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Two New Pterostichine Carabids from the Island of Shikoku, Southwest Japan

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Abstract
Two new apterous Pterostichus, named P. yoshidai sp. nov. and P. ishizuchiensis sp. nov., are described from the Island of Shikoku, Southwest Japan. The former is isolated, but may have certain relationship with P. macrogenys Bates. The latter is certainly derived from a common ancestor with P. shibanas Habu known only from the Island of Kyushu.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, I was given an opportunity to examine two remarkable pterostichine carabids from the Island of Shikoku, Southwest Japan.

The existence of one of them has already been noticed (KASAHARA, 1980, p. 121). A single female of this species was found in a large number of pterostichine examples collected on Mt. Tsurugi-san, Tokushima Prefecture. It was rediscovered by Mr. Masataka YOSHIDA on Mt. Kumosō-yama, Tokushima Prefecture, about 15 km distant to the east from the first locality. It is an isolated species, but may have certain relationship with Pterostichus macrogenys Bates (1883, p. 245) and its allies in having peculiar facies characteristic of that group.

The other species was recently discovered by Mr. YOSHIDA at Tsuchigoya on the Ishizuchi Mountains in Ehime Prefecture. It is related to P. shibanas Habu (1958, pp. 70–73, figs. 2, 5) known only from the Island of Kyushu, but is evidently different from it in the conformation of aedeagus. Occurrence of an ally of P. shibanas in the Island of Shikoku has already been known, since a single female of it was taken by Dr. S.-I. UENO in May 1976 at the bottom of a pothole lying at the southern part of Ehime Prefecture. Through his courtesy, I have examined the specimen and found that it was somewhat different from either the present new species or P. shibanas. I prefer to refrain from naming it at this opportunity.

In the present paper, I will describe the former under the name of P. yoshidai and the latter under that of P. ishizuchiensis.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist), Tokyo, for giving me the opportunity to examine the interesting specimens and for reading the manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Mr. Masataka YOSHIDA of Tokushima City for his kind help and to Mr. Hitoshi HASEGAWA of the Laboratory of Insect Systematics, National Institute of Agro-environmental Sciences, Tsukuba, for affording me facilities to examine the specimen under his care.
**Pterostichus yoshidai** KASAHARA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Shikoku-ōzu-nagagomimushi]

(Figs. 1–3)


Description. Length (measured from apex of labrum to apices of elytra) 14.0–16.4 mm. Width 4.45–5.25 mm. General appearance elongate, subparallel-sided, depressed; moderately shiny, blackish brown to black, almost concolorous though palpi and tarsi are dark reddish brown, ventral surface dark reddish brown.

Head large, moderately convex; mandibles stout, fairly long though arcuate at the apical parts; eyes small, almost flat; tempora long and swollen, 1.8 times as long as eyes; frontal furrows very wide and distinct, somewhat divergent posteriad, extending to the mid-eye level, almost smooth though vaguely wrinkled near clypeal suture, which is fine; supraorbital areas convex; lateral grooves rather wide and deep, extending behind to a level far from the posterior margin of eyes and reaching the level of posterior supraorbital setae; surface sparsely minutely punctate, microsculpture scarcely visible, forming transverse meshes; clypeus gently emarginate at apex; labrum more or less asymmetrically emarginate at apex; terminal segment of maxillary palpus as long as the penultimate, cylindrical, truncate at apex; antennae relatively long and thick, extending beyond elytral shoulders, scape 2.3 times as long as wide and almost as long as segment 3, which is 1.8 times as long as segment 2, whose apex is unisetose ventrad.

Pronotum subcordate, rather flat, widest at about apical fourth, 1.12–1.14 times as wide as head, 1.33–1.35 times as wide as long, 1.37–1.40 times as wide as base; lateral margins more or less parallel near the widest part in the holo- and paratypes though gently arcuate in the allotype, thence well convergent posteriad and sinuate before base, basal parts parallel and crenulate; lateral reflexed borders narrow, though tending to become wider towards apex; apical margin widely emarginate, not bordered, apical angles produced, rounded at the tips; basal margin widely emarginate at the median part, not bordered, basal angles nearly rectangular, pointed at the tips in the paratype, not so sharp or rounded at the tips in the holo- and allotypes; anterior marginal setae inserted at apical fifth, posterior one a little apart from basal angles; basal foveae shallow, sublinear, punctate in the holo- and paratypes, vaguely punctate in the allotype; median line moderately impressed, abbreviated at the extremities; apical crescent furrow weakly impressed in the holo- and paratypes, obsolete in the allotype; surface minutely and sparsely punctate with irregularly waved transverse wrinkles, rather clearly impressed longitudinal wrinkles present at the middle of basal part in the holo- and paratypes; microsculpture partially slightly visible, forming transverse meshes.

Apterous. Elytra elongate, depressed, fused with each other at the suture, widest at about middle, 1.22–1.23 times as wide as pronotum, 1.70–1.75 times as long as wide; basal border complete, curved at the base of stria 4, thence straightly obliquely ex-
Fig. 1. *Pterostichus yoshidai* Kasahara, sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Kumasō-yama in Tokushima Prefecture.
tending to shoulder and meeting with lateral border at an obtuse angle; lateral margins evenly gently arcuate from behind shoulders to apical fourth, then roundly convergent to apices; preapical emargination shallow; inner plica slightly visible; apex of each elytron widely rounded, sutural angle distinct in the allotype but rather dull in the holotype and paratypes; scutellar striole short, present on interval 2; striae clearly impressed, more or less wide, punctate; intervals weakly convex, interval 6 widening at the base, interval 3 with three dorsal pores, of which the anterior one lies at the basal third and adjoins stria 3, and the posterior two adjoin stria 2 and lie at about middle and apical third, respectively; marginal series of pores consisting of 16–18 setae, which are widely spaced at middle; microsculpture more clearly impressed in the female than in the male, consisting of meshes which are nearly isodiametric in the female but more or less transverse in the male.

