

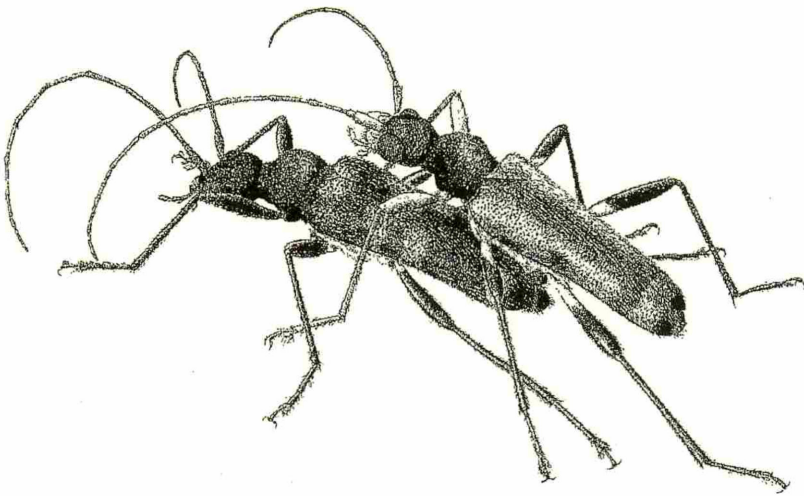
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OSAKA

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(Founded in 1945)

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Tribute to the Memory of the late Dr. Masao HAYASHI

On 5th October 1998, Dr. Masao HAYASHI, the president of the Japan Coleopterological Society, passed away by cancer of the stomach. It was with deep regret that we lost one of the excellent workers greatly contributed to the development of entomology in Japan after the World War II.

He was born in Osaka City 16 September 1920 as a son of the draper. When he graduated from Kitano Junior High School, a prestige school at that time, he gave up his intention to major entomology in university and succeeded to his father's profession in compliance with father's wishes. His interest on the cerambycids was fostered when he was a school boy, and he devoted every available times by himself to his studies on entomology besides his business.

When the world was a little recovered its composure from the afterwar chaos, he initiated his eager activities on entomology as an amateur entomologist. He participated the organization of the Kinki Coleopterological Society in 1945 with Mr. Hiroshi KONO the late Messrs. Masafumi OHKURA, Mitsuo GOTO and Masahiro IGA. On the other hand in 1948 he established the "Mushi-no-tomo-no-kai" with Mr. Kazuo OHBAYASHI, an amateur Cerambycidologist, and started to publish "The Entomological Review of Japan". These two societies were amalgamated together in 1949 as the new "Kinki Coleopterological Society", of which the name was altered later to the Japan Coleopterological Society in 1959, and has continued to publish "The Entomological Review of Japan" as the journal of the Society up to the present. Though he had been responsible for the Society as a directing manager and the editor, he became the president

in 1997 according to the new regulations, which prescribed the president of the society for the first time.

HAYASHI also played an important role for the establishment of the Osaka Museum of Natural History from the beginning, and joined in the administration as a cooperator.

His long exertion was crowned with the conferment of his doctorate from Hokkaido University in 1961 on the phylogenetic study of the genus *Pidonia*. It was a rare case to receive doctorate as being an amateur as he was at that time and became the topic in newspapers. His works and the following papers on *Pidonia* led to many works of other Cerambycidologist on the genus.

He published many papers on the systematics of the Cerambycidae from Japan and Asia by himself or in cooperation with such famous entomologists as Drs. Linsley, Gressitt and Villiers. He rendered great contribution for the development of the Cerambycidology not only by his systematic works but also to stimulate the amateur entomologists especially by the publication of "the Coloured Illustration of the Insects of Japan, Coleoptera" in 1954, which included 368 species of the Cerambycidae and had a great influence as an identification aid for a long period.

HAYASHI was appointed as the Professor of Biology, Osaka Jonan Women's Junior College in 1965 and advanced to the vice president in 1985. In this period, his work was most vigorous by expanding the study area from Japan to the eastern Asia.

Since about that time, he gradually lost his health as was evident by the sudden decrease of his publishing papers. Alas, he could not complete the revision of the tribe Callichromini from China in spite of his great effort and the last intention in bad condition, as we feel for him in his regret.

We are convinced that our effort for further development of our Society and the progress of the Cerambycidology by the succeeding workers must be the best way for the response for his soul.

We would like to pray for the repose of his soul.

The Japan Coleopterological Society

Systematic Notes on the Genus *Tanysphyrus* with Description of a Related New Genus (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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Abstract As a result of our detailed examination of five species of the genus *Tanysphyrus*, *T. ussuriensis* EGOROV, 1996, is newly synonymized with *T. brevipennis* VOSS, 1953, and *T. khancaensis* EGOROV, 1996, is recorded from Hokkaido, Japan for the first time. A key for the identification of known species is provided. A related new genus and species, *Tanysphyropsis sarawakensis* gen. et sp. nov. is described from Sarawak, East Malaysia.

Identification of the weevils in the genus *Tanysphyrus* has been a puzzle for us when tested the keys made by VOSS (1953a) and EGOROV (1996), because their descriptions and figures of the antennae are quite different from the materials before us as if some other unknown species inhabit even in England. Inaccuracy and obscurity of VOSS' papers were criticized and the European species were well revised by DIECKMANN (1959), but those papers probably had an influence upon EGOROV (1996) for his treatment of the species in the Russian Far East.

Present paper is prepared for the identification of the weevils in East Asia but *T. lemnae* from Europe is also incorporated, and a related new genus and species is also described from Sarawak, East Malaysia.

To the late Dr. Masao HAYASHI, this paper is dedicated in token of respect to the memory of his great contributions to the Coleopterology of Japan ever since the hard period after the World War II as the president of our Society and a keen taxonomist of the Cerambycidae.

1. A Brief Review of the Classification of the Genus *Tanysphyrus*

The genus *Tanysphyrus* was first assigned to the Divisio Molytides between *Lepyrus* and *Hylobius* by SCHOENHERR (1823, 1826, 1834) on the basis of the robust rostrum and uncinat tibiae. Thence, the genus was placed in the tribe Eirrhiniina by THOMPSON (1859) and in the group Cryptopliides or Cryptopli of the tribe Eirrhiniini by LACORDAIRE (1863) and LECONTE (1876), but *Cryptoplus*, the type genus, belongs to the Haplonychinae (SCHENKLING & MARSHALL, 1936; ZIMMERMAN, 1992, 1993). Since the tribe Tanysphyrini was proposed by BEDEL (1882) on this genus, this tribe has been accepted by most of the authors including REITTER (1912, 1916), HOFFMANN (1954) KISSINGER (1964) and SMRECYNSKI (1972), and KLIMA (1934) placed the tribe in the subfamily Eirrhiniinae and compiled the world catalogue as Pars 140 of the Coleopterorum Catalogus. This tribe was raised to the subfamily rank, Tanysphyrinae by WINKLER (1932), as was followed by MORIMOTO (1962) and DIECKMANN (1974). On the other hand, BLATCHLEY and LENG (1916) placed it in the subtribe Hydronomi in the tribe

Eirrhiniini and TANNER (1943) followed this system. The subfamily Eirrhiniinae was well redefined on the male structures of the terminalia and genitalia by KUSCHEL (1971), who accepted 32 genera including *Tanysphyrus* to this subfamily and excluded from it many genera enumerated in the Coleopterorum Catalogus, but KUSCHEL (1995) downgraded its rank to the tribe, Eirrhiniini in the subfamily Curculioninae. This taxon was raised to the family rank, Eirrhiniidae by THOMPSON (1992) and ZIMMERMAN (1993) upon the characteristics noted by KUSCHEL.

Weevils of the tribes Tanysphyrini, Bagoini, Hydronomini, Stenopelmini and Eirrhiniini in the traditional sense live mostly upon semiaquatic plants and the body is clothed with a greyish to dirty brown water-proof coat. They are similar at first sight by their superficial resemblance, but are so diverse in the structures in the adults and larvae as they have been variously classified. The subfamily Eirrhiniinae of KUSCHEL (1971) or the family Eirrhiniidae of THOMPSON (1992) and ZIMMERMAN (1993) was defined mostly on the symplesiomorphic characters of the male terminalia and genitalia, and their synapomorphy distinct from the other subfamilies or the family Curculionidae is not apparent especially in the female.

Inclusion of *Tanysphyrus* in the Eirrhiniinae sensu KUSCHEL (1971) is supported only by two characteristics in male out of six characters he defined, the concealed eighth tergite under the seventh (Fig. 2) and the Y-shaped and straight ninth sternite with spiculum gastrale (Figs. 6, 48), and very long flagellum is also prevalent in this taxon (Figs. 22, 28, 34). But, the aedeagus and tegmen are of typical Curculionid-type and not of the Eirrhiniine-type. The tarsi and tibiae are characteristic to the genus in external observation, but similar tarsi are also present in the genera *Notiodes*, *Endaliscus*, *Niphobolus* and some others. Thus the revision of the related tribes and genera is required for the understanding of their relationships.

In the Coleopterorum Catalogus, *Brachypus* SCHOENHERR (a junior homonym and replaced by *Brachygius* MARSHALL, 1939 and also replaced by *Brachyppa* STRAND, 1943), and *Glaridorrhinus* KOLENATI (1858) were enumerated in the tribe Tanysphyrini, but their tarsi are of normal shape with long fifth segment well protruding beyond the third.

The genus *Tanysphyrus* comprises following 6 species on record in two subgenera as arranged by EGOROV (1997), and the keys to species were provided by VOSS (1953) and EGOROV (1996).

Subgenus *Tanysphyrus* s. str. sensu EGOROV, 1996

1. *Tanysphyrus lemnae* (FABRICIUS, 1792)
 = *T. ater* BLATCHLEY, 1928 (synonymized by KISSINGER, 1964)
 = *T. callae* VOSS, 1943 (see DIECKMANN, 1959 for the species status and criticism)
 Europe, Japan, USA
2. *Tanysphyrus makolskii* SMRECZYNSKI, 1957
 Europe (Ukraine, Austria, Germany, France), USA (Florida)

Subgenus *Tanysphyrroides* EGOROV, 1996

3. *Tanysphyrus brevipennis* VOSS, 1953
 China (Fukien)
4. *Tanysphyrus ussuriensis* EGOROV, 1996
 Russian Far East
5. *Tanysphyrus khancaensis* EGOROV, 1996

Russian Far East

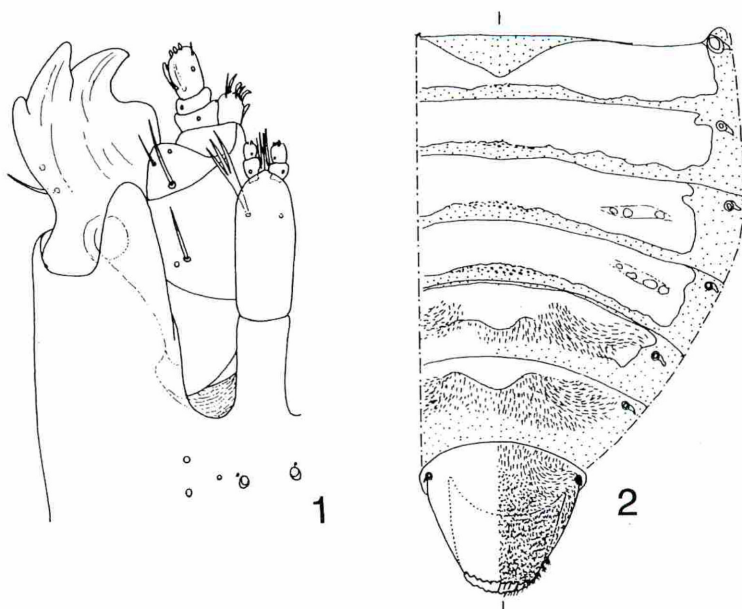
6. *Tanysphyrus major* ROELOFS, 1874

Japan, China, Java, Saghalin, Kunashiri I.

2. Redescription of the Genus *Tanysphyrus*

Type-species: *Rhynchaenus lemnae* FABRICIUS (monobasic)

Rostrum robust, cylindrical, more or less curved; forehead between eyes less than half as broad as the maximum width of rostrum; eyes ovate, hardly convex from head; antennal scrobes straight, running obliquely to beneath the base of rostrum and coalescent; antennal insertions subterminal, funicle with 6 segments, first segment clavate, second segment slender, 3rd to sixth segments transverse or quadrate, club compact; prementum and postmentum of the same width, narrow, prementum more than twice as long as broad, a little longer than postmentum, with a pair of furcate setae on latero-interior side, labial palpi 2-segmented; mandibles two notched, three toothed and an arcuate expansion on mesal margin, of which the lateral tooth smallest (Fig. 1). Prothorax truncate at base and apex, without ocular lobes. Scutellum evident, small, convex. Elytra much broader than pronotum, with rectangular humeri; ultimate and penultimate striae entire. Femora unarmed; tibiae uncinat from dorso-apical margin, usually premucronate (sensu Kuschel, 1951, and Thompson, 1992); tarsi broad, flattened dorso-ventrally, with dense adhesive hairs on the underside of first to third segments, second segment transverse, third segment large, much broader than second, deeply bilobate, fourth segment minute, concealed, fifth segment hardly exceeding beyond the third, claws small, paired, curved, simple. Prosternum not canaliculate, almost straight at anterior margin; procoxae contiguous; mesosternal process



Figs. 1–2. *Tanysphyrus brevipennis* (from Osaka) 1: Mouth parts, ventral (notice the slender labium). 2: Tergum of male abdomen (notice the concealed 8th tergite).

narrower than the base of middle tibia; mesocoxal cavities continuous internally by a small hole; metepisterna slender; venter with straight sutures, first ventrite about as long as metasternum in the middle, second ventrite almost as long as third and fourth combined.

Male aedeagus simply arcuate, membranous on dorsum, apodemes much longer than aedeagal body and originated from its dorso-lateral corners; internal sac very long, normal from ostium to a portion between the middle of apodemes, where a lightly pigmented asperate trough-like structures present, thence to gonopore extremely slender and coiled with thread-like flagellum (Figs. 22, 28, 34); tegmen open dorsally, parameres absent; eighth tergite almost completely concealed under the seventh (Fig. 2), eighth sternite paired, with apices pointed and setose; ninth sternite (spiculum gastrale) Y-shaped, like female eighth sternite, symmetrical, straight (Figs. 6, 48). Female ovipositor normal, with stylus; spermathecal duct very long, meandered (Fig. 31); spermathecal gland short; spermatheca with large cornu, which is twisted and tapered basally, collum and ramus short, close in position.

3. Notes on the Subgenera

This genus was divided into two subgenera, *Tanysphyrus* s. str. and *Tanysphyroides* by EGOROV (1996) on the following characters:

Tanysphyrus s. str.: Outer margins of middle tibiae straight as in fore and hind tibiae, and weakly bisinuate at inner margin. *T. lemnae*, *callae* and *makolskii*.

Tanysphyroides EGOROV: Outer margins of middle tibiae strongly and those of fore and hind tibiae weakly curved inwards and their inner margins distinctly bisinuate. (Type-species: *T. ussuriensis*). *T. brevipennis*, *ussuriensis*, *khancaensis* and *major*.

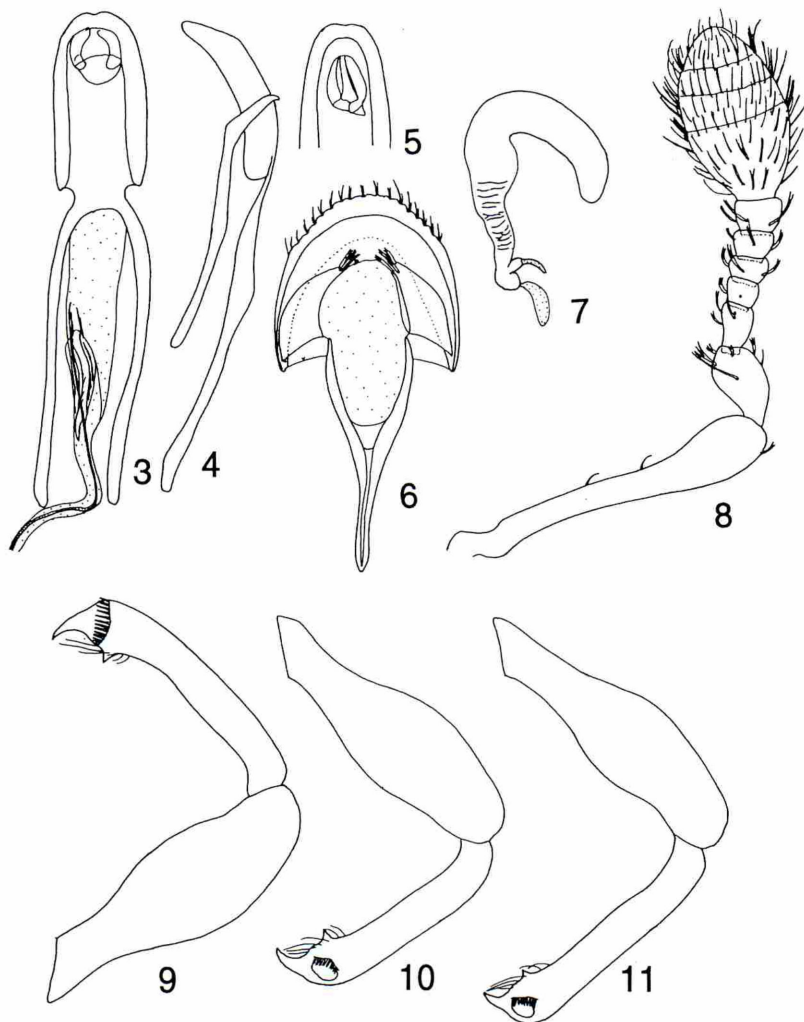
Our strict examination of nine specimens of *T. lemnae* from England elucidates the fact that the middle tibiae show some range of variation for the curvature at the outer margin and the sinuation at the inner margin, and the straight outer margin is observed only on three specimens (Fig. 10) and the rest has more or less curved middle tibiae, but their curvature is always weaker than in *T. brevipennis*. The middle tibiae are weakly bisinuate internally and less depressed on dorsal surface at the subapical sinus in *T. lemnae* (Fig. 10) than in *T. brevipennis* (Figs. 13, 16). These characters show, however, more wide range of variation in *T. major* (Figs. 37, 38), and can not be applicable for the separation of the subgenera in *Tanysphyrus*. The type-species of both subgenera are very similar in the other characters and thus its subdivision into subgenera is meaningless and unnecessary.

4. Notes on *T. lemnae*

(Figs. 3–11)

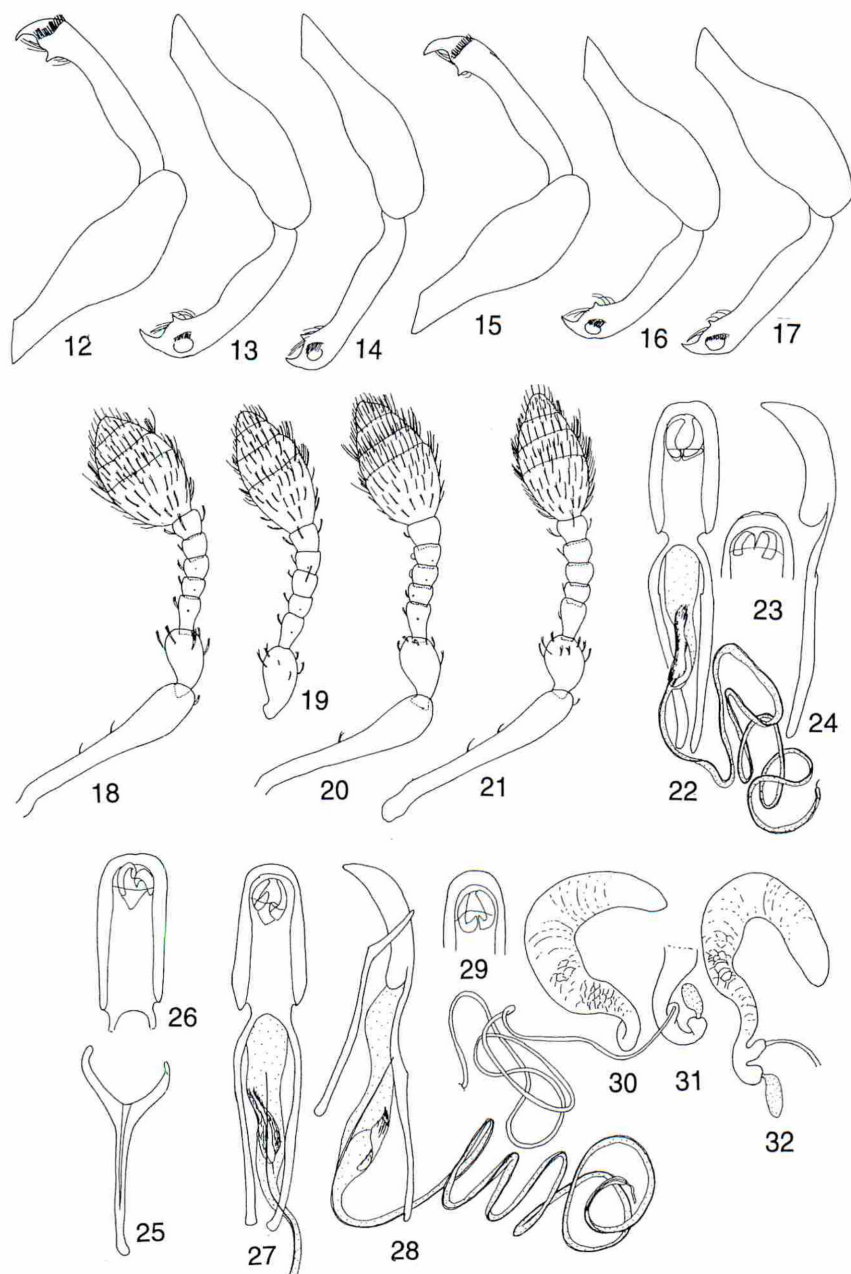
VOSS (1943, 1953a) distinguished *T. callae* from *T. lemnae* principally on the antennal structures as shown in his key and figures (1953a) and he (1953b) described *T. brevipennis* also on the antennal structures and the curved tibiae as key characters. EGOROV (1996) made a key by quoting the character states and figures of the antennae from VOSS (1953a) without referring the criticism by DIECKMANN (1959).

By our close examination of the materials from England and Germany, the antennae are



Figs. 3–11. *Tanysphyrus lemnae* (from Burgh Heath, England) 3: Aedeagus, dorsal. 4: Aedeagus, lateral. 5: Apex of aedeagus, dorsal. 6: Eighth tergite, eighth sternite and spiculum gastrale, ventral. 7: Spermatheca. 8: Antenna. 9–11: Fore, mid and hind legs.

quite different from *T. lemnae* and *T. callae* of Voss in the proportion of funicular segments, of which the second segment is always shorter than first, and the third segment is weakly broader than or at most as broad as long, and fourth to sixth segments are transverse (Fig. 8), whereas in the key and figures of VOSS(1953a) the second segment of funicle is about as long as first and the third to sixth segments are transverse-oval (about twice as broad as long in his figure) in *T. callae*, the third segment is somewhat longer than broad and the remainings are at least as long as broad in *T. lemnae*. Present materials examined were collected at Burgh Heath near London on duckweed by the senior author, and are determined as *T. lemnae* because they agree well with its definition by DIECKMANN (1959), though the nature of *T. lemnae* of Voss is unknown to



Figs. 12–32. *Tanysphyrus brevipennis* (from Taiwan, Osaka and Mt. Daisetsu). 12–14: fore, mid and hind legs (from Taiwan). 15–17: Ditto (from Mt. Daisetsu). 18–21: Antenna (18, 19 from Osaka; 20 from Mt. Daisetsu; 21 from Taiwan). 22–29: Aedeagus (22–24 from Mt. Daisetsu; 25–29 from Osaka. 22, 26, 28 dorsal; 23, 29 apex, dorsal, 24, 28 lateral; 25 tegmen, dorsal); 30–32: Spermatheca (from Osaka).

us. Illustrations of the aedeagus by DIECKMANN (1959) are seemed to be made on dried condition and thus inaccurate owing to a shrinkage of the delicate apex.

Tanysphyrus ater BLATCHLEY (1928) (*atra* in original description) was separated from *T. lemnae* by the shining black color of entire body and all appendages, and the distinctly longer rostrum, but it was synonymized with *T. lemnae* by KISSINGER (1964) with note that "examination of the type ... reveals it to be a newly emerged individual of *T. lemnae*". This species is, however, needed revision on the relation to *T. makolskii*, because the latter is characteristic in having the entirely black legs and antennae (DIECKMANN, 1959) and the former is seemed to have the same character.

5. Notes on *T. brevipennis* and *ussuriensis*

(Figs. 12–32)

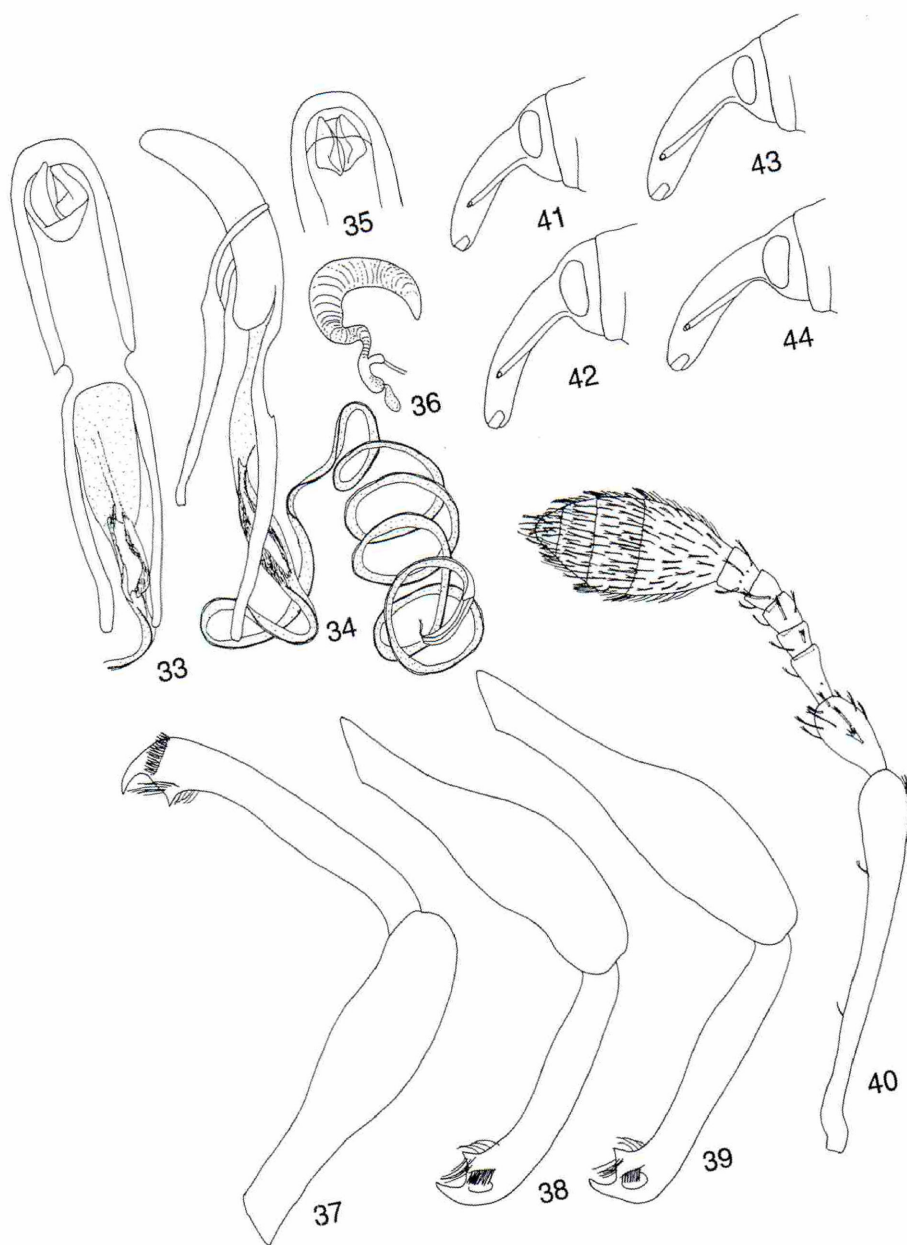
Tanysphyrus brevipennis was described by VOSS (1953b) as "Geisselglied...; 2. Glied so lang wie breit, die übrigen Glieder quer. ... Flügeldecken etwas länger als breit (1.4 : 1.1), von den Schultern zur Mitte ziemlich kräftig geradlinig verbreitert,... Tibien aussen fast gerade, innen s-formig geschweift". He (1953a, 1958) noted also in the keys as "Die Mitteltibien sind stärker gebogen, gedrungener gebaut, innen in the Spitzenhälfte leicht ausgebuchtet. Fühlergeissel ähnlich wie bei *callae* gebildet, das 3. Glied jedoch fast so lang wie dick. Flügeldecken gedrunge, nur wenig länger als breit". The latter note was directly quoted by EGOROV (1996) in his key and separated a new species, *T. ussuriensis*, including the antennal proportion as a key character. His *T. ussuriensis* agrees well with the specimens from Japan and Taiwan, and the antennal proportion he adopted has some variation (Figs. 18–21) and is not usable as the key character for these two species. The elytra of *T. brevipennis* are by no means robuster than those in *T. lemnae* and *ussuriensis* when measured through the microscope. The holotype (male) and a paratype (female) of *T. brevipennis* in the collection of the Alexander König Museum in Bonn were examined and compared with Japanese specimens by the senior author in 1968. As a result, *T. ussuriensis* is newly synonymized with *T. brevipennis* as in the following synonymic list.

Tanysphyrus brevipennis VOSS, 1953

Tanysphyrus brevipennis VOSS, 1953, Ent. Bl., 49: 79 (Fukien: Shaowu). — 1953, Nachr.-bl. Bayer. Ent., II(8): 2 (in key). — 1958, Decheniana, Beihefte 5: 114 (in key). — EGOROV, 1996, Key to Ins. Russ. Far East, Col.3: 433 (in key).

Tanysphyrus ussuriensis EGOROV, 1996, Key to Ins. Russ. Far East, Col.3:434 (Russian Far East:Prim. and Paratini.). **Syn. nov.**

Tanysphyrus lemnae : (records from Japan): ROELOFS, 1874, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., XVII: 125. — KÔNO, 1930, Ins. mats., V: 1. — MORIMOTO, 1962, Sci. Bull. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ., 19: 357 (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu). — 1984, Coleopt. Jap. in col., IV: 291, pl. 57, fig. 19.



Figs. 33-42. *Tanysphyrus major* (from Iriomote I. and Niigata). 33-35: Aedeagus (from Niigata. 33 dorsal; 34 lateral; 35 apex, dorsal). 36: Spermatheca (from Iriomote I.). 37-39: Fore, mid and hind legs (from Iriomote I.) 40. Antenna (from Iriomote I.). 41-42: Head and rostrum, lateral (from Iriomote I. 41 male, 42 female). Figs. 43-44. *Tanysphyrus khancaensis* (from Lake Akan), male head and rostrum, lateral.

6. Notes on *T. khancaensis* and *major*

(Figs. 33–49)

Tanysphyrus khancaensis was described from Lake Khanka in Russian Far East, which was distinguished from *T. major* by EGOROV (1996) by the characters as in the followings:

***T. khancaensis*:** Rostrum in both sexes straight from the base to antennal sockets, then inclined anteriorly; funicle in male antennae with second segment slender, 1/3 shorter than the first, third to six segments each transverse; pronotum slightly longer than broad, broadest before the middle; elytra weakly inclined posteriorly.

***T. major*:** Rostrum evenly arcuate from the base; antennal funicle with first segment broad, second segment shorter than the first, third to sixth segments each quadrate; pronotum broadest in the middle; elytra strongly inclined.

These characters were tested for 57 specimens of *T. major* from Japan and found that the rostrum is variable from straight on basal two-third to weakly curved throughout, the pronotum is 0.95 to 1.14 times as broad as long and broadest between the middle and apical third in specimens, and the dorsal contour of the elytra in lateral aspect is also variable from weakly to strongly inclined behind the middle. These variations are observed on the specimens even taken at the same time on Iriomote Is. in the Ryukyus and in Niigata Pref. in northern Honshu.

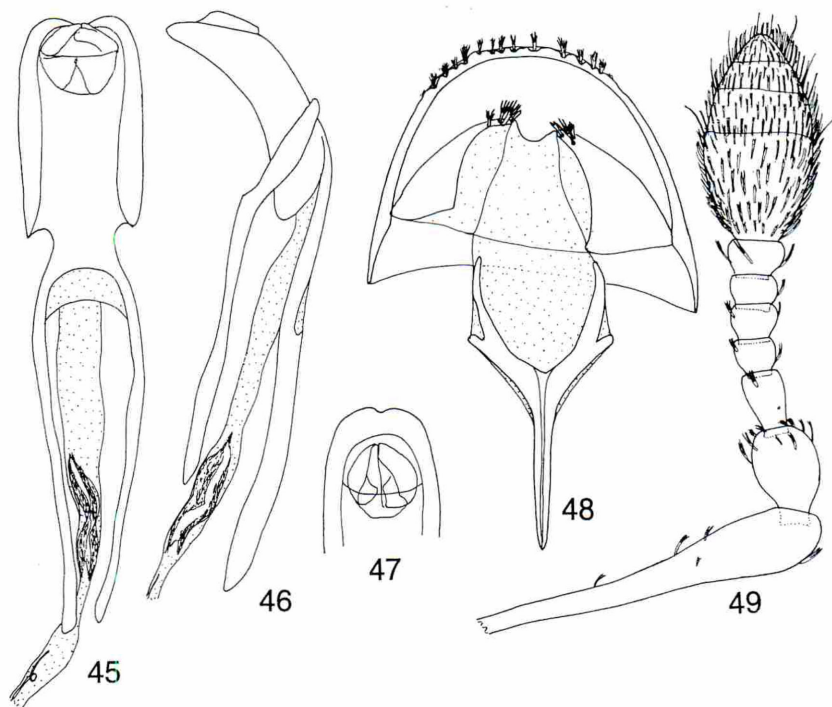
EGOROV (1996) also figured the aedeagi of both species without giving any comments on these characters, but his figures are visibly different on the apex of aedeagus, which is evenly arcuate in *T. khancaensis* and weakly notched in *T. major*. The aedeagus of the true *T. major* from several localities of Japan is, however, not notched but evenly arcuate at the apex. But the presence of a small notch may not deserve the taxonomic value because the apical margin of the aedeagus is narrowly transparent, thin and much less sclerotized, and is supposedly too delicate to retain the fixed shape according to the treatment.

Two males from Lake Akan in Hokkaido are tentatively identified as *T. khancaensis* by their robust funicle, robust aedeagus, and small concavity of the ventral contour from the head to the rostrum in lateral aspect (Figs. 43–49). Specimens examined are: two males, Lake Akan, Kushiro, Hokkaido, 8. vi. 1957, M. TAKAHASHI leg.

7. A Key to Species of *Tanysphyrus*

Characters of *T. makolskii* and *callae* are quoted from DIECKMANN, 1959.

- 1(4) Body larger, more than 2.3 mm (excluding rostrum).
- 2(3) Antennal funicle robust, first segment ovate, about 1.5 times as long as broad, third to sixth segments each broader than long (Fig. 49); male aedeagus a little robust, with a little more broader apex (Fig. 45–47). Japan (new record) (Lake Akan in Hokkaido), Russian Far East (Khanka). *Tanysphyrus khancaensis* EGOROV, 1996
- 3(2) Antennal funicle slender, first segment oblong-ovate, almost twice as long as broad, third to sixth segments each as long as broad (Fig. 40); male aedeagus slender, with a little less broader apex (Fig. 33–35). Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Amami-Oshima I., Iriomote I.), Sakhalin, Kunashiri I., China (Fukien), Java. Many adults were captured on *Lysichiton camtschatcense* feeding leaves (after TAKAI, 1998), and are frequently captured at light. *anyosphyrus major* ROELOFS, 1874
- 4(1) Body smaller, less than 2.0 mm (excluding rostrum).



Figs. 45–49. *Tanysphyrus khancaensis* (from Lake Akan). 45: Aedeagus, dorsal. 46: Aedeagus, lateral. 47: Apex of aedeagus, dorsal. 48. Eighth tergite, eighth sternite and spiculum gastrale, ventral. 49: Antenna.

- 5(6) Legs and antennae entirely black, tibiae with premucro reduced to a granule, rostrum less curved or often straight. Europe, USA (Florida). *Tanysphyrus makolskii* SMREZYNSKI, 1957
- 6(5) Antennae and legs except for the apical part of femora red to reddish brown, tibiae with sharp premucro, rostrum strongly curved.
- 7(8) Middle tibiae more or less curved inwards at outer margin, distinctly bisinuate at inner margin, weakly depressed on dorsum of subapical sinus (Figs. 13, 16); male aedeagus broadly rounded at apex (Figs. 26, 27, 29). Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), China (Fukien), Russian Far East. Common on duckweeds, *Lemna paucicostata* and *Spirodela polyrhiza*, and larvae mine the leaves. Adults are often captured by sifting litter in winter, but may not be attracted to light.
 *Tanysphyrus brevipennis* VOSS, 1953 = *T. ussuriensis* EGOROV, 1996 = *T. lemnae* auct. from Japan
- 8(7) Middle tibiae slightly curved inwards at outer margin, weakly bisinuate at inner margin, hardly depressed at subapical sinus (Fig. 10); male aedeagus gradually narrowing apically from apical third and narrowly rounded at apex (Figs. 3, 5). Europe, USA. Common on duckweeds.
 *Tanysphyrus lemnae* (FABRICIUS, 1792) and subsp. *callae* VOSS, 1943 (sensu DIECKMANN, 1959)

8. Description of a New Genus and Species from Sarawak, East Malaysia

Tanysphyropsis gen. nov.

Type-species : *Tanysphyropsis sarawakensis* sp. nov.

