

A Third Species of *Neotrichus* (Coleoptera, Zopheridae) from Japan

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Abstract *Neotrichus cavatus* sp. nov. is described from the Bonin Islands of Japan. It is distinguishable from the two known congeners from Japan by the rectangular pronotum with a deep central concavity and the round apophyses for elytral setae.

Two species of the genus *Neotrichus* have hitherto been known in Japan: *N. hispidus* SHARP, 1885, widely distributed in Japan and *N. serraticollis* SASAJI, 1986, known only from Ishigaki Island and Iriomote Island of Okinawa. Recently, a third species was found from Hahajima Island of the Bonin Islands and is described below as a new species in comparison with the two known Japanese species.

Neotrichus cavatus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2)

Body length: 2.7–4.5 mm.

Color: — Body opaque black, antennae and legs reddish brown.

Head in middle part covered with round or polygonal granules, becoming smaller in anterior as well as posterior parts; anterior margin of clypeus almost straight; lateral margin stretching out in front of eyes as low trapezoidal eaves bearing several squamiform setae. Eyes well projecting, $1/2.4$ as long as their interspace; several squamiform setae inserted on eyes. Antenna 10-segmented; antennomeres I and II large and rounded; III elongate and slender, $2.3\times$ as long as broad; IV–IX gradually increasing in width; X distinctly enlarged, divided into two parts, transverse basal part and rounded apical part (Fig. 4A); antennomeres II–IX and basal part of X densely covered with small granules.

Pronotum with straight and parallel lateral margins, only slightly narrowing posteriorly, provided with 12–13 tubercles each bearing squamose seta; anterior margin strongly arcuate, weakly concave in middle; anterolateral corners distinctly angulate; posterior corners nearly right angled; disc uneven, having large round concavity in the middle, surrounded by several swellings bearing whitish squamiform setae.

Elytra parallel-sided, with a pair of weak swellings each in anterior and posterior part, broadly rounded apically, wholly covered with rows of round tubercles finely granulated and each with broad squamiform and serrated setae (Fig. 4C).

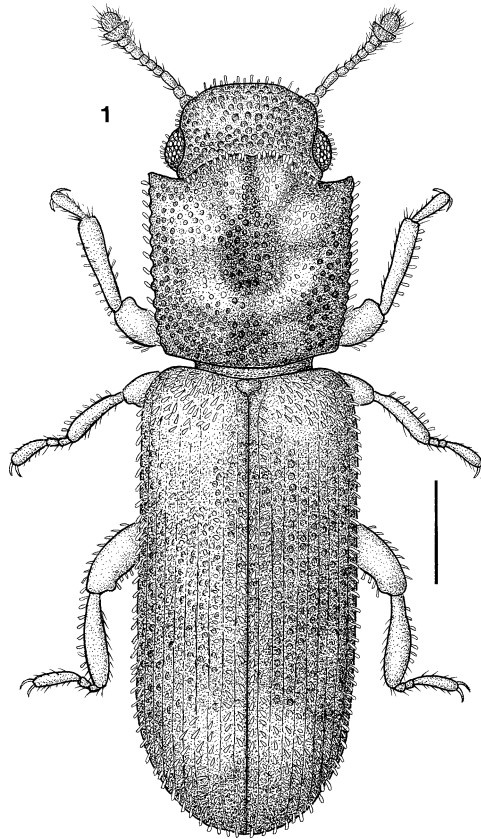
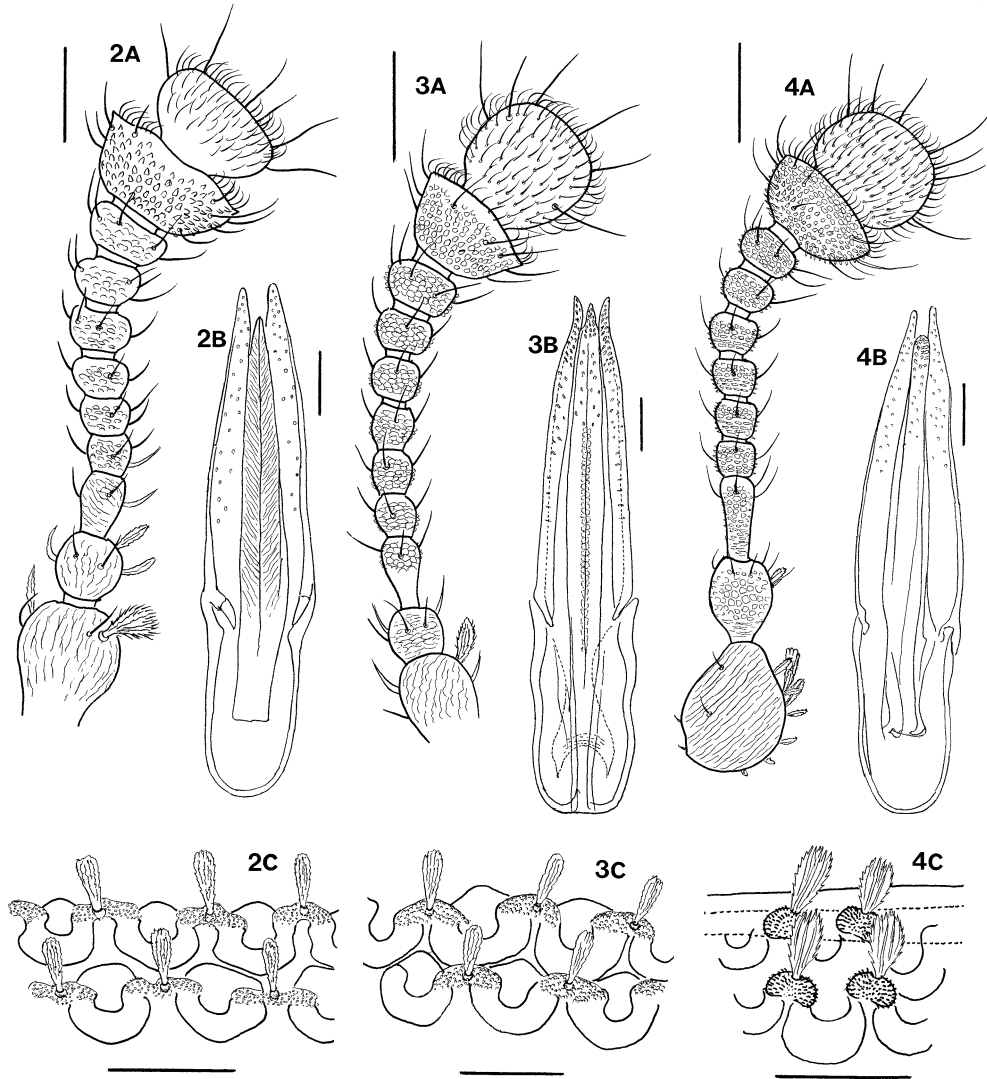


