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Study of Asian Strongyliini (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae)

VII. Brachypterous Strongyliines

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Abstract This is the part seven of the study of the Asian Strongyliini and deals with brachypterous species. Four new species and a new subspecies are described under the following names: *Strongylium habashanense* sp. nov., *S. habashanense lijiangense* subsp. nov., *S. jizushanense* sp. nov., *S. becvarianum* sp. nov., and *Eucrossoscelis maruyamai* sp. nov. A new genus, *Uenostrongylium* is erected for *Cryptobates*? *laosensis* PIC, and a new combination, *Uenostrongylium laosense* (PIC, 1928) is proposed.

The genus *Crossoscelis* GEBIEN is synonymized with the genus *Strongylium* KIRBY. Consequently, *C. clauda* becomes *Strongylium claudum* (GEBIEN, 1913), comb. nov.

This paper is the part seven of my study on the Asian Strongyliini and deals with brachypterous species of the tribe.

LEWIS (1894) described a species, *Strongylium marseuli*, from Nagasaki, Japan (Fig. 8). It possesses atrophied hind wings and is widely distributed in western Japan. Later, NOMURA and YAMAZAKI (1960) described *S. apterum** from Kyushu and its two subspecies from Shikoku and Hachijô-jima (Izu Isls.), respectively, but this species is now known as a junior synonym of *S. marseuli*.

GEBIEN (1913) erected the genus *Crossoscelis* for *C. clauda* from Taiwan, since it had very peculiar features due to apterism. PIC (1928) described "? *Cryptobates laosensis*" from Laos, but it was transferred by GEBIEN (1943) to the genus *Crossoscelis*. Then, NAKANE (1963) erected the genus *Eucrossoscelis* for *E. broscosomoides* from Amami-Oshima Island, and M. T. CHÛJÔ (1978) described a species, *E. michioi*, from Okinawa Island. Much prior to that, ALLARD (1876) described "*Helops? araneiformis*" from Nagasaki, which has long been considered to be an enigmatic species. It is clarified at present that the species is a member of the genus *Eucrossoscelis*.

Finally, MASUMOTO (1996) erected a fourth strongyliine genus, *Saitostrongylium*, for a highly modified species, *S. acco*, collected by S.-I. UÉNO and A. SAITO in the course of an entomological survey in northern Vietnam.

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* In their original description, NOMURA and YAMAZAKI mentioned that "the hind wings entirely obsolete", but this species actually possesses atrophied hind wings (Fig. 22).

In this paper I am going to describe 3 new brachypterous species and one new subspecies of the genus *Strongylium* from China and Thailand, and one new species of *Eucrossoscelis* from Kumeshima Island of the Ryukyu Islands. I will regard the genus *Crossoscelis* as a junior synonym of *Strongylium*, and on the other hand, will erect a new genus, *Uenostrongylium* for *Cryptobates*? *laosensis* PIC, 1928.

The materials used are submitted to me for study by Mr. Stanislav BEČVÁŘ, Czech Academy of Sciences, and Mr. Munenori MARUYAMA, Hokkaido University.

I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to the above-mentioned two persons and also to Messrs. Kiyoshi ANDO, Ehime University, Shigeaki KONDO, Tokyo, and Hanmei HIRASAWA, Nagano Pref., for submitting materials for comparison to me. Thanks are also expressed to Mr. Seiji MORITA, Tokyo, for taking photographs, and Mr. Kaoru WADA, Tama City, for drawing a map, both inserted in this paper. Finally, my deepest appreciation should be expressed to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance of my taxonomic study.

Depositories of the holotypes to be designated are given in the text.

Strongylium habashanense sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 14–15)

Piceous, apical parts of antennae, mouth parts, claws, etc., lighter in colour; head and pronotum somewhat sericeous, elytra weakly shining; ventral surface weakly alutaceous. Rather elongate and convex dorsad, constricted between fore and hind bodies.

Head nearly rounded though the clypeus is projected forwards, micro-shagreened, closely punctate, arcuately grooved in anterior part; clypeus semicircular, transversely impressed at the middle, bent ventrad in front, with fronto-clypeal suture finely impressed and reaching outer margin on each side; genae noticeably raised, with rounded outer margins; frons gently inclined forwards, though the anterior margin is rather abruptly declined to fronto-clypeal border, diatone about 1.5 times the width of an eye diameter in dorsal view; vertex feebly convex, with a vague median impression. Eyes transversely reniform, obliquely inlaid into head, weakly convex laterad. Antennae subfiliform, reaching basal 1/3 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.36, 0.2, 1.02, 0.69, 0.67, 0.65, 0.62, 0.59, 0.56, 0.48, 0.45.

