Studies on Cerambycidae from Japan and its Adjacent Regions (Col.), XV

By Masao Hayashi

These thirty years or more, we, the late Mr. Kazuo Ohbayashi and the present author have usually been proposing to clarify the real and accurate Japanese Cerambycid fauna, and discussing many problems and giving each other numerous informations and suggestions. The works of the late Mr. Ohbayashi were usually very much excellent, done with very delicate sense and great accuracy. It is really difficult to find out the suitable words to tribute so early death of Mr. Ohbayashi for the present author. He would like to present a small paper to the memorial issue of the late Mr. Ohbayashi in this magazine, as a small token of his heartful sorrow to his best friend.

In this report, nine species would be described as new to science in four subfamilies from Japan, Ryukyu and Taiwan, one new genus would be proposed based on Japanese Clytine species, a new combination would be given for a Clytine species, and a Chinese species would be reported first from Japan.

Material dealt in this report is found in the collections of Messrs. Dr. Keizo Kojima, Dr. Keiichi Kusama, Taichi Shibata, Hajime Yokoyama, Yoshiyuki Nomura, Hirofumi Hayakawa, Sôichi Fukuda, the present author and Heian High School. The attached photographs in illustration are owed to Mr. Masafumi Ohkura. The present author wishes to thank them so much for their kind cooperations.

Aseminae

1. *Arhopalus* (*Arhopalus*) *tobirensis* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 1)

Body elongate and slender, fuscus to dark brown, dull; dark reddish brown on antennae and legs; covered with greyish yellow pubescence, shorter dorsally and longer ventrally.

Head finely closely punctured, frons somewhat rugose, labrum with a pencil of hairs in a fovea in the middle of front; eyes bare; gular area finely closely punctured forming fine transverse rugae, especially in frontal half. Antennae fine and slender, arriving at apical one fourth of elytra in male and scarcely so in the middle in female. Prothorax a little broader than long (ratio, 8.5 : 10) in male and much broader (ratio, 13 : 15.5) in female, dully subangulate laterally just behind the middle; disc uneven, finely closely punctured, with three impressions, a central one of which is medio-posteriorly set and gradually deeper before base along with a narrow longitudinal shining stripe in the middle, and a pair of which is set just behind the middle of both sides of the central line. Scutellum tongue-shaped, minutely closely

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punctured. Elytra almost three times as long as the basal width in male and 2.5 to 2.7 times in female, very weakly narrowed at basal one fourth, then very slightly broadened posteriorly and narrowed again apically from apical one fourth, and separately rounded at apex, sutural angle of which dully angulate; disc bicostate, coarsely and irregularly punctured, interspaces finely somewhat rugulosely punctured. Legs slender, femora not clavate, first hind tarsal joint shorter than the following two united together, third tarsal joint almost divided to the base. Body beneath minutely and rather sparsely punctured, fifth sternite transverse, truncate at apex in male and nearly as long as the basal width, rounded at apex in female. Length, 15–24 mm.; width, 3.5–6 mm.

Holotype, ♂ (HAYASHI coll.); paratypes, 5♀♀, Tobira pass, alt. 1600–1800 m., between Utsukushigahara and Kirigamine, near Matsumoto City, Nagano Pref., Honshu, Japan, Aug. 25, 1967, HIROFUMI HAYAKAWA leg. (HAYASHI and HAYAKAWA coll.). These specimens were collected on the dead trunks of *Picea jezoensis* CARR. var. *hondoensis* REHD. (Touhi) and *Tsuga Sieboldii* CARR. (Tsuga) during the night.

This new species is easily separated from *A.* (*A.*) *rusticus* LINNÉ in having the relatively slenderer and darker body, finer antennae, bare eyes, labrum with a pencil of hairs, finer rugulose punctation on gular area, etc. It is also somewhat allied to *A.* (*A.*) *tibetanus* SHARP only excepting deeply bilobed third tarsal joint, instead of only slightly bilobed one, according to the original description of the latter.

Lepturinae

2. *Ephies okinawanus* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 2)

Female: Body black, brownish on mouth parts, red on prothorax and elytra; densely covered with pure red pubescence on pronotum and elytra and additionally with golden one finely and partly on frons, both sides of occiput, body beneath and generally on legs.

