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A New *Catops* (Coleoptera, Cholevidae) of the *hilleri* Group from Japan

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Abstract A new species belonging to the *hilleri* group of the cholevid genus *Catops* is described, under the name of *Catops fujitaniorum* sp. nov. The new species is allied to *Catops continentalis* SCHWEIGER and *C. bicolor* (PORTEVIN), but can be distinguished from the latter by the configuration of male genitalia and characteristic depressions of abdominal sternites in the female, and so on.

The *hilleri* group (*sensu* SZYMCZAKOWSKI, 1964, pp. 206–210, and HAYASHI, 1988, p. 108) of the cholevid genus *Catops* is distributed in the Holarctic and the Oriental Regions. The members are enriched in East Asia, which is recognized as the diversity center of the group. In the present paper, I am going to describe a new species of the group from Mt. Hachimori-yama in Nagano Prefecture, Central Japan. The new species is somewhat similar to *Sciodrepoides hidakai* (JEANNEL) in the configuration of male genitalia, but the shape of its male protibiae and antennae are different from that of the latter. Incidentally, the latter species was carelessly recorded by myself from Rishiri-tô Island (NISHIKAWA, 1984), but it is identical with this new species. HISAMATSU and HAYASHI (1985) and HISAMATSU (1989) also recorded it from the same island based on my report (pers. comm. from S. HISAMATSU). The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in my previous papers.

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Catops fujitaniorum M. NISHIKAWA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Chikuma-chibishidemushi]

(Figs. 1–7)

Sciodrepoides hidakai: NISHIKAWA, 1984, Coleopt. News, Tokyo, (64), p. 12. —— HISAMATSU & HAYASHI, 1985, Coleopt. Japan Col., Osaka, **2**, p. 243 (partim). —— HISAMATSU, 1989, Check list Jpn. Ins., **1**, p. 254 (partim). [Nec JEANNEL, 1950.]

Male. Length 3.00–3.75 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra), width 1.33–1.75 mm. Body elongate, elliptical, almost clothed with moderately long, yellowish brown, adpressed pubescence. Head, pronotum and scutellum blackish brown, though the front marginal area of the former is reddish; labrum, maxillary palpi and mouth parts clear reddish brown; antennae clear reddish brown in segments I–VI, though the remainder is blackish brown, with last segment clothed with silky short hairs in apical half; elytra reddish brown, with opalescent lustre; epipleura yellowish brown; legs almost reddish brown; ventral surface with thoracic segments blackish brown, with abdominal sternites partially yellowish brown, the remainder blackish brown.

Head gently convex, finely foveolate, with front margin straight, widest at the level of occipital carina (length : width = 1 : 1.3); labrum transverse, subtrapezoidal, emarginate at front margin, with gentle punctuations; maxillary palpi with last segment slightly bent, 1.25× as long as the preceding segment; eyes normal, moderately prominent. Antennae robust, hardly reaching pronotal base, with segments VI–X transverse, IV–IX slightly depressed on under side, the depressions on V–IX with granulate punctuations distinct, XI pear-shaped. Segmental measurements (length followed by width) in the holotype as follows: I, 0.23, 0.10; II, 0.14, 0.08; III, 0.14, 0.08; IV, 0.11, 0.08; V, 0.09, 0.10; VI, 0.08, 0.13; VII, 0.10, 0.15; VIII, 0.05, 0.13; IX, 0.10, 0.15; X, 0.09, 0.15; XI, 0.18, 0.13.

