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A Key to the Genera of Oriental Anthribidae (Coleoptera)*

By

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Summary: The present paper deals with the oriental genera of the family Anthribidae. Two new genera, *Aphaulimia* and *Pioenidia*, are described. *Pioenia* PASCOE and *Hypseus* PASCOE are newly synonymized with *Penestica* PASCOE and *Phaulimia* PASCOE respectively. Key to two subfamilies, twenty tribes and one hundred genera, and bibliography for the taxonomy of the oriental Anthribidae are given.

Weevils of the family Anthribidae have been extensively studied by JORDAN (1894~1949), PASCOE (1860, 82), WOLFRUM (1922~), and others, and about one hundred genera and one thousand species have been described from the oriental region west of the Wallace's line at present.

This work was carried out at the British Museum (Natural History) in 1968 based on the excellent collections of Anthribidae including many types described by JORDAN, PASCOE and SHARP. Present key given in this paper was arranged not phylogenetically, but for the convenience of taxonomists for the identification of the oriental genera by the aid of illustrations of type-species, since many genera have not been dissected and consequently the phylogenetic system has not yet been proposed at present.

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Descriptions of new genera

***Aphaulimia* gen. nov.**

Type-species: *Tropideres devilis* SHARP

Here also belongs *Phaulimia rufescens* JORDAN, *P. grammica* JORDAN, *P. lineate* JORDAN and *P. lineosa* JORDAN.

Head not constricted behind eyes; rostrum neither carinate nor sulcate, broader than long, flat; antennal scrobes invisible from above; eyes oval, convex, encroaching on frons, the distance between them nearly half the width of rostrum; antennae reaching humeri in both sexes, club broader than funicle, more or less loosely segmented.

Prothoracic carina nearly straight, angulate on each side and reaching the middle of thorax, carinulae entire.

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Elytra with the straight base.

Derm reddish to dark reddish brown with greyish or yellowish grey patches.

This new genus is very close to *Phaulimia* and *Ulorhinus*, but separable from them by the characters noted in the key.

***Pioenidia* gen. nov.**

Type-sepcies: *Pioenia divisa* JORDAN.

Here also belongs *Pioenia spilosa* JORDAN and *P. canuata* JORDAN.

Eyes notched on the anterior margins, distant from scrobes; rostrum short, two or three times as broad as long, parallel-sided, with a weak carina on each side below eye, median area flat; scrobes lateral, invisible from above, foveiform, their dorsal margins carinate and curving downwards before eye; underside of rostrum with two transverse carinae between the ventral corners of eyes and separating rostrum from head. Antennae similar in both sexes, slightly longer in male, third segment the longest, club flat, compact, three-segmented.

Prothoracic carina close to the basal margin of elytra, but narrowly separated throughout, curving anteriorly on each side and reaching the middle of pronotum.

Elytra parallel-sided, as broad as pronotum, straight at base.

First segment of tarsi shorter than the remainder taken together.

Species of this new genus are similar to those of *Penestica, Paraphloeobius, Phloeomimus* and *Tropidobasis*, but easily separable from them by the characters noted in the key.

Key to species of *Pioenidia*.

1 : Dorsal surface of body dark brown with a lot of small whitish spots; each segment of abdomen with two or three dark brown spots on each side; femora with a brownish terminal spot; tibiae with brown median and terminal spots. Rostrum and head uniformly punctured ……*spilosa* JORDAN

1′: Dorsal surface of body greyish with blackish spots or band; abdomen and legs immaculate, greyish. Rostrum with a small unpunctured patch at the middle. Frons between eyes longitudinally multicarinate……2

2 : Elytra with a broad blackish band, two terminal segments of tarsi darker than the basal ……*divisa* JORDAN

2′: Elytra with seven pairs of blackish spots, tarsi unicolored.……*caudata* JORDAN

Synonymic notes

Pioenia PASCOE, 1860, is a synonym of *Penestica* PASCOE, 1859. (***syn. nov.***)

Hypseus PASCOE, 1860, is a synonym of *Phaulimia* PASCOE, 1859. (***syn. nov.***)

JORDAN had confused *Phaulimia, Hypseus* and *Ulorhinus*. *Ulorhinus funebris* (type-species) has less convex eyes and flat temples behind eyes, while on the other species, *U. aberrans, australicus, bilineatus, brachystomus, confinis, distinctus, elongatus, germanus* and *parvulus*, eyes are more convex and head is constricted behind eyes. These species should be transferred to *Phaulimia*. I was able to examine nearly all the described species of *Phaulimia* and *Hypseus* and concluded that the latter is a synonym of the former.

Key to subfamilies, tribes and genera of the oriental Anthribidae

Key to subfamilies.

1 : Antennae inserted in the dorsal surface of rostrum or head……Choraginae

1′: Antennae inserted on the lateral surface of rostrum (dorsolateral in *Ozotomerus*) ……Anthribinae

Key to tribes of Choraginae

1 : Dorsal prothoracic carina antebasal, curving forwards to the side and distant from the base at the side; lateral part of prothoracic carina short or absent……2

1′: Dorsal prothoracic carina basal or subbasal (antebasal in *Epidysnos*) reaching the side close to the basal angle and conspicuously angulate, lateral carina present……3

2 : Antennae filiform, very long, much longer than body in female and 4 to 5 times as long as body in male: anterior margin of labium concave; antennae inserted into rostrum and their scrobes distant from eyes……Apolectini

2′: Antennae shorter than body, with broader club; anterior margin of labium convex; antennae inserted into frons between the anterior corners of eyes……Notioxenini

3 : Eyes circular, the upper edges not closer to each other than the lower…Araecerini

3′: Eyes oblong-oval, the upper edges closer to each other than the lower……Choragini

Key to tribes of Anthribinae

1 : Dorsal prothoracic carina basal touching elytra (subbasal in *Derisemias*)……2

1′: Dorsal prothoracic carina antebasal……6

2 : Rostrum rapidly narrowed from base to apex; rostrum strongly carinate at side and the carinae reaching eyes; lateral prothoracic carinae reaching the anterior margin of prothorax ……Anthribini

2′: Rostrum parallel-sided or widening anteriorly……3

3 : Mandibles with a strongly toothed ventral cutting edge as well as the normal dorsal edge; eyes circular or oval; antennal scrobes touching eyes; club broad……Euparini

3′: Mandibles without a toothed cutting edge on the ventral side……4

4 : Antennal scrobes dorso-lateral, contiguous with eyes; body cylindrical; antennal segment 4 abnormally large in male……Ozotomerini

4′: Antennal scrobes lateral or letero-ventral; antennal segment 4 normal in male……5

5 : Scrobes sulciform, prolonging downwards; antennae forming club from segment 4 in male and the club four-segmented in female; body parallel-sided……Basitropini

5′: Scrobes foveiform; antennal club three-segmented in both sexes……Platystomini

6 : Rostrum narrower than head at base; rostrum as long as or longer than broad, dorsal surface often with carinae running anteriorly from eyes……7

6′: Rostrum as broad as head at base and broader than long……12

7 : Rostrum directing antero-ventrally in normal position; underside of head continuous to rostrum in forming an arc in profil……8

7′: Rostrum perpendicular in normal position; underside of head angulate to rostrum in profil; rostrum more or less flattened dorso-ventrally……Acorynini

8 : Antennae with segment 2 much shorter than 1; club slender at least in male……9
8′ : Antennae with segment 2 as long as or longer than 1; club broader than funicle in both sexes ……10
9 : Rostrum robust, scrobes extending almost to the apical margin and the anterior part clearly visible from above; eyes oval; mososternal process tongue-shaped ……Mecocerini
9′ : Rostrum slender; scrobes lateral and about the middle of rostrum in position ……Mycteini
10 : Antennal scrobes sulciform, convergent to each other on the underside of rostrum; median carina present on the underside of rostrum……Sintorini
10′ : Antennal scrobes foveiform, or if sulciform, rostrum without a median carina on the underside ……11
11 : Rostrum slender, without carina on each side before eye; eyes oblong-oval to oval; antennal club much broader than funicle, with brush-like hairs on the underside in male; small and oblong-oval species……Allandrini
11′ : Rostrum robust, with carinae on each side before eye; eyes oval; antennal club a little broader than funicle; large and parallel-sided species……Phloeotragini
12 : Uuderside of rostrum with a deep transverse sulcus; rostrum carinate or sulcate at the middle and depressed on each side; scrobes visible from above; large species……13
12′ : Uuderside of rostrum without a deep transverse sulcus; rostrum flat, with or without carinae ……14
13 : Antennae slender, club slender, much longer than body in male; eyes strongly emarginate ……Xenocerini
13′ : Antennae robust, not beyond elytra in both sexes, club broad……Xylinadini
14 : Eyes oblong-oval, the lower edges much closer to each other than the upper; scrobes invisible from above; rostrum more or less flattened; antennae not longer than elytra in both sexes ……Nessiarini
14′ : Eyes circular, oval or emarginate, the lower edges not closer to each other than the upper ……15
15 : Scrobes sulciform, prolonging ventro-posteriorly, open behind; large species with parallel-sided body ……Ecelonerini
15′ : Scrobes foveiform, lateral ……Zygaenodini

Tribe Apolectini

1 : Eyes oval, the upper edges a little closer to each other than the lower; mesosternal process broadly truncate; body length 4 to 6 mm……*Apolectella* Jordan (fig. 1)
1′ : Eyes circular; mesosternal process tongue-shaped; body length 7 to 20 mm ……*Apolecta* Pascoe (fig. 2)

Tribe Notioxenini

One genus……*Notioxenus* Wollaston (fig. 3)

Tribe Araecerini

1 : Tarsal segment 3 not bilobed, much broader than 2, rostrum very short; antennal club slender ……*Stenorhis* Jordan (fig. 4)

1′: Tarsal segment 3 bilobed, nearly as broad as 2……2
2 : Tarsi short and broad, segments 1 and 2 transverse; front tibiae mucronate at tip and serrate in the inner margin……*Araeocorynus* Jekel (fig. 5)
2′: Tarsi slender, segments 1 and 2 much longer than wide; front tibiae simple at least in female ……3
3 : Front tarsi flattened, broad; lateral prothoracic carinae reaching the anterior margin ……*Doticus* Pascoe (fig. 6)
3′: Front tarsi normal; lateral prothoracic carinae reaching the middle……4
4 : Front tarsal segment 1 longer than the remainig segments taken together……5
4′: Front tarsal segment 1 shorter than the remaining segments taken together; male pygidium projected downwards in a beak-like manner……*Deropygus* Sharp (fig. 7)
5 : Eyes circular, strongly prominent……*Misthosima* Pascoe (fig. 8)
5′: Eyes oval, less prominent……*Araecerus* Schönherr (fig. 9)

Tribe Choragini

1 : Antennal club fragile, slender; eyes strongly encroaching on frons……2
1′: Antennal club much broader than funicle; eyes slightly encroaching on frons……3
2 : Terminal segment of antennae prolonged into long process; basal angles of pronotum normal ……*Dysnos* Pascoe (fig. 10)
2′: Terminal segment of antennae not prolonged, being elliptical or ovate; basal angles of pronotum produced downwards appearing acute in dorsal aspect ……*Melanopsacus* Jordan (fig. 11)
3 : Prothoracic carina antebasal; derm rugose……*Epidysnos* Jordan
3′: Prothoracic carina basal; derm not rugose……4
4 : Male pygidium with a longitudinal keel; female pygidium with a pair of lateral projectings……*Citacalus* Johraku
4′: Pygidium simple in both sexes……*Choragus* Kirby (fig.12)

Tribe Anthribini

1 : Eyes lateral; lateral carina of rostrum reaching the anterior margin of eye ……*Anthribus* Forster (fig. 13)
1′: Eyes more or less convergent on frons; lateral carina of rostrum prolonged posteriorly into the middle of eye……*Paramesus* Fahraeus (fig. 14)

