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New or Little-known Elateridae (Coleoptera) from Japan, XXXIII

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Abstract Three new species of elaterid beetles are described from Japan and illustrated. They are named *Zorochros suzukii*, *Elathous yamamotoi* and *Shirozulus hiramatsui*.

In the present study, the author is going to describe three new species of elaterid beetles from Japan. They belong to three different subfamilies, Negastriinae, Denticollinae and Elaterinae. The holotype of each species to be described in this paper are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Before going further, the author wishes to express his deep indebtedness to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, for his reading the manuscript and giving me useful suggestions, and Messrs. Toshihiro OZAKI of Hirosaki, Kôjun SUZUKI of Miyagi, Hiroyoshi HIRAMATSU and Naofumi YAMAMOTO of Wakayama, for their kindness in offering the specimens used in this study.

Zorochros suzukii sp. nov. [Negastriinae]

(Fig. 1 A–I)

Male. Length 2 mm, width about 0.7 mm. Body small and subovate, moderately convex above; surface shining, black to blackish brown except for posterior angles of pronotum and ventral surface of body more or less dusky brown; a small, subcircular, yellow brown spot present behind humeral angles of each elytron as shown in Fig. 1 A. Antennae blackish brown (two or three basal segments more or less yellowish brown) and legs yellowish brown. Vestiture cinereous, decumbent, becoming longer on head and pronotum.

Head gently convex between eyes, weakly depressed on subvertical portion between antennae; surface almost smooth, moderately densely punctate, but not scabrous; clypeal margin well ridged, rounded and weakly depressed at middle (Fig. 1 D). Antenna short, not attaining to posterior angle of pronotum; basal segment robust and subovate, 2nd subcylindrical, 3rd subtriangular and nearly as long as 2nd, 4th to 10th weakly serrate (Fig. 1 H).

Pronotum subquadrate, widest across middle, with sides weakly sinuate just before

posterior angles, rounded at middle; disc moderately convex, with surface almost smooth, not scabrous, sparsely and evenly punctate, bearing an obscure longitudinal smooth line at middle; posterior angles short, projecting postero-laterad, each with a distinct carina above, which extends anteriorly along lateral margin near to anterior margin (Fig. 1 F). Propleural area flattened, without any concavity or groove;

