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The Platypodidae of Japan

(Coleoptera)

By

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Summary : Eighteen species of the Japanese Platypodidae are recognized. New synonymy for one species is included (*Platypus hamatus* BLANDFORD=*Platypus tenuis* MURAYAMA). A Formosan species, *Platypus taiwansis* SCHEDL is reported from Japan for the first time. Keys to all species, notes on geographical distribution, and host plants are included.

Introduction

The Platypodidae is widely distributed in the world and mostly in the tropics and subtropics. It consists of more than a thousand species. Only three genera and eighteen species have been recorded from Japan.

Adults are readily distinguished from other ambrosia beetles by their larger size, slender, cylindrical bodies ; their large exserted heads ; rounded and subconvex eyes ; the very long slender tarsus, with the first tarsal segment longer than the others combined. According to MORIMOTO (1962), the family has clearly been separated from the Scolytidae by the following characters : the freely articulated sternites of the abdomen, the well-developed spiracular sclerites of the tergites, the distinct lacinia of the maxilla, the structure of the male genitalia, the absence of the nine sternite in the male, and the shape of the metendosternite.

All members of this family are ambrosia beetles, with a monogamous social organization. The mycangiae of *Crossotarsus niponicus*, *Platypus calamus*, and *Platypus severini* have been described by NAKASHIMA[81][82]. The boring dust is peculiar, consisting of fibrous fragments markedly contrasting with the finer dust of the Scolytidae. Many species usually breed only in dying, cut, or recently dead trees, but *Platypus quercivorus* attacks healthy oaks without necessarily killing them and breed for generation. Ambrosia beetles such as this family and a few genera of the Scolytidae cause not only mechanical damage to green logs, but also facilitate the invasion of blue-stain or wood-rotting fungi from the entrance hole. Members of the family are usually more destructive than ordinary ambrosia beetles because their burrows are extended in through the sapwood and often into the heartwood.

This study is based on an examination of seven hundred and eighteen specimens. The specimens used in this study are deposited in the Government Forest Experiment Station.

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History

The Platypodidae of Japan was first studied in "Rhynchophorous Coleoptera of Japan, Part III" by Blandford (1894)[1]. In this work, he described nine new species : *Crossotarsus chapuisi* ♀ from Higo, *Crossotarsus niponicus* ♂♀ (lege ♀♂) from Sapporo and Hakodate in Yezo, Miyanoshita, Yuyama, etc., and Kyushu, *Crossotarsus contaminatus* ♀ (lege ♂) from Higo, *Platypus modestus* ♂♀ (lege ♀♂) from Nikko and Shimidzu Toge, *Platypus lewisi* ♂♀ (lege ♀♂) from Miyanoshita, Kiga, and Yuyama, *Platypus severini* ♀ (lege ♂) from Nikko, Chuzenji, and Hakodate, *Platypus calamus* ♀ (lege ♂) from Miyanoshita, Oshima, Kyushu (Higo, Yuyama, etc.), *Platypus hamatus* ♀ (lege ♂) from Yuyama and Miyanoshita, and *Diapus aculeatus* ♀ (lege ♂) from Higo. In the same year, Blandford[2] gave *Crossotarsus concinnus* for *Crossotarsus chapuisi* as a homonym of Duviver's *Crossotarsus chapuisi*. Niijima (1909)[33] illustrated two Japanese species : female of *Crossotarsus niponicus* Blandford (lege ♂) and both sexes of *Platypus severini*, and also he newly described the female of *Platypus severini*. Strohmeyer (1912)[43] added *Crossotarsus externedentatus* to the Platypodid-fauna of Japan in his catalog. In 1925, Murayama started a series of papers on the Platypodidae of Formosa. In the first paper, he[10] recorded from Formosa three Japanese species : *Crossotarsus niponicus*, *Platypus lewisi*, and *Platypus severini*. At the same time, he[11] described the female of *Platypus calamus* and three new species from Japan : *Crossotarsus quercivorus* (♂♀) from Honshu and Kyushu, *Crossotarsus simplex* (♂♀) from Kyushu, and *Platypus tenuis* (♀) from Hokkaido. In 1928, Murayama[12] recorded *Crossotarsus niponicus* from Shikoku and a Japanese species, *Crossotarsus simplex* from Korea. In 1932, Murayama[17] gave Korea as the locality of a Japanese species, *Crossotarsus lewisi*. In 1931, he[16] described the female of *Diapus aculeatus* and recorded *Platypus severini* from Kyushu. Murayama (1934)[18] also described *Crossotarsus emancipatus* (♀♂) as new species from Kyushu, recorded *Crossotarsus quercivorus* from Okinawa, and published keys to the Formosan species of *Platypus*, *Crossotarsus*, and *Diapus*, including fifteen Japanese species. In 1936, Murayama[19] described *Platypus kiushuensis* (♀) as new species and *Crossotarsus contaminatus* (♀), and recorded *Platypus calamus* from Korea, *Platypus modestus* from Kyushu, and *Diapus aculeatus* from Honshu for the first time. He (1949)[21] added the following species to the Platypodid-fauna of Shikoku in "Scolytid beetles from Shikoku" : *Platypus calamus*, *Platypus severini*, *Crossotarsus simplex*, and *Diapus aculeatus*. In addition to this work, he (1953)[24] recorded *Platypus solidus*, *Platypus contaminatus*, and *Crossotarsus quercivorus* from Shikoku. Inouye (1953)[6] recorded *Platypus calamus* from Hokkaido in "A detailed book of the forest insect control II". Murayama (1953)[23] recorded *Crossotarsus contaminatus* and *Crossotarsus simplex* from Honshu, and also he (1955)[27] recorded *Crossotarsus flavomaculatus* from Kyushu. Kabe (1960)[7] published his work on the Japanese bark beetles and ambrosia beetles which included a brief mention of hosts and distributions of the various species, and photographs and descriptions of the galleries. Schedl (1960)[41] transferred *Crossotarsus contaminatus* to the genus *Platypus* and added Fukien as a new locality. Murayama (1965)[30] recorded an Indian species, *Crossotarsus fairmairei* for the first time from Honshu. Yamazaki (1966)[46] recorded Japanese species, *Crossotarsus contaminatus* and *Diapus aculeatus* on imported logs from Formosa. More recently,

Schedl (1972)[42] published a book "Monographie der Platypodidae", and in this paper *Crossotarsus quercivorus* was transferred to the genus *Platypus*.

Systematic

Key to Japanese subfamilies

1. Fore coxae widely separated from each other at base ; hind tibiae triangularly produced on outer apical angle. ……Diaporinae
– Fore coxae approximated contiguous at base ; hind tibiae broadly produced but not pointed on outer apical angle. ……Platypodinae

Subfamily Platypodinae

Key to Japanese genera

1. Outer face of fore tibiae transversely carinate in both sexes ; labial palps two-segmented; pronotum with special pores or patch of punctures in female or both sexes ; usually femoral grooves of pronotum angulate at posterior extremity, but angulate at both anterior and posterior extremities in *Platypus quercivorus*. ……*Platypus* Herbst
– Outer face of fore tibiae transversely carinate in male, in female transverse carinae replaced by granules ; labial palps one-segmented ; pronotum without special pore, with an exception of *Crossotarsus flavomaculatus* ; femoral grooves of pronotum angulate at anterior extremity. ……*Crossotarsus* Chapuis

Genus *Crossotarsus* Chapuis

Crossotarsus Chapuis, 1865, Monographie des Platypides : 44.
Type-species : *Platypus wallacei* Thomson.

Key to Japanese species of *Crossotarsus*

1. First abdominal segment with a thick spine. …… 2
– First abdominal segment without spine. …… 8
2. Body large (5.7~6.5 mm); elytra reddish brown, sometimes darkened posteriorly ; striae narrowly impressed. …… 3
– Body smaller than 4.5 mm ; elytra pale yellow with dark brown base, extremities, and sutural area ; striae not impressed (except first striae). …… 5
3. Second interstriae of elytra impressed in middle ; rare species in Japan ; body length 5.7 mm. …… *Crossotarsus fairmairei* Chapuis
– Second interstriae of elytra not impressed ; common species in Japan. …… 4
4. Elytra long ; produced external angles of elytra and first abdominal spine short ; pronotum covered with large punctures ; fifth abdominal segment convex ; outer face of fore tibiae mostly granulate ; hind femora not crenate below ; body length 6.0~6.5 mm. ……
……*Crossotarsus niponicus* Blandford ♀

– Elytra shorter ; produced external angles of elytra and first abdominal spine longer ; pronotum covered with fine punctures ; fifth abdominal segment concave ; outer face of fore tibiae transversely carinate ; hind femora crenate below ; body length 5.7~6.2 mm.… ……*Crossotarsus niponicus* Blandford ♂

