

Some Species of the Genus *Oxycentrus* (Coleoptera, Carabidae, Harpalini)

Noboru ITO

1–7–18 Higashiuneno, Kawanishi City, Hyôgo Pref., 666–01 Japan

Abstract Three new species of the genus *Oxycentrus* CHAUDOIR, *O. baehri* and *O. gracilitarsis* from Thailand and *O. acutipennis* from Tonkin, are described, and a redescription of *O. acutulus* BATES from Myanmar is given.

Introduction

In this paper, I am going to redescribe *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *acutulus* BATES from Myanmar and to describe three new species, *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *baehri* and *O. (Oxycentropsis) gracilitarsis* from Thailand and *O. (Oxycentropsis) acutipennis* from Tonkin. *Oxycentrus baehri* resembles *O. acutulus* BATES, but is different from the latter in having the antennae slenderer, the apical angles less prominent and the elytra mostly not reddish brown. *Oxycentrus gracilitarsis* is characterized by the subsquare pronotum and the slender tarsi. The species of the subgenus *Oxycentropsis* have hitherto been known only from the Malay Peninsula to the Sunda Islands, and is firstly recorded from the Indo-chinese Region.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Martin BAEHR of the Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Dr. Fritz GUSENLEITNER of the Landesmuseum, Linz, and Dr. Ivan LÖBL of the Muséum d'Historie naturelle, Genève, for their kind offering many valuable materials. *Oxycentrus baehri* is named after Dr. Martin BAEHR. I also heartily thank Dr. Robert POGGI of the Museo di Storia Naturale, Genova, for his kind loan of type specimens and Mr. Taichi SHIBATA for his kind guidance in my study.

Oxycentrus (s. str.) *acutulus* BATES

(Figs. 1, 5)

Oxycentrus acutulus H. W. BATES, 1892, Anni. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova, (2), **12**: 344. —
KIRSCHENHOFER, 1992, Linzer biol. Beitr., **24**: 51.

Body subcylindrical, elongate, parallel-sided, more or less similar in form to small examples of *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *melas* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL), dark reddish brown, shiny, without iridescent lustre; head black except for palpi and antennae

light reddish brown and labrum and mandibles dark brown, femora yellowish brown.

Head narrow, a little less than two-thirds the pronotal width, rather convex, very sparsely and minutely punctate; labrum transversely quadrate, straight at apex; clypeus gently convex, obscurely rugose at inner side of each lateral setiferous pore; clypeal suture clear and moderately deep; frontal impressions subarcuately divergent behind, relatively deep, shallowed near supraorbital grooves; eyes small, not strongly prominent; temple long, a half the eye length, drawing a gently emarginate curve; genuine ventral margin of eye widely separated from buccal fissure; mandibles moderately long, robust, clearly curved inwards; antennae submoniliform, short, not prolonged backwards beyond elytral bases, 3rd segment rather well dilated distad, sparsely pubescent in apical half, as long as the 4th and a half longer than the 2nd; 3rd segment of labial palpus well thickened medially and one-eighth longer than the 2nd; ligula inverted-trapezoidal, truncate at apex; paraglossae moderately curved in portions free from ligula, prolonged in front a little beyond it; median tooth of mentum more weakly porrect than those of other species of the genus, transversely triangular, epilobes weakly widened forwards; microsculpture invisible under $80\times$ magnification.

Pronotum almost square, widest at apical two-fifths, a little wider than long (1.14 in ratio), indistinctly contracted in front and behind, uniformly well convex, very sparsely and minutely punctate on disc and moderately and rather coarsely so in basal foveae; sides widely bordered, weakly rounded in front from the widest point, shallowly sinuate a little behind middle, thence subparallel to base; apex finely bordered, rather deeply emarginate, straight at the bottom of the emargination; base one-seventh wider than apex, feebly arcuate, brokenly bordered; apical angles more or less porrect, narrowly rounded; basal angles almost rectangular, edentate at tips; lateral furrows narrow throughout, each with a marginal seta at apical fifth; basal foveae ill-defined, only flattened in inclined area of discal convexity; front and hind transverse impressions obliterated; median line fine and clear, reduced near apex and somewhat deepened near base; microsculpture mostly invisible, detectable as isodiametric meshes in the furrows and as vague transverse lines in basal foveae.