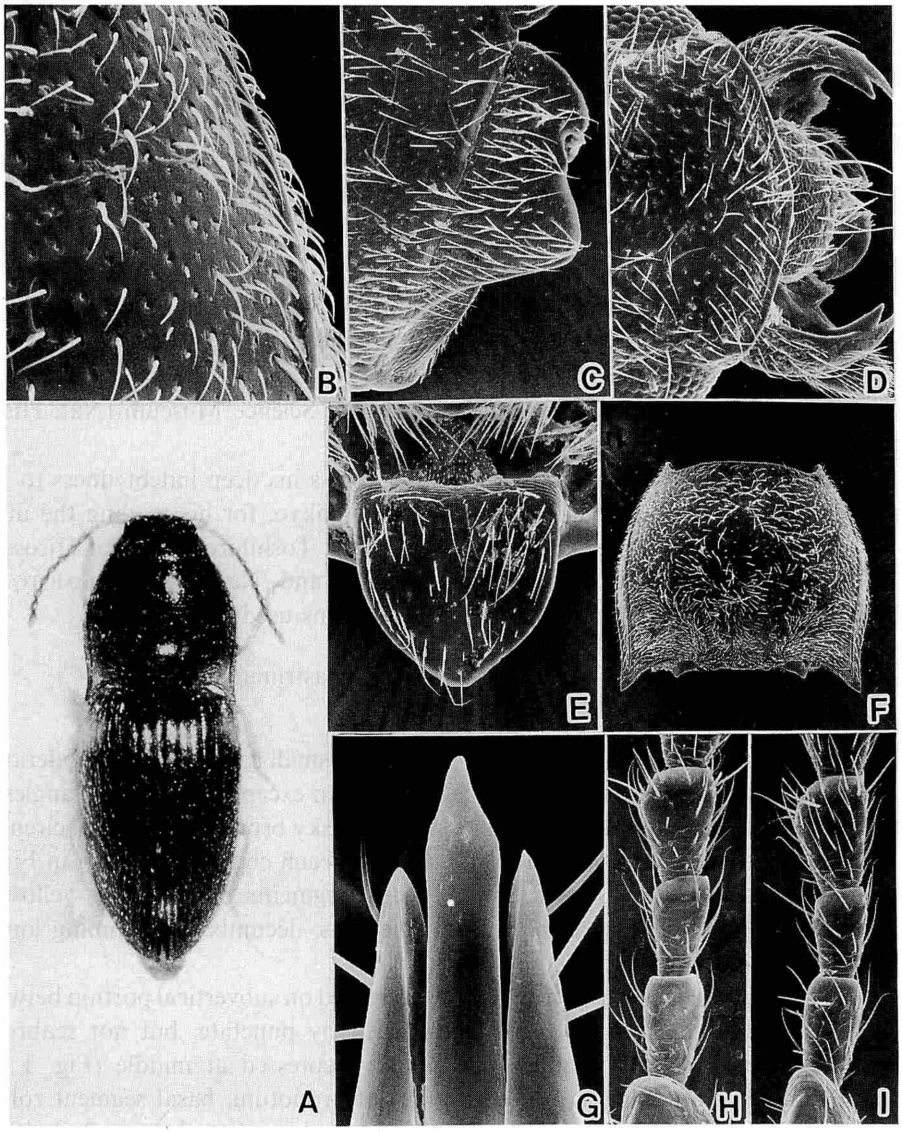

Fig. 1. *Zorochros suzukii* sp. nov. —— A, Holotype (male); B, anterolateral surface of pronotum; C, basal plate; D, frons and clypeal margin of head, dorsal aspect; E, scutellum; F, pronotum; C, aedeagus, dorsal aspect; H, 2nd to 4th segments of male antenna; I, same, female antenna.

prosterno-pleural suture broad and double, curved outwards at middle. Scutellum broad, lingulate, flattened and obtusely pointed apically (Fig. 1 E).

Elytra about 1.8 times as long as their basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal halves, thence rounded and gradually convergent towards apices which are normally pointed; striae defined; intervals weakly elevated, punctulate and finely rugose. Basal plate widest at middle and rounded at outer margin (Fig. 1 C). Legs and claws simple.

Aedeagus (dorsal aspect) as illustrated (Fig. 1 G); median lobe triangular at tip; lateral lobes each gradually attenuate and obtusely pointed at apex.

Female. Very difficult to distinguish from the male without examination of genital apparatus.

Holotype: ♂, Ôtayachi, Wakuya-chô, Miyagi Prefecture, 31–VII–1994, K. SUZUKI leg. Paratypes: 20 exs., same date and locality as for the holotype.

Distribution. Honshu, Japan.

This new species is somewhat allied to *Zorochros humeralis humeralis* (CANDÈZE, 1873) from Honshu, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smooth surface and sparser punctures on the disc of pronotum, flattened propleura of prothorax, and obtusely pointed median lobe of aedeagus.

Elathous yamamotoi sp. nov. [Denticollinae]

(Fig. 2 A–B)

Female. Length 16 mm, width about 4.5 mm. Body robust, elongate, nearly parallel-sided and moderately convex above; surface shining, dusky castaneous-brown entirely except for slightly darker elytra; antennae and legs castaneous brown; vestiture fine and fulvous on elytra.

Head broadly and triangularly impressed between eyes; surface evenly punctate, each puncture seemingly umbilical; clypeal margin well ridged, more or less expanded anteriorly and transversely truncated at middle (Fig. 2 B). Antenna short, not attaining to posterior angle of pronotum; basal segment robust and subcylindrical, 2nd small and subclavate, 3rd subtriangular and almost as long as 2nd, 4th to 10th rather feebly serrate, median longitudinal smooth line absent.

Pronotum subquadrate, widest across middle, with sides weakly sinuate just before posterior angles, slightly rounded at middle, thence gradually convergent towards anterior angles; disc dome-like, bearing a very shallow median longitudinal smooth line in posterior half, with surface smooth, evenly and rather sparsely punctate, but the punctures become denser and coarser towards sides; posterior angles short and obtuse, each bearing a short distinct carina above (Fig. 2 B). Prosterno-pleural sutures each double, weakly grooved at anterior portion. Prosternal process slightly incurved just behind procoxae. Scutellum rather broad, gently convex at middle; punctate and pubescent.

