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

(18) Descriptions of New Taxa and Proposal for New Treatments

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Abstract Nine new taxa are described: *Scaphidema shinichii* sp. nov.; *Diaperis lewisi fujitai* subsp. nov.; *Pentaphyllus kampiraensis* sp. nov.; *Platydema imamurai* sp. nov.; *P. fumosa akaashi* subsp. nov.; *P. recticornis amami* subsp. nov.; *P. subfascia nishii* subsp. nov.; *P. subfascia yoroi* subsp. nov.; *P. subfascia kumejimaensis* subsp. nov. Several new treatments are proposed: two new combinations, *Plesiophthalmus* (*Plesiophthalmus*) *kimurai* (Masumoto, 1996), comb. nov. (formerly *Pseudoogeton kimurai* Masumoto, 1996) and *Toxicum morii* (Masumoto et Akita, 2008), comb. nov. (formerly *Cryphaeus morii* Masumoto, 2008); five new synonyms: *Scaphidema discalis* Lewis, 1894 [syn. nov.] and *S. nigricornis* Lewis, 1894 [syn. nov.] = *S. pictipennis* Lewis, 1894; *Platydema satoi* Kaszab, 1964 [syn. nov.] = *P. kurama* Nakane, 1963; *Lagria babai* Nakane, 1994 [syn. nov.] = *L. nigricollis* Hope, 1843 and *Blindus japonicus* (Seidlitz, 1893) [syn. nov.] = *B. strigosus* (Faldermann, 1835); a new synonym and homonym: *Cerogria* (*Cerogria*) *notabilis* subsp. *okinawana* M. T. Chûjô, 1985 [syn. & hom. nov.] = *Lagria okinawana* M. Chûjô, 1972.

As the eighteenth part of our on-going study concerning the Japanese tenebrionid beetles, we will describe nine new taxa and propose several new treatments.

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

Scaphidema pictipennis LEWIS, 1894

[Japanese name: Hosomon-tsuya-gomimushidamashi]

(Figs. 13–15)

Scaphidema pictipenne LEWIS, 1894, 397.
Scaphidema discale LEWIS, 1894, 397. [Syn. nov.].
Scaphidema nigricorne LEWIS, 1894: 397. [Syn. nov.].

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Type specimens examined. Holotype of *S. nigricornis*: ♂? "Kiga / 5/80 // Type / H. T. // Japan. / G. Lewis / 1910–320. // *Scaphidema* / *nigricorne* / Lewis / Type // Holotype / TYPE SERIES CHECKED / C. M. F. von Hayk 1974" (BMNH). Lectotype of *S. discalis*: ♂?, "22. 6. 81. // LECTO- / TYPE // SYN- / TYPE // Japan. / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. // Kashiwagi / 15.VI.-24.VI.81. // *S. discale* / Lew // Lectotypus 1974 / Scaphidema / discale Lewis 1893 / design. Z. Kaszab" (BMNH). Paralectotypes of *S. discalis*: ♀, "21. 8. 81. // SYN- / TYPE // Type / H. T. // Japan. / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. // Chiuzenji / 19.VIII.-24.VIII.81. // *Scaphidema* / *discale* / Lewis / Type // PARA- / LECTO- / TYPE // *Scaphidema* / *nigricorne* Lew. ! / Det. K. Masumoto, 1995" (BMNH); ♂, "23. 6. 81. // PARA- / LECTO- / TYPE // SYN- / TYPE // Japan. / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. // Kashiwagi / 15.VI.-24.VI.81. // *Scaphidema* / *discale* / Lewis / Type Var" (BMNH).

Other specimens examined. Hokkaido*: 8 exs. Honshu*: 1 ♀, Tochigi-ken; 4 exs., Kanagawa-ken; 4 exs., Nagano-ken; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Yamanashi-ken; 1 ♀, Shizuoka-ken; 1 ♂, Fukui-ken; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Aichi-ken; 77 exs., Mie-ken; 18 exs., Shiga-ken; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kyoto-fu; 181 exs., Nara-ken; 1 ♀, Yamaguchi-ken. Shikoku*: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tokushima-ken; 1 ♂, Ehime-ken. Kyushu*: 1 ♀, Kagoshhima-ken.

Notes. On this occasion, after carefully examining the types of the above three LEWIS' "species", we concluded that though minor different characteristics can be recognized in each individual, these three "species" are actually one species.

Scaphidema shinichii AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.

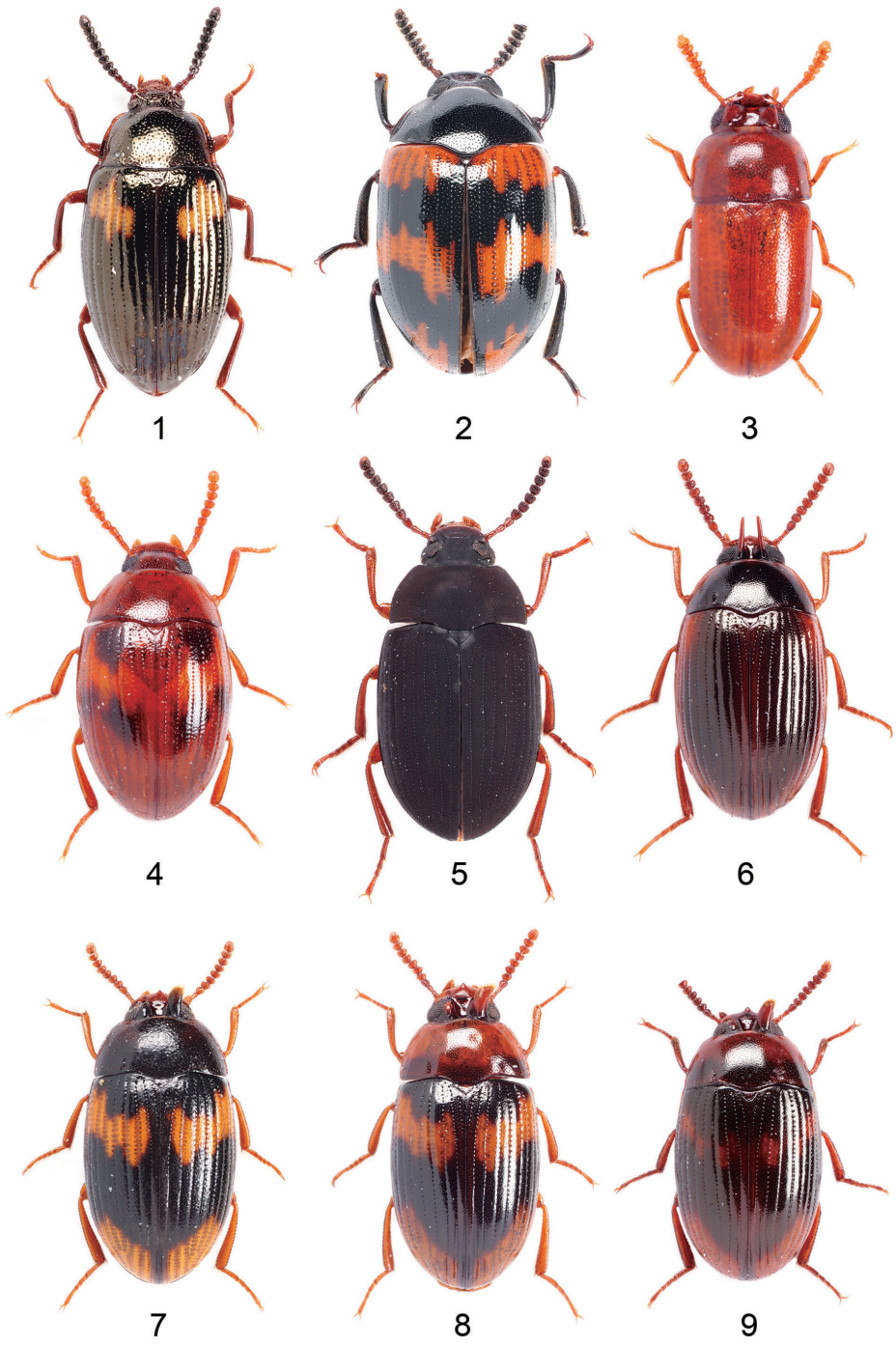
[Japanese Name: Tanaka-tsuya-gomimushidamashi]

(Figs. 1, 10–12)

Body oblong-ovate, fairly strongly convex dorsad; posterior portion of head, major portion of pronotum blackish brown, basal three antennal segments, anterior portion of head, lateral margins and medio-basal portions of pronotum, scutellum, lateral margins of elytra and legs dark reddish brown, apical eight segments of antennae and elytra except for patches almost black with feeble brownish tinge, elytra with patches yellow, ventral side reddish to dark reddish brown; head moderately, weakly sericeously shining, pronotum and elytra strongly, somewhat vitreously shining, five basal segments of antennae moderately shining, the remaining segments nearly mat, femora and tibiae moderately shining, tarsi weakly shining; ventral side moderately, partly weakly shining; dorsal surface mostly glabrous, apical portion of head pubescent, apical eight segments of antennae densely clothed with short, fine hairs, tibiae in apical parts on ventral sides haired, tarsi haired, hairs very dense on ventral faces, ventral side of body sparsely clothed with somewhat setaceous hairs.

