

Discovery of the Genus *Mycetoporus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Japan with Description of a New Species

Li-Zhen LI and Nobuo OHBAYASHI

Entomological Laboratory, College of Agriculture,
Ehime University, Matsuyama, 790 Japan

Abstract A new species, *Mycetoporus japonicus*, is described based on the specimens collected in Hokkaido. This is the first representative of the genus *Mycetoporus* MANNERHEIM from Japan.

It has been pointed out from a recent study (LI & SAKAI, 1996) that all the Japanese species formerly placed in the genus *Mycetoporus* MANNERHEIM, 1831 actually belong to the genus *Ischnosoma* STEPHENS, 1829, and that representatives of *Mycetoporus* eventually became disappeared from the Japanese fauna.

Pursuing studies on the Japanese Tachyporinae, however, we found some specimens apparently bearing the features of true *Mycetoporus*. By subsequent examination, they were proved to be a new species belonging to the Consors group (CAMPBELL, 1991).

Before going further, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to Dr. M. SAKAI, Department of Parasitology, Ehime University, for his kind help in many ways and critical reading of the manuscript. Our hearty thanks are also due to Mr. N. YASUDA, Sounkyo Museum, Hokkaido, for his kindness in giving us the opportunity to study the interesting species.

Mycetoporus japonicus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–8)

Body length: 4.4–4.8 mm (from front margin of head to anal end), 2.1–2.3 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices); width: 0.9–1.0 mm.

Male. Body (Fig. 1) small, narrow, nearly parallel-sided, moderately convex. Color dark brown to brown, shiny; head piceous-black, maxillary palpi brownish with tip of each segment more or less paler, basal three antennal segments, elytra, apical margins of abdominal segments and legs reddish brown.

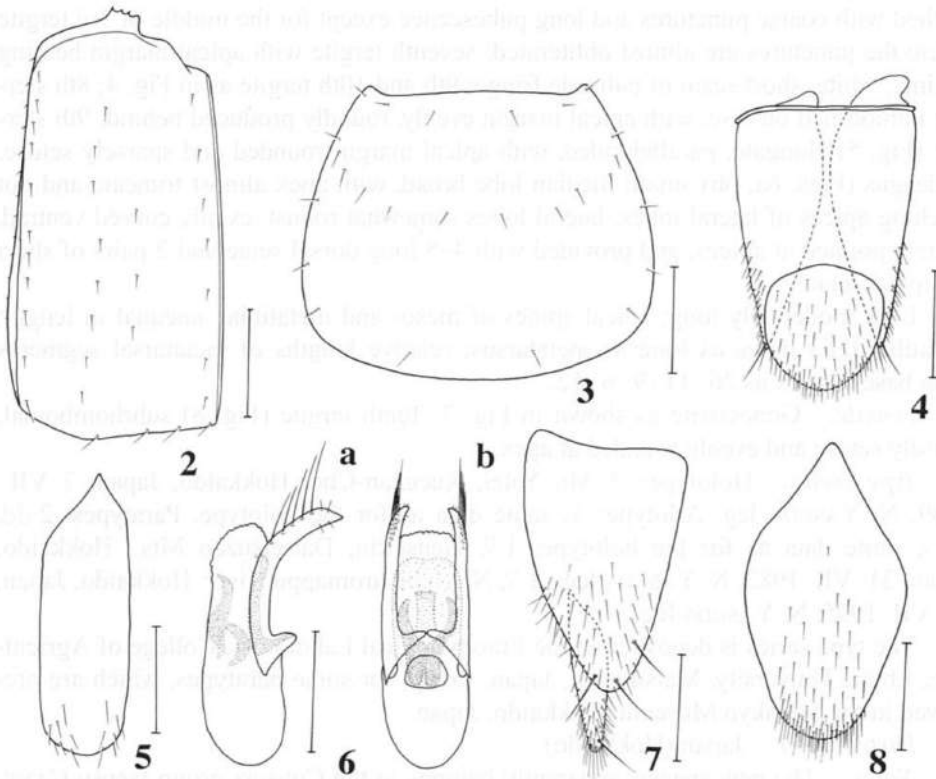
Head small, about as long as wide, 0.6 times as wide as pronotum, widest near base; surface impunctate, but distinctly ornamented with microsculpture of fine transverse lines. Eyes moderately large, elliptical, about as long as temple, slightly convex,



