-punctate on gula and prosternum, and breast and abdomen sparsely punctulate.

Length, 31 mm., width, 10 mm.

Holotype: ♂; allotype: ♀; and paratype: 1 ♂, North East Coast of Palawan Is., Philippines, no further data (HAYASHI Coll.).

Distribution: Philippines (Palawan).

The new specific name is given for the congratulation of the 77th anniversary of Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA who has served very earnestly for the Society for nearly fifty years. Our Society would not have been prosperous for such a long time without his devotional contribution.

11. *Aphrodisium viridiaeneum* sp. nov. (Pl. 10, fig. 9)

Head: frons and genae metallic emerald green, vertex, occiput and temples golden red; prothorax golden red dorsally and metallic emerald green laterally; scutellum light green and red; elytra metallic emerald green, with a pair of broad longitudinal dark red portions laterally. Antennae black, with bluish strong tinge from 1st to 6th and the rest black. Legs black, with strong blue tinge on femora and basal halves of tibiae, tarsi reddish fulvous. Ventral surface golden red on gula, emerald green on prosternum, meso- and metasterna and abdomen blue violet.

Head densely punctured and sparsely so on occiput, with a median longitudinal furrow started from apex of frons, backward through dully triangularly truncate vertex to occiput. Antennae 0.9 times as long as body in ♂, scape widened apically, and bi-angulate at apex and closely punctured, 5th to 10th joints dentate ectoapically and 11th con-

stricted medioapically. Prothorax strongly constricted at apex and base, rugulose-punctate at apical collar, furnished with sharp lateral tubercles and transversely costate, somewhat irregular at middle on basal collar; disc densely coarsely punctured, furnished with a complete longitudinal impression at middle, a pair of small shallow oblique depressions at sides just before bisinuate transverse carina before basal collar and a heart-shaped black mark on centre. Scutellum elongate triangular, with a median longitudinal impression. Elytra a little broader than prothorax (ratio: 7.5-8:8.5-9), 2.38-2.47 times as long as the basal width, straightly narrowed posteriorly to conjointly rounded apex; disc convex, tri-costate, 1st short, started from middle near suture obliquely backward and relating to apical one-third of 2nd costa, which on middle of disc and ended at apical one-sixth, and 3rd started from behind humeri to apical one-fifth, shallowly concave along suture, very finely and densely punctured, sparsely around scutellum. Ventral surface rugulose-punctate on gula, obliquely rugose on prosternum, covered with whitish pubescence, densely on meso- and metasterna, and not so densely on abdominal segments 2-6, 6th abdominal segment with a median longitudinal furrow, which deeper at base.

Length, 29.5-31 mm., width, 8 mm.

Holotype: ♂; paratype: 1 ♂, Dinagat Is., Surigao Norte, North Mindanao, Philippines, June 1991, PULCIANA RIANO leg. (HAYASHI & NARA Coll.).

Distribution: Philippines (Mindanao).

Key to *Aphrodisium semiignitum*-group in Philippines

1. Body metallic greenish 2
- Body dorsum cupreous red or metallic purple red 3
2. Head, prothorax and scutellum glossy metallic greenish bronze, elytra metallic blue with green reflection; prothorax with well-pronounced bifid patch of black pubescence, ventral surface and legs dark blue, only excepting reddish ochraceous tarsi; 24.5 mm., Luzon *luzonicum* SCHULTZE
- Head, prothorax and scutellum metallic green, golden red on prothorax, elytra largely metallic green and golden red along the lateral sides, ventral surface and legs violet blue; prothorax with a median longitudinal shining impression, a pair of small shallow oblique depressions at sides just before bisinuate transverse carina before basal collar, and a heart-shaped black mark on centre; 29.5-31 mm., Mindanao *viridiaeneum* HAYASHI
3. Head, prothorax and scutellum cupreous red to violet 4
- Head, prothorax, scutellum and elytra metallic purple red, frosting purple on prothoracic disc and at sides of elytra; breast, abdomen and legs metallic bluish; prothorax with a pair of large oblique oblong depressions just before basal bisinuate transverse carina; 31 mm., Palawan *ohkurai* HAYASHI
4. Head, prothorax and scutellum metallic purplish bronze, elytra and legs dark blue,

