



Title	On the Japanese species of the genus <i>Choerorhinus</i> Fairmaire, with description of a new species (Coleoptera : Curculionidae)
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ON THE JAPANESE SPECIES OF
THE GENUS *CHOERORRHINUS* FAIRMAIRE, WITH
DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES*
(COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE)

By MASAYASU KONISHI**

Genus *Choerorhinus* Fairmaire

Choerorhinus Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., (3) 5, p. 742 (1857); Lacordaire, Gen. Col., VII, p. 322, 323 (1866).

Choerorhinus Gemminger & Harold, Cat. Col., VIII, p. 2657 (1871); Champion, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., (2) 16, p. 458 (1914); Hoffmann, Faune de France, 59, p. 745, 747 (1954); Voss, Mitt. Münchn. Ent. Ges., 44/45, p. 221, 227 (1955).

Choerorhinus (!) Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 434, 444, 509 (1873).

Pentacoptus Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 7, 12, 434, 444, 510 (1873).

Type species: *Choerorhinus squalidus* Fairmaire, 1857 (monobasic).

This genus has hitherto been represented by at least three species occurring in South Europe, East Africa and Japan. In the course of the present study, I have found that there are two species in Japan, one of which is new to science. These may be distinguishable by the following key:—

Key to the species

1. Lateral margin of elytra broadly explanate near apex, joining with apex of interval IX; intervals of elytra each with a single row of short setae; prothorax broadest near base, confluent punctate laterally. *explanatus* sp. nov.
- Lateral margin of elytra hardly explanate near apex, separating from apex of interval IX; intervals of elytra each with a single row of distinct punctures; prothorax broadest behind middle, reticulate punctate laterally. *gronopiformis* (Wollaston)

***Choerorhinus gronopiformis* (Wollaston) (Fig. 1)**

Pentacoptus gronopiformis Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 13, 653 (1873); Lewis, Cat. Col. Jap. Archip., p. 24 (1879); Schönfeldt, Cat. Col. Jap., p. 153 (1887); Winkler, Cat. Col. reg. palaearc., 13, 1529 (1932).

Choerorhinus gronopiformis Csiki, in Junk, Col. Cat., 149, p. 115 (1936).

Specimen examined: 1 ex., Okino-shima, Kôchi-ken, 22. VI. 1953, K. Sugimoto leg., host—*Citrus* sp.

Host plants: *Camellia japonica* Linné (after Wollaston); *Citrus* sp.

Distribution: Japan (Kyushu, after Wollaston; Okino-shima, Shikoku).

* Taxonomic studies on Cossoninae, Curculionidae, III.

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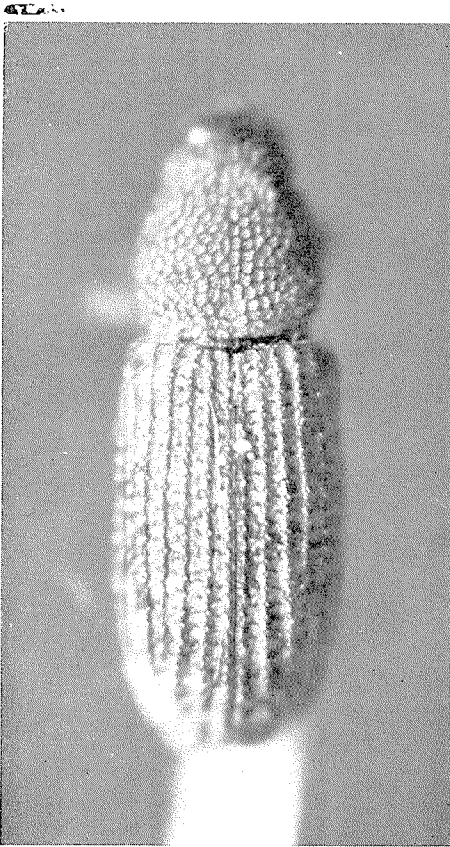


Fig. 1. *Choerorhinus gronopiformis* (Wollaston).