5. Male ; elytra short, external angles produced in sharp spine. …… 6
– Female ; elytra longer, external angles obtuse.…… 7
6. Third interstriae with fine tubercles at base.……*Crossotarsus flavomaculatus* Strohmeyer ♂
– Third interstriae with punctures instead of tubercles.……*Crossotarsus simplex* Murayama ♂
7. Median sulcus of pronotum widened anteriorly ; frons ciliated.…… ……*Crossotarsus flavomaculatus* Strohmeyer ♀
– Median sulcus of pronotum not widened anteriorly ; frons not ciliated. …… ……*Crossotarsus simplex* Murayama ♀
8. Body elongate ; scutellum distinct ; fifth abdominal segment concave in male but convex in female, without oval impression and fringe of aureous hairs ; apex of hind tibiae produced into a triangular lobe on either side of tarsal articulation.…… 9
– Body more elongate ; scutellum indistinguishable ; fifth abdominal segment with a large deep transversely oval impression and bordered in front by a fringe of aureous hairs ; hind tibiae produced into two serrate lobes on either side of tarsal articulation ; body length 8 mm. ……*Crossotarsus concinnus* Blandford ♂
9. Male ; third interstriae punctured ; declivity with striae distinctly impressed, interstriae elevated and with a row of tubercles, lateral angles produced backwards or downwards ; fore tibiae with about seven transverse carinae on outer face ; fifth abdominal segment concave.……10
– Female ; third interstriae with granules at base ; declivity with striae not or slightly impressed, interstriae weakly elevated and without row of tubercles, lateral angles not produced ; fore tibiae irregularly granulate on basal third of outer face ; fifth abdominal segment convex.……11
10. Elytra with a narrow deep emargination on lateral sides of declivity, lateral margins strongly tending inwards ; declivity convex, with striae narrow, deeply impressed, and not reticulate, terminal emargination narrow, lateral angles obtuse and produced downwards ; frons with an impressed median line.……*Crossotarsus emancipatus* Murayama ♂
– Elytra without lateral emargination, lateral margins not strongly narrowed apically ; declivity weakly convex, with striae wide, shallowly impressed and reticulate, terminal emargination broad, lateral angles pointed, produced backwards ; frons with an elevated median line, which are sometimes wanting in middle.…… …… *Crossotarsus externedentatus* (Fairmaire) ♂
11. Frons elevated in under side of median black line ; sulcus of pronotum bifurcate anteriorly ; declivity finely tuberclate. …… *Crossotarsus externedentatus* (Fairmaire) ♀
– Frons with an impressed median black line ; sulcus of pronotum only widened anteriorly ; declivity distinctly tuberclate. …… *Crossotarsus emancipatus* Murayama ♀

Crossotarsus concinnus Blandford

Crossotarsus chapuisi Blandford, 1894, Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1894 : 129, ♀ (nec. Duvivier).

Crossotarsus concinnus Blandford, 1894, Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1894 : 578 ; Strohmeyer, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus 44 : 4 ; Strohmeyer, 1914, Genera Insectorum, p. 34 ; Murayama, 1929, Jour. Soc. For. 11 : 675 ; Murayama, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 105 ; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 100.

This species is unlike any other species of *Crossotarsus* occurring in Japan. The characters of the scutellum, the fifth abdominal segment, and the hind tibiae, as mentioned in the key, will immediately identify it.

Type locality.—Higo.

Host.—unknown.

Distribution.—Japan (Kyushu).

Japanese name.—Higo-nagakikuimushi.

Crossotarsus emancipatus Murayama

Crossotarsus terminatus: Murayama, 1928, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 19 : 288 (nec. Chapuis).

Crossotarsus emancipatus Murayama, 1934, Ibid. 35 : 138 (♂♀); Murayama, 1936, Tenthredo 1 (2) : 140 ; Murayama, 1955, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 6 : 101 ; Murayama, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 106 ; Kabe, 1960, On the hosts and habits of the Scolytid and Platypodid beetles in Japan, p. 87 ; Nobuchi, 1967, Bull. Gov. For. Exp. Sta. 207 : 25 ; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 106.

This species is distinguished from *Crossotarsus externedentatus* in the male by the emarginate lateral margins of the elytral declivity and by narrower terminal emargination of the elytra, and in the female by the impressed median line on the frons and by the more distinct tubercles on the declivity. In addition, these two species are distinguished from other Japanese representatives of the genus by their moderate size and by the absence of abdominal spine.

Type locality.—Nagao.

Hosts.—*Quercus salicina, Castanopsis cuspidata, C. cuspidata* var. *sieboldii, Machilus thunbergii, Lindera erythrocarpa, Actinodaphne longifolia, Mallotus japonicus,* and *Glochidion hongkongense.*

Distribution.—Japan (Kyushu), and Formosa.

Specimens from the following localities were examined. Kagoshima : Ikeda, Uchinoura, Yakushima (Anbo), and Amamioshima (Komiya). Formosa.

Japanese name : Maruo-nagakikuimushi.

Crossotarsus externedentatus (Fairmaire)

Platypus externedentatus Fairmaire, 1850, Revue de Mag. d. Zool. 2 : 51 ; Schedl, 1941, Hawaiian Ent. Soc., Proc. 11 (1) : 116 ; Schedl, 1950, B. P. Bishop Mus., Occ. Papers 20 (3) : 41 ; Schedl, 1951, Ibid. 20 (10) : 141 ; Wood, 1960, Insects of Micronesia 18 (1) : 7 ; Schedl, 1962, Verhandl. Naturf. ges. Basel 73 (1) : 187 ; Schedl, 1962, Pacific Ins. 6 (1) : 212 ; Schedl, 1964, Tijd. Ent. 107 (5) : 305.

Crossotarsus externedentatus : Chapuis, 1865, Monographie des Platypides, p. 81 ; Strohmeyer, 1911, Ent. Blätt. 7 : 204 ; Strohmeyer, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus 44 : 5 ; Strohmeyer, 1914, Genera Insectorum : Platypodidae, p. 35 ; Beeson, 1935, B. P. Bishop Mus., Bull. 142 : 115 ; Beeson, 1938, Federated Malay States Mus., Jour. 18 : 295 ; Beeson, 1940, B. P. Bishop Mus., Occ. Papers 15 (18) : 191 ; Schedl, 1941, Rev. Franç. Ent. 7 : 153 ; Swezey, 1941, Hawaiian Ent. Soc., Proc. 11 (1) : 124 ; Schedl, 1956, Ann. Hist. nat. Musei Nat. Hungarici 57 : 340 ; Browne, 1966, Ent. Medd. 34 : 241 ; Nobuchi, 1967, Bull. Gov. For. Exp. Sta. 207 : 15 ; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 111.

This species is allied to *Crossotarsus emancipatus*, but is readily distinguished in the male by the absence of the lateral emargination of the elytral declivity, by the more weakly impressed striae on the declivity, and by the broader terminal impression of the elytra. Females of this species can be recognized, with some difficulty, from *Crossotarsus emancipatus* by the elevated median line on the frons and by the finer tubercles on the declivity. *Crossotarsus externedentatus* is a tropical or subtropical species that has become quite common in Okinawa and the southern part of Kyushu.

Type locality.—Taiti.

Hosts.—*Cryptomeria japonica*, *Quercus* sp., *Castanopsis cuspidata*, *Ficus retusa*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Machilus thunbergii*, and *Leucaena glauca*.

Distribution.—Japan (Kyushu and Okinawa), Formosa, Indo-China, Caroline Is., Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji, Society Is., and Madagascar.

Specimens from the following localities were examined. Kagoshima : Uchinoura and Amamioshima (Shiomura, Hatsuno, Yamatohara, and Mishinakama). Okinawa : Honto (Naha, Nagodake, Arakawa, and Yona), Ishigaki (Omotodake, Ushikumori, and Sakieda), and Iriomote (Gozadake). Formosa.

Japanese name.—Sotoha-nagakikuimushi.

Crossotarsus fairmairei Chapuis

Crossotarsus fairmairei Chapuis, 1865, Monographie des Platypides, p. 79, ♀ (lege ♂) ; Strohmeyer, 1911, Ent. Blätt. 7 : 203 ; Strohmeyer, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus 44 : 5 ; Stebbing, 1914, Indian Forest Insects, p. 617 ; Strohmeyer, 1914, Genera Insectorum : Platypodidae, p. 35 ; Beeson, 1937, Indian For. Rec. N. S. (3) 3 : 73, ♀ ; Murayama, 1965, Scolytid-beetles from Niigata Prefecture, Japan, 2, p. 44 ; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 104.

This species is closely related to *Crossotarsus niponicus*, but may be separated by the close variolose punctures on the base of the pronotum, and by the impressed second striae of the elytra. This Indian species is obviously introduced into Japan.

Type locality.—India.

Host.—unknown in Japan.

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu), India, and Ceylon.

Japanese name.—Fairmaire-nagakikuimushi.

Crossotarsus flavomaculatus Strohmeyer

Crossotarsus flavomaculatus Strohmeyer, 1912, Ent. Mitt. 1 : 40, ♂♀; Strohmeyer, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus 44 : 5; Strohmeyer, 1914, Genera Insectorum : Platypodidae, p. 35; Murayama, 1925, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 15 (4) : 205; Murayama, 1931, Ibid. 30 : 199; Murayama, 1934, Ibid. 35 : 138; Murayama, 1955, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 6 : 101; Murayama, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 106; Nobuchi, 1967, Bull. Gov. For. Exp. Sta. 207 : 15; Schedl, 1971, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 104.

