

The Chrysomelidae of Japan and the Ryukyu Islands. IX : Subfamily Alticinae II

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The Chrysomelidae of Japan and the Ryukyu Islands. IX ^{1,2)}
Subfamily Alticinae II

Shinsaku KIMOTO³⁾

Genus *Aphthonoides* Jacoby

Aphthonoides Jac., 1885, Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, Ann. ser. 2, 2: 59 (type : *A. beccarii* Jac. ; Java).—Heikertinger, 1924, Kol. Rundsch. 11 (1-2): 29; 1925, t. c. (3-4): 53; 1940, Ent. Blätt. 36 (6) : 175.—Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25 : 356; 1936, op. cit. 26 : 84.—Chen, 1936, Sinensia 7 (6): 626.—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 745, 796.

Aphthonoides beccarii Jacoby (Fig. 1)

Aphthonoides beccarii Jacoby, 1885, Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, Ann. ser. 2, 2 (22): 59 (Java ; MCZ).—Jacoby, 1885, 2001. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885: 742, pl. 46, fig. 2 (Japan: Ichiuchi, Nagasaki).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 85 (Java, Sumatra, Formosa ; Kyushu).—Heikertinger, 1940, Ent. Blätt. 36 (6) : 178 (Java, Japan, Formosa, Sumatra).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1) : 173 (Java, Sumatra, Formosa, Japan).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 796 (Sumatra, Java, China, Taiwan, Japan).

Color black or piceous, shining, with antennae and legs yellowish brown; length 1.5-1.8 mm.

Distribution : Java, Sumatra, Taiwan, Japan (Kyushu).

Fukuoka: Mt. Hiko. *Oita*: Mt. Sobo. *Miyazaki*: Hyuga Line.

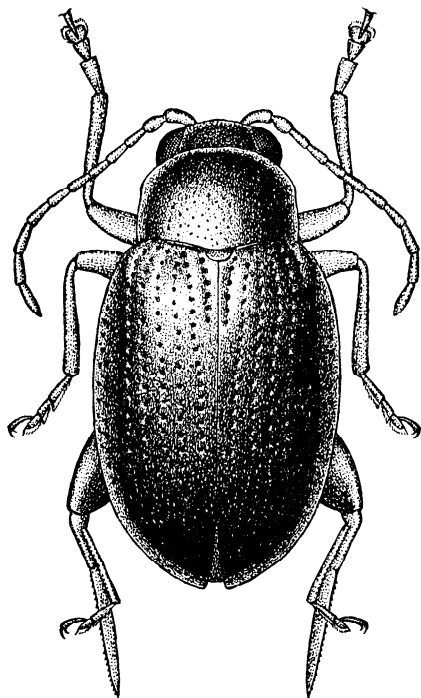
Genus *Dibolia* Latreille

Dibolia Latr., 1829, in Cuvier, Regne Anim., ed. 2, 5: 155 (type: *Haltica occultana* Koch. ; Europe).—Chapuis, 1875, Gen. Col. 11: 137, 138.—Heikertinger, 1912, in Reitter, Fauna Germ. 4: 147, pl. 201, fig. 5 ; 1924, Kol. Rundsch 11 (1-2): 30; 1925, t. c. (3-4): 53, 70.—Maulik, 1926, Fauna India, Chrys. & Halt., 209.—Chen, 1933, Sinensia 3 (9): 214, fig. 2.—Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25: 356; 1936, op. cit. 26 : 84.—Chen, 1936, Sinensia 7 (6) : 627.—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 745, 798.

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Dibolia japonica Chen

Dibolia japonica Chen, 1933, Soc. Ent. France, Bull. 38 : 187 (Japan : Tokyo ; PARIS).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 84 (Honshu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1) : 179 (Japan).

Body dark metallic blue; antennae fuscous with five basal joints reddish brown and first joint with metallic greenish shimmer; legs reddish brown with posterior femora dark red with a coppery shimmer; length 2.8 mm.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

Nagano: Karuizawa (2 exs., 10. July. 1959, K. Morimoto leg.).

Genus *Philopona* Weise

Philopona Ws., 1903, Archiv Naturg. ser. 69, 1: 216 (type : *P. tibialis* Ws.; Africa).—Heikertinger, 1922, Wien. Ent. Ztg. 39: 45; 1924, Kol. Kundschr. 11 (1-2): 31, 38; 1925, t. c. (3-4): 53. —Maulik, 1926, Fauna India, Chrys. & Halt., 145, 148.—Chen, 1934, Sinensia 5 (3-4): 229, 285.—Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25: 355; 1936, op. cit. 26: 15.—Chen, 1936, Sinensia 7 (6): 627.—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 745, 798.

Fig. 1 *Aphthonoides beccarii* Jacoby.

Philopona vibex (Erichson)

Haltica vibex Erichson, 1834, Acad. Leop. Carol., Nova Acta 16 (Suppl. 1): 273 (China).

Aedionychis japonica Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 189 (Japan: Nagasaki; BM).

Oedionychis (Philopona) vibex: Heikertinger, 1922, Wien. Ent. Ztg. 39: 47.

Oedionychis (Philopona) vibex ab. *nigrodorsatus* Heikertinger, 1922 (March j, t. c., 58 (Japan: Kyoto).

Philopona vibex ab. *limbata* Weise, 1922 (October) (nec Fabricius, 1798), Tijdschr. Ent. 65: 123 (Japan: Kyoto).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 16, 17 (Honshu).

Philopona vibex: Chen, 1934, Sinensia 5: 256, fig. 54 (China, Tonkin, India).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 105; 1951, Shikoku Ent. Soc., Trans. 2 (3): 43 (Japan: Muya-cho in Tokushima Pref.).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 799 (China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Assam, India).

Philopona vibex japonica: Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 16 (Honshu, Kyushu).

Oedionychus (*Philopona*) *vibex* ab. *chujoi* Csiki, 1940, Col. Cat. 169: 452 (Japan: Honshu) (new name for *Ph. vibex* ab. *limbata* Weise).

Philopona vibex var. *nigra* Chûjô, 1950, Shikoku Ent. Soc., Trans. 2 (3): 44 (Japan: Muya-cho in Tokushima Pref.).

Oedionychus (*Philopona*) *vibex*: Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 187 (E. Siberia, India, Indo-China, Formosa, Korea, Japan).

Distribution: E. Siberia, India, Indo-China, China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado I., Shikoku, Kyushu).

Body oblong-oval, convex, coloration of body variable: 1. Head dark reddish brown, pronotum dark reddish brown, with a broad longitudinal black stripe on middle; scutellum black or pitchy brown; elytra yellowish brown with suture black and with a black longitudinal stripe from base to near apex, body beneath and legs piceous or black (typical form). 2. Head shining black, with frontal tubercles, inter-antennal space and clypeus deep reddish-brown; pronotum shining reddish brown; scutellum and elytra shining black, with lateral margin and apex of the latter brown, and in some cases elytra almost entirely black; body beneath and legs deep reddish brown, with metathorax and some portions of legs black or blackish brown (*limbata* form); length 4.0–4.2 mm.

Fukuoka: Mt. Wakasugi; Kora-san in Kurume City. *Osaka*: Riv. Yodo. *Ishikawa*: Hakusan. *Yamanashi*: Shosenkyo. *Tokyo*: Sugunami. *Aomori*: Yunomata in Shimokita Pen. *Hokkaido*: Ashoro in Tokachi; Higashikawa in Kamikawa; Engaru in Abashiri.

Host: *Plantago asiatica* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Genus *Hyphasis* Harold

Hyphasis Harold, 1877, Dtsch. Ent. Ztschr. 21: 434 (type: *Oedionychismagica* Harold; India).—Heikertinger, 1922, Wien. Ent. Ztg. 39: 45; 1924, Kol. Rundsch. 11 (1-2): 32.—Maulik, 1926, Fauna India, Chrys. & Halt., 145.—Chen, 1934, Sinensia 5 (3-4): 289; 1936, op. cit. 7 (6): 627.—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 745, 800.

Hyphasoma Jacoby, 1903, Soc. Ent. Belg., Ann. 47: 110 (type: *H. inconspicua* Jac.).—Heikertinger, 1922, Wien. Ent. Ztg. 39: 49, 51; 1924, Kol. Rundsch. 11 (1-2): 32.—Maulik, 1926, Fauna India, Chrys. & Halt., 145, 156.—Chen, 1933, Sinensia 3 (9): 222; 1933, Soc. Ent. France, Bull. 38: 273.—Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25: 356; 1936, op. cit. 26: 85.

Hyphasis inconstans Jacoby

Hyphasis inconstans Jacoby, 1885, 2001. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885: 733, pl. 46, fig. 1 (Japan: Yuyama, Hitoyoshi; BM).—Chen, 1934, Sinensia 5 (3-4): 292 (China, Tonkin, Japan).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 800, 801 (Japan, China, N. Vietnam).

Hyphasoma inconstans: Heikertinger, 1922, Wien. Ent. Ztg. 39: 59.—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 85 (Kyushu; China, Tonkin).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 181 (Japan, China, Indo-China).

Brown, shining, with seven apical joints of antennae and legs black; length 2.0–2.5 mm.

Distribution: S. China, Indo-China, Japan (Kyushu).

Genus *Hespera* Weise

Hespera Ws., 1889, Soc. Ent. Ross., Horae 23: 638 (type: *H. sericea* Ws.).—Heikeringer, 1924, Kol. Rundsch. 11 (1-2): 32.—Maulik, 1926, Fauna India, Chrys. & Halt., 130, 137.—Chen, 1933, Sinensia 3 (9): 227; 1934, op. cit. 5 (3-4) : 233, 241.—Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25: 356; 1936, op. cit. 26: 86.—Chen, 1936, Sinensia 7 (6): 628.—Kung & Chen, 1954, Acta Ent. Sinica 4 (2): 149.—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 745, 802.

Allomorpha Jacoby, 1892, Mus. Civ. Genova, Ann. 37: 934 (type: *A. sericea* Jac. = *lomosa* Maulik).

Hespera formosana Chûjô

Hespera formosana Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 87, 90 (Formosa).—Nakane & Kimoto, 1961, Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist., Bull. 13: 78 (Tokara Is.).

Hespera formosana subsp. *albopilosa* Chûjô, 1957, Kagawa Univ., Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. 2 (52): 7 (Loochoos: Shinmura-Akatsuchi-yama in Amami-Oshima ; CHUJO).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 180 (Ryukyu Is.).
New **Synonymy**

Body elongate, distinctly widened posteriorly. Ground color dark brown to black; antennae yellowish brown with two or three basal joints infusate; legs yellowish brown with posterior femora infusate, distinctly widened posteriorly ; length 2.5-2.8 mm.

