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A New Megapenthini in the Generic and Specific Status (Coleoptera, Elateridae)

Some New Forms of Elateridae in Japan (XXIV)

By Takashi Kishii

In this paper, I would like to describe a new genus, which belongs to the tribe Megapenthini in the subfamily Elaterinae, and the representative type-specimen is also new to science as the following description.

Recently, I have had an opportunity to examine a large number of the elaterid beetles from Mt. Hôô-zan and Gozaishi-kôsen Spa in Yamanashi Prefecture collected by Mr. Kôichi Hosoda, manager of the lodge of Hôô-goya, through the courtesy of Mr. Kôzô Mizuno, director of the Kansai Coleopterologist's Society in Osaka. Up to date, I have published several reports based on these materials, and as the result many useful and invaluable knowledges on the alpine click-beetles were brought.

The present new species described in this paper was caught in July of 1990 near the Hôô Lodge, and after careful examination I concluded that it is undoubtedly new to science in both generic and specific status.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Messrs. K. ${\it Hosoda}$ and K. ${\it Mizuno}$ for their kindness.

Houwau gen. nov. (Elaterinae, Megapenthini)

Small, rather slender, subcylindrical, but subflattened above as well as beneath medio-longitudinally, parallel-sided, and moderately shining. Head capsule weakly convex. Mouth parts prognathous antero-inferiorly. Anterior margin of frons complete, entire and well-defined, with lateral ends clearly developed before eyes. Frontal groove exceedingly narrow,

but entire and rather deep. Antennae 11-jointed, short, 2nd and 3rd joints rather elongate and subclavate, 4th to 10th ill-serrated, and 4th the largest exclusive of basal joint. Pronotum quadrate, simply elevated above roundly, parallel-sided, and entirely limited at lateral sides; hind angles triangular, without any carination nor basal furrow. Scutellum broad, flattened, oblique and shield-formed. Elytra moderate, with conspicuous striations, moderately rounded at elytral ends, not scaloped nor truncate, and sutural ends not mucronate. Prosternum rather broad. Prosterno-pleural sutures linear, duplicately marginated through at pleural edges, with anterior ends closed completely. Prosternal process distinctly furrowed widely between procoxal cavities, with hind end acutely pointed elongately. Procoxal cavities (fig. 6) rather broadly opened posteriorly, but having a brief projection of each proepisternum at postero-interior angle. Mesocoxae open to both mesepimeron and mesepisternum. Meso- and metasternum distinct, and segmented by a plain suture. Tarsal segments and claws simple without basal setae of Bursa copulatrix with small, ill-sclerotic and triangular thorny projections.

Type-species: Houwau alpicola KISHII, sp. nov.

New genus is represented by the only species designated here as the new species. As the result of careful researching on the type-species, the author came to a conclusion that the species should be belonged to the tribe Megapenthini for reason of having several important diagnoses as stated above. This treatment, however, is somewhat unstable in having broad procoxal cavities and moderate elytral apices. In either case, the characteristics of this species are unique in the subfamily Elaterinae, the author thinks that it may be the most primitive one in the subfamily.

New generic name is designated as a masculine.

Houwau alpicola Kishii, sp. nov. (Figs. 1-7)

Female, 5.0×1.4 mm. Not so robust, subcylindrical, feebly depressed above medio-longitudinally, subparallel-sided near elytral humeri, slightly expanded laterally at middle of elytra, and subshining all over. Dusky blackish brown with antennae, palpi and legs freshly yellowish orange, and with mouth parts and posterior apex of 7th abdominal segment a trifle brownish. Pubescence rather tender, long, dense, semierect and whitish with lustre.

Head broad, roundly elevated simply, declining obliquely ahead; relative distance between eyes and each eye breadth in dorsal views as 36: 7 (ca. 5 times); from flattened and roundly developed, with anterior

margin entire and ill-carinated medianly, but thickly definedly carinated and briefly projected laterally at bases before eyes; frontal groove complete, plainly narrow, deeply, linearly and parallel-sidedly furrowed through between antennal sulci; labrum subcrescent-formed and a little convex, with rugose surface. Vertical punctures simple, small and sparse, with interpunctate space perfectly glabrous; average extent among punctures clearly wider than puncture diameter, about two or three times or more.

Antennae short, hardly attaining to bases of prothoracic hind angles; relative lengths and widths from basal joint as 13/4, 6/3.5, 6/3.4, 9.5/4.7, 7.5/4.7, 7.5/4.8, 7/4.8, 7/4.8, 7/4.6, 7/4.5 and 9/4.5, respectively (length/width) (fig. 2); basal joint elongate, cylindrical, a little roundly arquate at anterior side and generally similar to some

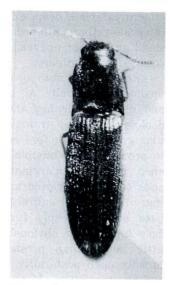


Fig. 1. Houwau alpicola KISHII, gen. et sp. nov.

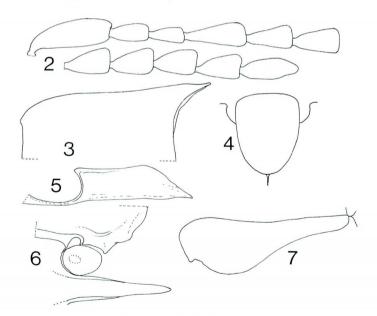
Agriotini-species in the outline, 2nd clavate and slightly broadened apically, 3rd subtriangular and feebly narrower than preceding joint, 4th to 10th ill-serrated, 4th conspicuously larger than 3rd and 5th, and 11th subelliptic or rather ill-spindle-formed.

Pronotum (fig. 3) quadrate, parallel-sided, gently convergent at anterior corners, simply roundly convex above without any line nor furrow at middle, and simply declining on posterior slope; relative median length and width as 68:64; hind angles triangular and acutely developed back, with lateral sides hardly divergent postero-laterally, and apices distinctly pointed acutely; punctures clearly single, small, sparse and rather even, with interpunctate space completely glabrous; average distance among punctures obviously broader than each puncture diameter and about three-fold or more.

Scutellum (fig. 4) tongue-shaped, not so elongate, evenly elevated above, a little declivous antero-inferiorly, subparallel-sided; relative median length and width as 13:11; anterior edge feebly expanded ahead and well-definedly marginated; posterior end rounded broadly; punctures plainly minute, sparse and generally obsolescent wholly.

Elytra subparallel-sided at basal half, weakly expanded laterally beyond middle, then gently roundly converging to posterior ends, which are simple and a little rounded; each humeral corner with a brief carination at fore side; striae distinct, narrowly clearly furrowed with punctures small, deep, elliptic and rather continuously punctured; strial intervals rather flattened, with punctures a little granular partly, sparse, small and rather uneven; interpunctate surface somewhat rugose partly; sutural ends ordinary.

Prosternum not so narrow, subquadrate, distinctly convex down medio-longitudinally at base, narrowest before procoxae, then gently and evenly widening ahead; anterior lobe narrow, roundly developed declivously ahead, transversely furrowed at base with some short irregular grooves, with fore edge well-defined; punctures more or less allied to pronotal ones, but plainly larger. Prosterno-pleural sutures straightened, distinctly marginated duplicately at pleural edges, with anterior ends completely closed and not grooved. Prosternal process in profile (fig. 5) horizontal entirely from base to hind tip on under surface, with base broadly, deeply furrowed between procoxal cavities subrhombical; hind apex obviously pointed acutely. Propleural punctures a little larger than prosternal ones. Procoxal cavities (fig. 6) rather broadly open posteriorly. Mesosternal cavity large, elliptic and plainly concave medianly. Metasternal punctures clearly denser than prosternal



Figs. 2-7. *Houwau alpicola* KISHII, gen. et sp. nov. 2, Right antenna; 3, right half of pronotum in dorsal view; 4, scutellum; 5, prosternal process in profile; 6, left procoxal cavity and the circumference; 7, left metacoxal plate.

ones, but more or less obsolescently punctured. Metacoxal plate (fig. 7) well expanded posteriorly near base, then gently narrowing laterally, and truncate at lateral end. Legs rather slender, with tarsi and claws entirely moderate. Bursa copulatrix with some small, obscure and triangular projections.

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Hôô Lodge of Mt. Hôô-zan, alt. ca. 2,500 m, Yamanashi Pref. (山 梨県鳳凰山鳳凰小屋), July 24, 1990, K. Hosoda leg.

No other species which has the combination of unique diagnoses described above, viz. entire deep frontal groove of head, large 4th joint in antenna, simple hind angles of pronotum, moderately ended apices of elytra, elongate and acute apex of prosternal process, deeply grooved prosternum between procoxae, double and closed prosterno-pleural sutures, subwidely opened procoxal cavities, etc. are hitherto unknown.

Elaterid-beetles from North Korea (Coleoptera, Elateridae)

By Takashi Kishii

Recently, I have got a lot of elaterid-beetles from some localities near the frontier to China in North Korea. Up to date, about the reporting on the Elateridae of this area, we have only some old records. And, as it is universally known the information on the fauna of North Korea has been very scant since the World War II.

The present materials are formed by 11 species consisting of about 350 specimens as follow as. Among these species the last *Melanotus*-species clearly resembles Japanese *M. legatus* Candèze, 1860, but it may be a new valid specific or subspecific taxon of *legatus* and seems as endemic to Korea and North China.

The data on the materials are shown as follows. A: 平安北道妙高山, Aug. 14-15, 1993; B: 新議州市北東 3 km 山地, Sept. 4-5, 1993; C: 白頭山, July 25-26, 1993. Lee J. Kha et al.

Agrypnus (Agrypnus) binodulus coreanus Kishii, 1961. A, 152 exs.; B, 39 exs.; C, 14 exs.

Agrypnus (Sabikikorius) herzi (König, 1887). A, $2 \eth \eth$, $3 \circ \circ$.

Agrypnus (Paralacon) argillaceus argillaceus (Solsky, 1871). C, 1 \oplus.

Pectocera fortunei CANDÈZE, 1873. B, 1♀.

Hemicrepidius (Hemicrepidius) oblongus (Solsky, 1870). A, 1 3.

Selatosomus (Selatosomus) coreanus (MIWA, 1928). A, 1♂, 3♀♀.

MIWA (1934) revised this species to a var. of the following species, though it is undoubtedly a good valid species.

Selatosomus (Selatosomus) puberulus (Candèze, 1879). A, 1 \, \tau.

Actenicerus infirmus (Reitter, 1892). A, $2 \circ \circ$.

Melanotus (Cratonychus) castanipes matsumurai Schenkling, 1927. A, 1♀.

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) cribricollis (Faldermann, 1835). A, 3 exs.; B, 3 exs.; C, 1 ex.

Melanotus (Melanotus) legatus subsp. A, 85 exs.; B, 22 exs.; C, 9 exs.

New or Little Known Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) from Japan and its Adjacent Regions, VI

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This paper is the revised and supplementary notes on Kimoto (1964-1966), and Kimoto & Gressitt (1966). A number of new synonyms, correction of scientific names and additional records of distribution are presented.

Subfamily Criocerinae

Oulema erichsoni (Suffrian)

Lema erichsoni Suffrian, 1841, Stett. Ent. Ztg., 2:104 (Europe). — Chûjô, 1959, Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. Kagawa Univ., 2(81): 5 (Tai-mura in Shimane Pref., Fukiyama-mura in Okayama Pref., Nara in Nara Pref., Tokachi Prov. in Hokkaido).

Lema sapporoensis Matsumura, 1911, J. Fac. Agr. Tohoku Imp. Univ., Sapporo, 4(1): 140 (Sapporo, Josankei; S. Sachalin).

Lema cyanella sapporoensis: Kuwayama, 1932, J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 33 (1): 68, 82 (S. Sachalin: Odomari, Toyohara; Sapporo, Jozankei).

Oulema hayashii Ohno, 1962, Ent. Rev. Japan, 14 (2): 45 (Nagano). New synonym. Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu), Sachalin, Siberia, Europe.

According to a suggesion by Prof. R. A. Crowson, Chūjō (1959) treated the Japanese population of a pest of *Triticum aestivum* as *Lema erichsoni* Suffrian, based on materials collected in Shimane, Okayama, Nara and Hokkaido. Ohno (1962) treated the Hokkaido population as *erichsoni sapporoensis* and the Honshu population as an independent species, *hayashii*. It seems to be not necessary to treat the Honshu population as an independent species and should be treated *hayashii* as a synonym of *erichsoni*.

Subfamily Cryptocephalinae

Genus Diachus LeConte

Diachus LeConte, 1880, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 8: 196 (type species: Crypto-

cephalus auratus Fabricius, 1801).

Fabricianus Weise, 1895, Dtsch. Ent. Z., 1895: 58 (type species: Cryptocephalus auratus Fabricius, 1801; original designation).

Diachus auratus (Fabricius) (Fig. 1)

Cryptocephalus auratus Fabricius, 1801, Syst. Eleuth., 2: 57 (Gallia).

Eumolpus aeneus Olivier, 1808, Entomolog., 6: 916, pl. 2, fig. 33 (Caroline).

Cryptocephalus chalconotus Mannerheim, 1843, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc., 16: 312 (California).

Monachus viridis Melsheimer, 1846, Proc. Acad. Phila., 3: 174 (Pennsylvania).

Cryptocephalus manturifrons Pic, 1920, Mél. Exot. Ent., 32: 27 ("Kioto"). New synonym.

Melixanthus hisamatsui Takizawa, 1975, Ent. Rev. Japan, 28: 56 (Okinawa Is.: Naha). New synonym.

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Okinawa, Miyako), C. & N. America, Philippines, Hawaii, Tahiti, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Australia.

This species is now commonly distributed in Ryukyu Is. *Melixanthus hisamatsui* was described from Naha. Through the kindness of Dr. LeSage, Canada, it was identified as *Diachus auratus* (Fabricius). It originates from Central America and recently recorded from many islands of South Pacific and Australia.



Fig. 1. Diachus auratus (FABRICIUS).

Cryptocephalus manturifrons Pic is also a synonym of this species. The type locality of "Kioto" is doubtful.

Materials examined: Awase, Okinawa City, many specimens, 21. iv. 1990, S. Azuma leg.; Shimoji, Miyako Is., many specimens, 13. vii. 1990, S. Azuma leg.

Subfamily Eumolpinae

Colaspoides okinawanus Komiya, new status

Colaspoides imasakai okinawanus Komiya, 1991, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 19 (4): 142 (Ryukyu Is.: Okinawa).

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Okinawa).

Materials examined: Yona, Okinawa Is., 3 exs., 21-22. v. 1963, Y. Miyatake leg.; Nago, Okinawa Is., 1 ex., 21. iii. 1964, Y. Miyatake leg.; Izumi, Okinawa Is., 2 ex., 6. vi. 1961, S. Uéno leg. and 1 ex., 12-17. vi. 1970, H. Makihara leg.; Shuri, Okinawa Is., 1 ex., 5-9. v. 1969, H. Makihara leg.

This species was described as a subspecies of *Colaspoides imasakai*, but should be treated as an independent species in having the hind tibia with a few remarkably long hairs at the apex in the male specimens.

Colaspoides imasakai Komiya

Colaspoides imasakai Komiya, 1991, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 19 (4): 139 (Ryukyu Is.: Amami-Oshima, Tokunoshima).

Colaspoides imasakai yakuanus Komiya, 1991, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 19 (4): 142 (Japan: Yakushima). New Synonym.

Distribution: Japan (Yakushima), Ryukyu Is. (Amami-Oshima, Tokunoshima, Okinoerabu).

Materials examined: Onoaida, Yakushima, 3 exs., 29. v. 1960, H. Yokoyama leg.; Nishinakama, Amami-Oshima, 1 ex., 26-28. vii. 1969, 2 exs., 3-5. viii. 1969, 7 exs., 1-7. vi. 1970, 10 exs., 23-24. v. 1973, H. Макінака leg.; Yuwan-dake, Amami-Oshima, 1 ex., 31. vii. 1963, Y. Hirashima leg.; Hatsuno, Amami-Oshima, 2 exs., 20. vi. 1963, J. Nagao leg.; China, Okinoerabu, 13 exs., 3-4. vi. 1973, S. Кімото leg.

Komiya (1991) treated the Yakushima population as a subspecies of *imasakai* based on the characteristics of the male genitalia. However, it seems to be not necessary to separate the population. This species is here recorded for the first time from Okinoerabu Is.

Lypesthes japonicus Ohno

Lypesthes japonicus Ohno, 1958, J. Toyo Univ., 12: 174, 179, figs. (Japan: Saitama). Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu, Tsushima).

Material examined: Mt. Tachibana, Fukuoka City, 1 ex., 30. iv. 1979, К. Могімото leg.

This species is here recorded for the first time from Kyushu.

Subfamily Galerucinae

Liroetis coeruleipennis Weise

Liroetis coeruleipennis Weise, 1889, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 23: 609, nota (Japan: Hagi).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Materials examined: Mt. Kuju, Oita Pref., 2 exs., 18. vii. 1958, Y. Мічатаке leg., 8 exs., 19. vii. 1978, K. Могімото leg.; Mt. Kumado, Fukuoka Pref., 1 ex., 7. vi. 1951, 2 exs., 14. v. 1959, 1 ex., 19. v. 1959, 1 ex., 17. v. 1960, Y. Мічаке leg.

This species is here recorded for the first time from Kyushu.

Calomicrus iniquus (Weise)

Luperus iniquus Weise, 1889, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 23: 568, 617 (China: Kansu). Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), China, Nepal.

Material examined: Mt. Kumado, Fukuoka Pref., 1 ex., 7. v. 1960, Y. MIYAKE leg.

This species is here recorded for the first time from Kyushu.

Hoplosaenidea miyatakei Kimoto et Gressitt

Hoplosaenidea miyatakei Kimoto et Gressitt, 1966, Pac. Ins., 8: 533 (Ryukyu Is.: Ishigaki, Iriomote).

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Amami-Oshima, Ishigaki, Iriomote, Yonaguni).

Materials examined: Nishinakama, Amami-Oshima, 2 exs., 3-5. viii. 1969, H. Makihara leg.; Sonai, Yonaguni-jima, 1 ex., 22. v. 1965, S. Azuma leg.

This species is here recorded for the first time from Amami-Oshima and Yonaguni Is.

Subfamily Alticinae

Sphaeroderma placidum HAROLD

Sphaeroderma placida HAROLD, 1877, Dtsch. Ent. Z., 21 (2): 364 (Japan: Hakodate). Sphaeroderma atra JACOBY, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885: 735 (Japan).

Sphaeroderma chujoi Ohno, 1967, J. Toyo Univ., Gen. Educ. (Nat. Hist.), (7): 51 (Japan: Mt. Kiyosumi in Chiba Pref.). New synonym.

Sphaeroderma chujoi f. pseudoplacidum Chûjô, 1967, in Ohno, J. Toyo Univ., Gen. Educ. (Nat. Hist.), (7): 51 (many localities of Honshu and Kyushu).

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Sphaeroderma unicolor Кімото

Sphaeroderma unicolor KIMOTO, 1965, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (3): 445 (Japan: Mt. Takao in Tokyo; many localities of Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu).

Sphaeroderma fuscicorne: Ohno, 1967, J. Toyo Univ., Gen. Educ. (Nat. Hist.), (7): 53 (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Iki, Tsushima).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima).

Sphaeroderma akebia Ohno

Sphaeroderma akebia Ohno, 1967, J. Toyo Univ., Gen. Educ. (Nat. Hist.), (7): 57 (Japan: Mt. Ohtakine in Fukushima Pref.).

Sphaeroderma fuscicorne: BALY, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1874: 202 (Japan: Nagasaki).

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado Is., Shikoku, Kyushu).

Baly (1874) recorded fuscicorne Baly from Nagasaki. The type of fuscicorne Baly (1864, Ent. Monthl. Mag., 1: 134) described from China is a single female specimen, and I have not seen any specimen collected in China beside the type. In this paper, I temporarily assign the records of fuscicorne from Japan made by Baly (1874), Kimoto (1965) and others to akebia Ohno. The record of fuscicorne by Ohno (1967) is the same as unicolor Kimoto (1965).

Phyllotreta chujoe Madar

Phyllotreta chujoe Madar, 1959, Niponius, ed. M. Chûjô, 1 (2): 3, fig. 2 (Japan: Kurokawa in Niigata Pref.).

Phyllotreta ochripes: Кімото, 1966, J. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (4): 607 (Japan: Kyushu).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Materials examined: Magaribuchi, near Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Pref., 1 ex., 7. iv. 1957, K. Morimoto leg.; Mt. Kora in Kurume City, 1 ex., 29. v. 1954, I. Hiura leg.

This species is here recorded for the first time from Kyushu.

Phyllotreta shirahatai Madar, good species (Figs. 2, 4d)

Phyllotreta chinensis Heikertinger, fa. shirahatai Madar, 1959, Niponius, ed.

M. Снџјо, 1 (2): 5, fig. 3 (Japan: Odajimamura in Yamagata Pref.).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

Materials examined: Kifune, Kyoto, 2 exs., 12. iv. 1991, 1 ex., 18. vi. 1991, S. Yano leg.

This species was first described as a form of *Phyllotreta chinensis* Heikertinger, which was treated as a synonym of *Phyllotreta rectilineata* Chen by Heikertinger in 1959. However, *shirahatai* differs from *rectilineata* in having the legs much paler and the different shape of male genitalia, and should be treated as an independent species. The male genitalia of *chinensis* were illustrated by Madar, 1959 and of *rectilineata* by Kimoto, 1966.

Phyllotreta ezoensis n. sp. (Figs. 3, 4c)

Generally black; antenna black with three basal segments reddish brown; legs reddish brown with femora blackish.

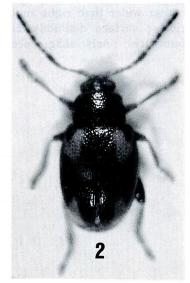


Fig. 2. Phyllotreta shirahatai Madar.

Head with vertex finely granulate, nearly impunctate, with some distinct punctures on anterior margin; frontal tubercles slightly raised, elongate, subtriangular, contiguous, surface smooth, shining, posterior margin not distinctly defined. Antenna rather robust, in preapical segments nearly 1½ times as long as wide, and nearly half as long as body length; first segment the longest, somewhat club-shaped, second elongate, nearly \(^3\)₅ as long as first, third slightly shorter than second, third to sixth subequal to each other in length and shape. seventh slightly longer and robuster than sixth, seventh to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape, eleventh nearly 1½ times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly 12/3 times as wide as long, anterior margin almost straight, lateral

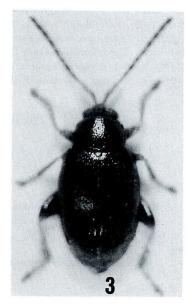


Fig. 3. Phyllotreta ezoensis Kimoto, n. sp.

margin feebly rounded, anterior corner obliquely truncate, posterior corner wider than right angle, posterior margin widely rounded posteriorly; surface distinctly and rather closely punctate, interstices of punctures finely shagreened. Scutellum semicircular, surface finely

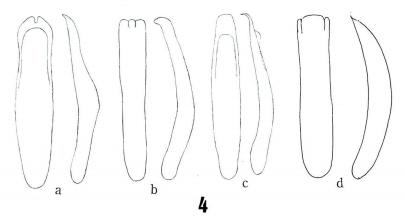


Fig. 4. Male genitalia.

