

A METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATION OF COMPARISON OF INSECT FAUNAS BASED ON THE QUANTITATIVE METHOD

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A METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATION OF COMPARISON OF INSECT FAUNAS BASED ON THE QUANTITATIVE METHOD*

BY

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I. Preference

Contributions to the zoogeography of insects have worked out by enormous numbers of entomologists. On the other hand, it has been said that insects are a difficult group for the study of zoogeography as compared with the groups of Vertebrata. The reason why insects are unsuitable for the research of zoogeography may be partly attributed to, of course, insufficiently worked taxonomic and faunistic knowledge, but mainly to their enormous numbers of species. From this point of view, its special methodological consideration is to be required. To solve the difficulty resulted by the enormous number of species, quantitative treatment should be considered as one of the most useful tools.

This paper mainly concerns about the methodological consideration on the study of the quantitative zoogeography rather than discussion on the zoogeographical facts themselves.

In the course of this study, I am indebted to Prof. K. Yasumatsu, Kyushu University, for his kind guidance and encouragement. Also my thanks are due to Prof. M. Chûjô, Kagawa University, Dr. J. L. Gressitt, B. P. Bishop Museum, Dr. I. K. Lopatin, Tajik State University, Mr. J. A. Wilcox, New York State Museum, Dr. Y. Ono and Mr. N. Odani, Kyusyu University, who supplied me important reprints of their papers which were indispensable to complete this paper.

II. Various indices hitherto proposed for the comparison of faunas

Up to the present, the studies on the comparison of faunas based on quantitative methods have been worked out by many workers, and various indices have been proposed to express the degrees of similarity of faunas. Most of the indices hitherto proposed can be classified into two. These are :

1) Indices based on the number of common species and the total number of species occurring in each fauna. These are *Coefficient of Closeness* by Otsuka

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(1936), *Standard Common-ratio* by Nomura (1939 & 1940) (= *Simpson's Coefficient*, 1943), *Resemblance Equation* by Preston (1962), *Coefficient of Difference* by Savage (1960) and so on. On the other hand, *Coefficient of Community* by Jaccard (1902) and *Percentage of Affinity* by Masamune (1931) were proposed for the comparison of flora.

2) Indices based on the ratio of different distributional pattern* consisting each fauna, such as *Correlation Index* by Nomura (1940), Steyskal's work on the Ephydriidae of Michigan and Florida, and so on.

As far as I am aware, the *Index of Generic Diversity* by Morishita (1955) and the *Index of Faunistic Change* by Hagmeier and Stults (1964) are rather appropriate methods which may not be included into the above mentioned categories.

It is generally accepted that a taxon, such as the family, subfamily, tribe or genus, is not evenly distributed in the world, but usually maldistributed. It might be suspected that a quantitative representation of respective taxa within a fauna could be considered as one of the criteria for the degree of similarity of each fauna. In this paper, this prediction is to be investigated through the analysis of the Chrysomelid faunas of Japan and the Ryukyu Archipelago as well as some other selected areas where the Chrysomelid faunas have been well investigated.

III. Geographical representation of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies

In order to indicate the coverage of various subfamilies from different areas of Japan and the Ryukyu Islands, geographical representation of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies is given in Table 1. Fig. 1 is presented by a histogram

Table 1. Geographical representation of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies I.

	Sagrinae	Orsodacninae	Zeugophorinae	Megalopodinae	Donaciinae	Criocerinae	Clytrinae	Cryptocephalinae	Chlamisinae	Lamprosomatinae	Eumolpinae	Synetinae	Chrysomelinae	Galerucinae	Alticinae	Hispinae	Cassidinae	Total
Hokkaido	0	0	3	0	8	5	1	11	0	2	5	1	22	25	45	2	8	135
Honshu	0	1	6	1	8	18	6	22	4	3	22	1	27	58	91	7	9	290
Shikoku	0	1	4	0	2	16	6	14	4	3	22	1	15	40	71	6	10	215
Kyushu	0	0	2	1	6	20	5	19	8	5	30	1	14	49	90	8	10	268
Ryukyu Is.	0	0	2	0	1	4	3	4	2	2	20	0	4	19	55	3	10	129

* Of course, used in a zoogeographical sense, but not in an ecological sense.

based on the data shown in Table 1.

The characteristic figures expressed in Table 1 and Fig. 1 are the ratio of Eumolpinae and Chrysomelinae. The representation of Chrysomelinae is dominant in northern areas of Japan and of Eumolpinae is dominant in southern areas.

