

Discovery of a Peculiar New Species of the Genus *Glipa*
(Coleoptera, Mordellidae) from Western Honshu of Japan

Masatoshi TAKAKUWA

Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History,
499 Iryuda, Odawara, 250-0031 Japan

Abstract A new mordellid beetle from Okayama Prefecture of western Honshu, Central Japan is described under the name of *Glipa (Macroglipa) kibiana* sp. nov. It resembles most closely *Glipa (Macroglipa) oshimana* NOMURA from Japan and Taiwan at first sight, particularly in the maculate pattern, but evidently differs from the latter and its congeners in the peculiar antennae and male genitalia.

In the summer of 2002, a strange male specimen of the mordellid genus *Glipa* was collected by Mr. Hiroshi MITSUEDA of Kurashiki on the Kibi Plateau of western Honshu. It was a great surprise! After several surveys of some coleopterists and myself, a second specimen of that species was barely caught by Mr. Osamu YAMAJI of Okayama at about the same place in 2005. Furthermore, several more specimens of the species were brought to me in 2006 by the two entomologists mentioned above from the same locality. This species is doubtless new to science as noted below.

The Kibi Plateau lies from eastern Okayama Prefecture in the east to eastern Hiroshima Prefecture in the west, and is situated along the southern side of the Chûgoku Hills. It forms limestone areas and is covered with intermixed forests of evergreen and deciduous trees. It was quite unexpected that an unknown species of the genus *Glipa* was discovered in such an area, though some plants indigenous to this area (called the Kibi elements) have already been known.

At a glance, this new species may be considered to belong to the group of *G. (Macroglipa) oshimana* by having similar external characters particularly in the maculate pattern. However, the male genitalia are evidently peculiar not only in the species-group but also in the whole members of the genus from the Oriental region, and the antennae are also very characteristic. I believe firmly that the present new species singly forms an independent group within the genus.

Before going into the description of the new species, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, for his kindness in reading the manuscript of this paper. Deep thanks are also due to Mr. Hiroshi MITSUEDA and Mr. Osamu YAMAJI, both of Okayama Prefecture, for supplying me with valuable materials used in this paper.

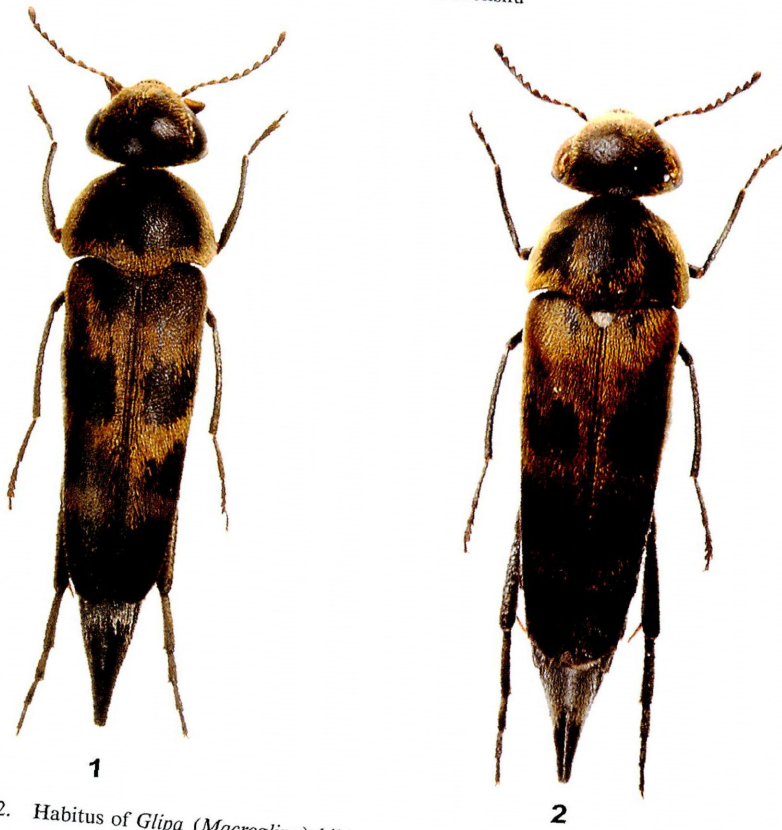
Glipa (Macroglipa) kibiana sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–11)

Closely similar to the members of the group of *G. (M.) oshimana* NOMURA (TAKAKUWA, 2000) particularly in the maculate pattern, but evidently differs from them in the features of antennae (Figs. 3, 4) and male genitalia (Figs. 8–11); the antennae are distinctly broad and fully thickened, and the male genitalia are extremely stout and thick with simple ventral sclerotized branch of right paramere, as compared with the other Oriental members of the genus. The present new species may singly form an independent species-group in the genus because of having such unique characteristics.

