

Records of the Nanophyid Weevils (Coleoptera, Nanophyidae) from Bali, Indonesia

Junnosuke KANTOH and Hiroaki KOJIMA

Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture,
1737 Funako, Atsugi, Kanagawa, 243-0034 Japan

Abstract Weevils of the family Nanophyidae are recorded for the first time from Bali, Indonesia. Three genera and three species are recognized as follows: *Nanophyes proles* HELLER, *Ctenomerus lagerstroemiae* MARSHALL and *Shiva trispinosus* PAJNI et BHATEJA.

Bali is located at the southeastern periphery of the Sunda Shelf and a boundary of the WALLACE's Line. Thus, the fauna mainly consists of Asiatic organisms. No nanophyid weevil has ever been recorded from Bali while four species are known from Java just adjoining. In the recent surveys, the following three species, of which two are common to Java were recognized. We thank Dr. K. MORIMOTO (Kyushu University Museum, Fukuoka) for his valuable comments, Dr. S. OKAJIMA (Tokyo University of Agriculture), Mrs. K. SUMIARTHA, and W. SUSILA (Udayana University, Bali) and T. ISHIZAKI for their kind help in many ways. This study is financially supported in part by the Academic Frontier Cooperative Research Project, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Nanophyes proles HELLER

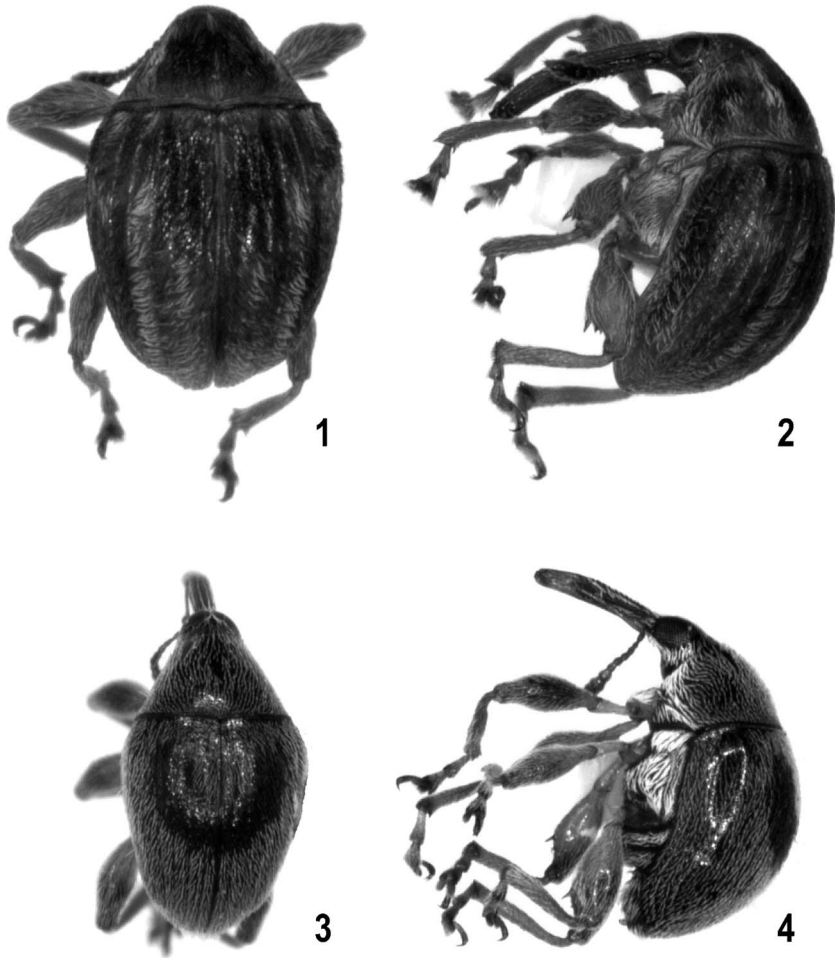
Nanophyes proles HELLER, 1915, 25 (Luzon). — MORIMOTO, 1964, 87 (Japan: Ryukyus, China: Fukien, Philippines, Java).

See MORIMOTO (1964) for references.

Weevils were known to associate with *Ludwigia octovalvis* of the family Onagraceae inhabiting in the humid place and make the fruit gall (Y. SAWADA, pers. comm.). A number of adults were collected from *L. octovalvis* in non-cultivated paddy field on Bali.

Specimens examined. 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Singo-Sari, Malang, Bali, Indonesia, 23–VIII–2005, T. ISHIZAKI leg. 7 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, S 08° 23' 11.0", E 115° 05' 13.6", Pura Luhur, alt. 755 m, Munca-Sari, Tabanan, Bali, Indonesia, 9–XI–2007, J. KANTOH leg.; 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 10–XI–2007, J. KANTOH leg.

Distribution. Japan (Ryukyus), China (Fukien), Philippines (Luzon), Indonesia (Java, Bali). New to Bali.



