

New or little-known Coleoptera from Japan and its adjacent regions. XXV.

By TAKEHIKO NAKANE

Family LYMEXYLIDAE

Lymexylon oculare sp. nov.

♀. Head black, pronotum chestnut brown, elytra chestnut or dull brown, and under surface and appendages reddish brown to testaceous.

Body very elongate and cylindrical, head and pronotum opaque, and elytra moderately shining. Surface closely clothed with yellowish hairs, which are subrecumbent on elytra but erect on head and pronotum, and eyes bearing erect brown hairs. Head finely and very thickly and rugosely punctured, strongly and suddenly constricted behind large eyes, which are reniform and moderately approximated to each other in front. Antennae short, scarcely as long as pronotum, with 1st joint stout but not so long, 2nd small, 3rd triangularly dilated to apex, 4th to 10th strongly produced inwardly and transverse, and 11th a little longer than 9th and 10th combined together, dilated from base to basal third and then acuminate to apex. Second joint of maxillary palpi longly triangular, 3rd shorter than 2nd and similarly dilated, 4th elongate, weakly dilated with somewhat obliquely truncate apex. Prothorax nearly as long as or slightly longer than wide, widest at about middle, and gently narrowed to base, with front margin rounded-produced, front angles rounded, hind ones obtusely angulate, sides finely margined and when seen from side slightly bisinuate, and basal margin distinctly grooved, disc longitudinally convex in middle, very thickly and rugosely punctured. Scutellum wider than long, trapezoidal and narrowed apically, with surface finely granulate. Elytra very long, more than four times as long as prothorax, parallel-sided and obtusely rounded at each apex, surface thickly and somewhat rugosely punctured, with two or three obsolete longitudinal costae on each elytron. Metasternum finely aciculate-punctate in middle and coarsely punctured at sides, abdomen rather finely asperate-punctate. Apical margin of anal sternite slightly reflexed and feebly emarginate at middle.

Body length : 13.5~21 mm. (excl. exposed abdominal apex)

Holotype : ♀, Hirakura, Mie, Honshu, 17. VII. 1955, T. Nakane leg. Paratype : ♀, Mt. Aoidake, Kyushu, 3. VIII. 1953.

This species may be easily distinguishable from *L. navale* Linné in having larger body, strongly serrate antennae, larger eyes, chestnut brown pronotum, etc.

Family ELATERIDAE

Hypolithus motschulskyi Fleutiaux

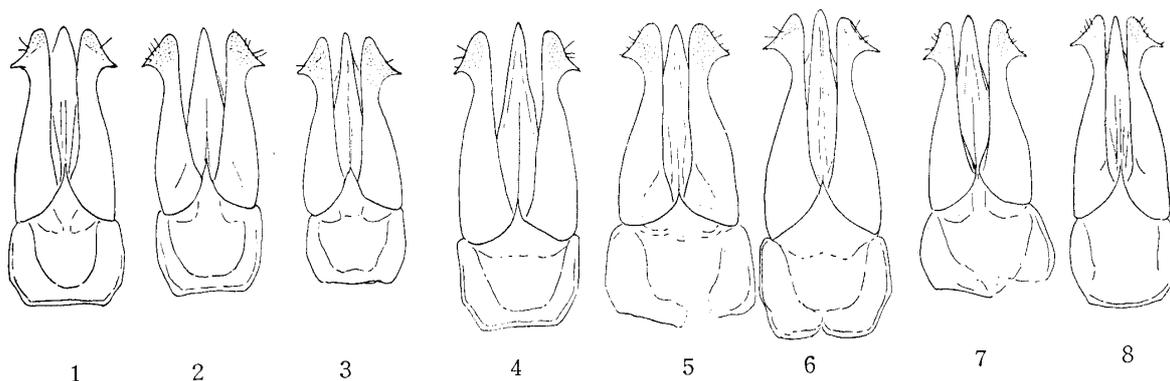
Ôhira described quite recently two subspecies of this species, one from Mt. Kisokomagatake in Honshu and another from Mt. Tsurugi in Shikoku.

I also studied once the races of this species, and have specimens from both localities of the subspecies concerned, as well as those of typical and other forms.

The geographical variations of this species are most remarkable in the alpine region of Honshu. For example, as compared with the typical form from Kamikochi, the forms from Mts. Ontake, Kisokomagadake, Tateyama and Hakusan are distinctly smaller in size and differ slightly in form or punctuation of the surface from each other. Further even in the same mountain the size and form of the individuals vary moderately and there may be a tendency that the inhabitants of higher altitude are relatively smaller than those of lower altitude.

