

New or Little-known Tenebrionid Species (Coleoptera) from Japan

(15) A Revisional Study of the Genus *Mycetochara* BERTHOLD

(Alleculinae, Alleculini)

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Abstract Japanese species of the genus *Mycetochara* BERTHOLD are examined. Nine new species are described under the following names: *Mycetochara (Mycetochara) amamiensis* sp. nov., *M. (M.) okinawaensis* sp. nov., *M. (M.) chihiroae* sp. nov., *M. (M.) hiranoi* sp. nov., *M. (M.) nakamurai* sp. nov., *M. (M.) sakaii* sp. nov., *M. (M.) oodaigaharaensis* sp. nov., *M. (M.) ontakensis* sp. nov., and *M. (M.) tsuyukii* sp. nov. *Mycetochara aomoriensis* NAKANE, 1991, is regarded as a junior synonym of *M. (M.) mimica* (LEWIS, 1895). *M. (M.) elongata* MIYATAKE, 1985 is re-described. *M. (M.) scutellaris* (LEWIS, 1895) is also re-described, and designated the lectotype. Finally, a key to all the Japanese species of the subgenus *Mycetochara* is provided.

As the 15th part of the series concerning the Japanese tenebrionid species, we deal with the genus *Mycetochara* (Alleculinae). We will describe nine new species, and regard one named species, *Mycetochara aomoriensis* NAKANE, 1991, as a junior synonym of *M. (M.) mimica* (LEWIS, 1895). Examining the LEWIS' types, we will clarify the false recognition by NAKANE (1963) and MIYATAKE (1985) concerning *M. (M.) scutellaris* (LEWIS, 1895) which has been believed for long time in Japan. Furthermore, we will re-describe *M. (M.) scutellaris* (LEWIS, 1895), and *M. (M.) elongata* MIYATAKE, 1985 for making clearer diagnosis. On this occasion, we will designate the lectotype of *M. (M.) scutellaris* (LEWIS, 1895). Finally, we will provide a key to all the Japanese species of the subgenus *Mycetochara*.

We express our cordial thanks to Dr. Jun-ichi AOKI (Tokyo), Mr. Masahiro NISHI (Kagoshima), Mr. Tsukasa NAKAMURA (Yamagata), Mr. Yukihiro HIRANO (Kanagawa), Dr. Sadahiro OHMOMO (Ibaraki), Mr. Tatsunosuke KIMOTO (Tokyo), Mr. Kentarô TOYOSHIMA (Gifu), Mr. Takeshi MIYAKE (Ooita), Mr. Takayoshi HADA (Ooita), Mr. Hiroshi OOKI (Kanagawa), the late Mr. Ken-ichi EMOTO (Tokyo), Mr. Noboru KANIE (Aichi), Mr. Akihiro SEKI (Tokyo), Mr. Tsuneo OCHI (Ehime), Mr. Hideo AKIYAMA (Kanagawa), Mr. Shin-ichi TANAKA (Yamaguchi), Mr. Osamu YAMAJI (Okayama), Dr. Yasuhiko HAYASHI (Hyôgo), Mr. Shigeo TSUYUKI (Kanagawa), Mr. Masahiro SAITÔ (Fukui) and Dr. Keiichi TAKAHASHI (Ibaraki), for offering invaluable specimens for this study. We also thank Dr. Hiroyuki YOSHITOMI, Ehime University, for loaning a lot of materials including types preserved in the University Museum Collection. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Maxwell L. V. BARCLAY (The Natural History Museum, London) for loaning LEWIS' types. Cordial thanks should be expressed to Dr. Kenji KOHIYAMA (Tokyo) for taking clear photographs inserted in this paper, and Mr. Shigeaki KONDO (Chiba) and Dr. Vladimír NOVÁK (Prague) for offering invaluable advice.

The holotypes to be designated will be deposited in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba (NSMT) and Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama (EUMJ).

Subfamily **Alleculinae** LAPORTE, 1840Tribe **Alleculini** LAPORTE, 1840Genus ***Mycetochara*** BERTHOLD, 1827Subgenus ***Ernocharis*** C. G. THOMSON, 1859***Mycetochara (Ernocharis) koltzei*** REITTER, 1896

[Japanese name: Kurohirata-himekuchikimushi]

Mycetochara (Ernocharis) koltzei REITTER, 1896: 75. Locality of type specimen: Nicolajewsk. BORCHMANN, 1910: 40; NAKANE, 1963: 36, pl. 118, fig. 19; MIYATAKE, 1985: 348.

Mycetochara satanula REITTER, 1899: 155. Locality of type specimen: Kamtschatka. BORCHMANN, 1910: 42.

Mycetochara (Ernocharis) koltzei: NOVÁK, 2008: 328.

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido; E. Siberia, Kamtschatka, Sakhalin, Mongolia.

Specimens examined. Hokkaido: 1 ♀, Kamikawa-chô, Mikuni-tôge, 1,100 to 1,250 m, 24–VII–1994, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♀, Horokanai-chô, Moshiri, 300 to 400 m, 28 to 30–VII–1994, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♀, Kamikawa, Ukishima-shitsugen, 5–VII–2007, Y. HIRANO leg.

Subgenus ***Mycetochara*** BERTHOLD, 1827***Mycetochara (Mycetochara) mimica*** (LEWIS, 1895)

[Japanese name: Katamon-himekuchikimushi]

(Figs., 10, 11)

Mycetochares mimica LEWIS, 1895: 253. Localities of type specimens: Hitoyoshi, Wadatogé, Sapporo, and Junsai.

Mycetochara mimica: BORCHMANN, 1910: 41; NAKANE, 1963: 236, fig. 21; MIYATAKE, 1985: 348, pl. 59, fig. 25.

Mycetochara aomoriensis NAKANE, 1991: 6. Locality of type specimen: Ajigasawa, Aomori. [**Syn. nov.**].

Mycetochara (Mycetochara) mimica: NOVÁK, 2008: 328.

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima Is., Yaku-shima Is. (new record).

Specimens examined. Hokkaido: 1 ♂; Miyagi-ken: 2 ♀♀; Fukushima-ken: 1 ♂; Chiba-ken: 1 ♂; Kanagawa-ken: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Yamanashi-ken: 1 ♂; Shizuoka-ken: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Fukui-ken: 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Gifu-ken: 4 ♂♂; Mie-ken: 50 exs.; Kyoto-fu: 2 ♂♂; Nara-ken: 62 exs.; Hyôgo-ken: 8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Yamaguchi-ken: 1 ♀; Kagawa-ken: 1 ♂; Tokushima-ken: 2 ♂♂; Kôchi-ken, 3 ♂♂; Ooita-ken: 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Kumamoto-ken: 1 ♂; Miyazaki-ken: 2 ♂♂; Tsushima Is.: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Yakushima Is.: 1 ♀, "May. 8. 1954 / YAKUSHIMA / (Island) / T. OKUDOME" (EUMJ).

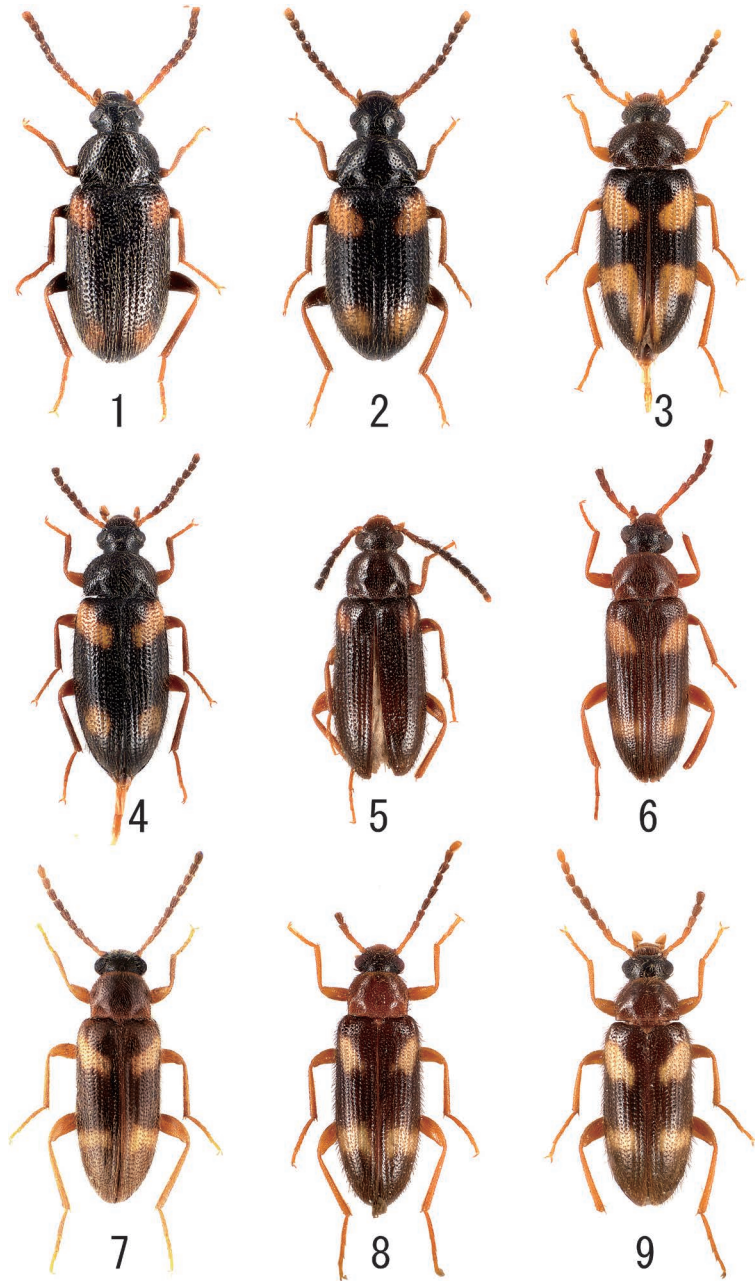
Notes. NAKANE (1991) described *Mycetochara aomoriensis* from Ajigasawa, Aomori Pref. It is actually a color variation of *M. (M.) mimica* (LEWIS, 1895), whose elytral humeri lack reddish yellow patches. Such individuals majorly occur in northern Japan, but are often seen in Shikoku and Kyushu, southern Japan.

