

New or little-known Coleoptera from Japan and its adjacent
regions, XI. — Oedemeridae —

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(with 6 plates)

NACERDINAE

Ezonacerta nigripennis (Matsumura)

Oedemera nigripennis, Mats., Journ. Coll. Agr. Sapporo, iv, 1911, p. 128.

Nacerta nigripennis, Kôno, Ins. Mats, vi, 3, 1932, p. 143.

Ezonacerta nigripennis, Kôno, Ins. Mats., ix, 1, 1934, p. 28.

This species has hitherto been known from Saghalien, Hokkaido and Kuriles, but it occurs also in mountain districts of Honshu (Nikko, Kamikochi and Mt. Ohdaigahara, etc.) not uncommonly.

ab. *flavipennis* n. (Pl. I, fig. 1)

Differs from the typical form in having dull testaceous elytra, which are infuscate along outer and sutural margins and becoming darker towards apex.

Specimens examined: 1♂ Yukomanbetsu, Hokkaido, 24. VII. 1952, H. Ishida leg.; 1♀ Horomi Pass, Hokkaido, 2. VIII. 1951, T. Kishii leg.; 1♀ Sounkyo, Hokkaido, 1. VIII. 1950, S. Shibanaï leg.

Anoncodina sambucea (Lewis) (Pl. III, figs. 1 a, b)

Anoncodes sambucea, Lew., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) xv, 1895, p. 439.

Nacerta (*Anoncodes*) *coarctata*, Kôno (nec Germar), Ins. Mats., vi, 3, 1932, p. 143; Fauna Nipponica, no. 21, Oedemeridae, Cephaloïdae, 1937, p. 17, f. 9.

Kôno (1937) treated three species—*sibirica* Gebler, *nigriventris* Motschulsky and *sambucea* Lewis—as synonyms of *Nacerta* (*Anoncodes*) *coarctata* Germar. Munster (1921) already mentioned, however, that *Asclera sibirica* Gebler is not identical with *coarctata* Germar, but a valid species, and he erected a new subgenus of *Anoncodes*, *Nacerdasclera* for the former. While Motschulsky (1859) described another species of this group of insects, *Anoncodes croceiventris*, from Amur and Solsky (1870) considered it to be a female variety of *coarctata* with entirely yellowish abdomen. Though I have not yet seen the original description of *croceiventris* Motschulsky, I presume our *sambucea* may be the Japanese representative of Motschulsky's species.

Arnett (1950) mentioned that the genus *Anogcodes* (= *Anoncodes*) is isogenotypic with *Nacertes* (type: *Necydalis notata* Fabr. = *Cantharis melanura* L.), and consequently the species of *coarctata*-group may be included in the genus *Anoncodina* or in so-called *Anoncodes* under new name.

Xanthochroa wadai n. sp. (Fig. 1)

Head yellowish testaceous, narrowly infuscate along margin of eyes. Tip of mandibles

pitchy brown, labrum more or less brownish on both sides of middle. Antennae and maxillary palpi generally dull brown, the latter somewhat paler at apex of terminal joint. Prothorax brownish testaceous, as well as scutellum. Elytra metallic bluish green. Coxae and femora testaceous, tibiae and tarsi more or less brownish. Metasternum dull brown, bearing bluish tinges upon outer basal half, metepisterna also partly bearing bluish tinges. Abdomen dark brown, with bluish or greenish aeneous tinges upon basal four sternites and generally leaving a brownish spot on both sides of each segment, 5th sternite testaceous (except a basal transverse patch dark), 6th segment also testaceous.

Elongate, somewhat depressed above, clothed with fulvous recumbent hairs not closely. Head shining, punctulate very sparsely in front and not closely behind. Eyes rather large and moderately prominent, emarginate behind antennal cavities. Antennae normal, with 1st joint a little thickened apically, 2nd short, 3rd cylindrical, slender, more than twice as long as 2nd, 3rd to 10th nearly the same size, 11th slightly longer than the preceding in female. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi gently dilated towards apex, with obliquely rounded apical margin. Pronotum nearly as broad as long, broadest before middle, constricted behind, disc shining, depressed above, with two closely attached nodules in centre, finely punctured not closely. Scutellum trapezoidal, narrowed behind, with apex truncate. Elytra very closely and rugosely punctured, with 3 costae on each elytron. Under surface: mesosternum and metepisterna finely and closely punctured, metasternum and abdomen similarly but not so closely punctured, and the punctures transversely aciculate on outer apical half of metasternum and also on abdomen.

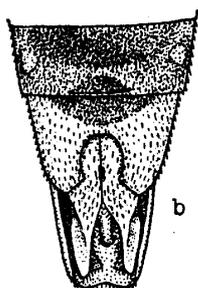
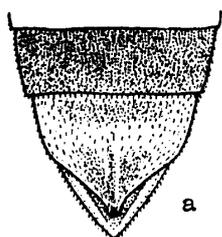


Fig. 1 *Xanthochroa wadai* n. sp. Anal part of abdomen, ventral view. a: ♀; b: ♂

♂: 5th abdominal sternite (7th of Arnett) deeply roundly incised posteriorly, 6th segment (8th of Arnett) divided into two vertical oblong lateral lobes, penis relatively broad, regularly curving upwards posteriorly, with arrow-tip-shaped apex.

♀: Last (5th) abdominal sternite broader than long, strongly narrowed and markedly impressed behind, with a median longitudinal carina, and triangularly protruded in middle of apex, where it is shortly bifid.

Body length: 16-18mm.

Holotype: 1 ♂ Mayasan, near Kobe, Honshu, 26. VI. 1949, Y. Wada leg.; allotype: 1 ♀ Sata, Ohsumi, Kyushu, 24. V. 1952, S. Asahina leg.; paratype: 1 ♀ Kobe, Honshu, 17. VII. 1949, S. Shibanaï leg.

The present new species is closely allied to *X. baibarana* Kôno from Formosa, but may be separated from the latter by having much stronger punctation of pronotum, different shape of last abdominal sternite in both sexes.

Xanthochroa konoï n. sp. (Pl. III, figs. 3 a-e)

It is very closely related to *X. luteipennis* Marseul from Japan in general structure of the body as well as in the coloration, but may be separated from the latter by the following points:

Body relatively smaller (10-11.5 mm.), antennae less stout, terminal joint of maxillary palpi narrower and its inner margin distinctly longer than the apical, head and pronotum

dark brown, with anterior and basal parts generally a little paler, penis of male slenderer, with its apex more distinctly hooked on both sides and not turning up terminally, and anal sternite of female shorter, more or less broadly testaceous on lateral and apical areas, with its apical margin broader, distinctly emarginate at middle, not laminate and reflexed apically.

Holotype: 1 ♂ Mt. Gomadan, Kii, Honshu, 4-5. VIII. 1950, T. Nakane leg.; allotype: 1 ♀ Ikadaba, Mt. Ohdaigahara, Honshu, 21. VII. 1953, T. Kishii leg.; paratypes: 2 ♂ Mt. Gomadan, 4-5. VIII. 1950, T. Nakane leg., 2 ♂ 2 ♀ Tsuji-no-chaya, Kii, Honshu, 30. VII. 1951, H. Ishida leg., 2 ♂ 1 ♀ Hirakura, Ise, Honshu, 23-4. VII. 1950, T. Nakane leg., 1 ♀ Mt. Ohtaki, Kagawa, Sanuki, Shikoku, 17. VII. 1953, H. Toyoshima leg.