Head (incl. eyes) as broad as prothorax at the width between premedian lateral callosities, frons with a narrow triangular impression in the middle of upper half, clypeus very minutely closely punctured, gena longer than half diameter of eye, vertex concave between antennal insertions with a median longitudinal furrow, relating anteriorly to the top of frontal triangular impression and prolonging posteriorly to occiput. Antennae scarcely arrive in the middle of elytra, relative length of each joint as follows: — 2.5 : 0.8 : 4 : 3.5 : 3.3 : 2.8 : 2.5 : 2.5 : 2.5 : 2.3 : 3.3. Prothorax a little broader than long at extreme base (ratio, 8.8 : 10), strongly constricted at apex which is distinctly narrower than base, gradually broadened posteriorly to premedian callosities, then slightly narrowed in the middle, again broadened posteriorly to the rather short and dull posterior angles, base strongly bisinuate with median semicircular expansion; disc convex in the middle, minutely punctured without a median longitudinal black line, sinuate at the sides of median lobe. Scutellum elongate triangular. Elytra about 2.7 times as long as the basal width, nearly parallel-sided, a little broadened just behind shoulders and again before apex which is obliquely truncate with the marginal angle dully pointed and the sutural one minutely so; disc minutely and sparsely punctured. The first hind tarsal joint distinctly longer than the remainings united together. Length, 14 mm.; width, 3.5 mm.

Holotype, ♀, Arume, Okinawa, Ryukyus, June 17, 1959, S. KUNIYOSHI leg. (KOJIMA coll.).

This new species differs from the Japanese *E. japonicus* NAKANE et OHBAYASHI in having the red prothorax and elytra which are covered with pure red pubescence, instead of the dark red prothorax and elytra covered with carmin red pubescence, fairly shorter and posteriorly less broadened prothorax with less developed posterior angles, shorter and duller both angles of elytral apex, instead of acuter marginal angle, minutely closely punctured clypeus, instead of sparsely punctured one.

3. *Ephies schwarzeri* sp. nov.

Male: Body black, red on pronotum and elytra, covered with vermillion red on the two latters and additionally with golden one on head, body beneath and on legs.

Head (incl. eyes) a little narrower than prothorax at the width between premedian lateral callosities (ratio, 6.5 : 7), frons with a well defined narrow triangular impression in the middle of the upper half, gena shorter than the half diameter of eye, clypeus minutely irregularly punctured, vertex concave between antennal insertions, with a median longitudinal furrow relating anteriorly to the top of frontal acute triangular impression and prolonging posteriorly to occiput which is finely closely punctured. Antennae arrive at just before elytral apex, strongly serrate from third to tenth joints which are strongly produced ectoapically, relative length of each joint is as follows:— 2.8 : 1 : 4.3 : 3.3 : 4 : 3 : 3.5 : 2.5 : 2.5 : 2 : 3.5. Prothorax fairly broader than long at extreme base (ratio, 8.3 : 12), strongly constricted at apex, which is distinctly narrower than base (ratio, 4.5 : 12), gradually broadened posteriorly to premedian callosities, then slightly narrowed in the middle, again broadened posteriorly to the rather acute posterior angles; base strongly bisinuate with median semicircular expansion; disc convex in the middle, finely closely punctured without a median black line, shallowly sinuate at the sides of median lobe. Scutellum rather short triangular. Elytra relatively narrow, about 2.6 times as long as the basal width and more than four times as long as prothorax, gradually shallowly narrowed posteriorly to behind the middle, again weakly broadened posteriorly before apex which is obliquely truncate with acute marginal and dull sutural angles; disc finely sparsely punctured. First hind tarsal joint a little shorter than the remaining joints united together (ratio, 6.5 : 7). Length, 14 mm.; width, 3.3 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Musha, Central Taiwan (Formosa), June 12, 1958 (YOKOYAMA coll.).

This new species differs from Indian *E. coccinea* GAHAN in having different ratio of each antennal joint, entirely red pronotum, vermillion red pubescence, instead of scarlet, duller sutural angle of elytral apex, etc. Though the Formosan record of *E. coccinea* GAHAN by SCHWARZER (1925) has been followed by many workers, the recorded species should probably be this new species. It also differs from Japanese *E. japonicus* NAKANE et OHBAYASHI and Ryukyuan *E. okinawanus* HAYASHI in having different ground colour and pubescence, narrower body, etc.

Cerambycinae

4. *Perissus hooraianus* (MATSUSHITA) comb. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 3)

Rhaphuma hooraiana MATSUSHITA, 1943, Tr. N. H. Soc. Formosa, 33 : 573, fig. 1

(Musha, Hokuzanko); GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia II: 286, 290 (Chushinron).

