

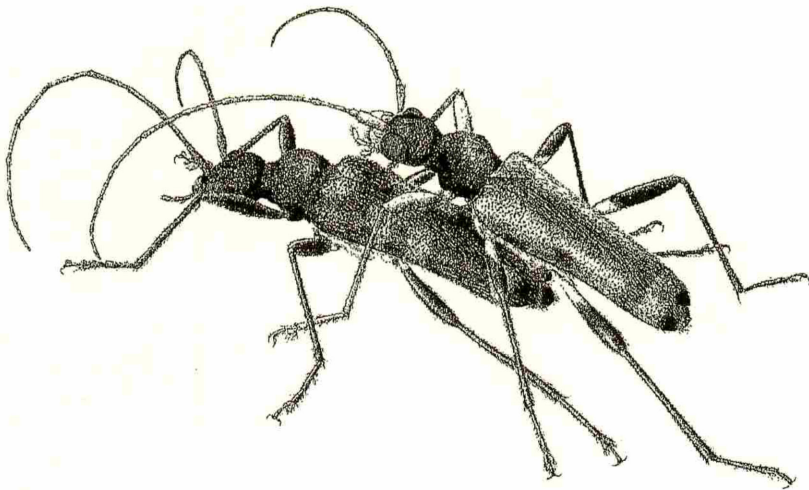
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Systematic Study on Japanese Species of the Genus *Cyrtusa* (Coleoptera: Leiodidae)¹⁾

By HIDE TO HOSHINA
Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture,
Kyushu University, Fukuoka, 812-8581, Japan

Abstract Japanese species of the genus *Cyrtusa* ERICHSON are revised together with a description of a new species, *C. sarasvati* sp. nov., from Chiba Pref. and a key is provided for the identification of Japanese species.

The genus *Cyrtusa* ERICHSON, 1842 of the tribe Leiodini FLEMING, 1821 comprises about 20 species from all continents except North America, and about 10 species that were originally included in this genus were transferred to *Neocyrtusa* BROWN, *Liocyrtusa* DAFFNER, and *Zeadolopus* BROWN by BROWN (1937) and DAFFNER (1982; 1985a). In Japan *Cyrtusa japonica* CAHMPION, 1925 was an only species in the genus, but was transferred to the genus *Zeadolopus* by DAFFNER (1982), and later two species, *C. stewarti* and *C. antennaria* were described from Shikoku by DAFFNER (1989).

Recently I found a new species of this genus in the leiodid specimens collected by Dr. SHÛHEI NOMURA in Chiba Prefecture. In the present paper this new species is described together with some notes on two known species and a key to all Japanese species is also provided.

The type specimens described in the present paper are preserved in the collection of Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka

I am very grateful to Dr. JUN-ICHI YUKAWA, Kyushu University for his continuous guidance. My thanks are also due to Dr. KATSURA MORIMOTO (Fukuoka) who read this manuscript, and to Mr. HIDEAKI GOTO of Kyushu University, Mr. TOSHIO KISHIMOTO of Tokyo University of Agriculture, Dr. SHÛHEI NOMURA of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Dr. STEWART B. PECK of Carleton University, and Mr. TERUHISA UENO of Kyushu University for their kindness in lending me the specimens used in the present study.

Genus *Cyrtusa* ERICHSON, 1842
(Japanese name: Hikage-tamakinokomushi-zoku)

Cyrtusa ERICHSON, 1842, Arch. Naturg., 8: 221 (type species: *Anisotoma subtestacea* GYLLENHAL, 1813); CAHMPION, 1925, Ent. mon. Mag., 40: 7-10; HATCH, 1929a, J. New York ent. Soc., 37: 4; —, 1929b, Coleopterorum Catalogus, 105: 60-63; BROWN, 1937, Canad. Ent., 69: 160, 163-164, 171-172; PORTEVIN, 1937, Rev. franc. Ent., 4: 32; —, 1942, Rev. franc. Ent., 9: 77-78; HLISNIKOVSKY, 1964, Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung., 56: 327-330; —, 1964, Reichenbachia, 4: 11-13; —, 1966, Reichenbachia, 8: 1-5 (key to not European species); —, 1967, Reichenbachia, 9: 238-242 (key to East and South Asian species); —, 1968, Ent. Arb. Mus. Georg. Frey, 19: 146-150 (key to African species); PEEZ,

1) Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, (Ser.5, No. 11)

1971, Die Käfer Mitteleuropas, 3: 244, 257-259 (key to Middle European species); HLISNIKOVSKY, 1972, Mitt. schweiz. ent. Ges., 45: 144-149 (key to Ceylonese species); EMETZ, 1975, Folia ent. hung., 28: 68-69; —, 1976, Nasekomye Mongol., 4: 134, 138, 143 (key to Mongolian species); WHEELER, 1979, Syst. Ent., 4: 298; DAFFNER, 1982, Rev. suisse Zool., 89: 209-211, 213-214, 216-217; —, 1983, Folia ent. hung., 44: 16, 132-136 (key to Palaearctic species); —, 1985a, Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung., 77: 200, 202; —, 1985b, Rev. suisse Zool., 92: 117-118; —, 1985c, Rev. suisse Zool., 92: 695; HISAMATSU, 1985, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., 17: 7; NUMBERG, 1987, Pol. Tow. Ent. Klucze Oznaczenia Owadow Pol., 19: 9, 12, 37, 39-40; DAFFNER, 1989, Acta Coleopt., 5: 21-22, 24-27 (key to Thai and Japanese species); LAFER, 1989, Opredelitel nasekomykh Dalnevo Vostoka SSSR, 3: 320, 323 (key to Far East Russian species); LOHSE et al., 1989, Die Käfer Mitteleuropas, 12. 1. Suppl.: 104, 113, 278; PERKOVSKY, 1995, Dopov. Akad. Nauk. Ukr., 5: 122.

See HATCH, 1929b, for other references.

This genus is characterized by the following features: body is convex and longer than wide; head is almost straight at anterior margin; antennae are apparently 10-segments, 8th segment is microscopic, concealed by 7th and 9th segments, 9th-11th segments are clavate, 11th segment is usually subconical; elytra are scattered with many punctures; legs are haired, with some spines, tarsal formula is 5-5-4; aedeagus is rather cylindrical, and parameres are slender.

A key to Species of *Cyrtusa* of Japan

1. Antennae unicolorous, light brown *Cyrtusa stewarti* DAFFNER
- Antennae bicolorous or tricolorous 2
2. Antennae bicolorous, 7th segments brown, other segments light brown. Body short, about 1.50 times as long as wide *C. antennaria* DAFFNER
- Antennae tricolorous, 1st-6th and 8th segments light brown, 7th and 11th segments brown, 9th-10th segments black; body long, about 1.65 times as long as wide *C. sarasvati* sp. nov.

Cyrtusa stewarti DAFFNER, 1989

(Japanese name: Miyama-hikage-tamakinokomushi)

Cyrtusa stewarti DAFFNER, 1989, Acta Coleopterol., 5: 22, 24-25 (Japan: Shikoku).

Body shining, light brown in general; antennae light brown, and almost concolorous.

Body about 1.55 times as long as wide. Head weakly and sparsely punctured, not microsculptured. Antennae almost as long as width of head. Pronotum weakly and densely punctured, not microsculptured, subacute and almost rectangular at the tips of anterior and posterior corners in lateral view. Elytra weakly and densely punctured, not microsculptured, with about 10 fine hairs on external margins, and almost rectangular at humeral angles in lateral view; sutural stria shallow, present in about apical two-fifth. Hind wings fully developed.

Length: 1.4-1.7 mm.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu (new record), Shikoku, Kyushu (new record).

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Nishimatazawa, Katashina-mura, Gunma Pref., 19. VII. 1990, T. KISHIMOTO leg.; 1 ♀, Hirakura, Misugi-mura, Mie Pref., 7-8. VI. 1997, S. NOMURA leg.; 1 ♂, Matsuyama-jyo, Matsuyama-shi, Ehime Pref., 14. VII. 1996, H. HOSHINA leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Shiraiwa, Gokase-machi, Miyazaki Pref., 26-28. VII. 1996, H. GOTO and T. UENO leg.

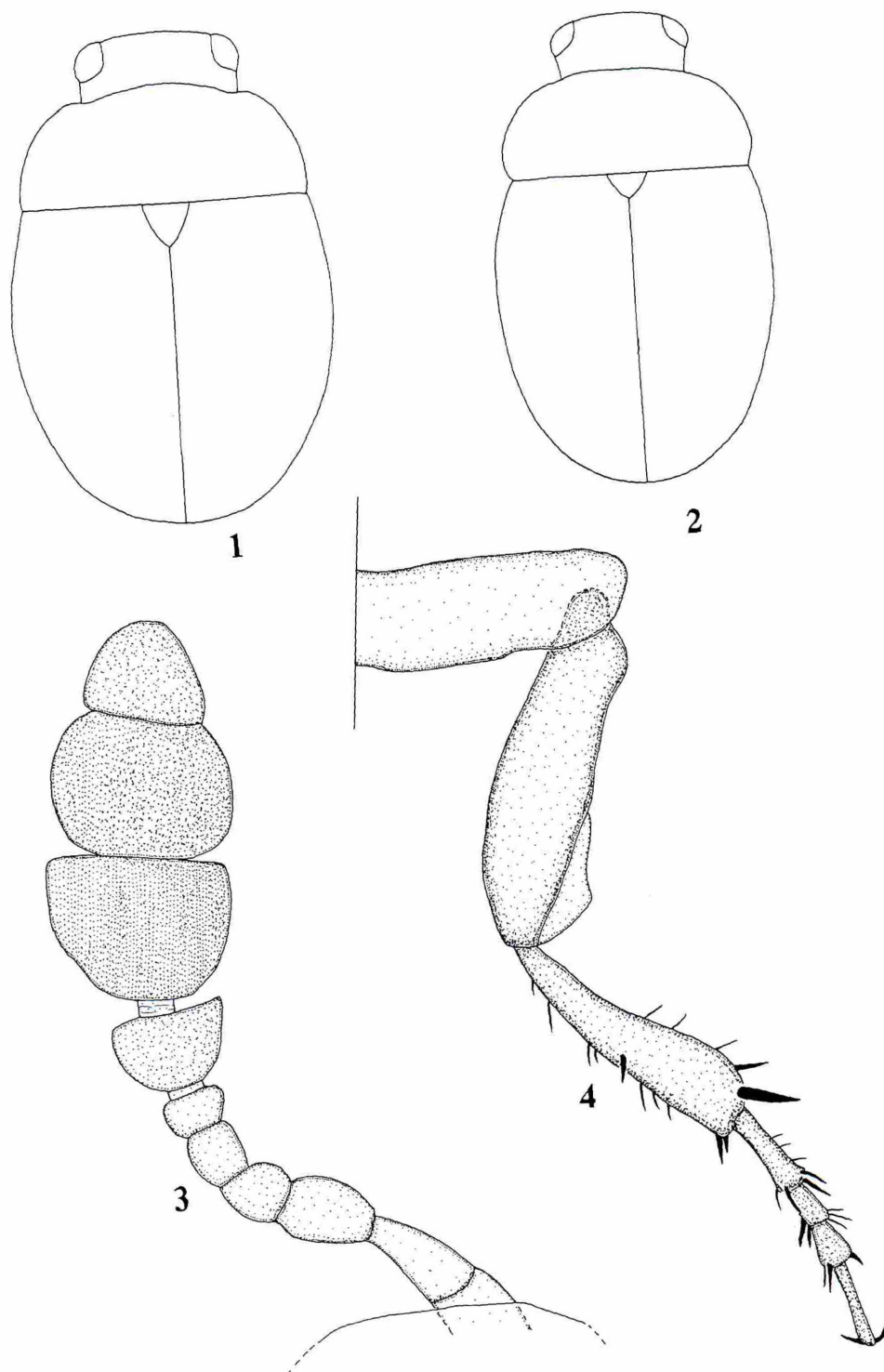


Fig. 1. *Cyrtusa antennaria* : 1, out line of body. Figs. 2-4. *Cyrtusa sarasvati* sp. nov.: 2, out line of body; 3, antenna; 4, hind leg of male, ventral aspect.

Cyrtusa antennaria DAFFNER, 1989

(Fig. 1)

(Japanese name: Harabiro-hikage-tamakinokomushi)

Cyrtusa antennaria DAFFNER, 1989, Acta Coleopterol., 5: 22, 26-27 (Japan: Shikoku).

Body shining, reddish brown to brown in general; antennae bicolorous, 7th and 9th-10th segments brown, other segments light brown.

Body about 1.50 times as long as wide (Fig. 1). Head weakly and densely punctured, not microsculptured. Antennae longer than width of head. Pronotum densely punctured, not microsculptured, distinctly rectangular at the tips of anterior and posterior corners in lateral view. Elytra densely punctured, not microsculptured, with about 10 fine hairs on external margins, humeral angles almost rectangular in lateral view; and sutural stria shallow, present in about apical two-fifth. Hind wings fully developed.

Length: 1.7-2.0 mm.

Distribution. Japan (Shikoku).

Specimens examined. Paratype, 1 ♀, Omogo-Valley, Omogo-mura, Ehime Pref., 25. VIII. 1980, J. PECK and S. PECK leg.

Cyrtusa sarasvati sp. nov.

(Figs. 2-7)

(Japanese name: Benzaiten-hikage-tamakinokomushi)

Male and female. Body shining, light brown to reddish brown in general; head light brown to reddish brown; antennae tricolorous, 1st-6th and 8th segments light brown, 7th and 11th segments brown, 9th-10th segments black; pronotum light brown in the holotype, light brown to reddish brown in the paratype, elytra light brown to reddish brown; legs light brown; meso- and metasterna and venter light brown.

Body convex, about 1.65 times as long as wide (Fig. 2).

Head widest at eyes, about 1.36 times as wide as long, about 0.58 times as wide as and about 0.73 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 2), almost straightly and feebly narrowed posteriad from behind eyes, with weak and many punctures isolated by about space of 5-10 times of their own diameter, bearing 3-4 fine hairs along anterior margin and 2 fine ones on inner margins of eyes, without microsculpture. Eyes oval. Clypeal line absent. Mandibles strongly pointed at apices, almost of the same size to each other in both sexes. Antennae (Fig. 3) elongate, a little longer than width of head, sparsely pubescent in 1st-6th segments and densely so in 7th and 9th-11th segments; 1st-5th segments longer than wide, 6th-11th segments wider than long, 3rd segment about 0.82 times as long as 2nd, almost as long as 4th and 5th combined together, 9th segment larger than 7th, 9th and 10th segments each almost as large as eye, 11th segment subcornical, and smaller than 10th.

Pronotum trapezoidal in general, about 1.73 times as wide as long, about 0.95 times as wide as and about 0.50 times as long as elytra (Fig. 2), feebly and arcuately expanded anteriad in middle, arcuate at sides, straight at base, with about 3 fine hairs in each side, each angle almost rectangular at the tips of anterior and posterior corners in lateral view, disc scattered with

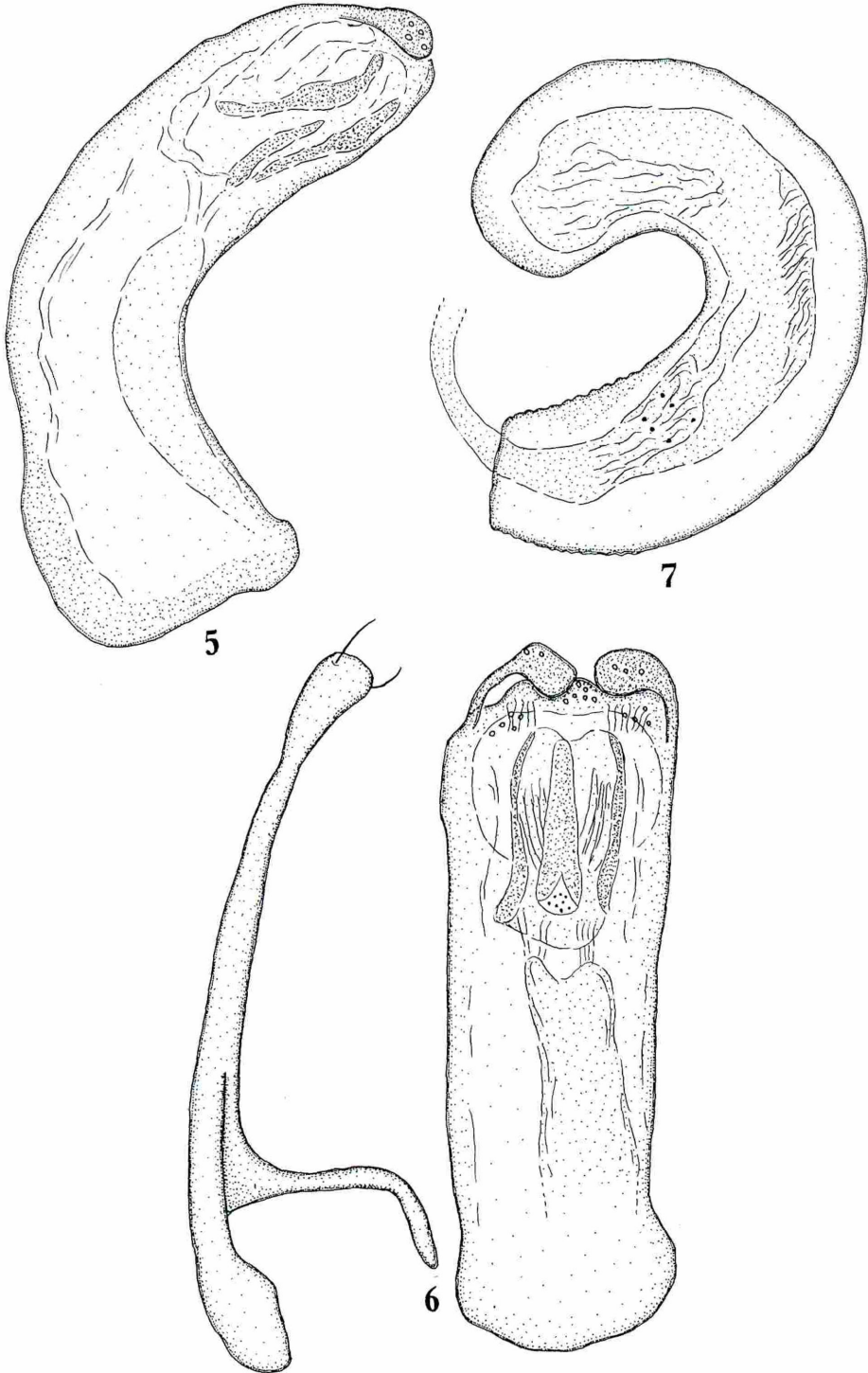


Fig. 5-7, Genitalia of *Cyrtusa sarasvati* sp. nov: 5, median lobe of aedeagus, lateral aspect; 6, aedeagus, ventral aspect; 7, spermatheca.

weak and many punctures isolated by about space of 2-5 times of their own diameters, and not microsculptured.