Fig. 1. *Neotrichus cavatus* sp. nov. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

Prosternum, metasternum and ventral plate with elongate oval punctures. Femora of legs with marked appendage ventrodistally and squamose setae dorsally; tibia with thorn ventro-distally, squamose setae dorsally and normal setae ventrally.

Type series. Holotype ♂ and 15 paratypes: Mt. Kuwanoki, Hahajima Island, the Bonin Islands (the Ogasawara Islands) of Japan, 24-X-2008, J. AOKI leg. Holotype (NSMT-I-C200128) and five paratypes (NSMT-I-C200129~200133) are deposited in the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo (NSMT).

Notes. Two species of the genus *Neotrichus*, *N. hispidus* SHARP, 1885, and *N. serraticollis* SASAJI, 1986, are known from Japan. *Neotrichus serraticollis* is readily separable from *N. hispidus* and *N. cavatus* by the pronotum with neither concavity nor swellings. The latter two are similar to each other in having uneven pronotum, but *N. hispidus* has its lateral sides strongly convergent posteriorly, and differs from *N. cavatus* with parallel-sided pronotum.



Figs. 2-4. Three Japanese species of *Neotrichus*. 2: *N. hispidus* SHARP; 3: *N. serraticollis* SASAJI; 4: *N. cavatus* sp. nov. — A: Antennae; B: male genitalia; C: setae on elytra. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.

Key to Three Japanese Species of *Neotrichus*

1. Dorsal surface of pronotum evenly rounded, with its lateral sides almost straight; terminal antennomere rounded. Body length 3.1-4.0 mm. The Ryukyus (Ishigaki-jima Island and Iriomote-jima Island). ····*N. serraticollis* SASAJI, 1986

- Dorsal surface of pronotum uneven, with several swellings and concavities. …2
- 2. Pronotum distinctly wider anteriorly, narrowing posteriorly, with waving sides; central concavity of pronotum shallow; terminal segment of antenna transversely elliptical, with almost straight anterior margin; squamose setae on body rather slender; median lobe of male genitalia pointed at tip. Body length 3.5–5.0 mm. Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima and Yakushima Islands. ……………*N. hispidus* SHARP, 1885
- Pronotum mostly parallel-sided, only slightly narrowed posteriorly, with unwaving sides; central concavity of pronotum deep; terminal segment of antenna rounded, with arcuate anterior margin; squamose setae on body rather broad; median lobe of male genitalia rounded at tip. Body length 2.7–4.5 mm. The Bonin Islands. ……………*N. cavatus* sp. nov.

Five species of *Neotrichus* are known in the Pacific area outside Japan. They are distinguishable from the new species by the following features: *Neotrichus afoveicollis* PAL, 2003 from India by short elytra (1.9× as long as broad) and short antennomere III; *N. acanthacollis* CARTER et ZECK, 1937 from Australia by broadly rounded apex of elytra and short antennomere III; *N. lanyuensis* SASAJI, 1986 from Taiwan by the last segment of antenna (antennomere X) compactly articulated and eyes without setae; *N. cylindricus* GROUVELLE, 1896 from Birma by much more elongate elytra and pronotum a little longer than broad; *N. serratus* SHARP, 1885 from Sri Lanka by the number of tubercles arranged on lateral margins of pronotum (7 in *N. serratus* and 13–14 in *N. cavatus*).