Mycetochara (Mycetochara) amamiensis AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Amami-katamon-himekuchikimushi]

(Figs. 1, 12, 13)

Body oblong-ovate, weakly constricted at the border of pronotum and elytra, gently convex pos-



Figs. 1–9. Habitus, holotype. — 1, *Mycetochara (Mycetochara) amamiensis* sp. nov., ♂; 2, *M. (M.) okinawaensis* sp. nov., ♂; 3, *M. (M.) chihiroae* sp. nov., ♀; 4, *M. (M.) hiranoi* sp. nov., ♀; 5, *M. (M.) nakamurai* sp. nov., ♂; 6, *M. (M.) sakaii* sp. nov., ♂; 7, *M. (M.) oodaigaharaensis* sp. nov., ♂; 8, *M. (M.) ontakensis* sp. nov., ♂; 9, *M. (M.) tsuyukii* sp. nov. ♂.

tero-dorsad; brownish black, three basal segments of antennae and tarsi yellowish brown, femora and tibiae dark reddish brown, hairs on surfaces mostly brownish yellow, elytra with patches brownish yellow, those near apical portions rather vague; head, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen moderately, somewhat vitreously shining, remaining portions of body surface weakly shining to almost mat; antennae, head and legs densely clothed with not so long hairs, pronotum and elytra rather densely clothed with rather long hairs, which become denser in lateral portions, abdomen rather sparsely clothed with fine hairs.

M a l e: Head subhexagonal, though the basal portion is concealed under the pronotum; clypeus semicircular, produced antero-ventrad, truncate at apex, weakly convex in antero-medial part, weakly microsculptured, finely punctate, each puncture with a fine decumbent hair; fronto-clypeal suture curved and weakly depressed, though the suture is not defined; genae triangular, not produced, gently raised above basal segment of antennae, sparsely, irregularly punctate; frons gently convex, scattered with rather large, haired punctures. Eyes subreniform, strongly convex laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head, with diatone about twice the width of eye diameter. Antennae somewhat bead-shaped, becoming slightly bolder apicad, tip of the terminal segment reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, length ratio from the basal to apical: 0.16, 0.10, 0.18, 0.14, 0.14, 0.13, 0.15, 0.16, 0.13, 0.13, 0.15.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, wider than long (3 : 2), widest at apical 1/3, roundly narrowed anteriorly, nearly straightly narrowed posteriorly; apex obviously narrower than base, very weakly produced; base weakly produced in medial 2/5, sinuous in lateral portions, and margined by punctate-groove; sides moderately inclined laterad, gently extending antero-ventrad, with lateral margins finely rimmed, the rims wholly visible from above; front angles distinctly rounded, hind angles subrectangular; disc gently convex, semicircularly depressed in lateral portions close to base, rather strongly punctate, each puncture with a long subdecumbent hair. Scutellum short-linguiform, nearly flat, ruguloso-punctulate.

Elytra oblong-ovate, though the basal portion is truncate, 1.75 times as long as wide, 3.13 times the length and 1.12 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 2/5; dorsum gently convex, highest at basal 2/5, weakly flattened in antero-medial portion; disc punctate-striate, the punctures in interior portion rather small, those in medio-lateral portions becoming larger and somewhat foveolate; intervals slightly convex, scattered with minute punctures; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by punctate-grooves and fine rims, the border barely visible from above; two pairs of patches located near humeral and in apical portions; humeri moderately swollen; apices rounded.

Abdomen medium in size, gently, longitudinally convex, very weakly microsculptured, scattered with somewhat transverse punctures, each with a fine decumbent hair; anal ventrite semicircularly depressed close to apex.

Legs medium in size, densely clothed with rather long setiferous hairs; length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.06, 0.04, 0.04, 0.03, 0.18; 0.14, 0.08, 0.06, 0.04, 0.14; 0.30, 0.11, 0.06, 0.16.

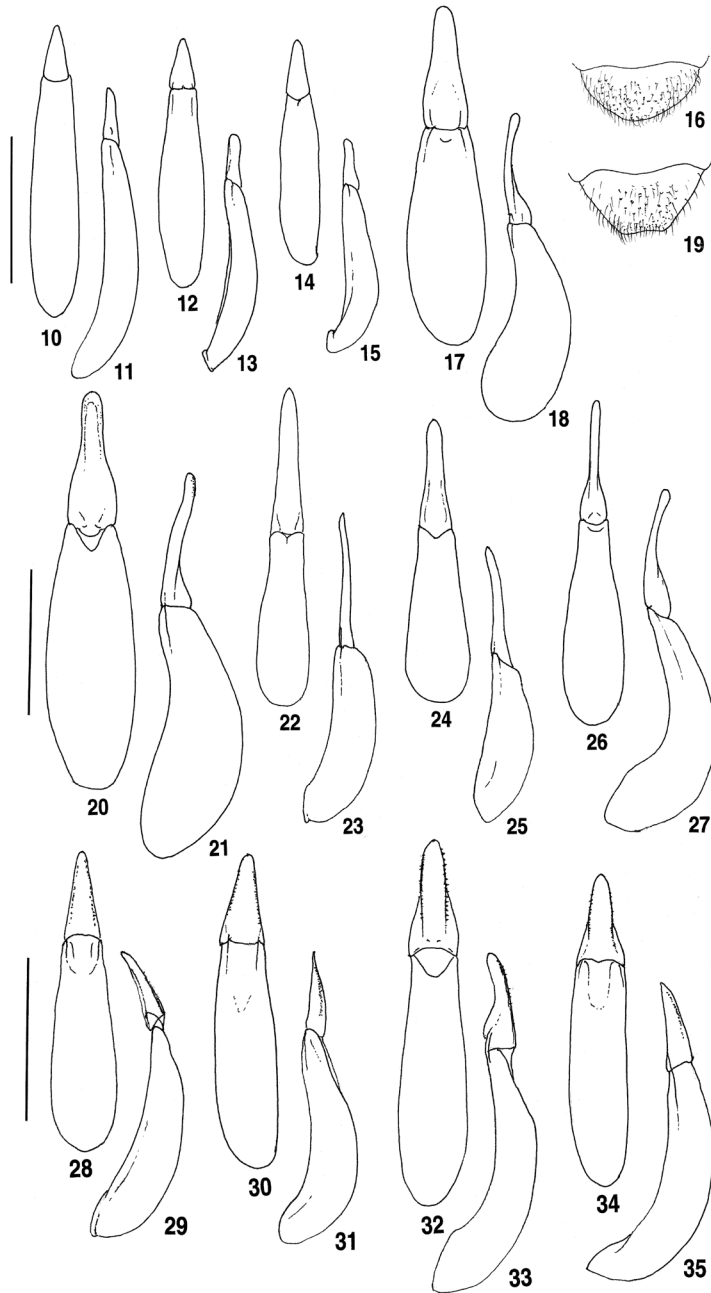
Genitalia 0.80 mm in length, 0.13 mm in width, the shape as shown in Figs. 12 and 13.

F e m a l e: Antennae shorter; eyes smaller, less strongly convex laterad; pronotum narrower; elytra slightly more robust.

Body length: 3.4–3.7 mm.

Distribution. Japan: The Ryukyus (Amami-Ōshima Is.).

Type seires. Holotype: ♂, "Japan, Amami, / Setouchi, Aminoko-toge, / 13. V. 2012 / M. Nishi leg." (NSMT). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nagakumo-tôge, 8–V–1996, K. KUROSA leg.; 1 ♂, Tatsugô, 4–V–2010, K. TAKAHASHI leg.; 1 ♀, Kinsakubaru, 4–VII–2009, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♀, Akatsuchiyama-rindô, 7–VI–2011, K. MASUMOTO & K. TAKAHASHI leg.; 1 ♀, Mizuno-hiroba, 7–V–1988, Y. HIRANO leg.



Figs. 10–35. *Mycetochara (Mycetochara)* spp., ♂♂. — 10–11, *Mycetochara (Mycetochara) mimica* (LEWIS, 1895); 12–13, *M. (M.) amamiensis* sp. nov.; 14–15, *M. (M.) okinawaensis* sp. nov.; 16–18, *M. (M.) collina* (LEWIS, 1895); 19–21, *M. (M.) nakamurai* sp. nov.; 22–23, *M. (M.) sakaii* sp. nov. 24–25, *M. (M.) scutellaris* (LEWIS, 1895); 26–27, *M. (M.) elongata* MIYATAKE, 1985; 28–29, *M. (M.) oodaigaharaensis* sp. nov.; 30–31, *M. (M.) ontakensis* sp. nov.; 32–33, *M. (M.) kimotoi* HANATSUKA, MASUMOTO et KON, 2006; 34–35, *M. (M.) tsuyukii* sp. nov. — 10, 12, 14, 17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, Male genitalia (dorsal view); 11, 13, 15, 18, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, ditto (lateral view); 16, 19, male anal ventrite. Scales: 0.5 mm.

Etymology. The specific epithet is given after the place where the type series were collected.

***Mycetochara (Mycetochara) okinawaensis* AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Okinawa-katamon-himekuchikimushi]

(Figs. 2, 14, 15)

Body oblong-ovate, gently convex dorsad; head, pronotum and abdomen black with feeble brownish tinge, fifth to tenth antennal segments, elytra except patches, ventral side, and femora brownish black to nearly black, first to fourth and eleventh antennal segments, mouth parts, elytral patches, tibiae and tarsi brownish yellow; head, pronotum, scutellum, and mesoventrite rather strongly, vitreously shining, 1st to 3rd antennal segments, elytra and femora moderately shining, 4th to 11th antennal segments, tibiae and tarsi dully shining, ventral surface mostly moderately, somewhat vitreously shining; antennae densely, microscopically clothed with short hairs, dorsal surface clothed with rather long subdecumbent hairs, ventral surface finely haired.

M a l e: Head subhexagonal, though the apical portion is roundly truncate and the basal portion is concealed under the pronotum, gently inclined anteriorly; clypeus semicircular, flattened widely in middle, scattered with small punctures, each with a fine suberect hair, apex gently rounded and weakly bent ventrad; fronto-clypeal suture roundly impressed in medial part, obliquely growing laterad; genae gently, obliquely dilated, weakly raised above basal part of first antennal segment, sparsely punctate, with exterior margins oblique and very slightly produced; frons gently convex, a little more sparsely scattered with larger punctures than those on clypeus and genae, each with a suberect hair. Eyes subreniform in dorsal view, strongly convex laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head, with diatone about twice the width of eye diameter. Antennae rather long, tip of the terminal segment reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, length ratio from the basal to apical: 0.13, 0.09, 0.15, 0.12, 0.10, 0.09, 0.09, 0.07, 0.06, 0.05, 0.07.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal with rounded sides, 1.43 times as wide as long, widest at middle; apex obviously narrower than base, very weakly produced; base weakly produced, slightly sinuous on both sides, coarsely margined by punctate groove; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are roundly produced antero-ventrad, and very finely rimmed; front angles rounded; hind angles obtusely angular; disc moderately convex, punctate, the punctures in medial portion rather large, becoming smaller and closer posteriorly, rather noticeably impressed on both sides close to base. Scutellum triangular, weakly convex in middle, rugoso-punctate, sparsely haired.

