

Rhaphitropis satoi (Coleoptera, Anthribidae),
a New Species from Northeast Japan

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Abstract A new species of the anthribid genus *Rhaphitropis* is described from Northeast Japan under the name of *R. satoi*. It is mainly characterized by long antennae and strongly bisinuate dorsal transverse carina of pronotum.

The genus *Rhaphitropis* belonging to the tribe Zygaenodini of the subfamily Anthribinae is a distinct genus having a dorsal transverse carina apart from basal margin of pronotum. The members of the genus are distributed in the Oriental and Palaearctic Regions. Eight species of the genus have hitherto been known from Japan.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Shuji SAITO of Fukushima Prefecture, I have recently had an opportunity to examine a strange anthribid of *Rhaphitropis* collected by himself from his home ground. After a careful examination, it has become clear that this anthribid is a new species.

This brief paper is designed for dedication to the memory of Masataka SATÔ (1937–2006), an important leader of coleopterologists in Japan. I wish to express my sincere gratitude to him for his kindness not only in teaching coleopterology but also in providing me with many valuable anthribids and literature. Specific epithet of this new species in the following lines is given in honour of the late Dr. SATÔ.

Before going further, I would like to express my hearty thanks to Emeritus Professor K. MORIMOTO of Kyushu University for his constant guidance and encouragement, and to Dr. S.-I. UÊNO of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, for kindly reading the original manuscript of this paper. Deep appreciation is also due to Mr. S. SAITO for his kindness in providing me with the specimen used in this research.

Rhaphitropis satoi SENOH, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Satô-hime-higenagazômushi]

(Figs. 1–5)

Length: 3.1 mm (from head to apices of elytra).

Male. Colour predominantly black, maxillary and labial palpi brown, antennae, tibiae, tarsi and claws yellowish. Pubescence dense, gray and black; gray hairs present on head to rostrum, both sides of pronotal base and middle of base, scutellum, bases and

apices of elytra, and along basal third of elytral suture. Pygidium, underside and legs covered with gray hairs.

Head finely shagreened; eyes moderately large, expanded latero-posteriorly, relatively separated from each other; rostrum transverse, about 1.67 times as wide as long, gradually narrowed towards the bases of mandibles, strongly depressed and sparsely haired in apical half; maximum width of rostrum about 2.36 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae long, extending beyond the middle of elytra, scape



Figs. 1–5. *Rhaphitropis satoi* SENOH, sp. nov., ♂, from Fukushima, Northeast Japan; 1, dorsal, 2, apical four segments of left antenna, 3, head, 4, basal parts of prothorax, lateral view, 5, pygidium.

and pedicel globular, funicles and clubs very slender, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 6 : 5 : 12 : 9 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 9 : 8 : 6 : 8.

Pronotum hemispherical, about 1.45 times as wide as long, widest at the base; basal margin trisinate; lateral sides slightly expanded at the end of dorsal transverse carina; disc convex above; dorsal transverse carina strongly bisinuate, angulate posteriorly in middle, and angularly connected with each lateral carina, the latter very short; carinula distinct, longer than lateral carina. Scutellum round. Elytra oblong, about 1.3 times as long as wide, nearly parallel-sided in basal three-fourths, then narrowed posteriorly, basal margin almost straight; stria punctures small, deep, intervals somewhat elevated, distinctly wider than diameter of stria punctures, subbasal swelling weak. Pygidium subtriangular, about 1.1 times as long as wide, inclined forwards, lateral margins gradually convergent towards rounded apex; disc rugged.

Prosternum finely shagreened; metasternum closely covered with gray hairs. Viewed from side, 1st to basal half of 5th visible sternites conjointly horizontal, apical half of the 5th slanting; 1st to 3rd sternites with a weak depression at middle. Legs relatively slender; anterior tibia nearly as long as the posterior which is a little longer than the median; posterior tarsus longer than the anterior which is longer than the median.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Moniwa Forestry Road (about 300 m alt.), Iizaka-machi, Fukushima City, Fukushima Prefecture, 11-VI-1997, Shuji SAITO leg. The holotype is preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Japan (Fukushima Pref.).

Notes. In general appearance, this species resembles *Rhaphitropis tamilis* JORDAN (1925, p. 250) described from Ceylon, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: dorsal transverse carina strongly bisinuate, angulate posteriorly in middle; different conformation of antennae.

要 約

妹尾俊男：福島市から発見されたヒメヒゲナガゾウムシ属の1新種。——1997年の夏に福島市飯坂町茂庭林道で、斎藤修司氏により、触角は長く、前胸背板横隆線は強く2湾曲する、という特徴をもったヒメヒゲナガゾウムシ属の1種が採集された。精査の結果、この種はスリランカに生息する *Rhaphitropis tamilis* JORDAN に近縁の新種であることが判明したので、*Rhaphitropis satoi* と命名し、記載した。種小名は、日本の甲虫学発展のために大きく貢献され、昨年8月に亡くなられた佐藤正孝博士にちなむ。博士には個人的にも標本や文献、タイ国に関することなどでいろいろとお世話になった。改めてお礼を申し上げ、心から佐藤正孝博士のご冥福をお祈り致します。

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