а, Phyllotreta rectilineata Chen; b, P. brevistriata Kimoto; c, P. ezoensis Kimoto, n. sp.; d, P. shirahatai Madar.

shagreened. Elytron distinctly widened from base to before middle and narrowed towards apex; surface impressed by strong punctures and their interstices smooth and shining.

Length 2.0-2.2 mm.

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido), Kuril Is. (Kunashiri).

Holotype: Ashoro in Tokachi, Hokkaido, 23. v. 1957, M. TAKAHASHI leg. (preserved in Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University).

Paratopotypes: Same data as the holotype, 13 exs.

Paratypes: 7 exs., same locality as the holotype, but 31. v. 1957, M. TAKAHASHI leg. and 1 ex., 26. vii. 1959, K. Morimoto leg.; Engaru in Abashiri, Hokkaido, 4 exs., 6. viii. 1955, 1 ex., 11. viii. 1955, K. Morimoto leg.; Nukabira in Tokachi, 1 ex., 21-23. vii. 1959, K. Morimoto leg.; Kotankeshi, Kunashiri, 2 exs., 19. viii. 1940, S. Kuwayama and Y. Sugihara leg.

This new species closely resembles *Phyllotreta atra* (Fabricius) but differs in having the different characteristics as illustrated by Lopatin (1977) and some others. In this species the apex of aedeagus is not pointed but widely rounded. This species was recorded by Kimoto (1965) and Kimoto (1966) as *Phyllotreta atra* (Fabricius) from Kunashiri Is. and Hokkaido, respectively.

Key to Japanese species of genus Phyllotreta STEPHENS

1. Dorsal surfaces not entirely black 2
- Generally black; antenna black with three basal segments reddish brown; legs
reddish brown with femora blackish; length 2.0-2.2 mm (Кімото, 1993; figs. 3, 4c)
ezoensis
2. Anterior and middle legs almost entirely reddish brown $\cdots \cdots 3$
- Anterior and posterior femora blackish 5
3. Boundary of a yellowish marking of elytron clearly defined 4
- Boundary of a yellowish marking of elytron not clearly defined; elytron largely
yellowish brown with lateral, apical and sutural areas narrowly blackish; antenna
black with three basal segments reddish brown; legs entirely reddish brown; head,
pronotum, scutellum and ventral surfaces black; length 2.0 mm (Кімото, 1966; fig.
4b) ·····brevistriata
4. Yellowish stripe of elytron interrupted at middle; generally black; antenna black
with three basal segments reddish brown; legs reddish brown with posterior femur
black; length 2.1 mm (MADAR, 1959; figs. 2, 4d) ······shirahatai
 Yellowish stripe of elytron entire, not interrupted at middle; generally black;
antenna black with three basal segments reddish brown; legs reddish brown with
dorsal surface of posterior femur black; length 2.0 mm (MADAR, 1959) chujoe
5. Large in size; a yellowish stripe on elytron narrow and almost straight; generally
black; three basal segments of antenna brownish; legs dark reddish brown with
femora blackish; length 2.2-2.5 mm (CHEN, 1939; fig. 4a) rectilineata
- Small in size; a yellowish stripe on elytron much broader than in the preceding
species and distinctly curved laterally; generally black; three basal segments of
antenna reddish brown; legs dark reddish brown with femora blackish; length

2	0-2.5 mm	(FARRICIUS	1803)	 striolata

Subfamily Cassidinae

Cassida (Cassida) panzeri Weise

Cassida thoracica Panzer, 1796, Fauna Ins. Germanica, 38: 24 (nec Geoffroy, 1785) (no locality cited).

Cassida panzeri Weise, 1907, Wien. Ent. Ztg., 26: 14 (new name for Cassida thoracica Panzer).

Cassida stigmatica: Yasutomi & Tomioka, 1990, Konchu to Shizen, Tokyo, 25 (6): 23 (Iapan: Aomori).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu), Siberia, Europe.

YASUTOMI & TOMIOKA (1990) recorded Cassida stignatica from Aomori Pref., Honshu. However, this record should be corrected as Cassida panzeri.

The type locations of the Japanese Chrysomelidae

The followings are a supplement to Kimoto (1961, 1964).

 The type specimens preserved in Zoologisches Museum der Universität zur Berlin, Germany.

Melasoma japonica Harold, 1877, Dtsch. Ent. Z., 21 (2): 362 (Hagi). Nodostoma balyi Harold, 1877, Dtsch. Ent. Z., 21 (2): 361 (Hakone). Adoxus obscurus var. concinnus Weise, 1898, Archiv. Naturg., 64 (1): 190 (Japan). Adoxus obscurus var. lewisii Weise, 1898, Archiv. Naturg., 64 (1): 190 (Yokohama). Galeruca bang-haasi Weise, 1894, Dtsch. Ent. Z., 1894 (2): 168 (Yokohama).

- Type specimen preserved in Institut royale des Sciences Naturelles, Bruxelles. Malaxia elongata Jacoby, 1896, Entomolog., 29: 8 (Amami-Oshima).
- 3) Type specimens preserved in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm.

Lochmaea japonica Weise, 1922, Tijdschr. Ent., 65:67 (Japan: Kioto).

=Pyrrhalta semifulva (JACOBY), 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885:745, pl. 46, fig. 11 (Japan: Kiga).

Galerucella paludosa Weise, 1922 (Oct. 12), Tijdschr. Ent., 65:68 (Japan: Kioto).

- = Hydrogaleruca nipponensis Laboissière, 1922 (Jan. 1), Rev. Zool. Afrique, 10:120, nota (Japan).
- 4) Type specimen preserved in Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Hispa japonica BALY, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1874:215 (Hiogo, Kawachi; China) (in Oberthur Collection).

= Hispa angulosa Solsky, 1872, Horae Soc. Ent. Rossicae, 8:262 (? Baikal).

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国際動物命名委員会からのお願い (11)

Applications

The following Applications were published on June 30, 1993 in Vol. 50, 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, United Kingdom.

Case No.

- 2864 Termes lacteus Froggatt, 1898 (currently Coptotermes lacteus; Isoptera): proposed conservation of the specific name.
- 2843 Aradus caucasicus Kolenati, 1857 (Heteroptera): proposed replacement of syntype by a neotype, so conserving usage of the specific name and that of A. hieroglyphicus Sahlberg, 1878.
- 2829 Notonecta obliqua Gallén in Thunberg, 1787 (Heteroptera): proposed conservation of the specific name.
- 2830 Corisa nigrolineata FIEBER, 1848 (currently Sigara (Pseudovermicorixa) nigrolineata; Heteroptera): proposed conservation of the specific name.
- 2831 Corisa sexlineata Reuter, 1882 (currently Sigara (Tropocorixa) sexlineata; Heteroptera): proposed conservation of the specific name.
- 2777 Dytiscus biguttatus Olivier, 1795 (currently Agabus biguttatus; Coleoptera): proposed conservation of the specific name.

Opinions

The following Opinions were published on June 30, 1993 in Vol. 50, Part 2 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature. Copies of these Opinions can be obtained free of charge by writing to the Executive Secretary, I. C. Z. N. Opinion No.

- 1722 Acrolocha Thomson, 1858 (Coleoptera): conserved, and Coprophilus Latreille, 1829: Staphylinus striatulus Fabricius, 1792 designated as the type species.
- 1723 Carabus mollis Marsham, 1802 (currently Calathus mollis; Coleoptera): specific name conserved.
- 1724 Helophorus Fabricius, 1775 (Coleoptera): conserved as correct original spelling.
- 1725 Meladema LAPORTE, 1835 (Coleoptera): conserved.
- 1726 Mycetoporus Mannerheim, 1831 (Coleoptera): Tachinus punctatus Gravenhorst, 1806 designated as the type species; Ischnosoma Stephens, 1829 conserved; and Mycetoporus given precedence over Ischnosoma.
- 1727 Schizopus LeConte, 1858 (Coleoptera): placed on the Official List of Generic names.
- 1728 Planoplatyscelis Kaszab, 1940 (Coleoptera): Platyscelis margelanica Kraatz, 1882 designated as the type species.
- 1729 Platyscelis Latreille, 1818 (Coleoptera): Tenebrio hypolithus Pallas, 1781 designated as the type species, so conserving Oodescelis Motschulsky, 1845.

Notes on the Taiwanese Buprestidae, V A New Species of the Genus *Lamprocheila* Obenberger (Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Chalcophorinae)

By Kôyô Akiyama

15-10, Daidô 2-chômé, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa, 236 Japan

Abstract Lamprocheila splendida is described from Taiwan. Illustrations and comparisons are given for L. maillei.

The genus *Lamprocheila* was erected by Obenberger in 1924, for *Chrysodema maillei* Laporte et Gory, 1835. Up to the present genus *Lamprocheila*, only one other species has hitherto been known from China, Vietnam and Thailand.

I was able to examine a specimen of the genus *Lamprocheila* collected in Nanshanchi, Central Taiwan. After my careful study, it was apparent that it represented an undescribed species and is described herein as new to science. The holotype will be deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. 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 suggestions, and to Mr. Tetsuya Niisato, Tokyo, Dr. Zhong Liang Peng, Station of Forest Pest and Disease Control of Jiangxi Province, China and Mr. Akihiko Seki, Tokyo, for their kind offer of materials.

Lamprocheila splendida sp. nov. (Figs. 1, 3, 5)

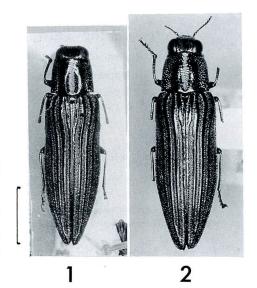
The entire right antenna, 3rd to 11th antennomeres of left antenna, right pro-leg, 2nd to 4th tarsomeres of left protarsus, right and left mesotarsi and 3rd to 4th tarsomeres of right metatarsus are missing.

Female. Body elongate; flattened above, slightly convex below. Head metallic green with reddish orange tinge; pronotum metallic green with reddish orange tinge at postero-lateral angle, and lateral longitudinal thick bands that are iridescent blue with purplish reflection; elytra metallic green, lateral margins with reddish orange tinge and 1st to 3rd costae blue with purplish reflection; ventral surface metallic green

with reddish yellow tinge; legs metallic green.

Head trapezoidal; vertex flat, with median longitudinal groove running from vertex to central frons between eyes, coarsely punctate and sparsely semirecumbent clothed with white setae: from depressed medially, sparsely punctate and clothed with semirecumbent white setae; eyes oval, inner margin subparallel in frontal view; clypeus arcuate emarsparsely irregularly punctate and clothed with white setae; antennal cavity small. with interior margin distinctly raised.

Pronotum about 1.2 times as wide as long, widest at



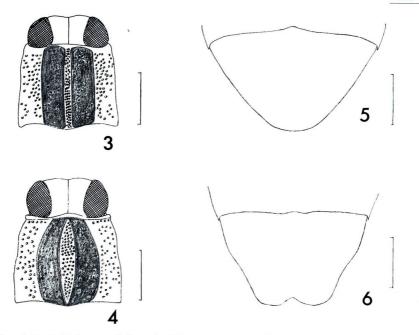
Figs. 1-2. 1, Lamprocheila splendida sp. nov.; 2, L. maillei (LAPORTE et GORY). Scale bar: 5 mm.

base; lateral margins almost subparallel; anterior margin moderately arcuate; posterior margin bisinuate; disc flattened, median line sulcate and on each side longitudinal, flattened and depressed grooves; surface densely punctate medially, sparsely punctate on longitudinal grooves and coarsely, irregularly punctate on each side. Scutellum subpentagonal with surface finely rugoso-punctate.

Elytra about 2.6 times as long as wide, about 4.0 times as long as pronotum and widest just past middle; lateral margins obtusely rounded at humeri, slightly sinuous to midpoint, where they are broadly and arcuately rounded, then obliquely narrowed toward apices, the apex feebly arcuately emarginate; basal margin bisinuate; disc convex each with four costae, that are weaker toward sides, with intervals densely irregularly punctate, the punctation becoming rugose and confluent on each side.

Ventral surface sparsely punctate and clothed with semirecumbent white setae; prosternum with anterior margin straight; prosternal process flattened, subconical, sharply acute at apex; suture between 1st and 2nd visible abdominal sternites fused; anal abdominal sternite rounded.

Legs slender, sparsely clothed with white setae; pro-, meso- and metasterna almost straight with light yellowish white bristle-like setae



Figs. 3-6. 3, 5, Lamprocheila splendida sp. nov; 4, 6, L. maillei (LAPORTE et GORY). 3-4, Heads and pronota; 5-6, last visible abdominal sternites. Scale bars: 3-4, 2 mm; 5-6, 1 mm.

on inner and outer margins; tarsi long and slender with yellowish white bristle-like setae; claws simply cleft.

Male unknown.

Length: 17.6 mm; width: 5.0 mm.

Holotype: Q, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, VI. 1978, Du Jin-Ming leg.

This new species is closely allied to *L. maillei* (LAPORTE et GORY), but it can be easily distinguished from the latter by the pronotal black bands being almost parallel, not arcuate (Figs. 3-4), and apex of last visible abdominal sternite rounded, not arcuately emarginate (Figs. 5-6).

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Studies on the Tenebrionidae of Shibata Collection Mainly from S. E. Asia, VI

By Kiyoshi Ando¹⁾

Abstract A new cnodalonine genus, Anisophaedis gen. nov., is erected, and two new species, Anisophaedis ohkurai sp. nov. from Borneo and Pseudonautes cyaneocinctus sp. nov. from Vietnam, are described.

Anisophaedis gen. nov.

Type species: Anisophaedis ohkurai sp. nov.

Oblong, subparallel-sided, dorsal surface metallically shiny.

Head transverse, anterior half subvertically bent downwards; clypeus well developed, subtruncate at apex; frons rather wide, with a distinct concavity on middle; eyes moderate in size, convex, with ocular sulci similar to those of the genus *Phaedis* Pascoe; postgenae weakly developed; neck steeply constricted; antennae long, funicles oblong, scarcely forming a distinct club, in the male each segment of 6th to 11th with an elliptical depression internally. Terminal segments of maxillary palpi right triangular. Mentum remarkably convex, the convexity strongly lobate in a nob-shape, projecting beyond apical margin of mentum in lateral view.

Pronotum subquadrate, wider than long, expanded laterally, slightly emarginate at apex, entirely bordered on sides, and insides of lateral borders quite flattened. Scutellum subpentagonal.

Fully winged. Elytra oblong, subparallel-sided, not strongly convex, slightly wider at base than pronotum, bordered at sides; scutellary strioles present; punctato-striate; elytral epipleura distinctly bordered along metepisterna.

Prosternum flattened, with sternopleural sutures distinct; prosternal process briefly raised, deeply grooved along middle, and vertically inclined anteriorly. Mesosternum strongly ridged in a V-shape behind median excavation. Mesepisterna triangular, flattened. Metasternum depressed behind metasternal process. Abdominal segments moderately convex and inclined laterally, abdominal process sharply rectangular,

^{1) 3-5,} Kôfû-dai 5-chôme, Toyono-chô, Toyono-gun, Osaka, 563-01 Japan. (Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLVIII, No. 2, pp. 107-116, Dec., 1993)

terminating in an acute tip; anal segment rounded at apex.

Legs slender; femora robust, somewhat clavate, fore femur of both sexes armed with a sharp tooth medially on antero-superior margin; tibiae carinate on each inside of basal third, fore tibia remarkably tumid internally in apical two-fifths, middle and hind ones slim; tarsi normal, ventral surface with dense pubescence.

The new genus is similar to the genera *Phaedis* Pascoe, 1866 and *Gnesis* Pascoe, 1866 (Cnodalonini) in having distinct teeth on the fore femora, but is peculiar in having vertical anterior half of the head, tumid fore tibiae in β , not clavate antennae and deeply excavate frons, and quite flattened prosternum in front of its process.

Anisophaedis ohkurai sp. nov.

Male. Oblong, subparallel-sided, weakly convex; very shiny, dorsal surface slightly dark metallic green, partly with obscure purple tinge, the hue changing into strong purple lustre in a view, a little lightened on clypeus and genae, frons strongly purple-tinged, elytra light metallic green, with a median fascia clearly purple, transverse and thick, occupying about from basal two-sevenths to apical two-sevenths at the lateral-most portions and from apical four-sevenths to two-sevenths at suture, distinctly narrowed on each 5th interval; antennae, venter and legs blackish brown, mouth parts reddish brown to dark reddish brown except pitchy mentum; antennae, pronotum, scutellum and ventral surface with fine isodiametric microsculpture.

Head transversely square, subvertically bent anteriorly; clypeus clearly prolonged beyond genal apex, feebly rounded and slightly narrowed forwards at sides, and subtruncate (very slightly sinuous) at apex, finely, minutely punctate, the punctures moderate in density, finer apically, fronto-clypeal suture fine, scarcely visible; genae highly raised laterally, whose punctures are denser and similar in size to on clypeus, sides gently rounded and narrowed at horizontal basal areas and linearly narrowed in front; frons largely concave, the concavity divergent forwards and reaching vertex, space between the concavity and eye distinctly convex, interocular space wider than an eye (20:15), minutely and rather densely punctate, the punctures slightly larger than on clypeus and much sparser on the concaved area; occiput gently convex, punctures similar to on frons and slightly denser; eyes moderate in size, gently convex above, and protrudent laterally, inner ocular sulcus distinctly and finely impressed anteriorly, deepened internally and becoming gradually shallower and wider posteriorly; postgenae weakly developed; neck-constrictions strong; antennae long, surpass clearly base of pronotum, thickened distally, scarcely dilated and not forming a distinct club, each segment longer than wide, 1st and 2nd tumid apically, 2nd the shortest, 3rd the longest, 3rd to 11th oblong, 6th to 11th perceptibly ciliate externally, each inside with a smooth, elliptical or subtriangular depression, ratio of the length and the width of each segment: $\langle \text{length} \rangle - 22:11:25:18:17:16:17:15:15:14:17$ and $\langle \text{width} \rangle - 11:10.5:10.2:11:11:11:11.5:12:12:13:15$. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus right triangular. Mentum scutellate, bisinuous at apex, remarkably convex in middle and longitudinally excavate on each side, the convexity strongly lobate as a process-like projection at apex, the apex clearly beyond apical margin, the process with coarse, sparse, puberulous punctures. Gula smooth, its sutures distinctly impressed, $|\cdot|$ -shaped. Space between buccal fissure and eye weakly convex, and narrowly grooved along the margin of under eye.

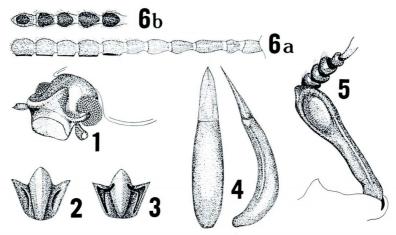
Pronotum subquadrate, roundly expanded laterally, wider than long (7:3) and widest at middle, thence sides narrowed rather steeply backwards and gently roundly forwards, with a sinuation in each basal fourth; apical margin shallowly emarginate, distinctly narrower than base (5.5:7), thinly bordered, the border briefly interrupted at middle; apical angles quite rounded, slightly produced forwards; borders of lateral margins thickened in median third, becoming gradually thin to both base and apex; basal margin feebly bisinuous, slightly produced aback in middle, thinly bordered, the border slightly thickened medially and thicker than apical border, confluent to lateral ones at basal angles, which are acutely rectangular, scarcely produced aback; disc moderately convex, and depressed before base, gently inclined to sides and flattened along lateral borders, with a basal transverse depression, minutely, obscurely and rather densely punctate, the punctures becoming minuter, sparser and much obscurer laterally; basal foveae absent.

Scutellum depressed, transversely subpentagonal and a little wider than long, subtriangular at apex, with a few punctures.

Elytra oblong, subparallel-sided, slightly divergent posteriorly to apical three-sevenths, slightly wider than pronotum at the widest point (5.7:5.0), moderately convex, and depressed basally, slightly narrowly bordered at sides, the borders basally without acceptable grooves, humeral angles quite rounded; humeral calluses distinctly raised; scutellary strioles long, nearly five times as long as scutellum, irregularly punctate in strioles; punctato-striate, the striae weakly impressed, becoming weaker laterally and reduced apically, 9th stria meeting clearly lateral margin, the strial punctures large (except 8th strial ones minute), slightly irregular in arrangement, gradually and constantly decreasing in size apically and sometimes confluent to each other partly; intervals flat,

minutely and densely punctate, the punctures minuter apically, and becoming much minuter and denser on apical portions; elytral epipleuron flattened, a little ascendant inwards, reaching middle of anal segment of abdomen, steeply narrowed from base of anal segment, gently sloping forwards and not excavate on base.

Prosternum quite flattened, very shallowly emarginate and indefinitely bordered at apex; derma much coarsened by transverse and minute rugosities and irregular granulations; prosternal process raised, deeply grooved along middle, vertically inclined anteriorly and rather steeply sloping backwards, linearly tapering to the wedge-shaped apex at sides, slightly reflexed at apex, coarsely and sparsely punctate. Mesosternum deeply excavate on middle, behind which is distinctly ridged in a Vshape; the ridge subhorizontal and not so high, unevenly convex, with two sharp anterior edges, the edges fallen down sinuously. Metasternum deeply depressed transversely behind its process, with distinctly depressed median line, and rugulose as a herring-bone along the line, densely and obsoletely punctate; the punctures minuter and sparser along middle; transverse sulcus very deep along each hind coxal cavity; metasternal process elevated and its surface flattened, densely vermiculate, transversely rounded at apex. Abdominal segments moderately convex on each middle, with punctures on three basal segments dense and obscure, but distincter and coarser on middle of 1st and 2nd



Figs. 1-6. Anisophaedis ohkurai gen. et sp. nov.

1, Head; 2, mentum of the male; 3, mentum of the female; 4, male genitalia, dorsal view (left), lateral view (right); 5, right protibia of the male (dorsal view); 6a-b, right antenna of the male (a, dorsal view; b, lateral view from inside).

segments, sparser, obscurer and much minuter on 4th and anal ones; 1st segment thickly bordered at base; abdominal process sharp and acute, longitudinally rugulose along its apex; anal segment perceptibly sloping backwards on middle of apical half, scarcely sinuous at sides and rounded at apex.

