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Calyptopygus kumei (Coleoptera, Curculionidae), a New Species of Baridine Weevil from Japan and Taiwan[1)]

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Abstract *Calyptopygus kumei*, a new baridine weevil captured on a grass of the Cyperaceae is described from Japan and Taiwan as a second species of the genus. Photographs of habitus and illustrations of taxonomically important characters including male genitalia are provided.

The genus *Calyptopygus* was erected by MARSHALL (1948) for *C. ellipticus* MARSHALL from Northeast Burma in the subfamily Baridinae. The present new weevil, *C. kumei* sp. nov. is a second species of this genus, and feeds on a grass of the Cyperaceae on Okinawa Is., Southwest Japan.

The weevils examined were kindly offered to us by Messrs. K. KUME, H. KOJIMA and I. MATOBA. Mr. H. KOJIMA also took photographs of the specimens for this study. To these entomologists we wish to express our hearty thanks for their cooperation.

YOSHIHARA also wishes to express his sincere gratitude to Emeritus Prof. K. YANO of the Laboratory of Insect Management, Yamaguchi University, under whose kind guidance this study was carried out.

Calyptopygus kumei sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–12)

Length: 3.1–3.8 mm. Width: 1.2–1.5 mm.

Male. Shiny black; antennae, tarsi and claws dark reddish brown.

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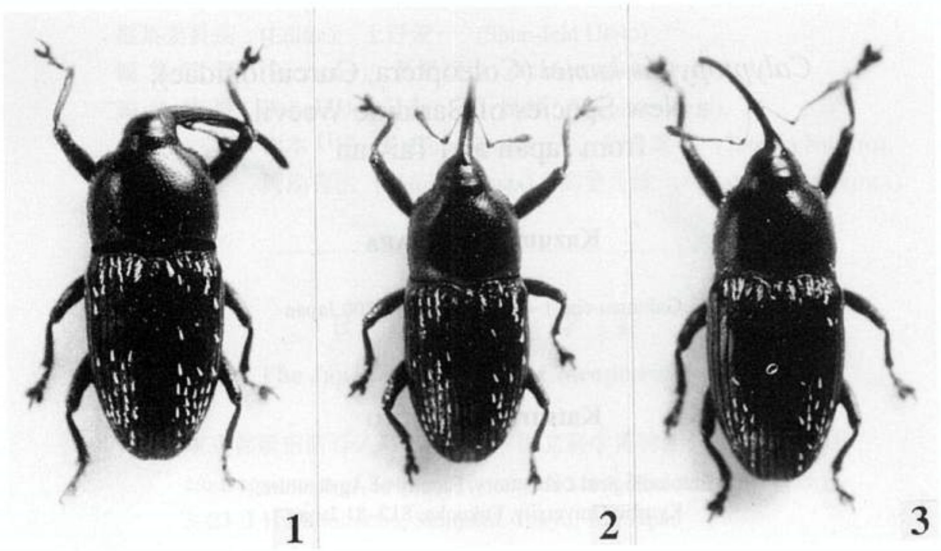
1) Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (Ser. 4, No. 92).



