

交尾器内袋を完全に反転させたときに、その前方 1/3 から 1/4 付近の腹側にみられる 1 対の膜状膨隆部に対して、脚葉 podian lobe という名称をあらたに提唱した。

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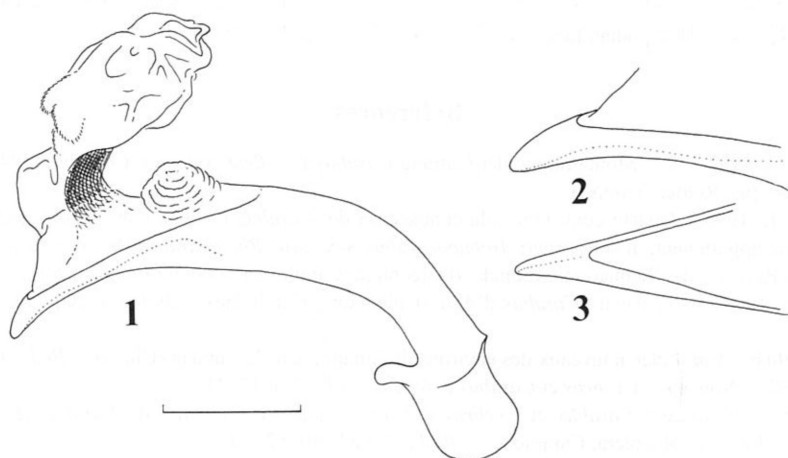
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Description of the Male of *Carabus burmanensis* BREUNING

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Carabus burmanensis was described by BREUNING (1937, *Best.-Tab. eur. Coleopt.*, (110), pp. 1489-1490) for a single female specimen collected from "Ober-Burma, Seinghku-Tal", as a



Figs. 1–3. Male genitalia of *Carabus (Pseudocoptolabrus) burmanensis* BREUNING, from N of Putao, near the northern end of Myanmar; 1, aedeagus with incompletely everted endophallus in right lateral view; 2, apical part of aedeagus in the same view; 3, ditto in dorsal view. Scale: 2 mm for 1, 1 mm for 2 and 3.

member of the Sectio *Aristocarabus* of the subgenus *Coptolabrus*. It was DEUVE who took this least known species up to science after a long blank in our knowledge, and he erected a new subgenus, *Nigracoptolabrus* (1991, Bull. Soc. Sci. Nat, (70), p. 18), on the basis of a brief comparative morphology made only with the subgenus *Acoptolabrus*. In my recent work with MIZUSAWA (1996, The *Carabus* of the World, p. 235), I placed it in the subgenus *Pseudocoptolabrus*, based upon the external and female genitalic findings taken by myself from the holotype now preserved in the Natural History Museum, London. Anyway, nothing has been known on the male of this species, though a brief comment was made by BREUNING on the possibility of the presence of a single male specimen at the end of his original description. Very recently, I was able to examine 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ of this species obtained in the summer of 1995 from N of Putao near the northern end of Myanmar. Here I give the description of the male with the illustration of its genitalia, which furnish no evidence to support independence of *Nigracoptolabrus* from *Pseudocoptolabrus*. I thank Messrs. Yukinobu NOSE and Masahiro TANAKA for kindly giving me the opportunity to examine the specimens.

Description. General proportion almost the same as in female, though antennae a little longer, extending to the middle of elytra. Penultimate segment of labial palpus bi- or trisetose. Foretarsus with hair pads from segment 1 to 4, though very small and vestigial in the fourth segment. Aedeagus as shown in Figs. 1–3; apical part sharply pointed; ostium lobe large, robust and unilobate; endophallus almost agreeing in basic structure with that of the subgenus *Pseudocoptolabrus*, though I was unable to make full eversion because of insufficient preservation of the specimen.