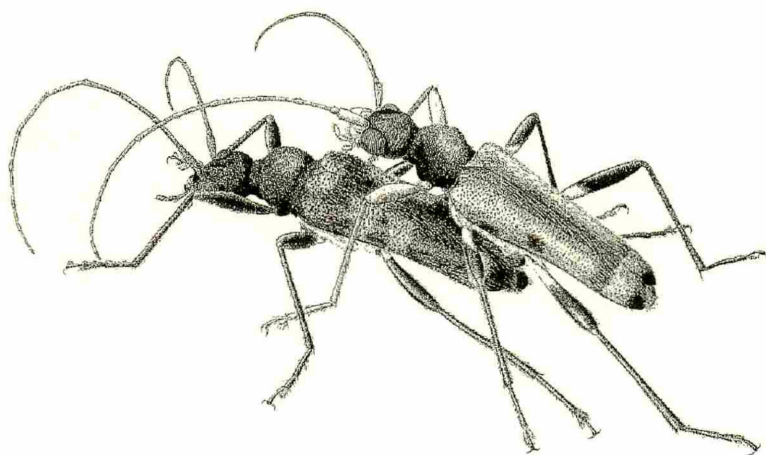


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**Notes on the Species of Staphylinidae (Coleoptera) from Japan X.
Four New Additional Species of *Lobrathium* MULSANT et REY.**

By TATEO ITO

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Abstract Four new species of *Lobrathium* are described from Japan under the names of *L. ohkurai* sp. nov., *L. mizunoi* sp. nov., *L. ishidai* sp. nov. and *L. hokkaidense* sp. nov.

In the present paper of this series I am going to describe four new additional species of the genus *Lobrathium* MULSANT et REY, which are recognized by the yellowish or brownish red patch near apex on each elytron, under the names of *L. ohkurai* sp. nov. from Kinki District, *L. mizunoi* sp. nov. from Chubu District, *L. ishidai* sp. nov. from Kanto District and *L. hokkaidense* sp. nov. from Hokkaido District.

Before going further I would like to express my deep cordial thanks to Mr. T. SHIBATA for his critical reading of the manuscript and to all the gentlemen whose names are printed in the sections of types and specimens examined.

Lobrathium ohkurai sp. nov. (Figs. 1-4)

Body relatively large, robust, subcylindrical, a little shiny, black; elytra each with a brown spot about on apical third, 7th abdominal segment brownish apicad, and 8th and 9th segments almost wholly brownish; mandibles, labrum, antennae, femora and tibiae reddish brown, maxillary and labial palpi, tarsi yellowish brown, ventral side of body generally reddish brown to black; pubescence on body dark brown to black, those on antennae, mouth parts and legs pale yellow to dark brown. Length : 6.3-7.2 mm.

Head subquadrate rather than suborbiculate, about as wide as long, coarsely, closely and deeply punctate except impunctate clypeus, punctures on frons and vertex moderately sparse along middle, and becoming relatively closer laterad as well as posteriad, eyes slightly prominent, the longitudinal diameter a little less than a half the length of postgena, postgena nearly parallel-sided and clearly rounded toward neck, antennae slender and somewhat robust, slightly incrassate distad, extending barely to base of pronotum, all segments apparently longer than wide, 1st segment largest but less than twice the length of 2nd which is slightly shorter than 3rd, 4th to 6th subequal in length to each other, 7th shorter than the preceding, and to 10th also subequal in length to each other, 11th conical and as long as 3rd. Ventral surface of head almost uniformly, coarsely and closely punctate, punctures near eyes slightly sparser, mentum clearly depressed on sides, submentum coarsened, gular plate smooth, gular sutures subparallel and fairly separated from each other.

Pronotum oblong-oval, slightly narrowed behind (length/width = 1.27), considerably longer (1.22 : 1) and a little narrower (0.96 : 1) than head, coarsely, more or less closely punctate except median line, the punctures becoming finer and obsolete near apical angles,

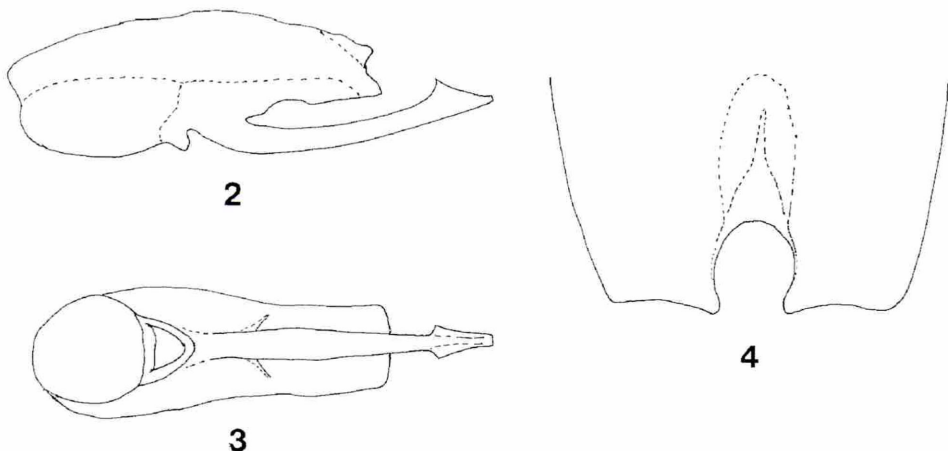


Fig. 1 *Lobrathium ohkurai* sp. nov.; habitus.

median line rather wide, impunctate from base to apex but slightly narrowed in middle by discal punctures; lateral margins invisible when viewed from above, but thick throughout as well as both apical and basal margins.

Elytra longitudinally oblong, subparallel at sides, hardly dilated apicad, a little longer at shoulders (1.08 : 1) and wider than pronotum (1.23 : 1), ratio of length at shoulders to width at the widest point near apex about 1.12; surface with punctures distinctly coarser than on pronotum, not arranged in any rows and becoming slightly finer laterad; pleural margins distinctly thickened and pleural keels reduced near at shoulders. Elytral marks ill-defined, not circular in shape, touching at apices. Scutellum punctate. Prosternum smooth apicad and slightly coarsened on its process, mesosternum distinctly coarsened and metasternum finely punctate.

Abdomen slightly expanded laterad, divergent gradually toward base of 7th segment, then convergent rapidly toward apex of the apicalmost segment; all segments with an observable microsculpture; each base of tergites with punctures coarse, obsolete, becoming sparser and weaker apicad, those on each sternite similar to those on the corresponding tergite. In male, 6th to 8th sternites each depressed along middle, 6th-sternal depression hardly or not perceptible, 7th-sternal one weak, widened apicad, and with a narrow and impunctate median space along middle before median wide emargination of apical margin, 8th-sternal depression deep from near base to apex, bearing fine black granules except for both median narrow space and apico-marginal rather wide space, the apical margin nearly circularly



Figs. 2-4. *Lobrathium ohkurai* sp. nov.; 2, aedeagus in lateral view; 3, same in ventral view; 4, outline of the 8th sternite of male.

excised in middle, and slightly produced as a process at each apical angle of the excision (Fig.4).

Legs with profemora very robust and protarsi moderately dilated in both sexes.

Aedeagus (Figs.2-3) well sclerotized except dorsal side, with a ventral projection long, thick, wholly strongly sclerotized, slightly curved ventrad, and clearly truncate at apex, the apex distinctly hooked laterad and extending wholly beyond median lobe.

Holotype : ♂, Dorogawa, Yoshino, Nara Pref., 3.V.1976, T.Ito leg. (T.SHIBATA coll.). Paratypes : 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt.Kohjin, Nara Pref., 21.VI and 15.VIII.1975, T.Ito leg.; 1 ♂, Mt.Shakagatake, Yoshino, Nara Pref., 14.X.1984, K.HARUSAWA leg.; 1 ♀, Mt.Daifugen, Yoshino, Nara Pref., 26.VI.1994, K.HARUSAWA leg.

Specimens examined : 3 ♀ (teneral), Mt.Kohjin, Nara Pref., 17.VIII.1965, 8.VIII.1966, and 15.VIII.1975, T.Ito leg.

The present species is easily distinguished from *Lobrathium nudum* (SHARP) in having the body larger and robuster, the aedeagus quite different in shape and the male abdominal sternites differently modified by the secondary sexual features.

The present species is named to the memory of the late Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA who was a founder of our society, the Japan Coleopterological Society.

Lobrathium mizunoi sp. nov. (Figs. 5-7)

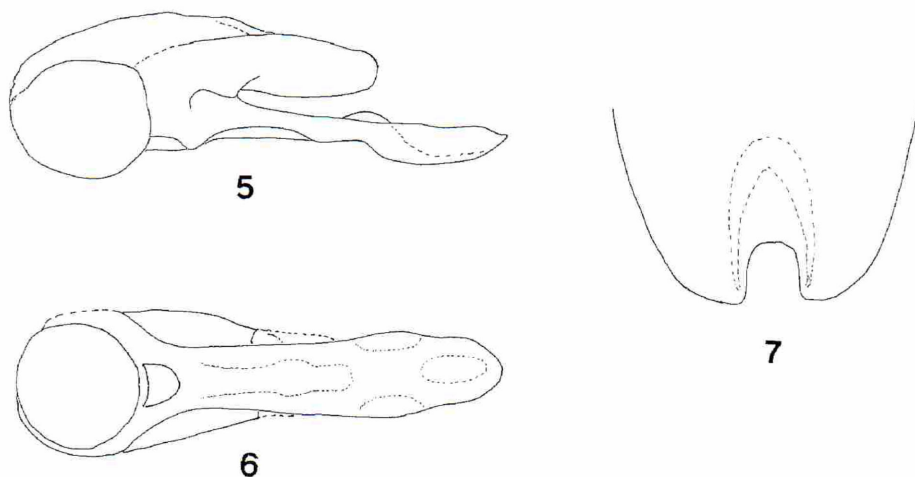
Body slender, subcylindrical, shiny, black; elytra with apical third yellowish brown, apices of some posterior segments of abdomen, greater part of ventral side of body, mouth parts, antennae and legs reddish brown; apices of appendices somewhat yellowish brown; pubescence on body dark brown to black, those on appendices pale yellow to dark brown. Length : 5.6 mm.

Head subquadrate, just only a little longer than or about as long as wide, coarsely and closely punctate except for sparsely punctate frons and vertex and impunctate clypeus, eyes moderately sized, slightly prominent, each longitudinal diameter less than a half the length of postgena, postgenae parallel-sided and widely angulate to neck, antennae relatively long, reaching base of pronotum, all segments longer than wide, 1st segment large, but shorter than the following two segments together, 3rd longer than either 2nd or 4th, 5th to 7th subequal in length to each other, 8th a little shorter than the preceding and about as long as the following, 11th conical and longer than 10th. Ventral surface of head more uniformly and less closely punctate than on the dorsum, but weakly microsculptured.

Pronotum oval, longer than wide (1.23 : 1), longer (1.14 : 1) and a little narrower (0.95 : 1) than head, slightly narrowed behind, coarsely and sparsely punctate, the punctures somewhat irregular in arrangement and becoming slightly coarser and deeper toward lateral sides, median line quite smooth from base to apex.

Elytra rather short, slightly widened apicad, widest at apical third, wider (1.18 : 1) and slightly longer (1.04 : 1) than pronotum; surface slightly undulate, coarsely and obsoletely punctate, the punctures much coarser than on pronotum and not serially arranged, elytral marks similar to those on the preceding species.

Abdomen slightly expanded laterad, wholly with an observable microsculpture, tergal punctures coarse at base and fine at apex. In male, 4th to 8th sternites more or less depressed along the middle, the depression on each sternite wider and deeper than on the preceding



Figs. 5-7. *Lobrathium mizunoi* sp. nov.; 5, aedeagus in lateral view; 6, same in ventral view; 7, outline of the 8th sternite of male

sternite, 4th and 5th sternites very faintly depressed, 6th to 8th sternites distinctly depressed, 6th sternite with small and rounded depression, 7th sternite with rather wide and U-shaped depression, both the depressions smooth and impunctate, apical margin of 7th sternite slightly and widely emarginate in middle, 8th-sternal depression shallow at base, horseshoe-shaped and furnished with fine black granules except widely smooth, flat and triangular space before median excision of apical margin, the excision wide, deep and semicircular (Fig.7).

Legs usually with profemora very robust and protarsi dilated in both sexes.

Aedeagus (Figs.5-6) consisting of ill-sclerotized dorsal part and well-sclerotized ventral projection, the ventral projection almost symmetrical, unevenly curved ventrad, fairly constricted at base, from there thickened apicad, bisinuate on apico-lateral sides, widest at apical fifth, the apex with a spoon-like depression on dorsal surface, and not pointed at tip.

Holotype : ♂, Gozaishi Spa, Yamanashi Pref., 13.V.1989, K.HOSODA leg. (T.SHIBATA coll.). Paratype : 1 ♀, same locality as the holotype, 27.VI.1990, K.HOSODA leg.

The present species is also related to *Lobrathium nudum*, but the aedeagus is quite different in shape, the ventral projection of the aedeagus is much wider and larger, the male abdominal sternites are differently modified, the 7th sternite has not any tubercles, the 8th sternite bears some fine black granules, the antennal segments are more elongate, the head is more closely punctate and the elytra are not seriatly punctate on surface.

The specific name is dedicated to Mr.K.MIZUNO, who have offered me many staphylinid specimens captured by Mr.K.HOSODA from Gozaishi Spa.

Lobrathium ishidai sp. nov.

(Figs. 8-10)

Body subcylindrical, coloration and pubescence similar to the preceding species. Length :

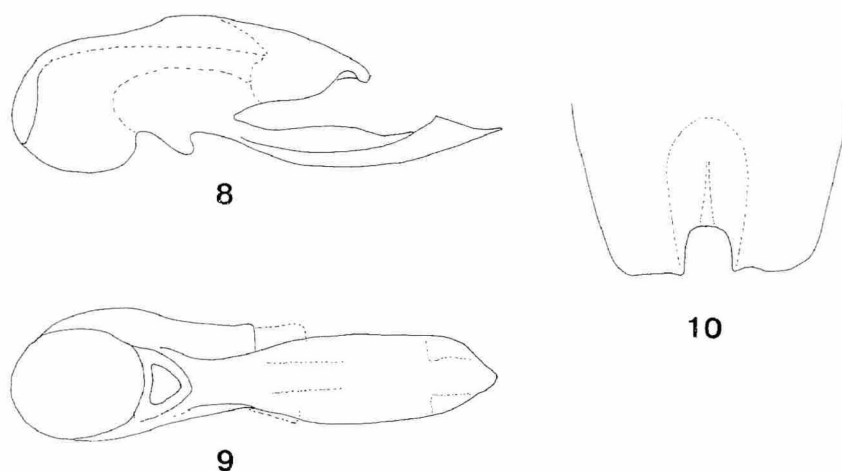
5.9-6.3 mm.

Head suborbiculate, as long as wide, coarsely, closely and deeply punctate except for sparsely punctate vertex and frons and impunctate clypeus, the longitudinal diameter of eye nearly equal to a half the length of postgena, postgenae moderately rounded behind, antennae rather long, robust, slightly incrassate toward apical segment, reaching barely base of pronotum, all segments apparently longer than wide, 1st segment largest, very robust and more than 1.5 times as long as 2nd which is a little shorter than 3rd, 4th to 6th slightly shortened distad, 7th to 10th subequal in length to each other, 11th conical and distinctly longer than 10th. Ventral surface of head coarsely and rather sparsely punctate, the punctures becoming sparser laterad, mentum clearly depressed on both sides, submentum coarsened, gular plate smooth, gular sutures fairly separated and subparallel to each other.

Pronotum oblong-ovate (length/width = 1.27), moderately longer (1.22 : 1) and a little narrower (0.96 : 1) than head, faintly narrowed behind; discal punctures coarse, rather close, somewhat irregularly arranged and fairly sparser than on postgenae of head, median line wholly smooth but slightly narrowed in middle, lateral margins invisible when viewed from above.

Elytra oblong, scarcely widened apicad, about as long as and wider (1.14 : 1) than pronotum, ratio of length at shoulders to width at the widest point near apex about 1.12; surface with punctures much coarser than on pronotum, and not seriate in arrangement, elytral markings placed at apical third, ill-defined and touching to margins of apices. Wings well developed and functional.

Abdomen slightly expanded laterad, all segments weakly microsculptured; each basal tergite with punctures coarse and obsolete at base, becoming sparser and weaker apicad, those on some apical tergites throughout fine. In male, 5th sternite scarcely depressed, 6th sternite weakly and 7th sternite rather deeply depressed, the depression of 7th sternite U-shaped, widened apicad and with a narrow smooth space along middle, apical margin of 7th sternite feebly emarginate in middle, 8th sternite depressed from base to apex, the depression divided



Figs. 8-10. *Lobrathium ishidai* sp. nov.; 8, aedeagus in lateral view; 9, same in ventral view; 10, outline of the 8th sternite of male.

into two parts by the constriction at basal third, of which the basal part small and shallow, the apical one deep and horseshoe-like in shape, clearly edged along borderline, with fine granules except that a very narrow median space and marginal area smooth along apical excision, the excision deep, oblong in outline and slightly protuberant at its apical angles (Fig.10).

Aedeagus (Figs.8-9) comparatively simpler in construction than that of the preceding species, ventral projection evenly curved, not sinuate on apico-lateral sides and proportionally wider in middle, the apex with a paired hooks on dorsal side.

Holotype : ♂, Mt.Nasu, Tochigi Pref., 16.VIII.1959, T.SHIBATA leg. (T.SHIBATA coll.). Paratype : 1 ♀, same data as the holotype.

Specimens examined : 2 ♂♂ (teneral), same data as the holotype.

The present species is similar in general appearance to *L. ohkurai* sp. nov. with exception of the following distinctions between the two species : in the present species body less robust and smaller in size, elytra relatively shorter, not longer than pronotum, male 8th sternite of abdomen more deeply excised, ventral projection of aedeagus much narrower in width and its apex quite different in shape; in *L. ohkurai* body larger and robust, elytra slightly longer than pronotum, male 8th sternite semicircularly excised, aedeagal projection long and thick and its apex hooked. The present species is also allied to the *L. mizunoi* sp. nov. in the similar shape of aedeagus, but the excision of the male 8th sternite has a small protuberance at each apical angle, the elytra are not longer than pronotum and the head is suborbicular rather than subquadrate in profile.

The specific name is dedicated to the late Mr. HIROSHI ISHIDA who was a managing director of our society.

Lobrathium hokkaidense sp.nov. (Figs.11-14)

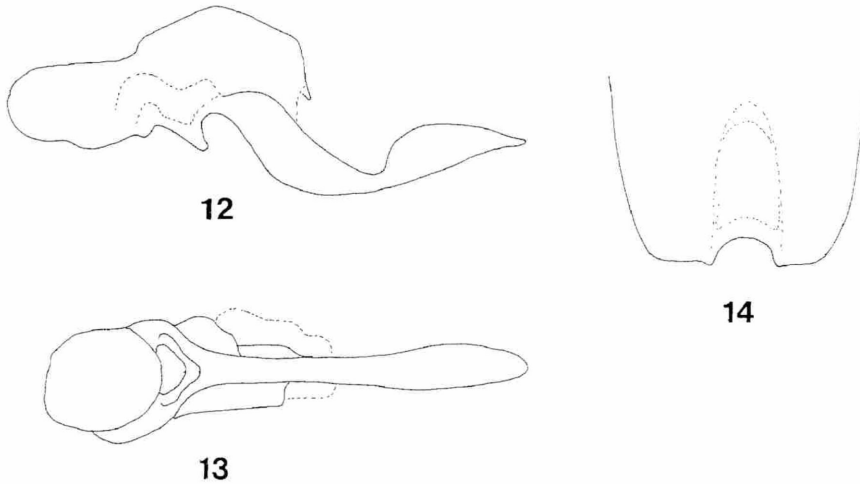
Body slender, rather subdepressed above, a little shiny, black; elytra each with a yellow marking in apical area, apices of posterior segments of abdomen slightly reddish, ventral side of body generally brownish to reddish black, mandibles, labrum, basal segments of antennae femora and tibiae reddish brown, maxillary and labial palpi, apical segments of antennae, tibiae and tarsi reddish yellow to brown. Length : 5.6-6.6 mm.



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Fig. 11, *Lobrathium hokkaidense* sp. nov.; habitus.

Head nearly orbiculate, a little longer than wide, slightly uneven between eyes, coarsely, rather closely and deeply punctate, but frons sparsely and more or less irregularly punctate in arrangement, clypeus and top of vertex impunctate, eyes moderately sized, the longitudinal diameter a little less than a half the length of postgena, postgenae subparallel-sided and clearly rounded behind, antennae long and slender, slightly incrassate distad, extending hardly to base of pronotum, all segments clearly longer than wide, 1st segment very robust and twice as long as 2nd, 3rd clearly longer than the preceding, 4th to 10th subequal in length to each other, 11th conical and longer than 10th. Ventral



Figs. 12-14. *Lobrathium hokkaidense* sp. nov.; 12, aedeagus in lateral view; 13, same in ventral view; 14, outline of the 8th sternite in male.

surface of head with faint and aciculate microsculpture, more regularly and less coarsely punctate than on the dorsum, mentum and gular plate smooth, submentum uneven, gular sutures fairly separate from each other, subparallel but slightly narrowed toward neck.

Pronotum oblong-oval, longer than wide (1.28 : 1), longer (1.17 : 1) and a little narrower (0.95 : 1) than head, slightly narrowed posteriad, coarsely, sparsely and rather irregularly punctate, the punctures sparser than on postgenae, median line rather wide, impunctate from base to apex but slightly interrupted by discal punctures; apical angles more gently arcuate than basal angles, lateral margins invisible when viewed from above, but thick throughout as well as both apical and basal margins.

Scutellum distinctly punctate. Prosternum smooth apicad and weakly regular basad, mesosternum coarsened and metasternum finely and uniformly punctate.

Elytra longitudinally oblong, slightly enlarged apicad, subparallel at sides, slightly longer (1.09 : 1) and fairly wider than pronotum (1.17 : 1), ratio of humeral length to the maximum width near apex about 1.20; punctures slightly obsolete and a little coarser than on pronotum, arranged in regular rows; yellow markings situated at apical third, joining to apical margins but separated from lateral margins; pleural margins distinctly thickened and pleural keels clear but evanescent near to shoulders. Wings well developed and functional.

Abdomen with microsculpture wholly observable, punctures rather fine, close and becoming sparser toward apical segments. In male, 4th sternite very feebly, 5th and 6th fairly depressed along the middle, 7th clearly depressed from base to apex, and apical margin of 7th sternite weakly emarginate in middle, 8th sternite also clearly depressed throughout, the depression longitudinally elongate, horseshoe-like in shape, bearing fine black granules except for moderately wide smooth area along excised apical margin, the excision relatively shallow, semicircular and provided with a small process at each apical angle (Fig.14).

Aedeagus (Figs.12-13) with ventral projection heavily sclerotized, a little asymmetrical in profile, rather slender, slightly thickened apicad, strongly curved ventrad especially near base,

the apex clearly rounded.

