

A New Species of the Genus *Xanthoderopygus* (Coleoptera,  
Anthribidae) from the Kii Peninsula, Central Japan

**Toshio SENOH**

Department of Biology, Chuo University High School,  
Koganei, Tokyo, 184–8575 Japan

and

**Isao MATOBA**

Wakayama Prefectural Museum of Natural History,  
Kainan, Wakayama, 642–0001 Japan

**Abstract** A new species of the anthribid genus *Xanthoderopygus* is described from the Kii Peninsula, Central Japan under the name of *X. kasaharai*. It is mainly characterized by very long pygidium with a median longitudinal keel.

The genus *Xanthoderopygus* SENOH belongs to the subfamily Choraginae. Members of this genus are predominantly distributed in the Oriental Region, and also to eastern Asia, New Guinea, and Samoa Islands.

In the summer of 1979, a peculiar species of this genus was found by the junior author, I. MATOBA on Mt. Gomadan, Wakayama Prefecture, Central Japan. This species is characterized by very long pygidium with a median longitudinal keel, deeply constricted abdomen, and the hanging 5th sternite with a median longitudinal keel. It was submitted to T. SENOH for identification. Since it proved to be new to science after a careful examination, it will be described in the present paper.

We would like to dedicate this short paper to the memory of the late Mr. Sumao KASAHARA, who once edited the journal in Japanese, *Coleopterists' News*, currently published by the Japanese Society of Coleopterology.

Before going further, we wish to express our sincere gratitude to Emeritus Professor K. MORIMOTO of Kyushu University for his constant guidance and encouragement, and to Dr. S.-I. UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for kindly reading the original manuscript of the present paper.

Genus *Xanthoderopygus* SENOH, 1984

[Japanese name: Kagibara-higenagazoumushi Zoku]

*Xanthoderopygus* SENOH, 1984, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., Matsuyama, **16**, p. 31. Type species: *Deropygus*

*flavicollis* MORIMOTO, 1978, by original designation.

*Deropygus* SHARP, 1891, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., **1891**, p. 326 [*partim*]. Type species: *Deropygus histrio* SHARP, 1891, designated by MORIMOTO (1978).

This genus is characterized by a combination of the following characteristics: head, prothorax, scape and pedicel of antennae, and legs yellowish in male; the interocular distance distinctly narrower than the interscrobial distance; eyes very large, strongly expanded latero-posteriad and approximate to each other; sternites contracted except for terminal one; terminal one large and strongly slanting, and with ten or so yellowish cilia along hind margin in male; pygidium with a transverse bladed keel on disc in female; apodemes of median lobe usually located in thorax; ventral plate of median lobe remarkably longer than the dorsal plate in male.

*Xanthoderopygus kasaharai* SENOH et MATOBA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Gomadan-kagibara-higenagazoumushi]

(Figs. 1–3)

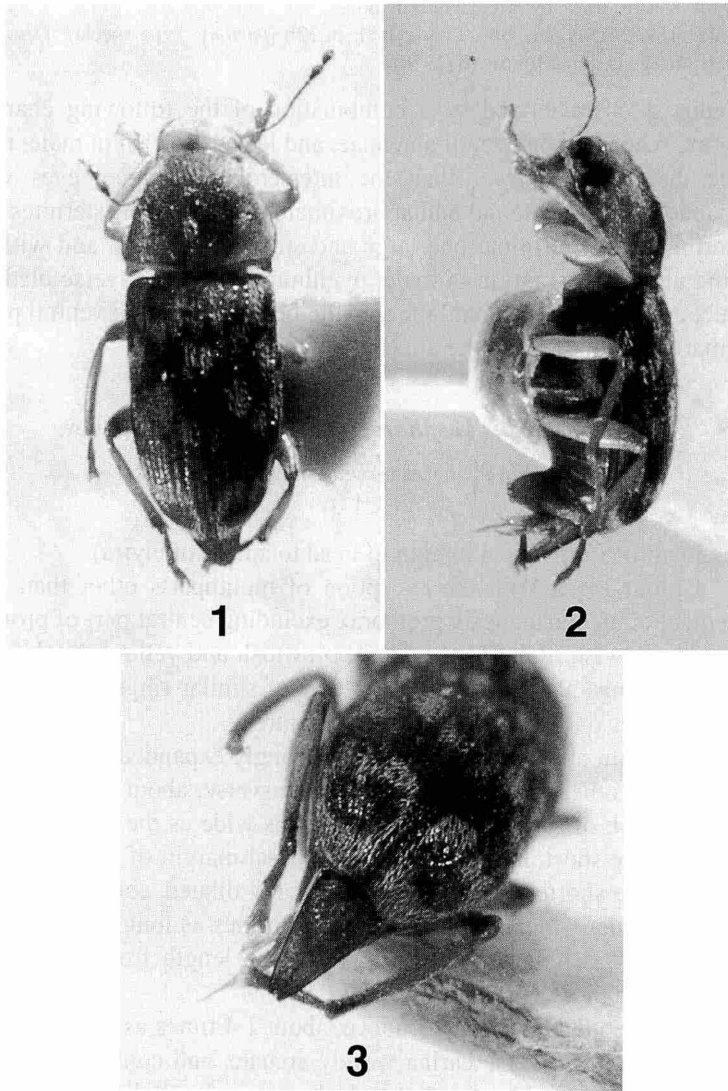
Length: 3.6 mm (from apical margin of head to apices of elytra).

