New or Little-known Elateridae (Coleoptera) from Japan, XLI

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Abstract Two new species of elaterid beetles are described from the Ryukyu Islands, Japan and illustrated. They are named *Prodrasterius okinawensis* and *Reitterelater kuriharai*.

In the present study, I am going to describe two new species of elaterid beetles from the Ryukyu Islands, Japan. The holotypes of each species to be described in this paper are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi Uéno of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindly reading the manuscript and giving me many useful suggestions, and Mr. Masaaki KIMURA of Naha City and Mr. Takashi KURIHARA of Tokyo for their kindness in offering to me the specimens used in this study.

Prodrasterius okinawensis sp. nov. [Agrypninae]

(Fig. 1 A-B)

Female. Body length 6 mm, width about 1.8 mm. Body moderately elongate and gently convex above, with sides nearly parallel; surface shining, entirely chestnut brown except for head, labrum, median longitudinal area of pronotal disc, scutellum and some parts of elytra, which are black as shown in Fig. 1 A. Antennae and legs yellowish brown. Vestiture pale yellow, rather long and semidecumbent.

Head gently convex between eyes and weakly depressed in subvertical portion between antennae; surface deeply, densely and rather coarsely punctate; clypeal margin entire, transverse and weakly rounded at middle. Antenna rather short, not attaining to posterior angle of pronotum; basal segment robust and subcylindrical, 2nd small and subclavate, 3rd subtriangular and a little longer than 2nd, 4th about 1.7 times as long as 3rd; 4th to 10th ordinarily serrate.

Pronotum subquadrate, longer than its basal width, with sides slightly sinuate just before posterior angles, weakly rounded at middle; disc convex, deeply, coarsely and evenly punctate, but the punctures become coarser laterad, without median longitudinal channel or smooth line in middle; posterior angles rather short, projecting posterior

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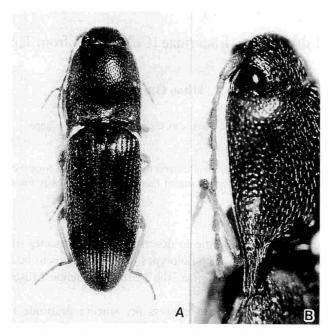


Fig. 1. Prodrasterius okinawensis sp. nov., female; A, holotype; B, dorsolateral aspect of head and pronotum, and lateral aspect of left antenna.

riad, each with a distinct carina above. Scutellum subovate, gently convex at middle, punctulate and pubescent.

Elytra a little more than twice as long as their conjoined basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal halves, thence weakly rounded and gradulally convergent towards apices which are normally rounded; striae well defined, deeply and regularly punctate; intervals weakly elevated, punctulate and irregularly rugose. Legs rather robust, apical portion of each 4th tarsal segment more or less lobed beneath.

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Matsuda in Ginoza-son, Kunigami, Okinawa-hontô Is. of the Ryukyu Islands, 4~8–VII–1995, M. SUGIMOTO leg.

Distribution. Okinawa-hontô Island of the Ryukyu Islands.

This new species is somewhat similar to *Prodrasterius agnatus* (CANDÈZE, 1873) from Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the larger body and unique black maculations on the elytra.

Reitterelater kuriharai sp. nov. [Elaterinae]

(Fig. 2 A-B)

Female. Body length 7.5 mm, width about 2.5 mm. Body moderately elongate, nearly parallel-sided and gently convex above; surface shining, entirely blackish brown

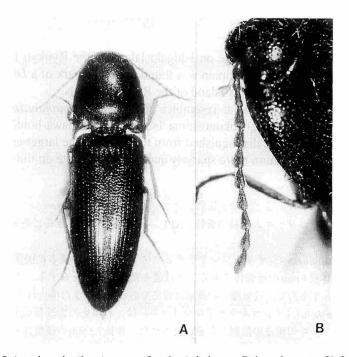


Fig. 2. Reitterelater kuriharai sp. nov., female; A, holotype; B, lateral aspect of left antenna.

except for postangular portions of pronotum, sutural intervals of elytra and most parts of ventral surfaces of body, which are more or less dark chestnut-brown; antennae and legs castaneous brown; vestiture fine, rather long and fulvous.

Head gently convex between eyes, weakly depressed in subvertical portion between antennae; surface moderately densely and evenly punctate; clypeal margin well ridged, rounded and weakly impressed at middle. Antenna rather short, not attaining to posterior angle of pronotum; basal segment robust and subovate; 2nd small and subglobose, 3rd subclavate and about 1.3 times as long as 2nd; 4th about 1.3 times as long as 3rd; 4th to 10th moderately serrate.

Pronotum subquadrate, almost as long as its basal width, with sides weakly sinuate just before posterior angles, slightly rounded at middle; disc moderately convex, rather sparsely and evenly punctate, surface smooth and shining among the punctures, median longitudinal channel barely seen in basal area; posterior angles projected posteriad, each with double carinae above, with outer carina shallow and raised along lateral margin. Scutellum flattened, lingulate and obtusely pointed apicad.

Elytra about 2.2 times as long as its basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal two-thirds, thence weakly rounded and gradually convergent towards apices which are ordinarily pointed; striae well defined, deeply and coarsely punctate; intervals rather flattened, punctulate, irregularly and transversely rugose. Basal plates of each outer margin angulate near basal portion, then clearly narrowed outwards. Legs

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and claws simple.

Male unknown.

Holotype: \mathcal{Q} , Mt. Omoto-dake on Ishigaki Island of the Ryukyu Islands, 31–III–1999, T. Kurihara leg. This specimen was found under the bark of a *Distylum*-tree.

Distribution. Ishigaki-jima Island of the Ryukyu Islands.

This new species somewhat resembles *Reitterelater amamiensis* ÔHIRA, 1968 from Amami-Ôshima Island, Tokunoshima Island and Okinawa-hontô Island of the Ryukyu Islands, but can be distinguished from the latter by the larger and stouter body and more elongate pronotum, more sparsely and evenly punctate on the disc.

要 約

大平仁夫:日本産コメツキムシ科の新種, XLI. — 本報告では2亜科に所属する2新種を記載した.

Prodrasterius okinawensis (オキナワマダラチビコメツキ) は、沖縄本島国頭の宜野座村松田で見いだされた体長6mmの雌個体である。体は濃赤褐色で光沢を有する。また、上翅に黒色の特有の斑紋を有するので、近似種との識別は容易である。雄はまだ得られていない。

Reitterelater kuriharai(イシガキチャイロコメツキ)は,石垣島の於茂登岳山麓の畑の生け垣にされているイスノキの樹皮の隙間から見いだされた.体長7.5 mmの雌個体である.体は暗赤褐色で光沢を有する.一般外形は奄美大島から新種として記載されたR. amamiensis(アマミチャイロコメツキ)に類似しているが,体はより大型でより細長く,前胸背板の点刻はより細かくてよりまばらに印する.雄はまだ得られていない.

References

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