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A New *Catops*-species from Japan (Coleoptera, Catopidae)

By YASUHIKO HAYASHI

In the present paper, I am going to describe a new catopid beetle from Kyushu, western Japan, which is closely allied to *Catops angustipes apicalis* PORTEVIN from Japan.

I wish to express my deep appreciation to Mr. TAICHI SHIBATA for his kind advice and critical reading of this paper.

Catops andoi sp. nov. (Figs. 1–6)

Body suboval, convex above, rather weakly shiny and covered with light brownish, short recumbent pubescence; dark brown to blackish brown, sides of pronotum and base of elytra more or less light chestnut brown, palpi, basal 2 or 3 segments and terminal one of antenna and legs reddish brown (legs sometimes darkened), elytra weakly opalescent. Length : 3.1–3.3 mm.

♂ : Head nearly three-fifths as wide as pronotum, gently convex, rather coarsely and sparsely punctured and covered with very fine and subreticulate microsculpture. Eyes rather small and very sparsely ciliate near hind margin. Antennae (fig. 2) thick, subclavate apically, comparatively short, reaching barely basal angles of pronotum; basal 4 segments and terminal one distinctly longer than wide, 5th nearly as long as wide, 6th to 10th distinctly wider than long, 7th nearly 1.2 times as wide as long, 8th segment a little narrower than 7th, nearly 1.8 times as wide as long, 9th the widest, 1.5 times as wide as long and almost equal in size to 10th, and each segment with the following relative length: 6.0-4.3-5.0-3.4-3.0-3.0-3.3-2.0-3.0-3.0-6.0.

Pronotum strongly convex, nearly 1.6 times as wide as long, a little narrower and much shorter than elytra (23.0 : 28.0 and 14.5 : 38.0), strongly arcuate at sides, widest at basal third, from which sides are much more strongly narrowed in front than behind ; front margin feebly emarginate and basal one feebly bisinuate ; hind angles obtusely rounded, surface finely and not so densely asperate-punctate, with microsculpture very fine, weak and subreticulate as on head.

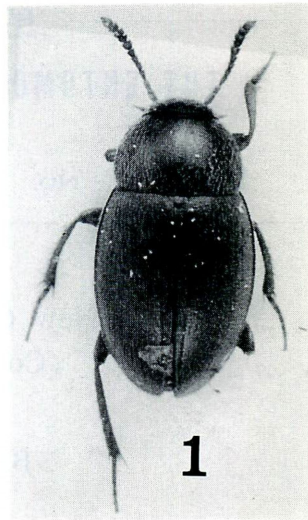


Fig. 1. *Catops andoi* sp. nov.

Elytra rather short, about 1.4 times as long as wide, widest at about basal third and strongly arcuate at sides ; surface more coarsely and much more sparsely punctured than on pronotum, with microsculpture weak, fine and transversely lineo-reticulate ; parasutural sulci very fine, clear and smooth at the bottoms ; sutural space (the space between suture and parasutural sulcus) flattened in basal two-thirds and feebly convex in apical third.

Mesosternum somewhat uneven, with microsculpture distinct and reticulate, but punctures imperceptible. Metasternum roughly and very sparsely punctured, with microsculpture finely and roughly reticulate.

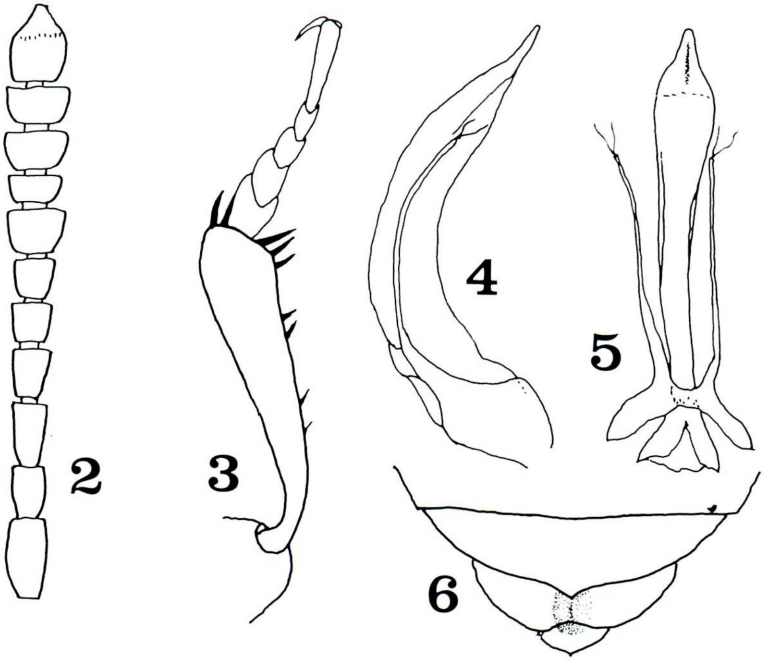
Abdominal sternites finely, sparsely asperate-punctate, microsculpture distinct, transversely lineo-reticulate ; 5th sternite feebly emarginate at apical margin.

Legs moderately long and thick ; profemur without any tubercle on the underside ; protibia (fig. 3) gently thickened apicad, with inner margin feebly sinuate ; protarsus (fig. 3) not strongly dilated in basal 3 segments ; metafemur shallowly and vaguely depressed near apex of the underside.

Male genitalia (figs. 4, 5) considerably slender, somewhat asymmetrical, slightly twisted and inclined to the left ; median lobe slender near base, gradually thickened apicad, uniformly, roundly curved ventrad, thickest at about apical sixth, from there rapidly convergent to blunt tip, feebly reflexed at apical portion which is flattened and sulcate medianly ; lateral lobes slender, considerably short, not reaching the thickest portion of median lobe, each tip with bifid short hairs.

♀ : Second antennal segment nearly as long as 3rd ; 5th abdominal sternite (fig. 6) with an oval deep median depression ; protibia slender, simple and feebly thickened apicad ; protarsus slender, not dilated.

Holotype : ♂, Koike, Miyazaki Pref., 5. V. 1981, K. Ando leg. (in coll. T. Shibata).



Figs. 2-6. *Catops andoi* sp. nov.
2, Male antenna; 3, male protibia and protarsus (right); 4, male genitalia, lateral view; 5, ditto, dorsal view; 6, 3rd to 6th abdominal sternites of female.

Allotype: ♀, and paratypes: 1♂, 3♀♀, same data as the holotype.

The present species is closely allied to *Catops angustipes apicalis* PORTEVIN from Japan in the general appearance and form of the male genitalia, but in the latter species, the body is much larger (4.0-4.8 mm), the 2nd segment of the antenna is much shorter than the 3rd and nearly as long as the 4th, punctures on the head, pronotum and elytra are much denser, inner margin of the protibia is nearly straight, and the metafemur bears a distinct and rather deep depression near apex of the underside.

The present species is also well similar in the shape of the male genitalia to *Catops hastatus* JEANNEL from Japan and *Catops curvipes* PERREAU from China (Sichuan), both in the latter species each profemur bears a distinct small tubercle on the underside.

References

JEANNEL, R., 1936: Monographie des Catopidae. Mem. Mus. natn. Hist. nat. n. s., Paris, 1: 1-433.

PERREAU, M., 1990: Nouvelles espèces de Cholevidae de Chine (Col.). Bull. Soc. ent. Fr., 94 (9-10): 273-281.

SZYMCZAKOWSKI, W., 1964: Analyse systématique et zoogéographique des Catopidae (Coleoptera) de la région orientale. Acta zool. cracov., 9 (2): 1-289.

New Record of Staphylinidae (Coleoptera) from Japan (1)

By YASUHIKO HAYASHI

Two staphylinid species widely distributed in the Oriental Region are newly recorded from Amami-Ohshima Is., Japan.

Philonthus flavipes KRAATZ

Philonthus flavipes KRAATZ, 1859, Arch. Naturg., 25: 88.

Specimen examined: 1♂, Hatsuno, Amami Is., 20-III-1967, H. NOMURA leg.

Distribution: Japan (new record); Ceylon, East India, Cochin-China, Tibet, Sumatra, Mauritius, Réunion.

Creochara brevipennis (BERNHAUER)

Myrmedonia brevipennis BERNHAUER, 1903, Stett. ent. Zeit., 64: 21.

Specimen examined: 1♀, Nishinakama, Amami Is., 5-IV-1969, Y. MAEDA leg.

Distribution: Japan (new record); Tonkin, Sumatra, India (Simla Hills), Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Western Sunda Ils.

Notes on the Taiwanese Elateridae Collected by Mr. M. YAGI in 1992, with the Descriptions of Three New Species (Coleoptera)

By TAKASHI KISHII

Abstract Nineteen elaterid-species from Taiwan are recorded, among which three are described as new species: *Procraerus* (*Procraerus*) *yagii* sp. nov., *Ampedus* (*Pseudelater*) *viridipennis* sp. nov. and *Glyphonyx marginalis* sp. nov.

In the year-end of 1992, I had an opportunity to research some elaterid-examples from Taiwan through the kind courtesy of Mr. MASAMICHI YAGI collected by himself in the same year. This report is the result of my identification of these elaterids. After a careful examination, I have concluded that the material consists of 19 species, of which 3 are new to science, stated in the following descriptions. The holotype specimens will be deposited in the author's collection.

Many thanks are due to Mr. MASAMICHI YAGI in Ibaraki City, who was so kind to give me all the elaterid-collection during his collecting trips to assist my study.

The Chinese characters of the habitat are as follows: Baling (or Paling): 桃園県巴稜; Chilan: 宜蘭県棲蘭; Lalashan, Mt.: 拉拉山; Lan Yu: 台東県蘭嶼; Sankuang: 桃園県三光; Shoukah: 台東県 (or 屏東県) 壽峠; Sungkang: 南投県松崗; Szuling: 桃園県四稜.

Agrypninae

1. *Agrypnus* (*Agrypnus*) *bipapulatus bipapulatus* (CANDÈZE, 1865) (Fig. 7)

Lacon bipapulatus CANDÈZE, 1865, Elat. nouv., 1: 11 (Chine).
Agrypnus bipapulatus: ÔHIRA, 1966, Kontyû, 34 (3): 216 (Sung-kang in C. Formosa).
1♂, 2♀♀, Szuling, Taoyuan Hsien, May 8, 1992.

2. *Agrypnus* (*Sagojyo*) *kawamurae* (MIWA, 1929) (Fig. 8)

Lacon kawamurae MIWA, 1929, Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 19 (102): 230 (Horisha in Formosa).

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLIX, No. 1, pp. 5-15, pls. 1-2, June, 1994]

1♂, Chilan, Ilan Hsien, May 6, 1992; 1♂, Baling, Taoyuan Hsien, May 7, 1992; 1♂, 1♀, Szuling, Taoyuan Hsien, May 8, 1992.

Pyrophorinae

Adelocerini

3. *Lanelater aequalis* (CANDÈZE, 1857)

Agrypnus aequalis CANDÈZE, 1857, Mon. Elat., 1: 25-26 (Indes orientales).
Agrypnus politus: BATES, 1866, Proc. zool. Soc. London: 350 (Formosa), nec CANDÈZE, 1857 (Chine).
1♀, Is. Lan Yu, Taitung Hsien, May 4, 1992.

Denticollinae

Denticollini

4. *Denticollis mounaldaui* MIWA, 1931 (Figs. 9 & 20)

Denticollis mounaldaui MIWA, 1931, Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 21 (113): 83 (Musha in Formosa).
1♂, Mt. Lalashan, Taoyuan Hsien, May 7, 1992.

Senodoniini

5. *Csikia dimatoides* SZOMBÅTHY, 1910 (Fig. 10)

Csikia dimatoides SZOMBÅTHY, 1910, Annls. hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung., 8: 360 (Formosa).
1♀, Szuling, Taoyuan Hsien, May 8, 1992.

Megapenthini

6. *Simodactylus yamianus* ÔHIRA, 1970 (Figs. 11 & 19)

Simodactylus yamianus ÔHIRA, 1970, Bull. Jap. ent. Acad., 6 (1): 19, fig. 2 (Lanhsu I. in Formosa).

Formerly, the genus *Simodactylus* CANDÈZE, 1859 (type-species: *Aeolus cinnamomeus* BOISDUVAL, 1835) had been included under the subfamily Conoderinae, however, STIBICK in 1979 revised as a member of the tribe Megapenthini in the subfamily Denticollinae. To say the least of it, on the present Taiwanese-species this disposition is entirely accurate in all the diagnoses.

The bursa copulatrix of the female genital organ has unique elongate thorns as figured (fig. 19).

1♀, Is. Lan Yu, Taitung Hsien, May 2, 1992.

7. *Procraerus* (*Procraerus*) *yagii* KISHII, sp. nov. (Figs. 1 & 2)

Female, 8.0×2.1 mm. Subcylindrical, a little robust, elevated above evenly at elytra as well as roundly at pronotum, generally parallel-sided and subopaque all over. Pale yellowish brown entirely, with head and pronotum exclusive of median and anterior parts more or less chestnut brown and with antennae and legs paler. Pubescence long, dense, straightened, not so tender, rather erected and pale yellow with distinct lustre.

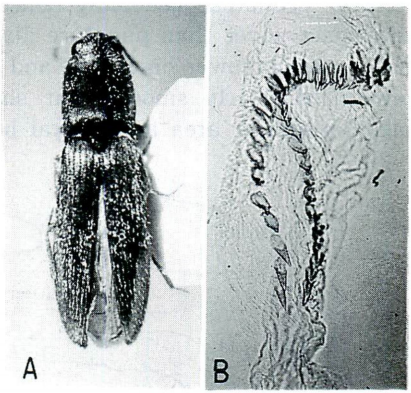


Fig. 1. *Procraerus* (*Procraerus*) *yagii* KISHII, sp. nov.
A, Holotype, ♀ 8.0 mm; B, sclerotic formation of bursa copulatrix.

Head not so broad, roundly, simply convex upwards between eyes, then gently, obliquely developed antero-inferiorly; relative distance across eyes and each eye width in dorsal views as 42:15 (ca. 2.8 times); frontal edge of frons clearly developed roundly ahead, definedly carinated with basal ends a little angulate down briefly before eyes; frontal area rather broad and entire, slightly concave near antennal sulci only, not grooved but projected obtusely ahead medianly, with punctures large and rugose; vertical punctures dense, large, subocellated and plainly uneven in density and size, with interpunctate area smooth and narrower than puncture diameter averagely, and irregularly reticulated partly.

Antennae short, subequal to combined length of head and pronotum together; relative lengths and widths from basal joint to 5th as 17/7.5, 6.5/5, 8.5/5, 15.5/7 and 15/7 respectively (length/width) (fig. 2-A); basal joint robust and a little swollen apically, 2nd subglobose, 3rd subclavate, 3rd to 10th without any median line nor elevation on both sides, 4th to 10th oblong triangular or subhanging-bell-formed and 11th subelliptic.

Pronotum quadrate, plainly convex above, without any median line nor furrow; lateral sides feebly expanded laterally at the middle, then weakly, roundly and progressively convergent ahead as well as posteriorly and widest before bases of hind corners; relative median length subequal to maximum width; rear slope abruptly, evenly declivous without median furrow; posterior angles (fig. 2-B) parallel-sided mutually

at lateral sides, triangularly developed back, with apices rather acute and well-definitely unicarinated and the carination linearly divergingly extending ahead from each apical end to base of angle; punctures generally similar to those of head vertex, but sparser, a little smaller, entirely ocellated, becoming denser and larger laterally, and interpunctate space wider than puncture diameter averagely at the middle, though obviously narrower on lateral and posterior area; general surface among punctures clearly smooth, but shagreen-likely sculptured distinctly at medio-posterior area and lateral borders.

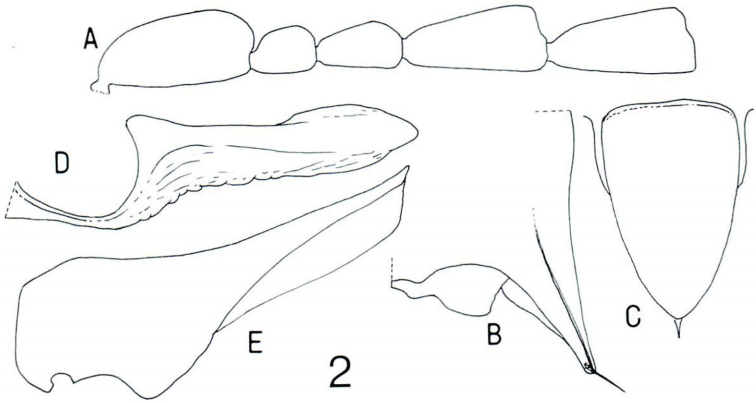


Fig. 2. *Procraerus* (*Procraerus*) *yagii* KISHII, sp. nov.
A, Right antenna, 1st to 5th; B, right hind angle of pronotum in dorsal view; C, scutellum; D, prosternal process in profile; E, left metacoxal plate.

Scutellum (fig. 2-C) tongue-shaped, subperpendicularly declining forwards and scarcely, evenly elevated; anterior margin feebly emarginate at the middle; posterior end rather triangularly protruded; punctures sparse, subgranular and fine; relative median length and basal width as 26 : 16.

Elytra nearly parallel-sided from behind humeri to beyond the middle, then roundly, gently converging apically, a little constricted at humeral angles, well-definedly carinated and plainly developed at anterior edges of bases; striae distinct, grooved with punctures large, deep, elliptic and rather continuously punctate; intervals flattened with granulated punctures fine, sparse and rather even in density; posterior ends a little rounded.

Prosternum not broad, narrowest before procoxae, then divergently broadening ahead, elevated below medio-longitudinally, with punctures single, rather dense, not so small and evenly punctate; interpunctate

area completely smooth; anterior lobe subcrescently enlarged antero-inferiorly, a little declivous, with frontal margin evidently carinated, transversely furrowed clearly at base. Prosterno-pleural sutures hardly sinuate, divergingly extending ahead and duplicately marginated at pleural edge, with fore ends closed entirely. Prosternal process conspicuously furrowed between procoxal cavities, feebly expanded outwards at latero-interior sides; in profile (fig. 2-D) elongate, straightly protruding horizontally, with hind apex obtusely, triangularly pointed. Pleural punctures distinctly larger and sparser than prosternal ones, with general surface glabrous at a glance, but fairly, shagreen-likely sculptured in high magnification. Proepisternum evidently projected acutely and interiorly behind procoxae. Mesosternal groove parallel each other at lateral sides, oblong hexagonal and horizontal through. Metasternal punctures plainly elliptic longitudinally, larger and a little denser than propleural ones. Metacoxal plate (fig. 2-E) obviously enlarged posteriorly near each base, then abruptly narrowing laterally, and subacutely ended at apices. Sclerotic formation on bursa copulatrix as figured (fig. 1-B).

Male unknown.

Holotype : ♀, Sankuang in Taoyuan Hsien, Taiwan, May 8, 1992, M. YAGI leg.

This new *Procraerus*-species is somewhat allied to *P.* (*P.*) *variegatus* (CANDÈZE, 1878) in the colouration and body measurement, though can be distinguished from the latter in having the narrower, unicolourous and subshining body, and the pronotum sparsely and finely punctate at the middle.

8. *Xanthopenthes granulipennis* (MIWA, 1929) (Fig. 12)

Elater (*Ectamenogonus*) *granulipennis* MIWA, 1929, Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 19 (105): 489 (Musha in Formosa).

1♀, Baling, Taoyuan Hsien, May 7, 1992; 1♀, Szuling, ditto, May 8, 1992.

9. *Ampedus* (*Pseudelater*) *viridipennis* KISHII, sp. nov. (Figs. 3 & 4)

Female, 9.5×2.6 mm. Elongate, robust, subfusiformed, widest at elytral humeri, then sublinearly tapering posteriorly as well as roundly converging ahead, subcylindrical, weakly elevated upward and downward medio-longitudinally, and exceedingly brilliant all over. Entirely black with apices of 5th tarsal joints and claws brownish. Pubescence stout, erect, long, not so dense and completely black.

Head rather large and broad, moderately convex above roundly between eyes, then plainly declining antero-inferiorly, subperpendicular at frons, which is flattened and obtusely, triangularly developed down; relative distance across eyes and each eye breadth in dorsal views as 58:

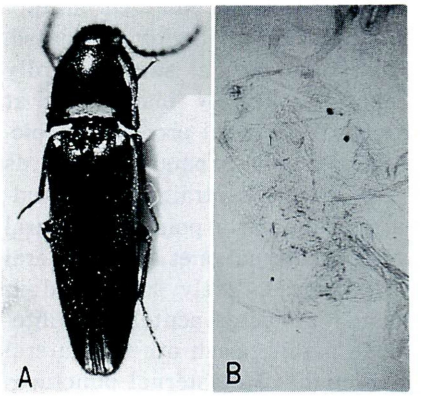


Fig. 3. *Ampedus* (*Pseudelater*) *viridipennis* KISHII, sp. nov.
A, Holotype, ♀, 9.5 mm; B, sclerotic formation of bursa copulatrix.

14.5 (ca. 4 times); frontal groove perfectly conglutinated at the middle with both frontal margin of frons and upper side of labrum, but hardly furrowed shallowly and triangularly near antennal sulci only; labrum large, subcrescent-formed, feebly convex and faced ahead, with uneven rugose punctures sparsely; vertical punctures single, distinctly small and sparse at summit, but plainly large, dense and umbilical along eyes narrowly; interpunctate space glabrous entirely; average extent among punctures obviously broader than puncture diameter at the middle.

Antennae clearly thick, a little longer than combined length of head and pronotum together; relative lengths and widths from basal joint to 5th as 16/9, 9/7, 15/9.5, 17/13 and 17/12.8 respectively (length/width) (fig. 4-A); basal joint voluminous and expanded at fore side, 2nd subglobular, 3rd to 10th serrated, but 3rd slightly smaller than 4th, and 11th longer than 10th and subelliptic, with a weak excavation near apico-anterior side.

Pronotum broad, subtrapezoid, roundly convex above simply, without any median line nor furrow, evenly declining at posterior slope, subparallel-sided at bases of hind corners, then roundly convergent ahead, and hardly divergent latero-posteriorly at hind angles; relative median length and width as 82 : 100; hind angles (fig. 4-B) triangular, not so elongate, rather acutely pointed at apices, with short unicarination; punctures exceedingly sparse and fine, single and a little uneven in density, with interpunctate area completely smooth.

Scutellum (fig. 4-C) tongue-shaped, declivous antero-inferiorly, feebly evenly elevated above, parallel-sided at bases, then gently roundly converging rearwards, with punctures minute, sparse and obsolescent; anterior edge roundly expanded ahead and a little elevated with many minute and transverse creases; hind apex rather rounded; relative median length and basal width as 26 : 19.

Elytra elongate, rather wedge-formed, widest at humeri, then progressively sinuately narrowing posteriorly; basal edges well-definedly marginated; striae generally obsolescent entirely, but 1st striation only hardly visible through behind scutellum to elytral apex, and other striae

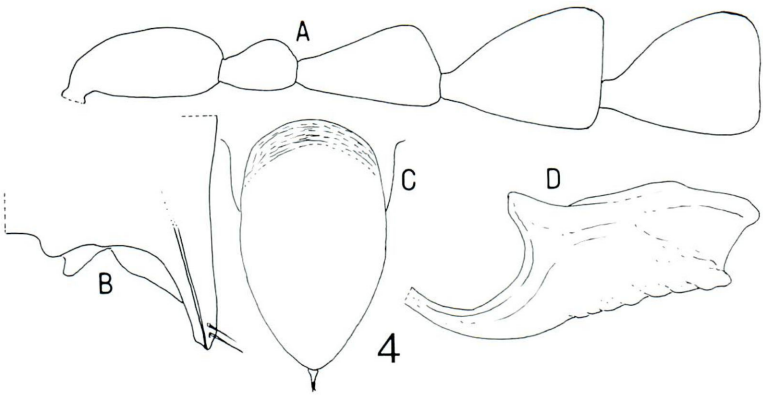


Fig. 4. *Ampedus* (*Pseudelater*) *viridipennis* KISHII, sp. nov.
A, Right antenna, 1st to 5th; B, right hind angle of pronotum in dorsal view; C, scutellum; D, prosternal process in profile.

completely vanished; general surface entirely glabrous with evidently fine and sparse punctures; apical area of each elytral end feebly concave with apex rounded and sutural apices scarcely mucronate.

