

Micronesian Weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea)

1. Anthribidae: Key to Genera and Tribe Jordanthribini

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Abstract First part of Micronesian weevils offers a key to subfamilies, tribes and genera of Anthribidae in Micronesia at first to clarify the definitions of the higher taxa for the subsequent study. The tribe Jordanthribini is revised including 13 species in 4 genera. *Jordanthribus* is newly divided into two subgenera: *Shibatanthribus* subgen. nov. (type-species: *Jordanthribus palauensis* sp. nov.) and *Jordanthribus* s. str. The other taxa newly described and redescribed are *J. (S.) palauensis* sp. nov. (Babelthuap), *J. (S.) garakayoensis* sp. nov. (Garakayo), *J. (S.) agrihanensis* sp. nov. (Agrihan), *J. (S.) kororensis* sp. nov. (Koror), *J. (S.) conspersus* ZIMMERMAN, *J. (J.) planifacietus* ZIMMERMAN, *J. (J.) borearis* sp. nov. (Maug), *J. (J.) simillimus* sp. nov. (Saipan, Tinian, Guguan), *J. (J.) angaurensis* sp. nov. (Angaur), *J. (J.) guamensis* sp. nov. (Guam), *Zimmanthribus* gen. nov. (type-species: *Z. peleliuensis* sp. nov.), *Z. peleliuensis* sp. nov. (Peleliu), *Japanthribus kusuii* SHIBATA, and *Dinema flicorne* FAIRMAIRE.

The monograph of Micronesian weevils was initiated by Elwood C. ZIMMERMAN in a series of “Insects of Micronesia” when he was in Hawaii, but this plan was entrusted to me when he moved to Australia and entered into a new project “Australian weevils”. I took part in the plan of “Micronesian weevils” as a joint worker of ZIMMERMAN and was able to show him an outline of their classification in the form of keys to tribes, genera and species together with a list of materials for each species, but the completion is delayed for many reasons combined, and it is my regret that I had been unable to attain the goal when he was active.

This is the first part of a series “Micronesian weevils” treating the tribe Jordanthribini mostly upon the ZIMMERMAN collection, and partly on the collections made by TAKAHASHI from Palau, by MIYANO *et al.* from northern Mariana in the Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba, and of mine from the Ogasawara islands.

This paper is dedicated to the late Elwood C. ZIMMERMAN, an initiator of this series and one of the great entomologists in the Pacific, and also to the late Taichi SHIBATA for his distinguished contributions to the wide fields of coleopterology including 17 papers on

Anthribidae from 1963 to 1987.

Type-depository: The holotypes designated in this paper will be preserved in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii (Bishop) except for *Jordanthribus borealis*, which is so in the Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba, in Chiba City (Chiba).

Family Anthribidae

Anthribidae have been well defined by many authors including HOLLOWAY (1982), ZIMMERMAN (1994), KUSCHEL (1995), MORIMOTO *et al.* (2006), and a key to genera in the Oriental region was given by MORIMOTO (1972), and a world list of subfamilies, tribes and genera were published by ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL (1999), and a list and bibliography with 288 photographs was prepared by RHEINHEIMER (2004).

Weevils of this family hitherto recorded from Micronesia are 18 species from the Ogasawara Islands and 8 species from Guam, and little have been known from the other islands, but 75 species have been examined in the present study. The tribe Jordanthribini is treated in this paper as the first part of Anthribidae in Micronesia.

Key to Subfamilies, Tribes and Genera of Anthribidae in Micronesia

- 01(30) Antennae inserted on frons between eyes, or into dorsal or dorso-lateral surface of rostrum at the lower margin of eyes; interscrobial area usually narrower than interocular area. Subfamily **Choraginae**
- 02(11) Dorsal prothoracic carina antebasal, curving forwards to the sides and distant from the base at the sides.
- 03(10) Antennae inserted on frons at the inner side of the sinus of eyes, with a distinct tuberculiform callosity above scrobe on each side; eyes reniform, vertical or the ventral lobe much lower than the dorsal, much longer than broad; vertex angulate to frons; rostrum and frons flattened dorsally, with carinate or edged lateral margin on each side of rostrum. Tribe **Jordanthribini**
- 04(05) Eyes transverse, its dorsal lobe almost horizontal, but the ventral lobe below the sinus oblique, much lower than the dorsal; antennae short, not beyond the middle of elytra in both sexes, inserted into a small callus in front of the median sinus of eye; rostrum, antennae and legs alike in both sexes. *Zimmanthribus* gen. nov.
- 05(04) Eyes vertical, sinuate internally above the middle; antennae inserted on frons at the inner side above the middle of eyes, sexually dimorphic, much longer than body in male.
- 06(07) Lateral prothoracic carinae continued to the apex; antennae about twice as long as body in male, reaching or slightly beyond elytra in female, first segment much shorter than third in both sexes. *Dinema* FAIRMAIRE

- 07(06) Lateral prothoracic carinae reaching only to the middle; antennae almost reaching the apex of elytra in male, or about the middle in female, first segment of antennae much longer than third in both sexes.
- 08(09) Claws with subbasal tooth obsolete; pronotum without carinulae; interocular distance 2.5 times in male or 2.2 times in female as great as the length of eye; first segment of antennae prolonged into long process and furnished with special setae at apex in male. *Japanthribus* SHIBATA
- 09(08) Claws with subbasal tooth sharp and conspicuous; pronotum with carinulae; interocular distance less than 1.2 times as great as the length of eye; first segment of antennae not prolonged at apex, with special setae along exterior margin. *Jordanthribus* ZIMMERMAN
- 10(03) Antennae inserted on the base of rostrum at the lower margin of eyes; rostrum almost not sexually dimorphic, short, transverse, never conspicuously flattened between lateral carinae; eyes subcircular, antennae short, at most reaching the base of elytra. Tribe **Valenfriesiini (= Notiocxenini)**
Derm bare, shiny; antennae with second segment much longer than three following segments combined, club strongly asymmetrical; abdominal process between hind coxae much narrower than mesosternal process; pronotum almost as broad as elytra. **New genus 1**
- 11(02) Dorsal prothoracic carina basal or subbasal, parallel to the basal margin of elytra, reaching sides close to hind angles and distinctly angulate with lateral carinae.
- 12(13) Body ovate, convex dorsally in an arc from pronotum to elytra in lateral aspect; metacoxae globular, abdominal process between hind coxae narrower than mesosternal process, metasternum widely contiguous with first ventrite between metacoxa and elytra separating hind coxa from metepimeron on each side; antennal club asymmetrical; minute, bare, shiny, flightless. Tribe **Cisanthribini**
Cisanthribus ZIMMERMAN
- 13(12) Body more or less parallel-sided; metacoxae transverse, reaching laterally to metepimera, dividing metasternum from first ventrite on each side; body usually pubescent or setose.
- 14 (25) Eyes almost circular or ovate, at most weakly emarginate, closest to each other at or below the middle; first and second segments of antennal club normally segmented. Tribe **Araecerini**
- 15(16) Tarsi short, robust, second segment transverse, third segment scarcely bilobed, much broader than second; antennal club slender, symmetrical, each segment much longer than broad; lateral prothoracic carinae extending to anterior margin or to subapical constriction; rostrum very short, interscrobial area about as long as rostrum, much narrower than ocular distance; middle and hind tibiae with ascended tarsal groove. *Stenorhis* JORDAN
- 16(15) Tarsi with third segment deeply bilobed, about as broad as second; antennal club

often asymmetrical; interscrobal area slightly or scarcely narrower than ocular distance; tibiae truncate at apex.

17(18) Fore tarsi flattened, first segment about as long as broad, second segment as broad as first and a little broader than long, third segment not broader than second, embraced between its latero-apical processes; fore tibiae serrate internally and sharply mucronate at apex. *Araecorynus* JEKEL

18(17) Fore tarsi normal, first segment much longer than broad.

19(20) Frons between eyes rapidly and straightly narrowed anteriorly from hind margin of eyes to scrobe; antennal scrobes contiguous with maxillary clefts at the bottom; eyes convex, highest behind the middle, marginate dorsally by narrow and bare sulcus; pronotum weakly flattened, obtusely edged or weakly carinate along lateral margins, broadest in the middle, evenly arcuate and narrowed basally; outline incised between basal angles of pronotum and humeri of elytra; head, pronotum and elytra sparsely clothed with short scales. **New Genus 2**

20(19) Interior margin of eyes arcuate, not straight; antennal scrobes distant from maxillary clefts at the bottom; pronotum broadest at the hind angles or parallel-sided in basal half, thus the outline not incised between hind angles of pronotum and humeri of elytra; derm pubescent and/or hairy.

21(22) Front tarsi with first segment shorter than the remaining segments combined; eyes large, transverse, interocular area evidently narrower than interscrobal area; first to fourth ventrites contracted, and pygidium often produced ventrally in a beak-like manner. *Xanthoderopygus* SENOH

22(21) Front tarsi with first segment longer than the remaining segments combined; eyes subcircular or oblong, not transverse, interocular area a little broader than interscrobal area.

23(24) Tarsi slender, first segment cylindrical, a little smaller than the apex of tibiae, much longer than the remaining segments combined, and first segment of hind tarsi more than half as long as tibia; antennal club slender, each segment more than four times as long as broad; second to fourth ventrite contracted and pygidium more or less produced ventrally in male. *Misthosima* PASCOE

24(23) Tarsi not cylindrical, first segment more or less dilated apically, and first segment of hind tarsi less than half as long as tibia; antennal club distinctly dilated internally and asymmetrical, each segment less than three times as long as broad; ventrites not contracted, and pygidium not produced ventrally. *Araecerus* SCHOENHERR

25(14) Eyes oblong-ovate, more or less closer to each other far above the middle, thus frons between eyes wider apically; first and second segments of antennal clubs with distal process for receiving the base of following segment. **Tribe Choragini**

26(27) Antennal scrobes obsolescent; antennal club robust, each segment broader than long; eyes ovate, vertical, interocular area almost parallel-sided and broader than interscrobal area; mesosternal process acuminate, narrower than the basal width of

middle tibia; metasternum uneven.

New Genus 3

27(26) Antennal scrobes evident, bare, at least reaching side margin of rostrum in front of lower apex of eye; mesosternal process truncate at apex, at least as broad as the basal width of middle tibia; metasternum almost even.

28(29) Antennal scrobes short, reaching the side margin of rostrum in front of the lower apex of eye and widely distant from maxillary sinus; posterior margin of prothorax scarcely procurved below hind angle.

Choragus KIRBY

29(28) Antennal scrobes sulciform, extending ventrad close to maxillary sinus, often the scrobes divided into two areas by a ridge at the side margin of rostrum; posterior margin of prothorax more or less procurved below hind angle.

Araocerodes BLACKBURN

30(01) Antennae inserted on the sides of rostrum remote from eyes; interscrobial area broader than interocular area.

Subfamily Anthribinae

31(40) Dorsal prothoracic carina basal, touching elytra.

32(33) Mandibles with sharp tooth on ventral cutting edge; rostrum short, antennal scrobes basal, touching eyes.

Tribe **Cratoparini** (= **Euparini**)

Euparius SCHOENHERR

33(32) Mandibles without tooth on ventral cutting edge.

34(35) Antennal scrobes sulciform, prolonged downwards to or beyond the ventral level of eye; antennae with club four (female) or five (male) segmented; body parallel-sided.

Tribe **Basitropini**

Basitropis JEKEL

35(34) Antennal scrobes foveiform, reaching ventrally above the ventral level of eye; antennal club three-segmented as usual.

