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ON THE JAPANESE SPECIES OF THE GENUS
STENOSCELIS WOLLASTON,
WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES*

(Col., Curculionidae)

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Up to the present time only a single species belonging to the genus *Stenoscelis* WOLLASTON has been found in Japan. In this paper will be added to the fauna another species, which is new to science.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Professor T. UCHIDA and Dr. C. WATANABE for their continuous guidance. Sincere thanks are also due to Dr. M. OKADA who made me the excellent photographs used herein and to Messrs. H. HASEGAWA, H. ICHIHASHI, H. KIMURA, T. NAÏANE, K. OHBAYASHI, T. TOMIOKA and K. UMEYA for their kindness in offering the valuable material.

Tribe Rhyncholini

Genus *Stenoscelis* WOLLASTON

Stenoscelis WOLLASTON, Journ. of Ent., I, p. 141 (1861); LACORDAIRE, Gen. Col., VII, p. 333, 345 (1866); WOLLASTON, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 9, 40, 440, 504, 594 (1873); BLATCHLEY & LENG, Rhynchophora N. E. Amer., p. 545 (1916); MARSHALL, Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Lond., (B) 6 (3), p. 55 (1937).

Dendroctonomorphus WOLLASTON, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 440, 502, 591 (1873); CHAMPION, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Col., IV (7), p. 76 (1909).

Genotyp: *Stenoscelis hylastoides* WOLLASTON (monobasic).

The genus *Dendroctonomorphus* was already synonymized with this genus by MARSHALL [Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Lond., (B) 6 (3), p. 56 (1937)] and in this paper I follow his definition. In general structure this genus is one of the most scolytid-like groups in the Curculionidae. It is distinguishable from its allies by the deeply immersed scutellum and the posteriorly granulate intervals of the elytra. The beetles of this genus are known as wood-borers and always found in dead or nearly dead conifers and hardwoods which had been damaged chiefly by some bark beetles. About twenty species belonging to this genus have hitherto been recorded from Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Kenya, Abyssinia, Algeria, South Europe, the Aldabra Islands, the Seychelles, Ceylon, India, Punjab, Kashmir, Himalaya, Burma, Java, Japan, North America and Mexico. The two Japanese

* Taxonomic studies on Cossoninae, Curculionidae, II.

species may be immediately distinguished by the following key, which is based principally on MARSHALL's key to the Palaearctic and Oriental species of *Stenoscelis* published in 1937.

Key to the species

Upper margin of scrobe on a level with lower margin of eye; intervals of elytra with a single row of punctures on the disc and sharp conical granules on apical third only, there setae not or but little longer than the granules; apical margin of prothorax truncate. Length (excluding rostrum), 3.0-3.5 mm.; breadth, 1.2-1.4 mm. *gracilitarsis* WOLLASTON

Upper margin of scrobe directed towards slightly below middle of eye; intervals of elytra with a single row of granules becoming sharply conical posteriorly, there setae much longer than the granules; apical margin of prothorax slightly sinuate in middle. Length (excluding rostrum), 2.8-3.0 mm.; breadth, 1.0-1.1 mm. *longisetosus* sp. nov.

Stenoscelis gracilitarsis WOLLASTON (Fig. 1)

Stenoscelis gracilitarsis WOLLASTON, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 42, 657 (1873); LEWIS, Cat. Col. Jap. Arch., p. 24 (1879); SCHÖNFELDT, Cat. Col. Jap., p. 154 (1887); WINKLER, Cat. Col. reg. palaearc., 13, F 1533 (1932); CSIKI, in JUNK et SCHENKLING, Col. Cat., 149, p. 194 (1936); MARSHALL, Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Lond., (B) 6 (3), p. 56 (1937).

According to the original description the unique type specimen was collected from an old fir-tree at Hyōgo, Honshu.

Specimens examined: Mt. Kinkazan, Gifu City, Honshu, 1 ex., 3. VI, 1953, I. BITŌ leg.; Miyake-jima, 1 ex., 20. VII, 1953, K. UMEYA leg., host—*Pinus Thunbergii* PARLATORE (new to Izu Islands); Tokushima Pref., Shikoku, 1 ex., 21. VII, 1913, TAKEDA leg. (new to Shikoku); Ōsumi, Kagoshima Pref., Kyushu, 1 ex., 24. V, 1952, H. HASEGAWA leg., 1 ex., 28. V, 1952, T. NAKANE leg. (new to Kyushu).

Host plants—*Pinus Thunbergii* PARLATORE (by the present designation).

Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Miyake-jima, Shikoku and Kyushu).

Japanese name: *Matsu-kuchibuto-kikuizō*.

Stenoscelis longisetosus sp. nov. (Fig. 2 & 3)

Male and female. Derm black, rather shiny, elytra and legs slightly diluted with red, antennae dark reddish brown, antennal club, tibial unci and tarsi yellowish brown; setae whitish yellow, conspicuous on elytral declivity.

