

## Two New Elaterid Beetles (Coleoptera, Elateridae) from Taiwan

Hisayuki ARIMOTO

Nishikagaya 4-3-5-1211, Suminoe-ku, Osaka, 559 Japan

**Abstract** Two new elaterid beetles, *Scutellathous yamashitai* sp. nov. and *Actenicerus takeshii* sp. nov., are described from Taiwan. The former closely resembles *S. comes* (LEWIS) and the latter is similar to *A. nagaoui* ÔHIRA in general characters.

Recently, I had an opportunity to study many specimens of elaterid beetles from Taiwan through the courtesy of my friends. I have concluded that two species of them are new to science, as will be described below. The holotype of each species designated in this paper is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Hitoo ÔHIRA for his constant guidance, and to Dr. Wataru SUZUKI for valuable advice on the present study. I am also indebted to Messrs. Akira YAMASHITA, Yoshio WATANABE and Takeshi ITOH for their kind offer of materials.

### *Scutellathous yamashitai* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-4)

*Male.* Length 12.6 mm; width 2.8 mm.

Body elongate, almost parallel-sided, flattened above and shining. Color dark brown; most parts of under surfaces brown to dark brown; mouth-parts yellowish brown except for dark brown apical portions of mandibles. Dorsal surface clothed with moderately long, subrecumbent, whitish yellow pubescence; ventral surface with whitish pubescence.

Head subquadrate; anterior frons broadly and triangularly impressed between eyes; surfaces deeply punctate, the punctures becoming denser laterad; clypeal margin distinctly prominent, slightly rounded and impressed at the middle, well raised over antennal insertions; apical segment of each maxillary palpus hatchet-like in shape and about 1.6 times as long as broadest width; labrum transversely ovate, with surface unevenly, coarsely and rugosely punctate; clypeal area transverse, broad and somewhat narrowed at the middle, unevenly and strongly rugose. Eyes large and prominent outwards. Antennae rather long, extending beyond tips of posterior angles of pronotum at least by apical two segments; basal segment robust and subclavate; second short, obconic and slightly longer than wide; third elongate triangular, about twice

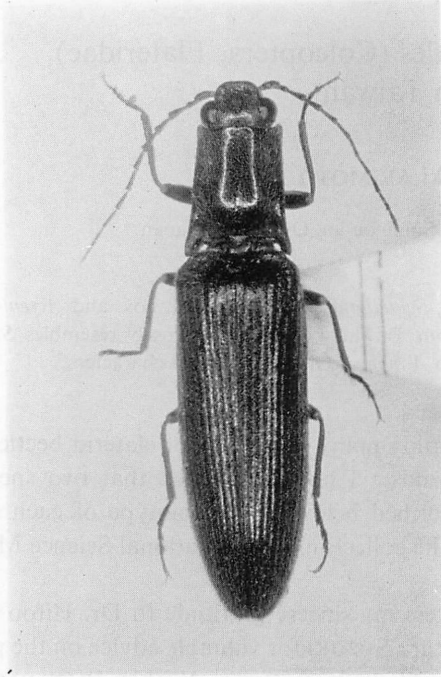


Fig. 1. *Scutellathous yamashitai* sp. nov., holotype, from Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan.



Fig. 2. Right antenna of *S. yamashitai* sp. nov. Scale: 1 mm.

as long as second and a little longer than fourth; third to tenth serrate; apicalmost the longest and about 5.5 times as long as its broadest width.

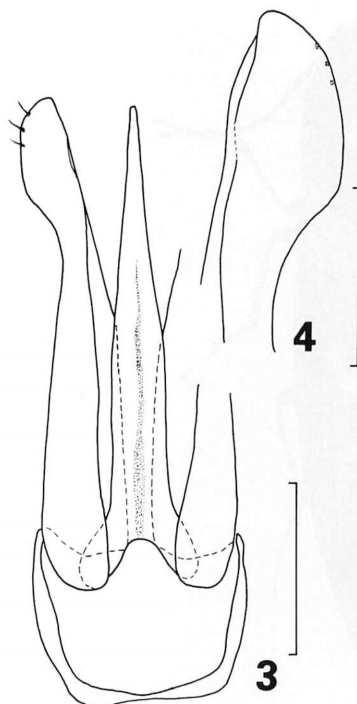
Pronotum quadrate; about 1.2 times as long as the basal width, with sides slightly convergent from base to just before anterior angles which are slightly divergent and prominent; disc gently convex above, with a shallow median longitudinal impression in basal half; surface smooth and shining, sparsely and evenly punctate, though the punctures become denser laterad; posterior angles short, projecting postero-laterally, each with a distinct carina above.