This species has the broadly separated antennal supports, no carinate and broad frons, slender but short antennae with no terminal spines, long hind femora surpassing elytral apex in both sexes and fairly long first hind tarsal joint which is longer than the twice of second and third united together. The above-indicated characteristics show that this species would be better to belong in the genus *Perissus* CHEVROLAT, not in *Rhaphuma* PASCOE.

Material examined: One of the type specimens of *R. hooraiana* MATSUSHITA (Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University coll.); 1 ♂, Puli, Central Taiwan; 1 ♀, Baikei, Jinai, Nantow, Central Taiwan, May 16, 1965, B. S. CHANG leg. (HAYASHI coll.).

5. *Kazuoclytus* gen. nov.

The genus is closely allied to *Clytus* LAICHARTING, but differs from the latter in having a pair of strong, dully topped, somewhat directed backwards tubercles on posterior portion of metasterna in male, and dull triangular scutellum instead of semicircular.

Type species: *Xylotrechus lautoides* HAYASHI

The new generic name is dedicated to the late Mr. KAZUO OHBAYASHI, an excellent coleopterologist and also one of the best senior friends of the present author.

6. *Chlorophorus tohokensis* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 4)

Female: Body brownish black covered with fulvous grey pubescence on head, prothorax and body beneath and on the two bands of elytra, the first band almost triangular in the middle which is obliquely developed anteriorly and slightly incised posteriorly at suture and the second transverse at apex; and additionally decorated with pale fulvous on three narrow markings on the basal half of elytra, one of which is short arcuate at base on epipleuron, elongate one just inside of shoulder and oblique one on disc lying from just behind scutellum to the lateral one third of elytra; and densely on mesepimeron, posterior half of metepisternum and latero-posterior portions of metasterna and first abdominal segment; the rest of elytra black covered with brownish black pubescence; pronotum with a pair of dark spots just before the middle; antennae and legs dark brown to brown, finely covered with fulvous grey.

Head narrower than prothorax, minutely granulose and finely punctured, rather closely on frons and sparsely on occiput and gena; antennae closely inserted each other, fairly shorter than body, only arriving at the apical one fourth of elytra, scape short, arcuate, slightly shorter than third, third longer than fourth, fifth the longest, succeedings gradually shortened. Prothorax a little longer than broad, rounded at sides; disc convex, minutely granulate and sparsely punctured. Scutellum semicircular. Elytra broader than prothorax, 2.5 times as long as the basal width, weakly narrowed posteriorly, broadly obliquely truncate at apex; disc granulate. Legs slender, mid-femora carinate laterally for about two thirds of the length and hind ones entirely so, first hind tarsal joint about twice as long as the followings united together. Length, 11.5 mm.; width, 3 mm.

Holotype, ♀, Nurukawa, Towada, Aomori Pref., N. Honshu, Japan, Aug. 5, 1960,

K. KATSUMURA leg. (KATSUMURA coll.).

This new species is somewhat allied to *C. motschulskyi* GANGLBAUER from Amur, Ussuri, N. China and Saghalien, but it differs from the latter in having the broader head and apex of prothorax, longer antennae, obliquely truncate elytral apex, instead of transversely so and quite different pale and black markings on body, etc.

Remarks: The record of *Chlorophorus motschulskyi* GANGLBAUER from Japan seems to be doubtful. Judging from the specimens of this species [1 ♂, Sutschan, in Ussuri; 1 ♂, Tairei, NE China (Manchuria), Aug. 4, 1941, H. WADA leg.—Figured specimen, pl. 1, fig. 5], prothorax furnished with long erect white hairs generally, arcuate olive grey band on basal one third of elytra usually narrow, transverse olive grey band behind the middle of elytra broad, usually dull triangularly developed anteriorly and less so posteriorly, somewhat rhomboidal in shape, and elytral apex almost transversely truncate. Then, *Rhaphuma motschulskyi* : OHBAYASHI (1963, Icon. Ins. Japon. Col. nat. ed. Vol. II: 294, pl. 147, fig. 15a) is not identical with the real *C. motschulskyi*, by absence of long greyish white hairs on pronotum and obliquely truncate elytral apex in his description and broad arcuate band narrower, not triangularly developed anterior margin of postmedian transverse band on elytra in his figure. It would possibly be identical with *Chlorophorus diadema* (MOTSCHULSKY) subsp. *inhirsutus* MATSUSHITA (see HAYASHI, 1961, Ent. Rev. Japan, XIII, 1: 24–26).