Male. Entirely black; mouth-parts, each base and apex of several basal segments of antennae and fore femora more or less testaceous; spurs of hind tibiae and all claws reddish brown. Dorsum clothed with blackish pubescence, decorated with deep golden yellow pubescence which forms pronotal and elytral maculations. Abdomen clothed with whitish to brownish yellow hairs in general, except for sides of 1st to 3rd, apical 2/3 of 4th and whole of 5th segments which are more or less sparsely clothed with fuscous or blackish hairs.

Body apparently stouter than in *G. (M.) oshimana*. Head moderately convex, about 1.2 times as wide as long, clothed with deep golden yellow pubescence though fuscous or darkened on vertex; eye large, clearly not reaching temple, densely clothed with somewhat long, erect hairs all over; gena broadly and rectangularly projected laterad; terminal segment of maxillary palpus shaped like a broad isosceles triangle though the inner margin is shorter than the outer. Antennae distinctly broad and fully thickened, about as long as the width of head (1.02 : 1), shorter than pronotal width (0.81 : 1), and very weakly serrate at 5–10th segments, each of which is strongly arcuate at inner margin and apparently less than twice as long as wide; relative lengths of segments of the holotype as follows: 1.6 : 1 : 1.0 : 1.4 : 1.5 : 1.4 : 1.3 : 1.4 : 1.4 : 1.4 : 2.1; 5th segment 1.8 times as long as wide; terminal segment oval, 2.05 times as long as wide, penultimate one 1.56 times as long as wide. Pronotum 1.26 times as wide as head, with three black spots, the middle one being longitudinal, a pair of laterals being relatively large and subcircular, each separated from the middle spot by a narrow line consisting of deep golden yellow hairs. Scutellum rather parabolical, densely with white hairs. Elytra 2.45 times as long as wide, almost straightly attenuated posteriad; each apex moderately rounded; basal maculation distinctly enlarged at basal 3/10, connected with middle fascia along sides, with a pair of appendicular projections at hind margin, and leaving a pair of black spots just behind the base; middle fascia situated just at basal 1/2, indistinctly zigzag, broadly connected with both the basal maculation and the posterior fascia on and along suture; posterior fascia situated at apical 1/4–1/3, broadly and indistinctly zigzag. Pygidium short and stout, 2.34 times as long as basal width, 0.38 times as long as elytra, 1.63 times as long as anal sternite, somewhat abruptly narrowed with curving sides before the apex which is broadly truncate; dorsum clothed with whitish pubescence in about basal 1/4. Anal sternite parabolical in ventral view, 1.4

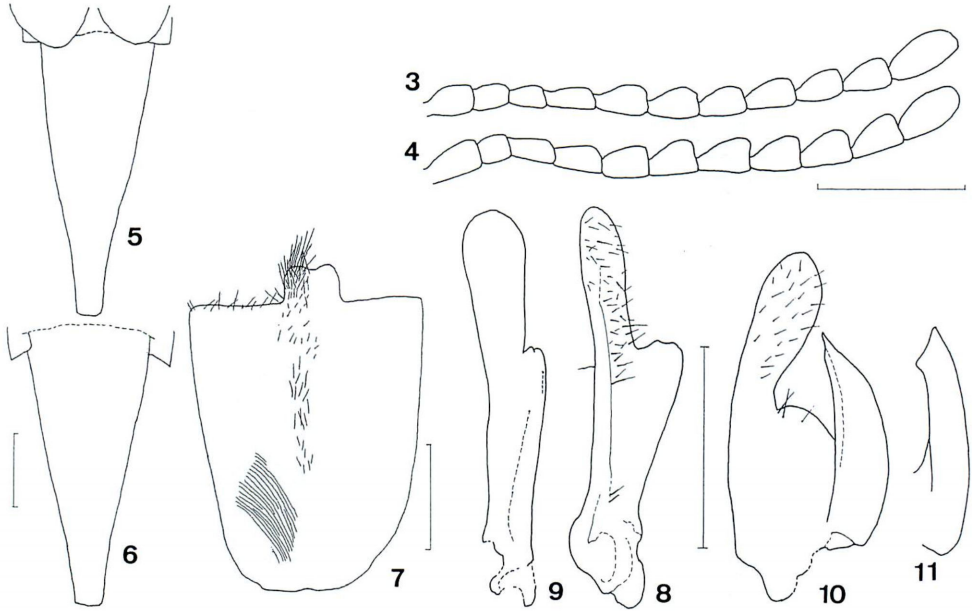


Figs. 1-2. Habitus of *Glipa* (*Macroglipa*) *kibiana* sp. nov.; 1, ♂, holotype; 2, ♀, paratype.

times as long as wide, shallowly and longitudinally concave in about apical 2/3; apex nearly truncate though narrowly rounded at both angles. Eighth abdominal sternite thickened, lingulate with subparallel sides, 1.23 times as long as wide; apical projection oblong, a half wider than long, with apex shallowly bilobed. Fore tibia strongly curved both inwards and downwards. Dorsal ridge of hind tibia indistinct, and that of 1st hind tarsus almost not recognized.

