

大阪市立  
自然科学  
博物館  
蔵書之印

VOL. XIII, No. 1.

AUG., 1961.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL REVIEW OF JAPAN

# 昆蟲學評論

第十三卷 第一号



日本甲蟲學會

THE JAPAN COLEOPTEROLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Description of a New *Chlamisus*-Species from Yakushima, Japan  
(Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Chlamisinae)

By MASAO OHNO

Biology Laboratory, Toyo University, Tokyo

*Chlamisus yakushmanus* sp. nov.

Body rather wide, but distinctly longer than wide, subpentagonal, widest at the base of elytra and very strongly narrowed anteriorly, but slightly so posteriorly. General colour black and subopaque; lower portion of head more or less piceous, mouth parts (excepting the apices of mandibles piceous to black), antennae (excepting the terminal segments slightly infuscated), inferior or posterior faces of femora and tibiae, including a part of the front face of the four anterior femora, and tarsi entirely yellowish brown to reddish brown.

Head closely reticulate-punctate, the punctures on the clypeus rather larger and a little deeper than those on the interocular area, the latter area slightly depressed, and the depression prolonged towards the vertex and gently narrowed posteriorly, upper triangular part of the median depression and inner portion of the emarginated area of each eye are very closely and deeply punctured, and narrowly sulcate on each side of frons along the inner margin of the upper parts of each eye. Antennae short and robust, not extending beyond the basal margin of pronotum when turned them back; 1st segment strongly thickened, distinctly elongate, and somewhat curved, 2nd also thickened, and nearly truncate-conical, 3rd and two following segments slender (but the 5th one among which slightly dilated terminally), more or less flattened, and subequal in length to each others, 6th segment also flattened but slightly longer than the preceding one and much more strongly widened terminally, from 7th to 10th segments strongly transverse and thickened, respectively, and 11th one subtriangular and somewhat flattened, with the apex feebly acuminate and the lateral margins distinctly rounded.

Pronotum transverse, about two-thirds as long as broad, widest at the base, and very strongly narrowed anteriorly, each front angle furnished with a whitish pubescence; dorsum distinctly punctate, interspaces of these punctures rugosely structured, median

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disc strongly gibbously elevated, bounded on either side by an oblique groove, compressed posteriorly, and divided into two parts by a distinct longitudinal sulcus extending from the top of posterior steep declivity to near the anterior margin, each part of the central raised area with an oblique groove in its antero-lateral declivity, interspaces of these longitudinal or oblique grooves forming some broad ridges, of which surface irregularly reticulate-punctate. Scutellum strongly transverse, strongly widened posteriorly, hind margin gently emarginate, with the median part slightly produced posteriorly, lateral margin nearly straight and feebly ridged; dorsum not so distinctly prominent, somewhat depressed along the lateral margin and the posterior part also depressed posteriorly; the surface impunctate, but feebly granulated throughout.

Elytra quadrate-oblong, slightly longer than broad, widest at the base and very slightly narrowed posteriorly, with a feeble constriction behind the humeral region and the apex separately rounded; dorsum strongly and rather closely punctured, the punctures (each of which bearing a fine pubescence) irregularly arranging in a longitudinal rows, and interspaces of these punctures feebly granulated or indistinctly rugosely structured, sutural margins denticulated throughout. Each elytron furnished with some distinct tubercles and four primary longitudinal ridges as follows: the first juxtasutural one with four tubercles (but the spaces of these tubercles not ridged as in the following ridges), basal tubercle among which connecting with that of second ridge transversely, 2nd one conical, situating the area between the base and the middle of elytra, 3rd one situating just behind the middle, rather distinctly raised and transversely compressed, and connecting with the second ridge, the last small one situating the area between the middle and apex, conical but the apex rounded, and close to the sutural margin; the second (median) ridge rather distinctly ridged all the length to near the apex, especially in its apical part (where the ridge curved outwardly and connecting with the latero-apical tubercle of humeral ridge), but without distinct tubercles of its own, basal tubercle connecting with that of first ridge, 2nd one situating the area between the base and the middle, distinctly raised and compressed transversely but the tubercle further extending laterally passing through the third ridge to near the fourth (sublateral) ridge, and consisting a large transverse premedian tubercle; the third (humeral) ridge distinctly curved, arising from a little behind the infero-posterior end of humerus, passing through the large premedian tubercle, and once almost disappearing behind the tubercle but then reappeared as a small tubercle at a little behind the middle and another two latero-apical tubercles followed it posteriorly; the fourth (sublateral) ridge arising from the extero-posterior end of humerus, passing through the outer edge of juxtalateral transverse tubercle, and disappearing at a little behind the middle vaguely.

Underside rather coarsely reticulate-punctate. Prosternum short, a little broader than long, with the lateral margins distinctly rounded and the surface slightly depressed along the front margin; prosternal process rather narrow, subparallel-sided, bluntly pointed at the apex and feebly prominent on the surface; metasternum with a short semicircular process at the posterior end, of which margin gently rounded. First abdominal sternite with a central longitudinal carina, which is feebly angulated upwardly at a little before the middle but not reaching the hind margin of the sternite, each side of the carina rather deeply excavated from the base to near the middle; last abdominal sternite with a distinct fovea in the middle, which somewhat longer than

broad, each lateral side, especially in its posterior half, more or less ridged and furnished with greyish pubescence, surface of the fovea impunctate but finely granulated throughout except the posterior part. Pygidium rather sparsely but deeply punctured, with a distinct linear longitudinal ridge from the middle of base to near the apex, and with a broader indistinct ridge on each lateral area besides the linear one.

Length : 3.5 mm.; breadth : 2.2 mm.

Holotype : ♀, Onoaida, Is. Yakushima, Japan, 21-V-1959, M. OHNO leg. (on the leaves of *Castanopsis*-tree).

Distribution : Japan (Is. Yakushima).

The present new species is somewhat allied to *Chlamisus laticollis* (CHŪJŌ) from Japan and *Chlamisus interjectus* (BALY) from Japan, Korea, and Formosa, but may easily be separated from both species in having linear prosternal process.

*Chlamisus monticola* (CHŪJŌ) from Formosa and *Chlamisus montanus* (GRESSITT) from China are also resembling the present species, but the present species differs from both ones in many important characters of pronotum, elytra, etc.

The type-specimen is preserved in the author's cabinet.

### 岩湧山で採集されたトゲアトキリゴミムシとホソツヤナガゴミムシ

(岩湧山甲虫覚え書, 3)

芝 田 太 一

#### 1. *Aephniidius adelioides* BATES トゲアトキリゴミムシ

主として海岸沿いの平地で得られるが、後藤光男氏の採集標本中に珍しい産地の2頭があったので報告しておく。

1 ex., Mt. Iwawaki, Osaka Pref., 27, VII, 1953, M. Goro leg.

岩湧山のどの辺で獲られたか不明であるが、おそらく麓の方であろう。

1 ex., Hirakura, Mie Pref., 21, III, 1959, M. Goro leg.

#### 2. *Abacetus leucotelus* BATES ホソツヤナガゴミムシ

筆者の手許に加治木義博氏の御好意で、岩湧山(1954年5月30日)と京都大悲山(1953年8月28日)の2枚のラベルのついたホソツヤナガゴミムシ(鷲塚靖氏採集)の標本が1頭ある。

本種は長崎原産で、トカラ列島宝島・奄美大島に多いが、本州では珍しい記録のため、そのデータにいささか疑問を持っていた。ところが、日浦勇氏が明らか本種と思われる1頭を大阪府下信太山で1959年10月26日に採集されたので、近畿地方に産することが判明した。筆者所蔵の標本もおそらく岩湧山のものであろうと思うが、確めることは出来ない。なお、日浦氏採集の標本は大阪市立自然科学博物館に保存されている。

快よく標本を提供して下さった後藤光男氏と、発表の機会を与えられた日浦勇氏に対して厚くお礼申しあげる。

Two New Species of the Genus *Anisolinus* SHARP  
from Japan. (Col.: Staphylinidae)

By KÔHEI SAWADA

Genus *Anisolinus* SHARP

*Anisolinus* SHARP, D., 1889, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6), III, p. 113.

Genotype: *picticornis* SHARP, l. c. (from Miyanoshita, Hakone, Honshu, Japan).

This unique genus is peculiar in having the 2nd joint of the maxillary palpus being extraordinarily dilated towards the distal end and it is plainly distinguishable from any other group of our Xanthopygi by the above point and being allied in this way to the genus *Amichrotus* SHARP, it differs, however, from that genus in the characteristics as follows:

1. (2) Labial palpi with the 2nd joint a little longer than the relatively stouter 3rd, more than or fully twice as long as the relatively shorter 1st. Mesosternum only with an incomplete median carinula in the posterior half. Mesocoxae completely contiguous, because of the absence of the intersternal piece between meso- and metasternum. Paramere when viewed from its ventral side more or less tapered to the entire, narrowly rounded apex ..... *Anisolinus* SHARP
2. (1) Labial palpi with the 2nd joint about as long as the relatively slender 3rd, less than or hardly twice as long as the relatively longer 1st. Mesosternum bears a distinct median carina in its full length. Mesocoxae separated from each other by the intersternal piece between meso- and metasternum. Paramere when viewed from its ventral side broader, gradually dilated distally and slightly emarginate at the broadly truncate apex ..... *Amichrotus* SHARP

*Anisolinus hayashii*, sp. nov.

At once distinguished from all known species by the narrower body and its shorter elytra being immaculate.

Subopaque especially in the fore-parts. Fuscous; trophi and tarsi reddish brown, tibiae often paler, antennae fuscous with the first three joints pitchy, the 2nd and 3rd with basal part reddish, 10th feebly iridescent, with the posterior margin of the segments rufescent.

Length: 12 mm.

In build rather similar to *elegans* SHARP, 1889, but differently coloured and sculptured, the antennae being robuster, with more elongate joints, the prothorax more strongly narrowed towards the shorter elytra, etc. Head quite orbicular, weakly evenly convex above, scarcely narrower than the prothorax, the surface densely rather superficially punctate except for the disc being broadly impunctate like that of *picticornis*

SHARP, the integument clothed with a fine but apparently perceptible microsculpture throughout, the eyes entirely flat, about as long as the post-ocular region where bears numerous, subrecumbent setae. There are several pairs of black, conspicuous setae which are situated just behind weak antennal tubercles, near upper margin of the eyes, at middle of post-ocular region, at sides of occiput and on infra-ocular area. Antennae relatively short, nearly reaching the middle of the prothorax, scarcely tapered distally, with the 2nd joint as long as 4th, penultimate joint considerably longer than broad (Index, 8 : 6). Prothorax rather distinctly longer than broad, a little narrowed behind, the sides narrowly rounded in front, where the marginal lines are invisible from above and very shallowly sinuate just behind the middle, the surface bears fine, moderately dense and umbilicate punctures which are separated by more than twice their diameter and distinctly smaller than those of the head, the disc with a narrow, longitudinal space impunctate, which is nearly glabrous and a little more polished before the base, the pubescence subrecumbent, less conspicuous, two pairs of long setae present, one near by side margins on anterior third, one close to posterior angles, the integument bears minute microsculpture like that of the head but finer. Scutellum moderately finely, not very sparingly punctured. Elytra about as broad as, but a little shorter than the prothorax, slightly transverse, the surface being obsolete granulose or asperate, the pubescence distinctly denser and finer than on the prothorax. Abdomen with sides nearly parallel, feebly narrowed towards the distal end, having a fine, dense puncturation and pubescence throughout, though the 6th visible tergite strongly iridescent, bearing a few scattered, relatively larger punctures and a number of submarginal ones.

♂, anterior tarsi strongly dilated, the 6th visible sternite with a shallow crescentic emargination, the front of which are slightly impressed and smooth, the 5th sternite with a round fovea in the middle of the base. Aedeagus elongate, subparallel as seen from lateral side, but the margins from above strongly asymmetrically sinuate on the sides, the paramere entire, rather truncate at the apex, slightly shorter than the median lobe.

Holotype (♀): Mt. Kôya, Wakayama, Honshu, 16. X. 1955, MASAO HAYASHI leg. Allotype (♂) & paratype (♀): Myôjindaira, Nara, Honshu, 18. VII. 1960, M. HAYASHI leg. (in coll. K. SAWADA).

The specimens from Myôjindaira were taken from closer inspection of the stomachs of the frog, *Bufo vulgaris montanus* OKADA, together with *Philonthus japonicus* SHARP, *Paederus poweri* SHARP and *Aleochara curtula* GÖZE as far as Staphylinid-beetles, but the types at hand are unfortunately in very damaged condition. Additional information from Dr. M. HAYASHI has been obtained on details of the place where the frog was found. It was on fallen leaves under a thickly wooded primeval forest on the ridge, which is 1,300 m. above sea level and the plant formation consists of many *Quercus crispula* BLUME, *Fagus crenata* BLUME and sporadically of *Acer Shirasawanum* KOIDZUMI, this condition is apparently of the aestatisilvae or the so-called beech-tree belt. Finally the holotype specimen was found in company with *Quedius junio* SHARP and many *Colpodes* spp. among pieces of the weathering rocks standing by the side of a path (alt. 800 m.), they seem therefore to have prepared for their hibernation.

*Anisolinus tsurugiensis*, sp. nov.

