

A New Species of the Genus *Ulorhinus* (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) from the Islands of Tsushima, Japan

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Abstract A new anthribid beetle belonging to the genus *Ulorhinus* SHARP is described from the Islands of Tsushima, Japan, under the name of *U. akitai*. It is closely related to *U. gokani* MORIMOTO, 1981, from Gunma Prefecture, Central Japan.

Some interesting Japanese anthribid beetles have been submitted to me for taxonomic study through the courtesy of Mr. Katsumi AKITA in Mie Prefecture. They contained a strange species belonging to the genus *Ulorhinus* SHARP, 1891. It was collected in the Islands of Tsushima, and related to *U. gokani* MORIMOTO, 1981, described from Gunma Prefecture, central Honshu. After a careful examination, it proves to be new to science, and will be described in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the late Prof. H. SAWADA and Prof. Y. WATANABE of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, and to Prof. K. MORIMOTO of the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, for their constant guidance and encouragement. I am much indebted to Dr. S.-I. UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kind reading the original manuscript of the present paper, and to Mr. K. AKITA for his kindness in providing me with the specimen used in this study, and to Mr. A. YOSHITANI for his assistance in drawing the text-figure.

Ulorhinus akitai SENOH, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Tsushima-oomenaga-higenagazoumushi]

(Fig. 1)

Length: 7.4 mm (from apical margin of pronotum to apices of elytra).

Male. Colour black; antennal segment 1st and 2nd, each apical part of 3rd to 8th segments, mouth parts except for mandibles, and claws blackish brown. Pubescence dense, black and dark gray; black and dark gray hairs on elytra forming tessellated small patches.

Head coarsely sculptured and finely pubescent; eyes very large, strongly convex above, and strongly expanded latero-posteriorly; the shortest distance between eyes about one-third the maximum width of rostrum; interocular parts densely, deeply and reticulately punctate, the interstices between punctures distinctly narrower than

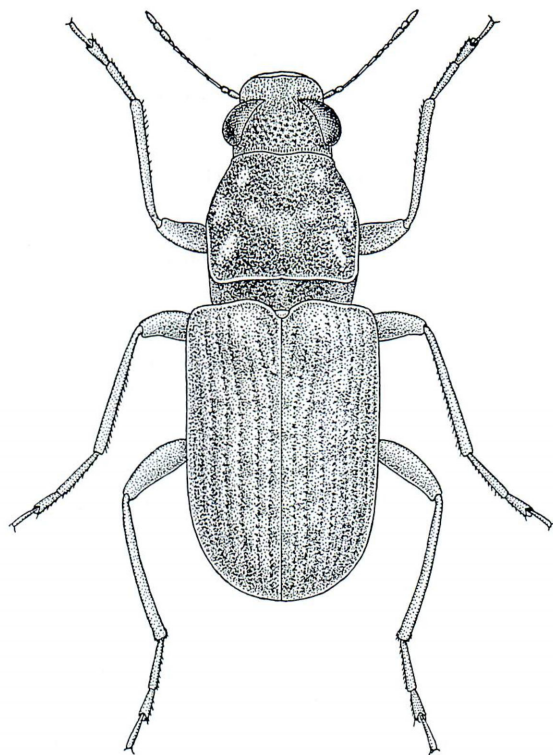


Fig. 1. *Ulorhinus akitai* SENOH, sp. nov., from the Islands of Tsushima.

the diameter; rostrum transverse, about two-thirds as long as wide, almost flat, slightly narrowing in apical half, anterior margin weakly incurved at middle; surface densely punctate, the punctures smaller in apical one-third; mandibles covered with rather fine hairs in basal two-thirds. Antennae slender, reaching the middle of pronotal side margins, basal two segments thick, 1st a little longer than 2nd, proportions in length from 2nd to 11th about 4.0:6.0:6.0:4.5:4.0:4.0:2.5:7.0:3.0:5.5, 9th elongate-triangular, about 2.3 times as long as wide, 10th nearly quadrate, 11th oval, about 2.0 times as long as wide.