Distribution: Taiwan, Ryukyu Is. (Miyako Is., Amami-Oshima, Tokara Is.).

Sakishima group: Miyako Is. (1 ex., Nov.-Dec. 1952, G. E. Bohart leg.). *Tokara group*: Nakanoshima (after Nakane & Kimoto, 1961).

Hespera auripilosa loochooana Chûjô

Hespera auripilosa laochaoana Chûjô, 1957, Kagawa Univ., Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. 2 (52): 6 (Loochoos: Naze in Amami-Oshima; CHUJO).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 180 (Ryukyu Is.).

Chûjô (1957) described this subspecies based on a single female specimen. According to his statement, this subspecies is separable from the nominate subspecies in having the body which is distinctly widened posteriorly and the pronotum which is convex from side to side. On the other hand *auripilosa* Chûjô and *formosana* Chûjô resemble rather closely to each other and the characters separating ***auripilosa*** Chûjô from *formosana* Chûjô are chiefly on these two characters. So that, excepting the slightly large size (3.25 mm) in ***auripilosa loochooana*** Chûjô, I do not understand what is the character separating ***auripilosa loochooana*** Chûjô from *formosana* Chûjô (= *formosana albopilosa* Chûjô). Unless more material are available, it would be almost impossible to decide the status of the subspecies.

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Amami-Oshima).

Genus *Minota* Kutsch

Minota Kutsch, 1859, Wien. Ent. Monatschr. 3, 141; 1864, Sept. Beitr., 43.—Heikertinger, 1924, Kol. Rundsch. 11 (1-2): 47; 1925, op. cit. (3-4): 53.
Hypnophilia Foudr., 1860 (nec Bourg., 1858), Soc. Linn. Lyon, Ann. (n. s.) 6: 146.
Apteropeda : Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25: 356; 1936, op. cit. 26: 91.

Minota nigropicea (Baly)

Apteropeda nigropicea Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874 : 207 (Japan : Nagasaki; BM).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 91 (Kyushu).
Apteropeda japonica Chûjô, 1951, Shikoku Ent. Soc., Trans. 2 (3): 41 (Japan : Mt. Tsurugi-san in Tokushima Pref. ; CHUGO).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 186 (synonymized).
Minota nigropicea : Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 186 (Japan).

Body roundish oval, strongly convex; black with bluish luster; antennae and legs (except posterior femora piceous) deep reddish brown; length 2.0-2.5 mm.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Tokushima: Jinryo-mura in Myosai-gun (1 ex., 10. Aug. 1953, I. Hiura leg.).
Tottori: Hoki-Daisen (1 ex., 4. June. 1955, K. Sawada leg.; 1 ex., 27. May. 1954, S. Kimoto leg.).

Genus *Argopistes* Motschulsky

Argopistes Mots., 1860, Schrenck's Reisen Amurl., 2: 236 (type: *A. biplagiatus* Mots.; Siberia).—Heikertinger, 1924, Kol. Rundsch. 11 (1-2): 334; 1925, op. cit. (3-4): 53, 70.—Maulik, 1926, Fauna India, Chrys. & Halt., 284, 296.—Chen, 1933, Sinensia 3 (9): 223; 1934, op. cit. 5 (3-4): 231, 314.—Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25: 356; 1936, op. cit. 26: 108.—Chen, 1936, Sinensia 7 (6): 630.
 Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 746, 811.

Key to Japanese species of *Argopistes*

1. Dorsal surface not entirely black2.
 Black, basal joints of antennae, apex of femora and tarsi paler; length 3.0 mm *unicolor*
2. Rather large in size; larger than 3.0 mm3.
 Rather small in size; black, antennae reddish brown, six or seven apical joints darker, legs black with apex of femora and tarsi pale, elytra with a reddish patch before middle, in some cases almost entirely reddish; length 2.2-2.5 mm *tsekooni*
3. Elytral punctures much finer than punctures of pronotum; anterior margin of pronotum emarginated and not produced before middle, inter-ocular space very narrow; black; frons, antennae, tibiae, tarsi and apex of femora reddish; elytra with a reddish patch, in some cases elytra almost entirely reddish brown; length 3.2-4.0 mm *coccinelliformis*
 Elytral punctures almost same as, or slightly finer than, those of pronotum; anterior margin of pronotum emarginated and slightly produced before

middle ; inter-ocular space wider than in the preceding species ; color variable: Ground color of dorsal surface black with a pair of reddish patches before middle of elytra (typical form). Ground color of dorsal surface reddish or yellowish brown; pronotum with a pair of black markings, elytra with six pairs of black markings (*undecimmaculatus* type). Ground color of dorsal surface reddish brown, pronotum with a pair of black markings and elytra with two basal and a subapical black markings. Ground color of dorsal surface reddish brown; pronotum with a pair of black markings, elytra with a marking occupied basal half of sutural area, humeri and basal area and a small subapical markings black; length 3.2-3.8 mm *biplagiatus*

Argopistes biplagiatus Motschulsky (Fig. 2b)

Argopistes biplagiatus Mots., 1860, Schrenck's Reisen Amurl., 2: 236, pl. 11, fig. 25 (E. Siberia).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 174 (E. Siberia, Japan).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 811 (E. Siberia, Japan).

Argopistes undecimmaculatus Jacoby, 1885, 2001. Soc. Lond., Proc. 738 (Japan : Sapporo ; BM).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26 : 108, 109 (Hokkaido).

Distribution: E. Siberia, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Fukuoka: Mt. Hiko. *Tokushima*: Jinryo-mura in Myosai-gun. *Kyoto*: Kibune.

Hokkaido: Engaru in Abashiri ; Ashoro in Tokachi.

Hosts: *Fraxinus mandschurica* var. *japonica*; *Osmanthus ilicifolius* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

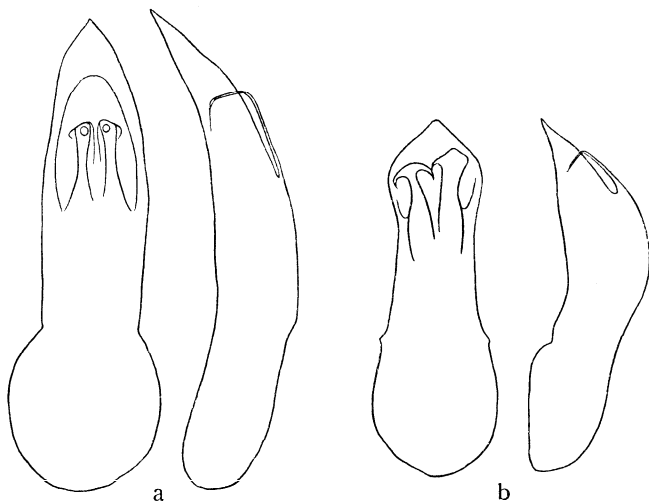


Fig. 2. Male genitalia: a, *Argopistes coccinelliformis* Csiki; b, *A. biplagiatus* Motschulsky.

Argopistes coccinelliformis Csiki (Fig. 2a)

Argopistes coccinelloides Baly, 1874 (nec Suffrian, 1868), Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans.

1874 : 202 (Japan ; BM).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 108, 109 (Japan, Loochoo).

Argopistes biplagiatus: Schönfeld, 1890, Ent. Nachr. 16 (11) : 175 (Loochoos).—Chen, 1934, Sinensia 5: 315 (Tonkin, China).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 109, 110 (Japan, Loochoo, Formosa).

Argopistes coccinelliformis Csiki, 1940, Col. Cat. 169: 524 (Japan; Loochoos) (new name for *A. coccinelloides* Baly, 1874).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1) : 174 (Indo-China, S. China, Formosa, Korea, Ryukyu Is., Japan, Bonin Is.).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 811, 812 (Japan, Korea, Ryukyu Is., Bonin Is., Taiwan, S. China, Vietnam).

Distribution : Indo-China, S. China, Taiwan, ? Korea, Ryukyu Is. (Okinawa, Amami-Oshima), Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Hachi jo- jima), Bonin Is. (Chichi-jima).

Kagoshima : Sata-misaki. *Kochi* : Kashiwa Is. ; Ashizuri-misaki. *Kanagawa* : Yokohama City.

Host : *Ligustrum japonicum* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Argopistes tsekooni Chen (Fig. 3b)

Argopistes biplagiatus: Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 202 (Japan; Nagasaki).

Argopistes tsekooni Chen, 1934, Sinensia 5 (3-4): 316, fig. 16 (China ; PARIS).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1959, Enum. Ins. Mt. Hikosan (Hikosan Lab. Biol., Univ. Kyushu), 2, Col., 67 (Japan: Mt. Hikosan in Fukuoka Pref.).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 174 (China, Japan).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 811, 812 (E. China, Japan).

Distribution: China, Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Fukuoka: Mt. Wakasugi ; Mt. Hiko ; Shikanoshima in Kasuya-gun ; Hirao in Fukuoka City ; Sarakura-yama in Yahata City. *Kagoshima*: Sata-misaki.

Host : *Ligustrum obtusifolium* (after Chûjô & Kimot, 1961).

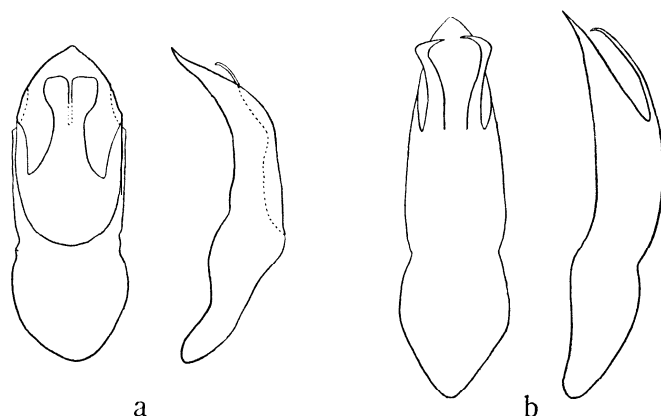


Fig. 3. Male genitalia: a, *Argopistes unicolor* Jacoby ; b, *A. tsekooni* Chen.

Argopistes unicolor Jacoby (Fig. 3a)

Argopistes unicolor Jacoby, 1885, 2001. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885 : 738 (Japan : Yuyama ; BM).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26 : 108, 109 (Kyushu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 174 (Japan).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 811, 812 (Japan, Korea, E. Siberia).