Holotype : ♂, Jyozankei, Hokkaido, 23. VIII. 1964, M.YASUI leg.(T.SHIBATA coll.). Paratypes : 1 ♂, same data as holotype; 1 ♀, Chienbetsu, Hokkaido, 25. VII. 1962, K.UEDA leg; 1 ♀, same locality, 1. VIII. 1981, N. YASUDA leg.; 1 ♂ Souunkyo, Hokkaido, 18. VII. 1980, N. YASUDA leg.

The present species is distinguishable from the preceding species by having the aedeagus with the ventral projection different in shape, the subapical part of ventral projection not emarginate laterad, the male sternal depressions correspondingly weaker, the depression of the 8th sternite not angularly edged along borderline, and the body slightly slenderer and less convex above.

Additional reference

ITO, T. 1995. Notes on the species of Staphylinidae from Japan IX. The descriptions of three new species of *Lobrathium* Mulsant et Rey (Coleoptera). *Ent.Rev.Japan*, 50(2): 109-118.

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Coprophagid-beetles from Northwest Thailand (XI) (Coleoptera, Trogidae)

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Abstract This is the eleventh part of the study concerning the coprophagid-beetles from Northwest Thailand. Three new species of the genus *Trox*, *T.* (s. str.) *doiinthanonensis* sp. nov., *T.* (s. str.) *kerleyi* sp. nov., and *T.* (s. str.) *kiuchii* sp. nov., are described. *T.* (s. str.) *brahminus* PITTINO, 1985, and *T.* (s. str.) *zoufali* BALTHASAR, 1936, are recorded from the present area for the first time.

Key words: Taxonomy; Coleoptera; Trogidae; Northwest Thailand; *Trox*.

Trox (s. str.) *doiinthanonensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 & 6.)

Brownish black, with 1st segment of antenna, tarsi, terminal spurs of tibiae, etc., reddish brown, hairs on surfaces and antennal funicles brownish yellow, each surface almost opaque and covered with dried secretions. Body ovate and strongly convex above.

Male. Head subhexagonal, rather closely punctate; clypeus with widely triangular apex; frons rather wide, bordered from vertex by a pair of transverse tubercles and also from genae by longitudinal ridges; genae gently produced laterad and reflexed above eyes.

Pronotum about 1.5 times as wide as long, widest at the middle, rather closely punctate; apex widely and rather distinctly arcuate forwards, and curved obliquely forwards in lateral portions; base widely triangular, slightly sinuous on each side, fringed with short squamae, which are noticeable in the medial and lateral portions; lateral margin gently produced laterad and bisinuous with a distinct basal sinuation, sparsely fringed, the fringe being noticeable in anterior portion; front angles rather acute, hind angles subrectangular; disc gently convex, with 6 concavities. Scutellum linguiform, slightly longer than wide, feebly micro-shagreened.

Elytra 1.33 times as long as wide, 3 times the length and 1.5 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 2/5 and highest slightly behind the middle; disc with rows of punctures, which are often invisible due to secretions; odd intervals gently convex, each with a row of flat oblong tubercles, which are micro-shagreened and furnished with setae in U-shape, the tubercles on 1st interval small, 1/3-1/4 times the length of those on 3rd or 5th; even intervals flat, each with a row of small rounded tubercles, whose surfaces are micro-shagreened, but hardly furnished with setae; humeri edentate.

Protibia bifurcate at apex, terminal spur rather bold and feebly curved downwards. Male genitalia rather ovate, with gently elongate lateral lobes; aedeagus with a pair of small filamentous projections at apex.

Body length: ca. 7.5 mm.

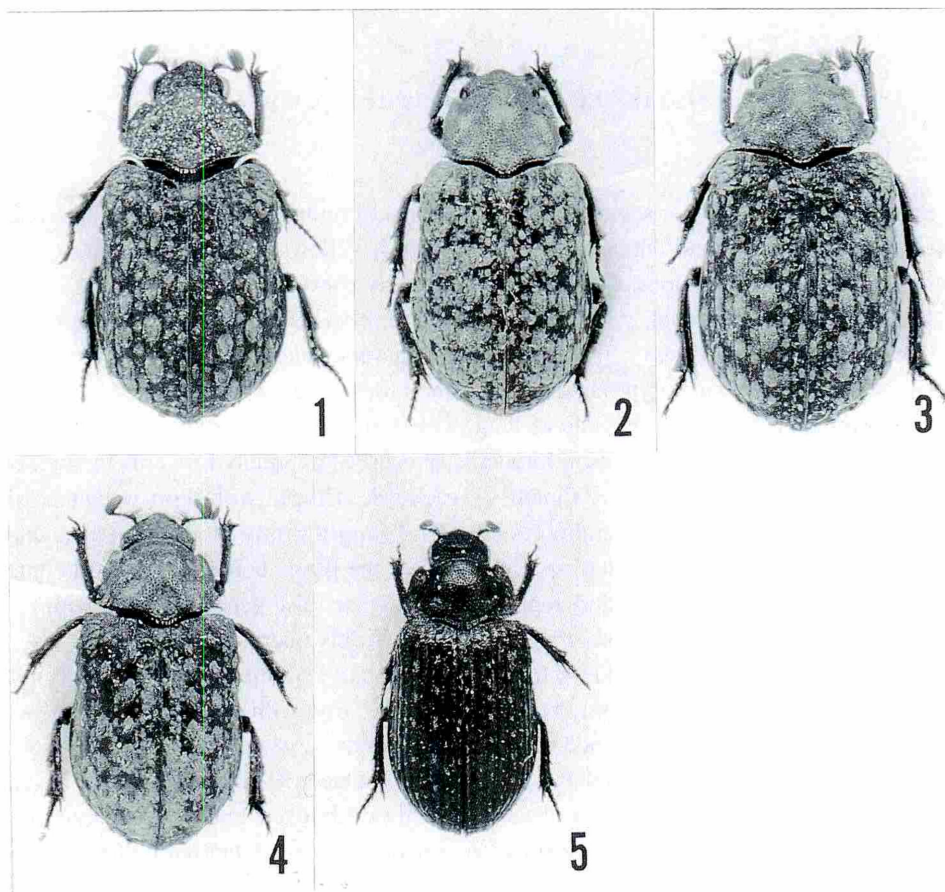
Holotype: ♂, Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai Pref., NW Thailand, 24. III. 1988, K. MASUMOTO leg. Paratypes: 3 exs., same data as for the holotype; 1 ex., Doi Inthanon, 8. II. 1989, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 1 ex., 2. IV. 1989, 1 ex., 5. IV. 1989, Doi Inthanon, M. NISHIKAWA leg.; 3 exs, Doi Inthanon, 12. V. 1996, K. MASUMOTO leg.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *Trox brahminus* PITTINO, 1985, originally described from the Malay Peninsula, but can be distinguished from the latter by the narrower and more strongly convex pronotum, whose lateral margins are more clearly sinuous at the base and the apex is more distinctly arcuate forwards, and the differently shaped male genitalia.

Trox (s. str.) *kerleyi* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2 & 7.)

Brownish black, with 1st segment of antenna, mouth parts, terminal spurs of tibiae, pro-tarsi, apical halves of meso- and metatarsi, etc., reddish brown, antennal funicles and hairs on surfaces brownish yellow, head and pronotum covered with dried secretions, elytra opaque,



Figs. 1-5. Habitus of *Trox* spp.; 1, *Trox* (s.str.) *doiinthanonensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 2, *T.* (s. str.) *kerleyi* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 3, *T.* (s. str.) *kiuchii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 4, *T.* (s. str.) *brahminus* PITTINO, holotype. ♂; 5, *T.* (s. str.) *zoufari* BALTHASAR, ♂.

apical portions of protibiae, protarsi, apical halves of meso- and metatarsi, terminal spurs of tibiae, etc., shining. Body ovate and strongly convex above.

Male. Head transversely subrhombic, rather closely punctate, gently raised posteriad; clypeus with widely triangular apex; frons gently convex in middle, bordered from vertex by a pair of transverse ridges, whose inner sides are gently tuberculate, and also bordered from genae by longitudinal ridges; genae above eyes weakly produced laterad and reflexed.

Pronotum not widened posteriad, 1.34 times as wide as long, widest at the middle, rather closely punctate; apex widely and feebly arcuate forwards, gently curved obliquely forwards in lateral portions; base widely triangular and very weakly sinuous on each side, slightly bordered and fringed along margin; lateral margin feebly produced laterad, somewhat bisinuous, with a distinct basal sinuation; front angles rather acute, hind angles subrectangular; disc with 6 concavities, of which the medial two are bordered by rather high ridges. Scutellum linguiform and almost as long as wide, micro-shagreened.

Elytra about 1.4 times as long as wide, 2.9 times the length and 1.6 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 3/7 and highest at basal 3/7; disc with rows of coarse punctures; odd intervals gently convex, each with a row of flat oblong tubercles, which are micro-shagreened and rather closely furnished with setae; even intervals flat, each with a row of small rounded tubercles, whose surfaces are micro-shagreened; humeri edentate.

Protibia somewhat bifurcate at apex, terminal spur rather bold, slightly hooked at apex. Male genitalia rather ovate, with short lateral lobes and rather quadrate aedeagus.

Holotype: ♂, Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai Pref., 15. IX. 1988. K. MASUMOTO leg. Paratypes: 2exs., same data as for the holotype.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *Trox boucomonti* PAULIAN, 1945 from northern Vietnam, but the body is larger, the clypeus is more strongly produced apicad, the pronotum is slightly longer, less distinctly widened posteriad, and more clearly ridged, and setae of the elytral tubercles are denser.

Trox (s. str.) *kiuchii* sp. nov.

(Figs. 3 & 8.)

Brownish black, with 1st segment of antenna, protarsi, terminal segments of meso- and metatarsi, terminal spurs of femora, etc., dark brown, hairs of surfaces brownish yellow, head and pronotum covered with dried secretions, elytra opaque. Body ovate and strongly convex above.

Male. Head transversely subrhombic, gently raised posteriad, rather closely punctate; clypeus with widely triangular apex; frons wide, convex medially, bordered from vertex by a pair of transverse ridges, whose inner sides are slightly prominent, and also bordered from genae by somewhat longitudinal ridges; genae above eyes gently produced laterad and reflexed.

Pronotum gently widened posteriad and about 1.5 times as wide as long, widest slightly behind the middle, rather closely punctate, though the punctures are often invisible due to secretions; apex gently arcuate forwards widely in medial portion, curved obliquely forwards in lateral portions; base widely triangular, fringed with fine squamae, which become shorter and denser in middle, longer and sparser in lateral portions, with an impression along margin on each side; lateral margin produced laterad, sparsely fringed, and obviously trisinuous, the basal and middle

situations distinct; front angles rather acutely projected forwards, hind angles obtuse; disc with 8 concavities clearly separated with one another by ridges. Scutellum linguiform, slightly longer than wide.

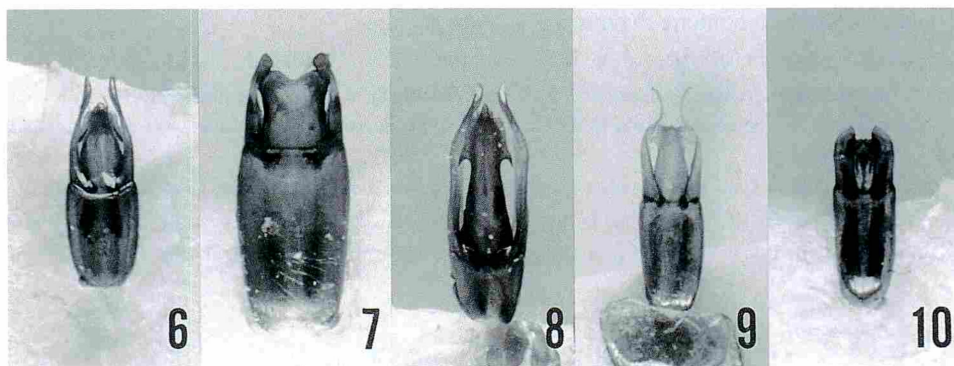
Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, 3 times the length and 1.4 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 3/7 and highest at basal 3/7; disc rather coarsely punctato-striate, the striae finely rimmed and minutely granulate; odd intervals gently convex, each with a row of oblong tubercles, which are micro-shagreened and rather closely furnished with setae; 1st intervals with elongate tubercles; even intervals almost flat, each with a row of small rounded tubercles, whose surfaces are feebly micro-shagreened and not furnished; humeri edentate.

Protibia bifurcate at apex, terminal spur rather bold, slightly and obliquely truncate at apex. Male genitalia oblong, with elongate lateral lobes and sagittate aedeagus.

Body length: 7.5-8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai Pref., 15. IX. 1988, K. MASUMOTO leg. Paratypes: 1 ex., 30. VII. 3. VIII. 1988; 3 exs., 12. V. 1996, same locality and collector.

Notes. The present new species also resembles *Trox* (s. str.) *brahminus* PITTINO, 1985, but the pronotum is more distinctly narrowed apicad with clearer situations and the male genitalia is differently shaped.



Figs. 6-10. Male genitalia.; 6, *T.* (s. str.) *doiinthanonensis* sp. nov.; 7, *T.* (s. str.) *kerleyi* sp. nov.; 8, *T.* (s. str.) *kiuchii* sp. nov.; 9, *T.* (s. str.) *brahminus* PITTINO; 10, *T.* (s. str.) *zoufali* BALTHASAR.

Six more *Trox* species have been collected in the present area. Of those, four species belong to the subgenus *Trox* and two to the subgenus *Omorgus*. I have been able to determine two species of the former as follows.

Trox (s. str.) *brahminus* PITTINO, 1985

Figs. 4 & 9.

Trox brahminus PITTINO, 1985. G. it. Ent., 2: 338.

Distribution: Malay Peninsula; Northern Vietnam; Northwest Thailand (new record).

Specimens examined: 31 exs.

Localities: Doi Suthep/ Pui, Doi Angkhang, Doi Mon Agget, Maesa Vill., Meo Vill., Akha Vill., Huan Nam Dang (Chiang Mai Pref.).

Notes. This species was originally described from the Malay Peninsula, and seems to be widely distributed from North India to Indo-China. It does not rarely occurs in the lower mountain areas in North-west Thailand. The Thai specimens recorded above are slightly different from the holotype (male), de-

posited in the Natural History Museum, London, in certain characters. This species is, however, rather variable in the shape of the body even in the Thai population. Therefore, I prefer to regard the Thai specimens as a geographical variant of *T. brahminus* PITTINO.

Trox (s. str.) *zoufali* BALTHASAR, 1936

(Figs. 5 & 10.)

Trox zoufali BALTHASAR, 1936, Festschr. STRAND 1: 456.

Distribution: China; Thailand (new record).

Specimens examined: 5 exs.

Locality: Doi Suthep (Chiang Mai Pref.).

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Replacement of the Preoccupied Name of a *Strongylium* Species

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PIC (1929) described *Strongylium humerale* from Tonkin, but the specific name is preoccupied by *S. humerale* PERTY, 1830, originally described from Brazil. Although KASZAB (1941) noted this, he did not propose a new name. A new replacement name is therefore proposed as follows:

Strongylium picokaszabi nom. nov.

Strongylium humerale PIC, 1929, Mél. exot.-Ent., (54): 27 [nec PERTY, 1830].

New brachypterous *Lathrobium* species from Mt. Amaishi, Hyogo, Japan (Staphylinidae from Mt. Amaishi, 1)

By YASUHIKO HAYASHI

Suimeidai 3-1-73, Kawanishi C., 666-01 Hyôgo

Abstract Two new apterous species of *Lathrobium* are described from Mt. Amaishi, Hyogo, Japan under the name of *L. ohkurai* and *L. ishidae*.

Brachypterous *Lathrobium* species are usually very similar to each other in general appearance including the colouration. At present time these species are discriminated exactly from each other only by the male secondary sexual features and the male genitalia. It is very difficult to classify exactly the female because of the extreme resemblance in general appearance. The aedeagi of this group are extremely varied and seem to be not always indicating the systematic position of each species. Though the male secondary sexual features (especially in the structures of the 6th to 8th abdominal sternites) are also very varied, they seem to indicate the systematic relationship in some cases. Study on the apterous or micropterous *Lathrobium* species have been just started, and Prof. YASUAKI WATANABE has been publishing several pioneering works.

Brachypterous *Lathrobium* species of Japan was firstly reported by SHARP in 1889. He described 3 species, viz. *pollens*, *brachypterum* and *monticola*. After him *L. japonicum* (1907) and *L. densum* (1936) were reported by BERNHAUER, and they were closely allied to *brachypterum* (in his original description). NAKANE 1955 described *L. nomurai*. Thereafter brachypterous species of the genus have been described by WATANABE in his papers since 1980. At present time he divided in order of his description his brachypterous *Lathrobium* species into 4 species group due to male secondary sexual features; viz. *pollens*-group (*arakawai*, *nasuense*, *sanukiense*, *omogoense*, *nishikawai*, *shizuokaense*, *mayasanense* and *shingon*), *brachypterum*-group (*imadatei*), *monticola*-group (*tamurai*, *susumui* and *tamotsui*) and *nomurai*-group (*harimanum*, *uenoi*, *daisenense* and *tosanum*). *Lathrobium yozawanum* WATANABE is very peculiar species in the male secondary sexual characters and the male genitalia, and these seem to suggest close relationship to the genus *Domene*. Though the male secondary sexual features are extremely varied as well as in male genitalia, they seem to suggest some directions of species group. Therefore it is necessary to accumulate much more knowledge on brachypterous species of *Lathrobium* to infer their systematic relationship.

Mt. Amaishi, where I have continued on the survey of the staphylinid fauna for these ten years, is located in the East end of Taki mountains (Tanba province), 630 m in the altitude, and has area of about 4 square km, but the investigated area is about 2 square km wide. The vegetation is composed of deciduous broad-leaved secondary forest. The geological feature is consisting mainly of stones with some giant rocks, and soil is rather limited. Also a few steel towers of power cables are standing on the ridge and mountain sides.

Before going into details, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. TAICHI SHIBATA for his critically reading of this manuscript.

Terminology: Subgena= space between gular suture and infragenal line (the line absent in this group).
Ventral sclerite (= lame ventrale *in sensu* COIFFAIT and = well sclerotized ventral organ of male genitalia).
Dorsal bursa= membranous sack fixed on dorsal side of ventral sclerite (it is perhaps applicable to inner

sac of male genitalia, I consider).

Lathrobium ohkurai sp. nov. (Figs. 1-10)

Body narrow, nearly parallel-sided, rather flattened above, clothed with sparse dark and short pubescence, and fore body strongly and hind body weakly shining, with abdomen weakly iridescent; pitchy brown, abdomen a little paler, palpi and legs pale brown, 11th segment of antenna a little paler, palpi and legs pale brown, apex of elytra very narrowly reddish brown, and apices of 7th and 8th abdominal sternites narrowly yellowish brown. Length: 6.6-7.6 mm (8.5 mm in strongly extended specimens).

Male: Head subquadrate, faintly dilated posteriad, very feebly arcuate at postgenae, feebly emarginate at base, a little wider than long (28.0 : 23.0), slightly narrower and much shorter than pronotum (28.0 : 30.0 and 23.0 : 33.0), and hind angles widely rounded; upper surface gently convex, frons almost flattened, very shallowly depressed behind antennal tubercles, with coarse and rather sparse punctures, excepting that median area before vertex very sparsely punctured with faint and fine lineoreticulate microsculpture; supraantennal tubercles not convex rather flattened, supraantennal pores fairly developed, rather shallow and each with a large seta. Eye (Fig. 3) small, a little longer than one-third as long as postgena, not prominent, rounded at anteroinferior angle. Antennae filiform, not thickened apicad, moderately long, extending a little beyond the middle of pronotum, with basal 2 segments polished; all the segments distinctly longer than wide, 1st segment thickest, excised at dorso-lateral portion of apex, and each segment with the following relative length: 9.0 : 4.5 : 5.5 : 4.0 : 3.9 : 3.9 : 3.9 : 3.8 : 3.8 : 4.1: 6.0.

Gular plate (Fig. 2) wide, nearly parallel-sided in anterior half, slightly dilated posteriad behind middle, weakly impressed before base, with transverse lineoreticulate distinct microsculpture; subgenae coarsely, uniformly and very sparsely punctured, faintly and linearly microsculptured.

Pronotum subquadrate, somewhat narrowed posteriad, widely rounded at every angle, a little longer than wide (33.0 : 30.0), nearly as wide as and a little longer than the maximum length of elytra (33.0 : 28.0); front and basal margins gently arcuate, sides nearly straight but slightly sinuate at about anterior third; disc fairly convex, widely flattened in middle, coarsely and more sparsely punctured than on head, narrowly impunctate along the middle, with a fine weak median impression in basal half, and the interspace between punctures smooth, flat and



Fig. 1, *Lathrobium ohkurai* sp. nov.: habitus

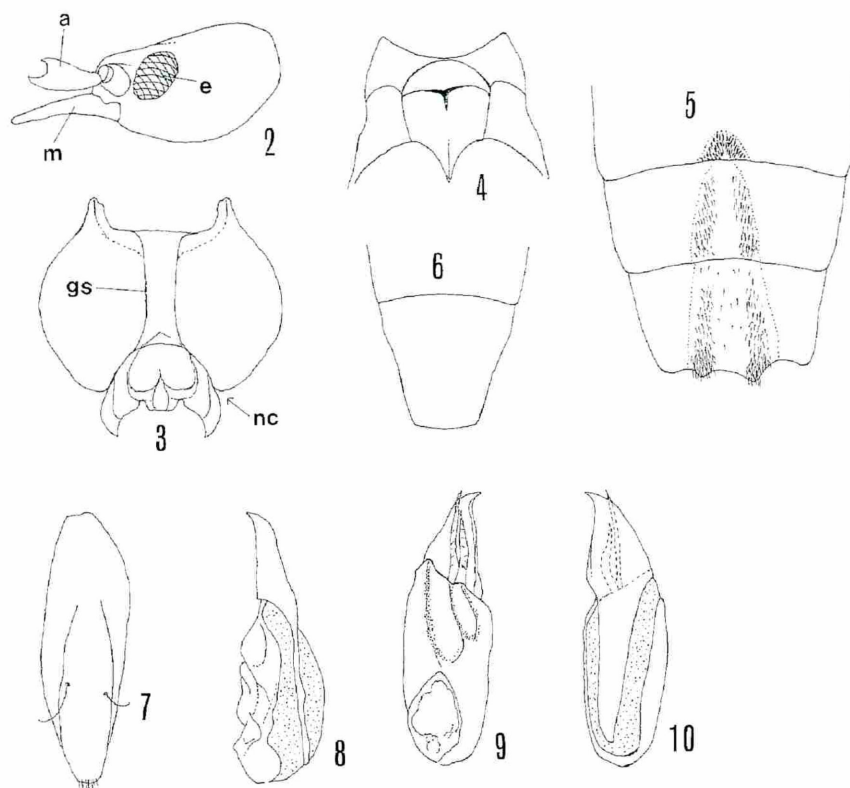


Fig. 2-10, *Lathrobium ohkurai* sp. nov.: 2, lateral view of head; 3, under view of head; 4, mesosternum; 5, 6th to 8th sternites of male; 6, 8th sternite of female; 7, 9th sternite of male; 8, male genitalia in right lateral view; 9, ditto in ventral view; 10, ditto in dorsal view. [a= antenna; e= eye; gs= gular suture; m= mandible; nc= neck constriction]

without microsculpture; superior lateral line (=upper border of hypomeron) visible in posterior two-thirds in dorsal view, and the anterior third hidden under anterior corner of pronotum, so as to invisible from above.