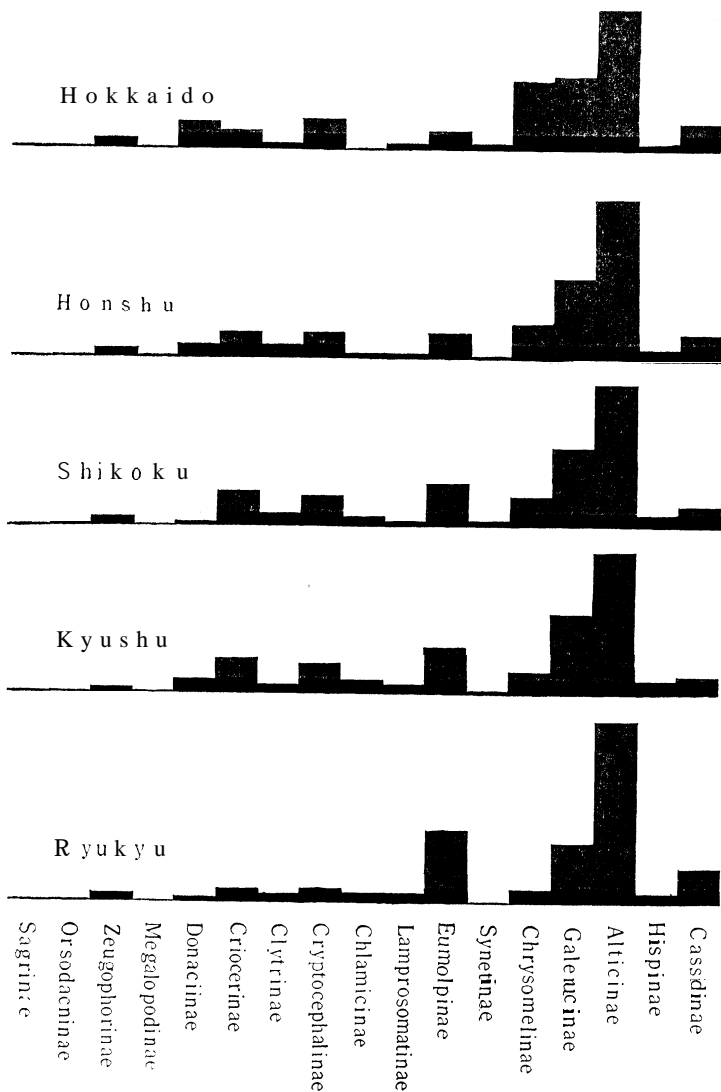


Fig. 1. Geographical representation of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies I.

In the Ryukyu Islands, 20 species of Eumolpinae and only 4 species of Chrysomelinae occur. By contrast, only 5 species of Eumolpinae and 22 species of Chrysomelinae occur in Hokkaido. The figures of Donaciinae and Zeugophorinae indicate a slight dominance in northern areas.

Within the Japanese Archipelago, dominance or inferiority of certain taxon in respective fauna can be considered as one of the important criteria for the degree of the faunal similarity.

In order to get further information of the geographical representation of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies from various areas outside of Japan, I selected the areas where the Chrysomelid faunas have been well investigated. The areas selected for this study are listed in Table 2 with their references to

Table 2. List of the localities and the works used for the study.

Localities	W o r k s
Ohio State	Wilcox, 1954
Germany	Reitter, 1912
Dnieper River	Lopatin, 1960
Afghanistan	Lopatin, 1963
Korea*	Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961 & '63
N. China*	Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961 & '63
Japan	Kimoto, 1964-'66
Ryukyu Is.	Kimoto, 1964-'66
Taiwan	Chùjò, 1951-'56 & 1958 (partly in press)
S. China	Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961 & '63
Hainan Is.	Gressitt & Kimoto, 1961 & '63
Micronesia	Gressitt, 1955
Samoa	Gressitt, 1957
New Guinea**	Gressitt, 1961
Fiji	Bryant & Gressitt, 1957
Australia**	Gressitt, 1961

* Field work somewhat imperfect.

** Estimated by Gressitt.

the literature. The figures derived from these literature are shown in Table 3. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are presented by a histogram based on the same data shown in Table 3. The order of subfamilies is the same as the Fig. 1. Though the faunas of N. China and Korea have been somewhat less well investigated, I made consideration on these faunas too, because their geographical locations are close to the Japanese Archipelago. Also the figures of New Guinea and Australian faunas are from estimated ones made by Gressitt (1961).

