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NEW SPECIES AND NEW GENERA OF PALAEARCTIC SUPERFAMILY *CERCOPOIDEA* WITH A TABULAR KEY TO THE CLASSIFICATION

By

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(松村松年)

In the foregoing two years, the author has had a good opportunity to collect insects in Manchoukuo, helped by the South Manchuria Railway Company. In the present investigation it is treated only about the *Cercopoidea*. Some specimens which were collected in Japan and Formosa by Mr. SHUJIRO HIRAYAMA and Mr. HITOSHI HASEGAWA are described here. The author's sincere gratitude ought to be expressed here to all these helpers. As Prof. TOKUICHI SHIRAKI helped the author on account of literature and Dr. HIROMICHI KONO and Mr. SHUJIRO HIRAYAMA assisted the author to collect insects in Manchoukuo, to these gentlemen the author's indebtedness is to be acknowledged.

In studying thoroughly these insects the author found in the taxonomic field of this group there remained still much to be fulfilled, so the author took the liberty to classify them from different points which were not traced by any entomologists. As the author found many important and constant characters especially in the head, the following terminology should be introduced in the present study.

1. Antennal ledge—The lateral anterior margins of the vertex which cover the antennal socket; it is sometimes foliaceous as in *Omalophora* MATS. sometimes thick as in *Atuphora* MATS.; at the inner end as in *Trigophora* MATS.; it is also necessary to mention a broad longitudinal furrow or sulca as in *Aphrops* M. et H., which is often very narrow as in *Miphora* MATS.

2. Crown—The upper surface of head, including the vertex and tylus.

3. Frontal ridge—A transverse ridge at the extreme anterior margin of the frons which is sometimes not distinct as in *Nokophora* MATS.; it is sometimes much thicker than the antennal ledge as in *Awaphora* MATS.

4. Intermediate carina—Beside the median carina often are provided with one or two pairs of longitudinal carinae on the lateral sides; they are sometimes parallel to or oblique to the median carina, most of them being not very con-

spicuous and they may be somewhat distinctly observed only from front.

5. Jugal socket—Usually a hole-like crevice which is sometimes closed, often contiguous with the tylal furrow, rarely replaced by an oblique narrow fissure as in *Peuceptyelus* SAHL.

6. Tylus—The apical area of crown, which is sometimes short, sometimes long, sometimes semicircular, semioval, quadrat, rectangular, transversely linear, etc.; its hind margin sometimes obsolete as in *Peuceptyelus* SAHL.

7. Tylal furrow—The most important character in classifying especially the family *Aphrophoridae*; it is a narrow transverse furrow on both sides of the extreme anterior margin of the tylus; they are sometimes short and triangular, sometimes linear and long, which are sometimes contiguous with each other, as in *Omalophora kariyai* MATS.; they are sometimes independent from the jugal socket as in *Europhora* MATS.; they are sometimes absent as in *Peuceptyelus* SAHL. The tylal furrow sometimes short as in *Yaphora* MATS., sometimes long as in *Omalophora* MATS., sometimes absent as in *Peuceptyelus* SAHL.

Descriptions of new Genera and new Species

Abidama wuningiana n. sp.

Somewhat resembles *A. ornata* MELICH from India.

Black, shiny. Head conically produced, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad; rostrum testaceous, the second joint fuscous. Pronotum distinctly longer than the head, posteriorly transversely wrinkled and punctured. Scutellum in the middle shallowly depressed. Tegmina with 3 yellowish patches in the following places; one near the base of claws, extending to the inner margin; one of the middle near the base of corium just behind the claval patch; the rest at the hinder part of corium, extending to the costa.

Body beneath testaceous, the mesosternum being piceous. Legs largely fuscous, the posterior one testaceous except the apex of tibia and the tarsi which are piceous. The genital plates of the apical half brownish, becoming somewhat broader towards the apex, being a little longer than the coleostrom, the anal style at the apical half infuscated.

Length—8 mm. (incl. tegm.),

Holotype, ♂, Wuning (Kaingsi), 12, VIII, 1936. Paratype, ♂, Koho, collected by the Fan Memorial Institute, Biology, Peking and sent to the author for identification.

This species differs from *A. ornata* MELICH. in having 3 yellowish patches, while in the latter species having 2 orange-yellow markings.

***Ainoptyelus* n. g.**

Closely allied to *Peuceptyelus* SAHL, but differs from it as follows:

Body with tegmina cylindrical. Crown in the middle transversely more deeply depressed; near the inner side of eye with an oblique callous depression; at the hind margin deeply obtuse-angularly incised. Eyes roundish. Frons more highly bulged towards the apex, the lateral sulci finer and less distinct, being scarcely punctured. Rostrum longer, reaching to the middle of the posterior femur. Pronotum without a trace of the intermediate carinae; the antelateral margins shorter, somewhat shorter than the longitudinal axis of eye; at the anterior third not transversely depressed; on the lateral sides of the median carina with each an angular callous depression. Scutellum in the middle more deeply depressed, anteriorly with a narrower sharp ridge. Tegmina at the costa not much dilated; from the middle to the apices nearly in parallel with each other.

Genotype—*Peuceptyelus ingroscutellatus* MATS. (Part.)

***Aphrophora* GERM.**

Logotype—*corticea* GERM.

Body oblong. Head obtuse-angularly produced; crown nearly as long as between the eyes; tylus about half the length of the breadth, occupying nearly half of the crown, at the apex being somewhat upturned; ocelli much nearer to the hind margin than to the tylus, being about half nearer to each other than to eyes; antennal ledge foliaceous, at the outer side with a triangular thickening; the tylal ridge obsolete, on each side with a moderate transverse furrow, being not visible from front. Frons tumid, oval, broadest between the eyes, with no distinct longitudinal carina; the lateral sulci shallow, scarcely punctured; clypeus oval, in the middle with a broad longitudinal carina. Rostrum long, reaching to the middle of the second segment; the first and second joints together as long as the third. Pronotum at the anterior third flat, the rest quite highly bulged, about twice as long as the head, in the middle with a longitudinal keel; the antelateral margins somewhat diverging posteriorly, about half of the longitudinal length of eye and scarcely as broad as the head; near the anterior margin with 4 callous spots in a transverse depression; at the anterior and posterior margins obtuse-angularly incised. Scutellum as long as broad, in the middle roundly broadly excavated, with a trace of longitudinal median carina.

Tegmina strongly punctured, coriaceous, not pubescent, the veins distinct, elevated, the subcosta distinct basally, merging with radius apically, with two long discoidal cells, the second much shorter, with 5-6 apical cells. The

posterior tibia with 2 spines, nearly equidistantly situated, the upper one being much smaller and somewhat nearer to the base.

♂. The genital plates at the bases fused together, at the apices much slenderer, incurved, so as enclosing a triangular space; the anal style elongated.

♀. Coleostron upturned, at the base naked; ovipositor pubescent, protruding beyond the apex of coleostron; the anal style long, reaching to the apex of ovipositor.

Ariptyelus kikuchii n. sp.

