

Bothriderid Beetles of Southeast Asia, I. A New Species of the Genus *Xylariophilus* (Coleoptera, Bothrideridae) from Laos and Thailand

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Abstract A new species of bothriderid beetle, *Xylariophilus andoi* sp. nov., is described based on the specimens collected from Laos and Thailand. The new species is distinguishable from the three known species by larger body size, different pattern of maculae on elytra and wider pronotum strongly narrowing anteriorly.

The members of the genus *Xylariophilus* PAL & LAWRENCE, 1986 are characterized by their small body size (less than 2 mm in length) and beautiful color pattern on elytra which are rarely seen in the family Bothrideridae.

The following three species have been known in the genus: *Xylariophilus bicoloripennis* and *X. honoratus* from Australia, and *X. comatus* from India. Among the bothriderid beetles collected in Laos and Thailand by my colleagues, I have found a remarkable species of *Xylariophilus* which is different from any of the three known species mentioned above, and I describe it as a new species.

Xylariophilus andoi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2)

Body length. 2.30–2.50 mm.

Color. Head reddish brown; legs and antennae yellow except for reddish brown terminal club; pronotum wholly black or reddish brown in anterior half; elytra yellowish brown with black maculae.

Head only slightly longer than wide (in dissected specimen); clypeus distinctly projecting in transverse trapezoid form, with a strong long seta on each side; surface densely covered with short setae and rather sparsely with oval punctures. Eyes not so prominent, without facial setae. Antennae 10-segmented (PAL and LAWRENCE (1986) described antennae of *Xylariophilus* as 11-segmented, considering terminal club two-segmented, which in fact is single segment subdivided into two portions by a false segmentation); the order in width of segments: I>II>III=IV=V<VI<VII<VIII<IX<X; segment III distinctly longer than IV; terminal club (segment X) subdivided by double transverse sutures into two parts, distal part densely and basal part more sparsely barbed.

Pronotum transverse, 1.42× as wide as long, lateral margins strongly converging anteriorly, weakly sinuate on each side of anterior margin; posterior angles about 120°, provided interiorly with a small hook; dorsal surface covered with short setae densely, and with oval punctures rather sparsely.

Elytra about 1.45× as long as greatest combined width (EL/EW=1.42–1.48) and about 2.55× as long as pronotum (EL/PL=2.46–2.63); each elytron with nine rows of punctures, densely covered with short setae, and with three black maculae (markings) on yellowish base; the anterior macula occupying basal part of elytron, expanding to surround scutellum; the middle one consisting of two irregular spots connected by thin bridge; the posterior one small, fused to sutural line, but not to lateral margin (Figs. 1A & 1B).

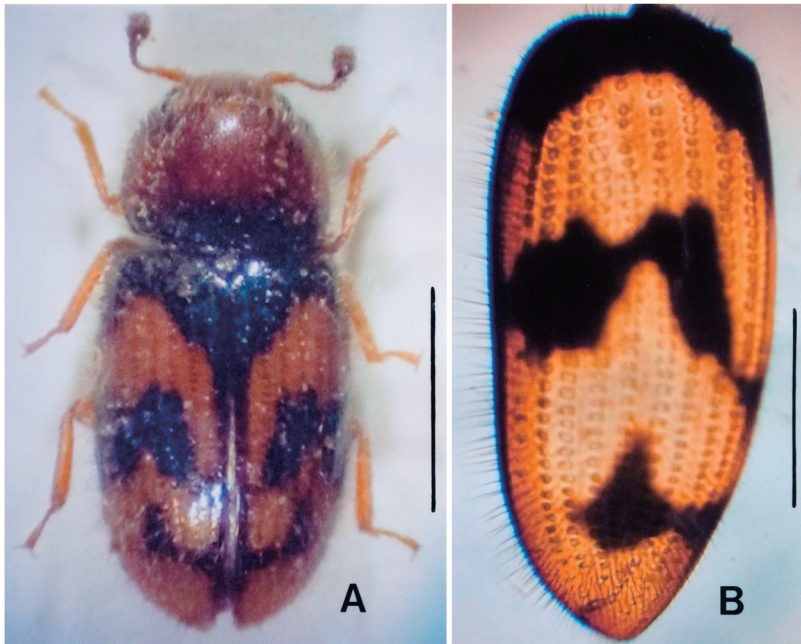


Fig. 1. *Xylariophilus andoi* sp. nov. — A, Habitus (holotype ♂); B, left elytron (paratype ♀ No. 2, dissected). Scale bars: 1 mm for A, 0.5 mm for B.

Ventral side of prothorax covered with elongate oval punctures and short setae, but not so densely as on dorsal side; procoxae close together, procoxal process between them very narrow, weakly expanded apically. Mesosternum strongly sculptured to form distinct network, while metasternum glabrous with median impressed line $0.5\times$ as long as median length of sternum. Abdominal ventrites wide, densely covered with short setae (Fig. 2E).

Tarsi 4-segmented, total length of basal three segments shorter than segment IV; segment I especially densely bearing long setae; apical end of tibiae surrounded by thick torn-like setae, one of them longer and stronger than others.

Type series. Holotype (NSMT-I-C 200252) ♂: Mt. Phu Pan, (alt. 1,700–1,800 m), Houa Phan Prov., NE. Laos, 28 to 30–III–2005, K. ANDO leg. Paratype No.1 (NSMT-I-C 200253) sex undetermined: same data as the holotype. Paratype No. 2 (NSMT-I-C 200254) ♀ : Doi Suthep, Thailand, 17–V–2011, K. MASUMOTO & K. TAKAHASHI leg.

Distribution. Laos and Thailand.