Pronotum somewhat barrel-shaped, slightly wider than long; apex almost straight, finely margined, the margin slightly thickened in middle; base very slightly bisinuous, more boldly margined than apex; sides roundly produced laterad, feebly sinuous before base, with lateral margins enveloping prothorax and bordered from prosternum with fine ridges; front angles rounded, hind angles subrectangular; disc gently convex, micro-shagreened, closely, irregularly punctate, with shallow median groove, which becomes clearer in basal part. Scutellum triangular, micro-shagreened, almost impunctate, irregularly aciculate.

Elytra fusiform, 2.2 times as long as wide, 3.1 times the length and 1.36 times the width of pronotum, widest slightly before the middle; dorsum strongly convex, highest

at basal 1/3; disc strongly grooved and punctate, each puncture with a minute tubercle on each side of upper edge; intervals rather strongly convex, weakly micro-shagreened, somewhat transversely though irregularly micro-aciculate, scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri rounded; apices gently produced posteriad and slightly lobed.

Legs slender; protibia gently thickened apicad from basal 1/4; metatibia feebly curved inwards; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.73, 0.36, 0.37, 0.34, 1.2; 1.53, 0.81, 0.72, 0.57, 1.24; 2.23, 1.18, 0.66, 1.32.

Male genitalia fusiform, gently curved in lateral view, 2.25 mm in length and 0.4 mm in width; fused lateral lobes nib-shaped, 1.15 mm in length, with prolonged apices.

Body length: 10.6–11.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, SE slope, Habashan Mts., 27.20 N, 100.11 E, 2,000–3,000 m alt., Yunnan Prov., China, 10～13–VII–1992, Vit KUBÁŇ leg. (NMNHP). Paratypes: 1 ex., SE slope, Habashan Mts., 27.20 N, 100.11 E, 2,500–3,800 m alt., 3～6–VI–1995, S. BEČVÁŘ leg.; 1 ex., E slope, Habashan Mts., 27.20 N, 100.09 E, 3,000–3,800 m alt., Yunnan Prov., 13～17–VII–1992, D. KRÁL leg.

Notes. This new species resembles *S. marseuli* LEWIS, 1894, (Fig. 8) widely distributed in western Japan, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the scutellum not linguiform but triangular, elytral intervals not ridged but convex.

This new species is an obvious member of the species-group of *S. cultellatum* MÄKLIN 1864 (Fig. 13) in having a minute tubercle on each side of the upper edge of each strial puncture of the elytra.

Strongylium habashanense lijiangense subsp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 16–17)

This new subspecies can be differentiated from the nominotypical subspecies by the following characteristics:

Body slenderer, more noticeably constricted between prothorax and hind body. Diatone almost of the same width as an eye diameter in dorsal view. Antenna with ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.27, 0.2, 0.63, 0.54, 0.58, 0.52, 0.48, 0.44, —, —, —.

Pronotum very slightly wider than long; scutellum wider. Elytra 2.22 times as long as wide, 2.9 times the length and 1.35 times the width of pronotum; tubercles at the upper edges of strial punctures on elytra more distinct. Ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.63, 0.38, 0.36, 0.29, 1.2; 1.32, 0.79, 0.67, 0.47, 1.23; —, —, —, —. Male genitalia slenderer, 1.85 mm in length and 0.4 mm in width, with fused lateral lobes 0.88 mm, slightly spatulate at apex.

Body length: 9.4–12 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Lijiang, Xiangshan, 2,400 mm alt., N. Yunnan, China, 13–VII–1990, D. KRÁL leg. (NMNHP). Paratypes: 2 exs., Lijiang, Hutiaxia Gorge, 27.10–18 N, 100.04–12 E, W. Yunnan, China, 9～13–VII–1990, BUSINSKY leg.

Strongylium jizushanense sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 18–19)

Piceous, antennae, mouth parts, tarsi, ventral surface in large part lighter in colour; dorsal surface gently shining and feebly sericeous; ventral surface rather alutaceous. Elongate and longitudinally convex, constricted between fore and hind bodies.

Head subdecagonal, micro-shagreened, closely and finely punctate, longitudinally impressed between eyes; clypeus semicircular, depressed in posterior part, bent ventrad in front, with fronto-clypeal suture finely impressed and reaching outer margins; genae noticeably raised, with obtuse outer margins; frons steeply inclined forwards, though the anterior margin is rather abruptly declined to fronto-clypeal border, diatone about 0.6 times the width of an eye diameter in dorsal view; vertex feebly convex. Eyes transversely subreniform, obliquely inlaid into head, weakly convex laterad. Antennae subfiliform, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.38, 0.2, 0.66, 0.52, 0.45, 0.51, 0.45, 0.53, 0.39, —, —.

