Notes on the Coprophagous Scarab-beetles  
(Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) from Southeast Asia (X)  
— Four New Species of the Genus Onthophagus (Onthophagus) from Borneo —

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Abstract Four new species of Onthophagus (Onthophagus) are described from Borneo under the names of O. (O.) robertopoggii sp. nov., O. (O.) cupreopastillatus sp. nov., O. (O.) sabaensis sp. nov. and O. (O.) magniocular sp. nov.

In the course of our recent studies on a large series of specimens of the genus Onthophagus collected by T. Kikuta, Sabah (Ochi and Kon, 2005 a; b; c), we found four additional new species of the subgenus Onthophagus that will be described in this paper.

Onthophagus (Onthophagus) robertopoggii sp. nov.  
(Figs. 1, 5–8)

Length: 9.0–13.0 mm; width: 4.8–6.5 mm (n = 29).  

Male. Body somewhat large-sized, oval, strongly convex dorsally; dorsal side almost opaque, entirely glabrous; ventral side slightly shining, partly clothed with yellowish hairs. Color uniformly black, without metallic luster; mouth organs and palpi dark reddish brown; antennae with foot-stalks reddish brown, club segments a little paler; legs more or less reddish.

Head distinctly transverse; clypeal margin almost parabolic, not strongly produced forward, broadly bordered and a little reflexed, with median portion briefly truncated or rounded, sides gently rounded; clypeal suture strongly carinate and almost straight or weakly curved at frontal section, weakly carinate at genal sections; gena strongly produced laterad, obtusely angulate at the middle though rounded apicad; posterior portion of head armed with a pair of vertically erected slender horns between eyes, the horn almost straight though very slightly curved outward in apical third; the interspace between the two horns smooth, not connected to each other by the carina or lamina though the two horns connected by the sharp carina in a little smaller males; in minor males, the horns reduced to a pair of short tubercles; surface weakly micro-granulose, sparsely and rather finely punctate in the middle, the punctures becoming a little coarser and denser on genae, transversely and weakly wrinkled on clypeus.
Pronotum strongly convex dorsally, 1.44–1.58 times as wide as long \((n = 3)\), with a weak longitudinal impression along midline in basal two-thirds; anterior margin weakly bisinuate, distinctly bordered, the marginal border becoming rather wider in middle; lateral margins gently rounded in front, distinctly sinuate behind, finely bordered; anterior angles well produced forward and rounded at apex; posterior angles obtuse; base obtusely angulate in the middle, not distinctly bordered; disc steeply declivous just behind anterior margin, with upper edge of the declivity slightly produced as an obtusely angulate prominence at the middle; surface slightly micro-granulose, somewhat sparsely and finely punctate, the punctures becoming denser and coarser toward sides.

Elytra strongly convex, 1.33–1.43 times as wide as long \((n = 3)\), with eight striae one along epipleural margin; striae rather widely and strongly to deeply impressed, finely ridged on both sides throughout; 7th stria not curved near base, almost parallel to 6th; striae distinct, each diameter slightly wider than stria width; intervals clearly convex, distinctly micro-granulose, a little densely and finely punctate, the punctures mostly not distinctly defined.

Pygidium carinate basally, feebly shining and slightly micro-granulose, rather densely covered with small shallow transverse punctures. Protibiae rather stout, with four external teeth; terminal spur spatulate.

Aedeagus somewhat robust. Pahllobase about 2.0–2.2 mm in length \((n = 3)\), about 0.9–1.0 mm in apical width \((n = 3)\). Parameres rather elongate, about 1.3–1.4 mm in length \((n = 3)\), with each apex a little expanded outward as a rounded tooth.

**Female.** Head almost the same as in the male, though clypeus a little strongly wrinkled and a pair of vertexal horns reduced to short subconical pointed tubercles which are connected by a fine carina. Pronotum with anterior declivity narrower than in male, the median prominence more obtuse. Protibiae with four external teeth stronger and terminal spurs slightly longer.

**Type series.** Holotype: \(\delta\), Tahubang, 1,100 m, Kinabalu Park, Sabah State, Malaysia, 19. IV. 1995, T. KIKUTA leg. Paratypes: 12 \(\delta\)\, 11 \(\varphi\), same data as the holotype; 1 \(\delta\), 1 \(\varphi\), ditto, 20. IV. 1995; 1 \(\delta\), ditto, 24. IV. 1995, M. Kon leg.; 2 \(\delta\), Sayap, Sabah State, Malaysia, 25. III. 1995, T. KIKUTA leg.

**Type depository.** The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation, University Malaysia Sabah.

**Distribution.** Sabah State, Malaysia (Northern Borneo).

**Etymology.** This species is named in honor of Dr. Roberto POGGI, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova (Giacomo Doria), who has been giving the first author invaluable help for his researches.

**Notes.** The present new species is closely related to *Onthophagus (Onthophagus) borneensis* HAROLD from Sarawak, Borneo, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characters: 1) dorsal side distinctly mat, with pronotum and elytra strongly micro-granulose, whereas in *O. borneensis*, the dorsal side is shining, with the pronotum and elytra weakly micro-granulose; 2) intervals of elytra slightly convex and sparsely covered with small but distinct punctures, whereas in *O. borneensis*, those are fairly strongly convex and sparsely covered with very fine and indefinite punctures; 3) in the male, frontal section of clypeal suture more weakly curved instead of being clearly curved; 4) in the male genitalia, parameres a little broader in dorsal view, with each apex distinctly rounded and more strongly produced laterad than in *O. borneensis*. 
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Onthophagus (*Onthophagus*) *cupreopastillus* sp. nov.  
(Figs. 2, 9–12)

Length: 7.5–8.0 mm; width: 3.6–4.2 mm (n = 4).

*Male.* Body moderate-sized, elongate-oval, fairly strongly convex dorsally. Dorsal side almost opaque; head sparsely clothed with short erect yellowish-white hairs; pronotum and elytra rather densely clothed with yellowish-white suberect long hairs, the hairs on the former becoming clearly longer and reflexed near posterior angles; pygidium densely clothed with similar hairs as those on elytra, though a little longer. Ventral side a little shining, somewhat densely clothed with yellowish-white hairs. Color black to brownish black; head and pronotum tinged with weak cupreous luster; elytra black, each with four yellow to yellowish-brown patches, the basal patch extending from the 2nd to 5th intervals, the latero-basal round one at the 6th to 7th intervals, the lateral one at the 7th interval a little behind shoulder, the internal median round one at the 2nd to 3rd intervals a little behind the middle; ventral side almost black, with slight cupreous luster; mouth organs and palpi reddish brown; antennae reddish brown.

Head almost flat and simple, without ornaments, a little reflexed at marginal portion; clypeal margin strongly prolonged forward with apex upturned as a rounded lobe at the middle, sides clearly bordered and a little sinuous; clypeal suture completely effaced at frontal section, finely defined at genal sections, not carinate; genae slightly produced laterad, with margins rounded at posterior third; vertex entirely flat; surface obviously micro-granulose, sparsely and finely punctate in the middle, the punctures becoming sparser and coarser toward vertex, genae, and each side of clypeus.

Pronotum fairly strongly convex, 1.37–1.43 times as wide as long (n = 2), with an obtuse longitudinal impression along midline which is interrupted a little behind the middle by the median protrusion; anterior margin emarginate, clearly bordered; lateral margins widely and strongly sinuous in front, weakly so behind, and finely bordered; anterior angle very strongly
produced forward, with apices sharp, and a little directed outward; posterior angles obtuse; basal margin obtusely angulate at the middle, not distinctly bordered; disc rather steeply declivous in anterior two-thirds, the declivity forming a deplanate longitudinal surface, the upper edge of the declivity produced dorsally into a strong tubercle in the middle; surface distinctly micro-granulose, moderately densely and coarsely punctate, the punctures becoming very fine and sparse on the anterior declivity and near posterior angles.

Elytra 1.29–1.39 times as wide as long (n = 2), with eight striae, of which one is along epipleural margin; striae shallowly and rather widely impressed, and ridged on both sides throughout; stria punctures sparse and distinct though shallow, each diameter clearly wider than stria width; 7th stria clearly curved near base; intervals strongly micro-granulose, moderately densely covered with strong asperate punctures.

Pygidium carinate at base, a little closely and strongly punctate. Prothorax with anterior angles ordinary on the ventral side. Protibiae strongly prolonged apicad, clearly curved inward, with four well separated external teeth in apical half; terminal spur simple and stout and well decurved.

Aedeagus robust. Phallobase about 1.1 mm in length (n = 1), about 0.5 mm in apical width (n = 1). Parameres about 0.7 mm in length (n = 1), each with one apical tooth.

Female. Head less produced forward, with clypeal margin truncate or weakly emarginate at the middle; clypeal suture with frontal section strongly and rather briefly carinate, the carina well curved, genal section not carinate; vertex with an opened V-shaped carina, which is distinctly raised on each side and almost interrupted at the middle; surface weakly micro-granulose, densely and fairly coarsely punctate, and transversely wrinkled on clypeus. Pronotum simple, with a slightly raised longitudinal costa along midline in anterior half, the costa with a small tubercle a little before the middle. Protibiae shorter than in male, with four stronger external teeth; terminal spur longer.


Type depository. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo.

Distribution. Sabah State, Malaysia (Northern Borneo).

Etymology. The specific name means that the present species looks like copper-colored *Onthophagus* (*Onthophagus*) *pastillatus* BOUCOMONT.

Notes. The present new species is closely related to *Onthophagus* (*Onthophagus*) *pastillatus* BOUCOMONT from Sabah, Borneo, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characters: 1) intervals of elytra strongly micro-granulose and opaque, while in *O. pastillatus*, they are very slightly micro-granulose and shining; 2) intervals of elytra more strongly and a little coarsely punctate; 3) head and pronotum tinged with cupreous luster, while in *O. pastillatus*, they are tinged with greenish luster; 4) in the male, clypeus less produced forward with apex more broadly rounded at the middle; 5) in the female, clypeus more coarsely and more strongly rugosely punctate; 6) male genitalia clearly different in shape.
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*Onthophagus* (*Onthophagus*) *sabahensis* sp. nov.  
(Figs. 3, 13–16)

Length: 6.3–8.5 mm; width: 4.0–4.6 mm (n = 37).

**Male.** Body moderate-sized, oval, strongly convex dorsally; dorsal side less shining, with pronotum and elytra densely clothed with yellowish-brown semi-recumbent long hairs, the hairs changing into a little broad scale-like ones on each median portion, head sparsely clothed with short erect hairs; ventral side slightly shining, rather densely clothed with yellowish-brown hairs. Color black to brownish black; head and pronotum tinged with faint greenish to cupreous luster; elytra yellowish brown, often with a large brownish vague marking on the postero-median part; ventral side almost brownish black, with slight greenish to cupreous luster; mouth organs, palpi reddish brown; antennae with foot-stalks reddish brown, club segments clearly paler.

Head suboctagonal, a little wider than long; clypeal margin narrowly subtrapezoidal in outline, distinctly bordered, with median portion strongly upturned and rounded, sides a little sinuous; clypeal suture completely effaced though very obtusely raised in the middle; genae strongly produced laterad, obtusely and roundly angulate at the middle; posterior portion of head produced backward as a flat subtriangular lamina, the lamina inclined backward with a slender horn at the middle; in minor males, the lamina reduced to a short point; surface weakly micro-granulose, transversely wrinkled on marginal portion of clypeus, rather densely and strongly punctate, intermixed with smaller punctures.

Pronotum strongly convex, 1.29–1.39 times as wide as long (n = 3), almost simple, with a slight depression behind anterior margin and a pair of small smooth depressions near posterior angles; a median longitudinal line strongly impressed along midline in basal third; anterior margin emarginate, distinctly bordered; lateral margins almost straight in front, clearly sinuate behind, finely bordered; anterior angles strongly produced forward, rather sharply angulate at apex; posterior angles obtuse; base almost rounded, not distinctly bordered; surface weakly micro-granulose, very densely covered with strong setiferous punctures except for near posterior angles where the surface is impunctate, the punctures becoming coarser and a little sparser toward sides, each puncture bearing a fairly long hair, the hair sometimes changing into scale-like one at the middle and also becoming conspicuously long and reflexed along the smooth depression of posterior angle.

Elytra 1.29–1.34 times as wide as long (n = 3), with eight striae, of which one is along epipleural margin; striae a little finely and strongly impressed, finely ridged on both sides throughout; 7th stria weakly but clearly curved near base; strial punctures weak and shallow, each diameter slightly wider than strial width; intervals a little shining, almost flat, very densely to partly confluentely covered with rather strong setiferous punctures, the confluent punctures mostly forming longitudinal irregular wrinkles.

Pygidium shining, carinate at base, densely and strongly covered with round ocellate punctures. Protibiae rather slender and well curved, with four external teeth; terminal spur short, sublanceolate.

Aedeagus short and robust. Pahlobase about 1.3–1.5 mm in length (n = 3), about 0.7–0.8 mm in apical width (n = 3). Parameres rather short, about 0.7–0.8 mm in length (n = 3), with each apical tooth simply pointed outward in lateral view.

**Female.** Head with clypeal margin somewhat parabolical in outline, rounded at apex, dis-
distinctly sinuate on both sides; clypeal suture with frontal section strongly carinate, the carina well curved, genal section finely defined though not carinate; vertex with a straight transverse carina between eyes, the carina long, slightly curved backward, a little stronger than the frontal one; surface more densely punctate than in male, with clypeus transversely and weakly wrinkled. Pronotum with anterior portion more narrowly depressed behind anterior margin. Protibiae with terminal spur simple, a little longer than those in male.

**Type series.** Holotype: ♂, Headquarter, Kinabalu Park, 1,500 m, Sabah State, Malaysia, 2. IV. 1995, T. KIKUTA leg. Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, the same locality as the holotype, 3. IV. 1995; 1 ♀, ditto, 1,700 m; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, ditto, 1,550 m; 1 ♂, ditto, 2. V. 1995; 1 ♀, ditto, 1,600 m; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 2. II. 1995; 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, ditto, 1,459 m; 1 ♂, ditto, 28. II. 1995; 1 ♂, Liwagu, 1,450 m, Sabah State, Malaysia, 25. III. 1995. T. KIKUTA leg. ; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sayap, 1,200 m, Sabah State, Malaysia, 25. III. 1995, T. KIKUTA leg. ; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, ditto, 1,300 m, 12. V. 1995.

**Type depository.** The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation, University Malaysia Sabah.

**Distribution.** Sabah State, Malaysia (Northern Borneo).

**Etymology.** This species is named after the place name, Sabah.

**Notes.** The present new species is closely related to *Onthophagus (Onthophagus)* ochromerus HAROLD from Sarawak, Borneo, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characters: 1) intervals of elytra very densely and partly confluenctly covered with strong punctures, and the confluent punctures mostly form longitudinal irregular wrinkles, whereas in *O. ochromerus*, they are densely and not confluenctly punctate; 2) head and pronotum weakly micro-granulose and more strongly punctate instead of being shining and less strongly punctate; 3) in the male, head less produced forward, with ventrala lamina bearing a horn more robust, whereas in *O. ochromerus*, it is more strongly produced forward with the ventral lamina bearing a slender horn; 4) clypeal margin of head distinctly sinuous on both sides and ventral carina curved backward, whereas in *O. ochromerus*, the former is weakly sinuous on both sides and the latter is almost straight; 5) pronotum and legs uniformly brownish black, whereas in *O. ochromerus*, the former is yellowish brown on each lateral margin and the latter is yellowish brown on femora; 6) in the male genitalia, parameres clearly longer in dorsal view.

**Onthophagus (Onthophagus) magniocularis** sp. nov.

(Figs. 4, 17–18)

**Length:** 7.0–7.1 mm: width: 3.7 mm (n = 2).

**Male.** Body rather small-sized, elongate-oval, well convex above; dorsal side a little shining though very slightly micro-granulose, entirely glabrous; ventral side also slightly shining, partly clothed with yellowish hairs. Color black, tinged with very weak purplish luster on elytra and pygidium; mouth organs blackish brown, palpi reddish brown, antennae reddish brown, legs somewhat paler.

Head almost simple though a little transversely depressed between eyes in posterior portion; clypeal margin subtrapezoidal in outline, broadly bordered and reflexed, with median portion narrowly and distinctly emarginate; clypeo-frontal suture completely effaced; clypeo-genal suture finely defined and not distinctly carinate though a little raised; genae well produced laterad, obtusely angulate at the middle; surface very weakly micro-granulose, sparsely and fairly
Fig. 4. Onthophagus (Onthophagus) magnificatus sp. nov., male, head and pronotum, dorsal view. Scale 1 mm.

finely punctate in the middle, slightly wrinkled along clypeal margin, the punctures becoming a little larger on the posterior depression. Eyes large, interspace between them about 3.2 times as the width of eye (n = 1).

Pronotum simple, a little weakly and evenly convex, 1.50 times as wide as long (n = 1), without a longitudinal impression along midline; anterior margin emarginate, distinctly bordered; lateral margins weakly rounded in front, clearly sinuate behind, finely bordered, the marginal border a little widened near posterior angle; anterior angles well produced forward, rounded at apex; posterior angles obtuse; base obtusely angulate at the middle, not distinctly bordered; surface weakly shining, though a little micro-granulose and sparsely and finely punctate, the interspace between punctures punctulate.

Elytra rather convex, 1.18 times as wide as long (n = 1), with eight striae, of which one is along epipleural margin; striae shallowly and rather finely impressed, finely ridged on both sides throughout; 7th stria not curved near base, almost parallel to 6th; strial punctures weak, partly ill-defined, each diameter very slightly wider than strial width; intervals almost flat, weakly micro-granulose, sparsely and very finely punctate.

Pygidium carinate at base, slightly micro-granulose though feebly shining, sparsely covered with ill-defined fine punctures. Prothorax with anterior angles ordinary, not distinctly hollowed on the ventral side. Abdomen with 6 exposed visible sternites; 1st sternite transversely arranged with strong and not so deep punctures, and transversely and shallowly grooved along anterior margin on each side; 2nd to 4th transversely arranged with coarse and a little deep punctures, and transversely and deeply grooved along anterior margin in outer half to two-thirds on each side; 5th and 6th transversely arranged with fairly coarse and deep punctures throughout, and transversely and deeply grooved along anterior margin on each side. Protibiae gently curved inward, with four external teeth; terminal spur decurved at apex.

Aedeagus rather slender. Phallobase about 1.3 mm in length (n = 1), about 0.6 mm in apical width (n = 1). Parameres about 0.8 mm in length (n = 1), each with ventro-apical tooth at
Figs. 5–18. *Onthophagus* (*Onthophagus*) spp., aedeagus, dorsal (5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18) and lateral (6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17) views. — 5–6, *O.* (*O.*) *robertopoggi* sp. nov.; 7–8, *O.* (*O.*) *borneensis* HAROLD; 9–10, *O.* (*O.*) *cupreopastillatus* sp. nov.; 11–12, *O.* (*O.*) *pastillatus* Boucomon; 13–14, *O.* (*O.*) *sabahensis* sp. nov.; 15–16, *O.* (*O.*) *ochromerus* HAROLD; 17–18, *O.* (*O.*) *magnioculus* sp. nov. Scales 1 mm.
apex in lateral view; from dorsal view, each apex sharp in outer side.

Female. Body a little wider. Head with the posterior depression shallower, surface a little widely and transversely wrinkled on clypeus. Pronotum with lateral margins more strongly rounded in front. Protibiae with each terminal spur clearly longer than in the male.

Type depository. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation, University Malaysia Sabah.

Distribution. Sabah State, Malaysia (Northern Borneo).

Etymology. The specific name means that the present species has large eyes.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Sayap, 1,100 m, 25. III. 1995, T. Kikuta leg. Paratype: ♀, same data as the holotype.

Notes. The present new species is somewhat similar to Onthophagus (Onthophagus) collinsi Krikken et Huibregts from Sarawak, Borneo, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characters: 1) clypeal margin is more narrowly and more distinctly emarginate at apex instead of being very slightly and rather widely emarginate at apex; 2) intervals of elytra are almost flat, whereas in O. collinsi, it is distinctly convex; 3) each stria of elytra is shallowly and rather finely impressed, whereas in O. collinsi, it is deeply and a little widely impressed; 4) strial punctures of elytra are very weak and partly ill-defined, whereas in O. collinsi, those are strong and distinct; 5) elytra are tinged with weak cupreous luster instead of being uniformly black.

