

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

(17) Descriptions of New Taxa, Proposal for New Taxonomical Treatments  
and New Occurrence Records

Katsumi AKITA<sup>1)</sup> and Kimio MASUMOTO<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>Higashitakato-machi 170–2, Tsu City, Mie Pref., 514–1136 Japan

<sup>2)</sup>Kamesawa 3-chôme 14–13–1001, Sumida-ku, Tokyo, 130–0014 Japan

**Abstract** Seven new taxa are described: *Plesiophthalmus (Plesiophthalmus) shoyamai* sp. nov.; *Brachypophaeus unifasciatus inadai* subsp. nov.; *B. unifasciatus hanatanii* subsp. nov.; *Euhemicera hajimeii kumejimana* subsp. nov.; *Tetraphyllus masaakii* sp. nov.; *Stenochinus hiraii* sp. nov.; *S. bacillus hiroshii* subsp. nov. Several new treatments are proposed: subspecies up-graded to independent species: *Plesiophthalmus (Plesiophthalmus) okinawanus* NOMURA, 1964 (formerly, *P. spectabilis okinawanus* NOMURA, 1964); *Uloma (Uloma) nanseiensis* MASUMOTO et NISHIKAWA, 1986 (formerly, *U. (U.) excisa nanseiensis* MASUMOTO et NISHIKAWA, 1986); independent species down-graded to subspecies of some other species: *Gonocephalum japanum miyakense* NAKANE, 1963 (formerly, *G. miyakense* NAKANE, 1963); *Corticeus (Corticeus) maehleri amamiensis* (KASZAB, 1964) (formerly, *C. (C.) amamiensis* (KASZAB, 1964)); *Phaedis (Phaedis) oshimensis iriei* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1980 (formerly, *P. (P.) iriei* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1980); new synonyms: *Corticeus maehleri mayumiae* (MASUMOTO, 1983) [syn. nov.](= *C. (C.) maehleri amamiensis* (KASZAB, 1964)); *Macrolagria fujisana* LEWIS, 1895 [syn. nov.] (= *M. rufobrunnea* (MARSEUL, 1876)); *Gonocephalum hiranoi* AKITA et MASUMOTO, 2003 [syn. nov.] (= *G. pubens* (MARSEUL, 1876)); *Derispia miyatakei* MASUMOTO, 1994 [syn. nov.](= *D. shibatai* CHÛJÔ et MIYATAKE, 1961); *Eucrossoscelis maruyamai* MASUMOTO, 1999 [syn. nov.](= *michioi* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1978); *Strongylium akitai* MASUMOTO, 1998 [syn. nov.](= *kawadai* MASUMOTO, 1981). Lectotypes are designated for *Macrolagria fujisana* LEWIS, 1895 and *M. hirsuta* LEWIS, 1895. Furthermore, four new occurrences of known species from Japan are reported: *Indenicmosoma indochninensis* (KASZAB, 1940); *Corticeus (Tylophoeus) haddeni* (PIC, 1945); *Uloma (Uloma) excisa* GEBIEN, 1913.

As the seventeenth part of our on-going study concerning the Japanese tenebrionid beetles, we will describe seven new taxa, and propose several new taxonomical treatments and four new occurrence reports.

We express our cordial thanks to Mr. Makoto AKIYAMA, Dr. Jun-ichi AOKI, Mr. Hiroshi FUJITA, the late Mr. Isamu HIRAI, Mr. Yukihiko HIRANO, Mr. Kazuhiko IJIMA, the late Mr. Takakazu IMAMURA, Mr. Satoshi INADA, Mr. Tateo ITÔ, Dr. Akikage KAMBAYASHI, Mr. Kazuyuki KAWADA, Mr. Masaaki KIMURA, Mr. Yoshiyasu KUSAKABE, Mr. Masayuki MINAMI, Mr. Takeshi MIYAKE, Mr. Ryô NODA, Mr. Tadafumi NAKATA, Dr. Sadahiro OHMOMO, Mr. Mamoru SHÔYAMA, Mr. Shigeo TSUYUKI and Mr. Ken-ichi UEDA for offering us invaluable specimens for this study.

We thank Dr. Kiyoshi ANDO, Osaka, for loaning a type of his private collection and Mr. Shigehiko SHIYAKE, Osaka Museum of Natural History, for loaning a type preserved in the SHIBATA collection. We also thank Mr. Maxwell V. L. BARCLAY, the Natural History Museum, London, for permitting to lend the LEWIS' types. Sincere thanks should be expressed to Dr. Makoto KIUCHI for taking clear photographs inserted in the present paper, and also to Mr. Shigeaki KONDO for offering invaluable information about the literature. Finally, we greatly appreciate Dr. Jun-ichi AOKI for reading through this manuscript critically and offering invaluable advice.

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

### Descriptions of New Taxa

*Plesiophthalmus (Plesiophthalmus) shoyamai* AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Shôyama-kimawari]

(Figs. 1, 10–13)

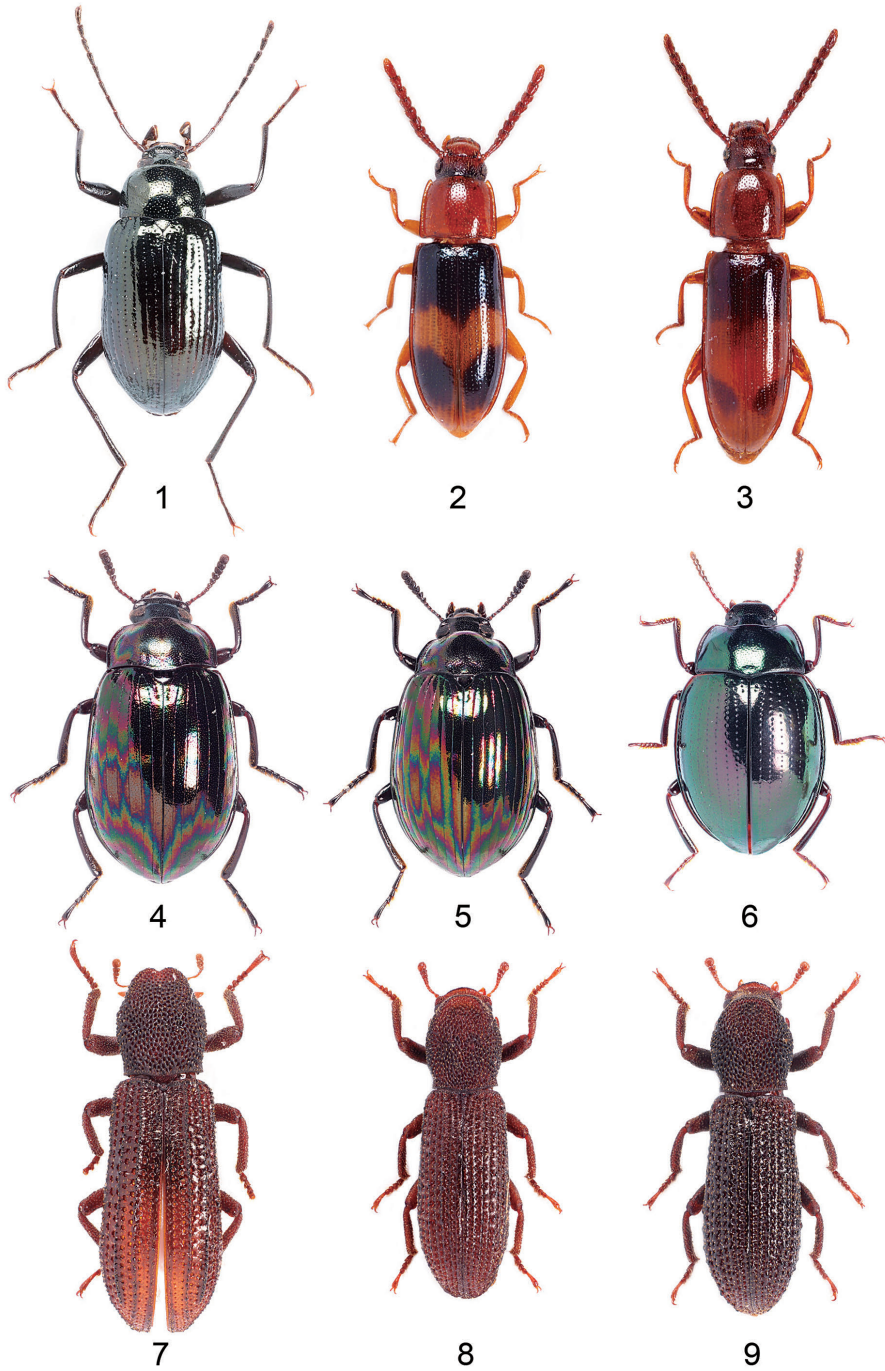
**Male:** Body subovate, strongly convex dorsad; head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, antennae and legs black with brownish tinge, ventral surface mostly dark brown, head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra with weak dark greenish to bronzy reflection; head weakly, slightly sericeously shining, pronotum, scutellum and elytra strongly shining, four basal segments of antennae moderately shining, and two medial ones becoming weakly so apicad, five apical ones nearly mat, ventral surface weakly, partly sericeously shining; major dorsal surface including legs almost glabrous, nine apical segments of antennae finely haired, tibiae on intero-ventral faces of apical halves and tarsi on ventral faces densely, somewhat setiferously haired.

