

A New *Pterostichus* (Coleoptera, Carabidae)
from Kwantô, Central Japan

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Abstract A new pterostichine carabid beetle is described from Kwantô District, Central Japan, under the name of *Pterostichus (Nialoe) ogaensis*. It is related to *P. (N.) nakanei* STRANEO, but differs from it mainly in the body size, shape of the elytra and configuration of the aedeagus.

The carabid fauna of the area intervening between the Nasu Volcanoes and the Nikkô–Shiobara area has not been intensively investigated as yet. This area involves several mountains, all of which are not particularly high, attaining to a height of 1,900 m at the most.

In the last year, Mr. OHKAWA and his fellows made several investigations on Mt. Oga-dake (= Mt. Ojika-dake), one of the mountains in this area. Their collection of carabid beetles made on this mountain was recently submitted to me for taxonomic examination and was found to contain a new species of the genus *Pterostichus*. I am going to describe it under the name of *Pterostichus ogaensis*.

The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in my previous papers.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO for critical reading of the original manuscript of this paper. My thanks are also due to Messrs. Hideo OHKAWA, Kengo ONDA, Tôru SUDA, and Yûji UCHIYAMA for their kind offering the invaluable material.

Pterostichus (Nialoe) ogaensis MORITA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name : Oga-naga-gomimushi]

(Figs. 1–9)

Length: 11.71–12.68 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra).

Body robust. Colour black and shiny; ventral side almost black; antennae, mandibles, legs and labrum dark brown to brown; palpi brown to reddish brown.

Head moderately convex; PW/HW 1.27–1.32 (M 1.31) in 4 ♂♂, 1.29–1.35 (M 1.32) in 3 ♀♀; frontal furrows very shallow, short and a little divergent posteriad; eyes large; genae weakly convex though short, about 3/8 as long as eyes; lateral grooves deep

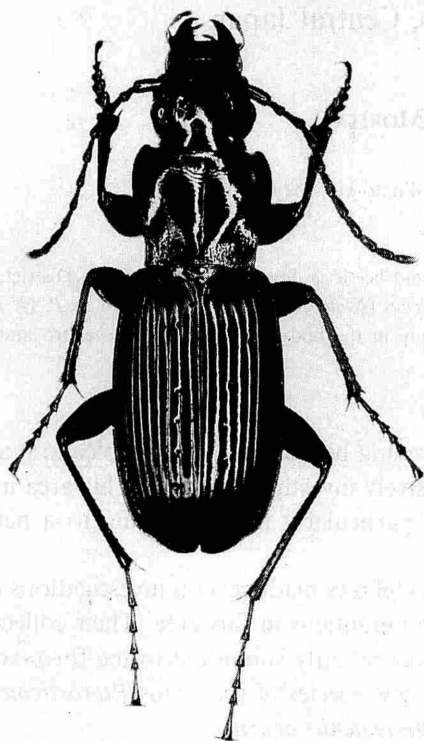


Fig. 1. *Pterostichus (Nialoe) ogaensis* MORITA, sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Oga-dake.

and straight, extending beyond the level of posterior supraorbital pores; anterior supraorbital pore situated a little before the mid-eye level, posterior one situated a little before the post-eye level; mentum tooth porrect, bifid at the tip; submentum usually with two setae on each side, rarely with one seta on each side; microsculpture composed of isodiametric meshes; surface sparsely and microscopically punctate; apex of labrum weakly emarginate; antennae stout; relative lengths of antennal segments as follows: I : II : III : IV : V : VI : XI = 1 : 0.57 : 0.95 : 0.82 : 0.81 : 0.82 : 0.85.

