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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON THE *PLATYPODIDAE* OF FORMOSA IV

By

JOZO MURAYAMA

These notes are written with the purpose of completing the four¹⁾ previous papers under the same title. A series of specimens from Formosa with those from Japan proper and Philippines has fortunately been placed in the writer's hands for investigation through the kindness of Prof. T. EZAKI and Mr. Y. MIWA. Besides this the writer has recently had an opportunity of collecting insects of this family in Kiushû, which seems to him a centre for the distribution of *Platypodidae* in Japan. Thus the number of the described species in Japan is now raised up to 31. Though a few districts still remain in the search for specimens, as these hitherto examined specimens are believed to represent the greater part of Japanese species, a compilation of a key of the species is undertaken.

In issuing the result of these investigations, the writer's thanks are due to many entomologists and forest officers for their kind assistance on various occasions during the course of collection and study. He wishes here to express his heartiest thanks to Prof. Y. NIJIMA for his kind advice and help in investigations and also to Dr. T. KABURAGI who was all attention to him when he visited Kiushû. The writer is also greatly indebted to Prof. T. EZAKI and Mr. Y. MIWA who have kindly put their precious collection at his disposal.

1. *Platypus lewisi* BLANDFORD.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 134 (1894); MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XV, p. 221 (1925), Journ. Fac. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XXX, 4, p. 197 (1931), Journ. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc. 15, p. 19 (1933).

1) Journ. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XV, 4, p. 197-228 (1925), *ibid.* p. 229-235 (1925), *ibid.* XIX, 5, p. 283-290 (1928), *ibid.* XXX, 4, p. 195-203 (1931).

The distribution of this species is extended to Chosen (cf. Journ. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc. 15, p. 19, 1933). Recently the writer also examined a specimen from Kuzu (near Harinokidake, Nagano pref., Aug., 3, 1914) in the collection of the Kiushû Imp. Univ. and he has also taken thirteen individuals (8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀) from *Quercus* sp. and three (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀) from *Fagus crenata* Bl. on the Mt. Hokitaisen, Tottori pref. (Oct. 30th, 1933).

2. *Platypus modestus* BLANDFORD.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 136 (1894); NIJIMA, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. III, p. 5 (1910); MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XIX, p. 283 (1928), Journ. Fac. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XXX, 4, p. 195 (1931).

This species is preciously known from Honshû of Japan and recently the writer received a few specimens from Formosa as shown in the following table.

Habitat	Date	Number of specimens	Collector	Host trees
Hassenzan (Taichû pref.)	13 July 1932	1 (♂)	T. EZAKI	Unknown
Arisan (Taichû pref.)	Dec. 1915	1 (♀)	M. MAKI	„

Both are new districts as the habitat of this species.

3. *Platypus severini* BLANDFORD.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 136 (1894); NIJIMA, Journ. Coll. Agric. Tohoku Imp. Univ. III, a, p. 171 (1909), Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. V, i, p. 5 (1913), Forest Ins. p. 162 (1913); MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XV, ivi, p. 212 (1925), *ibid.* p. 283 (1928), *ibid.* p. 196 (1931).

Fraxinus Sieboldiana BL., *Carpinus japonica* BL. and *Thea japonica* NOIS. are to be added as the host trees of this species, as the writer caught one specimen respectively on these plants, in Naidaijinyama, Kiushû (18 Jan. 1933). One specimen has also been sent to the writer by L. GRESSITT, bearing the card: Nikko, 6, VII, 1930.

4. *Platypus Nijimai* MURAYAMA.

Journ. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XXX, iv, p. 197 (1931).

This species was previously reported from Nanto (Formosa), collected in 1920. Recently a specimen collected at an earlier time was sent to

the writer for determination. This male specimen was collected at Arisan by M. MAKI in June 1914. The host tree is not known.

5. *Platypus arisannensis* MURAYAMA sp. n.

