

*Stephanopachys sachalinensis* (MATSUMURA) (Coleoptera,  
Bostrychidae) Found Infesting Coniferous Bark in  
Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

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**Abstract** *Stephanopachys sachalinensis* (MATSUMURA) (Coleoptera, Bostrychi-  
dae), a species having been described from Sakhalin and never recorded elsewhere, was  
found infesting coniferous bark for gardening use in Kamakura, Central Japan. This popu-  
lation is deemed to have been imported from East Russia or its surroundings. A supple-  
mentary note was given to distinguish it from a closely related species, *S. substriatus*.

*Stephanopachys sachalinensis* is a bostrychid species described by MATSUMURA  
(1912) from Solowiyofka, Sakhalin, under the name *Rhyzopertha sachalinensis*, and  
CHÛJÔ (1936) transferred it to the present genus. It is a species hitherto unknown from  
Japan, and little is known with regard to its biology.

Several years ago, through the courtesy of the late Dr. S. MORIYA and Dr. M.  
TAKAKUWA, we had an opportunity to examine several specimens of a strange minute  
beetle species that had been found by a gardener in Kamakura, Kanagawa Prefecture,  
Central Japan. The beetles were said to have emerged out of coniferous outer bark  
fragment material for gardening use. Two of us, Y. H. and R. I., recognized them as a  
species of a bostrychid genus *Stephanopachys*, and later, one of us, K.-U. G., by com-  
paring them with other related species (*S. quadricollis*, *S. substriatus* and *S. hi-  
malayanus*), came to a conclusion that they are *S. sachalinensis*.

*Stephanopachys sachalinensis* (MATSUMURA)

[Japanese name: Karafuto-hirata-nagashinkui]

*Specimens examined.* 5 exs., Kamakura-shi, Kanagawa Pref., Japan, 30–III–1994, collector unknown (body length 3.7–4.2 mm; Fig. 1).

Here, we add a few specific characteristics as supplement to its original description by MATSUMURA (1912), stating the broad penultimate segment of the antennal club and the elytral proportions, which distinguishes the species from a closely related species, *S. substriatus*. More precisely, in *S. sachalinensis* the antenna has a stouter shape, the basal segments stouter and slightly wider than in *S. substriatus*. In particular, in *S. sachalinensis* the second and third basal antennal segments are short, the third only slightly longer than the fourth, while in *S. substriatus* the second and third basal segments are longer and more slender, the third clearly longer than the short and globose fourth. In *S. sachalinensis*, the elytral pair are about 2.5 times as long as wide, as opposed to about 2.0 times in *S. substriatus*. Also, in *S. sachalinensis* the granula of the apical declivity of elytra are less prominent than in *S. substriatus*.

**Discussion**

As for *Stephanopachys* of the Far East, KRIVOLUTSKAIA (1992) mentioned only *S. linearis* and *S. substriatus* as members of the Far Eastern districts of Russia, and

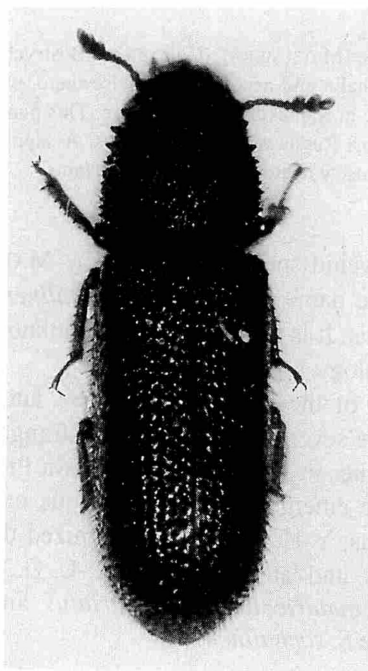


Fig. 1. *Stephanopachys sachalinensis* (MATSUMURA).

ZHANG *et al.* (1995) recorded *S. linearis* from Daxinganling, Northeast China, as the sole Chinese representative of the genus. Therefore, since its description, *S. sachalinensis* has been further recorded neither from Sakhalin nor from its adjacent regions.

Species of the genus *Stephanopachys*, unlike the other bostrychid genera, are known to infest inner and outer bark of northern conifers, and are introduced to other countries rather readily (FISHER, 1950; SCHURR-MICHEL, 1950; GEIS, in press). The present infestation is consistent with these facts. Although there is no information as to whether this population is of the Japanese origin or not, the coniferous bark material, from which the beetles emerged, might be an imported product from East Russia or its surroundings, and in this case, these beetles should be regarded as not native but introduced to Japan.

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We thank Dr. M. TAKAKUWA, Yokohama, for his providing us with the relevant specimens. Also, we dedicate this article to the memory of the late Dr. S. MORIYA, a pest control scientist at Yokohama.

### 要 約

岩田隆太郎・Klaus-Ulrich GEIS・平野幸彦：針葉樹樹皮を食害していた *Stephanopachys sachalinensis* (MATSUMURA) カラフトヒラタナガシクイ（新称）の神奈川県における発見。—— 樺太から記載されて以来どこからも記録のなかったカラフトヒラタナガシクイ（新称）*Stephanopachys sachalinensis* (MATSUMURA)（ナガシクイムシ科）が、神奈川県鎌倉市において、園芸用資材の針葉樹樹皮破片に発生しているのが発見され、ロシア東部またはその周辺からの人為導入と考えられた。近縁種 *S. substriatus* との区別点を若干補足した。

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