Head, prothorax and scutellum black, moderately shining, less so on the elytra

and abdomen, the former fuscous, bears a large yellowish-red fascia on the basal two-third, extending along the suture to the apex, the latter also fuscous, scarcely iridescent, with the posterior margin of the segments obscurely rufescent. Antennae black, with the first three joints pitchy, basal half of the 2nd and extreme base of the 3rd red, 8th to 10th joints yellowish-white, legs fuscous, the tarsi being brownish.

Length: 11.3 mm.

Much more shorter than *picticornis* SHARP and differently coloured, the head more transverse, the less elongate prothorax having a little more superficial and denser puncturation.

Head rather transversely orbicular, weakly and uniformly convex above, slightly narrower than the prothorax, at the sides of the disc and on the postero-lateral region densely rather superficially punctate, though the disc being broadly impunctate like that of *picticornis* SHARP and bears a scarcely perceptible microsculpture throughout, and several pairs of conspicuous black setae as described for *hayashii*, sp. nov. Antennae slender, not incrassate distally, elongate, almost reaching the posterior margin of the prothorax, with the 2nd joint slightly longer than 4th (Index, 10:9), the penultimate joint considerably longer than broad (Index, 8:6). Prothorax a little longer than broad (Index, 30:34), slightly narrowed towards the elytra, the sides rather suddenly rounded in front, a weak sinuation behind the middle slightly deeper than in *picticornis* SHARP, the posterior angles quite obtuse, broadly rounded, the surface bears moderately fine, dense and rather flat punctures which are separated by about their own diameter, except for a narrow longitudinal impunctate space in the middle, the microsculpture almost vanishing. Scutellum very finely and less densely punctured. Elytra a little wider than broad, slightly shorter than the prothorax, the sutural area being weakly convex and polished, the whole surface obsoletely, not very densely punctured, the fine pubescence slightly thicker than on the prothorax. Abdomen clothed with very fine and dense punctures throughout, which are somewhat sparser towards the distal end.

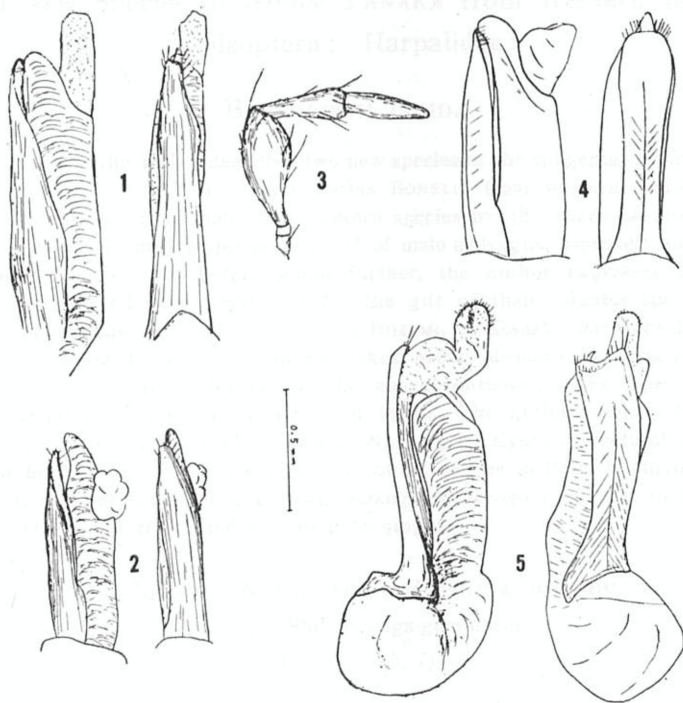
♂, the anterior tarsi strongly dilated, the 6th visible sternite with a shallow emargination. Aedeagus similar to *hayashii*, sp. nov., but the paramere spatulate and the apex of the median lobe longer.

Holotype (♂): Mt. Tsurugi, Tokushima, Shikoku, 2. V. 1961, M. YOSHIKAWA leg. Allotype (♀): ditto, 5. V. 1957, N. KAWANO leg. Paratypes: ♂, ditto, 2. V. 1961, A. MATSUDA leg., ♀, ditto, 1. V. 1961, M. YOSHIKAWA leg., ♀, ditto, 29. VII. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg. (in coll. T. SHIBATA and K. SAWADA).

The allotype specimen was taken from a fungus which must be regarded as a Polyporaceae, other specimens examined were found from under the bark of decayed trees, at an elevation of between 1,600 m. and 1,000 m.

本報告に於て *Anisolinus* 属の2新種を記載した。その内 *A. hayashii* の採集地点は、林匡夫博士によれば、高野山不動坂(上手)及び奈良県吉野郡東吉野村明神平である。又 *A. tsurugiensis* は芝田太一氏及び河野仁一郎氏によれば、徳島県剣山の見越より西へ名頃までの途中が採集地点である。貴重な標本の採集者並に提供者の諸氏に深く敬意を表する。拙稿を御校閲御指導頂いた京都府立大学の中根猛彦博士に深く感謝する。





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1. & 6. *Anisolinus hayashii*, sp. nov., penis.
2. *Anisolinus elegans* SHARP, penis. (from Mt. Kongô, Osaka).
3. 4. & 7. *Anisolinus tsurugiensis*, sp. nov., maxillary palpus and penis.
5. *Amichrotus apicipennis* SHARP, penis. (from Mikawa-mura, Wakayama).

(K. SAWADA del.)

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Two New Species of *Nialoë* TANAKA from Western Japan.  
(Coleoptera: Harpalidae)

By HIROSHI ISHIDA

In this paper, the author describes two new species of the subgenus *Nialoë* TANAKA (Kontyû, 26 (2) : 82-83, 1958) of *Pterostichus* BONELLI from western Honshu, which are distinctly differed from many other known species by the shape of anal sternite in male, especially in median projection, and of male aedeagus, especially in narrowed apical part of penis, etc. Before going further, the author expresses his cordial gratitudes to the following gentlemen for the gift of their valuable specimens and kind helps in various ways: Dr. TOSHIBUMI HOZUMI, of Komaki, Aichi Pref., and Mr. TAICHI SHIBATA, of Osaka. The author takes great pleasure in dedicating these interesting pterostichids in honour of the above gentlemen. The types are in the author's collection by the kind courtesy of them. The author's hearty thanks and appreciation are also due to Prof. TAKEHIKO NAKANE, of Kyoto Prefectural University, Kyoto, for his kind advices and encouragement as well as to Prof. MICHIOYOSHI TAKEZAKI, of the Hyogo Agricultural College, Kakogawa, Hyogo Pref. and to Mr. KUNIO FUJITA, of Osaka, for their kind aids in photograph.

*Pterostichus (Nialoë) shibatai* ISHIDA, sp. nov.

Nom. Jap.: Shibata-naga-gomimushi.

(Figs. 1, 3, 5, 7)

Length: 14.2 mm.; width: 5.0 mm.

Body yellowish brown owing to immature condition, shiny, weakly iridescent in elytra; palpi reddish brown, antennae dark reddish brown, and legs yellowish brown; underside reddish or yellowish brown.

Head normal, rather flat; surface smooth; microsculpture very indistinct, more or less isodiametric; labrum emarginate; clypeus nearly straight at apex; mandibles normal; apex of palpi scarcely truncate; tooth of mentum strongly bifid with rather pointed apices; eyes moderate, convex, and ommatidia visible; temporae weakly tumid, a little shorter than eyes; antennae long, basal three segments glabrous, and 2nd segment with three setae; frontal furrows rather deep, slightly divergent behind; posterior supraorbital setae a little behind the level of posterior margin of eyes.

Pronotum cordiform, rather flat, widest near apical third, and wider than long; surface smooth; microsculpture indistinct, finely transversely meshed; apical margin weakly emarginate, unbordered; anterior angles weakly produced and rounded at apex; lateral margin fine, sides gently narrowed in front and rather strongly constricted behind, and subparallel part behind sinuation rather short, with a few indistinct notches; lateral channel narrow, but widened at apex; anterior setae at about apical fourth, posterior ones slightly before posterior angles, which are subrectangular, apex

obtuse, and slightly reflexed upwards; anterior transverse impression rather distinct, basal one faint; median line distinct, not reaching both margins; basal foveae smooth, deep, linear, but divergent before; basal margin nearly straight, unbordered, and as wide as apex.

Wings apterous. Elytra rather flat, elongate-elliptic, and widest near middle; each elytron not fused; surface smooth; microsculpture finely transversely meshed except scutellum and basal border isodiametric; basal border nearly straight, adjoining lateral margin forming obtuse angle; shoulders rounded; apical sinuation very slight; inner plica invisible; apex angulate; striae strongly impressed, impunctate; scutellary striole rather long, present on 1st interstice; interstices rather flat, but weakly convex in outer interstices; 3rd interstice with three dorsal pores in left elytron, anterior one in the middle of interstice and remaining two adjoining 2nd stria, but in right elytron with four dorsal pores, anterior one adjoining 3rd stria and remaining three, 2nd stria; basal umbilicate pore at the base of 1st stria and remote from 2nd stria and from basal border: marginal ones 17 in number, slightly interrupted at middle and divided into several groups.

Male protarsi with basal three segments rather strongly dilated; basal three segments of meso- and metatarsi distinctly sulcate at outer side; 5th segment of all tarsi glabrous beneath.

Underside almost smooth except anterior part of mesepisterna sparsely punctate, sides of metasternum sparsely and weakly punctulate, and metepisterna with a few punctures and sulcate at front side and partly so at outer side; prosternal process distinctly bordered at apex, strongly foveate in middle, and apical margin straight; anal sternite in male rather strongly excavated at apical half and slightly depressed at sides, with a transverse impression at middle; apical margin with two shallow sinuations, left of which deeper than right one, and bifid but apices rounded, rather asymmetric, and waved projection which directed nearly backwards, and two marginal setae remote from margin.

Aedeagus owing to immaturity the description incomplete, comparatively small, very strongly curved and narrowed at apical part in lateral view, apical lamella small, apex rather pointed and curved to the right; right paramere long, arcuate, rather pointed at apex, and shape is almost as in that of *asymmetricus*; left paramere quadrate.

Type locality: Komoridani Valley, Mt. Gomanodan, Wakayama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

Holotype (♂), 5. VIII. 1960, KEN-ICHI UEDA leg. (through T. SHIBATA).

*Pterostichus (Nialoë) hozumii* ISHIDA, sp. nov.

Nom. Jap.: Hozumi-naga-gomimushi.

(Figs. 2, 4, 6, 8)

Length: 14.5 mm.; width: 5.2 mm.

Body black, shiny, not iridescent; palpi, antennae, labrum, femora, and tarsi dark reddish brown, tibiae reddish brown; underside black.

Head normal, slightly convex; surface minutely and sparsely punctulate; microsculpture distinct, clearly isodiametric; labrum nearly straight at apex; clypeus slightly

emarginate; mandibles normal; apex of palpi scarcely truncate; tooth of mentum strongly bifid with rounded apices; eyes moderate, convex, and ommatidia visible; temporae rather strongly tumid, a little shorter than eyes; antennae long, basal three segments glabrous, and 2nd segment with two setae; frontal furrows deep, divergent behind, with a few punctures; posterior supraorbital setae almost on the level of posterior margin of eyes.

Pronotum subcordiform, rather convex, widest near apical third, and slightly wider than long; surface with basal area strongly punctate and rugose, and a few longitudinal impressions touching the basal margin at middle; and at sides except base and front with several transverse impressions and wrinkles; microsculpture rather distinct, transversely meshed; apical margin strongly emarginate, bordered, but rather indistinct at middle; anterior angles rather strongly produced and rounded at apex; lateral margin fine, sides gently narrowed in front and weakly constricted behind, and weakly convergent behind sinuation, with several distinct notches; lateral channel rather wide, and scarcely widened at apex; anterior setae at about apical fourth, posterior ones slightly before posterior angles, which are rectangular, but apex obtuse; anterior transverse impression faint, basal one indistinct; median line distinct, widened and deepened behind, and not reaching both margins; basal foveae rather shallow, sub-parallel each other; basal margin strongly sinuate, bordered except middle, and as wide as apex.

Wings apterous. Elytra rather convex, elongate-elliptic, and widest near middle; each elytron not fused; surface smooth; microsculpture distinct, more or less isodiametric; basal border nearly straight, adjoining lateral margin forming obtuse angle; shoulders rounded; apical sinuation distinct; inner plica visible; apex angulate; striae strongly impressed, impunctate; scutellary striole rather long, present on 1st interstice; interstices weakly convex; 3rd interstice with three dorsal pores, anterior one adjoining 3rd stria (though in right elytron undetectable by pin hole) and remaining two adjoining 2nd stria; basal umbilicate pore at the base of 1st stria and remote from 2nd stria and from basal border; marginal ones 18 in number, slightly interrupted at middle and divided into several groups.

Male protarsi with basal three segments strongly dilated; basal three segments of meso- and metatarsi rather weakly sulcate at outer side; 5th segment of all tarsi glabrous beneath.

Underside rather smooth, but sides of prosternum and proepisterna sparsely and obscurely punctate, mesosternum and anterior part of mesepisterna strongly punctate, sides of metasternum rather strongly punctate, metepisterna sparsely punctate, sides of metasternum rather strongly punctate, metepisterna sparsely punctate, and sides of basal one abdominal segment rugose and rather strongly punctate and 2nd and 3rd segments sparsely and weakly punctate; prosternal process unbordered, strongly foveate in middle, and apical margin straight; metepisterna sulcate at front side and incompletely so at outer side; anal sternite in male strongly excavated at apical half and slightly depressed at sides; apical margin with two rather deep sinuations, left of which much deeper than right one, and a short triangular median projection which is bulged and directed nearly downwards, and two marginal setae near margin.

