

On *Chlaenius lynx* CHAUDOIR
(Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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Chlaenius lynx CHAUDOIR originally described from Hongkong is distributed in the Ryukyus, the southwest region of Japan (HABU, 1975). It is regarded as a distinct species by CSIKI (1931) in his Catalogue, while is treated as the "variety" of *C. bimaculatus* DEJEAN from Java by ANDREWES (1923, 1924, 1930 a). In order to clarify the relationship between these two species, I asked for Dr. N. E. STORK's aid, who kindly loaned me nine specimens from Java and seven ones from China and Indo-China preserved in the British Museum, Natural History. After examination of these specimens together with some ones from the Ryukyus and Formosa, I have come to the conclusion that *C. lynx* should be considered the subspecies of *C. bimaculatus*. Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. N. E. STORK for his kindness.

Chlaenius (*Chlaenius*) *bimaculatus lynx* CHAUDOIR
"Taiwan-atoboshi [-ao] -gomimushi"

Chlaenius lynx CHAUDOIR, 1856, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc., 29 (3) : 198; CHAUDOIR, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, 8 : 12, 50-51; HEYNE and TASCHENBERG, 1908, Exot. Käf. : 21; MINAMIKAWA²⁾, 1937, Rep. Gov. Formosa, Centr. Inst., Div. Agr., no. 70 : 45, fig. 6; TAKANO and YANAGIHARA³⁾, 1939, Spec. Rep. Gov. Formosa, Sugar Exp. Stat., no. 2 : 174, 186-187, pl. 7, fig. 12; HABU, 1975, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 12 : 77.

1) Retired in June, 1981.

2) It is predaceous on *Prodenia litura* FABRICIUS (Lep., Noctuidae) in Formosa.

3) The larvae attack some borers of the sugar cane in Formosa.

Chlaenius bimaculatus DEJEAN: REDTENBACHER, 1867, Reise Novara, 2, Col.: 9; ANDREWES, 1930, Treubia, 7, Suppl.: 331 (partim).

Chlaenius bimaculatus DEJEAN var. *lynx* CHAUDOIR: ANDREWES, 1923, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 462-463; ANDREWES, 1924, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 13: 468.

The femora and tibiae are light yellowish-reddish brown, more brownish at the apical area of the femora and the basal area of the tibiae, and the tarsi are reddish brown in *bimaculatus lynx*, whereas the femora are light yellowish-reddish brown, with the apical area dark, the tibiae are dark reddish brown or reddish black, and the tarsi are reddish brown, more or less dark, in *bimaculatus bimaculatus*.

The eyes are less convex or the frons is wider than in *b. bimaculatus*, WH/WF 1.67, 1.70 (2 ♀ ♀), 1.73-1.87, mean 1.80 (7 ♂ ♂) in *b. bimaculatus*, 1.66-1.78, mean 1.71 (7 ♀ ♀) in *b. lynx* from China and Indo-China, 1.67-1.71, mean 1.69 (8 ♀ ♀), 1.69, 1.72, 1.74 (3 ♂ ♂) from the Ryukyus and Formosa.

The proportions in the pronotum are as follows:—

	WP/WH	WP/LP	WE/WP
<i>C. bimaculatus</i>	1.26-1.36,	1.07-1.19,	1.55, 1.56, 1.59
<i>bimaculatus</i>	mean 1.32 (♂),	mean 1.12	(3 ♂ ♂), 1.50 (1 ♀)
(8 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀)	1.35, 1.44 (♀)		
<i>C. bimaculatus lynx</i>	1.31-1.39,	1.07-1.14,	1.52-1.60,
from China &	mean 1.35 (♀)	mean 1.10	mean 1.56 (5 ♀ ♀)
Indo-China (7 ♀ ♀)			
<i>Do.</i> from Ryukyus	1.30, 1.38, 1.42	1.08-1.18,	1.39, 1.39, 1.47
& Formosa	(♂), 1.35-1.44,	mean 1.13	(3 ♂ ♂), 1.43-1.54,
(3 ♂ ♂, 8 ♀ ♀)	mean 1.42 (♀)		mean 1.47 (4 ♀ ♀)

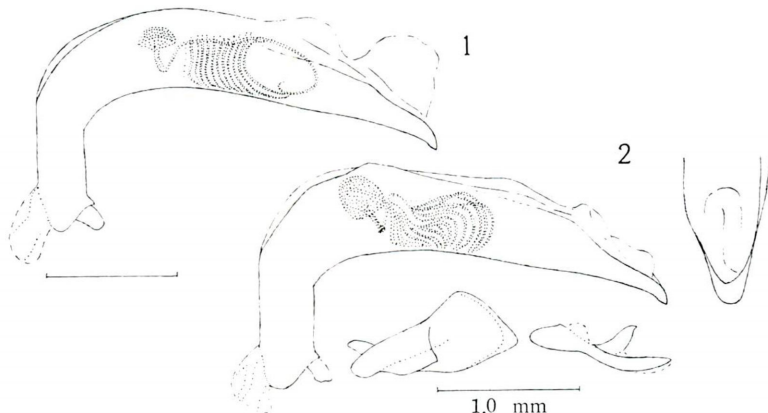
The elytra are a little longer in the specimens from the Ryukyus and Formosa than in those from China and Indo-China as well as those from Java:— one and two-thirds to one and three-fourths times as long as wide in *b. lynx* from the Ryukyus etc., less than one and four-sevenths to one and seven-tenths times in *b. lynx* from China etc., one and one-half to one and three-sixths times in *b. bimaculatus*.

The hind tarsi with the first segment a little longer in *b. lynx* than in *b. bimaculatus*: segment 1/segment 2=1.56-1.67 (6 ♂ ♂), 1.67 (1 ♀), segment 5/segment 1=0.55-0.63 (6 ♂ ♂), 0.60 (1 ♀) in *b. bimaculatus*, segment 1/segment 2=1.66-1.73 (5 ♀ ♀ from China and Indo-China), 1.63-1.67 (3 ♂ ♂ from the Ryukyus and Formosa), 1.66-1.78 (7 ♀ ♀ from the same), segment 5/segment 1=0.53-0.59 (5 ♀ ♀ from China etc.), 0.55-0.60 (3 ♂ ♂ from the Ryukyus etc.), 0.53-0.58 (7 ♀ ♀ from the same).

There is no differentiation in the male genitalia (Figs. 1, 2) between the two subspecies. The aedeagus contains at basal one-third or behind the middle a fungus-shaped copulatory piece which adjoins the base of

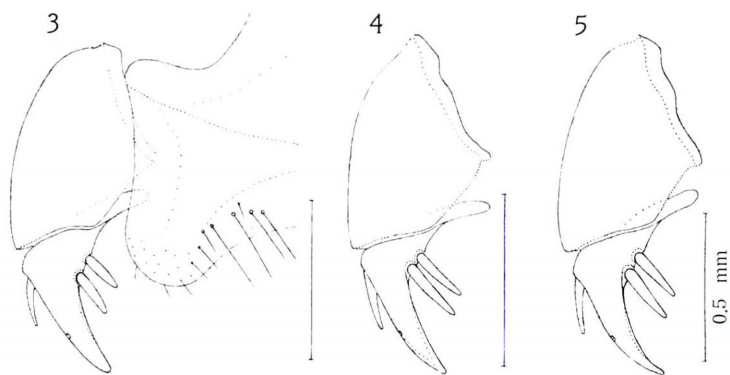
the slender coiled thread. I give a description concerning the male and female genitalia in this place.

Aedeagus (Fig. 1) perpendicular at basal fourth, thence almost rectangularly bent, a little deflexed at apical area, hardly twisted; apical membranous part terminated at apical area of basal perpendicular part; basal bulb faintly delimited, not split behind; apical lamella wider than long, gently contracted apically, apex rounded; parameres relatively narrow, left paramere twice as long as wide, fairly contracted apically,



Figs. 1, 2. Male genitalia.

1. *Chlaenius (Chlaenius) bimaculatus lynx* CHAUDOIR from Ishigaki Is., Ryukyus.
2. *C. bimaculatus bimaculatus* DEJEAN from Java.



Figs. 3-5. Female genitalia.

3. *Chlaenius (Chlaenius) bimaculatus bimaculatus* DEJEAN from Java.
4. *C. bimaculatus lynx* CHAUDOIR from China.
5. *Do.* from Ishigaki Is., Ryukyus.

apex narrowly rounded, right paramere fully narrower than left paramere.

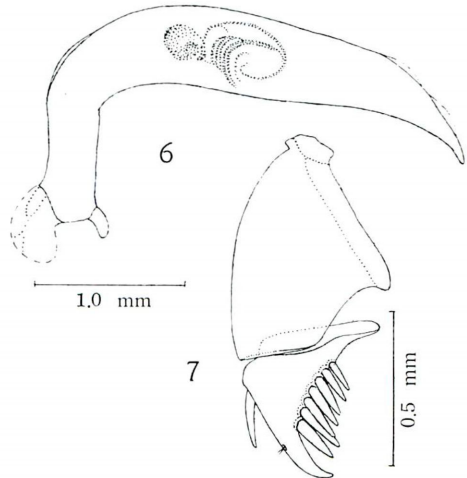
Basal segment of styluses (Figs. 4, 5) wide, glabrous, apical segment flattened at basal third, tapering apically (less tapering in one specimen of *bimaculatus bimaculatus* (Fig. 3)) at two-thirds, fully dilated outward at base, ventral outer margin fairly sinuate, with two fully long and stout spines, dorsal outer margin at pre-basal area with one spine similar to those of ventral outer margin, spine well visible in ventral aspect, small subapical foramen present at about apical third, but setae absent, foramen more distant from ventral outer margin than from dorsal outer margin; hemisternites with several long setae at apical area.

Distribution. Japan: Ryukyus—Okinawa Is. (1 ♂, Kunigami, T. KITANO leg., through Mr. Y. MIYAKE), and Ishigaki Is. Formosa. Korea (after KANO, 1924, and CSIKI, 1931; I cannot trace the origin). China: N. China (1 ♀, bearing a label "China Bor"); M. China (1 ♀, Shanghai, E. SUENSON leg.); S. China. Indo-China. Philippines (after LOUWERENS, 1967). I do not know either of the two subspecies is distributed in the following regions which ANDREWES (1930 a) enumerated: Malaya, Burma, Ceylon, India, Nepal.

CSIKI (1931) gave only Korea and China as the localities of *C. lynx*, while ANDREWES (1930 a) passed over Japan⁴⁾ and Korea from the distribution of *C. bimaculatus* including *C. lynx*.

Another subspecies, *C. bimaculatus pongraczi* JEDLIČKA, is distributed in New Guinea (after DARLINGTON, 1968).

Remarks. *Chlaenius bimaculatus lynx* well resembles *C. posticalis* MOTSCHULSKY, and the main differentiable characteristic other than the genitalia is the pronotum densely punctate (*C. posticalis*) or less densely or rather sparsely punctate (*C. bimaculatus lynx* as well as *C. bimaculatus bimaculatus*), but the styluses are remarkably different between them, while the aedeagus (Fig. 6) of *C. posticalis* is only a little distinctive in having the apical part slender, more curved ventrally. The apical segment of the styluses (Fig. 7) of *C. posticalis* shorter than in *C. bimaculatus*, wider at the basal half, narrower at the apical half, with six or seven fully stout, long, closely inserted spines—spines less stout



Figs. 5, 6. *Chlaenius (Chlaenius) posticalis* MOTSCHULSKY.

6. Aedeagus. 7. Left stylus.

⁴⁾ ANDREWES (1930 b) writes that "eastwards it extends to Japan", though.

and somewhat sparse like a comb though same in their number in one of the three specimens examined—and the subapical foramen with two very short and fine setae.

Supplemental notes on *Chlaenius guttula* CHAUDOIR

In 1978 I made a synonym list and gave a redescription with regard to *C. guttula* CHAUDOIR (HABU, 1978), lately, however, I became aware of having overlooked DARLINGTON's laborious work concerning the Carabid beetles of New Guinea, part III (1968). I append, therefore, the following to the synonym list (p. 68) and the distribution (p. 71).

(p. 68) *Chlaenius guttula* ; LOUWERENS, 1953, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 64 : 313; DARLINGTON, 1968, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 137 (1): 22, 25–26.

Chlaenius (Callistoides) Csikii JEDLIČKA, 1951, Ann. Mus. Natl. Hung., 1 : 136–137 (New Guinea).

Chlaenius (Callistoides) Csikii ab. *astrolabensis* JEDLIČKA, do. : 136.

Chlaenius guttula CHAUDOIR var. *immaculata* LOUWERENS, 1962, Tijdschr. Ent., 105 : 145 (“Ambonia, Indonesia”).

(p. 71) *Distribution*. Japan: Ryukyus. Formosa. S. China. Philippines. New Guinea. New Britain. Amboina Is. Timor. Celebes. Bali. Sumatra.

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- KANO, T., 1924: "Supplemental and revised catalogue of Korean Cicindelidae and Carabidae" (in Japanese). Ins. World, 28: 349.
- LOUWERENS, C. J., 1953: Carabidae (Col.) from the Sunda Islands. Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 64: 313.
- 1962: New Carabidae from Indonesia, chiefly from Ambonia. Tijdschr. Ent., 105: 145.
- MINAMIKAWA (= SONAN), J., 1937: Survey on *Prodenia litura* FABRICIUS (in Japanese). Rep. Gov. Formosa, Centr. Inst., Div. Agr., no. 70: 45.
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- TAKANO, S. and M. YANAGIHARA, 1939: "Survey on injurious and beneficial insects and animals of sugar-cane" (in Japanese). Spec. Rep. Gov. Formosa, Sugar Ex. Stat., no. 2: 174, 186-187.

The Galerucinae of Nepal, Bhutan and
Northern Territories of India,
in the Natural History Museum in Basel, II.
(Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae)

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Seventy-two species of Galerucinae (Chrysomelidae) collected in Nepal, Bhutan and northern territories of India, are enumerated. *Mimastra bhutanica*, *Monolepta pokharensis*, *Sphenoraia* (*Sphenoraia*) *multimaculata* and *Trichobalya apicalis* are described as new species. *Triplatarthis* FAIRMAIRE and *Formosogalerucella* PIC become new synonyms of *Atysa* BALY. *Atysa mureana* MAULIK, *A. sudiyana* MAULIK, *Triplatarthis collaris* GRESSITT & KIMOTO and *T. marginata* GRESSITT & KIMOTO become new synonyms of *A. marginata* (HOPE). Sixteen species are photographed.

In the course of the study, I am indebted to Drs. W. WITTMER and M. BRANCUCCI, Natural History Museum in Basel, for their kind cooperation in giving me the opportunity to examine this interesting collection.

Galeruca indica BALY, 1878

Pakistan: Shogran, Khagan V., 2300-2750 m, W. WITTMER, 27. VI. 1979 (2 exs.).
Murree-Abbottabad, 2200-2500 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 13. VI. 1977 (1 ex.).
Hakidoon Valley, N. W. Pakistan, Zeg. Ak., BAKKACHARYYA, X. 1978 (1 ex.).

Distribution: Pakistan, N. India, Nepal.

Pyrrhalta dimidiaticornis (JACOBY, 1889)

Assam, India: Kaziranga, 75 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 7-9. V. 1976 (3 exs.).

Distribution: India, Burma, China, Taiwan.

Pyrrhalta darjeelingensis KIMOTO, 1979

Nepal: Namche Bazar, 3200 m, Khumbu, O. Nepal, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 3. VI. 1979 (3 exs.).

Distribution: N. India, Nepal.

Galerucella placida (BALY, 1878)

Nepal: Godavari, Kathmandu, 1300 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 28. V. 1977 (4 exs.).
Distribution: Afganistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma.

Genus *Atysa* BALY

Atysa BALY, 1864, Trans. Entomol. Soc. London, ser. 3, 2: 238 (type species: *Atysa terminalis* BALY, from New Guinea).

Triplatarthis FAIRMAIRE, 1878, Ann. Soc. Entomol. France, ser. 5, 8: 138 (type species: *Triplatarthis pyrochroides* FAIRMAIRE, from China). **New synonym.**

Formosogalerucella PIC, 1928, Mel. Exot. Entomol., 61: 32 (type species: *Formosogalerucella brevithorax* PIC, from Formosa). — GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963, Pacif. Insects Monogr., 1B: 408 (= *Triplatarthis*). **New synonym.**

Atysa marginata (HOPE, 1831) (Fig. 1)

Auchenia marginata HOPE, 1831, in GRAY, Zool. Misc.: 29 (Nepal).

Atysa marginata: MAULIK, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc.: 245 (Nepal, W. Himalaya, Assam, Burma).

Atysa mureana MAULIK, 1936, *op. cit.*: 247 (Punjab). **New synonym.**

Atysa sudiyana MAULIK, 1936, *op. cit.*: 248 (Assam). **New synonym.**

Triplatarthis collaris GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963, Pacif. Insects Monogr., 1B: 408 (S. China). **New synonym.**

Triplatarthis marginata GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963, *op. cit.*: 409 (SE. China). **New synonym.**

Nepal: Phulchoki, 2600 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 12. VI. 1976 (28 exs.).
Ibid., 11–14. VI. 1976 (17 exs.). Pokhara, 820 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 15–

18. VI. 1976 (8 exs.). Kathmandu, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 24. V.–21. VI. 1976 (1 ex.).

Meghalaya, India: Umtyngar-Cherrapunjee, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 16. V. 1976 (1 ex.).

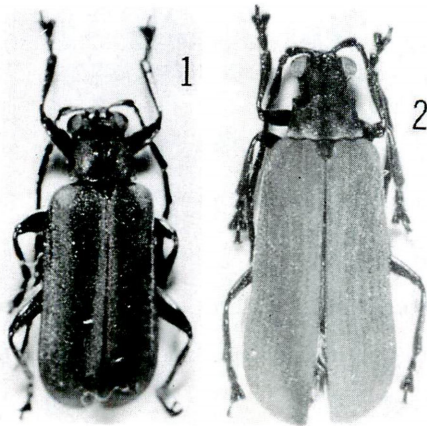
Uttar Pradesh, India: Mussoorie, 1300–2000 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 27. VI. 1976 (9 exs.).

Pakistan: Jhika Gall, 2100 m, W. WITTMER, 21. VII. 1979 (1 ex.).

Distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal, Burma, S. China.

Atysa montivaga MAULIK, 1936 (Fig. 2)

Nepal: Chisapani, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 31. VI. 1976 (2 exs.).



Figs. 1, 2. 1. *Atysa marginata* (HOPE).
2. *A. montivaga* MAULIK.

Distribution : India, Nepal, Burma, C. China, Taiwan.

Periclitena vigrosi (HOPE, 1831)

Nepal : Trisuli, 570–1200 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 20. VI. 1978 (5 exs.). Manlgow, 1200–1900 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 10. VI. 1978 (2 exs.).

Sikkim : Mangon, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 2. IX. 1977 (2 exs.). Dzungri, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 15. X. 1977 (1 ex.). Pelling, 2100 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 10. IV. 1978 (1 ex.).

Distribution : India, Nepal, Sikkim, Burma, Indo-China, Malaya.

Sastroides purpurescens (HOPE, 1831)

Nepal : Balaju, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 23. V. 1977 (4 exs.).

Distribution : N. India, Nepal, Burma.

Sastroides indicus JACOBY, 1894

Darjeeling, India : Darjeeling, BHAKTA BAHADUR (3 exs.).

Distribution : India, Nepal, Vietnam.

Agetocera hopei BALY, 1865

Bhutan : Chasilakha, DORJEE KHANDU, 6425', 1928 (1 ex.).

Nepal : Trisuli, 570–1200 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 20. VI. 1978 (2 exs.).

Sikkim : Mangon, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 2. IX. 1977 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India : Balwakbani, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 16. VIII. 1978 (1 ex.). Pankha Banglo, Kalimpong Umg., 5. VIII. 1978 (1 ex.).

Distribution : N. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Burma, China (Thibet), Java.

Oides maculata (OLIVIER, 1807)

Nepal : Godavari, 1700 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 21. V. 1977 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India : Darjeeling, BHAKTA BAHADUR (1 ex.).

Meghalaya, India : Darugiri, Garo Hills, 450 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 19. V. 1976 (5 exs.).

Distribution : India, Nepal, Sikkim, Burma, Cambodia, Malaya, Java.

Oides livida (FABRICIUS, 1801)

Adorium lividum FABRICIUS, 1801, Syst. Eleuth., 1 : 410 (Sumatra).

Rhombopalpa pectoralis CLARK, 1865, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, 15 : 144 (Siam).

— VACHON, 1980, Bull. Soc. Entomol. France, 85 : 17 (= *livida*).

Oides nigripes JACOBY, 1891, Entomol., 25 (Suppl.) : 34 (Sikkim). — MAULIK, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 114 (= *pectoralis*).

Oides pallidicornis JACOBY, 1899, Stett. Entomol. Ztg., 60 : 284 (Sumatra). — VACHON, 1980, Bull. Soc. Entomol. France, 85 : 15 (= *livida*).

Oides pectoralis : MAULIK, 1936, Fauna India, Galeruc. : 114 (India, Sikkim, Burma, Siam, Malaya, Sumatra). — KIMOTO & TAKIZAWA, 1972, Kontyû, Tokyo, 40 : 217 (Nepal). — KIMOTO, 1977, Entomol. Basiliensia, 2 : 354 (Bhutan).

Oides livida : VACHON, 1980, Ann. Soc. Entomol. France, 85 : 15 (nomenclature).

Nepal : Pokhara, 820 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 15-18. VI. 1976 (2 exs.).
 Meghalaya, India : Barapani Old Road, 1000 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI,
 14. V. 1976 (1 ex.). Songsak, Garo Hills, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 19. V.
 1976 (1 ex.).

Distribution : India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra.

Oides scutellata (HOPE, 1831)

Uttar Pradesh, India : Nainital, 1800-2000 m, W. WITTMER, 14. V. 1978 (5 exs.).
 Naukuchiat, 1300-1400 m, W. WITTMER, 4. V. 1978 (1 ex.). Bhowall, 1500-1600 m, W.
 WITTMER, 12. V. 1978 (3 exs.). Bhimtal, 1400-1500 m, W. WITTMER, 1-15. V. 1978
 (1 ex.).

Distribution : India, Nepal.

Aulacophora indica (GMELIN, 1790)

Nepal : Danda Pakhar, 1600-2500 m, M. BRANCUCCI, 1. VI. 1977 (1 ex.). Pokhara,
 820 m, BOVIER, V-VI. 1977 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India : Ghoom-Jarbangla, W. WITTMER, 5. V. 1976 (1 ex.). Shepkola
 (P. O. Ryang), 150 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 2. V. 1976 (1 ex.). Laua,
 2200 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 7. VIII. 1978 (1 ex.).

Assam, India : Gauhati, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 19. V. 1976 (1 ex.).
 Kaziranga, 75 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 7-9. V. 1976 (1 ex.).

Distribution : India, Nepal, Bhutan.

Aulacophora lewisii BALY, 1886

Sikkim : Village 9th mile, nr. Rani Pull, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 24. IV. 1977 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India : Shorang, 1300 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 26. V. 1978 (2 exs.).
 Darjeeling, BHAKTA BAHADUR (2 exs.).

Uttar Pradesh, India : Bhimtal, 1400 m, W. WITTMER, 1-15. V. 1978 (1 ex.).

Distribution : India, Sri Lanka, Sikkim, Bhutan, Indo-China, Ryukyu Is., Japan.

Hoplasoma unicolor (ILLIGER, 1800)

Darjeeling, India : Kali Ghora, 600 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 27. VII. 1978 (13 exs.).
 Pedong, 800-1200 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 15. VIII. 1978 (3 exs.). Rumshi,
 280 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 21. VII. 1978 (2 exs.).

Distribution : India, Nepal, Bhutan, S. China, Hainan, Malaya, Sunda Is., Philippines.