Prosternum not so broad, narrowest at the middle, moderately elevated medio-longitudinally at basal part, with punctures clearly larger and denser than pronotal ones; anterior lobe ill-developed roundly ahead and a little bent obliquely. Prosterno-pleural sutures sinuate, duplicately marginated at pleural edge, with anterior ends briefly, deeply furrowed. Prosternal process in profile (fig. 4-D) thick, plainly bent inwards behind procoxal cavities, with hind apex broadly excavated. Propleural punctures a little larger than prosternal ones. Mesosternal groove rhombic, conspicuously declining at hind half. Mesosternal punctures obviously smaller and sparser than those of propleuron. Abdominal segments with punctures distinctly denser and a little larger than mesosternal ones. Interpunctate surface of ventral segments entirely smooth wholly. Legs stout and moderate. Bursa copulatrix of genital organ without clear sclerotic formation nor thorns, but having obsolescent cloudy make (fig. 3-B).

Male unknown.

Holotype : ♀, Sungkang in Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, May 6, 1992, M. YAGI leg.

I don't know such *Ampedus*-species having so evident lustre on whole body. Although, it is a little similar to *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *cambodiensis* (FLEUTIAUX, 1918) in the outline and colour. The former, however, has the large broad 3rd joint in antennae, fine and sparse punctures on the pronotum, non-striate elytra, etc.

10. *Ampedus* (*Ampedus*) *cambodiensis* (FLEUTIAUX, 1918)

Elater cambodiensis FLEUTIAUX, 1918, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 87 : 214 (Cambodge).
Elater (s. str.) *cambodiensis* : MIWA, 1929, Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 19 (105) : 487 (Mt. Arisan in Formosa).
1♂, Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, May 6, 1992.

Agriotini

11. *Ectinus fuscus* (MIWA, 1930) (Figs. 13 & 21)

Agriotes fuscus MIWA, 1930, Wien. ent. Zeit., 47 (2) : 93 (Sokutsu & Kosempo in Formosa).
2♀♀, Mt. Lalashan, Taoyuan Hsien, May 7, 1992.

Elaterini

12. *Sericus formosanus* (ÔHIRA, 1966), comb. nov. (Figs. 14 & 22)

Shirozulus formosanus ÔHIRA, 1966, Kontyû, 34 (3) : 271, figs. 35 & 36 (Sungkang in Formosa).

Originally, this species was described as the representative species of the new genus *Shirozulus*, though as a careful examination I came to the conclusion that the Formosan species is closely resembles Japanese species : *Megapenthes bifoveolatus* LEWIS, 1894, in the most important diagnoses characterized the generic status. Therefore, the Formosan species should be belonged under the genus *Sericus* as pointed out by the author in 1985.

1♀, Mt. Lalashan, Taoyuan Hsien, May 7, 1992.

13. *Chiagosnius sanguinicollis* (MIWA, 1928) (Fig. 15)

Agonischius obscuripes GYLLENHAL var. *sanguinicollis* MIWA, 1928, Ins. Mats., 3 (1) : 48 (Urai, Horisha, Koshun & Kuraru in Formosa & Ishigakijima), part.

This elaterid-species had been described as one of the varieties of *Chiagosnius obscuripes* (GYLLENHAL, 1817) (Caucasus) by MIWA with a brief description from Formosa and Is. Ishigaki-jima. After a careful researching as mentioned in my previous report (1993), I concluded that it is a valid species beyond question about the Taiwanese examples.

2♀♀, Shoukah, Taitung Hsien, May 5, 1992.

Adrastini

14. *Parasilesis sauteri sauteri* (MIWA, 1930) (Fig. 16)

Silesis Sauteri MIWA, 1930, Wien. ent. Zeit., 47 (2) : 95 & 96 (Fuhosho, Kosempo,

Taihorin, Taihorinsho, Horisha, Musha, Mt. Arisan, Tabo & Shinchiku in Formosa).

2 exs., Baling, Taoyuan Hsien, May 7, 1992; 3 exs., Szuling, ditto, May 8, 1992.

15. *Glyphonyx nitidicollis* KISHII, 1991 (Fig. 17)

Glyphonyx nitidicollis KISHII, 1991, Trans. Essa ent. Soc., Niigata, (72): (23) & 41, figs. 10, 35 & 66 (Liu-kui, Pa-lon & Thu-yun Shan in Taiwan).

2 exs., Mt. Lalashan, Taoyuan Hsien, May 7, 1992.

16. *Glyphonyx arisanus* MIWA, 1931 (?) (Figs. 18 & 23)

Glyphonyx arisanus MIWA, 1931, Wien. ent. Zeit., 47 (4): 206 (Taihorin, Arisan & Kanshirei in Formosa).

According to the original description of *arisanus*, the present example corresponds mostly to the outline and main characteristics of MIWA's species, though there are also some problematical points.

1 ♂, Sankuang, Taoyuan Hsien, May 8, 1992.

17. *Glyphonyx liukuiensis* KISHII, 1989

Glyphonyx liukuiensis KISHII, 1989, Trans. Essa ent. Soc., Niigata, (67): (39) & 50-52, figs. 7, 23 & 39 (Shyk-shan, Thu-yun-shan, Shi-nan-shan & Nan-fen-shan near Liu-kui in Taiwan).

2 exs., Chilan, Ilan Hsien, May 6, 1992.

18. *Glyphonyx marginalis* KISHII, sp. nov. (Figs. 5 & 6)

This new *Glyphonyx*-elaterid well resembles *G. iriomotensis* MIWA, 1934 from Iss. Ishigaki-jima, Iriomote-jima and Yonaguni-jima in the Nansei Archipelago in the general appearance, especially on the elytral coloured stripes, but it may be distinguishable from the latter by the following diagnoses without particular trouble.

Male, 3.8-4.5×1.0-1.3 mm, female, 3.8-4.6×1.1-1.4 mm. General colouration and elytral stripes quite agreeable mutually. Head punctures on vertex smaller, and irregular in density and size. Antennae more slender, subequal to combined length of head and pronotum (male, hardly exceeding; female, slightly shorter), with 2nd and 3rd joints clearly longer (fig. 6-A). Pronotal punctures obviously smaller and a little sparser. Hind angles (fig. 6-B) feebly divergent postero-laterally (*iriomotensis*, parallel-sided quite each other). Unicarination on each posterior corner of pronotum conspicuously extending ahead and approaching near fore corner (*iriomotensis*, hardly attaining near middle of lateral side or less). Lateral margins of pronotum in profile abruptly sinuated near hind

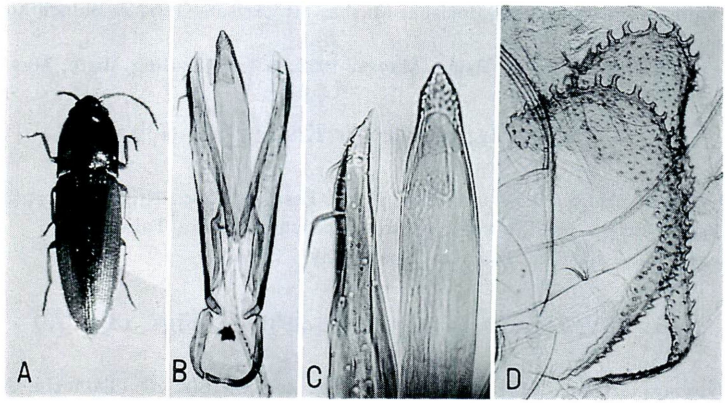


Fig. 5. *Glyphonyx marginalis* KISHII, sp. nov.
A, Paratype, ♀, Funchifo, June 21, 1971, 4.7 mm; B, male genitalia in dorsal view; C, ditto, apical part; D, sclerotic plates in bursa copulatrix, ♀.

angles, then straightly extending anteriorly (*iriomotensis*, sublinearly extending through total length and less sinuated only near hind angles). Scutellum as figured (fig. 6-C). Interstrial space of elytra glabrous with sparse, fine punctures and smooth entirely (*iriomotensis*, weakly rugose). Prosternal punctures sparser and smaller. Prosternal process with bicarination between procoxal cavities acutely conglutinated at posterior ends mutually (*iriomotensis*, roundly ended); in profile (fig. 6-D). Propleural punctures clearly minute and sparse. Male genitalia and sclerotic plates on bursa copulatrix in female as figured (figs. 5-B, C & D).

Holotype : ♂, and 2 isotypes : ♀ ♀, Funchihu in Chia-ih Hsien, Aug. 19, 1972, Y. MAÉDA leg. Paratypes: 1♀, Funchifo in Chia-ih Hsien, May 6, 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA

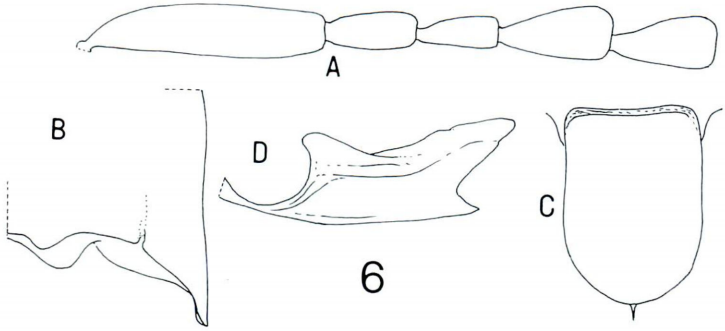
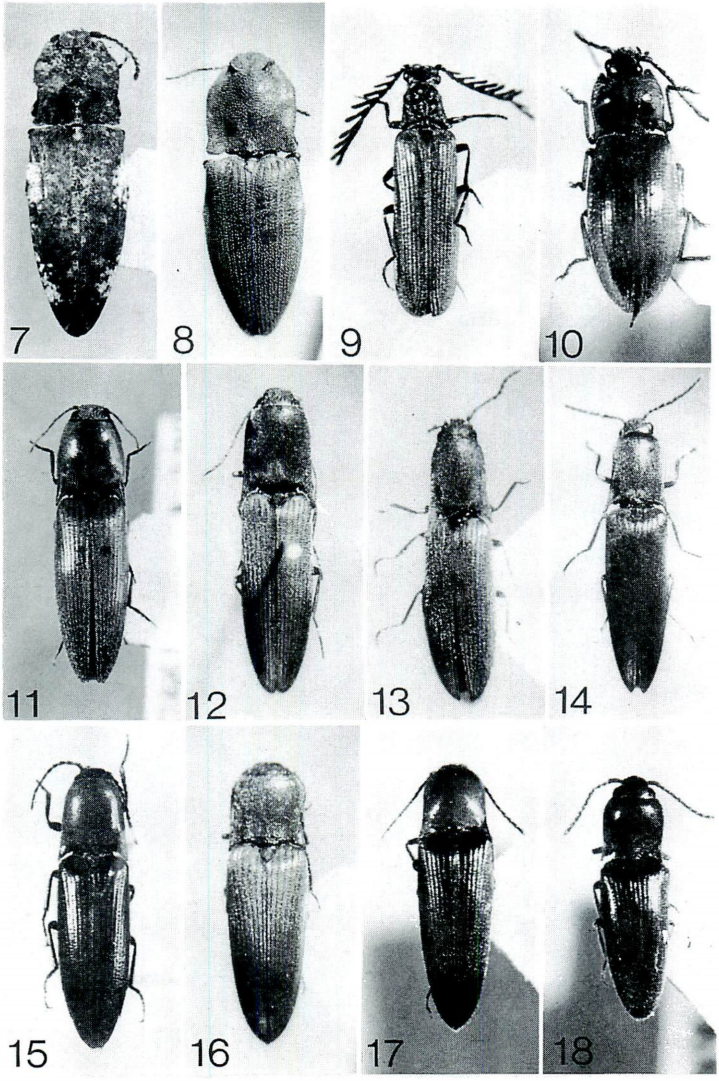


Fig. 6. *Glyphonyx marginalis* KISHII, sp. nov.
A, Right antenna, 1st to 5th; B, right hind angle of pronotum in dorsal view; C, scutellum; D, prosternal process in profile.



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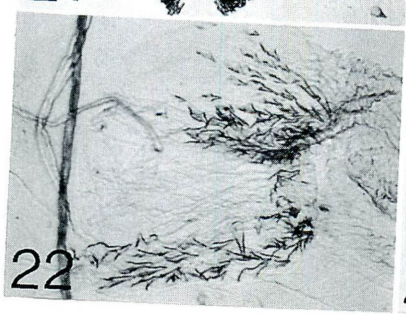

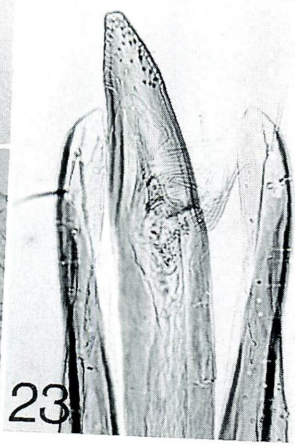

(T. KISHII photo.)

leg.; 1♀, ditto, May 30, 1970, ditto; 1♀, ditto, June 21, 1971, Y. MAÉDA leg.; 1♂, 1♀, Kenting Park in Pingtung Hsien, Aug. 12, 1961, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1♂, Chilan in Ilan Hsien, May 6, 1992, M. YAGI leg.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. TAICHI SHIBATA in Osaka for giving me a chance to examine most of specimens of this species deposited in his collection, and some paratypes are owned by himself.

Negastriinae

19. *Yukoana taiwana* ÔHIRA, 1968

Yukoana taiwana ÔHIRA, 1968, Kontyû, 36 (4): 365, fig. 1 (Chai Yi Hsien in Formosa).

1♀, Chilan, Ilan Hsien, May 6, 1992.

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STIBICK, J. N. L., 1979. Classification of the Elateridae (Coleoptera). Relationships and classification of the subfamilies and tribes. Pacific Ins., 20 (2/3): 145-186.

Explanation of Plates 1-2

Pl. 1, fig. 7. *Agrypnus* (*Agrypnus*) *bipapulatus bipapulatus* (CANDÈZE, 1865), ♀, 14.8 mm.
8. *Agrypnus* (*Sagojyo*) *kawamurae* (MIWA, 1929), ♂, 11.5 mm.
9. *Denticollis mounaldaui* MIWA, 1931, ♂, 10.2 mm.
10. *Csikia dimatoides* SZOMBÅTHY, 1910, ♀, 7.6 mm.
11. *Simodactylus yamianus* ÔHIRA, 1970, ♀, 13.0 mm.
12. *Xanthopenthes granulipennis* (MIWA, 1929), ♀, 14.0 mm.
13. *Ectinus fuscus* (MIWA, 1930), ♀, 8.5 mm.
14. *Sericus formosanus* (ÔHIRA, 1966), comb. nov., ♀, 11.4 mm.
15. *Chiagosnius sanguinicollis* (MIWA, 1928), ♀, 13.6 mm.
16. *Parasilesis sauteri sauteri* (MIWA, 1930), ♀, 9.0 mm.
17. *Glyphonyx nitidicollis* KISHII, 1991, ♀, 7.4 mm.
18. *Glyphonyx arisanus* MIWA, 1931 (?), ♂, 6.2 mm.

Pl. 2, fig. 19. *Simodactylus yamianus* ÔHIRA, 1970, sclerotic thorns of bursa copulatrix, female.
20. *Denticollis mounaldaui* MIWA, 1931, male genitalia in dorsal view.
21. *Ectinus fuscus* (MIWA, 1930), sclerotic plates of bursa copulatrix, female.
22. *Sericus formosanus* (ÔHIRA, 1966), comb. nov., sclerotic formation of bursa copulatrix, female.
23. *Glyphonyx arisanus* MIWA, 1931 (?), apical part of male genitalia.

国際動物命名委員会からのお願い (12)

Applications

The following Applications were published on September 30, 1993 in Vol. 50, Part 3 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.

2841 *Platynectes* REGIMBART, 1879 (Coleoptera): proposed conservation. It is threatened by the unused senior synonym *Plateoclymbus* GISTEL, 1857.

Opinions

The following Opinions were published on September 30, 1993 in Vol. 50, Part 3 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature. Copies of these Opinions can be obtained free of charge from the Executive Secretary, I. C. Z. N.

Opinion No.

1741 *Gerris paludum* FABRICIUS, 1794 (currently *Aquarius paludum*; Heteroptera): specific name conserved.

1742 *Lincus* STÅL, 1867 (Heteroptera): conserved; *L. croupius* ROLTON, 1983: specific name not conserved.

1743 Tachinidae FLEMING, 1821 (Coleoptera): spelling emended to Tachinusidae to remove homonymy with Tachinidae ROBINEAU-DESVOIDY, 1830 (Diptera), and Tachiporidae MACLEAY, 1825 (Coleoptera): given precedence over Tachinusidae FLEMING, 1821.

1744 *Cheilosia* MEIGEN, 1822 and *Pyrophaena* SCHINER, 1860 (Diptera): conserved.

1745 *Copromyza limosa* FALLÉN, 1820 (currently *Leptocera* (*Rachispoda*) *limosa*; Diptera): lectotype replaced, so conserving the usage of the specific name and also that of *Leptocera* (*Rachispoda*) *lutosa* (STENHAMMER, 1855).

1746 *Drosophila putrida* STURTEVANT, 1916 (Diptera): holotype replaced by a neotype.

1747 *Eristalis* LATREILLE, 1804, *Helophilus* FABRICIUS, 1805, *Xylota* MEIGEN, 1822 and *Eumerus* MEIGEN, 1822 (Diptera): conserved.

1748 Ephydridae ZETTERSTEDT, 1837 (Diptera): given precedence over Gymnomyzidae LATREILLE, 1829.

Notes on the Genus *Lampetis* SPINOLA from Indochina (Coleoptera, Buprestidae)

By Kôyô AKIYAMA[1] and SADAHIRO OHMOMO[2]

Abstract The genus *Lampetis* SPINOLA is reviewed from Indochina with a key and figures. Two new species are described under the names of *Lampetis nelsoni* and *L. holynskii*. *L. coerulescens* (HERBST) is regarded as a junior synonym of *L. fastuosa* (FABRICIUS). Lectotypes are designated for *L. fastuosa* (FABRICIUS) and *L. affinis* SAUNDERS.

Additionally, a new species from East India is described under the name of *L. landeri*.

According to JUNK's Coleopterorum catalogus (1926), eight species of the genus *Lampetis* SPINOLA, 1837, were known for the fauna of Indochina, China and Japan. Since then, nobody has studied this group in Indochina area except for one subspecies described by J. OBENBERGER (1932). Recently, we had an opportunity to examine a lot of specimens belonging to this group from Indochina, and found two new species and one new synonym.

Recently, Y. KUROSAWA (1993) divided the genus *Psiloptera* SOLIER into six genera including *Lampetis*. In this paper, we describe two new species under the genus *Lampetis* according to his concept and give a key to Indochinese species. Further, lectotypes are designated for two species. The holotypes will be deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. GAYLE H. NELSON, Department of Anatomy, College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific, Pomona, California, for his kindness in reading the original manuscript, to Mr. ROMAN B. HOLYŃSKI, Szarvas, for his valuable advice on the study and loan of species we lacked, and to Mr. M. D. KERLEY, Department of Entomology, British Museum National History, London, for his kind loan of the type specimens. We also express our deep thanks to Dr. DOMENICO GIANASSO, Italy, Mr. TIERI LANDER, Genève, Dr. YOSHIHIKO KUROSAWA, Tokyo, Mr. TETSUJI KAMAKARI, Yokohama, Mr. KUNIO KUME, Tokyo, Mr. SHÛZÔ MIYASHITA, Tokyo, and Mr. KAORU SAKAI, Tokyo, for their kind loan or gift of specimens, and to Ms. PAMERA GILBERT, Entomology Library, British Museum Natural History, London, and Mr. SEIJI MORITA, Tokyo, for their kindness in providing literature.

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1) 15-10, Daidô 2-chôme, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama, 236 Japan.

2) National Grassland Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Nishi-nasuno, Tochigi, 329-27 Japan.

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The abbreviations used herein are as follows: BMNH=British Museum Natural History, London; /mark=separates data from individual labels; (h)=hand written; (p)=printed.

Key to Indochinese species of the genus *Lampetis*

1. Each elytron with two large golden-green depressions in the middle and a large longitudinal golden depression near post-lateral margin..... *comotti* (LANSBERGE)
— Each elytron without large depression. .....2.
2. Elytra ornamented with numerous small golden-yellow spots; abdomen sparsely punctate, with longitudinal pubescent bands on each side near lateral margins. ... . *puncticollis* SAUNDERS
— Elytra ornamented with numerous small rectangular black or green spots; abdomen uniformly punctate, without longitudinal pubescent band. .....3.
3. Elytral humeri with tooth-like tubercle and angulate behind humeri. .... *psilopteroides* SAUNDERS
— Elytral humeri without tooth-like tubercle and not angulate behind humeri. .....4.
4. Pronotum with two small black spots, dark cupreous red or cupreous with aeneous tinge except black spots; elytra dark reddish brown or cupreous with aeneous tinge, lateral margins and suture with greenish tinge; elytral intervals interrupted with dense small rectangular black spots. .... *nelsoni* AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov.
— Pronotum without black spots, green or red with greenish tinge except midline; elytra green, dark green or red, lateral margins and suture green; elytral intervals without black spots. .....5.
5. Dorsal surface green with golden red tinge; pronotum with two small golden spots, without greenish midline..... *holynskii* AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov.
— Dorsal surface orange or red; pronotum without golden spots, with greenish midline. ..... 6.
6. Elytral surface weakly punctate; each lateral paramere of male genitalia acutely pointed at apices. ..... *viridicuprea* SAUNDERS
— Elytral surface strongly, confluently punctate; each lateral paramere of male genitalia broadly, arcuately emarginate and sides armed with distinct spines. .... *affinis* SAUNDERS

Lampetis puncticollis SAUNDERS
(Figs. A, I)

Lampetis puncticollis SAUNDERS, 1866: 303-304.

Psiloptera puncticollis: SAUNDERS, 1871: 26; KERREMANS, 1910: 158.

Specimens examined: Holotype, ♀. There are five labels as follows: Holotype (p) (red line around disk) / Type (p) / Pach (h) MOUHOT (p) / SAUNDERS, 74 18. (p) / *puncticollis* (Type) SAUND. (h). Another three female specimens were examined from Thailand and India.

Length: ♀, 30-32.5 mm; width: ♀, 11.5-12 mm.

Distribution: North Thailand (Pachbon, Lakhon) and India.

Lampetis psilopteroides SAUNDERS
(Figs. B, J)

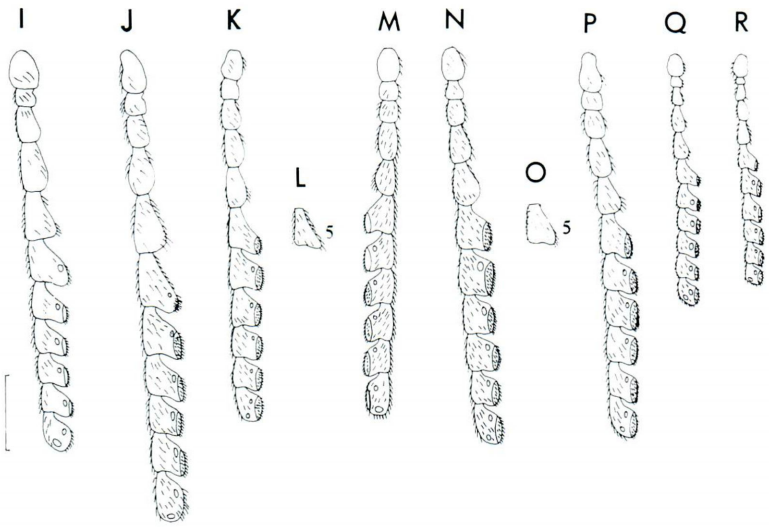
Lampetis psilopteroides SAUNDERS, 1866: 304, pl. 21, fig. 10.

Psiloptera psilopteroides: SAUNDERS, 1871: 26; KERREMANS, 1910: 159.

Specimens examined: Holotype, ♀. There are five labels as follows: Holotype (p) (red line around disk) / Type (p) / Siam (h) MOUHOT (p) / SAUNDERS, 74 18. (p) / *psilopteroides* (Type) SAUND. (h). Another three female specimens were examined from Thailand.

Length: ♀, 29.5-34.5 mm; width: ♀, 11-14 mm.

Distribution: North Thailand, Laos and Burma (Bahmo).



