

A New Genus and Species of Harpaline Carabid Beetle from Central Honshu, Japan

Sumao KASAHARA

Nishifuna 4–9–13, Funabashi City, Chiba, 273 Japan

Abstract A new genus and species of harpaline carabid beetle, *Uenanthracus perigonoides* gen. et sp. nov., is described from central Honshu, Japan. It belongs to the tribe Stenolophini, and is easily recognized from other genera and species on its characteristic facies.

It has been known for some time that a strange brachypterous stenolophine carabid beetle occurs on the low mountains in central Honshu, Japan. At a glance, it looks like a perigonine carabid, but doubtless belongs to the tribe Stenolophini of the Harpalinae. According to HABU's key to genera of the Stenolophina (1973, pp. 301–302), it falls in *Acupalpus* or *Anthracus*, and in his key to the subgenera of *Acupalpus* (*op. cit.*, p. 326), it agrees either with *Pseudanthracus** or with *Acupalpus*. However, it is to some extent intermediate between the two subgenera, and its flat eyes with tumid pubescent post-genae and other features are so distinctive that full generic state of the harpaline seems guaranteed. In this paper, therefore, I am going to propose a new genus for the reception of this remarkable new species and to describe it with illustrations. The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in other papers of mine.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for affording me facility for examining the specimens under his care and for reading the manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Hitoshi ISHIKAWA and Minoru TAO for their kind supplying with the materials. The holotype is preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The paratypes are deposited in my collection.

Genus *Uenanthracus* nov.

Type species. *Uenanthracus perigonoides* sp. nov.

Description. Elongate, brachypterous. Head large; eyes flat, convex ommatidia well visible; frontal furrows oblique and gently incurvate, linearly and deeply im-

* Erected by HABU (1973, p. 326, foot-note) for the Southeast Asian species *Acupalpus sinuellus* BATES, 1892. It somewhat resembles the present genus and species in configuration of prothorax and elytra, but its head with large hemispherical eyes and undefined post-genae are quite different from the Japanese one.

pressed, extending to the mid-eye level; clypeal suture fine; antennae thick, submoniliform, densely pubescent from segment 3; mentum deeply emarginate and devoid of tooth; ligula narrow, truncate at apex, paraglossae extending beyond the apex of ligula. Pronotum quadrate-subcordate, with rectangular basal angles. Elytra oblong; basal margin level; basal border complete; basal pore present; scutellar striole present; interval 3 with a dorsal pore adjoining stria 2 at apical two-fifths. Abdominal sternites 6–8 minutely pubescent on median parts; anal sternite ciliated on lateral margins, apical margin with a pair of setae in the male, with two pair of setae in the female. Pro- and mesotarsi with adhesive hairs in the male; claw segment with a seta on each lateral margin on the ventral surface.

Range. Honshu, Japan.

The generic name is derived from a combination of *Uéno* and *Anthracus*. It is dedicated to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO.

Uenanthracus perigonoides sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ohzu-chibi-gomokumushi]

(Figs. 1–5)

Description. Length (measured from apex of labrum to apices of elytra) 3.33–4.10 mm; width 1.33–1.55 mm.

Head dark reddish brown to blackish, though the mandibles, labrum, clypeus and basal third of antennae are reddish brown; pronotum reddish brown, though the lateral parts are lighter; elytra reddish brown to dark reddish brown, area in basal fourth, interval 1 and margins brown to brownish yellow; venter almost wholly reddish brown; palpi, apical halves of antennae, and legs brownish yellow.

Head convex; mandibles moderately long and stout; areas outside frontal furrows with obliquely impressed short furrows; supraorbital seta distant from the post-eye level; frons with a small and rounded fovea at the middle; fronto-vertexal area with irregularly transverse wrinkles; antennae relatively short, reaching behind shoulders; microsculpture well visible, formed by isodiametric meshes. Pronotum moderately convex, widest at apical two-fifths, about 1.3 times as wide as head (PW/HW 1.25–1.29, mean 1.27), as wide as base in almost the same proportion (PW/PBW 1.25–1.34, mean 1.30), about 1.35 times as wide as long (PW/PL 1.33–1.37, mean 1.35); lateral margins evenly and gently arcuate in apical three-fifths, and gently convergent posteriad and sinuate before base; lateral reflexed borders narrow; marginal setae inserted at apical fifth; apical margin gently emarginate, finely bordered on each side, apical angles rather pointed, though dull at the tips; basal margin narrower than the apical, almost straight though slightly oblique on each side, not bordered; basal foveae wide and shallow, often with indistinctly linear impressions at the bottoms; areas outside foveae depressed; median line fine, widening at the basal part and reaching the basal margin; apical and basal transverse impressions weak or obsolete; surface with irregularly transverse wrinkles; microsculpture almost invisible.

