

A New *Platycerus* (Coleoptera, Lucanidae) from the Baotianman Nature Reserve in Western Henan, Central China

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Abstract A new lucanid species of the genus *Platycerus* belonging to the group of *P. bashanicus* is described from the Baotianman Nature Reserve in western Henan, Central China, under the name of *P. canae*.

In my previous paper (IMURA, 2005, pp. 497–500), I recorded three lucanid species of the genus *Platycerus* from the Baotianman Nature Reserve in western Henan of Central China. They are *P. hongwonpyoi funiuensis*, *P. tabanai baotianmanus* and *P. businskyi*. Of these, the former two were newly described subspecies endemic to that region. The third one, known so far only from a single female, was later re-identified as *P. bashanicus* (IMURA, 2006a, '06b & '10a). However, its taxonomic account is not yet assignable, since no male specimen is available for study. In March of 2010, I visited the Baotianman Nature Reserve with the purpose of faunal survey for lucanid beetles and succeeded in collecting a series of the *Platycerus* specimens. In this series, I found an undescribed species belonging to the group of *P. bashanicus* most probably referable to the female of “*P. bashanicus*” recorded by myself in 2005. However, all the females collected this time are a little different from the hitherto known single female in coloration and body proportion, etc. Since identification of the species belonging to the group of *P. bashanicus* is usually difficult by using female specimens alone, there is room for consideration on the taxonomic relationship between them. Anyway, I am going to describe the taxon found during this survey as a new species named *P. canae*. Further investigation will be needed for clarifying the platycerine fauna of Baotianman, above all for the species belonging to the group of *P. bashanicus*.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Messrs. FAN Ting (International Academic Exchange Center of the Academia Sinica, Chengdu) and Jaroslav TURNA (Czech Republic) for their kind help in various ways. Special thanks are due to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO (National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo) for reading the manuscript of this paper.

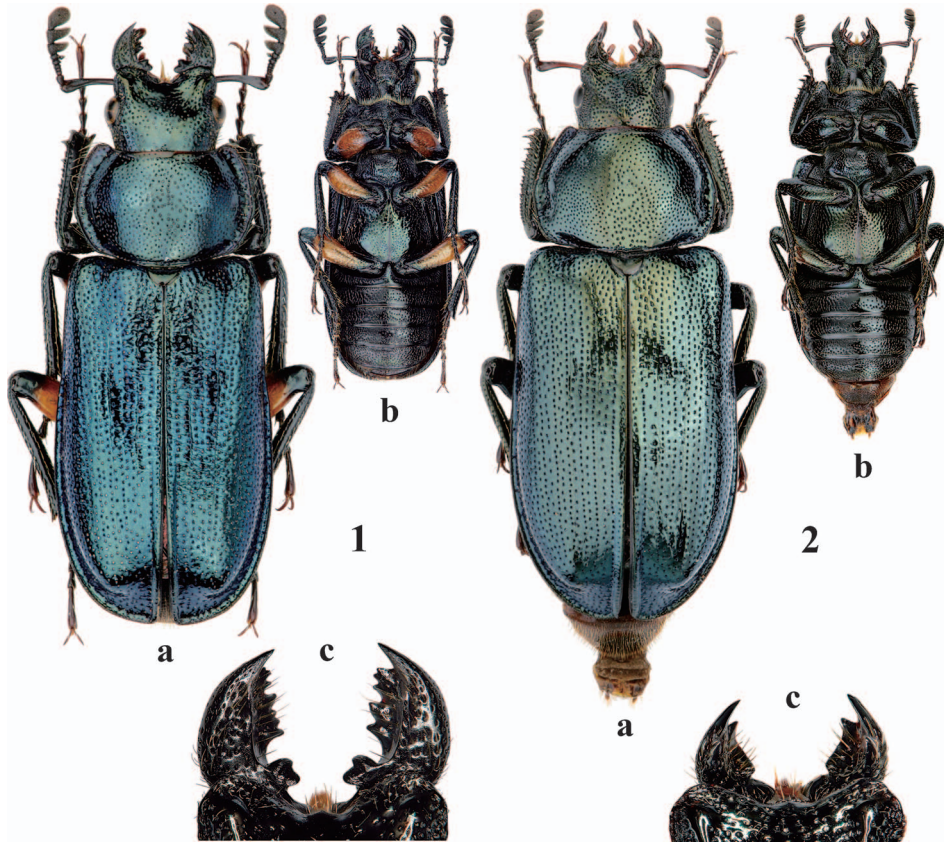
Platycerus canae IMURA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