36(39) Eyes strongly emarginate on the anterior face; interocular distance much narrower than rostrum.

Tribe **Platystomini**

37(38) Antennae filiform, very slender, 3 to 4 times as long as body in male, much longer than body in female; interocular distance more than half the width of rostrum; small species.

Exillus PASCOE

38(37) Antennae not filiform, longer than body in male, not reaching the apex of elytra in female; interocular distance much less than half the width of rostrum; medium to large species.

Phloeobius SCHOENHERR

39(36) Eyes subcircular, truncate on the frontal face; interocular distance about as broad as rostrum at base; antennae short, not reaching the middle of elytra; small species.

Tribe **Mauiini**

Mauia BLACKBURN

40(31) Dorsal prothoracic carina antebasal, distant from elytra.

41(46) Rostrum at the base narrower than head, as long as or longer than broad.

42(45) Rostrum directing anteriorly or antero-ventrally, underside of head continuous to rostrum in an arc, much longer than broad; antennal club flattened, much broader

than funicle, with brush-like hairs on the underside in male; eyes oblong-oval, convex.

Tribe **Sternocerini** (= **Allandrini**)

Antennal club three-segmented; rostrum with a median keel on the underside, first segment of fore tarsi slender, at least as long as remaining segments combined.

Plintheria PASCOE

43(44) Rostrum perpendicular to head, underside of head distinctly angulate to rostrum; rostrum more or less flattened dorso-ventrally. Tribe **Tropiderini** (= **Acorynini**)

44(45) Rostrum separated from head by a deep transverse sulcus on the underside, about as long as broad; antennae slender, much longer than body in male, antennal club hardly or slightly broader than funicle, and penultimate segment very short, much shorter than the segments of both sides.

Cedus PASCOE

45(44) Rostrum rectangular to head, without sulcus on the underside, a little longer than broad; antennae not longer than body, segments of antennal club subequal in length.

Litocerus SCHOENHERR

46(41) Rostrum as broad as head, broader than long.

47(50) Eyes circular; antennal scrobes sulciform, prolonged ventro-posteriorly, open behind; rostrum directing anteriorly, parallel-sided; large species with parallel-sided body.

Tribe **Ecelonerini**

48(49) Antennal club three-segmented.

Dendropemon SCHOENHERR

49(48) Antennal club four-segmented.

Eucorynus SCHOENHERR

50(47) Eyes oblong-oval, oblique, the lower edges much closer to each other than the upper; antennal scrobes lateral, not prolonged ventrally beyond the maxillary sinus; rostrum directing antero-ventrally or ventrally.

Tribe **Corrhecerini** (including **Nessiarinini**)

51(52) Prothorax strongly narrowed behind dorsal carina so as to leave deep excisions between it and elytra; head not constricted behind eyes.

Gibber JORDAN

52(51) Prothorax scarcely or weakly narrowed behind dorsal carina, which is rectangular on each side to lateral carina; head constricted behind eyes.

53(54) Head sharply constricted on each side at the posterior edge of eye forming rectangular inflection, so that the posterior edges of eyes are higher than the surface of head, and shallow depressions running downwards from the constrictions.

Phaulimia PASCOE

54(53) Head not constricted and without vertical depression behind eyes.

Ulorhinus SHARP

Jordanthribus ZIMMERMAN

Jordanthribus ZIMMERMAN, 1938, B. P. Bishop Mus., Occ. Pap., 14 (13): 236 (Type-species: *Jordanthribus planifacietus* ZIMMERMAN, 1938, by original designation). — ZIMMERMAN, 1942, B. P. Bishop Mus., Bull., 172: 66 (Key to spp. of Guam).

Rostrum and frons conspicuously flattened, sharply angulate with vertex and inclined

ventrad to ventro-caudad; rostrum sexually dimorphic; male rostrum much longer and flatter than female, more or less narrowed in the middle to apical fourth and thence suddenly flared out, with a sharp carina dividing side from dorsum running almost from scrobal tubercle to apex on each side; in female, frons less sharply angulate to vertex, lateral carinae of rostrum weaker or often indefinite. Eyes lateral, vertical, and dorsal apices almost reaching the top of head in lateral aspect, arcuate externally, sinuate internally. Antennae inserted in frontal tubercle at the inner dorsal apex of eye, sexually dimorphic; male antennae slender, almost reaching the apex of elytra, first segment strongly bent, often with conspicuous stout setae at exterior surface, distinctly longer than second plus third; female antennae reaching about the middle of elytra, first segment scarcely bent, without special setae, shorter than second plus third.

Pronotum transverse, dorsal carina antebasal, continuously curved latero-anteriorly to form a lateral carina, that reaches the middle of each side, carinulae present, basal margin also carinate, carina, carinulae and basal carina brownish in contrast to pale derm and milled. Scutellum evident, small. Elytra parallel-sided from humeri to declivity, punctate-striate, finely carinate along basal margin, neither tuberculate nor pustulate. Pygidium vertical, narrowed apically from base and broadly rounded at apex.

Legs with femora rather strongly clavate; tibiae slender, cylindrical, as long as femora; tarsi with first segment much longer than in male or about as long as in female second and third combined, third segment deeply bilobed, claws dentate in the middle, the tooth directing apically.

Sternum with coxae subequally separated, mesosternal process simply declined; first ventrite behind coxa shorter than second, fifth ventrite transverse at caudal margin in male, weakly arcuate caudad in female.

This genus can be divided into two subgenera as follows:

Jordanthribus s. str. Male: Eyes weakly sinuate internally, acuminate at dorsal apex, which is not exceeding anteriorly beyond scrobal tubercle on each side and invisible in frontal aspect; antennae shorter, first segment reaching the base of rostrum with conspicuous stout setae on the basal half of exterior margin, frontal ridge at the top of flat frons sharp, with 5–10 conspicuous setae. Female: Dorsal lobe of eyes much smaller than ventral lobe and narrowly rounded at apex.

Shibatanthribus subg. nov. Male. Eyes reniform, strongly bent in C-shaped along scrobal tubercle to its dorsal or dorso-anterior face, dorsal apex visible between scrobal tubercle and dorsal ridge of frons on each side in frontal aspect; antennae slenderer, first segment reaching sinus of rostrum at about the middle. Female; Dorsal lobe of eyes slightly smaller than ventral lobe and rounded at apex alike ventral lobe: Type-species: *Jordanthribus palauensis* sp. nov. (Etymology: SHIBATA + *Anthribus*, to whom this name is dedicated).

Key to Species of *Jordanthribus*

- 01(20) Venter with fifth ventrite at most slightly longer than fourth, transverse at caudal margin; antennae reaching the apex of elytra, first segment longer than second plus third. Male.
- 02(11) Eyes reniform, bent along scrobal tubercle to its dorsal or dorso-anterior face, dorsal apex visible between scrobal tubercle and dorsal ridge of frons on each side in frontal aspect; antennae slenderer, first segment reaching sinus of rostrum at about the middle. **Subgenus *Shibatanthribus* nov.**
- 03(04) Rostrum plus frons 3 times as long as eye in frontal aspect, obviously and slightly convex from side to side, lateral carinae weak on apical half, obsolete and not dividing sides from dorsum on basal half; eyes reniform, bent along scrobal tubercle to its anterior face and rounded at dorsal apex; antennae with first segment weakly curved near the base, as long as second and third combined, without special setae. Babelthuap I. in Palau Isls. ***Jordanthribus palauensis* sp. nov. ♂**
- 04(03) Rostrum plus frons far more than 3 times as long as eye in frontal aspect, conspicuously flat with sharp lateral carinae in entire length.
- 05(06) Antennae with third segment not reaching the apex of rostrum, simply rounded at apex; frontal ridge at the top of flat frons with conspicuous stout setae in three groups; lateral carinae of rostrum fringed with sparse stout setae. Garakayo I. in Pelew Isls. ***Jordanthribus garakayoensis* sp. nov. ♂**
- 06(05) Antennae with third segment exceeding beyond apex of rostrum, arcuate, prolonged into long process at apico-interior corner; frontal ridge at the top of flat frons without any special setae.
- 07(10) Side margins of rostrum continuously concave between the base and apical expansions.
- 08(09) Lateral carinae of rostrum and frons distant from side margins, running parallel from the inner margin of scrobal tubercles to the middle, thence gradually divergent towards the apex in parallel to the side margin in frontal aspect, without setal fringe. Agrihan I. in Mariana Isls. ***Jordanthribus agrihanensis* sp. nov. ♂**
- 09(08) Rostrum and frons sharply marginate at sides by sharp carinae, which are fringed with a row of conspicuous long stout setae. Koror I. in Palau Isls. ***Jordanthribus kororensis* sp. nov. ♂**
- 10(07) Side margins of rostrum conspicuously elevated into a flange at the middle, the flange making a lateral expansion that is almost as broad as the apical part; third segment of antennae with a conspicuous terminal hook-like ventral prolongation about one-third as long as the third segment. Guam I. ***Jordanthribus conspersus* ZIMMERMAN. ♂**
- 11(02) Eyes weakly sinuate internally, acuminate at dorsal apex, which does not exceed anteriorly beyond scrobal tubercle and invisible in frontal aspect; antennae shorter,

first segment reaching the base of rostrum, with conspicuous stout setae on the basal half of exterior margin, fourth segment not reaching the apex of rostrum; frontal ridge at the top of flat frons sharp, with 5–10 conspicuous setae; rostrum and frons sharply angulate with vertex and inclined ventro-caudad, sharply carinate at sides, fringed with a row of fine setae. **Subgenus *Jordanthribus*** s. str.

12(19) Rostrum narrowly marginate or edged laterally by sharp carinae, laminate or edged margin narrower than the exposed length of marginal setae, at most with an irregular row of punctures; head including eyes wider than the maximum width of rostrum at base.

13(18) Rostrum entirely flat between sharp carinae, not laminate latero-dorsally at sides.

14(15) Lateral carinae of rostrum passing narrowly interior to the exact side margins in entire length when viewed frontally; setal fringe at sides indefinite; rostrum and frons more shiny, without any microstructure; eyes well convex, head including eyes 1.45 times as wide as the distance between carinae at the base of rostrum. Maug I. in North Mariana Isls. ***Jordanthribus borealis*** sp. nov. ♂

15(14) Lateral carinae of rostrum lying on side margins and the sides not visible frontally at least in the narrowest portion; head including eyes less than 1.35 times as wide as the maximum distance between carinae at the base of rostrum.

16(17) Lateral carinae of rostrum and frons slightly distant from ventral apex of eyes and the exact sides narrowly visible from the inner margin of eyes to the middle of rostrum; head including eyes 1.1–1.2 times as wide as the maximum distance between carinae at the base. Saipan, Tinian and Guguan Is.

Jordanthribus simillimus sp. nov. ♂

17(16) Lateral carinae of rostrum contiguous to inner margin of eyes and the exact sides invisible in frontal aspect; head including eyes 1.3–1.4 times as wide as the maximum distance between the carinae at the base of rostrum. Mangareva I., Utilik I.

Jordanthribus planifacietus ZIMMERMAN, ♂

18(13) Rostrum narrowly laminate latero-dorsally and sharply carinate at sides, laminate margin between the longitudinal shallow depression and carina with an irregular row of punctures; head including eyes about 1.1 times as wide as the maximum distance between carinae at the base of rostrum. Angaur I. in Pelw Isls.