Derm scaled, covered with grayish water-proof coat. Forehead between eyes slightly narrower than the base of rostrum; eyes oblong-ovate, not convex from contour of head, narrowly distant from anterior margin of prothorax, rostrum as long as pronotum curved; antennae inserted at side before the middle, antennal scrobes bare, straight and running obliquely to beneath the base of rostrum and coalescent, its dorsal carina reaching the antero-ventral corner of eye, funicle 7-segmented, first segment greatest, club compact, broadest at first segment, then tapered apically; labium narrow, parallel-sided, prementum as long as postmentum, much longer than broad, with a pair of navicular setae on latero-interior sides, labial palpi 3-segmented; mandibles with two teeth, the most basal tooth obsolete. Prothorax about as long as broad, truncate at the anterior margin on dorsum, with distinct ocular lobes at sides, bisinuate at base. Scutellum evident, small. Elytra with rectangular humeri, much broader than pronotum, conjointly rounded at apex, smooth, with nine regular punctate-striae, ultimate stria complete. Legs with femora clavate, unarmed, not sulcate beneath; tibiae weakly curved inwards at apex, uncinata from outer apical corner, premucronate, serrate internally behind premucro; tarsi broad, second segment transverse, third segment much broader than the second, deeply bilobate, fourth segment minute, concealed, fifth segment narrow, slightly exceeding the apex of third segment, but not beyond the apical margin of adhesive hairs, first to third segments with ovate scales on dorsum; claws small, simple, contiguous at the base, narrowly divaricate. Prosternum not canaliculate, broadly concave at anterior margin, fore coxae contiguous, lying behind the middle; middle coxae narrowly distant; metasternum much longer than first ventrite behind coxa, metepisternal suture obsolete; venter with second ventrite as long as third and fourth combined.

As this new genus is proposed on the female and the male characters of the terminalia and genitalia are not known, it is keyed down to the tribe Cryptopliides, Cryptopli or Cryptoplini of LACORDAIRE (1863), LECONTE & HORN (1876) or HUSTACH (1926), or Tanysphyrini of authors, and also goes down to the genus *Penestes* from South America in having 7 segments in the funicle when tested the key of HUSTACH (1926), but the metasternum is longer than the first ventrite.

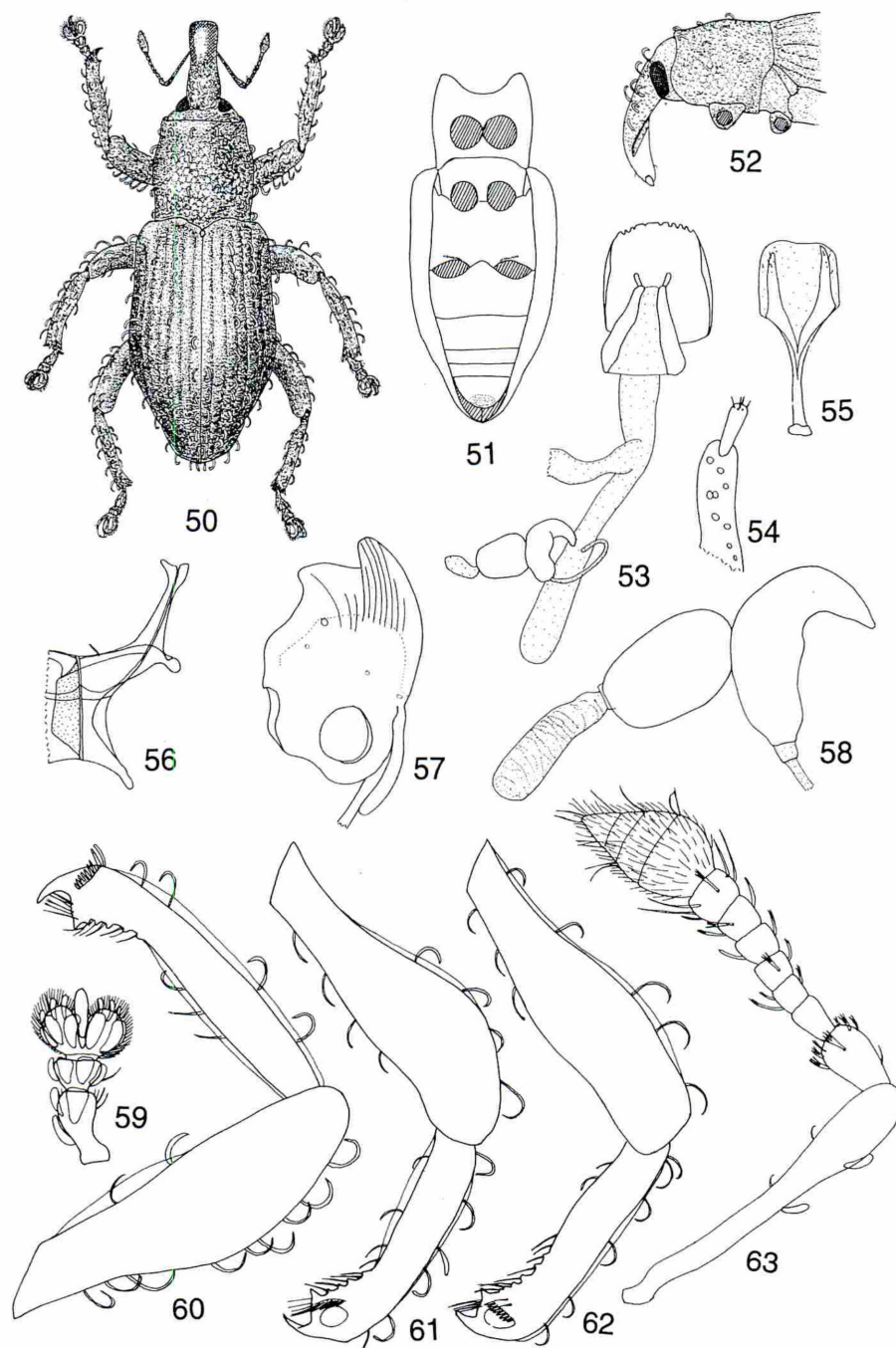
Tanysphyropsis sarawakensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 50–63)

Female. Entirely brownish except for black eyes, derm covered with grayish vernishlike waterproof coat except for apical part and ventral surface of rostrum and antennae, thus punctures and short plumose appressed scales concealed and visibly indefinite; with erect and hooked long scales on dorsal surface, elytra, femora and tibiae.

Head densely punctate, forehead shallowly depressed between eyes, slightly narrowed towards antennal insertions in dorsal aspect, with two pairs of punctate striae on dorsum behind the middle, but almost concealed by dense scales, with about five pairs of erect hooked scales, bare area on apical part and ventral surface shiny, with weak punctures; antennae inserted before the middle, scape clavate at apex, funicle with first segment large, twice as long as second, third and fourth subquadrate, fifth to seventh transverse, successively becoming broader, club much shorter than funicle, acuminate apically from first segment.

Pronotum as long as broad, weakly arcuate laterally at sides, broadest in the middle, truncate at apical margin, distinctly bisinuate at the base, subapical constriction indefinite, reticulate



Figs. 50–63. *Tanysphyriopsis sarawakensis* gen. et sp. nov. 50: Habitus, holotype. 51: Ditto, ventral. 52: Anterior body, lateral. 53: Female eighth tergite, ovipositor and spermatheca. 54: Apex of right ovipositor, enlarged. 55: Female eighth sternite. 56: Metendosternite (dotted median flange vertical in situ). 57: Left mandible, ventral. 58: Spermatheca, enlarged. 59: Fore tarsus. 60–62: Fore, mid and hind legs (scales on dorsal surface omitted). 63: Antenna.

punctures bearing each a plumose scale visibly indefinite by covering of coat, visibly smooth on dorsum, with 10 to 13 pairs of erect hooked long scales; ocular lobes broadly arcuate and well protruded. Scutellum small, ovate, convex.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as broad, slightly dilated posteriorly from humeri to the middle, broadly arcuate anteriorly at the base between scutellum and sixth stria; intervals weakly convex, a little broader than striae, with a row of erect hooked scales on odd intervals.

Legs with femora clavate, hind femora not reaching the apex of elytra; tibiae almost straight or weakly arcuate externally to apical fourth, then weakly incurved apically, distinctly serrate internally for a short distance behind mucro.

Prosternum with subapical transverse sulcus distant from fore coxae; ventral process between hind coxae ogival, about as broad as the maximum breadth of hind femora, fifth ventrite depressed transverse-oval at apex, of which the apical half bare.

Male. Unknown.

Length: 2.3–2.4 mm (excl. rostrum).

Holotype: ♀ (Type no.3092, Kyushu Univ.), Ng. Tada, Sg. Kabahj, 3 Div., S'wak., 26. XI. 1976, ex. hill padi, D. MUNROE col. Paratypes: 3 ♀ ♀, Same locality as holotype, 25. XI. 1974, 16. XII. 1974 and 12. I. 1975, one each.

Distribution: East Malaysia: Sarawak.

This species is characteristic among the Asian relatives by the hooked long scales projecting beyond the vernishlike coat and 7-segmented funicle of the antennae.

要 約

森本桂・小島弘昭：ミズゾウムシ属 *Tanysphyrus* の分類ノートと近似属の記載 — 全北区に分布する *Tanysphyrus* 属は2亜属6種に分類されてきたが、今回の再検討で VOSS (1953)や EGOROV (1996)の用いた分類形質の誤りを指摘し、属や各種の再定義、および種の検索表を作成した。日本産の種では、従来 *T. lemnae* としてきたウキクサミズゾウムシの学名に中国福建省から記載された *T. brevipennis* VOSS, 1953を当て、極東ロシアから記載された *T. ussuriensis* EGOROV, 1996をシノニムとし、また極東ロシアのハンカ湖から記載された *T. khancaensis* EGOROV, 1996 ハンカミズゾウムシ (新称)を北海道阿寒湖から記録した。さらに、サラワクの水稻上で採集された新属新種 *Tanysphyropsis sarawakensis* を記載した。

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***Araecerus levipennis* New to the Fauna of Japan**
(Coleoptera, Anthribidae)

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Araecerus levipennis JORDAN, 1924 ギンネムヒゲナガゾウムシ (新称) is a common weevil in the Philippines on ipil-ipil, *Leucanea leucocephala* (= *glauca*), and established in Hawaii in 1954 (STEIN, 1983). This weevil was not included in my revision of Japanese Anthribidae (MORIMOTO, 1978), but following specimens have been collected thence from the Ryukyus and Ogasawara Islands on the pods of *Leucanea leucocephala* (Gin-nemu in Japanese).

Specimens examined: Philippines: UPCF Campus, Los Banos, 13 exs., 8-9. IV. 1976, K. MORIMOTO. Hawaii: several localities in Oahu, 16 exs., 1960, Y. MIYATAKE. Ogasawara Isls.: Minamifukurozawa, Chichijima I., 40 exs., 26. I. 1980, C. OKUMA; Ohneyama, Chichijima I., 16 exs., 16 & 19. X. 1997, K. MORIMOTO; Miyanohama, Chichijima I., 1 ex., 23. VI. 1996, K. MORIMOTO; Mt. Chibusayama, Hahajima I., 2 exs., 23. I. 1980, C. OKUMA; Hahajima I., 10 exs., 20-21. X. 1982, H. MAKIHARA; Kuwanokiyama, Hahajima I., 1 ex., 23. VI. 1976, H. IRIE. Ryukyus: Yomitanson, Okinawa, 1 ex., 25. II. 1988, K. MORIMOTO; Chibana, Okinawa, 1 ex., 23. XI. 1990, K. MORIMOTO; Kumejima, 1 ex., 14. XI. 1996, M. CHUJO; Ohara-Shirahama, Iriomote., 2 exs., 10. XI. 1995, M. CHUJO; Kuragawa, Iriomote, 1 ex., 31. V. 1998, K. TAKAHASHI; Taketomijima, 4 exs., 13. xi. 1995, M. CHUJO; Urabu-dake, Yonaguni, 3 exs., 7. XI. 1995, M. CHUJO.

Distribution: Philippines, Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Hawaii, Midway, Japan (Ryukyus and Ogasawara Isls.) - new record.

Discovery of the Family Cerophytidae from Japan (Coleoptera: Elateroidea), with the Description of a New Species

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Abstract A new species of Cerophytidae, *Cerophytum japonicum*, is described. The family Cerophytidae is first recorded from Asia. A list of all the species known from the world is provided.

The Cerophytidae (Elateroidea) is a small coleopterous family, including only twelve species in the World. Up to the present, a species of the genus *Cerophytum* from Europe and 9 species of the same genus from North and South America have been known, except for 2 Cretaceous fossil species from Russia. But the family Cerophytidae was unknown from Asia. Recently I could examine a specimen of *Cerophytum* which was collected at Tochigi Prefecture in Japan, and I concluded it was a new species, as described below.

I wish to express my deep thanks to Mr. Kôichi SATÔ for his kind offering the valuable specimen.

Cerophytum japonicum sp. nov.

(Figs. A–E)

Male. Body elongate cylindrical, about 2.7 times as long as wide, weakly thickening posteriorly. Dorsum and appendages including antennae and legs almost entirely dark brownish black; elytra and scutellum somewhat more reddish than head and pronotum; 1st and 2nd antennomeres slightly reddish; front tibiae and tarsi slightly paler than femora. Ventral side also dark brownish black; prosternum and abdomen somewhat reddish. Dorsal surface of head, pronotum and elytra densely and finely pubescent. Antennae and legs very densely and extremely finely pubescent.

Head (Figs. A, B) relatively large, width including eyes much wider than a half of pronotal width. Eyes very large, and strongly prominent; interocular distance 0.48 of head width. Frons strongly convex and median line of frons distinctly carinate. Ocular canthus narrowly expanded in front of eyes. Antennae (Fig. A) 11-segmented and distinctly pecticate at 4th–10th segment and 0.72 times as long as body. Basal segment of antenna large and stout; 2nd small, shorter than long, about 1/10 as long as basal one; 3rd somewhat shorter than basal one, elongate triangular; each of 4th–10th distinctly shorter than 3rd, and their branches of 4th and 5th nearly as long as those length of the segment; branches of 6th–10th much longer than the segment; terminal segment cylindrical, nearly twice as long as the preceding, weakly bisinuate at basal part. Maxillary palpi (Fig. C) 4-segmented, the terminal segment weakly securiform,

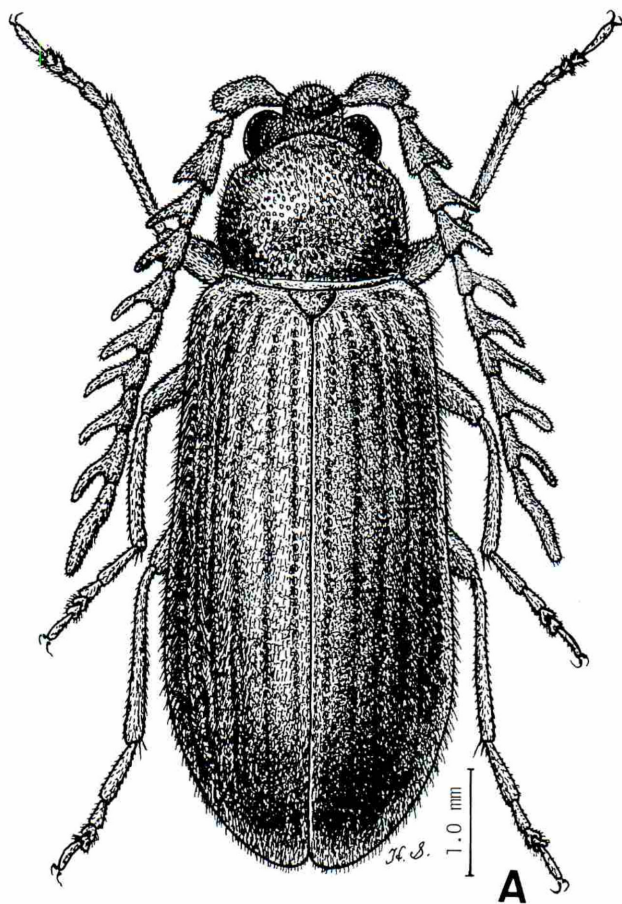
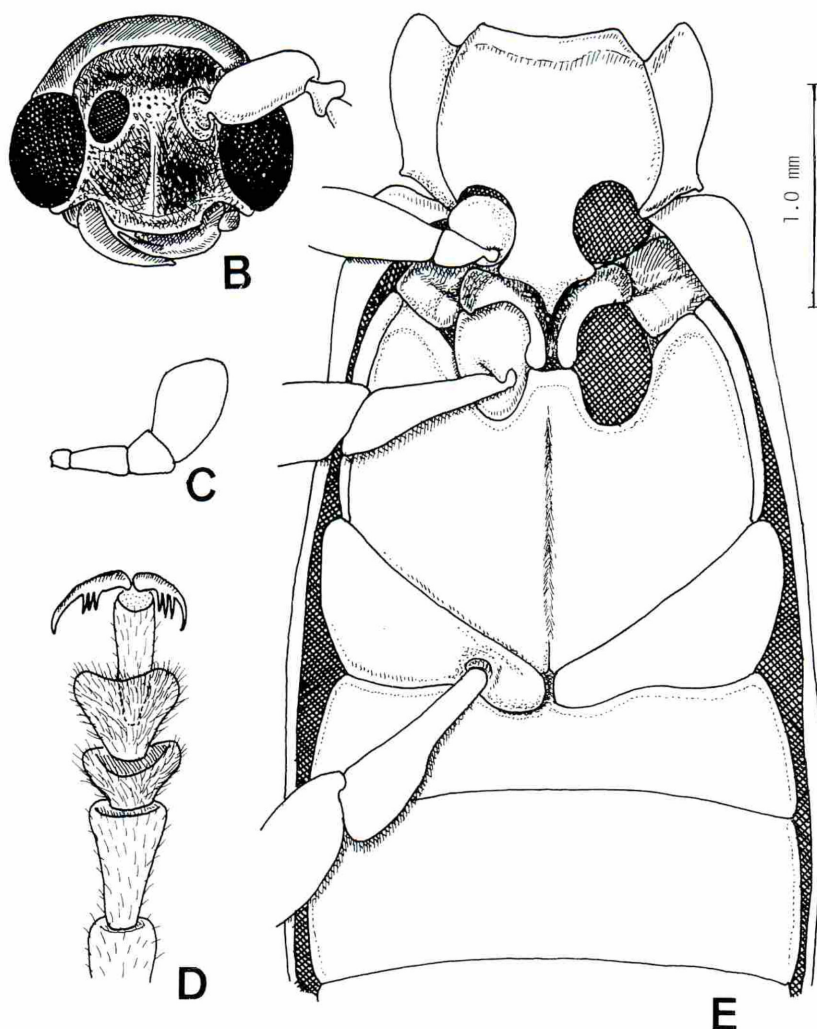


Fig. A. *Cerophytum japonicum* sp. nov. Dorsal habitus.

about 1.5 times as long as wide.

Prosternum subpentagonal, about 1.3 times as wide as long in dorsal aspect; lateral sides weakly arcuately narrowing anteriorly, widest near $1/3$ from base; basal corners sharply pointed at tip. Dorso-anterior side of pronotum moderately convex and anterior corners gently rounded. Basal side of pronotum slightly arcuate and distinctly and finely marginated. Disc of pronotum shallowly de-pressed in front of scutellum and triangularly depressed near basal corners. Dorsal surface of pronotum closely punctate, the punctures round, ring-shaped and foveolate. Prohypomeron shallowly depressed; notosternal suture distinctly arcuate in front of coxal cavities. Prosternal process very wide, subrhombic with sharply pointed apical and side processes. Procoxal cavities widely open posteriorly. Scutellum triangular, much wider than long, about $1/4$ as wide as pro-notal base. Mesocoxal cavities open laterally. Mesosternum Y-shaped with a very deep groove at the median line; metepisternum subquadrate. Metasternum subpentagonal, nearly as long as wide; each posterior side almost straight and strongly oblique. Anterior process of metasternum straightly truncate; median line deeply grooved.

Elytra 0.73 times as long as body length, weakly widening posteriorly, widest near $1/4$ from apex; longitudinally seven-striate, each stria composed of a single row of elongate punctures. Elytral interstices weakly convex longitudinally, and roughly transversely furrowed. Sur-



Figs. B–E. *Cerophytum japonicum* sp. nov. B: Head, frontal view; C: Maxillary palpus; D: Apical part of hind tarsus, ventral view; E: Thorax, ventral view. 1.0 mm scale is applied to E.

face of interstices extremely finely punctate.

Legs long and slender. Procoxa globular; protrochanter subtriangular, distinctly shorter than the diameter of coxa; protibia slender, nearly as long as femur, with 2 distinct spurs at apex; protarsus 0.55 times as long as tibia, basal tarsomere distinctly longer than 2nd tarsomere, 3rd and 4th tarsomeres distinctly dilated towards apex and spongy-pubescent beneath. Terminal (5th) tarsomere of all legs cylindrical with a pair of sharply pointed tarsal claws (Fig. D); each claw provided with 3 sharp denticles at middle. Mesocoxa longitudinally oblong, much larger than front one; mesotrochanter extremely elongate triangular, about 3.5 times as long as wide, with moderately oblique apical articulation; mesotibia nearly as long as mesofemur; mesotarsus slightly shorter than mesotibia. Metacoxa quite flat and very large, without femoral plate; meta-

coxae of both sides extremely narrowly approximating and the width of combined as wide as almost entire width of 1st ventrite. Metatrochanter elongate and clavate, about 0.8 times as long as meta-femur, junction with the latter slightly oblique; metatibia about 1.6 times as long as femur, nearly simple, with 2 apical spurs; metatarsus about 0.6 times as long as tibia, basal tarsomere about 2.5 times as long as 2nd.

First to 4th ventrites connate, but sutures between each ventrites are clear, 5th ventrite free and movable with rounded apical margin.

Hind wings and genitalia not observed.

Body length: 7.20 mm; width: 2.80 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Tashiro-rindo, Kuriyama-mura, Tochigi Pref., Japan, 6. VI. 1982, T. MIYAMOTO leg., preserved in the Collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

Remarks The present species is the most similar to *Cerophytum elateroides* LATREILLE, 1809 among all the further known species, but it differs from the latter in the following features: (1) Pronotum relatively smaller, (2) elytra weakly but distinctly widened posteriorly, (3) 2nd antennomere triangular, branches of 6th—10th antennomeres relatively short, (4) eyes large and strongly prominent, (5) legs dark brown, nearly blackish.

Diagnosis The family Cerophytidae belongs to the superfamily Elateroidea (Coleoptera) and somewhat resembles the Eucnemidae in general appearances. And the Cerophytidae is diagnosisitically defined by the following characteristics from other relative taxonomic groups.

Diagnosis of the Cerophytidae

1. Antennae 11-segmented, and pectinate (male), or serrate (female).
2. Antennal insertions somewhat approximated.
3. Prosternal sides distinctly arcuate in front of coxal cavities.
4. Prosternal process wide without a sharply pointed and long tip.
5. Middle coxal cavity opened outwards, mesepimeron reaching mesocoxa.
6. Middle and hind trochanters very elongate.
7. Hind coxae quite flat, femoral plates absent; anterior sides distinctly oblique.
8. Tarsi 5–5–5, 3rd and 4th tarsomeres broad and spongy-pubescent beneath.
9. Claws pectinate at base.
10. Ventrites 1–4 connate, last one quite free.

A List of the Cerophytidae of the World

Genus *Cerophytum* LATREILLE, 1809 (type species: *Cerophytum elateroides* LATREILLE, 1809)

<i>boliviense</i> GOLDBACH, 1983	Bolivia
<i>cayennense</i> BONVOULOIR, 1870	C. & S. America
<i>convexicalle</i> LECONTE, 1867	N. America
<i>distinguendum</i> SOARES et PERACCHI, 1964	S. America
<i>elateroides</i> LATREILLE, 1809	Europe

<i>fuscicorne</i> BONVOULOIR, 1870	C. & S. America
<i>japonicus</i> SASAJI, sp. nov.	Japan
<i>minutum</i> GODBACH, 1983	Argentina
<i>pulsator</i> (HALDEMAN, 1846)	N. America
<i>trinidaense</i> GOLDBACH, 1983	Trinidad
<i>zikani</i> SOARES et PERACCHI, 1964	Brazil

Genus *Aphytocerus* ZHERICHIN, 1977 (type species: *Aphytocerus communis* ZHERINCHIN, 1977)
communis ZHERICHIN, 1977 Russia SFSR (Upper Cretaceous)
doiganicus ZHERICHIN, 1977 Russia SFSR (Upper Cretaceous)

要 約

佐々治寛之：Cerophytidae 科（ヒゲコメツキダマシ科）の日本からの発見（甲虫目：コメツキムシ上科）と一新種の記載——アジアから未知であったCerophytidae（ヒゲコメツキダマシ科）が日本（栃木県）から発見され、新種 *Cerophytum japonicum* sp. nov. として記載した。和名をヒゲコメツキダマシと提唱する。この科は中・後脚転節が著しく細長く、後脚基節は全く平坦で腿節板を形成しない点で近縁科から容易に区別される。世界に2属13種が知られ、他科から区別される標徴と、すべての種のリストを提示した。

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Ishikawatrechus hayashii (Coleoptera, Trechinae),
a New Fodiniculous Trechine Beetle from
Central Shikoku, Southwest Japan

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Abstract A new anophthalmic beetle belonging to the trechine genus *Ishikawatrechus* is described from an abandoned copper mine in central Shikoku, Southwest Japan, and is dedicated to the late Masao HAYASHI. It belongs to the group of *I. ishiharai* and is closely allied to *I. murakamii* S. UÉNO.

This paper is designed to dedicate a new anophthalmic trechine beetle to the memory of the late Dr. Masao HAYASHI (1920–1998), former president of the Japan Coleopterological Society. The species to be named *hayashii* is a member of the genus *Ishikawatrechus* found in an abandoned adit of a copper mine lying in central Shikoku, Southwest Japan. It belongs to the group of *I. ishiharai* and is closely allied to *I. murakamii* S. UÉNO, which is also found in an abandoned mine adit 11.3 km distant to the northeast from the type locality of the present species.

HAYASHI was an amateur specialist of the Cerambycidae, who devoted himself to clarification of the cerambycid fauna of Japan. In his late twenties, he met the end of the World War II and regained his hobby of collecting longicorn beetles. In the chaos of the postwar days, he wanted to have an insect-lovers' club and a serial publication in which he could publish his writings. His idea was supported by Kazuo OHBAYASHI, also an amateur cerambycidologist, and they together established Mushi-no-Tomo-no-Kai (Insect Friends Club) at Osaka in the spring of 1948, with its humble journal "The Entomological Review of Japan." This naming of the new journal was unfortunate since it was intended solely for publishing descriptions of new taxa and new distributional records, but neither of its founders correctly understood what the word "review" really means.

In the next year (1949), the Mushi-no-Tomo-no-Kai was amalgamated with the Kinki Coleopterological Society, which was founded by Masafumi OHKURA in 1946 and already published ten numbers in four volumes of its journal "The Transactions of the Kinki Coleopterological Society." Then, the new "Kinki Coleopterological Society" (The Japan Coleopterological Society after 1959) started to publish the new "Entomological Review of Japan" from Volume 5 by regarding the four published volumes of the Transactions as Volumes 2–4 of the Review. This decision was most ridiculous, since all the numbers of the Transactions were issued before the publication of the second number of Volume 1 of the Review and therefore not available for a substitute for the three missing volumes of the latter. Unfortunately, no one on the executive board of the "new" society had an insight to reverse the wrong decision. As the editor, HAYASHI

was primarily responsible for this misjudgment, but he was not trained as an editor, nor even as a biologist. He remained an amateur through his life, and desired to maintain his own journal in which he could put his papers not refereed. Thus, the “Review” with a confusing history and inappropriate title became the only Japanese journal specialized in the coleopterology, until the “Elytra” was established in 1973 by the Japanese Society of Coleopterology as the second coleopterological journal in Japan.

Be that as it may, HAYASHI endeavoured to develop the Review in his own sense, inviting coleopterological papers from various sources. He was so kind as to accept my first academic paper to Volume 5 (the first volume after the reorganization of the society) of the Review (UÉNO, 1951), in which were described three new genera and four new species of eyeless cave-dwelling trechines. I was a sophomore at Kyoto University then, and was naturally inexperienced in writing scientific papers. He helped me to complete the manuscript and to finish proof-readings. I owe much to him about this. Therefore, it seems to me most appropriate to dedicate another new species of the same group to his memory by naming it *Ishikawatrechus hayashii*.

The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in previous papers of mine.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Drs. Yoshiaki NISHIKAWA, Kazuo ISHIKAWA and Shinzaburo SONE for their kind collaboration in exploring abandoned mine adits.

***Ishikawatrechus hayashii* S. UÉNO, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1–3)

Length: 4.15–5.00 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra).

Closely allied to *I. murakamii* S. UÉNO (1997, p. 2, figs. 1–3) from Hinooku-kô Adit, with which it agrees in many features, both external and genitalic, but different in relatively short elytra with obviously deeper striae, more prominent basal carinae and complete prehumeral borders, and in the more elongate aedeagus with smaller apical ventral hook and narrower sagittal aileron.

Somewhat larger on an average than *I. murakamii*, but similar to the latter in general body form and coloration. Head identical with that of *I. murakamii*, with pubescent genae; antennae usually reaching apical four-ninths of elytra in both ♂ and ♀, sometimes extending beyond that level and reaching apical two-fifths of elytra. Pronotum slightly broader on an average and a little more strongly contracted at the two ends than in *I. murakamii*, usually widest at about four-fifths from base, rarely at three-fourths from base; PW/HW 1.37–1.45 (M 1.42), PW/PL 0.95–1.05 (M 1.01), PW/PA 1.34–1.47 (M 1.40), PW/PB 1.43–1.56 (M 1.49); sides more strongly arcuate in front, a little more widely divergent in basal parts; apex always slightly wider than base, PB/PA 0.88–0.99 (M 0.94) [PA/PB 1.01–1.14 (M 1.06)]. Microsculpture of head and pronotum as in *I. murakamii*. Lateral expansion of propleura more or less visible from above.

Elytra a little shorter on an average than in *I. murakamii* and a little more regularly convex, widest at about middle; EW/PW 1.66–1.82 (M 1.73), EL/PL 2.54–2.69 (M 2.63), EL/EW 1.46–1.54 (M 1.50); sides a little less convergent anteriorly than in *I. murakamii*, with shoulders a little more prominent; prehumeral borders oblique, nearly straight except for the anteriormost portions and complete to basal carinae; apices almost conjointly rounded, or rather subtruncated; dorsum moderately convex, steeply declivous at the lateral parts, transversely impressed

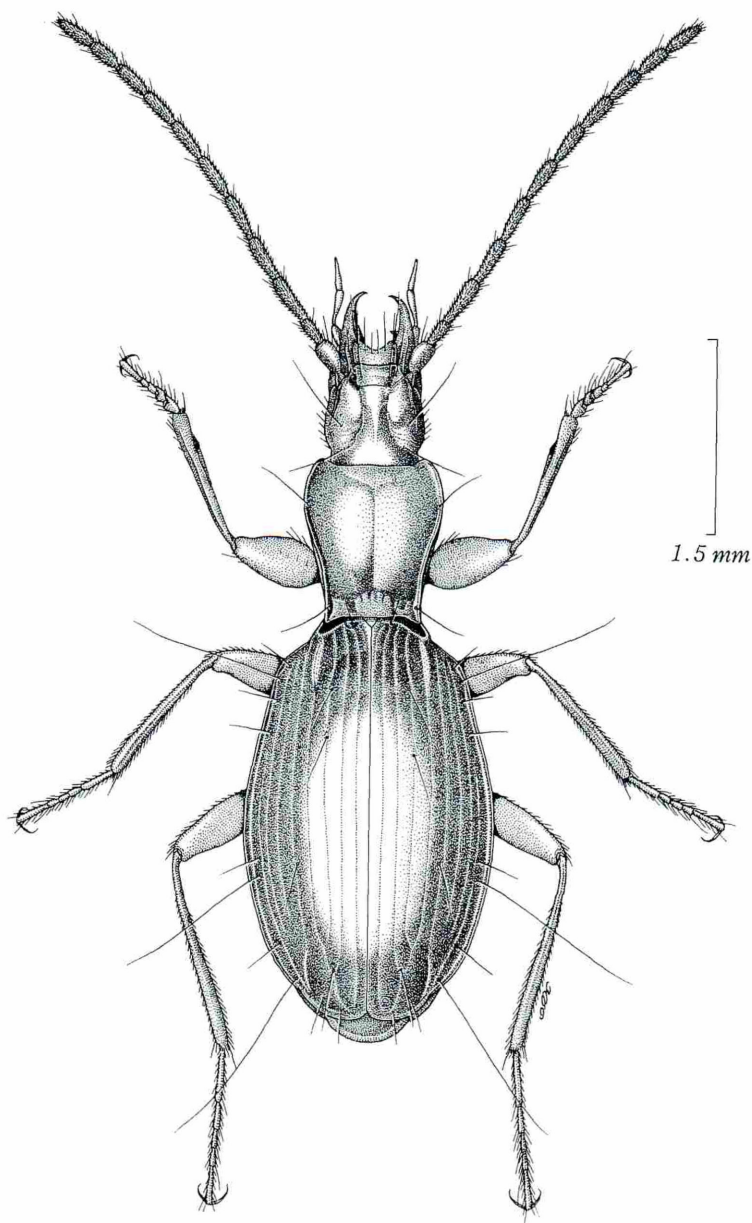
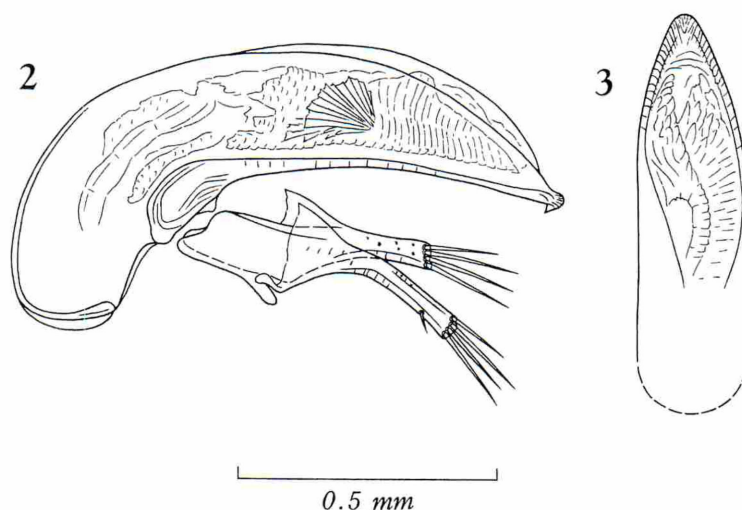


Fig. 1. *Ishikawatrechus hayashii* S. UÉNO, sp. nov., ♂, from Ryû'ô Mine at Yomogase in Motoyama-chô.

in basal areas with a shallow oval fovea whose external sides are delimited by basal carinae; microsculpture largely perceptible though evanescent here and there, consisting of fine transverse lines; striae entire, vaguely crenulate, moderately impressed on the disc, becoming shallower at the side though even the anterior part of stria 8 is clearly impressed, striae 1–3 and 5 deepened in basal area, stria 8 deeply impressed behind the middle set of marginal umbilicate pores; scutellar striole absent; apical striole deep, moderately curved and continuing to stria 5; intervals mostly flat, basal carina distinct, externally delimited by the basal portion of stria 5, apical carina distinct though short; stria 3 with two setiferous dorsal pores at $1/7-1/6$ and $2/7-4/9$ (usually $1/3$) from base, respectively; stria 5 with a single setiferous dorsal pore at $5/9-3/5$ (usually $3/5$) from base; preapical pore and marginal umbilicate pores as in *I. murakamii*.

Ventral surface and legs as in *I. murakamii*, though the legs are a little stouter and the two proximal protarsomeres in the male are more widely dilated.



Figs. 2–3. Male genitalia of *Ishikawatrechus hayashii* S. UÉNO, sp. nov., from Ryû'ô Mine at Yomogasé in Motoyama-chô; left lateral view (2), and apical part of aedeagus, dorso-apical view (3).

Male genital organ similar in basic conformation to that of *I. murakamii*, but more elongate and different from the latter in the following respects: aedeagus a little more than one-third as long as elytra, gently arcuate, gradually tapered from behind middle in lateral view; apical part asymmetrical, inclined to the right, and with higher right wall than the left; basal part rather strongly curved ventrad as in *I. murakamii*, but the ventral margin is smoothly curved to basal orifice, whose sides are shallowly emarginate at the posterior parts; sagittal aileron very narrow and hyaline; viewed dorsally, apical lobe nearly triangular with narrowly rounded tip; viewed laterally, apical lobe more gradually narrowed to the extremity, which bears smaller ventral hook; ventral margin widely, shallowly and evenly emarginate in profile. Inner sac as in *I. murakamii*. Styles with longer apical parts, each bearing four apical setae; in one of the paratypes, a small extra seta present on the ventral edge of the left style (cf. Fig. 2).

Type series. Holotype: ♂, 5. XII. 1982, S. SONE leg. (found in a baited trap set by S. SONE on 11. X. 1982). Allotype: ♀, 20. III. 1982, Y. NISHIKAWA leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 5 ♀ ♀ (incl. 1 teneral ♀), 6. VI. 1982, S. SONE leg. (found in baited traps set by S. UÉNO and S. SONE on 20. III. 1982); 2 ♀ ♀, 11. X. 1982, S. SONE leg. (found in baited traps set by S. SONE on 6. VI. 1982); 2 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀ (incl. teneral 1 ♂, 1 ♀), 5. XII. 1982, S. SONE leg. (found in baited traps set by S. SONE on 11. X. 1982).

Additional specimens examined. 1 ♂ (found dead; body and four legs without tarsi), 20. III. 1982, S. UÉNO leg.; 1 ex. (found dead; elytra only), same date and collector.

Type locality. Ryû'ô Mine, at Yomogasé, 550 m in altitude, of Motoyama-chô in Kôchi Prefecture, central Shikoku, Southwest Japan.

Notes. The present species is doubtless very close to *I. murakamii* and must have been derived from a common ancestor in rather a recent period. This is clearly demonstrated by the similarity of their male genitalia, which are almost identical with each other except for the differences in the proportion and some minor details. The two trechines are, however, definitely different in the formation of the prehumeral borders and the striation of the elytra, which are always regarded as being specific, not subspecific. This view is also supported by the geographical situation of Ryû'ô Mine, the type locality of *I. hayashii*, which is isolated in the Asemi-gawa drainage at the southern side of the easternmost part of the Ishizuchi Mountains, whereas the type locality of *I. murakamii* lies in the Dôzan-gawa drainage at the northern side and is much nearer to those of *I. obliquatus* and *I. robustior*, both also lying in the Dôzan-gawa drainage (cf. UÉNO, 1997, pp. 5–6, 10–12). Anyway, it is interesting from the zoogeographical viewpoint that a close relative of *I. murakamii* occurs at the southern side of the easternmost part of the Ishizuchi Mountains on the left side of the Yoshino-gawa Valley, since a considerably different trechine fauna of the subterranean domain has been known from the mountains on the right side of the valley.