Acknowledgments

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要約

越智 輝雄・近 雅博：東南アジア産ゴキヴシ科甲虫（第10報）—ボルネオ産エンマコガネ族の4新種一。—— ボルネオ産ゴキヴシ科甲虫として，エンマコガネ属の1亜属Onthophagus亜属の4新種，Onthophagus (Onthophagus) robertopoggi sp. nov., O. (O.) cupreopastillatus sp. nov., O. (O.) sabahensis sp. nov., O. (O.) magniocus sp. nov. を記載した。

References


Ochi T., and M. Kon, 1994. Dung beetles (Coleoptera, Scarabaeoidea) collected from Sabah, Borneo (1).


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Occurrence of *Plateumaris shirahatai* KIMOTO (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) in South Korea

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Abstract  The distribution of *Plateumaris shirahatai* KIMOTO is first described from two localities in South Korea.

*Plateumaris shirahatai* KIMOTO was first described from Honshu, Japan (KIMOTO and HIURA, 1971) and was considered to be endemic to Japan (e.g., KIMOTO and TAKIZAWA, 1994). Recently, it has been reported that this species occurs in Sakhalin and Primorsky, Russia (MIKHAILOV and HAYASHI, 2000; HAYASHI and SHIYAKE, 2004; HAYASHI and TOMINAGA, 2005), and at least in Sakhalin, co-occurrence of this species with *P. sericea* (LINNAEUS) has been

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Fig. 1. Male (left) and female (right) of *Plateumaris shirahatai* from Cheonwang-san.

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confirmed. In South Korea, the distribution of *P. sericea* has been reported (Lee and An, 2001) but not of *P. shirahatai*. In May 9–10, 2005, three of us (T. S., J. L. K. and Y. B. C.) made a field research at two sites in Ulsan and Miryang, southeast of Korean Peninsula, and collected *P. shirahatai* as follows:


1♂, 1♀, Cheonwang-san (alt. 740 m), Danjang-myon, Miryang-shi, Gyeongsangnam-do, 10. V. 2005, T. SOTA, Y. B. CHO, and J. L. KIM leg.

Of these sites, *P. sericea* has been recorded from the first site (described as Mt. Chongsan in Lee and An, 2001) based on specimens collected by one of us, Y. B. C. The present report is the first record of *P. shirahatai* from South Korea, although the specimens previously collected from the same locality and reported as *P. sericea* may actually be *P. shirahatai*. Hayashi (2004) stated that the discrimination among *P. shirahatai*, *P. sericea*, and other related species such as *P. discolor* Panzer in Europe is difficult based on external morphology, implying the necessity of a taxonomic revision with the analyses using genital characters and molecular phylogeny. The fact that recent field study in Primorsky (Hayashi and Tominaga,
2005; T. SOTA, unpublished) and South Korea (present study) has failed to obtain *P. sericea* but found only *P. shirahatai* suggests that *P. sericea* is very rare or absent in these regions in contrast with the wide occurrence of *P. shirahatai*. Further field study is needed in the continental East Asia to resolve the taxonomic problem and phylogeny of these beetles.

**Acknowledgements**

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**要約**

曽田貞滋，趙 永福，金 重洛，林 成多。—— 韓国南部の２個所において，初記録となるシラハタミズクサハムシ *Plateumaris shirahatai* の分布を確認した。

**References**


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Some New Species and Subspecies of the Genus *Trichotichnus* from China (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Harpalini)

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**Abstract** Four new species and two subspecies are described from Sichuan, Shaanxi and north China as following: *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) yokoyamai* sp. nov., *T. (A) triangulatus* sp. nov., *T. (A) subreticulatus* sp. nov., *T. (A) subreticulatus kandingensis* ssp. nov., *Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) planicollis* sp. nov. and *T. (T) coruscus major* ssp. nov. The last subspecies may be important for clearing up the history about invasion and dispersion of ancestor of the *leptopus* group in Japan.

As mentioned in the former papers of mine (ITO, 1996; 1998; 1999; 1999; 2002), the genus *Trichotichnus* MORAWITZ in China is highly diverse and many species have been found in narrow areas in some localities, Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi, Yunnan and so on. Even though in the same name’s locality on label, some species inhabit in each restricted area. I obtained additional material and found some new species and subspecies among them. In this paper, I am going to describe four new species and two new subspecies under the names of *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) yokoyamai* from Sichuan, *T. (A) triangulatus* from Sichuan, *T. (A) subreticulatus subreticulatus* and *T. (A) subreticulatus kandingensis* from Sichuan, *Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) planicollis* from border of inner Mongol, Beijin and Shaanxi, and *T. (T) coruscus major* from the boundary between Hubei and inner Mongol.

Before going further, I would like to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Sciences Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kind loan of invaluable material. Concerning measurement of body parts, see the author’s former paper. I employ abbreviation of depositories as following: the Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka as OMNH; the National Sciences Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo as NSMT; author’s private collection as NiC.

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

(Figs. 1, 7)

Body widely fiddle-shaped, convex, black, shiny, very slightly iridescent on elytra; labial and maxillary palpi and antennae light brown, middle of mandibles, tarsi, and basal parts of tibiae dark reddish brown.

Head moderate in largeness, 0.66–0.68 times the pronotal width, gently convex, with very sparse and vague punctures; interocular space wide, three-fourths of the width of head including eyes; labrum subsquare, fairly and regularly emarginate; clypeus weakly and triangularly protruding at apical angles, transversely depressed behind apex slightly swollen; clypeal suture fine...
and vague; frons obscurely rugose near frontal impressions, which are shallow and obliterated in hind half; eyes not convex; temples rather long, 0.35–0.37 times the eye length; genuine ventral margins of eyes widely separated from buccal fissure; antennae short, surpassing slightly beyond elytral bases; mandibles moderate in robustness, terebral tooth of left mandible rounded and that of right one slightly produced as hump, retinacular tooth of left one weakly triangular and that of right one rather strongly and roundly triangularly prominent; labial palpi somewhat stout, 1st segment as long as the 2nd; ligula wide, expanded forwards just behind apex which is truncate or weakly arcuate; paraglossae narrow, isolated from ligula in the expansion, slightly prolonged forwards beyond ligula; mentum fully toothed, rounded at apex of the tooth, epilobes not widened apicad; microsculpture clearly observable as mixtures of isodiametric and square meshes.

Pronotum transversely quadrate to barely cordate, widest at apical two-fifths, two-fifths wider than long, rather well and widely convex; surface widely smooth, more or less sparsely and somewhat coarsely punctate in lateral furrows and basal foveae; sides gently arcuate from apex to middle, thence oblique backwards in a straight line, feebly sinuate before base; apex moderately emarginate, sometimes straight at the bottom, with border not interrupted; base 1.18–1.22 times as wide as apex, thickly bordered throughout, shallowly emarginate, slightly rounded at the sides; apical angles widely rounded; basal angles a little larger than right angle, weakly toothed at tips; front transverse impression shallow to rather deep, the hind one obscure; median line thin, but clear, obsolete near base; lateral furrows narrow, weakly widened basad, fused with basal foveae which are small and bear narrow and longitudinal grooves at the inner sides; microsculpture also clear like that of head, consisting mostly of transverse meshes, and partly of mixtures of isodiametric and square ones.

Elytra widely ovate, approximately one-third wider than the pronotal width, two-fifths longer than wide, well convex, impunctate; sides gently curved in humeri, uniformly rounded in middle, feebly sinuate preapically; apices not produced, narrowly separately rounded; bases almost straight, oblique near each lateral end, humeral angles obtuse and angulate, with a tiny tooth at each tip; striae thin, shallow, and finely crenulate, scutellar striae short; intervals flat on disc, weakly convex apically and basally, 3rd interval of left elytron bearing one setiferous pore and that of right one with one pore in five examples and two pores in two examples; marginal series continuous, though a little wide in space between umbilicate pores of middle, consisting of 21–22 pores; microsculpture vague, composed of fine transverse lines. Hind wings vestigial.

Ventral surface smooth; metepisterna very short, 0.74–0.76 times as long as wide; apex of 6th abdominal sternite in male bisetose at each side and truncate at distal margin.

Legs long; hind femur bisetose near hind margin; fore tibiae weakly sulcate in apical two-fourths, bi to quadrisinuous along apico-external margin, terminal spur long, rather robust, and lanceolate; tarsi bearing several very short hairs, hind tarsi slightly shorter than the width of head (0.97–0.98 in ratio), 1st segment short, three-fifths times as long as the 2nd and 3rd taken together, 2nd one-fifth longer than the 3rd and seven-tenths longer than the 4th, claw segment quadrisetose along external margin and trispinous along inner one of ventral surface.

Aedeagus (Fig. 7) long, more or less robust basally, weakly swollen ventrally, gradually tapered forwards, with apex long, thin, slightly directed ventrad at tip; apical orifice widely open, inner sac without any sclerites; apical lobe elongate-triangular, two-thirds longer than wide, rounded at tip.

Length: 9.4–9.8 mm. Width: 4.2–4.8 mm.

Female unknown.


Remarks: This new species is peculiar in the number of discal pores on right elytron not stable and sometimes two. As mentioned in my former paper (Ito, 1999), Chinese species often
have exceptional characters. The new species is allied to *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) kazuyukii* N. Ito from Muli in South Sichuan, but is easily discriminated from the latter by the pronotum more thinly bordered and rounded only apically at sides instead of being rounded throughout, and the head and pronotum more clearly microsculptured. The present species is similar to *Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) minor* N. Ito from Baima in Yunnan, though the body size is larger, the pronotum is more strongly arcuate at sides, the elytra are not rounded at humeral angles, and the aedeagus is much more elongate at apical lobe.

**Etymology:** The specific name “yokoyama” is dedicated to Professor Dr. Masa-Aki YOKOYAMA of Department of Material and Life Science, Graduate School of Engineering of Osaka University, Suita, who has been greatly contributing to studies on photo-electronic properties of organic photoconductor and its application to organic devices. I have been co-working in the Imaging Society of Japan and he has been always kindly advising and supporting me in various ways of my electrophotographic study and image processing of pictures of specimens. In commemoration of his retirement, I would like to heartily celebrate his happy and complete life as both excellent researcher and teacher.

*Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) triangulatus* N. Ito, sp. nov.  
(Figs. 2, 8)

Body oblong, somewhat elongate, feebly brownish black, shiny, with very weakly iridescent lustre on elytra; palpi, labrum, antennae, femora and tibiae reddish brown, basal half of mandibles and head dark reddish brown, tarsi blackish brown.

Head moderate-sized, 0.67 times as wide as the pronotal width, flattened on frons, sparsely
and minutely punctate, vaguely rugose near frontal impressions, with interocular space wide and 0.71 times the width of head; labrum weakly convergent forwards, triangularly concave at apex; clypeus vaguely sutured with frons, the suture broken in one example; frontal impressions each obscure, shallow fovea-formed, obliterated behind from middle between apex and supraorbital groove; eyes small, but more or less prominent; temples a little swollen, two-fifths the eye length; genuine ventral margins of eyes widely separated from buccal fissure; antennae somewhat long, reaching elytra by apical two segments, 3rd segment pubescent in apical two-thirds, six-sevenths of the 4th and twice the 2nd; labial palpi slender, 3rd segment as long as the 2nd; ligula rather abruptly expanded forwards; paraglossae narrow, isolated from ligula behind its apex; mentum with elongate tooth, epilobes weakly widened apicad; microsculpture rather clearly visible, consisting of mixtures with square and transverse meshes.

Pronotum subcordate, widest at apical two-fifths, 1.40 times as wide as long, gently elevated on disc; sides relatively thinly bordered, gently arcuate in front and weakly and linearly oblique behind from the widest point, deeply and widely sinuate before base; apex rather deeply emarginate, thinly bordered throughout; base 1.26–1.28 times as wide as apex, more or less deeply emarginate, with border entire and thicker than sides; apical angles narrowly rounded; basal angles sharp, narrowly triangularly produced obliquo-laterad; lateral furrows narrow in apical two-fifths, then gradually widened basad, fused with basal foveae, which are quadrate and flat in the bottom; front transverse impression rather clear, the hind one short and shallow; median line shallow but clear, obliterated near both apex and base; surface largely not punctate, moderately and somewhat sparsely punctate in lateral furrows and basal foveae; microsculpture fine and slightly clear, composed of tranverse meshes on disc, of square meshes in the surrounding areas.
Elytra oblong, wide, 1.37 times as wide as the pronotal width, fairly convex, without punctures; sides weakly curved at humeri, somewhat deeply sinuate preapically; apices rather produced backwards, narrowly rounded at distal margins, separated from each other; bases each not emarginate, straight, angularly and very obtusely encountered with lateral border; striae thin, shallow, and finely crenulate, scutellar striae short; intervals slightly convex, a setiferous pore of 3rd interval situated near apical three-sevenths; marginal series continuous, composed of 11–14 umbilicate pores; microsculpture hardly visible as vague transverse lines. Hind wings vestigial.

Ventral surface mostly smooth, pro- and metepisterna obscurely and minutely punctate; metepisterna 0.92 times as long as wide; 6th abdominal sternite in male truncate at apex and unisetose at each side.

Legs long; hind femora bisetose near hind margin; fore tibiae seriately bearing three or four short setae dorsally, bi- or trispinous along apico-external margin, and without sulcus, terminal spur lanceolate; hind tarsi 1.08–1.16 times as long as the width of head, 1st segment two-thirds as long as the 2nd and 3rd taken together, 2nd 1.3 times as long as 3rd and a half longer than the 4th, claw segment tri- or quadrisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 8) rather stout, gently arcuate, thinned apically; apical orifice widely open, without any sclerites; apical lobe trapezoidal, as wide as long, almost truncate at distal margin; ventral surface sharply ridged at sides, weakly humped at tip.

Female unknown.

Length: 11.4–12.0 mm. Width: 4.8–5.1 mm.


Remark: This new species is similar in shape of pronotal basal angles to Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) callathiformis N. Ito from Mt. Daliang Shan in Sichuan, but in the new species, the body is more elongate, the pronotum is narrower and more protrudent laterad at base, and the hind tarsi are shorter in 1st segment.

Etymology: The specific name means triangulate in Latin and is derived from the triangulate basal angles of pronotum.

Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) subreticulatus N. Ito, sp. nov.
(Figs. 3, 9)

Body similar in outline to Harpalus tinctulus Bates in spite of other genus, oblong, relatively convex, black, shiny, very slightly iridescent on elytra; labial and maxillary palpi, antennae and lateral margins of pronotum light reddish brown, labrum and basal areas of mandibles dark reddish brown, tarsi and basal areas of tibiae slightly brownish black.

Head relatively large, 0.67–0.71 times as wide as the pronotal width, fairly convex, very sparsely covered with punctures which are mostly microscopic and partly coarse; labrum weakly trapezoidal, triangularly emarginate at apex; clypeus narrowly rounded and weakly protrudent at apical angles, smooth on surface; clypeal suture obscure, but uninterrupted; frontal impres-
sions shallowly engraved in apical halves, thence obliterated behind; eyes weakly prominent; temples linearly convergent behind, two-fifths the eye length, genuine ventral margins of eyes widely isolated from buccal fissure; 3rd segment of labial palpi more or less tumid, almost as long as the 2nd; ligula wedge-shaped, acute at apical angles; paraglossae not wide, reaching ligular apex; mentum semicircularly produced at middle of apex, epilobes gently widened apicad; microsculpture vague, partly consisting of transverse meshes.

Pronotum transversely quadrate, 1.48–1.56 times as wide as long, moderately elevated, mostly impunctate, coarsely and moderately punctuate in lateral furrows and basal portions, the punctures confluent in basal foveae; sides gently arcuate in apical halves, evenly and weakly oblique in basal halves, barely sinuate before base; apex uniformly and gently emarginate, clearly bordered throughout; base one-third wider than apex, almost straight, thickly bordered lengthwise; apical angles widely rounded; basal angles each a little larger than right angle, with a small and blunt tooth at tip; lateral furrows thin, carved in a line throughout, isolated from basal foveae by weak humps; basal foveae small and elongate; front transverse impression very shallow, the hind one obsolete; median line fine, shallow, reduced just behind apex; microsculpture fine and rather clear, largely composed of transverse meshes and of isodiametric meshes in lateral furrows and basal foveae.

Elytra suboval, 1.19–1.23 times as wide as the pronotal width, one-third to two-fifths longer than wide, uniformly convex, very sparsely and microscopically punctate; sides weakly arcuate in humeri, feebly sinuate preapically; apices sublinear at outer margins, with tips narrowly rounded; bases shallowly emarginate, obtusely angulate at humeral angles though blunt in one specimen; striae more or less obscure, shallow, thin, reduced just behind base except for 1st striae, scutellar striole short; intervals flat lengthwise or feebly raised, discal pore of 3rd interval situated between apical third and two-fifths; marginal series subinterrupted in middle, consisting of (9–11) + (10–11) umbilicate pores; microsculpture rather clear in female and barely visible in male, consisting of very fine subquadrate meshes. Hind wings fully reduced.

Ventral surface almost smooth, vaguely punctate on prosternum and prepisterna, coarsely
and sparsely so on metepisterna; metepisterna short, two-fifths as wide as long; 6th abdominal
sternite bisetose in both sexes at each side, truncate or slightly emarginate in male and widely
rounded in female at apical margin.

Legs short; fore tibiae trispinous long spico-lateral margin, dorsally without sulcus; 1st
segment of male in mid tarsi bearing adhesive squamae at apex, hind tarsi not long, about 1.1
times in male and 0.66–0.68 times in female as long as the width of head, 1st segment two-
thirds of the 2nd and 3rd taken together and one-seventh longer than the 2nd, which is one-fifth
longer than the 3rd and twice the 4th, claw segment quadrisetose along each ventral margin
(rarely trisetose along external margin).

Aedeagus (Fig. 9) gently arcuate, gradually thinned distad from apical third, weakly thick-
ened ventrad at tip; apical orifice rather widely opened, inner sac with oblong-hemispheric scler-
ite; apical lobe elongate-triangular, 1.5 times as long as wide; ventral surface widely concave,
sharply ridged at sides.

Length: 8.3–9.0 mm. Width: 3.4–3.9 mm.

Holotype: 1 ♀, Mts. ENE Heisui, 32°12’N, 103°23’E, alt. 4,100 m, Alpine meadow scree,
♀, same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, Zangla env., alt. 4,200–4,700 m, N Sichuan, China, 9–11.

Remarks: This new species resembles Trichotochnus (Amaroschesis) obtusicollis
SCHAUBERG, but is easily distinguished from the latter by the pronotum not rounded at basal
angles and more widely punctuate in base and the aedeagus slenderer. The new species is very
similar to Trichotochnus (Amaroschesis) obscursus N. ITO, but the microsculpture on dorsal sur-
face is less clear and therefore more shiny, and the pronotum much more weakly sinuate before
base, narrower in lateral furrows and with a little more strongly humped between basal foveae
and lateral furrows.

Since the species mentioned above and the some other related species have been found at
nearby areas, these species is estimated to be diversified from the common ancestor by the
allopatric speciation owing to the separation of the habitat by steep mountains and deep val-
leys. To clear the matter, further additional data and detailed analysis are needed.

Etymology: The specific name "subreticulatus" means weakly (= sub) reticulate (= reticu-
latus) in Latin.

Trichotochnus (Amaroschesis) subreticulatus kandingensis N. ITO, ssp. nov.  
(Figs. 4, 10)

This subspecies is different from the nominotypical species in having the pronotum more
prorudent at basal angles and with punctures smaller in number, the elytra more clearly reticu-
late, and the aedeagus (Fig. 10) a little thicker.

Head 0.65–0.69 times as wide as the pronotal width, very sparsely with minute punctures;
frontal impressions very shallow, vaguely carved only near clypeal suture; microsculpture
somewhat clearer than that of nominotypical species. Pronotum nearly one-fifth wider than
long; base shallowly bisinuate, 1.15–1.21 times as wide as apex; microsculpture same manner in
nominotypical species. Elytra fairly convex, 1.38–1.46 times as long as wide, very sparsely and
vaguely punctate; microsculpture a little clearer than that of nominotypical species. Legs short;
hind tarsi 0.87 times in male and 0.76 times in female as long as the width of head, 1st segment approximately seven-tenths of the 2nd and 3rd taken together, 2nd 1.30 times as long as the 3rd and twice the 4th. Aedeagus (Fig. 10) gently curved behind basal bulb, then feebly arcuate, weakly thinned forwards, arcuatly slant near apex, slightly thickened at tip.

