

Two New Species of the Genus *Mecocerina* (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) from Vietnam and Thailand

Toshio SENOH

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

Abstract Two new species of the anthribid genus *Mecocerina* are described from South Vietnam and North Thailand under the names of *M. watanabeorum* (from S. Vietnam) and *M. angoonae* (from N. Thailand).

The genus *Mecocerina* JORDAN (1895, p. 164) belonging to the tribe Acorynini comprises twelve species of anthribid beetles distributed in Southeast Asia and New Guinea. These anthribids can be recognized at first sight on having very long antennae in the male like *Cedus* of the same tribe. The female antennae of the genus are short, and have the general characteristics of the tribe Acorynini.

Recently, a collection of Vietnamese anthribids was submitted to me for taxonomic study through the courtesy of Mr. M. NISHIMURA of Tokyo. In this collection, I found a strange species of *Mecocerina* collected by himself in Lam Dong Province, South Vietnam. An additional strange species of the genus was collected in Chiang Mai Province, when I visited Thailand for the first time. After a careful examination, it became apparent that both had not been described before. They will be named 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, Professor K. MORIMOTO of the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, and Dr. S.-I. UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for their constant guidance and encouragement. I am much indebted to Mr. M. NISHIMURA for his kindness in providing me with valuable Vietnamese specimens.

Mecocerina watanabeorum SENOH, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2, 5)

Length: 6–11 mm (including head).

Male. Colour predominantly black, derm of mud yellowish haired markings on elytra and rings on tibiae reddish brown to dark reddish brown. Pubescence relatively dense, black and mud yellow; rostrum with a longitudinal black patch on each

side; pronotum with two longitudinal ones from base to apex and a small round one on each side; elytra with a trefoiled one in subbasal part and marble ones in apical half; pygidium with a large round one; underside mainly covered with mud yellow hairs; each tibia with a mud yellow broad ring; all tarsi covered with black hairs.

Head relatively long, extending downwards; eyes rounded, convex above, and

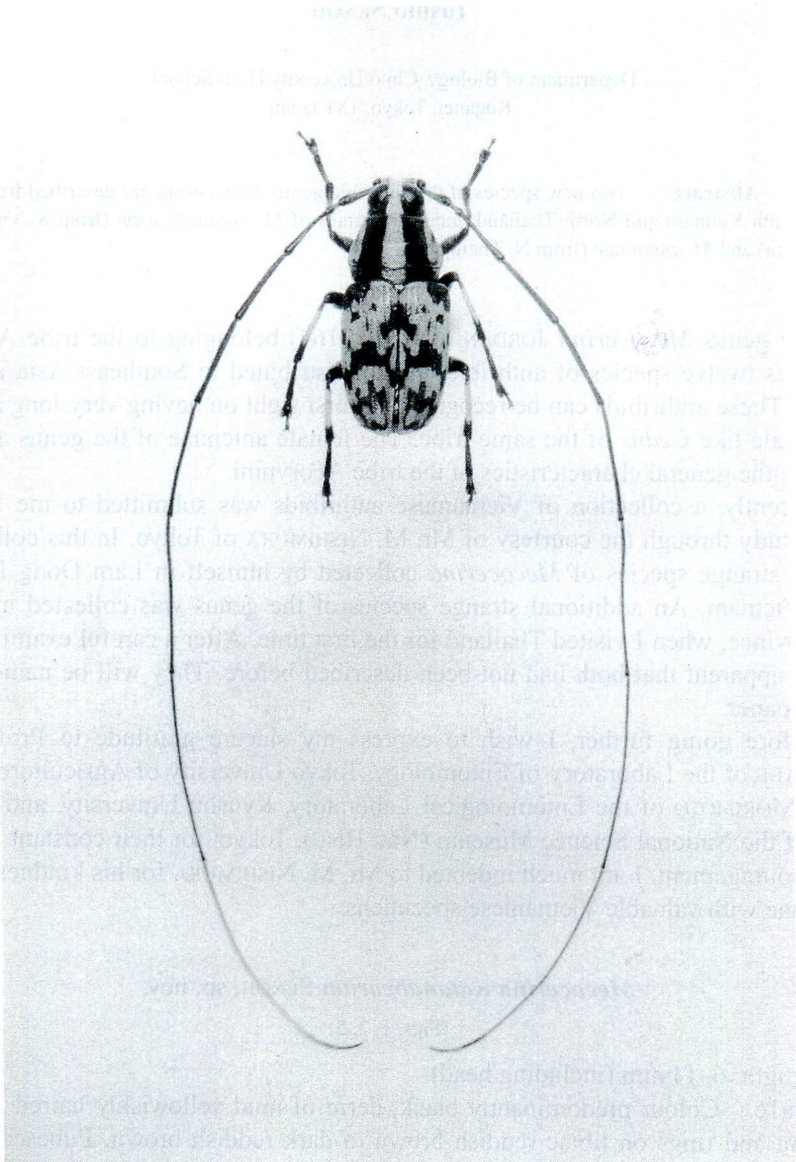
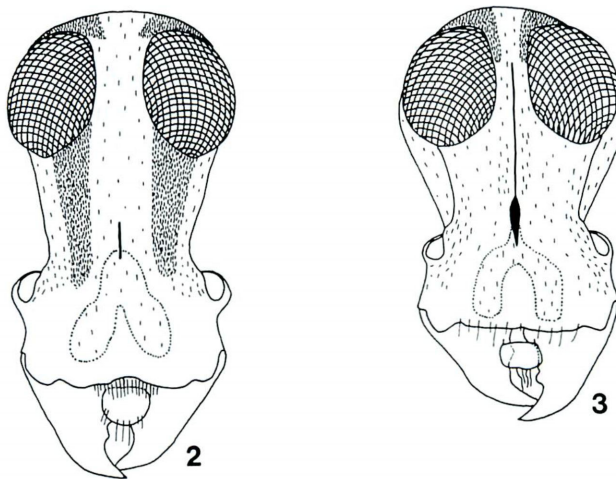


