DESCRIPTION OF A NEW *ZEUGOPHORA*-SPECIES FROM JAPAN, WITH SOME NOTES ON THE OTHER KNOWN-SPECIES (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Zeugophorinae)

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1. **Zeugophora chujoi** sp. nov.

Body elongate, subparallel-sided, clothed with griceus pubescences on the whole surface. General colour yellowish brown, with the elytra somewhat paler, rather shining; apices of mandibles, eyes, seven apical joints of antennae, antero-basal portion of pronotum, meso- and metaepisternum, meso- and metasternum, outer marginal portion including epipleurae of elytra abbreviated near the basal and also apical portion, and a small spot on each elytron situating a little behind the middle, more or less blackish brown.

Head prominent, noticeably constricted behind the eyes and forming a neck region, rather closely punctured on each side but impunctate on the median part interspaces of these punctures very feebly granulate when seen under a high power lens and in the median impunctate area scattered with extremely fine punctures. Clypeus transverse, with the sides gently broadened anteriorly with a curvature and the anterior margin slightly emarginated, distinctly delimited from the frons by a transverse groove, and the surface slightly convex from the base to the front margin, with the lateral area somewhat depressed (the depressed area rather distinctly punctured but the punctures somewhat smaller than those of frons) and the median prominent area scattered with extremely fine punctures as in the frons, interspaces of these punctures nearly smooth and shining. Eyes rather large, reniform, moderately prominent, with the inner margin of each one distinctly emarginated. Antennae subfiliform, about a half as long as the body, 1st joint thickened, somewhat curved and larger than anyone of other antennal joints, 2nd about a half as long as the 1st, 3rd and 4th most slender, but the latter slightly longer than the 3rd, the seven followings strongly thickened, somewhat triangular-shaped, and thickly covered with fine pubescences, the last segment subovate, with the apex pointed; the length order of these antennal segments as follows : $1 > 4 \fallingdotseq 11 \geqq 3 \fallingdotseq 5 \fallingdotseq 6 \fallingdotseq 7 \fallingdotseq 8 \fallingdotseq 9 \geqq 2$.

Pronotum subquadrate, scarcely broader than long; front and basal margins narrowly ridged, the former one nearly straight but the latter slightly emarginate on each side of the middle, all the corners furnished with a few long setae; lateral margins not ridged, widened from just behind the corner to a little behind the middle in a rounded prominence, behind which a short but rather deep transverse groove is placed only visible from latero-ventral view; dorsum gently convex

from side to side and very slightly depressed in the front and basal area, closely and strongly punctured on the whole surface, each puncture bearing an adpressed yellowish hair which generally directing posteriorly, interspaces of these punctures nearly smooth and shining. Scutellum narrowly trigonate, with the apex rounded and the dorsal surface slightly convex and distinctly punctured, interspaces of these punctures smooth and shining.

Elytra oblong, somewhat widened posteriorly, distinctly broader at the base than the pronotum, humeral corners produced forwardly and rounded, separately rounded at the apex of each elytron, dorsal surface strongly convex but feebly and broadly depressed a little before the middle, very closely and strongly punctured on the whole surface, the punctures subequal in size but somewhat more shallowly impressed than those of pronotum, each puncture bearing a subadpressed hair, which is producing near the front corner of each punctures, interspaces of these punctures nearly smooth and shining and very sparsely scattered, here and there, with rigid setae, but when seen under a high power lens being very feebly and finely reticulated; elytral epipleurae obliquely situated, narrow but distinct from the base to near the apex, outer and inner margins of each epipleuron furnished with a series of hair-bearing punctures, in which inner marginal one is occuring from a little behind the base and somewhat striated, surface of epipleuron slightly convex and very feebly and finely reticulate throughout when seen under a high power lens; pygidium very slightly exposed, rather distinctly emarginated at the apex, and sparsely but distinctly punctured on the whole surface with a small roundish fovea situating near the posterior end.

Body beneath rather distinctly punctured; mesosternum very narrow and linear between the middle-coxae, with the apex obtuse.

Legs stout, femora strongly incrassate especially in the hind legs; fore-tibiae straight, with the external face nearly plain, middle-and hind-tibiae somewhat arched, with the external face rather distinctly ridged from the base to the apex; all the tibiae furnished with a pair of spur at the lower side in its extremity; tarsi gradually widened from the base of lst segment to the apex of 3rd segment, claw-segments somewhat thickened terminally and a little curved, of which apical half more or less infuscated; claws reddish brown, appendiculate.

Length : 3.5mm.

Holotype : 1♂, Kawairi, Mts. Iide, Fukushima-pref., Honshu, Japan, 20-VII-1959, M. Ohno leg.

Distribution : Japan (Honshu).

The present new species may easily be separated from all other species of this genus by the characteristic colour pattern of the body.

The specific name of this species is dedicated to Prof. Michio Chûjô, of Kagawa University, who is the most excellent taxonomist in the Chrysomelidae of Japan, and to whom I am much obliged in various ways.

2. **Zeugophora annulata** (Baly) f. **biguttata** (Kraatz) stat. nov.

Pedrillia biguttata Kraatz, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. XXIII, p. 129 (1879)-Clavareau, in Junk et Schenkling, Col. Cat. LI, p. 39 (1913).

Pedrillia annulata var. *disconotata* Pic, Echange XXII, p. 27 (1906)-Clavareau, in

Junk et Schenkling, Col. Cat. LI, p. 39 (1913) (syn. nov.).

Specimens examined: 3 exs., Is. Rishiri, Hokkaido, Japan, 30-VII-1938, D. Matusita leg.; 2 exs., Jimba, Akita-pref., Honshu, 13-VII-1958, M. Ohno leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Shiroumadake, Nagano-pref., Honshu, 16-VII-1957, M. Ohno leg.; 4 exs, same locality, 19-VII-1957, M. Ohno leg.

Distribution: Japan (Is. Rishiri, Honshu), Amur, and Siberia.

Food-plants: *Euonymus alata* Sieb. forma *striata* Makino (Jap. name: Ko-mayumi), *Euonymus Sieboldiana* Blume (Jap. name: Mayumi) (Celastraceae).

3. **Zeugophora nigricollis** (Jacoby)

Specimens examined: 1 ex., Kawairi, Mt. Iide, Fukushima-pref., Honshu, 20-VII-1959, M. Ohno leg.; 1 ex., Kagokawa-dani, Nagano-pref., Honshu, 22-VII-1955, Y. Karasawa leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Shiroumadake, Nagano-pref., 17-VII-1957, M. Ohno leg.; 1 ex., Hirayu, Gifu-pref., Honshu, 22-VII-1957, M. Ohno leg.; 1 ex., Mt. Amagi, Shizuoka-pref., Honshu, 5-V-1956, S. Kudô leg.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku) and Korea.

Food-plant: *Euonymus Sieboldiana* Blume (Jap. name: Mayumi) (Celastraceae).

4. **Zeugophora varipes** (Jacoby)

Pedrillia varipes Jacoby, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 196 (1885).
Zeugophora varipes, Chûjô, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc. V, p. 49 (1957).

Specimen examined : 1 ex., Asama-kôgen, Gumma-pref., Honshu, 17-VII-1951, H. Hattori leg.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Shikoku).

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