Among these local variations the subspecies from Kisokomagatake (subsp. *sawadai* Ôhira) may be one of the most differentiated forms. The examples from Mt. Ontake are closely allied to

that subspecies, but the body is relatively narrower and the elytra are longer in most cases, though some of them are almost identical with the latter. The form from Mt. Hakusan (8.5 mm) also closely resembles subsp. *sawadai* and only differs from the latter in having more coarsely and a little more closely punctured pronotum and less shining elytra (subsp. *mutsuurai* nov.---Holotype : ♂, 3-8. VIII. 1957, O. Mitsuura leg. ; 1 paratype : 10. VIII. 1955, H. Torigai leg). The specimens from Mt. Tateyama (Murodo) is then very intimately related to those from Mt. Hakusan, but the body is relatively smaller (7.8~8.0 mm), the punctuation of pronotum is somewhat finer and the elytral intervals are more rugose (subsp. *ikutanii* nov.---Holotype & 1 paratype : ♂, 30. VII. 1958, Y. Ikutani leg.).



Figs.1~8. Male genitalia of *Hypolithus motschulskyi* Fleutiaux subspecies.

1. subsp. *sawadai* Ôhira (Kaidagoya, Mt. Ontake)
2. subsp. *mutsuurai* Nakane (Mt. Hakusan)
3. subsp. *ikutanii* Nakane (Murodo, Mt. Tateyama)
4. subsp. *tsurugi* Ôhira (Mt. Tsurugi in Shikoku)
5. subsp. *taichii* Nakane (Mt. Ohdaigahara)
6. ditto (Ikadaba, Mt. Ohdaigahara)
7. subsp. *motschulskyi* Fleutiaux (Tokugo Pass near Kamikochi)
8. ditto (Kamikochi)

Subsp. *tsurugi* Ôhira may be distinct from other races in having narrower pronotum with evenly punctured disc, and is geographically isolated.

I have another distinct form from Mt. Ohdaigahara in Honshu, and it differs from the nominate subspecies in the following points : body longer and more flattened, brown to pitchy brown in colour, pronotum usually lacking median carina, but with a faint median furrow on posterior half, punctuation of pronotum somewhat finer and shallower, elytra distinctly longer and much more depressed above, hind angles of pronotum more strongly divergent, with sides strongly sinuate before the angles, and scutellum longitudinally carinate medially. Body length : 10.4~11.2 mm. I name this form subsp. *taichii* nov. (Holotype, allotype & 1 paratype : 1. VIII. 1958, T. Shibata leg. ; 2 paratypes : VII. 1957.)

Family MELANDRYIDAE

Anisoxya laticollis sp. nov.

Reddish brown, shining and clothed with yellowish recumbent hairs and bearing sparsely fine erect hairs.

Body elongate fusiform, convex and gently narrowed backwards. Head very finely, weakly and rather closely punctured, clypeus somewhat strongly punctured and limited behind by a transverse suture. Eyes large, transverse, reniform and emarginate anteriorly by antennal insertion, and narrowly separated from each other, particularly in male. Antennae relatively long, reaching be-

hind base of pronotum, with 1st joint thickened and scarcely longer than wide, 2nd distinctly smaller than 1st, 3rd the longest and half longer than 1st, 4th to 10th progressively diminishing their size, and 11th slightly longer than 10th and elongate elliptic. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi large and elongate securiform. Pronotum nearly semicircular, widest near base, with basal margin weakly bisinuous, disc rather finely and not closely punctured and the punctures fine in front and somewhat granulose at sides. Scutellum wider than long, subquadrate, slightly widened posteriorly and feebly arched at apex, with surface granulate-punctate. Elytra very slightly narrower than prothorax at base, gradually narrowed to each rounded apex, surface rather closely asperate or granulate punctate. Under surface of hind body more or less closely and strongly punctured, and the punctures somewhat granulate on abdomen. Apex of anal sternite rounded in female and broadly but slightly emarginate in male.

Body length : 5.8~6.0 mm.

Holo- & allotype : ♂♀, Naze, Amami-Oshima, 4.V.1960, T. Shibata leg.

The present species resembles closely *A. ocellaris* S. Nomura from Honshu, Japan, but the colour of the body is lighter. the 3rd antennal joint is relatively shorter and the basal margin of pronotum is not emarginate at middle.

Xylita livida (Sahlberg)

Dircaea livida Sahlberg, Ins. Fenn., I, 1834, p. 448.

A female specimen collected at Mt. Ontake in Nagano Prefecture agrees fairly well with a male from Czechoslovakia in every important character. In Japanese specimen the antennae are a little shorter and the terminal joint of maxillary palpi is slightly smaller than the European, but these differences are probably sexual.

Specimen examined : 1 ♀, Kaidagoya, Mt. Ontake, Kiso, Honshu, 22.VII.1952, S. Uéno leg.

Perakianus hisamatsui sp. nov.

Head and prothorax brownish red with red pubescence, elytra and hind body deep black and weakly iridescent, palpi reddish testaceous, and procoxae, mesopleura and claws more or less reddish.