Ventral surface punctate on pro-, meso-, metepisterna, mesosternum and sternites 3–4, sternites 5–8 vaguely punctate with irregular wrinkles at the lateral parts; prosternum shallowly furrowed at the middle, with the process bordered at apex; in the male, terminal sternite shallowly concave at the middle of apical half, the concavity being interrupted with a longitudinal ridge at the middle, and truncate and lightly bisinuate at apex.

Basal two segments of meso- and metatarsi sulcate on the external face.

Aedeagus relatively stout, strongly bent at about 90 degrees at the basal third, gently arcuate and tumid ventrad at the middle, preapical part well curved downwards in lateral view; apical lobe longer than wide, tapering towards apex, though narrowly rounded at the tip; inner sac with a copulatory piece at the ventro-apical third; left paramere wide and well arcuate at apex; right paramere short and rounded at apex.


The holotype and allotypes are deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The paratype is deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Systematics, National Institute of Agro-environmental Sciences, Tsukuba.

Notes. The present new species may be related to P. macrogenys Bates and

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Fig. 2. *Pterostichus yoshidai* Kasahara, sp. nov.; terminal sternite in the male.
its allied species in having large head bearing small eyes, unisetose antennal segment 2, concave terminal sternite in the male and genitalic characteristics, but can be readily distinguished from the latter in shorter mandibles, shape of pronotum, more elongated and depressed elytra, and so on.

**Pterostichus ishizuchiensis** Kasahara, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ishizuchi-nagagomimushi]

(Figs. 4, 5)

Description. Length (measured from apex of labrum to apices of elytra) 12.8–13.4 mm. Width 4.2–4.3 mm. Wholly shiny black in the male, with mat elytra in the female; labrum, mandibles, antennae, femora and ventral surface dark reddish brown, both maxillary and labial palpi, tibiae and tarsi reddish brown in the holotype, darker or blackish in the allotype.

Head fairly large, relatively wide, moderately convex and shiny; eyes rather small, feebly convex; tempora strongly convergent behind, shorter than eyes, slightly tumid;
genae rugose near buccal fissure; frontal furrows wide and very shallow, smooth, extending to the mid-eye level; supraorbital areas convex; clypeal suture fine; lateral grooves deep, extending to a little behind the post-eye level; surface sparsely minutely punctate, microsculpture partially visible, forming transverse meshes; clypeus emarginate at apex; labrum more or less emarginate at apex; terminal segment of maxillary palpi almost as long as the penultimate, cylindrical, slightly tumid at the middle, trunctate at apex; antennae rather thick, extending beyond shoulders of elytra, scape twice as long as wide, 1.2 times as long as segment 3, which is 1.4 times as long as segment 2, the latter unisetose ventrad at apex.

Pronotum shiny, quadrate-cordate, moderately convex, widest at about apical fourth, 1.21–1.25 times as wide as head, 1.21–1.23 times as wide as long, 1.35–1.40 times as wide as base; lateral margins gently arcuate, lightly sinuate before base, irregularly notched especially in basal halves; lateral reflexed borders narrow, though becoming wider towards apices; marginal grooves obsolete near the bases, vaguely punctate; anterior marginal setae inserted at apical fifth; apical margin gently emarginate at the median part and lightly sinuate on each side, not bordered, apical angles produced, rounded at the tips; basal margin widely emarginate at the median part, slightly oblique on each side, not bordered, basal angles nearly rectangular though rounded at the tips; basal foveae deep, densely strongly punctate, rugged at the bottoms, spaces outside of foveae somewhat convex, densely punctate, basal part between the foveae convex, rather coarsely punctate with vague longitudinal wrinkles; median line moderately impressed, deepening near base; apical crescent furrow weakly impressed in the holotype, obsolete in the allotype; surface sparsely, very minutely punctate and with vague transverse wrinkles, microsculpture partially visible, forming fine transverse meshes.

Apterus. Elytra oblong-ovate, fused with each other at the suture, shiny in the male, fully mat in the female, moderately convex, widest at about middle, 1.2 times as wide as pronotum, 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide; basal border complete, curved at the base of interval 4, thence obliquely extending to shoulder and joining lateral border at an obtuse angle; lateral margins evenly gently arcuate from behind shoulders to apical emargination, which is shallow; apices widely rounded in the holotype, more or less truncate in the allotype, sutural angles distinct; scutellar striae short, lying on interval 1; striae deeply impressed, rather wide, punctate, striae 1 and 2 arising from basal pores, all striae apart from basal border at the bases; intervals moderately convex in the holotype, less convex in the allotype; interval 3 with three dorsal pores, anterior one at about basal fourth and adjoining stria 3, posterior two adjoining stria 2 a little before the middle and at apical fourth, respectively; marginal series of pores 17 in number, widely spaced at middle; microsculpture strongly impressed in the female, consisting of isodiamic meshes, weakly impressed and nearly isodiamic in the male.

Ventral surface moderately shiny, pro-, meso-, metepisterna, mesosternum and
Fig. 4. *Pterostichus ishizuchiensis* Kasahara, sp. nov., ♀, from Tsuchigoya on the Ishizuchi Mountains in Ehime Prefecture.

