

A New Species of the Genus *Enoplotrupes* (s. str.)
(Coleoptera, Geotrupidae) from China

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Abstract A new species of the geotrupid genus *Enoplotrupes* (s. str.) from Sichuan, China, is described under the name of *E.* (s. str.) *kumei* sp. nov. A diagnostic key to the allied species and figures are also presented.

The genus *Enoplotrupes* LUCAS, 1869, is one of the most peculiar geotrupid beetles, having a large body with distinct horns or tubercles on the head and pronotum. It comprises about 10 species, is divided into two subgenera, *Enoplotrupes* s. str. and *Gynaecoplotrupes*, and is distributed in Southwest China and its neighbouring areas.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Kunio KUME, Tokyo, I have had an opportunity of examining enoplotrupid specimens collected from Sichuan, where the genus is very plentiful. I have concluded that it is new to science and will hereby describe it as a new species.

Dr. Ottó MERKL, Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, and Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, kindly permitted me to lend the materials related to the unknown species, and also contributed to papers concerning the genus. Mr. Kaoru SAKAI, Tokyo, lightheartedly took the trouble of taking the photographs inserted in this paper. I express my sincere thanks to the above persons.

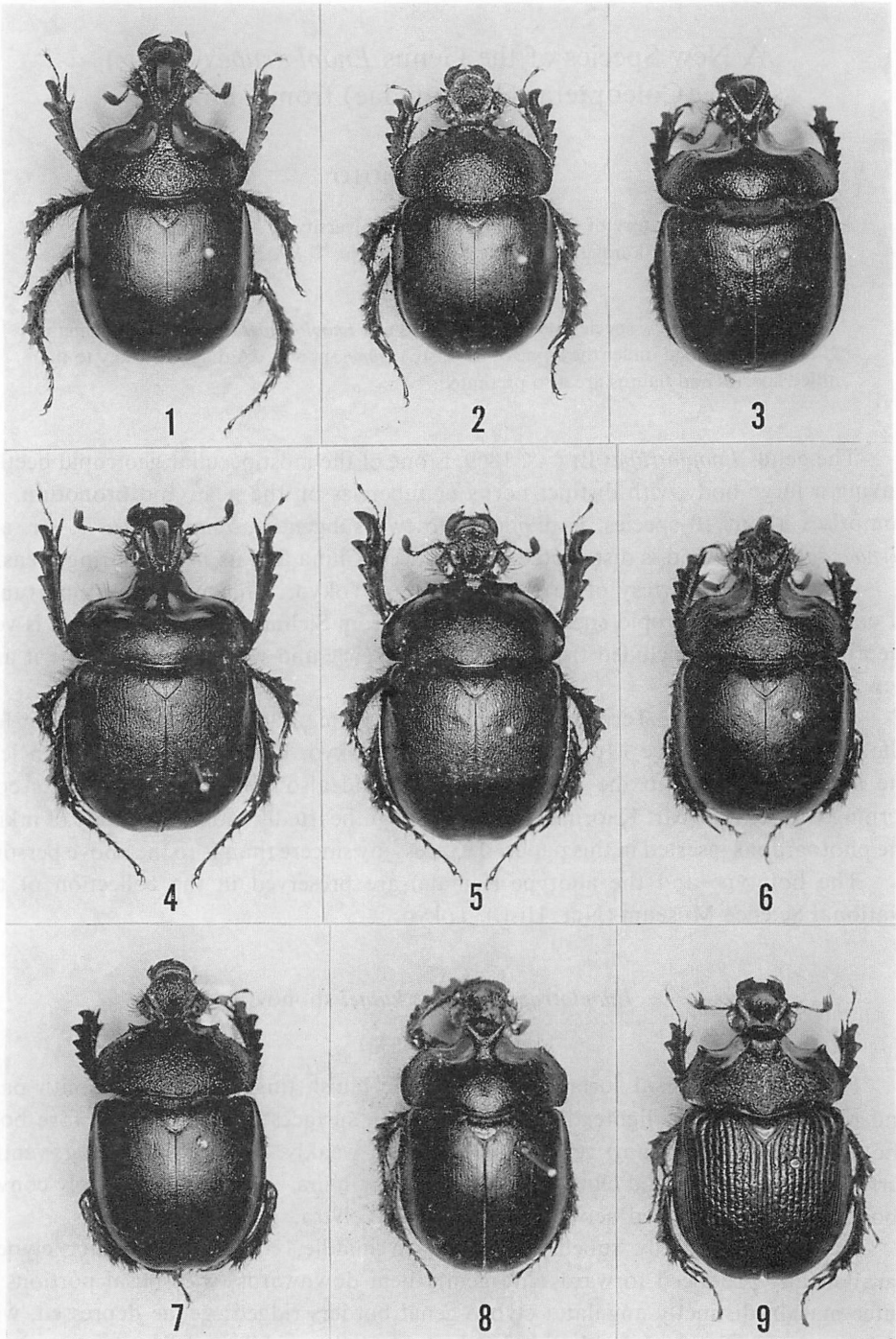
The holotype and the allotype (female) are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