Head subdecagonal, though the basal portion concealed under the pronotum, nearly vertical in repose; clypeus transversely hexagonal, weakly depressed in basal part, transversely raised in middle, inclined in apical part, fairly closely punctate, sparsely pubescent in latero-apical parts; fronto-clypeal suture nearly straight and impressed, gently curved anteriorly and reaching exterior margins; genae moderately dilated antero-laterad and strongly raised, sparsely, minutely punctate, with exterior margins gently rounded; frons subquadrate, gently declined to fronto-clypeal border, slightly raised widely in middle, weakly microsculptured, and irregularly scattered with punctures. Eyes fairly large, though the posterior portions concealed under the pronotum, strongly convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head, with diatone almost of the same width of eye diameter. Antennae subfiliform, slightly becoming bolder apicad, tip of terminal segment reaching midst of elytra, 11th the widest, length of segment from basal to apical (in mm): 0.27, 0.19, 0.58, 0.41, 0.38, 0.35, 0.33, 0.31, 0.32, 0.30, 0.44.

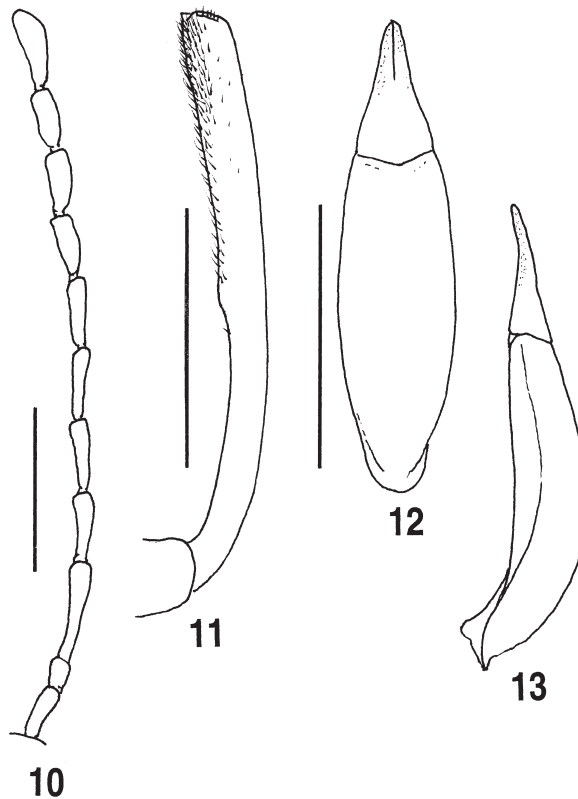
Pronotum subtrapezoidal with rounded sides, wider than long (3 : 2), widest at basal 2/5, roundly narrowed anteriorly, and very weakly so posteriorly; apex nearly straight, bordered by deep groove and rim; base weakly produced in middle, gently sinuous in lateral portions, hardly margined, area opposite of scutellum truncate; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, strongly so in anterior halves, very slightly sinuous near basal portions, entirely, finely rimmed, the rims visible in posterior halves from above; front and hind angles subrectangular, the formers invisible from above due to convexity of sides; disc strongly convex, very weakly microsculptured, scattered with subovate, rather deep punctures (distance among them about 1–2.5 times the length of their own diameters). Scutellum nearly equilateral triangular with basal parts slightly rounded, weakly depressed, slightly convex widely in middle, weakly microsculptured, and very sparsely scattered with minute punctures.

Elytra nearly ovate, though the basal portion is truncate, 1.62 times as long as wide, 3.75 times the length and 1.45 times the width of pronotum, widest at middle, compressed at basal 1/3 of sides; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4; disc punctate-striate, the striae fine, the punctures in interior portions small and closely set, and those in medio-lateral portions larger and sparsely set, and those in lateral portions stronger and sparsely set; intervals slightly to moderately convex, weakly microsculptured, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, very weakly, transversely to obliquely aciculate; humeri moderately swollen; apices slightly roundly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi moderately dilated and subrectangular, with exterior side nearly straight in basal 2/3, slightly curved in apical 1/3, and about 1.7 times the length of rounded in-



Figs. 1–9. Habitus. — 1, *Plesiophthalmus (Plesiophthalmus) shoyamai* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 2, *Brachypholaeus unifasciatus inadae* subsp. nov., holotype, ♀; 3, *B. unifasciatus hanatanii* subsp. nov., holotype, ♂; 4, *Euhemicera hajimei kumejimana* subsp. nov., holotype, ♂; 5, *E. hajimei hajimei* (MASUMOTO, 1983), ♂; 6, *Tetraphyllus masaakii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 7, *Stenochinus hiraii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 8, *S. bacillus bacillus* (MARSEUL, 1876), ♂; 9, *S. bacillus hiroshii* subsp. nov., holotype, ♂.



Figs. 10–13. *Plesiophthalmus (Plesiophthalmus) shoyamai* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. — 10, Antenna; 11, protibia; 12, male genitalia (dorsal view); 13, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 1.0 mm.

terior side, and about 1.3 times the length of slightly curved apex.

Abdomen rather broad, weakly microsculptured; first and 2nd ventrites and basal parts of 3rd somewhat longitudinally rugulose and minutely punctate; 4th ventrite minutely punctate in major basal part, sparsely ruguloso-punctate in medio-apical part; anal ventrite impunctate in basal part, minutely but clearly punctate in medial and apical parts, with apex truncate and very slightly emarginate.

Legs fairly slender; femora very weakly microsculptured, sparsely, minutely punctate, profemora only gently produced at apical 2/5 on anterior face; tibiae finely punctate, protibiae very weakly curved ventrad, weakly becoming bolder and haired in apical 3/5 on ventral face, the hairs becoming longer and denser apicad; mesotibiae weakly curved interiad, haired in apical 1/3 on interior face, the hairs becoming longer and denser apicad, though they are less indistinct than in protibiae; metatibiae very weakly becoming bolder apicad and nearly straight, indistinctly, sparsely haired in apical 3/7 on interior face; length of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments (in mm): 0.21, 0.16, 0.15, 0.14, 0.63; 0.38, 0.22, 0.19, 0.13, 0.69; 0.66, 0.30, 0.24, 0.70.

Genitalia subfusiform, 1.67 mm in length, 0.34 mm in width; basale gently curved in lateral view; apicale somewhat nib-shaped, 0.61 mm in length, with apices fairly acutely pointed.

Body length: 7.0–7.2 mm (holotype: 7.0 mm).

F e m a l e: Unknown.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, “JAPAN: Ryukyus / Iriomote-jima Is. / Ootomi-rindô / 14. V. 2015 (Light) / Mamoru SHÔYAMA leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 102185” (NSMT). Paratype: 1 ♂,

ditto, 150–250 m, 6.VI.2015, R. NODA leg.

*Distribution.* Japan: The Ryukyus: Sakishima Isls. (Iriomote-jima Is.).

*Notes.* The new species somewhat resembles *Plesiophthalmus (Plesiophthalmus) puncticollis* YAMAZAKI, 1964, from Honshu and Shikoku, but can be easily distinguishable from the latter by the body size obviously smaller (8.8–11.0 mm in *P. (P.) puncticollis*), the pronotum wider, with punctures smaller and sparser, the elytra more shallowly striate, with intervals less strongly convex, the legs slenderer, and the profemora only gently produced at apical 2/5 on anterior faces.

*Etymology.* The specific name is given in honor of Mr. Mamoru SHÖYAMA who collected the holotype.

***Brachypophaeus unifasciatus unifasciatus* (KASZAB, 1964)**

[Japanese name: Obimon-hoso-gomimushidamashi]

*Leptoscapa unifasciata* KASZAB, 1964: 47.

*Brachypophaeus unifasciatus*: LÖBL *et al.*, 2008: 302.

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

*Specimens examined.* Amami-Ôshima Is.\*: 15 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀.

***Brachypophaeus unifasciatus inadaei* AKITA et MASUMOTO, subsp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

The new subspecies resembles the nominotypical subspecies distributed in Amami-Ôshima Is., but can be distinguished from the latter by the pronotum and scutellum light reddish brown (blackish brown in the nominotypical subspecies), the elytra with a dark yellowish transverse band in medial portion obviously bolder and not interrupted at the suture, the dark yellowish parts in apical portions wider and occupying at posterior 1/9 of the elytra.

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

*Type series.* Holotype: 1 ♀, “JAPAN: Ryukyus / Nago-shi / Haneji-gawa Riv. / 13.X.1998 / Satoshi INADA leg. // Katsumi AKITA / Collection / KAC 13207” (NSMT). Paratype: 1 ♂, Mt. Yonaha-dake, 7–8.VI.2015, T. Itô leg.; 2 ♀♀, Kunigami-son, Benoki, 7.VI.2014, H. NISHINO leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 31.VII.1999, K. TAKAHASHI leg.