Legs slender; femora robust, moderately dilated to middle and constricted behind apices, densely puberulo-punctate ventrally, fore femur steeply dilated from base to middle, its frontal upper margin with a thin and triangular tooth near apical third, apex of the tooth very acute and slightly directed outwards; tibiae carinate in basal third of each inside, coarsely, minutely and densely punctate, the punctures setiferous on undersides of fore and middle tibiae, fore tibia gradually dilated apically in basal three-fifths, remarkably tumid internally in apical two-fifths, then distinctly curved downwards, and irregularly depressed dorsally; middle and hind tibiae slim, sparsely pubescent on inside of the apicalmost portions; tarsi normal, and rather compactly articulate, densely punctate, ventral surface with very compact and short pubescence, ratio of the length of each hind segment:— 12:5:4:

Female. Body slightly divergent posteriorly; head with punctures

sparse and slightly larger than δ , antennae short, surpass middle of pronotum, without the elliptical depression on each segment; mentum obtrapezoidal, each lateral excavation occupying along full length of lateral margin and running inwards and following apical margin of mentum; basal border of pronotum thicker; elytra more convex and robust, a little obtuser at apices: anal segment of abdomen transversely triangular, slightly sharper apically and surface not sloping ventrally; tibiae slightly incurved, and the basal carinae weaker, fore tibia gradually thickened apically but the thickness much less than in &, and inner margin weakly bent inwards at basal three-sevenths, slightly curved downwards apically.

Length: 10-10.7 mm; width: 3.8-4.1 mm.



Fig. 7. Anisophaedis ohkurai gen. et sp. nov.

Holotype: \mathcal{O} , Keningau, Sabah, North Borneo, 7. VI. 1989, M. Itoh leg. (in coll. T. Shibata). Allotype: \mathfrak{P} , ditto, 30. V. 1989, M. Itoh leg. (in coll. K. Ando). Paratypes: $3\mathcal{O}\mathcal{O}$, near Keningau, Borneo, 8 & 12. VI. 1989, M. Itoh leg. (in coll.

К. Masumoto).

Distribution: Borneo Is.

The specific name is given after Mr. Masafumi Ohkura, President of the Japan Coleopterological Society for his great contribution to the society.

Pseudonautes cyaneocinctus sp. nov.

Male. Oblong, subparallel-sided; brilliant, dorsal surface strong metallic blue with head rather greenish, ventral surface and antennae black with ventral head, gula and abdominal segments dark reddish brown, elytral epipleura, meso- and metasterna strong metallic blue, with somewhat violet lustre, femora also dark metallic blue, tibiae and propleura steel green-blue, and tarsi black.

Head subhexagonal, widened, rather flattened above, sparsely and microscopically punctate, the punctures on clypeus slightly denser; clypeus transverse, subtrapezoidal, strongly produced forwards, roundly subtruncate in median 3/4 at apex, surface slightly convex medially, gently sloping downwards along apical margin, fronto-clypeal suture transversely U-shaped, deepened posteriorly; genae flattened, distinctly raised on each lateral half, well produced aback, linearly narrowed apicad at sides from basal fourth; frons transverse, nearly flat, abruptly sloping forwards, irregularly and sparsely rugose, lateral sides on the

narrowest portions between eyes and genae densely rugose, interocular space 1.8 times as wide as an eye; vertex and occiput slightly convex; eyes reniform, rather small, deeply notched, well convex above and roundly produced laterad, surrounded entirely by ocular sulci; antennae very long, passing wholly humeri, strongly serrate in eight segments, two basal segments glabrate, 2nd round, 3rd funiculate, sparsely aristate, 4th to 11th forming an elongate club with large and dense sensorial spots and dense, short sensorial aristae, 4th to 10th longer than wide, each subtriangular, rather strongly triangular in 8th to 10th, 11th elliptical, directed inwards, ratio of the length and the width of each segment: (length)— 10:5:13:14.5:13:14:15:18:18:18.5:22 and $\langle \text{width} \rangle - 12.5 : 6.5 : 6.5 : 9 : 11 : 11.5 : 13 : 17 : 18 :$ 17.5:19. Space between buccal fissure and



Fig. 8. Pseudonautes cyaneocinctus sp. nov.

eye roundly raised. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus strongly triangular; outer margin longer than inner one, which is roundly expanded laterad. Mentum obtrapezoidal, transverse, as long as wide at base and shorter than apical width (10:15), truncate at apex and base, flattened basally and gradually ascendant apically, with puberulous punctures subapically. Submentum very transversely hexagonal, scutellate, smooth. Gula sparsely, weakly and transversely rugulose, its sutures / \-shaped.

Pronotum transverse, and subdomical, widest at middle nearly twice as wide as long (39:20), entirely bordered on all margins: apical margin gently bisinuate, the borders comparatively thick, and distinctly grooved behind, the groove deepened and widened laterally; apical angles rectangular, their corners gently rounded and strongly protrudent anteriorly; lateral margins arched and reflexed, with slight double angles, one at the median widest point, again at basal fifth, between them sublinear, but slightly sinuate before and behind, lateral borders thin, evenly widely grooved inside the borders; basal margin shallowly bisinuous, median lobe rounded, weakly produced aback; basal border moderately thick, thicker than lateral borders and thinner than apical one; basal angles obtuse, not rounded; disc sparsely, irregularly and minutely punctate, slightly and longitudinally rugose in parts, basally with a transverse, obscure depression on each lateral side, the punctures sharply engraved, interspaces of them with fine isodiametric microsculpture: basal foveae absent.

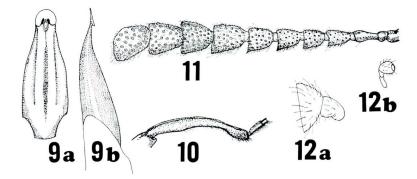
Scutellum comparatively large, rounded-triangular, nearly as long as wide, roundly tapering at sides and acute at apex, slightly convex and sparsely punctulate, with fine isodiametric microsculpture.

Elytra elongate, normally swollen, highest at basal two-fifths, with elliptical depression on each 9th and outer half of 8th intervals antemedianly; apical slope of the swell steeper than basal one; slightly divergent posteriorly; narrowly bordered at sides, the border abruptly widened and vertically down from subapical point, where terminating the epipleural plica; acceptable grooves of the borders basally rudimental; humeral callus oblong, well convex; scutellary strioles distinct behind scutellum, and longer than it, with six or seven punctures; punctato-striate, the striae narrow and fine, but distinct even on apical portions, 6th, 7th, and 8th striae interrupted on apical portion of humeral callus, and 9th meeting lateral margin, 1st and 2nd, 3rd and 4th striae confluent to each other at base, 1st and 9th, 2nd and 7th, 3rd and 6th confluent to each other at apex, 4th and 5th subconfluent at apical declivity, 7th and 8th confluent before the amplicate portion of lateral border, the strial punctures minute and rather dense, regular in arrangement,

becoming coarse and elongate laterally, minuter and sparser apically, scarcely invisible on 1st and 2nd striae near apex; intervals flattened on inner five, slightly convex on four outer ones and apical portions, moderately and microscopically punctate, interspace of the punctures very smooth; elytral epipleuron slightly ascendant inwardly, strongly depressed basally, shallowly so medially, flattened apically, with fine isodiametric microsculpture.

Prosternum transverse, widened basally, flattened and distinctly shortened before procoxae, shallowly emarginate and rimmed at apex, impunctate; prosternal process fusiform, rather widely raised between procoxae, subvertically sloping in front and behind, gradually, roundly narrowed posteriorly and acute at its apex, thickly bordered at sides; surface between the borders flattened, with some longitudinal rugosities and coarse, sparse punctures. Mesosternum with a large cavity on middle, distinctly carinate along middle in front of the cavity, slightly depressed and densely punctulate on both side of the carina; V-shaped ridge (behind the cavity) weakly elevated, nearly on a level with height of the coxae, minutely and rather densely punctate, without pubescence, quite rounded at anterior edges of itself. Mesocoxae densely rugose and punctulate. Metasternum widely convex, microscopically and sparsely punctulate along middle and very sparsely so sublaterally, triangularly and rather widely impressed on apical half along fine median line, with an elliptical depression around the median line, the depression reticulate, sides irregularly and widely bordered, with fine isodiametric microsculpture; metasternal process coarsened by uneven depressions, rounded and distinctly bordered at apex. Abdominal segments moderately convex medianly, sparsely punctulate, longitudinally rugose on three basal segments and on both sides along base of 4th one, 1st segment with a rather sharp triangular process which is bordered and transversely rugulose, rounded at tip; anal segment scarcely sinuate at sides and rather sharply rounded at apex. Parameres of the male genitalia with apices hastate, quite semicircular forwards.

Legs comparatively short, femora and tibiae sparsely with setiferous punctures; femora slightly incurved gently dilated to each apical third; tibiae short and robust, weakly dilated to each apex, fore tibia slightly incurved, ancipital on outer margin, pubescent on inner apical two-thirds, middle tibia scarcely ancipital, arcuately incurved, widened internally in basal third, distinctly excavate in apical two-thirds of inner margin, with double rows of sparse pubescence in the excavation and dense pubescence apically, inside of hind tibia slightly dilated at basal fifth, pubescent in apical two-thirds; tarsi more or less dilated, closely articulate, densely covered ventrally with long pubescence, each



Figs. 9-12. Pseudonautes cyaneocinctus sp. nov. 9a-b. Parameres of the male genitalia (a, dorsal view; b, lateral view); 10, mesotibia; 11, right antenna; 12a, apical two segments of maxillary palpus,

12b, labial palpus.

penultimate segment bilobed, each claw-segment slim and very long, in fore tarsi the inner lobe longer than the outer one, and the inner lobes of the other tarsi shorter than the outer ones; claws simple, each with a tooth ventrally; fore tarsus dilated, the dilatation stronger than the others, and transverse on 2nd, its claw-segment a little shorter than the preceding together; ratio of the length of each hind tarsal segment:— 10:4:2.5:14.

Female unknown.

Length: 8.1 mm; width: 3.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Buon Ma Thuot, S. Vietnam, 8. V. 1991, M. Ітон leg. (in coll. Т. Shibata).

Distribution: Vietnam.

The new species is slightly similar to *Pseudonautes sulcipennis* Gebien, but is clearly separable from the latter in having strong metallic body, remarkable triangulate antennae instead of being conical.

The characteristic of the antennae as mentioned above, which is very peculiar in the other known species, indicates more distinct genus than *Pseudonautes* or the allied genera, however, the author examined only one example, so that it is really necessary to examine the female or further materials for establishment of a new genus.

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Two New Species of the Genus *Melanotus* from Taiwan (Coleoptera, Elateridae, Melanotinae)

By Takashi Kishii¹⁾ and Giuseppe Platia²⁾

We would like to describe two new *Melanotus*-species from Taiwan upon the fact stating continuously.

In October of 1992, Kishii, one of the authors had received a lot of melanotinespecies from Platia, another of the authors, and had asked an opinion on the determination, and after our careful examination and brief discussion, on the two Taiwanese *Melanotus*-species containing within the lot, we entirely agreed upon that the species was undoubtedly new to science.

PLATIA's materials forming most part of examples used in this report are the collection of the Bishop Museum in Hawaii of U.S.A. collected by Mr. & Mrs. L. & M. Gressitt, the famous cerambycist, and Kishii added some fresh specimens.

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to Dr. G. A. Samuelson of the Bishop Museum for giving us a chance in examining the type specimens of Taiwanese melanotine-species deposited in the collection there, and to Dr. A. Shinohara of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo for offering the valuable materials through Mr. K. Mizuno in Kyoto. Our thanks are also due to Mr. T. Shibata in Osaka for his good wishes on our examining his collection.

Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) shinoharai Kishii et Platia, sp. nov. (Pl. 9, figs. 1-7)

Male, 13.6×3.2 mm (holotype) and 13.4– 14.8×3.4 –3.6 mm (paratypes). Rather slender, plainly depressed medio-longitudinally at dorsal surface, elongate fusiform, widest at elytral humeri, then gently sublinearly tapering posteriorly, and clearly shining all over. Black to dusky brownish partly, with antennae and legs entirely reddish brown, hind corners of pronotum and abdominal segments more or less brownish. Pubescence long, rather straightened, dense, a little thick, recumbent and whitish yellow.

Head not so broad, flattened and gently declivous antero-inferiorly;

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relative breadth of each eye and vertical width across eyes in dorsal views as 14:42.5 (ca. 3 times); frons scarcely furrowed transversely behind fore edge; frontal margin (fig. 5) well defined and thickly carinated, and rather transverse at middle; frontal groove distinctly broad and furrowed, faced antero-inferiorly, with microscopical shagreen-like sculptures wholly. Vertex glabrous, but sculptured with minute shagreen make in high magnification all over, with punctures large, subsparse, longitudinally elliptic, subumbilical and conspicuously uneven in density and size; relative distance among punctures and each puncture diameter subequal or a little wider.

Antennae slender and elongate, plainly exceeding apices of pronotal hind angles by two terminal joints or more; relative lengths and widths from basal joint to 11th as 31/17, 12/9, 16/10, 32/14.5, 30/14.5, 31/15, 31.5/14, 33/14, 35/14, 35.5/14 and 46/12.5, respectively (length/width) (fig. 4, holotype); basal joint robust and well expanded roundly at fore margin, 2nd globular, 3rd subclavate and a little broadened at apical end, 4th to 10th clearly serrated, and 11th subrhombic.

Pronotum plainly trapezoid, with lateral sides linearly narrowing ahead from apices of posterior angles, weakly and simply elevated above medio-longitudinally, but rather flattened at posterior half; relative median length and basal breadth as 82:100; hind corners (fig. 5) triangularly developed posteriorly, each with an acute, straight and distinct carination; basal furrows conspicuous, rather broad, and clearly incised, each with a small weak emargination at interior corner; discal punctures single, sparse and small at summit longitudinally, evidently fine at hind slope, but becoming exceedingly larger, denser, umbilical and elliptic longitudinally at lateral borders broadly, especially strongly dense, large and partly reticulated mutually at near lateral edges, with surface among punctures glabrous perfectly.

Scutellum (fig. 6) elongate, tongue-shaped, flattened entirely, declivous antero-interiorly; relative median length and width as 30:18; widest at anterior angles, subparallel-sided medianly, roundly convergent at hind angles; posterior end weakly emarginate at middle; anterior edge broadly marginated with many, minute, transverse creases on marginal area; surface with small, sparse punctures evenly.

Elytra distinctly elongate, rather wedge-shaped, widest at humeri, then sublinearly narrowing to hind apices; relative sutural length and humeral breadth as 108:34; a shade elevated above medio-longitudinally; posterior apices rounded with sutural ends briefly mucronate; humeral corners carinate at sides, each with a distinct, longitudinal excavation under the carination; striae rather obsolescent partly, with small, round and sparse punctures, having no groove connecting

punctures, but a little depressed longitudinally; interstrial spaces more or less flattened and smooth with very fine, sparse and even punctures.

Prosternum narrowest at middle, then gently widening anteriorly as well as posteriorly, elevated down medio-longitudinally and transversely excavated broadly behind anterior lobe, which is subcrescently, obliquely developed antero-inferiorly, with punctures rugose and uneven; surface glabrous entirely, with punctures generally circular, rather sparse, large and single. Prosternal process in profile (fig. 7) conspicuously thick, broadened posteriorly, with under surface rounded near hind end, having a small excavation at posterior edge; lateral sides shallowly concave longitudinally and surface distinctly rugose. Prosterno-pleural sutures broad, plane and duplicately marginated at inner edge of each propleuron, clearly sinuated, with anterior ends narrowly, obscurely furrowed. Propleural punctures plainly elliptic longitudinally, single, dense, large and rather obscure at border of each puncture; interpunctate space glabrous entirely. Metasternal punctures circular, distinctly small and sparse. Legs slender and moderate. Genitalia as figured (fig. 2): median lobe broadened basally and not so elongate; lateral lobes also broad, with each apico-lateral expansion large and rounded at lateral side.

Female unknown.

Holotype and an isotype, ♂♂, Sungkang in Nantou Hsien, C-Taiwan (南投県松崗), May 4, 1978, A. Shinohara leg., in coll. Kishii. Paratypes: 1♂, Taiheizan to Shikikun in Ilan Hsien, N-Taiwan (宜蘭県太平山-四季村), May 11, 1932, L. & M. Gressitt leg.; 1♂, Taiheizan, ditto, May to July, 1934, ditto; 1♂, Lishan in Taichung Hsien, C-Taiwan (台中県梨山), March 30, 1970, H. Nomura leg.; 1♂, Tsuifeng in Nantou Hsien, C-Taiwan (南投県翠峰), May 2, 1978, A. Shinohara leg.

Remarks. This new species somewhat resembles some *Spheniscosomus*-species from Taiwan: frequens Miwa, 1930 and babai Kishii, 1989, though the elongate, slender and flattened body, the remarkably sparse punctures on the median part of pronotum, and the short 3rd antennal joint are unique in shinoharai, moreover the form of apico-lateral expansion in each paramere of the aedeagus may be distinguishable from these resemblers, respectively.

Melanotus (Melanotus) gracilipennis KISHII et PLATIA, sp. nov. (Pl. 10, figs. 9-17)

Male, 14.0×3.5 mm. Elongate, subparallel-sided, rather slender, more or less flattened on dorsal part longitudinally as well as on the ventral, and subshining all over. Wholly reddish brown with antennae, elytral base and sutures narrowly, most parts of ventral segments and legs a little paler. Pubescence not tender, substraightened, rather erect, not so dense and whitish yellow.

Head quadrate, evenly flattened, slightly declivous antero-obliquely, with a feeble medio-longitudinal elevation at frons; punctures ocellated large, coarse and rather dense, but density and size uneven partly, generally smaller at fore area as well as rear border, distinctly dense and partly reticulated at lateral sides, with interpunctate area glabrous entirely; anterior edge of frons (fig. 14) well-limited, transverse at middle, and clearly angulated before eyes; frontal groove broad, deep and subparallel mutually at frontal line of frons and clypeal edge, evidently developed eaves-likely at upper part, with shagreen-like sculptures wholly on surface; relative breadth across eyes and each eye width in dorsal appearances as 73: 21 (ca. 3.5 times).

Antennae slender, exceeding at apices of pronotal hind angles by two apical joints; relative lengths and widths from basal joint to 5th as 32/14.5, 14/10, 20/11, 28/13 and 28/13.6, respectively (length/width) (fig. 13); basal joint plainly robust, swollen apically and sinuate, 2nd globular, 3rd subtriangular, 4th to 10th visibly triangular and serrated, and 11th elongate, subrhombic and a little longer than 10th.

Pronotum typically trapezoid, widest at apices of posterior angles, then sublinearly narrowing ahead, feebly and moderately convex above, without any furrow nor line medianly; relative median length and width as 95:100 (maximum width across hind angles 115, and minimum breadth at anterior corners 78); discal punctures large, umbilical and dense, but smaller than vertical ones at anterior border, and becoming gently sparser, smaller and single posteriorly; average extent among punctures at summit exceedingly wider than puncture diameter, with interpunctate surface completely smooth; hind angles (fig. 15) well-developed triangularly and postero-divergingly, rather obtusely pointed at apices, with unicarination straight, well-defined, running along lateral side, and protruding beyond two-fifths of lateral length of prothorax; basal furrows short and small, but clearly notched, with both angles of incision rather simply angulated.

Scutellum (fig. 16) tongue-shaped, flattened, slightly declivous anteroinferiorly, widest at anterior angles, and feebly constricted at middle; relative median length and width as 34:22; hind end roundly angulate at latero-posterior corners and a little emarginated at middle; frontal edge broadly marginated with many, minute, transverse creases, elevated above medianly and a little roundly enlarged ahead; punctures generally obscure, but obviously large and dense.

Elytra elongate, subparallel-sided from humeri to near middle, then progressively converging posteriorly; humeral width and sutural length as 35:100 (ca. 3 times) relatively; each humerus distinctly angulated longitudinally and carinate briefly; striae fine with punctures rather dense,

not so deep, longitudinally elliptic, rather continuous at base, but becoming sparser posteriorly, having a narrow and shallow groove connecting with punctures mutually, but more or less indistinct apically; strial intervals flattened entirely with fine sparse and rather uneven punctures, with feeble transverse and irregular rugosities; sutural and elytral apices moderate.

Prosternum not so broad, narrowest at middle, broadened anteriorly, elevated below medio-longitudinally exclusive for basal area of anterior lobe transversely depressed, with punctures somewhat similar to those of anterior part of pronotum in density, scales and form, but entirely smooth and punctureless broadly at medio-longitudinal area; frontal lobe rounded at edge, but not so distinctly developed ahead, and thickly carinated at margin. Prosterno-pleural sutures exceedingly sinuated, smooth entirely, duplicately marginated at pleural edge, with anterior end elongately and plainly grooved. Prosternal process in profile (fig. 17) gently bent postero-interiorly behind procoxal cavities, not so thick, with hind apex emarginated weakly. Propleural punctures clearly elliptic longitudinally, larger and denser than those of prosternum. Mesosternal cavity rather spindle-formed, a little concave interiorly at middle. Metasternal punctures obviously finer and sparser than propleural ones. General surface among punctures smooth entirely at prosternum, propleura, meso- and metasternum, but abdominal segments with obscure, transverse and irregular rugosities. Legs moderate and rather slender. Male genitalia as figured (fig. 10); median lobe rather broad with apex briefly projected; apico-lateral expansion of each paramere not so large, roundly expanded laterally, and rather acutely pointed at basal angle.

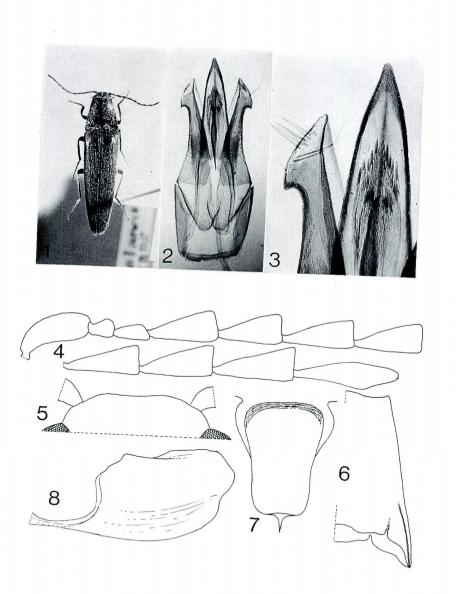
Female unknown.

Holotype, &, Taiheizan to Shikikun in Ilan Hsien, N-Taiwan, May 11, 1932, L. & M. Gressitt leg. (fig. 12). Isotype, 1 &, the data same as the holotype, having a large wound at base of right elytron. Types are deposited in coll. Bishop Museum.

Remarks. General outline of this new species is a little allied to *M. tamsuyensis* Bates, 1866, but the body is smaller, 2nd joint of each antenna is almost globular, pronotal punctures are clearly sparser, hind angles of prothorax develop distinctly latero-divergently, scutellal punctures are plainly larger and denser, scutellum is widest at anterior corners, interpunctate surface among elytral striae is covered with transverse rugose sculptures, median lobe of aedeagus is narrower, and latero-apical expansion of each paramere in male genitalia is narrower.