Sternites 3-4 punctate; prosternal process furrowed at the middle, bordered and rugose at apex; in male, terminal sternite depressed in apical half, somewhat truncate at apex.
Aedeagus stout at the basal part, shallowly concave just behind middle on the right side, the concavity bearing rather strongly impressed transverse wrinkles at the anterior part; right ventral edge with a fin-shaped longitudinal lamella, which is visible through the concavity in dorsal view; inner sac with a crescent-shaped copulatory piece at the middle of the ventral side; left paramere wide, almost square; right paramere thick, rounded at apex.


The holo- and allotypes are deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Notes. The present new species is closely allied to P. shibamus HABU but the
latter can easily be separable from the former by having larger body and peculiarities of aedeagus, which is deeply excavated at the preapical part and has a bisinuate longitudinal carina on the mid-line of ventral surface (cf. Habu, 1958, p. 73, fig. 5, B; Kasahara & Imasaka, 1980, p. 6, fig. 2 A–C).

Addendum

After the manuscript of this paper was put to the press, I received from Mr. Yoshiyuki Ito, to whom my sincere thanks are due, a male specimen of P. ishizuchiensis obtained by him at the type locality.

This specimen is somewhat smaller than the holotype and allotypes in the body size, being 12.0 mm in length and 3.8 mm in width, though no difference in the conformation of aedeagus can be detected between this and the holotype specimens. It is, therefore, designated as the paratype; its collecting data are as given below.

Paratype: 1 ♂, Tsuchigoya on the Ishizuchi Mountains, 1,550 m alt., Ehime Pref., 11. VI. 1972, Y. Ito leg.

The paratype is deposited in my collection.

References


Three New Species of the Genus *Anthrenus* (Coleoptera, Dermestidae) from Japan

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**Abstract** Three new species of the genus *Anthrenus* (Florilinus) from Japan are described under the names: *A. japonicus*, *A. tanakai* and *A. shikokensis*. Until now, they have been confused with each other and considered to be *Anthrenus museorum* (Linné).

In the present paper, I am going to describe three new species of the genus *Anthrenus*. All of them belong to the subgenus *Florilinus* because of eight-segmented antennae, and are closely related to each other. In Japan, therefore, they were misidentified for a long time with *Anthrenus museorum* (Linné). One of these new species is widely distributed in Japan, from Hokkaido to Kyushu, but the other two are rather limited in distribution to mountainous areas of Honshu and Shikoku, respectively. All these species usually occur on some kind of outdoor flowers and have never been collected in houses.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude in the first place to Prof. M. SATÔ for his constant guidance. I am much indebted to Prof. T. NAKANE, Mr. V. KALIK and Dr. D. G. H. HALSTEAD for useful advice, and also to Dr. N. NAKAMOTO, Dr. R. D. ZHANTIEV, Dr. M. CHUJÔ, Dr. K. TANAKA, the late Mr. S. NOMURA, Prof. M. MIYATAKE, Messrs. S. HISHIMATSU, M. SAKAI, Y. NOTSU, M. TOMOKUNI, H. MAKIHARA, K. TAKAHASHI, N. WATANABE and others for their offer of invaluable specimens used in this study.

*Anthrenus (Florilinus) japonicus* N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov.
(Figs. 1, 5, 9, 13)

**Male.** Body black, antennae, tibiae and tarsi dark reddish brown. Dorsal surface covered with grayish white and very dark brown scales which are distributed as shown in Fig. 1. Ventral surface covered with whitish scales except for laterobasal regions of each abdominal sternite, which bears dark brown scales.

Body moderately strongly convex and narrowly obovate, 1.66 times as long as wide. Head provided with an ocellus; eye oval, with its inner margin evenly rounded and not emarginate; antennae eight-segmented with a single-segmented club, the length of the last segment ten times as long as the preceding one and also longer than the seven remaining segments combined. Pronotum 1.75 times as wide as long, antennal
cavity occupying nearly two-thirds of lateral margin, which is sinuate near the end of the cavity when seen from above. Metepisternum narrow; about seven scales can be counted in a transverse line across the narrowest point. Scales near elytral base rather short, gradually expanded apically (Fig. 9). Male genitalia small and less sclerotized; outer angle of parameres widely rounded; median lobe fairly short, its apical portion slender and roundly bent like a hook (Fig. 13).

Length: 2.0–2.7 mm, width: 1.2–2.0 mm.

**Female.** Externally similar to male except for the following points: body slightly wider, 1.56 times as long as wide; antennal club consisting of two segments, the length of the last segment three times as long as the preceding one.

Length: 2.2–3.2 mm, width: 1.3–2.0 mm.

Three New Dermestid Beetles from Japan


Distribution: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Is. Tsushima.

*Anthrenus (Florillinus) tanakai* N. OHBAYASHI, sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 6, 10, 14)

**Male.** Body black; antennae, tibiae and tarsi dark reddish brown. Dorsal surface covered with white and black scales which are distributed as shown in Fig. 2. Ventral surface covered with white scales on sternal parts; abdominal sternites mostly covered with black scales intermixed with white ones, which are dense on each apical margin or partly covered with black scales and the apical part with white scales.

Body moderately convex and obovate, 1.56 times as long as wide. Head provided with an ocellus; eye almost oval though its inner margin is shallowly emarginate; antennae eight-segmented with a two-segmented club, the length of the last segment three times as long as the preceding one and as long as the four following segments combined. Pronotum 1.91 times as wide as long; antennal cavity occupying nearly a half or slightly more than a half of lateral margin, which is not sinuate when seen from above. Metepisternum wide; about 11 scales can be counted in a transverse line across the narrowest point. Scales near elytral base rather long, almost parallel-sided in apical two-thirds (Fig. 10). Male genitalia stout; median lobe rather short and not reaching the apices of parameres, its apical portion obtusely bent (Fig. 14).