Tribe Euparini

One genus……*Euparius* Schönherr (fig. 15, 16)

Tribe Ozotomerini

One genus……*Ozotomerus* Perroud (fig. 17)

Tribe Basitropini

One genus……*Basitropis* Jekel (fig. 18)

Tribe Platystomini

1 : Eyes more or less emarginate on the anterior face……2

1′: Eyes entire or truncate on the anterior face……10
2 : Antennae filiform, very slender, 3 to 4 times as long as body in male and much longer than body in female; eyes strongly emarginate; small species
……*Exillis* Pascoe (fig. 19)
2′: Antennae not filiform, at most twice as long as body in male……3
3 : Dorsal margins of scrobes forming carinae and prolonged downwards to the ventral face of eyes; scrobes separated from eyes……4
3′: Scrobes contiguous with eyes, or if separated not carinate on the dorsal margin……7
4 : Rostrum separated from head by a transverse sulcus on the ventral surface; eyes more convex, with stronger anterior notches……5
4′: Rostrum not separated from head by a sulcus on the ventral surface; eyes suboval, less convex, slightly notched; male antennae reaching close to tip of elytra
……*Litotropis* Fairmaire (fig. 20)
5 : Lateral prothoracic carinae reaching the anterior margin……6
5′: Lateral prothoracic carinae extending to the middle……*Pioenidia* Morimoto (fig. 21)
6 : Eyes weakly concave on the anterior face; rostrum with three pairs of transverse carinae on the underside; rostrum nearly as long as eye……*Paraphloeobius* Jordan (fig. 22)
6′: Eyes distinctly notched on the anterior face; rostrum without or with a pair of transverse carinae on the underside; rostrum shorter than eye
……*Penestica* Pascoe (=*Pioenia* Pascoe) (fig. 23, 24)
7 : Rostrum nearly as long as wide; antennal scrobes distant from eyes
……*Platystomus* Schneider (fig. 25)
7′: Rostrum very short, much shorter than wide……8
8 : Antennae slender, reaching far behind pronotum in female and much longer than body in male……*Phloeobius* Schönherr (fig. 27)
8′: Antennae short, reaching the posterior margin of pronotum……9
9 : Lateral prothoracic carinae extending to the middle; body parallel-sided
……*Phloeomimus* Jordan (fig. 26)
9′: Lateral prothoracic carinae reaching the anterior margin; posterior face of scrobes connate with the sinus of eyes; body oblong-oval……*Tropidobasis* Jordan (fig. 28)
10 : Lateral prothoracic carinae reaching the anterior margin……11
10′: Lateral prothoracic carinae extending nearly to the middle……12
11 : Rostrum widening apically from scrobes; antennae slender; dorsal surface of rostrum curved upwards on each side above scrobe; head with a sulcus on the latero-ventral side
……*Protaedus* Pascoe (fig. 29)
11′: Rostrum parallel-sided; antennal club broad; head without such sulcus
……*Derisemias* Jordan (fig. 30)
12 : Eyes coarsely facetted, contiguous to scrobes……*Mauia* Blackburn (fig. 31)
12′: Eyes finely facetted, distant from scrobes……*Illis* Jordan (fig. 32)

Tribe Phloeotragini

One genus……*Phloeopemon* Schönherr (fig. 33)

Tribe Mecocerini

1 : Lateral carinae of pronotum extending anteriorly close to the anterior margin……2

1′: Lateral carinae of pronotum extending to the middle……4
2 : Anterior margin of postmentum with a triangular or trapezoid process towards prementum; rostrum with a deep transverse sulcus on the underside
……*Eugigas* Thomson (fig. 34)
2′: Postmentum evenly incised……3
3 : Claws edentate……*Meganthribus* Jordan (fig. 35)
3′: Claws dentate……*Mecotropis* Lacordaire (fig. 36)
4 : Male prosternum with a pair of horns; elytra smooth
……*Mecocerus* Schönherr (fig. 37)
4′: Male prosternum simple; elytra often tuberculate……*Physopterus* Lacordaire (fig. 38)

Tribe Mycteini

1 : Antennal club as broad as funicle in both sexes, male antennae longer than body; lateral carinula behind angle of prothoracic carina complete……*Sympaector* Kirsch (fig. 39)
1′: Antennal club weakly flattened and a little broader than funicle, male antennae not reaching the apex of elytra; lateral carinula incomplete, short and basal
…… *Mycteis* Pascoe (fig. 40)

Tribe Sintorini

1 : Rostrum without lateral carinae; eyes circular; lateral carinula complete; dorsal carina angulate on each side……*Asemorhinus* Sharp (fig. 41)
1′: Rostrum with a pair of lateral carinae; eyes oval to oblong-oval; lateral carinula absent or indistinct; dorsal carina curving anteriorly on each side……2
2 : Lateral carinae of rostrum extending posteriorly to the middle of eyes; rostrum without foveae in the scrobes……*Sintor* Schönherr (=*Blabirhinus* Sharp) (fig. 42, 43)
2′: Lateral carinae of rostrum reaching the anterior corners of eyes; rostrum with a fovea in the median part of scrobe……*Notiana* Jordan (fig. 44)

Tribe Allandrini

1 : Antennal club with 4 segments……*Phaeocrotes* Pascoe (fig. 45)
1′: Antennal club with 3 segments……2
2 : Rostrum with a median keel on the underside……3
2′: Rostrum without a median keel on the underside……4
3 : Front tarsal segment 1 as long as (♀) or longer than (♂) the remaining segments taken together……*Plintheria* Pascoe (fig. 46)
3′: Front tarsal segment 1 shorter than the remaining segments taken together
……(*Tropiderinus* Reitter, *Allandrus* Leconte)
4 : Antennal segments 3～5 clavate.……*Morphocera* Jordan (fig. 47)
4′: Antennal segments 3～5 normal.……(*Sintrops* Jordan)

Tribe Acorynini

1 : Rostrum separated from head by a deep transverse sulcus on the underside, nearly as long as wide, flat and without a median keel on the underside……2
1′: Underside of rostrum rectangular to head in profil, without a deep transverse sulcus, with or without a median keel; rostrum a little longer than wide……7

2 : Rostrum with two carinae on each side before eye……3
2′ : Rostrum with a carina on each side before eye, often carinae indistinct
…… *Nessiodocus* Heller (fig. 48)
3 : Antennal scrobes extend anteriorly almost to the anterior margin of rostrum and visible from above; club as broad as funicle in male and a little broader than funicle in female, segment 10 much shorter than 9 or 11……*Echotropis* Jordan (fig. 49)
3′ : Antennal scrobes invisible from above, entirely lateral or latero-ventral……4
4 : Hind tibiae with a cylindrical projection at tip……*Xenopterinus* Jordan (fig. 50)
4′ : Hind tibiae without projection……5
5 : Elytra straight at base; male pygidium produced into a conical projection; male antennae normal, with club of three segments……*Mucronianus* Jordan (fig. 51)
5′ : Elytra arcuate at base……6
6 : Antennae slender, twice or more times longer than body in male and nearly as long as body in female, club nearly as broad as funicle……*Cedus* Pascoe (fig. 52)
6′ : Antennae compressed and reaching a little beyond or before the tip of elytra in male; antennae with compressed club and reaching behind shoulder in female
……*Androceras* Jordan (fig. 53)
7 : Anterior part of scrobes visible from above; rostrum oftem with two carinae on each side before eye; antennal club slender with short penultimate segment……8
7′ : Anterior part of scrobes invisible from above; rostrum expanded laterally above scrobes
……11
8 : Antennae very long, extending far behind elytra and segment 8 much longer than 9 in male; penultimate segment slightly shorter than the ultimate in female……9
8′ : Antennae not exceeding elytra and segment 8 shorter than 9 in male; penultimate segment very short in both sexes……10
9 : Prothoracic carina angulate on each side; rostrum with a median carina
……*Hucus* Pascoe (fig. 54)
9′ : Prothoracic carina curved on each side; rostrum with a median sulcus or depression
……*Mecocerina* Jordan (fig. 55)
10 : Underside of rostrum with a short median carina at base; front tarsal segment 1 shorter than the remainder taken together; anal segment of abdomen with a carina in male; lateral carinula of pronotum absent or indistinct……*Acorynus* Schönherr (fig. 56)
10′ : Underside of rostrum without a median carina; front tarsal segment 1 as long as the remainder taken together; anal segment of abdomen withont a carina; lateral carinula of pronotum complete……*Atoporhis* Jordan (fig. 57)
11 : Penultimate segment of antennae as broad as or broader than long; club broad……13
11′ : Penultimate segment of antennae longer than wide, club slender……12
12 : Underside of rostrum with a median carina at least on the basal half; segments of club subequal in length; rostrum not or weakly expanded laterally above scrobes, with a median carina……*Litocerus* Schönherr (fig. 58)
12′ : Underside of rostrum flat, without a median keel; penultimate segment of antennae shorter than the ultimate or deutultimate; rostrum expanded laterally above antennal scrobes, without a median carina……*Cedocus* Jordan (fig. 59)
13 : Frons between eyes linear; eyes convex, large……*Cornipila* Jordan (fig. 60)
13′ : Frons not linear……14

14 : Elytra with conical projections; underside of rostrum with a long median carina……15
14′: Elytra without projections; underside of rostrum with a short median carina
…… *Tropideres* Schönherr (fig. 61)
15 : Eyes prominent anteriorly from the outline of head in lateral aspect, approximate to each other at their anterior corners……*Ecprepia* Jordan (fig. 62)
15′: Eyes not prominent from the outline of head in lateral aspect and distant to each other
……*Merarius* Fairmaire (fig. 63)

Tribe Xenocerini

1 : Prothoracic carina interrupted in the middle; groove along anterior margin of metastenum not continued across median process……(*Eothaumas* Jordan)
1′: Prothoracic carina normal; groove along anterior margin of metasternum continuous…2
2 : Groove along anterior margin of metasternum deeper in the centre……3
2′: Groove along anterior margin of metasternum weak throughout; underside of rostrum with a shallow transverse sulcus; prosternum before coxae not depressed; mesosternal process oblique……*Xenocerus* Schönherr (fig. 64)
3 : Mesosternal process oblique; prosternum before coxae transversely depressed; underside of rostrum with a deep transverse sulcus……*Peribathys* Jordan (fig. 65)
3′: Mesosternal process vertical or nearly so on the basal half, with a transverse obtuse ridge, a longitudinal median depression deepest at the elbowed point of surface, dividing the ridge into a right and left hump; prosternum before coxae not depressed; underside of rostrum with a shallow sulcus……*Hybosternus* Jordan (fig. 66)

Tribe Xylinadini

1 : Eyes oval; prothorax with two lateral carinae on each side
…… *Scapanoderes* Wolfrum (fig. 67)
1′: Eyes strongly emarginate; prothorax with a lateral carina on each side……2
2 : Pronotum with a horseshoe-shape deep depression ……*Stiboderes* Jordan (fig. 68)
2′: Pronotum without such depression……*Xylinada* Berthold (fig. 69)

Tribe Ecelonerini

1 : Tarsal segment 3 large, much broader than 2; rostrum with a median carina, postmentum with three projections……*Rawasia* Roelofs (fig. 70)
1′: Tarsal segment 3 nearly as broad as or narrower than 2; rostrum without median carina; postmentum without projections……2
2 : Antennal club three-segmented……*Dendrotrogus* Jekel (fig. 71)
2′: Antennal club four-segmented……*Eucorynus* Schönherr (fig. 72)

