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Taxonomic Notes on *Acoptolabrus* (Coleoptera, Carabidae) Recently Described from the Oshima Peninsula in Southwestern Hokkaido, Northeast Japan

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Abstract New names of *Acoptolabrus* (Carabidae) recently given by NAKAJIMA (1993) are scrutinized, and are regarded as junior synonyms of previously described taxa.

Near the end of 1993, a special publication was issued from the Hakodate Entomological Society under the title "The Subgenus *Acoptolabrus* of the Genus *Damaster* from Oshima Peninsula." Its main subject is to introduce the results of survey on distribution and variation of carabid beetles belonging to the subgenus *Acoptolabrus* from the Oshima Peninsula in southwestern Hokkaido, Northeast Japan, made under the leadership of Kouji NAKAJIMA, the chief author and the editor of this journal, but the paper also contains descriptions of new taxa.

On pages 80–84 in the first part, three new taxa consisting of a "new species" and two "new subspecies" are described in Japanese with English translation, though the latter contains not a few misspellings, inappropriate syllabifications, and grammatical errors. Of these, *Damaster* (*Acoptolabrus*) *ninetopa* (described under the genus *Damaster* on p. 80 but as a member of the genus *Acoptolabrus* on p. 4) does not belong to a reproductively isolated new species but is considered to be an assemblage of morphologically unstable individuals occurring in a limited area between the distributional ranges of two allied species, *Carabus* (*A.*) *munakatai* and *C.* (*A.*) *gehinii*, and their natural hybrids. On the other hand, both *D.* (*A.*) *munakatai hashinaukamui* and *D.* (*A.*) *m. okikulumi* should be regarded as junior synonyms of the nominotypical subspecies of *C.* (*A.*) *munakatai*, because of the minimal morphological differences from the latter.

Much more problematical namings were made in the postscript (p. 102), where fourteen new scientific names (10 "new species" and 4 "new subspecies", containing a new homonym) were suggested. They look like *nomina nuda* and the numerals given after respective names merely show the years when the populations concerned were recognised, not years of publication of their descriptions. However, descriptions and other data are given in the first part (pp. 30–43), even though poor and inappropriate, and under Article 11 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, these names may stand on the verge of availability. Anyway, all of them are either mere synonyms or a name given to a presumable natural hybrid between *Acoptolabrus* and

Damaster.

These new synonyms and/or taxonomic accounts of these "taxa" are given below in order to clarify relation between these names and previously described taxa, and to avoid unnecessary confusion in the future.

1. *Carabus* (*Acoptolabrus*) *gehinii gehinii* FAIRMAIRE, 1876

Carabus gehinii FAIRMAIRE, 1876, Pet. nouv. ent., **2**: 37; type area: "Japon".

Damaster (*Acoptolabrus*) *gehinii gehinii*: IMURA, 1989, Ill. Sel. Ins. World, (B), p. 9, pl. 1, figs. 34–55.

Acoptolabrus gehini [sic] *tagawai* K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: Mt. Shamanbé-yama (Yamakoshi-gun, SW Hokkaido). **[Syn. nov.]**

Acoptolabrus gehini [sic] *shinnai* K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: low altitudinal area of Shimamaki-mura (on the right bank of Riv. Ôhira-gawa, Shimamaki-gun, SW Hokkaido). **[Syn. nov.]**

2. *Carabus* (*Acoptolabrus*) *munakatai munakatai* (ISHIKAWA, 1968)

Damaster (*Acoptolabrus*) *munakatai* ISHIKAWA, 1968, Bull. natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo, **11**, pp. 146–148, fig. 3; type locality: Mt. Daisengen-dake, Hokkaido (Matsumae).

Carabus (*Acoptolabrus*) *munakatai furumii* MANDL, 1981, Z. ArbGem. öst. Ent., **33**, pp. 89–91, figs. B–D; type locality: Mt. Kariba, 600–800 m (Shimamaki-gun, SW Hokkaido).

Carabus (*Acoptolabrus*) *munakatai munakatai*: IMURA, 1991, Ill. Sel. Ins. World, (B), pp. 17–21, pl. 1, figs. 1–50, pl. 2, figs. 1–10.

