

Body minute and oval; dorsum strongly convex and distinctly pubescent. Eyes small, interocular distance much broader than the distance between antennal insertions of which circumferences are carinate. Antennae ten-segmented with a relatively long and distinct club composed of three segments. Maxillary palpi very long and three-segmented; terminal segment of the palpi elongate spindle-shaped. Labial palpi three-segmented, very slender and inserted to prementum terminally, both insertions of the labial palpi rather broadly separated. Mentum elongate subtrapezoidal. Gular suture strongly narrowed at anterior half. Mandible like that of *Sukunahikona*. Pronotum with a distinct longitudinal ridge running along each lateral side in almost entire length; this ridge respectively far distant from the pronotal side. Scutellum small. Elytra with a long, longitudinal and distinct carina running along each lateral margin as the manner of *Sukunahikona*. Elytral epipleura broad and nearly horizontal without distinct foveae for the reception of the femoral tips. Hind wings entirely reduced. Prosternal process very narrow and linear, without any carinae; lateral wings of prosternum very short and hardly visible if front coxae are not removed. Posterior part of prosternum broadly extending laterally and closing the front coxal cavities, which are not strongly transverse but rather oval. Mesosternum entirely fused with metasternum and the suture between both segments invisible in external aspect. Anterior margin of mesosternum strongly extending ventrally forming a sharp edge. Middle coxal cavities rather narrowly separated. Hind coxal cavities rather broadly separated and not strongly transverse. Abdomen consisting of six visible segments but two basal segments incompletely connate and immovable. Fifth abdominal segment very long, about as long as three preceding segments combined with. Sixth segment distinctly exposed beyond the apical margin of the fifth segment and easily visible externally. Femoral line of first abdominal sternum incomplete. Area surrounded by a femoral line of first abdominal segment not strongly excavated and with another distinct line at its base obliquely. Legs moderate in their length and normal in their structure; tibiae not angulated externally; tarsi normal cryptotetramerous. Claws thickened basally but without a distinct tooth or appendage.

Female genitalia: Receptaculum seminis characteristic in its shape, i. e. composed of two spherical parts and a cylindrical thin part between them. Infundibulum well sclerotized, and long club-shaped. Genital plate (=hemisternite) elongate triangular with a very long stylus.

Male genitalia is unknown.

*Remarks.* This genus is regarded to be closely related to the preceding genus *Sukunahikona* H. Kamiya in the general shape of body, the characteristic prosternal and abdominal structure, the structures of the antennae and the mouth parts, the presence of the elytral carinae, etc., contrasting with the other known genera of the Coccinellidae. But, the lacking of the hind wings, the presence of the lateral carinae of pronotum and the fusion of the mesosternum with the metasternum in the present genus may be enough to be separable from the *Sukunahikona*.

On the other hand, a genus *Pharellus* Sicard, which has several species from Java and Micronesia, is also somewhat related to two above-mentioned genera, but the structure of the maxillary palpi of *Pharellus*, which were illustrated by Chapin (1965), is quite different from those of *Sukunahikona* and *Hiconasukuna*.

## 2. *Hiconasukuna monticola* sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Body elongate subhexagonal, slightly shorter than one and a half times as long as wide, parallel-sided at middle in the length, in dorsal outline of body. Dorsum strongly convex and bearing long hairs.

Colour uniformly reddish brown; basal, sutural and outer margins of elytra and tips of

femora indistinctly darkened. Dorsal hairs pale yellowish brown.

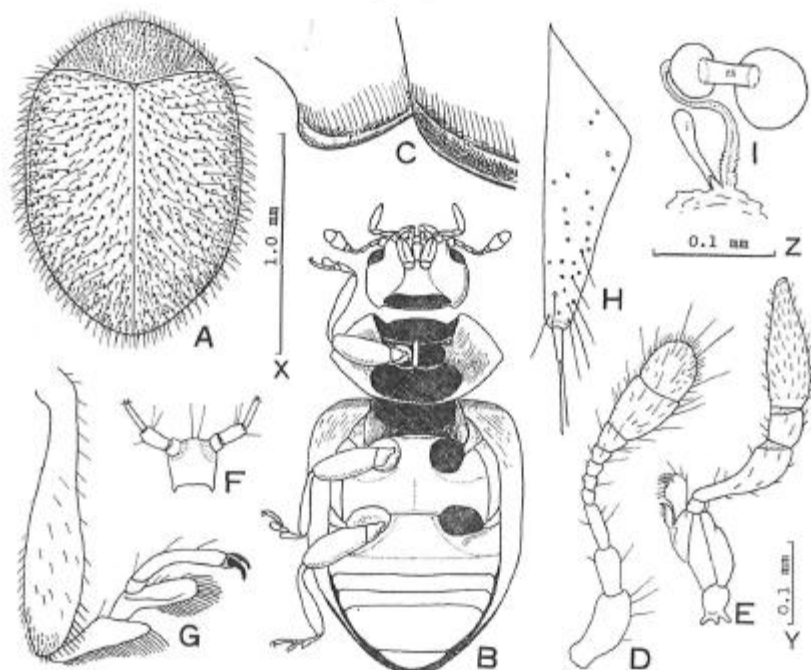


Fig. 1. *Hikonasubuna monticola* sp. nov.

A, Dorsal outline, B, Ventral structure, head and prothorax are removed, C, Lateral portion of prothorax and humeral part of elytron, showing the prothoracic lateral ridge (pr) and elytral carina (ec), D, Antenna, E, Maxilla, F, Labium, G, Hind tibia and tarsus, H, Hemisternite (genital plate) of female, I, Receptaculum seminis (rs) and infundibulum (i). Scale X is applied to A and B, scale Y is to D, E, G and H, and scale Z is to F and I.

Head about three-fifths the width of pronotum. Interocular distance two-thirds as wide as head. Eyes small. Frons slightly convex, strongly, coarsely and relatively densely punctured and bearing relatively long hairs. Antennal socket distinctly carinate externally; inner distance between the antennal sockets about half the interocular distance. Clypeus relatively long, slightly broader than the distance of antennal sockets, with rounded lateral sides and a weakly excavated anterior margin. Antennae ten-segmented and relatively long, nearly as long as the interocular distance. Basal segment thick and elongate; second segment clavate, much narrower than the basal and twice as long as wide; third segment slender, cylindrical and as long as the second; each of fourth to sixth segments nearly as wide as the third and as long as its own width; seventh segment broadening apically and as long as the preceding; eighth segment distinctly longer than the preceding, distinctly broadening apically and as long as wide; ninth segment the broadest, weakly broadening apically and distinctly longer than wide; tenth (terminal) segment barrow-shaped, shorter than the preceding and slightly longer than wide; antennal club consisting of three terminal segments is two-fifths as long as the total length of antenna. Maxillary palpi much elongate, twice as long as the stipes and cardo combined with, terminal segment of the palpi elongate spindle-shaped, about thrice as long as wide, rather strongly narrowing at apical one-third.

