

Contribution to the Knowledge of *Scaphisoma* LEACH
(Coleoptera, Scaphidiidae) from the Ryukyu Islands

By

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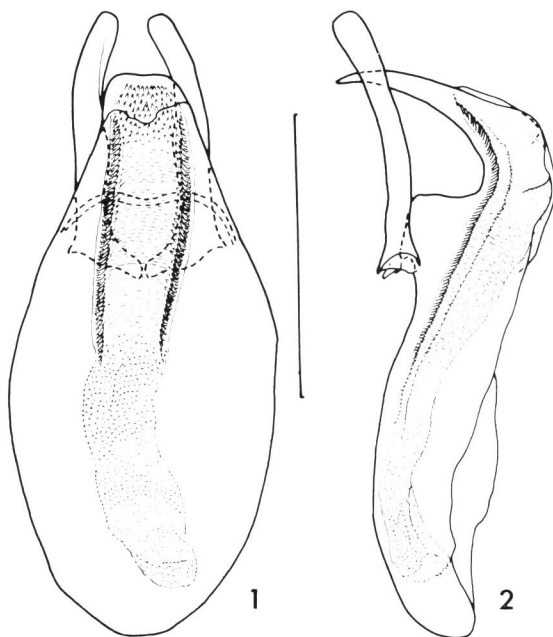
(Communicated by Yoshinori IMAIZUMI)

Although members of the genus *Scaphisoma* LEACH are known from almost all parts of the world, no species has been recorded from the Ryukyus. However, I had the opportunity to study collections made by M. CHÛJÔ, S. HISAMATSU and E. RAY which consist of several species from this archipelago, including a new one.

Scaphisoma iriomotense sp. n.

Length 1.4–1.45 mm (from middle of the apical pronotal margin to the internal apical angle of elytra). Body moderately convex, brown. Elytra and abdomen apically paler. Legs and antennal segments I to V yellowish brown. Antennal segments III to XI 0.85 mm long, their relative length in the following ratio: III 6: IV 8: V 12: VI 28: VII 27: VIII 24: IX 26: X 25: XI 29; IV narrow, about twice as long as broad; V distinctly broader than IV and about 2.5 times longer than broad; VI conspicuously long, decidedly broader than V, about 5 times longer than broad; VIII 3 to 3.5 times longer than broad; VIII 4 times longer than broad, scarcely broader than VI; XI about 3.5 times longer than broad. Pronotum at base 0.85–0.87 mm wide, with regularly rounded lateral margins; lateral keels in dorsal view not visible; dorsal puncturation dense and fine, well visible at magnification 25 times. Exposed portion of scutellum minute. Elytra at suture 0.86–0.90 mm long, combined 0.94–0.97 mm wide, the widest point being before the middle third of maximum length; lateral margins in basal half rounded, then almost straight; lateral keel in dorsal view visible from basal to apical angle or partly hidden; apical margins slightly rounded; sutural margin not elevated; interval between suture and sutural stria flat, in the middle 0.04–0.05 mm wide, with a row of similarly fine punctures as those of pronotum; sutural stria rather fine, parallel to suture or proximally slightly divergent, behind the pronotal lobe curved externally; discal puncturation dense and fine, decidedly coarser than that of pronotum, the intervals between the punctures being generally as large to twice as large as the diameters of punctures. Pygidium covered with microsculpture consisting of transverse lines and very finely punctate. Mesepimera as long as the distance between them and the mesocoxae. Metasternum slightly vaulted in the middle, with

two parallel medioapical depressions, sparsely and very finely punctate; its median portion, and areas between the coxae II and III covered with microsculpture consisting of transverse lines. Plates behind the mesocoxae 0.03–0.04 mm long, their margins very finely punctate. Metepisterna flat, at widest point 0.07–0.08 mm broad, proximally not or slightly narrowed, internal suture rather deep, internal margin straight. Sternites covered with the same microsculpture as pygidium and median portion of metasternum. First visible sternite sparsely and very finely punctate; postcoxal plates 0.09–0.11 mm long, their apical margins rounded, densely and moderately coarsely punctate. Tibiae straight and slender. Metatibiae 0.48–0.50 mm long, narrowed between the middle and the apical fifth. Male: Segments I to III of protarsi enlarged. Aedoeagus (Figs. 1 and 2) feebly sclerotized, 0.40–0.43 mm long.



Figs. 1–2. *Scaphisoma iriomotense* sp. n., aedoeagus in dorsal and lateral view. Scale=0.2 mm.

Holotype ♂ (NSMT-I-C 46425). Ryukyus: Iriomote Is. upper reaches of Nakama Riv., foot of Mt. Goza, 19. V. 1973, leg. S. HISAMATSU (in Natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo).

Paratypes 2 ♂ (NSMT-I-C 46426) — same data as holotype.

Notes. This species, due to its aedoeagus, appears to be closely allied to *hiekei* LÖBL (from Palawan) but differs conspicuously in the puncturation of the dorsal and ventral surface, especially in having much finer punctate pronotum. It may also be distinguished readily from that species by longer postcoxal plates of the first visible sternite, broader antennal segments (XI more than 6 times longer than broad in *hiekei*) and less rounded apical margins of the elytra.

Scaphisoma rufum ACHARD

Material examined. Ryukyus: Iriomote Is., end of transisland highway, near Mt. Goza, 17. V. 1973, 2 ex., leg. S. HISAMATSU; Ishigaki Is., Mt. Omoto, 12. V. 1973, 1 ex., leg. S. HISAMATSU.

Range. Northern Korea; Japan: Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu; China: prov. Kiangsu; Ryukyus.

Scaphisoma rubrum REITTER

Material examined. Ryukyus: Iriomote Is., Ohtomi, 6. IV. 1969, 4 ex., leg. M. CHÛJÔ; Iriomote Is., Inda, 10. IV. 1969, 1 ex., leg. M. CHÛJÔ; Iriomote Is., Shirahama, 13. IV. 1969, 1 ex., leg. M. CHÛJÔ; Okinawa Is., Hyakuna, 21. VIII. 1970, 1 ex., leg. M. CHÛJÔ.

Range. Japan: Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu; Ryukyus.

Scaphisoma haemorrhoidale REITTER

Material examined. Ryukyus: Okinawa Is., Kanna, April and September 1945, 5 ex., leg. E. RAY.

Range. U.R.S.S.: East Siberia; Japan: Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu; China: Manchuria; Ryukyus.

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Abstract

Scaphisoma iriomotense sp.n. is described from the Ryukyu Islands. *Scaphisoma rufum* ACHARD, *S. rubrum* REITTER and *S. haemorrhoidale* REITTER are recorded for the first time from the Ryukyus.

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