

A Redescription of *Pseudoxyporus cyanipennis* (KIRSCHENBLATT)
(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Hokkaido, Japan

Yasutoshi SHIBATA

Tsurukawa 3–8–13, Machida City, Tokyo, 195 Japan

Abstract *Oxyporus cyanipennis* KIRSCHENBLATT, previously known from southern Ussuri Province, Russia, is firstly recorded from Japan. *Oxyporus cyanipennis* is transferred to *Pseudoxyporus*. It is redescribed and its male genital organ is illustrated on the basis of specimens newly collected in Hokkaido, Japan.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Kôichi SHIBATA, Obihiro City, Hokkaido, I recently had an opportunity to examine a number of specimens of staphylinid beetles obtained on Mt. Kitoushi at the eastern part of the Daisetsu Mountain Range, Hokkaido, North-east Japan. Among them was found a very interesting species of the genus *Pseudoxyporus* characterized by the peculiar coloration of its body, which resembles that of *Paederus fuscipes* CURTIS at first sight: body yellowish red, with the anterior half of head and the last two segments of abdomen black, the elytra metallic blue.

The genus *Pseudoxyporus* NAKANE et SAWADA belongs to the subfamily Oxyporinae with the genus *Oxyporus* FABRICIUS, comprising about fourteen and sixty species, respectively, from Eurasia and North and Central Americas.

Since then, I have examined two additional specimens of this species collected by Mr. Shigehisa HORI, Sapporo City, at Chimikeppu and Kanoko Dam, at the eastern part of Hokkaido.

After a careful study, it becomes clear that the Hokkaido species almost agrees with *Oxyporus cyanipennis* described by KIRSCHENBLATT in 1938. I unexpectedly found out this name in the paper by TIKHOMIROVA (1973, p.171). However, this species has never been carefully reexamined and not recorded in the "Zoological Record". Therefore, I am going to redescribe and illustrate it in the present paper on the basis of the specimens newly collected in Hokkaido.

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Professor Yasuaki WATANABE of Tokyo University of Agriculture for his continuous guidance and encouragement, and to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindness extended to me in various ways. I would like to thank Dr. V. GUSAROV, St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, for his kind assistance in obtaining rare Russian literature and for helpful suggestions. Hearty thanks are also due to Messrs. Shigehisa HORI and Kôichi SHIBATA for their help in material, and to Mr. Akinori YOSHITANI for his assistance in preparing the illustration of whole insect in-

serted in the present paper.

Pseudoxyporus cyanipennis (KIRSCHENBLATT), comb. nov.

Oxyporus cyanipennis KIRSCHENBLATT, 1938, Trudy Gidrobiologicheskoy Ekspeditsii (Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR 1934 g. na Yaponskoye More), 1: 528. — TIKHOMIROVA, 1973, Morfoekologicheskiye osobennosti i filogenez stafilinid (s katalogom fauny SSSR), p. 171.

Body rather slender, moderately convex and shiny. Colour clear yellowish red; anterior half of head, mandibles, labrum, 1st segment of antennae, underside of meso- and metathoraces, and last two segments of abdomen black; mouth parts yellowish brown; the rest of antennae and tarsi yellowish red; elytra metallic blue except for shoulders and narrow band along the base yellow; basal four abdominal segments and legs yellow, apical parts of femora, bases and apices of tibiae more or less infuscate.

Body 7.5–8.0 mm in length (from front margin of head to anal end).

Male. Head oval and moderately convex above, almost as long as broad, and slightly wider than pronotum (greatest width of head including eyes/greatest width of pronotum=1.06); postocular parts evenly convex and convergent from just behind eyes to the base of head, and distinctly longer than eyes (length of postocular area/longitudinal diameter of eye=1.43); eyes relatively large and gently protruding from lateral outlines of head; mandibles elongate, nearly as long as head, inner edges smooth, each evenly narrowed from base to apex; clypeus with anterior margin broadly and shallowly emarginate in the middle; frons with two distinct longitudinal impressions between eyes and a shallow median foveole which is small but distinct; surface smooth, strongly shining, without punctuation. Antennae long and slender, extending to posterior two-thirds of pronotum, four proximal segments polished and the remainings closely pubescent throughout, opaque, 1st segment robust and strongly dilated apicad, considerably longer than 2nd, 2nd distinctly shorter than 3rd and obviously longer than broad, 4th a little longer than 5th, weakly dilated apicad, 5th to 10th equal in length to one another, each strongly dilated towards apex, subtrapezoidal, 11th about one and a half times as long as 10th, evidently longer than broad, and subacuminate at the apex. Relative length (and width) of each antennal segment from base to apex as follows:—10(4): 5(3): 7(3): 6(4): 5(4): 5(5): 5(5): 5(6): 5(6): 5(7): 8(5).