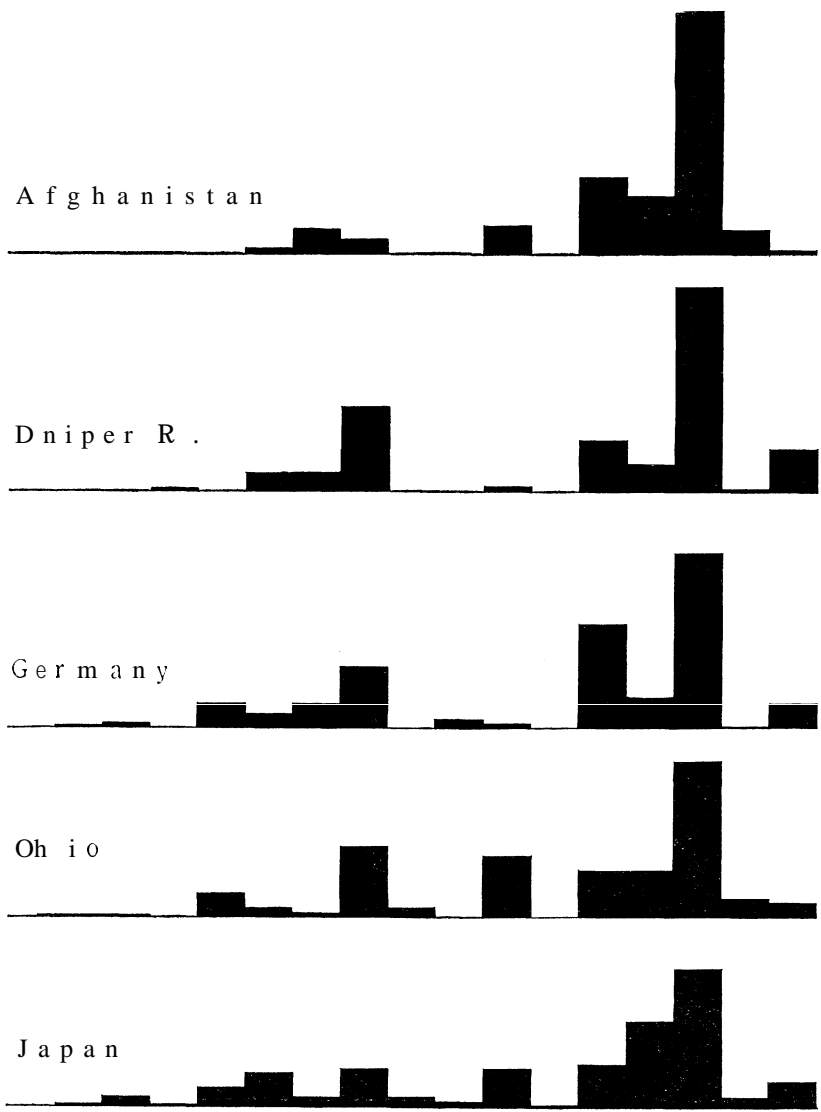


Fig. 2. Geographical representation of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies II.

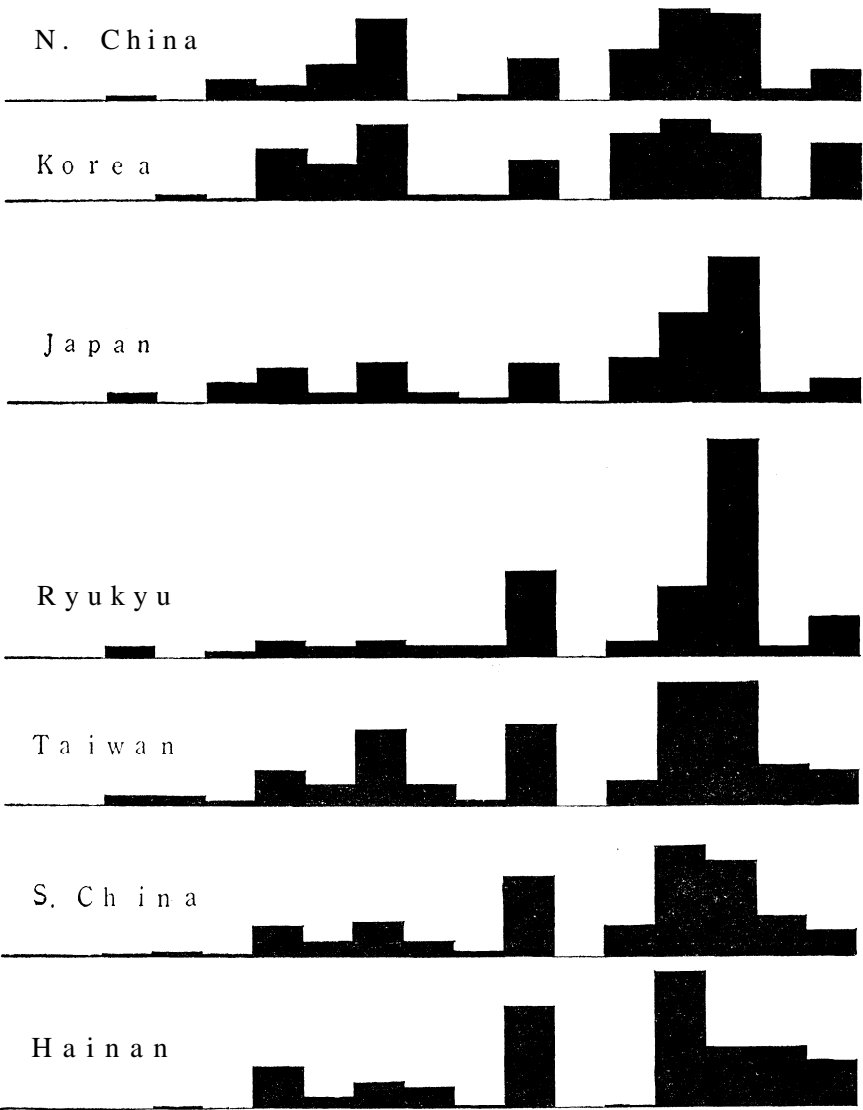


Fig. 3. Geographical representation of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies III.