Figs. I-R. Dorsal aspects of right antennae except fig. M (left antenna). I, *L. puncticollis* SAUNDERS, ♀; J, *L. psilopteroides* SAUNDERS, ♀; K, *L. affinis* SAUNDERS, ♂; L, ditto, ♀; M, *L. nelsoni* AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov., ♂; N, *L. viridicuprea* SAUNDERS, ♂; O, ditto, ♀; P, *L. holynskii* AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov., ♂; Q, *L. fastuosa* (FABRICIUS), ♂; R, *L. landeri* AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov., ♂. Scale bar: 1 mm.

Lampetis affinis SAUNDERS
(Figs. C, K, L, S)

Lampetis affinis SAUNDERS, 1866: 305.

Psiloptera affinis: SAUNDERS, 1871: 26; KERREMANS, 1910: 162.

There are two syntypes in the BMNH. The female, 26.1 mm long and 9.5 mm wide, is designated as lectotype. There are six labels as follows: Syntype (p)

(light blue line around disk) / Type (p) (red line around disk) / Type (p) Camb (h) MOUHOT (p) / SAUNDERS, 74 18. (p) / Frons: *Lampetis affinis* (Type) SAUND. (h); Back: labelled by C. D. W. (h) / LECTOTYPE, *Lampetis affinis* SAUNDERS, 1866 (h), DET. K. AKIYAMA, 19 (p) 93 (h). Another female syntype was, however, different from the lectotype, therefore we describe a new species under the name of *L. nelsoni* below. Another nearly 100 specimens were examined from Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam.

Length: ♂, 16-25 mm, ♀, 23-27 mm; width: ♂, 4.7-9.5 mm, ♀, 8.5-10.5 mm.

Distribution: Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Vietnam (Cochin-china), India (Sikkim) and Malaysia (Malacca).

Lampetis nelsoni AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov.

(Figs. D, M, T)

This new species is very closely allied to *L. affinis* SAUNDERS, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: 1) pronotum with black or bluish black spot on each side of median area, while in *affinis*, there is no spot (Figs. C and D); 2) each lateral paramere of the male genitalia acutely pointed at apices, while in *affinis*, it is broadly, arcuately emarginate and sides armed with distinct spines (Figs. S and T); 3) elytral surface weakly punctate, while in *affinis*, it is strongly, confluently punctate.

Length: ♂, 24-25.5 mm, ♀, 23-30 mm; width: ♂, 8.5-9.5 mm, ♀, 8.0-11 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Sayaboury, Laos, 20. iv. 1966, A. P. BAUDON leg. Allotype: ♀, same data as holotype. Paratypes: 2♂♂, 1♀, Vientiane, Laos, v. 1966, A. P. BAUDON leg.; 1♀, Syntype (p) (light blue line around disk) / Type (p) (red line around disk) / Pach (h) MOUHOT (p) / SAUNDERS, 74 18. (p) / Frons: *Lampetis affinis* SAUND. (Type) (h); Back: labelled by C. O. W. (h).

This new species is named in honour of Prof. Dr. GAYLE H. NELSON, who has given us much helpful advice and suggestions for a long time.

Lampetis viridicuprea SAUNDERS

(Figs. E, N, O, U)

Lampetis viridicuprea SAUNDERS, 1866: 304-305.

Psiloptera viridicuprea: SAUNDERS, 1871: 26; KERREMANS, 1910: 160.

Lampetis cambodiensis THOMSON, 1879: 13; fide OBENBERGER, 1932: 212.

Specimens examined: Holotype, ♀. There are five labels as follows: Holotype (p) (red line around disk) / Type (p) / Siam (h) MOUHOT (p) / SAUNDERS, 74 18. (p) / Frons: *Lampetis viridicuprea* (Type) SAUND. (h); Back: Label written by C. O. WATERHOUSE (h). Another nine males and nineteen females were examined from Thailand and India.

Length: ♂, 20-27 mm, ♀, 20-33 mm; width: ♂, 7.5-10 mm, ♀, 7.5-13 mm.

Distribution: North Thailand, Cambodia, North Vietnam (Tonkin) and North India (Assam).

Lampetis holynskii AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov.
(Figs. F, P, V)

Very similar to *L. viridicuprea* SAUNDERS, but distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: 1) pronotum with two small golden spots, while in *viridicuprea*, there is no spot; 2) male genitalia robust and stout, while in *viridicuprea*, it is long and slender (Figs. U and V).

Length: 24.5 mm; width: 9.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Thunggyi, Shan country, Myamma, 18. ix. 1987, S. TAKIZAWA leg.

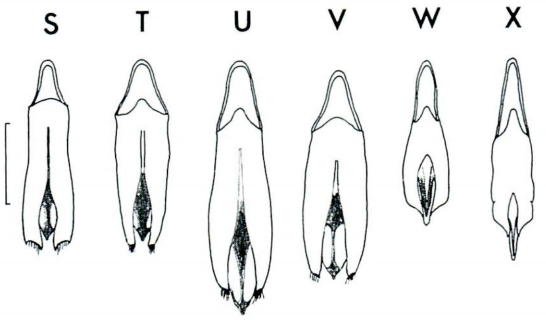
This new species is dedicated to Mr. ROMAN B. HOLYŃSKI, who has given us helpful advice and suggestions for this study.

Lampetis comotti (VAN LANSBERGE)

Psiloptera comotti LANSBERGE, 1885: 399; KERREMANS, 1910: 157-158, pl. 28, fig. 2.

We could not examine the type specimen.

Distribution: Myamma (=Burma).



Figs. S-X. Dorsal aspects of the male genitalia.

S, *L. affinis* SAUNDERS; T, *L. nelsoni* AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov.; U, *L. viridicuprea* SAUNDERS; V, *L. holynskii* AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov.; W, *L. fastuosa* (FABRICIUS); X, *L. landeri* AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov. Scale bar: 1 mm.

Lampetis fastuosa (FABRICIUS)
(Figs. G, Q, W)

Buprestis fastuosa FABRICIUS, 1775: 216.
Buprestis coerulea OLIVIER, 1790: 2 (32): 21, pl. 4, fig. 35.
Buprestis coerulescens HERBST, 1801: 192, pl. 150, fig. 12. **New synonym.**
Psiloptera coerulescens: SAUNDERS, 1871: 26.
Psiloptera fastuosa: KERREMANS, 1910: 163.
Psiloptera coerulea: KERREMANS, 1910: 164.
Psiloptera (Lampetis) japanensis OBENBERGER, 1941: 113; KUROSAWA, 1989: 189.

There is one type specimen in the BMNH. The female, 27.0 mm long and 10.1 mm wide, is designated as lectotype: *Buprestis fastuosa* FAB. Entom. p. 216. n. 4. (h)/ Ex BANKS coll. (h)/ LECTOTYPE, *Buprestis fastuosa* FABRICIUS, 1775 (h), DET. K. AKIYAMA, 19 (p) 93 (h). There are two type specimens, however, we could not examine the one in Kiel. *L. coerulescens* is only a color variation of *L. fastuosa*, because we have not been able to find any differences in body shape or male genitalia. We examined another six males and five females from South India.

Length: ♂, 11-19 mm, ♀, 14-25 mm; width: ♂, 3.5-5 mm, ♀, 4.5-9.5 mm.
Distribution: South India.

Lampetis landeri AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov.
(Figs. H, R, X)

Male. Moderately slender; dorsal surface shining cupreous-red with greenish tinge, especially midline and lateral margins; ventral surface, antennae and legs shining cupreous-red with greenish tinge.

Head slightly convex, rugoso-punctate; frons slightly concave and coarsely rugoso-punctate; eyes ovate, subparallel in frontal view; clypeus broadly, triangularly emarginate, not separated from frons by carina; antennal cavities large, triangular with strong oblique ridge above. Antennae short, coarsely clothed with long semirecumbent silver-whitish setae; 1st antennomere robust; 2nd the shortest, subglobular; 3rd longer than 2nd; 4th elongate; 5th weakly triangular; 6th to 10th serrate and obliquely truncate on toothed border; 11th shallowly, arcuately emarginate at tip; 6th to terminal with sensory pores along serrated border; length ratio of each antennomere, 6:2:3:6:6:7:7:7:6:6:6.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.4 times as wide as long, widest just behind the middle; lateral margins subparallel at base, expanded at the middle and rounded to anterior angles, narrowest apically, with carina on basal six-sevenths; anterior and basal margins bisinuate; disc moderately convex, flat in the middle, depressed on each side; surface coarsely punctate, becoming strongly rugose and confluent toward sides. Scutellum

small, irregularly oval.

Elytra about 2.0 times as long as wide, about 3.3 times as long as pronotum and widest just behind humeri; lateral margin obliquely expanded at humeri, feebly sinuous to the middle, then converging apically; apices obliquely truncate, outer angles dentiform; basal margin moderately bisinuate; disc convex in the middle, concave on each side near basal margins; surface coarsely punctate in the middle, becoming strongly, rugosely confluent toward the sides, intervals impunctate in anterior half and invisible in posterior half.

Prosternum with anterior margin moderately bisinuate; disc convex, densely, foveolately punctate; prosternal process flat with foveolate puncta arranged in long U-shaped configuration; lateral margin feebly, arcuately emarginate in anterior three-fourths, then strongly sinuate and bluntly round.

Abdomen with first sternite shallowly concave along midline, apex of last visible abdominal sternite broadly subtruncate with weak emargination at the middle, surface coarsely punctate, clothed with silver-whitish long setae, especially on lateral angle.

Legs long, densely clothed with short white setae along femora, especially apex of inner and outer margins of pro-, meso- and metatibiae and tarsi; densely clothed with white bristle-like setae on inner margin of protibiae; protibiae weakly arcuate; mesotibiae almost straight; metatibiae distinctly, arcuately emarginate; tarsi long and slender. Claws simply cleft.

Male genitalia as in Fig. X.

Female. Unknown.

Length: 13.6 mm; width: 4.8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Madras, East India, xi. 1907.

Notes. This new species is closely allied to *L. fastuosa* (FABRICIUS) known from the same locality, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: 1) clypeus triangularly emarginate, while in *fastuosa*, it is broadly, arcuately emarginate; 2) elytral surface with puncta coarse in the middle, becoming strongly confluent toward the sides, intervals impunctate in anterior half and invisible in posterior half, while in *fastuosa*, its elytral surface with puncta uniform and coarse, and intervals impunctate; 3) male genital apparatus long and slender, lateral margins of paramere strongly bisinuate in apical half and basal piece very long and slender, while in *fastuosa*, it is elongated and subglobular, lateral margins of paramere arcuate at apices and basal piece short and rather robust.

This new species is dedicated to Mr. TIERI LANDER, who gave us this interesting specimen.

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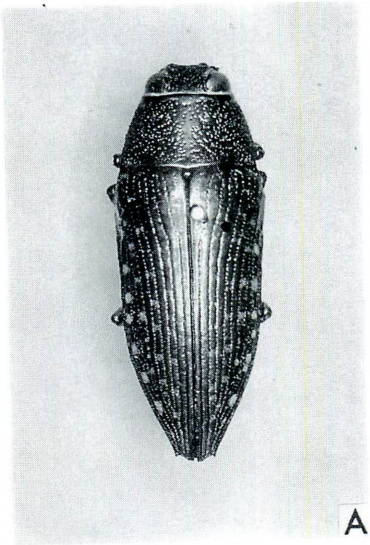
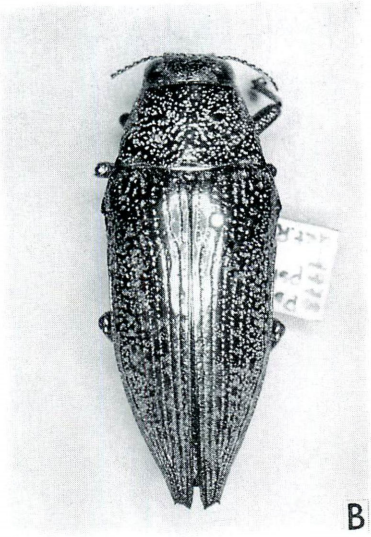
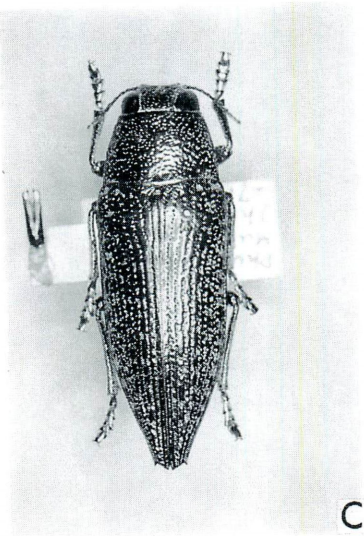
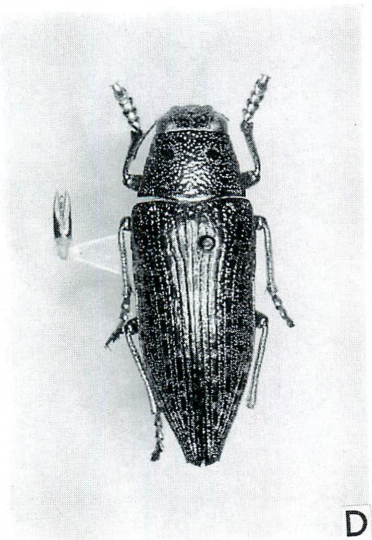
Explanation of Plates 3-4

Pl. 3, fig. A. *Lampetis puncticollis* SAUNDERS, ♀.
B. *L. psilopteroides* SAUNDERS, ♀.
C. *L. affinis* SAUNDERS, ♂.
D. *L. nelsoni* AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov., ♂.
Pl. 4, fig. E. *L. viridicuprea* SAUNDERS, ♂.
F. *L. holynskii* AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov., ♂.
G. *L. fastuosa* (FABRICIUS), ♂.
H. *L. landeri* AKIYAMA et OHMOMO, sp. nov., ♂.

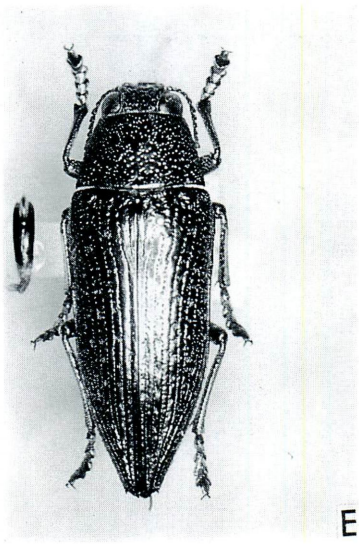








(K. Akiyama & S. Ohmomo photo.)



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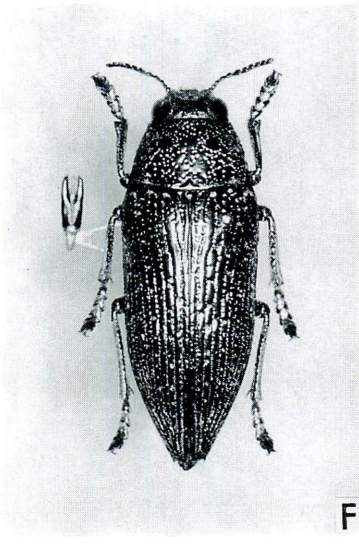

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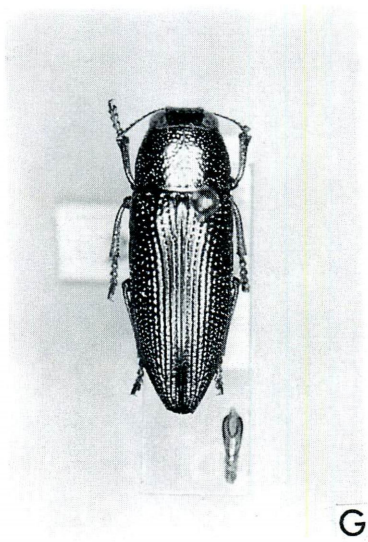

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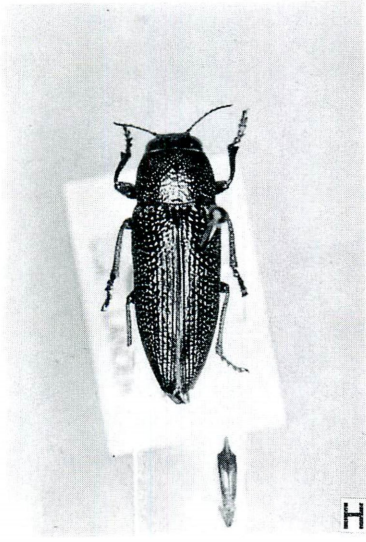

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(K. Akiyama & S. Ohmomo photo.)

A New Species of the Genus *Metrioidea* from Malaysia (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae)

By Mohamed S. Mohamedsaid

Centre for Insect Systematics
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Malaysia

Abstract *Metrioidea molek* Mohamedsaid, n. sp. which is described from Malaysia constitutes the second species of the genus from the Oriental Region.

Introduction

The genus *Metrioidea* Fairmaire was established with *Metrioidea signatipennis* Fairmaire described from the Fiji Islands as the type species. Presently, the genus is represented by one species in the Oriental Region, but four and fourteen in the Fiji Islands and North America, respectively. This paper reports a description of new species from Malaysia, which constitutes the second species of the genus from the Oriental Region. Type specimens are deposited in the Insect Collection, Centre for Insect Systematics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi (UKM).

The genus can be separated from other genera of galerucine beetles from the following combination of characters: Head impunctate. Pronotum strongly convex; borders margined. Elytra sparsely pubescent, the epipleuron broad, extended to apex. First segment of hind tarsus shorter than segments 2 and 3 combined. Tarsal claws appendiculate. Anterior coxal cavity closed behind. In male, apical sternite trilobed.

Systematics

Metrioidea apicalis Jacoby

Metrioidea apicalis Jacoby, 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., 6: 226 (Sumatra).

Nadrana bella Baly, 1886, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1886: 31 (Malacca, Tringanee, Sumatra).—Bryant, 1923, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 12: 147 (=*apicalis* Jacoby, 1884).

Specimens examined: **Kedah.** Kuala Muda, 21. i. 1980, Marzuki Daud, 1; Langkawi, 11. i. 1989, Ismail Salleh, 1; Lubuk Semilang, 5. ii. 1993, Ruslan, Sham &

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLIX, No. 1, pp. 25-28, June, 1994]

ZABIDI, 1 ; Datai, 20. v. 1992, ISMAIL, SHAM, RUSLAN & RAZALI, 1 ; ditto, 10-12. xii. 1992, ZABIDI, SHAM & SAIFUL, 12 ; ditto, 6. ii. 1993, RUSLAN, SHAM & RAZALI, 12 ; ditto, 7. iv. 1993, ISMAIL, SHAM & YUSUF, 3. **Negeri Sembilan.** Gemencheh, 28-30. vii. 1990, ISMAIL & ZABIDI, 1 ; Lenggeng, 17-22. v. 1993, SHAM, SAIFUL & YUSUF, 1 ; Ulu Bendol, 20. i. 1985, MOHD NOR, 1. **Pahang.** Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 15. x. 1986, ISMAIL, 1 ; ditto, 7-9. x. 1989, ISMAIL & RUSLAN, 1 ; Ekspedisi Rompin-Endau, 25-27. vii. 1989, SALLEH, ISMAIL & NOR, 1 ; Kuala Lompat, 21-22. iii. 1990, SALLEH, ISMAIL & ZAIDI, 1 ; ditto, 24-26. v. 1990, ZAIDI, ISMAIL & RUSLAN, 1 ; ditto, 31. i. 1993, SALLEH, ISMAIL & RUSLAN, 2. **Selangor.** Hutan Rekreasi Sg. Sendat, 12. x. 1991, ISMAIL & RUSLAN, 1. **Terengganu.** Taman Rekreasi Sekayu, 23. x. 1991, ISMAIL, YUSUF & JAMALUDDIN, 1.

Remarks. The typical form possesses the elytra largely reddish brown, with the apex black. In the UKM's collection, there are five specimens with the elytra entirely black. But there is no difference in the structure of the aedeagus between the typical form and that of black elytra.

Metrioidea molek MOHAMEDSAID, n. sp.

(Figs. 1, 2, 3)

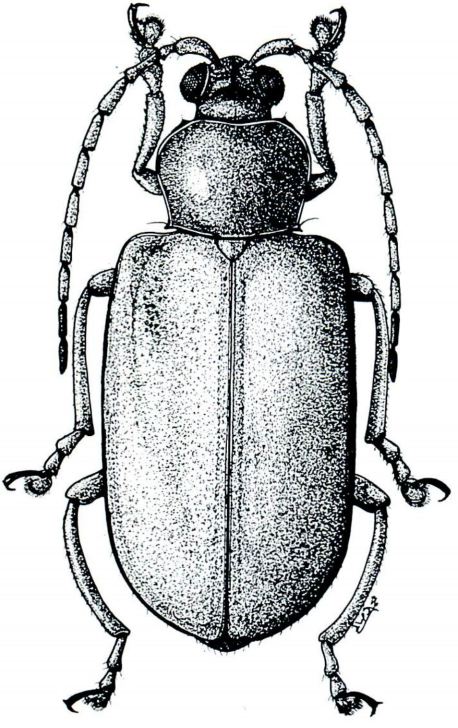


Fig. 1. Habitus, *Metrioidea molek* n. sp.

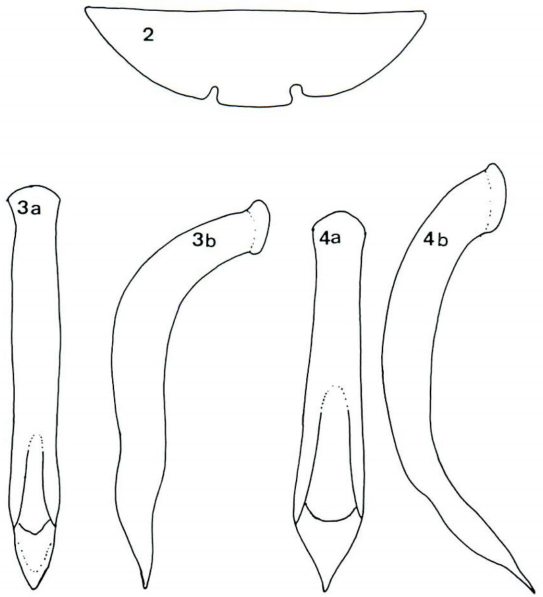
Body elongate-oblong. Head brownish, shiny, impunctate; interocular space twice as broad as the transverse diameter of each oculus; frontal tubercles transverse, strongly raised, deeply depressed behind; frons with transverse ridge strongly raised; maxillary palpi with penultimate segment enlarged, the apical short, conical. Antennae filiform, extended to middle of elytra, yellowish, except two terminal segments dark brown; segment 1 the longest, club-shaped; 2 the shortest, twice as long as broad; 3-4 subequal in length, twice as long as 2; 5 slightly shorter than 4; 6-10 subequal in length, shorter than 5; 11 narrower than 10, pointed. Pronotum brownish, oblong, 1.5 times as broad as long; sides narrowed at bases than apex, broadest at

apical one-third; disc strongly convex, smooth, impunctate; anterior and lateral borders margined, the posterior unmargined in middle opposite scutellum and margined towards laterals; anterior angles tuberculate, the posterior produced. Scutellum yellowish, triangular, as broad as long. Elytra yellowish brown, shiny, parallel-sided, with apical margins rounded; epipleuron broad, extended to apex; disc sparsely pubescent, with rows of small punctures on suture and lateral margins. Ventral surface brownish, densely covered with short pubescence. Apical sternite (Fig. 2) twice as long as the preceding segment, the median lobe transverse. First segment of hind tarsus shorter than segments 2 and 3 combined. Tarsal claws appendiculate. Aedeagus (Fig. 3) with basal piece strongly curved, almost perpendicular. Length 7.5–9 mm.

Female. Externally identical, except the apical sternite entire. Length 10 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Kelantan, Jeram Pasu, Malaysia, 21. vi. 1992, ISMAIL, YUSUF, SHAM & RAZALI (UKM). Paratypes: Same data as the holotype, 3♂♂, 1♀ (UKM).

Etymology. The new species, *molek*, is named after the Malay word, meaning beautiful.



Figs. 2-4. 2, Male apical sternite of *Metrioidea molek* n. sp.; 3-4, aedeagi of *Metrioidea* spp. (a: ventral view; b: lateral view).
3, *M. molek* n. sp.; 4, *M. apicalis* JACOBY.

Remarks. The new species resembles *Metrioidea apicalis* JACOBY (Fig. 4), but differs in having the general form elongate-oblong, dorsal and ventral surfaces entirely brownish, the aedeagus with basal piece strongly curved and apical piece not broadened.