This species is very closely related to *Crossotarsus simplex*, but it may be distinguished with difficulty by the characters as mentioned in the key. These two species are distinguished from other Japanese representatives of the genus by their small size and by the paler elytra.

Type localities.—Hoozan in Formosa, and Philippines.

Host.—*Quercus glauca.*

Distribution.—Japan (Kyushu), Formosa, Philippines, Malaya, and Java.

Specimens from the following locality were examined. Formosa.

Japanese name.—Kibane-nagakikuimushi.

Crossotarsus niponicus Blandford

Crossotarsus niponicus Blandford, 1894, Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1894 : 130, ♂♀ (lege ♀♂); Nijima, 1909, Jour. Coll. Agr., Tohoku Imp. Univ. 3 : 171, ♂♀ (lege ♀♂); Strohmeyer, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus 44 : 6; Nijima, 1913, Forest entomology, p. 161; Strohmeyer, 1914, Genera Insectorum : Platypodidae, p. 35; Nijima, 1924, Forest protection, p. 318; Murayama, 1925, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 15 : 207; Murayama, 1928, Ibid. 19 : 287; Murayama, 1929, Jour. Soc. For. 11 : 678; Murayama, 1931, Ibid. 30 : 199; Murayama, 1934, Ibid. 35 : 141; Murayama, 1949, Matsumushi 3 (4) : 104; Inouye, 1953, A detailed book of the forest insect control II, p. 236; Murayama, 1953, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc. 3 : 164; Murayama, 1953, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 4 : 27; Murayama, 1955, Ibid. 6 : 101; Kabe, 1960, On the hosts and habits of the Scolytid and Platypodid beetles in Japan, p. 88; Murayama, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 106; Murayama, 1965, Scolytid-beetles from Niigata Prefecture, Japan, 2 : 44; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 104.

This species appears to be the most widely distributed and abundant representative of the genus in Japan. It is closely related to *Crossotarsus fairmairei*, but differs by the larger produced angles of the declivity, which extend more obliquely backwards.

Type localities.—Sapporo and Hakodate in Hokkaido, Miyanoshita, Yuyama, etc., and Kyushu.

Hosts.—*Tsuga sieboldii, Pterocarya rhoifolia, Carpinus tschonoskii, C. laxiflora, Alnus japonica, Fagus crenata, F. japonica, Quercus mongolica* var. *grosseserrata, Q. myrsinaefolia, Q. salicina, Castanea crenata, Zelkova serrata, Euptelea polyandra, Magnolia obovata, Machilus thunbergii, Lindera erythrocarpa, Phellodendron amurense, Euonymus alatus, Acer mono, A. palmatum, A. palmatum matsumurae, Aesculus turbinata, Tilia japonica, Kalopanax septemlobus, Clethra barbinervis, Styrax japonica,* and *Fraxinus mandshurica* var. *japonica.*

Distribution.—Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu) and Formosa.

Specimens from the following localities were examined. Hokkaido : Daisetsuzan, Nopporo, Tomakomai, and Mt. Hakodate. Aomori : Yunomata and Hakkoda. Akita : Obonai. Fuku-

shima : Nanairogoya, Hinoemata, Ozawadaira, and Yashirogoya. Gunma : Mt. Mikuni, Hinatami, and Yunokoya. Tochigi : Okushiobara. Tokyo : Nippara. Niigata : Komanoyu, Mt. Iide and Tainaigoya. Nagano : Kitakaruizawa. Shizuoka : Mt. Amagi. Mie : Hirakura. Kyoto : Ashû. Kochi : Makiyama. Ehime : Mt. Ishizuchi. Ohoita : Hakusan. Kagoshima : Uchinoura and Amamioshima (Hatsuno). Formosa.

Japanese name.—Yachidamono-nagakikuimushi.

Crossotarsus simplex Murayama

Crossotarsus simplex Murayama, 1925, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 15 : 231, ♂♀ ; Murayama, 1928, Ibid. 19 : 289 ; Murayama, 1929, Jour. Soc. For. 11 : 676 ; Murayama, 1930, Jour. Chôsen Nat. Hist. Soc. 11 : 24 ; Murayama, 1931, Ann. Zool. Jap. 13 (2) : 50 ; Murayama, 1934, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 35 : 138 ; Murayama, 1936, Tenthredo 1 (2) : 141 ; Murayama, 1949, Matsumushi 3 (4) : 104 ; Murayama, 1953, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc. 3 : 165 ; Murayama, 1953, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 4 : 27 ; Murayama, 1954, Scolytid-beetles from Yamaguti Prefecture, p. 19 ; Murayama, 1955, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 6 : 101, 105 ; Kabe, 1960, Hosts and habits of the Scolytid and Platypodid beetles in Japan, p. 90 ; Murayama, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 106 ; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 105.

Type locality.—Ayakita (Miyazaki Prov., Kyushu).

Hosts.—*Pterocarya rhoifolia, Quercus serrata, Q. gilva, Q. acuta, Q. sessilifolia, Q. glauca, Q. myrsinaefolia, Q. salicina, Castanopsis cuspidata, C. cuspidata* var. *sieboldii, Pasania edulis, Ficus* sp., *Machilus thunbergii, Lindera erythrocarpa, Prunus sargentii jamasakura, Prunus* sp., *Albizzia julibrissin, Ilex chinensis, Acer* sp., *Ternstroemia japonica*, and *Cleyera japonica.*

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Okinawa), Korea, and Formosa.

Specimens from the following localities were examined. Tokyo : Mikurashima (Sato and Kawada). Wakayama : Mt. Ohoto. Kochi : Makiyama. Kagoshima : Yakushima and Amamioshima (Higashinakama, Shinmura, Tsunaku, and Higashinakama). Okinawa : Honto (Nagodake) and Iriomote (Ohara). Formosa.

Japanese name.—Kashino-nagakikuimushi.

Genus *Platypus* Herbst

Platypus Herbst, 1793, in Jablonsky, Natursyst. Ins. ; Käfer 5 : 128.
Type-species : *Bostrichus cylindrus* Fabricius.

Key to Japanese species of *Platypus*

1. Elytral striae usually impressed ; if not impressed, apex of elytra neither emarginate below and produced in external angles ; body rather robust. 2
– Elytral striae not impressed (except first striae), but with rows of fine punctures ; apex of elytra emarginate below and produced in external angles ; body narrow. 16
2. Fourth abdominal segment with two strongly pointed spines at posterior margin ; two first interstriae with a large spine, third, fifth and seventh with small spines at summit of apical declivity of elytra ; external angles of declivity produced backwards into a vertical

subquadrate lobe ; pronotum with a large cordate patch of punctures ; body length about 5.5 mm. ……*Platypus lewisi* Blandford ♂

– Fourth abdominal segment without spine. …… 3

3. Second interstriae strongly produced behind at summit of apical declivity, third shortly produced backwards, the others united and form an outer semicircular fence at the apical plane ; fovea or patch of punctures absent on pronotum ; body length 4.5 mm. ……
……*Platypus quercivorus* (Murayama) ♂

– Elytral interstriae not spined at summit of apical declivity. …… 4

4. Pronotum with three or four round foveae on each side of median sulcus and without punctures in the patch. ……*Platypus quercivorus* (Murayama) ♀

– Pronotum with a patch of punctures behind center ; in female of *Platypus solidus* the patch of punctures with a round fovea on anterior portion. …… 5

5. Declivity forming a marked angle with surface of elytra, external angles strongly produced downwardly ; pronotum with a central patch of punctures ; interstriae not widened and punctured at base ; body length 5.3 mm. ……*Platypus contaminatus* Blandford ♂

– Declivity not forming marked angle with surface of elytra, external angles rounded or obtuse and not distinctly produced downwards. …… 6

6. Elytra posteriorly attenuate and extended into long terminal processes ; pronotum without patch of punctures. …… 7

– Elytra posteriorly broadly rounded and not extended into long terminal processes. …… 8

7. Body larger (5.3 mm) ; terminal impression of elytra obtuse oval ; elytra with striae distinctly impressed, interstriae narrower. ……*Platypus severini* Blandford ♂

– Body smaller (4.0 mm) ; terminal impression narrow and acute ; elytra with striae not or slightly impressed, interstriae wide. ……*Platypus solidus* Wakler ♂

8. Declivity of elytra hexagonal, each angle with a small spine ; interstriae narrowing and elevated posteriorly ; lateral sides of sulcus on pronotum with one or two irregular rows of small pits on each side ; body length 3.7 mm. ……*Platypus taiwansis* Schedl ♂

– Declivity of elytra not hexagonal ; elytral interstriae neither narrowing nor elevated posteriorly (except male of *Platypus modestus*) ; patch of punctures wide or lacking. …… 9