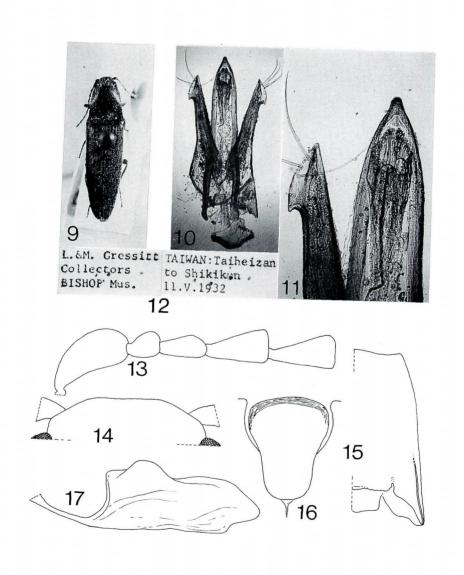
Explanation of Plates

- Pl. 9. Melanotus (Spheniscosomus) shinoharai Kishii et Platia, sp. nov.
 - fig. 1. Holotype, &, Sungkang in Nantou Hsien, 13.6 mm.
 - 2. Male genitalia in dorsal view, ditto.
 - 3. Apical part of right side in aedeagus, ditto.
 - 4. Right antenna.
 - 5. Frontal margin of head.
 - 6. Right half of pronotum.
 - 7. Scutellum.
 - 8. Prosternal process in profile.
- Pl. 10. Melanotus (Melanotus) gracilipennis Kishii et Platia, sp. nov.
 - fig. 9. Holotype, &, Taiheizan to Shikikun in Ilan Hsien, 14.0 mm.
 - 10. Male genitalia in dorsal view, ditto.
 - 11. Apical part of right side in aedeagus, ditto.
 - 12. Labels attached to the holotype specimen.
 - 13. Right antenna, basal joint to 5th.
 - 14. Frontal margin of head.
 - 15. Right half of pronotum.
 - 16. Scutellum.
 - 17. Prosternal process in profile.



(T. Kishii photo. & del.)





(T. Kishii photo. & del.)

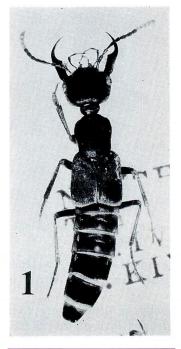
Notes on Staphylinidae from Taiwan, IX (Coleoptera)

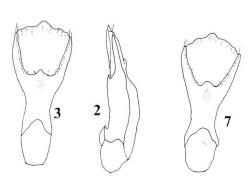
By Yasuhiko Hayashi

Hesperosoma miwai nanshanchiana subsp. nov. (Figs. 1-3)

The new subspecies differs from the original subspecies only in the following points: lateral margins of elytra very sharply edged, and in male genitalia intermediate part (apical margin) between both lobes of parameres subtriangularly and distinctly protuberant posteriad. Length: 13.0 mm.

Holotype: &, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 10. IV. 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (in coll. T. Shibata).





Figs. 1-3, 7. 1-3, Hesperosoma miwai nanshanchiana ssp. nov. (1, habitus; 2, male genitalia, lateral view; 3, ditto, ventral view); 7, Hesperosoma sakoi sp. nov. (male genitalia, ventral view).

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Hesperosoma sakoi sp. nov. (Figs. 4-7)

Body narrow, subparallel-sided, rather flattened dorsally and weakly shiny; nearly black, apical four segments of antenna, apical margin of 7th abdominal segment and base of 8th whity yellow, base of 2nd antennal segment red, elytra, 3rd to 5th abdominal segments and legs brownish red, each elytron narrowly yellowish at apex, in hind half with a large, subtrapezoidal, blackish violaceous macula, which is not touching suture, femora blackish brown, but on under side partly pale brown, tibiae dark brown (hind tibiae paler), and tarsi reddish brown. Length: 9.7–12.0 mm.

Head obtrapezoidal, wider than long (31:23), considerably wider and shorter than pronotum (31:25 and 23:29) and gently narrowed posteriad; front margin very weakly emarginate, hind one nearly straight, and hind angles widely rounded; upper surface gently convex, densely, roughly and almost uniformly punctured, with median line distinct, narrow and intermittently smooth. Mandibles elongate, a little longer than head (27.5: 23.0). Eyes rather large, a little shorter than postgenae (10:12) and well prominent laterad. Antennae elongate, reaching behind the middle of pronotum; 1st to 7th segments and 11th more or less longer than wide, 8th nearly as long as wide, 9th and 10th a little wider than long, 11th rice-shaped, roundly excised lateroapically, and each segment with the following relative length: 15.0-8.0-11.0-7.0-7.0-6.9-6.8-6.0-5.5-5.5-9.0.



Fig. 4. Hesperosoma sakoi sp. nov. (habitus).

Gular plate (fig. 5) with fine reticulate microsculpture, widened frontad, straightly convergent posteriad, then becoming very narrow in hind one-fourth.

Pronotum subcordate, fairly convex dorsally, a little longer than wide (29:25), nearly as long as but much narrower than elytra (25:36), apex weakly arcuate, base gently so, sides sinuately narrowed posteriad, and all angles widely rounded; disc similarly punctured as on head,

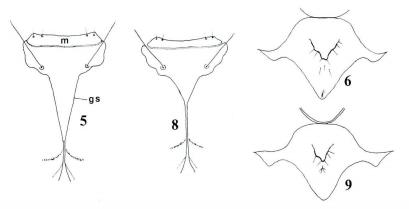
median line distinct in basal fourth, narrow, smooth and shiny.

Scutellum flattened, with punctures dense, rough, umbilicate and barnacle-like, and interspaces of the punctures finely reticulate.

Elytra subquadrate, slightly widened posteriad, feebly arcuate at sides, a little wider than long (36:29, but subequal in width to the maximum length), apex shallowly emarginate, and latero-apical angles nearly rectangulate; surface flattened laterally, clothed with yellowish brown pubescence (but the pubescence darkened on maculae), densely and roughly punctured as on head, but the punctures somewhat smaller and the interspaces of which are slightly wider, with obsolete microsculpture; lateral margins blunt in basal half, angulately bent down but not sharp or never ridged.

Prosternal process conspicuously protuberant and aciculate at tip. Mesosternal process (fig. 6) with a short carina on apical portion.

Abdomen a little narrower at base than elytra, gradually narrowed posteriad, upper and under surface with microsculpture finely reticulate, distinct at base of each segment and indistinct at apex; tergites with punctures not dense, fine, even at the base of each segment and much finer apically; punctures on 3rd to 7th sternites much larger than those on each opposite tergite and rather coarser at base; median depression on each 3rd to 5th tergites well-defined anteriorly and laterally, and sparsely punctured posteriorly; pubescence mostly pale brownish yellow but darkened in the middle of 3rd to 5th tergites and on the following three segments; 7th sternite with a transverse, suboval, large fovea behind the middle, the fovea deepened anteriorly, with a tuft of long, pale



Figs. 5-6, 8-9. 5-6, Hesperosoma sakoi sp. nov. (5, gular plate (m=mentum, gs=gular suture); 6, mesosternum); 8-9, Hesperosoma miwai (Bernhauer) (8, gular plate; 9, mesosternum).

brownish yellow soft hairs in the front part, and apical margin widely, weakly emarginate; 8th sternite widely and weakly emarginate at apex and subtriangularly depressed before the emargination.

Protibiae without any spines (except apical usual ones); mesotibiae bearing some fine spines; metatibiae with only a few short spines on the under sides.

Male genitalia (fig. 7) in ventral view symmetrical, fan-like; penis webfoot-shaped, obtuse at tip, flattened and longitudinally undulate in apical half; parameres widely forked, each tooth of the fork stout, long, reaching latero-apical angles of penis, with a few, fine, long and soft hairs at tip, intermediate part (apical margin) between the teeth subtriangularly protuberant as in *H. miwai nanshanchiana* ssp. nov.

Holotype: \eth , Fungchiifo, Chiai Hsien, Taiwan, 1. V. 1983, T. Ito leg. (in coll. T. Shibata). Allotype: φ , paratypes: $3 \varphi \varphi$, same data as the holotype; 1ϑ , same locality as the holotype, 26. IV. 1983, F. Kimura leg.; 1ϑ , same locality, 27. IV. 1983, H. Miyata leg.; 1ϑ , 1φ , same locality, 4. V. 1983, T. Ito leg.

The new species very closely resembles *H. miwai* (Bernhauer) from Taiwan in the general appearance and the shape of male genitalia, but is easily distinguishable from the latter by the following points: in the present species the elytra and the basal three visible segments of abdomen more reddish and the elytral markings violaceous, while in the latter species the elytra and basal three visible segments of abdomen rather brownish and the elytral markings bluish-tinged; the head in the present species much smaller, less wide than long (31:23) and less widened in front, but the head in *H. miwai* very large, much wider than long (27:16) and markedly widened in front; in the present species the apical portion of mesosternal process with a short carina, but in *miwai* the apical portion of mesosternum without any elevation, etc.

The new species is rather more closely related to *H. malaisei* Scheerpeltz from Burma than to *H. miwai*, because of the presence of a short carina on the mesosternal process.

The specific name is given after Mr. KIYOKAZU SAKO, who is a staff member of our Osaka Coleopterological Society.

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Notes and Descriptions of Japanese Tenebrionidae, VI

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Abstract The Japanese species of the genus Tarpela Bates, 1870 (Tenebrionidae, Helopini) is dealt with. Past confusion is clarified for the first time, with descriptions of two species, Tarpela lewisi sp. nov. and T. andoi sp. nov. Lectotypes are designated for Tarpela brunnea (Marseul), T. elegantula (Lewis) and T. cordicollis (Marseul).

Five species and a subspecies of the genus *Tarpela* have hitherto been known from Japan and its neighbouring islands. Of these, three species have distinguishable characteristics in the male, hence not so difficult to determine. Of the other two, the species that has a closely punctate fore body can be recognized as *T. brunnea* (Marseul) and the one that has a smooth and shiny dorsal surface as *T. elegantula* (Lewis). As regards the former, this identification is almost correct, but the latter is problematical. Females of this last species are usually collected in the spring and summer seasons.

Recently, I noticed a series of male specimens whose metasterna, middle portions of two basal sternites of abdomen and each trochanter are densely haired. To determine if this is the male of the species in question or that of the 6th species from Japan, I borrowed the types of *T. elegantula* from the Natural History Museum, London. After a careful examination, I have concluded that the types are a melange of two different species. Besides, in the course of this study, I found 7th species collected on Yakushima Is., whose male is also haired on the ventral surface. Thus, seven species and a subspecies are now known from Japan and its neighbouring islands.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Messis. Malcolm Kerley, Martin J. D. Brendell, the Natural History Museum, London, Messis. Taichi Shibata, Kiyoshi Ando and Dr. Yasuhiko Hayashi, the Osaka Coleopterologial Society, Dr. Claude Girard, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris and Messis. Katsumi Akita in Hisai City, Masaaki Nishikawa in Ebina City, Yasuhiko Hirano in Odawara City and Shigeaki Kondo in Urayasu City for permitting me to loan type specimens and other materials. Thanks are also due to Mr. Kaoru Sakai, who took the photographs inserted in this paper. Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to Dr. Shun-Ichi Uéno, the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo, who has been giving me invaluable advice.

The type depositories of the new species are mentioned in each text.

[[]Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLVIII, No. 2, pp. 127-136, Dec., 1993]

Genus Tarpela BATES, 1870

Tarpela Bates, 1870, Ent. mon. Mag., 6: 272. Type species: Tarpela browni Bates, 1870.

Key to the Japanese species of the genus Tarpela based on males

- 1 (6) Protibia distinctly, and mesotibia more or less distinctly modified. (Species group of *T. cordicollis*).
- 3(2) Ventral edge of protibia distinctly thickened in apical 1/3-1/2; mesotibia not pectinate but denticulate on the inner edge.

- 6(1) Pro- and mesotibiae not modified.
- 7 (10) Metasternum, two basal sternites of abdomen medially and each trochanter distinctly haired. (Species group of T. lewisi).

- 10(7) Metasternum, two basal sternites of abdomen medially and each trochanter not haired. (Species group of *T. brunnea*).

Key to the Japanese species of the genus Tarpela based on females

- 1 (6) Pronotum comparatively longer, with lateral margins distinctly narrowed posteriorly. Apices of elytra never dehiscent. (Species group of *T. cordicollis*).
- 2(5) Pronotum strongly convex above.

- 6 (1) Pronotum shorter, with lateral margins not distinctly narrowed posteriorly. Apices of elytra produced posteriad and dehiscent in a species. (Species groups are not separable like in males).
- 8(7) Apices of elytra neither produced posteriad nor dehiscent.
- 10(9) Fore body above shiny and pronotum not closely punctate.
- 12 (11) Pronotum almost quadrilateral, sparsely though clearly punctate; body not solid, with dorsal surface strongly, constantly copperily shining. 8-10 mm. Honshu.

 T. elegantula (Lewis)

Species group of T. brunnea

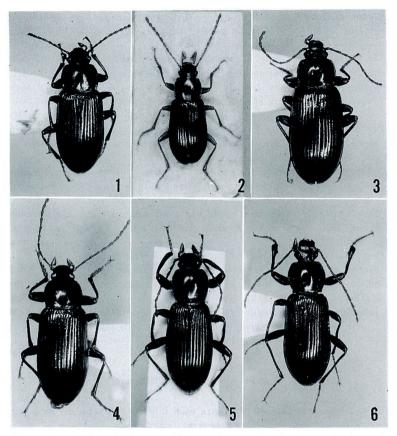
The both sexes rather resemble with each other. Two species have hitherto been known from Japan and its neighbouring islands.

Tarpela brunnea (MARSEUL, 1876) (Figs. 1, 7)

Helops brunneus Marseul, 1876, Annls. Soc. ent. Fr., (5) 6: 140 (Nagasaki). Lamperos japonica Allard, 1876, Abeille, 14: 46 (Japon).

T. brunnea subsp. konoi Nakane, 1963, Fragm. coleopt., 7: 28 (Nakanoshima, Tokara Is.).

Notes. The males were collected from the last decade of March to the midst of June and the females from the last decade of March to the first decade of June. The species is distributed not only on the mainland of Japan (except for Hokkaido), but also on Ryukyu Is. (Tokara-Nakanoshima (subsp. konoi Nakane), Okinawa-honto, Ishigaki-jima, Iriomote-jima and Yonaguni-jima). Although some minor differences are observed, those are due to local variations. Further detailed study concerning variation in each locality will be expected in future.



Figs. 1-6. 1, Tarpela brunnea (Marseul), \mathcal{J} ; 2, T. elegantula (Lewis), \mathcal{J} , lectotype; 3, T. lewisi sp. nov., \mathcal{J} , holotype; 4, T. andoi sp. nov., \mathcal{J} , holotype; 5, T. cordicollis (Marseul), \mathcal{J} ; 6, T. amaniensis Kaszab, \mathcal{J} .

Lectotype designation. \varnothing , (in MNHN, Paris), labelled as follows: Helops brunneus, Nagasaki, an 74/TYPE/MUSEUM PARIS, COLL. DE MARSEUL 2842-90/Lectotype, *Tarpela brunnea* (Marseul), K. Masumoto, 1993. Paralectotypes: $2 \circ \circ$.

Tarpela elegantula (Lewis, 1894) (Figs. 2, 8)

Lamperos elegantulus Lewis, 1894, Annls. Mag. nat. Hist., (6) 13: 478 (Hakone, Miyanoshita, Nikko and Kashiwagi).

Original description. "Parum elongatus, æneus vel viridis, nitidus; elytris

striatis, striis tenuissime crenulatis; antennis pedibusque læte rufis vel obscure L. 7-9 mill.

Rather elongate, æneous or bluish green, shining; the head densely punctulate, eyes prominent, narrowly reddish over the antennæ; the thorax, punctures much less closely set than those of the head, especially in the female, arched at the sides, with a narrow lateral rim, rim and narrow anterior border reddish; the elytra striate, striæ obscurely crenulate. Male: mouth-organs, antennæ, and legs clear red; tibiæ not bent, fore tibiæ angulate at the tarsal end. Female more robust than the male, and the antennæ and legs dull brown or pitchy red.

This elegant little species somewhat resembles *L. cordicollis*, but the thorax is arched not cordiform, the intermediate tibiæ in the male are not denticulate. In *L. cordicollis* the anterior tibiæ of male are rounded off on the outer edge at the tarsal end.

Hab. Hakone, Miyanoshita, Nikko, and Kashiwagi. Seven examples."

Notes. This species is the most problematical Japanese *Tarpela*. Specimens falsely determined as this species are mostly females, whose dorsal surfaces are smooth and shiny. This characteristic has been thought to be one of the most important points to determine the species for a long time.

I have had the opportunity of examining Lewis' types preserved in the Natural History Museum. The types are a melange of two different species. I regard a male, though it is somewhat immature, as T. elegantula and designate it as the lectotype. The females actually should belong to a new species to be described below. Besides, Mr. Yasuhiko Hirano kindly brought me some female materials of T. elegantula. Thus, I am going to mention some characteristics of this species.

Additional account: Compared with the preceding species, the body lighter in colour, with a feeble castaneous tinge, the fore body above smoother, shinier and obviously less closely punctate, the front angles of pronotum gently angulate in both sexes. The diatone a little more than 4 times the transverse diameter of an eye in male, about 3.5 times in female. In female, compared with the female of new species, which Lewis thought females of the present species, the pronotum longer and less strongly arcuate laterad, with obtuser front angles. Body length: 7–10 mm.

As shown above, Lewis mentioned Nikko as one of the type localities. I found a type collected in Nikko, but it does not belong to this species. Kashiwagi is also mentioned but the species might not be distributed there. Mt. Odaigahara, not so far from Kashiwagi, is one of type localities of the new species, whose female closely resembles Lewis' types.

So far I notice, the distribution of this species is rather narrowly limited in Hakone, Izu Peninsula and its neighbouring areas: Kojiri and Sengoku (Hakone, Kanagawa Pref.); Minamiashigara (Kanagawa Pref.); Ohmata-zawa (W. Tanzawa, Kanagawa Pref.); Cape Tarai, Toji-Izu (Shizuoka Pref.).

During the course of this study, I examined some female specimens from Izushoto Is. (Izu-oshima and Hachijo-jima). I estimate that those are geographical variants of the present species. The collection data of the specimens may be worth noting. The male was collected early in March, and the females were collected from the last decade of April to June.

Lectotype designation: 3, labelled as follows: SYN-TYPE/Japan. G. Lewis. 1910-320./*Tarpela elegantula* Lewis Type 3./Lectotype, *Tarpela elegantula* (Lewis), K. Masumoto, 1993.

Species group of T. lewisi

The males are densely haired on the metasterna, two basal sternites of abdomen medially and each trochanter. Hairy patches on the abdomen are slightly various in shape with species. Two new species are members of this group.

Tarpela lewisi sp. nov. (Figs. 3, 9)

Dark brown, with mouth parts and tarsi beneath in both sexes, trochanters, metasternum, middle portions of two basal sternites of abdomen in male, clothed with golden yellow hairs; dorsal surface blackish, rather vitreously and metallically shining, ventral surface moderately shining. Body elongate, gently widened posteriorly, and rather strongly convex above.

Head transversely subdecagonal, flattened apically and strongly convex posteriorly, closely punctate; clypeus transversely hexagonal, with apex bent downwards; genae slightly produced laterad; frons rather steeply declined to fronto-clypeal border, which is widely U-shaped; eyes transverse, strongly convex laterad, diatone about 3 times the transverse diameter of an eye in each sex. Antenna reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, ratios of the length of each segment from basal to apical:—0.31, 0.2, 0.66, 0.40, 0.39, 0.41, 0.43, 0.40, 0.38, 0.36, 0.32.

Pronotum somewhat barrel-shaped, about 1.2 times as wide as long, widest at a little before the middle, rather strongly convex above, finely and fairly densely punctate; apex feebly produced medially, rimmed, the rim becoming thicker in the middle; base gently bisinuous and finely rimmed; lateral margins arcuate laterad, distinctly grooved and finely rimmed; front angles obtuse and hind ones rectangular; disc with shallow transverse impression at basal ½ on each side. Scutellum triangular and flattened, sparsely scattered with minute punctures.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, 2.9 times the length and 1.4 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical $\frac{3}{7}$ and thickest at basal $\frac{1}{3}$; disc finely punctato-striate, the punctures on striae small but notching intervals; intervals gently convex; sides steeply declined to lateral

margins, which are slightly, horizontally expanded; 9th stria impressed at basal $\frac{1}{3}$.

Legs devoid of sexual characteristics in shape; femora rather thickened. Male genitalia elongate fusiform, with slightly hooked apices.

Body length: 8.5-11.5 mm.

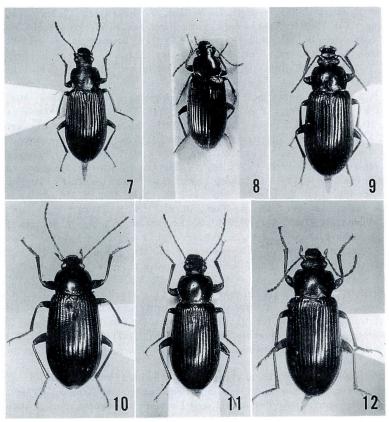
Holotype: ♂, Komagatake, Hakone, Kanagawa Pref., Japan, 1. X. 1966, Y. MIYAKE leg. (in National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo). Paratypes: Males: 3 exs., same data as for the holotype; 6 exs., Hatcho-ike, Izu Peninsula, Shizuoka Pref., 9, X. 1988, S. TSUYUKI leg.; 1 ex., Minoge, Tanzawa, Kanagawa Pref., 23. X. 1977, Y. HIRANO leg.; 1 ex., Odaigahara (1,500 m), Kamikitayama Vil., Nara Pref., 10. VIII. 1983, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ex., syntype of "T. elegantula" (the Natural History Museum). Females: 1 ex., Dôdaira, Tanzawa, 18. V. 1985, Y. HIRANO leg.; 1 ex., Kamiyama, Hakone, 2. VII. 1972, Y. HIRANO leg.; 2 exs., Kamiyama, 8. VII. 1973, Y. HIRANO leg.; 1 ex., Kamiyama, 19. VII. 1975, Y. HIRANO leg.; 1 ex., Arakawa, Yamanashi Pref., 6. VIII. 1987, Y. HIRANO leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Obagamine (1,250 m), Yoshino County, Nara Pref., 23. VII. 1987, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Odaigahara, Nara Pref., 8. VIII. 1976, S. Yamashita leg.; 1 ex., Kurakake Pass, (W slope, 750-800 m), Taka Town, Shiga Pref., 9. X. 1990, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Kamagatake, Komono Town, Mie Pref., 9. V. 1986, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ex., Kohjin, Nara Pref., 17. VII. 1966, K. TSUMURA leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Tsurugi, Tokushima Pref., 2. V. 1961, M. Yoshikawa leg.; 3 exs., syntypes of "T. elegantula" (the Natural History Museum); 1 ex., Sasari Pass, Kyoto Pref., 6. VII. 1985, K. Ando leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Hira, Shiga Pref., 3. VI. 1957, T. Shibata leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Daihi, Kyoto Pref., 16. VI. 1957, T. Shibata leg.; 2 exs., Mt. Shiraiwayama, Miyazaki Pref., 26. VII. 1976, H. Irie leg.; 1 ex., Kumadoyama, [no date], Fukuoka Pref., Y. MIYAKE leg.; 1 ex., Hoshino Vil., Fukuoka Pref., 29. IV. 1962, Y. MIYAKE leg.; 1 ex., Ikadaba-rindo, Naka-izu, Shizuoka Pref., 10. VII. 1988, S. TSUYUKI leg.; 1 ex., Fujirindo, Yamanashi Pref., 10. VII. 1983, S. TSUYUKI leg.; 1 ex., Mitsumine, Fujimi Pass, Shizuoka Pref., 9. VI. 1991, S. Tsuyuki leg.; 1 ex., Ido-shitsugen, Mae-Nikko, Tochigi Pref., 4. VII. 1987, S. TSUYUKI leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Kongo, Osaka Pref., 23. VI. 1974, T. OKUMURA leg.; 1 ex., Takahatayama, Inamura Vil., Fukushima Pref., 2. VIII. 1986, H. Makihara leg.; 1 ex., 6. VII., 1 ex., 21. VII. 1983, 2 exs., 15. VI. 1983, Kamiyama, Hakone, T. MAENAMI leg.

