Subprotelater hisamatsui NAKANE, 1987

[Japanese name: Kimadara-kometsukidamashi]

Subprotelater hisamatsui NAKANE, 1987 a, 172–174, fig. 3 (Chichijima Is.: Yoakeyama); 1987 b, 8, fig. 2. Subrotelater [sic] hisamatsi [sic]: HISAMATSU, 1989, 346.

Specimen examined. 1 ex., Ichinotani, Otouto-jima Is., Ogasawara Isls., Japan, 26-IV-1997, T. KISHIMOTO leg.

Distribution. Ogasawara Isls. (Chichi-jima Is., Otouto-jima Is. [new record]).

Notes. The genus Subprotelater FLEUTIAUX was originally described in the family Eucnemidae. Cobos (1959) placed the genus in the family Elateridae on the basis of the original description. Muona (1987) examined the holotype of the type species of the genus, S. bakeri FLEUTIAUX, 1916, and confirmed that the genus should be excluded from the Eucnemidae because of having a visible labrum attached to the front margin of the clypeus. Moreover, Muona (1993) studied its systematic position, and agreed with Cobos' opinion. Judging from the structure of the head, I also confirmed that it should be placed in the Elateridae than in the Eucnemidae.

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Elytra, Tokyo, 30 (1): 191-192, June 30, 2002

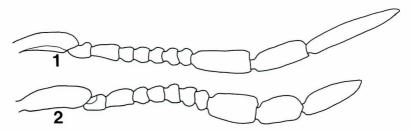
Record of *Euryptychus ishiharai* (Coleoptera, Eucnemidae) from Haha-jima Island of the Ogasawara Islands, Japan

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Euryptychus ishiharai was described by HISAMATSU (1994) on the basis of a female specimen collected from Amami-Ôshima Island of the Ryukyu Islands and a female from Haha-jima

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Figs. 1–2. Euryptychus ishiharai HISAMATSU, right antennae; 1, ♂; 2, ♀.

Island of the Ogasawara Islands. Recently I was able to examine one male and two female specimens collected from Haha-jima Island through the courtesy of Dr. Toshio KISHIMOTO. In this short report, I am going to record them for reference and to describe the male of this species for the first time.

I am grateful to Dr. Toshio Kishimoto of the Japan Wildlife Research Center, Tokyo, for his kindness in supplying the materials.

Euryptychus ishiharai HISAMATSU, 1994

[Japanese name: Ishihara-kuro-kometsukidamashi]

(Figs. 1-2)

Euryptychus ishiharai HISAMATSU, 1994, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., Matsuyama, **20**: 151–152, fig. 1 (Amami-Ôshima Is. and Hahajima Is.).

Male. Body length 7.6 mm; width 2.3 mm. Colour brown, legs light brown. Body elongate, 3.3 times as long as wide. Antennae (Fig. 1) slender, extending a little beyond the apices of posterior angles of pronotum, about 0.45 times as long as body length, 1st segment large, but evidently shorter than 11th (1.00:1.53), 2nd subconical, 3rd elongate, but hardly shorter than 4th and 5th together, 11th cylindrical, 3.66 times as long as 3rd. Pronotum 1.35 times as long as wide at middle; disc gently convex above, median longitudinal canaliculation indistinct. Hind tarsi slender, a little shorter than the apical three segments of antenna (1.0:1.2).

Female. Body length 8.7–11.7 mm; width 2.6–3.6 mm. Colour slightly darker brown. Body 3.25–3.34 times as long as wide. Antennae (Fig. 2) not so long, barely reaching the apices of posterior angles of pronotum, 0.33–0.34 times as long as body length, 1st segment the largest, apparently longer than 11th (1.00:0.77), 11th elongate conical, 2.25 times as long as 3rd. Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide at middle; disc well convex above, with a shallow median longitudinal canaliculation in basal half. Hind tarsi not so slender, a little longer than the apical three segments of anntena (1.00:0.86–0.88).

Specimens examined. $1 \c d$, $2 \c Q$, Sekimon, Haha-jima Is., Ogasawara Isls., Tokyo, Japan, 5–VII–1997, T. KISHIMOTO leg.

Distribution. Ryukyu Isls. (Amami-Ôshima Is.), Ogasawara Isls. (Haha-jima Is.).

Reference

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