Hind wings complete. Elytra elongate and well convex as in the species of *Batoscelis* DEJEAN, one and three-fourths as long as wide, very sparsely and microscopically punctate; sides almost parallel, slightly arcuate in humeri, with more or less deep apical sinus; apices not produced behind, widely rounded, narrowly separated from each other, blunt at sutural angles; bases almost truncate, subrectangular and distinctly toothed at humeral angles; striae wide, deep and clearly crenulate, scutellar striole very short; intervals weakly raised on disc, more swollen laterally and apically, without setiferous pore on 3rd interval; marginal series divided into two groups, the fore group consisting of 6 umbilicate pores and the hind one of 7–8 pores; microsculpture visible only in each lateral three

intervals which are transversely meshed in most areas and isodiametrically so in part.

Ventral surface sparsely and rather coarsely punctate on meso- and metepisterna and lateral portions of metasternum, with very short and sparse pubescence medially on metasternum and 2nd to 6th abdominal segments; metepisternum distinctly narrowed behind, twice as long as wide; 6th abdominal segment in ♂ bisetose on each side, widely and gently arcuate at tip.

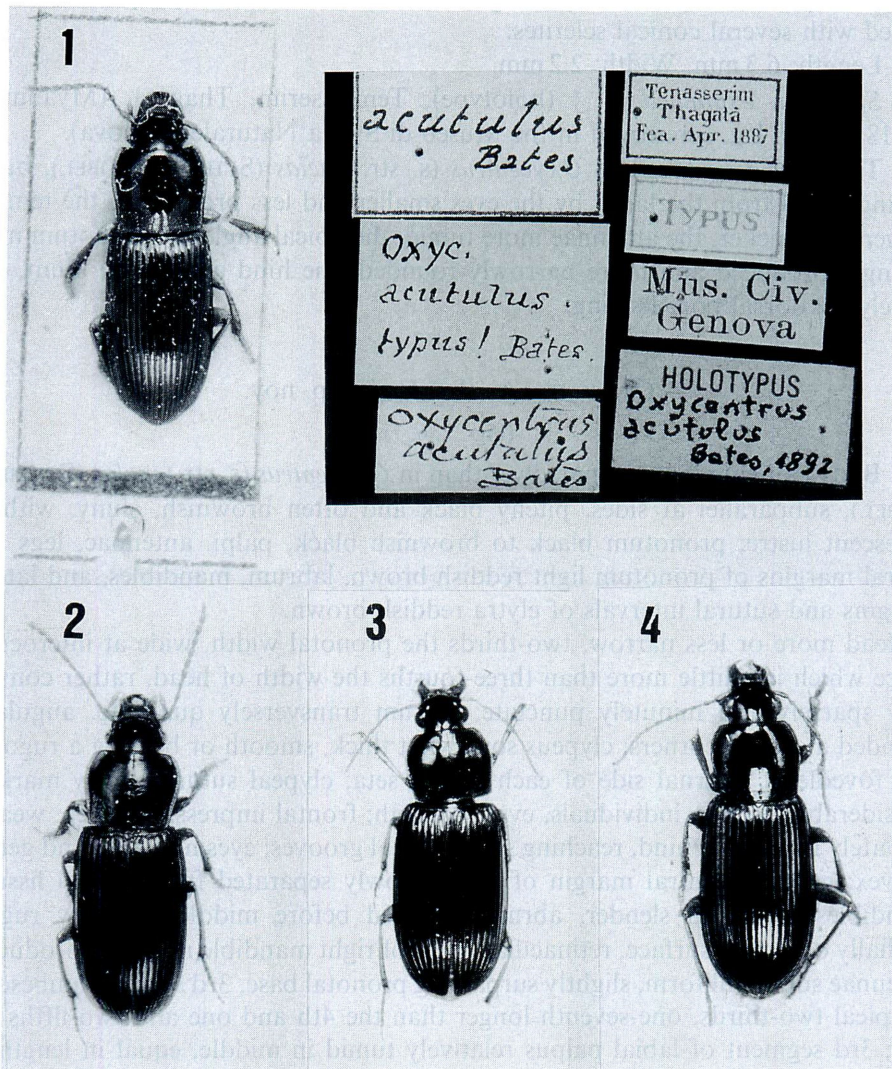


Fig. 1-4. Habitus of *Oxycentrus* spp. — 1, *O.* (s. str.) *acutulus* BATES (holotype); 2, *O.* (s. str.) *baehri* sp. nov.; 3, *O.* (*Oxycentropsis*) *gracilitarsis* sp. nov.; 4, *O.* (*Oxycentropsis*) *acutipennis* sp. nov.

Legs relatively short; femur tumid, hind femur with two setae along hind margin; fore tibia thick, distinctly dilated apicad, weakly oblique in external half of apex, with three long spines along apico-external margin, terminal spur long and simple; hind tarsus a little shorter than width of head including eyes (0.86 in ratio), 1st segment as long as the 2nd and 3rd combined, 2nd one-fifth longer than the 3rd and twice the 4th, claw segment bisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5) slender, weakly arcuate; apical lobe subquadrate, rounded and thickly bordered at distal margin; apical orifice narrowly open, inner sac armed with several conical sclerites.

Length: 6.3 mm. Width: 2.2 mm.

Specimen examined. 1 ♂ (holotype), Tennasserim, Thagatà, (Myanmar), IV-1887, FEA leg. (preserved in the Museo di Storia Naturale, Genova).