Damaster (*Acoptolabrus*) *munakatai hashinaukamui* K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, pp. 82–83; type locality: Pass Umezuke-touge (Kamiiso-gun ~ Hiyama-gun, SW Hokkaido). **[Syn. nov.]**

Acoptolabrus hashinaukamui K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: Pass Umezuké-tôgé (=Umezuke-touge). **[Syn. nov.]**

Acoptolabrus hashinaukamui suganoe K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: Pass Nakayama-tôgé (Kameda-gun ~ Hiyama-gun, SW Hokkaido). **[Syn. nov.]**

Damaster (*Acoptolabrus*) *munakatai okikulumi* K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, pp. 83–84; type locality: Mt. Otobe-dake (Nishi-gun ~ Yamakoshi-gun, SW Hokkaido). **[Syn. nov.]**

Acoptolabrus okikulumi K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: Mt. Otobé-daké (=Otobe-dake). **[Syn. nov.]**

Acoptolabrus okikulumi tagawai K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: near Atsu-un Tunnel (Yamakoshi-gun ~ Hiyama-gun, SW Hokkaido). **[Syn. & hom. nov.]**

Acoptolabrus munakatai kunikanei K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: Mt. Shirakami-daké (Matsumae-gun, SW Hokkaido). **[Syn. nov.]**

Acoptolabrus icalari K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: Pass Unseki-tôgé (Yamakoshi-gun ~ Nishi-gun, SW Hokkaido). **[Syn. nov.]**

Acoptolabrus shiuni K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: Seiyôbetsu (Yamakoshi-gun, SW Hokkaido). **[Syn. nov.]**

Acoptolabrus kimunkamui K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: Mt. Yûrappu-daké (Nishi-gun ~ Kudoo-gun ~ Setana-gun, SW Hokkaido). **[Syn. nov.]**

Acoptolabrus teunni K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: Mt. Matsukura-yama (Kudoo-gun, SW Hokkaido). **[Syn. nov.]**

Acoptolabrus pilicasius K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: Chiwasé (Shimamaki-gun, SW Hokkaido). **[Syn. nov.]**

Acoptolabrus ponlui K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: middle reaches of the Riv. Ôhira-gawa drainage (Shimamaki-gun, SW Hokkaido). **[Syn. nov.]**

Although NAKAJIMA proposed various new names for populations from locality to locality, they are not so clearly different from the nominotypical subspecies of *Carabus* (*Acoptolabrus*) *munakatai* in every feature except for coloration, and should be placed in junior synonyms of the latter. Needless to say, it is impossible to divide this taxon into two or more species. Of these, however, "*A. ponlui*" from the middle reaches of the Riv. Ôhira-gawa, or at least a part of it, may belong to the same category as that to be mentioned in the 4th section of the present paper.

3. *Carabus* (*Acoptolabrus*) *munakatai nishijimai* IMURA, 1991

Carabus (*Acoptolabrus*) *munakatai nishijimai* IMURA, 1991, Ill. Sel. Ins. World, (B), p. 21, pl. 2, figs. 11–30; type locality: Mt. Ôbira-yama, 800–900 m alt. on SW slope, Shimamaki-gun (SW Hokkaido).

Acoptolabrus pulepilica K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: Mt. Ôhira-yama (=Ôbira-yama=Obira-yama). **[Syn. nov.]**

4. Population of *Acoptolabrus* from the Low Altitudinal Area of Shimamaki

Carabus (*Acoptolabrus*) *munakatai*, a population from the low altitudinal area of Shimamaki: IMURA, 1991, Ill. Sel. Ins. World, (B), p. 21, pl. 2, figs. 31–50.

Acoptolabrus ninetopa K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 4, fig. 6; type locality: Ôhira, Shimamaki-gun (SW Hokkaido).

Damaster (*Acoptolabrus*) *ninetopa* K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, pp. 80–82.

Acoptolabrus origin K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: low altitudinal area of Shimamaki (SW Hokkaido).

It is true that a unique population of *Acoptolabrus* is found from several limited localities between the Riv. Ôhira-gawa and the Riv. Tomari-gawa of Shimamaki-mura on the coast of the Japan Sea, which lie in the intervening area between the distributional ranges of two allied species, *Carabus* (*Acoptolabrus*) *munakatai* and *C.* (*A.*) *gehinii*. It was IMURA (1984, p. 248) who first recorded an *Acoptolabrus* from this population, and its morphological peculiarity was subsequently described by such authors as MORI (1986, p. 64), IMURA (1989, p. 154; 1991, p. 21), and SHIMIZU (1993, pp. 5, 6).

Most individuals from the same localities are basically identical with *C.* (*A.*) *munakatai nishijimai*, though a little larger in the size and considerably variable not only in the coloration but also in the shape of the pronotum and the sculptural condi-

tion of the elytra. In fact, some individuals are either morphologically intermediate between *C.* (*A.*) *munakatai* and *C.* (*A.*) *gehinii* or even not clearly distinguishable from each of them, which suggests that the population consists of natural hybrids between the two species, at least partly. Different variability in these hybrids may suggest the occurrence of backcrossing.