Scutellum tongue-shaped, subvertical, with the sides somewhat constricted at basal fourth; surface coarsely punctate and longitudinally elevated in posterior half.

Elytra about 2.9 times as long as humeral width; sides almost parallel in basal two-thirds, then weakly rounded and gradually convergent towards apices; striae well defined, coarsely, unevenly and elongately punctate; intervals slightly elevated, irregularly punctate and transversely rugose.

Legs slender, under surfaces of apical end of second tarsal segments somewhat lobed beneath, the third more clearly lobed than the second; claws simple.

Propleura densely punctate. Prosternum rather sparsely punctate, the punctures sparser than those of pronotum; prosternal process elongate, weakly incurved behind



Figs. 3-4. Aedeagus of *S. yamashitai* sp. nov. Scales: 0.5 mm (for Fig. 3) and 0.2 mm (for Fig. 4).

procoxae, with obtusely pointed apex. The punctures on metasternum smaller and sparser than those of prosternum. Abdomen elongate and densely punctate.

Aedeagus as illustrated (Figs. 3-4); median lobe slightly shorter than lateral lobes, apex of each lateral lobe clearly depressed and furnished with some short setae.

*Female.* Length 11.5 mm; width 2.5 mm. Similar to male in general characters. Body more parallel-sided; antennae shorter, the third segment about 2.3 times as long as the second.

*Holotype:* ♂, Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 20-VI-1983, A. YAMASHITA leg. *Paratype:* 1 ♀, same locality as for the holotype, 15-VII-1977, Y. WATANABE leg.

*Notes.* This new species is allied to *Scutellathous comes* (LEWIS, 1894) from Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: 1) The color is darker. 2) The punctures on the pronotum are smaller and sparser. 3) The anterior angles of pronotum are divergent.

*Actenicerus takeshii* sp. nov.

(Figs. 5-8)

*Male.* Length about 16.0 mm; width about 3.8 mm.

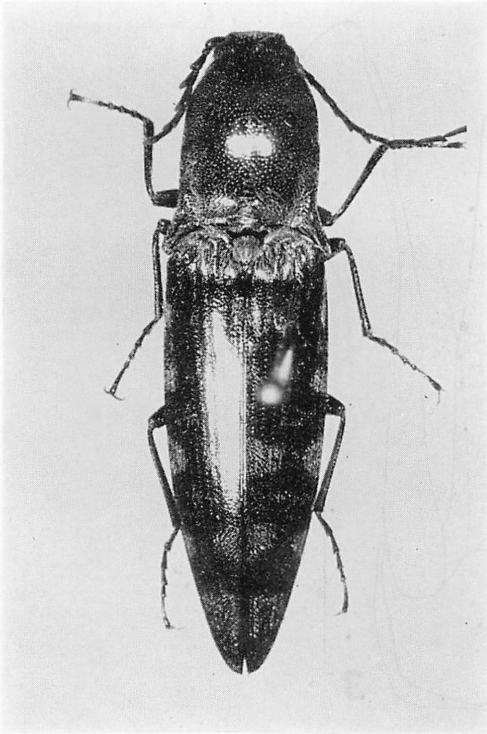


Fig. 5. *Actenicerus takeshii* sp. nov., holotype, from Pinglin, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan.