This species is allied to *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *melas* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL), but is distinguished from the latter by the eyes smaller and less prominent, the temples longer and thicker, the antennae more tumid, the apical angles of pronotum more strongly produced and more narrowly rounded, the hind angles not blunt, and the elytral dorsal pore lacking.

***Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *baehri* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 2, 6, 7)

Body elongate, but less narrower than in *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *melas* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL), subparallel at sides, pitchy black and often brownish, shiny, without iridescent lustre; pronotum black to brownish black, palpi, antennae, legs and lateral margins of pronotum light reddish brown, labrum, mandibles, and lateral margins and sutural intervals of elytra reddish brown.

Head more or less narrow, two-thirds the pronotal width, wide at interocular space which is a little more than three-fourths the width of head, rather convex, very sparsely and minutely punctate; labrum transversely quadrate, angularly rounded at apical corners; clypeus somewhat thick, smooth or bearing a rugosity like foveole at internal side of each lateral seta; clypeal suture clearly marked, considerably deep in individuals, even in depth; frontal impressions deep, weakly arcuately running behind, reaching supraorbital grooves; eyes not large and gently convex; genuine ventral margin of eye narrowly separated from buccal fissure; mandibles long and slender, abruptly curved before middle, coarsely rugose medially on dorsal surface, retinacular tooth of right mandible minutely produced; antennae submoniliform, slightly surpassing pronotal base, 3rd segment pubescent in apical two-thirds, one-seventh longer than the 4th and one and two-fifths the 2nd; 3rd segment of labial palpus relatively tumid in middle, equal in length to the 2nd; ligula parallel-sided, weakly notched at apex; paraglossae narrow, fully prolonged beyond ligula; epilobes of mentum narrow and not widened forwards; microsculpture invisible under 80 × magnification.