Pronotum rather short, lateral sides strongly convergent anteriorly in dorsal aspect. Anterior

margin of pronotum subtrapezoidally excavated and not marginated; anterior corners of pronotum rectangular with a rounded tip; lateral sides of pronotum nearly straight; posterior corners of pronotum distinct and rectangular. A distinct ridge running along the lateral margins of pronotum with respectively far distance from the margin; the marginated ridge entire and distinctly divergent from the margin anteriorly at an anterior short part. Margination of posterior margin of pronotum indistinct. Pronotal disk finely and rather densely punctured. Pronotal punctuation irregular in its density and coarser at the lateral portions. Pronotum bearing fine and long hairs rather densely. Scutellum small and triangular. Elytra relatively long, outer sides of elytra, in the dorsal aspect, roundly and strongly divergent posteriorly at basal short part, parallel to middle and then suddenly and strongly convergent posteriorly at apical two-fifths. Lateral carina along the elytral side distinct, beginning at basal margin and gradually convergent to and fused with the external margin at posterior one-fifth from the elytral apex. Elytral surface extremely coarsely and relatively closely punctured, and bearing the relatively short suberect and long erect hairs together. Elytral epipleura relatively broad, nearly horizontal, not grooved and reaching to the fifth abdominal segment. Prosternal process extremely narrow, linear and without any carina. Anterior margin of mesosternum strongly and roundly elevated ventrally. Femoral line of first abdominal sternum incomplete rather weakly curved, almost reaching to the posterior margin of the sternum and not reaching to the lateral side of the sternum.

Female genitalia: Receptaculum seminis composed of a large spherical part of apex, a rather narrow cylindrical stem and a relatively small spherical part of base; the apical sphere about one and a half times as much as the basal sphere in their diameter. Infundibulum slender with a clavate apex and slightly longer than the diameter of the apical sphere of receptaculum seminis. Genital plate elongate triangular with a very long stylus.

Male genitalia unknown.

Body length: 1.44-1.47 mm., width: 1.00-1.03 mm., depth: 0.70 mm.

Distribution: Formosa.

Holotype (♀): Alishan (2300 m. alt.), Chiai Hsien, Formosa, 27. vii. 1966, H. Kamiya leg.

Paratype: 1 ♀, the same data as the holotype, dissected and mounted in gum-chloral.

*Remarks:* This species is closely allied to a Japanese species, *Sukunahikona japonica* H. Kamiya, in their small-sized body, coloration, and structure of the mouth parts and the antennae, but easily separable from the latter by the subhexagonal body shape, the distinct lateral carinae of the pronotum and others.

#### TRIBE SERANGIINI

##### Key to the genera and species of the tribe Serangiini of Formosa

1 (2) Tarsi composed of three segments. Mesosternum extremely short, about one-fifth as long as the mesocoxal distance. Elytral epipleura very narrow, less than one-fifteenth the width of the body, and short, scarcely reaching to the third abdominal segment. Antennae eight-segmented. Genus *Catanella*

Body small, 1.5 mm in length. Frons finely punctured. *Catanella formosana* Miyatake

2 (1) Tarsi composed of four segments, of which the third one very short but distinct. Mesosternum longer than one-fourth the mesocoxal distance. Elytral epipleura relatively broad, more than one-twelfth the width of the body, and relatively long, reaching to the fourth abdominal segment.

3 (4) Antennae eight-segmented.

Genus *Catana*

4. *Catana yasumatsui* sp. nov. (Fig. 3)

Body short oval and relatively large; dorsum strongly convex above, strongly shining and extremely sparsely pubescent.

Head black with dark reddish anterior parts; antennae and mouth parts reddish brown. Pronotum, scutellum and elytra entirely black. Elytral epipleura black, sometimes indistinctly reddish. Prosternum black to dark brown. Meso- and metasterna black to dark reddish brown. Metepisternum and abdomen dark red or dark reddish brown. Legs always reddish brown with yellowish brown tarsi. Dorsal pubescence white.

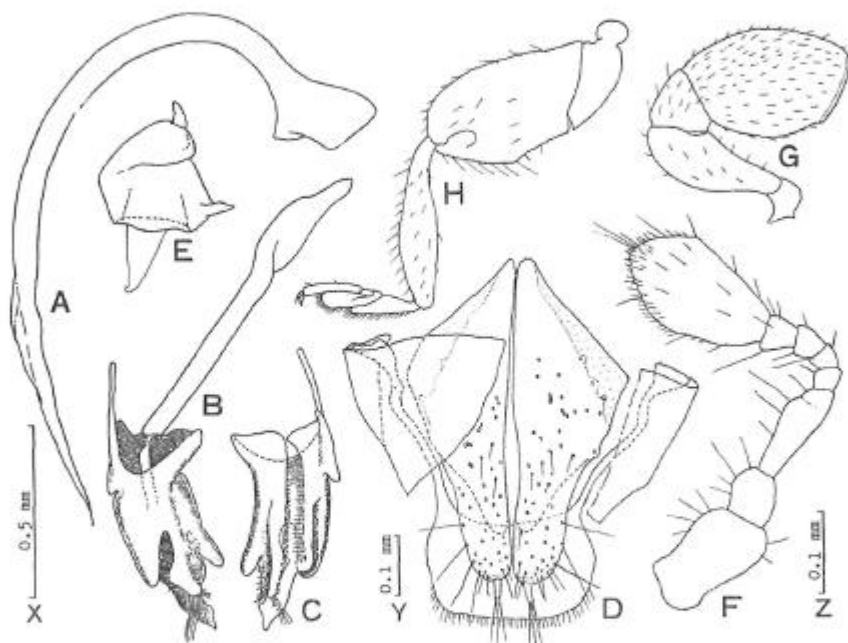


Fig. 3. *Catana yasumatsui* sp. nov.

A, Siphus, lateral aspect, B, Tegmen, dorsal aspect, C, Tegmen, ventral aspect, median strut is removed, D, Genital segment of female, E, Receptaculum seminis, F, Antenna, G, Maxillary palpus, H, Hind leg. Scale X is applied to A-C and H, scale Y is to D and E, and scale Z is to F and G.

Head four-sevenths as wide as the pronotal base. Interocular distance slightly broader than half the head width. Frons weakly convex, very strongly and extremely densely punctured, and bearing long hairs rather densely except a posterior narrow area. Eye relatively small and round. Innerocular margins of frons very strongly divergent posteriorly at posterior half and nearly parallel at anterior half. Circumference of an antennal socket distinctly carinate. Distance between antennal sockets about four-sevenths as wide as the interocular distance. Anterior margin of clypeus nearly straight. Antennae relatively short and stout, eight-segmented. Basal segment clavate and thick, distinctly longer than wide; second segment elongate barrow-shaped and much narrower than the basal; third segment very long, as long as the four preceding segments together and inner side of the segment weakly angulate near the apex; each of fourth and fifth segments the smallest; each of sixth and seventh segments subtrapezoidal, somewhat larger than the fifth and as long as wide; eighth (terminal) segment the largest, elongate oval and flat, one and three-

fourth times as long as wide, and about one-third as long as the total length of antenna. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi oval, relatively broad, about one and a half times as long as wide.

Anterior corners of pronotum rounded and posterior corners obtusely angulated; lateral sides of pronotum straight and narrowly margined. Anterior margin of pronotum very narrowly but distinctly margined in entire width. Posterior margination distinct. Surface of pronotum densely and relatively strongly punctured except a narrow longitudinal area of the median line where surface is impunctate and smooth. Pronotum bearing very sparse long hairs usually on entire area. Scutellum relatively large, elongate and triangular; latero-posterior sides of scutellum weakly arcuate. Elytra strongly convex and humeral calli relatively distinct; elytral base scarcely wider than the pronotal base. External margination of elytra narrow but distinct, convergent apically and scarcely reaching to the apex. Elytral punctuation distinct but sparser and finer than that of pronotum. Elytra bearing long and thin hairs at basal area sparsely and a single row of the hairs along the entire external margin. Elytral epipleura about one-ninth the width of body, convergent posteriorly and ending at the posterior margin of fourth abdominal segment. Surface of elytral epipleura sparsely with a very fine punctures each of which bears a short hairs.

