Notes on the Species of Nazeris from Japan, VIII

A New Species of the Group of *Nazeris optatus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Shikoku

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Abstract A new species belonging to the species of the *Nazeris optatus* group is described from Shikoku under the name of *N. yoshidai* sp. nov. It is a relative of *N. shibatai* ITO.

After my recent study of the *Nazeris* specimens collected by Mr. Masataka Yoshida mainly in Shikoku, I have found that a species belonging to the *optatus* group is new to science. In the present paper I am going to describe the new species under the name of *Nazeris yoshidai* sp. nov., to report additional data on the species of the *optatus* group from Shikoku and to give a map (Fig. 4) showing their distribution.

Nazeris yoshidai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-3)

Body robust, subdepressed above, shiny, black, apical half of head and apex of last abdominal segment slightly reddish, mandibles, labrum and basal two segments of antennae reddish brown, the other segments of antennae, maxillary and labial palpi and legs brownish yellow, femora slightly darkened; pubescence on body brownish black to black but brownish yellow to yellow in mouth parts, some apical segments of antennae, and legs.

Length: 5.0-5.6 mm.

Head subquadrate, as long as or slightly longer than wide, coarsely, closely and mostly regularly punctate but a little more sparsely and less regularly punctate on frons, finely and faintly microsculptured; four teeth of labrum short and rather dull at tips, the inner two teeth a little shorter than the outer two; frons shallowly depressed; vertex slightly and evenly convex and impressed in a wide irregular V-shape, the ends of the impression extending to antennal prominences; eyes moderately sized, the longitudinal diameter subequal in length to a half the length of postgenae, which are subparallel at sides and clearly arcuate toward neck; antennae fully reaching the middle of pronotum, all the segments longer than wide, 1st segment robust and large, a little longer than the following two segments together, 3rd about a half longer than the 2nd

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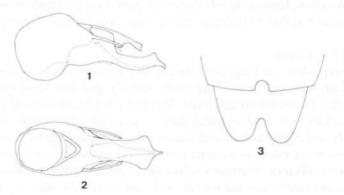
and gradually thickened to the 10th, which is distinctly smaller than the 11th. Ventral surface of head punctate and microsculptured like the dorsal surface but more regularly sculptured; mentum smooth, submentum feebly coarsened.

Pronotum nearly short-oval, longer than wide (1.15:1), narrower (0.85:1) and slightly shorter than head; three submarginal long erect setae separated from one another by unequal distance, the middle one of them being placed just in front of the widest point at apical third, from where the lateral sides are more rapidly rounded apically than basally; disc with punctures clearly coarser and deeper than on head, somewhat irregular in arrangement or size and becoming finer laterad, without any visible microsculpture; median line rather wide, long, extending from base to the middle and distinctly depressed on each side. Scutellum coarsely and not shallowly punctate.

Elytra widest near apex, about twice as wide as base and subequal to the pronotal width; surface slightly rugulose and undulate, with punctures coarse, rather deep but slightly distorted in shape by the slight undulations. Prosternum medially carinate almost to apical margin, coarsely rugosely punctate except for impunctate subapical part.

Abdomen slightly enlarged laterad, widest at 6th segment, from which tapering apically and basally; microsculpture fine and discernible; punctures coarse and close on basal tergites, fine and rather sparse on apical ones, those on sternites much coarser and deeper than on tergites. In the male 7th sternite almost entirely, weakly and rather narrowly depressed along middle; the depression gradually slanting apicad and relatively deepend in small impunctate apical area, apical margin of 7th sternite (Fig. 3) circularly excised in middle, bearing a tuft of some short, black and rather stiff hairs near each apical angle of the excision; 8th sternite deeply and triangularly excised in middle of apical margin, with a feeble depression before the excision, the depth of which is larger than its width. Legs moderately lengthened, without any distinct sexual and/or specific characters.

Aedeagus (Figs. 1–2) robust, well sclerotized except for dorsal side, slightly constricted at apical fourth; apical part of median lobe strongly expanded laterad, slightly



Figs. 1–3. Nazeris yoshidai sp. nov.; 1, aedeagus in lateral view; 2, ditto in ventral view; 3, outline of the 7th and 8th sternites in δ.

curved, bluntly keeled on the ventral side and distinctly hooked at the tip; apophyses very thin and slender, not extending beyond the tip of median lobe, ill-sclerotized and easily flexible.

Holotype: δ , Mt. Yutômaru, Kitô-son, Naka-gun, Tokushima Pref., 4–V–1976, M. Yoshida leg. (eventually deposited in the Osaka Natural History Museum). Paratypes: 1δ , $1 \circ$, same locality as the holotype, 5–V–1976, M. Yoshida leg.