Hoplasoma sexmaculata (HOPE, 1831)

Nepal : Danda Pakhar, 1600-2500 m, M. BRANCUCCI, 1. VI. 1977 (4 exs.). Jumla,
 2300 m, W. WITTMER, 26. V. 1977 (1 ex.).

Sikkim : Pelling, 2100 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 10. IV. 1978 (1 ex.). Yoksam, 1100 m,
 BHAKTA BAHADUR, 8. IV. 1978 (1 ex.). Choka-Yoksam, 2100 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 6.
 IV. 1978 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India : Sherpa Gau, nr. Kalimpong, 1380 m, 9. V. 1977 (1 ex.). Kalim-
 pong Umg., 2. IV. 1977 (1 ex.).

Uttar Pradesh, India: Dehra Dun, W. WITTMER, 25. VI. 1976 (2 exs.). Bhimtal, 1400 m, W. WITTMER, 1-15. V. 1978 (1 ex.). Bhowall, 1500-1600 m, W. WITTMER, 12. V. 1978 (1 ex.). Ranikhet-Garampani, 1800-2000 m, W. WITTMER, 6. V. 1978 (1 ex.).
Himachal Pradesh, India: Katrain, 1450 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 11. V. 1977 (1 ex.).

Pakistan: Miandam, Swat, 1800-2300 m, W. WITTMER, 2. VI. 1978 (3 exs.).
Distribution: Pakistan, N. India, Nepal, Bhutan, SW. China.

Hoplasoma carinata KIMOTO, 1977

Nepal: Danda Pakhar, 1600-2500 m, M. BRANCUCCI, 1. VI. 1977 (1 ex.).
Sikkim: Reshi-Yortang, 400 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 17. IV. 1978 (1 ex.).
Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan.

Merista dohrni (BALY, 1861)

Bhutan: Chasilakha, DORJEE KHANDU, 6425', 1978 (2 exs.).
Sikkim: Chaka, 2900 m, N. Sikkim, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 15. X. 1977 (1 ex.).
Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Burma.

Merista trifasciata (HOPE, 1831)

Nepal: Namche Bazar, 3200 m, Khumbu, O. Nepal, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 3. VI. 1979 (1 ex.).
Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Bhutan.

Merista fallax HAROLD, 1880

Bhutan: Chasilakha, DORJEE KHANDU, 6452', 1978 (1 ex.).
Distribution: India, Sikkim, Bhutan.

Merista pulunini BRYANT, 1952

Nepal: Jumla-Padmara, 2300-2750 m, W. WITTMER, 27. V. 1977 (1 ex.). Lake Rara Umg., 2920 m, R. S. GROLI, 2. VI. 1978 (1 ex.). Rara-Jumla, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 5. VI. 1977 (1 ex.). "O. Nepal", BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., VI. 1979 (1 ex.).
Distribution: Nepal.

Merista quadrifasciata (HOPE, 1831)

Nepal: Rara-Jumla, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 5. VI. 1977 (1 ex.).
Distribution: Kashmir, N. India, Nepal, Bhutan.

Nepalogaleruca elegans KIMOTO, 1970

Nepal: Trisuli, 570-1200 m, R. S. GROLI, 20. VI. 1977 (1 ex.).
Distribution: Nepal.

Paridea eberti KIMOTO, 1970

Nepal: Neentale, 2160 m, O. Nepal, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 30. V. 1978 (1 ex.).
Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Bhutan.

Arthrothidea nepalensis (KIMOTO, 1970)

Nepal: Namche Bazar, 3200 m, O. Nepal, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 3. VI. 1978 (3 exs.). Kharikola, C. Nepal, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 19. VI. 1979 (2 exs.). Gosaikund, 2950–4250 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 24. VI. 1978 (1 ex.). Phulchoki, 2000 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 7. VI. 1977 (1 ex.). Trisuli, 570–1200 m, R. S. GROLI, 20. VI. 1977 (1 ex.).
Distribution: N. India, Nepal.

Mimastra cyanura (HOPE, 1831)

Nepal: Danda Pakhar, 1600–2500 m, M. BRANCUCCI, 1. VI. 1977 (1 ex.).
Uttar Pradesh, India: Naukuchiatal, 1300–1400 m, W. WITTMER, 4. V. 1978 (1 ex.). Bhimtal, 1400–1500 m, W. WITTMER, 1–15. V. 1978 (2 exs.).
Distribution: Kashmir, N. India, Nepal, S. China.

Mimastra unicitarsis LABOISSIÈRE, 1940

Nepal: Bumra–Chhurchi–Lagna, 3350 m – Rina, 2370 m, W. WITTMER, 29. V. 1977 (3 exs.). Rina–Lake Rara, 2900 m, W. WITTMER, 30. V. 1977 (1 ex.). Balaju, 1300–1370 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 23. V. 1977 (1 ex.).
Himachal Pradesh, India: Chopal–Khangna Nallah, 2250 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 7. V. 1977 (7 exs.).
Pakistan: Sharan, 2400–2700 m, W. WITTMER, 1–2. VII. 1979 (2 exs.).
Distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, S. China.

Mimastra gracilis BALY, 1878

Nepal: Jumla–Padmara, 2300–2750 m, W. WITTMER, 27. V. 1977 (3 exs.).
Pakistan: Shogran, Khagan V., 2300–2750 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 17. VI. 1977 (2 exs.). Nathia Gall, 2400 m, W. WITTMER, 14–20. VII. 1979 (1 ex.). Naran, Khagan V., 2370–2750 m, W. THOMAS, 21. VII. 1979 (1 ex.).
Distribution: India, Nepal, Bhutan, SW. China.

Mimastra arcuata BALY, 1865 (Fig. 3)

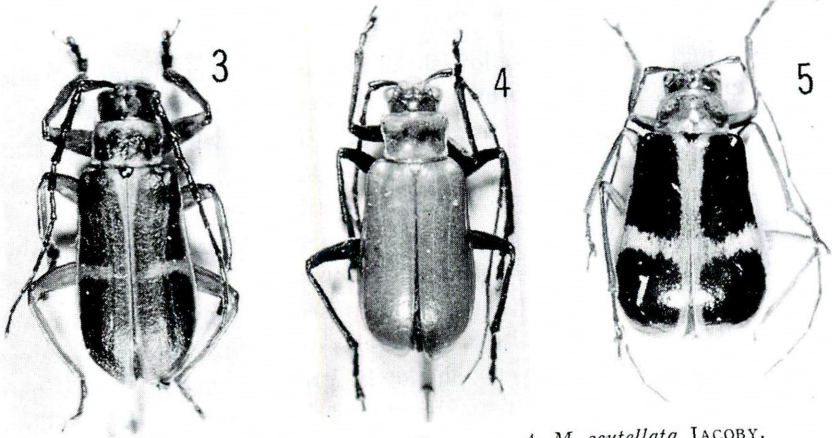
Darjeeling, India: Mane Bganjang, Sukhla Pokri, W. WITTMER, 9. VI. 1975 (1 ex.). Chim–Khona (Ghum), 2200 m, W. WITTMER, 4. VI. 1975 (1 ex.).
Distribution: India, Andaman Is.

Mimastra scutellata JACOBY, 1904 (Fig. 4)

Meghalaya, India: Barapani Old Road, 1000 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 14. V. 1976 (3 exs.).
Distribution: India, Burma.

Mimastra quadripartita BALY, 1879 (Fig. 5)

Darjeeling, India: Tiger Hill, 2150 m, W. WITTMER, 6. VI. 1975 (1 ex.). Chim–Khona (Ghum), 2200 m, W. WITTMER, 4. VI. 1975 (1 ex.). Mane Bganjang, Sukhla Pokri, W. WITTMER, 9. VI. 1975 (1 ex.).
Distribution: India.



Figs. 3-5. 3. *Mimastra arcuata* BALY. 4. *M. scutellata* JACOBY.
5. *M. quadripartita* BALY.

Mimastra nitida MAULIK, 1936 (Fig. 6)

Sikkim: Boxapull-Diukchu, BHAKTA BHADUR, 9. IX. 1977 (1 ex.). Diukchu,
BHAKTA BHADUR, 10. IX. 1977 (3 exs.).
Distribution: India, Sikkim.

Mimastra fortipunctata MAULIK, 1936 (Fig. 7)

Bhutan: Chasilakha, DORJEE KHANDU, 6425', 1978 (1 ex.).
Distribution: Nepal, Bhutan.



Figs. 6-8. 6. *Mimastra nitida* MAULIK. 7. *M. fortipunctata* MAULIK.
8. *M. bhutanica* n. sp.

Mimastra bhutanica n. sp. (Fig. 8)

Head and prothorax yellowish to reddish brown, scutellum pitchy black; elytron yellowish brown with basisutural, lateral, median and apical markings blackish; antenna dark brown with basal segments much paler; ventral surfaces pitchy black with prothorax yellowish brown, legs yellowish brown with part of tibiae slightly infuscate.

Head nearly as broad as prothorax, rounded anteriorly and narrowed behind eyes; vertex finely granulate, sparsely impressed with fine punctures; frontal tubercle moderately raised in middle, forming more or less of a raised triangular tubercle extending forward between antennal insertions and very shallowly grooved medially. Antenna slender, distinctly longer than length of body; first segment long, clubshaped; second shortest, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as first; third nearly three times as long as second; fourth $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as third; fifth slightly shorter than fourth, and fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape; eighth slightly shorter than seventh, and eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape; eleventh subequal to tenth in length but its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as broad as long, widest nearly at anterior margin and gradually narrowed posteriorly, and with slight constriction at $\frac{1}{3}$ from basal margin; anterior margin slightly arched anteriorly and basal margin more strongly so posteriorly; anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore, and anterior corner slightly thickened; dorsal surface smooth, shining, sparsely impressed with minute punctures, and with a pair of distinct depressions laterally. Scutellum subtriangular, rounded apically and its surface smooth and shining. Elytron nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, slightly widened behind middle and rounded apically; surface distinctly and irregularly punctate.

Length: 4.6-4.8 mm.

Holotype: Kharbani, 700 m, DORJEE KHANDU DUKPA, VIII. 1975.

Paratype: Same data as the holotype but IX. 1975 (1 ex.).

Distribution: Bhutan.

This new species somewhat resembles *Mimastra fortipunctata* MAULIK, but differs in having the elytral punctures finer, and the legs and antenna paler.

Cneorane dohertyi MAULIK, 1936

Cneorane sp.: KIMOTO, 1977, Entomol. Basiliensia, 2: 362 (Bhutan).

Bhutan: 87 km von Phuntsholing, 22. V. 1972 (1 ex.). Chasilakha, DORJEE KHANDU, 6425', 1978 (1 ex.).

Distribution: India (Assam), Bhutan.

Cneorane orientalis JACOBY, 1892 (Fig. 9)

Nepal : Godavari, 1500–1700 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 21. V. 1977 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India : Lebung, 1800–1900 m, W. WITTMER, S. V. 1975 (2 exs.). Lopchu, W. WITTMER, 9. V. 1975 (1 ex.).

Distribution : N. India, Nepal, Burma.

Cneorane rubyana MAULIK, 1936

Meghalaya, India : Daurgiri, Garo Hills, 450 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 16. V. 1976 (43 exs.). Barapani Old Road, 1000 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 14. V. 1976 (1 ex.). Shillong, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 12. V. 1976 (1 ex.).

Distribution : India, Burma.

Cneorane tibialis CHÛJÔ, 1966

Nepal : Jiri–Thodung, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 28. V. 1976 (3 exs.). Jiri, 1800–1900 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 27. V. 1976 (1 ex.). Thodung via Those, 3100 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 29–31. V. 1975 (2 exs.). Namche Bazar, 3200 m, Khumbu, O. Nepal, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 31. VI. 1979 (2 exs.). Kharikola, O. Nepal, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 15. VI. 1979 (1 ex.). Ibid., 19. VI. 1979 (1 ex.). “O. Nepal”, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., VI. 1979 (1 ex.). Mali bei Jiri, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 1. VI. 1976 (1 ex.). Mure, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 6. VI. 1976 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India : Chim–Khona (Ghum), 2200 m, 28. X. 1975 (2 exs.). Ibid., 4. VI. 1975 (2 exs.). Lebung, 1800–1900 m, W. WITTMER, 8. V. 1975 (1 ex.). Shiri–Kholā–Rimbick, 1950–2350 m, W. WITTMER, 21. V. 1975 (1 ex.). Tongula–Garibas, 3050–2600 m, W. WITTMER, 7. VI. 1975 (1 ex.).

Distribution : N. India, Nepal.

Cneorane rugulipennis BALY, 1886

Bhutan : Batbalithan (Bamthang), 2600 m, W. RÖDER & L. CAMINADA, 16–23. V. 1976 (3 exs.). Passeling, 2400–3100 m, W. RÖDER & L. CAMINADA, 23. V. 1976 (1 ex.). Darjula, 3100 m, DORJEE KHANDU, 2. IX. 1976 (1 ex.). Beguna, 7. VIII. 1975 (1 ex.).

Nepal : Phulchoki, 2600 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 12. VI. 1976 (4 exs.). Ibid., 11–14. VI. 1976 (1 ex.). Ibid., 2000 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 7. VI. 1977 (1 ex.). Godavari, 1500–1700 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 21. V. 1977 (1 ex.). Daman, 2400 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 4. VI. 1976 (1 ex.). Thodung via Those, 3100 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 29–31. V. 1976 (1 ex.). Namche Bazar, 3450 m, W. BIELSER, 1976 (1 ex.). Kharikola, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 19. VI. 1979 (1 ex.).

Sikkim : Reshi–Yortang, 400 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 17. IV. 1978 (2 exs.). Yoksam–Thing, Ling, 1100 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 8. IV. 1978 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India : Lopchu, W. WITTMER, 9. V. 1975 (2 exs.). Raman, 2400–2500 m,

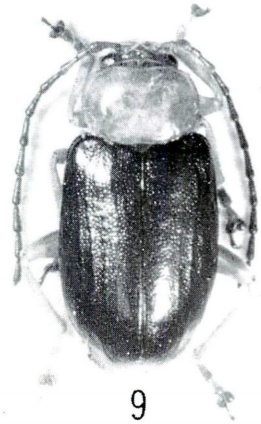


Fig. 9. *Cneorane orientalis* JACOBY

W. WITTMER, 19. V. 1975 (1 ex.). Tongula-Garibas, 3050-2600 m, W. WITTMER, 7. VI. 1975 (1 ex.). Darjeeling, 2150 m, W. WITTMER, 26. V. 1975 (1 ex.).

Meghalaya, India: Shillong, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 12. V. 1976 (2 exs.). Umtyngar-Cherrapunjee, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 16. V. 1976 (2 exs.).

Uttar Pradesh, India; Chaurengi, 2200-2500 m, W. WITTMER, 23. V. 1978 (16 exs.). Bhimtal, 1400 m, W. WITTMER, 1-15. V. 1978 (4 exs.). Ranikhet-Garampani, 1800-2000 m, W. WITTMER, 6. V. 1978 (3 exs.).

Himachal Pradesh, India: Simla, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 2-4. V. 1977 (1 ex.). Chopal, 2400-2750 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 7. V. 1977 (1 ex.).

Pakistan: Murree-Abbottabad, 2200-2500 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 13. VI. 1977 (2 exs.). Shogran, Khagan V., 2300-2750 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 17. VI. 1977 (1 ex.). Nathia Gall, 2400 m, W. WITTMER, 14-20. VII. 1979 (1 ex.).

Distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Burma, Taiwan.

Cneorane varipes JACOBY, 1896

Bhutan: Chasilakha, DORJEE KHANDU, 6425', 1978 (12 exs.). Paesseling, 2700-3400 m, W. RODER, 13. VI. 1976 (1 ex.). Chong-Rudungla, 2400-3500 m, L. CAMINADA, 5. VI. 1976 (1 ex.). Nobding, 41 km O. Wangdi Ph., 2800 m, 1972 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India: Lopchu, 1500 m, W. WITTMER, 31. V. 1975 (1 ex.).

Distribution: India, Bhutan.

Cneorane rubicollis (HOPE, 1831)

Bhutan: Gogona, 3100 m, F. MARER, 10-12. VII. 1976 (1 ex.).

Nepal: Godavari, 1500-1700 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 21. V. 1977 (1 ex.). Chisapani-Kirantishap, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 4. VI. 1976 (1 ex.).

Sikkim: Rani Pull, S. Gangtok, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 22. IV. 1977 (2 exs.). Faolung-Boxapull, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 7. IX. 1977 (1 ex.).

Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan.

Cneorane cariosipennis FAIRMAIRE, 1889 (Fig. 10)

Meghalaya, India: Mawphlang, 1850 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 15. V. 1976 (1 ex.).

Distribution: India, China (Sikang, Yunnan).

Cneorane variabilis KIMOTO, 1977 (Fig. 11)

Bhutan: Chasilakha, DORJEE KHANDU, 6425', 1978 (7 exs.). Ungar-Lhunsti, 2500-1800 m, L. CAMINADA, 6. VI. 1976 (1 ex.).

Distribution: Bhutan.

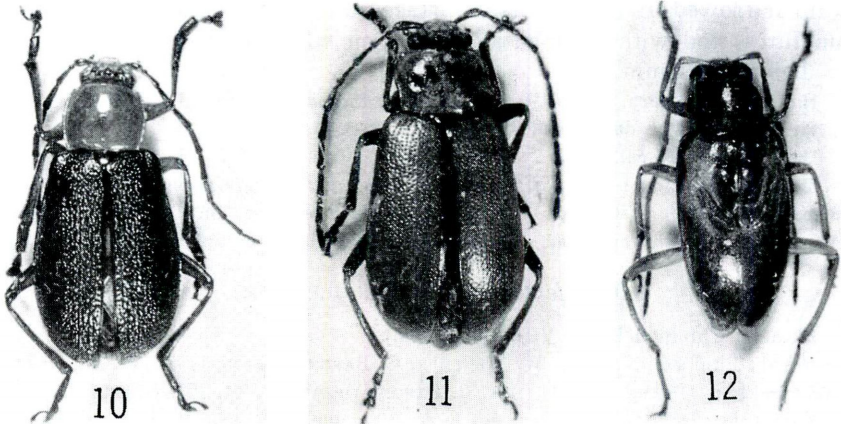
Miltina dilatata CHAPUIS, 1875

Sikkim: Pam, S. Gangtok, 980 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 17. IV. 1977 (2 exs.).

Darjeeling, India: Bijanbari, 800 m, W. WITTMER, 16. V. 1975 (1 ex.). Pedong, 800-1200 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 14. VIII. 1978 (1 ex.). Lopchu, W. WITTMER, 9. V. 1975 (1 ex.).

Meghalaya, India: Barapani Old Road, 1000 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 14. VI. 1976 (1 ex.).

Distribution: India, Sikkim, Bhutan, Burma, Indo-China, China, Hainan, Malaya, Sumatra.



Figs. 10-12. 10. *Cneorane cariosipennis* FAIRMAIRE.

11. *C. variabilis* KIMOTO.

12. *Monolepta pokharensis* n. sp.

Monolepta pokharensis n. sp. (Fig. 12)

Body oblong, moderately convex, gradually narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly. Dark reddish brown, elytron with pale yellowish marking basally; antenna, legs and ventral surfaces dark reddish brown.

Head with vertex slightly convex, surface finely wrinkled, sparsely impressed with fine punctures, interantennal space slightly raised, interocular space distinctly wider than width of eye; frontal tubercle well developed, subtriangular, contiguous, and its anterior tip inserted between antennal insertion, and separated from behind by a deep transverse furrow, surface finely wrinkled. Antenna slender, nearly as long as body length; first segment long, clubshaped; second shortest, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as first; third nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as second; fourth nearly twice as long as third; fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape; sixth slightly shorter than fifth; seventh subequal to sixth in length and shape; eighth slightly shorter than seventh, and eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape; eleventh slightly longer than tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum, convex, transverse, nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as wide as long, widest nearly at anterior margin, and gradually narrowed toward posterior margin, anterior margin slightly arched anteriorly and posterior margin more strongly so posteriorly but its median portion slightly concaved; dorsal surface with a pair of shallow

depressions laterally, and distinctly and rather closely punctate; anterior and posterior corners each with a setigerous pore. Scutellum small, subtriangular, smooth, nearly impunctate. Elytron nearly four times as long as wide, gradually widened from basal margin toward middle and again narrowed at apex, dorsal surface closely impressed with distinct punctures, and with a subbasal excavation which is deeper in male.

Length: 4.0 mm.

Holotype: Pokhara, 820 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 15-18. VI. 1976.

Paratypes: Same data as the holotype (2 exs.).

Distribution: Nepal.

This new species somewhat resembles *Monolepta marginipennis* (JACOBY) from Burma, in having a subbasal excavation on each elytron, but differs in having pronotum more transverse and elytron without blackish area apically.

Monolepta signata (OLIVIER, 1808)

Bhutan: Thimphu Umg., VIII. 1975 (1 ex.).

Nepal: Phulchoki, 2600 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 11-14. VI. 1976 (1 ex.).

Danda Pakhar, 1700 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 7. VI. 1976 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India: Ghoom-Jorbangla, W. WITTMER, 5. V. 1976 (1 ex.). Kalimpong Umg., BHAKTA BAHADUR, XI. 1976 (1 ex.).

Meghalaya, India: Darugiri, Garo Hills, 450 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 19. V. 1976 (2 exs.).

Assam, India: Kaziranga, 75 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 7-9. V. 1976 (3 exs.).

Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Thailand, Indo-China, China, Hainan.

Monolepta lineata WEISE, 1915

Assam, India: Kaziranga, 75 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 7-9. V. 1976 (7 exs.). Ibid., 24. V.-21. VI. 1976 (1 ex.).

Meghalaya, India: Gauhati, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 10. V. 1976 (1 ex.).

Distribution: India, Burma, Thailand.

Monolepta albomaculata MAULIK, 1936

Nepal: Pokhara, 820 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 15-18. VI. 1976 (2 exs.).

Distribution: Nepal, Bhutan, Burma.

Monolepta himalayaensis KIMOTO, 1970

Uttar Pradesh, India: Bhimtal, 1400-1500 m, W. WITTMER, 1-15. V. 1978 (4 exs.).

Distribution: N. India, Nepal.

Monolepta orientalis JACOBY, 1889

Assam, India: Kaziranga, 75 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 8-9. V. 1976 (1 ex.).

Distribution : India, Nepal, Burma.

Monolepta erythrocephala (BALY, 1878)

Nepal : Danda Pakhar, 1600–2500 m, M. BRANCUCCI, 1. VI. 1977 (12 exs.). Namche Bazar, 3200 m, Khumbu, O. Nepal, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 3. VI. 1979 (3 exs.).

Sikkim : Village 9th mile, nr. Rani Pull, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 24. IV. 1977 (9 exs.). Ahu Khola, nr. Rani Pull, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 23. IV. 1977 (4 exs.). Rani Pull, S. Gangtok, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 22. IV. 1977 (1 ex.). Reshi, 400 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 15. IV. 1978 (2 exs.).

Darjeeling, India : Jhepi, W. WITTMER, 22. V. 1975 (5 exs.). Ibid., 1300–1400 m, W. WITTMER, 17. V. 1975 (2 exs.). Lebong, 1600–1800 m, 2. VI. 1975 (1 ex.). Kalimpong Umg., BHAKTA BAHADUR, 10. V. 1977 (1 ex.).

Uttar Pradesh, India : Chaurengi, 2200–2500 m, W. WITTMER, 23. V. 1978 (1 ex.).

Distribution : N. India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, W. China (Sinkiang).

Monolepta leechi JACOBY, 1890

Nepal : Phulchoki, 2600 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 11–14. VI. 1976 (3 exs.).

