

## ON A NEW SPECIES OF *CLIVINA* FROM NORTH CHINA (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

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At hand there are several specimens of the Carabidae from North China, which Prof. T. Okutani has kindly put under my study, and one of them, *Callistomimus okutanii*, was already described by me in Mushi, vol. 24, pars 8, p. 35 (1952). In this paper, thanking him for his kindness, I have described one new species of the genus *Clivina*.

### *Clivina okutanii* sp. nov.

*Description.* Length 5.6-5.8 mm. Width 1.4-1.5 mm.

Deep reddish brown, subshiny (in paratype more light reddish), antennae and mid and hind femora somewhat light, palpi brown.

Head wider than long, fairly convex; surface with some distinct punctures on and near neck-constriction, in paratype surface of frontal plates near frontal impressions somewhat rugose-punctate; microsculpture absent; neck-constriction faint at dorsal side, rather deep at lateral sides; hind supraorbital setae inserted remote from eyes, a little behind imaginary line connecting hind margin of each eye; eyes prominent; central frontal fovea rather distinct; frontal carinae near eyes distinct; frontal impressions deep, extending backwards along both outer and inner sides of frontal carinae near eyes and attaining neck-constriction; frontal plates convex, rounded at lateral sides, bordered, separated from wings by shallow notch; clypeus separated from frons by rather wide rugose impression, basal part of clypeus with curving transverse raised area, clypeal ridges rather distinct, apical margin of median part gently but rather distinctly emarginate, median part and wings completely fused, distinctly bordered, angles of wings rather obtuse and rounded; labrum 7-setose; mandibles short, wide; antennae moniliform, segment 2 a little longer than segment 3, segment 3 a little longer than segment 4; apical segment of maxillary palpi less than three times as long as penultimate segment; mentum somewhat swollen at base, strongly emarginate, tooth fairly long and rather stout, but a little shorter than lateral lobes, apex of lateral lobes rounded.

Prothorax convex, widest near middle; one-and-one-fourth times as wide as head, slightly shorter\* than wide in holotype, as long as wide in paratype; surface smooth, on disk with a few transverse wrinkles near middle, with Y-shaped, rather weakly punctate impression on each side; apical margin clearly obtuse-angularly emarginate in holotype, weakly emarginate in paratype; apical angles distinct though somewhat rounded; basal angles indistinct, rounded, with only slight indication of angle with seta; lateral sides gently contracted (with slight

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\* The length of the prothorax was measured from the middle of the apical margin to the middle of the basal margin.

sinuation) from widest point to apical angles, distinctly rounded towards base, completely bordered; anterior marginal seta at one-tenth from apex, posterior seta on hind angle, viz. three-fourths from apex; median line deep, not wide, reaching neither extremity; apical transverse impression deep, reaching apical margin at sides; basal transverse impression somewhat uneven on surface in paratype.

Elytra long, convex, widest about two-thirds; one-and-one-eighth times as wide as prothorax, less than two-and-one-half times as long\* as prothorax, two-and-one-eighth times as long as wide; without punctures, nor wrinkles, nor microsculpture, but interval 8 only with isodiametric microsculpture; base tuberculate; shoulders rather distinct; lateral side nearly parallel, with slight sinuation before middle, rather gently rounded from two-thirds portion to apex; apex slightly rounded; striae distinct, punctate, punctures becoming faint towards apex (punctures in paratype somewhat fainter than in holotype), base of striae 1 to 4 free, striae 5 and 6 joining near shoulder; moderately long scutellar striae present; intervals convex, interval 3 with four pores at about one-ninth, two-fifths, two-thirds, four-fifths, each adjoining stria 3, stria 7 narrower than interval 6, forming carina behind shoulder, interval 8 a little narrower than interval 7, not reaching shoulder, becoming carina near apex.

Under surface of head pitted and shagreened at lateral parts; prosternum and proepisterna transversely fairly rugose and with distinct isodiametric microsculpture, ventral abdominal segments impunctate, with rather distinct isodiametric microsculpture (in holotype forming slightly transverse meshes); prosternal ridge rather narrow, sulcate; pores on apical ventral abdominal segment distant.

Fore trochanters not produced at apex; fore femora fairly dilated, not fairly sulcate beneath; fore tibiae completely sulcate, 4-digitate, first basal tooth small; mid tibiae somewhat dilated, outer side with several bristles, with spur at apical fourth.