Length: 8.0–9.2 mm. Width: 3.4–4.1 mm.


Etymology: This subspecific name “kandingensis” is derived from the type locality, Kanding in Sichuan.

Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) planicollis N. ITO, sp. nov.
(Figs. 5, 11)

Body oblong, flattened, dark reddish brown to slightly brownish black, shiny, with iridescent lustre on elytra; palpi light reddish brown, labrum, antennae, and legs reddish brown to brown.
Head weakly elevated, impunctate, moderate in largeness, two-thirds the pronotal width; labrum shallowly emarginate at apex; clypeus slightly produced at apical angles, straight between the angles, with obscure and longitudinal rugosities; clypeal suture fine and clear; frontal impressions moderate in depth near apices, gradually shallowed behind; eyes not convex; temples slightly thickened, two-fifths the eye length; genuine ventral margins of eyes narrowly separated from buccal fissure; antennae surpassing a little beyond pronotal base; ligula widened distad, weakly emarginate at sides, pointed at apical angles, truncate at apex; paraglossae narrow, a little prolonged forwards beyond ligular apex; mentum with median tooth rounded at apex, epilobes slender, weakly arcuate at inner margins; microsculpture partly visible, consisting of vague transverse meshes.

Pronotum subquadrate, approximately 1.5 times as wide as long, flattened on disc, gently declivous apico-externally; sides gently arcuate apicad and oblique in a straight line behind from middle, not or feebly sinuate before base; apex rather deeply emarginate, with border vague in middle; base very shallowly emarginate, barely rounded at sides, entirely and thinly bordered; apical angles well protrudent, widely rounded; basal angles a little larger than right angle, with small tooth at each tip; lateral furrows narrow, weakly widened behind; basal foveae each somewhat deep, longitudinaly elliptical, isolated from the furrow by a weak swell; front transverse impression feebly visible or very shallow, the hind one obsolete; median line fine, more or less clear, not reaching apex; dorsal punctures widely absent on disc, sparse and minute in apical area, rather coarsely and densely punctate in lateral furrows and basal foveae, where the punctures are confluent; microsculpture vaguely visible as transverse meshes in apical area, a little clearly so as mixtures with isodiamic and square meshes laterally and basally.

Elytra widely oblong, 1.46–1.53 times as long as wide, one-fifth wider than the pronotal width, weakly convex, very sparsely bearing minute punctures; humeri gently arcuate; preapical sinus shallow; apices weakly curved at margins, very narrowly rounded at tips, slightly separated to each other; bases sublinear, slightly oblique at sides, sharp and obtuse at humeral angles; striae more or less wide and deep, scutellar striole relatively short; intervals weakly convex on disc, gradually becoming a little more convex towards apices and bases, a discal pore on 3rd interval situated near apical two-fifths; marginal series interrupted medially, consisting of (8–9) + (11–12) umbilicate pores; microsculpture vaguely observed as very fine transverse lines. Hind wings fully developed.

Ventral surface almost smooth, vaguely and sparsely punctuate on prosternum and proand mesepisterna, more clearly and moderately punctate on metepisterna; metepisterna not so elongate, nearly 1.1 times as long as wide; 6th abdominal sternite similar in shape of apical margin in both sexes, though slightly more weakly rounded in male than in female, bisetose at each side in both sexes.

Fore tibiae slender, without dorsal sulcus, with three spines along apico-external margin; hind tarsi 1.04 times in male and 0.94–0.98 times in female as long as the width of head, 1st segment slightly longer than the 2nd and 3rd taken together, 1.05 in ratio of the 1st to the 2nd and 3rd taken together, 2nd a half longer than the 3rd and 2.40 times as long as the 4th, claw segment trisetose along each ventral margin (rarely quadrisetose along inner margin).

Aedeagus (Fig. 11) curved before basal bulb, then prolonged straight, gently oblique in apical portion, which is thinned; apical orifice wide, inner sac armed with a peg-shaped spine slender and weakly curved before base; apical lobe elongate-triangular.

Length: 9.0–10.7 mm. Width: 4.4–4.7 mm.
Holotype: ♂, Mt. Yunmen Shan, forest park, 40°6′N, 116°7′E, 30 km N Huairou, Beijin, China, 4. VI. 2000, Jaroslav TURNÁ leg. (preserved in OMNH). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as the holotype; 2 ♂ ♀, pass Chengde-Chifeng, 41°6′N, 118°2′E, Hebei / Nei Mongol, China, 14–16. VI. 2001, Jaroslav TURNÁ leg.; 1 ♀, road Chengde-Chifeng, pass alt. 1,600 m, border Hebei-Inner Mongol, China, 1–2. VI. 2000, Zd. JINDRA leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Hua Shan, alt. ~500 m, 110 km E of Xi’an, Shaanxi prov., 23–24. VI. 2000 (preserved in NIC).

Remarks: This new species is closely allied to Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) ohkurai N. Ito, but is discriminated from the latter by the pronotum more widely and minutely punctate and with lateral furrows narrower.

Etymology: The specific name “planicollis” means flat (= plani) pronotum (= collis) in Latin.

Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) coruscus major N. Ito, ssp. nov. (Figs. 6, 12)

This new subspecies is different from the nominotypical species in having the body larger in size (in major, length: 11.1–11.8 mm and width: 4.5–4.9 mm; in nominotypical species, length: 9.2–10.4 mm and width: 3.8–4.3 mm) and the pronotum more densely and coarsely punctuate, and the aedeagus (Fig. 12) with a little larger sclerite of inner sac.

Head 0.68–0.71 times as wide as the pronotal width, sparsely and moderately punctuate; microsculpture vague. Pronotum cordate, fairly convex, 1.37–1.44 times as wide as long; base 1.12–1.14 times as wide as apex; basal angles triangularly prominent laterad at tips; microsculpture rather clear, composed of isodiametric meshes. Elytra oblong, barely arcuate at sides, nearly a half longer than wide. Hind wings entire, though metepisternum not so elongate, 1.10 longer than wide. Legs long; hind tarsi 1.10 times in male and 0.96 times as long as the width of head, 1st one-fourth shorter than the 2nd and 3rd taken together, 2nd one-seventh longer than the 3rd
and twice the 4th. Aedeagus (Fig. 12) comparatively small to body size, almost straight ventrally in apical part, gradually thinned apicad, sharply reflected at tip; inner sac with peg-shaped sclerite weakly curved.

Holotype: ♂, road Chengde-Chifeng, pass 1,600 m, 41°6’N, 118°2’E, border Hebei/Nei Mongol, China, 1–2. VI 2000, Jaroslav TURNA leg. (preserved in OMNH). Paratypes: 2 ♂ ♀, same as the holotype; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, pass Chengde-Chifeng, 41°6’N, 118°2’E, Hebei/Nei Mongol, China, 14–16. VI 2001, Jaroslav TURNA leg. (preserved in Nic).

Remarks: This subspecies and nominotypical species is similar to Trichotichnus (Trichotichnus) daibosatsunis KASAHARA and T. (T.) hosodai N. ITO described from Japan in characteristics of pronotum as sides clearly convergent basad, disc rather strongly convex and surface widely punctuate. Hind wings of the Japanese species are half reduced and not so vestigial as that in usual species of the leptopus group. Judging from the points, T. (T.) daibosatsunis and T. (T.) hosodai are estimated to be closely related to T. (T.) coruscus than other leptopus group species. Although more detailed analysis is needed, the Japanese species and T. (T.) coruscus may be phylogenetically related to each other. At least, to analyze the phylogenetic relationship among them must be useful to clear history about invasion and dispersion of ancestor of the leptopus group’s members in Japan.

Etymology: The subspecific name “major” means large in Latin.
要約

伊藤 昇．中国からのAmaroschesis亜属およびTrichotichnus亜属の新種及び新亜種．——
近年中国からTrichotichnus亜属の新種発見が著しい。本稿では、四川省から3新種1新亜種、北
京・河北省・陜西省、河北省－内モンゴル国境付近からそれぞれ1新種および1新亜種を以下
のごとく記載した：Trichotichnus (Amaroschesis) yokoyamae sp. nov. (四川省)、T. (A) trian-
gulartus sp. nov. (四川省)、T. (A) subreticulatus kandingensis ssp. nov. (四川省)、T. (T) plani-
collis sp. nov. (北京・河北省・陜西省)、T. (T) coruscus major sp. nov. (河北省－内モンゴル)。
T. (A) subreticulatusは、近縁と推定される数種が近隣で既に知られている。この狭い地域での多様性は
、中国が古い大陸であり、長期に亘り高山および深い渓谷により分断された結果と思われる。

T. (T) coruscus majorおよび原亜種は、頑著な心臓形で強く盛り上っている前胸背や鋭く上
反している雄交尾器先端形状の点で、日本のTrichotichnus (Trichotichnus) daibosatsunisやT.
(T.) hosodaiに近縁の可能性がある。また、これら日本の種の後翅は通常のleptopus種群の種
より長い点からも、上記の種の近いことを疑わせる。正確な判断は、更に詳細な解析が必要で
あるが、この解析により日本のleptopus種群の起源が明らかになる可能性がある。

種小名の“yokoyama”は、有機半導体材料の基本物性や有機デバイスへの応用研究に関して
世界的なご権威であり、電子写真の研究や日本画像学会での活動、更には昆虫標本写真の画像
処理において多大なお世話になった大阪大学大学院生命・物質工学科の横山正明教授に、感謝
とご退官お祝いの意を込めて献名したものである。今年3月末ご退官後も引き続き大阪大学で
教授を務められており、ますますのご発展を祈念する次第である。

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Contribution to the Knowledge of Japanese Tenebrionidae (3)
(Coleoptera)

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Abstract A new species of the genus Tarpela todai sp. nov. (Helopini) is described from Ishigaki-jima Is., southern part of Japan. Tarpela akitai is recorded from Yonaguni Is. Yaeyama Isls. for the first time and some external characters of the species are noted.

The genus Tarpela BATES, 1870 contains widespread species in most of biogeographical regions, and the species are known to occur in the Palearctic region (China, Taiwan, Korea and Japan), Indomalay region (Vietnam, Thailand), Australasian region (Australia, Queensland), Nearctic region (USA, high altitude area of Mexico) and the Neotropic region (Panama, Yucatan, Cuba, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Honduras and low altitude area of Mexico). This genus has rather unique in the tribe Helopini by having longer metasternum than mesocoxal cavity.

In Japan, this genus is rather rich, and ten species and a subspecies have been recorded until now. Recently I recognized another new species from Ishigaki Is., Ryukyu, in the group of T. cordicollis, which will be described under the name of T. todai in this paper. Tarpela akitai MASUMOTO described from Iriomote Is. is newly obtained from Yonaguni Is. about 60 km distant from the Island of the type locality. These materials are slightly different from the holotype in some characters as will be noted hereinafter.

The holotype designated herein is deposited in the Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University. Abbreviations used in this paper are as follows: IE – width of interspace between eyes; TD – transverse diameter of an eye measured from dorsal aspect; PL – length of pronotum measured along the median line; PW – width at the widest level of pronotum; EW – greatest width of elytra; EL – median length of elytra; LM – ratio of the length of each hind tarsal segment from base to apex.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Katsura MORIMOTO, an Emeritus Professor of Kyushu University for reviewing the manuscript. I have to acknowledge extensive help extended by Mr. K. AKITA, Mie Prefecture, Mr. T. KURIHARA, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University, Dr. K. MASUMOTO, Otsuma Women’s University, Tokyo, Dr. S. NOMURA, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and Mr. N. TODA, Aichi Prefecture.

Tarpela todai sp. nov. (Figs. 1–3)


Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *T. kimurai* MASUMOTO, from Kume Is., Okinawa, but is different from the latter by having more transverse pronotum, shorter and finer elongate strial punctures on elytra, shorter male antennae, thinner hump of male protibiae, and also shallower ventral emargination of the protibial hump.

Measurements of the body. Length: 8.3–11.4 mm; width: 3.7–4.7 mm.

Description. Elongate, subparallel-sided and feebly convex above. Head above, pronotum and elytra blackish brown with aeneus lustre, elytra with sutural intervals metallic green, ventral surface and legs reddish brown except for dark reddish brown abdomen; dorsal surface bearing metallic lustre, shining.

Male. Head densely and coarsely punctate; clypeus broadly subtruncate in front, with sides rounded, broadly depressed along posterior margin; fronto-clypeal suture obscure; genae convex, divergent laterad just before eyes, then rounded and convergent forwards; frons moderately and simply convex; eyes large and convex, a little more round than in *T. kimurai* in dorsal view, with inner ocular sulci clearly engraved, interocular space broad, IE/TK = ca. 2.00 to 2.11; postgenae abruptly narrowed behind eyes and strongly so towards neck constriction. Antennae slender, only slightly thickened towards apex, reaching behind elytral humeri; first segment robust, subparallel-sided, second nearly as long as broad, third long and slender, about ten times as long as second, fourth to eighth subequal in size, ninth to eleventh almost equal in size and a little shorter than eighth, respectively, eleventh fusiform. Mentum subquadrate, somewhat convex longitudinally in middle, slightly impressed at both sides; terminal segment of maxillary palpi large, oblong, right-angled triangular, with outer margin subequal in length to apical, more than twice as long as inner.
Pronotum much broader than head, widest at basal three-sevenths, PW/PL = ca. 1.22 to 1.25, roundly narrowed forwards and strongly so basad, very narrowly bordered, rather clearly and moderately punctate, the punctures minuter than those on head; anterior angles obtusely rounded; posterior angles a little obtuse than right angle; anterior margin shallowly and roundly emarginate; basal margin feebly sinuate on both sides. Scutellum linguiform, flattened, with some coarse punctures.

Elytra clearly broader than pronotum at base, widest at apical eight-thirteenths and nearly twice as long as broad, EL/EW = ca. 1.90 to 1.97, weakly convex, sharply punctato-striate; punctures in striae somewhat oblong or elongate in inner four striae, coarse and sparse in the remaining striae, sparser than those in T. kimurai; intervals slightly and irregularly convex, with fine transverse rugosities and scattered with microscopic punctures.

Prosternum depressed, moderately raised between coxae, with a pubescent sharp tooth above each coxa; prosternal process spiculate, sharpened at apex. Mesosternum densely rugoso-punctate. Metasternum rather long, sparsely punctate, the punctures hair-bearing and becoming a little denser at middle. Abdominal sternites weakly convex, longitudinally rugose in part, moderately with pubescent punctures and fine microsculpture.

Legs rather slender; profemora distinctly thickened, meso- and metafemora weakly so, shallowly emarginate posteriorly in about basal three-fourths; protibiae long, with apical half strongly widened inwards, hollowed ventrally and weakly bending downwards at apex, with emargination in intero-lateral view shorter than in T. coridicolis, and shallower than that in T. kimurai and in T. amamiensis; meso- and metatibiae more or less sinuous, moderately dilated towards apex, minutely and sparsely granulate along inner margins; mesotibiae not emarginate in inner margin; LM = ca. 14.1: 15.2: 11.6: 34.8.

Female. Body rather larger in average; prosternal process subquadrate, adune inwards, devoid of sharp tooth on each procoxa; protibiae simple, not tumid apically, mesotibiae almost straight, devoid of tubercules; antennae a little shorter, each of three distal segments shorter,
respectively; punctures on metasternum denser.

Etymology. This new species is named after Mr. Naoki TODA, who collected the specimen of the holotype.

*Tarpela akitai* MASUMOTO, 1998


**Notes.** Three specimens are recorded from Yonakuni Is. for the first time. These materials are slightly different from the nominate form from Irionomote Is. in the following points: Punctures on pronotum distinctly denser; punctures on elytra 1 striae denser and much more distinct; space between eyes narrower, IE/TD = ca. 2.6 in spite of the latter IE/TD = ca. 3.0.

要 約

安藤 清志：日本産ゴミムシダマシ科の知見への寄与 3. 八重山諸島の石垣島で採集された *Tarpela* マルムネゴミムシダマシ属の1種を新種と認めた。イシガキマルムネゴミムシダマシ *Tarpela todai* sp. nov. として記載した。本種は上翅に強い金属光沢を具え、上翅の点刻刻、雄の前後端部の膨らみなどの形状が比較種と異なる。種名は、本種の採集者の一人名古屋在住の戸田尚希氏に因んだもの。また、西表島を基産地として記載されたイリオモテマルムネゴミムシダマシ *Tarpela akitai* MASUMOTO を与那国島から記録した。本個体を完模式標本と比較したところ、外部形態に幾らかの相異が見られたので併せて記録した。

References


(Received March 8, 2006; Accepted March 30, 2006)
New or Little-known Tenebrionid Species from Japan (Part 5)
A New Species Belonging to a New Genus
(Coleoptera: Tenebrioninae: Helopini)

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Abstract A new species of a new genus belonging to the tribe Helopini, *Nipponohelops ishikawai* gen. et sp. nov., is described from Central Japan.

In the autumn of 2004, the senior author received a strange tenebrionid specimen from Hitoshi ISHIKAWA collected from Nagano Prefecture, Central Japan. Compared with known Japanese species, the specimen superficially resembles a species of the genus *Tarpela*. After detailed study, the authors concluded that this species is a new one belonging to a new genus of the tribe Helopini, the subfamily Tenebrioninae.

Before going further in details, the authors wish to express cordial thanks to Messrs. Hitoshi ISHIKAWA, Shizuoka City, Keiichiro SHIKATA, Iida City, for offering the type materials. Specially, we thank Mr. Hanmei HIRASAWA and his wife Ikuko, for assisting collecting research. Mr. HIRASAWA actually offered two additional materials, which he had collected in the other two places from the first place in very old days. The authors also appreciate Dr. Wolfgang SCHAWALLER, the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, and Dr. Ottó MERKL, the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest for offering invaluable advice for this study.

*Nipponohelops* gen. nov.

Type species: *Nipponohelops ishikawai* gen. et sp. nov.

Body elongated ovate, not metallically shining on dorsal surface, almost glabrous; head obviously narrower than pronotum, internal margins of eyes not grooved; clypeus produced, widely emarginated in front, not depressed; labrum thickened; eyes transverse in dorsal view; frons as wide as clypeus; pronotum almost wholly margined though the front margin slightly
interrupted in the middle; scutellum visible from above; elytra obviously wider than pronotum, 9-striated, intervals raised along base, elytral epipleura subvertical, not reaching elytral apices; mentum transverse; terminal segment of maxillary palpus obviously secundiform; prosternum broad in the area between apical margin and procoxae, prosternal epipleura moderately punctate and partly, strongly wrinkled, but not tuberculate, prosternal process triangular with lateral parts lobed; major anterior part of mesosternum depressed in ventral view; posterior margin of mesosternum V-shaped, strongly raised to the same level of metasternum; metasternum 1.8 times the length of mesocavities, anterior margin of metasternum roundly produced in middle; lateral margins of abdominal sternites clearly bordered, anal sternite clearly bordered. Femora and tibiae not modified.

Each tarsus moderately, obtriangularly dilated to apex, sparsely haired on dorsal face and densely so on ventral face; claws falciform; metatarsi with 1st segment obviously shorter than 4th. Antennae subfiliform, without sensory pores; segments IX to XI reduced in size. Male genitalia distinctly elongate; lateral lobes with fused apices.

Notes. Characters of this new genus suggest that it belongs to the subtribe Nephodina in the tribe Helopini. Except for the Nephodina, species of genera in the tribe Helopini mostly possess very short mesosterna, and pronota hardly narrower than elytra at bases. In genera of the subtribe Nephodina, pronota are normally narrower than elytra at bases, and mesosterna are longer than, or at most as long as, mesocoal cavities. These characteristics are common with the genus Tarpela Bates, 1870.