Sikkim : Village 9th mile, nr. Rani Pull, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 24. IV. 1977 (1 ex.). Chim-Khona (Ghum), 2200 m, W. WITTMER, 4. VI. 1975 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India : Darjeeling, 2150 m, W. WITTMER, 26. V. 1975 (3 exs.).

Meghalaya, India : Umtyngar-Cherrapunjee, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 16. V. 1976 (2 exs.). Shillong, W. WITTMER, 12. V. 1976 (6 exs.).

Distribution : India, Nepal, Sikkim, China, Taiwan.

Monolepta conformis WEISE, 1922

Nepal : Phulchoki, 2600 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 1–14. VI. 1976 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India : Chim-Khona (Ghum), 2200 m, W. WITTMER, 4. VI. 1975 (9 exs.). Ibid., 28. V. 1975 (2 exs.). Shiri-Khola-Rimbick, 1950–2350 m, W. WITTMER, 21. V. 1975 (1 ex.). Singmari-Barapatea Bung, W. WITTMER, 10. V. 1975 (1 ex.). Rimbick, 2350 m, W. WITTMER, 19. V. 1975 (1 ex.). Ibid., 22. V. 1975 (1 ex.). Rimbick-Raman, 1950–2450 m, W. WITTMER, 19. V. 1975 (3 exs.). Lebong, 1600–1800 m, W. WITTMER, 11. V. 1975 (1 ex.). Tiger Hill, 2500 m, W. WITTMER, 12. V. 1975 (1 ex.). Mane Bganjang, Sukhla Pokri, 2000 m, 9. VI. 1975 (1 ex.). Darjeeling, 2150 m, W. WITTMER, 26. V. 1975 (1 ex.).

Assam, India : Kaziranga, 75 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 7–9. V. 1976 (1 ex.).

Distribution : India, Nepal.

Medythia suturalis (MOTSCHULSKY, 1858)

Uttar Pradesh, India : Bhimtal, 1400 m, W. WITTMER, VI–VII. 1978 (1 ex.). Ibid., F. SMETACEK, 10. VII. 1978 (1 ex.).

Distribution : India, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, S. China, Hainan, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is., Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Philippines.

Macrima armata BALY, 1878

Pakistan: Shogran, Khagan, 2300–2750 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 17. VI. 1977 (1 ex.).

Distribution: Pakistan, Kashmir, N. India.

Macrima pallida (LABOISSIÈRE, 1936)

Nepal: Habagayri, 1760 m, O. Nepal, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 23. V. 1979 (6 exs.).
Namche Bazar, 3200 m, Khumbu, O. Nepal, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 3. VI. 1979 (1 ex.).
Balaju, 1300–1370 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 23. V. 1977 (2 exs.).

Sikkim: Yoksam–Thing, Ling, 1000 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 8. IV. 1978 (26 exs.).
Rani Pull, S. Gangtok, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 22. IV. 1977 (4 exs.). Chaka, 840 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 5. IV. 1978 (5 exs.). Yoksam, 1800 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 7. IV. 1978 (1 ex.).
Sara Kholo, 870 m, Rangeli River, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 18. IV. 1977 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India: Kalimpong Umg., BHAKTA BAHADUR, X. 1976 (7 exs.). Ibid., 4. IV. 1977 (16 exs.). Ibid., 11. X. 1975 (5 exs.). Ibid., 11. IV. 1977 (3 exs.). Ibid., 2. IX. 1979 (1 ex.). Jhepi, 1300–1400 m, W. WITTMER, 17. V. 1975 (5 exs.). Pelling, 2100 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 10. IV. 1978 (3 exs.). Darjeeling, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 1978 (1 ex.).

Uttar Pradesh, India: Chanfi, 1300–1400 m, W. WITTMER, 8. V. 1978 (2 exs.).

Distribution: N. India, Nepal, Sikkim.

Macrima aurantiaca (LABOISSIÈRE, 1936)

Nepal: Jiri–Thodung, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 28. V. 1976 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India: Rimbick–Ladhama, 2350–1100 m, W. WITTMER, 22. V. 1975 (2 exs.).

Distribution: N. India, Nepal, SW. China (Yunnan).

Kanarella unicolor JACOBY, 1896

Sikkim: Pam, S. Gangtok, 980 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 17. IV. 1977 (46 exs.).
Rangeli River, 900 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 15. IV. 1977 (5 exs.). Yoksam–Thing, Ling, 1100 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 8. IV. 1978 (1 ex.).

Distribution: India, Nepal, Sikkim.

Aplosonyx scutellatus (BALY, 1879)

Nepal: Danda Pakhar, 1600–2500 m, M. BRANCUCCI, 1. VI. 1977 (2 exs.).

Sikkim: Dzongri, 3000 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 15. X. 1977 (9 exs.). Bakkim, 2800 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 13. X. 1977 (3 exs.). Diukchu–Gangtok, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 11. V. 1977 (1 ex.). Mangon, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 2. IX. 1977 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India: Pedong, 800–1200 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 14. VIII. 1978 (2 exs.).
Maelli, Kalimpong, 380 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 6. V. 1977 (2 exs.). Pankha Sarl, 1300 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI (1 ex.).

Pakistan: Lake Saiful, Muluk, 3050 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 21. VI. 1977 (1 ex.).

Distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sikkim.

Aplosonyx chalybaeus (HOPE, 1831)

Darjeeling, India: Najokkamau, 900 m, Kalimpong Umg., BHAKTA BAHADUR, 10. IV. 1977 (1 ex.).

Distribution: India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma.

Sphenoraia (Sphenoraia) multimaculata n. sp. (Fig. 13)

Body strongly convex, moderately broad. Head, pronotum and scutellum shining black; elytron yellowish brown with basisutural, subbasal, median, latero-median, postmedian, latero-subapical and apical markings black; ventral surfaces, antenna and legs shining black.

Head with vertex convex, wrinkled, sparsely impressed with distinct punctures; frontal tubercle somewhat flattened, separated to each other by a deep furrow. Antenna slender, nearly three times as long as wide in preapical segments, and nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as body length; first segment robust, long, club-shaped; second shortest, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ as wide as long; third nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as second; fourth longest, nearly twice as long as third; fifth nearly $\frac{5}{6}$ as long as fourth, and fifth to seventh subequal to each other in length and shape; eighth slightly shorter than seventh, and eighth to tenth subequal to each other in length and shape; eleventh nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as tenth and its apex pointed. Pronotum transverse, nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as wide as long, lateral margin rounded, widest slightly before middle, and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior margin slightly arched posteriorly and posterior margin more strongly so posteriorly, lateral margin deeply and narrowly reflexed, anterior margin near lateral angle much thickened and rounded; surface smooth, shining, convex, with a pair of feebly impressed depressions on each side of middle, sparsely and irregularly covered with mixture of larger and smaller punctures. Scutellum fairly large, subtriangular, surface smooth, shining, impunctate. Elytron convex, strongly and closely punctate, and their interstices smooth and shining.

Length: 6.0–6.5 mm.

Holotype: Bhumthang, R. SCHMIDHALTER, VII. 1976.

Paratype: Karsumphe u. Umg., 2730 m, F. MAURER, VII. 1977 (1 ex.).

Distribution: Bhutan.

This new species somewhat resembles *Sphenoraia bicolor* (HOPE), but differs in having the elytral punctures not arranged in rows and pronotum impressed by the

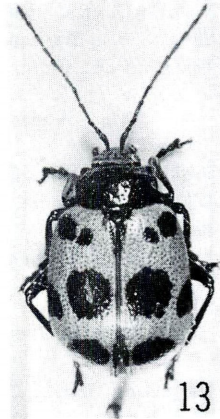


Fig. 13. *Sphenoraia multimaculata* n. sp.

mixture of larger and smaller punctures.

Sphenoraia (Sphenoraia) bicolor (HOPE, 1831)

Nepal: Godavari, 1500–1700 m, M. BRANCUCCI, 28. V. 1977 (1 ex.). Ibid., W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 21. V. 1977 (1 ex.). Ibid., W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 10. VI. 1976 (1 ex.). Danda Pakhar, 1600–2500 m, M. BRANCUCCI, 1. VI. 1977 (4 exs.). Jiri-Thodung, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 28. V. 1976 (1 ex.). Chisapani, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 3. VI. 1976 (1 ex.). Chisapani–Kirantishap, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 4. VI. 1976 (1 ex.). Solo, 2880 m, O. Nepal, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 22. VI. 1979 (2 exs.).

Sikkim: Rangeli River, 900 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 15. IV. 1977 (3 exs.). Rani Pull, S. Gangtok, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 22. IV. 1977 (1 ex.). Sosne, 930 m, S. Gangtok, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 14. IV. 1977 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India: Jhepi, W. WITTMER, 22. V. 1975 (2 exs.). Ibid., 17. V. 1975 (1 ex.). Lopchu, 1500 m, W. WITTMER, 9. V. 1975 (2 exs.). Kalimpong Umg., BHAKTA BAHADUR, IX. 1976 (1 ex.). Ibid., 6. IV. 1977 (1 ex.). Darjeeling–Jhepi, W. WITTMER, 16. V. 1975 (1 ex.). Rimbick–Lodhama, 2350–1100 m, W. WITTMER, 22. V. 1975 (1 ex.). Puchung, 380 m, Kalimpong Umg., BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 18. VII. 1978 (1 ex.).

Distribution: India, Nepal, Sikkim, Burma.

Sphenoraia (Sphenoraoides) nebulosa (GYLLENHAL, 1808)

Sikkim: Pam, S. Gangtok, 980 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 17. IV. 1977 (1 ex.).

Distribution: India, Sikkim, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, S. China, Hainan.

Sphenoraia (Sphenoraoides) rutilans (HOPE, 1831)

Bhutan: Chasilakha, DORJEE KHANDU D., VI. 1979 (1 ex.).

Nepal: Namche Basal, 3200 m, Khumbu, O. Nepal, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 3. VI. 1979 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India: Lopchu–Ghum, W. WITTMER, 9. V. 1975 (2 exs.).

Distribution: Kashmir, N. India, Nepal, Bhutan, W. China.

Spitiella collaris (BALY, 1878)

Nepal: Jumla–Padmara, 2300–2750 m, W. WITTMER, 29. V. 1977 (1 ex.). Langtang, 3350–3400 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 14. VI. 1979 (1 ex.). Solo, 2880 m, O. Nepal, BHAKTA BAHADUR CH., 22. VI. 1979 (1 ex.).

Pakistan: Sharan, W. WITTMER, 1–2. VII. 1979 (2 exs.). Nathia Gall, 2400 m, W. WITTMER, 14–20. VI. 1979 (2 exs.).

Distribution: Pakistan, N. India, Nepal, Bhutan.

Leptarthra abdominalis BALY, 1861

Bhutan: Chasilakha, DORJEE KHANDU, 6425', 1978 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India: Lebong, 1800–1900 m, W. WITTMER, 2. VI. 1975 (1 ex.).

Distribution: N. India, Bhutan.

Doryscus testaceus JACOBY, 1887

Nepal: Godavari, 1500–1700 m, W. WITTMER, M. BRANCUCCI, 21. V. 1977 (13 exs.).
Ibid., 26. V. 1977 (2 exs.).

Distribution: India, Nepal, Bhutan, Indo-China, SE. China, Taiwan, Sumatra, Philippines.

Strobiderus fulvus KIMOTO, 1977 (Fig. 14)

Meghalaya, India: Gauhati, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 10. V. 1976 (1 ex.).
Distribution: India, Bhutan.

Trichobalya bowringii (BALY, 1890)

Meghalaya, India: Darugiri, Garo Hills, 450 m, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 19. V. 1976 (1 ex.).
Songsak, Garo Hills, W. WITTMER, C. BARONI URBANI, 19. V. 1976 (1 ex.).

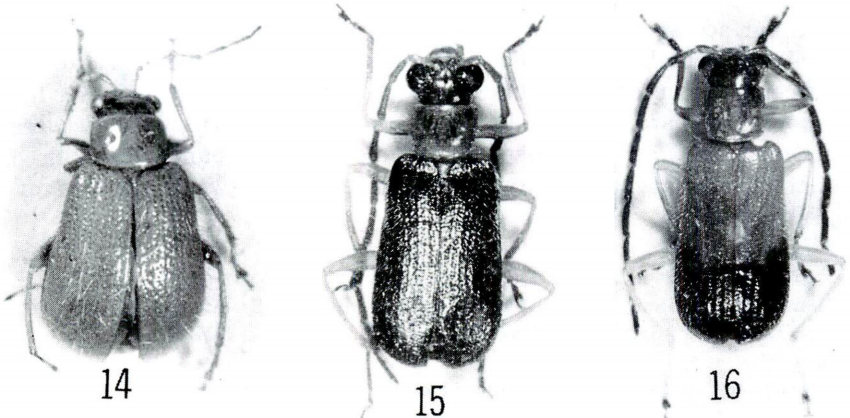
Distribution: India, Vietnam S. China, Hainan.

Trichobalya viridipennis KIMOTO, 1977 (Fig. 15)

Sikkim: Village 9th mile nr. Rani Pull, 800 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 24. IV. 1977 (3 exs.).
Rani Pull, S. Gangtok, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 22. IV. 1977 (1 ex.).

Darjeeling, India: Shorang, 1300 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 4. V. 1979 (6 exs.).
Kalimpong Umg., BHAKTA BAHADUR, 27. IV. 1979 (6 exs.).
Sherpa Gau nr. Kalimpong, 1380 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 9. V. 1977 (1 ex.).

Distribution: N. India, Sikkim, Bhutan.



Figs. 14–16. 14. *Strobiderus fulvus* KIMOTO. 15. *Trichobalya viridipennis* KIMOTO.
16. *T. apicalis* n. sp.

Trichobalya apicalis n. sp. (Fig. 16)

Body oblong, slender, subparallel-sided. Head, prothorax and scutel-

lum entirely ochraceous, elytron ochraceous with apical $\frac{1}{3}$ blackish, antenna pitchy brown with one or two basal segments paler, ventral surfaces ochraceous with abdominal segments blackish, legs entirely yellowish brown.

Head with vertex slightly convex, shagreened, sparsely covered with long hairs and with a short longitudinal furrow starting from middle of anterior margin, frontal tubercle well developed, transverse, surface shagreened, separated from behind by a straight, transverse furrow, inter-antennal space slightly raised. Antenna slender, long; in male distinctly longer than length of body; first segment relatively long, robust, clubshaped; second shortest, as long as wide; third long, nearly five times as long as second and nearly as long as first; fourth nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as third; fifth subequal to fourth in length and shape; sixth slightly shorter than fifth; sixth to eighth subequal to each other in length and shape; ninth slightly shorter than eighth; tenth subequal to ninth in length and shape; eleventh slightly longer than tenth and subequal to eighth in length but its apex pointed; in female antenna slightly shorter and slenderer. Pronotum slightly wider than long, widest at $\frac{1}{4}$ from anterior margin, and slightly narrowed anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly, anterior margin feebly arched posteriorly and posterior margin more strongly so posteriorly, lateral margin furnished with fine erect hairs, in addition to these hairs anterior and posterior corners each with a similar hair arising from usual pore; dorsal surface smooth, shining, with a pair of fairly deep depressions laterally. Scutellum convex, subtriangular, apex rounded, surface shagreened, covered with fine hairs. Elytron broader at base than prothorax, subparallel-sided, humerus prominent, dorsal surface covered with erect hairs and impressed by double rows of punctures with an indistinct short scutellar row, and interstices between double rows slightly raised.

Length: 5.2–6.0 mm.

Holotype: Lebong, 1800–1900 m, Darjeeling Distr., W. WITTMER, 8. V. 1975.

Paratypes: Shorang, 3000 m, Darjeeling Distr., BHAKTA BAHADUR, 4. V. 1979 (1 ex.). Sherpa Gau nr. Kalimpong, 1380 m, BHAKTA BAHADUR, 9. V. 1977 (1 ex.).

Distribution: N. India.

This new species somewhat resembles *Trichobalya viridipennis* KIMOTO from Bhutan, but differs in having the surface of pronotum smooth and shining, and elytron ochraceous with apical $\frac{1}{3}$ blackish.

Reports of Anthribidae from Taiwan, V.
(Coleoptera)

By TAICHI SHIBATA

Mecotropis taiwanus sp. nov. (figs. 1, 2)

Body black, with pubescence black above, luteous-gray beneath, dorsal patches luteous-gray.

Rostrum, head and antennae closely allied to those of *M. kyushuensis*, but vertex bears a black spot, antennae with 7th and 8th joints in ♀ white as apices of the preceding three, lateral carinae often weakened between antennal insertions.

Median line of pronotum twice dilated sideways, one near the center, again before dorsal carina, some lateral spots of pronotum sharply defined, in *kyushuensis* obscure or diffuse.

Elytral luteous pattern consisting of paired basal, an antemedian and subapical patches and a batch of submedian spots, basal patch subquadrate, from 3rd interspace to 6th, where obliquely extended postero-laterally and enclosing black humeral callus, antemedian patch transverse, common between 5th interspaces, sometimes a little convex anteriorly but not reaching at all to base, subapical patch also common, subcordiform, always including a small black spot at suture, a batch of spots placed between the antemedian and subapical patches, irregular, asymmetrical, and not forming any definite mark. Interspaces of elytra flat, without distinct black fascicular spots. Pygidium uniformly luteous, similar in shape to those of both sexes of *kyushuensis*.

Prosternum before procoxae with a straight groove much deeper than that of *kyushuensis*, while latter shallow, bicurved, subparallel to anterior curvature of procoxae. Mesosternal process narrow, not concave. Meso-metasterna and 1st sternite widely black, its black line gradually attenuate distally on sternites. As in *kyushuensis* each sternite bears double black spots laterally, of

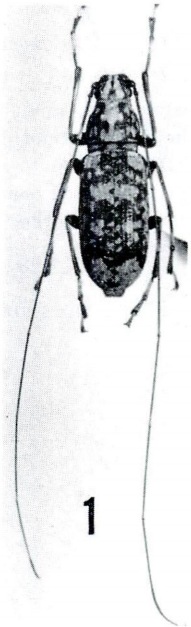


Fig. 1. *Mecotropis taiwanus* sp. nov.

inner one somewhat obscure.

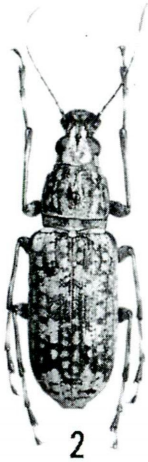


Fig. 2. *Mecotropis taiwanus* sp. nov.

In a female specimen from Lienhuachih (fig. 2), the elytral luteous patches variant, of which the submedian and other spots more or less widely distributed or tessellated with black, though, a pair of basal patches and subapical one leaving constantly.

Length (excl. head): 12–18 mm.

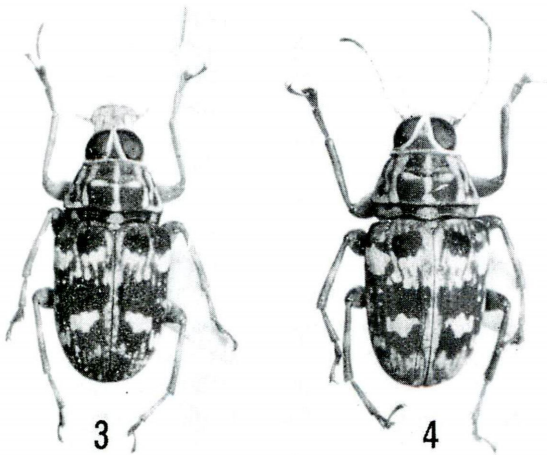
Holotype: ♂, Lienhuachih, Nantou Hsien, 30. VI. 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratype: 1 ♀, Lushan, Nantou Hsien, 22. VI. 1979, K. KUZUGAMI leg.

Examined specimens: 1 ♀, same data as holotype; 6 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, without detailed data.

The present species is probably a local race of *M. tonkinianus* JORDAN, but the mesosternal process is not concave and narrower than in the latter, and further, the following points may be separable the former from the latter. On the elytra the antemedian transverse patch band-like, not much extended anteriorly and never touching the base, the basal patch wide, subquadrate and not jointed to the antemedian patch, while in *tonkinianus* the front part of antemedian patch vittiform, extended to almost the base, and more or less jointed to a short basal stripe on 4th interspace. In ♀ of the present species the antennae with 7th and 8th joints white, but in the same sex of *tonkinianus* (♂ unknown) the 6th joint white as well as the succeeding two.

Acorynus luzonicus lanhsuanus ssp. nov. (figs. 3, 4)

The present subspecies differs from *A. luzonicus luzonicus* JORDAN



Figs. 3, 4. *Acorynus luzonicus lanhsuanus* ssp. nov.

as mentioned below. The body a little robuster and more reddish, the dorsal luteous spots developed, on the elytra behind subbasal swellings they contiguous to each other and forming a transverse common fascia together with the posthumeral and sutural spots. The prothoracic dorsal carina variable, principally bisinuate (I examined eight specimens, in which 3♂♂ 2♀♀ more or less so). The legs almost reddish brown, a median ring of tibiae and tarsal joints above obscurely whitish, the mucro of midtibiae of ♂ unnoticed or obsolete. While in *luzonicus luzonicus* according to the original description, the dorsal carina substraight, the legs black, with tibiae at middle and 1st tarsal joints reddish, the midtibiae of ♂ "apice valde dentatis."

Length (excl. head): 4.5-7.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Lanhsu Is., Taitung Hsien, 4. VI. 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratypes: 3♂♂ 4♀♀, ditto, 10. X. 1970, 24. IV. and 4. VI. 1971, 4. VIII. 1973, 8 & 11. IV. 1978, Y. KIYOYAMA, Y. HAYASHI, Y. MAEDA and K. MURAKAMI leg.

Litocerus tuberculatus sp. nov. (fig. 5)

Black, upper surface clothed with black to blackish brown, spotted with white and buff-gray pubescences, under surface mostly gray, white one often buffish.

Rostrum, head and antennae quite similar in build and sculpture to those of *laxus*, vertex with a black rough fascicle separated into two spots by extension of white covering from rostrum, these spots and a pair of advance white fascicular spots distinctly but a little raised at inner sides of ocular margins, behind them as in *laxus* a pair of buff dots placed near postero-dorsal corner of eyes.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal as that of *laxus* but a little wider, and a little more widely divergent posteriorly from apex to ends of lateral carinae, whose basal side sinus slightly deeper; disc uneven, roughly punctate, more so in basal half, antemedian transverse sulcus bears three buffish dots, at the middle and each side, just behind the sulcus three tubercles in a transverse row, distinct, the middle tubercle subquadrate and accentuated by rather deep depression between the lateral tubercles, a small fovea at each dorso-lateral side near end of the sulcus, three buffish or white spots on actual base, of antescutellar

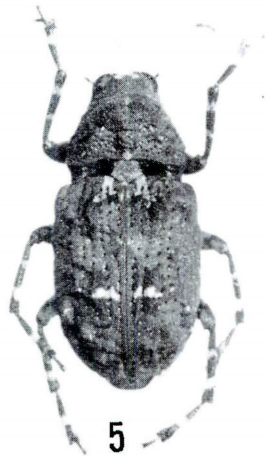


Fig. 5. *Litocerus tuberculatus* sp. nov.

spot quadrate or slightly widened posteriorly and larger than the remaining lateral ones; dorsal carina convex anteriorly, a little recurved at the middle.

Elytra with outline and patches similar to those of *laxus*, but multi-tuberculate and no black fascicular stripes on alternate interspaces or extra paler spots, 3rd interspace with three tubercles, of anterior two, on subbasal swelling and at the middle, large and clearly elevated, the remaining smaller tubercle at apical fourth, which replacing exactly a paler spot in *laxus*, 5th interspace with five tubercles small but distinct, three in basal half and two in apical, 7th interspace with two posterior tubercles small as well as some more lateral ones, a postmedian buffish spot on 2nd and 3rd interspace, smaller than that of *laxus*, central common area flatly depressed between both 4th interspaces or among four large tubercles.