Elytra about 2.6 times as long as their basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal two-thirds, thence rounded and gradually convergent towards apices which are

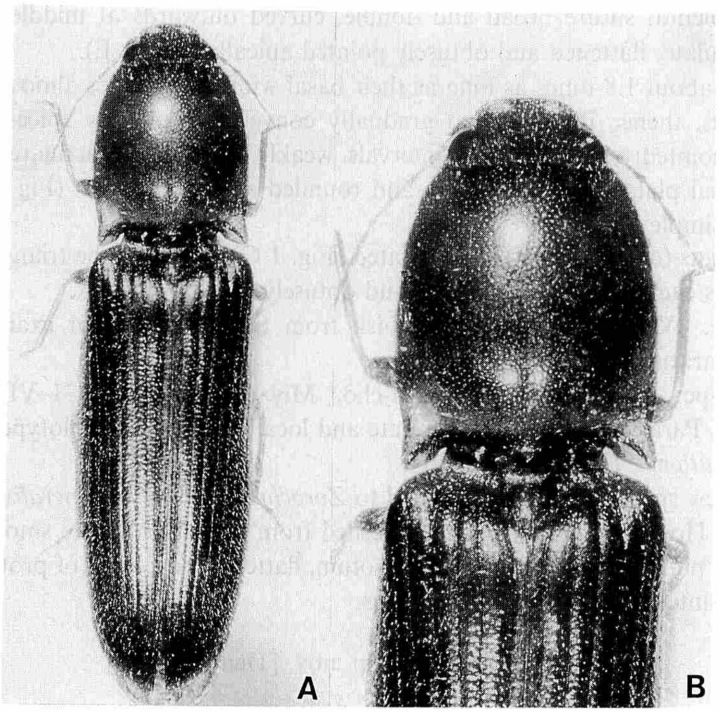

Fig. 2. *Elathous yamamotoi* sp. nov. —— A, Holotype, female; B, same, head, pronotum and basal area of elytra (enlarged).

normally rounded; striae defined, deeply and coarsely punctate; intervals gently elevated, irregularly and transversely rugose. Legs slender, tarsi and claws simple.

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Mt Gomanodan, Wakayama Prefecture, 21–VIII–1976, N. YAMAMOTO leg.

Distribution. Honshu, Japan.

This new species is somewhat similar in general structure to *Elathous brunneus* (LEWIS, 1894) from Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the robuster body, shorter antennae, and sparser and shallower punctures on the disc of pronotum.

Shirozulus hiramatsui sp. nov. [Elaterinae]

(Figs. 3 A–I)

Male Length 7.5 mm, width about 1.7 mm. Body elongate, almost parallel-sided and normally convex above; surface shining, aeneous except for posterior angles of pronotum and around margins of 7th sternite of abodomen more or less brown; antennae blackish brown (three basal segments dark brown) and legs yellowish brown (femora dusky brown); vestitute tawny and fine.

Head with a shallow median concavity between eyes, flattened on vertical portion

between antennae; surface coarsely and densely punctate; clypeal margin well-ridged over antennal insertions, obliterated at middle (Fig. 3 C). Antenna short, not attaining to posterior angle of pronotum; basal segment robust and subovate; 2nd subcylindrical, 3rd subtriangular and almost as long as 2nd; 4th about 1.5 times as