Xanthochroa osawai n. sp. (Pl. III, figs. 4 a-e)

Body above testaceous, except front half of head brownish, apex of elytra generally obscurely infusate and sometimes pronotum partly reddish. Mandibles deep brown, with tip blackish, maxillary palpi also brown, terminal joint of labial palpi blackish, except apical margin testaceous. Antennae dull brown or reddish testaceous, with two basal joints dark brown. Under surface reddish testaceous, with metasternum and abdomen (except apical majority of 5th sternite) blackish brown. Legs dark brown, with coxae and sometimes four anterior femora more or less reddish.

Elongate, rather depressed above, clothed with pallid hairs not closely. Head shining, finely and not closely punctured. Antennae: 1st joint long, slightly thickened towards apex, 2nd scarcely a half as long as 1st, 3rd more than twice as long as 2nd, from 3rd to 11th diminishing progressively their length, 12th shorter than the preceding in male. Pronotum rather longer than broad, widest at anterior fourth, and constricted behind middle, disc shining, a little more finely punctured than in head, shallowly but broadly impressed in middle in front and behind, thinly clothed with fine hairs. Elytra closely and somewhat rugosely punctured, with fine pallid hairs, each bearing three distinct costae and an indistinct one behind shoulder between 2nd and 3rd. Under surface finely punctured and covered with fulvous hairs. Apical margin of 5th abdominal segment deeply and triangularly incised as far as the middle in male. Male 6th abdominal segment divided into two scoop-shaped lobes which enclose an ovate space between them, and apex of penis arrow-tip-shaped.

Body length: 10-13 mm.

Holotype: 1 ♂ Mt. Komagatake, Kiso, Honshu, 4-5. VIII. 1946, S. Osawa leg.; allotype: 1 ♀ Mt. Koya, Kii, Honshu, 29. VII. 1951, H. Ishida leg.; paratypes: 2 ♂ 1 ♀ Mt. Hiei, Kyoto, Honshu, 22. VII. 1951 (♂) & 6. VII. 1952 (♂ ♀), T. Horio leg., 2 ♀ Hirakura, Ise, Honshu, 23-4. VII. 1950, T. Nakane & S. Tabuchi leg., 1 ♀ Mt. Daisen, Hoki, Honshu, 20. VII. 1952, T. Nakane leg., 1 ♀ Mt. Hiko, Kyushu, 3. VIII. 1951, F. Takahashi leg.

The present new species is very closely related to the preceding and *X. luteipennis* Marseul, but the pronotum is reddish testaceous, not blackish or dark brown, the apex of elytra is more distinctly infusate and the 6th abdominal segment of male is different, though similarly formed.

On the genus *Patiala* Lewis

In 1894 G. Lewis erected the genus *Patiala* for three Japanese species related to *Xanthochroa* and he described that the anterior tibiae are bispurred and the second spur being strong and robust (in male). Examining the species above-mentioned, however, I found that

the "second" spur is a process upon the apex of tibiae and that some of the species of *Xanthochroa* bear an obtuse process on the apex of the anterior tibiae in the male. Another remarkable characteristic of the genus *Patiala*, though Lewis did not mention, lies in the spined procoxae of the male, and this is also of some Japanese species of *Xanthochroa* mostly above-mentioned. The only difference between the species belonging to *Patiala* and *Xanthochroa* is therefore in the structure of the antennae of the male, and in the female no distinctive character has been found between them. I create here a subgenus of the genus *Xanthochroa* for the intermediate forms between two genera stated above as follows:

Patialomorpha n. subgen.

This new subgenus differs from the typical *Xanthochroa* in the point that the anterior coxae of the male bear a sharp spine on the posterior surface. The antennae are normally formed in both sexes and the anterior tibiae of male provide an obtuse process upon the inner apical edge. The body is brownish testaceous to blackish brown, elongate, the elytra are parallel-sided in the female, very slightly narrowed towards the apex in the male.

Subgenotype: *Xanthochroa ainu* Lewis, 1891 (Japan)

I have some doubt about the feature of the genus *Xanthochroa*, because I could not examine any specimen of the type species (*X. carniolica* Gistel) or detailed description on that species.

Xanthochroa (Patialomorpha) spinicoxis n. sp. (Pl. II, figs. 1, 2; Pl. III, figs. 5 a-d)

Dull brown or fuscous, with mouth parts, clypeus, labrum, labial palpi and 6th abdominal segment of male more or less testaceous.

Elongate, subparallel, rather depressed above. Head of moderate size, with prominent eyes, frons flattened and impunctate and depressed transversely behind clypeus, vertex finely punctured and pubescent sparsely. Antennae 12-jointed in male, 1st joint rather long, a little thickened towards apex, 2nd short, about a half as long as 1st, 3rd long and cylindrical, a little longer than 1st, 4th to 11th also cylindrical, progressively diminishing their length, terminal joint slightly longer than 2nd, distinctly shorter than the preceding; in female 11-jointed, terminal joint a little longer than 10th. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi securiform,

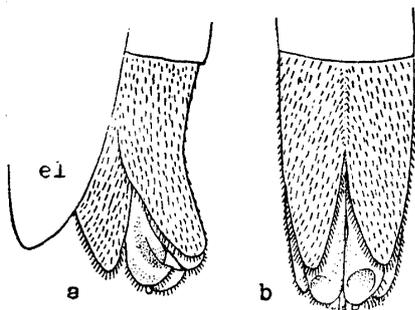


Fig. 2. *Xanthochroa (Patialomorpha) spinicoxis* n. sp. ♂

Anal part of abdomen.

a: lateral view (el=elytra);

b: ventral view.

and that of labial palpi small and broadly securiform. Prothorax scarcely longer than broad, widest a little behind neck, slightly constricted behind middle, disc rather closely and finely punctulate and shortly pubescent, the punctures somewhat coarser on each side behind middle; broadly but shallowly depressed longitudinally in middle, with a pair of ill-defined feeble elevations transversely set in centre and generally with a feeble longitudinal carina along the median line, base distinctly bordered and reflexed, sublinear but very feebly sinuous at middle, with angles rounded. Scutellum: sides strongly converging posteriorly on basal half, then subparallel near apex; punctulate and not closely pubescent, with apex gently arched. Elytra elongate, subparallel, each with four costae, of which the 3rd obsolete

and evanescent in front and behind, interspace thickly and somewhat rugosely punctured. Prosternum transverse, gently convex transversely, sparingly punctulate and pubescent, metasternum and abdomen rather closely punctulate, and 5th abdominal sternite deeply cleft up to the middle longitudinally and each lobe rounded at apex in male, sharply but simply emarginate at apex in female. Pygidium deeply incised at apex. Male fore coxae bearing a short but slender spine posteriorly and fore tibiae with a spur at apical end and a small process on inner apical edge.

Body length: 13-15 mm.

Holotype: 1♂ Mt. Ohdaigahara, Kii, Honshu, 28. VII. 1952, M. Hayashi leg.; allotype 1♀ Kamikochi, Honshu, 13-15. VIII. 1953, T. Nakane leg.; paratype: 1♂ Shimashima, near Kamikochi, Honshu, 3. VIII. 1942, T. Horiuti leg.