Aedeagus comparatively large, very strongly curved and abruptly narrowed at apical part in lateral view, right side with slight tumour, apical lamella small, apex

rather pointed and curved to the right; right paramere long, weakly arcuate, rather pointed at apex, and shape is almost as in that of *asymmetricus*; left paramere quadrate with rather truncate apex.

Type locality: Mt. Dando, Aichi Prefecture (Mikawa Province), Honshu, Japan.

Holotype (♂), 13. VIII. 1954, TOSHIBUMI HOZUMI leg.

#### Explanation of Figures

Figs. 1, 3, 5, 7. *Pterostichus shibatai*, sp. nov. ♂ (holotype).

Figs. 2, 4, 6, 8. *Pterostichus hozumii*, sp. nov. ♂ (holotype).

Figs. 1, 2 (×3.5); 3, 4: anal sternite (×6.3); 5, 6: aedeagus, right (×7.5); 7, 8: aedeagus, left (×7.5).

#### ▼ キイロミヤマカミキリを金沢市で採集

内 村 章

*Margites fulvidus* PASCOE, 1858 キイロミヤマカミキリは、原色日本昆虫図鑑甲虫編(1955)によれば“現在の北限は愛知県下”とあるが、私は金沢城本丸跡のアラクシ *Quercus glauca* THUNB. (大阪市立自然科学博物館、瀬戸剛氏同定)の老衰木樹幹下部(カミキリ脱出孔と思われる所)から1959年4月28日に1♂を採集し、所蔵しているので報告しておく。さらに、1960年7月23日に金沢城で小学生の採集した1♂も検している。

なお、林匡夫博士から“本種の北陸地方からの記録は初めてであり、また食樹としてのアラクシは従来全く知られていない”との教示を受けた。

御教示、御同定をいただいた林博士および瀬戸氏に厚くお礼申上げる。

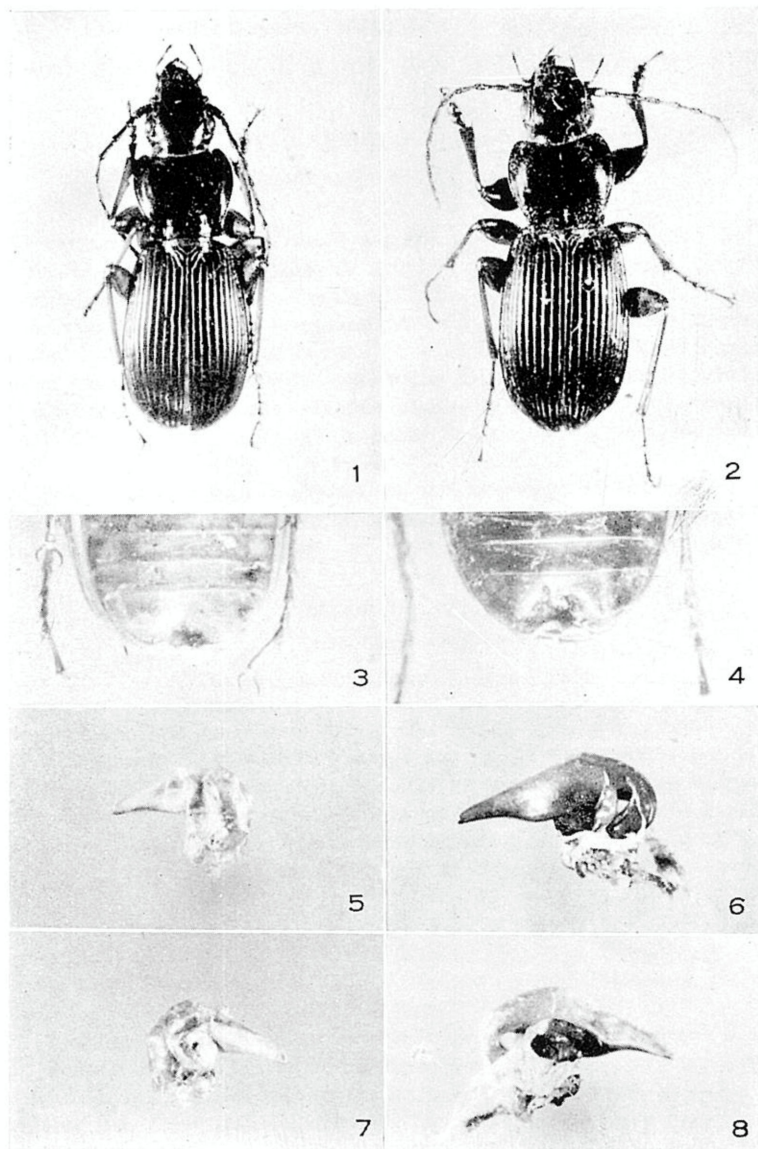
#### ▼ クロオビマグソコガネ四国に分布する

後 藤 光 男

*Aphodius (Acrossus) unifasciatus* NOMURA et NAKANE, 1951 クロオビマグソコガネは武平峠(三重)・貴船(京都)の標本によって記載され、本州・九州に分布していて、まだ四国からの記録はなかった。筆者は芝田太一氏の標本中に四国产の3頭を検したので、分布に四国を追加する。

阿波剣山, 3 exs., 2. V. 1961, 松田厚志氏採集

この種の本州における分布は近畿東海地方にかなり広く、手許には原産地の外、箕面・比良山・平倉・定光寺産の標本がある。本種は明らかに年1回春季の発生であり、低山地では3月中旬～4月下旬、やや高地では4月中旬～6月上旬に見ることができる。相模大山(ssp. *hayashii*)・紀伊山系(ssp. *kiensis*)にそれぞれ別亜種が知られているが、上記の個体は原記載並びに原産地の標本によく一致し、亜種を分つほどの差異は認められなかった。



(H. ISHIDA photo.)

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The Lycid-Beetles from the Loochoo Islands,  
with Descriptions of a few New Forms (Coleoptera)

By TAKEHIKO NAKANE

Biological Laboratory, Kyoto Prefectural University

As regards the Lycidae no record has been made from the Loochoos up to the present time<sup>1)</sup>. Through the courtesy of Mr. HITOSHI HASEGAWA, I have recently had an opportunity to study the material collected by Dr. TOKUICHI SHIRAKI in the Loochoos during the year 1953, which is now preserved in the Laboratory of Insect Identification, the National Institute of the Agricultural Sciences, Tokyo. Mr. TAICHI SHIBATA has also offered me kindly his material collected at Amami-Oshima by himself in 1960. Further, I found a species in the collection of Mr. OSAMU NAKACHI, Okinawa, which was sent to me for determination. This paper is the result of my study on these materials.

Before going further I wish to express my sincere thanks to Drs. T. SHIRAKI, Y. NISHIJIMA, and Messrs. H. HASEGAWA, T. SHIBATA, and O. NAKACHI for their kind help given me in the course of the study.

Subfamily LYCINAE

Tribe Macrolycini

*Macrolycus dominator* KLEINE, 1925

The examples from Amami-Oshima and Okinawa agree fairly well with the description of *M. dominator* KLEINE from Formosa and surely belong to this species. In Amami-Oshima specimens, however, the sides of the prothorax are much more rounded anteriorly and more markedly sinuate-emarginate in front of the projected hind angles, and the penis is narrower and somewhat differently curved, as compared with the figures given by KLEINE. So I name the form of Amami-Oshima as follows: subsp. *shirakii* nov.

Holotype (♂), allotype (♀) & 1 paratype (♀): Mt. Yuwan, 3. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg. Paratypes: 1 ♀, Yuwan, 2. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.; 1 ♀, Yuwan, 8. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.; 1 ♂, Shinokawa, 9. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.; 1 ♀, Shinmura, 16. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.; 2 ♀, Ikari, 21. V. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg.

The colour of the elytra with pubescence is brick-red in the specimens of Amami-Oshima, while it is clear red in the examples from Okinawa. The sides of the prothorax are less strongly sinuate-emarginate in Okinawa examples, though similarly rounded anteriorly. But, unfortunately only two females were taken from Okinawa.

Specimens examined: 1 ♀, Mt. Yonaha, Okinawa, 25. III. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Yonaha, 11. IV. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.

1) Except one by MIWA (1935) — *Lyponia delicatula* KIESENWETTER

[Entom. Rev. Japan, Vol. XIII, No. 1, pp. 11~15, pl. 3, Aug., 1961]

## Tribe Cladophorini

*Cautires amamiensis* sp. nov.

Black, with the mandibles reddish brown and the claws reddish yellow, and the anterior costae of pronotum, clypeus, basal articulations of legs, etc. often more or less reddish. Elytra bright red with red pubescence, but frequently infusate or blackish on apical half, where the pubescence is darkened. Head short and narrower than the prothorax, finely punctulate and pubescent, transversely impressed between eyes behind the moderately produced antennal insertion. Eyes far apart, lateral and moderately prominent. Antennae robust, with the 1st joint stout, the 2nd very short, the 3rd to 10th strongly serrate (♀) or each with a compressed long branch which is about as long as or slightly longer than the joint itself, and the branch in the 3rd evidently arising from the base of the joint (♂). Pronotum subquadrate, with the sides subparallel in anterior half and then gradually diverging to hind angles, the base weakly bisinuate, and the front margin produced and rounded in middle; the disc with 7 areolae as usual in the genus, finely punctulate, but coarsely punctured on the anterior and lateral areas; the pubescence principally blackish, but often reddish along the lateral anterior costae. Scutellum very slightly narrowed to apex, where it is deeply and broadly emarginate, with the sides longitudinally elevated, the surface finely punctulate and pubescent. Elytra wider than the prothorax, twice and a half as long as wide, subparallel-sided or slightly dilated posteriorly, each with 4 longitudinal costae, the intervals with a double row of cells, which are mostly subquadrate or rounded. Under surface smooth, finely punctulate and pubescent, the pubescence fuscous but partly fulvous.

Body length: 7-11 mm.

Holotype (♂) & 5 paratypes (♂): Shinokawa, Amami-Oshima, 11. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg. Allotype (♀) & 1 paratype (♂): Shinmura, 14. V. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg. Paratypes: 6♂, Shinokawa, 9. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.; 2♂, Shinmura, 10. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.; 7♂ 1♀, Shinokawa, 15. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.; 1♂ 1♀, Ikari, 12. V. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg.; 1♂, Ikari, 21. V. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg.; 1♀, Ikari, 4. VI. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg.

This species is probably similar in appearance to *C. sinensis* PIC, but the pubescence is mostly not yellowish, the prothorax is not so narrow, and the elytra are frequently infusate or blackish on the apical half. It is also allied to *C. kansuensis* KLEINE, but differs in the colouration of the pronotum and in the shape of the scutellum.

## Tribe Platerodini

*Plateros nakachii* sp. nov.

Black, with the mandibles (except the apices) and claws reddish brown, and the under surface partly somewhat reddish. Elytra bright red with red pubescence. Head short, rather sparsely and finely punctulate and pubescent, with the antennal insertions weakly produced, the eyes far apart, lateral and moderately prominent, and the interocular space with a fovea at middle. Antennae fully reaching the middle of elytra



(♂) or not so (♀), the 1st joint stout but not long, the 2nd short, the 3rd to 10th subequal in length but diminishing the width in apical joints, strongly and acutely serrate (♂) or weakly so (♀), the 11th narrow and elongate, longer than the preceding. Prothorax transverse, about  $\frac{2}{3}$  wider than the head, strongly (♂) or slightly (♀) narrowed in front, with the front margin rounded-produced and the angles rounded, the base feebly bisinuate and the hind angles shortly but acutely and obliquely produced; the disc depressed on both sides, finely punctulate and pubescent, with a short fine carina at middle in front and a longitudinal channel before the scutellum, which is quadrate and slightly narrowed to broadly truncate apex. Elytra twice and a half as long as broad, each with 4 costae, the intervals each with a double row of subquadrate or rounded cells. Under surface wholly bearing brownish pubescence.

Body length: 6.5 mm.

Holotype (♂) & allotype (♀): Shuri, Okinawa, 15. V. 1958, O. NAKACHI leg.

The present species is very distinct in the colouration from the allied species inhabiting the neighbouring areas. *P. nigroscutellaris* OHBAYASHI is allied to this species in point of the colouration, but its pronotum is rather flat as in the genus *Lyponia* and not quite black, with the margins not so reflexed and the median longitudinal channel before the scutellum not conspicuous.

#### *Plateros shirakii* sp. nov.

This new species is closely related to *P. hasegawai* NAKANE et BABA in general features, but clearly separated from the latter in the following points: the 3rd antennal joint distinctly shorter than the 4th, about half as long as the latter, whereas in *P. hasegawai* the 3rd joint only slightly shorter than the 4th; the eyes very large and spherically prominent in the male, and when seen from above the interocular space about as wide as an eye, while the space in the female and in *P. hasegawai* fully twice as wide as an eye; the penis elongate and twisted near the apex but neither curiously wound in the middle nor spined.

Body length: 6-7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Yuwan, Amami-Oshima, 2. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg. Allotype: ♀, Ikari, Amami-Oshima, 21. V. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg. Paratypes: 1♀, Ikari, 11. V. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg.; 2♀, Naze, 4. V. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg.; 1♀, Naze, 5. VI. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg.

