

Records of *Platycerus rugosus* (Coleoptera, Lucanidae)
from Sichuan, Chongqing and Hubei, China,
with Description of a New Subspecies

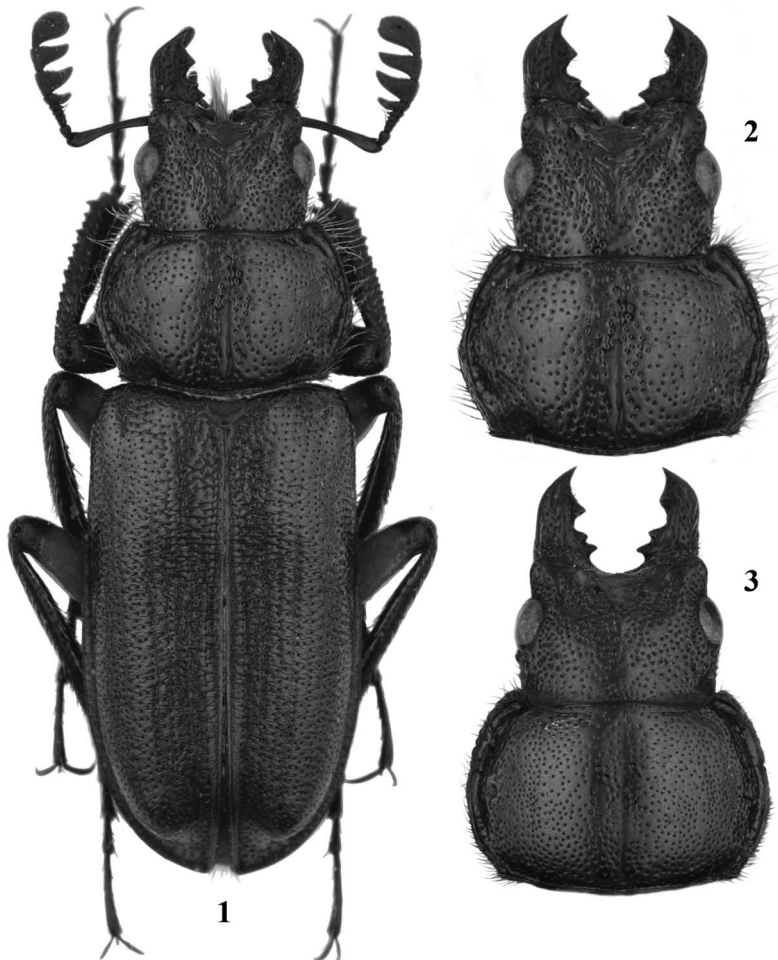
Yûki IMURA

Shinohara-chô 1249–8, Kôhoku-ku, Yokohama, 222–0026 Japan

Abstract *Platycerus rugosus* are newly recorded from Chongqing and Sichuan, China, and a new subspecies is described from Shennongjia of western Hubei, under the name *P. r. jaroslavi*.

Platycerus rugosus was originally described by OKUDA (1997, p. 11) based on the specimens collected from Bashan on the Dabashan Mountains in northeastern Sichuan (northern Chongqing at present) by the late Mr. Wako KITAWAKI and native collectors under his orders. Since then, no contribution has been made to this species, because KITAWAKI unexpectedly passed away in the spring of 1997 without telling any details about the collecting site and/or habitat. In March, 2006, I made a collecting trip to the Daba Shan Mountains and the nearby regions with the object of surveying the platycerine fauna. Though unable to find any species from the type area, I collected a series of specimens referable to OKUDA's species from Mt. Guangtou Shan which is about 30 km distant to the south from the main ridge of the Daba Shans. In addition to this discovery, I found the same species from the Micang Shan Mountains of northeastern Sichuan which was collected as larvae in November 2005 and emerged later in the laboratory. Furthermore, a male of the same species was collected very recently from Shennongjia of western Hubei and was submitted to me for study. This specimen is evidently different from the nominotypical *rugosus*, and worth regarded as representing a new geographical race. In this paper, I am going to record all the specimens of *P. rugosus* now in my hands, and describe the Shennongjia one as a new subspecies.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Messrs. Jaroslav TURNA (Czech Republic), Yoshiyuki NAGAHATA (Yamagata University), FAN Ting (International Academic Exchange Center of the Academia Sinica, Chengdu) and Shigehiko SHIYAKE (Osaka Museum of Natural History) for their kind help in various ways. Thanks are also due to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO (National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo) for reading the manuscript of this paper.



