

Studies on the Buprestidae (Coleoptera) of Asia

2) Notes on *Pseudhyperantha bloetei* and Description of its New Relative

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Abstract *Pseudhyperantha bloetei* THÉRY, 1935 from Sumatra is reviewed, and its relative, *P. pinratanai* sp. nov., is described from the peninsular area in Thailand. The latter resembles the former on the pronotal marking in the first impression, but is distinguished by having punctuation on the scutellum, and so on.

The genus *Pseudhyperantha* SAUNDERS, 1869 was established for *P. jucunda* SAUNDERS, 1869 from Penang Island off the Malay Peninsula, and has hitherto been known to include *P. bloetei* THÉRY, 1935 from Sumatra, *P. trifasciata* TÔYAMA, 1989 from Mindanao and *P. itoi* ENDO, 1992 from Borneo. All these species were recorded from the islands of the Oriental Region.

Through the courtesy of Bro. Amnuay PINRATANA, St. Gabriel's College, Bangkok, Thailand, I had an opportunity to examine two specimens of the genus collected in the peninsular area of Thailand. After a careful examination, it has become apparent that the specimens belong to a new species closely related to *P. bloetei* THÉRY, 1935.

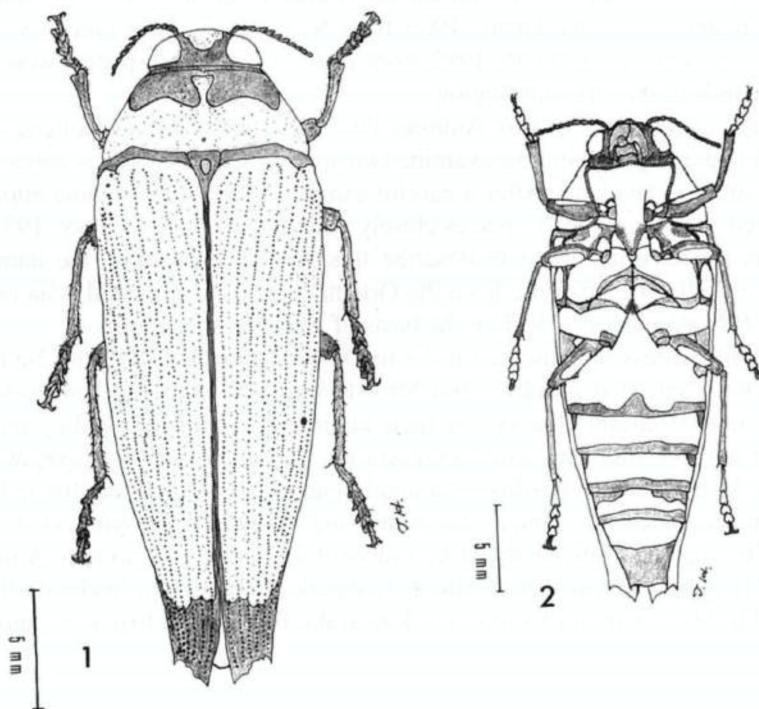
In this paper, I am going to describe this new species under the name *P. pinratanai* sp. nov. for the first time from the Oriental part of Continental Asia and also to redescribe *P. bloetei* THÉRY, 1935 on the basis of a female specimen.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and Mr. Masatoshi TAKAKUWA, Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, for their kindness in critically reading the original manuscript and offering invaluable suggestions, to Dr. Yoshihiko KUROSAWA, former head of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance throughout this study, and also to Mr. Kôyô AKIYAMA, Yokohama, for his support of my study. Deep indebtedness is also due to Bro. Amnuay PINRATANA, Manager of St. Gabriel's College, Bangkok, Thailand, for his kind offer of materials, and to Mr. Nobuyuki KOBAYASHI, Kawasaki, for his kind loan of material.