Female. Castaneous brown, head and apices of elytra darker, undersides with legs yellowish brown. *Head* with front almost quadrate, paler in anterior half, dull with chagreened surface, slightly concave, with fine piligerous punctures uniformly and sparsely distributed, median sulcus black, short; vertex separated from front with a dull angle, median sulcus black, shining, short, slightly elevated. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, shining with chagreened surface, irregularly sprinkled with fine punctures which become larger and longer caudad, median sulcus short, not reaching the base, on its anterior half accompanied with a cordate patch of grouped punctures, which are larger along the sulcus and smaller outwards. *Elytra* twice longer than wide, subcylindrical, slightly dilated caudad, gradually declivous, feebly sulcated, sulci deeper towards both extremities, the first throughout, each with a series of large oblong punctures, 1st and 2nd, 3rd and 4th united at bases; interstices slightly convex, each with a series of fine punctures, dilated anteriorly, the 3rd especially broad and elevated at bases 1st, 3rd and 5th conjoined at base, and here covered with three or four irregularly transverse series of tubercles, lower and pointed caudad changing into a series of tubercles densely covered with yellow hairs, the apical depression triangular, almost perpendicular, the apical margin not sharply defined, chagreened, covered with long aureous hairs.

Measurements:—

Length of body	4.27 mm
Length of prothorax.....	1.20 "
Breadth ,, ,,	1.07 "
Length of elytra	2.47 "
Breadth ,, ,, (at base).....	1.07 "
,, ,, (before the declivity)	1.20 "

Habitat:—Arisan (Formosa, June 1914, M. MAKI coll.)

Trees attacked:—Unknown.

Type in the writer's collection. One specimen was sent by Y. MIWA.

This species comes under the group *Platypi sulcati* CHAPUIS¹⁾. Comparison of the differences between males and females of *P. modestus*

1) Monogr. d. Platyp. p. 233 (1865).

BLANDFORD¹⁾ and *P. curtatus* SAMPSON²⁾ gives us an impression of the species being the female of *P. Niijimai* MURAYAMA, but there are no further materials to prove this relationship.

This species differs from the female of *P. modestus* BLANDFORD in its smaller size, in lacking of deep excavation of front, and providing the characteristic patches of grouping punctures along the prothoracic median sulcus, and differs from the female of *P. curtatus* SAMPSON in its larger size, in having tubercles instead of transverse carinae on the bases of third interstices of elytra.

6. *Platypus calamus* BLANDFORD.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 137 (1894); MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XV, 4, p. 232 (1925), Journ. Fac. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XXX, 4, p. 196 (1931).

Many specimens from several species of trees were collected by the writer, as shown in the following table.

Trees attacked	Place	Date	Number of specimens	Remarks
<i>Passania cuspidata</i> OERST.	Tarumitsu (Kagoshima pref.)	7-8 Jan. 1933	14 (♂♂), 1 (♀)	
<i>Passania cuspidata</i> OERST. (Nitarijii)	Nagao (Miyazaki pref.)	8 " "	1 (♂)	
<i>Passania Sieboldii</i> MAK.	"	10 " "	1 (♂), 1 (♀)	
"	Kadoyama (Kumamoto pref.)	15 " "	5 (♂♂), 2 (♀♀)	
<i>Passania cuspidata</i> OERST. (Kojii)	Nagao	11 " "	1 (♂), 2 (♀♀)	
"	Jisso (Kagoshima pref.)	13 " "	4 (♀♀)	
<i>Quercus myrsinaefolia</i> BL.	Tarumitsu	8 " "	1 (♂)	
"	Nagao	12 " "	8 (♂♂), 3 (♀♀)	
"	Naidajinyama (Kumamoto pref.)	18 " "	11 (♂♂), 7 (♀♀)	
<i>Quercus acuta</i> THUNB.	Tarumitsu	8 " "	8 (♂♂), 1 (♀)	
"	Nagao	12 " "	2 (♂♂)	

1) Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 136 (1894).

2) Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. X. p. 286 (1923).

Trees attacked	Place	Date	Number of specimens	Remarks
<i>Quercus acuta</i> THUNB.	Jisso	13 Jan. 1933	1 (♂)	
<i>Quercus gilva</i> BL.	Nagao	11 " "	5 (♀ ♂), 6 (♀ ♀)	
<i>Quercus stenophylla</i> MAKINO	Jisso	13 " "	1 (♂)	
"	Kadoyama	15 " "	2 (♂ ♂), 1 (♀)	
<i>Quercus sessilifolia</i> BL.	Jisso	13 " "	1 (♂), 1 (♀)	
<i>Quercus Hondai</i> MAKINO	Kadoyama	15 " "	3 (♂ ♂), 3 (♀ ♀)	
<i>Ilex Oldhami</i> MIQ.	Tarumidsu	8 " "	13 (♂ ♂), 11 (♀ ♀)	
<i>Prunus spinulosa</i> S. et Z.	Jisso	13 " "	2 (♂ ♂)	
<i>Symplocos myrtacea</i> S. et Z.	"	13 " "	1 (♂)	
<i>Machilus thunbergii</i> S. et Z.	Kadoyama	15 " "	4 (♂ ♂), 1 (♀)	
<i>Machilus longifolia</i> BL.	Jisso	13 " "	1 (♂)	
<i>Daphnyphyllum glauscens</i> BL.	Kadoyama	15 " "	1 (♂), 1 (♀)	
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Naidaijinyama	18 " "	9 (♂ ♂), 4 (♀ ♀)	
<i>Stewartia mondelpha</i> S. et Z.	"	" " "	1 (♂), 1 (♀)	

7. *Platypus lepidus flectus* NIJIMA et MURAYAMA.

