

Two New Species of the Genus *Peribathys* (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) from Vietnam and Borneo

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Abstract Two new species of the anthribid genus *Peribathys* are described from northern Vietnam and Sabah, Borneo under the names of *P. hirowatarii* (from N. Vietnam) and *P. suzukii* (from Borneo). Like *P. beesoni* JORDAN known from North India, both have relatively short antennae even in the male.

The genus *Peribathys* JORDAN belongs to the peculiar tribe, Xenocerini, recognized on having very long second and very short third antennal segments in the male. Members of this genus are distributed to northern India, Sumatra, Borneo, Indochina, southeastern China, Taiwan, Okinawa and Amami-Oshima. Eleven species have hitherto been known from these areas.

Through the courtesy of Dr. T. HIROWATARI, Osaka Prefectural University, I have had an opportunity to examine a relatively small species of *Peribathys*. It was collected by himself with a light trap at an altitude of about 930 m on Mt. Tam Dao, northern Vietnam. Another species of the same genus collected from Sabah, Borneo was recently submitted to me for taxonomic research by Dr. W. SUZUKI, Hosei University Daini High School. 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 Professor Y. WATANABE of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, and Emeritus Professor K. MORIMOTO of 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 kindly reading the original manuscript of the present paper, and to Drs. T. HIROWATARI and W. SUZUKI for their kindness in providing me with the specimens used in this research.

Peribathys hirowatarii SENOH, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Length: 11.8 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apices of elytra).

Male. Body relatively small, about 3.1 times as long as wide, including rostrum. Colour entirely black. Pubescence dense, pale brown, white and black, and form-

ing leopard-brindled patches on dorsal surface, pale brown almost all over ventral surface; prothorax with a broad black stripe on each lateral side inclusive of lateral carina; elytra with white stripes and small black patches on odd intervals; each of 2nd to 4th visible sternites with two pairs of small black patches, but the inner one is somewhat obscure, 5th with a pair of smaller ones; pygidium covered with pale brown hairs; legs mottled, with black bands in apical parts and at the basal fourth of each tibia, each of the apical bands of median and posterior tibiae forming a ring, with a black ring in apical third of each 1st tarsal segment, and with one from apical half to two-thirds of 2nd to 5th except for median half of 5th, which is a white ring.

Head with a deep longitudinal sulcus between eyes, which is bifurcate in front of the interocular part; eyes well convex above, relatively thick crescent-shaped; rostrum short, gradually widened towards apex where it is about 2.9 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes, and with a relatively long median ridge in front of the interocular part, which is bifurcate between antennal scrobes, strongly emarginate at the middle of anterior margin. Antennae relatively short, about 1.3 times as long as the length of body, apical fifth of 2nd swollen, apical third of 2nd to basal half of 5th compressed and bearing pily hairs on one side, basal fourth of 4th and of 5th, and apical half of 8th to basal third of 9th covered with white hairs, apical two-thirds of 9th to

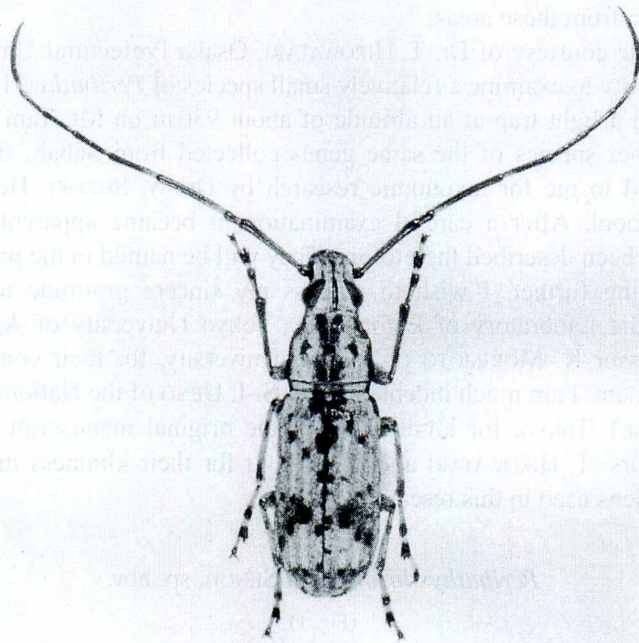


Fig. 1. *Peribathys hirowatarii* SENOH, sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Tam Dao, N. Vietnam.