Elytra oval in general, widest at about basal fourths (Fig. 2), about 0.92 times as wide as long, with about 7-8 fine hairs on each side; humeral angles almost rectangular in lateral view; punctures numerous, stronger than those on head and pronotum, isolated by space about 2-4 times of their own diameters and becoming sparser near sides, interspaces without microsculpture; sutural stria shallow, present in about apical two-fifth.

Mesosternum glabrous, impunctate and microsculptured. Metasternum hairy before the middle, impunctate and microsculptured. Venter hairy, not punctured but with microsculpture, the hair denser on basal area than on apical one. Hind wings fully developed.

Femora microsculptured, tarsi densely hairy. Front tibiae strongly dilated apicad, with 3 large spines at apex and about 10 small spines along external margins. Middle tibiae strongly dilated apicad, with 4 larger spines at apex and along external margins than those of front tibiae, and about 10 small spines along external and internal margins. Hind femora of male each with an obtuse tooth at posterior margin, of which the tip lies at about apical one-fifth (Fig. 4). Hind tibiae dilated apicad, with 6 large spines at apex and on external margins, and about 10 small spines along external and internal margins.

Male. Median lobe of aedeagus (Figs. 5-6) in lateral view curved in the middle, rounded at apex and in ventral view, almost straight at sides, with two projections as a driver of golf at apex; parameres slender, almost as long as median lobe, almost straight at sides, feebly expanded near apex and rounded at the tip.

Female. Spermatheca (Fig. 7) C-shaped in general, almost straight at the base, feebly rounded at apex.

Length: 1.7-1.9 mm (Holotype: 1.9 mm.).

Distribution. Japan (Honshu).

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Mineoka-Asama, Kamogawa-shi, Chiba Pref., 27. IV. 1997, S. NOMURA leg. (Type No. 3074, Kyushu University). Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as holotype.

Remarks This new species is similar to *C. antennaria* DAFFNER, 1989 in appearance, but the body is light brown to reddish brown, more slender (Figs. 1-2), and 9th-10th segments of antennae are black.

Etymology This species is named after Sarasvati, who is one of the Shichifukujin, the Seven Gods of Good Fortune.

要 約

保科英人：日本産 *Cyrtusa* 属（和名新称：ヒカゲタマキノコムシ属）の分類学的研究。—*Cyrtusa* 属は日本から2種が知られていたが、3種目の新種が千葉県から野村周平博士によって採集されたので、これを *Cyrtusa sarasvati* sp. nov.（和名：ベンザイテンヒカゲタマキノコムシ）として記載するとともに、既知種についても簡単な再記載を行い、種の検索表を付けた。この新種は、*Cyrtusa antennaria*（和名新称：ハラビロヒカゲタマキノコムシ）に似るが、体が全体的にやや細く、触角の9-10節が黒いことで区別できる。

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**A First Record of *Anisotoma orbicularis* (HERBST, 1792)
(Coleoptera: Leiodidae) from Japan¹⁾**

By HIDEITO HOSHINA

Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture,
Kyushu University, Fukuoka, 812-8581

Anisotoma orbicularis (HERBST, 1792) has been known widely from Europe to Russia but hitherto not recorded from Japan.

In 1995 I attempted a collecting trip to Hokkaido and obtained some specimens of the genus *Anisotoma* and at the result to compare them with European species, I determined the Japanese species as *A. orbicularis*. By the discovery of this species, Japanese species of the genus *Anisotoma* increased to twelve in number.

I am very grateful to Mr. J. COOTER who kindly lent me the European specimens *A. orbicularis*.

Anisotoma orbicularis (HERBST, 1792)
(Japanese name: Ezo-kushihige-tamakinokomushi)

Tetratoma orbicularis HERBST, 1792, Natursyst. Ins. Käf., 4: 91.

Anisotoma orbicularis (HERBST): PEEZ, 1971, Die Käfer Mitteleuropas, 3: 260; WHEELER, 1979, Syst. Ent., 4: 271, 274-275; NUMBERG, 1987, Pol. Tow. Entomol. Klucze Oznaczenia Owadow Pol., 19: 43-44; LAFER, 1989, Oper. nasekom. Daln. Vost. SSSR, 3: 324; ANGELINI, 1990, Annl. hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung., 82: 93, 101, 113-115; ANGELINI et al., 1991, Ent. Oboz., 70: 412-413; COOTER, 1996, Ent. mon. Mag., 132: 205, 213-215.

This synonymic list includes only recent literatures after HATCH (1929).

WHEELER (1979) redefined and reclassified the genus *Anisotoma*, based on a cladistic analysis of the world fauna.

Specimens examined. 3 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀, Mt. Oakandake, Akan-cho, Hokkaido, 13. VII. 1995, H. HOSHINA leg., 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, Mt. Meakandake, Akan-cho, Hokkaido, 12. VII. 1995, H. HOSHINA leg., 1 ♂, Günzenhausen, Eching, Bayern, Germany, 1. VI. 1977, H. DAFFNER leg., 1 ♂, Moravicany, Moravia, Czech Republic, 6. VI. 1981, R. FORNUSEK leg.

Distribution: Europe, Russia, Japan (Hokkaido).

Remarks. This species is similar to *A. castanea* (HERBST, 1792) in general appearance, but the body is ellipsoidal, and the median lobe of aedeagus is simply curved in lateral view, whereas in *A. castanea* the body is more elongate and the median lobe is curved downwards basally and upwards distally in lateral view.

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1) Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, (Ser.5, No. 7)

First Record of the Genus *Liocyrtusa* (Coleoptera: Leiodidae) from Japan, with a Description of a New Species¹⁾

By HIDE TO HOSHINA

Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture,
Kyushu University, Fukuoka, 812-8581 Japan

Abstract The genus *Liocyrtusa* DAFFNER, 1982 is firstly recorded, for the first time, from Japan and *L. onodai* sp. nov. is described with illustrations of important features.

The genus *Liocyrtusa* DAFFNER, 1982 of the tribe Leiodini FLEMING, 1821 consists of 9 species in the Eurasian Continent and a single species in North America. But the distribution range of these species is insufficiently known due to the lack of information about their additional collecting data except type localities. The further studies and collecting effort are necessary to obtain much more information about their distribution.

Recently I had an opportunity to examine the specimens of the family Leiodidae collected in Yakushima Is., Japan by Mr. SHIGERU ONODA and found a new species of the genus *Liocyrtusa* among them. In this paper I am going to describe *Liocyrtusa onodai* sp. nov. as the first species of this genus from Japan.

The type specimens described in the present paper are preserved in the collection of Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka.

I am very grateful to Prof. JUN-ICHI YUKAWA, Kyushu University, for his continuous guidance. My thanks are also due to Mr. JONATHAN COOTER, the United Kingdom and Dr. KATSURA MORIMOTO, Fukuoka, who critically read the earlier manuscript of this paper, and to Dr. SHÛHEI NOMURA of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.) and Mr. SHIGERU ONODA, Kagoshima for their kindness in their lending me the specimens used in the present study. I am also deeply indebted to Mr. ZDENEK SVEC, Czech Republic for his kindness of sending me a reprint of his paper.

Liocyrtusa DAFFNER, 1982

(Japanese name: Nagahime-tamakinokomushi-zoku)

Liocyrtusa DAFFNER, 1982, Rev. suisse Zool., 89: 202, 208-209 (type species: *Anisotoma minutum* AHRENS, 1812); — 1983, Folia ent. hung., 44: 16, 132-136 (key to Palearctic species); — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92: 693-695 (key to species); NUMBERG, 1987, Pol. Tow. Entomol. Klucze Oznaczenia Owadow Pol., 19: 10, 12, 39-41 (key to Polish species); DAFFNER, 1989, Acta Coleopt., 5: 21-25 (key to Thai species); LOHSE et al., 1989, Die Käfer Mitteleuropas 12. 1. Suppl.: 104, 113, 278; ANGELINI & SVEC, 1995, Linzer biol. Beitr., 27: 515-516, 523; PERKOVSKY, 1995, Dopov. Akad. Nauk. Ukr., 5: 121-122; COOTER, 1996, Ent. mon. Mag., 132: 207, 233, 246, 259-260 (key to British species); SVEC,

1) Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, (Ser.5, No. 12)

1996, Acta ent. Slovenica, 4: 76.

This genus is characterized by having the following features: body is longer than wide; head is almost straight at anterior margin; antennae are 11-segmented and clavate in 7th-11th segments, 8th segment is much wider than long and much smaller than each one of 7th and 9th; elytra are numerous punctured; legs are haired and sparsely spinous and tarsal formula is 5-5-4; aedeagus is rather cylindrical, and parameres are foliated and semi-transparent in apical areas.

Key to Genera of Leiodini of Japan

1. Middle and posterior tibiae strongly dilated; body strongly convex *Zeadolopus* BROWN
 — All tibiae moderately thickened as usual 2
2. Antenna apparently 10-segmented, 8th segments microscopic, concealed by 7th and 9th
 *Cyrtusa* ERICHSON
 — Antenna clearly 11-segmented, 8th segment smaller than each one of 7th and 9th but clearly visible. 3
3. Anterior margin of head emarginate *Leiodes* LATREILLE
 — Anterior margin of head almost straight *Liocyrtusa* DAFFNER

Liocyrtusa onodai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-6)

(Japanese name: Minami-nagahime-tamakinokomushi)

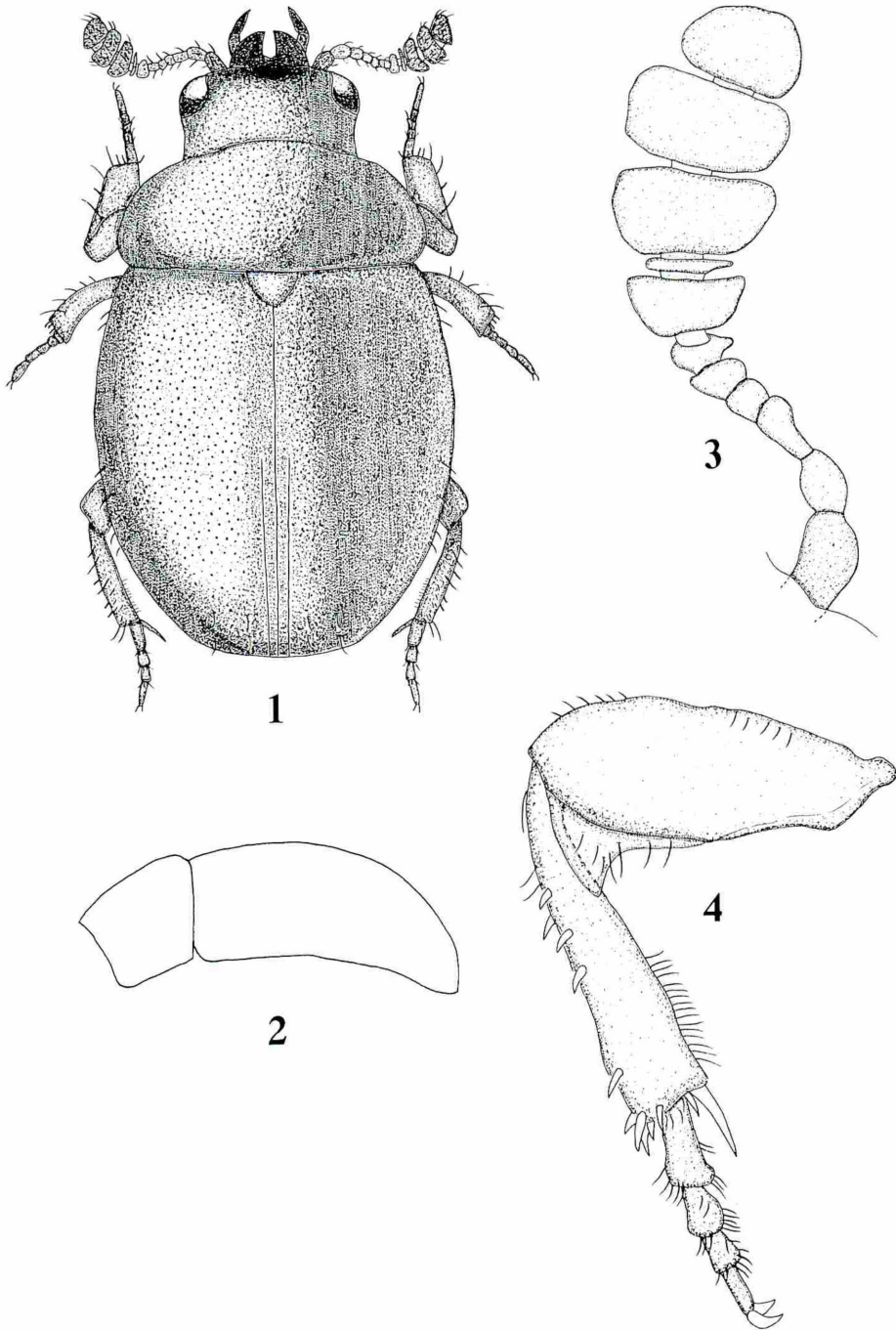
Male. Body shining, yellowish brown in general; head yellowish brown; antennae bicolorous, 1st and 9th-11th segments brown, the other segments yellowish brown; pronotum and elytra yellowish brown; legs brown; meso- and metasterna brown; venter light brown.

Head weakly convex, widest at eyes, almost glabrous, about 1.3 times as wide as long, about 0.57 times as wide as and almost as long as pronotum (Fig. 1), almost straightly and feebly narrowed posteriad from behind eyes, with many strong punctures, their interspaces as wide as about 3-7 times of their own diameter and not microsculptured. Eyes oval. Clypeal line absent. Labrum with sparse hairs. Mandibles sparsely haired, strongly pointed at apices, almost equal-sized to each other. Antennae (Fig. 3) elongate, longer than width of head, 3rd segment about 1.2 times as long as 2nd, almost as long as 4th and 5th combined together, 9th segments about twice as wide as 8th, 11th segments trapezoid in general. All segments hairy, 7th and 9th-11th segments densely and the other segments sparsely hairy.

Pronotum almost glabrous, trapezoidal in general, feebly convex anteriorly in an arc, arcuate at sides, straight at base, about 2.1 times as wide as long, about 0.86 times as wide as and about 0.35 times as long as elytra (Fig. 1), almost rectangular at the tips of anterior and posterior corners in lateral view (Fig. 2), with punctures more denser than on head, their interspaces about 2-4 times as wide as their own diameter and without microsculpture.

Elytra almost glabrous, with about 15 fine hairs on each external margin, widest at about the middle, about 0.85 times as wide as long, a little arcuate at sides (Fig. 1), with almost rectangular humeral angle in lateral view (Fig. 2), numerous and strongly punctured as well as on pronotum, without microsculpture. Sutural stria shallow, present in about apical half. Hind wings fully developed.