This species resembles closely *X. ainu* Lewis and *X. strandi* Kôno from Japan, but differs from them in the following points:

1. 5th abdominal sternite of male deeply cleft on apical half as in the species of *Patiala* and penultimate one without a protrusion on apical margin,

2. pronotum less closely punctured and the punctures seemingly more feebly impressed.

A pair of examples from Shikoku differs from the typical specimens from Honshu in having a stronger punctation on the pronotum and may represent a local race of *X. spinicoxis*. I name it here subsp. *hiraii* n. (Pl. II, figs. 3, 4)

Types: 1♂ 1♀ Mt. Tsurugi, Awa, Shikoku, 28. VII. 1953, M. Hirai leg.

Xanthochroa (Patialomorpha) ainu Lewis (Pl. IV, figs. 6 a-d)

Xanthochroa ainu, Lew., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xv, 1895, p. 436; Kôno, Fauna Nipponica, no. 21, Oedemeridae, Cephaloidea, 1937, p. 31, f. 21.

Originally reported from Hokkaido (Sapporo), and occurs also in Honshu (Mt. Ohdaigahara) and Shikoku (Mt. Ishizuchi, after Ishihara et al. 1953).

Xanthochroa (Patialomorpha) strandi Kôno (Pl. II, figs. 5, 6; Pl. IV, figs. 7 a-d)

Xanthochroa strandi, Kôno, Festschr. 60. Geburt. Prof. Dr. E. Strand, i, 1936, p. 513.

It is very peculiar in having the modified 4th abdominal sternite in the male. The female is very closely related to that of *spinicoxis*, but the punctation of the pronotal disc is distincter and closer and the pronotum is distinctly broader.

Asclera satana n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 3; Pl. II, fig. 7; Pl. V, figs. 9 a-k)

Head black, above with steely blue lustre; antennae, apical portion of mandibles and palpi dark brown, anterior part of clypeus brownish testaceous. Prothorax orange yellow, with disc somewhat brownish, clothed sparsely with blackish hairs. Elytra metallic dark olive-green and rather opaque, covered with subrecumbent blackish hairs principally and an oblong area on dorsum (occupying median one third along suture) and lateral margins bearing pallid griseous hairs. Under surface and legs black with greenish bronzy or steely tinges.

Rather robust and depressed above. Head rather large, moderately coarsely but not so closely punctured, except anterior part of clypeus, and feebly impressed in middle between eyes. Eyes rather small, lateral and far apart. Antennae hardly reaching middle of elytra. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi securiform, obliquely truncate at apex. Prothorax cordate,

nearly as long as broad, widest behind anterior angles, sides rounded anteriorly, convergent backwards and sinuous before basal angles, disc punctured like the head, but the punctation a little coarser and less close, bearing a pair of rather deep impressions before middle. Elytra with three ill-defined costae, thickly and rugosely cribrate-punctate, together more than twice as long as broad, sutural margins costate posteriorly. Prosternum smooth, with a few scattered punctures, metathorax moderately punctured and transversely rugose on both sides, with a sharp median longitudinal groove, abdomen not closely punctured, the punctures somewhat transversely aciculate, apical margin of 5th sternite sinuous on both sides in male, rounded acuminate in female.

Body length: 7.5-11 mm.

Holotype (♂), allotype (♀) and 3 paratypes (1♂ 2♀): Cape Sata, Ohsumi, Kyushu, 29. V. 1952, T. Nakane leg.; 1 paratype (♀): Sata, Ohsumi, 26. V. 1952, R. Kano leg.

Very closely allied to *A. rugosipennis* Pic from Formosa and may probably be the Japanese representative of the latter, but differs in the following characteristics:

1. Body relatively smaller, 2. elytra shorter and not metallic blue, and 3. hair covering on elytra not entirely blackish.

Asclera subrugosa Kôno

Asclera subrugosa, Kôno, Ins. Mats., xi, 4, 1937, p. 137, f. 1; Fauna Nipponica, no. 21, Oedemeridae, Cephaloidea, 1937, p. 47, f. 35.

Originally described from Okinawa and reported from Formosa by Gressitt (1939). A small series of examples collected by myself at Sata, Kyushu, agree fairly well with the description of Kôno, but two pronotal impressions are rather deep and the 5th abdominal sternite is strongly narrowed posteriorly and feebly emarginate at the apex in the male (Kôno described "Das 5th Bauchsegment länger als das 4th, hinten abgerundet"). Further, according to Kôno's figure the pygidium of *subrugosa* appears to be pointed or rounded at the apex, whereas that of my specimens is emarginate at the apex in both sexes. Although the question is remained to be settled until the type-specimen is reexamined, I give new name for my specimens above-mentioned as follows:

A. subrugosa subsp. *kyushuensis* n. (Pl. I, fig. 4; Pl. II, fig. 8; Pl. V, figs. 10 a-k)

Head black, with metallic blue lustre, closely and rather finely punctured in general and clothed with blackish hairs principally. Prothorax orange yellow with faint metallic tinges (sometimes somewhat brownish), nearly as broad as long, widest at anterior fourth, disc punctured like the head, but the punctation somewhat finer and less close, two lateral impressions before middle large and rather deep, and an antescutellar one much smaller and shallower but distinct, hairs on pronotum for the most part blackish, pallid on peripheral areas. Elytra vary in colour deep blue to olive-green, thickly and rugosely cribrate-punctate, two dorsal costae on each elytron obsolete, sutural margins costate upon posterior half, hairs of elytra pallid, except of both extremities. Pygidium narrowly and weakly emarginate at apex. Underside of meso-, metathorax and abdomen metallic blue or bluish green, closely, finely aciculate-punctate, bearing pallid recumbent hairs, 5th sternite longer than 4th, strongly narrowed posteriorly with apex slightly emarginate in male, rounded acuminate at apex in female.

Body length: 8.5-11 mm.

Holotype (♂), allotype (♀) and 7 paratypes (5♂ 2♀): Cape Sata, Ohsumi, Kyushu, 29. V. 1952, T. Nakane leg.; 1 paratype (1♀): Sata, Ohsumi, 24. V. 1952, T. Nakane leg.

Asclera igai n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 6; Pl. II, figs. 11, 12; Pl. V, figs. 11 a-e)

♂: Head and prothorax black, elytra dull brown to black with faint bronzy or bluish tinges. Four or five basal joints of antennae, mouth-organs, palpi (with apical part of terminal joint of maxillary palpi somewhat infuscate), coxae, femora and tibiae testaceous, and mandibles, labrum, clypeus, apical half of antennae and tarsi partly (esp. on apical portion) more or less brownish. Thoracic sterna and abdomen black or blackish brown.

Elongate, parallel-sided, above clothed with fulvous recumbent hairs. Head broader than pronotum, bearing fine hairs not closely. Eyes far apart, rather small but prominent. Clypeus finely and sparsely, frons distinctly and not so closely, and vertex distinctly and thickly, punctured. Frontal suture distinctly grooved transversely. Antennae rather slender, reaching middle of elytra, 2nd joint not so short, longer than a half of 1st or 3rd, 3rd to 10th gradually shortened, 11th longer than 10th. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi broadly securiform, with oblique apical margin longer than the inner. Prothorax a little longer than broad, cordiform, bearing an impression on each side of disc before middle, surface thickly punctured as neck. Scutellum subquadrate, slightly broader than long. Elytra parallel-sided, about three times as long as wide, opaque, but somewhat shining at apical portion, finely but thickly granulose-punctate, covered with pallid or fulvous hairs, dorsum with feeble costae, of which the 3rd generally present. Under surface finely, closely and aciculate punctured. Legs slender.

