

A New Species of the Genus *Denticolloides* (Coleoptera,
Elateridae) from Hokkaido, Japan

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Abstract A new species of the elaterid genus *Denticolloides* GURJEVA, 1963, hitherto unrecorded from Japan, is described from Hokkaido, Japan. This interesting species, named *D. hosokawai*, belongs to the subfamily Dendrometrinae.

The genus *Denticolloides* GURJEVA, 1963 was established on the basis of *Denticolloides paradoxus* GURJEVA, 1963, and five species belonging to this genus have hitherto been known from Central Asia.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Kôji HOSOKAWA, I had an opportunity to examine a series of elaterid specimens in his collection. After a careful examination, I have found that a new species belonging to the genus *Denticolloides* is contained in it. In the present paper, I am going to describe it under the name of the *Denticolloides hosokawai* sp. nov.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Hitoo ÔHIRA of Okazaki for his constant guidance and to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his critically reading the original manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Mr. Kôji HOSOKAWA of Nagoya for his kindness in giving me an opportunity to examine this interesting species which is an important addition to the elaterid fauna of Japan.

The holotype will be deposited in the collection of the Osaka Museum of Natural History.

Denticolloides hosokawai sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Kita-kurobeni-kometsuki]

(Figs. 1–4)

Female. Body length 12.2 mm and largest width about 3.0 mm. Body elongate, almost parallel-sided and moderately convex above; dorsal surfaces of head and pronotum opaque, but scutellum, elytra and most parts of ventral surfaces more or less shining. Head, pronotum and scutellum black except for elytra and ventral surfaces dark brown to black; antennae dark brown and legs yellowish brown.

Head and pronotum clothed with rather long, subrecumbent and whitish yellow pubescence except for elytra and ventral surfaces with rather short, recumbent and pale yellow pubescence.

Head subquadrate, with frons triangularly impressed between eyes, unevenly, coarsely and densely punctate, each puncture seemingly umbilical; clypeal margin rather prominent, rounded and shallowly impressed at the middle, but strongly ridged over antennal insertions; apical segment of each maxillary palpus hatchet-like in shape and about 1.7 times as long as its largest width; labrum transversely ovate, slightly convex in the middle, with surface coarsely punctate; fronto-clypeal area transverse, broad and somewhat narrowed at the middle. Eyes semicircular and prominent outwards. Antenna elongate and barely reaching posterior angle of pronotum; basal segment robust and subovate; the second short, subconical and about 0.8 times as long as its largest width; the third elongate triangular, about 3.5 times as long as the second and as long as the fourth; the third to tenth normally serrate; apicalmost subovate and about 3 times as long as its largest width.

Pronotum almost quadrate, as long as basal width, with sides clearly sinuate just before posterior angles, almost parallel at the middle, then feebly arcuate and clearly convergent towards anterior angles; disc gently convex, with a median longitudinal impression feebly seen in the middle; surface unevenly, coarsely, densely and umbilicately punctate, the punctures becoming slightly smaller laterad and posteriad; poste-

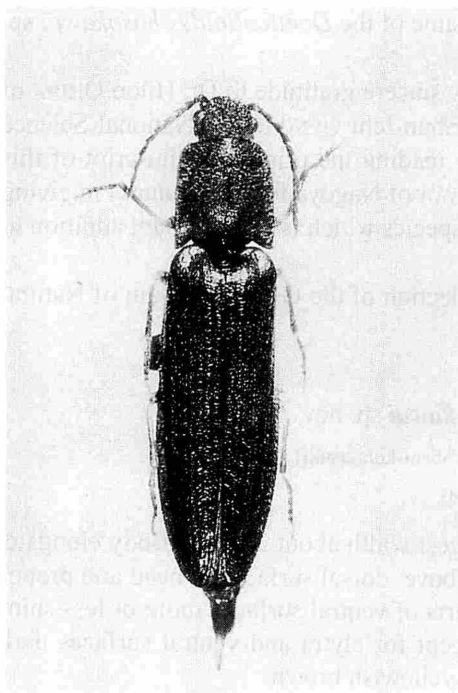


Fig. 1. *Denticolloides hosokawai* sp. nov., holotype (female), from Mitsumata in Kamishihorochô, Katou-gun, Hokkaido.

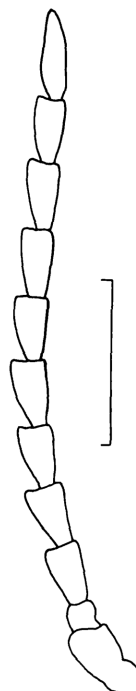
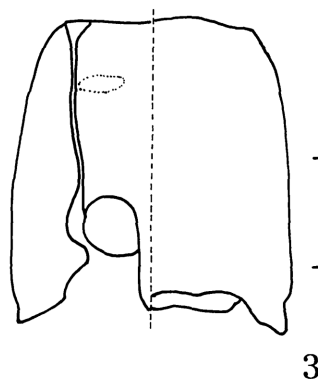


Fig. 2. Right antenna of *Denticolloides hosokawai* sp. nov. Scale: 1 mm.



Figs. 3–4. Prothorax of *Denticolloides hosokawai* sp. nov.; right half of dorsal view (3), and right half of ventral view (4). Scale: 1 mm.

rior angles short, projecting postero-laterally, and obtusely pointed at each apex, without carina above.

Scutellum lingulate, subvertical and convex above; surface coarsely and sparsely punctate.

Elytra about 3.1 times as long as its basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal two-thirds, then rounded and gradually convergent towards apices; striae defined, coarsely and unevenly punctate; intervals slightly elevated, shallowly punctate and transversely rugose.

Legs slender, each apical end of second to fourth tarsal segments slightly expanded beneath, though the fourth is more clearly expanded than the second and third; claws simple.

Propleura coarsely and umbilicately punctate in each apical three-fourths, but the punctures are smaller and sparser than those of pronotal disc. Prosternum with a pair of nodules at the sides of apical fourth along prostero-pleural suture; surface coarsely and umbilicately punctate, the punctures smaller and sparser than those of propleura. Prosternal process weakly incurved between procoxae, then straightly projecting apicad and obtusely pointed at apex.

Male unknown.

Holotype: 1 ♀, Mitsumata, Kamishihoro-chô, Katou-gun, Hokkaido, 1-VII-1983, K. HOSOKAWA leg.

Notes. This new species is allied to *Denticolloides sinensis* DOLIN et CATE, 1999, from the East Tian Shan Mountains in northwestern China, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following points: 1) The body is larger. 2) The sides of pronotum are sinuate just before the posterior angles. 3) Posterior angles of the pronotum obtusely pointed apicad.

要 約

有本久之：北海道から発見されたキタベニコメツキ属の1新種。——キタベニコメツキ属 *Denticolloides* の種は、DOLIN & CATE (1999) の研究によれば、中央アジアから5種が記録されている。今回、北海道で発見された *Denticolloides* 属の1種を新種と認め、キタクロベニコメツキ *Denticolloides hosokawai* と命名して記載した。これは日本から最初の属である。本種は *Denticolloides sinensis* DOLIN et CATE, 1999 に似ているが、より大型、前胸背板の両側は後角直前で顕著に狭まり、後角の先端は鋭く尖らないことなどにより識別できる。雄は未発見である。

References

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