Pronotum subquadrate, widest at apical third, a little wider than long (about 1.2 in ratio), gently and uniformly convex, very sparsely punctulate on disc, rather coarsely and moderately punctate in lateral furrows and basal foveae; sides weakly convergent towards both apex and base, shallowly sinuate before base, with thick borders; apex very shallowly emarginate, straight in middle, entirely bordered; base a little wider than apex (1.1–1.2 in ratio), almost truncate, vaguely and brokenly bordered; apical angles not prominent, rather widely rounded; basal angles angulate and slightly larger than rectangle; lateral furrows deep, wholly carved in a line; basal foveae small, only flat, shallowly and longitudinally grooved at inner sides; front transverse impression short and obscure, hind one obsolete; median line fine, shallow and reaching both apex and base; surface obscurely microsculptured only in lateral furrows and basal foveae and transversely meshed.

Hind wings entirely developed. Elytra elongate-oblong, a little more than one and seven-tenths as long as wide, almost flat on disc and abruptly declivous near sides, without punctures; sides weakly arcuate at humeri, a little more deeply sinuate before apices than in *O. melas*; apices more prominent than those of *O. melas*, more or less widely rounded, not or narrowly separated from each other, sharp at sutural angles; bases hardly emarginate, humeral angles angulate, a little obtuse and minutely toothed at tips; striae shallower than those of *O. melas*, clearly crenulate, scutellar striole obliterated or very short; intervals flat or weakly convex on disc, becoming more convex laterad and apicad, 3rd interval not bearing setiferous pore; marginal series widely interrupted in middle, composed of 8 + (7–8) umbilicate pores; microsculpture vaguely observable as lines on disc, clearly detected as transverse meshes on the lateral declivous areas.

Ventral surface mostly smooth, coarsely punctate on lateral portions of metasternum; metepisternum elongate, four-fifths longer than wide; abdomen sparsely pubescent along middle of 2nd to 6th segments, 6th bisetose on each side in both sexes, subtruncate in ♂ and clearly arcuate in ♀.

Hind femur bisetose along hind margin; fore tibia strongly expanded distad and gently arcuate inwards, not incised in external half of apex, quadrispinous apico-externally, terminal spur robust and lanceolate; tarsi relatively short, 1st segments of fore and mid tarsi not bearing adhesive squama on ventral side, hind tarsus five-sixths in ♂ and about three-fourths (0.78 in ratio) in ♀ the width of head, 1st segment as long as the 2nd and 3rd together, 3rd three-fourths the 2nd and one-fifth longer than the 4th, claw segment bi- or trisetose along each ventral margin.

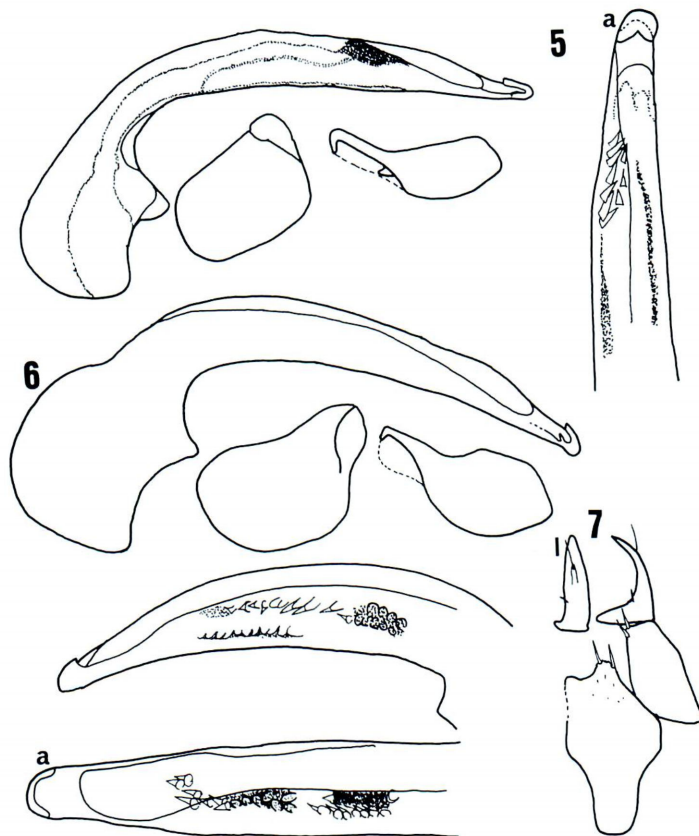
Aedeagus (Fig. 6) slender, almost straightly prolonged distad; apex slightly hooked above; apical lobe as long as wide, rounded and bordered at distal margin; apical orifice widely open, inner sac bearing many conical sclerites. Stylus (Fig. 7) slender and gently curved, with a short seta basally at external margin; basal segment bisetose apico-externally; valvifer bisetose at apex.