In some groups of the Carabina, it is known that natural hybridization between two allied species occurs in the area where their ranges overlap (cf. KUBOTA, 1988, 1991). However, such a situation as observed between *C.* (*A.*) *munakatai* and *C.* (*A.*) *gehinii* in Shimamaki-mura may be comparable with that reported in the parapatric species of apterous cerambycid beetles belonging to the genera *Parechthistatus* and *Mesechthistatus* in Honshu (cf. TAKAKUWA, 1987, pp. 207–229; 1988, pp. 156–164).

Anyway, there is little taxonomic significance in giving a name to such a population.

5. Natural Hybrid between *Carabus* (*Acoptolabrus*) *munakatai* and *C.* (*Damaster*) *blaptoides rugipennis*

Neodamaster lamtui K. NAKAJIMA, 1993, *Acoptolabrus* from Oshima Pen., Hakodate, p. 102; type locality: Chiwasé (Shimamaki-gun, SW Hokkaido).

I have already reported two cases of natural hybrids between *Acoptolabrus* and *Damaster* with the comments for three other presumable ones (IMURA, 1989, pp. 67–71), though my paper was apparently overlooked by NAKAJIMA. It is highly plausible that the "new species" named *Neodamaster lamtui* by him belongs to the same category as that reported in my paper. This can be judged from the colour illustration (p. 22, pl. 9, fig. 15) given in NAKAJIMA's paper under consideration. Although it was described under a new genus, the generic name is unavailable according to Article 13 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

In closing this short article, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, Counsellor of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, for his kind suggestion and reviewing the manuscript. Special thanks are due to Mr. Toshio INOMATA for kindly notifying me of the publication in question and for giving me invaluable advice. I am also greatly indebted to the following gentlemen for their kindness in permitting me to examine the specimens of *Acoptolabrus* from various localities of the southwestern part of Hokkaido: Dr. M. BRANCUCCI, Dr. Y. NISHIJIMA, Dr. Y. YASUDA, Messrs. M. ARAI, T. ARAKI, Y. FURUMI, K. HIOKI, M. KAWATA, H. KEZUKA, S. MANO, Y. MIMURA, T. MIZUNUMA, K. MIZUSAWA, T. OKUMURA, S. SHIMIZU and R. YAMAZAKI.

要　約

井村有希：北海道渡島半島からさいきん記載されたクビナガオサムシ類の分類学的評価．—— 1993年 12 月に函館昆虫同好会から発行された“渡島半島の *Acoptolabrus* 亜属”のなかで，著者の中嶋康二氏は，同半島に産するクビナガオサムシに対し多数の新名を与えた．しかしながら，その“記載”はきわめて問題の多い方法によってなされているうえ，それらのすべてが既知の分類単位の同物異名として処理されるべきもの，あるいは雑種と思われる個体（群）に対して与えられた名称である．本論文では，これらの異名を整理するとともに，雑種（群）については，その分類学的評価を与えた．同地域のクビナガオサムシ類に関しては，すでに複数の研究者により，その変異の状況がかなりよく検討されている．にもかかわらず，いまさらながら各産地ごとに新種，新亜種名を与えてみたり，あるいは必要な文献も参照せず，あきらかな雑種（群）に命名するような行為は，分類学的に意味がないばかりか，いたずらに混乱を招くだけである．さらに，命名規約の趣旨もじゅうぶん理解しないまま，このように問題の多いかたちで新名を世に問おうとする姿勢じたい，厳にいましめられるべきであろう．

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Subspecific Affinity of the Mongolian Population of *Necydalis major* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Necydalinae)

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Necydalis major is the most widespread species of the cerambycid genus *Necydalis* and is distributed in the Palearctic Region from the Atlantic to the Pacific sides. The range of the species in North and East Asia nearly continues along the subfrigid forests between the Altai Mountains and Amur Basin, and partially extends its distribution to the Korean Peninsula, Sakhalin and Hokkaido. Its nominotypical race, *N. major major*, occupies most part of the specific range, only with the exception of Hokkaido which is occupied by a different subspecies, *N. major aino*. This is rather strange, since the cerambycid fauna of Hokkaido is basically common to that of the Russian Far East. It is, however, beyond doubt that *Necydalis major aino* is subspecifically independent because of such peculiarities as robuter body form and closer denser punctuation on the pronotum. This subspecies was once regarded as an independent species by HAYASHI (1984).

In the late summer of 1993, I had an opportunity to see the coleopteran fauna in the suburbs of Ulaan Baator, Mongolia. Fortunately, I was able to obtain a female specimen of *N. major* by cooperation with a member of the tourist party. The collecting site was located in a valley of Mt. Bogdo Han, at the southern edge of the Hentiyn Mountains. In the valley, a *Picea* forest grew on the slope, and there were many white birches along