

A New Mordellid Species Allied to *Glipa oshimana* (Coleoptera, Mordellidae) from the Ryukyu Islands

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Abstract A new mordellid species from Okinawa Island of the Ryukyus is described under the name of *Glipa (Macroglipa) kusamai* sp. nov. It resembles *Glipa (Macroglipa) oshimana* NOMURA from Japan and Taiwan in the maculate pattern, but differs from the latter particularly in the features of the pygidium and male genitalia.

Glipa (Macroglipa) oshimana NOMURA, 1966 was originally described on the basis of two female specimens from Amami-Oshima Island of the central Ryukyus, that is, in an evergreen forest area of the *Castanopsis–Cyclobalanopsis* zone. However, this species was considered to show a strangely discontinuous distributional pattern, that is, it has also been recorded from the montane area of Fukushima-shi, the Abukuma Areas, and Ohtaki-mura of Saitama Prefecture, all in the deciduous forest areas of the *Fagus* zone in central Honshu, and also from Taiwan. Specimens from these populations have been regarded as belonging to the same species, though male specimens remain unknown from both Amami-Oshima and Taiwan.

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine some interesting materials belonging to the group of *Glipa (Macroglipa) oshimana* collected from Okinawa Island lying between Amami-Oshima Island and Taiwan. At a glance, they are quite similar to *G. oshimana* NOMURA in the maculate pattern, though somewhat different in the coloration and shape of the pygidium. After a detailed examination, it has become clear that the Okinawan specimens are considerably different from the latter species above all in the male genitalic characters, and are new to science beyond all reasonable doubt. Therefore, I am going to describe the new species in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo for critically reading the original manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Dr. Shûhei NOMURA of the same museum for giving me the privilege of reexamining the holotype of *Glipa (Macroglipa) oshimana* NOMURA, Mr. Teruhisa UENO of the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University and Mr. Masahiro SAITO of Fukui Prefecture for supplying me with valuable materials used in this paper, and to Mr. Riichiro YAKITA of Okinawa Prefecture for his kind help in collecting mordellid specimens.

This short paper is dedicated to the memory of the late Prof. Dr. Keiichi KUSAMA.

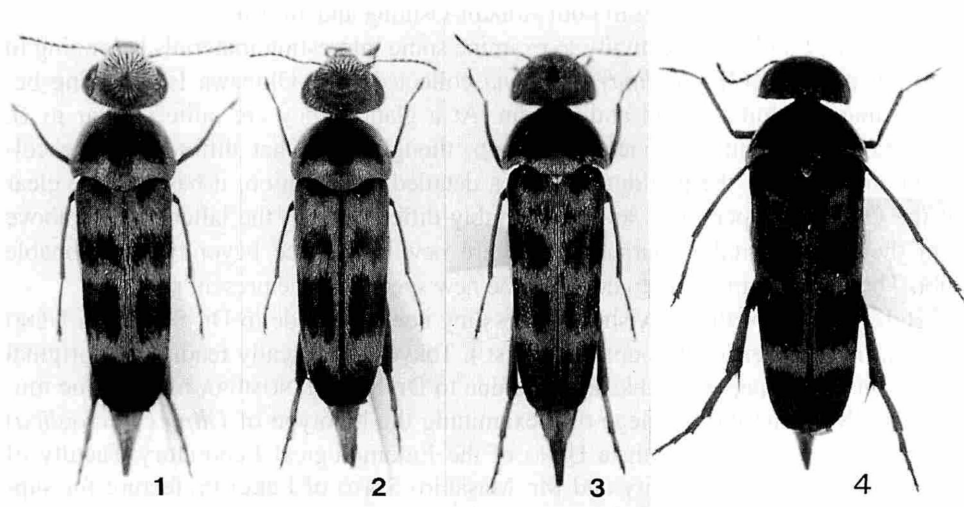
I am sincerely grateful to him for kindly leading and encouraging my study of cerambycid beetles, and entertain the highest regard for his effort to clarify the cerambycid faunas of Japan and her adjacent areas.

Glipa (Macroglipa) kusamai sp. nov.

