

Propomacrus davidi Deyrolle ダビッドヒメテナゴコガネ (p.2,4)

♂36-50mm, ♀36mm. Body color is dark brown, and luster is dull. The lateral margin of elytra and the suture are bordered with black, and scutellum is black. Yellowish brown long hairs grow inside and thin, and density on the underside of male fore tibia. This species doesn't have the bundle of the long hairs of front tibia, which exists in *P. bimucronatus*. Recently, though the insect investigation of the Chinese continent promote and many insects are collected, I have never heard the news that this species is collected newly.

Distribution: Type locality is central Jiangxi Province, China. The label given to the illustrated specimen was written with Yunnan fou, VI. 1926, and it was written that Le Moults did identification. Yunnan fou is thought to be Yunnan Province.

♂36-50mm, ♀36mm. 褐色で光沢は鈍い。上翅側縁部と会合部は黒く縁どられ小楯板は黒い。♂の前脛節下縁から黄褐色の長毛が内側に向かって生えるが密でない。*P. bimucronatus*にみられる後脛節の長毛束は本種には認められない。近年になって中国大陸の昆虫調査が進み、多くの昆虫が採集されているが、本種が新たに採集されたと言う話は聞かない。

分布: 基産地は中国江西省中部。図示した標本には Yunnan fou, VI. 1926と記されたLe Moultsが同定したラベルが付いている。Yunnan fouは雲南省を指しているものと思われる。

Genus *Cheirotonus* HOPE テナゴコガネ属

Head and thorax is brown or bronze green with a metallic reflection. Elytra is greenish or brownish black with varying patterns of orange spots or with orange stripes on the margins. Lateral margin of pronotum is toothed and its posterior angle is thorny. Median longitudinal groove is long and clear, and punctures are large and thick. *macleayi* group can separate it from *parryi* group in the following points.

parryi group

Male fore legs: The spine of tibia is a hook type. The inner margin of tibia with detailed tooth-shaped projections. A projection in the center of the femur is a corner-shaped.

Male genitalia: paramere swells in the half-circle latterly at the apex. The center of paramere with setae.

Female pygidium: Hairs grow concentrically on tip part.

macleayi group

Male fore legs: The spine of the tibia is a harpoon-shaped. The inner margin of tibia has the very little granule-shaped projections. The center of femur upheaves widely, and the point is a hook type.

Male genitalia: paramere swells in the parallel or the half-circle at the apex, without setae.

Female pygidium: There are hairless in the tip part, and it grows around the base.

Though it is recognized that two species in the genus *Cheirotonus* live in together, in the such case one of these two is a species of *parryi* group and the other is a species of *macleayi* group. It is not recognized that two species live in together in the single species group. Species to belong to each species group is as the following.

Parryi group: *parryi*, *peracanus*, *jansoni*, *jambar*.

macleayi group: *macleayi*, *gestroi*, *battareli*, *formosanus*, *fujiokai*.

The differences of *macleayi* group were the density of the puncture on the pronotum, the density of the hair on the underside of body, pattern of the distribution of orange spots of elytra, the length of two spines of fore tibia and the delicate difference of male genitalia, and these are vague. Because it is short of the specimens except for it of Indochina, I can't have the definite opinion about the classification of *macleayi* group.

頭胸部は赤銅色および青銅緑色で金属光沢を有するものが多い。上翅は緑または銅色がかった黒色で黄褐色の小斑または側縁部に褐色の帯が入る。前胸背板の側縁は鋸歯状になり後角は刺状、中央の縦溝は長く明瞭で点刻は大きく密である。この属は以下の点で *parryi* 種群と *macleayi* 種群に大別できる。()内は *macleayi* 種群の特徴を示す。

♂前肢: 脛節の端刺は鉤形、脛節内縁には細かな刺状突起が配列、腿節中央部にある突起は角状。(脛節の端刺は鋸形、脛節内縁は顆粒状の非常に細かな突起、腿節の中央は幅広く隆起して先は鉤形)