Length: 2.7–3.4 mm, width: 1.7–2.2 mm.

**Female.** Externally similar to male except for the following points: body slightly wider, 1.49 times as long as wide; last antennal segment twice as long as the preceding in length.

Length: 2.5–3.2 mm, width: 1.7–2.1 mm.

Figs. 4–7. Metepisterna of *Anthrenus* spp. — 4. *Anthrenus museorum* (LINNÉ). 5. *Anthrenus japonicus* sp. nov. 6. *Anthrenus tanakai* sp. nov. 7. *Anthrenus shikokensis* sp. nov. (Photo by Dr. N. NAKAMOTO.)

Figs. 8-11. Scales near elytral base of *Anthrenus* spp. — 8. *Anthrenus museorum* (Linné). 9. *Anthrenus japonicus* sp. nov. 10. *Anthrenus tanakai* sp. nov. 11. *Anthrenus shikokensis* sp. nov. (Photo by Dr. N. Nakamoto.)


Distribution: Central Honshu (Nagano, Yamanashi, Kanagawa, Tokyo, Shizuoka).
Male. Body black; antennae, tibiae, and tarsi dark reddish brown. Dorsal surface covered with white and blackish brown scales which are distributed as shown in Fig. 3. Ventral surface covered with white scales except for laterobasal regions and the middle part of each abdominal sternite where the scales are almost black.

Body moderately convex and obovate, 1.63 times as long as wide. Head provided with an ocellus; eye almost oval, though its inner margin is shallowly emarginate;
Three New Dermestid Beetles from Japan

antennae eight-segmented with a two-segmented club, the length of the last segment seven times as long as the preceding one and slightly shorter than the seven remaining segments combined. Pronotum 1.83 times as wide as long, antennal cavity occupying nearly three-fourths of lateral margin, which is slightly sinuate near the end of the cavity when seen from above. Metepisternum wide; about nine scales can be counted in a transverse line across the narrowest point. Scales near elytral base long, broadest at basal third and slightly narrowed towards apex (Fig. 11). Male genitalia stout; median lobe long, reaching the apices of parameres, its apical portion not bent but only slightly curved (Fig. 15).

Length: 2.6–2.9 mm, width: 1.6–1.8 mm.

Female. Externally similar to male except for the following points: body slightly wider, 1.58 times as long as wide, last antennal segment twice as long as the preceding one.

Length: 2.7–3.2 mm, width: 1.7–2.0 mm.


Distribution: Shikoku (Ehime, Kagawa, Tokushima).

Comparative Notes

The three new species described above closely resemble Anthrenus museorum (LINNÉ) due to the similar body form and coloration, but can be distinguished from it by the structure of antennae, the male genitalia and the shape of scales as shown in text-figures. On the other hand, Anthrenus tanakai sp. nov. has some relationship to Anthrenus coreanus MROCKOWSKI in the structure of antennal club, but in the latter species, the scales are short and widely expanded apically, and consist of gray, yellowish brown and dark brown ones intermixed, instead of white and black scales. From the other members of the subgenus Florilimus, viz. A. flavidus SOLSKJ, A. olgae KALIK, A. araxensis ZHANTEV, A. caucasicus REITTER, etc., the Japanese species can be easily distinguished by the color and shape of scales, and by the structure of antennal club.

The three new species described in the present paper are separated from one another by the following key:

1. Antennal cavity occupying about a half of pronotal lateral margin... A. tanakai.
   - Antennal cavity occupying more than two-thirds of pronotal lateral margin... 2.

2. Metepisternum wide, about nine scales can be counted in a transverse line across the narrowest point; last antennal segment of male seven times as long as the preceding one and that of female twice as long as the preceding one... A. shikokensis.
— Metepisternum narrow, about seven scales can be counted in a transverse line across the narrowest point; last antennal segment of male ten times as long as the preceding one and that of female three times as long as the preceding one. *A. japonicus.*

Type depository: All the holotypes and some of the paratypes are preserved in the collection of Ehime University. The other paratypes are preserved in the collections of the author, the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and Slough Laboratory in the United Kingdom.

**Summary**

From the examination of Anthrenus museorum (Linne) (Simofurマルカツオブシムシ) as known in Japan, several species similar to each other were found, and it was clarified that one of them, *A. japonicus* N. Ohbayashi, is a new species distinct from the previous species. Therefore, this species is named *Anthrenus japonicus* N. Ohbayashi.

1. A species, predominantly found in plains from Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Tsushima, is named *Anthrenus japonicus* N. Ohbayashi.

2. A species, predominantly found in the mountains of the central Honshu, is named *Anthrenus tohokai* N. Ohbayashi.

3. A species, predominantly found in Shikoku, is named *Anthrenus shikokensis* N. Ohbayashi.
Synonymic Notes on Some Japanese Chauliognathinae
(Coleoptera, Cantharidae)

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Abstract

The taxonomic position of different Japanese Chauliognathinae is discussed: the genus Satoichthyrus Wittmer, 1978, is considered to be a synonym of Microichthyurus Pic, 1919, Ichthyurus minutulus Gestro, 1906 is transferred to the genus Microichthyurus, and Satoichthyrus yukikoae (M. Satô, 1976) is considered to be a junior synonym of Microichthyurus minutulus (Gestro).

