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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. $3\frac{1}{4}$ l. lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ 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 MOTSCHULSKY, 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.“

Zuletzt das Tier wurde von BLAIR in seiner „A Revision of the Familie *Pyrochroidae*“ als „*Pseudopyrochroa vestiflua* LEW.=? *rufula* MOTS.“ behandelt.

22.* *Pseudopyrochroa depressa* PIC

Pseudopyrochroa depressa PIC, Mélanges exot.-ent. fasc., 11, 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)

The “List of the Japanese *Lucanid*-species” in the “*Insecta Matsumurana*” Vol. II, No. 1, published in 1927, contained forty nine species under eighteen genera.

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 maculifemoratus* MOTSCHULSKY from Corea by HEYDEN (1887) and *Psalidoremus inclinatus* MOTSCHULSKY from Formosa by BATES (1866) have been reported already.

The Formosan species *Nigidius parryi* BATES, which I have enumerated in my list must be transferred to the Genus *Nigidionus*, and *Neolucanus saundersi* PARRY as well as *Lucanus ferriei* 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* MOTSCHULSKY

Lucanus maculifemoratus MOTSCHULSKY, Etud. Ent., p. 9 (1861).

Distr.—Japan proper (Hokkaido, Honshû, Shikoku, Kiushû, 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 ♂, 1 ♀, 8-VIII, 1926 (K. KIKUCHI), Naihampo 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 16-VII, 1925 (H. KÔNO), Tompo 1 ♂, 15-VII, 1925 (the author), Musha 1 ♂, 15-VII, 1919 (T. OKUNI and J. SONAN).

Distr.—Loo-Choo, Formosa.

3. *Neolucanus vendli* DUDICH

Neolucanus vendli DUDICH, Ent. Blät., Bd. XIX, p. 17-18 (1923).

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 punctation.

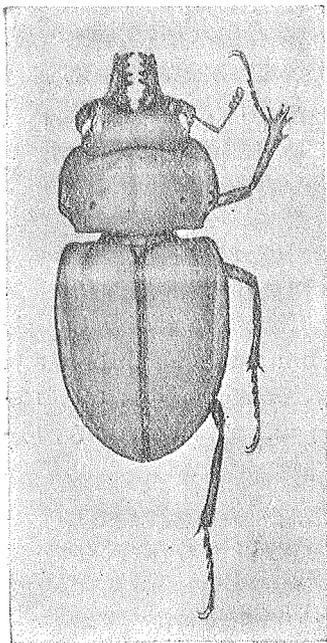


Fig. 1

Neolucanus insularis
n. sp. × 2

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: ♂, 28 mm. (including mandibles); Mandib. 4 mm. Width: 11½ 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

Scarabaeus carinatus LINNÉ, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, p. 354 (1758).
Odontolabis carinatus BATES, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 348 (1866).

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

7. *Psalidoremus inclinatus* MOTSCHULSKY

Lucanus inclinatus MOTSCHULSKY, Etud. Ent., p. 29 (1857).
Cladognathus inclinatus BATES, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 348 (1866).

Distr.—Japan proper (Hokkaidô, Honshû, Shikoku, Kiushû), 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 punctation.

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.

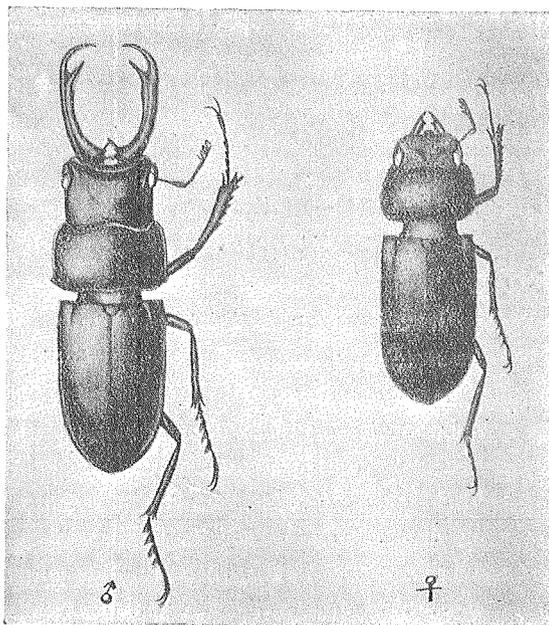


Fig. 2

Leptinopterus formosanus n. sp.
× 2

♀. 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. KANO), Karenko 1 ♀, 19-VIII, 1919 (J. SONAN).

9. *Nigidius acutangulus* HELLER

Nigidius acutangulus HELLER, Ent. Mit., VI, p. 173 (1917).

Distr.—Formosa.

10. *Nigidionus parryi* BATES

Nigidius parryi BATES, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 347 (1866).

Distr.—Formosa.

摘 要

余は本誌第二卷第一號に於て、本邦産鋸形蟲科の目錄を掲載したが、其後數種の遺漏種並びに地方的の未記録種を發見したから、二新種の記載と共に爰に掲げて置いた。その和名は次の如くである。

1. <i>Lucanus ferriei</i> PLANET	オキナワミヤマクハガタ
2. <i>Lucanus maculifemoratus</i> MOTSCHULSKY	ミヤマクハガタ
3. <i>Neolucanus vendii</i> DUDICH	マルクハガタ
4. <i>Neolucanus saundersi</i> PARRY	タテブノクハガタ
5. <i>Neolucanus insularis</i> MIWA (n. sp.)	チャイロマルクハガタ
6. <i>Odontolabis carinatus</i> LINNÉ	ヒメオニツヤクハガタ
7. <i>Psalidoremus inclinatus</i> MOTSCHULSKY	ノコギリクハガタ
8. <i>Leptinopterus formosanus</i> MIWA (n. sp.)	ウスバクハガタ
9. <i>Nigidius acutangulus</i> HELLER	ヒメクロナガクハガタ
10. <i>Nigidionus parryi</i> BATES	ヘウタングハガタ