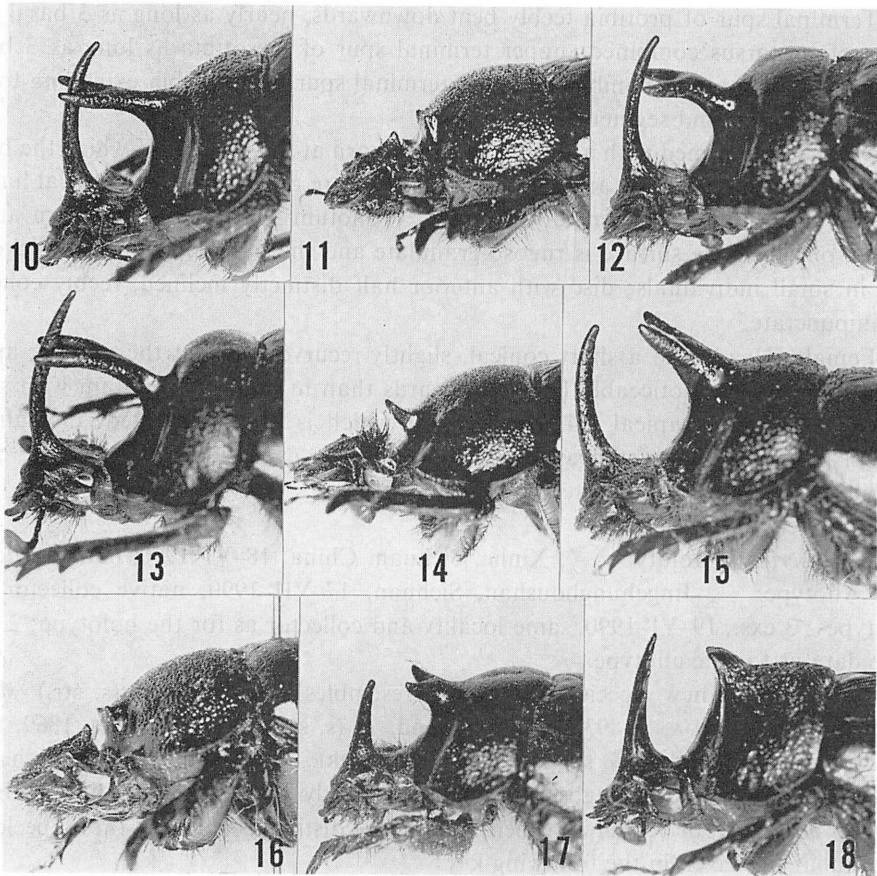
Enoplotrupes (s. str.) *kumei* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2, 10–11)

Piceous, with dorsal surface bearing feeble bluish tinge, antennae, mouth parts and tarsi more or less lighter in colour, hairs on surfaces dark brownish; fore body above (including scutellum) gently shining, elytra weakly, sericeously shining, ventral surface feebly shining and clothed with rather long hairs. Ovoid and strongly convex above, weakly constricted between prothorax and elytra.

Head longitudinally subelliptic, raised in middle, coarsely granulate; clypeus parabolically produced forwards and gently bent downwards, with basal portions of outer margin distinctly angulate; clypeo-genal borders ridged; genae depressed, with each outer margin remarkably pointed laterad at the middle, gently emarginate an-





Figs. 1–9 (on p. 180). — 1–2, *Enoplotrupes* (s. str.) *kumei* sp. nov. (1, ♂ holotype; 2, ♀ allotype); 3, *E.* (s. str.) *variicolor* FAIRMAIRE, ♂; 4–5, *E.* (s. str.) *sharpi* ROTHSCHILD et JORDAN (4, ♂; 5, ♀); 6–7, *E.* (s. str.) *sinensis* LUCAS (6, ♂; 7, ♀); 8, *E.* (s. str.) *chaslei* FAIRMAIRE, ♂; 9, *E.* (*Gynaecoplotrupes*) *bieti* OBERTHÜR, ♂.

Figs. 10–18 (on p. 181). Fore bodies in profile. — 10–11, *Enoplotrupes* (s. str.) *kumei* sp. nov. (10, ♂ holotype; 11, ♀ allotype); 12, *E.* (s. str.) *variicolor* FAIRMAIRE, ♂; 13–14, *E.* (s. str.) *sharpi* ROTHSCHILD et JORDAN (13, ♂; 14, ♀); 15–16, *E.* (s. str.) *sinensis* LUCAS (15, ♂; 16, ♀); 17, *E.* (s. str.) *chaslei* FAIRMAIRE, ♂; 18, *E.* (*Gynaecoplotrupes*) *bieti* OBERTHÜR, ♂.

teriorly, feebly produced posteriorly before eye; eyes oblique and not so large.

