

On *Agonum* (*Agonum*) *jankowskii* LAFER
(Coleoptera, Carabidae)

Seiji MORITA

Higashi-gotanda 5–19–7, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, 141–0022 Japan

Abstract A small agonine carabid beetle, *Agonum* (*Agonum*) *jankowskii* LAFER is redescribed from Sakhalin and Japan, and is newly added to the carabid fauna of Japan.

There are two undetermined specimens of a single species of the genus *Agonum* in my collection. One of them is a male from Sakhalin and the other is a female from the Sarobetsu Moor of Hokkaido, North Japan. Early in this year, Dr. G. Sh. LAFER had an opportunity to visit the Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba, Japan, and I was able to meet him at Chiba and submitted my specimens to him through the courtesy of Dr. SAITO of the museum. Although he did not have enough time to closely study the genital organ, the male specimen of my collection was determined by him as *Agonum jankowskii*, which had been briefly described by himself from the Primorskij Territory in the “Key to the Insects of Russian Far East”. In this paper, I will show the male genital organ based on a single male from Sakhalin, and record this species for the first time from Japan.

The abbreviations used herein are as follows: HW – greatest width of head; PW – greatest width of pronotum; PL – length of pronotum, measured along the mid-line; PA – width of pronotal apex; PB – width of pronotal base, measured between postangular setae; EW – greatest width of elytra; EL – greatest length of elytra; TL – length of metatarsus; PTL – length of segment 2 of protarsus, measured along the mid-line; PTW – greatest width of segment 2 of protarsus.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for critically reading the original manuscript of this paper.

Thanks are also due to Dr. German Sh. LAFER of Vladivostok for determining this species and for his kind support. My thanks are also due to Mr. Hideaki MATSUMOTO for supplying me with the specimens used in this study and to Dr. Akiko SAITO for her kind help.

Agonum (Agonum) jankowskii LAFER, 1992

[Japanese name: Sarobetsu-kurohirata-gomimushi]

(Figs. 1–8)

Agonum (Agonum) jankowskii LAFER, 1992, *Opredelitel' Nasekomykh Dal'nego Vostoka SSSR v Shesti Tomakh*, **3** (2): 616, fig. 290–1.

Length: 7.4–7.6 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra).

Body black, not iridescent; mouth parts and appendages slightly lighter than dorsum; bases of femora brown.

Head moderately convex; frontal furrows short, very shallow and divergent posteriorly; lateral grooves shallow and close to eyes; anterior supraorbital pores situated at the mid-eye level or a little before that level; posterior supraorbital pores situated a little behind the post-eye level or at that level, and weaker than the anterior ones; eyes moderately convex; PW/HW 1.73 in ♂, 1.66 in ♀; genae a little convex and a little shorter than eyes; mentum tooth simple and pointed at apex; neck wide; apex of

Fig. 1. *Agonum (Agonum) jankowskii* LAFER from Sakhalin.

labrum straight or slightly emarginate; mandibles short and strongly hooked at apices; microsculpture composed of isodiametric meshes; antennal segment I with a long seta, segment II with a long seta and a short seta, and segment III with several long setae on each side; relative lengths of antennal segments as follows:— I : II : III : IV : V : VI : XI \approx 1 : 0.5 : 0.9 : 1.03 : 0.94 : 0.90 : 1.03 in ♂, 1 : 0.52 : 1.03 : 1.10 : 1.05 : 1.05 : 1.16 in ♀.