Etymology. The specific name, *andoi*, is named after Dr. Kiyoshi ANDO, who is a specialist of tenebrionid beetles, and contributed to collecting the bothriderid beetles in Laos.

Remarks. The new species is easily distinguished from the three known species by (1) large body size exceeding 2.3 mm in length, (2) wider prothorax ($PW/PL=1.42$), (3) lateral margins of prothorax strongly converging anteriorly, (4) peculiar pattern of elytral maculae, posterior pair not connected to lateral margin of elytron, and (5) antennae with segments II to IX gradually increasing in width distally. Comparison among the measurements of pronota and elytra is shown in Table 1.

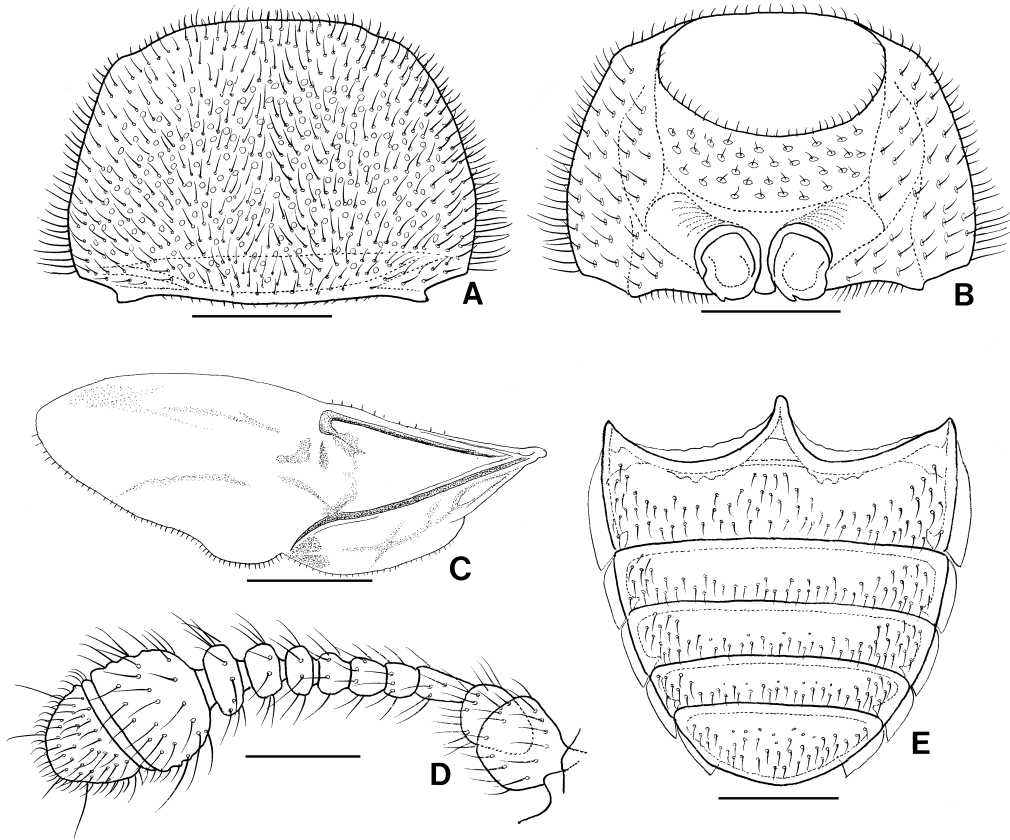


Fig. 2. *Xylariophilus andoi* sp. nov., ♀. — A, Pronotum (dorsal); B, pronotum (ventral); C, left rear wing; D, right antenna; E, abdominal ventrites (all paratype No. 2, dissected). Scale bars: 0.3 mm for A, B, C and E, 0.1 mm for D.

Table 1. Measurements taken on pronota and elytra of four species of *Xylariophilus*. The data of the known species were taken from PAL and LAWRENCE (1986).

	<i>X. bicoloripennis</i> PAL & LAWRENCE	<i>X. comatus</i> PAL & LAWRENCE	<i>X. honoratus</i> PAL & LAWRENCE	<i>X. andoi</i> sp. nov.
Body length (mm)	1.68 (1.63–1.70)	1.93	1.73 (1.48–1.88)	2.4 (2.3–2.5)
Pronotum W/L	1.25	1.31	1.32	1.42
Elytra L/W	1.49 (1.45–1.52)	1.51	1.43 (1.40–1.47)	1.45 (1.42–1.48)
EL/PL	2.38 (2.24–2.50)	2.50	2.25 (2.16–2.34)	2.55 (2.46–2.63)
EW/PW	1.23	1.81	1.07	1.22

(P: Pronotum, E: elytra, L: length, W: width).

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要 約

青木淳一：東南アジアのムキヒゲホソカタムシ科. I. ラオスおよびタイで採集された *Xylariophilus* 属の1新種. — ラオスの Phu Pan 山およびタイの Doi Suthep で採集されたホソカタムシ類のなかに *Xylariophilus* 属の未記載種が見いだされたので、新種 *Xylariophilus andoi* として記載した. 本属の種はいずれも小型 (体長 2 mm 以下), ムキヒゲホソカタムシ科にしては珍しく上翅に顕著な斑紋があり, オーストラリアおよびインドから3種が知られている. 本新種は本属4番目の種となり, 体長が2 mm を超えること, 前胸背板が横長で前方に向かって強く狭まること, 上翅の斑紋が明らかに異なり, 最後部の紋は上翅側縁に達しないことなどにより既知種と区別される.

Reference

PAL, T. K., & J. F. LAWRENCE, 1986. A new genus and subfamily of mycophagous (Bothriidae: Cucujoidea) from the Indo-Australia Region, with notes on related families. *J. Aust. ent. Soc.*, **25**: 185–210.

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