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## A Revision of the Tribe Deporaini of Japan (Coleoptera, Attelabidae)

### I. Descriptions of Taxa

#### 1. Genera *Apoderites*, *Eusproda*, *Chokkirius* and *Paradeporaus*<sup>1)</sup>

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**Abstract** Genera *Apoderites*, *Eusproda*, *Chokkirius* and *Paradeporaus* are treated. Two of them, *Apoderites* and *Eusproda* are newly proposed on the basis of Japanese species, *A. commodus* sp. nov. and *Rhynchites proximus* FAUST, respectively. *Rhynchites illibatus* VOSS and *Paradeporaus parasiticus* KONO are synonymized with *Eusproda proxima* (FAUST) and *P. depressus* (FAUST), respectively. Head sculptures and male genitalia of all four species are illustrated.

This is the first part of the descriptive series of my revisional study on the Japanese Deporaini. This paper includes descriptions of the genera *Apoderites*, *Eusproda*, *Chokkirius* and *Paradeporaus*. The general discussion on the tribeal and generic classification, keys to genera, subgenera and species and phylogenetic hypothesis will be appeared in the series II of this title.

#### Genus *Apoderites* nov.

Type species: *Apoderites commodus* sp. nov.

Rostrum short and depressed; labial palpus 2-segmented; pronotum almost as long as broad in both sexes, scarcely broadened in male; elytra without scutellar striae; tibiae without mucrones; setose sex patch absent; propygidium with wing folding spicule patches; ovipositor with styli.

Ethymology: *Apoderus*+Greek suffix -ites, masculine.

#### *Apoderites commodus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 6 A, 7 A)

*Male.* Black, apex of rostrum and procoxae reddish, with close fine hairs.

Head a little longer than broad, 9/10 times as long as pronotum excluding the neck region, obviously and strongly constricted at base, strongly punctate and hairy; punctures fused longitudinally on frons and sometimes composing a median longitudinal impression; frons broad, broader than rostrum, 11/21 times as broad as

1) Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (Ser. 3, No. 234).

breadth of head excluding eyes; temples as long as eyes, parallel-sided behind eyes. Eye large, moderately prominent. Rostrum short, depressed, almost  $3/5$  times as long as pronotum, slightly curved ventrally; 1.2 times as long as maximum breadth, broadest at the apical  $2/5$ , narrowest at the basal  $1/6$ , antennae inserted at the basal  $1/3$ ; dorsal surface flat, punctate at sides on apical half, punctures not arranged in row; basal half strongly punctate as frons, but central region broadly impressed and glabrous; neck region strigulated, with transverse punctures. Antenna about 1.8 times as long as pronotum, with scape 1.8 times as long as broad, constricted at base; funicle with 1st segment thick, a little shorter than and as broad as scape, 1.6 times as long as broad; 2nd clavate, 1.2 times as long as 1st, 2 times as long as broad; 3rd to 7th of same length, almost  $1/2$  times as long as 2nd; 3rd to 5th oblong,  $5/7$  times as broad as long, and 5th to 7th successively broader, 7th as broad as long and strongly constricted at base; club with 1st segment a little longer than broad, almost 2 times as long as the last funicular segment; 2nd as long as 1st, as broad as long; 3rd and 4th conjointly conical or cuspidate ovoid, longer than broad.

Pronotum as long as broad, or a little longer than broad; broadest at basal  $1/4-1/2$ , then roundly narrowed anteriorly to the subapical constriction, parallel-sided from the constriction to the apex; behind the broadest part slightly narrowed posteriorly, weakly constricted near base, then parallel-sided posteriorly. Dorsum with a pair of faint depressions behind the middle. Dorsal and lateral surfaces closely punctate with fine hairs except for the strigulate bare basal region, basal margin marginate. Postcoxal projections not contiguous to each other. Scutellum oblong, slightly tapered.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as broad at humeri, about 2.8 times as long as pronotum, reaching the basal part of pygidium, dilated posteriorly, broadest at apical  $1/3$ ; striae moderately punctate, very shallowly grooved, punctures somewhat irregularly arranged at posterior part of elytra; intervals a little broader than striae, irregularly and minutely punctate, finely hairy; 9th stria not confluent with 10th but extinct above the 3rd ventrite, a few punctures inserted between 9th and 10th striae below humerus.

Mesosternum, mesepisterna and mesepimera sparsely or partially closely punctate and hairy; metepisterna closely and strongly punctate at the anterior area, and sparsely punctate and partially glabrous at the posterior area, each puncture with a fine hair; metepimera finely punctate; metasternum glabrous, with sparse weak punctures and erect hairs.

Legs with clavate femora and dilated tibiae; femora clothed with rather long hairs except for the posterior surface, dorsal ridge absent; tibiae almost straight except for base, without distinct dorsal ridge, not mucronate, clothed with long hairs, middle tibia slightly shorter than the others; tarsi normal; hind tarsus not longer than the others, with 1st segment shorter than 2nd and 3rd taken together.