Metasternum more buffish laterally, otherwise, under surface quite as in *laxus*. Tarsi with 1st joints more or less narrowly white apically.

Length (excl. head): 5.0–6.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 29. III. 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratypes: 3 ♀ ♀, same data as holotype; 1 ♀, Fenchifu, Chiai Hsien, 24. III. 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♀, Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, 7. V. 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; 1 ♀, Tapan, Taitung Hsien?, 15. V. 1974, S. TAKEDA leg.; 2 ♀ ♀, Lishan, Taichung Hsien, 16. VIII. 1974 and 2. IV. 1975, Y. KIYOYAMA and N. ITO leg.

The present species closely resembles *L. laxus* SHARP, but the pronotum and elytra distinctly tuberculate, in which on each 3rd interspace the two anterior tubercles very predominant on the elytra, the alternate interspaces without black fascicular stripes.

Litocerus tokarensis yoshimii ssp. nov. (fig. 6)

The present subspecies is separable from the three known subspecies by the following points. On the pronotum the luteous spots dilated as those of *L. tokarensis ogasawaranus*, but lateral spot much more dilated, thereby lateral sides of pronotum almost uniformly luteous (including only one or two black small spots on each) and sharply defined black central area. The elytral pattern as that of *tokarensis insensibilis*, but the postmedian spot much larger, isolated between 2nd and 6th interspaces, and sinuate posteriorly on 3rd and 5th, the subapical zigzag fascia separated into isolated lines at each position. Under surface uniformly luteous, except that an outer-



Fig. 6. *Litocerus tokarensis yoshimii* ssp. nov.

most spot on metasternum and each inner lateral obscure spot on sternites black. As in *tokarensis ogasawaranus* the vertex with a narrow trigonal spot between thick luteous circumocular margins.

Length (excl. head): 7.0 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Taitung, Taitung Hsien, 2. V. 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.)

Tropideres nanus sp. nov. (fig. 7)

Dark reddish brown, spotted with luteous-gray pubescence.

Rostrum a little longer than wide at apex (1.2:1), slightly narrowed medially, flat and thinly luteous-gray above with five thin carinae evanescent on apical rugulose area, outermost carinae often obsolete. Frons a little wider than distance between two dorsal carinae of rostrum in both sexes (eyes not approaching in ♂). Usual brown trigonal spot of vertex penetrating enough between circumocular margins and fading away on frons. Antennae short, not reaching prothoracic base, reddish brown and gradually darkened distally, from 3rd joint shortened to 8th, which being about half length of 3rd, club compact, 10th a little wider than long and shorter than 9th or 11th. Mentum rather distinctly carinate at the middle.

Pronotum subconical, substraightly rather strongly divergent posteriorly from apex to the widest point across dorsal carina, where being 1.5 to 1.6 times as wide as middle length from apex to actual base; disc flat, sparsely punctate, with a shallow transverse depression near middle; median line almost entire, dilated before the depression, and again basally beyond dorsal carina, a small spot at each side of the depression, three spots lateral, of a larger spot near apex, remnant two basal, often joining one another along basal angle of carina, a small spot at each side of actual base; dorsal carina substraight but laterally a little flexed posteriorly, then turning anteriorly along sides in a rounded angle. Scutellum luteous.

Elytra nearly half longer than wide, arcuately convex at bases; disc smooth, slightly depressed before and behind subbasal swellings and along suture, alternate interspaces not flattened; pattern almost as in *Litocerus flexuosus* but brown color prevalent, conse-

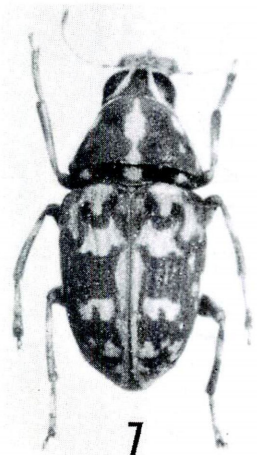


Fig. 7. *Tropideres nanus* sp. nov.

quently paler spots smaller, especially postmedian luteous spot not forming a fascia and deeply sinuate behind on 4th interspace, while in *flexuosus* the postmedian fascia twice sinuate on 3rd and 5th. Pygidium a little wider than long, widely brown medially.

Under surface luteous-gray, a brown spot subapico-lateral on prosternum, lateral on metasternum and apical on metepisternum, abdomen vaguely brownish. Femora luteous-gray, each with a median brown spot beneath, tibiae brown with a subbasal gray ring respectively, and tarsi gray except for partly brown at bases of 1st joints.

Sexual distinction scant, merely abdomen in ♂ a little flattened.

Length (excl. head): 3.5-4.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 1. VIII. 1969, T. KOBAYASHI leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratypes: 2♂♂ 1♀, ditto, 14. V. 1970, 27. VI. 1971 and 5. V. 1973, Y. KIYOYAMA, Y. MAEDA and S. TAKEDA leg.

The present species does not compare with the other species of *Tropideres* known to me, though, as mentioned above, *Litocerus flexuosus* JORDAN from Perak has an approximate pattern on the elytra.

On Some Japanese Brentidae (Coleoptera)*

By KATSURA MORIMOTO

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Abstract

This is the second supplement to my "Japanese species of the family Brentidae" published in 1976. New taxa and recombinations treated in this paper are as follows:

Callipareius (*Coomania*) *kojimai* sp. nov.

Cobalocephalus gen. nov. (Type-species: *Amorphocephalus gyotokui* NAKANE, 1963)

Cobalocephalus gyotokui (NAKANE, 1963), comb. nov. (*Amorphocephalus*)

Paramorphocephalus fumosus (MORIMOTO, 1976), comb. nov. (*Leptamorphocephalus*)

Since the publication of the addition and correction to my "Japanese species of the family Brentidae" in 1979, I have examined several interesting materials including a new species through the courtesy of Dr. Y. KUROSAWA, Prof. K. KOJIMA, Prof. M. SATO, and Messers. S. MIYAKAWA and S. IMASAKA, and, consequently, prepared this second supplement.

To those entomologists I wish to thank for their kindness on materials. My thanks are also due to Prof. Y. HIRASHIMA for his kind guidance in the course of the present study.

Callipareius (*Coomania*) *kojimai* sp. nov.

Male. Brownish black to black, legs and apical segments of antennae dark reddish brown, glossy.

Head excluding neck wider than long, bilobed behind, sparsely punctulate. Rostrum robust, metarostrum as wide as head, dorsal surface on the same plane as head, with a median long fovea; mesorostrum between antennal scrobes $\frac{1}{3}$ times as wide as forehead between eyes; prorostrum declivous, punctures a little denser, anterior margin emargi-

* Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (Ser. 3, No. 112).

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXVII, No. 1, pp. 31-36, pl. 1, June, 1982]

nate in the middle. Antennae robust, first segment subconical, second segment slightly shorter than the third, fourth to eighth segments transverse, ninth and tenth segments subquadrate, a little wider than long, terminal segment as long as two precedings combined. Underside of head and rostrum almost flat, punctulate, weakly depressed along gular sutures.

Pronotum strongly compressed laterally forming neck, widest at basal third, median sulcus very fine and discernible on anterior third, disk sparsely punctulate.

Elytra almost straight at base, parallel-sided, widely rounded latero-posteriorly, conjoint apical margin almost straight with a small notch at suture, or weakly concave between the latero-posterior and sutural angles; third interval twice as wide as the second, flat and with two rows of punctures on basal third, the other intervals flat with a row of punctures on basal two-thirds, weakly convex and finely punctulate thence posteriorly, first, third, fifth and ninth intervals costate behind declivity, ninth and marginal intervals conjoint a little before the latero-

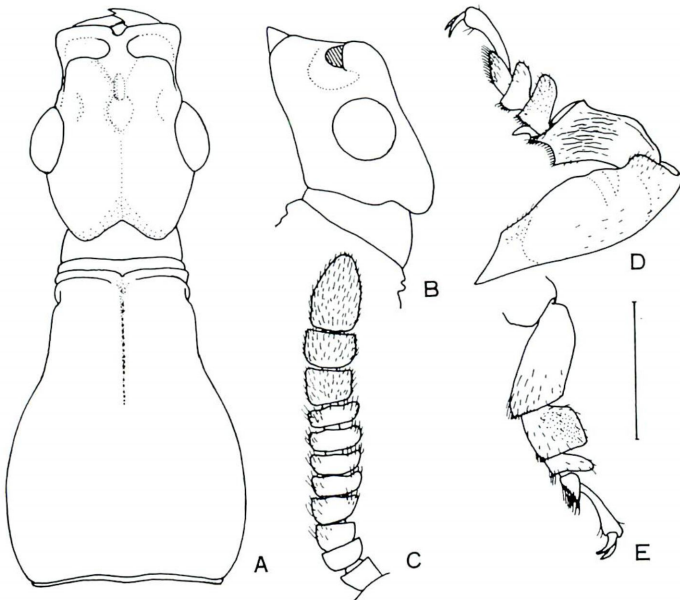


Fig. 1. *Callipareius (Coomania) kojimai* sp. nov., ♂.
A: Head and pronotum. B: Head, lateral. C: Antenna.
D: Left front leg, ventral. E: Left hind tibia and tarsus, ventral. (Scale: 1 mm).

posterior angle, marginate round the apex and continued to the first; striae narrower than intervals, sharply striate.

Legs robust, femora edentate. Front tibiae triangularly expanded internally before the apical third, sharply pointed ventrally at apex; middle tibiae slightly shorter and the hind pair a little longer than half the length of femora respectively. Front tarsi with first and second segments compressed, but not lamellate, middle and hind tarsi with first segment subquadrate, strongly compressed and lamellate, second segment as in front pair, third segment not compressed, bilobed, fourth segment slender, clavate distally, claws simple.

Metasternum and two basal ventrites depressed for the reception of femora in repose, two basal ventrites slightly depressed in the middle, third ventrite declivous. Metasternum and ventrites sparsely punctulate, fifth ventrite weakly convex and densely punctate excepting basal and lateral margins.

Female. Basal ventrites not depressed in the middle, fifth ventrite flat.

Length to the apex of rostrum: 7.3–8.9 mm.

Holotype ♂ (Type No. 2341, Kyushu Univ.), Misakubo, Shizuoka Pref., 7. viii. 1955, K. KOJIMA leg.

Paratypes. Same locality as holotype, 1 ♀, 15. viii. 1954, K. KOJIMA leg. Tanzawa, Kanagawa Pref., 3 ♀, 5. viii. 1954, K. KOJIMA leg. Koganezawa, Yamanashi Pref., 1 ♂, 17. viii. 1975, M. MAEDA leg. Lushan, Formosa, 1 ♂, 1. vi. 1975, K. AKIYAMA leg.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu), Formosa.

This is the fourth species of the subgenus *Coomania*, and close to *projectus* DAMOISEAU, 1961, from Tonkin, but separable from the known species of the subgenus by the following key.

- 1 : Elytra with second interval interrupted in the median third.....
 *pulvifrons* (SCHEDL)
 1' : Elytra with second interval entire2
 2 : Tarsi with first and second segments strongly compressed3
 2' : Tarsi with first segment compressed, second segment small
 *ponderosus* (KLEINE)
 3 : Front tibiae triangularly expanded internally behind the middle.....
 *projectus* DAMOISEAU
 3' : Front tibiae triangularly expanded internally before the apical third
 *kojimai* sp. nov.

The name of this new species is dedicated to Prof. K. KOJIMA, who found this interesting weevils on *Fraxinus spaethiana* and *Hovenia dulcis*.

Cobalocephalus gen. nov.

Type-species: *Amorphocephalus gyotokui* NAKANE, 1963.

Head transverse, distinctly constricted behind eyes, vertex slightly

and evenly convex. Rostrum longer than head, with broad median sulcus, dorsal outline seen laterally not interrupted, but slightly sinuate and continued to head; underside in male strongly compressed on each side of the arched median lamella, of which the sides vertical and gular suture sharply impressed; in female, prorostrum cylindrical and weakly curved upwards, median sulcus reaching to the basal third of prorostrum, underside with a median costa, gular suture sharply impressed. Antennae robust, 11-segmented, first and second segments asymmetrical, third to tenth segments each transverse, ultimate segment a little longer than wide.

Prothorax barrel-shaped, longer than wide, with a median sulcus.

Elytra weakly concave at base, with nine punctured-striae, first stria narrow, first and second intervals flat, wider than first stria, the other intervals costate, second and fourth to sixth intervals flat behind declivity.

Femora with basal stalk flat. Tibiae strongly flattened, sharply marginate along outer margin on the underside in front tibiae or on the dorsal sides in the posterior pairs. Tarsi robust, third segment not bilobed. Front coxae narrowly separated.

This new genus is separable from *Amorphocephala*, *Leptamorphocephalus* and *Paramorphocephalus* by the strongly compressed metarostum and dorsally continuous

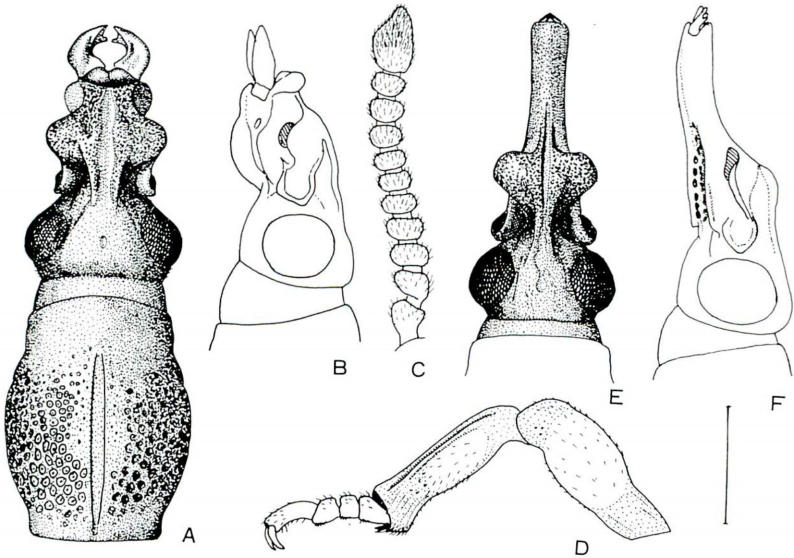


Fig. 2. *Cobalocephalus gyotokui* (NAKANE), A-D: ♂, E-F: ♀.

A: Head and pronotum. B: Head, lateral. C: Antenna. D: Left front leg, ventral. E, F: Head, dorsal and lateral. (Scale: 1 mm).

rostrum to head. This is also similar to *Kleineella*, but the rostrum does not have apopysis on the underside, and the front coxae are distinctly separated.

Cobalocephalus gyotokui (NAKANE), comb. nov.

Amorphocephalus gyotokui NAKANE, 1963, *Fragm. Coleopt.*, (9): 35 (Koga, Asakura-gun, Fukuoka Pref., and Kasuga, Nara Pref.); NAKANE, 1963, *Icon. Ins. Jap. Col. nat. ed.*, II: 357, pl. 179, fig. 9 (Honshu, Kyushu; fig.).

Amorphocephala gyotokui: MORIMOTO, 1976, *Kontyú*, 44: 279; MORIMOTO, 1979, *Coleopterists' News*, (47): 5.

Specimens examined: C. Kasugai, Aichi Pref., 1♂, 5. vii. 1971, K. KAWAJI leg. Asai Park, Ichinomiya, Aichi Pref., 1♀, vi. 1973, OTSUKA leg. Fushimi-Inari, Kyoto, 1♂, 23. vii. 1977, K. MASAKI leg.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Paramorphocephalus fumosus (MORIMOTO), comb. nov.

Leptamorphocephalus fumosus MORIMOTO, 1976, *Kontyú*, 44: 279 (Yakushima, Amami-Oshima); MORIMOTO, 1979, *Coleopterists' News*, (47): 5 (figs.).

Distribution: Japan (Yakushima and Amami-Oshima Isls.).

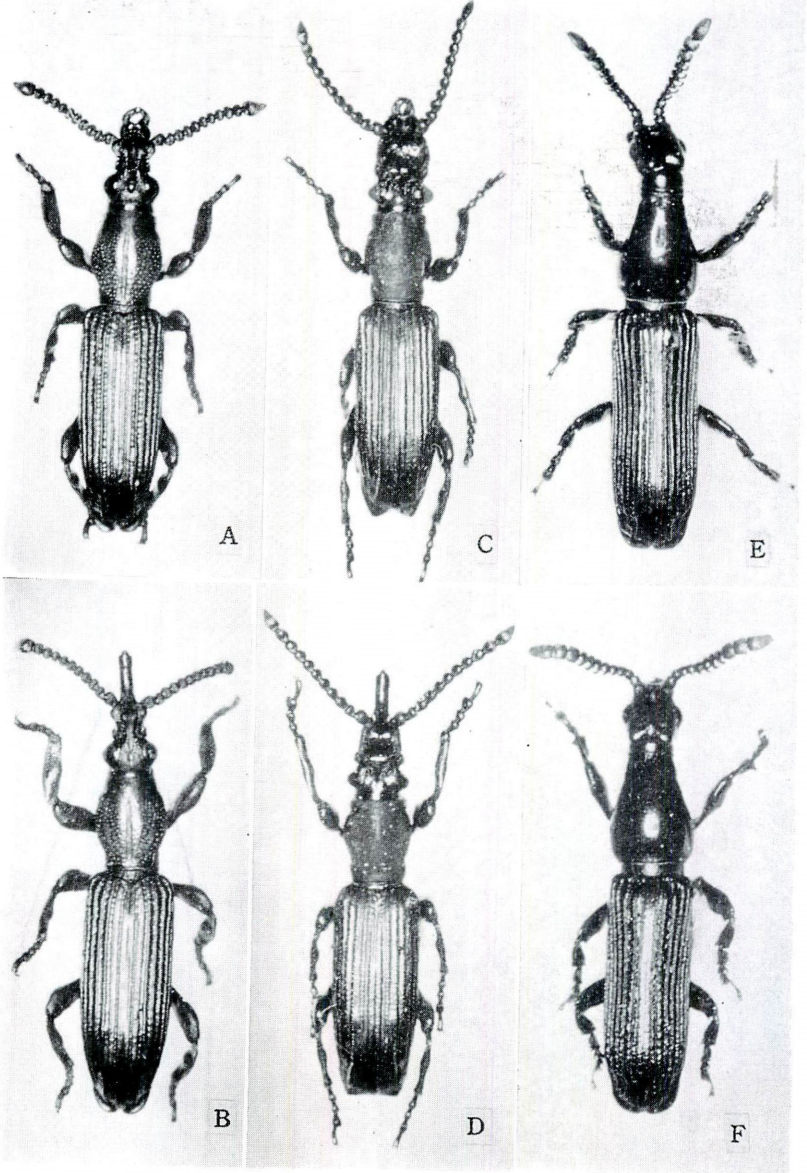
The generic treaty is followed after the definition given by DAMOISEAU (1979).

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Explanation of Plate 1.

- A : *Cobalocephalus gyotokui* (NAKANE), ♂.
B : Ditto, ♀.
C : *Paramorphocephalus fumosus* (MORIMOTO), ♂.
D : Ditto, ♀.
E, F : *Callipareius (Coomania) kojimai* sp. nov., ♂.
(E : Holotype, F : Paratype).



(K. MORIMOTO photo.)

Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) of Korea
Preserved in the Hungarian Natural History
Museum, Budapest, II.¹⁾

By VASSIL TOMOV

University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria

This second paper on the Korean Chrysomelidae preserved in the Hungarian Museum, Budapest, deals with 49 species and subspecies of the subfamilies Zeugophorinae, Criocerinae, Clytrinae, Cryptocephalinae, Synetinae and Galerucinae. One of the species is new to science and 12 are newly recorded from Korea. New localities are given for all the other species listed.

I want to express my gratitude to Dr. Z. KASZAB from the Budapest Museum (Natural History) for the loan of all the materials here recorded and to Prof. Dr. S. KIMOTO from the Kurume University and to Prof. Dr. L. N. MEDVEDEV from the Moscow Institute of Animal Morphology & Ecology for their valuable assistance.

Abbreviations: DD—Leg. DELY & DRASKOVITS; HP—Leg. S. HORVATOVICH & J. PAPP; MS—Leg. S. MAHUNKA & H. STEINMANN; PV—Leg. J. PAPP & A. VOJNITS.

Subfamily **Zeugophorinae**

Zeugophora (Pedrillia) annulata (BALY)

Pedrillia annulata BALY, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 79.

Known from: E. Siberia, Japan (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961)²⁾.

Material examined: Prov. Gang-von district On-dzong, Kum-gang san, along Ok-ru dong, 300–600 m, 5. VIII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.

New to the Korean fauna.

Zeugophora (Pedrillia) bicolor (KRAATZ)

Pedrillia bicolor KRAATZ, 1879, Deut. Ent. Zeitschr., 23: 120.

Known from: E. Siberia, NE. China (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961).

Material examined: Prov. Gang-von district On-dzong, Kum-gang san, near Hotel Go-song, 250 m, 5. VIII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.

New to the Korean fauna.

¹⁾ Paper I: Ent. Rev. Japan, 32 (1/2): 43–48, 1978.

²⁾ Geographical distribution is given here only for the species which have not been recorded in my first paper (TOMOV, 1978).

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. XXXVII, No. 1, pp. 37–48, June, 1982]

Subfamily **Criocerinae***Liliocerus ruficollis* (BALY)

Crioceris ruficollis BALY, 1865, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, 16 : 155.

Known from: Kirin, Chekiang, Fukien, Korea (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961).

Material examined: Korea (ex Coll. REITTER), 1 ex. (no more detailed data).

Lema (Microlema) decempunctata GEBLER

Lema 10-punctata GEBLER, 1830, Ledeb. Reise, 2 : 196.

New material: Prov. South Pyongan, Pyongyan, garden of Hungarian Embassy, 16-18. VII. 1975, PV, 2 exs.

Lema (Lema) concinnipennis BALY

Lema concinnipennis BALY, 1865, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, 16 : 157.

New material: Prov. Gang-von district On-dzong, Kum-gang san, along Ok-ru dong, 250-300 m, 7. VIII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.

Lema (Lema) cyanella (LINNAEUS)

Chrysomela cyanella LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10 : 376.

Known from: Europe, China, Korea (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961).

Material examined: Tesson, 35 km SW. Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

Lema (Lema) diversa BALY

Lema diversa BALY, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. : 71.

New material: Mt. Pektusan before Sam-zi-yan hotel, lake shore, 19 VII. 1977, light trap, DD, 1 ex.

Lema (Lema) scutellaris (KRAATZ)

Crioceris scutellaris KRAATZ, 1879, Deut. Ent. Zeitschr., 23 : 130.

Known from: Amur, Korea, Japan (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961).

Material examined: Sa Gam, 30-40 km N. Pyongyan, environs water basin, 24. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

Oulema oryzae (KUWAYAMA)

Lema oryzae KUWAYAMA, 1931, Ins. Matsumurana, 5 (3) : 115.

New material: Prov. Ryang-gang, Hyesan, 100 m of Hotel Hyesan, 22. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.; Prov. South Pyongan, Pyongyan, room of Hotel Te-dong, 2. VIII. 1975, PV, 2 exs.; Pyongyan, Botanical garden, 3. VIII. 1975, PV, 2 exs.; Tesson, 35 km SW. Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.; Sa Gam,

30-40 km N. Pyongyang, environs water basin, 5. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 3 exs.

Oulema viridula (Gressitt)

Lema viridula GRESSITT, 1942, Lingnan Sci. Jour., 20 (2-4): 322.

Known from: China, Korea (Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961).

Material examined: Kum-gang san, 3-4 km S. Hotel Kum-gang, 12. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

Subfamily Clytrinae

Labidostomis crebrecollis L. Medvedev

Labidostomis crebrecollis L. MEDVEDEV, 1962, Trudi Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 30: 254, f. 1.