Male. Colour black with the exception of mouthparts other than mandibles, scape and pedicel of antennae, head, prothorax excluding central part of pronotum, and legs, which are yellowish. Pubescence dense, brownish and yellowish; elytra with two pairs of yellowish rings at basal parts and a pair of similar rings at apical parts, and with six small patches of the same colour at the centre.

Head visible from above; eyes very large, strongly expanded latero-posteriad and approximate to each other; rostrum almost flat, transverse, about 3.1 times as wide as long; maximum width of rostrum about 4.4 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae short, hardly reaching the basal margin of pronotum, scape and pedicel ovate, 8th the shortest, 9th triangular, apically dilated, about 2.1 times as long as wide, 10th triangular, apically dilated, about 2.0 times as long as wide, 11th spatulate, about 1.9 times as long as wide, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 1.1 : 1.0 : 1.0 : 1.1 : 1.2 : 1.1 : 1.0 : 0.8 : 1.4 : 1.2 : 1.5.

Pronotum trapezoidal, and convex above, about 1.4 times as wide as long, widest at basal fourth; dorsal transverse carina weakly arcuate, and connected with each lateral carina at an obtuse angle, the latter declivous in basal half; carinula distinct. Scutellum minute and punctiform. Elytra oblong, about 1.7 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal three-fifths, then narrowed posteriorly; basal margins almost straight; striae punctures small, deep, intervals flat, distinctly wider than diameter of striae punctures. Pygidium very long, elongated isosceles triangular, somewhat inclined forwards, about 1.8 times as long as wide, lateral margins gradually convergent towards cleft apices bearing two reflexed spines; disc swollen in apical half, and with a median longitudinal keel in apical half, and with ten or so very fine long hairs.

Prosternum densely covered with shallow but distinct punctures; 1st to 4th visible sternites, viewed from side, conjointly oblique, 5th hanging, with a median longitudi-



Figs. 1–3. *Xanthoderopygus kasaharai* SENOH et MATOBA, sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Gomadan, Wakayama Pref., Central Japan; 1, dorsal, 2, left lateral, and 3, anal views.

anal keel in apical three-fourths, and with brown cilia in apical part which is yellowish brown, not black. Legs moderately long and thin; anterior femur shorter than the median which is shorter than the posterior; anterior tibia nearly as long as the median which is shorter than the posterior.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Mt. Gomadan, Wakayama Pref., Japan, 27–VII–1979, Isao MATOBA

leg. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

*Distribution.* Japan (Wakayama Pref.).

*Notes.* In the abdominal configuration viewed from side, this species is similar to *Xanthoderopygus watanabei* SENOH from the Islands of Tsushima or *X. ogasawaren-sis* SENOH from the Islands of Ogasawara, but can be distinguished from them by the following characteristics: pygidium very long, slender triangular, and with a median longitudinal keel in apical half; 5th visible sternite with a median longitudinal keel in apical three-fourths, and so on.

The specific name is given in honour of the late Mr. Sumao KASAHARA who edited the journal in Japanese, *Coleopterists' News*, published by the Japanese Society of Coleopterology.