Abdomen scarcely sunken, almost straight in lateral view; venter rugose, clothed

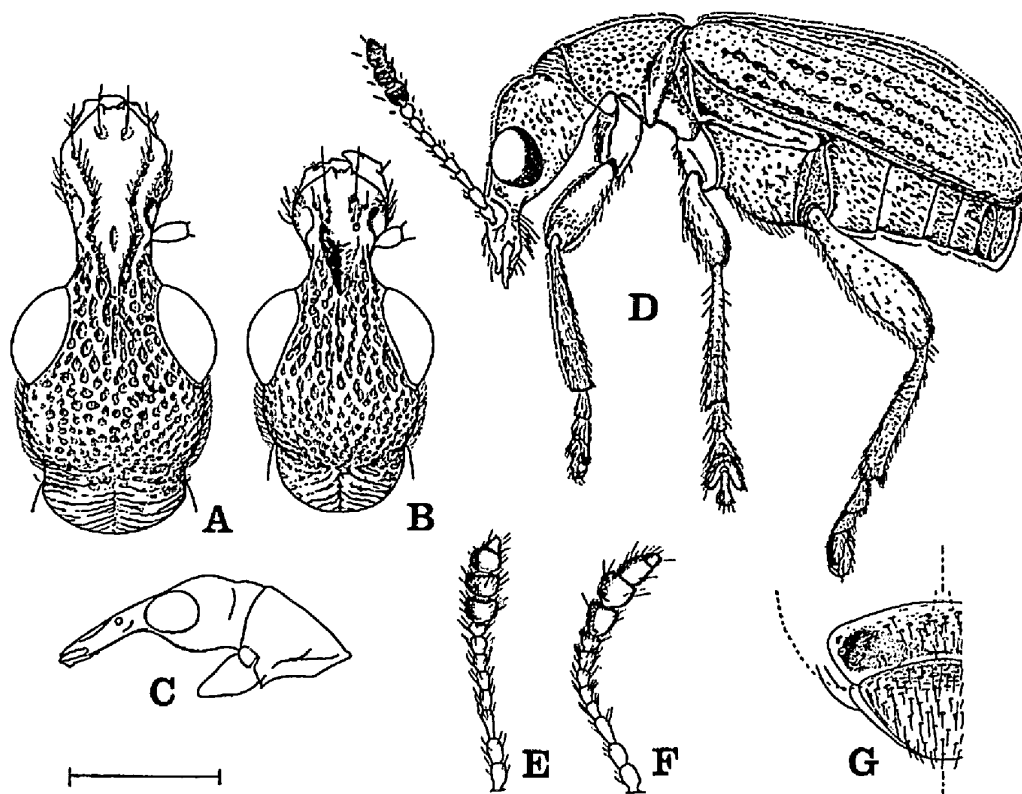


Fig. 1. *Apoderites commodus* sp. nov. — A, Head in dorsal view, female; B, ditto, male; C, head in lateral view, female; D, habitus, male; E, antenna, female; F, ditto, male. Scale, A, B: 0.5 mm, C: 1 mm, D: 0.71 mm, E, F: 0.63 mm.

with long hairs; each ventrite sparsely punctate and irregularly wrinkled, and partially glabrous; pygidium  $2/3$  times as long as broad, sparsely punctate and hairy, with transverse irregular wrinkles at the proximal part; the propygidium covered with dense microtrichia, with a pair of spicule patches under elytra, central region sparsely punctate and hairy.

Tegmen of male genitalia with rather short cap-pice; endophallic sclerites distinct (Fig. 6, A).

**Female.** Rostrum longer, 1.7 times as long as broad; punctures arranged in rows on dorsal surface of rostrum, without central broad depression; antennae inserted at basal  $1/4$ ; each segment of antennal club shorter, transverse; pronotum more convex laterally; elytra slightly longer, but reaching to the apical part of propygidium; abdomen slightly inflated.

**Length.** 2.2–3.3 mm (excl. rostrum).

**Host.** Unknown.

**Behavior.** Unknown.

**Holotype.** ♂ (Type No. 2600, Kyushu Univ.), Okujussô, Ôkuchi, Kagoshima Pref., 19. v. 1982, H. TAKEMOTO leg.

**Paratypes.** Kyushu: 8 ♀, 14 ♂, same data as holotype; 2 ♀, 1 ♂, Kurusonkyô,

Ebino, Miyazaki Pref., 22. v. 1982, H. TAKEMOTO leg.; 3 ♀, 1 ♂, Miike, Takaharu, Miyazaki Pref., 20. v. 1982, H. TAKEMOTO leg., 1 ♂, 16. v. 1983, Y. SAWADA leg.; 1 ♀, Nigô, Izumi, Kumamoto Pref., 14. v. 1980, K. ÔHARA leg.; 1 ♀, Okuhiratani, Saga Pref., 3. v. 1983, T. OGATA leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Hiko, Fukuoka Pref., 8. vii. 1983, K. MORIMOTO leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Fukuchi, Fukuoka Pref., 5. v. 1954, T. YOSHIDA leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Ichifusa, Kumamoto Pref., 28. vii. 1952, S. KIMOTO leg. Shikoku: 3 ♀, 5 ♂, Kuroson, Kôchi Pref., 29. iv. 1956, K. MORIMOTO & T. HIDAKA leg. Honshu: 1 ♂, Shirahone, Nagano Pref., 18. vii. 1956, S. KIMOTO leg.; 1 ♀, Tainai, Kurokawa, Niigata Pref., 8. vi. 1980, H. TAKEMOTO leg.; 1 ♀, Nuruyu spa, Miyagi Pref., 22. vi. 1983, Y. SAWADA leg.