Prosternum very roughly sculptured. Mesosternum and metasternum very finely and sparsely punctured. Metepisternum and narrow lateral area of metasternum distinctly shagreened. Femoral line of first abdominal sternum incomplete, reaching posteriorly to one-tenth from the apical margin of the segment, recurved anteriorly at its short terminal part and reaching to the lateral side of the segment. Four apical abdominal segments distinctly shagreened. Front femora distinctly shagreened and middle and hind femora not shagreened. Middle and hind tibiae swollen apically but not angulated outwards. Tarsi cryptotetramerous.

Male genitalia: Tegmen strongly asymmetrical and extremely complicate as shown in the figure. Median piece of tegmen relatively short with a distinctly and sharply pointed apex and right side of the median piece distinctly angulate near the apex. Right lateral lobe relatively long and produced a distinct process from middle of the lobe. Left lateral lobe of tegmen also distinct but much shorter than the right lobe, flat and rounded apically without any setae. Basal piece of tegmen dorsally produced a long, straight and thin process. Median strut very long and stout. Siphon relatively stout and moderately strongly curved at basal half and apical half of siphon strongly narrowing apically, apex of siphon very thin and sharply pointed. Siphonal capsule broadening basally and without distinct inner and outer processes.

Female genitalia: Genital plate elongate triangular, apical part of the plate narrow and parallel-sided with a rounded apex. Stylus of the genital plate very elongate with a few long setae at its apex. Receptaculum seminis is illustrated.

Body length: 2.25-2.38 mm., width: 1.80-1.92 mm., depth: 1.15-1.30 mm.

Distribution: Formosa.

Holotype (♂): Sungkang (2050 m. alt.), Nantou Hsien, Formosa, 16. vii. 1966, H. Kamiya leg.

Paratypes: 1 ♀, Sungkang, 1. vi. 1965, T. Shirôzu leg.; 1 ♀, Sungkang, 31. v. 1965, T. Shirôzu leg.; 1 ex., 29. vi. 1965, T. Shirôzu leg.

Remarks: The present species closely resembles to *Catana chapini* Kapur, 1954 from India, an unique species without any distinct elytral markings among the genus, but the former distinctly differs from the latter in the very close and strong punctures on the frons, etc.

#### Genus *Catanella* Miyatake, 1961

*Catanella* Miyatake, 1961, Mem. Ehime Univ. Sect. VI, 6: 136-138 (type: *Catanella formosana*

aspect. Basal piece of tegmen produced a very long process from a dorsal part of left side of the piece toward the ventral side; the process of basal piece longer than a median strut. Median strut moderate in length, about three-fourths times as long as the median piece. Siphon slender, weakly curved and shorter than twice of the tegmen excluding the median strut and the process of basal piece, when the siphon is straightened. Apex of siphon characteristic as shown in the figure. Siphonal capsule relatively long with a small inner process alone.

Body length: 2.40-2.65 mm., width: 2.15-2.25 mm., depth: 1.40-1.50 mm.

Distribution: Formosa.

Specimens examined: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Hengchun, Pingtung Hsien, Formosa, 5. viii. 1966, H. Kamiya leg.; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Kuei-chiao-liu, Pingtung Hsien, 4. iv. 1965, S. Uéno leg.

#### 7. *Stichototis morimotoi* H. Kamiya, 1965 (Fig. 4-G)

*Stichototis morimotoi* H. Kamiya, 1965, Kontyû 33: 110-111 (Ryukyus: Ishigaki-jima).

The structure and coloration of the specimens examined here hardly differ from the Ryukyus' specimens which were previously described in the above work. The red discal markings of the elytra somewhat vary in their sizes among the different specimens. In some examples, the indistinct striae of strong punctures are observed along the suture but not distinct as in *substriata* Crotch or *formosana* Weise.

Body length: 1.70-2.05 mm., width: 1.40-1.80 mm., depth: 0.92-1.15 mm.

Distribution: Ryukyus (Ishigaki-jima), Formosa (new record).

Specimens examined: 6 exs., Kuantzing, Tainan Hsien, Formosa, 19. vii. 1966, H. Kamiya leg.; 1 ex., Tienhsiang, Haulien Hsien, 16. viii. 1966, H. Kamiya leg.; 2 exs., Liyuchih, Haulien Hsien, 15. viii. 1966, H. Kamiya leg.; 1 ex., Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 26. vi. 1965, T. Shirôzu leg.; 1 ex., Jihyuetan, Nantou Hsien, 28. vi. 1965, T. Shirôzu leg.; 1 ex., Shui-tao, Chia Hsien, 15. iv. 1965, S. Uéno leg.

Six examples from Kuantzing were obtained on a single tree of *Citrus* sp. but their prey could not be observed.

#### 8. *Stichototis hirashimai* sp. nov. (Fig. 5)

Body hemispherical, slightly longer than wide. Dorsum strongly convex and glabrous without pubescence.

Head brownish black, anterior part of head capsule indistinctly fuscate, antennae yellowish brown and mouth parts brown. Pronotum black, with a narrow brownish anterior margin. Scutellum and elytra entirely black without any pale areas. Elytral epipleura pitchy brown. Prosternum dark reddish brown or nearly black. Meso- and metasterna nearly black. Abdomen dark brown. Legs brown with yellowish brown tarsi. Pubescence of underside and legs yellowish brown.

Head relatively small, about half as wide as pronotum. Interocular distance three-fifths times as much as head width. Surface of frons slightly convex, rather strongly and densely punctured, distinctly shagreened and pubescent. Innerocular margins of frons weakly arcuate and slightly convergent anteriorly. Lateral sides of clypeus distinctly emarginated by antennal insertions and anterior margin of clypeus archely emarginated in entire width. Innerocular margins of frons, lateral sides and anterior margin of clypeus narrowly but distinctly marginated. Antennae slightly longer than interocular distance, eleven-segmented with a relatively distinct club composed of three segments. First segment relatively thick and much elongate; second segment also thick and shorter than the first; third to sixth segments cylindrical and thin; fourth segment slightly



shorter than the third; seventh segment weakly divergent apically and distinctly longer than wide; eighth segment shorter than the seventh; ninth segment much broader than the eighth, trapezoidal and weakly transverse; tenth segment weakly broadening apically, as long as two precedings together and much narrower than wide; terminal (eleventh) segment nearly as long as and narrower than the preceding one, parallel-sided at basal half and obliquely truncate at apical half. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi relatively thick, somewhat longer than twice of its width, weakly narrowing apically with an obliquely truncate apex.

Pronotum relatively short, anterior margin of pronotum gently and roundly emarginated in entire width and not marginated, except near the anterior corners which are rounded. Posterior corners of pronotum rectangulated. Lateral sides of pronotum nearly straight at basal half. Lateral sides and anterior margin of pronotum at lateral parts narrowly but distinctly marginated. Posterior margin of pronotum relatively narrowly marginated. Surface of pronotum rather strongly and densely punctured, and indistinctly shagreened at central part and becoming strongly toward lateral sides. Scutellum relatively small, about one-fifteenth as wide as the pronotal base, elongate triangular and impunctate. Elytra strongly convex, elytral base a little broader than the pronotal base. External margin of elytra very distinctly marginated in entire length and scarcely expanded laterally. Punctures of elytra relatively dense and irregular in their strength. Strongly punctured striae being along the elytral suture. Surface of elytra shining and not shagreened. Humeral calli of elytra weak but distinctly raised. Elytral epipleura rather broad, about one-seventh as wide as body width, rather strongly convergent posteriorly and reaching to the elytral apex. Surface of epipleura weakly descending below at outer half, indistinctly foveate for the reception of the tips of femora, roughly sculptured and finely pubescent.