♂交尾器: 側片先方は半円形に展らむ。側片中央部の側縁には微毛が認められる。(先方は直線的~半円形、微毛はない)

♀尾節板: 長毛は先端部に集中する。(長毛は先端部には少なく基部よりに生える。)

テナゴコガネ属は、しばしば2種が混生する地域が認められるが、この場合は *parryi* 種群の1種と *macleayi* 種群の1種で、単一種群間における混生は確認されていない。それぞれの種群に属する種類は以下のとおりである。

parryi 種群: *parryi*, *peracanus*, *jansoni*, *jambar*の4種。

macleayi 種群: *macleayi*, *gestroi*, *battareli*, *formosanus*, *fujiokai*の5種。

macleayi 種群における各種の区別は、前胸背板における点刻散布の密度差、裏面に生える長毛の密度差、上翅背面にある黄褐色の小斑が輪状になる傾向にあるかの差、♂前脛節にある2つの角状突起の対比差、♂交尾器の微妙な形状の差等で漠然としたものである。この様な差は種を分ける特徴とは言いがたい。現時点ではインドシナ以外の標本が不足している関係で、私自身明確な見解を出せない。(Figs1-5を参照)

Euchirus longimanus (Linné)

ドウナガテナガコガネ (p.17-p.18)

E. l. longimanus ♂ 56.2-85.1mm, ♀ 60-69.1mm.

E. l. celebicus ♂ 42.5-68.5mm, ♀ 40.6-57.9mm.

Elytra is brown, and compared with the pronotum, there is a luster in it. The lower margin at the tip of male fore tibia has the bundle of the long hairs. It shows a tendency of disappearing in the miniature individual, and completely disappears in the minimum individual. Many individuals of this species were collected with Seram Is., of the Maluku Isls. The bamboo pipe is used for the collection of this species, and the sap of sugar palm *Arenga saccharifera* is put into the bamboo pipe, and it is hung at the tree. In the process that liquor is made, it does a cap in the bamboo pipe so that an insect may not usually come in. The beetles are attracted by liquor that sap fermented, and beetles gets into the bamboo pipe without a cap.

Distribution: Seram Is., Ambon Is., and Buru Is., Manipa Is. (collected in Nov. 1998), in Maluku Isls. The population of Sulawesi is distinguished into ssp. *celebicus* Ohaus with small body and roundish body.

Euchirus dupontianus Burmeister

セスジドウナガテナガコガネ (p.19)

♂ 49-78.4mm, ♀ 54-64.1mm. Pronotum is greenish brown, and luster is dull. Elytra is dark-brown with black stripe on the center and the lateral margin. The stripe in the center doesn't consolidate though stripe of the lateral margin consolidates in the back. The lower margins of tip part of male fore tibia lacks the bundle of the dark-brown long hairs, which seems to be seen by the large individual of *E. longimanus*. Female pygidium has a pair of bundle of the dark-brown long hairs.

Distribution: Philippines. The habitat which the writer could confirm is 6 Islands of Mindanao, Marinduque, Mindoro, Dinagat, Catanduanes, and Luzon. The number of the individuals in any area is a few and rare.

As mentioned, all the 13 species of 3 genera were introduced of the subfamily Euchirinae recognized as the present. A fossil species was discovered except for these species. Though it is not an existent species, this species is introduced in the following.

原名亜種 ♂ 56.2-85.1mm, ♀ 60-69.1mm。スラウエシ亜種 ♂ 42.5-68.5mm, ♀ 40.6-57.9mm。

褐色で上翅は前胸背に比べてやや光沢がある。♂の前脛節先端の下縁には長毛束が認められるが、小型では消失する傾向にあり、最小型では完全に消失する。マルク諸島のセラム島では多数採集されている。本種の採集方法は砂糖ヤシ *Arenga saccharifera* の汁液を竹筒に入れて木に吊るしておくだけと言う簡単なもので、元来この方法はヤシ酒を作る一過程で、普通は虫などが入らない様に竹筒に蓋をしている。蓋をしない竹筒の汁液が発酵し、誘引されたテナガコガネが入り込む。