Ryû'ô Mine lies on the left side of the Asemi-gawa, a tributary of the Yoshino-gawa River, to the northwest of Mt. Shiraga-yama. Its adit was open at the side of the road leading from Motoyama to Iyomishima. From the entrance now closed, the abandoned adit was excavated almost straightly to a fork, and a narrow stream coming from the left-hand passage slowly flowed down in a groove along the left wall to near the entrance. It was the vicinities of this fork that harboured *I. hayashii*, but to collect it was not easy because of the unfavourable condition of the floor. Two cadavers of the beetle were first found out from beneath stones, followed by a living female, but these were the only specimens taken by eyes. Trappings were therefore attempted repeatedly and extensively, mainly by SONE, and brought about good results. At the same time, he made every effort to collect additional living specimens, but in vain.

要 約

上野俊一: 四国中央部の鉾山跡にすむツヤメクラチビゴミシ属の1新種。—— 四国の中央部、高知県本山町の北部に位置する龍王鉾山跡の坑道から、ツヤメクラチビゴミシ属の1新種を記載し、これを亡くなった林 匡夫博士に捧げて、ハヤシメクラチビゴミシ *Ishikawatrechus hayashii* S. UÉNOと命名した。この新種はイシハラメクラチビゴミシ群に属し、愛媛県新宮村の樋ノ奥坑から知られるヨシテルメクラチビゴミシ *I. murakamii* S. UÉNO にごく近縁のものだが、上翅の肩縁が第5条の基部まで完全なことで、条線が側方まで明瞭で、とくに背部では深く印刻されることとによって、容易に識別できる。

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A New Species of the Group of *Lathrobium brachypterum* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from the Kii Peninsula, Central Japan

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Abstract A new species of the group of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *brachypterum* is described under the name *L.* (s. str.) *masaoi*. It is obtained from under dead leaves on Mt. Wasamatayama of the Kii Peninsula, Central Japan.

The members of the group of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *brachypterum* can be distinguished from those of the other groups, those of *L. nomurai* and *L. pollens* by relatively small body and inconspicuous secondary sexual characters of the abdominal sternites in the male. I have recently had an opportunity to examine an interesting species obtained from under dead leaves of Mt. Wasamatayama at the Kii Peninsula, Central Japan. It seems included in the group of *L.* (s. str.) *brachypterum* for reason of having similar secondary sexual characters of the abdominal sternites in the male.

After a careful examination, it has become clear that this species is new to science because of the peculiarities in configuration of secondary sexual characters of the abdominal sternites and the genital organ in the male. It will be described in the present paper and dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. Masao HAYASHI, former president of the Japan Coleopterological Society and a famous specialist of cerambycid beetles in Japan. The type series of the new species to be described is deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Before going further, I would like to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, Visiting Professor at Tokyo University of Agriculture, for his kind advice on the present study. Deep gratitude is also due to Dr. Toshio KISHIMOTO, Messrs. Keiichi MATSUMOTO and Hiroki SATÔ, for their kindness in giving me the materials used in this study and information on the biological data, and Dr. Takayuki NAGASHIMA for taking photographs.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *masaoi* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

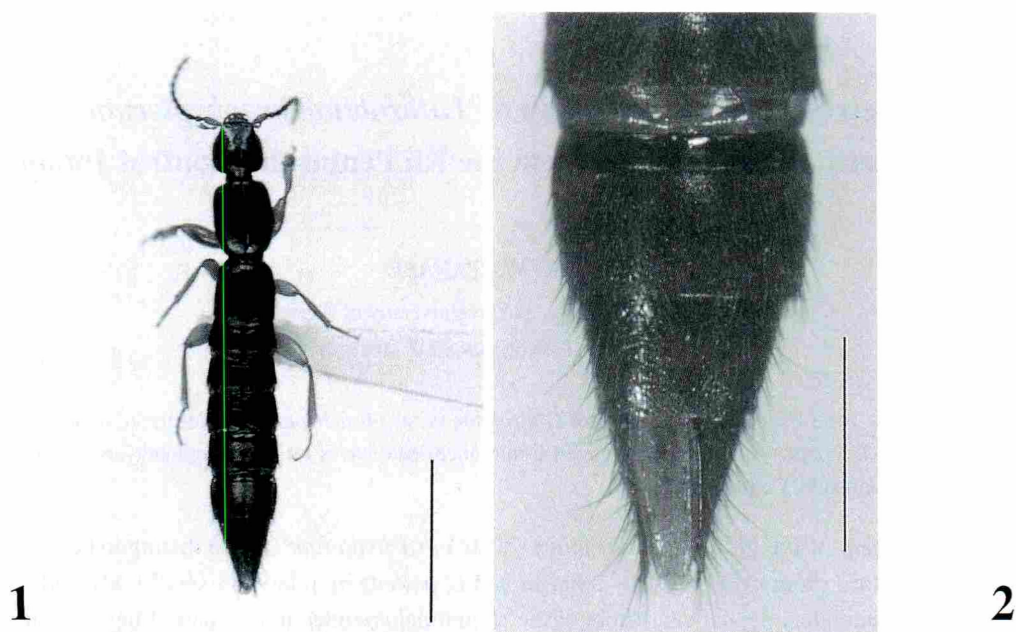
(Figs. 1-5)

[Japanese name: Kii-himekobane-hanekakushi]

Body length: 7.2-8.8 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.3-3.5mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, parallel-sided and subdepressed above; apterous. Colour dark reddish brown to brownish black and moderately shining, with palpi, legs and apical two abdominal segments brownish yellow, mandibles and antennae brown-ish red.

Male. Head subquadrate and more or less elevated medially, as long as broad, widest at



Figs. 1, 2: *Lathrobium masaoi* sp. nov.; 1, habitus (scale: 3.0 mm); 2, 6th to 8th abdominal sternites of male (scale: 1.0 mm).

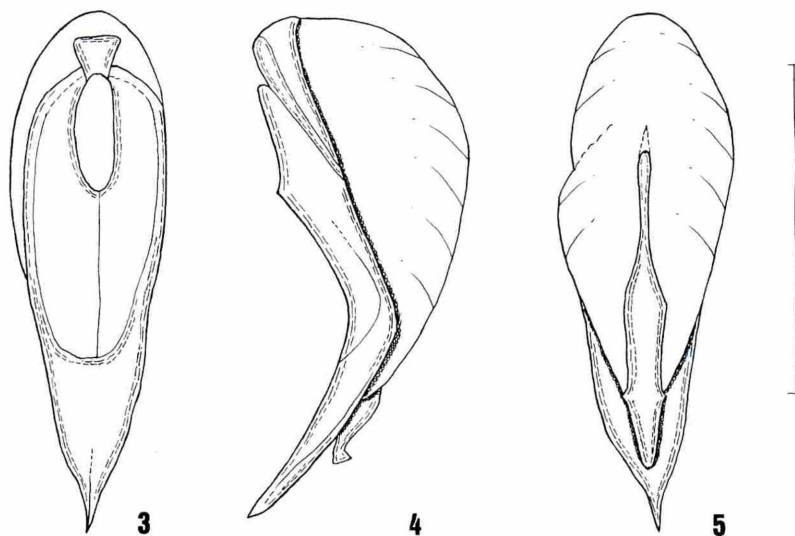
posterior fifth and slightly narrowed anteriad; lateral sides feebly arcuate; frontal part between antennal tubercles flattened and glabrous, provided with a large setiferous puncture inside each antennal tubercle; surface sparingly, distinctly and setiferously punctured, the punctures becoming much sparser in ante-ro-dorsal area and covered with microscopic coriaceous ground sculpture only visible under high magnification; eyes small and nearly flat, their longitudinal diameter about one-third as long as postocular part. Antennae elongate, extending a little beyond the middle of pronotum and not thickened towards apical segment, two proximal segments polished and the remainings opaque, 1st segment robust and strongly dilated apicad, more than twice as long as broad, 2nd constricted at the base, nearly 1.5 times as long as broad, half as long as and somewhat narrower ($2\text{nd}/1\text{st}=0.83$) than 1st, 3rd gently dilated apicad, distinctly longer than broad ($\text{length}/\text{width}=1.60$) and somewhat longer ($3\text{rd}/2\text{nd}=1.14$) than though as broad as 2nd, 4th and 5th equal in both length and width to each other, each distinctly longer than broad ($\text{length}/\text{width}=1.40$) but somewhat shorter ($4\text{th}/3\text{rd}=0.88$) than 3rd, 6th a little longer than broad ($\text{length}/\text{width}=1.20$) but somewhat shorter ($6\text{th}/5\text{th}=0.86$) than though as broad as 5th, 7th to 10th equal in both length and width to one another, each slightly longer than broad ($\text{length}/\text{width}=1.10$) and slightly shorter than 6th (each of 7th to 10th/ $6\text{th}=0.92$), 11th fusiform, much longer than broad ($\text{length}/\text{width}=1.80$) and much longer ($11\text{th}/10\text{th}=1.64$) than though as broad as 10th, subacuminate at the tip.

Pronotum nearly oblong and moderately convex medially, apparently longer than broad ($\text{length}/\text{width}=1.22$), considerably longer ($\text{pronotum}/\text{head}=1.40$) and distinctly broader ($\text{pronotum}/\text{head}=1.15$) than head; lateral sides almost straight except near anterior and posterior angles, anterior margin gently arcuate but slightly emarginate at the middle, posterior margin subtruncate, anterior angles obtuse and not visible from dorsal side, posterior ones narrowly rounded; surface sparingly covered with coarse setiferous punctures except for a narrow median smooth space through the length of pronotum. Scutellum small and subtriangular, provided with

minute several setiferous punctures on the surface. Elytra subtrapezoidal and somewhat dilated posteriad, a little transverse (width/length=1.11), distinctly shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.79) but somewhat broader (elytra/pronotum=1.07) than pronotum; lateral sides nearly straight, posterior margin broadly emarginate at the middle, posterior angles broadly rounded; surface somewhat densely and roughly punctured and covered with fine pubescence similar to those on pronotum. Legs relatively short; profemur remarkably thickened, though abruptly constricted near the apex and excavated on the inner face in apical half, so that the apical part of the excavation forms a blunt subtriangular tooth; meso- and metafemora normal; protibia somewhat dilated apicad, hollowed in basal half on the inner face and provided with five or so comb-like transverse rows of fine yellowish setae within the hollow; meso- and metatibiae normal; 1st to 4th protarsal segments strongly widened.

Abdomen elongate, slightly dilated from 3rd to 6th segment, and then abruptly narrowed towards the anal end, 3rd to 6th tergites each transversely depressed along the base, and closely, finely and superficially punctured and covered with fine brownish pubescence; 7th and 8th tergites each much more sparingly and more finely punctured than in the preceding tergites; 8th sternite subtruncate or very slightly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and flattened before the emargination, surface of the flattened part more closely settled with fine brownish setae than in other parts.

Genital organ long elliptical, well sclerotized except for membranous ventral side of median lobe. Median lobe distinctly shorter than fused paramere, widest at basal third and more strongly narrowed apicad than basad, with ventral piece elongate, abruptly constricted at basal third, apical two-thirds distinctly broader than basal third, apex narrowly rounded in ventral view though turned ventrally and forming a small hook as seen from lateral side. Fused paramere slightly asymmetrical and relatively broad, strongly curved dorsad in apical half in profile; viewed dorsally, gradually narrowed apicad though strongly so in apical part which is



Figs. 3–5: Male genitalia of *Lathrobium masaoi* sp. nov.: 3, dorsal view; 4, left lateral view; 5, ventral view. (scale: 1.0 mm)

acutely pointed at the tip, surface finely, longitudinally carinate from apex of median foramen to near the middle and with a fine short longitudinal carina at the middle of apical part.

Female. Similar in general appearance to male, but different from it in the following points: first to fourth protarsal segments not so widened, 8th abdominal sternite abruptly narrowed in apical third towards the narrowly rounded apex.

Distribution: Japan (western Honshu).

Type series. Holotype: ♂ and allotype: ♀, Mt. Wasamata-yama, Kamikitayama, Nara Pref., Honshu, Japan, 28. VI. 1998, H. SATO leg. Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality, 11. VII. 1999, Kei. MATSUMOTO leg; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality and date as the above, T. KISHIMOTO leg.

Remarks. In facies and configuration of male genital organ, the present new species somewhat resembles *L. (s. str.) nabetaniense* Y. WATANABE (1997, p. 144) from Nabetani in Ishikawa Prefecture, though differing from it in the following points: head as long as broad, with lateral sides more strongly arcuate; pronotum much longer and more distinctly broader than head, almost parallel-sided; elytra more shallowly and more roughly punctured; 8th abdominal sternite subtruncate or very slightly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin; male genital organ much broader, with fused paramere abruptly narrowed in apical part, the surface of which is provided with a fine longitudinal carina at the middle.

Bionomics The type series was obtained from under dead leaves in a deciduous broad-leaved forest on Mt. Wasamatayama at an altitude of about 1,100 m–1,170 m. The forest mainly consists of *Fagus crenata* and *Quercus crispula*.

Etymology. The present new species is dedicated to the memory of Masao HAYASHI, who was the president of the Japan Coleopterological Society.

要 約

渡辺泰明：紀伊半島から採集されたヒメコバネナガハネカクシ種群の一新種。—— ヒメコバネナガハネカクシ種群は、近縁のオオコバネナガハネカクシおよびコバネナガハネカクシ種群からは体がより小型であり、雄の腹部に表れる第二次性徴が顕著でないことなどによって区別される。最近、紀伊半島の和佐又山で採集されたこの種群に含まれる1種を検討した結果、未記載種であることが判明したので、*Lathrobium* (s. str) *masaoi* と命名、記載した。本種は和佐又山の標高1000～1170 mにかけての広葉樹林帯に堆積した落葉の下から採集されたもので、概観と雄交尾器の形状は石川県から採集されたナベタニヒメコバネナガハネカクシに類似している。しかし頭部は長さと同幅が等しく、側縁がより強く弧状を呈すること、前胸背板の側縁はほぼ平行であること、翅鞘の点刻はより浅く、粗雑であること、雄の交尾器ははるかに幅広いことで容易に区別される。

なお、種小名の“*masaoi*”は、前本学会会長の故林匡夫博士に献名したものである。

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Taxonomic Notes on the Genus *Ocalemia* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae, Lepturinae)

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Abstract The lepturine cerambycids of the genus *Ocalemia* are revised and three species are recognized in the genus. One of them is newly described under the name *O. hayashii* N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov., and another, *Ocalemia borneensis* (HAYASHI), is transferred from the genus *Asilaris*. *Ocalemia angustolineata* GRESSITT is excluded from this genus and transferred to *Strangalia*.

In 1985, Masao HAYASHI started in the serial work “Revision of the Asian Lepturinae (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) with special reference to the type specimens’ inspection” in collaboration with the late André Villiers (died in 1983). This work contained a number of new and important knowledge concerning the Asian Lepturinae and was published up to the part 4 (1995), and unfortunately interrupted by his death in 1998. In this period, he retired from Osaka Jonan Women's Junior College in 1989, lost his wife in 1990, and often suffered from sickness him-self. For these reasons, his works are not always perfect but are still available.

In the part 3 (1989) of this series, he revised the members of the lepturine genus *Ocalemia*. Up to that time, five of the seven species previously described as belonging to the genus were already transferred to other genera; *O. aureoviridis* GRESSITT, *O. prasina* HELLER and *O. viridescens* PIC were transferred to the genus *Metalloleptura* by HAYASHI (1983, p. 36), *O. carpo* PIC was synonymized with *Megaleptura mirabilis* (AURIVILIUS) by HAYASHI (1985, p. 12), and *O. quadrifasciata* SCHWARZER was transferred to *Asilaris* by HAYASHI (1985, p. 14).

As the result, *O. vigilans* which is the type species of *Ocalemia* and *O. angustolineata* GRESSITT remained in this genus. Though he did not mention to the latter species, he revised the genus with a key, text figures, photographs of two known species and proposal of new combination, *Ocalemia clytina* (GAHAN). Also he quoted the original description of *Leputura clytina* from GAHAN (1906). However, this quotation did not coincide with the text figure and photograph given as those of *Ocalemia clytina* (GAHAN). In the part 4 (1995), he corrected his error without other comment as follows: “The genus *Ocalemia* PASCOE is monotypic genus, only

contains *O. vigilans* PASCOE. *Leptura clytina* GAHAN, 1906 (p. 6 and p. 7 to 8) is canceled here. Text figure (p. 6, fig. 1, 2) is also canceled. *Leptura clytina* GAHAN belongs to the genus *Nanostrangalia* NAKANE et OHBAYASHI (1959)."

Nevertheless, the photograph shown in the part 3 as *O. clytina* actually belongs to the genus *Ocalemia*. It is a picture of the type specimen of *Ocalemia cribricollis* GAHAN preserved in the British Museum and taken by the junior author at his visit to this Museum together with a photograph of the type of *Leptura clytina* GAHAN. The error must have been caused by HAYASHI in taking the color slide of *O. cribricollis* for that of *L. clytina*. On the other hand, there is no description of *Ocalemia cribricollis* GAHAN, so that this scientific name is a *nomen nudum*. Fortunately, we were able to examine an *Ocalemia* specimen which seemed specifically identical with the chirotype through the courtesy of Mr. Minoru TAO and are going to describe it as a new species in the following lines. We also add a species which had better be transferred from *Asilaris* to *Ocalemia*, and exclude the species *O. angustolineata* GRESSITT from *Ocalemia*.

We would like to pay our deep respect to the late Dr. Masao HAYASHI and his works on the taxonomy of the Cerambycidae and also his kind leading on our study of the family.

Before going further, we wish to express our sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO for his critical reading of our early draft. Our thanks are also due to Drs. Yuichi OKUSHIMA and Hiroaki KOJIMA who kindly sent us the results of examination of specimens preserved in the British Museum, and the following friends of ours, who always help us in providing with interesting cerambycid specimens from various localities: Messrs. Sinji NAGAI, Minoru TAO, Masao TÔYAMA, Kazuhiro TAKAHASHI and Hiroshi MAKIHARA.

Genus *Ocalemia* PASCOE

PASCOE, 1857, p. 264 (type species=*Ocalemia vigilans* PASCOE); — LACORDAIRE, 1869, pp. 428, 452; — PASCOE, 1869, p. 559; — AURIVILLIUS, 1912, p. 250; Boppe, 1921, pp. 25, 104; — HAYASHI, 1989, p. 5.

Summarized characteristics of the genus are as follows: Body slender and elongate, 16–21 mm long. Head prolonged anteriad, distinctly constricted just behind eyes which are very large and roundly prominent. Antennae long and slender, attaining or slightly exceeding elytral apex in male, fifth to tenth segments serrate and dilated ectoapically. Pronotum campanuliform with bi-sinuate base. Elytra widest at humeri, then distinctly narrowed posteriad with obliquely

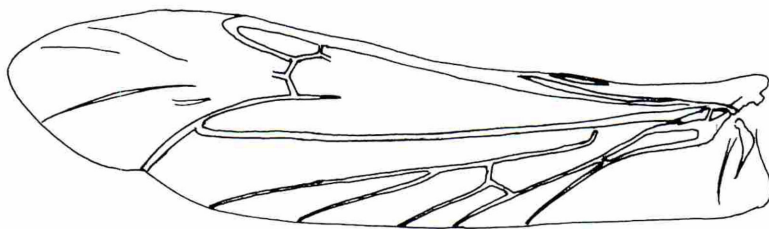


Fig. 1. Hind wing venation of *Ocalemia vigilans*.

emargi-nate apices, the outer and inner angles of which are spined. Legs long and slender; hind femora almost straight and without any swelling or denticulation; first and second segments of hind tarsi compressed and sometimes lobate in lateral view. Pygidium exposed from the elytral apices in male.

Tegmen with lateral lobes slightly widened apicad, dorsum provided with several long hairs near apex and venter densely clothed with long hairs.

***Ocalemia vigilans* PASCOE, 1857**

(Figs. 1–5, 10–12)

Ocalemia vigilans PASCOE, 1857, p. 265, pl. 26, fig. 3 (type area = Malacca); — LACORDAIRE, 1869, p. 452, pl. 89, fig. 2; — PASCOE, 1869, p. 559; — AURIVILLIUS, 1912, p. 250; — BOPPE, 1921, p. 105, pl. 8, fig. 11; — HAYASHI, 1989, p. 6, text-fig. 1–1, pl. 1, fig. 1.

For details, refer to previous papers. Additionnal accounts: hind wing venation (Fig. 1) of the typical pattern of the Lepturinae like the genus *Leptura* or *Strangalia*; hind tarsal segments distinctly lobate in both sexes; each lateral lobe of male genitalia provided with five long hairs near dorsal apex and densely clothed with long bristle-like hairs ventrally (Fig. 2–3); median lobe parallel-sided in apical third with the apex pointed, dorsal plate distinctly shorter than ventral plate (Fig. 4–5).

Specimens examined: 2 ♂♂, Cameron Highlands, Pahang, Malaysia, III. 1986, native collector; 1 ♂, 19 miles point of Cameron Highlands, 20. IV. 1985, K. TAKAHASHI coll.; 1 ♀, Pasoh Forest Reserve, Negeri Sembilan, Peninsula Malaysia, 26. III–3. IV. 1993, fine Malaise trap (Plot 4), K. KONISHI and K. MAETO leg.

Distribution. Malay Peninsula.

***Ocalemia hayashii* N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 13–14)

Ocalemia cribricollis GAHAN [nom. nud.].

Ocalemia clytina [nec GAHAN]: HAYASHI and VILLIERS, 1989, p. 7, text-fig. 1–2, plate 1, fig. 2.

Female. Body black without any metallic luster; apical margin of labrum and clypeus, and apicalmost of each palpal segments more or less yellowish; each elytron with five yellow markings as follows: the first one situated at the lateral side of humerus (base of epipleuron) which is invisible from above, the second the largest and inverted triangular in shape, situated just behind the base, the fourth just at the middle of elytron and the third between the second and fourth, the fifth at apical fourth of elytral length and close to suture. Abdominal sternites with base and apical third of the third, and apical margins of the fourth and fifth yellowish, but the sixth and seventh are entirely black.

Head prolonged anteriorly, 1.45 times as long (from the tip of mandible to posterior margin of eye) as the width across eyes; frons almost parallel-sided with distinct lateral carinae, labrum smooth with fine hairs; clypeus sparsely punctured; genae, frons except for median triangular area, vertex and occiput densely punctured; palps with the apical segment 3.4 times as

long as width, 1.3 times as long as the preceding one. Antennae inserted between frontal margins of eyes, extending to apical third of elytra; fifth to tenth segments serrate and dilated ectoapically; last segment constricted at apical third; relative length of each segment as follows: — 4.7 : 1.0 : 7.8 : 5.5 : 7.2 : 6.0 : 5.3 : 4.4 : 4.4 : 3.7 : 5.8.

Pronotum campanuliform, constricted just behind apex; lateral margin roundly swollen before the middle and dilated laterally at the base; disc moderately convex and densely provided with setigerous punctures except for fine longitudinal smooth median line; apical and basal margins distinctly marginate; base distinctly bisinuate, twice as wide as apex.

Elytra 1.1 times as wide as pronotal base at humeri, 3.2 times as long as wide, gradually narrowed posteriad, slightly dehiscent at apical fifth; disc moderately and evenly provided with setigerous punctures; each apex obliquely emarginate, with strongly spined outer angle and blunt inner spine.

Abdomen with fine punctures which become sparser toward the apical sternites; seventh sternite roundly emarginate at apex, with triangular depression.

Legs long and slender; femora, tibiae and tarsi of hind legs equal in length to one another, and as long as the length from the tip of mandible to the base of pronotum; hind tarsi compressed and with first segment twice as long as the second and third combined.

Body length 18.8 mm, width 3.9 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♀, Mt. Gunon Serapi, 300 m, Batang Vill., nr Kuching, Sarawak, Is. Borneo, E. Malaysia, 22. V. 1983, M. TAO leg. (in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University, Matsuyama); paratype: 1 ♀, Kuching, Sarawak, 7. IV, 1900 (in the collection of the British Museum, London: attached labels are as follows “Sarawak. 1909–50. (2)” “Kuching 7. iv. 00 (handwritten)” “24 (handwritten)” “*Ocalemia cribricollis* Type Gahan (handwritten)”.

Additional specimens examined: According to the examination of Yuichi OKUSHIMA and Hiroaki KOJIMA who recently visited the British Museum, there are four specimens which can be identical with the type of *Ocalemia cribricollis* in the Museum. The data informed are as follows: 1 ♀, SAR. 1167 / Pascoe Col. 93–60; 1 ♂, Quop, W. Sarawak, G. B. Bryant / Quop, 18. iii. 14 (handwritten) / G. Bryant Coll., 1919–147; 1 ♂, Mt. Matang, W. Sarawak, G. E. Bryant Coll., 1919–147; 1 ♂, Sarawak, Matang, 18–24. iv. 1909, C. J. Brooks, B. M. 1936–681.

Distribution. Borneo (Sarawak).

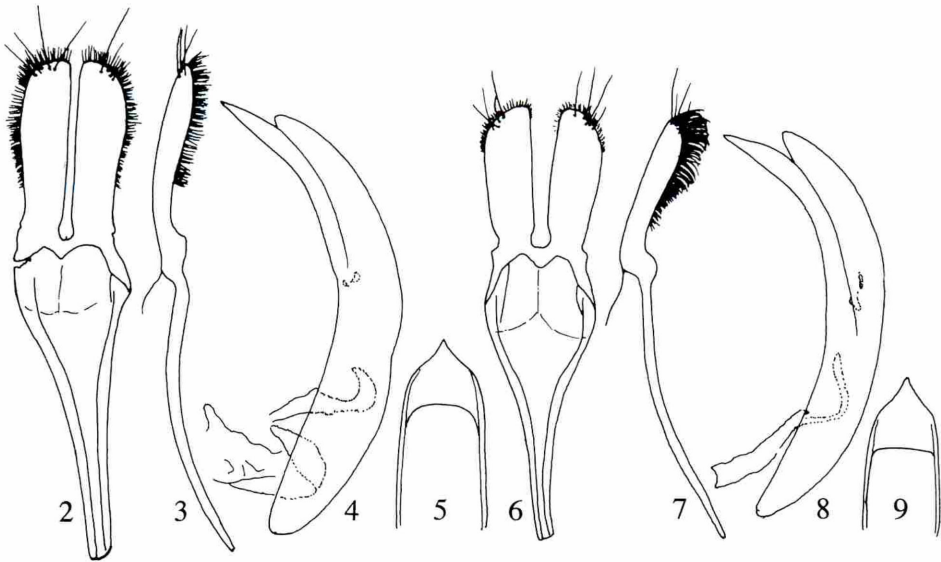
Diagnostic notes. This species is closely similar to *O. vigilans* in general appearance, but is clearly distinguishable from the latter by the five elytral maculations instead of three, densely punctured black pronotum, partly yellow third to fifth abdominal sternites, and so on.

***Ocalemia borneensis* (HAYASHI et VILLIERS, 1989), comb. nov.**

(Figs. 15–17)

Asilaris borneensis HAYASHI et VILLIERS, 1989, p. 16, text-fig. 4–8 (type locality=Crocker Range, Sabah, Borneo).

Diagnostic notes. This species was originally described as a member of the genus *Asilaris* which seems to have a close relationship to the genus *Ocalemia*. *Asilaris* is, however, characterized by the serrate but short antennae and the male hind femora which are shorter than the hind



Figs. 2–9. Male genitalia of *Ocalemia* spp. 2–5, *O. vigilans*; 6–9, *O. borneensis*; 2, 6, lateral lobe, dorsal view; 3, 7, ditto, lateral view; 4, 8, median lobe, lateral view; 5, 9, ditto, dorsal view of apex.

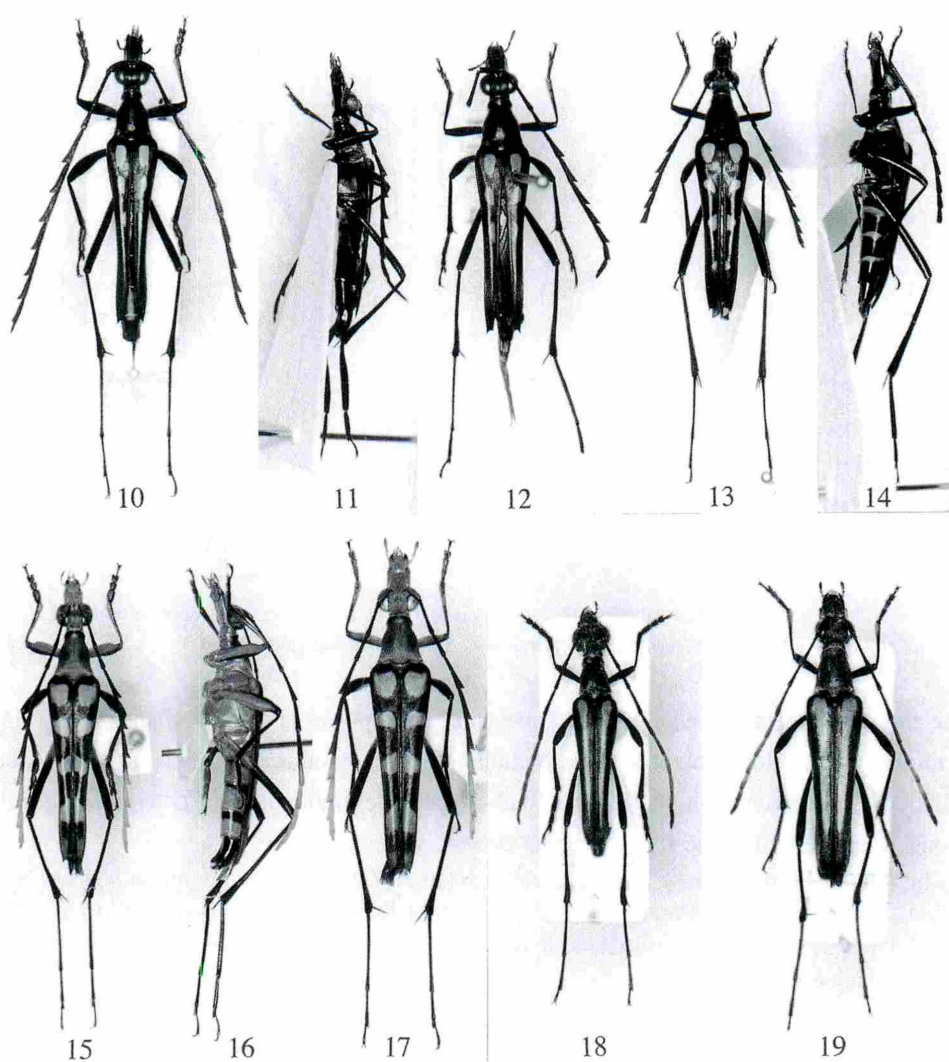
tibiae and more or less swollen or dentate beneath. This species is quite similar in proportion to *O. vigilans* and has long antennae almost attaining to the elytral apex in male, and long slender hind femora. The male genitalia (Figs. 6–9) also closely resemble those of *O. vigilans*. For these reasons, it had better be placed in the genus *Ocalemia*.

Specimens examined. 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Crocker Range, 1000–1400 m, nr. Keningau, Sabah, N. Borneo, 6–10. IV. 1988, N. KOBAYASHI leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, near Keningau, Sabah, Borneo, 8, 15 and 27. IV. 1989, M. ITÔ leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Rinangian, Sabah, Borneo, 14. III. 1986, native collector.

Distribution. Borneo (Sabah).

Key to the Species of the Genus *Ocalemia*

1. Body yellowish brown. Antennae black except for dorsal surface of scape and apical part of the eighth to the last segments which are yellowish. *O. borneensis*
– Body black. 2
2. Body black with metallic blue luster on pronotum, each elytron with three yellowish markings, abdomen almost black with slight bluish luster. *O. vigilans*
– Body black without any metallic luster, each elytron with five yellowish markings, abdomen black though the third to fifth sternites partly yellowish. *O. hayashii*



Figs. 10–19. Habitus of *Ocalemia* spp. and *Strangalia angustolineata*. 10–12, *O. vigilans*; 13–14, *O. hayashii* sp. nov.; 15–17, *O. borneensis*; 18–19, *S. angustolineata*; 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, male; 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, female.

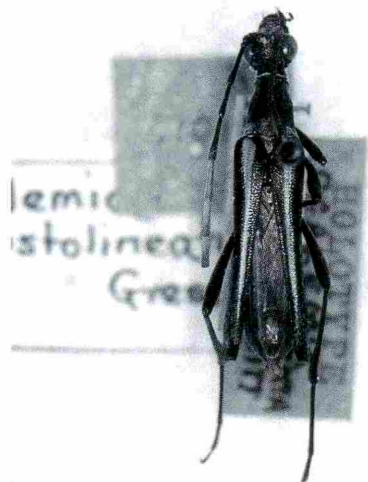
Strangalia angustolineata (GRESSITT, 1935), comb. nov.

(Figs. 18–20)

Ocalemia angustolineata GRESSITT, 1935, p. 277.

Strangalia puguismontana HAYASHI et VILLIERS, 1985, p. 22, pl. 2, fig. 5. **Syn. nov.**

Judging from the original descriptions and the photographs of the type specimens, *Ocalemia angustolineata* GRESSITT from Linao, Bataan Prov., Luzon is actually conspecific with *Strangalia puguismontana* HAYASHI et VILLIERS from Mt. Pugu, Bontoc Prov., Luzon. This species does not belong to the genus *Ocalemia* because of the unserrated antenna, different



structure of the seventh abdominal sternite and of the male genitalia, and so on, though it is still doubtful whether the species really belongs to the genus *Strangalia*. We provisionally follow HAYASHI's arrangement but a close reexamination is needed together with some other congeners.

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Lamao, Bataan Prov., Luzon, Philippines, III–VI. 1911, C. V. PIPER leg. (Holotype of *Ocalemia angustolineata* preserved in the collection of the U. S. National Museum); 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Mt. Pugu, 2,000 m, Bontoc Prov., Luzon, Philippines, 5–6. VI. 1977, M. SATO leg.

Fig. 20. Holotype of *Ocalemia angustolineata* GRESSITT

要 約

大林延夫 & 佐藤正孝：ハナカミキリ科 *Ocalemia* 属の分類学的検討 — HAYASHI & VILLIERS (1989) は、*Ocalemia* 属を再検討して2種を認め、記載と検索表をつけてこれらを図示した。しかし彼らは、1995年の論文中でこのうちの1種を抹消し、本属は1種からなると訂正した。抹消された種名は、図示された標本とは別の種の原因記載をそのまま引用したものであったが、写真は一見して *Ocalemia* 属のものである。これは、著者の一人、佐藤が大英博物館で撮影し、林に提供した複数のタイプ標本の写真と種名が取り違えられたためで、HAYASHI & VILLIERS (1989) に示された写真は、*Ocalemia cribricollis* Type GAHAN のラベルを付して大英博物館に保存されている標本である。ところで、GAHANがこの種名でこれを記載した形跡はなく、無効名と判断されたため、ここに改めて *O. hayashii* N. OHBAYASHI として命名記載した。また、HAYASHI & VILLIERS (1989) が *Asilalis borneensis* として記載した種を、*Ocalemia* 属に移した。一方、過去に *Ocalemia* 属として記載された7種のうち、5種はすでに他の属に移されており、残された *Ocalemia angustolineata* GRESSITT, 1935 のタイプ標本を調査した結果 HAYASHI & VILLIERS (1985) が記載した *Strangalia puguismontana* と同一種であることが確認され、後者を前者のシノニムとするとともに、前者を *Strangalia* 属に移した。この結果、*Ocalemia* 属に、*O. vigilans*, *O. hayashii* および *O. borneensis* の3種を認め、これらを図示するとともに検索表を作成した。

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A New *Stenelmis* (Coleoptera, Elmidae) from the Ryukyu Islands

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Abstract A new species of the elmid genus *Stenelmis* is described from the Ryukyu Islands under the name of *S. hayashii*. A key is provided to all the species of the Ryukyuan *Stenelmis*.

In the Ryukyu Islands, three species of the genus *Stenelmis* have hitherto been known. Several years ago, an additional species was found in the streams of Okinawa-hontô and Amami-Ôshima. It was recognized as a new species, though the materials were not adequate at the time. However, some more materials were obtained in the course of recent collecting trips to the Ryukyus accompanied by Mr. Masaaki KIMURA, to whom I am grateful. I am therefore going to describe it as a new species in the following lines.

I would like to dedicate it to the memory of the late Dr. Masao HAYASHI, who was a leading cerambycidologist in Japan. He gave me his useful papers and important suggestions when I was a student and ever since.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo for his kindness in reading the manuscript of this paper.

Stenelmis hayashii M. SATÔ, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Head slightly convex, rather strongly and closely granulate, very sparsely pubescent, with microreticulate interspaces. Clypeal granules and reticulation of interspaces generally the same as on head, front angles of clypeus roundly produced towards each side of labrum, which is microreticulate and pubescent. Antennae slender, distal segment strongly pointed at the apex. Maxillary palpus with somewhat oval terminal segment which is the longest.

Pronotum subquadrate, about 1.2 times as broad as long, broadest at 1/3 from base, anterior margin arched at middle and distinctly sinuate at sides behind eyes, lateral margins gently rounded and wholly crenulate, posterior margin trisinate; front angles prominent along the external sides of eyes, with rounded apices, hind angles acute; surface sparsely granulate and pubescent, more sparsely at anterior and posterior portions, medio-longitudinal sulcus shallowly impressed at middle, sublateral carinae extending from base to two-thirds from apex. Scutellum cordate, sparsely granulate.

