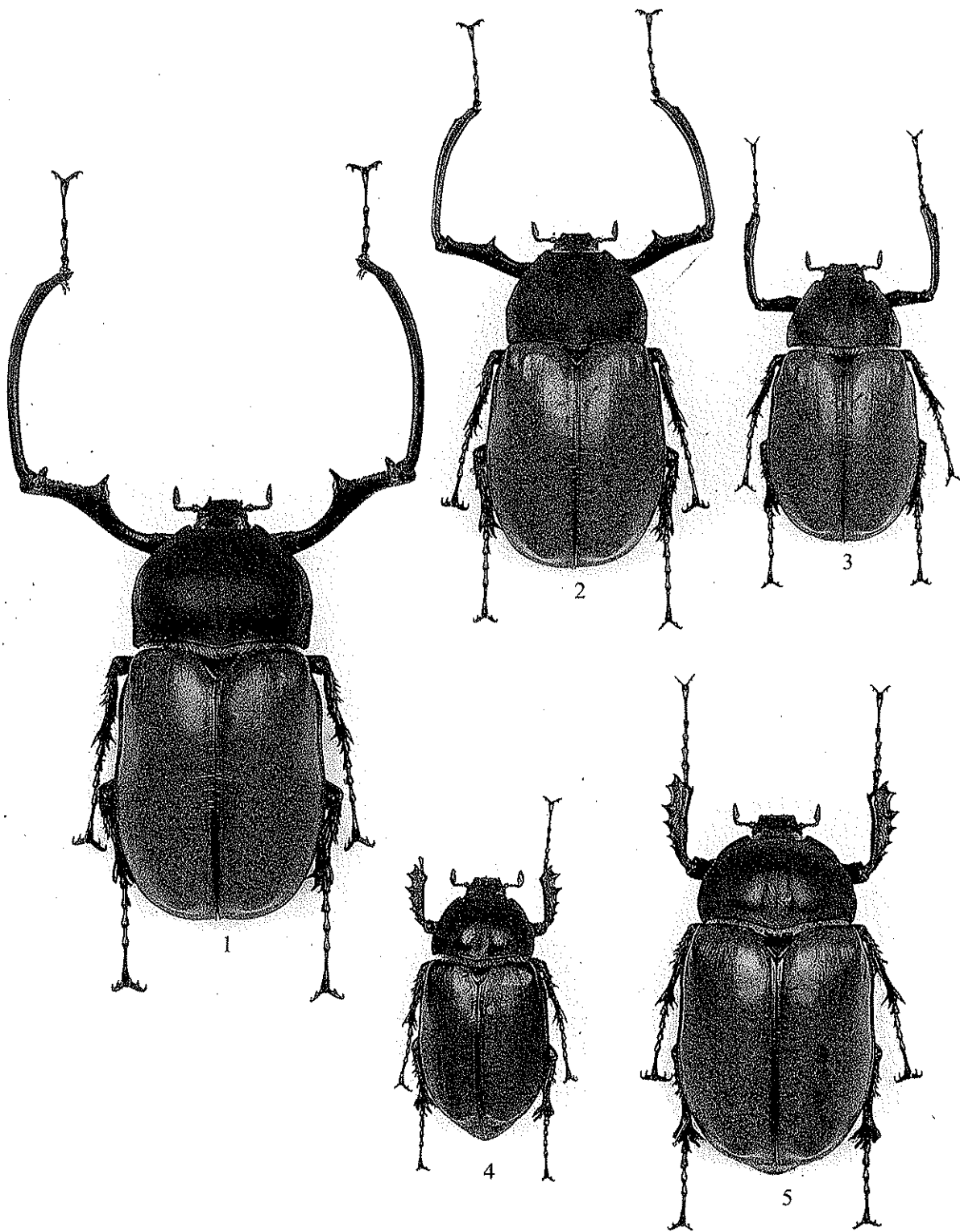


1-3. *Euchirus longimanus longimanus* ドウナガテナガコガネ
 (1-2.♂, 3.♀, Indonesia, Seram Is.)

g)

×1.0



1-5. *Euchirus longimanus celebicus*
(1-3. ♂, 4-5. ♀, Indonesia, C. Sulawesi)

1-4. *Euchirus*
(1. ♂, Philipp)

Subfamily EUCHIRINAE

テナガコガネ亜科

Species contained in the subfamily EUCHIRINAE are almost large size without extreme difference in length. Male anterior legs are very long, inwards curved and bow sharp. Tarsal claw has an inner tooth in the clear hook type, and that point becomes sharp keenly. Antenna is 10 segmented, 3 segment from the tip becomes settlement-shaped, and wraps the tip part of the end segment. The distribution of this subfamily is limited to Asia and the area in the neighborhood, and 3 genera are recognized.