Elongate and cylindrical. Head very finely and closely but not deeply punctured, except impunctate neck zone. Eyes vertical and lateral, elongate and emarginate in upper half anteriorly by antennal insertion. Antenne nearly half as long as body, serrate, 1st joint thickened to apex, 2nd small, 3rd dilated, elongate triangular and subequal to 1st or 4th in length, 4th slightly wider than 3rd, 5th to 10th shorter than 4th but similarly dilated, very gradually diminishing their size, 11th fusiform, nearly as long as 10th. Maxillary palpi with 2nd joint triangularly dilated inwardly, 3rd shorter than but as wide as 2nd, and 4th also triangular, strongly transverse but not so remarkably wider than 3rd. Prothorax wider than long, subparallel-sided, rounded-narrowed in front, with front margin arched-produced and basal margin bisinuate with plainly produced median lobe, disc finely and rather closely punctured, with a deep median furrow on basal half and a distinct transverse impression at middle on each side, shallowly depressed transversely on each side behind front margin and before basal margin respectively. Scutellum small and broadly rounded at apex. Elytra as wide as prothorax, parallel-sided, three times as long as wide, with each apex acuminate and obtusely rounded, surface clothed with blackish pubescence, transversely strigose and the striation rough and strong basally, each elytron bearing two or three weak longitudinal costae and a sharply impressed sutural stria, and the sutural interval strongly and obliquely strigose posteriorly, with short setae arranged like combs. Pygidium triangular, largely uncovered, with narrowly rounded apex. Under surface covered with yellowish or brownish pubescence. Pectoral surface finely punctured and transversely rugose or strigose, prosternum triangularly projected between coxae, procoxal cavities without outer fissure, mesosternum bearing a sharp median keel at base and a long acuminate process behind between coxae, metasternum large, with a fine median groove, produced in middle posteriorly and incised at middle of hind margin. Abdomen finely

transversely strigose, and anal sternite triangular with narrowly rounded apex. Tibiae and tarsi of four hinder legs bearing numerous short transverse ridges above and beneath, which are provided with red setae arranged like comb. Apex of each tibia obliquely truncate and penultimate joint of four anterior legs triangular, lobed and very slightly emarginate at apex.

Body length : 15.5mm.

Holotype : Kashima, Ehime, Shikoku, Japan, 11. VIII. 1949, S. Hisamatsu leg.

The present species may be easily recognizable from other members of the genus in having uniformly red fore body and serrate maxillary palpi.

Melandrya rausuana sp. nov.

Blackish brown, with labrum, palpi, apex of terminal joint of antennae, trochanters, pro- and mesocoxae, inner part of metacoxae, mesosternum, apical joints of tarsi, etc. more or less reddish brown. Surface of body covered with fulvous recumbent hairs rather closely. Head and pronotum subopaque by the presence of microsculpture, but elytra shining without microsculpture.

Elongate, narrowed in front and behind, gently convex above. Head weakly convex, closely and somewhat roughly punctured, with a shallow punctiform fovea at middle of vertex and with a very feeble longitudinal impression between eyes, which are of moderate size, lateral and oval in shape, scarcely emarginate anteriorly. Pronotum about half wider than long, widest behind middle, narrowed anteriorly but scarcely so posteriorly, disc moderately depressed, not so closely punctured but closely so at sides, with median furrow distinct and relatively broad, somewhat narrowed at middle, lateral furrows broadly and moderately deeply impressed, longitudinal and situated on basal half, hind angles protruded acutely backwards, but obtuse at tip, and basal margin trisinate. Scutellum wider than long, closely punctured and broadly arched at apex. Elytra more than four times as long as prothorax, nearly as wide as the latter at base, only very slightly widening posteriorly up to middle and then gently narrowed to each rounded apex, surface moderately coarsely and closely punctured, each elytron with two or three feeble longitudinal costae and with an elongate impression along suture before apex. Antennae relatively short, reaching behind base of pronotum, with 1st joint not long, about half as long again as wide, cylindrical, 2nd shorter and a little narrower than 1st, 3rd subequal to 1st in length, 4th the longest, about twice as long as wide, 5th to 10th progressively diminishing their length, and 11th nearly as long as 5th, with obtusely pointed apex. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi rather large and cultriform. Protarsi with 2nd to 4th joint weakly dilated.

Body length : 7.5 mm.

Holotype : ♀, Rausu, Shiretoko, Hokkaido, 8.VII.1958, T. Nakane leg.

The present species is rather closely allied to *M. flavipennis* Nakane et *M. Hayashi*, but the body is smaller, the elytra are much darker in colour, the median furrow of pronotum is more marked and the hind angles are more protruded posteriorly, and the punctuation of upper surface is coarser and stronger. It is also closely similar to *M. karafutona* Kôno from Sachalin, but the pronotum is widest behind middle, with its hind angles acutely protruded posteriorly and the construction of antennae is different.