Prosternum with a nearly quadrate median area surrounded by distinct longitudinal carinae which are slightly convergent posteriorly. The median area of prosternum (prosternal process) distinctly longer than wide. Anterior margin of mesosternum distinctly carinate, and distinctly and sinuately emarginate at middle. Mesosternum and major part of metasternum very strongly and rather sparsely punctured; lateral part of metasternum and metepisternum shagreened. First abdominal sternum with incomplete femoral lines which are reaching near the posterior margin of the sternum and reaching to the lateral side. Surrounded area by the femoral line of first abdominal sternum scarcely punctured and distinctly shagreened. Middle area of first abdominal sternum rather finely and sparsely punctured and not shagreened. Four apical segments of abdomen shagreened except an anterior middle part of each segment. Abdomen pubescent. Posterior margin of apical segment of abdomen rounded in female and weakly emarginate in middle in male. Legs relatively short and robust, tibiae each externally angulate near the apex.

Male genitalia: Tegmen relatively slender; median piece of tegmen spindle-shaped, relatively broad with weakly swollen sides at basal two-thirds and then strongly narrowing apically at apical one-third in ventral aspect. A pair of distinct lamellate processes present at basal two-fifths the length of the median piece. Lateral lobes of tegmen as long as the median piece, very slender and straight except a basal short part. Dorsal process of the basal piece very long, strongly curved ventrally at its base and with a strongly enlarged apical part. Median strut of tegmen very stout, nearly as long as the rest of tegmen; shape of median strut characteristic as shown in the figure. Siphon relatively short, as long as the tegmen including median strut, weakly curved with a very large siphonal capsule which is separated into two flat lobes and characteristic as shown in the figure. Apex of siphon with a thin and arcuate sclerotized process and a membranous appendage.

Female genitalia: Genital plate triangular and relatively broad with a very short stylus at

its apex; the stylus bearing two long setae. Surface of the plate uniformly and sparsely bearing the small pore.

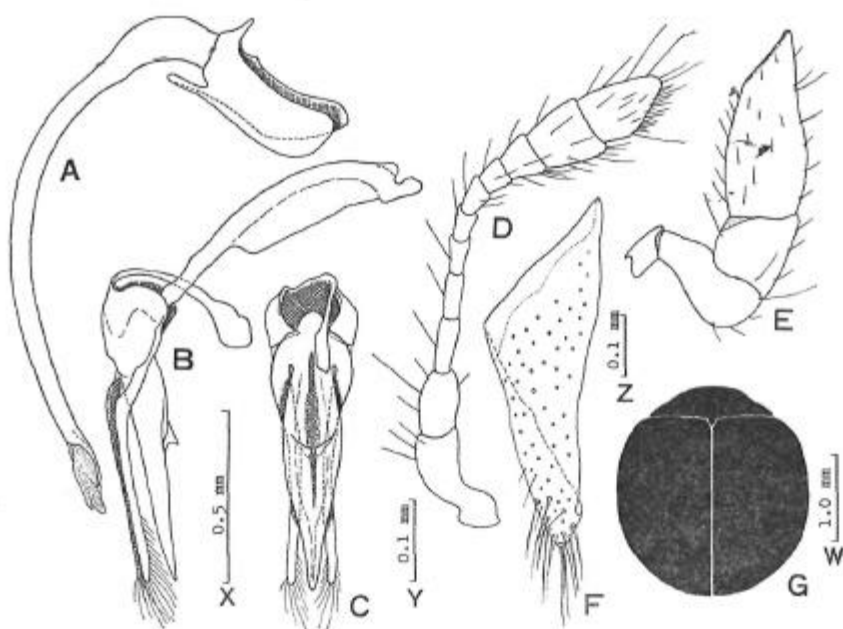


Fig. 5. *Sticholotis hirashimai* sp. nov.

A, Siphon, lateral aspect, B, Tegmen, lateral aspect, C, Tegmen, ventral aspect, median strut is removed, D, Antenna, E, Maxillary palpus, F, Hemisternite (genital plate), G, Dorsal outline. Scale X is applied to A-C, scale Y is to D-E, scale Z is to F, and scale W is to G.

Body length: 2.50-2.70 mm., width: 2.30 mm., depth: 1.40-1.50 mm.

Distribution: Formosa.

Holotype (♂): Penpuchi, Nantou Hsien, Formosa, 2. v. 1965, T. Shirōzu leg.

Paratype: 1 ♀, Ilan, Taipei Hsien, 16. iv. 1965, Y. Hirashima leg.

Almost all of the species of the genus *Sticholotis* have the colourful elytral pattern. The present species is closely related to *Sticholotis marginalis* Kapur, 1954 from Kashmir in lacking the discal markings on the elytra, but easily separable from the latter by the almost black pronotum, the entirely black elytral, the long lateral lobes of tegmen in the male genitalia, etc.

#### Genus *Nesolotis* Miyatake, 1966

*Nesolotis* Miyatake, 1966, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc. 9: 47-49 (type: *Nesolotis impunctata* Miyatake).

This genus recently described is closely related to the preceding genus but distinctly separated from it by the ten-segmented antennae, the additional line of the first abdominal segment, the elytra without a distinct humeral callus and the lacking the hind wings.

Up to the present, the following species have been known: *impunctata* Miyatake, 1966; *punctifrons* Miyatake, 1966; *amabilis* (H. Kanya, 1965) and *azumai* Sasaji, 1967 from the Ryukyus; and *shirozui* sp. nov. and *tsunekii* sp. nov. from Formosa.



9. *Nesolotis tsunekii* sp. nov. (Fig. 6-A-C)

Body hemispherical, slightly longer than wide. Dorsum very strongly convex above, shining and glabrous.

Body pale yellow orange. Antennal club somewhat darkened. Elytra with five black spots in total; central one round situated at anterior two-fifths the length of elytral suture and common in both elytra; a pair of anterior ones rather indistinct, touching to the elytral base and situated nearer to external side than to suture; a pair of posterior ones elongate, situated at apical two-thirds of elytral length from apex and at middle of each elytral width. Head, pronotum, underside of body and legs without any black parts.

Head about three-fifths the width of pronotum. Interocular distance slightly wider than half of the head width. Frons weakly convex, finely and relatively sparsely punctured; anterior one-third of frons and clypeus shagreened. Lateral sides of clypeus distinctly divergent anteriorly with rounded anterior corners; anterior margin of clypeus weakly but distinctly excavated, and narrowly margined. Innerocular margins of frons weakly arcuate and very strongly convergent anteriorly. Antenna about 1.2 times as long as the interocular distance. First segment stout and elongate; third to seventh segments thin and nearly as wide as each other; third segment much elongate, fourth segment distinctly longer than wide and about two-thirds the length of the third; fifth to seventh segments each nearly as long as wide or slightly shorter than wide; eighth segment distinctly broadening apically and wider than long; ninth segment also distinctly broadening apically and nearly as long as wide; tenth (terminal) segment slightly longer than wide, parallel-sided at basal part, and obliquely and rather roundly truncate at apex. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi about two and a half times as long as wide, weakly narrowing apically at basal three-fifths and rather strongly narrowing apically at apical two-fifths.

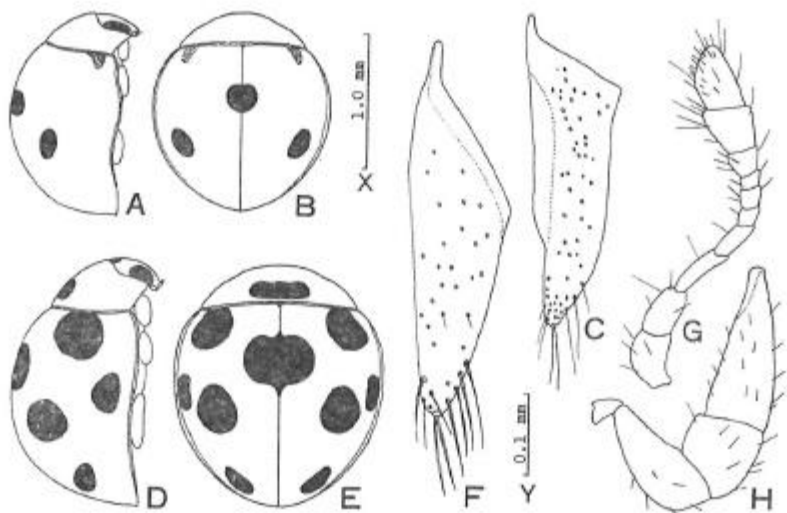


Fig. 6. *Nesolotis tsunekii* sp. nov. (A-C) and *N. shorozui* sp. nov. (D-H).