Pseudhyperantha pinratanae sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-6)

Female. Body robust and lustrous; head, pronotum and elytra covered with thin transparent film; head orange yellow, with black margins; antennae black; pronotum orange yellow, with anterior rim black, decorated with a pair of inverted V-shaped black markings attached to the anterior black rim; scutellum black, though bearing a rounded orange yellow spot at the centre in the holotype; elytra orange yellow, black at the bases, suture and apical transverse band, and often with a pair of small black markings at posterior 4/9 between 8th and 9th intervals; ventral surface orange yellow with black markings as follows: prosternum, anterior margin, margin before each procoxa, posterior margin of prosternal process, inner to posterior margins of prepisternum, margin of mesosternum, marking at outer side of mesepisternum, marginal band of mesepisternum and mesepimeron except between them, posterior to lateral margins and transverse line of metasternum, anterior marking and marginal band of episternum, small epimeron, latero-anterior spots and posterior marginal band of 1-4 abdominal segments, and apical band of the last visible segment which spreads over apical



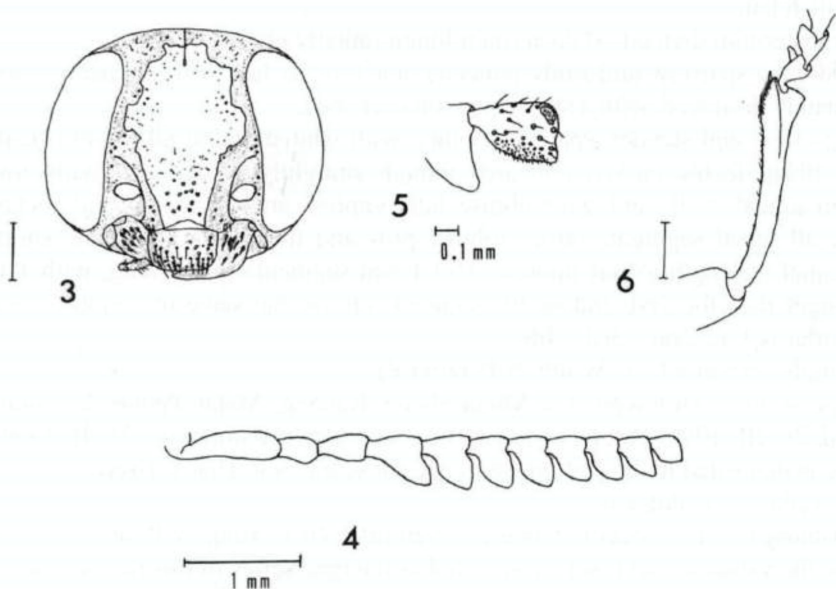
Figs. 1-2. *Pseudhyperantha pinratanae* sp. nov., ♀ holotype; 1, dorsal view; 2, ventral view. (Scale: 5 mm.)

half; legs bluish black with aeneous tinge, with orange yellow transverse marking on the underside of pro- and mesotrochanters and each femur.

Head distinctly narrower than pronotal base; vertex smoothly curved, with narrow median groove running from vertex to the top of frons; frons feebly convex; clypeus transverse, with anterior margin obtusely and shallowly emarginate and arcuate at the bottom, though feebly produced at both sides; clypeal suture absent; epistome visible; antennal cavities moderate, with feebly arcuate internal margins elevated though open laterally and posteriorly; surface sparsely and finely punctate except for the centre of frons, each puncture with a short semirecumbent whitish hair; eyes with interior margins feebly sinuate and feebly convergent towards vertex.

