

Discovery of the Genus *Platycerus* (Coleoptera, Lucanidae) in Guizhou Province, South China

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Platycerus* is described from Mt. Fanjing Shan in northeastern Guizhou, South China, under the name *P. mandibularis*. This is the first record of the genus from Guizhou Province.

Up to the present, no *Platycerus* lucanid beetles have been recorded from Guizhou Province in South China. Very recently, I had an opportunity to make a faunal survey on Mt. Fanjing Shan in the northeastern part of the province, and succeeded in collecting a long series of the *Platycerus* specimens. Though considerably variable in dorsal coloration, above all in the male, the series is composed of a single species and is considered to be new to science. In the following lines, I am going to describe it as a new species under the name of *Platycerus mandibularis*. According to the present discovery, distributional range of the genus *Platycerus* in China now extends over the following ten administrative districts: Liaoning, Neimenggu, Zhejiang, Henan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou (IMURA, 2006 b; IMURA & WAN, 2006, etc.).

Before going into further details, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to Messrs. FAN Ting (International Academic Exchange Center of the Academia Sinica, Chengdu) and YAO Guang-Lie (Academia Sinica, Guiyang) for their kind aid through my field works, to Mr. Yoshiyuki NAGAHATA (Yamagata University) for his help in various ways, and to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO (National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo) for reviewing the manuscript of this paper.

Platycerus mandibularis IMURA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–8)

Male. Length (including mandibles): 11.5–13.3 mm. Dorsal surface strongly polished, with the coloration yellow- to reddish coppery partly with a faint orange- or purplish tinge, or yellowish brassy with a greenish tinge; venter of head including mandibles brownish black with a strong yellow-greenish tinge, that of pronotum and mesosternum almost black partly with a faint greenish tinge, metasterna yellowish brown with a remarkable greenish tinge, abdominal sternites reddish brown; mandibles

dark brown to black, palpi reddish brown, antennae dark brown though basal and median portions of scapes are reddish brown; femora yellowish brown except for darker apical tips, tibiae a little more red-brownish with the proximal parts brownish black, tarsi and claws brown though usually a little darker in basal part of each segment.

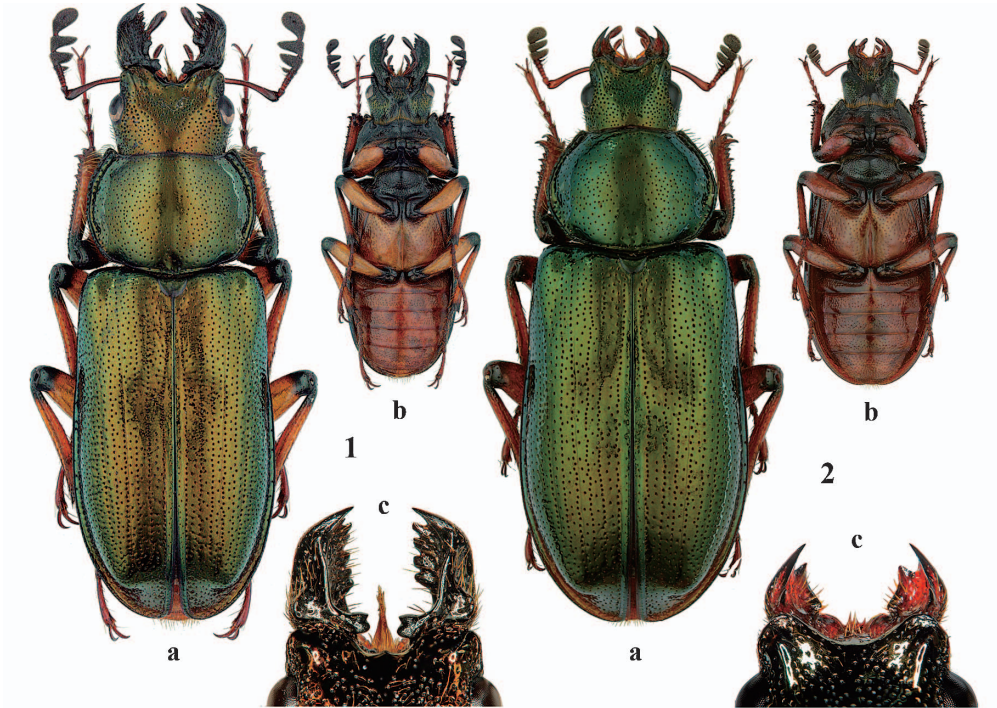
Most closely allied to *P. feminatus* TANIKADO et TABANA (1997) described from Meigu Xian of south-central Sichuan, but readily discriminated from that species mainly by peculiarly shaped mandibles and genital organ. The new species differs from *P. feminatus* in the following respects: 1) coloration of legs different, areas around each knee joint brownish black in the new species, while they are much less dark in *P. feminatus*; 2) mandibles much more strongly developed, large, stout and remarkably elongated for a member of the genus, with the outer margins almost straight at basal three-fourths and faintly emarginate at the middle, acutely hooked inwards at apical fourth, then gradually tapered towards apices which are sharply pointed and obviously reflexed above in lateral view; 3) dorsal surface of mandibles widely depressed, with a large hump near the base; 4) retinacula large and longitudinally elongated, their inner margins multi-dentate, with four to eight small teeth on each side; 5) pronotum more strongly convex above, with the lateral sides roundly arcuate and not angulate at the basal third as in *P. feminatus*. Male genital organ basically similar to that of *P. feminatus*, but definitely different from that of the latter race in having the following characteristics: 1) paramere longer and slenderer, with the apico-ventral corner in lateral view less remarkably angulate than in *P. feminatus*; 2) terminal plates of aedeagus shorter and more transverse, with the distal end of each plate not so strongly protruded as in *P. feminatus*; 3) endophallus larger and robuster, above all in the apical portion, with a pair of finger-like protrusions at each side of flagellum more strongly developed.