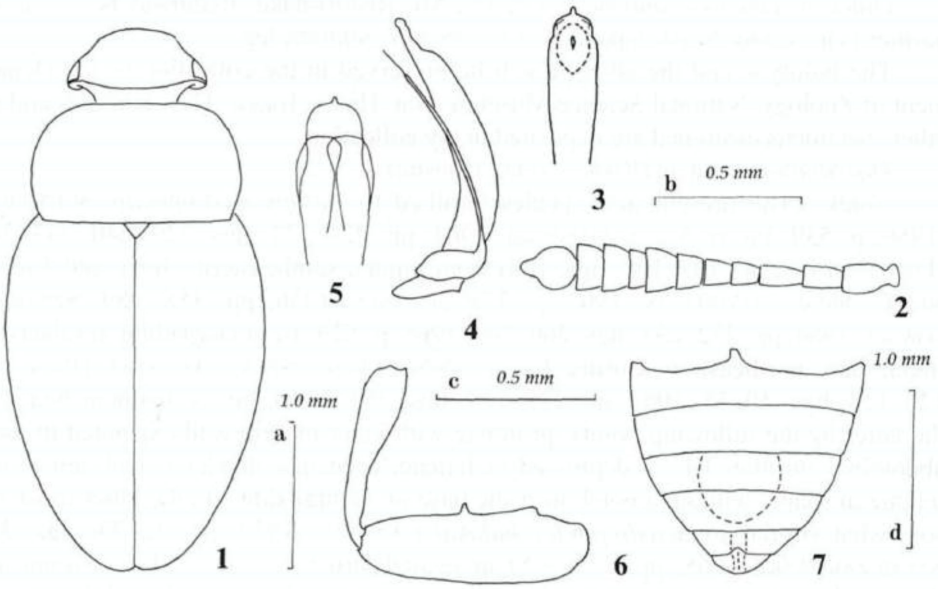
Pronotum transverse, subtrapezoidal, widest at about basal 1/3, with base narrower than elytral base, PW/HW 1.53–1.63 (M 1.58), PW/PL 1.48–1.73 (M 1.58); front margin almost straight, well marginate; front angles rounded; sides strongly arcuate, gently marginate; basal margin gently arcuate; hind angles obtuse; surface clothed with asperate punctuations. Scutellum triangular, asperate-punctate, the punctures stronger than those on pronotum. Hind wings full.

Elytra elongate-ovate, slightly convex, widest at about basal 1/3, EW/PW 1.18–1.35 (M 1.24), EL/PL 2.55–3.17 (M 2.77), EL/EW 1.29–1.45 (M 1.41); sides arcuate, converging apicad, well marginate, with apices separately rounded; suture entire; sutural striae gently arcuate outwards to each other; surface punctate, the punctures close but obscure; microsculpture formed by transverse wrinkles; epipleura ending at apical 1/7, punctate as on elytra. Pygidium weakly punctate.

Ventral surface with thoracic parts strongly punctate, though the mesosternum is clothed with microscopic transverse wrinkles; abdominal sternites granulate-punctate.

Legs with protibia expanded from basal 1/3 along inner margin, widest at the apex; protarsus slightly dilated, though the first segment is narrower than the apex of protibia; profemur with an elongate small tubercle at the middle of under side; mesotarsus with first segment the longest, thicker than the remainder; metafemur roundly depressed in preapical portion of under side.

Aedeagus symmetrical, slender, long, rather strongly dilated in preapical portion, well arcuate in lateral view, with apex broad, tuberculate at the middle, the tubercle projected ventrad; dorsal surface strongly depressed in preapical portion, with a small



Figs. 1–7. *Catops fujitaniorum* M. NISHIKAWA, sp. nov., from Mt. Hachimori-yama, Nagano Pref., Central Japan. —— 1, Outline of body, ♂; 2, left antenna, ♂; 3, apical part of aedeagus in dorso-apical view; 4, male genitalia in lateral view; 5, apical part of aedeagus in ventro-apical view; 6, protibia and profemur in ventral view, ♂; 7, abdominal sternites, ♀. (Scales: a for Fig. 1, b for Figs. 2–3, c for Figs. 4–6, and d for Fig. 7.)

oval fenestra at the middle; ventral surface without notch in lateral view; ligulae constricted in each preapical portion, with apices truncate, their inner angles pointed. Parameres long, reaching apical 1/4 of aedeagus. Basal piece ample, somewhat small in size.

Female. Length 3.00–4.00 mm (measured as in male), width 1.38–1.95 mm. Similar to male in general appearance. Proportions of body parts as follows: PW/HW 1.54–1.63 (M 1.58), PW/PL 1.46–1.71 (M 1.57), EW/PW 1.24–1.38 (M 1.29); EL/PL 2.86–3.19 (M 3.03), EL/EW 1.44–1.58 (M 1.50). Segmental measurements of antenna (length followed by width) in the allotype as follows: I, 0.20, 0.10; II, 0.13, 0.06; III, 0.13, 0.06; IV, 0.09, 0.10; V, 0.06, 0.09; VI, 0.05, 0.10; VII, 0.10, 0.15; VIII, 0.04, 0.13; IX, 0.10, 0.15; X, 0.09, 0.15; XI, 0.18, 0.13. Abdominal sternites entirely yellowish brown, with sternite III well depressed in middle portion, IV also depressed in middle before apical margin, V longitudinally grooved along mid-line, strongly emarginate at the apex, VI deeply grooved at the middle. Legs slender and simple.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Hachimori-yama, ca. 1,700–2,000 m in alt., Asahi-mura, Higashi-chikuma-gun, Nagano Pref., Central Japan, 15–IX–1984, M. NISHIKAWA leg. Allotype: ♀, same data as for the holotype. Paratypes: 13 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype.

