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George Lewis F.L.S.

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are wanting); the joints from the sixth are somewhat angular at the inner apex. The abdomen is rather broadly truncate at the apex, with a dense fringe of fulvous hairs coming from between the dorsal and ventral segments.

The following species appearing under *Criodion* in the Munich Catalogue will be better placed in *Xestia*. Their tibiae are unarmed at the outer apex, their femora are simple, and their intermediate cotyloid cavities are either partly or wholly closed in on the outside.

X. annulipes, Buq.

X. bivittata, Buq. (= *suturalis*, Perty (*Stenochorus*),
Delect. An. p. 90, pl. xviii. fig. 5).

X. corvina, Germ.

X. dorsalis, Thoms.

X. pictipes, Newm.

The same remarks will, perhaps, apply to other species.

IV.—On some Japanese Species of *Paromalus*.

By GEORGE LEWIS, F.L.S.

THE Micro-Coleoptera of China, like those of our Indian possessions, are almost wholly unknown; no Chinese species of *Paromalus* has been described, and the only example known to me is one I captured in a rotten stem of a decaying *Celtis* in Hong Kong in the winter of 1880. It remains therefore a matter of speculation whether any or all of the species here recorded from Japan occur or not on the adjacent continent, although it is exceedingly probable some of them do. Two at least of the species have a wide distribution, as they are well-known European insects, and their names are, I believe, also in the lists of the Siberian Coleoptera.

List of Species.

Paromalus complanatus, Panz.

— *mendicus*.

— *viaticus*.

— *fujisanus*.

— *vernalis*.

Paromalus tardipes.

— *parallelepipedus*, Herbst.

— *omineus*.

— *musculus*, Mars.

— *montivagus*.

Paromalus complanatus, Panz.

Hab. Japan. This species occurs throughout the Archipelago, but it is commonest in Yezo.

Paromalus mendicus, sp. n.

P. biarculo similis at paulo minor; elytris propygidioque distincte punctulatis; mesosterno stria transversali nulla.
L. 2-2½ mill.

Oblong-oval, rather flat, black; antennæ and legs reddish; the head distinctly but not densely punctured, stria complete, well-marked, and angulate over the eyes; the thorax visibly punctured behind the anterior angles, less so laterally, and nearly smooth on the disk, scutellar spot very small and placed a little away from the edge, stria interrupted behind the neck; the elytra much more distinctly punctured except on the area behind the scutellum and a very narrow margin along the suture, one short basal stria, somewhat straight but ill-defined; the propygidium clearly and rather closely punctured; the pygidium nearly smooth, in the male there are obscure and ill-defined marks but no vermicular sculpture; the prosternum is a little broader than in *P. biarculus*, Mars., bistriate, striæ strong, feebly sinuous at the sides, and widening outwards a little in front and joining posteriorly; the mesosternum feebly and sparsely punctulate, without a transverse stria, lateral furrow deep and common to it and the metasternum; the suture is clearly seen between the meso- and metasterna; anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

This species differs from *P. biarculus* in having the elytra distinctly punctured, by the absence of the mesosternal transverse stria, and by the want in the male of vermicular sculpture on the pygidium.

Hab. Japan. I found this insect at Kashiwagi and in several places in Higo.

Paromalus viaticus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, depressiusculus, niger, nitidus, supra punctulatus; mesosterno stria transversali nulla; metasterno leviter et sparse punctulato; propygidio pygidioque sublævibus.
L. 1½ mill.

Oblong-oval, somewhat depressed, black, legs reddish; the head evenly punctured, a little prominent and obtusely angulate over the eyes, stria strong laterally, arched anteriorly,

sinuous before the eyes, forehead flattish; the thorax bisinuate behind the head, punctured finely behind the neck and on the disk, punctures much larger at the sides and along the base, no scutellar fovea; the elytra are punctured like the sides of the thorax, sutural margin narrowly smooth, suture feebly raised before the apex to the middle of the dorsum, epipleural stria continues round the sutural angle, dorsal striæ indistinct; the propygidium evenly, not closely punctured; pygidium in the female evenly punctulate, in the male punctulate except at the apex, which is transversely rough and very densely punctured; the prosternum, lobe sparsely but distinctly punctate, keel bistriate, stria feebly sinuous, bent at both ends, but not connected at either; the mesosternum without a transverse stria, suture apparent and, like the metasternum, sparsely and finely punctured, especially in the median area; anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

Hab. Japan. Taken at Nikko, Oyama, Kashiwagi, Nara, Kumamoto, and Yuyama, chiefly in the warmer districts of the islands.