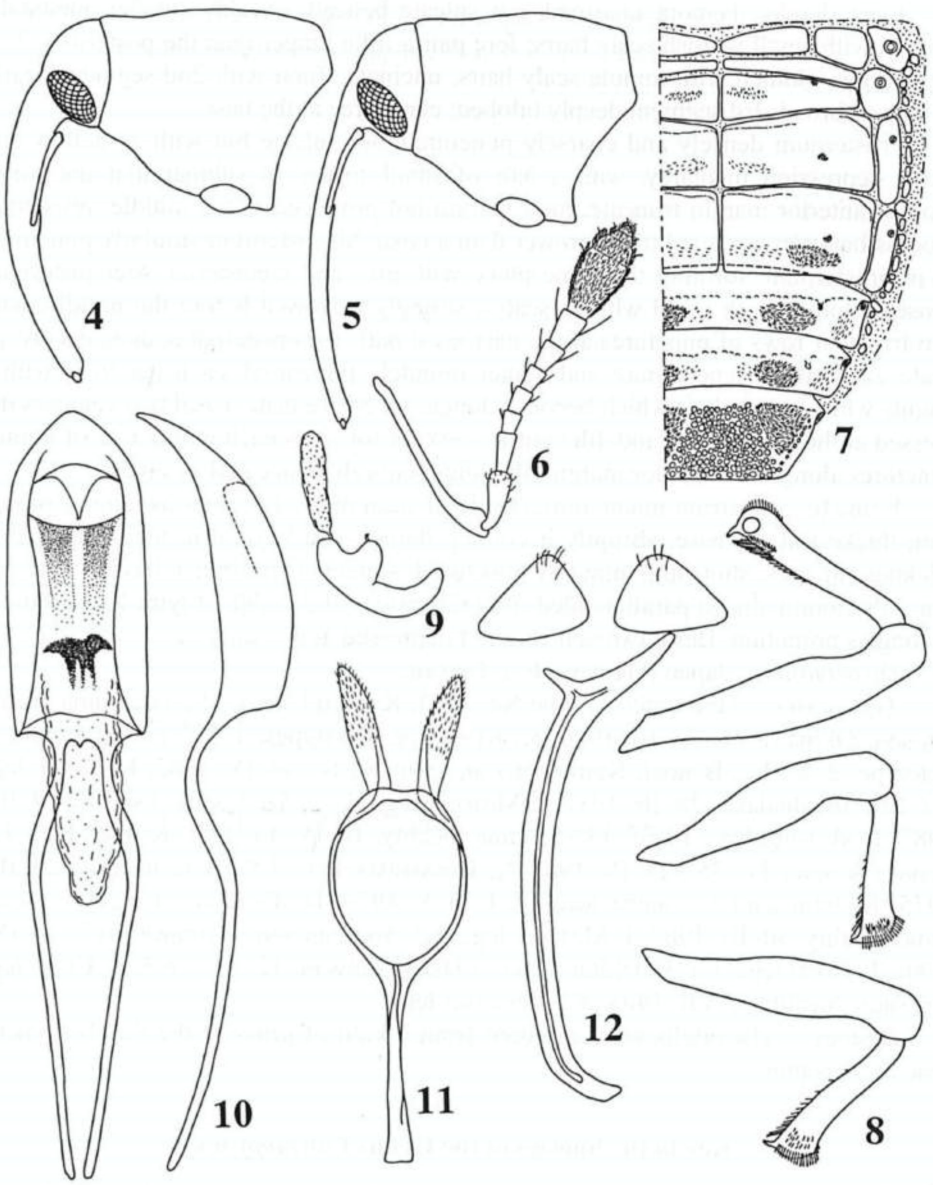
Figs. 1–3. *Calyptopygus kumei* sp. nov.; 1, male; 2, ditto, smaller specimen; 3, female.

Head minutely punctured, forehead between eyes as broad as the base of rostrum. Rostrum separated from head only by a shallow indistinct impression, cylindrical, 1.4 times as long as pronotum, evenly and weakly curved, subequal in thickness in basal 1/3, then gradually tapering dorso-ventrad toward the apex, coarsely punctured, the punctures longitudinally confluent forming irregular sulci on dorsal and lateral surfaces. Antennae inserted slightly behind the middle of rostrum; scape abruptly clavate at apex; funicle with 1st segment about 1.5 times as long as the 2nd, 2nd segment 2.5 times as long as broad and twice as long as the 3rd, 3rd to 5th subequal in length, each slightly longer than broad, 6th and 7th each a little longer than 5th; club oval, evenly pubescent, nearly as long as 5th to 7th segments of funicle combined, basal segment more than half the total length.

Pronotum a little wider than long (9 : 8), widest at 1/4 from the base, the sides evenly rounded from base to near apex, then rather abruptly constricted, forming tubulate anterior margin (in smaller males, the sides of pronotum are more weakly rounded, making its shape somewhat similar to that of female); anterior margin truncate, half as wide as basal margin which is shallowly bisinuate; disc with minute punctures, interstices between them much broader than the diameter, median impunctate line indistinct.

Scutellum trapezoidal, nearly as long as broad.

Elytra slightly wider than prothorax, 1.6 times as long as wide and 1.8–1.9 times as long as pronotum, nearly parallel-sided from humeri to apical 1/3, then narrowing posteriorly in a weak curve, subapical calli obsolete, striae narrow, intervals flat, each with a row of minute punctures, basal area of 2nd–7th intervals with one or two rows



Figs. 4–12. *Calyptopygus kumei* sp. nov.—— 4, Head and prothorax, lateral view, male; 5, ditto, female; 6, antenna; 7, tergite; 8, femora and tibiae; 9, spermatheca; 10, aedeagus; 11, tegmen and parameres; 12, spiculum gastrale.

of and apical half of 3rd–7th intervals with a row of sparse whitish scales.