9. Male ; patch of punctures absent ; elytral striae narrowing and elevated posteriorly ; third interstriae of declivity with a small pointed tubercle, eight lamellate and dentate ; body length about 5.1 mm. ……*Platypus modestus* Blandford ♂

– Female ; patch of punctures distinct ; elytral striae not narrowing nor elevated posteriorly ; declivity without tubercles, eight interstriae not lamellate. ……10

10. Elytra covered with setae from base to apex ; frons rather deeply concave with a circular fovea on each side of median impressed line ; patch of punctures cordate, the punctures becoming larger anteriorly ; body length 5.5 mm. ……*Platypus modestus* Blandford ♀

– Elytra covered with setae on posterior part ; frons flattened or concave, but without fovea on lateral sides. ……11

11. Elytral striae not or slightly impressed ; patch of punctures nearly cordate, and with large and two or three small foveae in front ; body length 3.6 mm. ……
……*Platypus solidus* Walker ♀

– Elytral striae impressed ; patch of punctures cordate, elongate, or elliptical, nearly uniform in size, without fovea. ……12

12. Body small (4.0 mm); punctures in the patch large; second interstriae strongly dilated at base and with transversely arched carinae, which are extending from base of first interstriae to fourth. ……*Platypus taiwansis* Schedl ♀
- Body larger than 4.5 mm; punctures in the patch fine; second interstriae not or moderately dilated at base and irregularly covered with granules. ……13

13. Antennal clubs elliptically emarginate in anterior margin; second interstriae widened at base; patch of punctures cordate; body length 5.87~6.13 mm. ……*Platypus kiushuensis* Murayama ♀
- Antennal clubs rounded, not emarginate in anterior margin; second interstriae slightly or distinctly narrowing. ……14

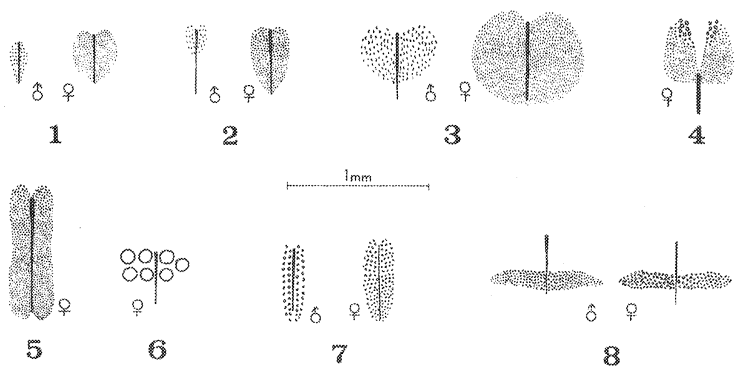
14. Bases of second and fourth interstriae abbreviated; frons flattened; pronotum with a cordate patch of punctures; body length 5.8 mm. ……*Platypus lewisi* Blandford ♀
- Bases of second and fourth interstriae not abbreviated; frons concave. ……15

15. Patch of punctures narrow and elongate; emargination on lateral sides of pronotum deep and distinct; body slender and 5.1 mm. ……*Platypus severini* Blandford ♀
- Patch of punctures circular; emargination on lateral sides of pronotum shallow and indistinct; body robust and 5.0 mm. ……*Platypus contaminatus* Blandford ♀

16. Male; elytral declivity excavated, smooth and shining, forming an oblique terminal impressed surface; its margin elevated and slightly everted; pronotum with a narrow patch of punctures. ……17
- Female; elytral declivity not excavated, granulate, slightly shining, terminal impression small; its margin not elevated; pronotum with a cordate or elliptical patch of punctures. ……18

17. Terminal impression of elytra oval, with an inferior emargination not reaching middle; body length 3.5 mm. ……*Platypus calamus* Blandford ♂
- Terminal impression of elytra lunate, with an inferior emargination reaching middle; body length 3.8 mm. ……*Platypus hamatus* Blandford ♂

18. Projection of external angles of declivity rounded at apex; pronotum with patch of punctures cordate, narrowing in anterior third; body length 3.9 mm. ……*Platypus calamus* Blandford ♀
- Projection of external angles of declivity triangularly pointed at apex; pronotum with patch of punctures elliptical, usually roundly narrowing posteriorly; body length 4.0 mm. ……*Platypus hamatus* Blandford ♀



Figs. 1～8. Patches of punctures or pores on pronotum.

Fig. 1. *Platypus calamus* Blandford.
Fig. 2. *Platypus hamatus* Blandford.
Fig. 3. *Platypus lewisi* Blandford.
Fig. 4. *Platypus modestus* Blandford.
Fig. 5. *Platypus severini* Blandford.
Fig. 6. *Platypus querciworus* (Murayama).
Fig. 7. *Platypus taiwansis* Schedl.
Fig. 8. *Diapus aculeatus* Blandford.

Platypus calamus Blandford

Platypus calamus Blandford, 1894, Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1894 : 137, ♀ (lege ♂) ; Strohmeyer, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus 44 : 18 ; Strohmeyer, 1914, Genera Insectorum, p. 28 ; Murayama, 1925, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 15 : 232, ♀ ; Murayama, 1929, Jour. Soc. For. 11 : 673 ; Murayama, 1931, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 30 : 196 ; Murayama, 1934, Ibid. 35 : 136 ; Murayama, 1936, Tenthredo 1 (2) : 138 ; Murayama, 1949, Matsumushi 3 (4) : 104 ; Murayama, 1953, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc. 3 : 163 ; Murayama, 1953, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 4 : 25 ; Murayama, 1954, Ibid. 5 : 187 ; Kabe, 1960, On the hosts and habits of the Scolytid and Platypodid beetles in Japan, p. 83 ; Murayama, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 105 ; Murayama, 1965, Scolytid-beetles from Niigata Prefecture, Japan II, p. 44 ; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 209.

This species and *Platypus hamatus* form a distinct group among Japanese Platypodidae, characterized by their slender bodies and by the elevated and everted declivital margin in the males. Specimens from the southern parts of the range of this species, Amamioshima and Okinawa, tend to average slightly larger in size ; and the elytral declivity tend to be somewhat more narrowly emarginated in the middle of posterior margin.

Type localities.—Miyanoshita, Oshima, Kyushu (Higo, Yuyama, etc.).

Hosts.—*Abies firma, Betula grossa, Fagus crenata, Quercus mongolica* var. *grosseserrata, Q. serrata, Q. gilva, Q. acuta, Q. hondai, Q. sessilifolia, Q. glauca, Q. myrsinaefolia, Q. salicina, Castanea crenata, Cartanopsis cuspidata, C. cuspidata* var. *sieboldii. Illicium religiosum, Machilus thunbergii, M. japonica, Actinodaphne lancifolia, Distylium racemosum, Prunus ssiori, P. spinulosa, Daphniphyllum teijsmanni, Mallotus japonicus, Ilex chinensis, Aesculus turbinata, Meliosma myriantha, Stewartia monadelpha, Ternstroemia japonica, Cleyera japonica, Symplocos myrtacea, Styrax japonica,*

and *Fraxinus japonica*.

Distribution.—Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa), Korea, and Formosa.

Specimens from the following localities were examined. Yamagata : Tachiyazawa. Tokyo : Mikurajima (Sato and Kawada), Miyakejima (Taroike and Tsubota), and Hachijojima (Mt. Hikari). Niigata ; Mt. Iide. Kyoto : Kibune. Nara : Kasugayama. Wakayama : Mt. Ohoto. Miyazaki : Ayakita. Kagoshima : Uchinoura, Satamisaki, Yakushima (Anbo, Kosugidani, and Onoaida), and Amamioshima (Hatsuno, Higashinakama, Misato, Tsunaku, Shinmura, and Yuwandake). Okinawa : Honto (Yona) and Ishigaki (Omotodake).

Japanese name.—Yoshibue-nagakikuimushi.

Platypus contaminatus (Blandford)

Crossotarsus contaminatus Blandford, 1894, Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1894 : 131, ♀ ; Strohmeyer, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus 44 : 5 ; Strohmeyer, 1914, Genera Insectorum, p. 38 ; Murayama, 1929, Jour. Soc. For. 11 : 675 ; Murayama, 1934, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Univ. 35 : 137 ; Murayama, 1936, Tenthredo 1 (2) : 140, 146, ♀ ; Murayama, 1953, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc. 3 : 146, 164 ; Murayama, 1953, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ., 4 : 27 ; Murayama, 1954, Ibid. 5 : 189 ; Murayama, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 105 ; Kabe, 1960, On the hosts and habits of the Scolytid and Platypodid beetles in Japan, p. 87 ; Nobuchi, 1967, Bull. Gov. For. Exp. Sta. 207 : 25.

Platypus contaminatus : Schedl, 1960, Ent. Blätt. 56 : 173 ; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 200.

Males of this species are easily distinguished from other Japanese representatives of *Platypus* by the character of the declivity as given in the key.

Type locality.—Higo.

Hosts.—*Pterocarya rhoifolia, Machilus thunbergii, Lindera erythrocarpa, Actinodaphne lancifolia, Aesculus turbinata*, and *Fraxinus lanuginosa*.