*Etymology.* The subspecific name is given in honor of Mr. Satoshi INADA who collected the holotype.

***Brachypophaeus unifasciatus hanatanii* AKITA et MASUMOTO, subsp. nov.**

(Fig. 3)

The new subspecies somewhat resembles the preceding new subspecies, *B. u. inadaei* subsp. nov., but can be distinguished from the latter by the elytra light reddish brown and almost of the same coloration as in the pronotum, with anterior 1/3 dark brown, but this parts are often reduced and sometimes become a pair of vague longitudinally elliptical patches, also with posterior 1/3 possessing a pair of vague blackish brown patches, which are variable in their sizes, and sometimes disappeared.

*Distribution.* Japan: The Ryukyus: Sakishima Isls. (Ishigaki-jima Is., Iriomote-jima Is. and Yonaguni-jima Is.).

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, “Omoto-dake / Ishigaki-jima Is. / Okinawa Pr., JAPAN / 11. III. 1992 / T. Hanatani leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 55730” (NSMT). Paratypes: Ishigaki-jima Is.: 1 ♂,

\* Detailed collecting data (place, date and collector) is omitted to save space since the locality record is already known.

same date as for the holotype; 4 ♀♀, Mt. Omoto-dake, 7.V.1974, H. IRIE leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 31.III.2001, S. TSUYUKI leg.; 2 ♀♀, ditto, 10.X.2009, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♀, Sokohara-dam, 13.VI.2007, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♂, Omoto, 25.VI.2014, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♀, Banna-kôen, 31.I.2010, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 17–21.X.2013, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 17.II.2014, N. TSUJI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 31.I.2010, J. AOKI leg. Iriomote-jima Is.: 1 ♀, Shirahama-tôge, 7.VI.1998, S. TSUYUKI leg.; 2 ♂♂, Shirahama-rindô, 21–23.IV.2015, K. TAKAHASHI leg.; 1 ♀, Funaura to Mt. Tedou-san, 20–100 m, 22.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Komi, 0–5 m, 22.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 27.V.2003, S. KUWAHARA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kampira-no-taki, 20–100 m, 21.V.2010 K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 20.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Aira-gawa, 11.V.1999, K. TAKAHASHI leg.; 1 ♂, Aira-gawa Riv., 10–50 m, 16.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; Yonaguni-jima: 1 ♀, Mandabaru, 1–3.II.2010, J. AOKI leg.

*Etymology.* The subspecific name is given in honor of Mr. Tatsuo HANATANI who collected the holotype.

***Euhemicera hajimeii hajimeii* (MASUMOTO, 1983)**

[Japanese name: Hime-ooniji-gomimushidamashi]

(Fig. 5)

*Hemicera hajimeii* MASUMOTO, 1983: 86, figs. 7, 10.

*Euhemicera hajimeii*: ANDO, 1996: 192.

*Distribution.* Japan: The Ryukyus: Miyako Isls. (Miyako-jima Is.), Sakishima Isls. (Ishigaki-jima Is., Iriomote-jima Is., Kohama-jima Is., Taketomi-jima Is. and Yonaguni-jima Is.).

*Specimens examined.* Ishigaki-jima Is.\*: 37 exs.; Iriomote-jima Is.\*: 20 exs.; Taketomi-jima Is.: 1 ♂; Kohama-jima Is.\*: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Yonaguni-jima Is.\*: 1 ♂.

***Euhemicera hajimeii kumejimana* AKITA et MASUMOTO, subsp. nov.**

(Fig. 4)

Compared with the nominotypical subspecies, the new subspecies possesses the elytral striae shallower, the punctures in them larger, and the elytral intervals flat.

*Distribution.* Japan: The Ryukyus: Okinawa Isls. (Okinawa-jima Is. and Kume-jima Is.).

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, "JAPAN: Ryukyus / Kume-jima Is. / Mt. Daruma-yama / 25-27. VIII. 1987 / Katsumi AKITA leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 72348" (NSMT). Paratypes: Okinawa-jima Is.: 1 ♂, Yona, 21.VII.1964, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 14.V.1975; 1 ♀, Yona-rindô, 17.VI.1988, S. TSUYUKI leg.; 1 ♂, Aha, 9.VI.1970, K. SAKAI leg.; 1 ♀, Hentona, 11.VI.1978, T. HORIGUCHI leg.; 1 ♀, Oku, 12.V.1975; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Kunigami-son, Benoki, 20, 29.I.1998, H. ONODERA leg.; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Nakijin, 17–18.VII.1990, S. OHMOMO leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nakijin-son, Oppa-dake, 8.IV.1998, S. INADA leg.; 1 ♀, Fusato, 5.VI.1970, M. TAKAGI leg.; 1 ♀, Nago-dake, 29.V.–2.VI.2004, H. MAKIHARA leg.; 1 ♂, Ôgimi-son, Mt. Nekumachidi, 4.IV.1999, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♂, Shoshi, 28.V.1979, N. ITO leg.; 1 ♂, Kunigami-son, Kayauchibanda, 4.VI.2009, K. KURIHARA leg.; 1 ♀, Kunigami-son, Ooguni-bashi, 16.IV.1999, S. INADA leg.; 1 ♂, Kunigami-son, Chibana-rindô, 29.I.2009, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♂, Sueyoshi, 15.VI.1993, S. TSUYUKI leg.; 1 ♂, Shuri, 4.V.1977, S. KONDO leg.; Kume-jima Is.: 36 exs., same date as for the holotype; 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Mt. Ô-take, 23–27.VIII.1987, K. AKITA leg.; 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Shimajiri, Mt. Aara-dake, 21.III.2010, K. ANDO leg.; 2 ♂♂, Zenda, Zenda-shinrin Park, 22.VII.2001, N. OHSHIGE leg.; 3 ♂♂, Torinokuchi-yûhodô, 4.II.2010, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♀, SE slope of Mt. Ara-dake, 170 m, 1–7.V.2015 (BL-FIT), W. SUZUKI leg.; 1 ♀, N. slope of Mt. Ara-dake, 1–7.V.2015

(BL-FIT), W. SUZUKI leg.; 2 ♀♀, Daruma-yama Park, 157 m, 2–6.V.2015 (BL-FIT), W. SUZUKI leg.; 10 exs., Kadokaru, 50 m, 3–6.V.2015, W. SUZUKI leg.

*Etymology.* The specific name is given after the place where the type series was collected.

***Tetraphyllus masaakii* AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Iheya-tsuyaniji-gomimushidamashi]

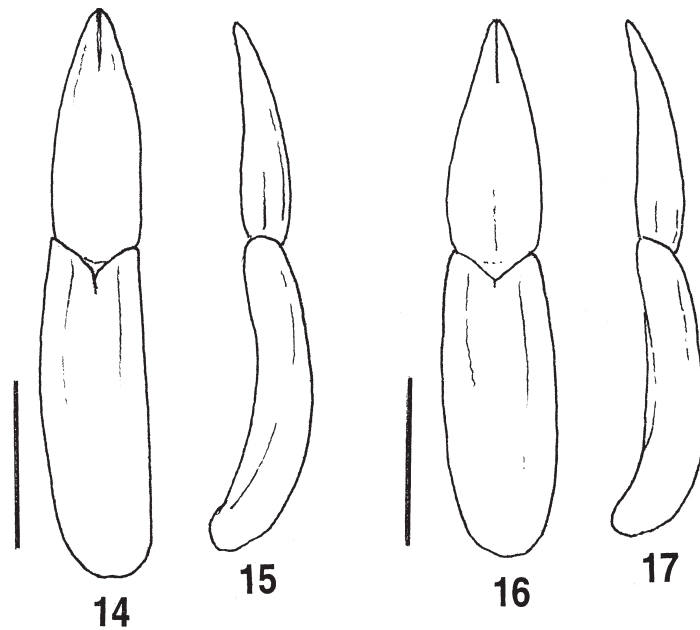
(Figs. 6, 14–15)

Body ovate, strongly convex dorsad; head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black, antennae, legs and ventral surface blackish brown, anterior portion of head, lateral portions of pronotum, scutellum and elytra with dark purplish reflection, posterior portion of head, major medial portion of pronotum dark greenish reflection; head weakly, slightly sericeously shining, pronotum, scutellum and elytra strongly shining, four basal segments of antennae moderately shining, and two medial ones rather weakly shining, five apical ones nearly mat, ventral surface weakly, partly sericeously shining; major dorsal surface including legs almost glabrous, nine apical segments of antennae finely haired, the hairs becoming denser apicad, tibiae on intero-ventral faces in apical parts and tarsi on ventral faces densely, somewhat setiferously haired.

