

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW *PYRRHALTA*-SPECIES
FROM THE LOOCHOO ISLANDS
(Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae)

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***Pyrrhalta nigricornis* sp. nov.**

Body rather elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, rather strongly convex dorsally, and densely clothed with the golden silky semi-recumbent hairs. General colour of the dorsal surface dark reddish brown and the ventral surface yellowish or reddish brown, with the antennae (except the inferio-basal part of the 1st segment reddish brown), tibiae, tarsi, apex of each femur, eyes, median longitudinal marking on vertex, both lateral areas of pronotum, scutellum, and the humeral prominence, black.

Head narrower than pronotum, inserted into prothorax just behind the level of the posterior margin of the eyes; vertex obliquely elevated towards occiput, with the surface nearly flat, shallowly punctured, and closely covered with semi-recumbent hairs; frontal tubercles subtriangular, raised, with its anterior process extending to the interantennal space, and contiguous with the upper end of post-clypeus as usual, not so distinctly delimited behind although a little more distinctly delimited at the lateral parts, the tubercles are separated from each other by a longitudinal sulcus which is comparatively broad and deep in the posterior parts of interantennal space but very narrowly and shallowly extends through the interantennal space to the lower part of post-clypeus; surface of the tubercles feebly raised and covered with setigerous punctures. Antennae subfiliform, extending to a little beyond the middle of elytra, and very finely and thickly pubescent; 1st segment thickened towards the apex and somewhat curved, the following segments slender, but more or less thickened towards the apex respectively except the last one which is acuminate at the apex; comparative length of these antennal segments is roughly as follows: — $3 > 1 \div 11 > 4 = 5 = 6 = 7 \div 8 \div 9 \div 10 > 2$.

Pronotum transverse, subquadrate in outline, more than twice as broad (at the median broadest part) as it is long (at the median shortest part); sides narrowly margined, rather strongly rounded just before the middle and narrowed anteriorly and also posteriorly with a slight emargination just behind the strongly rounded area in general; both anterior and posterior angles armed with an obtuse setigerous tubercle, of which anterior ones rather distinct; front margin feebly bordered and slightly emarginate, basal margin also feebly bordered, broadly and obliquely emarginate on each side and slightly bisinuate between the emarginations; disk transversely concave, somewhat more deeply on both sides; surface transversely rugose-punctate, with the punctures somewhat coarser in the lateral parts. Scutellum subquadrate, with the surface more or less prominent, densely

pubescent, and rugosely punctate for nearly its whole.

Elytra broader at the base than pronotum, elongate, slightly widened posteriorly, with the apex rounded; humeri raised but the following lateral parts not raised posteriorly; disk slightly depressed at the post-scutellar area and also at just behind the post-basal prominence; surface rather densely covered with coarse punctures, which are not uniform and not arranged in rows, with the interspaces of these punctures finely granulose-rugose. Elytral epipleura broad, horizontal, gently narrowed posteriorly and almost reaching the apex of each elytron, with the surface more or less channeled except for the basal short extent, and rather thickly clothed with pubescence, each of which usually arises from a minute puncture.

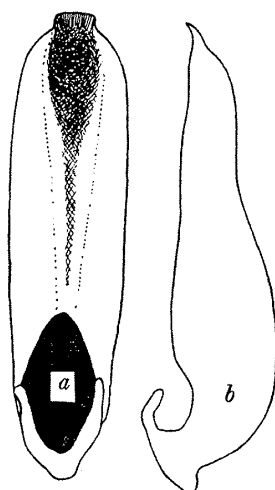


Fig. 1. Aedeagus of
Pyrrhalta nigricornis
sp. nov.

a. ventral aspect;
b. lateral aspect.

Underside finely pubescent-punctate; acetabulae opened behind; prosternal process very narrow and linear between the coxae, dilated posteriorly with the posterior end truncated, and the basal part rather distinctly excavated.

Legs rather thickly pubescent; femora thickened at the middle especially in the posterior pair; tibiae slender, with the external face feebly carinate and the both lateral parts longitudinally channeled, and mid-tibiae furnished at the apex with a curved minute spur; claws appendiculate.