Tribe Zygaenodini

1 : Head with a large conical projection on frons; rostrum strongly projected upwards above scrobes; eyes emarginate; pronotal carina curved forwards on each side; elytra straight at base……*Adoxastia* Jordan (fig. 73)
1′: Head without any projections on frons……2
2 : Rostrum more or less expanded laterally above scrobes behind middle and rapidly narrowing anteriorly thereforth, flattened dorso-ventrally, perpendicular in repose, whitish;

antennal club slender; pronotum rapidly narrowing posteriorly behind carina……3

2′: Rostrum without expansions above scrobes, nearly parallel-sided or slightly widening anteriorly before scrobes……5

3 : Eyes placed on stalks, which are long in male……*Zygaenodes* Pascoe (fig. 74)

3′: Eyes placed normally on head……4

4 : Pronotum with a pair of projections at the middle of anterior margin; vertex, frons and rostrum forming a plane……*Nausicus* Pascoe (fig. 75)

4′: Pronotum with simple anterior margin; head more or less convex above the level of eye in profil; antennae reaching beyond elytra in male…*Directarius* Jordan (fig. 76)

5 : Eyes emarginate; antennae slender; male antennae extending behind elytra ……*Nerthomma* Pascoe (fig. 77)

5′: Eyes entirely or weakly concave on the anterior face; antennae not exceeding elytra in male, club broader……6

6 : Basal angles of pronotum smaller than 90° and very close to angles of carina; elytra arcuate at base……7

6′: Angles of carina distant from basal angles, often with carinulae between them……8

7 : Each segment of antennal club longer than wide; rostrum without woolly hairs ……*Uncifer* Jordan (fig. 78)

7′: Each segment of antennal club broader than long; rostrum with woolly hairs at middle; oval and convex species……*Mallorrhynchus* Jordan (fig. 79)

8 : Prothoracic carina interrupted at middle; eyes small, lateral; elytra without shoulders ……*Botriessa* Jordan (fig. 80)

8′: Prothoracic carina entire; eyes large; shoulders rectangular……9

9 : Eyes strongly convex, lateral; prothoracic carina straight; elytra arcuate at base ……*Autotropis* Jordan (fig. 81)

9′: Eyes more or less encroaching on frons; prothoracic carina not straight……10

10 : Rostrum costate along the anterior margin; eyes large, frons between them narrower than half the width of rostrum; prothoracic carina curved backwards on each side ……*Brachetrus* Jordan (fig. 82)

10′: Rostrum not costate along the anterior margin; prothoracic carina more or less bisinuate ……11

11 : Antennal club slender, nearly as broad as funicle; underside of rostrum separated from head by a transverse sulcus……*Emplaterus* Jordan (fig. 83)

11′: Antennal club broad, much broader than funicle……12

12 : Elytra tuberculate; front tarsal segment 1 shorter than the remainder taken together; elytra straight at base……*Dissoleucas* Jordan (fig. 84)

12′: Elytra not tuberbulate; front tarsal segment 1 as long as the remainder taken together ……13

13 : Eyes convex, latero-dorsal; frons between eyes broader than half the width of rostrum; pronotum without carinulae behind angles of carina……*Atinella* Jordan (fig. 85)

13′: Eyes less convex, more convergent on frons, which is narrower than half the width of rostrum; pronotum with carinulae behind angles of prothoracic carina ……*Rhaphitropis* Reitter (fig. 86)

Tribe Nessiarini

1 : Prothorax strongly narrowed behind dorsal carina so as to leave deep excisions between it and elytra; elytra tuberculate……*Gibber* Jordan (fig. 87)

1′ : Prothorax normally narrowed behind carina……2

2 : Prothoracic carina curving forwards to the side and tuberculate at the angles; carinulae absent; elytra tuberculate……*Pantorhaenus* Jordan (fig. 88)

2′ : Prothoracic carina not tuberculate at the angles……3

3 : Underside of rostrum with a median carina; rostrum strongly carinate on each side…4

3′ : Underside of rostrum without a median carina; rostrum at most with a pair of carinae …… 5

4 : Postmentum with a sharp point at the anterior end of median carina and a pair of tubercles on lobes……*Limiophaula* Jordan (fig. 89)

4′ : Postmentum simple……*Nessiara* Pascoe (=*Straboscopus* Lacordaire) (fig. 90, 91)

5 : Club slender, loosely articulate; pronotum without carinulae behind angles of prothoracic carina; elytra straight at base; rostrum with a median and a pair of lateral carinae running anteriorly from the inner margins of eyes……*Habrissus* Pascoe (fig. 92)

5′ : Club broader than funicle……6

6 : Elytra with round shoulders, nearly straight at base; prothoracic carina curved anteriorly to the side; metepisternal suture vestigial, weak or partly absent or entirely absent; metasternum very short……*Disphaerona* Jordan (fig. 93)

6′ : Elytra with rectangular shoulders; prothoracic carina straight and angulate on each side …… 7

7 : Head sharply constricted on each side at the posterior edge of eye forming rectangular inflection, so that the posterior edges of eyes higher than the surface of head, shallow depressions run downwards from the constrictions……8

7′ : Head not constricted behind eyes……9

8 : Eyes large, close to each other on frons; prothoracic carina rectangular on each side ……*Phaulimia* Pascoe (=*Hypseus* Pascoe) (fig. 94, 95)

8′ : Eyes smaller, frons between them much wider than half the width of rostrum; prothoracic carina close to base and curved anteriorly on each side ……*Cleorisintor* Jordan (fig. 96)

9 : Basal margins of elytra marginate throughout from the side to scutellum……10

9′ : Channel along the anterior margin of elytra obsolete on the dilated position; angles of prothoracic carina acute; rostrum strongly carinate on each side; scrobes ventral in position……*Oxyderes* Jordan (fig. 97)

10 : Elytra straight at base; underside of rostrum flat, with a weak fovea on each side; prothoracic carina close to base……*Aphaulimia* Morimoto (fig. 98)

10′ : Elytra arcuate at base……11

11 : Penultimate segment of antennae longer than wide; rostrum with a median carina ……*Apatenia* Pascoe (fig. 99)

11′ : Penultimate segment of antennae broader than long; rostrum weakly depressed at the middle near the base……*Ulorhinus* Sharp (fig. 100)

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Explanation of plates

Unless otherwise stated in parenthesis, every sketch comprises anterior or entire part of body in dorsal and lateral aspects, rostrum in dorsal and ventro-lateral aspects, and part(s) or entire antenna (f : female, m : male, 8 : 8 th segment).

1 : *Apolectella minor* Jordan, ♂, Perak.
2 : *Apolecta parvula* Thomson, ♂, New Guinea
3 : *Notioxenus bewicki* Wollaston, St. Helena.
4 : *Stenorhis ampedus* Jordan, ♂, Fiji (front tarsus).
5 : *Araeocorynus cumingi* Jekel, ♀, New Guinea (front tibia).
6 : *Doticus palmeris* Pascoe, type, Queensland.
7 : *Deropygus histrio* Sharp, type ♀, Japan.
8 : *Misthosima mera* Pascoe, type, Borneo.
9 : *Araecerus fasciculatus* DeGeer, Perak.
10 : *Dysnos auricomus* Pascoe, type, Aru.
11 : *Melanopsacus fortis* Jordan, Perak.
12 : *Choragus sheppardi* Kirby, Europe.
13 : *Anthribus fasciatus* Forst., Germany.
14 : *Paramesus tessellatus* Boheman, Japan.
15 : *Caccorrhinus oculatus* Sharp, ♂, Japan.
16 : *Euparius tigris* Gyllenhal, ♂, Brazil.
17 : *Ozotomerus maculosus* Perroud, ♂, India.
18 : *Basitropis nitidictis* Jekel, ♂, India.
19 : *Exillis longicornis* Pascoe, ♂, Java.
20 : *Litotropis icon* Jordan, ♀, Bangkok (not genotype).
21 : *Pioenidia divisa* Jordan, ♂, Borneo.
22 : *Paraphloebius tricolor* Jordan, Sumbava.
23 : *Penestica inepta* Pascoe, Aru.
24 : *Pioenia saginata* Pascoe, Borneo.
25 : *Platystomus albinus* Linne, Germany.
26 : *Phloeomimus griseus* Jordan, Burma.
27 : *Phloeobius gigas* Fabricius, ♂, Palawan.
28 : *Tropidobasis plasta* Jordan, type, Borneo.
29 : *Protaedus moerens* Pascoe, ♂, Batjan.
30 : *Derisemias pecticollis* Jordan, type, Natal.
31 : *Mauia subnotatus* Boheman (=*Contexta murina* Jordan, Seychelle Isl.).
32 : *Illis rusia* Jordan, ♂, Java.
33 : *Phloeopemon acuticornis acuticornis* Fabricius, ♀, Borneo.
34 : *Eugigas schoenherri* Thomson, New Guinea.
35 : *Meganthribus sulphureus* Waterhouse, ♀, Andaman.
36 : *Mecotropis bipunctatus* Lacordaire, ♀, Nilgiri Hill.
37 : *Mecocerus gazella lutosus* Jordan, ♀, Java.
38 : *Physopterus gibbosus* Guérin, ♀, Nilgiri Hill.
39 : *Sympaector vitticollis* Kirsch, ♂, Sumatra.

40 : *Mycteis marginicollis* Pascoe, ♀, Celebes.
41 : *Asemorhinus nebulosus* Sharp, ♀, Nara.
42 : *Sintor quadrilineatus* Fahraeus, ♂, Sumatra.
43 : *Blabirhinus dorsalis* Sharp, type ♂, Higo.
44 : *Notiana superciliaris* Jordan, Bachian.
45 : *Phaeochrotes porcellus* Pascoe, ♂, N. Borneo (dorsal and lateral aspects of club).
46 : *Plintheria luctuosa* Pascoe, ♀, New Guinea (dorsal and lateral aspects of male club).
47 : *Morphocera pendleburyi* Jordan, type, Malaya.
48 : *Nessiodocus angulatus* Jordan, ♀, Tonkin (not genotype).
49 : *Echotropis cultus* Jordan, type ♀, N. Borneo.
50 : *Xenopterhis lissus* Jordan, ♀, Java (tip of hind tibia showing projection).
51 : *Mucronianus rufipes* Jordan, ♀, Sumatra (male pygidium and median tibia).
52 : *Cedus tuberculatus* Pascoe, ♂, Penang.
53 : *Androceras khasianus* Jordan, ♀, Assam (pronotal carina straight in type).
54 : *Hucus melanostoma* Pascoe, ♀, Perak.
55 : *Mecocerina xenoceroides* Jordan, ♀, Philippine.
56 : *Acorynus sulcirostris* Boheman, ♀, Sumatra.
57 : *Atoporhis plastus* Jordan, type ♂, N. Borneo.
58 : *Litocerus histrio* Boheman, ♀, Sumatra.
59 : *Cedocus lyncus* Jordan, ♀, Perak.
60 : *Cornipila luteipes* Jordan, ♂, Perak.
61 : *Tropideres albirostris* Herbst, ♂, Germany.
62 : *Ecprepia bigrumis* Jordan, ♂, Perak.
63 : *Merarius davidis* Fairmaire, Burma.
64 : *Xenocerus saperdoides* Gyllenhal, ♂, Malay.
65 : *Peribathys everetti* Jordan, ♂, Java.
66 : *Hybosternus fruhstorferi* Jordan ♂, Java (mesosternal process).
67 : *Taphrodes marmoratus* Roelofs, ♂, Sumatra.
68 : *Stiboderes chevrolati* Ritsema, ♀, Java (male club in ventral aspect).
69 : *Xylinades westermanni* Shönherr, ♂, Java.
70 : *Rawasia ritsemae* Roelofs, Hoa Binh.
71 : *Dendrotrogus hypocrita* Jekel, Malay.
72 : *Eucorynus crassicornis* Fabricius, ♂, Larat (club in dorsal and lateral aspect).
73 : *Adoxastia trux*, Jordan, Java.
74 : *Zygaenodes wollastoni* Pascoe, Sarawak (male antenna).
75 : *Nausicus cephalotes* Pascoe, Java.
76 : *Direcrarius signatus* Jordan, ♂, Burma.
77 : *Nerthomma stictica* Pascoe, ♂, Sarawak.
78 : *Uncifer sticticus* Jordan, type, Burma.
79 : *Mallorrhynchus hilaris* Jordan, type, New Guinea.
80 : *Botriessa sepidiopsis* Jordan, Burma.
81 : *Autotropis modesta* Jordan, Bazilan.
82 : *Brachetrus hobbyi* Jordan, type, Borneo.
83 : *Emplaterus modicus* Jordan, paratype, Burma.
84 : *Dissoleucas niveirostris* Fabricius, Germany.