Antennae compact, reaching anterior 1/10 of pronotum, serrate from 4th segment; 1st segment obconical, 2nd short and globular, 3rd obconical, 4th to 10th each triangular, apical segment parallelogrammatic; length (width) of each segment from base to apex as follows (the length is the stem part of the antennae and the width is the maximum width): 8.5 (2.8), 3.0 (2.3), 4.3 (2.3), 4.5 (4.0), 4.0 (4.5), 3.5 (4.5), 3.0 (4.3), 3.0 (4.3), 3.0 (4.0), 2.8 (3.3), 2.8 (2.5) (in 0.1 mm); sensory pores concentrated in a large socket on the apico-internal surface of 4th to apical segments, though in the last segment, the small socket at the apico-lateral corner of outer surface is separated from the socket of inner surface by apical margin.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base; anterior margin feebly bisinuate and grooved just behind anterior margin; posterior margin arcuately produced at middle, obtusely



Figs. 3-6. *Pseudhyperantha pinratanae* sp. nov., ♀ holotype; 3, head in frontal view; 4, left antenna; 5, left apical antennal segment; 6, right anterior tibia in dorsal view. (Scales: 1 mm for Figs. 3, 4, 6; 0.1 mm for Fig. 5.)

emarginate at lateral 4/7 from scutellum and produced at lateral sides; lateral margins arcuately convergent anteriorly; marginal carinae absent; disc convex; surface uniformly punctate sparsely (more sparsely than in *P. bloetei* and almost the same as in *P. jucunda*) and finely except for median line; ante-scutellar part with a foveole.

Scutellum longitudinal, wedge-shaped, longitudinally depressed in posterior half; surface finely punctate in anterior half.

Elytra elongate, robust, 5.7 times as long as pronotum, a little wider than pronotum, 2.2 times as long as widest part across the anterior 1/10 of elytral length¹⁾; humeri obtusely angulate; sides gradually and feebly expanded to the widest part, then feebly sinuate just behind the middle (basal 6/11) where they are arcuate, and then sinuously convergent to apices; each apex dehiscent, obliquely truncated with 4–8 small denticles, provided with two distinct spines at outer and inner angles; each basal lobe subangulately produced towards basal emargination of pronotum, and feebly, transversely depressed just behind basal margin; disc with 10 intervals reaching apex though the 6th and the 8th are connected at posterior 1/4 and the 7th ends at posterior 3/10; all striae punctate with circular pits under transparent film, and also shallow aligned punctations on it; surface sparsely covered with small punctations which are aligned on intervals.

Prosternum prominent in middle; anterior margins bisinuate and costate; prosternal process prominent, subparallel-sided, then straightly attenuate towards apex which is rounded; surface sparsely and uniformly punctate, each puncture with a semirecumbent whitish hair.

Mesosternum divided. Metasternum longitudinally grooved.

Abdomen sparsely, uniformly punctate; apex of the last visible sternite smoothly and arcuately produced, with a short spine on each side.

Legs long and slender, sparsely clothed with whitish hairs; all femora fusiform; anterior tibiae feebly curved outwards though straightly dilated externally towards apices in apical 3/10, and with obtuse latero-apical angles; meso- and metatibiae straight; all tarsal segments rather robust; pro- and mesotarsal segments short and nearly equal in length to one another; metatarsal segments rather long, with 1st segment longer than the 2nd, 2nd to 4th segments almost the same in length though the length order is 1st > 2nd > 3rd > 4th.

Length: 26.5 mm (♀). Width: 9.35 mm (♀).

Type series. Holotype: 1 ♀, Muan Shene, Ranong, Malay Peninsula, Southwest Thailand, 26–III–1990. Paratype: 1 ♀, same locality as the holotype, 26–II–1990. The holotype is deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Host plant. Unknown.

Etymology. The specific name is given after Bro. Amnuay PINRATANA who offered me the valuable specimens designated as the type series of this new species.

Remarks. This new species has the following diagnostic features: 1) elytral col-

1) Elytral length is measured from the tip of scutellum to apices.