Elytra 1.61 times as long as wide, 3.13 times the length and 1.28 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 2/5, weakly narrowed anteriorly and roundly so posteriorly; dorsum gently convex, highest at basal 1/10; disc with rows of rather large punctures; intervals weakly convex, sparsely scattered with smaller, subocellate punctures, each with a suberect hair, sutural intervals gently ridged; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by punctate-grooves, and only visible in lateral and apical portions due to humeral and posterior convexities; two pairs of patches located near humeral and in apical portions; humeri moderately swollen; apices rounded.

Abdomen slightly wide, scattered with smaller punctures, each with a fine subdecumbent hair; anal ventrite minutely punctate, slightly flattened and microscopically punctate and pubescent in apical part, with apex widely rounded.

Legs moderate in size, densely clothed with rather setiferous hairs; length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.07, 0.06, 0.05, 0.03, 0.12; 0.19, 0.10, 0.09, 0.06, 0.14; 0.30, 0.09, 0.06, 0.21.

Genitalia 0.73 mm in length, 0.13 mm in width; the shape as shown in Figs. 14 and 15.

F e m a l e: Body a little more stout; head more strongly convex dorsad; antennae shorter; eyes less strongly convex laterad; pronotum more strongly convex and more strongly narrowed anteriorly; elytra slightly more robust and more strongly convex.

Body length: 3.4–3.8 mm.

Distribution. Japan: The Ryukyus (Okinawa-jima Is.)

Type series. Holotype: ♂, “名護市名護岳 (=Nago-shi, Mt. Nago-dake) / Okinawa Japan / 23. IV. 2014. / Y. Hirano leg.” (NSMT). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, same collecting data as for the holotype.

Etymology. The specific epithet is given after the place where the type series were collected.

***Mycetochara (Mycetochara) chihiroae* AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Amami-kimon-himekuchikimushi]

(Fig. 3)

F e m a l e: Body oblong-ovate, weakly constricted at the border of pronotum and elytra, gently convex dorsad; major posterior portion of head, elytra except patches brownish black, 6th to 10th antennal segments, pronotum, scutellum, ventral side of head, prosternum, meso- and metaventrals, lateral and posterior portions of abdomen dark reddish brown, anterior portion of head and major medial portion of abdomen yellowish brown, five basal and terminal segments of antennae, elytral patches, mouth parts, gula and legs yellow with feeble brownish tinge, hairs on surface and legs pale yellow, those on elytra dark brown; each surface moderately, slightly vitreously shining, antennae and legs weakly shining; dorsal surface rather densely clothed with long subdecumbent hairs, antennae finely densely haired, legs densely clothed with subsetiferous hairs, ventral surface partly clothed with short setiferous hairs.

Head subhexagonal, though the basal portion is concealed under the pronotum; clypeus transversely subhexagonal, gently produced anteriorly, widely rounded at apex, weakly convex in antero-medial part, weakly depressed in basal part, rather closely, finely punctate, each puncture with a fine decumbent hair; fronto-clypeal suture gently curved widely in medial parts, weakly curved in lateral parts; genae weakly dilated, hardly produced, weakly raised above basal parts of 1st antennal segment, irregularly punctate; frons gently convex, scattered with rather large, haired punctures, which are obviously larger than those on clypeus. Eyes subovate in dorsal view, gently convex laterad, slightly obliquely, roundly inlaid into head, with diameter about four times the width of eye diameter. Antennae somewhat bead-shaped, becoming slightly bolder apically, tip of the terminal segment reaching basal 1/6 of elytra, length ratio from the basal to apical: 0.16, 0.08, 0.18, 0.15, 0.14, 0.13, 0.12, 0.11, 0.10, 0.09, 0.10.

Pronotum transversely quadrate with rounded sides, wider than long (8 : 5), widest slightly before middle; apex very weakly produced, narrower than base; base very weakly produced but truncate in medial 1/3, very slightly sinuous in lateral portions, and margined by rather coarse punctures; sides weakly inclined laterad, gently extending antero-ventrad, with lateral margins bordered by small, granular, haired punctures, which are visible from above; front angles distinctly rounded, hind angles subrectangular; disc gently convex, strongly, semicircularly depressed in lateral portions close to base, rather closely strongly punctate, the punctures obviously larger than those on frons, each with a long subdecumbent hair. Scutellum semicircular, nearly flat, ruguloso-punctulate.

Elytra oblong-ovate, though the basal portion is truncate, 1.88 times as long as wide, about four times the length and 1.28 times the width of pronotum, widest at middle; dorsum moderately convex, highest at basal 1/3, weakly flattened in antero-medial portion; disc punctate-striate, the punctures each with a fine short setiferous hair, those in interior portion rather small and closely set, and those in

medio-lateral portions becoming larger and sparser; intervals slightly convex, scattered with minute punctures, each with a rather long decumbent hair; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are strongly bordered by punctate-grooves and fine rims, and hardly visible from above; two pairs of rather large patches located near humeral and apical portions, those in apical portions elongated along suture and reaching near elytral apices; humeri moderately swollen; apices rounded.

Abdomen medium in size, gently convex in medial portion, scattered with minute punctures, each with a fine decumbent hair; anal ventrite more closely, finely punctate with rounded apex.

Legs medium in size, densely clothed with rather long setiferous hairs; length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.08, 0.04, 0.04, 0.03, 0.14; 0.16, 0.07, 0.05, 0.04, 0.14; 0.32, 0.11, 0.08, 0.16.

Body length: 3.8–4.2 mm.

M a l e: Unknown.

Distribution. Japan: The Ryukyus (Amami-Ôshima Is.)

Type series. Holotype: ♀, "Japan, Ryukyus / Amami-ôshima Is. / Uken-son, Chûô-rindô / 150–300m, 6–8. V. 1999 / Katsumi Akita leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 78271" (NSMT). Paratype: 1 ♀, Setouchi-chô, Mt. Yui-dake, 24–V–2014, M. NISHI leg.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this small beautiful insect is dedicated to his wife of the senior author, K. AKITA, for thanking her long-term support of his studying insects.

***Mycetochara (Mycetochara) hiranoi* AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Okinawa-kimon-himekuchikimushi]

(Fig. 4)

F e m a l e: Body oblong-ovate, gently convex dorsad; almost black with feeble brownish tinge, three basal segments of antennae, maxillary palpi, two anterior femora and tarsi brownish yellow, posterior femora and tibiae dark reddish brown, eight apical segments of antennae mostly blackish brown, hairs on surfaces brownish yellow, elytral patches yellow; head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra moderately, somewhat vitreously shining, remaining portions of body surface weakly shining to almost mat; antennae clothed with fine hairs, head, pronotum and elytra densely clothed with long rather decumbent hairs.

Head subhexagonal, though the basal portion is concealed under the pronotum; clypeus transversely subhexagonal, widely truncate in front, weakly depressed in anterior part, slightly convex in medial part, finely punctate, each puncture with a fine suberect to decumbent hair; fronto-clypeal suture curved; genae rather strongly dilated, not produced, obliquely gently raised, sparsely, irregularly punctate and finely haired; frons gently convex, scattered with rather large, haired punctures, with an impression with minutely granules at middle. Eyes subreniform, strongly convex laterad, slightly obliquely, roundly inlaid into head, with diatone about 2.5 times the width of eye diameter. Antennae somewhat bead-shaped, tip of the terminal segment reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, length ratio from the basal to apical: 0.13, 0.09, 0.12, 0.14, 0.13, 0.14, 0.14, 0.13, 0.13, 0.13, 0.14.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, wider than long (8 : 5), widest slightly behind middle, strongly, roundly narrowed anteriorly, nearly weakly, straightly narrowed posteriorly; apex obviously narrower than base, very weakly produced; base weakly produced in medial 2/5, sinuous in lateral portions, finely rimmed; sides moderately inclined laterad in anterior portions, weakly so in posterior portions, with lateral margins micro-crenulate and visible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular; disc gently convex, divided into two swellings by longitudinal median groove, semicircularly depressed in lateral portions close to base, rather closely punctate, each puncture with a long subde-

cumbent hair. Scutellum short-linguiform, nearly flat, ruguloso-punctulate and minutely haired.

Elytra oblong-ovate, though the basal portion is truncate, 1.89 times as long as wide, 3.68 times the length and 1.28 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 2/7; dorsum gently convex, highest at basal 2/7; disc punctate-striate, the punctures rather large and closely set in antero-lateral portions, becoming smaller and closer in posterior portions; intervals slightly convex, scattered with small punctures, each with a suberect to subdecumbent hair; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by punctate-grooves and narrowly explanate; two pairs of patches, the anterior ones obliquely lying from 2nd interval in basal 1/4 to humeri, and the posteriors lying from 3rd to 7th intervals in apical 2/5; humeri moderately swollen; apices roundly produced.

Legs medium in size, densely clothed with rather setiferous hairs; length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.09, 0.03, 0.02, 0.01, 0.15; 0.16, 0.10, 0.05, 0.03, 0.15; 0.33, 0.08, 0.06, 0.18.

Body length: 3.8 mm.

M a l e: Unknown.

Distribution. Japan: The Ryukyus (Okinawa-jima Is.)

Type series. Holotype: ♀, “名護市名護岳 (=Nago-shi, Mt. Nago-dake)/Okinawa Japan / 17. XII. 2009 / Y. Hirano leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 79841” (NSMT).

Etymology. The specific epithet is given in honor of Mr. Yukihiro HIRANO who collected the holotype.

***Mycetochara (Mycetochara) collina* (LEWIS, 1895)**

[Japanese name: Yotsuboshi-himekuchikimushi]

(Figs. 16, 17, 18)

Mycetochares collina LEWIS, 1895: 253. Locality of type specimen: Kashiwagi.