?*Platycerus businskyi*: IMURA, 2005, Elytra, Tokyo, 33, p. 497. fig. 1 (on p. 499).

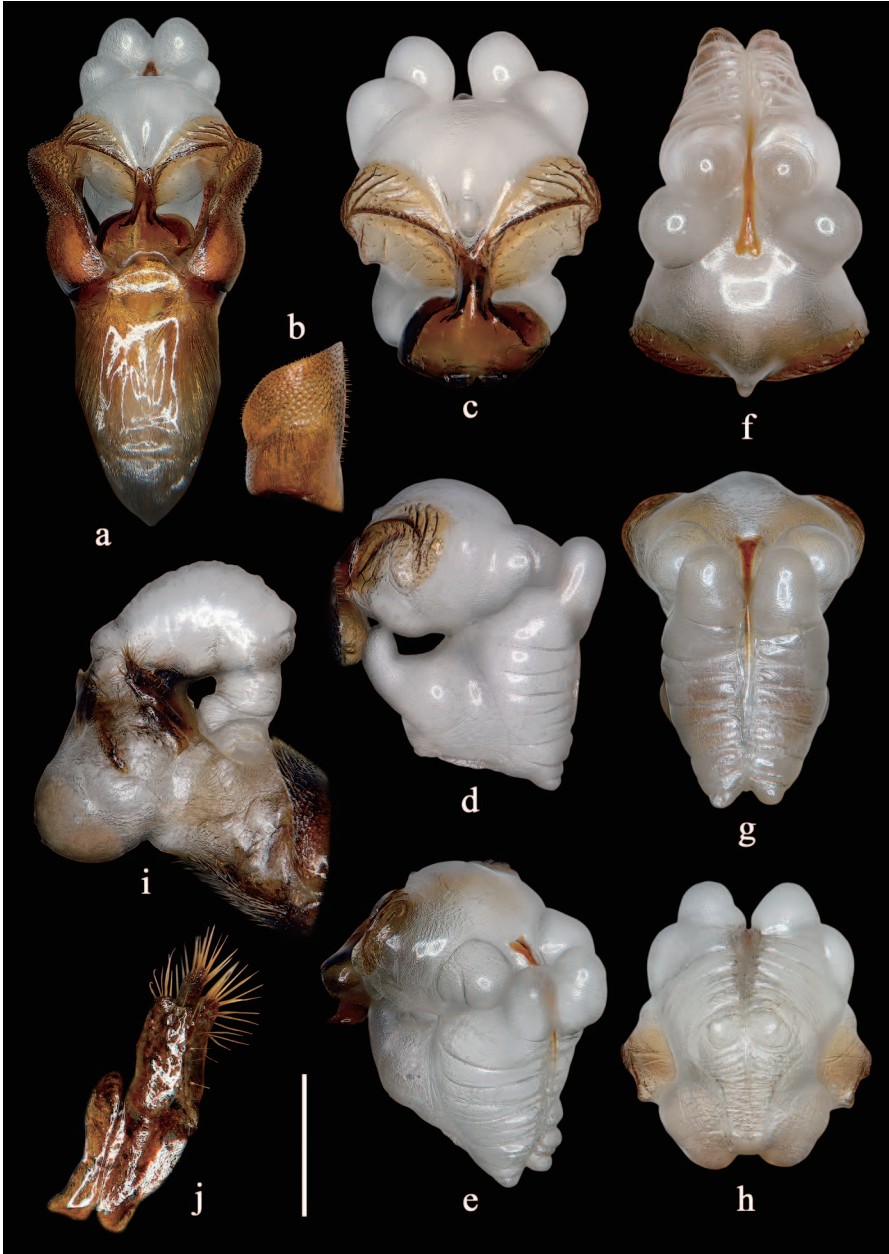
? *Platycerus bashanicus*: IMURA, 2006a, Elytra, Tokyo, **34**, p. 132; 2006b, Gekkan-Mushi, Tokyo, (426), p. 27; 2010a, The Genus *Platycerus* of East Asia, p. 126, fig. 9 (on p. 129).
Platycerus sp.: IMURA, 2010b, Gekkan-Mushi, Tokyo, (474), p. 2, figs. 1, 2