Notes. Most of the male specimens were collected in October (an exception in August from the montane zone in Kinki Area) and the females from May to August (an exception in October from the submontane zone also in Kinki Area). Although some minor differences in body shape can be observed, those might be due to local variation.

After the manuscript of this paper was submitted to the editor, I received two more syntype specimens of the tenebrionid under consideration. They agree with the new species described herein, and I prefer to designate them as additional paratypes.

Tarpela andoi sp. nov. (Figs. 4, 10)

This new species somewhat resembles the preceding, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the following points: body larger and more elongate; fore body above less closely punctate; pronotum more distinctly sinuous before hind angles, which are gently acute; apices of elytra feebly produced posteriad and dehiscent; female elytra more distinctly widened posteriorly; male genitalia about twice the size of the preceding.



Figs. 7-12. 7, Tarpela brunnea (Marseul), φ ; 8, T. elegantula (Lewis), φ ; 9, T. lewisi sp. nov., φ , paratype; 10, T. andoi sp. nov., φ , paratype; 11, T. cordicollis (Marseul), φ ; 12, T. amamiensis Kaszab, φ .

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long in male, a little less than 1.35 times as wide as long in female; elytra twice as long as wide, 3.5 times the length and 1.4 times the width of pronotum in male, 1.75 times as long as wide, 3.5 times the length and slightly less than 1.4 times the width of pronotum in female. Diatone about twice the transverse diameter of an eye in male, 2.5 times that of an eye in female. Ratios of the length of each segment of antenna, pro-, meso- and metatarsomes in male as follows:— 0.41, 0.2, 0.62, 0.5, 0.51, 0.51, 0.51, 0.51, 0.44, 0.41, 0.40; 0.38, 0.25, 0.27, 0.25, 0.78; 0.55, 0.43, 0.32, 0.21, 0.79; 0.8, 0.5, 0.39, 1.0, respectively.

Body length: 10-12 mm.

Holotype: &, Mt. Miyanoura, Yakushima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 21. IX. 1991, K. Ando leg. (in Shibata's collection). Paratypes: 9 exs., 22. IX. 1991, 1 ex., 23. IX. 1991, 1 ex., 24. IX. 1991, same locality and collector as for the holotype; 1 ex., Arakawa, Yakushima Is., 18. VII. 1974, Y. Ohkura leg.

Notes. Mr. Kiyoshi Ando collected ten males and two females in September. Besides, a female was collected in July. It may suggest that the female appears in earlier seasons than the male.

It is very interesting that two species are distributed on Yakushima Island. The new species occurs in the higher area and a population of $T.\ brunnea$ occurs in the lower area.

Species group of T. cordicollis

As the males of this group have the modified pro- and mesotibiae, it is not so difficult to determine. Meanwhile, the females rather resemble each other. Three species are the members of this group.

Tarpela cordicollis (MARSEUL, 1876) (Figs. 5, 11)

Helops cordicollis Marseul, 1876, Annls. Soc. ent. Fr., (5) 6: 141 (Nagasaki).

Notes. The female of this species was often misidentified with T. elegantula or T. lewisi in the past. Actually, it somewhat resembles the latter. This species can be distinguished from the other two by the longer lateral margins of pronotum distinctly narrowed in the posterior portions and feebly arched before the hind angles in both sexes.

The males were collected from April to June and the females from the last decade of March to June.

Tarpela amamiensis Kaszab, 1964 (Figs. 6, 12)

Tarpela amamiensis KASZAB, 1964, Ent. Rev. Japan, 17: 7 (Insel Amami: Ikari).

Notes. The collection data, as far as I examined, were in June in both sexes.

Tarpela tsushimana Nakane, 1979 (Fig. 13)

Tarpela tsushimana NAKANE, 1979, Fragm. coleopt., 25/28: 114 (Mt. Furisode, Tsushima). Notes. The males were collected in March and the females from March to May.

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Fig. 13. Tarpela tsushimana NAKANE, ♀.

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A New Species of the Genus *Coraebina* OBENBERGER, 1923 from Yunnan, China (Coleoptera, Buprestidae)

By Kôyô Akiyama¹⁾ and Sadahiro Ohmomo²⁾

Abstract A new species of the genus Coraebina from Yunnan, China is described under the name of C. bilyi.

The genus Coraebina was erected by Obenberger and 23 species belonging to this genus have hitherto been known from the Indo-Oriental region and North Africa. Through the courtesy of our friend, Dr. Svatopluk Bílý, National Museum in Praha, we were able to examine an interesting specimen of the genus Coraebina from Yunnan. After careful examination, it was apparent that it represented an undescribed species which is very different from any species belonging to the genus Coraebina.

In this paper, we describe it under the name of *C. bilyi*. The holotype is deposited in the National Museum in Praha.

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 critical reading the original manuscript, and to Dr. Svatopluk Bílý, National Museum in Praha, for his kind loan of material.

Coraebina bilyi Акічама et Онмомо, sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2)

Female. Body fairly elongate and longitudinally convex; head dark blue with green-purplish tinge; elytra dark lustrous blue; pronotum dark blue with greenish tinge; ventral surface black with aeneous tinge; antennae and legs black with aeneous tinge; elytra ornamented with undulate markings of silver-whitish semirecumbent setae arranged on each elytron as follows: semicircular spot at basal ½ in middle, irregular spot at basal ½ in middle and small circular spot at basal ½ near lateral margin; irregularly wavy band at apical ½ and another

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near apex, the latter two connected along suture (Fig. 1); metasternum, metacoxae and posterolateral corner of abdomen with short silver-whitish recumbent scale-like setae.

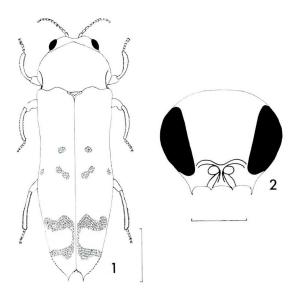
Head trapezoidal, convex forward with a deep median groove running from vertex to center of frons; frons with a strong gibbosity on each side of median groove, coarsely foveato-punctate, with coarsely recumbent yellowish-white setae; eyes elliptical, inner margins of eyes convergent below in frontal view; clypeus convex, longitudinally rugoso-punctate without clypeal suture, anterior margin arcuately tri-emarginate (Fig. 2); supra-antennal groove bisinuate; antennal cavities circular, with margins distinctly raised; antennae short, clothed with semirecumbent yellowish-white setae, 1st antennomere the longest and subglobular, 2nd stout, 3rd subglobular, 4th to 11th serrate, ratio of the length of each antennomere:— 10:5:4.5:4:4:4:4:3:3:3:3:4.

Pronotum about 1.9 times as wide as long, widest at basal ½ lateral margins sinuate near base and strongly arcuate from basal ½ to anterior margin with irregular crenulations; prehumeral carinae arcuate from base to basal ½ along each side near lateral margins; anterior margin strongly arcuate; posterior margin strongly bisinuate with median lobe broadly produced and subtruncate before scutellum; disc strongly convex in middle, lateral area not explanate; surface imbricate punctate, clothed with recumbent yellowish-white setae. Scutellum subtriangular, and margined by broadly elevated angulate edge, surface rugoso-punctate.

Elytra about 2.9 times as long as wide, about 3.9 times as long as pronotum and widest just behind humeri and behind ½; lateral margins expanded behind humeri, gradually narrowed toward basal ⅓, arcuately broadly expanded behind middle, then arcuately narrowed toward apices, the apices serrate and armed with long acute spines (Fig. 1); disc broadly longitudinally flattened in middle, feebly concave in middle near scutellum; basal depression deeply and broadly concave.

Ventral surface densely clothed with recumbent yellowish-white bristle-like setae; prosternum strongly convex, anterior margin abruptly depressed and feebly sinuate; prosternal process longitudinally convex, subconical, lateral margins arcuately emarginate at anterior $\frac{2}{3}$, then feebly arcuately emarginate toward bluntly pointed apices, surface coarsely rugoso-punctate.

Legs short, rugoso-punctate, clothed with semirecumbent white setae; protibiae feebly arcuate, inner margin densely clothed with golden-yellow bristle-like setae along apical $\frac{1}{2}$, strongly arcuate outer margin distinctly dentato-serrate (Fig. 1); mesotibiae coarsely clothed with golden-yellow bristle-like setae, strongly arcuate outer margin



Figs. 1-2. Coraebina bilyi Акічама et Онмомо, sp. nov.

1, Dorsal aspect; 2, head. (scale bars: 1=2 mm; 2=1 mm)

distinctly dentato-serrate; metatibiae feebly arcuate, coarsely clothed with golden-yellow bristle-like setae on inner margins, densely clothed on outer margin along apical $\frac{1}{2}$, with coarsely, irregularly dentato-serrate on basal $\frac{1}{2}$. Tarsi stout with ventral pulvilli. Claws double cleft with four teeth.

Male. Unknown.

Length: 9.4 mm; width: 2.9 mm.

Holotype: ϕ , Yuanjiang (1,370 m in alt.), Yunnan Prov., China, 15. V. 1957, Hong Guang-Ji and Liu Chong-Lo leg.

This new species is different from any other described species of the genus *Coraebina* in the undulate markings on the elytra that is armed with long acute spines, very long body and body coloration. This species is dedicated to Dr. SVATOPLUK BİLÝ, National Museum in Praha, who has given us this interesting specimen.

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Notes on the Species of Staphylinidae from Japan, II (Coleoptera)

Ву Татео Іто

In this part I would like to redescribe two species of Japanese Othius (O. latus and O. medius) and describe three new subspecies belonging to them and also a new species named Othius amamianus sp. nov. from Japan.

Othius latus Sharp

Othius latus Sharp, 1874, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.: 51; Bernhauer and Schubert, 1914, Coleopt. Cat., pars 57 (Staphylinidae IV): 318; Y. Shibata, 1983, Ann. Bull. Nichidai Sanko, (21):82.

Othiellus latus: Adachi, 1957, J. Toyo Univ., (11):185.

The present species has been occasionally misidentified with *Othius medius* SHARP, but is clearly different from the latter and discriminated into the following two subspecies.

Othius latus latus Sharp (Figs. 1-2)

Body large, subdepressed above, a little shiny, black, abdomen apically with 7th segment narrowly and 8th one widely reddish brown as well as mouth parts, antennae and legs; mandibles, elytra, prosternum and coxae dark brown, pubescence of body brownish to greyish black, those of appendices (antennae and mouth parts, etc.) yellowish brown. Length: 14.5 mm.

Head subquadrate, longer than wide (1.14:1), slightly narrowed forward, coarsely, sparsely punctate except frons and vertex, weakly microsculptured throughout, the punctures large, deep, more or less irregularly arranged, the microsculpture obscurely transverso-reticulate, but clearly isodiametric on frons, which is distinctly depressed, clypeofrontal suture clearly visible and arcuate, frontal sulci limited at sides of the depression, very slightly convergent behind and terminating in four or five large setiferous punctures, discal punctures situated behind the terminations of sulci and between eyes, an interval of discal punctures shorter than a distance from ocular puncture to one of them,

[[]Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLVIII, No. 2, pp. 141-149, Dec., 1993]

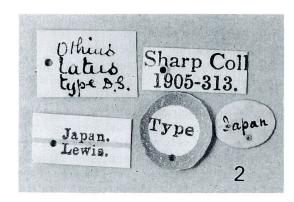
eyes moderately sized, not prominent, postgenae longer than twice of longitudinal diameter of eye, and widely angulated to neck, antennae robust and slightly incrassate distally, 1st segment large and elongate, as long as the following two segments together, and 3rd distinctly longer than wide, 4th a little longer than wide, 5th to 6th as long as wide, 7th to 10th scarcely wider than long, 11th a little shorter than the preceding two together. Ventral surface of head with much less coarse punctures and much obscurer microsculpture than on the dorsal surface, the microsculpture transverso-lineolate, the last segment of maxillary palpi a little shorter and slenderer than the preceding one, gular sutures nearly parallel and very close to each other in hind half.

Pronotum longer than wide (1.17:1), a little wider (1.09:1) and a little longer (1.08:1) than head, moderately widened forward, lateral margins slightly sinuate in basal third, when viewed from above, almost visible except near the widest point being about at apical fifth, disc impunctate, with some large punctures situated on margins and near apical angles, and wholly with microsculpture lineolate, rather than reticulate, median sulcus near base, weak and short. Scutellum large, linguiform, with a squamulose sculpture and several setiferous punctures.

Elytra slightly dilated backward, as long as or scarcely shorter and wider (1.17:1) than pronotum, coarsely, sparsely and rather deeply punctate, spaces among punctures nearly even and very faintly and rather regularly punctulate.

Abdomen slightly expanded laterally, coarsely, closely and regularly punctate, clearly microsculptured on basal half of each segment, but on the other half obscurely so and bearing a few long setae at sides, sternites less coarsely, less regularly punctate and microsculptured than





Figs. 1-2. 1, Holotype of *Othius latus latus* Sharp; 2, the labels attached to the type specimen.

on tergites.

Male unknown.

Othius latus ozakii ssp. nov. (Fig. 3)

The present subspecies is differentiated from the original one in having the eyes proportionally smaller, the antennae robuster and more incrassate toward distal segments, with the penultimate segment clearly transverse, the interspaces of elytral punctures more coarsened and less regularly microsculptured, the body less shiny, darker colored, a little slenderer and smaller sized (12.0-13.5 mm).

In the male 5th and 6th abdominal sternites with neither tomenta nor callosities, 6th sternite very slightly depressed apically, 7th sternite widely depressed along the middle from near base to apex, 8th sternite strongly but narrowly depressed medianly on apical half, and distinctly sinuate at apical margin in the middle, both the 7th and 8th depressions more finely punctate and more closely pubescent than on the sides, 9th sternite shallowly excised apically.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3) rather robust, median lobe constricted at apical

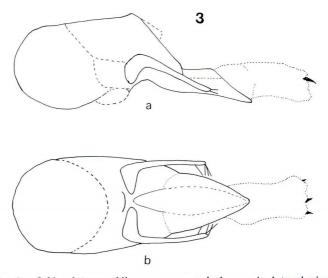


Fig. 3. Othius latus ozakii ssp. nov. a: Aedeagus in lateral view; b: ditto in ventral view.

fourth, strongly and widely depressed along the middle on ventral side, the ventral depression fusiform and becoming shallow and ill-defined toward blunt apex, lateral lobes rather long, and each with four distinct setae near tip, hardly beyond top of median lobe.

Holotype: \eth , Jyogakura, Mt. Hakkoda, Aomori Pref., 6. IX. 1992, T. Ozaki leg. (T. Shibata coll.). Paratypes: $9 \eth \eth$, 8 + +, same data as the holotype; $8 \eth \eth$, 8 + +, same locality as the holotype, 13. IX. 1984, 18, 24 & 30. VIII. and 13, 15, 17 & 19. IX. 1992, T. Ozaki leg.

Othius amamianus sp. nov. (Fig. 4)

Body subdepressed above, a little shiny, black, elytra, ventral side of head, pronotal epipleura and prosternum more or less lightened, antennae and legs reddish brown, mandibles, basal segments of antennae, femora and coxae darkened, apical part of 7th abdominal segment narrowly and that of 8th one widely yellowish brown, pubescence yellowish to greyish brown. Length: 10.0-12.0 mm.

Head quadrate, short, a little widened behind, nearly as long as or scarcely longer than wide, with punctures coarse, deep, sparse and irregular in arrangement and size except for median line widely impunctate, microsculpture distinct and almost lineolate throughout, but on frons partially and seemingly hetero-diametric, frons rather weakly depressed, frontal sulci faintly narrowed behind and ending in three large setiferous punctures, discal punctures between eyes similarly situated to the preceding species but sometimes absent (a pair of punctures absent in two specimens, one of a pair absent in one specimen within eleven specimens examined by me), eyes large, each longitudinal diameter of eye about a half length of postgena, which is widely angulated to neck, antennae robust, incrassate distally, reaching the middle of pronotum, 1st segment large, and 4th distinctly longer than wide, 5th to 6th a little longer than wide, 7th to 8th as long as wide, 9th to 10th a little wider than long, 11th larger than 10th. Ventral surface of head less coarsely punctate and more weakly microsculptured than the dorsal one, and slightly iridescent, submentum partly rather strongly microsculptured, gular sutures close to each other in hind half.

Pronotum narrowed behind, longer than wide (1.18:1), a little wider (1.04:1) and longer (1.20:1) than head, lateral margins slightly sinuate in basal third, disc with a pair of punctures a little apart from apical and lateral margins except additional punctures on marginal or

submarginal areas and near apical angles, discal microsculpture similar to that on head but more regularly and more clearly visible. Scutellum distinctly microsculptured, finely setiferous and sparsely punctate.

Elytra slightly widened toward apex, scarcely shorter in sutural length and wider (1.20:1) than pronotum, coarsely, sparsely and deeply punctate, spaces among the punctures mixed with irregularly punctulate and weakly aciculate microsculptures.

Abdomen coarsely, rather closely punctate throughout, and microsculptured weakly, obscurely on apical part of each segment, but roughly, strongly on the other part. In the male 7th sternite scarcely depressed along the middle, 8th sternite faintly depressed at apex in the middle and not sinuate at apical margin, 9th sternite rather deeply and roundedly excised apically.

Legs with protarsi dilated in both sexes, but outsides of protibiae much more heavily armed with several spines in φ than in δ .

Aedeagus (Fig. 4) structurally different from that of the preceding species, median lobe smaller and narrower, less constricted, much more shallowly depressed ventrally along the middle, the fusiform depression very obscure and ill-defined apically, lateral lobes relatively shorter.

Holotype: ♂, Shimmura, Amami-Oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 5. IV. 1966, T. Ito leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.). Paratypes: 2♂♂, same data

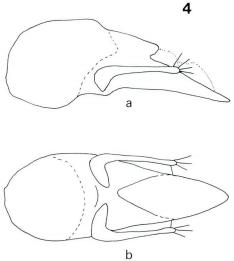


Fig. 4. Othius amamianus sp. nov. a, b: Ditto.

The present species is apparently similar to the preceding species in the respects of the body subdepressed above and of the postgenae widely angulated behind, but differs from the latter in the following points: the head relatively shorter, nearly as long as wide, the eyes larger, the longitudinal diameter of eye about a half length of the postgenae, the microsculpture of head and pronotum much more distinctly visible, the body smaller in size, in the male the 7th and 8th

abdominal sternites much more faintly depressed along the middle and not sinuate at each apical margin, the aedeagus with shorter lateral lobes and distinctly shallower ventral depression.

Othius medius Sharp

Othius medius Sharp, 1874, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.: 50; Bernhauer and Schubert, 1914, Coleopt. Cat., pars 57 (Staphylinidae IV): 358; Y. Shibata, 1983, Ann. Bull. Nichidai Sanko, (21): 82; Ito, 1989, Ent. Rev. Japan, 44 (1): 27. Othiellus medius: Adachi, 1957, J. Toyo Univ., (11): 185.

This species has a considerable variation in coloration and punctulation on elytra and also in ratio of postgenae to eyes, but can be divided at present into the following three subspecies.

Othius medius medius Sharp

Body black, a little shining, elytra variable in color from sordid red to quite black, pronotal epipleura and prosternum slightly lightened, mouth parts, antennae and legs reddish brown, mandibles, femora and coxae somewhat darkened, abdomen apically with 7th and 8th segments reddish yellow. Length: 11.0-14.0 mm.

Head narrow, not widened behind, longer than wide (1.20:1), coarsely, sparsely punctate except widely impunctate median line, and weakly microsculptured throughout, frons slightly depressed, frontal sulci clearly convergent toward back and connected with three to five gathered setiferous punctures, each one of discal punctures nearly equidistant from the other one and ocular one, eyes not prominent, postgenae subparallel at sides and arcuately narrowed to neck, ratio of postgenae to longitudinal diameter of eyes approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$, antennae slightly thickened distally, passing the middle of pronotum, 1st to 5th segments distinctly longer than wide, 4th to 10th each a little shorter than its predecessor, 10th as long as wide. Ventral surface of head less coarsely punctate, obscurely microsculptured, slightly iridescent, ultimate segment of maxillary palpi distinctly shorter than penultimate one, gular sutures gradually narrowed to each other toward neck.

Pronotum a little narrowed behind, scarcely or not sinuate laterally, longer than wide (1.20:1), longer (1.27:1) and wider (1.23:1) than head, disc impunctate except for a few punctures at margins and one on each side near the front, microsculptured as on head, median sulci weak and short near basal margin.

Elytra short, slightly widened behind, wider (1.13:1) and shorter in humeral length than pronotum, not coarsely and rather closely

punctate, spaces among punctures more or less coarsened and with irregularly scratched or punctulate microsculpture.

Abdomen scarcely expanded laterally, rather coarsely and closely punctate, and weakly microsculptured. In the male 5th and 6th sternites each with a central golden tomentum, 7th very faintly depressed along the middle, 8th weakly and triangularly depressed at apex, 9th sternite deeply and oblongly excised apically.

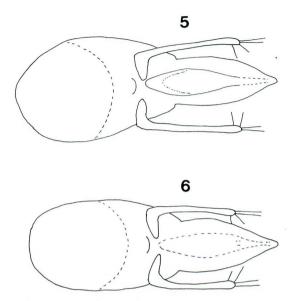
Aedeagus (T. Ito, 1989) narrow, constricted in apical third, ventral depression narrowly fusiform, relatively deep and well-defined even to extremity and more or less smooth, lateral lobes rather long, each with four or five setae at tip.