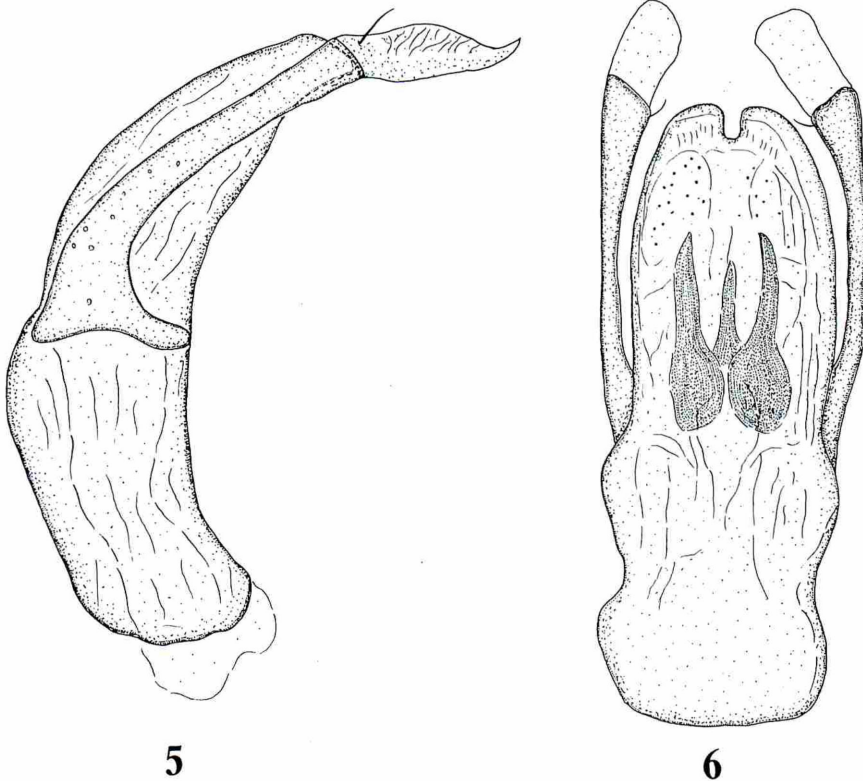
Mesosternum glabrous, impunctate and with microsculpture. Metasternum hairy, weakly



Figs. 1-4. *Liocyrtusa onodai* sp. nov.: 1, body; 2, body, lateral aspect; 3, antenna; 4, hind leg, ventral aspect;

and sparsely punctate, and microsculptured. Venter sparsely hairy, with large and sparse punctures on basal and apical areas, and wholly microsculptured.

Legs hairy. Femora microsculptured. Protibia with 3 large and about 5 small spines on



Figs. 5-6. *Liocyrtusa onodai* sp. nov.; 5, aedeagus, lateral aspect; 6, aedeagus, ventral aspect.

external and apical margins. Mesotibia bearing 6 large and about 5 small spines at external and apical margins. Metafemur (Fig. 4) with a large tooth on posterior margin, of which apex lies at about apical one-fifth; metatibia bearing single large spine and about 10 small spines at external and apical margins and also with about 10 long hairs at internal margin. Largest terminal spine of each tibia almost as long as 1st segments of the tarsus. Tarsal formula in male 5-5-4.

Aedeagus in lateral view (Fig. 5) boomerang-shaped in general; median lobe feebly becoming thinner towards apex; parameres slender in general, longer than median lobe, bent at base, with pointed semi-transparent areas at apex. Aedeagus in ventral view (Fig. 6) cylindrical in general; median lobe constricted at base, deeply emarginate at apex; semi-transparent areas of parameres almost rectangular.

Female. Unknown.

Length: 2.3mm.

Distribution: Japan: Kyushu (Yakushima Is.).

Type series: Holotype, ♂, Kuromi-rindo, Kurio, Yakushima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 2. iii. 1997, S. ONODA leg. (Type No. 3073, Kyushu University).

Remarks The species of the genus *Liocyrtusa* is recorded, for the first time, from Japan. This new species is similar to *L. minuta* (AHRENS, 1812), but the tooth of hind femora is more sharply pointed than in *L. minuta* and weakly curved inwards in the apical portion. This species is also similar to *L. nigra* ANGELINI & SVEC, 1995, but the body is yellowish brown instead of black.

要 約

保科英人：日本新記録の *Liocyrtusa* 属（和名新称：ナガヒメタマキノコムシ属。甲虫目タマキノコムシ科タマキノコムシ族）と1新種の記載。—小野田繁氏によって鹿児島県屋久島から採集されたタマキノコムシに、日本新記録の *Liocyrtusa* 属の1種が含まれており、これを *Liocyrtusa onodai* sp. nov.（和名：ミナミナガヒメタマキノコムシ）と命名して記載した。日本産タマキノコムシ族は4属を含んでいるが、触角が明らかに11節であること、頭楯の後縁が頭部に湾入せず、頭部前縁はほぼ直線である特徴から、他の3属と区別できる。

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Rediscovery of *Callytron inspeculare* (Coleoptera, Cicindelidae) from Hyogo Prefecture

By

HISASHI ASHIDA

8-3-406, Uzumasa Kitano-cho, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto, 616-8182 Japan

and

KENJI KITAYAMA

4-13-8-210, Saigodori, Moriguchi-shi, Osaka, 570-0034 Japan

In Japan, *Callytron inspeculare* (W. HORN, 1904) was first recorded as *Cicindela nivivincta yodo* from the Riv. Yodo-gawa, Osaka prefecture and Saeki, Oita prefecture (NAKANE, 1955). After that it was reported from various districts around the coast of Seto Inland Sea. Recently, it was also recorded from all coastal areas of Kyushu such as Shimabara peninsula (IMASAKA and HORI, 1982), Satsuma peninsula (ASHIDA, 1997 b) and Tanegashima Is. (ASHIDA, 1997 a).

On the other hand, since 1960's, the coast of Seto Inland Sea has been developed and environmental pollution has been caused, and therefore the population in this areas are now exposed to the possibility of extinction. Especially that occurring around Osaka Bay has been considered to be extinct.

In 1991, *C. inspeculare* was designated as a vulnerable species by the Environment Agency of the Japanese Government and was recorded on the official Red Data Book. Fortunately, in 1997, we found relict habitat of *C. inspeculare* in Hyogo prefecture, where is the vicinity of Osaka Bay.

Callytron inspeculare (W. HORN)

Cicindela nivivincta inspecularis W. HORN, 1904, Dtsch. ent. Z., 1904: 87.

Cicindela nivivincta yodo NAKANE, 1955, Sci. Rept. Saikyo Univ., 2(A): 27.

Cicindela yodo : SATO, 1985, The Coleoptera of Japan in Color, 2 : 7.

Callytron inspeculare : HORI and CASSOLA, 1989, Jpn. J. Ent., 57(3): 507.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Estuary of Riv. Kako-gawa, Takasago-shi, Hyogo Pref., 22. VI. 1997, K. KITAYAMA leg.; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 29. VI. 1997, K. KITAYAMA, Y. SHIMADA and H. ASHIDA leg.; 11 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, Estuary of @iv. Kako-gawa, Kakogawa-shi, Hyogo Pref., 6. VII. 1997, K. KAMADA and H. ASHIDA leg.

Notes *C. inspeculare* is usually found on the muddy sand shore around the reed field between about one and three kilometers from the mouth of river. On the upper stream of this area, where is more disturbed environment than the lower area, *C. inspeculare* is partially sympatric with *Cylindera elisae* and *Myriochile specurifera*.

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**Description of a New Species of the Genus *Clerota*
(Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae, Cetoniini) from Southern Myanmar**

By SHIGETO YAMAYA

Entomological Laboratory of Nagaoka Municipal Science Museum,
Yanagihara 2-1, Nagaoka, Niigata, 940-0072 Japan

Several months ago, I received two specimens of the Cetoniini from Myanmar through the courtesy of Mr. NOBUHIKO KATSURA, Tokyo. At a glance I found that these specimens were the species of the genus *Clerota* BURMEISTER, 1842 by having the thick and rather oval body, but the colouration was very curious for me, and I have never seen such a species of the genus *Clerota*. After careful examinations of these interesting specimens, I concluded that those were a new species closely related to *Clerota castaneipennis* MOSER from Sumatra Is., Indonesia. Therefore I am going to describe this new species in this paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. MASAYUKI FUJIOKA, Tokyo, for his kindness on lending me the useful literatures.

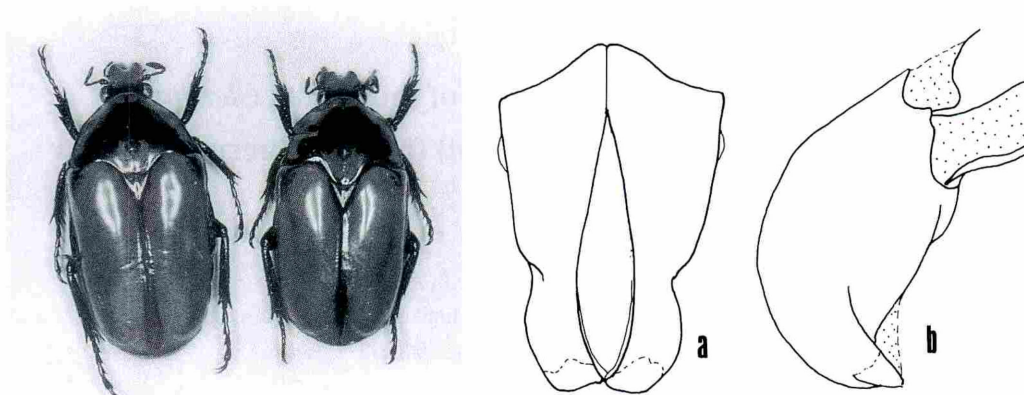
Clerota tenasserimensis YAMAYA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

Male: Body suboblong-oval, more than twice as long as wide, rather flattened above, gently narrowed posteriorly; black, strongly shining, not densely covered with black setae at legs and ventral surface, decolored with pale orange-brown maculations as in the following: pronotum with a longitudinal stripe along each lateral margin, including a black spot before the middle, a small spot near front margin and a large suboval one in the middle of base; elytra almost orange, narrowly black along lateral margins and suture, with a black fleck before humeral callus; pygidium with a transverse orange band almost throughout the width and the band more or less constricted at the middle. Ventral surface with a few small orange spots behind metacoxae, third sternite frequently with a few spots at each side.

Head: clypeus 1.28 times as wide as long, widest near the middle, moderately convex, sparingly and finely punctate in the middle; lateral carinae sharply raised and scarcely divergent anteriorly; lateral grooves with strong punctures near base, with sparse, fine, arcuate and aciculate punctures in the anterior portion; lateral expansion evenly arched laterally and partially sculptured in the middle; front margin evenly and rather strongly emarginate, depth of the emargination less than one-third as long as clypeal width; front angles entirely rounded; clypeo-frontal suture absent except lateral ends; frons similarly punctate as in the middle of clypeus and strongly so near eyes. Eye less than one-third as wide as interocular space.

Pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long, sparingly and finely punctate in the middle, considerably coarsely so at sides, and the punctures dense, fine, obliquely aciculate along lateral mar-



Figs.1-2: *Clerota tenasserimensis* sp. nov.; 1, habitus, (the left: male and the right: female); 2, male genitalia (a: dorsal view and b: lateral view).

ging; median impression relatively shallow, situated in basal fourth; front margin strongly protrudent anteriad; lateral margins angulate at the middle, thence almost straight anteriad and sinuate posteriad; front angles very obtuse, hind ones completely rounded; base strongly lobed in the middle, and shallowly emarginate at the tip of the lobe.

Scutellum triangular, sharp at the apex, scarcely longer than wide, almost smooth, but is sparsely scattered with aciculate punctures near lateral margins.

Elytra widest just behind humeri, 1.38 times as long as wide, disc sparingly and finely punctate, without distinct punctate striae in inner humeral areas except sutural ones which consist of a row of aciculate fine punctures in basal two-thirds, and with sparsely punctate three or four striae near outer margins, the punctures becoming denser and coarser posteriorly from the middle and again becoming finer, transverse and aciculate in apical portion; sutural interval distinctly convex, but the convexity obsolete in basal one-third; ridges of epipleura raised and obsolete before hind angles.

Pygidium nearly three times as wide as long, transversely convex, densely, finely and concentrically with aciculate punctures.

Mesosternal process long, gradually narrowed and strongly protrudent anteriad, blunt at apex; metasternum widely glabrous, sparsely, rather finely and shallowly punctate on posterior part of lateral sides, with longitudinal line in the middle; abdominal sternites sparsely and very finely punctate, second and third sternites rather strongly punctate at each posterior margin, with a longitudinal impression on each side; front and middle femora densely and obliquely rugose on ventral surface; hind femora with very fine aciculate punctures on front portion of ventral sides.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 2.

Female: Body shorter and wider, less than twice as long as wide, hind orange spots of pronotum partially connected to each other; pronotum somewhat shorter, 1.47 times as wide as long, basal lobe rather narrowly truncate at apex; scutellum nearly as long as wide; metasternum dotted with orange spots on each side and more coarsely punctate than in the male; abdominal sternites rather coarsely punctate, hind two sternites rather densely scattered with semicircular punctures and with short white setae; the other features well similar to male.

Length: 29.4-30.0 mm. Width: 14.1-14.7 mm.

Holotype : ♂, Dewna Range, Tenasserim, Myanmar (Burma) , 3. V. 1994, Native collector. Para-

type: ♀, same date as the holotype. The type specimens are preserved in the Nagaoka Municipal Science Museum.

This new species is similar in the colouration and maculation to *Clerota castaneipennis* MOSER from Sumatra Is. but is different in the following characters: 1) the body is more or less smaller in size, not stout and extended: 2) the pygidium has a transverse band instead of having the two short spots.

要 約

山屋茂人：南部ミャンマー産 *Clerota* 属の一新種 — ミャンマー産の顕著なハナムグリを調べた結果 *Clerota* 属の新種であることが判明したので記載した。本種は *C. castaneipennis* MOSER に近縁と考えられる。

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Four New Species of the Subgenus *Amaroschesis* of the Genus *Trichotichnus* from Yunnan (Coleoptera; Carabidae; Harpalini)

By NOBORU ITO

1-7-18 Higashiuneno, Kawanishi City, Hyôgo Pref., 666-0117 Japan

Abstract Four new species of the subgenus *Amaroschesis* of the genus *Trichotichnus* are described from Yunnan.

The species of the subgenus *Amaroschesis* TSCHITSCHÉRINE are brachypterous and distinctly speciated allopatrically in each narrow restricted area. Therefore, many species were described from Sichuan in Central China and Yunnan in Southern China (FAIRMAIRE 1886, TSCHITSCHÉRINE 1897 and 1906, SCHAUBERGER 1936). In this paper I am going to describe four new species of the subgenus from Yunnan under the names, *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) jizuensis*, *T. (A.) minor*, *T. (A.) notabilangulatus* and *T. (A.) emarginatibasis*. About the subgenus, several workers discussed and treated it as the independent genus, the subgenus or the synonym of the subgenus *Trichotichnus*. In another paper (in press) the definition of *Amaroschesis* as the subgenus and the difference from the subgenus *Trichotichnus* will be given by me and the collaborator, and thus I would like to treat it as the subgenus of the genus *Trichotichnus*.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. MARTIN BAEHR of the Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Dr. ALEŠ SMETANA and Dr. YVES BOUSQUET of the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa for their kind loan of valuable materials. Also I should heartily thank Mr. SEIJI MORITA, Tokyo for his support on the literatures. Further my thanks are due to Mr. TAICHI SHIBATA, Nishinomiya for his continuous guidance on my taxonomic study.

Abbreviations

AAFCC: the collection of the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa.

ZSSc: the collection of the Zoologische Staatssammlung, München.

TSc: the collection of TAICHI SHIBATA, Nishinomiya.

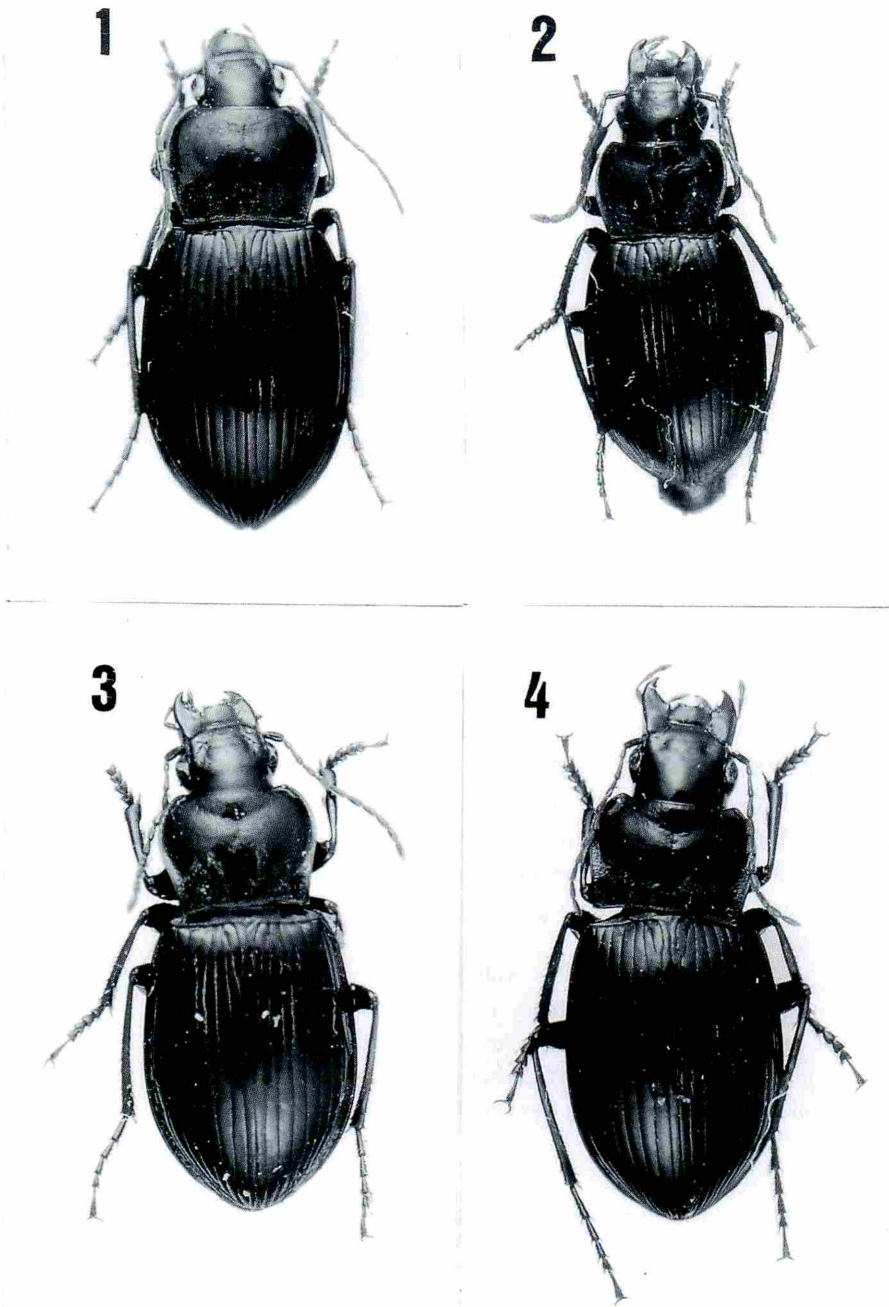
NIc: the collection of NOBORU ITO, Kawanishi.

Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) jizuensis N. ITO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 & 5)

Body widely oblong, slightly brownish black, shiny, somewhat clearly iridescent on elytra; palpi, antennae and legs light reddish brown, labrum, clypeus, median portions of mandibles and lateral margins of pronotum dark brown.

Head relatively smaller, 0.63-0.65 times as wide as the pronotal width, somewhat strongly convex, very sparsely punctate laterally on frons and vertex and minutely so on clypeus; labrum subquadrate, shallowly emarginate at apex; clypeus weakly and transversely swollen in hind two-thirds, weakly prominent at apical corners, laterally with fine and short rugosities; clypeal suture fine but clear, shallow throughout; frontal impressions shallow, evanescent before supra-



Figs. 1-4. Habitus of the subgenus *Amaroschesis* TSCHITSCHÉRINE spp. ; 1, *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) jizuensis* N. ITO, sp. nov.; 2, *T. (A.) minor* N. ITO, sp. nov.; 3, *T. (A.) notabilagngulatus* N. ITO, sp. nov.; 4, *T. (A.) emarginatibasis* N. ITO, sp. nov.

orbital grooves; eyes comparatively prominent; temples relatively short, about two-fifths the length of eye, rather abruptly convergent towards neck constriction; antennae slender, a little surpassing pronotal base; mandibles rather long, sharpened apicad, terebral tooth of left mandibles minute and rounded, those of right one rudimentary, retinacular tooth of left one tri-

angular, those of right one rather strongly and trapezoidally prominent; labial palpi slender; ligula wedge-shaped, feebly notched at apex; epilobe of mentum slightly expanded apicad; surface clearly and isodiametrically microsculptured.

Pronotum large, widest at a little behind apical third, two-fifths wider than long, more weakly convex than usual; disc smooth, finely punctate on apical and lateral portions, rather coarsely and densely so in lateral furrows and basal foveae, of which the punctures are partly confluent; sides not reflected, rather strongly curved apicad and sublinearly convergent basad from the widest point, very shallowly sinuate before base; apex evenly and moderately emarginate; base 1.29-1.40 times as wide as apex, very weakly emarginate; all margins entirely bordered; apical angles widely rounded; basal angles not produced, rectangular or slightly obtuse, edentate at tips; lateral furrows engraved in a line lengthwise; basal foveae wide, shallow, and indefinite; both front and hind transverse impressions obscure; median line fine and shallow, obliterated near apex and base; microsculpture fine, much obscurer than the other species of the subgenus, consisting of transverse meshes.

Elytra oval, 1.36-1.44 times as long as wide and one-third wider than the pronotal width, a little less convex than usual, with very sparse and microscopic punctures; sides weakly arcuate

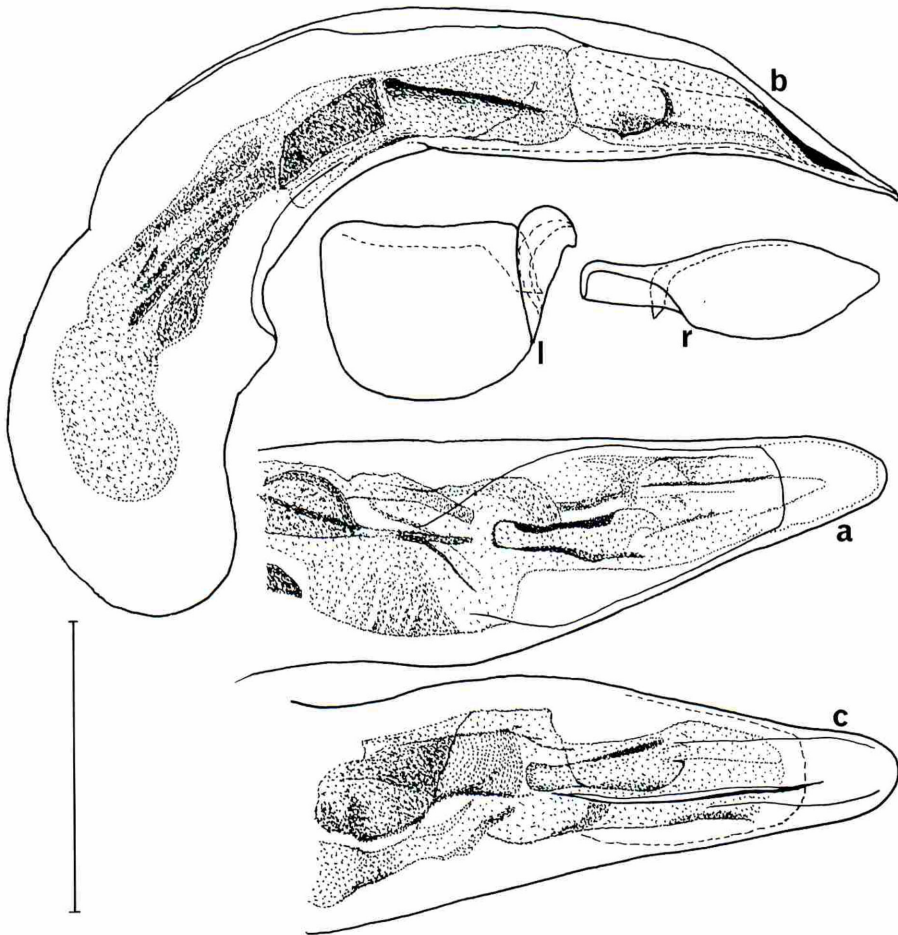


Fig. 5. Male genitalia of *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) jizuensis* N. ITO, sp. nov.; a, dorsal side; b, left lateral side; c, ventral side; l, left paramere; r, right paramere. Scale: 1 mm.

at humeri, with subapical sinus a little deeper than usual; apices produced backwards, narrowly rounded at tips, with blunt sutural angles; bases each hardly emarginate, forming an obtuse and acute angle with lateral border; striae narrow, shallow on disc, becoming somewhat deeper apically and basally, and finely crenulate, scutellar striole long; intervals almost flat, weakly raised apically and basally; marginal series continuous, composed of 22-23 umbilicate pores; microsculpture vague, observable as transverse lines. Hind wings rudimentary, one-fifth the length of elytra.

Ventral surface finely punctate on prepisterna, rather coarsely so on meso- and metepisterna and prosternum which is rather densely covered with short pubescence; metepisternum 1.1 times as wide as long; 6th abdominal segment in ♂ unisetose at each side and truncate at apex.

Hind femora bisetose at hind margin; fore tibiae more or less strongly dilated distad, vaguely sulcate in apical half, trispinous apico-externally; tarsi very sparsely furnished with very short pubescence, 1st segment of mid tarsi in ♂ bearing adhesive squamae only at apex, hind tarsi in ♂ comparatively long, one-tenth longer than the width of head, 1st segment short, two-sevenths shorter than the 2nd and 3rd combined together and one-fourth longer than the 2nd, 3rd one-third longer than the 4th, claw segment tri- or quadrisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5) thick, gently curved behind basal part, straightly prolonged in apical part, thinned at apex; apical orifice widely opened in apical half, without any armatures; apical lobe rather elongate, rounded at tip; ventral surface deeply and longitudinally concave, the concavity covered on right lateral portion in an eaves.

Female unknown.

Length. 11.3-11.7 mm. Width: 4.8-5.4 mm.

Holotype: ♂, 2,500-2,700 m, 25° 58' N, 100° 21' E, Jizu Shan, 6-10. VII. 1994, Z. CARIN leg. (preserved in TSc). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same data as the holotype (preserved in NIC).

This new species is well similar to *Trichotichnus (Amaroschisis) delavayi* (TSCHITSCHÉ-RINE), but the head is smaller, the pronotum is more weakly convex, more widely rounded at apical angles and less coarsely punctate in basal foveae, and the hind tarsus is longer. The aedeagus is peculiar in having the ventral surface deeply concave.

Trichotichnus (Amaroschisis) minor N. ITO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 6 & 9)

Body weakly gourd-shaped, black, shiny, without iridescent lustre; palpi, antennae, lateral margins of pronotum and tarsi light brown, outer margins of labrum and median portions of mandibles reddish brown.

Head wide, 0.71-0.74 times as wide as the pronotal width, very sparsely and microscopically punctate in apical area of clypeus and often somewhat coarsely so near frontal impressions, sometimes shallowly concave on frons, transversely rugous near the concavity; apical corners of labrum gently and arcuately protrudent; clypeus shallowly emarginate at apex, transversely depressed in apical half; clypeal suture vague, medially disappearing in individuals; frontal impressions shallow, engraved in a fovea, evanescent before supraorbital grooves; interocular space wide, three-fourths the width of head; eyes weakly prominent; temple rather developed, gently oblique, two-sevenths the length of eye; genuine ventral margins of eyes widely

separated from buccal fissure; antennae slender, short, and slightly surpassing beyond pronotal base, 3rd segment 1.09- 1.11 times as long as the 4th and twice the 2nd; mandibles curved just before apices, almost pointed at tips, terebral tooth of left mandible minutely and triangularly prominent, that of right one slightly prominent like swell, retinacular tooth of the left one widely and weakly protrudent, that of the right one rather large and sharp at tip; 3rd segment of labial palpus rather tumid, as long as the 2nd; ligula parallel-sided, abruptly expanded before apex, which is weakly arcuate; paraglossae widely isolated from ligula before the ligular expansion, prolonged a little beyond ligula; mentum clearly demarcated by suture from submentum, regular-triangularly toothed at apex, epilobes each weakly arcuate at sides; microsculpture comparatively clear, mainly consisting of isodiametric meshes and partly of transverse meshes.

Pronotum rather similar in shape to *Trichotichnus* (s. str.) *congruus* (MORAWITZ), about a half wider than long (1.43-1.53 in ratio), widest at apical three-eighths, gently convex, coarsely and densely punctate in basal foveae, finely and sparsely so in lateral furrows and near apex, impunctate on disc, where surface is sometimes transversely rugose; sides relatively thickly bordered, gently arcuate forwards and more weakly so backwards from the widest point, shallowly sinuate before base; apex shallowly emarginate, entirely bordered; base a little wider than apex (1.07-1.16 in ratio), subemarginate, with border thick and entire as those of sides; apical angles narrowly rounded; basal angles angulate, relatively larger than rectangle, and with blunt and minute protuberance at each tip; lateral furrows very narrow in apical third, thence gradually widened basad and linked with basal foveae, each of which is flattened and possesses a small

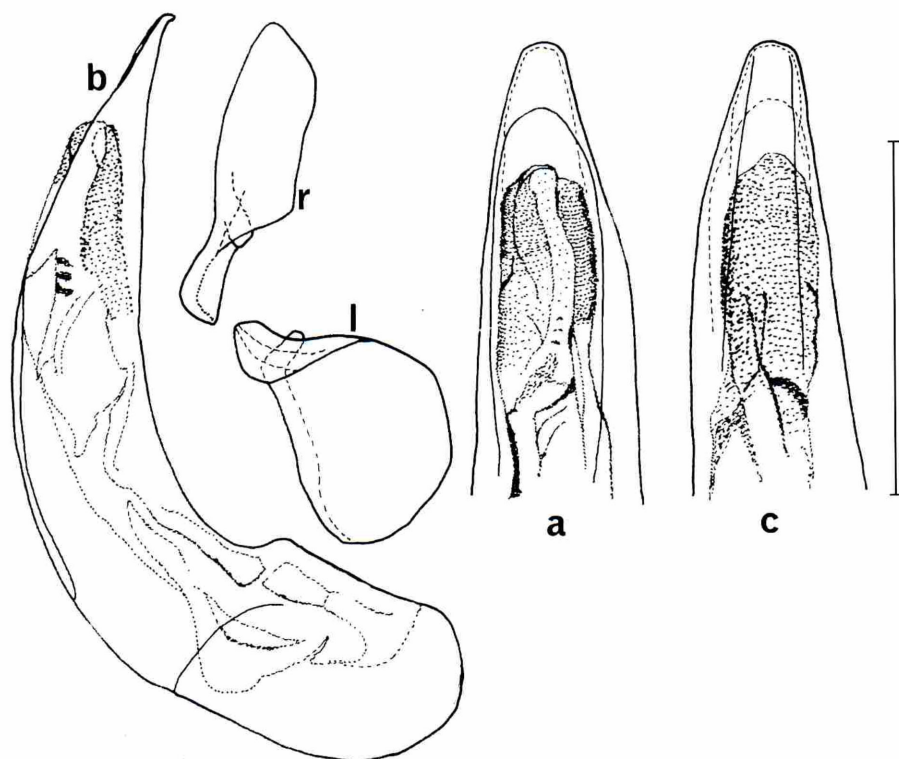


Fig. 6. Male genitalia of *Trichotichnus* (*Amaroschesis*) *minor* N. ITO, sp. nov.; a, dorsal side; b, left lateral side; c, ventral side; l, left paramere; r, right paramere. Scale: 1 mm.

groove at inner side; front transverse impression rather deep, hind transverse one rudimentary; median line obliterated just near apex and base; microsculpture clearly observable in part, composed of mixtures with isodiametric and transverse meshes.

Elytra oval, wide, two-fifths wider the pronotal width, three-tenths longer than wide, uniformly well convex, very sparsely and microscopically punctate; sides rather strongly curved at humeri, hardly sinuate preapically; apices not produced, gently arcuate, and widely rounded at tips which are separated from each other, with blunt sutural angles; bases subtruncate, very obtusely and angularly meeting with lateral borders; striae thin, shallow and partly punctate, scutellar striole fairly long; intervals almost flat throughout, a dorsal pore of 3rd interval situated between middle and a little behind there; marginal series narrowly interrupted or subcontinuous, composed of 20-24 (ca. 21) umbilicate pores; microsculpture clearly visible as transverse lines and meshes. Hind wings rudimentary.

Ventral surface sparsely punctate on meso- and metepisterna and lateral portions of metasternum, with very fine and short pubescence medially on 2nd and 3rd abdominal sternites; metepisternum short, 0.83-0.87 times as wide as long; 6th abdominal sternite bisetose at each side in both sexes, a little more strongly rounded in ♀ than in ♂.

Hind femora with four or five setae; fore tibiae not or weakly sulcate in middle, bi- or tripinuous apico-externally; mid tarsi in ♂ with adhesive hairs from 1st segment as well as the following three segments, hind tarsi one-tenth in ♂ and one-fourth in ♀ shorter than the width of head, 1st segment three-tenths shorter than the 2nd and 3rd taken together and one-third longer than the 2nd, 3rd three-fourths longer than the 4th, claw segment trisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 6) thick, gently arcuate; apex gradually tapered distad, with tip slightly directed ventrad; apical orifice widely opened in apical half, inner sac without any armatures; apical lobe gently convergent forwards, rounded at tip; ventral surface bordered at sides, shallowly depressed between the borders. Stylus (Fig. 9) short, robust, and with a very small spine at basal fourth of each outer margin; basal segment unisetose apico-externally; valvifer bisetose at apex.

Length: 7.8-8.5 mm. Width: 3.5-3.9 mm.

Holotype: ♂, 4,600 m, 28° 20' N, 99° 00' E, Mts. Hungudian, Baima, Yunnan, China, 26-28. VI. 1996, O. SEMELA leg. (preserved in AAFCC). Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, same data as the holotype (preserved in NIC).

On comparison with *Trichotichnus* (*Amaroschesis*) *yunnanus* (FAIRMAIRE, 1897) from same locality (Yunnan), the present new species is easily distinguished by the body much smaller in size and the pronotum more transverse and with the basal border thicker.

Trichotichnus (*Amaroschesis*) *notabilangulatus* N. ITO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 7, & 10)

Body widely oblong, black, shiny, not or hardly iridescent on elytra; palpi and 2nd and following segments of antennae light reddish brown and tarsi a little darker, labrum, median portions of mandibles, and lateral margins of pronotum dark brown.

