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Three New Species of *Mecotropis* (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) from Southeast Asia

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Abstract Three new species of the anthribid genus *Mecotropis* are described from Southeast Asia under the name of *M. nishimurai* (from Thailand), *M. approximatus* (from Peleng Is.) and *M. brevior* (from Luzon Is.).

The genus *Mecotropis* LACORDAIRE comprises thirty-nine species of anthribid beetles mainly distributed in Southeast Asia, including *M. vietnamensis* SENOH recently described from North Vietnam.

Recently, through the courtesy of Messrs. M. NISHIMURA and S. NAGAI, I was able to examine two species of *Mecotropis* collected from northern Thailand and Peleng Is., Indonesia. An additional strange species of this genus was collected by me from Luzon Is., the Philippines. After a careful examination, it became apparent that these species had not been described theretofore. They will be named in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Professor Y. WATANABE of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, and Professor K. MORIMOTO of the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, for their constant guidance and encouragement. I am much indebted to Dr. S.-I. UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kind reading the original manuscript of the present paper, and to Messrs. S. NAGAI and M. NISHIMURA for their kindness in providing me with the specimens used in this study.

Mecotropis nishimurai SENOH, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Length: 19.2 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apices of elytra).

Male. Body relatively elongate, about 3.3 times as long as wide, including rostrum. Colour entirely black. Pubescence dense, pale brown, black and whitish; black hairs of elytra forming two square patches at the middle of elytra, and an obscure transverse band behind the middle.

Head thick, extending forwards, parallel-sided in occipital parts, and with a deep median longitudinal sulcus from between eyes to basal parts of antennae; eyes moderately large, rounded, moderately convex above, and moderately approximate to each other; rostrum thick, gradually widened in apical three-fourths, widest at the

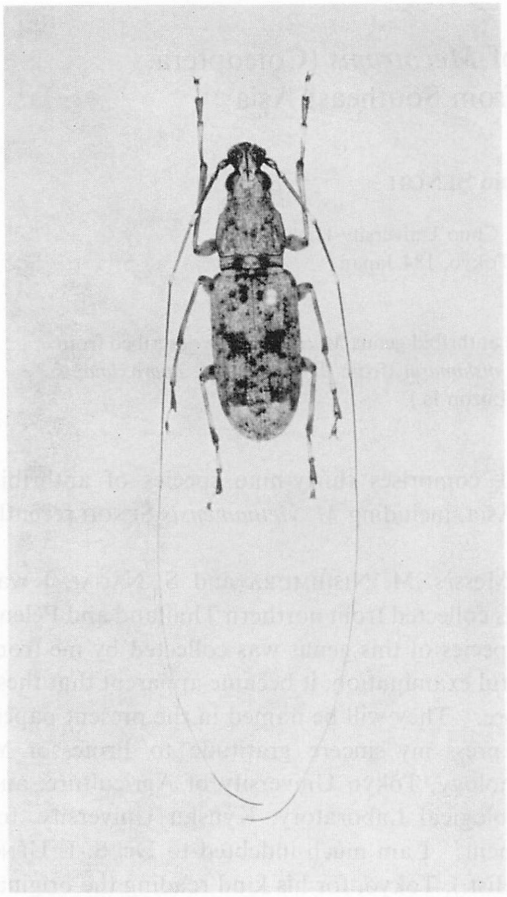

Fig. 1. *Mecotropis nishimurai* SENOH, sp. nov., ♂, from NW Thailand.

base of mandibles, and strongly emarginate at the middle of anterior margin, and with a pair of deep triangular fossae in front of the basal parts of antennae; maximum width of rostrum about 2.8 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae vely long, about 2.3 times as long as the length of body, scape thick, a little longer than pedicel in size, proportions in length from 2nd to 11th about 5: 23: 26: 37: 44: 49: 45: 40: 8: 12, apical segment somewhat curved and pointed.

Pronotum nearly rectangular, about 1.0 times as long as wide, widest at about middle; disc convex above at the centre; anterior margin not bordered in middle; dorsal transverse carina almost straight, slightly trisinuate at the middle, and connected with each lateral carina at an obtuse angle, the latter declivous in basal half and horizontally extending to the subapical part of side margin; carinula distinct. Scutellum relatively large and linguiform. Elytra relatively long and thick, about 1.9 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal three-fourths, then narrowed posteriorly, basal margin almost straight; strial punctures very small, distance between them as wide

as the widths of intervals; intervals flat; subbasal swellings weak. Pygidium subtrapezoidal, vertical, about 1.2 times as wide as long, lateral margins reflexed, and gradually convergent towards broadly rounded apex.

Prosternum with a deep transverse sulcus in front of coxal cavities; mesosternal process linguiform; metasternum with a deep transverse sulcus in front of each coxal cavity, and with a deep semicircular fossa in front of intercoxal part; 1st to 4th visible sternites, viewed from side, conjointly almost horizontal, 5th somewhat slanting. Legs long and thin; anterior, median and posterior femora subequal in length to one another; anterior tibia longer than the median which is a little longer than the posterior; anterior tarsus longer than the median which is distinctly longer than the posterior.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Doi Pui, Chiang Mai Prov., NW Thailand, 5～25-VI-1988. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. NW Thailand.