*Distribution.* Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

*Note.* This new species is somewhat similar to some species of the genus *Deporaus* in the general shape and colouration, but is distinguished from them by the presence of the wing folding spicule patches on the propygidium (Fig. 1, G) and the male tibiae without mucrones.

### Genus *Eusproda* nov.

Type species: *Rhynchites proximus* FAUST.

Rostrum elongate, not so flattened apically; base of rostrum with dense long hairs in female; labial palpus 2-segmented; pronotum longer than broad in both sexes, scarcely broadened in male; elytra without scutellar striae; male procoxa with setose sex patch; male tibiae without mucrones; propygidium with wing folding spicule patches; ovipositor with styli.

*Etymology:* Anagram of *Deporaus*, feminine.

### *Eusproda proxima* (FAUST), comb. nov.

(Figs. 2, 3, 6 B, 7 B)

*Rhynchites proximus* FAUST, 1882, Dt. ent. Z., 26: 260, 287, (Amur); — *Deporaus proximus*: FAUST, 1887, Dt. ent. Z., 31: 163 (nec Voss, 1938, Stett. ent. Ztg., 99: 104, 359.); — *Depasophilus proximus*: Voss, 1938, Stett. ent. Ztg., 99: 74–75; TER-MINASSIAN, 1950, Fauna SSSR., 27, 2: 148, 150 (Amur oblast).

*Rhynchites (Involvulus) illibatus* Voss, 1920, Dt. ent. Z., 1920: 166–167, (Korea: Seish, Japan: Tsushima); — *Depasophilus illibatus*: Voss, 1938, Stett. ent. Ztg., 99: 73–74; TER-MINASSIAN, 1950, Fauna SSSR., 27, 2: 148, 149; SAWADA, 1986, Gekkan-Mushi, (186): 28–29 (Tsushima).  
*Syn. nov.*

*Male.* Black with blue metallic lustre; hairy.

Head 7/9 times as long as broad, 1/2 times as long as pronotum excluding the neck region, scarcely or slightly constricted at base, sculptures not clearly differentiated between moderately punctate vertex and transversely strigated neck region; temples shorter than eyes, weakly rounded; eyes moderate in size; rostrum slender, a little longer than pronotum, with a pair of obtuse flat projections at its apex; an-

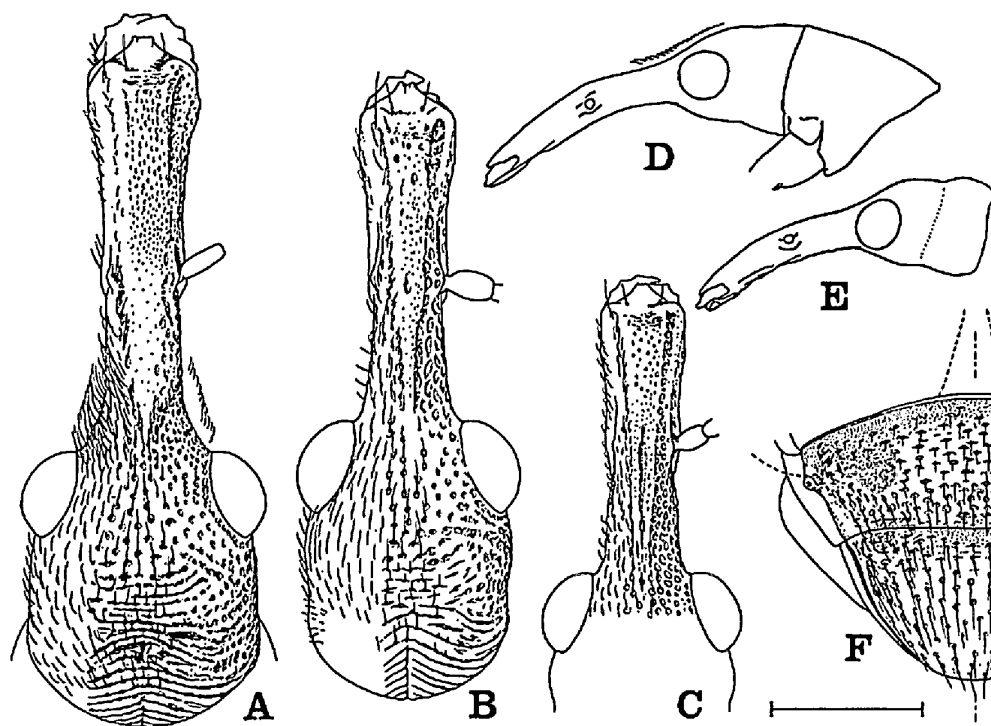


Fig. 2. *Eusproda proxima*. — A, Head in dorsal view, female; B, C, ditto, male; D, head in lateral view, female; E, ditto, male; F, propygidium and pygidium, male. Scale, A, B, C, F: 0.5 mm, D, E: 1 mm.

