

採集された体長 2 mm 内外の種である。一般外形は九州や屋久島から知られている *M. luteipes* (キアシマメコメツキ) に類似しているが、より小型で、上翅がより短大、前胸背板がより顕著に膨隆している。

References

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Local Population of *Mimectatina variegata* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Shikoku, Southwest Japan

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Mimectatina variegata KUSAMA et TAKAKUWA is a little-known lamiine species, so far known mainly from the Kii Peninsula (type area) and with two records from Tokushima and Kôchi Prefectures of Shikoku. The adults are usually found on fresh dead branches of conifers in the autumn season. We recently examined a male of this species from Mt. Ishizuchi-san of the central mountains of Shikoku. The specimen examined shows rather distinct variation convergent to that in the type population as described below.

Mimectatina variegata KUSAMA et TAKAKUWA

(Fig. 1)

Mimectatina variegata KUSAMA et TAKAKUWA, 1984, *Longic. Beetl. Japan Col.*, p. 13, pl. 81, figs. 550, 550 a; type locality: Mt. Gomadan, Wakayama Pref. — HASEGAWA, 1992, *Illustr. Guide Identific. Longic. Beetl. Japan*, pp. 183, 611. — HASEGAWA, HOZUMI & KAWASE, 1993, *Sci. Rept. Toyohashi Mus. nat. Hist.*, (3), pp. 23–24, figs. 1, 2a, 3a, 4 & 7a.

Male. Body length 5.4 mm. Colour and maculation almost as in the typical race from the Kii Peninsula, though the dominant pubescence is dull yellowish white instead of pale white, and elytral brownish maculations are narrow and more reduced.

Head fairly broader than basal width of pronotum, HW/PB 1.12, rather densely punctured; genae 1.2 times as deep as inferior eye lobes; eyes separated from each other by a half the length of antennal scape. Antenna long and slightly stout, 1.35 times as long as body and exceeding elytral apex at basal third of segment 8. Pronotum a little transverse, distinctly arcuate

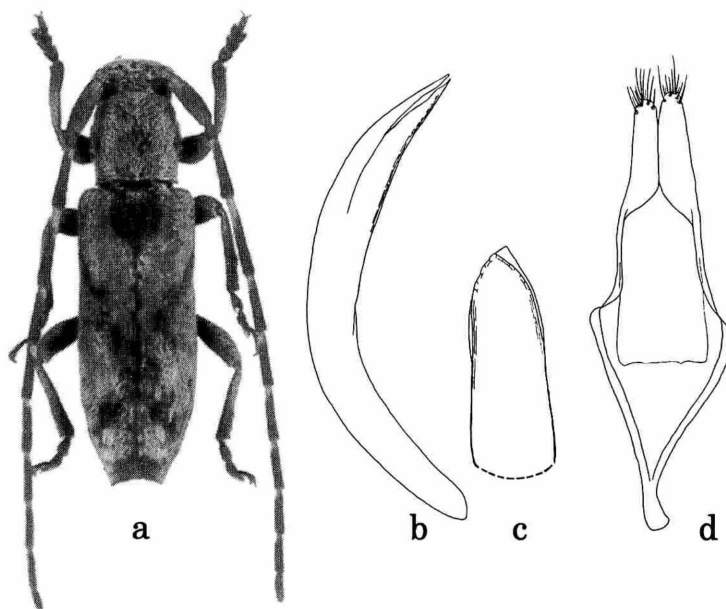


Fig. 1. *Mimectatina variegata* KUSAMA et TAKAKUWA from Mt. Ishizuchi-san, Shikoku; a, habitus; b, median lobe in lateral view; c, ditto, apical part in ventral view; d, tegmen in dorsal view.

at sides, widest at middle, coarsely and somewhat closely punctured, PL/PW 0.94, PL/PA 1.05, PA/PB 1.07. Elytra distinctly shorter than those of the typical race, EL/EW 2.36, EL/PL 3.22, coarsely and somewhat closely punctured; sides nearly parallel at first sight, gently narrowed from humeri to basal fourth, then gently arcuate to apices which are distinctly oblique, and weakly emarginate at each apical margin. Ventral surface shallowly and densely punctured, with semi-circular anal ventrite gently arcuate at apical margin. Legs relatively short, with stout femora.

Median lobe 1/3 the length of elytra, weakly convex, distinctly arcuate in profile, with dorsal plate simply narrowed to bluntly pointed apex, ventral plate gradually narrowed to apical fourth, then rather abruptly narrowed to gently pointed extremity, each median strut gradually narrowed from base to apex. Tegmen slightly longer than median lobe, with paramere relatively broad and approximate to each other, moderately narrowed to apices which are gently arcuate.

Specimen examined. 1♂, Mt. Ishizuchi-san, Omogo-mura, Ehime Pref., Shikoku, SW. Japan, 5–VIII–1994, K. OKADA leg. The specimen was collected from a dead branch of *Pterocarya rhoifolia* SIEB. et ZUCC. (Sawagurumi).

Notes. The single specimen examined is different from the Kii population in smaller and yellowish pubescent body, a little distinctly arcuate pronotal sides, short and subparallel elytra, and also in different configuration of male genital organ. Besides, the Ishizuchi specimen was found on a dead branch of walnut tree, and not from a conifer as in the typical population. Though we provisionally record it herein under the name of *variegata*, the Shikoku race could be distinguished from the typical one at the species or subspecies level.

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