7. *Chlorophorus amami* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 6)

Female: Body black, brownish black to brown on antennae and legs, covered with yellow pubescence densely on body and finely on appendages; pronotum decorated with a large inverted heart-shaped black marking at centre, elytra furnished with the following black bands, the first lunule which is open latero-posteriorly at base, the second transverse in the middle, its base strongly developed anteriorly at suture and margins, but its apex straight, the third dull triangular, transversely lies between the middle and apex; body beneath covered with pale yellow pubescence especially on mes- and metepisterna.

Body slender, head narrower than prothorax, frons with a triangular impression in the middle, finely sparsely punctured, vertex narrow, about one fourth as broad as the width of head (incl. eyes). Antennae scarcely surpassing the middle of elytra. Prothorax longer than broad (ratio, 8:7), apex about as broad as base, sides weakly expanded; disc convex, rather coarsely and very closely punctured, somewhat finely scabrous. Scutellum dull triangular. Elytra broader than prothorax (ratio, 8:7), almost parallel-sided at basal three fourths, then narrowed posteriorly to obliquely truncate apex with marginal angle sharply pointed and sutural one minutely dentate; disc finely punctured, not fully covering abdomen. Legs rather slender, hind femur arriving at elytral apex, mid femur carinate laterally, first hind tarsal joint distinctly longer than the following two joints united together. Length, 9 mm.; width, 2.5 mm.

Holotype, ♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Ôshima, June 25, 1963, Y. NOMURA leg. (NOMURA coll.).

This new species is allied to *C. miwai* GRESSITT from Taiwan and China mainland (the latter locality seems to be questionable), but differs from the latter in having slenderer body, narrower prothorax, more obliquely truncate elytral apex with sharper

marginal angle, larger pronotal black marking, different median transverse black band on elytra and brownish appendages instead of black, etc.

Lamiinae

8. *Acalolepta izuinsulana* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 7)

Body dark reddish brown to pitchy, somewhat lighter on antennae and legs, more reddish on tibiae and tarsi; densely covered with yellowish fulvous on body and thinly with greyish yellow on antennae and legs, especially yellowish on scutellum, pubescence uniform generally, but variously changed darker or lighter on elytra by the uneven surface.

Body slender, frons sparsely punctured with a fine median longitudinal line prolonging through vertex to occiput which is very sparsely and scarcely punctured, antennal tubercles raised forming a dull angle between them; antennae more than three times (♂) and a little less than twice (♀) as long as body, scape short, fairly broadened apically with a well defined incomplete cicatrix laterally; the ratio of each antennal joint is as follows: 8 : 1.2 : 16 : 12.5 : 12 : 10.5 : 11 : 9 : 9 : 8.5 : 8.5 in female and 10 : 1.5 : 23 : 19.5 : 23 : 22 : 23.5 : 20.5 : 20 : 20 : 35 in male, and the third to fifth joints in male not broadened, normal; undereyelobe longer than width and about 1.5 times (♂) and 1.3 times (♀) as long as gena below it respectively. Prothorax as long as the extreme basal width, narrowly twice constricted behind apex and before base respectively, rather sharply tuberculate laterally in the middle, disc uneven, longitudinally elevated in the middle, very sparsely punctured. Scutellum elongate tongue-shaped. Elytra about 2.2 times as long as the basal width which is a little broader than prothorax at the maximum width between lateral tubercles in both sexes, gradually narrowed posteriorly in male and nearly parallel-sided for basal half and then narrowed in female, obliquely dully truncate at apex; disc strongly uneven, transversely depressed rather broadly before and narrowly behind the middle, coarsely sparsely punctured, the punctures finer to apex. Body beneath impunctate. Legs rather slender, frontal femora more clavate than median and hind ones, frontal tibia in male stouter and more curved than in female. Length, 16.5–19 mm.; width, 5.5–6 mm.

Holotype, ♂, paratype, 1♀, Hachijo Island, Izu Seven Islands, July 19, 1967, S. FUKUDA leg.; paratype, 1♀, Hachijo Island, July 25, 1962, T. KISHII leg. (HAYASHI coll.); additional paratypes of the same data as holotype are preserved in the collection of Mr. S. FUKUDA, the collector of this interesting species.

