References


Notes on Morphodactyla ishikawai (Coleoptera, Carabidae): Recent Records and Preliminary Data on the Breeding Type

Kōji SASAKAWA1†, Jung-Lark KIM2, Jong-Kuk KIM3 and Köhei KUBOTA1

1) Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 113–8657 Japan
2) Division of Health, Uiduk University, Gyeongju 789–713, Korea
3) Department of Forest Resources Protection, College of Forest Sciences, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon 200–701, Korea

Morphodactyla ishikawai (NEMOTO, 1990) was described based on the specimens from Mt. Jirisan, South Korea (NEMOTO, 1990), but there has been no additional record since the original description. This short communication reports: 1) recent records from two mountains, one of which is a new distribution record; and 2) the result of the dissection of the female reproductive organs, which provide useful information for inferring its breeding type (i.e., spring or autumn breeder).

The specimens examined are deposited in the following public collections: Department of Forest Resources Protection, College of Forest Science, Kangwon National University, Korea; Laboratory of Forest Zoology, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Japan; and Division of Health, Uiduk University, Korea.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Mt. Deogyusan, around summit, Muju-gun, Jeollabuk-do [new record], 6～7-VII-2003; 3 ♀♀♂, 9 ♀♀♀, Jungsan-ri, Mt. Jirisan, Sancheong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, 2～3-VII-2003; 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀♀, Jongseokdae – Nogodan (alt. 1,100～1,500 m), Mt. Jirisan.

* Present address: Ito Laboratory, Department of General Systems Studies, Graduate School of Arts and Science, The University of Tokyo, 3–8–1 Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, 153–8902 Japan
Results of the dissection. Four females from Jungsan-ri were dissected, and all individuals had mature eggs. Some carabid species known to be a spring breeder (e.g., Tomocarabus fraterculus; see Kim & Lee, 1992) were collected at the same time, and had also mature eggs. These results suggest that M. ishikawai is a spring breeder.

We thank Dr. T. Sota, Dr. Y. Takami, and Mr. S.-J. Chang for fieldwork in Korea. This study was supported by grants-in-aid from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (Japan-Korea Basic Scientific Cooperation Program) (to K. K.) and Korea-Japan Basic Scientific Promotion Program (to J. K. K.).

References