Scutellum very sparsely and finely punctured in hind half.

Elytra short, slightly wider than the maximum length (30.0 : 28.0), subtrapezoidal, slightly dilated posteriad and completely coalescent into one plate together with scutellum, and suture becoming a fine sulcus; sides nearly straight, posterior margin feebly emarginate, and latero-apical angles briefly rounded; surface gently convex, coarsely, more shallowly and less sparsely punctured than on pronotum, interspace between punctures loosely roughened but without microsculpture. Hind wings absent.

Prosternal process narrow, long and sharply carinate medially. Mesosternum (Fig. 4) with a distinct median carina which is rather obscure in the middle, and a transverse carina sharply protuberant posteriad at the middle in lateral view.

Abdomen nearly parallel-sided, finely and sparsely punctured, the punctures a little denser

in the base of each segment, much sparser on 7th and 8th segments; 6th abdominal sternite (Fig. 5) bearing a small triangular faint depression at apex, which is very densely punctured and covered with dense, black and short setaceous stiff hairs; 7th sternite (Fig. 5) narrowly, subtriangularly and shallowly depressed posteriorly, the depression densely punctured, with short stiff spinous hairs; 8th sternite (Fig. 5) not widely and rather deeply depressed along the middle, apex subtruncate but protuberant behind as well as semioval lobes at each side of the depression, the depression very sparsely and finely punctured mesially but very densely so with black short spines on hind half of the sides, the punctures and the spines continued onto the apical lobes, the spines becoming much longer and denser posteriorly, and the lobes short, a little symmetrical, the left lobe rather wider and longer than the right; 9th tergite deeply excised medially, rounded at the extreme base of the excision; median area of 9th sternite (Fig. 6) rather widely limited by a fine arcuate carina on each side, rounded at apex, finely and very sparsely asperato-punctate, with a pair of erect fine setae at about the middle.

Legs thick, stout and short; femora very thick and tibiae rather slender; protarsi strongly dilated in basal 4 segments and as wide as the apex of protibiae; empodial setae paired, projecting laterad.

Male genitalia (Figs. 8-10) very asymmetrical, subfusiform in ventral view and gently curved ventrad; ventral sclerite (sensu HAYASHI 1994) short, about two-thirds as long as length of the male genitalia, nearly 3 times as long as wide, rounded at base, gently dilated apicad, obliquely truncate at apex, widely and deeply depressed in apical half of ventral side, the depression widened apically, with a thin, rather high and oblique median carina, the left side of the ventral sclerite fully extended dorsad as in *L. ishiharai* HAYASHI but the right side reaching only half way to dorsum; dorsum narrowly membranous in basal and lateral areas, with a large, elongate and subtriangular plate, which is well sclerotized, smooth, widest at about the middle, strongly bent ventrad in the apical third of the right half, and the apex sharply hooked to the right; 2 pieces of slender cane-like inner appendages protruding from apical orifice, the apical orifice opened at the same level with the apex of ventral sclerite.

Female: 6th and 7th abdominal sternites (Fig. 7) simple, 8th (Fig. 7) rather short protuberant posteriad, rounded at apex, feebly emarginate at the sides of the protuberance; 9th tergite more deeply and semielliptically excised at apex; fore legs a little more slender.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Amaishi, Sasayama T., Hyôgo, 25. VI. 1992, Y. HAYASHI leg. (in coll. T. SHIBATA). Allotype: ♀, same date as the holotype. Paratype: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same date as the holotype; 15 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, same locality as the holotype, 25. I. 1992, 16. III. 1985, 30. IV. 1988, 4 and 28. V. 1989, 10. V. 1986, 19. V. 1983, 21. V. 1992 and 13. X. 1985, Y. HAYASHI leg.

The present species is rather similar to *L. sanukiense* from Shikoku in the male secondary sexual features on the 6th to 9th abdominal sternites, shape of the male genitalia and proportion of the body. In *L. sanukiense* the body is much larger, 8.9-9.6 mm, the 7th abdominal sternite bears a large and deep horseshoe-shaped depression, the 8th is very asymmetrically bilobed at the apex, and the ventral sclerite of the male genitalia is rather small, conceals only ventral side of the male genitalia and distinctly different in the structure of the surface.

Bionomics: All the specimens were captured under dead leaves. This species pass winter in adult.

The specific name is dedicated to the late Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA, who had been the chairman of the Japan Coleopterological Society and contributed greatly to the evolution and the maintenance. He died of severe stress due to suffering in the Hanshin severe earthquake.

Lathrobium ishidai sp. nov. (Figs. 11-19)

The present species is very similar in the general appearance and colouration to the preceding species except narrow pronotum. Length: 7.2-7.9 mm.

Male: Head subtrapezoidal, gently dilated behind, slightly wider than long (17.0 : 16.0), as long as and a little shorter than pronotum (16.0 : 20.5); upper surface rather strongly, coarsely and not densely punctured, the punctures irregular in size, much sparser in median area, with an indistinct short median sulcus before base, interspaces between punctures flat, very sparsely and minutely punctured and without microsculpture; supraantennal tubercles hardly convex, and each supraantennal pore large and rather deep. Eyes (Fig. 12) rather small, much shorter in longitudinal diameter than one-third as long as post gena (5.0 : 17.0), feebly convex, each antero-inferior angle sharply angulate and fully filled with facets. Antennae filiform, moderately long, extending a little beyond the middle of pronotum, not thickened apicad, and all the segments distinctly longer than wide; basal 2 segments distinctly polished, 1st segment similar in the structure to the preceding species, and each segment with the following relative length: 17.0 : 7.5 : 9.0 : 7.0 : 7.0 : 6.5 : 6.5 : 5.5 : 5.5 : 5.5 : 8.0.

Genae weakly but distinctly carinate along anterior margin of eyes; gular plate wide, nearly parallel-sided, slightly widened behind before base, feebly convex, with very weak and transversely linear microsculpture; subgenae feebly convex, coarsely and sparsely punctured, with faint linear microsculpture.

Pronotum rather narrow, very feebly narrowed posteriad, a little longer than wide (20.5 : 17.0), slightly narrower and a little longer than elytra (17.0 : 18.0 and 20.5 : 17.0 = the maximum length of elytra); front margin arcuate but nearly straight in middle, basal one straight, each side nearly straight in anterior half but faintly emarginate in basal half, front angles widely and basal ones briefly rounded; disc gently convex, not flattened medially, smooth, coarsely and sparsely punctured as on head but narrowly impunctate along the middle, without microsculpture, and the median impunctate space faintly depressed in basal third; superior lateral lines visible only at basal angles in dorsal view.

Scutellum almost impunctate except 2 or 3 punctures on apical portion.

Elytra widened behind, slightly wider than the maximum length, sides nearly straight, apex feebly rounded at latero-apical angles and coalescent into a single plate; surface shallowly depressed and with somewhat transversely vermiform undulations, rather roughly and sparsely punctured, the punctures much smaller than those on pronotum, and suture diminished into a

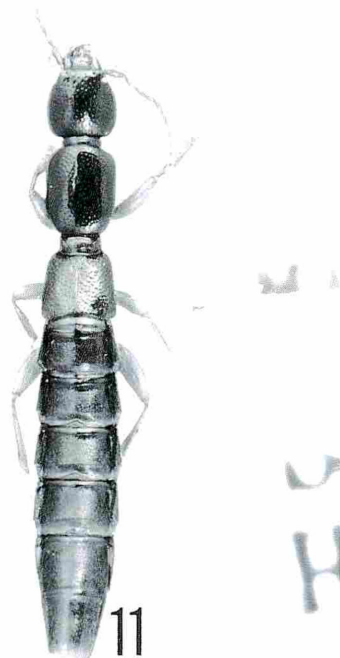
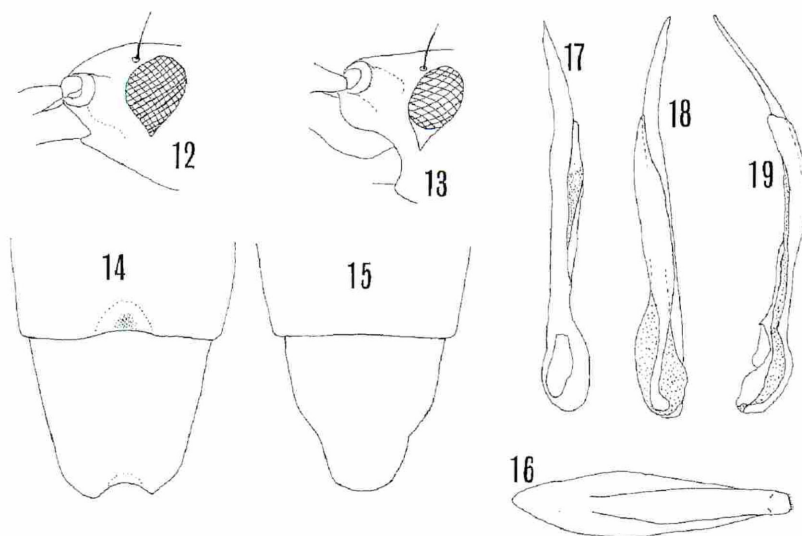


Fig. 11, *Lathrobium ishidai* sp. nov.; habitus



Figs. 12-19, *Lathrobium ishidae* sp. nov.: 12, lateral view of head in male; 13, lateral view of head in female; 14, 7th and 8th sternites of male; 15, 7th and 8th sternites in female; 16, 9th sternite of male; 17, male genitalia in ventral view; 18, ditto in dorsal view; 19, ditto in right lateral view.

narrow sulcus.

Abdomen subfusiform, widest at 5th segment, finely and not densely punctured, the punctures a little sparser and smaller on 7th segment and much more so on 8th; 7th sternite (Fig. 14) very feebly emarginate in the middle of apical margin and very weakly depressed just before the emargination; 8th sternite (Fig. 14) narrowly flattened mesially, shallowly and rather narrowly emarginate at apex, which is a little asymmetrically and briefly protuberant behind at each side of the emargination (the right protuberance longer); 9th sternite with median area rather narrowly bordered at the sides, finely and sparsely asperato-punctate, subtruncate at apex and without paired setae.

Legs thick and stout; protibiae rather thick, protarsi more strongly dilated in basal 4 segments than in the preceding species, but nearly as wide as the apices of protibiae.

Male genitalia (Figs. 16-18) extremely slender and long (about 2.5 mm in the length); ventral sclerite strongly sclerotized, a little asymmetrical, smooth, acute at the tip, gently arcuate ventrad, weakly tumid at basal fifth, feebly sinuate an apical half; dorsal bursa very narrow, with a well sclerotized elongate plate on the dorsal side, the plate gradually narrowed basad, slightly wider in the apical half than ventral sclerite, reaching apical fourth of ventral sclerite, feebly arcuate at sides, weakly dilated apicad and rounded at the tip.

Female: Eye (Fig. 13) subtriangularly smooth and not faced in antero-inferior corner, but faceted part nearly rounded; elytra relatively shorter than pronotum (16.0 : 20.0); 7th abdominal sternite simple, 8th sternite (Fig. 19) moderately protuberant posteriad, feebly arcuate at apex and feebly emarginate at sides before apex.

In other respects the present species well resembles the preceding species.

Holotype: ♂ (in coll. T. SHIBATA) and allotype: ♀, Mt. Amaishi, Sasayama T., Hyōgo, 20. VI. 1992, Y.

HAYASHI leg. Paratype: 4 ♂♂, 10. V. 1986, 28. V. 1989, 2. VI. 1990 and 25. VI. 1992, Y. HAYASHI leg.

The present species resembles closely *L. harimanum* of the *nomurai* group in the male secondary sexual features, and it is readily distinguishable from the latter by the much smaller and darker body, very different shape of male genitalia.

Bionomics: All the specimens were captured under dead leaves.

The specific name is dedicated to the late Mr. HIROSHI ISHIDA, who was one of the managing director of the Japan Coleopterological Society. He died unfortunately with the Hanshin severe earthquake in January, 1995.

Refereces

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New Record of Staphylinidae (Coleoptera) from Japan (3)

By YASUHIKO HAYASHI

Two staphylinid beetles are newly recorded from Japan. They are widely distributed in Eurasian and North American continentals.

Phacophalus tricolor (KRAATZ)

Leptacinus tricolor KRAATZ, 1859, Arch. Naturgesch., 25: 110.

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Senami, Ishikawa Pref., 30. V. 1961, Y. HAYASHI leg.

Distribution: Japan (new record); Indo, Sri Lanka, Southern Europe, Morocco, Holarctic region.

Notes The present species is very widely distributed in Palaearctic, Oriental and Holarctic regions.

Sepedophilus littoreus (LINNÉ)

Staphylinus littoreus LINNÉ, 1785, Syst. Nat. ed. X,: 422.

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Gozaishi spa, Yamanashi Pref., 1. V. 1990, K. HOSODA leg.

Distribution: Japan; Holarctic region.

Notes The present species was already recorded by HAMMOND, 1973 from Japan without further data.

Two New Species of the Tribe Pygostenini (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae) from Taiwan and Nepal

By SHUN-ICHIRO NAOMI

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955-2 Aoba-cho, Chuo-ku, Chiba 260, Japan

Abstract The genera *Odontoxenus* and *Doryloxenus* in the tribe Pygostenini are discovered for the first time from Taiwan and Nepal, respectively, including a new species for each genus. These new species are described under the name of *O. taiwanus* sp. nov. and *D. nepalensis* sp. nov.

Key words: Coleoptera; Staphylinidae; Pygostenini; *Odontoxenus*; *Doryloxenus*; Taiwan; Nepal; new species.

The tribe Pygostenini FAUVEL in the subfamily Aleocharinae comprises many myrmecophilous species associated with Old World army ants (KISTNER, 1975) and some termitophilous ones (KISTNER, 1958). They are predominant in Africa and not a few in Asia (JACOBSON and KISTNER, 1975).

In the course of my study on the tribe Pygostenini, two new species of the genera *Odontoxenus* and *Doryloxenus* are found from Taiwan and Nepal, which are described under the names of *Odontoxenus taiwanus* sp. nov. and *Doryloxenus nepalensis* sp. nov. The habitus and spermatheca are illustrated for each species.

Genus *Odontoxenus* KISTNER

Odontoxenus KISTNER, 1958, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belge Tervuren, Sér. 8, Zool. 68: 104.

Type-species: *Doryloxenus termitophilus* WASMANN, 1904 (original designation).

Remarks. The termitophilous genus *Odontoxenus* consists of 13 species in the Oriental region (Nepal, Srilanka, India, Burma, Indonesia), and the following new species is discovered from Taiwan. for the first time.

Odontoxenus taiwanus NAOMI sp. nov.

(Fig. 1 A, B)

Female. Body 1.3 mm in length, fusiform, strongly shining.

Coloration. Body entirely pale yellow; setae usually yellow, bristles occurring on abdominal terminalia black.

Relative measurements: HL: 23; HW: 34; PL: 60; PW: 62; EL: 33; SL: 13; EW: 73.

Head with anterior margin weakly bisinuate in dorsal view, moderately rounded in

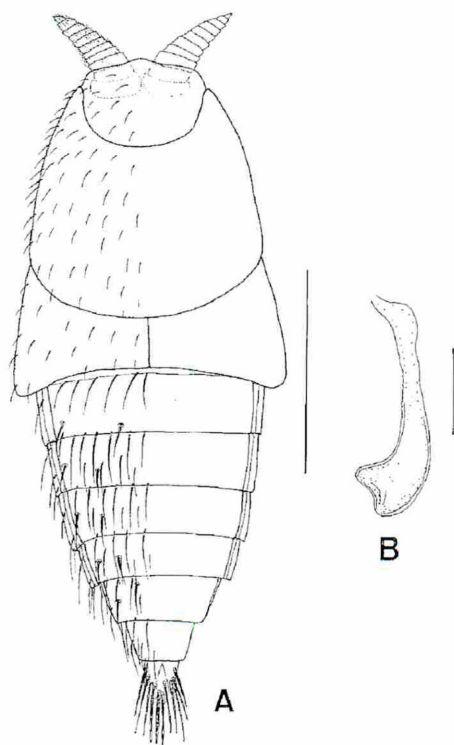


Fig. 1. *Odontoxenus taiwanus* NAOMI sp. nov. A, Habitus with head turning ventrally; B, spermatheca. Scale A: 0.4 mm; B: 0.05 mm.

Abdomen strongly narrowed posteriorly; paratergites narrow, sparsely setous; 3rd to 8th tergites very smooth, each with sparse long setae, macrochaetotaxy from 2nd to 8th tergites 0-4-4-4-4-0; terminalia with black bristles. Spermatheca as in Fig. 1 B, weakly sclerotized.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype: female (Type No. CBM-ZI 34021), Hotsu (Rosan) Spa, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 28. vii. 1988, S. NOMURA coll.

Distribution. Taiwan (Nantou Hsien).

Host. Unknown.

Remarks. *Odontoxenus taiwanus* sp. nov. is probably allied to *O. transfuga* (WASMANN, 1904) and *O. longesetosus* (CAMERON, 1926) because they have the same macrochaetotaxy of 2nd to 8th abdominal tergites (0-4-4-4-4-0), but is easily separable from the latter by the head, pronotum and elytra very sparsely setous, and the spermatheca without coiled structure. The spermatheca is relatively soft so that the general shape in Fig. 1 B may be partially deformed.

Genus *Doryloxenus* WASMANN

Doryloxenus WASMANN, 1898, Wien. Ent. Ztg., 17:101.

Type-species: *Doryloxenus cornutus* WASMANN 1898 (monotypy).

Remarks. The myrmecophilous genus *Doryloxenus* consists of 30 species (JACOBSON and KISTNER,

anterior view, anterolateral corner narrowly rounded, side margin very weakly rounded; surface very smooth, very sparsely setous. Eyes invisible from above, relatively small, weakly convex but not prominent from surface of cranium, anterolateral in position, reaching the anterior margin of head. Antennae horn-shaped, narrowed apically, about 1.5 times as long as head, 1st and 2nd segments concealed under epicranium, 1st segment distinctly broader than 2nd.

Pronotum narrowed anteriorly, rounded laterally and posteriorly, anterior border of pronotum widely overlapping head as in Fig. 1 A, lateral margin of pronotum extending below the head; surface very smooth, very sparsely setous.

Elytra strongly transverse, very short at suture, broadened posteriorly, narrowly rounded at posterolateral corner, hind margins together forming a very wide and arcuate emargination; surface very smooth, very sparsely setous.

Abdomen strongly narrowed posteriorly; paratergites narrow, sparsely

1975; Jacobson, 1980), 29 from Africa and 1 from Malaysia. This genus has not been known from Nepal up to the present.

Doryloxenus nepalensis NAOMI sp. nov.

(Fig. 2 A, B)

Female. Body 1.9 mm in length, fusiform, strongly shining.

Coloration. Body dark brown to brown throughout; setae on 2nd to 8th abdominal tergites yellow, bristles on abdominal terminalia black.

Relative measurements: HL: 30; HW: 38; PL: 50; PW: 68; EL: 58; SL: 31; EW: 78.

Head with anterior and lateral margins continuous, much rounded; surface very smooth and glabrous. Eyes minutely faceted, medium in size, weakly convex but not prominent from surface of cranium, lateral in position, not reaching the anterior margin of head. Antennae horn-shaped, short, narrowed apically, about 5/6 times as long as head, 1st to 4th segments concealed under epicranium, 1st segment distinctly broader than 2nd.

Pronotum narrowed anteriorly, rounded laterally and posteriorly, anterior border of pronotum widely overlapping head in natural condition, lateral margin of pronotum extending below head, posterolateral corner narrowly rounded; surface very smooth and glabrous.

Elytra transverse, short at suture, broadest at middle, rounded laterally, posterolateral corner protruding posteriorly, pointed in dorsal view; surface very smooth, glabrous.

Abdomen strongly narrowed posteriorly; paratergites elongate, each with setae on posterior half; 3rd to 8th tergites smooth, each with setae on posterior half, macrochaetotaxy from 2nd to 8th tergites 2-2-4-4-4-4-0; terminalia with black bristles. Spermatheca as in Fig. 2 B, moderately sclerotized.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype, female, Basantapur (2,300 m), Nepal, 8. V. 1972, M. Trap 2. (The holotype is deposited in the Biosystematics Laboratory, Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies, Kyushu University.)

Distribution. Nepal (Basantapur).

Host. Unknown.

Remarks. *Doryloxenus nepalensis*

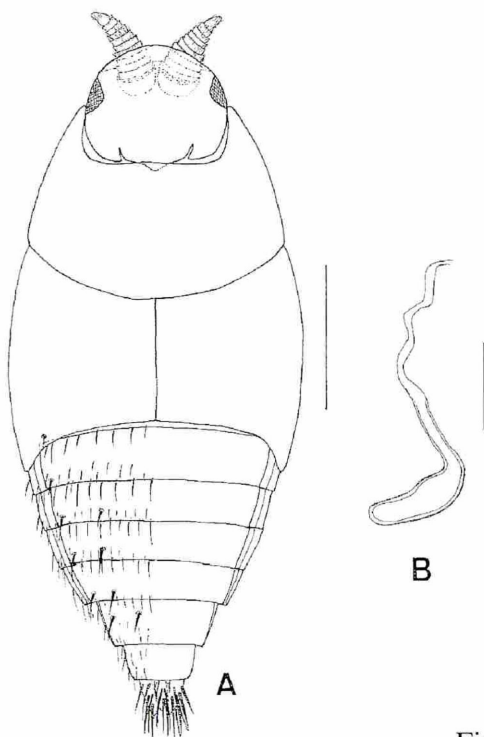


Fig. 2

Fig. 2. *Doryloxenus nepalensis* NAOMI sp. nov. A, Habitus with head turning anteriorly; B, spermatheca. Scale A: 0.4 mm; B: 0.05 mm.

sp. nov. is allied to *D. natalensis* KISTNER, 1958 and *D. dybasi* KISTNER, 1963 because they share the glabrous condition of head, pronotum and elytra, and the sperma- theca without coils, but is separable from the latters by the macrochaetotaxy of 2nd to 8th abdominal tergites (2-2-4-4-4-4-0) and the spermatheca almost L-shaped, slenderer, and broadest behind the apex.

The holotype was collected by the Kyushu University Scientific Expedition to the Nepal Himalaya in 1972.

Acknowledgements

I thank Dr. T. SAIGUSA, Dr. H. SHIMA and Dr. O. YATA (Biosystematics Laboratory, Kyushu University) for their kindness on the loan of the *Doryloxenus* specimen from Nepal, and Dr. S. NOMURA (National Science Museum, Tokyo) for his kindness in giving me the *Odontoxenus* specimen from Taiwan.