*Male.* Head somewhat transversely hexagonal, though the basal portion concealed under the pronotum, gradually inclined apicad in repose, wholly microsculptured; clypeus widely optrapezoidal, gently convex widely in middle, weakly depressed in latero-basal parts, truncate at apex, fairly closely finely punctate, the punctures in middle a little large and sparse, those in apical and lateral parts becoming smaller and denser; fronto-clypeal suture weakly impressed, very slightly bulged in middle, abruptly curved antero-laterad in lateral parts and barely reaching exterior margins; genae moderately dilated antero-laterad and gently raised, depressed in posterior parts before eyes, rather closely, minutely punctate in interior parts, fairly sparsely so in exterior parts, with exterior margins gently produced laterad; frons a little transversely subquadrate, gently convex widely in middle, fairly sparsely scattered with small punctures. Eyes medium-sized and somewhat obliquely set, gently convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head, surrounded by groove along interior margin, with diatone 1.66 times the width of eye diameter. Antennae subclavate; five apical segments making club and slightly flattened, tip of terminal segment reaching basal 1/7 of elytra; length of segments from basal to apical (in mm): 0.17, 0.11, 0.29, 0.19, 0.20, 0.16, 0.17, 0.18, 0.16, 0.16, 0.29.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal with obliquely rounded sides, wider than long (3 : 2), widest at basal 1/4; apex noticeably emarginated, nearly straight in medial part, curved antero-laterad in lateral parts, bordered by fairly bold rim; base widely triangular, very slightly sinuous in lateral parts, finely grooved and weakly margined, the margin microsculptured; sides gently declined to lateral margins, bordered by groove and rather bold rim, the rims weakly microsculptured, scattered with minute punctures, and visible from above; front angles slightly acute with rounded corners, hind angles subrectangular; disc fairly strongly, somewhat transversely convex, very weakly microsculptured, scattered with small punctures, those in medial part larger and sparser, those in antero- and postero-lateral parts smaller and closer. Scutellum fairly small, nearly equilateral triangular weakly depressed, slightly convex widely in middle, weakly microsculptured.

Elytra nearly ovate, though the basal portion is truncate, 1.17 times as long as wide, 2.80 times the length and 1.40 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 3/8, gently roundly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly from the widest point; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4; sides fairly steeply, simply inclined in major parts, compressed at apical 1/10, with lateral margins strongly



Figs. 14–17. Male genitalia of *Tetraphyllus* spp. — 14–15, *T. masaakii* sp. nov., holotype; 16–17, *T. latior* (NAKANE, 1963) from Okinawa-jima Is. — 14, 16, Dorsal view; 15, 17, lateral view. Scales: 0.5 mm.

grooved and finely rimmed, the rims wholly visible from above; disc with rows of round punctures, those in medio-interior portions large and sparse, those in lateral and posterior portions smaller; intervals nearly flat, weakly microsculptured, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, very weakly aciculate; humeri not swollen; apices rather noticeably roundly produced. Hind wings brachypterous.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi moderately dilated, with well-rounded exterior sides about 1.6 times the length of very weakly rounded interior side, and about 1.2 times the length of nearly straight apex.

Mentum subcordate, truncate in basal part, longitudinally raised in medial part, rather strongly depressed on both sides, weakly microsculptured and somewhat longitudinally rugulose. Gula parabolically bordered, microsculptured and transversely wrinkled.

Prosternum somewhat optrapezoidal, longitudinally convex and minutely punctate in middle, depressed, microsculptured and rugose in lateral portions, with narrower convexities at sides of the medial convexity; prosternal process roundly produced, finely impressed along apex. Mesoventrite short Y-shaped and weakly microsculptured, the Y with front steeply inclined, apices pointed, surface nearly smooth, and lateral margins slightly rugose and inclined. Metaventrite fairly short, weakly raised widely in middle, coarsely wrinkled along border of mesoventrite, finely impressed in posterior 3/4 on midline, scattered with minute punctures.

Abdomen rather short but fairly wide; first ventrite to 3rd microsculptured and minutely punctate, longitudinally wrinkled in basal parts; 4th fairly strongly, transversely convex, rather mat in basal part, fairly smooth in the remaining part, scattered with minute punctures, which are smaller than those on the 3rd; anal ventrite rather mat and impunctate in basal part, gently convex, smooth and minutely punctate (the punctures are more noticeable than on 4th) in medial part, smooth and sparsely, minutely punctate in apical part, with apex simply rounded.

Femora short-clavate, fairly smooth, sparsely, minutely punctate, mesofemora haired in basal 3/5



on anterior face; tibiae weakly curved interiad, fairly closely, finely punctate, protibiae slightly becoming bolder and indistinctly haired in apical 3/5 on intero-ventral face, mesotibiae slightly becoming bolder and haired in apical 1/3 on interior face; metatibiae weakly and gradually becoming bolder apicad, indistinctly haired in apical 1/3 on interior face; length of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments (in mm): 0.25, 0.13, 0.12, 0.11, 0.49; 0.24, 0.18, 0.13, 0.12, 0.61; 0.34, 0.15, 0.12, 0.62.

Genitalia 1.61 mm in length, 0.29 mm in width, weakly constricted between basale and apicale, weakly curved in lateral view; basale oblong in dorsal view; apicale somewhat bold nib-shaped, 0.68 mm in length with apices almost fused and bluntly pointed.

**F e m a l e:** Antennae shorter, tip of terminal segment reaching base of elytra; eyes small, with diatone 1.75 times the width of eye diameter; legs shorter, tarsi shorter and slenderer.

Body length: ♂: 6.2–8.0 mm (holotype: 8.0 mm), ♀: 6.5–8.0 mm.

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

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, “Mt. Koshi-dake / Iheya Is. / Japan / 6. V. 1994 / M. Kimura leg. // K. AKITA, / Collection / KAC 100380” (NSMT). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, same date as for the holotype; 9 ♂♂, 20 ♀♀, ditto, 22.VI.2015, M. KIMURA leg.

*Notes.* The new species resembles *Tetraphyllus latior* (NAKANE, 1963) (Figs. 16–17) distributed in Amami-Ōshima Is., Tokuno-shima Is., Okinawa-jima Is. and Miyako-jima Is., but can be distinguished from the latter by the body more strongly convex, the antennae more robust, the elytra shorter, the hind wings brachypterous, the legs shorter and more robust, and the male genitalia slenderer.

*Etymology.* The specific name is given in honor of Mr. Masaaki KIMURA who collected the type series.

***Stenochinus hiraii* AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.**

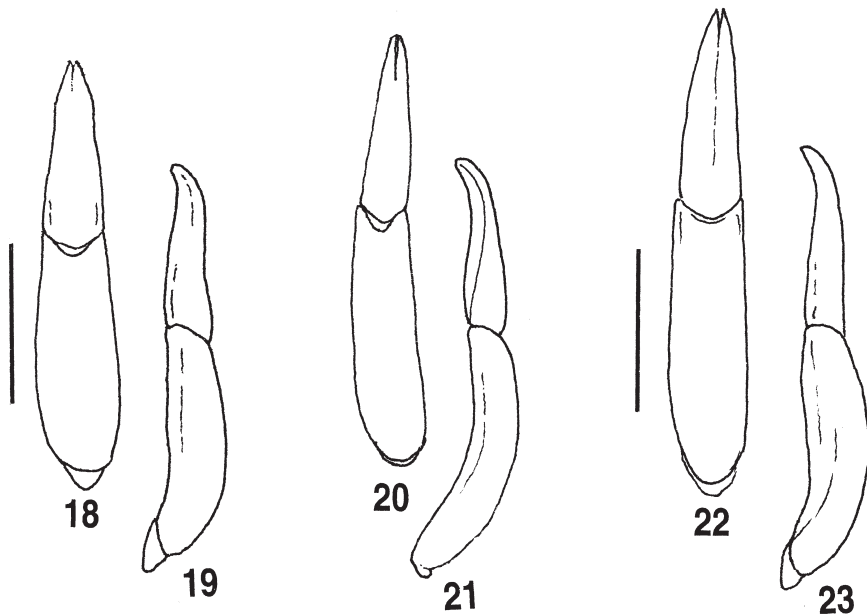
[Japanese Name: Ishigaki-kubikakushi-gomimushidamashi]

(Figs. 7, 20–21)

Body elongate, subcylindrical; blackish brown, granules and ridges on pronotum and elytra darker in color, hairs on each surface mostly pale yellow.

**M a l e:** Head almost concealed under the pronotum in repose, transversely subelliptic, fairly steeply inclined apicad, closely rugoso-punctate, covered with adpressed scale-like hairs and a kind of dusty colored secretion, exterior margin widely rounded; clypeus gently convex in middle, other information hardly recognize due to secretion; genae gently dilated and weakly convex, with exterior margins weakly rounded and smoothly continuous with that of clypeus: frons invisible due to secretion. Eyes medium-sized, gently roundly convex laterad, deeply grooved in intero-posterior parts of surrounding areas, with diatone 2.80 times the width of an eye diameter. Antennae short-clavate, weakly flattened in apical parts, tip of terminal segment reaching apical 1/4 of pronotum, six apical segments wider than long, 11th the largest and round, length of segments from base to apex (in mm): 0.13, 0.10, 0.11, 0.06, 0.05, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.10, 0.15.