Known from: Transbaikalia, Far East, Mongolia, N. Korea (Medvedev, 1962, l. c.).

Material: Mt. Pektusan, Mupo, brook Dehongdan, 20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs. (det. L. Medvedev).

Smaragdina nigrifrons (Hope)

Clythra nigrifrons HOPE, 1842, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 51.

Known from: Japan, Korea, China (Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961; Jolivet, 1974, 1975).

Material examined: Prov. South Pyongan, Lyong-ak san, 14 km W. from Pyongyang, 30. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.

Smaragdina aurita hammarstroemi (Jacobson)

Gynandrophthalma aurita hammarstroemi JACOBSON, 1901, Öfv. Finska Vet. Soc., Förh., 43: 108.

Known from: Siberia, N. China, Korea (Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961).

Material examined: Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan hotel, wood, 18. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.; Mt. Pektusan, environs Mupo, 20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 3 exs.

Coptocephala orientalis Baly

Coptocephala orientalis BALY, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 81.

Coptocephala asiatica CHŪJŌ, 1940, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 30 (204): 355

(Synonym for *C. orientalis* after Medvedev, 1968, Rev. Ent. URSS, 47 (1): 256).

Known from: Transbaikalia, Far East, NE. China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan (Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961; Lopatin, 1975).

Material examined: Mt. Pektusan, Mupo, brook Dehongdan, 20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

Subfamily **Cryptocephalinae***Cryptocephalus semenovi* WEISE

Cryptocephalus semenovi WEISE, 1889, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 23: 580.

Known from: N. China, E. Siberia, Korea (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961; JOLIVET, 1973).

Material examined: Prov. Ryang-gang, river Karim, 10 km NEE. from Bochonbo, 1100 m, 27. VII. 1975, PV, 2 exs.; Kum-gang san, Rükhaam, 10-12. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.

Cryptocephalus koltzei WEISE

Cryptocephalus koltzei WEISE, 1887, Archiv Naturg., 53 (1): 171.

New material: Kum-gang san, Rükhaam, 10-12. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.

Cryptocephalus regalis GEBLER

Cryptocephalus regalis GEBLER, 1830, Ledeb. Reise, 2 (3): 208.

Known from: Siberia, N. China, Korea, Saishu Is., Japan (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961).

Material examined: Prov. Pyong-sung, Bek-sung-li, Za-mo san, 60 km NE. from Pyongyan, 1. VIII, 1975, PV, 1 ex.; Mt. Pektusan, Explosion Lake, 2000-2500 m. 18. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.; Mt. Pektusan, Mupo, brook Dehongdan, 20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

Cryptocephalus ochroloma GEBLER

Cryptocephalus ochroloma GEBLER, 1830, Ledeb. Reise, 2 (3): 208.

Known from: Siberia, N. China, Korea (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961).

Material examined: Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan hotel, wood, 18-20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

Cryptocephalus pustulipes MÉNÉTRIÈS

Cryptocephalus pustulipes MÉNÉTRIÈS, 1836, Acad. Petr., Bull., 1: 181.

Known from: Siberia, N. China, Korea (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961).

Material: Mt. Pektusan, Mupo, brook Dehongdan, 20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex. (det. S. KIMOTO).

Cryptocephalus splendens KRAATZ

Cryptocephalus splendens KRAATZ, 1879, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., 23: 134.

Known from: E. Siberia, Mongolia, Korea (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961).

Material examined: De Sang-san, 10 km NE. Pyongyan, 1. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.; Mt. Pektusan, 2-6 km N. Sam-zi-yan hotel, wood, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.; Mt. Pektusan, environs Mupo, 20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.

Cryptocephalus coerulans MARSEUL

Cryptocephalus coerulans MARSEUL, 1875, Abeille, 13 : 152.

Known from: Transbaikalia, Mongolia (LOPATIN, 1975).

Material examined: Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan hotel, wood, 18. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.; Mt. Pektusan, environs Mupo, 20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

New to the Korean fauna.

Cryptocephalus bipunctatus cautus WEISE

Cryptocephalus bipunctatus cautus WEISE, 1893, Naturg. Ins. Deutschl., 6 : 1119.

Known from: Siberia, NE. China, Korea (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961).

Material examined: Prov. Ryang-gang, Hyesan, Mt. Ze-dong, 1150 m, 22. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.

Cryptocephalus pini difformis JACOBY

Cryptocephalus difformis JACOBY, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. : 201.

Cryptocephalus pini difformis: New status after DUBESHKO & MEDVEDEV, 1974, Ins. Fauna of E. Siberia and Far East, Irkutsk : 119.

Known from: Japan, S. Middle Siberia (KIMOTO, 1964; DUBESHKO & MEDVEDEV, 1964, l. c.).

Material examined: Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan hotel, wood, 18-20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

New to the Korean fauna.

Cryptocephalus confusus SUFFRIAN

Cryptocephalus confusus SUFFRIAN, 1854, Linn. Ent., 9 : 140.

Cryptocephalus discretus BALY, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. : 97 (Synonym for *C. confusus* after LOPATIN, 1975, Insects of Mongolia, N. 3, Leningrad : 200).

Known from: Japan, NE. China, E. Siberia (KIMOTO, 1964; LOPATIN, 1975).

Material: Mt. Pektusan, environs Mupo, 20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs. (det. L. MEDVEDEV).

New to the Korean fauna.

Cryptocephalus nigrofasciatus JACOBY (Fig. 1)

Cryptocephalus nigrofasciatus JACOBY, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. : 200.

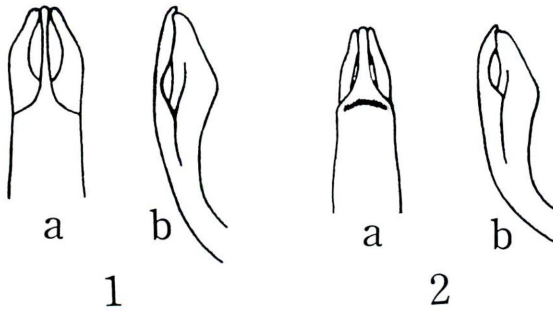
Known from: NE. China, Japan (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961).

Material examined: Sa Gam, 30-40 km N. Pyongyang, environs water basin, netting in grasses, 5. VII. 1977, DD, 278 exs. and 24. VII. 1977, DD, 14 exs.

New to the Korean fauna.

Cryptocephalus sagamensis sp. n. (Fig. 2)

Locus typicus. Sa Gam, 30-40 km N. Pyongyang, environs water basin, 5. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, ♂ holotype, ♀ allotype and 4 ♂ ♀ paratypes. The



Figs. 1, 2. Male genitalia : a, dorsal view ; b, lateral view.

1. *Cryptocephalus nigrofasciatus* JACOBY.
2. *C. sagamensis* sp. n.

holotype, the allotype and 3 paratypes have been preserved in the Budapest Museum and one paratype in the author's collection.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the subgenus *Burlinius*. It resembles *C. nigrofasciatus* JACOBY and differs from the latter in having different colour of elytron and abdomen and in having different aedeagal shape.

Description. Yellow with brownish nuance. Head, scutellum, elytron and pygidium usually paler. Frons clearly punctured with a short brown longitudinal furrow between eyes. Basal 4-5 joints of antenna yellow-brown, all the rest black. Pronotum with large, moderately dense and not deep punctures; basal ridge with a narrow black margin. Scutellum yellow, shining, impunctate. Elytron with regular rows of dense and deep punctures which are clearly bigger than those of the pronotum; basal ridge with a narrow black margin.

Male: Last abdominal sternite without a special structure. The middle process of the aedeagal apex short and wide basally (Fig. 2).

Female: Bigger, with stronger brownish nuance on the elytron (especially between 3rd and 7th rows of punctures). Last abdominal sternite with a small smooth and shallow depression.

Length 2.7-3.2 mm.

The essential characters delimiting *C. sagamensis* sp. n. and *C. nigrofasciatus* JACOBY are given in the following key:—

- 1 (2) Yellow-brown; head, base of pronotum, scutellum, sides of elytron and pygidium usually paler. Scutellar row of elytron short, with 5-7 small punctures. Aedeagus smaller; its middle process short and wide basally (Fig. 2). Length 2.7-3.2 mm. *sagamensis* sp. n.
- 2 (1) Pronotum, head and legs yellow-red. Elytron yellow with a single discal longitudinal black band; both bands joint posteriorly crossing the sutural stripe behind middle. Scutellar row with 7-9 bigger punctures. Metathorax and abdomen black, sometimes the pygidium apex and the last abdominal

sternite brown-red. Aedeagus bigger; its middle process very thin and long (Fig. 1). Length 2.6–3.3 mm. *nigrofasciatus* JACOBY

MEDVEDEV (1973) recorded *C. turpis* CHEN as a new synonym of *C. nigrofasciatus* JACOBY. According to GRESSITT & KIMOTO (1961) *C. turpis* is a good species. It is clear from their key (pp. 127 and 128, l. c.) that *C. turpis* has yellow-brown elytron (like that of *sagamensis* sp. n.), red-brown, clearly punctured pronotum and largely black venter (like those of *nigrofasciatus* JACOBY). The pygidium and the under side of the body of all the specimens of *sagamensis* sp. n. are completely yellow or yellow-brown but not black.

Cryptocephalus bilineatus (LINNAEUS)

Chrysomela bilineata LINNAEUS, 1767, Syst. Nat., ed. 12: 597.

Known from: Europe, Asia Minor, Armenia, Siberia, Korea, Japan (KIMOTO, 1964).

Material examined: Mt. Pektusan, environs Mupo, 20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

Cryptocephalus exiguus amicus BALY

Cryptocephalus amicus BALY, 1873, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 98.

Cryptocephalus exiguus amicus: New status after MEDVEDEV, 1978, Proc. Inst. Biol. Pedol., Vladivostok, new ser., 50 (153): 84.

Known from: E. Siberia, Manchuria, N. China, Korea, Japan (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961).

Material examined: Prov. Ryang-gang, river Karim, 10 km NEE. from Bochonbo, 1100 m, 27. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.; Prov. South Pyongan, Lyong-ak san, 14 km W. from Pyongyang, 30. VII. 1975, PV, 3 exs.; Prov. Pyong-sung, Bek-sung-li, Za-mo san, 60 km NE. from Pyongyang, 1. VIII. 1975, PV, 5 exs.; Prov. Gang-von, district On-dzong, Kum-gang san, 4. VIII. 1975, PV, 4 exs.; Kum-gang san, along Ok-ru dong, 250–300 m, 7. VIII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.; Sa Gam, 30–40 km N. Pyongyang, environs water basin, 5. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 13 exs.

Cryptocephalus flavoscutellaris L. MEDVEDEV

Cryptocephalus flavoscutellaris L. MEDVEDEV, 1973, Rev. Ent. URSS, 52 (4): 879, ff. 7–9.

Known from: Far East, Korea (MEDVEDEV, 1973, l. c.).

Material examined: Prov. Ryang-gang, Chann-Pay plateau, 24 km NW. from Sam-zi-yan, road to Mt. Pektusan, 2000 m, 24. VII. 1975, PV, 4 exs.; Mt. Pektusan, Mudo-bong, 2100–2200 m, 25. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.; Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan hotel, wood, 18. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.; Mt. Pektusan, environs Mupo, 20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.

Cryptocephalus fulvus GOEZE

Cryptocephalus fulvus GOEZE, 1777, Ent. Beytr., 1: 321.

Known from: Europe, Siberia, N. China, Korea, Japan (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961; KIMOTO, 1964).

Material examined: Tesson, 35 km SW. Pyongyang, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.; Sa Gam, 30–40 km N. Pyongyang, environs water basin, 5. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 11 exs.

Pachybrachis ochropygus SOLSKY

Pachybrachis ochropygus SOLSKY, 1872, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 8: 254.

Known from: E. Siberia, N. China, Korea (GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1961).

Material examined: Prov. South Pyongan, De-sang san, 12 km NE. from Pyongyang, 18. VII. 1975, PV, 2 exs.; Sa Gam, 30–40 km N. Pyongyang, environs water basin, 5. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 20 exs.

Pachybrachis amurensis L. MEDVEDEV

Pachybrachis amurensis L. MEDVEDEV, 1973, Rev. Ent. URSS, 52 (4): 880, ff. 18–19.

Known from: Far East (MEDVEDEV, 1973, l. c.).

Material examined: De Sang-san, 10 km NE. Pyongyang, 1. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.; Mt. Pektusan, 2–6 km N. Sam-zi-yan hotel, wood, 18. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 9 exs.; Mt. Pektusan, environs Mupo, 20. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 11 exs.

New to the Korean fauna.

Pachybrachis lopatini L. MEDVEDEV et RYBAKOVA

Pachybrachis lopatini L. MEDVEDEV & RYBAKOVA, 1980, Reichenbachia, 18 (4): 43, ff. 1–4, 16–18.

Known from: E. Mongolia, Transbaikalia, Ussuri, E. China, Korea (MEDVEDEV & RYBAKOVA, 1980, l. c.).

Material: De Sang-san, 10 km NE. Pyongyang, 1. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.; Nampo, Vaudo, 60 km SW. Pyongyang, 3. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex. (det. L. MEDVEDEV).

Subfamily **Synetinae**

Syneta adamsi BALY

Syneta adamsi BALY, 1877, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, 20: 378.

New material: Prov. Ryang-gang, Chann-Pay plateau, 24 km NW. from Sam-zi-yan, road to Mt. Pektusan, 2000 m, 24. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.; Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan hotel, lake shore, 19. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

Subfamily **Galerucinae**

Galeruca weisei REITTER

Galeruca weisei REITTER, 1903, Wien. Ent. Ztg., 22: 137.

Known from: NE. Kazakhstan, N. Mongolia, N. China, S. and E. Siberia (OGLOBLIN, 1936; GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963).

Material examined: Prov. Ryang-gang, Chann-Pay plateau, Sam-zi-yan, 1700 m, 24. VII. 1975, PV, 2 exs.; 24 km NW. from Sam-zi-yan, road to Mt. Pektusan, 2000 m, 24. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.; Mt. Pektusan, 2-6 km N. Sam-zi-yan hotel, wood, 18. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.

New to the Korean fauna.

Lochmaea capreae cribrata (SOLSKY)

Adimonia capreae cribrata SOLSKY, 1872, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 8: 257.

Known from: E. Siberia, Amur, Ussuri, N. China, Korea, Japan (OGLOBLIN, 1936).

Material examined: De Sang-san, 10 km NE. Pyongyan, 1. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ex.

Apophyllia flavovirens (FAIRMAIRE)

Malaxia flavovirens FAIRMAIRE, 1878, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 5, 8: 139.

New material: Tesson, 35 km SW. Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.

Galerucella grisescens (JOANNIS)

Galeruca grisescens JOANNIS, 1866, Abeille, 3: 98.

New material: Prov. South Pyongan, Pyongyan, Hotel Te-dong, 29. VII-9. VIII. 1975, PV, 73 exs.; Tesson, 35 km SW. Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.; Sa Gam, 30-40 km N. Pyongyan, environs water basin, netting in grasses, 5. VII. 1977, DD, 50 exs. and 24. VII. 1977, DD, 40 exs.; Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan hotel, lake shore, 19. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ex.; De Sang-san, 10 km NE. Pyongyan, 25. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 8 exs.

Luperus (Calomicrus) minutus JOANNIS

Luperus minutus JOANNIS, 1866, Abeille, 3: 117, 136.

Exosoma minuta: GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963, Pac. Ins. Monogr., 1B: 566; TOMOV, 1978, Ent. Rev. Japan, 32 (1/2): 47.

New material: Prov. Ryang-gang, river Karim, 10 km NEE. from Bochonbo, 1100 m, 27. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.

Luperus (Calomicrus) altaicus eous OGLOBLIN

Luperus (Calomicrus) altaicus eous OGLOBLIN, 1936, Faune URSS, 26 (1): 274, f. 115. Known from: Ussuri, Sihote-Alin (OGLOBLIN, 1936, l. c.).

Material: Prov. Ryang-gang, Chann-Pay plateau, Mt. Pektusan, Mu-do-bong, 2100-2200 m, 25. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex. (det. L. MEDVEDEV).

New to the Korean fauna.

Luperus viridipennis laricis MOTSCHULSKY

Luperus viridipennis laricis MOTSCHULSKY, 1859, Mélang. Biol. Acad. Sci. Petersb.: 236.

Known from: Altai, Yakutia, Far East, Mongolia (OGLOBLIN, 1936).

Material examined: Prov. Ryang-gang, Chann-Pay plateau, Sam-zi-yan, 1500 m, 24. VIII. 1971, HP, 2 exs.; Sam-zi-yan, 1700 m, 27. VIII. 1971, HP, 1 ex.; Chann-Pay plateau, 24 km NW. from Sam-zi-yan, road to Mt. Pektusan, 2000 m, 24. VII. 1975, PV, 4 exs.; Mt. Pektusan, Mu-do-bong, 2100-2200 m, 25. VII. 1975, PV, 7 exs.; Mt. Pektusan, Explosion Lake, 2000-2500 m, 18. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.; Mt. Pektusan, environs Sam-zi-yan hotel, lake shore, 19. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 2 exs.

New to the Korean fauna.

Agelastica coerulea BALY

Agelastica coerulea BALY, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 188.

New material: Kum-gang san, Ontsong, 9-11. VII. 1977, light-trap, DD, 1 ex.; Kum-gang san, 3-4 km S. Hotel Kum-gang, 12. VII. 1977, DD, 1 ex.

Medythia nigrobilineata (MOTSCHULSKY)

Cnecodes nigrobilineatus MOTSCHULSKY, 1860, Etud. Ent., 9: 26.

Paraluperodes suturalis nigrobilineatus: OGLOBLIN, 1936, Faune URSS, 26 (1): 312;

GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963, Pac. Ins. Monogr., 1B: 586; TOMOV, 1978, Ent. Rev. Japan, 32 (1/2): 47.

Medythia suturalis nigrobilineata: WILCOX, 1973, Col. Cat. Junk. Suppl., 78 (3): 434.

Medythia nigrobilineata: KIMOTO, 1981, Ent. Rev. Japan, 35 (1/2): 9.

Known from: E. Siberia, N. and NE. China, Korea, Japan, Ryukyu Is. (Okino-erabu) (KIMOTO, 1981).

New material: Prov. South Pyongan, Pyongyan, Hotel Te-dong, 30. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.; Tesson, 35 km SW. Pyongyan, water basin, 4. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.; Kum-gang san, Rukhaam, 10-12. VII. 1977, netting in grasses, DD, 1 ex.

Atrachya menetriesi (FALDERMANN)

Galeruca menetriesi FALDERMANN, 1835, Mem. Acad. Petersb., 2: 439.

New material: Prov. Ryang-gang, Hyesan, Mt. Ze-dong, 1150 m, 26. VII. 1975, PV, 16 exs.; River Karim, 10 km NEE. from Bochonbo, 1100 m, 27. VII. 1975, PV, 21 exs.

Monolepta nebulosa OGLOBLIN

Monolepta nebulosa OGLOBLIN, 1936, Faune URSS, 26 (1): 320.

Known from: Ussuri (OGLOBLIN, 1936, l. c.).

Material: Prov. South Pyongan, Chang-lyong san, 50 km N. of Pyongyan, 13. VIII. 1971, 1 ex. (det. L. MEDVEDEV).

New to the Korean fauna.

Monolepta pallidula (BALY)

Luperodes pallidulus BALY, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 187.

New material: Prov. Pyong-sung, Bek-sung-li, Za-mo san, 60 km NE. from Pyong-yan, 1. VIII. 1975, PV, 1 ex.

Monolepta quadriguttata (MOTSCHULSKY)

Luperodes quadriguttatus MOTSCHULSKY, 1860, Schrenck's Reisen u. Forsch. Amur-Lande, 2 (2): 233.

Known from: Amur. Ussuri, NE. China (Manchuria), Korea, Quelpart Is., Japan (OGLOBLIN, 1936; GRESSITT & KIMOTO, 1963).

Material: Prov. Ryang-gang, river Karim, 10 km NEE. from Bochonbo, 1100 m, 27. VII. 1975, PV, 1 ex. (det. L. MEDVEDEV).

Monolepta shirozui KIMOTO

Monolepta shirozui KIMOTO, 1965, Journ. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 13 (3): 390, ff. 7, 8 a-b.

Known from: Japan (Tsushima) (KIMOTO, 1965, l. c.).

Material: Prov. South Pyongan, Chang-lyong san, 50 km N. of Pyongyan, 13. VIII. 1971, HP, 1 ex.; Za-mo san, 60 km NE. from Pyongyan, 2. IX. 1971, HP, 1 ex. (det. S. KIMOTO).

New to the Korean fauna.

Agelasa nigriceps MOTSCHULSKY

Agelasa nigriceps MOTSCHULSKY, 1860, Etud. Ent., 9: 25.

New material: Prov. Gang-von, district On-dzong, Kum-gang san, along Ok-ru dong, 300-600 m, 5. VIII. 1975, PV, 2 exs.

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New or Little-known Tenebrionidae from Formosa (III)

By KIMIO MASUMOTO

In this series, 2 new species, *Eumolpocyriogeton chingshanum* and *Elixota falsicurva*, 1 new subspecies, *Elixota iridicollis nakanei* are described, and 1 species, *Elixota taiwana* is transferred from the genus *Amarygmus*.

Dr. Z. KASZAB contributed constant and valuable advice. Mr. S. KONDO gave his full cooperation. Mr. T. ENDO drew precise illustrations. Dr. Y. KUROSAWA, Dr. T. NAKANE and Dr. S.-I. UENO helped with valuable suggestions and aid. Mr. S. TSUYUKI, Mr. K. SAKAI and Mr. T. OCHI gave many specimens for this study.

I should like to express my deep gratitude to the above persons for their continuous support and encouragement.

Eumolpocyriogeton chingshanum sp. nov.

Blackish brown to black; hairs on surfaces pale; weakly shining. Oblong ovoid; strongly convex; somewhat hunchbacked.

Head a little transverse and nearly vertical; rather closely punctate and densely haired; frons very feebly, transversely convex forward; fronto-clypeal border sublinear and grooved; clypeus transverse-oblong, fairly strongly convex forward, nearly straightly truncate in front; labrum also transverse-oblong, a little smaller than clypeus, transversely, moderately convex, rather closely punctate and haired in basal half, with front margin nearly straight; genae obliquely rounded and weakly raised; eyes medium-sized, moderately narrowly produced laterally; interocular space fairly broad, breadth

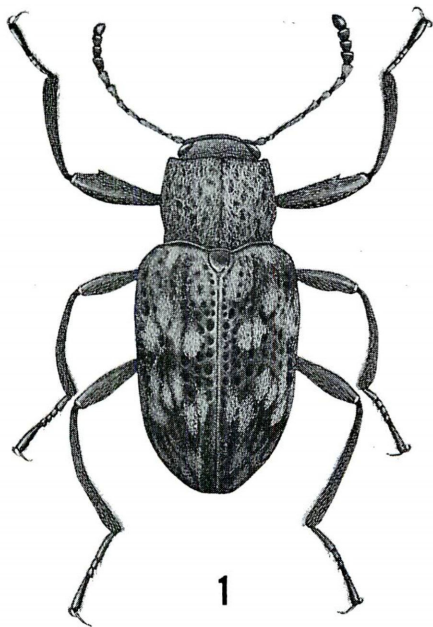


Fig. 1. *Eumolpocyriogeton chingshanum*
sp. nov.

about twice as long as long as eye diameter; occiput very closely punctate, densely and shortly haired; antennae fairly long and slender, reaching base of elytra, gradually thickened from 4th joint to 11th, 4th to 10th dilated to each apex, 11th ovoid, relative length of each joint from base to apex:— 2.5, 1.0, 3.4, 1.6, 1.6, 2.2, 2.2, 1.8, 1.5, 1.5, 2.2.