- except tarsi yellowish, ventral surface glossy greenish blue; prothorax with a rather sharp ridge posteriorly, and densely and coarsely rugulose-punctate; 35 mm., Panay*panayarum* SCHULTZE
- Head, prothorax and scutellum cupreous red, elytra emerald green, base purple, ventral surface green and legs bluish, except tarsi yellowish; prothorax transverse-ly carinate; 33 mm., Luzon*semignitum* (CHEVROLAT)

12. *Chelidonium semivenereum* HAYASHI

HAYASHI, 1984, Bull. Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., 17-18:32, pl. 2, fig. 7 (Camp 2, Pel Well Ck., Benguet, Luzon, Philippines).

Chelidonium lumawigi HÜDEPOHL, 1989, Entomofauna, 10 (31):484, fig. 5 (Luzon, Marinduque, Philippines). —**Syn. Nov.**—

C. lumawigi HÜDEPOHL is a synonym of this species, by the original descriptions and attached figures of the both species.

Lamiinae

Apomecynini

13. *Eunidia taiwanensis* HAYASHI et NARA, sp. nov. (Pl. 10, fig. 10)

Body minute, dark brown, finely densely covered with brownish fulvous pubescence, antennae covered with scarce pubescence, and legs covered with fine pubescence, densely on tibiae.

Head broader than apex of prothorax (ratio:6:5) including big compound eyes; frons trapezoidal, plain, finely sparsely punctulate, with a fine median longitudinal furrow, started from apex of frons, once vanished on centre of frons, again appears from top of frons backward through dully triangularly concave vertex to occiput. Eyes coarsely faceted, distinctly emarginate insides, lower lobe 1.6 times as long as wide and about 6 times as long as gena below it. Antennae 1.57 times as long as body, scape thickened, 2nd short, thickened, 3rd short, dilated apically and triangularly angulate ectoapically, and 4th and the succeeding joints slender; relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:— 4.5:0.5:1.2:4.7:4.8:4.2:4:3.8:3.5:3.2:3 (♂). Prothorax broader than long (ratio:5:4), bi-constricted behind apex and before base, broadest at apex, narrowed posteriorly (ratio:5:4), apex and base reflexed, disc with a median longitudinal carina and the punctures vanished by the dense pubescence. Scutellum narrowed to round apex, with a median longitudinal impression. Elytra slightly broader than pronotal apex (ratio:5:6), 2.5 times as long as the basal width, parallel-sided and separately rounded at apices; disc convex, but plain on dorsal surface,

coarsely sparsely punctured. Legs relatively slender, femora thickened posteriorly, tibiae thickened to apices and middle tibia sulcate, tarsi relatively slender, and claws divergent.

Length, 6–8.5 mm., width, around 2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Feng Kang Shan, Taoyuan County, Kaohsiung Hsien, Taiwan, May 30, 1991, W. L. CHEN leg. (HAYASHI Coll.). Paratypes: 1 ♂, Pao Shan, May 6, 1991, W. L. CHEN leg.; 2 ♂♂, Siling, Fuhsing Co., Taoyuan Hsien, May 15, 1991 & May 7, 1992, S. T. ZENG leg.; 1 ♂, Tengzhi, Taoyuan Co., Kaohsiung Hsien, May 12, 1991, W. L. CHEN leg.; 1 ♂, Sungkang, Lenai Co., Nantou Hsien, June 25, 1992, H. NARA leg. (HAYASHI & NARA Coll.).

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species is closely allied to *Eunidia atripes* BREUNING, 1960 from Lung-tao Shan, Kwangtung Province, China, however, it differs from the latter in having body dark brown, instead of red, blackish brown antennae and legs, instead of black, 4th antennal joint longer than scape, instead of as long as scape and elytra coarsely sparsely punctured, while very densely and finely so in *atripes*.