M a l e: Head transversely subelliptical, flattened; clypeus widely semicircular, truncate at apex, weakly depressed, microsculptured and granular; fronto-clypeal suture deeply impressed, widely rounded, with each end reaching exterior margins; genae fairly strongly dilated and raised antero-lat-

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



Figs. 1–9. Male habitus (holotypes). ——— 1, *Scaphidema shinichii* sp. nov.; 2, *Diaperis lewisi fujitai* subsp. nov.; 3, *Pentaphyllus kampiraensis* sp. nov.; 4, *Platydema imamurai* sp. nov.; 5, *P. fumosa akaashi* subsp. nov.; 6, *P. recticornis amami* subsp. nov.; 7, *P. subfascia nishii* subsp. nov.; 8, *P. subfascia yoroi* subsp. nov.; 9, *P. subfascia kumejimaensis* subsp. nov.

erad, depressed in posterior parts before eyes, microsculptured, sparsely punctate, with exterior margins weakly, roundly produced; frons fairly wide, slightly convex in anterior part, very weakly depressed in posterior part, irregularly scattered with punctures; vertex gently raised posteriad, microsculptured, sparsely and irregularly scattered with small punctures. Eyes somewhat transversely comma-shaped, strongly convex laterad, roundly inlaid into head, surrounded by groove along interior margin, with diatone about 2.5 times the width of eye diameter. Antennae subclavate, eight apical segments making club and weakly flattened, 6th segment the widest, tip of terminal segment reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, length from basal to apical segments (in mm): 0.14, 0.08, 0.12, 0.11, 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.12, 0.12, 0.11, 0.18.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, wider than long (7 : 5), widest at base, nearly straightly narrowed anteriad; apex widely emarginate, nearly straight in medial part, weakly curved antero-laterad in lateral parts, entirely rimmed, the rim grooved in lateral parts; base not bordered, weakly produced in medial 1/3, nearly straight in remaining parts; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are bordered from the disc by impressions, slightly expanded laterad, very finely rimmed, and hooked at anterior 1/4; front angles slightly acute with rounded corners, hind angles obtusely angular; disc gently convex in anterior portion, weakly so in posterior portion, partly microsculptured, irregularly scattered with punctures, very weakly impressed on midline and noticeably so on both sides close to base. Scutellum sublinguiform, slightly convex in middle, weakly microsculptured, sparsely scattered with punctures, which are smaller than those on pronotum.

Elytra nearly ovate, though the basal portion is truncate, 1.40 times as long as wide, 2.80 times the length and 1.37 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 1/3, gently, roundly narrowed anteriad and posteriad from the widest point; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are strongly grooved and finely rimmed, groove and rim disappeared near apical 1/12; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 2/5; disc punctate-striate, punctures in interior portion small and closely set, those in lateral portions becoming larger and sparser; intervals convex, very weakly microsculptured, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, very weakly aciculate; humeri moderately swollen; apices moderately produced; yellow patches lying between 3rd interval to 7th and at basal 1/5, with anterior margin extending anteriad in 5th interval, and also with posterior margin extending posteriad in 3rd and 5rd intervals.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi weakly dilated apicad, with very weakly rounded exterior sides about 1.4 times the length of moderately rounded interior side, and about 2.2 times the length of oblique and nearly straight apex.

Femora moderately clavate, smooth, sparsely, minutely punctate; tibiae gently becoming bolder apicad, smooth, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, protibia slightly curved dorso-laterad, haired in apical half, hairs becoming more noticeable on intero-ventral face, mesotibia very weakly curved dorsad, haired in apical half, hairs becoming more noticeable in apical 1/3 on interior face; metatibia nearly straight, more weakly shining than anterior two tibiae, haired in apical 3/5, hairs becoming more noticeable in apical half on interior face; length of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments (in mm): 0.09, 0.07, 0.05, 0.03, 0.28; 0.20, 0.07, 0.05, 0.04, 0.26; 0.38, 0.08, 0.06, 0.34.

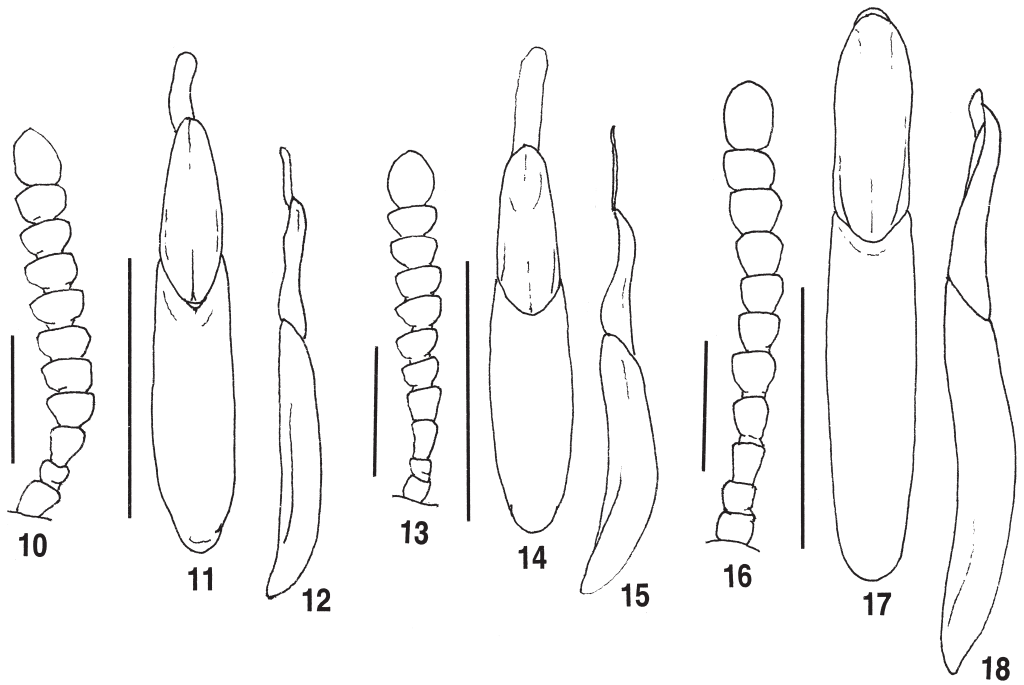
Genitalia subfusiform, 0.80 mm in length, 0.15 mm in width; basale fairly strongly curved near basal part in lateral view; apicale somewhat nib-shaped, 0.42 mm in length, weakly depressed in medial part in dorsal view, with apices almost fused, and weakly curved in lateral view.

F e m a l e: Body more robust, antennae shorter, and legs shorter and slenderer.

Distribution. Japan: W. Honshu and N. Kyushu.

Body length. 4.5–5.3 mm. (4.6 mm in the holotype).

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "JAPAN: Yamaguchi-ken / Iwakuni-shi, Nishiki-chô / Mt. Jakuchi-san



Figs. 10–18. Male of *Scaphidema* spp. ——— 10–12, *S. shinichii* sp. nov.; 13–15, *S. pictipennis* Lewis, 1894; 16–18, *S. ornatella* Lewis, 1894. ——— 10, 13, 16, Antenna; 11, 14, 17, male genitalia (dorsal view); 12, 15, 18, ditto (lateral view). Scales: 0.5 mm.

(寂地山) / 22. VII. 2013 / Shin-ichi Tanaka leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 87284" (NSMT). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same date as for the holotype; 1 ♀, Yamaguchi-ken, Mt. Tokusamine, 11.V.1973, H. Irie leg.; 1 ♂, Yamaguchi-ken, Nagato-shi, Hanao-yama, 22.V.2013, S. Tanaka leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 4. VI.2013, S. Tanaka leg.; 1 ♂, Yamaguchi-ken, Kawakami-mura, Chômon-kyô, 300 m, 25.V.2001, S. Tanaka leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Shimane-ken, Yasuki-shi, Tomida-hachimangû, 1.X.2012, J. Aoki leg.; 2 ♂♂, Okayama-ken, Higashi-wakura-son, Ushiroyama, 3.VI.1990, O. Yamaji leg.; 1 ♀, Okayama-ken, Shôboku-chô, Okutsugawa, 9.V.1998, M. Fukuda leg.; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Hiroshima-ken, Mihara-shi, Mitsuke-hachimangû, 14.VI.2015, J. Aoki leg.; 1 ♀, Fukuoka-ken, Mt. Hôman, 9.VIII.1973, H. Irie leg.