Mycetochara collina: BORCHMANN, 1910: 38; NAKANE, 1963: 236, pl. 118, figs. 20 & 23; MIYATAKE, 1985: 348, pl. 59, fig. 23.

Mycetochara (Mycetochara) collina: NOVÁK, 2008: 328.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu, Shikoku (new record), Tsushima Is.

Specimens examined. Nagano-ken: 1 ♂, Ootaki-mura, Mt. On-take, near Hakkai-san, 1,650 to 1,800 m, 20 to 22–VII–2000, K. AKITA leg.; Gifu-ken: 1 ♂, Shirakawa-mura, Ooshirakawa, 27–VI–2004, K. TOYOSHIMA leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 25–VII–2004, K. TOYOSHIMA leg.; 1 ♂, Kani-shi, Oogaya, Yasaka-rindô, 1–VI–2003, K. TOYOSHIMA leg.; Fukui-ken: 2 ♀♀; Mie-ken: 38 exs.; Nara-ken: 73 exs.; Kagawa-ken: 2 ♀♀, Shionoé-chô, Mt. Ootaki-san, 940 m, 2–VIII–1997, K. AKITA leg.; Tsushima Is.: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Tatera-san, 5–VI–1988, Y. HAYASHI leg.

Notes. This species usually possesses two pairs of reddish orange patches on the elytra, but posterior patches are lacking in some specimens. Populations in Gifu Prefecture mostly lack the posterior patches.

***Mycetochara (Mycetochara) nakamurai* AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Nakamura-himekuchikimushi]

(Figs. 5, 19, 20, 21)

Body rather elongate, weakly constricted at the border of pronotum and elytra, gently convex dorsad; head except clypeus, antennae with 6th to basal half of terminal segments, pronotum, scutellum, elytra except humeral patches and major anterior portion of abdomen blackish brown, clypeus,

antennae with five basal segments and apical half of terminal one, humeral patches and apical portion of abdomen dark yellowish brown, mouth parts and legs almost brownish yellow; dorsal surface and abdomen moderately, weakly vitreously shining, antennae and legs rather mat; each surface rather densely clothed with subdecumbent hairs, antennae densely clothed with short hairs, legs rather densely clothed with rather short, somewhat setiferous hairs.

M a l e: Head somewhat triangular, though the apex is truncate; clypeus somewhat transverse, very weakly microsculptured, roundly produced antero-ventrad, truncate at apex, slightly convex in antero-medial part, weakly depressed in basal part, irregularly scattered with small punctures, each with a fine decumbent hair, fronto-clypeal suture straightly impressed in medial part, curved anteriorly in lateral parts; genae weakly dilated, weakly raised in area above basal parts of 1st antennal segments, irregularly punctate and finely haired, with exterior margins oblique and not produced; frons gently convex, irregularly scattered with larger punctures than those on clypeus, each with a fine, suberect hair. Eyes rather large and subovate, strongly convex laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head, with diatone about 2.3 times the width of eye transverse diameter. Antennae rather long, becoming slightly bolder apicad, tip of the terminal segment reaching at basal 1/4 of elytra, length ratio from the basal to apical: 0.16, 0.09, 0.23, 0.20, 0.19, 0.24, 0.22, 0.20, 0.18, 0.16, 0.14.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, wider than long (5 : 4), widest at basal 1/3, gradually roundly narrowed anteriorly, slightly sinuous and weakly narrowed posteriorly; apex obviously narrower than base, rather noticeably produced; base weakly produced, truncate in medial 1/3, sinuous and irregularly margined by punctate-grooves in lateral portions; sides moderately inclined laterad, weakly roundly extending antero-ventrad, lateral margins finely bordered with rows of setiferous-haired punctures, and visible from above; front angles distinctly rounded, hind angles subrectangular; disc weakly convex, rather widely depressed along midline, noticeably depressed and explanate in basal portion, and also obliquely depressed in lateral portions close to base, rather closely, irregularly punctate, the punctures large and strong in medial portion, becoming smaller and closer in basal and lateral portions, each with a long subdecumbent hair. Scutellum semicircular, depressed, slightly convex, closely and finely punctate.

Elytra elongated subelliptical, though the basal portion is truncate, 2.17 times as long as wide, 3.56 times the length and 1.45 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 2/5; dorsum weakly convex, slightly depressed in areas around scutellary striae, weakly swollen and highest at basal 1/10, very weakly flattened in area behind swellings; disc punctate-striate, the punctures in striae large; intervals narrow, convex, weakly microsculptured, scattered with small subovate punctures, each with a fine, subdecumbent hair; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by punctate-grooves and very fine rims, the border barely visible from above; a pair of patches located near humeral portions and obliquely subovate in shape (patches are wholly disappeared in some individuals); humeri moderately swollen; apices rounded.

Abdomen slightly elongate as compared with those of congeners, rather strongly convex in medio-basal portion, fairly closely punctate, each puncture with a fine decumbent hair; anal ventrite more sparsely and irregularly punctate and finely haired, with roundly emarginated apex (Fig. 19).

Legs a little slender, though the femora, particularly metafemora, are rather robust, densely clothed with not so long setiferous hairs; length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.09, 0.05, 0.05, 0.04, 0.14; 0.17, 0.14, 0.11, 0.08, 0.14; 0.39, 0.16, 0.13, 0.19.

Genitalia 1.24 mm in length, 0.18 mm in width, the shape as shown in Figs 20 and 21.

F e m a l e: Body stouter and more strongly convex dorsad; eyes smaller; antennae shorter; anal ventrite with rounded apex.

Body length: 4.1–5.4 mm.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu (Tôhoku and Kantô areas).

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "1995. 6. 21 / 小国町極楽峠 (= Oguni-machi, Gokuraku-tôge Pass) / Yamagata Pref. / T. Nakamura leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 83969 " (NSMT). Paratypes: Yamagata-ken: 1 ♂, same locality as the holotype, 18-VI-1995, T. NAKAMURA leg.; 1 ♂, Oguni-machi, Kogura, VI-1995, T. YOKOYAMA leg.; Tochigi-ken: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "西那須野町草地試験場", 23-V-1989, S. OHMOMO leg.; 1 ♀, "草地試, 藤荷田山", 22-V-1990, S. OHMOMO leg.; Kanagawa-ken: 1 ♀, Yokohama-shi, Aoba-ku, Jike-chô, 12-VI-2011, H. OOKI leg.

Notes. The elytral patches are often wholly disappeared.

Etymology. The specific epithet is given in honor of Mr. Tsukasa NAKAMURA who collected the holotype.

Mycetochara (Mycetochara) sakaii AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Iyo-himekuchikimushi]

(Figs. 6, 22, 23)

Mycetochara scutellaris: MIYATAKE, 1985: 348, pl. 59, fig. 24.

Body somewhat fusiform, gently convex dorsad; major portion of head brownish black, pronotum and scutellum yellowish brown, elytra except patches, and lateral parts of two apical ventrites of abdomen dark brown, three basal segments of antennae, anterior portion of head, elytral patches, three basal and medial parts of apical two of abdominal ventrites and legs brownish yellow, hairs on surfaces mostly yellow with feeble brownish ting; head, pronotum and three apical ventrites of abdomen moderately, somewhat vitreously shining, scutellum, elytra and two basal ventrites of abdomen weakly shining; antennae rather densely clothed with fine hairs, head sparsely clothed with long decumbent hairs, pronotum, posterior part of scutellum and elytra rather densely clothed with subdecumbent hairs, those in lateral and posterior portions of elytra becoming longer, legs densely clothed with decumbent hairs.

Male: Head subrhombical, though the basal portion is concealed under the pronotum; clypeus semicircularly produced, rounded in front, convex in medial part, micro-aciculate, finely punctate, each puncture with a fine decumbent hair; fronto-clypeal suture nearly straightly impressed widely in middle, curved antero-laterad on both sides; genae weakly dilated laterad, raised, sparsely, irregularly punctate and finely haired, with exterior margin hardly produced; frons gently convex, rather closely scattered with haired punctures in anterior part, sparsely so in medial part, and closely so in posterior part. Eyes subreniform and rather large, strongly convex laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head, with diatone about 1.2 times the width of eye diameter. Antennae somewhat bold-filiform, length ratio of segments from the basal to apical: 0.23, 0.10, 0.25, 0.23, 0.19, 0.22, 0.21, 0.20, -, -, - (three apical segments lost in the holotype).

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, wider than long (3 : 2), widest slightly behind middle, roundly narrowed anteriorly, nearly straightly narrowed posteriorly; apex obviously narrower than base, weakly, roundly produced; base very weakly produced in medial 1/3, sinuous in lateral portions, with transverse groove near basal margin widely in middle; sides steeply inclined in anterior portions, weakly so in medial and posterior portions, with lateral margins somewhat micro-crenulate; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular; disc gently convex, divided into two swellings by longitudinal median groove, obliquely depressed in lateral portions close to base, rather closely punctate, each puncture with a long subdecumbent hair. Scutellum semicircular, weakly convex, closely punctate and finely haired.

Elytra rather elongate, 2.15 times as long as wide, 3.93 times the length and 1.31 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 1/7; dorsum gently convex, highest at basal 3/7, very weakly depressed in areas around scutellary striae and before medial portion; disc punctate-striate, the punctures closely set and notching intervals; intervals moderately convex, rather transversely rugulose, finely granulo-punctate, each puncture with a decumbent hair; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are deeply grooved and finely rimmed, the rims barely visible from above; two pairs of patches, the anterior ones lying from 3rd to 7th intervals in humeral portions, and the posterior ones lying from 2nd to 7th intervals in apical 1/4; humeri moderately swollen; apices rounded.

Abdomen medium in size, longitudinally convex, very weakly microsculptured, scattered with small round punctures, each with a fine decumbent hair; anal ventrite very weakly depressed in apical part.

Legs rather slender, particularly so in tarsi, clothed with fine hairs; length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.13, 0.06, 0.05, 0.04, 0.19; 0.24, 0.13, 0.10, –, –, 0.45, 0.19, 0.14, –.

Genitalia 0.91 mm in length, 0.19 mm in width, the shape as shown in Figs. 22 and 23.

Body length: 4.2–4.6 mm.

F e m a l e: Body stouter and more strongly convex dorsad; eyes smaller, less strongly convex laterad; antennae shorter.