Pronotum transverse and broader than bases of elytra, fairly strongly convex posteriorly, distinctly rugoso-granulate; base grooved in medial 2/7; sides fairly strongly produced laterad, with lateral margin (except for apical portion) remarkably crenulate; median line behind pronotal horn scarcely recognized. Scutellum subcordate, rugoso-punctate.

Elytra broad, micro-shagreened, with rows of very shallow longitudinal punctures, which are irregularly arranged.

Terminal spur of protibia feebly bent downwards, nearly as long as 3 basal segments of protarsus combined; upper terminal spur of mesotibia as long as 3 basal segments of mesotarsus combined; upper terminal spur of metatibia extending to the middle portion of 2nd segment of metatarsus.

Male: Head armed with a slender recurved horn at the middle, of which the basal portion is rugoso-granulate and the remainder is more or less punctate; apical half of clypeus rather noticeably bent downwards. Pronotum with a bifurcate horn at the middle, of which the surface is rugoso-granulate and the basal portion not thickened even in small individuals; disc with anterior half distinctly inclined, feebly concave and impunctate.

Female: Head with a short conical, slightly recurved horn at the middle; apical half of clypeus less noticeably bent downwards than in male. Pronotum with short transverse carina at apical 1/4, each end of which is bluntly pointed; disc almost vertical in front, slightly concave and impunctate on each side of the carina; outer margin with a pair of distinct teeth at apical 1/5.

Body length: 27–31 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Xinhe, Sichuan, China, 18–VI–1990, native collector leg. Allotype: ♀, Jingchunghoushan, Sichuan, 17–VII–1990, native collector leg. Paratypes: 3 exs., 19–VI–1990, same locality and collector as for the holotype; 2 exs., same data as for the allotype.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *Enoplotrupes* (s. str.) *sharpi* ROTHSCHILD et JORDAN, 1893, from Thailand, *E.* (s. str.) *sinensis* LUCAS, 1869, from “Thibet oriental,” and *E.* (s. str.) *variicolor* FAIRMAIRE, 1886, from “Thibet” in having a slender pronotal horn, rugoso-granulate fore body and the elytra not distinctly grooved but more or less shagreened, but can be distinguished from these species by the peculiarities given in the following key.

Key to the Species of the Genus *Enoplotrupes* (s. str.)

Allied to the New Species

- 1 (6) Lateral margins of pronotum remarkably crenulate.
- 2 (5) Fore body above more coarsely rugoso-granulate; head more distinctly angulate laterad; scutellum less closely rugoso-punctate; elytra feebly micro-shagreened or finely rugoso-granulate, with rows of very shallow, longitudinal, irregularly arranged punctures.
- 3 (4) Pronotum less strongly produced laterad; male pronotal horn more slender and pointed forwards; 27–31 mm; Sichuan *E.* (s. str.) *kumei* sp. nov.
- 4 (3) Pronotum more strongly produced laterad and slightly angulate; male pronotal horn thicker and pointed obliquely upwards; 22–30 mm; Tibet, Sichuan *E.* (s. str.) *sinensis* LUCAS.
- 5 (2) Fore body above less coarsely rugoso-granulate; head less distinctly angulate

- laterad; pronotal horn gently bent in middle, distinctly angled against disc of pronotum in lateral view; scutellum more closely rugoso-punctate; elytra rugoso-granulate though more finely so than on pronotum, with pairs of very fine striae; 25–28 mm; Sichuan, Yunnan, N. Vietnam
 *E. (s. str.) variicolor* FAIRMAIRE.
- 6 (1) Lateral margins of pronotum not crenulate; 23–32 mm; Thailand
 *E. (s. str.) sharpi* ROTHSCHILD et JORDAN.

要 約

益本仁雄：四川省産ツノセンチコガネの新種。——ツノセンチコガネ属 (*Enoplotrupes* LUCAS) には、これまで2亜属 (Subgenus *Enoplotrupes* LUCAS および Subgenus *Gynaecoplotrupes* OBERTHÜR) 約10種がヒマラヤ東部、ビルマ、北タイ、北ベトナム、中国南西部などから知られている。今般、中国四川省で採集された *Enoplotrupes* 亜属の1種を新種と認め、*E. (s. str.) kumei* MASUMOTO と命名した。近縁の北タイの *E. (s. str.) sharpi* ROTHSCHILD et JORDAN とは、本種の前胸背板側縁が鋸歯状になっていること、北ベトナムと中国南西部に分布する *E. (s. str.) variicolor* FAIRMAIRE とは、頭胸背および小盾板の表面刻印や、上翅の浅い点刻列の状態が異なっていることで容易に区別がつく。また、チベットや四川に分布する *E. (s. str.) sinensis* LUCAS に外観が一見似ているが、頭胸背の角状突起の位置や形状が異なり、とくに本種の前胸背板の二叉状突起は、小型個体であっても明らかに細い。

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