Journ. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XV, 4, p. 214 (1924), *ibid.*
XXX, 4, p. 197 (1928).

Further specimens were sent from Formosa, namely, Arisan, 3 (♂ ♂), collected by M. MAKI, May 1914, and 6 (♂ ♂), 2 (♀ ♀) collected by J. SONAN, (labelled 2133, Oct, 1918).

8. *Crossotarsus contaminatus* BLANDFORD.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 131 (1894).

This species which has long escaped observation was collected recently by the writer in the Kiushû district (Naidaijinyama, 18 Jan. 1933) attacking the wood of *Fraxinus Sieboldiana* BL.

9. *Crossotarsus flavomaculatus* STROHMEYER.

Ent. Mitt. Berlin, I, p. 406 (1912); MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XV, p. 205 (1925), *ibid.* XXX, 4, p. 199 (1931).

One specimen collected at Karenko (East coast of Formosa) by T. OKUNI was sent (coll. 19 June—20 Aug. 1915).

10. *Crossotarsus simplex* MURAYAMA.

Journ. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XV, 4, p. 231 (1925). *ibid.*, XIX, 4, p. 289 (1828), Journ. Forest Tokyo, XI, 18, p. 40 (1929), Ann. Zool. Jap. XIII, 2, p. 50 (1931), Journ. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc. 15, p. 28 (1930).

Previously collected from Kiushû (Ayakita, Miyazaki pref.) and Korea (Quelpart Isl.) and the host trees were *Quercus gilva* THUNB., *Q. glauca* BL. (in Kiushû) and *Benzoin thunbergii* S. et Z. (in Korea). The writer has collected many specimens from several species of trees as shown in the following table.

Trees attacked	Place	Date	Number of specimens	Remarks
<i>Passania cuspidata</i> OERST. (Nitarijii)	Nagao	16 Jan. 1933	10 (♂♂), 8 (♀♀)	
do (Shii)	„	11 „ „	1 (♂), 1 (♀)	
<i>Passania Sieboldii</i> MAKINO	„	„ „ „	3 (♂♂)	
<i>Quercus acuta</i> THUNB.	Naidaijinyama	12 „ „	1 (♂)	
<i>Quercus myrsinaefolia</i> BL.	„	16 „ „	5 (♂♂), 2 (♀♀)	
<i>Ilex Oldhami</i> MIQ.	Tarumidsu	8 „ „	1 (♂)	

11. *Crossotarsus emancipatus* MURAYAMA sp. n.

Castaneous brown head with apex of elytra darker, underside with legs yellowish brown.

Male. Head with front frat, quadrate, dull with oblong piligerous punctures sparsely distributed, over the mouth a little depressed, yellowish with round punctures, median sulcus black, short; vertex continuing from front with round angle, median sulcus black, accompanied with elevated shining vitta, between which and prominent eye with two longitudinal vittae, tending exteriorly and diversified, the rest of surface with large punctures. *Prothorax* subquadrate, with fine and large

punctures irregularly distributed, the latter numerous near the borders and between the median sulcus and lateral emargination, median sulcus short, not reaching the base, a broad impunctated area on both sides of median sulcus. *Elytra* twice longer than wide, cylindrical, striate-punctate, striate deeper towards base and exteriorly, with a series of large round punctures, 1st and 2nd, 3rd and 4th united at base, interstices almost flat, shining, very sparsely distributed with an irregular series of very fine and mediocre punctures, 3rd and 5th, the 3rd especially, dilated and elevated at base; gradually declivous, declivity convex, laterally beginning with a narrow deep emargination, semicircular with lateral borders gradually tending inwards, here the interstices elevated, narrowing, piligerous with tubercles of the form of transversely arched carinae irregularly arranged, apical depression almost vertical, reniform, shining, without punctures, with obtuse teeth on the posterior border, sutural angle prominent, apical emargination almost quadrate. Abdominal segment infuscated, dilated laterally, with elevated black posterior border, planted with two or three series of setae, last segment concave, with dense large punctures.