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu), Formosa, Himalaya, and Fukien.

Specimens from the following localities were examined. Formosa : Tai Tung and Meifeng.

Japanese name.—Tabuno-nagakikuimushi.

Platypus hamatus Blandford

Platypus hamatus Blandford, 1894, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1894 : 138, ♀ (lege ♂) ; Strohmeyer, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus 44 : 18 ; Strohmeyer, 1914, Genera Insectorum, p. 28 ; Murayama, 1929, Jour. Soc. For. 11 : 673 ; Murayama, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 105 ; Murayama, 1953, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 4 : 26, 38, ♀ ; Murayama, 1954, Ibid. 5 : 188 ; Kabe, 1960, On the hosts and habits of the Scolytid and Platypodid beetles in Japan, p. 84 ; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 210.

Platypus tenuis Murayama, 1925, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 15 : 234, ♀ ; Murayama, 1929, Jour. Soc. For. 11 : 674. (Syn. nov.)

This species is closely related to *Platypus calamus*, but is readily distinguished by the larger and narrower body and by the lunate terminal impression of the elytra in the male, and by the elliptical patch of punctures on the pronotum and by the pointed external angles of the declivity in the female. The type of *Platypus tenuis* was found to be a female of *Platypus*

hamatus by comparison with females taken in association with males of *Platypus hamatus*.

Type localities.—Yuyama and Miyanoshita (*Platypus hamatus*). Sapporo (*Platypus tenuis*).

Distribution.—Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, and Kyushu).

Specimens from the following localities were examined. Hokkaido : Sapporo. Aomori : Mt. Hakkoda. Akita : Obonai. Fukushima : Hinoemata and Ozawadaira. Gunma : Hôshi. Tokyo : Nippara. Niigata : Mt. Iide, and Tainaigoya. Kyoto : Ashû. Ohoita : Mt. Sobo.

Japanese name.—Kagi-nagakikuimushi.

Platypus kiushuensis Murayama

Platypus kiushuensis Murayama, 1936, Tenthredo 1 (2) : 139, 149, ♀; Murayama, 1958, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 9 : 928; Murayama, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 105; Kabe, 1960, On the hosts and habits of the Scolytid and Platypodid beetles in Japan, p. 84; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 194.

Judging from the original description, this species is unlike any other species of *Platypus* occurring in Japan. A character of the antennal clubs will immediately identify it.

Type localities.—Ishikochi and Nagao in Kyushu.

Distribution.—Japan (Kyushu), and Formosa.

Hosts.—*Quercus gilva* and *Q.* sp.

Japanese name.—Kyushu-nagakikuimushi.

Platypus lewisi Blandford

Platypus lewisi Blandford, 1894, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1894 : 134, ♂♀ (lege ♀♂); Strohmeyer, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus 44 : 16; Strohmeyer, 1914, Genera Insectorum, p. 27; Murayama, 1925, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Univ. 15 : 211; Murayama, 1929, Jour. Soc. For. 11 : 671; Murayama, 1931, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Univ. 30 : 127; Murayama, 1932, Jour. Chôsen Nat. Hist. Soc. 15 : 7; Murayama, 1932, Ibid. 15 : 19; Murayama, 1934, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 35 : 133; Murayama, 1936, Tenthredo 1 (2) ; 139; Murayama, 1937, Ibid. 1 (4) : 375; Murayama, 1953, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 4 : 26; Murayama, 1954, Ibid. 5 : 188; Kabe, 1960, On the hosts and habits of the Scolytid and Platypodid beetles in Japan, p. 85; Murayama, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 105; Murayama, 1965, Scolytid-beetles from Niigata Prefecture, Japan II. p. 44; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 219.

Platypus uncacanthurus Beeson, 1941, Forest Insects of India, p. 347.

Males of this species are easily recognized by two strong spines in the posterior margin of the fourth abdominal segment and by the spines at the summit of the apical declivity, as mentioned in the key. Females of *Platypus lewisi* can be distinguished from other species by the wider patch of punctures on the pronotum.

Type localities.—Miyanoshita, Kiga, and Yuyama.

Hosts.—*Abies firma, Cryptomeria japonica, Betula grossa, Fagus crenata, Quercus mongolica* var. *grosseserrata, Q. serrata, Q. aliena, Q. gilva, Q. acuta, Q. glauca, Castanea crenata, Aesculus turbinata,* and *Kalopanax septemlobus.*

Distribution.—Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, and Kyushu), Korea, Formosa, Fukien, and India.

Specimens from the following localities were examined. Hokkaido : Gamushi. Gunma : Yunokoya and Kirizumi. Yamanashi : Masutomionsen and Daibosatsu. Niigata : Komanoyu. Gifu : Nukumitoge. Kyoto : Kibune. Tottori : Mt. Daisen. Korea : Querpart Is. Formosa.

Japanese name.—Lewis-nagakikuimushi.

Platypus modestus Blandford

Platypus modestus Blandford, 1894, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1894, 133, ♂♀ (lege ♀♂) ; Strohmeyer, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus 44 : 16 ; Strohmeyer, 1914, Genera Insectorum, p. 27 ; Niijima, 1910, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. 3 : 15 ; Murayama, 1928, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 19 : 283 ; Murayama, 1929, Jour. Soc. For. 11 : 671 ; Murayama, 1931, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 30 : 195 ; Murayama, 1934, Ibid, 35 : 134 ; Murayama, 1936, Tenthredo 1 (2) : 139 ; Murayama, 1953, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 4 : 26 ; Murayama, 1954, Ibid. 5 : 188 ; Kabe, 1960, On the hosts and habits of the Scolytid and Platypodid beetles in Japan, p. 85 ; Murayama, 1965, Scolytid-beetles from Niigata Prefecture, Japan II, p. 44 ; Nobuchi, 1967, Bull. Gov. For. Exp. Sta. 207 : 16 ; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 189.

This species are easily recognized from other Japanese representatives of the family by the wide interstriae and by a small pointed tubercle on the third declivital interstriae in the male, and by the evenly setigerous interstriae and by two circular foveae on the frons in the female.

Type localities.—Nikko and Shimidzu Toge.

Host.—*Juglans mandschurica sieboldiana, Fagus crenata, F. japonica, Quercus mongolica* var. *grosseserrata, Cercidiphyllum japonicum, Acer palmatum,* and *Aesculus turbinata.*

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu and Kyushu), and Formosa.

Specimens from the following localities were examined. Aomori : Hiraka. Akita : Obonai. Fukushima : Hinoemata. Gunma : Kirizumi and Hôshi. Saitama : Tochimoto. Nagano : Nakabusa and Kumanotaira. Shizuoka : Misakubo. Formosa : Tattaka.

Japanese name.—Chugata-nagakikuimushi.

Platypus quercivorus (Murayama)

Crossotarsus quercivorus Murayama, 1925, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 15 : 229, ♂♀; Murayama, 1928, Ibid. 19 : 287 ; Murayama, 1929, Jour. Soc. For. 11 : 678 ; Murayama, 1931, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 30 : 200 ; Murayama, 1934, Ibid. 35 : 142 ; Murayama, 1936, Tenthredo 1 (2) : 140 ; Murayama, 1953, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc. 3 : 165 ; Murayama, 1953, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 4 : 27 ; Murayama, 1954, Ibid. 5 : 189 ; Murayama, 1955, Ibid. 6 : 101, 105 ; Inouye, 1953, A detailed book of the forest insect control II, p. 239 ; Murayama, 1954, Scolytid-beetles from Yamaguti Prefecture, p. 17 ; Kabe, 1960, On the hosts and habits of the Scolytid and Platypodid beetles in Japan, p. 89 ; Murayama, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 106 ; Murayama, 1965, Scolytid beetles from Niigata Prefecture, Japan II, p. 45.

Stenoplatypus quercivorus : Murayama, 1951, Jap. Jour. Prot. 19 : 3.

Platypus quercivorus : Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 217.

Crossotarsus sexfenestratus Beeson, 1937, Ind. For. Rec. N. S. (3) 3 : 94, ♂♀.

Females of *Platypus quercivorus* are easily recognized by seven to eight large fovea on the pronotum, a character unique among the Japanese Platypodidae. The distinct teeth or spines on the declivital region will readily distinguish the male of this species.

Type localities.—Echigo and Ayakita.

Hosts.—*Cryptomeria japonica, Quercus acutissima, Q. mongolica* var. *grosseserrata, Q. serrata, Q. gilva, Q. acuta, Q. sessilifolia, Q. glauca, Q. myrsinaefolia, Q. salicina, Castanopsis cuspidata, C. cuspidata* var. *sieboldii, Pasania glabra, Lindera erythrocarpa, Prunus* sp., and *Ilex chinensis.*

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Okinawa), Formosa, India, and Java.

Specimens from the following localities were examined. Tokyo : Miyakejima (Taroike). Niigata : Echigo. Hyogo : Shirozaki. Miyazaki : Ayakita. Kagoshima : Mt. Kirishima and Amamioshima (Nishinakama and Komiya). Okinawa : Honto (Yona). Formosa : Keelung.