Jordanthribus angaurensis sp. nov. ♂

19(12) Rostrum broadly laminate and warped latero-dorsally at side margins between eyes and the narrowest part; laminate margin between the longitudinal shallow depression and carina subtransparent, broader than the exposed length of marginal setae, with two irregular rows of punctures; head including eyes as wide as the maximum width of rostrum. Guam I. ***Jordanthribus guamensis*** sp. nov. ♂

20(01) Venter rounded at caudal margin; antennae reaching about the middle of elytra, first segment shorter than second plus third. Female.

21(24) Eyes with dorsal lobe slightly smaller than ventral lobe and rounded at apex alike

ventral lobe; distance between dorsal lobes of eyes 0.52–0.53 times as wide as minimum width and about 0.4 times as wide as apical width of rostrum; frons and basal part of rostrum weakly convex from side to side, lateral carinae weak, indefinite or obsolete at least on basal half of rostrum; derm almost pale brown, at most with brown patches, without dense vestiture on metasternum and lateral pieces.

Subgenus *Shibatanthribus* nov.

- 22(23) Lateral carinae of rostrum weak, but distinct in entire length to scrobal tubercles; body length to frontal ridge 1.7–2.5 mm Babelthuap I.

Jordanthribus palauensis sp. nov. ♀

- 23(22) Lateral carinae of rostrum obsolete behind the middle. Body length to frontal ridge 2.8 mm.

Jordanthribus garakayoensis sp. nov. ♀

- 24(21) Eyes with dorsal lobe much smaller than ventral lobe and narrowly rounded at apex.

Subgenus *Jordanthribus* s. str.

- 25(28) Rostrum and frons conspicuously flattened between robust lateral carinae, which running almost parallel from apex to scrobal tubercles, shallowly depressed longitudinally along inner margin of carinae; elytra tessellate on alternate intervals; pronotum about 1.5 times as wide as long; rostrum, pronotum and elytra almost brownish; mesepimera, metasternum, metepisterna and metepimera clothed with dense white appressed vestiture.

- 26(27) Lateral carinae of rostrum lying on side margins at the narrowest portion in frontal aspect and directing posteriorly to outer corner of scrobal tubercles. Koror I.

Jordanthribus kororensis sp. nov. ♀

- 27(26) Lateral carinae of rostrum lying a little interior to side margins at the narrowest portion in frontal aspect and directing posteriorly to inner corner of scrobal tubercles. Guam I.

Jordanthribus consperatus ZIMMERMAN, ♀

- 28(25) Frons and basal part of rostrum weakly convex from side to side, lateral carinae weak, indefinite or obsolete at least on basal half of rostrum; derm almost pale brownish, at most with brown patches, without dense vestiture on metasternum and lateral pieces; distance between eyes 0.63–0.68 times as wide as minimum width and 0.44–0.50 times as wide as apical width of rostrum.

- 29(32) Lateral carinae weak, but distinctly discernible on rostrum excepting the base and apex.

- 30(31) Rostrum relatively shorter, length between apex of rostrum and frontal ridge about 1.2 times as great as head width across eyes in frontal aspect. Saipan, Tinian, and Guguan Is.

Jordanthribus simillimus sp. nov. ♀

- 31(30) Rostrum relatively longer, length between apex of rostrum and frontal ridge about 1.4 times as great as head width across eyes in frontal aspect, derm more shiny. Mangareva I.

Jordanthribus planifacietus ZIMMERMAN, ♀

- 32(29) Lateral carinae of rostrum obsolete, relative length of rostrum as in the preceding species. Maug I.

Jordanthribus borealis sp. nov. ♀

1. *Jordanthribus (Shibatanthribus) palauensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, A–C)

Male. Derm dark brown except for the pale yellowish brown parts as follows: mouth part, antennae, anterior margin and subquadriangular median patch of pronotum, basal one-third, median and posto-median irregular bands, and apices of elytra, basal half of femora, tibiae and tarsi; darker parts clothed with short appressed setae, paler parts clothed with greyish appressed or decumbent setae on pronotum and elytra.

Head with vertex transverse, densely punctate, and sharply angled with frons, the line of angle straight in dorsal aspect and bearing 8 stout, long and tapered setae, outer ones each curved inwards distally to meet the central one at their apices; frons and rostrum vertical, weakly convex transversely, their dorsal contour evenly and slightly concave at the narrowest part of rostrum in lateral aspect, lateral carinae weak and almost indefinite between eyes, ventral carinae weak but distinct from posterior margin of eye to the base of mandible, dorsum with dense punctures, which are finer on frontal tubercles and apical margin; eyes reniform, bent along scrobal tubercle to its anterior face dividing the tubercle from frontal ridge on each side when viewed dorsally, and both apices rounded; antennae almost reaching the apex of elytra, with proportions from base as 18 : 12 : 9.5 : 9.5 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 7 : 9 : 8 : 10, first segment weakly bent at the base, without stout setae, second segment slightly smaller than first, but much larger than third, third to eighth of equal thickness.

Pronotum 1.54 times as wide as long, widest on lateral carinae, then evenly narrowed anteriorly in an arc, weakly convex longitudinally, with close punctures, which become finer anteriorly; dorsal carina straight from sides and slightly angled in the middle, carinulae composed of two oblong granules. Scutellum black, ovate, with a few minute setae.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, 2.2 times as long as pronotum, parallel-sided on basal two-thirds, distinctly carinate at basal margin; striae with large punctures, their septa and intervals much narrower than their diameter. Pygidium 1.44 times as wide as long behind edge, broadly rounded at caudal margin, punctate.

Legs with hind femora slightly longer than the others, first segment of tarsi 1.6 times as long as wide, second segment transverse, third segment wider than second. Latero-ventral sides of pronotum and meso- and metasterna with dense punctures. Venter flattened in the middle in entire length, third ventrite weakly and fourth ventrite strongly concave at caudal margins, first and lateral part of second ventrites punctate as on metasternum, the punctures smaller on the posterior ventrites.

Female. Derm pale yellowish brown, with brownish parts as follows: frons, head behind eyes to basal one-third of elytra across pronotum along sides, median stripe of pronotum and mandibles; evenly clothed with fine greyish setae.

Head with dense small punctures, with setae almost absent along hind margin, rostrum similar to that of male, lateral carinae weak, but discernible to scrobal tubercles; antennae reaching the middle of elytra, with proportions in length from basal segment as 29 : 14 : 12 : 14 : 10 : 10 : 9 : 10 : 12 : 10 : 12, first segment with sparse fine setae.

Venter with third and fourth ventrites scarcely concave at caudal margins, fifth ventrite longer than fourth, broadly rounded at caudal margin.

Length to frontal ridge: 1.8 mm (holotype); 2.5 mm (paratype).

Holotype: ♂, Babelthuap I., Palau Islands, 20 Dec. 1947 / wooded peak, SW of Ulimang / Pacific Sci. Board, Ent. Surv. of Micronesia, H. S. DYBAS leg. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as the holotype; Babeldaob, Palau; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 10. iii. 2002, K. TAKAHASHI leg.; 1 ♀, Sonsorol, SW Isles, Palau, 23. xii. 2002, & 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 2. vii. 2003, K. TAKAHASHI leg.; 1 ♂, Pulo Anna, SW Isles, Palau, 24. xii. 2002, K. TAKAHASHI leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Angaur, Palau, 10. x. 2003, K. TAKAHASHI leg.

Distribution: Babelthuap, Sonsorol and Angaur Isls in Palau Islands.

Etymology: This species is named after its type locality.

This species is characteristic in this genus by the slight dimorphism in the sexes on the frons, rostrum and antennae. Different coloration in 13 specimens examined seems to be mere variation within species judging from the cases of *Jordanthribus kororensis* and *Japanthribus kusuii*.

2. *Jordanthribus (Shibatanthribus) garakayoensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, D–G)

Male. Pale yellowish brown, with brownish ill-defined patches as follows: indefinite median area of frons between eyes, longitudinal median stripe on vertex, transverse band just behind apical margin, longitudinal median stripe and lateral areas of pronotum, short lateral stripe on ultimate three intervals of elytra above metepisternum, and mandibles.

Head with vertex densely punctate, with a faint median brown line, sharply angulate with frons ventro-posteriorly, its line of angle straight, with characteristic setae in three groups, lateral ones each including five stout, tapered and incurved setae, and median one almost straight and tapered setae; rostrum and frons almost flat, shallowly depressed along inner margins of lateral carinae, which are distinct and complete at sides from the outer corners of scrobal tubercles across apical margin of rostrum, each margin fringed with pale yellowish and long setae in entire length, which becomes shorter anteriorly, irregularly with dense punctures, ventral carinae weak; eyes vertical, narrow, almost of the same width on dorsal half, bent inwards to the frontal face of scrobal tubercle dividing the tubercle from frontal ridge on each side when viewed dorsally, dorsal apex rounded, ventral apex acuminate; antennae slender, exceeding a little beyond apex of elytra, with proportion of length from basal segment as 98 (straight) or 104 : 19 : 22 : 29 : 28 : 27 : 23 : 19 : 16 : 14 : 17, first segment arcuate, with dark brown, stout and decumbent setae on exterior margin, fourth segment weakly arcuate.

Pronotum 4/3 times as wide as long, almost straightly narrowed anteriorly from the end of lateral carinae, dorsal carina weakly bisinuate, carinulae and basal carina chain-like, disc with dense punctures on entire surface, shallowly depressed transversely behind anteri-

or margin and before dorsal carina. Scutellum, minute, cordiform, with a few minute setae.

Elytra about 1.4 times as long as wide, parallel-sided on basal half, carinate at basal margin, striae becoming finer posteriorly, intervals as wide as striae, with dense, fine and decumbent setae. Pygidium 1.54 times as wide as long behind ridge, broadly rounded at caudal margin, densely punctate.

Legs with hind femora slightly slenderer than the anteriors, first segment of tarsi 2.2 times as long as wide, second segment transverse, third segment slightly wider than second. Prosternum flattened before coxae, latero-ventral sides of pronotum and meso- and metasterna with dense punctures, these on venter smaller and irregular at sides, first to third ventrites flattened in the middle, third ventrite slightly concave and fourth ventrite distinctly concave at caudal margins, fourth segment the shortest in the middle.

Female. Pale yellowish brown, faintly variegated with pale brown on elytra, with fine setae, those on pale areas greyish brown and on brownish areas yellowish brown on elytra.

Frons and rostrum weakly convex transversely, with dense punctures, which become smaller at base, lateral carinae indefinite; antennae reaching a little behind the middle of elytra, with proportion in length from basal segment as 34 : 15 : 17 : 11 : 10 : 10 : 9 : 12 : 10 : 14, first segment weakly curved, without special setae. Venter with third and fourth ventrites slightly sinuate at caudal margins, fifth ventrite longer than fourth, broadly rounded at caudal margin.

Length to frontal ridge: 3.1 mm (holotype), 2.8 mm (paratype ♀), 2.9 mm (paratype ♂).

Holotype: ♂, Garakayo I., Pelew Islands, VIII: 6: 45 / Col. & pres. By Henry S. DYBAS, Lot 2482 / on leaves of *Pandanus*. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, same locality and collector as the holotype, VIII: 6: 45 / beating, vegetation; 1 ♀, same locality and collector as the holotype, VIII: 7: 45; 1 ♀, Koror I., Palau Is.; limestone ridge S. of inlet, 18 Jan. 1948 / Pacific Sci. Board, Ent. Surv. of Micronesia, H. S. DYBAS leg. / beating vegetation.