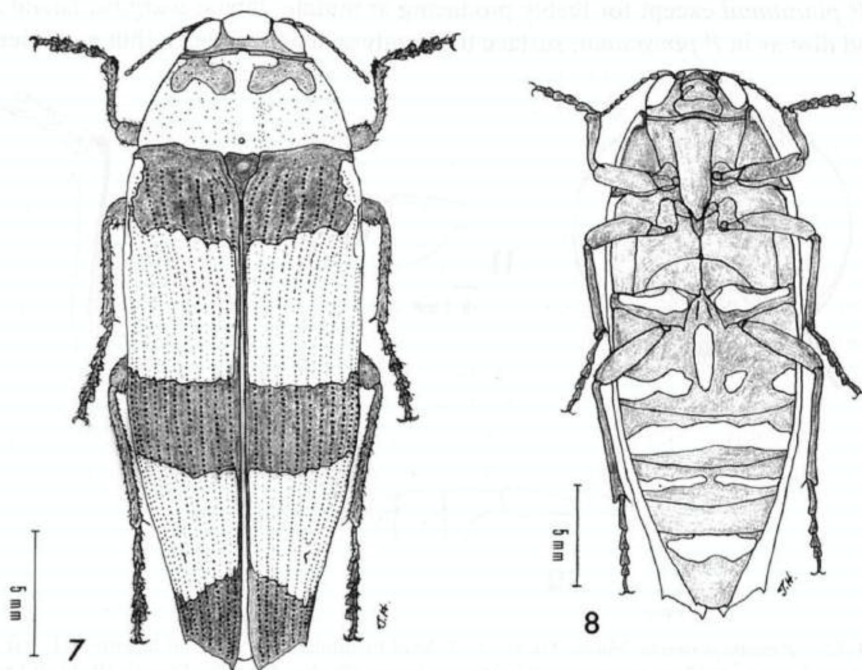
oration and markings entirely orange yellow with black apical band, basal and sutural margin; 2) anterior margin of clypeus shallowly and arcuately emarginate; 3) punctations on frons finely punctate except for the centre; 4) antennae compact and reaching anterior 1/10 of pronotum; 5) sensory pores on apical segment concentrated in a small socket at apico-lateral corner of outer surface; 6) surface of scutellum finely punctate in anterior half; 7) elytral sides gradually convergent in basal halves, then sinuously so apicad; 8) anterior tibiae feebly curved outwards; 9) tarsal segments rather robust.

Pseudhyperantha bloetei THÉRY, 1935

(Figs. 7-12)

Pseudhyperantha Bloëti A. THÉRY, 1935, Zool. Meded., Leiden, **18**, pp. 251-252, fig. 3.

Female. Body robust and lustrous as in *P. pinratanai*; head reddish orange except for black margins and vertical median line on vertex; antennae black with bluish tinge; pronotum reddish orange with anterior rim black except for sides, decorated with a pair of inverted Y-shaped black markings attached to anterior black rim; scutellum black; elytra reddish orange, with black basal and sutural margins and three transverse black bands, of which the basal one is connected with basal marginal black line except for sides, while the middle and apical ones reach lateral margin, respectively;



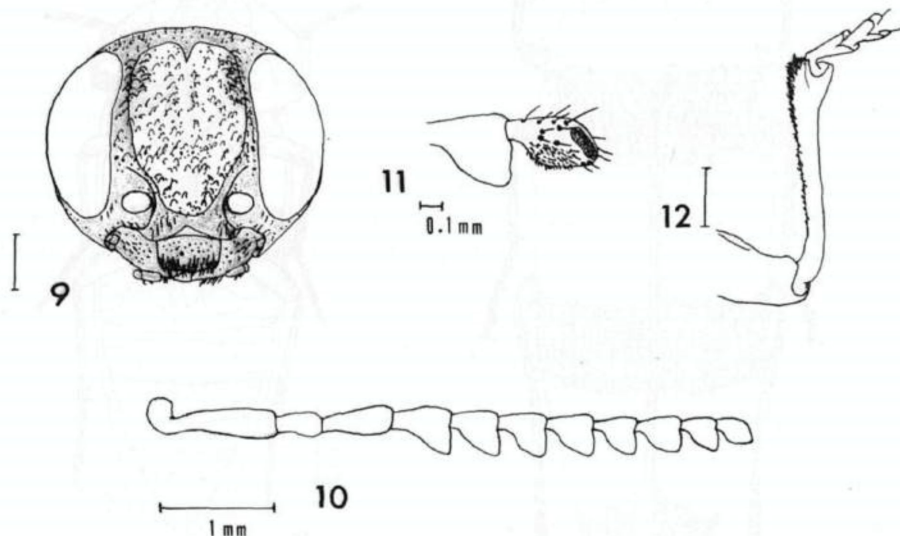
Figs. 7-8. *Pseudhyperantha bloetei* THÉRY, ♀; 7, dorsal view; 8, ventral view. (Scale: 5 mm.)

