

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

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Abstract A new species and two new subspecies of elaterid beetles are described from Japan. They are named *Acteniceromorphus hiramatsui*, *Hypolithus motschulskyi yoshizawai* and *Hypolithus motschulskyi kaniei*.

In the present study, I am going to describe a new species and two new subspecies of elaterid beetles from Japan. The holotypes of each species and subspecies to be described in this paper are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his reading the manuscript and giving me useful suggestions, and to Messrs. Hiroyoshi HIRAMATSU of Wakayama, Naohiro YOSHIZAWA of Iida and Noboru KANIE of Nagoya for their kindness in offering the specimens in this study.

Acteniceromorphus hiramatsui sp. nov. [Denticollinae]

(Fig. 1 A–K)

Male. Length 10.5 mm, width about 2.5 mm. Body slender, nearly parallel-sided and moderately convex above; surface shining, with dark aeneous luster except for mouth parts, apical portion of prosternal process and elytral epipleura more or less dark reddish brown; antennae dusky brown (basal 2 or 3 segments somewhat reddish brown) and legs yellowish brown; vestiture pale aeneous, becoming paler and longer on head and pronotum.

Head almost flattened between eyes, broadly depressed between antennae; clypeal margin transverse, obliterated at middle (Fig. 1 D). Mandible with broad micro-toothed structure on upper surface of basal area (Fig. 1 G). Antenna elongate, extending beyond posterior angle of pronotum at least by 2 apical segments; basal segment robust and cylindrical, 2nd small and subclavate, 3rd subtriangular and clearly shorter than 4th, 4th to 10th moderately serrate (Fig. 1 K).

Pronotum subquadrate, widest at posterior angles, weakly rounded at middle; disc rather gently convex, surface deeply, densely and regularly punctate, with neither me-

dian longitudinal smooth line nor canaliculation (Fig. 1 C); posterior angles projected postero-laterad, each with a shallow carina above. Scutellum lingulate, punctulate and pubescent. Prosternal process narrow and elongate, straightly projecting posteriad just behind procoxal cavities (Fig. 1 F).

Elytra about 3 times as long as its basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal two-thirds, thence gradually convergent towards apices which are normally pointed; striae shallow; intervals weakly elevated, irregularly and transversely rugose. Legs slender, with tarsi and claws simple.

Apical portion of aedeagus (dorsal aspect) as figured (Fig. 1 J); median lobe narrow and gradually tapered towards obtusely pointed apex, with outer margin of each lateral lobe obtusely angulate and gradually tapered towards apex.

Female. Very similar to male, but the body is robuster and the sides more parallel (Fig. 1 B). Antenna shorter, not attaining to the posterior angle of pronotum, with 3rd segment nearly as long as 4th one (Fig. 1 H). Apical portion of ovipositor (Fig. 1 I) and the surface of membrane of bursa copulatrix (Fig. 1 E) as illustrated.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Gomanodan, Wakayama Prefecture, 31-V-1986, H. HIRAMATSU leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, same locality as for the holotype, 16~27-V-1957, H. HIRAMATSU leg.; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality as for the holotype, 24~31-V-1986, H. HIRAMATSU leg.

Distribution. Honshu, Japan.

This new species is closely allied to *Acteniceromorphus tengu* (LEWIS, 1894) from Honshu, Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the slender body, reddish brown and more elongate 3rd segment of antennae, and different shape of aedeagus, especially of lateral lobes.

Hypolithus motschulskyi yoshizawai subsp. nov. [Hypnoidinae]

(Fig. 2 A-F)

Male and female. Length 10-12 mm, width about 4-5 mm. Body robust and oblong-ovate; black and shining except for the portion of prosternal lobe and 7th sternite of abdomen more or less blackish brown; antennae blackish brown except for basal 2 or 3 segments somewhat reddish brown; legs reddish brown except for femora a little darker; vestiture short, semidecumbent and fulvous on dorsum, denser and decumbent on ventral surfaces.

This new subspecies somewhat resembles subsp. *fleutiauxi* ÔHIRA, 1968 from Hirayu to the Tokugô Pass in Nagano Prefecture, but differs from the latter by the following points: the body robuster and more gently convex above; the head clearly impressed longitudinally between eyes; the sides of pronotum more distinctly sinuate just before posterior angles; the striae of elytra shallow, with the intervals almost flattened. Some principal structures of this unique subspecies are as illustrated (Fig. 2 B-F).