This new genus resembles Euboeus Boieldieu, 1865, but is different from the latter by the first segment of metatarsi obviously shorter than the 4th (the first segment as long as 4th in Euboeus). This new genus is also similar to the genus Nephodinus Gebien, 1943, but the members of the latter possess the bodies densely covered with hairs and the first metatarsal segment as long as the 4th. Finally, compared with the members of the genus Tarpela, the species of this new genus possess the clypeus distinctly produced anteriorly and truncate at the apex, antennal segments IX to XI obviously reduced in size (particular in the terminal one small), metasterna more transverse with anterior margin roundly produced between mesocoxae, male mesotibia not modified (noticeably modified in some species of the genus Tarpela), each tarsal segment noticeably, obtriangularly dilated to the apex, and male genitalia very particular in shape (extremely elongate and subparallel-sided).

Etymology. The new generic name means “Japanese” Helops. The gender is masculine.

**Nipponohelops ishikawai** gen. et sp. nov.

{[Japanese name: Shinano-oomarumune-gomimushidamashi]}

(Figs. 1–9)

Male. Brownish black, terminal segments of tarsi, claws, outer margins of abdominal sternites lighter in colour; head and pronotum except for marginal parts sericeous and not shining, marginal parts of pronotum, scutellum and elytra moderately shining, ventral surface alutaceous in anterior parts (ventral side of head, pro- and mesosternum), moderately shining in posterior part (metasternum and abdomen); each surface almost glabrous. Body oblong-ovate; weakly convex dorsad.

Head prognathous, feebly transverse, slightly convex in middle, weakly covered with iso-
A New Species Belonging to a New Genus

Fig. 1. *Nipponohelops ishikawai* sp. nov., ♂, habitus, holotype.

diametric microsculpture; clypeus almost horizontal, semicircular, closely punctate, widely truncate at apex, and weakly angulate at latero-apical corners, with fronto-clypeal border indistinctly impressed; genae fairly strongly raised outwards, punctulate, depressed in areas before eyes, weakly grooved along anterior margins of eyes, with rounded outer margins; frons rather broad, feebly raised in middle, coarsely punctate; lateral parts of vertex depressed, rugoso-punctate; diatone about twice the width of eye transverse diameter. Eyes subelliptical, feebly oblique, gently convex laterad, moderately, roundly inlaid into head. Antennae subfiliform, reaching basal 1/3 of elytra, rather noticeably haired, segments VIII–X dilated to each apex, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.69, 0.31, 1.44, 0.77, 0.69, 1.03, 1.00, 0.84, 0.84, 0.72.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at the middle, with all the margins rimmed except for the medial part of apex; apex very slightly produced, feebly sinuous on each side, raised and punctulate in middle; base gently produced in middle, sinuous on each side; sides weakly inclined laterad; front angles rounded and feebly produced anteriad, hind angles subrectangular and very weakly reflexed; disc weakly convex, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, closely, irregularly punctate (each puncture with a microscopic scale at the centre), very sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures among larger punctures, vaguely depressed in lateral parts of apical area, basal 2/5 and near base, with a pair of oblique impressions close to base. Scutellum subcordate, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, feebly concave in middle, rather closely punctate in anterior and lateral parts.

Elytra subovate, 1.8 times as long as wide, 3.6 times the length and 1.5 times the width of pronotum; dorsum moderately convex, highest at the middle; disc with striae fine but fairly
deep, and sparsely punctate, 1st and 2nd striae connected with each other near base, 5th approaching base but not touching it, 1st to 6th obviously located inside of humeral hump, 7th shortened by humeral hump; intervals strongly convex, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, scattered with microscopic punctures, weakly impressed by stria punctures, somewhat transversely, sparsely micro-aciculate; sides steeply declined in anterior parts, gently so in posterior parts, feebly sinuous in basal 1/4, gently produced laterad in posterior 3/4, with outer margins narrowly explanate and finely rimmed; humeri feebly humped; apices slightly produced; epipleuron noticeably widened and depressed in basal part, gradually tapering posteriorly, disappearing before apex, outer margin finely rimmed, the rim also disappeared before apex. Hind wings present.

Maxillary palpi with terminal segment gently dilated to apex, inner side nearly straight about a half the length of weakly rounded outer side, 2/3 times that of apex, which is obliquely truncate. Labrum feebly bilobed at apex, densely haired in anterior part, sparsely scattered with large punctures with rather long hairs in medial part, finely punctate and weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture in posterior part; apical segment of ligula weakly dilated; mentum subquadrate, smooth in anterior and posterior parts, feebly concave and rugose in lateral parts; gula weakly alutaceous and somewhat transversely aciculate, bordered from ventral part of neck by deep oblique impressions.

Figs. 2–9. Nipponohelops ishikawai sp. nov., ♂, holotype.—2, Antenna; 3, maxillary palpus; 4, prosternum and metasternum; 5, fore leg; 6, middle leg; 7, hind leg; 8, male genitalia (dorsal view); 9, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 1.0 mm.
A New Species Belonging to a New Genus

Prosternum medium-sized, alutaceous, punctate and rugulose laterad in anterior part, strongly raised and smooth in area between coxal cavities, produced posteriad, forming proteral process, which is inclined posteriad and triangularly projected; mesosternum raised in V-shape along anterior margins of mesocoxal cavities, smooth, sparsely scattered with small punctures; metasternum wide, smooth and scattered with small punctures broadly in middle, coriaceous in lateral parts, weakly depressed in postero-medial part, with a longitudinal impression along medial line in posterior half. Abdominal sternites feebly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, rather closely scattered with small punctures, each with a recumbent hair; all sternites deeply sulcate along outer margins; apical parts of sternites IV and V with wide membranous parts; anal sternite (sternite VI) gently, roundly produced in apical part.

Legs medium-sized; protrochanters subovate, profemora elongated fusiform, without modification; protibiae with internal face almost straight, haired anteriad, also with exterior face weakly humped; protarsi moderately dilated to each apex and densely tufted ventrally, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.62, 0.51, 0.47, 0.42, 1.36; mesotrochanters somewhat right-angled triangular; mesofemora elongated fusiform, without modification; mesotibiae weakly becoming bolder apicad, with internal face feebly humped and haired in apical 2/5; mesotarsal segments gently dilated to each apex, tufted ventrally, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.70, 0.47, 0.38, 0.29, 1.32; metatrochanters somewhat right-angled triangular; metatibiae and metatarsal segments feebly dilated to each apex, tufted ventrally, ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.68, 0.54, 0.47, 1.51.

Male genitalia slender, 5.6 mm in length, 0.8 mm in width, strongly curved in basal part in lateral view; lateral lobes completely fused to each other, 1.7 mm in length, weakly ridged along medial line in basal part, feebly depressed and finely asperate on both side of the ridge, spatulate at apex, with minute setae directed posteriad.

Body length: 15.4–17.5 mm.
Female. Unknown.


Etymology. This new species is named after Mr. Hitoshi ISHIKAWA, who collected the specimen of the holotype.

要約
益本 仁雄・安藤 清志・秋田 勝己：日本産ゴミシダマシ科甲虫の新種・希少種（第5報）、「マルムネゴミシダマシ」の新属新種、長野県で採集されたゴミシダマシ亜科の未知種を検討したところ、マルムネゴミシダマシ族（Helopini）に属する新属新種であることが判明した。そこで新属Nipponohe1opsをたて、Nipponohe1ops ishikawai sp. nov. シナノオオマルムネゴミシダマシとして命名記載した。
References


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Two New Species of the Genus *Quedius* from Tibet, China  
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

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**Abstract** Two new species of Staphylinidae collected from Motuo County of Xizang A. R. (Tibet), China are described under the name of *Quedius (Raphirus) grandipenis* sp. nov. and *Quedius (Raphirus) tangi* sp. nov. The major diagnostic features are illustrated.

*Quedius* STEPHENS (1829) is a large genus of the subfamily Staphylininae in the family Staphylinidae. Up to the present, at least 794 species of the genus have been known from the world and 126 from China. Among Chinese species, three have been recorded from Xizang A. R. (Chinese name of Tibet Autonomous Region), viz. *Quedius (Quedius) kozlovi* BOHÁČ, 1988, *Quedius (Raphirus) tibetanus* BOHÁČ, 1988 and *Quedius (Microsaurus) turnai* SMETANA, 1999.

In this paper, we are going to describe two new species of this genus collected from Xizang A. R. by Mr. Liang TANG in 2005. The type specimens are deposited in the Insect Collections of Department of Biology, Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai, China.

*Quedius (Raphirus) grandipenis* sp. nov.  
(Figs. 1, 3–9)

Body length: 7.1–8.4 mm. Color black to dark brown, shining; mouthparts, last two segments of antennae, tarsi of legs reddish brown.

Head rounded, a little wider than long (ratio 1.17); eyes not so large; temples rather long, 0.39 times as long as eye seen from above; two additional setiferous punctures lying between anterior frontal punctures, and also between posterior frontal puncture and hind margin of head; posterior frontal puncture situated near inner posterior margin of eye; surface covered with fine and dense microsculpture consisting of transverse waves. Antennae moderately long, feebly widened toward apex; all segments longer than wide, and 10th segment 1.5 times as long as wide; the relative length of each segment from base to apex: 25.0 : 13.0 : 19.0 : 14.0 : 13.0 : 12.5 : 12.5 : 12.0 : 12.0 : 12.0 : 22.0.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 1.11), widest at about posterior two-fifth, strongly...
narrowed anteriad, with broadly rounded base, transversely convex, not explanate in lateral portions; median dorsal rows each composed of three punctures, sublateral rows each of two punctures, and posterior punctures situated distinctly behind the level of large lateral puncture; microsculpture much finer than that on head. Scutellum almost impunctate, with microsculpture somewhat coarser than that on pronotum.

Elytra wider than pronotum (ratio 1.17), widened posteriad, and widest near apical third; sutural length (excluding scutellum) shorter than the median length of pronotum (ratio 0.68); punctures fine and sparse, bearing stiff setae; microsculpture dense and coarse, consisting of small quadrangular meshes. Hind wings well developed.

Abdomen with punctures similar to those on elytra, microsculpture similar to that on pronotum; tergite 7 bearing fine whitish apical seam of palisade fringe.

Male. First four segments of front tarsi dilated, bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally; segment 2 wider than apex of tibia (ratio at apical margin 1.09); segment 4 narrower than preceding segments. Sternite 7 broadly and shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 (Fig. 3) bearing two long setae on each side, with a deep and wide V-shaped emargination at posterior margin, and triangularly flattened and smooth before the emargination. Tergite 10 (Fig. 4) subtriangular, asymmetrical in apical portion, with five setae apically; sternite 9 (Fig. 5) elongate, distinctly emarginate at apex, devoid of differentiated apical or subapical setae. Aedeagus (Figs. 6–8) markedly large and elongate; median lobe subparallel-sided; parameres broad and long, covering most of median lobe and slightly exceeding apex of median lobe, with 6 fine setae at apex; sensory peg setae on underside of parameres forming 2 irregular longitudinal rows, each with 14 to 15 peg setae; internal sac with sclerotized structure.

Female. Basal four segments of front tarsi similar to those of male, but less dilated; seg-
Two New Species of *Quedius* from China

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**Figs. 3–9. Quedius (Raphirus) grandipenis** sp. nov. — 3. Sternite 8 of male; 4. tergite 10 of male; 5. sternite 9 of male; 6. apical portion of underside of paramere; 7. aedeagus in ventral view; 8. aedeagus in lateral view; 9. tergite 10 of female. Scale = 0.5 mm.

ment 2 narrower than apex of tibiae (ratio 0.58). Tergite 10 (Fig. 9) asymmetrical, rounded at apex, with several setae at apex.

**Type series.** Holotype: ♀, China: Motuo County, Xizang A. R., alt. 2,200 m, 19. VIII. 2005, Liang TANG leg. Paratype: 2 ♂♀, same data as the holotype; 1 ♀, China: same locality as the holotype, 23–27. VIII. 2005, Liang TANG leg.

**Distribution.** China (Xizang A. R.).

**Bionomics.** The specimens of this new species were taken in forest by sifting layers of fallen leaves.

**Remarks:** This new species is well similar in general appearance to *Q. (Raphirus) tibetanus* BOHÁČ from Tibet, but it is easily distinguishable from the latter as followings, viz., in the latter species the body is much smaller (5.2–5.8 mm), the elytra is devoid of microsculpture, the male aedeagus is thicker and rather shorter. The present species is similar in structure of the male
genitalia to *Q. (Raphirus) muscicola* Cameron, but in the latter the eyes much larger as in a *Indoquedius* species.

**Etymology.** The specific name is the combination of the Latin adjective *grandi* and noun *penis* after its large aedeagus.

**Quedius (Raphirus) tangi** sp. nov.
(Figs. 2, 10-15)

*Male.* Body small in size, length: 5.6–6.4 mm. Color reddish brown, shiny, with head, scutellum, abdomen and tibiae brown to dark brown.

Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 1.20); eyes large and well convex, temple much shorter than longitudinal length of eye seen from above (ratio 0.16); no additional setiferous punctures between anterior frontal punctures; posterior frontal puncture situated at hind margin of eye, with two punctures situated between posterior frontal puncture and hind margin of head; surface impunctate, with dense and fine microsculpture consisting mostly of transverse waves. Antennae moderately long, slightly incrassate toward apex; 10th segment 1.20 times as wide as long; the relative length of each segment from base to apex: 12.0 : 8.0 : 9.0 : 6.0 : 6.0 : 5.0 : 5.0 : 5.0 : 5.0 : 5.0 : 12.0.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 1.03), widest at about posterior third, narrowed anteriorly, with broadly rounded base; disc transversely convex, not explanate in lateral portions; median dorsal rows each with three punctures; sublateral rows each with two punctures; posterior puncture situated distinctly behind the level of large lateral puncture; microsculpture similar to that on head. Scutellum impunctate, with microsculpture similar to that on pronotum.

Elytra in sutural length (excluding scutellum) shorter than the median length of pronotum (ratio 0.75), wider than pronotum (ratio 1.27), widened posteriad, widest near apical fourth; punctures fine and rather sparse, all bearing stiff setae; microsculpture absent. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen with punctures much denser than those on elytra; microsculpture finer and denser than that on pronotum; tergite 7 bearing fine whitish apical seam of palisade fringe; sternite 7 shallowly emarginate; sternite 8 (Fig. 10) broadly and roundly emarginate at posterior margin, with two long setae on each side and triangularly flattened and smooth before the emargination; tergite 10 (Fig. 11) arcuate at apex, with 4 long and several short setae at apical portion; sternite 9 (Fig. 12) slightly narrowed toward rounded apex, with sparse setae on apical half, devoid of modified apical or subapical setae.

Basal four segments of front tarsi considerably dilated, bilobed, each densely covered ventrally with modified pale setae; segment 2 as wide as apex of tibia; segment 4 narrower than preceding segments. Aedeagus (Figs. 13–15) small; median lobe gently narrowed in middle part; paramere narrowed at apical portion, slightly exceeding apex of median lobe, with 4 fine setae at apex, and 2 similar setae at each side before apex; underside of parameres bearing about 17 sensory peg setae ranging into 2 unequal longitudinal rows; internal sac with sclerotized structure.

*Female.* Unknown.

**Type series.** Holotype: ♂, China: Mt. Sejila, Xizang A. R., alt. 3,700 m, 5. VIII. 2005, Liang Tang leg. Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as the holotype.
Distribution. China (Xizang A. R.).

Bionomics. The specimens of the new species were taken in forest by sifting layers of fallen leaves under some soft mushrooms.

Remarks. This new species is similar to *Quedius (Raphirus) taruni* Smetana, 1988 from Nepal, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the following characters: head and pronotum with different chaetotaxy in both species; sternite 9 of male distinctly narrower; paramere slightly exceeding apex of median lobe, with less sensory peg setae.

Etymology. This specific name is derived from the name of Mr. Liang Tang, who collected all the specimens of this new species.
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要 約

朱 礼龍・李 利珍・林 靖彦：中国・チベット産ツヤムネハネカクシの2新種。

従来チベットからは3種類のツヤムネハネカクシが記録されていたが、今回2新種を加えた。

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Notes on Elaterid Beetles (Coleoptera: Elateridae) from Southeast Asia (I) — Three New Species and Two New Records of Abetater from Taiwan —

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Abstract Three new species of the elaterid genus *Abelater Fleutiaux*, 1947, are described from Taiwan under the names of *A. imasakai*, *A. kentingensis* and *A. matsuadai*. Two species, *A. bicoloratus* and *A. shirozui*, are recorded from the same island for the first time.

The genus *Abelater Fleutiaux*, 1947, was established for *Melanoxanthus rubiginosus Candèze*, 1878, from Himalaya, and at present more than 200 species are known from the South and Southeast Asia (SCHIMMEL, 2005). In Taiwan, five species have been known up to the present. During the course of my study, I fortunately found three undescribed and two unrecorded species belonging to the genus from Taiwan. Here I am going to describe and record them.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Hitoo ŌHIRA of Okayaki, for his constant guidance, and to Dr. Hisashi ASHIDA of Kyūto for his critically reading the manuscript. I am also indebted to Messrs. Kiyoshi MASAKI of Kyōto and Hiroyoshi HIRAMATSU of Wakayama for his kind help and advice in this study. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Syoichī IMASAKA of Kurume, Takechirō HATAYAMA of Osaka, and Kiyoshi MATSUDA of Kawanishi, for their kindly offering the specimens used in this study.

The holotypes are deposited in the collection of the Osaka Museum of Natural History.

*Abelater imasakai* sp. nov.
(Figs. 1, 6, 7)

*Male.* Length 3.8–4.2 mm and width 1.0–1.2 mm. Body rather shining, elongate, almost parallel-sided and normally convex above. Head, antennae and pronotum black to blackish brown except for clypeal margin of head, maxillary palpus, basal three segments of antennae and posterior corners of pronotum, which are more or less yellowish; scutellum dusky brown medially and blackish brown peripherally; elytra yellow, with apical halves of sutural intervals, lateral margins, broad median transverse band and apical fourth black to blackish brown; ventral surface of body brown to yellowish brown; legs yellowish brown except for femora browny. Surface clothed with recumbent and cinereous setae all over.

Head gently convex between eyes; surface coarsely and densely punctate, each puncture forming like umbilicus; clypeal margin well ridged and rounded at the middle. Antenna short; apical segment barely attaining to the basal third of pronotum; basal segment robust and sub-
clavate, with a median longitudinal carina on outer surface; the second short, subquadrate and about 1.2 times as long as wide; the third obconical and about 1.2 times as long as the second; the fourth triangular and about 1.7 times as long as the third; from the fourth to tenth clearly serrate and the second to tenth bearing a median longitudinal ridge on each outer surface (Fig. 6).

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, about 0.8 times as long as basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal half, then feebly arcuate and clearly convergent towards anterior angles; disc domes-
like; surface micro-reticulate, densely and semi-umbilicately punctate, the punctures smaller and sparser than those of head; posterior angles rather short and projecting posteriad, each with a distinct carina above. Scutellum lingulate, gently convex at the middle, coarsely punctate.

Elytra about 2.4 times as long as its basal width; sides almost parallel in basal halves, then rounded and gradually convergent towards apices which are transversely truncate; striae well defined, deeply and regularly punctuate; intervals feebly elevated, irregularly and transversely rugose.

Legs slender; tarsi and claws simple.

Propleura rather sparsely punctate in each apical three-fourths, the punctures larger and sparser than those of pronotal disc. Prosternum with punctures coarse, smaller and denser than those of propleura. Prosternal process slightly incurved behind procoxal cavites, then projecting straight towards acutely pointed apex.

Dorsal surface of male genitalia as illustrated (Fig. 7); median lobe robust and distinctly longer than lateral lobes and gradually narrowed towards obtusely pointed apex; lateral lobes short and slender, each apical portion obtusely pointed at tip.

*Female*. Length about 3.8 mm and width 1.0 mm. Similar to male in general structures,
but the body a little robuster and antennae shorter.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, Lan Yu Is., Taiwan, 21–23. V. 1975, S. IMASAKA leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data and locality as the holotype.

*Etymology.* The specific name is dedicated to Mr. Syouichi IMASAKA who is the first collector of this remarkable species.

*Notes.* This new species is obviously allied to *Abelater satoi* (ŌHIRA, 1968) from the Ryukyu Islands, Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: 1) the body is a little slenderer; 2) the pronotum is black to blackish brown, whereas that of *A. satoi* is usually dusky brown; 3) the antennae are distinctly shorter.