Notes. The new species closely resembles *Scaphidema pictipennis* Lewis, 1894 (Figs. 13–15). The new species possesses the elytra with anterior yellowish patches larger and their borders clear, and always without posterior yellowish patches. The antennae bold, particularly width of the fourth segment wider than long (about the same length in *S. pictipennis*).

The coloration of this new species resembles that of *S. ornatella* Lewis, 1894 (Figs. 16–18), but the body somewhat narrower, the antennae shorter and bolder, the head scattered with larger and stronger punctures, with the fronto-clypeal sulcus more deeply impressed, the pronotum and elytra scattered with larger and deeper punctures, and the elytra widest at the middle (anterior 1/3 in *S. ornatella*), with punctate-striae deeper, and intervals more strongly convex.

Etymology. The specific name is given in honor of Mr. Shin-ichi Tanaka who collected the type series.

Diaperis lewisi lewisi BATES, 1873

[Japanese name: Monki-gomimushidamashi]

Diaperis lewisi BATES, 1873: 14.

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado Is., Oki Isls., Shikoku, Iki Is., Kyushu and Tsushima Isls.

Specimens examined. Hokkaido*: 7 exs. Honshu*: 1 ♀, Fukushima-ken; 1 ♂, Tochigi-ken; 1 ♀, Ibaraki-ken; 1 ♂, Tokyo-to; 2 ♂♂, Kanagawa-ken; 3 ♂♂, Nagano-ken; 1 ♂, Yamanashi-ken; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Shizuoka-ken; 25 exs., Mie-ken; 29 exs., Nara-ken; 1 ♂, Okayama-ken; 1 ♂, Yamaguchi-ken. Oki Isls., Tôgo Is.*: 6 exs. Iki Is.*: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀. Tsushima Isls.*: 18 exs. Kyushu*: 4 ♂♂, Kagoshima-ken.

Notes. This species is widely distributed in the whole of Japan, Siberia, Korea, China, Taiwan, Indochina, etc. The nominotypical subspecies, distributed in Japan, possesses the pronotum constantly black, the elytra constantly bright red in the ground coloration, with the anterior blackish transverse band not interrupted.

Diaperis lewisi intersecta GEBIEN, 1914

Diaperis lewisi var. *intersecta* GEBIEN, 1914 [1913]: 15.
Diaperis lewisi intersecta: NAKANE, 1963: 112.

Distribution. Japan: Ôsumi Isls. (Satsumakuro-shima Is., Yaku-shima Is. and Tanega-shima Is.), the Ryukyus: Tokara Isls. (Kuchino-shima Is. [new record], Nakano-shima Is., Akuseki-jima Is. and Takara-jima Is.), Amami Isls. (Amami-Ôshima Is. and Tokuno-shima Is.), Okinawa Isls. (Okinawa-jima Is. and Kume-jima Is. [new record]), Miyako Isls. (Miyako-jima Is., Irabu-jima Is. and Tarama-jima Is. [new record]), Sakishima Isls. (Ishigaki-jima Is., Iriomote-jima Is. and Yonaguni-jima Is.); Korea, Taiwan, China and Indochina.

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Yaku-shima Is.*: 9 exs. Tanega-shima Is.*: 1 ♀. Kuchino-shima Is.: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Yoko-dake, 7–8.VII.2013, A. KAMBAYASHI leg. Nakano-shima Is.*: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀. Amami-Ôshima Is.*: 14 exs. Tokuno-shima Is.*: 16 exs. Okinawa-jima Is.*: 20 exs. Kume-jima Is.: 1 ♂, Mt. Ôtake, 27.VIII.1987, K. AKITA leg. Tarama-jima Is.: 1 ♂, 2.X.1996, M. KIMURA leg. Ishigaki-jima Is.*: 26 exs. Iriomote-jima Is.: 5 exs. Yonaguni-jima Is.*: 1 ♂. N. Korea*: 1 ♀. Taiwan*: 23 exs. N. Thailand*: 20 exs.

Notes. The elytral ground coloration of this subspecies is constantly bright red, and the anterior blackish transverse band is typically interrupted. The shape of the blackish band on the elytra varies in areal populations and individuals. In case of the southwestern Islands of Japan down South, the blackish band becomes reduced, and the head and pronotum of those on Ishigaki-jima Is. and Iriomote-jima Is., partly or wholly, become dark reddish. The population in the southern part of Kyushu is often unable to be distinguished from those on Ôsumi Isls.

Diaperis lewisi fujitai AKITA et MASUMOTO, subsp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

This new subspecies distributed on Mikura-jima Is., Izu Isls. possesses the elytra yellow to bright orange in the ground coloration (for old specimens, the coloration often becomes dark yellowish).

Other characteristics of this subspecies, such as the shape and the size of black patches, and the structure of genitalia, are similar to those of the nominotypical subspecies on Honshu (*D. lewisi lewisi*).

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

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "JAPAN: Izu Iss. / Mikura-jima Is. / Sato (里) / 11-15. VII. 2011 / Hiroshi FUJITA leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 63072" (NSMT). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same date as for the holotype; 1 ♀, Mikura-jima Is., Torinoo, 12.VI.2010, T. KISHIMOTO leg.

Etymology. The new subspecific name is given in honor of Mr. Hiroshi FUJITA who has been contributing to the elucidation of the insect fauna of the Izu Isls., and offered the type series to our present study.

Pentaphyllus kampiraensis AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.

[Japanese Name: Kampira-tsunochibi-gomimushidamashi]

(Figs. 3, 19 & 20)

Body oblong-ovate and subparallel-sided, strongly convex longitudinally; head dark brown, antennae, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, femora and tibiae yellowish brown, maxillary palpi and tarsi slightly lighter in color than major dorsal portions, ventral side mostly yellowish brown and partly darker in color; head strongly, somewhat vitreously shining, pronotum and elytra moderately, slightly sericeously shining, six basal segments of antennae and legs moderately shining, apical five segments of antennae nearly mat, ventral side of body mostly weakly shining; dorsal surface mostly glabrous, apical six segments of antennae densely clothed with short, fine hairs, tibiae in apical parts on ventral sides haired, tarsi haired, the hairs particularly dense on ventral faces, ventral side of body sparsely clothed with fine setaceous hairs.

M a l e: Head somewhat octagonal, though the basal portion concealed under the pronotum, flattened; clypeus small and subquadrate, minutely punctate, weakly inclined apicad, truncate at apex; genae widely dilated and very weakly inclined antero-laterad, minutely punctate, reflexed along exterior margins, and pointed at the borders of clypeus; frons subtrapezoidal, noticeably concave widely in medial portion, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, with a pair of subconical upright horns on both sides close to eyes. Eyes large, subovate, roundly convex laterad, obliquely roundly inlaid into head, with diatone about 2.4 times the width of eye diameter. Antennae subclavate, apical five segments fairly noticeably clavate and weakly flattened, 10th segment the widest, tip of terminal segment reaching basal 1/4 of pronotum, length from basal to apical segments (in mm): 0.06, 0.03, 0.05, 0.04, 0.04, 0.05, 0.07, 0.07, 0.07, 0.07, 0.09.

Pronotum subquadrate, wider than long (3 : 2), widest near base, subparallel-sided in basal 2/3, gently narrowed apicad in apical 1/3; apex very weakly produced, slightly sinuous in lateral portions, weakly grooved and finely rimmed; base weakly produced in medial 1/5, slightly sinuous in lateral parts, not bordered, only slightly raised in area opposite to scutellum; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered from the disc by shallow groove and fine rims, which are visible from above; front angles rounded, hind angles obtuse with rounded corners; disc strongly, somewhat transversely convex, inclined apicad in anterior 1/4, microsculptured, scattered with small punctures, very weakly impressed on both sides close to base. Scutellum wide-based triangular, microsculptured, scattered with small punctures, which are similar in size to those on pronotum.