Holotype: ♂, Shirabiso Pass in Kamimura, Ina in Nagano Prefecture, 25-VI-1995, N. YOSHIZAWA leg. Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 2 ♂♂,

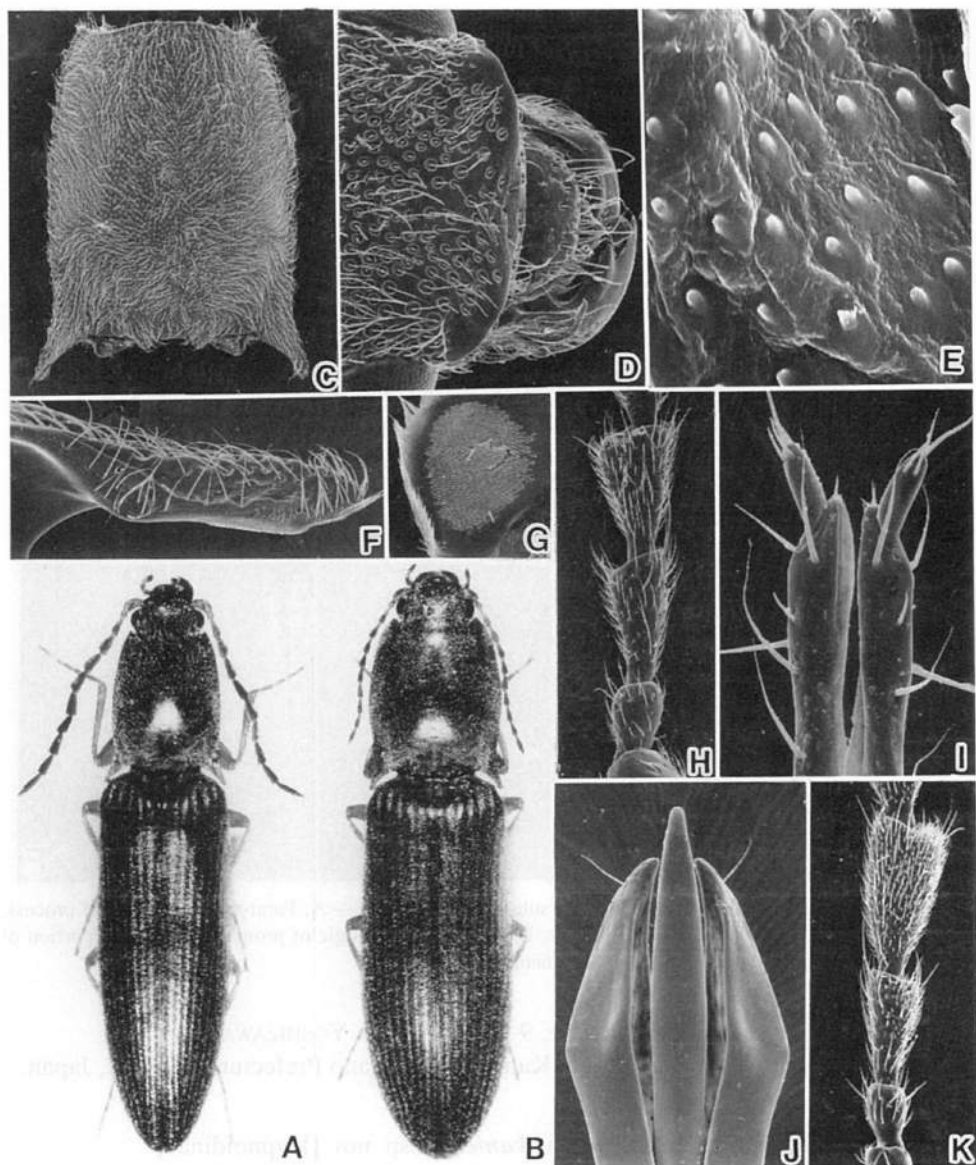


Fig. 1. *Acteniceromorphus hiramatsui* sp. nov., male (except B, E, H and I which are of a female). — A, Holotype; B, paratype; C, pronotum, dorsal aspect; D, head and clypeal margin, dorsal aspect; E, a portion of sclerotized surface of bursa copulatrix; F, prosternal process, lateral aspect; G, minute brush-like structure of upper surface of basal area of mandible; H, K, 2nd to 4th segments of antenna; I, apical portion of ovipositor; J, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal aspect.