Medium to rather small-sized species belonging to the group of *P. bashanicus*, readily recognized by uniquely featured internal sac of the male genital organ.



Figs. 1–2. *Platycerus canae* sp. nov. from Baotianman in western Henan, Central China. — 1, ♂ (holotype); 2, ♀ (paratype); a, habitus in dorsal view; b, ditto in ventral view; c, mandibles in dorsal view.

Fig. 3. Genital organ of *Platycerus canae* sp. nov. from Baotianman in western Henan, Central China. — a–h, ♂; a, basal piece, parameres & penis in ventral view; b, right paramere in right lateral view; c, apical pair of sclerites of penis & fully inflated internal sac in ventral view; d, ditto in right lateral view; e, ditto in right subdorsal view; f, ditto in caudal view; g, internal sac in dorsal view; h, ditto (apical part) in dorsal view. — i–j, ♀; i, genital segment with everted vagina in left lateral view; j, left hemisternites in ventral view. Scale: 1 mm for a, b; 0.7 mm for c; 0.9 mm for d, e; 0.8 mm for f–h; 1.3 mm for i; 0.5 mm for j.



Male. Length (including mandibles): 9.9–11.8 (arithmetic mean: 11.0) mm. Dorsal surface glossy, with the coloration a little variable according to individuals, light greenish blue, dark blue, dark indigo or dark purple; venter black or brownish black, bearing a blue-greenish tinge on genae, meso- and metasterna; femora yellowish brown except for darker apical ends which are black with a faint blue-greenish lustre as well as tibiae; in some individuals, apical thirds or nearly halves of femora are blackish, so that the legs are entirely blackish at a glance in dorsal view; tarsi and claws dark brown to black with a faint reddish tinge.

Externally allied to all the five known species in the group of *P. bashanicus*, above all to *P. bashanicus*, but readily discriminated from them by peculiarly shaped internal sac of the male genital organ.

Male genitalia about two-fifths as long as elytra. Basal piece as in the other members of the same species group. Parameres short and robust, allied to those of *P. consimilis*, but frontal margin obviously emarginate at basal third in lateral view. Apical pair of penile plates as in *P. yeren*, though a little robuster and more remarkably rugulose on the surface; visor-like protrusions also as in *P. yeren*, though a little wider and more strongly sclerotized. Internal sac very unique in shape for a member of the group of *P. bashanicus*, having only two pairs of paraflagellar lobes; basal portion short and strongly inflated, bearing a very small basal median lobe as in *P. xiongmao*; median portion with only two pairs of paraflagellar lobes; 1st paraflagellar lobes hemispherical, situating a little apart from flagellum; 2nd paraflagellar lobes more strongly inflated and ovoid in shape, closely adhered to each other at the bases; pleats-like area very long and wide, with the dorsal surface almost flat; apical lobes short and small, obviously hooked inwards near apices.

Female. Length (including mandibles): 9.7–11.3 (arithmetic mean: 10.6) mm. Body above glossy, dark green more or less with a faint bluish or coppery tinge; venter and appendages almost as in male, though abdominal sternites are a little more brownish.

