

Two New Species of the Genus *Ischalia* (Coleoptera, Anthicidae, Ischaliinae) from the Philippines

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Abstract Two new species of the anthicid genus *Ischalia* (s. str.) are described from the Philippines under the names of *I.* (s. str.) *sumaoi* sp. nov. and *I.* (s. str.) *aposana* sp. nov.

As was enumerated by SATÔ and OHBAYASHI (2001), 25 species of the genus *Ischalia* have hitherto been known from the Asian region, other than the two species distributed in North America. After that, two species were described also from Asia by SATÔ (2002). Furthermore, some additional specimens of the genus from Southeast Asia were examined. Two new species are recognized among them and described in the forthcoming paragraphs.

The abbreviations used in the present paper are as follows: TW – transverse diameter of each eye in dorsal aspect; HW – greatest width of head including eyes; PW – greatest width of pronotum; PL – length of pronotum along median line; EW – greatest width of elytra; EL – greatest length of elytra.

I am grateful to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO, Dr. Hiroyuki YOSHITOMI and Mr. Shinji NAGAI for their kind support in many ways.

It is very regrettable that Mr. Sumao KASAHARA passed away on September 29, 2001. He was a good friend of mine, and I wish to give his name to a beautiful species of the genus *Ischalia* in memory of our friendship.

Ischalia (s. str.) *sumaoi* M. SATÔ, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Female. Body elongate and more or less closely covered with yellowish pubescence, which is longer and more erect on elytra than on the other parts. Color almost yellowish orange, with brownish legs, antennae and maxillary palpi, except for yellowish brown tarsi.

Head suboval, transversely concave behind clypeus and shallowly longitudinally so between antennal sockets, and obsoletely microreticulate on the surface; labrum transverse, closely pubescent; clypeus distinct, with its anterior margin straight and with rounded angles; eyes lateral and moderately prominent; HW/TW 3.09. Antennae filiform and attaining to the middle of elytra, 1st segment stout and 2.9 times as long

as 2nd, which is the shortest, 3rd 1.3 times as long as the 1st, 4th to 10th elongate and becoming slightly shorter in order, 11th pointed at apex and slightly longer than 10th.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, irregularly concave posteriad, gibbous anteriad; PW/HW 1.47, PW/PL 1.47; anterior margin distinctly emarginate; lateral margins ridged and evenly rounded; front angles rounded, hind angles triangularly prominent; disc very finely and minutely punctate, provided with a median carina in full length, a pair of ovate impressions on postero-lateral portions; integument very finely microreticulate. Scutellum trapezoidal.

Elytra elongate, flat; EW/PW 1.56, EL/EW 2.26; shoulders somewhat distinct; sides gently divergent posteriad, with rounded apices; surface strongly, and contiguously punctate; each elytron provided with a prominent costa which extends from humerus to near apex and is evenly curved, and with a short carina at humerus which is recognized at basal fourth.

Prosternum and mesosternum yellowish orange, metasternum and abdominal segments light brown. Mesosternum trapezoidal; mesepisternum extending from side to lateral portion of mesosternum, but not contiguous with each other.

Length: 7.1 mm; breadth: 2.4 mm.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype. ♀, Mt. Data, Bontoc Prov., Luzon Is., Philippines, 7~9-VI-1977, M. SATÔ leg. The holotype is preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

The present new species resembles *I. philippina* BLAIR from Luzon, but can be easily discriminated from the latter by different shape and proportion of the pronotum and entirely yellowish orange color of the elytra.

This species is named after Mr. Sumao KASAHARA to his memory.

