

A New Species of the Genus *Reicheiodes*
(Coleoptera, Carabidae) from Southwest Japan

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Reicheiodes* is described from the Island of Iriomote-jima, Southwest Japan, under the name of *Reicheiodes (Reichonippodes) nishii*.

Two species belonging to the genus *Reicheiodes* have hitherto been known from Japan (DOSTAL, 1993; BALKENOBL, 1995). Of these, *R. yanoi* (KULT) is known from the Kii Peninsula, central Honshu, and *R. igai* (NAKANE et S. UÉNO) from Shikoku and Kyushu, Southwest Japan.

In this paper, we are going to describe a new species of this genus under the name of *Reicheiodes nishii* from the Island of Iriomote-jima, Southwest Japan, as a third species.

The abbreviations used herein are as follows: L – body length, measured from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra; HW – greatest width of head; GL – length of gena, measured parallel with the mid-line; eL – length of eye, measured parallel with the mid-line; PW – greatest width of pronotum; PL – length of pronotum, measured along the mid-line; PA – width of pronotal apex; EW – greatest width of elytra; EL – greatest length of elytra; M – arithmetic mean; NSMT – National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo.

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Fig. 1. *Reicheiodes (Reichonippodes) nishii* MORITA et BULIRSCH, sp. nov.

***Reicheiodes (Reichonippodes) nishii* MORITA et BULIRSCH, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Iriomote-maruchibi-hyôtan-gomimushi]

(Fig. 1)

Diagnosis. Body large; eyes convex; genae short and convex (GL/eL 0.14); pronotum with narrow apex, PW/PA 1.68, 1.72; median line of pronotum wide; elytral striae coarsely punctate; elytra with three dorsal pores on interval III, three humeral pores, three preapical pores and two apical pores.

Description. L: 2.33–2.60 mm (M 2.47 mm). Body large. Colour brown and shiny; elytra polished; ventral side brown to dark brown; labrum, mandibles and legs slightly lighter than dorsum; antennae and palpi yellowish brown.

Head moderately convex; eyes small, but distinctly convex; frontal furrows wide, very deep, strongly divergent posteriad, and becoming shallower towards the post-gena level; anterior supraorbital pore situated at the mid-eye level; posterior one situated at a level of basal third of eyes; clypeus moderately convex and with both corners moderately produced; clypeal suture deep and forming a transverse furrow; areas between eye and frontal furrow with irregular wrinkles; vertex almost smooth or very finely and micro-

scopically punctate; genae moderately convex and arcuate; GL/eL 0.14 in 1 ♀; PW/HW 1.44 in 1 ♂, 1.47–1.49 (M 1.49) in 4 ♀♀; microsculpture vanished; antennae short and moniliform; relative lengths of antennal segments as follows:— II : III = 1 : 0.83, 1 : 0.90 in 2 ♀♀.

Pronotum strongly convex, round and widest at about middle; apex almost straight, not bordered; PW/PL 1.11 in 1 ♂, 1.12–1.15 (M 1.13) in 4 ♀♀; sides strongly arcuate from apical angle to posterior marginal pore, and rather slightly rounded between anterior and posterior marginal pores; PW/PA 1.68, 1.72 in 2 ♀♀; apical angles not produced and widely rounded at the tips; anterior pair of marginal setae situated at basal 4/5; anterior transverse impression deep, wide and irregularly punctate; median line deep, wide and impressed between anterior transverse impression and basal transverse furrow; posterior pair of marginal setae situated at basal 3/10; marginal gutters deep, adjoining anterior transverse impression and extended slightly behind the posterior pair of marginal pore; microsculpture almost vanished; surface very finely and partially punctate.

Elytra ovate, convex and widest at about middle; EW/PW 1.23 in 1 ♂, 1.17–1.22 (M 1.20) in 4 ♀♀; EL/EW 1.49 in 1 ♂, 1.44–1.49 (M 1.47) in 4 ♀♀; base rather strongly sloping to completely effaced humeri; sides moderately arcuate from base to widest part, and rather weakly so behind; apices rather narrowly produced, with obtuse sutural angle on each side; stria 1 clearly impressed, coarsely and sparsely punctate, but punctures become weaker towards apex; striae 2–4 very weakly impressed, and coarsely and sparsely punctate, but punctures vanished at basal 2/3; striae 5–7 similar to stria 4, but punctures vanished at middle; stria 8 lacking; basal pore situated at basal part of interval II; intervals slightly convex; interval III with three dorsal pores; the first pore situated at basal 1/7–1/5, the second at 3/10–2/5, the third at 1/2–3/5, respectively; shoulder with three humeral pores (FEDORENKO, 1996, p. 23); subapical part of side with three weak pores (= preapical pores: FEDORENKO, 1996, p. 23); apex with two apical pores.

Ventral surface smooth; anal sternite with two pair of setae which are on a shallow arc opened anteriorly.

Legs slender; claw segment of metatarsi without hairs on ventro-lateral side; claw smooth inside.

Type series. Holotype: ♀, Mt. Sonai-dake, 25–III–1994, Y. NISHI leg. (NSMT). Paratypes: 1 ♀, Mt. Sonai-dake, 25–III–1994, Y. NISHI leg.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, near Kanbire Fall, 25–XII–2008, S. VÍT leg.

Range. The Island of Iriomote-jima, Okinawa Prefecture, Southwest Japan.

Notes. This new species is closely allied to *Reicheiodes igai* (NAKANE et S. UÉNO) (1953, p. 3). It is, however, distinguished from the latter by the following points: 1) body larger in average, 2) eyes more convex, 3) genae larger and more convex (GL/eL 0.14 in 1 ♀), 4) pronotum less convex between anterior and posterior lateral pores, 5) pronotum with narrow apex, PW/PA 1.68, 1.72, 6) median line of pronotum wider, 7) elytral base much more sloping, and humeri more effaced, and 8) elytral striae more coarsely punctate.

[In two specimens of *R. igai* from Mt. Torigata-yama, Kôchi Prefecture, PW/HW 1.40, 1.42; PW/PL 1.13, 1.13; PW/PA 1.55, 1.62; EW/PW 1.32, 1.32; EL/EW 1.36, 1.44.]

要 約

森田誠司・Petr BULIRSCH: 西表島から発見されたマルチビヒョウタンゴミムシ属 (新称) *Reicheiodes* の 1 新種。—— 西表島から発見されたマルチビヒョウタンゴミムシ属 *Reicheiodes* の 1 新種を記載しイリオモテマルチビヒョウタンゴミムシ *Reicheiodes (Reichonippodes) nishii* と命名した。本種は、比較的大型で、前胸背板の正中線が幅広く、上翅の条線の点刻は粗く、第 3 間室、肩部、側縁亜端部にそれぞれ 3 孔点、翅端に 2 孔点をもつなどの特徴がみとめられる。

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