

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

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**Abstract** A new species and a new subspecies of elaterid beetles are described and illustrated from Japan. They are named *Quasimus ozakii* (subfam. Negastrinae) and *Homotechnes motschulskyi ryoheii* (subfam. Dendrometrinae: Hypnoidini).

In the present study, I am going to describe a new species and a new subspecies of elaterid beetles from Honshu, Japan. The holotypes of both species to be described in this paper are preserved in the collection of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo for reading the manuscript and giving me useful suggestions, and to Mr. Toshihiro OZAKI of Akita and Ryohei SHIMOYAMA of Nagano for their kindness in offering the specimens used in this study.

### *Quasimus ozakii* sp. nov.

(Fig. 1 A–I)

**M a l e.** Length 2.8 mm (Fig. 1 A), width about 1 mm. Body small and subovate, moderately convex above; black to blackish brown, antennae blackish brown, and legs dusky brown. Vestiture pale fulvous, subdecumbent on elytra, longer on head and pronotum, decumbent on ventral surface.

Head gently convex between eyes, surface smooth, moderately densely and evenly punctate; clypeal margin well ridged, rounded and more or less weakly depressed at subvertical portion in middle (Fig. 1 D ↑).

Antennae short, not attaining to posterior angles of pronotum; basal segment robust and subovate, 2nd segment subcylindrical, 3rd also subcylindrical and about 0.8 times as long as 2nd, 4th almost as long as 2nd (Fig. 1 F), from 4th to 10th weakly and imperfectly serrate.

Pronotum sobtrapezoidal and widest across posterior angles, with sides clearly sinuate just before posterior angles, rounded at middle, thence gradually tapering towards anterior angles; disc dome-like, moderarely densely and regularly punctate, but the punctures are more or less sparser in median longitudinal area; posterior angles short, pointed postero-laterad, each with a distinct carina above along lateral margin to