ventral surface bluish black with bluish lustre, except for yellow markings as follows: transverse ones on metacoxae, transverse ones on both sides, longitudinal one in the middle of 1st abdominal segment, and transverse one on each of the 2nd, 3rd and last visible abdominal segments; legs bluish black with bluish lustre.

Head distinctly narrower than pronotal base; vertex as in *P. pinratanai*; frons feebly convex with shallow depression in middle; clypeus transverse, with anterior margin obtusely emarginate and angulate at the bottom, though feebly produced at both sides; clypeal suture and epistome as in *P. pinratanai*; antennal cavities moderate, with arcuate internal margins elevated though open laterally and posteriorly; surface uniformly punctate sparsely and finely, each puncture with rather a long erect whitish hair; eyes as in *P. pinratanai*.

Antennae rather long, reaching anterior 1/3 of pronotum, serrate from 4th segment; 1st segment obconical, 2nd short and fusiform, 3rd fusiform, 4th to 10th each triangular, apical segment parallelogrammatic; length (width) of each segment from base to apex as follows (the length is of the stem part of antennae and the width is the maximum width): 9.3 (3.0), 4.3 (2.3), 5.5 (2.5), 5.3 (4.0), 4.5 (3.8), 4.3 (3.8), 3.8 (3.5), 3.8 (3.5), 3.5 (3.3), 3.3 (3.0), 3.3 (2.0) (in 0.1 mm); sensory pores as in *P. pinratanai* except for the last segment with the long socket along the apical margin of outer surface separated from the socket of inner surface by apical margin.

Pronotum transverse, widest at base; anterior margin bisinuate; posterior margin as in *P. pinratanai* except for feebly producing at middle; lateral margins, lateral carinae and disc as in *P. pinratanai*; surface uniformly sparsely punctate (but more densely



Figs. 9-12. *Pseudhyperantha bloetei* THÉRY, ♀; 9, head in frontal view; 10, left antenna; 11, left apical antennal segment; 12, right anterior tibia in dorsal view. (Scales: 1 mm for Figs. 9, 10, 12; 0.1 mm for Fig. 11.)

than in *P. pinratanai* and *P. jucunda*) and finely except for median line; ante-scutellar part with a foveole.

Scutellum longitudinal, wedge-shaped, depressed in middle; surface smooth, without punctation.

Elytra robust, elongate, 5.4 times as long as pronotum, a little wider than the latter, 2.2 times as long as the widest part across the anterior 1/4 of elytral length; humeri obtusely angulate; sides gradually and feebly expanded to the widest part, then feebly sinuate and subparallel to the middle, and then sinuously convergent to apices; each apex dehiscent, obliquely truncated, with two distinct spines each at outer and inner angles; each basal lobe subangulately produced towards basal emargination of pronotum, and arcuately depressed along basal margin; disc with 10 intervals reaching apex, though the 6th and the 8th are connected at posterior 1/5 and the 7th ends at posterior 1/4; all striae and surface as in *P. pinratanai*.

Prosternum prominent; anterior margin bisinuate and costate; prosternal process feebly narrowed by frontal coxae, then straightly attenuate towards apex which is rounded; surface sparsely and uniformly punctate, each puncture with an erect whitish hair.

Mesosternum divided. Metasternum longitudinally grooved.