Closely allied to all the other five species belonging to the same species-group, and barely distinguishable by the external morphologies alone. Vagina most closely allied to that of *P. yeren*, though a little more strongly inflated in basal two-thirds. Hemisternites oblong-shaped, almost parallel-sided, gently arcuate on both outer- and inner margins, with the apical-inner angles roundly protruded.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Baotianman Nature Reserve [宝天曼自然保护区], 1,580 m in altitude, 33° 30′ 31–48″ N/111° 56′ 00–15″ E, on the Fu'niu Shan [伏牛山] Mountains, in Neixiang Xian [内乡县], of Nanyang Shi [南阳市], western Henan, Central China, 22–III–2010, Y. IMURA leg. Paratypes (10 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀): 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same area (1,580–1,740 m in altitude), 21~22–III–2010, Y. IMURA leg.; 7 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same area (1,580–1,740 m in altitude), larvae collected in the field on 21~22–III–2010 and emerged in the laboratory in VI–2010.

Type depository. Holotype and a female paratype are deposited in the Osaka Museum of Natural History (collection number: OMNH TI 489). A pair of the

paratypes are in the collection of H. HUANG (Shanghai). All the remaining paratypes are in the collection of Y. IMURA.

Notes. As mentioned in the introduction, the female specimen of the *Platycerus* species hitherto recorded from Baotianman (IMURA, 2005, p. 497, fig. 1 (on p. 499); idem., 2006a, p. 132; idem., 2006b, p. 27; idem., 2010, p. 126, fig. 9 (on p. 129)) most probably belongs to the present species. However, the former has much shorter elytra than in any of the type specimens of the latter. In addition, the coloration of the former is much more bluish than that of the latter. Since total number of the specimens now available for comparative study is still inadequate, I suspend judgment on the taxonomical relationship between them. The female recorded in 2005 is therefore excluded from the type series of the present new species.

This new species inhabits, sympatrically with *P. h. funiuensis* and *P. t. baotianmanus*, the deciduous broadleaved forest composed mainly of *Quercus aliena* now widely preserved in the upper part of the Baotianman Nature Reserve at a height of 1,500–1,800 m. All the type specimens were collected early in the spring, hibernating mainly in the standing withered wood of deciduous broadleaved tree with the diameter of 20 centimeter or more, sometimes over 1 meter. The larvae prefer to feed on gray- to white-rotten parts of these dead woods. As in the other members belonging to the same genus of East Asia, this species leaves peculiar oviposition marks on the surface of its hood sources.

Etymology. This new species is named after my daughter, Kana [歌菜].

要 約

井村有希：中国河南省西部の宝天曼自然保護区から発見されたルリクワガタ属の1新種。——中国河南省西部の宝天曼自然保護区において発見されたルリクワガタ属の1種を新種と認め、*Platycerus canae* (カナルリクワガタ) という名を与えて記載した。本種は外部形態ならびに交尾器の基本形態から *P. bashanicus* 種群に属するものと考えられ、同種群中6番目の種となるが、既知の各種からは♂交尾器内囊の形態に顕著な特徴を有することにより容易に識別される。同自然保護区からは2005年、筆者によってすでに *P. bashanicus* 種群に属する1♀(当初は *P. businskyi* と同定され、のちに *P. bashanicus* へと同定名を変更されたが、その所属に関してはなお検討の余地ありとされていたもの) が記録されているが、今回発見された新種とは色彩や上翅長の比率などに明らかな違いがみられる。同種群に属する種は♀のみによる同定がきわめて困難であるため、2005年に記録された1♀の分類学的処遇については、対応する♂が発見されるまで、あるいは今回の新種の種内における変異幅がより正しく把握されるまで保留とし、タイプシリーズからは除外した。

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Elytra, Tokyo, **38**(2): 232, November 13, 2010

Occurrence of *Cafius algarum* (SHARP) (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)
on the Island of Mageshima near Tanegashima
Island in Southwest Japan

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Only two species of staphylinid beetles have hitherto been reported from the Island of Mageshima near Tanegashima Island in Kagoshima Prefecture, Southwest Japan, by WATANABE & ONODA (1994). Examining the staphylinid beetles deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, I have found an unrecorded species from this island. It was obtained on July 25th, 1964, by Mr. H. YAMAZAKI.

Cafius algarum (SHARP), 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀.

I thank Mr. Hideo YAMAZAKI, Ichikawa-shi, for his kindness in giving me the specimens.

References

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