

The Anthribid Genus *Platystomos* (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) from Thailand¹⁾

Toshio SENOH

Department of Biology, Chuo University High School,
Koganei, Tokyo, 184 Japan

Abstract Four species of the anthribid genus *Platystomos* are recorded from Thailand. Two of them are newly described from North Thailand, under the names of *Platystomos albisignatus* and *P. thainus*. Of the remaining two, *P. wallacei malaicus* (JORDAN, 1904) and *P. frontalis* (JORDAN, 1904) are newly recorded from Thailand. The genus *Platystomos* is a new record from Thailand.

From April 1993 to March 1994, I was able to make several long collecting trips in the territory of Thailand through the courtesy of the Study Leave System for Teachers of Chuo University High Schools. During the period, I collected three species of the genus *Platystomos*. One is *P. wallacei malaicus* (JORDAN, 1904) described from Borneo, Sumatra and Malacca, another is *P. frontalis* (JORDAN, 1904) from Sumatra. Both of them have not been recorded from Thailand up to the present. The other is a peculiar species having a large white elytral marking, and seems to be new to science after a careful examination.

Through the courtesy of Dr. W. SUZUKI and Mr. K. SAKAI of Tokyo, I also had an opportunity to examine another species of *Platystomos* collected by themselves in northern Thailand. It resembles *P. asteromaculatus* (ODA, 1978) known from the Nansei Islands, the southern part of Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the differently formed markings on the dorsal surface of body including the pygidium, and so on.

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 constant guidance and for kindly reading the original manuscript of the present paper, and to Dr. W. SUZUKI and Mr. K. SAKAI of Tokyo, for their kindness in providing me with the specimens used in this research.

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Platystomos wallacei malaicus (JORDAN, 1904)

Anthribus wallacei malaicus JORDAN, 1904, Novit. zool., **11**: 235 (Borneo, Sumatra, Malacca); 1913, Rec. Ind. Mus., **9**: 213 (Borneo); 1916, Tydschr. Ent., **59**: 161 (Sumatra). — WOLFRUM, 1929, Coleopt. Cat., (102): 78 (Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malakka).

Platystomos wallacei malaicus: JORDAN, 1942, Ent. mon. Mag., **78**: 190 (Borneo). — WOLFRUM, 1953, Coleopt. Cat. Suppl., (102): 36 (Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malakka).

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ban Lamo, Trang, S. Thailand, 15~19-VI-1981, T. SENOH leg.; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Nam Tok Pliw, Nakhon Si Thammarat, S. Thailand, 16~17-IX-1993, T. SENOH leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Nam Tok Pliw, Nakhon Si Thammarat, S. Thailand, 12~13-XII-1993, T. SENOH leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Khao Phanom, Krabi, S. Thailand, 4-XII-1993, T. SENOH leg.

Distribution. South Thailand (new record), Malakka, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.

Platystomos frontalis (JORDAN, 1904)

Anthribus frontalis JORDAN, 1904, Novit. zool., **11**: 235 (1 ♂, Sumatra). — WOLFRUM, 1929, Coleopt. Cat., (102): 78 (Sumatra).

Platystomos frontalis: JORDAN, 1942, Ent. mon. Mag., **78**: 190 (Borneo). — WOLFRUM, 1953, Coleopt. Cat. Suppl., (102): 35 (Sumatra, Borneo).

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Mae Hong Son–Pangumapha, NW. Thailand, 19-V-1993, T. SENOH leg.

Distribution. Thailand (new record), Sumatra, Borneo.

Platystomos albisignatus SENOH, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Length: 13–18 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apices of elytra).

Female. Body relatively large, about 3 times as long as wide, including rostrum. Colour predominantly black, from 3rd to 6th segments of antennae, derm of tibial markings blackish brown. Pubescence relatively dense, brown, white and black; white on frons and 8th segments of antennae, and white hairs forming a V-shaped patch on anterior part of pronotum, a rhombic one on basal two-thirds of elytra, and a semicircular one on apical third of elytra. The rhombic elytral patch evidently connected with the semicircular one which is not covered with apical part of elytra and pygidium.