A and D, Lateral outlines, B and E, Dorsal outlines, C and F, Hemisternites, G, Antenna, H, Maxillary palpus, Scale X is applied to A, B, D, E, scale Y is to the rest.

Anterior margin of pronotum subtrapezoidally excavated; anterior corners of pronotum distinctly acute with a rounded tip; lateral sides of pronotum nearly straight; posterior corners

distinctly and obtusely angulate. Posterior margin of pronotum gently rounded and distinctly margined. Disk of pronotum very finely and sparsely punctured. Scutellum minute and triangular. Elytra very strongly convex; elytral base scarcely broader than pronotal base; external margin of elytra very narrowly reflexed except a short apical part and narrowly margined in entire length. Humeral calli of elytra invisible. Elytral surface nearly impunctate and strongly shining; extremely fine punctures are observed under the high magnification. Elytral epipleura entire, about one-eighth the width of body, feebly but distinctly foveate to receive the tips of femora. Prosternal process broad subtrapezoidal, about four-sevenths times as long as wide; anterior margin of the process strongly carinate, slightly convex anteriorly and inclined below; anterior corners of the process feebly rounded; surface of the process weakly and longitudinally convex and roughly sculptured. Anterior margin of mesosternum entirely flat. Surface of mesosternum, central part of metasternum very finely and very sparsely punctured. Abdomen very finely and extremely sparsely punctured. Femoral line of first abdominal sternum incomplete, entirely reaching to the posterior margin and lateral margin of the sternum.

Female genitalia: Genital plate very elongate, apical part of the plate rather strongly narrowing apically. Stylus very small with two setae.

Body length: 1.45 mm., width: 1.30 mm., depth: 0.90 mm.

Distribution: Formosa.

Holotype (♀): Wulai, Taipei Hsien, Formosa, 22. viii. 1966, H. Kamiya leg.

*Remarks:* This new species is very closely related to a Ryukyus' species *Nesolotis amabilis* (H. Kamiya, 1965), but may be easily separated from the latter by the elytral colour pattern with five black spots in total, the distinctly broadening clypeus, etc.

#### 10. *Nesolotis shirozui* sp. nov. (Fig. 6-D-H)

Body nearly hemispherical, slightly longer than wide, dorsum strongly convex and glabrous.

Body yellowish brown; head with a black small transverse marking on vertex; pronotum with a medium-sized transverse marking on the base. Elytra with nine black markings in total: a central and each pair of humeral, discal, lateral and preapical ones; all the elytral markings not reaching to the external margin of elytra. Humeral markings round and entirely or almost reaching to the basal margin of elytra; central marking round, large and situated at the suture a little before the middle of the elytral length; discal markings round or oval, and situated a little behind the middle of elytral length; lateral and preapical markings usually small, oval or round, always distinctly separated from the external margin of elytra. Elytral suture often narrowly blackish at posterior part. Underside without any black markings but partly darkened. Legs entirely yellowish brown.

Head relatively large, about three-fifths the width of pronotum. Interocular distance distinctly wider than half the head width. Frons rather strongly convex, relatively finely and sparsely punctured, and finely shagreened; innerocular margins of frons strongly convergent apically. Clypeus nearly as wide as the interocular distance with a distinctly arcuate and marginate anterior margin. Antennae relatively slender, ten-segmented. Basal segment about one and a half times as long as wide; second segment nearly as long as and slightly narrower than the basal; third segment much narrower than and slightly longer than the second; fourth segment two-thirds as long as the third; fifth segment about half as long as the fourth and slightly longer than wide; sixth segment distinctly longer than wide; seventh segment transverse; eighth segment broadening apically and as long as wide; ninth segment distinctly broadening apically and nearly as long as wide; tenth (terminal) segment much narrower and distinctly longer than the preceding

one, parallel-sided at basal half and obliquely truncate at apical half. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi conical and elongate, two and a half times as long as its basal width, rather strongly narrowing apically.

Anterior margin of pronotum subtrapezoidally excavate, marginate at lateral oblique part only. Anterior corners of pronotum rounded; lateral sides of pronotum nearly straight and marginate; posterior corners of pronotum obtusely angulated; posterior margin of pronotum narrowly marginated. Disk of pronotum finely and relatively densely punctured, and not shagreened. Scutellum minute, regular triangle. Elytra strongly convex; elytral base scarcely broader than the pronotal base; external margin of elytra narrowly reflexed except near the apex and distinctly marginated in entire length. Elytral punctuation sparser and stronger than pronotal one. Elytral epipleura about one-ninth as broad as body width, narrowing apically and reaching to the apex.

Prosternal process about one and a half times as wide as long and subtrapezoidal; lateral sides of the process distinctly convergent posteriorly. Anterior margin of mesosternum scarcely excavated and nearly straight. Meso- and metasterna finely and very sparsely punctured. Femoral line of first abdominal sternum incomplete, almost reaching to the posterior margin of the sternum.

Female genitalia: Genital plate elongate triangular, with a small stylus at its rounded tip.

Body length: 1.70-1.90 mm., width: 1.45-1.62 mm., depth: 0.95-1.15 mm.

Distribution: Formosa.

Holotype (♀): Fenchihu (1400-1600 m. alt.), Chia Hsien, Formosa, 12. iv, 1965, T. Shirôzu leg.

Paratypes: 1 ♀, Alishan (2300 m. alt.), Chia Hsien, 5-6. vii, 1965, T. Nakane leg.; 3 ♀♀, Alishan, 27. vii, 1965, H. Kamiya leg.

*Remarks:* The present species also resembles to *Nesolotis amabilis* H. Kamiya and the preceding species, but distinctly differs from them in the dorsal markings, the punctuation of elytra, etc.

### Genus *Jauravia* Motschulsky, 1858

*Jauravia* Motschulsky, 1858, Etud. Ent. 7: 117; Crotch, 1874, Revis. Coccin.: 273-274; Kapur, 1946, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., London (11) 13: 73-77 (type: *Jauravia pallidula* Motschulsky, designated by Crotch, 1874).

*Clanis* Mulsant, 1850, Spec. Trim. Sécuripalp.: 949 (type: *Coccinella pubescens* Fabricius) (preoccupied by Hübner, 1819).

*Paraclitostethus* Ohta, 1929, Ins. Mats. 4: 1-2; Miyatake, 1965, Spec. Bull. Lep. Soc. Jap. 1: 56 (type: *Paraclitostethus ovatus* Ohta), (syn. nov.).

The genus *Jauravia* Motschulsky, which was monographically revised by Kapur (1946), may be defined as follows:

Dorsum distinctly pubescent. Antennae eleven-segmented with a distinct but weakly dilated club composed of three-segments. Antennal insertion exposed by the circular emargination of the lateral side of clypeus, which is dilated laterally at the apical part. Mandibles bidentate at the apex. Maxillary palpi relatively short, terminal segment of the palpi cylindrical and acuminate with a very obliquely truncate apex. Pronotum without carinae near the anterior corners or lateral sides. Elytral base wider than the pronotal base. Prosternum with two broadly separated carinae. Prothoracic epipleuron with distinct foveae near the anterior margin. Elytral epipleuron not strongly descending externally, broad at anterior part, gradually narrowing towards the apex and reaching to the elytral apex; scarcely foveate to receive the tips of femora. Abdomen consisting of five visible sternum, of which first one with an incomplete femoral line on each side.