14. *Eunidia fengkangshanensis* HAYASHI et NARA, sp. nov.

(Pl. 10, fig. 11)

Body black, densely covered with light fulvous white pubescence generally, excepting thinly so on antennae and legs.

Head including compound eyes broader than apex of prothorax (ratio: 5.7:4.7), frons almost quadrate, but scarcely wider at apex than top (ratio: 4.2:4), finely sparsely punctured with a median fine longitudinal furrow from apex, prolonged backward through very broadly weakly concave vertex; eyes coarsely faceted, under eye lobe twice as long as broad (ratio: 3.5:1.75), 7 times as long as gena below it (ratio: 3.5:0.5). Antennae 1.6 times as long as body, 3rd triangularly prolonged ectoapically, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows:—3.8:0.5:0.7:4.2:4.2:4:3.7:3.3:3:2.8:3 (♂). Prothorax inverted trapezoid, apex slightly broader than base (ratio: 5.8:5), broader than long (ratio: 5.8:4.2), bi-constricted behind apex and before base, and a constriction distinct at short distance before base, narrowed posteriorly to basal constriction; disc convex with a median longitudinal carina. Scutellum tongue-shaped, with a median longitudinal furrow. Elytra 2.75 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided at basal one-third, then slightly widened posteriorly to apical one-third point before apex, apex rounded; disc convex, but plain on dorsal surface, and flatly depressed on middle one-third, finely subclosely punctured. Legs slender, femora thickened, middle tibiae distinctly sulcate just below outsides, and tarsal claws divergent.

Length, 8–8.5 mm., width, 2–2.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Fengkangshan, Taoyuan Co., Kaohsiung Hsien, Taiwan, May 30, 1991, W. L. CHEN leg. (HAYASHI Coll.). Paratype: 1 ♂, Paoshan, Taoyuan Co., Kaohsiung Hsien, May 7, 1991, W. L. CHEN leg. (NARA Coll.).

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species is characteristic and has no close allies from Asian region (India, Ceylon, Burma, Vietnam, Laos and China).

The genus *Eunidia* ERICHSON is firstly recorded from Taiwan by the present report.

Agniini

15. *Blephephaeopsis yagii* sp. nov. (Pl. 10, fig. 12)

Body black, finely covered with greyish fulvous brown pubescence generally. Antennae with dark apical portions from 3rd to 10th joints by scarce pubescence. Scutellum covered with yellowish fulvous pubescence. Elytra decorated with a pair of whitish grey pubescent oblique bands just before middle which close to margins and far from suture, and scattered with small grey patches on posterior half.

Body medium, slender. Head: frons convex, sparsely punctured, with a median longitudinal furrow prolonged backward, but once hidden between antennal insertions, again appears on occiput; antennal insertions raised; eyes not so finely faceted, inferior eye lobe longer than broad, twice as long as gena below it (ratio: 5:2.5). Antennae 1.9 times as long as body, without cilia below; scape slender, weakly thickened apically, with a complete cicatrix at apex, 3rd joint as long as 4th and 5th respectively and longer than scape. Prothorax broader than long, constricted at apical collar and before base, with a sinuate narrow constriction at apex of pronotal disc, tuberculate laterally at middle; disc furnished with 5 obtuse tubercles, a pair at sides behind apical constriction, another pair insides of lateral tubercles and one at middle just before basal constriction, additionally scattered with a few small black granules at both sides of basal half of disc. Scutellum broad, tongue-shaped. Elytra distinctly broader than prothorax at base, 2.3 times as long as the basal width, very slightly narrowed posteriorly and obliquely truncate at apices; disc convex, obtusely broadly inflated dorsally along inner half and suture at base, sublinearly and sparsely punctured on basal half, the punctures becoming finer apically. Legs moderate in length, slender, femora linear, not thickened, middle tibia sulcate on apical half and tarsal claws divergent. Ventral surface: prosternal process narrow, lower than the acetabulae, mesosternal process weakly inclined

to base, metasternum normal in length and 5th abdominal segment inverted trapezoidally depressed to apex and almost transversely truncate at apex.