85 : *Atinella senex* JORDAN, type, Ceylon.
86 : *Rhaphitropis machicus* HERBST, Germany.
87 : *Gibber tuberculatus* JORDAN, ♂?, Perak.
88 : *Pantorhaenas conspersus* JORDAN, ♀, Borneo.
89 : *Limiophaula corporaali* JORDAN, type ♂, Sumatra.
90 : *Nessiara didyma* PASCOE, ♀, Borneo.
91 : *Straboscopus riehi* LACORDAIRE, ♀, Ceylon.
92 : *Habrissus pilicornis* PASCOE, ♂, Malay.
93 : *Disphaerona punctata* JORDAN, type, Ceylon.
94 : *Phaulimia ephippiata* PASCOE, ♀, Perak.
95 : *Hypseus facicularis* PASCOE, ♂, Perak.
96 : *Cleorisintor glaucus* JORDAN, Tonkin.
97 : *Oxyderes frenatus* JORDAN, ♂, Sarawak.
98 : *Aphaulimia debilis* SHARP, ♂, Japan (Pro- and mesosternum, front tarsus).
99 : *Apatenia viduata* PASCOE, ♂, Amboina.
100 : *Ulorhinus funebris* SHARP, ♂, Chiuzenji.

アジア産ヒゲナガゾウムシ科の属への検索表

(食材性昆虫の研究　第1報)

森　本　桂[1]

摘　要

ヒゲナガゾウムシ科甲虫のほとんどの種類は，幼虫が材または樹皮下を食害することが知られている。日本産の種は，シイタケのほだ木を加害するものがある以外に害虫はいないが，熱帯地方には伐倒直後の材に集中して産卵するものが多数知られている。南洋材の輸入が多くなるにつれて，検疫で発見されるヒゲナガゾウムシも多くなり，著者の手許へ毎年多数の標本が同定のために送られてくるようになった。ところが，この類の多くはJordanによって記載され，東南アジアの種についてはまとまった報告が全くないため，文献だけからの同定は非常に困難な状態であった。

この論文は，アジアのヒゲナガゾウムシ科について発表されている属のすべてを再検討して，属までの検索表にまとめると同時に，属の模式種を図示して，正確に検索表がひけるようにしたものである。

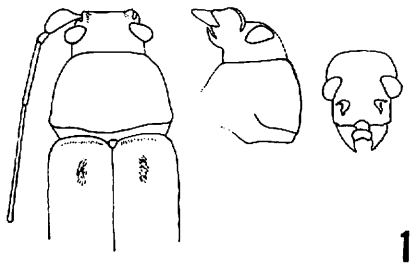
この論文で新しく *Aphaulimia* と *Pioenidia* の2属を新設した。また，Jordanが混同していた *Phaulimia*, *Hypseus*, *Ulorhinus* の3属に含まれる全種を調べて，これを2属に整理し，新しい定義をあたえた。

アジアのヒゲナガゾウムシ科を，2亜科，20族に大別した。族への分類は，Lacordaireの体系を大幅に変更したもので，アジアのこの科については初めての試みである。

最後に，アジアのヒゲナガゾウムシ関係の文献表をつけた。

1972年1月14日受理

(1)　九州支場



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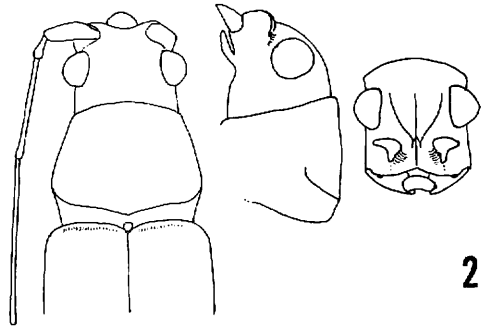

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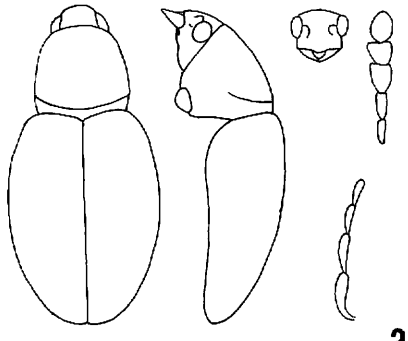

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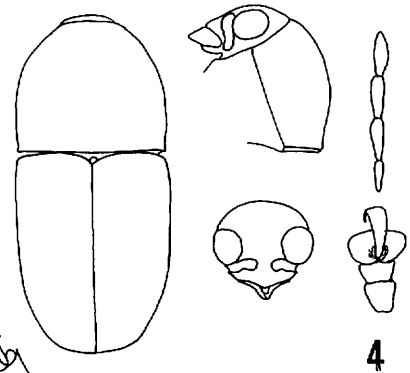

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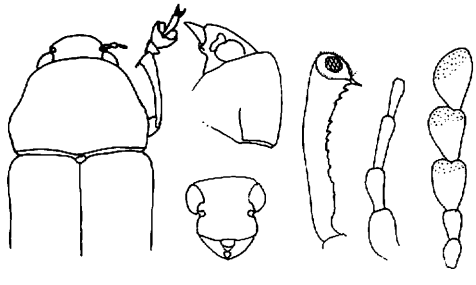

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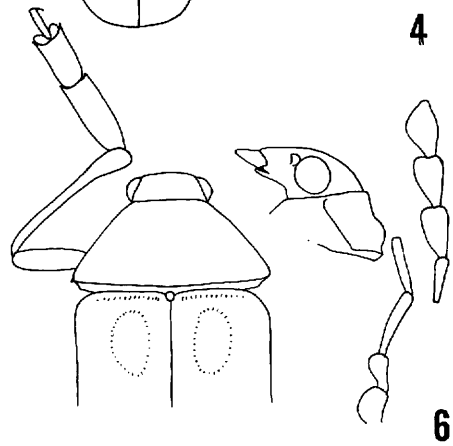

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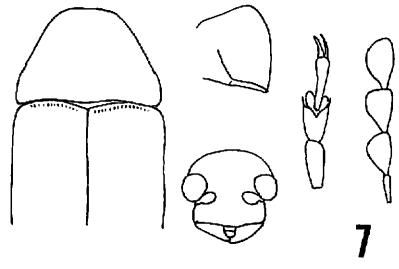

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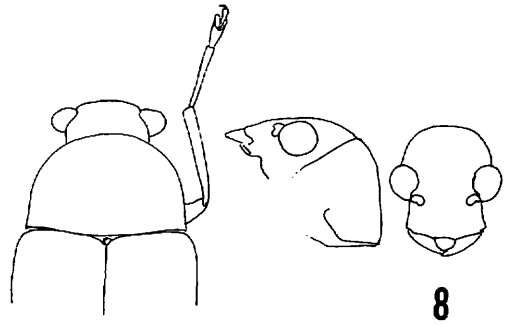

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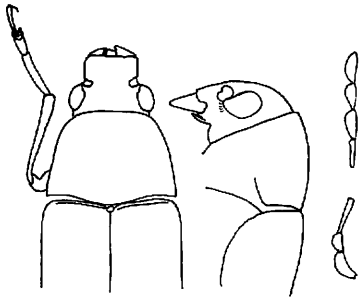

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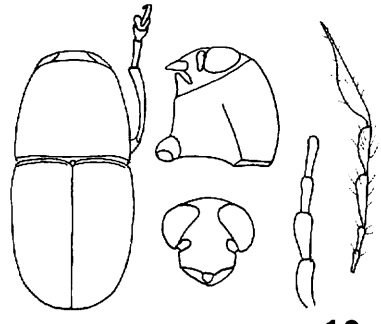

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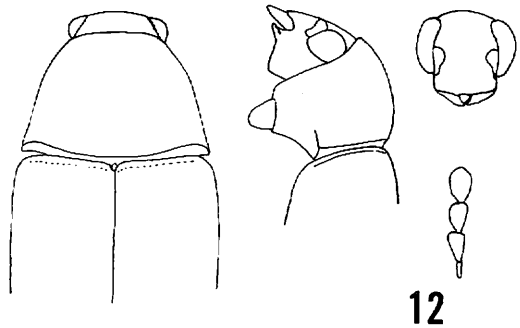

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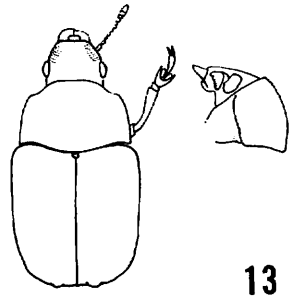

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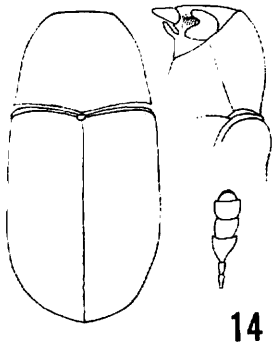

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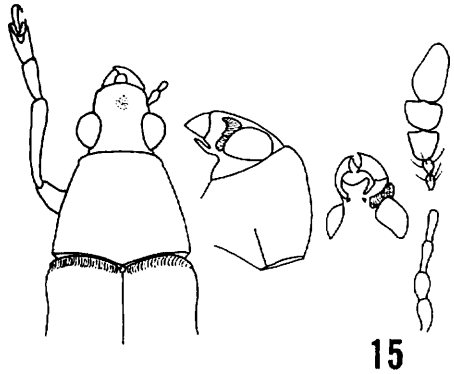

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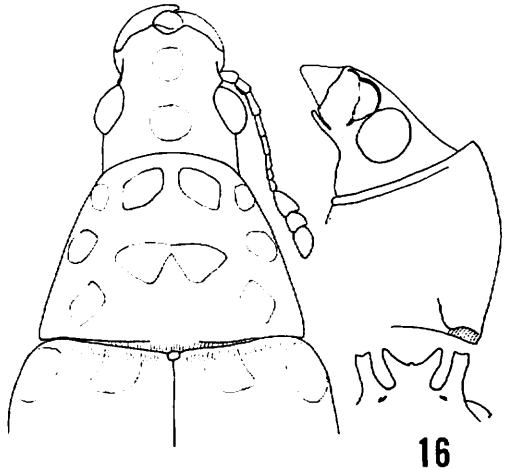

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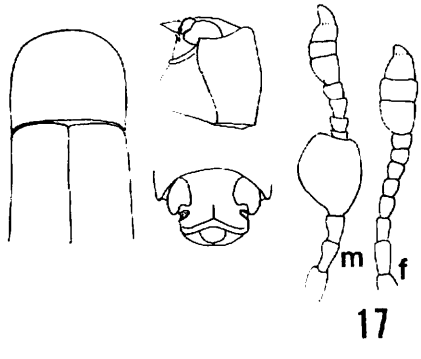