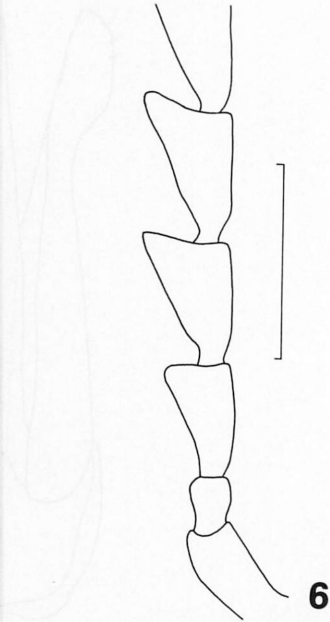
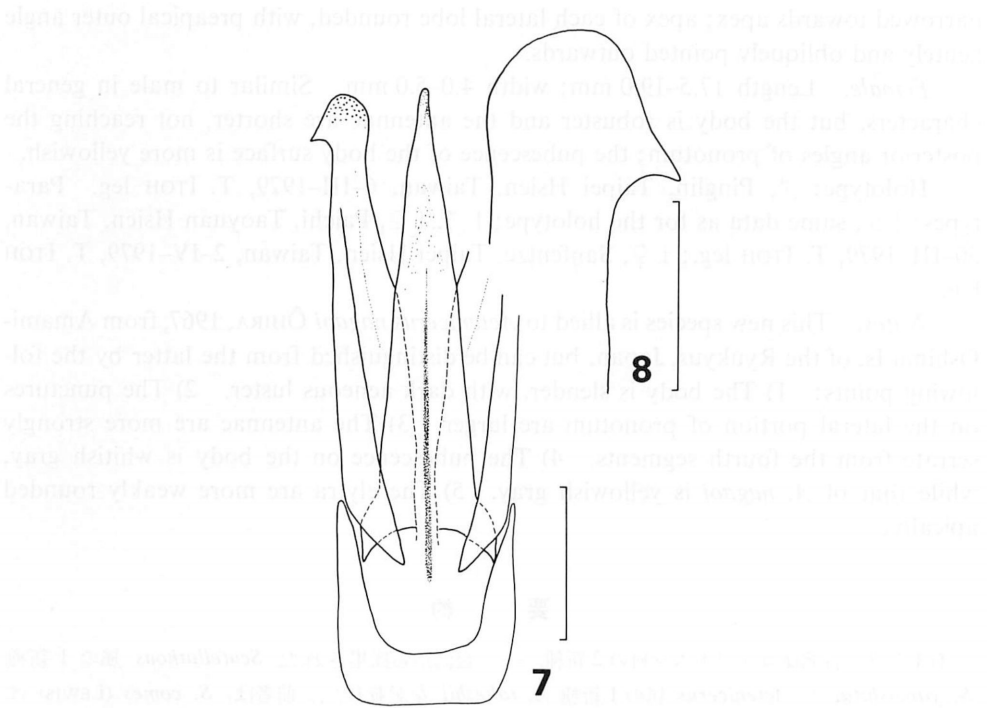


Fig. 6. Right antenna of *A. takeshii* sp. nov. Scale: 1 mm.

Body elongate, subparallel-sided, somewhat depressed above and shining. Colour black with dark aeneous luster, legs dark brown to black, and claws reddish brown. Dorsal surface clothed with long, recumbent, whitish gray pubescence; ventral surface with long, recumbent, whitish yellow pubescence which is rather densely set. Pronotum and elytra irregularly scattered with brown to black pubescence forming speckles.

Head quadrate, slightly convex between eyes, flattened and slightly impressed between antennae; surface densely and coarsely punctate; clypeal margin transverse, well ridged before and over antennal insertions, obliterated at the middle; apical segment of each maxillary palpus hatchet-like in shape and about 1.9 times as long as its broadest width; labrum semicircular, somewhat convex above, with surface coarsely and rugosely punctate. Antennae extending beyond posterior angles of pronotum at least by apical two segments; basal segment robust and clavate; second short, subconic and slightly longer than wide; third elongate triangular, about 2.2 times as long as the second and a little shorter than the fourth; third to tenth strongly serrate; apicalmost the longest, about 3.3 times as long as its broadest width.