Paromalus fujisanus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus, supra punctatus; prosterno striis parallelis postice junctis; pronoto ante scutellum foveolato; mesosternum stria transversali biangulata; pedibus piceis.

L. 2 mill.

Oblong-oval, rather convex, black, shining, punctured above; the head rather broad, impressed in front, stria complete, surface clearly and evenly, not thickly punctured; the thorax, stria complete and strong at the sides, very fine behind the head, wholly punctured, with a distinct scutellar fovea visible amongst the punctures, anterior angles rather depressed, anterior margin impressed behind the eyes; the elytra punctured like the thorax except in the sutural area before the apex, where the punctures are oblong, epipleural stria continues along the apex and turns round the sutural angle, one oblique obsolete stria; the propygidium sparsely and evenly punctulate; the pygidium in the male has a raised exterior margin, and within the margin the whole surface is evenly vermiculate in sculpture, in the female the pygidium is immarginate, irregularly and sparsely punctured at the base, nearly smooth at the apex; the prosternum bistriate, striæ parallel at the sides, bent inwards at either end, keel with a few punctures very irregularly set, anterior lobe somewhat straight on the anterior edge and sparsely punctured;

the mesosternum, transverse stria middle part nearly straight, arcuate on each side, not angulate, suture not apparent, surface sparsely punctulate; the metasternum with large punctures between the intermediate and posterior coxæ, punctures gradually becoming finer on the median area and especially behind the mesosternum; anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

This species must be placed next to *P. bistriatus*, Er., from America.

Hab. Japan. I obtained a considerable number of specimens at Kiga, Hakone, Subashiri, and Nikko.

Paromalus vernalis, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus, supra punctatus; prosterno haud striato; mesosterno, stria transversali in medio arcuato, utrinque biangulato.

L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, rather convex, black, legs pitchy; the head evenly punctured, stria complete, forehead flattish; the thorax, anterior angles depressed, somewhat obtuse, somewhat thickly punctured, stria strong at the sides and behind the anterior angles, fine behind the neck, punctures behind the neck small, those at the sides and in front of the scutellum somewhat oblong; the elytra are punctured like the thorax, suture very feebly raised in the dorsal region, sutural margin narrow, smooth, one stria short and oblique, the epipleural stria does not reach the sutural angle; the propygidium is transversely punctured; the pygidium in the male has a transverse furrow near the base, and behind it is another (which is sometimes broken at the sides), which is formed to enclose a semicircular lobe, the course of the furrow not being always well defined; in the female the pygidium is faintly and sparsely punctulate; the prosternum without stria, punctures scattered and feeble, the whole surface microscopically strigose; the mesosternum, stria arcuate in the middle, angles acute, median part wider than the appendages, suture invisible; the metasternum similarly punctate, punctures large and not closely set, subocellate in front of the hind coxæ; the lateral striæ on the first segment of the abdomen are nearly parallel to each other; anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

This species also is of the *P. bistriatus* group.

Hab. Japan. Obtained at Nara, Oyayama, and Yuyama.

Paromalus tardipes, sp. n.

Ovalis, depressiusculus, brunneus, nitidus, punctatus; fronte impressa stria interrupta; pronoto basi tenuiter bistriato.

L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 mill.

Oval, rather depressed, brown, shining; the head anteriorly impressed, punctate, punctures rather large but not closely set, stria strong and somewhat carinate, feebly sinuous over the eyes, anteriorly ceasing behind the mandibles; the thorax, anterior angles obtuse and depressed, strongly punctate, punctures oblong, with some inclined to be acicular, evenly, not closely set, stria laterally a little elevated, fine and complete behind the head, two short striæ before the base at a point parallel to the usual position of the fourth elytral stria, the striæ are faint but easily seen, and they are a good specific character in this difficult genus; the elytra wholly punctured somewhat like the thorax, but more distinctly, the punctures towards and at the apex are round, not oval or acicular like some in front; the propygidium is punctured like the apices of the elytra; the pygidium in the male is punctured like the propygidium at the base, but at the apex there are transverse furrows which are confluent with the punctures; in the female the pygidium is sparsely and finely punctulate; the prosternum bistriate, striæ nearly straight laterally, bent, but not quite joining at either end, a few irregular punctures on the keel, anterior lobe punctate and strigose; the mesosternum very sparsely punctured, lateral furrow strong, transverse stria with the middle portion very wide and straight, arcuate at the sides, suture not apparent; the metasternum, anterior half lightly punctulate, posteriorly and the first segment of the abdomen with much larger punctures, all are more or less elongate or acicular; the other abdominal segments are smooth, with a row of punctures on their posterior edges; anterior tibiæ 4-dentate, tarsi rather short.