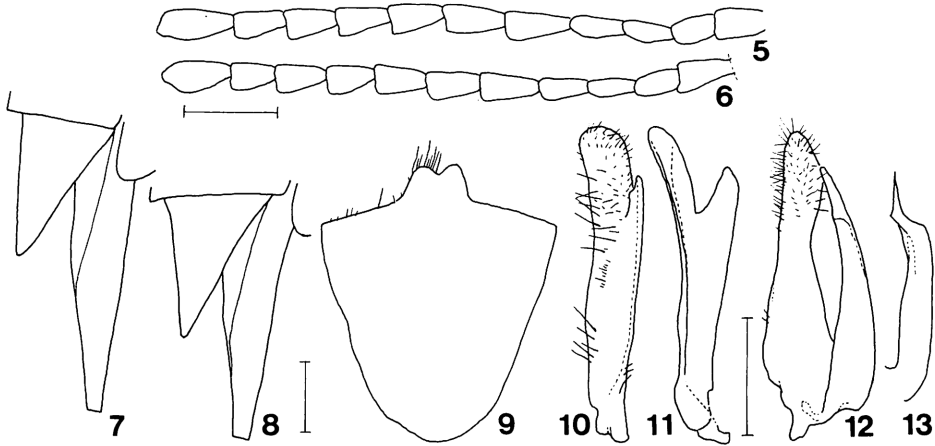
(Figs. 1, 2, 5-13)

Male. Black; mouth-parts yellowish brown except for blackish mandibles; fore femora brown; claws and spurs dark reddish brown. Dorsum decorated with golden yellow pubescence though bearing dark golden or faintly purplish fuscous one on vertex and humeri, whitish one on scutellum and more than basal half of pygidium, and light golden yellow one on apical part of pygidium.

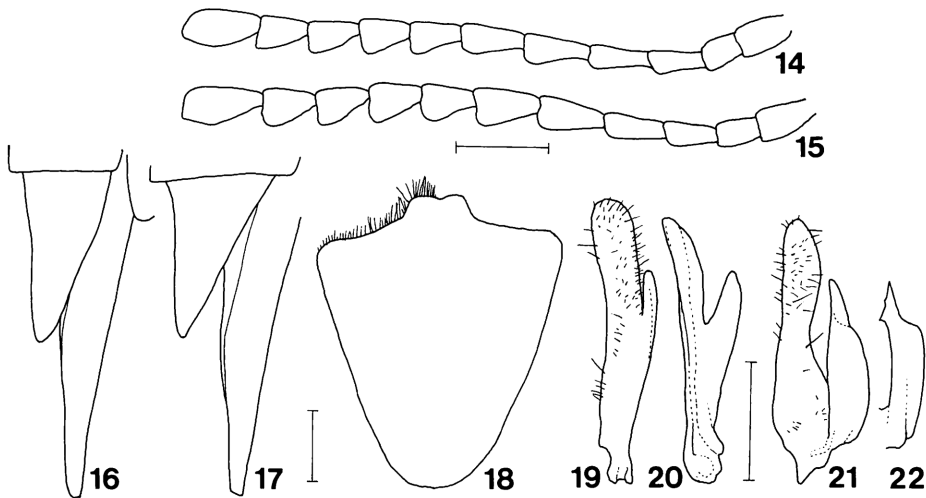
Head strongly convex, about 1.2 times as wide as long; gena narrow though broadly and roundly projected at the middle, well visible from above; eye elliptical, not reaching hind margin of gena, somewhat densely clothed with erect hairs all over; terminal segment of maxillary palpus shaped like a rather broad isosceles triangle. Antenna rather short, almost equal in length to the width of head (1.02 : 1), fairly shorter than pronotal width (0.85 : 1), and relatively weakly serrate at 5-10th segments; relative lengths of segments of the holotype as follows:— 10.5: 8.5: 9.6: 10.0: 12.7: 12.0: 10.6: 10.2: 10: 9.6: 15.0 (measured along each outer margin); terminal segment subquadrate, about 2.5 times as long as wide, the penultimate about 1.92 times as long as wide, somewhat rounded at anterior inner angle. Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as head, with 3 black spots, the middle being longitudinal, a pair of laterals large and subcircu-



Figs. 1-4. Habitus of *Glipa (Macroglipa)* spp. — 1, *G. (M.) kusamai* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; 2, same, ♀, paratype. — 3, *G. (M.) oshimana* NOMURA, ♂, from the Abukuma Areas; 4, same, ♀, holotype.



Figs. 5–13. *Glipa (Macroglipa) kusamai* sp. nov. — 5–6, Right antenna; 7–8, pygidium in lateral view; 9, 8th abdominal sternite; 10, left paramere in dorsal view, 11, same, lateral view; 12, right paramere in dorsal view; 13, ventral sclerotized branch of right paramere in lateral view. — 5, 7, 9–13, ♂, holotype; 6, 8, ♀, paratype. (Scales: 0.5 mm.)