Elytra longitudinally subelliptical, though the basal portion is truncate, 1.33 times as long as wide, 2.50 times the length and almost of the same width of pronotum, nearly subparallel-sided, feebly produced at basal 1/3, gradually narrowed anteriad and posteriad, and rounded in posterior 1/3;

sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are finely grooved, weakly expanded, and very finely rimmed, the groove and expansion disappeared near apical portions; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4; disc barely punctate-striate, striae often interrupted or disappeared; intervals moderately convex along convexity of elytra, microsculptured, fairly closely punctate, the punctures small and often indistinguishable from those in striae; humeri gently swollen; apices moderately rounded.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi somewhat ovate, with weakly rounded exterior sides about twice the length of weakly interior side, and also about twice the length of weakly rounded apex, though the border of interor side and the apex is not so clearly defined.

Femora somewhat short-clavate, smooth, sparsely, minutely punctate; tibiae gently becoming bolder apicad, a little asperate, scattered with minute punctures, protibia clothed with setaceous hairs in apical 3/4, those becoming more noticeable in apical half on interior face, mesotibia very weakly curved interiad, haired in apical 3/4, hairs becoming more noticeable in apical 2/3 on interior face; metatibia slightly curved interiad, almost wholly haired, hairs becoming more noticeable in apical 3/5 on interior face; length of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments (in mm): 0.05, 0.03, 0.03, 0.02, 0.14; 0.06, 0.04, 0.03, 0.03, 0.14; 0.16, 0.04, 0.03, 0.17.

Genitalia somewhat elongated elliptical, 0.45 mm in length, 0.12 mm in width; basale nearly mat and longitudinally grooved in medial part in dorsal view, weakly curved near basal part in lateral view; apicale somewhat boldly nib-shaped, 0.24 mm in length, convex on both sides and shining in apical 2/5, and longitudinally grooved in basal 3/4 in dorsal view, rather strongly curved in apical part in lateral view, with apices projected antero-ventrad.

F e m a l e: Head without horns and clypeal projections; eyes smaller, with diatone about 3.3 times the width of eye diameter.

Body length. 2.4–2.7 mm (2.5 mm in the holotype).

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

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "JAPAN: Ryukyus / Iriomote-jima Is. / nr. Kampira-no-taki / 20-100m, 20. V. 2010 / Katsumi AKITA leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 54613" (NSMT). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same date as for the holotype.

Notes. The new species closely resembles *Pentaphyllus izuanus* NAKANE, 1978, occurring on Honshu and Izu Isls. (Miyake-jima Is.). The former can be easily distinguished from the latter by the dorsal surface more strongly shining, the pronotum and elytra more sparsely punctate, the hairs in the punctures shorter and indistinct, arranged with clypeal projections in male, and the parts inside eyes without a pair of humps in female.

The new species also resembles *P. quadricornis* GEBIEN, 1914, occurring in the Ryukyus, Taiwan and Southeast Asia, The former can be distinguished from the latter by the body slenderer, the pronotum with sides nearly straight, the elytra nearly parallel in basal 2/3, the pronotum and elytra scattered with smaller and shallower punctures, and the elytral punctures with hairs a little longer.

Etymology. The specific name is given after the waterfall, around which the type series was collected.

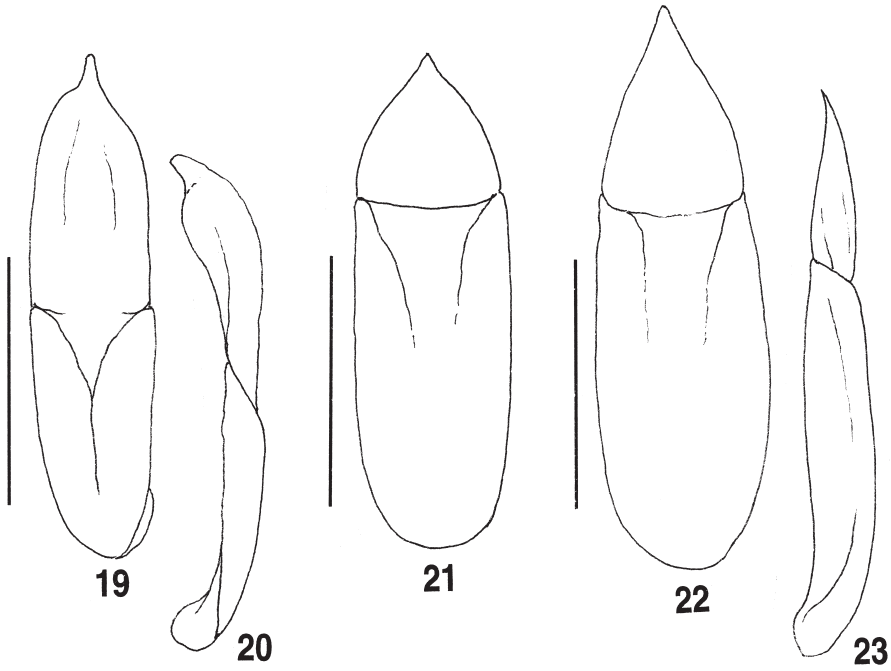
Platydema imamurai AKITA et MASUMOTO, sp. nov.

[Japanese Name: Yaeyama-himeobi-kinoko-gomimushidamashi]

(Figs. 4, 22–23)

Platydema nigropictum: SASAKI *et al*., 2002: 244. (misidentification).

Body subovate, strongly convex dorsad; antennae, head and pronotum brown, scutellum, elytra



Figs. 19–23. Male genitalia. ——— 19–20, *Pentaphyllus kampiraensis* sp. nov.; 21, *Platydema nigropicta* NAKANE, 1963; 22–23, *Platydema imamurai* sp. nov. ——— 19, 21, 22, Dorsal view; 20, 23, lateral view. Scales: 0.25 mm.

except patches, femora and tibiae yellowish brown, maxillary palpi and tarsi slightly lighter in color than major dorsal portions, ventral side mostly yellowish brown, elytral patches brownish black; anterior portion of head, pronotum, elytra rather strongly shining, basal four segments of antennae, femora and tibia moderately shining, posterior portion of head, scutellum, tarsi and ventral side weakly shining, apical seven segments of antennae nearly mat; dorsal surface mostly glabrous, apical seven segments of antennae densely clothed with short, fine hairs, tibiae and tarsi haired, hairs becoming denser on interior faces, ventral side of body sparsely clothed with fine setaceous hairs.

M a l e: Head semicircular, raised posteriad; clypeus somewhat optrapezoidal with apex rounded, weakly convex in medial part, closely minutely punctate, punctures round; fronto-clypeal suture nearly straightly impressed in middle, bent antero-laterad in lateral parts and reaching exterior margins; genae widely dilated, weakly raised antero-laterad, closely, minutely punctate in anterior part, obliquely ruguloso-punctulate in posterior part; frons large, subtrapezoidal, convex, very weakly depressed along midline, fairly closely punctate, punctures slightly larger than those on head, and each with a minute setaceous hair. Eyes subreniform, roundly convex laterad, obliquely roundly inlaid into head, with diatone about twice the width of eye diameter. Antennae subclavate, seven apical segments noticeably clavate and weakly flattened, 9th segment the widest, tip of terminal segment reaching basal 1/5 of elytra, length from basal to apical segments (in mm): 0.06, 0.04, 0.11, 0.09, 0.08, 0.08, 0.09, 0.09, 0.10, 0.09, 0.12.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, wider than long (9 : 5), widest at base, roundly narrowed apicad; apex very slightly emarginate, weakly produced in medial 2/5, slightly sinuous in lateral parts, finely rimmed; base widely triangular, slightly sinuous and very finely rimmed in lateral parts; sides fairly steeply declined to lateral margins, which are bordered from the disc each by a weak punctate-groove

and a fine rim, and visible from above; front angles slightly obtuse with rounded corners, hind angles subrectangular; disc strongly, somewhat transversely convex, inconspicuously impressed on both sides close to base, rather densely scattered with small, somewhat ovate punctures, each with a minute, setaceous hair. Scutellum wide-based triangular, sparsely scattered with minute punctures, which are absolutely smaller than those on pronotum.

Elytra subovate, though the basal portion is truncate, 1.25 times as long as wide, 3.08 times the length and 1.27 times the width of pronotum, widest at basal 1/3; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are sparsely punctate-grooved, very finely rimmed, and almost wholly visible from above; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/4; disc with rows of small punctures, which are close with each other and mostly finely striate in interior portion, and become larger, sparser and grooved in lateral portions; intervals moderately convex, very weakly microsculptured, scattered with minute punctures; humeri gently swollen; apices moderately rounded; elytral patches: basal one lying from midst of 2nd interval to 6th, occupying near base to basal 1/4; medial ones obliquely lying from 3rd interval to 9th, occupying from basal 1/3 to apical 2/5, and consisting of two parts, which are interrupted around 7th intervals, with their basal and apical margins somewhat undulated.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpi gently dilated, with moderately rounded exterior sides about 1.8 times the length of more strongly rounded interior side, and also about 1.8 times the length of oblique, nearly straight apex.