Length, 20 mm., width, 6 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Shouchia, Sityu County, Pintung Hsien, Taiwan, May 5, 1992, M. YAGI leg. (YAGI Coll.).

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species is allied to *B. nigrosarsus* BREUNING, 1938 from Burma, the type of the genus, however, this species can be easily differentiated from it by the following points:—

Body covered with greyish fulvous brown pubescence, instead of olive grey, under eye lobe twice as long as gena below it, instead of six times, scutellum as long as the basal width, with yellowish pubescence, instead of elongate, not yellowish, elytra decorated with whitish grey short oblique bands just before middle, instead of long oblique white bands from behind humeri to median suture, punctured sublinearly and sparsely on basal half, instead of densely and finely punctured, and oblique truncate at apices, instead of rounded.

16. *Blephephaeopsis vietnamensis* sp. nov. (Pl. 10, fig. 13)

This new species is closely allied to *B. yagii* HAYASHI from Taiwan, however, it differs from the latter in having the following characteristics:—

Body clothed with greyish fulvous brown pubescence, decorated with a pair of undulate transverse bands just before middle of elytra, which close to margins and a little far from suture, and additionally scattered with small white patches.

Under eye lobe 1.66 times as long as gena below it (ratio: 5:3). Prothorax sparsely punctured and sparsely scattered with small black granules on disc. Elytra distinctly narrowed posteriorly from a short distance from humeri to distinctly obliquely truncate apices; disc coarsely sparsely punctured on basal one-third, the punctures becoming shallower and finer apically. Antennae twice as long as body, 3rd joint a little longer than 4th, 4th nearly as long as 5th and 11th almost straight.

Length, 20 mm., width, 6 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Tam Dao, North Vietnam, Jan. 10-18, 1992, local collector leg. (YAGI Coll.).

Distribution: Vietnam.

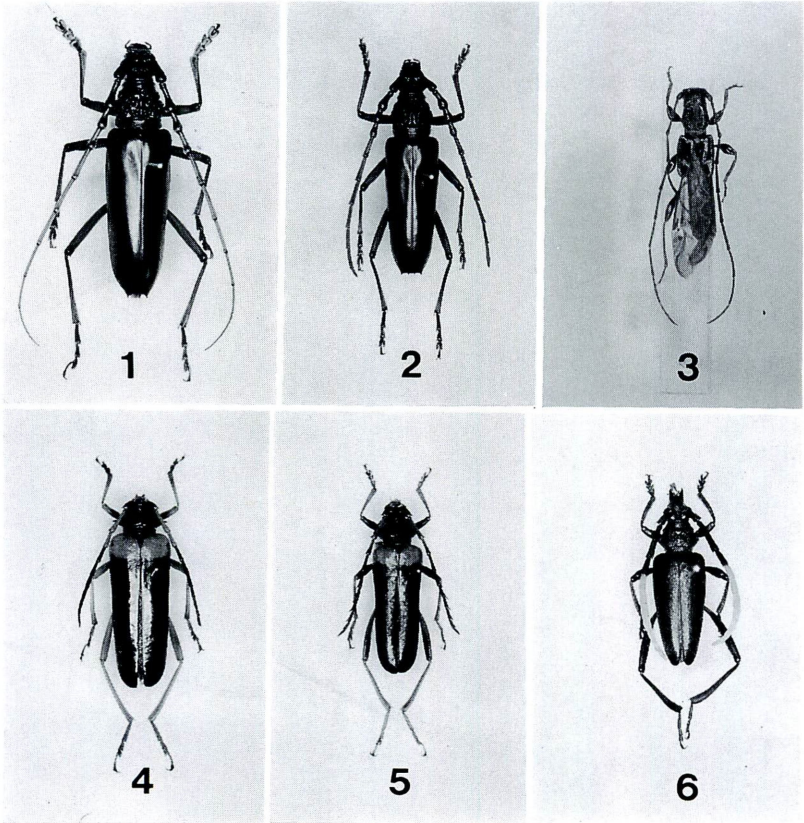
The genus *Blephephaeopsis* BREUNING is firstly recorded in this paper, from Taiwan and Vietnam, besides Burma.

