

ANNOTATIONES ZOOLOGICAE JAPONENSES

Volume 38, No. 2—June 1965

Published by the Zoological Society of Japan
Zoological Institute, Tokyo University

Description of a New Genus *Parazipangia* from Japan
(Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Alticinae)

With 1 Text-figure

Masao OHNO

Biology Laboratory, Toyo University, Tokyo
(Communicated by M. UÉNO)

Parazipangia gen. nov.

Body oblong-ovate, convex, and winged. Frontal tubercles ovate, obliquely situated, without a pointed process extending to the interantennal space; postclypeus rather remarkably raised, with the upper end produced posteriorly so as to separate the anterior parts of frontal tubercles; antennae subfiliform, shorter than the body. Pronotum transverse, anterior angles obliquely truncate; disk of the pronotum somewhat strongly convex, without an antero-basal transverse depression; scutellum subtriangular, with the apex rounded. Elytra broader at the base than prothorax, ovate, rather distinctly convex, and covered confusedly with minute punctures; elytral epipleuron obliquely situated, the apical part of which is twisted reversely and is invisible in ventral view. Anterior coxal cavities open behind; prosternal process comparatively narrow, but distinct between the coxae and exceeding the posterior margin of the coxae; mesosternal process subparallel-sided, and subequal in width to the broader part of the prosternal process; metasternum normal; intercoxal projection of the 1st abdominal sternite simple, without distinct carinae or ridges on its surface. Hind femora strongly thickened; hind tibiae subcylindrical, rather distinctly thickened terminally, with the external face broadly flat, and furnished at the apex with a simple spur (anterior four tibiae without such spur); 1st segment of hind tarsi subequal in length to the combined length of the following two; 3rd segment of tarsi entire, not bilobed; claws appendiculate.

Type species: *Parazipangia okiana* Ohno, n. sp.

Range: Japan.

The present new genus is closely allied to *Zipanginia*, but is separated

1) Studies on the Flea-beetles of Japan (12)

from the latter by the following points:—

Frontal tubercles ovate, and without an anterior process extending to the interantennal space; pronotum without any antero-basal depression on its surface, etc.

Parazipangia okiana sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Body narrowly oblong-ovate, a little dilated posteriorly and somewhat convex dorsally. General color pitchy black, with six basal segments of antennae and legs reddish brown (except for the blackish hind femora).

Vertex moderately convex, with the surface impunctate but irregularly wrinkled on its anterior half. Frontal tubercles rather strongly raised, distinctly delimited from the surrounding area, obliquely placed, and almost contiguous to, or slightly separated from, each other; shape of the tubercles ovate, without a produced angle in its anterior corner; surface of the tubercles somewhat flattened, nearly smooth and shining, but under a high power lens

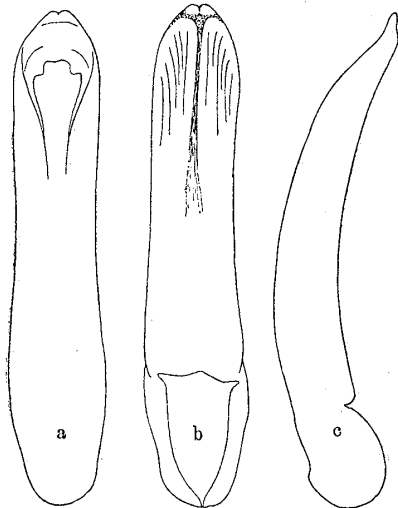


Fig. 1. Male genitalia of *Parazipangia okiana* Ohno, n. sp. a. dorsal aspect. b. ventral aspect. c. lateral aspect.

seen to be sparsely scattered with extremely fine punctures. Post-clypeus subtriangular, anterior margin widely emarginated with the median part somewhat produced anteriorly in a triangle; disk of the post-clypeus rather strongly raised, and sparsely and irregularly scattered with minute punctures, and furnished with pubescence along the lateral margins; hind part of the post-clypeus produced backwards through the interantennal space and extending to the space of the frontal tubercles so as to separate them, with the sides subparallel and the apex obtuse. Antennae subfiliform, about 3/4 the length of body, densely pubescent to some extent especially in the apical ones; 1st segment distinctly thickened apically; 2nd also thickened but much smaller; 3rd similar to the preceding one but slightly elongate; the remaining distinctly elongate, with the last one pointed at the apex; length order of these

antennal segments are roughly measured as follows:—11>1>5=7=9=10=6=8>4>3>2.

Pronotum transversely subquadrate, about 1.5 times as broad as long, subparallel-sided, but somewhat converged just behind the anterior corners and also just before the basal corners; anterior margin not bordered in its whole length, and nearly straight; anterior corners somewhat broadly and obliquely truncated and somewhat thickened, with the hind angle of the truncated area furnished with a large pore-like puncture which bears a seta; basal corners somewhat produced postero-laterally, with a seta-bearing pore at the apex; basal margin feebly bordered and gently rounded, with a slight emargination in its median part. Disk distinctly convex from side to side,

with a weak transverse depression on each antero-lateral area along the anterior margin; surface of the pronotum rather sparsely scattered with minute punctures (each puncture bearing a very fine recumbent hair which is seen under high power and by a suitable light), with extremely fine ones which are only visible with a high power lens; interspaces of these minute or fine punctures entirely smooth and shining. Scutellum trigonate, with the sides and the apex rounded, and the surface very feebly reticulated.

Elytra a little broader at the base than prothorax, subparallel to or a slightly dilated towards the portion a little posterior to the middle, with the apex rounded; above rather distinctly convex, but the humeral portion weakly raised; surface of the elytra sparsely and irregularly covered with minute punctures which are subequal in size to the larger ones among those of pronotum, and bearing a fine entirely recumbent pubescence, which is in general only visible under a high power lens and in a suitable light; interspaces of these punctures smooth and shining, but sparsely scattered irregularly, with extremely fine punctures which are only visible under a high power lens. Elytral epipleuron obliquely situated, rather broad in its basal part but gently narrowed posteriorly and twisted reversely in its apical narrow part; surface of the epipleuron impunctate and smooth, but sparsely pubescent in its twisted area.

Prosternal process narrow but distinct between the coxae, subparallel-sided in its anterior half but rather distinctly broadened, with the apex rounded; disk convex longitudinally and feebly channelled along the lateral margins, and sparsely pubescent in its posterior broadened area. Mesosternal process subequal in width to the dilated part of prosternal process, subparallel-sided, with the apex somewhat emarginated. Metasternum and each abdominal sternite rather sparsely pubescent-punctate, with the interspaces feebly reticulated especially in the abdomen.

Length: 3.2 mm.

Holotype(♂): Utaki, Dohgo, Oki Isls., Japan; 12. VII. 1964, M. Ohno leg. (in Ohno's coll.).

Distribution: Japan (Oki Isls.).