Female. Colour and form as in the male. *Front* as in the male, vertex with longitudinal vittae and punctures weaker than in the male. *Prothorax* as in the male, excepting the weaker punctures. *Elytra* with punctures in striae, large, round, shallow; interstices flat, 3rd and 5th elevated and dilated at base, the 3rd with irregular group of tubercles at the base, declivity slightly convex, anterior half abruptly perpendicular and forming a triangular surface of apical depression in the posterior half, interstices here not elevated, sparsely arranged with weak arched piligerous carinae, a trace of shining surface along the apical border, which is straight and tends obliquely extad, forming with the lateral margin a round angle. Abdominal segment arched, not dilated laterally, without punctures, with a transverse series of setae, the last visible segment feebly tuberculose.

Measurements :—

	♂	♀
Length of Body	4.20 mm	4.47 mm
Length of prothorax	1.27 "	1.27 "
Breadth of prothorax	1.13 "	1.13 "
Length of elytra	2.40 "	2.53 "
Breadth of elytra (at base)	1.20 "	1.20 "
" " " (before the declivity)	1.33 "	1.23 "

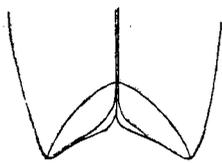
Several specimens were collected from two species of trees as shown in the following table.

Trees attacked	Place	Date	Number of specimens	Collector
<i>Passania cuspidata</i> OERST.	Nagao	11 Jan. 1933	9 (♂ ♂), 8 (♀ ♀)	J. MURAYAMA
<i>Passania</i> sp.	"	10 " "	3 (♂ ♂), 1 (♀)	"

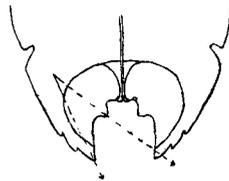
This species belongs to the group *Crossotarsi subdepressi* CHAPUIS and the male is closely allied with *Crossotarsus terminatus* CHAPUIS¹⁾, but the body is larger, with the colour always castaneous brown, the form of apical emargination and a deep lateral emargination on the beginning of declivity separate it from the latter species.

The lateral emargination of elytral declivity is one of the male characteristics of *Crossotarsus fragmentus*²⁾ and *Crossotarsus squamulatus*³⁾ (= *Cr. fractus*⁴⁾ of SAMPSON), but in the two said species, the emarginations are larger and the apical emargination wider and shallower, sutural angles not produced, the teeth of upper borders of emargination tend towards the external angles, instead of the narrower, deep emargination with teeth tending mesad, and sutural angles prominent of *Cr. emancipatus*.

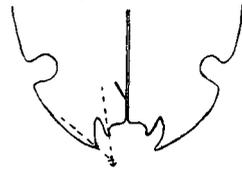
The female of this species is closely related with *Crossotarsus venustus* CHAPUIS⁵⁾, but the larger body of always darker colour, the surface of front, the punctation of prothorax and elytra being distinguishable from the latter species. The differentiation of the elytral emargination of these four species is shown in the following figures.



C. emancipatus ♀
(Specimen from Kiushū)



C. emancipatus ♂
(Specimen from Kiushū)



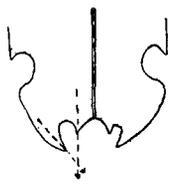
C. Fragmentus minor Samps. ♂
(Specimen from Japan)

1) monogr. d. Platyp. p. 83 (1865).

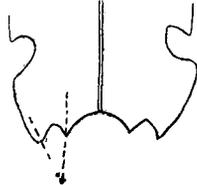
2) 4) Sampson, Ann. mag. Nat. Hist. 8, X, p. 249 (1912) & Sarawak Mus. fl. III (4), II, p. 391 (1928).

3) Chapuis, l. c. p. 87.

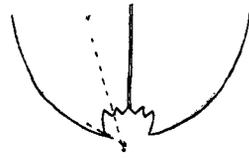
5) Chapuis, monogr. d. Platyp. p. 88 (1965).



C. fragmentus Samps. ♂
(Copied from the authors's figure)



C. fractus Samp. ♂
(Copied from the author's figure)



C. terminatus Chap. ♂
(Copied from the author's figure)

12. *Crosstarsus terminatus* CHAPUIS.

Monogr. d. Platyp. p. 83 (1865); MURAYAMA, Journ. Fac. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XIX, 5, p. 288 (1928).