♀: Robuster and darker in colour than male, clothed with dark brownish hairs, elytra blackish and opaque. Antennae a little shorter but stouter, dark brown or blackish. Legs and palpi also dark, except fore femora and tibiae, and sometimes middle tibiae paler.

Body length: 5.5—8 mm.

Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): Mt. Koya, Kii, Honshu, 19. VII. 1949, F. Takahashi leg.; paratypes: 1♂ Mt. Koya, Honshu, 24. VII. 1949, M. Hayashi leg., 1♂ Mt. Gomadan, Kii, Honshu, 4. VIII. 1950, T. Nakane leg.

In appearance this species is very similar to *A. carinicornis* Lewis, but the head is much more strongly narrowed behind the eyes towards the neck, and the apical margin of terminal joint of maxillary palpi is much longer than the inner margin in the male.

The examples from Shikoku (8♂ 2♀ Mt. Tsurugi, 28. VII. 1953, M. Hirai leg.) and Kyushu (2♂ 2♀ Mt. Hikosan, 1. VIII. 1938, T. Okutani leg.) differ from those from Honshu in having the body somewhat robuster and relatively larger, but I could not find any distinctive character.

Asclera brunneipennis Lewis (Pl. I, fig. 5; Pl. II, fig. 10)

Asclera brunneipennis, Lew., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) xv, 1895, p. 440.

Kôno (1937) mentioned that this may be a variety of *A. carinicornis* Lewis, and Gressitt (1939) followed him. According to my observation, however, *A. brunneipennis* is seemed to be a valid species. There are two different kinds of females of the genus *Asclera* occurring in Hokkaido as well as in northern Honshu, one of which agrees well with Lewis' description of *A. brunneipennis* and the other is apparently identical with *A. carinicornis* Lewis.

Asclera brunneipennis (♀) is characterized as follows:

Punctuation of pronotum distinctly finer and closer than that of *A. carinicornis*, elytra entirely opaque, light reddish brown with sides narrowly blackish, hairs on elytra blackish and recumbent, antennae black (except apical portion of terminal joint), conspicuously robust and clothed with blackish hairs.

Specimens examined: 1 ♀ Maruyama, Sapporo, Hokkaido, 30. VII. 1952, H. Ishida leg.; 1 ♀ Mitake, Tokyo, Honshu, 8. VIII. 1941, T. Kitagawa leg.; 1 ♀ Sogatake, Toyama, Honshu, 2. VIII. 1948, C. Tanaka leg.

Eobia fuscipennis n. sp. (Pl. I, fig. 8; Pl. VI, figs. 14 a-g)

Head black or dark brown, with clypeus (except basal area), labrum, mouth-organs, mandibles (except tip and sometimes basal portion blackish) and antennae (sometimes basal joint brownish) reddish testaceous. Prothorax and scutellum reddish testaceous, the former somewhat infuscate laterally. Elytra fuscous, dull blackish brown, with basal half of sutural margins narrowly testaceous. Thoracic sterna reddish testaceous, metasternum often somewhat brownish. Abdomen blackish brown, lighter on both ends. Legs reddish brown to testaceous. Body surface thoroughly covered with fine recumbent fulvous hairs.

Moderately elongate, subparallel, surface minutely shagreened and rather opaque. Head shallowly and not so closely punctured, sparsely and finely so on clypeus and labrum. Labrum quadrate, more or less transverse, bearing long fulvous hairs rather sparsely. Clypeus separated by a transverse furrow from frons, transverse, trapezoidal, truncate at apex, with sides convergent anteriorly. Antennae slender, scarcely as long as body in male and two-thirds as long as body in female; 1st joint longer than 3rd, 2nd a half as long as 3rd, 4th to 11th subequal or only slightly diminishing their length, each subcylindrical. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi somewhat spindle-shaped, widest at middle and gently acuminate towards both ends. Prothorax scarcely longer than broad, widest just behind front angles, closely and shallowly punctured, the punctuation a little closer at sides. Elytra nearly parallel-sided, shagreened and rather closely and somewhat rugosely aciculate-punctate, bearing two obsolete costae on dorsum and an obtuse but distinct one arising from a point below the shoulder. Under surface finely and somewhat aciculate-punctured, closely on mesosternum and metasterna and less closely on metasternum and abdomen. Anal sternite broadly arched apically in male and less so in female. Femora only slightly thickened, tibiae slender.

Body length: 8-10 mm.

All the specimens came from Tokara Is. (Treasure Is.), south of Kyushu, Japan.

Holotype (♂): Nakanoshima 12. VI. 1953, O. Tsuzimoto leg.; allotype (♀): ditto, 5. VI. 1953, S. Uéno leg.; paratypes: 1 ♂ Takarajima, 29. V. 1953, T. Nakane leg.; 3 ♀ Nakanoshima, 5-8. VI. 1953, S. Miyamoto & T. Nakane leg. (Holo- and allotype are preserved in the Osaka Municipal Museum of Natural History, and others in my collection.)

Closely allied to *E. cinereipennis* Motschulsky from Japan, but the coloration of elytra is dull blackish brown, without olivaceous tinges, the punctuation of head and pronotum is much coarser, the scutellum and suture just behind the former are testaceous, the under surface is testaceous except the abdomen blackish, and the legs are testaceous to brownish.

Anancosessinia tarsalis Kôno (Pl. VI, fig. 15 a-h)

Anancosessinia tarsalis, Kôno, Ins. Mats., xi, 4, 1937, p. 140, f. 3.

Originally described from Tanegashima, Loochoo and Formosa. Recently I received from

Mr. Y. Kurosawa three examples (1♂ 2♀) collected by himself in Yakushima Is. The mandibles are both simply pointed at the apex in the female, while in the male the right mandible is obtusely angulate a little above the apex and the left one is simple.

OEDEMERINAE

Paroncomera n. gen.

Body very elongate and nearly parallel-sided. Head a little longer than broad, rather shortly protruded anteriorly. Interocular space scarcely narrower than interantennal distance, but broader than each eye when seen from above. Eyes large and prominent laterally, feebly emarginate in front. Antennae long and slender, filiform, 11-jointed in both sexes; 2nd joint nearly one fourth as long as 3rd, 3rd to 11th progressively diminishing their length, 11th acuminate and somewhat compressed near apex. Maxillary palpi slender, terminal joint elongate, longer than 2nd and feebly broadened towards apex, where it is obliquely truncate. Prothorax not broader than long, bordered in front and behind, constricted laterally behind middle, front margin gently arcuate-produced, disc with three impressions, one on each side before middle and the other on antescutellar space. Elytra elongate and subparallel, each dehiscent near apex, with three distinct costae, the inner one abbreviate posteriorly and the lateral not touching outer margin. Pygidium long, rounded-acuminate near apex. Anal segment (5th=7th of Arnett) of female fully twice as long as penultimate segment, while that of male shorter than the latter and 6th segment (8th of Arnett) largely exposed, divided into two somewhat scoop-shaped lobes. Legs long and slender, fore tibiae without apical spurs, hind femora not strongly incrassate in male, penultimate tarsal joint subquadrate and emarginate at middle of apical margin.