Fig. 1. *Mecocerina watanabeorum* SENOH, sp. nov., ♂, from Lam Dong Prov., S. Vietnam.

moderately approximate to each other; rostrum rugged, coarctate at the middle, widest at the outer margins of antennal cavities which are visible from dorsal aspect, weakly emarginate at the middle of anterior margin, and with a longitudinal keel at the middle and a bifurcate depression in apical half; maximum width of bases of mandibles about 4.4 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae long, about 4 times as long as the length of body, scape long, swollen in apical half, pedicel also swollen in apical half, about 0.6 times as wide as long, 9th the longest, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 19 : 5 : 22 : 28 : 31 : 40 : 52 : 64 : 73 : 5 : 12.

Pronotum transverse, convex above, about 1.6 times as wide as long, widest at basal third; anterior part weakly convex above and produced; disc with a transverse median sulcus; dorsal transverse carina almost straight, but angulate posteriorly at the middle, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter declivous, extending beyond the middle of side margin; carinula obscure. Scutellum small and rounded. Elytra thick, about 1.4 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal three-fourths, then narrowed posteriorly, basal margin incurved at the middle and produced forwards and reflexed in inner half of each elytron; stria punctures small, deep, smaller and shallower in apical third, their diameter distinctly smaller than the widths of intervals; intervals weakly swollen in basal two-thirds; subbasal swellings distinct. Pygidium inclined forwards, subtriangular, about 1.2 times as wide as long, lateral margins weakly reflexed, gradually convergent towards widely rounded apex.

Mesosternal process transverse, rectangular; metasternum with a linear sulcus in front of posterior coxal cavities; viewed from side, venter gradually curved upwards from 1st to 4th visible sternites, 5th slanting. Legs moderately long; anterior femur as long as the median which is distinctly shorter than the posterior; anterior tibia a little shorter than the median which is as long as the posterior; anterior, median and poste-



Figs. 2-3. Heads in male of *Mecocerina* spp.; *M. watanabeorum* sp. nov. (2), and *M. angoonae* sp. nov. (3).

rior tarsi subequal in length to one another.

Female. Antennae short, barely reaching the middle of elytra, thin in funicles, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 19:11:24:21:22:21:25:25:35:16:27; pygidium somewhat inclined forwards, subtriangular, relatively short, about 1.4 times as wide as long, lateral margins somewhat reflexed, gradually convergent towards broadly rounded apex, disc with a large diaper black patch.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Bao Loc, 450 m alt., Lam Dong Prov., S. Vietnam, 19~21-V-1992, M. NISHIMURA leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype; 1 ♂, Bao Loc, Lam Dong Prov., S. Vietnam, 29-V-1992, M. NISHIMURA leg. The type series is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Southern Vietnam.

Notes. In the peculiar markings of the pronotum, this species resembles *Mecocerina guttata* JORDAN (1903, p. 427) described from North Celebes, but can be distinguished from the latter by the differently formed elytral markings, particularly the trefoiled subbasal one, the absence of white antennal ring, and so on.

This species is dedicated to Professor and Mrs. Yasuaki WATANABE of Tokyo University of Agriculture, who have given me and the collector of the type series continuous guidance and encouragement.

***Mecocerina angoonae* SENOH, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3, 4, 6)

Length: 6.0–6.5 mm (including head).