tenna inserted just behind the middle of rostrum, 1.5 times as long as pronotum; pronotum a little longer than broad, subbasal and subapical constrictions distinct but not sharp; postcoxal projections not contiguous to each other; elytra conjointly rather convex, 1.7 times as long as broad at humeri, reaching the middle of propygidium, straightly dilated posteriorly, 9th and 10th striae not confluent throughout; tibiae almost straight except for base, not mucronate; 1st segment of hind tarsus slightly longer than the 2nd and 3rd taken together.

Ventral surface of procoxa with setose sex patch (Fig. 3 B); propygidium with a pair of spicule patches small but distinct (Fig. 2 F); male genitalia without distinct endophallic sclerites (Fig. 6 B).

*Female*. Rostrum slenderer, 1.4 times as long as pronotum, basal part with dense long hairs (Fig. 2 A); pronotum smaller, as long as broad; pygidium broader,  $3/5$  times as long as broad.

*Length*. 3.8 mm (excl. rostrum).

*Host*. *Pueraria thunbergiana* BENTH., *Lespedeza cyrtobotrya* MIQ.

*Brood care*. The female weevil cuts and bores a vine of *Pueraria thunbergiana* and lays egg(s) in it.

*Specimens examined*. Tsushima Is.: 1 ♀, Mt. Tatsura, 18–20. v. 1961, H.

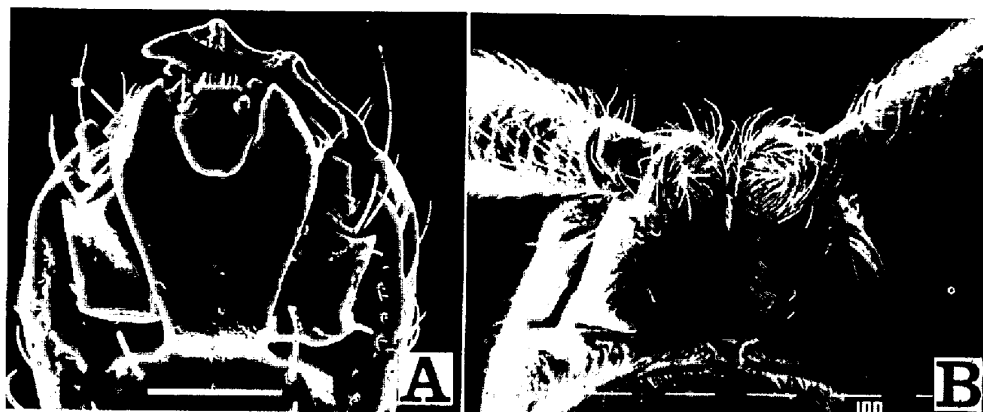


Fig. 3. *Eusproda proxima*. — A, Mouth parts in ventral view, male; B, procoxae in ventro-caudal view, male, showing sex setose patches. Scales: 100  $\mu$ m.

KAMIYA leg.; 1 ♀, Asamo, 27. v. 1982, O. TADAUCHI leg.; 1 ♀, Mitsushima, 24. v. 1985, Y. SAWADA leg.; 2 ♀, Tsutsuse, 24–25. v. 1985, Y. SAWADA leg.; 2 ♀, 1 ♂, 7. v. 1986, Y. SAWADA leg.; 10 ♀, 10 ♂, Uchiyama, 7–8. v. 1986, Y. SAWADA leg. Korea: 2 ♂, Mt. Sudo, 800–1,000 m, Gyonsangbug Do, 28–29. v. 1979, K. YAMAGISHI leg.

*Distribution.* Amur oblast, Primorsk kray, Korea, Japan (Tsushima Is.).

*Note.* This species resembles species of the Rhynchitini in general appearance, but the mouth parts, the tibiae and the length of elytra are characteristic of the tribe Deporaini. The most part of the propygidium is rugose and clothed with decumbent long hairs. This structure is similar to *Deporaus*, but the wing folding spicule patches are absent in the latter. The elytra reach the middle of propygidium, when the abdomen is stretched.

So far as I know, the setose sex patch (HAMILTON, 1971) of the male procoxa is peculiar to this species in the tribe Deporaini, though it is common in the Byctiscini and Auletini.

FAUST (1882) described *Rhynchites proximus* based on the female specimen(s). This species shows strong sexual dimorphism, which Voss (1938) mistook for interspecific difference. Thus, he identified the female as *Depasophilus proximus* (FAUST) and the male as *D. illibatus* (Voss). The latter species was probably described on the male, and its variations were regarded as the sexual difference in the original description.