Distribution : Japan (Kyushu).

Host : *Osmanthus ilicifolius* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Fukuoka: Mt. Hiko (1 ex., 13. May. 1955, T. Esaki, K. Yasumatsu & Y. Hirashima leg.; 1 ex., 10. May. 1958, Y. Miyatake leg.).

Genus *Argopus* Fischer von Waldheim

Argopus Fisch. Waldh., 1824, Entomogr. Imp. Ross. 2: 184, pl. 47, figs. 3, 4 (type: *A. bicolor* Fisch.; S. W. Russia).—Heikertinger, 1912, in Reitter, Fauna Germ. 4: 148, ZOO; 1924, Kol. Rundsch. 11 (1-2): 36; 1925, *t. c.* (3-4): 53.—Maulik, 1926, Fauna India, Chrys. & Halt., 429.—Chen, 1933, Sinensia 3 (9): 222; 1934, *op. cit.* 5 (3-4): 232, 318.—Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25 : 356; 1936, *op. cit.* 26: 110.—Chen, 1936, Sinensia 7 (6): 631.—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 746, 815.

Key to Japanese species of Argopus

1. Body entirely reddish brown.....2
Entirely shining black; anterior margin of clypeus widely and triangularly notched ; pronotum distinctly but not closely punctate; length 4.0-4.2 mm. *nigripennis*
2. Anterior margin of clypeus triangularly notched.....3
Anterior margin of clypeus subquadrately notched ; entirely reddish brown ; length 4.2-5.0 mm.....*balyi*
3. Rather large in size; larger than 4.0 mm in length4
Rather small in size; triangular notch of clypeus rather smaller; reddish brown; length 3.2-3.8 mm.....*punctipennis*
4. Antennae (three basal joints excepted) and legs black5
Antennae and legs reddish brown; reddish brown, anterior margin of pronotum deeply emarginated; length 4.2-5.0 mm.....*unicolor*
5. Reddish brown, antennae black with three basal joints reddish brown; tibiae and tarsi black; anterior margin of clypeus distinctly notched ; length 4.2-5.0 mm.....*nigritarsis*
Pale fulvous; antennae black with three basal joints reddish brown ; legs black ; anterior margin of clypeus feebly notched ; length 4.2 mm *clarki*

Argopus nigripennis Jacoby

Argopus nigripennis Jacoby, 1885, 2001. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885: 734 (Japan: Shimonosuka ; BM).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 110, 111 (Honshu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 175 (Japan).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

Kyoto: Obaku (1 ex., 4. May. 1950, Y. Wada leg.).

Argopus balyi Harold

Argopus balyi Harold, 1878, Dtsche. Ent. Ztschr. '22 (1) : 88 (Japan : Tokyo).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26 : 111, 113 (Honshu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1) : 175 (Japan).

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Fukuoka : Mt. Hiko ; Mt. Fukuchi ; Mt. Inunaki ; Mt. Sarakura. *Kochi* : Makiyama-mura in Kami-gun. *Okayama* : Mt. Naki. *Osaka* : Mt. Myoken. *Nagano* : Kiso-Ontake. *Yamanashi* : Masutomi.

Hosts : *Clematis apiifolia*, *C. Maximowicziana* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Argopus punctipennis (Motschulsky)

Dicherosis punctipennis Motschulsky, 1866, Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, Bull. 39 (2): 178 (Japan).

Argopus orientalis Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 206 (Japan : Nagasaki ; BM).

Sphaeroderma unicolor Jacoby, 1885 (nec Motschulsky, 1860), 2001. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885: 736 (Japan: Nikko ; BM).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 175 (synonymized).

Argopus punctipennis : Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 111 (Kyushu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 175 (Japan, S. Sachalin).

Argopus unicolor : Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26 : 111, 112 (S. Saghalien ; Hokkaido, Honshu).

Argopus univestis Heikertinger, 1940, Col. Cat. 169: 514 (Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu) (new name for *A. unicolor* Jacoby, 1885).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 175 (synonymized).

Distribution : S. Sachalin, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Awa-shima, Sado I., Oki I., Shikoku, Kyushu).

Fukuoka : Magaribuchi in Sawara-gun; Tashiro in Yame-gun ; Mt. Hiko ; Mt. Wakasugi ; Mt. Inunaki. *Nagano* : Shirahone. *Kanagawa* : Mt. Takatori. *Yamagata* : Futakuchi-toge. *Aomori* : Yunomata in Shimokita Pen. *Hokkaido* : Ashoro and Nukabira in Tokachi; Akan Prov.

Host : *Cirsium japonicum* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Argopus unicolor Motschulsky

Argopus unicolor Motsch., 1860, Schrenck's Reisen Amurl., 2: 235, pl. 11, fig. 2-C (E. Siberia).—Weise, 1893, Ins. Deutschl. Col. 6: 1053 (Amur).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 816, 821 (E. Siberia, Korea).

Distribution : E. Siberia, Korea, Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Fukuoka : Mt. Hiko. *Miyazaki* : Kamishiiiba. *Kochi* : Makiyama-mura in Kami-gun. *Tottori* : Hoki-Daisen. *Yamanashi* : Komagatake ; Obinayama in Kofu City. *Gunma* : Numata City.

This is the first record of this species from Japan.

Argopus nigratarsis (Gebler)

Chrysomelanigratarsis Gebler, 1823, Soc. Nat. Hist. Moscou, Mem. 6: 125 (Barnaul).

Argopus nigratarsis : Motschulsky, 1860, Etud. Ent. 9: 27 (Japan).—Weise, 1893,

Ins. Deutschl. 6: 1053 (Sarepta, Turkestan, W. Siberia).—Chen, 1934, Sinensia 5: 319 (Barnaul, China).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 175 (NE Europe, Turkestan, Siberia, Japan).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 816, 819 (E. Europe, Turkestan, Siberia, China, Korea, Japan).

Argopus clypeatus Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 206 (Japan: Nagasaki; BM).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 111, 113 (Honshu, Kyushu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 175 (Japan, Korea). New

Synonymy

Distribution: NE. Europe, Turkestan, Siberia, China, Korea, Japan (Honshu, Sado I., Oki I., Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima).

Fukuoka: Kokura City; Hirao in Fukuoka City; Shikanoshima in Kasuya-gun; Mt. Inunaki. *Kagoshima*: Sata-misaki. *Nagasaki*: Takashima. *Kochi*: Ashizuri-misaki.

Hosts: *Clematis apiifolia*, *C. Maximowicziana* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Argopus clarki Jacoby

Argopus clarki Jacoby, 1885, 2001. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885: 734 (Japan: Miyanoshta; BM).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26: 110, 111 (Honshu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 175 (Japan).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

Genus *Sphaeroderma* Stephens

Sphaeroderma Stephens, 1831, Illustr. Brit. Ent. Mandib. 4: 328 (first species listed: *Altica testacea* Fabricius).—Chapuis, 1875, Gen. Col. 11: 130, 135.—Heikertinger, 1924, Kol. Rundsch. 11 (1-2): 35; 1925, *t. c.*, (3-4): 53, 69.—Maulik, 1926, Fauna India, Chrys. & Halt., 316 (type: *A. testacea* F.).—Chen, 1933, Sinensia 3 (9): 225; 1934, op. cit. 5 (3-4): 321.—Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25: 357.—Chen, 1936, Sinensia 7 (6): 632.—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 35.—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 746, 821.

Key to Japanese species of *Sphaeroderma*

1. Elytral punctures arranged in longitudinal rows2
 Elytral punctures partly arranged in longitudinal rows or entirely confused 3
2. Small in size; reddish brown; antennae blackish with four basal joints yellowish or reddish brown; tarsi infusate; length 1.8-2.0 mm *seriatum*
 Rather large in size; black, apical area of elytra, three or four apical abdominal segments and three or four basal antennal joints yellowish or reddish (*abdominale* type), in some cases elytra entirely reddish (*nigricolle* type); length 3.0-3.5 mm. *nigricolle*
3. Frontal tubercles distinctly delimited behind from vertex4
 Hind margin of frontal tubercles not distinctly bounded; head, antennae, legs and prothorax, in most cases basal area of dorsal surface also, stained with black, abdomen reddish or yellowish brown; elytra black with apical area yellowish; meso- and metathorax blackish; length 2.0-2.3 mm *apicale*
4. Frontal tubercles transverse or oblique5.

- Frontal tubercles oblong and rather vertical; bluish black, three or four basal joints of antennae and femora of fore legs reddish; length 2.0 mm *separatum*
5. Basi-sutural area of elytra more closely and strongly punctate and feebly grooved along sutural and basal margins in short distance 6
 Basal half of elytra almost evenly punctured and not grooved at basal margins and basal area of sutural margin 7
6. Frontal tubercles suboval; entirely reddish brown, in some cases dorsal surface almost entirely piceous; antennae dark brown except basal joints pale; length 2.3-2.8 mm *tarsatum*
 Frontal tubercles subquadrate; bluish black, antennae piceous with three or four basal joints pale, legs piceous with apex of femora paler; length 2.2 mm *japanum*
7. Elytra bicolor 8
 Elytra unicolor 9
8. Reddish or yellowish brown, elytra with two pairs of black markings, of which one is situated basally and another posteriorly; antennae blackish with three or four basal joints pale; length 3.0-4.0 mm.....*quadrimaculatum*
 Yellowish brown, elytra with a pair of black stripes laterally; length 2.5 mm *ohkuboi*
9. Legs not entirely black 10
 Legs almost entirely black; reddish brown, antennae black with four basal joints reddish; length 2.8 mm *nigripes*
10. Elytra entirely black, pronotum blackish or reddish 11
 Dorsal surface entirely reddish or yellowish 13

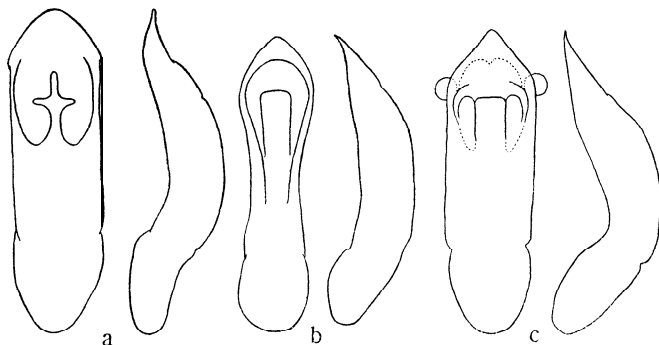


Fig. 4. Male genitalia: a, *Sphaeroderma tarsatum* (Baly) ; b, *S. balyi* Jacoby ; c, *S. placidum* Harold.