Pronotum rather barrel-shaped, slightly longer than wide; apex feebly produced, finely margined, the margin slightly thickened in middle; base very slightly bisinuous, more boldly margined than apex; sides gently produced laterad, widest slightly before the middle, feebly sinuous before base, with lateral margins enveloping prothorax, bordered from prosternum with fine ridges; front angles obtuse, hind angles subrectangular; disc gently convex, micro-shagreened, closely, irregularly punctate, with a shallow median groove, which becomes clearer in the apical part. Scutellum almost equilateral triangular, micro-shagreened, scattered with small punctures in lateral parts.

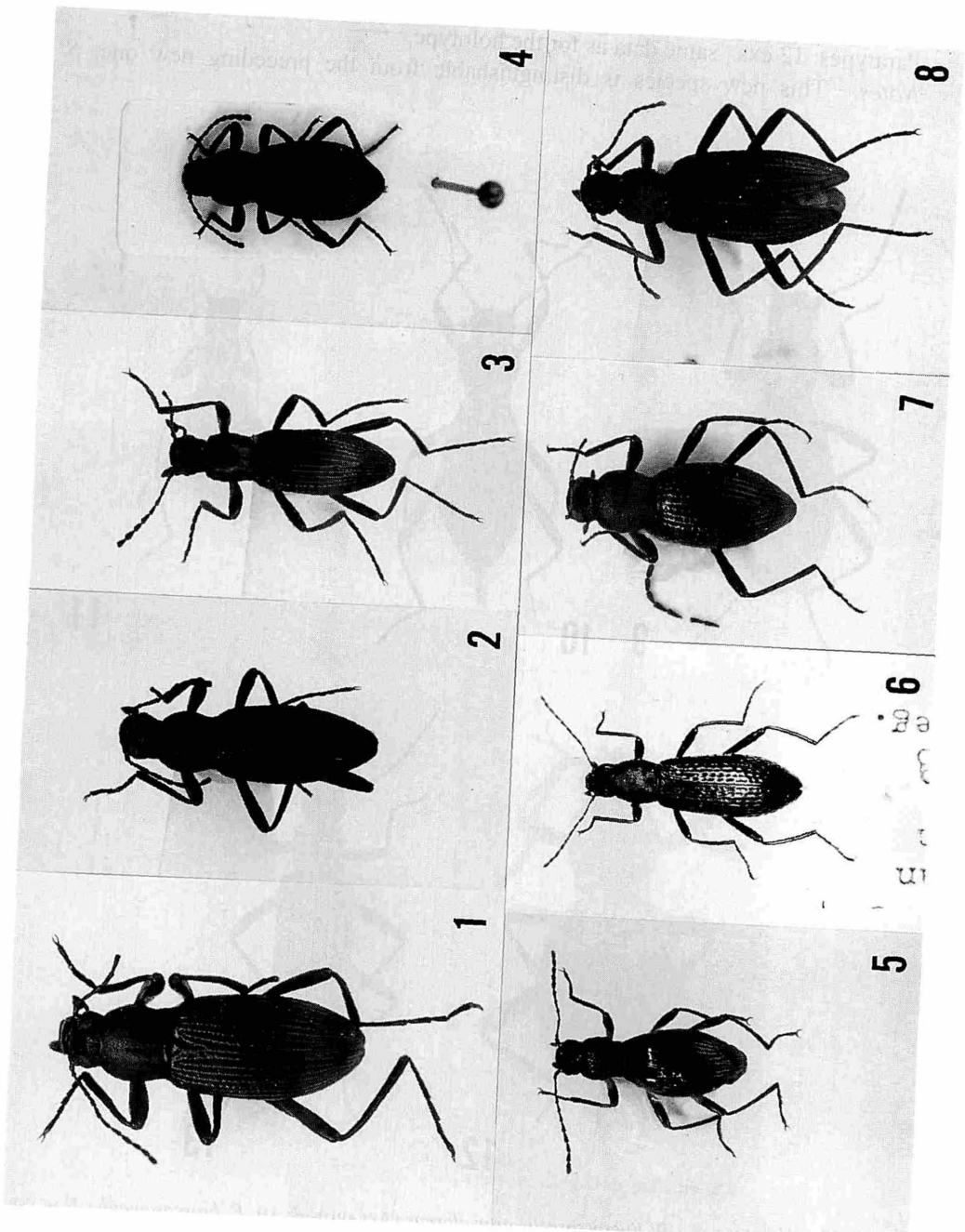
Elytra fusiform, 2.33 times as long as wide, about 3 times the length and 1.3 times the width of pronotum, widest at the middle; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc punctato-striate, the striae shallow, the punctures deep, each with a minute tubercle on each side of the upper edge; intervals convex, noticeably so in 3rd and 5th intervals, weakly micro-shagreened, finely, somewhat transversely micro-aciculate, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri rounded; apices gently produced posteriad and slightly lobed.

Legs slender; meso- and metatibiae feebly curved inwards; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.65, 0.48, 0.39, 0.36, 1.2; 1.29, 0.83, 0.74, 0.59, 1.26; 2.18, 1.1, 0.68, 1.28.