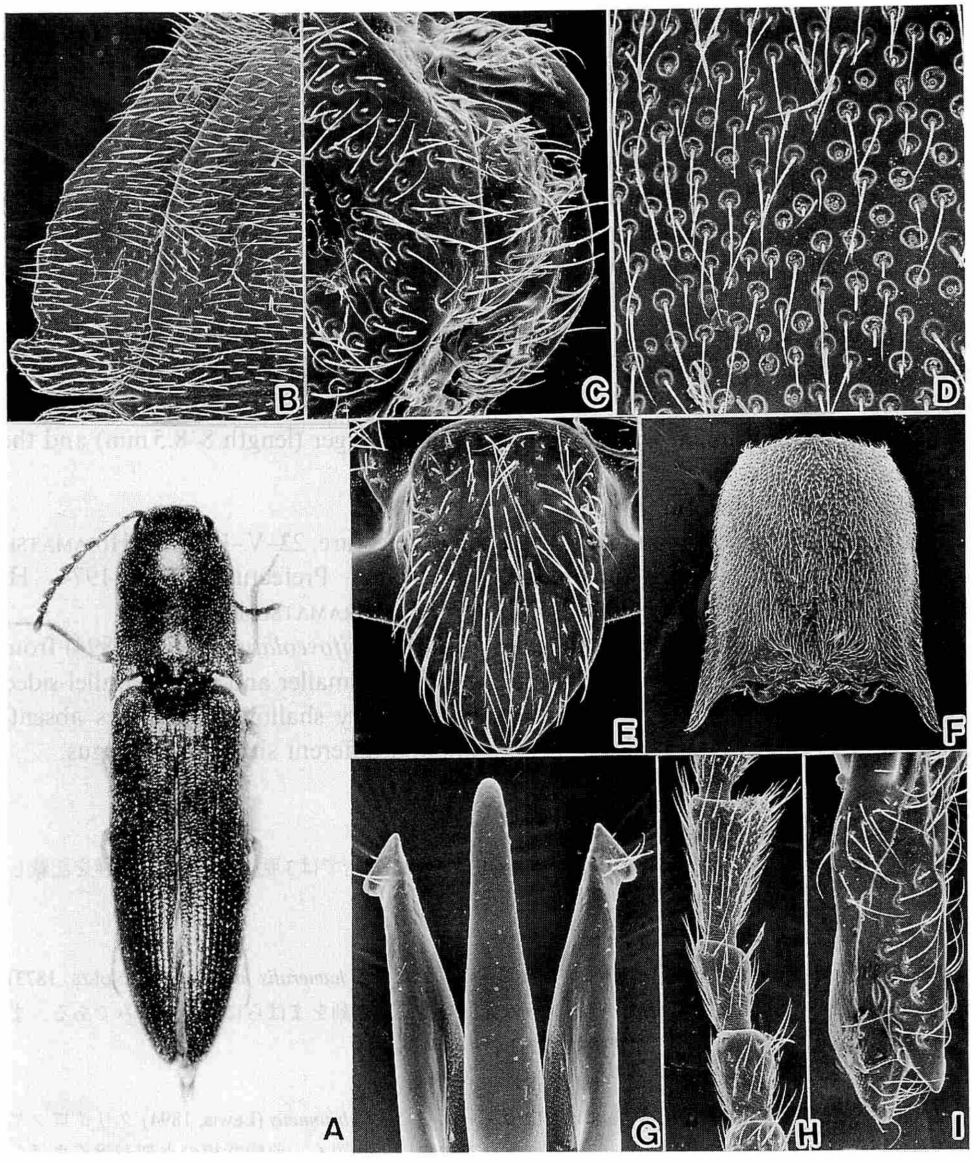

Fig. 3. *Shirozulus hiramatsui* sp. nov. —— A, Holotype, male; B, basal plate; C, clypeal margin, dorsal aspect; D, some punctures on the disc of pronotum; E, scutellum; F, pronotum, dorsal aspect; G, aedeagus, dorsal aspect; H, 2nd to 4th segments of male antenna; I, prosternal process, lateral aspect.

long as 3rd; 4th to 10th segments moderately serrate (Fig. 3 H).

Pronotum subcylindrical, clearly longer than its width, widest across posterior angles, with sides nearly straight at middle, thence rounded and convergent towards anterior angles; disc dome-like bearing a shallow median longitudinal channel in posterior half, with surface minutely scabrous, moderately densely and evenly punctate; posterior angles projecting postero-laterad, each with a distinct carina above; basal furrow absent (Fig. 3 D, F). Scutellum lingulate, flattened, punctulate and pubescent (Fig. 3 E). Prosternal process in lateral aspect as figured (Fig. 3 I).

Elytra about 2.9 times as long as its basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal halves, thence rounded and gradually convergent towards apices which are normally pointed; striae defined, deeply and regularly punctate; intervals weakly elevated, irregularly and transversely rugose. Basal plate with outer margin not angulate at middle, almost parallel in outer half (Fig. 3 B). Legs slender, tarsi and claws simple.