Pronotum longer than wide (6 : 5), widest slightly before the middle; apex gently produced; base weakly produced, slightly sinuous in lateral parts, depressed and incised at middle, sparsely fringed by somewhat setiferous hairs in lateral parts; sides steeply inclined laterad and entirely enveloping ventral sides; front angles acute and invisible from above, hind angles nearly subrectangular, with corner slightly acute; disc strongly convex, slightly concave in anterior portion, with a transverse, bilobed elevation near apex, whose anterior margin is slightly edged; surface closely, coarsely punctate, microgranulate, sparsely clothed with oppressed scale-like hairs in lateral portions. Scutellum some-



Figs. 18–23. Male genitalia of *Stenochinus* spp. — 18–19, *S. miyakoensis* (NAKANE, 1985); 20–21, *S. hiraii* sp. nov.; 22–23, *S. yonagunianus* (NAKANE, 1985). — 18, 20, 22, Dorsal view; 19, 21, 23, lateral view. Scales: 0.5 mm.

what round, moderately elevated, ruguloso-punctulate.

Elytra about twice as long as wide, 2.22 times the length and 1.43 times the width of pronotum, widest at apical 1/3, weakly constricted at basal 3/10; dorsum strongly convex longitudinally, very weakly depressed in area behind scutellum; disc with rows of strong punctures, with upper edge of each puncture with a granule on each side, every two rows separated from other rows by ridged intervals; intervals weakly microsculptured, noticeably granulate, sparsely clothed with fine adpressed scale-like hairs, with odd intervals strongly ridged; humeri slightly reduced; apices rounded.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi well-dilated, with rounded exterior sides about 1.5 times the length of weakly rounded interior side, and about 0.9 times the length of nearly straight apex.

Mentum subtrapezoidal, longitudinally raised in medial part, weakly depressed on both sides, wholly ruguloso-punctate. Gula elongated parabolically bordered, microsculptured and transversely wrinkled.

Prosternum short, gently emarginate and rather boldly rimmed along apex, coarsely punctate and depressed in anterior portion, strongly raised in medial and posterial portions, with area between procoxal cavities very narrow; prosternal process depressed and bluntly produced posteriad. Mesoventrite depressed and irregularly, coarsely punctate in anterior portion, rather strongly raised in medial and posterior portions.

Metaventrite medium-sized, microsculptured, gently raised widely in middle, finely impressed in posterior 2/3 on midline, coarsely rugoso-punctate and microgranulate.

Abdomen elongate, clothed with oppressed setiferous hairs; first and 2nd ventrites microsculptured, fairly closely, coarsely punctate and often fused one another, 3rd closely punctate; 4th microsculptured and scattered with larger punctures than on 3rd; anal ventrite weakly microsculptured, gently convex and scattered with larger punctures in medio-basal part, the punctures closer and smaller laterad and apicad, with apex simply rounded.

Legs fairly robust; femora nearly elongated elliptical, closely ruguloso-punctate and micro-granulate; protibiae weakly gouged in apical 1/3 on ventral face, haired on intero-ventral face, the hairs fairly long and decumbent, becoming longer and denser apicad; mesotibiae slightly becoming bolder apicad, haired on interior face; metatibiae slightly becoming bolder apicad, nearly straightly and rather densely haired on ventral face; length of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments (in mm): 0.16, 0.12, 0.11, 0.09, 0.48; 0.19, 0.12, 0.11, 0.09, – (laking in holotype); 0.24, 0.11, 0.09, 0.41.

Genitalia slender, 1.20 mm in length, 0.15 mm in width, weakly narrowed between basale and apicale; basale oblong in dorsal view, gently curved in lateral view; apicale somewhat slender nib-shaped, 0.62 mm in length, with apices sharply pointed and bent ventrad.

**F e m a l e:** Antennae shorter; eyes small, with diatone 3.17 to 3.33 times the width of eye diameter; maxillary palpi less strongly dilated apicad.

Body length: ♂: 6.2 mm (holotype), ♀: 6.5–7.6 mm.

*Distribution.* Japan: The Ryukyus: Sakishima Is. (Ishigaki-jima Is.).

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, “JPN: Ryukyu / Ishigaki Is. / Hirakubo / 13. III. 2003 / T. Nakata leg. / K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 100387” (NSMT). Paratypes: Ishigaki-jima Is.: 1 ♀, Omoto, 16. IV.1996, I. HIRAI leg.; 1 ♀, same date as for the holotype.

*Notes.* The new species resembles *Stenochinus miyakoensis* (NAKANE, 1985) (Figs. 18–19) and *S. yonagunianus* (NAKANE, 1985) (Figs. 22–23). These three species possess hind wings so short and thin, and veins so fine that they must be unable to fly like *S. calinatus* (GEBIEN, 1914). These three species can be distinguished by the shape of male genitalia.

*Etymology.* The specific name is given in honor of the late Mr. Isamu HIRAI who collected this species for the first time.

### ***Stenochinus bacillus bacillus* (MARSEUL, 1876)**

[Japanese name: Kubikakushi-gomimushidamashi]

(Fig. 8)

*Dicraeus bacillus* MARSEUL, 1876: 103.

*Stenochinus bacillus*: LÖBL *et al.*, 2008: 349.

*Distribution.* Japan: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Oki Is., Gotô Is., Koshiki Is. (Shimokoshiki-jima Is.) [new record] and Tsushima Is..

*Specimens examined.* Honshu\*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kanagawa-ken; 1 ♂, Yamanashi-ken; 43 exs., Mie-ken; 5 exs., Nara-ken; 1 ♀, Kyôto-fu; 3 exs., Wakayama-ken; 16 exs., Yamaguchi-ken; Kyushu\*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nagasaki-ken; 2 ♂♂, Ôita-ken. Gotô Is. (Fukue-jima Is.): 1 ♂. Shimokoshiki-jima Is.: 1 ♀, Teuchi, 28.V.2010, H. NISHINO leg. Tsushima Is.\*: 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀.

### ***Stenochinus bacillus hiroshii* AKITA *et* MASUMOTO, subsp. nov.**

(Fig. 9)

Compared with the nominotypical subspecies, the new subspecies possesses the body (head, pronotum, elytra and ventral side) strongly tinged with black, the stitch-like punctures on the pronotum larger, the elytra more strongly shining, the intervals more strongly convex, and the granules on intervals larger.

*Distribution.* Japan: Izu Is. (Mikura-jima Is.).

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, “JAPAN: Izu Is. / Mikura-jima Is. / Sato~Kawada / 18-19. VI. 2011 /

Hiroshi Fujita leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 25877" (NSMT). Paratypes: Mikura-jima Is.: 1 ♂, Sato to Kurosakitakao, 8.VI.1983, Y. KUSAKABE leg.; 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, same date as for the holotype.

*Etymology.* The subspecific name is given in honor of Mr. Hiroshi FUJITA who collected the holotype.

### New Taxonomical Treatments

#### *Plesiophthalmus (Plesiophthalmus) okinawanus* NOMURA, 1964

[Japanese name: Okinawa-kurotsuya-kimawari]

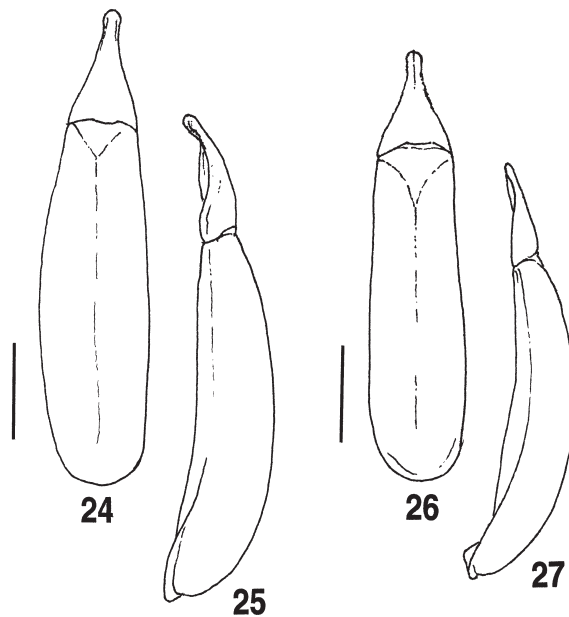
(Figs. 24–25)

*Plesiophthalmus spectabilis* subsp. *okinawanus* NOMURA, 1964: 49.

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

*Specimens examined.* 1 ♀, Kunigami-son, Mt. Terukubi-yama, 25.X.1985, C. & K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, -VIII.1986, T. IMAMURA leg.; 1 ♂, Oogimi-son, Nuuha, 3.VI.2000, S. INADA leg.