Pronotum elongate, about 1.3 times as long as the basal width, with sides almost



Figs. 7–8. Aedeagus of *A. takeshii* sp. nov. Scales: 0.5 mm (for Fig. 7) and 0.2 mm (for Fig. 8).

parallel just before posterior angles to apical fourth, then feebly arcuate and clearly convergent towards anterior angles; disc gently convex above, with a shallow median longitudinal impression in basal half; surface smooth and shining, sparsely and evenly punctate, the punctures becoming denser and larger laterad; posterior angles elongate, projecting postero-laterally, each with a distinct carina above.

Scutellum tongue-shaped, posterior end rounded, gently and longitudinally convex at the middle, densely punctate.

Elytra about 2.8 times as long as humeral width; sides almost parallel in basal halves, then weakly rounded and gradually narrowed towards apices; striae fine, coarsely bearing elongate punctures; intervals slightly elevated, coarsely punctate and transversely rugose.

Legs slender, with tarsi and claws simple.

Propleura densely and evenly punctate, the punctures smaller and sparser than those of lateral pronotal areas. Mediolongitudinal portion of prosternum very sparsely and umbilicately punctate, the punctures becoming larger and denser laterad, prosternal process elongate, weakly incurved behind procoxae, then straightly projecting apicad, with apex obtusely pointed.

Aedeagus as illustrated (Figs. 7–8); median lobe as long as lateral lobes, gradually

narrowed towards apex; apex of each lateral lobe rounded, with preapical outer angle acutely and obliquely pointed outwards.

*Female.* Length 17.5–19.0 mm; width 4.0–5.0 mm. Similar to male in general characters, but the body is robuster and the antennae are shorter, not reaching the posterior angles of pronotum; the pubescence of the body surface is more yellowish.

*Holotype:* ♂, Pinglin, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, 6-III-1979, T. ITOH leg. *Paratypes:* 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Paichi, Taoyuan Hsien, Taiwan, 30-III-1979, T. ITOH leg.; 1 ♀, Sanfentze, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan, 2-IV-1979, T. ITOH leg.

*Notes.* This new species is allied to *Actenicerus nagoi* ÔHIRA, 1967, from Amami-Oshima Is. of the Ryukyus, Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: 1) The body is slender, with dark aeneous luster. 2) The punctures on the lateral portion of pronotum are larger. 3) The antennae are more strongly serrate from the fourth segments. 4) The pubescence on the body is whitish gray, while that of *A. nagoi* is yellowish gray. 5) The elytra are more weakly rounded apically.

## 要 約

有本久之: 台湾産コメツキムシ科の2新種。——台湾から採集された *Scutellathous* 属の1新種 *S. yamashitai* と *Actenicerus* 属の1新種 *A. takeshii* を記載した。前者は、*S. comes* (LEWIS) に非常によく似ているが、前胸背板の形状や点刻、雄生殖器の外片の形態などの差異によって区別できる。後者は、*A. nagoi* ÔHIRA に似ているが、より細い体形、より黒い体色、触角の形態などの差異によって区別できる。

## References

- FLEUTIAUX, M. E., 1947. Révision des Élatérides (Coléoptères) de l'Indo-chine française. *Notes Ent. chin., Mus. Heude, Shanghai*, 11: 232–420.
- KISHII, T., 1955. Some new forms of Elateridae in Japan (1). *Akitsu, Kyoto*, 4: 77–82.
- LEWIS, G., 1894. On the Elateridae of Japan. *Annls. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6), 13: 182–201.
- MIWA, Y., 1928. New and some rare species of Elateridae from the Japanese Empire. *Ins. mats.*, 2: 133–146.
- 1934. The fauna of Elateridae in the Japanese Empire. *Dept. Agric. Gov. Res. Inst. Formosa*, (65): 1–289, 9 pls.
- ÔHIRA, H., 1967. The Elateridae of the Ryukyu Archipelago, II (Coleoptera). *Ent. Rev. Japan, Osaka*, 19: 41–48, 2 pls.
- 1989. Some *Actenicerus*-species of Elateridae from Japan (Coleoptera) (1). *Gekkan-Mushi, Tokyo*, (217): 9–13. (In Japanese.)
- SCHENKLING, S., 1927. Elateridae II. In JUNK, W., & S. SCHENKLING (eds.), *Coleopteroum Catalogus*, pars 88: 265–636. W. Junk, Berlin.