Distribution. Japan: Shikoku.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, “[SHIKOKU] / Omogokei / Omogo-mura / 24. VI. 1971 / M. Sakai” (EUMJ). Paratypes: Ehime-ken: 1 ♀, Mt. Shiratsue, 23–VII–1972, S. KINOSHITA leg.; 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀, Matsuyama-shi, Mt. Takanawa, 29–VI–2008, S-T. HISAMATSU leg.; 1 ♀, Imabari-shi, Mt. Narabara-san, 27–VI–2013, Tsuneo OCHI leg.

Notes. MIYATAKE (1985) showed the picture of “*Mycetochara scutellaris*” in the Coleoptera of Japan in Color, III, (p. 348, pl. 59. fig. 24), but actually it is the present new species, *M. (M.) sakaii* sp. nov.

This species usually possesses two pairs of brownish yellow patches on the elytra, some males are lacking in posterior patches.

Etymology. The specific epithet is given in honor of Emeritus Professor of Ehime University, Dr. Masahiro SAKAI who collected the holotype.

Mycetochara (Mycetochara) scutellaris (LEWIS, 1895)

[Japanese name: Muneaka-himekuchikimushi]

(Figs. 24, 25, 36, 37)

Mycetochares scutellaris LEWIS, 1895: 253. Locality of type specimen: Konosé.

Mycetochara scutellaris: NAKANE, 1963: 236, (pl. 118, fig. 22. = A female of some another species); MIYATAKE, 1985: 348, (pl. 59, fig. 24. = *M. (M.) sakaii* sp. nov.).

Mycetochara (Mycetochara) scutellaris: NOVÁK, 2008: 328.

Re-description: Body subfusiform, gently convex dorsad; major posterior portion of head brownish black, anterior portion of head, pronotum and scutellum dark brown, elytra blackish brown, three basal segments and terminal one of antennae and legs brownish yellow, hairs on surfaces mostly brownish yellow, elytra with vague, brownish yellow patches at humeral portions; head rather strongly, vitreously shining, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen moderately, somewhat vitreously shining; antennae, head and scutellum densely clothed with not so long hairs, pronotum and elytra densely clothed with rather long, fine, subdecumbent hairs, abdomen rather sparsely clothed with short fine hairs, legs densely clothed with rather setiferous hairs.

M a l e: Head somewhat triangular, weakly convex antero-dorsad; clypeus somewhat transversely elliptical, though both sides are truncate, weakly convex in medial part, depressed in posterior part, closely punctate, each puncture with a fine decumbent hair; fronto-clypeal suture curved and rather strongly impressed; genae small and not produced, gently raised in areas above basal segments of antennae, sparsely punctate; frons gently convex, rather steeply declined to fronto-clypeal suture, rather closely scattered with haired punctures. Eyes large, subcordate in dorsal view, strongly convex laterad, obliquely, roundly inlaid into head, with diatone about 1.6 times the width of eye diameter. Antennae rather long, becoming slightly bolder apicad, tip of the terminal segment reaching basal 2/5 of elytra, length ratio from the basal to apical: 0.13, 0.10, 0.25, 0.23, 0.21, 0.23, 0.23, 0.24, 0.23, 0.21, 0.23.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, wider than long (5 : 4), widest at base, roundly narrowed anteriad, roundly so posteriad, then slightly sinuous before base; apex obviously narrower than base, weakly produced; base weakly produced in medial 1/3, slightly sinuous in lateral portions, hardly margined; sides rather steeply inclined and gently extending ventrad in anterior portion, moderately inclined in posterior portion, with lateral margins micro-crenulate, finely rimmed, the rims in medial and posterior portions visible from above; front angles obtuse and hind angles subrectangular in dorsal view; disc gently convex, longitudinally, subovately depressed in basal half on midline, semicircularly depressed in lateral portions close to base, rather closely punctate, each puncture with a long subdecumbent hair; latero-marginal portions with long setiferous hairs. Scutellum nearly triangular, weakly convex in posterior part, closely, finely punctate, finely haired.

Elytra rather elongate, 2.49 times as long as wide, 4.18 times the length and 1.19 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 1/10; dorsum gently convex, highest at basal 1/7, weakly flattened in narrow areas around scutellary striae and wide oblique areas in basal 1/3 (except sutural intervals weakly ridged); disc rather strongly punctate-striate, the punctures closely set; intervals slightly convex, scattered with minute, slightly granular punctures; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely rimmed, the rims invisible from above; a pair of vague patches located in humeral portions; humeri moderately swollen; apices simply rounded.

Abdomen medium in size, gently, longitudinally convex, scattered with small round punctures, rather noticeably each with a fine decumbent hair; anal ventrite flattened in apical 2/5, with apex rounded, and finely pubescent.

Legs medium in size, densely clothed with setiferous hairs; length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.13, 0.11, 0.08, 0.06, 0.20; 0.30, 0.18, 0.13, 0.10, 0.22; 0.48, 0.24, 0.15, 0.24.

Genitalia 0.85 mm in length, 0.17 mm in width, the shape as shown in Figs. 24 and 25.

F e m a l e: Body stouter and more strongly convex dorsad; eyes smaller, less strongly convex laterad; antennae shorter.

Body length: 4.3–5.0 mm.

Distribution. Japan: Kyushu.

Lectotype designation. Lectotype: ♂, “17/5/81 // Japan. / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. // Hitoyoshi. / 13. V. -17. V. 81. // LECTOTYPE / *Mycetochares / scutellaris* / LEWIS, 1895 / Design. by K. AKITA / & K. MASUMOTO, 2014” (NHML). Paralectotype: 1 ♀, “17. V. 81 // Type / H. T. // Japan. / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. // Hitoyoshi. / 13. V. -17. V. 81. // *Mycetochares / scutellaris* / Lewis / Type” (NHML); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the lectotype (NHML).

Other specimens examined. Nagasaki-ken: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, “Oyu / 1 / 6 81 // Japan. / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. // Nagasaki. / 22. V. -3. VI. 81” (NHML); Ooita-ken: 1 ♂, Yufu-shi, Shônai-chô, Jiroso-mura, 7–VI–2009, T. HADA leg.; 1 ♀, Yufu-shi, Shônai-chô, Mt. Kuro-dake, 12–VI–1993, S. OHMOMO leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 15–VII–2013, T. HADA leg.; 2 ♀♀, ditto, 21–VII–2013, T. HADA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Yufu-shi,

Shônai-chô, O-ike, 10–VI–2006, N. KANIE leg.; 1 ♀, Ogata-chô, Hôei-rindô, 22–VIII–2009, T. HADA leg.; 2 ♀♀, Saiki-shi, Ume, Sugigagoé, 24–VII–2013, T. HADA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Takeda-shi, Mt. Sobo-san (5-gôme), 14–VI–2011, T. MIYAKE leg.

Notes. In his original description, the collecting data was described as “*Hab.* Konosé. A series taken, 17th May, 1881.”, but the actual data on the type labels are “17 / 5 / 81 // Japan. / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. // Hitoyoshi. / 13. V. -17. V. 81”.

NAKANE (1963) and MIYATAKE (1985) both falsely recognized this species, and showed the false figures in their literatures. The NAKANE’s figure is actually a female of some another species, and the MIYATAKE’s one is a male of *M. (M.) sakaii* sp. nov.

The elytral patches are variable in individuals, and often wholly disappeared.

***Mycetochara (Mycetochara) elongata* MIYATAKE, 1985**

[Japanese name: Hosogata-himekuchikimushi]

(Figs. 26, 27, 38, 39)

Mycetochara elongata MIYATAKE, 1985: 348, pl. 59, fig. 26. (Locality of the type specimen not mentioned. Distribution: Shikoku.)

Mycetochara (Mycetochara) elongata: NOVÁK, 2008: 328.

Re-description: Body elongate, weakly constricted at the border of pronotum and elytra, gently convex dorsad; posterior portion of head, apical portion of elytra brownish black, anterior portion of head, pronotum, scutellum, major anterior and medial portions of elytra except patches, and seven apical segments of antennae dark brown, four basal segments of antennae, legs pale brown and partly darker in color, elytral patches pale yellow, hairs on surface mostly yellow with feeble brownish tinge; head in major medial portion moderately shining, and in posterior portion microsculptured and sericeously shining, pronotum rather strongly, vitreously shining, scutellum and elytra very weakly microsculptured and moderately shining, legs mostly weakly shining; antennae densely clothed with short, fine hairs, head, pronotum and elytra rather densely clothed with rather long fine hairs, legs rather densely clothed with partly long and partly short, somewhat setiferous and decumbent hairs, abdomen clothed with fine decumbent hairs.

M a l e: Head subrhombical, though the basal portion is concealed under the pronotum; clypeus somewhat obpentagonal, weakly microsculptured, irregularly finely punctate, each puncture with a fine decumbent hair; fronto-clypeal suture evenly curved and not produced, gently raised in areas above basal segments of antennae, weakly microsculptured, sparsely, irregularly punctulate and finely haired; frons gently convex, scattered with small punctures, each with a fine decumbent hair. Eyes subreniform, strongly convex laterad, weakly, obliquely inlaid into head, with diatone about twice the width of eye diameter. Antennae somewhat subfiliform, becoming slightly bolder apicad, tip of the terminal segment reaching basal 3/7 of elytra, length ratio from the basal to apical: 0.15, 0.09, 0.20, 0.22, 0.21, 0.21, 0.20, 0.25, 0.25, 0.24, 0.26.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, wider than long (6 : 5), widest at base, gradually narrowed anteriorly in basal 2/3, then rounded apicad; apex obviously narrower than base, very weakly produced, finely margined; base produced and slightly bilobed in medial 1/3, sinuous in lateral portions, and margined by an indistinct intermittent ridge; sides moderately inclined and gently extending antero-ventrad in anterior portion, nearly flat in posterior 1/4, with lateral margins finely rimmed in basal 2/5; front angles distinctly rounded, hind angles subrectangular in dorsal view; disc gently convex, longitudinally depressed in basal 3/4 on midline, also depressed in somewhat quarter-circularly in lateral portions close

to base, rather closely punctate, each puncture with a long, fine, subdecumbent hair. Scutellum wide-triangular, slightly convex, irregularly punctulate and finely haired.