F e m a l e. Length (including mandibles): 10.5–12.6 mm. Body above strongly polished, golden coppery to brassy usually with a remarkable greenish tinge; venter and appendages almost as in male, though femora are a little more strongly dark reddish and abdominal sternites are a little more brownish.

Also closely allied to *P. feminatus*, and barely distinguishable from that race in the following respects: 1) areas around each knee joint darker in coloration; 2) pronotum a little more strongly convex above, with the lateral margins roundly arcuate and hardly angulate at the basal third; 3) shoulders usually a little less prominent; 4) gonocoxite with the lateral sides not subparallel-sided as in *P. feminatus* but apparently narrowed towards apex, with the inner margin rather remarkably sinuate.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, western shoulder of Mt. Fanjing Shan [梵淨山] (27° 54'

Figs. 1–8. Habitus and genital organ of *Platyercus mandibularis* sp. nov. from Mt. Fanjing Shan in northeastern Guizhou, South China. —1–2, Habitus (1, ♂, holotype; 2, ♀, paratype); a, dorsal view; b, ventral view; c, mandibles in dorsal view. —3–8, Genital organ (3–6, male; 7–8, female); 3, basal piece, paramere, aedeagus and fully inflated endophallus in ventral view; 4, ditto (excluding basal piece) in ventral view; 5, ditto (including basal piece) in right lateral view; 6, ditto in right subdorsal view; 7, female genitalia with fully everted vagina in left lateral view; 8, left gonocoxite in ventral view.



49°N/108°39'20"E), ca. 2,000 m in altitude, in Yinjiang-Tujiazu-Miaozu-Zizhixian [印江土家族苗族自治县], of Tongren Diqu [铜仁地区], in northeastern Guizhou, South China, 22-III-2009, Y. IMURA leg., to be deposited in the Department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo. Paratypes (10♂♂, 18♀♀): 6♂♂, 6♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 1♀, same area (27°55'03"N/108°40'18"E), ca. 2,100 m in altitude, 22-III-2009; 4♀♀, same area (27°55'00-05"N/108°40'10-25"E), 2,145 m in altitude, 23-III-2009; 1♂, 2♀♀, same area (27°54'43"N/108°39'06"E), 1,928 m in altitude, 23-III-2009; 3♂♂, 5♀♀ (of these, 1♂ is a broken specimen without elytra and abdomen, and 1♀ is also broken without head and pronotum), same area (27°55'10"N/108°41'28"E), 2,237 m in altitude, 24-III-2009; all collected by Y. IMURA and preserved in the collection of Y. IMURA.

Notes. Before the discovery of the present new species, no *Platycerus* has been known from Guizhou Province. Though distinguishable at a glance from *P. feminatus* by having much larger mandibles, this new species is a close relative of the latter beyond doubt. This is readily understood from a very close similarity of their aedeagi and endophalli. These two species should belong to the same lineage as that constructed by *P. cupreimicans* IMURA (2006 a), *P. dundai* IMURA et BARTOLOZZI (1994), *P. ladyae* IMURA (2005) and *P. tabanai* TANIKADO et OKUDA (1994), whose distribution is rather widely ranged from northwestern Yunnan to southern Shaanxi along the western margin of the Sichuan Basin, though the locality of the new species, Fanjing Shan, is completely isolated from all the known collecting sites of this group.