Genitalia as in Figs. 8-11. Left paramere distinctly broad; basal piece a little projected anteriorly with apex grooved; apical membranous piece about 0.55 times as long as basal piece, thick, broad and fairly sclerotized, and gradually broadened before apex. Right paramere distinctly broad, shorter than the left (0.87: 1), constricted at apical 2/5; basal piece slightly projected anteriorly at fore margin; ventral sclerotized branch much thickened, simply convergent towards apex in inner view which is hardly distorted; apical membranous piece thick, broad and fairly sclerotized.

Female. Antennae considerably shorter and broader, about 0.92 times as long as the width of head, 0.75 times as wide as pronotal width; relative lengths of segments as follows: 1.9 : 1 : 1.5 : 1.5 : 1.5 : 1.5 : 1.6 : 1.6 : 1.6 : 1.7 : 2.2; 5th segment a half longer



Figs. 3-11. *Glipa (Macroglipe) kibiana* sp. nov.; 3-4, right antenna; 5-6, pygidium; 7, eighth abdominal sternite; 8, left paramere in inner view; 9, same in lateral view; 10, right paramere in inner view; 11, ventral sclerotized branch of right paramere in lateral view. — 3, 5, 7-11, ♂; 4, 6, ♀. (Scales: 0.5 mm.)

than wide; terminal segment 1.94 times as long as wide. Elytra about 2.3 times as long as wide, attenuate with slightly curving sides or almost straightly so posteriad; yellowish maculations more enlarged. Pygidium distinctly shorter and pressed, clothed with whitish pubescence in about basal 1/2 (though very variable, sometimes less than 1/2 and sometimes more than 1/2). Anal sternite 1.15 times as long as wide, fully swollen ventrad; apical angles widely rounded. Fore tibia straight in dorsal view though curved downwards. Dorsal ridges of hind tibia and 1st hind tarsus more or less recognized though sometimes obscure.

Length: ♂: 6.8-7.5 mm; ♀: 6.6-9.0 mm (incl. head and excl. pygidium).

Type series and depositories. Holotype: ♂, Kanehira of the W. Kibi Plateau, near Bitchû-ko, Takahashi-shi, Okayama Pref., W. Honshu, 5-VII-2002, H. MITSUEDA leg., deposited in the collection of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara. Paratypes: same locality as the holotype: 1 ♀, 17-VII-2005, O. YAMAJI leg.; 1 ♂, 22-VII-2006, H. MITSUEDA leg.; 1 ♀, 26-VII-2006, H. MITSUEDA leg.; 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀, collected from decayed log (*Celtis* sp.?) , emerged out in Okayama on 6~23-VII-2006, O. YAMAJI leg. (each in the collection of the above museum, the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, or the Kurashiki Municipal Museum of Natural History, Kurashiki).

Distribution. Kibi Plateau, W. Honshu, C. Japan.

This new species appears at first sight closely allied to both *G. (M.) oshimana* NOMURA from central Honshu, Amami-Oshima Is. of the Ryukyus and Taiwan, and *G. (M.) kusamai* TAKAKUWA from Okinawa Is. of the Ryukyus, but is easily distinguished from them particularly by quite different features of the antennae and male genitalia.

要 約

高桑正敏：本州西部から発見されたオビハナノミ属の特異な 1 新種。——吉備高原の一角、岡山県西部から発見されたハナノミ科の 1 新種，*Glipa (Macroglipa) kibiana* sp. nov. (キビノオビハナノミ) を記載した。本種は一見したところオオシマオビハナノミのグループ（高桑，2000，甲虫ニュース，(129)：1-6）の種に似ているが，雄交尾器側葉片は左右とも太短くて他に類を見ないほど厚く，左片の基片はほとんど突出せず，右片付属枝は単純な形で膨らみ，その先端はほとんどねじれない点で，東洋産本属としてもきわめて特異である。さらに触角は厚みがあって幅広く，第 5-10 節は弱く鋸歯状，その内縁は丸みが強く，雄前脛節は非常に強く内方と下方に曲がり，後脛節と第 1 後付節上縁の刻線はきわめて不明瞭か弱く，第 8 腹板は厚くて単純かつ縦長という特徴をもつ。これらの顕著な特徴から，現在知る限りでは，本種は単独でひとつの種群を形成すると思われる。

References

- NOMURA, S., 1966. Mordellid-fauna of the Loocho [sic] Islands, with descriptions of some new forms. *Ent. Rev. Japan*, 18: 41-53, pl. 5.
- TAKAKUWA, M., 1999. A new mordellid species allied to *Glipa oshimana* (Coleoptera, Mordellidae) from the Ryukyu Islands. *Elytra, Tokyo*, 27: 65-69.
- 2000. Notes on the tribe Mordellini (Coleoptera, Mordellidae) of Japan, 4. *Coleopterists' News, Tokyo*, (129): 1-6. (In Japanese, with English title.)