

New Distribution Records of Two Sap Beetles (Coleoptera, Nitidulidae) from Hokkaido, Japan

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The senior author has been studying on the nitidulid fauna of Hokkaido. Through the field researches, two interesting species were collected. We are going to report them from Japan for the first time.

Before going further, we wish to express our sincere gratitude to Dr. Hiroyuki YOSHITOMI, for his critical reading of the manuscript.

Family Nitidulidae LATREILLE, 1802

Subfamily Epuraeinae KIREJTSHUK, 1986

Epuraea (Epuraea) fuscicollis (STEPHENS, 1832)

[Japanese name: Kanoko-hirata-keshikisui]

(Figs. 1, 2)

Epuraea fuscicollis: AUDISIO, 1993, 320.

Specimens examined. [HOKKAIDO] 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kutchan-chô, Abuta-gun, baited trap (banana), 23–28–VI–2010, A. KASHIZAKI leg.; 2 ♂♂, same locality and collector, 28–VI–2010~8–VII–2010; 3 ♂♂, same locality and collector, 14–VII–2010~20–VII–2010; 1 ♀, same locality and collector, 20–VII–2010~26–VII–2010.

Diagnosis. Length 2.2–4.0 mm. Coloration of dorsal surface nut-brown, with yellow spots on pronotum and elytra; pronotum with one or two spots on midline; each elytron with four spots. Inner margins of hind tibiae simple in both sexes.

Distribution. Europe, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Cyprus, Iran, Russia and Japan (Hokkaido) (**new record**).

Note. *Epuraea (E.) fuscicollis* is known to be attracted to sap of *Quercus* spp. (Fagaceae) in Europe (AUDISIO, 1993). The specimens reported here were collected by baited trap (banana) in Hokkaido, Japan.

Subfamily Cryptarchinae C. G. THOMSON, 1859

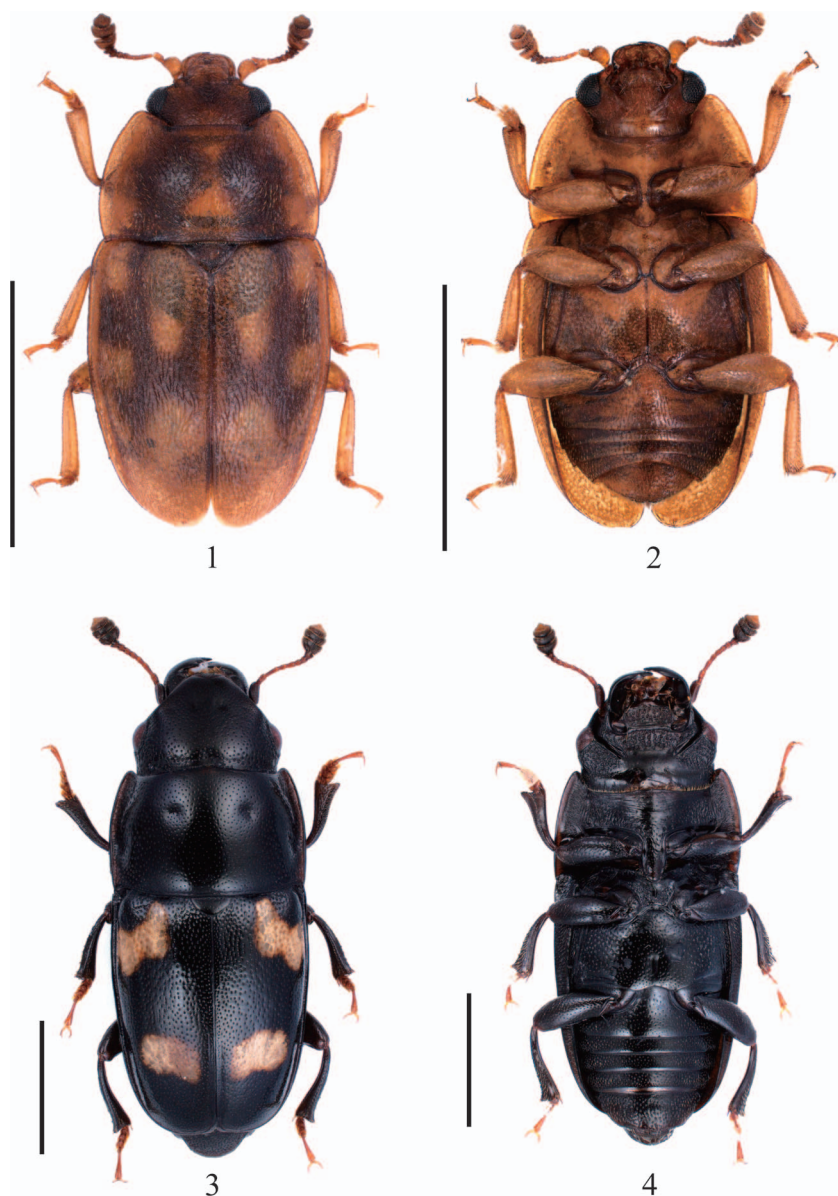
Glischrochilus (Librodor) quadrisignatus (SAY, 1835)

[Japanese name: Kita-oni-keshikisui]

(Figs. 3, 4)

Glischrochilus quadrisignatus: AUDISIO, 1993, 212.

Specimens examined. [HOKKAIDO] 1 ♀, Takamine, Kutchan-chô, Abuta-gun, baited trap (banana), 5–10–VIII–2010, A. KASHIZAKI leg.; 1 ♀, same locality and collector, 4–15–X–2010; 1 ♂, same locality and collector, 10–25–VIII–2010.



Figs. 1-4. Sap beetles new to Japan — 1, *Epuraea (Epuraea) fuscicollis* (STEPHENS), dorsal view; 2, ditto, ventral view; 3, *Glischrochilus (Librodor) quadrisignatus* (SAY), dorsal view; 4, ditto, ventral view. Scale = 2.0 mm.

Diagnosis. Length 4.0–8.0 mm. Coloration black; each elytron with two yellowish transverse spots; anterior spot almost reaching elytral lateral margins. Lateral margins of pronotum weakly arcuated, widest at middle. Basal margin of pronotum bordered, weakly sinuate near rectangular posterior angles. Elytral apices subtruncated in both sexes.

Distribution. Europe, Kazakhstan, North America, Russia and Japan (Hokkaido) (**new record**).

Note. According to AUDISIO (1993), *Glischrochilus (L.) quadrisignatus* is native to North America,

and then accidentally introduced to Germany (Berlin) at the end of the World War II by US forces (probably they were transported with goods, such as fruits or vegetables). Nowadays this species is distributed not only in North America, but also in Europe, and acclimatized in a large part of the Eurasian Continent. This species is known as phytosuccivorous, and is also attracted to fermented fruits. Indeed, the species was collected by baited trap (banana) in Hokkaido. Moreover, the species is famous as pests of crops in North America and Europe (AUDISIO, 1993).

Reference

AUDISIO, P., 1993. Coleoptera Nitidulidae—Kateretidae. *Fauna d' Italia*, **32**: xvi+971 pp. Edizioni Calderini, Bologna.

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