

A Redescription of *Xylographella punctata* (Coleoptera,
Ciidae), with Description of a New Tribe

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Abstract The Japanese ciid species, *Xylographella punctata*, is redescribed and illustrated. Morphological features of the genus *Xylographella* are discussed in detail, and a new tribe, Xylographellini, is established based on this genus.

Xylographella punctata, one of the Japanese ciid species, was described by MIYATAKE (1985) with only a brief diagnosis. Since then, detailed morphological features of this species have not been described or illustrated.

The monotypic genus *Xylographella* was established for the unique species, *X. punctata*, which is considerably different in morphological features from the other known species of the subfamily Ciinae. A more detailed description of the genus, in comparison with various genera of the family, is needed for clarifying its systematic status. As the result of our recent study, we have come to the conclusion that the genus *Xylographella* represents a new tribe of the subfamily. In this paper, we are going to redescribe and illustrate *X. punctata*, and to establish a new tribe, Xylographellini.

The abbreviations used herein are as follows: PL – medio-longitudinal length of pronotum; PW – greatest width of pronotum; EL – medio-longitudinal length of elytra from the base of scutellum to the elytral apices; EW – greatest combined width of elytra; TL – sum of PL and EL.

Before going further, we wish to express our gratitude to Dr. S.-I. UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his reading the manuscript and giving us useful suggestions.

Tribe **Xylographellini** nov.

Type genus: *Xylographella* MIYATAKE, 1985.

Included genera: *Xylographella* MIYATAKE and *Scolytocis* BLAIR?

Antennae with large and compact club; terminal segment of club provided with more than five sensillifers. Labium 3-segmented, prementum elongate and pentagonal; insertion of labial palpi near the middle of prementum; terminal segment of labial palpus widened. Prosternum relatively short, procoxae subconical, strongly projecting beyond the level of prosternal process. All tibiae spinulate laterally. Meso- and metafemora each with a longitudinal row of setiferous punctures on dorsum. Ninth abdominal sternite in male Y-shaped.

Remarks. The genus *Xylographella* belongs to the subfamily Ciinae in the sense of LAWRENCE (1974). The tribes of the subfamily Ciinae have been mainly determined by features of the procoxae, and up to the present, two tribes, Ciini and Orophini, are recognized. The tribe Ciini has transverse or globular procoxae and the tribe Orophini has subconical ones. Though procoxal conformation is no doubt important for defining tribes of the subfamily, there are other features that should be taken up for tribal classification. For instance, labial structure is identical between the Ciini and Orophini, but is fundamentally different in *Xylographella*, though this genus is apparently allied to the Orophini in procoxal features. Besides, conformation of antennal club with its sensillifers is unique in *Xylographella*, no intermediary in the characteristics of these organs having been known between this genus and the members of the other tribes. These peculiarities seem to us to suffice for recognition of a new tribe for the genus *Xylographella*, which should be called Xylographellini.

Genus *Xylographella* MIYATAKE, 1985

Xylographella MIYATAKE, 1985, Coleopt. Japan Col., Osaka, **3**: 279.

Type species: *Xylographella punctata* MIYATAKE, 1985, by monotypy.

Body short, cylindrical, strongly convex, rather stout, parallel-sided, glabrous on dorsum; vestiture consisting of very short fine hairs. Head strongly declined, almost exposed from pronotum; labium with prementum elongate and pentagonal, produced forward; insertion of labial palpus near the middle of prementum; terminal segment of labial palpus subtriangular; genal ridge very strongly carinate; antennal fossa very deep. Antenna 10-segmented; 8th to 10th segments forming a compact club; 10th segment provided with seven or more sensillifers. Pronotum somewhat constricted anteriorly, narrowly margined laterally; lateral margins coarsely crenulate; anterior margin simple in both sexes; anterior corners obtusely angulate in lateral view. Elytra irregularly and umbilically punctate; suture not inflexed at apex. Hind wing fully developed. Prosternal disc in front of coxae short, transversely excavated; procoxae projecting; prosternal process short and very thinly lamellar. All tibiae strongly expanded apicad, spinulose laterally. Meso- and metafemora longitudinally setose on dorsum. Tarsal formula 4-4-4 in both sexes. Abdominal fovea in male absent. Ninth sternite in male Y-shaped.

Secondary sexual characters not found.

Remarks. This genus is somewhat allied to the Samoan genus *Scolytocis* BLAIR in general features, but in the latter genus the antenna is 9-segmented, the elytral punctures are seriate and the tarsal formula is 3-3-3.

Xylographella punctata MIYATAKE, 1985

[Japanese name: Kokikui-tsutsukinokomushi]

(Figs. 1-10)

Xylographella punctata MIYATAKE, 1985, Coleopt. Japan Col., Osaka, **3**: 280-281, pl. 46, fig. 4.

Redescription. Male. Body subquadrate, somewhat stout, shiny on dorsum, strongly convex. Color dark reddish brown; mouthparts excluding mandibles, antennal funicles and tarsi yellowish brown. Punctures on dorsum each bearing a fine, short and inconspicuous hair.