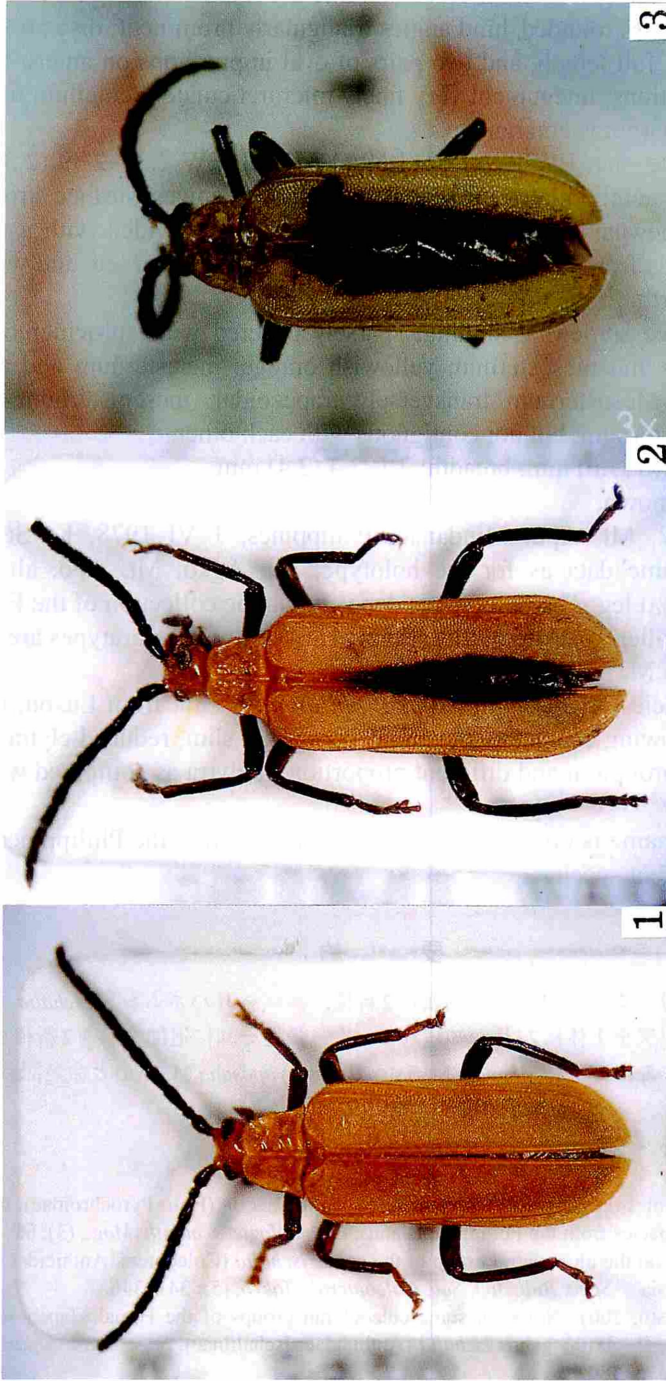
Ischalia (s. str.) *aposana* M. SATÔ, sp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

Female. Body elongate, depressed and sparsely covered with yellowish pubescence. Color almost yellowish orange, with brownish legs, antennae, maxillary palpi and elytral patch which is located along the suture near the centre.

Head suboval, transversely concave behind clypeus and rather so between antennal sockets, and smooth on the surface; labrum transverse, closely pubescent; clypeus distinct, with its anterior margin straight and with rounded angles; eyes lateral and moderately prominent; HW/TW 2.83–3.40 (3.40 in the holotype). Antennae filiform, and attaining to the basal third of elytra; 1st segment stout and 2.29 times as long as 2nd, which is the shortest, 3rd as long as the 1st, 4th to 10th elongate and becoming slightly shorter in order, 11th pointed at apex and 1.28 times as long as 10th. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi distinct.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, irregularly concave posteriad, gibbous anteriad; PW/HW 1.31–1.35 (1.35), PW/PL 1.31–1.35 (1.35); anterior margin distinctly emar-



Figs. 1-3. Habitus of *Ischalia* species. — 1, *I.* (s. str.) *sumaoi* M. SATO, sp. nov., holotype; 2, *I.* (s. str.) *apósana* M. SATO, sp. nov., paratype; 3, *I.* (s. str.) *philippina* BLAIR, type (British Mus., Nat. Hist.).

ginate at the centre; lateral margins ridged and gently rounded, though a little angulate at middle; front angles rounded, hind angles triangularly prominent; disc provided with a median carina in full length, and two pairs of oval impressions on antero-lateral and postero-lateral portions; integument very finely microreticulate. Scutellum trapezoidal, but the posterior margin is emarginate.

Elytra elongate, flat; EW/PW 1.62–1.69 (1.65), EL/EW 2.35–2.39 (2.39); shoulders distinct; sides gently dilated posteriad, with rounded apices; surface strongly, contiguously and somewhat rugosely punctate; each elytron provided with a prominent costa which extends from humerus to near apex and is gently curved, and with a short carina at basal fourth.

Ventral surface somewhat shining, sparsely covered with aurocinereous pubescence. Prosternum and mesosternum yellowish orange; metasternum and abdominal segments brown. Mesosternum transversely trapezoidal; mesepisternum extending from side to mesosternum, but not contiguous with each other.

Length: 6.8–7.6 (7.6) mm; breadth: 2.1–2.4 (2.4) mm.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype. ♀, Mt. Apo, Mindanao, Philippines, 1–VI–1978, K. SUGINO leg. Paratype. 1♀, same data as for the holotype; 1♀, Agko, Mt. Apo, alt. 1,000 m, 4–X–1978, S. NAGAI leg. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, College of Agriculture, Ehime University. The paratypes are preserved in the collection of M. SATÔ.

This new species is closely allied to *I. philippina* BLAIR from Luzon, but differs from it in the following characteristics: body somewhat slim, reduced elytral marking, different form of pronotum and different proportion of elytra as compared with 2.58 in *philippina*.

The specific name is given after the famous mountain in the Philippines, the type locality of the present species.

要 約

佐藤正孝：フィリピン産ヘリハネムシ属の2新種。——ヘリハネムシ属 *Ischalia* に含まれる種は、これまでアジアを主体に27種が知られていた。最近それに追加すべき2新種を調べることができたので、ここに *I. (s. str.) sumaoi* M. SATÔ, *I. (s. str.) aposana* M. SATÔ と命名記載した。

References

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