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Corrigenda

On the Entomological Review of Japan, 50 (2)

P. 155: in explanation of figs. A, B & C, for *unzensis* read *unzenmontis*

P. 159: in explanation of figs. D & E, for *unzenmontis* read *imadatei*

Notes on the Chrysomelidae from Taiwan, China, XIII.*

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This article is the final part of series, "Notes on the Chrysomelidae from Taiwan, China". In this paper, 29 new species are described, and 6 species are recorded for the first time from Taiwan. Also, *Psylliodes tai-wana* TAKIZAWA is treated as an independent species and *Proegmena taiwana* TAKIZAWA is transferred to the genus *Arthrotus* MOTSCHULSKY.

Subfamily Cryptocephalinae

Coenobius collaris n. sp. (Fig. 1 - a)

Oval. Generally shining black; head with labrum reddish brown; antenna pitchy black with five basal segments reddish brown; legs dark reddish brown to pitchy black.

Head with eyes very large and touching above, frontoclypeus convex, closely impressed by large punctures. Antenna robust, nearly $2/3$ times as long as body length; first segment large, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second robust, nearly $2/3$ times as long as first; third narrower and slightly shorter than second; fourth slightly shorter than third; fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape; sixth robust, nearly twice as long as fifth; seventh to tenth subequal to sixth in length and shape; eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as wide as long, lateral margins rounded, strongly narrowed anteriorly; surface convex, shining, rugosely impressed by strong punctures, and interstices of punctures smooth and narrower than average diameter of punctures. Scutellum extremely narrow, emarginate basally. Elytron with lateral margin rounded, surface impressed by regularly arranged eleven longitudinal rows of punctures, and interstices of rows of punctures distinctly raised and very sparsely impressed by minute punctures.

Length: 1.8mm.

Holotype: Nanfengshan, nr. Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, I. iv. 1991, W. CHEN (Biohistory Research Hall Takatsuki, Osaka).

Distribution: Taiwan.

*Part 1, 1967, Kontyu, Tokyo, 35(4): 368-374; Part 2, 1969, Esakia, Kyushu Univ., 7:1-68; Part 3, 1970, Kontyu, Tokyo, 38 (2): 176-183; Part 4, 1970, Kontyu, Tokyo, 38 (3): 203-221; Part 5, 1970, Kontyu, Tokyo, 38 (4): 292-313; Part 6, 1971, Ent. Rev. Japan, 23 (2): 73-87; Part 7, 1974, Ent. Rev. Japan, 26 (1-2): 21-26; Part 8, 1976, Ent. Rev. Japan, 29 (1-2): 1-9; Part 9, 1978, Ent. Rev. Japan, 31 (1-2): 69-74; Part 10, 1981, Ent. Rev. Japan, 36 (1): 1-4; Part 11, 1984, Ent. Rev. Japan, 39 (1): 39-58; Part 12, 1991, Ent. Rev. Japan, 46(2): 115-124.

This new species is easily separable from known species of this genus in having pronotum rugosely punctate and the interstices of elytral punctate striae distinctly raised.

Adiscus sungkangensis n. sp. (Fig. 1 - b)

Body broadly ovate, strongly convex. Generally reddish brown; pronotum with a wide transverse marking blackish; elytron with five blackish markings, viz. humeral, basal, latero-median, postmedian and apical markings; head with vertex black; antenna pitchy black with five basal segments reddish brown; ventral surfaces generally reddish brown with metathorax black; legs entirely reddish brown.

Head strongly and closely punctured, and closely covered with fine hairs. Antenna about half as long as length of body; first segment thickened, longest; second glabrous, subspherical, shortest, slightly longer than wide; third slender, nearly 1 1/3 times as long as second, fourth subequal to third in length and shape; remainder segments more or less widened terminally; eleventh pointed at apex. Pronotum transverse, about twice as broad as long, sides nearly straight, widest at base, and narrowed anteriorly; surface strongly convex, closely covered by confluent longitudinal striae and sparsely impressed by minute punctures; median portion of base strongly and triangularly produced posteriorly. Scutellum invisible from above. Elytron strongly convex, subquadrate, somewhat narrowed posteriorly, humerus distinctly raised, and lateral margin strongly and angularly produced downward a little before middle; surface strongly impressed by eleven longitudinal rows of distinct punctures, and their interstices sparsely covered by minute punctures. Pygidium distinctly punctured and covered by fine hairs. Prosternum subquadrate, distinctly punctured, and with a distinct tubercle on anterior margin and distinctly raised ridge on each side.

Length: 5.1-5.3mm

Holotype: Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, 27. vii. 1983, K. RA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratopotype: 1 ex., same data as the holotype.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species resembles *Adiscus osawai* KIMOTO from Taiwan, in having pronotum covered by the confluent longitudinal striae, but differs from it in being the body length longer, and having the interstices of elytral punctate striae sparsely impressed by the minute punctures and the dorsal surfaces generally reddish brown with the characteristic blackish markings.

Cryptocephalus festivus JACOBY (Fig. 1 - c)

Cryptocephalus festivus JACOBY, 1890, Entom., 23: 88, pl. 1, fig. 4 (China). — CHEN, 1942, Sinensia, 13 (1-6): 120 (China). — GRESITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1A: 149 (China).

Cryptocephalus flavopygidialis PIC, 1922, Mel. Exot. Ent., 35: 11 (China). — GRESITT & KIMOTO, 1961, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1A: 149 (= *festivus*)

Material examined. Tungpu, Chiayi Hsien, 1 ex., 14-17. vii. 1978, H. Takizawa. Tsuifeng, Nantou Hsien, 1 ex., 11. vii. 1983, 1 ex., 1. viii. 1985, H. Takizawa.

Distribution: China, Taiwan.

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

Cryptocephalus hohuanshanus n. sp. (Fig. 1 - d)

Body elongate, subparallel-sided. Generally pitchy black; elytron with sutural and apical margins pitchy brown; head yellowish brown with inferior part of eye and top of vertex pitchy black; antenna pitchy black with basal two or three segments brownish.

Head sparsely impressed by distinctly punctures, vertex with a short longitudinal furrow at middle, frontoclypeus distinctly depressed at middle. Antenna nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as body length, robust, in penultimate segments nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide; first segment robust, longest, somewhat club-shaped; second nearly half as long as first; third as long as second but much slender; fourth subequal to third in length and shape; fifth $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as fourth, and fifth to ninth subequal in length; tenth slightly shorter than ninth; eleventh subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as wide as long, sides slightly rounded, narrowed anteriorly, surface convex, very sparsely impressed by minute punctures. Scutellum subtriangular and its apex rounded, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron subparallel-sided; surface convex, distinctly punctate-striae, interstices smooth, shining, very sparsely impressed by minute punctures.

Length: 3.0mm.

Holotype: Hohuanshan, Hualien Hsien, 16. vii. 1966, B. S. CHANG (Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka).

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species resembles *Cryptocephalus swinhoi* BATES but differs in having elytron with the sutural and apical margins brownish and the punctures of elytron finer.

Diachus auratus (FABRICIUS)

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

Diachus auratus: KIMOTO, 1993, Ent. Rev. Japan, 48 (2): 94 (Ryukyu Is.).

Material examined. Wufeng, 1000 m, Taichung Hsien, 1 ex., 21. iv. 1990, L. LESAGE.

Distribution: C. & N. America, Hawaii, Tahiti, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Australia, Philippines, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is.

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

Subfamily Chrysomelinae*Gonioctena (Sinomela) osawai* n. sp. (Fig. 1 - e)

Body oblong ovate, strongly convex. Generally reddish brown; head with a small black spot on top of vertex; pronotum with a pair of black markings laterally; scutellum black; elytron with six black markings, viz., humeral, subbasal, latero-median, postmedian, latero-apical and apical markings; ventral surfaces with metathorax and latero-apical area of first abdominal segments black.

Head with vertex closely impressed by distinct punctures, and their interstices with much finer ones; frontoclypeus depressed, closely impressed by distinct punctures. Antenna shorter

than half of body length, robust; first segment robust, longest, club-shaped; second nearly half as long as first, slightly longer than wide; third $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as second, and much slenderer; fourth subequal to third in length and shape; fifth nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as fourth; sixth subtriangular, subequal to fifth in length but much robuster; seventh subequal to sixth in length and much wider; eighth $1\frac{1}{5}$ times as long as and robuster than seventh; eighth to tenth subequal to one another in length and shape; eleventh $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly twice as wide as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly and its median portion almost straight, lateral margins rounded, strongly narrowed anteriorly, basal margin rounded posteriorly and slightly produced at middle, anterior corner rounded, posterior corner nearly rectangular, anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore; dorsal surface impressed by large punctures which are closely impressed at sides and sparsely so at middle and their interstices closely impressed by minute punctures. Scutellum hemispherical, smooth, impunctate. Elytron subparallel sided laterally and rounded apically, widest almost at middle; surface impressed by regularly arranged eleven longitudinal rows of punctures, and their interstices rather closely impressed by minute punctures.

Length: 6.8mm.

Holotype: Chinanshan, nr. Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 1 ex., 20. iv. 1991, W. CHEN (Biohistory Research Hall, Takatsuki, Osaka).

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species resembles *Gonioctena nigroplagiata* JACOBY from Japan, but differs in having the body shape more elongate, pronotum with a pair of blackish markings and elytron with six blackish markings.

Subfamily Galerucinae

Lochmaea smetanai n. sp. (Fig. 1 - g)

Oval. Generally yellowish to reddish brown..

Head with vertex sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, surface finely granulate and with a deep longitudinal median furrow; frontal tubercles subquadrate, contiguous, hardly raised and their anterior corners inserted between antennal space, surface finely granulate. Antenna rather robust, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as body length and in penultimate segments nearly twice as long as wide; first segment robust, somewhat club-shaped; second shortest, nearly half as long as first; third nearly twice as long as second; fourth slightly shorter than third in length; fifth slightly shorter than fourth in length; fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape; eighth slightly shorter than seventh, and eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape; eleventh $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as long; anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margins rounded, widest almost at middle, and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, and slightly constricted behind middle, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly, anterior and posterior corners each

Fig. 1. a, *Coenobius collaris* n. sp.; b, *Adiscus sungkangensis* n. sp.; c, *Cryptocephalus festivus* JACOBY; d, *Cryptocephalus hohuanshanus* n. sp.; e, *Gonioctena osawai* n. sp.; f, *Pyrrhalta takizawai* n. sp.; g, *Lochmaea smetanai* n. sp.; h, *Lochmaea lesagei* n. sp.; i, *Japonitata quadricostata* n. sp.

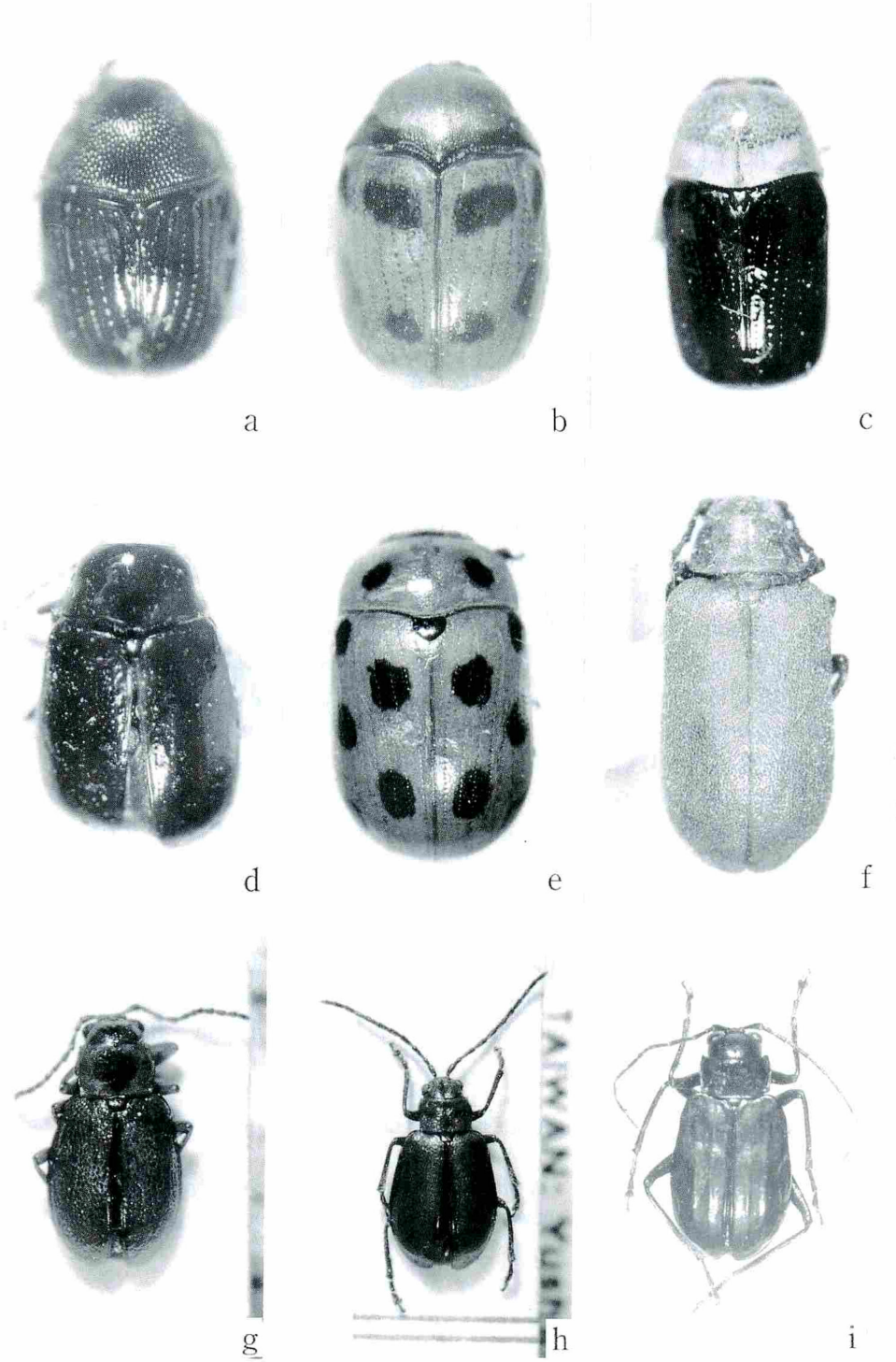


Fig. 1

with a setigerous pore; surface uneven, with a pair of distinct depressions laterally, surface sparsely impressed by large punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, its apex truncated, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron with humerus not distinctly raised, surface irregularly and rugulose impressed by large punctures and their interstices distinctly raised especially on basal area; lateral margin with a distinct longitudinal convexity which is extending to apex.

Length: 4.5-5.3mm.

Holotype: Hsuehshan, Main peak, 3650m, Taichung Hsien, 9. v. 1991, A.SMETANA (National Museum of Natural Sciences, Taichung). Paratopotype: 1 ex., same data as the holotype.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This species is separable from all the known form of this genus in having the humerus not well developed.

Lochmaea lesagei n. sp. (Fig. 1 - h)

Oval. Generally yellowish to reddish brown.

Head with vertex sparsely impressed by strong punctures, and its surface finely granulate and with a deep longitudinal median furrow; frontal tubercles subquadrate, contiguous, hardly raised and their anterior corners inserted between antennal spaces, surface finely granulate. Antenna nearly $2/3$ times as long as body length, slenderer, nearly three times as long as wide in penultimate segments; first segment robust, somewhat club-shaped; second shortest, nearly $2/3$ times as long as first; third nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as second; fourth slightly shorter than third in length; fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape; sixth slightly shorter than fifth in length and sixth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape; tenth slightly shorter than ninth; eleventh nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margins rounded, widest almost at middle, and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly and slightly constricted behind middle, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly at lateral portions and rounded anteriorly at middle; anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore; surface uneven, with a pair of lateral depressions and a shallow longitudinal median furrow, and closely impressed by strong punctures and their interstices finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, its apex truncate, surface finely granulate, impunctate. Elytron with humerus distinctly raised, surface closely impressed by strong punctures; lateral margin with a distinct longitudinal convexity which is extending to apex.

Length: 5.3mm.

Holotype: Yushan, 27. iv. 1990, L. LESAGE (National Museum of Natural History, Taichung).

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species differs from *Lochmaea capreae* (LINNAEUS), in having the head, antenna, the ventral surfaces and the legs entirely yellowish to reddish brown, and pronotum more subquadrate.

Pyrrhalta takizawai n. sp. (Fig. 1 - f)

Generally dark reddish brown; antenna entirely black; ventral surfaces dark reddish brown; legs dark reddish brown with tibiae and apices of femora blackish.

Head with vertex closely covered with fine pubescence, and with a longitudinal median furrow; frontal tubercles subquadrate, contiguous, hardly raised, and closely covered with fine hairs, interantennal space hardly raised. Antenna rather robust, nearly $2/3$ times as long as body length and in penultimate segments nearly twice as long as wide; first segment robust, somewhat club-shaped; second shortest nearly $2/3$ times as long as first; third nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as second, and third to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape; eighth and ninth subequal to each other in length and shape and slightly shorter than seventh; tenth slightly shorter than ninth; eleventh $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly twice as wide as long, anterior margin slightly curved posteriorly, lateral margins rounded, widest almost at middle, and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly; basal margin widely rounded posteriorly, anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore; surface uneven, transversely depressed across entire central portion and with a shallow longitudinal median furrow and a pair of lateral depressions, and closely covered with fine pubescence. Scutellum subquadrate, slightly widened basally, surface thickly covered with fine hairs. Elytron subparallel sided, broader than scutellum at base, and rounded at apex; surface closely impressed by strong punctures and closely covered with fine pubescence; elytral epipleuron distinct on basal half.

Length: 9.8-9.9mm.

Holotype: Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 7-12. vii. 1983, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratopotype: 1 ex., same data as the holotype. Paratype: 1 ex., same locality as the holotype but 25. viii. 1983.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species resembles *Pyrrhalta igai* KIMOTO, but differs in being the body length longer and having the punctures of elytron stronger, and head with the frontal tubercle closely covered by fine hairs.

Japonitata caerulea n. sp. (Fig. 2 - a)

Oblong oval. Generally pitchy black; elytron bluish black; abdomen entirely yellowish brown.

Head with vertex nearly impunctate, with a deep longitudinal furrow at middle and interocular transverse furrow distinct, frontal tubercles subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Antenna long, slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second almost $1/3$ as long as first; third nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as second; fourth slightly longer than third and fourth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape; tenth slightly shorter than ninth; eleventh subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum nearly twice as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly but almost straight at middle, lateral margins distinctly rounded, strongly narrowed posteriorly and less strongly so anteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly but almost straight at middle, anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore; dorsal surface nearly impunctate, with a broad transverse impression behind middle, the impression interrupted at middle and deeper at sides. Scutellum triangular, with its apex rounded, surface convex, nearly impunctate. Elytron broader than pronotum, slightly widened posteriorly, rounded at apex; dorsal surface distinctly but not closely punctate, and with a transverse postbasal and a longitudinal latero-apical deep depressions and a blunt costa starting from humerus.

Length: 5.7-5.8mm.

Holotype: Pilu, Hualien Hsien, 10. vii. 1983, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratype: Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, 1 ex., 5. viii. 1969, T. KOBAYASHI.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species resembles *Japonitata unicostata* LABOISSIERE from Yunnan, but differs in having the posterior margin of each abdominal segment subparallel in the male.

Japonitata quadricostata n. sp. (Fig. 1 - i)

Oblong oval. Generally pitchy black; head with vertex marked by a pair of brownish markings at middle.

Head with vertex nearly impunctate, with a shallow longitudinal furrow at middle and interocular transverse furrow distinct, frontal tubercles subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Antenna long, slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second almost 1/3 times as long as first; third nearly 2 1/3 times as long as second; fourth nearly 1 1/2 times as long as third; fifth slightly shorter than fourth and fifth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape; tenth nearly 3/4 times as long as ninth; eleventh subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum nearly 1 4/5 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, lateral margins rounded, strongly narrowed posteriorly and less strongly so anteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly but almost straight at middle, anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore; dorsal surface sparsely impressed by fine punctures, and with a broad transverse furrow behind middle, the impression shallow at middle and deep at sides. Scutellum subtriangular, with its apex rounded, surface convex, nearly impunctate. Elytron broader than pronotum, slightly widened posteriorly, rounded at apex; dorsal surface distinctly but not closely punctate, and with four longitudinal costae, of which long interior two are starting from basal portion, and the most exterior long one is starting from humerus, and the other one is short and situated subapically between these long costae, and with a subbasal transverse furrow behind subbasal area.

Length: 6.9mm.

Holotype: Fenchihu, Chiayi Hsien, Y. KOBAYASHI (Shibata Collection, Osaka).

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species resembles *Japonitata tricarinata* LABOISSIERE from Tonkin, but differs in having elytron with four costae and the abdomen entirely blackish.

Hesperomorpha collaris n. sp. (Fig. 2 - b)

Oblong-oval. General color black; head and pronotum reddish brown; antenna entirely pitchy black.

Head with vertex rugged, sparsely covered by fine hairs, and closely and distinctly punctate; frontal tubercles distinct, well developed, convex, subtriangular, contiguous, surface smooth, shining, well separated from behind. Antenna slender, as long as body length; first segment long, robust, club-shaped; second nearly half as long as first and slenderer; third nearly

1 1/2 times as long as second; fourth 1 1/4 times as long as third, and fourth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape; tenth slightly shorter than ninth; eleventh nearly 1 1/2 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly 1 2/3 times as wide as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margins distinctly rounded and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin sinuate, rounded posteriorly at lateral portion and slightly rounded anteriorly at middle; anterior and posterior corners thickened, slightly produced laterally, each with a setigerous pore; surface convex, closely covered with fine hairs, and without any distinct depression, and subrugosely punctate by strong punctures and interstices of punctures smooth and shining. Scutellum subtriangular, closely covered by fine hairs. Elytron slightly roundly laterally, gradually widened posteriorly, surface closely covered with fine hairs, subrugosely punctate by strong punctures.

Length: 3.8-4.2mm.

Holotype: Mt. Alishan, Chiayi Hsien, 1 ex., 7-8. vii. 1977, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratype: Shyk Shan, near Liu Kuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 1 ex., 28. vi. 1986, K. BABA.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species resembles *Hesperomorpha antennalis* CHÛJÔ, but differs in having pronotum wider and entirely reddish brown.

Hesperomorpha taiwana n. sp.

Oblong-oval. General shining black; antenna pitchy black; legs entirely yellowish to reddish brown.

Head with vertex rugged, sparsely covered with fine hairs, and closely and distinctly punctate; frontal tubercles distinct, well developed, convex, subtriangular, contiguous, surface smooth, shining, well separated from behind. Antenna slender, as long as body length; first segment long, robust, club-shaped; second nearly 2/5 times as long as first and slenderer; third nearly 2 1/2 times as long as second; fourth 1 1/3 times as long as third and fourth to ninth subequal to each other in length and shape; tenth slightly shorter than ninth; eleventh subequal to ninth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum subquadrate, slightly wider than long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margin feebly rounded and slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margins slightly rounded posteriorly; anterior and posterior corners thickened, slightly produced laterally, each with a setigerous pore; surface convex, closely covered by fine hairs, and without any distinct depression, and subrugosely punctate by strong punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, closely covered by fine hairs. Elytron slightly roundly laterally, gradually widened posteriorly, surface closely covered with fine hairs, subrugosely punctate by strong punctures.