Head largely exposed from pronotum, somewhat strongly convex, finely and conspicuously reticulated, closely punctate; punctures large but shallow; frontoclypeal ridge narrowly margined and very slightly produced on each side; mandibles not salient anteriorly.

Pronotum slightly broader than long; anterior margin not ridged, gently rounded; anterior corners obtusely angulate in lateral view, forming an angle of

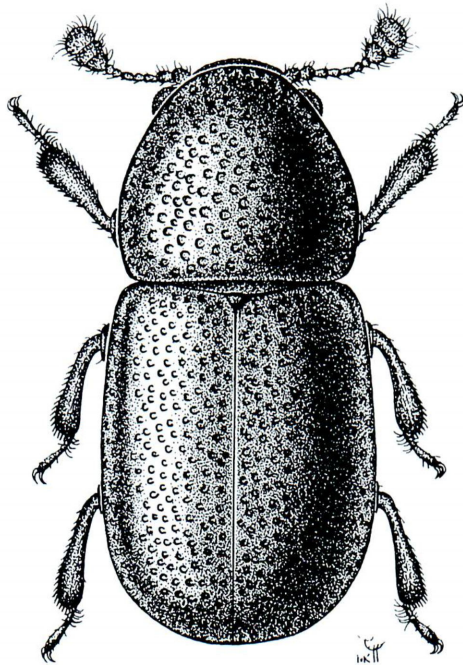


Fig. 1. *Xylographella punctata* MIYATAKE.

about 135°; lateral margins narrowly ridged, invisible from above, relatively strongly divergent from base to basal two-fifths, then rather rapidly convergent apicad, feebly arcuate in lateral view; basal margin narrowly ridged, and very slightly bisinuate; hind angles broadly rounded in lateral view; dorsum somewhat shiny, irregularly, distinctly and closely punctate; punctures uniform in size, umbiliform, somewhat distorted, shallow, large but clear, each puncture bearing a very short and fine hair; interstices between punctures conspicuously and finely reticulated. Scutellum small, triangular, entirely glabrous. Elytra subquadrate; sides slightly divergent from base to basal two-thirds, then gradually convergent apicad, invisible from above except for basal corners; disc somewhat shiny, irregularly and very closely punctate, somewhat smaller but similar in conformation to those on pronotum; punctures clear and close, seemingly confluent in some places, each bearing a short and fine hair; suture narrowly margined.

Prosternal disc in front of coxae transversely and somewhat conspicuously depressed; prosternal process reduced into a very thin lamella and on the same level as the base of prosternum. First abdominal sternite devoid of pubescent fovea.

Eighth abdominal sternite subtrapezoidal, with the apical margin shallowly emarginate at the middle, bearing a mixture of long and short hairs. Tegmen very narrowly elongate, somewhat needle-shaped, sides subparallel from base to basal seven-tenths, then gradually convergent apicad, with conspicuous granules in apical parts.

Variation in the type series.

Male & female (n=22)