11. ♂: Aedeagus without any lateral tuberculation subapically12
 ♀: Aedeagus with a pair of lateral tuberculations subapically ; head and pronotum reddish brown, and in most specimens basal area of the latter stained with black (typical form), and in some specimens pronotum almost entirely black and legs more darker (*atrum* type) ; length 2.3-3.0 mm. *placidum*
12. Frontal tubercles widely separated to each other; head, prothorax and scutellum reddish brown; legs reddish brown with posterior femora piceous;

- elytra black; length 2.7 mm.....*unicolor* (part)
 Frontal tubercles contiguous; head and prothorax, in some cases mesothorax also, reddish or yellowish brown; legs reddish with posterior femora piceous; antennae blackish with three or four basal joints reddish; elytra black; length 2.0 mm.....*balyi*
 13. Legs entirely reddish brown; ♂: Aedeagus without any lateral tuberculation subapically14
 Posterior femora at least partly dark or piceous; ♂: Aedeagus with a pair of lateral tuberculations subapically ; length 2.8—3.0 mm..*placidum* (part)
 14. Inter-antennal space wide ; frontal tubercles widely separated to each other ; reddish brown; antennae blackish with four or five basal joints pale, in some cases entirely pale; length 2.4—3.0 mm*unicolor*
 Inter-antennal space narrower than in the preceding species; frontal tubercles contiguous ; reddish brown, antennae blackish with four or five basal joints pale, in some cases entirely pale ; length 2.2—2.8 mm. *fuscicornis*

Sphaeroderma seriatum Baly

Sphaeroderma seriata Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 203 (Japan : Nagasaki ; BM).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 37, 42 (Kyushu).—Chit jô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 193 (Japan).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 831 (Japan; ? N. Vietnam).

Chen (1934) recorded the species from Tonkin. Judging by the description given by Chen, his record is very doubtful in being much larger in size comparing it with true *seriatum*.

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Kyushu, Tsushima).

Fukuoka: Tachibana-yama in Fukuoka City (1 ex., 6. June. 1956, T. Hidaka leg.). *Tottori*: Hoki-Daisen (1 ex., 24. July. 1934, S. Shibanaï leg.).

Host : *Panicumbisulcatum* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Sphaeroderma nigricolle Jacoby

Sphaeroderma nigricollis Jacoby, 1885, 2001. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885: 737 (Japan: Yuyama, Konose ; BM).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 36, 39 (Kyushu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1) : 192 (Japan).

Sphaeroderma abdominalis Jacoby, 1885, November (nec Jacoby, 1885, June), Zool. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885: 734 (Japan : Yuyama, Kashiwagi ; BM).

Sphaeroderma flaviventre Weise, 1916, Dtsche Ent. Ztschr. 40 (Japan) (new name for *S. abdominalis* Jacoby).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 36, 39 (Honshu, Kyushu).—Chujo & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 192 (synonymized).

Sphaeroderma abdominalis var. *marginalis* Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 36 (Japan).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Fukuoka: Mt. Hiko (1 ex., 24. July. 1954, 1 ex., 26. July. 1954, S. Kimoto leg.; 1 ex., 19. May. 1955, K. Morimoto leg.). *Kochi*: Makiyama in Kami-gun (1 ex., 2. Sept. 1954, K. Morimoto leg.). *Tokushima*: Jinryo-mura in Myosai-gun (1 ex., 20. July. 1952, I. Hiura leg.).

Host: *Smilax China* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Sphaeroderma apicale Baly

Sphaeroderma apicalis Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 205 (Japan: Nagasaki ; BM).—Chen, 1934, Sinensia 5 (3-4): 323, 325 (Tonkin).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27 : 36, 39 (Kyushu, Formosa).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1960, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 191 (Japan, Formosa, Indo-China).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 822, 823 (Japan, SE China, N. Vietnam).

Sphaeroderma apicale var. *immaculatithorax* Nakane, 1958, Saikyo Univ., Sci. Rep. 2 (5): A313 (Japan : Kosugidani and Miyanoura in Yakushima).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Yakushima), Taiwan, SE China, N. Vietnam.

Fukuoka: Mt. Hiko; Mt. Homan-zan; Mt. Inunaki. *Miyazaki*: Kirishima; Aoidake. *Kochi*: Kuroson. *Tokushima*: Ishidate-yama. *Nagano*: Karuizawa. *Fukui*: Mt. Murakuni in Takefu City.

Sphaeroderma separatum Raly

Sphaeroderma separata Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874 : 205 (Japan : Nagasaki; BM).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 35, 38 (Kyushu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 193 (Japan).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 822, 831 (Japan, S. China).

Distribution: Japan (Shikoku, Kyushu), S. China.

Fukuoka: Mt. Wakasugi (2 exs., 29. Apr. 1954, S. Kimoto leg.; 1 ex., 28. Apr. 1939, H. Tagawa leg.; 1 ex., 20. May. 1956, T. Hidaka leg.; 1 ex., 22. May. 1955, S. Nakao leg.); Mt. Hiko (1 ex., 16. May. 1954, Y. Maeda leg.). *Kochi*: Jinzenji in Kochi City (1 ex., 9. Apr. 1955, K. Morimoto leg.).

Sphaeroderma tarsatum Baly (Fig. 4a)

Sphaeroderma tarsata Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874 : 203 (Japan ; BM).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 37, 41 (Japan).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 193 (Japan).

Sphaeroderma japana var. *piceipennis* Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 37 (Japan: Junsai in Hokkaido).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 193 (synonymized).

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Tottori: Mt. Naki. *Okayama*: Kamo-cho in Tomata-gun. *Kyoto*: Mt. Hiei. *Nagano*: Shirahone ; Karuizawa. *Yamanashi*: Masutomi ; Komagatake. *Tochigi*: Nikko. *Aomori*: Yunomata in Shimokita Pen. *Hokkaido*: Asahidake at Mt. Daisetsu ; Engaru in Abashiri ; Ashoro in Tokachi; Mt. Hakodate, Junsai-numa in Oshima Pen.; Sapporo City.

Sphaeroderma japanum Baly

Sphaeroderma japana Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 204 (Japan: Nagasaki ; BM).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27 : 35, 37 (Kyushu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 192 (Japan).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Kagoshima: Sata-misaki (1 ex., 25. May. 1953, S. Kimoto leg.). *Nagano*: Karuizawa (6 exs., 7-11. July. 1959, K. Morimoto leg.).

Sphaeroderma quadrimaculatum Chûjô

Sphaeroderma quadrimaculata Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25 : 207 (Loochoos : Ishigaki); 1937, *loc. cit.* 27 : 36, 40 (Loochoos : Sakishima group).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 192 (Ryukyu Is., Japan).

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Ishigaki, Miyako, Okinawa, Amami-Oshima, Tokara), Japan (Kyushu, Yakushima).

Sakishima group: Ishigaki, Ohama, Kainan in Ishigaki Is.; Shimoji in Miyako Is. *Okinawa group*: Nakagusuku, Misato in Okinawa Is. *Amami group*: Yuwan in Amami-Oshima. *Tokara group*: Takara-jima, Nakanoshima. *Kagoshima*: Satamisaki (1 ex., 30. May. 1953, S. Kimoto leg.).

Sphaeroderma ohkuboi Chûjô

Sphaeroderma ohkuboi Chûjô, 1940, Kontyû 14 (3): 120 (Japan : Mt. Tsurugi-san in Tokushima Pref. ; CHUGO).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1) : 192 (Japan).

Distribution: Japan (Shikoku).

Sphaeroderma nigripes n. sp.

Reddish brown; antennae black with four basal joints stained with reddish brown; legs black, tarsi slightly pale, especially apical joints.

Vertex convex, smooth, shining, almost impunctate, with a pair of large seta-bearing pores, which are closely situated on anterior margin; frontal tubercles transverse, suboval, distinctly raised; inter-antennal space distinctly raised, relatively wide. Antennae rather slender but slightly dilated towards apex; first joint long and club-shaped; second short, robust, less than half length of first; third subequal to second in length but more slender; fourth subequal to third in length and shape; fifth to tenth subequal in length to each other. Pronotum, slightly narrower than twice as wide as long, sides rounded, widest at 1/3 from base, anterior corner strongly thickened, basal margin slightly bisinuate on either side of median lobe; surface convex, distinctly but not closely punctate. Scutellum semicircular, surface smooth, shining. Elytra broader at base than pronotum, gradually narrowed posteriorly; surface convex, strongly punctate, punctures partly arranged in longitudinal rows. Length 2.8 mm.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

Holotype: Shirahone in Nagano Pref. (19. July. 1956, S. Kimoto leg.) (Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University).

Sphaeroderma balyi Jacoby (Fig. 4b)

Sphaeroderma balyi Jac., 1885, 2001. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885: 735 (Japan; BM).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 36, 38 (Hokkaido, Honshu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 192 (Japan).

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Kagoshima: Ontake at Mt. Takakuma (1 ex., 9. June. 1957, H. Fukuda leg.). *Kochi*: Kashiwa Is. (1 ex., 3. Aug. 1953, K. Morimoto leg.). *Wakayama*: Koyasan (1 ex., 23. Oct. 1953, Y. Maeda leg.). *Tochigi*: Nikko (1 ex., 11. July. 1956, S. Kimoto leg.). *Hokkaido*: Kuccharo at Akan Prov. (1 ex., 5. June. 1957, M.

Takahashi leg.); Nibushi at Akan Prov. (1 ex., 4. June. 1957, M. Takahashi leg.) ; Ashoro in Tokachi (1 ex., 24. May. 1957, 2 exs., 28. May. 1957, 1 ex., 19. June. 1957, M. Takahashi leg.).

Sphaeroderma placidum Harold (Fig. 4c)

Sphaeroderma placida Harold, 1877, Dtsche Ent. Ztschr. 21 (2): 364 (Japan : Hakodate).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27 : 36, 39 (Hokkaido).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 162 (Japan).

Sphaeroderma atra Jac., 1885, 2001. Soc.Lond.,Proc. 1885: 735 (Japan; BM).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27 : 36, 38 (Hokkaido, Honshu). New **Synonymy**

Distribution : Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Fukuoka: Mt. Hiko. *Oita* : Mt. Sobo. *Kochi*: Makiyama-mura in Kami-gun.

Nagano: Karuizawa. *Yamanashi*: Komagatake ;Obina-yama in Kofu City.