Distribution: Garakayo I. in Pelew Islands and Koror I. in Palau Islands.

Etymology: This species is named after its locality.

The male paratype has different coloration and features from the holotype as follows: Derm predominantly brownish, head and rostrum brownish with pale yellow scrobal tubercles, lateral carinae and apical margin, pronotum brownish with yellowish apical margin and median part of basal margin behind carina, elytra brownish exterior to sixth stria, with pale yellowish patches on interior part, conspicuous stout setae along the angled edge of head 7 in number, evenly distributed together with some shorter setae; pronotum narrowed anteriorly in an arc at sides like preceding species.

This species is characteristic in male by the frons and rostrum, which have conspicuous fringe of setae at sides and sharp lateral carinae continuously rounding to the apical margin, slenderer rostrum with its narrowest part in the middle, slender eyes, and prominent scrobal tubercles.

3. *Jordanthribus* (*Shibatanthribus*) *agrihanensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, H–J)

Male. Derm pale yellowish brown, with brownish parts as follows: frons between carinae, vertex, broad band just behind anterior margin and three stripes on pronotum, humeral calli and suture behind the middle of elytra, with some pale brown spots on second to seventh intervals of elytra; underside and femora yellowish grey; vestiture fine, greyish on paler area, brownish yellow on brownish area.

Head with vertex short, with dense punctures, with a pair of weak swellings between the dorsal apices of eyes and a distinct median brown line, obtusely angulate with frons, without any special setae on angle, its line between scrobal tubercles straight in dorsal aspect; frons and rostrum rectangular to vertex, lateral carinae brown and distinct, lying a little interior to the side margin in frontal aspect, parallel to each other from interior corner of scrobal tubercles to the middle of rostrum, then gradually divergent apically, dorsal area between carinae with dense and somewhat irregular punctures, those on lateral sides weak, without setal fringe, ventral carinae obsolete; eyes reniform, vertical, ventral apex broadly rounded, dorsal apex narrowly rounded at postero-interior corner of scrobal tubercle; antennae slender, exceeding a little beyond apex of elytra, with proportion of length from basal segment as 87 : 47 : 47 : 38 : 40 : 37 : 33 : 30 : 22 : 16 : 20, first segment strongly arcuate, without stout setae, third segment weakly arcuate, prolonged into long process at apico-interior corner, exceeding apex of rostrum, remaining segments straight.

Pronotum 1.6 times as wide as long, widest at basal third, then weakly narrowed anteriorly in an arc, dorsal carina almost straight, with a small angulation at the middle, carinulae and basal carina chain-like, brown, disc transversely depressed before the middle, with dense small punctures as on vertex. Scutellum small, transverse, with a few minute setae.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, parallel-sided on basal half, basal margin weakly carinate, pale yellowish brown as on the adjacent part of elytra, striae becoming finer posteriorly, intervals as wide as striae, with dense appressed fine setae. Pygidium 5/4 times as wide as long, subcordiform, punctate.

Legs with femora alike in size to one another, first segment of tarsi twice as long as wide, second segment trapezoidal, transverse, third segment wider than second.

Punctures on lateral and ventral surfaces weaker than those on pronotum, prosternum not flattened. Venter not flattened in the middle, third ventrite slightly and fourth ventrite strongly concave at caudal margin, fifth ventrite 1.5 times as long as fourth in the middle.

Female. Unknown.

Length to frontal ridge: 3.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Agrihan Marianas, 8–9–1945, Borrer-Holder, Lot 45–17469.

Distribution: Agrihan I. in Mariana Islands.

Etymology. This species is named after its type locality.

Present new species is described on a characteristic male by the slender rostrum with interiorly lying lateral carinae, and prolonged apex of third segment in antenna.

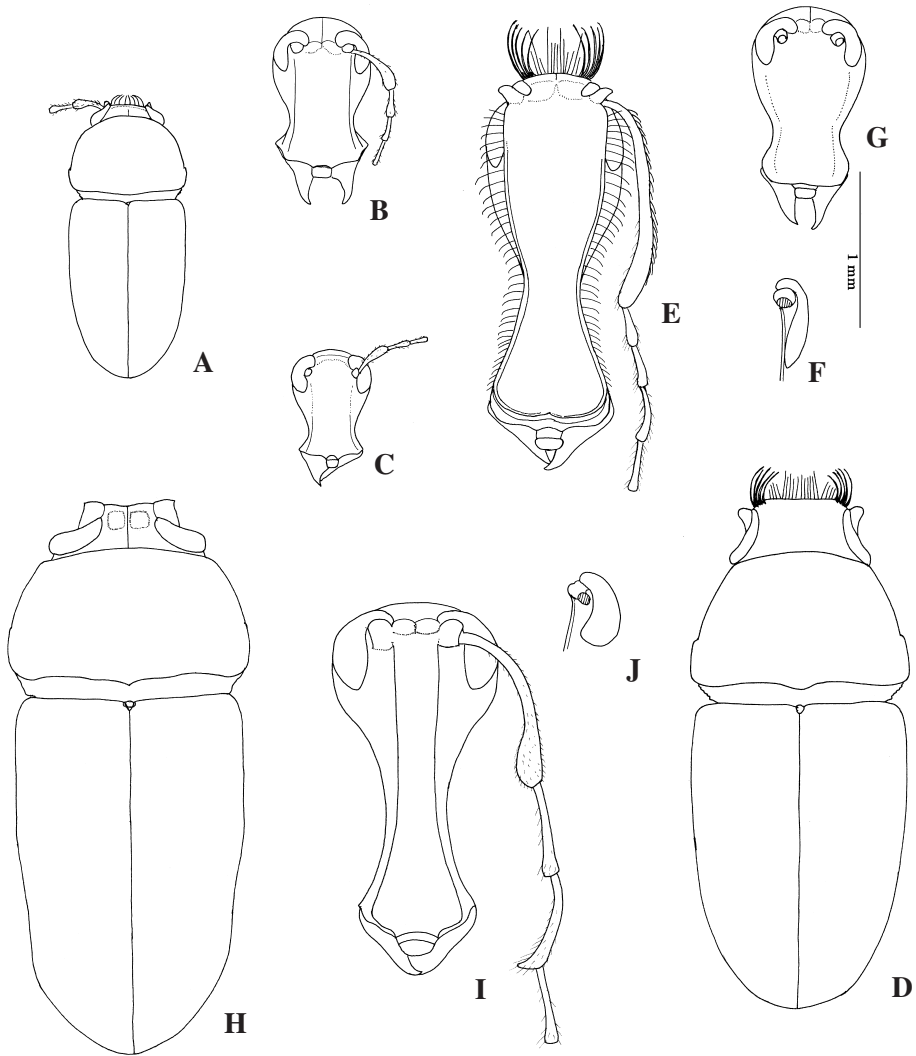


Fig. 1. *Jordanthribus* spp. — A–C. *J. palauensis* sp. nov.; D–G. *J. garakayoensis* sp. nov.; H–J. *J. agrihanensis* sp. nov.: (A, D, H: male habitus, B, E, I: male head; F, J: left eye and antennal socket, dorso-lateral, male; C, G: female head).

4. *Jordanthribus (Shibatanthribus) kororensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, A–D)

Male. Derm brownish, with yellowish brown antennae and legs in general, often integument of elytra underlying greyish hairy spots pale yellowish brown.

Head with vertex densely punctate, with a faint median brown line, without tubercle, sharply angulate to frons, its line of angle straight, with brown ordinary setae, without special stout setae; rostrum and frons almost flat, slightly depressed along inner margin of lateral carinae, which are sharp, but obsolete at base below scrobal tubercles, fringed with dark brown conspicuous stout setae and short ordinary pale setae, the former setae very long and curved apically, dorsal area between carinae a little irregularly with dense punctures, transversely depressed behind apical margin, ventral carina distinct in entire length from posterior margin of eye to mandibular cleft; eyes reniform, ventral apex narrowly rounded, dorsal apex rounded, almost reaching the inner corner of scrobal tubercle; antennae slender, reaching a little beyond apex of elytra, third segment a little exceeding beyond apex of rostrum, with proportion of length from basal segment as 78 : 34 : 39 : 31 : 29 : 27 : 27 : 24 : 20 : 17 : 21, first segment strongly arcuate, with long stout setae on inner and outer margins, those on outer margin darker and thicker, third segment arcuate, prolonged into long process at apico-interior corner.

Pronotum 1.8 times as wide as long, evenly rounded at sides, disc slightly depressed transversely before the middle, with dense small punctures, dorsal carina almost straight, with weak angulation at the middle, carinulae distinct. Scutellum small, subtriangular, finely punctate.

Elytra about 1.4 times as long as wide, parallel-sided on basal half, distinctly marginate at base, striae becoming weaker posteriorly, septa of punctures much narrower than their diameter, intervals about as wide as striae, alternate intervals with some greyish hairy spots, these spots obscure, but some five spots each on third and fifth intervals, these on the other intervals indefinite. Pygidium behind ridge 1.2 times as wide as long, rapidly narrowing posteriorly and broadly rounded at apex, punctate.

Hind femora scarcely longer than the anteriors, first segment of tarsi a little more than twice as long as wide, second segment transverse, a little narrower than fourth.

Latero-ventral sides of pronotum and meso- and metasterna with dense punctures and denser greyish vestiture than those on pronotum, prosternum slightly depressed or flattened in the middle. Venter with weaker punctures and finer vestiture than those on metasternum, not flattened in the middle, third ventrite weakly and fourth ventrite strongly concave at caudal margins, fifth ventrite twice as long as fourth in the middle.

Female. Lateral carinae of rostrum and frons parallel-sided, without setal fringe along side margins; antennae reaching a little behind the middle of elytra, with proportion of length from basal segment as 38 : 22 : 22 : 20 : 28 : 26 : 27 : 26 : 27 : 25 : 28, first segment weakly arcuate, without special setae. Venter with third ventrite slightly and fourth ventrite weakly concave at caudal margins, fifth ventrite slightly rounded at caudal margin.

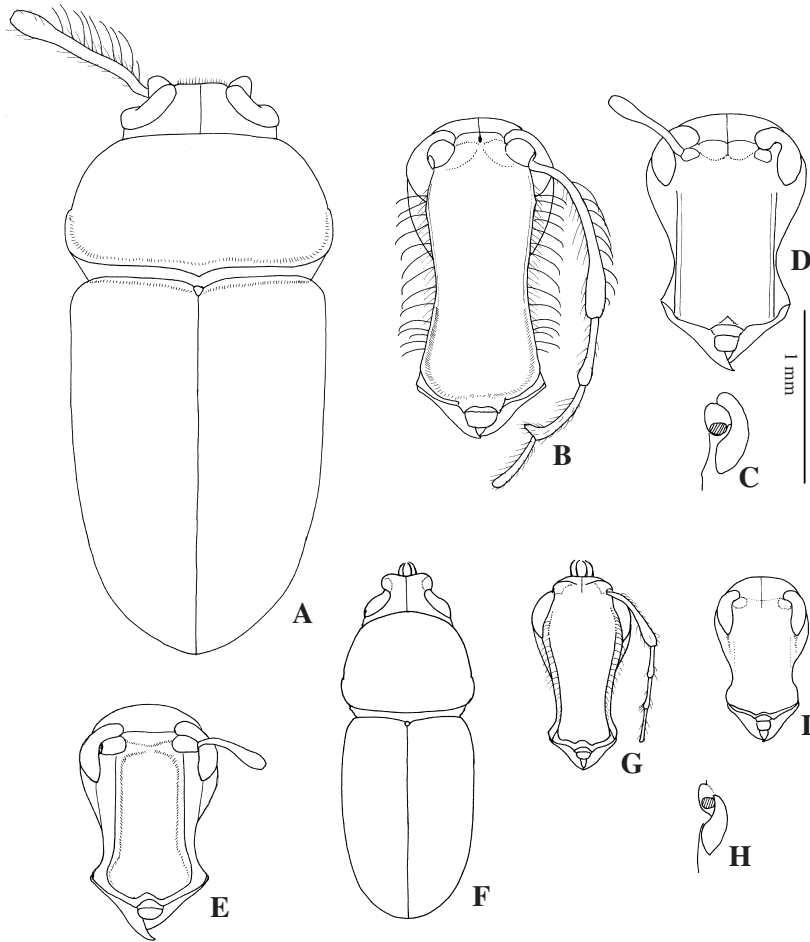


Fig. 2. *Jordanthribus* spp. — A–D. *J. kororensis* sp. nov.; E. *J. conspersus*; F–I. *J. borealis* sp. nov.: (A, F: male habitus, B, G: male head; C, H: left eye and antennal socket, dorso-lateral, male; D, E, I: female head).