Elytra about 1.8 times as long as wide, distinctly broader than pronotum, broadest at apical third, lateral margins crenulate; surface minutely and rather closely granulate and more or less closely pubescent, each elytron bearing eight punctate-striae, punctures of each stria indis-

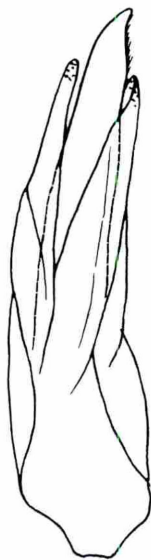


Fig. 1. Male genitalia of *Stenelmis hayashii* M. SATÔ, sp. nov.

tinct and becoming finer posteriorly, intervals flat except for the 5th which is narrowly carinate.

Ventral surface sparsely granulate and pubescent. Prosternal process subparallel-sided, with somewhat blunt apex. Mesosternum strongly hollowed at middle. First abdominal sternite shallowly hollowed transversely and the 5th feebly truncate at the apex. Legs rather stout, closely granulate; claws large and slender, without tooth at each base.

Length: 1.5–1.7mm; breadth: 0.6–0.7mm.

Distribution: Ryukyu Islands (Amami-Ôshima Is., Okinawa-hontô Is.).

Holotype: ♂, Haneji-ohkawa, Nago, Okinawa-hontô, 5. IV. 1994, M. KIMURA leg. Paratypes: 48 exs., same data as for the holotype; 4 exs., Yona, Okinawa-hontô, Ryukyus, 28. VI. 1984, M. TOMOKUNI leg; 1 ex., ditto, 13. VIII. 1969, Y. HORI leg; 2 exs., Nago-shi, Okinawa-hontô, 2–5. VIII. 1980, K. BABA leg; 2 exs., Taiho-gawa, Okinawa-hontô, 27. XII. 1997, M. SATÔ leg.

Additional specimens examined: 1 ex., Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima, Ryukyus, 2. V. 1977, M. SAKAI leg; 1 ex., ditto, 4. V. 1977, A. ODA leg; 4 exs., Kinsakubaru, Amami-Ôshima, 26. III. 1999, M. SATÔ leg; 4 exs., Chûô-rindô, Amami-Ôshima, 29. III. 1999, M. SATÔ leg; 1 ex., Akatsuchiyama, Amami-Ôshima, 30. III. 1999, M. SATÔ leg.

Type depository: The holotype is preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The paratypes will be distributed to the following institutes: Entomological Laboratory, Ehime University, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Smithsonian Institution, Nagoya Women's University, and so on.

This new species can easily be distinguished from the other Ryukyuan species of the genus *Stenelmis* by having the body small in size and distinctly granulate, and also by the key given below.

Key to the Ryukyuan Species of the Genus *Stenelmis*

- 1(2) Apex of prosternal process emarginate. Sides of pronotum slightly sinuate. Length: 2.5–2.7 mm *S. aritai* M. SATÔ
- 2(1) Apex of prosternal process rounded. Sides of pronotum bisinuate.
- 3(4) Sublateral carina of pronotum extending almost over the full length of pronotum. Intervals of elytral striae convex. Length: 2.5–2.6 mm *S. ishiharai* M. SATÔ
- 4(3) Sublateral carina of pronotum extending from the base to basal third. Intervals of elytral striae flat.
- 5(6) Granules of dorsal surface indistinct. Median sulcus of pronotum wide and deep. Length: 2.2–2.3 mm *S. hisamatsui* M. SATÔ
- 6(5) Granules of dorsal surface distinct. Median sulcus of pronotum small and shallow. Length: 1.5–1.7 mm *S. hayashii* M. SATÔ, sp. nov.

要 約

佐藤正孝：琉球産アシナガミゾドロムシ属の1新種。——琉球列島のアシナガミゾドロムシ属は、これまで3種が知られていた。さらに、沖縄本島および奄美大島から1新種が得られたので、ここに記載した。併せて琉球産同属の種の検索を作成して同定の便を図った。

- 1 (2) 前胸腹板突起の先端は少し湾入する。前胸背板の両縁はわずかに波曲する。体長: 2.5–2.7 mm ヨナグニアシナガミゾドロムシ *S. aritai* M. SATÔ
- 2 (1) 前胸腹板突起の先端は丸まる。前胸背板の両縁は明らかに波曲する。
- 3 (4) 前胸背板の両側にある縦溝は全体にわたって認められる。上翅の間室は隆起する。体長: 2.5–2.6 mm イシハラアシナガミゾドロムシ *S. ishiharai* M. SATÔ
- 4 (3) 前胸背板の両側にある縦溝は基部の1/3に認められる。上翅の間室は平坦。
- 5 (6) 背面の顆粒は普通。前胸背板中央の凹陷は広くて深い。体長: 2.2–2.3 mm アカハラアシナガミゾドロムシ *S. hisamatsui* M. SATÔ
- 6 (5) 背面の顆粒は明瞭。前胸背板中央の凹陷は狭くて浅い。体長: 1.5–1.7 mm リュウキュウアシナガミゾドロムシ *S. hayashii* M. SATÔ

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Two New Species of the Subgenus *Cyphocele* (Coleoptera: Leiodidae: *Agathidium*) from Japan*

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Abstract Two new species of the subgenus *Cyphocele* in the genus *Agathidium* are described from Honshu and Shikoku, Japan under the names *Agathidium* (*Cyphocele*) *hayashii* sp. nov. and *A. (C.) yoshidai* sp. nov. with illustrations of important features. A key to all Japanese species of the subgenus *Cyphocele* is provided.

The subgenus *Cyphocele* C. G. THOMSON of the genus *Agathidium* PANZER in the family Leiodidae comprises 13 species from the Palaearctic region (HLISNIKOVSKY, 1964; ANGELINI, 1995) and 7 species from Japan (ANGELINI & DE MARZO, 1988; HOSHINA, 1999).

Through the courtesy of Messrs. K. NAKATA and M. YOSHIDA, I had an opportunity to examine their collections of the Leiodidae taken from Honshu and Shikoku, Japan, and found two new species in the subgenus *Cyphocele*, which are described under the names, *Agathidium* (*Cyphocele*) *hayashii* sp. nov. and *A. (C.) yoshidai* sp. nov., and a revised key is prepared for all of the Japanese species of this subgenus in this paper.

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

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. Junichi YUKAWA, Kyushu University for reading the early draft, and to Messrs. Katsuyuki NAKATA (Ishikawa Pref.) and Masataka YOSHIDA (Tokushima Pref.) for their kind offer of specimens.

A Key to Species of the Subgenus *Cyphocele* in Japan

1 Dorsum bicolorous	2
- Dorsum almost concolorous	3
2 Elytra yellowish brown at apical part	<i>Agathidium</i> (<i>Cyphocele</i>) <i>yasudai</i> NAKANE
- Elytra black at apical part	<i>A. (C.) annulatum</i> HISAMATSU
3 Hind wings absent	4
- Hind wings fully developed or shortened	5
4 Dorsum sparsely with semi-transparent fine hairs.	<i>A. (C.) nipponicum</i> ANGELINI et DE MARZO
- Dorsum almost glabrous	<i>A. (C.) hayashii</i> sp. nov.
5 Elytra densely punctate	<i>A. (C.) subcostatum</i> PORTEVIN
- Elytra sparsely punctate	6

* Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (Ser. 5, No. 28).

- 6 Body moderately convex; 3rd segment of antennae more than twice as long as the 2nd7
 - Body more strongly convex; 3rd segment of antennae less than twice as long as the 2nd8
 7 Pronotum without microreticulation *A. (C.) microps* PORTEVIN
 - Pronotum with microreticulation *A. (C.) yoshidai* sp. nov.
 8 Body almost dark brown to black; 9th and 10th segments of antennae brown to dark brown
 *A. (C.) subalatum* ANGELINI et DE MARZO
 - Body almost reddish brown to brown; 9th and 10th segments of antennae dark brown to black
 *A. (C.) kurofuense* ANGELINI et DE MARZO

***Agathidium (Cyphoceble) hayashii* sp. nov.**

(Japanese name: Noto-maru-tamakinokomushi)

(Figs. 1–6)

Male and female. Coloration. Dorsum almost concolorous, light brown to brown; pronotum with light brown margin; meso- and metasterna, and venter reddish brown; legs reddish brown to brown, and tarsi light brown; antennae bicolorous, 1st, 2nd, 9th and 10th segments brown, the other segments light brown.

Body about 1.7 times as long as wide (Fig. 1), moderately convex (Fig. 2), and almost glabrous on dorsum.

Head widest behind eyes, about 1.8 times as wide as long, about 0.93 times as long as and about 0.71 times as wide as pronotum, almost impunctate, not microreticulate; anterior margin almost straight medially, thence gradually curved toward eyes; eyes slender, situated at about apical 1/4 of head; clypeal line distinct and deep; both mandibles almost of the same size in both sexes; antennae elongate, about 0.90 times as long as width of head; 1st to 4th and 11th segments longer than wide, 9th and 10th segments almost as long as wide, the other segments wider than long (Fig. 3); 3rd segment about 2.0 times as long as the 2nd and longer than the 4th and the 5th combined together; 9th segment about 1.9 times as long as and about 1.5 times as wide as the 8th, and almost as large as the 10th; 11th segment slender.

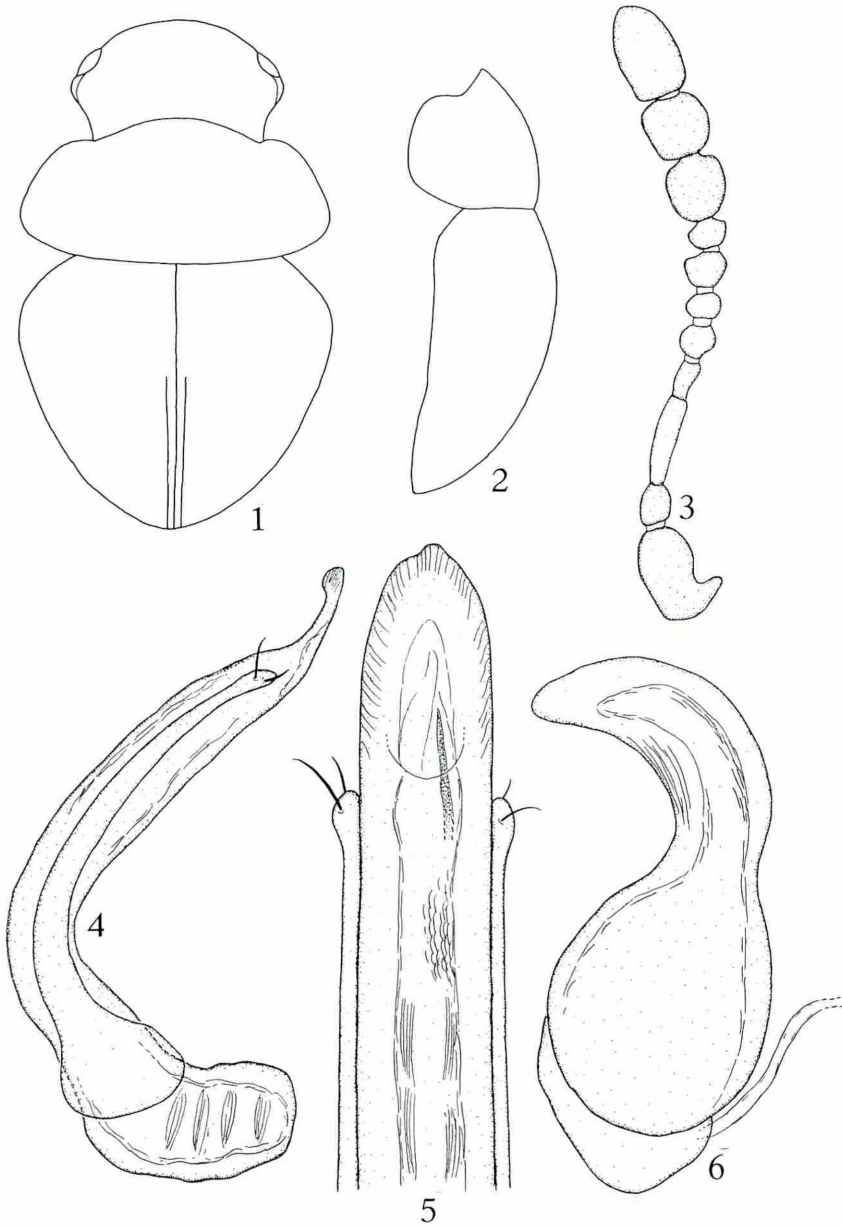
Pronotum widest at about basal 1/4, about 2.1 times as wide as long, about 0.49 times as long as and almost as wide as elytra (Fig. 1), almost smooth, and distinctly angulate at infra-anterior and infra-posterior corners in lateral view (Fig. 2).

Elytra widest at about basal 1/5, almost as long as wide, almost impunctate, microreticulate all over, but relatively weak near the middle; sutural striae shallow and present in about apical half. Hind wings absent.

Meso- and metasterna almost glabrous, impunctate, microreticulate; venter sparsely pubescent, impunctate, microreticulate.

Femora slender, not sexually different; tarsal formula 5–5–4 in male, 4–4–4 in female.

Male. Aedeagus (Figs. 4–5) slender and smooth in general; median lobe almost symmetrical, markedly bent, sharply becoming thinner toward apex from about apical 1/6, then reflexed and rounded at tip, with dorsal margins slightly sinuate from the middle to apical 1/6 in lateral view, almost parallel at sides, feebly projected at middle of apex in ventral view; parameres moderately slender, cylindrical, and almost symmetrical, shorter than median lobe, bluntly pointed at apex, with ventral and dorsal margins sinuate in lateral view, almost straight at sides, a little expanded and round apically in ventral view.



Figs. 1–6. *Agathidium (Cyphocele) hayashii* sp. nov. 1, body, dorsal aspect; 2, body, lateral aspect; 3, antenna; 4, aedeagus, lateral aspect; 5, apex of aedeagus, ventral aspect; 6, spermatheca.

Female. Spermatheca as shown in Fig. 6.

Body length. 2.8–3.1 mm (Holotype: 3.1 mm).

Holotype, ♂ (Type No. 3092, Kyushu Univ.), Suzu-Jinja, Suzu-Shi, Ishikawa Pref., Honshu, 4. II. 1995, K. NAKATA leg.; paratypes, 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀, same data as the holotype.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu (Ishikawa Pref.).

Remarks This new species is similar to *Agathidium* (*Cyphocele*) *microps* PORTEVIN, 1907 in general appearance, but is distinguished from the latter by the presence of microreticulation on the elytra and the absence of the hind wings, whereas in the latter, the elytra has no microreticulation and hind wings are normal.

Etymology This species is dedicated to the late Dr. Masao HAYASHI who was a president of the Japan Coleopterological Society.

***Agathidium* (*Cyphocele*) *yoshidai* sp. nov.**

(Japanese name: Shikoku-maru-tamakinokomushi)

(Figs. 7–12)

Male and female. Coloration. Dorsum almost concolorous, reddish brown to brown; meso- and metasterna reddish brown and venter light brown; legs reddish brown to brown, and tarsi light brown; antennae tricolorous, 1st segment reddish brown, 9th, 10th and about basal 2/5 of 11th segments light brown to brown, the remaining parts light brown.

Body about 1.6 times as long as wide (Fig. 7), moderately convex (Fig. 8), and almost glabrous on dorsum.

Head widest behind eyes, about 1.6 times as wide as long, about 0.74 times as long as and about 0.67 times as wide as pronotum, minutely and sparsely punctate, microreticulate all over; anterior margin almost straight in the middle, gradually curved behind; eyes slender, situated at about apical 2/5 of head; clypeal line very shallow and indistinct; both mandibles almost of the same size in both sexes; antennae elongate, about 0.80 times as long as width of head; 1st to 5th and 11th segments longer than wide, the rest wider than long (Fig. 9); 3rd segment about 2.3 times as long as the 2nd and longer than the 4th and the 5th combined together; 9th segment about 3.1 times as long as and about 1.7 times as wide as the 8th, and almost as large as the 10th; 11th segment triangu-lar.

Pronotum widest at about basal 2/5, about 1.8 times as wide as long, about 0.53 times as long as and almost as wide as elytra (Fig. 7), minutely and sparsely punctate, microreticulate all over, distinctly angulate at infra-anterior and infra-posterior corners in lateral view (Fig. 8).

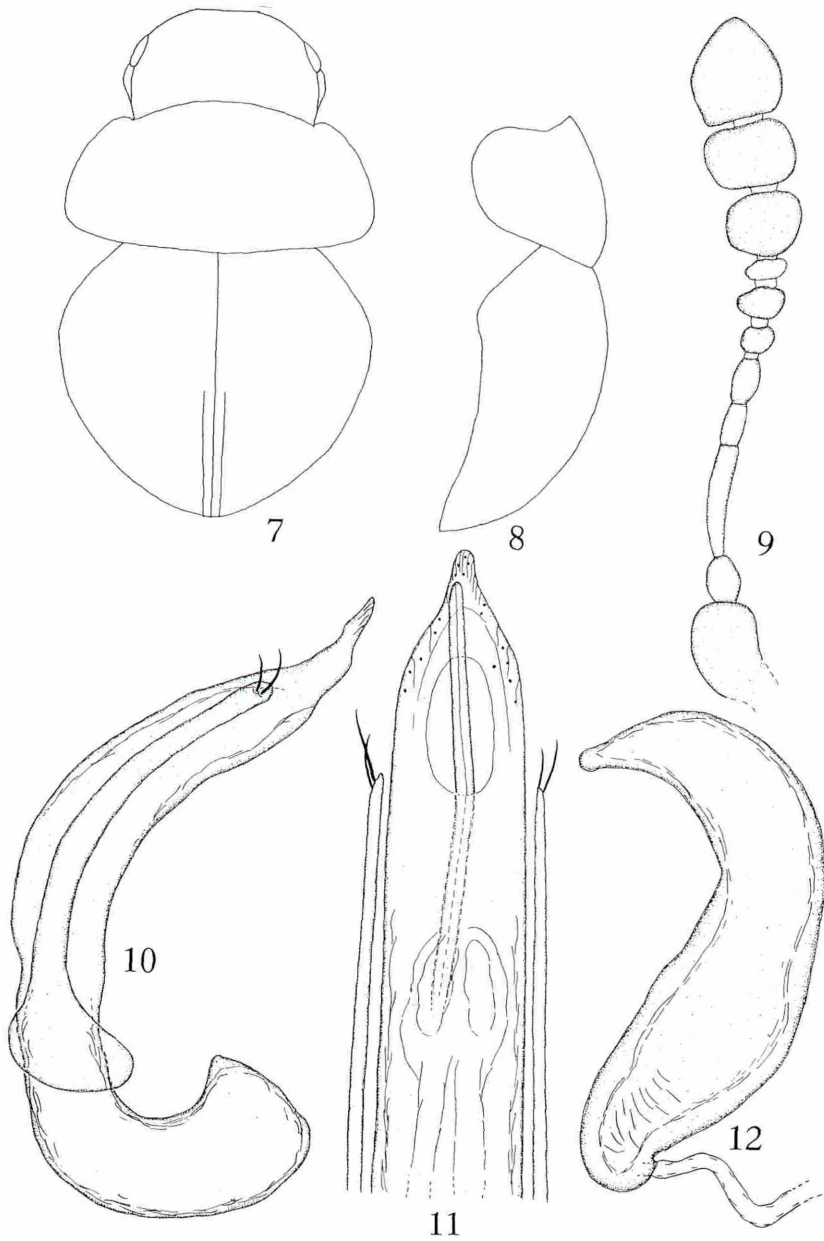
Elytra widest at about basal 2/5, almost as long as wide, minutely and sparsely punctate, not microreticulate; sutural striae shallow and occupied in about apical 2/5.

Mesosternum almost glabrous, impunctate, microreticulate; metasternum sparsely pubescent, impunctate, microreticulate; venter moderately pubescent, impunctate, microreticulate.

Femora slender, not sexually different; tarsal formula 5-5-4 in male, 4-4-4 in female.

Hind wings vestigial, about 1/5 of elytra in length.

Male. Aedeagus (Figs. 10–11) C-shaped and smooth in general; median lobe almost symmetrical, markedly curved, gradually becoming thinner toward apex from about apical 1/5, then reflexed and pointed at tip, with dorsal margins distinctly sinuate from the middle to apical 1/5 in lateral view, almost parallel at sides, narrowing apically and protuberant in ventral view;



Figs. 7–12. *Agathidium (Cyphocele) yoshidai* sp. nov. 7, body, dorsal aspect; 8, body, lateral aspect; 9, antenna; 10, aedeagus, lateral aspect; 11, apex of aedeagus, ventral aspect; 12, spermatheca.

parameres slender, flat, and almost symmetrical, shorter than median lobe, clearly arcuate, round at apex in lateral view, almost straight at sides, simply pointed apically in ventral view.

Female. Spermatheca as shown in Fig. 12.

Body length. 2.8–3.3 mm (Holotype: 3.3 mm).

Holotype, ♂ (Type No. 3093, Kyushu Univ.), Mt. Tôgû-san, Kamiyama-chô, Tokushima Pref., Shikoku, 3. XI. 1975, M. YOSHIDA leg.; paratypes, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, same data as the holotype (one male specimen preserved in Prefectural Museum of Tokushima, No. TKPM-ZIN-12385); 1 ♂, Omogo Valley, Ehime Pref., Shikoku, 10. VI. 1997, H. HOSHINA leg.

Distribution. Japan: Shikoku (Tokushima Pref. and Ehime Pref.).

Remarks. This new species is similar to *Agathidium* (*Cyphocele*) *hayashii* sp. nov. in general appearance, but the body color is reddish brown to brown, 10th segment of antennae is wider than long, hind wings are vestigial, and elytra are not microreticulate, whereas in *A. (C.) hayashii* sp. nov., the body color is light brown to brown, 10th segment of antennae is almost as long as wide, elytra have microreticulation, and hind wings are absent.

Etymology. The specific name is dedicated to Mr. Masataka YOSHIDA who collected a part of the specimens on this study.

要 約

保科英人：日本産マルタマキノコムシ属 *Cyphocele* 亜属の2新種の記載——著者は、中田勝之氏と吉田正隆氏が採集した *Agathidium* 属（マルタマキノコムシ属）に、*Cyphocele* 亜属の2新種を発見したので、これらを *A. (Cyphocele) hayashii* sp. nov.（新称：ノトマルタマキノコムシ）および *A. (C.) yoshidai* sp. nov.（新称：シコクマルタマキノコムシ）として記載した。そして、HOSHINA (1999) が示した日本産本亜属の種への検索表を、今回の2新種を加えて改編した。

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(Accepted Sep. 1, 1999)

Notes on the Species of *Nazeris* from Japan, IX
A New Species of the Group of *Nazeris angustus*
(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Honshu, Japan

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Abstract *Nazeris hayashii* n. sp. is described from Honshu, Japan in the *N. angustus*-group, and distributional data on two allied species are noted.

In continuation of my studies on the genus *Nazeris*, a new species is described in the *Nazeris angustus*-group from Honshu, Japan in this paper. This species group is distinguished by the characteristic aedeagus and the narrower elytra, and comprises three species including the present new one as shown in their distributional map (Fig. 3).

Before going further into the body of paper, I would like to express my cordial thanks to Mr. T. SHIBATA for his continuous kind help in studying on Staphylinidae, and to Drs. Y. WATANABE and A. SMETANA, Messrs. A. AMAGASU, H. ASHIDA and T. KISHIMOTO for their kind offer of materials examined in this study, especially to Dr. Y. WATANABE for his useful suggestions and many other helps on my study.

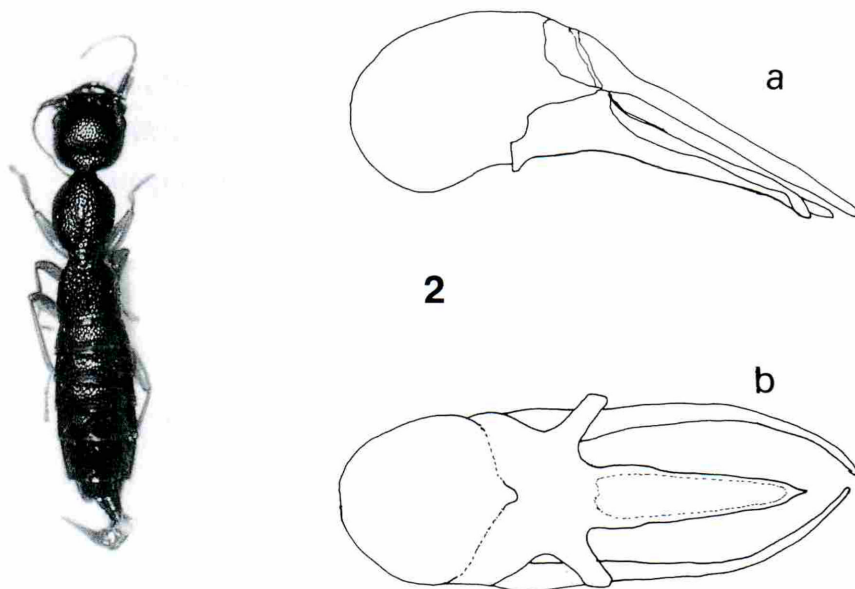
This paper is dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. Masao HAYASHI, the president of our Society, in honor of his leadership in the study of the cerambycid faunas of Japan and her neighbouring regions.

Nazeris hayashii sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Body robust, moderate-sized, shiny and black, mandibles, labrum, basal segments of antennae reddish brown, the remainings of antennae, maxillary and labial palpi and legs pale yellow, maxillary palpi and femora slightly darkened, pubescence on body blackish brown but on mouth parts, antennae and legs yellowish brown. Length : 5.0–5.6 mm.

Head suborbicular, scarcely longer than wide, with punctures fairly coarse, dense and rather regular in arrangement and size, but more or less irregular and coarser on slightly depressed frons and a little weaker and somewhat finer on narrow subdepressed areas near eyes; interspaces of the punctures smooth and not microsculptured; labrum narrowly and deeply excised in middle, with four teeth pointed at the tip, the inner two teeth of them thicker and distinctly longer than the outer two; frons slightly depressed, vertex evenly convex and without such a perceptible V-shaped impression as in *N. optatus*; eyes small, each longitudinal diameter less than half the length of postgena, which is slightly oblique, a little narrowed behind and then arcuately narrowed toward neck; antennae extending to the middle of pronotum, each segment



Figs. 1, 2. *Nazeris hayashii* sp. nov. (holotype). 1, habitus; 2, male genitalia: a, aedeagus in lateral view; b, same in ventral view. (paratype)

distinctly longer than wide, 1st segment thick, cylindrical, as long as the following two segments together, 3rd a little less than twice as long as 2nd and from that to 10th gradually decreasing in length, 11th longer than 10th. Underside of head with punctures similar to those on the upper side but more regular, spaces among them nearly even, scarcely or very weakly microsculptured; mentum smooth and shiny, and submentum slightly depressed, coarsely and sparsely scabrous.

Pronotum oval, rather wide (ratio of width to length=1 : 1.15), slightly shorter and narrower than head (1 : 1.18), widest at apical third, wholly arched apicad and gradually sublinearly narrowed basad, when viewed from above lateral margins mostly invisible, apical and basal margins visible; disc more coarsely, less closely and less regularly punctate than on head, the punctures becoming a little finer laterally, their arrangement somewhat disturbed by median line, which is narrow and extending from the middle to base, apparently depressed on each side, and long erect black setae absent on lateral sides. Prosternum medianly carinate, very coarsely, deeply and rugosely punctate except smooth subapical area, the median carina becoming lower anteriorly and almost vanishing at apex, each proepipleural process with scattered punctures which are very deep, very coarse and more than ten in number.

Scutellum small, distinctly punctate.

Elytra abbreviate, narrowed basally, the widest point near apex, about twice as wide as base and subequal to pronotal width, surface coarsely and a little rugosely undulate, more coarsely and more deeply punctate than on head.

Abdomen slightly enlarged laterally, 6th segment widest and wider than head, basal tergites more coarsely and closely punctate than on apical tergites, punctures on each sternite coarser and deeper than those on the corresponding tergite, those on the apical most tergite very fine and obsolete, microsculpture not discernible all over. In the male 7th sternite not depressed along middle, and very widely and shallowly emarginate in the middle of apical margin, 8th

sternite rather widely and triangularly excised apically, depth of the excision about two-thirds as deep as its subdistal width.

Legs of moderate length, and hind femora and their trochanters without any specific characters.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2) a little asymmetrical, consisting of three parts, median lobe and a pair of long processes (apophyses, sensu COIFFAIT), median lobe trilobed, the ventral plate well-sclerotized, more or less distorted in outline, rather long, slim and distinctly depressed in the median part, and with two aural lobes rather large, simple and obliquely produced forward, the long processes forficulate, moderately sclerotized, projecting from dorsal side, passing the apex of median lobe, attenuating slightly toward subpointed apices and without any tumidities on each inside.

Holotype: ♂ ♀, Mt. Asama, Mie Pref., 4. XII. 1993, T. ITO leg. (coll. to be eventually deposited in the Osaka Natural History Museum). Paratypes: 1 ♂, Hirakura, Mie Pref., 22. VI. 1961, Y. WATANABE leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 2. X. 1993, T. ITO leg.; 1 ♂, Ise, Mie Pref., 27. VIII. 1995, H. ASHIDA leg.; 1 ♂, Watarai, Mie Pref., 18. XII. 1986, A. AMAGASU leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Inamura, Nara Pref., 5. V. 1994, T. ITO leg.

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Hirakura, Mie Pref., 21. VI. 1961, Y. WATANABE leg.; 2 ♀ ♀, Watarai, Mie Pref., 18. XII. 1986, A. AMAGASU leg.

The present new species has a set of noticeable such characters in aedeagus, that the median lobe is more or less asymmetric in shape, strongly sclerotized, thinly developed and extending near the tips of the lateral lobes, as seen in *N. angustus* ITO and *N. nipponicus* ITO.

The *Nazeris angustus*-group is composed of the three species, *N. angustus*, *N. nipponicus* and *N. hayashii* sp. nov and their elytra are narrower and at most as wide as the pronotum.

Present new species is easily separable from the two known allied species in the shape of

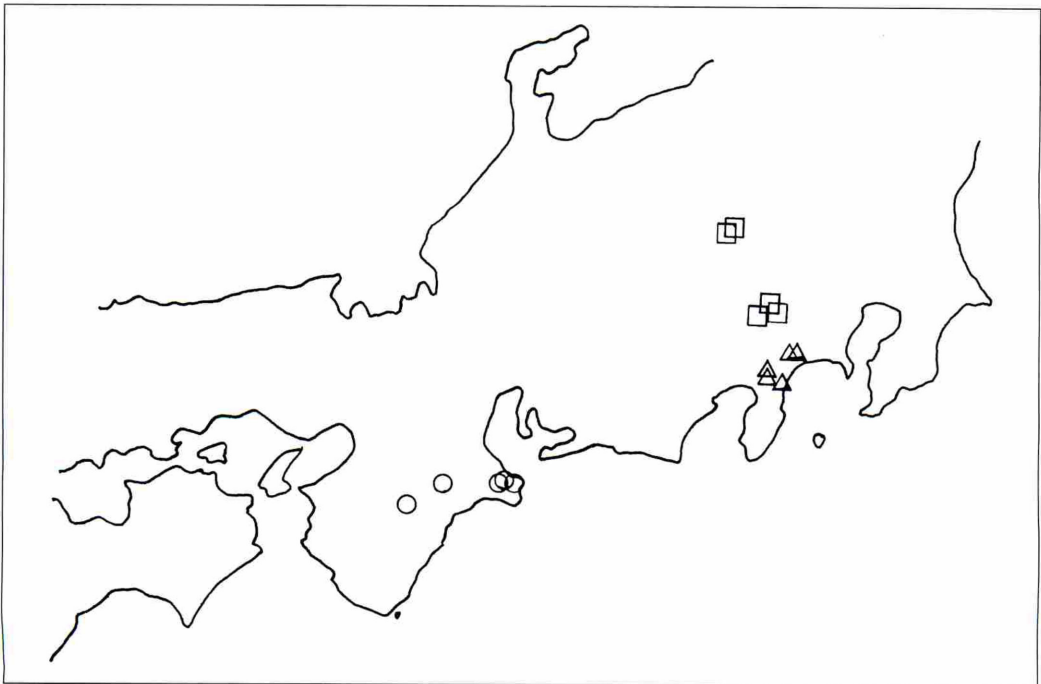


Fig.3. Map showing the distribution of the group of *Nazeris angustus* in central Honshu, Japan; □: *Nazeris angustus*; △: *Nazeris nipponicus*; ○: *Nazeris hayashii* sp. nov.

aedeagus; from *N. angustus* in the median lobe pointed at tip, not a shape of small spoon and a pair of aural processes projecting not backward but forward, from *N. nipponicus* by the median lobe with basal half slenderer, apical one wider and distinctly depressed in the median part almost entirely.

Additional Distribution of the Two Allies to the Present New Species

Nazeris angustus ITO

2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, 5 km E Usui Pass (850 or 900 m), Gumma Pref., 24- 25. VII. 1980, A. & Z. SMETANA leg.; 1 ♂, Usui Pass (860 m), Matsuida, Gumma Pref., 23. VIII. 1991, A. SMETANA leg.; 1 ♀, Kirizumionsen, Matsuida, Gumma Pref., 22. VII. 1990, T. KISHIMOTO leg.; 1 ♂, Magosodani, Okutama, Tokyo Metr., 12. VII. 1992, T. KISHIMOTO leg.

Nazeris nipponicus ITO

4 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Kowakidani, Hakone, Kanagawa Pref., 20. V. 1995, T. ITO leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Kozukayama, Hakone, Kanagawa Pref., 25-26. V. 1995, T. KISHIMOTO leg.

要 約

伊藤建夫：日本産アバタコバネハネカクシ類覚書き，9．本州産アバタコバネハネカクシの一新種．—— 手元のアバタコバネハネカクシ類を調査していたところ，三重県産の本属の種に，*Nazeris angustus* T. ITO に近縁の未記載種を見出したので *N. hayashii* と命名記載した．種名は先年亡くなられた，当学会の会長であった故林匡夫博士に献名した．また，本新種に近縁な種の採集データも合わせて報告し，分布の参考資料とした．

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A List of *Nazeris*-Species from Japan in Dr. SMETANA Collection (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)

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I have had an opportunity to study on some staphylinid beetles of the genus *Nazeris* from Japan through the courtesy of Dr. A. SMETANA (Ottawa), collected mainly by himself. In the present short paper I am going to report about the result of my studying on them. I am grateful to Dr. A. SMETANA for his kindly offering me invaluable *Nazeris* specimens of his collection.

1. *Nazeris shibatai* ITO

Nazeris shibatai ITO, 1990, Ent.Rev.Japan, 45 : 97. ITO, 1994, Elytra, Tokyo, 22 : 104.

Specimen examined : 1 ♂, Nara, Nara Pref., 11.VIII.1980, A. & Z. SMETANA leg.

2. *Nazeris wollastoni wollastoni* SHARP

Nazeris wollastoni SHARP, 1874, Trans.ent.Soc.Lond. : 68. BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT, 1912, Col. Catalog., Staphylinidae 3: 212; ADACHI, 1939, Nippon no Kochu, 3(1): 8, 1955, J. Toyo Univ., (7): 17, 1957, J.Toyo.Univ., (11): 189; Y. SHIBATA, 1977, Ann. Bull. Nichidai Sanko, 20: 32.

Nazeris wollastoni wollastoni : ITO, 1991, Ent. Rev. Japan, 46 (2): 125.

Specimens examined: 5 ♂♂, Nara, Nara Pref., 10-11. VIII. 1980, A. & Z. SMETANA leg.

3. *Nazeris wollastoni kyotensis* ITO

Nazeris wollastoni kyotensis ITO, 1991, Ent.Rev.Japan, 46(2):128.

Specimens examined: 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, Seryo-toge (500~700 m), Kyoto Pref., 6. VIII. 1980, A. & Z. SMETANA leg.

4. *Nazeris wollastoni peninsularis* ITO

Nazeris wollastoni peninsularis ITO, 1991, Ent. Rev.Japan, 47(2): 129.

Specimens examined: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Mt. Kooya, Wakayama Pref., 9. X.1957, K. SAWADA leg.

5. *Nazeris wollastoni* ssp.

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, 8 km SW Gero, Hwy.257 (450 m), Gifu Pref., 31. VII. 1980, A. & Z. SMETANA leg.; 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, 8 km SE Osaka (750 m), Gifu Pref., 1. VIII. 1980, A. & Z. SMETANA leg.

I would like to suspend identification of the subspecies of *Nazeris wollastoni* SHARP, because of the male specimen being teneral, but I have thought these specimens may be closely allied to *Nazeris wollastoni wollastoni* SHARP.

6. *Nazeris* sp.

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Arimine, Kaminikawa (1100 m), Toyama Pref., 29. VII. 1980, A. & Z. SMETANA leg.

Although an examined specimen from Toyama is slightly furnished with a visible micro-sculpture on abdominal segments and is probably allied to *Nazeris wollastoni* SHARP in general appearance, I would like to suspend to identify it due to my examining only one female specimen.

7. *Nazeris angustus* ITO

Nazeris angustus ITO, 1992, Ent. Rev. Japan, 47 (2): 128.

Specimens examined: 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, 5 km E Usui Pass (850 or 900 m), Gumma Pref., 24-25. VII. 1980, A. & Z. SMETANA leg.; 1 ♂, Usui Pass (860 m), Matsuida, Gumma Pref., 23. VIII. 1991, A. SMETANA leg.

8. *Nazeris ohkurai* ITO

Nazeris ohkurai ITO, 1992, Ent. Rev. Japan, 47(2) : 130.

Specimens examined: 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Kaisho (170 m), Ootaki-cho, Chiba Pref., 20. VII. 1991, A. SMETANA leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Kiyosumi (150 m), Amatsukominato-cho, Chiba Pref., 20. VII. 1991, A. SMETANA leg.

9. *Nazeris hasegawai hasegawai* NAKANE et SAWADA

Nazeris hasegawai NAKANE et SAWADA, 1954, Sci. Res. Ozegahara Moor: 737.; ADACHI, 1955, J. Toyo Univ., (7) : 18; ADACHI, 1957, J. Toyo Univ., (11): 189; SHIBATA, 1974, Ann. Bull. Nichidai Sanko, (17): 17, 1977, Ann. Bull. Nichidai Sanko, (20): 31.

Nazeris hasegawai hasegawai: ITO, 1992, Ent. Rev. Japan, 47(2): 125.

