

1.48–1.55 (M 1.51) in 4♂♂, 1.40–1.46 (M 1.44) in 5♀♀; PTW/PTL 0.63–0.70 (M 0.66) in 8♂♂, 0.56–0.71 (M 0.74) in 7♀♀; handle of genital segment wide and dilated apically.]

要 約

森田誠司：サロベツクロヒラタゴミムシについて。—— ロシア沿海洲より記載された小型のヒラタゴミムシ, *Agonum (Agonum) jankowskii* LAFER, 1992 をサハリン産の雄および北海道サロベツ原野産の雌の標本を基に再記載した。

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Notes on the Bembidiinae (Carabidae) of Japan

XII. A Record of *Tachylopha ovata* (MOTSCHULSKY)

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Tachylopha ovata (MOTSCHULSKY, 1851) is a remarkable tachyine carabid beetle characterized above all by the tricolored antennae and peculiar shape of the hind angles of pronotum and of the elytral shoulders. A habitus drawing of this species was shown by ANDREWES (1935) in one of his great works, “The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma, Carabidae Vol. II”.

BRUNEAU DE MIRÉ (1966) reported the unique structure of the African species of *Tachy-*

lopha: a transverse "tunnel" (cf. ERWIN, 1970) in the body wall at the juncture of the mesepisternum and mesepimeron. ERWIN (1970) speculated on the function of this structure in *T. ovata*. According to his hypothesis, this species is probably myrmecophilous. When carrying or lifting the beetles, ants insert their mandibles in the transverse tunnel. Besides, the unique shape of the elytral shoulders reinforces the hold.

This unique species is widely distributed in Southeast Asia. The first record of it from Japan was given by myself in the second volume of "The Coleoptera of Japan in Color" (1985). The specimen used in the book was collected and identified by UÉNO, and is now preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo (1 ♀, Mitara [near Shirahama], Is. Iriomoté-jima, Ryukyu Islands, 8-X-1963, S. UÉNO leg.). However, this work was iconographical and did not include the collecting data given above. Recently, a second Japanese specimen of this species was collected on the same island by a friend of mine, Mr. KIMURA.

Tachylopha ovata (MOTSCHULSKY)

Second specimen examined. 1 ♀, Shirahama, Iriomote Is., 25-III-1995, M. KIMURA leg.

As was already commented by ERWIN himself, further field works and observations are required for making his hypothesis clear.

I am deeply indebted to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO for reading the original manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Mr. Masaaki KIMURA for supplying me with the material.