Specimens examined: 1 \, Japan, G. Lewis leg. (Sharp Coll. 1905-313); 1 \, \, Obama, Nagasaki Pref., 28. X. 1981, S. IMASAKA leg.; 1 3, Shimabara, Nagasaki Pref., 3. XI. 1982, S. IMASAKA leg.; 1 ♂, Riv. Yoshino, Tokushima Pref., 14. XI. 1982, Y. Yамамото leg.; 2 9 9, Okayama City, Okayama Pref., 5. V. 1978, Т. Іто leg.; 1 ♀, Riv. Asahi, Okayama Pref., 19. XI. 1978, T. Ito leg.; 1 ♂, 3 ♀ ♀, Itami, Hyogo Pref., 20. VI. 1965, T. Ito leg.; 1♀, Sasayama, Hyogo Pref., 3. VII. 1979, Y. HAYASHI leg.; 1 ♀, Nagai, Osaka Pref., 18. XI. 1984, M. YASUI leg.; 1 ♂, Riv. Yamato, Osaka Pref., 10. V. 1958, K. Ueda leg.; 1 3, ditto, 29. X. 1961, М. Yoshikawa leg.; 2 3 3, $1\,$ \circlearrowleft , Riv. Yodo, Osaka Pref., 10. XI. 1957 and 8 & 25. V. 1958, Y. Hayashi leg.; $1\,$ ditto, 22. V. 1958, Y. Kimura leg.; $1 \, 3$, $5 \, 9 \, 9$, ditto, 24. VIII. 1975, T. Ito leg.; 3 ♂ ♂, Yawata City, Kyoto Pref., 8. IV. 1973, 28. XI. 1982 and 1. X. 1988, T. Ito leg.; 2♂♂, 1♀, Riv. Kizu, Kyoto Pref., 2. XI. 1985 and 13. X. 1990, T. Ito leg.; 1♀, ditto, 20. X. 1991, M. Yasui leg.; 1 \, Serio, Kyoto Pref., 1. VI. 1958, Y. Kimura leg.; 1♀, Kasuga, Nara Pref., 3. XI. 1958, T. Shibata leg.; 1♂, Riv. Yoshino, Nara Pref., 2. VI. 1984, T. Ito leg.; 4 ♂ ♂, 4 ♀ ♀, Hasedera, Nara Pref., 17. X. 1965, 5. VI. 1966 and 8. X. 1967, T. Ito leg.; $1 \ 3$, $4 \ 9 \ 9$, ditto, 5. VI. 1966, Y. Hayashi leg.; $1 \ 9$, Yuasa, Wakayama Pref., 16. X. 1963, Y. Kusui leg.; 1 3, Matsuura, Shiga Pref., 6. VIII. 1976, M. Sawai leg.; 1♀, Wakasa, Fukui Pref., 30. X. 1976, T. Ito leg.; 1♀, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Pref., 17. VI. 1962, Y. HAYASHI leg.; 1♀, Kawagoe, Saitama Pref., 3. VI. 1968, Y. IMAI leg.; 1 3, Sekimisaki, Sado Is., Niigata Pref., 31. V. 1981, Y. Kusui leg.; 2 & &, Mt. Moiwa, Sapporo, Hokkaido, 25. VII. 1991, H. Nomura leg.

Othius medius kusuii ssp. nov. (Fig. 5)

The present subspecies is recognized from the original subspecies as follows: the ventral depression of aedeagus (Fig. 5) slightly coarsened, the head wider and slightly widened behind, the ratio of length to width about 1.1, the elytra more roughly punctate, the microsculpture on head and pronotum more clearly and more regularly transversoreticulate, the body much robuster and wider, 12.0-14.0 mm in length.

Holotype: \eth , Tamaura, Okushiri Is., Hokkaido, 11. X. 1986, Y. Kusui leg. (T. Shibata coll.). Paratypes: $1 \eth$, $2 \circ \varphi$, same data as the holotype; $1 \circ$, Miyatsu, Okushiri Is., Hokkaido, 10. VIII. 1986, Y. Kusui leg.



Figs. 5-6. 5, Othius medius kusuii ssp. nov. Aedeagus in ventral view; 6, O. medius yakushimanus ssp. nov. Ditto.

Othius medius yakushimanus ssp. nov. (Fig. 6)

The present subspecies is different from the preceding two subspecies by the ventral depression of aedeagus (Fig. 6) shallower and less clearly defined in the middle, the lateral lobes proportionally shorter, the elytral punctures much closer and coarser, the penultimate segments of antennae slightly shorter, not longer than wide.

Holotype: 13, Miyanoura, Yakushima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 26. VII. 1966, H. Nomura leg. (T. Shibata coll.). Paratype: 19, same data as the holotype.

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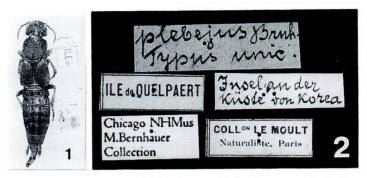
New Records of Japanese Staphylinid Beetles, III (Coleoptera)

By TATEO ITO

Platydracus plebejus (Bernhauer) (Figs. 1-2)

Distribution: Japan* (Tsushima Is.*), Korea (Quelpart Is., Gensan*).

Remarks: The present species is recorded from Japan for the first time, and it is similar to P. inornatus (Sharp) from Japan, but is easily separable from the latter by the following points: the body brassy in color instead of being black, the antennae and legs apparently paler, the eye relatively larger, each longitudinal diameter especially in φ distinctly longer than postgena, while in P. inornatus diameter of eyes about as long as postgenae in both sexes, and the aedeagus with an ogee-like tip of median lobe less delicate and lateral lobe a little robuster and wider.



Figs. 1-2. 1, Holotype of *Platydracus plebejus* (Bernhauer); 2, the labels attached to the type specimen.

^{*} Newly recorded.

A New Species of *Kibunea* KISHII from Japan (Coleoptera, Elateridae)

Some New Forms of Elateridae in Japan (XXV)

By Takashi Kishii

In this paper, I would like to describe a new species, which belongs to the genus *Kibunea* Kishii, 1966 (type-species: *Limonius approximans* Lewis, 1894) from Mié and Yamanashi Prefectures.

Recently, I have had an unique *Kibunea* specimen through the courtesy of Mr. Nobuyuki Narukawa in Suzuka City collected by himself at Mt. Nonobori in Kameyama City, and a little later the second specimen has brought from Yamanashi Prefecture through the kindness of Mr. Kôzô Mizuno, which was collected by Mr. Kôichi Hosoda in Nirasaki City at Gozaishi-kôsen Spa.

After a careful examination, these *Kibunea* materials became evident that the species undoubtedly must be a new taxon. In this paper, I am going to describe it under the name *Kibunea narukawai*, giving for his effort on the investigation of coleopterous fauna by Mr. Narukawa.

Kibunea narukawai Kishii, sp. nov. (Pl. 11, figs. 1-9) "Hoso-hime-kane-kometsuki"

Male, 6.3×1.8 mm (holotype) and 5.8×1.6 mm (paratype). Narrow, not so robust, clearly parallel-sided, distinctly cylindrical, but a little flattened on elytra longitudinally, with obvious lustre all over. Black entirely with legs more or less dusky brown partly. Pubescence plainly tender and long, slightly curved roundly, not so dense, subrecumbent and whitish silver to somewhat pale fulvous with evident tint wholly.

Head (fig. 5) broad, clearly elevated roundly between eyes, with a wide conspicuous triangular concavation at frons; relative distance across eyes and each eye width in dorsal appearances as 37:9 (ca. 4.1 times); anterior edge of frons definedly carinated, narrowly depressed transversely along margin, obviously angulated before eyes and bent downwards, exceedingly developed antero-inferiorly, with an evident emargination at middle; frontal groove plainly broad, transversely excavated rather deeply, faced antero-obliquely, with rugose subpock-marked and shagreenlike sculptures wholly; punctures not so large and dense, single, circular

[[]Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLVIII, No. 2, pp. 151-153, pl. 11, Dec., 1993]

and uneven in density and size partly, with general surface entirely glabrous; average extent among punctures a little wider than each puncture diameter.

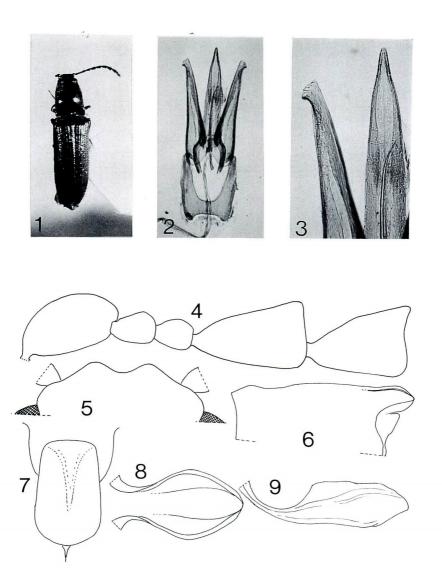
Antennae elongate, rather thick, surely exceeding apices of prothoracic hind angles by apical joint or more; relative lengths and widths from basal joint to 5th as 14/8, 6/6, 6/5.5, 16.5/11 and 15/12, respectively (length/width) (fig. 4, holotype); basal joint plainly voluminous and expanded anteriorly with distinct carina at antero-superior side, 2nd and 3rd globular, 3rd a little smaller than preceding joint, 4th to 10th clearly serrate, 4th subhanging-bell-formed, 5th to 10th with apico-anterior angles developed, and 11th the longest and subrhombic.

Pronotum (fig. 6) obviously convex above roundly, without median line nor furrow, subparallel-sided medianly, gently and feebly narrowing ahead, a little divergent posteriorly at hind angles, and widest at apices of angles; median length and width as 92: 81 relatively; anterior ends of lateral sides weakly expanded outwards behind fore corners; hind angles broad and short, with brief unicarination well-defined; punctures more or less similar to those of vertex, but a little sparser, larger and evener medianly, dense along lateral borders, with interpunctate surface smooth completely.

Scutellum (fig. 7) shield-formed, feebly declivous antero-inferiorly, plainly elevated medio-longitudinally; relative median length and width as 23:16; lateral sides slightly broadened outwards behind middle, and weakly narrowed at anterior corners; anterior margin transverse and slightly elevated above; hind end rounded; generally punctured rugosely all over.

Elytra parallel-sided from humeri to beyond middle, then roundly narrowing to apices; sutural line slightly elevated longitudinally; bases weakly concave along anterior edges near scutellum; striae distinct at base, then gently becoming obscure posteriorly, with deep, large, circular and discontinuous punctures, which are generally united mutually with narrow and somewhat obsolescent groove; strial intervals rather flattened with sparse, small punctures; interpunctate surface generally smooth and not rugose transversely; elytral apices rounded and sutural ends not mucronate.

Prosternum not so broad, feebly divergently broadened ahead, moderately convex below medianly before procoxal cavities, distinctly concave transversely behind anterior lobe, with punctures a little denser and smaller than pronotal ones, but obviously irregular in density and size; anterior lobe obliquely bent antero-inferiorly and developed roundly, with punctures conspicuously dense and subocellated. Prosterno-pleural sutures linear, duplicately marginated at pleural edge, with anterior



(T. KISHII photo. & del.)

end clearly furrowed. Prosternal process (fig. 8) subcircularly widened laterally, with a longitudinal distinct deep depression along each lateral side; in profile (fig. 9) feebly bent inwards behind procoxal cavities, then straightly protruding back, with hind end triangular and obtusely pointed. Propleuron distinctly angulated and developed inferiorly at anterointerior edge, and faintly excavated shallowly; posterior margin straightened, with an elevation at middle along side; punctures denser and a little larger than prosternal ones. Mesosternal groove broad, subcircular, weakly concave medianly. Metasternal punctures smaller and sparser than those of propleuron. Legs moderate. Genital organ as figured (fig. 2).

Female unknown.

Holotype, &, Gozaishi-kôsen Spa near Mt. Hôô-zan, Yamanashi Pref., May 7, 1991, K. Hosoda leg. Paratype, 1 &, Mt. Nonobori-san in Kameyama City, Mié Pref., May 5, 1987, N. Narukawa leg.

Remarks. This new species is somewhat allied to Kibunea approximans (Lewis, 1894) and K. kouichiana Kishii, 1989, though it can be distinguished from the latters in having the body obviously smaller and slenderer, the lustre not brassy but distinct, the legs dark in colour, the median emargination of frontal edge of head conspicuous, the vertical punctures of head sparse and minute, the pronotal punctures clearly sparser, smaller and evener, the average extent among punctures on pronotal disc evidently broader than puncture diameter (narukawai: 3 or 4 times, kouichiana: 2 or 3 times, approximans: 1.5 or 2 times), the pronotal outline in dorsal views subparallel-sided and not trapezoid as others, the strial interstices of elytra finely, sparsely punctate and not rugose entirely.

More, in the general appearance and colouration, it well resembles European *Kibunea*-species: *K. minuta* (LINNAEUS, 1758), but the former has dense and large pronotal punctures, a clear medio-longitudinal elevation of scutellum, plainly short, and globular 2nd and 3rd joints of antennae.

Explanation of Plate

- Pl. 11, fig. 1. Kibunea narukawai Kishii, sp. nov., holotype, &, Gozaishi-kôsen Spa in Yamanashi Pref., 6.3 mm.
 - 2. Male genitalia in dorsal appearance, ditto.
 - 3. Ditto, apical part.
 - 4. Right antennal joints, 1st to 5th.
 - 5. Frontal margin of head.
 - 6. Right side of pronotum in dorsal appearance.
 - 7. Scutellum.
 - 8. Prosternal process in ventral appearance.
 - 9. Ditto in profile.

On Corymbites coreanus Miwa and Selatosomus reichardti Denisova (Coleoptera, Elateridae)

By Takashi Kishii

In 1928, Miwa described newly a Selatosomus-species from Korea as Corymbites coreanus, but he revised to a var. of S. puberulus (Candèze, 1879) in his monograph (1934). Though, coreanus distinctly differs from puberulus in many diagnoses according to my examination. And, Denisova (1948) described a new Selatosomus from Eastern Russia as S. reichardti, and nowadays it has been known widespread distribution from N. Korea, N. China, Mongolia and Eastern Russia. Recently, I have received some examples of reichardti determined by E. L. Gurjeva. After my careful study the both species entirely correspond mutually in all the diagnoses, and I would like to arrange as follows.

Selatosomus (Selatosomus) coreanus (Miwa, 1928)

Corymbites coreanus MIWA, 1928, Ins. Mats., 2 (3): 141, Pl. 5, fig. 16 (Corea: Kôryo & Shakuôji).

Selatosomus reichardti Denisova, 1948, Entomol. obozr., 30 (1): 42 (Eastern Russia). syn. nov.

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

Ву Мікіо Кивокі

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Abstract A new species of the genus Pidonia from Taiwan is described under the name of $P.\ gloriosa$.

The present paper contains the result of my study on a species of the genus *Pidonia* obtained on Mt. An-ma Shan, 2,200 m in altitude, of the Ta-hsüeh-shan Mts., T'ai-chung Hsien, Northwestern Taiwan. This species is new to science and will be named *Pidonia gloriosa*. The holotype of the new species to be described below will be deposited in the collection of the National Museum of Natural Science, T'ai-chung, Taiwan.

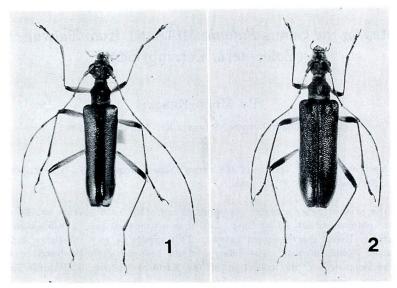
Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. K. Suzuki who gave me opportunity to work on the interesting materials.

Pidonia (Pidonia) gloriosa Кивокі, sp. nov. (Figs. 1-6)

Body large, elongate and furnished with pale fulvous pubescence. Length: 10.4-7.7 mm (male), 10.0-8.1 mm (female); breadth: 2.5-1.8 mm (male), 2.7-2.2 mm (female).

Color. Male.— Body fulvous to black; head reddish fulvous, rarely with dark brown vertex; mouth-parts yellowish fulvous except for reddish brown apex of each mandible; eyes black; scape and pedicel fulvous; third and following segments infuscated at their apices; prothorax reddish fulvous, sometimes infuscated; apex and base of pronotum fulvous; scutellum fulvous; coxae and trochanters fulvous; femora fulvous, sometimes apex of each femur dark brown; tibiae fulvous to brown; tarsi dark brown to black; claws reddish brown. Elytra yellowish fulvous with black markings. Ventral surface:— head fulvous; thorax fulvous; meso- and metasterna darkened; abdomen fulvous; first and second sternites dark brown. Elytral markings:— sutural marking distinctly present, terminating behind elytral apex; lateral three markings always fused with one another, forming a broad submarginal vitta;

[[]Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLVIII, No. 2, pp. 155-159, Dec., 1993]



Figs. 1-2. *Pidonia* (*Pidonia*) gloriosa Kuboki, sp. nov., from Mt. An-ma Shan in Northwestern Taiwan.

1, ♂; 2, ♀.

basal marking narrowly present, relating to submarginal vitta; apical band broadly present, sometimes relating to submarginal vitta.

Female.— Body coloration and markings distinctly more developing in female than in male; head reddish brown; mouth-parts reddish fulvous except for dark brown apex of each mandible and maxillary palpus; scape and pedicel reddish brown; third and following segments infuscated; thorax black; apex and base of pronotum reddish brown; scutellum reddish brown; coxae and trochanters brownish yellow; femora brownish yellow in basal two-thirds and black in apical third; tibiae and tarsi almost black; claws reddish brown; elytra black, sometimes having a pair of longitudinal fulvous stripe at the middle. Ventral surface:— head, thorax and abdomen brownish yellow; meso- and metasterna black; first to second sternites darkened laterally.

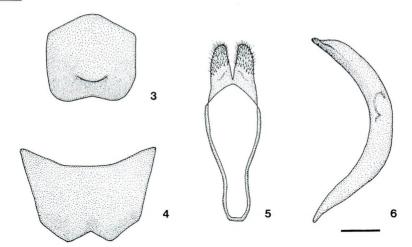
Structure. Head broader across eyes than basal width of prothorax (male, 1.16:1; female, 1.06:1); terminal segment of maxillary palpus large, strongly broadened apically with obtusely angulate outer margin in male; terminal segment of maxillary palpus relatively slender, broadened apically in female; tempora weakly expanded, narrowed posteriorly in anterior half and gently constricted in posterior half, almost impunctate and shining, with several setae; frons subvertical

and transverse, covered with coarse punctures, bearing a fine but distinct median longitudinal furrow extending backwards to vertex; vertex weakly convex above, coarsely punctured; two to five supraorbital setae present, especially one seta very long; gula shining, very sparsely clothed with long pubescence. Eyes relatively prominent, moderately faceted, strongly emarginate at the middle of internal margins. Antennae long and slender, inserted just behind the level across frontal margins of eyes; apical two segments surpassing elytral apices in male; antennae barely attaining elytral apices in female; first segment distinctly dilated towards apex, weakly shining, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence; second to eleventh segments densely clothed with fine appressed pubescence and sparsely with fine erect pubescence; comparative length of each antennal segment as follows: $-5>6 \ge 3>1+2>4$ (male) or 5>1+2=3>6>4 (female).

Prothorax longer than basal width (male, 1.16:1; female, 1.04:1), strongly constricted both behind apex and before base, angulately prominent laterally just before the middle; breadth across prominent portions nearly as broad as base; basal margin bisinuate, obviously broader than apical margin (male, 1.48:1; female, 1.50:1); disk of pronotum convex above, finely punctured, sparsely clothed with fine pubescence; posterior lateral setae very long; prosternum shining, clothed with thin pubescence; meso- and metasterna finely punctate, densely clothed with fine appressed pubescence. Scutellum small and triangular, slightly longer than broad, bearing thin pubescence on the surface. Elytra 2.87 times (male) or 2.57 times (female) as long as basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly (male) or almost parallel-sided (female), separately subtruncate at apices; surface sparsely and finely punctured, sparsely clothed with suberect pubescence; interspace between punctures broader than diameter of each puncture.

Legs relatively slender, finely punctate, clothed with short pubescence; femora clavate, with subappressed pubescence; hind femur not reaching elytral apex in both sexes; tibiae linear, with suberect pubescence; tarsi densely clothed with short pubescence on under surface; first segment of metatarsus longer than the following two taken together; third segment strongly dilated apically and deeply emarginate at the middle of apex.

Abdomen elongate and gradually narrowed toward apex; surface of each sternite densely covered with extremely fine pubescence; in male, apex of last sternite deeply emarginate triangularly at the middle (Fig. 4), apex of last tergite subtruncate and shallowly emarginate at the middle (Fig. 3); in female, apex of last sternite rounded, apex of last tergite shallowly emarginate at the middle.



Figs. 3-6. Pidonia (Pidonia) gloriosa Kuboki, sp. nov., 3.

3. Last tergite; 4, last sternite; 5, lateral lobes of male genitalia, ventral view; 6, median lobe of the same, lateral view. Scale: 0.3 mm.

Male genitalia.— Median lobe gradually sclerotized toward apex, long, relatively slender, moderately curved ventrally, especially in the middle part, acutely pointed at apex (Fig. 6); lateral lobes nearly as long as median lobe, deeply bilobed at apex; each lobe well-developed, very long and broad; apex of each lobe narrowly rounded, sparsely furnished with short terminal hairs in ventral view (Fig. 5); endophallus relatively short, furnished with a pair of falcate sclerites; diverticulum located at the apical portion of endophallus short, widest near the base, gradually narrowed apically.

Female genitalia.— Spermatheca lightly sclerotized, widest near the base, subtruncate at the basal part, strongly curved at the apical part, and narrowly rotundate at apex; the part continuing to spermathecal duct constricted; spermathecal gland located at lateral wall; vagina enlarged basally; paraproct and valvifer narrowed apically; apical segment of coxite rather lightly sclerotized and infuscated at the inner part, obtusely pointed at apex; stylus small and narrow, lightly sclerotized and strongly infuscated except for apex, with long, sparse hairs at the terminal area.

Type series. Holotype: \eth , Mt. An-ma Shan, 2,200 m alt., Ta-hsüeh-shan Mts., T'ai-chung Hsien, 1. V. 1990, M. Kuboki leg. Paratypes: $10 \eth \eth$, $8 \Leftrightarrow \varphi$, same data as for the holotype; $18 \eth \eth$, $12 \Leftrightarrow \varphi$, same locality, 2-5. V. 1990, M. Kuboki leg.; $15 \eth \eth$, $10 \Leftrightarrow \varphi$, same locality, 1-5. V. 1990, K. Suzuki leg.; $8 \eth \eth$, $5 \Leftrightarrow \varphi$, same locality,

4-5. V. 1991, M. Kuboki leg.; 3 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, same locality, 4-5. V. 1991, K. Suzuki leg. Distribution. Northwestern Taiwan.