Elytra elongated elliptical, though the basal portion is truncate, 2.40 times as long as wide, 3.75 times the length and 1.39 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 1/9; dorsum gently convex, highest at basal 2/5, weakly depressed areas around scutellary striae, very weakly flattened in antero-medial portion; disc punctate-striate, the punctures rather closely set, becoming smaller posteriad, each with a fine curved hair near each anterior margin; intervals slightly convex, often transversely connected with one another, scattered with small punctures, each with a fine curved hair; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by punctate-grooves and fine rims, the grooves finely explanate, the rims hardly visible from above; surface with two pairs of patches, the shape variable in individuals, in case of holotype, the anterior ones lying from 3rd interval obliquely extending postero-interiad and reaching near humeral portion, the posteriors located at apical 2/7, lying transversely from 3rd intervals to near lateral margins; humeri moderately swollen; apices rounded.

Abdomen medium in size, gently, longitudinally convex, scattered with small round punctures and each with a fine decumbent hair, those on two apical ventrites becoming finer; anal ventrite weakly depressed close to apex, with apical margin roundly curved and finely rimmed.

Legs rather slender; length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.15, 0.07, 0.06, 0.05, 0.18; 0.17, 0.08, 0.06, 0.04, 0.19; 0.43, 0.15, 0.12, 0.20.

Genitalia 1.10 mm in length, 0.19 mm in width, the shape as shown in Figs. 26 and 27.

F e m a l e: Body stouter and more strongly convex dorsad; eyes smaller, less strongly convex laterad; antennae shorter.

Body length: 4.6 mm.

Distribution. Japan: Shikoku.

Type specimens examined. Holotype: ♂, “[SHIKOKU] / Mt. Tsurugi / 11. VII. 1976 / S. Hisamatsu // HOLOTYPE / *Mycetochara / elongata / Miyatake*” (EUMJ); Paratype: 1 ♂, same date as the holotype, “PARATYPE / *Mycetochara / elongata / Miyatake*” (EUMJ).

Other specimens examined. Tokushima-ken: 1 ♀, Mt. Tsurugi-san, Meoto-ike, 1490 m, 14 to 15-VII-1984, T. NAGATA leg.; 2 ♀♀, Ochiai-tôge, 25-VII-2010, O. YAMAJI leg.; Ehime-ken: 1 ♂, Mt. Ishizuchi-san, 21 to 24-VII-1968, M. IGA leg.

***Mycetochara (Mycetochara) oodaigaharaensis* AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Oodai-himekuchikimushi]

(Figs. 7, 28, 29)

Body rather elongate, weakly constricted at the border of pronotum and elytra, gently convex dorsad; head except clypeus brownish black, antennae, major part of clypeus dark brown, pronotum, scutellum and elytra except patches brown, legs yellowish brown, elytral patches brownish yellow, hairs on surface mostly pale yellow, but in some parts they are dark brown; head, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen moderately, somewhat vitreously shining, scutellum and legs weakly shining; dorsal surface rather densely clothed with long suberect hairs, antennae densely clothed with short hairs, legs densely clothed with rather short, somewhat setiferous hairs.

M a l e: Head subhexagonal, though the basal portion is concealed under the pronotum; clypeus subtrapezoidal, flattened, truncate at apex, finely punctate, each puncture with a fine subdecumbent hair; fronto-clypeal suture weakly curved and rather strongly impressed; genae rather small and triangular, weakly raised above basal segments of antennae, sparsely punctate; frons weakly convex, rather closely scattered with haired punctures. Eyes subreniform, strongly convex laterad, roundly

inlaid into head, with diatone about 1.6 times the width of eye diameter. Antennae subfiliform, becoming bolder apicad, tip of the terminal segment reaching basal 1/3 of elytra, length ratio from the basal to apical: 0.15, 0.11, 0.20, 0.13, 0.18, 0.20, 0.20, 0.23, 0.21, 0.20, 0.22.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, wider than long (4 : 3), widest at middle, roundly narrowed anteriorly, nearly straightly narrowed posteriorly; apex obviously narrower than base, very weakly produced, not margined; base weakly produced in medial 1/3, sinuous and finely rimmed in lateral portions; sides rather steeply inclined in anterior halves, weakly inclined in posterior halves, with lateral margins finely rimmed and slightly crenulate, the rims in basal 3/4 visible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular in dorsal view; disc weakly convex, weakly, longitudinally depressed on midline, semicircularly depressed in lateral portions close to base, scattered with small punctures, each with a long subdecumbent hair. Scutellum triangular, weakly convex, rather closely, finely punctate.

Elytra somewhat longitudinally elongated elliptical, though the basal portion is truncate, 2.18 times as long as wide, 3.75 times the length and 1.38 times the width of pronotum, widest at middle; dorsum moderately convex, highest at basal 1/6, weakly depressed in areas along scutellary striae, very weakly flattened in antero-medial portion; disc punctate-striate, the punctures in interior portion small and closely set, those in medio-lateral portions becoming larger and those in posterior portions becoming much smaller; intervals slightly convex, irregularly scattered with small punctures, each with a fine long subdecumbent hair; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by punctate-grooves and fine rims, the borders invisible from above; two pairs of patches located in humeral and near apical portions, the anterior ones rather oblique, the posterior ones rather transverse; humeri weakly swollen; apices rounded.

Abdomen medium in size, gently convex in medial portion, rather closely punctate, each puncture large with a fine decumbent hair; anal ventrite with rounded apex.

Legs rather slender, densely clothed with fine setiferous hairs; length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.12, 0.08, 0.08, 0.07, 0.20; 0.25, 0.13, 0.11, 0.08, 0.20; 0.45, 0.21, 0.15, 0.24.

Genitalia 0.93 mm in length, 0.20 mm in width, the shape as shown in Figs. 28 and 29.

Body length: 4.2–5.0 mm.

F e m a l e: Body stouter and more strongly convex dorsad; eyes smaller, less strongly convex laterad; antennae shorter.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu (Hakusan Mts., Suzuka Mts., Kii Mts.).

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "JAPAN: Nara-ken / Kamikitayama-mura / Oodaigahara, 1300–/1500 m, 29. VI. 2003 / Katsumi AKITA leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 70850" (NSMT). Paratypes: Gifu-ken: 1 ♂, Shirakawa-mura, Ooshirakawa, 28–VII–1996, K. TOYOSHIMA leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 3–VIII–1996, K. TOYOSHIMA leg.; 2 ♀♀, ditto, 19–VII–1998, K. TOYOSHIMA leg.; 5 ♀♀, ditto, 11–VIII–2000, K. TOYOSHIMA leg.; 2 ♀♀, ditto, 21–VII–2008, K. TOYOSHIMA leg.; 7 ♀♀, ditto, 26–VII–2008, N. KANIE leg.; Mie-ken: 1 ♂, Kameyama-shi, Mt. Nonobori-yama, 800 m, 24–VI–2002, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, Misugi-mura, Hirakura, 550 to 900 m, 4–VII–1998, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 17–VII–1988, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♀, Oodai-chô, Oosugi-dani Vall., 280 to 300 m, 12–VII–2014, K. AKITA leg.; Nara-ken: 1 ♂, Tenkawa-mura, Mt. Misen, 1,100 to 1,880 m, 10–VII–1999, K. AKITA leg.

Etymology. The specific epithet is given after the place where the holotype was collected.

***Mycetochara (Mycetochara) ontakensis* AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Ontake-himekuchikimushi]

(Figs. 8, 30, 31)

Body rather elongate, weakly constricted at the border of pronotum and elytra, moderately con-

vex dorsad; head except clypeus, elytra except patches and 5th to 10th antennal segments brownish black, clypeus and pronotum yellowish brown, antennae with four basal and terminal segments, mouth parts, scutellum, elytral patches, major parts of legs yellow with feeble brownish tinge, hairs on surface mostly brownish yellow; head except clypeus, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen moderately, somewhat vitreously shining, clypeus, four basal segments of antennae and legs weakly shining, 5th to terminal segments of antennae nearly mat; each surface rather densely clothed with long suberect hairs, antennae densely clothed with short hairs, legs densely clothed with rather short, somewhat setiferous hairs.

M a l e: Head somewhat hexagonal, though the basal portion is concealed under the pronotum; clypeus rather transverse, microsculptured, weakly produced and narrowed antero-ventrad, truncate at apex, slightly convex in antero-medial part, weakly depressed in basal part, minutely punctate, each puncture with a fine decumbent hair; fronto-clypeal suture curved and clearly impressed; genae weakly dilated, finely, irregularly punctate, sparsely, finely haired, with exterior margins slightly emarginate; frons gently convex, scattered with moderate-sized punctures, each with a fine, suberect hair. Eyes rather large and subovate, strongly convex laterad, slightly obliquely, roundly inlaid into head, with diatone about 1.6 times the width of eye diameter. Antennae rather long, becoming slightly bolder apicad, tip of the terminal segment reaching basal 2/5 of elytra, length ratio from the basal to apical: 0.10, 0.06, 0.20, 0.17, 0.15, 0.16, 0.16, 0.18, 0.17, 0.16, 0.16.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, wider than long (4 : 3), widest slightly before middle, somewhat roundly narrowed anteriorly, nearly straightly, narrowed posteriorly, slightly sinuous before base; apex obviously narrower than base, very weakly produced; base weakly produced, truncate in medial 1/4, sinuous in lateral portions, and irregularly margined by a punctate-groove; sides moderately inclined laterad, gently, roundly extending antero-ventrad, with lateral margins finely bordered with rows of setiferous-haired punctures, and visible as micro-crenulate margins from above; front angles distinctly rounded, hind angles subrectangular; disc weakly convex, rather widely depressed along midline, noticeably depressed and explanate in basal portion, and also obliquely depressed in lateral portions close to base, rather closely, finely punctate, each puncture with a long subdecumbent hair, the punctures large and strong in medio-lateral portions, closer and smaller in the medial depression and basal portion. Scutellum short-linguiform, nearly flat, closely and finely punctate.

Elytra elongated subelliptical, though the basal portion is truncate, 3.91 times as long as wide, 3.13 times the length and 1.45 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 2/5; dorsum gently convex, highest at basal 1/10, weakly depressed in areas around scutellary striae, also weakly depressed in interior parts of humeri close to base, very weakly flattened in area around basal 1/3; disc punctate-striate, the punctures in interior portion rather small, those in medio-lateral portions becoming larger and somewhat foveolate; intervals slightly convex, scattered with minute punctures, each with a fine, suberect hair; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by punctate-grooves and very fine rims, the borders hardly visible from above; two pairs of elytral patches located in humeral and near apical portions, the anterior one oblique and subovate, the posteriors nearly transverse bands, with anterior and posterior margins zigzagged; humeri moderately swollen; apices rounded.