#### *Plateros shibatai* sp. nov.

Extraordinarily resembles *P. coracinus* KIESENWETTER, but differs from the latter in the following characteristics: the prothorax less transverse, with the front margin evenly rounded-produced, the front angles rounded with front margin and not distinct, the median sulcus more clearly impressed but the basal oblong impression less defined, and the area just below the reflexed anterior margin subgranulate-punctate; the elytra evenly bearing rows of subquadrate cells, with the primary and secondary intervals similarly elevated; the penis almost symmetric, elliptically dilated before the apex with a pair of spines, which are directed proximally.

Body length: 6.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Naze, Amami-Oshima, 5. V. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg.

This species is also closely related to *P. purus* KLEINE from Formosa in some characters and in the shape of the penis (in profile), but the colouration of the appendages is different.

*Plateros ikarianus* sp. nov.

Very closely resembles the preceding species and *P. coracinus* KIESENWETTER, but much smaller (4–4.6 mm). Blackish brown. The margins of pronotum, mouth parts, 2nd antennal joint, mesosternum, trochanters, etc. more or less yellowish. Prothorax is similar in shape to that of *P. shirakii*, with the anterior margin evenly rounded-produced and the front angles rounded, but the hind angles are obliquely projected backwards as in *P. hasegawai*. Although only two female specimens have been examined, I treat temporarily this form as a new species.

Holotype: ♀, Ikari Amami-Oshima, 4. VI. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg. Paratype: 1♀, Ikari, 11. V. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg.

*Plateros nothus* KIESENWETTER, 1874

Specimens examined: 1♀, Ikari, Amami-Oshima, 22. V. 1960, T. SHIBATA leg.

The above example is essentially identical with the specimens from Honshu, Japan.

*Lyponia oshimana* sp. nov.

Closely allied to *L. quadricollis* KIESENWETTER, a common species in Japan, but may be easily separated from the latter by the following points: the head and pronotum smooth and more shining, with the hairs darker in colour, less conspicuous, finer and much sparser; the pronotum more flattened, with the side margins only slightly raised; the antennae robust, the lamellae of the joints 5–10 in the male broader but shorter than those in *L. quadricollis*, the lamella of the 5th distinctly shorter than the stem and that of the 8th or 10th less than twice as long as the stem of the joint; the penis with a tricuspid apex. The colour of elytra yellowish red or light red, with the pubescence pale yellow or pale red (pink).

Body length: 11–13 mm.

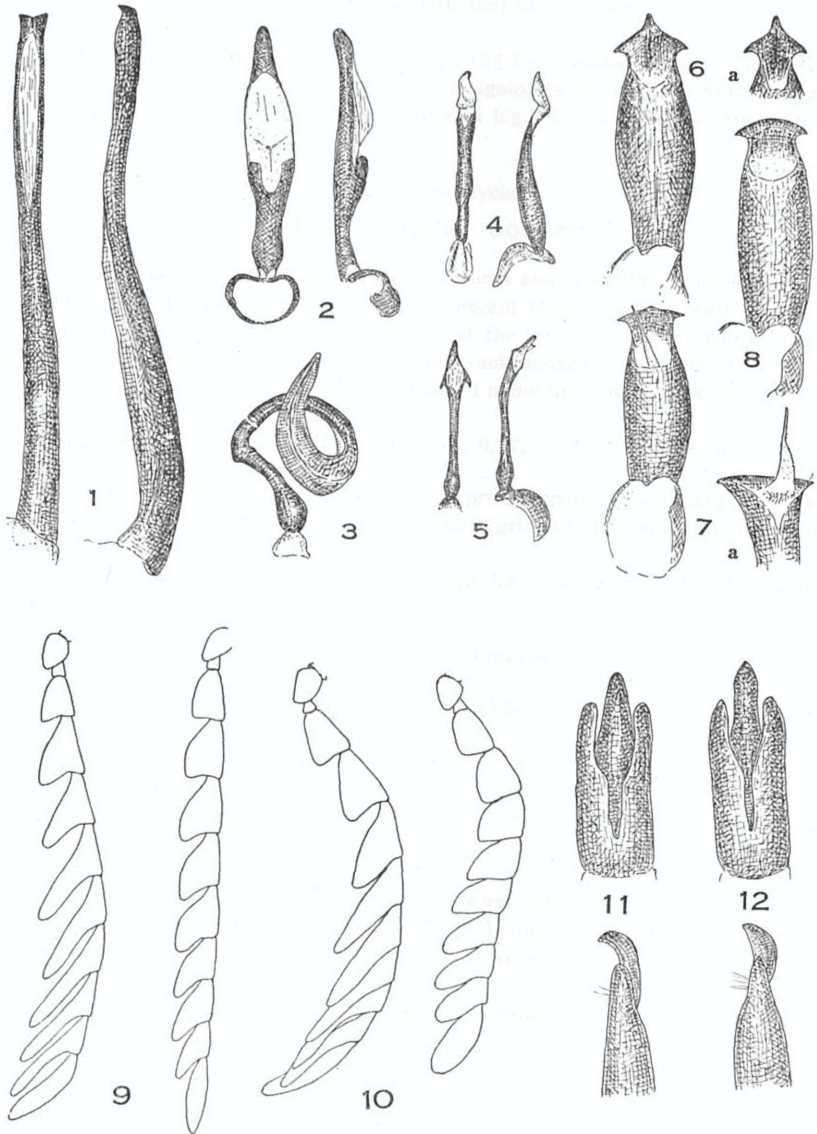
Holotype (♂) & allotype (♀): Mt. Yuwan, Amami-Oshima, 3. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg. Paratypes: 1♂, Mt. Yuwan, 1. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.; 1♂ 1♀, Mt. Yuwan, 4. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.; 1♂, Shinokawa, 9. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.; 1♀, Shinokawa, 15. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.

A single specimen from Okinawa differs from the types in having bright red elytra with red pubescence.

Specimen examined: 1♀, Mt. Yonaha, Okinawa, 25. III. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.

*Lyponia ishigakiana* sp. nov.

This is another close ally to *L. quadricollis* KIESENWETTER, and in certain respects quite similar to the latter, but may be readily distinguishable in the following characteristics: the body relatively shorter and broader, the elytra shorter, much wider than the prothorax, about 4 times as long as the latter and twice as long as wide (in *L. quadricollis* about 5 times as long as the prothorax and twice and a half as long as wide); the antennae much broader but shorter, the joints 4–10 progressively diminish-



ing the width, the 10th about half as long as the 4th, the lamellae in the male broader and relatively shorter, and the joints 7-10 strongly transverse in the female. The colouration of the body nearly identical with that of *L. quadricollis*.

Body length: 7-11 mm.

Holotype (♂), allotype (♀) & 6 paratype (5♂1♀): Inoda, Ishigaki Is., 27. II. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg. Paratypes: 1♂1♀, Takeda, Ishigaki, 14. II. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.; 1♂3♀, Kainan, Ishigaki, 24. II. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.; 1♂1♀, Shiraho, Ishigaki, 26. II. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.

#### Tribe Pristolycini

### *Pristolycus sagulatus* GORHAM, 1883

A single male was collected at Amami-Oshima and it is almost identical with the specimens from Honshu in general features, except the following: the costae of elytra yellowish and not darkened, only the base of the 1st somewhat infuscate; the penis slightly curved downwards at the apex and not hooked in profile, the parameres acuminate at the apex, not broadly rounded. I name here this form subsp. *amami* nov.

Body length: 9.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Shinokawa, Amami-Oshima, 9. V. 1953, T. SHIRAKI leg.

The types of new forms described in the present paper are chiefly preserved in the collection of the National Institute of the Agricultural Sciences, and some in my collection and in Mr. SHIBATA'S.

Aided by the Government Research Fund for Science from the Department of Education.

#### Explanation of Figures

1. *Macrolycus dominator shirakii* subsp. nov. Penis.
2. *Cautires amamiensis* sp. nov. "
3. *Plateros nakachii* sp. nov. "
4. *Plateros shirakii* sp. nov. "
5. *Plateros shibatai* sp. nov. "
6. *Lyponia oshimana* sp. nov. "
7. *Lyponia ishigakiana* sp. nov. "  
a. Ditto. Apical portion of penis somewhat malformed.
8. *Lyponia quadricollis* KIESENWETTER Penis.
9. *Lyponia oshimana* sp. nov. Antennae.
10. *Lyponia ishigakiana* sp. nov. "
11. *Pristolycus sagulatus sagulatus* GORHAM Penis.
12. *Pristolycus sagulatus amami* subsp. nov. "

# New Cerambycidae from Japan. (6)

By KAZUO OHBAYASHI

## *Toxotus caeruleipennis* subsp. *galloisi* nov.

Differs from the typical subspecies in having the antennae, tibiae and tarsi yellow, basal part of each femur more or less yellowish, ground colour of pronotum yellow and two strong tubercles on the disc only black.

Holotype, 1 ♂, Yokohama, June 6, 1939, E. GALLOIS leg.

Named for the collector, Mr. EDME GALLOIS, who was once a French consul-general at Yokohama.

## *Parastrangalis lesnei* m. *miyakei* nov. (Fig. 1)

Allied to the typical form, but the posterior isolated ochraceous spot in the black lateral stripe of elytra is vanished.

Type, 1 ♀, Mt. Sobo, Oita Pref., Kyushu, Aug. 4, 1952, Y. MIYAKE leg.

## *Parastrangalis lesnei* m. *hitotsuboshi* nov. (Fig. 2)

Allied to the preceding form, but the black lateral stripe of elytra not reaching the humerus and the subhumeral ochraceous spot is connected with discal area.

Type, 1 ♂, Mt. Shirane, Gumma Pref., July 21, 1950, H. HATTORI leg.

## *Parastrangalis lesnei* m. *nagareboshi* nov. (Fig. 3)

Allied to the preceding form, but the posterior isolated ochraceous spot in the lateral black stripe of elytra is connected with discal area.

Type, 1 ♀, Amagodani, Gifu Pref., July 29, 1951, K. OHBAYASHI leg.

## *Macroleptura thoracica* m. *shimoyamai* nov.

Closely allied to m. *kanabei* PODANÝ. Head, antennae, thorax and scutellum black; elytra red, covered with black pubescence; abdomen red, bases of the first to second or of all segments darkened; legs reddish but apices of femora, bases and apices of tibiae and tarsi more or less darkened. In female, basal joints of antennae more or less reddish.

Types, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Towada, Aomori Pref., Aug. 11, 1951, K. SHIMOYAMA leg.; 1 ♂, the same, Aug. 1, 1956, K. SHIMOYAMA leg.; 1 ♂, Kuzukawa, Aomori Pref., Aug. 18, 1957, K. SHIMOYAMA leg.; 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, the same, Aug. 5-7, 1958, K. SHIMOYAMA leg.; 7 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, the same localities (in coll. SHIMOYAMA).

Named for the collector, Mr. K. SHIMOYAMA.

## *Macroleptura thoracica* m. *ohtakei* nov. (Fig. 4)

Allied to the preceding form. Body black; elytra red, covered with black pubescence, basal part around the scutellum and a small indistinct spot behind the

humerus blackish; basal parts of femora, middle parts of tibiae and basal part of each tarsal joint more or less reddish.

Type, 1 ♀, Oshirakawa, Gifu Pref., Aug. 27, 1952, M. OHTAKE leg.

Named for the collector, Mr. M. OHTAKE.

*Macroleptura thoracica* m. *maculaticollis* nov. (Fig. 5)

Allied to m. *shimoyamai* mihi. Head black; antennae black, with the first to the base of fifth joints reddish; thorax black with a reddish irregular spot at both sides of middle line on the disc of pronotum; elytra red, covered with black pubescence; abdomen red, base of the first segment black; legs red, extreme apices of femora darkened.

Type, 1 ♂, Kuzukawa, Aomori Pref., Aug. 7, 1958, K. SHIMOYAMA leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, the same locality (in coll. SHIMOYAMA).

*Strangalia* Subg. *Sulcatostrangalia* nov.

Differs from *Strangalia* s. str. in having the hind tarsal joints weakly sulcate below.

Type: *Strangalia* (*Strangalina*) *gracilis* GRESSITT, 1934.

The subgenus also contains *Strangalia* (*Strangalina*) *koyaensis* MATSUSHITA, 1933.

*Necydalis* Subg. *Eonecydalis* nov.

Robust, thorax, elytra and at least the sides of prothorax covered with dense, silky, golden yellow hairs. First abdominal segment distinctly longer than the second. Antennae, in male, reach or a little surpass the apex of second abdominal segment, fourth joint nearly equal to scape or third joint. Elytra pointed and reflexed above at the apices. First and second abdominal segments, in male, slightly narrower than the following segment. Hind femora shortly pedunculate and clavate at the apical half.

Type: *Necydalis formosana* KANO, 1933.

The peculiarity of this subgenus was already noticed by Dr. M. HAYASHI (1949, Trans. Kansai Ent. Soc., XIV, 2. p. 15).

*Ceresium tsushmanum* sp. nov. (Text fig. 1)

Reddish brown, covered with pale pubescence; eyes and apices of mandibles darkened.

Head irregularly punctate, shallowly canaliculate at the middle from frons to vertex, antennal insertions more or less elevated. Antennae longer than the body, apical two joints surpass the apices of elytra; relative length of each joint is as follows: 28 : 7 : 37 : 27 : 43 : 41 : 35 : 32 : 32 : 29 : 31.

Prothorax as long as broad, rounded at sides, broadest at just behind the middle, irregularly punctate, bearing a long naked callosity on the middle of disc and several irregular callosities scattered near the middle line and lateral sides and furnished additionally with some granulations on latero-basal parts. Scutellum subquadrate and rounded posteriorly.