This new species vertically inhabited from $1{,}700$ to $2{,}250\,\mathrm{m}$ in altitude on Mt. An-ma Shan.

Flight period. May.

Flower records. Lithocarpus, Trochodendron aralioides.

Remarks. This new species is closely allied to Pidonia bivittata S. SAITO, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following key:

Reference

SAITO, S., 1980. Two new cerambycid beetles of the genus *Pidonia Mulsant* from central Taiwan. Kontyû, Tokyo, 48: 291-298.

台湾・鞍馬山の Pidonia

窪 木 幹 夫

雪山山脈の南端に位置する鞍馬山は大雪山森林遊樂區に属し、台湾でも最も原始的自然景観が保たれている地域の一つである。筆者は、鞍馬山、小雪山、梢来山などで Pidonia 調査を行なった。このうち鞍馬山での採集結果とアミガシへの訪花活動性の観察結果について報告する。調査地は、紅檜などの針葉樹の混じる常緑広葉樹林帯で、成虫はおもにアミガシ、ヤマグルマ、シャクナゲ類、カエデ類の花から採集された。

本文に先立ち、調査にご協力いただいた東勢林區管理處の陳福山氏にお礼申し上げる.

調查地:台中縣和平鄉鞍馬山(標高1,700-2,300 m);調查年月日:1990年5月1日.

- 1. Pidonia (Pidonia) gloriosa Kuboki 11 ♂ ♂, 8♀♀.
- 2. P. (P.) paradisiacola Kuboki $10 \ 3 \ 3$, $7 \ 9 \ 9$.
- 3. P. (P.) sp. 12♂♂, 8♀♀.

中部の松崗〜翠峰に分布する P. submetallica Hayashi</code> に似ているが,上翅の色彩,点刻などに軽微な差が認められる.

4. P. (Cryptopidonia) subaenea GRESSITT 43 ♂ ♂, 29 ♀ ♀.

東部地域を除く台湾の標高 1,300-2,600 m に広く分布する種である。 鞍馬山では、雌の上 翅斑紋の変異が著しく、黒化個体は上翅中央に黄褐色の細い眼状紋を持つだけになる。

- 5. P. (C.) anmashana Kuboki $3 \stackrel{?}{\circ} \stackrel{?}{\circ}$, $2 \stackrel{?}{\circ} \stackrel{?}{\circ}$.
- 6. P. (C.) fushani Kuboki 2♂♂, 1♀.

中部の阿里山 (嘉義縣) に分布する P. formosana Tamanuki et Mitono に似ているが、退色が著しく. 触角の長さに差が認められる. 鞍馬山では、後種より垂直分布域が高い.

8. P. (M.) sp. 233.

北部の池端(宜蘭縣)に分布する P. amabilis Kuboki に似ているが、上翅の色彩、点刻に差が認められる. 鞍馬山では、前種より低標高地域に棲息する.

5月2日,快晴. 原生林内の比較的解放的な環境に咲くアミガシ (樹高約15 m) の花への 訪花消長を調べた. 成虫は、午前8時、陽が当たると訪花し始めた. 昼間はほとんど訪花個体がみられず、夕方再び訪花個体数が増加した. 午後5時30分~6時に最も多くなり、6時30分以降急激に訪花個体数は減少した. 夕方飛来した個体の多くは西日の当たる西側の枝を避けて、南東向きの下部の枝に集まった. このような訪花消長は、*Pidonia* が高照度下での活動が不適なため、陽射しの強い昼間の訪花活動を避けたためと考えられる.

3, 7, 8の未記載種は、中間地域の標本を含め検討中である. 現在、大雪山森林遊樂區は、新設された雪覇国家公園に属し、動、植物の捕獲、採取はできなくなった.

Study on Asian Carabidae, VII (Coleoptera)

Species of the Genus Hyparpalus Alluaud (1)

By Noboru Ito1)

Abstract The proposals to treat *Hyparpalus* as an independent genus and to divide the Asian *Hyparpalus*-species into two groups are given. Besides two new species and one new subspecies from India and one new species and one new subspecies from Thailand are described.

Genus Hyparpalus Alluaud

ALLUAUD, C., 1930: Bull. Soc. Ent. France: 162.

Although Hyparpalus was treated as a synonym of the genus Parophonus by Noonan (1985), Asian Hyparpalus-species is nearer Afrotropic Hyparpalus than Parophonus from Palaearctic region in characteristic, as the elytra are always clearly aciculate and the pronotum is subquadrate and arcuate-sided instead of being obliquely straight-sided. Besides the aedeagi of Parophonus (Pl. 13, figs. 14-16) are distinctly different from those of Asian Hyparpalus-species in having the superficial appearance robuster and shorter and the inner sack with much more copulatory pieces in most species (except P. maculicornis (Duftschmid) and P. mendax (Rossi) having none or a few pieces in the inner sack). Therefore, I hesitate to treat Hyparpalus as congeneric to Parophonus. To resolve the problem the detail examination about the body and the aedeagi are indispensable. Now I would like to treat Hyparpalus as an independent genus. The Asian species of the genus Hyparpalus are divided into two groups, iridicolor group and javanus group, as the following key.

Key to groups of Asian Hyparpalus

1. Aedeagus fairly slender, basal angles of pronotum rounded, frontal impressions
very obscure, body large in size (more than 8.0 mm.) iridicolor group
- Aedeagus more or less robust, basal angles of pronotum often angulate, fronta
impressions clear and deeper, body smaller in size (less than 8.0 mm.)
javanus group

^{1) 2-28,} Ikenokuchi, Higashiuneno, Kawanishi City, Hyògo Pref., 666-01 Japan. [Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLVIII, No. 2, pp. 161-171, pls. 12-13, Dec., 1993]

iridicolor group

Hyparpalus hiekei sp. nov. (Text figs. 1-3; Pl. 13, fig. 17)

Body oblong-oval and relatively wide, flattened above, black, shiny, with a weakly iridescent lustre and faintly bluish reflection on elytra, palpi and legs light brown, antennae blackish brown.

Head gently convex even on vertex and almost flat on triangular area from there to clypeus, not wide and nearly two-thirds as wide as pronotum, somewhat coarsely, not densely punctate; labrum subtrapezoidal and widely arcuate at apex; clypeus almost smooth except punctures, only with several short and vague rugosities; clypeal suture observable but ill-defined and quite shallow even at each end, from which frontal impression is also very vaguely curved behind; eyes large in longitudinal length, not well convex, so interocular space rather wide, about two-thirds the width of head; tempora somewhat swollen and drawing in a gentle curve; genuine ventral margin of eye removing narrowly from buccal fissure; mandibles thick and short, quite blunt at left one and relatively so at right one; antennae slender and



Fig. 1. Hyparpalus hiekei sp. nov.

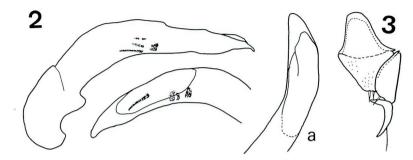
reaching basal sixth of elytra, 3rd almost wholly pubescent, equal in length to 4th and twice as long as 2nd; labial palpi slender, 2nd segment one-fifth longer than 3rd; ligula very narrow, weakly constricted in middle of sides, thence parallel or weakly narrowed forward, with truncate apex; paraglossae extending forward ligular apex and fused with ligula to just before the apex from base; median tooth of mentum transversely triangular, occupying wholly on bottom of mental emargination, and rounded at tip, epilobes rather wide and expanded in front; microsculpture mostly invisible, partly observed as vague transverse meshes.

Pronotum subquadrate, a half wider than long, and weakly convex, the convexity occupying large area of pronotum, so the lateral furrows are very narrow, compactly punctate over all and obscurely, transversely rugose near median line; sides quite rounded and weaker in curvature behind than in front, from the widest point at apical third; apex fairly deeply emarginate and subtruncate medially, bordered even in middle; base one-fifth wider than apex, shallowly bisinuate and subhorizontal at sides, its border reduced near median line; apical angles comparatively widely rounded; basal angles obtuse and not widely rounded; basal foveae shallow, moderate in size, and extending lateral borders, their punctures rather coarse and not confluent; both front and hind transverse impressions very shallow and vague; median line fine and laying only between both the impressions; microsculpture invisible in $\times 80$ magnification.

Fully winged. Elytra widely oblong, two-thirds longer than wide, weakly convex and gently declivous laterally, with pubescence dense and comparatively long; sides rather arcuate, hardly widened behind from humeri to apical third, from there gradually strongly contracted behind, indistinctly sinuate before apex, then gently slant to tips; apex narrowly, separately rounded and not angulate at sutural angles; base shallowly emarginate, almost straight between both 4th intervals and gently oblique from the intervals toward shoulder angles which are obtuse and angulate; striae moderate in depth on disc and becoming deeper toward apex and base; intervals weakly convex on disc and more convex laterally and apically, densely, rather coarsely punctate and more or less acutely acculate throughout, 3rd, 5th, and 7th intervals with a row of setiferous pores respectively along 2nd, 4th, and 6th striae, the row composed of 16-20 pores on 3rd interval, 17-18 pores on 5th, and 18-22 pores on 7th interval; scutellary strioles fairly long; marginal series divided into two groups, the fore group consisting of 7-9 umbilicate pores and the hind one of 8-10 pores; microsculpture mostly invisible, observable as transverse lines in part.

Ventral surface finely (coarsely on lateral area) punctate, the punctures rather dense on most part and sparse on prosternum, metepisterna, and 3rd to 6th abdominal segments, a little ciliate on pro- and metasterna and abdomen; metepisterna about a half longer than wide; 6th abdominal segment in both sexes bisetose on each side of outer margin, which is weakly emarginate in \mathcal{S} and fairly arcuate in \mathcal{S} at apex.

Fore tibia weakly dilated forward, not sulcate dorsally, and sparsely ciliate, with two spines near apex along outer margin, terminal spur simple; fore four tarsi densely and hind two tarsi sparsely pubescent dorsally, the pubescence relatively long, mid tarsi biseriately squamous on ventral side of 1st to 4th, hind tarsi in 3 about two-fifths longer than and in 4 as long as the width of head, 1st segment



Figs. 2-3. Genitalia of *Hyparpalus hiekei* sp. nov. 2. Male genitalia; 3, female genitalia. a: dorsal side of male genitalia.

three-fourths as long as 2nd, twice the length of 3rd, and one-third longer than 3rd and 4th together, claw joint tri- or quadrisetose on each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2) elongate, gently arcuate, straight in apical half, and twisted to right, apex thin and directed obliquely below, apical orifice small, open on apical half, and removing distinctly from apex, apical lamella large, triangular and narrowly rounded at tip, inner sack (Fig. 17) with two short and slender copulatory pieces in front and two elongate ones in middle, and a small conical one behind. Styli (Fig. 3) fairly slender and acute at tips, fairly curved outward; basal segment unisetose at outer apical corner; hemisternite bearing two long setae at short truncate apex.

Length: 8.0-8.3 mm. Width: 3.0-3.2 mm.

Holotype: \eth , Nagpore, India (without further data) (in Museum of Humboldt University). Paratypes: $2 \eth \eth$, $2 \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$, same locality as the holotype (in the Museum's and my coll.).

The new species is similar to *Hyparpalus iridicolor* Landin, but differs from the latter in having the aedeagus less long and gently curved instead of steeply curved before apex.

This species is dedicated to Dr. Fritz Hieke who is the authority of tribe Amarini. He supports kindly for my study.

Hyparpalus nagpurensis sp. nov. (Text fig. 4; Pl. 12, figs. 6-7, Pl. 13, fig. 18)

Body rather widely oblong, black or slightly brownish, weakly iridescent on elytra, bluish lustre on which is indistinct, palpi, basal three segments of antennae, and legs light yellowish brown, the residual segments of antennae dark brown, labrum reddish brown.

Head very sparsely pubescent on frons and in front from there and more or less densely punctate, flattened forward from frons but rather convex on vertex, relatively wide and seven-tenths as wide as pronotum, with narrow interocular space which is a little less than two-thirds the width of head; apex of labrum shallowly emarginate and rounded at sides; clypeus smooth except punctures, transversely flattened along middle and gently declivous in apical area; clypeal suture fine and obscure, but is not interrupted even medially, linked with small and shallow frontal fovea at each end, from which obscure line extends obliquely to eye, triangular space in front of the line not raised and transversely rugose; eyes large and well prominent; tempora somewhat swollen and forming dull and obtuse angle with neckconstriction; genuine ventral margin of eye almost reaching buccal fissure; antennae slender and reaching basal fifth of elytra, 3rd segment not tumid apically and almost wholly pubescent, as long as 4th and twice as long as 2nd; mandibles robust and thick, fully blunt at left one and rather blunt at right one; labial palpi slender, 3rd segment hardly less long than 2nd; ligula slim and weakly expanded medially, with truncate apex; paraglossae not wide, straightly, slightly divergent apically at sides, and prolonged forward a little beyond ligular apex: mentum transverse, with epilobes rather wide and inverted triangular, median tooth weakly, dully produced in front; microsculpture mostly

invisible, observed as obscure transverse meshes near supraorbital setae.

Pronotum transversely quadrate and a half wider than long, gently, evenly convex; surface very sparsely pubescent except glabrous central area and compactly punctate over all, the punctures fine centrally and coarse on lateral and basal areas, partly confluent especially on the foveae; sides widest at apical two-fifths, gently arcuate in front and linearly or slightly arcuately narrowed behind from there (the hind curvature weaker than in H. hiekei); apex fairly deeply, not uniformly emarginate and straight in middle, completely bordered; base one-fourth wider than apex, slightly bisinuate and not oblique at sides, with border not interrupted: apical angles narrowly rounded; basal angles obtuse and rather narrowly rounded;



Fig. 4. Hyparpalus nagpurensis sp. nov.

lateral furrows narrow, weakly widened behind, and fallen into basal foveae; basal foveae shallow and rounded, moderate-sized and not isolated from lateral margins; both front and hind transverse impressions shallow and vague; median line very fine and reduced near both the impressions; microsculpture almost invisible and observable as obscure transverse meshes on lateral furrows and basal foveae.

Fully winged. Elvtra oblong-oval and two-thirds longer than wide. flattened and more weakly declivous laterally than in H. hiekei, densely punctate and sharply aciculate over all, furnished with dense pubescence which is shorter than H. hiekei; sides weakly arcuately widened behind from humeri and gradually strongly contracted apically from a little behind middle, hardly sinuate before apex: apex not produced and separately, narrowly rounded, quite arcuate at sutural angles; base weakly bisinuate and gently curved at sides, with humeral angles angulate and a little wider than rectangular; striae rather wide and finely crenulate, scutellary strioles fairly long; intervals not convex on disc and gradually degreasing in convexity toward apex, 3rd, 5th, and 7th intervals seriately pored respectively along 2nd, 4th, and 6th striae. 3rd composed of 20-23 pores, 5th of 19-22 pores, and 7th of 19-22 pores: marginal series widely interrupted medially, composed of (8-9) + (8-9) umbilicate pores; surface obscurely microsculptured in a transverse line.

Ventral surface finely, moderately, densely punctate on mesosternum and along middle of metasterna and of abdomen, and coarsely, sparsely on lateral areas of metasternum and metepisterna; prosternum very sparsely ciliate; metepisterna not strongly tapered behind and two-thirds longer than wide; abdomen ciliate on middle area of 2nd segment and wholly on 2nd to 6th, outer margin of 6th gently arcuate apically in $\[\sigma \]$ and narrowly in $\[\varphi \]$, and quadrisetose in both sexes.

Legs comparatively long; fore tibia not sulcate and sparsely ciliate on dorsal side, bisetose along apico-exterior margin, terminal spur simple; fore and mid tarsi bearing rather long pubescence on dorsal sides and hind one sparse, short pubescence, mid tarsi with biseriately adhesive hairs on ventral side of 1st to 4th segments, hind tarsi one and one-tenth times as long as the width of head, 1st segment two-thirds longer than 2nd and twice as long as 3rd, 3rd one-third longer than 4th, claw joint hexasetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 6) slender, abruptly curved at apical third and directed ventrally, not thickened at apex; apical orifice small and open only on apical third area; apical lamella large, rounded at apical margin, and bordered laterally; inner sack (Fig. 18) bearing three copulatory pieces. Styli (Fig. 7) slender, fairly curved outward and acute at tips, with a

long seta situated at apical fourth; basal segment bearing long spinous seta at outer corner; hemisternite bisetose apically.

Length: 7.5-8.5 mm. Width: 2.8-3.3 mm.

Holotype: \eth , Nagpore, India (in Museum of Humboldt University). Paratypes: $1 \eth$, 3 ♀ ♀, same locality as the holotype (in the Museum's and my coll.).

The new species resembles $H.\ hiekei$ sp. nov., but is distinguished from the latter by the following points, in addition to the points mentioned in the description: 1) the head larger; 2) the apical angles of pronotum narrower; 3) the claw joints of hind tarsi with setae twice in number; 4) the aedeagus abruptly curved and not substraight.

Hyparpalus nagpurensis curvatus ssp. nov. (Pl. 12, fig. 8, Pl. 13, fig. 19)

The new subspecies differs from the original subspecies in having the body larger in size (Length: 8.5 mm. Width: 3.0 mm.), and the aedeagus more weakly curved in lateral view and not sinuate in dorsal view, with slenderer copulatory pieces.

Holotype: \eth , 1,400 feet, Coimubatore, South India, XII. 69 (1969?) (in Museum of Humboldt University). Paratypes: $3 + \varphi$, same data as the holotype; $1 + \vartheta$, $4 + \varphi$, Karikal, Pondicherry State, South India; $1 + \varphi$, Ceylon; $1 + \vartheta$, Madras, India, 1984, Polorny leg. (in the Museum's and my coll.).

Hyparpalus maniti sp. nov. (Text fig. 5; Pl. 12, figs. 9-11, Pl. 13, figs. 20-1 & -2)

Body widely oblong and weakly convex, pitchy black, shiny, with a bluish iridescent lustre on elytra, tibiae black or slightly brownish, palpi, antennae, and tarsi light brown.

Head wide and almost three-fourths as wide as pronotum, weakly, uniformly convex on vertex and hardly raised in front from there, with punctures rather coarse and moderate in density; labrum gently arcuately narrowed forward and truncate at apex; clypeus somewhat coarsened by several short vague rugosities and clear microsculpture, with gently emarginate apex; clypeal suture shallow and obscure, and not interrupted, linked with frontal foveae impressed in a large pinhole, from the foveae vague line extending obliquely toward eyes and disappearing before eyes; eyes large in longitudinal diameter and moderately convex; tempora short and rather steeply contracted behind, forming obtuse and somewhat dull angles at junction with neck-constriction; antennae slender and extending behind a little beyond pronotal base, 3rd segment pubescent on large area and hardly thickened



Fig. 5. Hyparpalus maniti sp. nov.

apically, almost as long as 4th and about twice as long as 2nd; mandibles short and robust, fairly curved apically, blunt at tip of left one; space between genuine ventral margin of eve and buccal fissure very narrow: both maxillary and labial palpi slender, 3rd segment of labial palpus equal in length to 2nd; ligula narrow and rectangular, apex truncate or weakly arcuate, not produced in front at corners; paraglossae more or less wide, straightly divergent toward apex, and prolonged forward beyond ligular apex, rounded at apices: mentum fairly deeply emarginate at apex, median tooth small and blunt at apex, epilobes narrow and little widened forward: microsculpture mostly obscure except for apical area of clypeus clearly and isodiametrically meshed, and observed as

transverse meshes here and there.

Pronotum subquadrate and gently rounded at sides, a half wider than long and four-fifths as wide as elytra; surface densely punctate, the punctures fine on disc and coarser on lateral furrows and basal area, especially confluent partly on basal foveae; apex more or less emarginate, substraight in middle, and completely bordered; base one-fifth wider than apex, shallowly bisinuate and slightly oblique at sides, its border not interrupted like apex; apical angles narrowly rounded; basal angles obtuse and narrowly rounded; lateral furrows very narrow and hardly widened behind due to discal convexity approaching near lateral margin; basal foveae shallow and rounded, relatively wide and extending lateral borders; front transverse impression vague and short, but not invisible like hind transverse one; microsculpture invisible on most area, only observed partly on lateral furrows and basal foveae as vague transverse lines.

Fully winged. Elytra oblong-suboval and a half longer than wide, weakly convex and flattened on disc, bearing rather dense and short pubescence, densely, rather coarsely punctate, the punctures partly aciculate; sides subparallel, gradually strongly arcuate behind from apical third, and slightly sinuate before apex; base weakly bisinuate and gently oblique at sides; humeral angles angulate and fairly wider than rectangular; apex not produced behind, widely and separately rounded, obtuse and roundedly angulate at sutural angles; striae relatively deep

and wide, finely crenulate; intervals more or less convex even on disc, more convex basally and apically, 3rd, 5th, and 7th intervals with (14–17), (13–17), and (15–17) seriate setiferous pores respectively along 2nd, 4th, and 6th striae; scutellary strioles fairly long and not reaching 1st stria; marginal series widely interrupted in middle, composed of (8–9) + (7–9) umbilicate pores; microsculpture largely invisible in $\times 40$ magnification, visible only on lateral area as vague mixtures with transverse lines and meshes.

Ventral surface coarsely, densely punctate on meso- and metasterna, mes- and metepisterna, and 1st abdominal segment, and vaguely, sparsely punctate on prosternum, the other area smooth; metepisterna a little longer than one and a half times as long as wide and fairly contracted behind; abdominal segments sparsely ciliate throughout except 1st, 6th in both sexes bisetose on each side and arcuate at apex, the degree of arcuation rather stronger in ${\mathfrak P}$ than in ${\mathfrak F}$.

Fore tibia slender and weakly dilated toward apex, very sparsely ciliate, not sulcate dorsally, in 30 one spine and one short seta and in 91 three spines arranged along apico-exterior margin, terminal spur simple and short; tarsi relatively long and pubescent on dorsal side, the pubescence relatively long and dense in fore and mid tarsi and very short and sparse in hind tarsi, ventral side of mid tarsus biseriately squamous in 1st segment as well as 2nd to 4th, hind tarsus one-fifth longer in 30 and not longer in 90 than the width of head inclusive of eyes, 1st one and three-fifths times as long as 2nd and about twice as long as 3rd, 4th a little longer than two-thirds as long as 3rd, claw joint quadrisetose on each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Figs. 9, 11) slender and long, gently arcuate, weakly twisted to left; apex not thickened and directed obliquely below, apical lamella rather elongate triangular, rounded and unbordered at apical margin; apical orifice small and opened only on apical half area of the dorsal side; inner sack (Figs. 20-1 & -2) with three slender copulatory pieces like spine at apical area and with 4-5 conical pieces behind the former. Styli (Fig. 10) short and comparatively robust, fairly curved outward, with two long setae at apical one-fourth; hemisternite with two or three setae at apical margin.