### Genus *Chokkirius* KÔNO

*Chokkirius* KÔNO, 1929, Trans. Sapporo nat. Hist. Soc., 10: 122–123, 136; Voss, 1938, Stett. ent. Ztg., 99: 71; TER-MINASSIAN, 1950, Fauna SSSR., 27, 2: 144.

Type species: *Rhynchites (Deporaus) rosti* SCHILSKY (= *Chokkirius truncatus* (SHARP)), by original designation.

Rostrum elongate, scarcely flattened apically; base of rostrum with dense long

hairs in female; labial palpus 1-segmented; male pronotum strongly prominent laterally, transverse; elytra without scutellar striae; male procoxa without setose sex patch; tibiae without mucrones; propygidium with wing folding spicule patches; ovipositor with styli.

*Note.* Genera *Chokkirius* and *Depasophilus* are much alike in concept. KÔNO (1929) proposed the genus *Chokkirius* for *Rhynchites rosti*, as an intermediate between genera *Rhynchites* and *Deporaus* in his system. On the other hand, Voss (1922) established the genus *Depasophilus* on the basis of one new species, *D. bakeri* from Borneo. Later, Voss (1938) expanded the genus *Depasophilus* to include various species which may be placed between the tribes Rhynchitini and Deporaini. Both genera are, consequently, equivalent in concept that it contains intermediate species between rhynchitine lineage and deporaine one. If we agree to the concept of *Depasophilus* extended by Voss (1938), *Chokkirius* should be synonymised under *Depasophilus*.

In my opinion, however, *Depasophilus* sensu Voss (1938) is heterogeneous composite, and it should be divided into several genera of Rhynchitini or Deporaini.

Apart from this problem, I treat *Chokkirius* as an independent genus in this study, only because *R. rosti* is not congeneric with *D. bakeri*, in having the weakly constricted head, elongate rostrum and straight tibiae.

### *Chokkirius truncatus* (SHARP)

(Figs. 4, 6 C, 7 C)

*Rhynchites truncatus* SHARP, 1889, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., 1889: 67, (Japan: Miyanoshita);—*Chokkirius truncatus*: MORIMOTO, 1962, Sci. Bull. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 19: 175–176.  
*Rhynchites (Deporaus) rosti* SCHILSKY, 1906, Käf. Eur., 42: 79, (Japan: Okuru);—*Chokkirius rosti*: KÔNO, 1929, Trans. Sapporo nat. Hist. Soc., 10: 123–128, (Hokkaido, Honshu); KÔNO, 1935, Ins. matsum., 10: 63, (Kuril Is.); Voss, 1938, Stett. ent. Ztg., 99: 71–72; TER-MINASSIAN, 1950, Fauna SSSR., 27, 2: 144–145.

*Male.* Black or piceous with weak blue or bluish green metallic lustre; hairy.

Head transverse, 3/4 times as long as broad, almost 1/2 times as long as pronotum excluding the neck region, weakly constricted at base; temples rounded, shorter than eyes; eyes rather small; rostrum a little shorter than pronotum, basal part lowered; apex with a pair of weak projections; antenna 1.4 times as long as pronotum; pronotum broadened laterally, 7/8 times as long as broad, major part of side weakly rounded, subapical constriction strong and sharp, strongly contracted at base; postcoxal projections contiguous to each other; elytra conjointly rather convex dorsally, 1.6 times as long as pronotum, 9th and 10th striae not confluent throughout; tibiae almost straight except for bases, not mucronate; 1st segment of hind tarsus as long as or slightly longer than 2nd and 3rd taken together; propygidium with a pair of spicule patches; pygidium 5/9 times as long as broad.

Male genitalia without endophallic sclerites; transfer apparatus with minute spines (Fig. 6 C).