The new species was collected from the mixed forest of evergreen oak trees and deciduous broadleaved trees such as *Fagus*, *Acer*, *Carpinus*, *Prunus*, etc., now widely preserved in the upper part of Mt. Fanjing Shan. All the type specimens were hibernating in gray- to white-rotten part of withered wood either still standing or already fallen down on the ground. As in the other members belonging to the same genus in East Asia, this species leaves a peculiar oviposition mark on the surface of its hood plant.

Etymology. The new species is named after its uniquely developed male mandibles.

要 約

中国贵州省から発見されたルリクワガタ属。—— 中国南部に位置する贵州省からは、これまでルリクワガタ属の記録がなかったが、筆者は2009年3月下旬、同省北東部の梵浄山を調査し、同属の一種が生息していることを確認できた。本論文ではこれを新種と認め、コブキバルリクワガタ *Platycerus mandibularis* という名を与えて記載した。♂交尾器の基本形態からみて、本種は、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思われるが、♂の大顎に顕著な特徴を有しており、雌雄の交尾器や背面の色彩も異なるため、識別は容易である。新種名は、つよく発達し、基部に大きい瘤状隆起を有する♂大顎の形態にちなむ。

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New Records of *Merionoeda* Species (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from the Malay Peninsula

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Recently, we have reexamined the specimens of the genus *Merionoeda* collected in the Malay Peninsula, and determined the following four species without previous record from the area.

We would like to thank Mr. Carolus HOLZSCHUH for generously providing us with the paratype of *Merionoeda marginalis*, and Dr. Martin BAEHR of Zoologische Staatssammlung München for providing us with the material from the Karl E. HÜDEPOHL collection for a closer observation. Further, we thank Mr. Theodore L. CHILDERS for his critical reading of the original draft of this short paper.

Merionoeda calcarata PASCOE, 1869

PASCOE, 1869, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (3), 7, p. 573; type area: Sarawak.

Specimens examined. Cameron Highlands, Pahang, W. Malaysia: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, III~IV-1985, local collector leg.; 9 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, V~VII-1985, local collector leg.; 1 ♂, VII-1985; 1 ♀, VIII-1985; 1 ♀, VI-1985 (last three records from HÜDEPOHL collection).

Distribution. Borneo and Malay Peninsula (new record).

Merionoeda subulata PASCOE, 1869

PASCOE, 1869, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (3), 7, p. 574; type area: Sarawak.

Specimens examined. Cameron Highlands, Pahang, West Malaysia (4 ♂♂): 1 ♂, V-1985; 1 ♂, VII-1985; 1 ♂, IX-1985; 1 ♂, XI-1985 (all records from HÜDEPOHL collection); 10 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, III~IV-1985, local collector leg.; 10 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, V~VI-1985, local collector leg.; 10 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, VI-1987, R. de KEIZER leg.; 1 ♀, Kelantan, Pahang, VI-1999, local collector leg.

Notes. The specimens examined from the Malay Peninsula have, like many examples of the species from Sumatra and South Kalimantan, black head instead of the reddish yellow one as described for the holotype from Sarawak.

Distribution. Borneo and Malay Peninsula (new record).

Merionoeda (Merionoeda) marginalis HOLZSCHUH, 1991

HOLZSCHUH, 1991, FBVA, Berichte, (60), p. 38, fig. 40; type locality: NE. Bangkok, S. Thailand.

Specimens examined. Cameron Highlands, Pahang, West Malaysia (6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, V~VII-1985, local collector leg.; 2 ♀♀, X-1985 (all records from HÜDEPOHL collection).

Distribution. Thailand and Malay Peninsula (new record from the territory of Malaysia).

Notes. This species was described on the basis of the specimens from Ne. Bangkok, Hat Yai and Trang of southern Thailand.

Merionoeda (Ocytasia) pubicollis HOLZSCHUH, 1991

HOLZSCHUH, 1991, FBVA, Berichte, (60), p. 35, fig. 37; type locality: Ranong, S. Thailand.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Cameron Highlands, Pahang, West Malaysia, VIII-1985; 3 ♀♀, Fraser's Hill, Pahang, West Malaysia, 10~12-III-1990 T. NIISATO leg.

Distribution. Borneo and Malay Peninsula (new record from the territory of Malaysia).