Head with a longitudinal keel between eyes, which is somewhat swollen in apical part; rostrum with three longitudinal keels in basal third, and with a deep fovea at base; basal width of rostrum about 1.4 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae short, hardly reaching the basal margin of elytra, scape globular, each segment of funicle shortened except for 3rd which is a little longer, 9th, 10th and 11th compactly jointed and forming an elongate club, 10th

almost square, 11th elongate triangular, proportions in length from 2nd to 11th about 15:24:19:17:18:18:21:28:19:25.

Pronotum trapezoidal and convex above, about 1.2 times as wide as long; anterior margin weakly emarginate at middle, lateral sides parallel in basal half; disc with three humps at the centre, their tops bearing pily long black hairs; dorsal transverse carina almost straight, and somewhat angularly connected with each lateral carina, the latter declivous, extending to basal half of side margin. Scutellum covered with white hairs. Elytra strongly convex above, about 1.7 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal three-fourths, then narrowed posteriorly; disc with two pairs of humps in subbasal and subapical areas, and with several black and white pily patches on the third intervals; striae punctures deep, their diameter smaller than the widths of intervals. Pygidium transverse, trapezoidal, about 2.0 times as wide as long; disc weakly convex above at the centre.

Prosternum convex above in front of each coxal cavity, the convexity abruptly depressed in posterior margin; mesosternal process rectangular, broad; viewed from side, venter weakly arcuate from 1st to 4th visible sternites, 5th somewhat slanting. Legs relatively short; anterior femur nearly as long as the median which is shorter than the posterior; anterior, median and posterior tibiae subequal in length to one another; anterior tarsus nearly as long as the posterior which is a

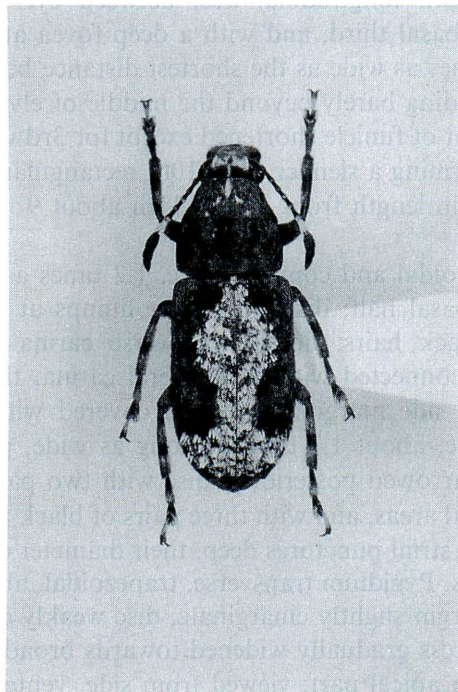


Fig. 1. *Platystomos albisignatus* SENOH, sp. nov., ♀, from N. Thailand.

little shorter than the median.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, N. Thailand, 23–VI–1993, T. SENOH leg. Paratype: ♀, Fang, Chiang Mai, N. Thailand, V–1993. The type series is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. North Thailand.

Note. This species can be discriminated from the known species of *Platystomos* by the peculiar markings of the elytra.

***Platystomos thainus* SENOH, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

Length: 8–11 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apices of elytra).

Male. Body relatively small, about 2.8 times as long as wide, including rostrum. Colour predominantly black, derm of femoral and tibial markings blackish brown to reddish brown. Pubescence relatively dense, brown, white and black; white on dorsal surface of head, 8th and basal third of 9th segments of antennae, and white hairs forming a trifurcate patch on anterior part of pronotum, a pentagram one on basal half of elytra, and a semicircular one on apical third of elytra. The last one not covered with apical part of elytra and pygidium.

Head with a weak longitudinal keel between eyes; rostrum with three longitudinal keels in basal third, and with a deep fovea at base; basal width of rostrum about 1.4 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae relatively short, extending barely beyond the middle of elytra, scape and pedicel globular, each segment of funicle shortened except for 3rd which is a little longer, 9th, 10th and 11th forming a slender club, 10th rectangular, nearly twice as long as wide, proportions in length from 2nd to 11th about 9:35:24:26:26:27:23:25:18:19.