Pronotum convex, slightly transverse (greatest width of pronotum/length of pronotum measured along mid-line =1.13), widest just before the middle, with deep lateral depressions at about posterior third; lateral sides arcuate in anterior two-thirds and almost straight in posterior third; surface smooth, without trace of anterior and posterior depressions, almost impunctate as on head.

Elytra slightly shorter than broad (greatest length of elytra/greatest width of elytra =0.90), distinctly wider than pronotum (greatest width of elytra/greatest width of pronotum =1.67), and considerably longer than pronotum (greatest length of pronotum/length of pronotum =1.75), dilated posteriorly, with shoulders slightly produced forwards; surface almost flat, and rather closely covered with coarse punctures, without

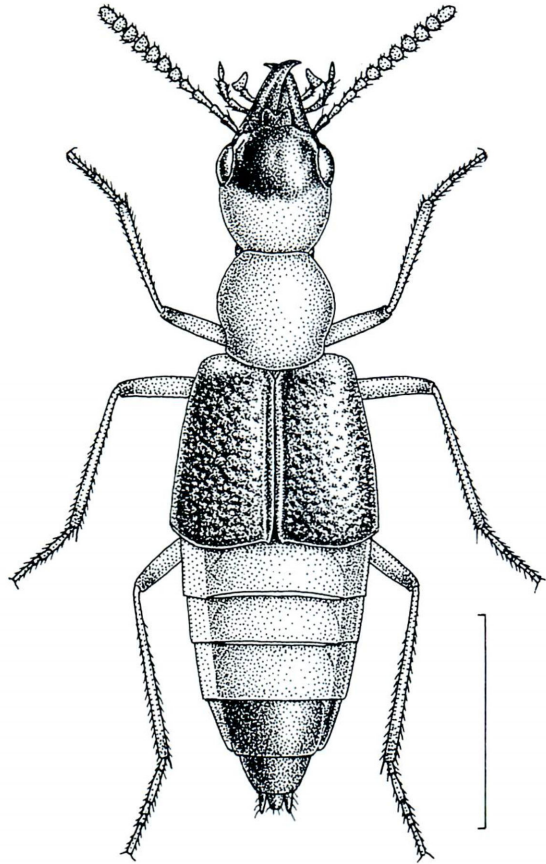


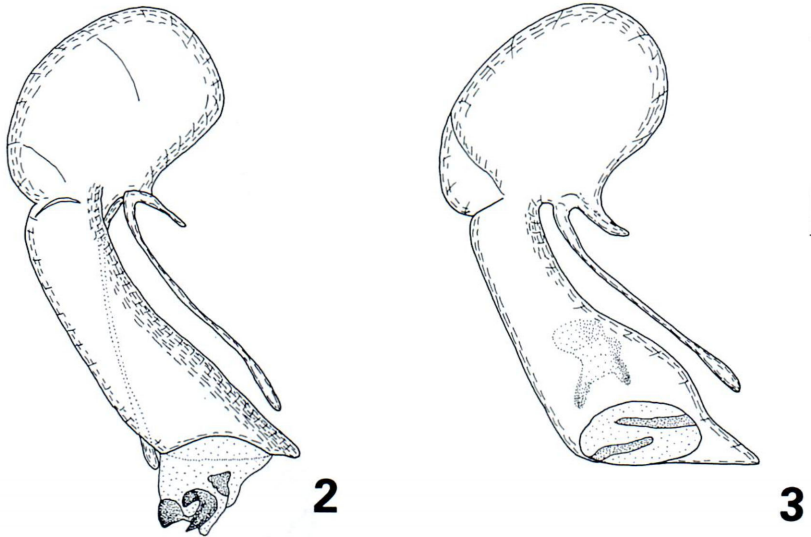
Fig. 1. *Pseudoxyporus cyanipennis* (KIR-SCHENBLATT), ♀, from Mt. Kitoushi, Hokkaido. Scale: 2.0 mm.

deeply impressed punctate striae near the middle of the disc.

