

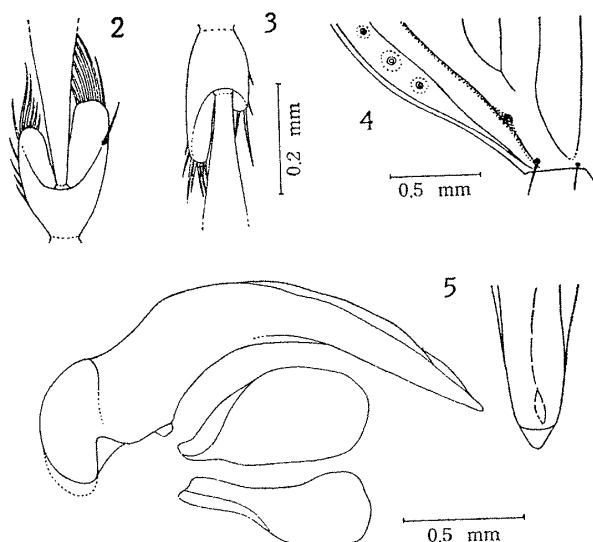
Aedeagus (Fig. 5) moderately arcuate, hardly twisted, stout at basal half, slender at apical half, basal orifice deeply sinuate on left margin; surface not rugose; apical lamella short, fully wider than long, apex rounded.

Distribution. Japan: Ryukyus.

Type-series. Holotype: 1♂, IV. 31, 1970, Mt. Bannadake, Ishigaki Is., Ryukyus, M. Chûjô leg., deposited in Prof. M. Chûjô's private collection. Paratype: 1♂, same as holotype.

Remarks. The new species is easily recognizable among the Japanese species of the *Colpodes* complex owing to the elytral apex well truncate and with two teeth. It may be allied to *A. salsum* (Jedlička) described from the Philippines, but this species, according to the brief original description, has the "rotgelb" head and pronotum, and the antennal segments dark at the base except the black first segment.

At the end I wish to express my cordial thanks to Professor M. Chûjô for his giving me the opportunity to examine the interesting specimens, and allowing me to retain the paratype on hand.



Figs. 2-5. *Agonum* (*Metacolpodes* ?) *ishigakiense* sp. nov., ♂. 2. Segment 4 of left fore tarsus. 3. Do. of left hind tarsus. 4. Left elytron at apical part. 5. Genitalia.

Kontyû, 1971, 39 (2): 137-138.

A NEW SPECIES OF CRYPTOCEPHALUS FROM SAKHALIN (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE)

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In examining a lot of Chrysomelid beetles collected in Sakhalin and deposited in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, I came across an interesting form of *Cryptocephalus*, which should be described as a new species in the following lines. This species is dedicated to the late Dr. S. Matsumura.

Cryptocephalus matsumurai sp. nov.

Body blackish blue with a strong metallic luster; head below antennal sockets yellowish white except for anterior margin of frons darkened; mouth-parts brown to dark brown; antenna dark brown, with basal five segments yellowish brown; dorsal side of the 1st and apical part of 5th segment darkened; trochanter, tibiae at apex, and tarsi dark brown to blackish.

Head distinctly and densely punctate, with a rather distinct median groove between eyes. Antenna slender; 6th and following segments densely pubescent. Pronotum 2/3 as broad as long, strongly convex with a pair of broad, rather shallow oblique impressions near base, the basal margin being broadly produced posteriorly, the disc distinctly and densely punctate wholly, and the lateral margin broadly reflexed, the reflexed area being narrowed anteriorly. Scutellum long-ovate, gradually narrowed toward apex, and

scattered with minute punctures.

Elytra parallel-sided, each with eleven regular rows of rather large punctures, the interstices being smooth, shining and slightly convex; epipleuron narrow at base, broadened rather abruptly, with weak punctures in two rows near inner margin. Aedeagus as shown in Fig. 2.

Female with frontal yellowish patch on head darkened medially; pronotum and elytra with punctuation much finer, the punctures being obsolete on posterior part of elytra.

Length: 3.5–5.0 mm. (♂♀).

Southern Sakhalin—Keton, 1♀, 27–VII–32, Kôno, Haga & Shimizu leg.; Otomari, 1♀, VIII–28, K.

Tamanuki leg.; Otiai, 6♂♂ (one the holotype), 2♀♀, 21–VII–32, Kôno, Haga & Shimizu leg.; Otiho, 1♀, 2–VIII–14, Adachi & Issiki leg. Northern Sakhalin—Minami-koti in Otomari, 3♂♂, 1♀, 27–VII–32, K. Konda leg.

Remarks. The present species is very closely related to *C. obliquostriatus* Motschulsky or *C. parvulus* Müller. It is, however, distinguished from those species by the trochanters blackish brown or almost concolorous with the femora. It differs from *obliquostriatus* by the stronger punctuation of pronotum and elytron or by the structure of the epipleuron. Further, the shape of the aedeagus is different between them as shown in Fig. 1.

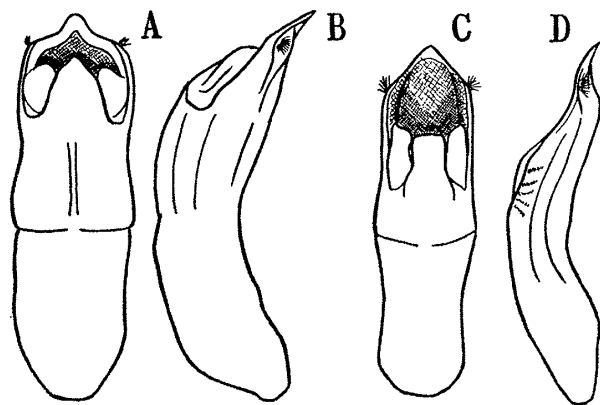


Fig. 1. *Cryptocephalus matsumurai* sp. nov., aedeagus: A, dorsal view; B, lateral view. *Cryptocephalus obliquostriatus* Motschulsky, aedeagus: C, dorsal view; D, lateral view.

Kontyû, 1971, 39 (2): 138–158.

ツツハナバチ属の卵形成と基部卵母細胞の退化に関する解剖学および組織学的研究

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[YASUO MAETA and MORIHISA KURIHARA. ANATOMICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE OOGENESIS AND OOSORPTION OF TERMINAL OOCYTES WITHIN THE GENUS OSMIA]

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1) 東北農業試験場環境部虫害第一研究室.

2) 岩手大学農学部応用昆虫学研究室.