

*Cis satoi* (Coleoptera, Ciidae, Ciinae),  
a New Ciid Species from Thailand

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**Abstract** A new ciid species, *Cis satoi*, is described from Pi Tan, Thailand.

This short paper is designed for dedication to the memory of the late Dr. Masataka SATÔ (1937–2006) who was an excellent coleopterologist and greatly contributed to the knowledge of the Asian Coleoptera.

In the course of revising the Asian Ciidae, I found out an interesting species belonging to the genus *Cis*, which was collected by the late Dr. M. SATÔ in Thailand. In the following lines, this new species is described under the name of *Cis satoi*, whose specific epithet is given in honor of him.

Up to the present, two species, *Cis asiaticus* LAWRENCE (1991) and *Rhopalodontus lawrencei* RUTA (2003), have been recorded from Thailand, and this new species seems to be a third representative of the family from Thailand.

The abbreviations employed in this paper are the same as those explained in previous papers of mine.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Masahiro SAKAI, Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University, for critically reading the manuscript of this paper.

*Cis satoi* M. KAWANABE, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–4)

**Male** (Holotype). Body length (excluding head): 2.05 mm; greatest breadth of pronotum: 1.15 mm; greatest breadth of elytra: 1.12 mm.

Body short and stout, 1.83 times as long as elytral breadth, very strongly convex, shiny on dorsum. Color dark reddish brown; head, antennal clubs, mandibles and legs reddish brown; antennal funicles, palpi and tarsi yellowish brown. Punctures on dorsum each bearing a very short, fine and pale hair which is inconspicuous and hardly visible under low magnification ( $\times 10$ ).

Head relatively exposed from pronotum, weakly convex; rather sparsely and minutely punctate; interstices between punctures finely shagreened; fronto-clypeal ridge

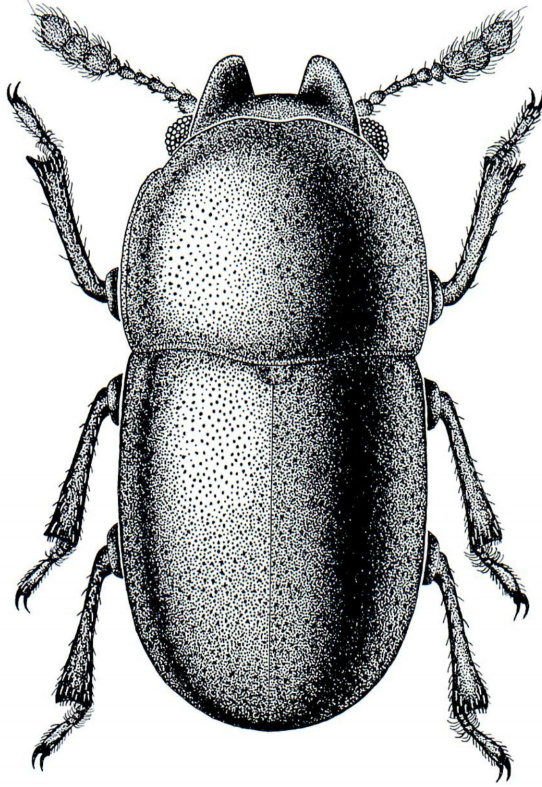
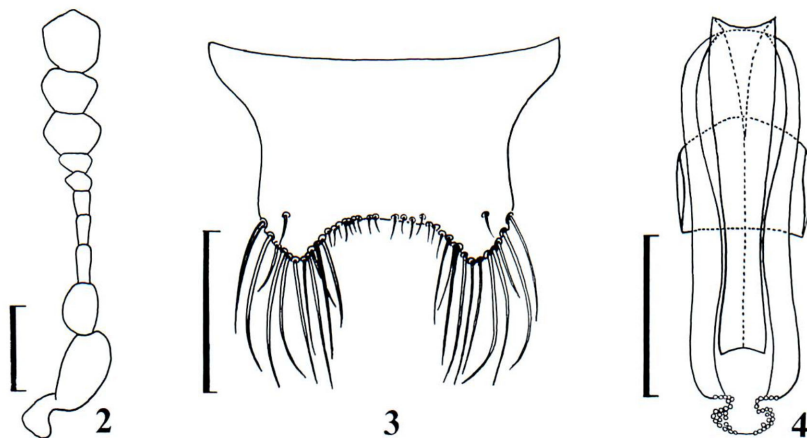


Fig. 1. Habitus of *Cis satoi* sp. nov., holotype, from Pi Tan, Thailand.

strongly produced forward, reflexed above on each side, and forming two semioval plates; margin between the plates weakly convex. Antennae 10-segmented; 3rd segment 1.43 times as long as 4th; 8th to 10th forming a loose club.