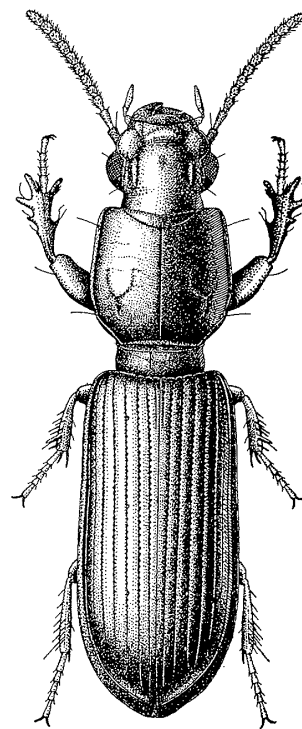
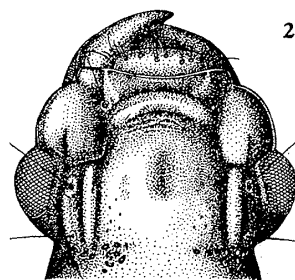
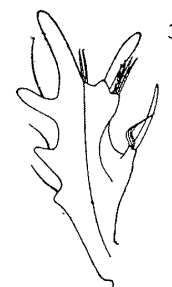


Fig. 1. *Clivina okutanii* sp. nov. (holotype)



2



3

0.5 mm

Fig. 2. Head. Fig. 3. Left fore tibia.  
*Clivina okutanii* sp. nov. (holotype)

\* The length of the elytra is from the basal portion near the suture to the apex.

*Type locality.* North China.

*Types.* Holotype: 1 ex., Peiping, VII. 1943, T. Okutani leg. Paratype: 1 ex., Peiping, VIII. 11, 1943, T. Okutani leg.

*Remarks.* This new species has nearest relationship to European *Clivina fossor* Linné in having the clypeus (fig. 2) in which the median part and wings are completely fused together, the vertex without distinct transverse impression, the 7-setose labrum, the elytral striae 1 to 4 free at the base, the impunctate underside, the distant apical pores on the last ventral abdominal segment, the mid tibiae with a spur near the apex, etc., but is easily distinguished by the following characteristics:—

General form is narrower; the surface of the head is less punctate; the clypeus is separated by a shallow, rugose, rather wide, transverse impression from the frons; the clypeal ridges, which indicate the border of the median part and wings, are distinct, but almost absent in both *C. fossor fossor* Linné and *C. fossor sachalinica* Nakane; the prothorax is less contracted anteriorly at the lateral sides, the proportion of the maximum width to the apical width is 0.77 in the new species, while it is 0.65–0.68 in *C. fossor fossor* as well as in *C. fossor sachalinica*; the surface of the prothorax is impunctate except Y-shaped, weakly punctate impression on each side of the disk, and less rugose; the elytra are narrower, the lateral sides are almost parallel, the proportion of the maximum width to the length of the elytra is 2.09 in paratype and 2.13 in holotype, but it is 1.87–1.95 in *C. fossor fossor* and *C. fossor sachalinica*; the eighth elytral interval is more conspicuously carinate near the apical part of the elytra, the microsculpture is almost restricted within the eighth interval, whereas it is extending onto the seventh interval near the apical part of the elytra in *C. fossor*; the fore tibiae (fig. 3) are 4-digitate on the outer side, the first digitation is small but distinct, while it is almost vestigial in *C. fossor*; the microsculpture on the ventral abdominal segments is somewhat fainter.

## ハバチ 2 種の 分 布

奥 谷 禎 一

### 1) *Gilpinia tohi* Takeuchi, 1940 トウヒハバチ (新称)

本種は北海道産のものにより竹内 (1940) が記載したものであるが、その後の採集記録を聞かない。今回、林業試験場木曽分場の伊藤武夫氏の御好意により、1957 年 5 月 10 日に長野県小県郡男女倉のドイツトウヒ林より得た繭から、同年 6 月末に羽化させた雌雄を検し得た。従つて、本州を分布に追加できることになった。

### 2) *Trichiocampus populi* Okamoto, 1912 ポプラハバチ

本種が、本州に産することは、先に (1954) 篠山ハバチの中に記しておいたが、その後、次の 2 カ所に産することを知り得たので、報告しておく。本種の幼虫は非常に顕著なものであるので、恐らくポプラのある所では殆ど全国的に発見できるのではないかと思つてゐる。

A. 前橋, 15. vii. 1957, 加辺正明氏採集 (幼虫)。

B. 木曽福島, 24. x. 1957, 伊藤武夫氏採集 (幼虫)。