Length: 6.2–7.0 mm. Width: 2.3–2.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai Prov., Thailand, 8~9-V-1990, MALICKY leg. (preserved in the Zoologische Staatssammlung, München). Paratypes: 2♀♀, same data as the holotype; the following examples bear same locality and collector as the holotype, 1♂, 17~24-IV-1990, 1♀, 25~29-IV-1990, 1♂, 1~3-V-1990, 2♂♂, 4~6-V-1990, 1♂, 1♀, 10~11-V-1990, 1♀, 12~14-V-1990.

This new species is closely allied to *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *acutulus* BATES, but differs in having the antennae slenderer, the pronotum less prominent and more widely rounded at apical angles and more strongly contracted behind at sides and the elytra less elongate and mostly black instead of being reddish brown.

The new species is also similar to *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *melas* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL), but is distinguished from the latter, in addition to the characters mentioned above, by the body wider and brownish in color instead of being black, the pronotum more thickly bordered, and the elytra bearing reddish margins and sutural intervals instead of being black.



Figs. 5-7. Genitalia of *Oxycentrus* spp. — 5, *O.* (s. str.) *acutulus* BATES; 6 & 7, *O.* (s. str.) *baehri* sp. nov.; 6, male; 7, female; a, dorsal view; l, lateral view.

Oxycentrus (Oxycentropsis) gracilitarsis sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 8)

Body oblong, relatively convex, pitchy black, shiny, slightly iridescent on elytra; maxillae, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, antennae light brown, legs brown, mandibles and lateral margins of pronotum dark reddish brown.

Head evenly convex, narrow, about two-thirds the pronotal width, very sparsely and minutely punctate only on frons; labrum transversely trapezoidal, shallowly emarginate at apex; clypeus narrowly depressed along apex, gently humped behind the depression, with a deep rugosity near each side; clypeal suture fine and clear, even in depth throughout; frontal impressions deeply carved, gently arcuate outwards and reaching supraorbital grooves; eyes comparatively large and hemispherically convex; temples thin and short, subrectangularly meeting with neck constriction; genuine ventral margin of eye adjoining buccal fissure; antennae slender and extending a little beyond elytral base, 3rd segment slightly dilated distad, slightly shorter than the 4th (0.95 in ratio) and three-fifths longer than the 2nd; mandibles robust and moderately sharp, left mandible weakly triangular at retinacular tooth, the tooth of right mandible minutely protuberant; apical segments of maxillary and labial palpi tumid; ligula narrow, triangularly produced at apical corners, fused with paraglossae just behind apex; paraglossae well prolonged forwards beyond ligular apex, narrow at the prolonged parts; mentum narrow, with epilobes strongly widened apicad; microsculpture invisible under $80\times$ magnification.

Pronotum subsquare, weakly contracted behind, widest at apical two-fifths, one-fourth wider than long, relatively convex, smooth on disc, coarsely and moderately punctate in lateral furrows and basal foveae; sides rather thickly bordered, gently curved in front; apex evenly and shallowly emarginate; base three-tenths wider than apex, weakly arcuate at sides; both borders of apex and base complete; basal angles more or less obtuse and angulate, with a very minute protuberance at each tip; lateral furrows narrow, gradually widened behind, linked with basal foveae, which are ill-defined, rather wide and bear small grooves near inner sides; front transverse impression hardly observable, hind one a little clearer than the front one; median line fine, clear and reaching both apex and base; microsculpture detected only in the furrows and foveae, consisting of obscure transverse meshes.