Fig. 1. *Mycetoporus japonicus*
sp. nov.

a little prominent laterally; ocular punctures large and distinct; ocular setae long, robust and located near inner posterior margin of eye, separated from the margin by a distance equal to about half the diameter of puncture. Antennae moderately short, with apex not reaching the posterior margin of pronotum; 1st to 4th segments sparsely setose, 5th to 11th densely and finely pubescent, slightly compressed and gradually increasing in width toward apical segments; relative lengths of antennal segments from base to apex: 14.0:7.5:8.5:6.0:6.5:6.5:6.5:6.5:6.5:10.0; 7th to 10th segments transverse, 1.06, 1.11, 1.15 and 1.23 times as wide as long, respectively. Maxillary palpus with 1st segment small; 2nd and 3rd large, rather widening apicad and sparsely pubescent; last segment conical, 0.7–0.8 times as long as, and about 0.6 times as wide as 3rd, respectively. Labial palpus with last segment narrow, about half as wide as 2nd.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) broad, distinctly transverse, 0.86 times as long as wide, widest near basal third, rather convex above, though less so on basal portion; anterior margin slightly bisinuate; lateral margins arcuate, evenly narrowed toward anterior angles; basal margin roundly and broadly arcuate; posterior corners rounded; surface smooth, without any trace of punctures, but obsolete microsculptured; anterior, lateral, and



Figs. 2-8. *Mycetoporus japonicus* sp. nov. — 2, Pronotum; 3, elytron, 4, male 9th and 10th tergites; 5, male 9th sternite; 6, aedeagus (a, lateral view, b, ventral view); 7, female gonocoxite (lateral view); 8, female 10th tergite. (Scale: 0.25 mm).

basal margins each with series of 4 moderately coarse punctures, antero-medial and postero-medial punctures each separated from the margin by a distance equal to 1-1.5 times the diameter of puncture; disc with 5 pairs of additional punctures, arranged as shown in Fig. 2, each puncture bearing a moderately long, suberect seta. Scutellum small, subtriangular, and impunctate.

Elytra (Fig. 3) moderately long, in sutural length 1.13 times as long as the median length of pronotum, 0.88 times as long as wide, subparallel-sided; conjoint apical margin slightly emarginate at the middle, apical corners almost obliquely truncated; surface without microsculpture and interstitial micropunctures, only having distinct rows of setulose punctures, sutural row consisting of 6-8, discal row of 6-8, lateral row of 10-11 and apical row of 4 punctures, respectively; inner discal row between sutural and discal rows present, usually comprising 3 punctures; each puncture provided with a moderately long seta. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen elongate, subparallel-sided in basal four segments, moderately densely

clothed with coarse punctures and long pubescence except for the middle of 3rd tergite where the punctures are almost obliterated; seventh tergite with apical margin bearing distinct, white, short seam of palisade fringe; 9th and 10th tergite as in Fig. 4; 8th sternite unmodified on disc, with apical margin evenly, roundly produced behind; 9th sternite (Fig. 5) elongate, parallel-sided, with apical margin rounded and sparsely setose. Aedeagus (Figs. 6a, 6b) small; median lobe broad, with apex almost truncate and not reaching apices of lateral lobes; lateral lobes somewhat robust, evenly curved ventrad, acutely pointed at apices, and provided with 4–5 long dorsal setae and 2 pairs of short subapical setae.

Legs moderately long; apical spines of meso- and metatibiae unequal in length; metatibia 0.63 times as long as metatarsus; relative lengths of metatarsal segments from base to apex as 26 : 11 : 9 : 6 : 12.

Female. Gonocoxite as shown in Fig. 7. Tenth tergite (Fig. 8) subrhomboidal, densely setose and evenly rounded at apex.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Yotei, Kucchan-Cho, Hokkaido, Japan, 7–VII–1989, N. YASUDA leg. Allotype: ♀, same data as for the holotype. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 1 ♀, Genseirin, Daisetsuzan Mts., Hokkaido, Japan, 31–VII–1982, N. YASUDA leg.; 1 ♀, Niseichiyaromappu River, Hokkaido, Japan, 28–VII–1995, N. YASUDA leg.

