

## Two New Apterous Stenochiines Species from China (Coleoptera: Tenebrioninae: Stenochiini)

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**Abstract** Two new apterous stenochiines species from China, *Uenostrongylium becvari* sp. nov. and *U. hunanense* sp. nov., are described. The taxonomic position of *Uenomisolampidius* MASUMOTO, 1996, is also reconsidered.

In the course of a revisional study on the stenochiines species from East Asia, the author had an opportunity of examining two unknown apterous species from China. One of those was offered by Ing. Stanislav BEČVÁŘ, Czech Republic. The other was found in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien. After a careful study, the author has concluded that both of them are new to science. Before going further into details, the author wishes to express his cordial thanks to Ing. Stanislav BEČVÁŘ, and Dr. Makoto KIUCHI, Tsukuba City, for his taking very nice photographs.

### Genus *Uenostrongylium* MASUMOTO, 1999

*Uenostrongylium* MASUMOTO, 1999: 123. Type species: *Crytobates? laosensis* PIC, 1928.

Body rather small (ca. 8 mm in length) for a member of the tribe Stenochiini (= ex-Strongyliini), oblong-oval, strongly convex, noticeably constricted between fore and hind bodies. Brachypterous or apterous. Antennae rather slender, with five apical segments provided with stellate sensoria. Pronotum rather strongly convex; apex very finely bordered; base rather boldly margined; sides steeply inclined, bordered by fine ridges from the ventral sides; hind angles more or less angulate in dorsal view; disc not modified as in the genus *Saitostrongylium* MASUMOTO, 1966, but simply convex and closely punctate. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra ovoid, with nine punctato-striae; scutellar striae extremely long in one species, or short in another, or absent in the other; lateral margins produced laterad and enveloping hind body. Legs not particularly modified.

Distribution. Laos, Annam, China (Hunan, Guizhou) [New record].

*Uenostroglyium becvari* sp. nov.

(Figs. 3–4, 11–12)

Dark reddish brown, with anterior part of head, antennae, and mouth parts yellowish brown; head, pronotum and ventral side rather mat, elytra strongly shining with coppery tinge. Body oblong-oval, strongly convex, distinctly constricted between pronotum and elytra. Apterous.

Head subquadrate; clypeus semicircular, closely punctulate, projected and inclined apicad, fronto-clypeal border curved and finely impressed; frons inclined anteriorly, rugoso-punctate; genae in areas before eyes strongly raised laterad with rounded outer margins, those before eyes gently produced laterad. Eyes subcardioid in dorsal view, diameter about the same width of an eye. Antennae reaching basal 2/5 of elytra, weakly becoming bolder apicad, with stellate sensoria on five apical segments; ratio of the length of each segment from base to apex: 0.35, 0.13, 0.56, 0.35, 0.34, 0.34, 0.34, 0.36, 0.35, 0.34, 0.47.

Pronotum wider than long (7 : 6); apex nearly straight, margined; base nearly straight widely in middle, rather acutely produced posteriorly in lateral parts (hind angles); sides inclined laterad, roundly produced in antero-lateral parts, strongly sinuous before hind angles, with lateral margins finely bordered and rimmed, the rims invisible from above; disc moderately convex, weakly impressed at each basal 1/3, and longitudinally ridged in basal 1/4 along lateral margins, closely punctate, each puncture with a short decumbent hair. Scutellum very small, triangular, feebly depressed, coriaceous, sparsely punctulate.

Elytra subfusiform, longer than wide (5 : 3); dorsum strongly convex above, highest at basal 1/3; disc deeply nine-striated, scutellar striae absent, the first stria not reaching base, fifth placed opposite to hind angle of pronotum, punctures in striae small; intervals convex, rather smooth but sparsely, shallowly punctulate, noticeably widened in middle of lateral parts, particularly so from the seventh to ninth; lateral margins enveloping under body, produced ventrad in middle, major parts invisible from above except in apical parts; humeral portions not swollen; apical parts roundly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpus securiform, interior side slightly shorter than the outer and apex; mentum widely hexagonal, gently convex in middle, depressed and punctulate in basal part on both sides; gula parabolic and rather smooth, impressed along the border, with weak transverse impressions in anterior part.