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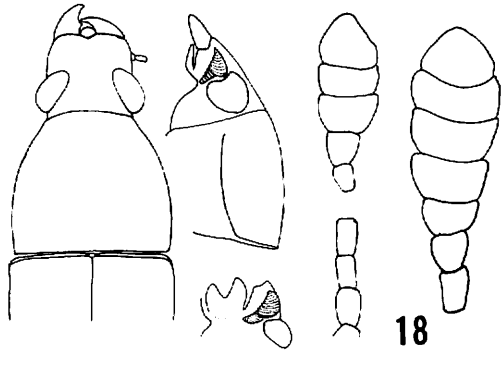

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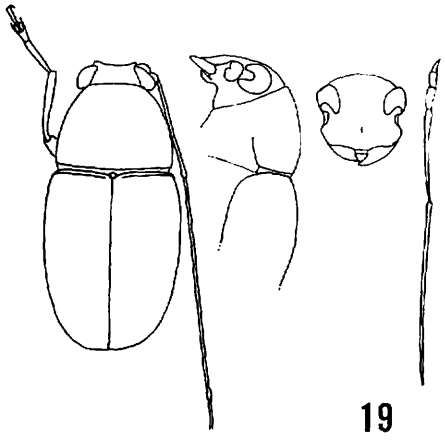

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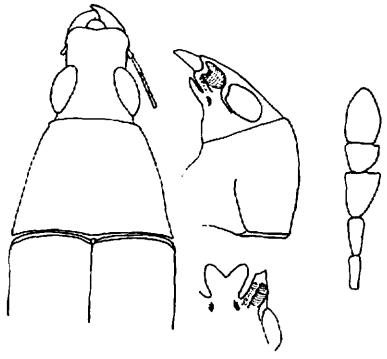

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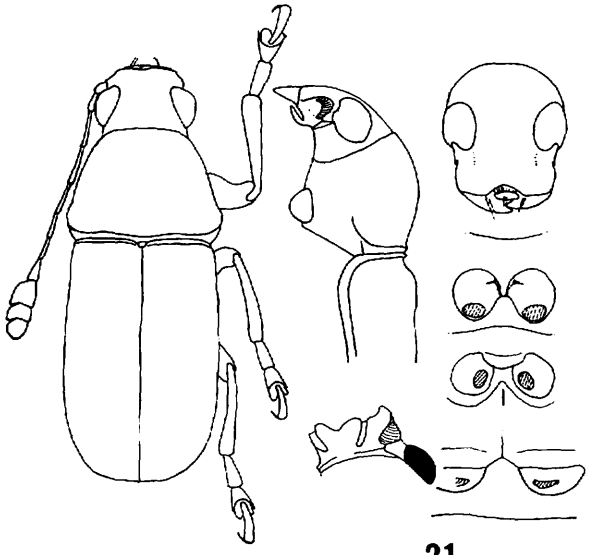

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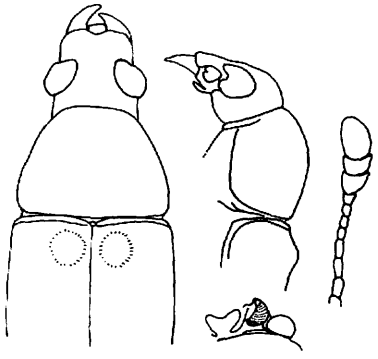

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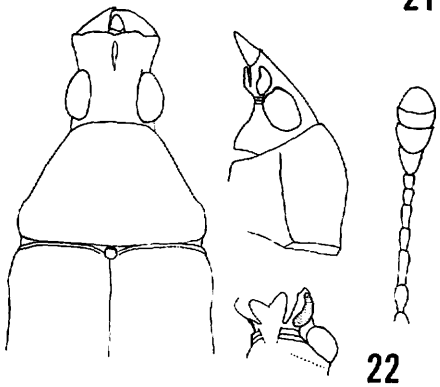

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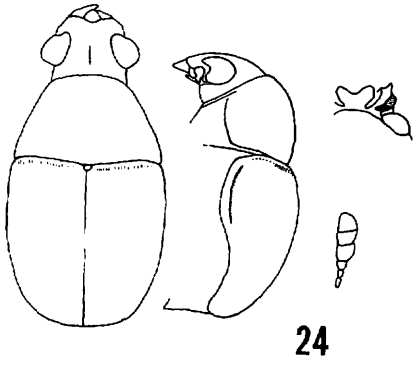

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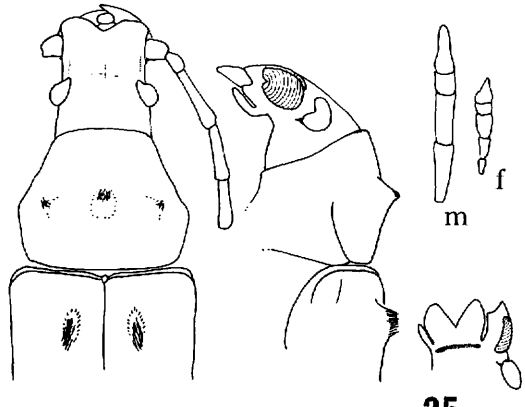

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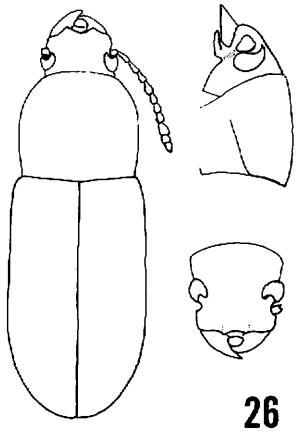

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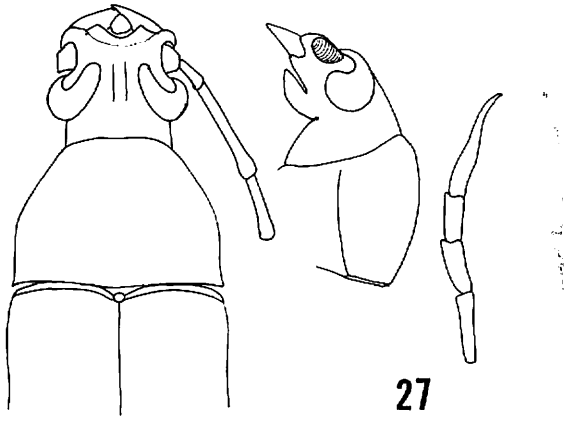

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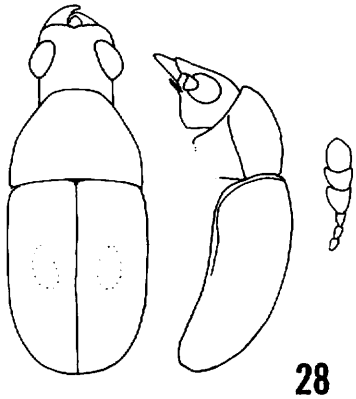

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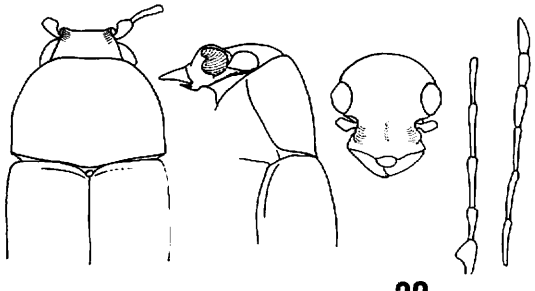

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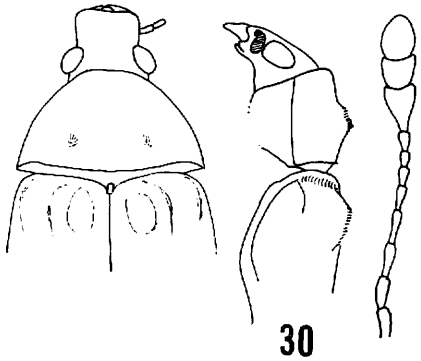

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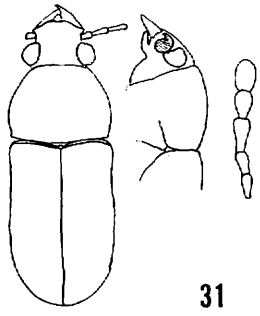

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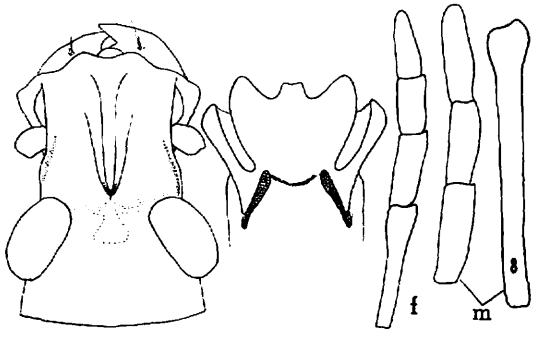

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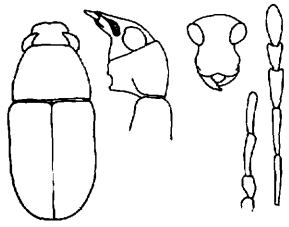

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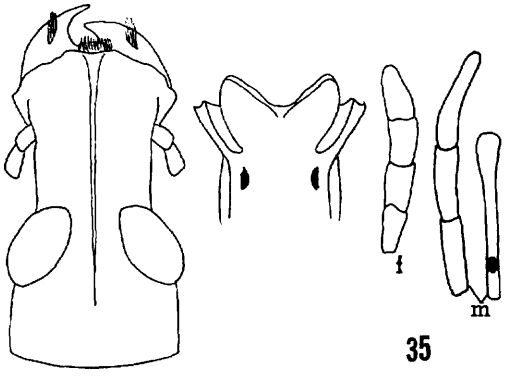

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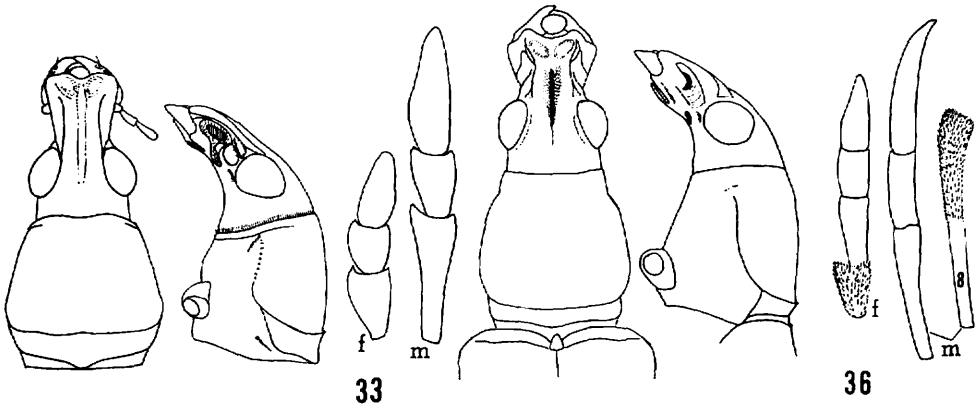

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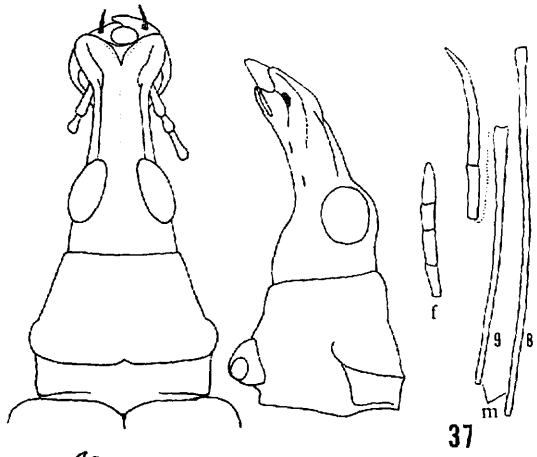

