A New Species of the Genus Platycerus GEOFFROY
from Central Japan (Lucanidae)

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Since Mr. George LEWIS first described Platycerus delicatulus from Japan in 1883, it had been believed to be a unique representative of the genus Platycerus GEOFFROY in Japan for eighty-six years. But in 1969, Dr. Yoshihiko KUROSAWA pointed out that Platycerus delicatulus LEWIS consisted of two independent species, one of which was evidently a new species and named Platycerus acuticollis Y. KUROSAWA. During subsequent thirteen years from 1969 to 1981, these two species, Platycerus delicatulus and P. acuticollis, have been collected or recorded from various places in Japan and their distributional range has become fairly well clarified.

In autumn of 1981, however, the authors found another form of Platycerus from central Japan and noticed that the Japanese inhabitants of the genus contain three separate species, the third is an evident new species. The authors describe it in the following lines.

Platycerus kawadai   sp. nov.

(Japanese name: Hosotsuya-ruri-kuwagata)


Male. Body above glossy with fine midnight-blue tint; body beneath, mandibles and antennae black; legs yellowish brown excepting apical part of femora and apical and basal parts of tibiae more or less blackish, and tarsi and claws reddish brown to blackish brown.

Head rather small, distinctly narrower than pronotum, 1.48 times as broad as long, strongly attenuated towards base; surface very strongly shiny, rather sparsely and finely punctured, and sparsely with long erect pale yellowish hairs on lateral parts; frons not so strongly depressed, with a pair of longitudinal elevations above antennal insertions, which are a little oblique and become obsolete on the inside of eyes. Mandibles rather small, 0.74 times as long as head; inner aspects
vertical, under edge with four or five teeth; some of which are bicuspid, the upper edges strongly
incurved near base, with a bicuspid subquadrate tooth at base; apices strongly incurved, acute at
their tip. Antennae normal, with first segment slightly shorter than the remainder, second about
as long as broad, each of third to sixth more or less broader than long, seventh to tenth distinctly
comb-shaped.

Pronotum wider than head, 1.43 times as broad as long, slightly rounded at sides, widest
behind middle; anterior angles projecting forward; posterior angles slightly squarished but obtuse,
ot angulate; posterior margin gently arched: surface smooth, clothed with fine punctures which
are denser than in head, but sparse at median and lateral parts, with a few pale yellow erect
hairs on anterior part of sides. Scutellum semicircular, smooth, without any distinct punctures,
but with a few golden hairs on basal area.

Elytra wider than pronotum, 2.26 times as long as broad, widest at the apical one-third, then
gradually attenuated towards apex; disk broadly depressed before middle on each side of raised
suture and bearing two fine longitudinal striae along middle of each elytron; surface smooth,
moderately covered with punctures which are partly transversely connected with each other by
very fine striations.

Body beneath except for mandibles rather shiny, and covered with small punctures on head,
prosternum and abdomen, the punctation confluent near base of mandibles, and the surface settled
with short pale yellow hairs all over.

Legs normal, with eighteen to twenty denticulations at outside of anterior tibiae (the apical
two large); all tarsi, apical half of anterior tibiae, apical two-thirds of four hinder tibiae sparsely
clothed with rather long pale golden hairs.

Female. Body above with greenish bronzy tint; body beneath black except for dark reddish
brown abdomen.

Head smaller than in male, 1.38 times as broad as long; elevations on both side of frons less
conspicuous than in male; sides rather parallel, slightly converged towards base. Mandibles
also smaller than in male, 0.38 times as long as head: under edge of inner side with a pair of
small teeth. Antennae more compact than in male; first segment about as long as the remainder.

Pronotum with sides more arcuate than in male, more strongly attenuate anteriorly.

Elytra 2.06 times as long as wide, widest behind middle, at anterior three-fifths.

Variation. *Platynerus kawadaei* sp. nov. slightly varies in the shape of body and in the
punctuation of body surface. In the male it bears normally glossy midnight-blue tint, which is
sometimes somewhat greenish, and in the female it has usually greenish bronzy tint but some-
times with a slight aeneous or bluish tinge. Several colour variations can be seen at anterior
tibiae which are yellowish brown to blackish brown in both sexes.

At present, this species has a few local variations as far as the authors examined many
Fig. 1 Platycerus spp. (a-c, a'-c'; all specimens collected from Kamihikawa-rindo, Daibosatsu, Yamanashi Pref.)
a. P. acuticollis, male       a', ditto, female
b. P. kawadae sp. nov., male (holotype)   b', ditto, female (allotype)
c. P. delicatulus, male      c', ditto, female
A New Species of the Genus *Platycerus* GEOFFROY from Central Japan


Length. Male, 9.5-13.0 mm (incl. mandibles), 8.5-11.5 mm (excl. mandibles)

Female, 9.0-11.0 mm (incl. mandibles), 8.5-10.5 mm (excl. mandibles)

Width. Male, 3.0-4.0 mm; female, 3.0-3.5 mm

Habitat. Japan (Honshu)


The holotype and allotype are deposited in the National Science Museum of Tokyo, and paratypes are in the Brithish Museum (Natural History) and in the collection of Dr. Takehiko NAKANE, Mr. Kazuyuki KAWADA and of authors.

The present species is closely related to *P. delicatulus* and *P. acuticollis*. But it distinctly differs from *P. acuticollis* in having obtusely rounded posterior angles of pronotum, and from *P. delicatulus* in the following points: 1) surface very strongly shiny, 2) mandibles smaller; inner aspect nearly vertical; each outer side deeply emargenate before base (fig. 2), 3) pronotum and head smaller, 4) pronotum less transverse narrower than base of elytra, 5) elytra slenderer, with sides more clearly expanding posteriorly, 6) elytral punctures never confluent and surface without microreticulation, 7) body relatively smaller, 8) body above more deeply bluish in the male as compared with that of *P. delicatulus* in which it is greenish blue; greenish bronzv in the female, but that of *P. delicatulus* is blue, black or bronzv, 9) male genitalic form (fig. 2).
Fig. 2 Male mandible and male genitalia of *Platycerus* spp.

a. *Platycerus acuticollis* Y. Kurosawa
b. *Platycerus kawadae* sp. nov.
c. *Platycerus delicatus* Lewis

1. mandible  2. median lobe (ventral view)  3. ditto (lateral view)  4. lateral lobes (dorsal view)  5. ditto (ventral view)
Fig. 3 Distribution-maps of Platycerus spp.

a. P. acuticollis
b. P. kawadai sp. nov.
c. P. delicatulus

a. Platycerus acuticollis Y. KUROSAWA

b. Platycerus kawadai sp. nov.
c. Platycerus delicatulus LEWIS
The larva lives in the decayed trunk or moist dead branch of broadleaf tree, and pupate in the host tree during autumn to next spring, and the adult appears in June.

For the preparation of this paper, the authors examined $189\varphi\varphi\ 172\varphi\varphi$ of *P. delicatus* and $214\varphi\varphi\ 131\varphi\varphi$ of *P. acuticollis* from various place besides $61\varphi\varphi\ 64\varphi\varphi$ of *P. kawadai* sp. nov. The localities where the authors have been able to confirm directly are marked with ● on the map in fig. 3 and those recorded by KUROSAWA (1969) and others after him are marked with ○.

These three species, *P. delicatus*, *P. acuticollis* and *P. kawadai* sp. nov., inhabit almost same area of Kamihikawa-rindo, Daibosatsu, Yamanashi Pref. and Mt. Tanzawasan, E. Tanzawa, Kanagawa Pref.

A pair of examples of the three species were sent to the British Museum (Natural History) through Prof. T. NAKANE and kindly compared with the lectotype and type series of *P. delicatus* preserved in that museum by Mr. M.E. BACCHUS. The authors were able to examine the holotype and many paratypes of *P. acuticollis* in the National Science Museum of Tokyo by kind permission of Dr. Y. KUROSAWA.