Japanese name.—Kashino-nagakikuimushi.

Platypus severini Blandford

Platypus severini Blandford, 1894, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1894 : 136, ♀ (lege ♂) ; Nijima, 1909, Jour. Coll. Agr., Tohoku Imp. Univ. 3 : 171, ♂♀ (lege ♀♂) ; Nijima, 1910, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. 3 : 5 ; Strohmeyer, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus 44 : 16 ; Nijima, 1913, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. 5 : 5 ; Nijima, 1913, Forest entomology, p. 162 ; Strohmeyer, 1914, Genera Insectorum, p. 27 ; Murayama, 1925, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 15 : 212 ; Murayama, 1928, Ibid. 19 : 283 ; Murayama, 1929, Jour. Soc. For. 11 : 672 ; Murayama, 1931, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 30 : 195 ; Murayama. 1934, Ibid. 35 : 134 ; Murayama, 1949, Matsumushi 3 (4) : 104 ; Murayama, 1953, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc. 3 : 164 ; Murayama, 1953, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 4 : 26 ; Murayama, 1954, Ibid. 5 : 188 ; Kabe, 1960, On the hosts and habits of the Scolytid and Platypodid beetles in Japan, p. 86 ; Murayama, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 105 ; Murayama, 1965, Scolytid beetles from Niigata Prefecture, Japan II, p. 44 ; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 199.

This species appears to be related to *Platypus xylographus*, which is recently described from Formosa, but is readily distinguished by the more distinctly impressed frons, by the larger punctures on the elytral interstriae, by the more impressed elytral striae, and by the less prominent terminal processes of the elytra. Females of this species are easily recognized by narrow patch of punctures on the pronotum, a character unique among Japanese *Platypus*. This is by far the most common species of *Platypus* found in Japan.

Type localities.—Nikko, Chuzenji, and Hakodate.

Hosts.—*Carpinus japonicus, Alnus hirsuta, A. japonica, Fagus crenata, Quercus gilva, Prunus* sp., *Acer mono, Aesculus turbinata, Tilia japonica, Camellia japonica, Fraxinus spaethiana,* and *F. lanuginosa.*

Distribution.—Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu), and Formosa.

Specimens from the following localities were examined. Hokkaido : Sounkyo, Ichinohashi, Nopporo, Sapporo, Tomakomai, Zyozankei, and Rausu. Aomori : Hakkoda and Towada. Iwate : Mt. Hayachine. Akita : Obonai. Fukushima : Nanairigoya, Kubire, Tashiro, and Mt. Hiuchidake. Gunma : Kirizumi and Yunokoya. Tochigi : Nikko. Saitama : Tochimoto. Yamanashi : Mt. Fuji. Niigata : Mt. Iide and Tainaigoya. Nagano : Mt. Hakuba and Shigakogen. Wakayama : Mt. Ohoto. Tottori : Mt. Daisen. Ohoita : Ayakita.

Japanese name.—Shinano-nagakikuimushi.

Platypus solidus WALKER

Platypus solidus WALKER, 1858, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) 2 : 286 ; CHAPUIS, 1865, Monographie des Platypides, p. 267 ; LEA, 1909, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria 1909 : 135 ; STROHMEYER, 1912, Ent. Mitt. 1 : 42 ; STROHMEYER, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus 44 : 17 ; STROHMEYER, 1914, Genera Insectorum, p. 27 ; SAMPSON, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) 6 : 106 ; MURAYAMA, 1925, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 15 : 213 ; MURAYAMA, 1929, Jour. Soc. For. 11 : 672 ; MURAYAMA, 1930, Jour. Chôsen Nat. Hist. Soc. 11 : 23 ; MURAYAMA, 1931, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 30 : 196 ; SCHEDL, 1942, B. P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 172 : 147 ; MURAYAMA, 1953, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc. 3 : 164 ; SCHEDL, 1954, Philipp. Jour. Sci. 83 (2) : 145 ; SCHEDL, 1955, Ent. Arb. 6 : 283 ; SCHEDL, 1956, Ann. Hist. nat. Musei Nat. Hungarici 57 : 340 ; SCHEDL, 1959, Trans. Roy. Ent. Soc. London 111 (15) : 513 ; KABE, 1960, On the hosts and habits of the Scolytid and Platypodid beetles in Japan, p. 86 ; SCHEDL, 1961, Ent. Ber. 21 : 70, 71 ; SCHEDL, 1962, Ent. Arb. 13 : 75 ; SCHEDL, 1962, Verhandl. Naturf. ges. Besel 73 (1) : 185, 187 ; SCHEDL, 1962, Ind. For. Rec. 10 (8) : 167 ; SCHEDL, 1964, Pacific Ins. 6 (1) : 213 ; SCHEDL, 1965, Ark. Zool. 18 (3) : 23 ; NOBUCHI, 1967, Bull Gov. For. Exp. Sta. 207 : 16 ; SCHEDL, 1968, Pacific Ins. 10 (2) : 264 ; SCHEDL, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 199.

Males of this species may be distinguished from other *Platypus* by their smaller size, by the not indistinct elytral striae, and by the attenuate posterior portion of the elytra. Females are easily distinguished from the other Japanese representatives of the genus by their smaller size, by the indistinct elytral striae, and by the large foveae on the cordate patch of punctures on the pronotum. This tropical species is here reported from Honshu for the first time. It is obviously an introduced species and is probably now established.

Type locality.—Ceylon.

Hosts.—*Carpinus laxiflora, Ficus retusa,* and *Cleyera japonica* in Japan.

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, and Okinawa), Korea, Formosa, Philippines, Borneo, Celebes, Tonkin, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Caroline Is., Marianas Is., India, Ceylon, Australia, New Guinea, Aroe, Solomon Is., and Guam.

Specimens from the following localities were examined. Niigata : Tainaigoya. Okinawa : Ishigakijima (Sakieda and Arakawa) and Iriomote (Ohara). Formosa : Kenting and Honbukei. Malaya : Malacca.

Japanese name.—Togarihane-nagakikuimushi.

Platypus taiwansis SCHEDL

Platypus formosanus NIIJIMA et MURAYAMA, 1925, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 15 : 215, ♂♀ ; MURAYAMA, 1931, Ibid. 30 : 197.

Platypus taiwansis SCHEDL, 1960, Ent. Blätt. 56 : 111 ; SCHEDL, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 189.

Males can be easily distinguished from those of other species of the family in Japan by the shape of the elytral declivity. From any other species of the genus in Japan, females of this species are distinguished by the dilated and carinate second striae at the base of the elytra. This Formosan species is here reported from Japan for the first time.

Type locality.—Rengeti, Formosa.

Hosts.—*Quercus* sp. and *Ficus* sp. in Japan.

Distribution.—Japan (Kyushu and Okinawa), and Formosa.

Specimens from the following localities were examined : Kagoshima : Tokara Is. (Nakanoshima) and Amamioshima (Tsunaku). Okinawa : Honto (Arakawa). Formosa : Keelung, etc.

Japanese name.—Taiwan-aka-nagakikuimushi.

Subfamily Diaporinae

One genus, *Diapus* Chapuis, has been found from our country.

Genus *Diapus* Chapuis

This genus is represented in Japan by the single species *Diapus aculeatus* Blandford.

Diapus aculeatus Blandford

Diapus aculeatus Blandford, 1894, Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1894 : 139, ♀ (lege ♂); Strohmeyer, 1912, Coleopterorum Catalogus 44 : 22 ; Strohmeyer, 1914, Genera Insectorum, p. 47 ; Niijima, 1928, Forest protection I, 287 ; Beeson, 1921, Ind. For. 1921 : 22 ; Murayama, 1929, Jour. Soc. For. 11 : 679 ; Murayama, 1931, Jour. Coll. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 30 : 200, ♂♀; Murayama, 1934, Ibid. 35 : 143 ; Murayama, 1936, Tenthredo 1 (2) : 141 ; Murayama, 1949, Matsumushi 3 (4) : 104 ; Murayama, 1951, Jap. Jour. Prot. 19 : 5 ; Murayama, 1953, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc. 3 : 165 ; Murayama, 1954, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 5 : 206 ; Murayama, 1955, Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti Univ. 6 : 101 ; Kabe, 1960, On the hosts and habits of the Scolyted and Platypodid beeties in Japan, p. 90 ; Schedl, 1960, Ent. Blätt. 56 : 112 ; Murayama, 1961, Publ. Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Pref. 6 : 107 ; Schedl, 1962, Ind. For. Rec. 10 (8) : 169 ; Schedl, 1972, Monographie der Familie Platypodidae, p. 263.

Type locality.—Higo, Kyushu.

Hosts.—*Quercus gilva, Q. acuta, Q. sessilifolia, Q. myrsinaefolia, Q. salicina, Castanea crenata, Castanopsis cuspidata,* and *C. cuspidata* var. *sieboldii.*

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu), Formosa, India, and Java.

Specimens from the following localities were examined. Kagoshima : Yakushima. Formosa : Tai Tung.

