

A New Species of the Genus *Platycerus* (Coleoptera, Lucanidae)
from Mt. Emei Shan in Central Sichuan, Southwest China

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Platycerus* is described from Mt. Emei Shan of central Sichuan, Southwest China, under the name *P. tieguanzi*.

Of the totally thirteen species of the genus *Platycerus* hitherto known from China, five are recorded from Sichuan, namely, *P. dundai*, *P. feminatus*, *P. hiurai*, *P. ladyae* and *P. consimilis*, all belonging to the group of *P. delicatulus* (IMURA, 2005, '06; IMURA & BARTOLOZZI, 1994; TANIKADO & TABANA, 1997, '98). In the autumn of 2006, I made a short collecting trip to Mt. Emei Shan in central Sichuan of Southwest China, with the purpose of a faunal survey of this genus, and fortunately succeeded in obtaining a short series of strange species never introduced into science. In this paper, I am going to describe it as a new species under the name of *P. tieguanzi*.

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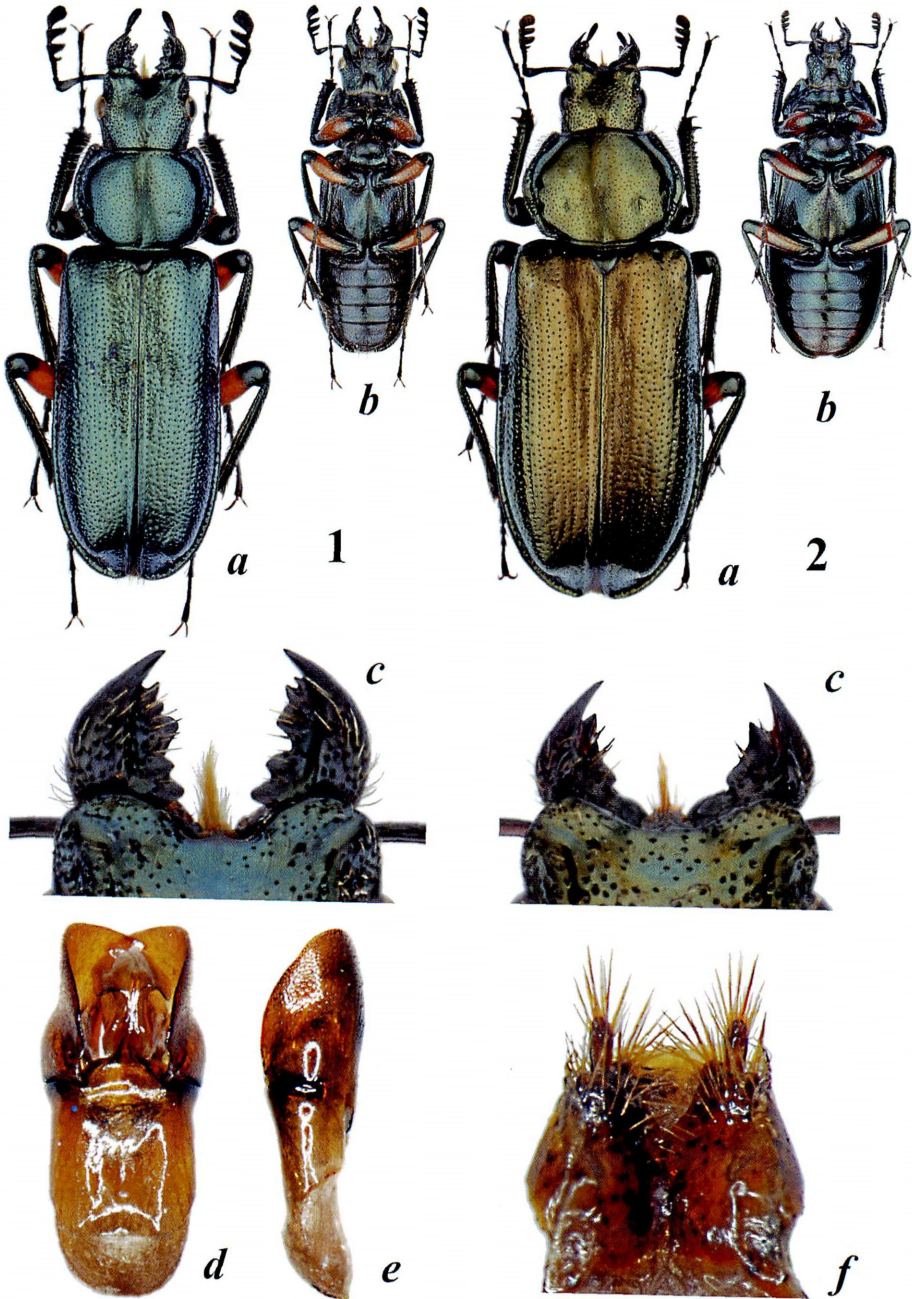
Platycerus tieguanzi IMURA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2)

Male. Length (including mandibles): 11.6–12.5 mm. Body above bluish green with a faint golden tinge and not very strongly polished; mandibles, knees and tibiae greenish black; palpi, antennae, tarsi and claws brownish black; femora except for the distal ends reddish brown; venter black, with a remarkable blue-greenish metallic luster.

Head as in the other members of the genus; its dorsal surface rather coarsely scattered with small punctures, which are not confluent with one another; mandibles (Fig. 1–c) small and short, not concave above in basal portions, with the outer margins strongly arcuate in basal halves and nearly straight in apical halves, with the apical tips narrow and sharply pointed; retinacula short, with the inner margins tridentate on each side.

Pronotum transverse, 1.40–1.43 times as wide as long, widest a little behind the



Figs. 1–2. *Platycerus tieguanzi* sp. nov. from Mt. Emei Shan in central Sichuan, Southwest China. — 1, ♂ (holotype); 2, ♀ (paratype). — a, Habitus in dorsal view; b, ditto in ventral view; c, mandibles in dorsal view; d, male genital organ in ventral view; e, ditto in right lateral view; f, female genital organ in dorsal view.

middle, roundly arcuate in lateral sides, with the front angles subtriangularly protruded anteriad with blunt tips, the hind angles obtuse though obviously subangulate; disc not so strongly convex above for a member of the genus, and almost similarly punctate as on head.

Elytra very long for a member of the genus, 1.82–1.92 times as long as wide, widest obviously behind the middle, with the lateral sides nearly parallel-sided in apical halves and roundly arcuate near apices; shoulders distinct and subangulate, with a very small humeral tooth on each side; surface rather uniformly scattered with small punctures which are often arranged in longitudinal rows; intervals weakly rugoso-striate near the sutural part in apical halves.

Male genital organ as shown in Fig. 1–d and 1–e; viewed ventrally, lateral side of each paramere rather conspicuously inflated in basal portion, its inner apical angle effaced, inner margin remarkably emarginate near the base, and protruded inwards at the basal portion, apical margin of basal piece subtrapezoidally protruded apicad; viewed dorsally, inner margin of each paramere widely and roundly emarginate throughout, with the inner basal angle obliquely protruded, basal piece triangularly protruded inwards; aedeagus mushroom-shaped in ventral view, with a pair of visor-like protuberances on the ventral- to lateral margin well developed.

F e m a l e. Length (including mandibles): 12.4 mm. Body above brassy with a faint green-purplish tinge along lateral margins and a little more strongly polished than in male; coloration of appendages and venter almost as in male.

Head much smaller than in male; its dorsal surface rather coarsely scattered with small punctures which are not confluent with one another; mandibles (Fig. 2–c) small and short, with the basic structure almost as in the other members of the same genus.

Pronotum transverse, 1.39 times as wide as long, widest a little behind the middle, with the widest parts subangulate and much more strongly produced laterad than in male, front angles much shorter and less strongly protruded anteriad than in male, hind angles obtuse though obviously subangulate; disc not so strongly convex above for a member of the genus, and a little more sparsely punctate than on head.

Elytra much robuster than in male, 1.63 times as long as wide, widest obviously behind the middle, with the lateral sides nearly straight and weakly divergent posteriad in apical halves, and roundly arcuate near apices; shoulders distinct and subangulate, with a very small humeral tooth on each side; surface rather uniformly scattered with small punctures which are often arranged in longitudinal rows; intervals faintly rugoso-striate near the sutural part in median portions.

Female genital organ as shown in Fig. 2–f; gonocoxite with the basal portion strongly inflated and pear-shaped in dorsal view.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Leidongping [雷洞坪], 2,430 m in altitude, on the northern slope of Mt. Emei Shan [峨眉山], of central Sichuan, Southwest China, 8–XI–2006, Y. IMURA leg., to be preserved in the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Paratypes: 1♂ (dead broken specimen without all the right legs, left hind leg, palpi and antennae), same area (2,350 m in altitude), 9–XI–

2006, Y. IMURA leg.; 1♀, same locality as that of the holotype, 9–XI–2006, Y. IMURA leg., both preserved in the collection of Y. IMURA (Yokohama).

Notes. This new species is most closely allied to *P. feminatus* (TANIKADO et TABANA, 1997) described from the northern part of Meigu Xian in southern Sichuan, but readily distinguished from that species as follows: 1) size a little smaller; 2) coloration very different, with the dorsal surface much less strongly polished; 3) male mandibles less strongly hooked inwards, with the outer margins a little less roundly arcuate, inner margins of retinacula tridentate on each side; 4) male pronotum relatively smaller and narrower, with the lateral sides evenly arcuate throughout and hardly angulate at basal third; 5) elytra more acutely narrowed towards apices, with the median portion of discal surface narrowly but obviously rugoso-striate; 6) male genital organ different in shape; paramere with the apical inner angle on ventral side not protruded inwards as in *P. feminatus*, its inner margin on ventral side remarkably emarginate; aedeagus with a pair of visor-like protuberances on the ventral- to lateral margins larger and more strongly protruded bilaterally.

The new species was collected from near the borders between deciduous broad-leaved forest and the *Abies-Rhododendron* zone. All the three type specimens were hibernating in gray-rotten part of standing withered woods at about 30 to 200 cm above the ground.

The new name, *tieguanzi* [鉄冠子], comes from that of a legendary wizard who appears in a fictional story titled “Duzichun-chuan [杜子春伝],” one of the Chuanqi novels written in the Tang Age, and is said to have lived on Mt. Emei Shan.

要 約

井村有希: 中国四川省の峨眉山から得られたルリクワガタの1新種. — 中国四川省中部の峨眉山から得られたルリクワガタの1種を新種とみなし, テツカンシルリクワガタ *P. tieguanzi* という名を与えて記載した. 本種は, 外部および交尾器の基本形態からみて, 既知の中国産各種のなかでは四川省南部のアカアシツヤルリクワガタ *P. feminatus* にもっとも類縁に近いものと考えられるが, 色彩, 外部形態および交尾器形態に複数の顕著な相違がみられることにより識別は容易である. 種名は, 中国唐代に書かれた伝奇小説, 杜子春伝に登場し, 峨眉山に住んだといわれる仙人, 鉄冠子に由来する.

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The Male of *Nortia fuscipes* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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Nortia fuscipes HOLZSCHUH was recently described on the basis of a single female specimen from the Crocker Range of northern Borneo as a close relative of *N. dembickyi* HOLZSCHUH from northern Thailand. I found the male of this species in my collection and will record it with brief description and taxonomical note as below.

Nortia fuscipes HOLZSCHUH, 2006

(Fig. 1)

Nortia fuscipes HOLZSCHUH, 2006, Les Cahiers Magellanes, (46), p. 1, fig. 1; type locality: Crocker Range, Sabah, Malaysia.

Male. Body length 13.5 mm. Almost agreeing with the original description of the female, though differing in the following points: Antennae 1.6 times as long as body, yellowish orange in colour though infusate in apical six segments. Pronotum completely arcuate at sides, with disc slightly convex and only provided with a pair of weak arcuate callosities at basal third. Elytra 2.7 times as long as the humeral width, almost straightly convergent apicad. Legs longer.

Male genitalia:— Median lobe about 2/5 the length of abdomen, with dorsal plate slightly convergent to widely arcuate apical margin, ventral plate almost parallel in basal 3/5, then triangularly narrowed to apex which is bluntly pointed and clearly exposed in dorsal view, median struts long, twice the length of apical lobe. Tegmen slender, slightly shorter than median lobe; parameres deeply and narrowly dehiscent in apical 2/5, with sides slightly narrowed apicad, densely provided with long setae near apex of each lobe. Eighth tergite almost parallel at sides, widely shallowly emarginate in apical margin which is provided with dense long setae. Eighth sternite nearly fan-shaped, triangularly concave at middle of apical margin.