**Acknowledgements**

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Thanks are also due to Mrs. Yoko ICHIKAWA and Messers. Kazuo ADACHI, Masaaki ISHIDA, Tokuzô ITÔ, Masahiro ITÔ, Naotake ITÔ, Shôichi IMASAKA, Naoki OGURA, Yoshihide OKUDA, Hikaru KAN, Makoto KAWAHARA, Seizaburô KITAMURA, Tomio KINOSHITA, Tôru KINUGAWA, Keiichi KUSAMA, Yasuhiro KOBAYASHI, Nobuyuki KOBAYASHI, Anri SAKAI, Minoru SAWAI, Kensaku SHIMOYAMA, Tôru SHIMOMURA, Masatoshi TAKAKUWA, Yoshiaki TAHIRA, Minoru TAO, Yutaka TAKESHITA, Shigeo TSUYUKI, Yasuo NAMETA, Yoshiki NAKAMURA, Masatoshi NISHIMURA, Hirofumi HAYAKAWA, Yukihiro HIRANO, Isamu HIRAI, Hiroto HIRAYAMA, Motohiko MURATA, Naoya MORISHIMA, Yukio YAMAOKA, Osamu YAMAJI, Shôji WAKATSUKI for their kind assistance and loan of materials; and Mr. Toshio INOMATA for his excellent photographs.
摘 要

G. LEWIS が1883年に Platycerus delicatus（ルリクワガタ）を日本から記載して以来86年間、日本における Platycerus 属のクワガタは唯一1種とされていたが、1969年に黒沢良彦博士は従来1種とされていた P. delicatus が実は2種類を含んでいることを発見され、G. LEWIS の記載したものとは異なるもう1種を、新種 P. acuticollis, Y. KUROSAWA（コルリクワガタ）として記載された。その後の1969年から1981年の13年間、日本には P. delicatulus および P. acuticollis の2種のルリクワガタ属の種が産するとされて、国内における両種の分類記録も整理されてきた。しかし、筆者らは1981年の秋になって、これら2種とは明らかに異なる第3番目のルリクワガタ属の1種を、中央日本より発見したので、新種 Platycerus kawadai sp. nov. として記載した。

P. kawadai sp. nov. は、前胸背の後縁角が円いことで P. acuticollis（前胸背の後縁角が突出する）と容易に区別することができる。P. delicatulus とは非常に良く似るが、小型で光沢が強く（点刻が融合しない）、頭部と前胸が小さく細い、上側基部が前胸より明らかに幅広い、大腿が小さくその形が異なる、などの点で区別することができる。P. delicatulus は、♀とでは体の上面が緑がかった青色のものに対し、P. kawadai sp. nov. は緑色。また同じく P. delicatulus は、♂とでは体の上面が黒色、緑色のいずれかのものに対し、P. kawadai sp. nov. では緑がかった銅色である。

P. kawadai sp. nov. は、前胸背の後縁角が円い点では P. delicatulus と同じであるが、大英博物館（自然史部門、昆虫）の M.E. BACCHUS 氏を通じて同館所蔵の P. delicatulus のlectotype標本を調べていたが、lectotypeに指定されている標本は今回の新種 P. kawadai sp. nov. ではなく、P. delicatulus そのものであった。

この記載にあたって、1892年72巻の P. delicatulus, 214巻131巻の P. acuticollis, 61巻64巻の P. kawadai sp. nov. を検したが、山梨県大菩薩上日川林道および神奈川県丹沢山では3種の Platycerus が混生していることが確認された。これら3種の分布については、Fig. 3に示したが、印が筆者らが直接標本を検した産地、印が黒沢良彦（1969）以降の文献による P. delicatulus と P. acuticollis の産地である。

P. kawadai sp. nov. は一見して光沢がきわめて強く、また体型が他の2種に比べて細いことから、和名は“ホソツヤルリクワガタ”としたい。

References

2. ________, 1960, in HINKS, Coleoptm Cat, Suppl. (8): 11-16.
A New Subspecies of *Platycerus delicatulus* Lewis (Lucanidae) from Shimabara Peninsula

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As the result of the examinations about local variations of *Platycerus delicatulus* Lewis in Japan, the authors recently noticed that specimens from Mt. Unzendake, Shimabara Peninsula in Nagasaki Prefecture are different from those of other districts, and describe it as a new subspecies.

The authors must express our warmest thanks to Mr. Shōichi IMASAKA for his valuable assistance in the course of this study.

*Platycerus delicatulus unzendakensis* subsp. nov.


EJIMA & NODA, 1971, Koganemushi, 10(1):42.

IMASAKA & OCHI, 1979, Kitakyushu-no-kontyu, 26(1):12, pl. 2, fig. 3.

This new subspecies differs from the nominate form in the following points: 1) punctures on elytra hardly confluent; 2) elytra shorter and more suddenly narrowed to apical half posteriorly; 3) body above with remarkable midnight-blue tint in male (greenish blue in the nominate form); 4) body above bronzey with slightly greenish tint in female (blue, black or bronze in the nominate form).

The habitat of this new form is only Mt. Unzendake, Shimabara Peninsula and *Platycerus delicatulus* from any other regions in Kyushu are contained in the *Platycerus delicatulus delicatulus* Lewis.

Length. Male, 10.0-13.5 mm (incl. mandibles), 9.0-11.5 mm (excl. mandibles)  
Female, 9.5-12.0 mm (incl. mandibles), 9.0-11.0 mm (excl. mandibles)

Width. Male, 3.5-4.0 mm, female, 3.5-4.0 mm
Fig. 1 Platycerus delicatus unzendakensis subsp. nov.
(left: male, holotype; right: female, allotype)

Habitat. Mt. Unzendake (Shimabara Peninsula in Kyushu)


摘要

ルリクワガタ Platycerus delicatus LEWIS の地域変異を調べた結果、長崎県島原半島雲仙岳には特異な形質を持った個体群が分布していることが判明したので、これを新亜種 unzendakensis subsp. nov. として記載した。この亜種は原亜種に比べ、上翅の点刻があまり融合しないこと、上翅が短く中央より後半で急にせばまること、雄では体の上面が深い青色の光沢を帯び（原亜種は緑がかった青色）、雌ではかすかに緑がかった銅色のみ（原亜種は青色、黒色、銅色の3色のうちいずれか）であるなどの点で区別できる。

Unzendakensis subsp. nov. の分布域は、現在のところ島原半島の雲仙岳に限られており、筆者らの検した九州の他地域のルリクワガタは原亜種 Platycerus delicatus delicatus LEWIS に含まれるものであった。
Cerambycid Beetles of the Genus *Stenhomalus* in Northern Thailand (Cerambycidae)

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The genus *Stenhomalus* WHITE is rather a small group of Cerambycid beetles, whose distributional range is confined in Asia. It contains only twenty-two species hitherto recorded. In the continental regions, four species have been reported from China, including *fenestratus* WHITE which was originally described from North India, and a fifth species has been known from Vietnam and Laos. Adding to these, HAYASHI (1977) described *suturalis* from West Malaysia.

From April to June, 1980, members of the Japanese Society of Coleopterology (Tokyo) made several collecting trips to Thailand for pursuing researches of the coleopterological fauna. They were able to obtain a large number of specimens, among which were found a small lot of *Stenhomalus* not reported so far from Thailand. After a careful examination, it became apparent that the specimens contained three different species. One of them is *fenestratus* WHITE, the type-species of the genus, and the other two are new species to be described in this paper.

Before going further, the authors wish to express their hearty thanks to Dr. Masao HAYASHI of Osaka Jonan Women’s Jr. College for his advice, and to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindness in reading the manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Dr. K. IKEDA, and Messrs. S. FUKUDA, M. TAO, M. ITO, K. AKIYAMA and H. AKIYAMA for their kind permission to examine the valuable material used in this study, to Mr. T. SHIMOMURA for his help in consulting literature, and to Mr. H. MATSUKA for taking photographs inserted in this paper.

*Stenhomalus fenestratus* WHITE

ELYTRA, Vol. 10, No. 1 (June 1982)


Specimen examined: 1♀, Doi Suthep, near Chiangmai, Thailand, 1. V. 1980., M. ITO leg.

Distribution: N. India; N. Thailand; S. China; Taiwan.

This is the first record of the species from Thailand.

Stenhomalus ater sp. nov.

Male. Body black; occiput dull red; frons, mouth-parts excepting yellowish brown palpi, and trochanters dark reddish brown; basal parts of femora, hind tibiae and apical parts of claws light yellowish brown; elytra sometimes with vague reddish area in apical 1/3. Body clothed with pale yellow pubescence with sparse long erect hairs intermixed, the mixed hairs becoming longer on gula, pronotum, abdomen, tibiae and bases of femora. Antennae densely clothed with pale yellow pubescence; underside of 5th and 6th segments with several long dark brown hairs.