Closely allied to *A. auropilosus* MATS., but differs from it in the following characters:

Head with the median carina unicolorously fuscous, with no yellowish marking; irregularly wrinkled, having no distinct punctures. Frons at the anteclypeus somewhat paler, between the eyes with an obscure fuscous band. Rostrum brown, at the apex scarcely darker. Pronotum flatter, without paler space, the callosities being darker in colour, more closely punctured, the punctures being not ocellated. Scutellum dark brown, more roughly punctured, at the antelateral margins and the apex somewhat paler than the ground colour. Tegmina more closely punctured, with the costal spot paler, the white band obscure, only reaching to the claval suture; the costal black spot-series obscure; the apical veins narrower. Body beneath and the legs concolorous with the upper side, the latter with no marking, the hind ones being paler.

♂. Abdomen at the connexivum and the last 2 ventral segments paler in colour; the genital plates about as long as the last ventral segment, triangular, pointed at the apices, leaving no fissure between them.

♀. The last ventral segment testaceous, the ovipositor paler in colour.

Length—8 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Formosa.

Holotype, ♂, Allotype, ♀, Hori, 28, IV, 1927, collected by K. KIKUCHI.

Ariptyelus shokanus n. sp.

Closely allied to *A. auropilosus* MATS., but differs from it as follows:

Head concolorous with the body. Antennae and frons pale brown, a paler patch near the suture of clypeus, with no fuscous band. Pronotum more finely punctured, the punctures not ocellated, the median carina narrower and sharper. Scutellum, concolorous with the body, being more numerously punctured near the apex. Tegmina with markings not very distinct, the fuscous spot-series at the anterior margin obsolete; the apical cells shorter; the medial white band obsolete, the media and the veins of clavus on each side of the

white band not fuscously spotted. Body beneath and the legs paler, the markings of the latter obsolete. Abdomen at the venter testaceous.

♂. The genital plates much shorter than the last ventral segment, being about half the length of the latter, triangular, at the apices pointed, leaving between them a narrow triangular fissure.

♀. The last ventral segment much shorter than the penultimate; coleostron somewhat longer than the last 2 segments taken together; ovipositor distinctly protruding beyond the apex of coleostron.

Length—6.5 mm. (incl. tegm.)

Hab.—Formosa.

Holotype, ♂, Shoka, 20, VII, 1906, collected by the author.

Allotype, ♀, Hori, 8, II, 1938, collected by S. HIRAYAMA.

***Atuphora* n. g.**

Differs from *Europhora* MATS., as follows:

The antennal ledge much thicker, somewhat thinner than the tylal ridge, the latter with a short triangular furrow on each end. Tylus shorter, about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the vertex, at the anterior margin scarcely upturned. Erons with a strong longitudinal carina which is distinctly higher towards the anterior margin. Pronotum about 3 times as long as the head, with a trace of intermediate carinae. Scutellum in the middle scarcely excavated. Tegmina broader, especially at the costal margin dilated.

♂. The genital plates contact, at the apices slightly rounded; the anal style longer, much protruding beyond the apices of the plates.

♀. Ovipositor about $\frac{1}{3}$ protruding beyond the apex of coleostron; the anal style far not reaching to the apex of ovipositor.

Genotype—*Aphrophora stictica* MATS.

***Boniphora* n. g.**

Differs from *Europhora* MATS. as follows:

Crown flat, at the anterior margin not upturned, a little longer than half of the hind margin between the eyes; the tylal ridge about 3 times thicker than the antennal ledge, with a short triangular furrow on each side. Frons narrower between the eyes, on each side with a shallow longitudinal depression; clypeus with the central carina not enlarged in the middle. Rostrum longer, scarcely protruding beyond the posterior trochanter; the first two joints subequal to the third. Pronotum flatter behind the middle the callous spots deeply excavated, with one pair of intermediate carinae; the antelateral margins slightly diverging posteriorly, distinctly longer than the tegula. Scutellum in the middle longi-

tudinally grooved. Tegmina at the apices lanceolate, subconically rounded, scattering numerous granulous swellings all over the surface.

♂. The genital plates obconically narrowed posteriorly, at the apices together enclosing a long triangular fissure; the anal style obconical, downwardly curved, a little protruding beyond the apex of the plates.

Genotype—*Aphrophora bicolor* MATS.

***Cercopis (Philaenus) onsenjiana* n. sp.**

Closely allied to *C. albopennis* F. from Europe; but differs from it as follows:

Crown in the middle longer, the fuscous mark at the anterior border smaller, the fuscous transverse lines along the anterior margin narrower, which is not very distinct. Scutellum in the middle not infuscated. Tegmina with no fuscous marking, more produced, at the apex narrower, near the apical margin somewhat infuscated.

♂. The genital segment concolorous with the venter, the genital plates slenderer, becoming not narrower near the middle.

♀. Coleostron at the apex below infuscated, but not at the upper side.

Length—6 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Manchoukuo.

Holotype, ♂, Onsenji, Allotype, ♀, Onsenji, 17, XIII, 1940.

***Cosmoscarta siniphila* n. sp.**

Resembles *C. decisa* Wk., but differs from the latter as follows:

Head and pronotum bluish, the latter without testaceous hair. Pronotum on the disk along the median carina much more finely punctured. Scutellum testaceous, at the depressed area anteriorly infuscated. Tegmina white, at the bases broadly reddish yellow, with 2 transverse series of black patches, one of the outer series reaching to the claval apex; the apical reticulated area black. Pronotum bluish, the meso- and metasternum testaceous. Abdomen at the venter bluish, on each hind margin of the segments testaceous, at the connexivum with a longitudinal series of bluish spots.

♀. The genital segment testaceous, the anal style brownish.

Length—14 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—China.

Holotype, ♀, Fukien (Kwatung) collected by the Fan Memorial Institute, Biology, Peking.

***Dophora* n. g.**

Much resembles *Tobiphora* MATS., but differs from it in the following

characters:

The tylal ridge as thin as the antennal ledge, the tylal furrow very short; vertex at the hind margin rightangularly incised. Frons less inflated, and in cross-section somewhat prismatic. Pronotum with no trace of intermediate carinae; the antelateral margins distinctly thicker; the median carina very narrow. Scutellum in the middle scarcely depressed. Tegmina broader, towards the apices parabolically rounded. The tibial spines much larger, the interspinal space much wider. The genital plates well separated from each other; the anal style in the female not protruding beyond the apex of coleostrom.

Genotype—*Aphrophora vitis* MATS.

***Egyptyelus* n. g.**

Resembles much *Jembropsis* MATS., but differs from it as follows:

1. Frons without distinct lateral sulci.
2. Frons lacks the median carina.
3. The antelateral margins of pronotum much shorter than the longitudinal length of eye.
4. Pronotum in the hinder half not transversely wrinkled.
5. Pronotum at the anterior third transversely deeply depressed, so that the median carina being not prominent.

Genotype—*Jembropsis excavata* MATS.