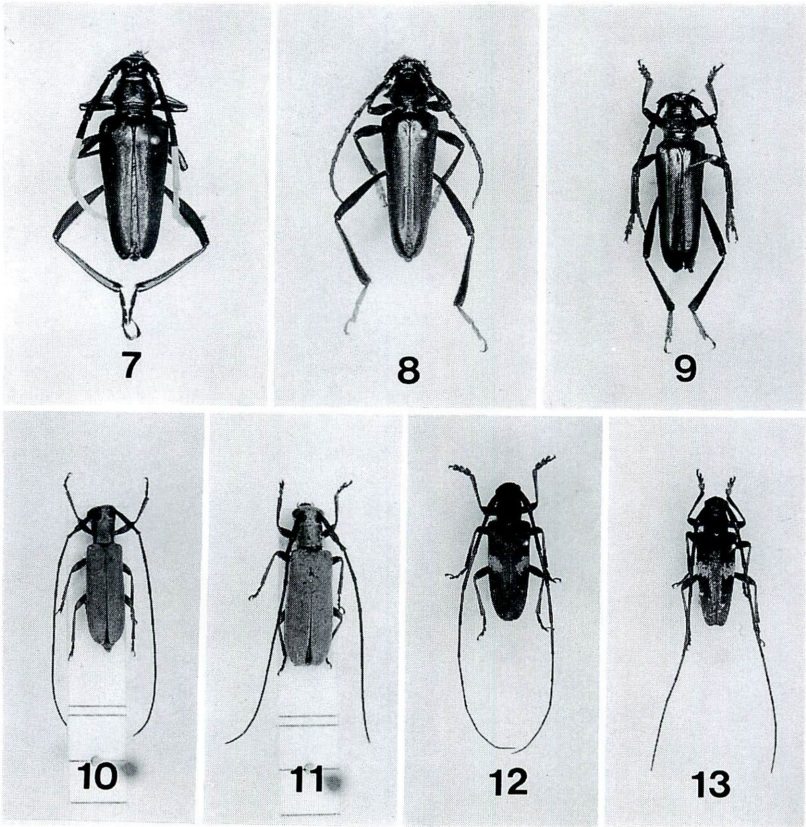
Correction

Comusia thailandica HAYASHI (1986, Ent. Pap. pres. KUROSAWA, Tokyo: 265). In the original description of this species, ratio of each antennal joint is partly mistakenly noted. It should be read as follows:— 6.5:1.6:4.8:4.5:7.5:7.5:8:8:7.8:7.5:7.5. I have to express my thanks to Mr. C. HOLZSCHUH, Wien, Austria for his kind advice.

Explanation of Plates 9-10

- Pl. 9, fig. 1. *Neocerambyx taiwanensis* sp. nov., ♂, S. Taiwan.
 2. *Neocerambyx tamdaoensis* sp. nov., ♀, N. Vietnam.
 3. *Glaphyra sungkangensis* sp. nov., ♂, Montane C. Taiwan.
 4. *Schmidtiana fuscocyanicollis* sp. nov., ♀, Sumatra.
 5. *Schmidtiana sumatrana* sp. nov., ♂, Sumatra.
 6. *Pachyteria semivirescens* sp. nov., ♂, Malaysia
- Pl. 10, fig. 7. *Pachyteria melancholica* RITSEMA subsp. *fuscobrithorax* subsp. nov., ♂, Malaysia.
 8. *Aphrodisium ohkurai* sp. nov., ♂, Palawan, Philippines.
 9. *Aphrodisium viridiaeneum* sp. nov., ♂, Mindanao, Philippines.
 10. *Eunidia taiwanensis* HAYASHI et NARA, sp. nov., ♂, Taiwan.
 11. *Eunidia fengkangshanensis* HAYASHI et NARA, sp. nov., ♂, Taiwan.
 12. *Blepephaeopsis yagii* sp. nov., ♂, S. Taiwan.
 13. *Blepephaeopsis vietnamensis* sp. nov., ♂, N. Vietnam.





