

Notes on Some Elaterid-Beetles from Formosa, VI¹⁾By Hitoo ÔHIRA²⁾

台湾産コメツキムシ科の知見, VI

大平仁夫

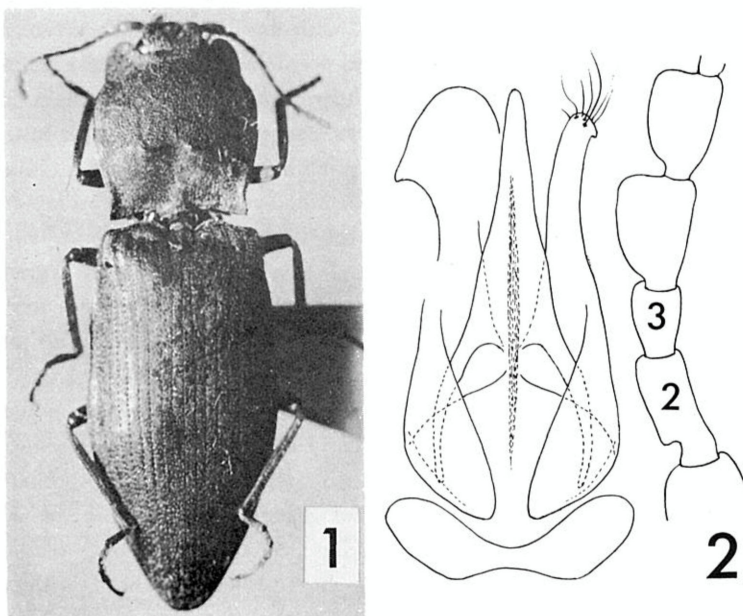
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1. *Agrypnus (Agrypnus) polishaensis* sp. nov. (Agrypninae) (Figs. 1, 2)

(Japanese name: Polisha-sabikikori)

Male. Length 16–19 mm, breadth 5–6 mm. Body elongate, rather depressed above and a little shining; surface wholly castaneous brown, except for pronotal disc more or less darker and dark brown, clothed with short, decumbent, pale yellow scale-like setae all over and intermixed with longer, subdecumbent, fulvous scale-like setae on pronotum and elytra.

Head small, broadly and subtriangularly impressed at middle from vertex to clypeal margin; surface coarsely and rather densely punctate. Antenna of moderate length, not reaching to posterior angle of pronotum, basal segment robust and subcylindrical, second segment small and subcylindrical, third segment subclavate and clearly shorter than second one, from fourth to tenth distinctly serrate, apicalmost segment subovate, longer than preceding one. Pronotum subquadrate, distinctly longer than its breadth, widest at middle across; sides clearly sinuate just before posterior angles, weakly rounded at middle, then suddenly sinuate inwardly and gradually converging towards rounded anterior angles which are prolonged anteriorly; disc gently convex, broadly and shallowly impressed laterally, moderately densely and rather coarsely punctate, with interspaces of punctures minutely scabrous; usually having a pair of transverse ridges on posterior middle, which are

Fig. 1 *Agrypnus (Agrypnus) polishaensis* sp. nov. ♂ (holotype)Fig. 2 Aedeagus and some basal segments of male antenna of *Agrypnus (Agrypnus) polishaensis* sp. nov. (paratype)

1) V. Kontyú, 36(4): 363–368, 1968

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crescent-shaped and very conspicuous; posterior angles short projecting behind and divergent, with tips bluntly truncate, each bearing a distinct carina above which is bordered on lateral margin. Scutellum tongue-shaped, flattened, more or less constricted near base, punctulate and pubescent. Elytra about 2.6 times as long as its basal breadth; sides expanded laterally and gradually dilated from base to apical third, then rounded and gradually converging towards extremities which are normally rounded; striae shallowly defined, punctures in striae small and regularly set; intervals almost flattened, irregularly punctulate.

Propleura and metasternum normal, without any tarsal concavations respectively. Legs rather slender. Aedeagus as figured.

Female. Very similar to male, but antennae a little shorter and usually bearing a smooth area in the middle of five sternite of abdomen.

Holotype: ♂, Nanshanchi, 3. IV. 1971, H. NOMURA leg. paratypes: 1♀, Nanshanchi, 3. IV. 1971. H. NOMURA leg.; 1♀, Mt. Rara, IV. 1977, K. KHO leg.; 1♂ 2♀♀, Polisha, VIII. 1975 (obtained from a native collector).

Distribution: Formosa.

