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sed major. Oblonga, depressa, opaca, supra rufo-coccineo pubescens, corpore subtus, fronte, ore, oculis, antennis subserratis, pedibusque nigris; thorace transverso, longitudinaliter triimpresso, elytris thorace latioribus; postice subdilatatis, nervis vix distinctis. Long. 3½ l. .......... lat. 1½ l."

Über diese Beschreibung hat Lewis ganz recht beschrieben wie folgt: „The measurements given above are less than those of P. pectinicornis, but the diagnosis expresses a contrary statement."

Der letzte Autor weiter erwähnt: „The Pyrochroa rufula, described in 1866 by Motshulsky, is not in the present series, and as it formed part of Madame Goschkevitch’s collection, some doubt exists whether it really comes from Japan."


22. * Pseudopyrochroa depressa Pic

Pseudopyrochroa depressa Pic, Mélanges exot.-ent. fasc., II, p. 17 (1914).

Fundort: Formosa (nach Pic).

AN ADDITION TO THE LIST OF LUCANID-SPECIES FROM THE JAPANESE EMPIRE

BY

Y. Miwa

(With two Text Figures)


Afterwards I have found three more species—Neolucanus vendli Dudich, Odontolabis carinatus Linné and Nigidius acutangulus Heller—which have been reported already from Formosa. Besides, Lucanus maculiferomorus Motshulsky from Corea by Heyden (1887) and Psalidoremus inclinatus Motshulsky from Formosa by Bates (1866) have been reported already.

The Formosan species Nigidius parryi Bates, which I have enumerated in my list must be transfered to the Genus Nigidius, and Neolucanus saundersi Parry as well as Lucanus ferrici Planet should be added to the fauna of Formosa.

In this present paper I shall describe the following two new species from Okinawa and Formosa.

1. *Neolucanus insularis* n. sp. (Okinawa)
2. *Leptinopterus formosanus* n. sp. (Formosa)

1. Lucanus maculifemoratus MOTSCALUSKY

_Lucanus maculifemoratus_ MOTSCALUSKY, _Etud. Ent.,_ p. 9 (1861).

Distr.—Japan proper (Hokkaido, Honshū, Shikoku, Kiushū, Korea). One female specimen has been collected at Kunashiri Island (Kuriles) on the 7th of August, 1927, by K. Doi.

2. Lucanus ferriei PLANET

_Lucanus ferriei_ PLANET, _Naturaliste,_ p. 251, f. 1 (1898).

At first this species has been reported from Loo-Choo Islands by Captain PLANET, and now it is known from various parts of Formosa as Kyuhabon ₁, 19–VII, 1926, ₂, Ⅷ, 8–VIII, 1926 (K. KIKUCHI), Naihompo ₁, Ⅷ, Ⅷ, 16–VII, 1925 (H. KONO), Tompo ₁, Ⅷ, 15–VII, 1925 (the author), Musha ₁, 15–VII, 1919 (T. OKUNI and J. SONAN).

Distr.—Loo-Choo, Formosa.

3. Neolucanus vendli DUDICH


Distr.—Formosa.

4. Neolucanus saundersi PARRY

_Neolucanus saundersi_ PARRY, _Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.,_ p. 20, t. 9, f. 3 (1864).

One male specimen in the collection of Government Research Institute in Taihoku.

Distr.—Formosa, North-India.

5. Neolucanus insularis n. sp. (Fig. 1)

♂. Chestnut brown, shining. Head darker at the sides, nearly twice as broad as long, with a dilated space at the front of eye, which is strongly and rugosely sculptured with an irregular punctation, being very finely and sparsely punctured except on the lateral sides. Clypeus very small, being transversely triangular. Mandibles black, turns upwardly, terminated with some crenulated teeth at the inner side, the largest tooth being projected near the apex. Antenna black, the 8th, 9th and 10th joints forming a club, the 8th and 9th at the upper halves and the 10th entirely spongy, the 2nd to 7th somewhat depressed, the 3rd being the longest. Prothorax convex, narrower anteriorly, gradually and
gently widening behind, at the posterior corner obliquely truncated, with each a black c-shaped spot at the lateral sides and a fovea on each side of the longitudinal channel which runs in the middle; the fovea is nearly in the middle between the median channel and each lateral margin; scutellum black, declined anteriorly, with some strong uneven punctuation.