Head weakly convex, moderate in width, 0.63-0.68 times as wide as the pronotal width, rather roughly punctate on frons, coarsely and transversely rugose near frontal impressions and

finely and longitudinally so on clypeus; emargination of apex of labrum various in depth; clypeus transversely and finely depressed before apex, weakly raised before and behind the depression, shallowly emarginate at apex; clypeal suture fine, shallow or sometimes rather deepened; frontal impressions wide, shallow, and obsolete near supraorbital grooves; eyes large, gently convex; temples subarcuately convergent towards neck constriction; genuine ventral margins of eyes widely separated from buccal fissure; antennae slender, short, not extending pronotal base, 3rd segment pubescent in apical two-thirds, as long as the 4th and about twice the 2nd; mandibles more or less long, robust, sharpened at apices, terebral and retinacular tooth of left mandible small and narrowly rounded at tips, right mandible with more prominent retinacular one and indistinct terebral one; ligula parallel at sides, gently dilated just before apex, which is

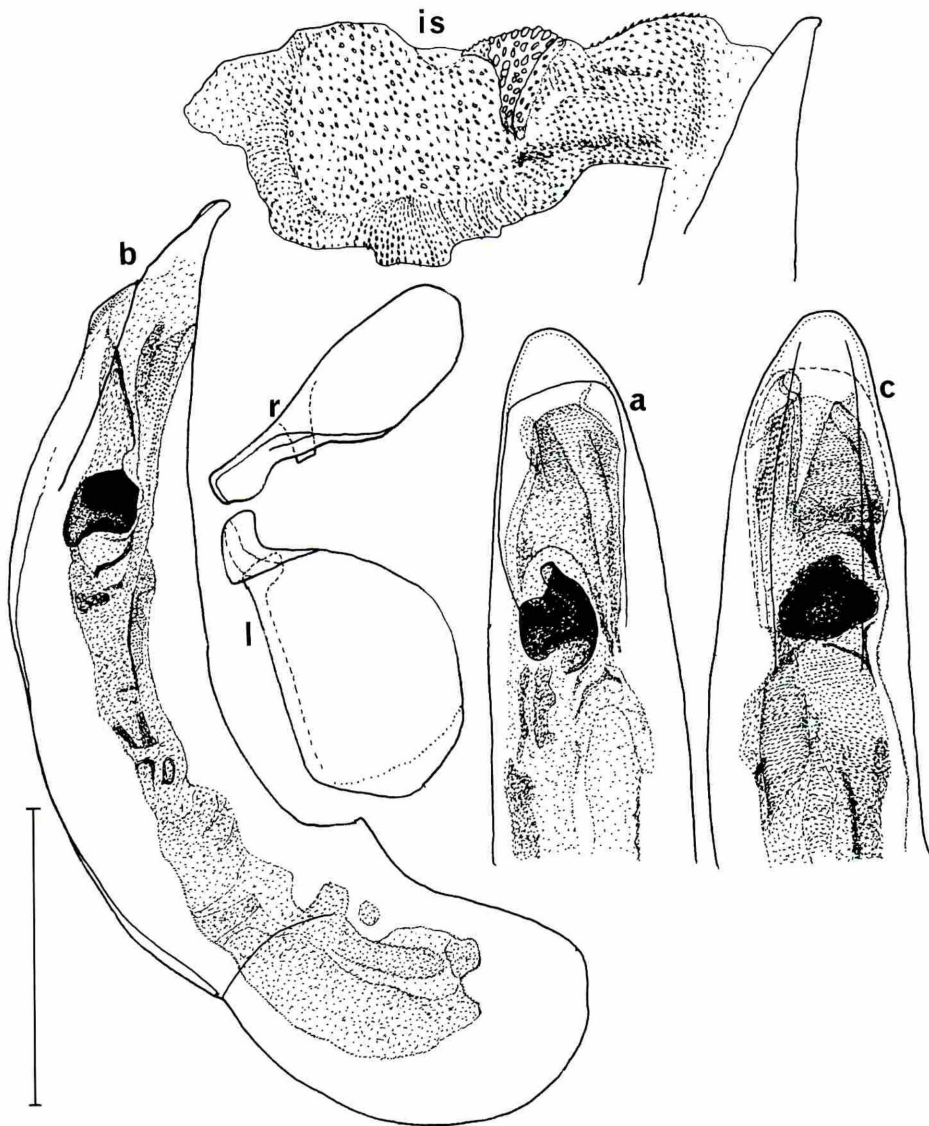


Fig. 7. Male genitalia of *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) notabilangulatus* N. IRO, sp. nov.; a, dorsal side; b, left lateral side; c, ventral side; l, left paramere; r, right paramere. Scale: 1 mm.

very weakly and subtriangularly prominent; mentum with relatively produced median tooth truncate or subarcuate at apex, epilobes slender: microsculpture clearly and finely detectable as isodiametric meshes.

Pronotum weakly cordate, rather strongly convex, widest at apical two-fifths, about two-fifths wider than long (1.35-1.46 in ratio); sides weakly convergent towards both apex and base, prebasally with long and shallow sinus; apex shallowly to somewhat deeply emarginate, clearly bordered throughout; base emarginate or weakly bisinuate, thickly and entirely bordered; apical angles widely rounded; basal angles rectangular or a little sharper, produced laterad or subpostero-laterad, with minute tooth in individuals; lateral furrows narrow, gradually widened behind, fallen into basal foveae; basal foveae each rather wide, somewhat deep, widely concave near inner side; front and hind transverse impressions shallow and obscure or rarely somewhat clear; median line finely engraved between both the impressions; dorsal punctures fine and sparse on disc, gradually becoming coarser and denser towards surrounded portions, especially dense and coarse in basal foveae where the punctures are confluent in part; microsculpture fine and clear, consisting of transverse meshes on disc and of isodiametric meshes near apex and in basal foveae.

Elytra oval, strongly convex, two-fifths longer than wide, one-third wider than the pronotal width; sides arcuate at sides, very shallowly sinuate before apices, with weakly rounded humeri; apices not produced behind, gently rounded, narrowly separated from each other, blunt at sutural angles; bases not emarginate; humeral angles obtuse and angulate; striae narrow, shallow, somewhat obscure, and clearly and finely crenulate, scutellar striole moderately long; intervals very sparsely and minutely punctate, hardly raised on disc, becoming little more convex apicad and basad, a dorsal pore of 3rd interval situated between middle and apical two-fifths; marginal series continuous, but the spaces between pores wide in middle, composed of 21-27 (ca. 25 in mean) umbilicate pores; microsculpture clearly carved, consisting of transverse lines on disc and of isodiametric meshes on lateral portions. Hind wings almost rudimentary.

Ventral surface almost smooth, coarsely and sparsely punctate on metepisterna and lateral portions of metasternum, sparsely covered with very short pubescence medially on prosternum and 2nd and 3rd abdominal sternites; metepisternum one-tenth shorter than wide; 6th abdominal sternite in both sexes bisetose at each side (unisetose in a male example), subtruncate in ♂ and widely arcuate in ♀ at apical margin.

Hind femora bisetose along hind margin; fore tibiae not sulcate dorsally, trispinous along apico-external margin, terminal spur lanceolate; 1st segment of mid tarsi in ♂ bisquamous only at apex, hind tarsi 0.91-0.94 times in ♂ and 0.83-0.87 times in ♀ as long as the width of head, 1st segment one-third shorter than the 2nd and 3rd taken together, 2nd one-sixth shorter than the 2nd and about a half longer than the 4th, claw segment tri- or rarely quadrisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 7) thick, weakly arcuate, not thickened at apex; apical lobe triangulate, narrowly rounded at tip; apical orifice widely opened only near apex, inner sac attached with sclerotized tongue-shaped disc which is thick and bears many small lumps; ventral surface finely bordered at sides. Stylus (Fig. 10) weakly curved, with a very small spine at basal third of each outer margin; basal segment bisetose at apico-external corner; valvifer trisetose at apex.

Holotype: ♂, 4000 m, 25° 42' N, 100° 06' E, Mts. Cang, Yunnan, China, 26. VII. 1997, O. SEMELA leg. (preserved in AAFCC). Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same locality as the holotype, (preserved in NIC).

The present new species is easily distinguishable from the other species of subgenus *Amaroschesis* by the head coarsely and densely punctate. The species is allied to *Trichotichnus* (*Amaroschesis*) *oreas* (BATES), but the head and elytra is more clearly microsculptured, the ligula is more weakly expanded before apex, the paraglossae is wider, and the pronotum is punctate on wider portions and with the basal angles more prominent.

Trichotichnus (*Amaroschesis*) *emarginatibasis* N. ITO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 4, 8 & 11)

Body large, robust, black, shiny, with weakly iridescent lustre on elytra; palpi and antennae reddish brown, tarsi brown, tibiae and femora dark brown (legs lighter in one example).

Head moderately convex on vertex, almost flattened from frons to clypeus, sometimes sparsely punctate on frons, with fine and clear rugosities on clypeus; labrum rather deeply emarginate at apex, with apical corners narrowly rounded; apex of clypeus relatively emarginate and medially truncate, depressed in apical third; clypeal suture vague and shallow throughout; frontal impressions fine, shallow, and reaching supraorbital grooves; interocular space wide, nearly three-fifths the width of head; eyes small and weakly convex; temples relatively thickened; genuine ventral margins of eyes widely separated from buccal fissure; antennae slender, short, slightly surpassing beyond pronotal base, 3rd segment very weakly dilated distad, pubescent in apical three-fifths, as long as the 4th and about twice the 2nd; mandibles robust, rather acute at tips, terebral tooth of left mandible weakly and roundedly prominent and the tooth of left one produced like hump, retinacular tooth of left one small and triangular and the tooth of right one larger and blunt; labial palpi comparatively slenderer than usual; ligula wide, straightly and weakly divergent distad, truncate at apex; paraglossae prolonged forwards beyond ligula; epilobes of mentum rather widened apicad; microsculpture fine and clear, visible as isodiametric meshes.

Pronotum transversely subquadrate, widest a little behind apical two-fifths, 1.60-1.68 times as wide as long, gently declivous apico-laterad, smooth on disc, finely punctate near front transverse impressions, coarsely so in lateral furrows and basal foveae where the punctures are partly confluent; sides gently arcuate apicad and almost straightly oblique basad from the widest point, reflexed near base, thickly bordered; apex rather deeply emarginate, straight at the bottom; base wide, 1.25-1.34 times as wide as apex, weakly to gently emarginate; borders of both apex and base clear and entire; apical angles prominent, narrowly rounded; basal angles rectangular and without teeth; lateral furrows relatively wide, gradually expanded forwards from apical two-fifths, not linked with basal foveae, which are transverse and weakly swollen in the middle; front transverse impressions rather deep (shallow in one example), the hind one obscure; median line fine, clear, and almost reaching both apex and base; microsculpture fine and clear, composed mainly of isodiametric meshes and partly of transverse ones.

Elytra oval, about two-fifths longer than wide (1.37-1.44 in ratio), one-fourth wider than the pronotal width (1.23-1.29 in ratio), uniformly well convex; sides rather weakly arcuate at humeri, not or very shallowly sinuate subapically; apices not produced, widely arcuate at the margins, with narrowly rounded sutural angles; bases slightly emarginate, more or less obtusely and angularly conjoint with lateral borders; striae somewhat wide, clearly carved, but not deep, scutellar striae rather short; intervals mostly flattened, slightly convex near apices, a dorsal

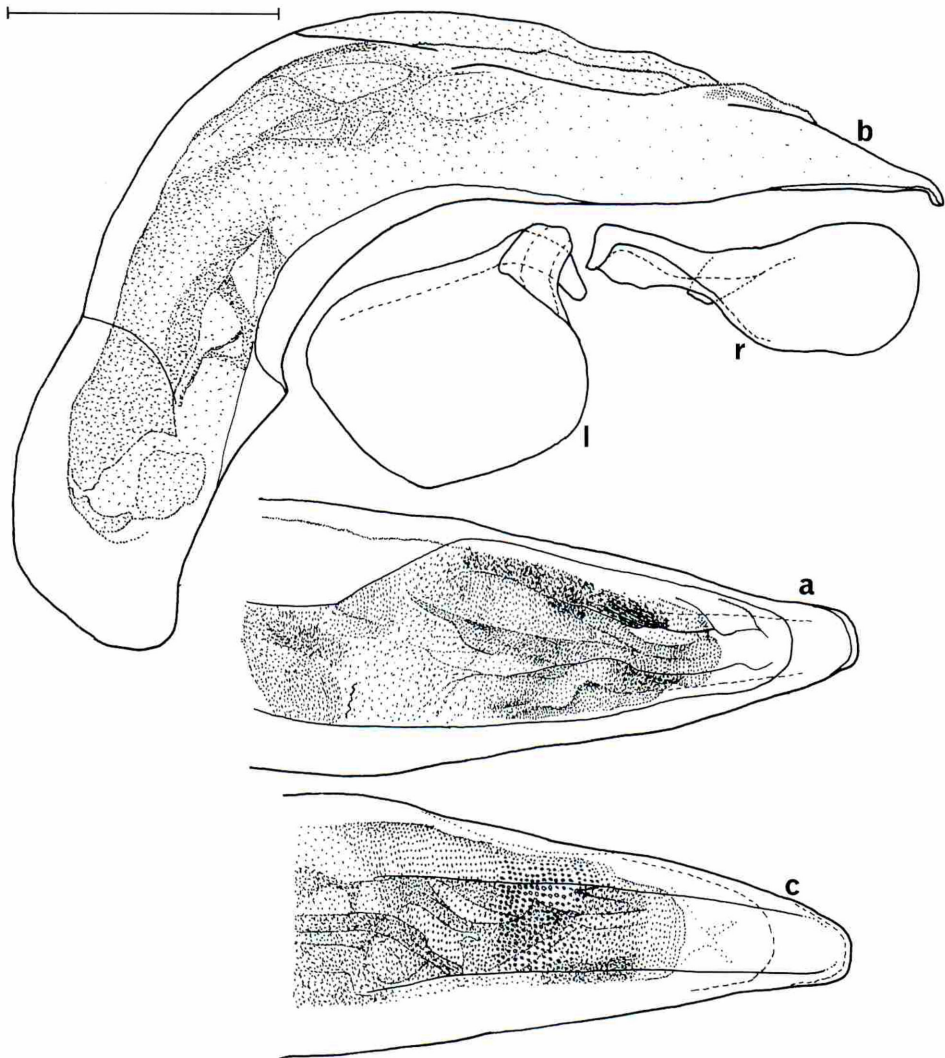
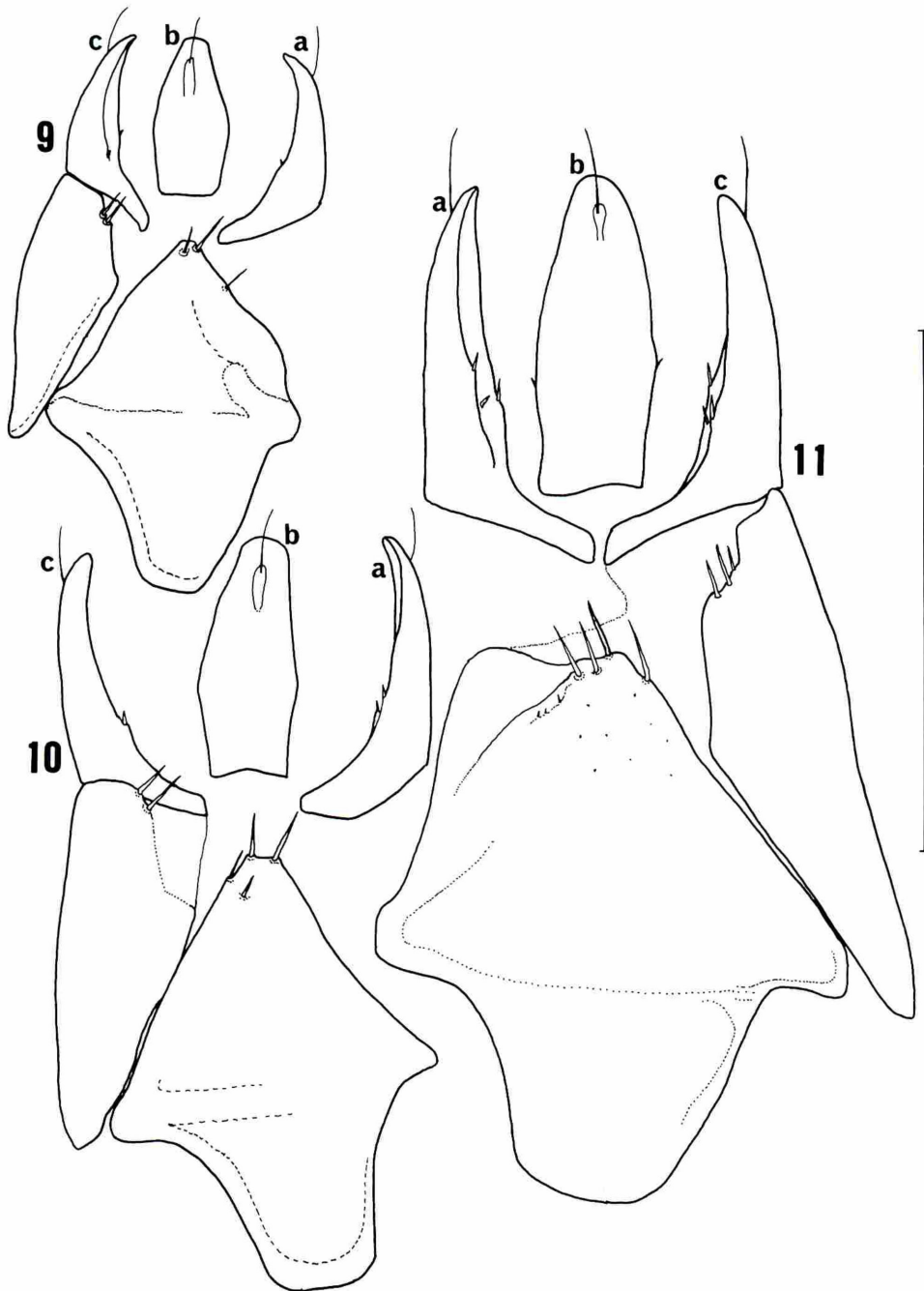


Fig. 8. Male genitalia of *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) emarginatibasis* N. ITO, sp. nov.; a, dorsal side; b, left lateral side; c, ventral side; l, left paramere; r, right paramere. Scale: 1 mm.

pore of 3rd interval situated nearly at the middle; marginal series continuous, but spaces between the pores in middle are rather wide, composed of 20-23 umbilicate pores; microsculpture tightly and clearly impressed, distincter in ♀ than in ♂, composed of transverse lines. Hind wings fully rudimentary, one-seventh the length of elytra.