***Euclovia hananoi* n. sp.**

Near *E. okadae* MATS., but differs from it as follows:

Body larger, purplish brown in colour. Vertex with no fuscous spots. Frons entirely black, the median carina only visible before the clypeal suture; genae ferruginous. Pronotum with the central longitudinal canal deeper. Scutellum not infuscated near the anterior margin. Tegmina with a short stripe on the second sector, a spot at the apex of clavus and some longitudinal series of spots near the apices also fuscous; corium near the claval suture with some transverse fuscous lines.

♀. Ovipositor at the apex not infuscated, somewhat protruding beyond the apex of coleostrom; the anal style scarcely protruding beyond the apex of ovipositor.

Length—5-7.5 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Manchoukuo.

Holotype, ♀, Dairen, 22, III, 1935, collected by M. HANANO and presented to the author for identification by H. HASEGAWA.

***Euclovia tsingtauana* n. sp.**

Resembles *E. hananoi* MATS., but differs from the latter as follows:

Body much smaller, grayish in colour. Vertex in the middle infuscated. Frons entirely black, near the clypeal suture with 2 yellowish spots in a longitudinal row; gena at the outer margin ferruginous. Pronotum very finely wrinkled transversely, the median longitudinal groove being broader. Scutellum in the middle grooved. Tegmina with numerous brownish lines all over the clavus and corium, having no fuscous stripe on the basal part of the second sector; most of the longitudinal veins at the apex infuscated. Body beneath darker, the legs having no marking.

♀. The genital segment fuscous, the coleostron dark ferruginous; the anal style black, reaching to the apex of coleostron. Ovipositor a little longer than the coleostron.

Length—6 mm.

Hab.—China.

Holotype, ♀, Tsingtau, 25, VI, 1938, collected by S. TAKAGI and presented to the author for identification by H. HASEGAWA.

***Europhora* MATS.**

Differs from *Aphrophora* GERM. as follows:

Crown shorter than half length of the hind margin between the eyes, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the pronotal length in the middle, having no trace of intermediate carinae; tylus shorter than half length of the hind margin, occupying about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the crown, the median carina distinct; the tylal ridge distinct, its furrows occupying $\frac{1}{3}$ of the ridge and not contiguous with the jugal socket; the antennal ledge foliaceous, somewhat narrower than the tylal ridge, having no triangular thickening at the inner side. Frons obconical, with the lateral sulci distinct, the middle longitudinal carina visible throughout; clypeus with the median carina in the middle enlarged. Rostrum much shorter, scarcely reaching to the posterior coxae; the first shortest, with the second together much shorter than the third. Pronotum less elevated, the hind margin more shallowly incised, antelateral margins slightly diverging posteriorly, subequal to the tegula. Tegmina with the longitudinal veins elevated, more finely punctured.

♂. The genital plates longer than the foregoing segment, not separated, at the apices together presenting a short triangular fissure; the anal style somewhat protruding beyond the genital plates.

Genytype—*Aphrophora alpina* MELICH.

***Formophora* n. g.**

Allied to *Tobiphora* MATS., but differs from the latter as follows:

The tylal furrow very short; the jugal socket open; vertex at the hind margin nearly obtuse-angularly incised. Frons much less inflated, towards the apex angularly higher. Pronotum with one pair of indistinct intermediate carinae very narrow. Scutellum much less depressed. Tegmina more narrowly pointed towards the apices. The upper tibial spine much nearer to the base, so that the interspinal space being much wider:

Genotype—*Aphrophora arisana* MATS.

***Formophora kohozana* n. sp.**

Much related to *F. kanoniella* MATS., but differing from in the following characters:

Body and tegmina fuscous. Crown speckled with yellow; tylus more roughly punctured. Frons with more numerous punctures. Pronotum more roughly punctured, the punctures mostly of an oblong form. Scutellum more deeply depressed in the middle, at the margins yellowish. Tegmina more roughly punctured, with an oblique black band from the humeral angle to the middle of costa. The anterior two legs fuscous, the apices of the femora yellowish, the posterior legs and the abdomen at the venter brownish.

♂. The genital plates longer than the last ventral segment, with no fissure between them; the anal style fuscous, distinctly protruding beyond the apices of the plates.

Length—10 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Formosa.

Holotype, ♂, 19, VIII, 1939, collected by H. HIRAYAMA at Mt. Koho.

***Formophora karenkonis* n. sp.**

Allied to *F. arisana* MATS., but differs from it as follows:

Tegmina in the middle with an oblique obscure fuscous band and more densely minutely punctured. Frons with the lateral sides of the median carina more numerous punctured. Pronotum more roughly and more densely punctured, the punctures being not fuscous. Scutellum ovally excavated in the middle, being minutely wrinkled transversely. Tegmina paler in colour, the fuscous band not reaching to both ends, the apex of clavus somewhat infuscated. The anterior and middle coxae as well as the propleurae infuscated.

♀. Ovipositor somewhat longer than the coleostron; the anal style at the extreme apex infuscated, a little protruding beyond the apex of ovipositor.

Length—11-11.5 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Formosa.

Holotype, ♀, Arisan, 19, X, 1925, by S. ISSIKI. ♀, Arisan, 10, VI, 1938, by S. NOMURA. ♀, Shirohagin, 20, VII, 1928, by T. KANO.

***Futaptyelus* n. g.**

Closely allied to *Exoptyelus* MATS., but differs from it as follows:

Frons at the apex on each side of median carina which is obsolete throughout with no roundish excavation. Pronotum somewhat higher bulged, with 2 pairs of intermediate carinae, which are oblique to the median carina. Scutellum at the sides with each an impunctured callous ridge, only in the middle depressed, while in *Exoptyelus* depressed till nearly to the tip. Tegmina with the head and pronotum oval, while in *Exoptyelus* from the middle on to the apices suddenly narrowed, being conically pointed seen from above; veins somewhat more elevated.

Genotype—*Futaptyelus hiraozanus* MATS. (n. sp.)

***Futaptyelus hiraozanus* n. sp.**

Superficially resembles much *Kageptyelus kageyamai* MATS., but differs from the latter in the following characters:

Crown much more finely and less numerously punctured, the tylal furrow at the anterior margin being fused together. Frons with the median carina indistinct. Pronotum much less and more minutely punctured. Tegmina more strongly punctured, the punctures more confluent with each other; clavus at the apex maculated with fuscous. The anterior and middle femora and tibiae with each 2 fuscous rings on both ends; the posterior femur with a brownish marking near the apex.

♂. The genital plates and the last 2 ventral segments castaneous; the former somewhat longer than the last segment, together building a moderate narrow fissure between them, posteriorly becoming slenderer; the anal style far not reaching to the apices of the plates.

Length—6 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Kiusiu.

Holotype, ♂, Mt. Hirao (Fukuoka), 26, IX, 1936. Paratype, ♂, Mt. Wakasugi, 24, V, 1936, collected by A. KIRA and presented to the author by H. HASEGAWA for identification.

***Hosophora* n. g.**

Near *Fomophora* MATS., but differs from the latter as follows:

1. The antennal ledge with no sulci.

2. The tylal furrow much longer.
 3. Vertex at the hind margin much more broadly angularly incised.
 4. Frons throughout flat, not becoming higher towards the apex.
 5. Pronotum with 2 pairs of obscure, oblique intermediate carinae.
 6. Scutellum beyond the middle depressed.
 7. Tegmina distinctly narrower in the middle, so that nearly in parallel towards the apices.
 8. The genital plates contact with each other, at the hind margin truncate; the anal style much more protruding beyond the apices.
- Genotype—*Hosophora nomurella* MATS. (n. sp.).