Pronotum 0.72 times as long as broad, widest at the middle; anterior margin gently rounded and feebly emarginate at the middle; anterior corners obtusely angulate in lateral view, forming an angle of about  $90^\circ$  and barely visible from above; lateral margins narrowly ridged, slightly reflexed and barely visible from above; basal margin narrowly ridged, conspicuously sinuate; hind angles broadly rounded; dorsum opaque, irregularly, closely and conspicuously punctate; punctures uniform in size, shallow, separated by a distance equal to about 0.5 to 5 times their diameter; interstices between punctures inconspicuously shagreened. Scutellum semioval, smooth and weakly concave, with some small punctures. Elytra 1.09 times as long as broad, and 1.46 times as long as pronotum; sides subparallel though slightly divergent from base to the middle, then gradually convergent apicad; disc closely, irregularly and shallowly punctate; punctures uniform in size, umbiliform, somewhat larger and shallower than those on pronotum, each bearing a short and inconspicuous hair; interstices between punctures smooth or partially rugulose; suture narrowly margined.



Figs. 2-4. *Cis satoi* sp. nov., from Pi Tan, Thailand. — 2, Antenna; 3, male 8th abdominal sternite, dorsal view; 4, male genitalia, dorsal view. Scale: 0.1 mm.

Prosternal disc in front of coxae medio-longitudinally carinate, transversely and deeply depressed just before each coxa; prosternal process rather narrow, subparallel-sided, somewhat broadened near apex. First abdominal sternite with a circular and marginally pubescent fovea at the middle.

Male genitalia in a paratype:— Eighth abdominal sternite broadly and shallowly emarginate at the middle of apex, bearing long hairs at the lateral corners and short hairs at the bottom of the emargination. Tegmen somewhat stout, parallel-sided, bilobed at apex and strongly emarginate on the outer margin of each lobe, about 0.43 times as long as the combined length of visible abdominal sternite.

Female. Fronto-clypeal ridge slightly reflexed and forming arcuate small lamella at each side; first abdominal sternite devoid of pubescent fovea.

*Variation in the type series.*

| Male (n=15)                    | Female (n=14)                  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| TL (mm): 1.73–2.05 (1.85±0.1)  | TL (mm): 1.76–2.02 (1.89±0.09) |
| EW (mm): 0.96–1.12 (1.05±0.05) | EW (mm): 0.99–1.14 (1.07±0.04) |
| TL/EW: 1.74–1.83 (1.76±0.03)   | TL/EW: 1.7–1.83 (1.77±0.04)    |
| PL/PW: 0.67–0.76 (0.73±0.02)   | PL/PW: 0.7–0.81 (0.76±0.03)    |
| EL/EW: 0.97–1.09 (1.04±0.03)   | EL/EW: 0.97–1.09 (1.04±0.04)   |
| EL/PL: 1.28–1.55 (1.44±0.07)   | EL/PL: 1.28–1.58 (1.42±0.08)   |

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, Pi Tan, Thailand, 9-VIII-1987, M. SATŌ leg. Paratypes: 14♂♂, 14♀♀, same data as holotype.

*Type depository.* All the type specimens are preserved in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan.

*Distribution.* Thailand.

*Host fungi.* *Ganoderma* sp.

*Remarks.* This new species is allied to *C. nikkoensis* NOBUCHI, 1960, from Japan in the body shape, but in the latter species, the fronto-clypeal projections in the male are smaller, and the pronotum and elytra are much narrower ( $PL/PW \geq 0.82$ ,  $EL/EW \geq 1.32$ ).

*Etymology.* This species is dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. Masataka SATŌ who was a leading and eminent coleopterologist in Japan.

### 要 約

川那部 真：タイ国で発見されたツツキノコムシ科の1新種 *Cis satoi* (コウチュウ目ツツキノコムシ科ツツキノコムシ亜科)。——佐藤正孝博士により、1987年にタイのPi Tanで採集されたツツキノコムシ属の1種を記載し、これを2006年8月9日に69歳で亡くなった先生に捧げて、*C. satoi* M. KAWANABEと命名した。

この新種は、日本に分布するニッコウツツキノコムシ *Cis nikkoensis* NOBUCHI, 1960 に似ているが、雄の頭部突起がより大きく顕著に反り返ることや、前胸と上翅の幅が広いことなどによって容易に区別できる。

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