*Notes.* Compared with *Plesiophthalmus (Plesiophthalmus) spectabilis* HAROLD, 1875 (Figs. 26–27), the population from Okinawa-jima Is. possesses the body obviously larger (21.5–24.0 mm; 15.5–18.7 mm in *P. (P.) spectabilis*) and less strongly convex, the elytra widened in more anterior portion (the widest point at anterior 1/6; at posterior 2/5 in *P. (P.) spectabilis*), the eyes larger and diatone narrower (0.08–0.12 times the eye diameter in male and 0.18 times in female; 0.27–0.30 times and 0.33–0.40 times, respectively, in *P. (P.) spectabilis*), the male antennae slenderer, reaching basal



Figs. 24–27. Male genitalia of *Plesiophthalmus (Plesiophthalmus)* spp. — 24–25, *P. (P.) okinawanus* NOMURA, 1964; 26–27, *P. (P.) spectabilis* HAROLD, 1875. — 24, 26, Dorsal view; 25, 27, lateral view. Scales: 1.0 mm.

1/3 of elytra (reaching basal 1/4 of elytra in *P. (P.) spectabilis*), the elytral striae shallower, the intervals more flattened, with punctures smaller and shallower, legs slenderer, male profemora not spined but distinctly producing (spined in both sexes of *P. (P.) spectabilis*), and the shapes of male genitalia different.

***Uloma (Uloma) nanseiensis* MASUMOTO et NISHIKAWA, 1986**

[Japanese name: Minami-eguri-gomimushidamashi]

*Uloma excisa nanseiensis* MASUMOTO et NISHIKAWA, 1986: 27, fig. 38.

*Distribution.* Japan: The Ryukyus: Tokara Isls. (Nakano-shima Is., Gaja-jima Is. [new record] and Akuseki-jima Is. [new record]), Amami Isls. (Amami-Ōshima Is., Tokuno-shima Is., Okinoerabu-jima Is.), Okinawa Isls. (Iheya-jima Is., Kume-jima Is. [new record], Okinawa-jima Is.), Miyako Isls. (Miyako-jima Is., Tarama-jima Is.), and Sakishima Isls. (Ishigaki-jima Is., Kuro-shima Is., Iriomote-jima Is., Hateruma-jima Is. and Yonaguni-jima Is.).

*Type specimens examined.* Paratypes: 1 ♀, Nakano-shima Is., 25.VI.1962, H. YOKOYAMA leg.; 1 ♂, Amami-Ōshima Is., Sutarumata, 13.IV.1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♂, Iriomote-jima Is., Shirahama, 1.VI.1974, M. TAKAKUWA leg.

*Other specimens examined.* Nakano-shima Is.: 4 ♀♀. Gaja-jima Is.: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 10.VII.2013, A. KAMBAYASHI leg. Akuseki-jima Is.: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Kamimura, 25.VII. 1986, K. AKITA leg. Amami-Ōshima Is.\*: 7 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀. Tokuno-shima Is.\*: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀. Okinoerabu-jima Is.\*: 1 ♀. Okinawa-jima Is.\*: 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀. Kume-jima Is.: 1 ♂, Mt. Ōtake, 24.VIII.1987, K. AKITA leg. Tarama-jima Is.\*: 1 ♂. Ishigaki-jima Is.\*: 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀. Iriomote-jima Is.\*: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀. Yonaguni-jima Is.\*: 3 ♀♀.

*Notes.* Compared with *Uloma (Uloma) excisa* GEBIEN, 1914, the population from the Ryukyus possesses the body slenderer, the pronotum less strongly punctured, the elytral intervals less strongly convex, the male protibiae weakly emarginate in the basal portion of inner margin (strongly and rather abruptly emarginate in *U. (U.) excisa*), and the female anal sternite not margined, if margined, only obscurely.

***Gonocephalum (Gonocephalum) japanum japanum* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860**

[Japanese name: Suna-gomimushidamashi]

*Gonocephalum japanum* MOTSCHULSKY, 1861: 16.

*Opatrum exansicolle* LEWIS, 1894: 380.

*Distribution.* Japan: Hokkaido, Rishiri-tô Is., Honshu, Sado Is., Awa-shima Is., Oki Isls., Shikoku, Kyushu and Tsushima Isls.; China.

*Specimens examined.* Hokkaido\*: 41 exs. Rishiri-tô Is.\*: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀. Honshu\*: 1 ♀, Niigata-ken; 1 ♂, Saitama-ken; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Shizuoka-ken; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Nagano-ken; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kanagawa-ken; 1 ♂, Yamanashi-ken; 1 ♀, Gifu-ken; 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Mie-ken; 1 ♂, Nara-ken.

***Gonocephalum (Gonocephalum) japanum miyakense* NAKANE, 1963**

*Gonocephalum miyakense* NAKANE, 1963: 26.

*Distribution.* Japan: Izu Isls. (To-shima Is. [new record], Nii-jima Is., Miyake-jima Is., Kôzu-shi-

ma Is., Mikura-jima Is. and Hachijō-jima Is.).

*Specimens examined.* To-shima Is.: 1 ♀, Miyazuka-yama, 6–7.VIII.2013, N. MATSUOKA leg. Nii-jima Is.\*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Kōzu-shima Is.\*: 1 ♀. Mikura-jima Is.\*: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀. Hachijō-jima Is.\*: 1 ♀.

*Notes.* The population from the Izu Islands mostly possesses the elytral intervals more strongly convex with larger granules. Some specimens from this area are not able to be distinguished from those of the nominotypical taxon from the main islands of Japan and their male genitalia are indistinguishable from each other. Thus, we treat the present species as a subspecies of *Gonocephalum (Gonocephalum) japonum*.

***Corticeus (Corticeus) maehleri amamiensis* (KASZAB, 1964)**

[Japanese name: Amami-hoso-gomimushidamashi]

*Hypophloeus amamiensis* KASZAB, 1964: 48.

*Hypophloeus (Paraphloeus) mayumiae* MASUMOTO, 1983: 175.

*Corticeus (Corticeus) maehleri mayumiae*: BREMER, 1999: 31. [Syn. nov.].

*Distribution.* Japan: The Ryukyus: Amami Isls. (Amami-Ōshima Is., Tokuno-shima Is., Okinoerabu-jima Is.), Okinawa Isls. (Okinawa-jima Is.), Miyako Isls. (Miyako-jima Is.), Sakishima Isls. (Ishigaki-jima Is., Iriomote-jima Is. and Yonaguni-jima Is.) and Daitō Isls. (Kitadaitō-jima Is. [new record]); Taiwan (Lanhsu), Malaysia (Tioman Is.), Singapore and Borneo.

*Type specimens examined.* Holotype of *Hypophloeus amamiensis*: ♂, “KOMINATO / AMAMI IS. / 29. V. 1960 / K. Yamada // Holotypus 1963 / *Hypophloeus* / *amamiensis* / Kasz. / Dr Z. Kaszab det., 1963”. (OMNH); Holotype of *C. mayumiae*: ♂, “Mt. BANNADAKE / ISHIGAKIJIMA / 1982. VI. 7. / Coll. A. IZUMI // Holotype / *Hypophloeus (P.)* / *mayumiae* MASUMOTO” (NSMT).

*Other specimens examined.* Amami-Ōshima Is.\*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Tokuno-shima Is.\*: 10 exs. Okinoerabu-jima Is.\*: 81 exs. Okinawa-jima Is.\*: 60 exs. Miyako-jima Is.\*: 1 ex. Ishigaki-jima Is.\*: 279 exs. Iriomote-jima Is.\*: 10 exs. Yonaguni-jima Is.\*: 3 exs. Kitadaitō-jima Is.: 1 ex., South of Nishikō port, 25.V.2008, Y. HIRANO leg.

*Notes.* We examined holotypes of *Hypophloeus amamiensis* KASZAB, 1964 (= *Corticeus (Corticeus) amamiensis* (KASZAB, 1964)) (Amami-Ōshima Is.) and *Hypophloeus (Paraphloeus) mayumiae* MASUMOTO, 1983 (= *Corticeus (Corticeus) maehleri mayumiae* MASUMOTO, 1983) (Ishigaki-jima Is.), together with a huge number of both specimens. Finally, we concluded that *C. (C.) mayumiae* is a junior synonym of *C. (C.) amamiensis*, and *C. (C.) mayumiae* is down-graded to the subspecies of *C. (C.) maehleri* by BREMER, 1999. Thus, we treat the present species as a subspecies of *C. (C.) maehleri*.

***Phaedis (Phaedis) oshimensis oshimensis* NAKANE, 1979**

[Japanese Name: Amami-katabiro-kimawarimodoki]

*Phaedis oshimensis* NAKANE, 1979: 113, figs. 7–8.

*Distribution.* Japan: The Ryukyus: Amami Isls. (Amami-Ōshima Is. and Tokuno-shima Is.).

*Specimens examined.* Amami-Ōshima Is.: 1 ♀, Yamato-son, Toen, 30.V.2007, S. FUKIDA leg. Tokuno-shima Is.: 1 ♂, Amagi-chō, Setaki, 150 m, 14.VIII.1985, K. AKITA leg.

***Phaedis (Phaedis) oshimensis iriei* M. T. CHŪJŌ, 1980**

*Phaedis iriei* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1980: 5, fig. 3.