Head a little broader than prothorax, evidently narrower than the humeral width of elytra (1: 1.35), coarsely, rugosely and sparsely punctured; frons short, with anterior margin weakly projected, and also with a deep longitudinal median groove; clypeus subrectangular, narrow, separated from frons by a broad transverse groove which becomes deeper on each side; mandibles relatively short; eyes rather finely facetted, separated from each other by about 1/4 the width of occiput. Antennae 1.7 times as long as body, each with weakly arcuate scape: relative lengths of segments — 1.1 : 0.2 : 0.9 : 1.15 : 1.75 : 1.85 : 1.95 : 1.15 : 1.05 : 1.35 : 1.3. Pronotum about 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly broader at apex than at base, constricted at apical and basal 1/5, bluntly tuberculate at middle on each side; disc uneven, with 3 moderate swellings, of which the median one is on basal 2/5 and the lateral oblong ones are slightly oblique and fairly distinct anteriorly; surface sparsely with large punctures. Scutellum tongue-shaped. Elytra 2.3 times as long as the humeral width; disc almost flattened, longitudinally concave near suture just behind scutellum and also near each shoulder; surface coarsely and somewhat closely punctured, thought the punctures become smaller and sparser apically. Ventral surface very finely, closely but indistinctly punctured. Legs slender; femora moderately compressed.

Length: 5.6 mm; width: 1.5 mm.

Female: The reddish and pale parts are rather distinct and more extensive than in male; in one of the paratypes, the dorsum of head is dull red, and in the other paratypes, the occiput is dull red and frons is reddish brown; the gula is almost entirely reddish brown; the 6th to 10th antennal segments are pale yellow at each basal half or so; the elytra are slightly reddish near humeri. The abdomen is abbreviated; the apical margin of the 2nd sternite is provided with a fringe of yellowish orange hairs and the succeeding sternites are sparsely covered with similar hairs.
Cerambycid Beetles of the Genus Stenomalus in Northern Thailand (Cerambycidae)

Fig. 1 Stenomalus spp.—a. S. fenestratus, female; b. S. odai sp. nov., female (holotype); c. S. ater sp. nov., male (holotype).

Length: 5.6–6.9 mm; width: 1.3–1.8 mm.


Remarks: This new species somewhat resembles ruficollis GRESSITT from Taiwan, but differs from the latter in the following points: the body is much broader and more robust; the pronotum is entirely black instead of being reddish orange, and coarsely scattered with large punctures; the elytra is broad (in ruficollis it is about three times as long as wide); the hind tibiae are almost pale yellow. It also differs from incongruus GRESSITT from East China in having the prothorax and legs not pale ochraceous, the elytra are almost black, and so on.

Stenomalus odai sp. nov.

Female. Body blackish brown to black; mouth-parts excepting yellowish brown palpi, gula and anterior half of prosternum slightly reddish, and basal halves of femora light yellow; elytra with 2 transverse light yellow bands at base and just before middle, which are almost reaching external margins; apical 3 abdominal sternites yellowish orange. Body in general clothed with pale yellow pubescence with semi-long erect hairs intermixed: head thinly haired, excepting mouth-parts and gula which are only clothed with long erect hairs; pronotum rather densely haired than on head, partially clothed with silvery white appressed pubescence on each anteromedian part and near base; scutellum thinly pubescent; elytra moderately haired. Antennae densely clothed with buff pubescence; underside of 2nd to 6th segments with several long dark
brown erect hairs, though the erect hairs are very long on 3rd and 4th segments. Ventral surface rather densely clothed with silvery white pubescence with sparse pale yellow erect hairs intermixed; concave posterior margin of 2nd abdominal sternite provided with a dense fringe of long yellowish orange hairs, and the succeeding sternites sparsely with similar hairs. Legs clothed with pale yellow pubescence and pale yellow to dark brown semi-long erect hairs, the latter of which are conspicuous on tibiae.

Head broader than the maximum width of prothorax (1: 0.8), coarsely, densely and somewhat rugosely punctured excepting coarsely and sparsely punctured gula; frons short, with a shallow median longitudinal groove; clypeus subrectangular, narrow, separated from frons by a broad transverse impunctuate groove; mandibles short, broadly inserted; eyes finely faceted, weakly emarginate, separated from each other by a little less than 1/3 the width of occiput. Antennae about 1.5 times as long as body; relative lengths of segments—1.5 : 0.25 : 1.2 : 1.55 : 2.1 : 2.2 : 2.1 : 1.9 : 1.75 : 1.55 : 1.45. Pronotum elongate, about twice as long as wide, fairly broader at apex than at base (1: 0.8), constricted at apical 1/3 and basal 1/5, bluntly tuberculate at middle on each side; disc relatively smooth, with lateral obsolete swellings just before middle, coarsely and densely punctured excepting a short median longitudinal line. Scutellum subtriangular. Elytra 2.7 times as long as the humeral width, weakly broadened posteriorly and rounded at each apex; disc almost flattened, coarsely punctured in irregular rows. Ventral surface almost impunctate. Fore coxae rather small; femora moderately pedunculate; 1st hind tarsal segments nearly equal in length to the following 2 segments combined.

Length: 5.6-7.2 mm; width: 1.2-1.7 mm.

Male: The eyes are a little more prominent than in female. The prothorax is entirely punctured, without longitudinal impunctuate line. The abdomen is normal, with the 2nd to 5th sternites black. (The specimen examined is not in a very good condition; both the antennal segments are incomplete, the left fore tibia and tarsus and the light fore claw are missing.)

Length: 4.8 mm; width: 1.1 mm.

Variation: The specimens examined show slight variation: in a paratype, the basal parts of the 5th and 6th antennal segments are pale yellow; the pale bands on elytra are variable in form as shown in fig. 2.

Type-series. Holotype, ♀, Doi Suthep, near Chiangmai, Thailand, 29. VI. 1980, K. KINUGASA
Cerambycid Beetles of the Genus *Steniomalus* in Northern Thailand (Cerambycidae)


Remarks: This new species is peculiar in that the eyes are finely faceted and hardly approximated above and below, that the mandibles are short and broadly inserted, that the prothorax is much elongated, and that the fore coxae are rather small.

It may be related to *sericeus* AURIVILLIUS from Borneo, but differs from the latter in having the pale bands at the base and near the middle of elytra, and the black distal segment of each antenna (in *sericeus*, the 8th to 11th segments are whitish), and so on.

This new species is named in the memory of the late Mr. Yoshihiro ODA, who was an excellent collector of longicorn beetles.

Note

In the previous paper, the senior author (NIHSAITO, 1981, ELYTRA, 9: 66, 71, 72.) proposed a new name *Procleomenes robustus* for a Taiwanese Cerambycid. This specific name should be read *robustior* since the gender of the genus *Procleomenes* is masculine, not neuter.

Literature Cited


タイ北部から、以下の3種の *Stenomalus*（メダカカミキリ属）を記録した。

1) *S. fenestratus* WHITE 本属の模式種で、分布は北インド、中国、台湾と広く、今回、タイから初めて記録される。

2) *S. ater* NIISATO et KINUGASA 新種。黒色で、頭部に暗赤色部を持つ特異な種である。

3) *S. odai* NIISATO et KINUGASA 新種。複眼が互いに隣接しない、前胸が極めて長い、前基節が発達しない等の点から、他の本属の種とは容易に区別できる。色彩のうえでは、ボルネオの *S. sericeus* に類似している。
台湾産ゴミシダマシ科解説[IV]

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Tenebrionidae of Formosa (4) by Kimio Masumoto

１．Genus Amarygmu s マルキマワリ属

本族の中核をなす属で, Amarygmu s micans Fabri-
cius が属の模式極になっている。

体長7〜9mm. やや長卵形状で背面は強く膨隆し, 背面, 前胸背は斜面に平行な黄色の波状線を前後に二対（4 個）おきに, 背面は大きく, 深く後部内側に, 背面接合部は深く凸状に刻まれている。

著者は, A. callichromus の続きで, 本種はりより大きく幅広く, 前胸背前方はより強く狭まり, 背面距離はわずかかつ幅広く, 背面接合部は細長く, ときに先背部（lateral lobes）は短いかが反対に基部（basal piece）は長い。A. callichromus の記録は本種と混同していると思われる。

スンダ, パブア, 台湾南部に産するほか, 西南アジアにも広く分布するらしい。

なお, KASZAB（1980）は本種を Platolenes 属に移している。

1-1 Amarygmu s pilipes Gebien

ヨツモンマルキマワリ

Gebien, 1913, Arch. Nat. 79, A 9:42

＝A. formosanus Pic, 1915, Mel. Ent., 16:21

体長9〜10.5mm. やや長卵形状で背面は強く膨隆し, 背面はわずかに薄く, 黒〜黒褐色で上翅にややかな黄色の波状線を前後に二対（4 個）おきに, 背面はやや長く, 深く後部内側に, 背面接合部は深く凸状に刻まれている。