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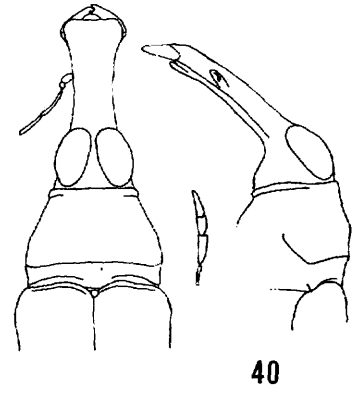

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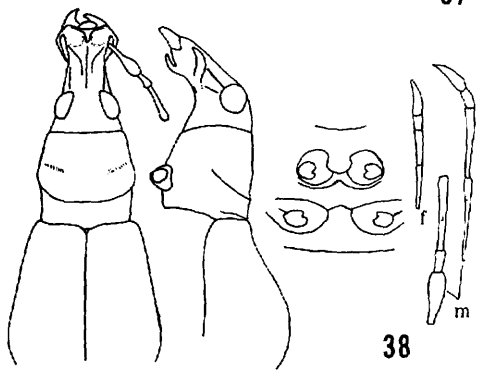

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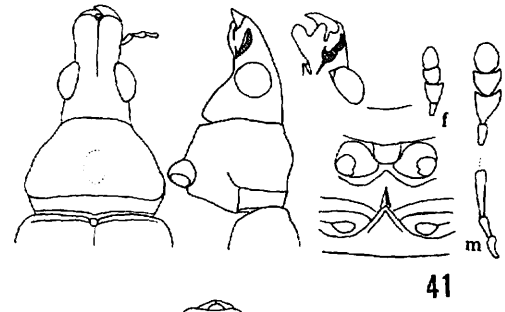

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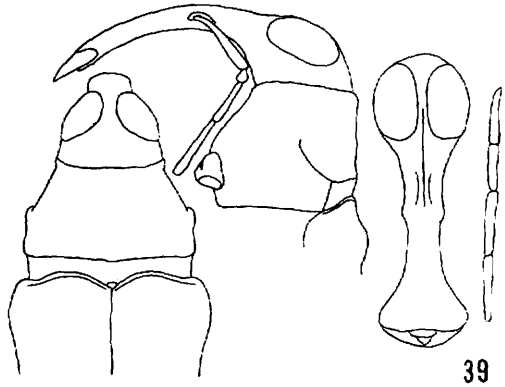

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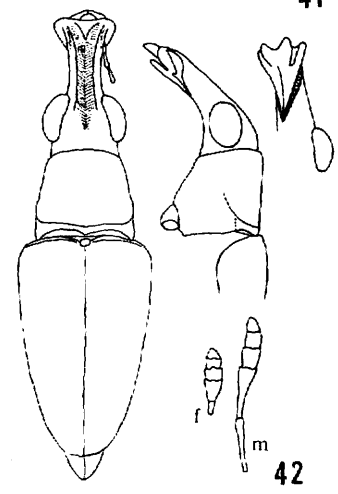

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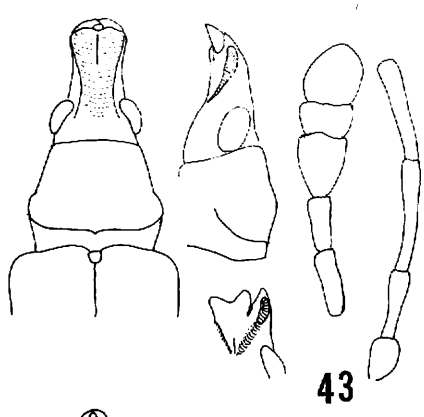

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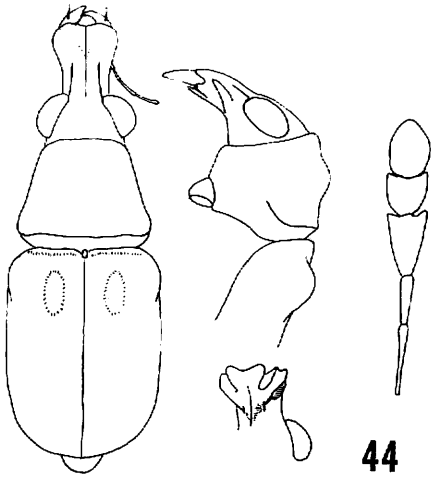

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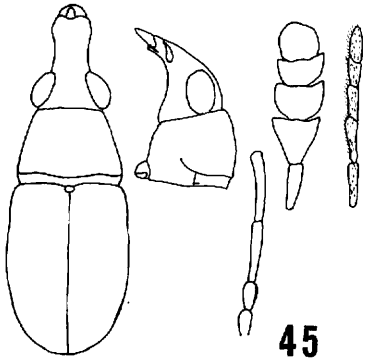

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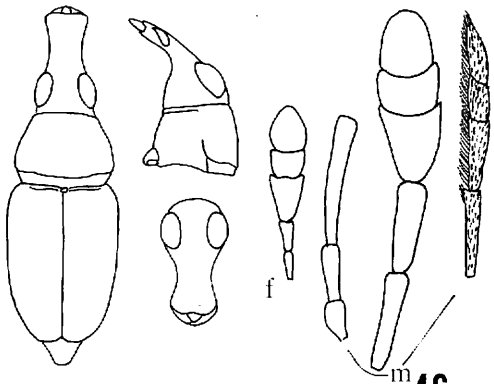

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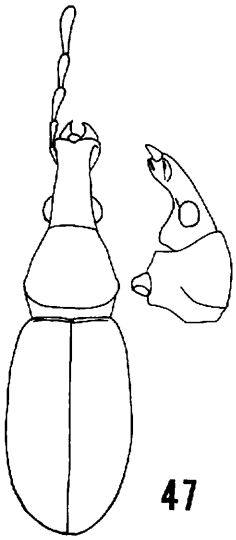

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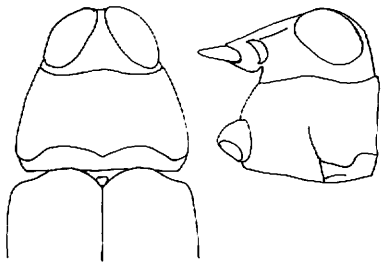

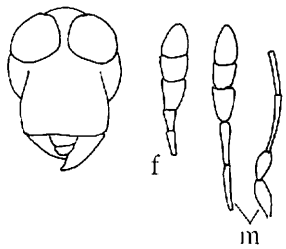

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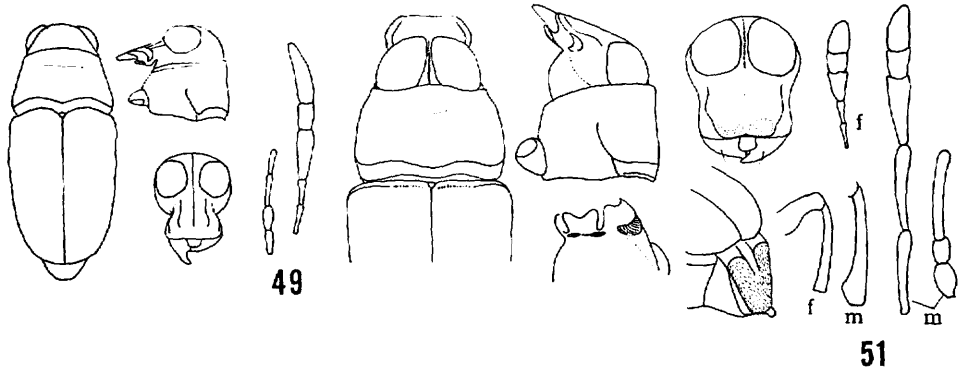

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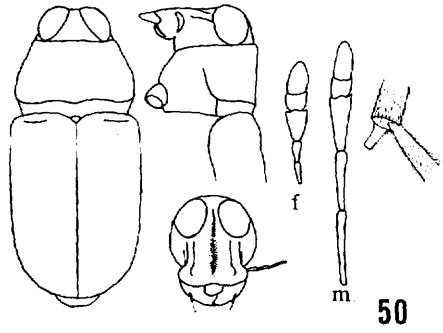

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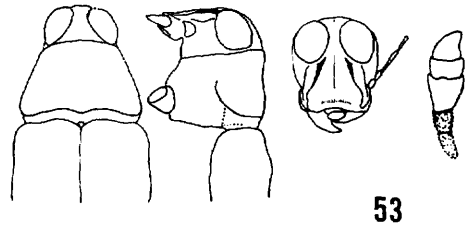

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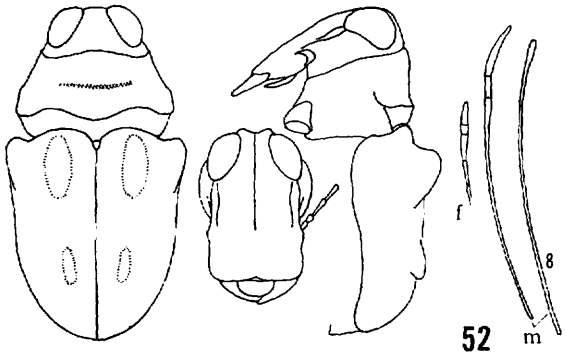

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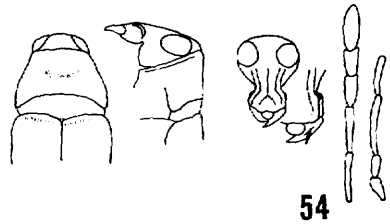

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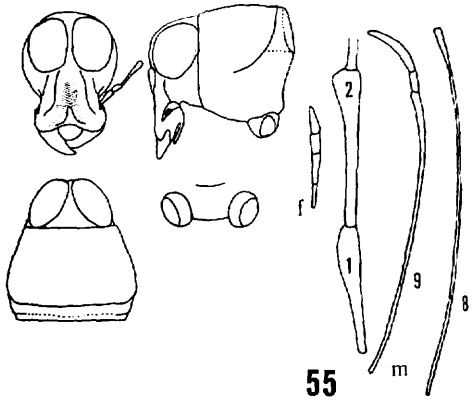

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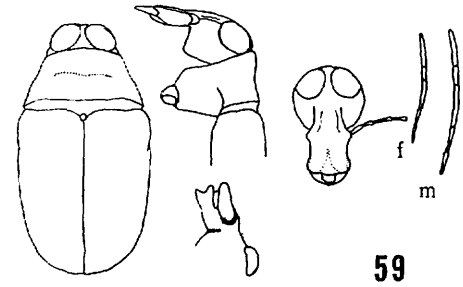

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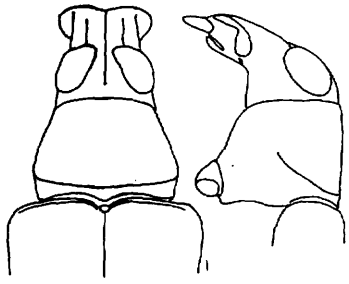

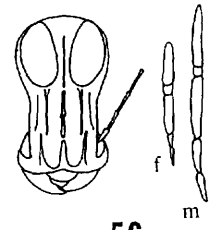

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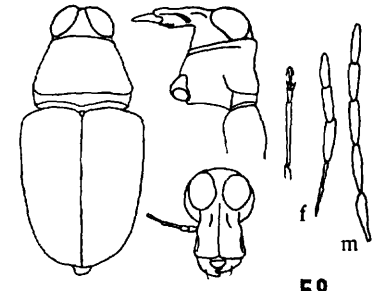