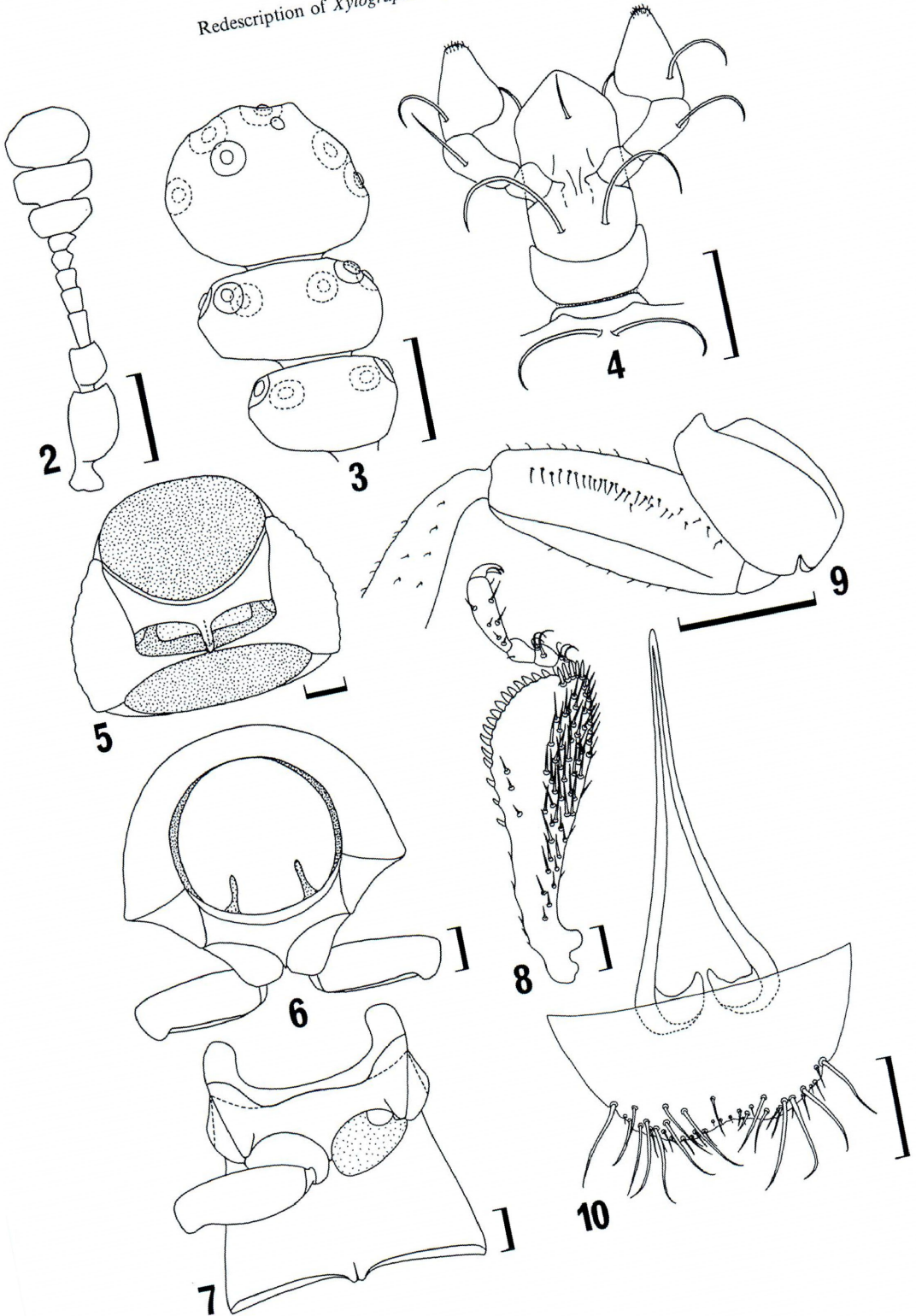
TL (mm): 1.36–1.65 (1.49±0.08) EW (mm): 0.7–0.82 (0.77±0.04)

TL/EW: 1.86–2.02 (1.93±0.05) PL/PW: 0.82–0.93 (0.89±0.03)

EL/EW: 1.07–1.19 (1.14±0.03) EL/PL: 1.3–1.53 (1.43±0.05)

Specimens examined. [Honshu] <Tochigi Pref.> 10 exs., Irohazaka, Nikkō City, 5–IV–1992, M. KAWANABE leg. <Gifu Pref.> 3 exs., Hakusan, Nōgō, Neo-mura, Motosu-gun, 20–V–1993, K. SETSUDA leg. <Nara Pref.> 10 exs., Mt. Ōminesan, 7~9–VIII–1989, M. KAWANABE leg. [Shikoku] <Ehime Pref.> 2 exs., Mt. Ishizuchisan, 22–VII–1958, M. MIYATAKE leg.; 1 ex., Odamiyama, 10–VI–1984, E. YAMAMOTO leg.; 2 exs., same locality, 27~28–IV–1989, M. KAWANABE leg.; 4 exs., Mt. Omogosan, 23–VII–1989, M. KAWANABE leg. <Tokushima Pref.> 75 exs., Mt. Tsurugisan, 9–VIII–1954, M. HIRAI leg. (including holotype and 21 paratypes); 1 ex., Ichinomori~Fujinoike, Mt. Tsurugisan, 12–VII–1976, M. MIYATAKE leg. These specimens are deposited in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory,

Figs. 2–10. *Xylographella punctata* MIYATAKE. — 2, Antenna; 3, antennal club; 4, labium, ventral view; 5, prothorax, ventral view; 6, prothorax, frontal view; 7, meso- and metasterna, ventral view; 8, left protibia; 9, left middle leg, dorsal view; 10, eighth and ninth abdominal sternites in male. Scales for Figs. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9: 0.1 mm; for Figs. 3, 4 & 10: 0.05 mm.

Redescription of *Xylographella punctata*

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Distribution. Japan (Honshu, Shikoku).

Host fungus. *Fomes fomentarius* (L.: FR.) FR. (Tsuriganetake in Japanese).

要 約

川那部 真・宮武睦夫：コキクイツツキノコムシの再記載およびこれに基づく族の創設。——コキクイツツキノコムシ *Xylographella punctata* は、著者の一人である宮武により、1985年に原色日本甲虫図鑑 (III) に新属新種として記載された種である。しかしこの記載は短くて不十分であり、またその後に再記載がなされていなかったため、著者らは本種について詳細な再記載を行った。また本種がツツキノコムシ亜科 Ciinae に属する他の種とはいちじるしく異なる形態的特徴をもつことから、他属との詳細な比較検討を行い、明らかに既知の族とは異なる独自の族を形成していると認められたので、コキクイツツキノコムシ属 *Xylographella* に基づいてコキクイツツキノコムシ族 *Xylographellini* を新しく設立して記載した。

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