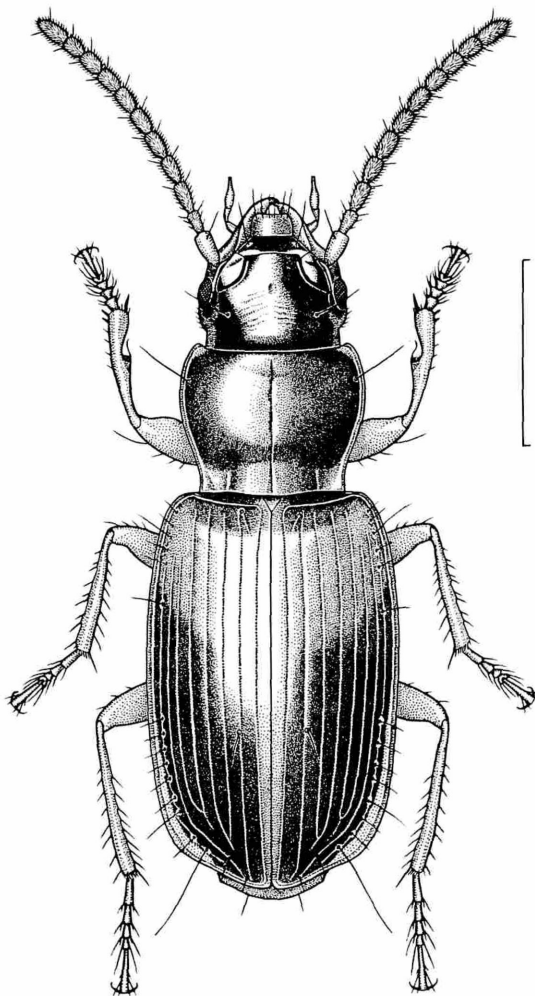
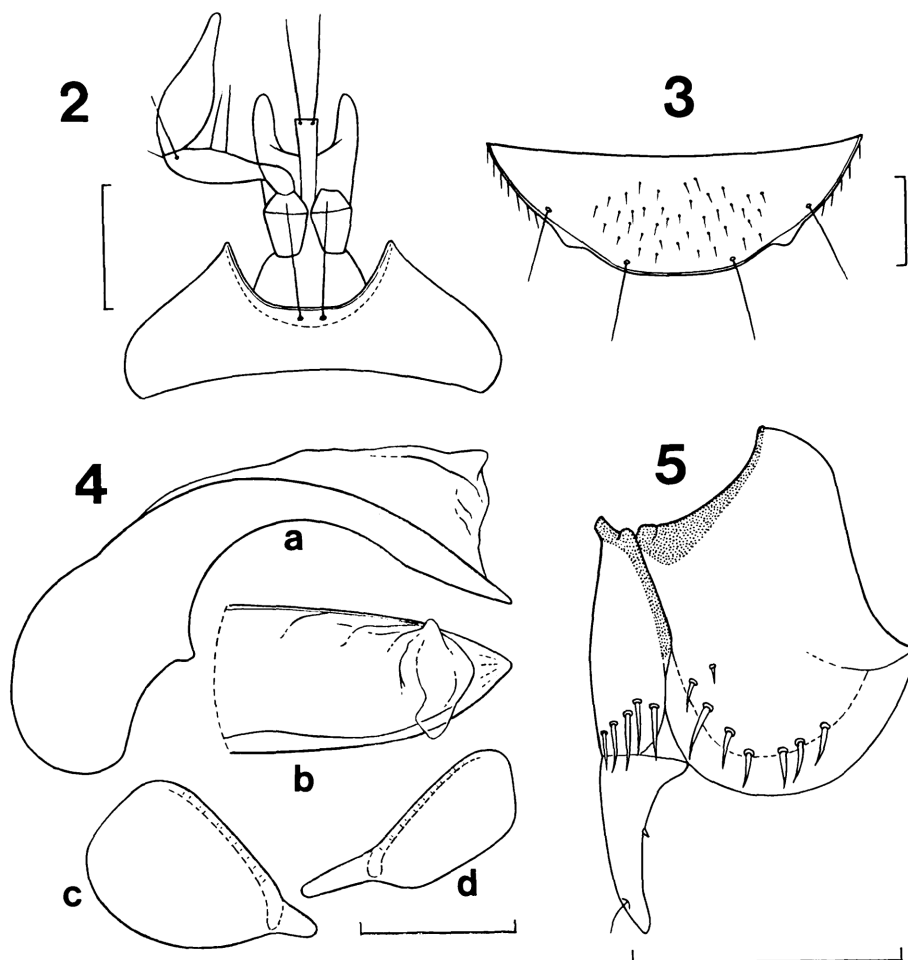


Fig. 1. *Uenanthracus perigonoides* gen. et sp. nov., ♂, from Kiyozasa-tôge, Shizuoka Pref.
Scale 1 mm.