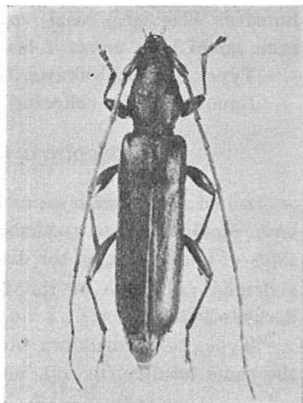
Elytra parallel-sided, slightly narrowed from apical sixth, rounded at the apices; somewhat strongly impressed at the bases between the scutellum and humeri, strongly and closely punctate, finely and sparsely posteriorly.

First hind tarsal joint longer than the next two taken together.

Length, 12 mm.; breadth, 2.8 mm.

Holotype, 1 ♀, Azamo, Is Tsushima, July 17, 1960, M. SATO leg.

The species is somewhat allied to *C. coreanum* SAITO, but can be distinguished from it in having the fifth antennal joint distinctly longer than the third and a little longer than the sixth.



Text fig. 1.

*Stenhomalus taiwanus* m. *shimoyamai* nov. (Fig. 6)

Differs from the typical form in having the second and third dark oblique stripes of elytra strongly reduced, and each elytron bearing a dark spot on lateral side behind the humerus and two dark small spots on the suture and near the lateral margin before the apex.

Type, 1 ♂, Nuruyu, Aomori Pref., July 15, 1940, K. SHIMOYAMA leg. (in coll. SHIMOYAMA).

*Rosalia batesi* m. *posticemaculata* nov. (Fig. 7)

Allied to m. *mediointerrupta* PIC, but the hind black band of elytra is reduced in spot and isolated from the suture and side.

Types, 1 ♀, Nakao, Gifu Pref., Aug. 6, 1954, M. OHTAKE leg.; 3 ♂ ♂, Idani, Gifu Pref., Aug. 8-9, 1955, K. et N. OHBAYASHI leg.

*Rosalia batesi* m. *nakanei* nov. (Fig. 8)

Allied to the typical form, but the middle black band of elytra is interrupted on the suture.

Types, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Idani, Gifu Pref., Aug. 8-9, 1955, K. et N. OHBAYASHI leg.

The form is already noticed by PAVILSTSHIKOV (1934, Best. Tab.- Eur. Col., 112, Ceramb., III, p. 134) under the name of ab. *mediointerrupta* PLAV. (nec PIC).

Named for Dr. T. NAKANE.

*Rosalia batesi* m. *pseudoscutellata* nov. (Fig. 9)

Allied to m. *scutellata* PIC, but the middle black band of elytra is isolated from the suture and sides.

Type, 1 ♂, Idani, Gifu Pref., Aug. 8-9, 1955, K. et N. OHBAYASHI leg.

*Rosalia batesi* m. *punctata* nov. (Fig. 10)

Allied to the typical form, but each elytron is provided with a small black spot

between the middle and hind bands.

Type, 1 ♀, Idani, Gifu Pref., Aug. 8-9, 1955, K. et N. OHBAYASHI leg.

*Rosalia batesi* m. *mitsukoe* nov. (Fig. 11)

Allied to m. *scutellata* PIC, but each elytron is provided with a small black spot between the middle and hind bands.

Type, 1 ♀, Idani, Gifu Pref., Aug. 8-9, 1955, K. et N. OHBAYASHI leg.

Named for my daughter, MITSUKO OHBAYASHI.

*Rosalia batesi* m. *scutelloconjuncta* nov. (Fig. 12)

Allied to m. *scutellata* PIC, but the elytral black spot behind the scutellum narrowly combined with the basal spot.

Type, 1 ♂, Idani, Gifu Pref., Aug. 8-9, 1955, K. et N. OHBAYASHI leg.

*Rosalia batesi* m. *punctatoconjuncta* nov. (Fig. 13)

Allied to m. *punctata* mihi, but the small black spot between the middle and hind bands of elytra is combined with the hind band.

Type, 1 ♀, Idani, Gifu Pref., Aug. 8-9, 1955, K. et N. OHBAYASHI leg.

*Rosalia batesi* m. *bitoi* nov. (Fig. 14)

Allied to m. *scutellata* PIC, but the middle black band of elytra not reaching the sides and each elytron bears one more small black spot on the humerus.

Type, 1 ♂, Idani, Gifu Pref., July 20, 1955, I. BITO leg.

Named for the collector, Mr. I. BITO.

*Rosalia batesi* m. *hayashii* nov. (Fig. 15)

Allied to m. *prothoracebasimaculata* PLAVILSTSHIKOV, but the middle black band of the elytra is isolated from the suture and sides, each elytron is provided with a small black spot between the middle spot and hind band.

Type, 1 ♀, Idani, Gifu Pref., Aug. 8-9, 1955, K. et N. OHBAYASHI leg.

Named for Dr. M. HAYASHI.

*Rosalia batesi* m. *conjunctemaculata* nov. (Fig. 16)

Allied to m. *prothoracebasimaculata* PLAVILSTSHIKOV, but the elytra are provided with a small black spot just behind the scutellum and the premedian black spot is narrowly combined with the middle spot which is isolated from the suture and sides.

Type, 1 ♂, Idani, Gifu Pref., July 20, 1955, I. BITO leg.

*Rosalia batesi* m. *nobuoi* nov. (Fig. 17, 18)

Allied to the typical form, but the basal black spot of pronotum is divided in two small spots and the middle black band of elytra is isolated from the suture and sides.



Types, 4♂♂, Idani, Gifu Pref., Aug. 8-9, 1955, K. et N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1♂ Kamikochi, Nagano Pref., Aug. 3, 1952, K. YAMAMOTO leg.

Named for the co-collector and my son, NOBUO OHBAYASHI.

*Rosalia batesi* m. *idaniensis* nov. (Fig. 19)

Allied to the preceding form, but the middle black spot of elytra is broadly combined at the suture and reached to the sides.

Type, 1♀, Idani, Gifu Pref., Aug. 8-9, 1955, K. et N. OHBAYASHI leg.

*Eryssamena acuta* m. *amago* nov.

Allied to the typical form, but the elytra are provided with one more irregular black band before the apices, the band not reaching the sides nor the suture.

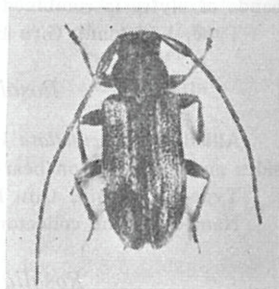
Type, 1♀, Amagodani, Gifu Pref., Aug. 3, 1947, K. OHBAYASHI leg.

*Exocentrus lineatus* subsp. *satoi* nov. (Text fig. 2)

Allied to the typical subspecies, but the elytral white marking is different: the first lateral stripe vanished, the next two indistinct, the inner two distinct and combined with a broad, undulate band just behind the middle, the band not reaching the sides nor the suture, and the two preapical stripes broader and combined posteriorly.

Length, 4.8 mm.; breadth, 1.6 mm.

Holotype, 1♀, Nakanoshima, Tokara Is., July 9, 1960, M. SATO leg. (in coll. Entom. Lab., Ehime Univ.).



Text fig. 2.

*Pareutetrappa eximia* m. *tertioconjuncta* nov. (Fig. 20)

Allied to the typical form, but the third discal spot of elytra is combined with the lateral black vitta.

Type, 1♀, Ryushoji, Nagano Pref., July 12, 1957, S. IMAFUKU leg.

*Oberea nigriventris* m. *nobuoi* nov.

Allied to the typical form, but the head and prothorax more or less darkened.

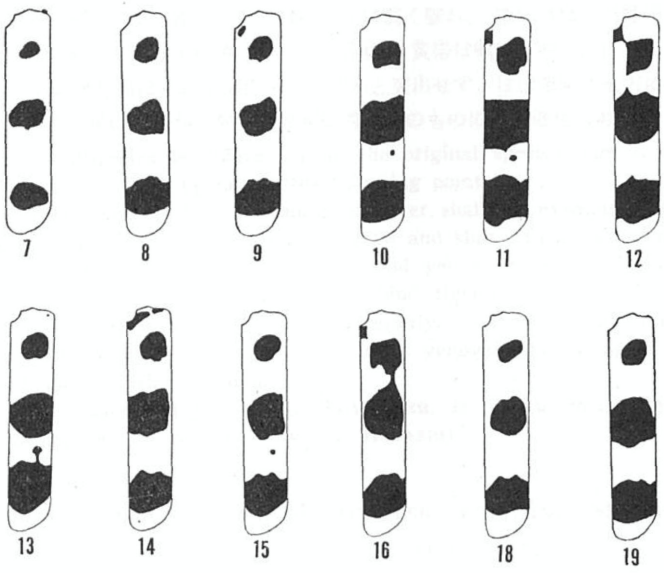
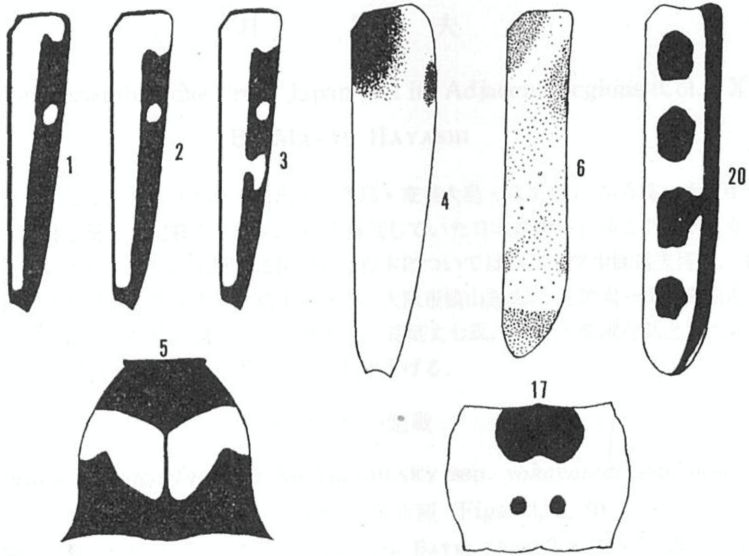
Types, 1♂, Kaida, Nagano Pref., July 27, 1957, T. HOZUMI leg. (in coll. T. HOZUMI); 1♀, Akigami, Gifu Pref., July 27, 1958, N. OHBAYASHI leg.

The form seems to be dominant in mountainous part of Honshu.

Named for my son, NOBUO OHBAYASHI.

(All types in my collection unless otherwise noted)

The photographs are due to favour of Messrs. M. MIYATAKE and M. SATO, in the Ehime University, to whom I am grateful.



(K. OHBAYASHI del.)

日本及びその近隣の天牛類の研究 (13)

林 匡 夫

Studies on Cerambycidae from Japan and its Adjacent Regions (Col.), XIII.

By MASAO HAYASHI

本篇第13報として、日本(九州・対馬・屋久島・奄美大島・八丈島)から花・太天牛亜科の3種・2亜種を新しく記載するほか、従来混乱していた日本産のいわゆるクロトラカミキリの整理を行いたいと思う。本研究に使用した標本については香川大学中條道夫博士、国立科学博物館黒沢良彦氏、高知大学小島圭三博士、大阪市横山創氏、芝田太一氏、高松市中條道崇氏、門司市天野昌次氏、福岡市明石照男氏、長尾丈七氏、京都大学渡辺弘之氏にお世話になったことを明らかにして、ここに厚くお礼申上げる。

I. 新型の記載

*Leptura ochraceofasciata* MOTSCHULSKY ssp. *yokoyamai* ssp. nov.

ヨスジハナカミキリ屋久島亜種 (Figs. 3, 5, 9)

本新亜種は原種 (figs. 1, 7) 及び ssp. *ochrotera* BATES (figs. 2, 8) と次の諸点で明らかに区別できる。

体は細く小形。前胸はより幅狭く、側縁中央前は弱く膨れ、後縁はほぼ単純に弧状、後縁角は細く鋭く、背板中央には1縦溝をもつ。翅鞘第2黄帯は幅広く明らかに縫合線近くで前方に広がる。♂の後脛節はその下面中央後で殆んど突出せず、ほぼ単純に後方に広がる。触角は先端まで殆んど黒いものから先端5節が暗黄褐色のものに至る変化がある。

This new subspecies is different from the original species (figs. 1, 7) and ssp. *ochrotera* BATES (figs. 2, 8) in having the following points:—

Body slenderer and smaller. Prothorax narrower, shallowly expanded before middle of sides, base simply arcuate, hind angle narrow and sharp, furnished with a shallow median longitudinal furrow on disc. The second yellow transverse band on elytra broader, dilated anteriorly along suture. The hind tibia of male almost not dilated beneath behind middle, simply broadened posteriorly. Coloration of antennae varying from almost entirely blackish to black with dark yellowish brown apical five joints. Length, 9–11 mm.; width, 3.8–4 mm.

Holotype: ♂; paratopotypes: 3♂♂, Miyanoura, Is. Yakushima, May 26, 1960, H. YOKOYAMA leg. (In the coll. YOKOYAMA & HAYASHI)

*Leptura ochraceofasciata* MOTSCHULSKY ssp. *chujoi* ssp. nov.

