Elytra, *Tokyo*, **37**(2): 291–295, November 14, 2009

A New Species of the Genus *Antibothrus* (Coleoptera, Bothrideridae) from the Amami Islands of Japan

Jun-ichi AOKI

3–8–12 Nishiazabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 106–0031 Japan

Abstract A third Japanese species of the genus *Antibothrus, A. hirsutus* sp. nov., is described from the Amami Islands. It is distinguishable from the two congeners from Japan by the broadly connected two terminal antennomeres, the small oval depressions on pronotal disc, very slight angulation of lateral margins of pronotum, the elytra with distinct setae apically and smaller body size.

Two species of the genus *Antibothrus* have hitherto been known in Japan: *A. morimotoi* SASAJI, 1997 and *A. ichihashii* NARUKAWA, 2002, both distributed in the central part of Japan. Recently, a third species was found from Tokunoshima and Amami-Ohshima Islands in southwestern Japan and is described below as a new species.

Antibothrus hirsutus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–4)

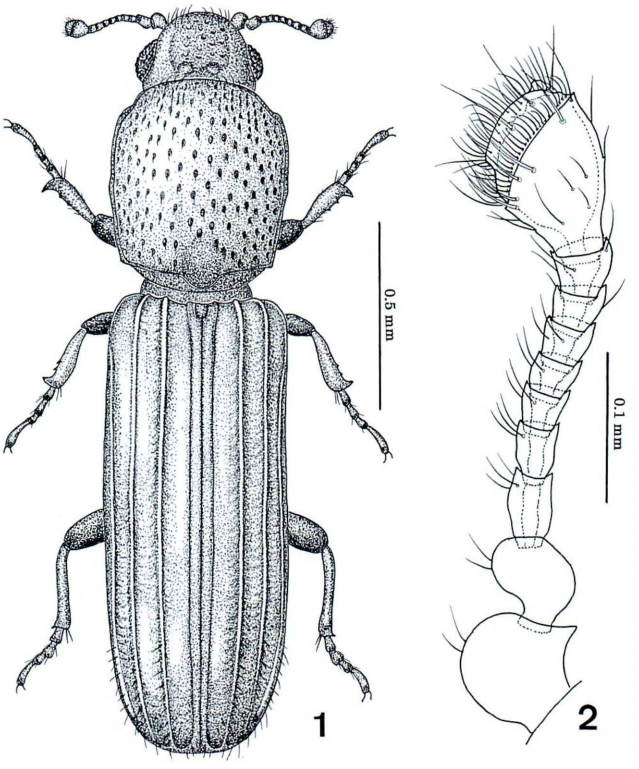
Body length: 1.85–2.10 mm.

Color: — Body, antennae and legs yellowish red brown and shining. Apical part of each antennomere and each segment of legs often dark-colored.

Head with anterior clypeal border truncate, lateral borders oblique and weakly concave; clypeus coarsely punctate, with short setae sporadically. A broad, shallow concavity found on median part of head. Antennae 11-segmented (Fig. 2); antennomere I with a sharp spine; II weakly widened; III distinctly longer than wide; X elongate, wider anteriorly and cut obliquely; XI widened, with transverse angulation, provided with several long setae and numerous curved setae, connected to penultimate segment X in full width.

Pronotum a little longer than wide, sculptured by small, somewhat elongate oval depressions well separated from one another and each with a fine seta; anterior margin bearing minute setae; anterolateral corners each with a small rounded projection; posterolateral corners angulate; a shallow oval concavity in medioposterior part of pronotum.

Elytra more than twice as long as their combined breadth (2.37×as long as wide), posterior end rather truncate, broadly and smoothly rounded. Each elytron with four



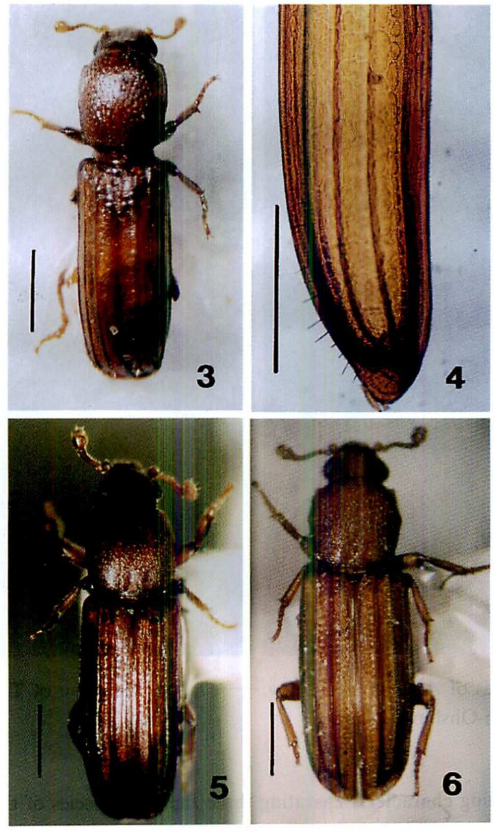
Figs. 1–2. *Antibothrus hirsutus* sp. nov. —— 1, Dorsal aspect (holotype). —— 2, Antenna (right) (holotype).

distinct longitudinal carinae; lateralmost carina becoming thicker and higher apically, disappearing short distance before reaching apical end of elytron; second lateral and second inner carinae connecting with each other apically and reaching to near the apical end of innermost carina. Outer three carinae each with 9–12 rigid setae (Fig. 4). No distinct punctures between carinae.

All tibiae of legs each with strong external tooth and two apical spurs; femora partly dark-colored.