Elytra somewhat paler, suture and margin dark reddish brown, with the apex rounded. Anterior femora with some golden yellow scale-like piles at the bases. Anterior tibia distinctly punctured nearly in a longitudinal row, the outer edge armed with two acute teeth, being elongated at the apex and which is turned outwardly and bifurcated; four posterior tibiae somewhat elongated at the apices, which are terminated with two or three strong teeth.

Length: 8, 28 mm. (including mandibles); Mandib. 4 mm. Width: 11 3/4 mm. (at the bases of elytra).

Hab.—Loo-Choo; one male specimen has been collected at Ishigaki Island in July, 1922, by S. Hirayama.

6. **Odontolabis carinatus** LINNÉ


Distr.—Formosa, Sylhet, North-east India.

7. **Psalidoremus inclinatus** MOTSCHULSKY

Lucanus inclinatus MOTSCHULSKY, Ent. Est., p. 29 (1857).

Distr.—Japan proper (Hokkaidō, Honshū, Shikoku, Kiushū), Korea, Formosa.

8. **Leptinopterus formosanus** n. sp. (Fig. 2)

♀. Black, rather opaque, Head minutely granulated, nearly quadrilateral, excavated semicircularly at the anterior part, with a tubercle in the front of each eye. Mandibles nearly as long as the head and thorax taken together, somewhat compressed, rather sinuated and gently curved interiorly, a large
tooth being projected near the apex. Antenna moderate.

Prothorax convex, on the disc like that of the head but more densely granulated on the lateral sides; scutellum broadly triangular, well sculptured, with some strong punctuation.

Elytra with the sides parallel and at the apex rounded, very feebly and densely punctured, some obscure striations running longitudinally, at the base being coarsely reticulated. Anterior femora with some golden scale-like piles at the bases. Anterior tibiae armed with some acute teeth at the outer edge, the elongated part at the apex bifurcated, having a long acute tooth at the opposite side; the median tibia with a single tooth at the centre of the outer edge; all tibiae strongly punctured, nearly in a longitudinal row. Tarsi slender, the basal four joints beneath with fine fulvous pubescence.

♀. Head coarsely sculptured, with a large punctation, at the posterior part narrowly smooth, having 2 tubercles between the eyes. Mandible short, bidentated at the inner side near the apex. Prothorax rounded at the posterior corner, somewhat reticulated on the lateral sides, being much finer and sparser on the disk. Elytra more distinctly punctured than in the male.

Length: ♂, 29 mm. (including mandibles); Mandib. 8 mm.; ♀, 18 mm.; Width: ♂, 7 mm.; ♀, 6 mm. (at the base of elytra).

Hab.—Formosa; Taiheizan 1 ♂, 7–VII, 1926 (T. Kako), Karenko 1 ♀, 19–VIII, 1919 (J. Sonan).

9. *Nigidius acutangulus* Heller


Distr.—Formosa.
10. *Nigidionus parryi* Bates

Distr.—Formosa.

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### 摘要

余は本誌第二巻第一號に於て、本邦産属形顎科の目録を掲載したが、共後数種の遺留種並びに地方的未記載種を発見したか、斯新種の記載と共に次に掲げて置いた。その名は次の如くである。

1. *Lucanus ferrisi* Planet
2. *Lucanus maculifemoratus* Motschulsky
3. *Neohecanus vendii* Dudich
4. *Neohecanus saundersi* Parry
5. *Neohecanus insularis* Miwa (n. sp.)
6. *Odontolabis carinatus* Linne
7. *Psalidopterus inclinatus* Motschulsky
8. *Leptinopterus formosanus* Miwa (n. sp.)
9. *Nigidius acutangulus* Heller
10. *Nigidionus parryi* Bates

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*Nigidionus parryi* Bates

Distr.—Formosa.