Femora somewhat short-clavate, smooth, sparsely, minutely punctate; tibiae gently becoming bolder apicad, a little asperate, rather closely scattered with minute punctures and densely haired, the hairs becoming setaceous particularly on exterior faces of meso- and metatibiae; length of pro-, meso- and metatarsal segments (in mm): 0.04, 0.02, 0.02, 0.01, 0.14; 0.13, 0.04, 0.02, 0.01, 0.15; 0.16, 0.12, 0.08, 0.18.

Genitalia elongated subovate, 0.55 mm in length, 0.14 mm in width; basale weakly curved in middle in lateral view; apicale somewhat boldly nib-shaped, 0.19 mm in length, longitudinally convex in apical 5/7 along midline, with apices acutely triangular.

F e m a l e: Head smaller; antennae and pronotum shorter.

Body length: 2.4–3.2 mm.

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

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "JAPAN: Ryukyus / Ishigaki-jima Is. / Mt. Yarabu-dake, 100- / 200 m, 12. V. 2010 / Katsumi AKITA leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 57979" (NSMT). Paratypes: Ishigaki-jima Is.: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same date as for the holotype; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Takeda, 31.I.2010, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Yoshihara, 0–5 m, 11.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 3 ♀♀, Banna-kôen, 13.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Yarabu-dake, 16.VIII.2003, T. NAKATA leg.; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Hirakubo, 14.II.2003, T. NAKATA leg.; 2 ♀♀, Takeda, 31.I.2010, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♂, Takeda-rindô, 21.II.2013, H. NISHINO leg. Iriomote-jima Is.: 1 ♂, Uehara, 17.III.1975; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Funaura to Mt. Tedou-san, 20–100 m, 22.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Komi, 0–5 m, 19.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 22.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, nr. Kampira-no-taki, 20–100 m, 20-21.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♀, Sonai, 13.IX.1998, K. TAKAHASHI leg.; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Haimida, 24.IV.2015, K. MASUMOTO & K. TAKAHASHI leg.

Notes. The new species resembles *Platydema nigropicta* NAKANE, 1963 (Fig. 21) occurring on Honshu, Kyushu, Tsushima Isls., Yaku-shima Is., Taiwan and SE. China, but can be distinguished from *P. nigropicta* by the body (dorsal and ventral surfaces, antennae, legs, etc.) strongly bearing reddish brown tinge (yellowish brown tinge in *P. nigropicta*), the male genitalia larger, with the api-cale longer in dorsal view, elongated triangular, 0.37 times the total length, 0.57 times the basale length (see Figs. 22 & 23), (shorter and nearly equilateral triangular in dorsal view, with apex slightly produced, 0.31 times the total length, 0.45 times the basale length in *P. nigropicta*).

The past records of "*Platydema nigropicta*" from Ishigaki-jima Is. actually indicate the present new species.

Etymology. The specific name is given after the late Mr. Takakazu IMAMURA, who passed away in June 2015. He was one of AKITA's best friends since their childhood, and offered a large number of coleopterous materials to AKITA.

Platydema fumosa fumosa LEWIS, 1894

[Japanese name: Kuro-kinoko-gomimushidamashi]

Platydema fumosum LEWIS, 1894: 395.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu, Oki Isls., Shikoku [new record] and Tsushima Isls.; China (Fujan, Hubei and Zhejiang) and S. Korea.

Specimens examined. Honshu*: 1 ♂, Mie-ken; 33 exs., Nara-ken. Shikoku: 1 ♀, Ehime-ken, To-be-chô, Iwayaguchi, 19.VI.2009, H. SUENAGA leg. Tsushima Isls.*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Platydema fumosa kawaii NAKANE, 1968

Platydema fumosum kawaii NAKANE, 1968: 76.

Distribution. Japan: The Ryukyus: Amami Isls. (Amami-Ôshima Is. and Tokuno-shima Is. [new record]).

Specimens examined. Amami-Ôshima Is.*: 25 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀. Tokuno-shima Is.: 1 ♂, Sotetsu-tunnel to Yamamura, 5.XI.2012, J. AOKI leg.

Platydema fumosa akaashi AKITA et MASUMOTO, subsp. nov.

(Fig. 5)

The new subspecies resembles *Platydema fumosa kawaii* NAKANE, 1968, occurring on Amami-Ôshima Is. and Tokuno-shima Is., but can be easily distinguished from *P. f. kawaii* by the body with the ventral surface dark reddish brown (dark brown in *P. f. kawaii*), antennal segments 1st to 4th or 5th reddish brown (1st and 2nd dark brown, and the remaining segments black in *P. f. kawaii*), the maxillary pulpi reddish brown (blackish brown and the tips dark reddish brown in *P. f. kawaii*), and the legs reddish brown (black to dark brown in *P. f. kawaii*).

Meanwhile, the new species is different from *P. fumosa formosana* GEBIEN, 1925, distributed in Taiwan, the new subspecies can be distinguished by the body slenderer and less strongly convex dorsad, with the antennal segments 1st to 4th or 5th reddish brown, (1st and 2nd dark reddish brown in *P. f. formosana*), and the punctures in elytral striae smaller.

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

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "JAPAN, Ryukyus / Iriomote-jima Is. / nr. Kampira-no-taki / 20-100 m, 20. V. 2010 / Katsumi AKITA leg. // Katsumi AKITA / Collection / KAC 54556" (NSMT). Paratypes: Okinawa-jima Is.: 1 ♀, Kunigami-son, Ôkuni-rindô, 9.VI.1997, T. YORO leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Higashi-son, Takae, 21.V.2003, M. KIMURA leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 6.VII.2003, M. KIMURA leg.; 1 ♂, Kunigami-son, Aha, 5.VII.2003, M. KIMURA leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 1.VI.2010, K. UEDA leg.; 1 ♀, Kunigami-son,

Nishime-dake, 22.IX.2003, S. INADA leg.; 2 ♀♀, Kunigami-son, Benoki, 17.IV.2012, H. NISHINO leg.; 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Nago-shi, Genka, 3.IV.2010, H. NISHINO leg. Ishigaki-jima Is.: 1 ♂, Mt. Yarabu-dake, 27.I.2003, T. NAKATA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Takeda-rindô, 150 m, 13.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Omoto, 18.VI.2011, K. UEDA leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Omoto-dake, 11.III.2013, T. MIYAMOTO leg. Iriomote-jima Is: 15 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, same date as for the holotype; 1 ♂, Kampira-no-taki, 17.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 21.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Gunkan-iwa to Kambire-no-taki, 27.VIII.1999, K. KAWADA leg.; 3 ♂, 1 ♀ , Funaura to Mt. Tedou-san, 20–100 m, 15.V.2010, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Tedou-san, 12.IV.2009, K. UEDA leg.; 1 ♀, Uehara, 15.V.2014, T. MIYAMOTO leg.; 2 ♀♀, Ôtomiguchi, 7–8. VI.2015, R. NODA leg.

Etymology. The subspecific name comes from "Aka-ashi" meaning reddish legs in Japanese.

Platydema recticornis recticornis LEWIS, 1894

[Japanese name: Tsunoboso-kinoko-gomimushidamashi]

Platydema recticorne LEWIS, 1894: 394.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima Isls., Ôsumi Isls. (Tanega-shima Is. and Yaku-shima Is.) and Izu Isls.; S. Korea.

Specimens examined. Honshu*: 1 ♂, Aomori-ken; 80 exs., Fukushima-ken; 3 exs., Tochigi-ken; 90 exs., Ibaraki-ken; 1 ♂, Saitama-ken; 21 exs., Tokyo-to; 17 exs., Kanagawa-ken; 4 exs., Ishikawa-ken; 2 exs., Gifu-ken; 105 exs., Mie-ken; 6 exs., Kyôto-fu; 92 exs., Nara-ken; 1 ♂, Wakayama-ken; 2 exs., Yamaguchi-ken. Shikoku*: 1 ♀, Kagawa-ken; 1 ♂, Tokushima-ken. Kyushu*: 1 ♂, Ôita-ken; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kagoshima-ken. Tsushima Isls.*: 28 exs. Izu Isls.*: 1 ♂, Miyake-jima Is.

Platydema recticornis amami AKITA et MASUMOTO, subsp. nov.