Hind wings fully developed. Elytra oblong-oval, two-thirds longer than wide and three-tenths wider than pronotal width, uniformly well convex, without punctures; sides gently arcuate in humeri, shallowly sinuate before apices; apices weakly produced, narrowly rounded at tips, close to each other, angularly rounded at sutural angles; bases shallowly emarginate, forming an obtuse, angulate and edentate angle with each side; striae deep, wide and clearly crenulate, scutellar striole comparatively long than usual; intervals rather convex even on disc,

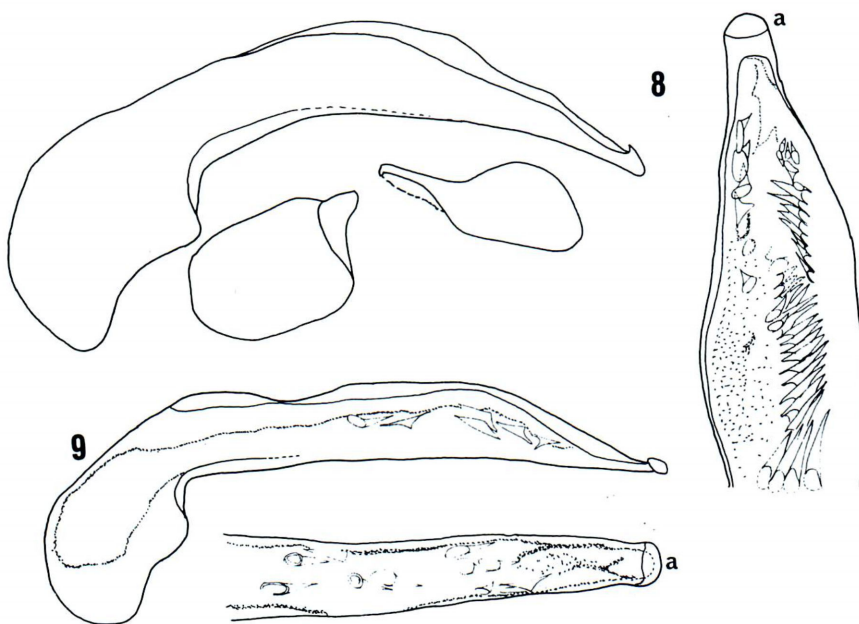
becoming more convex apicad and laterad, 3rd interval with four setiferous pores along 2nd stria; marginal series widely interrupted in middle, composed of 8+9 umbilicate pores; microsculpture unobservable.

Ventral surface mostly smooth, with several punctures laterally in metasternum, not pubescent except for prosternum and 2nd to 6th abdominal segments sparsely pubescent; metepisternum well narrowed behind, two-thirds longer than wide; 6th abdominal segment in ♂ bisetose on each side and subtruncate at apex.

Hind femur bisetose on hind margin; fore tibia slender, deeply incised in external half of apex, bispinous apico-externally, with a clear sulcus on dorsal surface; fore tarsi slenderer than usual, 1st segment of mid tarsus without adhesive biseriate squamae, hind tarsus one-tenth longer than the width of head, 1st segment a little shorter than the 2nd and 3rd together (0.93 in ratio) and one and three-fifths the 2nd, 3rd one-third longer than the 4th, claw segment bisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 8) gently arcuate, more or less thickened and obliquely hooked above at apex; apical lobe square, rounded at tip; inner sac armed with a group of five large conical sclerites on right side, one of small conical sclerites and of numerous slender peg-shaped sclerites on left side and one of large peg-shaped sclerites near basal part.

Length: 7.7 mm. Width: 3.0 mm.



Figs. 8-9. Genitalia of *Oxycentrus* spp. — 8, *O. (Oxycentropsis) gracilitarsis* sp. nov.; 9, *O. (Oxycentropsis) acutipennis* sp. nov.; a, dorsal view.