Male genitalia fusiform, gently curved in lateral view, 1.69 mm in length and 0.37 mm in width; fused lateral lobes nib-shaped, 0.85 mm in length, with apices very weakly prolonged.

Body length: 7.7–10.3 mm.

Figs. 1–8. Habitus. —— 1, *Strongylium habashanense* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 2, *S. habashanense lijiangense* subsp. nov., holotype, ♂; 3, *S. jizushanense* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 4, *S. becvarianum* sp. nov., holotype, ♀; 5, *Eucrossoscelis maruyamai* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 6, *Strongylium claudum* (GEBIEN), comb. nov., ♂; 7, *Uenostrongylium laosense* (PIC), gen. et comb. nov., ♂; 8, *Strongylium marseuli marseuli* LEWIS, ♂.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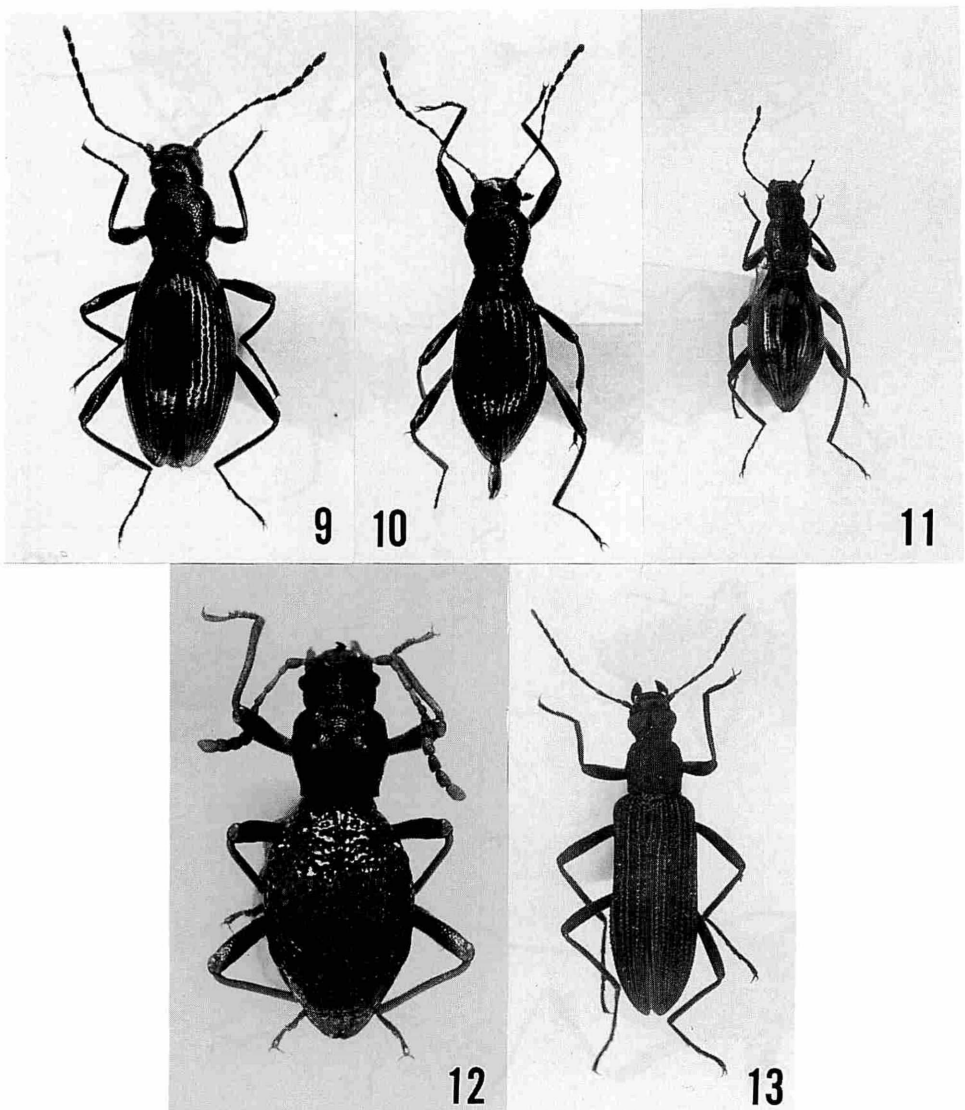
Holotype: ♂, Jizushan, 25.58 N, 100.21 E, 2,500–2,700 m alt., Yunnan Prov., China, 6~10–VII–1994, Vit KUBÁŇ leg. (NMNHP).

Paratypes: 12 exs., same data as for the holotype.