Male. Colour predominantly dark brown, antennae brown, derm of mud yellowish haired markings on elytra and rings on tibiae reddish brown to dark reddish brown. Pubescence relatively dense, dark brown, mud yellow and pale yellow; head with a mud yellow stripe from occiput to rostrum; pronotum also with a median one from base to apex; elytra with a pair of dark brown round patches in subbasal part and a dark brown irregular transverse band before the middle, which is interrupted at the middle; pygidium and underside covered with dark brown hairs; each tibia with a pale yellow broad ring; all second tarsal segments covered with pale yellow hairs.

Head moderately long, extending downwards; eyes rounded, convex above, relatively approximate to each other; rostrum rugged, coarctate at the middle, widest at the bases of mandibles, slightly emarginate at the middle of anterior margin, and with a longitudinal keel extending to basal third of rostrum from between eyes and a bifurcate depression in apical half; antennal cavities visible from dorsal aspect; maximum width of bases of mandibles about 7.8 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae long, about twice as long as the length of body, scape long, swollen in apical half, pedicel the shortest, about 1.7 times as long as wide, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 26:8:32:37:39:38:43:46:42:11:23.

Pronotum transverse, convex above, about 1.6 times as wide as long, widest at

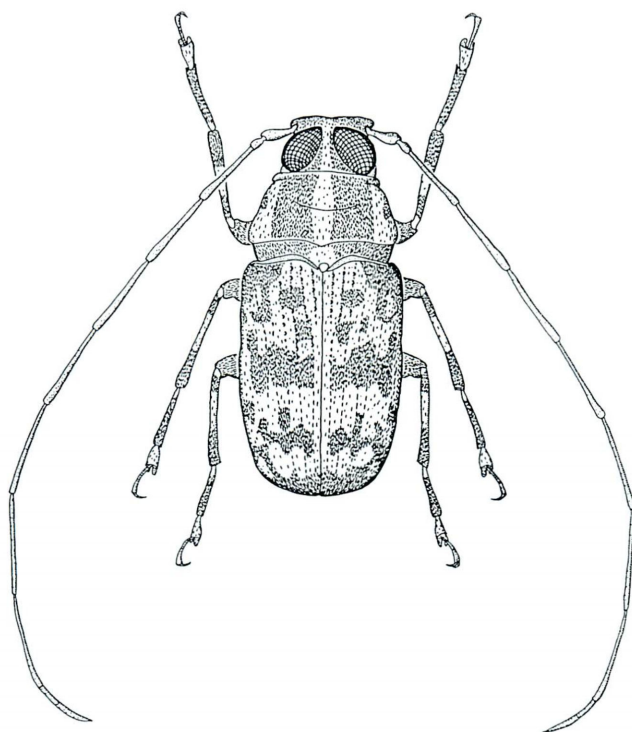
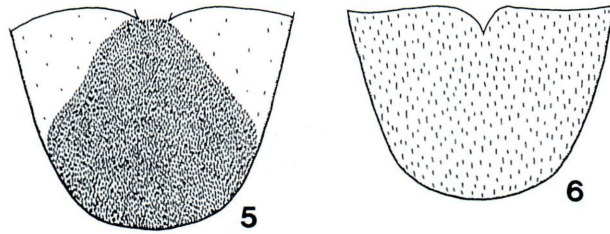


Fig. 4. *Mecocerina angoonae* SENOH, sp. nov., ♂, from Chiang Mai Prov., N. Thailand.

basal third; anterior part weakly convex above and produced; disc with a transverse median sulcus; dorsal transverse carina almost straight, but angulate posteriorly at the middle, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter almost horizontal, extending beyond the middle of side margin; carinula obscure. Scutellum small and rounded. Elytra thick, about 1.5 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal three-fourths, then narrowed posteriorly, basal margin incurved at the middle and weakly produced forwards and reflexed in inner half of each elytron; striae punctures small, smaller and shallower in apical fourth, their diameter distinctly smaller than the widths of intervals which are weakly elevated; subbasal swellings weak, tinged with dark brown at the tops. Pygidium subtriangular, vertical, about 1.3 times as wide as long, lateral margins reflexed, gradually convergent towards broadly rounded apex; disc convex above in basal two-thirds, depressed in apical third.

Prosternum depressed in anterior marginal part; metasternum covered with punctures which are sparser and shallower than those of metepisternum; 1st to 4th visible sternites conjointly almost horizontal in lateral view, 5th somewhat slanting. Legs moderately long; anterior, median and posterior femora subequal in length to one another; anterior tibia nearly as long as the median which is a little shorter than the posterior; anterior tarsus a little longer than the median which is nearly as long as the poste-



Figs. 5-6. Pygidia in male of *Mecocerina* spp.; *M. watanabeorum* sp. nov. (5), and *M. angoonae* sp. nov. (6).

rior.

