

A New Species of *Nodynus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from China

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Nodynus* is described from China under the name *N. kasaharai*. It is similar in general appearance to *N. leucofasciatus* LEWIS, but differs in the maculation and microsculpture of the elytra as well as in the configuration of the male genitalia.

The genus *Nodynus* C. WATERHOUSE is a small genus in the Apateticinae and consists of only five known species. All but *N. leucofasciatus* LEWIS from Japan are distributed in Southeast Asia. Recently I was able to examine two specimens of *Nodynus* from Shaanxi Province, North China. They are very similar in general appearance to *N. leucofasciatus*, but are easily distinguished from the latter by the elytral markings. I am therefore going to describe them as a new species under the name *N. kasaharai*.

The specific name is dedicated to the late Mr. Sumao KASAHARA, who was a famous artist of insects and other living things and an eager carabidologist in Japan.

I am very grateful to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO, Emeritus Curator of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindness in critically reading the manuscript of this paper.

Nodynus kasaharai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Body oblong-suboval, subparallel-sided, rather convex above, a little constricted between prothorax and elytra and strongly shining black; mouth organs pitchy, genital segments dark brown and nails brownish; elytra with a transverse reddish yellow fascia at about the middle on each half, the fascia rather wide, triangularly produced before and behind in both 2nd and 4th interstices, only behind in 6th interstice, and only before in the 7th, extending from lateral margin to parasutural punctate stria, not reaching sutural space and not extending to epipleuron; epipleura without any fasciae. Length (width): 11.0–12.7 (4.8–5.1) mm (somewhat shrank).

Head much narrower than pronotum (19.0 : 48.0), flattened, gently convex and almost impunctate medially but punctate-foveate on vertex, rather densely punctured in lateral, occipital and clypeal areas, the punctures small inside antennal tubercles and

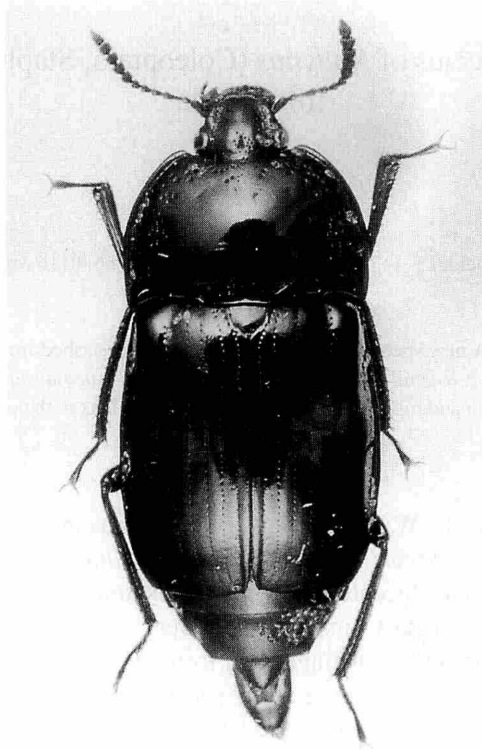
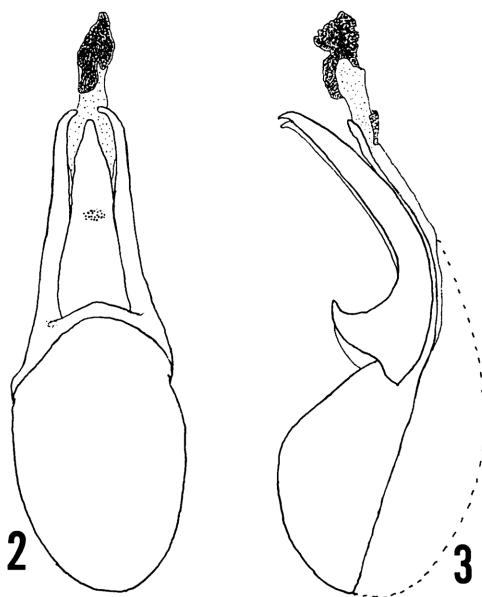


Fig. 1. Habitus of *Nodynus kasaharai* sp.nov.

coarse at sides and occiput, wholly with very minute and sparse punctures but without microsculpture. Antennae moderate in length, polished and longer than wide in basal five segments, 5th segment nearly as long as wide, 6th to 10th segments strongly transverse, and 11th subtrapezoidal, a little narrower than 10th and slightly longer than wide, and with the following relative lengths (widths): 13.0 (6.0):5.5 (4.5):11.0 (5.0):7.0 (5.0):6.5 (5.0):5.5 (5.5):6.5 (9.0):6.0 (10.0):6.0 (11.5):6.0 (11.5):11.5 (10.0).