Other specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Rishiri-dake, Rishiri-tô Is., Sôya, off northern Hokkaido, North Japan, 24–VII–1963, Y. SHIBATA leg.

The holotype and the allotype will be preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The paratypes and the other specimens examined are deposited in my collection.

Distribution. Japan (Rishiri-tô Is., Honshu).

Notes. The present new species is allied to *Catops continentalis* SCHWEIGER (1956, p. 539, fig. 6; SZYMCZAKOWSKI, 1964, pp. 220–222, figs. 229, 240, 243–244; HAYASHI, 1988, pp. 107–108, figs. 1–4) from Fujian, southeastern China, and Taiwan, and *C. bicolor* (PORTEVIN, 1903, p. 329; JEANNEL, 1936, pp. 355, 380; SZYMCZAKOWSKI, 1964, pp. 232–233, figs. 260–261, 1965, p. 529) from Darjeeling, northeastern India, and northeastern Burma (as *C. tuberculatus* SZYMCZAKOWSKI (1961, pp. 126–128, figs. 10–15, 1964, pp. 228–230, figs. 252–259)), but is distinguished from the latter by the following points: protibiae with inner margin well expanded in male; abdominal sternites III–IV depressed in female; aedeagus slenderer, with apical part unique in shape, without a notch near the base on ventral side. On the other hand, it is somewhat similar to *Sciodrepoides hidakai* (JEANNEL, 1950, pp. 32–33, figs. 3–5; SZYMCZAKOWSKI, 1965, pp. 527–528) in genital structure, but is also distinguished from the latter by the bicolored body, well expanded protibiae in male and the segment IV of antenna is hardly transverse in female though distinctly longer than width in male.

要　　約

西川正明：ヒレルチビシデムシ群に属する日本産チビシデムシ属の1新種．—— 長野県の諏訪湖の西北西に位置する鉢盛山から得られた，ヒレルチビシデムシ群に属するチビシデムシ属の新種を，チクマチビシデムシ *Catops fujitaniorum* M. NISHIKAWA, sp. nov. と命名して記載した．また以前に利尻島からヒダカコチビシデムシ *Sciodrepoides hidakai* (JEANNEL) として記録（西川，1984）した種は，本種に同定できるので訂正した．なお，久松・林（1985）ならびに久松（1989）の利尻島からのヒダカコチビシデムシの記録は，筆者の誤同定にもとづくものである．

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Lyrosoma ituropense HLISNIKOVSKÝ (Coleoptera, Agyrtidae) from Hokkaido, North Japan

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The genus *Lyrosoma* of the family Agyrtidae is a relatively small genus represented by eight known species, which inhabit the Pacific coast of the northern cool-temperate zone. In the Japanese Islands, *Lyrosoma chujoi* MROCZKOWSKI has been known from northeastern Honshu and Hokkaido, Northeast Japan. Recently, I have found that my collection contains two different species. One of the two agrees with *L. chujoi*, and the other is almost identical with *L. ituropense* HLISNIKOVSKÝ, which is recorded below.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to Drs. Yoshihiko KUROSAWA and Shun-Ichi UÉNO for their kindness in giving me the opportunity to examine interesting specimens or in critically reading the original manuscript of this paper. Thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Toshihiko KAWAKAMI of Hakodate, for taking the photograph of the habitat of the beetles inserted in this paper.

Lyrosoma ituropense HLISNIKOVSKÝ, 1964

[Japanese name: Etorofu-hososhidemushi]

Lyrosoma ituropense HLISNIKOVSKÝ, 1964, Čas. čs. Spol. ent., Praha, **61**, pp. 40–42, fig. 2 (female); type lo-