Prosternum coarsely punctulate, ridged along apex, with area between procoxae gently raised, rather widely depressed medially, prosternal process depressed and rounded; mesosternum short, roughly rugoso-punctulate, raised in antero-internal parts of mesocoxae; metasternum rather short, rather strongly punctate, each puncture with a decumbent hair; abdomen rather closely punctate, with anterior border of the first sternite roundly produced, anal sternite weakly depressed in apical part.

Legs medium-sized for a member of this genus; femora becoming bolder behind the middle; tibiae almost straight; tarsi rather long, tufted in ventral side, ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsi from base to apex: 0.25, 0.22, 0.21, 0.23, 0.64; 0.47, 0.26, 0.23, 0.21, 0.66; 0.73, 0.31, 0.16, 0.68.

Male genitalia 1.65 mm in length, 0.33 mm in width, gently constricted between basal piece and lateral lobes in dorsal view, rather strongly curved in lateral view; lateral lobes subfusiform and almost flattened in dorsal view, with apical parts feebly prolonged.



Figs. 1–12. *Uenomisolampidius* and *Uenostromylium* spp. — 1–2 and 9–10, *Uenomisolampidius shunichii* MASUMOTO, male, holotype; 3–4 and 11–12, *Uenostromylium becvari* sp. nov., male, holotype; 5–6, *Uenostromylium humanense* sp. nov., female, holotype; 7–8, *Uenostromylium laosense* (PC), female; 2, 4, 6, 8, habitus in dorsal view; 1, 3, 5, 7, habitus in lateral view; 9, 11, male genitalia in dorsal view; 10, 12, male genitalia in lateral view.

Body length: 6.6 mm.

Holotype: ♂, "China-Guizhou, 21–26. V. 1995, 60 km N. of Kaili, Shibing-Yuantai Shan, E. JENDEK & O. ŠAUŠA leg." (Natural Science Museum, Prague).

*Notes:* This new species resembles *Uenostrongylium laosense* (PIC, 1928) (Figs. 7–8), from Laos, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body more strongly convex dorsad and constricted between the fore and hind bodies, the pronotum more noticeably sinuous near basal parts, with the hind angles obviously acute, the elytra rather smooth and more finely punctato-striate, and the scutellar striae absent. The specific name is given in honor of Ing. Stanislav BEČVÁŘ, who offered me the type specimen.

### *Uenostrongylium hunanense* sp. nov.

(Figs. 5–6)

Dark reddish brown, with antennae, mouth parts and legs lighter in color; head and pronotum feebly, somewhat sericeously shining, scutellum, elytra, major parts of legs and metasternum gently shining, pro- and mesosterna and abdomen somewhat alutaceous; whole surfaces almost glabrous. Body somewhat oblong-ovate but strongly constricted between pronotum and elytra, strongly convex dorsad.

Head subquadrate in dorsal view; clypeus obtapezoidally projected, gently convex in middle, closely punctulate, pubescent in apico-lateral parts, with fronto-clypeal border linearly grooved in middle and extending obliquely and reaching outer margin; genae somewhat rhombic, subrectangularly raised and produced antero-laterad, punctulate; frons rather wide, gently inclined anteriorly, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, rugoso-punctate, irregularly impressed in the medial part, grooved along interior areas of eyes, space between eyes about 2.5 times the width of the eye diameter. Eyes subreniform in dorsal view, weakly convex laterad, subquadrately inlaid into head. Antennae with six basal segments rather slender (the remainings are lost in the specimen of the holotype), ratio of the length of each segment from 1st to 6th: 0.39, 0.12, 0.40, 0.30, 0.33, 0.31, –, –, –, –, –.

Pronotum wider than long (7 : 6), subbarrel-shaped, though the posterior parts are gently sinuous; apex feebly produced, neither margined nor bordered; base nearly straight but slightly sinuous on each side, finely bordered and rather boldly rimmed; sides gently declined to lateral margins, which are roundly produced laterad in dorsal view, enveloping underside, without suture or ridges; front angles rounded, hind angles rather acute in dorsal view; disc somewhat hemispherical, rather noticeably depressed in posterior part before base, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, closely and irregularly punctate, each puncture with a short decumbent hair. Scutellum rather small, triangular, feebly raised in middle, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures.