Notes. This new species is distinguishable from the preceding new one, *S.*



Figs. 9–13. Habitus. —— 9, *Eucrossoscelis araneiformis* (ALLARD), ♂; 10, *E. broscosomoides* NAKANE, ♂; 11, *E. michioi* M. T. CHŪJŌ, ♂; 12, *Saitostrongylium acco* MASUMOTO, ♂; 13. *Strongylium cultellatum* MÄKLIN, ♂.

habashanense sp. nov., by the slenderer and smaller body with the dorsal surface more smooth and shining, and the head and pronotum medially with longitudinal impressions.

This new species is also an obvious member of the species-group of *S. cultellatum* in having a minute tubercle on each side of the upper edge of each strial puncture of the elytra.

Strongylium becvarianum sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

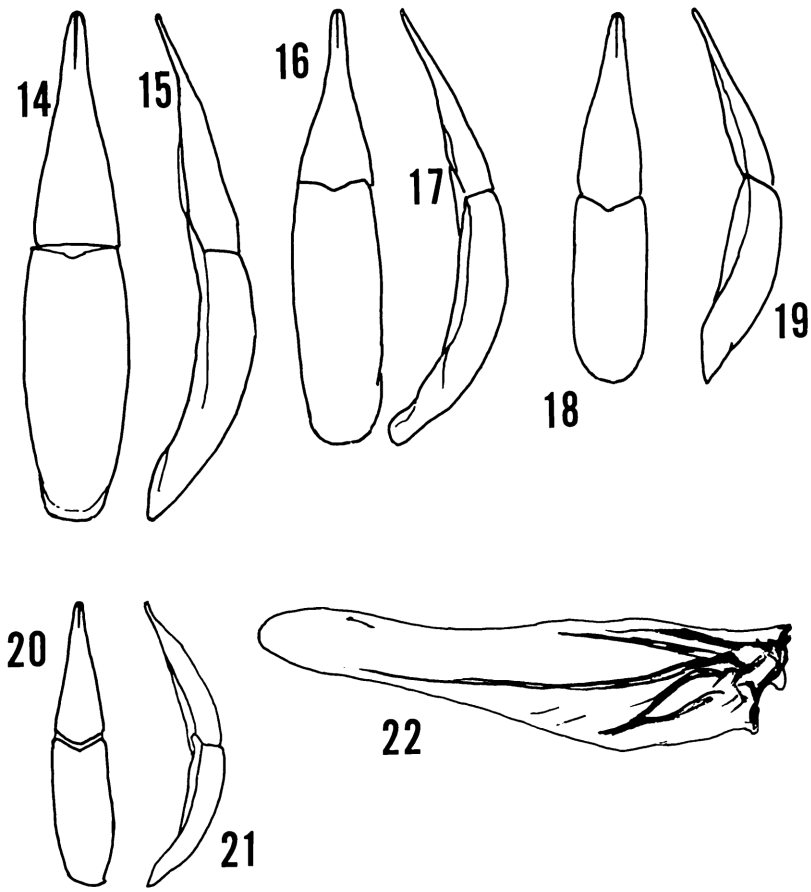
Piceous, clypeus, antennae, mouth parts, legs, etc., lighter in colour; head and pronotum gently shining, elytra weakly, sericeously shining; ventral surface weakly, alutaceously shining. Feebly elongate and noticeably convex dorsad, strongly constricted between fore and hind bodies.

Female. Head almost rounded though the clypeus is projected forwards, weakly micro-shagreened, closely, partly rugosely and roughly punctate, each puncture with a short bent hair; clypeus somewhat linguiform, inclined forwards, transversely impressed near the base, bent ventrad in front, with fronto-clypeal suture irregularly impressed and reaching near outer margins; genae somewhat ear-shaped, gently raised, with rounded outer margins; frons gently declined to fronto-clypeal border, diatone about 1.5 times the width of an eye diameter in dorsal view; vertex feebly convex, with a rough median impression; temporal parts rather noticeably, obliquely grooved. Eyes transversely subreniform, rather roundly inlaid into head, weakly convex laterad. Antennae not slender, reaching basal 1/4 of elytra, 5 apical segments gently thickened towards each apex, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.46, 0.2, 0.45, 0.46 , 0.43, 0.42, 0.44, 0.43, 0.44, 0.42, 0.54.

Pronotum rather rounded, 1.1 times as wide as long; apex very feebly produced, finely margined; base slightly bisinuous, noticeably boldly margined; sides roundly produced laterad, with lateral margins enveloping prothorax and bordered from prosternum with very fine ridges; front angles rounded, hind angles obtusely angulate; disc strongly convex, very weakly micro-shagreened, impressed at the middle of posterior part and also impressed on each side near base, noticeably closely punctate, the punctures often fused with one another and each with a short bent hair. Scutellum triangular, weakly raised in middle, micro-shagreened, irregularly scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra fusiform, 1.82 times as long as wide, 2.67 times the length and 1.35 times width of pronotum, widest at basal 4/9; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 1/3; disc punctato-striate, the striae shallow though punctures deep, each with an obsolete tubercle on inner side of upper edge; intervals convex, more noticeably so in odd ones, micro-shagreened, scattered with microscopic punctures, each with a short bent hair; humeri rounded; apices gently produced posteriad and very slightly lobed.