Hosophora nomurella n. sp.

Resembles much *H. rarasana* MATS., but differs from it as follows:

Body with the tegmina flatter and longer. Vertex not infuscated, the tylus uniformly punctured. Frons flatter, with more numerous punctures; genae and temporae not infuscated, the area between the eyes and the frons chestnut brown. Pronotum with the punctures much larger, being not infuscated. Scutellum longitudinally deeply depressed, in the middle somewhat darker in colour. Tegmina with the punctures not infuscated.

♂. The genital plates distinctly much longer than the last ventral segment, together becoming slenderer posteriorly; the anal style fuscous, scarcely protruding beyond the apices of the plates.

Length—10 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Formosa.

Holotype, ♂, Arisan, 8-10, VI, 1938, collected by S. NOMURA.

Hosophora rarasana n. sp.

Superficially resembles *Formophora kanoniella* MATS., but distinguishes itself in the following characters:

Body slenderer and darker in colour. Crown fuscous, only the callous spots near the hind margin testaceous; the tylus with the median carina only distinct at the hind margin. Frons with the lateral sulci less in number, the median carina distinct throughout, the genae and temporae fuscous. The punctures on the pronotum larger and more numerous, scutellum more deeply depressed. Tegmina with much larger punctures, mostly confluent with each other, without an obscure series of fuscous spots. Mesosternum broadly fuscous.

♂. The genital plates subequal to the last ventral segment, at the apices nearly truncated, having no fissure between them; the anal style fuscous, scarcely reaching to the apex of ovipositor.

Length—9.5–10 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Formosa.

Holotype, ♂, Rarasan, 19–20, VI, 1938, collected by S. NOMURA. Allotype, ♀, Arisan, 13, VII, 1928, collected by T. KANO.

***Iwapyelus* n. g.**

Allied to *Peuceptyelus* SAHL., but differs from it as follows:

Crown with no distinct median carina. Frons with the median carina obsolete, being absent at the apical third; the frontal ridge obsolete. Compound eyes about as broad as longitudinal axis, obconically downwardly elongated, nearly reaching to the apex of lora. Pronotum with a pair of obsolete intermediate carinae which is nearly parallel to the median carina, the latter being higher; at the lateral sides of carina with each a straight oblong depression. Scutellum in the middle longitudinally and more deeply depressed, so that leaving no anterior transverse ridge. Tegmina with more elevated veins.

Genotype—*Peuceptyelus ogasawarai* MATS.

***Jembrana kankonis* n. sp.**

Jembropsis kanmonis MATS. (part.), Jour. Facul. Agr., Hok. Imp. Univ., XLV, Pt. 2, p. 53 (1940).

Superficially resembles much *Jembropsis kanmonis* MATS., but differs from it in the following characters:

Body with the tegmina not shiny. Crown and the anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of pronotum grayish white; on each side of the median carina with 2 fuscous spots, those of the pronotum being much smaller; the median fuscous stripe not reaching to the tylal apex; the antennal ledge with a narrow furrow. Frons with no fuscous band, with 2 fuscous spots at the anteclypeus; clypeus in the middle infuscated. The posterior third of pronotum and the scutellum entirely black. The fuscous arch at the costa near the base of tegmina more strongly curved.

♂. The genital plates linear, parallel on both sides, at the posterior end truncate; the anal style not protruding beyond the plates, brownish fuscous in colour.

Length—8 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Formosa.

Holotype, ♂, Kwanko, 12, VII, 1925, collected by S. ISSHIKI and S. AKASAKA.

***Jembroides* n. g.**

Closely allied to *Jembrana* DIST., but differs from the latter in the following points:

Head somewhat narrower than the pronotum. Frons not globosely inflated; in the middle longitudinally flat, on each side with a broad shallow furrow; the antennal ledge foliaceous; the tylal ridge on each side with a deep furrow which does not reach to the middle. Rostrum longer, reaching somewhat beyond the apex of the hind femur. The anterior third of pronotum nearly in the same level with the crown, only the posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ somewhat bulged; with a pair of intermediate carina which are parallel to the median carina; the antelateral margins about as long as the longitudinal axis of eye; in the disk behind the inner callous depressions longitudinally grooved. Tegmina narrower, longer, about 3 times as long as broad in the middle, at the apices each with about 7 apical cells, the inner most apical cell roundish.

♂. The genital plates longer, with a long triangular fissure between them. Genotype—*Jembroides inouyei* MATS. (n. sp.).

***Jembroides inouyei* n. sp.**

Pale brownish, beneath largely blackish. Crown and the anterior half of pronotum brownish testaceous, at the inner side of eye with a black spot, the callous spots near the hind margin testaceous. Frons with 2 testaceous longitudinal stripes along the median carina; clypeus also testaceous. Rostrum testaceous, at the apex fuscous. Pronotum near the middle of the anterior margin with a X-shaped fuscous marking, its apices extending to the lateral ends of pronotum; the callous patches testaceous, the median carina black, on both ends and in the middle with each a white area; the antelateral margins testaceous, lined with fuscous internally. Scutellum fuscous, on each angle narrowly testaceous. Tegmina strongly and rugosely punctate near the base, on the anterior margin with a large oblong testaceous patch, above which there is provided with a fuscous longitudinal line; the claval veins with fuscous patches. Legs, meso- and metasternum pale testaceous, the anterior and middle femora as well as tibiae with each two black rings, the hind legs brownish testaceous, with no conspicuous marking; the base of tibia and the tarsi as well as 2 tibial spines pale testaceous; the spines being fuscous at the apices. Abdomen castaneous brown.

♂. The genital plates and the last ventral segment fuscous brown, shiny, the former distinctly longer than the latter, at the apices pointed and upturned.

Length—11 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Formosa.

Holotype, ♂, Arisan, 8-10, VI, 1938, collected by HIROSHI INOUE and delivered to the author for identification by HIROSHI HASEGAWA.

***Jembrophora* n. g.**

Closely allied to *Jembrana* DIST., but differing from the latter in the following points:

The compound eyes smaller, nearly circular in form. Head with eyes distinctly narrower than the pronotum. The antennal ledge becomes broader towards the inner end; the tylus at the anterior margin building no transverse ridge, lacking the transverse furrow. Frons bulged in less degree, the lorae larger, nearly as long as the frons. Rostrum longer, reaching somewhat beyond the posterior femora. Pronotum flat, somewhat higher than the vertex, at the anterior third in the middle somewhat quadrately depressed, the middle carina being not interrupted in the depressed area; on each side of the median carina with a broad diverging carina-like elevation which is in the middle provided with a roundish tubercle; the antelateral margins somewhat longer than the longitudinal axis of eye, in the middle scarcely incurved. Scutellum broadly deeply depressed. Tegmina with short pubescence, nearly parallel on both sides, at the apices broadly rounded, the apical cells not distinct, the inner most cell being triangular. The anterior femora broader, with each two longitudinal furrows. The genital plates shorter.