ヨスジハナカミキリ対馬亜種 (Figs. 4, 6, 10)

本新亜種は原種及び既知の諸型に似るが、次の諸点で明らかに区別される。

体は小さく短型。前胸は幅広く、側縁中央前は明らかに膨れ、後縁は波状、後縁角は大きく鋭く、背板中央には浅い縦溝をもつ。翅鞘第2黄帯は細く縫合線に向い弱く広がる。♂の後脛節はその下面中央後で弱く突出し、後方に弱く広がる。触角♂では殆んど黒く先端3~4節の基部は赤く、♀では4~5節が帯赤黄褐色。

This new subspecies differs from the original species and the known subspecies in having the following points:-

Body smaller and abbreviated. Prothorax broader, distinctly expanded before middle of sides, base bisinuate, hind angle broad and sharp, furnished with a very shallow median longitudinal furrow on disc. The second yellow transverse band narrow, weakly broadened inward to suture. The hind tibia in male weakly dilated beneath behind middle, shallowly broadened posteriorly. Coloration of antennae almost entirely black with reddish bases of apical 3 or 4 joints (♂), and black with reddish light brown apical 4 or 5 joints. Length, 14.5-16.5 mm.; width, 4-5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Uchiyama, Is. Tsushima, July 19, 1960, M.-T. CHŪJŌ leg. (in copul.); paratypes: 1♂, 1♀, Azamo, Is. Tsushima, July 17, 1960; 1♀, Sago, Is. Tsushima, July 22, 1960, M.-T. CHŪJŌ leg. (In the coll. Dr. CHŪJŌ & HAYASHI)

*Palausybra hachijoensis* sp. nov. ハネナシチビカミキリ (新称) (Fig. 11)

本新種はパラオ諸島原産の1種、*vestigialis* GRESSITT により創設された *Palausybra* の第2種と考えられ、模式種とは色斑及び触角長、翅鞘上の点刻などで相違する。この属は大洋島において屢々みられる後翅の退化縮小した甲虫の1代表とみられる。

Body elongate oval, dark brown, lighter on antennae, base of elytra and on tibiae and tarsi, sparsely covered with grayish pubescence partly on elytra and on legs. Elytra furnished with blackish brown lateral markings (a large triangular one at middle, and a narrow transverse one before apex), the pubescence on elytra denser on the middle portion and on carinae, lacking on the dark markings and punctures.

Head coarsely closely punctured, frons broader than high, with a broad shallow median longitudinal furrow which prolongs backward through vertex to occiput; eyes coarsely faceted, under eye lobe shorter than gena below it; antennae longer than (♂) and as long as (♀) body, scape thickened at middle, longer than 5th, 3rd slightly longer than 4th, the longest. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, weakly roundly expanded at sides, disc shallowly convex, coarsely closely punctured; scutellum small, rounded at apex. Elytra twice as long as head and prothorax united together, slightly broader basally than pronotal base, broadened at middle, gradually narrowed posteriorly, and obtusely obliquely truncate at apex, disc of elytron with 3 raised carinae, deeply coarsely closely punctured on the interspaces. Legs rather short, femora weakly clavate. Length, 5-6.5 mm.; width, 1.8-2.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, paratype: 1♀, Tōryūtoge, Is. Hachijo, July 14, 1958, Y. WATANABE leg. (In the coll. Nat. Sci Mus., Tokyo and HAYASHI)

*Eryssamena amanoi* sp. nov. キュウシュウトゲバカミキリ (新称)

*E. acuta* BATES に似るが、前胸はより細長で側突起は鈍く基部はより強く縊られ、翅鞘は側縁が殆んど平行、翅端はえぐられ、2本の黒色横帯を装おい、粗大でやや列状の点刻をもつ諸点で、明らかに識別される1新種である。

Body blackish brown to black, covered with olive pubescence, elytra with 2 transverse black markings, behind middle and before apex, distinctly interrupted at suture, scattering with small black markings on base and on costae; antennae rufous, tibiae and tarsi brownish.

Head slightly narrower than prothorax, frons broader than high, with a fine median longitudinal furrow, vertex concave between antennal tubercles which are raised, surface very finely granulate-punctate; eyes finely faceted, deeply emarginate, under eye lobe deeper than wide, and also than gena below it; antennae 1.5 times as long as (♂) and longer than (♀) body, furnished with sparse erect hairs on their under sides. Scape gradually thickened apically, nearly cylindrical, shorter than 3rd (4:5.3), 3rd shorter than 4th (5.3:6), nearly equal to 5th, and the succeeding gradually short. Prothorax nearly as broad as long, constricted at apex and at base, sides swollen, shallowly tuberculate laterally at middle, disc weakly convex, equally punctured as on head. Scutellum narrowed posteriorly, and rounded at apex. Elytra broader than prothorax, 2.4 times (♂) and 2.3 times (♀) as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided, narrowly emarginate at apex, disc shallowly sparsely and semistriately punctured. Legs slender, femora clavate, 1st hind tarsal joint 1.7 times as long as the following two united together. Length, 7.5-8 mm.; width, 2-2.2 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Mt. Fūshi, Moji, N. Kyushu, Aug. 2, 1952, T. WATABE leg.; allotype: ♂, Kurio, Is. Yakushima, May 13, 1960, J. NAGAO leg.; paratypes: ♂, Naze, Is. Amami, June 5, 1960, T. SHIBATA leg.; 1♂, Mt. Fukuchi, N. Kyushu, M. AMANO leg. (In the coll. HAYASHI, NAGAO & SHIBATA)

*Sphingothorax tsushmanus* sp. nov. ツシマゴマフチビカミキリ (新称)

(Fig. 12)

本属の2既知種, *bicinctus* GRESSITT (1939) (広東省) 及び *tricinctus* GRESSITT (1951) (雲南省) とは、触角が細長く後半節は肥厚せず第3節は明らかに第4節より短かく、前胸側の突起は鋭く突出する点で、むしろ亜属的に区別される体制上の顕著な相違の外、体の色斑が全く相違する1新種である。又本種は一見 *Miaenia* の種に酷似するが、翅上の剛毛の存在によって直ちに識別できる。

Body dark brown to black, somewhat rufous on antennae (apices of 3rd to 11th darkened), apex of elytra, basal halves of tibiae and on all the tarsi; covered with olive gray pubescence finer on head and prothorax, denser on scutellum and elytra, the latter furnished with black markings (irregularly undulate at base, large trigonate or semicircular one at sides of middle, and narrow triangular one before apex), and with suberect black hairs on elytra and undersides of antennae.

Head as broad as prothorax, antennal insertions distant, hardly raised, vertex shallowly concave, frons broader than high, rectangular, eyes subfinely faceted, deeply emarginate, under eye lobe shorter than gena below it; antennae longer than body (♂), scape cylindrical, shorter than 3rd, 4th longer than 3rd, 5th and the succeeding gradually short. Prothorax broader than long, convex, shallowly swollen behind apex, and distinctly tuberculate laterally behind middle, apex slightly broader than base, disc with head finely punctured. Scutellum small, narrowed posteriorly, rounded at apex. Elytra broader than prothorax, longer than the twice of head and prothorax united together, and also than of the basal width of elytra, almost parallel-sided, separately rounded at apex, disc coarsely and irregularly punctured at basal half and finely and sparsely somewhat subseriately so posteriorly; legs of moderate length, femora (esp. hind pair) clavate. Length, 3.3-5 mm.; width 1-1.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Azamo, Is. Tsushima, May 17, 1961, Y. KIMURA leg.; paratype: ♂, Is. Tsushima, May 4, 1961, T. AKASHI leg. (In the coll. SHIBATA & AKASHI)

## II. いわゆるクロトラカミキリについて

日本産のクロトラカミキリをめぐる諸問題については先に簡単に紹介したことがあるが [Amateur Entom., 2 (1) (2~3) (4), pl. 1951], その後北大に所蔵されている故松下博士のコレクションの研究を許され, 又当時は判明しなかった生態・分布上の知見もいろいろ明らかになったので, ここに最終的な整理を行いたい.

日本産のクロトラカミキリを最初に報告したのは BATES (1884) で, 札幌からの唯 1 個体に基いて, *Clytanthus latifasciatus* FISCHER の名の下に記録した. この記録は種々の学名に変更され乍ら, SCHÖNFELDT (1887), AURIVILLIUS (1912), WINKLER (1929) などの目録に採録され, 又松下博士 (1932) は上述の学名を用い大雪山からスジボソコトラカミキリを報告した.

PLAVILSTSHIKOV (1932) はモスコウ動物学博物館に保存されている, 北支 (ペキン) 原産の, 従来原記載が簡単であったためいわば忘れられた存在であった *Clytus diadema* MOTSCHULSKY (1853) の type 2 個体を研究した結果, 極東産のクロトラカミキリ近似種の整理を行い, 朝鮮原産の *Clytus (Clytanthus) herzianus* GANGLBAUER (1886) を *diadema* の 1 型とし, 又 BATES (1884) の記録を始め極東産の *latifasciatus* と考えられてきたものは, *C. motschulskyi* GANGLBAUER (1886) をあてるべきであろうとした. 松下博士 (1933) は BATES (1884) の *latifasciatus* を *C. herzianus* と考え, 1934 年次いで PLAVILSTSHIKOV



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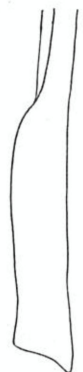
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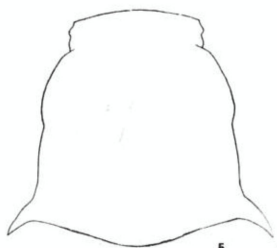
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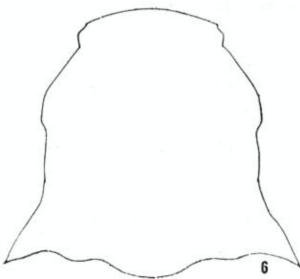
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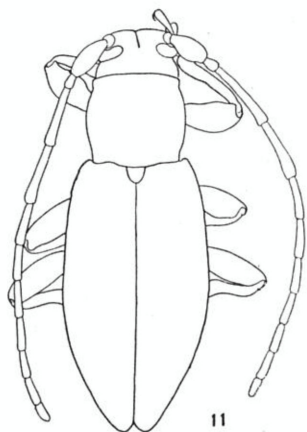
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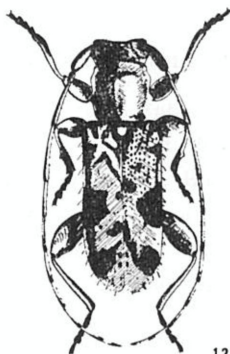
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(1932)の研究結果を導入，日本産のものは大陸の *motschulskyi* とは少しく異なるとし，新しく *motschulskyi* ssp. *inhirsutus* を記載した。

一方水戸野 (1940) はその目録で日本産のクロトラカミキリを2種とし，*diadema* ssp. *herzianus*, *motschulskyi* ab. *inhirsutus* を認めた。

更に松下博士 (1941) は *motschulskyi* は日本に産せず，*inhirsutus* は *diadema* の変種と認め，その取扱いを訂正されたが，その記述からみて日本産のクロトラカミキリを1種とみなしたものと思われる。中條・林 (1951) は1種説に疑問を表明，藤村 (1956) は北海道産のものを原種 *diadema* と考えた。

私は出来る限り各地の標本を検討する他，大陸産の資料についても比較したが，結果従来の分類の基礎となっていた斑紋の点ではお互いを明らかに識別できないので，♂交尾器を検した結果，日本産のものは明らかに大陸産のものと相違し，更に北海道産のものは本州・四国・九州産のものとは♂交尾器だけでなく体の生毛の点でも識別されることが判明した。又一方小島圭三博士はかねがね生態学的に調査を進め，北海道産のものは針葉樹を，西南日本のものは広葉樹をそれぞれ食害することを明らかにされた。PLAVILSTSHIKOV などの記載だけから判断すると北海道産のものは，*diadema* 原種と外部形態特に生毛・斑紋の点では藤村説のように両者を同一種とみなしうる程まぎらわしく十分に識別できないが，PLAVILSTSHIKOV (1940)，松下 (1941)，GRESSITT (1951)，近著の中国経済昆虫誌1天牛科 (1959) の記述に従うと，*diadema* は広葉樹を食害することが明らかにされているので生態的にも，♂交尾器など形態的にも同一種とは断定し難い。以上の点で日本産のものは少くとも大陸産のものと相違し，2型に分れることになることになると，従来日本産を代表していた *inhirsutus* が分割され，他の1型に新名を付与せねばならないが，松下博士は ssp. *inhirsutus* の type の指定をされず，その記載は *motschulskyi* と日本型を識別しうるが，国内の2型を区別できないし，1941年の再記載も充分でないが，唯その記述中に灰白横帯とある点を尊重し，明らかに灰白微毛を特徴とする北海道産のものに対し *inhirsutus* を与え，西南日本産のものに改めて新名を付与することとする。

### *Chlorophorus diadema* (MOTSCHULSKY) (Text fig. 1)

*Clytus diadema* MOTSCHULSKY, 1853, Etudes Ent. 2: 48 (Peking).

*Chlorophorus diadema*, PLAVILSTSHIKOV, 1932, Ent. Blätt., 28: 60; 1940, Fauna URSS, 22: 477, 744, f. 293-4; MATSUSHITA, 1941, Kontyu, 15 (suppl.): 30; MITONO, 1943, Rep. Exp. For. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13: 143; GRESSITT, 1951, Longic. II: 271, 276; CHEN et al., 1959, Econ. Ent. China, 1, Ceramb.: 62.

Host: *Robinia pseudacacia* (ハリエンジュ・ニセアカシヤ), *Prunus* spp. (サクラ・ミザクラ), *Betula* sp. (カバノキ1種).