Abdomen gradually narrowed towards the anal end; 4th tergite with a pair of small pruinose spots in the middle; surface of each tergite covered with extremely fine microsculpture and practically impunctate; 7th sternite with a line of moderately long setae in posterior fourth along the posterior margin. Legs slender, anterior tarsi feebly dilated distad and flattened dorso-ventrally, densely and finely pubescent on the ventral side; middle and posterior tarsi more narrowly dilated and somewhat more sparingly pubescent on the ventral side than in anterior tarsi.

Male genital organ trilobed and moderately sclerotized, somewhat asymmetrical, and slightly curved to the right. Basal piece large and globular; viewed ventrally, median lobe relatively broad and nearly parallel-sided, though abruptly narrowed towards the obtusely pointed apex in apical third. Parameres styliform, extremely slender, a little shorter than median lobe, each somewhat thickened at apical portion in profile, apices without conspicuous setae.

Female. Similar in general appearance to male, except for the following points:



Figs. 2–3. Male genitalia in lateral view. — 2. *Pseudoxyporus cyanipennis* (KIRSCHENBLATT). — 3. *P. angusticeps* (BERNHAUER). Scale: 0.5 mm.

head slightly narrower, nearly as wide as pronotum; a line of moderately long setae along posterior margin of 7th abdominal sternite fewer in number; anterior and middle tarsi thin.

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Mt. Kitoushi, Rikubetsu-chô, Tokachi, 13–VIII–1993, K. SHIBATA leg.; 1 ♂, Kanoko Dam, Oketo-chô, Abashiri, 8~20–VII–1994, S. HORI leg.; 1 ♀, Lake Chimikeppu, Tsubetsu-chô, Abashiri, 6~17–VII–1994, S. HORI leg.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido); southern Ussuri Province, Primorskij Kray.

Notes. *Pseudoxyporus* NAKANE et SAWADA is separable from *Oxyporus* FABRICIUS by the following points: more cylindrical antennal segments, antennal segments 5–11 pubescent throughout; deeply emarginate labrum; male genitalia with gonopore located at the apex of median lobe, parameres styliform extending to near the apex of median lobe (NAKANE & SAWADA, 1956; CAMPBELL, 1969). *Oxyporus cyanipennis* is herewith transferred to *Pseudoxyporus*.

With the exception of coloration, this species is similar in general appearance to *Pseudoxyporus angusticeps* (BERNHAUER), which is distributed in China and Japan, because of small and slender body, smooth pronotum, long and slender legs, and in different secondary sexual characters on pronotum. However, this species clearly differs from the latter in the almost flat elytral surface which is rather closely covered with coarse punctures, the absence of deeply impressed punctate striae near the middle of elytral disc and the median lobe of male genital organ moderately expanded outwards in about apical sixth in profile.

This species can be easily distinguished from the other known members of the

genera *Pseudoxyporus* and *Oxyporus* by the following peculiar coloration of the body: reddish yellow; anterior half of head, first segment of antennae and last two segments of abdomen black; elytra metallic blue with reddish yellow shoulders and narrow band along the base.

The three specimens now known were caught by baited traps using 20–25% diluted acetic acid. The female specimen from Mt. Kitoushi was taken in a thick moist moss-mat in a forest of *Picea jezoensis* and *Abies sachalinensis*, at an altitude of about 1,000 m. The Chimikeppu female specimen was found on a moist floor with ferns in a mixed forest of coniferous and broadleaved trees. The male specimen from Kanoko Dam was collected at a very wet place in a forest of *Abies sachalinensis* and *Picea glehnii*.

要 約

柴田泰利：北海道から発見された *Pseudoxyporus cyanipennis* (KIRSCHENBLATT) ルリバナオオキバハネカクシ (新称) の再記載。—— 北海道帯広市在住の柴多浩一氏から同定を依頼された、十勝の喜登牛山での採集品の中に、体の大部分が黄赤色、頭部前半分と腹部末端2節は黒色、上翅は瑠璃色という、今までまったく見たこともない、一見アオバアリガタハネカクシによく似た色彩の、美しいオオキバハネカクシが1頭あった。

精査した結果、このハネカクシは *Pseudoxyporus* 属の雌で、中国や日本に分布している *P. angusticeps* (BERNHAEUER) ホソオオキバハネカクシに近縁のものであることがわかった。日本のオオキバハネカクシ亜科には、*Oxyporus* 属が14種、*Pseudoxyporus* 属が9種知られているが、この顕著な色彩は本邦産のどれとも一致しない。その後、北海道環境科学研究センターの堀 繁久氏からも網走支庁チミケツ湖岸と鹿の子ダム岸辺で採集された同種の1雌、1雄の2個体を見せていただくことができた。