11th covered with fine black hairs, apical part of 11th curved and pointed, proportions in length from 2nd to 11th about 51:11:53:37:29:25:22:18:12:27, maximum width of 3rd about 1.2 times as wide as its minimum width, about 0.6 times as long as its length.

Pronotum quadrate, about 1.2 times as wide as long, widest at the basal fourth; dorsal transverse carina almost straight, interrupted at the middle, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter horizontally extending to the subapical part of side margin, strongly convergent in apical half viewed from above; carinula distinct, though not reaching dorsal transverse carina. Scutellum covered with pale brown hairs. Elytra oblong and thick, about 1.85 times as long as wide, widest at the apical third; striae punctures small, their diameter a little smaller than the widths between them. Pygidium subcordate, vertical, about 1.2 times as wide as long, lateral margins gradually convergent towards broadly rounded apex, reflexed throughout; disc swollen in basal three-fourths.

Prosternal process thin; mesosternal process relatively long, gradually narrowed towards rounded apex, and with a mesial hairless line, almost flat; 1st to 4th visible sternites, viewed from side, conjointly almost horizontal, 5th one somewhat slanting. Legs moderately long; anterior femur shorter than the median which is nearly as long as the posterior; anterior, median and posterior tibiae subequal in length to one another; anterior tarsus shorter than the posterior which is shorter than the median.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Mt. Tam Dao (about 930 m alt.), Vinh Phu Prov., N. Vietnam, 3-V-1998, Toshiya HIROWATARI leg. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. N. Vietnam.

Notes. In general appearance, this species somewhat resembles *Peribathys beelsoni* JORDAN, 1937, described from Kurseong, NE. India, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: 3rd segment of antenna not more than twice as long as broad, apical third of 2nd to basal half of 5th bearing pily hairs on one side, 6th and 7th with no whitish hairs; prothorax with a broad black stripe on each lateral side; carinula of pronotum present; and so on.

This specimen was collected with a light trap (mercury lamp) at an altitude of about 930 m on Mt. Tam Dao. The specific name is given in honour of Dr. HIROWATARI who collected this new species together with moths of his specialty.

***Peribathys suzukii* SENOH, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

Length: 14.5 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apices of elytra).

Male. Body relatively small, about 3.2 times as long as wide, including rostrum. Colour entirely black. Pubescence dense, whitish, pale brown, black, and forming leopard-brindled patches on dorsal surface, pale brown almost all over ventral sur-

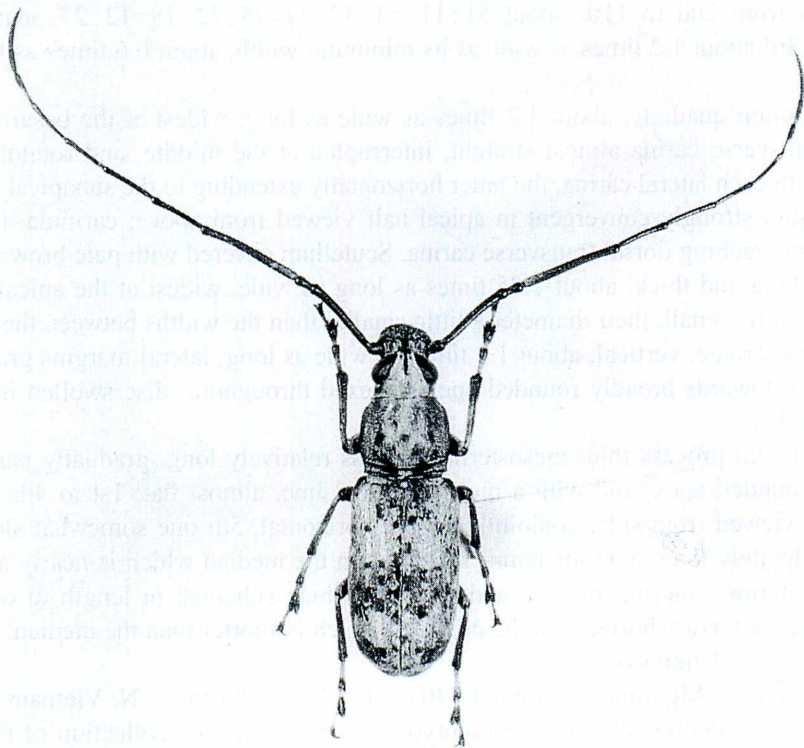


Fig. 2. *Peribathys suzukii* SENOH, sp. nov., ♂, from Sabah, N. Borneo.

face which bears no maculation; pygidium covered with pale brown hairs; legs mottled, with black obscure bands in apical parts and at the basal third of each tibia, with a black ring in apical third to half of each 1st tarsal segment, and with one from apical four-fifths of 2nd to 5th except for subbasal half of 5th, which is a whitish ring.