2.20 mm., depth: 0.97-1.23 mm.

Distribution: Formosa, India, Ceylon.

Specimens examined: 78 examples from the following localities:

Wulai, Taipei Hsien (v, viii, Y. Miyatake and H. Kamiya leg.); Yangmingshan, Taipei Hsien (v, vi, viii, S. Kimoto, Y. Miyatake and H. Kamiya leg.); Hsintien Chen, Taipei Hsien (vi, S. Kimoto leg.); Chuchi, Chiai Hsien (iv, vii, Y. Hirashima and H. Kamiya leg.); Fenchihu, Chiai Hsien (iv, vii, viii, T. Shirôzu, R. Ishikawa and H. Kamiya leg.); Puli, Nantou Hsien (vii, H. Kamiya leg.); Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien (vi, vii, Y. Kurosawa, S. Kimoto and H. Kamiya leg.); Punpuchi, Nantou Hsien (vii, H. Kamiya leg.); Kuantsuling, Tainan Hsien (iv, vi, vii, Y. Hirashima, S. Uéno and H. Kamiya leg.); Kueitzechiao, Pingtung Hsien (viii, H. Kamiya leg.); Oluanpi, Pingtung Hsien (viii, H. Kamiya leg.); Kenting, Pingtung Hsien (iv, viii, S. Miyamoto and T. Nakane leg.).

This species is easily separable from all the remaining Formosan species of the subfamily Sticholotinae by the remarkable elytral coloration.

### Genus *Pharoscymnus* Bedel, 1906

*Pharoscymnus* Bedel, 1906, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. 1906: 306; Smirnof, 1954, Trav. Orig. Serv. Déf. Vég. Rabat 9: 1-35 (type: *Coccinella sexguttata* Gyllenhal).

*Pharus* Mulsant, 1850, Spec. Trim. Sécuripalp.: 948, 949 (type: *Coccinella sexmaculata* Gyllenhal).

*Gymnopharus* Sicard, 1909, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 78: 157 (type: *Pharoscymnus (Gymnopharus) eburifer* Sicard).

The generic characters of the *Pharoscymnus* were described in detail by Smirnof (1954) and the distinguished characters of the genus from the remains of the Sticholotini were shown by Pope (1962). A single species occurs in Formosa.

### 12. *Pharoscymnus taoi* sp. nov. (Fig. 8)

Body small, short oval, dorsum relatively strongly convex and distinctly pubescent. Dorsal pubescence suberect and white.

Head black, antennae yellowish brown, mouth parts dark reddish brown. Pronotum and scutellum entirely black. Elytra black with two pairs of reddish orange markings before and behind. Each elytral marking round or short oval and usually very large. Underside of body including elytral epipleura dark reddish brown to pitchy brown; metasternum usually darker than abdomen. Femora black with a brownish tip. Tibiae and tarsi yellowish brown.

Head medium in size, about three-fifths the width of pronotum. Frons broad, interocular distance about two-thirds the width of head including eyes; surface of frons slightly convex, and strongly and relatively sparsely punctured; innerocular margins of frons weakly arcuate and not strongly divergent apically. Clypeus not broader than the interocular distance, lateral sides nearly straightly and distinctly narrowing apically and marginate; anterior margin of clypeus scarcely emarginate and distinctly reflexed and marginated. Frons and clypeus without any emarginations of antennal insertions. Antennae shorter than half of the head width, ten-segmented with a distinct spindle shaped club which is composed of three segments. First segment elongate and relatively large; second segment also large and distinctly longer than wide; each of third to fifth segments much narrower than the second and longer than wide; sixth segment shorter than wide and broadening apically; the seventh segment somewhat wider than the sixth; eighth segment longer than seventh and wider than long; ninth nearly as wide as the eighth and much longer than wide; terminal (tenth) segment small, conical and slightly longer than wide. Maxillary palpi proper

nearly as long as the total length of antennae, terminal segment of maxillary palpi elongate and conical, three times as long as wide, relatively strongly narrowing apically with an obliquely and shortly truncate apex. The second segment of maxillary palpi distinctly longer than wide.

Pronotum short, less than half the width. Anterior margin of pronotum weakly convex anteriorly at middle part. Lateral portions strongly incline below; lateral margins narrowly and distinctly marginate, nearly straight at basal half and weakly rounded at apical half. Anterior corners of pronotum rounded and posterior corners obtusely angulated. Basal margin of pronotum very narrowly marginate. Disk of pronotum finely and relatively sparsely punctured, Punctuation of pronotum becoming stronger and denser toward the lateral sides. Scutellum regular triangular. Elytral base scarcely broader than the pronotal base. Outer margin of elytra narrowly marginate and very narrowly expanded externally at entire length. Surface of elytra sparsely and finely punctured at central area and densely and very coarsely at outer areas.

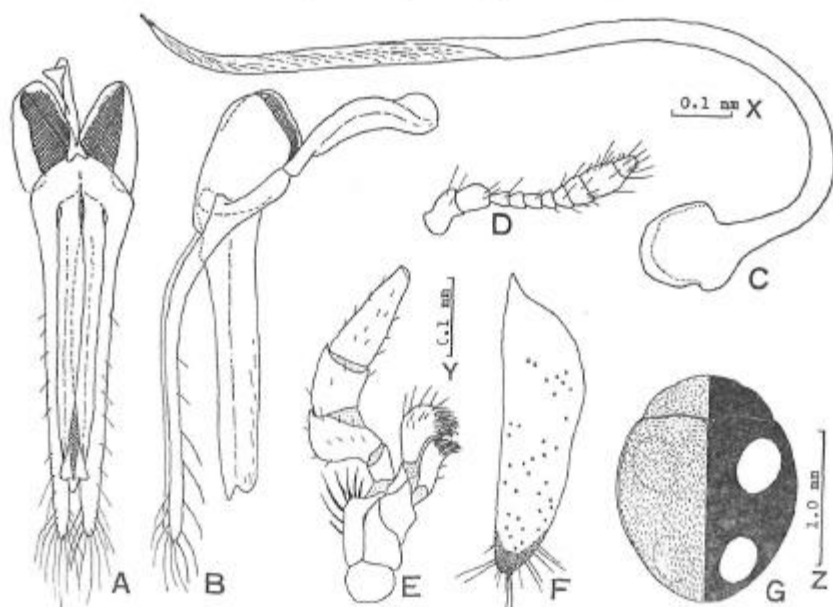


Fig. 8. *Pharoecymnus taii* sp. nov.

A, Tegmen, ventral aspect, B, Tegmen, lateral aspect, C, Siphon, lateral aspect, D, Antenna, E, Maxilla, F, Hemisternite, G, Dorsal outline, left half showing the arrangement of pubescence. Scale X is applied to A-C, scale Y is to D-F, and scale Z is to G.

Prosternum with a pair of longitudinal carinae which are straight and distinctly convergent posteriorly. An area enclosed by the prosternal carinae about twice as long as wide and very coarsely sculptured. Lateral wings of prosternum before the coxal cavity about one-third the length of prosternum. Mesosternum three-fifths the length of meso-coxal distance. Anterior margin of mesosternum scarcely arcuate. Surface of mesosternum impunctate or bearing with a few strong punctures at central area and strongly punctured at narrow outer area. Metepisternum and lateral area of metasternum distinctly shagreened. Central area of metasternum indistinctly shagreened. Lateral area of abdomen broadly shagreened; median area of each abdominal segment finely and very sparsely punctured. Femoral line of first abdominal sternum incomplete, almost reaching to the posterior margin of the sternum, running along the posterior margin and not reaching to

the lateral side. Enclosed area by a femoral line distinctly shagreened except narrow area along the inner part of the line. Apical margin of fifth abdominal segment feebly truncate in male and gently rounded in female.