Length: 3.3-4.2mm.

Holotype: Nr. Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 1 ex., 1. iv. 1990, W. CHEN (Biohistory Research Hall, Takatsuki, Osaka). Paratypes: Mt. Hohuan, Hualien Hsien, 1 ex., 3. v. 1982, T. ITO Sungan (=Nihonmatsu) —Peikeng (=Hokko), Miaoli Hsien, 1 ex., 10. iv. 1967, T. SHIROZU Lishan, Taichung Hsien, 1 ex., 28. v. 1989, K. BABA. Takuanshan, Forest Rec Area, 1650m, 2 exs., 17. iv. 1990, L. LESAGE.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This species resembles *Hesperomorpha antennalis* CHÛJÔ, but differs in having the legs entirely yellowish brown.

Calomicrus minutissimus n. sp. (Fig. 2 - c)

Oval. Generally reddish brown, elytron pitchy black; antenna pitchy brown with basal three or four segments yellowish brown; ventral surfaces with metathorax and abdomen pitchy black; legs entirely yellowish brown.

Head with vertex convex, smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by fine punctures; frontal tubercles distinctly raised, subtriangular, contiguous, but separated by a distinct longitudinal furrow and their anterior angles extending forward between antennal insertions, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, in penultimate segments nearly $2\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as wide; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second elongate, nearly $\frac{3}{5}$ as long as first; third subequal to second in length but much slender; fourth about $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as third, and fourth to tenth subequal to each other in length; eleventh $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as tenth but its apex pointed. Pronotum convex, transverse, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margins rounded, widest slightly before middle, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly; surface smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by strong punctures, anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore. Scutellum subtriangular, surface smooth, shining, nearly impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, gradually widened posteriorly and rounded at apex, surface closely and distinctly punctate, and their interstices smooth, shining, impressed by minute punctures.

Length: 2.4mm.

Holotype: Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 7, 31. vii. 1985, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratopotypes: 9 exs., same data as the holotype.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species easily separable from the known species of this genus in being the body length shorter and having the general coloration reddish brown with elytron, metathorax and abdomen pitchy black.

Exosoma costatum n. sp. (Fig. 2 - d)

Ovate. Generally blackish blue; abdomen yellowish brown; antenna blackish.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by fine punctures; frontal tubercles distinct, raised, contiguous, well separated posteriorly, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Antenna slender, about $\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as body length, in penultimate segments more than three times as long as wide; first segment robust, club-shaped; second shortest, about half as long as first in length; third subequal to second in length but much slender; fourth $1\frac{1}{5}$ times as long as first in length and longer than the length of second and third combined, and fourth to tenth sub-equal to each other in length and shape; eleventh $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, basal margin rounded posteriorly, lateral margins rounded, widest at slightly before middle, anterior and posterior corners distinctly thickened, each with a setigerous pore on tip,

Fig. 2. a, *Japonitata caerulea* n. sp.; b, *Hesperomorpha collaris* n. sp.; c, *Calomicrus minutissimus* n. sp.; d, *Exosoma costatum* n. sp.; e, *Monolepta chinkinyui* n. sp.; f, *Monolepta nantouensis* n. sp.; g, *Monolepta takizawai* n. sp.; h, *Monolepta babai* n. sp.; i, *Asiorestia taiwana* n. sp.

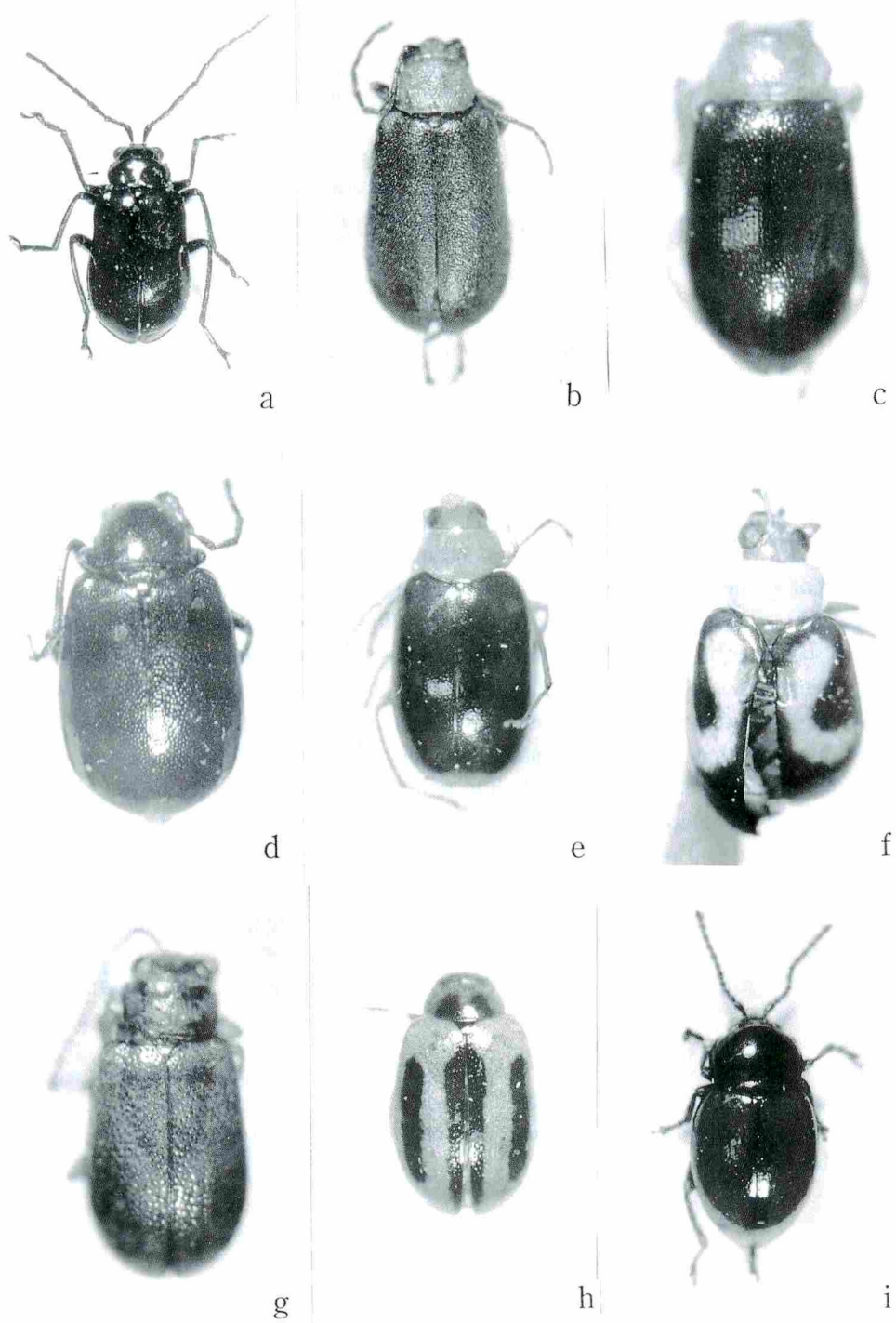


Fig. 2

surface smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by fine punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, its apex rounded, surface smooth, shining. Elytron moderately and evenly convex, broadly rounded apically, surface strongly and closely punctate, with distinct one or two costae subapically.

Length: 4.1-4.2mm.

Holotype: Chinanshan, nr. Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 1 ex., 19. viii. 1989, W. CHEN (Biohistory Research Hall, Takatsuki, Osaka). Paratypes: Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 1 ex., 22. vii. 1987, W. L. CHEN. Mt. Hohuan, Nantou Hsien, 1 ex., 12. vi. 1984, LUO JINJI.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species resembles *Exosoma taiwanum* KIMOTO, in having the second and the third antennal segments subequal to each other in length, but is separable in having elytron with one or two costae subapically.

Monolepta chinkinyui n. sp. (Fig. 2 - e)

Oblong oval. Generally reddish brown; elytron entirely shining black; antenna pitchy black with four or five basal segments yellowish brown; ventral surfaces with metathorax and middle of each abdominal segment pitchy black; legs generally reddish brown with apices of tibiae somewhat infuscate.

Head with vertex finely and sparsely punctate, surface feebly wrinkled, interocular transverse impression indistinct, frontal tubercles subtriangular, contiguous, feebly raised. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second nearly 1/3 times as long as first; third subequal to second in length but much slender; fourth nearly three times as long as third; fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape; sixth nearly 4/5 times as long as fourth; sixth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape; eleventh 1 1/4 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 2/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, sides slightly rounded, widest at slightly before middle, and strongly narrowed anteriorly and less strongly so posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore; dorsal surface sparsely impressed by fine punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, nearly impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, more strongly and closely punctate than prothorax.

Length: 3.8mm.

Holotype: Shanlinchi, Nantou Hsien, 1 ex., 24. ix. 1990, CHIN-KIN YU (Biohistory Research Hall, Takatsuki, Osaka).

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species resembles *Monolepta rufifulva* CHÛJÔ, in having pronotum without any distinct depression laterally and antenna with the second segment longer and robuster than the third, but differs in having the body more elongate, elytron entirely shining black and the ventral surfaces of meso- and metathorax blackish.

Monolepta nantouensis n. sp. (Fig. 2 - f)

Oblong oval. Generally yellowish brown; elytron black with yellowish subbasal sinuous marking, of which exterior margin is strongly curved inwardly; antenna pitchy black with one

or two basal segments yellowish brown; ventral surfaces with metathorax pitchy black; legs pitchy black with anterior and middle femora yellowish brown.

Head with vertex finely granulate, distinctly and sparsely punctate, interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercles subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, and its surface finely granulate. Antenna slender, nearly as long as length of body; first segment robust, long, somewhat club-shaped; second nearly $1/3$ times as long as first; third nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as second; fourth nearly twice as long as third; fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape; sixth slightly shorter than fifth; sixth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape; eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, sides slightly rounded, widest at slightly before middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and strongly so posteriorly, basal margin distinctly rounded posteriorly; dorsal surface convex side to side, without any depression laterally, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, and their interstices finely granulate. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, distinctly and closely punctate, and their interstices finely granulate. In male elytron with postscutellar depression and fifth abdominal segment trilobed. In female fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 4.5-4.8mm.

Holotype: Meiyuan (=Baibara), Nantou Hsien, viii. 1925, KIKUCHI (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratype: Kantou-zan, Nantou Hsien, 1 ex., I. viii. 1983, K. RA. MEIYUAN, Nantou Hsien, 1 ex., Native collector.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species is characteristic in having the peculiar blackish marking on elytron.

Monolepta takizawai n. sp. (Fig. 2 - g)

Oblong oval. Generally yellowish brown; pronotum with lateral margin pitchy black; elytron with basal, lateral and sutural margins together with interior margin of elytral epipleuron pitchy black.

Head with vertex finely and sparsely punctate, interocular transverse impression distinct, frontal tubercles subtriangular, contiguous, distinctly raised, surface smooth, shining. Antenna slender, nearly as long as length of body; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second shortest, nearly $2/5$ times as long as first; third nearly as long as second in length but much slender; fourth nearly twice as long as third; fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape; sixth slightly shorter than fifth in length; seventh and tenth subequal to sixth in length and shape; ninth nearly $4/5$ times as long as eighth; tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape; eleventh $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum subquadrate, transverse, $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as broad as long, anterior margin nearly straight, sides nearly straight, widest almost at anterior margin, straightly narrowed posteriorly, basal margin slightly rounded posteriorly; dorsal surface convex side to side, without any depression laterally, distinctly impressed by distinct punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, closely impressed by strong punctures. In male, fifth abdominal segment trilobed and in female fifth abdominal segment entire.

Length: 2.4-3.0mm.

Holotype: Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 7 & 31. vii. 1985, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido Uni-

versity, Sapporo). Paratopotypes: 9 exs., same data as the holotype.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species somewhat resembles *Monolepta nakanei* KIMOTO, but differs in being the body length slightly shorter, and having the lateral margin of pronotum, and the basal, the lateral and the sutural margins of elytron blackish and the punctures on elytron stronger.

Monolepta babai n. sp. (Fig. 2- h)

Generally reddish brown; pronotum with a pair of triangular markings pitchy brown; scutellum pitchy black; elytron with a long discal longitudinal stripe, together with sutural, lateral and apical margins widely blackish, of which sutural marking is narrowed basally and lateral marking free from basal margin; antenna pitchy black with basal two segments reddish brown; ventral surfaces with lateral part of metathorax somewhat infusate.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, sparsely impressed by distinct punctures, interocular transverse depression distinct, frontal tubercles transverse, subtriangular, distinctly raised. Antenna robust, nearly as long as body length; in penultimate segments nearly twice as long as broad; first segment robust, longest, somewhat club-shaped; second shortest, spherical; third slender, nearly $1 \frac{2}{3}$ times as long as second; fourth $1 \frac{1}{4}$ times as long as third, and fourth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape; eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as long, anterior margin nearly straight, lateral margins slightly rounded, widest almost at middle, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsal surface convex side to side, without any transverse depression laterally, surface sparsely impressed by fine punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron broader than prothorax, moderately and evenly convex, lateral margin distinctly rounded; surface distinctly and closely punctate and their interstices smooth, shining.

Length: 3.0mm.

Holotype: Yau Mu Li, near San Hsie, Taipei Hsien, 9. x. 1986, K. BABA (Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka).

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species somewhat resembles *Monolepta sexlineata* CHŪJŌ, but differs in having pronotum not entirely reddish brown and elytron with the lateral and the sutural margins widely blackish.

Arthrotus taiwanus (TAKIZAWA), new combination

Proegmena taiwana TAKIZAWA, 1978, Kontyu, Tokyo, 46 (1): 125 (Taiwan: Chitou).

Distribution: Taiwan.

Material examined. Chinanshan, nr. Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 3 exs., 20. iv. 1991, W. CHEN leg.

This species should be treated as a species of the genus *Arthrotus* MOTSCHULSKY, because gena is distinctly shorter than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the transverse diameter of eye and in the male the second and the third antennal segments subequal to each other in length.

Sphaenoraia (*Sphenoraioides*) *micans* (FAIRMAIR)

Eustetha micans FAIR., 1888, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 32: 42 (China: Maupin).

Galerucida fulgida : WEISE, 1922, Tijdschr. Ent., 65: 90 (Fukien).

Galerucida fulgida var. *coerulescens* WEISE, 1922, ibid.: 91 (Fukien).

Sphenoraia (*Sphenoraioides*) *micans* : LABOISSIERE, 1934, Ann. Ass. Nat. Levallois-Perret, 21: 131 (China). — GRESITT & KIMOTO, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B: 657, fig. (China). — KIMOTO, 1989, Esakia, Kyushu Univ., 27: 177 (Indo-China).

Sphenoraia (*Sphenoraioides*) *micans* var. *cyanella* LABOISSIERE, 1934, ibid.: 132 (Tibet).

Galerucida fulgida : OGLOBLIN, 1936, Fauna USSR, 26, 1: 363 (China).

Distribution: Indo-China, China, Taiwan.

Material examined. Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 5 exs., 28. vii. 1985, 2 exs., 26. vii. 1985, 1 ex., 29. iv. - 8. v. 1982, H. TAKIZAWA, 1 ex., 29. iii. 1986, K. BABA.

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

Subfamily Alticinae*Psylliodes taiwana* TAKIZAWA, an independent species

Psylliodes subrugosa taiwana TAKIZAWA, 1979, Kontyu, Tokyo, 47 (3): 340 (Taiwan: Mt. Alishan).

Distribution: Taiwan.

Mantura fulvipes JACOBY

Mantura fulvipes JAC., 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885: 720 (Japan: Kumamoto).

Distribution: Japan, Taiwan.

Material examined: Taoyuan, Kaohsiun Hsien, 1 ex., 2. v. 1986, M. OHARA.

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

Asiolestia taiwana n. sp. (Fig. 2 - i)

Oblong oval. Generally dark reddish brown; head, pronotum and sutural margin of elytron pitchy black.

Head with median carina raised, fairly broad; frontal tubercles subtriangular, distinctly raised, contiguous at base, not separated from behind by a distinct furrow; vertex nearly impunctate. Antenna nearly 2/3 times as long as body length, relatively robust, in penultimate segments nearly as long as broad; first segment large, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second short, nearly as long as wide, and nearly half as long as first; third and fourth subequal to second in length and shape; fifth slightly longer than fourth, and fifth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape; eleventh nearly 1 1/2 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum sub-quadrate, transverse, nearly 1 1/4 times as wide as long; anterior margin nearly straight and posterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly; lateral margins rounded, widest slightly before

middle and slightly constricted before basal corners, anterior and posterior corners obtuse, each with a setigerous pore; antebasal transverse sulcus distinct, and delimited by a pair of short longitudinal deep sulci laterally; surface nearly impunctate. Scutellum subtriangular, nearly as long as wide, surface impunctate. Elytron convex, sides rounded, widest almost at middle, humerus not raised; surface impressed by regularly arranged eleven longitudinal rows of punctures, which are partly irregularly arranged and their interstices finely impressed by minute punctures.

Length: 2.7-3.3mm.

Holotype: Hsuehshan, Mountain Peak, Taichung Hsien, 3750-3884m, 9. v. 1991, A. SMETANA (National Museum of Natural History, Taichung). Paratopotypes: 2 exs., same data as the holotype. Paratypes: Hsuehshan-Tun-Feng, Taichung Hsien, 3170m, 1 ex., 11. v. 1991, A. SMETANA. Hsuehshan, above Shan-Liu-Gieu Hut, Taichung Hsien, 3350m, 1 ex., 10. v. 1991, A. SMETANA. Same locality as above, but 3200m, 1 ex., 8. v. 1991, A. SMETANA.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This is the first species of the genus *Asiolestia* JACOBSON from Taiwan. This new species somewhat resembles *Asiolestia komatsui* NAKANE from Japan, in having the elytral humerus not raised, but differs in having the second and the third antennal segments clearly longer than broad, and in penultimate segments nearly twice as long as wide.

Aphthonoides lesagei n. sp. (Fig. 3 - a)

Generally pitchy black; antenna dark brown with apical segments darker; legs with tibiae and apical spine of posterior tibia dark brown.

Head with vertex finely shagreened, nearly impunctate, anterior margin of vertex clearly separated by a pair of deep furrows, frontal tubercle not distinct; frontoclypeus sparsely covered with fine hairs. Antenna nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as body length; in penultimate antennal segments nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide; first segment long, robust, club-shaped; second $\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as first; third nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as second and slenderer, and third to sixth subequal to each other in length and shape; seventh slightly longer and robuster than sixth, and seventh to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape; eleventh nearly twice as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as long; anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margins slightly rounded and strongly narrowed anteriorly and less strongly so posteriorly, basal margin rounded posteriorly, anterior angle slightly thickened, anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore; dorsal surface impressed by distinct punctures and their interstices smooth and shining. Scutellum small, semicircular, smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron strongly convex, without any transverse depression behind subbasal area, and with regularly arranged eleven longitudinal rows of punctures which are obsoletely impressed on posterior half of surface, and interstices of punctures smooth, shining, not costate. Legs with posterior femur armed with a long, straight, apical spine, which is exceeding length of tibia.

Length: 1.5mm.

Holotype: Yushan, N. P., Mun-Li Cliff, 2700m, 27. iv. 1990, A. SMETANA (National Museum of Natural History, Taichung). Paratopotypes: 5 exs., same data as the holotype. Paratypes: Alishan, Chiayi Hsien, 2200m, 7 exs., 26. iv. 1990, L. LESAGE. Yushan, N. P., Tata Ghia, 2750m, 1 ex., 27. iv. 1990, A. SMETANA. Anmashan, Taichung Hsien, 2100-2135m, 4 exs., 1. v. 1990, L. LESAGE. Takuanshan For., Taoyuan Hsien, 2 exs., 17. iv. 1990, A. SMETANA.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species is clearly separable from *Aphthonoides beccarii* JACOBY, in having the punctures of elytron obsoletely impressed on its posterior half and the interstices of punctate striae not costate, and the head with vertex nearly impunctate and the surface finely granulate.

Chilocoristes funestus WEISE

Chilocoristes funestus WEISE, 1909, Verh. Naturf. Ver. BRÜNN, 48: 41 (Burma). — CHEN, 1934, Sinensia, 5 (3-4): 320, fig. 63 (Yunnan, Tonkin). — GRESSIT & KIMOTO, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon., 1B: 813 (China). — SCHERER, 1969, Pac. Ins. Mon., 22: 230 (Burma, N. Vietnam, SW China).

Distribution: Burma, Vietnam, China, Taiwan.

Material examined. Yangmingshan, Taipei Hsien, 1 ex., 14. vii. 1981, H. TAKIZAWA. Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 2 exs., 29. iv. - 8. v. 1982, H. TAKIZAWA.

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

Hemipyxis liukueiana n. sp.

Generally yellowish brown, antenna with apical segments somewhat infusate.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, nearly impunctate, except for a pair of large foveae situated near interior margins of eyes; inter-ocular space relatively narrow, nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as transverse diameter of eye; frontal tubercles convex, subquadrate, contiguous. Antenna slender, long, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as length of body; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second shortest, nearly $\frac{2}{5}$ times as long as first; third nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as second; fourth subequal to third in length and shape, and fourth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape; ninth slightly shorter than eighth; tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape; eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as wide as long; anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, posterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, lateral margins rounded, widest almost at middle, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, and explanate margins relatively wide; anterior and posterior corners slightly thickened, each with a setigerous pore; dorsal surface sparsely covered by fine punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, its apex rounded, surface nearly impunctate, smooth, shining. Elytron convex, lateral margin slightly rounded, surface sparsely impressed by fine punctures; elytral epipleuron distinct at apex of suture, and interior and exterior margins united at apex of suture.

Length: 4.5-5.7mm.

Holotype: Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 29. iv. - 8. v. 1982, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratopotypes: 6 exs., same data as the holotype.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species closely resembles *Hemipyxis nigricornis* (BALY), but differs in having the elytral epipleuron distinct at the apex of suture, antennae generally dark yellowish brown and the body shape more elongate. Also, from *Hemipyxis fulvoculata* TAKIZAWA, differs in having the interocular space wider.

Hemipyxis persimilis n. sp.

Generally yellowish brown; antenna pitchy black with basal two segments yellowish brown.

Head with vertex smooth, shining, nearly impunctate, except for two pairs of large foveae situated near interior margins of eyes; interocular space relatively wide, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as transverse diameter of eye; frontal tubercles convex, subquadrate, contiguous. Antenna slender, long, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as length of body; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second shortest, nearly half as long as first; third nearly twice as long as second; fourth $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as third; fifth slightly shorter than fourth and fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape; eighth nearly $\frac{4}{5}$ times as long as seventh, and eighth and ninth subequal to each other in length and shape; tenth slightly shorter than ninth; eleventh $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as tenth and pointed at apex. Pronotum transverse, nearly twice as wide as long; anterior margin slightly rounded posteriorly, posterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, lateral margins rounded, widest almost at middle, and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, and lateral explanate margins relatively wide; anterior and posterior corners slightly thickened, each with a setigerous pore; dorsal surface sparsely covered by fine punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, its apex rounded, surface nearly impunctate, smooth, shining. Elytron convex, lateral margin slightly rounded, surface closely and distinctly punctate; elytral epipleuron distinct at apex of suture, and interior and exterior margins united at apex of suture.