In Hachijo Island, as unique *Acalolepta* species, *A. hachijoensis* (GRESSITT) has hitherto been reported, the above-described species differs from former in having smaller, less stout and narrower body with longer and slenderer antennae, relatively longer genae (against undereyelobes in both sexes), punctured frons, more uneven elytra with darker and lighter patterns of pubescence which is more yellowish. Judging from their structures, this new species is allied to *A. sejuncta* BATES, and *A. hachijoensis* (GRESSITT) to *A. fraudatrix* (BATES) respectively.

9. *Leiopus montanus* sp. nov. (Pl. 1, fig. 8)

Body black, reddish on apex of antennal insertion, base of scape, second antennal

joint, bases of femora, basal halves of tibia, apex and base of prothorax, base of elytra; rather lighter on elytra, light reddish on bases of third to ninth antennal joints. Body covered with fulvous grey pubescence thinly in general, and densely and partly on elytra, forming two transverse bands, first before the middle and second apical one third or preapical one fourth, both of which strongly undulate at their apical and basal margins and scattered with many small round black spots, and additionally at base chiefly surrounding scutellum, but occasionally the basal pale part enlarged almost covering elytral base; the rest of elytra black forming two broad transverse bands, one just behind base, frequently incomplete, broadly interrupted at suture, and another rather complete one behind the middle.

Head narrower than prothorax; frons convex, broader than long, minutely punctured with a median longitudinal furrow; vertex dully concave between antennal insertions which are also dully raised. Eyes deeply emarginate, undereyelobe fairly longer than width, fairly shorter (♂) and slightly so (♀) than gena below it. Antennae about 1.8 times (♂) and 1.4 times (♀) as long as body, scape cylindrical but gradually thickened to apex, nearly as long as fourth, and shorter than third (♂), and nearly as long as third and longer than fourth (♀). Prothorax broader than long with lateral tubercles behind the middle which are short, pointed at apex and directed a little backwards; disc constricted before base, weakly convex, sparsely irregularly punctured. Scutellum trapezoidal. Elytra fairly broader than prothorax, more than twice as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided in male and gradually broadened posteriorly in female and narrowed posteriorly from apical one fourth, and then separately rounded at apex; disc sparsely irregularly punctured, but somewhat closer on black portions. Fifth sternite slightly longer than broad, gradually narrowed to apex which is rounded in male and similar in shape but more tapering in female. Legs rather stout, femora clavate, first hind tarsal joint fairly longer than the following two joints united together. Length, 7.5–10 mm.; width, about 2–3 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Yumoto, Nikko, Tochigi Pref., N. Central Honshu, Japan, July 23, 1961, K. KIMURA leg. (HAYASHI coll.); paratypes, 1♀, Inagoyu, Nagano Pref., July 13, 1959, T. SHIBATA leg. (SHIBATA coll.); 1♂, 1♀, Inagoyu, July 12 & 15, 1959, H. YOKOYAMA leg. (YOKOYAMA coll.); 1♂, Kisokoma, Nagano Pref., July 23, 1964, H. YOKOYAMA leg. (HAYASHI coll.).

This new species is somewhat similar in elytral pattern to *Oplosia fennica* PAYKULL subsp. *suvorovi* PIC. It differs from *L. stillatus* BATES in having the darker body surface, black bifasciate elytra, longer fifth sternite in female, etc.

10. *Rondibilis japonicus* sp. nov.

Male: Body reddish brown, partly darkened on head and pronotum, largely clothed with dense fulvous pubescence. Elytra and undersides of antennae furnished with dark brown setae.

Head narrower than prothorax, minutely punctured, weakly concave between antennal insertions which are transversely raised inwards each other forming a ridge. Eyes deeply emarginate, undereyelobe slightly longer than gena below it (ratio, 1.3: 1.1). Antennae about 1.6 times as long as body, scape subfusiform, three fifths as long as third, third as long as fifth and shorter than fourth. Prothorax longer than broad

(ratio, 6 : 4.5), weakly constricted behind apex and strongly before base, swollen laterally in the middle; disc minutely punctured as on head. Scutellum triangular. Elytra about three times as long as the basal width, gradually narrowed posteriorly, and obliquely shallowly emarginate at apex with rather acute marginal angle; disc sparsely irregularly punctured in general, additionally sparsely and rather coarsely granulate, furnished with a pair of dorsal spines at the terminals of shallow longitudinal ridges in basal one fourth near suture. Femur clavate. (Further details unknown owing to the absence of posterior tibia and tarsi). Length, 7 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Tabukawa, Arida-gun, Wakayama Pref., S. Central Honshu, Japan, 1959 (Further data unknown), H. NARA leg. (YOKOYAMA coll.).