This new species is somewhat allied to *Agrypnus (Agrypnus) cordicollis* (CANDÈZE, 1865) from Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter in having the larger body and unique structures of pronotum and aedeagus, etc.

2. *Camposternus guishuni* sp. nov. (Camposterninae) (Fig. 3)

(Japanese name: Taiwan-ooao-kometsuki)

Female. Length 30 mm, breadth about 9 mm. Body slender and subparallel-sided; dorsal surface glabrous and very shining with metallic lustre, head and pronotum (lateral sides broadly opaque with dull brassy tint) black with dark brassy tint, scutellum black with purple tint, elytra greenish brassy tint with rainbow colour, antennae pitchy black; ventral surface having a metallic lustre with purple tint including legs, except for propleura of prothorax opaque with dull purple lustre.

Head small, broadly and longitudinally impressed at middle; surface sparsely and irregularly punctate; eyes somewhat prominent. Antenna of moderate length, slightly shorter than posterior angle of pronotum; basal segment robust and subclavate, second segment small and subglobose, third segment depressed, subquadrate and a little shorter than fourth one, from fourth to tenth depressed and moderately serrate. Pronotum trapezoid, a little wider than its length, widest at base across; sides distinctly ridged, weakly sinuate before posterior angles, then gradually converging towards anterior angles which are obtusely pointed; disc gently convex longitudinally, sparsely and finely punctulate, but opaque areas more or less minutely scabrous; median longitudinal canaliculation only scarcely seen at basal half; posterior angles short projected behind, with tips curved inwardly and pointed apically, without carina above. Scutellum ovate, broader than its length; surface slightly depressed transversely at middle, glabrous. Elytra about 2.2 times as long as its basal breadth; sides weakly expanded laterally and almost parallel on basal half, then rounded and gradually converging towards



Fig. 3 *Camposternus guishuni* sp. nov. ♀ (holotype)

extremities which are sharply pointed posteriorly; striae very shallowly indicated in some portions, punctures in striae invisible; intervals almost flattened, irregularly punctulate and finely rugose.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype: ♀, undefined locality in Kao-Hsiung Hsien of South Formosa, 14. VIII. 1975, G. RIN leg.

Distribution: Formosa.

C. guishuni is somewhat allied to *Campsosternus rutilans* CHEVROLAT, 1841 from the Philippines, but can be distinguished from the latter in having the robuster body, tinged with brassy colour on the body beneath and lacking carina of pronotal posterior angles, also allied to *C. gemma* CANDÈZE, 1857 from China, but can be distinguished from the latter in having the shorter antennae and absence of red patches on the sides of pronotum and abdomen. The name is dedicated to the honour of Mr. Gui-shun Rin, Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Taipei.

Acknowledgement

The author is deeply indebted to Mr. Gui-shun RIN of Formosa, Mr. T. SHIBATA of Ōsaka and Mr. Y. MIYAKE of Tokyo, Japan for their help in materials. The Holotype of each species described in this paper are deposited in the collection of Aichi University of Education.

摘 要

本稿では、台湾からの2新種を記載した。ポリシヤサビキコリは、大形の体と特徴のある前胸背板の形によって近似種とは容易に識別できるし、台湾では各地から得

られている。やや山地性の種と思われる。台湾ノオオアオコメツキは、林貴順氏が高雄縣の横貫公路の海拔730mの所で得られた美麗種で、1♀個体しか得られなかったが、短い触角や特徴のある前胸背板の色彩は本種独特のものと判断される。

1951年以降の台湾産カミキリの文献(2)

草間 慶一

前回では解説を日本語で行なったが、量が増えるとかえって繁雑になると思われるので、今回から以下のように略式化して解説することにする。1976年度までの文献をあと5~6回で紹介し終える予定である。

1953

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Bull. Inst. Sci. nat. Belg., 29 (8): 1-38, 1 pl.
ssp. nov., *Glenea mounieri horiensis*, p.21
- (6) GRESSITT, J.L. "Notes on Nomenclature of Japanese Longicorn Beetles"
Ent. Rev. Jap., 6 (4): 25-29
nom. nov., *Strangalia* (s. str.) *mitonoi* GRESSITT → *S. mitonoana*, p. 28 (see HAYASHI, 1959)

1954

- (7) BREUNING, S. "Nouvelles formes de Lamiaires (sixième partie)"
Bull. Inst. Sci. nat. Belg., 30 (28): 1-23, 4 figs.
sp. nov., *Rhodopis formosanus*, p.5