Female. Antennae short, extending barely beyond the basal margin of elytra, thin in funicles, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 15:9:19:19:17:16:18:18:25:14:21; pygidium vertical, about 1.4 times as wide as long, lateral margins somewhat reflexed, strongly convergent towards broadly rounded apex, disc covered with brown hairs, almost flat.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Doi Suthep, 1,000 m alt., Chiang Mai Prov., N. Thailand, 20-V-1980, T. SENOH leg. Paratype: ♀, same data as for the holotype. The type series is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Northwest Thailand.

Notes. In general appearance, this species somewhat resembles *M. watanabeorum* sp. nov., described above, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the characteristics of the head and pygidium, and the markings of the back, and so on. The present species is dedicated to Dr. Angoon LEWVANICH, an excellent entomologist at the Entomology and Zoology Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand.

要 約

妹尾俊男：ベトナムおよびタイ国から発見された *Mecocerina* 属（ヒゲナガゾウムシ科）の2新種。—— 筆者は最近、インドシナ半島の昆虫類の調査研究をされている東京都の西村正賢氏のご好意により、多数のベトナム産のヒゲナガゾウムシ類の恵与を受けた。そのなかに、南ベトナムの Lam Dong 省で採集された *Mecocerina* 属に含まれる新種を発見したので、筆者が以前タイ北部のチェンマイ県で採集していた同属の新種とあわせて、それぞれを *M. watanabeorum*（南ベトナム）、*M. angoonae*（タイ北部）と命名し、記載した。

References

- HELLER, K. M., 1925. Neue philippinische Anthribidae. *Ent. Bl.*, **21**: 97-108, 1 pl.
 JORDAN, K., 1895. Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Anthribidae. *Stett. ent. Ztg.*, **56**: 122-205.
 ——— 1903. New Oriental Anthribidae. *Novit. zool.*, **10**: 415-434.
 ——— 1911. New Anthribidae. *Ibid.*, **18**: 92-116.

- JORDAN, K., 1916. Anthribidae (Coleoptera) collected by J. B. CORPORAAL on Java and Sumatra. *Tydschr. Ent.*, **59**: 160–162.
- 1926. Some new Anthribidae in the British Museum. *Novit. zool.*, **33**: 146–154.
- 1928. Further records of Anthribidae from French Indochina, with the addition of the descriptions of two new species from other countries. *Ibid.*, **34**: 77–94.
- 1929. Fauna Buruana. Coleoptera, Fam. Anthribidae. *Treubia*, **7**, suppl. 4: 331–340.
- 1936. Descriptions and records of Oriental Anthribidae. *Novit. zool.*, **39**: 311–325.
- MORIMOTO, K., 1972. A key to the genera of Oriental Anthribidae (Coleoptera). *Bull. Gov. For. Exp. Stn.*, (246): 35–54, 17 pls.
- PASCOE, F. P., 1859. On some new Anthribidae. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (3), **4**: 327–333.
- WOLFRUM, P., 1929. Anthribidae. In JUNK, W., & S. SCHENKLING (eds.), *Coleopterorum Catalogus*, pars 102 (pp. 3–145). W. Junk, Berlin.
- 1953. Anthribidae. In HINCKS, W. D. (ed.), *Coleopterorum Catalogus Supplementa*, pars 102 (pp. 3–63). W. Junk, 's-Gravenhage.
- 1960. Anthribiden aus dem Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia. *Treubia*, **25**: 191–203.

Elytra, Tokyo, **25** (2): 253–254, November 15, 1997

Occurrence of *Mucronianus ellipticus* JORDAN (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) in Central Thailand

Toshio SENOH

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

Mucronianus ellipticus JORDAN (1923, p. 217) was described on a single female specimen collected in January, 1907, at Kuching, Sarawak, the Island of Borneo. Since then, there has been no record of this species. It is a peculiar species in having a large black round patch on the centre of the elytra, and a whitish obscure ring around the patch.

I was able to examine a specimen of *Mucronianus ellipticus* collected at Rayong, central part of Thailand through the courtesy of Dr. V. ROJANAVONGSE, when I visited the Department of Entomology, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, a few years ago. Not only Kuching, the type locality of the species but also Rayong, a second known habitat faces the South China Sea (Fig. 1). The collecting data of the specimen examined is as follows:

1 ♀, Rayong, Central Thailand, 1–VI–1966.

Notes. The characteristics of the female antennae are as follows: antennae short, extending barely beyond the basal margin of elytra, 8th segment quite short, 9th, 10th and 11th forming a large club, 9th triangular, apically dilated, about 1.6 times as long as wide, 10th transverse,