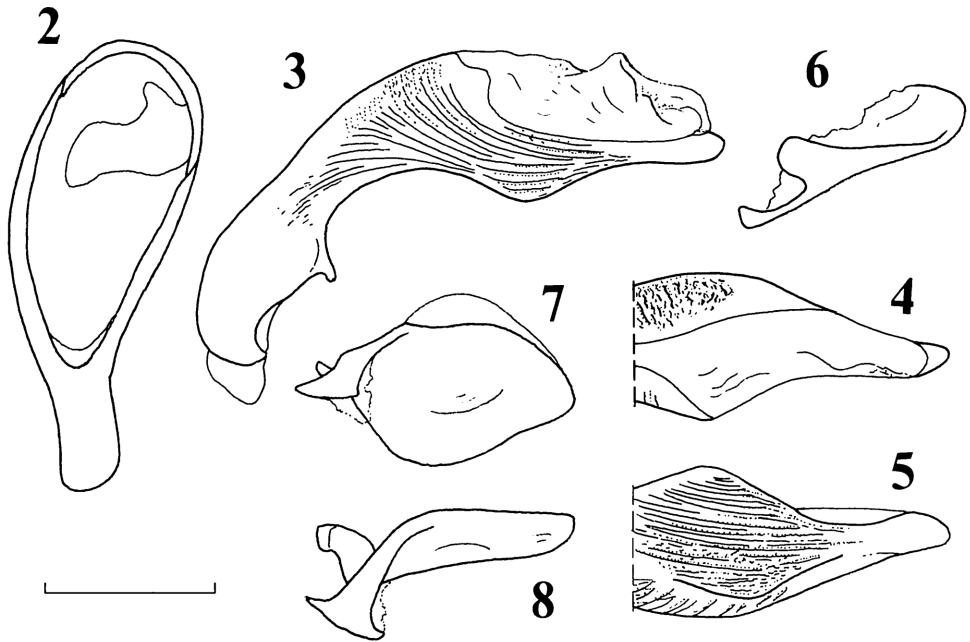
Pronotum wide, convex and widest at about middle or a little before the middle; PW/PL 1.36 in ♂, 1.32 in ♀; PW/PA 1.60 in ♂, 1.59 in ♀; PW/PB 1.33 in ♂, 1.39 in ♀; PA/PB 0.83 in ♂, 0.87 in ♀; apex widely emarginate, and bordered throughout; sides strongly arcuate throughout; reflexed sides very narrow near apical angles and becoming wider posteriad and merging into basal fovea on each side; base weakly arcuate; apical angles slightly produced and widely rounded; anterior transverse impression vanished at the sides and fine at the median part; anterior marginal seta situated at the widest part or a little before that level; median line fine, reaching neither apex nor base; basal foveae shallow, wide and smooth; posterior transverse impression shallow; hind angles widely rounded; microsculpture composed of fine transverse meshes or wide ones.

Elytra rather short, convex and dilated towards the widest part which is at about middle; basal part wide; shoulders widely rounded; EW/PW 1.35 in ♂, 1.33 in ♀; EL/EW 1.43 in ♂, 1.44 in ♀; epipleuron gradually narrowed towards apex; apices rounded on each side and slightly separated from each other; basal border strongly arcuate; basal pore situated at proximal part of stria I; striae rather shallow throughout, smooth or very weakly crenulate and becoming obsolete towards apices; scutellar striole situated on interval I and joining basal border; intervals slightly convex; in ♂, interval III with 3 pores, first pore situated at 1/5 from base, second one at about middle, and third one at 4/5 from base, the first and the second pores joining stria III or close to stria III, the third one joining stria II or close to stria II; in ♀, interval III with 4 pores, first pore at 1/4, second one at 2/5, third one at 3/5–7/10, fourth one at 4/5 from base, respectively, and the first and the second pores close to stria III, the third ones on interval II, the fourth one on interval III or close to stria II; marginal series composed of 15 pores in ♂, 16 pores in ♀; microsculpture consisting of fine transverse meshes.

Ventral side impunctate, but the sternites bear longitudinal and oblique wrinkles; in ♀, anal sternite with 4 setae which are on a transverse line.

Legs slender; PTW/PTL 1.00 in ♂, 0.82 in ♀; in ♂, segment I of each protarsus hardly bisulcate on dorsum; in ♀, two or three proximal segments of each protarsus with shallow inner and outer sulci; four proximal segments of meso- and metatarsi with inner and outer sulci on dorsal side; claw segments of meso- and metatarsi each with very weak median sulcus on dorsal side and several setae on ventral side; TL/HW 1.29 in ♂, 1.23 in ♀; metatrochanter short and with rounded apex; metafemora each with 4 setae in ♂ and 3 setae in ♀ in ventral view.