Acknowledgment

Revisionary study on the Malaysian Chrysomelidae is supported by the grant from IRPA Project No. 4-7-03-007, which is greatly acknowledged. The author would like to thank Prof. S. KIMOTO for reading the manuscript.

Color-polymorphism of *Horatocera similis* MIWA from Taiwan, with Notes on *H. niponica* LEWIS from Japan (Coleoptera, Callirhipidae)

By SYOZO OSAWA,[1] TAKEHIKO NAKANE[2] and CHIN-KIN YU[3]

Horatocera is a small genus consisting of five species: *H. niponica* LEWIS, 1895, from Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, Japan; *H. ohshimana* NAKANE, 1973, from Amami-Oshima, Japan (entirely blackish species; female unknown); *H. similis* MIWA, 1928, from Taiwan; *H. rubricollis* PIC, 1916, from Thibet, and *H. rubra* PIC, 1929, from Padang. It has been known that colors of prothorax and elytra in *H. niponica* is variable. As will be reported below, we have found that the Taiwanese species shows a rather remarkable color-polymorphism which is different from that of *H. niponica*.

H. similis was described by MIWA (1928) based on one male and one female specimens, both having "bright reddish" prothorax and elytra. We have collected 24 specimens (20♂♂ and 4♀♀) from various localities of Taiwan, north through south. All the male specimens have reddish prothorax and elytra as described by MIWA. The color pattern in female is variable, and may be classified into the following three types: prothorax (P) reddish/elytra (E) reddish, P reddish/E blackish, and P blackish/E reddish (Table). No individuals having P blackish/E blackish have been found, although such a form might exist.

The color-polymorphism described above is likely to be female-linked because of no variations found in male, and is not a reflection of geographic differentiation, as all the female specimens examined were collected in the same locality.

For the convenience of distinguishing various color types, the following names are proposed.

Horatocera similis MIWA

f. typica. Prothorax and elytra both reddish.

f. *ruficollis* (nov.). Prothorax reddish and elytra blackish. Probably ♀-form.

Types: 2♀♀, Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, Taiwan. 4. V. 1988 and 18. V. 1988, W. L. CHEN leg.

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1) Biohistory Research Hall, 1-1 Murasaki-cho, Takatsuki, Osaka, 569 Japan.

2) 2-19-502, 3273 Asahigaoka-cho, Hanamikawa-ku, Chiba, 262 Japan.

3) Muh Sheng Museum of Entomology, 6-2, Nan Choon Road, Puli, Taiwan, R. O. C.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLIX, No. 1, pp. 29-32, June, 1994]

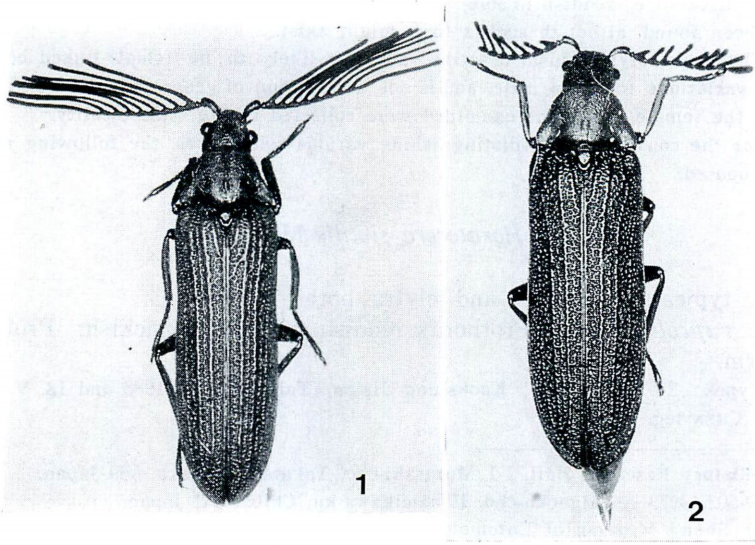
f. *nigricollis* (nov.). Prothorax blackish and elytra reddish. Probably ♀-form.

Type: 1♀, Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, Taiwan. 16. V. 1988, W. L. CHEN leg.

Color-polymorphism of *Horatocera similis* MIWA

Sex	Color of Prothorax/Elytra	No. of specimens examined or reported	Localities	Collected or reported by
Male	Reddish/Reddish	21	1 Shinchiku, Taipei Hs.	MIWA, 1928
			1 Pileesumih, Hualien Hs.	C. K. YU
			4 Sunkung, Nantou Hs.	C. K. YU
			1 Alishan, Chiai Hs.	W. L. CHEN
			14 Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hs.	W. L. CHEN
Female	Reddish/Reddish	2	1 Karenko, Hualien Hs.	MIWA, 1928
			1 Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hs.	W. L. CHEN
	Reddish/Blackish	2	Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hs.	W. L. CHEN
	Blackish/Reddish	1	Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hs.	W. L. CHEN

In contrast to the Taiwanese species, *H. niponica* reveals the color variations in both male and female. Male individuals having reddish prothorax and blackish elytra occur predominantly, and those having prothorax and elytra both reddish are frequently found. Most of the female specimens examined are blackish with some having a prothorax slightly reddish, while a few female examples have reddish



Figs. 1-2. 1, *Horatocera similis* MIWA, ♂; 2, ditto, ♀, f. *ruficollis*.

prothorax and blackish elytra.

Horatocera niponica LEWIS

f. typica. Prothorax reddish and elytra blackish. Localities of this form examined include many places throughout Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. Occurrence of f. typica in female seems to be less frequent than in male. Elytral color of several male examples from Mt. Ohdaigahara is somewhat brownish, approaching the color pattern of f. *galloisi* PIC.

f. *galloisi* PIC, 1932 (described as var.; presumably ♂). Prothorax and elytra both reddish. Probably ♂-form. The following 7 examples were examined. 3♂♂, Mt. Ohdaigahara, Mie Pref., Honshu; 1♂, Mt. Hyonosen, Hyogo Pref., Honshu; 1♂, Idani, Kawai, Gifu Pref., Honshu; 1♂, Kurodake, Kuju, Oita Pref., Kyushu; 1♂, Takachihonomine, Kirishima, Miyazaki Pref., Kyushu. Besides the above examples, MIWA (1928) recorded this form from Dorokawa (1♂) and Ohdaigahara (1♂). KUROSAWA (1985) noted that specimens occurring near Mt. Fuji have prothorax and elytra both brownish. These may belong to this form. As seen from the above localities, this type is mainly distributed in W. Japan, especially in the Kii Peninsula, suggesting some geographic differentiation of male.

f. *nigra* (nov.). Prothorax and elytra both blackish. Probably ♀-form. Types: All from Honshu. 1♀, Tazawako, Akita Pref., 28. VII. 1973, M. MIURA leg.; 1♀, Hôshi Spa, Nagano Pref., 7. VII. 1960, T. OKADA leg.; 1♀, Fujimidai, Nagano Pref., 16. VIII. 1943, S. OSAWA leg.; 1♀, Hirugano, Gifu Pref., 3. VIII. 1947, K. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1♀, Mt. Hyonosen, Hyogo Pref., 9. VIII. 1951, A. NAGATOMI leg.; 2♀♀, Sandankyo, Hiroshima Pref., 7-8. VIII. 1966, & 9-10. VIII. 1970, S. OSAWA leg.; 1♀, Yoshiwa, Hiroshima Pref., 20. VII. 1980, S. OSAWA leg. MIWA (1928) recorded three female examples from Awa, Shikoku.

Notes: *H. rubricollis* PIC, 1916, was described from Thibet with female, having prothorax reddish and elytra blackish. The color-pattern and other characters resemble those of *H. similis* f. *ruficollis* or *H. niponica* f. typica female. PIC noted "Diffère de *H. niponica* LEWIS par les élytres entièrement noir et le dessous largement testacé". *H. rubra* PIC, 1929, from Padang has prothorax and elytra both reddish, like those of *H. similis* f. typica female. PIC stated "Voisin de *rubricollis* PIC, s'en distingue, à première vue, par la coloration rosse des élytres". *H. similis* may be distinguishable from *H. rubra* or *H. rubricollis* by ventral surface blackish. However, further studies are needed as to synonymies among them.

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MIWA, Y., 1928: On the Phipiceridae of Japan. Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 18:

371-376.

NAKANE, T., 1973: A new species of the genus *Horatocera* LEWIS from Japan (Insecta, Coleoptera, Phipiceridae). Bull. Natl. Sci. Mus., 16: 177-179.

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

By MIKIO KUBOKI

47-15, Ohara 1-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, 156 Japan

Abstract Two new species of the lepturine genus *Pidonia* are described from Taiwan. Both belong to the subgenus *Mumon*; one of them, *P.* (*M.*) *pudica*, is related to *P. confusa*, while the other, named *P.* (*M.*) *aestivalis*, to *P. formosana*.

The present paper contains the result of my study on the species of the genus *Pidonia* obtained on the mountainous area of Taiwan. Two species are new to science and will be named respectively, *Pidonia pudica* and *P. aestivalis*. The holotypes of the new species to be described below will be deposited in the collection of the National Museum of Natural Science, Tai-chung, Taiwan.

In preparing this report, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. HIROSHI MAKIHARA, who gave me the opportunity to work on the interesting material.

Pidonia (*Mumon*) *pudica* KUBOKI, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2, 4-5)

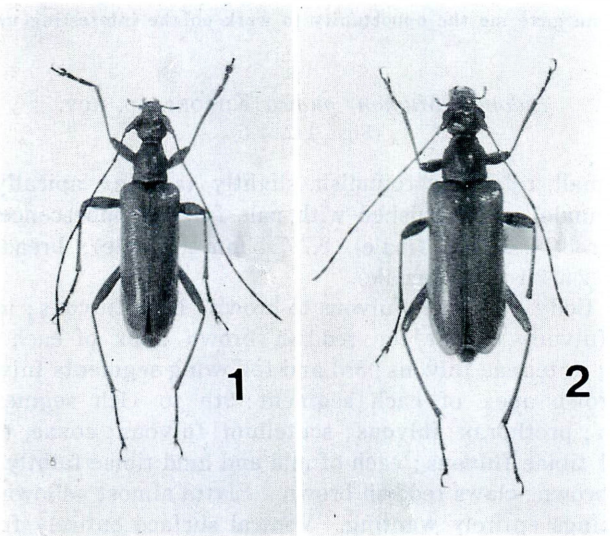
Body small, relatively roundish, slightly tapering apically (male) or robuster (female) and furnished with pale fulvous pubescence.

Length: 8.7-7.2 mm (male), 8.7-7.4 mm (female); breadth: 2.3-1.9 mm (male), 2.5-2.1 mm (female).

Color. Body yellowish fulvous to brown; head fulvous; mouth-parts yellowish fulvous except for reddish brown apex of each mandible; eyes black; antennae fulvous; 3rd and following segments fulvous except for dark brown apex of each segment; 9th to 11th segments almost dark brown; prothorax fulvous; scutellum fulvous; coxae, trochanters, femora and tibiae fulvous; each of mid and hind tibiae faintly infuscate; tarsi dark brown; claws reddish brown. Elytra almost yellowish fulvous; black markings entirely wanting. Ventral surface entirely fulvous.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLIX, No. 1, pp. 33-40, June, 1994]

Structure. Head a little broader across eyes than basal width of prothorax (male, 1.05 : 1) or nearly as broad as base (female); terminal segment of maxillary palpus broadened apically, obliquely truncate at apex, with slightly curved outer margin in male; terminal segment of maxillary palpus club-shaped, gradually broadened at basal two-thirds, narrowed toward apex and truncate at apex, with curved outer margin in female; tempora somewhat developed, almost impunctate, shining, slightly narrowed posteriorly in anterior half and somewhat abruptly constricted in posterior half, with several setae; frons subvertical and transverse, covered with coarse punctures, bearing a fine but distinct median longitudinal furrow extending backwards to vertex; vertex somewhat convex above, weakly shining, sparsely and finely punctured; gula shining, very sparsely clothed with long pubescence. Eyes relatively prominent, moderately faceted and shallowly emarginate at the middle of internal margins. Antennae relatively long and slender, inserted just behind the level across frontal margins of eyes and slightly longer (male) or distinctly shorter (female) than body; 1st segment gradually dilated toward apex, weakly shining and sparsely clothed with fine pubescence; 2nd to 11th segments densely clothed with fine appressed pubescence and sparsely with fine erect pubescence; 2nd to 11th segments slightly thickened toward apex, especially segments from 9th thickened



Figs. 1-2. *Pidonia* (*Mumon*) *pudica* KUBOKI, sp. nov., from Two-lin in Northern Taiwan.
1, ♂; 2, ♀.

in female; last segment 5.0 times (male) or 3.4 times (female) as long as width; comparative length of each antennal segment as follows:— 5>3>1+2=6>4 (male) or 5>1+2>3>4>6 (female).

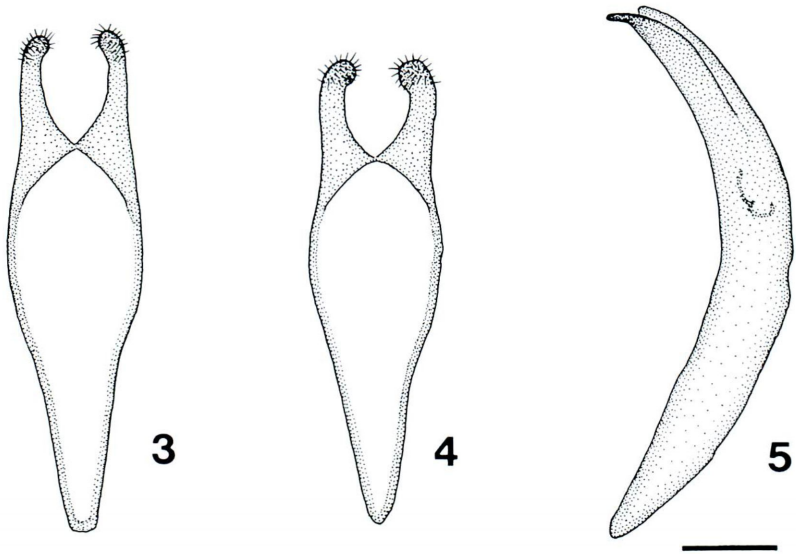
Prothorax longer than basal width (male, 1.15 : 1; female, 1.10 : 1), shallowly constricted both behind apex and before base and roundly expanded laterally just before the middle; breadth across expanded portions slightly shorter than base; basal margin weakly bisinuate, obviously broader than apical margin (male, 1.46 : 1; female, 1.48 : 1); disk of pronotum roundly convex above, coarsely punctate, and sparsely clothed with fine pubescence; posterior lateral setae long; prosternum shining, extremely thinly clothed with short pubescence; meso- and metasterna finely punctate, densely clothed with fine appressed pubescence. Scutellum small and triangular, slightly longer than broad and bearing thin pubescence on the surface. Elytra 2.47 times (male) or 2.22 times (female) as long as basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly (male) or almost parallel-sided (female) and separately subtruncate roundly at apices; surface closely and finely punctate, sparsely clothed with suberect pubescence; interspace between punctures narrower than diameter of each puncture.

Legs relatively slender, finely punctate and clothed with short pubescence; femora clavate, with subappressed pubescence; hind femora not reaching elytral apex in both sexes; tibiae linear, with suberect pubescence; tarsi densely clothed with short pubescence; tarsi densely clothed with short pubescence on the 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 round and shallowly emarginate at the middle, apex of last tergite round; in female, apex of last sternite round, apex of last tergite subtruncate.

Male genitalia:— Median lobe long, relatively thick, weakly sclerotized, gradually sclerotized toward apex, less curved ventrally and acutely pointed at apex (Fig. 5); lateral lobes shorter than median lobe, deeply bilobed at apex; each lobe elongate, relatively thick and slightly bending inwards at apex; apex of each lobe round, very sparsely furnished with short terminal hairs (Fig. 4); endophallus long, furnished with a pair of falcate sclerites; diverticulum long, thick and almost parallel-sided with round apex.

Female genitalia:— Spermatheca lightly sclerotized, broad and rectangularly curved at apical third, with round apex; the part continuing to spermathecal duct barrel-shaped with some constrictions; spermathe-



Figs. 3-5. 3, *Pidonia* (*Mumon*) *confusa* S. SAITO; 4-5, *Pidonia* (*Mumon*) *pudica* KUBOKI, sp. nov.
3-4, Lateral lobes of male genitalia, ventral view; 5, median lobe of the same, lateral view. Scale: 0.3 mm.

cal gland located at the outer corner; the part continuing to spermathecal gland somewhat swollen; spermathecal duct thick; vagina enlarged basally; valvifer almost parallel-sided; basal segment of coxite gradually narrowed apically; apical segment of coxite round at apex, lightly sclerotized at each inner part and sparsely furnished with sensory pubescence; stylus relatively large, rather heavily sclerotized except for apex, lanceolate-oblong and enlarged apically with sparse and long hairs at terminal area.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Two-lin, 1,900 m alt., I-lan Hsien, 18. V. 1986, M. KUBOKI leg. Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀, same data as for the holotype; 3♂♂, 1♀, same locality, 2. V. 1987, M. KUBOKI leg.; 1♂, 1♀, same locality, 27. IV. 1990, M. KUBOKI leg.; 3♂♂, 1♀, Mt. Tai-ping Shan, 2,000 m alt., I-lan Hsien, 3. V. 1992, M. KUBOKI leg.

Distribution. Northern Taiwan.

Flight period. April to May.

Flower records. *Viburnum*, *Trochodendron aralioides*.

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

1. Antennae shorter, reaching the level of apical tenth of elytra by last segment in female; vertex coarsely punctate; prothorax strongly expanded roundly; pro-

notum coarsely punctate; each apical lobe of male genitalia longer and slenderer (Fig. 3). ..... *P. confusa* S. SAITO.

— Antennae longer, reaching the level of apical twentieth of elytra by last segment in female; vertex finely punctate, weakly shining; prothorax weakly expanded roundly; pronotum finely punctate; each apical lobe of male genitalia shorter and thicker (Fig. 4). ..... *P. pudica* sp. nov.

Pidonia (*Mumon*) *aestivalis* KUBOKI, sp. nov.

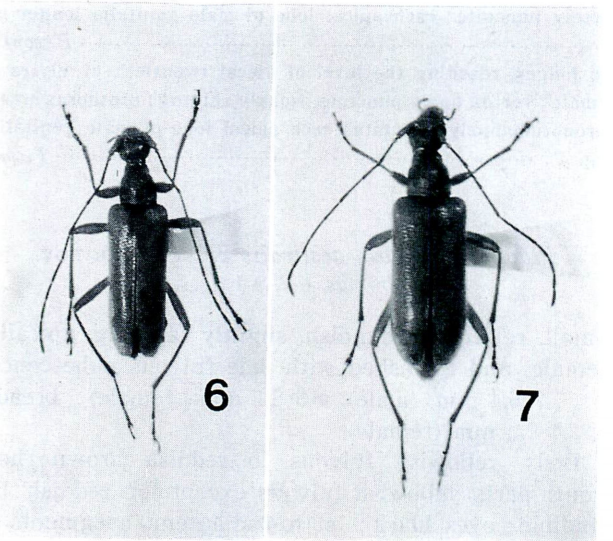
(Figs. 6-7, 9-10)

Body small, relatively roundish, slightly tapering apically (male) or robuster (female) and furnished with pale fulvous pubescence.

Length: 7.7-6.4 mm (male), 8.5-8.1 mm (female); breadth: 2.1-1.6 mm (male), 2.4-2.2 mm (female).

Color. Body yellowish fulvous to reddish brown; head reddish fulvous; mouth-parts yellowish fulvous except for reddish brown apex of each mandible; eyes black; 1st to 2nd antennal segments dull reddish fulvous; 3rd and following segments fulvous except for dark brown apex of each segment; prothorax reddish fulvous; scutellum dull reddish fulvous; coxae, trochanters, femora and tibiae fulvous; tarsi dark brown; claws reddish brown. Elytra yellowish fulvous; black markings entirely wanting. Ventral surfaces of head and prothorax dull reddish fulvous; meso- and metasterna fulvous; abdomen fulvous.

Structure. Head distinctly broader across eyes than basal width of prothorax (male, 1.10, 1) or nearly as broad as base (female); terminal segment of maxillary palpus broadened apically, obliquely truncate at apex, with slightly curved outer margin in male; terminal segment of maxillary palpus club-shaped, widest near the middle, narrowed toward apex and obliquely truncate at apex, with curved outer margin in female; tempora small, almost impunctate, shining, gradually narrowed posteriorly in anterior half and gently constricted in posterior half, with several setae; frons subvertical and transverse, covered with coarse punctures, bearing a fine but distinct median longitudinal furrow extending backwards to vertex; vertex fairly convex above, rather shining, sparsely and finely punctured; gula shining, very sparsely clothed with long pubescence. Eyes relatively prominent, moderately faceted and shallowly emarginate at the middle of internal margins. Antennae relatively short and slender, inserted just behind the level across frontal margins of eyes and extending beyond elytral apex at the middle to apex of 11th segment in male, distinctly shorter than elytral apex in female; 1st segment distinctly dilated toward apex, weakly shining and sparsely clothed with fine pubescence; 2nd to 11th segments densely clothed with



Figs. 6-7. *Pidonia* (*Mumon*) *aestivalis* KUBOKI, sp. nov., from Ho-huan-chi-Sung-chuan-kang in Central Taiwan. 7, ♂; 8, ♀.

fine appressed pubescence and sparsely with fine erect pubescence; last segment 4.7 times (male) or 4.2 times (female) as long as width; comparative length of each antennal segment as follows:— 5>1+2>3=4=6 (male) or 5>1+2>3>4=6 (female).

Prothorax longer than basal width (male, 1.10 : 1; female, 1.08 : 1), shallowly constricted both behind apex and before base and dully expanded laterally just before the middle; breadth across expanded portions distinctly shorter than base (0.92 : 1); basal margin weakly bisinuate, obviously broader than apical margin (male, 1.44 : 1; female, 1.43 : 1); disk of pronotum convex above, finely punctate, weakly shining and sparsely clothed with fine pubescence; posterior lateral setae long; prosternum shining, extremely thinly clothed with short pubescence; meso- and metasterna finely punctate, densely clothed with fine appressed pubescence. Scutellum small and triangular, slightly longer than broad and bearing thin pubescence on the surface. Elytra 2.50 times (male) or 2.22 times (female) as long as basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly (male) or almost parallel-sided (female) and almost rounded separately at apices; surface closely and finely punctate, sparsely clothed with suberect pubescence; interspace between punctures narrower than diameter of each puncture.

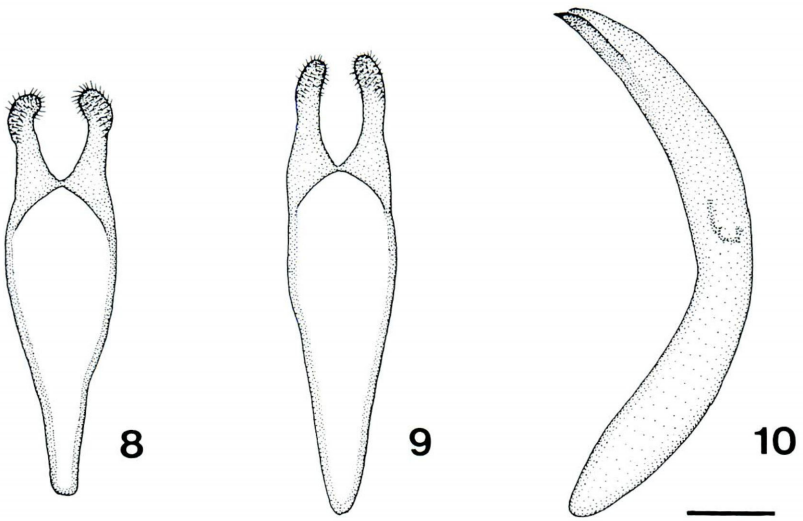
Legs relatively slender, finely punctate and clothed with short pu-

bescence; femora clavate, with subappressed pubescence; hind femora not reaching elytral apex in both sexes; tibiae linear, with suberect pubescence; tarsi densely clothed with short pubescence on the 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 round and shallowly emarginate at the middle, apex of last tergite round; in female, apex of last sternite round and its apex weakly projecting roundly, apex of last tergite truncate.