Family BRUCHIDAE

Callosobruchus maindroni Pic

Callosobruchus Maindroni Pic, Mém. exot. Ent., XI, 1914, p. 6. (India)

The brief description of Pic on this species does not permit me to identify the beetle exactly, but two specimens in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, agree with the description of *C. maindroni* in the main, and I adopt temporarily the above name to our specimens.

Specimens examined : 2 ex., Osaka, 28. VI. 1955, H. Kôno leg. (in coll. Ent. Lab., Hokkaido Univ.)

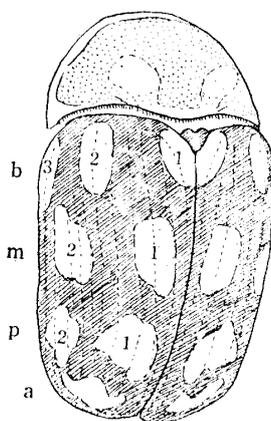
Family CHRYSOMELIDAE

Cryptocephalus perelegans Baly

Cryptocephalus perelegans Baly, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1873, p. 88.

This species is rather stable in the colour pattern of upper surface, but as already mentioned by Nakane and Kimoto (1961) the specimens from Nakanoshima Is. in Tokara Islands vary greatly in the pattern, and I name here some colour forms for convenience as follows (cf. fig.) :

- A. Ground colour of elytra blackish.
- a. Yellow spots b2, m2 and p2 entirely or almost disappeared, the rest strongly reduced, obscurely reddish and ill-defined.
 - aa. Discal patch of pronotum blackish as ground colour of elytra
(types : 7 ex. from Nakanoshima) f. *kuro* nov.
 - ab. Discal patch of pronotum reddish brown, much paler than ground colour
of elytra (types : 4 ex. from Nakanoshima) f. *kurobane* nov.
- B. Elytra fully spotted with yellow, the spots separated by black frame-work from each other, but sometimes partially confluent with each other.



- a. Discal patch of pronotum reddish brown.
 - aa. All spots of elytra well separated f. *typica*
 - ab. Spots p1, p2 and a united, forming a large transverse patch
(types : 2 ex. from Kasuga, Nara, Honshu) f. *gotoi* nov.
 - b. Discal patch of pronotum blackish subsp. *insulanus* Chûjô
- C. Ground colour of elytra yellowish.
- a. Only three spots b1, b2 and m1 are obscurely isolated, the rest entirely confluent
(types : 2 ex. from Nakanoshima) f. *usumon* nov.
 - b. Elytra yellowish brown, with an obscure brownish oblong spot on each side of base
(type : 1 ex. from Nakanoshima) f. *lividus* nov.

Basilepta balyi yezo subsp. nov.

Differs from the nominate subspecies in having the legs being reddish brown as the body.

Holo-(♂), allo-(♀) & 11 paratypes : Rausu, Shiretoko, Hokkaido, 7~8. VII. 1958, T. Nakane leg.

Basilepta ruficollis Jacoby ab. *kuromune* nov.

Differs from the typical form in having the prothorax being black as other parts of the body, but the head is largely reddish. It is allied to ab. *melanicolle* Chûjô from Formosa, but the front margin of the pronotum only obscurely reddish.

Type : 1 ex. Ohsugidani, Mie, Honshu, 12. VI. 1952, T. Nakane leg.

Nodina chalcosoma Baly ab. *ao* nov.

Separable from the typical form in having entirely cyaneous upper surface of the body.
Types : 5 ex., VI. 1953, Nakanoshima, Tokara Is., T. Nakane leg.

Gonioctena (Sinomela) nagaii sp. nov.

Reddish testaceous. with posterior border of head, two spots of pronotum, scutellum, six spots of each elytron. and often under side of hind body blackish.

Very broadly oblong ovate, shining and strongly convex above. In some examples hind black patch of head extending forwards along inner margin of eyes, two spots of pronotum connected with each other by an obscure transverse patch anteriorly, a prescutellar spot appeared, and apical half of elytra darkened. Head rather sparsely and unevenly punctured, with a transverse carina between antennal insertions and with a somewhat arched groove behind carina. Pronotum strongly transverse, markedly narrowed from base to apex, with feebly rounded side margins, disc finely, sparingly and unevenly punctured, with a group of coarser punctures on each side. Scutellum rounded with truncate base and impunctate. Elytra slightly longer than wide, seriate-punctate, with intervals very finely punctured.

Body length : 6~6.7 mm.

Holo- & 3 paratypes : Okinoerabu Is., Amami Is., 27 & 31. V. 1962, M. Nagai leg.

The present species closely resembles *G. (S.) fortunei* Baly from North China, but differs from that species in having more finely punctured elytral intervals, blackish scutellum and longer elytra.

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