Specimens examined: 1 ♀, Takizawa (220 m), Sugo, Iwate Pref., 11. VIII. 1991, A. SMETANA leg.; 1 ♀, Hitsutori (790 m), Iwaizumi, Iwate Pref., 11. VIII. 1991, A. SMETANA leg.; 1 ♀, Yoshibezawa (1050 m), Kawai, Iwate Pref., 12. VIII. 1991, A. SMETANA leg.; 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, Zaimokuzawa (720 m), Kawai, Iwate Pref., 15. VIII. 1991, A. SMETANA leg.; 1 ♂, Meotobuchi & Kaniyu (1402 m), Kuriyoma, Tochigi Pref., 20. VIII. 1991, A. SMETANA leg.

These specimens are in moderate agreement with the specimens from the type locality except for the respect of aedeagus a little robuster in structure.

**Notes on the Coprophagous Scarab-Beetles (Coleoptera.
Scarabaeidae) from South-East Asia (II) A New Species of the Genus
Onthophagus from the Philippines**

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Abstract A new species is described from the Philippines under the name of *Onthophagus* (*Parascatonomus*) *hayashimasaoi*. This species belongs to the *rudis* species-group of the subgenus *Parascatonomus* PAULIAN, 1932.

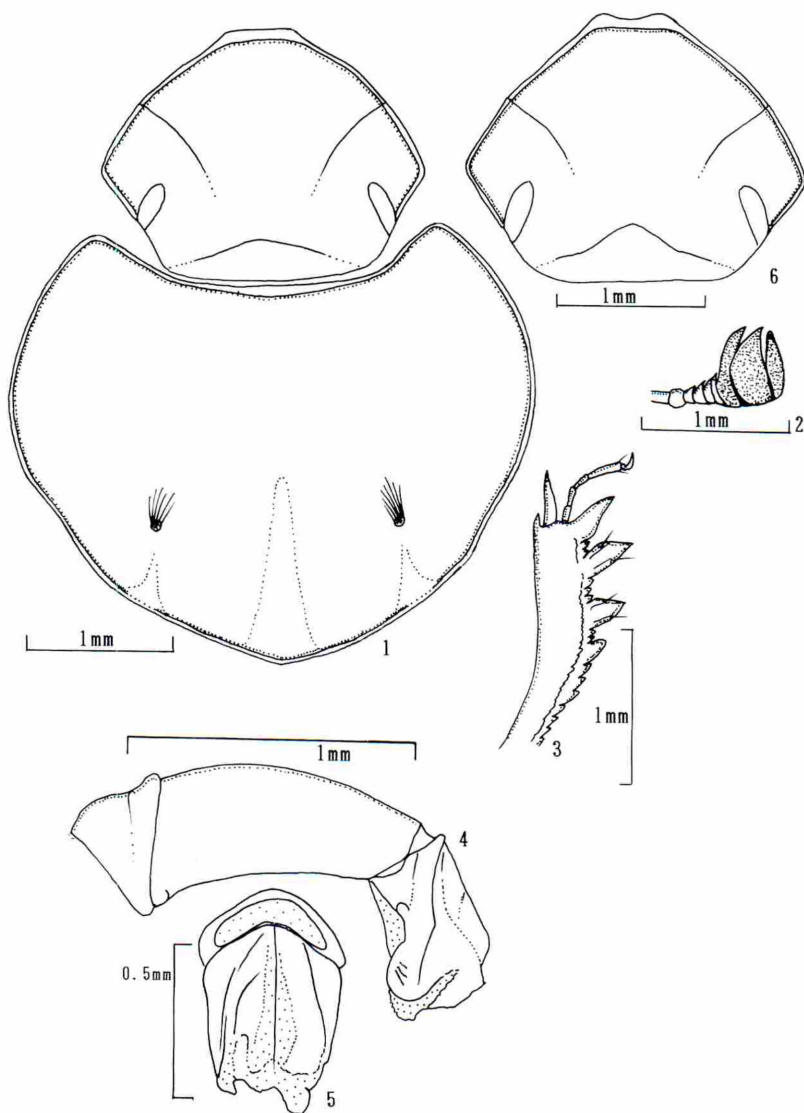
The *rudis* species-group of the subgenus *Parascatonomus* (*Onthophagus*, Scarabaeidae) is characterized by having the whole dorsal surface covered with very crowded small granules; the pronotum mostly with the basal part bearing three short longitudinal hollows or depressions in the middle and at the lateral portions, of which the lateral ones have often two small smooth areas; elytra with striae more or less sinuous except for the 1st, and so on. This species-group has hitherto been represented by 12 species: *O. (P.) rudis* from India, Indochina, Southern China, the Philippines (Palawan) and the Greater Sunda Islands; *O. (P.) aper* from Sulawesi; *O. (P.) pseudorudis*, *O. (P.) koichii*, *O. (P.) yvescambeforti*, *O. (P.) quezonensis*, *O. (P.) dejongi*, *O. (P.) takedai*, *O. (P.) negrosensis*, *O. (P.) takeshii*, *O. (P.) leytenensis*, *O. (P.) shizumui* from the Philippines (OCHI and ARAYA, 1992). When we examined a series of specimens of the *rudis* species-group from Philippines, we found some specimens of a form distinct from any other known species of this species-group, and describe it as a new species in this paper.

***Onthophagus* (*Parascatonomus*) *hayashimasaoi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1–6)

Length: 5.8–7.9 mm: width : 3.2–4.0 mm (n=7)

Body moderate-sized, oval, strongly convex, and deeply constricted between pronotum and elytra; dorsal surface with head and pronotum shining, almost glabrous, and elytra opaque, sparsely clothed with very short inconspicuous white hairs, pygidium a little shining, rather sparsely clothed with short semirecumbent yellowish hairs; ventral surface shining, partly clothed with semirecumbent yellowish hairs. Colour black; head and pronotum tinged with distinct



Figs. 1–6: *Onthophagus* (*Parascatonomus*) *hayashimasaoi* sp. nov., male: 1, head and pronotum, dorsal view; 2, right antenna, dorsal view; 3, right protibia, dorsal view; 4, male genitalia lateral view; 5, ditto, dorsal view; 6, female head, dorsal view.

aeneous to cupreous lustre; elytra entirely black; pygidium black, with weak greenish lustre; pro- and mesosternum, lateral parts of metasternum, and meso- and metafemora with rather weak aeneous tinge; median part of metasternum and profemora with distinct cupreous lustre, the latter frequently becoming almost aeneous; abdomen black, with weak greenish to bluish tinge; mouth parts, palpi, antennal foot-stalks, and tarsi reddish brown; antennal club segments yellowish brown.

Male. Head subhexagonal, depressed above, about 1.26 to 1.29 times as wide as long (n=4); clypeus a little produced forwards, with apex clearly truncated at the middle, the truncation somewhat narrow, slightly reflexed; clypeo-frontal suture completely effaced; genal sutures distinct, not carinate; genae well produced laterad, with genal angles obtusely angulate at the middle; vertex transversely carinate a little before the posterior margin, the carina well curved forwards and raised medially; in smaller males, the transverse carina on vertex becoming lower and indistinct; surface densely granulate to rugose, the granules a little small, mostly subrhombic in shape. Antennae short and compact; scape short, invisible in dorsal view; antennal club segments with the 2nd long, about twice as long as the 3rd on the posterior side.

Pronotum well convex above, about 1.33 to 1.40 times as wide as long (n=4); in smaller males, the pronotum becoming clearly less convex; anterior margin emarginate, bordered by a distinct marginal line; lateral margins evenly rounded anteriad, clearly sinuate posteriad, finely bordered throughout; anterior angles rounded; posterior angles obtuse; basal margin very bluntly angulate at the middle and bordered by a fine marginal line, which becomes obtuse on either side near posterior angles; the basal three short longitudinal depressions obsolete, with the median one very weak and barely perceptible, the lateral ones also indistinct, which have a pencil of erect hairs instead of the anterior small smooth areas (sometimes the posterior small smooth area barely perceptible at base); surface very densely covered with rather coarse granules, the granules mostly subrhombic in shape except for the basal three depressions, where the granules are becoming very elongate.

Elytra about 1.28 to 1.34 times as wide as long (n=4); disc rather depressed, with eight striae including one along epipleural margin, the sutural one straight, the 2nd to 7th a little sinuous; stria punctures sparse and moderately strong; interstriae almost flat, obviously microgranulous, the sutural one with one or two finely granulated longitudinal rows, the 2nd to 8th with four to six finely granulated longitudinal rows, which are weakly sinuous and a little spaced one another; each granule of the longitudinal rows elongate, much smaller than those on pronotum.

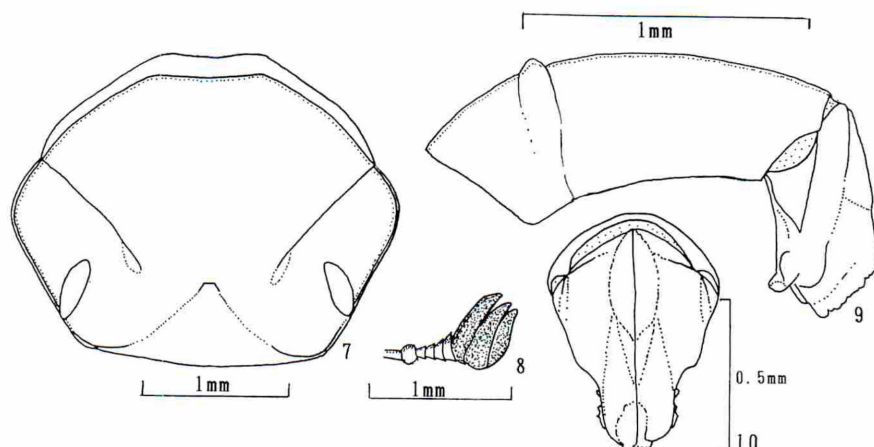
Pygidium widely transverse and slightly convex, carinate at base, a little microgranulous basally and shining apically, and closely covered with small elongate granules, the granules changing into small punctures near apex. Prosternum with anterior angles excavated. Metasternum triangularly elevated in front, then sloping antero-laterally, with the apex of the elevation bluntly protrudent. Protibiae weakly incurved, with four outer teeth; the 1st tooth sharp, the 2nd the largest, the 3rd a little shorter, the 4th small but distinct; the interspace between the 2nd and 3rd teeth with mostly two small denticles.

Aedeagus rather slender; parameres a little similar to those of *O. quezonensis*, but without a distinct apical tooth on each ventral side.

Female. Head about 1.23 to 1.29 times as wide as long (n=3), with clypeal margin more strongly reflexed and clearly emarginate at the middle; the transverse carina on vertex more highly elevated, with the summit curved forwards and obtusely angulate at the middle. Pronotum about 1.33 to 1.38 times as wide as long (n=3). Elytra about 1.27 to 1.37 times as wide as long (n=3). Protibiae with four outer teeth stronger than those of male; the interspace between the 2nd and 3rd teeth with mostly three small denticles.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Apo, Mindanao Is., the Philippines, 2. VI. 1977, K. SUGINO leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, the same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, 29. III. 1978, the same locality as the holotype, S. TAKEDA leg; 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, 1. IV. 1978, the same locality as the holotype.

Etymology. This species is named in memory of the late Prof. Masao HAYASHI, one of



Figs. 7–10: *Onthophagus (Parascatonomus) quezonensis* OCHI et ARAYA, male; 7, head, dorsal view; 8, right antenna, dorsal view; 9, male genitalia, lateral view; 10, ditto, dorsal view.

the dominant figures in the Coleopterology in Japan, who passed away on October, 1998.

Notes The present new species is somewhat related to *Onthophagus (Parascatonomus) quezonensis* OCHI et ARAYA, 1992, but is easily distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: 1) body much smaller; 2) head with a transverse carina on vertex, whereas in *O. (P.) quezonensis* it has a smaller median tubercle on vertex; 3) antennal club segments with the 2nd about twice as long as the 3rd on the posterior side, whereas in *O. (P.) quezonensis* the 2nd and 3rd almost the same in the length on the posterior side; 4) pronotum with a pencil of erect hairs on either side near posterior angles; 5) in the male parameres without a distinct apical tooth on each ventral side.

Acknowledgements

We express our cordial thanks to Mr. Shigeru TAKEDA and Mr. Koichi SUGINO, for giving us the opportunity to examine many specimens of dung-beetles from the Philippines. We also express our hearty thanks to Mrs. Tomiko NAKAMURA for her kind aid in this paper. This study was partially supported by Grants-in-aid for the Scientific Research C, the Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture, Japanese Government (Nos. 10041166 and 11833014).

要 約

越智輝雄・近雅博：フィリピン諸島ミンダナオ島からの *Parascatonomus* 亜属 *rudis* 種群の 1 新種。—— フィリピン諸島には *Parascatonomus* 亜属の *rudis* 種群に属する 10 種のエンマコガネが近年記載され、ほぼ大きな島毎に種が分化していることが分かってきた。今回、ミンダナオ島からこの *rudis* 種群に属する種を新たに付け加えた。本新種は、ルソン島に分布する *Onthophagus (Parascatonomus) quezonensis* OCHI et ARAYA, 1992 に近縁であるが、頭部後方中央に横隆起が発達することや触角片状節第 2 節と第 3 節の長さの比が異なること、前胸背の後角

付近の両側に直立した筆状の毛の束を具えること等で容易に区別できる。

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(Accepted Nov. 9, 1999)

A New Species of the Genus *Mordellina* (Coleoptera: Mordellidae) from the Philippines and Sulawesi

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Abstract *Mordellina masaoi* sp. nov. is described from the Philippines and Sulawesi with illustrations of important features.

Key words Mordellidae; *Mordellina*; new species; Philippines; Sulawesi

The genus *Mordellina* was erected by SCHILSKY (1908) for an African species, *M. gracilis* SCHILSKY, and the distributional range of the genus is widely extended from Africa to East Asia through Southeast Asia, and many species not described remain especially there in spite of a series of works by Maurice PIC. In this paper, I will describe a new species on the basis of 15 specimens from the Philippines and Sulawesi under the name of *Mordellina masaoi* SHIYAKE.

The observation method is followed after SHIYAKE (1995). The types are deposited in the Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka, Japan [OMNH] and the Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom [BMNH].

I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Masahiro SAKAI (Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan) for offering the interesting specimens. My thanks are also due to Ms. Jane BEARD and Mr. Martin BRENDALL (Department of Entomology, The Natural History Museum, London) for loan of specimens. Dr. Claude GIRARD (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) kindly helped me in examining M. PIC Collection. Dr. Shuhei NOMURA (National Science Museum, Tokyo) and Dr. Toshio KISHIMOTO (Tokyo University of Agriculture) gave me the opportunity to observe the photos of the holotype of *Mordellina aritai* (NOMURA). The present study was in part supported by the grant from Fujiwara Natural History Foundation, Tokyo.

Mordellina masaoi sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Description: Coloration (Fig. 1–A) bicolorous; head, antenna, mouth parts, pronotum, basal 1/5 of elytra, apical sterna of abdomen, pygidium, four anterior legs, hind tibiae and tarsi always yellowish brown; median 3/5 part of elytra, hind coxae always blackish brown; metasternum and episterna usually yellowish brown, but sometimes blackish brown in basal part; hind femora, apical abdominal sternum and apical 1/5 of elytra dark brownish or sometimes

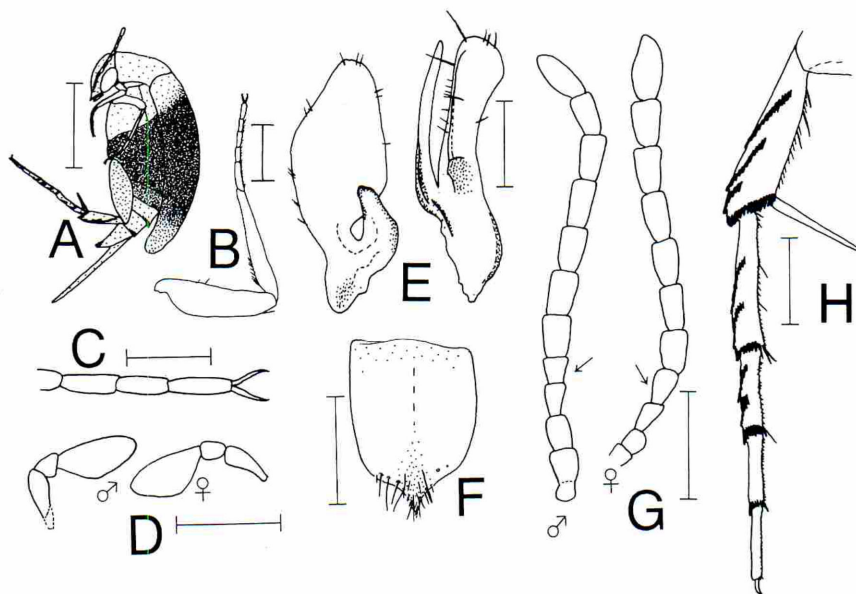


Fig. 1. *Mordellina masaoi* sp. nov.; A, lateral view (♂); B, fore leg; C, distal segments of fore tarsus; D, maxillary palpi; E, parameres of genitalia; F, 8th abdominal urosternum; G, antennae (4th segment arrowed); H, hind leg. Scales: A 1.0mm, C and E 0.1 mm, the rest 0.25 mm.

yellowish.

Eyes oval without emargination and pubescent, facets rather fine. Tempora narrow, as wide as a facet. Antennae (Fig. 1–G) moderately long and slightly serrate in both sexes, 5th segment clearly larger than 4th, each of 5th to 10th about 2 times as long as wide. Maxillary palpi (Fig. 1–D) securiform as usual in both sexes, with inner and apical margins of terminal segment subequal in length, penultimate segment not dilated (*Mordellistena*-type). Pronotum a little wider than long, lateral margins a little sinuate in profile and converging anteriorly when seen above, anterior angles broadly rounded at the tip, posterior angles rectangular and acute at the tip. Elytra 2.6 to 3.0 times as long as their humeral breadth, about 2.7 times as long as pronotum, tapered posteriorly and broadly rounded at each apex. Apical margin of anal sternite not emarginate in both sexes. Pygidium remarkably long and thin, needle-like, about 3/5 as long as elytron, nearly straight when seen laterally.

Fore tibiae nearly straight in both sexes (Fig. 1–B). Penultimate segment of fore tarsi (Fig. 1–C) simple and cylindrical without emargination at dorso-apical margin. Penultimate segment of middle tarsi almost the same as that of fore tarsi. Hind legs (Fig. 1–H) with rather long and oblique ridges, formulated as 3, 2, 2, 0; tibiae usually provided with 3 long ridges, basal ridge the longest and nearly reaching the femoral articulation, middle one reaching the medial axis of hind tibia, apical one the shortest and parallel to tibial edge; 1st and 2nd segments of tarsi each with 2 oblique ridges, 3rd segment without ridges. Inner spur of hind tibia a little shorter than 1st segment of hind tarsus, and outer one lacking.

Eighth abdominal urosternum in male (Fig. 1–F) a little longer than wide, apical lobe a little protrudent, sparsely pubescent and acute at apex.

Parameres of male genitalia (Fig. 1–E) shaped in a general ways of the tribe Mordellistenini, provided with ventral branch in both ones; left paramere with moderately long main lobe, a little compressed at middle, basal process recognizable, and ventral branch very long and slender, a little shorter than the main lobe; right paramere with remarkably wide main lobe, ventral branch short and stout.

Body length: 2.2–2.7mm. (excl. pygidium)

Holotype: 1 ♂, Sagada (1,550m), nr. Bontoc Mount. Prov., Luzon Is., Philippines, 23. VII. 1985, M. SAKAI leg. [OMNH TI-123]. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as the holotype [OMNH]; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Mt. Pugu (1,650m), Mountain Prov., Luzon Is., Philippines, 20. V. 1985, M. SAKAI leg. [OMNH]; 1 ♀, Puerto Galera 50 m, Mindoro Is., Philippines, 10. X. 1985, M. SAKAI leg. [OMNH]; 2 ♂ ♂, Eagle Centre, 1,100m. Baracatan, north slope of Mt. Apo, Mindanao Is., Philippines, 4. VIII. 1985, M. SAKAI leg. [OMNH]; 1 ♂ 4 ♀ ♀, Maitum, 150m, South Catabato Prov., Mindanao Is., Philippines, 10. VIII. 1985, M. SAKAI leg.; 2 ♂ ♂ 1 ♀, Utara, Dumoga-Bone N. P. (FOG 13, 230m, 11. VII. 1985, BMNH Plot A), Sulawesi, Indonesia, R. Ent. Soc. Lond. Project Wallace, BM 1985-10 [BMNH].

Distribution: Philippines (Luzon, Mindoro and Mindanao) and Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Affinities The new species is a little similar to another bicolourous species *M. aritai* (NOMURA, 1964) from Yonaguni Is., Nansei Iss., Japan at a glance. Judging from the photo of the type specimen preserved in the National Science Museum, Tokyo, the new species can clearly be distinguished from it by the yellowish elytra on basal 1/5 and metasternum.

Etymology The specific name is dedicated to the late Dr. Masao HAYASHI who was a president of the Japan Coleopterological Society.

Remarks I could not find the same species as the present new one in many types of the Southeast Asian species described by PIC, in the collection of Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Entomology), Paris.

要 約

初宿成彦：フィリピンおよびスラウェシ島からのモンヒメハナノミ属（鞘翅目：ハナノミ科）の1新種。—— フィリピンおよびスラウェシ島より *Mordellina masaoi* を新種として記載し、分類上重要な形質について図示した。

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A New Brachypterous Species of the Genus *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) from Osaka, Japan

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Abstract *Lathrobium hayashii* sp. nov. is described from Mt. Kongo, Osaka.

Through examination of a series of brachypterous *Lathrobium* species, I found a species of large size collected from shallow hypogean soil in Mt Kongo, which is not agreeable to any known species in the shape of male genitalia and blackish colour of body. Therefore, I am going to describe it as a new species under the name *Lathrobium hayashii*. The holotype is preserved in the collection of the Osaka Museum of Natural History.

The species is closely allied to *L. mayasanense* WATANABE and *L. nasuense* WATANABE in having similar configuration of the male genitalia, and therefore it constitutes a subgroup in *pollens*-group together with the latter 2 species.

Before going into further details, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Messrs. Tateo ITO, Noboru OHTANI and Dr. Michihiro YASUI for their kind helps in materials. Deep gratitude is also due to Dr. Katsura MORIMOTO, the Emelites Professor of Kyushu University (Faculty of Agriculture) for his kindness in critically reading the manuscript of this paper.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *hayashii* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–6)

Body robust, elongate and parallel-sided, somewhat convex above, weakly shiny with oily reflection in fore body and well shiny with weak iridescent reflection in hind body; colour deep black in dorsum of fore body, nearly brownish black on dorsum of hind body and dark reddish brown on the underside of body and terminal 2 segments of abdomen; labrum and palpi reddish brown; antennae dark brown but becoming paler towards apex; elytra somewhat pale in hind margin; legs brown, with knees darkened. Length: 10.0–11.8 mm.

Head subquadrate, slightly narrowed anteriad, widest behind the middle, gently arcuate at sides, largely rounded at basal angles and nearly straight at base, slightly wider than long (17.5 : 16.0), nearly as wide as and a little shorter than pronotum (16.0 : 20.0); upper surface gently convex, moderately coarsely and sparsely punctured, the punctures becoming a little sparser towards the middle, interstices among the punctures very finely, weakly and linearly micro-sculptured. Eyes small and flat, the longitudinal diameter nearly 3.5 times as long as postgenae. Antennae slender, somewhat narrowed apicad, reaching near basal angles of pronotum; all the segments much longer than wide, at least twice as long as wide; basal 2 segments clearly polished, 3rd segment obscurely so, 11th subfusiform and subacute at the tip; each segment with the following relative length: 15.0 : 7.5 : 9.0 : 7.5 : 7.5 : 7.0 : 7.0 : 6.5 : 6.5 : 6.0 : 8.0.



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

Underside a little more coarsely and sparsely punctured than upper side.

Pronotum suboblong, weakly narrowed posteriad, widest at about anterior third, from which the sides are gently and arcuately narrowed anteriad and a little strongly so posteriad, widely rounded at each angle, a little longer than wide (20.0 : 17.5), a little wider and much longer than elytra (17.5 : 17.0 and 20.0 : 13.5), and sides nearly straight in middle three-fifths; disc gently convex, a little more coarsely and sparsely punctured than on head, rather narrowly impunctate in a median line and very finely sulcate medially in basal fifth, without distinct microsculpture.

Scutellum subtriangular, arcuate at sides near base, sometimes with a few small punctures near hind margin or subrugulose there.

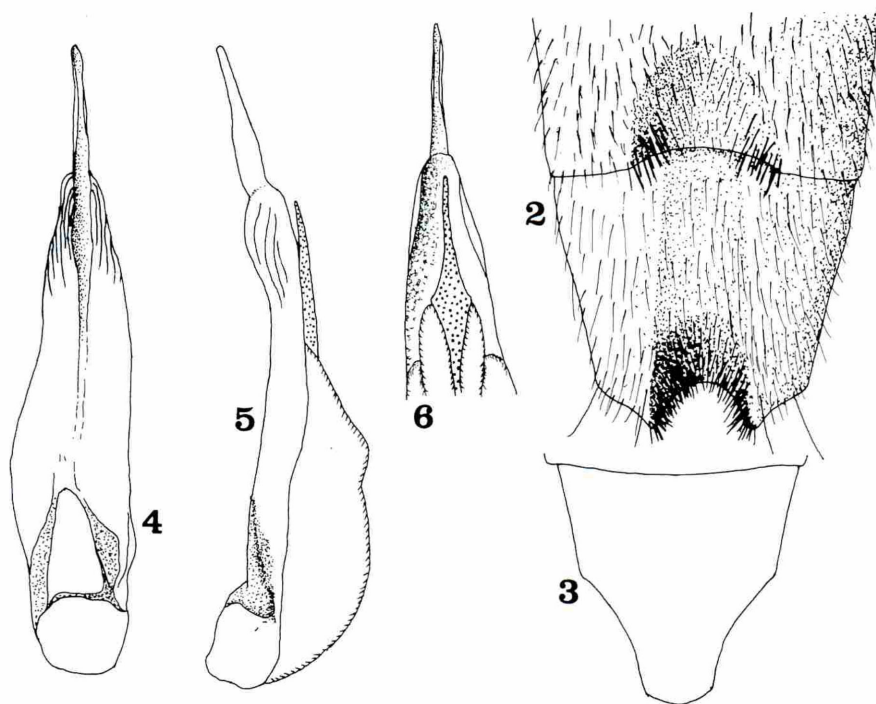
Elytra small, subtrapezoidal, gently widened posteriad, much wider than long (17.0 : 13.5, the ratio rather variable), gently convex and shallowly depressed besides suture, which is completely conjugated; surface much more coarsely and sparsely asperate-punctate than on pronotum, the punctures rather ill-defined, interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings absent.

Abdomen nearly parallel-sided, finely and shallowly punctured on tergites, the punctures becoming a little smaller and sparser on hind more tergites and much sparser on 8th tergite; punctures on sternites a little larger and denser than on each opposite tergite; male 7th sternite

(Fig. 2) widely and weakly emarginate in the middle of hind margin and subtriangularly depressed before the emargination, the depression extending near base and with short and black setae, which are very sparse in the fore portion and rather dense in each hind corner; 7th sternite of female nearly straight at hind margin; male 8th sternite (Fig. 2) deeply and roundly emarginate at the middle of hind margin, semiovally and shallowly depressed before the emargination, subtriangularly protuberant at both sides of the emargination, the depression covered with dense and short setae, and the protuberance weakly emarginate at outer margins; 8th sternite (Fig. 3) in female very protuberant posteriad, markedly emarginate at sides of the protuberance, widely rounded at the hind angles and weakly arcuate at the apical margin.

Legs thick and stout; protibiae weakly incurved; metatibiae nearly straight.

Male genitalia (Figs. 4–6), in ventral view, rather weakly asymmetrical, somewhat sinuate, elongate-subfusiform, gradually tapered apicad, suddenly constricted at apical one-fifth and forming a styloid process in apical fifth, the process slender and subacute at the tip, clearly sulcate on dorsum and ventral side; ventral sclerite (sensu HAYASHI, 1994) widest at about basal third, a little wider than one-fifth of the length, gently convex and with a shallow median sulcus which runs from the sulcus of the apical process near to basal orifice, and the each side of the median sulcus bearing a few fine carinae from base of the process to the middle, number of the carinae 5 in the left and 4 in the right; dorsum covered with a membranous capusule (dorsal bursa, sensu HAYASHI, 1994) except for apical process, with an elongate plate, the plate nearly one-third as long as ventral sclerite, dilated subrhomboidally in the apical third and extending a little beyond base of apical process (in the examined materials the dorsal bursa markedly contracted and warped).



Figs. 2–6: *Lathrobium hayashii* sp. nov.; 2, 7th and 8th sternites of male; 3, 7th and 8th sternite of female; 4, male genitalia in ventral view; 5, ditto in lateral view; 6th, apical part in dorsal view.

Holotype: ♂ and paratypes: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Mt. Kongo (from shallow hypogean soil), Osaka, 6. XI. 1966, T. ITO leg.; 1 ♀, the same locality as the holotype, 24. XI. 1963, N. OHTANI leg.

Specimens examined: 1 ♀ (teneral), the same locality as the holotype, 24. VI. 1973, M. YASUI leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Iwawaki, Osaka, 21. V. 1966, T. ITO leg.

The present species is very similar in general appearance to *L. mayasanense* WATANABE from Mt. Mayasan, Hyogo Pref., but the former is easily distinguishable from the latter by different shape of the 8th abdominal sternite and male genitalia. Namely, in *L. mayasanense* the 8th sternite is shallowly and narrowly emarginate at the hind margin in the male and less emarginate at the sides in the female.

The specimen from Mt. Iwawaki is nearly equal in general appearance and male secondary sexual features to the specimens from the type locality, but its male genitalia is somewhat slenderer and the carinae besides median sulcus is shorter. Therefore, I do not designate them as a paratypes.

Etymology The specific name is dedicated to the late Dr. Masao HAYASHI, who was a one of the founder of the Japan Coleopterological Society and a most excellent researcher of the Cerambycidae.

要 約

林 靖彦：大阪：金剛山産の短翅型ナガハネカクシの一種 —— 金剛山の地下浅相から得られた、やや大型のナガハネカクシの一種が、外見上は *L. mayasanense* WATANABE に極似するが雄の二次性徴の差や交尾器などの形態の違いなどから独立の新種と判断したので記載した。種名は日本甲虫学会の創設者の一人であり、前会長であられた故林匡夫氏に因んで命名した。

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An Addition to the Callichromine Genus *Schmidtiana* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Indochina

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Abstract A new callichromine cerambycid beetle of the genus *Schmidtiana* is described from northern Thailand under the name of *S. hayashii*. This new species may belong to the same group as *S. violaceothoracica* (GRESSITT et RONDON) from Laos and northern Vietnam and *S. shinkaii* KARUBE from southern Vietnam, but discriminated from two other congeners by the broad and hardly elongate body, the large dark apical band of elytra and different configuration of male genital organ.

Although rather a large number of the callichromine genus *Schmidtiana* have been known from the Philippines and Sundaland, we have little knowledge of the genus from Indochina but in the two related species, *S. violaceothoracica* (GRESSITT et RONDON) and *S. shinkaii* KARUBE, the latter of them being just recently discovered from the Dalat Highlands in southern Vietnam. In the course of taxonomic study of the Asian Callichromini, I was already aware of the existence of an undescribed *Schmidtiana* species in my private collection. The species in question is also closely related to the other two Indochinese species mentioned above, and have been known only a male specimen which was collected in northern Thailand in rather recent years.

Incidentally, Masao HAYASHI eagerly studied the taxonomy of the Asian Callichromini in his last decade. He published several papers on the group including descriptions of many new species. The Callichromini are seemed to have been one of the most favourite groups for his study of the family Cerambycidae. For the publication of a memorial issue of this journal, I am going to dedicate a new species with his name to the memory of HAYASHI.

The abbreviations used in the descriptions are as follows: HW–width of head across eyes, FL–length of frons, FB–basal width of frons, PL–length of pronotum, PW–maximum width of pronotum across lateral swellings, PA–apical width of pronotum, PB–basal width of pronotum, EL–length of elytra, EW–humeral width of elytra.

I am much indebted to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance and reading the original manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Dr. Allen SAMUELSON of the B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and Mr. Haruki KARUBE of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, for their permission to examine the type specimens deposited in their museums. Finally I wish to express my cordial thanks to the late Dr. Masao HAYASHI who constantly guided me with many useful suggestions while he was alive.

Schmidtiana hayashii sp. nov.

(Figs. 1a, 2a & 3)

Most probably belonging to the same lineage as *S. violaceothoracica* (GRESSITT et RONDON) and *S. shinkaii* KARUBE from Indochina, though clearly discriminated by them in the short and broad body as well as appendages, larger purplish black area on elytra which extends over apical 3/5, the pronotum moderately pointed at lateral tubercles, and different configuration of male genital organ.

Male. Medium-sized species in the genus, with broad and not so elongate body. Colour black to dark purplish blue, light yellowish brown on appendages and basal 2/5 of elytra, rather weakly shiny; head black, with bluish tinge in front, reddish brown near inner margins of mandibles, yellowish brown at anterior margin of clypeus and on the other buccal organs; antennae light yellowish brown; pronotum and scutellum black with rather strong purplish blue tinge; elytra light yellowish brown in basal 2/5 and dark purplish blue in the rest, with the anterior margin of dark band weakly oblique and sinuous; ventral surface purplish black, strongly shiny; legs light yellowish brown, brownish in the middle of mid and hind femora. Body densely clothed with minute recumbent light yellow or black pubescence, the colour of pubescence agreeing with discal coloration; head almost glabrous; pronotum densely with thick black hairs on disc except for sides, the transverse areas behind apex and before base, provided with dense fringe of brownish black hairs along apical margin; scutellum with pale minute pubescence except near apex; elytra minutely pubescent; prosternum almost glabrous, partly thinly pubescent on prosternal process and base; ventral surface of meso- and metathoraces densely pubescent, partly with dense brownish gray pubescence on coxae; abdomen very sparsely pubescent, provided with an interrupted band of dense brownish gray pubescence near apical margin of sides of sternite 3.

Head large and elongate, strongly produced forwards, with moderately prominent eyes, coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured in most parts, HW/PA 1.04, HW/PW 0.56; frons moderately raised, triangularly and strongly produced anteriad, finely punctured near middle of basal half, with a very deep median longitudinal groove which extends from apical 2/5 to the middle of vertex, with anterior part more distinctly raised, provided with a few large punctures, fronto-clypeal suture wide and rather shallow, FL/FB 1.04; clypeus moderately raised, sparsely punctured, transversely truncate near the middle of apical margin; labrum weakly raised, 2/3 the length of basal width, triangularly and deeply emarginate; mandibles stout and long, 2.6 times as long as basal width, weakly and sinuously so on inner side, weakly sinuously emarginate in profile; genae nearly equal in depth to lower eye lobes; vertex remarkably convex, finely punctured; occiput gently raised. Antennae distinctly stout, reaching apical fourth of elytra, strongly flattened above on apical 8 segments; scape weakly dilated apicad, somewhat depressed, with a sharp triangular spin at apico-external angle, 3/5 the length of segment 3; segment 3 1+2/5 the length of segment 4, triangularly dilated in apical fifth; segment 4 angulate apico-externally, a little longer than segment 5 which is more strongly produced at apex; segments 6–10 strongly serrate apico-externally.

Pronotum weakly transverse, not so expanded laterad, strongly contracted to apex than to base, PL/PA 1.20, PB/PA 1.26, PL/PW 0.65, PW/EW 0.87, PL/EL 0.21; apex weakly arcuate, distinctly bordered throughout; base almost gently arcuate, bordered as in apex; sides weakly prominent just behind apex, then almost straightly divergent to lateral spines of basal 1 5/13

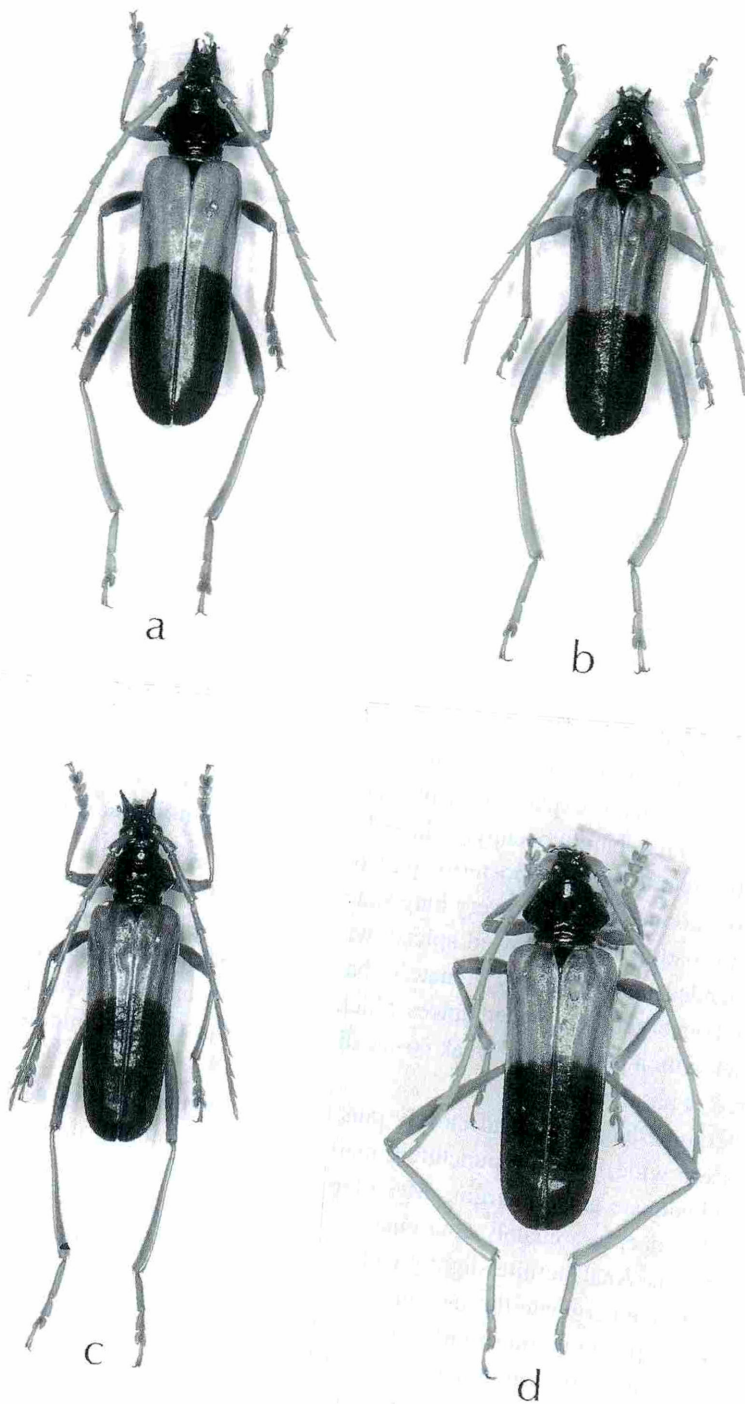


Fig. 1. *Schmidtiana* spp. related to *S. violaceothoracica* (GRESSITT et RONDON): a, *S. hayashii* sp. nov. from northern Thailand, holotype male; b, *S. shinkaii* KARUBE from southern Vietnam, holotype male (in coll. Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, Odawara); c, *S. violaceothoracica* (GRESSITT et RONDON) from northern Vietnam, male; d, ditto from Laos, holotype female (in coll. B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu).