Acknowledgement

I wish to express my hearty thanks to D. K. MIZUNO (Uji City) who permitted me to take out male genitalia of his specimen of *Neotrichus serraticollis* to enable me to compare genitalia of the three Japanese species of *Neotrichus*.

要 約

青木淳一：日本産サンゲホソカタムシ属の第3の種（コウチュウ目コブゴミムシダマシ科）。
 — 日本産サンゲホソカタムシ属 *Neotrichus* にはサンゲホソカタムシ *N. hispidus* SHARP およびノコムネホソカタムシ *N. serraticollis* SASAJI の2種が知られているが、今回、小笠原諸島の母島において第3の種が見出されたので、ヘコムネホソカタムシ *Neotrichus cavatus* sp. nov. として命名記載した。本種の特徴は前胸背板中央の深い凹みとそれを取り巻く瘤状の隆起、ほぼ平行な前胸背板側縁、かなり目立って突出する前胸背板前角、きわめて細長い触角第3節、上翅（特に基部）に見られる緩やかな隆起などによって、日本および太平洋地域の他種と容易に区別される。

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Additional Records of *Merionoeda scitella* PASCOE (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae), with a Brief Note on Geographical Variation

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Merionoeda scitella was first described by PASCOE (1858) and redescribed by the same author (PASCOE, 1869) on the basis of examples collected by A. R. WALLACE in Sarawak, Borneo. Thereafter, there have been few records of this species from other regions. The distribution of *M. scitella* is, however clearly larger than originally recorded, and the geographical variation larger. We have obtained specimens of this species from South Kalimantan, South and West Sumatra as well as the Malay Peninsula in addition to those from Sabah in northern Borneo, which is adjacent to Sarawak, from where the species was originally described. Thus, it is a typical species of western ‘Malayana’ of PASCOE.

The variation is considerable, especially regarding the coloration. The colour of pronotum can be darker than reddish yellow as originally described by PASCOE. In some cases it is totally blackish, though with a somewhat reddish tone. The colour of elytra is also variable with differing dimension of the ‘triangular straw-coloured stripe’ on elytral disc. Some specimens from South Kalimantan have almost totally black-coloured elytra, rather resembling those of *M. baliana* YOKOI et NIISATO or *M. puella* PASCOE with similar punctuation. Finally, the colour of the last antenna segments varies in accordance with location. While the last two segments of antennae are

yellow in the holotype from Sarawak, three segments are yellow in the specimens from West Sumatra whereas only one is so in those from South Kalimantan.

We would like to thank Mrs. Sharon SHUTE of the Natural History Museum of London for enabling us to study the holotype of *Merionoeda scitella* preserved there, to Dr. Martin BAEHR of Zoologische Staatssammlung München for providing us with material from the Karl E. HÜDEPOHL collection for a closer comparison, and to Messrs. Shigehisa HORI, Masao ITO, Yutaka JOHKI and Nobuyuki KOBAYASHI for kind offers of material. Finally, we would like to thank Mr. Theodore L. CHILDERS for his critical reading of the original draft of this short paper.

Merionoeda scitella PASCOE, 1858

Specimens examined. [Borneo] 1 ♂, Sepilok, Sabah, E. Malaysia, 2–VIII–1981, Y. JOHKI leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Kimanis Road, Crocker Range, Sabah, 24–III–1988, M. ITO leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality as the preceding, 13, 15–IV–1988, N. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♂, same locality as the preceding, 12–V–1988, N. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♂, near Keningau, Crocker Range, Sabah, IV–1999, local collector leg.; 1 ♀, Gn. Trus Madi, Tambunan, Sabah, 29–V–1997, S. HORI leg.; 12 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Mamut, Ranau, Sabah, 8~10–IV–2005, Y. YOKOI leg.; 50 ♂♂, 50 ♀♀, Papagaran, S. Kalimantan, 23~30–X–2007, Y. YOKOI leg. [Sumatra] 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Gn. Pesagi, Kenali, Pr. Lampung. Liwa, S. Sumatra, 28~31–X–2006, Y. YOKOI leg.; 5 ♀♀, Annai Valley, Pr. West Sumatra, W. Sumatra, 9~14–IV–2007, Y. YOKOI leg.; 1 ♂, Padang, Pr. West Sumatra, W. Sumatra, V–1994, local collector leg. [Malay Peninsula] 1 ♂, “Malaysia, Cameron Highland, X. 85”; 1 ♂, “Malaysia, Cameron Highland, XI 85”. (HÜDEPOHL collection.); 1 ♀, Cameron Highland, Pahang, W. Malaysia, V~VI–1985, local collector leg.; same locality as the preceding, 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, III~IV–1985, local collector leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality as the preceding, V~VI–1985, local collector leg.; 3 ♂♂, same locality as the preceding, local collector leg.; 10 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Kelantan, Pahang, VI–1999, local collector leg.

Distribution. Borneo, Sumatra (new record) and Malay Peninsula (new record).

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