本種はりより広く, 前胸背前方はより強く狭まり, 背面距離はわずかかつ幅広く, 背面接合部は細長く, ときに先背部は短いかが反対に基部（basal piece）は長い。A. callichromus の記録は本種と混同していると思われる。

スンダ, パブア, 台湾南部に産するほか, 西南アジアにも広く分布するらしい。

なお, KASZAB（1980）は本種を Platolenes 属に移している。

1-2 Amarygmu s cuprarius WEBER

ニセジマルキマワリ*

WEBER, 1801, Obs. Ent., 40

体長10〜12.5mm. 卵形, 黒色で背面は短く凸状に刻まれている。

複眼はやや長く, 眼間距離は横直径の約 2 分の 1 に近く, 前胸背は点刻がかなり密, 上翅も同様だが, 点刻はさらに密になる。

本種は A. callichromus に似て大きな顕著に, 本種はより大きく幅広く, 前胸背前方はより強く狭まり, 背面距離はわずかかつ幅広く, 前胸背は短いかが反対に基部（basal piece）は長い。A. callichromus の記録は本種と混同していると思われる。

スンダ, パブア, 台湾南部に産するほか, 西南アジアにも広く分布するらしい。

なお, KASZAB（1980）は本種を Platolenes 属に移している。

1-3 Amarygmu s sakaii MASUMOTO

サカイマルキマワリ*


体長9〜10.5mm. やや長卵形状, 赤褐色〜黒褐色で背面は短く凸状に刻まれている。

複眼はやや長く, 背面距離は横直径の約 2 分の 1 に近く, 前胸背は点刻がかなり密, 上翅も同様だが, 点刻はさらに密になる。

本種は A. callichromus に似て大きな顕著に, 本種はより大きく幅広く, 前胸背前方はより強く狭まり, 背面距離はわずかかつ幅広く, 前胸背は短いかが反対に基部（basal piece）は長い。A. callichromus の記録は本種と混同していると思われる。

スンダ, パブア, 台湾南部に産するほか, 西南アジアにも広く分布するらしい。

なお, KASZAB（1980）は本種を Platolenes 属に移している。

1-4 Amarygmu s trichopus KASZAB

タカサゴマルキマワリ*

KASZAB, 1941, Stett. Z., 102:69

体長9〜10.5mm. やや長卵形状, 赤褐色〜黒褐色で背面は短く凸状に刻まれている。

複眼はやや長く, 背面距離は横直径の約 2 分の 1 に近く, 前胸背は点刻がかなり密, 上翅も同様だが, 点刻はさらに密になる。

本種は A. callichromus に似て大きな顕著に, 本種はより大きく幅広く, 前胸背前方はより強く狭まり, 背面距離はわずかかつ幅広く, 前胸背は短いかが反対に基部（basal piece）は長い。A. callichromus の記録は本種と混同していると思われる。

スンダ, パブア, 台湾南部に産するほか, 西南アジアにも広く分布するらしい。

なお, KASZAB（1980）は本種を Platolenes 属に移している。
そうだ。
原産地は台南。

1-5 Amarygnus taiwananus Masumoto（注1）
タイワンマルキマワリ *
体長6.5〜7.5 mm。卵形、黒褐色で背面は暗緑色。複眼はかなり大きく、眼間距離は横直径より少し短かい。前胸背は小点刻がかなり密、条溝内の大点刻は小さいが明らか。前室は平たく、前胸背より細かい点刻をやや密で、条溝を装う。

原産地は鳥来、クラル。

1-6 Amarygnus micans cyaneipennis Pic
チビマルキマワリ *
Amarygnus micans var. cyaneipennis Pic, 1938, Mel. Ent., 70:10
体長5 mm。卵形で背面は強く膨隆。青緑〜青緑色。複眼は細長いが頭部の内侧に入り、眼間距離は横直径の2/5より短い。頭頂の前半は広い。前胸背は細かい点刻がかなり密、上翅は細い条溝と間隔のあいた点刻列を装う。間室は平たんで微小点刻をやや密に散布。

台湾では蘭嶼から得られているが、松原（1972）の A. viridipes GEBIEN? の記録は恐らく本種であろう。

2. Genus Elixota コママルキマワリ属
体は長卵形で、体側がしばしば平行〜直線的にわずかに前方に向け狭まる。頭頂は幅広く、前胸背基部はふち取られない。上翅は頭胸にくらべかなり長い。

本邦から Elixota curva MARSEUL コママルキマワリ、E. iridicollis NAKANE ニショマコマルキマワリ等が知られている。

台湾に次の3種が分布していることになっている。

2-1 Elixota iridicollis NAKANE（注2）
ニショマコマルキマワリ
体長7.5 mm 内外。台湾産の個体は大型でいくつ分短かく、黒色で鋭い銅色光沢を帯びる。眼間距離は横直径よりやや短かい。上翅の点刻列の間隔はやや密で、前胸背より細かい點刻を数枚置く。

本種は中条道崇（1968）は Amarygnus micans を記載している。したがって、上翅の点刻列は比較的近いが、本種とAmarygnus micans の区別がなされている。
間距は前種より少し幅広く、胸背は派手な色彩を帯びることが多い。後翅の点刻列は明らかなうえ、前翅の基部はより幅広く、前方にまっすぐに広がる。

4-1 Cyriogenet shigeoi Masumoto
コンテイセダカキマワリ


体長18〜20mm。背面は暗黒褐色で真鍮の金属光沢があり、時に弱い断面光沢を帯び、また肩部に暗赤褐色の絞り状を装うことがある。

次種 Cyriogenet nigrofuscosum Gebienに似るが、点刻がに若干大きく、肩部の基部はより横幅広く、前翅の基部から中縁にかけてとがり、基部はより幅広く、前方に広がる。

原産地は屋久島。

4-2 Cyriogenet nigrofuscosum Gebien
カタシゴセダカキマワリ

Gebien, 1913, Arch. Nat. 79, A 9:40

体長18〜18.5mm。黒色、真鍮の金属光沢がないか、あっても弱い、時に弱い断面光沢を帯び、複眼は大きいが間隔が前種より少し幅広く、横幅が約1/5。前胸背、後翅もしくは肩部に帯び、上翅の点刻列はより明瞭、その両側と後方がコブ状に膨らむ。

原産地は屋久島。

4-3 Cyriogenet kondoi Masumoto
コンドウセダカキマワリ


体長12〜16mm。背面は真鍮光沢を帯び、複眼は大きく前翅の基部よりおおよそ3/5。前翅の基部は幅広く、V字状で前翅はやや尖り、上翅の基部は点刻列が融合し深い黒色やアシメ状、前翅の基部は基部から3/5が最大幅で先端は尖り、それが見られる。この前翅は先方に向けずかに広がる。第5腹板後端中央は弧状に尖く。

原産地は太平山、梅峯。

4-4 Cyriogenet nishikawai Masumoto
コガタセダカキマワリ


体長9mm。サルハムシに似た体形をした小形種。黒色で背面は金属光沢が極めて強い、複眼は中庸で眼間距離は横幅より少し短い。上翅は強く膨隆し、第5条溝の基部とその後の方が強く圧せられる。点刻列は短く、後翅の基部より圧せられる。

前翅の基部は先方に広がるが、後翅は特に広がる。第5腹板は広く横断。

原産地は南北山。

4-5 Cyriogenet nanshanchiensis Masumoto
コブセダカキマワリ


体長13.5mm。背面は黒緑色で鈍い光沢がある。複眼はかなり大きく眼間距離はほぼ横幅と同長、頭胸背と肩にかなり密に点刻がある。小楯板後方は圧さされず、その両側と後方がコブ状に膨らむ。点刻列は短く、間室は平坦で無点刻。前翅の内縁の基方は2/7が強くえぐられ、かどは鈍く突出し、前翅の前節内縁は基半分がえぐまれる。第5腹板は鈍く、毛が生える。

原産地は南北山。

4-6 Cyriogenet fujitai Masumoto
フジタセダカキマワリ


体長14mm。最後に少し隆がる、前翅と上翅は深緑色の光沢がある。複眼は中庸、眼間距離は横幅の約1.7倍。上翅は鈍い点刻溝を具え、間室は平坦で無点刻。前翅の内縁は基方2/5が強くえぐられ、かどは鈍く突出し、原産地は大曼。

4-7 Cyriogenet mayumiae Masumoto
ミヤマセダカキマワリ


体長11.5〜12.5mm。上翅はあまり隆がない、頭胸背は青黒色、上翅は深緑色、赤棕色の弧状の大縁を帯び、複眼は中庸で眼間距離は横幅とほぼ同長、上翅の
Fig. 1 1. Amarygmus pilipes GEBIEN 2. Amarygmus cuprarius WEBER 3. Amarygmus micans
cyaneipennis Pic 4. Elirota punctata (Pic) 5. Elirota iridicollis NAKANE, (Formosa)
Pic?