分布：原名亜種はマルク諸島のセラム、マニパ、アンボン、ブルの各島（ブル島の分布は疑問）。スラウエシ産は小型で体形に丸みがあり亜種 ssp. *celebicus* Ohaus として区別される。

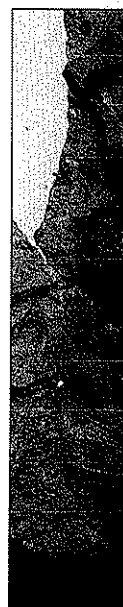
♂ 49-78.4mm, ♀ 54-64.1mm。前胸背は緑色味が少しある銅色で光沢は鈍い。上翅は褐色で中央と側縁に黒色の縦条が帯びる。側縁の縦条は後方で合一するが、中央の縦条は合一しない。♂の前脛節先端部の下縁には *E. longimanus* の大型個体にみられる褐色の長毛束を欠く。♀の尾節板には褐色の長毛束が1対みられる。

分布：フィリピン。著者が確認できた産地はミンダナオ、ディナガット、マリンドウケ、ミンドロ、カタンドゥアネス、ルソンの6島であり、どの地でも得られる数は少なく珍品である。

以上、現在まで記載され種として認められているテナガコガネ亜科の全て3属13種を紹介した。これらの種以外に化石種が発見されている。現存する種類ではないが次に紹介する。

Cheiroto イナバテ

This species which is only discovered in Japan. According to the Middle Miocene, such as the condition is with the mal there are many details, and fossil, it is discovered as this species. The length of species of puncture on the whole of as the characteristic living species on central side in large individual is species *C. ot*. Fore tibia is there is no guessed a millimeter it is a species on front margin *Propomacrus* species below Dr. K. Ueda straight so far