Abdomen slightly elongate as compared with those of congeners, rather strongly convex in medio-basal portion, fairly closely punctate, each puncture with a decumbent fine hair; anal ventrite more closely punctate and haired, with rounded apex.

Legs a little slender, though the femora, particularly metafemora, are rather robust, densely clothed with rather long setiferous hairs; length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.16, 0.06, 0.05, 0.04, 0.21; 0.26, 0.13, 0.09, 0.07, 0.14; 0.30, 0.11, 0.06, 0.17.

Genitalia 0.85 mm in length, 0.16 mm in width, the shape as shown in Figs. 30 and 31.

F e m a l e: Body a little bolder, with antennae bolder and shorter, eyes small, less strongly convex laterad.

Body length: 3.9–5.1 mm.

Distribution. Japan: C. Honshu (Subalpine zone of Mt. On-take and its neighboring areas and Hida Mts.).

Type series. Holotype: ♂, “Sengendaru-kôgen / (1500–1700m) / Takane V., Gifu P., / Japan, 22. VII. 1993 / Katsumi Akita leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 84666” (NSMT). Paratypes: Gifu-ken: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Takayama-shi, Takane-chô, Sengendaru, 9–VII–2005, K. TOYOSHIMA leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 19–VII–2008, K. TOYOSHIMA leg.; 1 ♂, Takayama-shi, Shinhotaka-onsen, 11–VII–2007, K. TOYOSHIMA leg.; Nagano-ken: 1 ♀, Ootaki-mura, Mt. On-take, near Hakkai-san, 1,600 to 1,800 m, 27–VII–1990, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 1,650 to 1,800 m, 20 to 22–VII–2000, K. AKITA leg.

Notes. This species co-inhabits with *M. (M.) kimotoi* HANATSUKA, MASUMOTO et KON, 2006.

Etymology. The specific epithet is given after the areas where the type series were collected.

***Mycetochara (Mycetochara) kimotoi* HANATSUKA, MASUMOTO et KON, 2006**

[Japanese name: Kimoto-himekuchikimushi]

(Figs., 32, 33)

Mycetochara kimotoi HANATSUKA, MASUMOTO et KON: 181, figs. 2, 5–6. Locality of type specimens: Hatchôdaira, Sudama-chô, Yamanashi Pref.

Mycetochara (Mycetochara) kimotoi: NOVÁK, 2008: 328.

Distribution. Japan: C. Honshu (Subalpine zone of Hida Mts., Mt. On-take, Yatsugatake Mts. and Akaishi Mts.).

Specimens examined. Yamanashi-ken: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sutama-chô, Hatchôdaira, 4–VII–1998, T. KIMOTO leg.; Nagano-ken: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Azumi-mura, Mt. Norikura-dake, 1,900 to 2,300 m, 24–VII–1991, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, Ootaki-mura, Mt. On-take, near Hakkai-san, 1,600 to 1,800 m, 27–VII–1990, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Koumi-machi, Mt. Yatsugatake, near Shirakoma-ike, 2,000 to 2,200 m, 23–VII–2002, K. AKITA leg.; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, ditto, 27–VII–2003, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 22–VII–2005, K. AKITA leg.; Gifu-ken: 1 ♂, Takayama-shi, Asahi-chô, Kurumijima, 5–VII–2007, K. TOYOSHIMA leg.

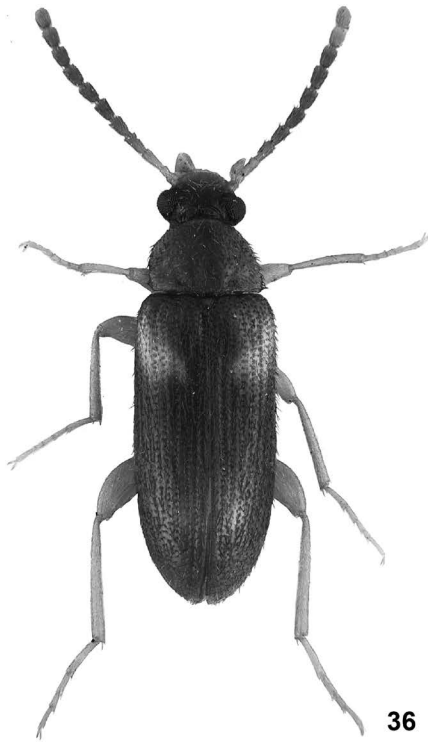
Notes. This species was described from Hatchôdaira, Akaishi Mountains, and later captured from Hida, Ontake and Yatsugatake Mountains. It habits on standing dead trees of *Tsuga diversifolia* (MAXIM.) MASTERS (Pinaceae) in the subalpine zone of Honshu Island.

***Mycetochara (Mycetochara) tsuyukii* AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Nikkô-himekuchikimushi]

(Figs. 9, 34, 35)

Body rather elongate, weakly constricted at the border of pronotum and elytra, gently convex dorsad; head except clypeus brownish black, major part of clypeus, pronotum and elytra except patches dark brown, scutellum and legs mostly brownish yellow to yellowish brown, elytral patches yellow, hairs on surface mostly pale yellow, but in some parts they are dark brown; head, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen moderately, somewhat vitreously shining, scutellum and legs weakly shining; dorsal surface rather densely clothed with long suberect hairs, antennae densely clothed with short hairs, legs densely clothed with rather short, somewhat setiferous hairs.



36

Japan.
G. Lewis.
1910-320.

Hitoyoshi.
15.V.-17.V.81.

SYNTYPE
Mycetochares
scutellaris LEWIS, 1895
labeled by K. AKITA &
K. MASUMOTO, 2014

LECTOTYPE
Mycetochares
scutellaris
LEWIS, 1895
Design. by K. AKITA
& K. MASUMOTO, 2014

Mycetochara (Mycetochara)
scutellaris
(LEWIS, 1895)
Det. K. AKITA &
K. Masumoto 2014

37

Figs. 36-37. *Mycetochara (Mycetochara) scutellaris* (LEWIS, 1895) ♂. (lectotype of *Mycetochares scutellaris* LEWIS). — 36, Habitus; 37, labels.



38

HOLOTYPE
Mycetochara
elongata
Miyatake

[SHIKOKU]
Mt. Tsurugi
11. VII. 1976
S. Hisamatsu

10-27

39

Figs. 38-39. *Mycetochara (Mycetochara) elongata* MIYATAKE, 1985, holotype, ♂. — 38, Habitus; 39, labels.

M a l e: Head subhexagonal, though the basal portion is concealed under the pronotum; clypeus subtrapezoidal, flattened, truncate at apex, weakly microsculptured, finely punctate, each puncture with a fine subdecumbent hair; fronto-clypeal suture weakly curved and impressed; genae rather small and triangular, weakly raised in area above basal segment of antennae, sparsely, irregularly punctate; frons gently convex, rather closely scattered with rather haired punctures. Eyes subreniform, strongly convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head, with diatone about 1.5 times the width of eye diameter. Antennae subfiliform, becoming bolder apicad, tip of the terminal segment reaching basal 2/5 of elytra, length ratio from the basal to apical: 0.20, 0.10, 0.19, 0.17, 0.15, 0.16, 0.15, 0.16, 0.13, 0.12, 0.13.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, wider than long (5 : 4), widest at base, slightly narrowed anteriorly in basal 3/5, then roundly narrowed apicad; apex obviously narrower than base, very weakly produced, not margined; base weakly produced in medial 1/3, sinuous and finely rimmed in lateral portions; sides rather steeply inclined in anterior 1/3, weakly inclined in posterior 2/3, with lateral margins finely rimmed and slightly crenulate, the rims in basal 2/3 visible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular in dorsal view; disc weakly convex, weakly, longitudinally depressed on midline, semicircularly depressed in lateral portions close to base, scattered with small punctures, each with a long subdecumbent hair. Scutellum short-linguiform, weakly convex, rather closely, finely punctate.

Elytra somewhat longitudinally elongated elliptical, though the basal portion is truncate, about twice as long as wide, 3.64 times the length and 1.45 times the width of pronotum, widest at middle; dorsum moderately convex, highest at basal 1/8, weakly depressed in areas along scutellary striae, very weakly flattened in antero-medial portion; disc punctate-striate, the punctures in interior portion small and closely set, those in medio-lateral portions becoming larger and somewhat quadrate, and those in posterior portions becoming much smaller; intervals slightly convex, irregularly scattered with small punctures, each with a fine long subdecumbent hair; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered by punctate-grooves and fine rims, the borders invisible from above; two pairs of patches located in humeral and near apical portions, the anterior ones rather oblique, the posterior ones rather transverse; humeri moderately swollen; apices rounded.

Abdomen medium in size, gently convex in medial portion, scattered with transversely connected punctures, each with a fine decumbent hair; anal ventrite with rounded apex.

Legs rather slender, densely clothed with fine setiferous hairs; length ratios of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments: 0.12, 0.06, 0.06, 0.05, 0.19; 0.24, 0.10, 0.08, 0.06, 0.20; 0.34, 0.15, 0.11, 0.21.

Genitalia 0.82 mm in length, 0.16 mm in width, the shape as shown in Figs. 34 and 35.

Body length: 3.5–5.2 mm.

F e m a l e: Body stouter and more strongly convex dorsad; eyes smaller, less strongly convex laterad; antennae shorter.

Distribution. Japan: C. Honshu.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "Senjugahama / Oku-Nikkô / Tochigi-Pref. / 26 VI 2009 / S. TSUYUKI leg." (NSMT). Paratypes: Tochigi-ken: 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same date as for the holotype; 1 ♀, Nikkô-shi, Dorobu, 15–VIII–2011, K. TAKAHASHI leg.; 3 ♂♂, Mashiko-machi, Ohkawado, Mt. Amamaki, 11–VI–2007, K. TAKAHASHI leg.; Fukushima-ken: 1 ♀, Fukushima-shi, Moniwa, 7–VIII–1988, N. HIKIDA leg.; Gumma-ken: 3 ♀♀, Mt. Takaguna-yama, Shiozawa-tôge, 12–VII–2008, A. SEKI leg.; 1 ♂, Numata-shi, Tamahara-kôgen, 22–VII–2000, M. YASAKA leg.; 1 ♀, Minakami-machi, Mt. Ushikubi-yama, 19–VII–2014, H. AKIYAMA leg.; 1 ♂, Katashina-mura, Mt. Hotaka-san, 25–VII–1992, K. EMOTO leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 27–VII–1987, S. OHMOMO leg.; Yamanashi-ken: 1 ♀, Mt. Fuji-san, Aokigahara, 9–VII–2010, K. TAKAHASHI leg.; 1 ♀, Norogawa-rindô, 25–VII–1987, S. OHMOMO leg.; Nagano-ken: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Ina-shi, Takatoo, Mt. Mitsukai-san, 8–VII–2006, Y. HAYASHI leg.; Shizuoka-ken: 2 ♂♂,

1 ♀, Amagi-tôge, 13-VII-2008, H. AKIYAMA leg.