Type series. Holotype: At the foot of Mt. Tanpatsu, Tokunoshima Island of the Ryukyu Islands, South Japan. — 1 paratype: Kinsakubaru, Amami-Ohshima of the Ryukyu Islands; 4 paratypes: Mt. Yui-dake, Amami-Ohshima Island of the Ryukyu Islands. Holotype (NSMT–I–C) and 3 paratypes (MSMT–I–C) are deposited in the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo (NSMT).

Notes. Table 1 shows distinguishing characters of the three Japanese species of the genus *Antibothrus*. Most distinctive features of the new species are 1) terminal and penultimate antennomeres (X and XI) connecting in full width, 2) pronotal disc with small depressions well separated, and 3) distinct rigid setae on apical portion of elytra.



Figs. 3–6. Three Japanese species of *Antibothrus*. —— 3, *A. hirsutus* sp. nov. from Tokunoshima Is. (paratype). —— 4, Left elytron of *A. hirsutus* sp. nov. from Amami-Ohshima (paratype), showing rows of rigid setae on apical part. —— 5, *A. morimotoi* SASAJI from Fukui. —— 6, *A. ichihashii* NARUKAWA from Mie (holotype). Scale bars=0.5 mm.

Among the foreign species of the genus, *A. carinatus* SHARP from Sli Lanka differs from the new species in the pronotal sculpture consisting of large punctures so closely placed that the interstices are merely very fine reticulations. *Antibothrus fatalis* NIKITSKY, 1985 from Russia is distinguishable from the new species by the terminal antennomere far narrower than the penultimate one and smoothly rounded lateral margins of pronotum.

Acknowlegement

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Katsura MORIMOTO, Prof. emeritus of Kyushu University, Dr. Ryohei YAMANISHI and Dr. Shigehiko SHIYAKE of Osaka Museum of Natural History for the loan of type specimens. Mr. Isamu TANAKA of Nishinomiya City kindly offered me a valuable specimen of *Antibothrus ichihashii* for the

Figs. 7–8. Collecting sites of *A. hirsutus* sp. nov. —— 7, Mt. Tanpatsu of Tokunoshima Island. —— 8, Mt. Yui of Amami-Ohshima Island.

Table 1. Distinguishing characters separating three Japanese species of the genus *Antibothrus*.

	A. morimotoi SASAJI, 1997	*A. ichihashii* NARUKAWA, 2002	*A. hirsutus* sp. nov.
Body length (mm)	2.25–2.50	2.20–2.50	1.85–2.10
Antenna			
Antennomere I	with sharp spine	without sharp spine	with sharp spine
Antennomere II	strongly widened	not widened	moderately widened
Antennomere III	slightly longer	distinctly longer	distinctly longer
Antennomere IX	narrower than X	narrower than X	as wide as X
Lateral sides of pronotum	weakly angulate	sharply angulate	slightly angulate
Setae on elytra	absent	absent	rigid and distinct
Elytra/pronotum in length	2.64	2.31	2.11
Distribution	Honshu (Fukui, Mie, Nara and Hyôgo)	Honshu (Mie and Nara)	Tokunoshima and Amami-Ohshima

comparative study with the new species. Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, emeritus curator of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, gave me valuable advice after carefully reading my manuscript.

要　約

青木淳一：日本産イノウエホソカタムシ属の1新種（コウチュウ目ムキヒゲホソカタムシ科）．—— 日本産イノウエホソカタムシ属 *Antibothrus* には，イノウエホソカタムシ *A. morimotoi* SASAJI およびイチハシホソカタムシ *A. ichihashii* NARUKAWA の2種が知られているが，今回琉球列島の徳之島と奄美大島から未知の種が発見されたので，シリゲホソカタムシ *Antibothrus hirsutus* sp. nov. として命名記載した．本種の特徴は触角の球桿部を形成する先端の2節が同じ幅で接合していること，前胸背板を覆う楕円形の点刻が小さく離れ離れになっていること，上翅の3本の隆起線の先端部に顕著な強い刺毛が生じていること，体の大きさが小さいこと (1.85－2.10 mm) などで，それによって日本および他地域の同属既知種と区別される．

References

NARUKAWA, N., 2002. A new species of the genus *Antibothrus* (Coleoptera: Bothrideridae) from Japan. *Ent. Rev. Japan, Osaka*, **57**: 123–126.

SASAJI, H., 1997. A new species of the genus *Antibothrus* (Coleoptera, Bothrideridae) from Japan, with notes on the Japanese Bothrideridae. *Esakia, Fukuoka*, (37): 111–116.

NIKITSKY, N. B., 1985. A new species of the genus *Antibothrus* (Coleoptera, Colydiidae) from the south of the Soviet Far East. *Zool. Zh.*, **64**: 625–628. (In Russian.)

SHARP, D., 1885. On some Colydiidae obtained by Mr. G. LEWIS in Ceylon. *J. Linn. Soc. London*, **19**: 117–131, 1 pl.

Elytra, *Tokyo*, **37**(2): 295–296, November 14, 2009

Xylopsocus galloisi LESNE, 1937 (Coleoptera, Bostrichidae), a New Beetle in the Chinese Fauna

Jerzy BOROWSKI[1] and Piotr WĘGRZYNOWICZ[2]

[1] Department of Forest Protection and Ecology, Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Nowoursynowska 159/34, 02–776 Warsaw, Poland
e-mail: jerzy_borowski@sggw.pl

[2] Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Wilcza 64, 00–679 Warsaw, Poland
e-mail: piotr@miiz.waw.pl

The genus *Xylopsocus* LESNE belongs to the tribe Xyloperthini and subfamily Bostrichinae of the family Bostrichidae (BOROWSKI & WĘGRZYNOWICZ, 2007). Most of the 18 described species of the genus *Xylopsocus* are distributed in Oriental, Australian and Ethiopian Regions. In the