(Fig. 6)

The new subspecies differs from the nominotypical subspecies distributed in Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Yaku-shima Is., etc., by the body with dorsal surface more strongly shining, the pronotum and elytra with intervals scattered with punctures smaller and sparser, and sutural, lateral and humeral portions lighter in color. The male projection at the center of the clypeal apex is smaller.

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

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "JAPAN, Ryukyus / Amami-ôshima Is. / Uken-son, Chûô-rindô / 150-300 m, 22-24. VII. 1999 / Katsumi Akita leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 100051" (NSMT). Paratypes: Amami-Ôshima Is.: 34 ♂♂, 29 ♀♀, same date as for the holotype; 1 ♂, Uken-son, Chûô-rindô, 150–300 m, 6–8.V.1999, K. AKITA leg.; 2 ♂♂, ditto, 30.VI.1991, S. TSUYUKI leg.; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Hatsuno, 27.VII.1964, Y. MIYAKE leg.; 1 ♂, Uken, 1.VI.2004, K. TAKAHASHI leg. 1 ♀, Uken-son, Mt. Yakugachoboshi-dake, 24–26.V.2011, M. NISHI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Amami-shi, Sumiyô, Santarô-tôge, 18.I.2012, M. NISHI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sumiyô, Santarô-rindô, 8.IX.2013, M. NISHI leg.; 1 ♂, Amami-shi, Sumiyô, Chûô-rindô, 7.VII.2011, M. NISHI leg.; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, ditto, 8.VII.2011, M. NISHI leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 18.VII.2013, M. NISHI leg.; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Sumiyô, Kawauchi, 7.VII.2013, M. NISHI leg.; 1 ♀, Setouchi-chô, Aminoko-tôge, 13.V.2012, M. NISHI leg.; 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Amami-shi, Sumiyô, Higashinakama, 17.V.2014, M. NISHI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 27.I.2014, A. YOSHIKAWA leg. Tokuno-shima Is.: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Tete-rindô, 23–26.III.2001, H. OTOBE leg.

Etymology. The subspecies name is given after the place where the subspecies is distributed.

Platydema subfascia subfascia (WALKER, 1858)

[Japanese name: Benimon-kinoko-gomimushidamashi]

Alphitophagus subfascia WALKER, 1858: 284.
Basides picicollis MOTSCHULSKY, 1873: 474.
Alphitophagus japanus MARSEUL, 1876: 109.
Hoplocephala celeba CHEVROLAT, 1877: 177.
Hoplocephala diversidens FAIRMAIRE, 1893: 24.
Platydema subfascia var. *houanum* PIC, 1929: 33.
Platydema subfascium: SCHAWALLER, 2004: 19.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Sado Is., Iki Is., Tsushima Isls., Koshikijima Isls. (Shimokoshiki-jima Is.), Ôsumi Isls. (Yaku-shima Is.), the Ryukyus: Tokara Isls. (Nakano-shima Is.), Sakishima Isls. (Yonaguni-jima Is.), Daitô Isls. (Minamidaitô-jima Is. and Kitadaitô-jima Is.), Izu Isls. (Mikura-jima Is., Miyake-jima Is. and Hachijô-jima Is.) and Ogasawara Isls. (Chichi-jima Is. and Haha-jima Is.); Taiwan, Korea, E. China, SE. Asia, Andaman, Sri Lanka, India, Nepal and Midway.

Specimens examined. Japan: Honshu*: 6 exs., Tochigi-ken; 22 exs., Ibaraki-ken; 2 exs., Saitama-ken; 5 exs., Chiba-ken; 36 exs., Tokyo-to, 39 exs., Kanagawa-ken; 2 exs., Toyama-ken; 15 exs., Shizuoka-ken; 85 exs., Mie-ken; 153 exs., Nara-ken; 2 exs., Kyôto-fu; 3 exs., Hyôgo-ken; 1 ex., Shimane-ken; 8 exs., Hiroshima-ken. Shikoku*: 6 exs., Kôchi-ken. Kyushu*: 12 exs., Fukuoka-ken; 6 exs., Ôita-ken. Iki Is.*: 21 exs. Tsushima Isls.*: 82 exs. Shimokoshiki-jima Is.*: 11exs. Yaku-shima Is.*: 14 exs. Tanega-shima Is.*: 4 exs. Mikura-jima Is.*: 41 exs. Miyake-jima Is.*: 67 exs. Hachijô-jima Is.*: 5 exs. Chichi-jima Is.*: 13 exs. Haha-jima Is.*: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀. Kitadaitô-jima Is.*: 4 exs. Minamidaitô-jima Is.*: 20 exs. Yonaguni-jima Is.*: 13exs. Taiwan*: 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀. N. Thailand*: 19 exs. Laos*: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀. Vietnam*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Guam, Cocos Is.*: 1 ♀. Sri Lanka: 9 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀.

Platydema subfascia nishii AKITA et MASUMOTO, subsp. nov.

(Fig. 7)

The new subspecies closely resembles the nominotypical subspecies. The former can be distinguished from the latter by the pronotum black and lacking patches, and the elytra black to blackish brown in the ground coloration with light orange patches.

Distribution. Japan: The Ryukyus: Amami Isls. (Amami-Ôshima Is., Kakeroma-jima Is. and Tokuno-shima Is.).

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "JAPAN: Ryukyus / Amami-ôshima Is. / Amami-shi, Ookuma / 13. IX. 2014 / Masahiro Nishi leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 86316" (NSMT). Paratypes: Amami-Ôshima Is.: 10 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Uken-son, Chûô-rindô, 150–300 m, 6–8.V.1999, K. AKITA leg.; 9 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, ditto, 22–24.VII.1999, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 18.VII.2013, M. NISHI leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 18. IV.2013, H. NISHINO leg.; 1 ♂, ditto, 30.IV.1991, S. TSUYUKI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Akatsuchiyama-rindô, 7.V.1999, K. AKITA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Setouchi-chô, Aminoko-tôge, 13.V.2012, M. NISHI leg.; 2 ♂♂, Setouchi-chô, Mt. Yui-dake, 5.VII.2009, J. AOKI leg.; 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Sumiyô, Kawauchi, 7.VII.2013, M. NISHI leg.; 2 ♀♀, Sumiyô, Ishihara, 7.VI.2014, M. NISHI leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 14.IX.2011, M. NISHI leg.; 1 ♂, Sumiyô, Higashinakama, 2.XI.2014, M. NISHI leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Sumiyô, Mt. Takabachi-yama, 27.VI.2015, M. NISHI leg.; 1 ♂, Fukumoto, 25–26.VI.1998, I. HIRAI leg.; 1 ♂, Kinsakubaru, 26–27. VI.2001, I. HIRAI leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Tatsugô-chô, Nakakachi, 19.II.2003, S. FUKITA leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tatsugô-chô, Funcha-tôge, 24.I.2015, M. NISHI leg.; 2 ♂♂, ditto, 30.IV.2010, K. MASUMOTO & K. TAKA-

HASHI leg.; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Santarô-tôge, 2–4.V.2010, K. MASUMOTO & K. TAKAHASHI leg.; 1 ♀, Naze, 7.V.2010, K. TAKAHASHI leg.; 1♂, Hatsuno, 31.XI.1967, Y. MIYAKE leg.; 1 ♀, Onkachi, 1.IV.1964, Y. MIYAKE leg.; 1♀, Kominato, 18.IV.2015, M. NISHI leg. Kakeroma-jima Is.: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Kanyûnotakimichi, 13.X.2011, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♂, Ikuma, 13–14.X.2011, J. AOKI leg. Tokuno-shima Is.: 1 ♀, Setaki, 22.VI.2001, I. HIRAI leg.; 1 ♀, Settsu-tunnel to Yamamura, 5.XI.2012, J. AOKI leg.; 4 ♂♂, Mt. Hagi-dake, 5.XI.2012, J. AOKI leg.; 3 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, Amagi-chô, Hagidake-rindô, 19.IV.2008, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♂, Amagi-chô, Mikyô, 19.IV.2008, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♀, Foot of Mt. Ôtagiri-dake, Isen-chô, 21.IV.2008, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nishinoomote to Appo-land, 6.VI.2008, J. AOKI leg.

Etymology. The subspecific name is given in honor of Mr. Masahiro NISHI who collected the holotype.

Platydema subfascia yoroi AKITA et MASUMOTO, subsp. nov.

(Fig. 8)

The new subspecies resembles *Platydema subfascia nishii* AKITA et MASUMOTO, subsp. nov. The former can be distinguished from the latter by the pronotum reddish brown with the base dark brown, though the border is not defined. Some individuals possess a dark brown patch near the center of the apex, and other individuals also possess a patch extending on the midline posteriad and connecting to the basal dark brownish part. The elytra are black to blackish brown, and with orange patches.