♂: Body somewhat more slender, each segment of antennae a little more elongate, last visible abdominal sternite with a deep, subtriangular, fimbriate excavation.

♀: Last visible abdominal sternite without such a excavation, but with a slight emargination at the middle of the posterior margin.

Length: ♂, 7.0 mm.; ♀, 8.0 mm.

Holotype: 1♂, Higashi-Nakama, Amami-Oshima, Loochoo Islands, 24-V-1960, M. Ohno leg.

Allotopotype: 1♀, same data as the holotype.

Paratopotypes: 4♂♂, same data as the holotype.

Paratype: 1♀, Gusuku, Amami-Oshima, 26-V-1960, M. Ohno leg.

Distribution: Loochoo Islands (Amami-Oshima).

Food-plants: *Viburnum suspensum* Lindl. (Jap. name: Gomoju), *V. awabuki* K. Koch (Jap. name: Sangoju) (Caprifoliaceae).

The present new species is closely allied to *Pyrrhalta humeralis* (Chen) from China and Japan, but may easily be separated from it by the following characters:—

Body somewhat larger; antennae and tibiae entirely black; lateral areas of elytra not excavated longitudinally along the lateral margins causing the post-humeral part not raised longitudinally to near the apex of elytron; dorsal surface more strongly convex, etc.

Pyrrhalta annulicornis Baly from Japan, etc. is also resembling the present

species, but the present new species may be distinguished at once from it in having the frontal tubercles which are distinctly pubescent (not glabrous as in *annulicornis*), besides the entirely blackish antennae and tibiae.

All the types are preserved in the author's cabinet.

Acknowledgement

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International Code of Zoological Nomenclature adopted by the XV International Congress of Zoology, July 1958 の出版

動物分類学者の間で待望久しかつた国際動物命名規約の決定版が1961年の末にやつと出版された。実は、1953年 Copenhagen で催された第14回国際動物学会議で、命名規約について多数の重大な決定が行なわれ、その決定事項は同年の末に Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature, Additions to, and Modifications of, the Règles internationales de la Nomenclature zoologique として刊行されていたが、それ以前の Paris (1948) の会議での大幅の改正をもとり入れ、命名法委員会委員長の J. Chester Bradley 教授によつて新規約条文の起草、検討が行なわれていたものが、先般の London での第15回国際動物学会議で採決されたもので、われわれはその出版を心から祝いたい。動物命名規約は、昆虫分類学者には正しく法典であつて必ず1冊を座右に所有すべきものであるが、他の分野の人々にも知つておいてもらいたい動物学上の聖典である。その内容の主要部分は次のようで、仏英両文で認められている。

I. Zoological Nomenclature, II. Number of Words in Zoological Names, III. Criteria of Publication, IV. Criteria of Availability, V. Date of Publication, VI. Validity of Names, VII. Formation and Emendation of Names, VIII. Taxa of the Family-Group and Their Names, IX. Taxa of the Genus-Group and Their Names, X. Taxa of the Species-Group and Their Names, XI. Authorship, XII. Homonymy, XIII. The Type-Concept, XIV. Types in the Family-Group, XV. Types in the Genus-Group, XVI. Types in the Species-Group, XVII. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, XVIII. Regulations Governing This Code, 付録として, A. Code of Ethics, B. Transliteration and Latinization of Greek Words, C. Latinization of Geographical and Proper Names, D. Recommendations on the Formation of Names, E. General Recommendations, それに命名規約上使用される語彙が付してある。

この最新の命名規約で採用されている type の種類は, holotype, lectotype, neotype, paralectotype, paratype および syntype の6つであることを付記しておきたい。

なお、この動物命名規約は、日本動物分類学会で和訳が行なわれることになつているが、昆虫分類学の研究に従事している人々には原典の購入を御願ひしたい。希望者は僅か ㊦1 (又は \$3.00) で、Publications Officer, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, 19 Belgrave Square, London S.W.1, England から購入できる。 (安松京三)