

A New Genus and New Species of the Tribe Melandryini (Coleoptera, Melandryidae)

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Abstract A new melandryid beetle, *Phryganophilodes elegans* gen. et sp. nov., is described from central Honshu, Japan. It belongs to the tribe Melandryini, and seems to have a relationship with *Phryganophilus*.

Genus *Phryganophilodes* gen. nov.

Type species: *Phryganophilodes elegans* sp. nov.

Body moderately small-sized, subdepressed, elongate oblong, above moderately coarsely and densely punctured. Head rather broad, not constricted behind eyes, with well-defined frontal suture; eyes obsolete emarginate in front and more or less prominent. Maxillary palpus moderately long, with apical segment enlarged, cultriform. Antenna subfiliform, slightly shorter than head and prothorax combined; 2nd segment shortest, about a half as long as 1st; 4th longest, 1.2–1.4 times as long as 1st; 5–7th each slightly longer than wide, 8–10th each about as broad as long; terminal segment ovate, subequal to 1st in length. Pronotum transverse, widest before the middle; sides arcuate in front, briefly parallel before subacute hind angles; lateral ridges clear, but obsolete near anterior margin; basal margin trisinate, lying loosely over the base of elytra. Elytra subparallel-sided, not wider than prothorax; surface almost smooth, with neither longitudinal ridge nor groove. Front coxae contiguous to each other; prosternal process very short, gently pointed toward apex; procoxal cavity broadly angulate laterad, with trochantine visible. Mesocoxae also contiguous to each other. Legs slender, relatively long; protarsus decidedly dilated in male; penultimate segment of metatarsus elongate, subcylindrical with apex excavated; all tibiae nearly straight with terminal spurs small, similar in shape respectively; claws simple. Abdominal segments nearly equal in length to one another.

This new genus is related to the genus *Phryganophilus* SAHLBERG, 1834, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: prothorax with trisinate base, the penultimate segment of metatarsus elongated, apical segment of maxillary palpus enlarged, and so on.

Phryganophilodes elegans sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Kinutsuya-nagakuchiki]

(Plate 1)

Body subdepressed, elongate oblong, black, somewhat shiny; elytra and pronotum feebly with greenish or purplish metallic tinge; latero-posterior parts of pronotum and posterior parts of hypomera rufo-testaceous; clypeus and mouth-parts dark brown.

Head rather broad, $2/3$ times as wide as prothorax; frons slightly convex, with well-defined frontal suture; clypeus transverse, finely and sparsely punctate, with frontal margin weakly bisinuate; disc densely, coarsely, and rather confluent punctate, and sparsely clothed with moderately long, suberect black hairs; eyes obsoletely emarginate in front, more or less prominent; interocular distance about 3 times as wide as eye in dorsal view. Maxillary palpus moderately long; 2nd segment about 3 times as long as the 3rd which is the shortest; terminal one longest, twice as long as wide in female, 3 times so in male, strongly dilated, knife-shaped with the apical margin slightly arcuate. Antenna subfiliform, relatively short, not reaching base of elytra, densely bearing rather long, black setae; scape clavate, twice as long as wide; 4th longest, equal in length to 2nd and 3rd combined; 5th to 7th subtriangular, 5th 1.5–1.7 times as long as wide, 6th 1.2–1.5 times so, 7th scarcely longer than broad; 8th to 10th trapezoidal, each about as broad as long; terminal segment ovate, 2–2.2 times as long as wide.

Prothorax transverse, about $3/5$ times as long as wide, widest just before the middle; lateral ridge often extending beyond basal $4/5$; sides arcuate in front, sub-oblique behind; hind angle more or less projecting posteriorly, with the tip rounded; basal margin trisinuate (lateral sinuations distinct and the median indistinct); disc slightly convex anteriorly, with three basal impressions, of which the middle one is transverse and the lateral two are shallow and triangular; surface moderately coarsely, rather densely punctate, except for a short impunctate median line.

Scutellum trapezoidal, sparsely and shallowly punctured.

Elytra elongate, 2.0–2.2 times as long as wide, more than 3 times as long as prothorax, very slightly narrower than the latter, subdepressed; sides slightly dilated posteriorly, widest at about apical $2/5$, then narrowed toward apices which are separately rounded; disc almost smooth, with neither longitudinal costae nor furrows; upper surface densely, rather rugosely, and minutely punctured, more finely so toward apices.

Ventral surface scattered with some fine hairs; prosternum slightly convex, sparsely but rugosely punctured, with the hind margin bisinuate and triangularly projecting apicad at middle; metasternum sparsely punctured, with a rhombic scabrous area in the middle, and with the posterior margin bi-emarginate; mesosternum and abdominal segments sparsely and/or finely punctured, each of the latter being equal in length.

Legs relatively long and slender; all femora gently swollen to the middle, elongate elliptical in lateral view, coarsely punctured; all tibiae nearly straight, with terminal spurs small, similar in shape to each other; basal 4 segments of protarsus dilated in male, with the 3rd and 4th broader than long respectively; penultimate segment of hind tarsus elongate, about twice as long as broad, with the tip excavated; basal segment of hind tarsus as long as the following ones united; claws simple.

Body length: 6.3–8.5 mm.

Type series. Holotype, ♀, Yunohana, Minamiaizu-gun Fukushima Pref., May 28–29, 1983, K. KINUGASA leg. (deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo). Paratypes: 1 ♀, Eda, Iwaki-shi, Fukushima Pref., May 22, 1977, S. OHMOMO leg.; 1 ♀, same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, same locality as the holotype, June 3, 1984, S. TSUYUKI leg.; 2 ♀♀, same locality as the holotype, May 26, 1985, N. MORISHIMA leg.; 1 ♀, Dorobu, Kuriyama-mura, Tochigi Pref., Jul. 6, 1986, W. SUZUKI leg.

Range. Central Honshu (Fukushima and Tochigi Prefs.)

This new species can be easily distinguished from other melandryids occurring in Japan by the unique coloration. It is somewhat similar to *Phryganophilus auritus* MOTSCHULSKY from Siberia in the coloration, but is decisively different from the latter in the generic peculiarities.

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摘 要

森島直哉：日本産ナガクチキムシ科の1新属新種。——本邦産ナガクチキムシ科甲虫の1新属新種キヌツヤナガクチキ *Phryganophilodes elegans* MORISHIMA, gen. et sp. nov. を記載した。この属は Melandryini 族に属し、扁平な体形、触角第4節が最長であること、上翅に線条や縦隆を認めないことなどから、*Phryganophilus* 属に近い。しかしそれとは前胸背板後縁が湾入すること、後肢第3跗節が二葉状とはならず筒形に近いことなどから区別できる。

また本種は、全体黒色で弱い金属光沢をもち、前胸背板両側がオレンジ色を呈するという特異的な色調から、他の本邦産ナガクチキムシとは一見して区別できる。

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Explanation of Plate 1

Phryganophilodes elegans MORISHIMA, gen. et sp. nov., holotype female,
from Yunohana in Fukushima Prefecture.