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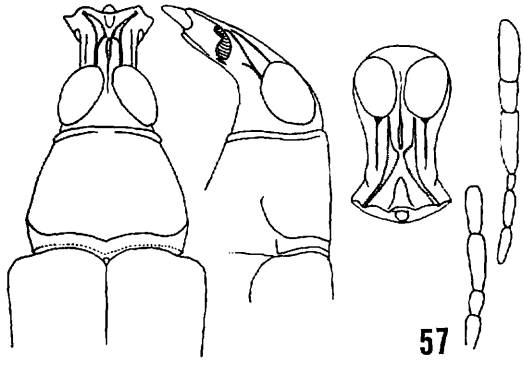

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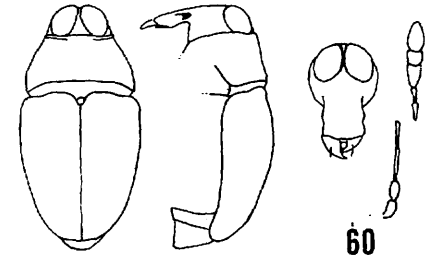

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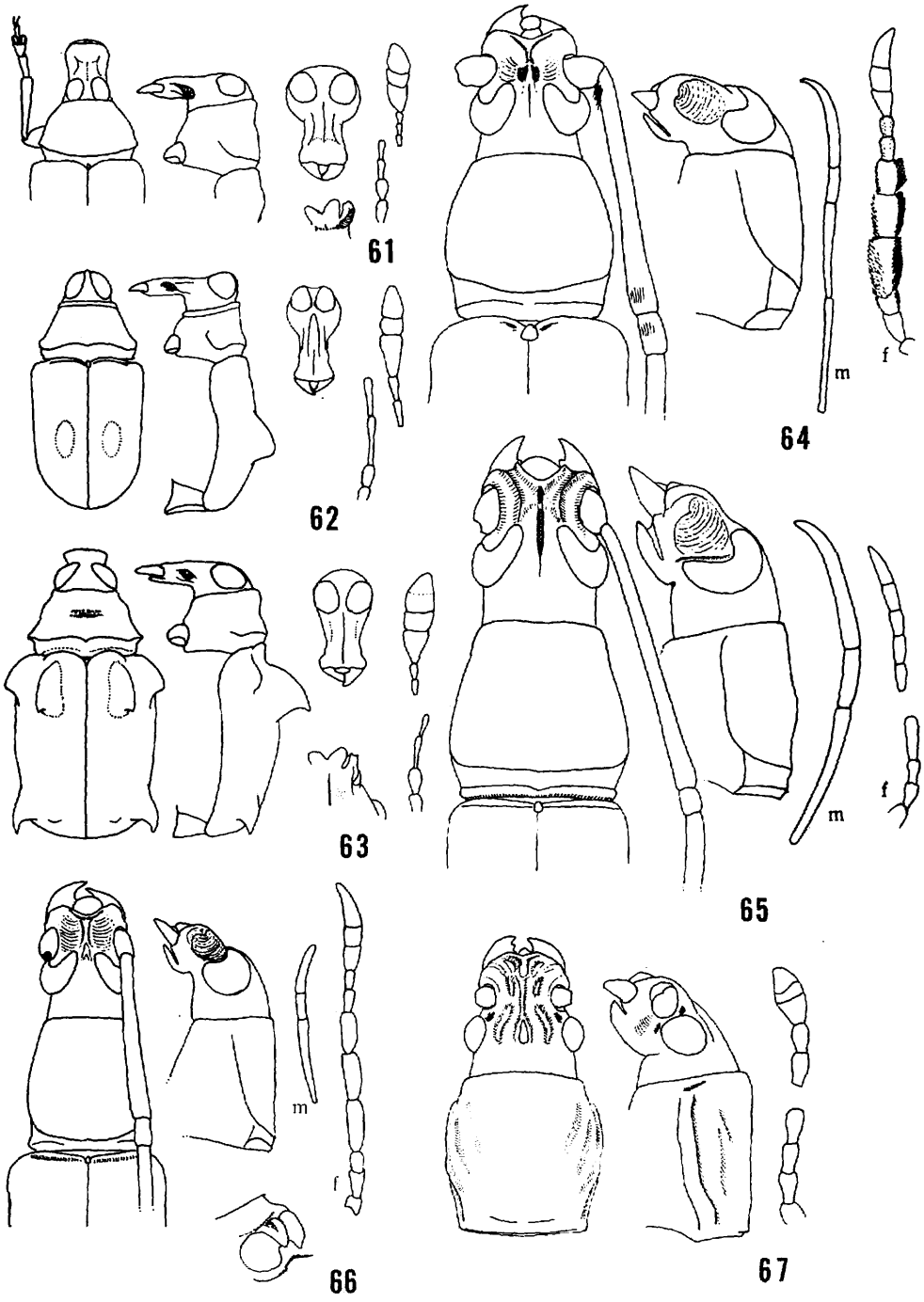
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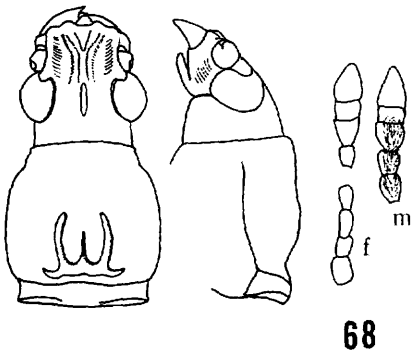

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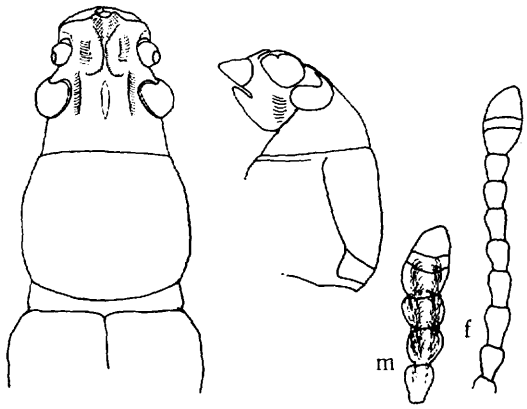

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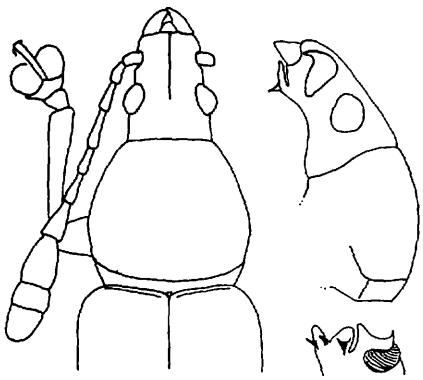

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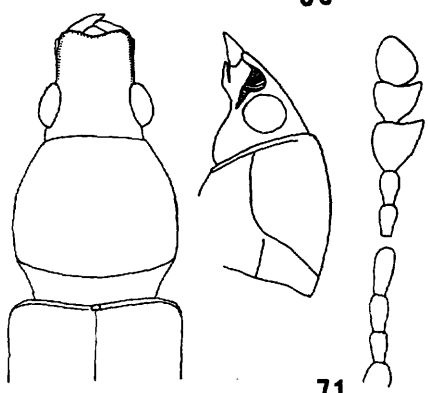

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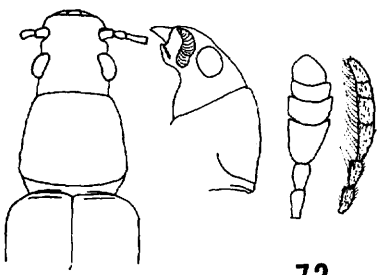

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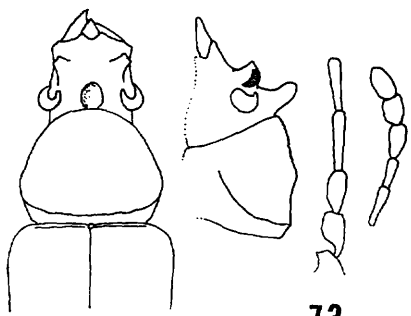

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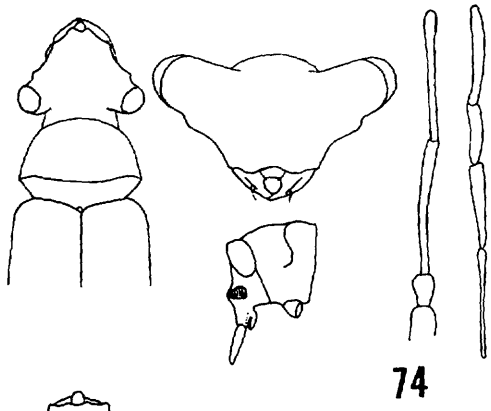

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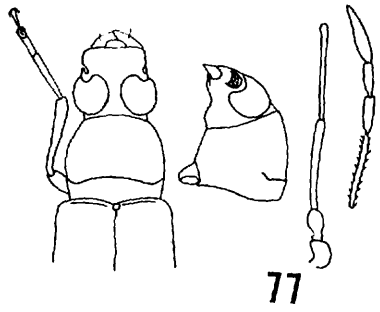

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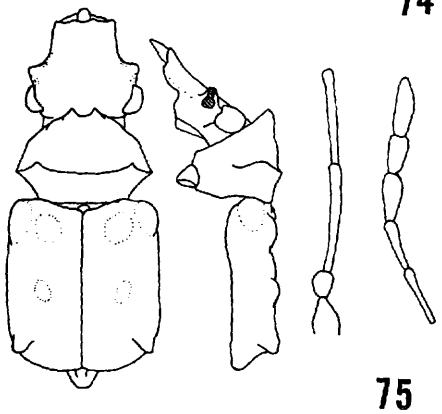

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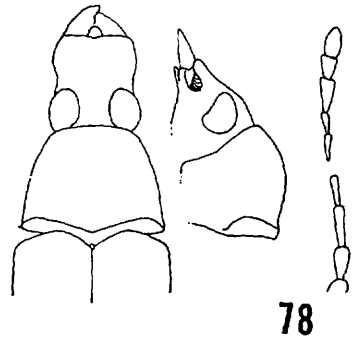

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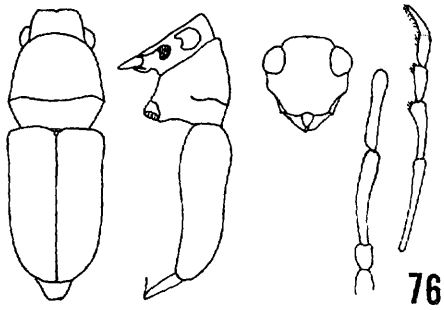

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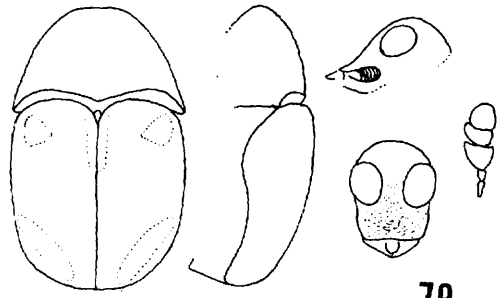

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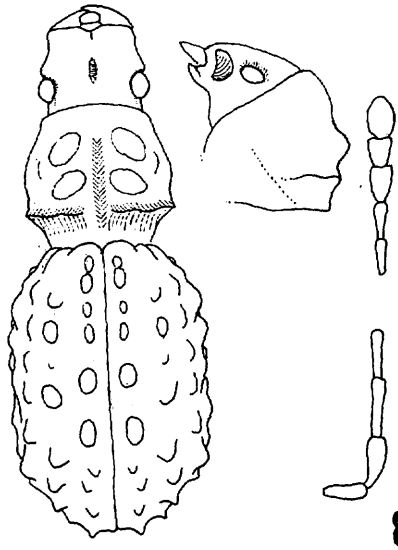