Etymology. The specific epithet is given in honor of Mr. Shigeo TSUYUKI, the collector of the holotype.

Notes. The elytral patches are variable in individuals, often wholly disappeared.

Key to the Species of the Subgenus *Mycetochara* from Japan

- 1(2) Body oblong-ovate (ratio of length/width: below 2.7) 3
- 2(1) Body rather elongate (ratio of length/width: above 2.8) 12
- 3(4) Elytra without a pair of patches in apical portions. Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Yaku-shima Is. *mimica* (LEWIS)
- 4(3) Elytra with two pairs of patches, near humeral and apical portions. The Ryukyus 5
- 5(6) Body slenderer, less strongly convex; pronotum more closely punctate; eyes larger; elytral patches yellow 7
- 6(5) Body stouter, strongly convex; pronotum more sparsely punctate; eyes smaller; elytral patches brownish yellow 10
- 7(8) Five basal and terminal segments of antennae yellow; elytral patches larger, the posterior ones extended to apical portions along suture; hairs of elytra shorter and dark brown. Amami-Ôshima Is. *chihiroae* sp. nov.
- 8(7) Only three basal segments of antennae yellowish brown; elytral patches smaller, the posterior ones almost elliptical and not reaching sutural portions, hairs of elytra longer and brownish yellow. Okinawa-jima Is. *hiranoi* sp. nov.
- 10(11) Elytral patches smaller; punctures of dorsal surface larger, deeper and closely set; elytral intervals more strongly convex. Amami-Ôshima Is. *amamiensis* sp. nov.
- 11(10) Elytral patches larger; punctures of dorsal surface smaller, shallower and sparsely set; intervals of elytra less strongly convex. Okinawa-jima Is. *okinawaensis* sp. nov.
- 12(13) Male anal ventrite with roundly emarginated apex. Honshu (Kantô and Tôhoku areas) *nakamurai* sp. nov.
- 13(12) Male anal ventrite with rounded apex 14
- 14(15) Anterior patches of elytra located near humeral portions, longitudinally elongated elliptical, reddish orange, and usually not disappeared. Honshu, Shikoku, Tsushima Is. *collina* (LEWIS)
- 15(14) Anterior patches of elytra located behind humeri, pale yellow or brownish yellow, often disappeared. Those and posterior ones often disappeared 16
- 16(17) Sides of parameres with a pair of rows of teeth 18
- 17(16) Parameres without rows of teeth 24
- 18(19) Teeth of parameres larger, rows nearly parallel 20
- 19(18) Teeth of parameres smaller, rows becoming narrower apicad 22
- 20(21) Elytra constantly without patches, elongate, only weakly convex; comparatively pronotum short and elytra long (length ratios of elytra/pronotum: 3.6 to 3.9 in male and 3.7 to 4.0 in female); male genitalia slender, parameres rather long, ratio about 0.32 of total length (See Figs. 32 & 33). C. Honshu (subalpine zone) *kimotoi* HANATSUKA, MASUMOTO et KON
- 21(20) Elytra usually with two patches, but in some individuals lacking in anterior ones, and others without patches, robust and strongly convex; comparatively pronotum long and elytra short (length ratios of elytra/pronotum: 3.4 to 3.6 in male, 3.1 to 3.4 in female); male genitalia bold and short, parameres short, ratio about 0.26 of total length (Figs. 34 & 35). C. Honshu

- *tsuyukii* sp. nov.
- 22(23) Elytra elongate, more weakly convex; parameres less elongate, lateral margins nearly straight with teeth rows (Figs. 30 & 31). C. Honshu (Mt. Ontake and Hida Mts.) *ontakensis* sp. nov.
- 23(22) Elytra short, more strongly convex; parameres more elongate, teeth rows arranged slightly in interior parts. (Figs. 28 & 29). Honshu (Hakusan Mts., Suzuka Mts., and Kii Mts.) *oodaigaharaensis* sp. nov.
- 24(25) Parameres stick-likely prolonged in apical 2/3, basal piece strongly curved in lateral view. Shikoku *elongata* MIYATAKE
- 25(24) Parameres depressed, basal piece weakly curved in lateral view 26
- 26(27) Male genitalia bold and short, parameres short, ratio about 0.39 in total length (Figs. 24 & 25); elytral patches small and not clear, often disappeared. Kyushu *scutellaris* (LEWIS).
- 27(26) Male genitalia slender, parameres long, ratio about 0.49 in total length (Figs. 22 & 23); elytra usually with two pairs of clear patches. Shikoku *sakaii* sp. nov.
- 1) We were not able to find distinguishable characters among species and individuals in females of *M. (M.) tsuyukii*, *M. (M.) ontakensis*, *M. (M.) scutellaris*, *M. (M.) elongata*, *M. (M.) oodaigaharaensis* and *M. (M.) sakaii*, due to extreme variety in the body shape, coloration and patch shape.
- 2) We described *M. (M.) chihiroae* and *M. (M.) hiranoi* on the basis of the female, because we were not able to obtain male specimens.

要 約

秋田勝己・益本仁雄：日本産ゴミシダマシ科甲虫の新種・稀少種。(第15報)ヒメクチキムシ属(クチキムシ亜科クチキムシ族)の再検討。——日本産のヒメクチキムシ属 *Mycetochara* BERTHOLD は、2亜属7種が知られていた。筆者らは今回、日本産のこの属を検討し、*Mycetochara* 亜属に9新種を見出したのでアマミカタモンヒメクチキムシ *Mycetochara (Mycetochara) amamiensis* sp. nov., オキナワカタモンヒメクチキムシ *M. (M.) okinawaensis* sp. nov., アマミキモンヒメクチキムシ *M. (M.) chihiroae* sp. nov., オキナワキモンヒメクチキムシ *M. (M.) hiranoi* sp. nov., ナカムラヒメクチキムシ *M. (M.) nakamurai* sp. nov., イヨヒメクチキムシ *M. (M.) sakaii* sp. nov., オオダイヒメクチキムシ *M. (M.) oodaigaharaensis* sp. nov., オンタケヒメクチキムシ *M. (M.) ontakensis* sp. nov., ニッコウヒメクチキムシ *M. (M.) tsuyukii* sp. nov. として命名記載するとともに、コクロヒメクチキムシ *Mycetochara aomoriensis* NAKANE, 1991 は、カタモンヒメクチキムシ *M. (M.) mimica* (LEWIS, 1895) の上翅赤色斑が消失した個体にすぎないので、これを新参異名として処理した。また、ムネアカヒメクチキムシ *Mycetochara (Mycetochara) scutellaris* (LEWIS, 1895) (= *Micetochares scutellaris* LEWIS, 1895) の後基準標本指定と再記載、ホソガタヒメクチキムシ *M. (M.) elongata* MIYATAKE, 1985 の再記載を行った。最後に日本産 *Mycetochara* 亜属の種までの検索表をつけた。

なお、中根(1963)による原色昆虫大図鑑II(北隆館)のムネアカヒメクチキムシとされる図(pl. 118, fig. 22)は、種の特定はできないものの、他種の♀であろうと思われる。宮武(1985)による原色日本甲虫図鑑(III)の同種とされる図(pl. 59, fig. 24)は、イヨヒメクチキムシである。これらの図鑑によると、ムネアカヒメクチキムシの分布は、それぞれ四国、九州(中根, 1963)、本州、四国、九州(宮武, 1963)とされているが、この種の分布は現在のところ九州に限られる(本州西部には分布する可能性はあるが、この地域の♂標本を検査することができなかった)。地域目録などで、ムネアカヒメクチキムシ、あるいはホソガタヒメクチキムシとして記録されてきた標本については再検討が必要であろう。

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December 25, 2014

Adult Collecting Records of a Cryptorhynchine Weevil, *Anaechmura yurikoeae* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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A cryptorhynchine weevil of the genus *Anaechmura* was established by MORIMOTO and MIYAKAWA (1986) for *A. yurikoeae* from Japan. *Anaechmura* is presently monotypic, but three undescribed species are known from Japan and Taiwan (MORIMOTO & MIYAKAWA, 1986). *Anaechmura yurikoeae* is found on the warm temperate areas of Japan such as the Izu Islands, Honshu (Pacific side), Shikoku, Kyushu and Yakushima Is. However, very little is known so far on the biology except the larvae were found from a dead trunk of *Osmanthus ilicifolius* (Hiiragi in Japanese; Oleaceae) (LEE & MORIMOTO, 1996).

Recently, I collected a number of adults on the trunks and dead branches of *Eurya japonica* (Hisakaki in Japanese; Theaceae) on Toshima Is., the Izu Islands, Tokyo. Also, I found some adults sitting and digging the bark by the rostrum on the recently fallen trunk of *E. japonica* (Figs. 1, 2). The tree is commonly occurring the known range of the weevil. Thus, I herein record *E. japonicus* as a putative adult food plant of *A. yurikoeae*.

I thank Dr. K. MORIMOTO for his reading of the manuscript. This study was supported by KAKENHI (24510333).

Specimens examined. [Izu Islands: Toshima Is.] 23 exs., Mt. Miyatsukayama, 11–IX–2012, H. KOJIMA; 5



Figs. 1–2. A habitat and adult of *Anaechmura yurikoeae* MORIMOTO et MIYAKAWA. — 1, Recently fallen trunk of *Eurya japonica* on Toshima Is.; 2, adult sitting on the trunk and digging the bark by the rostrum.

exs., 12–IX–2012, H. KOJIMA; 8 exs., 19–VI–2014, H. KOJIMA.

Weevils were collected by beating from the fallen trees of *E. japonicus*, as well as from the dead or stressed branches of still standing ones. Only a single specimen has so far been collected from Toshima Is. (MORIMOTO & MIYAKAWA, 1986), but is not so rare on the host at least in Mt. Miyatsukayama of the island.

The body length considerably varies from 2.4 to 5.9 mm.

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