Fig. 2 1. Plesiophthalmus longipes Pic ?, (Formosa) 2-4. Plesiophthalmus longipes Pic
(China, REITTER leg., in Natural History Museum, Paris)
5. Genus *Plesiophthalmus* キマワリ属

前肢に似て、体はより長めで、前胸骨と上翅の幅は基部であまり差がなく、上翅の基部は前胸骨基部よりあまり隆らない。

5-1 *Plesiophthalmus uenoii* MASUMOTO

ウエノキマワリ*

MASUMOTO, 1981, Elytra, 9(2):31


体長12〜13 mm。肩部がくびれる。背面は銅色〜真緑色で光沢がある。複眼は中庸で眼間距離は横直径よりわずかに狭く、前胸骨はよく膨隆し、前翅は極めて広いV字型。上翅の点刻列の点刻はこまかく縦長、間室は幅広く平坦で微点刻を装う。側縁は退化している。前胸骨の先方は2/7にえぐられる。その前胸骨は基方2/5が弱くえぐられる。その第5腹板後縁中央はコブ状の小突起を具え、後端はまるみを帯びる。

原産地は水社流。

5-2 *Plesiophthalmus spectabilis taiwananus* NOMURA

タイワンクロツヤキマワリ*


体長19〜20 mm。体は長め、黒色でかなり光沢あり。複眼は大きく眼間距離は横直径の約1/4。前胸骨後端付近の中央は幅広いV字型の浅い溝あり。前胸骨内線の先方1/3はえぐられ、かどはやや鋭く、その前胸骨の基方1/3はえぐられる。その第5腹板は切断状。

台灣各地に分布し、こまかく弱く点刻される。

台湾各地に分布。

5-3 *Plesiophthalmus kanoi* MASUMOTO

タカソギシキマワリ*


体長14 mm。体は短い。黑色で光沢あり、背面面及び変は点刻をかなり密に装う。複眼は大きく眼間距離は横直径の1/3以下。上翅の条溝は浅いが幅広く、間室は隆まない。前胸骨の先方3/8はえぐられる。その前胸骨内線基部3/7がえぐられる。第5腹板後端中央はかく半円弧状えぐられる。

原産地は埔里。

5-4 *Plesiophthalum formosanus* MIWA

タカソギイブシキマワリ*

MIWA, 1939, Zoo1. Mag., 51(7):412

体長16〜19 mm。背面はよく膨隆する。黒色で光沢がない。頭部と前胸骨背・側方および下面は灰白色毛を装う。眼間距離は横直径の約1/4。前胸骨前翅はほぼ直線状で前角は少しく鈍角、両側はかく半円弧をえがき後角はほぼ直角、上翅の点刻列は極めて狭小で条溝も淺い。前胸骨の内線の先方1/3はかくえぐられる。前翅は黒い。その前胸骨は基方3/7がえぐられる。その第5腹板後端中央は半円〜凸状にえぐられる。

台灣各地に分布するが、幾つかの型に分けられよう（詳細は後日観察）。

5-5 *Plesiophthalmus longipes* PIC?

PIC, 1938, Mel. Ent., 70:8

ホソイプシキマワリ*

体長18〜19 mm。黒色で光沢がない。前胸骨にやや似しが細長く背面の膨隆度も少ないので、複眼は大きく眼間距離は横直径の約1/2で数種にくらい色が薄い。前胸骨はまるでかく半円弧をえがき後角は少しく突出し、側辺の後方はかくえぬれ、後角は鈍角に突出。板面の点刻は多少粗い。上翅はかまかいが明らかに点刻溝がある。下面の毛は薄い。前胸骨の内線の先方1/3はえぐられる。白ゲ、三光等の山地で得られている。

中条道一（1968）はパリ博物館の標本を照合して台湾にTaylor のラベルのある標本を検した（Fig.2参照）が、台湾産の個体は眼間距離がより狭く、背面の膨隆度も弱い。さらに原記載の体長より、だいぶ大きいと見られる。種の相違点がみられ、別種の可能性が強いと考える。

注1〜3：本稿を日本昆虫学会に提出（1981年11月末）した後、(1)は別属に移行させ、(2), (3)はそれぞれ新亜種及び新種として発表することとした。

（次回は台産キマワリを研究して、一覧的に台湾のAmarygminiの検討を行う予定である。）
Tribe Cnodalonini

_Addia nakanei sp. nov._

Dark reddish brown; upper surface bearing deep greenish luster; elytra purplish in sutural and marginal portions, pronotum also often purplish. Oblong-oval; rather strongly convex above.

Head wide-hexagonal, moderately convex, rather closely and finely punctate; frons gently sloping forward, sparsely punctate in front; frontal suture nearly straight and finely impressed, with both ends connected by gena-clypeal sutures; clypeus wide, feebly but broadly convex in middle and depressed around gena-clypeal borders, front margin straight with both ends roundly oblique; genae depressed in posterior portions, outer margins oblique in anterior 2/3, then roundly narrowed; eyes extremely transverse, shortly and roundly produced laterally, distinctly sulcate along inner margins; interocular space a little wider than latitudinal diameter of eye; antennae medium-sized, reaching basal portion of pronotum, 1st joint distinctly stout and ovoid, 5 apical joints club-like, 7th to 10th nearly triangular, 11th oblong-oval, relative length of each joint (base to apex): 1.8, 1.0, 1.8, 1.5, 1.4, 1.3, 1.6, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 2.3.

Pronotum transverse (breadth: length = 25.0:15.5), broadest at basal 3/7, roundly narrowed to front and base; front border rather strongly emarginate, clearly margined but margin interrupted in median 1/4; basal border slightly bisinuate; sides distinctly margined; front angles rather acute; hind angles a little obtuse; disc moderately convex, closely and rather finely punctate, often (but not always) with shallow median impression and irregularly shaped impressions on both sides. Scutellum small and triangular, impunctate.

Elytra ovoid, about 1.3 times as long as broad, gradually widened from base, broadest at basal 2/5, then roundly narrowed, narrowly roundly produced in apical portion; dorsum rather strongly convex above, thickest at basal 2/7; disc with rows of strong punctures, distance between them about 1-4 times their diameter, scutellary rows very short, consisting of few punctures; intervals flat in middle and feebly convex in lateral portions, nearly smooth (microscopically punctate); sides distinctly canalinulate, narrowly reflexed along outer margins.

Mentum heart-shaped and projected, sulcated on both sides; gula parabolic, finely reticulate; maxillary palpi relatively large, each terminal joint with arcuate outer side 1.8 times as long as inner, 1.3 times as long as apical.

Prosternum finely margined in front, sparsely punctate, wrinkled in anterior portion, fusiform elevation with raised longitudinal edges along median, prosternal process triangular; mesosternum deeply hollowed in wide V-shape; metasternum sparsely and finely punctate, shallowly wrinkled, front border slightly raised. Abdomen microscopically punctate, with 2 anterior sternites and anterior half of 3rd sternite shagreened and shallowly wrinkled.
Legs without any special characteristics; relative length of each tarsal joint (base to apex): 1.5, 1.1, 0.9, 1.0, 4.5; 2.1, 1.3, 1.3, 1.4, 5.0; 3.2, 1.7, 1.5, 5.3, respectively.

In female, usually body shorter and more ovoid.

Body length: 7.5-9.5 mm.


This new species closely resembles Addia latior NAKANE from Amami Oshima Is., but differs from the latter in having a larger body with different coloration, a pronotum with more strongly arcuate sides and a disc more finely punctate, elytra with rows of coarser punctures and very short scutellary rows and a differently shaped aedeagus.

M.T. CHÚJO recorded Addia latior NAKANE and A. scatebrae LEWIS from Formosa, but I think one of those species is in fact this new species.

In 1894, G. LEWIS described the genus Addia for the first time from Japan comparing Hemicera (Cnodalonini) and Ceropria (Diaperini). It has been treated as a genus of the tribe Diaperini, but as Dr. T. NAKANE has already suggested, the genus actually belongs to the tribe Cnodalonini by virtue of the structure of the underside of the body.