Genotype: *Paroncomera yatoi* n. sp.

This new genus resembles somewhat *Mimoncomera* Pic (type: *ocularis* Pic from Sumatra), but differs from the latter in having the eyes rather apart and the middle tibiae nearly straight.

Paroncomera yatoi n. sp. (Pl. I, figs. 9, 10; Pl. VI, figs. 16 a-b)

Very elongate, parallel-sided, rather depressed above. Head testaceous, protruded in front, transversely and broadly impressed between clypeus and frons, very finely punctured and pubescent. Mandibles pitchy brown except apex. Labrum transverse, about twice as broad as it is long, very slightly emarginate in middle of front margin. Clypeus also transverse, narrowed anteriorly, with front margin truncate. Frons flattened, interocular space densely but shallowly punctured. Antennae dark brown, filiform, long and slender; 1st joint long and slightly thickened terminally, 2nd very short, 3rd cylindrical, subequal to 1st, and three times and a half as long as 2nd, 3rd to 10th progressively diminishing their length, 11th distinctly shorter than 10th, compressed on apical portion, with pointed apex. Maxillary palpi dusky brown, terminal joint paler in colour (except apical part), rather long and dilated slightly towards apex, where it is obliquely truncate. Pronotum brown, longer than broad, constricted behind middle, front margin arched-produced, disc with a deep impression on each side before middle and a transverse one along base in middle, basal margin almost linear, with broadly rounded angles. Scutellum testaceous, small, semicircular and slightly impressed in middle. Elytra fuscous with bronzy tinges (except sutural margins behind scutellum testaceous), parallel-sided, depressed above, closely punctured and pubescent thinly,

each dehiscent near apex, bearing three costae, the inner one evanescent on apical third and so the median one just before apex, each apical portion slightly convex in an ovate outline. Under surface of head and prosternum testaceous, the latter transverse, broadly produced posteriorly in middle and transversely rugose. Meso- and metasternum more or less infuscate, the former finely and closely and the latter moderately and finely, punctured. Abdomen blackish with bluish or bronzy tinges, except anal part and a patch on both sides of each sternite brownish testaceous, finely and rather closely punctured and the punctures somewhat aciculate. Legs long and slender, femora testaceous with apical end blackish, tibiae and tarsi dark brown.

♂: 5th abdominal segment shorter than the preceding, 6th consists of two rather elongate, somewhat scoop-shaped lobes. Hind femora moderately but not strongly thickened.

♀: Anal segment longer than penultimate one, and its sides sinuous behind middle, apical half rounded-acuminate towards apex and shortly tongue-shaped.

Body length: 11-14 mm.

Holotype: 1 ♂ Kasuga, Nara, Yamato, Honshu, 23. V. 1949, N. Yato leg.; allotype: 1 ♀ ditto, 5. V. 1951, K. Sawada leg.

The present new species resembles somewhat *Oncomera venosa* Lewis from Japan, but may be distinguishable from the latter in the following points:

The inner costae of elytra not interrupted, fore tibiae without spurs at apex, and hind femora of male not so strongly thickened.

subsp. *tokarensis* n. subsp. (Pl. VI, fig. 16 c)

It may be separated from the typical form as follows:

♀: Body robuster, neck with a distinct longitudinal carina in middle, prothorax nearly as long as broad, three impressions on pronotum shallower, sides of anal segment more conspicuously sinuous behind middle, and apical half triangular and obtusely rounded at apex.

Body length: 14 mm.

Holotype: 1 ♀ Nakanoshima, Tokara Is., south of Kyushu, 4. VI. 1953, T. Nakane leg. (in coll. Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist.)

Oedemerina subrobusta n. sp. (Pl. I, figs. 12, 13; Pl. VI, figs. 17 a-k)

Bronzy green to greenish blue.

Elongate, subparallel, above covered with pallid fine hairs not closely. Head densely and rugosely punctured posteriorly, frons somewhat transversely rugose and less distinctly punctured, clypeus rather smooth and sparsely punctured, with front margin broadly truncate and narrowly raised, labrum transverse, with front margin feebly emarginate at middle, gently arcuate at sides, sparsely and irregularly punctured. Antennae rather short, distinctly shorter than body, 1st joint not so long, curved and thickened apically, 2nd short, a half as long as 1st, 3rd the longest, nearly or more than three times as long as 2nd, 4th to 10th gradually diminishing their length, apical one nearly as long as 9th. Terminal joint of maxillary palpi widest at middle, somewhat spindle-shaped. Prothorax broader than long, widest behind front margin, disc roughly rugose and punctured, bearing a rather sharp longitudinal carina in middle and a deep transverse impression on each sides somewhat before middle, front and basal margin distinctly raised, the former arcuate-produced and the latter slightly rounded and sinuous at middle, sides rounded anteriorly, narrowed towards

constriction before base. Scutellum finely punctured, impressed at middle, rounded posteriorly. Elytra gradually narrowed backwards, thickly and rugosely punctured, inner discal costa short, scarcely reaching one third of elytral length, lateral one united outer margin posteriorly. Abdomen rather sparsely bearing pallid hairs and transversely aciculate-punctate. Anal segment of female obtusely truncate apically.

Body length: 6.5-8 mm.

Holotype (♂), allotype (♀) and paratypes (1♂ 3♀): Utsukushigahara, Shinano, Honshu, 4. VIII. 1952; paratypes: 1♂ Mt. Tateshina, Shinano, Honshu, 18. VII. 1936, T. Nakane leg., 1♂ Mt. Norikura (Daimonzawa), Shinano, Honshu, 5. VIII. 1951, S. Uéno leg.

This species is allied to *O. lurida* from Europe and also to *O. robusta* Lewis from Japan, but may be separable from both in having the apical margin of the pronotum distinctly raised and the shape of the anal segment of the female different. In *O. lurida* the prothorax is less transverse and in *O. robusta* the median carina of the pronotum is only indistinctly defined and the surface is less rugosely punctured. The 6th abdominal sternite of the male in this species is deeply cleft into two lobes in the apical half as in *O. lurida*, but the lobes are distinctly broader.

Oedemerina robusta (Lewis) n. comb. (Pl. I, fig. 11; Pl. VI, figs. 18 a-b)

Oedemera robusta, Lew., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) xv, 1895, p. 443.

? *Oedemera* (*Oedemeronia*) *robusta*, Kôno, Fauna Nipponica, no. 21, Oedemeridae, Cephaloidea, 1937, p. 70, f. 52.

I found a few specimens in my collection, which agree well with Lewis' description of *O. robusta*. They are similar to *O. lurida* as well as the preceding species in general feature, but the body is robuster and differently sculptured.

Although Kôno included *O. robusta* in the subgenus *Oedemeronia*, his determination of this species is doubtful in my opinion.

Summary

The present paper deals with a preliminary report of my study in Japanese Oedemeridae. In this paper I have described above one genus, one subgenus, nine species, three subspecies and one aberrant form as new to science, and appended brief notes on certain known species. All the specimens used in this study are preserved in my collection, unless otherwise indicated.