Pronotum subquadrate (breadth: length=15.5:11.0), feebly arcuate laterally, broadest at basal $\frac{1}{3}$, weakly sinuate in basal $\frac{1}{3}$: front border broadly emarginate, nearly straight in median $\frac{2}{3}$; basal border broadly bisinuate, shortly emarginate in middle opposite scutellum; sides steeply declined, very feebly enveloping underside of body, with low ridge-like borders; front angles subrectangular with rounded tip each; hind angles also subrectangular but each with angulate tip; disc strongly convex above, closely, strongly and often coalescently punctate, rather densely haired, with narrow median line. Scutellum relatively large, subcordate, slightly elevated, comparatively sparsely punctate and haired in basal half, nearly impunctate and glabrous in the rest.

Elytra ovoid (length: breadth=35.5:22.5), broadest at basal $\frac{1}{4}$, very slightly, nearly straightly narrowed to rear, roundly narrowed in apical $\frac{1}{3}$, feebly produced and slightly dehiscent at apexes; dorsum strongly convex, thickest at basal $\frac{2}{5}$; disc with rows of strong punctures, rather irregularly arranged and somewhat foveolate; surface with short pily hairs, these often making round patches like fig. 1; intervals microscopically reticulate; lateral portions steeply declined, softly compressed from sides at basal $\frac{1}{3}$; sides weakly enveloping hind body and bordered by epipleura with low ridge each; epipleura entire and rather broad.

Mentum trapezoid, both sides rounded, truncate at base, raised in anterior-median portion, haired; gula triangular and feebly depressed, shortly bordered with grooves on both sides; terminal joint of each maxillary palpus distinctly large, securiform.

Prosternum relatively short, rugose and rather densely haired, depressed in front-median, narrowly bisulcate between coxal cavities, with triangularly, obliquely, bluntly pointed teeth just inside of coxae, prosternal process triangular, pointing to rear; mesosternum also short, rugose and rather densely haired, with posterior portion elevated in broad Y-shape, of which basal portion longitudinally and shortly bisulcate; metasternum moderate-sized, closely, rugosely punctate and haired except posterior-median portion, with transverse depression a little after front border, and fine median line from middle reaching posterior border. Abdomen closely punctate and haired, hairs denser in lateral portions, with hind borders of 3rd and 4th sternites raised medianly, especially distinct in 4th, anal sternite feebly truncate and slightly emarginate at apex.

Legs long, closely punctate and densely, shortly haired; protrochanters bluntly pointed; fore femora rather strongly thickened, with small projection at apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of each inner (anterior) margin, middle and hind femora simply, moderately thickened; fore tibiae rather strongly curved inward, thickened to apex, middle and hind tibiae moderately curved inward and feebly so upward; tarsi rather slender, relative length of each joint (base to apex):— 2.1, 1.2, 1.0,

0.8, 3.5; 3.2, 1.3, 1.1, 0.9, 4.8; 5.5, 1.2, 1.0, 5.0; claws moderate-sized, falciform.

Female, compared with male, body larger and widened toward posterior portion; pronotum narrower in anterior portion, with pair of depressions posteriorly; legs shorter with nearly straight hind tibiae.

Body length: 6.0–7.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Nanfengshan, Kaohsiung Hsien, Formosa, 28 IV 1981, S. TSUYUKI leg.; paratype: 1 ex., Fenchihu, Chiayi Hsien, 7–8 VII 1965, Y. KUROSAWA leg.

This is the first species of the genus *Eumolpocyriogeton* from Formosa, and this new species is easily distinguishable from other allied ones in having pily patches on the elytra, and its shape of the aedeagus.

Elixota falsicurva sp. nov.

Blackish brown to black; greenish to purplish iridescent metallic luster on pronotum; coppery, sometimes dark greenish luster on elytra; moderately shining. Oblong oval; strongly convex above; subparallel-sided.

Head transverse, nearly vertical in repose, weakly convex forward, rather closely and minutely punctate; fronto-clypeal border straightly grooved; clypeus transverse with short, oblique sides, straightly truncate in front, feebly convex, sparsely haired in front; genae oblique, very weakly produced and raised in outer margins; eyes very large; interocular space a little less than half length of eye diameter; antennae medium-sized, 6th joint to 10th weakly dilated to each apex and rather densely, shortly haired, relative length of each joint (base to apex):— 2.9, 1.0, 3.0, 1.8, 1.8, 1.9, 2.0, 2.4, 2.3, 2.2, —¹⁾.

Pronotum short (breadth : length = 25.5 : 15.0), broadest at base, nearly straightly and gradually narrowed to middle, then roundly so to front; front border broadly emarginate, nearly straight in median half; finely margined; basal border broadly arcuate to rear, weakly bisinuate in

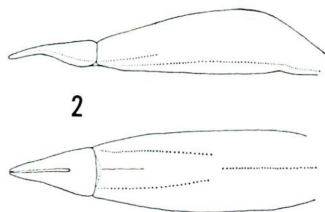


Fig. 2. Aedeagus of *Eumolpocyriogeton chingshanum* sp. nov.

1) 11th joint lost.

median half; sides very slightly enveloping underside of body, finely margined; front angles subrectangular; hind angles obtuse; disc strongly convex, rather closely, minutely punctate, these a little larger than those on head, with a pair of faint impressions at basal border. Scutellum small and triangular, very sparsely, finely punctate in basal half.

Elytra long (length: breadth=51.5:32.5), about twice as long as pronotum, broadest at middle, very gently arcuate laterally, roundly narrowed to apex; dorsum strongly convex, thickest at basal $\frac{2}{5}$; disc with rows of small, usually finely striated punctures, distance between them about 1-2 times their diameter; intervals very weakly convex, microscopically shagreened and feebly, transversely wrinkled, moderately, shallowly and finely punctate, diameter of punctures about half of those on pronotum; sides softly enveloping hind body, finely margined.

Mentum trapezoid, weakly convex in anterior-median portion, shallowly punctate in basal half; gula triangular, feebly depressed, microscopically reticulate, bordered by grooves on both sides; terminal joint of each maxillary palpus rather large, nearly securiform.

Prosternum very short, reflex in front, strongly elevated in Y-shape and softly depressed medianly between coxal cavities, sparsely punctate and shortly haired, shallowly bisulcate posteriorly, with prosternal process extremely short, bluntly pointed at tip; mesosternum rather short, somewhat rugose sparsely, shortly haired, deeply hollowed in V-shape in middle; metasternum moderate-sized, coarsely punctate in anterior and lateral portions, shallowly wrinkled in lateral, with fine median line. Abdomen closely punctate, with 4 anterior sternites shallowly wrinkled, anal sternite moderately punctate, sparsely haired in apical half.

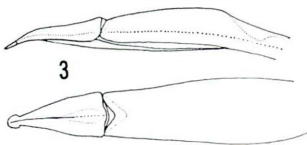


Fig. 3. Aedeagus of *Elixota falsicurva* sp. nov.

Legs without any remarkable characteristics except weakly curved 1st metatarsal joints, relative length of each tarsal joint (base to apex):— 2.9, 1.8, 1.6, 1.4, 4.7; 5.0, 1.8, 1.6, 1.4, 1.2; 9.7, 3.4, 1.8, 4.5; claws moderate-sized, with small tooth at each basal portion.

Body length: ca. 9.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Wulai, Taipei Hsien, Formosa, 25 V 1971, K. SAKAI leg.; paratypes: 1 ex., ditto., 2 exs., Wulai, 5 VIII 1973, K. MASUMOTO leg.

This new species resembles *Elixota curva* MARSEUL from Japan, but differs from the latter in having a larger body, a smoother, more strongly, metallicly shining body surface, smaller elytral striated punctures and a differently shaped aedeagus.

M. T. CHŪJŌ recorded *Elixota curva* from Formosa in 1968, but I think that it is the same species as described above.

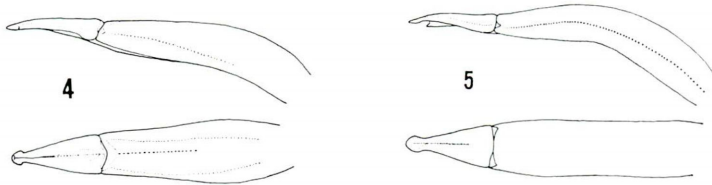
Elixota iridicollis nakanei subsp. nov.

This new subspecies differs from the original subspecies from the Ryukyu Is. in the following points: 1) the elytra usually bear coppery luster, 2) the elytral punctures in rows are larger and sparser, 3) the legs comparatively longer and thicker, 4) the aedeagus is larger and thicker.

Relative length of major parts as follows: 1) antennal joints (base to apex):— 2.3, 0.8, 2.0, 1.5, 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 1.9, 1.9, 2.0, 2.6, 2) fore, middle and hind tarsal joints (base to apex):— 1.7, 1.4, 1.3, 1.2, 3.9; 3.3, 1.7, 1.4, 1.2, 4.1; 8.0, 2.5, 1.8, 3.7, 3) pronotum (breadth : length): 22.5 : 12.0, 4) elytra (length : breadth): 42.0 : 27.5.

Body length: ca. 7.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Kenting, Pingtung Hsien, Formosa, 24 V 1973, T. KAMAKARI leg.; paratypes: 1 ex., Kenting Park, 15 IV 1972, H. CHANG leg., 1 ex., Taihoku (Taipei), X 1946, S. MORIMOTO leg. (a paratype of *Elixota iridicollis* NAKANE).



Figs. 4, 5. Aedeagus of *Elixota* spp.

4. *E. iridicollis nakanei* subsp. nov. 5. *E. taiwana* (MASUMOTO).

Elixota taiwana (MASUMOTO, 1981), comb. nov.

Amarygmus taiwanus MASUMOTO, 1981, Elytra, 9 (1): 3.

Though its fairly ovoid body, the shape of the aedeagus of this species is not that of *Amarygmus*, but, clearly that of *Elixota*.

Notes on Japanese Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera)

By HARUO TAKIZAWA

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Mr. Y. HIRANO in Kanagawa kindly gave me opportunity to examine some interesting chrysomelids in his collection. Based on his collection 3 new species are described from Japan and some notes on Japanese chrysomelids are also given on this occasion.

Before going further I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. Y. HIRANO, Mr. T. KOCHA and Miss S. KONISHI in Kanagawa for offering me valuable specimens. My thanks are also due to Dr. S. KIMOTO of Kurume University for his useful suggestions and for the loan of *Cryptocephalus* specimens.

Cryptocephalus hakonensis n. sp.

Yellowish brown; pronotum with a pair of light obscure patches near the base; pronotum and elytra narrowly black at basal margins; scutellum and elytra dark reddish brown, the former narrowly margined with black; elytra stained with yellowish brown at the lateralmost including epipleuron on anterior $\frac{1}{3}$; antenna infusate on apical 6 segments; metathorax and abdomen dark brown; frons and clypeus yellowish brown.

Body short subcylindrical, narrowed anteriorly, 2 mm in length and 1 mm in breadth; head smooth and impunctate; antenna slender, $\frac{4}{5}$ as long as body; 1st segment clubate, as long as 5th; 2nd robust and shortest; 3rd slightly longer than 2nd; 6th to 10th each distinctly widened subapically; 6th twice as long as 2nd; 11th pointed apically; relative length of each segment is: 6th \approx 7th \approx 8th \approx 9th > 10th \approx 11th > 1st \approx 5th > 4th > 3rd > 2nd. Pronotum 1.6 times as broad as long, roundly narrowed anteriorly, slightly reflexed on lateral margins; median lobe weakly produced posteriorly; disc evenly convex, almost impunctate; scutellum roundly trigonate and smooth; elytron 3 times as long as wide, slightly widened on posterior $\frac{1}{3}$; humerus well raised; disc slightly depressed posteriorly to scutellum, with 11 regular rows of punctures, including a short scutellar row; interstices smooth, slightly raised; punctuation slightly weakened posteriorly.

Prosternum subquadrate, slightly longer than wide between coxae, triangularly produced downwardly near anterior margin; pro- and mesosternum smooth; abdominal sternites weakly wrinkled; last abdominal sternite evenly convex downwardly. Anterior tarsus with 1st segment as broad as 3rd. Aedeagus with a pair of lateral pieces which are distinctly curved; median piece narrow, but distinctly securiform in lateral view.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂ (holotype, preserved in the collection of Entomological Institute, Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo), Sengoku in Hakone, Kanagawa, Honshu, 28. VII. 1957, Y. HIRANO leg.

This new species closely resembles *C. amicus* BALY and *C. kiyosatonus* KIMOTO. As *amicus* shows a wide range of color variation, there may be some difficulties in identifying the females. The aedeagus is, however, quite distinctive as shown in Fig. 1. The *amicus*-group of Japan may be distinguished by the following key:—

1. Dorsum yellowish brown, with pronotum basally, elytron on the basal and sutural margins narrowly blackish.2
- Dorsum largely blackish with or without brownish markings, or pronotum yellowish brown and elytra reddish brown.3
2. Elytron about twice as long as pronotum; prosternum flat on anterior margin; aedeagus as in Fig. 1. *fulvus* GOEZE
- Elytron much longer than twice the length of pronotum; prosternum distinctly wider than long between coxae and distinctly produced downwardly on the anterior margin; aedeagus as in Fig. 1. *amicus* BALY (part)
3. Pronotum and elytra largely blackish with or without brownish markings.4
- Pronotum and elytra differently colored: pronotum yellowish brown, elytra largely dark reddish brown; prosternum smooth, longer than wide between coxae, distinctly produced downwardly on anterior margin, and with a pair of acute processes on posterior margin; aedeagus as in Fig. 1; male with anterior 1st tarsal segment broadly expanded. *hakonensis* n. sp.
4. Coloration of the dorsum variable, from largely black to largely yellowish brown; prosternum transverse, rather broadly elevated medially, coarsely punctate on lateral areas; aedeagus as in Fig. 1. *amicus* BALY (part)
- Dorsum entirely blackish; prosternum distinctly punctate, longer than wide between coxae, and keeled medially; aedeagus as in Fig. 1. *kiyosatonus* KIMOTO

Cryptocephalus amicus BALY, 1874

This species has been recorded from Kyushu and Shikoku and shows rather marked color variation as described by KIMOTO. While specimens collected in northern Honshu are different from those from Kyushu and Shikoku in: Dorsum entirely blackish brown; male with 1st segment of anterior tarsus weakly broadened; aedeagus with the median piece longer. This northern race has some similarities to *C. pseudofulvus* MEDVEDEV in the male characters.

Specimens examined. *Kyushu* — 3 exs., Mt. Kuju, Oita; 2 exs., Mt. Sobo-san, Oita; 1 ex., Mt. Sefuri, Fukuoka. *Shikoku* — 1 ex., v. Jinryo, Awa; 1 ex., Kajigamori.

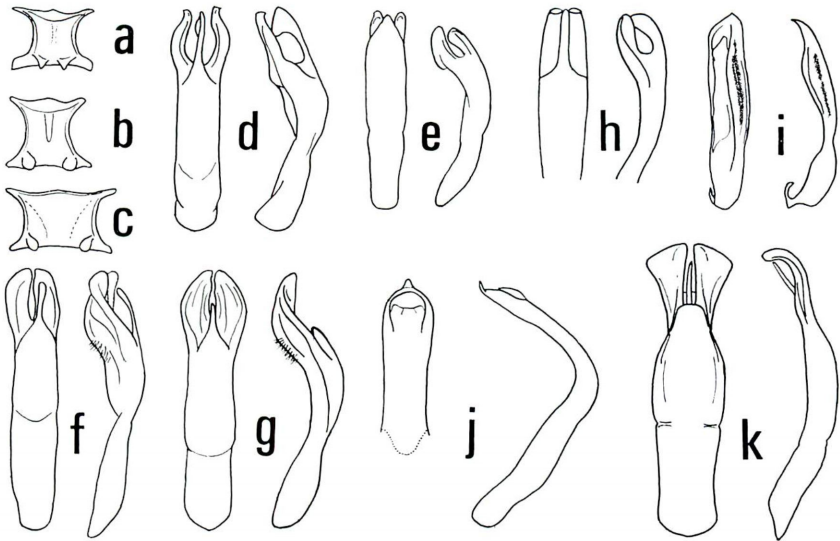


Fig. 1. a-c, Prosternum of: a, *Cryptocephalus hakonensis* n. sp.; b, *C. kiyosatonus* from Mt. Azuma-san, Fukushima; c, *C. amicus* from Mt. Azuma-san, Fukushima. d-k, aedeagus (left, dorsal view; right, lateral view) of: d, *C. hakonensis*; e, *C. kiyosatonus*; f, *C. amicus* from Mt. Azuma-san, Fukushima; g, ditto from Mt. Sobo-san, Oita; h, *C. pseudofulvus* (rewritten from MEDVEDEV); i, *Pyrrhalta nigromarginata*; j, *Phytorus lineolatus*; k, *Gonioctena shibatai* n. sp.

Honshu — 1 ex., Mt. Nasu-dake, Tochigi; 1 ex., Okukinu, Tochigi; 6 exs., Mt. Azuma-san, Fukushima.

Cryptocephalus pseudofulvus MEDVEDEV, 1973

This species was based on one male specimen collected at Kunitashi, Honshu and is not included in the above key. I am not sure whether this is a distinct species or a color form of the northern race of *amicus*. This is very close to *amicus* but is yellowish with the elytra largely dirty yellow-brown on the posterior half; the aedeagus with the lateral pieces rather tightly appressed to the median piece which is rather stout and long (Fig. 1).

Gonioctena shibatai n. sp.

Body weakly convex dorsally and oblong, subparallel-sided and gently narrowed to both ends, 7 mm in length and 3.5 mm in breadth; black with pronotum and elytra reddish brown, the former with 3 obscure small dark patches and narrowly margined with dark brown on anterior and posterior margins; antenna on basal 5 segments, tibiae, tarsi and posterior

margin of last visible abdominal sternite reddish brown; labial palpus reddish brown on basal 2 segments.

Head shining, covered with minute punctures, the punctuation dense and coarser anteriorly; vertex broadly and strongly depressed along median line; frons well demarcated and impunctate; labrum emarginate at anterior margin, with a row of stiff hairs; mandible laterally excavated; antenna slender and rather long, reaching beyond humerus, covered with stiff hairs especially on inner portion beyond 3rd segment; 1st segment robust, slightly longer than 3rd; 2nd, 4th, 5th and 7th in equal length, each of which is slightly shorter than 8th and longer than 6th; last 3 segments lacking from the type. Pronotum gently convex and transverse, twice as broad as long at mesal line, deeply emarginate at anterior margin, gently produced at posterior margin; anterior corner roundly produced, the posterior almost rectangular and slightly tuberculate laterally, with a small setigerous pore; on lateral margin weakly sinuate near base, then gently narrowed to anterior corner; disc smooth, rather densely covered with fine punctures laterally and antero-laterally. Scutellum oblong, shining and impunctate. Elytron 2.7 times as long as broad, with 11 regular rows of distinct punctures including a short scutellar one; interstices covered with smaller punctures; venter sparsely pubescent; aedeagus with a pair of broad apical expansions as in Fig. 1.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂ (holotype, Entomological Institute, Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo), 9. VIII. 1969, Nukumidaira, Yamagata, Honshu, Y. SHIBATA leg.

This new species apparently belongs to the subgenus *Gonioctena* which comprises of some 30 species, and is easily distinguished from known congeners by the peculiar shape of the aedeagus. Further this species is characterized by the rather flat and oblong body with slender antennae; the vertex is broadly and distinctly depressed medially; the pronotum is weakly narrowed anteriorly; the coloration is black with the pronotum and elytra reddish brown.

Pyrrhalta nigromarginata JACOBY, 1885

This species was first described from Japan and later recorded from Hainan Is. (Gressitt & Kimoto) and Hongkong (Kimoto). There are however, no additional record from Japan and this species seems rather rare. Mr. HIRANO collected a lot of specimens at Sengoku-hara in Hakone from May to July. Its host is *Viburnum sieboldii* MIQ. (Caprifoliaceae) as in the case of *P. annulicornis* (BALY) or *P. humeralis* (CHEN).

Specimens examined. 4 exs., 3. V. 1968, 2. V. 1981, Sengoku-hara in Hakone, Kanagawa, Honshu, Y. HIRANO & H. TAKIZAWA leg.; 1 ex., Komaba (Tokyo) on Gomaki (*V. sieboldii*), 29. IV. 1925, YUASA Collection in National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Tsukuba.

Argopistes tsekooni CHEN, 1934

Specimens examined. 1 ex., Tsutsu, Tsushima Is., Japan, 30. IV. 1973, Y. HIRANO

leg. (first record from Tsushima Is.)

Schenklingia hiranoi n. sp.

Body above shining reddish brown, 3.3 mm in length and 2.2 mm in breadth; venter yellowish brown; antenna reddish brown with 6th to 10th segments dark brown, and with 11th slightly lighter; pronotum with 2 pairs of blackish markings, one anterior and another near basal margin; elytra with 4 pairs of blackish markings, one humeral, one basi-sutural, one median and one latero-median; the basi-sutural ones on both sides united on the suture which is striped with black; elytron apically stained with dark brown.

Vertex smooth, delimited anteriorly by a narrow distinct furrow; frontal tubercles indistinct; clypeus triangularly elevated and impunctate; inter-antennal area narrowly raised; antenna half as long as body; 1st segment clubate, longest and distinctly longer than the 3 following ones combined; 2nd stouter and slightly longer than 3rd; 3rd slightly longer than 4th; 5th and 6th subequal to each other, and both combined as long as 2nd; 7th as long as 4th, dilated apically; 8th to 10th each transverse, broader than long; 11th pointed at apex, almost as long as 9th and 10th combined. Pronotum transverse, twice as broad as long, almost straight at anterior margin, roundly narrowed anteriorly and narrowly reflexed on lateral margins, broadly produced posteriorly on basal margin and sinuate on either side of median lobe; anterior corner broadly rounded; surface convex and shining, covered with fine punctures; scutellum roundly trigonate and impunctate; elytron strongly convex dorsally, broader than pronotum at base; each elytron with 11 rows of punctures, including short scutellar and lateralmost ones; interstices with irregular row of fine punctures; humerus well developed; last abdominal sternite irregularly punctate and with a shallow median depression.

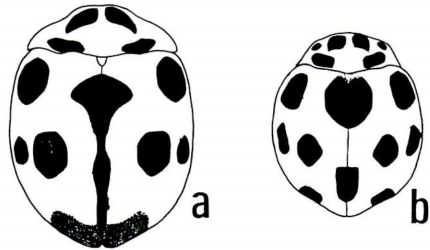


Fig. 2. a, *Schenklingia hiranoi* n. sp.; b, *S. sasajii* from Tongpu, Taiwan.

Specimens examined. 1 ex. (holotype, Entomological Institute, Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo), Miyanoura, Yakushima Is., Kyushu, 23. VIII. 1969, Y. HIRANO leg.

This new species looks like *S. sasajii* KIMOTO from Taiwan, but is distinguished from the latter by the larger size and elytra which are striped on the suture and stained apically with dark brown. *S. miwai* (CHŪJŌ) from Taiwan and *S. kasuga* NAKANE from Japan have the elytra striped on the suture, but lack the basi-sutural spot on the elytra.

Chrysomelid-beetles of Bonin Islands

The chrysomelid-beetles collected by Miss S. KONISHI at Chichi-jima Is. and by Mr. T. KOCHA at Iwo-jima Is. in the Bonin Islands, are classified into following 5 species, of which 1 species, *Cassida circumdata* is new to the islands.

Pagria signata (MOTSCHULSKY, 1858)

Specimens examined. 5 exs., Iwo-jima Is., 8-16. XI. 1974, T. KOCHA leg.

Phytorus lineolatus (WEISE, 1913)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., Iwo-jima Is., 8-16. XI. 1974, T. KOCHA leg.