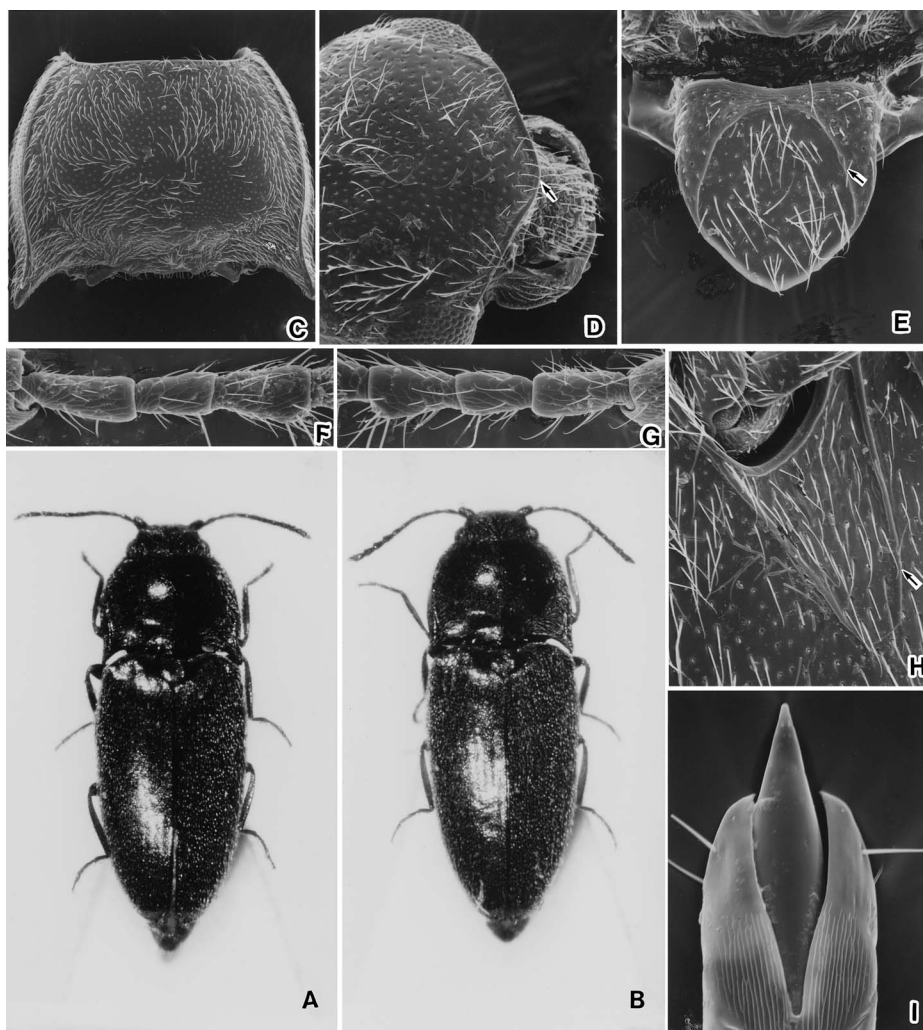


Fig. 1. *Quasimus ozakii* sp. nov. — A, Holotype (♂); B, paratype (♀); C, pronotum, dorsal aspect (♂); D, head, dorso-lateral aspect (♂); E, scutellum, dorsal aspect (♂); F, 2nd to 4th segments of left antenna (♂); G, same, right (♀); H, left metasternal carinae (↑) (♂); I, apical portion of male genitalia, dorsal aspect.

anterior angles (Fig. 1 C). Scutellum lingulate and obtusely pointed apically, with surface flattened and bearing a subtrapezoidal link-like carination as illustrated (Fig. 1 E ↑).

Elytra about twice as long as their basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal halves, thence gradually rounded and convergent towards apices which are normally pointed apically; striae fine and indistinct. Left metasternal carinae on metasternum as

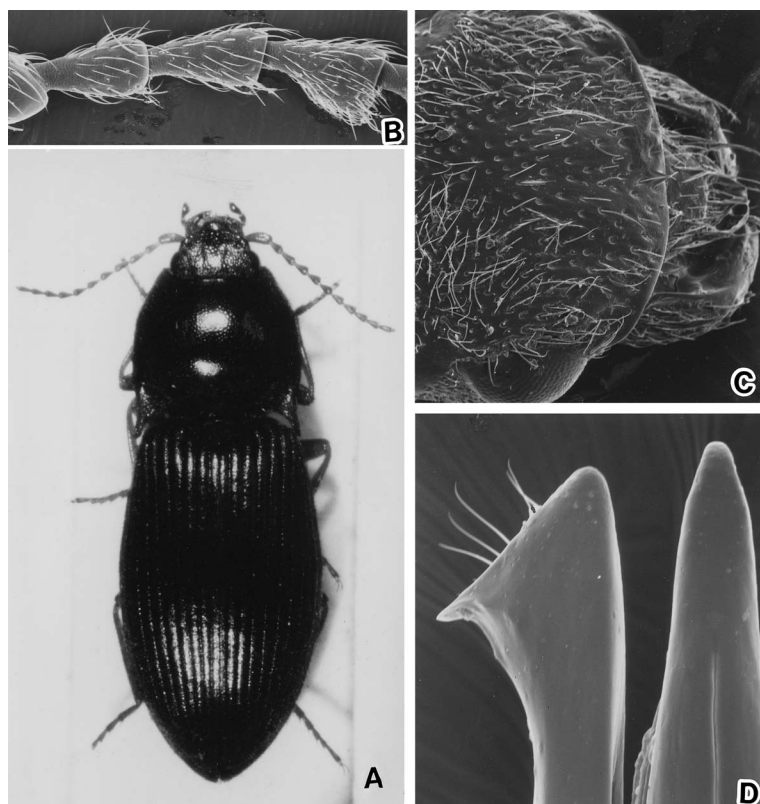


Fig. 2. *Homotechnes motschulskyi ryoheii* subsp. nov. — A, Holotype (♂); B, 2nd to 4th segments of left antenna (♂); C, head, dorsal aspect (♂); D, apical portion of male genitalia, dorsal aspect.

illustrated (Fig. 1 H ↑).