In preparing accounts of the Japanese Chauliognathinae for the third volume of the “Coleoptera of Japan in Color” (Satô, 1985), we had to resolve some taxonomic problems concerning certain genera. For Trypherus, nomenclatural changes and new species are treated separately (Brancucci, 1985a). In the present paper the following changes are proposed:

Microichthyurus Pic


Comparing the types of Satoichthyrus yukikoae (M. Satô) (type species of Satoichthyrus) with the types of Microichthyurus impressicollis Pic (type species of Microichthyurus), we can find no significant differences at the generic level. Consequently, we propose to consider Satoichthyrus Wittmer to be a junior synonym of the genus Microichthyurus Pic. However, a morphological study of different species showed that Microichthyurus can be grouped according to the last abdominal segments of the male. We will leave the final decision as to the status of Satoichthyrus, if it has to be treated as a subgenus or completely suppressed, for a revision of the genus.
*Microichthyurus* is in the course of preparation by the first author.

*Microichthyurus minutulus* (GESTRO), n. comb.


All the supraspecific characteristics possessed by *Microichthyurus minutulus* (GESTRO) such as very short elytra, well-developed last abdominal segment of the male and the asymmetrical aedeagus, correspond to those found in *Microichthyurus impressicollis* PIC (type species of the genus), and the former undoubtedly belongs to the genus *Microichthyurus*. It has to be placed near *M. pennatus* (LEWIS) and beside the 5 species already known from Taiwan (BRANCUCCI, 1983, 1985b).

The types of *Satoichthyurus yukikoaes* (M. SATÔ) are in no way different from those of *M. minutulus* (GESTRO). Consequently, we propose to consider *S. yukikoaes* (M. SATÔ) to be a junior synonym of *M. minutulus* (GESTRO).

Both the species have been described on the basis of long series of specimens from the Ryukyu Archipelago.

**Acknowledgements**

We are greatly indebted to Dr. J. J. MENIER (Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris) for loaning the type material and to Mr. J. O’BRIEN (Basel) and Dr. S.-I. UEHNO (National Science Museum, Tokyo) for reading the manuscript.

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Two New Species of the Mordellid Beetles from the Ryukyus

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Abstract Two new mordellid species, *Tomoxia ryukyuana* sp. nov. and *Mordella kappira* sp. nov., are described from the Ryukyu Archipelago of Japan.

*Tomoxia ryukyuana* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)


*Tomoxia* sp.: Takakuwa, 1976, Elytra, Tokyo, 3: 16, fig. 4.

**Male.** Body blackish; mouth-parts brownish yellow except for mandibles, each of which has an arcuate reddish brown band before apex; maxillary palpi with segments 1–2 brown, last castaneous; antennae with segments 1–4 castaneous, the remainder blackish castaneous; abdomen dusky brown to castaneous; fore and middle legs dark brown except for yellowish brown fore femora; spurs of hind tibiae slightly reddish brown; claws yellowish brown.

Head densely clothed with golden to whitish golden pubescence. Pronotum densely clothed with golden pubescence, with ten vague darkened maculations of blackish pubescence with cupreo-purpureous tinge as follows: a median longitudinal vitta, three pairs of lateral to latero-median small spots, three apical small spots which are transversely arranged. Scutellum clothed with golden hairs. Elytra densely clothed with blackish pubescence with cupreo-purpureous tinge, each bearing maculations of golden pubescence as follows: a short basal marginal fascia, a large humeral quadrate spot (with deep golden pubescence near humeral angle) which joins the former fascia, a sutural fascia just behind scutellum to apical fifth which is gradually attenuate posteriorly, a median transverse fascia which reaches lateral margin but not the former fascia, and an uncinate maculation just before apex which is connected with the sutural fascia at its apex. Pygidium densely clothed with whitish golden pubescence on less than basal half, with blackish pubescence with cupreo-purpureous tinge on the remainder. Mesosternum clothed with very short whitish golden pubescence. Metasternum densely clothed with golden pubescence on lateral sides, with a pair of small darkened spots of blackish hairs with cupreo-purpureous tinge near lateral margins. Abdomen clothed with whitish golden pubescence, with a pair of darkened spots of blackish hairs with cupreo-purpureous tinge near lateral margins of 1st segment. Fore and middle legs with very minute golden hairs. Hind legs with femora clothed with
somewhat fine golden pubescence; tibiae densely with reddish golden pubescence; tarsi densely with very minute reddish golden pubescence.

Head very densely and minutely punctate, rather weakly convex; eyes oval, somewhat densely with hairs; tempora very narrow. Last segment of maxillary palpus triangular with inner angle rectangular; apical margin the longest, slightly longer than the outer one, about 1.8 times as long as the inner one. Antenna short, about 0.7 times as long as the width of head; relative lengths of segments in the holotype as follows: 1.4: 1: 1.7: 1.4: 1.5: 1.8: 1.4: 1.2: 1.1: 1.0: 1.4; segments 1–2 cylindrical, 3–4 claviform, 5–10 serrate, each longer than wide, 10th about 1.4 times as long as wide; terminal segment somewhat oval with outer margin distinctly emarginate at the apical third, about twice as long as wide. Pronotum transverse, about 1.42 times as wide as long, widest behind middle; disc densely and shallowly punctate; lateral margins strongly arculate in dorsal view, slightly curved downwards in lateral view; hind angles dully angulate. Scutellum subquadrat e, wider than long. Elytra densely punctate, narrower than pronotum, about 1.7 times as long as wide; sides gradually and nearly straightly convergent posteriorly, arculate so before apices, which are rather widely rounded. Pygidium short, about 1.66 times as long as wide, about twice as long as anal sternite; sides abruptly and straightly convergent posteriorly, rather gradually so at apical portion; apex transversely and narrowly truncate in dorsal view, obliquely and narrowly so in lateral view. Anal sternite a little wider than long, abruptly attenuate apically; apex widely and straightly truncate. Front tibiae moderately arculate in dorsal view, slightly curved downwards in lateral view. Middle leg comparatively short; tibia about 1.7 times as long as the lst segment of middle tarsus; relative lengths of segments of tarsus as follows: 4.2: 2.4: 1.6: 1: 1.5. Hind tibia almost equal in
Two New Mordellids from the Ryukyus

length to the 1st and 2nd segments of hind tarsus combined; inner spur about 1.9 times as long as the outer one. Genitalia slender; left piece of paramere subfalcate; right piece of paramere simple in shape and very slender.