Genotype—*Jembrophora sawadai* MATS. (n. sp.).

***Jembrophora sawadai* n. sp.**

Grayish testaceous. Crown fuscous, with yellowish marking on the inner side of tylus; transversely deeply depressed; moderately punctured, the punctures mostly confluent. Face pitchy black, the frons in the middle with a short yellowish longitudinal stripe near the apex. Clypeus in the middle with a yellowish longitudinal stripe, being broader at the clypeal suture. Rostrum testaceous, at the extreme apex fuscous. Pronotum testaceous, at the anterior depressed area fuscous, strongly rugosely punctured somewhat longitudinally wrinkled in the disk; at the hind margin and the lateral sides infuscated. Scutellum pitchy black, at the sides with each a yellowish spot; in the middle transversely roughly wrinkled. Tegmina pitchy black, at the base testaceous, with 4 hyaline white patches at the costal area, the middle and the innermost patches being much smaller; at the hind margin near the claval apex with some small white patches. Body beneath pitchy black, the meso- and metasternum, as well as the tibiae with each 2 black rings, the hind femur at the apical half except the extreme apex black, the posterior tibiae and tarsi brownish, the same apical tarsal joint being yellow. Abdomen at the venter dark brown.

♂. The genital plates somewhat longer than the last ventral segment, at the apices upturned and pointed.

Length—9 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Formosa.

Holotype, ♂, Hattjukan (2000–2400 m.) in the Prov. Taityu, 24, VII, 1939, collected by HIROMASA SAWADA and sent to the author by HIROSHI HASEGAWA.

Jophora n. g.

Closely allied to *Trigophora* MATS., but differs from the latter as follows:

Pronotum in the middle with a longitudinal shallow groove, in its middle runs a narrow obscure carina; at the lateral sides with no intermediate carina. Scutellum in the middle ovalsly elevated, which is surrounded by ring-like groove. Tegmina with the longitudinal veins much narrower.

♂. The genital plates broader, at the apices together building acute-angular incision; the anal style far protruding the apices of the plates.

Genotype—*Aphrophora compacta* MATS.

Kageptyelus n. g.

Closely allied to *Oiptyelus* MATS., but differs from the latter as follows:

Tylus at the anterior margin less upturned, so that it seems to be much longer; the anterior ridge much thicker than the antennal ledge; at the side of the frons on the apex with no roundish excavation; the lateral sulci shallower, lacking the distinct median carina, at the anterior half below the frontal ridge somewhat flattened. Rostrum shorter, not surpassing the posterior trochanter. Pronotum at the anterior part, the median carina at the depressed part distinctly not lowered, at the sides behind the inner callos depression with each an oblique oval excavation. Scutellum in the middle excavated, at the anterior margin broadly ridged. Tegmina nearly the same.

Genotype—*Kageptyelus kageyamai* MATS. (n. sp.).

Kageptyelus kageyamai n. sp.

Superficially resembles much *Nikkoptyelus diminutus* MATS., but differs from it in the following characters:

Crown at the apex more acutely produced, the middle carina broader, the punctures less confluent, the tylus at the lateral margins fuscous, shiny, in the middle broadly callous, impunctate. Frons in the middle less and more shallowly punctate, the lateral sulci broader and more deeply punctate; the anteclypeus with a fuscous patch; genae fuscous. Pronotum with the punctures not confluent, the median carina broader; along the antelateral margins with each a fuscous stripe. Scutellum in the middle shallowly excavated, with more punc-

tures; darker in colour, at the sides yellowish. Tegmina with the white band shorter, not reaching to the claval suture; between the sectors near the middle of clavus with a long fuscous patch. Body beneath darker, the propleurae and the abdomen fuscous, the coleostrom testaceous, the ovipositor fuscous.

Length—6 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Honsyu.

Holotype, ♀, Nojiri (Gunma), I, XII, 1940, collected by S. KAGEYAMA.

***Koreptyelus* n. g.**

Much allied to *Peuceptyelus* SAHL., but from it differs in the following points:

Body shiny. Head with the eyes scarcely broader than the pronotum. Frons with no distinct lateral sulci, impunctate; no median carina. The antennal ledge thicker, with a narrow transverse furrow which is interrupted in the middle. Rostrum shorter, only reaching to the basal third of the posterior femur. The antelateral margins shorter, less oblique, being nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the longitudinal axis of eye. Scutellum less depressed, at the anterior margin not emarginated. Tegmina membranaceous, subhyaline, cylindrical, at the sides nearly parallel; veins narrower, the cells being shallowly foveolated. The posterior tibiae with 2 nearly equidistantly situated spines.

Genotype—*Kitaptyelus ikumae* MATS.

***Lepyronia coleopterata* L. form. *kurilensis* n. f.**

Resembles the form *grossa* UHL., but differs from it as follows:

Crown and the anterior part of pronotum fuscous, the former with some yellowish spots; the posterior part of pronotum testaceous, with 6 fuscous longitudinal stripes. Tegmina largely fuscous, the basal third of costa, a short transverse band across the claval apex and a band across before the apex, testaceous.

Hab.—The Kuriles.

Holotype, ♂, Kunashiri, 29, VII, 1926, collected by Prof. T. UCHIDA.

***Maptyelus* n. g.**

Closely allied to *Koreptyelus* MATS., but differing from it as follows:

Frons longer, narrowerly obconically produced, in the middle with a longitudinal broad and shallow depression, lacking punctures, shiny, at the lateral sides with impunctured sulci; the tylal furrow becomes broader innerly. Rostrum shorter. Pronotum nearly as broad as long, with no intermediate carinae; near the anterior margin on each side of the median carina with a deep roundish excavation; at the anterior third with a transverse depression,

so that the median carina seems to be broken. Tegmina broader in the middle.

Genotype—*Maptyelus depressus* MATS. (n. sp.).

***Maptyelus depressus* n. sp.**

Superficially resembles much *Peuceptyelus nigroscutellatus* MATS., but differing from it in the following characters:

Vertex at the inner side of the eye with a fuscous spot. Tylus concolorous with the vertex. Frons more bulged, narrower, in the middle longitudinally depressed; lorae entirely testaceous. Pronotum more numerously punctured, at the anterior third on each side of the median carina with a deep roundish excavation; the anterior third transversely deeply depressed. Scutellum at the apex not infuscated. Tegmina scattered with fuscous pigments, the veins near the apices mostly fuscous, while in *ingroscutellatus* white. Abdomen at the venter fuscous, the genital plates short, together obtuse-angular, testaceous; the anal style not protruding beyond the apices of the plates.

Length—6 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Hokkaido.

Holotype, ♂, Sapporo (Jozankei), 28, VIII, 1908, collected by the author on *Abies sachalinensis*.