This new species differs from *R. horiensis* KANO from Taiwan in having the longer undereyelobe, instead of shorter, lighter and almost uniform ground colour of body with no dark stripes on pronotum and markings or bands on elytra, less developed elytral dorsal spines, etc.

Remarks: Though BREUNING and OHBAYASHI gave *Rondibilis multinotatus* GRESSITT subsp. *elongatus* HAYASHI from Yayeyama Islands, S. Ryukyu a new status as *Eryssamena elongata* (HAYASHI) in their work (1964), so far as the tranverse ridge between both antennal insertions of this species is not so deeply concaved such as in many *Eryssamena* species in Japan, the discussed species would be better to belong to the genus *Rondibilis* THOMSON than in *Eryssamena* BATES.

11. *Exocentrus* (*Pseudocentrus*) *tsushimanus* sp. nov.

Body dark brown on head, prothorax, meso- and metasterna and abdomen; reddish brown on antennae, elytra and legs, scutellum, gula and prosternum; additionally decorated with a broad transverse dark brown band behind the middle of elytra; and covered with fulvous grey pubescence thinly in general and densely on elytra excepting on the dark brown band. Elytra and undersides of antennae furnished with blackish brown setae, sparsely on the former and rather densely on the latter.

Head (incl. eyes) narrower than prothorax, finely closely punctured, frons broader than long with a median longitudinal furrow prolonging through vertex to occiput, vertex very shallowly concave between antennal insertions which are very weakly raised, occiput more deeply concave than in vertex. Eyes coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, undereyelobe very large, about twice as long as gena below it. Antennae relatively stout, about 1.5 times as long as body, scape cylindrical, longer than third and fourth, third slightly longer than fourth. Prothorax fairly broader than long, strongly tuberculate laterally, behind the middle, the lateral spines of which sharp and slightly pointed backwards; disc constricted shallowly behind apex and strongly so before base, minutely scabrous. Scutellum semicircular, minutely scabrous as on pronotum. Elytra fairly broader than the basal width of prothorax, about 1.9 times as long as the basal width, and broadly rounded at apex; disc coarsely sparsely and irregularly punctured. Femora clavate, first hind tarsal joint nearly as long as the following two united together. Length, 4 mm.; width, 1.5 mm.

Holotype, ♂, Izuhara, Tsushima, July 27, 1959 (HAYASHI coll.); paratype, 1♀, the same data as holotype, Heian High School Expedition Party leg. (Heian High School coll.).

At first glance, this new species is similar in elytral pattern to *E.* (*Exocentrus*) *galloisi* MATSUSHITA from Japan, but it differs from the latter in having the relatively shorter body with paler and denser pubescence, different structure of antennae, stouter setae, etc.

12. *Anaesthetobrium luteipenne* PIC (Pl. 1, fig. 9)

PIC, 1923, Mél. Exot. Ent., 40 : 20 (Shanghai in Kiangsu); GRESSITT, 1951, Longicornia II: 509, 510 (Nanking, also Shanghai in Kiangsu; Kashing in Chekiang; *Morus alba* as a host); BREUNING, 1956, Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 7 (1-3) : 232; CHEN et al., 1959, Econ. Ent. China, I, Ceramb. : 68, 69, pl. XVIII, fig. 117; BREUNING, 1963, Cat. Lam. Monde : 485.

