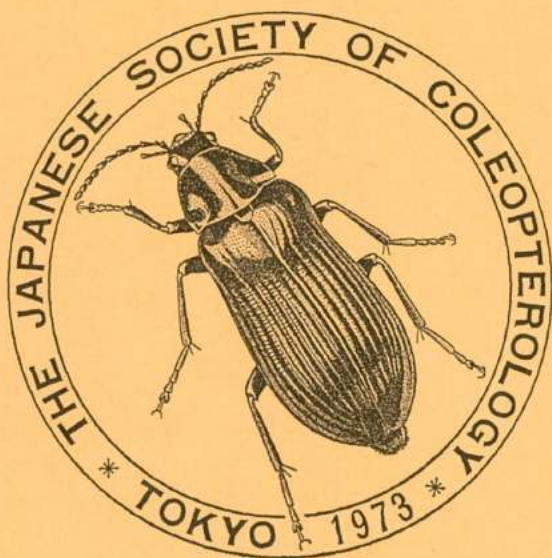


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Two New Pterostichine Carabids from the Island of Shikoku, Southwest Japan

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Abstract Two new apterous *Pterostichus*, named *P. yoshidai* sp. nov. and *P. ishizuchiensis* sp. nov., are described from the Island of Shikoku, Southwest Japan. The former is isolated, but may have certain relationship with *P. macrogenys* BATES. The latter is certainly derived from a common ancestor with *P. shiibanus* HABU known only from the Island of Kyushu.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, I was given an opportunity to examine two remarkable pterostichine carabids from the Island of Shikoku, Southwest Japan.

The existence of one of them has already been noticed (KASAHARA, 1980, p. 121). A single female of this species was found in a large number of pterostichine examples collected on Mt. Tsurugi-san, Tokushima Prefecture. It was rediscovered by Mr. Masataka YOSHIDA on Mt. Kumosô-yama, Tokushima Prefecture, about 15 km distant to the east from the first locality. It is an isolated species, but may have certain relationship with *Pterostichus macrogenys* BATES (1883, p. 245) and its allies in having peculiar facies characteristic of that group.

The other species was recently discovered by Mr. YOSHIDA at Tsuchigoya on the Ishizuchi Mountains in Ehime Prefecture. It is related to *P. shiibanus* HABU (1958, pp. 70-73, figs. 2, 5) known only from the Island of Kyushu, but is evidently different from it in the conformation of aedeagus. Occurrence of an ally of *P. shiibanus* in the Island of Shikoku has already been known, since a single female of it was taken by Dr. S.-I. UÉNO in May 1976 at the bottom of a pothole lying at the southern part of Ehime Prefecture. Through his courtesy, I have examined the specimen and found that it was somewhat different from either the present new species or *P. shiibanus*. I prefer to refrain from naming it at this opportunity.

In the present paper, I will describe the former under the name of *P. yoshidai* and the latter under that of *P. ishizuchiensis*.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist), Tokyo, for giving me the opportunity to examine the interesting specimens and for reading the manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Mr. Masataka YOSHIDA of Tokushima City for his kind help and to Mr. Hitoshi HASEGAWA of the Laboratory of Insect Systematics, National Institute of Agro-environmental Sciences, Tsukuba, for affording me facilities to examine the specimen under his care.

Pterostichus yoshidai KASAHARA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Shikoku-ôzu-nagagomimushi]

(Figs. 1-3)

Pterostichus sp.: KASAHARA, 1980, Kitakyûshû-no-konchû, 27: 121.

Description. Length (measured from apex of labrum to apices of elytra) 14.0–16.4 mm. Width 4.45–5.25 mm. General appearance elongate, subparallel-sided, depressed; moderately shiny, blackish brown to black, almost concolorous though palpi and tarsi are dark reddish brown, ventral surface dark reddish brown.

Head large, moderately convex; mandibles stout, fairly long though arcuate at the apical parts; eyes small, almost flat; tempora long and swollen, 1.8 times as long as eyes; frontal furrows very wide and distinct, somewhat divergent posteriad, extending to the mid-eye level, almost smooth though vaguely wrinkled near clypeal suture, which is fine; supraorbital areas convex; lateral grooves rather wide and deep, extending behind to a level far from the posterior margin of eyes and reaching the level of posterior supraorbital setae; surface sparsely minutely punctate, microsculpture scarcely visible, forming transverse meshes; clypeus gently emarginate at apex; labrum more or less asymmetrically emarginate at apex; terminal segment of maxillary palpus as long as the penultimate, cylindrical, truncate at apex; antennae relatively long and thick, extending beyond elytral shoulders, scape 2.3 times as long as wide and almost as long as segment 3, which is 1.8 times as long as segment 2, whose apex is unisetose ventrad.

Pronotum subcordate, rather flat, widest at about apical fourth, 1.12–1.14 times as wide as head, 1.33–1.35 times as wide as long, 1.37–1.40 times as wide as base; lateral margins more or less parallel near the widest part in the holo- and paratypes though gently arcuate in the allotype, thence well convergent posteriad and sinuate before base, basal parts parallel and crenulate; lateral reflexed borders narrow, though tending to become wider towards apex; apical margin widely emarginate, not bordered, apical angles produced, rounded at the tips; basal margin widely emarginate at the median part, not bordered, basal angles nearly rectangular, pointed at the tips in the paratype, not so sharp or rounded at the tips in the holo- and allotypes; anterior marginal setae inserted at apical fifth, posterior one a little apart from basal angles; basal foveae shallow, sublinear, punctate in the holo- and paratypes, vaguely punctate in the allotype; median line moderately impressed, abbreviated at the extremities; apical crescent furrow weakly impressed in the holo- and paratypes, obsolete in the allotype; surface minutely and sparsely punctate with irregularly waved transverse wrinkles, rather clearly impressed longitudinal wrinkles present at the middle of basal part in the holo- and paratypes; microsculpture partially slightly visible, forming transverse meshes.

Apterous. Elytra elongate, depressed, fused with each other at the suture, widest at about middle, 1.22–1.23 times as wide as pronotum, 1.70–1.75 times as long as wide; basal border complete, curved at the base of stria 4, thence straightly obliquely ex-

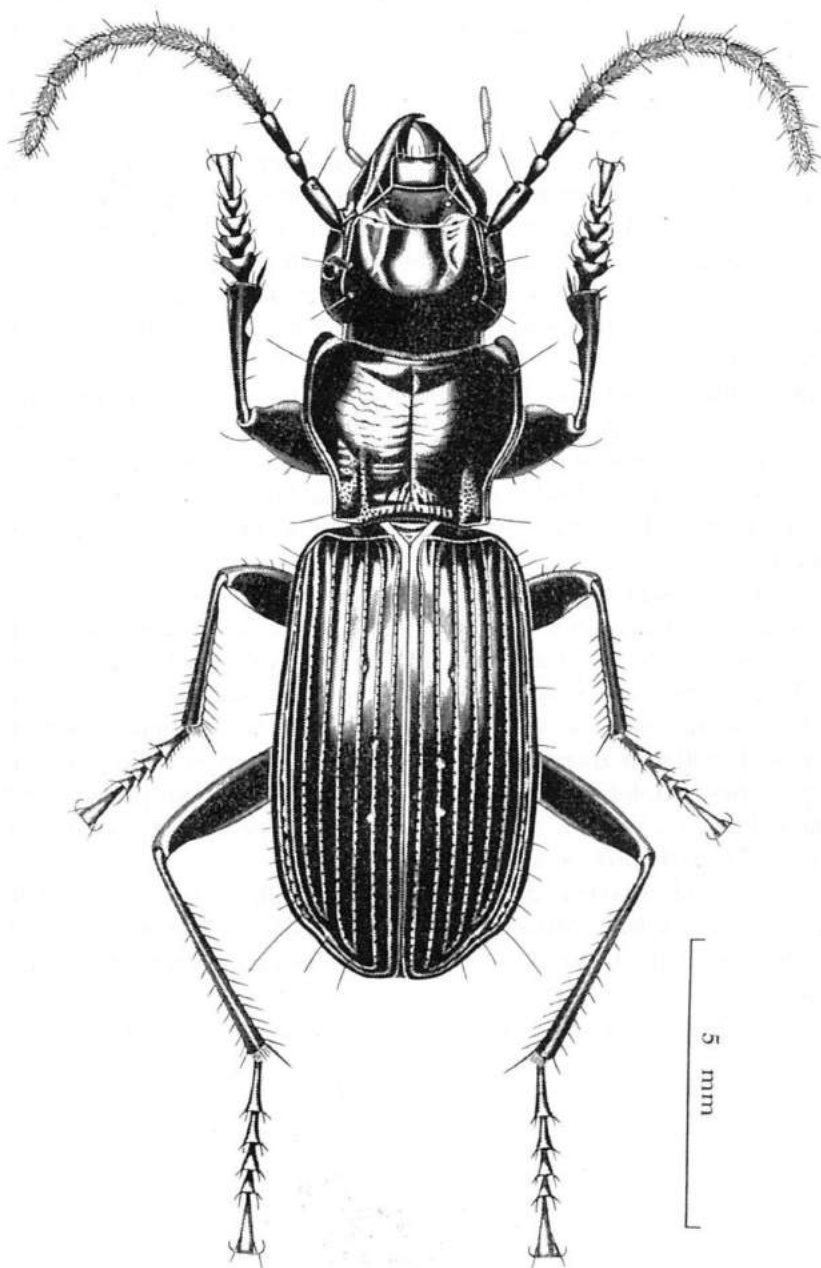


Fig. 1. *Pterostichus yoshidai* KASAHARA, sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Kumosô-yama in Tokushima Prefecture.

tending to shoulder and meeting with lateral border at an obtuse angle; lateral margins evenly gently arcuate from behind shoulders to apical fourth, then roundly convergent to apices; preapical emargination shallow; inner plica slightly visible; apex of each elytron widely rounded, sutural angle distinct in the allotype but rather dull in the holo- and paratypes; scutellar striole short, present on interval 2; striae clearly impressed, more or less wide, punctate; intervals weakly convex, interval 6 widening at the base, interval 3 with three dorsal pores, of which the anterior one lies at the basal third and adjoins stria 3, and the posterior two adjoin stria 2 and lie at about middle and apical third, respectively; marginal series of pores consisting of 16–18 setae, which are widely spaced at middle; microsculpture more clearly impressed in the female than in the male, consisting of meshes which are nearly isodiametric in the female but more or less transverse in the male.

Ventral surface punctate on pro-, meso-, metepisterna, mesosternum and sternites 3–4, sternites 5–8 vaguely punctate with irregular wrinkles at the lateral parts; prosternum shallowly furrowed at the middle, with the process bordered at apex; in the male, terminal sternite shallowly concave at the middle of apical half, the concavity being interrupted with a longitudinal ridge at the middle, and truncate and lightly bisinuate at apex.

Basal two segments of meso- and metatarsi sulcate on the external face.

Aedeagus relatively stout, strongly bent at about 90 degrees at the basal third, gently arcuate and tumid ventrad at the middle, preapical part well curved downwards in lateral view; apical lobe longer than wide, tapering towards apex, though narrowly rounded at the tip; inner sac with a copulatory piece at the ventro-apical third; left paramere wide and well arcuate at apex; right paramere short and rounded at apex.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Mt. Kumosô-yama, 1,200 m alt., Tokushima Pref., 17. V. 1981, M. YOSHIDA leg.; paratype: ♀, Mt. Tsurugi-san, Tokushima Pref., 28. VIII. 1978, S. KASAHARA leg.