Japanese name.—Toge-nagakikuimushi.

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Explanation of Plates

Plate 1.

Figs. 1～5. Fore tibiae, outer face.
Fig. 1. *Crossotarsus niponicus* Blandford, female.
Fig. 2. *Crossotarsus niponicus* Blandford, male.
Fig. 3. *Crossotarsus externedentatus* (Fairmaire), female.
Fig. 4. *Platypus severini* Blandford, female.
Fig. 5. *Platypus quercivorus* (Murayama), female.
Figs. 6～8. Labium, ventral aspect.
Fig. 6. *Crossotarsus niponicus* Blandford, female.
Fig. 7. *Crossotarsus niponicus* Blandford, male.
Fig. 8. *Platypus modestus* Blandford, male.
Figs. 9～10. *Crossotarsus niponicus* Blandford.
Fig. 9. Female, Fig. 10. Male.
Figs. 11～12. *Crossotarsus emancipatus* Murayama.
Fig. 11. Female, Fig. 12. Male.
Figs. 13～14. *Crossotarsus externedentatus* (Fairmaire).
Fig. 13. Female, Fig. 14. Male.
Figs. 15～16. *Crossotarsus flavomaculatus* Strohmeyer.
Fig. 15. Male, Fig. 16. Female.
Fig. 17. Male of *Crossotarsus simplex* Murayama.

Plate 2.

Figs. 18～19. *Platypus calamus* Blandford.
Fig. 18. Female, Fig. 19. Male.
Figs. 20～21. *Platypus hamatus* Blandford.
Fig. 20. Female, Fig. 21. Male.
Fig. 22. Type specimen of *Platypus tenuis* Murayama.
Figs. 23～24. Elytral declivities, caudal aspect.
Fig. 23. *Platypus calamus* Blandford, male, Fig. 24. *Platypus hamatus* Blandford, female.
Figs. 25～26. *Platypus lewisi* Blandford.
Fig. 25. Female, Fig. 26. Male.
Figs. 27～28. *Platypus quercivorus* (Murayama).
Fig. 27. Female, Fig. 28. Male.
Fig. 29. Male of *Platypus contaminatus* Blandford.
Figs. 30～31. *Platypus severini* Blandford.
Fig. 30. Female, Fig. 31. Male.
Figs. 32～33. *Platypus modestus* Blandford.
Fig. 32. Female, Fig. 33. Male.
Figs. 34～35. *Platypus taiwansis* Schedl.
Fig. 34. Female, Fig. 35. Male.
Figs. 36～37. *Platypus solidus* Walker.
Fig. 36. Female, Fig. 37. Male.
Figs. 38～39. *Diapus aculeatus* Blandford.
Fig. 38. Female, Fig. 39. Male.

日本のナガキクイムシ科
（鞘翅目）

野淵　輝[1]

ナガキクイムシ科の多くは熱帯，亜熱帯に分布し，全種が ambrosia beetle で，丸太に深い孔道を作りその中で菌を食べて生活する。この孔道はピンホールと呼ばれ，木材の工芸的価値を低下させるだけでなく，材の腐朽を早める原因となる。西日本でカシノナガキクイムシが生立木に穿入枯死させた例があるが，普通は生丸太の害虫である。

日本からは3属18種が記録されていたが，完全な検索表がなく同定するのに不便であった。筆者は日本のナガキクイムシ科を分類学的な検討を行なった結果，ホソナガキクイムシがカギナガキクイムシの雌であること，タイワンアカナガキクイムシがトカラ列島以南に分布することが判明したので，これらの報告を合わせ，日本の全種の検索表を発表した。

ここで取り扱った種類とその分布，加害樹種は次のとおりである。

1. ヒゴナガキクイムシ　*Crossotarsus concinnus* Blandford
   分　　布：日本（九州）。
   加害樹種：不明。
2. マルオナガキクイムシ　*Crossotarsus emancipatus* Murayama
   分　　布：日本（九州），台湾。
   加害樹種：ウラジロガシ，ツブラジイ，スダジイ，タブノキ，カナクギノキ，バリバリノキ，アカメガシワ，カキバカンコノキ。
3. ソトハナガキクイムシ　*Crossotarsus externedentatus* (Fairmaire)
   分　　布：日本（九州，沖縄），台湾，インドシナ，カロリン群島，ハワイ，サモア，フィジー，ソサエティ群島，マダガスカル。
   加害樹種：スギ，カシの1種，ツブラジイ，ガジュマル，クスノキ，タブノキ，ギンゴウカン。
4. フェアメールナガキクイムシ　*Crossotarsus fairmairei* Chapuis
   分　　布：日本（本州），インド，セイロン。
   加害樹種：不明。
5. キバネナガキクイムシ　*Crossotarsus flavomaculatus* Strohmeyer
   分　　布：日本（九州），台湾，フィリピン，マラヤ，ジャワ。
   加害樹種：アラカシ。
6. ヤチダモノナガキクイムシ　*Crossotarsus niponicus* Blandford
   分　　布：日本（北海道，本州，四国，九州），台湾。
   加害樹種：ツガ，サワグルミ，イヌシデ，アカシデ，ハンノキ，ブナ，イヌブナ，ミズナラ，シラカシ，ウラジロガシ，クリ，ケヤキ，フサザクラ，ホオノキ，タブノキ，カナクギノキ，キハダ，ニシキギ，イタヤカエデ，イロハモミジ，ヤマモミジ，トチノキ，シナノキ，ハリギリ，リョウブ，エゴノキ，ヤチダモ。
7. カシノコナガキクイムシ　*Crossotarsus simplex* Murayama
   分　　布：日本（本州，四国，九州，沖縄），朝鮮，台湾。
   加害樹種：サワグルミ，コナラ，イチイガシ，アカガシ，ツクバネガシ，アラカシ，シラカシ，ウラ

1973年5月14日受理
(1) 保　護　部

ジロガシ，ツブラジイ，スダジイ，マテバジイ，イチジクの1種，タブノキ，カナクギノキ，ヤマザクラ，サクラの1種，ネムノキ，ナナメノキ，カエデの1種，モッコク，サカキ。

8. ヨシブエナガキクイムシ *Platypus calamus* Blandford

分　布：日本（北海道，本州，四国，九州，沖縄），朝鮮，台湾。

加害樹種：モミ，ミズメ，ブナ，ミズナラ，コナラ，イチイガシ，アカガシ，ハナガガシ，ツクバネガシ，アラカシ，シラカシ，ウラジロガシ，クリ，ツブラジイ，スダジイ，シキミ，タブノキ，ホソバタブ，カゴノキ，イスノキ，シウリザクラ，リンボク，ヒメユズリハ，アカメガシワ，ナナメノキ，トチノキ，アワブキ，ヒメシャラ，モッコク，サカキ，ハイノキ，エゴノキ，トネリコ。

9. タブノナガキクイムシ *Platypus contaminatus* Blandford

分　布：日本（本州，四国，九州），台湾，ヒマラヤ，フキン。

加害樹種：サワグルミ，タブノキ，カナクギノキ，カゴノキ，トチノキ，ヤマトアオダモ。

10. カギナガキクイムシ *Platypus hamatus* Blandford

分　布：日本（北海道，本州，九州）。

加害樹種：ブナ，ミズナラ。

11. キュウシュウナガキクイムシ *Platypus kiushuensis* Murayama

分　布：日本（九州），台湾。

加害樹種：イチイガシ，カシの1種。

12. ルイスナガキクイムシ *Platypus lewisi* Blandford

分　布：日本（北海道，本州，九州），朝鮮，台湾，フキン，インド。

加害樹種：モミ，スギ，ミズメ，ブナ，ミズナラ，コナラ，ナラガシワ，イチイガシ，アカガシ，アラカシ，クリ，トチノキ，ハリギリ。

13. チュウガタナガキクイムシ *Platypus modestus* Blandford

分　布：日本（本州，九州），台湾。

加害樹種：オニグルミ，ブナ，イヌブナ，コナラ，カツラ，イロハモミジ，トチノキ。

14. カシノナガキクイムシ *Platypus quercivorus* (Murayama)

分　布：日本（本州，四国，九州，沖縄），台湾，インド，ジャワ。

加害樹種：スギ，クヌギ，ミズナラ，アカガシ，ツクバネガシ，アラカシ，シラカシ，ウラジロガシ，ツブラジイ，スダジイ，シリブカガシ，カナクギノキ，サクラの1種，ナナメノキ。

15. シナノナガキクイムシ *Platypus severini* Blandford

分　布：日本（北海道，本州，四国，九州），台湾。

加害樹種：クマシデ，ケヤマハンノキ，ハンノキ，ブナ，イチイガシ，サクラの1種，イタヤカエデ，トチノキ，シナノキ，ツバキ，シオジ，コバノトネリコ。

16. トガリハネナガキクイムシ *Platypus solidus* Walker

分　布：日本（本州，九州，沖縄），朝鮮，台湾，フィリピン，ボルネオ，セレベス，トンキン，マラヤ，スマトラ，ジャワ，カロリン群島，マリアナ群島，インド，セイロン，オーストラリア，ニューギニア，アロエ，ソロモン群島，ガム。