Head finely and rather sparsely punctate on vertex, the interstices much wider than punctures, forehead with close punctures and a shallow median fovea; eyes not or but little more convex than head. Rostrum narrowed slightly from base to apex, with dense punctures having a tendency to run in longitudinal rows; upper margin of scrobe directed towards about lower third of length of eye, but not reaching to front margin of eye and turning suddenly downwards along it, antennal insertion post-medial. Antennae with scape being not longer than

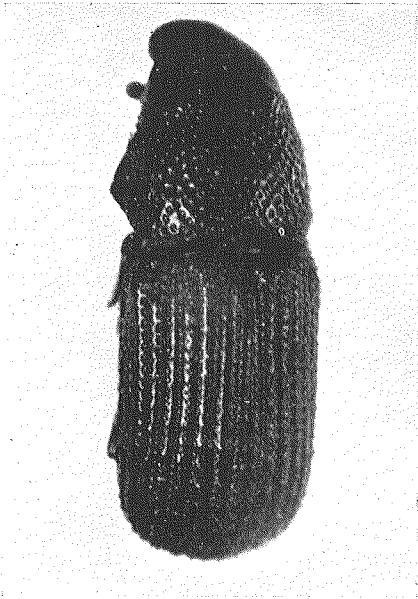


Fig. 1. *Stenoscelis gracilitarsis*
WOLLASTON (female).



Fig. 2. *Stenoscelis longisetosus*
sp. nov. (holotype).

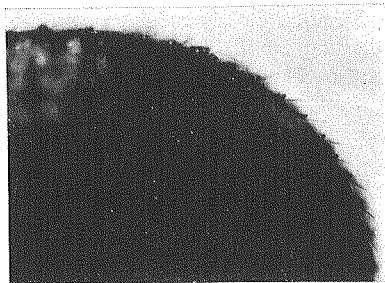


Fig. 3. *Stenoscelis longisetosus* sp. nov.
(lateral view of elytral declivity, showing
conical granules and long setae).

funicle; funicular segment I about as long as broad and distinctly longer than II plus III, II not longer than III, II to VII transverse and gradually widened distally; club densely pilose. Prothorax somewhat transverse (48 : 53 in holotype, 52 : 58 in allotype), widest near base, much gradually narrowed to deep apical constriction, the constriction not extending across dorsum, sharply narrowed at base, lateral margins with a rather deep median sinuation, apical margin slightly sinuate in middle; dorsum with dense punctures becoming denser and subconfluent near lateral margins, without an impunctate median stripe. Elytra subcylindrical, somewhat widened posteriorly, slightly wider than prothorax, about 2.3 times as long as prothorax, basal margin feebly bisinuate; striae rather deep throughout, closely set with punctures which are not or sometimes slightly incising margins of intervals, striae II and III not reaching base; intervals rather convex, distinctly wider than striae, bearing a single row of small granules which become sharply conical posteriorly; interval I gradually narrowed at base, there II to IV united and rugosely granulate, IX narrowly carinate from near middle towards apex, but not reaching apex and jointly ending with apex of III; setae on posterior declivity long and suberect, more than twice as long as granules; apices of elytra not or much feebly separated. Fore tarsal segment I a little longer than II plus III. Mesosternal process about as broad as basal breadth of tarsal segment III. Length (excluding rostrum), 2.8-3.0 mm.; breadth, 1.0-1.1 mm.

Holotype (♂) and allotopotype (♀): Gifu Pref., Honshu, 9. VII, 1934, H. ISE leg. Paratypes: Gozaishi, Yamanashi Pref., Honshu, 1 ex., 26. VII, 1953, K. NISHIKAWA leg.; Sapporo, Hokkaido, 1 ex., 17. VI, 1952, T. TOMIOKA leg.; Hiroshima, Hokkaido, 1 ex., 23. VI, 1954, H. KIMURA leg.

Types are deposited in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

Host plants—Unknown.

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido and Honshu).

Japanese name: *Kenaga-kuchibuto-kikuizō*.

This new species resembles closely *Stenoscelis setosus* MARSHALL (1937) from Kashmir, but may be distinct from the latter in the following points:—

(1) Prothorax slightly wider than long. (2) Elytra somewhat widened posteriorly. (3) Stria III of elytra not reaching base. (4) Intervals of elytra distinctly wider than striae, with a single row of small granules on the disc.

Addition

By the courtesy of Mr. Y. ARIGA I have had the opportunity to examine four examples (Ōbuchi-mura, Shizuoka Pref., Honshu, 2. VII, 1953, Y. ARIGA leg., host—*Pinus densiflora* SIEBOLD et ZUCCARINI) of *Stenoscelis gracilitarsis* WOLLASTON. It must be emphasized that *P. densiflora* is added as a new host plant of this beetle.