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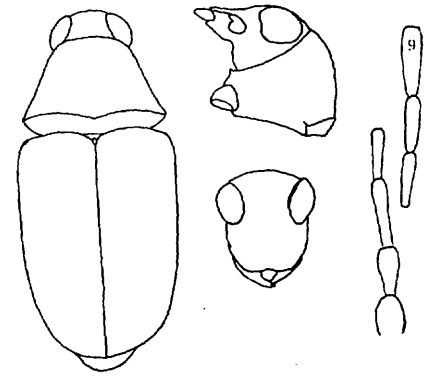

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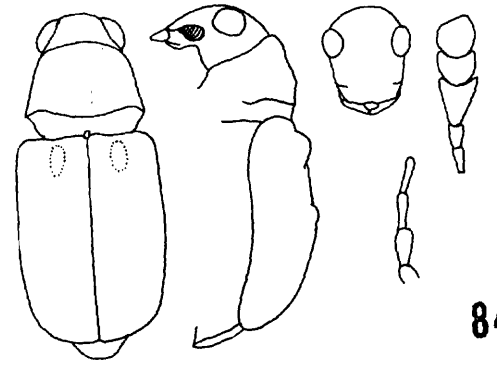

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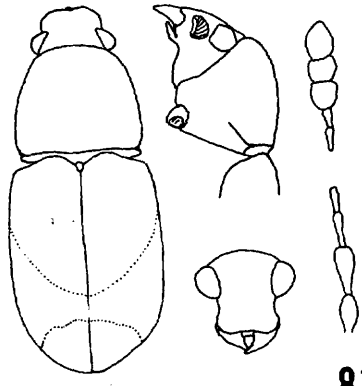

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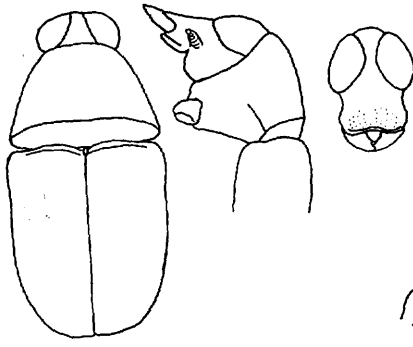

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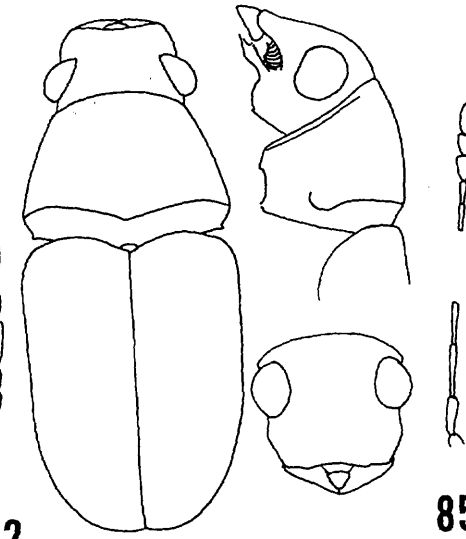

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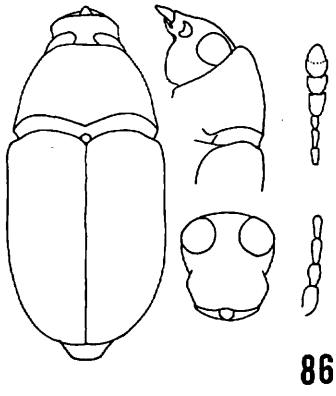

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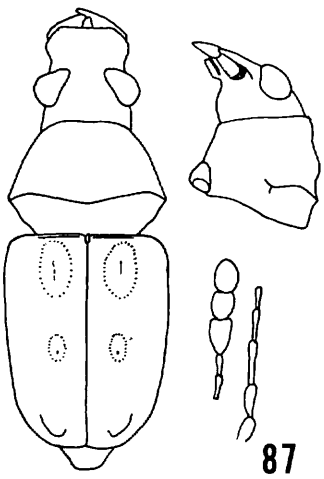

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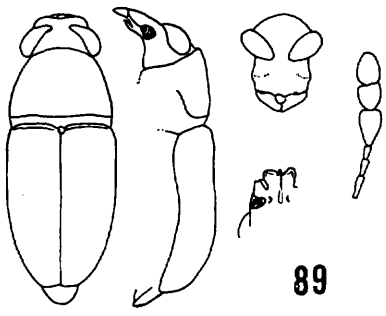

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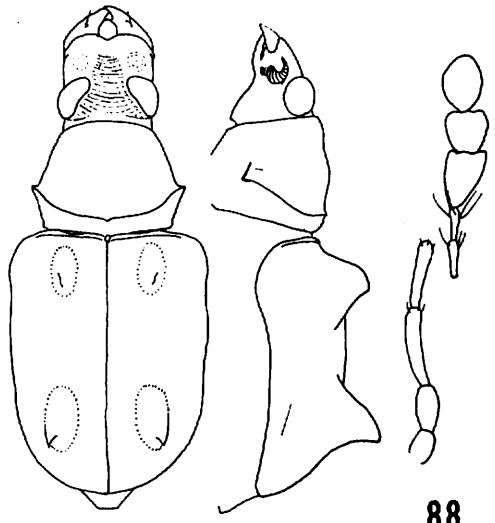

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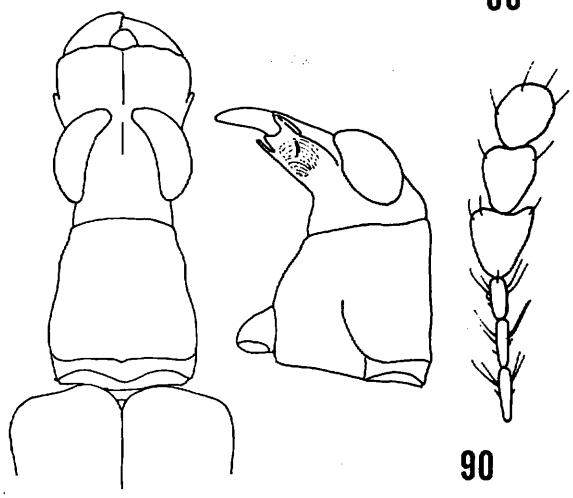

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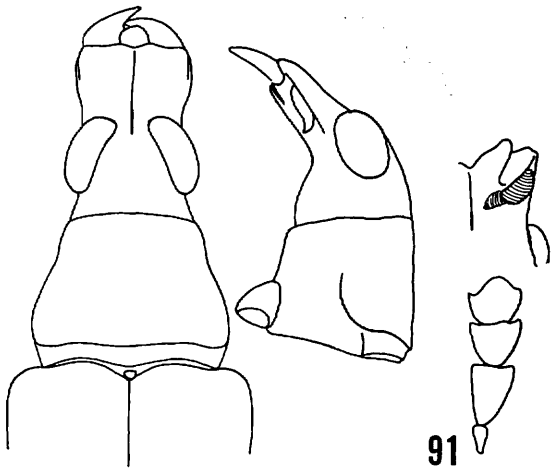

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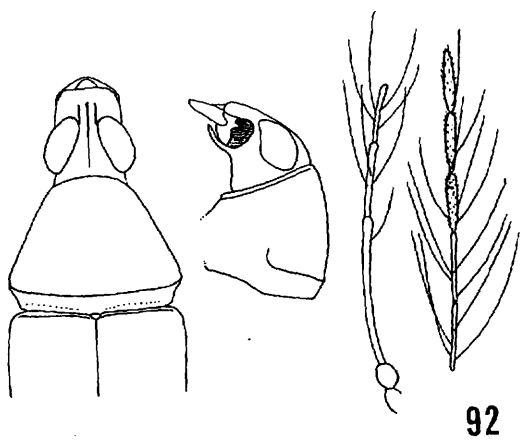

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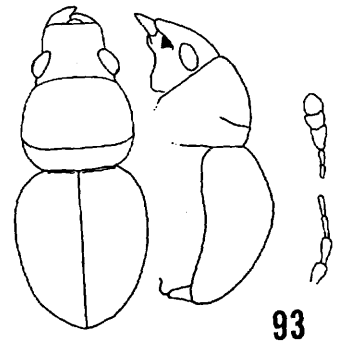

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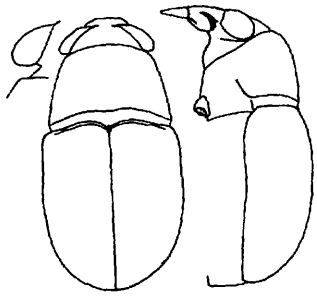

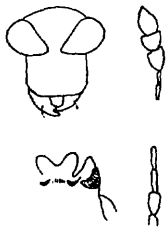

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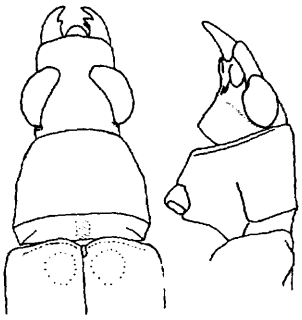

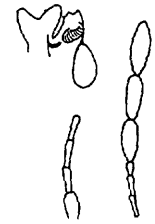

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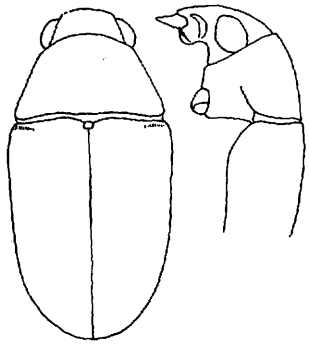

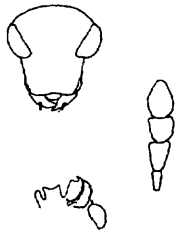

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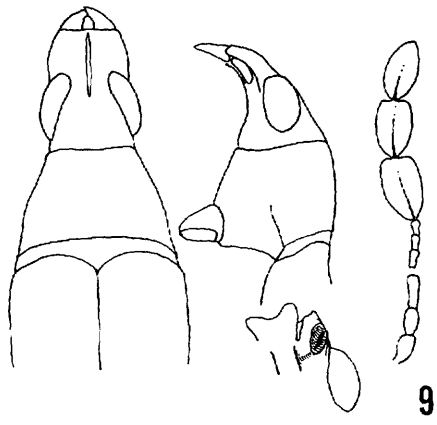

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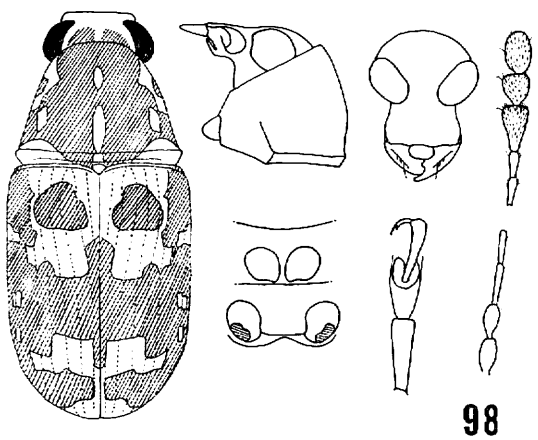

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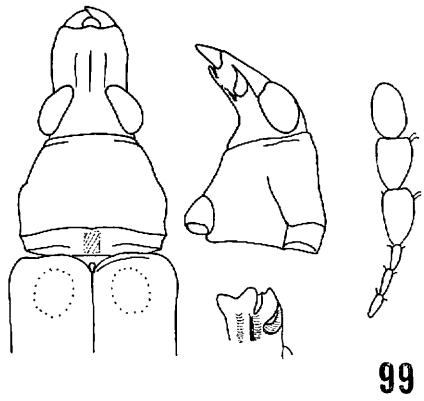

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