The specimens collected from Horisha, Formosa, by Y. SAITO and determined as this species have been minutely investigated, and it is known that the most of them show the characteristics of the *Crosstarsus emancipatus* m. The specific name mentioned in the supplementary notes II, p. 288, is therefore to be corrected according to the latter.

13. *Crosstarsus niponicus* BLANDFORD.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 130 (1894); NIJIMA, Journ. Coll. Agric. Tohoku Imp. Univ. III, p. 171 (1909), Forest Ins. p. 161 (1913), Forest Pret. p. 318 (1925), MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XV, 4, 207 (1925), *ibid.* p. 287 (1928), *ibid.* XXX, 4, p. 199 (1931).

The writer has recently examined many specimens collected from several districts as shown in the following table.

Trees attacked	Place	Date	Number of specimens	Collector
<i>Quercus myrsinaefolis</i> BL.	Naidaijinyama (Kiushū)	18 Jan. 1933	13 (♂ ♂), 21 (♀ ♀)	J. MURAYAMA
<i>Acer Tschonoski</i> MAX.	"	" " "	2 (♂ ♂), 1 (♀)	Y. HITAKA
Unknown	Hassenzan (Formosa)	13 July 1932	1 (♂)	T. EZAKI
"	Sobosan (Kiushū)	5 July 1932	2 (♂ ♀)	HORI, FUJINO & CHŌ
<i>Acer palmatum</i> Thunb.	Hokitaisen, (Tottori pref.)	30 Oct. 1933	3 (♂ ♂), 2 (♀ ♀)	J. MURAYAMA

14. *Crossotarsus quercivorus* MURAYAMA.

Journ. Coll. Agric. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. XV, 4, p. 229 (1925), *ibid.*
XIX, 5, p. 287 (1928), *ibid.* XXX, 4, p. 200 (1932).

The habitats recorded of this species were Ayakita, Amakusa in Kiushû and Echigo (Honshû). By the latest collection it is proved that the districts occupied and the host trees of this species are quite extensive, as shown in the following table.

Trees attacked	Place	Date	Number of specimens	Collector
Unknown	Iriomote (Riukyû)	May 1932	3 (♂ ♂)	S. HIRAYAMA
<i>Passania cuspidata</i> OERST.	Tarumidsu (Kiushû)	7 Jan. 1933	2 (♂ ♀)	J. MURAYAMA
„	Nagao („)	10 Jan. 1933	4 (♂ ♂), 6 (♀ ♀)	„
do (Nitarijii)	„	11 „ „	2 (♂ ♂), 2 (♀ ♀)	„
<i>Passania Sieboldi</i> MAKINO	„	10 „ „	7 (♂ ♂), 8 (♀ ♀)	„
<i>Quercus gilva</i> BL.	Jisso	13 „ „	4 (♂ ♂), 3 (♀ ♀)	„
„	Nagao	10 „ „	5 (♂ ♂), 5 (♀ ♀)	„
<i>Quercus sessilifolia</i> BL.	Jisso	13 „ „	11 (♂ ♂), 18 (♀ ♀)	„
<i>Quercus acuta</i> THUNB.	Nagao	12 „ „	2 (♂ ♂), 1 (♀)	„
<i>Quercus myrsinaefolia</i> BL.	Nagao	„ „ „	1 (♂)	„
<i>Quercus stenophylla</i> MAK.	Jisso	13 „ „	4 (♂ ♂), 6 (♀ ♀)	„
„	Kadoyama	15 „ „	1 (♀)	„

This species is, so far as is known to the writer, the first one reported from Loochoo Islands in this family. And it is clear that this is a subtropical species widely distributed from Korea to Loochoo passing through Kiushû.

15. *Crossotarsus taiheizanensis* MURAYAMA.

Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, XXII, 123, p. 485 (1932).

Only one specimens has been collected from Taiheizan, Formosa.

16. *Crossotarsus koryoensis* MURAYAMA.

Journ. Chosen Nat. His. Soc. XI, p. 39 (1930).

Previously recorded from Koryô (Korea) and recently five specimens from Formosa were sent to the writer. As shown in the following table.

Trees attacked	Place	Date	Number of specimens	Collector
Unknown	Arisan	June 1914	1 (♂)	M. MAKI
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Piawaikei	13 July 1932	1 (♂)	T. MITONO
Unknown	Hassenzan	18 July 1932	1 (♂), 2 (♀♀)	T. EZAKI

This seems very widely distributed in Formosa as in Korea.