In addition to the specimens collected from the localities recorded above, the specimens from the followings seem to belong to this species. But the identification is not certain, because they are all female specimens.

Fukuoka: Mt. Fukuchi. *Kagoshima* : Sata-misaki. *Tokushima* : Ishidate-yama.

Nagano: Wada-toge; Ontake in Kiso-Fukushima. *Yamanashi*: Shosenkyo.

Hosts: *Clematis apiifolia*, *C. Maximowicziana* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

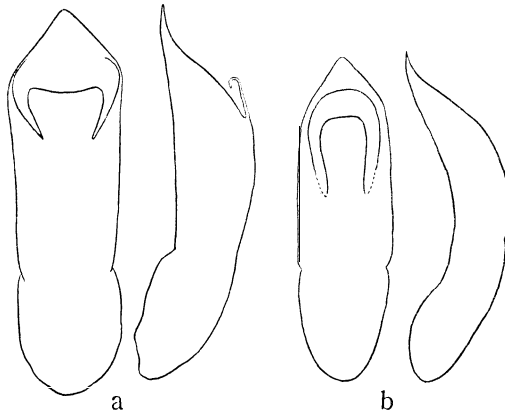


Fig. 5. Male genitalia: a, *Sphaeroderma fuscicorne* Baly ; b, *S. unicolor* n. sp.

Sphaeroderma unicolor n. sp. (Fig. 5b)

Reddish brown ; antennae black with three or four basal joints pale, in some cases entirely reddish brown. In one male specimen, head, prothorax and scutellum reddish brown, elytra black, legs reddish brown with posterior femora piceous.

Vertex relatively convex, smooth, shining, almost impunctate, with a pair of

large seta-bearing pores, situated close to anterior margin; frontal tubercles transverse, subtriangular, distinctly raised, inter-antennal space very wide, convex, widely separating frontal tubercles. Antennae rather slender dilated towards apex, first joint long, robust, club-shaped; second short, robust, slightly longer than half length of first; third and fourth subequal in length and shape to each other but slender than second; fifth to tenth subequal in length to each other. Pronotum one and half times as long as wide, sides rounded, gradually narrowed anteriorly, anterior corner strongly thickened, basal margin slightly bisinuated on each side of median lobe; surface convex, distinctly but not closely punctate. Scutellum subtriangular, surface smooth, shining. Elytra broader than pronotum at base and gradually narrowed posteriorly, surface convex, strongly punctate, punctures partly arranged in longitudinal rows.

Length 2.4–3.0 mm.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Holotype: Mt. Takao in Tokyo (8. July. 1956, S. Kimoto leg.) (Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University).

Paratopotypes: 2 exs., data as in the holotype.

Paratypes: Mt. Fukushi in Fukuoka Pref. (3 exs., 4. Aug. 1954, S. Kimoto leg.; 1 ex., 18. July. 1954, K. Matsuda leg.); Mt. Inunaki in Fukuoka Pref. (2 exs., 13. June. 1937, H. Tagawa leg.). Satamisaki in Kagoshima Pref. (2 exs., 26. May. 1953, T. Yoshida & S. Kimoto leg.). Mt. Hoka in Nagasaki Cith (1 ex., 4. Oct. 1952, H. Kamiya leg.). Jinzenji in Kochi City (2 exs., 11. July. 1953, K. Morimoto leg.). Jinryo-mura in Myosai-gun, Tokushima Pref. (2 exs., 26. July. 1953, I. Hiura leg.). Kamo-cho in Tomata-gun, Okayama Pref. (1 ex., 18. July. 1954, S. Nakao leg.). Mt. Myoken in Osaka Pref. (1 ex., 5. June. 1952, K. Sawada leg.). Karuizawa in Nagano Pref. (1 ex., 11. July. 1959, K. Morimoto leg.).

In addition to the above listed type series, there are still more specimens collected in the following localities. But I excluded them from the type series, because they are all female specimens.

Fukuoka: Mt. Wakasugi ; Sengoku in Kurate-gun ; Mt. Hiko. *Miyazaki*: Kiyotake-cho in Miyazaki-gun. *Aichi*: Wake in Okazaki. *Aomori*: Yunomata in Shimokita Pen.

Sphaeroderma fuscicorne Baly (Fig. 5a)

Sphaeroderma fuscicornis Baly, 1864, Ent. Month. Mag. 1: 134 (China; BM).—Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 202 (Japan : Nagasaki, Tsu Sima).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 37, 43 (Kyushu incl. Tsushima).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 192 (China, Japan).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 822, 825 (China, Japan).

Distribution: China, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado I., Shikoku, Kyushu).

Fukuoka: Mt. Hiko; Mt. Fukuchi ; Fukuoka City; Mt. Wakasugi ; Sarakura in Yahata City. *Oita*: Mt. Sobo. *Ehime*: Omogo-kei. *Tokushima*: Jinryo-mura in Myosai-gun. *Kochi*: Makiyama-mura in Kami-gun. *Tottori*: Hoki-Daison. *Wakayama*: Koya-san. *Nagano*: Kiso-Ontake; Karuizawa; Utsukushigahara. *Yamanashi*: Obinayama. *Tokyo*: Mt. Takao. *Hokkaido*: Nukabira in Tokachi.

Hosts: *Akbia quinata*, *A. trifoliata* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Genus *Schenklingia* Csiki & Heikertinger

Eucycla Baly, 1876, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1876 : 439 (*E. quadripustulata* Baly, 1879; Borneo; first species listed).—Maulik, 1926, Fauna India, Chrysom. & Halt., 284, 306 (*E. quadripustulata*; designated as type).—Chen, 1933, Sinensia 3: 225; 1934, *op. cit.* 5 : 232, 337.—Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25 : 357.—Chen, 1936, Sinensia 7 (6) : 633.—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 52.

Schenklingia Csiki & Heikertinger, 1940, Col. Cat. 169: 519 (new name for *Eucycla* Baly, nec Bonap, 1854).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 746, 833.

Schenklingia sauteri (Chen) (Fig. 6a)

Eucycla sauteri Chen, 1933, Soc. Ent. France, Ann. 103 : 181 (Formosa).—Chûjô, 1957, Kagawa Univ., Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. 2 (52): 6 (Loochoos: Shimura~Naka-Yakkachi in Amami-Oshima).

Schenklingia sauteri: Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1) : 191 (Formosa, Ryukyu Is.).

Yellowish or reddish brown, six apical joints of antennae black, each elytron with three black spots, of which one is on humeri and one before middle and one behind middle; length 3.0 mm.

Distribution: Taiwan, Ryukyu Is. (Amami-Oshima).

Amami group: Yuwan in Amami-Oshima (2 exs., 5. Apr. 1956, M. Takahashi leg.).

Genus *Amphimeloides* Jacoby

Amphimeloides Jac., 1887, 2001. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1887: 96 (type: *A. dorsalis* Jac. : Ceylon).—Maulik, 1926, Fauna India, Chrys. & Halt., 284, 309.—Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25 : 357; 1936, *op. cit.* 26: 114.—Chen, 1936, Sinensia 7 (6) : 634.—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 746.

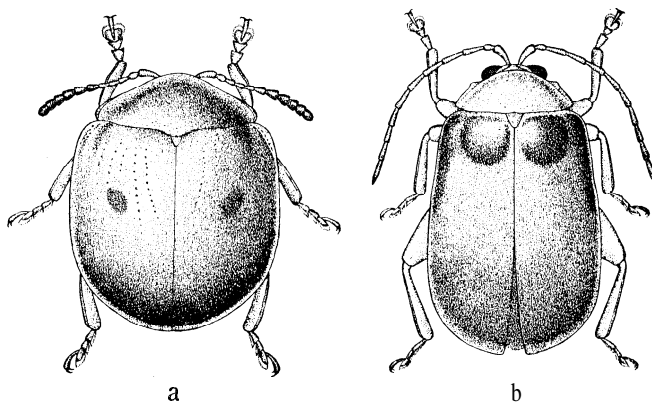


Fig. 6. a, *Schenklingia sauteri* (Chûjô) ; b, *Hemipyxis shirakii* Nakane & Kimoto.

Amphimeloides bistrispunctatus Chen

Amphimeloides bistrispunctatus Chen, 1933, Soc. Ent. France, Bull. 38 : 188 (Japan : Tokio, Ichiuchi ; PARIS).—Chûjô, 1936, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 26 : 114 (Honshu, Kyushu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 172 (Japan).

Body oval, convex; head yellowish brown ; antennae reddish brown, with seventh to tenth joints blackish; pronotum and elytra reddish brown, the former with a small black spot on each side on base, and the latter with three black spots, two of them situated near middle and the other one situated subapically; body beneath blackish red; legs reddish brown; length 2.0-2.5 mm.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Kumamoto: Yuyama~Funaishi (4 exs., 3. Oct. 1950, Y. Hirashima leg.).

Genus *Hemipyxis* Dejean

Hemipyxis Dejean, 1837, Cat. Col., ed. 3, 387 (type : *Alticatroglydites* Oliv. ; India ; monobasic).—Monrós & Bechyně, 1956, Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey 7 (3): 1134.—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 746, 837.

Sebaethe Baly, 1864, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, 14: 438 (type : *Haltica badia* Erichson; Philippines).—Chapuis, 1875, Gen. Col. 11: 79.—Heikertinger, 1924, Kol. Rundsch. 11 (1-2): 35.—Maulik, 1926, Fauna India, Chrys. & Halt., 382.—Chen, 1933, Sinensia 3 (9): 226; 1934, op. cit. 5 (3-4): 299.—Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25: 357.—Chen, 1936, Sinensia 7 (6): 637.—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 43.

Epiotis Solsky, 1872, Soc. Ent. Ross., Horae 8 : 259 (type : *Oedionychis plagioderoides* Motsch. ; Siberia, Korea, Manchuria, China, Japan, Formosa).