The type series is deposited in the Entomological Laboratory, College of Agriculture, Ehime University, Matsuyama, Japan, except for some paratypes, which are preserved in the Soukkyo Museum, Hokkaido, Japan.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido).

Notes. The new species apparently belongs to the Consors group (sensu CAMPBELL, 1991) and seems to be related to the European species *M. brunneus* (MARSHAM), 1802, but can be distinguished from the latter by the presence of the distinct inner discal row of elytral punctures. It is also similar to *M. lucidulus* LECONTE, 1863 from North America, but differs from the latter in the number and arrangement of punctures on the pronotum and elytra.

要 約

李 利珍・大林延夫：日本から発見された *Mycetoporus* 属ハネカクシの1新種。—— 従来、日本から記録されていた *Mycetoporus* 属の種は、LI & SAKAI (1996) によっていずれも *Ischnosoma* 属に所属することが指摘され、真の *Mycetoporus* 属は未発見であった。今回、層雲峡博物館の保田信紀氏から送られた北海道産の標本中に本属の種を見出し、これが CAMPBELL (1991) の示した Consors グループに属する新種であると認め、命名記載した。

References

- ADACHI, T., 1957. The staphylinid-fauna of Japan. *J. Toyo Univ.*, (11): 166–200.
 BERNHAUER, M., 1922. Neue Staphyliniden der palaearktischen Fauna. *Koleopt. Rdsch.*, 1922: 122–128.

- CAMPBELL, J. M., 1991. A revision of the genera *Mycetoporus* MANNERHEIM and *Ischnosoma* STEPHENS (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Tachyporinae) of North and Central America. *Mem. ent. Soc. Canada*, **156**: 1–169.
- LECONTE, J. L., 1863. New species of North American Coleoptera, Part I. *Smiths. misc. Collns.*, (6), (167): 1–86.
- LI, L.-Z., & M. SAKAI, 1996. Descriptions of three new species of the genus *Ischnosoma* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Japan. *Jpn. J. syst. Ent.*, **2**: 75–81.
- MARSHAM, T., 1802. *Entomologia Britannica, sistens insecta Britanniae indigena secundum methodum linnaeanam disposita*. Vol. 1, Coleoptera. 547 pp. London.
- SHARP, D., 1888. The Staphylinidae of Japan. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6), **2**: 369–387.
- SHIBATA, Y., 1985. Provisional checklist of the family Staphylinidae of Japan. V (Insecta: Coleoptera). *Annual Bull. Nichidai Sanko*, (23): 17–70.

Elytra, Tokyo, **24** (2): 243–244, November 15, 1996

First Description of the Male of *Tachinus* (*Tachinus*) *longulus* LI et OHBAYASHI (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)

Li-Zhen LI and Nobuo OHBAYASHI

Entomological Laboratory, College of Agriculture,
Ehime University, Matsuyama, 790 Japan

Through the courtesy of Professor M. SATÔ, we had an opportunity to examine some specimens of the genus *Tachinus* collected from Nepal. Among them the male of *Tachinus* (*Tachinus*) *longulus*, which was described by the present authors in March, 1996 on the basis of the female, has been found. It will be briefly reported in the following lines.

Tachinus (*Tachinus*) *longulus* LI et OHBAYASHI

(Figs. 1–5)

Tachinus (*Tachinus*) *longulus* LI et OHBAYASHI, 1996, 158.

The male of this species is similar to the female in general appearance, but differs from the latter in the following features:

Anterior tarsal segments 1–4 distinctly dilated. Eighth abdominal tergite (Fig. 1) 4-lobed, with inner lobes much longer than outer lobes. Seventh sternite (Fig. 2) semicircularly emarginate apically, broadly depressed around apical margin, provided with a sickle-shaped patch of granules located in the basal part of the depressed area, bearing 4–5 broad setae at each side of