Further specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Ikenoko, Kitô-son, Naka-gun, Toku-shima Pref., 17–VIII–1980, M. Yoshida leg.; 1 ♂ (teneral), same locality and date as above.

The present species is related to *Nazeris shibatai* ITO in the construction of aedeagal apophyses and in general appearance, but is clearly separable from the latter by the following points: the aedeagus with apical part of median lobe not hooked on lateral sides, the male 7th sternite more circularly excised at apical margin and bearing no emarginations on apico-lateral sides, the male 7th-sternal depression simpler and shallower, the body with a microsculpture, apparently robuster, larger in size and darker in color.

The specimens obtained on Mt. Ikenoko about 7 km northwest from Mt. Yutômaru are closely similar to the type specimens in external features, but the apical part of aedeagus is less strongly expanded laterad and the apophyses a little shorter. At the present time I would like to defer determination of geographical races until many more examples are collected from the neighboring localities.

Additional Collecting Data of the Species of the N. optatus Group from Shikoku

Nazeris hisamatsui ITO

Nazeris hisamatsui Ito, 1991, Ent. Rev. Japan, 46: 8; 1994, Elytra, Tokyo, 22: 104.

Specimens examined. $1\ \c 0.1\ \c 0.$

Nazeris pacificus ITO

Nazeris pacificus Ito, 1990, Ent. Rev. Japan, 45: 99; 1994, Elytra, Tokyo, 22: 104.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Nakatani, Shishikui, Tokushima Pref., 24–IX–1973, M. Yoshida leg.; 1 ♀, Higashitanigawa, Shishikui, Tokushima Pref., 3–VIII–

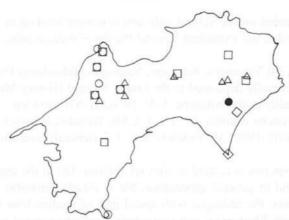


Fig. 4. Map showing the distribution of the Nazeris optatus group in Shikoku. ○ -N. hikosanus ITO; △ -N. hisamatsui ITO; □ -N. omogonis ITO; ◇ -N. pacificus ITO; ● -N. yoshidai sp. nov.

1973, M. YOSHIDA leg.

Nazeris omogonis Ito

Nazeris omogonis Ito, 1991, Ent. Rev. Japan, 46: 10; 1994, Elytra, Tokyo, 22: 104.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Funato, Higashitsuno-mura, Kôchi Pref., 1–V–1977, M. Yoshida leg.; 2 ♀♀, Omogokei, Ehime Pref., 23–IV–1972, M. Yoshida leg.; 1 ♂, Sakase, Nishiiyayama, Tokushima Pref., 25–VIII–1971, M. Yoshida leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Hizukayama, Takano, Tokushima Pref., 17–VIII–1981, M. Yoshida leg.; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Mt. Kôtsuzan, Tokushima Pref., 29 & 30–IV and 28–VII–1972, M. Yoshida leg.

Nazeris hikosanus ITO

Nazeris hikosanus Ito, 1991, Ent. Rev. Japan, 46: 7; 1994, Elytra, Tokyo, 22: 103.

No additional records.

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi Uéno, Emeritus Curator of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindness in critically reading and strictly revising the manuscript of this paper, and also to Mr. Masataka Yoshida, Tokushima, for his kind help in giving me the opportunity to examine the specimens used for this study.

要 約

伊藤建夫: 日本産 Nazeris 属ハネカクシについて、VIII. — 本論文において、optatus 群に属

する1新種を四国から新たに記載報告した. さらに前報に引き続き,この種群の四国における データを追加し、その分布図も示した.

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Occurrence of *Curculio ishiharai* Notsu (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) in Hokkaido, Japan

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Nothing has been recorded on *Curculio ishiharai* Notsu, 1994, since its original description based on a single male specimen from the Ozegahara Moor, central Honshu, Japan.

Fortunately I had an opportunity to examine a female specimen of this curculionid collected by N. YASUDA on Mt. Rausu, Shari-chô, eastern Hokkaido, Japan, on September 6th, 1988. It becomes apparent that the female is different from the male in the following features: rostrum about 1.4 times longer than the length of head and pronotum combined; antenna inserted just behind the basal one-third of rostrum; scape as long as three basal funicular segments combined; 5th abdominal sternite with a shallow median sulcus.

I wish to thank Mr. N. YASUDA of Sounkyo Museum of Natural History, Hokkaido for his kind supply of this rare specimen.

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