Length to frontal ridge: 3.1–3.8 mm (male), 2.8–4.8 mm (female).

Holotype: ♂, Koror I., Palau Islds.; limestone ridge of inlet, I-21-48 / Beating, vegetation / Pacific Sci. Board, Ent. Surv. of Micronesia, H. S. DAYBAS leg. Paratypes: 5♂♂, 7♀♀, same data as the holotype, I-21-22-48.

Distribution: Koror I. Palau Islands.

Etymology: This species is named after its locality.

This species is similar to *J. conspersus* in derm coloration and hairy patches on elytra, but is characteristic in the flat rostrum and frons with slight or scarce constriction of the

rostrum in both sexes, absence of special setae on the frontal edge and conspicuous fringe of the rostrum in male.

5. *Jordanthribus (Shibatanthribus) conspersus* ZIMMERMAN

(Fig. 2, E)

Jordanthribus conspersus ZIMMERMAN, 1942, B. P. Bishop Mus., Bull. 172: 67, fig. 1c ♂ (Guam).

Male. Rostrum very conspicuously elevated into a flange at one-third of the distance between the top of head and the base of mandibles on each side, the flange making a lateral expansion that is almost as broad as the apical part; frontal ridge between scrobal tubercles with long, dense hairs, without stout setae; antennae with third segment conspicuously prolonged at apex. (After ZIMMERMAN, 1942)

Female. Rostrum and frons conspicuously flattened between robust lateral carinae, which lying a little interior to side margins at the narrowest part of rostrum, parallel to each other from the base to the middle, then slightly divergent to apex and continuous to each other along apical margin.

Specimen examined: 1 ♀ (Paratype), Inarajan Guam, 5–7–36 / on Citrus / O. H. SWEZEY collection.

Distribution: Guam I.

The male of the present species was well figured by ZIMMERMAN. This is similar to *J. kororensis* in dark coloration with dim patches on the elytra, and the flat frons and rostrum with robust lateral carinae in female, but is easily separable from it by the characters given in the key.

6. *Jordanthribus (Jordanthribus) borealis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, F–I)

Male. Derm pale yellowish brown, sometimes with brownish parts as follows: median patch on frons, lateral parts on pronotum, and lateral stripes behind shoulders on basal half of side margins on elytra.

Head with vertex densely punctate, with a brown median line, sharply angulate with frons ventro-posteriorly, its line of angle slightly concave in dorsal aspect, with two pairs of stout, tapered and incurved conspicuous setae; frons and rostrum entirely flat between lateral carinae, which pass narrowly interior to exact side margins in entire length when viewed frontally, setal fringes along side margins fine and indefinite on apical half, densely punctate; eyes weakly sinuate internally, acuminate at both dorsal and ventral apices, dorsal apex reaching the dorsal base of scrobal tubercle; antennae 28 : 15 : 15 : 16 : 16 : 12 : 12 : 9 : 10 : 9 : 12, first segment arcuate, with some stout decumbent setae on exterior margin.

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long, evenly narrowed anteriorly from apex of lateral carina in an arc on each side, dorsal carina scarcely sinuate, carinulae and basal carina chain-like, disc with dense punctures on entire surface, shallowly depressed transversely behind anterior margin and before dorsal carina. Scutellum minute, rounded, convex.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, parallel-sided from humeri to declivity, carinate at basal margin, with a faint swelling on second and third intervals a little behind the base, striae with large punctures from the base to declivity, intervals narrower than striae. Pygidium 1.5 times as wide as long, broadly rounded posteriorly, with punctures and microsculptures.

Legs with hind femora slightly longer than the anteriors, first segment of fore tarsi 2.2 times as long as wide, second segment subtrapezoidal, about as wide as third. Prosternum weakly convex transversely, latero-ventral sides of pronotum and meso- and metasterna with dense punctures, those on venter almost of the same size at sides as on metasternum, but becoming smaller and finer medianly and posteriorly, third ventrite weakly and fourth ventrite strongly concave at caudal margins, fourth segment the shortest in the middle.

Female. Frons and rostrum weakly convex from side to side, lateral carinae obsolete; antennae with proportion of length from basal segments as 25 : 14 : 12 : 12 : 10 : 10 : 9 : 9 : 11 : 9 : 11, first segment weakly arcuate, without special setae. Venter with third and fourth ventrites slightly concave at caudal margins, fifth ventrite broadly arcuate posteriorly.

Length to frontal ridge: 2.3–2.4 mm (♂), 1.9–2.4 mm (♀).

Holotype: ♂, West Is. of Maug Is., Northern Mariana Is., 5. VI. 1992, S. MIYANO leg. Paratypes: 6 ♀ ♀, same data as the holotype.

Distribution: Maug I., Northern Mariana Islands.

Etymology: This species is named after its northernmost distribution in the genus *Jordanthribus*.

This new species is very close to next two species, and only separable from them by the characters noted in the key.

7. *Jordanthribus (Jordanthribus) planifacietus* ZIMMERMAN

(Figs.3, A–H)

Jordanthribus planifacietus ZIMMERMAN, 1938, Occ. Pap. Bishop Mus., XIV(13): 237, fig. 1, i, l, g. (Mangareva, Austral, Society and Mariana Isls.)

Male (holotype). Derm entirely pale yellowish brown, with black eyes.

Head with vertex densely punctate, with a distinct median brown line, sharply angulate with frons ventro-posteriorly, its line of angle evenly concave in dorsal aspect, with seven conspicuous stout, tapered and incurved setae; frons and rostrum flat between sharp lateral carinae, which expand laterally over a little more than ventral carinae, thus sides invisible in frontal view, with fine setal fringe from the base to the narrowest part of ros-

trum, densely punctate; eyes as in preceding species; antennae with proportion of length from basal segment as 34 : 16 : 17 : 20 : 17 : 16 : 14 : 12 : 11 : 9 : 12, first segment strongly arcuate, with yellowish brown long setae on external surface, which are incurved and longer basally.

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long, evenly narrowed anteriorly in a weak arc, slightly depressed transversely behind anterior margin and before dorsal carina, dorsal carina scarcely sinuate, carinulae consisting of 5–6 brown ovate granules. Scutellum minute, ovate, convex, and microsculptured.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, parallel-sided from humeri to declivity, carinate at basal margin, with a faint swelling on second and third intervals a little behind the base, striae with large punctures, intervals narrower than striae. Pygidium 4/3 times as wide as long, broadly rounded at caudal margin. Legs, underside and venter as in the preceding species.

Female (Paratype). Antennae with proportion in length from basal segment as 21 : 14 : 12 : 13 : 10 : 8 : (glued), first segment weakly arcuate, second segment rather strongly clavate at apex.

Length to frontal ridge: 2.3 mm (holotype ♂), 1.8 mm (paratype ♀).

Specimens examined: Holotype, Agakaitai I, VI-8-34, 10 ft. / Mangareva Islands / Beating / Dead banana leaves / Dead coconut fronds / EC Zimmerman collector / Holotype No. 1163, *Jordanthribus planifacietus* ♂ ZIMMERMAN / 1163 H. Paratype ♀, N. E. Side, Taravai I., VI-1-34 / Mangareva Islands / Beating / Dead coconut fronds / EC ZIMMERMAN collector / Holotype No. 1163 a, *Jordanthribus planifacietus* ♀ ZIMMERMAN / 1163 A. (This paratype is a female and must be Allotype as originally designated by ZIMMERMAN). 4 ♂♂, Utirik Atoll, Elluk Island, Marshall Is., 2. Dec. 1951, F. R. FOSBERG.

Distribution. Mangareva Islands, Elluk I. in Marshall Islands. (Other records need confirmation).

Specimens from Utirik Atoll (figs.3, G–H) are less shiny than the types from Mangareva Islands and the frontal ridge is scarcely concave.

8. *Jordanthribus (Jordanthribus) simillimus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, M–O)

Male. Derm pale yellowish brown, sometimes with brownish parts as follows: median patch on frons, transverse indefinite band before the middle on pronotum, lateral stripes behind shoulders on basal half of side margins on elytra, which often enlarged internally as far as seventh interval at posterior part, and a dim conjoint median patch on first and second intervals at the middle of elytra, eyes black.

Head with vertex densely punctate, with a pale brown median line, sharply angulate with frons ventro-posteriorly, its line of angle straight, with five stout, tapered and incurved conspicuous setae; frons and rostrum entirely flat between lateral carinae, which lie on side margin at least in the narrowest portion and exact side of rostrum invisible frontally, setal

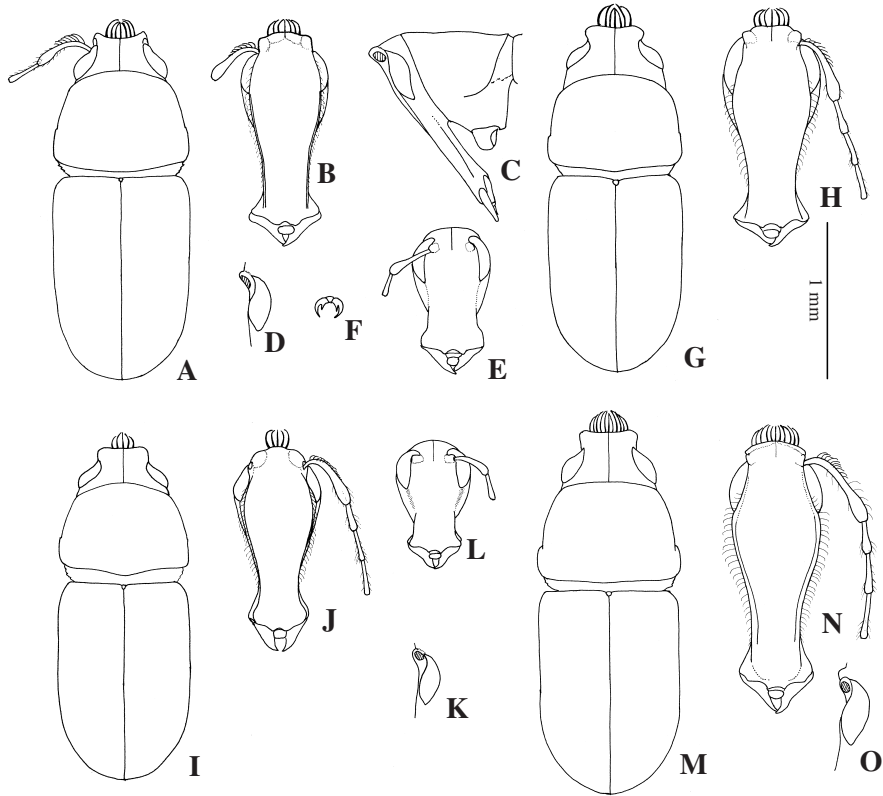


Fig. 3. *Jordanthribus* spp. — A–H. *J. planifacietus* (A–F: type; G–H: from Utirik); I–L. *J. simillimus* sp. nov.; M–O. *J. angaurensis* sp. nov.: (A, G, I, M: male habitus; B, C, H, J, N: male head; D, K, O: left eye and antennal socket, dorso-lateral, male; E, L: female head).

fringe along side margin fine and indefinite before the narrowest portion; eyes weakly sinuate internally, obtusely acuminate at dorsal and ventral apices, dorsal apex reaching the dorsal base of scrobal tubercle; antennae with proportion of length from basal segment as 32 : 16 : 16 : 19 : 17 : 16 : 14 : 11 : 11 : 8 : 12, first segment arcuate, with some stout decumbent setae on exterior margin.