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

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "JAPAN: Ryukyus / Okinawa-jima Is. / Kunigami-son / Ookuni-rindô / 9. VI. 1997 / Takeshi Yoro leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / 100088" (NSMT). Paratypes: Okinawa-jima Is.: 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same date as for the holotype; 2 ♀♀, Kunigami-son, Kuenchiji-rindô, 5.X.1986, J. OKAMURA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kunigami-son, Yona, 26–29.V.1990, H. KUBOTA leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 25.XI.2012, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♂, 1♀, ditto, 14.IX.2001, S. INADA leg.; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Kunigami-son, Yona to Ada, 4–5.X.2010, J. AOKI leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 19.II.2010, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♂, Kunigami-son, Ada, 27.I.2009, J. AOKI leg.; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, ditto, 19.II.2010, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 4–5.X.2010, J. AOKI leg.; 8 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Ié-rindô, 22.IV.2006, H. ARIMOTO leg.; 3 ♂♂, Mt. Nishime-dake, 3.IX.2005, S. INADA leg.; 2 ♀♀, Ôkuni-rindô, 22.III.2010 emerg., Y. HIDA leg.; 7 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, ditto, 23.IV.2008, H. ARIMOTO leg.; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, ditto, 14.IX.2001, S. INADA leg.; 1 ♀, Kunigami-son, Okuma-rindô, 14–22.VI.2006, S. OHMOMO leg.; 1 ♂, Kunigami-son, Aha, 2.X.2003, M. KIMURA leg.; 1 ♂, Kunigami-son, Sosu, Nakao-rindô, 25.I.2009, J. AOKI leg.; 8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Higashi-son, Takae, 8.V.2003, M. KIMURA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nago-shi, Mt. Tano-dake, 15.V.1998, Y. SAWADA leg.; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, ditto, 17.VI.1988, S. TSUYUKI leg.; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Nago-shi, Genka, 3.IV.2010, H. NISHINO leg.; 1 ♀, Nago-shi, Nagojô-kôen, 20.II.2010, J. AOKI leg.; 2 ♀♀, Naha-shi, Sueyoshi-kôen, 17.II.2010, J. AOKI leg.; 1 ♀, Nanjô-shi, Sêfâ-utaki, 30.I.2009, J. AOKI leg. Kerama Isls.: 2 ♀♀, Aka-jima Is., 28.III.1998, I. MATOBA leg.

Etymology. The subspecific name is given in honor of Dr. Takeshi YORO who collected the holotype.

Platydema subfascia kumejimaensis AKITA et MASUMOTO, subsp. nov.

(Fig. 9)

The new subspecies possesses the coloration and patch pattern extremely various, and no population on other islands is similar to those on this island. The pronotum is black to blackish brown. Most individuals possess a pair of dusty yellowish brown patches close to apex, though the border is not de-

fined. Some individuals lack the patch, and become wholly black to blackish brown.

Most individuals possess the transverse band in the anterior portion of elytra becoming narrower and discontinuous. In some individuals, the band is absolutely faded out. Meanwhile, some individuals possess the sutural portions becoming lighter in color.

The new subspecies can be distinguished from *Platydema subfascia yoroi* subsp. nov. from Okinawa-jima Is. by the pronotum not reddish brown, the transverse band in the anterior portions of the elytra narrower and discontinuous.

Besides, the new subspecies can distinguished from *P. subfascia yaeyama* Nakane, 1973 from Yaeyama Isls., by the pronotum not wholly reddish brown.

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

Type series. Holotype: ♂, "JAPAN: Ryukyus / Kume-jima Is. / Mt. Ôtake / 24. VIII. 1987 / Katsumi Akita leg. // K. AKITA / Collection / KAC 102476" (NSMT). Paratypes: 15 ♂♂, 23 ♀♀, Same date as for the holotype; 20 ♂♂, 24 ♀♀, Mt. Daruma-yama, 24–27.VIII.1987, K. Akita leg.; 1 ♀, Yamazato, 28.VIII.1987, K. Akita leg.; 1 ♀, Gushikawa, 5.II.2010, J. Aoki leg.; 1 ♂, N. slope of Mt. Ara-dake, 200 m, 1–7.V.2015, W. Suzuki leg.; 1 ♂, Torinokuchi-yûhodô, 4.II.2010, J. Aoki leg.; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Gushikawa, 5.II.2010, J. Aoki leg.

Etymology. The subspecies name is given after the island where the subspecies is distributed.

Platydema subfascia yaeyama Nakane, 1973

Platydema subfascia yaeyama Nakane, 1973: 105.

This subspecies can be distinguished from other subspecies by the pronotum wholly reddish brown, and lacking a darkened portion.

Distribution. Japan: The Ryukyus: Sakishima Isls. (Ishigaki-jima Is, Taketomi-jima Is., Iriomote-jima Is. and Kuro-shima Is. [new record])

Specimens examined. Ishigaki-jima Is.*: 45 exs. Taketomi-jima Is.*: 8 exs. Iriomote-jima Is.*: 63 exs. Kuro-shima Is.: 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Minato to Iko, 18.X.2013, J. Aoki leg.

Platydema kurama Nakane, 1963

[Japanese name: Marutsuya-kinoko-gomimushidamshi]

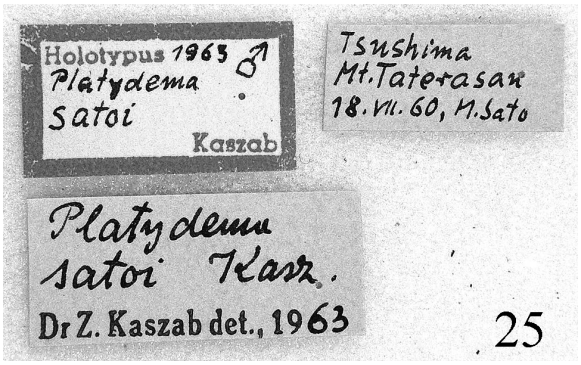
Platydema kurama Nakane, 1963: 26.
Platydema satoi Kaszab, 1964: 45. [Syn. nov.].

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu, Oki Isls., Awaji-shima Is., Shikoku, Kyushu, Gotô Isls., Tsushima Isls., Koshiki Isls. and Ôsumi Isls. (Tanega-shima Is. and Yaku-shima Is.); S. Korea and China (Shaanxi).

Type specimens examined. Holotype of *P. satoi*: ♂, "Tsushima / Mt. Taterasan / 18. VII. 60, M. Sato // Holotypus 1963 ♂ / *Platydema* / *satoi* / Kaszab // *Platydema* / *satoi* Kasz. / Dr Z. Kaszab det., 1963". (Figs. 24 & 25).

Other specimens examined. Japan: Hokkaido*: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀. Honshu*: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Nagano-ken; 1 ♂, Yamanashi-ken; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tokyo-to; 63 exs., Mie-ken; 10 exs., Nara-ken; 1 ♂, Wakayama-ken; 1 ♀, Hyôgo-ken; 1 ♂, Okayama-ken. Shikoku*: 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Tokushima-ken. Kyushu*: 4 ♂♂, Ôita-ken. Tsushima Isls.*: 2 ♀♀. Yaku-shima Is.*: 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀.

Notes. We examined the holotype of *P. satoi* Kaszab, 1964, from Tsushima Isls., and confirmed



Figs. 24–25. *Platydema satoi* KASZAB, 1964, holotype, ♂.
——— 24, Habitus; 25, labels.

that the species is the same as *P. kurama* NAKANE, 1963, widely distributed from Hokkaido to Yaku-shima Is. Thus, we treat the former as a junior synonym of the latter.

Lagria* (*Lagria*) *nigricollis HOPE, 1842

[Japanese name: Nise-hamushidamashi]

Lagria nigricollis HOPE, 1842: 63.
Lagria picea BRANCSIK, 1914: 58.
Lagria subtilipunctata SEIDLITZ, 1898: 340.
Lagria nigricollis: MASUMOTO, 1987: 42, figs. 19 & 20, (partim) (nec HOPE,1842).
Lagria babai NAKANE, 1994: 243, figs. 8–12. [Syn. nov.].

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido [new record], Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu; Far East Russia, China and S. Korea.

Type specimen examined. Type of *L. nigricollis*: ♂, "Type // *China* // *Dr*. / *Cantor* // *Nigricollis*. *Hope*" (NHML). Holotype of *L. babai*: ♂ "Sanami, N-Echigo / 18. VII. 1977 / Col. K. Baba // HOLOTYPE // *Lagria* / *babai* m. / Det. T. Nakane // NAKANE Coll / SEHU JAPAN / 1999" (SEHU, ID No.: 5472).