Male genitalia:— Median lobe long, relatively slender, fairly sclerotized, gradually sclerotized toward apex, moderately curved ventrally and acutely pointed at apex (Fig. 10); lateral lobes shorter than median lobe, deeply bilobed at apex; each lobe elongate, relatively thick and gently curved inwards; apex of each lobe round, sparsely furnished with short terminal hairs (Fig. 9); endophallus long, furnished with a pair of falcate sclerites; diverticulum relatively long, thick and almost parallel-sided with round apex.

Female genitalia:— Spermatheca lightly sclerotized, broad and sharply



Figs. 8-10. 8, *Pidonia* (*Mumon*) *formosana* TAMANUKI et MITONO; 9-10, *Pidonia* (*Mumon*) *aestivalis* KUBOKI, sp. nov.
8-9, Lateral lobes of male genitalia, ventral view; 10, median lobe of the same, lateral view. Scale: 0.3 mm.

bending at apical fourth, with round apex; the part continuing to spermathecal duct barrel-shaped with some constrictions; spermathecal gland located at the outer corner; the part continuing to spermathecal gland somewhat swollen; spermathecal duct relatively thick; vagina enlarged basally; valvifer almost parallel-sided; basal segment of coxite gradually narrowed apically; apical segment of coxite round at apex, sclerotized at each inner part and sparsely furnished with sensory pubescence; stylus large, rather heavily sclerotized except for apex, subdeltoid and abruptly enlarged apically with sparse and long hairs at terminal area.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Ho-huan-chi-Sung-chuan-kang, Nan-tou Hsien, 25. VI. 1976, H. MAKIHARA leg. Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀, same data as for the holotype; 1♂, 1♀, same locality, 23. VI. 1976, H. MAKIHARA leg; 1♀, Ho-huan-chi, 24. VII. 1968, no collector's name.

Distribution. Central Taiwan.

Flight period. June to July.

Remarks. This new species is closely allied to *Pidonia formosana* TAMANUKI et MITONO, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following key:

1. Antennae longer, extending beyond elytral apex at the base to the middle of 10th segment in male, slightly shorter than elytral apex in female; apical halves of mid and hind femora dark brown; each apical lobe of male genitalia shorter and thicker (Fig. 8)..... *P. formosana* TAMANUKI et MITONO
— Antennae shorter, extending beyond elytral apex at the middle of 11th segment in male, distinctly shorter than elytral apex in female; apical halves of mid and hind femora fulvous; each apical lobe of male genitalia longer and slenderer (Fig. 9)..... *P. aestivalis* sp. nov.

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Notes and Descriptions of Japanese Tenebrionidae, VII (Coleoptera)

By Kimio Masumoto

Institute of Human Living Sciences, Otsuma Women's University,
12, Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102 Japan

Abstract The Japanese species of the genus *Derispia* Lewis, 1894 (Tenebrionidae, Leiochrini) are dealt with. Two new species, *D. akitai* sp. nov. and *D. miyatakei* sp. nov. are described. Specific validity of *D. amamiana* Miyatake, 1961, and *D. shibatai* Chûjô et Miyatake, 1961 is confirmed.

Beetles of the genus *Derispia*, belonging to the tribe Leiochrini, are very distinctive due to their hemispherical bodies with elytral markings and slender tarsi.

Miyatake (1961) examined the Japanese leiochrine genera (*Derispia*, *Leiochrinus* and *Leiochrodes*). In the genus *Derispia*, he recognized one named and three new species (one of which was co-authored with Chûjô). Kaszab (1964) noted that *D. amamiana* Miyatake, 1961 (August), was synonymous with *D. japonica* Kaszab, 1961 (March), and that *D. shibatai* Chûjô et Miyatake, 1961, was very similar to *D. klapperichi* Kaszab, 1946. M. T. Chûjô (1966) supported Kaszab's opinion and in 1985 illustrated four Japanese species under the names *D. maculipennis* (Marseul, 1876), *D. japonicola* Miyatake, 1961, *D. japonica* Kaszab, 1961, and *D. klapperichi* Kaszab, 1946. In the course of my study on the Taiwanese fauna, I have noticed that the last-named Japanese species does not agree with the original description of *D. klapperichi*. Besides, Mr. Katsumi Akita submitted to me a series of specimens of an interesting species from Kumejima Is., the Ryukyu Is. Thus, I have tried to review the Japanese species of the genus *Derispia*.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Messrs. Taichi Shibata, Kiyoshi Ando, Osaka Coleopterological Society, and Dr. Ottó Merkl, Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, for permission of a loan of the type specimens. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Katsumi Akita in Hisai City, and Shigeo Tsuyuki in Zushi City, for offering me interesting materials. Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to Dr. Shun-Ichi Uéno, the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his continuous advice on my entomological study.

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

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLIX, No. 1, pp. 41-46, June, 1994]

Derispia akitai sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Yellowish brown, with major portion of pronotum, abdomen, markings of elytra, etc., brownish black. Body hemispherical.

Head transverse, steeply inclined forwards in repose, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; clypeus short, with truncate apex; genae gently raised, with outer margins rounded near clypeus; frons gently depressed on each side, with fronto-clypeal border gently arcuate posteriad; diatone about 5 times the transverse diameter of an eye.

Pronotum transverse and about 3 times as wide as long; apex shallowly and widely emarginate, though gently produced in the middle; base widely arcuate posteriad, feebly bisinuous in the middle before scutellum; sides rather steeply declined to lateral margins, which are slightly arcuate; front angles rounded and hind angles subrectangular; disc gently convex, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures. Scutellum triangular and flattened, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra slightly longer than wide and widest at a little before the middle, 3 times the length and about 1.4 times the width of pronotum; disc with rows of punctures, which are small and sparse, often shallowly grooved; intervals slightly convex, each with a row of sparse and minute punctures; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are clearly bordered; apices feebly produced posteriad.

Male genitalia asymmetrical.

Body length: 2.5–2.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Darumayama, Kumejima, Ryukyu Is., Japan, 25. VIII. 1987, K. AKITA leg. (National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo). Paratypes: 25 exs., same data as for the holotype; 70 exs., 27. VIII. 1987, same locality and collector as for the holotype.

Notes. This new species resembles *D. japonica* KASZAB, 1961, originally described from Okinawa, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body slightly smaller, the elytral apices gently produced posteriad, the pronotum blackish in the major portion, and the elytral markings differently shaped (e. g., the small oval spot near the base on the 8th interval absent and the basal spot becoming obscure).

Derispia miyatakei sp. nov. (Fig. 2)

This new species closely resembles *D. shibatai* CHÛJÔ et MIYATAKE, 1961, originally described from Amami-Oshima Is., but is distinguishable from the latter by the following characteristics:

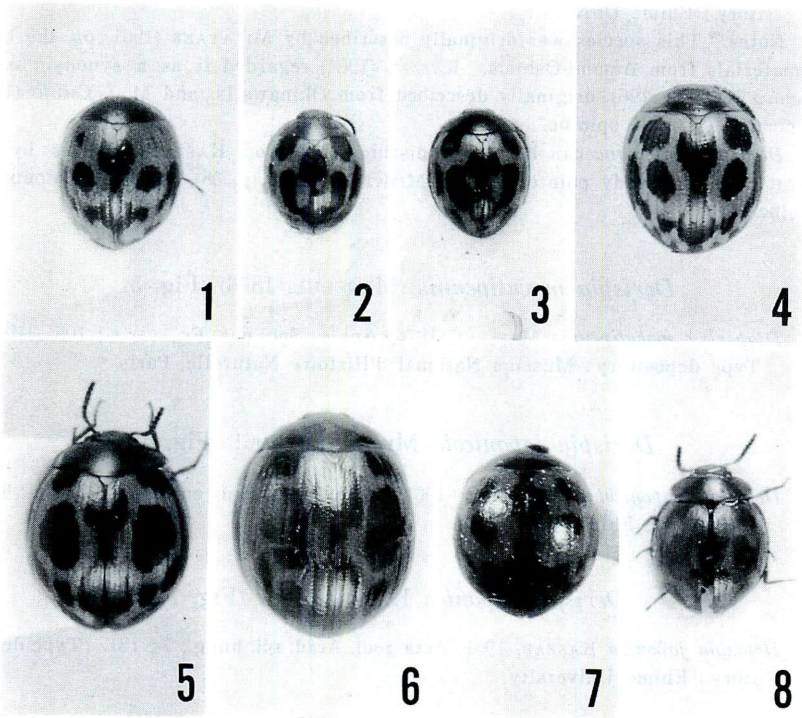
Body larger (2.4–2.6 mm); head, major portions of pronotum and scutellum reddish brown, lateral margins of elytra yellowish brown; head finely punctate, with narrower diatone about 5 times the transverse

diameter of an eye; pronotum narrower and a little more than 2.6 times as wide as long, with base more strongly produced posteriad on each side; scutellum smaller as compared with body; elytra wider, almost as wide as long, 3.7 times the length and 1.4 times the width of pronotum, more clearly punctato-striate, with an antero-sutural and two discal spots more elongate; male genitalia slenderer.

Holotype: ♂, Nagojô, Okinawa-Hontô, 17. VI. 1988, S. TSUYUKI leg. (NSM (NH), T). Paratypes: 3 exs, same data as for the holotype.

Derispia shibatai CHÛJÔ et MIYATAKE, 1961 (Fig. 3)

Derispia shibatai CHÛJÔ et MIYATAKE, 1961, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., 7: 35. Type depository: SHIBATA collection, Osaka.



Figs. 1-8. 1, *Derispia akitai* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 2, *D. miyatakei* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 3, *D. shibatai* CHÛJÔ et MIYATAKE, ♂, holotype; 4, *D. amamiana* MIYATAKE, paratype; 5, *D. maculipennis* (MARSEUL); 6, *D. japonicola* MIYATAKE; 7, *D. japonica* KASZAB; 8, *D. klapperichi* KASZAB, ♂, holotype.

Notes. This species has been treated as a synonym of *D. klapperichi* KASZAB, 1946, originally described from Kuatun, Fukien (Fig. 8). KASZAB (1964) surmised that it was a subspecies or a colour variation of the latter and M. T. CHÛJÔ (1966) agreed with KASZAB's opinion. In the course of my study on the Taiwanese fauna, I have noticed that the Japanese species does not agree with the description of KASZAB's species. Recently, through the courtesy of Messrs. TAICHI SHIBATA, KIYOSHI ANDO (Osaka Coleopterological Society), and Dr. OTTÓ MERKL (Természettudományi Múzeum), I was able to compare the type specimens of the two taxa and concluded that *D shibatai* is a good species. It can be easily distinguished from *D. klapperichi* by the smaller body, with the surface more weakly and sparsely punctate, and the lateral margins of pronotum more strongly arcuate.

Derispia amamiana MIYATAKE, 1961 (Fig. 4)

Derispia amamiana MIYATAKE, 1961, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., 7: 34. Type depository: Ehime University.

Notes. This species was originally described by MIYATAKE (1961) on the basis of materials from Amami-Oshima. KASZAB (1964) regarded it as a synonym of *D. japonica* KASZAB, 1961, originally described from Okinawa Is., and M. T. CHÛJÔ (1966) supported KASZAB's opinion.

Derispia amamiana can be clearly distinguished from KASZAB's species by the characteristics already pointed out by MIYATAKE (1961, p. 38), which are doubtless specific.

Derispia maculipennis (MARSEUL, 1876) (Fig. 5)

Diaperis? maculipennis MARSEUL, 1876, Annls. Soc. ent. Fr., (5) 6: 105 (Hiogo). Type depository: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Derispia japonicola MIYATAKE, 1961 (Fig. 6)

Derispia japonicola MIYATAKE, 1961, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., 7: 35. Type depository: Ehime University.

Derispia japonica KASZAB, 1961 (Fig. 7)

Derispia japonica KASZAB, 1961, Acta zool. Acad. sci. hung., 7: 181. Type depository: Ehime University.

Key to the species of the genus *Derispia* from Japan

1 (10) Elytra with postero-discal spot(s); male genitalia obviously asymmetrical.
2 (5) Body larger; discal spot distinctly large; distributed on main islands of Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima) and China[1])

3 (4) Pronotum wholly brownish yellow, sometimes indistinctly infuscated along the base; elytra less strongly punctato-striate; intervals almost flat, more finely and rather regularly punctate; basal, antero-sutural, discal and postero-sutural spots smaller; antero-sutural spot rather ovoidal. 3.1-3.4 mm. Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima; China[2]).....*D. maculipennis* (MARSEUL)

4 (3) Pronotum brownish yellow, with a distinct blackish patch in basal portion medially; elytra more strongly punctato-striate; intervals gently convex, more coarsely and irregularly punctate; basal, antero-sutural, discal and postero-sutural spots obviously larger and elongate; antero-sutural spot rather distinctly oblong. 3.3-3.7 mm. Honshu, Shikoku..... *D. japonicola* MIYATAKE

5 (2) Body smaller (2-3 mm); discal spot small; distributed on the Ryukyu Is.

6 (9) Major portion of pronotum more or less brownish yellow; elytra with basal, discal, antero-lateral, antero-sutural, lateral, postero-sutural and apical spots; punctures on intervals less distinct.

7 (8) Dorsal surface pale brownish yellow; elytra more clearly punctato-striate, with basal, discal, antero-lateral and antero-sutural spots larger; intervals gently convex. 2.8-3.3 mm. Amami-Oshima Is. ..... *D. amamiana* MIYATAKE

8 (7) Dorsal surface brownish yellow; elytra less clearly punctato-striate, with basal, discal, antero-lateral and antero-sutural spots smaller; intervals almost flat. 2.4-2.8 mm. Okinawa-Hontô, Ishigakijima, Iriomotejima..... *D. japonica* KASZAB

9 (6) Major portion of pronotum brownish black; elytra without antero-lateral spot, basal spot and discal spot becoming smaller, the former often disappearing; punctures on intervals more distinct. 2.3-2.6 mm. Kumejima Is. .....*D. akitai* sp. nov.

10 (1) Elytra without postero-discal spot(s); male genitalia symmetrical.

11 (12) Head, major portions of pronotum and scutellum brownish black, lateral margins of elytra blackish brown; head irregularly punctate; base of pronotum less strongly produced posteriad on each side; scutellum larger as compared with body; elytra less clearly punctato-striate, with an antero-sutural and two discal spots less elongate; male genitalia less slender. ca. 2.2 mm. Amami-Oshima Is. .....*D. shibatai* CHÛJÔ et MIYATAKE

12 (11) Head, major portions of pronotum and scutellum reddish brown, lateral margins of elytra not blackish brown but yellowish brown; head finely punctate; base of pronotum more strongly produced posteriad on each side; scutellum smaller as compared with body; elytra more clearly punctato-striate, with an antero-sutural and two discal spots more elongate; male genitalia slenderer. 2.4-2.6 mm. Okinawa-Hontô Is..... *D. miyatakei* sp. nov.

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1)2) MIYATAKE noted that occurrence of *D. maculipennis* in China seemed doubtful to him (1961, p. 36).

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A New Genus and a New Species of Trichiini from the Oriental Region (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae)

By Yoshikazu Miyake

3-3-7-201, Nagayama, Tama-shi, Tokyo, 206 Japan

Abstract New taxa and new combinations on the present paper are as follows:

Tibiotrichius Y. Miyake, gen. nov. (Type-species: *Tibiotrichius fujiokai* Y. Miyake, sp. nov.)
Tibiotrichius fujiokai Y. Miyake, sp. nov.
Tibiotrichius dubernardi (Pouillaude, 1913), comb. nov. (*Trichius*).
Tibiotrichius sinensis (Pouillaude, 1913), comb. nov. (*Trichius*).
Tibiotrichius miwai (Chûjô, 1941), comb. nov. (*Trichius*).
Tibiotrichius klapperichi (Tesař, 1942), comb. nov. (*Trichius*).
Tibiotrichius kuatunensis (Tesař, 1952), comb. nov. (*Trichius*).

The members of the new genus *Tibiotrichius*, have long been referred to the genus *Trichius* Fabricius, 1787, but they are quite different from the other Trichiini in some structural characteristics as mentioned below. The new genus is based on already known five species from the Oriental Region and a new species *Tibiotrichius fujiokai* from Thailand.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty gratitude to Messrs. Masayuki Fujioka, Kazuo Iwase and Kaoru Sakai for their kindness in the literature and materials.

Genus *Tibiotrichius* Y. Miyake, nov.

Type-species: *Tibiotrichius fujiokai* Y. Miyake, sp. nov.

Body with metallic lustre, pruinose maculation, dorsal surface without long setae nor hairs.

Body elongate oval, strongly convex above and beneath, legs slender, moderate in length. Clypeus arcuately convergent anteriorly, with front margin deeply notched and not marginate, the both sides rounded. Antennal club shorter than respective foot-stalks in both sexes. Pronotum trapezoidal, amplificate posteriorly; front and hind angles nearly rec-

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XLIX, No. 1, pp. 47-54, June, 1994]

tangular, their apices not rounded; base widely arcuate backward in the middle, the both sides strongly depressed and sinuate. Scutellum triangular, wider than long. Elytra fairly striate; intervals alternately costate, hind angles rather distinct. Pygidium without distinct excavation nor tubercle in ♀. Mesosternal process present. Abdomen not channeled in the middle in both sexes; first and second tergites confluent in the middle. Front tibia unidentate in ♂, sharply bidentate in ♀, with a terminal spur on both sexes. Proximal one or two segments of front tarsus, thinly prolonged antero-laterally, their apices rolled into downwards; bearing one or two very long setae on each segment. Extremity of middle tibia spin-shaped, strongly prolonged apically, lacking terminal spurs in ♂, truncate at apex, distinctly with two terminal spurs in ♀. Lower spur of hind tibia short, thin, the apex blunt in ♂, tapering in ♀. Each paramere of ♂ genitalia bifurcate and hairy.

The new genus is distinguishable from *Trichius* FABRICIUS, 1787 by the following points:— The dorsal surface is without long setae nor hairs; the pronotum is trapezoidal, whose front and hind angles nearly rectangular; in ♂, the proximal segments of the front tarsus are thinly extended laterally, instead of thickly swollen; the middle tibia is strongly prolonged at the extremity, without terminal spurs; the mesosternal process is present; the scutellum is triangular, and the apex not widely rounded; the each paramere of ♂ genitalia is bifurcate, etc.

The species of the genus *Tibiotrichius* may be distinguishable from each other by the following key.

1 (2) Dorsal surface not green.
3 (4) Dorsal surface reddish brown, with pronotum black in ♀; decorated with yellow spots. Basal two segments of hind tarsus black, the rest yellow. Parameres of ♂ genitalia, the outer lobe simply prolonged at apex. ..... *Tibiotrichius klapperichi* (TESAŘ)
4 (3) Dorsal surface black, with white spots. Proximal segment of hind tarsus merely black, the rest yellow. Parameres of ♂ genitalia bifurcate at apex in outer lobe. ..... *T. kuatunensis* (TESAŘ)
2 (1) Dorsal surface green.
5 (6) Body small, 12-12.5 mm.
7 (8) Ventral surface of body black, with coppery lustre. Apical three segments of hind tarsus yellow. ..... *T. sinensis* (POUILLAUDE)
8 (7) Ventral surface of body metallic green. Apical two segments of hind tarsus yellow. ..... *T. dubernardi* (POUILLAUDE)
6 (5) Body larger, 15-16 mm. .....
9 (10) Ventral surface of body coppery red. Hind tarsal segments all yellow or yellowish brown. Basal segment of front tarsus merely widened in ♂. Pygidium dotted with small white spots. ..... *T. miwai* (CHÛJÔ)
10 (9) Ventral surface of body dark green, faintly suffused with reddish reflexion. Basal three segments of hind tarsus black, the rest yellow. Basal two segments of front tarsus widened in ♂. Pygidium with large patches. ... *T. fujiokai* sp. nov.

Tibiotrichius dubernardi (POUILLAUDE), comb. nov.

Trichius dubernardi POUILLAUDE, 1913, Insecta, 3: 157, figs. 1-3; SCHENKLING, 1922, in JUNK's Coleopt. Cat. Pars 75: 27; TESAŘ, 1942, Mitt. münch. ent. Ges., 32: 216, pl. 10, fig. 4; MEDVEDEFF, 1960, Fauna SSSR, 10 (4): 353.

Distribution: China: Yunnan.

Tibiotrichius sinensis (POUILLAUDE), comb. nov.

Trichius sinensis POUILLAUDE, 1913, Insecta, 3: 160, fig. 4; SCHENKLING, 1922, in JUNK's Coleopt. Cat. Pars 75: 33; MEDVEDEFF, 1960 Fauna SSSR, 10 (4): 353, 354-355.

Distribution: China: Su-Tschuen (Siao-Lou, Ta-tsien-Lou).

Tibiotrichius miwai (CHÛJÔ), comb. nov.

Trichius miwai CHÛJÔ, 1941, Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 31: 37-38, text-figs.; TESAŘ, 1942, Mitt. münch. ent. Ges., 32: 213-216, pl. 10, fig. 3 & text-fig. 1; KOBAYASHI, 1980, 32; Y. MIYAKE, NAKAMURA & KOJIMA, 1991, (28).

Specimens examined: 7 ♂♂, 2♀♀, Lishan ca. 2,000 m alt., Taichung Hsien., 27. VII. 1979, Y. MIYAKE leg. (on the blossoms).

Distribution: Taiwan: Hori, Taityu-Syu (Puli, Central Taiwan, ex CHÛJÔ).

Tibiotrichius klapperichi (TESAŘ), comb. nov.

Trichius klapperichi TESAŘ, 1942, Mitt. t. Zeits., 46: 531-532, text-fig.; TESAŘ, 1952, Opuscula Ent., 17: 61; MEDVEDEFF, 1960, Fauna SSSR, 10 (4): 353, 355-356, fig. 895.

Distribution: Tibet: Batang (in the valley of Yangtze, ca. 2,800 m alt.).

Tibiotrichius kuatunensis (TESAŘ), comb. nov.

Trichius kuatunensis TESAŘ, 1952, Opuscula Ent., 17: 60-61, text-fig.

Distribution: China: Kuatun, Fukien Prov. (2,300 m alt.).

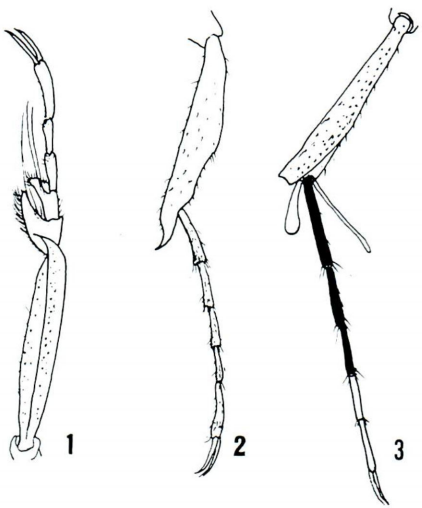
Tibiotrichius fujiokai Y. MIYAKE, sp. nov.

♂: Dorsal surface olive green and opaque, with greater part of clypeus, canthi, orbital lines, lateral margins of pronotum metallic green; pygidium and ventral surface metallic dark green; ventral surface of head black; palpi, antennal foot-stalks testaceous; decorated with prui-

nose white markings as follows: On each side of pronotum, a small spot in the middle, rather wide band throughout along lateral margin, which frequently interrupted into two or three short lines or spots, the line usually extending over both sides of front and hind margins; each elytron dotted with six or seven small spots, which are on III or IV interval at base, on V and IV before the middle, on III and VII to IX behind the middle, on II and IX at the extremities; propygidium with a round spot on each side; pygidium with a large roundish triangular patch on each side, which enclosed a small spot of discal colour, but the spot frequently connected with marginal discal colour, in the result the patch divided into large and small two patches. Greater part of ventral surface, including front and hind surface of middle and hind femora covered with yellowish white patches, except naked head, marginal portion of pronotum, the middle of metasternum, middle and hind portions of each abdominal sternite. Front femora, all tibiae, front and middle tarsi yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown; front tibia faintly, middle and hind tibiae rather strongly suffused with metallic red lustre, basal three segments of hind tarsus black, the rest yellowish brown; tarsal claws black.