Length: 4.2-4.5mm.

Holotype: Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 29. iv. - 8. v. 1982, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratopotype: 1 ex., same data as the holotype.

This new species closely resembles *Hemipyxis liukueiana* KIMOTO, but differs in having the punctures of elytron stronger, and antenna generally blackish. Also from *Hemipyxis nigricornis* (BALY), differs in having elytral epipleuron distinct at the apex and the elytral punctures strongly impressed.

Hemipyxis rarashana n. sp. (Fig. 3 - b)

Generally yellowish to reddish brown, elytron pitchy black, in some specimens elytron entirely yellowish brown; antenna pitchy black with two basal segments brownish.

Head with vertex distinctly impressed by fine punctures; inter-ocular space nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as transverse diameter of eye; frontal tubercles convex, subquadrate, contiguous. Antenna slender, long, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as length of body, first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second shortest, nearly $\frac{2}{5}$ times as long as first; third nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as second; fourth $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as third and subequal to fifth in length and shape; sixth slightly shorter than fifth and subequal to seventh in length and shape; eighth slightly shorter than seventh and eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape; eleventh about $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly twice as wide as long; anterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, and posterior margin more strongly rounded posteriorly, lateral margins rounded, widest almost at $\frac{1}{3}$ from basal margin, strongly narrowed anteriorly and less strongly so posteriorly; anterior and posterior corners slightly thickened, each with a setigerous pore; dorsal surface sparsely covered by fine

punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, its apex rounded, surface nearly impunctate, smooth, shining. Elytron convex, lateral margin slightly rounded, surface closely and distinctly punctate; elytral epipleuron not distinct at apex.

Length: 3.3-3.9mm

Holotype: Rarashan, Taoyuan Hsien, 3. vii. 1983, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratopotype: 1 ex., same data as the holotype. Paratypes: Chitou, Nantou Hsien, 1 ex., 12-13. vii. 1976, H. TAKIZAWA. Tungpu, Nantou Hsien, 1 ex., 6-8. vii. 1981, H. TAKIZAWA.

This new species somewhat resembles *Hemipyxis quadrimaculata* (JACOBY) in having the punctures of elytron stronger, but is separable in having elytron without any marking and the different characteristic of the male genitalia. Two paratypes differ from the holotype in having elytron entirely yellowish brown, but this must be one of infraspecific variations.

Trachyaphthona collaris n. sp. (Fig. 3 - c)

Oblong oval. Generally reddish to yellowish brown.

Head with vertex nearly impunctate; frontal tubercles distinct, oval, longitudinal, contiguous, surface smooth, distinctly delimited from behind by a distinct furrow; frontoclypeus closely covered with yellowish pubescence. Antenna nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as body length and in penultimate segments nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as first; third nearly as long as second but much slenderer, and third to tenth subequal to each other in length; eleventh nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as wide as long, anterior margin rounded anteriorly, lateral margins distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin rounded posteriorly, anterior angle obliquely truncate, anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore; dorsal surface rather closely impressed by strong punctures and their interstices smooth and shining. Scutellum subtriangular, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron convex, slightly widened posteriorly and rounded apically, and with a shallow depression slightly behind subbasal area; surface smooth and shining, closely and distinctly punctate, and their interstices wider than average diameter of punctures.

Length: 2.3mm.

Holotype: Alishan, Chiayi Hsien, 9-10. vii. 1981, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratopotypes: 5 exs., same data as the holotype. Paratypes: 1 ex., same locality and collector as the holotype, but 4-5. vii. 1975. Yangmingshan, Taipei Hsien, 1 ex., 1-2. vii. 1977, H. TAKIZAWA.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species resembles *Trachyaphthona brevicornis* TAKIZAWA in having antenna robust, but differs in having pronotum narrower and nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as wide as long, and the top of aedeagus pointed.

Trachyaphthona punctata n. sp. (Fig. 3 - d)

Oblong oval. Generally reddish to yellowish brown.

Head with vertex nearly impunctate, frontal tubercles distinct, oval, contiguous, surface

finely shagreened, distinctly delimited from behind by a distinct furrow; frontoclypeus closely covered with yellowish pubescence. Antenna nearly $2/3$ times as long as body length and in penultimate segments nearly twice as long as wide; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second nearly $2/3$ times as long as first; third slightly longer than second but slenderer, and third to tenth subequal to each other in length; eleventh $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as wide as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly and slightly concaved posteriorly at middle, lateral margins rounded, widest almost at middle and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin generally rounded posteriorly and slightly produced anteriorly at middle, anterior angle obliquely truncate, anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore; dorsal surface rather closely impressed by strong punctures and their interstices smooth and shining. Scutellum subtriangular, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron convex, subparallel-sided, rounded apically; surface smooth and shining, strongly and closely punctate and their interstices narrower than average diameter of punctures.

Length: 2.3mm.

Holotype: Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 29. iv. - 8. v. 1982, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratopotypes: 4 exs., same data as the holotype. Paratypes: 1 ex., same locality as the holotype, 1. v. 1986, M. OHARA. Nanfengshan, near Liukuei, 4 exs., 1. iv. 1991, W. Chen. Fengnanshan, nr. Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 2 exs., x. 1990, W. CHEN Fenchihu, Chiayi Hsien, 2 exs., 11-12. vii. 1981, H. TAKIZAWA. Kuantzuling, Chiayi Hsien, 1 ex., 24. v. 1971, H. KANMIYA

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species resembles *Trachyapthona collaris* KIMOTO, in having pronotum narrower, but differs in having the punctures of elytron stronger and their average diameter is wider than their interstices.

Sinocreps fulva n. sp. (Fig. 3 - e)

Oblong oval. Generally yellowish to reddish brown.

Head with vertex sparsely impressed by minute punctures; frontral tubercles narrow, oblique, distinctly delimited from behind by a distinct furrow, interantennal space widely separated by frontoclypeus. Antenna nearly half as long as body length, robust, in penultimate segments nearly twice as long as wide; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second robust, nearly $3/4$ times as long as first; third slightly longer than second but much slender; third to tenth subequal to each other in length; eleventh nearly twice as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as wide as long; lateral margins distinctly rounded, widest almost at middle and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior margin nearly straight and posterior margin distinctly rounded posteriorly, and anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore; dorsal surface with shallow and wide ante-basal transverse impression situated very near to basal margin and delimited by a pair of short longitudinal depressions laterally, and the transverse furrow closely impressed by distinct punctures. Scutellum small, subtriangular, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron convex, lateral margins distinctly rounded; surface impressed by regularly arranged eleven longitudinal rows, which are partly irregular and their interstices finely impressed by minute punctures.

Fig. 3. a, *Aphthonoides lesagei* n. sp.; b, *Hemipyxis rarashana* n. sp.; c, *Trachyapthona collaris* n. sp.; d, *Trachyapthona punctata* n. sp.; e, *Sinocreps fulva* n. sp.; f, *Manobia humeralis* n. sp.; g, *Manobia shirozui* n. sp.; h, *Zipangia takizawai* n. sp.; i, *Dactylispa kumatai* n. sp.

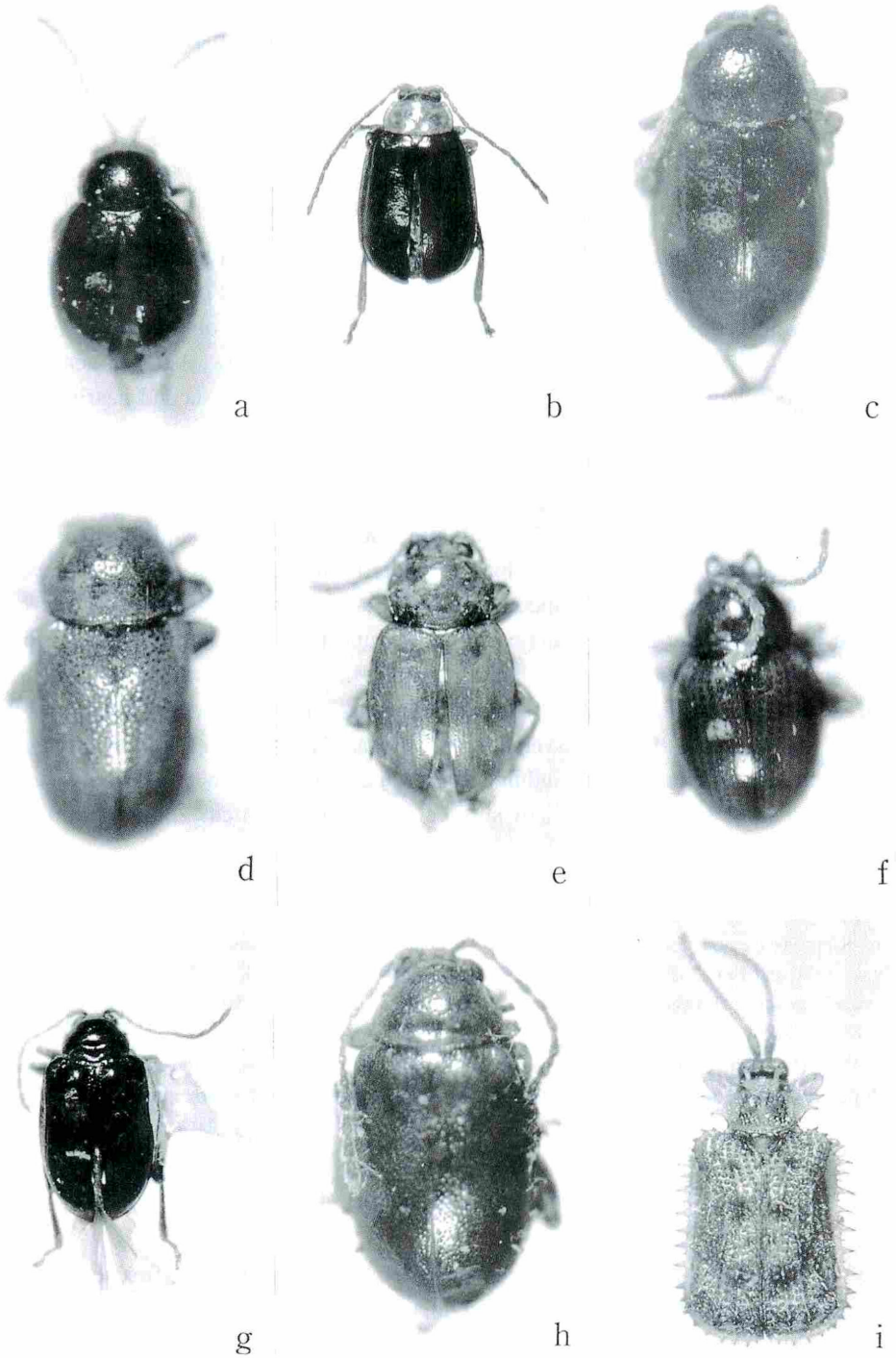


Fig. 3

Length: 2.6mm.

Holotype: Oulanpi, Pingtung Hsien, 20. iii. 1966, K. YANO & H. KAJITA (Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka). Paratopotypes: 2 exs., same data as the holotype.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This species resembles *Sinocrepis obscuroides* (JACOBY), but differs in having the dorsal and the ventral surfaces entirely yellowish brown and the interstices of punctate striae much finer.

Manobia humeralis n. sp. (Fig. 3 - f)

Oval. Generally dark reddish brown; antenna entirely reddish brown; legs reddish brown with posterior femur somewhat infuscate; in dark colored specimens generally pitchy black.

Head with vertex nearly impunctate; frontal tubercles distinct, oblique, oval, smooth, shining, distinctly delimited from behind by a distinct transverse furrow. Antenna nearly 2/3 times as long as body length; first segment robust, club-shaped, longest; second nearly 3/4 times as long as first in length; third subequal to second in length but slenderer; fourth slightly longer than third in length; fifth slightly longer than fourth in length; sixth subequal to fifth in length and shape; seventh subequal to sixth in length but robust; eighth to tenth subequal to seventh in length and shape; eleventh nearly 1 1/3 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed; in penultimate segments nearly twice as long as wide. Pronotum nearly 1 1/3 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margins nearly straight, gradually widened anteriorly, and anterior angle obliquely truncate, basal margin rounded posteriorly; dorsal surface convex, smooth and shining, sparsely impressed by fine punctures. Scutellum small, semicircular, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron convex, humerus not raised, surface without any distinct transverse furrow subbasally, and with regularly arranged eleven longitudinal rows of punctures, including a short scutellar row of punctures, which are generally fine and indistinct on apical half of surface and their interstices smooth, shining, nearly impunctate.

Length 1.8-2.0mm.

Holotype: Yangmingshan, Taipei Hsien, 14. viii. 1981, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratopotype: 1 ex., same data as the holotype. Paratypes: Same locality as the holotype, but 1 ex., 28-29. vi. 1971, and 1 ex., 1-2. vii. vii. 1977. Mt. Alishan, Chiayi Hsien, 1 ex., 7-8. vii. 1977, H. TAKIZAWA. Mt. Ta Ton Shan, near Tam Sui, N. Taiwan, 1 ex., 9. xii. 1988, K. BABA. Taipei Site 2, YpTc, Yangminshara, H. Y. WANG.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species resembles *Manobia formosana* CHÛJÔ, in having the elytral humerus not well developed but differs in having elytron without any distinct postbasal transverse furrow.

Manobia shirozui n. sp. (Fig. 3 - g)

Oval. Generally shining black; antenna reddish brown with most of first segment blackish; legs reddish brown with posterior femur and tibia pitchy black.

Head with vertex nearly impunctate; frontal tubercles distinct, oblique, oval, contiguous, smooth, shining, distinctly delimited from behind by a distinct transverse furrow. Antenna nearly 2/3 times as long as body length; first segment long, robust, club-shaped; second nearly

2/3 times as long as first in length; third nearly 1 1/3 times as long as second in length but slenderer; fourth subequal to third in length and shape; fifth 1 1/4 times as long as fourth in length; sixth subequal to fifth in length and shape, and sixth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape; eleventh nearly 1 1/3 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed; in penultimate segments nearly four times as long as wide. Pronotum nearly 1 1/2 times as broad as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margins widest slightly before middle, slightly widened anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, and anterior angle obliquely truncate, basal margin rounded posteriorly and slightly produced posteriorly at middle; dorsal surface convex, smooth and shining, nearly impunctate. Scutellum small, semicircular, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron convex, with a deep transverse depression slightly behind subbasal area, and with regularly arranged eleven longitudinal rows of punctures, including a short scutellar row of punctures, which are generally fine and obsolete on apical half, and their interstices smooth, shining, nearly impunctate.

Length: 2.4-2.6mm.

Holotype: Tungpu, Nantou Hsien, 1 ex., 5-10. vii. 1977, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratypes: Tungpu, Chiayi Hsien, 1 ex., 14-17. vii. 1976, H. TAKIZAWA. Fenchihu, Chiayi Hsien, 1400-1600m, 1 ex., 12. iv. 1965, T. SHIROZU Wushe, 1150m, Nantou Hsien, 1 ex., 23. iii. 1983, H. & M. TOWNS.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species slightly resembles *Manobia nigrita* KIMOTO, but differs in having pronotum wider, and elytron with the post basal transverse furrow deeper and the punctate striae on elytron obsolete on the posterior half.

Zipangia takizawai n. sp. (Fig. 3 - h)

Oblong oval. Generally pale to dark yellowish brown, in dark colored specimens elytron pitchy black.

Head with vertex nearly impunctate, frontal tubercles distinct, oval, contiguous, surface smooth, shining, distinctly delimited from behind by a distinct furrow; frontoclypeus depressed at middle, surface finely shagreened. Antenna nearly 2/3 times as long as body length and in penultimate segments nearly twice as long as wide; first segment long, robust, somewhat club-shaped; second nearly 2/3 times as long as first; third nearly as long as second but slenderer; third to tenth subequal to each other in length; eleventh 1 1/3 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly 1 2/3 times as wide as long, anterior margin slightly rounded anteriorly, lateral margins rounded, widest almost at middle and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, basal margin generally rounded posteriorly, anterior angle obliquely truncate, anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore; dorsal surface rather closely impressed by strong punctures and their interstices smooth and shining, ante-basal transverse impression distinct and deeper at middle. Scutellum subtriangular surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron convex, sides widened posteriorly and rounded at apex; surface strongly and closely punctate than pronotum and their interstices smooth, shining and narrower than average diameter of punctures.

Length: 2.1-2.4mm.

Holotype: Tungpu, Nantou Hsien, 6-8. vii. 1981, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratopotypes: 7 exs., same data as the holotype. Paratypes: Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 1 ex., 7, 12. vii.

1983, H. TAKIZAWA Kaofeng, Nantou Hsien, 1 ex., 31. vii. 1985, H. TAKIZAWA. Fenchihu, Chiayi Hsien, 1 ex., 11, 12. vii. 1981, H. TAKIZAWA. Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 1 ex., 29. iv. -8. v. 1982, 1 ex., 30. vii. 1985, H. TAKIZAWA Tengchih, Kaohsiung Hsien, 1610m, Fauchange route, 1 ex., 24. iv. 1990, L. LESAGE.

Distribution: Taiwan

This new species closely resembles *Zipangia lewisi* (JACOBY) from Japan, but differs in being the body length shorter and in having the lateral costa of elytron starting from humerus indistinct.

Subfamily Hispinae

Dactylispa kumatai n. sp. (Fig. 3 - i)

Generally reddish brown; pronotum with a pair of large blackish markings; elytron with disc pitchy brown, discal spines generally pitchy black, and lateral and apical margins together with lateral and apical spines reddish brown; antenna reddish brown with basal two segments infuscate; ventral surfaces pitchy black with abdomen yellowish brown.

Head slightly broader than neck; frontoclypeus convex and rough; vertex generally rough with a longitudinal median groove deep; collar broad, smooth, shining, impunctate. Antenna slender, nearly 3/4 times as long as body length; first slightly robust, somewhat club-shaped, longest; second nearly half as long as first; third nearly 1 1/2 times as long as second; fourth nearly 4/5 times as long as third; fifth slightly shorter than fourth; fifth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape; eleventh nearly 1 1/2 times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, 1 1/2 times as broad as long; anterior margin with two spines, standing on common base, of which posterior spine is distinctly longer than anterior one; lateral margin with four spines, standing on common base, of which first is shortest, second longer than first, third longest, fourth subequal to second in length; surface rugosely punctate, and with an anterior and a posterior transverse depressions shallow. Scutellum trapezoid in form, surface very finely sculptured. Elytron with lateral margin nearly straight and slightly broadened posteriorly; latero-marginal spines generally broad and flattened, and lateral margin with about nineteen long and short spines and apical margin with about six short spines; disc with eleven long and short spines, exclusive of seven relatively long humeral spines and five relatively short basal parascutellar spines.

Length: 4.5mm

Holotype: Hotso, Nantou Hsien, 8-9. vii. 1975, H. TAKIZAWA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo). Paratype: Lushan, Nantou Hsien, 1 ex., 12. vii. 1979, T. & M. KUMATA

Distribution: Taiwan.

This new species closely resembles *Dactylispa fleutiauxi* GESTRO from Tonkin, but differs in having two spines on the anterior margin of pronotum, and from *Dactylispa pici* UHMANN from Tonkin, in having the lateral marginal spines of prothorax not depressed.

Subfamily Cassidinae

Cassida (Taiwania) ruralis (BOHEMAN)

Coptocycla ruralis BOHEMAN, 1862, Mon. Cassid., 4: 461 (Java). — WEISE, 1897, Dtsche Ent. Z., 1897: 110 (India).

Cassida ruralis: MAULIK 1919, Fauna India, Hisp. & Cassid.: 399 (Belgaum, Java). — CHEN, et al., 1986, Fauna Sinica, Hispidae: 559 (Yunnan, Burma, Bombay, Indonesia).

Distribution: India, Burma, China, Taiwan, Java.

Material examined: Liukuei, Kaohsiung Hsien, 2 exs., 29. iv.-8. v. 1982, H. TAKIZAWA. Fenchihu, Chiayi Hsien, 1 ex., 11-12. vii. 1981, H. TAKIZAWA.

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

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Descriptions of Three New Species and a Redescription of the Selenophori group from Asia (Harpalini, Carabidae, Coleoptera)

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Abstract: Three new species, *Oxycentrus* (*Oxycentropsis*) *smetanai* and *O.* (*Oxycentropsis*) *schaubergeri* from Borneo, and *Trichotichnus* (s. str.) *ohkurai* from Russian Far East are described. Also the redescription of *Oxycentrus* (*Oxycentropsis*) *matanganus* (SCHAUBERGER) is given.

Introduction

In this paper I describe two new species of the subgenus *Oxycentropsis* of genus *Oxycentrus*, *O.* (*O.*) *smetanai* and *O.* (*O.*) *schaubergeri* from Borneo, together with redescription of *Oxycentrus* (*Oxycentropsis*) *matanganus* (SCHAUBERGER). Further I propose to describe a new species, *Trichotichnus* (s. str.) *ohkurai* from Far East of Russia, which has been hitherto determined as *Trichotichnus* (s. str.) *nishioi* HABU. The name is dedicated to the late Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA who had continuously made every efforts for the development of the Japan Coleopterological Society as the top leader and also supported my study in various ways.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. ALEŠ SMETANA and Dr. YVES BOUSQUET of the Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Dr. FRITZE GUSENLEITNER of the Landesmuseum, Linz, Dr. IVAN LÖBL of the Museum d'Histoire naturelle, Geneve, Dr. BORIS M. KATAEV of the Russian Academy of sciences, St. Petersburg, and Dr. MASAHIRO SAKAI of the Medical Department of Ehime University, Matsuyama, for their kindness in offering many valuable materials. Further I should cordially thank Dr. STUART J. HINE and Dr. EMMA DE BOIS of The Natural History Museum, London, for their kind loan and support of the type specimens.