Other specimens examined. China: 1 ♂, "China // Bowring. / 63・47 // 1140 / R. F. // nigricollis / Hope / D. J. Atkinson det. 1951/ Compd. with TYPE"; 1 ♀, "*Lagria* / *rufipennis* / MARSEUL Kiusiu // TYPE // MUSEUM PARIS / Col. de Marseul // Paralectotype / K. Masumoto, 1987 // *Lagria* / *nigricollis* Hope, 1843/ Det. K. Akita, 2008" (NHML). Japan: Hokkaido: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ishikarihama, 18.VII.1987, T. UDAGAWA leg.; 1 ♂, Jôzankei, 13.VII.1985, M. OHARA leg.; 1 ♂, Utonai-ko Lake, Chitose-shi, 17.VIII.1997, H. OTOBE leg. Honshu*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Aomori-ken; 1 ♀, Iwate-ken; 1 ♂, Gumma-ken; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Nagano-ken; 1 ♀, Saitama-ken; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tokyo-to; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Kanagawa-ken; 1 ♀, Shiga-ken; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mie-ken,; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Nara-ken; 1 ♂, Tottori-ken. Shikoku: 1 ♂, Kôchi-ken. Kyushu: 1 ♀, Fukuoka-ken; 1 ♀, Ôita-ken; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Kumamoto-ken; 1 ♀, Miyazaki-ken; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀,

Kagoshima-ken.

Notes. We examined type series of *Lagria nigricollis* HOPE, 1842 and *Lagria babai* NAKANE, 1994, and a lot of additional specimens collected from various areas in Japan and concluded that these two are the same species. Thus, we treat the latter as a junior synonym of the former.

Lagria* (*Lagria*) *okinawana (CHÛJÔ, 1972)

[Japanese name: Uruma-kuro-hamushidamashi]

Lagria okinawana CHÛJÔ, 1972: 13.
Cerogria (*Cerogria*) *notabilis* subsp. *okinawana* M.T. CHÛJÔ, 1985: 88. [Syn. & hom. nov.].
Lagria okinawana: MASUMOTO, 1987: 44.

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

Notes. As MASUMOTO (1987) pointed out, the subspecies of *Cerogria* (*Cerogria*) *notabilis* subsp. *okinawana* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1985 actually belongs to the genus *Lagria*, and is the same species of *Lagria okinawana* CHÛJÔ, 1972. Thus, we treat the M. T. CHÛJÔ's subspecies as a junior synonym and the homonym.

Toxicum morii (MASUMOTO et AKITA, 2008), comb. nov.

[Japanese name: Futotsuno-gomimushidamashi]

Cryphaeus morii MASUMOTO & AKITA, 2008: 35.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu.

Notes. Dr. Kiyoshi ANDO kindly suggested us that this species does not belong to the genus *Cryphaeus* but to the genus *Toxicum* due to the eyes undivided into dorsal and ventral sides by the genae.

Plesiophthalmus* (*Plesiophthalmus*) *kimurai (MASUMOTO, 1996), comb. nov.

[Japanese name: Tokashiki-kimawari]

Pseudoogeton kimurai MASUMOTO, 1996: 211.

Distribution. Japan: The Ryukyus: Okinawa Isls. (Tokashiki Is.).

Notes. The genus *Pseudoogeton* was erected for *Plesiophthalmus amplipennis* FAIRMAIRE, 1897, by MASUMOTO (1989). *Pseudoogeton kimurai* was described by MASUMOTO (1996) from Tokashiki-jima Island.

We have re-examined about the systematic position of this species and finally concluded that it should be a member of *Plesiophthalmus*.

Members of the genus *Pseudoogeton*, mainly inhabit in West China, possess the body weakly convex dorsad, humeral portions distinctly reduced, antennae not so slender, the male protibiae not so slender, with intero-ventral faces neither gouged nor angulate. Meanwhile, except for being apterous, *P. kimurai* possesses common characters to those of *Plesiophthalmus*.

Blindus strigosus (FALDERMANN, 1835)

[Japanese name: Gomokumushidamashi]

Pedinus strigosus FALDERMANN, 1835: 410.
Blindus strigosus: MULSANT & REY, 1853: 206.
Colpotus Faldermanni BAUDI di SELVE, 1876: 46.
Pedinus (*Blindus*) *japonicus* SEIDLITZ, 1893: 376. [Syn. nov.].
Blindus japonicus: LÖBL *et al.*, 2008: 287.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu, Shikoku, Shôdo-shima Is., Kyushu, Hirado-jima Is., Gotô Isls., Tsushima Isls., Danjo Isls. and Koshiki Isls.; Korea, Cheju-do Is., China, Mongolia and Far East Russia.

Specimens examined. Japan: Honshu*: 1 ♂, Ibaraki-ken; 1 ♀, Tokyo-to; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Aichi-ken; 1 ♂, Mie-ken; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Ôsaka-fu; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Okayama-ken; 3 ♀♀, Yamaguchi-ken. Shikoku*: 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Kagawa-ken. Kyushu*: 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Nagasaki-ken; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Kagoshima-ken. Tsushima Isls.*: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀. S. Korea*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀. N. Korea*: 20 exs. NE China*: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

Notes. We examined a lot of additional specimens collected from various areas, and concluded that those two are the same species. Thus we treat *Blindus japonicus* (SEIDLITZ, 1893) as a junior synonym of *Blindus strigosus* (FALDERMANN, 1835).

要　　約

秋田勝己・益本仁雄：日本産ゴミムシダマシ科甲虫の新種・希少種（鞘翅目）.（第18報）3新種，6新亜種，2所属変更，6シノニムおよび1ホモニム. ——— 日本産ゴミムシダマシ科甲虫について検討し，タナカツヤゴミムシダマシ *Scaphidema shinichii* sp. nov.（本州中国地方，九州北部），モンキゴミムシダマシ御蔵島亜種 *Diaperis lewisi fujitai* subsp. nov.，カンピラツノチビゴミムシダマシ *Pentaphyllus kampiraensis* sp. nov.（西表島），ヤエヤマヒメオビキノコゴミムシダマシ *Platydema imamurai* sp. nov.（石垣島，西表島），クロキノコゴミムシダマシ沖縄，石垣島，西表島亜種 *P. fumosa akaashi* subsp. nov.，ツノボソキノコゴミムシダマシ奄美・徳之島亜種 *P. recticornis amami* subsp. nov.，ベニモンキノコゴミムシダマシ奄美・徳之島亜種 *P. subfascia nishii* subsp. nov.，ベニモンキノコゴミムシダマシ沖縄亜種 *P. subfascia yoroi* subsp. nov.，ベニモンキノコゴミムシダマシ久米島亜種 *P. subfascia kumejimaensis* subsp. nov. の3新種および6新亜種を命名記載した．石垣島からヒメオビキノコゴミムシダマシ *Platydema nigropicta* NAKANE, 1963 として記録された種は，ヤエヤマヒメオビキノコゴミムシダマシ *P. imamurai* sp. nov. である．また，トカシキマワリ *Plesiophthalmus* (*Plesiophthalmus*) *kimurai* (MASUMOTO, 1996)，(*Pseudoogeton kimurai* MASUMOTO, 1996) と，フトツノゴミムシダマシ *Toxicum morii* (MASUMOTO et AKITA, 2008) (従来，*Cryphaeus morii* MASUMOTO, 2008) の属を変更し，ウスモンツヤゴミムシダマシ *S. discalis* LEWIS, 1894，アシグロツヤゴミムシダマシ *S. nigricornis* LEWIS, 1894 をホソモンツヤゴミムシダマシ *Scaphidema pictipennis* LEWIS, 1894 の，ツシマキノコゴミムシダマシ *Platydema satoi* KASZAB, 1964 を マルツヤキノコゴミムシダマシ *P. kurama* NAKANE, 1963 の，エチゴハムシダマシ *Lagria babai* NAKANE, 1994 をニセハムシダマシ *L. nigricollis* HOPE, 1842 の，ゴモクムシダマシ *Blindus japonicus* (SEIDLITZ, 1893) を *B. strigosus* (FALDERMANN, 1835)（ツシマゴモクムシダマシ）のシノニムとした．さらに，*Cerogria* (*Cerogria*) *notabilis okinawana* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1985 をウルマクロハムシダマシ *Lagria okinawana* CHÛJÔ のシノニムかつホモニムとして処理した．

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