Male genitalia as illustrated (dorsal aspect); median lobe narrow and distinctly longer than lateral lobes, with apical portion subtriangular and sharply pointed apicad (Fig. 1 I).

*Female*. Very difficult to distinguish from male without examination of genital apparatus (Fig. 1 B).

*Holotype*: ♂, Jōgaseki-chō, Hirakawa-shi, Aomori Prefecture, 19-VI-1999, T. OZAKI leg. *Paratypes*: 4 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, same date and locality as for the holotype.

*Distribution*. Honshu, Japan.

This new species is very similar to *Q. babai* KISHII, 1970 from Honshu, Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the robuster and more convex body, subtrapezoidal link-like carination on scutellum, narrow and elongate metasternal carinae on metasternum (Fig. 1 H ↑); narrow and more sharply attenuate median lobe of male genitalia (Fig. 1 I).

*Homotechnes motschulskyi ryoheii* subsp. nov.

(Fig. 2, A–D)

**Male and female.** Body length 9–11 mm, width about 3–3.5 mm. Body robust and oblong-ovate (Fig. 2 A); black and shining except for some portions of mouthparts including maxillary palpi, antennae and legs yellowish brown to dark brown, some parts of anterior and posterior angles of pronotum, apical portions of elytra and most parts of ventral surface of body more or less dusky brown; vestiture short and fine, fulvous on dorsum, denser and decumbent, pale yellow on ventral surface.

This new subspecies resembles in general structure subsp. *kuratai* KISHII, 1968 from northern areas of the Southern Japan Alps Range (Mt. Shiomi-dake, Mt. Kitadake, Mt. Houwou-dake, Mt. Senjô-ga-take and Mt. Koma-ga-take), but can be distinguished from the latter in the following points: the body robust and more weakly constricted at the base of elytra; the posterior angles of pronotum more clearly pointed postero-laterad; disc of pronotum more finely and sparsely punctate; 2nd segment of antennae longer and almost as long as the 4th (Fig. 2 B); male genitalia and some principal structure of this unique subspecies are illustrated (Fig. 2 D).

**Holotype:** ♂, Karasawa Spa in Chino-shi, Nagano Prefecture, 28–V–2005, R. SHIMOYAMA leg. **Paratypes:** 1 ♀, same locality, date and collector as for the holotype; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 4–VIII–2008, R. SHIMOYAMA leg.; 2 ♂♂, same locality, 27–VI–2009, R. SHIMOYAMA leg.; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality, 27–VI~4–VII–2009, R. SHIMOYAMA leg.

**Distribution.** Yatsugatake Mountains in Nagano Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

## 要 約

大平仁夫：日本産コメツキムシ科の新種，LII。——本報告では青森県に分布するミズギワコメツキ亜科の *Quasimus* 属の1新種と、長野県八ヶ岳連峰に分布するカネコメツキムシ亜科のヒサゴコメツキ族に含まれる *Homotechnes* 属の1新亜種を記載した。

1. *Quasimus ozakii* (オザキチビマメコメツキ) は、体長 2.8 mm 内外、黒色の種で、一般外形は *Q. babai* (ババチビマメコメツキ) に類似しているが、触角の基部節や後胸腹板線や雄交尾器の形態で識別できる。本種は平川市 碓ヶ関湯ノ沢 (旧：南津軽郡碓ヶ関湯ノ沢) から見出された。

2. *Homotechnes motschulskyi ryoheii* (ヤツガタケミヤマヒサゴコメツキ) は、体長 10 mm 内外で、一般外形は中央アルプスの北部山岳地帯に見出される *H. m. kuratai* (センジョウミヤマヒサゴコメツキ) に類似しているが、体は一般により大型で、体の両側はより平行状を呈し、雄交尾器の側突起の末端部の三角形状部の形状も特徴的である。本種の亜種は八ヶ岳連峰からはこれが最初の記録であるが、この連峰には広く分布しているように思われる。

## References

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