

First Record of the Anthribid Genus *Misthosima* (Coleoptera) from Japan, with Descriptions of Two New Species

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Abstract Two new species of the genus *Misthosima*, *M. brevitarsis* and *M. shoi*, are described from Japan. The genus is recorded for the first time from Japan.

Members of the genus *Misthosima* are distributed from southeastern China to the Philippines, Borneo, New Guinea and Queensland. None of its representatives have been known from Japan up to the present.

In the spring of 1987, Mr. Masayuki MINAMI who was then a student of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, went to the Ryukyu Islands for collecting beetles. On that occasion he collected some anthribids, and entrusted them to me for study. They contained a species belonging to the genus *Misthosima* PASCOE, 1859, which had not been recorded from Japan.

Another species of the same genus was recently submitted to me for taxonomic examination by Mr. Sho TAKAHASHI of Kyoto Prefecture, who had been studying the coleopteran fauna of Kyoto and Nara Prefectures for a long time. After a careful examination, it became apparent that both the species had not been described theretofore. They will be named in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the late Professor S. SAWADA and Professor Y. WATANABE of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, and Professor 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. Deep gratitude is also due to Messrs. M. MINAMI and S. TAKAHASHI for their kindness in providing me with the specimens used in this study, and to Mr. A. YOSHITANI for his assistance in preparing drawings.

Misthosima brevitarsis SENOH, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Amami-mame-higenagazoumushi]

(Fig. 1)

Length: 2.2–2.9 mm (from apical margin of pronotum to apices of elytra).

Male. Body oval, about 2.1 times as long as wide excluding head, shining.

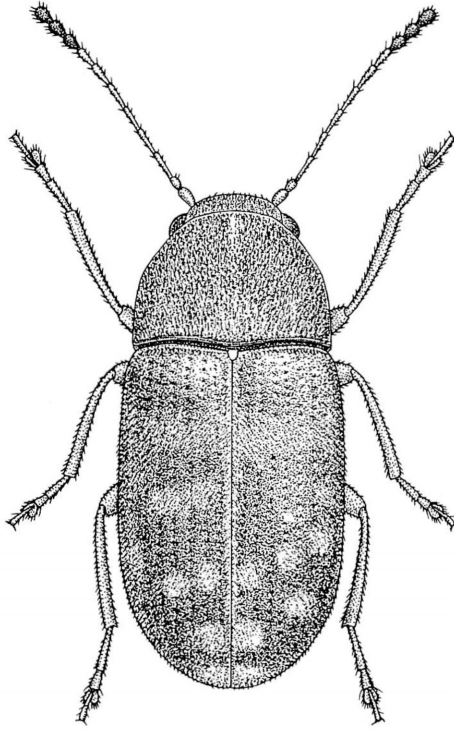


Fig. 1. *Misthosima brevitarsis* SENOH, sp. nov., from Amami-oshima Is.

Colour reddish brown to brown, eyes, last three segments of antennae, apical margin of rostrum, mandibles, pronotal carina and basal margin of elytra black. Pubescence relatively sparse, gray and whitish; gray and whitish hairs on elytra forming small tessellated patches.

Head almost invisible from above, shining, sparsely pubescent; eyes relatively small, hemispherical, well convex above, and distinctly separated from each other; rostrum transverse, almost straight in apical margin; the shortest distance between eyes about 1.75 times as wide as the shortest distance between antennal scrobes. Antennae relatively long and somewhat compressed, extending beyond the basal margin of pronotum, basal two segments ovate, club asymmetrical, 8th about 2.0 times as long as wide, 9th triangular, apically dilated, about 1.7 times as long as wide, 10th also triangular, apically dilated, about 1.4 times as long as wide, 11th spatulate, 1.6 times as long as wide, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 6.0: 5.0: 6.0: 5.0: 5.0: 4.5: 4.0: 4.5: 5.0: 5.0: 5.0.

