

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

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Abstract A new species of elaterid beetle, *Miquasus arimotoi* sp. nov., is described and illustrated from Amami-Ôshima Island. It is related to *M. luteipes* from Kyushu and Yakushima Island.

In the present study, I am going to describe a new species of elaterid beetle from Japan. The holotype to be designated in this study is 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 Mr. Hisayuki ARIMOTO of Osaka for his kindness in offering the specimens used in this study.

Miquasus arimotoi sp. nov. (Negastrinae)

(Fig. 1 A–F)

Male. Length 2 mm, width about 0.8 mm. Body elongate, almost parallel-sided and moderately convex above; surface shining, black except for elytra which are more or less blackish brown; antennae blackish brown except for 2nd and 3rd segments pale yellow, and legs pale yellowish brown; vestiture cinereous and semi-decumbent.

Head gently convex between eyes, surface rather sparsely and evenly punctate; clypeal margin well ridged, rounded and weakly depressed at middle. Antenna elongate, extending beyond posterior angle of pronotum at least by apical segment; 2nd segment cylindrical, 3rd subtriangular and about 0.7 times as long as 2nd, 4th a little longer than 3rd, from 4th to 10th weakly serrate (Fig. 1 B).

Pronotum subquadrate, rounded and widest at middle, clearly sinuate just before posterior angles; disc dome-like, moderately densely and evenly punctate; posterior angles clearly projecting postero-laterad, each with a distinct carina above, which extends anteriorly along lateral margin near to anterior margin (Fig. 1 C). Scutellum lingulate, flattened, without ring-like carination (Fig. 1 D). Mesosternal carinae subtriangular as illustrated (Fig. 1 F ↑).

Elytra about twice as long as their basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal halves, thence rounded and gradually convergent towards apices which are normally

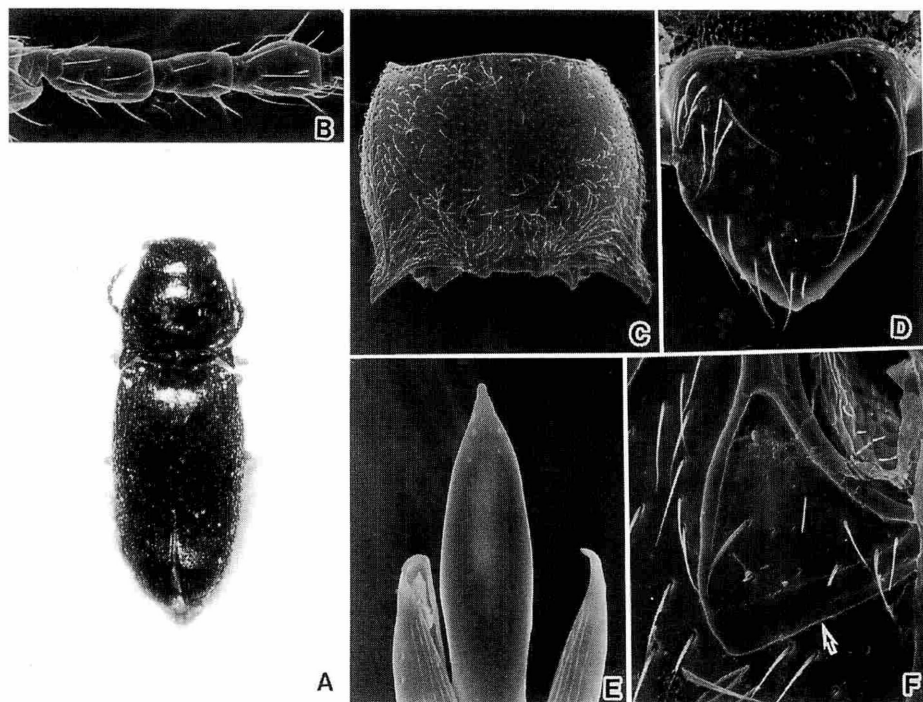


Fig. 1. *Miquasus arimotoi* sp. nov. — A, Holotype (male); B, 2nd to 4th segments of antenna; C, pronotum, dorsal aspect; D, scutellum; E, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal aspect; F, right metasternal carinae, ventral aspect.

pointed.

Aedeagus (dorsal aspect) as illustrated (Fig. 1 E); median lobe gradually convergent towards pointed apex; each lateral lobe short and rounded apically.

Female. Very similar to male in external characters, and hardly distinguished from the male without examination of genital apparatus.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Yuwan-dake, Amami-Ôshima Is. of the Ryukyu Islands, 4-VII-1984, H. ARIMOTO leg. Paratypes: 25 exs., same date and locality as for the holotype.

Distribution. Amami-Ôshima Is. of the Ryukyu Islands, Japan.

This new species is closely allied to *Miquasus luteipes* (CANDÈZE, 1873) from Kyushu and Yakushima Island, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller body, shorter elytra, more clearly convex and rounded sides of pronotum, and the unique structure of aedeagus.

要 約

大平仁夫：日本産コメツキムシ科の新種，XLIII. — 本報告では、下記の1新種を記載した。
Miquasus arimotoi (ユワンマメコメツキ) は、大阪市の有本久之氏が、奄美大島の湯湾岳で

採集された体長 2 mm 内外の種である。一般外形は九州や屋久島から知られている *M. luteipes* (キアシマメコメツキ) に類似しているが、より小型で、上翅がより短大、前胸背板がより顕著に膨隆している。

References

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Local Population of *Mimectatina variegata* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Shikoku, Southwest Japan

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Mimectatina variegata KUSAMA et TAKAKUWA is a little-known lamiine species, so far known mainly from the Kii Peninsula (type area) and with two records from Tokushima and Kôchi Prefectures of Shikoku. The adults are usually found on fresh dead branches of conifers in the autumn season. We recently examined a male of this species from Mt. Ishizuchi-san of the central mountains of Shikoku. The specimen examined shows rather distinct variation convergent to that in the type population as described below.

Mimectatina variegata KUSAMA et TAKAKUWA

(Fig. 1)

Mimectatina variegata KUSAMA et TAKAKUWA, 1984, *Longic. Beetl. Japan Col.*, p. 13, pl. 81, figs. 550, 550 a; type locality: Mt. Gomadan, Wakayama Pref. — HASEGAWA, 1992, *Illustr. Guide Identific. Longic. Beetl. Japan*, pp. 183, 611. — HASEGAWA, HOZUMI & KAWASE, 1993, *Sci. Rept. Toyohashi Mus. nat. Hist.* (3), pp. 23–24, figs. 1, 2a, 3a, 4 & 7a.

Male. Body length 5.4 mm. Colour and maculation almost as in the typical race from the Kii Peninsula, though the dominant pubescence is dull yellowish white instead of pale white, and elytral brownish maculations are narrow and more reduced.

Head fairly broader than basal width of pronotum, HW/PB 1.12, rather densely punctured; genae 1.2 times as deep as inferior eye lobes; eyes separated from each other by a half the length of antennal scape. Antenna long and slightly stout, 1.35 times as long as body and exceeding elytral apex at basal third of segment 8. Pronotum a little transverse, distinctly arcuate