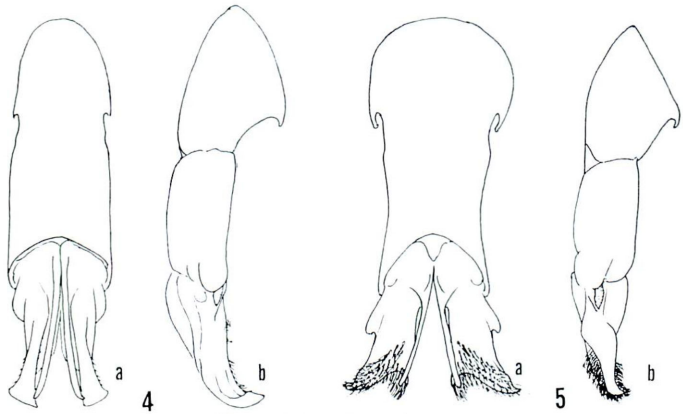
Body elongate oval, strongly convex above and beneath; legs slender, moderate in length. Clypeus 1.08 times as wide as long, widest behind the middle, densely, coarsely, partially rugosely punctate near base, finely punctate near the apex, without setae, lateral ridges vanished basal two-thirds, lateral sides rather gradually convergent anteriorly, distinctly notched, not marginate in front, the both sides rounded, with a vague median ridge extends to frons. Antennal club less than one-half as long as foot-stalk, the basal segment bearing a row of yellowish setae upon its dorsal surface, the row becoming a tuft at the extremity, besides several erect, strong, white setae. Pronotum trapezoidal, 1.8 times as wide as maximum width of head, and 1.5 times as wide as long, strongly convex above, depressed near front and hind angles, with vague median groove, rather densely, irregularly punctate, sparsely bearing short whitish setae especially near front and hind angles; lateral sides strongly amplificate posteriorly, front angles nearly rectangular, a little protrudent, hind ones also rectangular; base evenly arched posteriorly in the middle, but sinuate and strongly depressed both sides. Scutellum triangular, 1.4 times as wide as long, rather strongly punctate, the apex angulate. Elytra 1.2 times as wide as maximum width of pronotum, and 1.4 times as wide as long, widest in the middle; each elytron with five rows of inner humeral punctures, which are distinctly striate and well developed, outer ones not striate; inner humeral odd intervals distinctly costate, and very sparsely, finely punctate, even ones less costate, and irregularly punctate, especially in 2nd interval; those punctures bearing

minute white setae, rather densely aciculate near elytral apex; marginal grooves vanished before hind angles, hind angles of the elytra distinct, and the hind margins minutely serrate. Pygidium 1.5 times as wide as long, flattened near base on each side, convex before the apex, irregularly, concentrically asperous, sparingly bearing short white setae, which are becoming denser and longer at the apex. Mesosternal process



Figs. 1-3. *Tibiotrichius fujiokai* sp. nov., ♂.
1, Front tibia and tarsus, lateral view; 2, middle tibia and tarsus, lateral view; 3, hind tibia and tarsus, dorsal view.

small, nearly parallel-sided, surface scantily punctate and hairy. Metasternum not densely, but strongly punctate, without setae in the middle, coarsely rugose, bearing long white hairs at sides. Abdomen not channeled beneath, each sternite sparsely punctate in the middle, rather densely bearing short white setae at sides, but terminal one densely, finely punctate. Front tibia sharply unidentate, with a short terminal spur. Proximal two segments of front tarsus, thinly prolonged antero-laterally and rolled into downwards, each with one or two very long setae, which are fully reaching terminal segment. Middle tibia markedly prolonged apically, without terminal spurs. The prolongation abruptly bent inward near the apex and sharply acute as in a claw. Hind tibia with a transverse ridge, the lower terminal spur widened and rounded at the apex, frequently formed spoon-like expansion, upper one short and slender. Each



Figs. 4-5. ♂ genitalia.
4, *Tibiotrichius miwai* (CHÛJÔ); 5, *T. fujiokai* sp. nov. (a: dorsal view; b: lateral view).

paramere of genitalia bifurcate, the inner lobe narrow and simple, outer one densely hairy, the apex bilobed, with small groove near base.

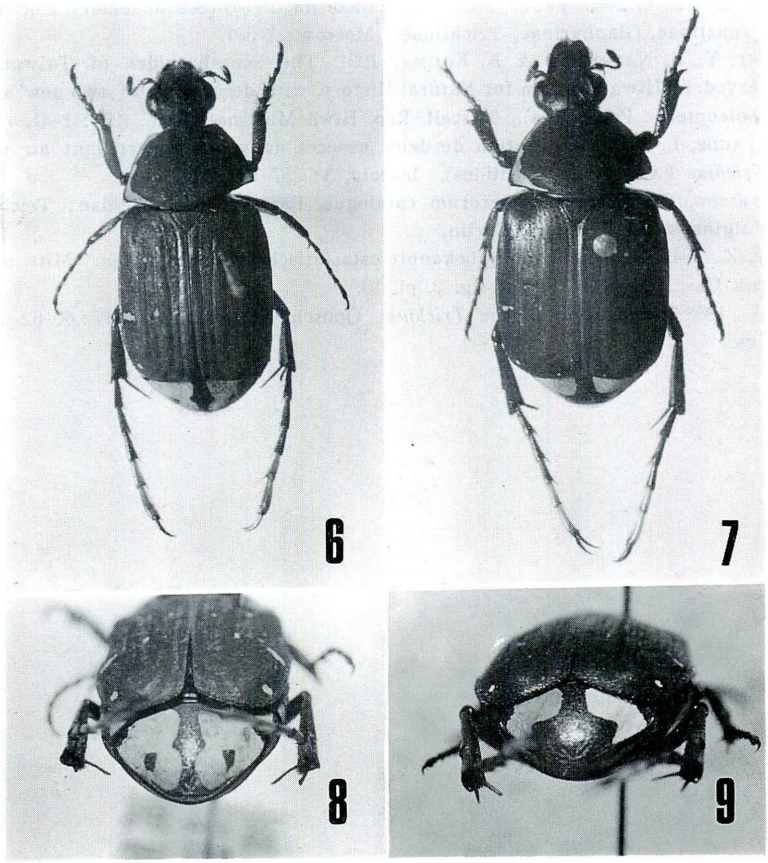
Length: 17.1–17.5 mm; width: 7.5–7.8 mm.

♀: Colouration of ♀ very similar to that of ♂, and maculation of dorsal surface well developed, but of pygidium and ventral surface reduced, therefore exposed part of discal colour wider; pygidium with obliquely rectangular spot on each side; meso- and metasternum, all pleura and coxae, 3rd to 5th abdominal sternites, each two short bands either side, 6th and 7th sternites, each with a short transverse band in the middle. Middle and hind femora with short bands. All tibiae strongly suffused with metallic red lustre, front and middle dark yellowish brown; basal three segments of hind tarsus dark reddish brown, the rest yellow; tarsal claws dark brown.

Clypeus 1.14 times as wide as long. Antennal club relatively shorter, two-thirds as long as respective foot-stalk. Pronotum 1.8 times as wide as maximum width of head, and 1.32 times as wide as long, the median groove distinct, lateral sides sinuate behind front angles. Scutellum wider, 1.63 times as wide as long. Elytra 1.3 times as wide as pronotum, and 1.4 times as wide as long. Front tibia wider, sharply bidentate; the tarsus not modificate. Middle tibia longer and stouter, with a distinct transverse ridge on its dorsal surface; the extremity not modificate, with two terminal spurs. Tibial spurs of hind leg both tapering apically.

Length: 16.2–17.4 mm; width: 8.0–8.4 mm.

Type-specimens: Holotype: ♂; paratypes: 3♂♂, 2♀♀, Fang, N. Thailand, V. 1992, native collector; same localities, 1♀, 10. V. 1991, 2♀♀, 18. V. 1992, native



Figs. 6-9. *Tibiotrichius fujiokai* sp. nov.
6-7. Dorsal views of body (6, ♂; 7, ♀); 8-9. caudal views of pygidium (8, ♂; 9, ♀).

collectors (holotype preserved in the National Science Museum (N. H), Tokyo, paratypes in coll. of M. FUJIOKA, K. IWASE, K. SAKAI and the author).

The new species is most closely allied to *Tibiotrichius kuatunensis* (TESAŘ) from China (Fukien), in the structure of the front tarsus, but differs from it in the colourations of dorsal and ventral surfaces and the hind tarsus, the apical structure of outer lobes of genitalia in ♂, etc.

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Additional Species of the Genus *Polyctesis* MARSEUL from the Malay Peninsula (Coleoptera, Buprestidae)

By SADAHIRO OHMOMO[1] and KÔYÔ AKIYAMA[2]

Abstract A new buprestid species of the genus *Polyctesis* is described from the Malay Peninsula under the name of *P. hatai*.

We have reviewed the genus *Polyctesis* MARSEUL in Indochinese area and have described a new species, *P. ohkurai* AKIYAMA and OHMOMO, 1992, from Thailand. Recently, we had an opportunity to examine a lot of specimens caught in the Malay Peninsula through the courtesy of Mr. MORIKUNI HATA, and found one new species belonging to the genus *Polyctesis*. In this paper, we describe the new species under the name of *P. hatai* OHMOMO and AKIYAMA. The holotype will be deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. GAYLE H. NELSON, head of the Department of Anatomy, College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific, Pomona, California, for his kindness in reading the original manuscript. We also express our deep thanks to Mr. MORIKUNI HATA, Osaka, for his kind offer of material.

Polyctesis hatai OHMOMO and AKIYAMA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-5)

Male. Elongate oval; head and antennae aeneo-cupreous with greenish tinge; pronotum black with cupreous tinge, with longitudinal yellow spots on each side of post-lateral margins; elytra black, lustrous, with six yellow spots on each elytron as follows: a large reniform spot near scutellum, longitudinal spots at humeri and basal third near lateral margin, a large spot at basal half near middle, an irregular spot at apical third near lateral margin and a large spot at apical fourth (Fig. 1); ventral surface dark aeneous with purplish tinge; legs black with purplish tinge; tarsi black with bluish tinge; tibial spine brown.

1) National Grassland Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Nishi-nasuno, Tochigi, 329-27 Japan.

2) 15-10, Daidô 2-chôme, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa, 236 Japan.

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Head slightly convex, surface densely foveolately punctate, clothed with golden-whitish setae; eyes ovate, convergent above in frontal view; clypeus long, separated from frons by a deep groove, directed forward with sides curved downwards (Fig. 2). Antennae short, moderately clothed with short semirecumbent silver-whitish setae; 1st antennomere the longest, cylindrical; 2nd the shortest, stout; 3rd subglobular; 4th to 11th serrate and obliquely truncate on toothed border, with sensory pores along truncated border (Fig. 3); length ratio of each antennomere:— 12:4:6:5:5:4:4:4:4:4:3.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.3 times as wide as long, widest near base; lateral margins moderately arcuate, with lateral pronotal carinae extending from base to apical third; anterior margin strongly bisinuate; posterior margin transversely V-shaped; surface rugulosely punctate on middle, moderately, foveolately punctate on each side. Scutellum very small and almost circular, without microstructure.

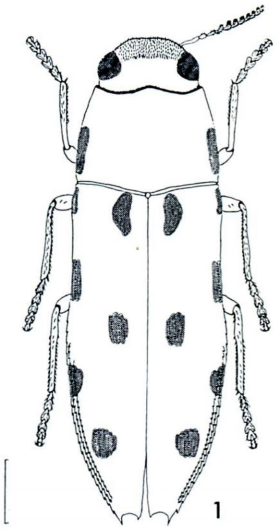
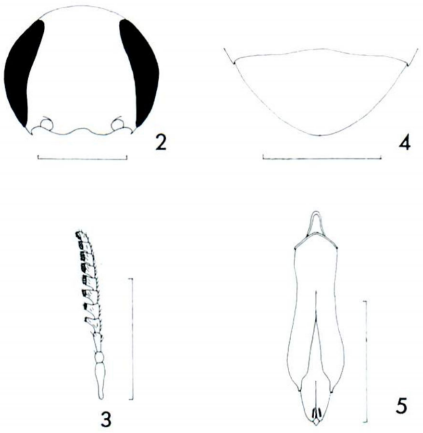


Fig. 1. *Polyctesis hatai* OHMOMO et AKIYAMA, sp. nov., dorsal view. Scale bar, 1 mm.



Figs. 2–5. *Polyctesis hatai* OHMOMO et AKIYAMA, sp. nov. 2, Head in frontal view; 3, right antenna; 4, last visible abdominal sternum; 5, male genitalia. Scale bars, 1 mm.

Elytra about 2.1 times as long as wide, about 3.2 times as long as pronotum and widest just behind middle; basal margin transversely V-shaped; lateral margin subparallel in basal third, feebly sinuous to middle, where they are broadly, arcuately rounded, then obliquely narrowed to apices, with apical half dentate-serrate, apices strongly, arcuately emarginate and armed with two acute spines, outer spine especially long (Fig. 1); disc strongly convex with moderately impressed puncta, 9th and 10th striae elevated serriformly in apical half; surface foveolately punctate in middle, rugosely punctate laterally.

Prosternum almost flat, moderately, foveolately punctate, with anterior margin strongly, transversely rugose and feebly emarginate; prosternal process almost flat, with foveolate punctation and slender inconspicuous short silver-whitish setae; lateral margin subparallel in middle, then sinuate and bluntly pointed.

Abdominal surface moderately, foveolately punctate, clothed with recumbent golden yellow and silver-whitish bicolorous setae; apex of last visible abdominal sternum moderately rounded (Fig. 4).

Legs moderately fusiform in dorsal view, clothed with recumbent silver-whitish setae; pro-, meso- and metatibiae slender, almost straight, densely clothed with bristle-like setae on inner margins; tarsi stout with ventral pulvilli; claws simply cleft.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 5.

Length: 7.6 mm; width: 2.4 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Gunong Jasar, Pahang, Malaysia, 6. iv. 1983, M. HATA lgt.

Remarks. This new species is different from any other species of the genus *Polyctesis* in its markings of pronotum and elytra, and the unique structure of the 9th and 10th elytral striae.

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Study of Asian Cerambycidae, XI (Coleoptera)

By Masao Hayashi

Abstract Seventeen new species and one unrecorded species are described, in which 9 are recorded from Taiwan, 1 from Thailand, 3 from Sumatra, 2 from Sumba, each 1 from Bali and Timor, Indonesia and 1 from the Philippines.

In the present paper, I treat 18 species, 4 belong to Lepturinae, 7 to Cerambycinae and 7 to Lamiinae, and among these, 17 are new to science and 1 is firstly recorded from Taiwan. In 18 species, 9 are recorded from Taiwan, 1 from Thailand, 3 from Sumatra, 2 from Sumba, each 1 from Bali and Timor, Indonesia and 1 from Luzon, the Philippines. *Myagrus* is firstly reported from Taiwan. The 3 new lepturine species here written are described with the late Dr. André Villiers.

The materials used in this study were come to my attention partly in my collecting trip to Taiwan in 1993 and previously in my and my friends' collections. Mr. Hajime Nara, Yuasa, Wakayama has so kindly given various helps to examine all his collections, and to take large part of photographic pictures relating to my study, Mr. Zen Nomura, Nishinomiya, Hyogo has been so kind to present me his collection, Mr. Masamichi Yagi, Ibaraki, Osaka has usually sent his collection for examination, and Mr. Hitoshi Fujiwara, Suita, Osaka has usually been kind to assist me for many collecting trips and to examine his collection, to these gentlemen I wish to express my sincere thanks for their unusual kindness.

Lepturinae

Stenocorini

1. *Lemula coerulea* Gressitt

(Pl. 5, fig. 1)

Gressitt, 1939, Notes d'Ent. Chinoise, 6 (4): 84, pl. 2, fig. 6 (T'ien-mu Shan, Chekiang Prov., China).

Head greenish black; vertex bronzy, clypeus bluish, apices of mandibles and labrum brown. Antennae black, scape bronzy green, 2nd to 5th shiny black, 6th and the succeedings dull. Prothorax greenish black. Scutellum steel blue. Elytra bronzy, bluish at sides. Ventral surface of

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body steel bluish with orange yellow abdomen, 1st abdominal segment decorated with dark brown patches at base. Legs black with steel blue tint on femora, tarsal claws reddish on apical halves. Body furnished with sparse white flying hairs on head, elytra and legs.

Head broader than long (ratio: 5 : 6.3), finely, very sparsely punctured, and irregularly on occiput; frons very short, with a deep median longitudinal furrow, prolonging backward to vertex; temples gradually narrowed posteriorly. Antennae 0.74 times as long as body; scape thickened apically and arched; relative length of each joint as follows:— 2.5 : 1 : 1.6 : 1.6 : 2 : 2.3 : 2.3 : 2 : 2 : 2.3 : 2.8. Prothorax a little broader than long, strongly, broadly constricted at a short distance behind apex and before bisinuate base; apex (ratio: 4.5) narrower than base (5.75) and between lateral rounded inflations (5.9); disc largely inflated at sides of median line, subcoarsely, subsparsely punctured on apical collar, finely, irregularly punctured on disc. Scutellum trigonate, punctulate at sides. Elytra 1.9 times as long as the basal width, slightly narrowed just behind base, and slightly widened posteriorly to broadly rounded apices; disc coarsely, closely punctured, the space between punctures narrower than punctures themselves, the punctures becoming finer and sparser to apex. Breast finely punctured and rugose, distinctly so on metasternum; abdomen finely punctulate.

Length, 7.2 mm; width, 2.5 mm.

Materials examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Pilu-shenmu, Hualien Hsien, Taiwan, May 22, 1982, C. C. La leg. (Nara Coll.).

Distribution: Taiwan, Chekiang & Fukien Prov., China.

This species is firstly recorded from Taiwan.

2. *Anoploderomorpha densepunctata* Hayashi et Villiers, sp. nov.
(Pl. 5, fig. 2)

Body entirely black; head and scutellum frosty; prothorax and elytra shining; body entirely furnished with sparse yellowish pubescence.

Head finely, closely punctured, frons transversely rectangular, with a median longitudinal furrow, prolonging backward to triangularly concave vertex; temples distinctly narrowed posteriorly and suddenly constricted forming a distinct neck; gena nearly as long as under eyelobe counted straightly upward. Antennae a little shorter than body, 1st to 5th shiny and 6th and the succeedings shiny and linearly depressed apically. Prothorax slightly shorter than the basal width, bell-shaped, strongly constricted just behind straight apex (ratio: 2) and weakly before bisinuate base (4); disc convex, finely, closely punctured. Scutellum triangular, impressed at apical center. Elytra 2.55 times as long as the basal width, developed at humeri, once narrowed for basal one-fourth, then parallel-

sided for 5/8 of elytral length, and narrowed posteriorly to weakly emarginate apex with pointed marginal angles; disc convex along outer sides of scutellum, and angles produced; coarsely, densely punctured, the punctures becoming finer to near apex. Legs slender and relatively long, femora thickened, tibiae weakly thickened apically and 1st joint of hind tarsi longer than 2nd and 3rd united together.

Length, 11.5 mm; width, 4 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Chuyunshan, Kaoshung Hsien, Taiwan, W. L. CHEN leg. (NARA Coll.).

This new species differs from *A. formosana* (MATSUSHITA) in having relatively longer, shining and more densely punctured prothorax, semiparallel-sided elytra which is 2.55 times as long as the basal width, instead of 2.25, etc.

3. *Pseudoparanaspia sumatrana* HAYASHI et VILLIERS, sp. nov.

(Pl. 5, fig. 3)

Head black, antennae black, only excepting 11th joint dark yellow. Prothorax yellowish red, excepting black apex. Scutellum black. Elytra black, decorated with a pair of inverted narrow triangular elongate vittae at the centers of disc, from base to apical one-fifth. Legs black, basally yellowish on femora and tibiae fulvous. Body furnished with yellow pubescence, scarcely on prothorax and densely on yellow portion of elytra, ventral surface of body and legs, and with black pubescence on black portions of elytra, excepting yellow prosternum.

Head short, almost as broad as prothoracic base; frons transverse, triangularly concave on upper half, with a median longitudinal furrow, started from the bottom of the triangle, backward through triangularly concave vertex to the basal end of occiput, temples narrowed posteriorly, then suddenly strongly constricted, forming a distinct neck and genae very short. Antennae distinctly short, scarcely arriving at the middle of elytra, medially thickened, parallel at the part. Prothorax narrowly constricted just behind apex, then gradually broadened posteriorly to triangularly produced hind angles and base bisinuate; 1.6 times as long as base (ratio: 2 : 3.2); disc convex, finely, closely punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra 3.7 times as long as the basal width (ratio: 12 : 3.2), gradually narrowed posteriorly to obliquely emarginate apices with sharp marginal angles; disc convex, finely, sparsely punctured. Legs long and slender, hind pair missing.

Length, 6.5 mm; width, 1.5 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Acen, Penarau, North Sumatra, April 1989, ARBEIMUN leg. (NARA Coll.).

This new species differs from the known congeners in having smaller body, different color patterns of elytra and shorter and thicker antennae, only arriving at the middle of elytra, etc.

4. *Pyrocalymma thailandensis* HAYASHI et VILLIERS, sp. nov.
(Pl. 5, figs. 4 & 5)

Head black, with red clypeus, labrum, large part of genae, occiput and neck; labial palpi fulvous, maxillary palpi black; prothorax and scutellum dark red; elytra red; antennae black; ventral surface of body black, but gula, anterior center and prosternal process red; legs black, only remaining red small spots on pro- and mesocoxae. Body largely covered with fresh red depressed pubescence on reddish portions and with fulvous tomentose on antennae and legs, with no brush-like hairs on antennal joints.

Clypeus transverse; frons wide, angularly turned by a transverse furrow at upper portion on the furrow, antennal tubercles produced and approached each other. Antennae in male reaching posterior one-fifth of elytra, scape thickened and curved, 3rd to 10th triangular, strongly dilated ecto-apically and 11th emarginate at outer margin before apex; relative length of each joint as follows:— 6 : 1.5 : 4.8 : 5.5 : 6.5 : 6.3 : 6.2 : 6 : 6.3 : 6 : 8.3 (♂); in ♀ reaching half of elytral length. Prothorax broader than long, constricted behind apex and before base, subangulately expanded laterally before the middle, and bisinuate at base; disc convex with two pairs of elongate protuberances, 1st large, along the median line and 2nd oblique at side. Scutellum triangular. Elytra more than 3 times as long as the basal width (ratio: 24: 7.5) in ♂ and 2.8 times in ♀, shallowly broadened posteriorly to apical quarter; disc furnished with each two pairs of strong inner and weak outer longitudinal costae; narrowed from apical quarter and rounded posteriorly to apex.

Length, 17–22 mm; width, 5–6 mm.

Holotype: ♂; allotype: ♀; paratypes: 2♂♂, Chiang Mai Prov., Thailand, May 1987, N. KOYAMA leg. (HAYASHI & NARA Coll.).

This new species differs from unique congener, *Pyrocalymma pyrochroides* THOMSON (1864) in having the body color cinnamon red, not carmine red, slender prothorax, longer elytra and longer antennae in both sexes. *P. conspicua* GAHAN (1906) belongs to the genus *Corennys* BATES (1884), by the structures of antennae which tufted with short black hairs, prothorax with relatively parallel-sided posterior half in ♂, elytra with shallow costate disc, and legs with the fore- and mid-femora obviously thickened.

Cerambycinae
Cerambycini

5. *Lachnopterus atrofrigidus* sp. nov.
(Pl. 5, fig. 6)

Entirely frosty black; scarcely furnished with white pubescence on

tibiae and tarsi.

Head slightly shorter than broad, smaller than prothorax; densely punctured; frons furnished with a deep median longitudinal furrow, started from apex, prolonging backward and bifurcated to vertex, with semiround tubercle at clypeus, surrounding by a deep furrow; antennae fairly longer than body, scape slightly thickened to apex and curved, relatively short, apices of 3rd to 10th joints angulate and depressed, and 11th cylindrical. Prothorax as long as broad, apex distinctly narrow, middle part arcuately expanded laterally and weakly constricted before base; disc occupied by many transverse rugae, leaving central irregular inrugulate portion. Scutellum small, triangular and impunctate. Elytra nearly 2.24 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided, then narrowed posteriorly to narrowly truncate apex. Legs relatively slender, femora strongly clavate, tibiae slightly thickened apically, and tarsi furnished with dense white pubescence.

Length, 19 mm; width, 6 mm.

Holotype: ♂; allotype: ♀; paratypes: 3 exs., Kamiguin Island, Babuyanes, off north of Luzon, Philippines, June 1988, native collector leg. (HAYASHI Coll.).

This new species differs from all known congeners, especially *L. argenteomaculatus* HAYASHI, by having entirely frosted black body. The used specimens were kindly sent for identification from Mr. KÔYÔ AKIYAMA, Yokohama, Kanagawa to whom I thank him for his kindness.