Female. Antenna shorter, about 0.63 times as long as the width of head; 10th segment about as long as wide; last segment about 1.3-1.4 times as long as wide. Anal sternite shorter, a half wider than long. Front tibia nearly straight or very feebly arcuate in dorsal view. Middle tarsus somewhat shorter; relative lengths of segments as follows: 4.5: 2.5: 1.6: 1: 1.6.

Body length: 5.3-6.2 mm (incl. head and excl. pygidium).


Variation. Pronotal blackish maculations with a lateral pair often connected with a sublateral pair, and the latter often connected with a latero-median pair. Elytra more or less reddish all over in one specimen.

Range. Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Is. and Amami-Oshima Is.

This new species is very closely allied to T. formosana CHIJO from Taiwan, but is distinctly different from that species in the male genitalic features. It differs from T. formosana also in the following points: 1) elytra shorter, 1.70-1.72 times in male, 1.62-1.71 times in female as long as wide (1.80-1.81 times in male, 1.70-1.77 times in female in formosana), and more densely clothed with finer pubescence, 2) pygidium with apex more narrowly truncate in dorsal and lateral views, 3) 1st segment of middle tarsus more or less shorter, 1.05-1.07 times in male, 1.09-1.10 times in female as long as the following two combined (1.12-1.23 times in male, 1.11-1.38 times in female in formosana), 4) abdominal segments dusky brown to castaneous (blackish all over in male, blackish at each base in female in formosana), and so on.

Mordella kanpira sp. nov.

(Male. Body steely black; maxillary palpi and antennal segments 1-4 castaneous; mandible with transverse reddish brown fascia at apical third; fore femora dusky yellowish brown beneath; spurs of hind tibiae dark fuscous; claws reddish brown.

Head clothed with short pale yellow to golden yellow pubescence. Pronotum, elytra and pygidium densely clothed with golden yellow to cupreous golden yellow pubescence. Scutellum densely clothed with whitish yellow pubescence. Meso- and metasterna clothed with whitish yellow pubescence except for yellowish cupreous one on the sides of metasternum. Abdomen clothed with whitish yellow pubescence except for cupreous yellow one at the sides of segments 1-4 and in apical half of segment
5. Legs clothed with minute whitish yellow to cupreous yellow pubescence.

Head very minutely punctate, moderately convex; eye oval with anterior margin faintly emarginate, very sparsely with minute hairs; temples narrow. Last segment of maxillary palpus secuiforain; outer margin the longest, about 1.6 times as long as the anterior, about 1.3 times as long as the inner. Antenna with segments 1–2 cylindrical, 3–4 claviform, 5–10 fully serrate, each slightly longer than wide; terminal segment elongate, somewhat quadrate with angles more or less rounded, about twice as long as wide; relative lengths of segments in the holotype as follows: 1.25: 1: 1: 1: 1.45: 1.5: 1.4: 1.25: 1.2: 1.2: 1.8. Pronotum transverse, about 1.4 times as wide as long, widest at basal third, minutely punctate; lateral margins arched in dorsal view, slightly curved downwards in lateral view; hind angles rounded; basal margin comparatively weakly bisinuate. Scutellum triangular with apex rounded, wider than long. Elytra densely and shallowly punctate, narrower than pronotum, about 2.0 times as long as wide; sides nearly parallel behind humeral angles to basal fourth, then straightly convergent posteriorly; apex separately rounded. Pygidium distinctly slender, about 4.2 times as long as wide, 0.58 times as long as elytra, about 2.3 times as long as anal sternite, slightly curved downwards, without median cicatrix; sides abruptly convergent to basal third, very gradually so apicad for the remainder; apex extremely narrowly truncate in dorsal view, somewhat obliquely so in lateral view, the truncation being longer in the latter view than in the former. Anal sternite about 1.35 times as long as wide; apex rather narrowly rounded. Legs slender; 4th segment of fore tarsus longer than wide, the apex distinctly emarginate; inner spur of hind tibia about 1.8 times as long as the outer one; hind tarsus about twice as long as hind tibia, slightly longer than pygidium.

Genitalia. Left piece of paramere stout, somewhat claviform in ventral view; apical margin deeply and asymmetrically cleft. Right piece of paramere about half longer than the left one, slightly swollen at basal 3/10; branch rather short, with the apical truncation almost vertical.

Female. Maxillary palpus with 1st segment narrower, 2nd shorter; last segment blackish, with inner margin the shortest, about half shorter than the outer one. Antenna shorter; each of 7–10th segments more or less wider than long; last segment somewhat oval, 1.3–1.4 times as long as wide. Elytra as wide as pronotum, about 1.9 times as long as wide; sides slightly arcuate in basal third, then straightly convergent posteriorly. Pygidium shorter, about 3.6 times as long as wide, about 0.55 times as long as elytra, about 2.6 times as long as anal sternite. Anal sternite shorter, about as long as wide.

Body length: 4.0–5.2 mm (incl. head and excl. pygidium).


Range. Iriomote Is. and Okinawa Is.