♀ Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, 300–400 m, Kaeng Krachan Nat. Pak., Phetchaburi, Thailand, 17–XI–1985, BURCKHARDT & LÖBL leg. (preserved in the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève).

This new species is somewhat similar to *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *argutoroides* (BATES), but is easily distinguished from the latter by the antennae slenderer, the pronotum wider, the apices of fore tibiae more deeply incised in external halves and the tarsi slenderer, besides the subgeneric characteristics.

***Oxycentrus (Oxycentropsis) acutipennis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4, 9)

This new species resembles *Oxycentrus (Oxycentropsis) gracilitarsis*, but is different from the latter in having the body smaller, the eyes less prominent, the pronotum less transverse and sharper at basal angles, and the sutural angles of elytra not rounded. The new species is also allied to *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *melas* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL), but is distinguished from the latter, in addition to the subgeneric characteristics, by the sides of pronotum not sinuate before base, the elytra not toothed at humeral angles and with sharp sutural angles, and the tibiae much slenderer.

Pronotum subquadrate, weakly contracted forwards and backwards, with sides rather thickly bordered, sparsely punctate in basal foveae. Hind wings entire. Elytra subparallel-sided, rather convex, not punctate; scutellar striole very short. Sixth abdominal segment in ♂ bisetose on each side.

Aedeagus (Fig. 9) slender, almost straightly prolonged distad; apex thin, knob-shaped at tip; apical orifice widely open, inner sac armed with two groups of sclerites which are conical and rather elongate.

Length: 6.9 mm. Width: 2.6 mm.

♀ Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Tonkin, with a label inscribed *Oxycentrus debilis* SCHAUB., (preserved in the Landesmuseum, Linz).

要 約

伊藤 昇： *Oxycentrus* 属の数種について。 — *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *acutulus* BATES を再記載した。また、タイから *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *baehri* および *O. (Oxycentropsis) gracilitarsis* をそれぞれ記載した。前者は、*O. acutulus* にきわめてよく似ているが、触角がより細いこと、前胸背板側縁がより強く狭まること、上翅がより短いことなどで区別できる。また後者は、*Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *argutoroides* (BATES) に似ているが、触角および付節がより細いこと、前脛節先端の外側が深く切れ込むことなどで区別できる。さらに、ベトナム(Tonkin)より *Oxycentrus (Oxycentropsis) acutipennis* を記載した。この種は、*O. gracilitarsis* に似ているが、より小型なこと、前胸背板はより横長で後角がより鋭いこと、上翅会合線先端角が鋭いことなどの点で異なる。*Oxycentro-*

psis 亜属の種は、従来マレイ半島からスダ諸島にかけての地域だけから知られていたが、今回インドシナ半島より初めて記録された。

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Elytra, Tokyo, **24** (1): 40, May 15, 1996

New Record of Staphylinid Beetles from Minamidaitô-jima Island, the Ryukyus

Yasuaki WATANABE

Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture,
Setagaya, Tokyo, 156 Japan

In the previous short report (WATANABE, 1991, *Elytra*, Tokyo, **19**, p. 18), six species of staphylinid beetles were recorded from Minamidaitô-jima Island, the Ryukyus.

Through the courtesy of Dr. K. KUROSA, Tokyo, some staphylinid beetles obtained on Minamidaitô-jima Island were given to me. They contained four species, three of which are new to the fauna of this island. They are recorded below, all having been obtained by Mr. J. OKUMA on June 13th, 1977, at Ikenosawa on Minamidaitô-jima Island, the Ryukyus. I thank Dr. K. KUROSA for his kindness in giving me the specimens.

1. *Philonthus discoideus* GRAVENHORST, 1 ♀.
2. *Philonthus rectangulus* SHARP, 2 ♂♂.
3. *Atanygnathus terminalis* (ERICHSON), 1 ♂.