Legs stout, closely punctate, each puncture with a short bent hair; ratios of the



Figs. 14–22. Male genitalia and hind wing. —— 14–15, *Strongylium habashanense* sp. nov.; 14, dorsal view; 15, lateral view. —— 16–17, *S. habashanense lijiangense* subsp. nov.; 16, dorsal view; 17, lateral view. —— 18–19, *S. jizushanense* sp. nov.; 18, dorsal view; 19, lateral view. —— 20–21, *Eucrossoscelis maruyamai* sp. nov.; 20, dorsal view; 21, lateral view. —— 22, Hind wing of *S. marseuli marseuli* LEWIS.

lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.29, 0.19, 0.17, 0.23, 1.2; 0.8, 0.33, 0.29, 0.27, 1.21; 1.28, 0.35, 0.37, 1.26.

Body length: 11.0 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Soppong, 1,500 m alt., Mae Hong Son Prov., 19.27 N, 98.20 E, N. Thailand, 7~12–V–1996, S. BEČVÁŘ leg. (NMNHP). Paratypes: 2 exs., same data as for the holotype.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *Uenostrongylium laosense* (PIC, 1928), gen. et comb. nov. (Fig. 7) in having stout body, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the larger body (ca. 6.5 mm in *U. laosense*) with each strial puncture on the elytra is provided with an obsolete tubercle at the inner side (no tubercle in the

same). This new species might be a relative of the species-group of *S. cultellatum*.

Eucrossoscelis maruyamai sp. nov.

(Figs. 5, 20–21)

This new species closely resembles *E. michioi* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1978 (Fig. 11) from Okinawa Island, but can be differentiated from the latter by the following characteristics:

Head and pronotum more coarsely punctate; diatone about twice the width of an eye diameter in dorsal view. Antenna with ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.5, 0.2, 0.9, 0.64, 0.62, 0.63, 0.64, 0.61, 0.55, 0.52, 0.69.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, widest at the middle, more strongly sinuous before base, with lateral tubercles less noticeable.

Elytra 1.86 times as long as wide, 2.67 times the length and 1.6 times the width of pronotum; dorsum more convex in middle; disc more clearly, though finely, striated; sutural intervals noticeably ridged.

Ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.38, 0.36, 0.32, 0.35, 1.2; 0.68, 0.41, 0.38, 0.28, 1.23; 1.39, 0.63, 0.47, 1.41.

Male genitalia slightly elongated fusiform, 1.27 mm in length, 0.3 mm in width, rather strongly curved in lateral view; fused lateral lobes 0.67 mm in length, with pointed apices.

Body length: 5.6–5.9 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Shirase Riv., Gushikawa Vil., Kumejima Is., Ryukyu Isls., Japan, 15–III–1998, M. MARUYAMA leg. (NSMT). Paratype: 1 ex., Shirase Riv., Gushikawa Vil., Kumejima Is., Ryukyu Isls., Japan, 16–III–1998, M. MARUYAMA leg.

Taxonomic Changes

The genus *Crossoscelis* was erected by GEBIEN (1913) for *C. clauda* (Fig. 6) from Taiwan. According to his original description, the major characteristics of the genus are as follows:

"Diese Gattung der Strongylien entfernt sich von allen Verwandten duruch die Flügellosigkeit, dadurch wird ein ganz anderer Habitus bedingt: Die Schultern fehlen, das Metasternum wird kürzer. Wichtig sind ferner die kleinen Augen und der hinten dicke, halslose Kopf, die Haarbüschel an den Trochanteren sind nicht auffallend, aber für die Gattung sehr characteristisch."

The apterous insects are very peculiar in shape as pointed out by GEBIEN. Some insects resemble others belonging to different tribes. On the other hand, some species belonging to the same genus often look quite different in body form from one another.

In the course of the present study on the Asian Strongyliini, I became aware of the fact that brachypterism or apterism cannot be regarded as a feature of generic importance. Several brachypterous or apterous species seem to have been derived from