17. *Diapus aculeatus* BLANDFORD.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 139 (1894); NIIJIMA, Forest Prot. p. 287 (1928); C. F. C. BEESON, Ind. Forest, p. 22 (1931); MURAYAMA, Journ. Coll. Agric. Hokaido Imp. Univ. XXX, 4, p. 200 (1931).

This species is reported as one widely distributed in oriental regions and by the recent collection it is recognized that this also attacks many species of trees belonging to the family *Fagaceae*. This following table shows the result of collection in the Kiushû districts.

Tree attacked	Place	Date	Number of specimens	Collector
<i>Pussania cuspidata</i> OERST. (Nitarijii)	Nagao	10 Jan. 1933	1 (♀)	MURAYAMA
<i>Quercus acuta</i> THUNB.	Tarumidsu	8 ,, ,,	1 (♂)	„
„ „ „	Nagao	12 ,, ,,	2 (♂ ♀)	„
„ „ „	„	11 ,, ,,	4 (♂♂), 6 (♀♀)	„
<i>Quercus gilva</i> BL.	„	12 ,, ,,	2 (♂♂), 2 (♀♀)	„
<i>Quercus myrsinaefolia</i> BL.	Naidaijinyama	18 ,, ,,	1 (♂), 2 (♀♀)	„
<i>Castanea crenata</i> S. et Z.	„	„ „ „	3 (♂♂), 3 (♀♀)	„

18. *Diapus truncatus* NIIJIMA et MURAYAMA sp. n.

Head and prothorax chagreened, almost black in colour excepting the yellow transverse region near the base, elytra, antennae and undersides with legs yellowish brown.

Male. *Head* with front quadrate, slightly depressed in middle, antennae inserted between the eyes and the bases of mandibles, median sulcus short, slightly elevated, the surface sprinkled with a few fine punctures, with a few long hairs on the upper margin; labial palpus triarticulated. *Vertex* with a shining median carina and two oblique longitudinal vittae in each side, with a few large punctures scattered on the remaining surface. *Prothorax* almost quadrate, laterally deeply excised for the reception of anterior femora, median sulcus short, reaching the base, accompanied on each side with short curved hairs, with a few fine punctures scattered on the remaining surface, of which somewhat larger ones arranged transversely directly behind the anterior border. *Elytra* twice longer than wide, cylindrical, lineate-punctate, lines weak exteriorly, each with a series of large oblong punctures; interstices slightly convex, sprinkled with fine punctures, 2, 4, 6 pointed, the others, the third especially, dilated at the base, 5, 7, 8 united together forming a humeral elevation, 3rd and 9th elevated throughout; apex truncated, apical plane vertical, lunate, concave with recurved sharp edge, exterior angle produced in a thick spine tending caudad, planted with a few long recurved hairs, abdomen entirely cylindrical, each segment with irregular transverse series of tubercles and long aureous hairs, the terminal segment truncated, excavated, forming a vertical circular plane, shining, with large punctures and long hairs.

Female. Head with front quadrate, with slight depression on the upper end of elevated short median carina, surface rugose with scattered large punctures, ciliated on upper margin, with a large appendage of shovel-shape on the upper edge of mandible, directed forwards, antennal scapus elongated triangularly, labium with triarticulated palpus; vertex as in the male. *Prothorax* as in the male excepting the pores on both sides of median sulcus, more numerous, about 24 on each side, each accompanied with short hairs, the discus covered with fine punctures mixed with a few larger ones. *Elytra* twice longer than wide, cylindrical, with rounded apex, lineate-punctate, punctures oblong, large, interstices convex, the third elevated throughout, the others flattened posteriorly, with few large oblong punctures and short hairs, 2nd, 4th and 6th interstices pointed anteriorly, the remaining dilated and forming altogether a humeral elevation, the 6th and 9th united posteriorly, curved inwards, forming rounded posterior upper angle of elytra, before which the edges dilated and forming a perpendicular plate continuing to the narrow apical vertical plane of elytra. Coxae oblong, apart and parallel; abdomen

subcylindrical, chagreened with irregular series of piligerous punctures, the 5th segment truncated obliquely and broadly excavated, the upper edge of which ciliated with long curved aureous hairs.

Measurements :—

	♂	♀
Length of body	2.33 mm	2.73 mm
Length of prothorax	0.73 „	0.80 „
Breadth of prothorax	0.64 „	0.67 „
Length of Elytra	1.33 „	1.47 „
Breadth of Elytra (at base)	0.64 „	0.67 „
„ „ „ (before the declivity)	0.67 „	0.67 „

Habitat :—Arisan (Formosa) (M. MAKI coll. June 1914).