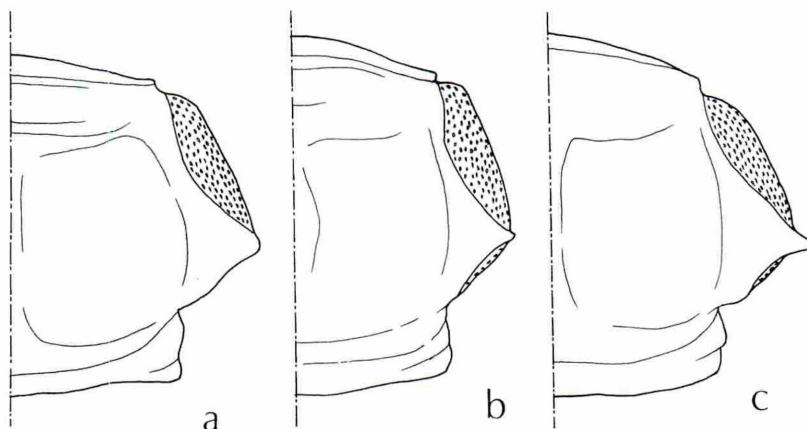


Fig. 2. Male pronotum of *Schmidtiana* spp. related to *S. violaceothoracica* (GRESSITT et RONDON): a, *S. hayashii* sp. nov. from northern Thailand, holotype; b, *S. violaceothoracica* (GRESSITT et RONDON) from northern Vietnam; c, *S. shinkaii* KARUBE from southern Vietnam, holotype.

which are moderately produced and blunt at extremities, gently arcuate in basal fifth; strongly convex, moderately raised near apex, with median part strongly raised towards basal fifth and then suddenly depressed, indistinctly divided by a weak longitudinal groove; surface coarsely and closely punctured near middle, transversely furrowed near apex and base, sparsely punctured on the rest. Lateral expansion of prosternum rather narrow, a little narrower than that of *P. violaceothoracica*, barely occupying lateral 3/10 of pronotum in the widest part near middle, with weakly arcuate sutures; posterior part of same expansion behind lateral tubercle quite invisible from above. Scutellum very long and strongly pointed apicad, almost smooth.

Elytra broad, hardly narrowed apicad, with feebly arcuate sides, EL/EW 2.65; sides with weakly expanded humeri, gently arcuate to basal fourth, arcuately emarginate to middle, then arcuate and convergent to rounded apices which are obtusely angulate at suture; disc moderately convex, each with a pair of very weak costae disappearing just behind middle, densely and finely punctured in basal halves.

Prosternum shagreened and closely punctured in irregular meshes near the middle; prosternal process wide, sparsely punctured, markedly vertical, bluntly tuberculate at apical 2/5, with gently bisinuate apical margin. Mesosternum finely punctured on apical part, with mesosternal process deeply arcuately emarginate. Metasternum and abdomen coarsely and moderately punctured. Anal sternite slightly wider than long, arcuately narrowed apicad, with apical margin arcuately emarginate throughout. Anal tergite weakly convex, strongly depressed near apical 2/7, with apical margin slightly emarginate near middle.

Legs stout and moderate in length; tarsi broadened, with 1st segment of hind one 1.2 time as long as the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ slender and moderate in size. Median lobe slightly less than 1/4 the length of elytra, fairly slender, with gently convex apical lobe; ventral plate with sides moderately arcuate in basal half, narrowed to remarkably elongate apical part, rather narrowly reflexed from base to just before apex; dorsal plate barely reaching apical 2/5 of ventral plate, with apical third narrowed and arcuately emarginate to sharply pointed extremity, and also

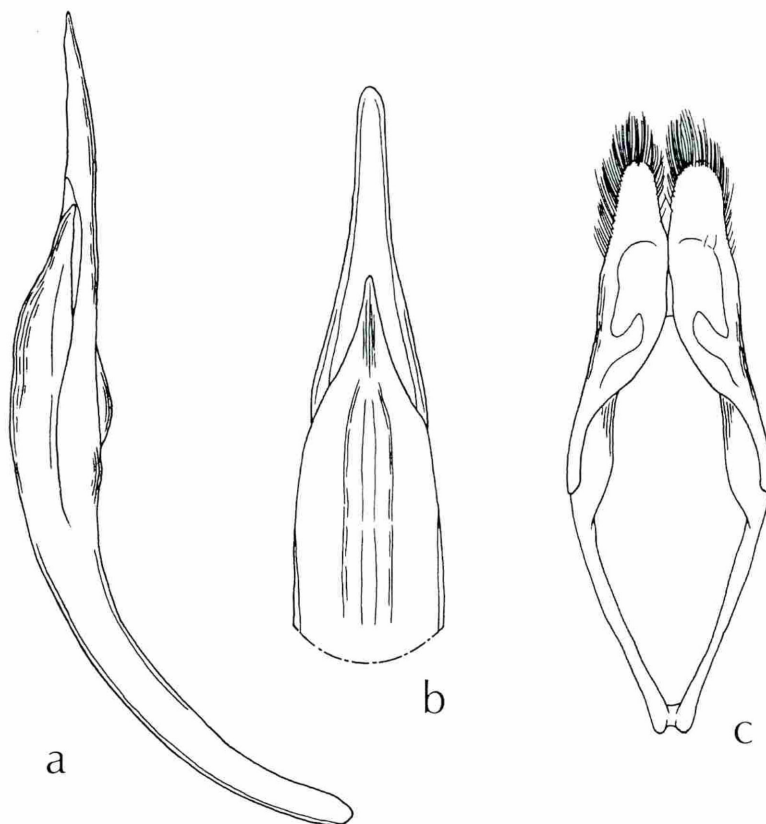


Fig. 3. Male genital organ of *Schmidtiana hayashii* sp. nov. from northern Thailand: a, median lobe in lateral view; b, ditto, apical part in dorsal view; c, tegmen in dorsal view.

moderately emarginate in profile; median struts short, a little less than $7/15$ the length of median lobe. Tegmen of $7/10$ the length of median lobe, slender; paramere rather narrowly dehiscent in apical half measured along a midline, with sides gently arcuately narrowed to apices, provided with dense setae near apices.

Body length 42.0 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype: ♂, Lamphon, N. Thailand, 27. VI. 1990 (no further data). Deposited in the Zoological Department of National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Indochina: northern Thailand.

Notes. Though different in facies, *Schmidtiana hayashii* sp. nov. may have closer relationship to the other two Indochinese species, *S. violaceothoracica* (GRESSITT et RONDON) and *S. shrinkaii* KARUBE in having the basically identical pattern of coloration, structures of prothorax, particularly in the lateral expansion of prosternum and male genital organ.

It seems to be a very rare callichromine, since only the holotype male specimen of this new species was available for examination. We have no information for the habitat or collecting site of this species, except for a very brief handwriting label with the specimen.

要 約

新里達也：*Schmidtiana* 属アオカミキリのインドシナからの追加新種。——*Schmidtiana* 属アオカミキリはフィリピンおよびスダンランドから比較的多くの種が知られているが、インドシナからはラオスおよび北ベトナムの *S. violaceothoracica* (GRESSITT et RONDON) と南ベトナムの *S. shinkaii* KARUBE の2種が知られているに過ぎなかった。今回、この既知2種に比較的近縁な未記載種がタイ北部から発見され、本論文で記載した。この新種は、近縁2種と比べて外見上はだいぶ異なるようにみえるが、色彩パターンや前胸（とくに前胸腹板伸張部）、雄交尾器官の基本的な構造が一致し、同一種群に所属するものと考えられる。

本新種の新名は、晩年にアジアのアオカミキリの研究に執心されていた故林匡夫博士にちなみ、*S. hayashii* sp. nov. と命名した。

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Two New Species of the Trichotichine Subgenus *Amaroschesis* from Sichuan in China (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Harpalini)

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Abstract Two new species of the genus *Trichotichnus* are described from Sichuan in China.

Species of the subgenus *Amaroschesis* TSCHITSCHÉRINE are characteristic in the diversity and many species have been described from Sichuan in China.

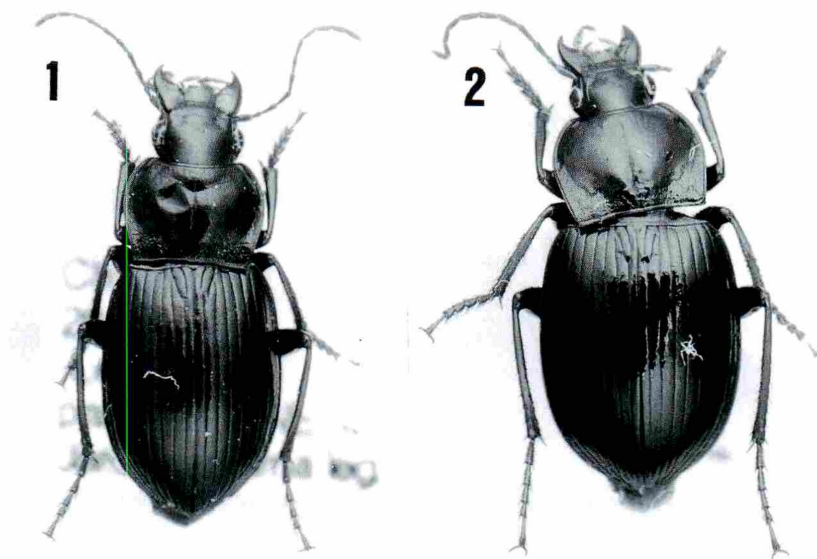
In this paper I am going to describe two new species from Meigu and Muli in Sichuan under the names, *Trichotichnus* (*Amaroschesis*) *hayashii* and *T. (A.) robustus*, respectively. Several species of the subgenus occur sympatrically in the same locality (ITO 1998b, 1999a and 1999b, KATAEV et ITO 1999) and this phenomenon may suggest the distinct speciation among the species in this subgenus. The former specific name is dedicated the late Dr. Masao HAYASHI, who was the president of Japan Coleopterological Society and greatly contributed to the development of study on Asian Cerambycidae. He was one of the excellent entomologists after the World War II. Concerning the measurement of body and preparation of aedeagi, refer to ITO 1998. The holotypes described here will be deposited in the Osaka Museum of Natural History and the paratypes are preserved in the present author's collection.

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

(Figs. 1, 3, and 4)

Body oblong, rather thick, black, shiny, with weakly iridescent lustre on elytra; antennae, palpi, and tarsi light brown, mandibles dark reddish brown, tibiae brown to blackish brown, femora slightly brownish black.

Head moderate-sized, 0.65 to 0.68 times as wide as the pronotal width, well convex, very sparsely and minutely punctate; labrum subquadrate, weakly convergent forwards; clypeus gently and transversely swollen in basal two-thirds, with short, obscure and longitudinal rugosities; clypeal suture fine, shallow, interrupted medially in the paratype; frontal impressions vague, shallowly engraved like fovea, not reaching eyes; interocular space somewhat wide, about seven-tenths of width of head including eyes; eyes larger and more prominent than in usual species of the subgenus; temples short, one-fifth of eye length, rather steeply contracted towards neck constriction; genuine ventral margin of eye widely separated from buccal fissure; antennae short, slightly surpassing pronotal base, 3rd segment pubescent in apical half, hardly longer than the 4th and about twice the 2nd; mandibles robust, sharpened at apices, terebral tooth of left mandible small and rounded at tip and that of right one very weakly produced, retinacular of left



Figs. 1 and 2. Habitus of the genus *Trichotichnus* spp. 1, *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) hayashii* N. ITO, sp. nov.; 2, *T. (A.) robustus* N. ITO, sp. nov.

one slightly prominent and that of right one rather strongly so and rounded at tip; labial palpi slender, 3rd segment almost as long as the 2nd; ligula abruptly expanded just behind subarcuate apex, sharply protrudent at apical corners; mentum regular-triangularly toothed at apex, epilobes narrow, hardly widened distad; microsculpture fine, relatively clear, composed of mixtures with isodiametric and subsquare meshes.

Pronotum subcordate, more or less convex, widest near apical two-fifths, 1.47–1.49 times as wide as long, widely smooth on disc, sparsely and minutely punctate near apex and sides and coarsely and densely so in lateral furrows and basal foveae, where they are partly confluent; sides thickly bordered, gently arcuate anteriorly and almost straightly oblique posteriorly from the widest point, very shallowly and short-sinuate before base; apex rather deeply emarginate at apex, clearly bordered throughout; base one-fourth wider than apex, almost linear or very shallowly emarginate, with entire border a little thinner than in those of sides; apical angles widely rounded; basal angles slightly larger than rectangle, pointed and feebly protuberant laterad; lateral furrows narrow in apical third, thence gradually widened linked with basal foveae, which are wide, hardly deepened, and shallowly grooved in the middle; front transverse impression wide and fairly deep, hind one shallower than the front one; median line thin, reduced just behind apex and before base; surface finely and clearly microsculptured as square meshes.

Elytra oval, uniformly well convex, almost two-fifths longer than wide and one-fourth wider than the pronotal width, with very sparse and minute punctures; sides somewhat strongly and subarcuately divergent posteriorly from base, weakly curved in middle, gently convergent posteriorly, with very shallow preapical sinus; apices narrow, fairly produced behind, narrowly rounded at tips, angulate at sutural angles; bases shallowly emarginate, humeral angles angulate, more or less larger than rectangle, weakly protrudent; striae rather deep even on disc, scutellar striae short; intervals almost flat on disc, weakly raised apically and basally, 3rd interval possessing or lacking a dorsal pore; marginal series continuous, though somewhat wide at spaces be-

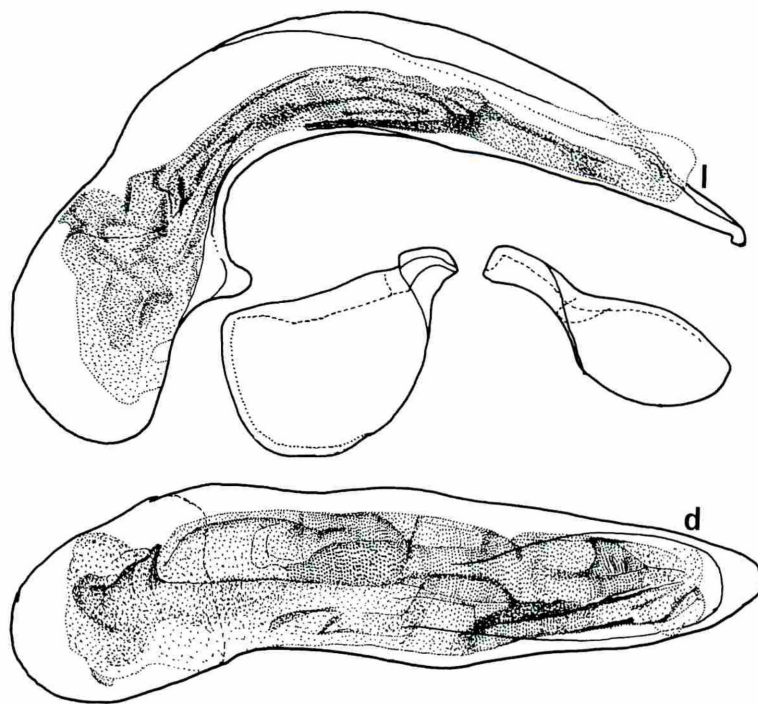


Fig. 3. Male genitalia of *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) hayashii* N. ITO, sp. nov. l, lateral aspect; d, dorsal aspect. Scale: 1 mm.

tween adjoining umbilicate pores in middle, consisting of 20-22 umbilicate pores; microsculpture consisting of very fine and sparse transverse lines.

Ventral surface vaguely and sparsely punctate on preepisterna and somewhat coarsely and sparsely so on meso- and metepisterna, sparsely pubescent on prosternum and medially on metasternum and 2nd and 3rd abdominal sternites; metepisternum short, one-fourth shorter than wide; 6th abdominal sternite in ♂ bisetose and truncate and in ♀ quadrisetose and gently rounded at apical margin.

Legs moderately long; fore tibia slim, weakly dilated distad, bi- or trispinous apico-externally, without sulcus on dorsal surface, terminal spur short and edentate; mid tarsus in ♂ with adhesive hairs only at apex, hind tarsus in ♂ as long as and in ♀ one-fifth shorter than the width of head, 1st segment short, a little longer than a half of 2nd and 3rd segments taken together, 3rd segment one and three-fifths the 4th, claw segment tri- or quadrisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig.3) moderately curved behind basal bulb, thence almost straightly prolonged and gradually tapered distad, directed beneath at tip; apical lobe transverse, gently rounded at outer margins; apical orifice open in apical half and not wide, inner sac with a roundly oblong sclerite which is not visible through Canada Balsam; ventral surface ridged at each side. Stylus (Fig.4) gently curved outwards, with a small spine at each external margin; basal segment bearing two short setae apico-externally; valvifer with two fine setae at apex.

Length: 9.2–11.5 mm. Width: 3.7–4.4 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Daliang Shan Mts., pass 15 km Northeast from Meigu, 28° 25' N, 103° 17' E, road Meigu-Leibo, South Sichuan, China, 26. VII. 1998, Jaroslav TURNA leg. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as the holotype; 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality as the holotype, 9–11. VI. 1998, M. TRÝZNA leg.

This new species is allied to *Trichotichnus* (*Amaroschesis*) *nobuyoae* N. ITO, but is different from the latter by the pronotum more strongly reflexed and more deeply sinuate at sides and more densely punctate, and the elytra much obscurer in microsculpture.

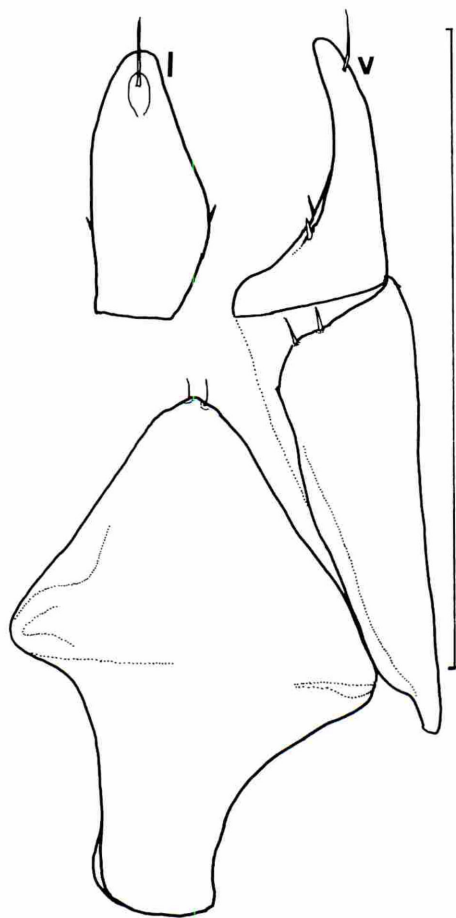


Fig. 4 Female genitalia of *Trichotichnus* (*Amaroschesis*) *hayashii* N. ITO, sp. nov. l, lateral aspect; v, ventral aspect. Scale: 1 mm.

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

(Figs. 2 and 5)

Body oblong-suboval, rather thick, black, shiny, with extremely iridescent lustre; palpi yellowish brown to light brown, antennae, lateral margins of pronotum and tibiae light reddish brown to brown, mandibles dark reddish brown, femora blackish brown.

Head small, about three-fifths of the pronotal width, gently convex on frons, very sparsely and minutely punctate; labrum weakly convergent anteriorly, deeply emarginate at apex; clypeus transversely depressed in apical third, gently swollen behind the depression, with shallowly emarginate apex; clypeal suture fine, obscure, though not interrupted; front transverse impressions shallow, vaguely linear or fovea-like, reduced before eyes; eyes not prominent, relatively smaller; temples rather developed, one-third of the eye length; space between buccal fissure and genuine ventral margin of eye wide; antennae slender, slightly surpassing the pronotal base, 3rd segment slightly thickened apically, pubescent in apical three-fifths, as long as the 4th, and twice the 2nd; mandibles stout and rather sharpened apically, terebral tooth of left mandible tiny and rounded and that of right one only in a hump, retinacular tooth of left one small and blunt-tri-

angular and that of right one roundly produced; labial palpi relatively tumid, 3rd segment as long as the 2nd; ligula wedge-shaped, fused with narrow paraglossae just behind apex, which is hardly arcuate; mentum well transverse, strongly and wide-triangularly toothed at apex, epilobes narrow and hardly widened apicad; surface obscurely and finely reticulate near clypeal apex, squarely or somewhat transversely meshed in the remaining portions.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, widest at apical third, thence arcuately convergent anteriad and almost straightly and weakly so posteriad, gently declivous apico-laterad; sides more or less reflexed in basal half, not or slightly sinuate before base, thickly bordered; apex deeply concave, straight in the middle, entirely bordered; base two-sevenths wider than apex, hardly emarginate, with border as thick as in sides; apical angles well protrudent, narrowly rounded; basal angles subrectangular, slightly dentate at tips; lateral furrows each narrow in apical third, thence abruptly widened basad and conjoining basal fovea, where a small and short groove lies; front transverse impression shallow and obscure, hind one almost unobservable; median line thin, reduced behind apex and reaching base; surface smooth on disc, finely and very sparsely punctate near apex, coarsely and moderately so in lateral furrows and basal foveae; microsculpture fine, consisting of vague transverse meshes on disc, and of clear isodiametric meshes in lateral furrows and basal foveae.

Elytra oval, gently sloping laterad and apicad, without punctures; sides strongly divergent posteriad, weakly rounded in the middle, shallowly sinuate preapically; apices not produced behind, sublinear at margins, narrowly rounded at tips, which are slightly separated from each other; bases straight, humeral angles not protrudent forwards, very obtuse and angulate; striae thin and shallow lengthwise, scutellar striae of moderate length; intervals not elevated on disc, only weakly convex even near apices and bases, a dorsal pore on 3rd interval situated near mid-

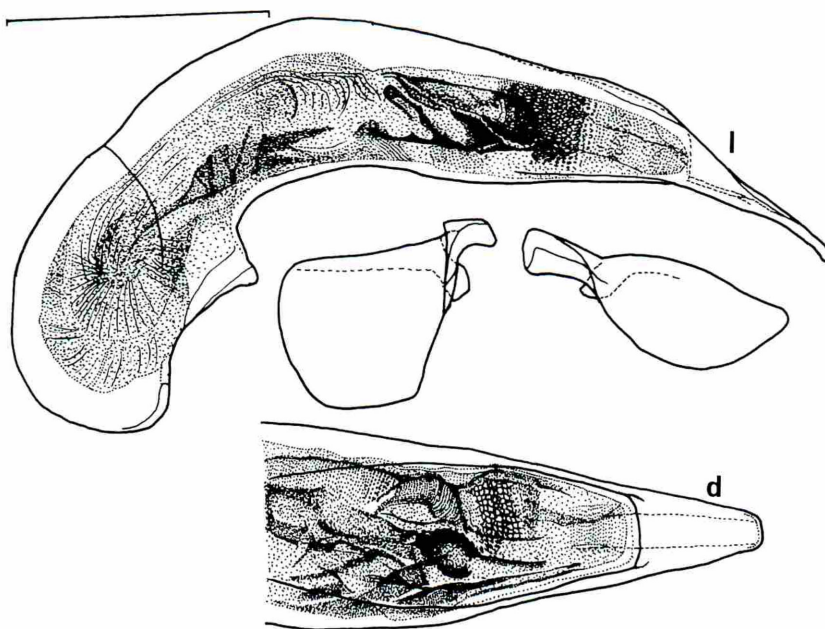


Fig. 5. Male genitalia of *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) robustus* N. ITO, sp. nov. l, lateral aspect; d, dorsal aspect. Scale: 1 mm.

dle; umbilicate pores series arranged in same manner as usual species of the subgenus and 22-24 in number; microsculpture mostly invisible, partly detectable as fine transverse lines. Hind wings fully vestigial.

Ventral surface mostly smooth, scattered with several punctures on metepisterna and laterally on prosternum, sparsely short-pubescent on median portions of pro- and metasterna and 2nd and 3rd abdominal sternites; metepisternum short, one-sixth shorter than long; 6th abdominal sternite unisetose at each side and weakly arcuate at apex.

Legs long; fore tibia slim, weakly dilated apicad, vaguely sulcate in basal half, uni- or bi-setose along apico-external margin; 1st segment of mid tarsus in ♂ bearing squamae only at apex, hind tarsus one-fourth longer than the width of head, 1st segment a little less than two-thirds as long as the 2nd and 3rd taken together, 3rd segment four-fifths of the 2nd and one and one-third of the 4th, claw segment quadrisetose ventrally at each side.

Aedeagus (Fig.5) stout, gently curved, hardly swollen ventrally in the middle, abruptly thinned before apex, which is sometimes weakly directed ventrad at tip; apical lobe elongate, hardly bordered and subtruncate at tip; apical orifice wide, inner sac with a rounded sclerite attached on surface; ventral surface bordered at each side.

Length: 10.3–11.8 mm. Width: 4.8–5.4 mm.

Female: unknown.

Holotype: ♂, 24° 45' N, 101°13' E, pass 20 km South from Muli (Bowa), ca 3,500 m, mixed forest, South Sichuan, China, 28-29. VI. 1998, Jaroslav TURNA leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as the holotype.

The new species is closely related to *Trichotichnus* (*Amaroschesis*) *brevicollis* N. ITO, but is different from the latter in having the pronotum a little more strongly sinuate before base and the elytra not emarginate and not protrudent at humeral angles.

要 約

伊藤 昇：中国四川省産ツヤゴモクムシ属 *Amaroschesis* 亜属の2新種。—— 中国四川省からツヤゴモクムシ属の *Amaroschesis* 亜属の2新種 *Trichotichnus hayashii* と *T. robustus* を記載した。この亜属の種は多様性が著しく、四川省からはすでに多数の同亜属の種が知られており、今回さらに2種を加えた。*T. hayashii* は、日本甲虫学会前会長の故林匡夫氏に因む。氏は第二次世界大戦後日本の昆虫学の発展、とりわけ日本および近隣地域のカミキリムシ科の解明に多大な貢献をされた。この功績を称え、献名した。

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- 1999b. Some Species of the Genus *Trichotichnus* from Sichuan, Southwest China (Coleoptera,

Carabidae, Harpalini). *Elytra*, **27**: 581-597.

KATAEV, B., et N. ITO, 1999. Eight new species of the subgenus *Amaroschesis* of the genus *Trichotichnus* from China with a redescription of *T. (Amaroschesis) oreas* (Coleoptera, Carabidae). In Zamotajlov, A., & R. Sciacky (eds.), *Advances in Carabidology (Papers Dedicated to the Memory of Prof. Dr. Oleg L. Krýzhanovskij)*, 369-392. MUIISO Publ., Krasnodar.

Correction

I would like to emend the error in the following paper.

In: ITO, N., 1999. Six New Species of the Trichotichine Subgenus *Amaroschesis* from Sichuan, China (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Harpalini). *Ent. Rev. Japan*, 54: 43–60.

Error

P.52, pl.6–6. Paratypes: 11 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀,

P.56, pl.8–9. Para-types: 9 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀,

Right

Paratypes: 12 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀,

Paratypes: 17 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀,

(Accepted Dec. 8, 1999)

A New Species of the Genus *Coleolissus* from Laos (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Harpalini)

Noboru ITO

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

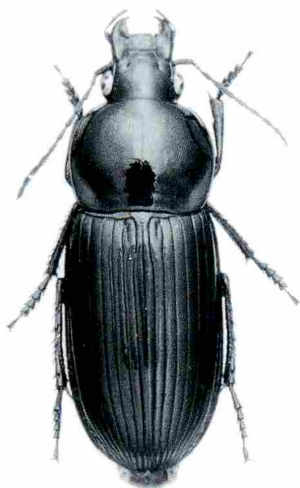
Abstract *Coleolissus iridipennis* n. sp is described from Laos as the first species of the genus from there.

Up to the present, the species of the genus *Coleolissus* BATES, 1892 has not been known from Laos in spite of several species are distributed in the adjacent regions. Recently I obtained many materials collected in Laos including a new species of the genus among them and am going to describe it in this paper under the name, *Coleolissus (Tenuistilus) iridipennis*. This new species is easily distinguished from the other species by the pronotum mostly smooth and wholly arcuate at sides. The holotype and a part of the paratypes described here will be preserved in the Osaka Museum of Natural History and the remaining paratypes are preserved in the author's collection. Concerning the measurment of body and the preparation of aedeagus, refer to ITO 1998.

Coleolissus (Tenuistilus) iridipennis N. ITO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 and 2)

Body oblong, well convex, black, strongly shiny, with clearly iridescent lustre on elytra; labrum, palpi, antennae and middle of mandibles dark brown to blackish brown, tibiae almost brownish black.



Head gently elevated, narrow, a little smaller than three-fifths of the pronotal width, very minutely and sparsely punctate; labrum subquadrate, shallowly emarginate at apex; clypeus even or shallowly depressed behind apex, weakly protrudent at apical corners; clypeal suture clear and fairly deep throughout; frontal impressions deepened near apices, arcuately divergent behind, gradually becoming shallower towards eyes; eyes large, moderately prominent; genuine ventral margin of eye very narrowly separated from buccal fissure; antennae short and slender, apical segment reaching elytral apex, 3rd segment pubescent in apical three-fifths, weakly dilated distad, as long as the 4th and a little shorter

Fig. 1 Habitus of *Coleolissus (Tenuistilus) iridipennis* N. Ito, sp. nov.

than twice the 2nd; mandibles relatively robust, sharpened towards apices, terebral tooth of left mandible rounded and weakly produced and that of right one reduced, retinacular tooth of left one weakly prominent and widely triangular and that of right one strongly produced; labial palpi somewhat thick, 3rd segment slightly longer than the 2nd; ligula parallel-sided, abruptly expanded just behind apex which is weakly bisinuate, sharply protrudent laterad at apical corners; paraglossae rather wide, prolonged forwards beyond ligula, free from ligula in the expansion; mentum roundly produced at apex, epilobes wide, divergent distad; microsculpture

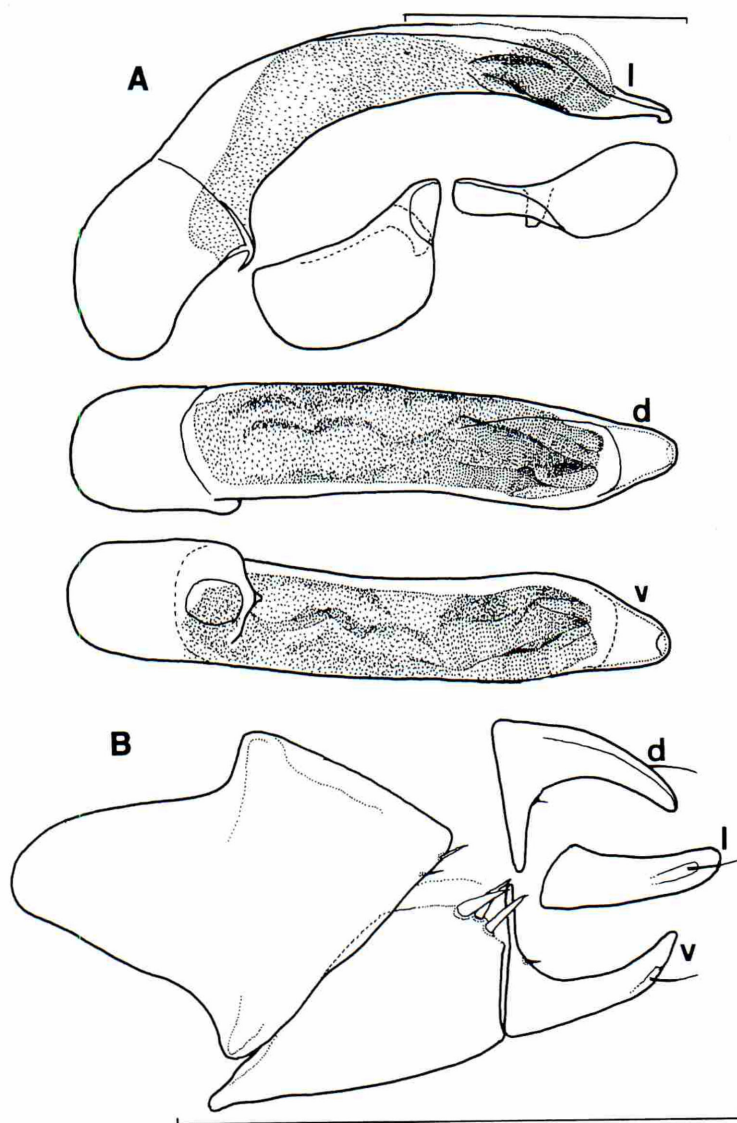


Fig. 2 Male and female genitalia of *Coleolissus (Tenuistilus) iridipennis* N. ITO, sp. nov. A, male genitalia; B, female genitalia; l, lateral aspect; d, dorsal aspect; v, ventral aspect. Scale: 1 mm.

invisible under $80\times$ magnification.

Pronotum subquadrate, wholly arcuate at sides, widest near middle, three-tenths wider than long, well convex; surface mostly smooth, sparsely and minutely punctate only in inner sides of basal foveae, with several obscure transverse rugosities; apex very shallow, straight in the middle, entirely bordered; base two-fifths wider than apex, hardly bisinuate, vaguely bordered; apical angles not protrudent, widely rounded; basal angles larger than rectangle, rather widely rounded; lateral furrows narrow in a line in apical half, thence gradually widened basad, fallen into basal foveae, which are only flattened and small; front and hind transverse impressions obsolete; median line very thin, obliterated near apex and base; microsculpture visible only in the rugosities as vague transverse meshes.

Elytra oblong, 1.59–1.63 times as long as wide, flat or gently elevated on disc, rather steeply declivous laterad, without punctures; sides parallel in middle, weakly arcuate in humeri, shallowly sinuate preapically; apices not produced backwards, widely rounded, separated from each other; bases shallowly emarginate, humeral angles each angulate, much wider than rectangle, with small tooth at tip; striae wide, deep, and clearly crenulate, scutellar striae not long; intervals flat or weakly convex on disc and a little raised near apices, 3rd interval bearing a row of five to seven setiferous pores, the apical one or two pores adjoining 3rd stria; marginal series interrupted in the middle, (10–11) + (11–13) umbilicate pores; microsculpture observed as fine and sparse transverse lines. Hind wings fully developed.

Ventral surface largely impunctate, vaguely and very sparsely punctate on prepisterna, and very sparsely and minutely so on metepisterna and lateral portions of metasternum; metepisternum well convergent behind, one-third longer than wide; apical margin of 6th abdominal sternite in both sexes widely arcuate and quadrisetose, inner two setae in ♀ a little distant from the margin.

Legs elongate; fore tibiae weakly dilated distad, latero-apically trispinous, terminal spur lanceolate, dorsal surface seriatly setose and not sulcate; mid tarsi in ♂ biseriately squamous in apical fourth, hind tarsi slightly longer in ♂ and in ♀ as long as the width of head including eyes, 1st segment about three-tenths longer than the 2nd and 3rd taken together, 3rd segment one-seventh shorter than the 2nd and three-tenths longer than the 4th, claw segment bisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig.2-A) not robust, thinned near apex, which is directed ventrad and hardly hooked at tip; apical lobe concave, subtriangular, and rounded at tip; apical orifice small, inner sac without any sclerites. Stylus (Fig.2-B) gently arcuate, and with a tiny spine only on ventral margin, a seta a little distant from apex; basal segment bearing two or three stout setae apico-externally; valvifer bisetose at apex.

Length: 10.4–11.8 mm. Width: 3.7–4.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Route No.8, 17° 42.8' N, 105° 8.9' E, alt. 560 ± 20 m, Nakai env., Khammouan Prov., Central Laos, 4–8. V. 1998, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUSĀ leg. Paratypes: 24 ♂♂, 51 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 2 ♀♀, 20 km Northwest from Louang Namtha, 21° 9.2' N, 101° 18.7' E, alt. 900 ± 100 m, North Laos, 5–11. V. 1997, E. JENDEK and O. ŠAUSĀ leg.

This new species is easily distinguished from the most species of the genus by the pronotum largely impunctate. The species is allied to *Coleolissus (Tenuistilus) nigricans* N. ITO, but the pronotum is more strongly arcuate at sides, with basal angles more widely rounded, and the elytra are not produced and wider at apices.

要 約

伊藤 昇：ラオス産 *Coleolissus* 属の1新種。——ラオスから *Coleolissus* 属の新種を記載した。本種は胸の点刻が殆ど無く側縁が完全に湾曲する点で、他の種から容易に区別できる。ラオスからの本属の記録は初めてである。

References

- BATES, H. W., 1892. Viaggio di Leonardo FEA in Birmania e regioni vicine. XLIV. List of the Carabidae. *Ann. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova*, (2), **32**: 267–428.
- ITO, N., 1987. Three New Species of the Genus *Coleolissus* (Harpalini) from Southeast Asia, with the subgeneric Note (Coleoptera, Carabidae). *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **42**, Suppl.: 21–29.
- 1998. Three new species of the genus *Trichotichnus* from Seram Is., the Moluccas with a note of distribution (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Harpalini). *Bull. Osaka Mus. nat. Hist.*, **52**: 49–56.