Male genitalia: Tegmen slender; median piece of tegmen moderately slender, nearly cylindrical, with lamellate parts beside the groove for the reception of the siphon in almost entire length of the median piece. The apex of the lamellate part roundly extended apically and divergent ventrally. Lateral lobes of tegmen very slender, distinctly longer than the median piece. Median strut stout and short, about half the length of the median piece. Basal piece of tegmen without a distinct appendage. Siphon slender, rather strongly and semicircularly curved at basal two-fifths and nearly weakly curved dorsally. Siphonal capsule relatively large and nearly round without distinct processes.

Body length: 1.65-2.00 mm., width: 1.28-1.50 mm., depth: 0.85-0.95 mm.

Distribution: Formosa.

Holotype (♂): Puli, Nantou Hsien, Formosa, 8. vii. 1966, H. Kamiya leg.

Paratypes: 9 exs., Taipei, 26. viii. 1966, H. Kamiya leg.; 3 exs., Taipei, 6. vi. 1965, Paul K. C. Lo leg.

This new species is closely allied to *Pharoscyrmus numidicus* Pic, 1900 from North Africa in the dorsal colour pattern but easily distinguishable from the latter by the position of the elytral markings and the structure of the male genitalia.

#### TRIBE SHIROZUELLINI tribus nov.

Type-genus: *Shirozuella* gen. nov.

For the reception of the quite peculiar genus *Shirozuella* which is described in this paper, the present new tribe is need to be proposed and may be defined as follows:

Clypeus distinctly expanded laterally, but antennal insertions not entirely hidden under the expanded clypeus and distinctly visible in the lateral aspect, and labrum relatively long and exposed in front of the clypeus. Antennae moderate in length with a distinct club. Maxillary palpi very long, terminal segment of maxillary palpi very elongate, not distinctly broadening apically, cardo of maxilla small and normal in shape. Underside of head capsule with deep furrows beside the mouth parts, for the reception of the retracted antennae. Anterior area of prosternum with a deep transverse furrow in front of the anterior margin of the central area of the sternum. Underside of body relatively strongly convex and not distinctly foveate to receive the femora. Abdomen composed of six visible sterna, the fifth abdominal sternum not much longer than the precedings. Metendosternite Stichelotinae-type. Genital plates of female elongate triangular with a distinct stylus.

An Oriental genus *Promecopharus* Sicard, 1910 is very similar to the genus *Shirozuella* in many characters including the expanded clypeus, and may also belong to the present tribe, as far as the original description and the Pope's diagnosis of the genus *Promecopharus* are concerned.

In many characters, the Shirozuellini are regarded to be a member of the subfamily Stichelotinae of my sense, and the structure of the head capsule with a strongly expanded clypeus and the prosternal structure with a distinct anterior furrow are quite different from the rest of the subfamily. This tribe has a relatively close affinity with the tribe Stichelotini (=Pharini) in having the very elongate maxillary palpi, the femora not strongly flattened, the relatively long antennae with a distinct spindle shaped club and the ventrally articulated labial palpi. The longitudinal furrows of the underside of head and the nearly triangular median area of the prosternum show some strong affinity between the present tribe and the Serangini.



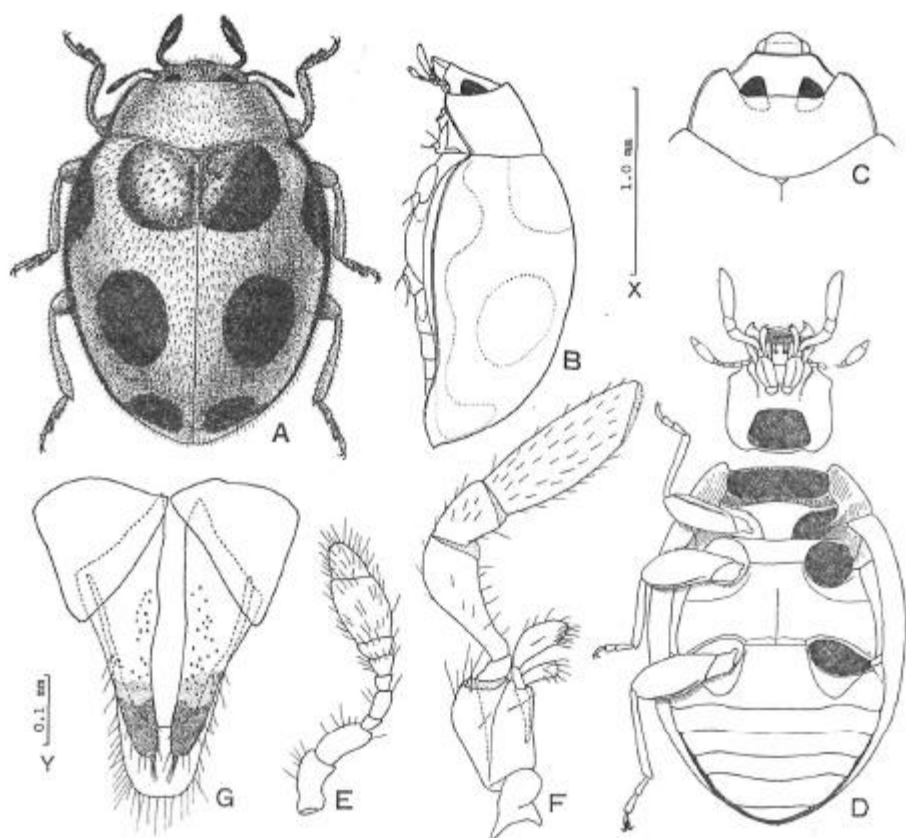


Fig. 9. *Shirozuella mirabilis* gen. et sp. nov.

A, Full dorsal aspect, B, Lateral outline, C, Head and pronotum, dorso-frontal aspect, D, Ventral structure, head divided and left legs removed, E, Antenna, F, Maxilla, G, Female genital segments. Scale X is applied to A-D, and scale Y is to E-G.

The peculiar structure of clypeus in the Shirozuellini appears to be considered the relationship to the Chilocorinae of my sense, especially to the Telsimiini which are a primitive tribe of the Chilocorinae and somewhat related to the Sticholotinae in some characters. But the differentiations between the Shirozuellini and the Telsimiini are exactly seen in the features of the antennae, the maxillae, the prosternum and the metendosternite, and the number of the abdominal segments; besides the structure of the head capsule in the Shirozuellini is essentially different from that of the Chilocorinae.

Therefore, it is not uncertain that the Shirozuellini are distinctly separable from the Telsimiini and may be an unusual group of the subfamily Sticholotinae.

#### Genus *Shirozuella* gen. nov.

(Gender: feminine; Shirōzu + diminutive)

Type-species: *Shirozuella mirabilis* sp. nov.