Ventral surface finely punctate on prepisterna and rather coarsely and moderately so on metepisterna and lateral portions of metasternum; metepisternum very short, two-thirds as long as wide; 6th abdominal sternite in ♂ unisetose at each side and truncate at apex, in ♀ bisetose at the side and clearly arcuate at the apex.

Hind femora bisetose along hind margin; fore tibiae trispinose along apico-lateral margin, dorsally without sulcus, terminal spur slender and lanceolate; mid tarsi in ♂ with adhesive squamae only at apex, hind tarsi one-tenth longer in ♂ than in ♀ as long as the width of head, 1st segment a little shorter than the 2nd and 3rd taken together (0.90-0.92 in ratio), 3rd



Figs. 9-11. Female genitalia of the subgenus *Amaroschesis* TSCHITSCHÉRINE spp.; 9, *Trichotichnus* (*Amaroschesis*) *minor* N. ITO, sp. nov.; 10, *T. (A.) notabilangulatus* N. ITO, sp. nov.; 11, *T. (A.) emarginatibasis* N. ITO, sp. nov.; a, dorsal side; b, lateral side; c, ventral side. Scale: 1 mm.

three-fourths as long as the 2nd and a half longer than the 4th, claw segment quinquesetose ventrally along each margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 8) robust, weakly thickened behind middle; apex directed apico-ventrad at tip; apical orifice not wide, extending near basal bulb; inner sac without sclerites; ventral sur-

face bordered at sides, shallowly concave between the borders. Stylus (Fig. 11) slightly curved, with a small spine near basal third of each outer margin (probably with one additional spine); basal segment bi- or trisetose apico-externally; valvifer quadrisetose at apex.

Length: 12.5-13.8 mm. Width: 5.2-6.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, 3,400 m, 27° 05' N, 100° 13' E, Mts. Ganhaizi, Yulong, Yunnan, China, 20-23. VII. 1996, O. SEMELA leg. (preserved in AAFCC). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as the holotype (preserved in NIC); 1 ♀, Stone Forest, Shilin, 60 Km SE from Kunming, Yunnan, China, 3-4. VII. 1990, JIRÍ SOJÁ leg. (preserved in ZSSc).

The present new species is allied to *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) delavayi* (TSCHITSCHÉRINE), but the body is larger in size, the pronotum is more transverse and not prominent at the tips of the basal angles, and the elytra are more clearly microsculptured. The new species is also distinguished from *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) chinensis* (FAIRMAIRE) by the pronotum straightly convergent behind at the sides instead of being arcuately so, and the elytra shorter and with basal borders not straight.

要 約

伊藤 昇：中国雲南省からの *Amaroschesis* 亜属の 4 新種。 *Amaroschesis* 亜属の種はいずれも後翅が著しく退化している為狭い地域毎にその種分化が起こっており、これまでも多数の種が中国四川省及び雲南省から記載されている。本稿では、雲南省から本亜属の 4 新種を記載し、 *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) jizuiensis*, *T. (A.) minor*, *T. (A.) notabilangulatus*, 及び *T. (A.) emarginatibasis* と命名した。なお *Amaroschesis* は、TSCHITSCHÉRINE が属として記載した後その分類学的地位を数人の研究者が議論し、 *Trichotichnus* 亜属のシノニムとする見方も出たが、本稿著者の別の論文（投稿中）にて共著者と共に亜属としての定義及び *Trichotichnus* 亜属との差を明らかにしているため、ここでは *Trichotichnus* 属の亜属として扱った。

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**Notes on the *Eucibdelus* Group of the Staphylinidae from Asia, 2.
Descriptions of Two New Species of *Eucibdelus* (*Pareucibdelus*) from
Southeast Asia and a Redescription of *Eucibdelus gratus* CAMERON**

By YASUHIKO HAYASHI

Suimeidai 3-1-73, Kawanishi City, Hyôgo, 666-0116 Japan

Abstract Two new *Eucibdelus* (*Pareucibdelus*) species, *E. shibatai* and *E. yunnanensis*, are described from Taiwan and Yunnan, China, and *E. (Pareucibdelus) gratus* CAMERON is redescribed.

In recent examination of some *Eucibdelus* species I found two new species of the subgenus *Pareucibdelus* from Taiwan and China. On the other hand I was able to borrow some type specimens of *Eucibdelus* species from the Natural History Museum, London through the courtesy of Mr M. J. D. BRENDEL and found that *Eucibdelus gratus* CAMERON belongs to the subgenus *Pareucibdelus*. In this paper I would like to describe two new species mentioned above and redescribe *E. gratus* CAMERON.

Before going into further details I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. SHUN-ICHIRO NAOMI of the Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba for his kind help in the materials and various ways to my study, and also to the members of the Osaka Coleopterological Society for their kind offer of many interesting materials. I cordially thank to Dr. KATSURA MORIMOTO, Emeritus Professor of Kyushu University, for his kindness in critically reading the original manuscript of this paper. I also much indebted to Mr. BRENDEL, the Natural History Museum, London for, his loaning the type specimens of *E. gratus* CAMERON under his care. I am much obliged to Mr. TAICHI SHIBATA, Nishinomiya for his kind and constant help in studying Staphylinidae.

Eucibdelus (Pareucibdelus) shibatai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-8)

Male: Body slender, elongate, dull-shiny, sparsely covered dorsally with rather short golden yellow pubescence and ventrally with silvery white one, the dorsal pubescence forming hair-streaming here and there; fore body black and hind one brownish black, elytra with greenish weak lustre; labrum pitchy, sometimes the margins pale yellowish brown, mandibles reddish brown, and palpi yellowish brown; antennae with basal 3 segments pitchy except each apex pale brown, 4th to 7th segments reddish brown (6th and 7th a little darker), and last 4 segments blackish; elytra widely yellow in reflexed sides and very narrowly so at apical margin; abdomen narrowly brownish at apical margin of each segment; coxae and femora blackish brown, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi yellowish brown.

Female: Labrum yellowish brown; postgenae narrowly and subgenae wholly, antennae,

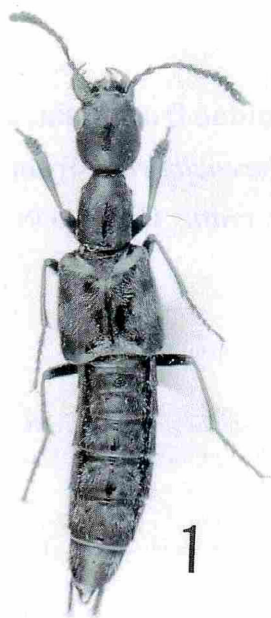


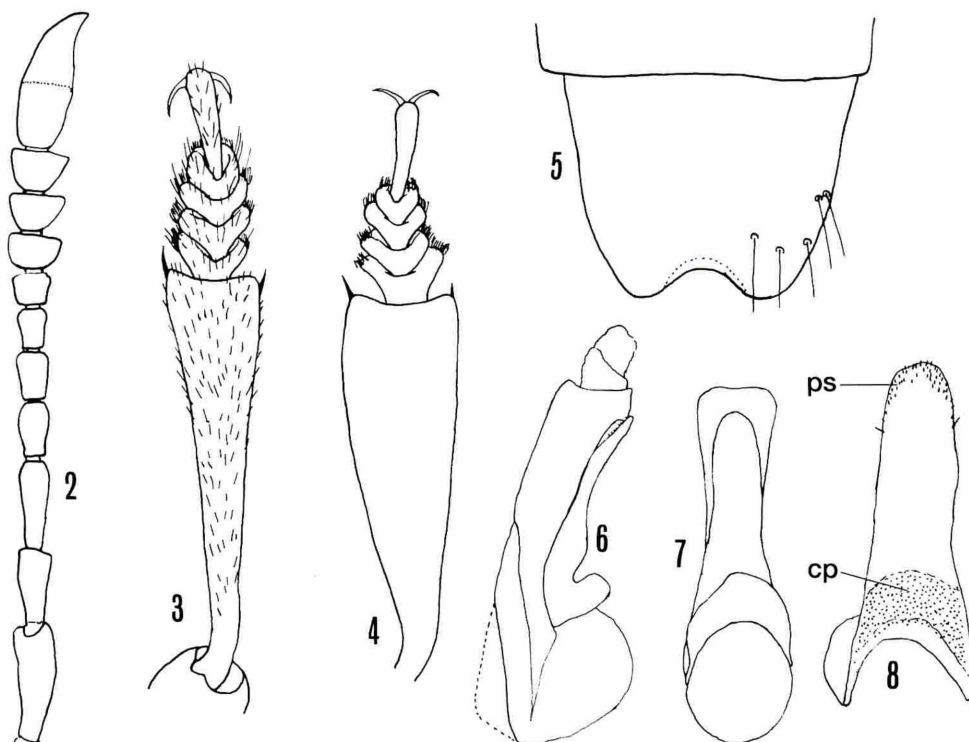
Fig. 1, Habitus of *Eucibdelus shibatai* sp. nov.

reflexed sides of pronotum, prosternum and most of abdomen reddish brown; last 4 segments of antennae slightly infuscate; abdominal tergites each bearing blackish obscure patches in lateral sides except 8th segment wholly reddish brown, and sternites often darkened, 7th sternite reddish brown in apical half; abdomen in teneral specimens more reddish; in other respects female well similar in colour to male. Length: 9.0-14.5 mm.

Variation of colour: Elytra sometimes reddish brown, each with large, blackish obscure markings, one of them subtriangularly expanded from humeral portion towards apical margin but not reaching suture and the another from parascutellar portion to apical third of sutural area; abdominal tergites bearing blackish obscure markings in both sides of the middle; pubescence on elytra and abdominal tergites sometimes mostly whitish.

Male: Head oblong-oval, slightly longer than wide (31.0 : 28.0), a little wider and slightly longer than pronotum (28.0 : 21.0 and 31.0 : 28.0), rather strongly convex above, feebly narrowed posteriad, gently arcuate at postgenae and very widely rounded at hind angles; dorsum faintly depressed behind antennal tubercles, minutely tuberculate at the middle of the depression, rather coarsely and not densely punctured except for front marginal portion narrowly impunctate, microsculptured only on latero-occipital portion by weak and fine striation, the punctures umbilicate, a little irregular in size, less dense and becoming finer in occipital area, interspaces among the punctures flat, smooth and mostly slightly wider than the diameters of punctures behind vertex, median line indistinct but with a small plaque just before vertex; subgenae not convex, coarsely, shallowly and very sparsely punctured, roughly rugulose and punctulate just behind submentum and with fine striate microsculpture. Eyes large and strongly convex, and the longitudinal diameter much shorter than fully developed postgenae (16.0 : 27.0). Antennae (Fig. 2) long and moderately slender, feebly thickened apicad from 5th segment and reaching at about the middle of pronotum; basal 3 segments distinctly polished, the following 2 weakly so, not ciliate but microscopically lineo-reticulate, 6th somewhat shiny and sparsely ciliate, and the rest not polished and densely ciliate; 1st to 6th segment more or less longer than wide, 7th slightly and 8th to 10th distinctly transverse (10th 1.4 times as wide as long), the latter 3 segments asymmetrically obtuse and almost equal in thickness to each other, 11th segment claw-shaped, subconical in apical half, acute at the tip, slightly thicker than 10th, slightly longer than the preceding 3 segments combined together, and each segment with the following relative length: 14.0 : 9.0 : 11.0 : 7.0 : 6.0 : 5.0 : 4.0 : 4.5 : 4.5 : 5.0 : 17.5.

Pronotum subcylindrical, much longer than wide (28.0 : 22.0), much narrower and shorter than elytra (22.0 : 41.0 and 28.0 : 42.0), shallowly and transversely depressed just before basal margin, nearly straight and subparallel at sides, rapidly narrowed anteriad from a small tubercle on each front corner, obtusely angulate at front angles and simply rounded at hind angles; front margin feebly emarginate and basal one feebly arcuate; disc bearing a small and weakly convex plaque in each side of the middle, punctured as on occiput but a little more sparsely, narrowly impunctate in hind two-thirds of median line and in the tops of the plaques, the median line not



Figs. 2-8, *Eucibdelus shibatai* sp. nov.; 2, male antenna; 3, male right protibia; 4, female right protibia; 5, 7th and 8th male sternite; 6, male genitalia, left lateral view; 7, ditto, ventral view; 8, inner face of parameres (ps=pegseta; cp=conglutinate portion).

convex, the punctures umbilicate, rather sparse in anterior third, and their interspaces flat, not microsculptured and a little wider than the diameters of punctures.

Prosternum rather long, a little longer than a half of width, carinate medially in posterior half; prosternal fossae rather deep; prosternal process sharply protuberant. Furcasternum short and not carinate medially. Metasternum finely and sparsely asperate-punctate and sparsely covered with short inconspicuous recumbent pubescence.

Scutellum shallowly depressed, densely punctured except margins, with yellowish recumbent pubescence, the punctures a little smaller than those on pronotum.

Elytra subquadrate, slightly dilated posteriad, slightly longer than wide (42.0 : 41.0, in the maximum length), feebly arcuate at sides and rather deeply emarginate at apex; surface feebly convex, minutely and sparsely punctured and covered with rather short recumbent tomentous pubescence which are forming hair-streamings, and without microsculpture; suture relatively short, a little less than one-third as long as maximum length, and sutural area feebly convex and ill-defined; reflexed sides much more sparsely and minutely punctured than on disc.

Abdomen elongate, nearly parallel-sided, gently convex above, 3rd to 7th tergites shallowly depressed basally in both sides of the middle, the depression on 3rd to 6th tergites with lineoreticulate microsculpture; tergites minutely and sparsely punctured, the punctures becoming larger in latero-basal portions and nearly as large as those on elytra, and covered with short, recumbent pubescence in each, 5th to 7th tergites each with a small, rounded and glabrous hump at the middle of base; 8th tergite somewhat emarginate at the middle of apical margin; sternites

much more coarsely and sparsely punctured than on tergites, the punctures not larger than those on pronotum; 7th sternite (Fig. 3) nearly straight at apical margin; 8th (Fig. 3) sternite widely, rather deeply emarginate at apex.

Legs elongate; protibiae (Fig. 4) clavate, straightly thickened apicad, feebly emarginate at apex, very sparsely ciliate dorsally and sparingly pubescent ventrally; basal 4 segments of protarsus conspicuously patellate, strongly dilated and nearly as wide as apex of protibia, 5th segment slender, elongate, nearly 0.8 times as long as preceding 4 segments combined together; meso- and metatibiae somewhat curved, without any setous hairs.

Male genitalia (Figs. 6-8) almost symmetrical, thick and gently curved ventrad; penis feebly thickened apicad, subtruncate at apex and bearing a pair of distinct humps near the apex of ventral side; parameres unilobed, gently narrowed apicad but subparallel-sided in the middle third, feebly arcuate at apex, gently convex near base, inner side conglutinate with penis in about basal two-thirds, bearing sparse peg-setae in apical third and with a short seta at basal portion of row of the peg-setae which are peculiarly thin, short and somewhat spiniform.

Female: Antennae a little slenderer than in male; 7th segment a little longer than wide (5.0 : 4.0); 11th much shorter, only a little longer than the preceding 2 segments combined. Abdomen with 8th tergite gently arcuate at apical margin; 8th sternite nearly truncate at apex. Protibiae (Fig. 5) much wider than those of male, strongly and arcuately dilated inward, and the apex distinctly wider than protarsus.

Holotype: ♂, Loloshan, Taiwan, 15. V. 1982, F. KIMURA leg. (In coll. T. SHIBATA). Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, same locality as the holotype, 8. V. 1983, F. KIMURA leg.; 4 ♂♂, same locality as the holotype, 8, 9 and 12. V. 1983, H. MIYATA leg.; 1 ♀, same locality as the holotype 16. VI. 1979, K. KUZUGAMI leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Lalashan (=Loloshan), Taiwan, 5. V. 1982, A. YAMASHITA leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Tapan, Taiwan, 15, 16 and 17. V. 1974, S. TAKEDA leg.; (The following paratypes are preserved in the collection of the Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba) 1 ♀, Mt. Rara (=Loloshan), Taiwan, 21-23. V. 1980, H. MAKIHARA leg.; 2 ♂♂, Lishan, Taiwan, 1. VI. 1971, K. KANMIYA leg.; 1 ♀, Meifeng, Taiwan, 28. V. 1975, S. IMASAKA leg.; 1 ♂, Kôtôshô (=Is. Lanyu), Taiwan, 6. VI. 1980, H. MAKIHARA leg.

The present new species is well similar in general appearance to *E. birmanus* CAMERON from Myammar, but in the latter species the pronotum is rounded at sides instead of being straight. Also the present species closely resembles to *E. bhutanicus* COIFFAIT from Bhutan in general appearance, but in the latter species the pronotum is arcuate at sides and widest at anterior third, and the male genitalia considerably different, distinctly asymmetrical. In *E. sauteri* BERNHAUER from Taiwan the colour is brownish red and the 11th segment of the antennae is distinctly shorter than the preceding 2 segments combined together.