Pronotum trapezoidal and convex above, about 1.47 times as wide as long, widest at base, weakly convergent anteriorly in basal half, then gradually narrowed anteriorly; surface coarse like that of head; basal transverse carina broadly rounded

at the middle, wholly touching the base of elytra, and connected with each lateral carina at an obtuse angle, the latter declivous, extending to basal third of side margin; carinula absent. Scutellum subtriangular, densely covered with fine hairs. Elytra oblong, about 1.5 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal two-thirds, then narrowed posteriorly; basal margin emarginate at the middle; striae punctures becoming smaller and shallower from base towards apex, their diameter distinctly smaller than the width of an interval which is flattened. Pygidium tongue-shaped, strongly inclined forwards, about 1.1 times as long as wide, lateral margins gradually convergent towards rounded apices; surface sparsely covered with hairs; disc somewhat convex above in subapical part.

Prosternum coarse, densely covered with punctures which are larger and deeper than those of pronotum; mesosternal process triangular; metasternum similarly coarse to prosternum except for the middle part which is covered with fine punctures. Sternites coarse, but the punctures are weaker than on metasternum, sparsely covered with fine hairs except for both lateral sides which are sparsely covered with distinct hairs; viewed from side, venter arcuate from 1st to 5th visible sternites, 5th the shortest. Legs relatively short and thick; anterior femur shorter than the median which is shorter than the posterior; anterior tibia shorter than the median which is a little shorter than the posterior; all tarsi thick, the median shorter than the posterior which is shorter than the anterior.

Female. Pygidium subtriangular, strongly inclined backwards, nearly as long as wide. Viewed from side, 1st to 4th visible sternites conjointly almost horizontal, the terminal one somewhat slanting and the longest.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, observatory on a hillside, Mt. Yuwan-dake, Amami-oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., Japan, 8~9-IV-1987, M. MINAMI leg. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype. The type series is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Japan (Amami-oshima Is.).

Remarks. In general appearance, this species resembles *M. virilis* JORDAN, 1928, described from Tonkin and *M. mutabilis* WOLFRUM, 1948, described from Fukien, but can be distinguished from them mainly by the short tarsi and the configuration of antennae.

***Misthosima shoi* SENO, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Nara-mame-higenagazoumushi]

(Fig. 2)

Length: 2.2 mm (from apical margin of pronotum to apices of elytra).

Male. Body oval, about 2.0 times as long as wide excluding head, shining. Colour brown to black except below the gray haired patches on elytra which are reddish. Pubescence relatively dense, gray and black; gray and black hairs on elytra forming small tessellated patches.

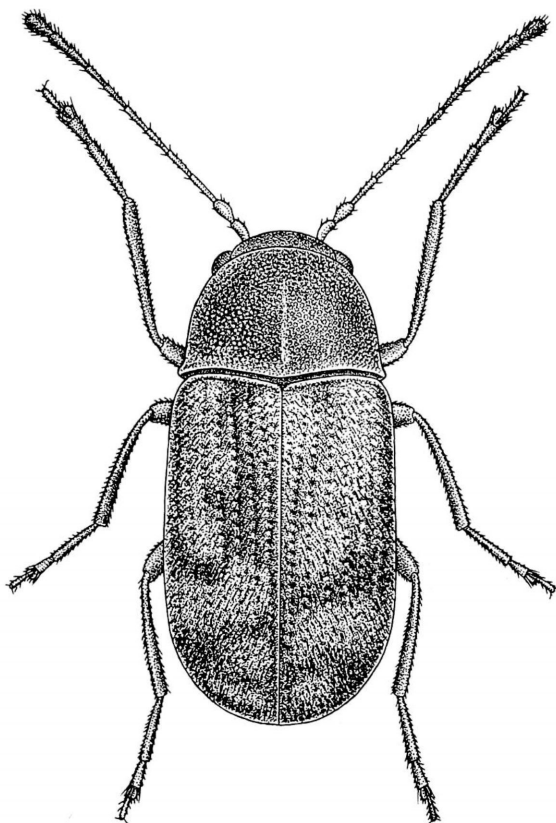


Fig. 2. *Misthosima shoi* SENOH, sp. nov., from Nara Park, Nara Prefecture.