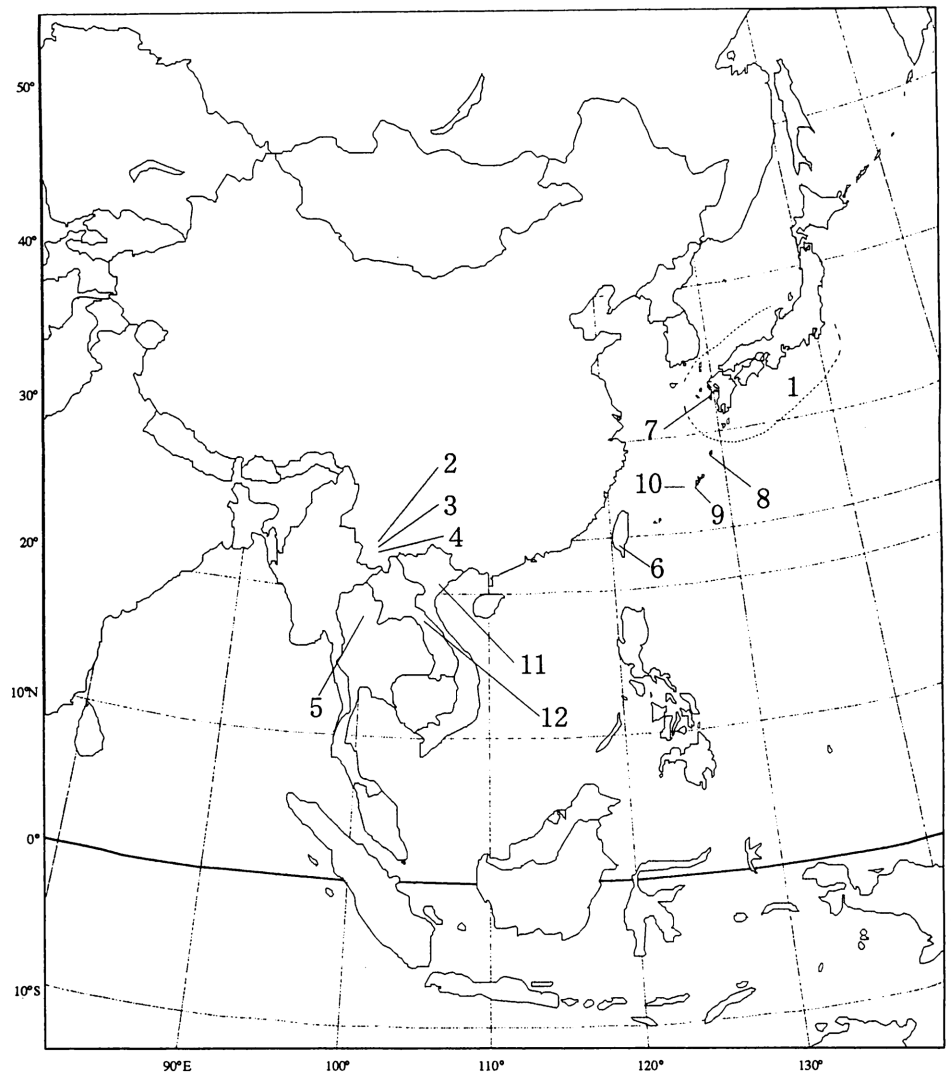


Fig. 23. Distribution of brachypterous species of the genera belonging to the tribe Strongyliini from East Asia —— 1, *Strongylium marseuli* LEWIS; 2, *S. habashanense* sp. nov.; 3, *S. habashanense lijiangense* subsp. nov.; 4, *S. jizushanense* sp. nov.; 5, *S. becvarianum* sp. nov.; 6, *S. claudum* (GEBIEN), comb. nov.; 7, *Eucrossoscelis araneiformis* (ALLARD); 8, *E. broscosomoides* NAKANE; 9, *E. michioi* M. T. CHŪJŌ,; 10, *E. maruyamai* sp. nov.; 11, *Saitostrongylium acco* MASUMOTO; 12, *Uenostrongylium laosense* (PIC), comb. nov.

ancestral species of *Strongylium* without modification of fundamental morphology of the genus. It is possibe that after primary dispersal to various areas in East Asia, certain species (*e. g.*, *S. cultellatum*) became brachypterous or apterous and underwent some modifications according to the loss of hind wings.

In the case of *Crossoscelis*, there is no specialized feature separable from *Strongylium* other than apterism and some minor modifications caused by it. Actually, *Crossoscelis clauda* GEBIEN resembles *Strongylium gardineri* BLAIR, 1930, from northern India and *S. siidemum* MASUMOTO, 1996, from northern Thailand.

I have therefore concluded that *Crossoscelis* should be regarded as a junior synonym of *Strongylium*, and propose a new combination as follows:

Strongylium claudum (GEBIEN, 1913), comb. nov.

Crossoscelis clauda GEBIEN, 1913, Arch. Naturg., **79 A** (9): 52.

Uenostrongylium gen. nov.

Type species: *Cryptobates? laosensis* PIC, 1928.

Body small for a member of the tribe Strongyliini, oblong-oval, strongly convex, noticeably constricted between fore and hind bodies. Apterous. Antennae slender, with five apical segments provided with stellate sensoria. Pronotum hemispherical; apex very finely bordered; base boldly bordered; sides steeply inclined, without sutures or ridges bordering the ventral side; disc not modified as in the genus *Saitostrongylium* MASUMOTO, 1996, but simply punctate. Scutellum triangular. Elytra ovoid, with 9 punctato-striae; scutellar strioles extremely long, reaching apical third. Legs not modified.