The holo- and allotypes are deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The paratype is deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Systematics, National Institute of Agro-environmental Sciences, Tsukuba.

Notes. The present new species may be related to *P. macrogenys* BATES and

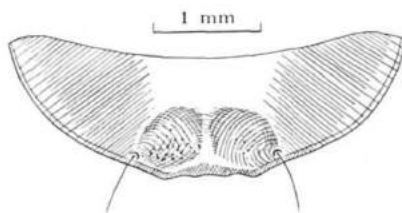


Fig. 2. *Pterostichus yoshidai* KASAHARA, sp. nov.; terminal sternite in the male.

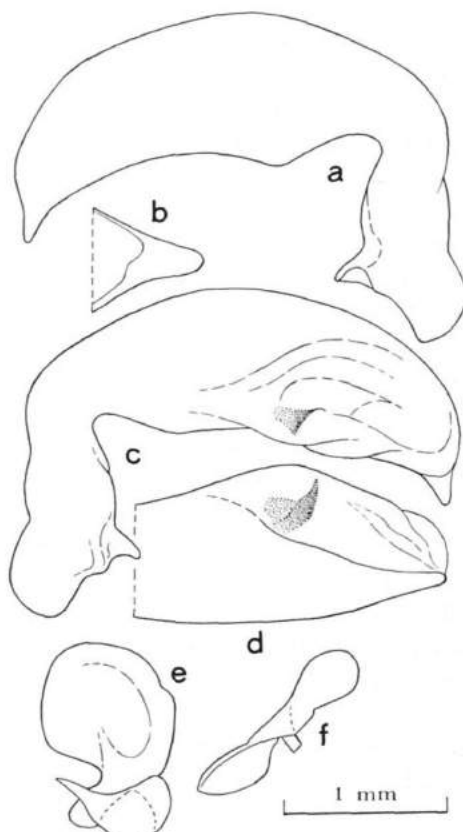


Fig. 3. Male genitalia of *Pterostichus yoshidai* KASAHARA, sp. nov.; a-d, aedeagus; a, right lateral view; b, apical part in dorsal view; c, left lateral view; d, apical two-thirds in ventral view; e, left paramere; f, right paramere.

its allied species in having large head bearing small eyes, unisetose antennal segment 2, concave terminal sternite in the male and genitalic characteristics, but can be readily distinguished from the latter in shorter mandibles, shape of pronotum, more elongated and depressed elytra, and so on.

Pterostichus ishizuchiensis KASAHARA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ishizuchi-nagagomimushi]

(Figs. 4, 5)

Description. Length (measured from apex of labrum to apices of elytra) 12.8–13.4 mm. Width 4.2–4.3 mm. Wholly shiny black in the male, with mat elytra in the female; labrum, mandibles, antennae, femora and ventral surface dark reddish brown, both maxillary and labial palpi, tibiae and tarsi reddish brown in the holotype, darker or blackish in the allotype.

Head fairly large, relatively wide, moderately convex and shiny; eyes rather small, feebly convex; tempora strongly convergent behind, shorter than eyes, slightly tumid;

genae rugose near buccal fissure; frontal furrows wide and very shallow, smooth, extending to the mid-eye level; supraorbital areas convex; clypeal suture fine; lateral grooves deep, extending to a little behind the post-eye level; surface sparsely minutely punctate, microsculpture partially visible, forming transverse meshes; clypeus emarginate at apex; labrum more or less emarginate at apex; terminal segment of maxillary palpi almost as long as the penultimate, cylindrical, slightly tumid at the middle, truncate at apex; antennae rather thick, extending beyond shoulders of elytra, scape twice as long as wide, 1.2 times as long as segment 3, which is 1.4 times as long as segment 2, the latter unisetose ventrad at apex.

Pronotum shiny, quadrate-cordate, moderately convex, widest at about apical fourth, 1.21–1.25 times as wide as head, 1.21–1.23 times as wide as long, 1.35–1.40 times as wide as base; lateral margins gently arcuate, lightly sinuate before base, irregularly notched especially in basal halves; lateral reflexed borders narrow, though becoming wider towards apices; marginal grooves obsolete near the bases, vaguely punctate; anterior marginal setae inserted at apical fifth; apical margin gently emarginate at the median part and lightly sinuate on each side, not bordered, apical angles produced, rounded at the tips; basal margin widely emarginate at the median part, slightly oblique on each side, not bordered, basal angles nearly rectangular though rounded at the tips; basal foveae deep, densely strongly punctate, rugged at the bottoms, spaces outside of foveae somewhat convex, densely punctate, basal part between the foveae convex, rather coarsely punctate with vague longitudinal wrinkles; median line moderately impressed, deepening near base; apical crescent furrow weakly impressed in the holotype, obsolete in the allotype; surface sparsely, very minutely punctate and with vague transverse wrinkles, microsculpture partially visible, forming fine transverse meshes.

Apterous. Elytra oblong-ovate, fused with each other at the suture, shiny in the male, fully mat in the female, moderately convex, widest at about middle, 1.2 times as wide as pronotum, 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide; basal border complete, curved at the base of interval 4, thence obliquely extending to shoulder and joining lateral border at an obtuse angle; lateral margins evenly gently arcuate from behind shoulders to apical emargination, which is shallow; apices widely rounded in the holotype, more or less truncate in the allotype, sutural angles distinct; scutellar striole short, lying on interval 1; striae deeply impressed, rather wide, punctate, striae 1 and 2 arising from basal pores, all striae apart from basal border at the bases; intervals moderately convex in the holotype, less convex in the allotype; interval 3 with three dorsal pores, anterior one at about basal fourth and adjoining stria 3, posterior two adjoining stria 2 a little before the middle and at apical fourth, respectively; marginal series of pores 17 in number, widely spaced at middle; microsculpture strongly impressed in the female, consisting of isodiametric meshes, weakly impressed and nearly isodiametric in the male.

Ventral surface moderately shiny, pro-, meso-, metepisterna, mesosternum and

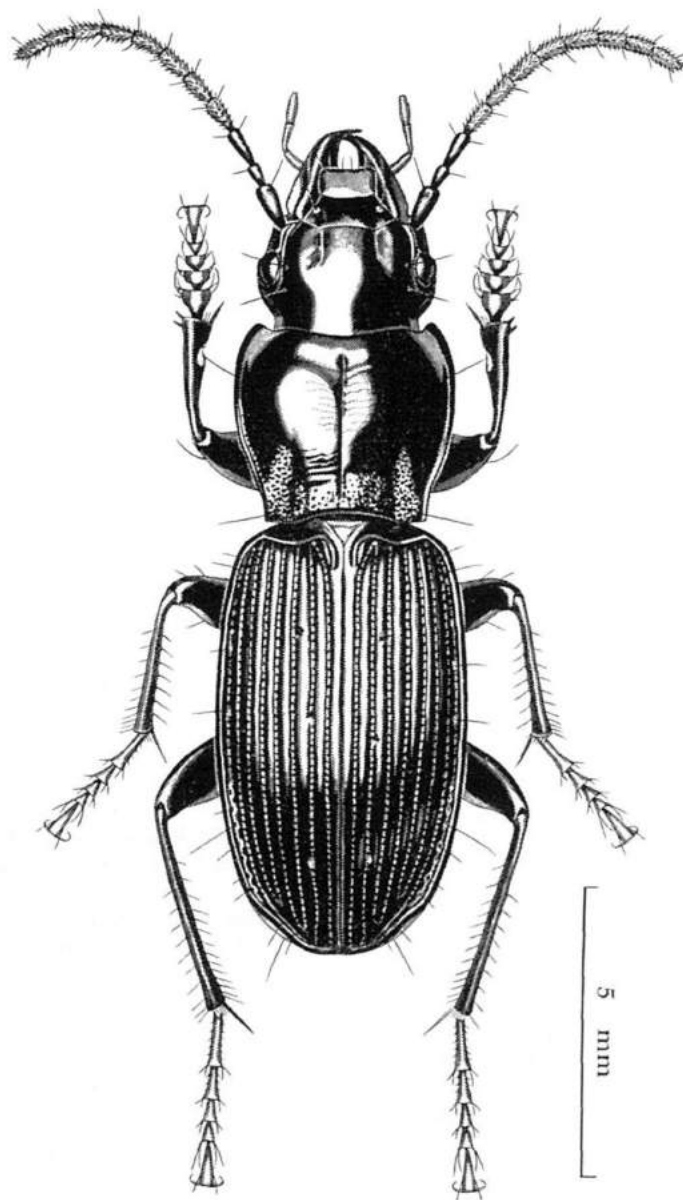


Fig. 4. *Pterostichus ishizuchiensis* KASAHARA, sp. nov., ♂, from Tsuchigoya on the Ishizuchi Mountains in Ehime Prefecture.

sternites 3–4 punctate; prosternal process furrowed at the middle, bordered and rugose at apex; in male, terminal sternite depressed in apical half, somewhat truncate at apex.

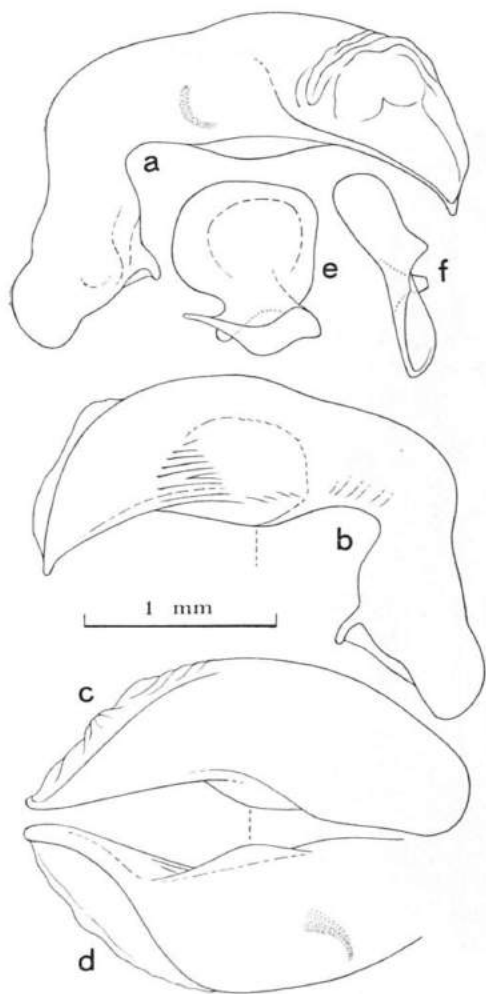


Fig. 5. Male genitalia of *Pterostichus ishizuchiensis* KASAHARA, sp. nov.; a-d, aedeagus; a, left lateral view; b, right lateral view; c, dorsal view; d, ventral view; e, left paramere; f, right paramere.

Aedeagus stout at the basal part, shallowly concave just behind middle on the right side, the concavity bearing rather strongly impressed transverse wrinkles at the anterior part; right ventral edge with a fin-shaped longitudinal lamella, which is visible through the concavity in dorsal view; inner sac with a crescent-shaped copulatory piece at the middle of the ventral side; left paramere wide, almost square; right paramere thick, rounded at apex.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Tsuchigoya on the Ishizuchi Mountains, 1,550 m alt., Ehime Pref., 15. VII. 1985, M. YOSHIDA leg.

The holo- and allotypes are deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Notes. The present new species is closely allied to *P. shiibanus* HABU but the

latter can easily be separable from the former by having larger body and peculiarities of aedeagus, which is deeply excavated at the preapical part and has a bisinuate longitudinal carina on the mid-line of ventral surface (cf. HABU, 1958, p. 73, fig. 5, B; KASAHARA & IMASAKA, 1980, p. 6, fig. 2 A-C).

摘 要

四国から、ナガゴミムシ属 *Pterostichus* の 2 新種、シコクオオズナガゴミムシ *P. yoshidai* とイシズチナガゴミムシ *P. ishizuchiensis* を記載した。

前種は分布的には孤立しているが、ニッコウオオズナガゴミムシ *P. macrogenys* BATES と類縁関係があり、後種は九州のみから知られていた シイバナナガゴミムシ *P. shiibanus* HABU に近縁で、共通の祖先型から分化したものであることは疑いない。

Addendum

After the manuscript of this paper was put to the press, I received from Mr. Yoshiyuki Irô, to whom my sincere thanks are due, a male specimen of *P. ishizuchiensis* obtained by him at the type locality.

This specimen is somewhat smaller than the holo- and allotypes in the body size, being 12.0 mm in length and 3.8 mm in width, though no difference in the conformation of aedeagus can be detected between this and the holotype specimens. It is, therefore, designated as the paratype; its collecting data are as given below.

Paratype: 1 ♂, Tsuchigoya on the Ishizuchi Mountains, 1,550 m alt., Ehime Pref., 11. VI. 1972, Y. Irô leg.

The paratype is deposited in my collection.

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Three New Species of the Genus *Anthrenus* (Coleoptera, Dermestidae) from Japan

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Abstract Three new species of the genus *Anthrenus* (*Florilinus*) from Japan are described under the names: *A. japonicus*, *A. tanakai* and *A. shikokensis*. Until now, they have been confused with each other and considered to be *Anthrenus museorum* (LINNÉ).

In the present paper, I am going to describe three new species of the genus *Anthrenus*. All of them belong to the subgenus *Florilinus* because of eight-segmented antennae, and are closely related to each other. In Japan, therefore, they were misidentified for a long time with *Anthrenus museorum* (LINNÉ). One of these new species is widely distributed in Japan, from Hokkaido to Kyushu, but the other two are rather limited in distribution to mountainous areas of Honshu and Shikoku, respectively. All these species usually occur on some kind of outdoor floweres and have never been collected in houses.

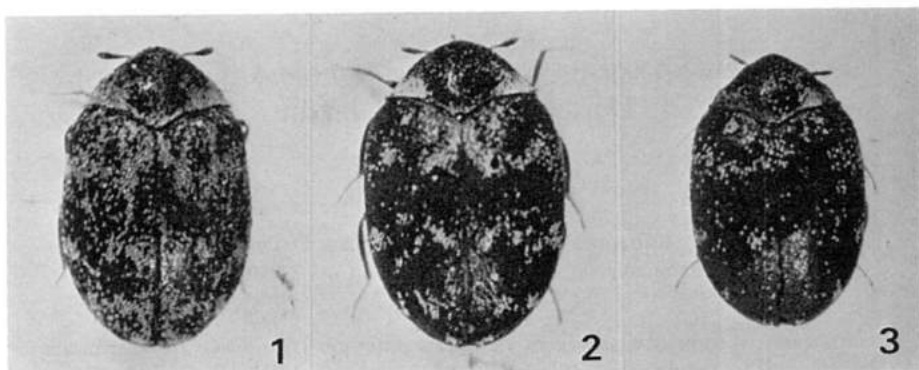
Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude in the first place to Prof. M. SATÔ for his constant guidance. I am much indepted to Prof. T. NAKANE, Mr. V. KALÍK and Dr. D. G. H. HALSTEAD for useful advice, and also to Dr. N. NAKAMOTO, Dr. R. D. ZHANTIEV, Dr. M. CHUJÔ, Dr. K. TANAKA, the late Mr. S. NOMURA, Prof. M. MIYATAKE, Messrs. S. HISAMATSU, M. SAKAI, Y. NOTSU, M. TOMOKUNI, H. MAKIHARA, K. TAKAHASHI, N. WATANABE and others for their offer of invaluable specimens used in this study.

Anthrenus (*Florilinus*) *japonicus* N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 5, 9, 13)

Male. Body black, antennae, tibiae and tarsi dark reddish brown. Dorsal surface covered with grayish white and very dark brown scales which are distributed as shown in Fig. 1. Ventral surface covered with whitish scales except for latero-basal regions of each abdominal sternite, which bears dark brown scales.

Body moderately strongly convex and narrowly obovate, 1.66 times as long as wide. Head provided with an ocellus; eye oval, with its inner margin evenly rounded and not emarginate; antennae eight-segmented with a single-segmented club, the length of the last segment ten times as long as the preceding one and also longer than the seven remaining segments combined. Pronotum 1.75 times as wide as long, antennal



Figs. 1–3. Dorsal view of *Anthrenus* spp. — 1. *Anthrenus japonicus* sp. nov. 2. *Anthrenus tanakai* sp. nov. 3. *Anthrenus shikokensis* sp. nov.

cavity occupying nearly two-thirds of lateral margin, which is sinuate near the end of the cavity when seen from above. Metepisternum narrow; about seven scales can be counted in a transverse line across the narrowest point. Scales near elytral base rather short, gradually expanded apically (Fig. 9). Male genitalia small and less sclerotized; outer angle of parameres widely rounded; median lobe fairly short, its apical portion slender and roundly bent like a hook (Fig. 13).

Length: 2.0–2.7 mm, width: 1.2–2.0 mm.

Female. Externally similar to male except for the following points: body slightly wider, 1.56 times as long as wide; antennal club consisting of two segments, the length of the last segment three times as long as the preceding one.

Length: 2.2–3.2 mm, width: 1.3–2.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Miura Peninsula, Kanagawa Pref., 21. V, 1981, N. OHBAYASHI leg. *Paratypes:* 14 ♂♂ 13 ♀♀, Sapporo, Hokkaido, 20. VII, 1976, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, same data, M. SATÔ leg.; 1 ♂, Kawayu, Hokkaido, 22. VII, 1970, M. SAKAI leg.; 4 ♀♀, Hôheikyô, Hokkaido, 30. VI, 1958, M. MIYATAKE leg.; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Sôunkyô, Hokkaido, 17. VII, 1970, M. SAKAI leg.; 1 ♀, Oshidomari, Rishiri Is., off Hokkaido, 10. VII, 1958, M. MIYATAKE leg.; 1 ♂, Sapporo, Hokkaido, 28. VII, 1942, H. HASEGAWA leg.; 1 ♂, Yunomata, Ohata, Aomori Pref., 14. VII, 1956, K. MORIMOTO leg.; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Kuzukawa, Hiraka-chô, Aomori Pref., 5–10. VII, 1957, K. SHIMOYAMA leg.; 11 ♂♂ 19 ♀♀, Tateiwa Vill., Fukushima Pref., 29. VI, 1981, Y. NOTSU leg.; 1 ♀, Ozegahara, Gumma Pref., 9–10. VII, 1979, M. TOMOKUNI leg.; 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Narashino, Chiba Pref., 12. VI, 1949, K. TANAKA leg.; 1 ♂, Kunitachi, Tokyo, VI, 1962, S. NOMURA leg.; 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Kibôgaoka, Kanagawa Pref., 27. V, 1972, N. NAKAMOTO leg.; 1 ♂, Irino, Hiratsuka, Kanagawa Pref., 6. VI, 1979, Y. NOTSU leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Sôunzan, Hakone, Kanagawa Pref., 23. VI, 1979, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 3 ♂♂, Miura Peninsula, Kanagawa Pref., 7–10. VI, 1977, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♂, same locality, 14. V, 1979, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 85 ♂♂, 88 ♀♀, same locality, 21. V–2. VI, 1981, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 7 ♂♂ 13 ♀♀, same locality, 16. V, 1982, N. OHBAYASHI leg.;

1 ♂, Kamikôchi, Nagano Pref., 29. VII, 1955, M. SATÔ leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Togakushi, Nagano Pref., 17. VII, 1967, M. TOMOKUNI leg.; 2 ♀♀, Hirayu, Gifu Pref., 21–22. VII, 1946, K. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Douhutsu, Toba City, Mie Pref., 6. VI, 1965, T. OHKAWA leg.; 1 ♂, Chuka-mura, Maniwa-gun, Okayama Pref., 7. VII, 1954, M. CHUJÔ leg.; 2 ♀♀, Mt. Daisen, Tottori Pref., 17–19. VII, 1973, Y. NOTSU leg.; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Mt. Omogo, Ehime Pref., 27. VII, 1955, M. MIYATAKE leg.; 1 ♀, Omogo-kei, Ehime Pref., 12. VI, 1954, S. HISAMATSU leg.; 1 ♀, Namerikawa, Ehime Pref., 29. VI, 1975, Y. NOTSU leg.; 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Shigenobu-chô, Ehime Pref., 14. VI, 1984, A. SAKAI leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Tsurugi, Tokushima Pref., 9. VI, 1959, S. HISAMATSU leg.; 1 ♂, Foot of Mt. Ichibusa, Kumamoto Pref., 8. VI, 1967, S. HISAMATSU leg.; 2 ♂♂, Mt. Ôboshi-yama, Tsushima Is., 17. VI, 1975, H. MAKIHARA leg.; 1 ♀, same locality, 28. VI, 1980, N. OHBAYASHI leg.

Distribution: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Is. Tsushima.

Anthrenus (Florilinus) tanakai N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 6, 10, 14)

Male. Body black; antennae, tibiae and tarsi dark reddish brown. Dorsal surface covered with white and black scales which are distributed as shown in Fig. 2. Ventral surface covered with white scales on sternal parts; abdominal sternites mostly covered with black scales intermixed with white ones, which are dense on each apical margin or partly covered with black scales and the apical part with white scales.

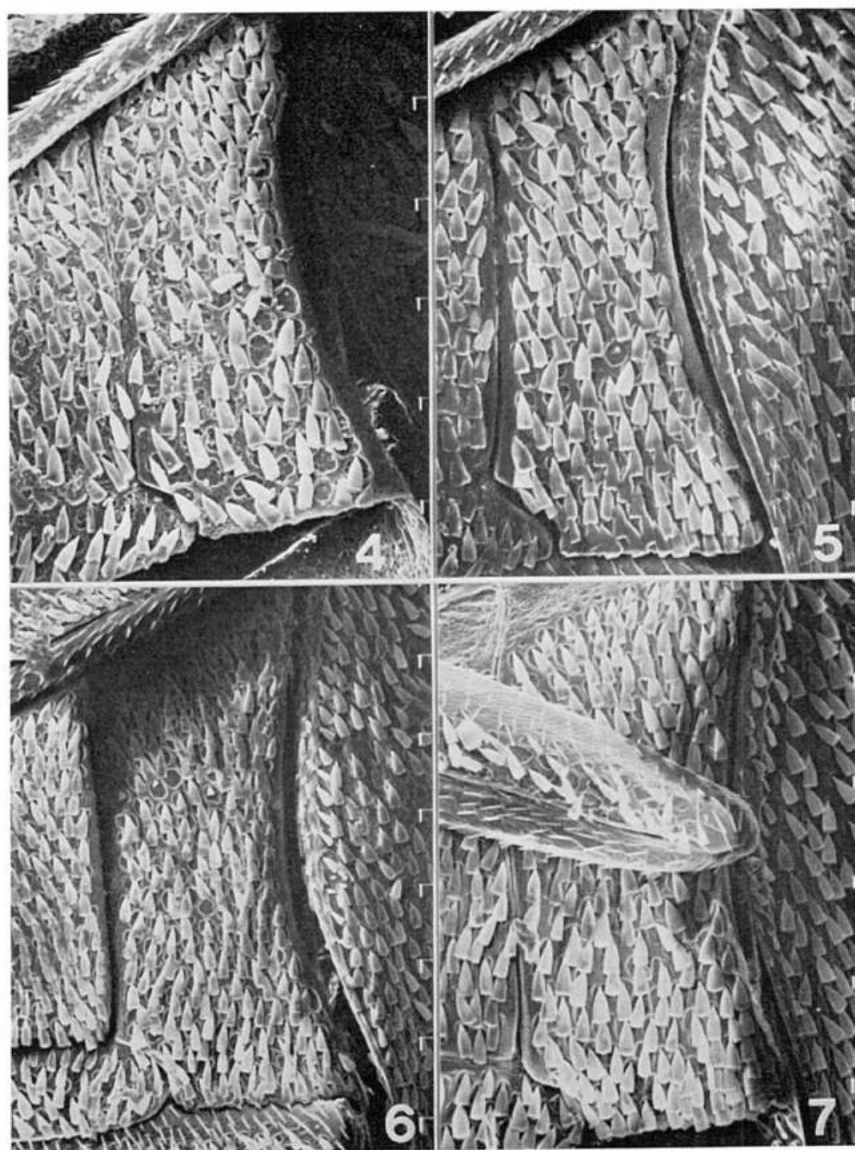
Body moderately convex and obovate, 1.56 times as long as wide. Head provided with an ocellus; eye almost oval though its inner margin is shallowly emarginate; antennae eight-segmented with a two-segmented club, the length of the last segment three times as long as the preceding one and as long as the four following segments combined. Pronotum 1.91 times as wide as long; antennal cavity occupying nearly a half or slightly more than a half of lateral margin, which is not sinuate when seen from above. Metepisternum wide; about 11 scales can be counted in a transverse line across the narrowest point. Scales near elytral base rather long, almost parallel-sided in apical two-thirds (Fig. 10). Male genitalia stout; median lobe rather short and not reaching the apices of parameres, its apical portion obtusely bent (Fig. 14).

Length: 2.7–3.4 mm, width: 1.7–2.2 mm.

Female. Externally similar to male except for the following points: body slightly wider, 1.49 times as long as wide; last antennal segment twice as long as the preceding in length.

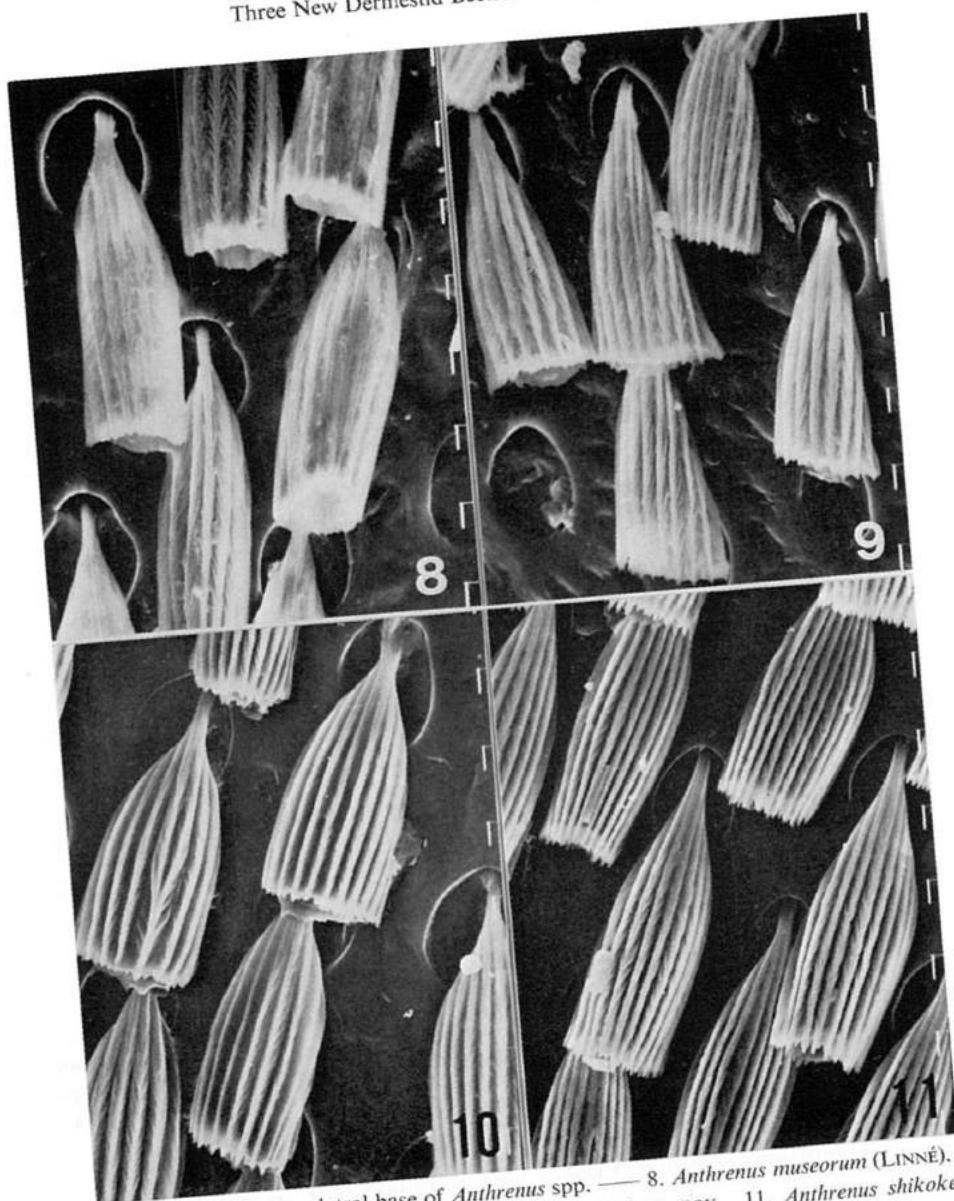
Length: 2.5–3.2 mm, width: 1.7–2.1 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Shimashima, Nagano Pref., 30. VII, 1984, K. TAKAHASHI leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ 13 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 2 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, Kitaotari, Nagano Pref., 27. VII, 1969, M. TOMOKUNI leg.; 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Tobira Pass, Nagano Pref., 11. VII, 1982, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♂, Misuzu-ko, Nagano Pref., 2. VIII, 1973, K. ITÔ leg.; 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Kamikôchi, Nagano Pref., 29. VII, 1955, M. SATÔ leg.; 4 ♀♀, Saga-



Figs. 4-7. Metepisterna of *Anthrenus* spp. — 4. *Anthrenus museorum* (LINNÉ). 5. *Anthrenus japonicus* sp. nov. 6. *Anthrenus tanakai* sp. nov. 7. *Anthrenus shikokensis* sp. nov. (Photo by Dr. N. NAKAMOTO.)

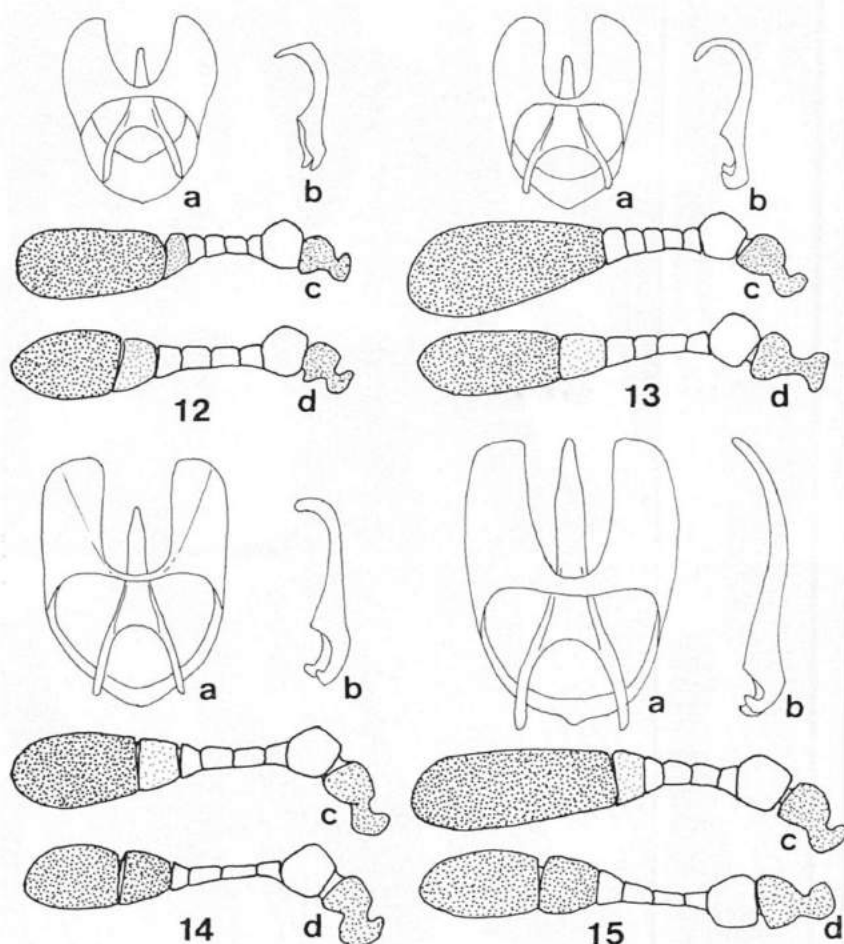
shio, Yamanashi Pref., 7-8. VII, 1956, T. TAGUCHI leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Daibosatsu, Yamana-shi Pref., 27. VI, 1963, K. TANAKA leg.; 2 ♂♂, Makime Pass, Fujino-machi, Kanagawa Pref., 12. V, 1984, K. TAKAHASHI leg.; 5 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Mt. Gozen, Okutama, Tokyo, 15. VI, 1957, K. TANAKA leg.; 1 ♂, same locality, 28. VII, 1956, K. TANAKA leg.; 1 ♀,



Figs. 8-11. Scales near elytral base of *Anthrenus* spp. — 8. *Anthrenus museorum* (LINNÉ). 9. *Anthrenus japonicus* sp. nov. 10. *Anthrenus tanakai* sp. nov. 11. *Anthrenus shikokensis* sp. nov. (Photo by Dr. N. NAKAMOTO.)

same locality, 1. VI, 1963, K. TANAKA leg.; 1 ♂, Nikkō-Yumoto, Tochigi Pref., 22. VI, 1963, K. TANAKA leg.; 5 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, Akaishi Spa, Shizuoka Pref., 22. VI, 1971, K. TANAKA leg.

Distribution: Central Honshu (Nagano, Yamanashi, Kanagawa, Tokyo, Shizuoka).



Figs. 12-15. Male genitalia and antennae of *Anthrenus* spp. — 12. *Anthrenus museorum* (LINNÉ). 13. *Anthrenus japonicus* sp. nov. 14. *Anthrenus tanakai* sp. nov. 15. *Anthrenus shikokensis* sp. nov. (a: Dorsal view of male genitalia, b: lateral view of median lobe, c: antenna of male, d: antenna of female.)

Anthrenus (Florilinus) shikokensis N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 7, 11, 15)

Male. Body black; antennae, tibiae, and tarsi dark reddish brown. Dorsal surface covered with white and blackish brown scales which are distributed as shown in Fig. 3. Ventral surface covered with white scales except for laterobasal regions and the middle part of each abdominal sternite where the scales are almost black.

Body moderately convex and obovate, 1.63 times as long as wide. Head provided with an ocellus; eye almost oval, though its inner margin is shallowly emarginate;

antennae eight-segmented with a two-segmented club, the length of the last segment seven times as long as the preceding one and slightly shorter than the seven remaining segments combined. Pronotum 1.83 times as wide as long, antennal cavity occupying nearly three-fourths of lateral margin, which is slightly sinuate near the end of the cavity when seen from above. Metepisternum wide; about nine scales can be counted in a transverse line across the narrowest point. Scales near elytral base long, broadest at basal third and slightly narrowed towards apex (Fig. 11). Male genitalia stout; median lobe long, reaching the apices of parameres, its apical portion not bent but only slightly curved (Fig. 15).

Length: 2.6–2.9 mm, width: 1.6–1.8 mm.

Female. Externally similar to male except for the following points: body slightly wider, 1.58 times as long as wide, last antennal segment twice as long as the preceding one.

Length: 2.7–3.2 mm, width: 1.7–2.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Iwayaji, Ehime Pref., 1. VI, 1967, M. SAKAI leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, Jôjusha, Mt. Ishizuchi, Ehime Pref., 16. VII, 1957, F. TAKECHI leg.; 1 ♀, Jôju-Kurokawa, Mt. Ishizuchi, Ehime Pref., 29. VII, 1955, M. MIYATAKE leg.; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Omogo-kei, Ehime Pref., 1. VII, 1960, S. HISAMATSU leg.; 1 ♂, Odamiyama, Ehime Pref., 9–10. VII, 1974, Y. NOTSU leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Kohne, Tokushima Pref., 11. VIII, 1968, M. SAKAI leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Ôtaki, Kagawa Pref., 11. VI, 1950, M. CHUJÔ leg.

Distribution: Shikoku (Ehime, Kagawa, Tokushima).

Comparative Notes

The three new species described above closely resemble *Anthrenus museorum* (LINNÉ) due to the similar body form and coloration, but can be distinguished from it by the structure of antennae, the male genitalia and the shape of scales as shown in text-figures. On the other hand, *Anthrenus tanakai* sp. nov. has some relationship to *Anthrenus coreanus* MROCZKOWSKI in the structure of antennal club, but in the latter species, the scales are short and widely expanded apically, and consist of gray, yellowish brown and dark brown ones intermixed, instead of white and black scales. From the other members of the subgenus *Florilinus*, viz. *A. flavidus* SOLSKIJ, *A. olgae* KALÍK, *A. araxensis* ZHANTIEV, *A. caucasicus* REITTER, etc., the Japanese species can be easily distinguished by the color and shape of scales, and by the structure of antennal club.

The three new species described in the present paper are separated from one another by the following key:

1. Antennal cavity occupying about a half of pronotal lateral margin *A. tanakai*.
— Antennal cavity occupying more than two-thirds of pronotal lateral margin . . . 2.
2. Metepisternum wide, about nine scales can be counted in a transverse line across the narrowest point; last antennal segment of male seven times as long as the preceding one and that of female twice as long as the preceding one *A. shikokensis*.

— Metepisternum narrow, about seven scales can be counted in a transverse line across the narrowest point; last antennal segment of male ten times as long as the preceding one and that of female three times as long as the preceding one. · *A. japonicus*.

Type depository: All the holotypes and some of the paratypes are preserved in the collection of Ehime University. The other paratypes are preserved in the collections of the author, the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and Slough Laboratory in the United Kingdom.

摘 要

従来、わが国から *Anthrenus museorum* (LINNÉ) (シモフリマルカツオブシムシ) として知られている種について検討した結果、その中にはたがいによく似た3種が含まれ、いずれもヨーロッパ産の *A. museorum* とは異なる新種であることが明らかとなったので、この論文に記載した。

1種は、北海道、本州、四国、九州および対馬の主として平地に産するもので、*Anthrenus japonicus* N. OHBAYASHI と命名した。なお、本種の和名には、古くから用いられていたチビマルカツオブシムシを当て、シモフリマルカツオブシムシの和名は、ヨーロッパなどに分布する *A. museorum* にそのまま残したい。別の1種は、本州中部の山地に分布するもので、その存在を指摘された田中和夫氏に献名して、*Anthrenus tanakai* N. OHBAYASHI (ミヤママルカツオブシムシ) とした。また、四国に産する別の1種を *Anthrenus shikokensis* N. OHBAYASHI (シコクマルカツオブシムシ) と命名した。

Synonymic Notes on Some Japanese Chauliognathinae (Coleoptera, Cantharidae)

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Abstract The taxonomic position of different Japanese Chauliognathinae is discussed: the genus *Satoichthyurus* WITTMER, 1978, is considered to be a synonym of *Microichthyurus* PIC, 1919, *Ichthyurus minutulus* GESTRO, 1906 is transferred to the genus *Microichthyurus*, and *Satoichthyurus yukikoe* (M. SATÔ, 1976) is considered to be a junior synonym of *Microichthyurus minutulus* (GESTRO).

In preparing accounts of the Japanese Chauliognathinae for the third volume of the "Coleoptera of Japan in Color" (SATÔ, 1985), we had to resolve some taxonomic problems concerning certain genera. For *Trypherus*, nomenclatural changes and new species are treated separately (BRANCUCCI, 1985a). In the present paper the following changes are proposed:

Microichthyurus PIC

Microichthyurus PIC, 1919, Mélanges exot.-ent., (13): 14. — PIC, 1923, Faune Ent. Indochine, 6: 57. — WITTMER, 1948, Ann. Soc. cient. Argent., (145): 172. — MISKIMEN, 1961, Coleopt. Bull., 15: 24. — DELKESKAMP, 1977, Coleopt. Cat. Suppl., (165): 476 (sp. typ.: *Microichthyurus impressicollis* PIC). — BRANCUCCI, 1983, Ent. basil., 8: 267.
Satoichthyurus WITTMER, 1978, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., 14: 85 (sp. typ.: *Ichthyurus yukikoe* M. SATÔ), n. syn.

Comparing the types of *Satoichthyurus yukikoe* (M. SATÔ) (type species of *Satoichthyurus*) with the types of *Microichthyurus impressicollis* PIC (type species of *Microichthyurus*), we can find no significant differences at the generic level. Consequently, we propose to consider *Satoichthyurus* WITTMER to be a junior synonym of the genus *Microichthyurus* PIC. However, a morphological study of different species showed that *Microichthyurus* can be grouped according to the last abdominal segments of the male. We will leave the final decision as to the status of *Satoichthyurus*, if it has to be treated as a subgenus or completely suppressed, for a revision of the genus

Microichthyurus is in the course of preparation by the first author.

Microichthyurus minutulus (GESTRO), n. comb.

Ichthyurus minutulus GESTRO, 1906, Ann. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova, **42**: 276 (Oshima).

Ichthyurus yukikoe M. SATÔ, 1976, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., **13**: 56 (Amami-Ōshima), n. syn.

Satoichthyurus yukikoe: WITTMER, 1978, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., **14**: 85.

All the supraspecific characteristics possessed by *Microichthyurus minutulus* (GESTRO) such as very short elytra, well-developed last abdominal segment of the male and the asymmetrical aedeagus, correspond to those found in *Microichthyurus impressicollis* PIC (type species of the genus), and the former undoubtedly belongs to the genus *Microichthyurus*. It has to be placed near *M. pennatus* (LEWIS) and beside the 5 species already known from Taiwan (BRANCUCCI, 1983, 1985b).

The types of *Satoichthyurus yukikoe* (M. SATÔ) are in no way different from those of *M. minutulus* (GESTRO). Consequently, we propose to consider *S. yukikoe* (M. SATÔ) to be a junior synonym of *M. minutulus* (GESTRO).

Both the species have been described on the basis of long series of specimens from the Ryukyu Archipelago.

Acknowledgements

We are greatly indebted to Dr. J. J. MENIER (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) for loaning the type material and to Mr. J. O'BRIEN (Basel) and Dr. S.-I. UENO (National Science Museum, Tokyo) for reading the manuscript.

摘 要

奄美大島から SATÔ (1976) が記載した *Ichthyurus yukikoe* は、すでに GESTRO (1906) によって *I. minutulus* として記載されていることが判ったので、それらのシノニムに関する覚えを報告した。あわせて、*I. yukikoe* を基準種として WITTMER (1978) が創設した *Satoichthyurus* は、PIC (1919) によって記載されている *Microichthyurus* と区別できないことが、両属の基準種を調べることにより判明したので、それらのシノニムに関する覚えをも報告した。

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 — 1985b (in print). La famille des Cantharidae (Coleoptera) sur l'île de Taiwan. 4. La sous-famille des Chauliognathinae, supplément 1. *Ibid.*, **10**.
 SATÔ, M., 1985 (in print). Family Cantharidae. In KUROSAWA, Y., et al. (eds.), *The Coleoptera of Japan in Colour*, **3**. Hoikusha, Osaka. (In Japanese.)

Two New Species of the Mordellid Beetles from the Ryukyus

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Abstract Two new mordellid species, *Tomoxia ryukyuana* sp. nov. and *Mordella kanpira* sp. nov., are described from the Ryukyu Archipelago of Japan.

Tomoxia ryukyuana sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

Tomoxia formosana: NOMURA, 1963, Icon. ins. japon. Col. nat. ed., 2: 248, pl. 124, fig. 15; 1966, Ent. Rev. Japan, 18: 47. (Nec CHÛJÔ.)

Tomoxia sp.: TAKAKUWA, 1976, Elytra, Tokyo, 3: 16, fig. 4.

Male. Body blackish; mouth-parts brownish yellow except for mandibles, each of which has an arcuate reddish brown band before apex; maxillary palpi with segments 1-2 brown, last castaneous; antennae with segments 1-4 castaneous, the remainder blackish castaneous; abdomen dusky brown to castaneous; fore and middle legs dark brown except for yellowish brown fore femora; spurs of hind tibiae slightly reddish brown; claws yellowish brown.

Head densely clothed with golden to whitish golden pubescence. Pronotum densely clothed with golden pubescence, with ten vague darkened maculations of blackish pubescence with cupreo-purpureous tinge as follows: a median longitudinal vitta, three pairs of lateral to latero-median small spots, three apical small spots which are transversely arranged. Scutellum clothed with golden hairs. Elytra densely clothed with blackish pubescence with cupreo-purpureous tinge, each bearing maculations of golden pubescence as follows: a short basal marginal fascia, a large humeral quadrate spot (with deep golden pubescence near humeral angle) which joins the former fascia, a sutural fascia just behind scutellum to apical fifth which is gradually attenuate posteriorly, a median transverse fascia which reaches lateral margin but not the former fascia, and an uncinat maculation just before apex which is connected with the sutural fascia at its apex. Pygidium densely clothed with whitish golden pubescence on less than basal half, with blackish pubescence with cupreo-purpureous tinge on the remainder. Mesosternum clothed with very short whitish golden pubescence. Metasternum densely clothed with golden pubescence on lateral sides, with a pair of small darkened spots of blackish hairs with cupreo-purpureous tinge near lateral margins. Abdomen clothed with whitish golden pubescence, with a pair of darkened spots of blackish hairs with cupreo-purpureous tinge near lateral margins of 1st segment. Fore and middle legs with very minute golden hairs. Hind legs with femora clothed with

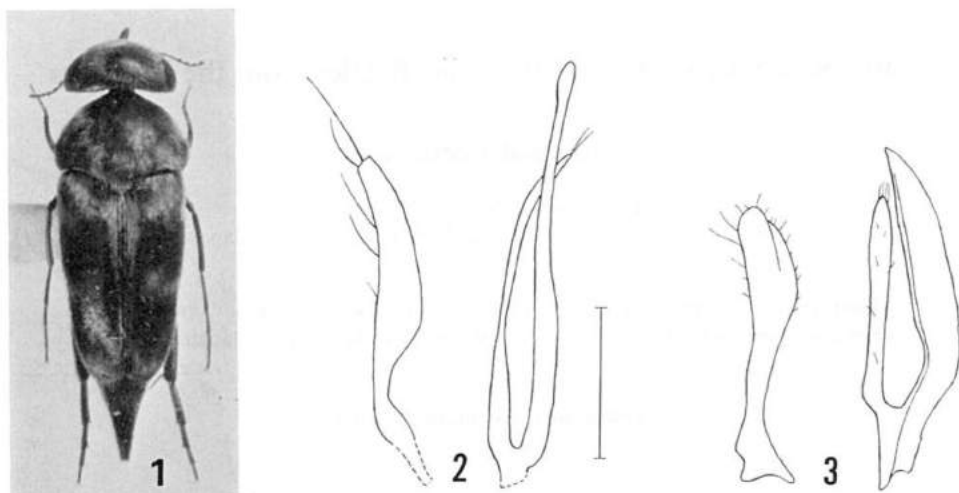


Fig. 1. *Tomoxia ryukyuana* sp. nov. (♂ holotype).

Figs. 2-3. Male genitalia. — 2. *Tomoxia ryukyuana* sp. nov. 3. *T. formosana* CHŪJŌ. (Scale: 0.25 mm.)

somewhat fine golden pubescence; tibiae densely with reddish golden pubescence; tarsi densely with very minute reddish golden pubescence.

Head very densely and minutely punctate, rather weakly convex; eyes oval, somewhat densely with hairs; tempora very narrow. Last segment of maxillary palpus triangular with inner angle rectangular; apical margin the longest, slightly longer than the outer one, about 1.8 times as long as the inner one. Antenna short, about 0.7 times as long as the width of head; relative lengths of segments in the holotype as follows: 1.4: 1: 1.7: 1.4: 1.5: 1.8: 1.4: 1.2: 1.1: 1.0: 1.4; segments 1-2 cylindrical, 3-4 claviform, 5-10 serrate, each longer than wide, 10th about 1.4 times as long as wide; terminal segment somewhat oval with outer margin distinctly emarginate at the apical third, about twice as long as wide. Pronotum transverse, about 1.42 times as wide as long, widest behind middle; disc densely and shallowly punctate; lateral margins strongly arcuate in dorsal view, slightly curved downwards in lateral view; hind angles dully angulate. Scutellum subquadrate, wider than long. Elytra densely punctate, narrower than pronotum, about 1.7 times as long as wide; sides gradually and nearly straightly convergent posteriorly, arcuately so before apices, which are rather widely rounded. Pygidium short, about 1.66 times as long as wide, about twice as long as anal sternite; sides abruptly and straightly convergent posteriorly, rather gradually so at apical portion; apex transversely and narrowly truncate in dorsal view, obliquely and narrowly so in lateral view. Anal sternite a little wider than long, abruptly attenuate apically; apex widely and straightly truncate. Front tibiae moderately arcuate in dorsal view, slightly curved downwards in lateral view. Middle leg comparatively short; tibia about 1.7 times as long as the 1st segment of middle tarsus; relative lengths of segments of tarsus as follows: 4.2: 2.4: 1.6: 1: 1.5. Hind tibia almost equal in

length to the 1st and 2nd segments of hind tarsus combined; inner spur about 1.9 times as long as the outer one. Genitalia slender; left piece of paramere subfalcate; right piece of paramere simple in shape and very slender.

Female. Antenna shorter, about 0.63 times as long as the width of head; 10th segment about as long as wide; last segment about 1.3–1.4 times as long as wide. Anal sternite shorter, a half wider than long. Front tibia nearly straight or very feebly arcuate in dorsal view. Middle tarsus somewhat shorter; relative lengths of segments as follows: 4.5: 2.5: 1.6: 1: 1.6.

Body length: 5.3–6.2 mm (incl. head and excl. pygidium).

Type series. Holotype, ♂, Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is., Yaeyama group of the Ryukyus, 25. IV. 1974, H. IRIE leg. Paratypes: same locality as the holotype: 1 ♀, 15. VI. 1973, J. KOMIYA leg.; 1 ♂, 26. IV. 1974, H. IRIE leg.; 1 ♀, 16. V. 1975, M. FUKAMACHI leg.; 1 ♀, 1. VI. 1976, N. MORISHIMA leg. Holotype is deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Variation. Pronotal blackish maculations with a lateral pair often connected with a sublateral pair, and the latter often connected with a latero-median pair. Elytra more or less reddish all over in one specimen.

Range. Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Is. and Amami-Oshima Is.

This new species is very closely allied to *T. formosana* CHÛJÔ from Taiwan, but is distinctly different from that species in the male genitalic features. It differs from *T. formosana* also in the following points: 1) elytra shorter, 1.70–1.72 times in male, 1.62–1.71 times in female as long as wide (1.80–1.81 times in male, 1.70–1.77 times in female in *formosana*), and more densely clothed with finer pubescence, 2) pygidium with apex more narrowly truncate in dorsal and lateral views, 3) 1st segment of middle tarsus more or less shorter, 1.05–1.07 times in male, 1.09–1.10 times in female as long as the following two combined (1.12–1.23 times in male, 1.11–1.38 times in female in *formosana*), 4) abdominal segments dusky brown to castaneous (blackish all over in male, blackish at each base in female in *formosana*), and so on.

Mordella kanpira sp. nov.

(Figs. 4–9)

Mordella sp.: TAKAKUWA, 1976, Elytra, Tokyo, 3: 17, fig. 10.

Male. Body steely black; maxillary palpi and antennal segments 1–4 castaneous; mandible with transverse reddish brown fascia at apical third; fore femora dusky yellowish brown beneath; spurs of hind tibiae dark fuscous; claws reddish brown.

Head clothed with short pale yellow to golden yellow pubescence. Pronotum, elytra and pygidium densely clothed with golden yellow to cupreous golden yellow pubescence. Scutellum densely clothed with whitish yellow pubescence. Meso- and metasterna clothed with whitish yellow pubescence except for yellowish cupreous one on the sides of metasternum. Abdomen clothed with whitish yellow pubescence except for cupreous yellow one at the sides of segments 1–4 and in apical half of segment

5. Legs clothed with minute whitish yellow to cupreous yellow pubescence.

Head very minutely punctate, moderately convex; eye oval with anterior margin faintly emarginate, very sparsely with minute hairs; tempora narrow. Last segment of maxillary palpus securiform; outer margin the longest, about 1.6 times as long as the anterior, about 1.3 times as long as the inner. Antenna with segments 1–2 cylindrical, 3–4 claviform, 5–10 fully serrate, each slightly longer than wide; terminal segment elongate, somewhat quadrate with angles more or less rounded, about twice as long as wide; relative lengths of segments in the holotype as follows: 1.25: 1: 1: 1: 1.45: 1.5: 1.4: 1.25: 1.2: 1.2: 1.8. Pronotum transverse, about 1.4 times as wide as long, widest at basal third, minutely punctate; lateral margins arched in dorsal view, slightly curved downwards in lateral view; hind angles rounded; basal margin comparatively weakly bisinuate. Scutellum triangular with apex rounded, wider than long. Elytra densely and shallowly punctate, narrower than pronotum, about 2.0 times as long as wide; sides nearly parallel behind humeral angles to basal fourth, then straightly convergent posteriorly; apex separately rounded. Pygidium distinctly slender, about 4.2 times as long as wide, 0.58 times as long as elytra, about 2.3 times as long as anal sternite, slightly curved downwards, without median cicatrix; sides abruptly convergent to basal third, very gradually so apicad for the remainder; apex extremely narrowly truncate in dorsal view, somewhat obliquely so in lateral view, the truncation being longer in the latter view than in the former. Anal sternite about 1.35 times as long as wide; apex rather narrowly rounded. Legs slender; 4th segment of fore tarsus longer than wide, the apex distinctly emarginate; inner spur of hind tibia about 1.8 times as long as the outer one; hind tarsus about twice as long as hind tibia, slightly longer than pygidium.

Genitalia. Left piece of paramere stout, somewhat claviform in ventral view; apical margin deeply and asymmetrically cleft. Right piece of paramere about half longer than the left one, slightly swollen at basal 3/10; branch rather short, with the apical truncation almost vertical.

Female. Maxillary palpus with 1st segment narrower, 2nd shorter; last segment blackish, with inner margin the shortest, about half shorter than the outer one. Antenna shorter; each of 7–10th segments more or less wider than long; last segment somewhat oval, 1.3–1.4 times as long as wide. Elytra as wide as pronotum, about 1.9 times as long as wide; sides slightly arcuate in basal third, then straightly convergent posteriorly. Pygidium shorter, about 3.6 times as long as wide, about 0.55 times as long as elytra, about 2.6 times as long as anal sternite. Anal sternite shorter, about as long as wide.

Body length: 4.0–5.2 mm (incl. head and excl. pygidium).

Type series. Holotype, ♂, near Kanpira Fall, Iriomote Is., Yaeyama group of the Ryukyus, 8. IV. 1973, H. IRIE leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, same data as the holotype. Holotype is deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Range. Iriomote Is. and Okinawa Is.

This new species closely resembles *M. ochrotricha* NOMURA from Taiwan, but is

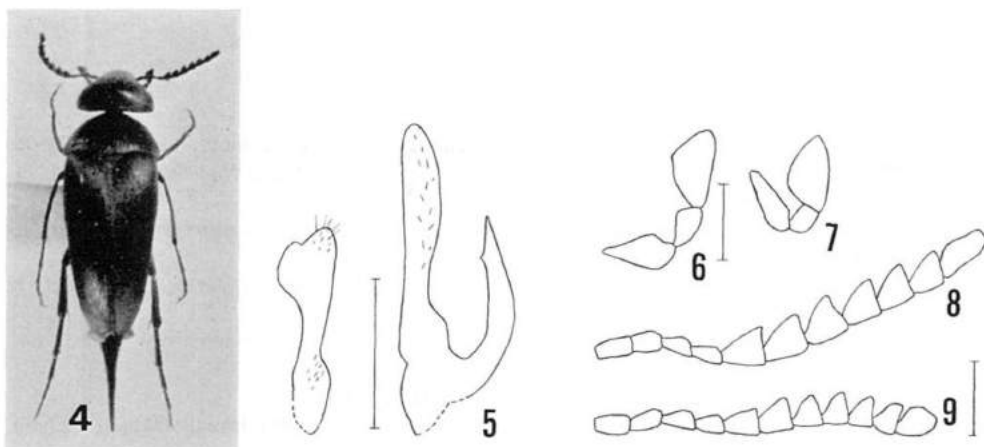


Fig. 4. *Mordella kanpira* sp. nov. (♂ holotype).