We cannot find any notable differences between the genus Addia and the genus Tetrathyllus except that the former has a more elongate body. Recently Dr. Z. KASZAB informed me that after careful examination he has come to the conclusion that the genus Addia is synonymous with the genus Tetrathyllus.

Tribe Ulomini

*Uloma tsugeae* sp. nov.

Dark reddish brown; antennae, legs, mouth organs, genae, prosternum, lateral portions of metasternum and abdomen, etc., lighter in color; moderately shining. Oblong; longitudinally convex.

Head transversely elliptic, distinctly grooved in flattened Y-shape, apexes of groove reaching front margin and dividing clypeus and genae; frons finely punctate, microscopically reticulate; fronto-clypeal groove comparatively distinctly punctated but smooth; clypeus moderately but broadly elevated, nearly impunctate and micro-reticulate, sublinearly truncate in front; genae rather closely and finely punctate, with outer margins oblique and very feebly arcuate; vertex moderately convex, strongly and closely punctate; eyes strongly transverse, distance between them about 3 times their latitudinal diameter; antennae relatively narrow, softly flattened, gradually thickened to apexes, 7 apical joints somewhat club-like, relative length of each joint
ELYTRA, Vol. 10, No. 1 (June 1982)

(base to apex): 2.0, 1.2, 1.7, 1.6, 1.6, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 2.0.

Pronotum subquadrate (breadth : length=29.5 : 22.0), moderately arcuate laterally, broadest at middle; front border arcuate-emarginate, finely margined but margin interrupted along median 3/7; basal border weakly bisinuate; sides clearly margined; front angles narrowly rounded; hind angles obtuse; disc rather strongly convex, fairly closely but finely punctate, punctures shallower in middle, semicircularly excavated at median of anterior 1/3, with 2 pairs of gibbosities along upper edge of excavation, placed near median and on lateral edges respectively, excavation nearly impunctate in anterior portion, distinctly punctate in posterior. Scutellum shortly subcordate, feebly elevated, nearly impunctate.

Elytra 2.4 times as long as broad, 2.3 times longer than pronotum, broadest at middle, gently narrowed to front and moderately roundly narrowed to rear, narrowly roundly produced in apical portion; dorsum rather strongly convex, feebly depressed after scutellum; disc moderately punctate-striate, punctures in striae rather fine; intervals nearly flat, feebly convex in lateral and posterior portions, rather closely and minutely punctate with sparse, fine transverse wrinkles.

Mentum somewhat cordate, broadly depressed in middle, with margin (except basal portion) raised, microscopically coriaceous; maxillary palpi each with secundiform terminal joint.

Prosternum coarsely setaceous-punctate except median portion; metasternum closely punctate and coarser anteriorly. Abdomen closely punctate, 3 anterior sternites shallowly wrinkled in lateral portions and more finely punctate medially, 2 apical sternites also more finely punctate.

Fore femora strongly thickened; fore tibiae distinctly widened to apaxes and somewhat crescent-shaped, outer margins bearing about 8-10 outer teeth, inner margins very slightly emarginate both at base and in middle, middle tibiae shortly but rather sharply dentate outwardly, hind tibiae comparatively slender, indentate; relative length of each metatarsal joint (base to apex): 4.5, 1.5, 1.2, 3.2.

Female comparatively larger, groove on head shallower, excavation replaced by shallow depression in anterior-median portion on pronotum. Pronotum more strongly narrowed to front, front border feebly bisinuate-emarginate, punctures comparatively distinctly punctate. Mentum flat and coriaceous.

Body length: 11.8-12.7 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles both Uloma bonzica MARSEUL from Japan and U. kondoi NAKANE from Yakushima Is., Japan, but is easily differentiated from the former in having a comparatively larger body with a broader pronotum and a more gently sloping, wider excavation, and from the latter in having a more slender, less convex body with 2 pairs of gibbosities along the edge of the pronotal excavation.

— 24 —
*Uloma meifengensis* sp. nov.

This new species resembles *Uloma excisa* GEBIEN from Formosa, but is distinguishable from the nominate species in the following points:

- Body smaller and shorter; slightly more convex above.
- Head comparatively shorter, more sparsely and irregularly punctate; clypeus shorter, with front margin straight and longer; genae with outer margins more distinctly angulate in posterior portions; eyes more transverse, remarkably depressed along inner margins; antennae slightly shorter, more distinctly widened toward apexes, 7 apical joints flattened and somewhat club-like, 7th joint to 10th extremely transverse, 11th rather ovoid (as fig. 4–2a).
- Pronotum more transverse (breadth : length=22.0 : 14.7), broadest at middle, strongly roundly narrowed forward, gently narrowed to rear; disc more finely and irregularly punctate, somewhat semicircularly excavated at median of anterior 2/5, with 2 pairs of obsolete gibbosities along upper edge of excavation placed near median and on lateral edges respectively.
- Elytra comparatively shorter (length : breadth=40.0 : 24.0); disc more finely punctate-striate, punctures in striae weaker; intervals more flattened, more distinctly transversely wrinkled, more roughly microsculptured; humeral corners more angulate.
- Mentum larger and transverse-oblong; terminal joint of each maxillary palpus longer with apical side more oblique.
- Prosternum raised and ridge-like along median.
- Fore tibiae less strongly widened to apexes, with inner margins not noticeably emarginate at base but feebly produced in basal 1/3 and more broadly produced in apical 1/3; relative length of each metatarsal joint (base to apex): 3.2, 1.0, 0.9, 3.2.
- Aedeagus comparatively short, strongly curved in middle, slender toward apex, with pointed, smaller apicale portion.
- Body length: ca. 9 mm.

*Uloma nomurai* sp. nov.

This new species also closely resembles *Uloma excisa* GEBIEN, but is distinguishable from the latter in the following characteristics:

- Body larger, more elongate and thicker.
- Head more transverse; clypeus more distinctly transverse-oblong and convex, almost impunc-
tate; eyes more transverse; antennae slightly more slender, 7 apical joints somewhat club-shaped, 6th joint to 10th dilated to each apex, 7th to 10th distinctly transverse, 11th ovoid (as fig. 4-3a). 

Pronotum more elongate (breadth : length=27.0 : 19.5), broadest at basal 1/3, roundly narrowed forward and to rear; front border comparatively narrowly emarginate; front angles distinctly narrowly rounded; disc more closely and finely punctate, more deeply, semicircularly excavated at median of anterior 2/5, with 2 pairs of distinct gibbosities along upper edge of excavation, located near median and on lateral edges respectively, shortly impressed along basal border on both sides.

Elytra more elongate (length : breadth = 53.5 : 29.0), broadest near base and at basal 3/5, gradually roundly narrowed to rear; disc more finely punctate-striate, punctures in striae comparatively indistinct; intervals broader, transversely wrinkled, more roughly microsculptured.

Mentum transverse-hexagonal; terminal joint of each maxillary palpus ovoid, slightly obliquely truncate at apex.

Prosternum finely, rugously punctate in lateral portions, strongly raised and nearly smooth along median. Abdomen more closely, finely punctate, longitudinally wrinkled in lateral-basal portions of 4 anterior sternites.

Legs comparatively thicker; fore tibiae more strongly widened to each apex with apical thorn slightly curved down- and outward: relative length of each metatarsal joint (base to apex): 4.5, 1.2, 0.9, 3.5.

Aedeagus wider, strongly bent downward at basal 2/5, with shorter but wider apex (=fused lateral lobes).

Body length: 9.8-11.7 mm.


The new species is named after the late Mr. Shizumu NOMURA.

Tribe Bolitophagini

Byrsax shibatai sp. nov.

Dark blackish brown; antennae, claws, mouth organs reddish brown. Upper surface with sparse, short yellowish hairs, those in lateral portions closer and more distinct. Oblong-oval; strongly convex above.

Head transverse, broadly flattened and smooth, shortly impressed medianly, with pair of long,
nearly vertical horns, curved in- and slightly forward just above eyes, back of apical half of each horn bearing 8–10 small, pointed tubercles, sparsely haired; frons gently sloping toward strongly arcuate, distinctly impressed front-clypeal border; clypeus slightly convex, somewhat coriaceous, with front margin feebly arcuate forward and dentate on both sides; genae with outer margins oblique, dentate and moderately reflexed in posterior 1/3, coriaceous like clypeus; eyes relatively large, obliquely, roundly produced laterally; antennae comparatively large, conspicuously pectinate, shape as in fig. 4–4a.