Etymology The specific name is dedicated to Mr. TAICHI SHIBATA, the adviser of the Osaka Coleopterological Society, to celebrate his 'Koki', the 70th birthday.

Eucibdelus (Pareucibdelus) yunnanensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 9-17)

The present new species is very similar in the general appearance and coloration to the preceding new species, but is easily distinguishable from the latter by the different shape of the pronotum and the presence of spines on the mesotibiae.

Male: Body elongate, rather convex above, black and moderately shiny, covered dorsally with whitish yellow shiny pubescence and ventrally with silvery white ones; head and pronotum



Fig. 9, Habitus of *Eucibdelus yunnanensis* sp. nov.

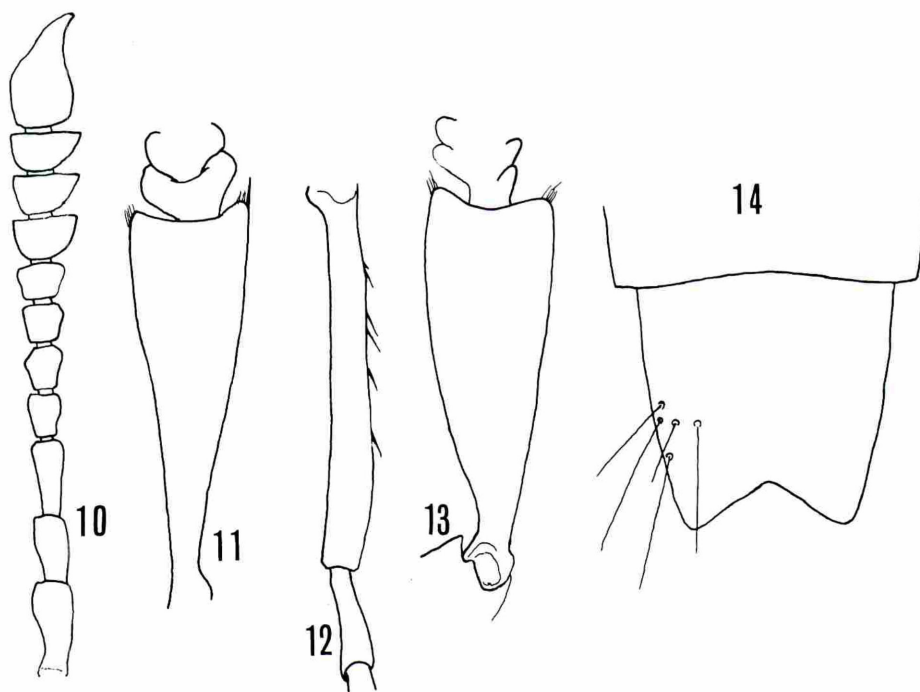
with short and rather sparse pubescence; labrum piceous, mandibles and palpi yellowish; basal 7 segments and apical half of 11th segment of antenna reddish yellow, 8th to 10th segments and basal half of 11th segment blackish brown, and 1st segment often piceous except apex; reflexed side of pronotum rather widely yellow in the front and narrowly so in the rear; elytra with epipleura widely yellow and apical margin narrowly so, upper surface covered with seemingly dense and long tomentous pubescence except for humeral portions and wide, subtriangular latero-apical areas, which are covered with dark pubescence; abdomen covered with dark brownish pubescence on 3rd to 6th tergites, the pubescence variegated with scanty golden area and with opalescent lustre; paratergites of basal 4 visible segments each yellowish brown in the basal half, basal 5 sternites each with a small subtriangular yellow patches at lateral sides, 7th and 8th tergites each bearing a large transverse patch of dense, long and golden yellow tomentous pubescence; coxae and femora blackish, tibiae and tarsi yellowish. Length: 9.8-11.5 mm.

Sometimes the colorations of prothorax and abdomen very similar to those of female as well as in *E. (P.) shibatai* sp. nov.

Male: Head subquadrate, somewhat longer than wide (28.0 : 27.5), slightly longer and a little wider than pronotum (28.0 : 27.0 and 27.5 : 23.0), gently arcuate at sides and slightly narrowed posteriorly, widely rounded at hind angles, and hind margin feebly emarginate; upper surface gently convex above, faintly depressed behind antennal tubercles, very densely and rugosely punctured in frontal portion between eyes except for narrow anterior margin, densely but not rugosely so behind vertex, the punctures umbilicate and a little irregular in size, their interspaces flattened, narrower than diameter of puncture and without microsculpture; median line narrow, running from the middle level of the frontal depressions to a little behind vertex, impunctate, not convex and a little widened in the anterior most. Eyes large, strongly convex, a little shorter than postgenae (17.0 : 23.0). Antennae (Fig. 10) rather short, hardly reaching the middle of pronotum and gently thickened apicad; basal 4 segments distinctly polished, 5th weakly so, not ciliate, 6th more weakly polished, very sparsely ciliate and distinctly microsculptured; basal 5 segments and 11th segment distinctly longer than wide, 6th slightly wider than long, 7th to 10th subclavate, strongly transverse, 8th to 10th each asymmetrical, dilated inwards, 10th nearly twice as wide as long, 11th claw-shaped, conical in apical half, slightly shorter than the preceding 3 segments combined, and each segment with the following relative length: 10.0 : 7.0 : 9.0 : 5.0 : 5.0 : 4.5 : 4.0 : 5.0 : 4.5 : 4.5 : 13.0.

Subgenae flattened, coarsely, sparsely and shallowly punctured, the punctures almost regular in size, with rather long stiff pubescence, and their interspaces shiny, without microsculpture.

Pronotum barrel-shaped, more strongly narrowed posteriorly than in front, strongly convex, widest at the middle, gently arcuate at sides, a little longer than wide (27.0 : 23.0), much narrower and shorter than elytra (23.0 : 41.0 and 27.0 : 44.0); front margin feebly emarginate and basal one feebly arcuate, front angles obtuse and basal ones widely rounded, front corner weakly convex but not tuberculate; disc densely punctured as on head, without microsculpture,



Figs. 10-14, *Eucibdelus yunnanensis* sp. nov.; 10, male antenna; 11, male right protibia; 12, right mesotibia; 13, female right protibia; 14, 7th and 8th sternite of male.

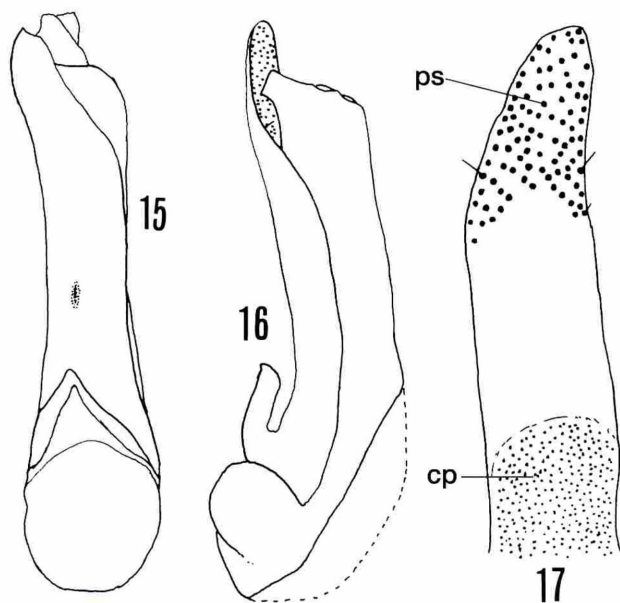
the punctures umbilicate, somewhat irregular in size, their interspaces much narrower than the diameters of punctures; median line rather obscure, not convex, running from the middle to just before base and narrowly impunctate.

Scutellum shallowly depressed, very densely asperate-punctate except for impunctate margins, the punctures umbilicate and as large as those on pronotum.

Elytra subquadrate, somewhat dilated posteriad, slightly longer than wide (in the maximum length, 44.0 : 41.0), weakly convex, gently arcuate at sides, rather deeply emarginate at apical margin (sutural length much shorter than maximum length of elytra as 25.0 : 44.0); upper surface minutely and rather densely punctured in the areas of light-coloured pubescence but sparsely so in the blackish areas and reflexed sides, without microsculpture.

Abdomen nearly parallel-sided, widely, deeply, clearly and subtrapezoidally depressed in each base of basal 4 visible tergites, not humped dorsally, 8th tergite nearly truncate at apical margin, tergites minutely punctured, the punctures dense in base and becoming much sparser posteriorly, sternites with punctures much larger than those on tergites, sparsely and uniformly scattered; 7th sternite (Fig. 11) widely and shallowly emarginate, 8th (Fig. 11) widely and deeply emarginate at apical margin and weakly depressed along the emargination.

Legs rather thick; protibiae (Fig. 12) thick, strongly clavate, gently arcuate at inner margin, slightly wider at apex than protarsi, sparsely ciliate dorsally and not densely pubescent ventrally; mesotibiae (Fi. 13) thick, sparsely pubescent, bearing several fine and short spines on lateral side and about 3 fine long setae on the under side; metatibiae each with 3 fine long setae underneath; metatarsi with 1st segment almost as long as the following 2 segments combined



Figs. 15-17, *Eucibdelus yunnanensis* sp. nov.; 15, male genitalia, ventral view; 16, ditto, right lateral view; 17, parameres, inner face (ps=peg-setae; cp=coangluate portion)

together and slightly shorter than 5th.

Male genitalia (Figs. 15-17) a little asymmetrical, slightly twisted to the left, thick, nearly straight in lateral view and almost parallel-sided in ventral view; penis sub-cylindrical, obliquely truncate at apex, and apical margin in ventral side reflexed ventrally; parameres unilobed, wide and long, extending a little beyond penis, twisted to the left in apical third, in which is gently sinuate, narrowed towards sub-truncate apex and narrowly foveate at about basal third (the fovea is curious and not clear whether it is normal or not); inner side of parameres conglutinate with penis in basal two-fifths and bearing dense peg-setae in apical third.

Female: Postgenae narrowly, subgenae wholly and reflexed sides of pronotum widely reddish brown; antennae reddish brown with 9th, 10th and basal half of 11th a little darker, 11th segment of antenna little thicker and shorter than in male, only slightly longer than the preceding 2 segments combined together; abdomen with hind third of 3rd tergite, apical margin of 4th, paratergites of 3rd and 4th wholly, those of 5th to 7th in basal half reddish brown; 7th tergite reddish brown except for latero-basal portions subtriangularly and hind margin wholly blackish, and 8th reddish brown in basal half except for the lateral portion blackish as well as hind half; 3rd to 6th sternites subtriangularly reddish yellow in each latero-basal portions; 7th sternite transversely reddish brown in mid-third, 8th reddish yellow except hind margin; legs wholly yellowish brown; protibiae (Fig. 14) strongly, arcuately dilated insidely and much wider at the apex than protarsi. In other respects female well similar to male.

Holo-: ♂ (in coll T. SHIBATA) and paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Dongchuan (alt. 1500-3200 m; 26.07N, 103.14E), Yunnan Prov., China, 26. VI - 3. VII. 1994, Z. CERNIN leg.

The present species is easily distinguishable from *E. (P.) shibatai* sp. nov. by the presence of spines on the mesotibiae and different structures of the male genitalia as shown in the figures.

The present species is perhaps very closely related to *E. bhutanicus* COIFFAIT from Bhutan in the shape of the male genitalia and the arrangement of peg-setae on the parameres, but in the latter species the apex of the parameres is barely reaching the top of the penis and the elytra are almost brown.

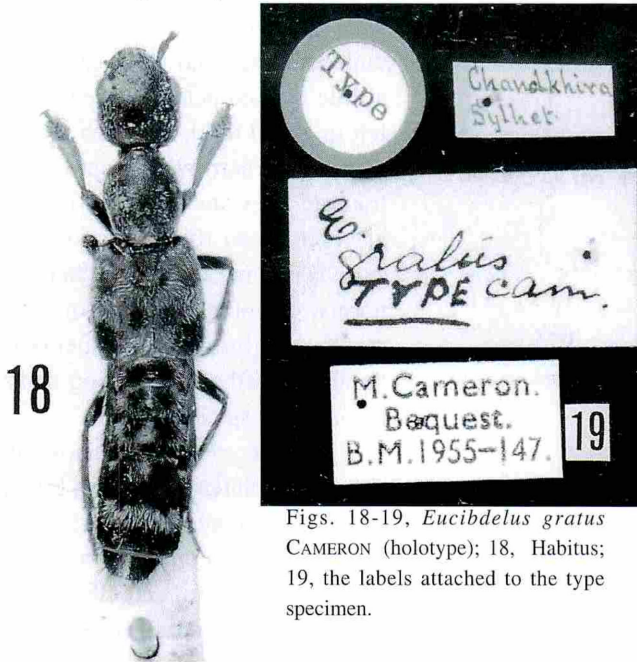
Etymology The specific name is derived from the locality.

Eucibdelus (Pareucibdelus) gratus CAMERON
(Fig. 18-23)

Eucibdelus gratus CAMERON, 1932. Fn. Brit. India, Col. Staph. III: 221.

The present species belongs to the subgenus *Pareucibdelus* in having same chaetotaxy of the pronotum and basically same structures of the protibiae and metatarsi.

Male: Body narrow, subparallel-sided, black and shiny; head and pronotum variegated with rather sparse and short whitish, yellowish and brownish pubescence; elytra reddish brown, each with large subquadrate blackish macula in posterior two-fifths except reflexed side, apical

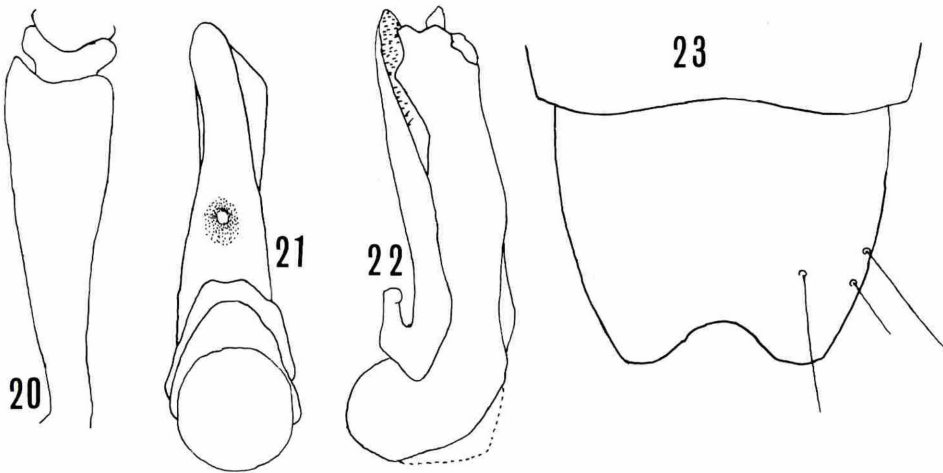


Figs. 18-19, *Eucibdelus gratus* CAMERON (holotype); 18, Habitus; 19, the labels attached to the type specimen.

margin and sutural area and with a small black spot beside apex of scutellum, and upper surface not densely variegated with long golden yellow, whitish, reddish and brownish pubescence, the yellow pubescence mainly in base, whitish one fasciculate in middle, the reddish one mainly in areas of reddish ground colour and brownish one in blackish ground colour; labrum, palpi, mandibles and basal 2 segments of antenna (the following segments lost, but whole the segments present in the original description) reddish brown; 3rd to 6th segments of abdomen narrowly yellowish brown at each posterior margin, and 8th segment dark reddish brown in basal half; 3rd to 5th tergites each with a wide fascia of golden yellow pubescence and a small patch of silvery white pubescence in each latero-basal corner as well as in 6th tergite, 6th tergite fasciculate with brownish opalescent pubescence in middle; 7th and 8th tergites each with wide fascia of rather sparse silvery white pubescence; under side of body sparsely covered with silvery white pubescence.

Length: 12.0 mm (11 mm in original description).

Head roundly subquadrate, slightly longer than wide (30.0 : 29.0), nearly straight at sides and subparallel-sided in postgenae, widely rounded at posterior angles, and hind margin feebly rounded; upper surface gently convex, faintly depressed behind antennal tubercles and with a small tubercle at each center of the depressions, coarsely and rather densely punctured, the punctures umbilicate, much denser in frontal portion and less dense in occipital portion and a little irregular in size, their interspaces flat, a little narrower than diameters of punctures, very narrow and somewhat rugose in frontal portion and without microsculpture; median line narrow, impunctate, not convex, one-third as long as head, running from frons to a little behind vertex; postgenal macroseta situated much laterally and occipital one much more anteriorly than the former. Eyes large, strongly convex, three-fourths as long as postgenae. Basal 2 segments of antenna each much longer than wide, polished but the following segments lost (in original



Figs. 20-23, *Eucibdelus gratus* CAMERON, ♂; 20, right protibia; 21, male genitalia, ventral view; 22, ditto, right lateral view; 23, 7th and 8th sternites of abdomen.

description, 7th to 10th segments each transverse).

Pronotum barrel-shaped, widest at anterior third, slightly longer than wide (28.5 : 27.0), much narrower and shorter than elytra (27.0 : 39.0 and 28.5 : 41.0), from the widest point arcuately and rapidly narrowed in front, gently and straightly so basad and without tubercle in front corners; front angles obtuse and basal ones widely rounded, front margin feebly emarginate and basal one feebly arcuate; disc strongly convex, rather densely and coarsely punctured, the punctures a little smaller and sparser than those on head, each side with a small, impunctate elongate plaque inside the widest point, median line not narrow, almost impunctate and running from anterior fifth to basal fifth, interspaces among punctures as wide as to a little narrower than the diameters of punctures and not microsculptured.