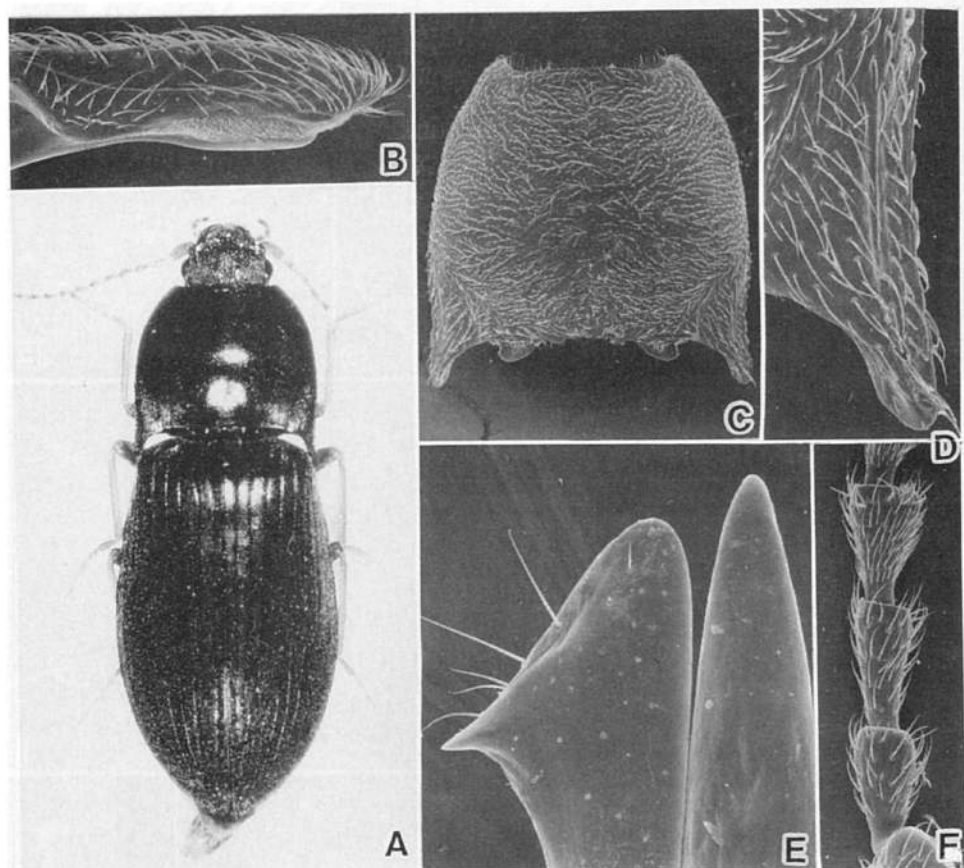


Fig. 2. *Hypolithus motschulskyi yoshizawai* subsp. nov., male. — A, Paratype; B, prosternal process, lateral aspect; C, pronotum, dorsal aspect; D, right posterior angle of pronotum; E, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal aspect; F, 2nd to 4th segments of antenna.

2 ♀♀, same locality as for the holotype, 9-VII-1995, N. YOSHIZAWA leg.

Distribution. Shirabiso Pass in Kamimura, Nagano Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

Hypolithus motschulskyi kaniei subsp. nov. [Hypnoidinae]

(Fig. 3 A-F)

Male and female. Length 9–10 mm, width about 3–3.5 mm. Body oblong-ovate and convex above; black and shining except around margins of pronotum and most parts of ventral surfaces more or less dusky brown; antennae (anterior portion of each segment dusky brown) and legs reddish brown (femora more or less infuscate); vestiture short, semidecumbent and fulvous on dorsum, denser and paler on ventral sur-