*Abelater kentingensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 8, 9)

*Male.* Length 4.7 mm and width 1.4 mm. Dorsal surface opaque and ventral surfaces more shining than dorsum, elongate, subparallel-sided and normally convex above. Head, antennae and pronotum brown except for hind corners of pronotum yellow; scutellum yellowish brown medially and blackish brown peripherally; elytra yellowish brown with sutural margins darker and the most parts of ventral surfaces yellowish brown; legs yellow. Surface clothed with recumbent and garden yellow setae all over.

Head gently convex between eyes; surface coarsely and very densely punctate, each puncture forming like umbilicus; clypeal margin well ridged and rounded at the middle. Antenna short; apical segment not attaining to posterior angle of pronotum; basal segment robust and subclavate, with a median longitudinal carina on each outer side; the second short, subglobose and about 1.2 times as long as width; the third obconical and about 1.2 times as long as the second; the fourth triangular and about twice as long as the third; the fourth to tenth normally serrate and the second to eighth bearing a median longitudinal ridge on each outer surface (Fig. 8).

Pronotum trapezoidal, about 0.9 times as long as basal width; sides almost parallel in basal third, then feebly arcuate and clearly convergent towards anterior angles; disc dome-like; surface micro-reticulate, densely and semi-umbilicately punctate, the punctures smaller and sparser than those of head; posterior corners rather short and projecting posteriad, each with a distinct carina above. Scutellum lingulate and obtusely pointed at apex, convex at the middle and coarsely punctuate.

Elytra about 2.4 times as long as its basal width; sides almost parallel in basal halves, then rounded and gradually convergent towards apices which are normally pointed; striae well defined, composed of slender rows of punctures; intervals feebly elevated, irregularly and transversely rugose.

Legs slender, tarsi and claws simple.

Each propleuron rather sparsely punctate in apical three-fourths, the punctures larger and sparser than those of pronotal disc. Prosternum with punctures dense, conspicuously smaller and denser than those of propleuron. Prosternal process slightly incurved just behind procoxal cavites, then projecting straight towards acutely pointed apex.

Dorsal surface of male genitalia as illustrated (Fig. 9); median lobe rather slender, distinctly longer than lateral lobes and gradually narrowed towards obtusely pointed apex; each apical portion of lateral lobe rather globular, and furnished with a few long setae.
Female. Length about 5.5 mm and width 1.6 mm. Similar to male in general structures, but the body is darker and antennae are shorter.


Etymology. The specific name is derived from the name of the type locality, Kenting Park in south Taiwan.

Notes. This new species is somewhat similar to Abelater babanus (KISHII, 1989) from Taiwan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: 1) the body is a little robuster; 2) the body is blown to yellowish brown, whereas that of A. babanus is usually blackish brown; 3) the antennae are distinctly shorter.
Abelater matsudai sp. nov.
(Figs. 3, 10, 11)

Male. Length 5.0 mm and width 1.5 mm. Body reddish orange, rather opaque, elongate, almost parallel-sided and convex above; head, scutellum, fourth intervals to lateral margins and apical portions of elytra black; antennae black with basal three segments yellowish orange; legs yellow. Dorsal surface clothed with recumbent and reddish yellow setae; ventral surface with golden yellow and recumbent setae.

Head gently convex between eyes and flattened between antennae; surface coarsely and densely punctate, each puncture forming like umbilicus; frontal margin of clypeus well ridged and rounded at the middle. Antenna short; apical segment not attaining to posterior angle of pronotum, basal segment robust and subclavate, with a longitudinal carina above; the second short, subglobose; the third obconical and about 1.2 times as long as the second; the fourth obconical and about 1.8 times as long as the third; the fourth to tenth weakly serrate and the second to ninth bearing a shallow median longitudinal ridge on each outer surface (Fig. 10).

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, almost as long as basal width: sides nearly parallel in basal two-third, then feebly arcuate and clearly convergent towards anterior angles; disc convex; surface micro-reticulate, moderately densely and semi-umbilicately punctuate, the punctures becoming denser posteriad and sparser than those of head; posterior angles rather short and projecting posteriad, each with a distinct carina above. Scutellum lingulate, clearly convex at the middle, and coarsely punctate.

Elytra about 2.3 times as long as basal width; sides almost parallel in basal halves, then rounded and gradually convergent towards apices which are weakly truncate; striae well defined, composed of narrow rows of punctures; intervals elevated, sparsely and unevenly punctate, irregularly and transversely rugose.

Legs slender, tarsi and claws simple.

Propleura rather densely punctate in each apical three-fourths; punctures larger than those of pronotal disc. Prosternum evenly punctate; the punctures smaller and sparser than those of propleura. Prosternal process slightly incurved just behind procoxal cavities, then projecting straight towards apex, with acutely pointed posteriad.

Dorsal surface of male genitalia as illustrated (Fig. 11); median lobe robust, distinctly longer than lateral lobes and gradually narrowed towards apex obtusely pointed; each apical portion of lateral lobe V-shaped, incurved and furnished with a few long setae.

Female. Length 5.5-5.7 mm and width about 1.5 mm. Similar to male in general structures, but the body robust and antennae a little shorter.


Etymology. The specific name is dedicated to Mr. Kiyoshi Matsuda who is the first collector of this interesting species.

Notes. This new species is obviously allied to Abelater shirozui (Kishi, 1959) from Japan and Taiwan, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the following points: 1) the body is a little slenderer; 2) the antennae are distinctly shorter; 3) the median lobe of male genitalia is distinctly roister.
Three New *Abelater* from Taiwan

**Abelater bicoloratus** SCHIMMEL, 2004
(Fig. 4, 12, 13)

*Specimens examined.* 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Jiuyuehtan, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 9. VI. 1975, K. MATSUDA leg.; 1 ♀, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 30. V. 1975, S. IMASAKA leg.

*Notes.* This species has been known from Java, Sumatra, Borneo and Thailand. This is the first record from Taiwan. I compared the Taiwanase specimens with the female paratype of this species from Thailand through the courtesy of Dr. SCHIMMEL, but was able to find no difference.
Abelater bicoloratus (Schimmel, 2004)

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Juisui, Hualien Hsien, Taiwan, 17. V. 1975, S. IMASAKA leg.; 1 ♀, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 19. V. 1978, T. HATAYAMA leg.

Notes. This species has been known from Amami-Ōshima Is. of the Ryukyu Islands and Yaku-shima Is. off south of Kyushu, Japan. This is the first record of this species from Taiwan. The general features of the Taiwanese specimens are well corresponded to the Japanese specimens.
Scales: 0.5 mm for 14; 0.2 mm for 15.

要　約
有本 久之：東南アジア産コメツキムシ科甲虫（第1報）—台湾産*Abelater*属の3新種および新分布2種—. —— *Abelater*属は東南アジアから多くの種類が記録されている。台湾からは5種が記録されているが、今回、新たに3新種をそれぞれ、*A. inasakai, A. kentingensis, A. matsudai*と命名し記載した。また、*A. bicoloratus* SCHIMMEL, 2004 と*A. shirozui* (Kishii, 1959)を台湾から新分布として記録した。
References


(Received April 4, 2006; Accepted May 2, 2006)
A Revisional Study on *Megapenthes shirozui* (Coleoptera: Elateridae) and Its Allied Species from Japan, with Descriptions of Four New Taxa

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Abstract *Megapenthes shirozui* and its allied species in Japan are divided into five species and a subspecies as follows: *M. shirozui* (Yakushima Is.), *M. shirozui narukawai* subsp. nov. (Honsu), *M. seinoi* sp. nov. (Tsushima Is.), *M. taichii* stat. nov. (revised from subspecific status of *M. shirozui*) (Amami-Ohshima Is.), *M. yagii* sp. nov. (Miyako-jima Is.) and *M. yahiroi* sp. nov. (Haha-jima Is.).

This paper is dedicated to the late Dr. Takashi SHIRÔZU, Honorary Professor of Kyushu University, who had continued to give me every facility in various ways. I have to express my hearty gratitude and sincere thanks to his great kindness, and I would like to have a mass read for the peaceful repose of his soul.

*Megapenthes shirozui* was described from Yakushima Is. in 1959 by me based on a pair of specimens collected by the late T. SHIRÔZU in 1950. Since then, this slender species has been reported from Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima Is., Amami-Ohshima Is. and Miyako-jima Is. But it is very rare and a few records have only been published until now. According to my recent study, this *Megapenthes* elaterids should be divided into some allopatric taxa by the different characteristics of the external structures and genital organs as in the following text. In general structures, all *Megapenthes*-species treating in this text are closely allied in common with the following points: 1, body entirely yellowish brown exclusive of head black; 2, antennae distinctly elongate and slender, usually exceeding pronotal hind angles by distal two or three segments or more in male, but nearly equal to combined length of head and prothorax together in female; 3, frontal groove of head clearly obsolescent at middle and ill-pointed anteriad; 4, general surface of head, prothorax, meso- and metathorax usually shagreened with obvious ocellate punctures; 5, prosternal process with a pair of distinct long and acute carinae; 6, elytral interstices with granulated punctures; 7, elytral apices rounded or normal; 8, aedeagal paramere simple without apico-lateral projection. They are, however, easily separated each other by the postpositional key.

The holotype specimens of these new taxa will be deposited in the collection of the Osaka Museum of Natural History (OMNH) with the exception of *M. yahiroi* sp. nov. in the Lake Biwa Museum, and the paratypes are in my private collection. Concerning preparation of the male and female genitalia see KISHII (1987).

Before going further, I wish to express my deepest thanks to Messrs. Koji HOSOKAWA (Nagoya City), Nobuyuki NARUKAWA (Suzuka City), Akio SEINO (Agano City), Taichi SHIBATA...
(Nishinomiya City), Masamichi YAGI (Uji City), and Katsuro YAHIRO (Lake Biwa Museum, Kusatsu City) for their kind help in supplying with materials.

**Megapenthes shirozui** KISHII, 1959

(Fig. 1)

_Megapenthes shirozui_ KISHII, 1959: 14, pl. I, figs. 1–10 (Yakushima Is.).

_Megapenthes shirozui shirozui:_ KISHII, 1975: 3.

**Diagnosis.** Male (holotype), 8.1×1.6 mm; female, 9.5×2.2 mm. Distinctly slender, elongate, parallel-sided, more or less cylindrical, but feebly and longitudinally flattened above as well as below and rather opaque. Wholly yellowish brown with black eyes, dark brownish head and more or less brownish pronotal disc, and generally female coloration a little darker than male; pubescence long, dense, thick, straightened, rather erect and pale yellow with distinct luster.

Head rather narrow, feebly convex above between eyes, then abruptly and perpendicularly declivous antero-inferior, with frons nearly triangular and rather flattened; postero-lateral sides along inner sides of eyes shallowly excavate, feebly marginate at edge and narrowest medially; the ratio of interocular distance between eyes to the width of an eye in dorsal view about 55:36 (ca. 1.5 times) in male, and about 70:31 (ca. 2.3 times) in female; anterior edge of frons rather linear, clearly marginate and a little elevated above exclusive of middle; frontal groove entirely obsolete at the middle, but clearly, subtriangularly and transversely hollowed before each antennal sulcus, of which surface is polished with large umbilicate punctures only on anterior parts; labrum faced antero-inferior, transversely hemicircular, a little convex ahead, with large dense and ocellate punctures; vertical surface obscurely shagreened with punctures rather dense and clearly ocellate, but usually irregular in size and density, and their interstices a little wider than their diameters on lateral sides, but more or less narrower medially.

Antennae rather thick, distinctly elongate, and distal three segments or more exceeding apices of prothoracic hind angles in male, and distal one segment in female; relative length/width from basal segment to 5th as 25/11.3, 12/11, 10.5/11, 41.5/16 and 43.5/16 respectively in male, and 22/11, 12.5/10.5, 12.5/11, 33/15 and 33.5/14.5 respectively in female; basal segment voluminous and roundly expanded anteriad with a short longitudinal furrow on antero-distal part, 2nd and 3rd nearly equal in shape and size, subglobular in male and rather subobconic in female, 4th to 10th rather weakly serrate and gently becoming less narrower and longer apically, 11th feebly longer than 10th and elongate fusiform.

Pronotum elongate, rather oblong, widest at apices of posterior angles, then slightly and linearly narrowed anteriad, simply convex above without any medio-longitudinal lines nor impressions; relative dorsal median length/width as 100/81; hind angles rather thick, triangular and hardly divergent postero-lateral at apices, each angle with an acute carination, and rather obtusely pointed apically; discal surface perfectly shagreened, with punctures large, rather dense, more or less even in density, and conspicuously umbilicate, but a little uneven in size, and their interstices rather narrower than puncture diameters.

Scutellum elongate, nearly triangular, distinctly declivous antero-inferior, feebly expanded above, feebly excavate and a little marginate at frontal edge; lateral sides widest at anterior
Fig. 1. *Megapenthes shirozui* Kishii — a. Habitus, ♂ (8459), holotype, 8.1 mm; b. habitus, ♀ (8458), paratype, 9.5 mm; c. male genitalia (8459) in dorsal view; d. ditto, apical part.

angles, then linearly narrowed posteriad, with hind apex rounded, and surface microscopically shagreened wholly with sparse large and granular punctures.

Elytra elongate, parallel-sided, and rounded at conjoint apices; striae distinct and furrowed, with elliptic discontinual punctures; strial intervals rather convex longitudinally, wholly microscopically shagreened, with punctures clearly granular and rather dense.

Prosternum elongate, nearly trapezoidal, medio-longitudinally elevated below, narrowest before procoxal cavities, then gently and rather arcuately divergent anteriad; anterior lobe roundly dilated antero-inferiad, distinctly margined at frontal edge, and feebly and transversely furrowed at base with uneven, rather small and umbilicate punctures; surface entirely smooth with small, sparse and ocellate punctures, generally smaller and sparser than those of pronotum, and distinctly uneven in density and size; hind process elongate, narrow, a little excavated behind procoxal cavities, then protruding straight posteriad, triangularly and simply pointed at hind apex, with latero-interior sides thickly margined and a little expanded outwards, with two distinct carinae between procoxal cavities, the carinae starting from posterior base of sternum and extending straight posteriad close to hind apex. Prosterno-pleural suture, narrowly margined at each pleural side, flattened and lustrous, not furrowed at antero-pleural end and not opened apically between sternum and pleuron. Propleural surface wholly shagreened, with punctures ocellate, a little larger and sparser than those of prosternum. Mesosternal cavity narrow, rather parallel-sided, horizontal in anterior 2/3 and slightly declivous inferiad in posterior 1/3. Metasternal surface microscopically shagreened, with punctures rather simple, smaller and rather denser than those of propleuron. Hind margin of metacoxal plate with a distinct triangular projection at lateral two-thirds. Sternites and legs moderate.

Male genitalia narrow as figured (Figs. 1c and 1d: 8459, reference number of genital preparation, and so forth) and ca. 4 times as long as wide; median lobe elongate, parallel-sided
at median part, gently expanded basally, distinctly narrowed apically, and distal end acutely protruding, with basal pieces obviously long; each paramere narrow and rather parallel-sided, distal apex simply and roundly narrowed, with two long hairs on lateral side.


**Megapenthes shirozui narukawai** KISHII, subsp. nov.  
(Fig. 2)


*Megapenthes shirozui shirozui*: OHIRA, 1992: 15, fig. 2–D (Mt. Aoba-yama, Fukui); KISHII, 1998: 3, photo 10 (Miyakawa-son and Oh-uchi-ama-son, Mie).

**Description.** Male, 7.3–9.2 × 1.9–2.2 mm; female, 9.5 × 2.3 mm. This new subspecies from Japan mainland differs from the nominotypical subspecies as follows: body clearly reddish brown and general coloration usually more or less darker; head rather broad, the ratio of interocular distance between eyes to the width of an eye in dorsal view about 53:32 (ca. 1.7 times) in male and about 69:28 (ca. 2.5 times) in female on the average; basal segment of antenna with a short longitudinal furrow on antero-distal part, rather larger and more distinct; vertical punctures a little denser and smaller; elytral granules on stria intervals smaller and sparser; elytral apices rounded and a little triangularly excavated; prosternal punctures feebly denser; male genitalia very narrow as figured (Figs. 2c and 2d: 8457), ca. 4.5 times as long as wide, with median lobe distinctly longer, and each paramere shorter and a little broader; female bursa copulatrix as figured (Fig. 2e: 8456), with many acute and rather short thorny prickles.


**Distribution.** Honshu (Fukui, Gifu, Mie, Nara and Wakayama Prefs.).

**Etymology.** With pleasure, I dedicate this new subspecies of *M. shirozui* to and name after its main collector, Mr. Nobuyuki NARUKAWA, Suzuka City.

**Remarks.** Owing to the lack of available materials from the localities of the following records, distribution range of this subspecies remains unsettled at present.

*Megapenthes shirozui*: NAKANE, 1967: 130 (Kinkazan-to Is. in Miyagi and Okino-shima Is. in Shimane); OHTSUKA et al., 1981: 6 (Kumamoto); OHIRA and NAGAO, 1994: 24, fig. 2–A (Sapporo).


*Megapenthes shirozui shirozui*: OHTSUKA et al., 1985: 9 (Kumamoto).
Revision on *Megapenthes shirozui* and Allied Species

**Fig. 2.** *Megapenthes shirozui narukawai* subsp. nov. —— a, Habitus, ♂ (8457), holotype, 8.2 mm; b, habitus, ♀ (8456), paratype, 9.7 mm; c, male genitalia in dorsal view, holotype; d, ditto, apical part; e, thorny prickles on female bursa copulatrix (8456).

**Megapenthes seinoi** KISHII, sp. nov.
(Fig. 3)

*Megapenthes shirozui seinoi*: BABA and KISHII, 1982: 42, fig. 10 (Tsushima Is.).

**Description.** Male (holotype), 8.0×2.0 mm. Rather slender and flattened, but slightly and longitudinally elevated above, elongate, almost parallel-sided excepting prothorax a little trapezoidal and entirely opaque. Head including eyes entirely blackish brown, other part of body more or less pale brownish, but pronotum with anterior margin narrowly and posterior part broadly yellowish, lateral sides and sutural line of elytra also more or less paler, and legs wholly pale yellow; pubescence rather long, dense, thick, straight, rather recumbent and pale yellow with distinct luster.

Head rather broad, a little roundly convex above between eyes, then abruptly and rather perpendicularly declivous antero-inferior, with frons rather subtriangular and feebly depressed; postero-lateral sides along inner sides of eyes shallowly impressed, feebly margined at edge and narrowest medianly; the ratio of interocular distance between eyes to the width of an eye in dorsal view 62:25 (ca. 2.5 times); anterior edge of frons rather triangular medianly, marginate and feebly elevated above basally; frontal groove entirely obsolete at the middle, but a little triangularly and clearly hollowed transversely before each antennal sulcus, of which surface is polished with large umbilicate punctures on anterior parts; labrum faced antero-inferior, transversely hemicyclic, a little convex ahead, with small dense and simple punctures; vertical surface generally smooth, but obscurely and partly shagreened, with punctures rather dense and clearly ocellate, but more or less irregular in size and density, and their average distance among them a little wider than their diameters on lateral sides, but more or less narrower medianly.

Antennae rather thick, plainly elongate, and distal three segments exceeding apices of hind angles of pronotum; relative length/width from basal segment to 5th as 26/12.5, 11/7, 9/8.5,
41/13 and 41/13.5, respectively; basal segment voluminous and roundly expanded anteriad with a pair of short longitudinal and distinct carinae on antero-distal part, 2nd rather globular, 3rd smallest and triangular, 4th to 10th weakly serrate or rather filiform, and gently becoming less narrower and longer apically (11th falling off).

Pronotum elongate, nearly trapezoidal, widest at apices of posterior angles, then gently and linearly narrowed anteriad, simply convex above without any medio-longitudinal lines nor impressions; the relative dorsal median length/width as 100/77; hind angles thick, triangular and feebly divergent postero-laterad, each angle with a distinct carination, and rather acutely pointed apically; discal surface perfectly shagreened, with punctures large, rather dense, more or less even in density, and obviously ocellate, but a little uneven in size, and interstices between them nearly equal to puncture diameters or a little narrower in median part, and gradually becoming larger and broader laterad.