For a thorough revision of Japanese Oedemeridae it is necessary to examine a rich material from Japan as well as other palearctic or oriental regions.

後記

本文に於ては日本産カミキリモドキ科の新属新種新型を記載し、既知数種に関する知見を附加えた。終に臨み、標本及び文献について援助を与えられた方々に対し深い感謝を捧げる。

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

- Fig. 1. *Ezonacerda nigripennis* (Matsumura) ab. *flavipennis* n. ♂
 Fig. 2. *Asclera rugosipennis* Pic ♀
 Fig. 3. *Asclera satana* n. sp. ♂
 Fig. 4. *Asclera subrugosa kyushuensis* n. subsp. ♂
 Fig. 5. *Asclera brunneipennis* Lewis ♀
 Fig. 6. *Asclera igai* n. sp. ♂

- Fig. 7. *Asclera carinicornis* (Lewis) ♂
 Fig. 8. *Eobia fuscipennis* n. sp. ♂
 Fig. 9. *Paroncomera yatoi* n. sp. ♂
 Fig. 10. *Paroncomera yatoi* n. sp. ♀
 Fig. 11. *Oedemerina robusta* (Lewis) ♀
 Fig. 12. *Oedemerina subrobusta* n. sp. ♀
 Fig. 13. *Oedemerina subrobusta* n. sp. ♂

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

(Showing the punctation of pronotum.)

- Fig. 1. *Xanthochroa (Patialomorpha) spinicoxis* n. sp. ♂
 Fig. 2. *Xanthochroa (Patialomorpha) spinicoxis* n. sp. ♀
 Fig. 3. *Xanthochroa (Patialomorpha) spinicoxis hiraii* n. subsp. ♂
 Fig. 4. *Xanthochroa (Patialomorpha) spinicoxis hiraii* n. subsp. ♀
 Fig. 5. *Xanthochroa (Patialomorpha) strandi* Kôno ♂
 Fig. 6. *Xanthochroa (Patialomorpha) strandi* Kôno ♀
 Fig. 7. *Asclera satana* n. sp. ♂
 Fig. 8. *Asclera subrugosa kyushuensis* n. subsp. ♂
 Fig. 9. *Asclera carinicornis* (Lewis) ♀
 Fig. 10. *Asclera brunneipennis* Lewis ♀
 Fig. 11. *Asclera igai* n. sp. ♀
 Fig. 12. *Asclera igai* subsp.? (from Mt. Hiko, Kyushu) ♀

EXPLANATION OF PLATES III-VI.

((d)=dorsal view; (v)=ventral view; (l)=lateral view.)

1. *Anoncodina sambucea* (Lewis) male genitalia a: (v); b: (l).
2. *Xanthochroa luteipennis* Marseul
3. *Xanthochroa konoii* n. sp.
 a: male genital segments (6th and 7th abdominal segments=8th and 9th of Arnett) (v); b: terminal joint of maxillary palpus (♂); c: ditto (♀); d: penis and paramere (v); e: ditto (l).
4. *Xanthochroa osawai* n. sp. a: male anal part (v); b: apex of penis; c: terminal joint of maxillary palpus (♂); d: ditto (♀); e: pygidium and anal sternite (♀).
5. *Xanthochroa (Patialomorpha) spinicoxis* n. sp.
6. *Xanthochroa (Patialomorpha) ainu* Lewis.
7. *Xanthochroa (Patialomorpha) strandi* Kôno.
8. *Patiala deformis* Lewis.
 a: male genital segments (v); b: ditto (l); c: penis and paramere (v); d: ditto (l).
9. *Asclera satana* n. sp.
10. *Asclera subrugosa kyushuensis* n. subsp.
 a: male anal part (v); b: ditto (d); c: apex of penis; d: penis (l); e: paramere (l); f: ditto (d); g: tegminite; h: 6th abdominal sternite; i: genital (7th abdominal) sternite (v); j: ditto (l); k: genital tergite.
11. *Asclera igai* n. sp. a: penis (l); b: paramere (l); c: ditto (d); d: 6th abdominal sternite; d': ditto (from Mt. Tsurugi, Shikoku); d'': ditto (from Mt. Hiko, Kyushu); e: male anal part (v).
12. *Asclera carinicornis* (Lewis) a: penis (l); b: paramere (l); c: apical portion of aedeagus (d-l); d: 6th abdominal sternite; e: male anal part (v).
13. *Eobia cinereipennis* (Motschulsky).
14. *Eobia fuscipennis* n. sp.
 a: 6th abdominal sternite; b: penis (v); c: ditto (l); d: paramere (l); e: ditto (d); f: maxillary palpus (♂); g: ditto (♀).
15. *Anancosessinia tarsalis* Kôno a: 6th abdominal sternite; b: penis (l); c: paramere (d); d: ditto (l); e: genital (7th) sternite+tegminite (l); f: ditto (v); g: genital tergite; h: apical portion of mandibles (♂).
16. *Paroncomera yatoi* n. sp. a: male anal part (v); b: female anal sternite (f. typica); c: ditto (subsp. *tokarensis* n.).
17. *Oedemerina subrobusta* n. sp. a: male anal part; b: 6th abdominal sternite; c: penis (v); d: ditto (l); e: tegminite; f: paramere (d); g: ditto (l); h: genital (7th) segment; i: apex of anal sternite (♀); j: maxillary palpus (♂); k: ditto (♀).
18. *Oedemerina robusta* (Lewis) a: apical margin of anal sternite (♀); b: maxillary palpus (?).

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PLATE. I

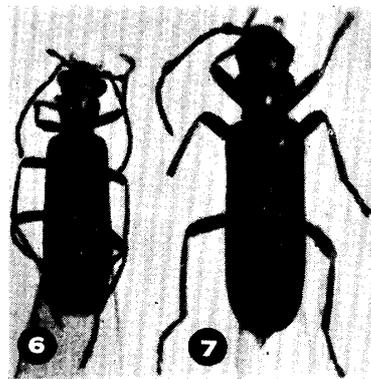
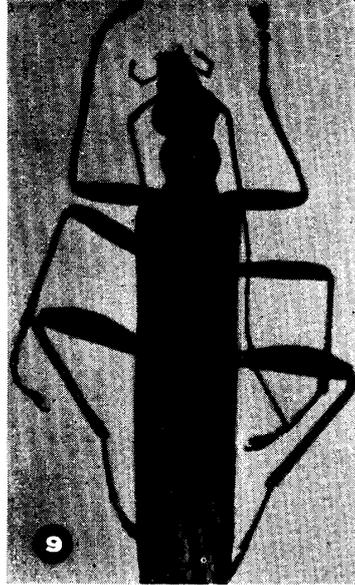


PLATE. II

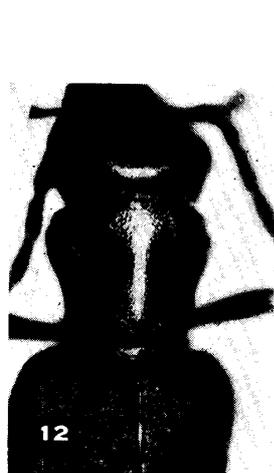
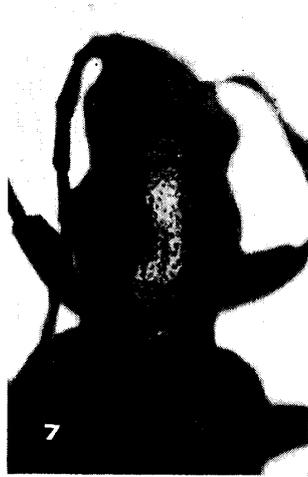