Head almost invisible from above, densely and reticulately punctate, shining; eyes relatively small, hemispherical, well convex above, and distinctly separated from each other; rostrum transverse, almost straight in apical margin; the shortest distance between eyes about 1.6 times as wide as the shortest distance between antennal scrobes. Antennae long and somewhat compressed, extending beyond the middle of elytral side margins, basal two segments ovate, club nearly symmetrical, slender, setose, 9th about 3.0 times as long as wide, 10th and 11th oblong, 11th 2.0 times as long as wide, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 6.0: 4.2: 6.2: 5.8: 5.8: 5.8: 6.0: 6.0: 5.0: 4.5: 5.8.

Pronotum trapezoidal and convex above, about 1.6 times as wide as long, widest at base, strongly convergent anteriorly in basal tenth, then gradually narrowed anteriorly; surface coarse, covered with deep punctures; basal transverse carina weakly trisinate, wholly touching the base of elytra, and connected with each lateral carina at a right angle, the latter declivous, extending to basal fourth of side margin; carinula absent. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, about 1.48 times as long as wide, widest

behind the middle; basal margin weakly emarginate at the middle; stria punctures relatively large, deep, their diameter a little larger than the width of an interval. Pygidium subtriangular, vertical, nearly as long as wide, lateral margins gradually convergent towards rounded apex; surface sparsely covered with fine hairs; disc somewhat convex above.

Prosternum coarse, densely covered with punctures which are similar to those of pronotum; mesosternal process truncated; metasternum covered with punctures which are sparser than those of prosternum. Sternites covered with fine punctures; viewed from side, 5th visible sternite somewhat slanting. Legs relatively long and thin; anterior, median and posterior femora subequal in length to one another; anterior tibia nearly as long as the median which is a little longer than the posterior; anterior tarsus obviously longer than the posterior which is a little longer than the median.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Nara Park, Nara Pref., Japan, 19-VI-1988, S. TAKAHASHI leg. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshu).

Remarks. This species can be discriminated from the known species of *Misthosima* by the following characteristics: pronotum strongly convergent anteriorly in basal tenth and distinctly punctate, elytra widest behind the middle, colour brown to black except below the gray haired patches on elytra which are reddish, and so on. The specific name is given in honour of Mr. Sho TAKAHASHI who offered the valuable specimen for my study.

要 約

妹尾俊男：日本から初めて記録されるマメヒゲナガゾウムシ属 *Misthosima* の2新種。——日本から未記録だったマメヒゲナガゾウムシ属 *Misthosima* に含まれる2新種を記載した。1種は、奄美大島から採集されたもので、アマミマメヒゲナガゾウムシ *Misthosima brevitarsis* SENOH と命名した。本種は、Tonkin から記載された *M. virilis* JORDAN, 1928 や Fukien から記載された *M. mutabilis* WOLFRUM, 1948 に一見よく似ているが、付節は短く、触角の各節の相対的長さの差異などの形態的特徴により、容易に識別することができる。もう1種は、奈良公園で採集された種で、ナラマメヒゲナガゾウムシ *Misthosima shoi* SENOH と命名した。本種は、上翅中央よりやや後方でもっとも幅広になる、上翅毛斑下の地色は赤色である、などの標徴により、他の同属の種から容易に識別することができる。

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A New Record of *Tropidobasis* (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) from Thailand

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Tropidobasis discophora JORDAN, 1923, was described from Sarawak, Borneo, and east Sumatra, based on 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, collected by J. B. CORPORAAL. It is a peculiar species in having a large dark brown round patch on the pronotum, and a whitish ring around the patch. In 1980, I made a long collecting trip to Southeast Asia and obtained two specimens of this species at Chiang Dao, northern Thailand. I am going to record this species as being new to the fauna of Thailand.

2 exs., Chiang Dao, Chiang Mai Prov., North Thailand, 25–V–1980, T. SENOH leg.
Distribution. Thailand, Sumatra, Borneo.

Reference

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