Scutellum elongate, tongue-shaped or subtriangular, distinctly declivous antero-inferiad and feebly expanded above; median part of frontal edge clearly scooped and rather broadly marginate; lateral sides widest at anterior angles, then linearly narrowed posteriad, with hind apex rounded, and surface microscopically shagreened wholly with small and rather dense granules.

Elytra elongate, parallel-sided, and rather truncate at hind apices; striae distinct and narrowly furrowed, with elliptic discontinual punctures; intervals rather flattened and smooth, but almost microscopically and obscurely wrinkled, with punctures clearly granular and rather dense.

Prosternum elongate, nearly trapezoidal, but roundly broadened laterad at anterior 1/3, nearly parallel-sided at posterior 2/3, and medio-longitudinally elevated below; anterior lobe roundly dilated antero-inferiad, distinctly marginate at frontal edge, and feebly and transversely furrowed at base with uneven, rather small and umbilicate punctures; surface entirely smooth with small, sparse and ocellate punctures, generally smaller and sparser than those of pronotum, and uneven in density and size; hind process elongate, narrow, weakly bent interiad behind procoxal cavities, then protruding straight posteriad, triangularly and simply pointed at hind apex, with latero-interior sides thickly marginate and a little expanded outwards, and surface having a pair of two distinct parallel carinae between procoxal cavities, and the carinae running from posterior base of sternum close to hind apex. Prosterno-pleural sutures, rather broadly and smoothly marginate at pleural sides, flattened and not furrowed at antero-pleural ends and closed apically between sternum and pleuron. Propleural surface smooth, with punctures ocellate, a little larger and clearly sparser than those of prosternum. Mesosternal cavity narrow, rather parallel-sided at anterior half, then narrowed posteriad, generally horizontal, but slightly concave medianly. Metasternal surface microscopically and obscurely shagreened, with punctures rather longitudinally elliptical, generally simple, smaller and denser than those of propleuron. Hind margin of metacoxal plate obtusely and more or less triangularly produced at lateral two-thirds. Stermites and legs moderate.

Male genitalia distinctly narrow as figured (Figs. 3b and 3c: 4029) and ca. 4.5 times as long as wide; median lobe elongate, parallel-sided medianly, weakly broadened at basal part, distinctly and evenly narrowed apically, with basal pieces plainly long; each paramere narrow and parallel-sided mostly, simple and rounded at distal end, with two long hairs on lateral side.

Female unknown.

_Type series._ Holotype, ♂ (4029), Mt. Ariake, alt. 100 m, Izuvara Town, Tsushima Is., Nagasaki Pref., 22–23. VII. 1979, Akio SEINO leg.
Revision on *Megapentes shirozui* and Allied Species

**Distribution.** Tsushima Is. in Nagasaki Pref.

**Etymology.** The specific name is dedicated to Mr. Akio Seino, who collected this interesting elaterid.

**Remarks.** The present species somewhat resembles *M. shirozui narukawai* described above, especially the coloration is plainly similar indeed in general appearance, but the former is easily distinguishable from the latter by a little shorter antennae, elongate-trapezoidal and narrow pronotum, narrower and longer hind angles of prothorax, and evenly narrowed apex of aedeagal median lobe.

*Megapentes taichii* KISHII, 1975, stat. nov.

(Fig. 4)

*Megapentes shirozui*: OHIRA, 1968: 140 (Amami-Oshima); OHIRA, 1970: 2, fig. E (Amami-Oshima); OHIRA, 1971: 540, fig. 2F (Yuwan-dake in Amami-Oshima) [OHIRA (1973: 21) eliminated the distribution from Amami-Oshima Is.].

*Megapentes shirozui taichii* KISHII, 1975: 3, figs. 1, 17 (Amami-Ohshima Is.).

**Redescription.** Male, 7.0 × 1.6 mm. Rather robust, more or less cylindrical, rather elongate and somewhat navicular, but elytra feebly flattened, parallel-sided and clearly opaque. Reddish brown with head more or less blackish, antennae and legs entirely, posterior border of pronotum broadly, scutellum, and elytral basal part and sutural line more or less yellowish; pubescence long, dense, rather thin, linear, rather recumbent and pale ferruginous with distinct luster.

Head rather narrow, slightly convex above between eyes, then plainly declivous anteriad, with frons nearly triangular and flattened; postero-lateral sides feebly depressed along inner...
sides of eyes; the ratio of interocular distance between eyes to the width of an eye in dorsal view about 51:23 (ca. 2.2 times); anterior edge rather roundly pointed mediany, then a little sinuately extending to each eye, thickly marginate and feebly elevated above exclusive of middle; frontal groove entirely obsolescent at the middle, but clearly and triangularly hollowed before each antennal sulcus, of which surface microscopically shagreened with large punctures on anterior parts only; labrum faced anteriad, transversely hemicircular, a little convex, with large dense and ocellate punctures; vertical surface distinctly shagreened, with punctures rather sparse and clearly ocellate, generally even in size and density, and their average distance among them nearly equal to puncture diameters on lateral sides, but more or less narrower medianly.

Antennae rather thick, plainly elongate, and distal two segments exceeding apices of prothoracic hind angles; relative length/width from basal segment to 5th as 25/10.5, 11.5/7.5, 10/7.5, 42/12.5 and 41/13, respectively; basal segment voluminous and rather cylindrical with a short longitudinal furrow on antero-distal part, 2nd and 3rd subtriangular and almost equal in shape, 4th to 10th rather weakly serrate or filiform, equality in length each other, and gradually becoming less narrower apically, 11th feebly longer than 10th and spindly elongate.

Pronotum elongate, rather oblong, widest at bases of hind angles, then feebly and a little roundly narrowed anterior, roundly and well convex above without any medio-longitudinal lines nor impressions; relative dorsal median length/width as 100/83; hind angles rather short, thick, triangular and parallel-sided, with an acute carination, and rather acutely pointed apically; discal surface perfectly shagreened, with punctures large, dense, obviously ocellate, rather uneven in size and density, and their interstices rather narrower than their diameters.

Scutellum elongate, triangular, distinctly declivous antero-inferiad, feebly expanded above, a little marginate at frontal edge; lateral sides widest at anterior angles, then linearly narrowed posteriad, with hind apex rather acutely pointed, and surface microscopically and entirely shagreened with sparse and small obscure granules.

Elytra elongate, parallel-sided; striae distinct and furrowed, with elliptic discontinual punctures; intervals rather flattened, wholly microscopically covered by obsolescent weak creases, with distinct large and rather dense granules.

Prosternum elongate, nearly trapezoidal, narrowest before the procoxal cavities, then gently and arcuately divergent anteriad, and plainly expanded laterad, medio-longitudinally elevated below, with anterior lobe roundly dilated antero-inferiad, distinctly marginate at frontal edge, and feebly and transversely furrowed at base with uneven, rather small and umbilicate punctures; surface entirely smooth with small, sparse and ocellate punctures, which are generally smaller and sparser than those of pronotum, and distinctly uneven in density and size; hind process elongate, narrow, excavately emarginate behind procoxal cavities, then protruding straight posteriad, triangularly and simply pointed at hind apex, with latero-interior sides thickly marginate and distinctly expanded laterad, having two distinct carinae between procoxal cavities, conspicuously grooved between carinae, and the carination extending straight posteriad from posterior base of sternum close to hind apex. Prosterno-pleural sutures, narrowly marginate at pleural sides, flattened and smooth, not furrowed at antero-pleural ends and closed apically between sternum and pleuron. Propleural surface entirely smooth, with punctures ocellate, a little larger and sparser than those of prosternum. Mesosternal cavity narrow, rather horizontal and parallel-sided at anterior 3/5, then declivous postero-inferiad and plainly narrowed at posterior 2/5. Metasternal surface rather smooth, with punctures simple, smaller and rather denser than those of propleuron. Metacoxal plates triangularly projecting posteriad at intero-posterior
1/3 of hind margin. Sternites and legs moderate.

Male genitalia rather broad as figured (Figs. 4b and 4c: 2221) and ca. thrice as long as wide; median lobe parallel-sided medianly, with basal pieces distinctly long and expanded laterally at bases, having apical end clearly narrowed and a little projecting apically; each paramere also plainly broad and rather short, entirely rounded apically, with two long hairs at lateral side.

Female unknown.


Distribution. Amami-Ohshima Is. in Kagoshima Pref.

Remarks. This species is distinct in combination of the parallel-sided pronotal hind angles and the broad aedeagus among species stated or described above.

**Megapentes yagii** KISHII, sp. nov.

(Fig. 5)

Megapentes shirozui taichii: KISHII, 1982: 41, figs. 24, 33 (Miyako-jima Is.).

Description. This new species somewhat resembles the preceding species, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points. Male, body much smaller (5.8 × 1.4 mm), general coloration a little paler, especially elytra almost wholly pale brownish. Head feebly narrower, the ratio of interocular distance between eyes to the width of an eye in dorsal view about 51:29 (ca. 1.8 times); vertical punctures distinctly denser and larger, generally uneven in size and density, and their average distance among them narrower than their diameters. Antennae
plainly elongate, and distal three segments exceeding apices of prothoracic hind angles; the relative length/width from basal segment to 5th as 23/9.5, 9/6.5, 9.5/6, 30/9.5 and 28.5/10, respectively; basal segment robust with a short obscure and longitudinal furrow on antero-distal part, 2nd and 3rd more or less globular, and 4th to 10th serrate, each somewhat elongate. Relative median length/width of pronotum as 100/91; pronotal hind angles rather slender, with a carina of a little obscure, and rather obtusely pointed apically; pronotal punctures sparser and their interstices subequal to puncture diameters or a little broader partly. Elytral intervals smooth, weakly elevated above, with granules distinctly smaller and sparser. Prosternum elongate, almost trapezoidal, narrowest before the procoxal cavities, then gently and linearly divergent anteriad. Prosterno-pleural sutures, broadly marginate at pleural sides. Male genitalia rather broad as figured (Figs. 5b and 5c: 4152) and ca. 3.5 times as long as wide; median lobe elongate, parallel-sided medianly and apical part gently narrowing towards acutely pointed apical end; each paramere a little narrower, with two long hairs at lateral side.

Female unknown.


Distribution. Miyako-jima Is. in Sakishima Islands, Okinawa Pref.

Etymology. This specific name is given after Mr. Masamichi YAGI, who collected the holotype.

Remarks. This new species is distinct in small body, small and sparse elytral granules, linear prosterno-pleural sutures and in the combination of narrow apical part of aedeagal median lobe and broad parameres.
Revision on *Megapenthes shirozui* and Allied Species

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Fig. 6. *Megapenthes yahiroi* sp. nov. — a, Habitus, $\delta$ (8454), holotype, 6.7 mm; b, male genitalia in dorsal view, holotype; c, ditto, apical part.

*Megapenthes yahiroi* KISHII, sp. nov.

(Fig. 6)

**Description.** This new species is generally allied to the preceding species, but can be differentiated from the latter by the following points. Male, body larger (6.7×1.6 mm), a little robust and more cylindrical. Head plainly broader, the ratio of interocular distance between eyes to the width of an eye in dorsal view about 59:21 (ca. 2.8 times); vertical punctures obviously sparser, smaller, and rather simple medianly, but a little ocellate at lateral margins, and their average distance among them broader than their diameters. Antennae a little shorter, but distal three segments almost exceeding apices of prothoracic hind angles; relative length/width from basal segment to 5th as 24/9.5, 9.5/6.5, 10.5/8, 34.5/14.5 and 35.5/15, respectively; basal segment robust with a short longitudinal furrow on antero-distal part rather shallower and wider, 2nd more or less globular, 3rd clearly larger than the preceding, 4th to 10th elongate each serrate and much robust, and 11th elongate-rhombical and a little longer than 10th. Pronotum quadrate, entirely parallel-sided from apices of hind angles to near anterior angles, distinctly and roundly convex above, without any median longitudinal line nor furrow, and relative median length/width of pronotum as 100/89; hind angles rather short, with a carination distinct, and rather acutely pointed apically; discal punctures relatively weak, smaller and sparser, clearly uneven in size and density, and their interstices generally a little broader than the puncture diameters. Male genitalia broad as figured (Figs. 6b and 6c: 8454) and about thrice as long as wide; median lobe not so elongate, parallel-sided medianly and apical part abruptly narrowed and acutely protruded at apex, with apical end rather obtusely pointed; each paramere distinctly broadened, rounded at apex, with inner side roundly and broadly enlarged and outer side with two long hairs.
Female unknown.


_Etymology._ This specific name is given after Dr. K. YAHIRO, who collected this interesting holotype specimen.

_Distribution._ Haha-jima Is. in Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Isls.), Tokyo Metro.

**Key to Megapentes shirozui and its allied species from Japan**

1. Pronotum oblong and parallel-sided including hind angles in male (female unknown). Male genitalia rather broad, ca. thrice as long as wide. ................................................................. 2
   Pronotum more or less trapezoidal, with hind angles more or less divergent postero-laterad in male, but rather parallel in female. Male genitalia rather narrow and elongate, ca. four times as long as wide or more. ................................................................. 4

2. Distal two segments of antennae exceeding pronotal hind angles. Aedeagal median lobe abruptly narrowed at apical base, then distinctly narrowing distally. Body small, ca. 7 mm in length. ................................................................. 3
   Distal three segments of antennae exceeding pronotal hind angles. Aedeagal median lobe gently narrowed apically at apex. Body small, ca. 6 mm in length. Distr. Miyako-jima Is., Sakishima Islands. .............................................. _Megapentes_yagii_ sp. nov.

3. Head broad, interocular distance between eyes ca. 2.8 times wider than each eye width. Pronotal punctures weakly punctate and rather sparse. Aedeagal median lobe rather broad. Distr. Haha-jima Is., Ogasawara Islands. .............................................. _M. yahiroi_ sp. nov.
   Head rather narrow, interocular distance between eyes ca. 2.2 times wider than each eye width. Pronotal punctures distinct and dense. Aedeagal median lobe rather narrow. Distr. Amami-Ohshima Is., Kagoshima Pref. .............................................. _M. tachii_ KISHI, 1975

4. Distal three segments of antennae exceeding pronotal hind angles. Aedeagal median lobe abruptly narrowed at apical base, then narrowing apically. .................................................. 5
   Distal two segments of antennae exceeding pronotal hind angles. Aedeagal median lobe gently narrowed apically at apex. Body medium in size, ca. 8 mm in length. Distr. Tsushima Is., Nagasaki Pref. .............................................. _M. seinoi_ sp. nov.

5. Head rather narrow, interocular distance between eyes ca. 1.7 times wider than each eye width. Pronotal punctures dense, large and rather even. Male genitalia ca. 4 times as long as wide. Body medium in size, ca. 8–9 mm in length. Distr. Yakushima Is., Kagoshima Pref. .............................................. _M. shirozui shirozui_ KISHI, 1959
   Head broad, interocular distance between eyes ca. 2.5 times wider than each eye width. Pronotal punctures rather sparse and clearly uneven in size and density. Male genitalia ca. 4.5 times as long as wide. Body medium in size, ca. 7–10 mm in length. Distr. Honshu. .............................................. _M. shirozui narukawai_ subsp. nov.

要約

岸井 尚：シロウズヤケノメツキとその近縁種。—— 2004年4月に逝去された九州大学の白水 隆名誉教授が、1950年夏期に屋久島で採集されたMegapentes属の種を、_shirozui_ の
種名で記載して以後，本邦の広い地域で類似種の分布が判明し，それぞれ別亜種とされた。しかしいずれも極めて珍しい種のため，これまでに記録されたその総個体数はほぼ半世紀で合計20個体余りにすぎない。最近の検討の結果，本種は屋久島固有と見られ，本土産のものは別亜種M. sill, (zui rial u kawai)ニホンツヤケシコメツキ，他に島嶼に分布するものはそれぞれ独立種と見なされ，対馬産はM. seinotツシマツヤケシコメツキ，奄美大島産はM. talchiiアマミツヤケシコメツキ，宮古島産はM. yagiiミヤコツヤケシコメツキ，小笠原母島産はM. yahiroiオガサワラツヤケシコメツキの名称を付し，記載または種に昇格の上再記載した。

References

KISHII, T., 1987. A taxonomic study of the Japanese Elateridae (Coleoptera), with the keys to the subfamilies, tribes and genera, Kyoto: 1–262.


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Two New Apterous Stenochiines Species from China
(Coleoptera: Tenebrioninae: Stenochiini)

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Abstract Two new apterous stenochiines species from China, Uenostrongylium becvari sp. nov. and U. hunanense sp. nov., are described. The taxonomic position of Uenomisolampidius MASUMOTO, 1996, is also reconsidered.

In the course of a revisional study on the stenochiines species from East Asia, the author had an opportunity of examining two unknown apterous species from China. One of those was offered by Ing. Stanislav Bečvář, Czech Republic. The other was found in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien. After a careful study, the author has concluded that both of them are new to science. Before going further into details, the author wishes to express his cordial thanks to Ing. Stanislav Bečvář, and Dr. Makoto Kiuchi, Tsukuba City, for his taking very nice photographs.

Genus Uenostrongylium MASUMOTO, 1999


Body rather small (ca. 8 mm in length) for a member of the tribe Stenochiini (= ex-Strongyliini), oblong-oval, strongly convex, noticeably constricted between fore and hind bodies. Brachypterous or apterous. Antennae rather slender, with five apical segments provided with stellate sensoria. Pronotum rather strongly convex; apex very finely bordered; base rather boldly margined; sides steeply inclined, bordered by fine ridges from the ventral sides; hind angles more or less angulate in dorsal view; disc not modified as in the genus Saitostrongylium MASUMOTO, 1966, but simply convex and closely punctate. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra ovoid, with nine punctato-striae; scutellar strioles extremely long in one species, or short in another, or absent in the other; lateral margins produced laterad and enveloping hind body. Legs not particularly modified.

Distribution. Laos, Annam, China (Hunan, Guizhou) [New record].
**Uenostrongylium bevari** sp. nov.
(Figs. 3–4, 11–12)

Dark reddish brown, with anterior part of head, antennae, and mouth parts yellowish brown; head, pronotum and ventral side rather mat, elytra strongly shining with coppery tinge. Body oblong-oval, strongly convex, distinctly constricted between pronotum and elytra. Apterous.

Head subquadrate; clypeus semicircular, closely punctulate, projected and inclined apicad, fronto-clypeal border curved and finely impressed; frons inclined anteriad, rugoso-punctate; genae in areas before eyes strongly raised laterad with rounded outer margins, those before eyes gently produced laterad. Eyes subcardioid in dorsal view, diatone about of the same width of an eye. Antennae reaching basal 2/5 of elytra, weakly becoming bolder apicad, with stellate sensillaria on five apical segments; ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.35, 0.13, 0.56, 0.35, 0.34, 0.34, 0.36, 0.35, 0.34, 0.47.

Pronotum wider than long (7 : 6); apex nearly straight, margined; base nearly straight widely in middle, rather acutely produced posteriad in lateral parts (hind angles); sides inclined laterad, roundly produced in antero-lateral parts, strongly sinuous before hind angles, with lateral margins finely bordered and rimmed, the rims invisible from above; disc moderately convex, weakly impressed at each basal 1/3, and longitudinally ridged in basal 1/4 along lateral margins, closely punctate, each puncture with a short decumbent hair. Scutellum very small, triangular, feebly depressed, coriaceous, sparsely punctulate.

Elytra subfusciform, longer than wide (5 : 3); dorsum strongly convex above, highest at basal 1/3; disc deeply nine-striated, scutellar strioles absent, the first stria not reaching base, fifth placed opposite to hind angle of pronotum, punctures in striae small; intervals convex, rather smooth but sparsely, shallowly punctulate, noticeably widened in middle of lateral parts, particularly so from the seventh to ninth; lateral margins enveloping under body, produced ventrad in middle, major parts invisible from above except in apical parts; humeral portions not swollen; apical parts roundly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpus securiform, interior side slightly shorter than the outer and apex; mentum widely hexagonal, gently convex in middle, depressed and punctulate in basal part on both sides; gula parabolic and rather smooth, impressed along the border, with weak transverse impressions in anterior part.