Pronotum semicircular, much wider than long (48.0 : 28.0), very slightly narrower and much shorter than elytra (48.0:50.0 & 28.0:55.0), gently convex, seemingly prominent at angles; apical margin widely and rather deeply emarginate, narrowly bordered, straight in middle, the emargination a half as wide as pronotum; lateral margins roundly convergent anteriorly, faintly sinuate before basal angles and widely bordered throughout; basal margin not bordered, gently emarginate in lateral third and briefly prominent in mid-third with straight hind margin; apical angles widely and basal ones narrowly rounded; disc coarsely, sparsely and irregularly punctured along apical and



Figs. 2–3. *Nodymus kasaharai* sp. nov. Male genitalia: 2, ventral view; 3, lateral view.

lateral margins, not microsculptured, with very minute and sparse punctures, though the base bears only a few coarse punctures at about the prominence.

Scutellum lingulate, a little prominent at apex, weakly convex and impunctate.

Elytra somewhat barrel-shaped, gently arcuate at sides, bordered at lateral margins and narrowly sulcate along them, widest just behind the middle, truncate at apical margins, latero-apical angles obtusely rounded, inner apical angles arcuate and sharply prominent at each tip; surface with eight striae of small and elongate punctures on each elytron, all reaching near apical margin, inner five striae reaching base but the outer three ending behind shoulder; interstices somewhat convex, very minutely and sparsely punctate with weak and very sparse linear microsculpture. Epipleuron with small and sparse punctures in basal fourth but the remaining part is very minutely and sparsely punctate.

Abdomen with 7th and 8th segments finely and sparsely punctured, the punctures becoming much finer near each apical margin, with transverse linear microsculpture; male 8th sternite gently arcuate at apical margin, with several short, shallow pits along apical margin.

Legs thick and rather long; fore tibiae conspicuously thickened distad, slightly sinuate near base in male, simply curved in female; mid- and hind tibiae faintly sinuate in basal halves.

Male genitalia (Figs. 2–3) symmetrical, elongated subfusiform and rather strongly curved ventrad; penis elongated suboval in basal swelling, which is nearly a half as

long as the genitalia, almost wholly membranous on dorsum, gradually tapered towards blunt apex; parameres bilobate, rather slender, gradually narrowed apicad, relatively short, hooked and thin at apex.

Holotype: ♂, Qinling Mts. (up to 1,200 m), Xunyanguba env., Shaanxi Prov., China, 20-V~10-VI-2000. Paratype: ♀, same data as the holotype. (All the type specimens are preserved in the collection of the Osaka Museum of Natural History.)

Remarks. The present new species is very similar in general appearance to *N. leucofasciatus* LEWIS from Japan, though it is easily distinguishable from the latter as follows: in the latter species, the elytra bear whitish yellow fascia and dense reticulate microsculpture, and the epipleuron bears a long whitish yellow fascia, which is continuous from the dorsum, while in the present species, the elytra bear reddish yellow fascia and very fine, sparse and linear microsculpture, and the epipleuron is devoid of any fascia; in the Japanese species, the basal swelling of the male genitalia is two-thirds as long as the penis, while in the present new species, the basal swelling is elongate, nearly as long as the male genitalia.

要 約

林 靖彦：中国産シテムシモドキ属の新種。——シテムシモドキ属 *Nodynus* は5種からなる小さい属で、シラオビシテムシモドキ *N. leucofasciatus* を除いた残りは東南アジアから知られている。最近、中国産の、シラオビシテムシモドキにきわめてよく似た、本属の種を調べることができた。本種は翅鞘の斑紋の色が橙黄色でその側片に斑紋を欠くことなどで容易に区別でき、また雄交尾器、翅鞘の微細印刻の有無などでも容易に区別できることから新種と認め、昨年逝去された笠原須磨生氏に献名して記載した。

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