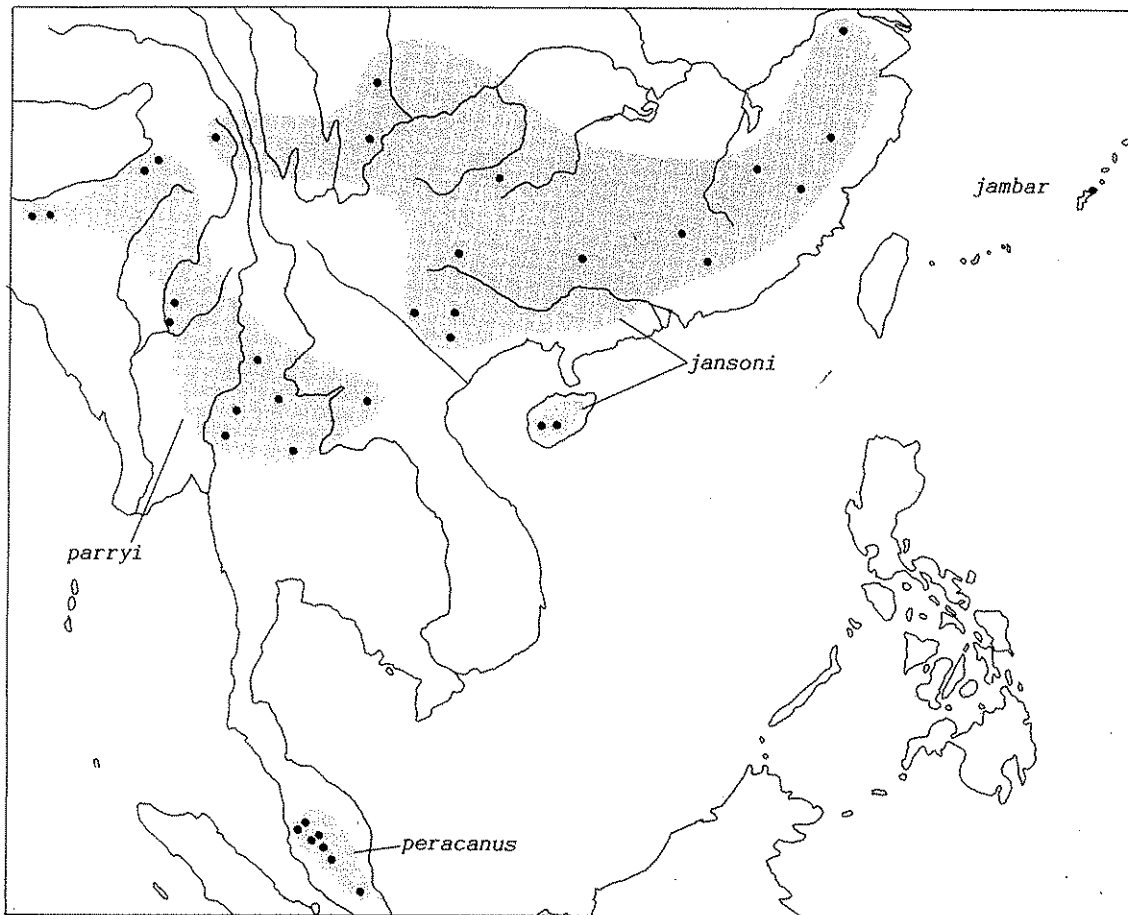


Fig.4 テナゴガネ属パリー種群の分布概念図
Distributions of *Cheirotonus parryi* group.

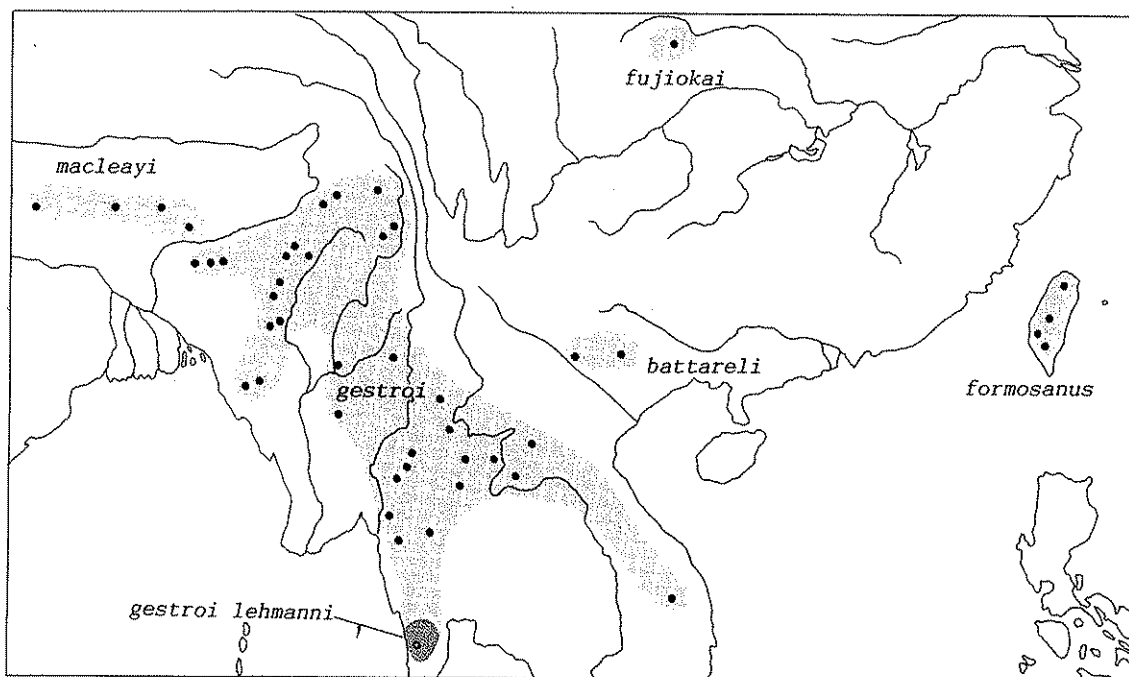


Fig.5 テナカコガネ属マクレイ種群の分布概念図
Distributions of *Cheirotonus macleayi* group.

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