Pronotum a little more than twice as broad as long, broadest at middle; front border widely emarginate and gently arcuate forward; basal border more widely arcuate to rear; sides broadly explanate, with lateral margins coarsely serrated, divided into 11 teeth; front angles obtuse (continuation of teeth); hind angles deeply emarginate; disc strongly convex, rather closely and coarsely punctate, irregularly tubercular, with pairs of subconical tubercles along shallow median groove, frontal pairs very distinct. Scutellum subpentagonal, shallowly and roughly punctate.

Elytra about 1.2 times as long as broad, broadest at base, subparallel-sided in basal 3/5, then roundly narrowed toward apex; dorsum strongly, longitudinally convex above, disc sparsely and coarsely punctate, tubercular, tubercles mostly symmetrically arranged in longitudinal rows, those in inner portion often elongate and somewhat ridge-like, those in lateral portions smaller; sides moderately explanate, narrower toward posterior portion, with lateral margins coarsely serrated, divided into about 25 teeth each, these in basal portion large and gradually smaller toward apex; humeral corners subrectangular and weakly emarginate in inner portions only.

Prosternum weakly depressed transversely, distinctly keeled along median line, coarsely and not so closely punctate; mesosternum short, deeply excavated in V-shape in middle, hind margin strongly raised and closely punctate, with small forward-pointing projections at apexes of 'V'; metasternum strongly and rather closely punctate, microscopically shagreened in subtriangular areas before subbasal grooves. Abdomen strongly, closely and setaceous punctate in 3 anterior sternites, finely and setaceous punctate on 2 apical sternites, distinctly depressed along borders of 3 apical sternites.

Legs rather closely haired; femora fairly strongly thickened; each tibia moderately thickened and narrowed in apical 1/3 of outer margin; tarsi short with stout apical joints; claws rather large, each with small blunt tooth near base.

Body length: ca. 6.3 mm.


This new species is easily distinguished from other Byrsax species in having uniquely shaped antennae, head, and pronotum.

The new species is named after Mr. Taichi SHIBATA.
**Byrsax kawadai sp. nov.**

Very closely resembles the new species *Byrsax shibatai*, but is differentiated from it by the following characteristics:

- Body slightly more elongate.
- Head with median groove more distinct; fronto-clypeal border more gently curved; clypeus with front margin feebly arcuate, horns bent distinctly forward and also inward to each apex; genae with outer margins more obtuse; eyes more oblique; antennae not pectinate like *B. shibatai* but serrated like *B. kassabi*.
- Pronotum comparatively long (breadth : length = 25.5 : 13.5); front border more strongly produced; sides more strongly produced laterally and widely explanate, lateral margins strongly serrated each with 8–9 teeth, their tips rounded, emargination before base deeper and more oblique; disc coarsely and somewhat confluent punctately punctate only in anterior-median portion, without *B. shibatai*’s specially prominent tubercles.

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Fig. 3 1. *Addia nakanei* sp. nov., ♂, (holotype)  2. *Uloma tsugeae* sp. nov., ♂, (holotype)  3. *Uloma meifengensis* sp. nov., ♂, (holotype)  4. *Uloma nomurai* sp. nov., ♂, (holotype)  5. *Byrsax shibatai* sp. nov., ♂, (holotype)  6. *Byrsax kawadai* sp. nov., ♂, (holotype)  7. *Boletotrogus formosanus* sp. nov., ♂, (holotype)  8. *Boleoxenius formosanus* sp. nov., ♂, (holotype)
Fig. 4 1. Uloma tsugae sp. nov., a: fore body, b: fore leg  2. Uloma meifengensis sp. nov., a: fore body, b: fore leg, c: aedeagus (dorsal view), d: aedeagus (lateral view)  3. Uloma nomurai sp. nov., a: fore body, b: fore leg, c: aedeagus (dorsal view), d: aedeagus (lateral view)  4. Byrsax shibatai sp. nov., a: fore body, b: aedeagus (dorsal view)  5. Byrsax kawadai sp. nov., a: fore body, b: aedeagus (dorsal view)  6. Bolitotrogus formosanus sp. nov., a: fore body  7. Boletoxenus formosanus sp. nov., a: fore body, b: aedeagus (dorsal view)  
(T. ENDO del.)
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Elytra slightly longer (length : breadth=30.5 : 23.0) with rows of strong punctures and more distinctly longitudinally elongate ridge-like tubercles; sides comparatively broadly explanate, more strongly serrated, apex of each serration rounded and emargination deep and rounded; each elytron with about 20 teeth in outer margin; apical portion straightly, obliquely declined (in the case of the previous species, roundly declined).

Underside less shiny, comparatively strongly punctate. Legs less slender. Aedeagus more slender.

In female, pronotum with lateral margins more narrowly produced and basal border more strongly produced than male.

Body length: 5.6-7.0 mm.


As mentioned above, this new species resembles the one previously described. It is quite interesting that both of these new species occur in the same locality.

**Bolitotrogus formosanus sp. nov.**

Blackish brown; horns on clypeus, outer margins of genae (posterior portions) and pronotum, legs, mouth organs, part of underside, more or less reddish, antennae yellowish; feebly serically shining. Subcylindrical and stout.

Head transverse, very closely and coarsely punctate, somewhat rugose in posterior portion, steeply sloping from strongly raised hind head to front; frons feebly depressed in anterior portion; fronto-clypeal border broadly arcuate backward and very finely impressed; clypeus elevated in elongate elliptic, with pair of conical projections, outer margin broadly arcuate and both ends obtusely emarginate; gena-clypeal borders raised, with rows of conical tubercles reaching subrectangularly produced outer margins; genae oblique and depressed, with outer margins slightly obliquely emarginate in anterior 2/3, subparallel in posterior 1/3; gena-fronto border shortly and finely raised; eyes relatively small, oblique, less produced than outer margins of genae; antennae medium sized, 5 apical joints club-like, 5th joint to 7th dilated to each apex, 8th to 10th transverse, 11th nearly round.

Pronotum oblong (breadth : length=21.5 : 12.0), gently arcuate laterally and broadest at basal 2/3; front border broadly emarginate and bisinuate, with pair of rather well-developed median horns on front border directed forward, cross-sectionally somewhat acutely triangular, slightly bifid at each apex, emargination of horns broadly U-shaped; basal border nearly straight but roundly produced in median 2/7; sides coarsely serrated, each with 7-10 teeth; front angles narrowly roundly produced; hind angles obtuse; disc very strongly convex, coarsely punctate in anterior portion.
and along base, irregularly nodulose over major portion of rest, nodules fairly coarse and often pyramid-shaped especially in lateral portions, narrowly obliquely explanate along lateral margins. Scutellum small, semicircular, slightly wider than long.

Elytra 1.2 times as long as broad, 2.2 times longer than pronotum, subparallel, rounded in apical portion; dorsal strongly, longitudinally convex, nearly vertically declined in lateral portions; disc with rows of distinct carinate tubercles, often elongated in middle; intervals between rows irregularly granulate and coarse but punctures invisible; sides invisible in dorsal view, irregularly serrated.

Prosternum coarsely coriaceous, finely reflexed in front, transversely depressed, intercoxal space elevated, prosternal process semicircular and small, strongly depressed; mesosternum rather short, raised along median; metasternum scattered with coarse punctures, distinctly depressed in median portion and excavated longitudinally in posterior 5/7. Abdomen microscopically shagreened and rather closely, setaceous punctate on 3 anterior sternites, sparsely punctate on 2 apical sternites, basal border of 4th and 5th sternite each strongly grooved.

Body length: ca. 3.5 mm.


This new species somewhat resembles Bolitotrogus kurosonis MIYATAKE from Shikoku, Japan, but is easily distinguished by its subparallel body and impunctate discs of the pronotum and the elytra.

**Boletoxenus formosanus sp. nov.**

This new species closely resembles Boletoxenus bellicosus (LEWIS) from Japan in general features, but differs from the latter in having a more elongate body, more distinct elyetal carina, differently shaped antennae, more widely explanate pronotal sides with less arcuately serrated outer margins, a narrower scutellum, less distinctly and more closely tubercled elytra, and comparatively slender legs.

Detailed characteristics of both male and female compared with those of *B. bellicosus* are as follows:

**Male:** Head more transverse, genae obliquely well-produced; pronotum relatively more transverse (breadth: length=15.5:8.5), lateral margins more sharply serrated, front angles more strongly produced forward, elytra a little longer (length: breadth=22.5:16.5), apical portion more distinctly produced downward; legs, especially fore tibiae, more slender; shape of aedeagus different.