Length: 8.0 mm. Width: 2.8 mm.

Holotype: \eth , San Sai, Chiang Mai Prov., Thailand, 1. V. 1990, N. Ito leg. (in T. Shibata's coll.). Paratypes: $2 \eth \eth$, 6 ♀ ♀, same data as the holotype; $25 \eth \eth$, 16 ♀ ♀, same locality as the holotype, 25-31. VII. 1987, T. Abe leg.; 1 ♀, Mae Taeng, Chiang Mai Prov., Thailand, 28. IX. 1989, Y. Manit leg.; $2 \eth \eth$, Chiang Dao, Chiang Mai Prov., Thailand, 5. V. 1990, N. Ito leg.

The new species is similar to Hyparpalus hiekei sp. nov., but is different from

the latter in having the body almost wholly black, the basal angles of pronotum more narrowly rounded, and the aedeagus slenderer, with the copulatory pieces shorter and thicker.

Hyparpalus maniti similis ssp. nov. (Pl. 12, figs. 12-13, Pl. 13, fig. 21)

The new subspecies is distinguished from the original subspecies by the pronotum more widely rounded at basal angles, the base of pronotum not wider than and equal in width to the apex, and the inner sack of aedeagus bears the apical copulatory pieces slenderer and three in number instead of single.

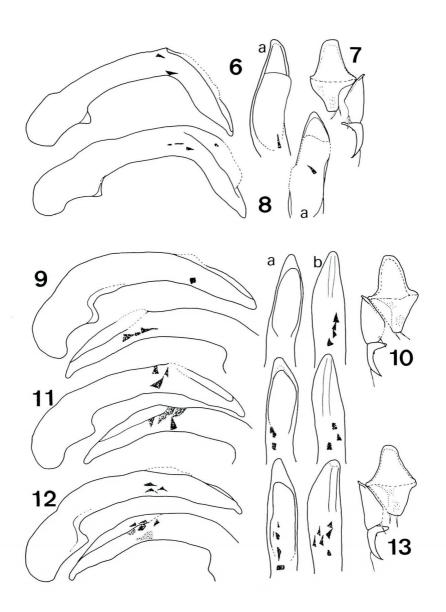
Holotype: \Im , Mae Ai, Chiang Mai Prov., Thailand, VI. 1991, N. Коуама leg. (in T. Shibata's coll.). Paratypes: $2\Im\Im$, 6♀♀, same data as the holotype.

Acknowledgement

I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Fritz Hieke in Museum of Humboldt University in Berlin for his kindly offering many important materials. Also I heartily thank Dr. Lothar Zerche in Deutsche Entomologische Institut for his kindly giving the opportunity to examine many important specimens. Besides many thanks are due to Dr. David W. Wrase in the same Museum, Dr. Boris Kataev in Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, and Mr. Seiji Morita in Tokyo for their kind supports.

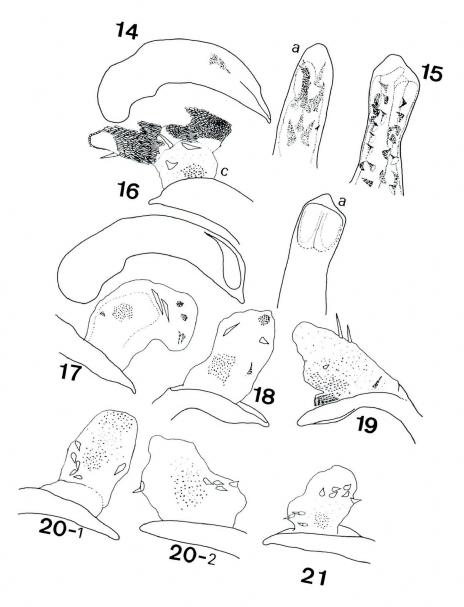
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(N. Ito del.)





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Explanation of Plates

- Pl. 12, fig. 6-7. Hyparpalus nagpurensis sp. nov.
 - 8. Hyparpalus nagpurensis curvatus ssp. nov.
 - 9-11. Hyparpalus maniti sp. nov.
 - 12-13. Hyparpalus maniti similis ssp. nov.
 - 6, 8, 9, 11, 12: Male genitalia: 7, 10, 13: female genitalia.
 - 9-10: Species from San Sai, Thailand; 11: species from Chiang Dao, Thailand.
 - a: Dorsal side of male genitalia; b: ventral side of male genitalia.
- Pl. 13, fig. 14. Parophonus antoinei (Schauberger).
 - 15. Parophonus vigil (TSCHITSCHÉRINE).
 - 16. Parophonus laeviceps (Ménétriès).
 - 17. Hyparpalus hiekei sp. nov.
 - 18. Hyparpalus nagpurensis sp. nov.
 - 19. Hyparbalus nagburensis curvatus ssp. nov.
 - 20-1. Hyparpalus maniti sp. nov., from San Sai, Thailand.
 - 20-2. Hyparpalus maniti sp. nov., from Chiang Dao, Thailand.
 - 21. Hyparpalus maniti similis ssp. nov.
 - 14-21: Male genitalia.
 - a & 15: Dorsal side; 16c & 17-21: inner sack.

New Record of *Trichotichnus*-species (Coleoptera, Carabidae, Harpalini)

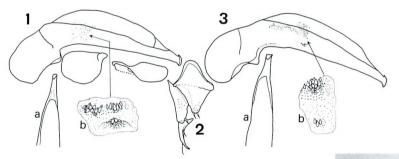
Trichotichnus (Bellogenus) uenoi Habu (Figs. 1-4)

Habu, 1969, Kontyù, 37: 247-250 (Mt. Kasuga, Nara Pref., Honshu, Japan); Habu, 1980, Ent. Rev. Japan, 34(1/2): 75-76 (Ambô, Yaku Is., Kagoshima Pref., Kyushu, Japan).

The species was hitherto known only from Japan. I examine the species from Taiwan.

Specimens examined: all examples collected in same locality; $1\,$ \varphi, Wushe, Nantou Hsien, 22. IV. 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg., $1\,$ \varphi, 30. IV. 1970, A. RIN leg., $1\,$ \varphi, 19. IV. 1973, S. Takeda leg., $1\,$ \varphi & $1\,$ \varphi, respectively 23. IV. 1983, & 21. IV. 1983, F. KIMURA leg.

In Taiwanese species, the pronotum is never sinuate at sides before base and the form of and the number of copulatory pieces in inner sack of aedeagus are a little different from those of Japanese species.



Figs. 1-4. Trichotichnus (Bellogenus) uenoi Habu.

1, 3, Male genitalia (1, species from Taiwan; 3, species from Mt. Kasuga, Japan (Type locality)); 2, female genitalia (species from Taiwan); 4, dorsal aspect.

a: dorsal side, b: copulatory pieces in inner sack.



A New Species of the Genus *Uloma* from Negros Is., the Philippines (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae)

By Atsushi Katô

Abstract A new species of the genus *Uloma* is described under the name of *Uloma visayana* sp. nov., occurred from Negros Is., the Philippines.

Four species of the genus *Uloma* have hitherto been recorded from the Philippines by Gebien (1913) and Schultze (1916). Recently, I had an opportunity to examine a strange *Uloma*-species, characterized by its peculiar pronotum, collected in Negros Is., Central Philippines. After a careful examination, it was found that the species had to be treated as a new species. In this paper, I am going to describe the new species hereafter.

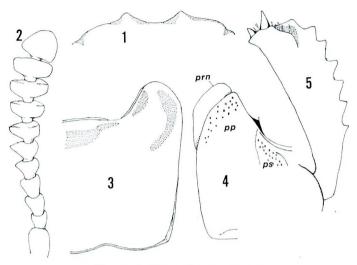
Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. Kiyoshi Ando for his valuable suggestions and encouragements. My deepest thanks are also due to Mr. Takeshi Itoh for his offering the useful materials for this study.

Uloma visayana sp. nov.

Male. Reddish brown, shiny, eyes, apical portions of femora and three apical abdominal sternites more or less fuscous; elongate, subparallel-sided, moderately convex above.

Head transversely subpentagonal, gently convex, minutely and moderately punctate, the punctures slightly larger and closer on clypeus, much coarser on occiput and those on genae obviously minuter than on clypeus; clypeus nearly flat, depressed along indistinct fronto-clypeal border, with a pair of subconical protuberances at apex, space between the protuberances emarginate (fig. 1); genae slightly divergent forwards in basal half, then steeply narrowed to apex; frons transversely elevated and rather steeply sloping forwards; occiput flattened; eyes comparatively small, slightly expanded outwards, interocular space ca. 3.2 times as wide as transverse diameter of an eye; antennae (fig. 2) short and robust, extending beyond middle of pronotum, 1st segment oblong, 2nd small and semiglobular, 3rd as long as wide, a little longer than 2nd, 4th slightly square, 5th to 7th transverse, 5th and 6th conically protrudent inwards, 8th to 10th strongly transverse, 11th semicircular,

[[]Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLVIII, No. 2, pp. 173-176, Dec., 1993]



Figs. 1-5. Uloma visayana sp. nov.

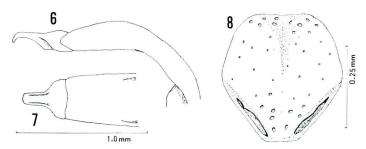
1, Front margin of clypeus; 2, right antenna in dorsal aspect; 3, pronotum in dorsal aspect, right half; 4, prothorax in ventral aspect, right half (pp: propleuron, prn: pronotum, ps: prosternum); 5, right protibia in dorsal aspect.

ca. 1.2 times as long as wide, relative length of each segment as follows: -2.5:0.9:1.0:1.0:1.0:1.1:1.0:1.2:1.3:1.2:1.6.

Pronotum (fig. 3) transversely obtrapezoidal, widest behind apex and 1.4 times as long as wide (median length/maximum width), moderately convex, remarkably projecting anteriorly beyond eyes in a lobe-shape at sides of apex, slightly divergent anteriorly, the projections strongly depressed as a horseshoe-shape on each middle; front margin strongly, broadly emarginate, distinctly margined in median third; front angles slightly rectangular; lateral margins weakly divergent and distinctly margined from base to apical third, thence to apex (hidden from above by the projections) arcuately and irregularly convergent seeing from ventral side (fig. 4); base feebly trisinuate, thinly and distinctly margined; basal angles obtuse, and their corners slightly rounded; disc transversely excavated on middle of front as usual in the genus, closely and minutely punctate, the punctures becoming sparser laterally, strong and coarse on the projections.

Scutellum triangular, minutely punctate.

Elytra oblong, moderately convex, ca. 1.5 times as long as wide, widest behind middle; punctato-striate, the striae deep and entire, punctures in the striae dense and regular in arrangement, those on



Figs. 6-8. Uloma visayana sp. nov.

6, Male genitalia in lateral aspect; 7, ditto in dorsal aspect; 8, mentum.

four inner striae becoming denser apically; intervals feebly convex, densely and minutely punctate.

Ventral surface: Terminal segments of maxillary palpi securiform, their ectapical angles acute, inner apical ones obtuse and quite rounded. Mentum (fig. 8) subhexagonal, slightly depressed along middle, irregularly punctate, with an elongate groove on each basal third of the lateralmost portions.

Prosternum distinctly margined at apex, strongly raised mediolongitudinally, minutely punctate medially, coarsened by dense granules laterally; prosternal process wedge-shaped and strongly bent inwards apically. Abdominal sternites closely and minutely punctate, the punctures on two apical sternites much minuter; 1st to 3rd visible sternites moderately convex and weakly, longitudinally rugose laterally, 4th scarcely convex, and anal one flattened, widely rounded at apex; intercoxal process subtriangular, rounded at its apex. Male genitalia as shown in figs. 6 & 7.

Legs short and robust; protibia (fig. 5) strongly dilated towards apex, outer margin arcuately expanded, with seven or eight triangular teeth, its inner margin slightly arcuate; mesotibia moderately strongly dilated apically, bearing rows of spinous and conical protuberances along outer margin; metatibia strongly dilated towards apex, apical half of outer margin with a row of protuberances as those on mesotibia.

Female unknown.

Body length: 8.40 mm.; width: 3.49 mm.

Holotype: \mathcal{O} , Mt. Opaw, Negros Is., the Philippines, 25. vii. 1988, D. Mohagan leg. Paratype: $1\,\mathcal{O}$, same data as the holotype. The holotype is preserved in the collection of the Osaka Museum of Natural History, and the paratype is in my collection.

Notes. This new species is very easily distinguishable from the other congeners by the pair of characteristic projections on the pronotum. The specific name is derived from Visayas which is a geographical name of central district of Republic of the Philippines including Negros Is.

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日本産カミキリムシの生態学的研究(4)カミキリ亜科3種の蛹の形態

里 田 祐 一

Ecological Studies of the Cerambycid Beetles in Japan (IV) Morphological Notes on Three Species of Cerambycine Pupae

By Yuichi Kuroda

本篇にはその後入手したカミキリ亜科の内3種の蛹について報告する. * 印のものは族として初めての蛹の記載である. Nortia carinicollis Schwarzer ムネスジウスバカミキリ*, Ceresium elongatum Matsushita ホソガタヒメカミキリ, Chloridolum (Chloridolum) thaliodes Bates オオアオカミキリ.

本文に入るに先立ち沖縄県産加害木の同定をお願いした沖縄林業試験場の岸本幸正氏,及び一部加害木を恵与された竹内幸夫氏に厚くお礼申し上げる.

Nortia carinicollis SCHWARZER ムネスジウスバカミキリ (P1. 14, figs. 1a-1g)

体は乳白色、やや扁平な紡錘形で、頭部は腹面に向って強く曲がる. 頭頂は背面からは円く見え、平滑. 顔面は平滑、無毛で、上下に非常に狭く、複眼下縁は左右大腮基部を結ぶ線より下にある. 上唇は円味をおびた逆三角形で、基部左右は強く隆起する. 上唇、顎、大腮、小顎髭にも毛はない.

触角は体側にそって下向し、 3は第5腹節の中間、4は第3腹節後縁の高さで腹側に曲がり、 3とも前肢基部で終わる.

前胸背は長さより巾がやや広い円味をおびた楕円形を呈し、正中線部は僅かに隆起し、その両側は半楕円状に凹み、前方寄りに左右夫々10数本の大小不同の有毛棘状突起を生じる。 側縁近くに1-2本の刺毛を生じる。

中胸背は平滑で,小楯板側縁近くに2-3本の微毛を生じる.後胸背も平滑で,小楯板溝は狭く,浅い.後縁中央より斜め上方にかけ左右夫々7-8本の微毛を生じる.

肢はやや扁平で、後肢腿節端は第6腹節側縁中間に達し、鉤爪先端は第5腹節腹面中間に て終わる。肢、鈎爪ともに毛はない。

腹部は背部より8節が数えられ、第3腹節が一番巾が広い、第1-6腹節背には各節後縁寄

[[]昆虫学評論, 第48巻, 第2号, 177-179頁, 第14-15図版, 12月, 1993年]

りに左右各 9-14本の大小不同の有毛棘状突起が不規則に横に並び、概ね突起の尖端は後方に向う。第 7 腹節背では正中線の左右、後縁寄りに夫々 2 本の大きい有毛棘状突起を生じ、それの前後に数本の小さい棘状突起が散在する。第 8 腹節後縁には 4 本の大きい有毛棘状突起を生じ、その尖端は後内側に向う。腹節腹面には毛はない。

体長: σ , 14.1–15.7 mm; φ , 14.0–16.2 mm. 前胸背幅: σ , 3.2–3.8 mm; φ , 2.2–3.2 mm. 記載に用いた標本は与那覇岳(沖縄県国頭郡)にて 1991 年 3 月 22 日に採集したスダジイ *Castanopsis cuspidata* var. *sieboldii* (Makino) Nakai より同年 4 月30日から 7 月 6 日にかけて得たものである.

Ceresium elongatum Matsushita ホソガタヒメカミキリ (Pl. 15, figs. 2a-2g")

リュウキュウヒメカミキリ *Ceresium fuscum fuscum Matsumura* et Matsushita (以下 C.f. と略す) に酷似する。 ヒゲナガヒメカミキリ *Ceresium longicorne* Pic (以下C.f. と略す) と共に何れも沖縄本島において普通に見られる種で,次の点で区別出来る.

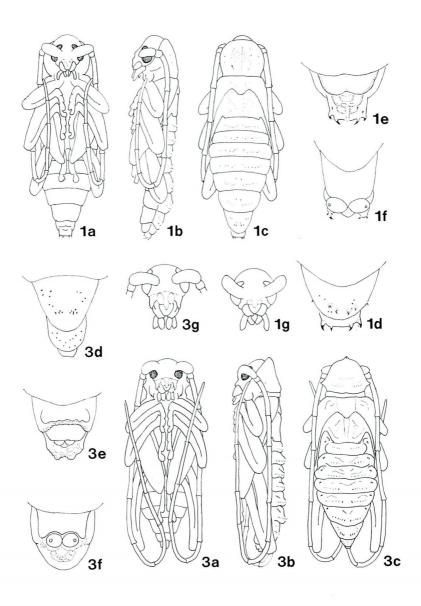
- 1) 本種では σ ♀とも触角が第3腹節後縁の高さで弯曲して腹面に現われる。C.f. は σ ♀とも第2腹節後縁で弯曲し,C.l. では σ は第5腹節後縁,♀は第4腹節後縁又はそれを僅かに越えた部で弯曲する。
- 2) 本種及び C.f. では前胸背側面において後縁より3の部に極めて小さい鈍隆起を認めるが、C.I. には認めない.
- 3) 腹節背の棘状突起は C.f. が最も強大で、C.l. は小さく、本種はその中間の大きさである. なお、第7腹節背の棘状突起は C.f. では何れも大きさがほぼ同じであるが、本種では後半部は大きく、前半部は小さい. 突起には3種とも微毛を有する.
- 4) 本種及び C. f. の顔面は卵形で、C. l. は円形を呈し、C. f. の大腮先端は深く切れ込むが、本種では僅かに凹み、C. l. では大腮の巾が広く、短く、先端の切れ込みは非常に浅い。

体長: ♂,11.2–12.4 mm; ♀,12.9 mm. 前胸背幅: ♂,1.95–2.4 mm; ♀,2.45 mm.

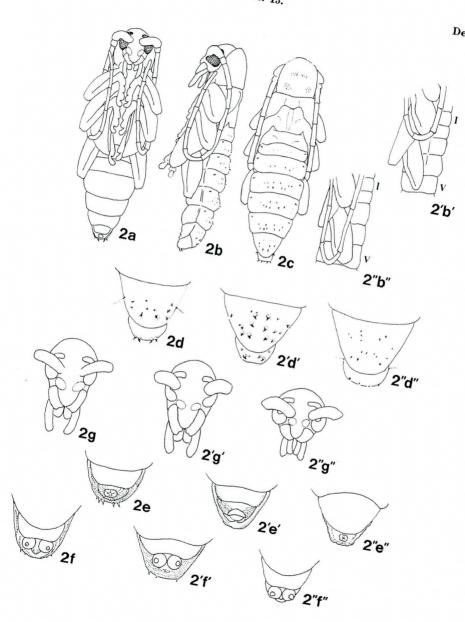
記載に使用した標本は大国林道 (沖縄県国頭郡) にて竹内幸夫氏が1990年3月17日に採集されたイスノキ Distylium racemosum SIEB. et Zucc. を恵与され、1991年5月25日に蛹化した の、同所から筆者が1991年3月22日に採集したシバニッケイ Cinnamomum doederleinii Engler から1992年5月13日に蛹化した の、及び1991年12月30日同所から得たタブノキ Machilus thunbergii SIEB. et Zucc. から1992年5月13日に得た♀である.

Chloridolum (Chloridolum) thaliodes BATES オオアオカミキリ (Pl. 14, figs. 3a-3g)

体はやや扁平な紡錘形で、乳白色. 頭部はドーム状、滑らかで毛はない. 頭頂は背面からは見えない. 顔面は平滑で、複眼下縁の高さで横に凹む. 上唇は円味をおびた逆三角形で縦に凹み、上唇基部左右は上下に長い楕円状に隆起する. 顔面、上唇、顎及び大腮に毛はない.



(Y. Kuroda del.)





触角は長く、♂では腹部側面を降下し、後肢腿節端を僅かに越え、それを囲むように腹面に曲がり、腹部尾端付近で左右接近し、夫々斜外方に向かい、複眼下縁の高さで終わる。♀は後肢脛節の中間の高さで腹面に曲がり、左右夫々に中肢脛節中間近くで終わる。

前胸背は後縁には巾の広い縁が在り、前縁は円形を呈するが、中央においてやや後から縦に盛り上がり、その先端には縦に浅い溝が有る。側面には大きい1対の側胸突起があり、その間には浅い横皺がある。後縁近く左右に横楕円状の隆起があり、その部に微毛を持つ小棘状突起が10数本生じる。なお、中央部にも10数本の短毛が横長に生じる。中胸背は平滑で、毛はない。後胸背は平滑で、左右に数本の微毛を疎生する。小楯板溝はやや巾が広く、浅い。

肢は扁平で長く、中肢腿節端は第2腹節中間に達し、後肢腿節端は♂では腹節端を僅かに 越え、♀では第7腹節後縁の高さで終わる。各肢とも毛はない。

腹部は背面から9節が数えられる. 第1腹節背には刺毛が前後縁の中間に横に生じる. 第2-6腹節背には後縁寄りに10本前後の有毛棘状突起が生じ,中央線に近いものほど側部のものより大きく,その尖端はやや前上方に向う. 第7腹節背には後縁から36の部に左右に4-8本の有毛棘状突起が集合して生じ,側前方にはより小さい突起が疎生する. 第8腹節背には小さい有毛棘状突起が10数本疎生する. 腹節腹面には毛はない.

ミドリカミキリ *Chloridolum* (*Leontium*) viride (THOMSON) とは体の大きさ、触角の走行により区別出来る.

体長: \eth , 23.4-23.6 mm; \Diamond , 24.6 mm. 前胸背幅(側胸突起先端幅): \eth , 6.2-6.5 mm; \Diamond , 6.8 mm.

記載に用いた標本は音水渓谷 (兵庫県宍粟郡) で 1989 年 5 月 28 日に採集した サワグルミ Pterocarya rhoifolia SIEB. et Zucc. から同年 6 月 3-24日に得たものである.

図 版 説 明

- Pl. 14, fig. 1. Nortia carinicollis Schwarzer ムネスジウスバカミキリ
 - 3. Chloridolum (Chloridolum) thaliodes BATES オオアオカミキリ
- Pl. 15, fig. 2. Ceresium elongatum MATSUSHITA ホソガタヒメカミキリ
 - 2'. Ceresium fuscum fuscum Matsumura et Matsushita リュウキュウヒメ カミキリ
 - 2". Ceresium longicorne PIC ヒゲナガヒメカミキリ

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