Prosternum coarsely punctulate, ridged along apex, with area between procoxae gently raised, rather widely depressed medially, prosternal process depressed and rounded; mesosternum short, roughly rugoso-punctulate, raised in antero-internal parts of mesocoxae; metasternum rather short, rather strongly punctate, each puncture with a decumbent hairs; abdomen rather closely punctate, with anterior border of the first sternite roundly produced, anal sternite weakly depressed in apical part.

Legs medium-sized for a member of this genus; femora becoming bolder behind the middle; tibiae almost straight; tarsi rather long, tufted in ventral side, ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsi from base to apex: 0.25, 0.22, 0.21, 0.23, 0.64; 0.47, 0.26, 0.23, 0.21, 0.66; 0.73, 0.31, 0.16, 0.68.

Male genitalia 1.65 mm in length, 0.33 mm in width, gently constricted between basal piece and lateral lobes in dorsal view, rather strongly curved in lateral view; lateral lobes subfusciform and almost flattened in dorsal view, with apical parts feebly prolonged.
Two New Apterous Stenochiines Species from China

Figs. 1–12. Uenomisolampidius and Uenostrongylium spp. — 1–2 and 9–10, Uenomisolampidius shunichii Masumoto, male, holotype; 3–4 and 11–12, Uenostrongylium becvari sp. nov., male, holotype; 5–6, Uenostrongylium huanense sp. nov., female, holotype; 7–8, Uenostrongylium laosense (PtC), female; 2, 4, 6, 8, habitus in dorsal view; 1, 3, 5, 7, habitus in lateral view; 9, 11, male genitalia in dorsal view; 10, 12, male genitalia in lateral view.
Body length: 6.6 mm.


Notes: This new species resembles Uenostrongylium laosense (Pic, 1928) (Figs. 7–8), from Laos, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body more strongly convex dorsad and constricted between the fore and hind bodies, the pronotum more noticeably sinuous near basal parts, with the hind angles obviously acute, the elytra rather smooth and more finely punctato-striate, and the scutellar strioles absent. The specific name is given in honor of Ing. Stanislav Bečvák, who offered me the type specimen.

_Uenostrongylium hunanense_ sp. nov.

(Figs. 5–6)

Dark reddish brown, with antennae, mouth parts and legs lighter in color; head and pronotum feebly, somewhat seriously shining, scutellum, elytra, major parts of legs and metasternum gently shining, pro- and mesosterna and abdomen somewhat alutaceous; whole surfaces almost glabrous. Body somewhat oblong-ovate but strongly constricted between pronotum and elytra, strongly convex dorsad.

Head subquadrate in dorsal view; clypeus obtrapezoidally projected, gently convex in middle, closely punctulate, pubescent in apico-lateral parts, with fronto-clypeal border linearly grooved in middle and extending obliquely and reaching outer margin; genae somewhat rhombic, subrectangularly raised and produced antero-lateral, punctulate; frons rather wide, gently inclined anteriad, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, rugoso-punctate, irregularly impressed in the medial part, grooved along interior areas of eyes, space between eyes about 2.5 times the width of the eye diameter. Eyes subreniform in dorsal view, weakly convex laterad, subquadrate in dorsal view, enveloping underside, without suture or ridges; front angles rounded, hind angles rather acute in dorsal view; disc somewhat hemispherical, rather noticeably depressed in posterior part before base, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, closely and irregularly punctate, each puncture with a short decumbent hair. Scutellum rather small, triangular, feebly raised in middle, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra subovate, longer than wide (7 : 4), 2.8 times the length and 1.59 times the width of pronotum; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 3/8; disc punctato-striate, the punctures somewhat elliptical and rather close; scutellar strioles present, about three times the length of scutellum; intervals convex, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, somewhat transversely, feebly aciculate, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri not swollen; apices rather noticeably and roundly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpus securiform, with exterior side feebly curved and
slightly longer than apex, which is almost straight, the interior side about 0.8 times of the exterior; mentum transverse, punctulate in basal part, with apex straight, sides oblique and base emarginate, raised medially; gula widely parabolic, smooth. Prosternum rather short, covered with isodiamic microsculpture, coarsely punctate, rather strongly raised in intercoxal space, though the medial part is longitudinally depressed, prosternal process feebly produced posteriad; mesosternum short, raised in V-shape between mesocoxae, rugoso-punctate and minutely haired; metasternum rather short, weakly depressed in basal part, sparsely punctate, each puncture with a bent hair. Abdomen rather long, covered with isodiamic microsculpture, scattered with small punctures, each with a minute hair; anal sternite pubescent in apical part.

Body length: 7.4 mm.


Notes. This new species resembles Uenostrongylium laosense (Pic, 1928) (Figs. 7–8), originally described from Laos, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body which is more strongly constricted between the pronotum and elytra, the head and pronotum more coarsely punctate, the elytra possessing the scutellar striales, more finely punctato-striate, with strial punctures finer and closer, and the intervals not ridged but evenly convex. The specific name is named after the type locality in China.

Genus Uenomisolampidius MASUMOTO, 1996

Uenomisolampidius MASUMOTO, 1996: 36. Type species: Uenomisolampidius shunichii MASUMOTO.

Body small, oblong-oval, strongly convex, distinctly constricted between pronotum and elytra. Apterous. Clypeus truncate and finely membranous in front; antennae rather slender though slightly becoming bolder apicad, with stellate sensoria on five apical segments. Pronotum strongly swollen dorso-anteriad; apex finely bordered; base not bordered; sides steeply inclined, smoothly continuing underside, and enclosing ventral parts, only bordered in front and hind angles; front angles rounded, hind angles feebly angulate in dorsal view. Scutellum invisible. Elytra ovoid, with 9-striae; scutellar striales absent; epipleura rather wide and almost vertical in basal portions, oblique in posterior portions. Prosternum short, rather strongly raised between coxae, gently depressed in middle, with prosternal process depressed and feebly produced posteriad; mesosternum short, raised in a V-shape in posterior portion, with triangular fossa rather deep; metasternum short, with basal border roundly produced in middle. Legs without any peculiarities. Male genitalia gently constricted between basal piece and lateral lobes.


Notes. MASUMOTO (1996, p. 36) regarded this genus as a member of the tribe Misolampini. The author has carefully re-examined this genus and concluded that it should be included in the tribe Stenochiini (ex-Strongyliini), because the body is somewhat elongate though it is strongly constricted between the pronotum and elytra, the head is rather vertical in repose, and the antennal segments possess trichoid sensillae. The member of this genus rather resembles those of the genus Uenostrongylium MASUMOTO, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body more strongly convex dorsal, the head and pronotum almost impunctate, pronotum extremely convex.
with lateral parts enclosing the underside and reaching to the procoxae, the elytra with the lateral margins noticeably enclosing the hind body, and the prosternum almost impunctate.

要約

益本 仁雄：後翅が退化している中国産ナガキマワリ族の2新種について。—— 中国産で後翅が退化しているナガキマワリ（Stenochiini）族のUenostrongylium属2新種について記載し，Uenostrongylium becvari sp. nov.，U. hunanense sp. nov.と命名した。併せてUenomisolampidius MASUMOTO, 1996の分類学的部位づけを再考察して，本属をナガキマワリ族Stenochiini（ex-Strongyliini）に含めた。

References


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A New Species of *Omalium* from Japan
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

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Abstract A new species of *Omalium* is described from Japan under the name of *O. hibernum*.

The genus *Omalium* Gravenhorst is rather large genus in Omalinae. Up to the present the genus has been known to contain about 150 species from the world, and only five species are known from Japan.

Twenty-five years ago, I obtained many strange *Omalium* specimens from a second growth forest of Kinki District, Japan by a bated trap. This species is apparently unknown from Japan and previously identified by myself as the European species, *O. rivurale* (Paykull). Recently, I re-examined these specimens, and concluded that this species is new to science and belongs to the *rivurale*-group (Zanetti, 1987), so far as I judge from the difference in antennal, pronotal and parameral characters and the similarity in the male genital features. In this paper I am going to describe this species under the name of *Omalium hibernum*.

Before going into further detail I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Kiyoshi ANDO, for his critically reading of this manuscript.

The holo- and allotypes and a part of paratypes designated herein are preserved in the collection of the Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka.

*Omalium hibernum* sp. nov.
(Figs. 1–11)

*Description*. Body elliptic-suboval, nearly parallel-sided, weakly convex above and well shiny. Colour dark brown to blackish brown; margins of pronotum, elytra and sides of abdomen dark reddish brown; mouth organs, basal four or five segments of antennae and legs reddish brown; abdomen with hind half of 7th segment and 8th one yellowish brown, and genital segment pale yellowish brown. Body length: 2.7–3.5 mm; width: 1.0–1.15 mm.

Head subpentagonal, clearly wider than long (4.5 : 3.0), nearly 0.8 times as wide as and 0.7 times as long as pronotum; upper surface widely and subhexagonally raised from frons to vertex and forming a flattened table, abruptly declivous forwards between the table and eyes, deeply foveate before ocelli, coarsely and not densely punctured, with distinct striate micro-sculpture; ocelli nearer to each other than to lateral margins; neck wide, nearly two-thirds as wide as head, with coarse and sparse punctures. Eyes large, twice as long as postgenae seen from above; postgenae roundedly convergent towards neck constriction and not ridged along...
orbital margin. Antennae rather short; 3 basal segments and 11th a little longer than wide; 4th nearly equal in length and width, from which segments are gradually thickened towards 11th; 5th to 10th more or less transverse; each segment with the following relative length: 5.5 : 3.5 : 3.5 : 2.0 : 2.0 : 2.0 : 2.0 : 2.0 : 2.0 : 2.0 : 5.0.

Pronotum subquadrate, a little wider than long (4 : 3), nearly half as long as and a little narrower than elytra (4.0 : 5.5), widest at the middle, finely bordered at all margins; front angles widely rounded and basal ones obtusely angulate; front margin nearly straight and basal one feebly arcuate; disc gently convex, coarsely, deeply and rather sparsely punctured, with a pair of distinct longitudinal depressions in middle, and a small vague one just behind front margin, and widely flattened at latero-basal corners. Scutellum triangular, shallowly depressed, impunctate, devoid of microsculpture.

Elytra feebly oblong, nearly parallel-sided, slightly longer than wide (41.0 : 38.5), nearly straight at apical margin, widely rounded at postero-lateral angles; disc rather strongly convex, weakly raised at suture, deeply sulcate along lateral margins, with punctures strong, coarse and rather close, irregular in size and depth, and a little coarser than those on pronotum; microsculpture absent, and pubescence indistinct owing to very short, pale and very sparse condition.

Abdomen widest at 4th segment, thence gradually narrowed posteriad, with reticulate microsculpture; tergites very minutely and sparsely punctured with fine short pubescence; sternites distinctly and rather sparsely punctured, the punctures much more larger than those on tergite but not coarse as those on elytra; 3rd to 5th tergites shallowly impressed at base, 4th tergite (Fig. 2) bearing a pair of round pruinose patches in middle, 3rd to 7th tergites each with four equidistant punctures, which are arranged at about each hind fourth, 8th tergite truncate at apical margin.

In male, 9th tergite (pleurite) (Figs. 5, 6) short, not extending beyond apex of 10th tergite, with four curved setae of various length around apex, 10th tergite (Fig. 5) triangular, with a few
Figs. 2-8. *Omalium hibernum* sp. nov.—2, Fourth tergite of abdomen; 3, 8th sternite of male; 4, 8th sternite of female; 5, 9th and 10th tergites of male; 6, 9th and 10th tergites and 9th sternite of male in oblique view; 7, 9th sternite of male; 8, female 9th and 10th tergite, with 2nd gonocoxite and accessory sclerite.
fine short setae in apical portion; 8th sternite (Fig. 4) slightly emarginate at apical margin, with six subequidistant short setae along posterior margin, 9th sternite (Figs. 6, 7) subpentagonal in ventral view, wide in lateral view, forming a long process at the middle of hind margin, with two long setae near the tip.

In female, 8th sternite (Fig. 4) truncate at apex, with four setae along apical margin; 9th tergite (Fig. 8) slender, not extending beyond apex of 10th tergite, with a long seta at apex; 10th tergite (Fig. 8) feebly oblong, almost truncate at hind margin and obtusely angulate at the middle; second gonocoxite rather slender, with two long setae near apex, and minute stylus very long, with a pair of long and short setae.

Legs moderate in length; tibiae nearly straight; protibiae gradually thickened apicad, somewhat thicker in male than in female, with inner margin obscurely sinuate; protarsi weakly dilated in male; 5th segment of metatarsi nearly 1.5 times as long as the preceding four segments combined together.

Male genitalia (Figs. 9–11) symmetrical; penis, in ventral view; basal bulb oval, strongly dilated, and its apical half elongate, sub fusiform, obtusely angulate at the middle, shallowly depressed throughout and markedly ridged at the margin of the depression; dorsum of penis wholly membranous in the bulb, markedly sclerotized at the margin, rather deeply impressed in apical half and markedly ridged at the margin of the impression; parameres thick, strongly dilated as an auricula in apical portion, widely and deeply depressed there and forming a semitransparent appendage in apical portion, with a pair of fine setae at the distal margin.

A New Species of *Omalium* from Japan


*Diagnosis and Remarks.* The present species is closely allied to *Omalium rivulare* (PAYKULL) from Europe, but is easily distinguishable from the latter by the following points, viz. in the present species 7th segment of antenna is clearly transverse, the pronotum is devoid of microsculpture and each apex of the parameres bearing two setae, while in the latter species the 7th segment of antenna is longer than wide, the pronotum is covered with microsculpture, and each apex of the parameres of the male genitalia bears four setae.

The present species is also well similar in general appearance and male genitalia to *O. japonicum* SHARP from Japan, but in the latter species the body is smaller (2.7–2.9 mm), apex of the penis is hooked dorsally, each apex of the parameres bears three setae, while in the present new species the body is larger (2.7–3.5 mm), apex of the penis simple, not hooked, and each apex of the parameres bears two setae.

*Biomics.* Present species was obtained only by bated trap (chicken meat) in early winter to early spring (late November to early March) and not obtained from nearby leaf litter. The type locality sometimes has a 20–40 cm snowfall in winter.

*Etymology.* The specific name “hibernum” refers to the wintery emergence of this species.

要　約

林　靖彦：日本産ヨツメハネカクシの1新種。———約25年前に鶏肉トラップで採集していたヨツメハネカクシの1種に関して、長年懸案であった分類学上の問題にようやく結論を出すことが出来、新種 *Omalium hibernum* と命名記載した。本種は現在までのところ、模式産地である兵庫県篠山市以外では、奈良公園（奈良県）産の標本を検視したのみである。又，本種は冬期にのみ、しかもベイトトラップのみで得られており（奈良公園の個体は不明）、トラップ周辺の腐植質、落ち葉などからは得られていない。

*References*


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Contribution to the Knowledge of Chinese Tenebrionidae I
(Coleoptera)

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Abstract  Three species of the Chinese Tenebrionidae are described under the name, Simalura splendens sp. nov., Ceropia lli sp. nov., and Oedemates chinensis sp. nov. Misolampidius liaoningensis Li, 1992 is proposed as a junior synonym of Misolampidius qianshanensis Li, 1992, which is redescribed herein. Twenty-three species of thirteen genera are recorded from China.

Introduction

A total of 1,284 species of Tenebrionidae was listed from China (excluding Taiwan) by the junior author, REN (2001), the number of the species is, however, probably far apart from the actual number of Tenebrionidae inhabited in China because the faunal knowledge is still poor in this country.

In this series, we will try to study the Chinese tenebrionid beetles inhabiting mainly in the temperate to tropical areas besides the northern area of which the fauna will be treated in the separate series. The tenebrionid fauna of China in these areas has to be discussed in consideration of the fauna of neighboring areas, i.e. Vietnam, Laos, Himalaya and Japan, etc.

As a first paper of the serial study, 27 species belonging to 13 genera are treated. Among them three new species, Ceropia lli sp. nov., Oedemutes chinensis sp. nov. and Simalura splendens sp. nov., are included, and eight known species are recorded from China for the first time. A Misolampidius-species described by Li, 1992, is synonymized, and we will redescribe herein this species because the descriptions of Li were very short and incomplete. All the holotypes dealing in this paper are preserved in the College of Life Science, Hebei University, China.

The abbreviation employed herein are as follows: IE – width of interspace between eyes; TD – transverse diameter of an eye measured from dorsal aspect; PL – length of pronotum measured along the median line; PW – width at the widest level of pronotum; EL – median length of elytra; EW – greatest width of elytra; LM – ratio of the length of each hind tarsal segment from base to apex.

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**Catapiestus tonkinensis** Pic, 1912
(Fig. 9)

*Catapiestus tonkinensis* Pic, 1912: 17.


This is the first record of this species from China.

**Catapiestes crenulicollis** Fairmaire, 1888
(Fig. 10)

*Catapiestes crenulicollis* Fairmaire, 1888: 357.

*Specimens examined.* 1 ♂, China, Yunnan Prov., Gongshan County, on Beach of Nujiang River, Sino-America Exped., 21. VII. 2000, H. B. Lang leg., 2,000 m N27.45 E98.40.

**Ceropria lii** ANDO et Ren, sp. nov.
(Figs. 1–3)

*Male.* Oblong-oval, less convex above, shiny. Colour black, with two basal segments of antennae, mouthparts and tarsi more or less dark reddish brown, femora also widely dark reddish brown.

Head trapezoidal, with large eyes which are transverse and roundly produced laterad, devoid of inner ocular sulci; clypeus moderately and transversely convex, truncate or weakly sinuous at apex, feebly and rather coarsely punctate; fronto-clypeal suture finely engraved; genae strongly oblique, rounded at sides and raised laterad, coarsely and densely punctate, but the punctures irregular in size; frons broad and weakly convex, irregularly depressed at middle, with punctures coarse, much denser and larger than those on clypeus, TD/IE = 1.00; antennae rather weakly serrate than in ordinary, passing base of pronotum, each segment thick, 6th to 10th serrate but rather symmetrical. Mentum obtrapezoidal, convex along middle, with a long seta at each middle of lateral margins.

Pronotum transversely trapezoidal, widest at middle and PW/PL = 1.54; disc weakly and evenly convex, very finely microsculptured, finely and rather densely punctate, the punctures obviously minuter than those on frons, basal foveae lineate; apical margin deeply emarginate, straight in median two-thirds, distinctly bordered; apical angles obtusely rounded, but their corners triangularly produced forwards; lateral margins slightly sinuous from base to the widest point and abruptly narrowed forward in a straight line between apical third to apex, narrowly and distinctly bordered; basal margin not bordered, gently bisinuate. Scutellum large, triangular, flat or depressed, glabrous.

Elytra oblong, weakly convex, widest at basal four-sevenths, distinctly depressed on 8th and 9th intervals between basal one-sixth and two-sixths, EL/EW = 1.63; with distinct rows of punctures which are dense and becoming slightly minuter apically; intervals almost flat, feebly convex at apices, finely, minutely and rather densely punctate; humeral calli feebly humped;
elytral apices rounded and dehiscent. Prosternum weakly rugose and coarsely punctate in front of coxae, thickly bordered at apex; prosternal process rhombic, sharply produced posteriad, densely punctate.

Mesosternum with a ridge distinctly raised, sparsely pubescent, coarsely punctate and rugose; anterior angles obtusely angulate in lateral view. Metasternum short, strongly raised towards middle, distinctly depressed between coxae, sparsely punctate and pubescent at centre. Abdominal sternites rather short; three basal sternites with strong and dense pubescent punctures in each basal three-fourths; intersegmental membrane between third and fourth sternites thick and broad; 5th sternite sparsely pubescent and coarsely punctate, more or less trapezoidal, with a broad and distinct sulcus along base, shallowly and weakly notched at apex.

Male genitalia large and robust, about 0.6 times as long as elytral length; parameres small and very short, about 1/5 of the basal piece, depressed above and extremely reflexed dorsad, with apices sharply hooked.

Legs slender; mesotibiae slightly incurved apically; protarsi dilated, LM = ca. 18.2, 5.8, 4.8, 19.4.

**Female.** Pronotum widest before middle, PW/PL = 1.68–1.72; elytra widest about at middle or behind middle, EL/EW = 1.56–1.59; 1st to 4th abdominal sternite densely punctate, membrane between 3rd and 4th sternites narrower than that of male. 5th abdominal sternite sulcate along posterior margin except for sides; mesotibiae straight; protarsi not dilated.