(Accepted Dec. 8, 1999)

A Revision of the Eubrianacinae (Coleoptera, Psephenidae)

III. *Jinbrianax* gen. nov.

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Abstract *Jinbrianax* gen. nov. is described from the Oriental Region. Larval and pupal characters of the genus are also described and compared with those of *Eubrianax* KIESENWETTER. Five species are new to science: *J. incompositus* sp. nov., *J. jaechi* sp. nov., *J. rotundatus* sp. nov., *J. schillhammeri* sp. nov. and *J. tenuis* sp. nov. Four species of *Eubrianax*, *E. apicalis* PIC, 1913, *E. javanus* PIC, 1913, *E. semiaenescens* PIC, 1921 and *E. metallicus* PIC, 1922 are transferred to *Jinbrianax*. *Eubrianax binhana* PIC, 1928 is synonymized with *Eubrianax metallicus* PIC. A key is provided to the males of the *Jinbrianax* species.

Introduction

We have detected several reliable characters for classifying the subfamily Eubrianacinae at the generic level. *Jinbrianax* is easily recognized on the straight apical margin of the pronotum and the metallically shining elytra.

HINTON (1966) examined pupae of four species of *Eubrianax* distributed in the African, the Oriental and the American regions. He concluded that they were very similar in the structure of the respiratory systems. In addition, he described and illustrated in detail the pupa of *E. edwardsii* LE CONTE.

Fortunately, we successfully collected larvae and pupae of *Jinbrianax javanus* (PIC) recently. After a careful examination of them, we can find out some significant differences in larvae and pupae in addition to the adult between *Jinbrianax* and *Eubrianax* as the generic characters indicated in the following paragraph.

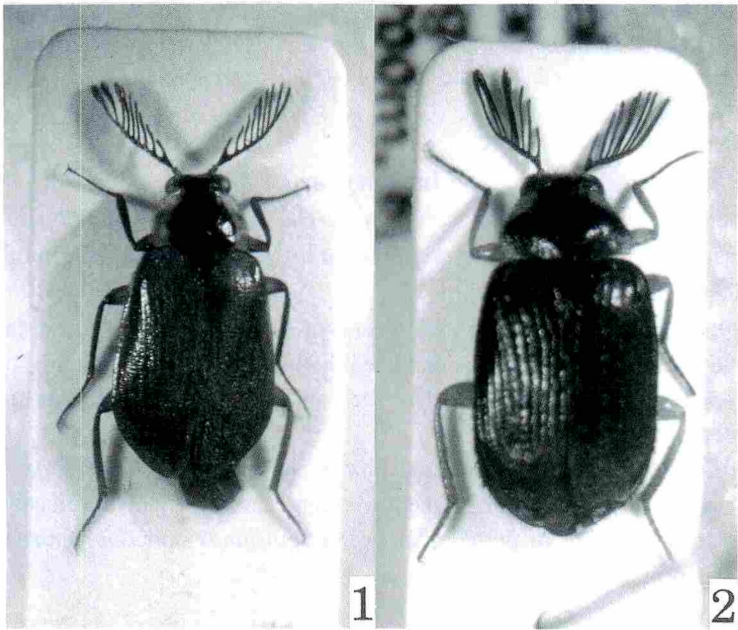
Acronyms:

BPBM	Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu
MHNP	Museum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna
NML	National Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden
NMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel
NTUC	National Taiwan University, Taipei
NWU	Nagoya Women's University, Nagoya
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C.

Jinbrianax gen. nov.

Type species: *Eubrianax javanus* PIC, 1913.

Description. Body form oblong, moderately depressed; surface densely pubescent; pronotum provided with baso-lateral translucent areas. Head partly concealed under pronotum; frons apically dilated; labrum transverse and medially emarginate; antennae 11-segmented, segments 3–10 serrate in female, pectinate or flabellate in male; rami starting from middle on segment 3 (and 4) and from apices on segments 4 (or 5)–10 laterally flattened; maxillary palpus 3- or 4-segmented, terminal segment the longest, much longer than the others; labial palpi 2- or 3-segmented, terminal segment much longer than the others. Pronotum transverse, widest usually near basal 1/3, slightly constricted towards base, more distinctly constricted towards apex; anterior margin straight; posterior angles rectangular; disc medially convex. Scutellum subtriangular. Elytra metallically shining, subparallel (LE/WE=1.3–1.4); disc with stripes consisting of more impressed punctures; lateral margins smooth. Prosternum produced anteriorly;



Figs. 1–2. Habitus of *Jinbrianax* species: 1, *J. javanus* (PIC); 2, *J. semiaenescens* (PIC).

prosternal process apically tapering, very short, with acute apex; mesosternum flattened, without device for reception of prosternal process; metasternum with median longitudinal suture, deeply impressed. Mesocoxal cavities separated.

Legs moderately long, apical spurs of tibiae 2-2-2; tarsi 5-segmented, segment 1 longer than segment 2, segment 2 similar to segment 3, segment 4 the shortest, segment 5 the longest, relative lengths of segments 2-5 about 1.7 : 1.1 : 1.1 : 1 : 2.5; tarsal claws (Fig. 17) simple, less curved and without pulvilli.

Male genitalia. Trilobed; fibula reduced; penis elongate, baso-lateral apophyses very short; apices of parameres simple and variable in shape; parameres provided with a pair of prominent baso-mesal hook-like processes; basal pieces basally constricted.

Sexual dimorphism. The body is larger and antennae are serrate in the female.

Diagnosis. Adult: The present genus differs from *Mubrianax*, *Eubrianax* and *Heibrianax* in the following characteristics: 1) apical margin of pronotum straight, 2) pronotal process very short and not reaching mesosternum, 3) elytra metallicly shining, 4) tarsal claws without pulvilli, 5) apical spurs of tibiae 2-2-2; 6) parameres of male genitalia with a pair of baso-mesal hook-like sclerites.

Larva (Fig. 3): Similar to *Eubrianax* (s.str.), but differing from the latter in the following characteristics: 1) mid-dorsal plate of pronotum either reduced to a very slender piece or ab-

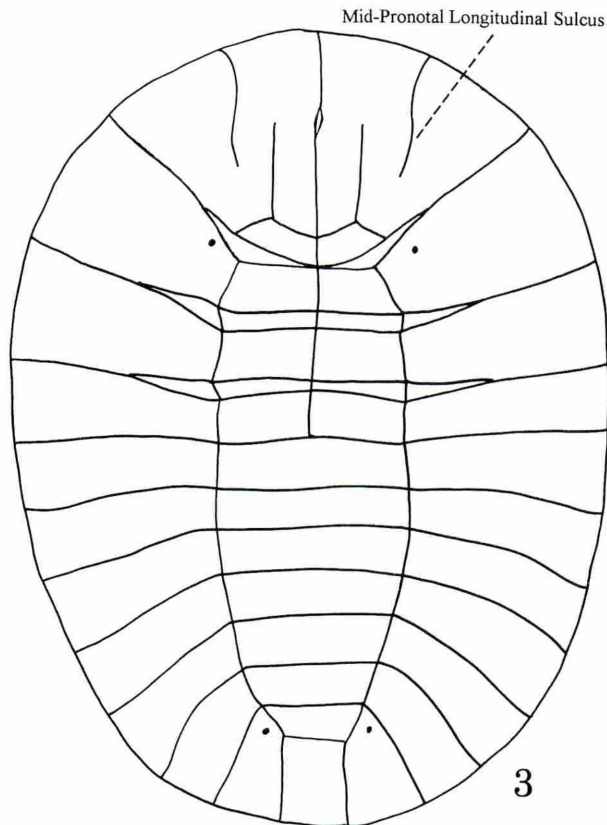
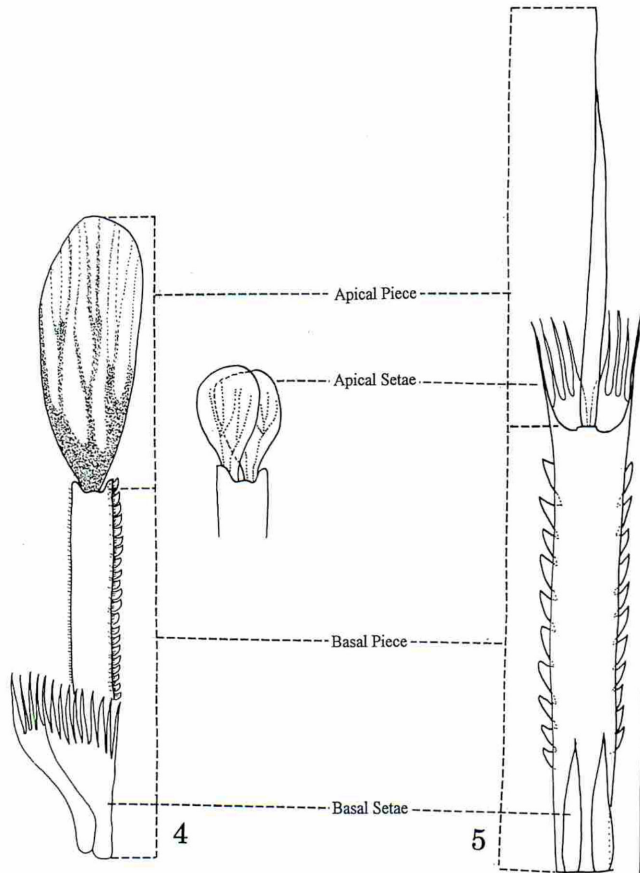


Fig. 3. *Jimbianax javanus* (Ptc), larva.

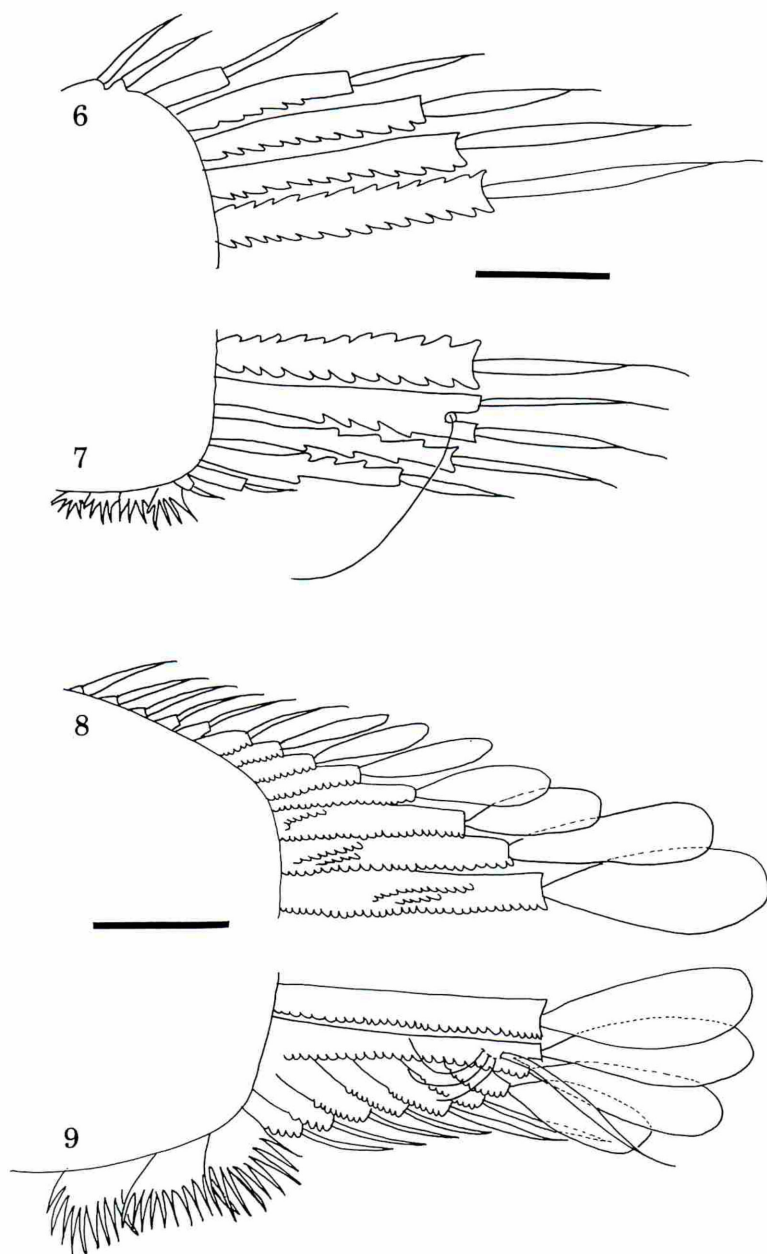
sent, 2) mid-pronotal longitudinal sulcus present, 3) costal lines absent, 4) granules on dorsum not reduced at sides (reduced in *Eubrianax*), 5) surface furnished sparsely with long hair-like setae.

Besides, we find that the marginal peg setae (Figs. 4 & 5) are rather different between the two genera. Herein they are described in detail for comparison. In *Eubrianax*, basal piece with both sides dentate; basal setae lanceolate, apical setae paired, apically comb-shaped; apical piece filamentous. In *Jinbrianax*, basal piece finely dentate only at a side, both sides margined



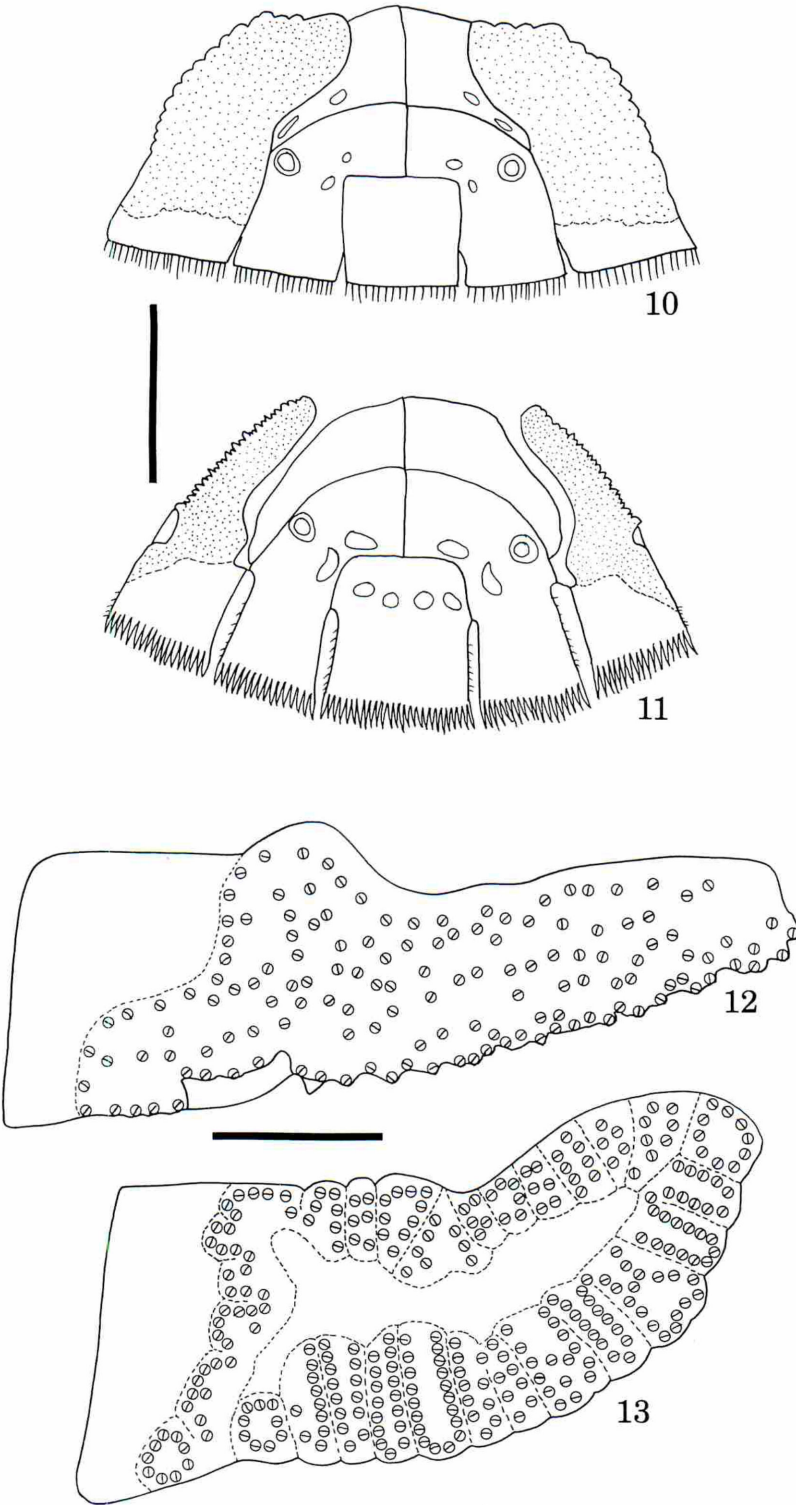
Figs. 4–5. Marginal peg setae of larva: 4, *Jinbrianax javanus* (PIC); 5, *Eubrianax loochooensis* NAKANE.
Scale bar=0.1 mm.

by row of very fine hairs, basal setae apically comb-shaped, apical setae paired, oval paddle-shaped; apical piece paddle-shaped. In addition, the arrangement of these setae on the margins of thoracic and abdominal pleurites is also different. In *Eubrianax* (Figs. 6, 7), anterior and lateral margins of pleurites margined with lanceolate setae (basal setae); posterior margins margined with comb-shaped setae, similar to basal setae of *Jinbrianax*; three or four marginal peg setae progressively shortened posteriad at antero-lateral angles; these setae with teeth only on anterior margins of basal pieces; three or four marginal peg setae progressively lengthened anteriad at antero-lateral angles and one of which with two apical pieces conjoined near apex, with a long hair-like seta near the junction; these setae with sparse teeth on both sides of basal

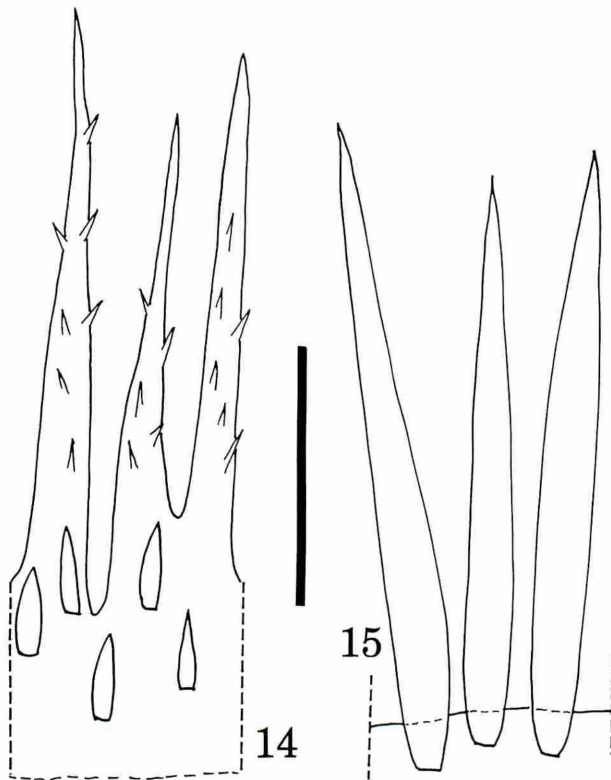


Figs. 6–9. Pleurite of abdominal segment 3 of larva: 6 & 7, *Eubrianax niger* LEE et YANG; 8 & 9, *Jimbrianax javanus* (PIC); 6 & 8, antero-lateral angle; 7 & 9, postero-lateral angle. Scale bar=0.1 mm.

pieces. In *Jimbrianax* (Figs. 8, 9), anterior margins of pleurites margined with lanceolate setae, similar to basal setae of *Eubrianax*, which are replaced with comb-shaped setae (basal setae) on posterior and lateral margins; seven or eight marginal peg setae progressively short-ened posteriad at antero-lateral angles; at postero-lateral angles first marginal peg setae with two apical pieces conjoined near apex, with a long hair-like seta near the junction, and three or four similar setae at lower part; posterior margin with about seven branches, all but one near apex



Figs. 10-13. Pupa. 10 & 13, *Jimbianax javanus* (Pic); 11 & 12, *Eubrianax niger* LEE et YANG; 10-11, abdominal terga 7-9, dotted areas indicate spiracles; 12-13, Right spiracles of abdominal segment 7. Scale 1.0 mm in 10-11; 0.5 mm in 12-13.



Figs. 14–15. Marginal “setae” of pupa: 14, *Eubrianax niger* LEE et YANG; 15, *Jimbrianax javanus* (PIC).

with filamentous apical piece.

Pupa: *Jimbrianax* differs from *Eubrianax* in the following characteristics: 1) openings of most biforous spiracles gathered on surroundings, absent at the central part and confined to impressed vermiculations (Fig. 13); 2) number of openings of spiracles more than that in *Eubrianax*, around 290 relatively large (Figs. 12 & 13); 3) margins provided with elongate, smooth setae (Figs. 14, 15).

Etymology. “Jin” means gold in Chinese, indicating that all the members have metallically shining elytra; the stem from the type genus.

Included species. *J. javanus* (PIC), comb. nov. (Type species), *J. apicalis* (PIC), comb. nov., *J. metallicus* (PIC), comb. nov. *J. semiaenescens* (PIC), comb. nov., *J. incompositus* sp. nov., *J. jaechii* sp. nov., *J. rotundatus* sp. nov., *J. schillhammeri* sp. nov. and *J. tenuis* sp. nov.

Distributional range. Indonesia (Sumatra, Java), Malaysia, Philippines (Mindanao), Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Nepal, China (Jiangxi).

Jimbrianax apicalis (Pic), comb. nov.

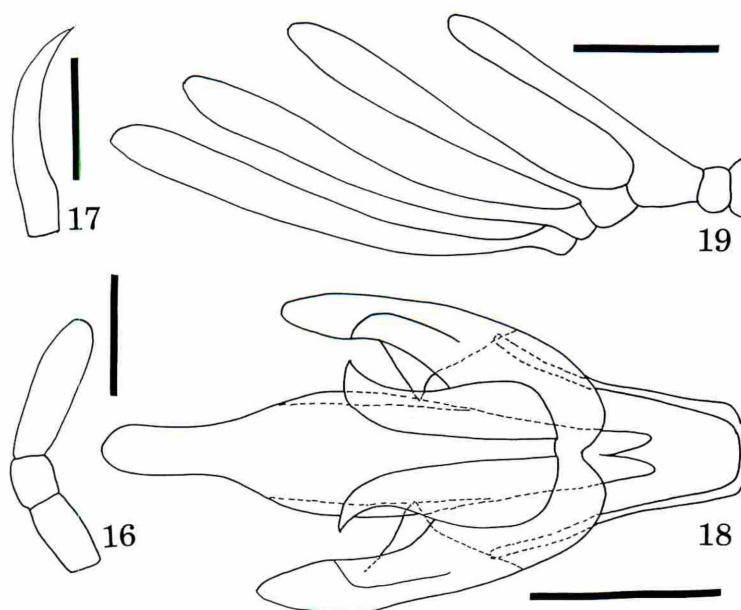
(Figs. 16–19)

Eubrianax apicalis Pic, 1913, 172.

Type material: Lectotype: ♂ (herewith designated, MHNP), Mana-Riang, Ranau, Palembang, April. 90, 2-3000', I. Z. Kannegieter / n. sp. / Type / TYPE / *Eubrianax apicalis* Pic. (Number of syntypes unknown.)

Additional materials examined: 2 ♂♂ (NML), Leg Mrs. E. WALSH Preanger, Java 2000' Djampang tengah S. Tjijoeroeh 1–10. XII. 1934 / Museum Leiden', one with an additional label: *Eubrianax javanus* Pic, 1913 DET. M. SATÔ 1986; 1 ♂ (NML), W. Java, 2-800 m, Djampang Tengah S. Malang I-1940 M. E. Walsh misit. / 967 / Museum Leiden ex. collection J. H. de Gunst rec. 1979; 1 ♂ (NML), E. JACOBSON, Spondol Samarang, Java Dec. 1909 / Coll. Veith; 1 ♂ (NML): Batoerraden G. Slamet, Java F. C, DRESCHER, 800mt II.1937 / Museum Leiden/ *Eubrianax major* Pic, 1913 DET. M. SATÔ 1986; 1 ♂ (NWU), (INDO-NESIA) Anai anai, alt. 800 m 60 km north from Padang Sumatera Harat 8. I. 1978 Shinji NAGAI leg; 2 ♂♂ (NWU), (INDONESIA) Sitinjaulaut, alt 1,000 m 25 km east from Padang Sumatera Harat VIII. 21. 1977 Shinji NAGAI leg.

Male. Length 3.7–5.2 mm, width 2.1–3.2 mm. Head dark brown, eyes black; prothorax yellowish brown except for dark brown median longitudinal area on pronotum; scutellum dark brown; elytra yellowish brown; venter brown, but femora and antero-median abdomen yellowish brown. Antennomeres (Fig. 19) progressively shortened from segments 3–7, segments 7–10 extremely shortened, similar in length; relative lengths of rami vs. antennomeres from segments 3 to 7 about 3.7 : 7.0 : 17.0 : 19.0; ratio the same as in segments 7–10. Maxillary palpi 3-



Figs. 16–19. *Jimbrianax apicalis* (Pic): 16, maxillary palpus; 17, tarsal claw; 18, male genitalia; 19, male antenna (antennomeres 7–11 omitted). Scale bars: 16, 17=0.1 mm; 18, 19=0.5 mm.

segmented (Fig. 16), terminal segment the longest, apex rounded; relative lengths of segments 2–4 about 1.8: 1 : 3.0. Labial palpi 2-segmented, about 0.46 times as long as maxillary palpus, terminal segment elongate, apex rounded. LE/WE=1.3–1.4. WP/LP=1.9–2.0. WP/WE=0.5.

Color variation. One individual from Java with dark elytra, the pronotum almost brown except for its antero-lateral areas which are still translucent; two specimens from Sumatra smaller in body size, and whole body dark brown except for the translucent antero-lateral areas of pronotum.

Male genitalia (Fig. 18). Penis widest at apical 1/3, 4.3 times as long as wide, subparallel-sided from apex to apical 1/4, gradually widened from apical 1/4 to the middle, and then narrowed toward base; venter feebly sclerotized; apex rounded. Hook-like processes about 0.4 times as long as length of penis; lateral margins smooth. Parameres short and wide, subequal in length to basal piece.

Diagnosis. *Jinbrianax apicalis* is very close to *J. semiaenescens*, sharing two characteristics: 1) antennomeres shortened, rami very long and typically flabellate; 2) labial palpus 2-segmented, differing from those in other members of the genus. But *Jinbrianax apicalis* is distinguished from *J. semiaenescens* by the relatively short parameres and penis, and the penis widest at apical 1/3, not at the middle as in *J. semiaenescens*.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra, Java).

Jinbrianax javanus (Pic), comb. nov.

(Figs. 1, 3–4, 8–10, 13, 15, 20–22)

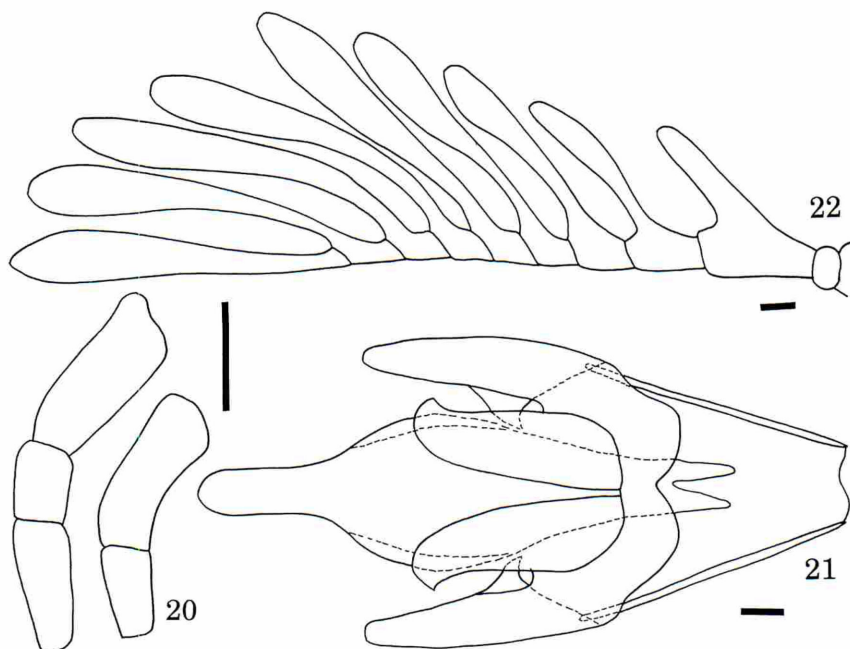
Eubrianax javanus Pic, 1913, 172.

Type material. Lectotype: ♂ (herewith designated, MHNP), Java occident Sukaburni, 2000' 1893 H. Fruhstorfer / Type / n. sp. mixiulicollis / TYPE / *Eubrianax javanus* Pic. (Number of syntypes unknown.)

Additional materials examined: 2 ♂♂, INDONESIA: W Java Gede-Pangrango Nat. P. way to Cibeureum Wf 1500–1620m, 2–3. VIII. 1994, SCHUH leg.

Male. Length 5.9 mm, width 3.3 mm. Head (Fig. 1) black, but mouth parts brown and antennae dark brown; pronotum yellowish brown, but medially darkened; elytra and scutellum dark brown; venter blackish brown, but femora paler. Antennomeres (Fig. 22) progressively shortened from segments 3–7; segments 8–10 progressively lengthened; relative lengths of rami vs. antennomeres from segments 3 to 10 about 1.2 : 2.6 : 4.0 : 6.3 : 7.6 : 8.2 : 7.3 : 6.1. Maxillary palpi 4-segmented (Fig. 20); apex truncate; relative lengths of segments 2–4 about 1.7 : 1 : 2.2. Labial palpi 3-segmented, about 0.7 times as long as maxillary palpi, terminal segment elongate and curved, apex truncate, relative lengths of segments 2–3 about 1 : 1.7. LE/WE=1.4. WP/LP=1.7. WP/WE=0.6.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21). Penis widest at middle, 3.5 times as long as wide, subparallel-sided from apex to apical 1/3, gradually widened toward the middle, and then narrowed toward basal 1/6; venter laterally sclerotized. Hook-like processes about 0.4 times as long as length of penis; lateral margins smooth. Parameres moderate and narrow, about 0.9 times as long as length of basal piece.



Figs. 20–22. *Jinbrianax javanus* (PIC): 20, maxillary (left) and labial (right) palpi; 21, male genitalia; 22, male antenna. Scale bar=0.1 mm.

Diagnosis. *Jinbrianax javanus* is similar to *J. jaechi* sp. nov., differing in the wider penis and the shorter tube-like apex.

Distribution. Indonesia (Java).

***Jinbrianax semiaenescens* (PIC) comb. nov.**

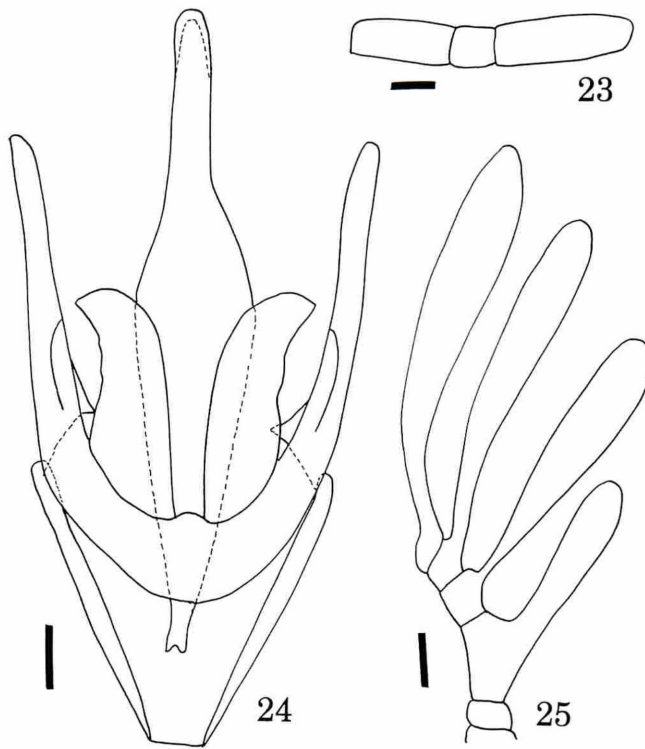
(Figs. 2, 23–25)

Eubrianax semiaenescens PIC, 1921, 16.

Type material. Lectotype: ♂ (herewith designated, MHNP), Surigao Mindanao Baker / 14981 / Type / TYPE / *Eubrianax semiaenescens* PIC. (Number of syntypes unknown.)

Additional materials examined. 1 ♂ (BPBM): BORNE: SARAWAK Bau dist. Pangkalan Tebang 300–450 m, Set. 5–8, '58 / T. C. Maa Collector BISHOP / MB309; 1 ♂ (BPBM), BRITISH N. BORNEO W. Coast Residency, Ranau, 8 mi. N Paring Hat Springs 500m, X-9-18-'58 / T. C. Maa; 4 ♂♂ (BPBM), Mowong W. Borneo F. Muir. Sept. 1907; 2 ♂♂ (USNM), Surigao Mindanao Baker, one with an additional determination label *EUBRIANAX SEMIAENESCENS*; 1 ♂ (BPBM), P.I., MISAMIS OR. Minalwang, 1050m 24. III.–4. IV. '61 / H. Torrevillas Collector; 1 ♂ (BPBM), P.I., MISAMIS OR. Mt. Balatukan, 15km SW of Gingoog, 1000–2000m, 27–30.IV.60 / H. Torrevillas Collector; 1 ♂ (BPBM), P.I., MIDNANAO Zamboanga del Norte Manucan, 25 km. S. 500m, 18. X. 1959 / L. W. Quate Collector.

Male. Length 4.0–7.2 mm, width 2.2–4.0 mm. Coloration (Fig. 2) dark brown or blackish brown; but prosternum, coxae, trochanters and femora paler. Antennomeres (Fig. 25) progres-



Figs. 23–25. *Jimbrianax semiaenescens* (Pic): 23, maxillary palpus; 24, male genitalia; 25, male antenna (antennomeres 7–11 omitted). Scale bar=0.1 mm.

sively shortened from segments 3–7, segments 7–10 extremely shortened, similar in length; relative lengths of rami vs. antennomeres from segments 3–7 about 3.0 : 6.4 : 12.0 : 20.0; ratio as the same as in segments 7–10. Maxillary palpi 3-segmented (Fig. 23); terminal segment the longest, apex obliquely truncate; relative lengths of segments 2–4 about 2.7: 1 : 3.4. Labial palpi 2-segmented, about 0.52 times as long as maxillary palpus, terminal segment elongate, apex truncate. LE/WE= 1.4. WP/LP= 1.6–1.9. WP/WE= 0.7.

Color Variation. One specimen with yellowish brown pronotum bearing one blackish brown median longitudinal stripe. Two specimens with bodies yellowish brown, but head, tibiae, tarsi, apices of elytra and last three or four abdominal sterna dark brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 24). Penis widest at middle, 5.0 times as long as wide, subparallel-sided from apex to apical 1/4, gradually widened from apical 1/4 to the middle, and then narrowed toward base; venter feebly sclerotized, apex rounded. Hook-like processes about 0.4 times as long as length of penis; lateral margins smooth. Parameres elongate, about 1.2 times as long as length of basal piece.

Diagnosis. For comparison with *J. apicalis*, see the description of *J. apicalis*.

Distribution. E. Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak), Philippines (Mindanao).

Jimbrianax metallicus (PIC), comb. nov.

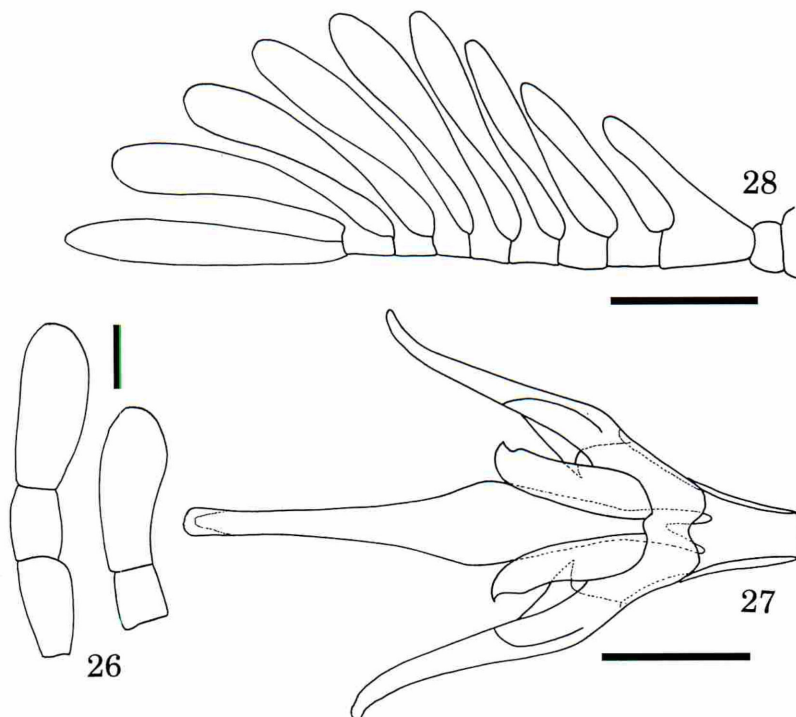
(Figs. 26–28)

Eubrianax metallicus PIC, 1922, 5.*Eubrianax binhana* PIC, 1928, 8. Syn. nov.

Type material. Lectotype: ♂ (herewith designated, MHNP), Hoo Bany / Type / TYPE / *metallicus* n. sp. (Number of syntypes unknown.)

Synonyms. We have seen the lectotype (male, herewith designated, MHNP) of *Eubrianax binhana* PIC, (Hoa Binh / Type / TYPE / *binhana* n. sp.) (Number of syntypes unknown.). Although the head was lost, it is doubtless that *Eubrianax binhana* is a synonym of *Eubrianax metallicus* since its elytra are metallically shining. In addition, we also found a male specimen determined by PIC (in litt.) as a variety of *Eubrianax metallicus* (VII TONKIN Hoa-Binh 39 leg. A. de Cooman / dejire / *Eubrianax metallicus* Pic var.) It should be attributed to *Eubrianax metallicus* PIC.