***Mesoptylus nengyosanus* n. sp.**

White gray, with very short grayish hair. Vertex at the extreme apex with a transverse pitchy black band along the anterior border, the hind margin of tylus, an oblique short line on each side and the hind border narrowly, fuscous. Frons white, between the eyes with a broad pitchy black transverse band. Pronotum in the middle with 2 fuscous transverse bands, the anterior one somewhat curved and not reaching to both margins, very finely punctured. Scutellum testaceous, at the apex white. Tegmina with fuscous band which is broadest at the costa; near the apex at the costa with an oblique white ellipsoidal patch; near the apex of clavus with a small white spot; corium between the described white band and the patch with numerous obscure fulvous spots. Body beneath fuscous; the metasternum grayish. Legs white, a ring-patch in the middle of femur, the anterior and middle tibiae largely, and the tarsal apices, brownish.

Length—7 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—China.

Holotype, ♀, Mt. Nengyo, 21, VI, 1930, collected by the Fan Memorial Institute, Biology, Peking and sent to the author for identification.

This species resembles somewhat *M. fasciatus* KATO from Formosa, but differs from it in having white upper surface and fuscous underside, diverging much in its markings.

***Mimoptyelus* n. g.**

Allied to *Peuceptyelus* SAHL., but deviating from it in the following points:

Body with tegmina oblong. Crown broadly obtusely rounded at the anterior margin; tylus much shorter, at the hind margin with a furrow interrupted in the middle; the antennal ledge with the furrow broader, and longer; at the hind margin in the middle more shallowly incised. Frons with the median carina distinct at the apex; the lateral sulci less oblique and very finely punctured. Rostrum longer, reaching beyond the posterior coxae. Pronotum behind the callous spots more highly bulged, with two pairs of obsolete oblique intermediate carinae. Scutellum more broadly excavated, at the anterior border with a sharp ridge. Tegmina less expanded laterally at the middle of costa and less inflated at the middle of corium; at the apex broadly pointed.

Genotype—*Peuceptyelus takaosanus* MATS.

***Miphora* MATS.**

This genus resembles *Oviphora* MATS. (n. g.) but easily be recognized from it in having a narrow transverse furrow along the antennal ledge.

***Miphora shirakii* n. sp.**

♀. Allied to *M. arisanella* MATS., but differs from it as follows:

Head and thorax broader. The lateral sides of tylus not infuscated. Crown and the anterior half of pronotum pale testaceous. The upper part of the frontal carina distinct, being not interrupted. Pronotum with the median carina at the anterior third higher, at the lateral margins broadly infuscated. Tegmina paler, scattering numerous grayish spots, the oblique white band only distinct to the claval suture. Under side paler, especially the posterior legs and the abdomen conspicuous; the last ventral segment much shorter, the ovipositor at the middle infuscated.

Length—12 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Formosa.

Holotype, ♀, Taihoku collected by Prof. T. SHIRAKI on *Bideus bipuncta*.

To this genus belongs also probably *Aphrophora taiwanus* KATO, having a broader oblique white band to the tegmina.

***Nagophora* n. g.**

Near *Omalophora* MATS., but separated from the latter as follows:

Crown at the anterior margin parabolically rounded, the antennal ledge becoming much broader towards the eyes, transversely narrowly furrowed; tylus shorter; the compound eyes narrower and longer. Frons with the intermediate carinae somewhat converging posteriorly, the antelateral margins straight, being only a third length of the longitudinal axis of eye. Scutellum longitudinally grooved. Tegmina about thrice longer than broad in the middle, the veins especially those of the apical cells not conspicuous. The tibia of posterior legs strongly pubescent with 2 nearly equidistantly situated robust spines, the upper one somewhat smaller and somewhat nearer to the apex than to the middle one.

Genotype—*Nagophora hirayamai* MATS. (n. sp.).

***Nagophora hirayamai* n. sp.**

Body pale castaneous brown. Vertex in the middle darker. The frontal median carina and a T-shaped callous marking of clypeus testaceous. Pronotum finely and moderately punctured, at the hind margin being narrowly testaceous. Scutellum all over the surface finely punctured and transversely wrinkled. Tegmina similarly punctured as on the pronotum with short grayish pubescence, near the middle at the costa with a white patch which is defined externally by a fuscous oblique band; a broad paler obscure band across the claval apex. Underside concolorous with the upper surface, the mesosternum pitchy black; abdomen at the venter not paler than the connexivum.

♂. The genital plates somewhat longer than the foregoing segment, on each apex rounded, leaving between them a narrow triangular fissure, the anal style somewhat protruding beyond the plates.

♀. Coleostron shorter, the ovipositor a little longer than the former; the anal style scarcely surpassing the apex of ovipositor.

Hab.—Okinawa.

Holotype, ♂, Allotype, ♀, 18, VIII, 1930, collected by S. HIRAYAMA at Aikokumura.

***Obiphora* n. g.**

Closely allied to *Miphora* MATS., but differing from it as follows:

Tylus distinctly shorter than a half length of the hind margin, the tylal furrow being very short; the antennal ledge with no furrow. Frons more inflated, at the apical lateral sides ridged, at the upper part not depressed. Pronotum with the antelateral margin about $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the longitudinal axis of eye; behind the inner callosities with each an oblique depression, so that providing

a pair of short obscure intermediate carinae; the anterior margin somewhat sinuated, but building no angle. Scutellum in the middle scarcely depressed. Tegmina with the apical cells broader.

♀. The genital plates not smooth and shiny as in *Miphora* MATS.; the anal style somewhat protruding beyond the apices of the plates.

♂. Coleostron smooth, bulged, at the dorsal part about twice as long as the forgoing segment, ovopositor about $\frac{1}{3}$ protruding beyond the apex of coleostron; the anal style reaches to the apex of ovipositor.

Genotype—*Aphrophora intermedia* UHL.

***Obiphora mushana* n. sp.**

Closely related to *O. rectella* MATS. from China, but differs from the latter as follows:

Body smaller. Tylus at the anterior margin with a transverse row of fuscous punctures; at the inner side of eye more roughly wrinkled. The antennal ledge at the extreme anterior margin with a very fine fuscous line. Pronotum testaceous, at the posterior half fuscous, more roughly punctured, the punctures being mostly confluent and the median carina somewhat encroached posteriorly; the median carina higher anteriorly. Scutellum roughly punctured, in the middle infuscated, at the sides and the median carina flavous, being transversely wrinkled. Tegmina paler, the markings nearly the same except lacking fuscous spots on the veins of the second anteapical cell. Body beneath darker, the anterior coxae fuscous.

♂. The genital plates testaceous, with a narrow triangular fissure between them, at the apices obconically pointed. The anal style fuscous, somewhat protruding beyond the apices of the plates.

Length—10 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Formosa.

Holotype, ♂, Musha, 2, V, 1941, collected by S. HIRAYAMA.

This species resembles also *Aphrophora horizontalis* KATO (Ins. World, Vol. I, No. 3, p. 228, pl. 15, f. 2; three col. Ill. Ins. Jap. IV, pl. 41, f. 4, 1933), but differs from it as follows:

1. Crown with no fuscous marking.
2. Pronotum fuscous, at the anterior half largely testaceous except the anterior margin which is brownish at the lateral sides, with each a comma-like fuscous oblique spot.
3. Tegmina on each claval vein with a fuscous speck.
4. Legs with 2 conspicuous fuscous ring-markings on both ends of femora and tibiae.