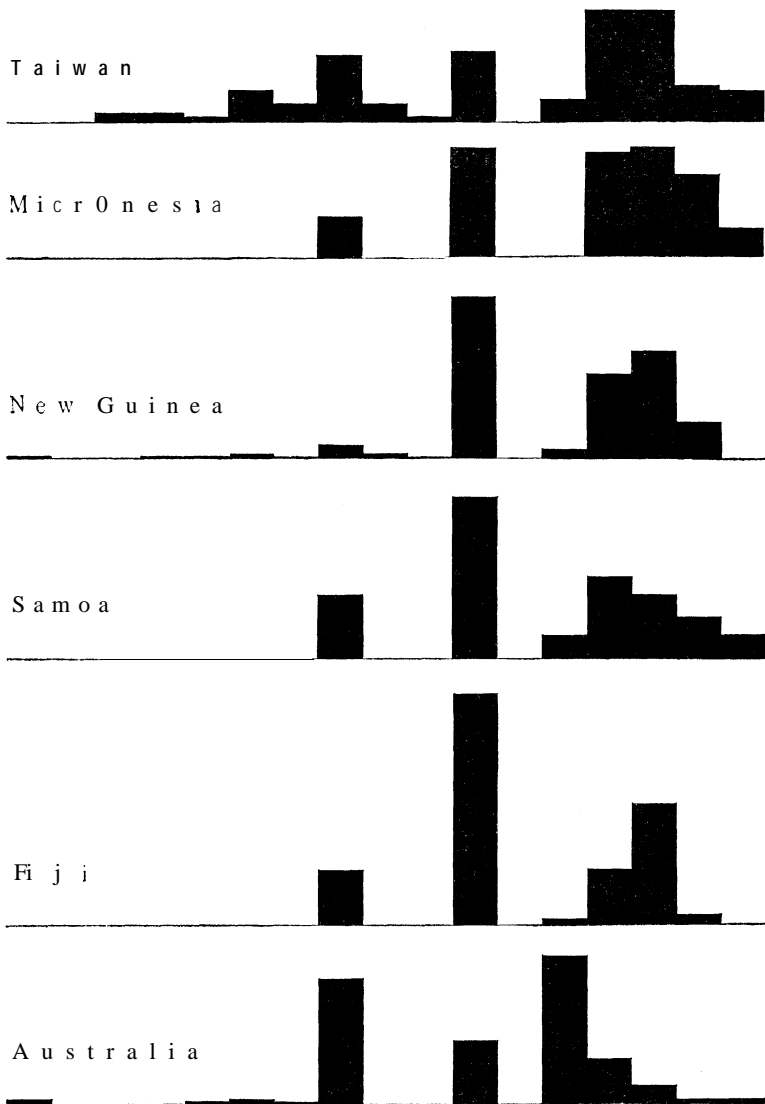


Fig. 4. Geographical representation of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies IV.

Table. 3. Geographical representation of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies II.

	Sagrinae	Orsodacninae	Zeugophorinae	Megalopodinae	Donacinae	Criocerinae	Clytrinae	Cryptocephalinae	Chlamisinae	Lamprosomatinae	Eumolpinae	Synetinae	Chrysomelinae	Galerucinae	Alticinae	Hispininae	Cassidinae	Total
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	0	0	6	0	16	12	50	5	1	99
Dnieper R.	0	0	1	0	9	8	9	37	0	0	3	0	22	12	88	1	18	208
Germany	0	2	4	0	28	14	4	74	0	1	5	0	114	33	194	1	28	522
Ohio State	0	1	1	0	14	7	4	43	6	0	38	1	29	30	97	13	9	293
N. China	0	0	4	2	16	11	21	56	1	2	27	1	50	61	57	6	22	340
Korea	0	0	1	3	1	16	11	24	2	1	13	0	21	26	21	1	17	158
Japan	0	1	7	1	14	25	7	33	9	5	32	1	34	71	113	9	21	383
Ryukyu Is.	0	0	2	0	1	4	3	4	2	2	20	0	4	19	55	3	10	129
Taiwan	0	0	6	6	2	21	11	46	14	3	52	0	15	81	80	23	21	318
S. China	11	0	5	13	8	70	31	92	38	5	188	0	76	269	228	97	63	1194
Hainan Is.	0	0	0	2	0	19	6	12	10	4	85	0	0	62	27	26	20	230
Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	7	8	6	2	34
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	68	0	1	4	3	2	1	22
New Guinea	8	0	0	8	4	40	20	120	40	8	1140	0	72	760	960	320	200	4000
Fiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	58	0	1	16	28	2	0	131
Australia	63	0	0	0	8	46	4	1200	0	0	590	0	1390	408	190	38	63	4000

IV. Application of Morishita's C_λ -formula for the comparison of faunas

In order to examine the degrees of similarity between faunas which are shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, some indices are desirable. However, most of indices hitherto proposed are very much influenced by the sample size.

Morishita (1959) proposed an index calculated by a formula named as C_λ for the purpose of comparison of communities. This formula has been used by some ecologists for the comparison of communities, e.g. works on the benthonic community by Ono (1961) and on the Mangrove community by Odani (1964). This

index is calculated as follow:

$$C_\lambda = \frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{1i} \cdot n_{2i}}{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) N_1 \cdot N_2} \quad 0 < C_\lambda < 1(\pm)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{1i} (n_{1i} - 1)}{N_1 (N_1 - 1)}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} n_{2i} (n_{2i} - 1)}{N_2 (N_2 - 1)}$$

Where

N_1 and N_2 be the total numbers of specimens occurring in 1st and 2nd samples.

n_{1i} and n_{2i} be the numbers of specimens of i th species in each sample.

The value of C_λ will be about 1 when the two samples belong to the same community and will be zero when no common species is found between them. According to Morishita's test (1959), using an artificial community, value of C_λ keeps almost fixed value for different size of N and not affected by the size of N . This nature is appropriate for measuring the degrees of similarity between faunas.