Key to Japanese species of *Hemipyxis*

1. Surface of frontal tubercles wrinkled 2
 Surface of frontal tubercles smooth, shining 3.
2. Vertex closely and distinctly punctate, and their interstices finely granulate; black, lower part of face and basal joints of antennae more or less pale, elytra blue; length 3.8-5.0 mm *plagioderoides*
 Vertex distinctly but not closely punctate, and their interstices not granulate but partly impressed with minute punctures; black, lower face and two or three basal joints of antennae pale; elytra reddish brown; length 3.5—5.0mm *flavipennis*
3. Eyes smaller, inter-ocular space wide, broader than the diameter of a single eye; elytra with distinct lateral reflexed surface 4
 Eyes larger, inter-ocular space narrow and almost as wide as width of a single eye; elytra without distinct lateral reflexed surface, reddish brown, antennae piceous with two or three basal joints yellowish brown; basal parts of elytra and humeri, in some cases a pair of longitudinal stripes situated on same level with humeri also, black; length 5.0 mm *shirakii*
4. Vertex with a large and a small foveae on vertex 5
 Vertex with two large foveae on vertex; yellowish brown, antennae black, with two or three basal joints yellowish brown ; length 3.0—4.0 mm..... *foveolata*

5. Ground color of elytra black or yellowish brown6
 Ground color of elytra blue; apex and lateral margin of elytra broadly yellowish brown; antennae black with two or three basal joints paler, tarsi piceous; length 3.5-5.8 mm.....*balyi cinctipennis*
6. Ground color of elytra black; apical, lateral and sutural margins broadly yellowish brown; antennae black, with two or three basal joints paler; length 3.5-5.5 mm.....*balyi okinawana*
 Ground color of elytra black; a marking before middle and apical and lateral margins reddish brown, in some cases yellowish marking reduced to a small spot, in other cases much developed and reaches lateral and sutural margins; antennae black or piceous, basal joints much paler; length 4.0—5.0 mm.....*balyi balyi*

Hemipyxis plagioderoides (Motschulsky)

Oedionychis? plagioderoides Mots., 1860, Etud. Ent. 9: 27 (Japan).

Sebaethe plagioderoides: Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 43, 44 (Honshu, Kyushu; Formosa, Korea, Manchuria, E. Siberia, China).

Hemipyxis plagioderoides: Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 180 (Japan, Korea, E. Siberia, Manchuria, China, Formosa).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 837, 844 (Burma, China, Manchuria, N. Vietnam, Japan).

Distribution: Burma, N. Vietnam, Taiwan, China, Manchuria, Korea, E. Siberia, Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima).

Fukuoka: Mt. Fukuchi; Mt. Wakasugi; Mt. Kora in Kurume City; Mt. Hiko; Tashiro in Yame-gun; Magaribuchi in Sawara-gun; Mt. Inunaki. *Oita*: Mt. Sobo. *Kumamoto*: Mt. Ichifusa. *Miyazaki*: Kamishiiba. *Kagoshima*: Sata-misaki; Shiro-yama in Kagoshima City. *Kochi*: Kuroson; Ka jigamori in Nagaoka-gun. *Toku-shima*: Jinryo-mura in Myosai-gun. *Okayama*: Kamo-cho in Tomata-gun. *Tottori*: Mt. Naki. *Osaka*: Mt. Myoken. *Kyoto*: Mt. Hiei. *Nagano*: Shirahone; Karuizawa; Omachi City. *Yamanashi*: Komagatake; Masutomi; Amari-yama. *Tokyo*: Mt. Takao. *Kanagawa*: Yugawara. *Aomori*: Yunomata in Shimokita Pen.

Hosts: *Clerodendron trichotomum*; *Lamium album* var. *barbatum*; *Plantago asiatica* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Hemipyxis flavipennis (Baly)

Sebaethe flavipennis Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 194 (Japan: Nagasaki, Hiogo; BM).—Chen, 193-2, Sinensia 5 (3-4): 306, 409 (China).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 43, 45. (Kyushu; China).

Hemipyxis flavipennis: Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 180 (Japan).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 838, 840 (Japan, S. China).

Distribution: S. China, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado I., Shikoku, Kyushu, Yakushima).

Fukuoka: Ino in Kasuya-gun; Fukuoka City; Mt. Wakasugi; Mt. Hiko. *Miyazaki*: Kamishiiba. *Kumamoto*: Mt. Ichifusa. *Kagoshima*: Sata-misaki. *Kochi*: Kuroson; Jinzenji in Kochi City; Tosa-Shimizu City; Ashizuri-misaki. *Tottori*: Hoki-Daisen. *Hyogo*: Mt. Maya-San. *Nagano*: Asama-Onsen; Omachi City; Karuizawa. *Tokyo*: Mt. Takao. *Aomori*: Yunomata in Shimokita Pen. *Hokkaido*: Mt. Hakodate.

Host: *Alnus hirsuta* var. *sibirica* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Hemipyxis shirakii Nakane & Kimoto (Fig. 6b)

Hemipyxis shirakii Nakane & Kimoto, 1961, Kontyû 29 (2): 108 (Loochoo : Mt. Yonaha in Okinawa Is.; NIAS).

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Okinawa).

Hemipyxis foveolata (Chûjô)

Sebaethe foveolata Chûjô, 1958, Kagawa Univ., Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. 2 (64): 17 (Loochoos : Yurudji in Okinawa ; CHUJO).

Hemipyxis foveolata: Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 180 (Ryukyu Is)

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Okinawa, Amami-Oshima).

Okinawa group: Mt. Yonaha in Okinawa Is. *Amami group*: Yuwan, Shinokawa, Shinmura, Koniya in Amami-Oshima.

Hemipyxis balyi cinctipennis (Weise)

Sebaethe cinctipennis Weise, 1890, in Schönfeldt, Ent. Nachr. 16 (11): 174 (Loochoos : Oshima).

Sebaethe flavolimbata Jacoby, 1896, Entomolog. 29 : 7 (Loochoos : Amami-Oshima).

Sebaethe Balyi var. *cinctipennis*: Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25: 87 (Japan : Yaku-shima; Loochoos : Naha in Okinawa, Naze and Gusuku in Amami-Oshima ; Formosa) ; 1937, *op. cit.*, 27: 34, 48 (Yakushima, Loochoos; Formosa).

Hemipyxis balyi cinctipennis: Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 180 (Ryukyu : Formosa).

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Amami-Oshima, Tokara Is.), Japan (Yakushima).

Tokara group: Nakanoshima ; Kotakara-jima. *Amami group*: Shinmura, Naze, Yuwan, Shinokawa, Kinase, Santaro-toge, and Nishinakama in Amami-Oshima; Kakeroma Is.

Yakushima: Kosugidani ; Ambo.

Hosts: *Clerodendron trichotomum* ; *Plantago* sp. (after Chûjô & Kirraoto, 1961).

Hemipyxis balyi okinawana Nakane & Kimoto

Hemipyxis balyi okinawana Nakane & Kimoto, 1961, Kontyû 29 (2): 103 (Loochoos Okinawa Is. ; KU).

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Okinawa).

Okinawa group: Yona, Naki jin, Hentona, Mt. Yonaha, Nakagusuku, Shuri Misato, Urasoe and Yuruji in Okinawa Is.

Hemipyxis balyi balyi (Bates)

Sebaethe balyi Bates, 1866, Zool. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1886: 355 (Formosa ; BM).-- Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25: 87 (Loochoos: Iriomote, Ishigaki); 1937, *op. cit.* 27: 44, 47 (Loochoos; Formosa).

Hemipyxis balyi: Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 179 (Formosa, Ryukyu).

Distribution: Taiwan, Ryukyu Is. (Iriomote, Ishigaki).

Genus *Longitarsus* Latreille ap. Berthold

Longitarsus Certhold, 1827, Latreille's Nat. Fam. Thierreichs, 410.—Latreille, 1829, Cuvier's Regn. Anim. ed. 2, 5: 155.—Chapuis, 1875, Gen. Col. 11: 69.—Heikeringer, 1924, Kol. Rundsch. 11 (1-2): 30.—Maulik, 1926, Fauna India, Chrys. & Halt., 333 (type: *Chrysomela atricilla* L.).—Chen, 1933, Sinensia 3 (9): 270; 1934, op. cit. 5 (3-4): 349.—Chûjô, 1935, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25: 357.—Chen, 1936, Sinensia 7 (6): 638.—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 95.—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 747, 851.

Key to Japanese species of *Longitarsus*

1. Head with a deep oblique groove behind frontal tubercles 2
 Head without such a groove behind frontal tubercles 4
2. Vertex distinctly shagreened; pronotum transverse, 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ times as wide as long 3
 Vertex smooth, shining; pronotum nearly square shaped, sides almost straight; entirely yellowish brown to reddish brown, in dark colored specimens antennae paler than the other parts; length 1.5–1.8 mm. *quadraticollis*
3. Pronotum and elytra obsoletely and sparsely punctate; surface of pronotum smooth, shining; yellowish brown; antennae blackish brown with four or five basal joints yellowish; legs yellowish brown with apical half of posterior femora blackish; length 1.8–2.1 mm *ihai*
 Pronotum and elytra rather closely and distinctly punctate, especially on elytra; surface of pronotum distinctly wrinkled; rather variable species in coloration: 1. Blackish; elytra reddish brown with apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of sutural margin, transverse band at middle and basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of epipleurae blackish; antennae blackish brown, with two or three basal joints much paler; legs reddish brown with posterior femora piceous. 2. Reddish brown; each elytron with a pair of black markings. 3. Entirely reddish brown; length 1.7–2.0 mm *bimaculatus*
 Elytra without any longitudinal stripe on disc 5
 Elytra reddish brown with a longitudinal stripe on disc and sutural margin blackish; reddish brown, antennae blackish with three or four basal joints and ninth, tenth and basal $\frac{1}{3}$ of eleventh reddish; legs reddish brown with apical half of posterior femora blackish; length 2.0–2.1 mm. *boharti*
4. Dorsal surface largely blackish 6
 Dorsal surface not largely blackish, but piceous, bronzy, reddish, or yellowish 7
6. Blackish, dorsal surface with bluish luster; legs reddish brown with posterior femora blackish; antennae blackish with three basal joints reddish or yellowish brown; length 1.8–1.9 mm *morrisonus*
 Apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of elytra reddish; blackish, dorsal surface with bluish luster; antennae black with three or four basal joints reddish brown; legs reddish brown with apex of posterior femora piceous; length 2.0–2.1 mm *haemorrhoidalis*
7. Antennae robust, short, not reaching to apex of elytra 8
 Antennae rather slender, long, as long as or longer than length of body 10
8. Small in size; smaller than 2.2 mm 9