**Measurements:** Length: 11.4–12.1 mm; width: 5.5–6.0 mm.

**Type series.** Holotype: ♂, Xiaonuoyouxiazhai, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Prov., 6. I. 2004, Li and TANG leg. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same data as the holotype.

**Diagnosis.** This new species is very similar to Ceropria ardoini MASUMOTO from Laos, but is different from the latter in having the following characteristics: femora widely dark red-
dish brown; body less strongly convex; there are no raised margin in front of the eye; lateral margins of pronotum sinuous in posterior half; elytra and pronotum slightly micro-shagreened, but less seriously shining than the latter; frons almost as wide as the width of an eye, while in the latter narrower than the eye.

**Etymology.** Specific name of this species is dedicated to Professor Dr. Li-Zhen Li, Shanghai Normal University, who collected the type series of this species.

*Ceropria thailandica* **MASUMOTO, 1995**

(Fig. 11)


*Notes.* This species is recorded from China for the first time.

*Ceropria krausei* **MASUMOTO, 1994**

(Fig. 12)

*Ceropria krausei* **MASUMOTO, 1994**: 772.

*Specimens examined.* 2 ♀ ♂, Manfei, Nabanhe, Yunnan Prov., alt. 630 m, 29. VII. 2005, L1 and L1 leg.; 2 ♀ ♂, Naban Village, Nabanhe Conv., Yunnan Prov., 7. I. 2004, L1 and TANG leg.; 1 ex., Guomenshan, Nabanhe, Yunnan Prov., alt. 1,150 m, 24. VII. 2005, L1 and L1 leg.

*Notes.* The recorded specimens examined here are slightly different from the holotype in the following points: body lighter in colour, distinctly larger, 9.3–10.6 mm instead of 8.5–9.0 mm in the type series. Elytral iridescent patterns distinct, each fascia thicker and shiny. Curvature and bent in tibiae weaker. The punctures on pronotum more distinct and slightly larger, and the punctures on elytral intervals almost same density as to the holotype, but slightly finer in size. This species is firstly recorded from China.

*Ceropria laticollis* **FAIRMAIRE, 1903**


*Ceropria versicolor* **LAPORTE de CASTELNAU et BRULLÉ, 1831**

*Ceropria versicolor* **LAPORTE de CASTELNAU et BRULLÉ, 1831**: 401.
*Ceropria impressifrons* **FAIRMAIRE, 1882**: 222.
Ceropia concolor Pic, 1923: 20.

Specimen examined. 1 ex., Manfei, Nabanhe, Yunnan Prov., alt. 630 m, 29. VII. 2005, Li and Li leg.

Notes. This species is recorded from China for the first time.

Eucyrus rondoni ANDO, 2003


Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Guomenshan, Nabanhe, Yunnan Prov., alt. 1,100 m, 24. VII. 2005, Li and Li leg.

Notes. This species is recorded from China for the first time.

Tearchus geniculatus (Pic, 1925)

Heteromerorylus Vitalisi var. geniculatus Pic, 1925b: 76; GEBIEN, 1942: 308.
Tearchus vitalisi geniculatus (Pic); KULZER, 1954: 71.

Specimen examined. 1 ♂, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Dayaoshan, 12. VI. 1982, Jikun YANG leg.

Notes. This species is recorded from China for the first time.

Tearchus vitalisi (Pic, 1922)

Heteromerorylus Vitalisi Pic, 1922b: 209; GEBIEN, 1942: 308.
Tearchus vitalisi (Pic); KULZER, 1954: 71; ANDO, 1998: 114.


Notes. This species is recorded from China for the first time.

Oedemutes (Tamaous) chinensis ANDO et REN, sp. nov. (Figs. 4–7, 13)

Male. Oblong, weakly convex above than ordinary in the genus, weakly shiny. Colour black; head, pronotum and venter with slight aeneous sheen; elytra slightly aeneous-purple; antennae, mouthparts, coxae and legs in part dark reddish brown.

Head hexagonal, moderately convex above; clypeus well produced, convex medially, distinctly emarginate at apex in median two-thirds, with punctures dense and becoming much denser towards marginal area and laterad; genae barely convex, parallel-sided in basal two-thirds, longer than wide and almost twice as long as the width of an eye, densely and minutely punctate; frons broad and uneven, sparsely punctate though the punctures are denser at sides and
slightly larger than those on clypeus, IE/TD = 3.00; postgenae convex, with punctures coarse, bearing fine setae. Eyes short and well convex, produced laterad; inner ocular sulci deep and much broad. Antennae rather short, surpassing beyond apex of pronotum; distal five segments dilated and forming a club, in which ninth and tenth are much more transverse than the rest; 11th transversely elliptical. Terminal segments of maxillary palpi weakly securiform. Mentum trapezoidal, uneven and weakly convex along middle, longitudinally excavate at sides. Submentum transverse, microsculptured, strongly depressed at the posterior-most portion.

Pronotum transverse, widest at about middle and PW/PL = 1.43; disc weakly convex, steeply declined at the lateralmost areas, slightly rugose and microsculptured; the microsculpture strong at lateral fourth; punctures dense and distinct, larger than those on clypeus, becoming minuter and obscurer laterad; apical margin slightly and evenly emarginate, entirely bordered though the border weakened in middle; apical angles obtuse, not produced but angulate; lateral margins arcuately rounded, slightly sinuous near base and evenly convergent in apical third, narrowly bordered; basal angles rectangular, not produced; basal margin feebly binusious, thickly bordered. Scutellum small and microsculptured, twice as wide as long.

Elytra oblong, weakly convex in the genus, raised along base, widest at apical three-sevenths, thence strongly narrowed to acute apices, EL/EW = 1.56; striae vestigial, strial punctures sparse and linable, weakly foveolate, strongly so on 7th to 8th striae and on apical portion; intervals finely and weakly shagreened, microscopically and sparsely punctate, almost flat on first to third intervals, weakly and undulately so on fourth to sixth ones, and strongly so on the rest; humeral calli narrow, distinctly raised; scutellary striae short, composed of two or three punctures; elytral epipleura strongly curved upwards in basal portions.

Prosternum declined forwards, finely bordered at apex, longitudinally rugose along apical margin; prosternal process sharply cuneate, gradually declined posteriad, longitudinally depressed in middle and acute at apex. Mesosternum deeply excavate, with its ridge hardly raised between coxae. Metasternum very short, hardly punctate, irregularly sulcate along mesocoxae, with narrow and deep transverse sulci. Abdominal sternites moderately convex respectively, feebly microsculptured and rather densely punctate.

Mesocoxae very large, close to each other. Legs robust, moderately punctate; anterior margin of profemora with a short and sharp tooth at apical third, which is slightly directed laterad; mesotibiae weakly incurved, distinctly dilated to apex, metatibiae slender, with inner margin distinctly emarginate from about apical third to one-sixths and strongly setous at basal part of the emargination.

Female. Unknown.

Measurements: Length: 13.9 mm; width: 6.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Yunnan, Ruili, Huyinxiang, 10. IV. 1981, Zhenghui Xu leg.

Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to O. (T.) hirashimai M. T. Chūjō, 1973, from Japan, but is different from the latter in having the following characteristics: body slenderer; punctures on elytral intervals sparser, foveolate punctures on elytra sparser and smaller; elytral intervals finely and evenly shagreened, not rugulose; apical margin of clypeus shallowly emarginate; punctures on head smaller and not coarse, much sparser on frons; eyes more produced laterad; apical angles of pronotum more or less angulate instead of being entirely rounded in the latter, pronotum more arcuate at sides, more sparsely and finely punctate than those of O. (T.) hirashimai; elytra more slender, emarginate portion of male metafemora different in situation, sparsely setous basally; terminal segment of maxillary palpus feebly securiform, not
strongly dilated; legs moderately punctate while densely so in those of the latter; prosternal process very sharper in apical portion.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the country’s name, China.

Notes. This genus is recorded from China for the first time.

**Simalura splendens** ANDO et REN, sp. nov.
(Figs. 8 and 14)

Body oblong, subparallel-sided, shiny. Colour dark reddish brown; head brassy, with frons roundly and obscurely reddish purple; pronotum also brassy, reddish purple in greater part of middle and both sides along lateral margins; elytra iridescent, brassy on 2nd intervals and middle part of 9th intervals, each elytron with three reddish purple and three metallic green stripes, the first reddish purple stripe almost on 3rd interval, the second one weakly arched, and lying between humerus and terminus of elytron through the 5th and 6th intervals, the 3rd one arched along lateral margin, occupying from 7th to 9th intervals and not reaching humerus and elytral apex, the first metallic green stripe situated on sutural interval, the 2nd one so on 4th interval, but starting from inner side of humeral callus and distinctly incurved apically, and reaching

Figs. 4-7. *Oedemutes (Tamaanus) chinensis* sp. nov. — 4. Head in dorsal view; 5, pronotum; 6, left metatibia; 7, male genitalia (left: dorsal view; right: laterl view). Scales: 1 mm.
Male. Head transversely elliptical, moderately convex and sloping forwards; clypeus gently produced forwards, weakly convex at middle and depressed at sides, and truncate at apex in median half, minutely and densely punctate; fronto-clypeal suture tenuous, moderately impressed; genae small and triangular, weakly raised, evenly narrowed at sides, with punctures minute; frons broad, gently convex, weakly raised along inner margins of eyes, with punctures moderate, larger and sparser than those on clypeus, $IE/TD = 2.64–3.08$. Eyes rounded, weakly produced laterad, devoid of inner ocular sulci. Antennae robust, reaching behind middle of pronotum; six distal segments dilated and forming a weak club; 11th oblong-quadrate. Terminal segments of maxillary palpi strongly secundiform. Mentum triangular, ascendant forwards, deeply depressed, with a median longitudinal carina which is gradually thickened posteriad. Submentum smooth, depressed. Gula rounded triangular, microsculptured; gular suture tenuous.

Pronotum quadrato, roundly convex forwards, widest at apical 3rd, $PW/PL = 1.14–1.39$; disc more or less depressed along base, distinctly sulcate along lateral margin, densely and minutely punctate, finely microsculptured in some cases; anterior margin almost straight or slightly arcuately produced forwards, hardly bordered in middle and narrowly so at sides; lateral margins reflexed, clearly bordered, slightly sinuous before base and roundly divergent from base to apical 3rd, thence strongly convergent to apex; basal margin weakly V-shaped, feebly bordered; apical angles obtusely rounded; basal angles obtusely angulate, not produced. Scutellum small, depressed.

Elytra oblong, moderately convex, widest at apical 3rd, $EL/EW = 1.73–1.97$, narrowly bordered at sides and the border reaching lateral third of each basal margin beyond basal angle; striae weak or vestigial, distinct at least their apical portions, 9th stria furcate and forming a loop near apex, thence forming an oval and depressed area between branches on the 9th interval, striae punctures coarse and dense, irregular in size; intervals weakly to moderately convex, minutely and sparsely punctate, 6th intervals hardly depressed, feebly narrowed basally, humeral calli less clear than those of S. vietnama; elytral epipleura narrow and flat.

Prosternum very short in front of coxae; prosternal process cuneiform, very long and strongly produced posteriad, distinctly depressed along middle. Mesosternum with a short V-shaped ridge, which is obtusely angulate anteriorly in lateral view. Metasternum moderately convex, finely or hardly punctate. Abdominal sternites rather flat, weakly raised along middle, coarsely and densely punctate.
Legs robust, densely punctate; mesotibiae gently pubescent along inner margin; tarsi simple, LM = ca. 9.4, 5.3, 4.9, 17.0.

Female. Mesotibiae not robust, less densely pubescent along inner margin than male. LM = ca. 11.0, 5.5, 4.7, 16.5.

Measurements: Length: 5.4–7.2 mm; width: 2.4–3.3 mm.


Diagnosis. The new species is similar to S. vietnama KASZAB, 1980 from Vietnam, but is clearly separable from the latter in having the punctate intervals of the elytra.

Etymology. Specific name of this species derives from the beautiful elytral colour.

**Taichius forticornis** (PIC, 1922)

*Stenecyrus forticornis* PIC, 1922: 21; GEBIEN, 1941: 1144 (703).


Specimen examined. 1 ex., Guangxi, Napo, Beidou, 550 m, 10. IV. 1998, Wenzhu Li leg.

**Euhemicera gebieni** (KASZAB, 1941)

*Hemicera Gebieni* KASZAB, 1941: 61; GEBIEN, 1941: 1141 (700).


Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Mt. Omei, 11. VII. 1941, T. T. CHUH leg.

**Euhemicera aeneovirgulata** ANDO, 2003

(Fig. 15)


Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Guizhou, Jiangkouyao, Xiangping – Yyou, 2. VIII. 2001, Guodong REN leg.

Notes. This female specimen is different in colour from the type series as follows: blackish brown; ventral face dark reddish brown, mouthparts yellow-brown; elytra iridescent, elytral intervals basically metallic green, sutural intervals and median area of each interval red-purple; striae and elytral epipleura are not purple. This specimen also has the following features: apical margin of head hardly notched between clypeus and genae; frons is sparsely punctate, with the punctures almost as large as those on clypeus; punctures on pronotum are sparse and large, distinctively larger than those on frons; strial punctures are almost invisible; elytral intervals are near-
ly impunctate.

**Euhemicera pingitita** (Masumoto, 1981)
(Fig. 16)


**Specimens examined.** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Anhui, Jiuhuashan, 27. VI. 1990, Chaodon Zhu leg.

**Notes.** The specimens are rather small, tend to have very weakly convex elytral intervals. This species is firstly recorded from mainland of China.

**Measurements:** Length: 9.9–10.6 mm; width: 4.0–4.2 mm.

**Hemicera masumotoi** Ando, 2003


**Specimen examined.** 1 ♂, Guangxi, Napo, Nonghua, 1,000 m, 14. IV. 1998, Wenzhu Li leg. (One of the paratypes).

**Promorphostenophanes atavus** Kaszab, 1960

*Promorphostenophanes atavus* Kaszab, 1960: 278.

**Specimens examined.** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Yunnan, Yingjiang, 350–1,750 m, 20. VI. 1995, Zhenhui Xu leg.

**Morphostenophanes aeneascens** Pic, 1925

*Morphostenophanes aeneascens* Pic, 1925: 7.

**Specimens examined.** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Yunnan, Binchuan, Hetaoping, 4. IV. 1957, Jie Lu leg.

**Morphostenophanes papillatus** Kaszab, 1941

*Morphostenophanes papillatus* Kaszab, 1941b: 11.

**Specimen examined.** 1 ♂, Guizhou, Jiangkou, Fanjingshan, 29. VII. 2001, Guodong Ren leg.
**Misolampidius qiashanensis** Li, 1992

(Fig. 17)

*Misolampidius qiashanensis* Li, 1992: 166.
*Misolampidius liaoningensis* Li, 1992: 166. **Syn. nov.**

**Specimens examined.** 2♀♀, Liaoning, Zhuanghe, Xianrendong, 8. VI. 1991; 1♀, Liaoning, Ganshan, 8. VI. 1991 (no collector data).

**Redescription:** Female. Body calabash bottle-shaped, strongly divergent posteriorly, convex. Colour black, mouthparts, legs, antennae and venter more or less dark reddish brown.

Head wider than long, sloping forwards, densely punctate; clypeus weakly to hardly convex, depressed posteriorly along deep fronto-clypeal suture, distinctly produced forwards, and shallowly emarginate at apex in median two-thirds, with punctures minute, sparser than the rest of head; genae longer than wide, weakly depressed and raised laterad, with punctures very minute; frons broad, weakly convex, sloping forwards, much wider than an eye, with a clear longitudinal depression at middle, punctures coarse and irregular in size, but larger than those on clypeus; postgenae very coarsely punctate, feebly constricted. Eyes rather small and not strongly convex; inner ocular sulci deep and distinct. Antennae rather slender, reaching base of pronotum; 8th to 10th segments oval; 11th obliquely ogival. Mentum trapezoidal, strongly raised forwards, coarsely punctate, longitudinally carinate along middle and deeply excavate at sides of the carina.

Pronotum subcylindrical, strongly rounded at sides, and convex above, distinctly constricted before base, somewhat irregularly rugulose in part, densely and moderately punctate, but the punctures are clearly and deeply engraved, larger than those on head, become a little minuter apicad, and very dense and strongly rugose-like along lineate lateral margins; PW/PL = 1.00–1.11, as long as wide or a little wider than long; apical margin straight or briefly sinuous in middle, not bordered; basal margin almost straight, distinctly bordered. Scutellum short, broadly triangular.

Elytra oval, shoulderless, strongly convex, punctato-striate, EL/EW = 1.38–1.49; striae not sharp but distinct, strial punctures obsolete, irregular and rather dense, distinct on 7th and 8th striae which are almost directed downwards; intervals flat or very little convex, finely and very densely punctate, the punctures obscurer and minuter than those on head; elytral epipleura narrow, rugulose, reaching almost apex.

Prosternum rather short, arcuate and distinctly bordered at apex, densely punctate, with process not produced, thickly bordered at sides and bent inwards behind coxae. Mesosternum hardly raised between coxae, devoid of clear edge in front of coxae. Metasternum very short, bi-convex downwards, minutely and densely punctate, with some transverse rugosities. Abdominal sternites convex, coarsely and densely punctate; 1st sternite broadly trapezoidal between coxae.

Legs slender; femora distinctly pedunculate, profemora with anterior margin feebly and trapezoidally produced at about apical 3rd; tibiae very slender and simple, protibiae somewhat curved downwards; tarsi rather robust.

**Measurements:** Length: 12.6–14.1 mm; width: 5.9–6.4 mm.

**Diagnoses.** This species is, at a glance, similar to *Paramisolampidius kagoshimaensis*, but devoid of acute trochanter. In the genus this species resembles *Misolampidius koreanus* M. T. Chûjô et Imasaka, 1982, but is different from the latter in having the following points: elytral
intervals more coarsely and densely punctate, raised but less convex, head with genae ill-developed, hardly divergent forwards, tibiae simple and slender, teeth of profemora indistinct.

**Amarygmus pilipes** GEBIEN, 1913

*Amarygmus pilipes* GEBIEN, 1913: 42.


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**要約**

安藤清志・任國棟：中国産ゴミシダマシ科の知見への寄与 I. ——— 中国大陸では現在1,300種を越える種が記録されている（1999年現在の任による集計では1,284種）。しかしながら中国全体で推測しうるゴミシダマシ相から見れば、この記録数は極めて少ない数字であろう。このシリーズでは、おもに中国の温帯から熱帯域に生息するゴミシダマシ科甲虫について、近隣諸国のゴミシダマシ相を相互に勘案しつつ、導き出された新知見を公表して行きたい。

今回は13属23種のゴミシダマシ科甲虫について記録した。この内3種，*Ceropria lii* sp. nov.（ナガニジゴミシダマシ属），*Oedemutes chinensis* sp. nov.（セダカキマリモドキ属），*Simalura splendens* sp. nov.（ツヤヒメキマリモドキ属）は、新種として記載を行った。また、この3種を加えた1属11種は中国大陸からの初めての記録となる。更に李景科（1992）が記載したヒサゴゴミシダマシ属の*Misolampidius liangingensis* Liを同じ著者によって記載された*Misolampidius qianshanensis* Liの下位の同名異物として取扱い、併せて著者の再記載を行った。

**References**


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原稿作成の要領

1. 原稿はプリントアウトしたもの2部（1部はコピー用）と、CD、MO、フロッピーディスクに保存したMS-Word形式またはテキスト形式のデータを提出する。用紙はA4判を用い、左右に3cmの余白をあけ、行間はダブルスペースとする。表題、見出し、人名など、いかなる場合も大文字だけではなく、また和文要約および♀♀記号を除いて日本語フォントを用いてはならない。

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3. 本文は、表題、著者名、所属機関とその所在地または住所、E-mail（任意）、刷り上がり10行程度まで（約150語）の英文要約（Abstract）、本文、和文要約、参考文獻、表、図の説明、図の順に配列する。

4. 動植物の属以下の学名、参考文献中の雑誌名などはイタリック体で、人名のうち姓のイニシャル以外はスモールキャピタル体で、雑誌の巻などはボールド体で表記する。それが不可能の場合はローマン体で表記し、イタリック体は下線、スモールキャピタル体は二重下線、ボールド体は波下線で。

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