For the comparison of faunas this index is calculated in this paper as follow

N_1 and N_2 be the total numbers of species occurring in 1st and 2nd faunas.

n_{1i} and n_{2i} be the numbers of species of i -th subfamily of each fauna.

V. Results

In order to indicate the degrees of similarity between Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and the Ryukyu Islands, C_λ -values were calculated. The results are shown in Table 4. Fig. 8 is made by the series of C_λ -values calculated from the data shown in Table 4. The order of curves is Hokkaido,

Table 4. C_λ -values calculated from geographical representation of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies I.

				1.036	Hokkaido
			1.019	1.000	Honshu
		1.021	1.012	.977	Shikoku
	1.020	1.017	1.006	.965	Kyushu
1.027	.981	.977	.944	.913	Ryukyu Is.
Ryukyu Is.	Kyushu	Shikoku	Honshu	Hokkaido	

Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and the Ryukyu Islands from top to bottom. The double mark on the curve is the figure of its self-correlation. The scales on the sides of graph is graduated in CA-value.

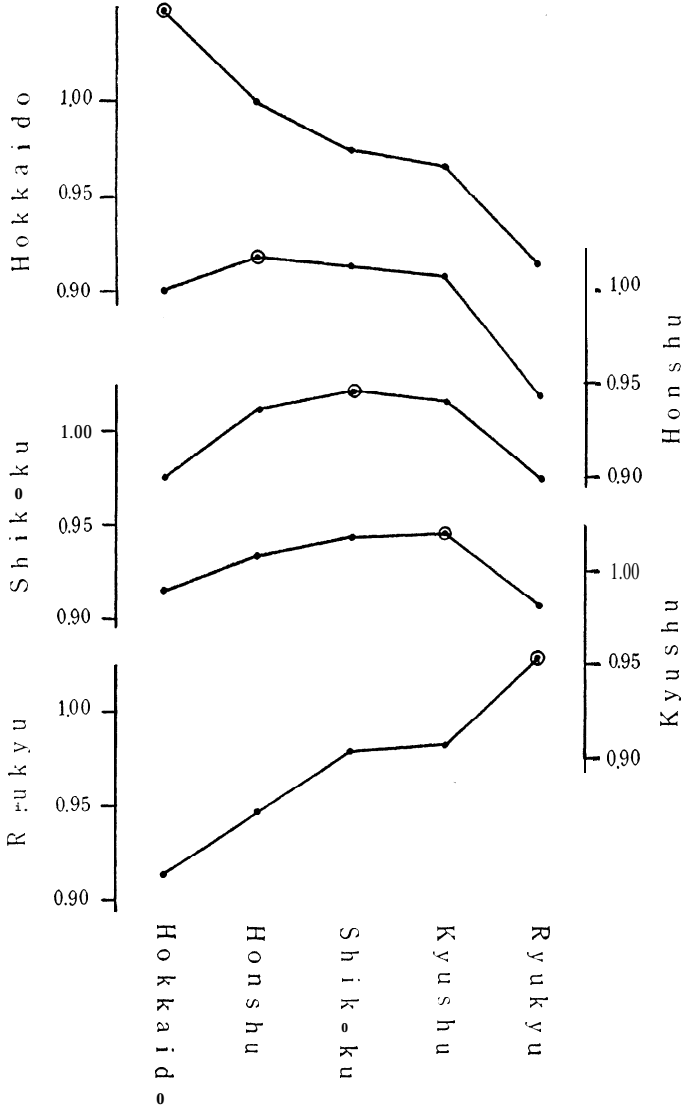


Fig. 5. Series of CA-values calculated from geographical representation of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies I.

																		1.000	Australia			
																		1.015	.437	Fiji		
																		1.003	.945	.429	New Guinea	
																	1.209	1.061	1.000	.647	Samoa	
																	1.141	1.069	1.013	.826	.460	Micronesia
										1.026	.981	.958	.855	.687	.407							Hainan Is.
										1.006	.958	.994	.942	.883	.677	.539						S. China
										1.015	.980	.924	.986	.927	.879	.709	.567					Taiwan
										1.027	.880	.829	.701	.886	.746	.850	.678	.335				Ryukyu Is.
										1.015	.937	.950	.929	.783	.880	.758	.776	.572	.522			Japan
						1.018	.911	.721	.895	.890	.749	.788	.782	.665	.518	.753						N. China
						1.045	.989	.874	.672	.878	.882	.783	.739	.757	.643	.488	.722					Korea
			1.023	.601	.685	.873	.949	.758	.701	.504	.724	.544	.668	.501	.409							Afghanistan
		1.014	.929	.713	.771	.855	.897	.770	.674	.460	.666	.493	.568	.443	.500							Dnieper R.
	1.003	.966	.920	.730	.805	.826	.826	.724	.663	.417	.614	.504	.527	.400	.629							Germany
1.015	.919	.938	.896	.801	.873	.962	.962	.904	.859	.629	.887	.807	.795	.664	.598							Ohio State
Ohio State	Germany	Dnieper R.	Afghanistan	Korea	N. China	Japan	Ryukyu Is.	Taiwan	S. China	Hainan Is.	Micronesia	Samoa	New Guinea	Fiji	Australia							

Table 5. C_{λ} -values calculated from geographical representation of Chrysomeiid species by subfamilies II.