Wings short, a half as long as elytra, not folded. Elytra oblong, moderately convex though rather flat on the disc, widest at the middle, about 1.36 times as wide as pronotum (EW/PW 1.33–1.40, mean 1.36), about three times as long as pronotum (EL/PL 2.73–2.88, mean 2.82), about 1.55 times as long as wide (EL/EW 1.50–1.59, mean 1.55); basal margin level; basal border complete, almost straightly extending to shoulder, and meeting with lateral border at a very obtuse angle; shoulders rounded; lateral margins weakly curved, almost parallel to each other, apices obliquely subtruncate; striae fine, indistinctly crenulate in basal halves, striae 7–8 generally obsolete near shoulder; intervals nearly flat; marginal series of pores 14–15 in number, widely



Figs. 2-5. Mouth-parts, terminal sternite and genitalia of *Uenanthracus perigonoides* gen. et sp. nov., from Kiyozasa-tôge, Shizuoka Pref. — 2, Mentum, right labial palpus (left one omitted) and ligula with paraglossae in the male; 3, terminal sternite in the female; 4, male genitalia; a-b, aedeagus; a, left lateral view; b, apical half in dorsal view; c, left paramere; d, right paramere; 5, left basal and apical styli with hemisternite. Scales 0.2 mm.

spaced at middle.

Aedeagus stout, very thick in basal third, depressed in apical third, well arcuate at middle, then straightly extending to apex; viewed dorsally, apical lobe triangular, apex pointed though blunt at the tip; inner sac without chitinized sclerite; left paramere wide, truncate at apex; right paramere relatively wide, obliquely truncate at apex; basal stylus and hemisternite each with a row of thick spines; apical stylus narrow, twice as long as base, tapering towards apex, outer ventral margin with a minute spine at the middle.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Yoko-sawa (320 m alt.), Sawama, Honkawane-chô, Shizuoka Pref., 9-V-1992, S. UÉNO leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, Haibara-gawa Valley (430 m alt.), Nakakawane-chô, Shizuoka Pref., 10-V-1992, S. UÉNO leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kiyozasa-tôge, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka Pref., 1-V-1988, H. ISHIKAWA leg.; 2 ♂♂, Yujima, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka Pref., 3-V-1988, H. ISHIKAWA leg.; 1 ♂, Tochiyori, Okutama-chô, Tokyo, 10-VI-1978, M. TAO leg.

Notes. The present new species seems somewhat different ecologically from members of the genera *Acupalpus* and *Anthracus*. It dwells under litter at the edges of secondary forests on low mountains, while those of the latter two genera are hygrophilous and usually found on wet ground in lowlands. It may not live at water edges because of its flightless condition.

要 約

笠原須磨生：本州産ゴモクムシ（オサムシ科）の1新属新種。——本州中部の低山地の落葉下に生息するゴモクムシの新属新種オオズチビゴモクムシ *Uenanthracus perigonoides* を記載した。本種は、一見ホナンゴミムシ類によく似ているが、ゴモクムシ亜科 Harpalinae のマメゴモクムシ族 Stenolophini に属するもので、近縁属のムネミヅチビゴモクムシ属 *Anthracus* やチビゴモクムシ属 *Acupalpus* とは、個眼が明らかで扁平な眼と、細毛の疎生するふくらんだ側頭部や、太い棘が列生する雌交尾器などで区別される。また、前記2属の種が好湿性で平地の湿地などに多いのに対し、低山地の林縁にみられる。後翅の縮小した飛べない小型種であることから、水辺の環境には適さないものと思われる。

References

- BATES, H. W., 1892. Viaggio di Leonardo FEA in Birmania e regioni vicine. XLIV. List of the Carabidae. *Annli. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova*, (2), 12: 265-428.
- HABU, A., 1961. Family Carabidae. *Nature and Life in Southeast Asia, Kyoto*, 1: 265-200.
- 1973. Carabidae: Harpalini (Insecta: Coleoptera). *Fauna Japonica*. xiii+430 pp., 24 pls. Keigaku Publ., Tokyo.