

## First Host Record for *Callipareius (Metacidotes) kojimai* MORIMOTO (Coleoptera, Brentidae, Brentinae)

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*Callipareius (Metacidotes) kojimai* MORIMOTO, 1982 belonging to the tribe Cyphagogini, the subfamily Brentinae is known to occur in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan (MORIMOTO, 2008). As far as I know, no information on its life history has been reported until now.

In the course of making an inventory of weevil specimens preserved in the National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences (NIAES), I found a specimen of *C. (M.) kojimai* with a data label indicating its host plant association. Here I report it as the first host record for the species.

### *Callipareius (Metacidotes) kojimai* MORIMOTO, 1982

[Japanese name: Kuro-tsutsu-hoso-mitsugiri-zoumushi]

*Callipareius (Callipareius) kojimai* MORIMOTO, 1982, 31 (type locality: "Misakubo, Shizuoka Pref."). — NAKAMURA, 1998, 23 (on a dead trunk of *Fraxinus* sp.). — KOJIMA & MORIMOTO, 2004, 68 (in catalog). — MORIMOTO, 2008, 9 (in remarks on the Japanese Brentidae).

*Diagnosis.* Body 7.30–8.90 mm in length. Integument black, lustrous. Elytra cylindrical, subtruncate at apices.

*Specimen examined.* JAPAN: HONSHU. 1 ex. (Specimen No. 24-0465434, NIAES), Hirakura, 550–900 m, Misugi, Mie, 6–V–1991, T. KUMAZAWA leg., emerged on 28–VI–1992 from *Fraxinus longicuspis*.

*Distribution.* Japan (Honshu), Korea, Taiwan.

*Host plant.* *Fraxinus longicuspis* (Oleaceae).

*Biological note.* NAKAMURA (1998) reported that *C. (M.) kojimai* adults were taken on a dead trunk of *Fraxinus* sp. in Iwate Prefecture, Honshu, Japan. The present study revealed its association with *F. longicuspis*. The Cyphagogini contains xylophagous species utilizing galleries of other woodborers for breeding (cf., ZIMMERMAN, 1994). The morphological traits of *C. (M.) kojimai* strongly imply its relation to the aforementioned habit, though a little is known about the ecology of this species. Therefore, I consider at the moment that *C. (M.) kojimai* may utilize galleries of some woodborers associated with *Fraxinus* species. Further studies are needed to elucidate the ecology of this species.

## References

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