From Fig. 5, it is clearly expressed that there are two distinct gaps from north to south. These are between Hokkaido and Honshu, and between Kyushu and the Ryukyu Islands. Meanwhile, there is no distinct gaps between Honshu,

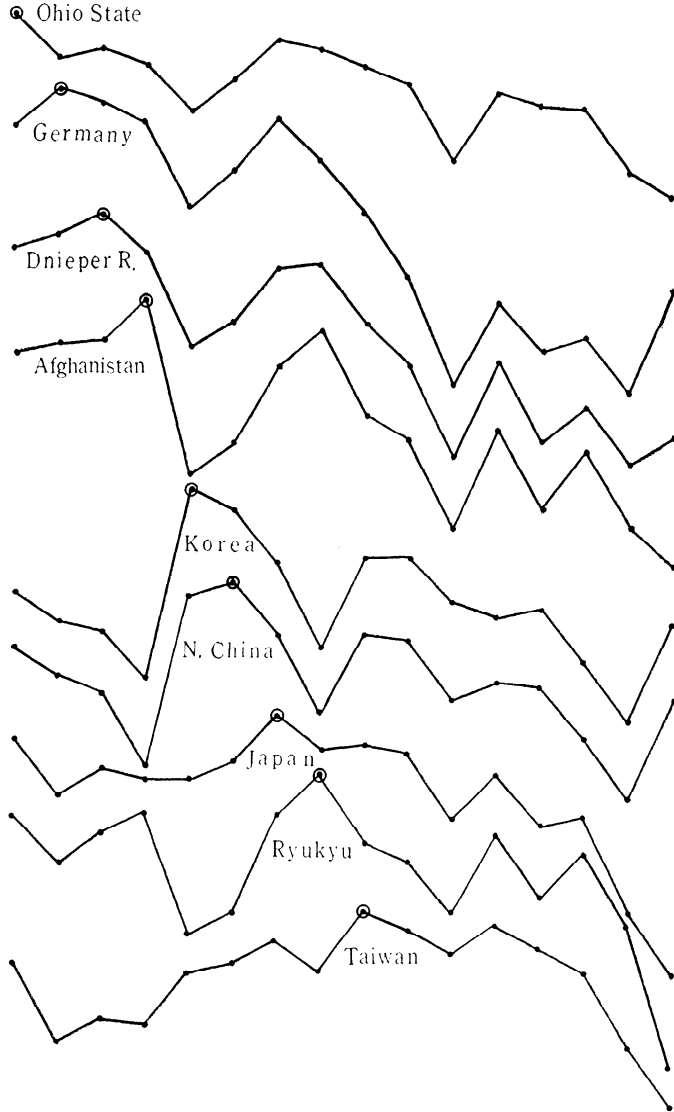


Fig. 6. Series of C_{λ} values calculated from geographical representation of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies II.

Shikoku and Kyushu. The results well coincide with generally accepted theories on the zoogeography of insects.

In order to get further information, the figures presented in Table 3 were

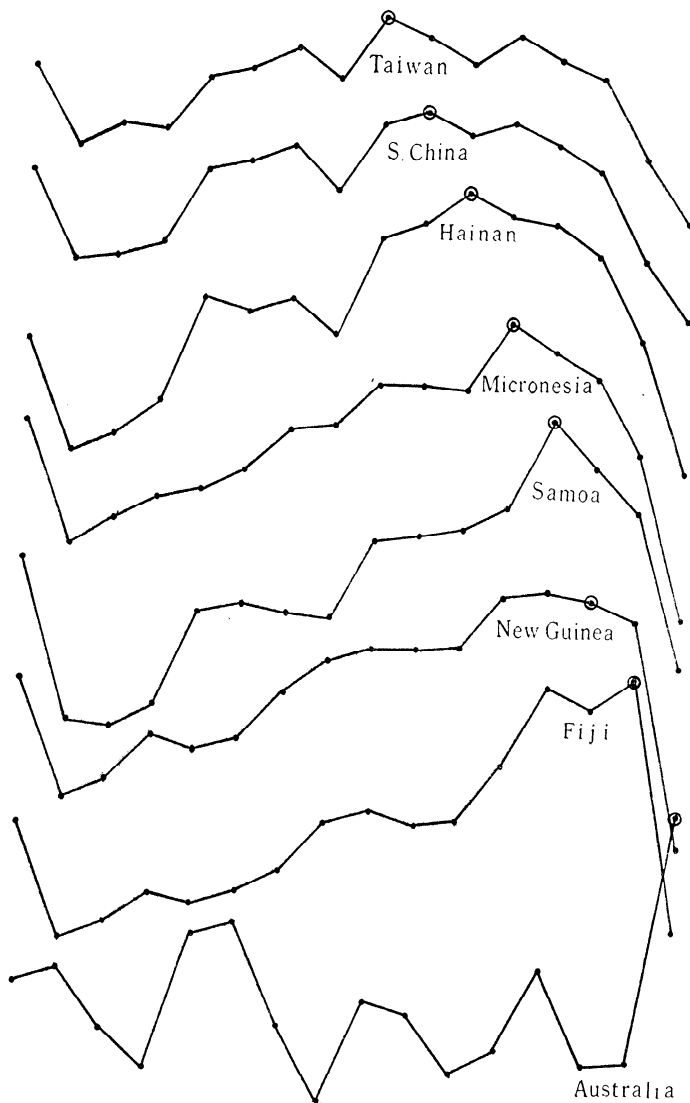


Fig. 7. Series of CA-values calculated from geographical representation of Chrysonzelid species by subfamilies III.

calculated. The results are shown in Table 5. Figs. 6 and 7 were made from the data shown in Table 5. To save a space, scales of CA-values are deleted. From the Figs. 6 and 7, the followings can be summarized.