Aedeagus as figured (Fig. 3 G), median lobe gradually tapering towards obtusely pointed apex; apical portion of each lateral lobe subtriangular, with outer angle obtusely angulate.

Female. Very similar to male, but the body is larger (length 8–8.5 mm) and the antennae are a little shorter.

Distribution. Honshu, Japan.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Gomanodan, Wakayama Prefecture, 22–V–1976, H. HIRAMATSU leg. Paratypes: 1♀, Mt. Gomanodan, Wakayama Prefecture, 25–V–1974, H. HIRAMATSU leg; 1♀, same locality, 22–VI–1993, H. HIRAMATSU leg.

This new species somewhat resembles *Shirozulus bifoveolatus* (LEWIS, 1894) from Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller and more parallel-sided body, more coarsely punctate disc of pronotum, very shallow (sometimes absent) foveae on the antero-lateral disc of pronotum, and different shape of aedeagus.

要　約

大平仁夫：日本産コメツキムシ科の新種，XXXIII. ——本報告では3亜科に属する3新種を記載した．

1. *Zorochros suzukii*（ツヤカタモンチビコメツキ）

宮城県の鈴樹亨純氏が，宮城県遠田郡湧谷町で見いだした．*Z. humeralis humeralis* (CANDÈZE, 1873) カタモンチビコメツキに類似するが，前胸背板は光沢を有し，点刻をまばらに生ずるのみである．また，前胸腹側板は平滑であることが特徴的である．

2. *Elathous yamamotoi*（オオクリイロツヤハダコメツキ）

和歌山県の山本直文氏が和歌山県護摩ノ壇山で見いだした．*E. brunneus* (LEWIS, 1894) クリイロツヤハダコメツキに類似するが，体がいちじるしく大型で触角はより短く，前胸背板の点刻が浅くまばらに印することなどが特徴的である．

3. *Shirozulus hiramatsui*（ヒメコガネホソコメツキ）

和歌山市の平松広吉氏が和歌山県護摩ノ壇山で見いだした．*S. bifoveolatus* (LEWIS, 1894) コガネホソ

コメツキに類似するが，より小型で円筒形状である．前胸背板の点刻はより密に生じ，前方両側部にある1対の凹陥は浅く印することなどが特徴的である．

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日本産ケシツブスナサビキコリについて

大　平　仁　夫

ÔHIRA, H.: Notes on *Rismethus scobinula* (CANDÈZE, 1857) (Coleoptera, Elateridae) from Japan

本種は，CANDÈZE（1857）がChinaとMexicoから新種として記載した体長2–2.5 mmの小型種である．日本からはCANDÈZE（1873）やG. LEWIS（1894）が記録，現在では九州（長崎）を北限にして，屋久島から波照間島にいたる琉球列島の各地に分布が知られているし，台湾からはMIWA（1931, 1934）が記録している．また，大平（1975, 1986）にも分布や形態についての報告がある．その後，HAYEK（1973）は，BMNH保管のChina産の雄個体をlectotypeに指定した．

筆者は，本種の基準標本の産地が明らかにされたので，日本産の種についても再検討をすることにし，以下の標本について比較検討をした．

China産（Fig. 1B）：詳しい産地名は不明で，ラベルにはFry Coll. 1905とある2個体の古い標本で，いずれもHAYEK氏が同定．うち1個体は，図示した体長2.5 mmの褐色をした標本である．

Hong Kong産（Fig. 1A）：ラベルにはG. C. Champion Coll.とある1927年ごろの4個体の古い標本で，HAYEK氏が同定，うち1個体は図示したような体長2.5 mmの褐色をした標本である．

Texas産（Fig. 1C）：Kerrvilleで1959年4月に採集されたDr. E. C. BECKERの同定になる1個体で，図示したような外形を有している．

これらの標本の外形はたがいによく似ているが，China産のものの前胸背板はやや扁平で，両側は前方に弱く幅広くなる（Fig. 1B）のに比して，Hong Kong産では前胸背板はやや膨隆し，両側は平行である（Fig. 1A）．またTexas産の体の両側はより平行で，体表面の鱗状毛はより細長い（Fig. 1C）．