Psylliodes bretteinghami BALY, 1862

Specimens examined. 1 ex., Iwo-jima Is., 8-16. XI. 1974, T. KOCHA leg.; 5 exs. on *Solanum nigrum* LINNÉ, Chichi-jima Is., 21-23. VII. 1981, S. KONISHI leg.

Argopistes coccinelliformis CSIKI, 1940

Specimens examined. 8 exs., Chichi-jima Is., 21-23. VII. 1981, S. KONISHI leg.

Cassida circumdata (HERBST, 1790)

Specimens examined. 3 exs., Iwo-jima Is., 8-16. XI. 1974, T. KOCHA leg.

Beside these 5 species, 2 other species, *Longitarsus* sp. (nr. *bimaculatus* BALY) and *Nonarthra cyaneum* BALY are known to occur in the Bonin Islands.

Literature cited

GRESSITT, J. L. & S. KIMOTO, 1963; The Chrysomelidae of China & Korea, part 2. Pac. Ins. Monog., 1B: 301-1026.

KIMOTO, S., 1969; A list of chrysomelid species from Hongkong, with descriptions of three new species. Esakia, No. 6: 55-63.

— 1969; Notes on remarkable color variations of *Cryptocephalus amicus* BALY occurring on Mt. Hiko and its adjacent areas. Esakia, No. 7: 71-73.

A New Species of the Genus *Platydracus*
from Japan
(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)

By TATEO ITO

In this paper of my first study on Staphylinidae I have tried to describe a new *Platydracus* from Amami-Oshima Island, Japan.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. TAICHI SHIBATA for his constant guidance and helpful suggestion in literature and materials, to Dr. KOHEI SAWADA for his very sincere help in various ways. I am also greatly indebted to the members of the Osaka Coleopterological Society, especially to Mr. YASUHIKO HAYASHI who has been studying on Staphylinidae with me in our society, for their deep kindness in materials and some ways.

Platydracus amamiensis sp. nov. (Figs. 1, 2)

Body small, subdepressed above, well shining; black, head and pronotum with bronzy luster, elytra brassy with very faintly bluish or purplish luster, abdomen a little iridescent, clypeus light yellow, basal three segments of antennae, femora and tibiae dark reddish brown, mouth parts, tarsi, posterior and lateral margins of abdominal segments reddish brown. Length: 13 mm.

Head subpentagonal, about three-fourths as long as broad, not widened behind, sparingly and coarsely punctured, punctures umbilicate and forming a net-work, spaces among them nearly smooth and shiny, vertex with a small longitudinal smooth area at the center. Eyes moderately large, prominent, much longer than postgenae in both sexes. Antennae rather slender and long, reaching about the middle of pronotum, somewhat thickened apically, basal six segments and terminal one longer than broad, each segment of 7th to 10th subequal in length and almost as long as broad, or 9th and 10th slightly broader than long. Under side of head strongly and sparingly

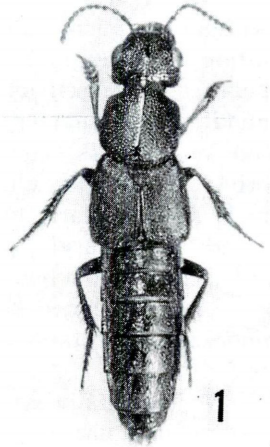


Fig. 1. *Platydracus amamiensis* sp. nov.

punctured. Mentum fairly chitinized and with two setae on each side, frontal margin arcuated towards base. Paraglossae rather less developed in the genus, so slightly beyond top of ligula.

Pronotum slightly dilated behind, a little wider and longer than head (about 9 : 8 and 10 : 7), as long as broad at the widest point situated a little behind middle, from which sides substraightly slightly narrowed to subrectangular anterior angles, but wholly rounded basally inclusive of posterior angles; disk punctured like on head, with a distinct smooth median line which is entire from apex to base, somewhat narrowed at middle. The punctures of head and of pronotum furnished with fine yellowish brown pubescence. Scutellum more or less shining, covered with black stiff pubescence which is not velvety.

Elytra subquadrate, slightly dilated behind, longer than (about 7 : 6) and broader at the widest point than pronotum (about 5 : 4), its point at about apical fourth; disk densely, rugosely and asperately punctured, covered with yellowish brown pubescence intermixed with shorter and more whitly pubescence, but these pubescence scarcely forming obscure patches.

Abdomen parallel-sided; tergites sparingly and coarsely punctured without any microsculpture, with yellowish brown pubescence and shorter, rather scattered and whitly pubescence, usual dark brown patches of stiff pubescence present on lateral sides along middle of each segment; sternites punctured like on tergites, covered with yellowish brown pubescence, ultimate segment in the male semicircularly excised at the middle of posterior margin, penultimate one without sexual characters.

Legs slender, covered with yellowish pubescence, protarsi widely dilated in both sexes.

Male genitalia extremely asymmetrical, median lobe narrowed apically, paramere stout and short, strongly deviated towards the right, not truncated, and with eight hairs at apex.

Holotype: ♂, Hatsuno, Amami-Oshima Is., 31 III 1967, H. NOMURA leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.); paratypes: 7 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀, ditto, 1, 3 & 4 IV 1966 and 31 III, 1, 2 & 3 IV 1967, H. NOMURA and T. ITO leg., 2 ♀♀, Ikari, Amami-Oshima Is., 20 & 21 IV 1961, T. SHIBATA leg.

Specimens examined: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, the same locality of holotype, 1 IV 1967, H.

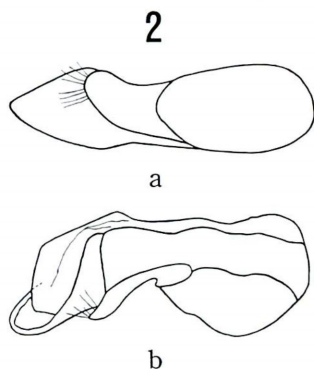


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Platydacus amamiensis* sp. nov.

a: in ventral view.

b: in lateral view.

NOMURA leg.

This new species is closely allied to *P. purpurascens* CAMERON from E. India, but CAMERON said (in Faun. Brit. Ind. Col. Staph., 3) that "the thorax of *P. purpurascens*there is a very evident purpurascens reflex. Elytra variegated with purpurascens-copper and small patches of short golden-yellow pubescence intermixed with black", so the new species can be distinguishable from *purpurascens* by different colour and without the elytral distinct patches of pubescence. And it is easily separated from all the other known Japanese species of *Platydracus* in the following points: The body small and shining, the pronotum sparingly and coarsely punctured and with a distinct smooth median line as mentioned above.

A New Dermestid Beetle from Asia
(Coleoptera)

By VLADIMIR KALIK* and NOBUO OHBAYASHI**

Dermestes freudei KALIK et N. OHBAYASHI sp. nov.

(text figs. 1-5)

Dermestes cadaverinus: YOKOYAMA, 1931 (nec FABRICIUS), Zoku-Nippon-no-Kôchû : 105, pl. 14, fig. 3; YOKOYAMA, 1932 (nec FABRICIUS), Icon. Ins. Japon. : 684, fig. 1341.

Dermestes bicolor: NAKANE, 1964 (nec FABRICIUS), Icon. Ins. Japon. col. nat. ed., 2 : 177, pl. 89, fig. 9.

Male: Length 8-9.5 mm. Body black. Dorsal surface clothed with dark brown hairs; basal margin of pronotum except just behind the basal depression and scutellum provided with moderately long, light brown hairs. Ventral surface moderately clothed with yellowish brown hairs.

Head distinctly punctured; antennae with three segmented club which is same as long as the total length of second to eighth segments. Pronotum punctured more closely than head, broadest at near the base; 1.5-1.6 times as broad as long; disk provided with a shallow basal depression on each near side; base widely rounded just before the scutellum and weakly sinuate on each near side; base widely rounded just before the scutellum and weakly sinuate on each side. Scutellum kidney-shaped, closely punctured. Elytra rather slender, 1.9 times as long as wide; punctures of the disk more or less denser than those of pronotum and coarser than those of scutellum; distinctly and deeply striate but more or less indistinct at humeri; the striae can be seen 10 rows on each elytron. Mesosternal keel, when seen from side, not interrupted, straight or slightly rounded and nearly vertical. Metasternal epimeron with caudal apex narrow and rounded. Abdomen provided with complete lateral impressed line on each sternite, each being shallower caudally, the lines of first sternite nearly parallel-sided,

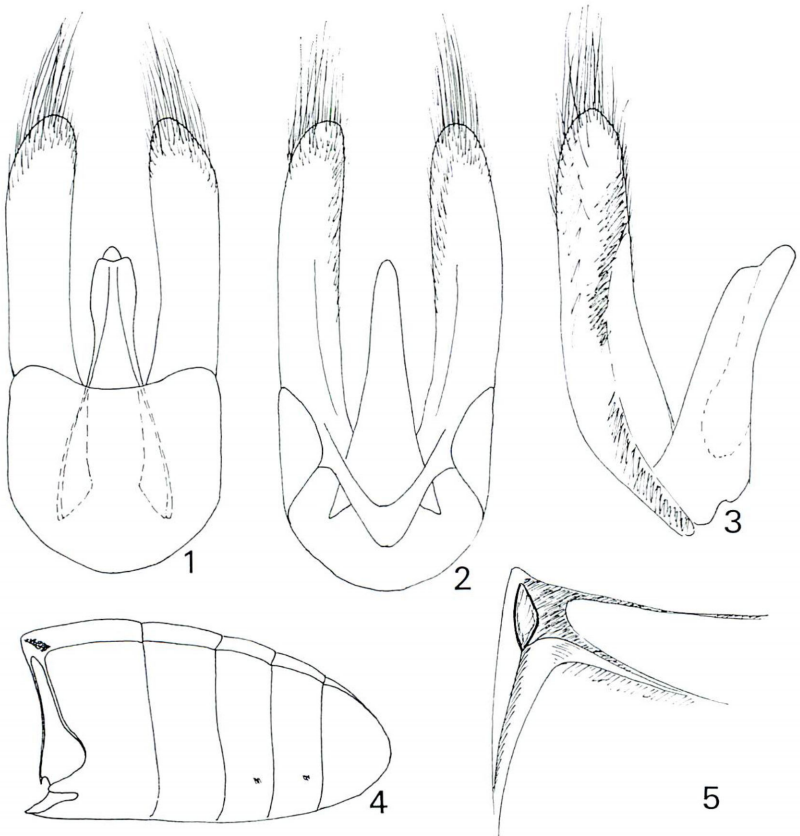
*Na Okrouhliku 837, 530 03 Pardubice, Czechoslovakia.

**Miura Branch, Kanagawa Horticultural Experiment Station, 3002 Shimomiyada, Hasse-machi, Miura-city, 238-03 Japan.

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not curved at near the base; first sternite bears a small dent at each antero-lateral margin; each of third and fourth sternite provided with a median tuft of setae arising from a pit. Four basal segments of front and middle tarsi with ventral hairs not forming distinct pads; relative length of hind tarsal joints as follows:— 7 : 13 : 9 : 7 : 22. Genitalia about 0.8 mm long, median lobe narrowed toward apex, two-thirds as long as paramere.

Female: Similar to the male. Abdominal sternites without any median tuft of setae.



Figs. 1-5. *Dermestes freudei* KALIK et N. OHBAYASHI sp. nov.

1. Dorsal view of male genitalia. 2. ditto, ventral view. 3. ditto, lateral view. 4. Ventral view of abdomen of male to show lateral impressed line. 5. ditto, to show a dent which is present at antero-lateral part of first sternite.

Holotype: ♂, Kia-shing, China (in the collection of Zoologischen Staatssammlung München, D B R).

Allotype: ♀, same data as the holotype (in coll. Zool. Staatssamm. München).

Paratypes: 2♂, same data as the holotype (in coll. of Zool. Staatssamm. München and KALIK); 1♂ 2♀, To-Ko-To, China bor. (in coll. of Nat. Museum Praha and KALIK); 1♀, Tschili, E. China, O. BREIT leg. (in coll. of Museum G. Frey, München); 2♂, Korea, Chemulpo (in coll. of Museum Zool. Berlin and KALIK); 1♀, Mt. Daiôshô, Kwantung Prov., China, June 14, 1935, M. HANANO leg. (in coll. of OHBAYASHI); 1♀, Dairen, China, Aug. 15, 1935, M. HANANO leg. (in coll. of OHBAYASHI); 1♂, Dairen, China, July 7, 1935, M. HANANO leg. (in coll. of OHBAYASHI); 1♂ 1♀, Sarivon, Korea, June 25–July 10, Dr. M. MAGYAR leg. (in coll. of Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Budapest); 1♂, Mt. Ôtaki, Tokushima, Japan, Aug. 4, 1972, M. SAKAI leg. (in coll. of OHBAYASHI); 1♀, Tarumi, Matsuyama, Ehime, Japan, May 6, 1955, M. MIYATAKE leg. (in coll. of Ehime Univ.); 1♂, Yona, Okinawa Is., Japan, April 21, 1962, Y. ARITA leg. (in coll. of OHBAYASHI); 1♀, Ômishima, Ehime, Japan, July 19, 1959, M. SATÔ leg. (in coll. of Ehime Univ.); 1♀, Chitose-Funabashi, Setagaya, Tôkyô, Japan, (light trap), May 22, 1958, K. TANAKA leg. (in coll. of TANAKA).

Remarks: This new species is closely allied to *Dermestes bicolor* FABRICIUS or *Dermestes nidum* ARROW, but it can be distinguished from both of these species in having the following characters; elytral striae deep and distinct, front and middle tarsi with ventral hairs not forming distinct pads, pronotum 1.5–1.6 times broader than long instead of 1.37 times, and fairly different structure of male genitalia. Moreover, it is separated from *D. bicolor* by less convex and more closely punctured pronotum, shorter hairs (two-thirds as long) of elytra, and from *D. nidum* by the length of second segment of middle tarsi which is twice as long as basal segment instead of one-fourth again. The present species is also similar to *Dermestes hispanicus* KALIK, but is distinguished from the latter by the different structure of male genitalia and the shape of dents of first abdominal sternite.

Catalog of the Chrysomelidae of Ogasawara Is. (Coleoptera)

By SHINSAKU KIMOTO

Biological Laboratory, Department of General Education,
School of Medicine, Kurume University, Kurume 830

The Chrysomelid fauna of the Ogasawara Is. (Bonin Is.) has been studied by GRESSITT (1955), NANANE (1977) and some others. Through the kindness of Prof. M. SATO of Nagoya Women's University and Dr. Y. KUSUI of Niigata Quarantine Station, I have received good numbers of the Chrysomelid specimens collected in the islands. The catalog of the Chrysomelidae of the islands is compiled.

Subfamily **Eumolpinae**

1. *Pagria signata* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1858)

Iwōjima: after NAKANE, 1977.

2. *Pytorus lineolatus* WEISE, 1913

Iwōjima: after NAKANE, 1977

Subfamily **Galerucinae**

3. *Pyrrhalta fuscipennis* (JACOBY, 1885)

Chichijima: Fukiagedani, 1 ex., 8. vii. 1972, Y. KUSUI leg.

This species is here recorded for the first time from Ogasawara Is.

Subfamily **Alticinae**

4. *Nonarthra cyaneum* BALY, 1874

Chichijima: after GRESSITT, 1955.

5. *Psylliodes bretteghami* BALY, 1862

= *Psylliodes difficilis* BALY, 1874

= *Psylliodes cucurbitae* GRESSITT, 1955

Chichijima: Fukiagedani, 12 exs., 18. vi. 1972, Y. KUSUI leg.; Turihama, 5 exs.,

10. iv. 1972, Y. KUSUI leg.; also after GRESSITT, 1955, as *P. cucurbitae*.

Anijima: after SAMUELSON, 1973.

Otōtojima: after SAMUELSON, 1973.

Hahajima: Okimura, 8 exs., 25. iv. 1972, 1 ex., 20. v. 1973, Y. KUSUI leg.; Mt. Kuwanokiyama, 1 ex., 11. iv. 1973, Y. KUSUI leg.

Iwōjima: after GRESSITT, 1955, as *P. cucurbitae*; after SAMUELSON, 1973.

6. *Argopistes coccinelliformis* CSIKI, 1940

= *Argopistes biplagiatus*: GRESSITT, 1955

Chichijima: 4 exs., 11. v. 1974, Y. HORI leg.; Mt. Chûôsan, 11 exs., 16. iv. 1972, Y. KUSUI leg.; after GRESSITT, 1955, as *biplagiatus*; SAMUELSON, 1973, NAKANE, 1977.

Anijima: after GRESSITT, 1955, as *biplagiatus*; after SAMUELSON, 1973.

7. *Longitarsus bimaculatus* (BALY, 1874)

Chichijima: Mt. Yoakeyama, 2 exs., 11. vi. 1972, Y. KUSUI leg.; Mt. Mikazukiyama, 1 ex., 1. vi. 1972, Y. KUSUI leg.

Anijima: after SAMUELSON, 1973.

Subfamily **Cassidinae**8. *Cassida (Taiwania) circumdata* HERBST, 1790

Iwôjima: after NAKANE, 1977.

References

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- GRESSITT, J. L., 1955; Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae. Insects of Micronesia, 17: 1-60.
- SAMUELSON, G. A., 1973; Alticinae of Oceania (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae). Pacif. Insects Monogr., 30: 1-165.

On Some Cerambycidae from Hong Kong (Coleoptera)

By MASAO HAYASHI

In the present paper, twelve species of longicorn beetles are reported from Hong Kong and Lan Tau Island which were collected by Mr. K. MURAKAMI of Tokushima City in the summer of 1980. Among them, one new species is here described and 7 species are firstly reported from Hong Kong. The present author wishes to thank Mr. K. MURAKAMI for his generosity to freely study the interesting collections.

Cerambycinae

Callidiopini

1. *Ceresium longicorne* PIC, 1926

PIC, 1926, Mel. Exot. Ent., 45: 24 (Taiwan).

Material examined: 4 exs., Lan Tau Is., Aug. 16, 1980. New to Hong Kong fauna.
Distr.: Ryukyu, Taiwan, Hong Kong.

Molorchini

2. *Leptepania lantauensis* sp. nov. (Pl. 2, figs. 1, 2)

Piceous black; mouthparts, antennae and legs (except blackish femoral clubs) piceous light red, tarsi fulvous red; elytra decorated with a broad subtransparent white band before middle, the frontal margin of which dentate near suture and emarginate at posterior margin. Body furnished with long flying white hairs sparsely in general, and covered with fine white pubescence on mesosternum and all the coxae. In male, prothorax with dense fulvous stiff hairs in lateroinferior ovate cavities and first frontal joint developed inside with pale fulvous stiff hairs beneath.

Minute species, head (incl. well developed eyes) abbreviate in front, coarsely closely punctured, slightly broader than apex of prothorax (ratio, 4.8: 4.5). Eyes distinctly divided into small upper and large round lower lobes; finely faceted. Antennae filiform, 0.84 times as long as body in male, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 2.7: 1: 3: 2.5: 2.8: 2.6: 2.5: 2.3: 2: 1.8: 2.3. Prothorax 1.38 times as long as broad, constricted at apex and base, distinctly expanded laterally at the point of basal quarter, with a large lateroinferior concavity at each side; disc coarsely closely, reticulately punctured, with an elongate impunctate longitudinal impression just before the basal constriction. Scutellum minute, tongue-shaped. Elytra a little longer than broad (ratio, 6.3: 6),

fairly shorter than prothorax (ratio, 8 : 6.3), broadest just behind middle, then gradually narrowed posteriorly to separately rounded apices; disc uneven, convex at humeri, at base near scutellum and apical third, concave between humeri and near scutellum, obliquely finely striate and on subtransparent white band; very sparsely and coarsely punctured; not fully covering laterally metasternum and only covering breast; abdomen nearly as long as prothorax and elytra combined together. Body beneath glabrous, scattered with few fine punctures. Legs relatively short, femora pedunculate and strongly clavate.

Length, 7 mm., width, 1.5 mm.

Holotype (HAYASHI Coll.), ♂, Lan Tau Is., Hong Kong, South China, Aug. 16, 1980, K. MURAKAMI leg.; paratypes, 1♂, the same data as holotype; 1♂ and 1♀, Lan Tau Is., Aug. 14, 1980, K. MURAKAMI leg.

This new species is closely allied to *L. indica* GARDNER (1936) from India, however it differs from the latter in having the elytra a little longer than broad, instead of fairly longer than broad in *indica*, and a subtransparent white band on elytra broader, based on the middle than a narrow, laterally narrowed band on the subbasal one fourth of elytra in the latter.

Lamiinae

Apomecynini

3. *Ropica dorsalis* SCHWARZER

Bopica formosana BATES var. *dorsalis* SCHWARZER, 1925, Ent. Blätt., 21 : 145 (Taiwan).

Ropica dorsalis: HAYASHI, 1972, Ent. Rev. Japan, 24 (1/2): 38 (stat. nov.).

Material examined: 1 ex., Hong Kong, Aug. 13, 1980; 27 exs., Lan Tau Is., Aug. 14-16, 1980. New to Hong Kong fauna.

Distr.: Japan, Ryukyu, Taiwan, Hong Kong.

4. *Ropica umbrata* GRESSITT

GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 491, 492, pl. 19, fig. 8 (Chin-shan-fu, Fukien Prov.,

SE. China); BREUNING, 1964, Entom. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30 : 361, 402.

Material examined: 3 exs., Lan Tau Is., Aug. 14, 1980. New to Hong Kong fauna.

Distr.: SE. China, Hong Kong.

5. *Sybra posticalis* PASCOE

PASCOE, 1858, Tr. Ent. Soc. London, (2) 4 : 248 (Hong Kong) (nec fig. 1).

Sybra posticata GAHAN (nec GAHAN, 1894), 1900, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (7) 5 : 352 (Hainan).

Sybra posticalis: AURIVILLIUS, 1923, Col. Cat., 73 : 301; GRESSITT, 1939, Lingn. Sci. Jl., 18 : 80 (Lan Tau Is.); GRESSITT, 1940, Philip. Jl. Sci., 72 : 168, 170 (Hainan); GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 500.

Sybra (s. str.) *posticalis*: BREUNING, 1964, Entom. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 30 : 131, 256.

Material examined: 9 exs., Lan Tau Is., Aug. 14-16, 1980.

Distr.: Hong Kong, Hainan.

Hippopsini

6. *Tetraglenes hirticornis* (FABRICIUS) (Pl. 2, fig. 3)

Saperda hirticornis FABRICIUS, 1798, Ent. Syst. Suppl. : 148 (East India); FABRICIUS, 1801, Syst. Eleuth., 2 : 132.

Dorcasta tonkinea PIC, 1919, Mel. Exot. Ent., 31 : 11 (Tonkin); PIC, 1920, Echange, 36 : 3.

Tetraglenes subfasciatus GRESSITT, 1935, Lingn. Sci. Jl., 14 : 572 (Fukien : Foochow).

Tetraglenes insignis sublineatus GRESSITT, 1937, Lingn. Sci. Jl., 16 : 613 (Kwangtung : Yimnashan); GRESSITT, 1939, Lingn. Sci. Jl., 18 : 9 (Kwangtung); GRESSITT, 1940, Philip. Jl. Sci., 72 : 199, pl. 4, fig. 18 (Hainan); GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 546 (Kwangtung).

Tetraglenes tonkinea : BREUNING, 1949, Bull. Inst. roy. Sc. nat. Belg., 25 (38) : 32.

Tetraglenes hirticornis : BREUNING, 1966, Entom. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 34 (1) : 133, 134 (China : Kweichow, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Laos, Sumatra, Burma, India); RONDON et BREUNING, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24 : 380, fig. 15, i (Laos).

Material examined : 6 exs., Hong Kong, Aug. 13, 1980; 10 exs., Lan Tau Is., Aug. 14 & 16, 1980.