Oxycentrus (*Oxycentropsis*) *matanganus* (SCHAUBERGER) (Figs. 1 & 7)

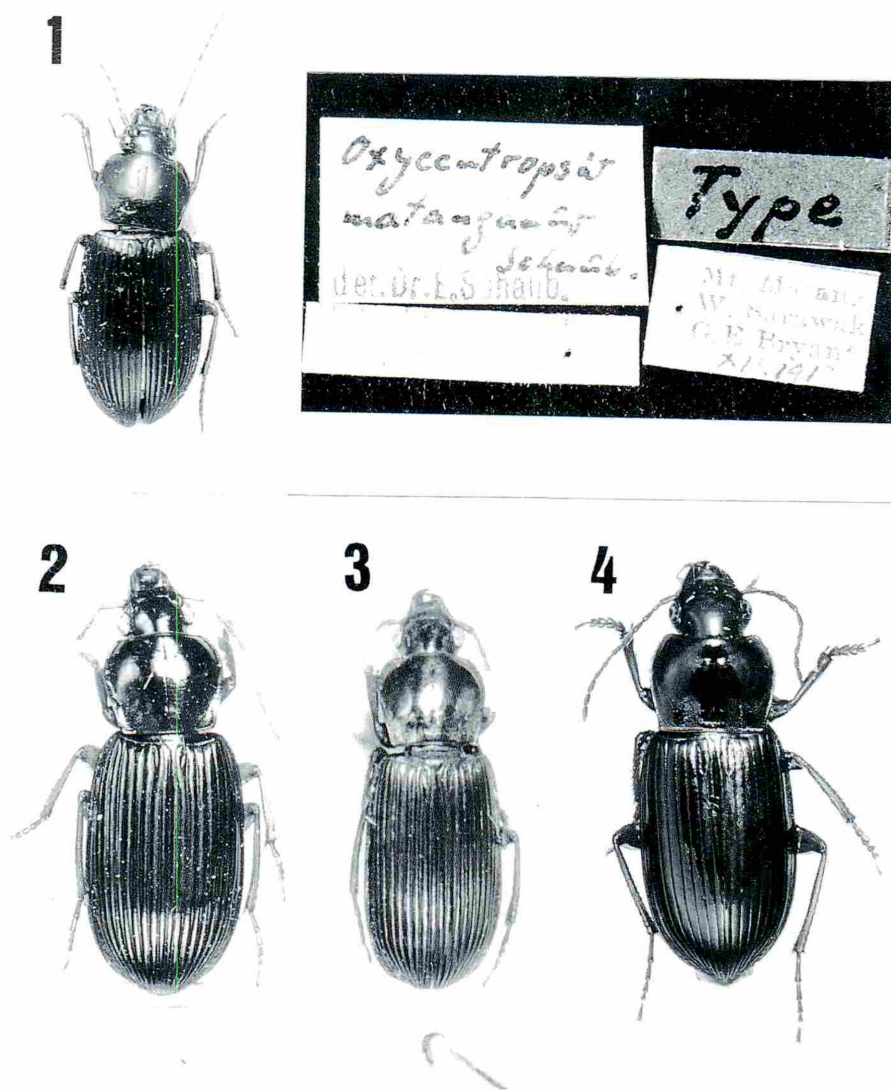
Oxycentropsis matanganus SCHAUBERGER, 1934, Ent. Anz., 34: 91. — 1938, Arb. morph. taxon Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 5: 44.

Oxycentrus matanganus: NOONAN, 1985, Milwaukee Public Mus. Contr. Biol. & Geol., 64: 56-57.

Body oblong, more or less convex, pitchy black, shiny, very weakly iridescent on elytra; mandibles and legs dark reddish brown, palpi and antennae yellowish brown, elytra slightly brownish.

Head evenly and rather convex, narrow and a little less than two-thirds of the pronotal width (0.63 in ratio), very sparsely and minutely punctate; labrum transversely trapezoidal, arcuate at sides, with apex emarginate and shallowly depressed in a laid egg; clypeus relatively thick, gently and transversely swollen, subtruncate at apex; clypeal suture fine, deepened due to

the upheaval of clypeus and frons; frontal impressions arcuately divergent behind, fully deepened up to eyes, portions in front of the impressions well raised; eyes not large, hemispherically prominent; temples very short, steeply contracted behind in continuation of contour from eye and angulate to neck constriction in dorsal aspect; genuine ventral margin of eye narrowly separated from buccal fissure; mandibles robust at base, fairly long as usual species of the genus, clearly curved inwards and pointed at tips, right mandible armed with acute and small terebral tooth; antennae reaching basal fifth of elytra, 3rd pubescent in apical half, one-ninth longer than the 4th and one and one half of the 3rd; labial palpi slender, 3rd



Figs. 1-4. Habitus of *Oxycentrus* and *Trichotichnus* spp. 1, Holotype of *O. matanganus* (SCHAUBERGER); 2, *O. smetanai* sp. nov.; 3, *O. schaubergeri* sp. nov.; 4, *T. ohkurai* sp. nov.

segment sparsely with long pubescence, as long as the 2nd which has six setae along front margin and bisetose at apex; ligula weakly widened in front, truncate at apex, with angularly rounded at apical corners; paraglossae fully produced in front from ligula, free from it just before apex; mentum rather transverse, relatively narrow at apical emargination, median tooth regular-triangular, produced to near apical level of lateral lobes, epilobes well widened in front; microsculpture invisible on most portions, observable as transverse lines near vertex and supraorbital pores.

Pronotum subquadrate, one-fifth wider than long, gently convex and not flattened on central portion, widest at apical two-fifths, mostly smooth, very sparsely and rather finely punctate in basal foveae and lateral furrows, with fine and sinuate rugosities near median line; sides gently arcuate apicad and substraightly and weakly contracted basad from the widest point; apex shallowly emarginate, truncate at the bottom, entirely bordered; base one-sixth wider than apex, subtruncate, and very weakly oblique at sides, with border not interrupted; basal foveae quite indistinct, weakly declivous continuing from discal convexity, somewhat coarsened in middle; lateral furrows each narrow, gradually becoming distant from lateral border by weak swell and weakly widened behind from middle; front and hind transverse impressions very vague; median line fine, reduced near apex and base; microsculpture detected as mixtures with obscure transverse meshes and lines, a little clearer in apical area than the other portion.

Hind wings fully developed. Elytra oblong-oval, a half longer than wide, evenly and rather convex, quite impunctate; sides weakly arcuately widened from humeri to apical third, thence gradually strongly narrowed towards apices, very shallow at apical sinus; apices not produced, widely rounded and clearly separated from each other, blunt at sutural angles; bases weakly emarginate, with humeri angulate, much more than rectangle; striae rather wide and finely crenulate, scutellar striole short; intervals weakly convex, gradually becoming stronger in convexity towards apices and sides, 3rd interval bearing three setiferous pores along 2nd stria in apical half; marginal series widely interrupted medially, composed of 8 + 11 umbilicate pores; microsculpture invisible under 80 \times magnification.

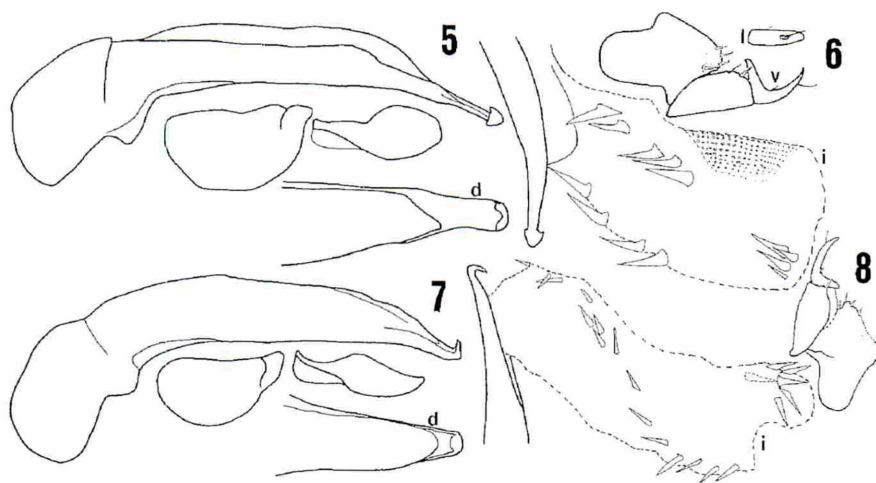
Ventral surface almost impunctate, very sparsely and minutely punctate on middle of 2nd and 3rd abdominal segments which are very sparsely ciliate; metepisterna more or less contracted and not well elongate, two-fifths longer than wide; 6th abdominal segment in ♀ bisetose at each side, widely and weakly arcuate at apical margin.

Hind femur with single seta near base of ventral side; fore tibia cylindrical, weakly widened distad, trispinous along apico-external margin, with small protuberance at apex, a sulcus on dorsal surface clear and not reaching apex, terminal spur simple and long, hind tibia without subapical seta nor spine; hind tarsi of ♀ as long as the width of head including eyes, 1st segment three-fourths longer than the 2nd and equal in length to the 2nd and 3rd together, 4th three-tenths of the 3rd, claw segment bisetose along each ventral margin.

Stylus (Fig. 7) slender and gently curved outwards, latero-apically with a short seta and ventro-basally with a small spine; basal segment unispinous at apex; valvifer bearing four spines near apex.

Length: 8.1 mm. Width: 3.1 mm.

Specimen examined: ♀ (holotype), Mt. Matang, W. Sarawak, Borneo Is., XII. 1911 G.E. BRYANT leg.



Figs. 5-8. Genitalia of *Oxycentrus* spp. 5, 6, *O. smetanai* sp. nov.; 7, *O. schaubergeri* sp. nov.; 8, *O. matan-ganus* (SCHAUBERGER); 5, 7, Male genitalia; 6, 8, Female genitalia. d: dorsal aspect; l: lateral aspect; v: ventral aspect; i: inner sac.

Oxycentrus (*Oxycentropsis*) *smetanai* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 5 & 6)

Body somewhat ovally oblong, wider than *Oxycentrus* (*Oxycentropsis*) *shibatai* N. ITO, more or less flattened, pitchy black, very shiny, weakly iridescent on elytra; palpi, antennae and legs light reddish brown, basal portions of mandibles dark reddish brown.

Head evenly and moderately convex on vertex and frons, flat on clypeus, narrow, two-thirds the width of pronotum, very sparsely and microscopically punctate; labrum transversely quadrate, shallowly and obtusely notched at apex, with an obscure semicircular depression; clypeus smooth, with a longitudinal rugosity at each side, truncate at apex; clypeal suture shallow, but clearly carved; frontal impressions arcuate, obliquely running behind and reaching eyes, very deep throughout; eyes not large, hemispherically prominent; temples thin, short and almost rectangularly meeting with neck constriction; genuine ventral margin of eye adjoining buccal fissure; mandibles long, clearly curved inwards, right mandible wide-triangularly produced at retinacular tooth, the tooth of left mandible produced in a small spine; antennae a little slenderer than those of *O. shibatai*, surpassing a little beyond pronotal base, 1st segment one-tenth longer than the 4th and about twice the 2nd; labial palpi slender, 1st equal or a little longer in length to the length of 2nd; ligula not free from paraglossae just behind apex, rounded at the free portion; paraglossae narrow, prolonged a little beyond ligula; microsculpture invisible or hardly observable as vague transverse lines only near supraorbital pores.

Pronotum somewhat transversely quadrate, widest at apical third, one-fifth wider than long,

gently elevated, flattened on disc, mostly smooth, finely and sparsely punctate only in basal foveae; sides gently rounded in front and weakly and straightly contracted behind from the widest point; apex almost truncate, entirely bordered; base one-tenth wider than apex, slightly arcuate, with border interrupted or becoming obscure in middle; basal angles a little larger than rectangle, angularly rounded; lateral furrows narrow, weakly widened backwards and linked with basal foveae, each of which is shallow, ill-defined and bears a vague and longitudinal rugosity; front transverse impression very obscure, the hind one obsolete; median line fine and shallow, reduced near apex and base; microsculpture partly and vaguely observable as transverse lines on disc and somewhat clearly so as transverse meshes in basal foveae and as isodiametric meshes in lateral furrows.

Hind wings entire. Elytra somewhat ovate, shorter and less convex than those of *O. shibatai*, two-thirds as wide as long and one-third wider than pronotum, wholly impunctate; humeri gently arcuate, obtusely angulate; apices more or less produced, narrowly and separately rounded, with sutural angles obtusely angulate at apical corner, apical sinus somewhat deep; bases shallowly emarginate; striae deep and finely crenulate, scutellar striae short; intervals relatively convex even on disc, increasing in convexity laterad and apicad, 3rd interval with one or two setiferous pores along 2nd stria; marginal umbilicate series composed of (7-8) + (9-11) pores; surface partly and very vaguely microlined.

Ventral surface almost smooth, very sparsely punctate on mesepisterna and lateral areas of metasternum, sparsely setose on hind coxae and postero-medially on metasternum; metepisternum moderately contracted behind, two-fifths longer than wide; abdomen sparsely ciliate on middle of 2nd to 4th segments, 6th bisetose at each side and weakly arcuate at apical margin in both sexes.

Hind femur bisetose along hind margin; fore tibia clearly sulcate on dorsal side, trispinous at apico-external part, with apex shallowly emarginate in external half and minutely protuberant in middle, terminal spur simple; 1st segment of fore tarsus in ♂ ventrally bearing adhesive squamae only in apical portion, mid tarsus with the squamae in the 2nd to 4th, hind tarsus subequal in length to the width of head in both sexes, 1st segment a little shorter than the 2nd and 3rd together (0.91 in ratio) and a half longer than the 2nd, 3rd one and two-thirds the length of the 4th, ventral side of claw segment bisetose along each margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5) slender, almost straightly prolonged, thin at apex, hemispherically thickened at tip; apical lobe elongate, twice as long as wide, rounded at tip; apical orifice widely open, inner sac armed with three groups of sclerites, hind group composed of three small and slender sclerites, apical two groups of five and four long robust sclerites respectively. Stylus (Fig. 6) slender clearly curved, acute at tip, with a short fine spine basally at ventral margin and with a very short seta basally at dorsal margin; basal segment possessing a long robust seta at apex and a short fine seta before the former seta; valvifer quadrisetose at apex.

Length: 9.7-10.7 mm. Width: 3.7-4.1 mm.

Holotype: ♂, 790 m, Eastern Ridge, H. S. area, Mt. Kinabalu N. P. Por. (=Poring), Sabah, Borneo Is., Malaysia, 17. VIII. 1988, A. SMETANA leg. (preserved in the Agriculture Canada); paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 1 ♀, near Ranau, Tinanamantawaran, Sabah, Borneo Is., Malaysia, 30. I. 1983, M. SAKAI leg.; 1 ♀, 500 m, Poring hot spring, Sabah, Borneo Is., Malaysia, 6. V. 1987, BURCKHARDT & LÖBL leg.

The present species is different from *O. matanganus* in having the body narrower and the elytra more elongate and from *O. shibatai* N. ITO in having the body wider, the pronotum more densely punctate and so on. The latter species is distinguished from the former species by the antennae thicker, the

pronotum narrower and acute at basal angle, and the elytra closed from each other at apices. This new species is similar to *Oxycentrus* (*Oxycentropsis*) *shibatai* N. ITO, but is distinguished from the latter, in addition to the characters mentioned above, by the pronotum more densely punctate in basal area and the elytral apices more produced and not closed to each other. Also the present species resembles *Oxycentrus* (*Oxycentropsis*) *matanganus* (SCHAUBERGER), but the body is narrower and the elytra are longer and have the apices more produced and the sutural angles not fully rounded.

Oxycentrus (*Oxycentropsis*) *schaubergeri* sp. nov.

(Figs. 3 & 8)

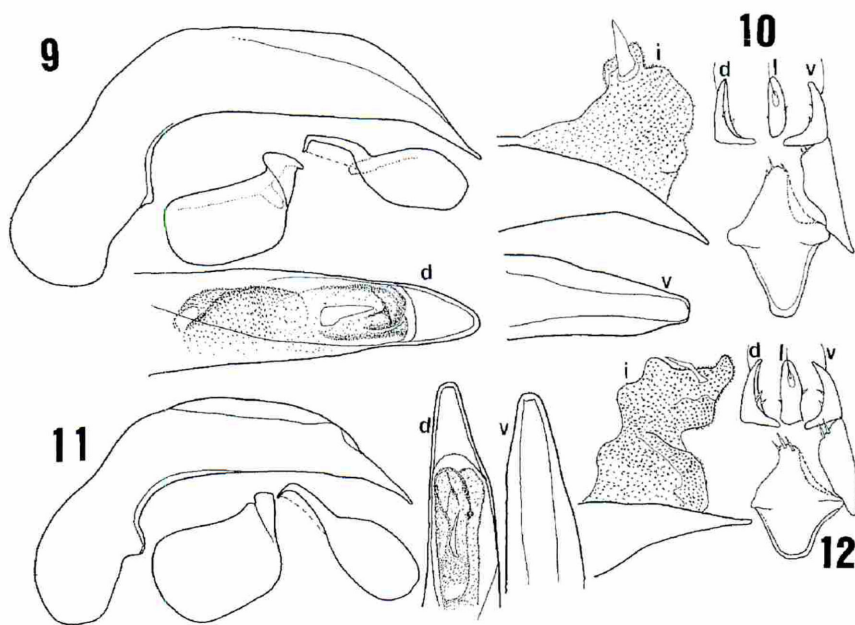
This new species is closely allied to *O. smetanai*, but is distinguished from the latter by the following points: (1) mandibles shorter (2) antennae more thickened (3) pronotum a little narrower (one-sixth wider than long) and acute at basal angles (4) apices of elytra not produced, more widely rounded and closed to each other.

Aedeagus (Fig. 8) almost straight; apex sharply hooked above at tip; apical lobe small, weakly convergent distad, rounded at tip; inner sac bearing long peg-shaped sclerites and many slim short sclerites.

Female unknown.

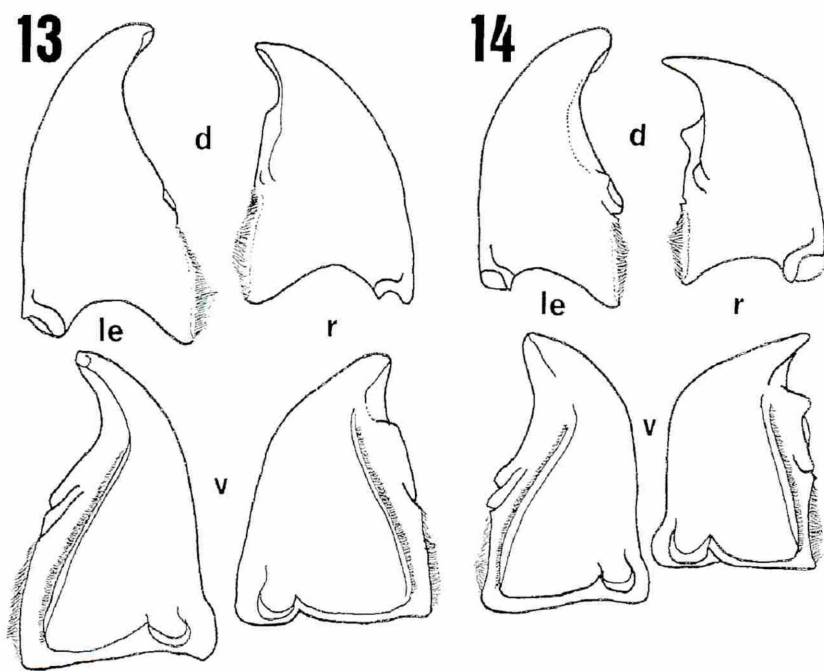
Length: 9.5 mm. Width: 3.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Kinabalu, Borneo Is., with a label inscribed as *orites* by SCHAUBERGER (preserved in the Landesmuseum).



Figs. 9-12. Genitalia of *Trichotichnus* spp. 9, 10, *T. ohkurai* sp. nov.; 11, 12, *T. nishioi* HABU; 9, 11, Male genitalia; 10, 12, Female genitalia. d: dorsal aspect; l: lateral aspect; v: ventral aspect; i: inner sac.

The specific name of the latter species is dedicated Dr. ERWIN SCHAUBERGER who was the great entomologist for the study on the family Carabidae.



Figs. 13-14. Mandibles of *Trichotichnus* spp. 13, *T. ohkurai* sp. nov.; 14, *T. nishioi* HABU. le: left mandible; r: right mandible; d: dorsal aspect; v: ventral aspect.

Trichotichnus (s. str.) *ohkurai* sp. nov.

(Figs. 4, 9, 10 & 14)

Body oblongo-suboval, more or less flattened, weakly brownish pitchy black, shiny, iridescent on elytra; palpi light reddish brown, antennae reddish brown, pronotum and legs dark brown.

Head gently convex, almost flattened on vertex, not wide, two-thirds the width of pronotum (0.65–0.68 in ratio), very sparsely and microscopically punctate on most portions and somewhat coarsely so near clypeal suture; labrum subquadrate, widely and deeply notched at apex; clypeus gently and transversely swollen in basal two-thirds, vaguely depressed between a pair of setiferous pores, with shallowly emarginate apex; clypeal suture fine and obscure, but not interrupted; frontal impressions finely and shallowly engraved, hardly visible near supraorbital grooves; eyes weakly bulging, less convex than those of *Trichotichnus* (s. str.) *nishioi* HABU; temple rather long, one-third to two-fifths the length of eye, more gently convergent towards neck constriction than in *T. nishioi*; space between genuine ventral margin of eye and buccal fissure very narrow; mandibles thick and robust, left mandible small, arcuate

at terebral tooth and minutely produced at retinacular tooth, right mandible small and blunt at terebral tooth and rectangularly prominent at retinacular tooth; antennae slender, reaching pronotal base, 3rd segment pubescent in apical three-fifths, almost equal in length to the 4th and twice as long as the 2nd; labial palpi slender, a little longer than those of *T. nishioi*, 3rd segment as long as the 2nd; ligula widened distad from apical sixth, emarginate at sides, truncate at apex, free from paraglossae in the expansion; paraglossae arcuate at external margins near apex, angularly rounded at tips, prolonged forwards a little beyond ligula; median tooth of mentum narrowly produced, rounded at tip, epilobes each narrow and parallel at sides; microsculpture obscurely visible, observable as transverse meshes partly on frons and as isodiametric meshes near clypeal apex.

Pronotum subcordate, widest at apical two-fifths, about two-fifths wider than long, flattened on disc, gently declivous latero-apicad, impunctate on disc, sparsely punctulate near apex and rather coarsely and moderately punctate in lateral furrows and basal foveae; sides gently arcuate in front and almost straightly oblique behind from the widest point, feebly sinuate before base, rather finely bordered; apex deeply emarginate, straight at the bottom where the border is obscure; base one-fourth wider than apex, truncate or hardly and trapezoidally emarginate, clearly bordered throughout as lateral border; apical angles well protrudent and narrowly rounded; basal angles a little more than rectangle, distinctly toothed at tips; lateral furrows narrow, weakly widened behind; basal areae small, shallowly and longitudinally grooved, isolated from sides by lateral flattened portions; front transverse impressions vague, but not invisible as hind one; median line fine and rather deep, extending both apex and base; microsculpture partly visible, detectable as obscure transverse meshes.

Hind wings entire. Elytra suboval, about one-fifth wider than the pronotal width (1.18-1.21 in ratio), a little more than one and a half as long as wide (1.51-1.56 in ratio), very sparsely punctulate, flat in disc, gently declined laterad and apicad; sides widely rounded at humeri, with very shallow apical sinus; apices rather produced behind, narrowly rounded at tips which are separated from each other; each base weakly emarginate, forming a very obtuse angle with lateral border; striae more or less deep, finely crenulate, scutellar striole moderate in length; intervals flat or slightly convex on disc, becoming a little more convex laterad and apicad, 3rd interval with a setiferous pore at apical one-third to two-fifths; marginal series divided into two groups, the fore group composed of 9-11 umbilicate pores and the hind one of 11-13 pores; microsculpture invisible under 80 \times magnification.

Ventral surface rather densely punctate on mese- and metepisterna and laterally on metasternum, sparsely ciliate medially on metasternum and on 2nd and 3rd abdominal segments; metepisternum weakly contracted behind, one-fourth longer than wide; 6th abdominal segment in both sexes bisetose at each side, hardly arcuate in ♂ and widely arcuate in ♀ at apical margin.