Figs. 5-9. Male genitalia, maxillary palpi and antennae of *Mordella kanpira* sp. nov. — 5. Male genitalia. 6. Maxillary palpus of male. 7. Maxillary palpus of female. 8. Antenna of male. 9. Antenna of female. (Scale: 0.25 mm.)

distinguished from that species by the following respects: 1) pronotum and elytra more densely clothed with longer pubescence, 2) abdomen generally clothed with whitish yellow pubescence (clothed with cupreous yellow pubescence except for each basal whitish yellow one in *ochrotricha*), 3) pygidium slenderer, about 0.58 times in male, 0.55 times in female as long as elytra (about 0.52 times in male, 0.42–0.50 times in female in *ochrotricha*), 4) male antenna wider, for example, 10th segment nearly as long as wide (10th segment about 1.4 times as long as wide in *ochrotricha*), and so on.

Acknowledgement

The author wishes to express his deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindness in critically reading the original manuscript of this paper. Deep thanks are also due to Mr. Takeichiro HATAYAMA for his kind help in the studies of mordellids, to Dr. N. MORISHIMA, Messrs. J. KOMIYA, H. IRIE, H. MAKIHARA, M. FUKAMACHI, M. KUBATA and T. MATSUMOTO for their kindness in supplying with valuable materials, and to Mr. H. MATSUKA for taking photographs inserted in this paper.

摘 要

次の琉球産ハナノミの2新種を記載した。

1. *Tomoxia ryukyuana* TAKAKUWA リュウキュウモンハナノミ

2. *Mordella kanpira* TAKAKUWA ヒメキンケクロハナノミ

前種は台湾の *T. formosana* に斑紋が酷似するが交尾器が顕著に異なり、後種は台湾の *M. ochro-*

tricha に似るが微毛の状態やより細長い尾節板等から区別は難しくない。

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Anthrenus nipponensis, a New Dermestid Beetle (Coleoptera,
Dermestidae) from Japan, Korea and China

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Abstract Two syntypes of *Anthrenus pimpinellae* var. *latefasciatus* REITTER were studied and one of them was designated as the lectotype. Besides, *Anthrenus* (s. str.) *nipponensis*, a new dermestid species from Japan, Korea and China, is described. Diagnostic characters of both the species are illustrated.

Anthrenus pimpinellae FABRICIUS has been considered a cosmopolitan polytypic species comprising a number of infraspecific taxa. MROCZKOWSKI (1968) mentioned altogether 2 subspecies and 11 varieties of that species, including *A. pimpinellae latefasciatus* REITTER, originally described as a variety of *A. pimpinellae*. The same author (1960) pointed out that the taxonomic status of those infraspecific taxa should be re-evaluated. Of special importance is *A. pimpinellae latefasciatus* REITTER from Central Asia and Japan, which has currently been regarded as a subspecies of *pimpinellae*, but whose specific independency was suggested by MROCZKOWSKI (1960, 1962) and SOKOLOV (1972).

Through the kindness of Dr. Z. KASZAB, KALÍK was able to examine 2 syntypes of *A. pimpinellae* var. *latefasciatus* REITTER, one of which, a male, has been designated as the lectotype by KALÍK. After a comparative study of particular diagnostic characters, especially male genitalia, it was proved that the above authors' presumption was correct in regarding *A. latefasciatus* REITTER as a distinct species, quite different from the European *A. pimpinellae* FABRICIUS. Examination of an additional material from Central Asia suggests the existence of further two closely related and sympatric species in that territory, taxonomic evaluation of which will be the topic of another paper by KALÍK.

Examination of a series of Japanese specimens in KALÍK's own collection as well as a very large number in OHBAYASHI's collection also confirmed that the Japanese populations differ from *A. latefasciatus* REITTER but belong to a new species to be described below as *Anthrenus* (s. str.) *nipponensis*.

Anthrenus (s. str.) *latefasciatus* REITTER, 1892, stat. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2, 3)

Anthrenus pimpinellae var. *latefasciatus* REITTER, 1892: 134.

Anthrenus pimpinellae latefasciatus: MROCZKOWSKI, 1961: 192.

Lectotype (male): Margelan, subsequently labelled as "Paratype". The label "Syntype No. 1" and "Lectotype, III, 85" was added by KALÍK (Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest).

Oval, black, elytra reddish brown. Pronotum strongly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles not visible from above. Elytra almost parallel-sided, wider than the base of pronotum. White scales forming small spots at the sides of pronotum as well as a broad transverse band on elytra reaching the base of elytra at scutellum and projecting to three-fourths the length of elytra laterally. The white elytral band encloses a small black spot situated at its mid-length near suture as well as another similar spot situated laterally at the apical third of each elytron. Three small white spots also occur at the apex of each elytron. Reddish brown scales form some vaguely limited spots on pronotum, some of them also dispersed at the base of elytra. They also border posterior part of suture and form individual spots and bands in the posterior part of elytra between the white transverse band and apical spot. Rest of the upper surface covered with black scales.

Ventral surface covered with white scales, particular abdominal sternites bearing larger or smaller spots of black scales laterally, also hypopygidium in the middle (Fig. 1). Lateral spots of the first sternite broad, reaching lateral margins of the sternite.

Scales oblong, nearly twice as long as wide, dense, completely concealing the surface of body.

Antenna (left one missing in the lectotype) 11-segmented, yellowish red, antennal club 3-segmented, compact, reddish brown, as long as 6 preceding antennal segments together (Fig. 3).

Male genitalia: parameres narrow, moderately curved, of almost equal width throughout their length, only slightly wider at the base and moderately narrowed at the apex. Aedeagus narrow, widest at the base, gradually narrowed towards the apex and moderately dorsoventrally curved (Fig. 2).

Length 2.4 mm, width 1.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis: REITTER (1892) stated in his original description that the black spot on the first abdominal sternite was always present and compared *A. latefasciatus* with *A. goliath* MULSANT, in which the spot is either absent or very small and distinctly separated from the lateral margin of sternite. He probably examined for comparison various specimens of another larger species resembling *latefasciatus* in the form of transverse elytral band but having a different scale-pattern on the surface (the first abdominal sternite only with small black spot or without them), and failed in noticing the actual difference.

Anthrenus latefasciatus REITTER differs from *A. pimpinellae* by the small size, the shape of white transverse elytral band and a dense arrangement of scales, which are longer and narrower in *A. latefasciatus* and shorter in *A. pimpinellae*. Yellowish red to reddish brown scales exist only in smaller restricted spots, and the antennal club is compact, almost quadrangular or ovate in *A. pimpinellae*. In the last species all

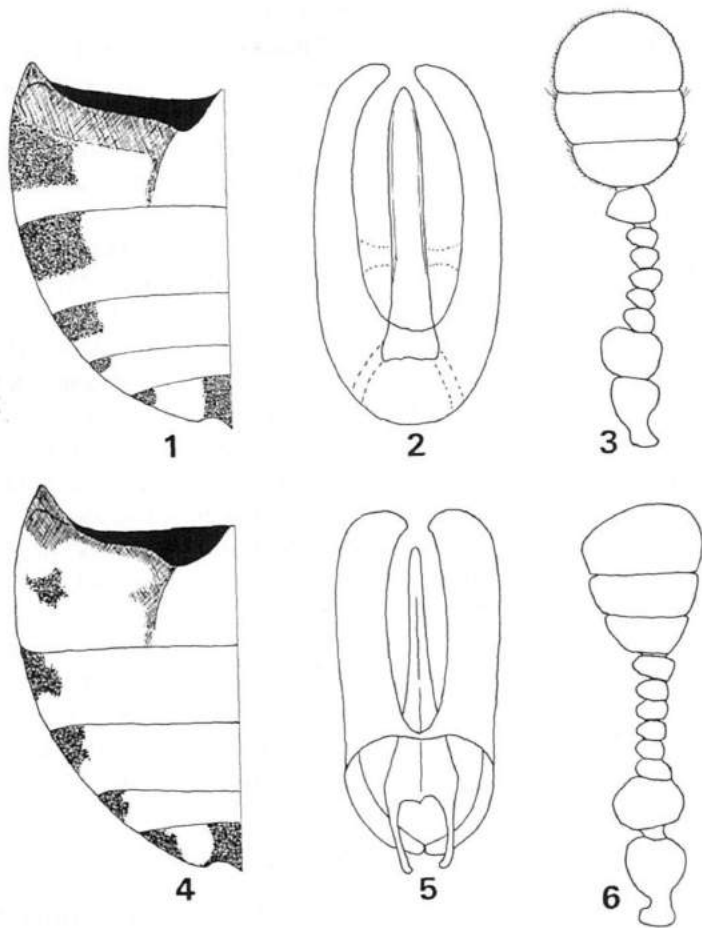
abdominal sternites bear broad black spots, and the scales are more sparsely arranged, leaving cuticle visible in narrow spaces between them. Parameres are wider, flat, narrowed and curved inwards at apex; aedeagus only very slightly curved dorsoventrally.

Anthrenus (s. str.) *nipponensis* KALÍK et N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov.

(Figs. 4, 5, 6)

Color pattern and arrangement of scales very similar to those in *Anthrenus latefasciatus*, from which the new species differs in the following characters:

Length 2.3–4.1 mm, width 1.5–2.8 mm, body more robust in form, anterior angles of pronotum including borders of antennal cavities visible from above, sides of pronotum



Figs. 1–6. 1–3. *Anthrenus latefasciatus* REITTER, lectotype. — 1, pattern of abdomen; 2, male genitalia; 3, antenna. — 4–6. *Anthrenus nipponensis* KALÍK et N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov. — 4, pattern of abdomen; 5, male genitalia; 6, antenna.

almost straight and converging anteriorly, only in their anterior portion distinctly arcuate, moderately flattened. Elytra considerably wider than the base of pronotum, 1.15 times (1.11 times in *A. latefasciatus*) longer than their combined width. Antennal club 3-segmented, compact, terminal segment irregularly rounded at the apex and obtusely angulate at one side.

White irregular spots on pronotum consisting of a limited number of scales, broad transverse band on elytra formed by many densely arranged scales in longitudinal direction. Three to four additional small spots occur in the apical portion of each elytron. Brown scales occurring in the most part of pronotum as well as at the base of elytra and in their apical portion. These brown scales apart from bordering suture, forming three longitudinal stripes and a large irregular spot between the white transverse band and the white apical spot on each elytron.

The first abdominal sternite with a small black-scales spot separated from lateral margin of the sternite. Second to fifth sternites with large black spots reaching lateral margins of sternite (Fig. 4).

Male genitalia: parameres broader, flat, moderately curved inwards (as in *A. pimpinellae*), aedeagus gradually narrowed from the base towards the apical point, very slightly curved in dorsoventral direction (Fig. 5).