1) The faunas of Germany, Dnieper River and Afghanistan which belong to the Palaearctic Region are closely related to each other.

2) The fauna of Japan shows different characteristics from any faunas of Germany or Dnieper River or Afghanistan which belong to the Euro-Siberian or Turkmenian Subregions of the Palaearctic Region.

3) faunas of Taiwan, S. China and Hainan which belong to the Indo-Chinese Subregion of the Oriental Region are closely related to each other.

4) The island faunas of the Tropical West Pacific clearly indicate the increasing disharmony of faunas eastward.

5) The island faunas of the Tropical West Pacific including New Guinea show a distinct Oriental facies and strong resemblance to the faunas of Taiwan, S. China and Hainan, and different characteristics from the Australian fauna.

Except for the result 5, all the other results coincide with generally accepted theories of the zoogeography of insects. Although there are still some objections, the result 5 is now becoming a weighty theory of the zoogeography of insects.

The curves for N. China and Korea resemble to each other, but are different from any of Japan or the other Palaearctic areas. However, it must be remembered that the faunas of China and Korea have not been well investigated.

Table 6. CA-values calculated from geographical representation of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies III.

								1.006	S. China	
								1.027	.829	Ryukyu Is.
							1.020	.981	.879	Shikoku
					1.021		1.017	.977	.883	Kyushu
				1.019	1.012		1.006	.944	.888	Honshu
			1.036	1.000	.977	.965	.913	.836		Hokkaido
		1.018	.903	.891	.858	.842	.721	.890		N. China
	1.003	.805	.945	.887	.857	.845	.831	.663		Germany
1.015	.919	.873	.951	.955	.958	.963	.936	.859		Ohio State
Ohio State	Germany	N. China	Hokkaido	Hohshu	Shikoku	Kyushu	Ryukyu Is.	S. China		

From Fig. 5, it is apparent that there are two distinct gaps within the Japanese Archipelago, viz. between Hokkaido and Honshu, and between Kyushu and the

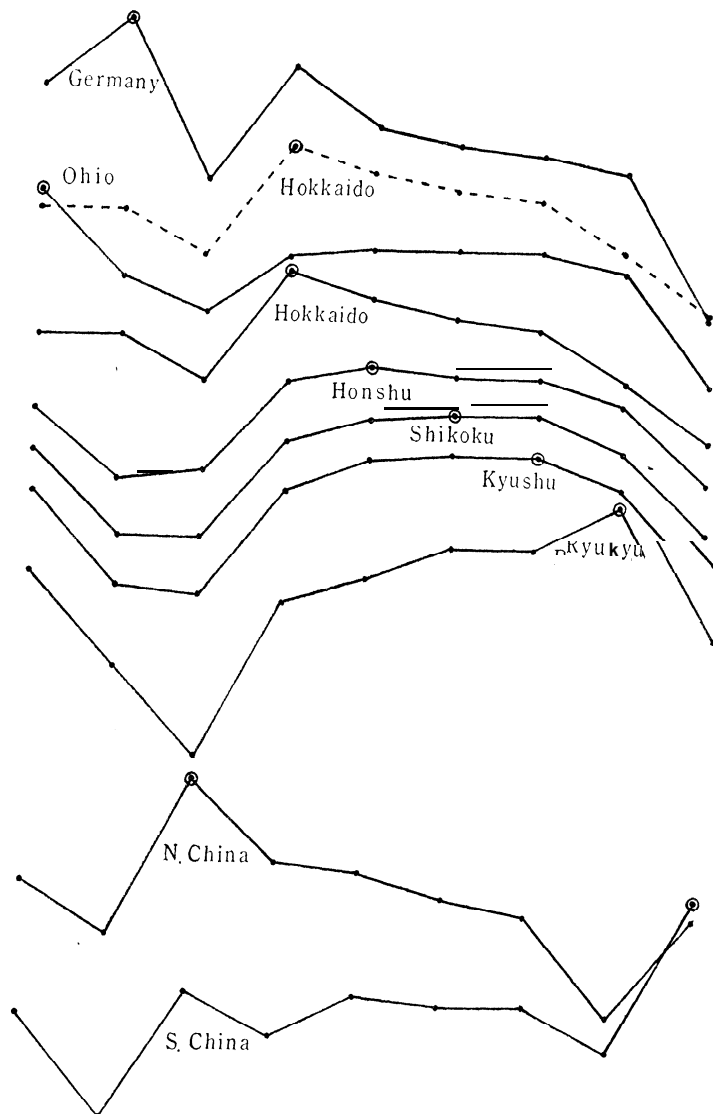


Fig. 8. Series of C_λ -values calculated from geographical representative of Chrysomelid species by subfamilies IV.

Ryukyu Archipelago. In order to compare the degree of gap between Hokkaido and Honshu, with that of the other areas of the Palaeartic or the Far Eastern areas, Table 6 was presented.