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

*Specimens examined.* Okinawa-jima Is.: 1 ♂, Kunigami-son, Benoki, 29–30.IV.1986, M. MINAMI leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 7.VI.1999, K. TAKAHASHI leg.

*Notes.* *Phaedis iriei* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1980 can be easily distinguished from *P. oshimensis* NAKANE, 1979 by the body with noticeable greenish shine and elytral intervals strongly convex. Meanwhile, male posterior tibiae and male genitalia are not so separable with each other. Thus we treat the present species as a subspecies of *P. oshimensis*.

### *Macrolagria rufobrunnea* (MARSEUL, 1876)

[Japanese name: Fujinaga-hamushidamashi]

*Statyra rufobrunnea* MARSEUL, 1876: 340.

*Macrolagria fujisana* LEWIS, 1895: 422. [Syn. nov.].

*Distribution.* Japan: Honshu, Oki Isls., Awaji-shima Is., Shôdo-shima Is., Shikoku, Kyushu and Gotô Isls.

*Type specimens examined.* Type of *Statyra rufobrunnea*: ♀, “*Statyra / rufobrunnea / Omuza Kuius* (?) // TYPE // *rufobrunnea* Mars. Fr 76. Japon // MUSEUM PARIS / Coll. de / Marseul // *Macrolagria / rufobrunnea* / (Marseul, 1876) / Det. K. Akita, 2008”.

*Lectotype designation.* Lectotype of *Macrolagria fujisana*: ♂, “*Chuzenji* // Type / H. T. // Japan / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. // *Macrolagria / fujisana* [sic] / Type Lewis // LECTOTYPE / *Macrolagria / fujisana* / Lewis, 1895 / Design. by K. Akita / & K. Masumoto, 2008” (BMNH). Paralectotype: 1 ♀, “*Miya / 5/80 ?? // Miyanoshita. / 11.V. -14.V.80. // Japan. / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. // Macrolagria / fujisana* [sic] / Cotype Lewis” (BMNH); 1 ♀, “*Nik. / 6/80 // Japan. / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. // Nikko. / 3.VI. -21.VI.80. // Macrolagria / fujisana / Type Lewis*” (BMNH).

*Other specimens examined.* 1 ♂, “♂ // 202 // Japan. / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. // *Statyra / rufobrunnea* // *Macrolagria / rufobrunnea* / Mars // ? Gen. *Eutrapela* / not-*Statyla* // *Macrolagria / rufobrunnea* / (Marseul, 1876) / Det. K. Akita, 2008” (BMNH). Honshu\*: 2 ♂♂, Yamagata-ken; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Fukushima-ken; 1 ♀, Miyagi-ken; 15 exs., Niigata-ken; 24 exs., Tochigi-ken; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Gumma-ken; 11 exs., Nagano-ken; 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Ibaraki-ken; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Chiba-ken; 28 exs., Tokyo-to; 56 exs., Yamanashi-ken; 29 exs., Kanagawa-ken; 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Gifu-ken; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Aichi-ken; 41 exs., Mie-ken; 60 exs., Nara-ken; 1 ♀, Wakayama-ken; 1 ♂, Osaka-fu; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Hyôgo-ken; 85 exs., Yamaguchi-ken. Oki Isls.\*: 14 exs., Tôgo Is. Shikoku\*: 1 ♂, Kagawa-ken; 2 ♂♂, Tokushima-ken; 1 ♀, Ehime-ken. Kyushu\*: 1 ♀, Saga-ken; 29 exs., Nagasaki-ken; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ôita-ken; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Miyazaki-ken; 8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Kagoshima-ken.

*Notes.* We examined type series of both species and a lot of additional specimens collected from various areas in Japan and concluded those two are the same species. We treat *Macrolagria fujisana* as a junior synonym of *M. rufobrunnea*.

### *Macrolagria hirsuta* LEWIS, 1895

[Japanese name: Tsuyanaga-hamushidamashi]

*Macrolagria hirsuta* LEWIS, 1895: 423.

*Distribution.* Japan: Honshu and Hokkaido; Kuril Isls.

*Lectotype designation.* Lectotype: ♂, “Chiuzenji / 6.80 // Chiuzenji // Type / H. T. // Japan. / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. // *Macrolagria / hirsuta / Type Lewis // LECTOTYPE / Macrolagria / hirsuta / Lewis, 1895 / Design. by K. Akita / & K. Masumoto, 2008*”. Paralecotype: 1♂, “Nikk / 6/80 // Japan. / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. // Nikko. / 3.VI. -21.VI.80. // *hirsuta / Type Lewis*” (BMNH).

***Gonocephalum (Gonocephalum) pubens* (MARSEUL, 1876)**

[Japanese name: Oo-suna-gomimushidamashi

*Opatrum (Gonocephalum) pubens* MARSEUL, 1876: 97.

*Gonocephalum hiranoi* AKITA et MASUMOTO, 2003: 173. [Syn. nov.].

*Distribution.* Japan: Honshu, Awa-shima Is., Sado Is., Shikoku and Kyushu; Korea, Chedu-do Is. and China.

*Type specimens examined.* Holotype of *G. hiranoi*: ♂, “西浜~柳島海岸 / Chigasaki City / Kanagawa Pref. / 23. Mar. 1998 / T. Hirano leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2002 // Holotype / *Gonocephalum / hiranoi* AKITA & MASUMOTO” (NSMT). Paratypes of *G. hiranoi*: 2 ♂♂, same date as the holotype; 5 ♂♂, Kanagawa-ken, Hiratsuka-shi, Banyu, 15.III.1992, Y. HIRANO leg.

*Other specimens examined.* Sado Is.\*: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀. Honshu\*: 18 exs., Shizuoka-ken; 7 exs., Aichi-ken; 185 exs., Mie-ken; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Osaka-fu; 15 exs., Yamaguchi-ken. Shikoku\*: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Tokushima-ken. Kyushu\*: 15 exs., Saga-ken.

*Notes.* Among specimens from Shizuoka and Aichi Prefs., we are not able to distinguish *Gonocephalum hiranoi* AKITA et MASUMOTO, 2003 from *G. pubens* (MARSEUL, 1876), thus we think that those two species are the same, and treat *G. hiranoi* as a junior synonym of *G. pubens*.

***Derispia shibatai* CHÛJÔ et MIYATAKE, 1961**

[Japanese name: Chibi-kurohoshi-tentô-gomimushidamashi]

*Derispia shibatai* CHÛJÔ et MIYATAKE, 1961: 38, figs. 4, 8, 9.

*Derispia klapperichii*: KASZAB, 1964: 40. (nec KASZAB, 1942)

*Derispia miyatakei* MASUMOTO, 1994: 42, fig. 2. [Syn. nov.].

*Distribution.* Japan: The Ryukyus: Amami Isls. (Amami-Ôshima Is.), and Okinawa Isls. (Okinawa-jima Is.).

*Type specimen examined.* Holotype of *D. shibatai*: ♂, “HATSUNO, / AMAMI IS. / 25. V. 1960 / T. Shibata // HOLOTYPE // *Derispia / shibatai* sp. nov. / DET. T. MIYATAKE '61”. (K. ANDO Collection). Paratype of *D. miyatakei*: ♀, “Nago-jô / Okinawa-hontô / 17 IV 1988 / S. TSUYUKI leg. // Paratype / *Derispia / miyatakei* MAS.”.

*Other specimens examined.* Amami-Ôshima Is.: 1 ex., Mt. Yuwan-dake, 9.IV.1965, K. UEDA leg.; 1 ex., Hatsuno, 22.IV.1964, K. SAKO leg. Okinawa-jima Is.: 1 ex., Kunigami-son, Iji, 31.V.2010, K. UEDA leg.; 2 exs., Nago-shi, Mt. Nago-dake, 19.VI.2006, S. OHMOMO leg.; 1 ex., Onna-san, Kenmin-no-mori, 12.IV.2000, Y. HIRANO leg.; 1 ♂, Tomigusuku-shi, Kaigungô-kôen, 18.II.2010, J. AOKI leg.; 2 ♂♂, Nanjô-shi, Chinen-jôshi, 10.VI.2010, T. MIYAKE leg.; 1 ♀, Motobu-chô, Jinjô, 22.I.2010, T. MIYAKE leg.

*Notes.* After examining many specimens, we concluded those two are the same species. Thus, we treat *Derispia miyatakei* MASUMOTO, 1994 as a junior synonym of *D. shibatai* CHÛJÔ et MIYATAKE, 1961.