Genital segment with an elongate handle; aedeagus elongate; basal part narrow, and with an elongate sagittal aileron; right and left walls and ventral side covered with many strong wrinkles, but the basal part and apical lobe are smooth; viewed laterally,



Figs. 2–8. *Agonum (Agonum) jankowskii* LAFER from Sakhalin. — 2, Genital segment, dorsal view; 3, aedeagus, left lateral view; 4, apical part of aedeagus, dorsal view; 5, apical part of aedeagus, ventral view; 6, right paramere, left lateral view; 7, left paramere, left lateral view; 8, left paramere, dorsal view. (Scale: 1 mm for 2; 0.5 mm for 3–8.)

ventral surface strongly produced and forming a ridge; apical lobe produced with apex rounded in lateral view; viewed ventrally, apex narrowly rounded and smooth; right paramere elongate and with widely rounded apex; left paramere broad and with large twisted basal part.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 16–VI–1990, Korsakov, Sakhalin; 1 ♀, 9–VIII–1991, Wakkasakanai, Toyotomi-chō, Hokkaido, H. MATSUMOTO & T. ARAKI leg.

Range. Russia (Primorskij Territory, Sakhalin); Japan (Hokkaido).

Notes. According to Dr. LAFER, the type locality of this species is the mouth of the Riv. Suyfun (=Riv. Razdolnaya) about 26 km NW of Vladivostok. The type specimens were obtained at the left bank of the river.

This species is closely allied to *Agonum (Agonum) sculptipes* (BATES) (1883, p. 257), but is distinguished from it by the following points: 1) smaller body, 2) smaller eyes, 3) less strongly arcuate sides of pronotum, 4) wider basal part of elytra, 5) robusiter legs, 6) PTW/PTL 1.00 in ♂, 0.82 in ♀, 7) TL/HW 1.29 in ♂, 1.23 in ♀, 8) handle of genital segment elongate, and 9) peculiar shape of male genital organ. [In *A. (A.) sculptipes* (BATES) from Memanbetsu and Utonaiko, Hokkaido, North Japan, body length: 8.8–10.2 mm; PW/PL 1.22–1.29 (M 1.25) in 5 ♂♂, 1.21–1.29 (M 1.25) in 5 ♀♀; EL/EW 1.48–1.56 (M 1.52) in 5 ♂♂, 1.44–1.47 (M 1.46) in 5 ♀♀; TL/HW

1.48–1.55 (M 1.51) in 4♂♂, 1.40–1.46 (M 1.44) in 5♀♀; PTW/PTL 0.63–0.70 (M 0.66) in 8♂♂, 0.56–0.71 (M 0.74) in 7♀♀; handle of genital segment wide and dilated apically.]

要 約

森田誠司：サロベツクロヒラタゴミムシについて。—— ロシア沿海洲より記載された小型のヒラタゴミムシ, *Agonum (Agonum) jankowskii* LAFER, 1992 をサハリン産の雄および北海道サロベツ原野産の雌の標本を基に再記載した。

References

- BATES, H. W., 1883. Supplement to the geodephagous Coleoptera of Japan, chiefly from the collection of Mr. George LEWIS, made during his second visit, from February, 1880, to September, 1881. *Trans. ent. Soc. London*, **1883**: 205–290, pl. 13.
- HABU, A., 1978. Carabidae: Platynini (Insecta: Coleoptera). *Fauna Japonica*. viii+447 pp., 36 pls. Keigaku Publ., Tokyo.
- LAFER, G. Sh., 1992. Podotriad Adephaga. In LER, P. A. (ed.), *Opredelitel' Nasekomykh Dal'nego Vostoka SSSR v Shesti Tomakh*, **3** (2): 602–621. (In Russian.)
- , A. N. NILSSON & S. K. KHOLIN, 1997. Additional records and new synonyms of Cicindelidae and Carabidae (Coleoptera) from the Island of Sakhalin in the Russian Far East. *Ent. fenn.*, **8**: 13–17.

Elytra, Tokyo, **27** (2): 603–604, November 13, 1999

Notes on the Bembidiinae (Carabidae) of Japan

XII. A Record of *Tachylopha ovata* (MOTSCHULSKY)

Seiji MORITA

Higashi-gotanda 5–19–7, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, 141–0022 Japan

Tachylopha ovata (MOTSCHULSKY, 1851) is a remarkable tachyine carabid beetle characterized above all by the tricolored antennae and peculiar shape of the hind angles of pronotum and of the elytral shoulders. A habitus drawing of this species was shown by ANDREWES (1935) in one of his great works, “The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma, Carabidae Vol. II”.

BRUNEAU DE MIRÉ (1966) reported the unique structure of the African species of *Tachy-*