Scutellum shallowly depressed, coarsely and densely punctured, with a pore like fovea just behind prescutum.

Elytra subquadrate, slightly longer than wide (41.0 : 39.0), somewhat dilated posteriad, widest at about apical third, feebly arcuate at sides, rather deeply emarginate at apices, inner hind angles widely rounded, and latero-apical angles simply rounded; upper surface finely and not densely asperate-punctate but the punctures becoming a little larger and sparser towards latero-basal area; interspaces not microsculptured but somewhat undulate; sutural area very weakly convex.

Abdomen parallel-sided, deeply and clearly depressed in trapezoid in each base of 3rd to 6th tergites, scattered with fine punctures which are a little larger than those on elytra, dense at base of each tergite, becoming sparse posteriorly in each tergite and much larger in sternite, and their interspaces with fine linear microsculpture; 8th tergite nearly truncate at apex; 8th sternite (Fig. 22) widely and rather deeply emarginate at apex and faintly depressed along the emargination.

Legs slender and not elongate; protibiae (Fig. 19) short, rapidly thickened apicad, inner margin gently arcuate, apex nearly as wide as protarsi; meso- and metatibiae bearing a few fine setae on underside, the latter faintly thin at about apical fourth.

Male genitalia (Figs. 20-21) thick, a little asymmetrical and slightly twisted to the left;

penis subcylindrical, slightly and straightly narrowed apicad in ventral view, nearly straight in lateral view except bulbous base, strongly convex ventrally in apical portion and obliquely subtruncate at apex. Parameres long and wide, nearly as wide as penis, extending a little beyond penis, gently sinuate and inclined to the left in apical portion, perforate at about the middle (as the perforation is very curious, it is not clear whether this perforation is normal or not); inner surface conglutinate with penis in basal half, with numerous peg-setae which are closely distributed along apical third of sides and rather sparsely in one-fourth of apical portion.

Specimen examined: holotype, ♂, Chandkhira, Sylhet (no further date) (preserved in the Natural History Museum, London).

The present species is well similar in general appearance to *E. yunnanensis* sp. nov. but easily distinguishable from the latter by the shapes of the pronotum and the male genitalia, namely, in the latter species the pronotum is relatively longer and arcuate at lateral margins.

要 約

林靖彦：東南アジア産ハイロハネカクシ群覚書き，2. *Pareucibdelus* 亜属の2新種と *Eucibdelus gratus* CAMERON の再記載。— 手許にある *Eucibdelus* ハイロハネカクシ属を調査の結果，台湾および雲南産に *Pareucibdelus* 亜属の2新種が含まれていることが判明したのでそれぞれ記載した。また *Eucibdelus gratus* CAMERON の正模式標本を調査した結果，2新種と同じ亜属に所属することが判明したので再記載をした。

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Errata and Corrigenda

YASUHIKO HAYASHI

I would like to emend the following points:

In the Entomological Review of Japan 52 (2);

p. 104: line 29 (in key), for in the;..... read in the middle;

p. 106: line 17, for 14.0-18.0 cm. read 14.0-18.0 mm.

p. 109: line 9, for on planter..... read on planta

A New Brachypterous Species of the Genus *Coleolissus* from Yunnan (Coleoptera; Carabidae; Harpalini)

By NOBORU ITO

1-7-18 Higashiuneno, Kawanishi City, Hyôgo Pref., 666-0117 Japan

and

By DAVID W. WRASE

Dunckerstrasse 78, D-10437 Berlin, Germany

Abstract A new species of the genus *Coleolissus* BATES is described from Yunnan in China. This new species is peculiar in the point that the hind wings are well reduced.

Zusammenfassung Eine Art der Gattung *Coleolissus* BATES wird aus Yunnan beschrieben. Sie unterscheidet sich von den anderen Angehörigen der Gattung durch grössere Körperlänge und durch reduzierte Hinterflügel.

We recently got an opportunity to examine a strange species of the selenophori group of the tribe Harpalini. After the detailed examination we recognized that the species belongs to a new species of the subgenus *Tenuistilus* HABU, 1978 of the genus *Coleolissus* BATES (1892). It is distinguished from the other species of the subgenus by the body distinctly larger in size, with dark blue reflection, and the hind wings well reduced. In this paper we are going to describe the new species under the name, *Coleolissus (Tenuistilus) cyanescens*. It is the first species of the genus recorded from China.

Before going further, we wish to express our cordial thanks to Dr. M. BRANCUCCI and Dr. R. HEINERTZ of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, for their kind loan of many materials in the museum.

Abbreviation

NMBC: The collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel.

DWWc: The collection of DAVID W. WRASE, Berlin.

NIc : The collection of N. ITO, Kawanishi.

Coleolissus (Tenuistilus) cyanescens N. ITO et WRASE, sp. nov.
(Figs. 1-3)

Body large, flattened, black, with weak bluish reflection; palpi, apical four or five segments of antennae, lateral margins of pronotum and elytra, and fore tarsi light reddish brown, the remaining segments of antennae and mid and hind tarsi dark brown, outer margins of labrum



Fig. 1 Habitus of *Coleolissus* (*Tenuistilus*) *cyanescens* N. ITO et WRASE sp. nov.

yellowish.

Head weakly convex, two-thirds as wide as the pronotal width, with interocular space wide and three-fourths the width of head including eyes, microscopically and sparsely punctate, finely and longitudinally rugose near sides of clypeus; labrum subsquare, deeply and widely notched at apex; clypeus transversely depressed between a pair of lateral setiferous pores, hardly swollen before and behind the depression, with emarginate apex; clypeal suture fine and very shallow lengthwise; frontal impressions widely and not deeply engraved, reduced backwards from middle between apices and supraorbital grooves; vertex flattened; eyes not large, weakly prominent; temples long, gently contracted behind, obtusely meeting with neck constriction; space between buccal fissure and genuine ventral margin of eye comparatively wide; mandibles robust, more or less shorter than those of usual species, gently curved inwards near apices, left mandible arcuately prominent at terebral tooth and with weak and triangular retinacular tooth, right mandible feebly produced at terebral tooth, rectangular and blunt at retinacular tooth; antennae slender, short, slightly surpassing pronotal base, 3rd segment almost as long as the 4th and twice the 2nd; labial and maxillary palpi slender, 2nd segment of labial palpus one-fifth longer than the 3rd; ligula feebly expanded distad, truncate or widely and shallowly notched at apex; paraglossae fused with ligula up to just before apex, fully prolonged forwards beyond ligula; median tooth of mentum roundly protrudent, epilobes narrow, weakly dilated apicad; submentum completely sutured with mentum; microsculpture rather clearly visible, composed of mixtures of square and isodiametric meshes.

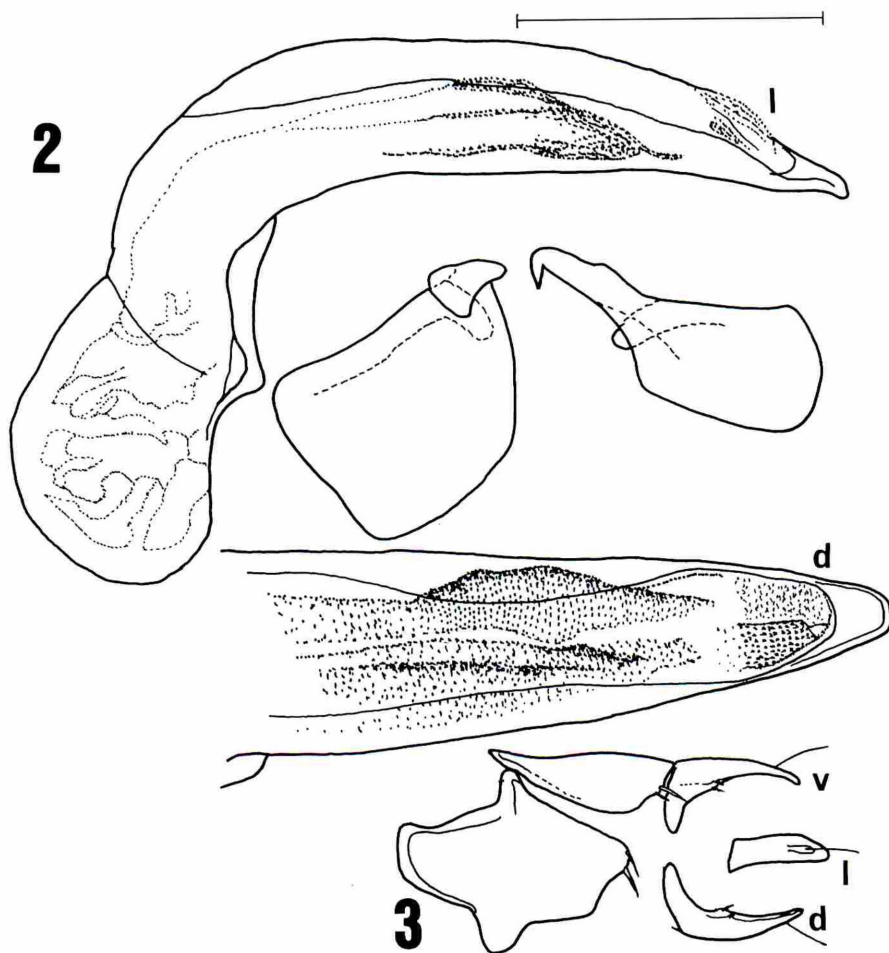
Pronotum quadrate, widest at apical two-fifths, about one-third wider than long (0.36 in ratio), arcuate throughout at sides, weakly raised, smooth on disc, finely and sparsely punctate in apical and apico-lateral areas, a little more coarsely so in lateral furrows and basal area, finely and transversely rugose on disc and roughly so in basal foveae; apex deeply emarginate, straight in median half, unbordered at middle; base one-fourth wider than apex, hardly bisinuate, completely bordered; apical angles well prominent forwards, narrowly rounded; basal angles slightly larger than right angle, narrowly rounded at tips; lateral furrows narrow near apex, gradually widened backwards, linked with basal foveae which are longitudinally oblong, rather large and more or less deep; front transverse impression shallow, the hind one vague; median line fine, extending near both apex and base; microsculpture weakly carved in most area, clearly and isodiametrically observable along lateral and basal borders and near punctures in basal area.

Elytra suboval, flattened, about a half longer than wide (1.52–1.59 in ratio), microscopically and very sparsely punctate; sides weakly arcuate at humeri, with shallow subapical sinus; apices weakly produced, widely rounded, narrowly separated from each other, and angulate at sutural angles; bases deeply emarginate, angularly and somewhat obtusely meeting with lateral borders, hardly toothed at humeral angles; striae deep and wide, clearly crenulate; intervals uniformly and gently convex, a little convexer laterally and apically, 3rd interval with a row of 8–9 setiferous pores along 2nd stria; marginal series continuous, consisting of 27–32 umbilicate

pores; surface finely microsculptured in a transverse lines. Hind wings reduced, two-fifths the elytral length.

Ventral surface vaguely and sparsely punctate on prosternum, finely so on meso- and metepisterna and laterally on metasternum, sparsely furnished with very short pubescence medially on pro- and metasterna and 2nd and 3rd abdominal segments; metepisternum subsquare, one-tenth shorter than wide; 6th abdominal segment in ♂ truncate and in ♀ widely arcuate at apical margin.

Fore femora quadri- or quinqueseetose along fore dorsal margin, bi- or trisetose on ventral surface and with several spines in apical half of hind margin, mid femora bearing nearly ten fine and short spines along dorsal fore margin, several setae on ventral surface and one seta at hind margin, hind femora bisetose along hind margin; fore tibiae slender, finely sulcate in apical one-fifth, weakly arcuate and medially protuberant at apex, bi- or trispinous apico-externally, terminal spur simple and elongate; tarsi long, mid tarsus of ♂ bearing biseriate adhesive hairs ventrally in 1st segment as well as the 2nd to 4th, hind tarsus about one-fifth (0.17-0.25) in ♂ and one-tenth in ♀ longer than the width of head, 1st segment one-eighth longer than the 2nd and



Figs. 2-3 Genitalia of *Coleolissus (Tenuistilus) cyanescens* N. ITO et WRASE sp. nov.; 2, Male genitalia; 3, Female genitalia; d, dorsal aspect; l, lateral aspect; v, ventral aspect. Scale: 1 mm.

3rd together and twice the 2nd, 3rd one-third longer than the 4th, claw segment trisetose ventrally along each side.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2) abruptly curved before basal bulb, thence straightly prolonged distad; apical lobe subtriangular, rounded and bordered at tip; inner sac without sclerites. Stylus (Fig. 3) slender, weakly curved, sharpened at apex, with a fine spine at each external margin.

Length: 11.7-13.2 mm. Width: 4.6-5.1 mm.

Holotype: ♂, 27° 21' N, 100° 19' E, North Lijiang, 50 Km from Daju, Yunnan, 21-27. VI.1993, S. BECVAR leg. (preserved in DWWC). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, same data as the holotype (preserved in NIC, DWWC); 1 ♂, same locality and collector as the holotype, 24. VI. 1993, (preserved in Facchiui's coll., Italy); the following paratypes same in the locality, the collector and the place of depository, 8 ♂ ♂, 17 ♀ ♀, 27° 18' N, 100° 13' E, 1950-2050 m, Riv. Jinsha, Daju, Yunnan, 15-17. VII. 1990, Vít KUBAN leg. (preserved in NMBc, NIC, DWWC), 6 ♂ ♂, 7 ♀ ♀, 27° 18' N, 100° 14' E, 7-10. VII. 1992; the following paratypes same locality and the place of depository, 6 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, 27° 20' N, 100° 09' E, 3000-3800 m, E. slope of Mts. Habanshan, Yunnan, 13-17. VII.1992, Vít KUBAN leg. (preserved in NSBc, NIC, DWWC), 1 ♂, 6 ♀ ♀, DAVID KRÁL leg.; 2 ♂ ♂, 14 ♀ ♀, 27° 19' N, 100° 13' E, 2000 m, Riv. Jinsha, Sabe, Yunnan, 17. VII. 1992, DAVID KRÁL leg. (preserved in NMBc, NIC, DWWC); 1 ♀, 27° 15' N, 100° 09' E, 2000 m, Riv. Jinsha, Hutiao gorge, Yunnan, 18-22. VII. 1992, Vít KUBAN leg. (preserved in NMBc); 9 ♂ ♂, 17 ♀ ♀, 27° 18' N, 100° 13' E, 1900 m, Riv. Jinsha, Hutiao gorge, Daju, Yunnan, 15-17. VII. 1990, DAVID KRÁL leg. (preserved in NMBc, NIC, DWWC); 3 ♂ ♂, 9 ♀ ♀, 27° 18' N, 100° 12' E, 2150 m, Riv. Jinsha, Yunnan, 8. VII. 1990, BOLM leg. (preserved in NMBc, NIC, DWWC).

This new species is easily distinguished from all other species of the subgenus by the body larger in size and the hind wings well reduced.

The species is somewhat similar to *Coleolissus (Tenuistilus) masumotoi* N. ITO (1991), but the genuine ventral margin of the eye does not adjoin buccal fissure, the pronotum is not punctate on disc, the legs are much darker and so on.

Judging from the distribution of the genus (spread from Japan to Australia through Indo-China Peninsula and Tropical Asia), it is very natural that the species of the genus occur in China, but the species has been hitherto unknown. This is a first record in China.

要 約

伊藤 昇・DAVID W. WRASE：雲南省産の後翅が退化した*Coelolissus*属の一新種。雲南省で採集された*Coelolissus*属*Tenuistilus*亜属の一新種を記載した。この種は、後翅が著しく退化している点で特異であり、大型の体型と共に容易に本属の他の種と区別できる。地理的要因から判断して雲南省を含む中国には本属の種が分布している可能性は十分あったが今まで記録がなく、これが初記録である。

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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.
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(例) 3♂♂, 2♀♀, Amaishi, Hyôgo, 28. V. 1995, Y. HAYASHI leg.
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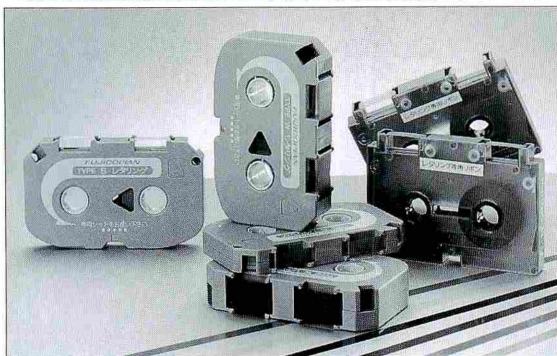
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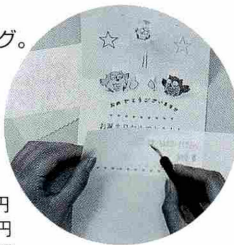
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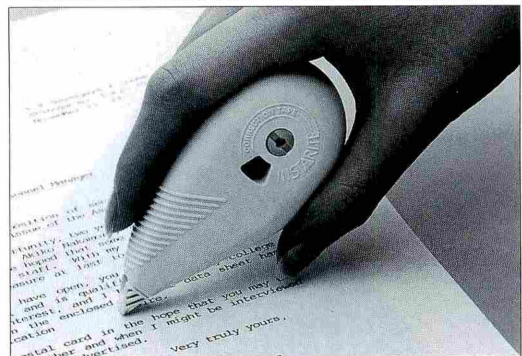


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