### *Chlorophorus diadema* (MOTSCHULSKY) ssp. *inhirsutus* MATSUSHITA

キタクロトラカミキリ (新称)



*Clytanthus latifasciatus*, BATES (nec FISCHER), 1884, Jl. Linn. Soc. Lond., XVIII: 228.

*Chlorophorus figuratus* SCOP. var. *latifasciatus*, MATSUSHITA (nec FISCHER), 1930, Dobutsugaku Zasshi, XLII (495): 27.

*Chlorophorus motschulskyi* GANGLB. ssp. *inhirsutus* MATSUSHITA, 1934, Tr. N. H. Soc. Formosa, XXIV (133): 240 (part.).

*Chlorophorus diadema* MOTSCH. var. *inhirsutus*, MATSUSHITA, 1941, Kontyu, 15 (suppl.): 31 (part).

*Chlorophorus diadema*, FUJIMURA (nec MOTSCH.), 1956, Kontyu, 24 (1): 4.

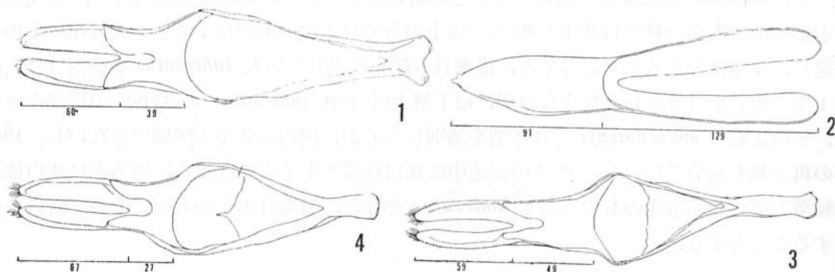
Allied to the original species and ssp. *herzianus* GANGLBAUER, but the subspecies differs from them in having the following points:-

Body covered with white or whitish gray pubescence, furnished with black markings which are less developed than in the continental forms. The marking on prothorax frequently is separated into 3 parts, a large median inverted-heart-shaped one and a pair of small lateroapical ones. Whitish pubescent bands on elytra broader. ♂-genitalia is different in parameres as figure (Text fig. 2, 3). Length: 9-12 mm.

Host: *Larix leptolepis* GORD. (カラマツ).

Specimens examined: Hokkaido (Satsunai, Sempiri, Ashiyoro, Usubetsu, Jyozankei).

Two specimens from Yusacho, Yamagata Pref. were observed ovipositing on *Cryptomeria japonica* (スギ).



*Chlorophorus diadema* (MOTSCHULSKY) ssp. *kurotora* ssp. nov.

クロトラカミキリ (新称)

Allied to the former, but differs from it and the other forms in having the following points:-

Body comparatively robuster and larger (9-16 mm.), covered with yellowish gray or olivaceous gray pubescence, furnished with less developed black markings than the continental forms. Black markings are similar as in ssp. *inhirsutus*. ♂-genitalia is different in parameres as figure (Text fig. 4).

Host: *Quercus acutissima* CARR. (クヌギ).

Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Ômata, Nara Pref., Aug. 2, 1956, M. HAYASHI leg. Many paratypes from Nara, Mie, Wakayama, Hyogo, Tokushima, Kôchi-Prefectures.

## 新潟県のドロムシ類

野村 鎮・馬場金太郎

Dryopoidea of Niigata Prefecture, Japan. (Coleoptera)

By SHIZUMU NOMURA & KINTARO BABA

本篇は1960年5月以降1年間に亘り馬場が新潟県各地で採集した約2,000頭を基とし、小池寛氏が提供した約100頭を併せ調査した記録である。野村は同定と記載を担当し、馬場は生態等の事項を受け持った。本文に先んじて特に小池氏に感謝を表明する。

ドロムシ類成虫の棲息状況は、水棲（水中）と半水棲（湿地）とに分ける事が便宜であろう。ヒラタドロムシ科とナガドロムシ科は何れも水辺や低湿地に棲息し、殊に後者は洪水の引いた後の河岸又は中洲の泥土の上にマルドロムシ (*Georyssus*) やチビヒョウタンゴミムシ (*Dyschirius*)、コミズギワゴミムシ (*Tachys*)、或いはケシマグソコガネ (*Psammobius*)、アラゲケシマグソコガネ (*Trichiorhyssemus*)、ツブケシマグソコガネ (*Rhyssemus*) 等と混棲する事が多い。又河口地帯の砂質土上のチュウリップ畑や葱畑にも時として多発するが、之は之等栽培植物が多肥性である為に畑に施肥の多い事と関聯がある様に思われる。之に反してヒメドロムシ科及びドロムシ科の大部分は水中生活をしている。池沼に棲むもの（クロサワドロムシ）は水中の泥土を思い切り掻き廻してから注視していると水面に浮いている事がある。しかし水中のものは殆んど流水に棲み、特に山間或いは山麓の溪流に棲むものが多いから、之等の採集には特別な考慮を必要とする。絹の捕虫網をそのまま水中に入れて馬場は大いに便利としている。網を川底に立ててその上流を掻き廻してから引揚げる。すると獲物は網口に近い絹の目に引掛っている。ドロムシ類は爪がよく発達しており、為に殆んど必ず網目に掛るので網底に溜る泥砂や塵芥は殆んど無条件で棄て去ってよい。急流の場合は下流へ歩きながら足で川底を掻き廻しつつ手に支えた捕虫網も亦下流へ流されるまゝに移動すればよい。此の際川底の石は出来る丈引繰り返すのがよいし、出来れば大石を動かし巨石の下も狙いたい。と云うのはヒメドロムシ科の分化の進んだもの、例えば *Zaitzeviaria* は暗所に適応していて屢々地下水や洞窟からも採れている。又アカツヤドロムシの如きは大石の下からのみ得られている稀種である。

一般に山間や山麓の溪流に棲むもの、例えば *Zaitzevia*, *Zaitzeviaria*, キベリナガアンドロムシ、ヨツモンヒメドロムシ等は発生期も長きに亘り個体数も多い。之に反してドロムシ科のツヤムネドロムシやヒメドロムシ科のスネアカヒメドロムシ、セアカヒメドロムシ等は河川源流に近い奥地で冷たく急で貧栄養の流水中に棲み個体数が著しく少い。余り大きな河口には期待出来ないから寧ろその河に注ぐ支流更にその支流をと探索する事が望ましい。適当

な溪流に当れば夏期なら4~5種は普通で最多14種を1溪流から得た事もある。

由来ドロムシ類はその特殊な棲息状況の為に一般に省りみられず、採集も調査も遅滞している。本稿が我国のドロムシ類の知識のレベル・アップに聊かの刺戟となり得れば、筆者等の大きな喜びとする所である。

Psephenidae ヒラタドロムシ科

1. *Metaeopsephenus japonicus* (MATSUMURA) ヒラタドロムシ

体長：6.5~7.5mm。体は黒褐乃至暗褐，触角，小腮枝及び肢は黄褐，腿節末端及び通常脛節の大部分は暗褐。第6腹節の後縁は♂では強く彎入しているが，♀では弱い。♂の前脛節は内方に曲る。

普通種であるが個体数は多くない。7,8月頃に溪流の水辺で採れるが，未だ水中から得た事はない。燈火に飛来する事もある。

産地：黒川。

分布：本州・四国・九州。

Heteroceridae ナガドロムシ科

2. *Heterocerus (Littorimus) japonicus* KONO タマガワナガドロムシ

体長：3.3~4.2mm。体は黄褐色，頭部，触角の先端7節，前背板の2大紋（通常合一する），上翅の紋，体下面の中央，時に脛節基部は黒乃至暗褐。上翅の点刻は小さく密，一樣に短毛を密布し，やや長い毛を列生する。

低湿な河岸又は中洲の泥の上に棲む。4月から10月まで採れるが，5,6月が最盛期で，減水した泥土の表面がややひび割れた位の湿地に夥しく這っている。

産地：笹口浜。

分布：本州・四国・九州。

3. *Heterocerus (Littorimus) tokejii* NOMURA トケジナガドロムシ

体長：2.5~3.3mm。体は黄赤褐色，頭部，触角の先端7節，前背板の2大紋（時に合一する），上翅の紋，体下面の中央部は黒乃至暗褐色。上翅の点刻は大きく眼点状でまばら，短毛を密生し，所々にやや長い毛を不規則に生じる。

大体は前種と同じ環境で得られるが，球根用のチュウリップ畑に5月に多い。

産地：新潟市・中条・笹口浜。

分布：本州。

4. *Heterocerus* (s. str.) *fenestratus* THUNBERG タテスジナガドロムシ

体長：4.3~4.5mm。体は黄赤褐色，頭部，触角の先端7節，前背板の大部分，上翅の紋，下面中央部，脛節の大部分等は黒乃至黒褐。上翅の点刻は小さくやや密，短毛とやや長い毛を密に有す。

馬場は佐渡で5月末に得ている。

産地：佐渡島金山。

分布：本州・旧北区。

#### Dryopidae ドロムシ科

#### 5. *Elmomorphus brevicornis* SHARP ツヤムネドロムシ

体長：3.3~4 mm. 体は黒，時に暗褐色，触角，口部，跗節は赤褐。前背板の中央部は特に光沢が強い。触角は非常に短小で，7節。

水棲で山間から山麓にかけての溪流で採れる。水量が多く清い早い流れの中心部に多く，冬を除けば何時でも採れるがやはり夏は最も多い。

産地：湯の島小屋・妙高温泉・村杉・二王寺山・菅谷・赤谷・黒川・桃川峠。

分布：本州・九州。

#### Elmidae ヒメドロムシ科

#### 6. *Dryopomorphus nakanei* NOMURA ヒメハバビドロムシ

体長：2.6~3.3 mm. 黒褐色，触角，肢は赤褐乃至暗赤褐色，口部は黄褐。触角は非常に短くて，11節，第1，2節は長く，第3~11節の和と同じ長さ。第5~11節は短大，幅の半分の長さ。

山間から山麓へかけての清流中に棲むが，個体数は少ない。採集期は春から秋まで。

産地：五頭山・上石川・黒川。

分布：本州。

#### 7. *Leptelmis gracilis* SHARP ヨコミゾドロムシ

体長：2.3~2.5 mm. 体は黒，跗節は黒褐，爪，触角の基部2節及び口部は赤褐。前背板に横の溝がある。

越後平野の太古の潟湖 (Lagoon) の名残である福島潟で，マコモの根際の水から唯一度1頭を採ったのみである。果して水棲か半水棲かは分らないが，平地の汚い止水（少くとも緩い流れ）又はその水辺に棲み，秋発生するものの如くである。

産地：福島潟。

分布：本州・四国。

#### 8. *Ordobrevia foveicollis* (SCHOENFELDT) キスジミゾドロムシ

体長：3~3.8 mm. 黒乃至暗褐，触角基部と跗節は赤褐乃至暗褐。上翅の会合部，第2，5，6，7間室には灰黄色の微毛を密に有し，普通第2間室の全部と肩部及び第4，5，6間室の末端部は黄色であるが，時にそれら黄色部を欠くものもある。

馬場は本種を水中から得た事がない。7，8月に燈火に来るが，その際は屢々数100頭を一時に採る事が出来る。

産地：妙高温泉・新発田・黒川。

分布：本州・四国・九州。

9. *Ordobrevia maculata* (NOMURA) アカモンミゾドロムシ

体長：1.8~2.2 mm. 背面は黒，腹面は黒褐，上翅の4紋は赤褐乃至暗赤褐，触角の基半部，口部，跗節等は赤褐。

水棲で山間の溪流にいる。紀伊半島では至る処で最普通種であるが，本県では極めて稀種である。

産地：赤谷・上石川・黒川。

分布：本州・九州・屋久島。

10. *Ordobrevia gotoi* NOMURA ゴトウミゾドロムシ

体長：1.7~2 mm. 黒乃至黒褐，触角の基部，口部，転節，跗節は暗褐，爪は赤褐。

山間の溪流中に棲み，和歌山県では普通種であるが本県では甚だ稀である。

産地：上石川。

分布：本州。

11. *Stenelmis vulgaris* NOMURA アシナガミゾドロムシ

体長：2.7~3.2 mm. 黒乃至黒褐，腹面中央は暗赤褐，触角の基部，口部，跗節は黄赤褐，上翅の第4，7，8間室の後半は暗黄褐色。上翅の肩部は前背板よりも幅が広い。

山麓の溪流中から次の種と混じて採れるが，個体数は著しく少い。採集期は8月。

産地：村杉・菅谷・黒川。

分布：本州・四国・九州。

12. *Stenelmis miyamotoi* NOMURA et NAKANE ミヤモトミゾドロムシ

体長：2.7~3.1 mm. 体は黒乃至黒褐，上翅の第4，7間室の後半部は暗褐，腹面中央部，触角基部，口部，跗節（第5節は黒褐）は黄褐乃至暗褐色。上翅の肩部は円い。

山麓の溪流に棲む。個体数は多いが産する水域は比較的限定されている。やや幅広い（2~10m）流れも著しく急でない川，即ちミヤマカワトンボの棲息する水域がそれである。

産地：村杉・下石川・黒川・桃川。

分布：本州・四国・九州。

13. *Pseudamophilus japonicus* NOMURA ケスジドロムシ

体長：4.8~5.2 mm. 体は黒，触角基半部，口部は黄褐，前背板前縁，翅端及び爪は赤褐，腹面は暗赤褐色。上翅の各間室（特に会合部，第2，4，6，8間室）の黄色毛がめだつ。