Figs. 1-4. Habitus photographs of *Ctenomerus lagerstroemiae* MARSHALL (1, 2) and *Shiva trispinosus* PAJANI et BHATEJA (3, 4). — 1, Male, dorsal; 2, ditto, lateral; 3, male, dorsal; 4, ditto, lateral.

Ctenomerus lagerstroemiae MARSHALL

(Figs. 1 & 2)

Ctenomerus lagerstroemiae MARSHALL, 1923, 268 (Java; on fruits of *Lagerstroemia speciosa*).

This species was described based on six female specimens. Description of male is given below based on two males from Bali.

Length: 3.0–3.3 mm; width: 2.1–2.2 mm. Similar to female with the exception of rostrum shorter (1.5 mm), antennae inserted around apical third of rostrum and all tibiae mucronate.

Weevils were captured on the flower buds of *Lagerstroemia speciosa* with the following species.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Pura Taman musi, Buleleng Prov., Bali, Indonesia, 13–XI–2007, J. KANTOH leg.

Distribution. Indonesia (Java, Bali). New to Bali.

Shiva trispinosus PAJNI et BHATEJA

(Figs. 3 & 4)

Shiva trispinosus PAJNI et BHATEJA, 1982, 481 (India: Assam, Nagaland).

This species is easily recognized in having the nearly straight rostrum and the unique elytral macula between 1st and 4th intervals. Although there is a considerable distributional gap from its previously known locality, Balinese materials agree well with the original description and illustrations of this species including the male and female genital structure. No biological information was available, though a number of adults were captured on the flower buds of *Lagerstroemia speciosa*. The plant is so widely distributed in the tropical Asia from India to the northern Australia that the weevil may be found from the intervening area of the gap in future.

Specimens examined. 14 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, same locality and date of *C. lagerstroemiae*.

Distribution. India, Indonesia (Bali). New to Bali.

要 約

関東準之助・小島弘昭：インドネシア，バリ島からのチビゾウムシ科の記録（コウチュウ目チビゾウムシ科）。—— これまでインドネシアのバリ島からチビゾウムシ科の記録はなかったが、最近の調査によって以下の3属3種のチビゾウムシの分布が明らかになった。

1, ハスオビチビゾウムシ *Nanophyes proles* HELLER. 水辺や湿り気の多い場所に生えるキダチキンバイに寄生することが知られ、その朔果にゴールを形成する（沢田，私信）。琉球以南の東南アジアに広く分布。

2, *Ctenomerus lagerstroemiae* MARSHALL. ジャワから雌個体に基づいて記載され、オオバサルスベリの実に寄生する。バリ産の雄個体に基づき、特徴を記載した。

3, *Shiva trispinosus* PAJNI et BHATEJA. インド北部から記載された種で、今回地理的にかなり離れたバリから発見された。雌雄交尾器を含め原記載の特徴とよく一致することから本種と同定した。熱帯アジアに広く分布するオオバサルスベリから得られたことから、今後、分布の空白地帯からも得られる可能性が高い。

References

- HELLER, K. M., 1915. Neue Käfer von den Philippinen: II. *Philip. J. Sci.*, 10(D): 19–45.
 MARSHALL, G. A. K., 1923. Three new species of Curculionidae from Java. *Treubia, Bogor*, 3: 267–271.
 MORIMOTO, K., 1964. Key and illustrations for identification of the curculionoid-beetles of Japan and the

Ryukyus. *Kontyû, Tokyo*, **32**: 81–90.

PAJANI, H. R., & B. R., BHATEJA, 1982. Indian Apionidae (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) I. Taxonomic studies on subfamily Nanophyinae. *Orient. Ins., Delhi.*, **16**: 431–490.

Elytra, Tokyo, **37**(1): 174, May 29, 2009

A New Record of *Hydrocyphon mirabilis* (Coleoptera, Scirtidae) from Thailand

Hiroyuki YOSHITOMI

Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University,
Tarumi 3–5–7, Matsuyama, 790–8566 Japan

Hydrocyphon mirabilis YOSHITOMI et M. SATÔ was described from China on the basis of one male specimen (YOSHITOMI & SATÔ, 2005). Recently I examined a specimen of this species collected from Thailand. I am going to record it for the first time from Thailand as below.

Specimen examined. 1 ♂ (genitalia examined; preserved in Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart: SMNS), “THAI 13/5,1993 19.29N 98.18E SOPPONG 750m Vit Kubán leg.”

From the type locality, the new locality is about 1,300 km distance. But the male genitalia of the additional specimen are quite same shape to the holotype.

I thank Dr. Wolfgang SHAWALLER (SMNS) for his permission to loan the museum collections.

Reference

YOSHITOMI, H., & M. SATÔ, 2005. Scirtidae of the Oriental Region, Part 8. New species and additional record of the genus *Hydrocyphon* (Coleoptera: Scirtidae). *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **60**: 153–206.