Legs slender. Femora unarmed, not sulcate beneath, weakly swollen medianly, clothed with small whitish scaly hairs; fore pair a little longer than the posteriors. Tibiae straight, clothed with minute scaly hairs, uncinate. Tarsi with 2nd segment nearly as long as broad, 3rd segment deeply bilobed; claws free at the base.

Prosternum densely and coarsely punctured, not sulcate but with a shallow and broad depression medianly, with a pair of small foveae in submarginal transverse groove; anterior margin truncate, hind margin not produced in the middle; prosternal process between coxae a little narrower than a coxa. Mesosternum similarly punctured as in prosternum, forming the same plane with pro- and metasterna. Metepisternum densely clothed with small whitish scales, strongly narrowed before the middle, with two irregular rows of punctures at the narrowest part; metepisternal sutures evenly arcuate externally. Metasternum and venter minutely punctured, each puncture with a minute whitish scaly hair which becomes longer on 5th ventrite, basal two ventrites depressed at the middle, 3rd and 4th ventrites except for sides each with a row of minute punctures along the posterior margin. Pygidium entirely concealed by elytra.

Female. Rostrum much more slender than in male, 1.6 times as long as pronotum, thickest at the base, abruptly becoming thinner just beyond it, then subequal in thickness to apex, shiny and minutely punctured. Antennae inserted at basal 1/3 of rostrum. Pronotum almost parallel-sided from the base to the middle. Elytra 1.9–2.0 times as long as pronotum. Basal two ventrites not depressed at the middle.

Distribution. Japan (Okinawa Is.), Taiwan.

Type series. Holotype: ♂ (Type No. 3003, Kyushu Univ.), Mt. Takôyama, Yomitan-son, Okinawa Is., 23–III–1986, K. KUME leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀, same data as holotype; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Benoki, Kunigami-son, Okinawa Is., 14–IV–1985, K. KUME leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Yonahadake, 28–III–1987, I. MATOBA leg.; 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same locality, 29–III–1987, I. MATOBA leg.; 13 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, same locality, 16–IV–1991, H. KOJIMA leg.; 1 ♂, Yona, Okinawa Is., 25~28–IV–1965, S. HIRASHIMA leg.; 1 ♀, same locality, 24–III–1975, K. ISHII leg.; 1 ♂, same locality, 1~3–V–1976, H. TAKIZAWA leg.; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same locality, 30–III–1987, I. MATOBA leg.; 1 ♂, Yomitan-son, Okinawa Pref., 18–IV–1986, T. GOTÔ leg.; 1 ♀, Fenchihu, Chia-yi Hsien, Taiwan, 12–IV–1965, S. UÉNO leg.; 1 ♂, same locality, 8–VII–1965, Y. KUROSAWA leg.

Biology. The adults were captured from a kind of grass of the family Cyperaceae by sweeping.

Key to the Species of the Genus *Calyptopygus*

1(2) Antennae inserted slightly beyond the middle of rostrum in both sexes. Antennae with 4th to 7th segments of funicle transverse. Elytra bare. Fore tibiae each with a small triangular tooth on the lower edge a little beyond the middle in male. Northeast Burma. . . . . *C. ellipticus* MARSHALL

2(1) Antennae inserted slightly behind the middle of rostrum in male, basal 1/3 of

rostrum in female. Antennae with 4th to 7th segments of funicle each longer than broad. Elytra scaled in the basal area in apical half. Fore tibiae not armed with teeth in both sexes. Japan (Okinawa Is.), Taiwan. . . . . *C. kumei* sp. nov.

要　約

吉原一美・森本　桂：日本および台湾産ヒメゾウムシ亜科の1新種．—— 沖縄本島および台湾で，カヤツリグサ科植物から採集されたヒメゾウムシ亜科甲虫を，*Calyptopygus* 属の第2の種，*C. kumei* として記載した．この属には従来，北東ビルマ産の1種 *C. ellipticus* MARSHALL のみが知られており，日本からは今回初めて記録される．本新種は触角中間節の第4～7節が縦長であること，上翅の基部と先半分にまばらに白色鱗片を装うこと，雌雄とも前脛節に歯状突起を持たないこと，などによって既知種 *C. ellipticus* と区別できる．

References

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Occurrence of *Anthinobaris shirozui* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) in the Ryukyu Islands, Southwest Japan

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Anthinobaris shirozui (MORIMOTO) was originally described on the basis of 10 specimens collected by Dr. T. SHIRÔZU in Central Taiwan. No additional record of the species has been