Pronotum trapezoidal and convex above, 1.2 times as wide as long; lateral sides subparallel in basal half; disc with three humps at the centre, their tops bearing pily long black hairs; dorsal transverse carina almost straight, and somewhat angularly connected with each lateral carina, the latter extending to basal seven-tenths of side margin. Scutellum covered with white hairs. Elytra strongly convex above, about 1.7 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal three-fourths, then narrowed posteriorly; disc with two pairs of weak humps in subbasal and subapical areas, and with three pairs of black and white pily patches on the third intervals; strial punctures deep, their diameter distinctly smaller than the widths of intervals. Pygidium transverse, trapezoidal, about 1.6 times as wide as long; posterior margin slightly emarginate; disc weakly convex above.

Mesosternal process gradually widened towards broadly rounded apex, and bending backwards in apical part; viewed from side, venter arcuate from 1st to 5th visible sternites. Legs relatively short; anterior femur shorter than the median

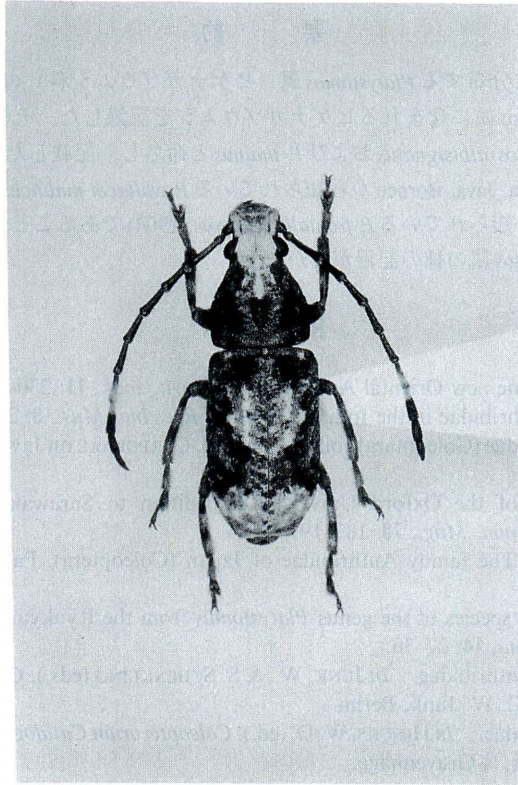


Fig. 2. *Platystomos thainus* SENOH, sp. nov., ♂, from N. Thailand.

which is nearly as long as the posterior; anterior tibia nearly as long as the median which is a little longer than the posterior; anterior, median and posterior tarsi subequal in length to one another.

Female. Antennae short, hardly reaching the basal margin of elytra, 8th covered with white hairs, 9th, 10th and 11th compactly jointed and forming a relatively large club, 9th triangular, 10th about 1.2 times as long as wide, 11th elongate triangular, narrower than 9th.

Holotype: ♂, Wing Pa Pao, Chiang Rai, N. Thailand, 14-IX-1988, K. SAKAI leg. Paratype: ♀, near Meo Village (about 1,400-1,500 m alt.), Chiang Mai, N. Thailand, 21-V-1979, W. SUZUKI leg. The type series is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. North Thailand.

Notes. This species is similar to *P. asteromaculatus* (ODA, 1978) known from the Nansei Islands, the southern part of Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the difference in the markings of pronotum, elytra and pygidium, the shape of antennal club, the structure of prosternum, and so on.

要 約

妹尾俊男：タイ国に分布する *Platystomos* 属（ヒゲナガゾウムシ科）の種。——タイ国に分布する4種の *Platystomos* 属に含まれるヒゲナガゾウムシを記録した。そのうちの2種は新種であったので、*Platystomos albisignatus* および *P. thainus* と命名し、記載した。のこりの2種については、Malakka, Sumatra, Java, Borneo から知られている *P. wallacei malaicus* (JORDAN, 1904), および Sumatra, Borneo から知られている *P. frontalis* (JORDAN, 1904) であることが判明した。タイ国からはこれまで *Platystomos* 属の種の記録がなかった。

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