PLATE III

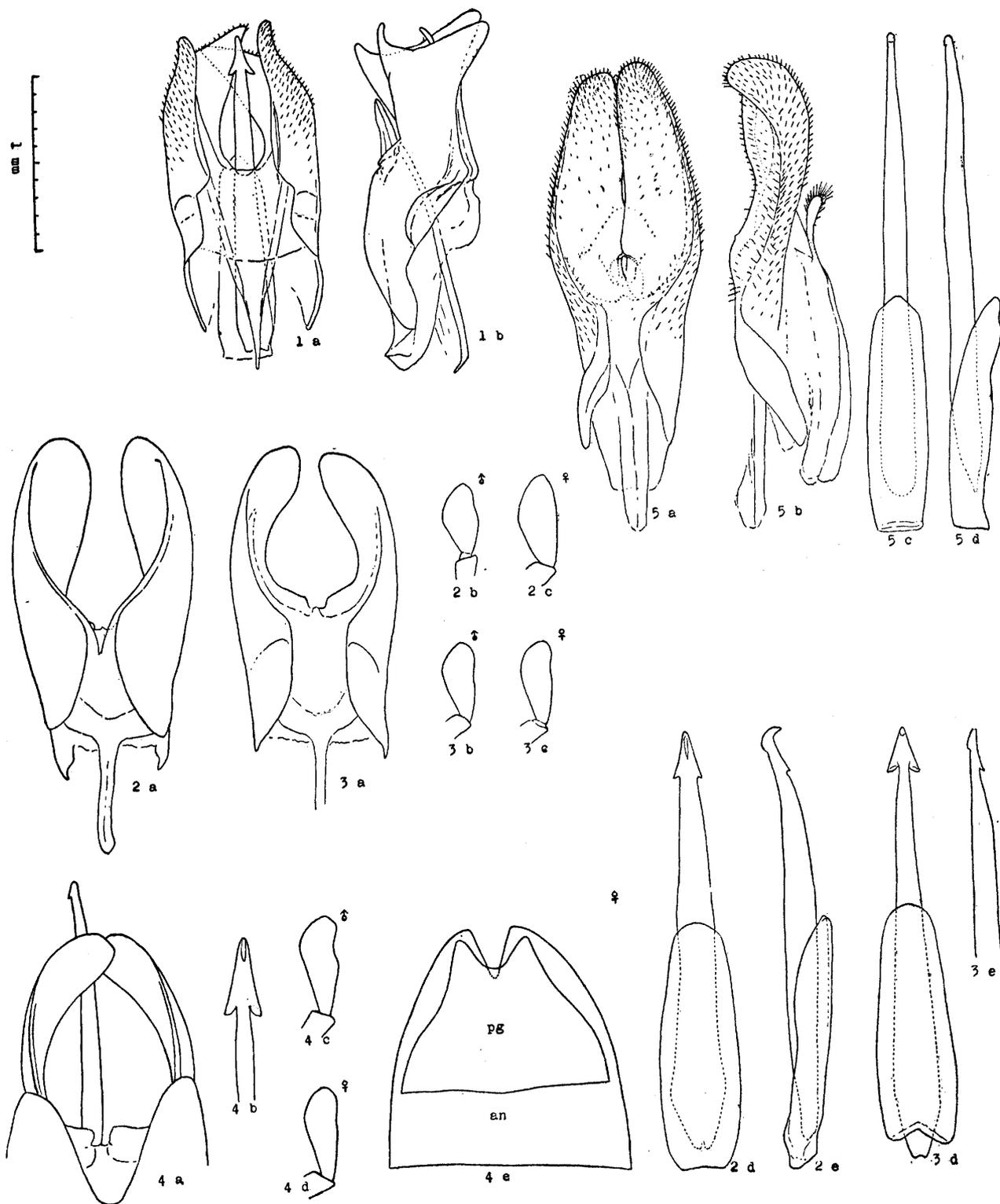


PLATE IV

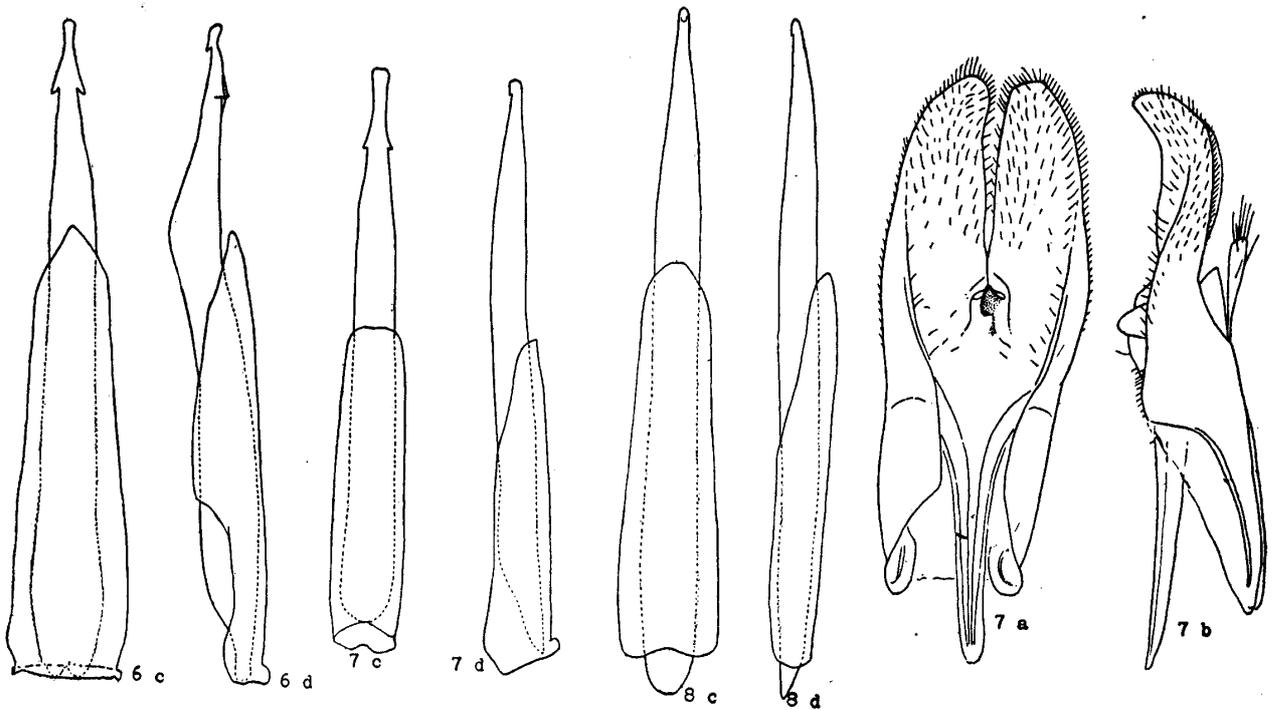