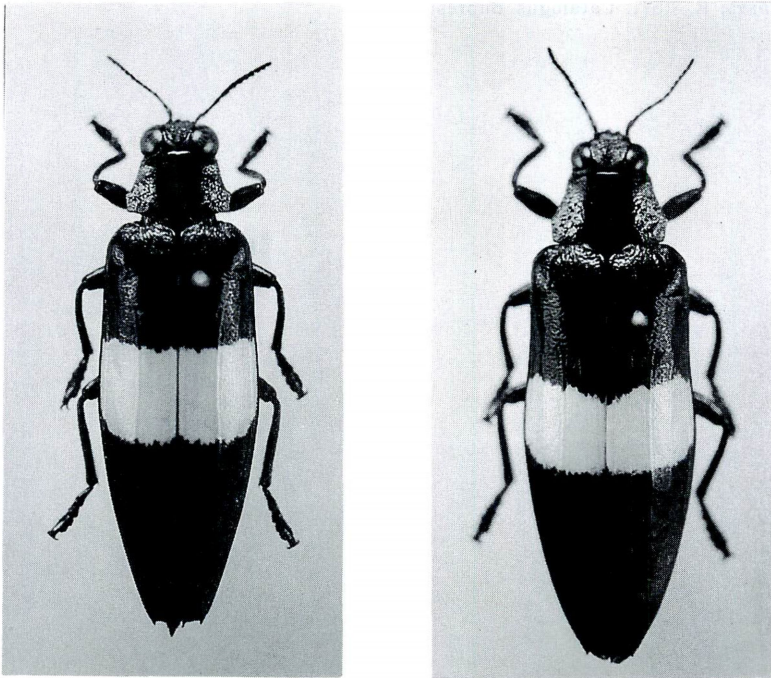
A New Species of *Chrysochroa* from Malaysia
(Coleoptera, Buprestidae)

By SHIGERU ENDO

13-7-201, Ogawahigashicho 2-chome, Kodaira-City, Tokyo, 187 Japan

Chrysochroa chongi S. ENDO, sp. nov.

Close to *C. pseudotudekingii* LANDER, from Sumatra, and *C. similis* E. SAUNDERS, from Penang, but different from these in the following points: 1) head grooved, golden red and the groove bordered bright green; 2) pronotum violet-blue (male) or blue-green (female), the lateral



Figs. 1. *Chrysochroa chongi* S. ENDO, sp. nov.
Left, ♂; Right, ♀.

edges clearly and widely defined by golden red and bordered with bright green; 3) elytra bright green and blue-golden at the forefront. A yellow band bordered dark green. Four visible longitudinal ribs, which appear on the disk; 4) the lateral edges of abdominal sternites green (male) or black (female).

Length: 39.0-42.0 mm; width: 13.0-14.6 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Selengor, Peninsular Malaysia, IV-1992, M. CHONG leg.; allotype: ♀, the same data as the holotype.

Range: Peninsular Malaysia.

Acknowledgement: I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. TAKUYA OTANI and Mr. MICHAEL YEH, who have kindly given me many specimens.

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SAUNDERS, E., 1871. *Catalogus Buprestidarum*.

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エーザイ

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（エーザイの「くすり博物館」には約27,000点の資料、約23,000冊の蔵書があります。）

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- 開館時間：9時～16時
- 休館日：月曜日 ● 入場料：無料



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