

A New *Xenocerus* (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) from Sulawesi, Indonesia

Toshio SENOH

Department of Biology, Chuo University High School,
Koganei, Tokyo, 184 Japan

Abstract A new species of the anthribid genus *Xenocerus* is described from central Sulawesi under the name of *X. kaorui*. It resembles *X. platyzona* JORDAN, 1913, from the Philippines in general appearance.

The genus *Xenocerus* SCHÖENHERR, 1833, belongs to the anthribid tribe Xenocerini of the subfamily Anthribinae. This is the largest genus in the Anthribidae, comprising about one hundred species known up to the present, which are distributed in the Oriental Region and the northern part of the Australian Region.

Recently, a lot of Southeast Asian anthribids was submitted to me for taxonomic study through the courtesy of Mr. KAORU SAKAI of Tokyo. In this collection, I found an elegant species of this genus obtained in central Sulawesi. It must be a new species, and will be described in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Professor Y. WATANABE of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, and Professor K. MORIMOTO of the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, for their constant guidance and encouragement. I am much indebted to Dr. S.-I. UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kind reading of the original manuscript of the present paper, and to Mr. K. SAKAI for his kindness in providing me with the lot of Southeast Asian anthribids for my study.

Xenocerus kaorui SENOH, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Length: 17 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apices of elytra). Relatively small species.

Male. Colour entirely black. Pubescence dense, white, brown and black; head covered with white hairs except for vertex which has a triangular black patch; antenna with white rings in basal parts of 4th and 5th segments, and from apical half of 9th to basal three-fourths of 10th; pronotum with seven stripes, black ones on both sides, white ones in median and sublateral parts, brown ones in submedian parts; scutellum with white hairs; elytron with a small round white patch in basal part, and a black broad ring around the patch, covered with brown hairs in apical two-fifths,

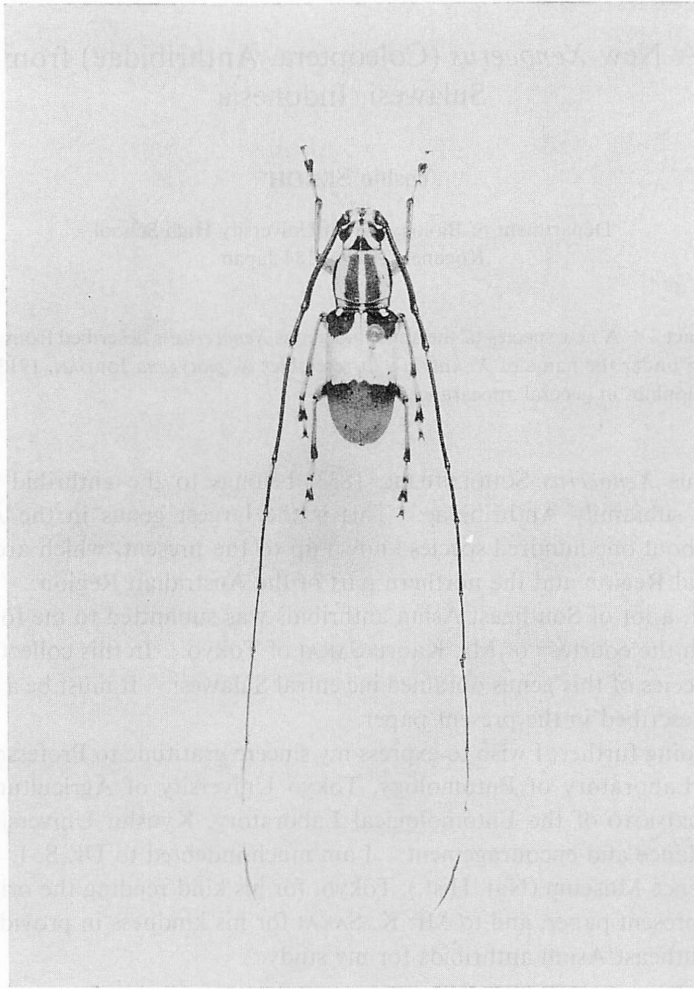


Fig. 1. *Xenocerus kaorui* SENOH, sp. nov., ♂, from C. Sulawesi, Indonesia.

and with white ones in the remaining part; pygidium with white hairs except for a brown median stripe; underside covered with white hairs except for median part of 5th visible sternite which bears black hairs; legs mainly covered with white hairs.

Head with a shallow longitudinal sulcus between eyes which are strongly emarginate in anterior margins; rostrum rugged, with a deep longitudinal sulcus between basal parts of antennae; basal width of rostrum about 2.3 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae very long, about 3.0 times as long as the length of body, 3rd segment long, about 2.3 times as long as scape, proportions in length from 1st to 11th segments about 12: 64: 28: 84: 39: 52: 45: 64: 41: 43: 34, apical segment somewhat curved and pointed.

Pronotum somewhat barrel-shaped, about 1.1 times as wide as long; dorsal transverse carina broadly rounded, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter somewhat declivous in basal half and horizontally extending to the subapical part of side margin; carinula relatively long, connected with lateral carina. Elytra relatively short and thick, about 1.7 times as long as wide, lateral margins gradually narrowed posteriad, basal margin almost straight; stria punctures very small. Pygidium linguiform, vertical, about 1.1 times as wide as long, lateral margins reflexed, and gradually convergent towards broadly rounded apex, disc moderately swollen at the centre.

Mesosternal process linguiform, gradually narrowed towards rounded apex, and bending backwards in apical half; viewed from side, venter slightly arcuate from 1st to 4th visible sternites, 5th slanting. Legs relatively short; anterior femur nearly as long as the median which is shorter than the posterior; anterior tibia longer than the posterior which is a little longer than the median; anterior tarsus shorter than the posterior which is a little shorter than the median.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Palolo, C. Sulawesi, Indonesia, IX-1991. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Indonesia (C. Sulawesi).

Notes. In general appearance, this species resembles *Xenocerus platyzona* JORDAN, 1913, known from the Philippines, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: 3rd segment of antenna long, 5th not sinuate, 2nd and 5th devoid of nappy hairs; three white stripes of pronotum reaching the anterior and posterior margins; no patch on apical two-fifths of elytra; legs mainly covered with white hairs. The present species is dedicated to Mr. Kaoru SAKAI of Tokyo, who offered a number of specimens of Southeast Asian anthribids for my study.

要 約

妹尾俊男: スラウェシ から発見された *Xenocerus* 属 (ヒゲナガゾウムシ科) の 1 新種。—— 筆者は最近、東京都の酒井 香氏のご好意により、多数の東南アジア産の大型ヒゲナガゾウムシ類の恵を受けた。そのなかに、スラウェシ島中部で得られた *Xenocerus* 属に含まれる 1 新種を発見したので、*Xenocerus kaorui* SENOH と命名し、記載した。この種は、フィリピンから知られている *X. platyzona* JORDAN, 1913 に似ているが、触角の構造、とくに第 3 節がいちじるしく長い点や背面の斑紋などの差異によって区別できる。

References

- FRIESER, R., 1983. Ein weiterer Beitrag zur Kenntnis der tropischen Anthribiden (Coleoptera: Anthribidae). *Mitt. Münch. ent. Ges.*, **73**: 45-59.
- HELLER, K. M., 1919. Philippinische Anthribidae. *Tydschr. Ent.*, **61**: 242-265.
- JORDAN, K., 1913. The Oriental Anthribidae of the VAN DE POLL collection. *Novit. zool.*, **20**: 257-277.