Pronotum $4/3$ times as long as wide, evenly narrowed anteriorly from apex of lateral carina in an arc, dorsal carina weakly sinuate, carinulae consisting of four ovate granules, chain-like, disc with dense small punctures, microsculptured, slightly depressed transverse-

ly behind anterior margin and before dorsal carina. Scutellum minute, convex, with a few fine setae.

Elytra about 1.5 times as long as wide, parallel-sided from humeri to declivity, carinate at basal margin, without subbasal swelling, striae with large punctures from the base to declivity, intervals narrower than striae. Pygidium 1.5 times as wide as long, broadly rounded posteriorly, with punctures and microsculptures.

Legs with hind femora slightly longer than the anteriors, first segment of fore tarsi 2.3 times as long as wide, second segment subtrapezoidal, third segment wider than second. Prosternum weakly convex from side to side, latero-ventral sides of pronotum, meso- and metasterna, and lateral parts of basal two ventrites as densely punctate as on pronotum, third ventrite slightly and fourth ventrite weakly concave at caudal margins, fourth ventrite shortest in the middle.

Female. Frons and rostrum weakly convex from side to side, lateral carinae weak and same colour as derm on apical half of rostrum, obsolete on basal half; antennae with proportions of length from basal segment as 23 : 13 : 12 : 12 : 11 : 9 : 9 : 9 : 10 : 8 : 11, first segment weakly arcuate, without special setae. Venter with third and fourth ventrites slightly sinuate at caudal margin, fifth ventrite broadly rounded at caudal margin.

Length to frontal ridge: 2.0–2.5 mm (♂), 2.1–2.4 mm (♀).

Holotype: ♂, Saipan I., Marianas, As Mahetog area, 30:I:45 / Col. & pres. by, Henry S. DYBAS, Lot 630. Paratypes: 8♂♂, 4♀♀, same data as the holotype. 1♂, 2♀♀, #92, Saipan I., I–28–45, E. HAGEN; 3♂♂, 1♀, Tinian I., Marianas, Marpo Valley, 11:iv:45 / Col. & pres by Henry S. DYBAS, Lot 951 / on leaves of *Pandanus*; 1♂, 1♀, Guguan Is., Northern Mariana Is., 18.v.1992, S. MIYANO leg.

Distribution: Saipan, Tinian and Guguan Is., Mariana Isls.

Etymology: This is named after its very similar feature to the preceding species.

This is closest to *J. planifacietus*, and only distinguished from it by the characters noted in the key.

9. *Jordanthribus (Jordanthribus) angaurensis* sp. nov.

(Figs.3, M–O)

Male. Derm pale yellowish brown, sometimes with brownish indefinite patches as follows: lateral areas and median stripe of pronotum, and lateral stripes behind shoulders on basal half of side margin of elytra, clothed with fine pale yellowish grey setae.

Head with vertex densely punctate, with a brown median line, without tubercles, sharply angulate with frons ventro-posteriorly, its line of angle straight, with 8–11 stout, tapered and incurved conspicuous setae; frons and rostrum flat between lateral carinae, which narrowly laminate and producing dorsolaterally over sides, width of laminate margin less than the exposed length of fringed setae, head width across eyes 1.1 times as wide as maximum width of frons between carinae; eyes narrowly acuminate at dorsal apex, which

reaches dorsal base of scrobal tubercle, bluntly acuminate at ventral apex; antennae with proportion of length from basal segment as 30 : 12 : 13 : 19 : 19 : 15 : 12 : 9 : 9 : 6 : 10, first segment arcuate, with dense, brown conspicuous setae on exterior surface.

Pronotum about 1.5 times as wide as long, evenly narrowed anteriorly from apex of lateral carina in an arc, dorsal carina scarcely sinuate, carinulae evident, disc with weak dense punctures, slightly depressed transversely behind anterior margin and before dorsal carina. Scutellum minute, convex, with a few fine setae.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, parallel-sided from shoulders to declivity, with very weak swelling on second to fourth intervals behind the base, striae with large punctures, which become weak behind declivity, intervals narrower than striae. Pygidium about 1.5 times as wide as long, broadly rounded at caudal margin, punctate, and microsculptured.

Legs with hind femora slightly longer than the anteriors, first segment of fore tarsi slender, three times as long as wide, a little longer than the rest segments combined, second segment transverse, slightly narrower than third.

Prosternum narrowly flattened in the middle, latero-ventral sides of pronotum, meso- and metasterna, and lateral parts of basal two ventrites as densely punctate as on pronotum, third ventrite slightly and fourth ventrite weakly concave at caudal margins, fourth ventrite shortest in the middle.

Female. Unknown.

Length to frontal ridge: 2.6–2.8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Angaur I., Pelew Islands, 11–12 Aug. 45 / Col. & pres. by Henry S. DYBAS. Paratype: 2♂♂, same data as the holotype; 2♂♂, Sonsorol, Palau, 2. VII. 2003, K. TAKAHASHI leg.

Distribution: Angaur I. in Pelew Islands, Sonrorol I. in Palau Islands.

Etymology: This is named after its locality.

10. *Jordanthribus (Jordanthribus) guamensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 4, A–C)

Male. Derm pale yellowish brown, slightly brownish on the median part of frons, sides of pronotum and sides of elytra behind shoulders on basal half.

Head with vertex densely punctate, with a brown median line on basal half, without tubercles, sharply angulate with frons ventro-posteriorly, its line of angle straight, with 8–10 stout, tapered and incurved conspicuous setae; frons and rostrum flat, strongly laminate and warped latero-dorsally at sides, consequently true sides of rostrum and genae invisible in frontal aspect, laminate margin visibly subtransparent brownish, a little wider than the exposed length of fringed setae, head width across eyes as wide as the maximum width of rostrum at base; eyes obtusely acuminate at both apices, dorsal apex hardly reaching scrobal tubercle; antennae with proportion of length from basal segment as 60 : 22 : 22 : 30 : 34 : 27 : 25 : 20 : 16 : 12 : 16, first segment arcuate, with conspicuous curved setae on

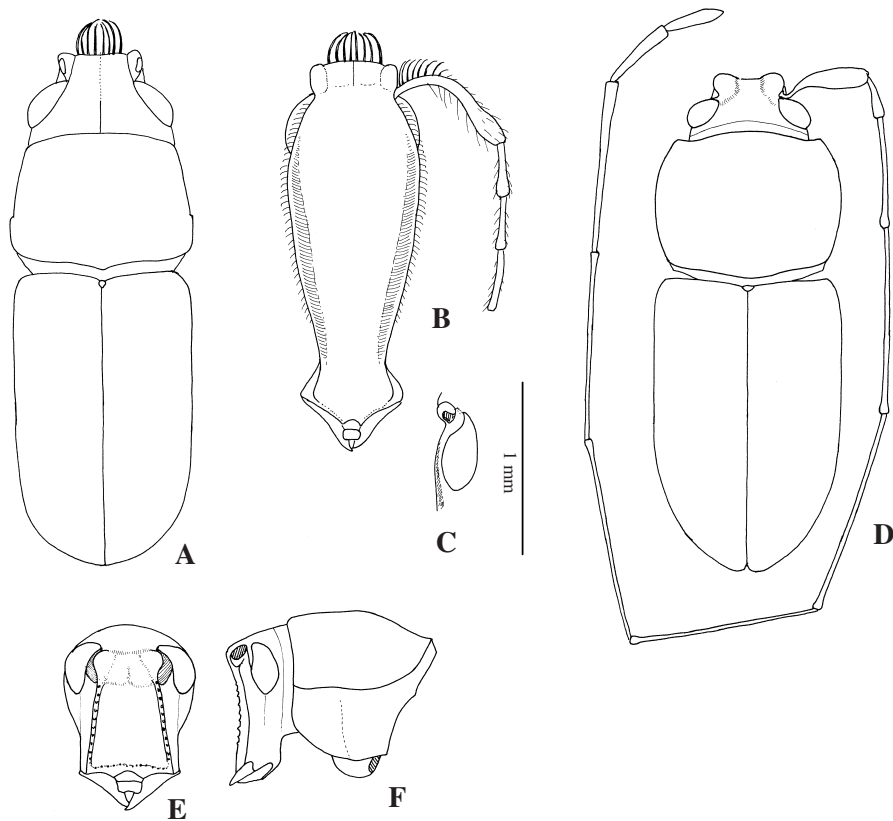


Fig. 4. A–C: *Jordanthribus guamensis* sp. nov. (A: male habitus; B: male head; C: left eye and antennal socket, dorso-lateral, male). D–F: *Dinema filicorne* FAIRM. (D: male habitus; E, F: female head).

exterior surface, eighth segment longer than ninth.

Pronotum about 1.5 times as wide as long, almost straightly narrowing anteriorly at sides from apex of lateral carina, dorsal carina slightly sinuate, carinulae weak, composed of four brown granules, chain-like, disc punctate as on vertex, weakly depressed transversely before dorsal carina. Scutellum minute, convex, punctate.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, parallel-sided from shoulders to declivity, without subbasal swelling, striae with large punctures from the base to declivity, thence becoming finer and smaller apically, intervals narrower than striae. Pygidium 1.6 times as long as wide, broadly rounded at caudal margin, punctate and microsculptured.

Legs with hind femora slightly longer than the anteriors, first segment of fore tarsi

three times as long as wide, second segment subtrapezoidal, slightly narrower than third.