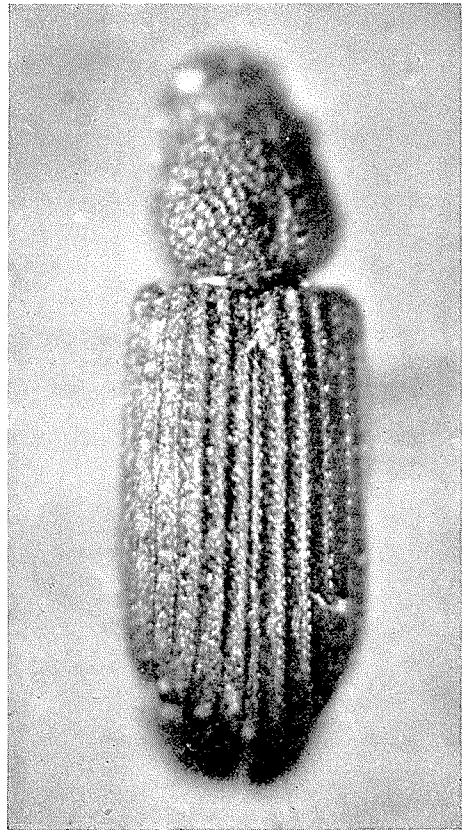


Fig. 2. *Choerorhinus explanatus* sp. nov.

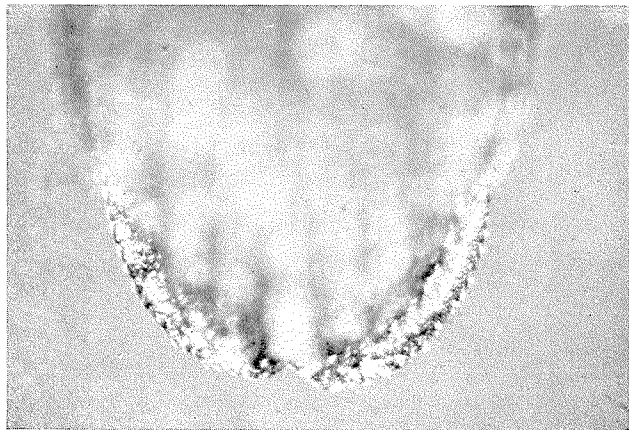


Fig. 3. *Choerorhinus explanatus* sp. nov.
(showing apical margin of elytra).

Choerorhinus explanatus sp. nov. (Fig. 2, 3)

Piceous, more or less diluted with red, opaque; antennae and legs lighter; setae pale, somewhat conspicuous above; derm minutely reticulate throughout, partly incrustate.

Head shallowly, reticulately punctate on vertex; frons between eyes rather rugosely punctate, with a broad median impression continued to about middle of rostrum. Rostrum slightly longer than broad, half as long as pronotum, parallel-sided; dorsum rather rugosely punctate at basal half, thence feebly rugose anteriorly; antennae inserted behind middle of rostrum. Prothorax as long as broad, gradually widened towards base, and then abruptly narrowed to base, subapical constriction deep, extending across dorsum; dorsum with a broad median impression posteriorly, reticulately punctate on disc, the punctures sometime subconfluent; pleura confluentely punctate, interspaces of the punctures forming granules. Elytra twice as long as broad, twice and half as long as pronotum, slightly broader than the broadest part of pronotum, a little widened posteriorly, deeply constricted near apex, there lateral margin broadly explanate and feebly notched, slightly divergent at apex; striae with close, subquadrate punctures, much broader than intervals; intervals costate, each with a single row of short, recurved setae, interval IX joining with subapical margin of elytra. Length (excluding head and rostrum), 3.0 mm.; breadth, 1.1 mm.

Holotype: Chigasaki, Kanagawa-ken, 30. III. 1959, H. Takenaka leg. (in the collection of Dr. T. Nakane, Kyoto).

Host plant: Unknown.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

Acknowledgements

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