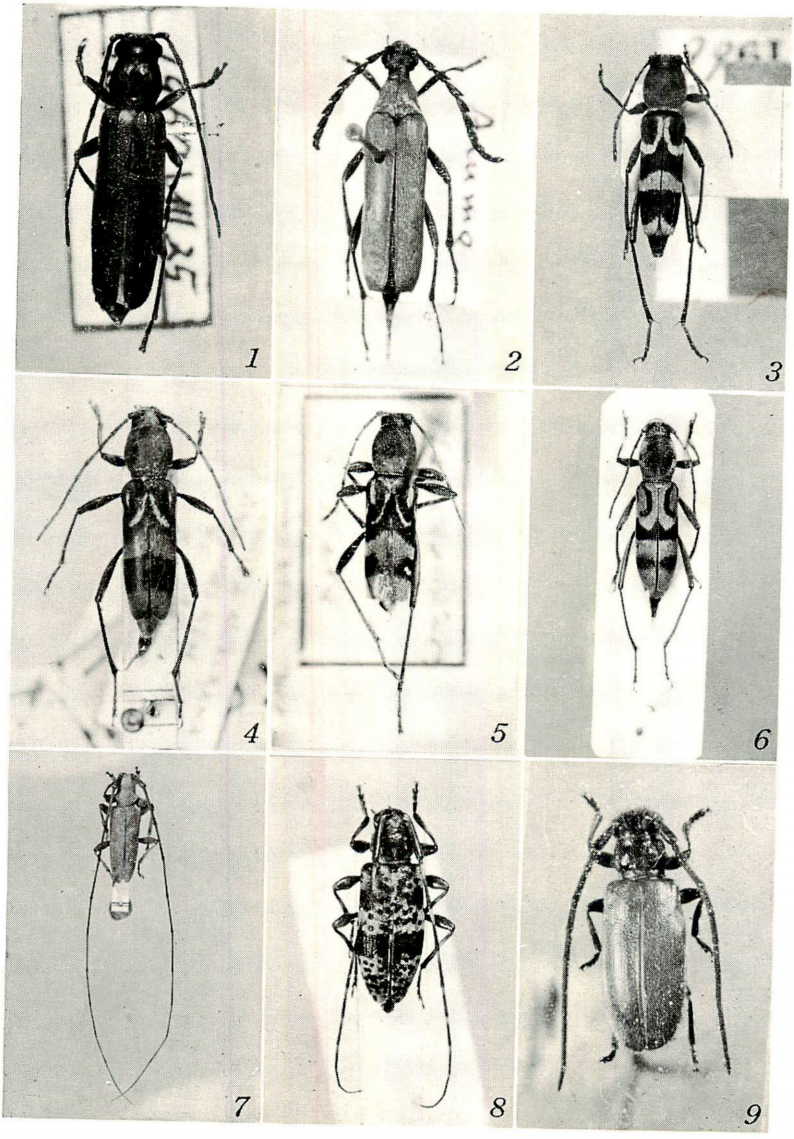
Comparing with some Chinese specimens of this species, one of which was collected by Rev. AUG. P. SAVIO (Zi-Ka-Wei, Shanghai, June 23, 1911) (Nat. Sci. Mus. coll.) and the others were collected by Dr. E. C. VAN DYKE (Nanking, June) (Calif. Acad. Sci coll.), four Japanese specimens which were examined by the present author, are quite identical with the heading species, along with referring the original description. One example from Amarube has the lighter femora than tibia and tarsi, instead of unicolourous legs in the others. Body dark brownish black, eyes black, elytra brownish yellow and legs light brown, generally rather densely furnished with soft erect pale yellow hairs. The third antennal joint fairly abbreviated. Length, 5.5–7 mm.

Material examined: 1♂, 1♀, Kurokami, Kumamoto Pref., Kyushu, June 15 & 18, 1962, H. ARAMAKI leg.; 1♂, Amarube, Kinosaki-gun, Hyogo Pref., June 16, 1951, N. HIRATA leg. New to Japanese fauna.

Explanation of plate and new Japanese names

1. *Arhopalus* (*Arhopalus*) *tobirensis* HAYASHI (Shinano-sabi-kamikiri)
2. *Ephies okinawanus* HAYASHI (Ryûkyû-môsen-hana-kamikiri)
3. *Perissus hooraianus* (MATSUSHITA)
4. *Chlorophorus tohokensis* HAYASHI (Tôhoku-tora-kamikiri)
5. *Chlorophorus motschulskyi* GANGLBAUER
6. *Chlorophorus amami* HAYASHI (Amami-kiiro-tora-kamikiri)
7. *Acalolepta izuinsulana* HAYASHI (Izu-nisebirôdo-kamikiri)
8. *Leiopus montanus* HAYASHI (Miyama-momobuto-kamikiri)
9. *Anaesthetobrium luteipenne* PIC (Kibane-arage-kamikiri)

Rondibilis japonicus HAYASHI (Yamato-togeba-kamikiri)
Exocentrus (*Pseudocentrus*) *tsushimanus* HAYASHI (Tsushima-keshi-kamikiri)



(M. Ohkura photo.)