Prosternum narrowly flattened before coxae, latero-ventral sides of pronotum, meso- and metasterna and lateral parts of basal two ventrites with dense punctures, third ventrite weakly and fourth ventrite broad-U shapedly concave at caudal margins, fourth ventrite

Table. Measurements of head and rostrum of *Jordanthribus* in frontal aspect. (50 = 1mm)

Species		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<i>Shibatanthribus palauensis</i>	Holotype ♂	33	21	15	7	25	12	19
	Paratype ♀	44	31	25	8.5	33	22	28
<i>garakayoensis</i>	Holotype ♂	119	90	37	17	46	20	40
	Paratype ♂	83	45	26	9	33	17	26
	Paratype ♀	55	39	29	11	32	21	29
<i>agrihanensis</i>	Holotype ♂	107	84	37	14	53	19	39
	Holotype ♂	91	67	40	13	49	13	40
<i>kororensis</i>	Paratype ♂	65	43	34	11	42	28	35
	Paratype ♀	66	50	37	17	46	33	42
<i>Jordanthribus borealis</i>	Holotype ♂	54	36	23	11	29	11	15
	Paratype ♀	40	26	21	11	29	17	24
<i>planifacietus</i>	Holotype ♂	68	49	28	12	33	15	25
	Paratype ♀	38	25	19	9	27	16	22
	(Utirik) ♂	72	50	26	14	34	16	26
<i>simillimus</i>	Holotype ♂	64	46	27	12	31	15	24
	Paratype ♀	33	22	18	9	27	15	20
<i>angaurensis</i>	Holotype ♂	97	67	32	16	39	19	29
	Paratype ♂	109	78	37	29	41	22	32
<i>guamensis</i>	Holotype ♂	105	78	38	19	41	22	31
	Paratype ♂	95	63	34	17	39	21	30

A: Median length of rostrum plus frons excepting labrum and mandibles. B: Median length of rostrum excepting labrum and mandibles to the level between anterior margins of eyes. C: Distance between ventral apices of eyes. D: Distance between dorsal apices of eyes. E: Head width across eyes. F: Minimum width of rostrum. G: Width of rostrum at apical expanded part.

narrowest in the middle.

Female. Unknown.

Length to frontal ridge: 2.9–3.1 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Guam I., Marianas, 1 mi. SE of Asan, 31 Oct. 1947, alt. 600–800 ft. / Pacific Sci. Board, Ent. Surv. of Micronesia, H. S. DAYBAS leg. Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as the holotype.

Distribution: Guam I., Mariana Islands.

Etymology: This is named after its locality.

Among the species of the *planifacietus*-complex, this species is easily distinguished by the broadly laminate rostrum, which is as broad at the base as head including eyes, the eyes reach just behind the base of scrobal tubercle at dorsal apex, and the eighth segment of antennae is longer than the ninth.

Japanthribus SHIBATA

Japanthribus SHIBATA, 1978, Ent. Rev. Japan, 31: 99 (Type-species: *Japanthribus kusuii* SHIBATA, by original designation). — MORIMOTO, 1980, Esakia, (15): 16 (*Jordanthribini*).

Similar to *Jordanthribus*, but the claws are unarmed, the eyes are smaller, the frons is wider, and the prothorax is without carinulae as noted in the key.

Japanthribus kusuii SHIBATA

(Figs. 5, A–K)

Japanthribus kusuii SHIBATA, 1978, Ent. Rev. Japan, 31:100 (female; Hahajima I.). — MORIMOTO, 1980, Esakia, (15): 16 (Redescr. male & female, figs.; Chichijima, Hahajima). — MORIMOTO, 1984, Coleopt. Jpn in Col., IV: 242, pl. 47, fig. 26 (Col. Photog., male; Ogasawara). — NISHIMURA & ARAI, 1989, Bull. Kanagawa Pref. Mus. (Nat. Sci.), (18): 43 (Chichijima, Hahajima). — KARUBE, 2004, Res. Rep. Kanagawa Pref. Mus. Nat. Hist., (12): 80 (Host: Dead leaves of *Livistona chinensis* var. *boninensis*; Mukojima, Nakoudojima, Otoutojima, Hahajima, Mukoujima, Imoutojima). — KARUBE & TAKAKUWA, 2004, Ogasawara as an Oriental Garapagos, 93, fig. 139, male). — MORIMOTO & KOJIMA, 2003, Esakia, (43): 161, 163 (figs of labrum and labium).

Refer to MORIMOTO, 1980, for species feature.

Specimens examined: 61 specimens collected on Chichijima and Hahajima from March to July and December.

Distribution: Ogasawara Islands (Chichijima, Hahajima, Mukojima, Nakodojima, Ototojima, Mukoujima, Imoutojima).

This is rather common and is taken from dead leafstalk of *Livistona chinensis* var. *boninensis* (Ogasawara-biro in Japanese) by beating.

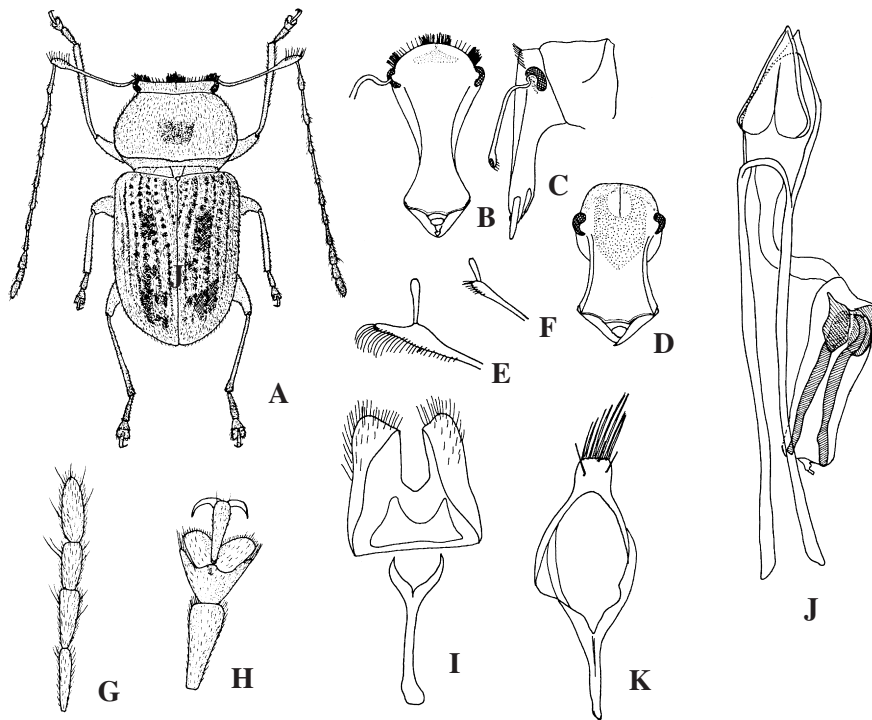


Fig. 5. *Japanthribus kusuii* SHIBATA (A: male habitus; B, C, male head; D: female head; E, F: Apex of first segment of antenna in male showing variation; G: male antennal club; H: male fore tarsus; I: male genital segments; K: tegmen; J: aedeagus, dorsal).

Dinema FAIRMAIRE, 1849

Dinema FAIRMAIRE, 1849, Rev. Mag. Zool., 1849: 457 (reprint 54) (Type-species: *Dinema filicornis* FAIRMAIRE). — LACORDAIRE, 1866, Gen. Col., VII: 585. — JORDAN, 1924, Nov. Zool., 31: 256. — ZIMMERMAN, 1938, Occ. Pap. Bishop Mus., 14: 233. — KUSCHEL, 1998, N. Z. J. Zool., 25: 371 (= *Jordaopus* ELGUETA). — ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL, 1999, World Cat. fam. gen. Curc: 31. — REINHEIMER, 2004, Mitt. Ent. Ver. Stuttgart, 39: 101.

Proscopus JORDAN, 1924, Novit. Zool., 31: 256 (Type-species: *Proscopus veitchi* JORDAN, 1924, by monotypy). — ZIMMERMAN, 1938, Occ. Pap. B. P. Bishop Mus., XIV: 233 (redescri.).

Jordanus ELGUETA, 1996, Rev. Chilena Ent., 23: 97 (n. n. for *Proscopus* JORDAN, 1924, nec MARSHALL, 1919; list of species)

Male and female. Frons and rostrum vertical to vertex, flat, with sharp lateral carinae from scrobal tubercle to apex; eyes reniform, vertical, antennae inserted on frons at the inner dorsal corner of eyes, scrobes distinct, narrow, much shorter than eye, scrobal tuber-

cles conspicuous; antennae more than twice as long as body in male, reaching the apex of elytra in female, first segment sinuate at the base, much longer than second, third to eighth segments very slender, club slender, slightly thicker than the eighth, ninth segment longer than tenth. Pronotum transverse, lateral carinae reaching the apex, carinulae absent, transverse carina narrowly distant from elytra. Scutellum small. Elytra parallel-sided from humeri to declivity, punctate-striate. Legs slender, femora weakly clavate, hind femora a little longer than the anteriors, tibiae subcylindrical, slender, first segment of tarsi about as long as second and third combined, claws with a subbasal tooth. Pygidium broadly rounded at apex, vertical in male, oblique ventro-caudad in female. Prosternum shallowly depressed or flattened bordering laterally by weak carinae in front of coxa.

This genus contains five species known to occur in Polynesia, and characteristic by the slender club of the antennae, complete lateral carinae of the pronotum to the apex, absence of the carinulae on pronotum, and the flat frons and rostrum between the carinae.

Dinema filicorne FAIRMAIRE

(Figs. 4, D–F)

Dinema filicornis FAIRMAIRE, 1849, Rev. Mag. Zool. 1849: 458 (reprint 54, pl. 11, fig. 17). – ZIMMERMAN, 1938, Occ. Pap. Bishop Mus., 14: 233.(?= *Proscopus veitchi*).

Dinema filicorne: KUSCHEL, 1998, N. Z. J. Zool., 25: 370 (= *Jordanopus caledoninense* = *J. veitchi*). – REINHEIMER, 2004, Mitt. Ent. Ver. Stuttgart, 39: 101, Abb. 228.

Proscopus veitchi JORDAN, 1924, Novit. Zool., XXXI: 256 (♂ ♀, Fiji). – JORDAN, 1928, Ins. Samoa, IV(2):164 (Samoa, figs. 2, 3), – JORDAN, 1935, B. P. Bishop Mus. Bull, 114: 34 (Marquesas). – ZIMMERMAN, 1938, Occ. Pap. B. P. Bishop Mus., XIV(13): 234 (Society, Flint, Austral, Rapa and Mangareva Isls.; redescr., fig. 1 b, p; host plants). – WOLFRUM, 1953, Coleopt. Cat. Suppl., 102, Anthribidae, 43.

Proscopus Veitchi: WOLFRUM, 1929, Coleopt. Cat. 102, Anthribidae, 95.

Jordanopus veitchi: ELGUETA, 1996, Rev. Chilena Ent., 23: 98.

Male. Derm pale yellowish brown, with greyish appressed pubescence, which is often condensed on each side behind the middle in front of fourth interval as an oblique vague patch, and often constitutes a median vague stripe, elytra often with small darker spots on alternate intervals.

Head alutaceous, scrobal tubercles well convex anteriorly, eyes rounded at dorsal apex behind scrobal tubercles, scrobes reniform separated from the inner margin of eye by linear stripe of pubescence, frons between the lower apices of eyes with a pair of weak and small tubercles, thence to apex of rostrum flat between lateral carinae, this carinae robust, granulate, diverging apically and continued to each other across the apical margin, exact sides oblique, depressed from scrobe to apex; antennae about 2.5 times as long as body, with proportions of length from basal segment as 28 : 11 : 33 : 54 : 61 : 60 : 66 : 63 : 54 : 22 : 18.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.2 times as wide as long, evenly rounded laterally, slightly bisinuate at anterior margin, disc alutaceous and punctate, slightly convex. Scutellum subcordiform, alutaceous.

Elytra smooth, weakly carinate along basal margin, subbasal swellings indefinite, striae regular, intervals a little narrower than striae. Pygidium 1.25 times as wide as long, broadly rounded at caudal margin, with a weak median depression in entire length.

First to fourth ventrites each with two rows of large punctures, of which posterior row is larger and often devoid of pubescence, fifth ventrite weakly produced caudally.