Notes. In general appearance, this species resembles *Mecotropis crassicollis* JORDAN, 1903, known from Sumatra and Borneo, but can be distinguished from the latter by the narrow pronotum and elongate elytra. The specific name is given in honour of Mr. Masatoshi NISHIMURA who offered the valuable specimen for my study.

Mecotropis approximatus SENOH, sp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

Length: 16.0 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apex of pygidium).

Female. Body relatively slender, about 3.6 times as long as wide, including rostrum and pygidium. Colour entirely black. Pubescence dense, black and pale yellowish; pale yellowish hairs of pronotum forming a linear patch at the middle and two pairs of longitudinal ones at the sides; black hairs of pygidium forming a triangular patch.

Head slender, and with a deep longitudinal sulcus from vertex to basal parts of antennae; eyes large, strongly convex above, emarginate in anterior margin, and strongly approximate to each other; rostrum slender, thick, gradually widened in apical three-fourths, widest at the bases of mandibles, and strongly emarginate at the middle of anterior margin; maximum width of rostrum about 4.8 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae short, extending barely beyond the basal margin of elytra, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 16: 11: 25: 27: 30: 30: 29: 27: 27: 23: 38, apical segment somewhat curved and pointed.

Pronotum barrel-shaped, convex above, as long as wide, widest at the middle; dorsal transverse carina arcuate, closest to posterior margin at the middle, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter horizontally extending to the subapical part of side margin; carinula obscure. Scutellum oblong. Elytra

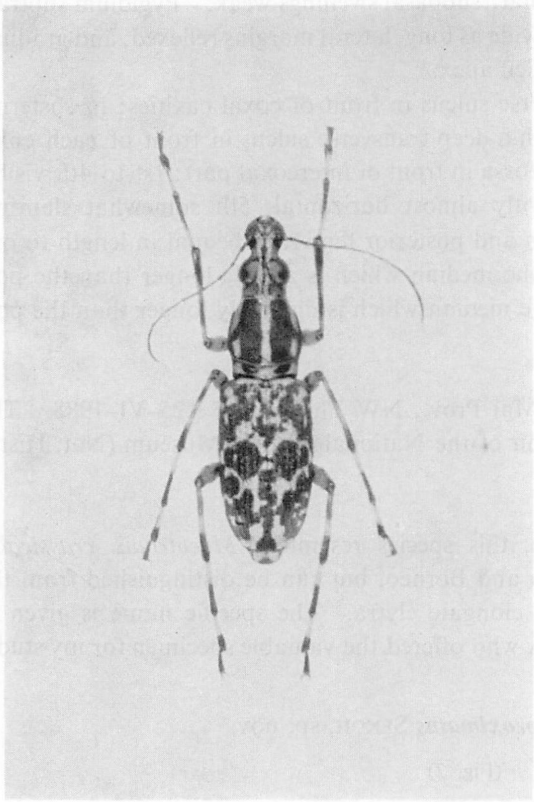

Fig. 2. *Mecotropis approximatus* SENOH, sp. nov., ♀, from Peleng Is., Indonesia.

oblong and thick, about 1.8 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal two-thirds, then narrowed posteriorly; strial punctures very small, distance between them as wide as the widths of intervals, which are flat; subbasal swellings weak. Pygidium linguiform, extending backwards, nearly as long as wide; lateral margins gradually convergent towards broadly rounded apex; disc slightly swollen.

Mesosternal process linguiform, gradually narrowed towards rounded apex; 1st to 4th visible sternites, viewed from side, weakly arcuate conjointly, 5th extending backwards. Legs long and thin; anterior femur a little shorter than the median which is distinctly shorter than the posterior; anterior tibia distinctly longer than the median which is longer than the posterior; anterior tarsus a little longer than the median which is longer than the posterior.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype ♀, Peleng Is., Indonesia, XI～XII–1986, Shinji NAGAI leg. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Peleng Is., Indonesia.

