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Occurrence of *Habroloma* (*Parahabroloma*) marginicolle (FAIRMAIRE) (Coleoptera, Buprestidae) in Mie Prefecture, Honshu, Japan

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Habroloma (Parahabroloma) marginicolle (FAIRMAIRE, 1888) is a small buprestid beetle belonging to the tribe Tracheini, subfamily Agrilinae (Coleoptera, Buprestidae). This species has been recorded from Japan (Shi-koku, Kyushu, Yakushima Is., Tanegashima Is., and Koshikijima Is.), Taiwan, China, and Korea (Онмомо & FU-китомі, 2013; Кива́й, 2016). In Japan, this species has never been recorded from Honshu until now. However, the second author collected this species for the first time from Mie Prefecture, Honshu, as recorded bellow.

Before going further, the first author would like to express his appreciation to Prof. H. KOJIMA and Associate Prof. T. ISHIKAWA of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture for their constant guidance. The specimen examined is deposited at the Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences, NARO, Tsukuba (NI-AES).

Habroloma (Parahabroloma) marginicolle (FAIRMAIRE, 1888)

[Japanese name: Shirozu-hirata-chibi-tamamushi]

(Fig. 1)

Trachys marginicolle Fairmaire, 1888, 24 (type locality: China). — Kerremans, 1892, 286. — Kerremans, 1903, 308. — Obenberger, 1918, 17, 32, 64.

Habroloma marginicolle Obenberger, 1926, 661. —— Obenberger, 1937, 1412.

Habroloma (Parahabroloma) marginicolle Кива́ň, 2006, 43. —— Вельаму, 2008, 2553. —— Онмомо & Гикитомі, 2013, 171, pl. 55. —— Кива́ň, 2016, 569.

See Bellamy (2008) for other synonymy.

Specimen examined. Japan: Honshu. 1 ex., Mie Pref., Kumano-shi, Hobo-chô, Tategasaki-enchi, 30.IV.2011, H. Yoshitake leg. (NIAES).

Distribution. Japan (Honshu: Mie Pref. — new record; Shikoku; Kyushu; Nansei Islands: Yakushima Is., Tanegashima Is., and Koshikijima Is.), Taiwan, China and Korea.

Host plant. Rubus sieboldii (Rosaceae; Japnese name: Hôroku-ichigo).

Notes. Habroloma (Parahabroloma) marginicolle is similar in general appearance to H. (P.) asahinai Y. Kurosawa, 1959 which is distributed in the Ryukyus (Okinawajima Is. and Ishigakijima Is.) and Taiwan, and is associated with Rubus sieboldii (Rosaceae), the same host plant as that of H. (P.) marginicolle (Lan & Ohmomo, 2015). However, H. (P.) marginicolle is distinguished from H. (P.) asahinai by the weakly produced inferior rim of each eye and pronotum with lateral margins which are arcuately attenuate to anterior angles (Kurosawa, 1959; Ohmomo & Fukutomi, 2013).

It is generally known that marine drift affected by the Japanese Current (Kuroshio), which flows northeast-ward along the Pacific Ocean side of Japan, might have played a part in the dispersal of Japanese beetles from island to island in the Japanese archipelago on the Pacific side of Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, and the Nansei Islands (MORIMOTO & HAYASHI, 1986).

The flora and fauna of the Pacific coastal areas of the Kii Peninsula are considered to be influenced strongly



Fig. 1. Habroloma (Parahabroloma) marginicolle (FAIRMAIRE) from Mie Pref., Honsnu, Japan. Scale: 1.0 mm.

by the Kuroshio in the formation processes, with many elements in common to Shikoku, Kyushu, and the Nansei Islands. (NARUKAWA *et al.*, 2006).

Based on available data at that time for the distribution patterns among Japanese *Trachys* and *Habroloma* species, Kurosawa (1980) mentioned that the current distribution range of *H.* (*P.*) *marginicolle* was formed by marine drift affected by the Kuroshio, as was done in some *Trachys* species such as *T. robustus* E. Saunders, 1873 feeding exclusively on *Castanopsis sieboldii* (Fagaceae) and occurring in Honshu (Kantô District), the Izu Isls., Shikoku, and Kyushu including Tsushima Is. Until the present study, *H.* (*P.*) *marginicolle* associated with *Rubus sieboldii* (Rosaceae) had been known from Shikoku in the north to the Osumi Islands in the south.

Also, Kurosawa (1980) supposed that possible drifting distance of *Rubus sieboldii* as a shrub is much shorter than that of *Castanopsis sieboldii* as a large tree. For that reason, he considered that *Trachys robustus* associated with *C. sieboldii* is distributed more to the north on the Pacific side of mainland Japan than *H.* (*P.*) marginicolle associated with *R. sieboldii* and limted in Shikoku and southward.

Differing from the Kurosawa's consideration, however, we revealed the occurrence of *H.* (*P.*) marginicolle in the Kii Peninsula, Honshu, breaking the northern limit of the distribution of the species. Our finding strongly suggests that this species may occur further east at least on the Pacific side of Honshu, an area from the Kii Peninsula to the west of the Izu Peninsula, where the host plant, *R. sieboldii*, is distributed (Sugimoto, 1984; Ohashi *et al.*, 1989). Moreover, *R. sieboldii* occurs also in Chûgoku District on the Japan Sea side of Honshu, with the northern limit in western Shimane Prefecture (Shimane Prefecture, 2013). Therefore, further survey is required to elucidate the distribution range of *H.* (*P.*) marginicolle.

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