加害樹種：アカシデ，ガジュマル，サカキ。

17. タイワンアカキクイムシ *Platypus taiwansis* Schedl

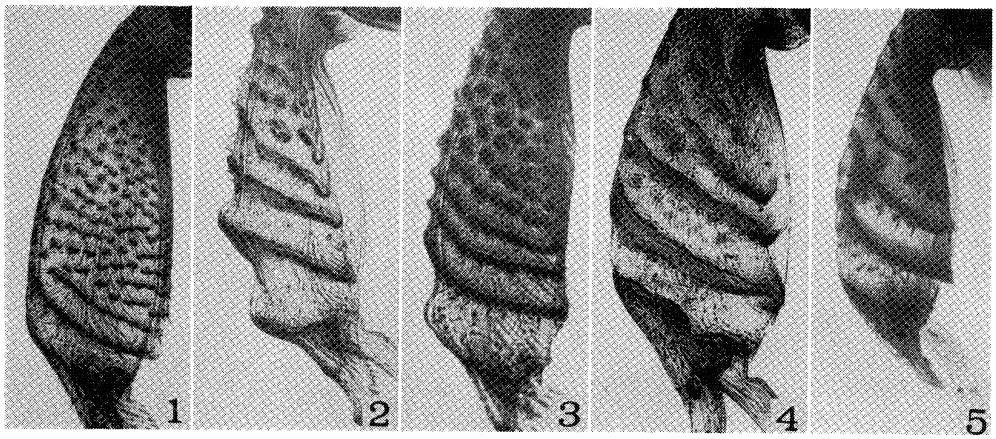
分　布：日本（九州，沖縄），台湾。

加害樹種：カシの1種，イチジクの1種。

18. トゲナガキクイムシ *Diapus aculeatus* Blandford

分　布：日本（本州，四国，九州），インド，ジャワ。

加害樹種：イチイガシ，アカガシ，ツクバネガシ，シラカシ，ウラジロガシ，クリ，ツブラジイ，スダジイ。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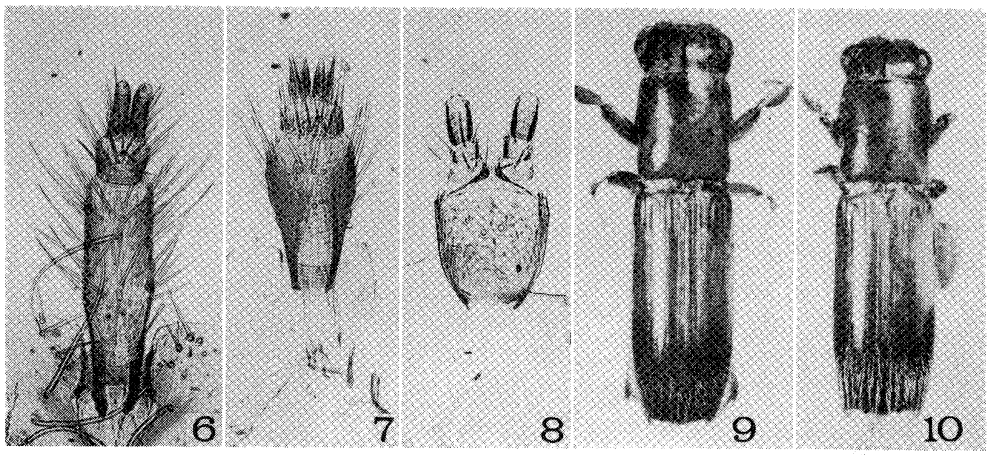
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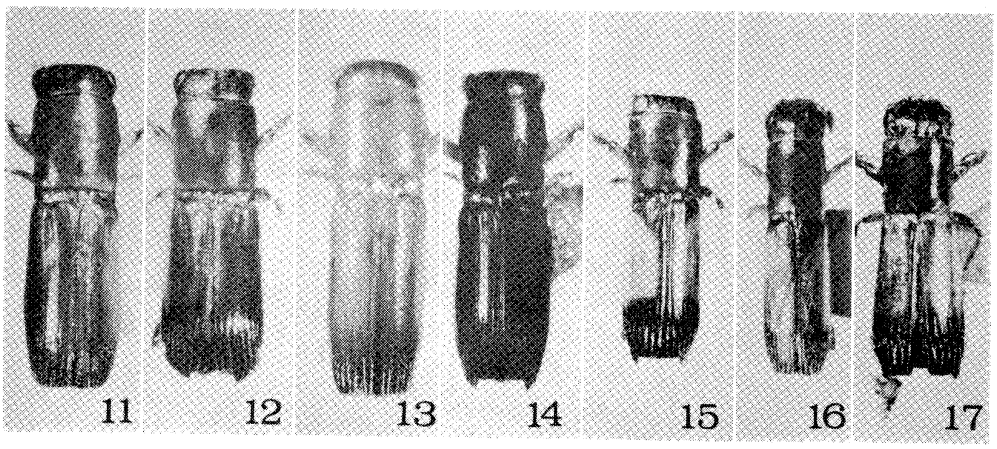
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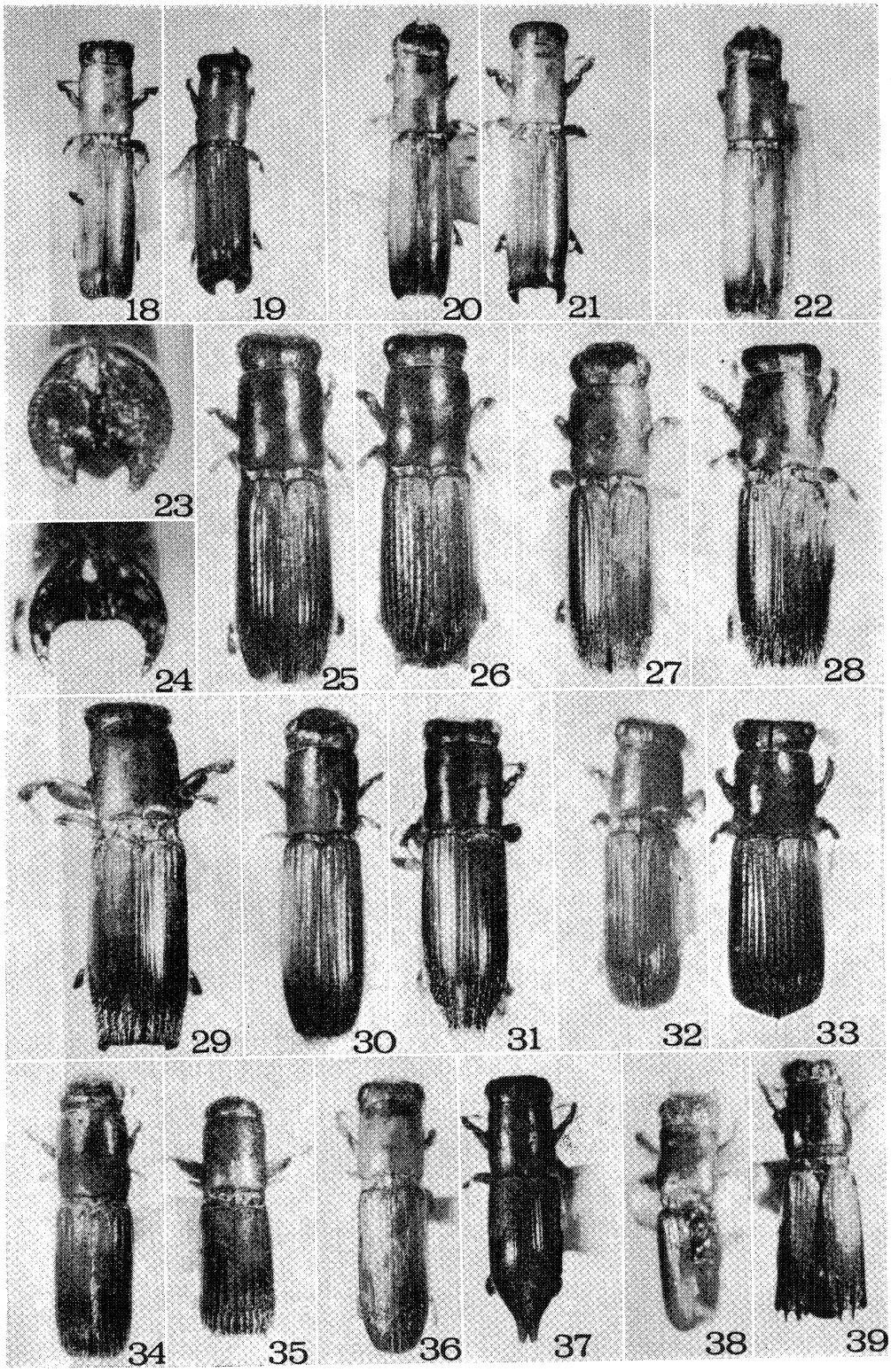
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