Callichromini

6. *Asmedia nigricornis* sp. nov.

(Pl. 5, fig. 7)

Body entirely black, only excepting a transverse white band at apical 2/5 point of elytral length; and covered with fine white pubescence in general and densely on a narrow intermittent transverse band just behind basal quarter of elytra, 3rd and 4th antennal joints, transverse apical centers of metasterna and apices of 1st to 4th abdominal segments. Antennae shiny black except 3rd and 4th.

Head elongate, narrowed to apex; frons short, transverse, irregularly rugulose with a turn upward low bucket-shaped glabrous line and a median longitudinal furrow, prolonging backward through triangularly concave vertex; clypeus pentagonal, surrounded by a costa, irregularly rugulose; mandibles straightly produced; occiput minutely, reticulately and closely punctured; temples and genae narrow. Eyes large, finely faceted and emarginate. Antennae fairly shorter than body, scape short, simply thickened to apex, emarginate by antennal tubercles, 3rd the

longest, 1st and 2nd glabrous and 5th and succeeding joints frosted black. Prothorax 1.25 times as broad as long, apex and base narrowly margined, apex shorter than base, constricted strongly behind apical constriction and before base, dully triangularly inflated laterally behind the middle; constricted portions transversely, intermittently striated and shortly, irregularly rugulose at the bottoms, disc finely, closely rugulate. Scutellum triangular, with deep central impression. Elytra slightly broader than prothorax, 2.33 times as long as the basal width, nearly parallel-sided to the 2nd white band and then narrowed to conjointly rounded apex; disc minutely, closely punctulate. Ventral surface of body: apex of gula coarsely punctured, and minutely punctulate on others; prosternal process rather narrow, and mesosternal process narrow and right-angled, triangularly incised posteriorly. Legs medium, femora coarsely punctured, tibiae furnished with bristle-like black hairs on undersides of apical portions. Hind femora fairly surpassed elytral apex, 1st hind tarsal joint 1.6 times as long as 2nd and 3rd joints united together.

Length, 21 mm; width, 6 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Haran Valley, Paya Kabuh, near B. Tingi, Central Sumatra, native collector leg. (HAYASHI Coll.).

This new species differs from *A. mimetes* PASCOE by having elytral white pubescent 1st band narrow and intermittent at basal quarter, and 2nd white band broad and thickened at near suture at apical quarter, instead in *mimetes* of 2nd yellow pubescent band incomplete at sutural center, antennae entirely black, instead of apical 6-7 joints brownish yellow, and longer 1st hind tarsal joint against 2nd and 3rd joints united, etc.

7. *Pachyteria sumbaensis* sp. nov.

(Pl. 5, fig. 8)

Body largely black, glossy; 1st and 2nd antennal joints black with cupreous tint, 3rd and 4th metallic blue, 5th black, 6th to 11th yellow, and a narrow undulate yellow band on elytra, about 20% of elytral length, front margin of which arcuate and hind margin trisinuate at each elytron, situated between 25% of basal and 55% of apical portions. Body furnished with black hairs on antennae and blue legs, and with black short pubescence on black and yellow on yellow portions.

Head strongly produced ahead, finely, closely punctured; mandibles long and straight, clypeus longitudinally rectangular, with 3 longitudinal carinae, frons decorated with a median longitudinal furrow, prolonging backward through triangularly concave vertex to occiput. Antennae longer than body, scape relatively short, thickened to apex, with a short spine at ecto-apical corner; 3rd the longest, slightly angulate from 4th to 10th ecto-apically and 11th roundly constricted before apex, and 6th

to 10th quadricostate. Prothorax 1.31 times as broad as long, 4 times constricted, 1st strongly just behind produced apex, and 4th before base; 2nd shallowly before and 3rd strongly behind median disc; disc decorated with a median longitudinal glossy vitta; and furnished with a sharp lateral tubercles triangularly behind the middle. Scutellum elongate triangular. Elytra 2.33 times as long as the basal width, disc finely punctured on black part and finely, sparsely so on yellow part; apex narrowly emarginate. Legs slender, femora thickened apically, tibiae depressed and broadened apically.

Length, 30 mm; width, 8 mm.

Holotype: ♂; allotype: ♀, Sumba Island, south off between Sumbawa and Flores, Indonesia, April 1993, native collector leg. (HAYASHI & YAGI Coll.).

8. *Pachyteria timorensis* sp. nov.

(Pl. 5, fig. 9)

Body large, black, glossy; 1st and 2nd antennal joints black with cupreous tint, 3rd and 4th metallic blue, 5th black, 6th to 11th yellow; a narrow arcuately transverse yellow band, about 27.5 % of elytral length, situated between 22.5 % of basal and 50 % of apical portions. Body furnished with black hairs on antennae and steel blue legs, and scarcely with black short pubescence on black and yellow on yellow portions.

Head strongly produced ahead, mandibles straight and long, clypeus longitudinally rectangular, coarsely punctured, frons decorated with a median longitudinal furrow, prolonging backward through triangularly concave vertex to occiput. Antennae longer than body, scape short, thickened apically, with dull ecto-apical corner, 3rd to 5th rather simple, 6th to 10th dentate, strongly produced ecto-apically and 11th roundly constricted before apex. Prothorax 1.35 times as broad as long, 4 times constricted, 1st just behind apex and 4th before base, 2nd distinctly so and 3rd also distinctly before and behind median disc, disc convex, with an impunctate line at medio-posterior portion and a pair of shallow round impressions latero-posteriorly and finely punctured. Scutellum triangular. Elytra 2.2 times as long as the basal width, straightly narrowed posteriorly to apical one-fifth, and then strongly narrowed to weakly emarginate or obliquely truncate apex; disc finely punctured on black part and finely, separately punctured on yellow part. Legs slender, femora thickened apically, tibiae depressed and broadened apically.

Length, 28–32 mm; width, 8–9 mm.

Holotype: ♂; allotype: ♀; paratypes: 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Timor Island, Indonesia, Dec. 1992, native collector leg. (HAYASHI & YAGI Coll.).

The above described 2 new species are belonging to the group of *Pachyteria dimidiata* WESTWOOD, having black body with yellow band on elytra and black

antennae with apical 6 yellow joints.

Key to the species belonging to *P. dimidiata*-group

1. Prothoracic disc without a median longitudinal impunctate line; clypeus with no costa; body black, with a broad yellow band on elytra. Java. ..... *sheepmakeri* RITSEMA (1881)
— Prothoracic disc with more or less a median impunctate line. 2
2. Basal 5 antennal joints, ventral surface of body and legs dark violet, elytra with a broad yellow band and truncate apex. W. Sumatra. ..... *oberthuri* RITSEMA (1888)
— Basal 5 antennal joints, ventral surface of body and legs dark blue. 3
3. Elytra with 33 % of yellow band of elytral length, between 19 % of basal and 48 % of apical parts; elytral black parts with light blue tint and ventral surface of body and legs blue with slight violet tint. Assam, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam. ..... *dimidiata* WESTWOOD (1848)
— Elytra with less than 30 % of yellow band. 4
4. Elytral yellow band narrow, 20 % of elytral length, front margin arcuate and hind margin trisinuate; antennal yellow joints quadricostate. Sumba Island. ..... *sumbaensis* sp. nov.
— Elytral yellow band broad, 27.5 % of elytral length, front margin simple and hind margin sinuate; antennal yellow joints strongly produced ecto-apically. Timor Island. ..... *timorensis* sp. nov.

9. *Chloridolum baliense* sp. nov.

(Pl. 6, fig. 10)

Head metallic green, eyes black, antennae dark blue. Prothorax metallic green, with a pair of parentheses golden red markings on disc, and a dark green central bottle-shaped marking on which black pubescence covered. Scutellum metallic green with slight golden red tint. Elytra decorated with a pair of golden red longitudinal stripes on center of elytron and dark green, narrowly on suture and broadly on margins. Ventral surface of body: gula and prosternum metallic green, meso- and metasterna and abdomen dark green with whitish pubescence. Legs dark metallic green.

Frons vertical with a median longitudinal furrow, prolonging backward through vertex to occiput, quadrate, longitudinally striated; clypeus obliquely produced ahead, finely punctured; occiput finely, closely punctured. Antennae about 2.6 times as long as body, scape rather short, thickened to apex, shortly, longitudinally concave at outer base, and furnished with sharp spine at outer lateral corner. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, biconstricted behind apex and before base, forming apical and basal collars; furnished with latero-apical dull tubercles and triangular strong tubercles with sharp spines at the tops; disc furnished

with about 8 transverse plicae on frontal and 7 on basal collars, a bottle-shaped black pubescent marking on center and various plicae occupied as the following manners:— 1st about 6 costae, once divided into two parts by the top of the bottle; 2nd laterally centered concentrate oblique costae at premedian portions; 3rd laterally waving transverse costae at medio-posterior portions. Scutellum entirely punctured and deeply concave along center line. Elytra 2.87 times as long as the basal width, slightly broadened to a little behind humeri, and then straightly narrowed posteriorly to sharply prolonged apex; disc uniformly, microscopically, densely granulated. Legs elongate and slender.

Length, 25 mm; width, 5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Bali Island, Indonesia, Feb. 1990, native collector leg. (YAGI Coll.).

This new species may belong to the group of *C. orientale* (GUERIN), but differs from it by having metallic green body, with golden red parentheses markings on prothorax, prothoracic bottle-shaped marking not developed to frontal collar, sides of disc occupied by variously irregular plicae, instead of finely striolate transversely at the sides in *C. orientale*, and elytra decorated with a pair of golden red longitudinal stripes on center of elytron and dark green margins and suture, instead of elytra with a green scutellar and a green median stripe, the rest black.

10. *Chloridolum sumbaense* sp. nov.

(Pl. 6, fig. 11)

Frons golden reddish; occiput golden green, eyes black, antennae dark metallic blue. Prothorax metallic green with discal golden red parentheses markings and central dark green bottle-shaped marking. Scutellum golden green with slight red tint. Elytra metallic green, with discal golden red longitudinal stripes and a short shining triangular reddish marking behind scutellum on suture; suture and marginal portions black. Ventral surface of body frosted reddish green, covered with whitish pubescence. Legs metallic blue, bases of femora red, reddish portions gradually larger to posterior ones; fore-femora only trochanters red, mid-femora trochanter and bases of femora red and hind-femora largely red on basal portions.

Clypeus obliquely produced ahead, punctured; frons vertical, weakly, longitudinally striate, with a median longitudinal furrow, prolonging backward through dully, triangularly concave vertex and finely punctured occiput. Antennae about 2.7 times as long as body, scape thickened to apex which once constricted before apex with a spine at latero-apical corner. Prothorax biconstricted behind apex and before base, forming apical and basal collars; about 9 costae on apical and 6 costae on basal collars; disc decorated with a bottle-shaped longitudinally costate dark green marking at premedian disc; sides occupied by the variously, irregu-

larly transverse costae; sides once inflated by a dull tubercle behind apical constriction and triangularly nipple-shaped tubercles postmedially. Scutellum centrally concave triangular. Elytra 2.5 times as long as the basal width, straightly narrowed posteriorly to apex. Gula densely punctured. Prosternum densely punctured, sides under lateral tubercles impunctate, shining; meso- and metasterna and abdomen covered with whitish pubescence. Hind tibiae arcuate.

Length, 23 mm; width, 6 mm.

Holotype: ♂; allotype: ♀, Sumba Island, south off between Sumbawa and Flores, Indonesia, native collector leg. (HAYASHI & YAGI Coll.).

This new species is closely allied to *C. elegantissimum* HAYASHI in coloration and design, but differs from the latter by having different reliefs of prothoracic disc, less developed reddish portions of legs and stronger golden red coloration, etc.

11. *Chloridolum sumatrense* sp. nov.

(Pl. 6, fig. 12)

Head bright metallic green; eyes black; antennal scape dark greenish blue, 3rd and the followings blue. Prothorax bright metallic green; disc decorated with parentheses golden red marks and a bottle-like blue mark on center. Scutellum green. Elytra furnished with a pair of green median vittae on elytron, with slight reddish tint, and blue green on suture and margins. Ventral surface of body green, covered with white pubescence. Legs blue.

Frons quadrate and vertical, finely punctured and longitudinally costate, clypeus obliquely produced ahead, transversely concave, genae sparsely punctured, temples surrounded by certain striae, frons with a median longitudinal furrow through dully, triangularly concave vertex to occiput. Antennae 2.3 times as long as body, scape thickened and spined at apical corner and linearly concave at basal outer half. Prothorax biconstricted behind apex and before base, forming apical and basal collars; sides weakly inflated just behind apical constriction, and triangularly tuberculated behind the middle with sharp spines on the top; furnished with 10 transverse costae on apical collar and 4 or 5 costae on basal collar; disc with finely, undulately costate on a bottle-like marking at center, with a medio-central shining plate at medio-posterior portion, sides of which almost transverse costae except at the apical both sides of the bottle-shaped neck. Scutellum triangular, centrally, finely punctured. Elytra about 3 times as long as the basal width, strongly narrowed posteriorly to apex; disc finely, densely, microscopically granulated. Gula punctured, prosternum circularly punctured, meso- and metasterna and abdomen almost impunctate. Legs long and slender.

Length, 25 mm; width, 5.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Sumatra, Indonesia, Aug. 1989, native collector leg. (HAYASHI Coll.).

This new species is closely allied to *C. elegantissimum* HAYASHI in coloration and design, but differs from it in having the blue bottle-shaped marking on prothorax, very narrow reddish portions of bases of femora, and quite different reliefs of prothoracic disc, etc.

Lamiinae

Homonoeini

12. *Bumetopia yagii* sp. nov.

(Pl. 6, fig. 13)

Body dark brown, generally covered with light yellowish grey pubescence, head covered with 2 longitudinal stripes, prolonging backward through vertex and occiput, and continuing to the sides of prothoracic disc, but not continued on elytra, and laterally entirely covered with pubescence, only remaining 2 topped lateral tubercles are shining at the middle. Scutellum bimaculate at base. Elytra decorated with each 7 longitudinal narrow pubescent stripes on elytron, only excepting shining semicircular portion at base. Ventral surface of body densely covered with pubescence.

Head elongate, twice as long as wide between both eyes, frons transverse, with 2 longitudinal carinae, continued through vertex and vanished on the middle of occiput, vertex broad, between antennal tubercles, occiput rather long. Antennae longer than body. Prothorax 1.52 times as broad as long, arcuately curved at apex, disc convex at the middle of apex and base, and scattered with punctures at sides. Scutellum semicircular. Elytra broader than prothorax, about 2.1 times as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly to narrowly, obliquely emarginate apex; disc sparsely punctured. Legs slender, femora lightly clavate, middle tibia incised before apex. Ventral surface of body scattered with sparse punctures at lateral sides.

Length, 18–28 mm; width, 5–8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Lutao Island, south east off SE Taiwan, May 6, 1993, M. YAGI leg. Allotype: ♀; paratypes: 3 ♀♀, the same data of holotype (HAYASHI & YAGI Coll.); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Lutao Island, May 1978, M. TSUCHIYA leg. (FUJIWARA Coll.).

This new species differs from *B. stolata* (MATSUSHITA) from Lanhsu Island, off SE. Taiwan in having 2 longitudinal yellowish grey stripes stopped at elytral base, instead of these still continued to the elytral apex, leaving shining semicircular portion at elytral base, instead of glabrous elongate square one and obliquely truncate elytral apex. The specific name is given after Mr. MASAMICHI YAGI, Ibaraki, Osaka, for his constant aids of specimens examination, and the honor of the first collector.

13. *Egesina* (*Egesina*) *nomurai* sp. nov.
(Pl. 6, fig. 14)

Body entirely black, shining, furnished with long white flying hairs and with dark hairs on antennae and legs.

Head broader than prothorax, fairly and sparsely punctured; eyes coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, under eyelobe deeper than wide and gena below it. Antennae slender, fairly longer than body, scape the longest (ratio: 3), 3rd (2.8) longer than 4th (2.2) and the succeeding joints gradually shortened. Prothorax broader than long, biconstricted behind apex and before base, parallel-sided laterally at median disc; distinctly, closely punctured. Scutellum triangular, longitudinally, medially concave and scarcely punctulate. Elytra 2 times as long as the basal width, parallel-sided for about basal ⅔ of elytral length and then narrowed posteriorly to rounded apices; disc coarsely, closely punctate, the interspaces of punctures much narrower than punctures themselves. Legs medium, femora clavate.

Length, 5 mm; width, 1.9 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Tweng Wen Dam, Chiai Hsien, Taiwan, May 16-17, 1991, Z. NOMURA leg. (HAYASHI Coll.).

This new species differs from all known species by having entirely black body and scarcely furnished with white long flying hairs, and antennae and legs with dark hairs. Mr. ZEN NOMURA has been usually so kind for my study that all cerambycid collecting specimens of his journeys have been entirely presented to me for encouraging my study. This specific name is given after Mr. ZEN NOMURA Nishinomiya, Hyogo as a small token of my heartiest thanks for his constant aids.

Key to the subgenera of the genus *Egesina* PASCOE (1864)

1. Third antennal joint as long as fourth. 2
— Third antennal joint longer than fourth. 3
2. Third antennal joint longer than first. ..... *Callienispia* FISHER
— Third antennal joint shorter than first. ..... *Callegesina* BREUNING
3. Elytron with a short postbasal hairy dorsal elongate elevation. ..... *Cuphisia* PASCOE
— Elytron without such an elevation. 4
4. Third antennal joint longer than first. ..... *Niijimaia* MATSUSHITA
— Third antennal joint as long as or shorter than first. ..... *Egesina* PASCOE s. str.

14. *Atimura fujiwarai* sp. nov.
(Pl. 6, fig. 15)

Body elongate, cylindrical; body black, mat, generally furnished with yellowish grey pubescence, especially on sides of head, prothorax, scu-

tellum, and densely on the elytral base and thinly on others, and covered with yellowish white pubescent marking which triangularly incised at suture at posterior half of elytra. Ventral surface of body covered with yellowish white pubescence. Antennae dark brown, basally furnished with short white pubescence on 3rd and the succeeding joints.

Head finely, closely punctured; frons quadrate; eyes emarginate, under eyelobe longer than wide and gena below it. Antennae slender, scarcely longer than body, scape thickened, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 2 : 0.6 : 1.6 : 1.8 : 1.5 : 1.5 : 1.5 : 1.3 : 1.2 : 1 : 0.8. Prothorax as long as broad, finely, closely punctured, disc biconstricted behind apex and before base, dully, triangularly produced just behind the middle laterally, disc somewhat convex at apical center and longitudinally concave at sides of posterior half, and decorated with an elongate narrow median carina and 2 pairs of short oblique carinae. Scutellum linearly concave along the middle. Elytra 2.75 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided and inclined at apical portion; finely, sparsely punctured and scattered with small granules linearly especially at disc and sides; disc furnished with a pair of basal distinct tubercles just behind scutellum, and a pair of long and curved carinae running from near base outward to the tops of the outer terminally produced triangular angles, keeping a certain space along suture, and with a distinct tubercle on the top of the inclined face and other short carinae started from apical 1/3 point of lateral margins to the terminal inclined face. Legs short, femora thickened.

Length, 10 mm; width, 2.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Paling, Taoyuan Hsien, Taiwan, May 10, 1987, S. TSUCHIYA leg. (FUJIWARA Coll.).

This new species is characteristic among the genus *Atimura* PASCOE by the large size, only excepting *A. baciliina* PASCOE (9-10 mm) and *A. punctatissima* PASCOE (5-11 mm), and is different from *A. fulva* SCHWARZER (4 mm) by having the basally and apically tuberculated elytra, larger body, different yellowish or white markings on body, and from *A. formosana* MATSUSHITA by having bigger and dark body (7 mm in *formosana*), different ratio of each antennal joint, and 2 costae and 4 callosities, instead of 4 costae and 2 callosities on elytra, etc.

15. *Xylariopsis fujiwarai* sp. nov.

(Pl. 6, fig. 16)

Body elongate cylindrical; dark reddish brown on head, prothorax and scutellum, and light reddish brown on elytra, ventral surface of body and legs; body covered with whitish pubescence in 2 lines densely on sides of prothorax; elytra decorated with black narrowly on suture and apical elytral marginal angles and furnished with thin yellow

network-shaped markings behind the middle, started from margins to suture. Antennae light reddish brown, thinly covered with white pubescence. Ventral surface of body covered with whitish pubescence.

Frons transversely trigonate, coarsely and sparsely punctured and semicircularly, largely concave from apex; occiput coarsely, sparsely punctured; eyes strongly emarginate, under eyelobe longer than wide and gena below it. Antennae nearly as long as body, 3rd joint scarcely longer than 1st (scape) and fairly shorter than 4th. Prothorax as long as broad, strongly constricted 3 times, 1st just behind apex, 2nd and 3rd behind and before median disc; furnished with 2 lateral and 2 discal tubercles, 1st lateral pair just behind apical constriction and 2nd the broadest, arcuately inflated just behind the middle; disc convex at apical center and 2 discal ones started from median inflation, obliquely to center, strongly, sparsely and coarsely punctured. Scutellum semicircular, densely covered with whitish yellow pubescence. Elytra 3 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided, apically, triangularly and separately pointed at apical marginal apices; disc finely, sparsely and linearly punctured and vanished at apical portion, with small transverse erosive lines. Legs relatively short, furnished with black hairs on mid- and hind-tibiae, femora clavate.

Length, 12 mm; width, 2.8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Liukuei, Kaosiung Hsien, Taiwan, July 14, 1980, H. FUJIWARA leg. (FUJIWARA Coll.).

This new specific name is given after Mr. HITOSHI FUJIWARA, Suita, Osaka for his good assistance and aids for my field observation, etc.

16. *Xylariopsis uenoi* sp. nov.

(Pl. 6, fig. 17)

Frons reddish brown, vertex dark brown, occiput black; antennae light brown, and legs brown. Prothorax dark reddish brown, furnished with white pubescence on lateral sides and surrounding a medio-posterior rotundate semicircular black pubescent marking on disc. Scutellum with a yellowish pubescent patch at apex. Elytra brown, decorated with 4 black markings, 1st rather small behind base near suture, 2nd medio-basal marking outer lateral of 1st one, 3rd large one along suture and 4th large band occupying just before apex, and furnished with 3 white pubescent markings, 1st narrow at basal third, 2nd large band laterally at apical third and 3rd at triangular apices.

Head irregularly, finely and sparsely punctured, frons with a fine median longitudinal furrow; eyes distinctly emarginate, under eyelobe slightly shorter than gena below it. Antennae slightly surpassed elytral

apices; scape somewhat thickened, slightly shorter than 3rd and fairly shorter than 4th. Prothorax broader than long, constricted 3 times, 1st just behind apex and narrow, 2nd weakly so before, and 3rd distinctly so behind central disc, furnished with a median transverse depression and carina just before basal black marking, and with small lateral inflation just behind apical constriction and with large arcuate inflation laterally at the middle; disc finely, sparsely and irregularly punctured. Scutellum tongue-shaped. Elytra about 2.7 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided for basal ¾ and then narrowed posteriorly to separately produced apices; disc finely, sparsely but regularly punctured, the punctures becoming finer and sparser at apical portion. Legs relatively short, femora thickened, mid-tibia with black tufted hair.

Length, 11 mm; width, 3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Chii-Chia Wan-Chi, Mt. Hsueh Shan, 1,850 m, Miaori Hsien, Taiwan, June 20, 1961, S. UÉNO leg. (HAYASHI Coll.).

The specific name is given after Dr. SHUN-ICHI UÉNO, National Science Museum, Tokyo, for his kind co-operation in field and gifts of his collection.