Pronotum nearly square, widest at apical 1/4; PW/PL 1.32–1.41 (M 1.37) in 4 ♂♂, 1.38–1.39 (M 1.38) in 3 ♀♀; PW/PA 1.24–1.27 (M 1.26) in 4 ♂♂, 1.22–1.26 (M 1.24) in 3 ♀♀; PW/PB 1.25–1.28 (M 1.27) in 4 ♂♂, 1.27–1.30 (M 1.28) in 3 ♀♀; apex moderately emarginate and usually a little narrower than base; PA/PB 0.99–1.03 (M 1.01) in 4 ♂♂, 1.01–1.04 (M 1.03) in 3 ♀♀; sides weakly arcuate in front, slightly sinuate or convergent posteriad, and then a little divergent or subparallel towards hind angles; base weakly emarginate at the median part and slightly oblique inside hind angles; surface with

irregularly transverse wrinkles and microscopic punctures; apical angles produced and rounded at the tips, hind ones almost rectangular or acute; anterior pair of marginal setae inserted a little before the widest part, posterior ones inserted before and inside hind angles; anterior transverse impression almost obsolete; median line distinct, reaching neither apex nor base; basal foveae deep and linear at the bottom, and sparsely and coarsely punctate; basal part between basal foveae almost smooth or with several short longitudinal wrinkles; microsculpture composed of transverse meshes.

Elytra subovate, convex and widest at about middle; shoulders rounded, not angulate; EW/PW 1.22–1.25 (M 1.24) in 4♂♂, 1.17–1.23 (M 1.19) in 3♀♀; EL/EW 1.52–1.56 (M 1.54) in 4♂♂, 1.54–1.60 (M 1.57) in 3♀♀; sides weakly and evenly arcuate, and with shallow preapical emargination; epipleuron gradually narrowed towards apex; inner plica visible in lateral view; apices variable in form, usually truncate and separated from each other; sutural angle usually dentate, sometimes sharp, or rarely obtuse; basal border strongly arcuate and joining scutellar striole which is very short and lies on interval 1; basal pore situated at the base of stria 1; intervals weakly convex; striae almost smooth throughout; dorsal pores variable in number and position; interval 3 with 4 to 7 dorsal pores (2 to 6 pores adjoining stria 2; 1 or 2 one(s) usually on interval 3, sometimes lacking; 1 to 3 pore(s) usually adjoining stria 3, rarely lacking); interval 5 rarely with 1 to 2 dorsal pore(s) (rarely 1 pore adjoining stria 4; sometimes 1 or 2 one(s) on interval 5; in only one case (♀), 1 pore adjoining stria 5 on the right elytron); marginal series composed of 17 or 18 pores; microsculpture composed of fine transverse meshes, partially of fine transverse lines but partially disordered.

Genae with obliquely transverse wrinkles on the ventral side; ventral side almost smooth, rarely mesosternum and apical part of mesepisternum sparsely and coarsely punctate; in ♂, anal sternite deeply concave at the middle along apical margin which is deeply emarginate and has a single projection; the projection short and almost transversely truncate.

Basal three segments of protarsus usually with median sulci on dorsal side, though vaguely; basal three or four segments of meso- and metatarsi each with outer sulci.