Hind femur bisetose along hind margin; fore tibia rather dilated distad, bi- or trispinous apico-externally, not sulcate and with a row of short setae on dorsal side, with apex shallowly incised in external half and minutely protuberant at middle, not sulcate, with an uniseriate short setae, terminal spur short, robust and lanceolate; 1st segment of mid tarsus in ♂ furnished with adhesive squamae only at apex, hind tarsus in ♂ as long as or a little longer than, and a little shorter (0.93-0.97 in ratio) in ♀ than the width of head, 1st segment almost equal in length to the 2nd and 3rd combined, 3rd segment a little more than two-thirds the 2nd and three-fifths

longer than the 4th, claw segment tri- or quadrisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 10) rather robust, straightly prolonged, weakly curved before apex which is gradually thinner distad; apical lobe elongate-triangular, rounded at tip; apical orifice wide, inner sac bearing a long peg-shaped sclerite. Stylus (Fig. 11) short and robust, weakly curved outwards, small spine at each external margin; basal segment bearing two short spine externally at apex; valvifer trispinose at apex.

Length: 8.8-10.2 mm. Width: 3.5-3.9 mm.

Holotype: ♂, near Khasan, Primorje, Far East of Russia, 5-6.VIII.1991, (preserved in the Landesmuseum); Paratypes: 5 ♂, 7 ♀, same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, Wladiostok, Russia, HERMANN FRIEB. leg.; 1 ♀, Tavrichenka, S. Primorje, Russia, 4. IX. 1973, RJABUKHIN leg.; 1 ♂, Анисимовк, 60km W from Партизанск, Ю. Приморье, Russia, 26. VII.1988, Кубатов leg.

This new species is distinguished from *Trichotichnus* (s. str.) *nishioi* HABU by the eyes less convex and the pronotum more deeply emarginate at apex and with finer lateral borders. This new species resembles *Trichotichnus* (s. str.) *nishioi* HABU, but differs from the latter, in addition to the characteristics mentioned above, in having the eyes less convex, the pronotum more deeply emarginate and with finer lateral borders, and the aedeagus armed with sclerite robuster and not curved.

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会 報

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新しい表紙について

本号から表紙タイトルマークのデザインも一新することになり、会員の大石久志氏(アリツカムシの研究者であり、『双翅目談話会』の会長でもある)のご好意により、*Pidonia yamato* HAYASHI et MIZUNO の素晴らしい画をいただきました。今後本誌の表紙を飾って行くこととなります。

A New Species of the Genus *Nazeris* from China (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)

By TATEO ITO

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Abstract *Nazeris rougemonti* sp. nov. is described from Mt. Tienmushan, China.

I have had an opportunity of examining a few specimens of *Nazeris* captured by Mr. G. DE ROUGE-MONT at Mt. Tienmushan, China through his courtesy. This is a new species and described under the name of *Nazeris rougemonti* sp. nov. in this paper.

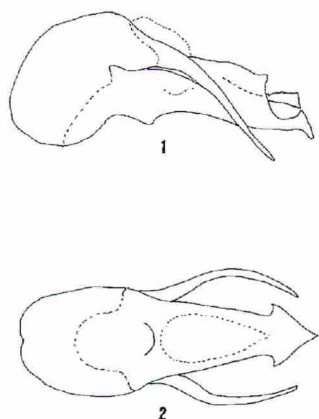
Nazeris rougemonti sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2)

Body rather robust, shiny, reddish black to black, mandibles, labrum and basal two segments of antennae reddish brown, the remaining segments of antennae, labial and maxillary palpi and legs yellowish brown, tarsi slightly paler; pubescence on body brownish black and those on appendages yellowish. Length : 5.0-5.4 mm.

Head suborbiculate rather than subquadrate, slightly longer than wide (1.07 : 1), coarsely, closely and almost regularly punctate but on frons a little less regularly punctate, not micro-sculptured anywhere; labrum with four rather short teeth, the inner two teeth sometimes dull at tip and only a little longer than the outer ones; frons slightly depressed above; vertex evenly convex; eyes of moderate size, the longitudinal diameter about half as long as postgenae, which are subparallel at sides and then clearly arcuate toward neck; antennae fully extending beyond the middle of pronotum, all the segments longer than wide, 1st segment robust and large, scarcely longer than the following two segments together, the 3rd more than a half longer than the 2nd and gradually thickened to the 10th, which is distinctly smaller than the 11th. Ventral surface of head punctate like on the dorsal surface but more regularly so; mentum smooth, submentum feebly coarsened.

Pronotum nearly short-oval, longer than wide (1.13 : 1), narrower (0.91 : 1) and shorter (0.91 : 1) than head, widest at apical third, thence lateral sides much more rapidly narrowed apically than basally; disc with punctures clearly coarser and deeper than on head, somewhat irregular in arrangement or size on both sides of median line which is rather wide, running near base to basal third, but not reaching basal half, accompanied with a distinct depression on each side and sometimes with a narrow smooth irregular area more laterally, without any distinct erect long characterized setae on apico-lateral sides. Scutellum coarsely and distinctly punctate.

Elytra subdepressed, widest near apex, the width nearly equal to the pronotal width; surface slightly rugulose and undulate, with punctures coarse, rather deep but slightly irregular in



Figs. 1-2. *Nazeris rougemonti* sp. nov.; 1, Aedeagus in lateral view; 2, ditto in ventral view.

shape. Prosternum coarsely and rugosely punctate except impunctate subapical part, with median carina diminished apically and almost obliterated at apical margin.

Abdomen slightly enlarged laterally, widest at 6th segment, from which tapered both apically and basally; with punctures coarse and close on basal tergites, and distinctly becoming finer toward apical segments, those on each sternite much coarser and deeper than on the corresponding tergite. In the male 7th sternite faintly and medianly depressed on apical half and very finely emarginate in middle of apical margin, 8th sternite rather deeply and triangularly excised in middle of apical margin, the depth of excision a little deeper than its width.

Aedeagus (Figs.1-2) rather robust, well sclerotized except dorsal side of basal piece, constricted at apical sixth; apical part of median lobe distinctly and triangularly expanded laterally, slightly curved ventrally,

moderately and widely depressed and hooked ventrally at tip; apophyses very slim, slender, gradually thinned apically, not extending beyond the top of median lobe and not flexible due to being well sclerotized.

Holotype: ♂, Mt.Tienmushan, Zhejiang, China, 2-IX-1994, G.DE ROUGEMONT leg. (coll. in G.DE ROUGEMONT, London). Paratypes: 2 ♀ ♀, same data as the holotype.

The present species is easily distinguishable from the two species, *Nazeris chinensis* KOCH and *Nazeris minor* KOCH which both had been described from Mt.Tienmushan as the same locality of the holotype in 1939; from *N. chinensis* by the aedeagus with apical part of median lobe much wider, the head proportionally narrower and longer than wide, the postgenae nearly twice as long as the longitudinal diameter of eye, the elytra not narrower than pronotum and the body darker-colored; from *N. minor* by the aedeagus with median lobe distinctly and angulately expanded at apico-lateral sides, the elytral width not wider than the pronotum and the body larger in size.

Acknowledgement

I thank Mr.G.DE ROUGEMONT (London) for his kindness in offering the materials. I also thank Mr.T.SHIBATA (Osaka) for his continuous guidance on my study.

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(Received Mar. 15, 1996; Accepted May 16, 1996)

New Records of Japanese Staphylinid Beetles, IV (Coleoptera)

By TATEO ITO

Staphylinus daimio SHARP

Staphylinus daimio SHARP, 1889, Ann.Mag.nat.Hist., (6) : 118.

Staphylinus daimio : BERNHAUER et SCHUBERT, 1914, Coleopt.Cat., pars 57 (Staphylinidae IV) : 377.; Y.SHIBATA, 1984, Ann.Bull.Nichidai Sanko, (22) : 83.

Staphylinus (Staphylinus) daimio : SCHEERPELTZ, 1933, Coleopt.Cat.,pars 129 (Staphylinidae VII-Supplement.) : 1384.

Platydracus daimio : ADACHI, 1957, J.Toyo Univ.,(11) : 182.

Specimens examined : 1 ♀, Jozankei, Hokkaido, 16.VII.1966, J.KAMEI leg.; 1 ♀, Mt.Niyama, Nanae, Hokkaido, 25.VII.1982, Y.KUSUI leg.; 1 ♀, Iwanai, Shiribeshi, Hokkaido, 5.VI.1983, Y.KUSUI leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀, ditto, 5.VI.1985, Y.KUSUI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt.Kenashiyama, Otaru, Hokkaido, 13.VII.1985, Y.KUSUI leg.; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 6.VII.1986, Y.KUSUI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Anataki, Otaru, Hokkaido, 14.VI.1986, Y.KUSUI leg.; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Shikotsu, Hokkaido, 5.VIII.1989, H.NOMURA leg.; 1 ♀, Koiwai, Iwate Pref., 17.VIII.1970, K.ANDO leg.

Distribution : Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu*)

Remarks : The specimen from Iwate Pref. was captured under dung in Koiwai Farm and is the first record of the present species from Honshu.

Cafius nauticus FAIRMAIRE

Cafius nauticus FAIRMAIRE, 1849, Rev.Zool. : 288.

Cafius nauticus : FAUVEL, 1874, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.4(5) : 438, 1877, Ann. Mus. Genova, 10 : 258, 1889, Rev. d'Ent., 8 : 262; BERNHAUER, M. et K. SCHUBERT, 1914, Coleopt. Cat., pars 57 (Staphylinidae IV) : 362; CAMERON, 1920(1921), Trans.ent.Soc. Lond., : 378, 1932, Fn. Brit.Ind., Col. Staph. III : 155; SCHEERPELTZ, 1933, Coleopt. Cat., pars 129 (Staphylinidae VII, Supplement.I) : 1370; SHIBATA, Y., 1973, 1973, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 11(4) : 133, 1983, Ann. Bull. Nichidai Sanko (21) : 135, 1990, Coleopt. News,(92) : 5.

Specimens examined : Hundreds of examples, Sonae, Iriomote Is., Okinawa Pref., 20.III.1965, T.Ito leg., 1 ♀, Itoman, Okinawa-Honto Is., Okinawa Pref., 4.VII.1969, Y.KUSUI leg., 1 ♂, Asani, Amami-Oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 5.V.1960, T.SHIBATA leg.

Distribution : Japan(Iriomote Is., Ishigaki Is., Okinawa-Honto Is.*, Amami-Oshima Is.*), Oriental region, Polynesia, Hawaii, Australia, Perim, Seycelles, Madagascar, Mauritius, the east coast of Africa.

Remarks : The present species was first reported from Japan by Y.SHIBATA in 1973.

(* Newly recorded.)

A New Toxicine Genus and Species from Taiwan (Tenebrionidae, Coleoptera)

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Abstract A new toxicine genus (Tenebrionidae, Coleoptera), *Taiwanocryphaeus* gen. nov. is erected for a new Taiwanese species, *T. rhinoceros* sp. nov.

Key words: Taxonomy; new genus and species; Toxicini; Tenebrionidae; Coleoptera; Taiwan.

The tribe Toxicini is a group of tenebrionid beetles, which are characterized by the body elongate, subparallel-sided and gently convex longitudinally, with the apical three or four segments of each antenna forming a flattened club. Males usually have horns on the heads, while females have supraorbital swellings. Adults are found in decaying trunks. Up to now, the tribe comprises two genera, *Toxicum* and *Cryphaeus*.

In my collection of Taiwanese tenebrionid beetles, I found a short series of strange specimens belonging to a toxicine species, though I was unable to determine its systematic position for a long time. Finally, however, I have concluded that the species belongs to a third genus of the tribe Toxicini, and I am going to erect a new genus for a new species.

Before going into further details, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to Dr. SHUN-ICHI UÉNO, Emeritus curator of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance on my taxonomic study. Thanks are also due to Mr. YASUAKI UEDA, Fujisawa City, who submitted important materials to me. Appreciation is due to Dr. YASUHIKO HAYASHI, Kawanishi City, for taking photographs inserted into this paper.

The holotype to be designated will be deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Taiwanocryphaeus gen. nov.

Type species: *Taiwanocryphaeus rhinoceros* sp. nov.

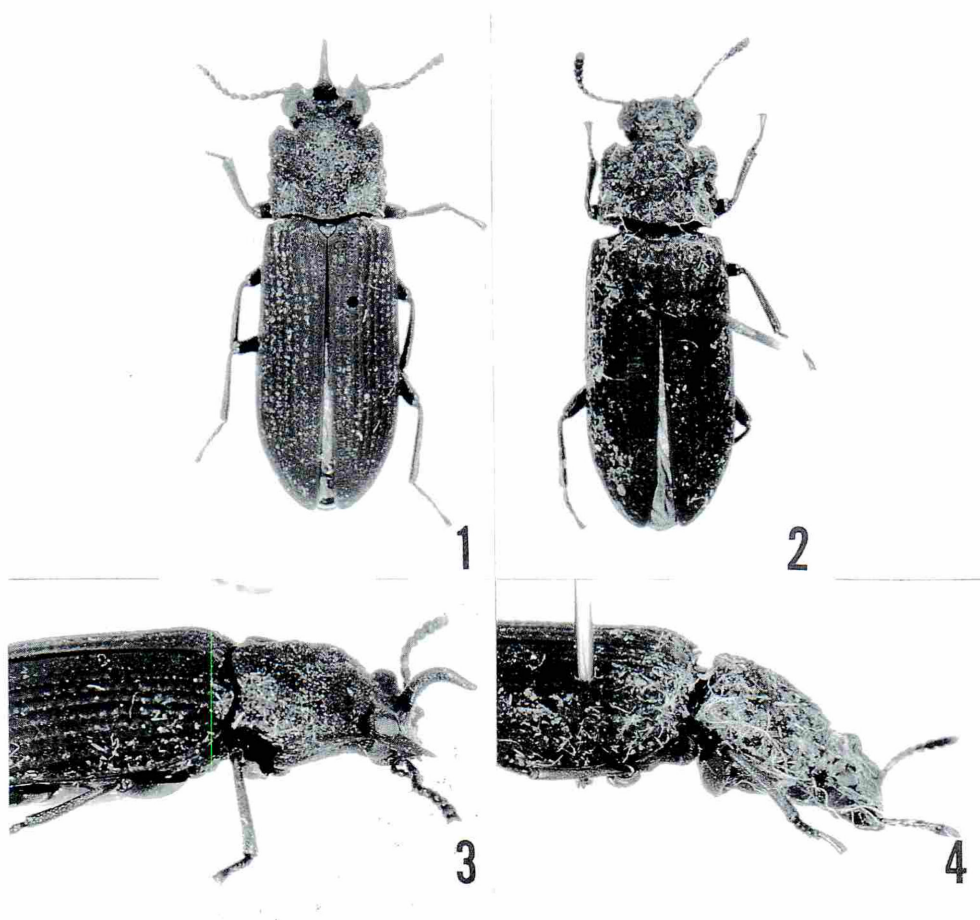
Body medium-sized (13-15 mm) for a member of the tribe, elongate, subparallel-sided, gently convex above, dark in colour, rather mat and coarse. Front margin of head distinctly dentate; eyes completely divided by epistomal canthi, epistomal horns absent; in male, head with a horn at the middle, and in female, with rather thin, semicircular swellings along inner margins of eyes; antennae very feebly thickened, haired on antero-ventral margins of 3rd to 7th segments; pronotum with crenulate lateral margins; elytra with rows of somewhat quadrate punctures, each with smaller punctures at their centres. Legs medium-sized, not modified.

Key to the Genera of the Tribe Toxicini

- 1(2) Eyes more or less deeply indented by epistomal canthi but not completely divided; in male, head with two supraorbital and epistomal horns; supraorbital horns fringed with yellowish hairs. *Toxicum* LATREILLE
- 2(1) Eyes completely divided by epistomal canthi; epistomal horns absent.
- 3(4) In male, head with two glabrous supraorbital horns; apex of clypeus indented. Antennae not modified *Cryphaeus* KLUG
- 4(3) In male, head with a horn in the middle; apex of clypeus distinctly dentate. Antennae with 3rd to 7th segments haired on antero-ventral margins *Taiwanocryphaeus* gen. nov.

Taiwanocryphaeus rhinoceros gen. et sp. nov. (Figs. 1-4.)

Dusty black, with eyes, mouth parts, claws, etc., more or less brownish, hairs on antennae and tarsi yellowish brown; dorsal surface somewhat sericeously and weakly shining, ventral



Figs. 1-2. Habitus of *Taiwanocryphaeus rhinoceros* gen. et sp. nov. ---- 1, male (holotype) ; 2, female (paratype).
Figs. 3-4. Heads and pronota. ---- 3, male; 4, female.

surface gently so. Body elongate and subparallel-sided, gently convex longitudinally.

Male: Head rather transversely oblong, coarsely and irregularly punctate; clypeus depressed apicad in middle, obliquely impressed on each side, with bidentate apex and ridged clypeo-genal borders; genae very weakly depressed just before eyes, with outer margins feebly bilobed, and areas of clypeo-genal borders distinctly protruded forwards; frons widely depressed, with laminate ridges gently overlying eyes, fronto-clypeal border armed with a horn, whose basal portion is upright and slightly transverse, and apical portion is narrowed and forms a bent finger directed forwards; vertex moderately arched; eyes semicircular, completely divided by epistomal canthi, diameter about 6 times the width of an eye diameter. Antennae very feebly thickened apicad, 3rd to 7th segments distinctly haired on antero-ventral margins, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.37, 0.2, 0.38, 0.31, 0.27, 0.23, 0.26, 0.27, 0.26, 0.25, 0.29.

Pronotum trapezoidal, about 1.25 times as wide as long, closely, coarsely punctate; apex widely and feebly emarginate, not marginate; base gently bisinuous, not marginate; sides irregularly and coarsely crenulate, not marginate; front angles weakly produced forwards and subrectangular, hind angles feebly acute; disc gently convex, coarsely and irregularly punctate, each puncture with a fine, black bent hair, with a large oblong impression in the antero-medial portion, and a pair of vague, oblique impressions in postero-lateral portions. Scutellum subcordate, finely punctate.

Elytra 2.1 times as long as wide, a little less than 3 times the length and 1.2 times the width of pronotum, subparallel-sided and widest at apical 2/7; dorsum gently convex and highest at basal 3/7; disc with rows of shallow, somewhat quadrate punctures, each with a deep small puncture at the centre; intervals gently convex, microscopically punctate, each puncture with a fine, black bent hair; lateral margins finely rimmed; humeri and apices not modified.

Femur weakly gouged in apical portion opposite to tibia; tibia with a thorn at apex of inner side; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres from base to apex; 0.35, 0.32, 0.27, 0.31, 1.2; 0.55, 0.33, 0.31, 0.34, 1.27; 0.72, 0.33, 0.37, 1.21.

Male genitalia subfusiform, weakly curved in lateral view, about 2 mm in length; basal piece almost of the same length as fused lateral lobes, whose apices are pointed; penis thin, with an acute apex.

Female: Clypeus feebly raised in middle, fronto-clypeal border without a horn; clypeo-genal borders not protruded but obtusely angulate anteriorly; inner margins of eyes with thin, semicircular ridges; hairs on antero-ventral margins of 3rd to 7th antennal segments indistinct.

Body length. 13-15 mm.

Holotype. ♂, Hsizitou, Nantou Hsien, Central Taiwan, 12. IV. 1991, LUO CHINCHIH leg. Paratypes. 1 ex., 13. IV. 1991, same locality and collector as for the holotype; 1 ex., 19. IV. 1991, 1 ex., 26. V. 1991, Tehuashe, Nantou Hsien, LUO CHINCHIH leg.; 1 ex., Kuantoushan, Nantou Hsien, 15. V. 1993, LUO CHINCHIH leg.; 1 ex., Hsizitou, 4. VI. 1995, LUO CHINCHIH leg., 1 ex., Palin, Taoyuan Hsien, northern Taiwan, 22. VI. 1992, S. CHENG leg. (Coll. UEDA).

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第 50 卷 2 号の訂正

運営委員会（評論出版部）

昆虫学評論 50 (2) は編集者の不慣れと早く出そうと言う焦りから多くの編集ミスを出してしまいまことに申しわけなく思っています。今後は誤りを極力無くすよう鋭意心がけてまいります。

Errata and Corrigenda

Manging Directors

In the Entomological Review of Japan 50 (2):

Cover: for FEB., 1996 read MAR., 1996

Back of the cover: for Published on July 29, 1995 read Published on Mar. 28, 1996

for 平成 7 年 7 月 29 日 read 平成 8 年 3 月 28 日

P. 87: in the under margin, for pp. 81-88, Dec., 1995 read pp. 87-94, Mar., 1996

P. 95: in the under margin, for pp. 89-102, pls. I-III, Dec., 1995 read pp. 95-108, pls. 7-8, Mar., 1996

P. 109: in the under margin, for pp. 103-112, Dec., 1995 read pp. 109-118, Mar., 1996

P. 119: in the under margin, for pp. 113-124, pls. IV-V, Dec., 1995 read pp. 119-130, pls. 10-11, Mar., 1996

P. 131: line 5 of the under margin, for pp. 125-146, pls. VI-VIII, Dec., 1995 read pp. 131-152, pls. 12-14, Mar., 1996

P. 153: line 3 of the under margin, for pp. 147-155, Dec., 1995 read pp. 153-161, Mar., 1996

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BLACKWELDER, R. E., 1936. Morphology of the coleopterous family Staphylinidae. Smiths. misc. Coll., 94 (13): 1-102

— 1952. The generic names of the beetle family Staphylinidae with an essay on genotypy. Bull. U.S. natn. Mus., 200: i-iv+1-483.

MÜLLER, J., 1925. Terzo contributo alla conoscenza del genere Staphylinus L. Boll. Soc.ent.ital., 50: 40-48.

3. 報文中の採集または検視データは以下のように表記する。

（例）♂♂, 2♀♀, Amaishi, Hyōgo, 28. V. 1995, Y. HAYASHI leg.

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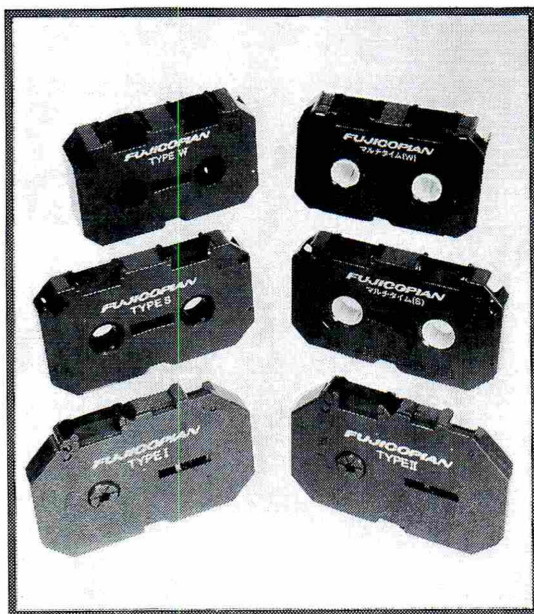
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