Female. Head and rostrum as in male, antennae reaching the apex of elytra, with proportion of length from basal segment as 13 : 8 : 16 : 16 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 13 : 11 : 7 : 9. Fifth ventrite strongly produced caudally in an arc.

Length to frontal edge: 2.5–3.1 mm.

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Japtan Is., Eniwetok, V-17-46, R. G. OAKLEY, No. 138. 1 ♂, Igurin Is., Eniwetok, V-14-46, H. K. TOWNES, No. 71.

Distribution: Fiji, Society, Flint, Rapa, Mangareva, Eniwetok, Tahiti, Samoa, New Caledonia, Loyalty, Lifu, Vanautu Isls.

This species has slight variation on the relative lengths of the antennal segments. Above measurement was made on a male of the body length to the frontal ridge 3.1 mm, but the other male of 2.7 mm in length has the antennae of the proportions as 26 : 10 : 27 : 36 : 40 : 40 : 40 : 39 : 30 : 11 : 12. The relative lengths of the basal three segments may be one of the key characters for separating this species from the relatives.

Zimmanthribus gen. nov.

Eyes weakly convex, coarsely faceted, lateral, reniform, the lower margin distinctly concave, oblique, but almost horizontally placed on head, about 1.5 times as broad as long, a little broader than interocular area; antennae inserted in scrobal tubercle close to the ventral sinus of eye, antennal scrobe contiguous with ventral apex of eye, antennae almost reaching the middle of elytra in both sexes, first segment clavate, much longer than second, but shorter than second and third combined, second segment clavate, third to eighth segments slender, club loosely segmented, each segment much longer than wide; frons and rostrum similar in both sexes, about as long as wide, dilated apically, almost flat on dorsum, without lateral carinae, obtusely angulate at sides, longitudinally and shallowly depressed from scrobe to apex along latero-ventral margin on each side, exact sides visible when viewed frontally.

Pronotum transverse, rounded at sides, dorsal carina antebasal, continuously round to lateral carinae at sides, the latter short but continued to apex as an obtuse edge, lateral margin below the edge weakly depressed, carinulae entirely absent. Scutellum evident, small.

Elytra parallel-sided from humeri to declivity, weakly marginate along basal margin,

punctate-striate, ultimate stria complete. Pygidium vertical in both sexes. Legs similar in both sexes, femora clavate, tibiae slender, tarsi with first segment as long as second and third combined, second segment transverse, third segment broader than second, claws with median sharp tooth.

Prosternum flattened before coxae, prosternal and mesosternal processes of the same width as each other, less than a half as broad as coxa, metasternum between meso- and metacoxae longer than first ventrite behind coxa and as long as second ventrite, median length of first ventrite shorter than second and third combined.

Type-species: *Zimmanthribus peleliuensis* sp. nov.

Etymology: The name is dedicated to the late Elwood C. ZIMMERMAN by combination of his diminutive + *Anthribus*.

This new genus has little sexual dimorphism in the structures of the antennae, head, rostrum and legs, and is closest to *Neseonos* ZIMMERMAN, 1938, but the antennae are shorter, similar in both sexes and not reaching the middle of elytra, the lateral carinae are shorter, not reaching the middle of prothorax, and the rostrum is dilated apically.

Zimmanthribus peleliuensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 6, A–I)

Derm dark brown, variegated with pale yellowish brown patches; head dark brown with a pale patch at latero-basal part behind eye on each side; rostrum dark brown with an indefinite broad pale stripe on each side; ventral side of head and rostrum pale; antennae pale yellowish brown; prothorax dark brown, with median broad pale area on dorsum, which usually divided into anterior and posterior parts by darker transverse band in the middle; scutellum dark brown; elytra variegated with dark brown and pale yellowish brown patches, basal area predominantly paler, lateral and apical areas dark brownish, often with two irregular bands connecting lateral dark areas; underside dark brownish; legs pale yellowish except for the dark apices of femora: pubescence greyish and hair-like on pale areas, dark brownish and setaceous on dark areas, without fascicules.

Head densely punctate, interscrobial area not angulate but obtusely rounded to frons, 0.36 times as wide as at apex and 0.45 times as wide as at base of rostrum; frons and rostrum densely punctate, slightly convex transversely and weakly depressed behind apical margin, dorsal area not bordered laterally by carinae but by obtuse edges from the oblique sides; antennae with proportions in length from basal segment as (male) 18 : 19 : 19 : 11 : 9 : 8 : 7 : 7 : 8 : 7 : 8; (female) 15 : 10 : 9 : 9 : 9 : 6 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 7 : 10, first segment clavate, second segment also clavate, club much wider than eighth.

Pronotum about 1.4 times as wide as long, widest at the end of lateral carinae, then roundly narrowed anteriorly, disc with dense punctures, dorsal carina slightly arcuate caudad, lateral carinae not reaching the apex of lateral sulcus, the latter almost obsolete. Scutellum small, transverse, punctate.

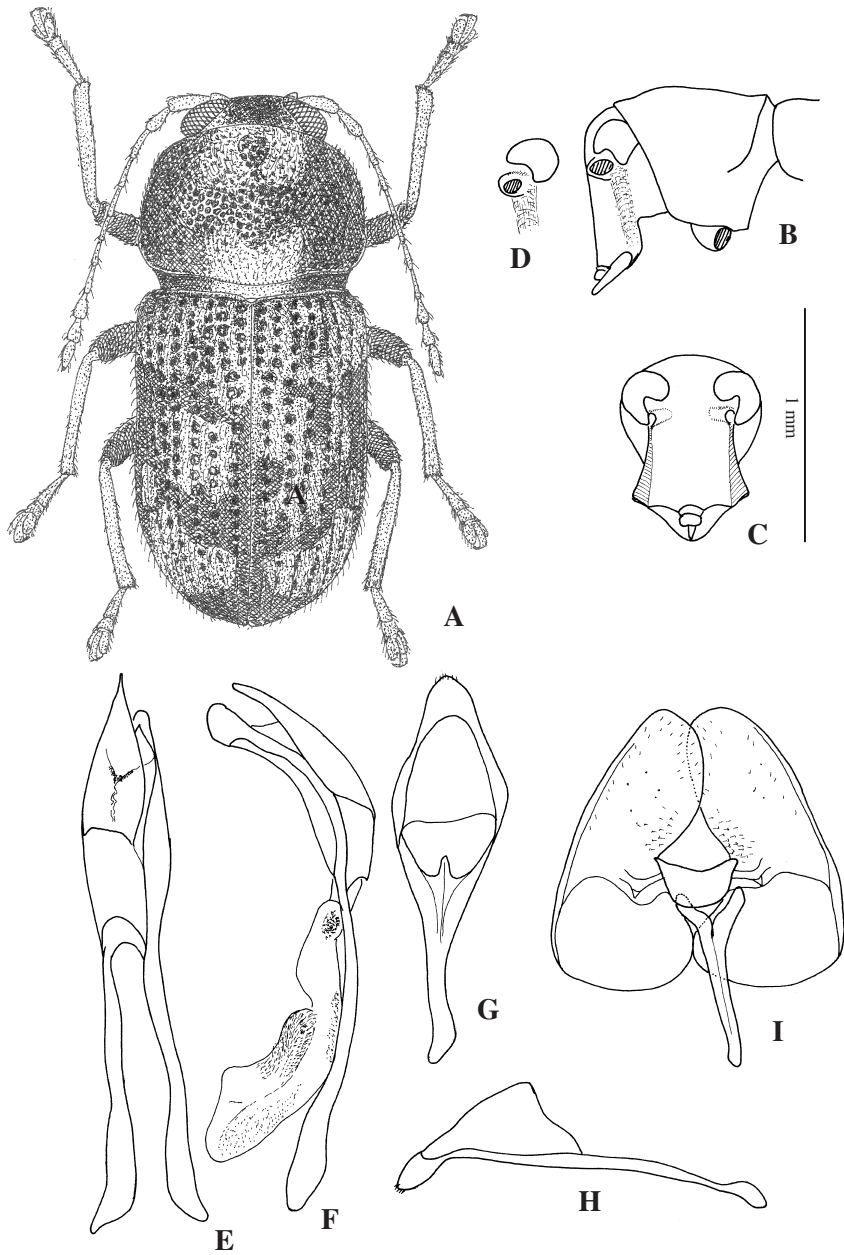


Fig. 6. *Zimmanthribus peleliuensis* gen. et sp. nov. — (A: male habitus; B, C: male head; D: left eye and antennal socket, dorso-lateral, male. E, F: aedeagus, G, H: tegmen; I: male genital segments).

Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, parallel-sided from humeri to declivity, subbasal swellings very weak, punctured striae with large punctures from base to declivity, then rapidly narrowed posteriorly to apex. Pygidium 1.3 times as wide as long, broadly rounded at caudal margin, punctate, weakly convex transversely.

Lateral areas of pro-, meso- and metasternites with strong punctures, which are much larger than those on median areas and venter, third ventrite weakly and fourth ventrite strongly concave at caudal margin, fifth ventrite almost truncate at apex in male, third and fourth ventrites almost truncate at caudal margin and fifth ventrite broadly arcuate at apex in female.

Length to forehead when viewed dorsally: 1.9–2.2 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Peleliu I., east coast, Pelew Islands, VIII:1:45 / Col. & Pres. by Henry S. DYBAS, Lot 2361 / on dead leaves of *Pandanus*. Paratypes: 6♂♂, 3♀♀, same data as the holotype; 1♀, same locality and data, E. HAGEN leg.

Distribution: Peleliu I. in Pelew Islands.

要 約

森本 桂：ミクロネシアのゾウムシ類. 1. ヒゲナガゾウムシ科：属の検索表とテングヒゲナガゾウムシ族 *Jordanthribini*. —— ミクロネシア産ヒゲナガゾウムシ科の研究は遅れており、小笠原18種、グアム 8種の記録が主要なものである。今回 ZIMMERMAN のコレクションに高橋敬一氏採集のパラウ産、千葉県立中央博物館宮野伸也氏ら採集の北マリアナ産、および多くの方々採集の小笠原産を加えた計75種の標本を基に、まず、この地域に分布する2亜科13族28属の検索表を作成して分類の大枠を示し、ついで、テングヒゲナガゾウムシ族 *Jordanthribini* をまとめた。*Jordanthribus* 属を *Shibatanthribus* 新亜属と *Jordanthribus* s. str. の2亜属に大別し、8新種を含めて以下の10種に分類した。[*Shibatanthribus* 亜属] 1. *J. palauensis* 新種 (Babelthuap, Sonsorol, Pulo Anna, Angaur), 2. *J. garakayoensis* 新種 (Garakayo, Koror), 3. *J. agrihanensis* 新種 (Agrihan), 4. *J. kororensis* 新種 (Koror), 5. *J. conspersus* ZIMMERMAN (Guam); [*Jordanthribus* 亜属] 6. *J. borealis* 新種 (Maug), 7. *J. planifacietus* ZIMMERMAN (Mangareva, Elluk), 8. *J. simillimus* 新種 (Saipan, Tinian, Guguan), 9. *J. angaurensis* 新種 (Angaur, Sonsorol), 10. *J. guamensis* 新種 (Guam). その他の3属はいずれも各1種が分布し、*Japanthribus kusuii* SHIBATA テングヒゲナガゾウムシは小笠原特産で、オガサワラビロウの枯れ枝に多く、*Dinema filicorne* FAIRMAIRE はポリネシアからEniwetokまで広く分布、*Zimmanthribus peleliuensis* 新属新種をPeleliuから記載した。

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