Figs. 1-3. *Platycerus rugosus* subsp. from China.— 1-2, Subsp. *jaroslavi* nov. (♂, holotype) from Dashennongjia in western Hubei; 3, subsp. *rugosus* (♂, holotype, in coll. Osaka Museum of Natural History).— 1, Habitus in dorsal view; 2-3, head and pronotum in dorsal view.

1. *Platycerus rugosus rugosus* OKUDA, 1997

(Fig. 3)

Platycerus rugosus OKUDA, 1997, Gekkan-Mushi, Tokyo, (313), p. 11, figs. 1, 2, 9 (on p. 2, pl. 1), 1-a & 2 (on p. 10); type locality: Bashan, Chengkou Xian, Dabashan, alt. 1,600–1,900 m, 32°09' N/108°04' E, Sichuan Province, Central China; type depository: Osaka Museum of Natural History (coll. No. OMNH TI 61).

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, above Jianfeng [尖峰], 1,800–2,000 m in altitude, ENE shoulder of Mt. Guangtou Shan [光头山], on the borders between SE Chongkou

Xian [城口县] and NW Wuxi Xian [巫溪县], of NE Chongqing Shi [重庆市], Central China, 30-III-2006, Y. IMURA leg.; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data (Y. IMURA and Y. NAGAHATA leg.); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, ca. 3 km north-northwest from Daba [大坝], 1,550-1,650 m in altitude, the Micang Shan National Forest Park [米仓山国家森林公园], in northern Nanjiang Xian [南江县], of northeastern Sichuan, Southwest China, 2~5-XI-2004, larvae collected by Y. IMURA and Y. NAGAHATA in the field and emerged in the laboratory in 2005-'06; all preserved in coll. Y. IMURA.

Remarks. So far as I have examined the external and aedeagal features, both the Guangtou Shan and Micang Shan specimens could be identical with or very closely related to the nominotypical *rugosus*. Though tentatively regarded as the nominotypical subspecies, their taxonomic positions should be discussed again taking the endophallic structure into account. This species is sympatric with *P. bashanicus* (IMURA & TANIKADO, 1998, p. 93; IMURA, 2006 a, p. 132; *idem*, 2006 b, p. 138) on Mt. Guangtou Shan, and with *P. consimilis phagophilus* (IMURA, 2005, p. 260) on the Micang Shan Mountains. Larvae prefer to feed on softly rotten twigs of deciduous broadleaved trees fallen down on the ground. They are also found from brown-rotten branches partly stuck in the ground under fallen leaves on the forest floor. Female leaves peculiar oviposition marks on these food plants.

2. *Platycerus rugosus jaroslavi* IMURA, subsp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

Length (including mandibles): ♂, 11.2 mm. Distinguishable from the nominotypical subspecies by the following points: 1) elytra more remarkably bearing coppery tinge; 2) head a little more hypertrophic; 3) mandibles more acutely hooked inwards near apices; 4) punctures on head obviously larger and more frequently confluent with one another, those on pronotum also larger and much more sparsely set; 5) elytral surface more widely and remarkably rugoso-striate. Female unknown.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, above Jinhouling [金猴岭], 31° 28' N/110° 18' E, 2,800-2,900 m in altitude, on the northeastern slope of the peak Shennongding [神农顶] on the Dashennongjia [大神农架] Massif, in western Hubei, Central China, 25-V~15-VI-2008, to be deposited in the Department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

Remarks. This new subspecies was collected from rather high altitudinal area on the northeastern slope of the Dashennongjia Massif. In the lower part of the same mountain range, two other *Platycerus* species, *P. turnai* (IMURA, 2001, p. 28) and *P. yeren* (*idem*, 2008, p. 113) occur sympatrically. Of these, the latter was first recorded as *P. businskyi* (IMURA, 2002, p. 38), and later described as an independent species. Our knowledge is not sufficient as yet whether or not this subspecies occurs sympatrically with the two other species. This new subspecies is named after Mr. Jaroslav TURNA of Czech Republic.

要 約

井村有希：サザナミルリクワガタの記録と1新亜種の記載。——サザナミルリクワガタはこれまで、基準産地とされる大巴山からの記録しかなかったが、ここ数年のあいだに、中国重庆市北部の光头山と四川省北東部の米倉山、および湖北省西部の神农架の三箇所からあらたに発見された。本論文では、これらを記録するとともに、外部形態上の相違に基づき、神农架のものを新亜種 *P. r. jaroslavi* として記載した。

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