

Two new Cetonine Beetles of the Genus *Glycyphana*

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Glycyphana gracilis sp. nov.

Olive-green and opaque above, with the head and clypeus nearly black and shining (except the vertex opaque and dark olive), the pygidium dark red, the legs nearly black (somewhat reddish) and shining, and the lower surface of the body reddish olive and very shining; covered with scale-like piles, very finely upon the upper surface, rather thinly upon the abdomen, densely upon the breast, pygidium and legs; and decorated with the following greyish white markings:— a marginal line on each side of the pronotum, not reaching the hind angle and much dilated anteriorly, a minute spot on each side of the disk, two minute spots near the suture of each elytron, (one a little before the middle, and another behind it), four patches at the outer margin (the first is small, placed behind the shoulder and sometimes extends towards the second, the second transverse, accompanying a minute spot obliquely before it, the third also transverse and generally larger than the second, and the fourth largest and placed behind the apical callus), and a large patch on each side of the pygidium; the mesosternal epimera almost completely covered with white matter except a posterior margin, and each side of the breast and abdomen (including the hind coxa) also completely with same white matter, forming a large longitudinal patch.

The body is long and narrow. The head is densely punctured, and the clypeus bluntly bilobed. The pronotum a little broader than long, moderately clothed with rather larger punctures and very minute ones, and all of them are semicircular; narrow in front, with the lateral margins strongly rounded at the middle, the basal margin strongly curved and gently excised before the scutellum, and the hind angles obsolete. The scutellum rather long and scattered with a few punctures upon the base and sides. The elytra clothed with irregular horseshoe-shaped punctures upon the base and sides. The elytra clothed with irregular horseshoe-shaped punctures in longitudinal rows, with the sides strongly excised behind the shoulders, and the sutural angles not pointed. The pygidium rugosely striolated, and these impressed lines longitudinally and elliptically set at the centre. The front

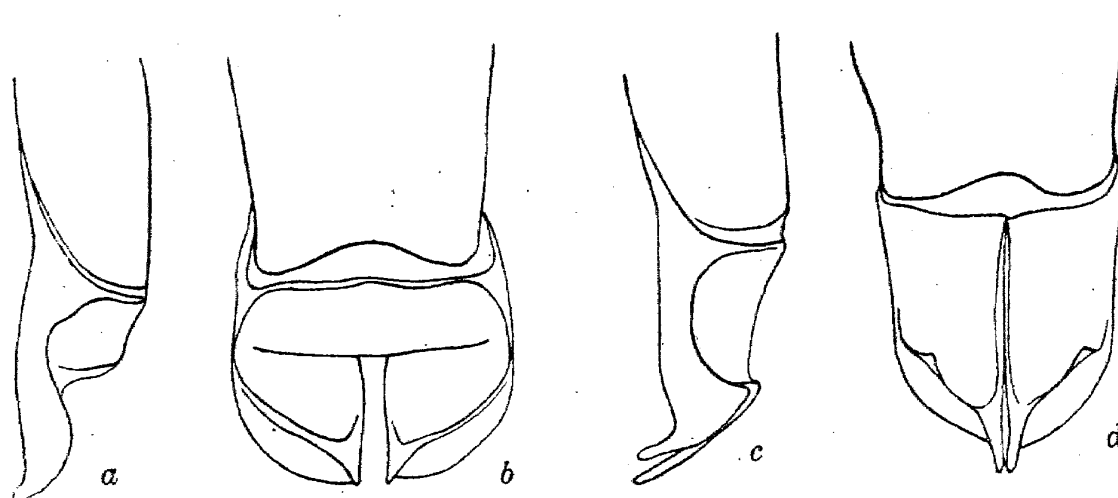
tibia tridentate, the anterior two teeth acute and sharp, and the basal one far apart and not long.

Length, 9~10.5 mm.; breadth, 4.8~5.5 mm.

Distr.—Formosa.

Holotype (♂): Kuraru near Kôsyun in S. Formosa, 23-May 1938, S. NOMURA leg.

Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 23, 25, 27, 28-May 1938, S. NOMURA & H. INOUE leg.; 2 ♂♂, Sizyûkei near Kôsyun, 15-May 1927, T. AKASHI leg.



Aedeagi of males of—

- a: *Glycyphana gracilis* sp. nov. (lateral)
- b: " (dorsal)
- c: *Glycyphana modesta* (FABRICIUS) (lateral)
- d: " (dorsal)

This species is nearly allied to *Glycyphana cuculus* BURMEISTER (Philippine Is.) and *G. modesta* (FABRICIUS) (Java, Sumatra), but easily distinguished from the latter by the sculpture of the pygidium.

***Glycyphana gracilis viridis* subsp. nov.**

This subspecies differs from the Formosan typical species on the following points:— the upper surface of the body is deep green; the punctuation of the elytra a little fine; all white markings are less developed, the pronotum entirely devoid of small spots, but the marginal markings scarcely small, the elytra also devoid of subsutural spots, and the marginal markings become four small spots, the pygidium decorated with a small and narrow patch on each side (sometimes absent), and the patches of the undersurface are imperfect and worn out here and there.

Length, 10 mm.; breadth, 5~5.5 mm.

Distr.—Japan (Honsyû, Sikoku, Kyûsyû).

Holotype(♂), Allotype(♀): Kasuga, Nara in Honsyû, 13-Aug. 1933. Y. YANO leg.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, Kasuga, 1-June 1935, Y. YANO leg.; 1 ♂, Nakamura, Tosa, Sikoku, June 1935, T. ISHIHARA leg.; 1 ♀, Kagosima, Kyûsyû, 16-June 1940, Y. TAKEMURA leg.

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Description préliminaire d'une nouvelle espèce de trématode

Euamphimerus cygnoides n. sp.

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Dans quelques-uns des îles du mandat japonais en Océanie, il y a une certaine espèce de poule qui vit à l'état de sauvage. Pendant mon séjour à la *Station biologique tropicale de Palaos*, en juin 1941, j'ai eu l'occasion d'examiner ces oiseaux pour chercher leurs parasites internes et externes. Cinq spécimens de ce trématode ont été retirés, à cette occasion-là, de l'intestin grêle de deux animaux examinés, avec quelques échantillons de cestodes.

Le corps du trématode est très allongé longitudinalement et aplati dorso-ventralement. Il mesure 8 mm. 90 de long sur 1 mm. 35 de large dans sa plus grande largeur, laquelle se trouve au troisième quart de la longueur du corps. De là il s'amincit graduellement vers la partie antérieure, pour se terminer par une extrémité très pointue, et, postérieurement, il s'étrangle une fois, puis il s'élargit encore une fois et se termine par une extrémité émoussée.

La ventouse orale est sub-terminale. Elle est très petite et quelque peu dilatée transversalement. Elle mesure 28μ de long sur 36μ de large. Le pré-pharynx n'existe pas du tout. Le pharynx est assez développé, et mesure 61μ de long sur 33μ de large; c'est-à-dire, qu'il est à peu près deux fois plus gros que la ventouse orale.