Figs. 14–22. *Glipa (Macroglipa) oshimana* NOMURA from the Abukuma Areas. — 14–15, Right antenna; 16–17, pygidium in lateral view; 18, 8th abdominal sternite; 19, left paramere in dorsal view, 20, same, lateral view; 21, right paramere in dorsal view; 22, ventral sclerotized branch of right paramere in lateral view. — 14, 16, 18–22, ♂, 15, 17, ♀. (Scales: 0.5 mm.)

lar, each barely separated from middle spot by very thin, indistinct line consisting of golden yellow hairs. Elytra about 2.38 times as long as wide, rapidly attenuate towards basal 2/5, then slightly arcuately so apicad; each apex moderately rounded; basal maculation transversely *W*-shaped with posterior margin almost straight, with a pair of small vague black spots near sutures; middle fascia situated at about basal 2/5, more or less sinuate, clearly connected with both the basal maculation and posterior fascia on and along sutures, the latter of which is situated at apical 1/4–3/10, rather distinctly zigzag and very faintly or indistinctly prolonged apicad on and/or along sutures. Pygidium short, about 0.35 times as long as elytra, 2.07 times as long as anal sternite, straightly narrowed towards basal 1/2, then excavately so apicad; apex rather widely truncate in dorsal view, slightly obliquely so in lateral view; dorsum obviously carinate though without apparent median longitudinal cicatrix. Anal sternite short, very slightly wider than long (1.05 : 1), rather deeply, ovally concave; apex broadly truncate, about 0.54 times as wide as base, with very short and broad, indistinct lobe at middle. Eighth abdominal sternite longer than wide (1.13 : 1), rather angulate at anterior angles; median projection of apex deeply bilobed. Hind tibiae and 1st tarsi each with a longitudinal dorsal ridge.

Genitalia large, about 0.7 times as long as 8th abdominal sternite. Parameres as illustrated; left paramere about as long as the right, almost straight in ventral view, a rather long lobe branching off at about basal 7/10; right paramere weakly constricted at apical 1/3, with ventral sclerotized branch distinctly long and slender.

Female. Yellowish pubescence on body paler. Antenna broader in apical 7 segments; terminal segment subfusiform with externally enlarged inner margin, about 2.25 times as long as wide, the penultimate about 1.76 times as long as wide. Elytra stouter. Pygidium clothed with whitish pubescence except for yellowish one just at apex. Anal sternite smooth, not concave; apex broadly rounded with slight emargination at the middle.

Length: ♂: 7.0–8.8mm; ♀: 8.3–8.7 mm (incl. head and excl. pygidium).

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Yona, northern Okinawa Is., Ryukyus, 2–V–1990, M. SAITO leg. Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data as the holotype; same locality as the holotype: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, IV–1995 (emerged from dead wood), M. KIMURA leg.; 1 ♂, 24~27–V–1997, M. TAKAKUWA leg.

The holotype and a female paratype are deposited in the collection of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara. The paratypes will be presented to some institutes and coleopterists.

Distribution. Okinawa Is., Ryukyus, SW Japan.

The present new species is very closely allied to *Glipa (Macroglipa) oshimana* NOMURA, 1966 from central Honshu, Amami-Oshima Is. of the Ryukyus and Taiwan in the maculate pattern, but apparently differs from it mainly in the following respects: 1) body smaller, decorated with golden yellow pubescence on head, pronotum and elytra (with whitish yellow one in *G. (M.) oshimana*), 2) antennae slender, 3) posterior fascia of elytra zigzag (nearly straight in *G. (M.) oshimana*), 4) pygidium shorter,

widely truncate at apex, clothed with whitish to yellowish pubescence all over (with blackish one on apical part in *G. (M.) oshimana*), 5) 8th abdominal sternite of male rather angulate (rounded in *G. (M.) oshimana*) at anterior angles, with median projection more deeply bilobed, 6) male genitalia distinctly larger, left paramere almost straight (curved in *G. (M.) oshimana*), more anteriorly with diverging branch, right paramere constricted at apical 1/3 (before the middle in *G. (M.) oshimana*), with ventral sclerotized branch evidently longer and slenderer.

要 約

高桑正敏：オオシマオビハナノミに近似の琉球産1新種。—— 沖縄島からハナノミ科の1新種, *Glipa (Macroglipa) kusamai* sp. nov. (クサマオビハナノミ) を記載した。本種は本州、奄美大島、台湾から知られるオオシマオビハナノミに近似しているが、それよりも小型、背面の紋は金黄色微毛で形成され、鞘翅後方の帯紋はジグザグ状、尾節板の微毛は白色で先端が黄～金黄色であり、また♂交尾器が体に比較して非常に大きく、かつ形状も明らかに異なることで、容易に区別される。

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