**Female:** Head less transverse; eyes more rounded; pronotum a little more transverse (breadth: length=16.0:9.5), front border widely emarginate but not bulged medianly, basal
border distinctly roundly produced in median half, disc less convex with gibbosities more closely set and less developed; elytra a little longer (length : breadth = 21.0 : 16.5), apical portion less distinctly produced downward.

Body length: 7.5-8.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Meifeng, Nantou Hsien, Formosa, 14-17 V. 1973, Y. HOKOYAMA leg.; paratype: ♀, ditto.

Corrigenda to Series (I)-(III)

(I): Elytra, 8, (2), 1981
Page 42, Line 2: sparingly—sparingly; produced—produced
   L. 3: then—them
   L. 17: margined—margined
   L. 33: differs—differs
P. 43, L. 16: becoming—becoming
P. 45, L. 14: rounded—rounded
P. 47, L. 26: longitudinally—longitudinally
P. 48, L. 10: different—different
   L. 12: margings—margins
   L. 13: color—color
   L. 25: bisinate—bisinate
P. 50, L. 30: Undersurface—Undersurface

(II): Elytra, 9, (1), 1981
Page 18, Line 18: broader—border
P. 19, L. 23: oval—oval
P. 22, L. 19: somewhat—somewhat
P. 23, L. 28: 5/6—5/7
P. 26, L. 33: confluenly—confluent
P. 40, L. 32: punctate-striate—punctate-striate
P. 45, L. 45: thier—their
P. 46, L. 28: distinguishable—distinguishable

(III): Elytra, 9, (2), 1981
Page 80, Line 6: about—about
   L. 16: thickened—thickened
P. 81, L. 18: undersurface—undersurface
P. 82, L. 2: interrupted—interrupted
   L. 9: punctate-striate—punctate-striate
   L. 29: now—new
P. 83, L. 11: margining—margin
P. 85, L. 15: pubescent—pubescent
P. 90, L. 12: narrowly—narrowly
   L. 13: slightly—slightly
P. 93, L. 27: preoccupied—preoccupied
P. 96, L. —: 1-4 (top: fore body; bottom: aedeagus); 5-8 (top: fore body; middle: right protibia; bottom: aedeagus); 9-10 (left: elytron; right: aedeagus)
   L. 2: Paramisolampidius taiwanus—Paramisolampidius formosanus
A New Species and A New Subspecies of the Longicornia from Japan (Cerambycidae)

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Japan产カミキリムシの1新種および1新亜種

豐嶋 亮司

ABSTRACT: In this paper, the author intends to describe a new species of the genus Oberea from Yakushima Is., which is closely allied to O. infranigerescens BREUNING, and a new subspecies of Daisis divaricatus (BATES) from the Yayeyama Islands, which has been confused with subsp. fulvovariegatus HAYASHI, but it can be distinguished from the Amami-specimens by several characters.

Oberea leucothrix sp. nov.
(Japanese name: Haiiro-Hoso-Ringokamikiri)

Male. Body elongate, slender, medium sized and brownish yellow; head, antennae, middle part of prosternum, most portions of middle coxae and meso- and metasternum, apical two-thirds of 5th abdominal sternit and lst to 3rd abdominal sternit except for brownish yellow extreme inferior margins, all of which are black; apices of middle tibiae, apical halves of posterior tibiae and all tarsi infuscated; lateral sides of elytra darkened.

Body covered with fine brownish yellow pubescence; elytra closely covered with grayish white pubescence except for basal yellow area embracing scutellum; antennae furnished with short black hairs on undersides of 1st to 7th or 8th joints, with rather long hairs at each apex of these joints; prothorax sparsely covered with rather long, suberect, brownish yellow hairs.

Head broader than prothorax; disc bearing dense punctures which are intermixed with two different types, large ones somewhat close, and small ones very fine; frons a little longer than broad and about a half length of eye; inferior eye lobes large, longer than broad, 4 times as long as genae below them; vertex shallowly concave, with a vague median longitudinal furrow.

Antennae nearly equal in length to body, relative lengths of each joint as follows: 5.8 : 1.1 : 6.4 : 6.5 : 5.8 : 6.0 : 5.9 : 5.6 : 5.5 : 5.0 : 4.6.

Prothorax slightly broader than long (ratio: 9 : 8), weakly constricted near anterior and posterior margins, lateral margins rounded in middle; disc weakly convex, shallowly and irregu-
larly punctured. Scutellum shaped as inverted trapezoid, closely punctured.

Elytra broader than prothorax, 1.3 times as long as basal width, gradually narrowed towards middle, thence broadened towards apical portions; apices obliquely truncate, but weakly emarginate, outer angles acutely pointed as figured; disc shallowly and rather sparsely punctured, punctures on disc arranging in rows on basal two-thirds, thence becoming finer and irregular towards apex.

Hind femora not reaching posterior margin of 2nd abdominal segment. Fifth abdominal segment subtriangularly, broadly concave, with broadly emarginate apical margin; apex of 5th abdominal segment projecting beyond elytral apices and visible in dorsal view.

Male genitalia as figured; median lobe nearly parallel-sided, but apical portion gradually tapered lateral lobes, comparatively shorter than median lobe, closely covered with long black hairs on dorsal surface and with short brownish yellow hairs at basal portion of ventral surface, apical parts rounded.

Length: 12.3-12.5 mm.


Distribution: Yakushima Is.

This new species is closely allied to O. infranigrigrescens BREUNING, but is distinguished from the latter in having the following characters; body slender; elytra more strongly narrowed in near middle, more finely punctured and having yellowish area which is situated near scutellum; each apex of elytra obliquely, slightly emarginate while that of infranigrigrescens is obliquely, strongly emarginate.

It also differs from O. inclusa PASCOE in the emarginate apices of elytra. The elytral apices
A New Species and A New Subspecies of the Longicornia from Japan


the latter is obliquely truncate, but is not emarginate.

**Dolus divaricatus yayeyamanus** subsp. nov.


In the original description of subsp. *fulvovariegatus* by Dr. HAYASHI, the specimen from Iriomote Is. was regarded as this subspecies and designated as one of the paratypes, though Dr.
HAYASHI commented that the Iriomote-specimen was more whitish than the Amami-specimens in its coloration.

According to the after careful study by the author, it is apparent that the specimens from Yayeyama Islands can be distinguished from subsp. *fulvovariegatus* in having the following characters; body relatively small; underside of body closely covered with dark gray pubescence, while *fulvovariegatus* with fulvous pubescence; elytra provided with similar markings to *fulvo-variegatus*, but pubescent markings more whitish because of hardly having fulvous pubescence; interspaces between eyes narrow; vertex more shallowly concave; prothorax and elytra more closely punctured; prothorax broader than long (ratio: 1 : 1.12~1.15, instead of 1 : 1.03~1.05 in *fulvo-variegatus*); lateral sides of prothorax more strongly swollen just behind middle. This subspecies also differs from the nominate subspecies in having slender body and acute outer angles of elytral spines.

Length: 5.7~7.5 mm.


Distribution: Isigaki Is. and Iriomote Is. (Yayeyama group of the Ryukyus)

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摘 要

屋久島産のリゴカミキリ属の1新種，*Obera leucothrix* TOYOSHIMA，sp. nov.（ハイイロホソリンゴカミキリ）および，八重山諸島の石垣島と西表島に分布するドイカミキリの1新亜種，*Dolius divaricatus yayeyamanus* TOYOSHIMA，ssp. nov. を記載した。

前者は，本州，四国，九州，朝鮮半島に分布するホソリンゴカミキリ *O. infranigrescens* BREUNING によく似ているが，体がより細く，翅端は中央部に向けてよりよく細まること，翅端上の点刻はより細かいこと，小楯板のまわりの黄色部は，翅端先端に向けて広がらないこと，翅端先端は斜めに截断されるが，ごくわずかしか膨らまないこ

となどで区別できる。また別の近似種 *O. inclusa* PASCOE とも体がより細長いことや翅端先端の形により区別できる。

後者は，もともと奄美大島や沖縄島などの分布する ssp. *fulvo variegatus* HAYASHI に含まれ，この亜種の記載時に西表島産の1個体が，paratype に指定された。しかし，林匡夫博士が *fulvo variegatus* の記載にあたり注記したように，八重山諸島産の個体は，翅端の散毛の色彩によってより白く見えることに加えて，さらに体が小さいこと，翅端と前胸背の点刻がより微細であること，前胸側線は中央後方でより強く突出することなどの特徴により新亜種として区別した。この亜種はさらに原名亜種 *divaricatus* (BATES) に比べ，体がより細いことや翅端先端の外角がより鋭くかかることから区別できる。
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