***Eucrossoscelis michioi* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1978**

[Japanese name: Hime-hyôtan-kimawari]

*Eucrossoscelis michioi* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1978: 78, fig. 12.*Eucrossoscelis maruyamai* MASUMOTO, 1999: 121, figs. 5, 20, 21. [Syn. nov.].*Distribution.* Japan: The Ryukyus: Okinawa Isls. (Okinawa-jima Is. and Kume-jima Is.)*Type specimens examined.* Holotype of *E. maruyamai*: ♂, “Shirase riv., Gushikwa V / Kume-jima Is. / < Ryukyus, JAPAN > / 15. III. 1998 / M. Maruyama leg. // Coll. Masumoto / 2002 // Holotype / *Eucrossoscelis / maruyamai* MAS.”(NSMT). Paratype of *E. maruyamai*: 1 ♀, same locality as the holotype, 16.III.1998, M. MARUYAMA leg.*Other specimens examined.* Okinawa-jima Is.\*: 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀.*Notes.* On this occasion, we examined nine specimens of *Eucrossoscelis michioi* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1978 from Okinawa-jima Is., and found that the shape of the body and punctures on surfaces of this species are extremely various. Specimens of *E. maruyamai* MASUMOTO, 1999 are involved within the range of these variations, so we treat *E. maruyamai* as a junior synonym of *E. michioi*.***Strongylium kawadai* MASUMOTO, 1981**

[Japanese name: Chairô-naga-kimawari]

*Strongylium kawadai* MASUMOTO, 1981: 29, fig. 1.*Strongylium akitai* MASUMOTO, 1998: 195, figs. 17, 49, 50. [Syn. nov.]*Distribution.* Japan: The Ryukyus: Amami Isls. (Amami-Ôshima Is., Tokuno-shima Is.) and Sakishima Isls. (Ishigaki-jima Is.).*Type specimens examined.* Holotype of *S. kawadai*: ♂, “Mt. Omotodake / Is. Ishigakijima / Okinawa Pref / 9. VI. 1977 / K. Kawada leg // Holotype / *Strongylium / kawadai* MASUMOTO” (NSMT). Holotype of *S. akitai*: ♂, “Funchya-rindô / Amami ôshima / Kagoshima / 28. VIII. 1985 / K. Kawada leg // Holotype / *Strongylium / akitai* MASUMOTO” (NSMT). Paratype of *S. akitai*: 1 ♀, near Nagakumo Pass, 290–310 m, Amami-Ôshima Is., 29.VIII.1985, K. AKITA leg.*Other specimens examined.* Amami-Ôshima Is.: 1 ♀, Kinsakubaru 300–360 m, 29–30.VIII.1985, K. AKITA leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Akatsuchiyama-rindô, 200–300 m, 20–23.VII.1999, K. AKITA leg. Tokuno-shima Is.: 1 ♂, Tete-rindô, 1–5.X.2000, M. AKIYAMA leg. 2 ♀♀, Mt. Amagi-dake, 15.IX.2013, K. IJIMA leg. Ishigaki-jima Is.: 1 ♂, Mt. Omoto-dake, 16.IV.2012, T. NAKATA leg.*Notes.* After examining the holotypes of *Strongylium kawadai* MASUMOTO, 1981, *S. akitai* MASUMOTO, 1998 and many additional specimens, we concluded those two are the same species. Thus, we treat *S. akitai* as a junior synonym of *S. kawadai*.**New Occurrence Records*****Indenicmosoma indochinensis* (KASZAB, 1940)**

[Japanese name: Chibi-higebuto-gomimushidamashi]

*Enicmosoma indochinensis* KASZAB, 1940: 138.*Indenicmosoma indochinensis*: ARDOIN, 1964: 688 (nec KASZAB, 1940).

*Distribution.* Indochina, Nepal, Taiwan and Japan (Honshu). [new record].

*Specimen examined.* 1 ♀, Aichi-ken, Toyota-shi, Mitachi-chô, Yahagi-gawa Riv., 11.V.1997, N. KANIE leg.

***Corticeus (Tylophloeus) haddeni* (PIC, 1945)**

[Japanese name: Kogecha-chibi-hoso-gomimushidamashi]

*Hypophloeus haddeni* PIC, 1945: 4.

*Corticeus (Tylophloeus) haddeni*: BREMER, 1999: 10, fig. 15. [nec PIC, 1945].

*Distribution.* Japan: The Ryukyus: Sakishima Isls. (Ishigaki-jima Is.) [new record]; The Philippines (Mindoro Is.), Sumatra, Borneo, Malaysia and S. Thailand.

*Specimens examined.* Ishigaki-jima Is.: 2 ♂♂, Mt. Yarabu-dake, 29.III.2006, S. INADA leg.; 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 100–200 m, 24.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Nagura, 13.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, Banna-kôen, 10.X.2009, J. AOKI leg. (H. J. BREMER det., 2010); 1 ♂, Mt. Omoto-dake (Rindô Takeda-sen), 10.X.2009, J. AOKI leg. (H. J. BREMER det., 2010).

***Uloma (Uloma) excisa* GEBIEN, 1914**

[Japanese name: Taiwan-eguri-gomimushidamashi]

*Uloma excisa* GEBIEN, 1914 [1913]: 24.

*Distribution.* Japan: Senkaku Isls. (Kita-ko-jima Is.) [new record]; Taiwan, SE China and N. Vietnam.

*Specimens examined.* 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Senkaku Isls., Kita-ko-jima Is., 16.VI.1995, M. KIMURA leg.

要 約

秋田勝己・益本仁雄：日本産ゴミムシダマシ科甲虫の新種・希少種(鞘翅目)。(第17報)3新種,4新亜種,5所属変更,6シノニム,3日本初記録。——日本産ゴミムシダマシ科甲虫について検討し,ショウヤマキマワリ *Plesiophthalmus (Plesiophthalmus) shoyamai* sp. nov. (西表島),オビモンホソゴミムシダマシ沖縄島亜種 *Brachypohlaeus unifasciatus inadae* subsp. nov., 同八重山亜種 *B. unifasciatus hanatanii* subsp. nov., ヒメオオニジゴミムシダマシ沖縄島・久米島亜種 *Euhemicera hajimei kumejimana* subsp. nov., イヘヤツヤニジゴミムシダマシ *Tetraphyllus masaakii* sp. nov. (伊平屋島), イシガキクビカクシゴミムシダマシ *Stenochinus hiraii* sp. nov. (石垣島), クビカクシゴミムシダマシ御蔵島亜種 *S. bacillus hiroshii* subsp. nov. の3新種,4新亜種を命名記載した。

クロツヤキマワリ沖縄島亜種 *Plesiophthalmus spectabilis okinawanus* NOMURA, 1964 を独立種オキナワクロツヤキマワリ *P. (P.) okinawanus* NOMURA, 1964 に, ミナミエグリゴミムシダマシ *Uloma (Uloma) excisa nanseiensis* MASUMOTO et NISHIKAWA, 1986 を独立種 *Uloma (U.) nanseiensis* MASUMOTO et NISHIKAWA, 1986 に昇格させるとともに, ミヤケスナゴミムシダマシ *Gonocephalum miyakense* NAKANE, 1963 をスナゴミムシダマシ伊豆諸島亜種 *G. japanum miyakense* NAKANE, 1963 に, オキナワカタビロキマワリモドキ *Phaedis (Phaedis) iriei* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1980 をアマミカタビロキマワリモドキ沖縄島亜種 *P. (Phaedis) oshimensis iriei* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1980 に降格した。アマミホソゴミムシダマシ *C. (C.) amamiensis* (KASZAB, 1964) を *C. (C.) maehleri amamiensis* (KASZAB, 1964) とするとともに, イシガキホソゴミムシダマシ *Corticeus maehleri mayumiae* (MASUMOTO, 1983) をこれのシノ

ニムとした。フジハムシダマシ *Macrolagria fujisana* LEWIS, 1895 をナガハムシダマシ *M. rufobrunnea* (MARSEUL, 1876) のシノニムとして処理し、フジナガハムシダマシの新称和名を与えた。さらに、ショウナンズナゴミムシダマシ *Gonocephalum hiranoi* AKITA et MASUMOTO, 2003 をオオスナゴミムシダマシ *G. pubens* (MARSEUL, 1876) の、ミヤタケクロホシテントウゴミムシダマシ *Derispia miyatakei* MASUMOTO, 1994 をチビクロホシテントウゴミムシダマシ *Derispia shibatai miyatakei* MASUMOTO, 1994 の、クメジマヒョウタンキマワリ *Eucrossoscelis maruyamai* MASUMOTO, 1999 をヒメヒョウタンキマワリ *E. michioi* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1978 の、アマミナガキマワリ *Strongylium akitai* MASUMOTO, 1998 をチャイロナガキマワリ *S. kawadai* MASUMOTO, 1981 のシノニムとして処理した。*Macrolagria fujisana* LEWIS, 1895 と *Macrolagria hirsuta* LEWIS, 1895 についてはレクトタイプの指定を行った。

また、チビヒゲブトゴミムシダマシ (新称) *Indenicmosoma indochinensis* (KASZAB, 1940) (愛知県)、コゲチャチビホソゴミムシダマシ (新称) *Corticeus (Tylophoeus) haddeni* (PIC, 1945) (石垣島)、タイワンエグリゴミムシダマシ (新称) *Uloma (Uloma) excisa* GEBIEN, 1913 (尖閣諸島北小島) を日本から初めて記録した。

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Manuscript received 7 August 2015;  
revised and accepted 22 August 2015.