Body small, oval, relatively elongate; dorsum rather weakly convex and pubescent. Clypeus long and distinctly expanded laterally. Antennae inserted laterally near the apical end of head

capsule. Antennae relatively long reaching to the middle of lateral side of pronotum, and nine-segmented with a distinct club composed of three segments. Eighth antennal segment the largest in both width and length, terminal segment rather small and conical. Labrum relatively long, like that of *Ortaliini*. Maxillary palpi much longer than an antenna, three-segmented; second segment distinctly longer than wide; terminal segment of maxillary palpi very elongate, and weakly spatulate, lateral sides slightly divergent apically at basal half and convergent at apical half, apex of the segment obliquely truncate; cardo of maxilla small and oval. Mandible bidentate at apex. Mentum very elongate and narrowly articulated with submentum. Labial palpi two-segmented and both segments elongate and nearly cylindrical. Underside of head capsule with longitudinal distinct grooves beside the stomal foramen for the reception of the retracted antennae. Pronotum distinctly but narrowly marginated at lateral sides and deeply emarginated anteriorly. Scutellum easily visible and medium-sized. Elytral outer margin very narrowly but very distinctly expanded externally except a short apical part. Elytral epipleura relatively narrow, nearly horizontal, slightly inclined below internally, not foveate, and not reaching to the elytral apex. Prosternum with a broad central part and narrow lateral wings, without longitudinal carinae nor ridges which divide the central area from the remaining area. Anterior margin of prosternum weakly and downward produced anteriorly. Anterior face of prosternum distinctly grooved in entire width. Mesosternum broadly and compactly articulated with metasternum, broadly separating the meso-coxae. Anterior margin of mesosternum nearly flat. Legs relatively long; tips of all femora distinctly beyond the outer margin of body; femora distinctly swollen and grooved to receive the tibiae when the latter are retracted; tibiae slender and simple. Tarsi trimerous. Hind wing normal and veins rather well-developed. Abdomen consisting of six visible segments. First abdominal segment with complete femoral lines. Fifth abdominal segment shorter than two preceding segments together. Female genitalia elongate triangular.

*Remarks:* The present new genus closely resembles to the genus *Promecopharus* Sicard, 1910 which is composed of a single Indian species, but easily distinguishable from the latter in having the antennal club which consists of three segments and is two-fifths as long as the total length of antennae, the nearly parallel-sided terminal segment of maxillary palpi, and the complete femoral lines of the first abdominal sternum which are reaching to the metacoxal cavities externally.

The generic name is dedicated to Prof. T. Shirôzu who collected the type-species of this genus and gave me many interest Coccinellid materials from Formosa.

### 13. *Shirozuella mirabilis* sp. nov. (Fig. 9)

Body elongate oval, two-thirds as wide as long, dorsum rather weakly convex and pubescent. Dorsal pubescence relatively sparse, long and pale yellowish brown in colour.

Head and labrum yellowish brown, antennae and maxillary palpi blackish brown. Pronotum yellowish brown, very narrow external margin somewhat darkened. Scutellum dark yellowish brown. Elytra yellowish brown with seven black markings. A basal marking of elytra large, about two-thirds the width and one-fourth the length of elytra, reaching to the elytral basal margin. Discal markings elongate oval, large and situated a little behind the middle of elytral length. Preapical black markings triangular and much smaller than the discal ones, not reaching to the elytral apex. Marginal black markings beginning at basal corner of elytra and reaching to the apical one-sixth the elytral length, distinctly swollen near the part of one-fourth of the elytral length. The marginal black area indistinctly connected with the preapical markings. Elytral apex pale. Underside of body black to pitchy brown with dark reddish brown prothoracic hypomeron.

Elytral epipleura dark reddish brown with blackish external margin. Legs brown, tibiae and tarsi somewhat paler than femora.

Head moderate in size, frontal surface of head capsule strongly flattened, slightly convex and rather weakly inclined below anteriorly; eyes relatively large, distinctly broader than the interocular distance; innerocular margins of frons nearly straight and strongly divergent anteriorly. Clypeus subtrapezoidal, as long as the interocular distance. Anterior margin of clypeus narrowly margined and slightly incised in middle part. Lateral parts of anterior margin of clypeus distinctly obliquely and straightly bending. Frons and middle part of clypeus strongly and relatively densely punctured; lateral parts of clypeus scarcely punctured and nearly smooth. Labrum subquadrate, about half as long as wide, anterior margin of labrum weakly rounded and lateral sides of labrum distinctly rounded. Antennae moderate in length, about two and a half times as long as the interocular distance and reaching to the middle of the lateral side of pronotum. Antennae nine-segmented; basal segment about twice as long as wide; second segment cylindrical and nearly as long as and as wide as the basal segment; third segment small, half the width of the second and slightly longer than wide; fourth segment twice as long as the third; fifth segment nearly equal to the third in size; sixth segment longer than the fifth and distinctly broadening apically; three terminal segments together composing a distinct club which is longer than two-fifths the total length of antenna; seventh segment distinctly wider than long and strongly broadening apically; eighth segment the largest and much longer than wide; terminal segment small and conical with a rounded apex. Maxillary palpi very long, nearly as long as antennae; basal segment very elongate and longer than stipes; second segment distinctly longer than wide; terminal segment of maxillary palpi very elongate, more than three times as long as wide and nearly twice as long as the interocular distance, nearly parallel-sided and slightly swollen in middle, apex of the segment obliquely truncate.

Pronotum relatively small, basal width of pronotum five-sevenths the width of body; strongly narrowing anteriorly. Anterior margin of pronotum very deeply, subtrapezoidally emarginate. Lateral margins of pronotum very narrowly margined and distinctly reflexed, rather strongly rounded at anterior part and slightly at posterior part. Anterior corners of pronotum rectangular and posterior corners obtusely but distinctly angulate. Basal margin of pronotum narrowly margined. Disk of pronotum finely, rather densely and uniformly punctured. Scutellum triangular, distinctly broader than long, one-seventh the width of the pronotal base. Elytra rather elongate and weakly convex. Humeral calli distinctly raised. Elytral base hardly wider than the pronotal base. Elytral sides rather weakly rounded and rather strongly convergent apically at apical half in dorsal aspect. Outer margin of elytra very narrowly but extremely distinctly expanded externally except a short apical part. Surface of elytra very coarsely, strongly and rather irregularly punctured. Elytral epipleura nearly horizontal, slightly incline below internally and rather narrow, about one-tenth the width of body. Inner margin of the epipleura convergent to outer margin posteriorly and ending at the posterior margin of fourth abdominal sternum. Anterior margin of prosternum carinate and slightly convex anteriorly. Front coxal distance about half the length of prosternum; surface of prosternum roughly sculptured. Metepisterna and the area surrounded by femoral line of metasternum shagreened. Metasternum sparsely and strongly punctured. Femoral line of first abdominal sternum complete, rather strongly curved V-shape, reaching to the posterior one-third the distance between the metacoxal cavity and the posterior margin of the segment and then suddenly recurved basally. Area surrounded by a femoral line of first abdominal sternum with about ten punctures. Femora very thick and strongly swollen at middle part, tibiae very slender. Claws slender with an obtusely angulate basal tooth. Genital plates of female elongate

triangular with a small but distinct stylus which bears a few long setae; apical area of stylus distinctly darkened.

Body length: 2.00 mm., width: 1.35 mm., depth: 0.90 mm.

Distribution: Formosa,

Holotype (♀): Tattaka (=Sungkang, 2050 m. alt.), Nantou Hsien, Formosa, 29. vi. 1965, T. Shirôzu leg.

*Remarks.* This new species is a single one composing the genus *Shirozuella* and relatively similar to an Indian species, *Promecopharus andrewesi* Sicard, 1910, in general appearance, but easily separable from the latter in the following characters: (1) the characteristic colour pattern of dorsum, (2) the larger body size (1.3 mm. in *P. andrewesi*), (3) several structures which are mentioned in the remarks of the genus. Elongate body form of the present species is not unlike some species of the *Scymnus*-subgenus *Nephus*, but the structure of the head capsule and the maxillary palpi of this species are quite different from those of the latter.

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