Hab. Japan. Single specimens taken at Miyanoshita, Kiga, Kashiwagi, and Nara.

Paromalus parallelepipedus, Herbst.

Hab. Japan. Apparently scarce; five examples only were taken at Sapporo, Miyanoshita, Nikko, and Nishimura.

Paromalus omineus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, parum convexus, lateribus vix parallelis, brunneus, nitidus; fronte stria integra; metasterno utrinque subocellato-punctato; pedibus flavis.

L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, rather convex, brown, shining, antennæ and legs flavous; the head clearly and somewhat sparsely punctu-

late, stria elevated over the eyes, fine and complete in front, forehead rather flat; the thorax, anterior angles depressed, little acute, stria not interrupted, but very fine behind the neck, not closely punctate, punctures somewhat ocellate, especially before the bases of the elytra; the elytra are punctured like the thorax, subocellate at the sides, finer behind the scutellum and on the dorsal area, striæ obsolete; the propygidium clearly, not densely punctulate in both sexes; the pygidium similarly punctured, and in the male a few scratches or obscure furrows are visible at the apex; the prosternum without striæ, finely strigose under the microscope; the mesosternum with a few punctures, transverse stria very slightly bent in the middle portion, rather widely arched on each side, median portion narrowest; meso- and metasternal suture invisible, both plates punctate, not closely, but at the sides the punctures are subocellate; anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

This species is like a small example of *P. parallelepipedus*. The colour, and especially the shape of the mesosternal stria, with the median portion much less wide than the appendages, will distinguish it.

Hab. Japan. Two examples taken on Omimesan.

Paromalus musculus, Mars.

Hab. Japan. Taken at Nara, on the main island, and in several places in Kiushiu.

This species is peculiar in occurring under stones in the shady forests, while most of the species of the genus are subcortical.

Paromalus montivagus, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, supra punctulatus; pedibus rufobrunneis; elytris striis obsoletis; pygidio sublævi vel grosse vermiculato; mesosterno marginato.

L. $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oval, convex, black, punctulate above, with a strigose surface-sculpture visible under the microscope; the head lightly impressed in front, somewhat prominent over the eyes, stria complete, strong above the eyes, fine anteriorly; the thorax bisinuous behind the neck, anterior angles obtuse and depressed, stria complete, and on the edge before the scutellum is a row of ten or twelve large punctures; the elytra, punctuation larger and more dense than that of the thorax except on the dorsal area behind the scutellum, the striæ are obsolete and in their place the punctures are rugose

and confluent; a narrow margin at the suture is smooth, the epipleural stria is fine and passes round the apex, and terminates after passing the angle at the suture; the propygidium is punctulate like the thorax; the pygidium impunctate in the female and microscopically strigose, in the male it is narrowly smooth at the base, with a coarse vermicular sculpture at the apex; the prosternum bistriate, striæ indistinctly joined at the base, where the margin is a little broad; the mesosternum short and transverse, marginal stria nearly complete, being a little broken in the middle only, transverse stria widely sinuous, suture invisible; the metasternum, lateral stria oblique, punctuation sparse; the anterior femora conspicuously grooved like those figured for *Phelister Simoni*, Lew. (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1889, vol. iv. p. 46); the anterior tibiæ 5-6-dentate, posterior without spines. The minute strigosity is more apparent on the sternal plates than on the upper surface.

The facies of this species is like a very large *Abraeus*, and it is the only species noticed in this paper with an anterior marginal stria to the mesosternum.

Hab. Japan. I took several specimens at different places bordering the great plain of Fujisan in May 1880. It frequents old beeches.

V.—*Descriptions of two new Genera of Scorpions, with Notes upon some Species of Palamnæus.* By R. I. POCKOCK, of the Natural-History Museum.

[Plate III. B.]

HAVING been occupied of late in the identification of the oriental species of *Scorpio* and *Palamnæus*, I soon made the discovery that there has been considerable confusion respecting the Indian and Burmese species of the latter genus.

Their history may be briefly told as follows.

The type of the genus, *P. spinifer* (Hempr. & Ehrb.), was originally described as from India. This species, however, has not been identified since it was established, apparently because it was described and figured as having nineteen or twenty pectinal teeth—this number being considerably larger than any presented by the species described by Dr. Thorell.

In 1877 Dr. Thorell characterized from Singapore a species named *P. Petersii*; this form apparently only differs from