Notes. This genus is quite peculiar in having the extremely long scutellar strioles, and the absence of pronotal lateral margins.

Uenostrongylium laosense (PIC, 1928), gen. et comb. nov.

(Fig. 7)

Cryptobates? laosensis PIC, 1928, Mél. exot.-ent., Moulins, (51): 26.
Crossoscelis laosensis: GEBIEN, 1943, Mitt. münchn. ent. Ges., (33): 887.

List of Brachypterous Species of the Tribe Strongyliini from East Asia

Genus *Strongylium* KIRBY, 1818

1. *S. marseuli* LEWIS, 1894

Distribution. Japan (*S. marseuli marseuli* LEWIS — SW Honshu, Oki Is., Kyushu, Tsushima, Hirado-jima, Gotô Isls., Koshiki-jima Is., Tanegashima, Ôsumi-kuroshima, Yakushima; subsp. *watanabei* NOMURA et YAMAZAKI — Shikoku; subsp. *nigripes* NOMURA et YAMAZAKI — Hachijô-jima of the Izu Isls.).

2. *S. habashanense* sp. nov.

Distribution. Habashan Mts., Yunnan, China.

3. *S. habashanense lijiangense* subsp. nov.

Distribution. Lijiang Xian, Yunnan, China.

4. *S. jizushanense* sp. nov.
   Distribution. Jizushan, Yunnan, China.
5. *S. becvarianum* sp. nov.
   Distribution. Soppong, Mae Hong Son, Thailand.
6. *S. claudum* (GEBIEN, 1913), comb. nov. (*Crossoscelis*)
   Distribution. Taiwan.

Genus *Eucrossoscelis* NAKANE, 1963

7. *E. araneiformis* (ALLARD, 1876)
   Distribution. Kyushu.
8. *E. broscosomoides* NAKANE, 1963
   Distribution. Amami-Oshima Is.
9. *E. michioi* M. T. CHÛJÔ, 1978
   Distribution. Okinawa-jima Is.
10. *E. maruyamai* sp. nov.
    Distribution. Kumejima Is. (Ryukyu Isls.).

Genus *Saitostrongylium* MASUMOTO, 1996

11. *S. acco* MASUMOTO, 1996
    Distribution. N. Vietnam.

Genus *Uenostrongylium* gen. nov.

12. *U. laosense* (PIC, 1928), comb. nov.
    Distribution. Laos, Annam*.

要　　約

益本仁雄：アジア産ナガキマワリ族（Strongyliini）の研究．VI. 後翅の退化したキマワリ族について．—— 従来，本族における後翅退化種を含む属は，*Strongylium* KIRBY, 1818（1種），*Crossoscelis* GEBIEN, 1913（2種），*Eucrossoscelis* NAKANE, 1963（3種）および *Saitostrongylium* MASUMOTO, 1997（1種）が知られていた．

小論で，*Strongylium* 属で3種1亜種，すなわち，*S. habashanense* sp. nov., *S. habashanense lijiangense* subsp. nov., *S. jizushanense* sp. nov., *S. becvarianum* sp. nov. を，また，*Eucrossoscelis* 属で1種，*E. maruyamai* sp. nov. を新たに記載した．

次に，*Crossoscelis* 属を検討した結果，この属は後翅が退化していることとそれに付随した特徴を備えているのみで，独立した属とは認めがたいので，*Strongylium* の下位同物異名とみなした．その結果，*Crossoscelis clauda* GEBIEN, 1913 は *Strongylium* 属に移され，*S. claudum* (GEBIEN, 1913), comb. nov. となった．

さらに，GEBIEN (1943) によって *Crossoscelis* とされていた "*Cryptobates*? *laosensis* PIC, 1928" は，

*) New record.

小盾板小溝が極端に長く，前胸背側縁を欠くという顕著な特徴をそなえているので，これに *Uenostrongylium* 属を新設し，*U. laosense* (Pic, 1928), gen. et comb. nov. とした．

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Staphylinid Beetles (Coleoptera) Newly Recorded from Hateruma-jima Island of the Ryukyus

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No staphylinid beetles have hitherto been reported from Hateruma-jima Island of the Ryukyus.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Hitoo Ôhira, Okazaki, four species of staphylinid beetles obtained by himself on July 23–24, 1998, on the island were given to me for study. All the species are new to the fauna of the island, as recorded below. I thank Dr. H. Ôhira for his kindness in giving me the specimens.

1. *Pinophilus punctatissimus* Sharp, 3 ♂♂.
2. *Pinophilus rufipennis* (Sharp), 3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀.
3. *Philonthus notabilis* Kraatz, 9 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀.
4. *Philonthus lewisius* Sharp, 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀.