

First Record of *Stenichnus* THOMSON (Coleoptera,
Scydmaenidae) from Honshu, Japan, with Description
of *S. sakurayamanus* sp. nov.

Paweł JAŁOSZYŃSKI

Os. Wichrowe Wzgórze 22/13, 61–678 Poznań, Poland
E-mail: scydmaenus@yahoo.com

and

Koji ARAI

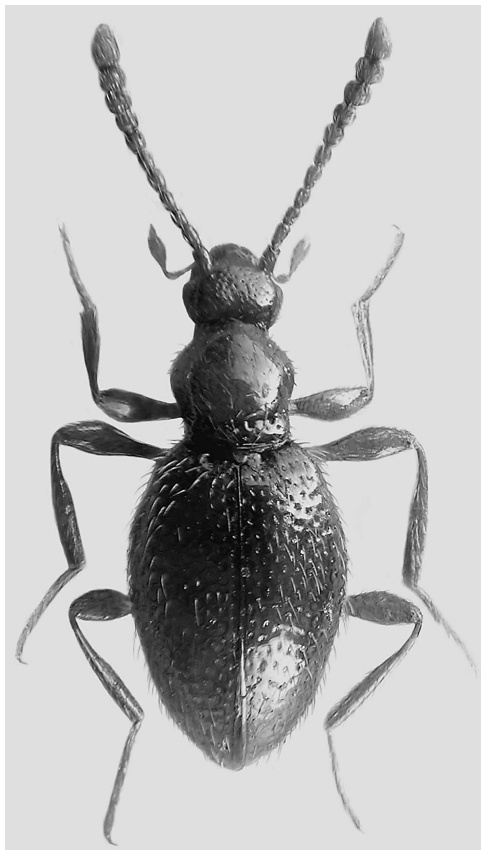
Musashidai 3–22–13, Ranzan, Saitama, 355–0216 Japan

Abstract *Stenichnus* (s. str.) *sakurayamanus* sp. nov. is described from Gunma Pref., Japan. This is the first member of the genus recorded from Honshu; the type material has been collected in Mt. Sakurayama. Habitus of the holotype male and the aedeagus are illustrated.

Key words: Coleoptera, Scydmaenidae, *Stenichnus* THOMSON, new species, East Palearctic, Japan, Honshu, taxonomy.

Introduction

Only five species belonging to the large genus *Stenichnus* THOMSON have been found in Japan so far. Interestingly, they inhabit Hokkaido, Kyushu, the Tokara Archipelago (Nakanoshima Is.), and the Sakishima Archipelago (Iriomotejima and Ishigakijima islands) (JAŁOSZYŃSKI, 2004; 2006), but none was known to occur on Honshu, the largest Japanese island. This remarkable gap in distribution of this genus seemed to be a result of inadequate exploration rather than a true lack of *Stenichnus* on such a large area. Here we report discovery of the first species of this genus on Honshu, in a mountainous region of the Gunma Prefecture. The type material is deposited in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, Japan (NSMT); measurements follow the convention used by JAŁOSZYŃSKI (2004).



Figs. 1. *Stenichnus sakurayamanus* JAŁOSZYŃSKI et K. ARAI; habitus of the holotype male (length 1.68 mm).

Taxonomy

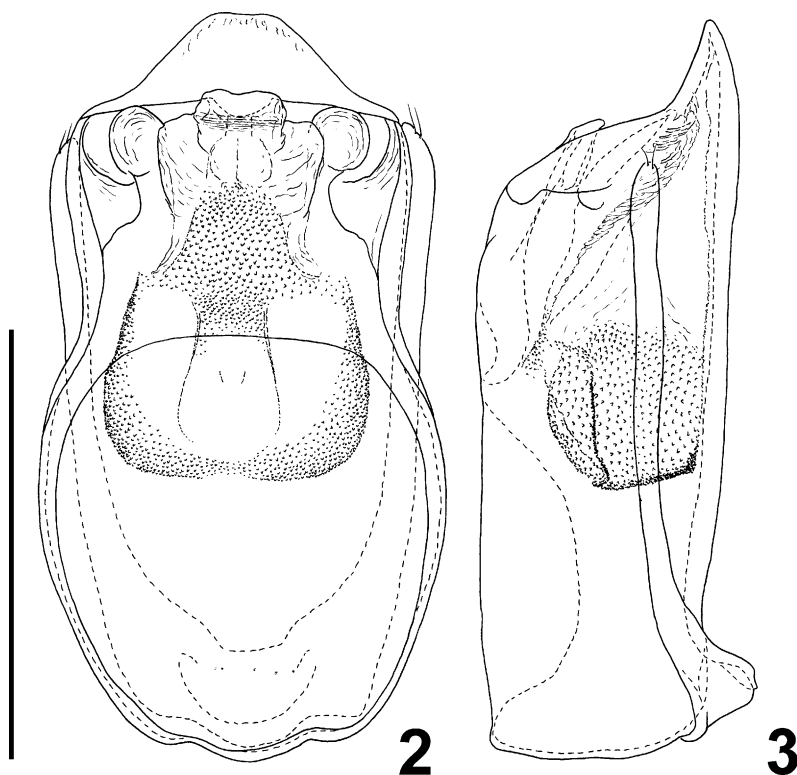
Stenichnus (s. str.) *sakurayamanus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Diagnosis. The following combination of characters is unique for this species: body length below 1.7 mm; vertex with very distinct, dense, large and deep punctures; frons and pronotum nearly impunctate; profemora of male very weakly modified; aedeagus with biemarginate base and simple internal sac without dark sclerites.

Description. Body moderately slender, strongly convex, light brown, covered with vestiture slightly lighter than cuticle.

M a l e (Fig. 1). Body length 1.68 mm. Head widest at large, strongly convex eyes, length 0.28 mm, width 0.30 mm; vertex large, nearly subrectangular, convex on sides



Figs. 2-3. *Stenichnus sakurayamanus* JAŁOSZYŃSKI et K. ARAI; aedeagus in ventral (2) and lateral (3) views. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

and slightly flattened in middle; tempora arcuate, in dorsal view as long as eye; frons small, triangular; supraantennal tubercles not marked. Punctuation on vertex composed of very distinct, large, deep and sharply marked punctures distributed densely but unevenly, distances between punctures are equal to 0.5–1.5 puncture diameters; setation short and sparse, suberect, tempora with several longer, more erect and curved lateral setae. Antennae long and slender, gradually broadening toward apices, length 0.28 mm; antennomere I $2.7\times$ as long as broad; II $2.5\times$ as long as broad; III $2\times$ as long as broad; IV $1.6\times$ as long as broad; V $1.8\times$ as long as broad; VI $1.2\times$ as long as broad; VII $1.4\times$ as long as broad; VIII $0.9\times$ as long as broad; IX and X each $0.8\times$ as long as broad; XI $1.5\times$ as long as broad.

Pronotum elongate but relatively stout, broadest in anterior third, length 0.38 mm, maximum width 0.40 mm, width at base 0.33 mm. Anterior margin strongly rounded; lateral margins rounded and strongly convex in anterior half, constricted in posterior third, nearly straight in posterior fourth; posterior margin arcuate; base of pronotum with slightly impressed transverse row of four small and moderately deep pits. Punc-

tures on disc very fine and sparse, pronotum appears impunctate under magnification $40\times$; setae moderately long and dense, suberect to erect, directed upwards and posteriorly.

Elytra oval, broadest distinctly anterior to middle, from broadest place strongly narrowing anteriorly and posteriorly; length 1.03 mm, width 0.70 mm, elytral index (length/width) 1.46. Humeral calli very weakly marked; base of each elytron with large, circular and deep pit. Punctures on elytra very large, deep, sharply marked and dense, distances between punctures on median part of each elytron equal to or slightly shorter than puncture diameters, punctures are distinct up to apices; setation slightly longer and more erect than that on pronotum, moderately dense. Hind wings well developed.

Legs long and slender; profemora in lateral view with nearly straight dorsal margin in apical third of clavate part, then regularly rounded up to stalk-like basal part; all tibiae straight.

Aedeagus (Figs. 2, 3) 0.88 mm in length, moderately stout, with distinctly biemarginate base, apex subtrapezoidal, minimally emarginate, in lateral view not curved; internal sac simple, with densely granulate walls; basal orifice located very close to base of median lobe; parameres short, not reaching apex of median lobe, each with two setae.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu (Gunma Prefecture).

Holotype male, white handwritten label “Mt. SAKURAYAMA, Onishi machi, Gunma Pref., JAPAN, 22.V.1999, Koji TOYODA leg.”, and red printed label “*STENICHNUS* (s. str.) *sakurayamanus* Jałoszyński et K. Arai, det. P. JAŁOSZYŃSKI, '08, HOLOTYPUS” (NSMT).

Etymology. Locotypical, after the type locality, Mt. Sakurayama.

Remarks. This species differs from all other Japanese congeners in having very distinct, dense and deep punctures on the vertex, while the frons remains nearly impunctate. The aedeagus of *S. sakurayamanus* is most similar to that of *S. bellulus* JAŁOSZYŃSKI. However, the latter species is smaller, its head bears much finer punctures, the aedeagus shows clear differences, and *S. bellulus* is restricted to the southernmost Japanese islands (the Sakishima Archipelago) and Taiwan. Other species of *Stenichnus* from Taiwan, China or the Russian Far East have clearly different aedeagi. Amongst West Palearctic species the most similar copulatory organ can be seen in *S. pusillus* (MÜLLER et KUNZE), but external morphology of that species is strikingly different.

要 約

Paweł JAŁOSZYŃSKI・新井浩二：本州初記録となる *Stenichnus* 属（コウチュウ目コケムシ科）と *S. sakurayamanus* sp. nov. の記載。——群馬県南部の低山地で採集されたコケムシを *Stenichnus* 属に属する新種と認め、1雄に基づき *S. sakurayamanus* sp. nov. として記載した。これまで

Stenichnus 属の種は、日本からは北海道と九州、トカラ列島及び八重山諸島から5種類が確認されているのみで、本州からは未記録であったが、本種はこの分布の間を埋める種となる。

References

- JALOSZYŃSKI, P., 2004. Revision of *Stenichnus* THOMSON (Coleoptera, Scydmaenidae) of Japan and Taiwan. *Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. Tokyo*, **30**(4): 155–171.
- 2006. A new species of *Stenichnus* THOMSON (Coleoptera, Scydmaenidae) from Nakanoshima Is., Tokara Archipelago, Japan. *Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. Tokyo*, **32**(2): 53–56.

Elytra, Tokyo, **37**(1): 69–70, May 29, 2009

Rediscovery of *Stenhomalus japonicus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Island of Sado of Type Locality

Tatsuya NIISATO¹⁾ and Tomio KINOSHITA²⁾

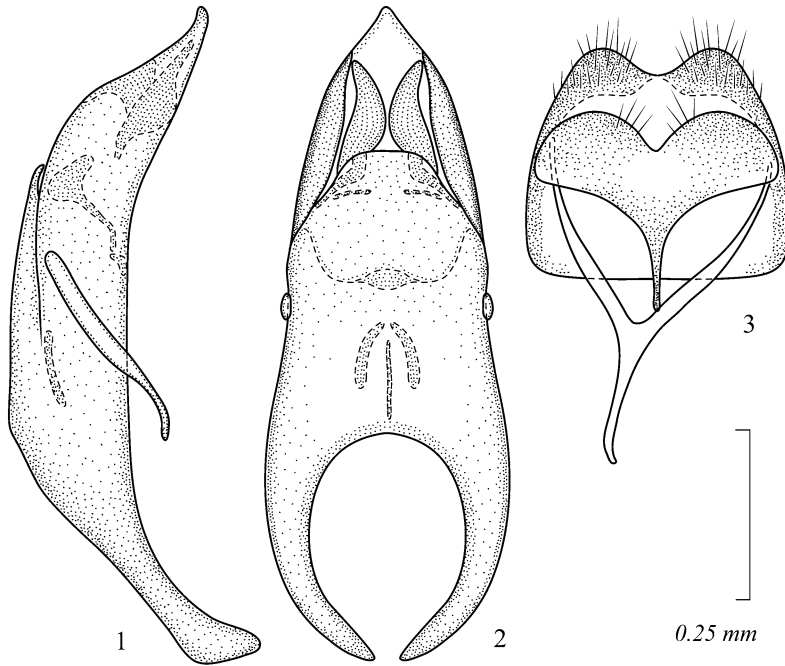
¹⁾ Bioindicator Co., Ltd., Yarai-chô 126, Shinjuku, Tokyo, 185–0206 Japan

²⁾ Kamisôyagi 8–20–6, Yamato City, Kanagawa, 242–0029 Japan

Stenhomalus japonicus (PIC, 1904) is one of the most problematical species among the Japanese members of the Obriini. This species had been believed as a member of the genus *Obrium* followed the original combination, and was recently identified its true systematic position as the result of reexamination of holotype (NIISATO, 2006). Besides, the long used name *S. lighti* GRESSITT, 1935 was suggested as a junior synonym of this species (NIISATO, *op. cit.*). Though originally described from “Sado, Japan”, *S. japonicus* has never been rediscovered from the type locality after the original description. We are going to give an additional record of this species from Sado Island based on the specimens recently collected by the junior author.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Donden-yama, Sado Is., off NW. Honshu, Ryôtsu City, Niigata Pref., Japan, emerged out in IV–1999, from the freshly dead trunk of *Cornus controversa* HEMSL., T. KINOSHITA leg.

Notes. Male genital organs of *S. japonicus* from Sado Island are as shown in Figs. 1–3. MIROSHIKOV (1989) described and illustrated the male genitalia of *S. japonicus* based on the specimen from Far East Russia under the name of *S. lighti*. According to the present examination, the median lobe and vestigial tegmen at least in proportion are quite identical with those of two localities.



Figs. 1–3. Male genital organs of *Stenhomalus japonicus* (PIC) from Sado Is., off NW. Honshu, Japan. — 1. Median lobe with vestigial tegmen, lateral view; 2, ditto, dorsal view; 3, 8th and 9th abdominal segments, ventral view.

References

- MIROSHIKOV, A. I., 1989. New and little known longicorn beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Far East and the systematic position of the genus *Stenhomalus* WHITE, 1855. *Ent. Obozr.*, **68**: 739–746. (In Russian, with English summary.)
- NIISATO, T., 2006. Taxonomic disorder of *Obrium japonicum* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) and its allied species. *Elytra, Tokyo*, **34**: 379–395.
- PIC, M., 1904. Description d'un *Obrium* du Japon et note de chasse. *Mat. Longic.*, **5**(1): 22.