Elytra subovate, longer than wide (7 : 4), 2.8 times the length and 1.59 times the width of pronotum; dorsum strongly convex, highest at basal 3/8; disc punctato-striate, the punctures somewhat elliptical and rather close; scutellar striae present, about three times the length of scutellum; intervals convex, weakly covered with isodiametric microsculpture, somewhat transversely, feebly aciculate, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; humeri not swollen; apices rather noticeably and roundly produced.

Terminal segment of maxillary palpus securiform, with exterior side feebly curved and

slightly longer than apex, which is almost straight, the interior side about 0.8 times of the exterior; mentum transverse, punctulate in basal part, with apex straight, sides oblique and base emarginate, raised medially; gula widely parabolic, smooth. Prosternum rather short, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, coarsely punctate, rather strongly raised in intercoxal space, though the medial part is longitudinally depressed, prosternal process feebly produced posteriad; mesosternum short, raised in V-shape between mesocoxae, rugoso-punctate and minutely haired; metasternum rather short, weakly depressed in basal part, sparsely punctate, each puncture with a bent hair. Abdomen rather long, covered with isodiametric microsculpture, scattered with small punctures, each with a minute hair; anal sternite pubescent in apical part.

Body length: 7.4 mm.

Holotype: ♀, "Hunan, Yün-schan, b. Wukang, 1,200 m. VI–VIII–1918, HANDEL-MAZZETTI." (Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien).

*Notes.* This new species resembles *Uenostrongylium laosense* (PIC, 1928) (Figs. 7–8), originally described from Laos, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body which is more strongly constricted between the pronotum and elytra, the head and pronotum more coarsely punctate, the elytra possessing the scutellar striae, more finely punctato-striate, with striae punctures finer and closer, and the intervals not ridged but evenly convex. The specific name is named after the type locality in China.

### Genus *Uenomisolampidius* MASUMOTO, 1996

*Uenomisolampidius* MASUMOTO, 1996: 36. Type species: *Uenomisolampidius shunichii* MASUMOTO.

Body small, oblong-oval, strongly convex, distinctly constricted between pronotum and elytra. Apterous. Clypeus truncate and finely membranous in front; antennae rather slender though slightly becoming bolder apicad, with stellate sensoria on five apical segments. Pronotum strongly swollen dorso-anteriad; apex finely bordered; base not bordered; sides steeply inclined, smoothly continuing underside, and enclosing ventral parts, only bordered in front and hind angles; front angles rounded, hind angles feebly angulate in dorsal view. Scutellum invisible. Elytra ovoid, with 9-striae; scutellar striae absent; epipleura rather wide and almost vertical in basal portions, oblique in posterior portions. Prosternum short, rather strongly raised between coxae, gently depressed in middle, with prosternal process depressed and feebly produced posteriad; mesosternum short, raised in a V-shape in posterior portion, with triangular fossa rather deep; metasternum short, with basal border roundly produced in middle. Legs without any peculiarities. Male genitalia gently constricted between basal piece and lateral lobes.

Distribution. N. Vietnam.

*Notes.* MASUMOTO (1996, p. 36) regarded this genus as a member of the tribe Misolampini. The author has carefully re-examined this genus and concluded that it should be included in the tribe Stenochiini (ex-Strongyliini), because the body is somewhat elongate though it is strongly constricted between the pronotum and elytra, the head is rather vertical in repose, and the antennal segments possess trichoid sensillae. The member of this genus rather resembles those of the genus *Uenostrongylium* MASUMOTO, but can be distinguished from the latter by the body more strongly convex dorsad, the head and pronotum almost impunctate, pronotum extremely convex

with lateral parts enclosing the underside and reaching to the procoxae, the elytra with the lateral margins noticeably enclosing the hind body, and the prosternum almost impunctate.

## 要 約

益本 仁雄：後翅が退化している中国産ナガキマワリ族の2新種について。——— 中国産で後翅が退化しているナガキマワリ (*Stenochiniini*) 族の *Uenostongylium* 属2新種について記載し、*Uenostongylium becvari* sp. nov., *U. hunanense* sp. nov. と命名した。併せて *Uenomisolampidius* MASUMOTO, 1996 の分類学的位置づけを再考察して、本属をナガキマワリ族 *Stenochiini* (ex-*Strongyliini*) に含めた。

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