Trees attacked :—Unknown.

Type in the writer's collection.

Three specimens (♂♂, ♀) were collected. The upper surface of head, prothorax and elytra of this species resemble those given of *Diapus quiquispinatus* CHAPUIS¹⁾ but the characteristic appendages on the upper margin of mandibles of female and truncated circular form of the elytra with abdominal segments of male are easily distinguishable in this species from others. The entire characters are of genus *Diapus* CHAPUIS, but the one exception is in labial pulpi which consist of three joints and this form also noted by WINN SAMPSON concerning *Diapus fulvipes* SAMPSON.

1) monogr. L. Platyp. p. 334 (1865).

2) Ann. Mag. Hist. serv. 8. Vol. xii, p. 450 (1913).

Key to the species of the genus *Platypus*

1. Elytra abruptly truncated, body cylindrical with circular plane of fundus ...
 *horischensis* ♂
- Elytra not abruptly truncated 2
2. Elytra sulcate 3
- Elytra not sulcate 13
3. Apex of elytra with strongly produced external angles 4
- Apex of elytra without strongly produced external angles, declivous and
 convex 5
4. Interstices of elytra spined at summit of apical declivity, fourth abdominal
 segment with two spines *lewisi* ♂
- Interstices of elytra not spined, fourth abdominal segment unarmed *severini* ♂
5. Declivity of elytra hexagonal, each angle with a small spine ... *formosanus* ♂
- Declivity of elytra not hexagonal 6
6. Declivity of elytra with small tubercles, with eighth interstice extending in a
 vertical lamella 7
- Declivity of elytra without tubercle nor interstice extended, with a small
 terminal impression 8
7. Body larger, about 5 mm, interstices of elytra gently transferred in line of
 tubercles in declivity *modestus* ♂
- Body smaller, 3.9 mm, each interstice ending in a small polished protuberance
 at the upper margin of declivity *nijimai* ♂
8. Elytra pilose from base to apex *modestus* ♀
- Elytra pilose in posteriorly 9
9. Body length over 7 mm, prothorax with a transverse series of round pits ...
 *horishensis* ♀
- Body length under 7 mm, prothorax without round pit 10
10. Prothorax with large cordate patch of punctures 11
- Prothorax with small narrow patch of punctures 12
11. Punctures in patch uniform *lewisi* ♀
- Punctures in the patch not uniform, larger mesad, finer extad ... *arisannensis* ♀
12. Punctures in the patch fine, front excavated *severni* ♀
- Punctures in the patch larger, front plane *formosanus* ♀
13. Elytra strongly tapered posteriorly, surface with punctures in a little impressed
 line *solidus* ♂
- Elytra not tapered 14
14. Elytral declivity excavated, forming an oblique terminal impressed surface,
 with a sharp superior border and an inferior emargination 15
- Elytral declivity not excavated, terminal impression small, without superior
 borders 17
15. Inferior emargination of elytra not reaching middle 16
- Terminal impression of elytra lunate, emargination reaching middle (*hamatus*) ♂
16. Terminal impression of elytra without tooth in inner border along the inferior
 emargination *calamus* ♂
- Terminal impression of elytra with a tooth on each inner border ... *lepidus* ♂
17. Terminal impression with slight inferior emargination, prothorax with group of
 uniform fine punctures 18

- Terminal impression without inferior emargination, a little produced along suture, prothorax with group of punctures, 8-10 larger ones in anterior part and numerous finer ones posteriorly *solidus* ♀
18. Punctured patch broad, cordate, front concave *calamus* ♀
- Punctured patch elliptic, truncated anteriorly 19
19. Punctured patch about four longitudinal series of small punctures *lepidus* ♀
- Punctured patch with 7-8 longitudinal fine punctures *tenuis* ♀