Abdomen sparsely, uniformly punctate; apex of the last visible sternite arcuately produced with shallow emargination at the middle, and with a short spine on each side.

Legs long and slender, sparsely clothed with whitish hairs; all femora fusiform; anterior tibiae almost straight though sinuously dilated externally towards apices in apical 1/5, and with obtuse latero-apical angles; meso- and metatibiae straight; all tarsal segments slender; protarsal segments short, nearly equal in length to one another; meso- and metatarsal segments long, with 1st segment longer than the 2nd, and metatarsal segments with the length order 1st > 2nd > 3rd > 4th.

Length: 26.2 mm (♀). Width: 9.38 mm (♀).

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Mt. Pesagi, West Lampung, South Sumatra, VI-1994.

Remarks. This species is distinguished from *P. pinratanai* sp. nov. by the following characteristics: 1) elytral coloration and markings entirely reddish orange with black basal, middle and apical transverse bands and sutural margin; 2) anterior margin of clypeus angulately emarginate; 3) punctations on frons fine and uniform; 4) antennae rather long, reaching anterior 1/3 of pronotum; 5) sensory pores on apical segment concentrated in a long socket along the apical margin of outer surface; 6) surface of scutellum impunctate; 7) elytral sides subparallel in basal halves, then sinuously convergent apicad; 8) anterior tibiae almost straight; 9) tarsal segments slender.

要 約

服部宇春：アジアのタマムシの研究。2) スマトラから記載された *Pseudhyperantha* 属の1種とそれに近縁なタイからの1新種。—— スマトラから記載された *Pseudhyperantha bloetei* THÉRY, 1935を1頭の雌に基づいて再記載し、それに近縁な新種としてタイから *Pseudhyperantha pin-*

ratanaï sp. nov. を記載した。この新種は、スマトラ産の種とは、頭盾の前縁が弓形にえぐれること、触角が短いこと、小盾板に点刻があること、そして上翅に3本の黒帯がないこと、などの差異によって容易に区別できる。

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Elytra, Tokyo, **25** (1): 108, May 15, 1997

New Localities of *Cis sasakawai* NOBUCHI (Coleoptera, Ciidae)

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The ciid beetle, *Cis sasakawai* NOBUCHI, 1960 [Japanese name: Sasakawa-tsutsukinokomushi], was originally described from Hokkaido, Japan. This is one of the rare species of Japanese ciids, and MIYATAKE (1985) recorded it from Shikoku without detailed collecting data. These are all the records of this species up to the present. In the course of my revisional study of the Japanese Ciidae, I gathered up the collecting data of *C. sasakawai* on the basis of the collection of Ehime University and other private collections. These data contain the first records from Honshu and Kyushu.

Specimens examined. [Hokkaido] 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Takinosawa, near Sapporo, 8-IV-1956, A. NOBUCHI leg. (cotypes); 1 ♀, Pyuka, near Nayoro, 5-X-1955, A. NOBUCHI leg. (cotype). [Honshu] (Hiroshima Pref.) 15 exs., Ōasa, Ōasa-chō, 25~26-VI-1994, M. KAWANABE leg. [Shikoku] (Ehime Pref.) 1 ex., Naose near Kuma-chō, 16-V-1953, M. MIYATAKE leg.; 2 exs., Yoshinogawa, Oda-chō, 15-VII-1993, M. KAWANABE leg. (Kōchi Pref.) 59 exs., Cape Ashizuri-misaki, 25~26-VI-1989, M. KAWANABE leg. [Kyushu] (Ōita Pref.) 12 exs., Kōbaru, 20-VII-1989, M. KAWANABE leg. (Nagasaki Pref.) 3 exs., Tsushima Isls., Kamiagata, 16-XII-1974, M. MOGI leg.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima Isls.).

Host fungi. *Coriolus versicolor* (L.: FR.) QUÉL. (Kawaratake in Japanese) and *Pycnoporus coccineus* (FR.) BOND. et SING. (Hirotake in Japanese).

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