Key to the known species of the genus *Xylariopsis* BATES (1884)

1. Elytra 2.7 times as long as the basal width; prothorax almost covered with white pubescence and with a medio-posterior rotundate semicircular black pubescent mark on disc; elytra with 3 white pubescent markings, 1st narrow at basal third, 2nd large bands laterally at apical third and 3rd at triangular apices. 11 mm. Mt. Hsueh Shan, Taiwan. ..... *uenoi* sp. nov.
— Elytra 3 times as long as the basal width. 2
2. First antennal joint as long as 4th; prothorax slightly longer than wide, covered with white pubescence and with a small violet patch at center of posterior base; elytra covered with pinkish salmon pubescence and with cinnamon irregular markings at posterior ⅓. 13 mm. Mt. Pahsien Shan, Taiwan. ..... *esakii* MITONO (1943)
— First antennal joint shorter than 4th. 3
3. Third longer than 4th; prothorax distinctly longer than wide; entirely covered with white pubescence and with a pair of small quadrate marks at the center of base; elytra blackish, decorated with an oblique white pubescent band before apex, apex truncate. 10-14 mm. Japan, Korea, North and East China. ... *mimica* BATES (1884)
— Third shorter than 4th. 4
4. Fourth antennal joint 1.5 times as long as 1st; prothorax covered with lateral whitish pubescence; elytra decorated with black narrowly on suture and apical elytral marginal angles, with yellowish network-shaped markings at latero-apical portions. 12 mm. Liukuei, Taiwan. ..... *fujiwarai* sp. nov.
— Fourth antennal joint 1.2 times as long as 1st; prothorax covered with white pubescence and with a pair of elongate black marks on basal half of prothoracic base; elytra with whitish network-shaped markings at latero-posterior portions. 10-13 mm. Amami-Oshima and Okinawa, Ryukyus. ..... *iriei* HAYASHI (1976)

Agniini

17. *Myagrus yagii* sp. nov.

(Pl. 6, fig. 18)

Body rather small, black, shining, densely covered with yellowish white pubescence; the pubescence at sides of frons, genae, sides and 2 narrow vittae on occiput; at sides of prothorax, scutellum and grouping of small patches chiefly at base, sides, sutural portions and apices on elytra, and densely, generally on meso- and metasterna, abdomen and legs. Antennae covered with white tomentose at bases of 4th to 10th, and bases and near apex of 11th.

Frons trapezoidal, apex wider than top, almost impunctate, with a median longitudinal furrow, prolonging backward through triangularly concave vertex, between closely set antennal tubercles to occiput; eyes finely faceted, strongly emarginate, under eyelobe slightly longer than gena below it. Antennae more than 2 times as long as body, scape weakly thickened to apex, which having a complete cicatrix, and coarsely punctured; 3rd the longest, relative length of each antennal joint is as follows: — 2 : 0.4 : 3.5 : 3 : 3 : 2.5 : 2.5 : 2.5 : 2.3 : 2.1 : 3 (♂). Prothorax twice as broad as long, constricted 4 times, 1st and 4th just behind and before base, 2nd and 3rd before and behind median disc, and very sparsely punctured on apical and basal collars; disc irregularly, minutely rugulose, with a median longitudinal glabrous portion, sides sharply tuberculate behind the middle. Scutellum tongue-shaped, with a narrow median line. Elytra 2.3 times as long as the basal width, somewhat produced at humeri, almost parallel-sided for about 7/10 of elytral length, and arcuately narrowed to truncate apices; disc finely, sparsely punctured. Ventral surface of body decorated with impunctate, impubescent black on gula, median trapezoidal on meso- and metasterna and middle portion and small patches on 2nd to 4th abdominal segments. Femora thickened, tibiae relatively short, broadened apically, mid-tibia incised preapically, and tarsal claws divaricate.

Length, 17 mm; width, 5.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Kukuang, Taichung Hsien, Taiwan, July 24, 1991, H. TORIGAI leg. (HAYASHI Coll.). Allotype: ♀; paratypes: 3♀♀, the same locality, Aug. 10, 1991, C. C. LA leg. (HAYASHI & YAGI Coll.); 1♀, the same locality, Aug. 1, 1991, H. TORIGAI leg. (TORIGAI Coll).

This new species distinguishes easily from all known congeners by having the shining black body, with yellowish white pubescent irregular markings, etc. The genus *Myagrus* PASCOE contains the species distributed chiefly on the Banda Islands, the Malay Peninsula, India and the Philippines, and this new species is firstly reported from Taiwan as the element of my distribution belt IV. The new specific

name is given after Mr. MASAMICHI YAGI for his constant aids for many specimens gathered from various localities.

18. *Eutetrapha bicostata* sp. nov.
(Pl. 6, fig. 19)

Body black, densely covered with fine light brown pubescence, and with greyish on ventral surface and antennae. Prothorax decorated with 2 small black markings on sides. Elytra also decorated with 2 parallel longitudinal black costae on side halves of disc.

Frons rectangular, lacking a median line, irregularly, finely punctured; vertex very weakly concave, with a black median line, prolonging to occiput; finely, sparsely punctured; eyes black, finely faceted, and strongly emarginate, surrounding antennal tubercles; under eyelobe twice as long as gena below it and longer than wide. Antennae fairly longer than body, 3rd the longest, 4th as long as 1st (scape). Prothorax slightly longer than broad, constricted weakly just behind apex and a short distance before base, median sides almost parallel-sided; disc furnished with a median longitudinal costal line. Scutellum transversely tongue-shaped, and covered with dense pubescence. Elytra broader than prothorax (ratio: 2.1 : 3), and 2.5 times as long as the basal width, almost straightly narrowed posteriorly to narrowly truncate apex, suture dehiscent posteriorly; disc with 2 distinct longitudinal costae, 1st incomplete, starting at inner side of humeri, backward almost along humeral carinae, somewhat curved at midway and terminated at apical one-fourth, 2nd humeral carina, almost complete, lacking at apical one-eighth. Fifth visible abdominal segment narrowed and truncate at apex. Legs slender, femora slightly thickened, hind femora surpassed the 3rd visible abdominal segment.

Length, 14 mm; width, 4.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Saichitau, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, May 8, 1972, C. C. LA leg. (YAGI Coll.).

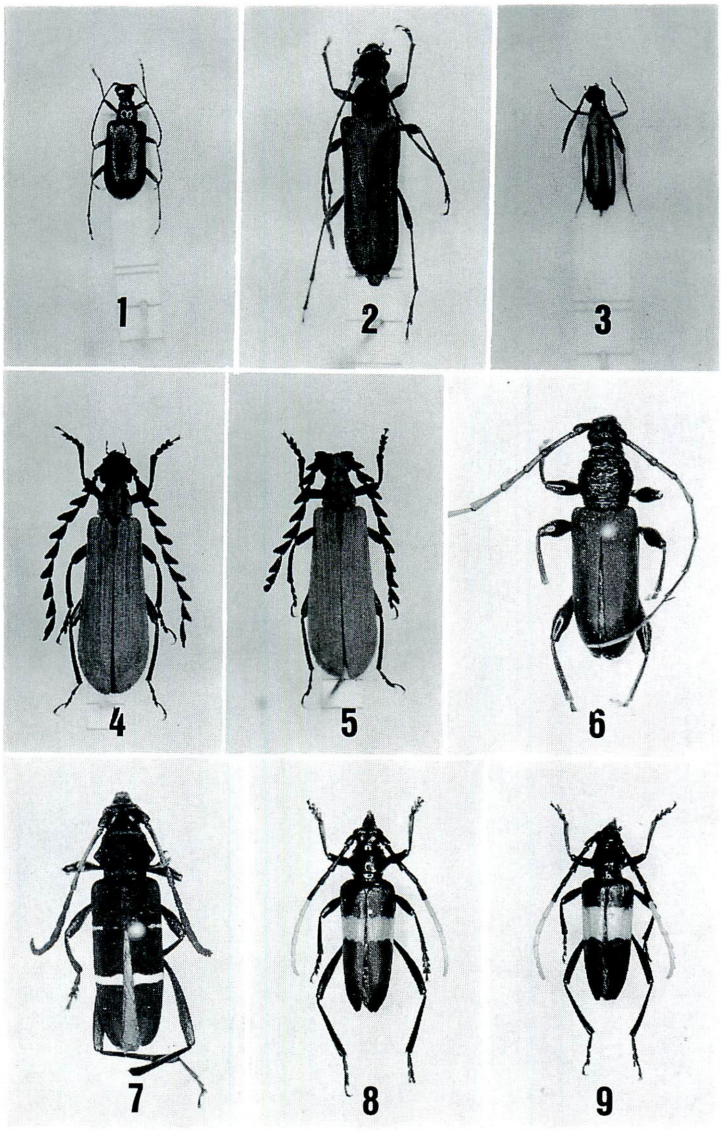
This new species differs from all known congeners by having no punctate black markings on elytra, but only 2 pairs of longitudinal narrow black vittae.

Explanations of Plates 5-6

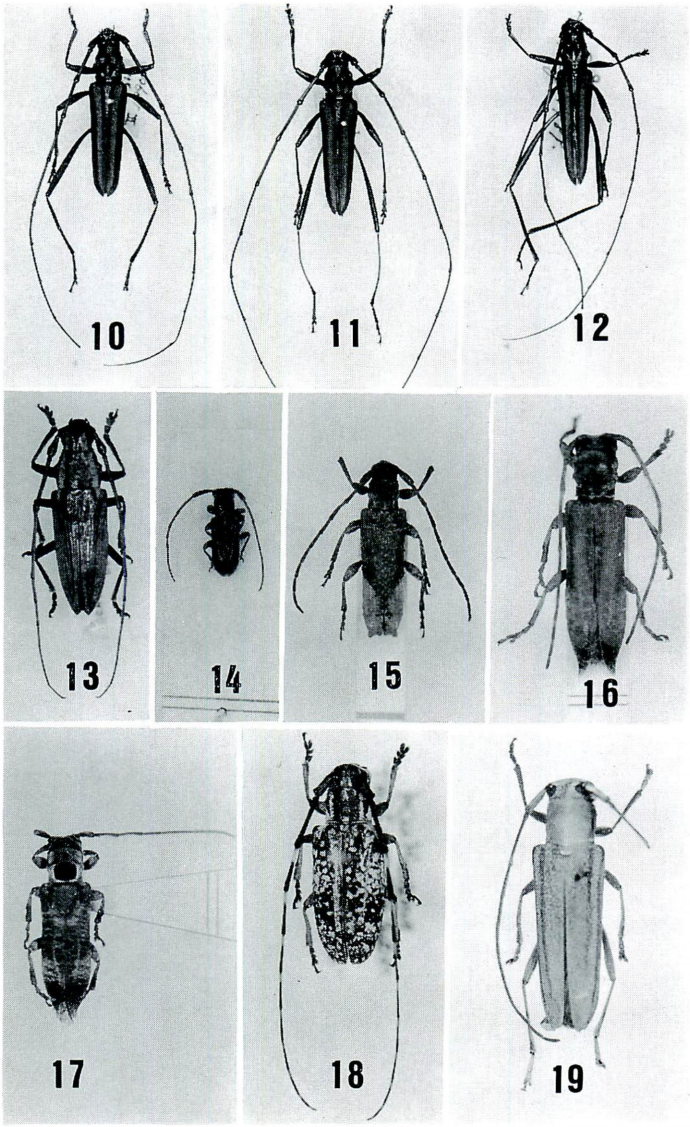
Pl. 5, fig. 1. *Lemula coerulea* GRESSITT, ♂, Taiwan,
2. *Anoploderomorpha densepunctata* HAYASHI et VILLIERS, sp. nov., ♂, Taiwan.
3. *Pseudoparanaspia sumatrana* HAYASHI et VILLIERS, sp. nov., ♀, Sumatra.
4. *Pyrocalymma thailandensis* HAYASHI et VILLIERS, sp. nov., ♂, Thailand.
5. Ditto, ♀.

6. *Lachnopterus atrofrigidus* sp. nov., ♂, Philippines.
7. *Asmedia nigricornis* sp. nov., ♂, Sumatra.
8. *Pachyteria sumbaensis* sp. nov., ♂, Sumba, Indonesia.
9. *Pachyteria timorensis* sp. nov., ♂, Timor, Indonesia.

Pl. 6, fig. 10. *Chloridolum baliense* sp. nov., ♂, Bali, Indonesia.
11. *Chloridolum sumbaense* sp. nov., ♂, Sumba, Indonesia.
12. *Chloridolum sumatrense* sp. nov., ♂, Sumatra.
13. *Bumetopia yagii* sp. nov., ♂, Lutao, Taiwan.
14. *Egesina (Egesina) nomurai* sp. nov., ♂, Taiwan
15. *Atimura fujiwarai* sp. nov., ♂, Taiwan.
16. *Xylariopsis fujiwarai* sp. nov., ♂, Taiwan.
17. *Xylariopsis uenoi* sp. nov., ♂, Taiwan.
18. *Myagrus yagii* sp. nov., ♀, Taiwan.
19. *Eutetrapha bicostata* sp. nov., ♂, Taiwan.



(H. NARA photo.)



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ホソツヤミズギワコメツキの形態について

大　平　仁　夫

Notes on the Morphological Structure of *Oedostethus pallidulus* (Coleoptera, Elateridae) from Japan

By Hitoo Ôhira

筆者は1993年7月21日～26日の間，利尻島と礼文島に滞在してコメツキムシ類の調査を行った．この間，原記載以降記録のなかったホソツヤミズギワコメツキを見出すことができたので，ここに詳しい形態を報告する．

1. 種の概要

本種は現在のところでは北海道の利尻島と礼文島だけに分布する小形種であるが，北海道内陸には類似種がいるため，これとの詳しい比較が必要である．また，*Menoko* 属は Kishii (1976) が本種を属の基準種に指定して設立され，Kishii (1987) の研究では7種が所属しているが，その後 Kishii (1993) が1種加えたので，現在では8種が日本に分布することになっている．しかし，*Menoko* 属の独立属としての位置づけや各種の形態・分布などの研究がまだ充分行われていないので，属や種の問題は別に明らかにしたいと考えている．従って，ここでは属名は筆者が従来の研究で使用してきた *Oedostethus* 属に所属する種として扱うことにする．

本種は原記載以降の記録はなかったが，大平 (1994) が報告したように，1993年7月に利尻島と礼文島から研究に必要な個体数を得ることができた．利尻島では沓形の森林公園でエゾニュウの花上で2個体見出したにすぎなかったが，礼文島では起登臼，久種湖周辺，浜中のホロナイ川上流などでエゾニュウの花上，ヤマヨモギの葉上などから多くの個体を見出すことができた．本種の成虫の生態は北海道内陸に広く分布する *O. difficilis* (Lewis, 1894) ウスチャミズギワコメツキに共通しているように思われる．

2. 形態の概要

雄．体長は 3～3.5 mm．体は光沢を有し，両側は平行状である．黒色で上翅は通常黒褐

〔昆虫学評論，第49巻，第1号，77-79頁，第7図版，6月，1994年〕

色，前胸背板の後角部と上翅の肩角部は黄褐色，触角は黒褐色で基部3節は黄褐色，肢は黄褐色で腿節（ときに第5跗節）は暗褐色を呈する．体表面には褐色～黄褐色毛を生ずる．

頭部の前頭部は扁平状で，前頭横隆線は縁取られ，前縁中央部は弱く抑圧され湾曲する (Pl. 7, D)．触角は細長く，前胸背板の後角より末端2節ほど後方に伸長する．第2節は短小で円筒形状，第3節は弱い倒円錐形状で，第2節の約1.7倍の長さ，第4節から弱く鋸歯状を呈し，第4節は第3節よりわずかに長い程度である (Pl. 7, B)．大腮の基部上面には微小突起群を欠く．小腮肢節の末節はよく発達し，両側は平行状である．

前胸背板は矩形状で，両側は中央部で最も幅広く，外方へ湾曲する (Pl. 7, H)．背面は膨隆し，小形の点刻をほぼ一様に分布，点刻間の表皮面は平滑状である．後角は後外方へ突出し，末端はとがる (Pl. 7, I)．背面の隆起線は背板の長さの 1/3 近くまで伸長する．後角内方部には nasal sulcus を欠く (Pl. 7, I の↑印)．前胸腹板突起は前肢基節腔を越えて弱く内方へ湾曲して伸長，末端は鈍くとがる．

小楯板は矩形状で，末端は湾曲して鈍くとがる (Pl. 7, G)．上翅の条線は翅底部ではやや顕著であるが，他は浅く印し，間室部は扁平状で小点刻を生ずる．腰板の内方部は平行状，それより外方に漸次細まる．肢の跗節は細長く簡単である．爪の内側基部は拡大する (Pl. 7, E の↑印)．

交尾器の外形（腹面）は図示したように，中央突起は途中で弱くふくらみ，末端に漸次細まり，末端は湾曲する (Pl. 7, J, L)．側突起の末端部の形状は変異があるが，幅広く斜めの切断状である．また，外側には3本（内1本は短い）の剛毛を生ずる (Pl. 7, J)．

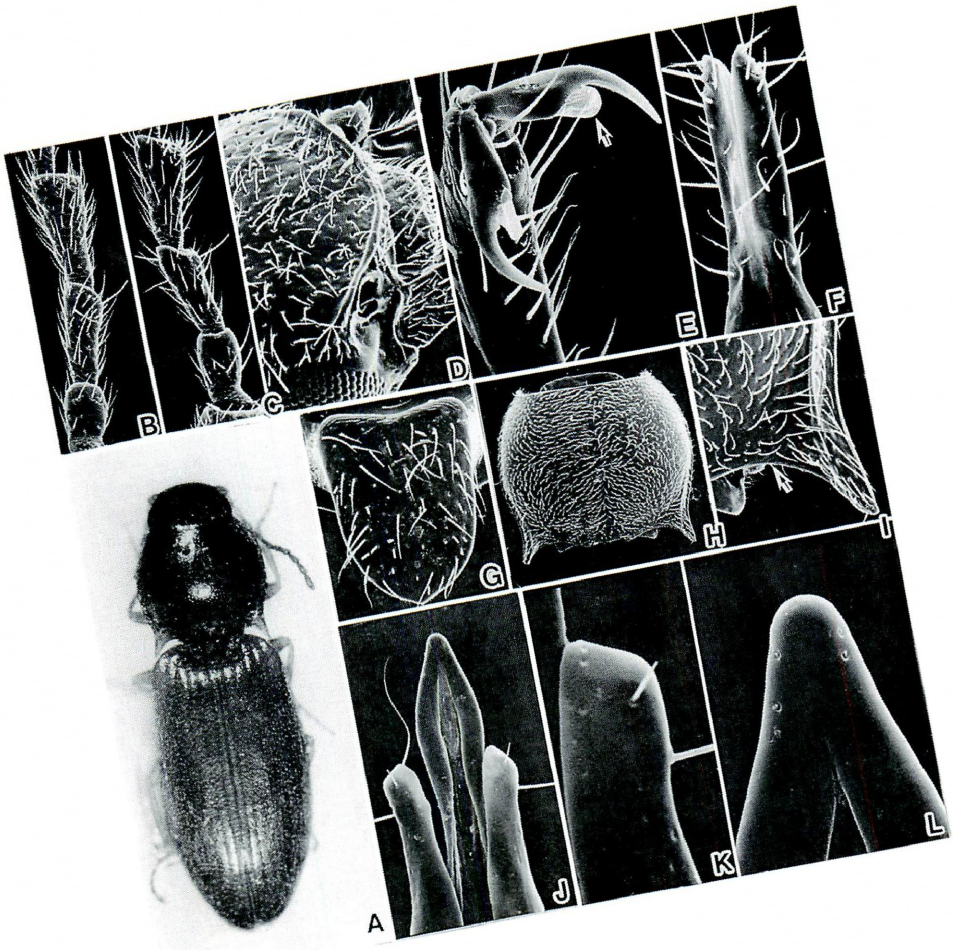
雌．一般外形は雄に類似するが，体はより幅広くて，両側は後方にやや幅広くなる (Pl. 7, A)．触角は短く，末端は前胸背板の後角に達するかわずかに長い程度である．また，触角の第3節はより短小である (Pl. 7, C)．産卵管は図示したように太短い (Pl. 7, F)．Bursa copulatrix の袋内の板状物はよく発達する．

3. 調 査 標 本

3♂♂，4♀♀，礼文島，24～25. VII. 1993，大平採集（分解して SEM 写真に使用した個体）．

4. そ の 他

本種の一般形態は，北海道内陸に広く分布する *O. difficilis* (Lewis, 1894) ウスチャミズギワコメツキにきわめてよく似ており，特にサロベツ原野産では大平 (1992) が報告したように，体の大きさを除いて本種に最もよく似ているように思われる．これと比較すると，利尻島や礼文島に産する本種はウスチャミズギワコメツキより小形で，上翅が暗褐色で，ときに体全体が黄褐色に近いものが見出される．北海道に本種の近似種が何種分布しているのかもまだよくわかっていないので，これらも含めて，本種の分類上の位置についても明らかにしたいと考えている．



(H. ÔHIRA photo.)

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Summary

Oedostethus pallidulus was originally described by Dr. T. KISHII (1976) from Is. Rishiri and Is. Rebun in the Japan Sea off the Cape of Nosappu of Hokkaido, under the new generic name of *Menoko*. General structure of this small species (length 3-3.5 mm) examined by SEM-images (Pl. 7) is described for facilitating recognition of its systematic position in the *Oedostethus* LECONTE, 1873 of the subfamily Negastriinae from Japan.

Explanation of Plate 7

Pl. 7. *Oedostethus pallidulus*, from Is. Rebun.

A, Adult, female, body length 4 mm；B (male) and C (female), 2nd to 4th basal segments of antenna；D, fronto-clypeal area of head, dorso-lateral aspect；E, ungula of hind leg；F, ovipositor；G, scutellum；H, pronotum, dorsal aspect；I, right hind angle of pronotum；J, K, L；apical portion of aedeagus, ventral aspect.

第45回（平成5年度）大会記録

平成5年度の第45回大会は，同年12月12日午前10時30分から大阪市立自然史博物館において開催された．午前中は恒例どおり自由懇談及び甲虫の同定が随所で行われ，各所で虫談の花が咲いた．

午後1時から安藤幹事の司会により，まず大倉幹事から会務並びに経理の現況について報告が行われ，来年度から“日本甲虫学会基金”を創設することになったのでご協力いただきたい旨の要請があった．引続き記念講演に入り，最初に森田誠司氏から“関東地方のゴミムシ”につき湿地・川原・海岸・山地等のそれぞれの歩行虫類の棲息状態について詳細な説明がなされた．ついで，益本仁雄氏から“世界のキマワリ類について”と題して話が行われた．即ち，キマワリ属群は主としてアジア，一部アフリカにかけて旧世界に分布する比較的大型の甲虫で，我が国にも分布する馴み深い甲虫であるが，属や種の古い記載が極めて簡単なうえ，よく似た種類が多いことなどにより，文献からの同定が甚だ困難な分類群であり，とりわけ全種群に属する142種の中，その⅔以上の101種の属する *Plesiophtalmus* 属と *Cyriogeton* 属との混乱が甚だしかったので，これ等を含めた近縁属を体形・体表面の体毛等・雄交尾器を含めた21形質を選び出し整理した結果，上記2属の後者を前者のシノニムとし，全属群を12属に整理した．更にこれ等12属は *Amarygmus*（ニジキマワリ属）から分離したものと考え，その分類系統を検討したとし，最後にキマワリ属群12属の分類学的側面及び生物地理な側面から，その分布状況について詳細な説明が行われた．最後に岩田隆太郎氏から“大阪府のカミキリムシ”と題する講演が行われたが，既に発表された“京都府のカミキリムシ”にならい，大阪府下を淀川以北，淀川・大和川間，大和川以南に分け，更にそれぞれを低地及び山地に6分割して，カミキリムシの分布状況を調査研究し，文献・確認採集例等からの230余種について説明がなされた．また，偶産種，地名・種名の誤認と推定される文献記録の30種弱についてもその理由の説明があり，午後4時30分すぎ終了した．なお，当日は50名を越す参加者があり，非常な盛会であった．

大会終了後，例年どおり有志による懇親会を開催したが，これまた予想をはるかに越す出席者があり，一部の出席会員にご迷惑をお掛けしたことをお詫びする次第である．

当日の出席者は下記のとおり．（敬称略・＊は懇親会出席者）

秋田勝己・*安藤清志・*藤田國雄・濱口正博・濱口　章・*春澤圭太郎・畑山武一郎・*林　匡夫・*林　靖彦・*生谷義一・*伊藤　昇・*伊藤建夫・*岩田隆太郎・蟹江　昇・*加藤敦史・川瀬英夫・岸井　尚・北山　昭・河野伊三郎・黒田祐一・李　利珍・益本仁雄・的場　績・三木三徳・*水野弘造・*森田誠司・中田勝之・*奈良　一・生川展行・*西川喜朗・野村正世・*野村　全・*大石久志・*大倉正文・奥田則雄・*尾崎俊寛・斉藤昌次・*佐藤正孝・*澤田高平・田花雅一・*高羽正治・田村　保・*田中昭太郎・谷角素彦・*豊嶋亮司・*上野俊一・*渡辺昭彦・*八木正道・山地　治・山下　昌・*吉田元重・吉原一美・*吉川正彦．

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