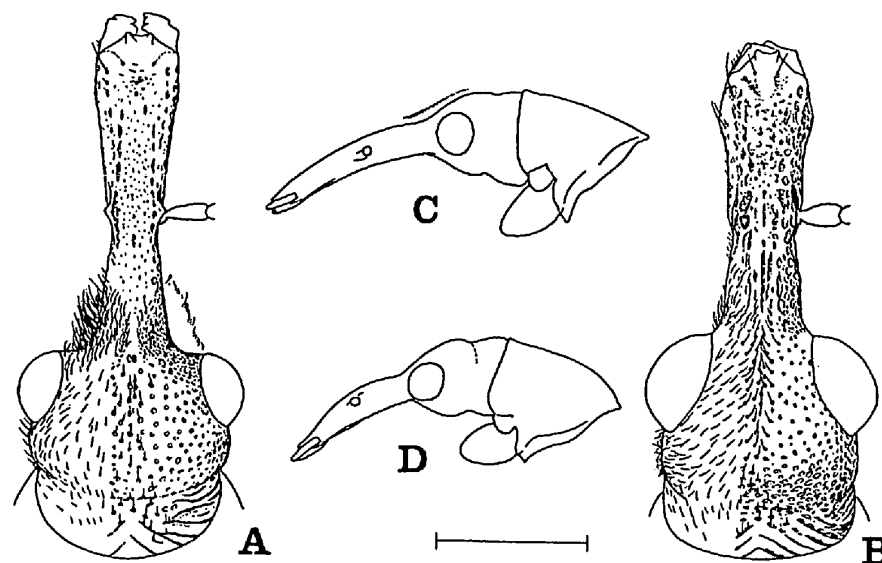


Fig. 4. *Chokkirius truncatus*. — A, Head in dorsal view, female; B, ditto, male; C, head in lateral view, female; D, ditto, male. Scale, A, B: 0.5 mm, C, D: 1 mm.

*Female*. Head shorter,  $2/3$  times as long as broad; eyes smaller, frons very broad; rostrum slenderer, about 1.3 times as long as pronotum, basal part with dense long hairs (Fig. 4 A); pronotum rather smaller; pygidium acute,  $3/5$  times as long as broad.

*Length*. 3.5–4.0 mm (excl. rostrum).

*Brood care*. The female weevil cuts and bores a twig of maple and lays an egg in it (KÔNO, 1929).

*Host*. *Acer mono* MAXIM., *A. palmatum* THUNB., *A. japonicum* THUNB., *A. ukurundense* TRAUTV. et MEY.

*Specimens examined*. Hokkaido: 1 ♀, Mt. Rausu, 5. vii. 1982, Y. SAWADA leg.; 1 ♂, Rausu spa, 4. vii. 1982, Y. SAWADA leg.; 1 ♂, Yukomanbetsu, Mts. Dai-setsu, 30. vi. 1982, Y. SAWADA leg.; 1 ♀, Nopporo, Ebetsu, 14. vi. 1980, H. TAKEMOTO leg. Honshu: 1 ♀, Nikko, Tochigi Pref., 14. vii. 1956, S. KIMOTO leg.; 2 ♀, Hachimantai, Aomori Pref., 12. vii. 1962, Y. MIYATAKE leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Iôzen, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Pref., 25. v. 1974, T. MIKAGE leg.; 1 ♂, Mts. Ôdaigahara, 12. vi. 1983, N. NISHIDA leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Daisen, Tottori Pref., 30. v. 1983, K. KONISHI leg.; 1 ♀, Akazai vall., Hyôgo Pref., 6. v. 1984, N. NISHIDA leg. Shikoku: 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Mt. Koutsusan, Tokushima Pref., 9. vi. 1985, K. ÔHARA leg. Kyushu: 1 ♂, Mt. Kujû-kurodake, Oita Pref., 11. v. 1982, R. NODA leg.; 1 ♀, Naki, Izumi, Kumamoto Pref., 21. x. 1980, N. KÔDA leg.; 1 ♀, Hikosan, Fukuoka Pref., 21. iv. 1979, T. GOTO leg. Tsushima Is.: 1 ♂, Mt. Mitake, Kamitsushima Is., 4. v. 1982, S. NOMURA leg. Taiwan: 1 ♀, Mt. Lalashan, 1,300–1,500 m, Taoyuan Hsien, 17. v. 1981, K. ÔHARA leg.

*Distribution*. Kuril Isls., Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsu-



shima Is.), Taiwan (new record).

*Note.* As KÔNO (1929) stated, the elytra reach the pygidium in repose in the male, and in the female the pygidium is entirely exposed. But the propygidium is equally sculptured in both sexes.

### Genus *Paradeporaus* KÔNO

*Paradeporaus* KÔNO, 1927, Ins. matsum., 2: 60; Voss, 1938, Stett. ent. Ztg., 99: 69; TER-MINASSIAN, 1950, Fauna SSSR., 27, 2: 145.

Type species: *Paradeporaus parasiticus* KÔNO (= *Paradeporaus depressus* (FAUST)), by original designation.

Body depressed; rostrum elongate in the female, scarcely flattened; labial palpus 2-segmented; pronotum transverse; male procoxa without setose sex patch; all tibiae with stout mucrones in the male; propygidium without wing folding spicule patches.

*Note.* This genus contains only one species which is peculiar in the ecological character of synoecy (KÔNO, 1927, 28) and the correlative morphological modifications.

### *Paradeporaus depressus* (FAUST)

(Figs. 5, 6 D, 7 D)

*Rhynchites depressus* FAUST, 1882, Dt. ent. Z., 26: 260, 287–288, (Amur); — *Deporaus depressus*: FAUST, 1887, Dt. ent. Z., 31: 163; — *Rhynchites (Deporaus) depressus*: REITTER, 1899, Ent. Nach., 25: 307; SCHILSKY, 1903, Käf. Eur., 40: 14, (Amur: Vladivostok); — *Paradeporaus depressus*: Voss, 1938, Stett. ent. Ztg., 99: 60, 69–70, fig. 5; TER-MINASSIAN, 1950, Fauna SSSR., 27, 2: 145–146, (Primorsk kray).