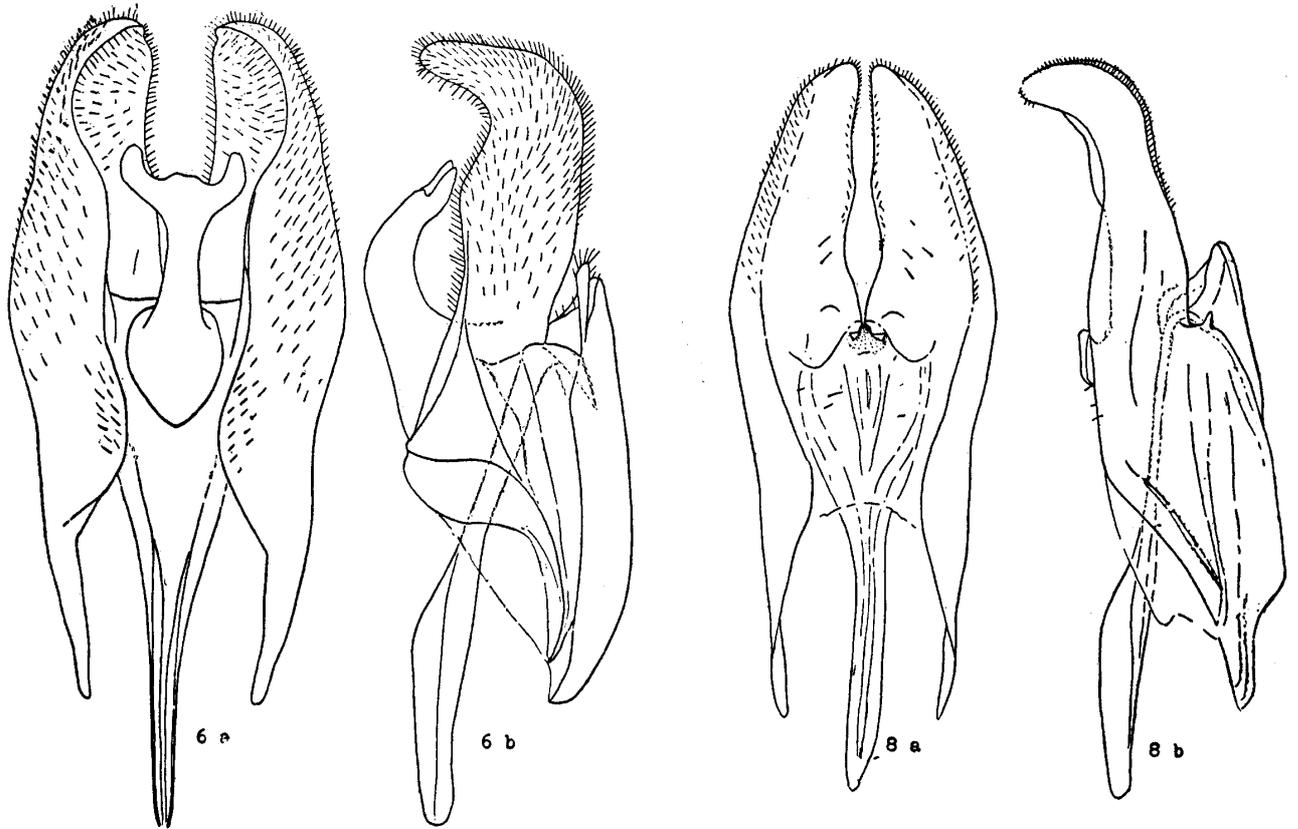


PLATE V

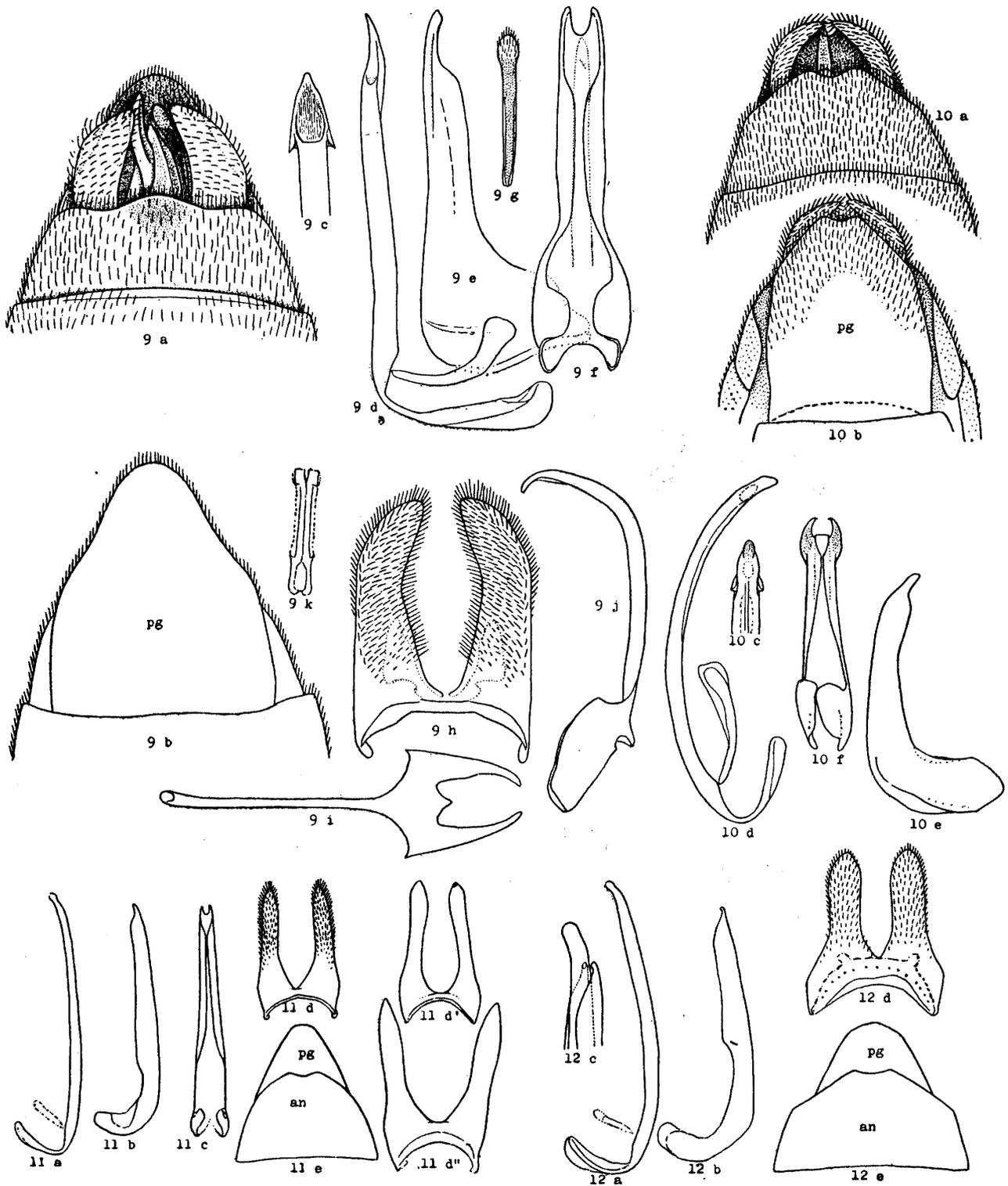


PLATE VI