## 要 約

妹尾俊男・的場 績：和歌山県護摩壇山から発見されたカギバラヒゲナガゾウムシの1新種。—— 1979年の夏に和歌山県護摩壇山から細長い尾節板をもったカギバラヒゲナガゾウムシ属の1種が、筆者のひとりの場によって採集された。その標本は長いあいだ種名が特定されぬままになっていたが、最近になって妹尾が精査した結果、尾節板は細長いだけでなく、先端がふた山型になっていて、それぞれの頂点付近にそりかえったきわめて小さい棘をもち、また中央には長い隆起線があり、さらに第5腹板中央にも隆起線がある、などの特徴をもっていた。これらのきわめて特異な点により同属の他種から容易に区別でき、新種と判断されたので、*X. kasaharai* と命名し、記載した。種小名は、長いあいだ甲虫ニュースの編集にたずさわられ、昨年9月に亡くなられた笠原須磨生氏に因む。

## References

- FRIESER, R., 1992. Die von A. RIEDEL in Irian-Jaya gesammelten Anthribiden (Coleoptera: Anthribidae). *Acta coleopt., München*, **8**: 22–45.
- 1995. Neue und bemerkenswerte Anthribiden aus der indomalaiischen Region (Coleoptera: Anthribidae). *Ibid.*, **11**: 13–48.
- 2001. Die Anthribiden des indischen Subkontinents (Coleoptera: Anthribidae). *Ibid.*, **17**: 3–53.
- JORDAN, K., 1895. Zur Kenntnis der Anthribidae, IV. *Stett. ent. Ztg.*, **56**: 369–401.
- 1897. Anthribidae from the Island of Engano, Mentawai and Sumatra, collected by Dr. E. MODIGLIANI. *Anni. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova*, (2), **18**: 623–643.
- 1916. Anthribidae (Coleoptera) collected by J. B. CORPORAAL on Java and Sumatra. *Tydschr. Ent.*, **58**: 44–47.
- 1924. New Anthribidae. *Novit. zool.*, **31**: 231–255.
- 1928. Anthribidae. *Insects of Samoa*, Part 4, fasc. 2: 161–172.
- 1937 a. Some Old-World Anthribidae. *Novit. zool.*, **40**: 199–207.
- 1937 b. New Anthribidae from India and Java. *Ibid.*, **40**: 333–335.
- MORIMOTO, K., 1972. A key to the genera of Oriental Anthribidae (Coleoptera). *Bull. Gov. For. Expt. Stn.*, (246): 35–54, 17 pls.
- 1978. The family Anthribidae of Japan (Coleoptera). Part 1. *Esakia, Fukuoka*, (12): 17–47.

- SENOH, T., 1984. A revision of the genus *Deropygus* SHARP in Japan, with descriptions of a new genus and five new species (Coleoptera: Anthribidae). *Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., Matsuyama*, **16**: 25–40.
- 1985. The Taiwanese species of the genus *Deropygus* SHARP, with descriptions of two new species (Coleoptera: Anthribidae). *Ibid.*, **17**: 69–73.
- SHARP, D., 1891. The rhynchophorous Coleoptera of Japan. Part II. Apionidae and Anthribidae. *Trans. ent. Soc. London*, **1891**: 293–328.
- SHIBATA, T., 1986. Studies on Japanese Anthribidae, VIII. (Coleoptera). *Ent. Rev. Japan, Osaka*, **41**: 49–53.
- WOLFRUM, P., 1929. Anthribidae. In JUNK, W., & S. SCHENKLING (eds.), *Coleopterorum Catalogus*, pars 102 (pp. 3–145). W. Junk, Berlin.
- 1934. Neue Anthribiden von der Philippinen, Sandakan (Nord-Borneo) und Singapore. *Ent. Blätt.*, **30**: 2–19.
- 1953. Anthribidae. In HINCKS, W. D. (ed.), *Coleopterorum Catalogus Supplementa*, pars 102 (pp. 3–63). W. Junk, 's-Gravenhage.
- 1957. Neue Anthribiden aus dem Zoologisch Museum in Amsterdam unter Hinzufügung einer Neubeschreibung aus dem Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen. *Ent. Ber.*, **17**: 101–106.
- 1960. Anthribiden aus dem Museum Zoolgicum Bogoriense, Bogor., Indonesia. *Treubia, Bogor*, **25**: 191–203.