- Large in size, yellowish to reddish brown; head black, antennae dark reddish brown with three or four basal joints paler; legs yellowish to reddish brown with apical half of posterior tibiae blackish ; length 2.3-2.8 mm.*orientalis*
9. Surface of pronotum wrinkled, distinctly punctate; pronotum rather transverse, 1 1/2 times as wide as long ; coloration of dorsal surface variable:
1. Pronotum and elytra yellowish brown, with elytral suture stained with bronze.
 2. Elytra yellowish brown, pronotum and elytral suture bronzy.
 3. Dorsal surface entirely bronzy ; antennae entirely yellowish brown but in many cases subapical joints blackish in various degrees; legs yellowish brown, in some cases apical parts of posterior femora infuscated; length 1.5-2.0 mm *lewisii*
- Surface of pronotum smooth, shining, finely and not closely punctate, pronotum much longer than preceding species, 1 1/4 times as wide as long; deep reddish brown, antennae stained with more darker color than in the other parts; length 2.2 mm *cervinus*
10. Elytra yellowish or reddish brown with suture stained with black 11
Elytra unicolorly yellowish brown or reddish brown or piceous 12
11. Scutellum semicircular; antennae reddish brown with three or four basal joints yellowish brown ; yellowish brown ; elytral suture blackish brown ; apical half of posterior femora blackish; length 2.1 mm *arisanus*
- Scutellum triangular; antennae entirely yellowish brown on three basal joints, and from fourth to eleventh joints yellowish brown at basal parts but reddish brown at apical parts, in some cases apical joints almost entirely dark reddish brown ; yellowish to reddish brown ; elytral suture stained with black; length 1.8-2.1 mm *ishigakiensis*
12. Humeri distinctly raised 13
Humeri not raised ; piceous to reddish brown ; length 2.1-3.0 mm. . . . *adamsii*
13. In male specimens, smaller than 2.8 mm; in female specimens smaller than 3.0 mm 14
In male specimens, larger than 3.0 mm; in female specimens larger than 3.3 mm, third antennal joints distinctly longer than second; punctuation of elytra comparatively strong, and their interstices smooth. *nitidus*
14. Elytral punctuation rather finely impressed, and diameter of punctures less than one fourth or one fifth of their interstices on basal area 15
Elytral punctuation rather strongly impressed, diameter of punctures almost subequal to their interstices on basal area; yellowish brown, subapical antennal joints somewhat infuscate; length 2.0 mm *tokaranus*
15. Larger than 2.5 mm; second antennal joint distinctly shorter than third in most cases ; yellowish to reddish brown ; apex of aedeagus strongly widened *nitidiamiculus*
Smaller than 2.3 mm; second antennal joints subequal to or slightly shorter than third in most cases ; yellowish brown; apex of aedeagus feebly widened *amiculus*

Longitarsus quadraticollis Jacoby

Longitarsus quadraticollis Jac., 1885, Zool. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885: 729 (Japan : Nara ; BM).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27 : 97, 104 (Honshuj. —Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1) : 184 (Japan).

Longitarsus amicus : Shirôzu & Kimoto, 1957, Sieboldia, Fukuoka 2 (1) : 64 (Japan : Uchiyama~Tsutsu in Tsushima).

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Hachi jo- jima, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima).

Fukuoka : Mt. Hiko (1 ex., 13. July. 1955, H. Kamiya leg.). *Kogoshima* : Sata-misaki (1 ex., 30. May. 1953, I. Hiura leg.). *Tsushima* : Uchiyama-Tsutsu (1 ex., 26. July. 1930, H. Horie et H. Chô leg.). *Kochi* : Kashiwa Is. (1 ex., 3. Aug. 1958, K. Morimoto leg.).

Host : *Eupatorium chinense* var. *simplicifolium* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Longitarsus ihai Chûjô

Longitarsus ihai Chûjô, 1958, Kagawa Univ., Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. 2 (64) : 14 (Loochoos : Yogi in Okinawa; CHUJO).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1) : 182 (Ryukyu Is.).

Distribution : Ryukyu Is. (Okinawa, Ishigaki).

Sakishima group : Ishigaki Is. (1 ex., 28-29. Aug. 1958, T. Hidaka leg.). *Okinawa group* : Shuri in Okinawa Is. (2 exs., 19-21. Aug. 1958, T. Hidaka leg.).

Longitarsus bimaculatus (Baly)

Thyamis bimaculata Baly, 1873, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 200 (Japan : Nagasaki ; BM).

Longitarsus bimaculatus : Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 96, 100 (Kyushu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1) : 182 (Japan).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 852, 854 (Japan, S. China).

Longitarsus lewisiellus Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 97, 102 (Japan : Nagasaki).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1) : 182 (synonymized).

Longitarsus ligustrivorus Chûjô, 1958, Kagawa Univ., Mem. Fac. Lib. Arts & Educ. 2 (61) : 15 (Loochoos : Shikina and Yogi in Okinawa ; CHUJO). New **Synonymy**

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima, Yakushima), Ryukyu Is. (Ishigaki, Miyako, Okinawa), S. China.

Sakishima group : Ishigaki Is. ; Miyako Is. *Okinawa group* : Katsuyama in Okinawa Is. *Fukuoka* : Hirao in Fukuoka City; Mt. Wakasugi ; Shirashima in Wakamatsu City ; Mt. Hiko. *Nagasaki* : Mt. Hachiro. *Kagoshima* : Sata-misaki. *Kochi* : Jinzenji in Kochi City.

Host : *Callicarpa japonica* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Longitarsus boharti n. sp. (Fig. 7)

Reddish brown ; elytra with a longitudinal stripe on disc and suture black; antennae blackish with three or four basal joints and ninth, tenth, and basal 1/3 of eleventh reddish; legs reddish brown with apical half of posterior femora blackish.

Vertex smooth, shining, frontal tubercles indistinct, inter-antennal space distinctly elevated. Antennae rather slender; somewhat longer than body length; first long, somewhat club-shaped ; second short, shorter than half length of first; third distinctly slender than second but 1 1/3 times as long as second; fourth 1 1/2 times as long as third, fifth very slightly longer than fourth; sixth and

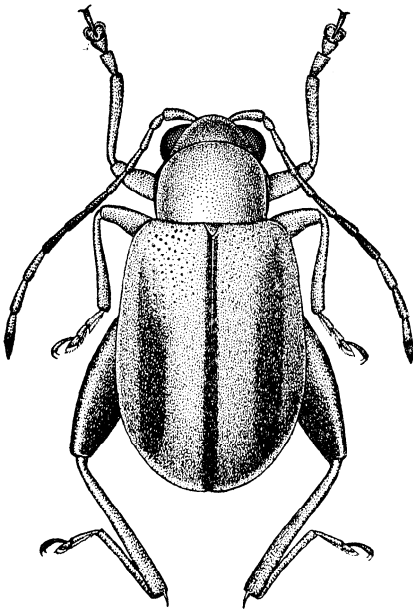


Fig. 7. *Longitarsus boharti* n. sp.

seventh subequal to fifth in length and shape. Pronotum transverse, convex, $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as wide as long; sides feebly rounded, slightly widened anteriorly, surface distinctly and not closely punctate. Scutellum subtriangular and its apex rounded; surface minutely wrinkled. Elytra distinctly and rather closely punctate, punctures arranged in longitudinal rows at lateral area; humeri distinctly raised. First joint of posterior tarsi distinctly longer than half length of tibiae.

Length 2.0-2.1 mm.

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Ishigaki).

Holotype: Ishigaki Is. (1- 5, Dec. 1952, G. E. Bohart leg.) (B. P. Bishop Museum).

Paratopotype: 1 ex., same as the holotype.

Longitarsus morrisonus Chûjô (Fig. 8c)

Longitarsus parvula ? : Jacoby, 1885, Zool. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885: 7.29 (Japan).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 183 (Japan).

Longitarsus morrisonus Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27 : 98 (Formosa).—Nakane & Kimoto, 1961, Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist., Bull. 13: 78 (Nakanoshima in Tokara Is.) (as *morinonus*; typographical error).

Distribution: Taiwan, Ryukyu Is. (Tokara Is.), Japan (Shikoku).

Tokara group: Nakanoshima. *Kochi*: Jinzenji in Kochi City (10 exs., 4. Apr. 1954, K. Morimoto leg.).

Longitarsus haemorrhoidalis Jacoby (Fig. 8d)

Longitarsus haemorrhoidalis Jacoby, 1885, Zool. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885 : 728 (Japan : Yokohama ; BM).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 96, 99 (Honshu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 182 (Japan).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1963, Pac. Ins. Mon. 1B: 851, 855 (Japan, SE China).

Distribution : Japan (Honshu, Hachijima, Shikoku, Kyushu), SE China, Ryukyu Is. (Tokara Is.).

Tokara group: Nakanoshima (after Nakane & Kimoto, 1961).

Fukuoka: Mt. Fukuchi (1 ex., 17. July. 1952, S. Kimoto leg.); Komorino in Kurume City (1 ex., 15. Dec. 1951, I. Hiura leg.).

Host: *Veronica arvensis* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Longitarsus orientalis Jacoby

Longitarsus orientalis Jacoby, 1885, 2001. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885 : 728 (Japan : Kurigahara ; BM).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27 : 96, 100 (Honshu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 183 (Japan).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu,? Shikoku).

Aomori: Yunomata in Shimokita Pen. (2 exs., 14. July. 1956, K. Morimoto leg.).

Longitarsus lewisii (Baly)

Thyamis lewisii Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 199 (Japan : Nagasaki ; BM).

Longitarsus lycopi: Jacoby, 1885, Zool. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885 729 (Japan: Tisc?).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 183 (corrected as *L. Zezvisii* Baly).

Longitarsus lewisii : Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27 : 94, 104 (S. Saghalien ; Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 183 (Japan, S. Sachalin, China).—Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 1B: 853, 857 (Japan, Sachalin, SE China).

Longitarsus ganglbaueri : Heikertinger & Csiki, 1939, Col. Cat. 166: 128 (Japan, S. Sahalien) (?= *L. lewisii* Baly).

? *Longitarsus longiseta* : Heikertinger & Csiki, 1939, op. cit., 136 (Europe, Siberia, Japan)=

? *Longitarsus suturellus* : Heikertinger & Csiki, 1939, op. cit., 170 (Europe, Siberia, Japan).

Longitarsus borodiniensis Chûjô, 1940, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 30: 363, fig. 1 (Loochoos: S. Borodino I.).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 182 (Ryukyu Is.). New Synonym

Distribution: SE. China, Sachalin, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Hachijo-jima, Hachi jo-ko jima, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima), Ryukyu Is. (Okinawa, S. Borodino I., Tokara Is.).