Head with a deep longitudinal sulcus between eyes, which is abruptly spread towards both sides in front of the interocular part; eyes moderately convex above, relatively narrow crescent-shaped; rostrum short, gradually widened towards apex where it is about 3.9 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes, with a transverse ridge in front of the interocular part, and with a deep oblong sulcus between the ridge and anterior margin which is strongly emarginate at the middle. Antennae relatively short, 1.4 times as long as the length of body, with no pily hair, 2nd granulated, 3rd compressed, basal fourth of 4th and apical fourth of 8th to basal half of 9th covered with white hairs, proportions in length from 2nd to 11th about 39 : 8 : 52 : 27 : 27 : 23 : 23 : 17 : 13 : 25, maximum width of 3rd about 1.5 times as wide as its minimum width, about 0.5 times as long as its length.

Pronotum quadrate, about 1.2 times as wide as long, widest at the basal third; dor-

sal transverse carina arcuate, closest to posterior margin at the middle, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter horizontally extending to subapical part of side margin; carinula distinct, barely reaching dorsal transverse carina. Scutellum covered with whitish hairs. Elytra oblong and thick, about 1.76 times as long as wide, widest at the apical two-fifths; stria punctures small, their diameter smaller than the widths between them. Pygidium subtrapezoidal, about 1.4 times as wide as long, lateral margins gradually convergent towards truncated apex, strongly reflexed throughout; disc swollen in basal three-fourths.

Prosternal process triangular, strongly depressed at the base; mesosternal process relatively thin, gradually narrowed towards rounded apex, and bending backwards at the tip; 1st to 4th visible sternites, viewed from side, conjointly almost horizontal, 5th one somewhat slanting. Legs moderately long; anterior femur shorter than the median which is nearly as long as the posterior; anterior tibia nearly as long as the median which is a little longer than the posterior; anterior tarsus nearly as long as the posterior which is shorter than the median.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Trus Madi (about 1,000 m alt.), Sabah, N. Borneo, Malaysia, V-1997. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. N. Borneo.

Notes. This species is similar to *P. brevicornis* SENOH described from Sabah, Borneo, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: median ridge in front of the interocular part very short; antennae with no pily hair; lateral sides of pronotum subparallel; pygidium subtrapezoidal; sternites without maculation; and so on. The present species is dedicated to Dr. Wataru SUZUKI of Hosei University Daini High School, who always cooperated with me in collecting Southeast Asian antrhribids.

要 約

妹尾俊男：ベトナムおよびボルネオから発見されたマダラオオヒゲナガゾウムシ属の2新種。——マダラオオヒゲナガゾウムシ属の種類は、北インド、スマトラ、ボルネオ、インドシナ、中国南東部、台湾、沖縄および奄美大島に分布し、現在までにこれらの地域から11種が知られている。最近、広渡俊哉、鈴木 互両博士のご好意により、北ベトナムおよびボルネオで採集されたこの属に含まれる2種を検する機会に恵まれた。北ベトナムの種は、北インドから記載された *P. beelsoni* JORDAN に比較的よく似ているが、前胸の両側に幅広い縦じまの毛斑を有する、触角の第2節から第5節にかけての片面に毛ばだった毛群を有し、また第6節と第7節に白色毛を欠く、さらに前胸背板基部の carinula が存在する、などの明確な識別点により新種と判断されたので、*P. hirowatarii* と命名し、記載した。一方、ボルネオの種は、同じくボルネオから記載されている *P. brevicornis* SENOH に似ているが、口吻基部の中央隆起線がきわめて短い、触角に毛ばだった毛群をもたない、前胸の両側はほぼ平行、尾節板は台形、腹部腹板に毛

斑をもたない, などの明確な識別点によりこの種も新種と判断されたので, *P. suzukii* と命名し, 記載した。

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