Obiphora rectella n. sp.

Crown in the middle shorter than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the hind margin; pronotum testaceous, the posterior half of it with fine short grayish pubescence; tylus with a series of larger punctures along the anterior margin; eyes grayish, with two fuscous stripes longitudinally, at the inner sides of eyes somewhat longitudinally wrinkled. Face fuscous, the frons with some fulvous transverse striae, the genae with short silvery pubescence; clypeus at the base with a yellowish spot. Pronotum with median carina towards the hind margin obsolete, more rugosely punctured than on the anterior area; at the anterior margin narrowly and at the lateral margins broadly, infuscated. Tegmina fulvous, the veins concolorous; at the base broadly, and in the middle somewhat straightly, banded, the latter being narrower at the costa, broadest in the middle; near the apices of the media and cubitus with each a fuscous speck; each claval veins near the middle with a fuscous speck, the inner one being larger, sternum fulvous brown. Legs fulvous, with fuscous markings on both ends of the femora and tibiae. Abdomen fuscous at the venter, the connexivum and the genital segment fulvous; the lateral sides of the venter and the last segment fulvous, the ovipositor at the extreme apex infuscated.

Length—11.5 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—China.

Holotype, ♀, Lushan (Kiangsi), collected by the Fan Memorial Institute Biology, Peking and sent to the author for identification.

This species resembles *Aphrophora horizontalis* KATO, which probably belongs to this genus, differs from the latter in having the longitudinal carina to the pronotum distinct, being only obsolete at the hind margin and the posterior half of the pronotum brownish, while the scutellum fulvous.

Obiphora sinjonis n. sp.

Closely allied to *O. intermedia* UHL., but differs from the latter in the following points:

1. Tylus longer, at the apex building an obtuse angle; along the anterior border with a transverse fuscous band; vertex along the anterior margin with two rows of brownish punctures, the surroundings of ocelli broadly fuscous brown.

2. Frons testaceous, the middle longitudinal carina broader, on each side of it provided with one or two series of fuscous punctures; the callous area of the anterior margin distinctly broader; lora and the lower part of gena testaceous; the median carina of clypeus much broader.

3. Pronotum smooth, less punctured, the punctures not confluent, the

median carina in the middle somewhat depressed, scattering white granules all over the surface, the fuscous patch smaller, not extending to the base; the middle subtriangular fuscous band obsolete in the middle, on the apical third subhyaline.

4. Body beneath testaceous, the connexivum, the last ventral segment and the genitalia ferruginous brown.

♂. The last ventral segment much longer than the penultimate, the genital plates at the apices rounded, between them building an acute triangular fissure.

♀. The last ventral segment ferruginous, somewhat shorter than the following coleostron, at the back dark brownish.

Length—12–13 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Honshu.

Holotype, ♂, Sinjo in the Prov. Yamagata, collected by S. KANDA. Allotype, ♀, Matsubara in the Prov. Shinano, collected by S. HIRAYAMA, H. HASEGAWA, S. NOMURA, S. KAGEYAMA and the author.

***Obiphora sungariana* n. sp.**

Very near to *O. putealis* MATS., but differs from it in the following characters:

The tylal furrow distinctly shorter; the inner side of eye more roughly wrinkled. Frons less elevated, the lateral sulci with much less fuscous punctures. The antennal socket not infuscated. Pronotum along the antelateral margins with each a fuscous stripe, in the disk more numerous and more deeply punctured, being not transversely wrinkled. Scutellum more roughly transversely wrinkled. Tegmina more roughly punctured. Underside paler. Legs with no marking, the anterior coxae being somewhat infuscated. Abdomen at the venter not infuscated.

♂. The genital plates somewhat longer than the last ventral segment; the anal style somewhat protruding beyond the apices of the plates, being concolorous with the latter.

Length—10 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Manchoukuo.

Holotype, ♂, Harbin, collected by S. LOUKASIKIN.

***Ogaphora* n. g.**

Closely allied to *Trigophora* MATS., but differs from it as follows:

The compound eyes much larger. Ocelli about four times larger than those of *Trigophora* MATS. The antennal ledge distinctly thicker; the tylal

ridge at the ends widely open, so as to receive the apex of jugum. Frons less inflated, obconical, broadest between the lower angles of eyes, with an obsolete broad opaque intermediate carinae; the antelateral margins shorter, not oblique posteriorly. Scutellum in the middle not depressed. Tegmina with the veins stronger, the inner claval vein undulate, not distinctly pubescent.

♂. The genital plates at the apices rounded; the anal style somewhat protruding beyond the plates.

♀. Coleostron much shorter than the exposed part of ovipositor; the anal style reaches to the apex of ovipositor.

Genotype—*Aphrophora bizonalis* MATS.

***Oiptyelus* n. g.**

Much resembles *Peuceptyelus* SAHL., but differing from it in the following point:

The tylal ledge much thinner, lacking the tylal furrow at the apex. Frons on each lateral side of the median carina at the apex with a roundish depression. Pronotum with a pair of intermediate broad carinae; along the lateral sides of the median carina somewhat depressed. Scutellum in the middle broadly and deeply excavated.

Genotype—*Peuceptyelus oiwakeanus* MATS.

To this genus belongs also *Peuceptyelus inokashiranus* MATS.

***Omalophora* n. g.**

Crown somewhat longer than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pronotum in the middle, acutely angularly produced; tylus about the same length with the vertex; ocelli somewhat nearer to the hind margin than to the tylus, being about twice apart from the eyes than to each other; the antennal ledge foliaceous, the tylal furrow occupying about a third of the ridge. Frons nearly flat, broadest between the eyes, with the lateral sulci; the median carina low. Clypeus cordate, at the base with a short median carina longitudinally. Rostrum reaches to the posterior trochanter, the first shortest, the first and second joints taken together subequal to the third. Pronotum flat, nearly in the same level with the vertex, near the anterior margin with 4 callous depressed spots in a transverse row, the antelateral margins somewhat diverging posteriorly, about half of the longitudinal axis of eye; at the hind margin shallowly sinuated, in the middle with a longitudinal carina, on each side an obsolete carina-like elevation nearly in parallel with the median carina. Scutellum longer than broad at the base, in the middle longitudinal depressed. Tegmina very finely pubescent, the veins distinct, moderately elevated, roughly punctate, about four times as long as broad in

the middle, much narrower towards the apices, the apical cells being narrower and longer. The hind tibia with 2 spines.

Genotype—*Aphrophora salicis* DEG.

This genus differs from *Aphrophora* GERM. especially in having a flatter body, shorter rostrum, more elongated head, a pair of intermediate carinae in the pronotum, etc.

***Omalophora kariyai* n. sp.**

Closely related to *O. pectoralis* MATS., but differs from it as follows:

The tylal furrow contiguous with each other; tylus only fuscous at the lateral margins and the median carina very narrow. Face testaceous, the lateral sulci of frons on the sides fuscous punctured; in the middle longitudinally flat, tempora brownish. Pronotum at the posterior half less elevated, the punctures sparser. Scutellum more deeply depressed. Tegmina with no nebulous marking, lacking the fuscous spot at the outer claval vein; the yellowish corial spot smaller. Body beneath testaceous, at the sides brownish. Legs testaceous, the posterior pair paler. Abdomen pale brownish.