Pronotum almost hexagonal, a little wider than long, widest at a little behind the middle, the widest part of pronotum 1.23 times as wide as the distance from dorsal transverse carina to apical margin of pronotum; surface uneven, weakly depressed before the middle, weakly convex above behind the middle, densely punctate, the punctures being round, distinctly smaller than those on the interocular parts; dorsal transverse carina almost straight, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter declivous, extending to the apical third of side margin; carinula absent. Scutellum round. Elytra oblong, about 1.5 times as long as wide, nearly parallel-sided in basal four-fifths, then strongly narrowed posteriorly; basal margin of each

elytron somewhat expanded over the base of pronotum, depressed, and with a convexity at one-third from suture; striae punctures relatively large, deep, their diameter distinctly smaller than the widths of intervals, the intervals somewhat elevated, the third one more strongly elevated and the widest, subbasal swellings weak, subapical swellings obsolete. Pygidium tongue-shaped, somewhat inclined forwards, nearly as long as wide; lateral margins reflexed, sharply carinate and shiny, gradually convergent towards widely rounded apex; surface covered with small punctures, their diameter a little larger than the widths of interstices between punctures in basal one-third, about as large as or smaller in apical two-thirds, and sparsely covered with fine hairs; disc roundly convex above in apical two-thirds.

Prosternum densely covered with small and deep punctures; mesosternal process transverse, subrectangular, apical parts of lateral sides strongly expanded laterad; metasternum covered with punctures as on pro- and mesosterna, except for median parts whose punctures are small, and with a longitudinal median narrow sulcus in apical third, and with deep entire post-coxal sulcus. Sternites densely covered with small punctures, the punctures distinctly smaller than those on prosternum, and rather sparsely covered with fine hairs; viewed laterally, 1st and 2nd visible sternites conjointly almost horizontal, 3rd to 5th sternites distinctly slanting. Legs relatively long; anterior femur a little shorter than the median which is distinctly shorter than the posterior; median tibia nearly as long as the posterior which is longer than the anterior; 1st segment of median tarsus nearly as long as the posterior which is a little longer than the anterior; claws toothed.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Nishi-tatera Forestry Road (200 m alt.), Izuhara, Tsushima, Japan, 23-VII-1988, K. AKITA leg. The holotype is preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Japan (Tsushima Is.).

Notes. In general appearance, this species resembles *U. gokani* MORIMOTO, 1981, known from central Honshu, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: body colour black; hairs black and dark gray; pronotum weakly depressed before the middle, densely punctate, dorsal transverse carina almost straight; expanded basal parts of elytra depressed, and so on.

The specific name of this new anthribid is given in honour of Mr. Katsumi AKITA who offered the valuable specimen for my study.

要 約

妹尾俊男: 対馬から発見された *Ulorhinus* 属の1新種。—— 対馬から得られた *Ulorhinus* 属に属するヒゲナガゾウムシの1新種を, *Ulorhinus akitai* SENOH (和名新称: ツシマオオメナガヒゲナガゾウムシ) と命名し, 記載した。本種は, 最近, 群馬県霧積から記載された *U. gokani* MORIMOTO, 1981 に一見よく似ているが, 体色は黒色, 前胸背板は中央前が押し下げられ, 点刻は密, 横隆線は直線的, 上翅基部の前胸背板基部上におおいかぶさっている部分は扁平, などの形態的特徴により, 容易に識

別することができる。

References

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新刊紹介

Fauna d'Italia: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Omaliinae. By Adriano ZANETTI. XII+472 pp., 1987. Edizioni Calderini, Bologna. L 46,000.00

Fauna d'Italia の第 25 巻として、1987 年にハネカクシ科の Omaliinae (ヨツメハネカクシ亜科) が発行された。この書は Dr. Adriana ZANETTI によるもので、このシリーズ中ハネカクシ科としては、Dr. Arnaldo BORDONI によって 1982 年にとりまとめられた Xantholininae (ナガハネカクシ亜科) に次ぐものである。

内容の項目だては、今回の Omaliinae も Xantholininae の場合とほぼ同様で、本亜科の形態、行動、生態、生物地理および化石種などのそれぞれについての概説であり、そのあとにイタリアに分布している本亜科 36 属をモノグラフとしてとりまとめている。Xantholininae の場合と大きく異なっているのは、今回の場合はモノグラフ中の検索表がイタリア語とともに英語が併記されている点で、イタリア語にはなじみの薄い日本人にとってはたいへん有難いことである。

イタリア産 36 属中には、4 属を除いた日本産の大部分の属が含まれ、主要な属には代表種の全形図が掲げられている。また、それぞれの種については、同物異名、記載および分布地などが付されていると同時に雄交尾器が図示され、現在ハネカクシの研究に従事しているものばかりでなく、これからハネカクシを研究しようとする人にとっても、たいへんに便利かつ有益な文献である。

(渡辺泰明)