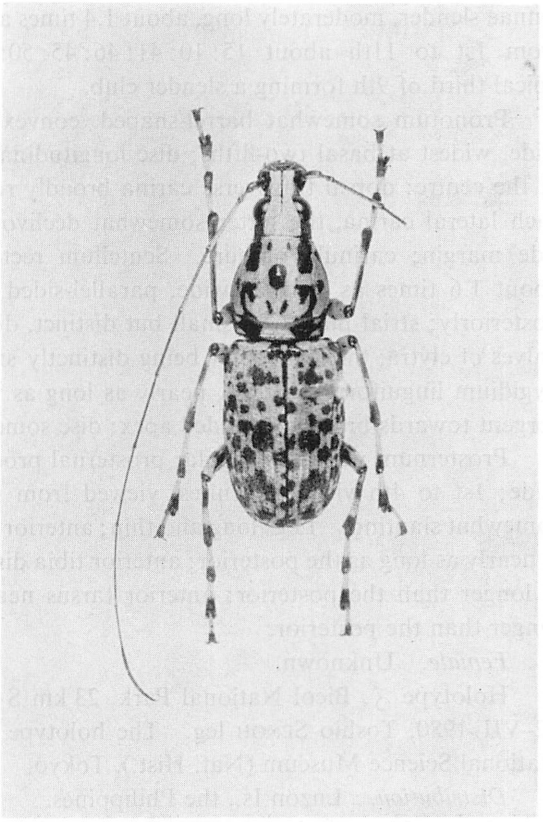

Fig. 3. *Mecotropis brevior* SENOH, sp. nov., ♂, from Luzon Is., the Philippines.

Note. This species can be separated from the known members of *Mecotropis* mainly by having the eyes strongly approximate to each other.

Mecotropis brevior SENOH, sp. nov.

(Fig. 3)

Length: 18.0 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apices of elytra).

Male. Body thick, about 2.9 times as long as wide, including rostrum. Colour entirely black. Pubescence dense, pale yellowish and black; black hairs of elytra forming many round patches variable in size. Pygidium with a cordate patch at the centre and a pair of linear ones at the sides in basal half.

Head thick, with a deep longitudinal sulcus from between eyes to basal parts of antennae; eyes moderately large, hemispherical, moderately convex above, and moderately approximate to each other; rostrum thick, relatively short, coarctate at the middle, widest at the bases of mandibles, and covered with coarse punctures; maximum width of rostrum about 2.7 times as large as the shortest distance between eyes. An-

tennae slender, moderately long, about 1.4 times as long as body, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 15: 10: 41: 46: 45: 50: 54: 54: 44: 15: 26, 10th, 11th and apical third of 9th forming a slender club.

Pronotum somewhat barrel-shaped, convex above, about 1.0 times as long as wide, widest at basal two-fifths; disc longitudinally depressed and somewhat swollen at the centre; dorsal transverse carina broadly rounded, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter somewhat declivous, extending beyond the middle of side margin; carinula obscure. Scutellum rectangular. Elytra oblong and thick, about 1.6 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal two-thirds, then narrowed posteriorly; strial punctures small but distinct, distance between them short in apical halves of elytra, their diameter being distinctly smaller than the widths of intervals. Pygidium linguiform, vertical, nearly as long as wide; lateral margins gradually convergent towards broadly rounded apex; disc somewhat swollen at the centre.

Prosternum with a triangular prosternal process; mesosternal process linguiform, wide; 1st to 4th visible sternites, viewed from side, weakly arcuate conjointly, 5th somewhat slanting. Legs long and thin; anterior femur shorter than the median which is nearly as long as the posterior; anterior tibia distinctly longer than the median which is longer than the posterior; anterior tarsus nearly as long as the median which is longer than the posterior.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Bicol National Park, 23 km S of Daet, Luzon Is., the Philippines, 12–VII–1980, Toshio SENOH leg. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Luzon Is., the Philippines.

Notes. In general appearance, this species resembles *Mecotropis pardalis* JORDAN, 1913, described from Celebes, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following antennal characteristics: short, about 1.4 times as long as body; lacking a white ring in each segment; 10th, 11th and apical third of 9th forming a slender club.

要　約

妹尾俊男: 東南アジアから発見された *Mecotropis* 属 (ヒゲナガゾウムシ科) の3新種.—— 手許にある東南アジア産の *Mecotropis* 属のヒゲナガゾウムシ類を調べたところ, 新種と思われるものを3種発見したので, タイ国北部から得られた種に対して *Mecotropis nishimurai* SENOH, インドネシアのペレン島からのものに *M. approximatus* SENOH, フィリピンのルソン島からのものに *M. brevior* SENOH と命名し記載した.

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A New Record of *Mecotropis aulax* JORDAN (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) from Malaysia

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Mecotropis aulax JORDAN, 1932, was described on 4♂♂ 1♀ specimens collected at Passeroean, Pradjeken, Mts. Kendeng, Malang and Bajoetendoel, all in Java. Up to the present, there is no record of the species from Malaysia.

Through the courtesy of Mr. M. ITOH in Yokohama and Mr. K. KALIYANNAN in Malaysia, I was able to examine two specimens of the species collected in Sabah, Borneo, and Perak, West Malaysia. The collecting data of the specimens examined are as follows:

1♂, near Keningau, Sabah, Borneo, E. Malaysia, 10～20–X–1988, Masao ITOH leg.; 1♀, 19 miles from Tapah, Perak, W. Malaysia, IV–1981, K. KALIYANNAN leg.

Distribution. Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Java.

I wish to thank Mr. M. ITOH of Yokohama and Mr. K. KALIYANNAN of Malaysia for their kind offer of the materials, and Professor K. MORIMOTO for giving me the privilege of examining many photographs of anthribid type specimens preserved in foreign museums.

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