Okinawa group: Katsuyama in Okinawa Is. *Tokara group*: Takara-jima; Nakanoshima. *Fukuoka*: Mt. Wakasugi ; Mt. Hiko ; Mt. Kora in Kurume City; Shikanoshima in Kasuya-gun ; Mt. Fukuchi. *Miyazaki*: Mt. Kirishima. *Kochi*: Kuroson ; Makiyama-mura in Kami-gun ; Kajigamori in Nagaoka-gun. *Tottori*: Hoki-Daisen. *Nagano*: Karuizawa ; Shirahone ; Wada-toge. *Yamanashi*: Shosenkyo. *Tokyo*: Mt. Takao. *Tochigi*: Nikko. *Aomori*: Yunomata in Shimokita Pen. *Hokaido*: Ashoro, Nukabira in Tokachi ; Aizankei, Yukomanbetsu at Mt. Daisetsu ; Higashikawa in Kamikawa ; Nibushi, Kuccharo at Akan Nat. Park; Mt. Hakodate; Engaru in Abashiri; Sapporo City.

Host: *Plantago asiatica* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Longitarsus cervinus Baly

Thyamis inconspicua Baly, 1874 (nec Wollaston, 1860), Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 201 (Japan: Nagasaki; BM).

Longitarsus cervinus Baly, 1875, Col. Hefte 14: 213 (Japan) (new name for *Th. inconspicua* Baly).—Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 97, 103 (Kyushu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1) : 182 (Kyushu, Tsushima).

Distribution: Japan (Kyushu, Tsushima).

Fukuoka: Hirao in Fukuoka City (1 ex., 11. Apr. 1954, H. Kamiya leg.).
Tsushima: Kechi~Izuhara (1 ex., 30. July. 1930, H. Hori & H. Chô leg.).

Longitarsus arisanus Chûjô (Fig. 8a)

Longitarsus arisanus Chii jô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 96, 100 (Formosa).

This is the first record of the species from Japan.

Distribution: Taiwan, Ryukyu Is. (Miyako).

Sakishima group: Miyako Is. (3 exs., Nov. -Dec. 1952, G. E. Bohart leg.).

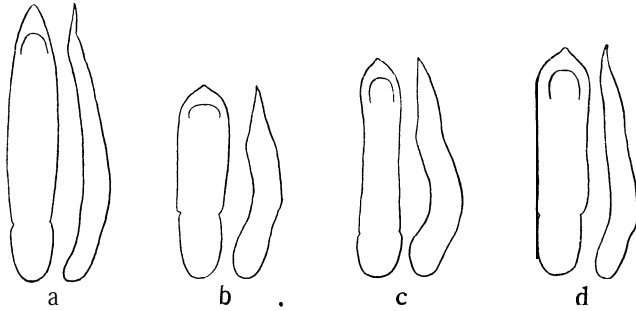


Fig. 8. Male genitalia: a, *Longitarsus arisanus* Chûjô ; b, *L. ishigakiensis* n. sp. ; c, *L. morrisonus* Chûjô ; d, *L. haemorrhoidalis* Jacoby.

Longitarsus ishigakiensis n. sp. (Fig. 8b)

Yellowish to reddish brown; elytral suture stained with black; antennae yellowish brown with apical portions of each of fourth to eleventh joints dark reddish brown; legs yellowish to reddish brown with apical half of posterior femora dark reddish brown.

Vertex transversely wrinkled ; frontal tubercles slightly raised, not separated from vertex, surface smooth ; inter-antennal space narrow, distinctly elevated. Antennae rather slender, slightly longer than length of body; first joints long, club-shaped ; second the shortest; third $1 \frac{1}{3}$ times as long as second but much slender; fourth $1 \frac{3}{4}$ times as long as third; fifth slightly longer than fourth; sixth to eighth subequal in length and shape to each other and slightly longer than fifth. Pronotum convex, transverse, $1 \frac{1}{3}$ times as wide as long; sides feebly rounded, slightly widened anteriorly, surface minutely and not closely punctate. Scutellum subtriangular, surface wrinkled. Elytra distinctly and rather closely punctate, and punctures arranged in longitudinal rows on lateral area; humeri distinctly raised. First joint of posterior tarsi distinctly longer than half length of tibiae.

Length 1.8—2.1 mm.

This species much resembles *L. amicus* but may be separable from it in having the triangular scutellum together with the characters mentioned in the key.

Distribution: Ryukyu Is. (Ishigaki).

Holotype: Ishigaki Is. (20-30. Dec. 1952, G. E. Borhort leg.) (B. P. Bishop Museum).

Paratopotypes: 2 exs., same as the holotype.

Paratypes: 4 exs., Ishigaki Is. (1-5, Dec. 1952, G. E. Bohart leg.).

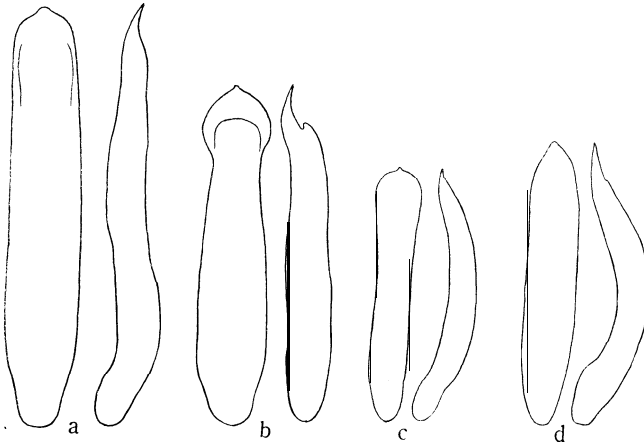


Fig. 9. Male genitalia: a, *Longitarsus nitidus* Jacoby ; b, *L. nitidiamiculus* n. sp. ; c, *L. amicus* (Baly) ; d, *L. adamsii* (Baly).

Longitarsus adamsii (Baly) (Fig. 9d)

Thyamis adamsii Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 199 (Japan: Matsumai, Yeso; BM).

Longitarsus adamsii : Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 97, 103 (Hokkaido).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 182 (Japan).

Distribution : Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu).

Ishikawa: Hakusan. *Hokkaido* : Aizankei, Yukomanbetsu at Mt. Daisetsu ; Engaru in Abashiri ; Mt. Hakodate ; Sapporo City; Nukabira in Tokachi.

Host: *Calystegia Soldanella* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Longitarsus nitidus Jacoby (Fig. 9a)

Longitarsus nitidus Jacoby, 1885, 2001. Soc. Lond., Proc. 1885: 727 (Japan: Sapporo; BM).—Chûjô, 1932, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 96, 101 (Hokkaido).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 183 (Japan).

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu).

Yamanashi: Atago-yama in Kofu City (1 ex., 20. July. 1956, H. Kamiya leg.). *Hokkaido* : Ashoro in Tokachi (12 exs., 24-28. July. 1959, K. Morimoto leg.).

Hosts : *Calystegia japonica*; *Calystegia Soldanella* (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Longitarsus tokaranus Nakane & Kimoto

Longitarsus tokaranus Nakane & Kimoto, 1961, Osaka Museum, Nat. Hist., Bull. 13 : 77 (Takara-jima in Tokara Is. ; OMNH).

Distribution : Ryukyu Is. (Tokara Is.).

Longitarsus nitidamiculus n. sp. (Fig. 9b)

Yellowish to reddish brown.

Vertex shagreened; frontal tubercles raised but not well separated from vertex; inter-antennal space comparatively wide, elevated. Antennae rather slender almost as long as length of body; first joint robust, long, somewhat club-shaped; second shortest; third $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as second but more slender; fourth twice as long as second and subequal to each of fifth to ninth. Pronotum transverse, convex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as long, sides feebly rounded and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly; surface minutely and not closely punctate. Scutellum semicircular, surface wrinkled. Elytra finely and rather closely punctate; humeri distinctly raised. First joint of posterior tarsi distinctly longer than half length of tibiae.

Length 2.5–3.0 mm.

This species is closely allied to *L. amicus* but may be separable from it by the characters mentioned in the key. In female specimens I could not find any distinct characters which may separate these two species, excepting for a slightly larger size in *nitidamiculus*.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

Holotype: Yunomata in Shimokita Pen. (27. July. 1956, K. Morimoto leg.) (Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University).

Paratopotypes: 16 exs., same as the holotype.

Paratypes: Makiyama-mura in Kami-gun, Kochi Pref. (3 exs., 31. Aug. 1954, K. Morimoto leg.). Mt. Hiko in Fukuoka Pref. (1 ex., 15. Aug. 1951, T. Okuma leg.).

Longitarsus amicus (Baly) (Fig. 9c)

Thyamisamiculus Baly, 1874, Ent. Soc. Lond., Trans. 1874: 201 (Japan: Nagasaki; BM).

Longitarsus amicus: Chûjô, 1937, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 27: 97, 104 (Honshu, Kyushu).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 182 (Japan).

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tanegashima), Ryukyu Is. (Tokara Is.).

Tokara group: Nakanoshima.

Fukuoka: Mt. Hiko; Hirao in Fukuoka City. *Kagoshima*: Sata-misaki. *Tokushima*: Jinryo-mura in Myosai-gun. *Ishikawa*: Haku-san. *Fukui*: Mt. Tenjo. *Nagano*: Shirahone; Karuizawa. *Yamanashi*: Kiyosato; Shosenkyo; Komagatake. *Aomori*: Yunomata in Shimokita Pen. *Hokkaido*: Engaru in Abashiri; Sapporo City; Ashoro and Nukabira in Tokachi; Mt. Hakodate in Oshima Pen.; Nibushi at Akan Prov.

Host: *Artemisia* sp. (after Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961).

Longitarsus nipponensis Csiki

Longitarsus menthae Chûjô, 1938 (nec Bedel, 1898; nec Gentner, 1925), Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. 25: 15, fig. (Japan; Nokkeushi in Hokkaido).

Longitarsus nipponensis Csiki, 1940, Col. Cat. 169: 576 (new name for *L. menthae* Chûjô).—Chûjô & Kimoto, 1961, Pac. Ins. 3 (1): 183 (Japan).

This species is not included in the key.

I have no chance to study the type of the species, but judging by the original description, this species seems to be a close one to, or same as, *L. Zewisii*, in having rather stout antennae and irregularly “rugged” surface of pronotum. In the typical specimens of *lewisii*, sutural margin of elytra is narrowly stained with black but in Chûjô's species, dorsum is simply “yellowish brown.” However, in some specimens of *Zewisii*, elytra is entirely yellowish brown.

Distribution : Japan (Hokkaido).

Hosts : *Isodon inflexus* ; *Leonurus sibiricus* ; *Mentha arvensis* var. *piprascens* (after Chûjô & Kimoto 1961).