♂. The genital plates somewhat longer than the last ventral segment, at the apices together building an acute-angular incision; the anal style brownish.

Length—10 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Manchukuo.

Holotype, ♀, Mankarei, 21, VI, 1915, collected by S. KARIYA.

This specimen is sent to the author by Dr. S. KUWAYAMA for identification.

***Omalophora moriokana* n. sp.**

This comes near to *O. kariyai* MATS., but differing from it as follows:

Body slenderer, the tylal furrow not contiguous with each other. Head more produced, the vertex in the middle fuscous; the tylus at the margins, except the hind one, fuscous. Frons in the middle longitudinally not flat. Pronotum at the hind parts of the callous spots less depressed; at the anterior margin narrowly fuscous. Scutellum much more finely transversely wrinkled. The paler spot in the discoidal middle vein absent; the medial vein at the basal part more infuscated.

♂. The genital plates subequal to the last ventral segment, together at the apices building an acute-triangular fissure, at the apices becoming not slenderer; the anal style fuscous, protruding beyond the apices of the plates.

♀. Ovipositor about $\frac{1}{4}$ protruding beyond the coleostron; the anal style fuscous, a little protruding beyond the ovipositor.

Length—10–11 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Honsyu.

Holotype, ♂, Allotype, ♀, Paratype, Morioka, 5 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀, VII–VIII, collected by H. HASEGAWA.

Omalophora mukdensis n. sp.

Closely allied to *O. costalis* MATS., but differing from it in the following points:

Body with the tegmina much slenderer. Frons at the sides of the longitudinal carina much more punctured, the punctures near the anterior margin distinctly sparser. Scutellum more deeply depressed, and at the sides of the median carina not transversely wrinkled. Tegmina at the basal half not infuscated; more densely pubescent; in the middle of corium with no yellowish spot.

♂. The last ventral segment subequal to the genital plates in *costalis* MATS. being shorter than the genital plates, together becoming narrower towards the apices.

Length—9.5 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Manchoukuo.

Holotype, ♂, Mukden, 25, VIII, 1939, collected by the author.

Omalophora obliquella n. sp.

Superficially resembles much *Yezophora koreana* MATS.

Head slenderer, the tylal furrow distinctly longer, at the disk much less excavated transversely. Frons less elevated. The median carina narrower and concolorous with the rest, the lateral sulci brownish. Pronotum with 2 pairs of intermediate carinae less elevated, and less numerous punctured. Scutellum less depressed in the middle, reddish testaceous. Tegmina with a series of fuscous spots, together building an obsolete band across the corium, running from the humeral angle to the middle of costa; the second band absent. Mesosternum pale testaceous. Abdomen at the venter brownish.

♂. The genital plates longer than the last ventral segment together, at the apices building an acute triangular fissure; the anal style far protruding beyond the apices of the plates.

Length—11 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Honsyu.

Holotype, ♂, Iwate (Hatimantai), 11, VIII, 1937, collected by H. HASEGAWA.

Omalophora oiwakeanus n. sp.

Allied superficially to *Yezophora fukuokana* MATS., but differing from it in

the following characters:

Head distinctly longer, the tylus longer than half of the vertex, the middle carina distinct and yellowish in colour and this colour continues to the middle of pronotum. Frons fuscous, the lateral ridges partly yellowish, the tylal furrow longer. Pronotum with only a pair of intermediate carinae, the punctures paler, less and finer. Scutellum not depressed near the lateral angles. Tegmina at the basal part of costa fulvous, with no triangular fuscous marking in the corium; the claval apex infuscated, before the apex a broad fuscous band which is defined by a yellowish band internally; the posterior legs paler than the anterior and middle ones.

♀. Ovipositor about $\frac{1}{4}$ protruding beyond the coleostron, with long grayish pubescence; the anal style far not reaching to the apex of ovipositor.

Length—11 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Honsyu (Shinano).

Holotype, ♀, Oiwake, 2, VII, 1929, collected by H. HIRAYAMA.

***Omaloophora paucipuncta* n. sp.**

Grayish testaceous. Tylus at the lateral suture not infuscated. Frons with the tempora somewhat darker. Rostrum with the third joint fuscous except the base. Pronotum at the anterior third finely punctured; the punctures being larger than those on the vertex, the punctures on the posterior two-thirds much larger, mostly confluent with each other, the median carina flat, in a certain light being obsolete. Scutellum transversely finely wrinkled. Tegmina subhyaline, with veins yellowish; the costa at base somewhat yellowish. Body beneath pale castaneous, the legs testaceous.

♂. The genital plates longer than the last ventral segment, together at the apices building a small triangular fissure; the anal style distinctly protruding beyond the apices of the plates.

Length—10 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Manchoukuo.

Holotype, ♂, Mukden, 25, VIII, 1939, collected by H. Kôno and the author.

This species resembles superficially *Petaphora maritima* MATS.; but the body flatter in form.

***Petaphora* n. g.**

Much allied to *Kotophora* MATS., but differing from it in the following points:

Crown with the median carina only distinct at the hind margin, being

obsolete in the tylus. The antennal ledge much thicker; tylus with the jugal socket open; at the hind margin of vertex nearly straight, not obtuse-angularly incised, the tylal ridge thicker. Frons in the middle longitudinally shallowly grooved, transversed medially longitudinally by a narrow somewhat elevated line. Rostrum shorter, scarcely surpassing the middle coxae. Pronotum with the antelateral margins straight, narrower than the head with the eyes, being about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the longitudinal axis of eye. Scutellum in the disk not depressed, in the middle with a longitudinal carina as in the pronotum. Tegmina at the apical area with five cells, two of which at the extreme apex are very small; the costal veins obsolete.

Genotype—*Aphrophora maritima* MATS.

***Peuceptyelus pallescens* n. sp.**

Peuceptyelus medius MATS. (Part.).

Closely allied superficially to *P. medius* MATS., but differs from the latter in the following points:

Body smaller. Crown and pronotum pale testaceous. Tylus finely and less punctured; lora with fuscous punctures, but not infuscated. Pronotum not maculated with brown, in the disk flatter, the punctures concolorous, so that they are very conspicuous. Scutellum with the depression larger, and the transverse wrinkles longer and more distinct. Tegmina distinctly narrower, the corium in the disk less inflated, so that in the middle distinctly narrower; the punctures smaller, paler in colour, the fuscous band of corium across the clavum absent. Sternum and metapleura testaceous.

♂. The genital plates longer than the last ventral segment, at the apices truncate, between them with a narrow fissure and which is tinged with brown; the anal style brownish, reaching to the apices of the plates.

Length—7.5 mm. (incl. tegm.).

Hab.—Hokkaido.

Holotype, ♂, Sapporo (Jozankei) 28, VII, 1908, collected by the author on *Abies sachalinensis*.

—(to be continued)—