Distr. : S. China, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Laos, Burma, India, Sumatra.

Pteropliini

7. *Desisa subfasciata* (PASCOE) (Pl. 2, fig. 4)

Praonetha subfasciata PASCOE, 1862, Jl. Ent., 1 : 348 (Cambodia).

Desisa subfasciata : PASCOE, 1865, Tr. Ent. Soc. London, (3) 3 : 163, nota; LACORDAIRE, 1872, Gen. Col., 9 : 566; GRESSITT, 1939, Lingn. Sci. Jl., 18 : 76 (N. Kwangtung); GRESSITT, 1940, Philip. Jl. Sci., 72 : 154 (Hainan); GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 478, 479; BREUNING, 1963, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 14 : 177, 178 (Tonkin, E. China, Sumatra, India, Andaman Is.); RONDON et BREUNING, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24 : 407 (Laos).

Falsomesosella rufa PIC, 1936, Mel. Exot. Ent., 67 : 17 (Tonkin).

Material examined : 2 exs., Lan Tau Is., Aug. 14 & 16, 1980. New to Hong Kong fauna.

Distr. : E. & S. China, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Laos, India, Andaman Is., Sumatra.

8. *Pterolophia (Hylobrotus) annulata* (CHEVROLAT)

Coptops annulata CHEVROLAT, 1845, Rev. Zool., 8 : 99 (Macao).

Praonetha Bowlingii PASCOE, 1865, Tr. Ent. Soc. London, (3) 3 : 170 (Hong Kong).

Pterolophia annulata : GAHAN, 1895, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 34 : 69 (Burma); GAHAN, 1900, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 7 (5) : 352 (Hainan); KANO, 1933, Kontyû, 6 : 283 (Formosa); GRESSITT, 1939, Notes d'Ent. Chinoise, 6 : 116 (Chekiang : Tien-mu-shan); GRESSITT, 1939, Lingn. Sci. Jl., 18 : 73 (Kwangtung : Canton); GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2 : 461, 465 (Fukien, Tibet).

Pterolophia bowlingii : AURIVILLTUS, 1922, JUNK's Col. Cat., 73 : 253.

Pterolophia scutellata SCHWARZER, 1925, Ent. Blätt., 21 : 66 (Formosa).

Pterolophia annulicornis PIC, 1925, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr., : 138 (China).

Material examined: 2 exs., Lan Tau Is., Aug. 14 & 16, 1980.

Distr.: Japan, Ryukyu, Taiwan, China, Macao, Hong Kong, Hainan, Burma.

9. *Pterolophia (Hylobrotus) arctofasciata* GRESSITT (Pl. 2, fig. 5)

Pterolophia arctofasciata GRESSITT, 1940, Philip. Jl. Sci., 72: 147, pl. 4, fig. 6 (Hainan).

Pterolophia (Hylobrotus) arctofasciata: BREUNING, 1965, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 16: 181, 361.

Material examined: 1 ex., Lan Tau Is., Aug. 14, 1980. This specimen has pale brownish pubescence, but pinkish in the Hainan specimens. New to Hong Kong fauna.

Distr.: Hong Kong, Hainan.

10. *Pterolophia (Mimoron) brevegibbosa* PIC (Pl. 2, fig. 6)

Pterolophia quadrigibbosa PIC var. *brevigibbosa* PIC, 1925, Mel. Exot. Ent., 45: 32 (China: Kweichow).

Cenodocus gardneri SCHWARZER, 1931, Senckenbergiana, 13: 71, fig. 32 (India).

Pterolophia brevegibbosa: BREUNING, 1965, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey, 16: 188, 493 (Siam, India); RONDON et BREUNING, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Monogr., 24: 402, 403 (Laos).

Material examined: 1 ex., Lan Tau Isl., Aug. 14, 1980. New to Hong Kong fauna.

Distr.: China, Hong Kong, Laos, Thailand, India.

Rhodopinini

11. *Diboma ciliata* (GRESSITT) (Pl. 2, fig. 7)

Donyisia ciliata GRESSITT, 1942, Lingn. Sci. Jl., 20: 212 (Kwangtung: Canton).

Diboma ciliata: GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia, 2: 511 (Host: on *Xylosma*); BREUNING, 1975, Rev. Tribu Rhodopinini Asiato-Austr.: 34, 37:

Material examined: 2 exs., Lan Tau Is., Aug. 15 & 16, 1980. New to Hong Kong fauna.

Distr.: China, Hong Kong.

Acanthocinini

12. *Sciades (Indoagocidnus) hongkongensis* BREUNING (Pl. 2, fig. 8)

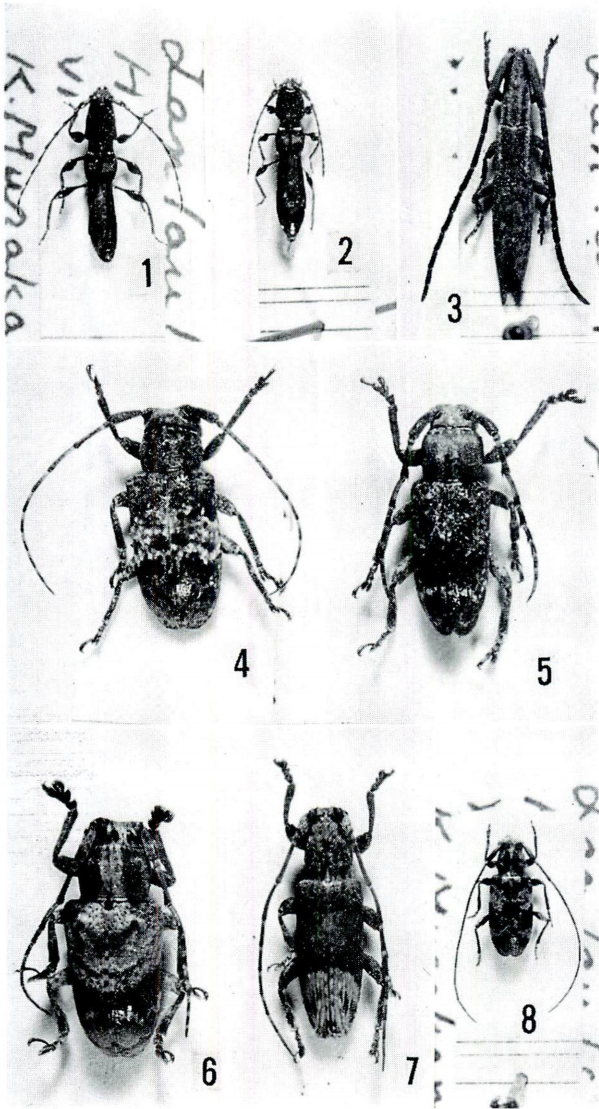
BREUNING, 1968, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr., 73: 232 (Hongkong); BREUNING, 1977, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 53 (2): 244, 261, pl. 4, fig. 14.

Material examined: 1 ex., Lan Tau Is., Aug. 14, 1980.

Distr.: Hong Kong.

Explanation of Plate 2.

1, *Leptepania lantauensis* sp. nov., ♂ (Holotype). 2, Ditto, ♀ (Paratype). 3, *Tetraglenes hirticornis* (FABRICIUS). 4, *Desisa subfasciata* (PASCOE). 5, *Pterolophia (Hylobrotus) arctofasciata* GRESSITT. 6, *Pterolophia (Mimoron) brevegibbosa* PIC. 7, *Diboma ciliata* (GRESSITT). 8, *Sciades (Indoagocidnus) hongkongensis* BREUNING.



A New *Holotrichia*-species Collected by
the Nagasaki University Scientific Expedition
to the Danjo Islands
(Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae)

By YOSHIKAZU MIYAKE and SYOICHI IMASAKA

In the present paper we report a new *Holotrichia*-species from Danjo Islands, which are lying about 170 km off to the western coast of Kyushu proper, and are surrounded by the East China Sea. The new species is endemic to the Island, and it may be constitute a characteristic fauna.

All the materials were collected by Prof. Dr. AKIRA MIYATA and Prof. Dr. MOTYOYOSHI MOGI of the Nagasaki University Scientific Expedition to the Danjo Islands.

We wish to express here our sincere thank to Dr. MIYATA, Dr. MOGI and their members for their kindness in given to us a chance to study their valuable specimens, and to Mr. MASAFUMI OHKURA for his helpful criticism of our manuscript.

The holotype and allotype are deposited in the National Science Museum and the rest is in our collection.

Holotrichia danjoensis Y. MIYAKE et IMASAKA sp. nov.

Length: ♂, 20.0-21.5 mm.; ♀, 22.5 mm. Breadth: ♂, 10.3-11.5 mm.; ♀, 12.0 mm.

Oblong, rufo-piceus, with head, pronotum and ante-dorsal area of elytra blackish; antennae, maxillary palpi and legs somewhat reddish; very shining.

Clypeus very broad, about 4.5 times as broad as length, and distinctly broader than frons, finely rather densely punctate but slightly rugose near base, lateral sides strongly narrowed anteriorly, anterior margin gently notched in the middle; clypeo-frontal suture weakly bisinuate. Frons closely and unevenly punctate, frequently confluent so at middle, the punctations slightly larger than those of clypeus. Antennae 10-segmented, club short, slightly longer than one half of respective foot-stalk in ♂, rather shorter in ♀.

Pronotum convex, broader than twice of its length (♂ = L 8 : W 5, ♀ = L 8.2 : W 4.8) broadest at base, disc sparsely, coarsely punctate, somewhat dense at centre; anterior margin smooth, without hairs; lateral

margins with seta-bearing crenatus all over; anterior angles and hind ones obtused and not produced. Scutellum triangular, broader than length, sparsely finely punctate chiefly before middle. Each elytron with a sutural and four costae on dorsal side, sutural costa sparsely, minutely punctate; 1st costa narrow but distinct, which is not broadened posteriorly and not contiguous to sutural one; 2nd to 4th ones long and narrow and the latter reached apical callus; these costae impunctate except for sutural one; intervals rugosed and rather sparsely, shallowly punctate.

Pygidium moderately convex in ♂, strongly so and feebly bicuspid near apex in ♀, coarsely punctate, each puncture with a minute hair; 2nd to 5th abdominal sternite sparsely punctate at middle, densely so and minutely pubescent at side, ultimate sternite transversely depressed in ♂, broad and strongly convex in ♀. Anterior tibiae tridentate, 3rd tooth acute; spurs of hind tibia flat and tapering toward apex, and much longer than 1st tarsal segment in ♂; broad and feebly dilated, and the longer one twice as long as 1st tarsal segment in ♀; extreme segment of each tarsus with five apical bristles; each tarsal claw bears with a strong vertical tooth at middle of ventral edge.

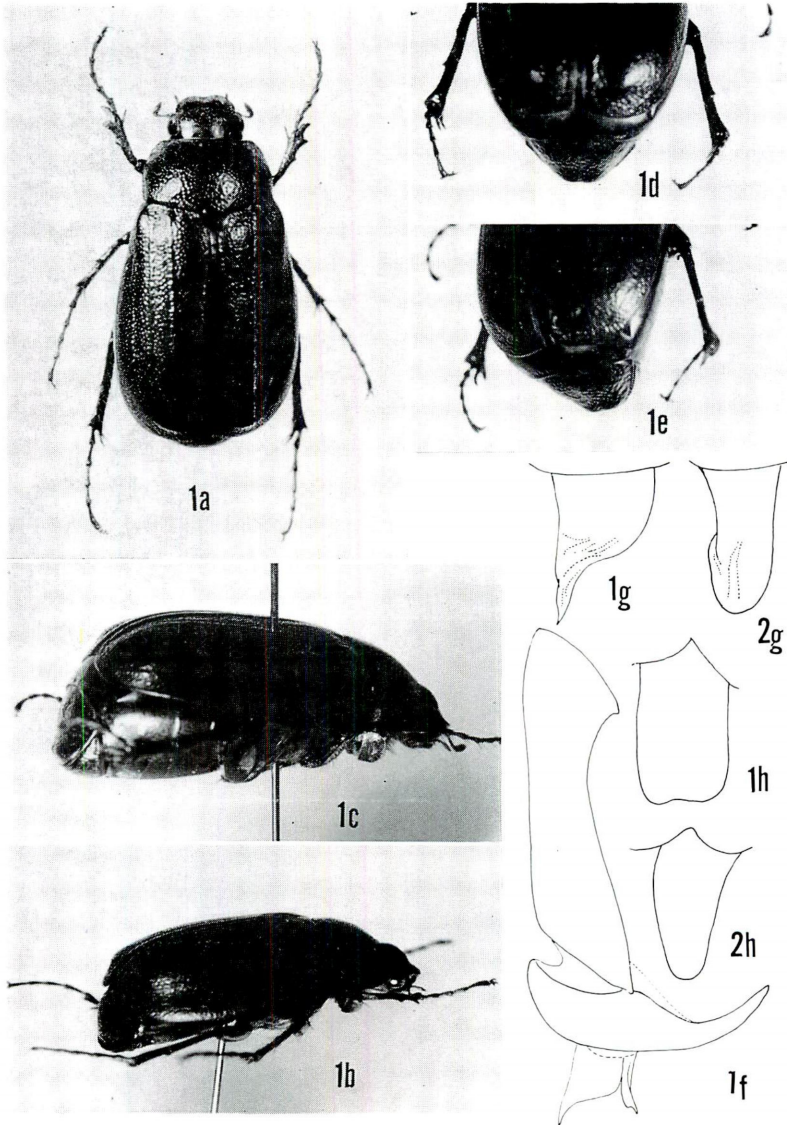
Type specimens: holotype, ♂, Meshima Is., Danjo Islands, near Kyushu, Japan, 14-15. V. 1978, A. MIYATA leg.; allotype, ♀, Meshima Is., 1. VII. 1978, M. MOGI leg.; paratype, ♂, same locality to holo- and allotype, 30. VI. 1978, M. MOGI leg.

Distribution: Danjo Islands near Kyushu, Japan.

The new species belongs to *kiotonensis-sauteri* group and most closely related to *H. tokara* (NAKANE) from Tokara Islands, but is separable from it in having pronotum less constricted near base, and the lateral margin distinctly crenate all over, with marginal setae on anterior half, 4th elytral costa longer and almost touches apical-callus, pygidium coarsely unevenly sculptured, feebly bicuspid near apex in ♀, median lobe of male genitalia, dorsal plate of apical part asymmetrical, strongly narrowed towards pointed apex; ventral plate nearly parallel-sided and the apex almost truncate.

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(S. IMASAKA photo. & del.)

f. 1-14.

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Explanation of Plate 3.

1. *Holotrichia danjoensis* Y. MIYAKE et IMASAKA, sp nov.
2. *Holotrichia tokara* (NAKANE)
 - a. Dorsal view of body in ♂.
 - b. Lateral view of body in ♂.
 - c. Lateral view of body in ♀.
 - d. Dorsal view of pygidium in ♀.
 - e. Dorso-lateral view of pygidium in ♀.
 - f. Lateral view of ♂ genitalia.
 - g. Dorsal plate of median lobe in ♂ genitalia.
 - h. Ventral plate of median lobe in ♂ genitalia.

琉球諸島の小島嶼におけるコガネムシ主科の分布ノート

2. 多良間島および水納島

楠 井 善 久

Distributional Notes of Scarabaeoidea from the Islets, Belonging to the Ryukyu Archipelago.

II. Taramajima Is. and Minnajima Is.

by YOSHIHISA KUSUI

多良間島は東経124度40分、北緯24度43分、宮古島と石垣島のほぼ中間に位置し、東西約8 km、南北約6 kmで面積約18.8 km²の楕円形の島である。島内は防潮、防風林としてアカギやフクギの大樹が住居区周辺に豊かに繁茂しているが、標高33 mの隆起サンゴ礁の島であるため樹種は貧弱である。農業はサトウキビを主とし、島内の大部分が耕作地であるが、畜産も行なわれていて牛が多い。

水納島は多良間島の北約10 kmにある面積2.2 km²のリーフに囲まれた低平な小島で、島内の大部分がサンゴの砂で被れ、植生は海浜性のものが多く、単純である。そのうえ数軒の民家が共同で全島を牛の放牧地に利用し、加えて野生化した山羊が増加して荒廃が進んでいる。両島ともにこのような小島嶼であることから、コガネムシ類の調査は行なわれていないようである。

筆者は1979年8月27日から30日までこれら2島において採集を行った。短時日であるが、下記の種類を得たので報告しておきたい。目録は種名の次に頭数を記し、採集日はすべて8月であるため、カッコ内に日付のみを記した。産地は広域に分布する種が多いため、琉球列島のみ分布している種に関して付記した。なお、水納島の採集は8月29日の日中のみである。同定に際し、三宅義一氏にご協力いただいたことを記して厚くお礼申しあげる。

I. 多良間島

Hybosoridae

1. *Phaeochrous emarginatus* CASTELNAU フチトリアツバコガネ
14 exs. (27th); 9 exs. (28th); 2 exs. (29th).

Scarabaeidae

2. *Onthophagus viduus* HAROLD マルエンマコガネ

4♂♂ 5♀♀ (27th); 1♂ (28th).

琉球列島の他の島の個体に比べ、上翅基部と端部、尾節板、腹節両側、腿節の赤色紋の発達が悪く、わずかに認められるか、全く持たない。

3. *Aphodius marginellus* FABRICIUS タイワンマゲソコガネ

5 exs. (28th); 2 exs. (29th).

4. *A. urostigma* HAROLD フチケマゲソコガネ

3 exs. (28th).

5. *A. uniformis* WATERHOUSE エゾマゲソコガネ

6 exs. (27th); 12 exs. (28th); 1 ex. (29th).

6. *A. sublimbatus* MOTSCHULSKY ウスイロマゲソコガネ

1 ex. (27th); 10 exs. (28th).

7. *A. uniplagiatus* WATERHOUSE オビマゲソコガネ

2 exs. (27th); 2 exs. (28th).

8. *Rhyparus helephoroides* FAIRMAIRE ヒメセスジカクマゲソコガネ

2 exs. (27th); 32 exs. (28th); 7 exs. (29th).

9. *Maladera oshimana sakishimana* NOMURA リュウキュウビロウドコガネ(先島群島亜種)

1♂ (27th); 4♀♀ (28th); 2♀♀ (29th).

Distribution: Miyako Is., Ishigaki Is., Iriomote Is.

10. *Holotrichia loochooana loochooana* (SAWADA) リュウキュウクロコガネ(原名亜種)

1♂1♀ (27th); 5♂♂4♀♀ (28th); 1♂1♀ (29th).

Distribution: Miyako Is., Irapu Is., Ishigaki Is., Iriomote Is.

11. *Anomala albopilosa sakishimana* NOMURA アオドウガネ(先島群島亜種)

4♂♂3♀♀ (27th); 1♂ (29th).

Distribution: Miyako Is., Irapu Is., Shimoji Is., Ishigaki Is., Iriomote Is.

12. *Oryctes rhinoceros* (LINNÉ) タイワンカブトムシ

4♀♀ (27th); 9♂♂4♀♀ (28th); 1♂4♀♀ (29th); 1♀ (30th).

本種は東洋区に広く分布する種で、バナナ・ヤシ・サトウキビの害虫として知られている。琉球列島では八重山地方と南大東島に分布し、宮古島には分布していない。ところが近年沖縄本島南部に発生し、人為的な侵入であることが報告されている(梅林・野原, 1976; 北野, 1977)。この島の分布も、在来の植生では本種の食樹となり得る樹種が見当たらないことから、サトウキビとともに人為的に移入されたものと考えられる。

13. *Protaetia pryeri nitidicosta* YAHATA リュウキュウツヤハナムグリ(宮古島亜種)

2♂♂2♀♀ (27th); 7♂♂9♀♀ (28th); 4♂♂5♀♀ (29th); 3♀♀ (30th).

Distribution: Miyako Is.

宮古島のものに比して小形で、上翅の白斑がやや大きく、多い傾向がみられるが、genitaliaに明瞭な差異がないので、現在の段階では一応本亜種としておく。

II. 水納島

Scarabaeidae

1. *Onthophagus viduus* HAROLD マルエンマコガネ
4♂♂13♀♀ (29th).
多良間島と同様に赤色紋の発達が悪く、全く黒色の個体が多い。
2. *Aphodius marginellus* FABRICIUS タイワンマグソコガネ
1 ex. (29th).
3. *A. sublimbatus* MOTSCHULSKY ウスイロマグソコガネ
3 exs. (29th).
4. *Protaetia pryeri nitidicosta* YAHATA リュウキュウツヤハナムグリ (宮古島亜種)
10♂♂24♀♀ (29th).
多良間島のものとは差はないが、より小形の個体が多いようである。
5. *Oxycetonia jucunda miyakoana* NOMURA コアオハナムグリ (宮古島亜種)
1♂ (29th).
Distribution: Miyako Is.

この調査で得た種類数は多良間島2科13種、水納島1科5種と少なかった。両島合わせてみると、東洋区に広く分布する種が9種、宮古島や八重山地方に個有の亜種が5種であった。このうち八重山地方と共通に分布し、宮古島に分布しない種はタイワンカブトムシ1種だけであり、また、八重山地方と宮古島で亜種を異にするのは *Cetoniae* のリュウキュウツヤハナムグリとコアオハナムグリの2種で、これらは宮古島と共通の亜種であった。

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第33回（昭和56年度）大会記録

第33回大会は昭和56年12月13日午前10時30分から大阪市立自然史博物館において、後藤幹事の司会のもとに開催された。まず、大倉幹事から会務会計報告が行われた後、午前中は自由懇談および甲虫標本の同定に当てられたが、予告しておいたためゴミムシ・コメツキムシ・カミキリムシ等の標本持参者が多く、幹事諸氏はその同定に大わらわであった。

午後1時から記念講演が行われたが、まず佐藤正孝氏から“ヨーロッパにおけるタイプ標本について”と題し、スライドを混じえ欧州各国の博物館におけるタイプ標本の保存並びに整理状況について講演があり、各博物館における研究者により整理の差異が著しく、例えばパリ博物館ではカミキリムシはよく整理されているが、その他は標本が多すぎて何処に何があるかも判らないような状態であったが、大英博物館ではカミキリムシの整理が一番悪い等々、非常に興味深かった。

続いて林匡夫氏から“東南アジアの天牛を材料とした分布型について”の講演があり、東南アジアの天牛の大部分は第4分布帯に属するが、*Glenea* 属のように第4分布帯のほとんど全部に広がっているものから、*Longipalpus* 属のように大陸には分布せず、赤道を中心としているもの等、その分布にかなりの違いがある旨を述べられた。

最後に木元新作氏から、主として北海道大学の採集品を材料とした“ネパールのハムシについて”の講演があり、ヒゲナガハムシ亜科・サルハムシ亜科の種類数が多く、ノミハムシ亜科・ハムシ亜科が少ないことから、台湾によく似ているが、台湾よりも更に熱帯型であった、アフガニスタンの乾燥地帯型にも一部似たところがある旨の内容であった。

午後4時に記念講演を終り、引続き有志による懇親会が長居駅前の“うき舟”で開催され、和気あいあい裡に午後7時30分ごろ散会した。

当日の出席者（敬称略）はつぎのとおり。朝田武雄・後藤光男・林 匡夫・林 靖彦・穂積俊文・石田 裕・石田勝義・岩崎 博・岩田隆太郎・鎌苅哲二・河上仁之・木元新作・岸井 尚・河野 洋・窪木幹夫・楠井善久・楨原 寛・的場 績・松田 潔・松田 昺・水野弘造・中川真次・中川俊夫・中山当己・奈良 一・西川喜朗・越智輝雄・大石久志・大倉正文・斉藤昌弘・佐藤正孝・高橋寿郎・高桑正敏・滝沢春雄・田村 保・遠山雅夫・常喜 豊・八木正道・山地 治・山下 晶・吉原一美・吉川文弘・吉川正彦。 (大倉)