Additional materials examined. 10 ♂♂ (NTUC), (VIETNAM) Tam Dao, 29. V. 1995, C.-F. LEE leg.; 3 ♂♂ (NWU), North Vietnam, Tam Dao, Vinh Phu Prov., 20. V. 1995, M. SATÔ leg.; 3 ♂♂ (NWU), North Vietnam Ban A Chia, Lai Chau Prov. 8. V. 1995 M. SATÔ leg.; 3 ♂♂ (NTUC), MALAYSIA, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 2. IX. 1994 LEE leg.; 1 ♂ (NTUC): Pahang Fraser Hill, 29. VIII. 1994, LEE leg.; 1 ♂ (BPBM), THAILAND (S) Banna, Chawang nr. Nabon, 70m. Sept. 6, 1958 / J. L. GRESSITT leg.



Figs. 26–28. *Jimbrianax metallicus* (PIC): 26, maxillary (left) and labial (right) palpi; 27, male genitalia; 28, male antenna. Scale bars: 26=0.1 mm; 27, 28=0.5 mm.

Male. Length 4.4–4.8 mm, width 2.6–2.9 mm. Coloration blackish brown; maxillary and labial palpi, and legs brown. Antennomeres (Fig. 28) progressively shortened from segments 3 to 7 or 8, and gradually lengthened toward segment 10; relative lengths of rami vs. antennomeres from segments 3 to 10 about 1.5 : 3.3 : 4.3 : 5.0 : 7.3 : 7.8 : 6.4 : 5.0. Maxillary palpi 4-segmented (Fig. 26); terminal segment the longest, apex rounded; relative lengths of segments 2–4 about 1.5: 1 : 2.3. Labial palpi 3-segmented, about 0.65 times as long as maxillary palpus, terminal segment elongate, apex rounded, relative lengths of segments 2-3 about 1 : 2.5. LE/WE= 1.3. WP/LP=1.8. WP/WE=0.6.

Male genitalia (Fig. 27). Penis widest at middle, 6.4 times as long as wide, subparallel-sided from apex to the middle, and then narrowed toward basal 1/7; apex rounded. Hook-like processes about 0.3 times as long as length of penis; lateral margins smoother. Parameres long and slender, about 1.4 times as long as length of basal piece; apex directed outwards.

Diagnosis. This specie is characterized by its extremely slender parameres.

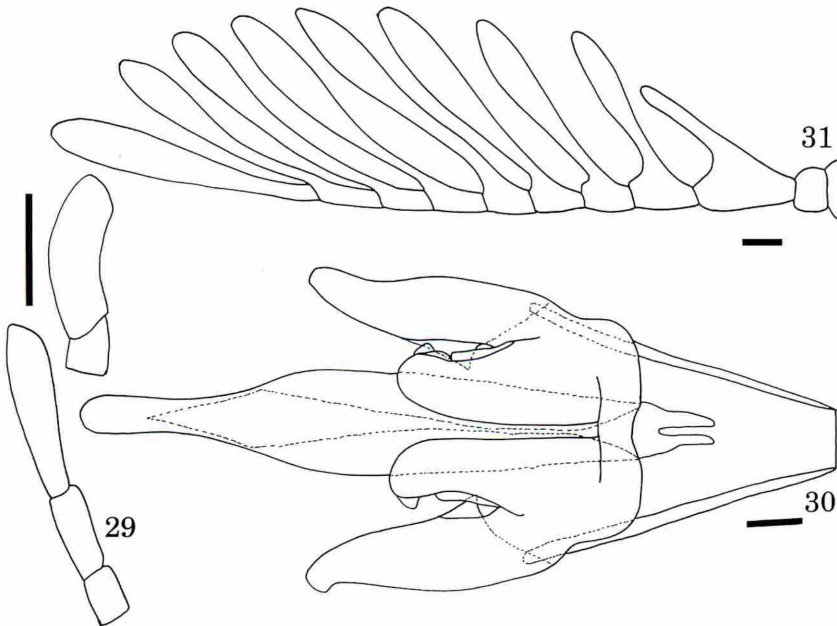
Distribution. Vietnam, Thailand, W. Malaysia

***Jimbrianax incompositus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 29–31)

Type series. Holotype: ♂ (NMB), 247 Gorkha Dist., Darondi Khola sw. Doreeniu. Motar 900–750m Wald / Kulturland, 13. VIII. '83, MARTENS & SCHAWALLER.

Male. Length 4.0 mm, width 2.3 mm. Coloration blackish brown; maxillary and labial palpi, and legs brown. Antennomeres (Fig. 31) progressively shortened from segments 3 to 5,



Figs. 29–31. *Jimbrianax incompositus* sp. nov.: 29, maxillary (left) and labial (right) palpi; 30, male genitalia; 31, male antenna. Scale bar=0.1 mm.

and gradually lengthened toward segment 10; relative lengths of rami vs. antennomeres from segments 3 to 10 about 1.3 : 2.6 : 4.4 : 4.8 : 5.3 : 5.0 : 5.0 : 3.6. Maxillary palpi 4-segmented (Fig. 29); terminal segment the longest, apex obliquely truncate; relative lengths of segments 2–4 about 0.6: 1 : 1.9. Labial palpi 3-segmented, about 0.61 times as long as maxillary palpus, terminal segment elongate and curved, apex truncate, relative lengths of segments 2–3 about 1 : 3.8. LE/WE= 1.4. WP/LP=1.9. WP/WE= 0.7.

Male genitalia (Fig. 30). Penis widest at middle, 6.4 times as long as wide; subparallel-sided from apex to the middle, and then narrowed toward basal 1/7; venter partly sclerotized; apex rounded. Hook-like processes about 0.3 times as long as length of penis; lateral margins irregular. Parameres short and wide, about 0.8 times as long as length of basal piece; apex directed outwards.

Diagnosis. This new species is very close to *J. rotundatus* and *J. tenuis*, differing in the irregular lateral margins of hook-like processes of the male genitalia.

Etymology. From Latin rough, denoting its irregular lateral margins of hook-like processes of parameres.

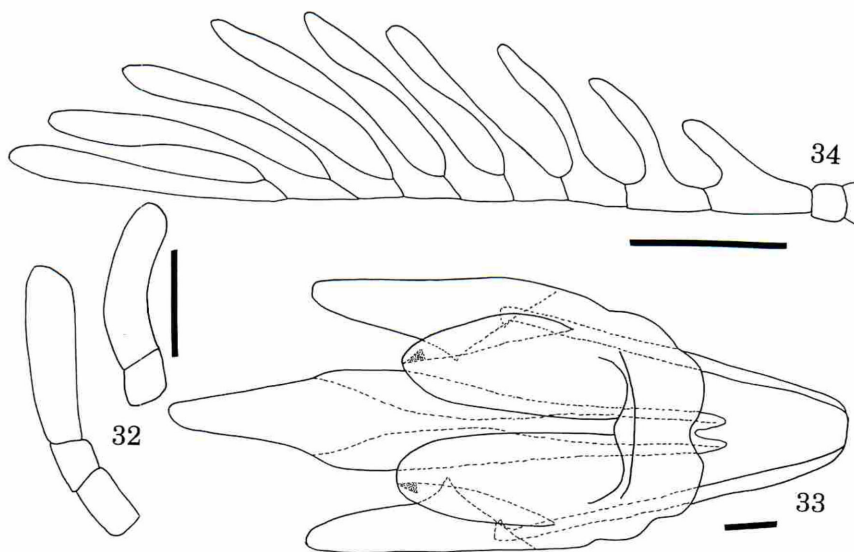
Distribution. So far known from only the type locality in Nepal.

***Jimbrianax rotundatus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 32–34)

Type series. Holotype: ♂ (NMB), E Nepal Hoshi M. Brancucci / Phulvari Waku 1200–1600m, 9. VI. 1985.

Male. Length 5.2 mm, width 3.1 mm. Coloration blackish brown. Antennomeres (Fig. 34) progressively shortened from segments 3 to 7, and gradually lengthened toward segment 10;



Figs. 32–34. *Jimbrianax rotundatus* sp. nov.: 32, maxillary (left) and labial (right) palpi; 33, male genitalia; 34, male antenna. Scale bars: 32, 33=0.1 mm; 34=0.5 mm.

relative lengths of rami vs. antennomeres from segments 3 to 10 about 0.9 : 1.5 : 2.5 : 3.8 : 4.1 : 4.4 : 4.4 : 4.1. Maxillary palpi 4-segmented (Fig. 32); terminal segment the longest, apex truncate; relative lengths of segments 2–4 about 1.8 : 1 : 4.4. Labial palpi 3-segmented, about 0.7 times as long as maxillary palpi, terminal segment elongate and curved, apex truncate, relative lengths of segments 1–2 about 1 : 4.0. LE/WE= 1.3. WP/LP= 1.8. WP/WE= 0.7.

Male genitalia (Fig. 33). Penis widest at apical 1/3, 5.7 times as long as wide; apex tapering from apical 1/3, and then narrowed toward base; venter partly sclerotized. Hook-like processes about 0.4 times as long as length of penis; sides rounded, apices inside. Parameres short and wide, about 0.7 times as long as length of basal piece.

Diagnosis. It is very close to *J. incompositus* and *J. tenuis*, differing in the rounded lateral margins of hook-like processes of male genitalia.

Etymology. From Latin round, denoting the rounded lateral margins of hook-like processes of parameres.

Distribution. So far known from only the type locality in Nepal.

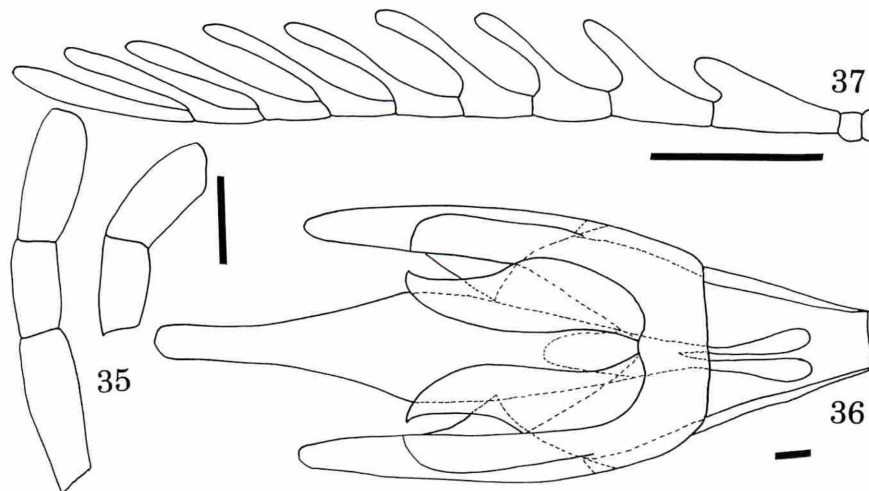
***Jimbrianax jaechi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 35–37)

Type series. Holotype: ♂ (NHMW), MAL., Sarawak 1993 20km W Kuching 6. /7. 3. Kubah NP, Gg. SELAPI, M JÄCH leg. (23).

Material examined. 1 ♂, Malaysia, Sabah, Keningau, 7. IX. 1998, C.-F. LEE leg.

Male. Length 5.7 mm, width 3.3 mm. Head black, but moth parts brown and antennae dark brown; pronotum yellowish brown, but medially darkened; elytra and scutellum dark brown; venter yellowish brown, but tibiae and tarsi blackish brown. Antennomeres (Fig. 37) progressively shortened from segments 3–7; segments 7–10 similar in length; relative lengths of rami vs. antennomeres from segments 3–10 about 0.4 : 0.9 : 1.4 : 2.0 : 2.1 : 2.1 : 2.2 : 2.2. Maxillary palpi 4-segmented (Fig. 35); apex rounded; relative lengths of segments 2–4 about



Figs. 35–37. *Jimbrianax jaechi* sp. nov.: 35, maxillary (left) and labial (right) palpi; 36, male genitalia; 37, male antenna. Scale bar: 35, 36=0.1 mm; 37=1 mm.

1.7: 1 : 1.5. Labial palpi 3-segmented, about 0.6 times as long as maxillary palpus, terminal segment shorter than segment 2; apex rounded, relative lengths of segments 2–3 about 1 : 1.3. LE/WE= 1.4. WP/LP= 1.7. WP/WE= 0.7.

Male genitalia(Fig. 36). Penis widest at middle, 5.8 times as long as wide, subparallel-sided from apex to the middle, and then narrowed toward basal 1/6; venter heavily sclerotized; apex rounded. Hook-like processes about 0.4 times as long as length of penis; lateral margins smooth. Parameres moderate and narrow, subequal in length to basal piece.

Variation. The specimen from Sarawak has relatively longer antennal rami and shorter antennomeres, antennomere 3 with a prominent rami.

Diagnosis. For comparison with *Jinbrianax javanus*, see the description of *J. javanus*.

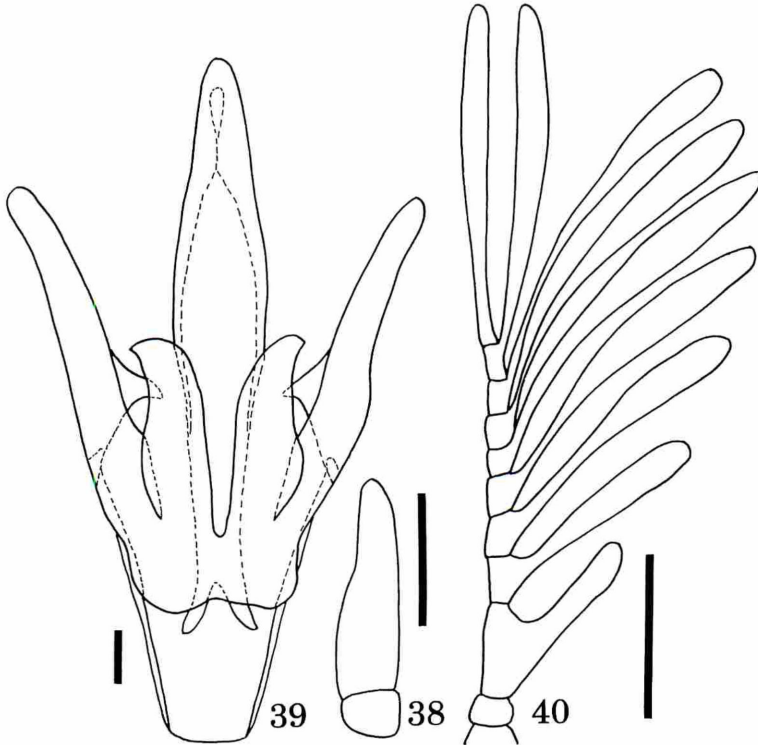
Etymology. Named after our friend, Manfred JÄCH.

Distribution. E. Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak).

***Jinbrianax schillhammeri* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 38–40)

Type series. Holotype: ♂ (NHMW), S-LAOS: Prov. Chamasak ca. 4km Chamasak Vat Phu, Phou Pasak, 25. V. 1996, 100–150m, SCHILLHAMMER (4). Paratype: 1 ♂ (NTUC), same



Figs. 38–40. *Jinbrianax schillhammeri* sp. nov.: 38, labial palpus; 39, male genitalia; 40, male antenna.

Scale bars: 38, 39=0.1 mm; 40=1 mm.

data as for the holotype.

Male. Length 4.8 mm, width 2.8 mm. Coloration blackish brown, but prothorax yellowish brown, pronotum with median longitudinal darkened band, and legs paler. Antennomeres (Fig. 40) progressively shortened from segments 3 to 7, and gradually lengthened toward segment 10; relative lengths of rami vs. antennomeres from segments 3 to 10 about 1.8 : 5.2 : 8.5 : 9.3 : 13.5 : 14.0 : 11.8 : 9.8. Labial palpi (Fig. 38) 3-segmented, terminal segment elongate and mesally narrowed, apex rounded, relative lengths of segments 1–2 about 1 : 4.6. LE/WE= 1.4. WP/LP= 1.9. WP/WE= 0.7.

Male genitalia (Fig. 39). Penis widest at middle, 5.4 times as long as wide, gradually widened from apex to the middle, and then narrowed toward basal 1/8; apex rounded. Basal margins of hook-like processes invisible. Parameres moderate and slender, asymmetrical, right one shorter (in dorsal view), subequal in length to basal piece; apex directed outwards.

Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *J. metallicus*, differing in the shorter and wider parameres, and the tapering apex of penis.

Etymology. Named after our friend, H. SCHILLHAMMER.

Distribution. Only known from the type locality.

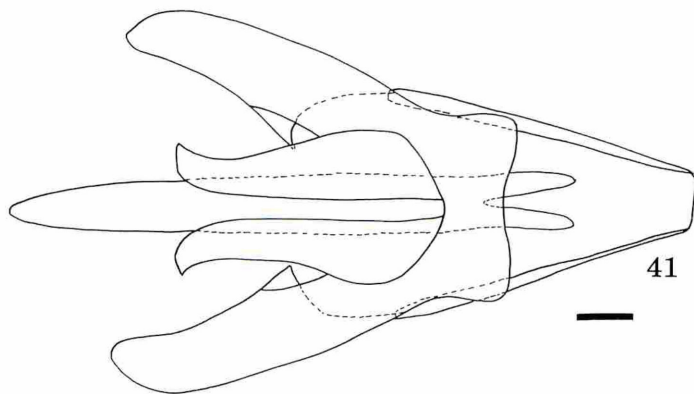
Jimbrianax tenuis sp. nov.

(Fig. 41)

Type series. Holotype: ♂ (NHMW), CHINA Jiangxi W JINGGANG SHAN, Ciping env., 2–14. VI. 1994. Paratype: 1 ♀ (NHMW), same data as holotype.

Male. Length 4.3 mm, width 2.8 mm. Coloration blackish brown, but femora and tibiae paler. Antennomeres progressively shortened from segments 3 to 7, and gradually lengthened toward segment 10; relative lengths of rami vs. antennomeres from segments 3 to 10 about 1.2 : 3.2 : 4.6 : 5.1 : 6.4 : 7.1 : 5.8 : 4.5. Maxillary palpus 4-segmented; terminal segment longest, apex truncate; segment 2 longer than segment 3. Labial palpus 3-segmented, terminal segment elongate, curved, apex truncate. LE/WE= 1.2. WP/LP= 2.0. WP/WE= 0.6.

Male genitalia (Fig. 41). Penis parallel-sided, 9.8 times as long as wide; apex tapering from



Figs. 41. *Jimbrianax tenuis* sp. nov.; male genitalia. Scale bar=0.1 mm.

apical 1/4, and then parallel-sided toward base; venter strongly sclerotized. Hook-like processes about 0.5 times as long as length of penis; lateral margins smooth. Parameres short and wide, about 0.9 times as long as length of basal piece; apex mesally directed.

Female. Length: 5.6 mm, width 3.2 mm. Similar to male in color, but pronotum yellowish, with blackish brown median longitudinal band. LE/WE=1.4. WP/LP=1.9. WP/WE=0.6.

Diagnosis. This new species is very close to *J. incompositus* and *J. rotundatus*, differing in the smooth, emarginate lateral margins of hook-like processes, and the narrowed penis.

Etymology. From Latin narrowed, denoting its narrow penis.

Distribution. Only known from the type locality in China (Jiangxi).

Key to the Males of the Species of *Jinbrianax*

1. Antennomeres 6–10 extremely shortened (Figs. 19, 25); maxillary palpi 3-segmented; labial palpi 2-segmented	2
—Antennomeres 6–10 not extremely shortened (Figs. 22, 28, 31, 34, 36, 40); maxillary palpi 4-segmented; labial palpi 3-segmented	3
2. Parameres short, penis widest at apical 1/3 (Fig. 18)	<i>J. apicalis</i> (PIC)
—Parameres longer, penis widest at middle (Fig. 24)	<i>J. semiaenescens</i> (PIC)
3. Parameres slender (Figs. 27, 39)	4
—Parameres wider	5
4. Antennal rami shorter (Fig. 28); parameres longer (Fig. 27)	<i>J. metallicus</i> (PIC)
—Antennal rami longer (Fig. 40); parameres shorter (Fig. 39)	<i>J. schillhammeri</i> sp. nov.
5. Penis parallel, not widened at middle (Fig. 41)	<i>J. tenuis</i> sp. nov.
—Penis widened at middle or apical 1/3	6
6. Penis strongly widened at apical 1/3, (Fig. 21)	<i>J. javanus</i> (PIC)
—Penis weakly widened at middle, slender (Figs. 30, 33, 36)	7
7. Lateral margins of hook-like processes of parameres smooth (Fig. 36)	<i>J. jaechi</i> sp. nov.
—Lateral margins of hook-like processes of parameres rounded or irregular	8
8. Lateral margins of hook-like processes of parameres rounded (Fig. 33)	<i>J. rotundatus</i> sp. nov.
—Lateral margins of hook-like processes of parameres irregular (Fig. 30)	<i>J. incompositus</i> sp. nov.

Discussion

Compared with *Eubrianax* and *Heibrianax*, *Jinbrianax* seems to maintain more plesiomorphic character states such as the apical spurs of the tibiae 2–2–2 and the tarsal claws without pulvilli. Similarly, it may imply that its immature stages also have a number of plesiomorphic characters, such as the absence of the costal lines and the one toothed side of the basal piece of the marginal peg setae in larvae, and the specific setae at margins of the last three abdominal segments in pupae.

Acknowledgements

We specially thank Mr. M.-L. JENG for his help to examine the type specimens deposited in the MHNP. We thank Dr. G. A. SAMUELSON, Dr. M. A. JÄCH, Dr. M. BRANCUCCI, and Dr. P. J. SPANGLER for the loan of specimens. We also thank Dr. S-I. UÉNO, Dr. T. K. PHILLIPS and Dr. W. D. SHEPARD for reading the manuscript.

要 約

李 奇峰・佐藤正孝・楊 平世：マルヒラタドロムシ亜科の再検討，III. *Jinbrianax* 属——*Eubrianax* 属に近縁の新属，*Jinbrianax* を記載し，それに含まれる 5 新種を記載した。また，従来 *Eubrianax* 属に含まれていた種のうち 4 種を新属に移し，1 種をシノニムとして，併せて検索表を作成した。

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——— 1921. Diagnoses de Coléoptères exotiques. *Ibid.*, **37**: 5–16.
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Records of Tiger Beetles collected in North India (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae)

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Abstract *Neocollyris* (*Brachycollyris*) *purpureomaculata borea* is reported as new record from Meghalaya, N. India and the up to now unknown male of *Pronyssa assamensis* is presented.

Through the kindness of some Czechian fellows of Coleopterology it was possible for us to study a rich materials of tiger beetles collected in the Indian federal states of Assam and Meghalaya by the gentlemen DEMBICKÝ, KOŠTÁL, PACHOLÁTKO and ROLCÍK. We would like to list up the species in the following.

Tricondyla macrodera tuberculata CHAUDOIR, 1860

Specimens examined: 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 1400 m, Nokrek N. P., 3 km S of Daribokgiri, 25°27' N 90°19'E, 26. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 9 km NW of Jowait, 1400 m, 25°30'N 92°10'E, 12. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♂, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongso, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Neocollyris (*Brachycollyris*) *purpureomaculata borea* NAVIAUX, 1995

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 9 km NW of Jowait, 1400 m, 25°N 30'E 92°N 10'E, 11–15. V. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.

This new record is somewhat surprising: The nominotypical species is known from Sumatra, and the subspecies, *borea*, was known from Malaya, Thailand and Laos. This North Indian record of *borea*, if not erroneously due to wrong label data, stands for a continuous distribution of the species throughout Burma.

*) 65. Contribution towards the knowledge of Cicindelidae

Neocollyris (Neocollyris) redtenbacheri (W. HORN, 1894)

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 25°N 30'E 90°N 14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150m, 15–22. IV. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 15–22. IV. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 1 ♂4 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 18. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 1400 m, Nokrek N. P., 3 km S of Daribokgiri, 25°27'N 90°19'E, 26. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 2 ♂♂1 ♀, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150m, 1–8. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 1 ♂1 ♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 1–8. V. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 1 ♂, 12. V. 1999, Meghalaya, 9 km NW of Jowait, 1400 m, 25°30'N 92°10'E, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 3 ♂♂3 ♀♀, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongo (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 1 ♂1 ♀, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongo, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 11 ♂♂6 ♀♀, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongo, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Neocollyris (Neocollyris) nepalensis NAVIAUX, 1994

Specimens examined: 2 ♂♂1 ♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 18. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 4 ♂♂2 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150m, 1–8. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 2 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 1–8. V. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 3 ♂♂, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 4. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 2 ♂♂8 ♀♀, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongo (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 11 ♂♂9 ♀♀, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongo, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♂1 ♀, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongo, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.

Neocollyris (Neocollyris) fuscitarsis (SCHMIDT-GOEBEL, 1846)

Specimens examined: 2 ♂♂, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 1–8. V. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 1 ♀, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongo, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 4 ♂♂2 ♀♀, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongo, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Neocollyris (Neocollyris) insignis (CHAUDOIR, 1864)

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 4. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Neocollyris (Orthocollyris) attenuata (REDTENBACHER, 1848)

Specimens examined: 3 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 4. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 3 ♂♂3 ♀♀, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongo, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Neocollyris (Leptocollyris) variicornis variicornis (CHAUDOIR, 1864)

Specimens examined: 2 ♂♂, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 18. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 1400 m, Nokrek N. P., 3 km S Daribokgiri, 25°27'N 90°19'E, 26. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150m, 1–8. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 1–8. V. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 6 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 4. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 92°10'E, Jowai (9 km NW), 1400 m, 11–15. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 2 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 9 km NW of Jowai, 1400 m, 25°30'N 92°10'E, 12. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♀, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongo (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 1 ♂, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongo, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Neocollyris (Leptocollyris) variitarsis (CHAUDOIR, 1860)

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150m, 1–8. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 1 ♂, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongo (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongo (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Neocollyris (Stenocollyris) compressicollis (W. HORN, 1909)

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 18. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 4. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♀, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongo (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.

Neocollyris (Pachycollyris) assamensis NAVIAUX, 1995

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 15–22. IV. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 1400 m, Nokrek N. P., 3 km S of Daribokgiri, 25°27'N 90°19'E, 26. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 2 ♂♂, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongo (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.

Neocollyris (Pachycollyris) smithii (CHAUDOIR, 1864)

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 15–22. IV. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 1400 m, Nokrek N. P., 3 km S of Daribokgiri, 25°27'N 90°19'E, 26. IV. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 3 ♂♂, Meghalaya, 1400 m, Nokrek N. P., 3 km S of Daribokgiri, 25°27'N 90°19'E, 26. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♀, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 1–8. V. 1999, Meghalaya, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 1 ♀, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongo (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongo, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Prothyma (Genoprothyma) assamensis RIVALIER, 1964

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150 m, 15–22. IV. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 18. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 1–8. V. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 4. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 2 ♂♂, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongso (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 1 ♂, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongso, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 6 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongso, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Pronyssa montanea SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

Specimens examined: 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150m, 15–22. IV. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 3 ♂♂, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 15–22. IV. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 10 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 18. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 3 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150m, 1–8. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 3 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 1–8. V. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 3 ♂♂ 10 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 4. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Pronyssa assamensis SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999

(Figs. 1–3)

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongso, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

This species described in 1999 was represented by only two females and well distinguished by the cupreous color of the elytra. Within the material that now came to the knowledge of science there is also a male represented. This male figures out, that *assamensis* is a close relative to *montanea* SAWADA et WIESNER, 1999. Males of *assamensis* is distinguished from those of *montanea* by the cupreous color of the elytra, reduced dark color of the labrum and the shape of aedeagus.

Description: Body length (without labrum) 11.5 mm. Dorsum brownish coppery and wrinkled. Mandibles yellow and with four teeth which are more or less brownish. Labrum (fig. 2) somewhat wider than long, with four teeth and four lateral setae, blackish brown with broad orange lateral border and light brown apex. Palpi light orange. Antennae extended back to posterior the center of the elytra, segments one to four shining black, rest dull black. Frons hairless. Forehead and orbital plates coppery red with green reflection, wrinkled and furrowed, with two supra-orbital setae. Pronotum little wider than long, shallow wrinkled, coppery red, blue violet laterally and in front. Elytra (fig. 1) little extended laterally, coppery brown with blue violet colour along the lateral margin and deeply punctate, with humeral dot and round central and apical dot. Elytral apex rounded, with retracted sutural tooth. Venter green to blue green and glabrous. Legs brown with white setae, single segment darkened apically, anterior tarsi completely dark, anterior femur with many white setae, basal three segments of anterior and middle tarsi widened end densely setous on the plantars. Length of the aedeagus (fig. 3) 3.6

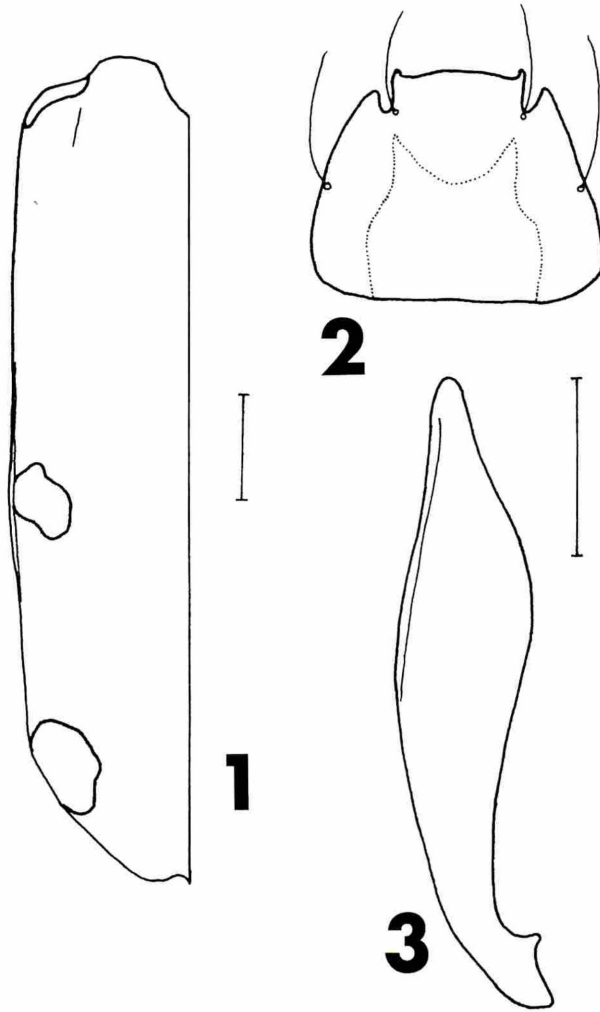


Fig. 1-3. *Pronyssa assamensis* SAWADA & WIESNER, 1999, ♂; 1) left elytron. 2) Labrum. 3) Aedeagus. Scales: 1 mm.

mm, similar to that of *montanea*, but shorter and stocky, apex less produced.

Therates sausai SAWADA et WIESNER, 1997

Specimens examined: 8 ♂ 11 ♀, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 15–22. IV. 1999, 500–1150m, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 3 ♂, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 15–22. IV. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 16 ♂ 21 ♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 18. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 3 ♀, Meghalaya, 25°27'N 90°19'E, Nokrek N. P., 1400 m, (3 km S of Daribokgiri), 26. IV. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 1 ♂ 2 ♀, Meghalaya, 1400 m, Nokrek N. P., 3 km S Daribokgiri, 25°27'N 90°19'E, 26. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150m, 1–8. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 1 ♂ 2 ♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of

Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 1–8. V. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 3 ♂♂3 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 4. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♀, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongo, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Therates jendeki SAWADA et WIESNER, 1997

Specimens examined: 1 ♂1 ♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 15–22. IV. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 10 ♂♂13 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150m, 15–22. IV. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 39 ♂♂51 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 18. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 2 ♂♂13 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 25°27'N 90°19'E, Nokrek N. P., 1400 m, (3 km S of Daribokgiri), 26. IV. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 12 ♂♂24 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 1400 m, Nokrek N. P., 3 km S of Daribokgiri, 25°27'N 90°19'E, 26. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 5 ♂♂8 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150m, 1–8. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 3 ♂♂3 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 500–1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 1–8. V. 1999, J. ROLCÍK leg.; 7 ♂♂15 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 4. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Calochroa assamensis (PARRY, 1844)

Specimens examined: 2 ♂♂1 ♀, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150m, 1–8. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 2 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E of Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 4. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 20 ♂♂13 ♀♀, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongo (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 9 ♂♂1 ♀, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongo, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Cosmodela duponti duponti (DEJEAN, 1826)

Specimens examined: 2 ♂♂2 ♀♀, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongo (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.

Cosmodela virgula (FLEUTIAUX, 1893)

Specimens examined: 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150 m, 1–8. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 1 ♂, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 92°10'E, Jowai (9 km NW), 1400 m, 11–15. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 2 ♂♂, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongo (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.

Lophyra (Spilodia) striolata striolata (ILLIGER, 1800)

Specimens examined: 2 ♂♂2 ♀♀, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongo (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.

Lophyra (Spilodia) lineifrons (CHAUDOIR, 1865)

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongso, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

Cylindera (Ifasina) viduata (FABRICIUS, 1801)

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongso (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.

Cylindera (Ifasina) spinolae spinolae (GESTRO, 1889)

Specimens examined: 8 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150m, 15–22. IV. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 18. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 1 ♀, Meghalaya, 1400 m, Nokrek N. P., 3 km S Daribokgiri, 25°27'N 90°19'E, 26. IV. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 3 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 25°30'N 90°14'E, Tura (3 km E), 500–1150m, 1–8. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 3 ♀♀, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 1150 m, 25°30'N 90°14'E, 4. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.; 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Assam, 25°27'N 92°43'E, Umrongso (5 km N), 700 m, 17–25. V. 1999, Z. KOŠTÁL leg.; 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Assam, 5 km N of Umrongso, 700 m, 25°27'N 92°43'E, 17–25. V. 1999, DEMBICKÝ & PACHOLÁTKO leg.

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会 告

今号は故林匡夫前会長の追悼号として編集しました。第一線で活躍中の多くの甲虫類研究者から玉稿を賜り、充実した内容となりました。編集委員一同心からお礼申し上げます。業績リストも掲載の予定でしたが90年代に和文で発表された印刷物の詳細が不明のため現在調査中です。できるだけ早くまとめて来年度には発表を予定しています。

新 役 員

1999年12月12日の大会において、本学会会長に佐々治寛之先生（福井大学教授）が運営委員会より推薦され承認されました。また、運営委員として新たに谷角素彦氏が推薦され承認されました。氏は主に“ねじればね”，“昆虫学評論”の校正に当たっていただきます。また編集委員の伊藤昇氏が運営委員と兼任（渉外担当）になりました。

学会各事務担当委員

総務，庶務（林）：会計（野村）：編集（昆虫学評論：林，初宿；ねじればね：水野，伊藤建；校正：木村，谷角—新任）：本部，例会（初宿）：会員（野村，伊藤建）：渉外（伊藤昇）

2000年度行事予定

例 会：4月2日（日）に大阪市立自然史博物館に於いて開催予定。

9月23日（土）上記同

採集会：6月10（土），11日（日），徳島・剣山において徳島昆虫研究会，ハネカクシ談話会関西支部と共催

7月15（土），16日（日），和佐又山に於いて日本鞘翅学会，双翅目談話会と共催

大 会：12月10日（日），大阪市立自然史博物館に於いて

特別例会：昆虫学会大会時に鞘翅学会と共催で（名古屋，9月15～17日のいずれか）

経費節減のため，案内は‘ねじればね’誌上でしたいと思いますので，取り敢えず2000年のカレンダーに記入しておいて下さい。（お問い合わせは林または初宿まで）

会費納入のお願い

本学会の会費は前納制です。1999年度会費5,000円を早急にお納め下さい。自身の会費納入状況は封筒の宛名の下に記入してあります。宛名ラベル作製の時期の具合によって，納入されているにもかかわらず未納扱されている場合がありますので，お気付きの方は会計（野村英世：〒590-0144 堺市赤坂台1-18-5 Tel 0722-98-4066）までご連絡下さい。

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一日いれば、 くすり博士。

いつの時代にも、どこの国でも、薬は「いつも健康で、長生きしたい」「早く病気をなおしたい」という願いをこめて生み出され、医学とともに進歩してきました。

その薬の歴史を物語る貴重な資料がわかりやすく展示され、だれでも自由に見られるのが「内藤記念くすり博物館」です。

岐阜県川島町のエーザイ川島工園の中にあり、展示や映像や付属薬用植物園などを楽しく見ているうちに、薬に関するいろいろなことを学ぶことができます。

入場無料・月曜日は休館です。

エーザイ川島工園は、自然林を残した約14万坪の敷地の中に製剤工場や研究所や博物館などの建物が点在しており、公園のような工場なので「工園」と名付けました。



内藤記念くすり博物館

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エーザイ川島工園内

著 作 権

昆虫学評論および“ねじればね”に掲載された著作は原則として本会に属する。

1. 執筆者自身が自分の著作の一部を複製・翻訳などの形で利用する場合、これに対して当会では原則的に意義申し立てしたり妨げることはしない。ただし、執筆者自身でも全文を複製の形で他の著作物に利用する場合に限り、事前に本会へ文書で申し出を行い、許諾を求めなければならない。
2. 第三者から論文の複製あるいは転載に関する許諾の要請があり、当会において必要と認めた場合は、執筆者に代わって許諾することがある。

投 稿 規 程

1. 投稿は原則として当学会員に限る。登載は原則的には受領順によるが、全額実費負担の原稿は優先的に取り扱うことが可能である。但しレフェリー制の導入により掲載の順位の変更がありうる（原稿は適当な方の校閲を受けたものであることが望ましい）。
2. 昆虫学評論には、当分の間、欧文原稿のみを掲載し、和文原稿は当面“ねじればね”に掲載されるものとする。但し、原著には和文要約をつけることとする。またプレートは当分の間廃止し、図版はすべて本文内に収めるtext figure扱いとする。但し、著者負担によるカラー・プレートは認める。原稿の長さは刷り上がり10ページ以内とし、超過ページの印刷経費は著者負担とする。
3. 原稿（本文、図、表および表紙）は別記の要領で作成し、2部（一部はコピーで）を編集幹事に書留で郵送する。
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和文原稿について

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