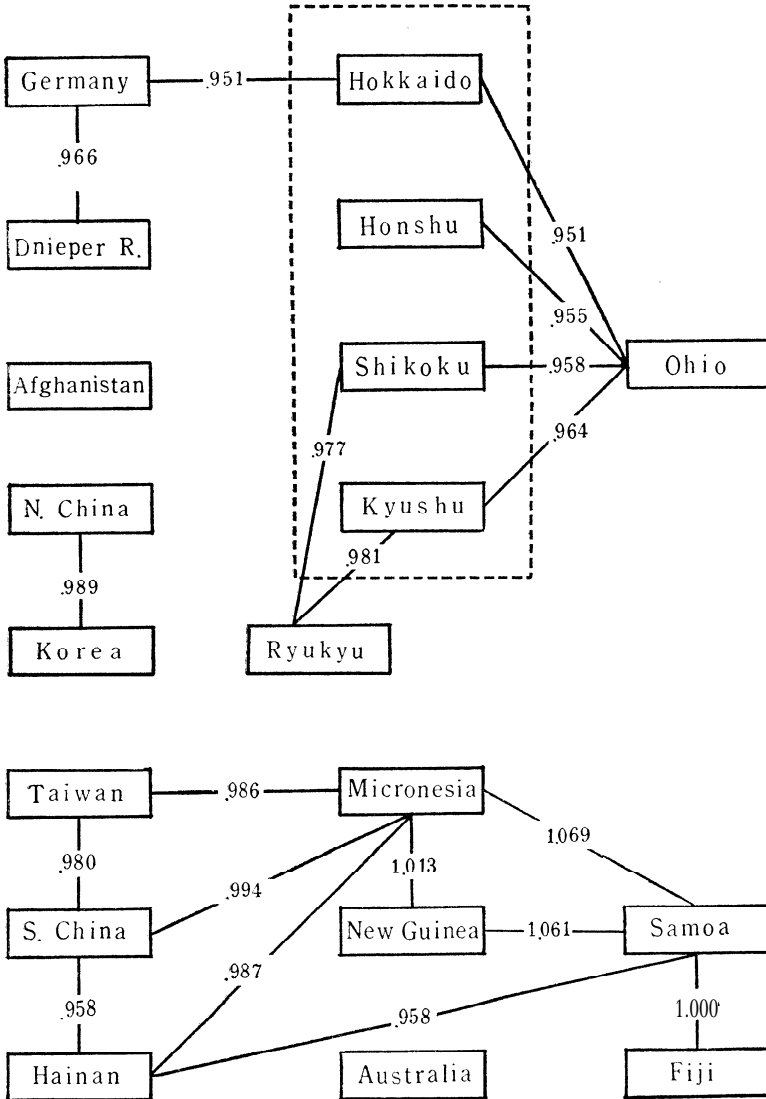


Fig. 9. C_λ-values exceeding 0.950 among the localities compared.

Since the faunas of Germany, Dnieper River and Afghanistan are closely related, Germany is selected as the representative of these three areas. Also, S. China is selected as the representative for faunas of Taiwan, S. China and Hainan Is. In addition to these, the fauna of Ohio of the United State which belongs to Alleghenian fauna is compared.

The results of the CA-values between these areas are shown in Table 6. According to the data of Table 6, a correlation graph is figured (Fig. 8).

The curve for Hokkaido shows an intermediate one if compared with those of Germany and Ohio. It is unfortunate that there is no appropriate data for the comparison of any areas belonging to the Canadian or Hudsonian faunal region which seems to correlate with the Euro-Siberian fauna in the Old World. However, curves for Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu more closely resemble that of Ohio than that of Germany.

If we consider about the fact that Ohio belongs to Alleghenian faunal region which is equivalent to the Japano-Manchurian faunal region in the east coast of the Old World, the resemblance of curves between Ohio and Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu is an interesting fact. Such faunal relationship was recognized by Linsely (1953) on the study of Cerambycid fauna of N. America, and was named as the "Alleghenian- Japano-Manchurian Relationship."

The curve for the Ryukyu Islands is also different from any nearby areas. Though I have treated here the entire archipelago as one unit, the Ryukyu islands has to be divided into several faunal groups. The Chrysomelid fauna of the Ryukyu islands has been better investigated as a whole, but not so on individual island at present. Thus the fauna of the Ryukyu islands has to be required further analysis in future, when the fauna of respective island is better worked out.

Fig. 9 was presented in order to summarize the C-values treated in this paper. When CA-values exceed **0.950**, those faunas are combined by a line with their CA-values.

VI. Conclusion

In the course of this study, special interest was paid to the methodological consideration of comparison of faunas by quantitative methods, rather than the zoogeographical facts themselves, and to investigate a prediction that the quantitative representation of taxa consisting of each fauna is appropriate as an important criterion for indicating the degrees of faunal similarity.

As a result of my investigation, faunal similarity based on the quantitative representation of taxa coincides with the generally accepted theories of the zoogeography of insects in most cases, as far as my study on the Chrysomelidae is concerned. Thus, I came to the conclusion that the above-mentioned prediction seems to be an appropriate criterion of the faunal similarity.

&formula proposed by Morishita (1959) is appropriate for the purpose of comparing of faunas, because the value is not affected by the size of the fauna.

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