採集場所が北海道ということもあって、ロシア沿海地方のハネカクシに関する文献を調べていたところ、偶然、TIKHOMIROVA (1973, p. 171) の論文に *Oxyporus cyanipennis* KIRSCHENBLATT, 1938 という種名をみつけた。種名が *cyanipennis* ということもあり、早速この文献を入手して調べたところ、北海道産のものとよく一致した。この種名は Zoological Record にも収録されていない。それで今回、北海道産の個体を基にして再記載をすることにした。なお、その特徴から属を *Pseudoxyporus* に移した。

Pseudoxyporus cyanipennis (KIRSCHENBLATT) ルリバナオオキバハネカクシの基準産地は南ウスリー地方で、日本からは初記録となる。今まで採集された3個体は、いずれも酢酸を主体にしたバイト・トラップで得られている。喜登牛山の1雌は、標高1,000 m 付近のエゾマツ・トドマツ林内の地表面に厚いマット状のコケがある凍土帯、チミケツ湖岸での1雌は、針広混交林内のシダが生えたやや湿った林床、鹿の子ダム岸辺の1雄は、トドマツ・アカエゾマツ林の凍土帯のかなり湿気が多い環境での酢酸トラップにより得られたものである。

References

- BERNHAEUER, M., 1938. Zur Staphylinidenfauna von China und Japan (9. Beitrag). *Ent. Nachr.-bl.*, **12**:

17–39.

- CAMPBELL, J. M., 1969. A revision of the New World Oxyporinae (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). *Can. Entomol.*, **101**: 225–268.
- HAYASHI, Y., 1975. Notes on Staphylinidae from Taiwan (Col.), I. *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **28**: 63–68, 1 pl.
- 1985. Notes on Staphylinidae (Col.) from Taiwan, IV. *Ibid.*, **40**: 81–84.
- KIRSCHENBLATT, J. D., 1938. On some Far Eastern staphylinid beetles. *Trudy Gidrobiologicheskoy Ekspeditsii* (Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR 1934 g. na Yaponskoye More), **1**: 527–536. (In Russian with English summary.)
- NAKANE, T., & K. SAWADA, 1956. A revision of the subfamily Oxyporinae in Japan (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). *Scient. Rept. Saikyo Univ., Kyoto*, (Nat. Sci. & Liv. Sci.), **2A**: 116–126.
- SHARP, D., 1889. The Staphylinidae of Japan. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6), **3**: 406–419.
- SHIBATA, Y., 1976. Provisional check list of the family Staphylinidae of Japan, I (Insecta: Coleoptera). *Annual Bull. Nichidai Sanko*, (19): 71–212. (In Japanese.)
- TIKHOMIROVA, A. L., 1973. Morfoekologicheskiye osobennosti i filogenez stafilinid (s katalogom fauny SSSR). 190pp. Nauka, Moscow. (In Russian.)
- ZHENG, Fa-ke, 1992. Three new species of genus *Oxyporus* FABRICIUS from China (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae, Oxyporinae). *Acta ent. sin.*, **35**: 326–330. (In Chinese, with English summary.)

Elytra, Tokyo, **25** (2): 514, November 15, 1997

A Second Locality of *Glaphyra ichikawai* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

Tatsuya NIISATO

Bioindicator Co., Ltd., Takada 3–16–4, Toshima-ku, Tokyo, 161 Japan

On my recent visit to the Laboratory of Insect Systematics of Seoul National University, I was able to find a single male specimen of *Glaphyra ichikawai* collected in the vicinity of Su-Weon City, nearly 30 km south of Seoul. This species was described from Uo-I Dong, the suburbs of Seoul City, and has not yet been additionally recorded (NIISATO, 1988, *Elytra, Tokyo*, **16**, pp. 89–93, figs. 1–13). I am going to record it as a second locality of the species.

Specimen examined. 1 ♂, Mt. Gwang-Gyo Shan, vicinity of Su-Weon, Korea, 29–V–1986, YY leg. (in Seoul Natn. Univ. collection).

I thank Mr. Seung-Mo LEE of Seoul City and Mr. Sang-Wook PARK of Seoul National University for their kind help of my examination.