テナガコガネ亜科に含まれる種類は極端な大きさの差はなく全般に大型である。♂の前肢は著しく長く内側に湾曲し弓形である。爪には明瞭な鉤形の内歯があり先は鋭く尖る。触角は10節で先端からの3節は片状となり末端節の先端部を包みこむ。分布はアジアとその近隣の地域に限られ、ヒメテナガコガネ属 (*Propomacrus*)、テナガコガネ属 (*Cheirotonus*)、ドウナガテナガコガネ属 (*Euchirus*) の3属に分けられている。

♂ 36-50mm, luster is dull yellowish brown. Yellowish brown density on the head which exists in insect investment and many in news that this distribution

Genus *Propomacrus* NEWMAN

ヒメテナガコガネ属

This genus is small size in the subfamily EUCHIRINAE. This genus is recognized two species. It is separated by the Himalayas, and one species distributes in China, and the other species distributes in Asia Minor. Body is brown or dark brown, and a head without a metallic reflection. Dark-brown long hairs grow in the bottom part of the male fore tibia.

テナガコガネ亜科の中では小型の部類に入る。ヒマラヤ山脈を隔て中国に1種、小アジアに1種の計2種が知られている。体色は褐色または黒褐色で頭胸部には金属光沢はない。♂の前脛節には下縁から褐色の長毛が内側に向かって生える。

Head and metallic reflection black with v orange stripe. Median long punctures are separate in *parryi* group.

Propomacrus bimucronatus (Pallas)

ヒメテナガコガネ (p.2, 1-3)

♂ 28-46mm, ♀ 25-37mm. This species is a minimum in the Euchirinae. In male and female, posterior angle of pronotum curves greatly, and the corner of lateral margin becomes sharp keenly. Brown long hairs grow inside and densely on the male fore tibia. Brown long hairs grow densely at the base to the center of lateral inside of male hind tibia. Host plants are thought to be *Quercus* sp. Though it hears that this species is bred recently, the detail of breeding isn't reported. The appearance of the imago begins in August, and occurs in autumn. Beetles were taken at a light trap at 1,100m from mid November till the end of December in Gawcoshale, the Govkoshak region, in the southwestern Iran. Though this species was rare, the western Turkish beetles were bred recently, and getting the beetles easy.

♂ 28-46mm, ♀ 25-37mm. テナガコガネ亜科の中では最小の種類である。♂♀共に前胸背板の後角部は大きく湾入し側縁角は鋭く尖る。♂の前脛節には下縁から褐色の長毛が密に内側に向かって生える。後脛節の側面内側には褐色の長毛が基部から中央にかけて密に生える。発生木はブナ科コナラ属の一種ではないかと考えられる。近年飼育されていると聞くが子細な報告はされていない。成虫は8月から秋にかけて発生する。イラン南西部の Fars 地方 Gavkoshak, Gawcoshale の標高 1,100m の地では11月中旬および12月末にかけて燈火採集で得られている。珍品とされてきたが、近年トルコ西部のものが飼育され入手が容易となった。

Male fore leg, inner margin projections, a corner-shaped. Male genitalia latterly at setae.

Female pyg part.

macleayi group. Male fore leg shaped. The granule-shaped upheaves. Male genitalia the half-circle. Female pyg and it grow.

Though it is *Cheirotonus* but these two is a species of *m* two species living. Species to belong.

Parryi group *macleayi* group

Distribution: S. Yugoslavia, E. Greece, W&S. Turkey, NW. Syria, N. Israel, SW. Iran.

It inhabits in Cyprus Is., and Thásos Is., of the Aegean Sea, too.

分布: ユーゴスラビア南部からギリシャ東南部、トルコ西部および南部、シリア北西部、イスラエル北部、イラン南西部など。キプロスやエーゲ海に浮かぶターソス島にも生息。

The difference in the puncture on the underside of orange spots of tibia and the d these are vaguely except for it of opinion about