This new species closely resembles M. ochrotricha NOMURA from Taiwan, but is
Two New Mordellids from the Ryukyus

Fig. 4. Mordella kapi'o sp. nov. (♂ holotype).

Figs. 5-9. Male genitalia, maxillary palpi and antennae of Mordella kapi'o sp. nov. — 5. Male genitalia. 6. Maxillary palpus of male. 7. Maxillary palpus of female. 8. Antenna of male. 9. Antenna of female. (Scale: 0.25 mm.)

distinguished from that species by the following respects: 1) pronotum and elytra more densely clothed with longer pubescence, 2) abdomen generally clothed with whitish yellow pubescence (clothed with cupreous yellow pubescence except for each basal whitish yellow one in ochrotricha), 3) pygidium slenderer, about 0.58 times in male, 0.55 times in female as long as elytra (about 0.52 times in male, 0.42–0.50 times in female in ochrotricha), 4) male antenna wider, for example, 10th segment nearly as long as wide (10th segment about 1.4 times as long as wide in ochrotricha), and so on.

Acknowledgement

The author wishes to express his deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi Uéno of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindness in critically reading the original manuscript of this paper. Deep thanks are also due to Mr. Takeichiro Hatayama for his kind help in the studies of mordellids, to Dr. N. Morishima, Messrs. J. Komiya, H. Irie, H. Makihara, M. Fukamachi, M. Kubata and T. Matsumoto for their kindness in supplying with valuable materials, and to Mr. H. Matsuka for taking photographs inserted in this paper.

要

次の琉球産ハナノミの2新種を記載した。
1. Tomoxia ryukyuana Takakuwa リュウキュウモンハナノミ
2. Mordella kapi'o Takakuwa ヒメキンケクロハナノミ

前種は台湾の T. formosana に斑紋が酷似するが♂交尾器が顕著に異なり、後種は台湾の M. ochro-
trichaに似るが微毛の状態や細長い尾節板等から区別は難しくない。

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**Anthrenus nipponensis**, a New Dermestid Beetle (Coleoptera, Dermestidae) from Japan, Korea and China

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Abstract Two syntypes of *Anthrenus pimphellae* var. *lateg fasciatus* REITTER were studied and one of them was designated as the lectotype. Besides, *Anthrenus* (s. str.) *nipponensis*, a new dermestid species from Japan, Korea and China, is described. Diagnostic characters of both the species are illustrated.

*Anthrenus pimphellae* FABRICIUS has been considered a cosmopolitan polytypic species comprising a number of infraspecific taxa. MROCKOWSKI (1968) mentioned altogether 2 subspecies and 11 varieties of that species, including *A. pimphellae* *lateg fasciatus* REITTER, originally described as a variety of *A. pimphellae*. The same author (1960) pointed out that the taxonomic status of those infraspecific taxa should be re-evaluated. Of special importance is *A. pimphellae* *lateg fasciatus* REITTER from Central Asia and Japan, which has currently been regarded as a subspecies of *pimphellae*, but whose specific independency was suggested by MROCKOWSKI (1960, 1962) and STOLOV (1972).

Through the kindness of Dr. Z. KASZAB, KALÍK was able to examine 2 syntypes of *A. pimphellae* var. *lateg fasciatus* REITTER, one of which, a male, has been designated as the lectotype by KALÍK. After a comparative study of particular diagnostic characters, especially male genitalia, it was proved that the above authors’ presumption was correct in regarding *A. lateg fasciatus* REITTER as a distinct species, quite different from the European *A. pimphellae* FABRICIUS. Examination of an additional material from Central Asia suggests the existence of further two closely related and sympatric species in that territory, taxonomic evaluation of which will be the topic of another paper by KALÍK.

Examination of a series of Japanese specimens in KALÍK’s own collection as well as a very large number in OHBAYASHI’s collection also confirmed that the Japanese populations differ from *A. lateg fasciatus* REITTER but belong to a new species to be described below as *Anthrenus* (s. str.) *nipponensis*.

*Anthrenus* (s. str.) *lateg fasciatus* REITTER, 1892, stat. nov.
(Figs. 1, 2, 3)

*Anthrenus pimphellae* var. *lateg fasciatus* REITTER, 1892: 134.
*Anthrenus pimphellae* *lateg fasciatus*: MROCKOWSKI, 1961: 192.
Lectotype (male): Margelan, subsequently labelled as “Paratype”. The label “Syntype No. 1” and “Lectotype, III, 85” was added by Kalík (Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest).

Oval, black, elytra reddish brown. Pronotum strongly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles not visible from above. Elytra almost parallel-sided, wider than the base of pronotum. White scales forming small spots at the sides of pronotum as well as a broad transverse band on elytra reaching the base of elytra at scutellum and projecting to three-fourths the length of elytra laterally. The white elytral band encloses a small black spot situated at its mid-length near suture as well as another similar spot situated laterally at the apical third of each elytron. Three small white spots also occur at the apex of each elytron. Reddish brown scales form some vaguely limited spots on pronotum, some of them also dispersed at the base of elytra. They also border posterior part of suture and form individual spots and bands in the posterior part of elytra between the white transverse band and apical spot. Rest of the upper surface covered with black scales.

Ventral surface covered with white scales, particular abdominal sternites bearing larger or smaller spots of black scales laterally, also hypopygidium in the middle (Fig. 1). Lateral spots of the first sternite broad, reaching lateral margins of the sternite.

Scales oblong, nearly twice as long as wide, dense, completely concealing the surface of body.

Antenna (left one missing in the lectotype) 11-segmented, yellowish red, antennal club 3-segmented, compact, reddish brown, as long as 6 preceding antennal segments together (Fig. 3).