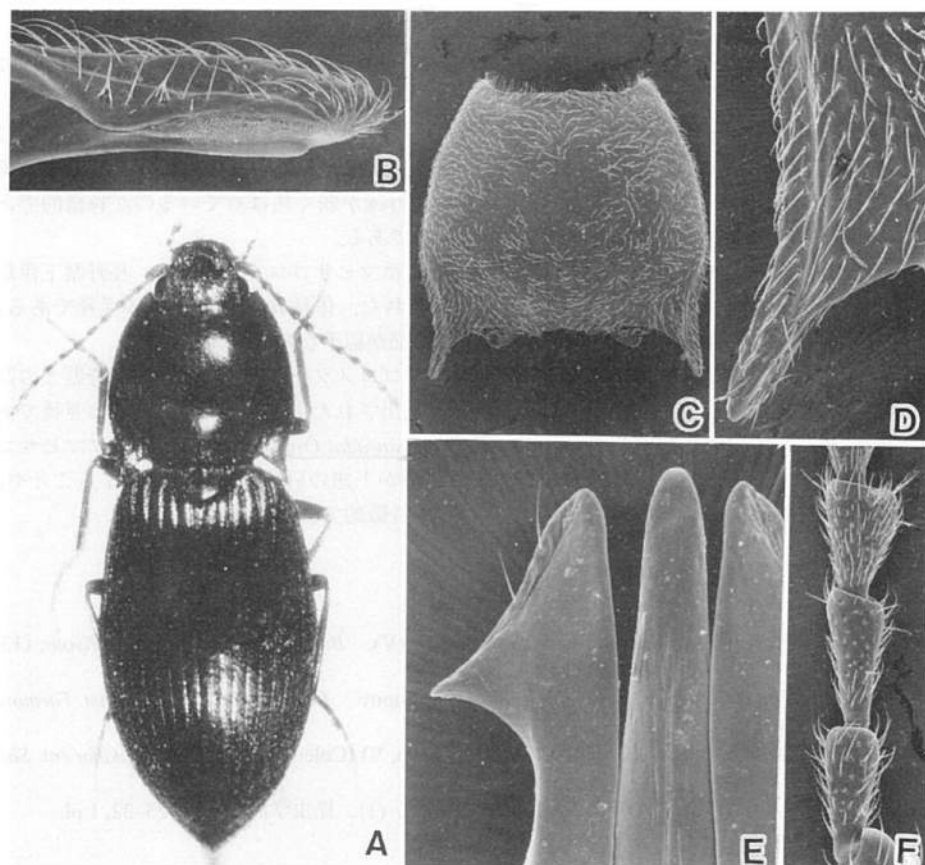


Fig. 3. *Hypolithus motschulskyi kaniei* subsp. nov., male. — A, Holotype; B, prosternal process, lateral aspect; C, pronotum, dorsal aspect; D, left posterior angle of pronotum; E, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal aspect; F, 2nd to 4th segments of antenna.

faces.

This new subspecies resembles in general structure subsp. *sawadai* ÔHIRA, 1963 from Mt. Kisokoma in Nagano Prefecture, but can be distinguished from the latter in the following points: the body more clearly constricted at the bases of elytra; the posterior angles of pronotum more sharply pointed posteriad; the head more deeply impressed between antennae; the striae of elytra deep, with the intervals elevated and somewhat rugose. Aedeagus and some principal structures of this new subspecies are as illustrated (Fig. 3 B–F).

Holotype: ♂, Kamisaka Pass in Nakatsugawa City, Gifu Prefecture, 7–V–1995, Noboru KANIE leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype.

Distribution. Kamisaka Pass in Nakatsugawa City, Gifu Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

要 約

大平仁夫：日本産コメツキムシ科の新種，XXXV。——本報告では2亜科に属する1新種2新亜種を記載した。

Acteniceromorphus hiramatsui ÔHIRA (キイフトヒラタコメツキ) は、和歌山県の平松広吉氏によって和歌山県護摩壇山で見出された。体長10.5mm内外でやや暗い真鍮色の光沢を有する種である。触角の第3節が細長く、雄交尾器の側突起の外縁が弱く角ばっているのが特徴的である。本種は紀伊半島の山地には広く分布しているようである。

Hypolithus motschulskyi yoshizawai ÔHIRA (シラビソミヤマヒサゴコメツキ) は、長野県下伊那郡上村のしらびそ峠地域で吉沢尚宏氏によって見出された、体長10-12mm内外の亜種である。体が比較的大型で、上翅の条線は浅く印刻され、間室部が扁平なのが特徴的である。

Hypolithus motschulskyi kaniei ÔHIRA (エナミヤマヒサゴコメツキ) は、岐阜県と長野県との県境の神坂峠(恵那山の近く)で蟹江昇氏によって見出された、体長10.5mm内外の亜種である。一般外形は、木曾駒ヶ岳から知られている subsp. *sawadai* ÔHIRA, 1963 (キノミヤマヒサゴコメツキ) に類似しているが、体はより大型で、両側が上翅の肩角部で顕著に細まることや、前胸背板の後角がより鋭く後方に突出することなどが特徴的である。

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