山麓から平地へかけての，清流ではあるが，比較的有機物の多い所に棲む。岸の水中植物や流木に付いている事が多く，7月には多発するが8月には急に姿を消す。

産地：中条・黒川。

分布：本州・九州。

14. *Neorihelmis kurosawai* NOMURA クロサワドロムシ

体長：3.2~4.3 mm. 体は黒，触角，跗節，転節，尾節の先端等は暗赤褐。背面は光沢があり，その黄色毛は粗である。

山間，山麓，平地に亘り広く清流中に棲む。但し前種同様冷水で有機物の少ない奥地，高地には棲息せず，反って逆に屢々貯水池等の汚水で止水からも得られる。早春から発生するが7月に最も多い。極めて普通な種である。

産地：妙高温泉・赤谷・村杉・下石川・中条・黒川・糸魚川・浦佐。

分布：本州。

15. *Optioservus variabilis* NOMURA スネアカヒメドロムシ

体長：2.7~3 mm. 黒，腹面及び腿節は黒褐乃至暗赤褐色，脛節と跗節は暗褐，触角は黄赤褐，その先端の3節は暗色。上翅は全体黒色のものと，基部に赤褐紋をもつものと，全体に赤褐で基縁と側縁及び会合部が黒乃至黒褐のものがある。背面の毛はやゝめだつ。

最も上流の冷たい貧栄養の溪流中に棲み，個体数は少ない。

産地：湯の島小屋・黒川。

分布：本州。

16. *Optioservus maculatus* NOMURA セアカヒメドロムシ

体長：2.4 mm. 背面は黒，腹面は黒褐，跗節及び触角は赤褐色。上翅は黒くて赤褐の4紋をもつか又は赤褐で翅端と両側中央が黒色のものがある。背面の毛は微細でめだたない。

苗場山中の溪流から7月末に唯1頭が得られたのみ。

産地：苗場山。

分布：本州。

17. *Optioservus rugulosus* NOMURA ヨツモンヒメドロムシ

体長：1.5~1.7 mm. 黒，背面特に前背板には青銅光沢がある。上翅の4紋は赤褐，腹面，腿節及び脛節は黒褐，跗節は暗赤褐，触角は黄褐，その先端の4節は暗褐。

至る所の溪流，河川に最も普通な種であるが，余り大きな河川や平地の泥川には進出しない。新潟県では4月中旬に初めて姿を現わし7，8月が最盛期で晩秋まで採れる。

産地：妙高温泉・湯沢温泉・赤谷・二王寺山・村杉・菅谷・下石川・上石川・中条・黒川・桃川峠・浦佐。

分布：本州・九州。

18. *Grouvellinus marginatus* (Kôno) キベリナガアシドロムシ

体長：2~2.3 mm. 背面は黒，腹面，触角及び肢は黒褐，腹面中央部は暗赤褐，爪は赤褐。

触角は非常に短い11節。上翅の両側には黄色の綿毛があるがあまり目立たない。

前種と棲息水域も発生期も一致し、従って混棲する事が多い。ただ前種は殆んど常に川底の砂礫間に棲むが、本種は川底より寧ろ岩壁又は流水中の大石に生えた水苔に取り付いていることが多い。極めて普通な種である。

産地：妙高温泉・湯沢温泉・村杉・赤谷・二王寺山・菅谷・中条・黒川・上石川・下石川・女川・桃川峠。

分布：本州・四国・九州・屋久島。

### 19. *Paramacronychus granulatus* NOMURA ツブスジドロムシ

体長：2.4~2.7 mm。黒乃至暗赤褐色、腹面及び肢は暗赤褐乃至赤褐色、触角及び口部は黄褐。触角は非常に短く、8節。上翅の両側に灰黄色の綿毛がある。

山間の溪流中に棲息し、冬を除いて各季に採れるが、個体数は甚だ少ない。

産地：湯の島小屋・上石川・黒川。

分布：本州・四国。

### 20. *Zaitzevia awana* (Kôno) アワツヤドロムシ

体長：1.7~2.2 mm。黒、腹面は暗赤褐色、腿節と脛節は黒褐、跗節は赤褐、触角及び口部は黄褐。上翅両側は黄色の綿毛でおゝわれる。

最も広く清流水域に棲息する種である。かなり広い河川にも進出するが、棲息密度の高いのは小溪流である。晩春から発生し降雪前まで採れる。

産地：妙高温泉・湯沢温泉・村杉・赤谷・菅谷・二王寺山・上石川・下石川・中条・黒川・女川・桃川峠・浦佐。

分布：本州：四国・九州。

### 21. *Zaitzevia rufa* NOMURA et BABA アカツヤドロムシ

体長：2.67 mm。赤褐色、眼は黒、触角及び口部は黄褐。触角は非常に小さく、8節。上翅両側の黄色の綿毛は粗。

溪流中の巨石をひっくり返して採った。極度に扁平な体や体色からみても、本種は平素このような環境に棲息するものと考えられる。採集期は5月から7月。

産地：黒川・浦佐。

分布：本州。

### 22. *Zaitzeviaria brevis* (NOMURA) ヒメツヤドロムシ

体長：1.3~1.5 mm。黒乃至黒褐、上翅は会合部及び両側縁を除いて黄赤褐色、腹面及び肢は暗赤褐、跗節、触角及び口部は黄褐色。触角は非常に小さく、8節。上翅の両側に黄色の綿毛があるが、やゝまばら。

溪流の産であるが、川岸の流れの緩い所、細砂と小礫の川底に多い。極めて普通で3月から

出現し盛夏に多いが、南の暖地では冬でも採れる事がある。

産地：妙高温泉・村杉・菅谷・二王寺山・上石川・下石川・中条・黒川・女川・桃川峠・浦佐。

分布：北海道・本州・四国。

23. *Zaitzeviaria gotoi* (NOMURA) ホソツヤドロムシ

体長：1.25~1.44 mm. 黒，前背板の前縁は赤褐，腹面は黒褐乃至暗赤褐，触角，口部は黄褐，肢は赤褐，時に腿節及び脛節は暗色。触角は非常に小さく，8節。上翅両側の黄色綿毛は粗。

本種は前種及び後の種と同様な水域に棲み，同じ発生期を示すので，混棲する事が多い。

産地：二王寺山・村杉・菅谷・下石川・中条・黒川・女川・桃川峠・浦佐。

分布：本州・四国・九州。

24. *Zaitzeviaria ovata* (NOMURA) マルツヤドロムシ

体長：1.14~1.4 mm. 黒乃至黒褐，上翅は黒褐乃至赤褐，腹面は暗赤褐，肢は赤褐，触角及び口部は黄褐。触角は非常に小さく，8節。上翅両側の黄色綿毛は粗。

前の2種と混棲する事が多く，之等は何れも最も普通の種である。

産地：青海・妙高温泉・実川・村杉・二王寺山・菅谷・下石川・中条・黒川・桃川峠・浦佐。

分布：本州・四国。

25. *Cleptelmis parvula* NOMURA et BABA セマルヒメドロムシ

体長：1.5~1.6 mm. 黒乃至黒褐，上翅の4紋は赤褐，腹面は黒褐乃至暗赤褐，触角，口部，脛節及び跗節は赤褐，腿節は暗赤褐。

目下知られている産地は唯1個所の山麓の溪流であるが，産地には個体数は極めて多く，出現期は3月中旬から10月に及び，7月に最も多い。3月中旬採集の個体は，体の諸所に固く泥土の付着している状況から見て，川岸の泥土中で越冬したものと考えられる。

産地：黒川。

分布：本州。

図 版 説 明

- Fig. 1. *Metaeopsephenus japonicus* (MATSUMURA) ヒラタドロムシ  
 2. *Heterocerus (Littorimus) japonicus* KÔNO タマガワナガドロムシ  
 3. *Heterocerus (Littorimus) tokejii* NOMURA トケジナガドロムシ  
 4. *Heterocerus* (s. str.) *fenestratus* THUNBERG タテスジナガドロムシ  
 5. *Elmormorphus brevicornis* SHARP ツヤムネドロムシ  
 6. *Dryopomorphus nakanei* NOMURA ヒメハバビロドロムシ  
 7. *Leptelmis gracilis* SHARP ヨコミゾドロムシ



8. *Ordobrevia foveicollis* (SCHOENFELDT) キスジミゾドロムシ
9. *Ordobrevia maculata* (NOMURA) アカモンミゾドロムシ
10. *Ordobrevia gotoi* NOMURA ゴトウミゾドロムシ
11. *Stenelmis vulgaris* NOMURA アシナガミゾドロムシ
12. *Stenelmis miyamotoi* NOMURA et NAKANE ミヤモトミゾドロムシ
13. *Pseudamophilus japonicus* NOMURA ケスジドロムシ
14. *Neoriohlmis kurosawai* NOMURA クロサワドロムシ
15. *Optioservus variabilis* NOMURA スネアカヒメドロムシ
16. *Optioservus maculatus* NOMURA セアカヒメドロムシ
17. *Optioservus rugulosus* NOMURA ヨツモンヒメドロムシ
18. *Grouvellinus marginatus* (KÔNO) キベリナガアシドロムシ
19. *Paramacronychus granulatus* NOMURA ツブスジドロムシ
20. *Zaitzevia awana* (KÔNO) アワツヤドロムシ
21. *Zaitzevia rufa* NOMURA et BABA アカツヤドロムシ
22. *Zaitzeviaria brevis* (NOMURA) ヒメツヤドロムシ
23. *Zaitzeviaria gotoi* (NOMURA) ホソツヤドロムシ
24. *Zaitzeviaria ovata* (NOMURA) マルツヤドロムシ
- 25-28. *Cleptelmis parvula* NOMURA et BABA セマルヒメドロムシ  
25, 背面図; 26, 雄交尾器; 27, 小腮枝; 28, 腹面図.

### ツマグロキゲンセイを相模原市で採集する

竹 中 英 雄

*Zonitis cothurnata* MARSEUL ツマグロキゲンセイは、九州地方から知られていたが、松下(1940)が東京都下伊豆大島から記録し、ついで木船(1954)が大坂府下箕面と、いずれも本州から報告した。

今回、私も神奈川県相模原市上鶴間(相模大野)の自宅で、1959年7月29日に青色誘蛾灯に飛来したかなり新鮮な1個体を得た。本種が確実にこの地に棲息しているか否かは不明であるが、神奈川県内では最初の記録かと思われるので、参考までに報告する。

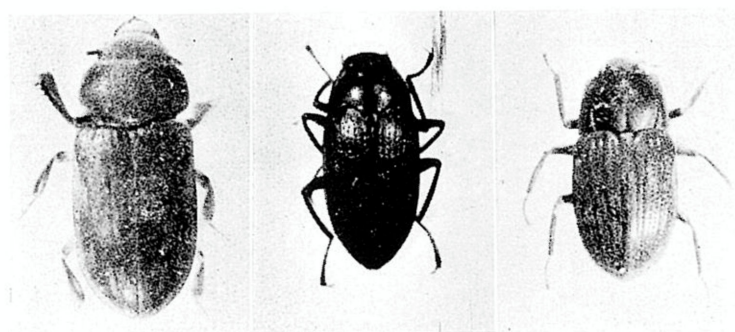
なお、*Z. japonica* PIC キイロゲンセイも同じ日に誘蛾灯から得ている。最後に、種々御教示頂いた中根猛彦博士に厚くお礼申上げる。



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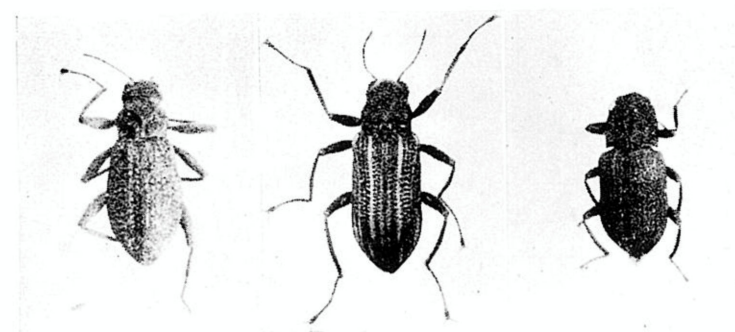
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(S. NOMURA photo.)



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(S. NOMURA photo.)



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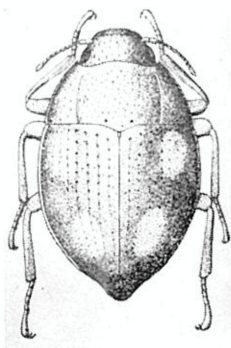
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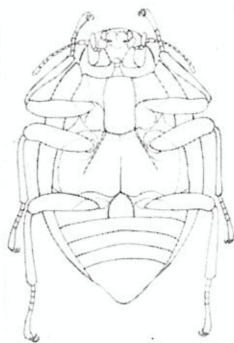


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(S. NOMURA photo.)

*The Entomological Review of Japan* is published semiannually for a while. Willing to exchange with any publication relating to Entomology.

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昭和36年 8月28日 印 刷

昭和36年 8月30日 発 行

編 集 者	林 匡 夫 大阪市東住吉区西鷹合町3丁目1 番台住宅199号
発 行 者	大 倉 正 文 神戸市東灘区御影町天神山46
印 刷 所	株式会社ナニワ印刷所 大阪市北区川崎町 38
発 行 所	日 本 甲 蟲 學 會

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