Key to the species of the Genus *Crossotarsus*

1. Scapes of antenna elongated over the insertion of funicles... .. 2
- Scapes of antenna not prolonged over the insertion of funicles... .. 3
2. Process of antennal scapes as long as one third of entire length of antenna *wallacei* ♀
- Process of antennal scape as long as one fifth of the entire length of antenna *piceus* ♀
3. 7th abdominal segment (the last visible segment) with a spine... .. 4
- 7th abdominal segment without spine... .. 5
4. Elytral striae strong, the 8th series of punctures conjoined together in an impressed line *wallacei* ♂
- Elytral striae weak, the 8th series of punctures with distinct punctures *piceus* ♂
5. Body large, 7.9 mm, elytra polished, smooth punctures very weak, gently declivous posteriorly 6
- Body length not surpass 6.4 mm, elytra not polished with distinct series of punctures 7
6. Apical margin of elytra slightly excavated, external angle thick, produced *rengetensis* ♂
- Apical margin of elytron almost straight, external angle almost not produced, elytra almost impunctate... .. *rengetensis* ♀
7. Elytra abruptly declivous forming an angle with the almost horizontal upper surface, here interstices changing in thick spines 8
- Elytra gently declivous, interstices without spines on the upper border of declivity... .. 10
8. Each side of suture with single thick spines on the upper border of elytral declivity, the others very weak 9
- Each elytron, besides the spine near the suture, with two teeth in external angle and inferior border... .. *taiheizannensis* ♂
9. 4-9 the interstices forming a semicircular fence *quercivorus* ♂
- Elytral declivity without semicircular fence, apex of elytra vertical transverse lunate plane... .. *koryoensis* ♂
10. Prothorax with 3-5 large round depression touched each other in each side of median sulcus 11
- Prothorax without large round depression 12
11. Round depression on prothorax without other group of finer punctures around them *quercivorus* ♀
- Round depression on the prothorax surrounded with finer punctures *koryoensis* ♀
12. 3rd abdominal segment (first visible segment) with a thick spine 13
- 3rd abdominal segment without spine... .. 18

13. Body large almost surpass 6 mm, elytra castaneous brown with infusate extremities 14
 Body smaller than 4, 5 mm, middle part of elytra pale yellow and extremity almost black in colour 15
14. Elytral declivity with elevated interstices, external angles and abdominal spine longer *niponicus* ♂
 Elytral declivity not elevated, external angle and abdominal spine shorter *niponicus* ♀
15. Elytra short, posterior emargination deep with external angles produced in sharp spines 16
 Elytra longer, posterior emargination shallow with obtuse external angles ... 17
16. Elytra with not distinct rows of punctures, the third interstices with fine tubercles at the bases *flavomaculatus* ♂
 Elytra with inconspicuous rows of punctures, the third interstices with punctures instead of tubercles *simplex* ♂
17. Median sulcus of prothorax widened anteriorly with a little elevated sides which form sometimes a cordate patch *flavomaculatus* ♀
 Median sulcus simple, without elevation on both sides *simplex* ♀
18. Apex of elytra emarginated 19
 Apex of elytra with traceable or without emargination 22
19. Prothorax with large punctures here and there, median sulcus anteriorly with a small cordate patch formed with a group of punctures *contaminatus* ♀
 Prothorax with fine punctures here and there, without patch of grouped punctures 20
20. Apex of elytra strongly retracted with a deep narrow terminal emargination and obtuse lateral angles, with a minute lateral emargination on the beginning of declivity *emancipatus* ♂
 Apex of elytra not strongly narrowed, with broad terminal emargination and pointed lateral angles without lateral emargination 21
21. Body smaller not surpass 4 mm *externe-dentatus* ♂
 Body larger, 4.5 mm or more *formosanus* ♂
22. Apex of elytra with rounded sutural angles 23
 Apex of elytra without rounded sutural angles *externe-dentatus* ♀
23. Elytra laterally strongly incurved before the declivity *emancipatus* ♀
 Elytra laterally, not incurved before the declivity *formosanus* ♀

Key to the species of the Genus *Diapus*

1. Upper border of elytral apex with spines 2
 Upper border of elytral apex without spines 3
2. Upper border of elytral apex with 10 spines *quinquispinatus* ♂
 Upper border of elytral apex with 6 spines *aculeatus* ♂
 Apex of elytra with a spine on each external angle *truncatus* ♂
3. Elytral declivity tapered, conical *formosanus* ♂
 Elytral declivity not conical 4
4. Prothorax with 4-6 transverse series of large punctures near the base 5

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON THE *PLATYPODIDAE* OF FORMOSA IV 149

- Prothorax without transverse series of punctures on the base, with a large
 round depression and many large punctures in the paraboloidal space,
 laterally to the median sulcus *formosanus* ♀
5. Mandible with an appendix on the upper surface 6
- Mandible without appendix *aculeatus* ♀
6. Appendix of mandible single, sharp and curved *quinquspínatus* ♀
- Appendix of mandible dilated in shovel shape *truncatus* ♀
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