Holotype: ♂, Miura, Kanagawa, Japan, 3. VI, 1973, N. OHBAYASHI leg. (in the collection of Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan). Paratypes: "Japan": 3 exs., Kurokawa, N. Echigo, 21. V, 1965, K. BABA leg.; 1 ex., Niitsu, N. Echigo, 8. V, 1962, R. SATÔ leg.; 3 exs., Senami, N. Echigo, 17. V, 1973, K. BABA leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Myôkô, S. Echigo, 18. V, 1976, K. BABA leg.; 1 ex., Ookura, Sado, 31. V, 1963, K. BABA leg.; 2 exs., Mt. Takao, Tokyo, 11. V, 1954, S. NOMURA leg.; 1 ex., Tokyo, 31. V, 1946, S. HISAMATSU leg.; 46 exs., Miura, Kanagawa, 15. V–8. VI, 1973, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 2 exs., Wadamachi, Kanagawa, 2. V, 1972, N. NAKAMOTO leg.; 2 exs., Gumyôji, Kanagawa, 25. V, 1972, N. NAKAMOTO leg.; 1 ex., Hon-Atsugi, Kanagawa, 31. V, 1972, N. NAKAMOTO leg.; 1 ex., Sagami-hara, Kanagawa, 31. V, 1972, N. NAKAMOTO leg.; 1 ex., Suhara, Gifu, 30. IV, 1967, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1 ex., Nagoya, Aichi, emerged on 20. II, 1971, Y. ARITA leg.; 2 exs., Akui-sawa, Tokushima, 17. V, 1965, M. SAKAI leg.; 1 ex., Tarumi, Matsuyama, 11. V, 1953, S. UEDA leg.; 2 exs., Matsuyama, Ehime, 2. V, 1974, Y. NOTSU leg.; 1 ex., Tashiro, Chikugo, 26. VI, 1951, Y. MIYAKE leg.; 53 exs., Hakata, Fukuoka, V, 1952, K. YASUMATSU leg. "Korea": 2 exs., Bukkokuji, 2. VI, 1940, K. SATÔ leg. "China": 3 exs., Dairen, 22. V, 1935, M. HANANO leg. (Paratypes are preserved in the collections of V. KALÍK, N. OHBAYASHI and Ehime University.)

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摘 要

わが国で、スズメの巣や花上からよく採集されている、シロオビマルカツオブシムシの学名には、従来ヨーロッパに産する *Anthrenus pimpinellae* FABRICIUS が用いられてきた。また、MROCZKOWSKI (1960, 1968) は、中近東から東アジアに分布するものについて、*A. pimpinellae latefasciatus* REITTER の亜種名を用いている。筆者らは、この REITTER が記載に用いた総基準標本を調査して後基準標本を指定するとともに、これが *A. pimpinellae* とは異なる独立した種であることを認めて再記載した。また、日本、朝鮮および中国に産するものは、*A. pimpinellae* および *A. latefasciatus* のいずれとも異なる未記載の新種であるとし、*A. nipponensis* KALÍK et N. OHBAYASHI とし記載した。

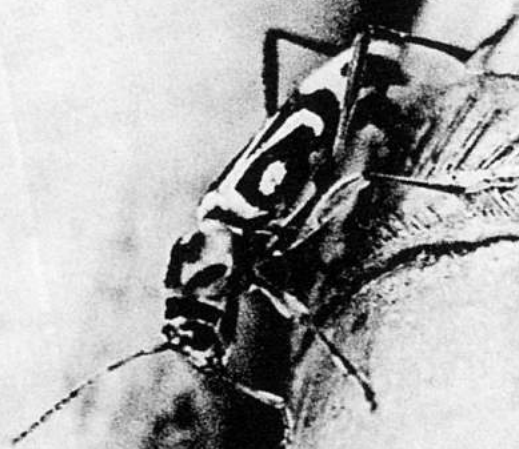
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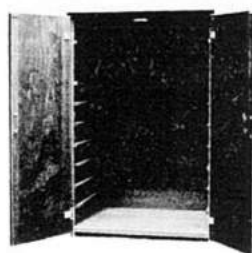
○むし社の昆虫用品

あくまで虫屋さんの立場に立って製作した、使いやすく丈夫な昆虫用品を比較的安価で販売しております。

▶取り扱い品目：ドイツ型標本箱(大型、中型)、ユニットボックス式ドイツ箱、標本箱ダンス(10箱用、24箱用)、蝶類、傾斜展翅板(生展翅用、軟化展翅用)、四折金具、スプリング金具、ネット、つなぎ竿(6m、7.5m、ミニつなぎ竿)、ピーティングネット、三角紙……その他。

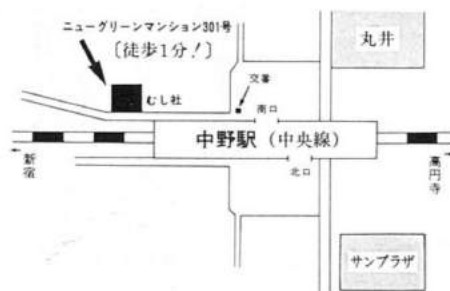
○むし社標本部

むし社の標本部では、日本産の昆虫はもとより、世界各地の昆虫標本を、愛好者の皆さんに比較的廉価で販売しております。ぜひ一度、当社の標本部より標本をお買い求め下さい。詳しくは当社標本部発行の「標本ニュース」(年6回発行、年間予約1500円)をご購読下さい。



▲標本箱ダンス(10箱用)

※) 詳しくは60円切手を添えて、当社パンフレットをご請求下さい。

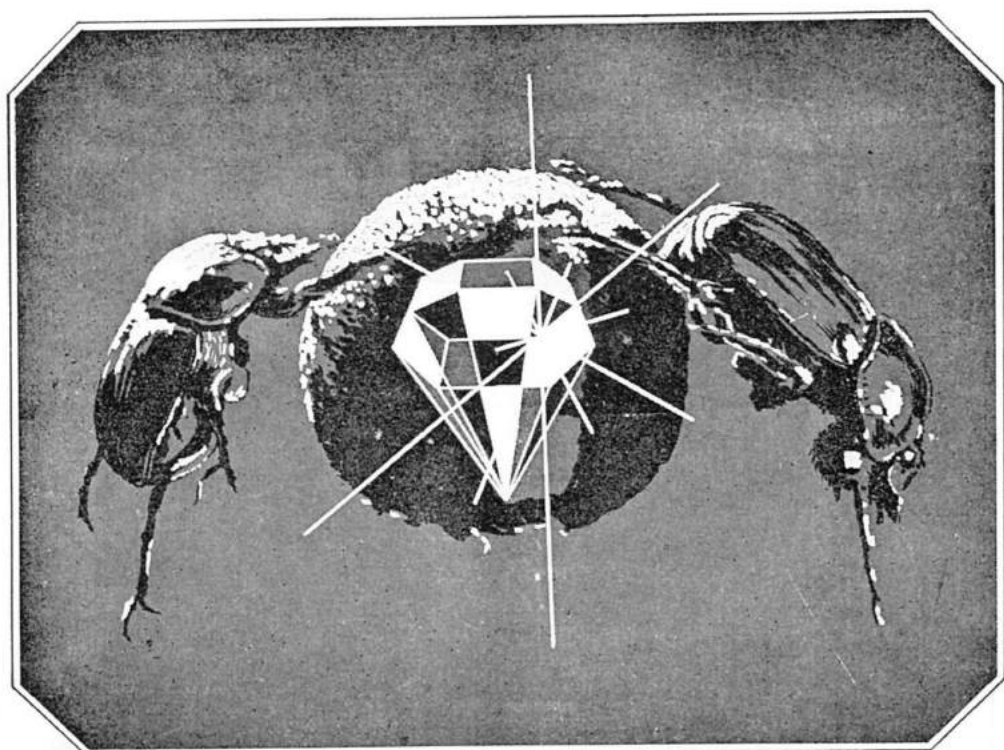


お申し込み先

- 本社連絡先：〒164 東京都中野区中野郵便局 私信箱10番、南むし社
- 振替口座：東京6—159262番、南むし社

営業時間

- 編集部：9:00~17:00 Tel.03(383)1462
- 昆虫用品部：14:00~19:00 Tel.03(383)1462
- 標本部：12:00~19:00 Tel.03(383)1461
- 休日——日曜・祭日はお休みです。



真珠より美しく ダイヤより価値がある 大切な標本を永久に守る 《ドイツ型標本箱》

自然はますます大切なものとなってきました。この不思議な世界を解明する貴重な手掛りとなる昆虫標本は、価値あるものとして永久に保存したいものです。

そんな願いをこめて、タツミ製作所では、昆虫標本の保存に最適なドイツ型標本箱をお届けします。

＊すばらしい特長

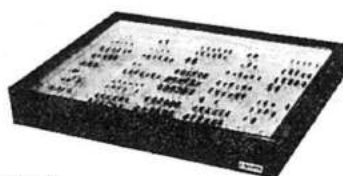
- くるいのこない良質な木材を使用
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郵便振替 東京二二三四七九

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この価格は昭和59年9月現在のものです

日本鞘翅目学会会則

1. 会 名: 本会は日本鞘翅目学会 (The Japanese Society of Coleopterology) と称する。
2. 目 的: 本会は甲虫研究の進展を計り、あわせて甲虫研究者相互の親睦を深めることを目的とする。
3. 総 会: 年1回の総会を開くものとする。
4. 活 動: 本会は次の活動を行なう。
 - a. 機関誌「ELYTRA」の発行。
 - b. 第2会誌「さやばね」の発行。
 - c. その他、甲虫に関する臨時出版物の発行。
 - d. 年1回の総会。
 - e. その他、必要と思われる一切の活動。
5. 会 員: 本会の会員は正会員・維持会員および特別会員からなり、正会員・維持会員は所定の会費を納めるものとする。
6. 役 員: 本会には会長ならびに若干名の役員をおくものとする。
7. 会 計: 会計年度は1カ年とし、会計報告を行なう。
8. 入 会: 本会に入会を希望するものは、指定の会員カードに住所・氏名等を記入し、入会金に1年分以上の会費を添え事務局に申し込むものとする。
9. 会則の変更: 上記会則の変更は総会において承認される。

細 則

- A. 役員は当分の間、下記のものとする。役員は年2回行なわれる ELYTRA 掲載の原著論文の審査、および会務の決定・運営にあたる。
 草間慶一 (会長), 衣笠恵士 (副会長), 露木繁雄, 小宮次郎, 中村俊彦, 福田惣一, 大木 裕,
 高桑正敏, 藤田 宏, 穂積俊文 (名古屋支部長), 佐藤正孝 (同, 副支部長), 井野川重則,
 斎藤秀生, 平山洋人, 新里達也
- B. 入会金は500円とし、年会費は下記の通りとする。
 一般: 3,000円 大学生および大学受験生: 2,000円 中・高校生: 1,000円
 注 1) 入会金は入会の年次のみ必要。注 2) 維持会員は1口につき5,000円で、会誌は2部ずつ送付される。注 3) 大学院生の年会費は“一般”扱いとする。
- C. 本会の事務局および編集局は当分の間、下記とする。
 ○事務局 (入会の申し込み、会費の納入、その他バックナンバーの取り扱いを除く事務一切)
 〒110 台東区東上野 4-26-8 福田惣一方
 ○編集局 (投稿および投稿に関する問い合わせなど、「ELYTRA」・「さやばね」関係一切)
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 ○名古屋支部 (名古屋支部会に関する問い合わせ一切)
 〒453 名古屋市中村区塩池町 1-10-15 井野川重則方
- D. バックナンバーの取り扱い先は下記とする。事務局および会では一切受け付けていないので注意されたい。
 バックナンバー申し込み先: 〒214 川崎市多摩区登戸新町14 TTS昆虫図書
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The ELYTRA welcomes original articles dealing with various aspects of Coleopterology. It is published semiannually by the Japanese Society of Coleopterology. We are willing to exchange with any publication relating to the study of Coleoptera.

The Japanese Society of Coleopterology

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