Male genitalia: parameres narrow, moderately curved, of almost equal width throughout their length, only slightly wider at the base and moderately narrowed at the apex. Aedeagus narrow, widest at the base, gradually narrowed towards the apex and moderately dorsoventrally curved (Fig. 2).

Length 2.4 mm, width 1.6 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Reitter (1892) stated in his original description that the black spot on the first abdominal sternite was always present and compared A. latefasciatus with A. goliath Mulsant, in which the spot is either absent or very small and distinctly separated from the lateral margin of sternite. He probably examined for comparison various specimens of another larger species resembling latefasciatus in the form of transverse elytral band but having a different scale-pattern on the surface (the first abdominal sternite only with small black spot or without them), and failed in noticing the actual difference.

Anthrems latefasciatus Reitter differs from A. pimpinellae by the small size, the shape of white transverse elytral band and a dense arrangement of scales, which are longer and narrower in A. latefasciatus and shorter in A. pimpinellae. Yellowish red to reddish brown scales exist only in smaller restricted spots, and the antennal club is compact, almost quadrangular or ovate in A. pimpinellae. In the last species all
abdominal sternites bear broad black spots, and the scales are more sparsely arranged, leaving cuticle visible in narrow spaces between them. Parameres are wider, flat, narrowed and curved inwards at apex; aedeagus only very slightly curved dorsoventrally.

**Anthrenus (s. str.) nipponensis** Kalik et N. Ohbayashi, sp. nov.  
(Figs. 4, 5, 6)

Color pattern and arrangement of scales very similar to those in *Anthrenus latefasciatus*, from which the new species differs in the following characters:

Length 2.3–4.1 mm, width 1.5–2.8 mm, body more robust in form, anterior angles of pronotum including borders of antennal cavities visible from above, sides of pronotum

---

almost straight and converging anteriorly, only in their anterior portion distinctly arcuate, moderately flattened. Elytra considerably wider than the base of pronotum, 1.15 times (1.11 times in *A. latefasciatus*) longer than their combined width. Antennal club 3-segmented, compact, terminal segment irregularly rounded at the apex and obtusely angulate at one side.

White irregular spots on pronotum consisting of a limited number of scales, broad transverse band on elytra formed by many densely arranged scales in longitudinal direction. Three to four additional small spots occur in the apical portion of each elytron. Brown scales occurring in the most part of pronotum as well as at the base of elytra and in their apical portion. These brown scales apart from bordering suture, forming three longitudinal stripes and a large irregular spot between the white transverse band and the white apical spot on each elytron.

The first abdominal sternite with a small black-scales spot separated from lateral margin of the sternite. Second to fifth sternites with large black spots reaching lateral margins of sternite (Fig. 4).

Male genitalia: parameres broader, flat, moderately curved inwards (as in *A. pinipinellae*), aedeagus gradually narrowed from the base towards the apical point, very slightly curved in dorsoventral direction (Fig. 5).


Acknowledgement

It is the pleasure to express our thanks to Dr. Z. Kaszab (Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest), Dr. J. Jelínek (National Museum, Praha) and many Japanese people for permanent help and loan or offer of materials.
New Dermestid Beetle from East Asia

摘 要

わが国で、スズメの巢や花上からよく採集されている、シロオビマルカツオブシムシの学名には、従来ヨーロッパに産する Anthrenus pinpinellae Fabricius が用いられてきた。また、Mroczkowski (1960, 1968) は、中近東から東アジアに分布するものについて、A. pinpinellae latifasciatus Reitter の亜種名を用いている。筆者らは、この Reitter が記載に用いた総基標本を調査して後基準標本来指定するとともに、これが A. pinpinellae とは異なる独立した種であることを認めて再記載した。また、日本、朝鮮および中国に産するものは、A. pinpinellae および A. latifasciatus のいずれとも異なる未記載の新種であるとし、A. nipponensis Kalik et N. Ohbayashi とし記載した。

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1. 会名：本会は日本鞘翅目学会（The Japanese Society of Coleopterology）と称する。
2. 目的：本会は甲虫研究の進展を計り、あわせて甲虫研究者相互の親睦を深めることを目的とする。
3. 総会：年1回の総会を開くものとする。
4. 活動：本会は次の活動を行う。
   a. 機関誌「ELYTRA」の発行。
   b. 第2会誌「さやばね」の発行。
   c. その他、甲虫に関する臨時出版物の発行。
   d. 年1回の総会。
   e. その他、必要と思われる一切の活動。
5. 会員：本会の会員は正会員・維持会員および特別会員からなり、正会員・維持会員は所定の会費を納めるものとする。
6. 役員：本会には会長ならびに若干名の役員をおくものとする。
7. 会計：会計年度は1カ年とし、会計報告を行なう。
8. 入会：本会に入会を希望するもの、指定の会員カードに住所・氏名等を記入し、入会金に1年分以上の会費を添え事務局に申し込むものとする。
9. 会則の変更：上記会則の変更は総会において承認される。

細則

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B. 入会金は500円とし、年会費は下記の通りとする。
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   大学生および大学受験生：2,000円
   中・高校生：1,000円
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C. 本会の事務局および編集局は当分の間、下記の通りとする。
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ELYTRA Vol. 13, No. 2

1985年11月15日 印刷
1985年11月20日 発行

編集者 高 桑 正 敏
発行者 草 間 慶 一
発行所 日 本 鞘 翅 目 学 会

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Taito-ku, Tokyo 110, Japan

印刷所 （株）国際文献印刷社
〒160 東京都新宿区高田馬場 3-8-8