*Paradeporaus parasiticus* KÔNO, 1927, Ins. matsum., 2: 60–61 (Hokkaido); KÔNO, 1928, Zool. Mag. Tokyo, 40: 40–44; KONO, 1930, J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido imp. Univ., 29: 10; Voss, 1938, Stett. ent. Ztg., 99: 60, 69; TER-MINASSIAN, 1950, Fauna SSSR., 27, 2: 146–147; MORIMOTO, 1962, Bull. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ., 19: 125, (Hokkaido, Honshu); SAWADA, 1986, Pulex, (74): 354–355 (Kyushu). *Syn. nov.*

*Male.* Black; elytra with slight blue lustre; hairy.

Head a little shorter than broad,  $3/5$  times as long as pronotum excluding the neck region, distinctly constricted at base, undersurface excavated; eyes small, strongly prominent; temples a little shorter than eyes, parallel-sided, constricted along hind margins of eyes; frons very broad,  $3/4$  times as broad as head excluding eyes; rostrum  $5/9$  times as long as pronotum, directed anteriorly and evenly bent (Fig. 5 D), apex with a pair of weak projections and a minute median projection, each side with a foliaceous lateral projection below the antennal insertion (Fig. 5 B); antenna 1.2 times as long as pronotum; pronotum depressed and prominent postero-laterally,  $4/5$  times as long as broad, broadest at basal  $1/3$ , sharply constricted just behind apical margin, strongly contracted at base; postcoxal projections not contiguous to each other; dorsum strongly and closely but separately punctate;

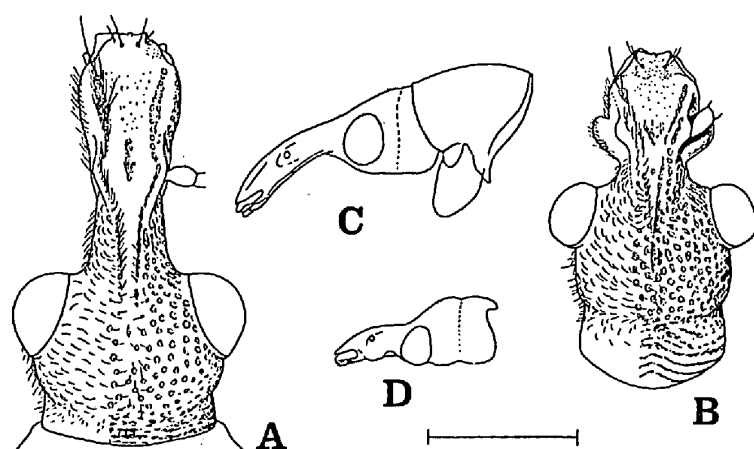


Fig. 5. *Paradeporaus depressus*. — A, Head in dorsal view, female; B, ditto, male; C, head in lateral view, female; D, ditto, male. Scale, A, B: 0.5 mm, C, D: 1 mm.

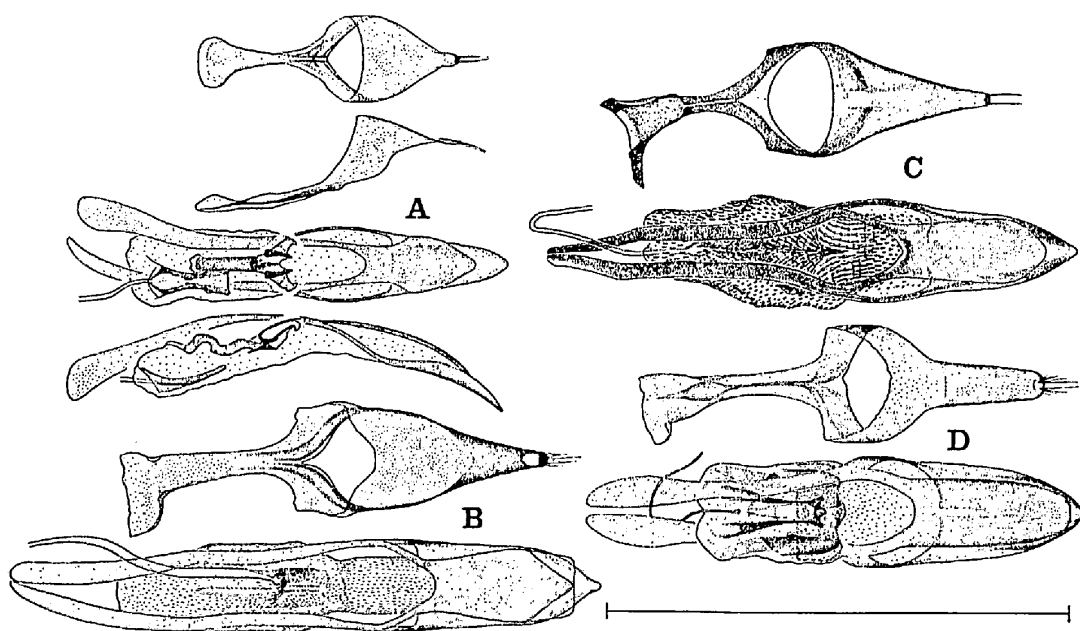


Fig. 6. Male genitalia, tegmens separated, some apophyses partly omitted to show endophallic structures. — A, *Apoderites commodus* sp. nov.; B, *Eusproda proxima*; C, *Chokkirius truncatus*; D, *Paradeporaus depressus*. Scale, 1 mm.