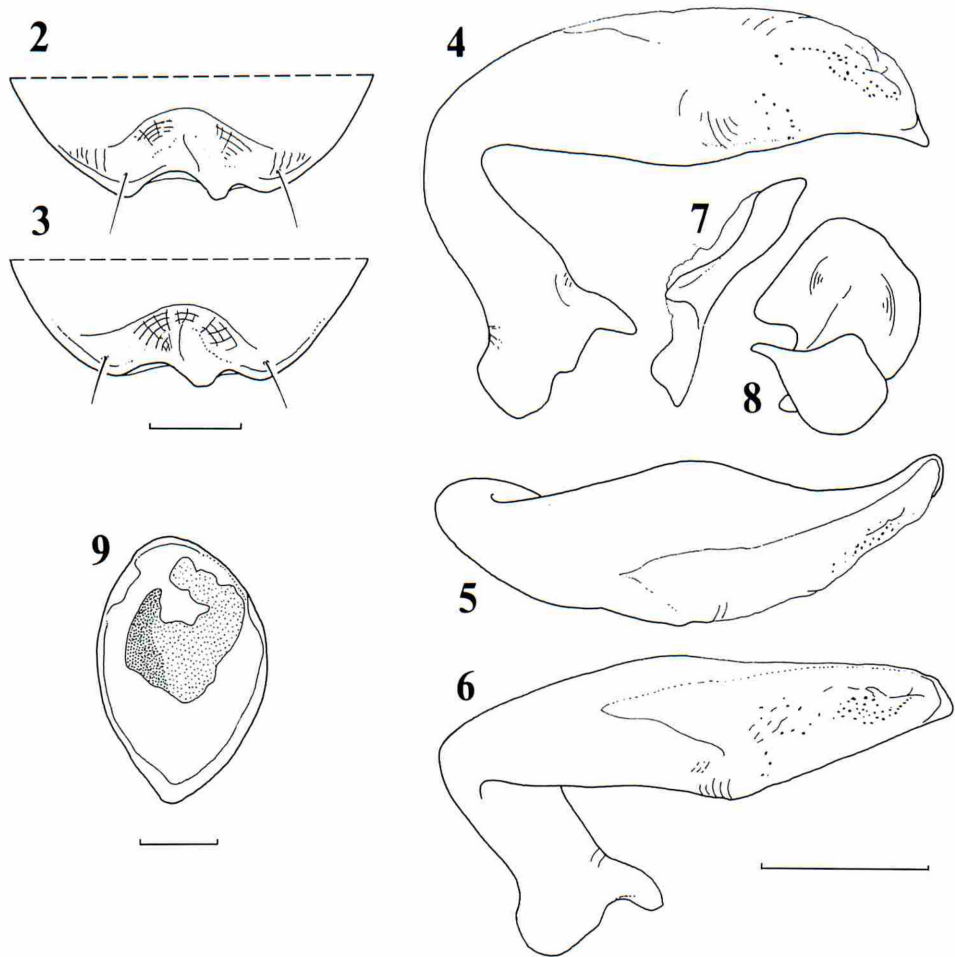
Aedeagus relatively stout, strongly bent at basal third; viewed dorsally, apical part slightly inclined to the right, and with widely rounded apex; apex wide in left dorso-lateral view; right paramere almost straight, and with simply rounded apex; left one wide and square.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, 11–VI–1995, H. OHKAWA, K. ONDA, T. SUDA & Y. UCHIYAMA leg. Paratypes: 5♂♂, 5♀♀, same collecting data as for the holotype.

Type locality. Mt. Oga-dake (=Mt. Ojika-dake), Kuroiso-shi, Tochigi Prefecture, Kwantô District, Central Japan.

The holo- and allotypes are preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Notes. Judging from the coloration, robust body, shape of anal projection in the male and structure of the apical part of aedeagus, this new species is closely allied



Figs. 2-9. *Pterostichus (Nialoe) ogaensis* MORITA, sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Oga-dake. — 2-3, Anal sternite, showing individual variation; 4, aedeagus, left lateral view; 5, aedeagus, dorsal view; 6, aedeagus, left dorso-lateral view, showing the shape of apex; 7, right paramere, left lateral view; 8, left paramere, left lateral view; 9, genitalic ring sclerite, dorsal view. (Scale: 1 mm.)

to *Pterostichus (Nialoe) nakanei* STRANEO (1955, p. 95). It is, however, distinguished from it by the following points: 1) smaller and narrower body; 2) pronotum with less transverse wrinkles; 3) sides of pronotum not serrate; 4) elytra with the widest part at about middle; 5) elytra with shallower preapical emargination; 6) shape of elytral apices; 7) apical part of aedeagus slightly inclined to the right, and 8) apical third of aedeagus with smaller tumor.

This beetle was found from under stones by a forestry road.

要 約

森田誠司：関東地方産ナガゴミムシの1新種。——栃木県黒磯市男鹿岳で採集されたナガゴミムシを、新種と認め、オガナガゴミムシ *Pterostichus (Nialoe) ogaensis* と命名した。この新種は、ナカネナガゴミムシ *P. nakanei* STRANEO に近縁であるが、はるかに小型で、上翅は中央でもっとも幅広く、陰茎の先端部の右方への傾きが弱く、下面の膨らみも弱いことで、識別される。

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Pterostichus spiculifer yatsuensis STRANEO
(Coleoptera, Carabidae): A Taxonomic Note

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Recently, an interesting collecting site was discovered by the second and the third authors, namely, Nozoriko, Gunma Prefecture, central Honshu, Japan. There *Pterostichus spiculifer* coexists with one of its so-called subspecies, *P. s. yatsuensis* STRANEO (1955, p. 90) in the same