elytra 1.4 times as long as broad at humeri, 2.3 times as long as pronotum, dilated posteriorly, reaching the apical part of propygidium; 9th and 10th striae not confluent throughout; all tibiae mucronate; 1st segment of hind tarsus as long as or a little longer than 2nd and 3rd taken together; pygidium  $5/9$  times as long as broad, propygidium without spicules.

Male genitalia with distinct endophallic sclerites (Fig. 6 D).

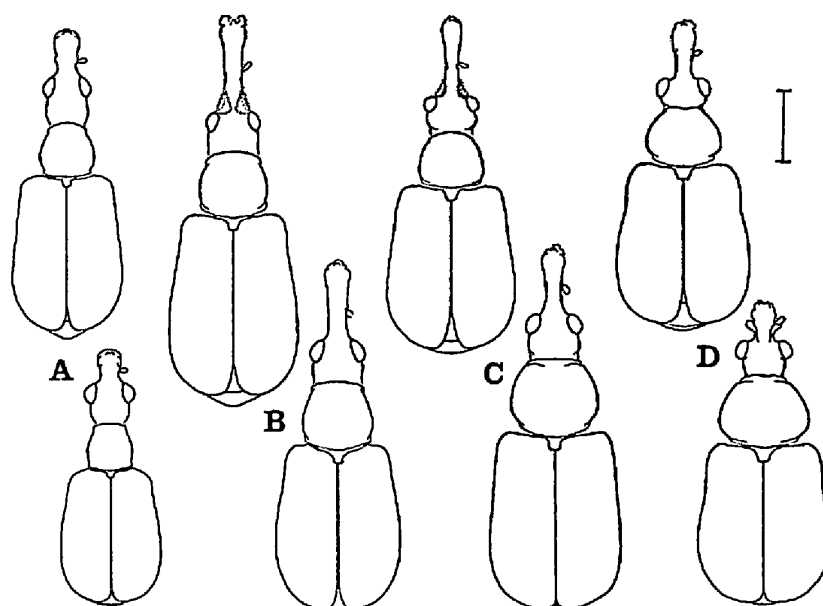


Fig. 7. Habitus in dorsal view, bodies stretched, female (top) and male (bottom). — A, *Apoderites commodus* sp. nov.; B, *Eusproda proxima*; C, *Chokkirius truncatus*; D, *Paradeporaus depressus*. Scale, 1 mm.

**Female.** Head orderly, not excavated ventrally, broader,  $2/3$  times as long as broad; temples shorter, rounded laterally; rostrum normal, directed antero-ventrally and evenly bent ventrally, without foliaceous projections; pronotum rather smaller; tibiae without mucrones; pygidium broader, 2 times as broad as long.

**Length.** 2.7–3.8 mm (excl. rostrum).

**Host plant.** *Acer rufinerve* SIEB. et ZUCC., *A. mono* MAXIM., *A. palmatum* THUNB., *A. japonicus* THUNB., *A. ginnala* MAXIM., *A. ukurundense* TRAUTV. et MEY.

**Habit.** Symbiont of leaf-rolling weevils; the female and the male creep in the cradle and the former lays eggs between rolled leaves.

**Host leaf-roller.** *Byctiscus puberulus regalis* (ROELOFS), *B. venustus* (PASCOE).

**Specimens examined.** Hokkaido: 1 ♂, Yukomanbetsu, Mts. Daisetsu, 30. vi. 1982, Y. SAWADA leg. Honshu: 1 ♀, 2 ♂, Akazai vall., Hyōgo Pref., 6. v. 1984, N. NISHIDA leg. Shikoku: 4 ♀, 3 ♂, Mt. Koutsusan, Tokushima Pref., 12. v. 1985, K. ÔHARA leg. Kyushu: 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Mt. Hikosan, Fukuoka Pref., 10. v. 1980, K. ÔHARA leg.; 2 ♀, 5 ♂, Mt. Kujû-kurodake, Ôita Pref., 19–21. v. 1984, Y. SAWADA leg.; 14 ♀, 9 ♂, 11–12. v. 1985, Y. SAWADA leg.

**Distribution.** Primorsk kray, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

**Note.** KÔNO (1927) described *P. parasiticus* from Japan with no consideration of *Rhynchites depressus* FAUST from Primorsk kray. Comparing both descriptions, I can find no reason exist to distinguish *P. parastiticus* from *depressus*.

### Acknowledgements

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