

Discovery of *Bradycellus (Tachycellus) glabratus* REITTER (Coleoptera, Carabidae) from Rishiri Island, Hokkaido, Northern Japan

Seiji MORITA

Higashi-gotanda 5–19–7, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, 141–0022 Japan

Abstract A harpaline carabid beetle, *Bradycellus (Tachycellus) glabratus* REITTER is redescribed based on the material from Rishiri Is., Hokkaido, northern Japan.

Since its discovery, Dr. IMURA searched for *Hemicarabus macleayi amanoi* IMURA (2004, p. 236) on the island of Rishiri, Hokkaido, northern Japan. At the same time, he collected a small number of carabids as a by-product and entrusted with them for identification. In this paper, therefore, I will focus on a small carabid, named *Bradycellus (Tachycellus) glabratus* REITTER (1894, p. 125), since little information has been added about the 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; 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; TL — length of hind tarsi; M — arithmetic mean.

Bradycellus (Tachycellus) glabratus REITTER

[Japanese name: Rishiri-hime-gomokumushi]

(Fig. 1)

Bradycellus glabratus REITTER, 1894, 125.

Bradycellus (Tachycellus) glabratus: JAEGER, 1993, 942; JAEGER & WRASE, 1994, 480; JAEGER, 1995, 1072.

Diagnosis. A *Bradycellus* species and of moderate size; head of moderate size; mandibles sharp at apex, not truncate; sides of pronotum weakly and arcuately narrowed towards hind angles which are moderately and widely rounded; elytral intervals without microsculpture; in ♂, anal sternite with a pair of setae.

Redescription based on two teneral males from the Rishiri specimens. L: 4.14, 4.43 mm.

Body of moderate size; body blackish brown; elytra slightly lighter than the fore body; appendages reddish brown.

Head moderately convex with rather flat eyes; frontal furrows deep and divergent posteriad; a pair of supraorbital pores situated a little before the post-eye level; microsculpture vanished on frons and vertex; labrum large with rather strongly emarginate apex; lateral grooves deep, arcuate in front and becoming deeper towards mid-eye level, and then straight and becoming shallower towards post-eye level; surface rather strongly convex; PW/HW 1.26, 1.29; genae very short; mentum tooth strongly produced and rather pointed at apex; neck wide, long and very weakly impressed with isodiametric meshes; relative lengths of antennal segments as follows: — I : II : III : IV : V : VI : XI = 1 : 0.67 : 0.87 : 0.89 : 0.89 : 0.89 : 1.22, = 1 : 0.67 : 0.76 : 0.89 : 0.89 : 0.86 : 1.17.

Pronotum wide, convex and widest between about basal 3/5; apex widely and weakly emarginate; PW/PL 1.36, 1.41; sides widely arcuate in front, weakly and arcuately narrowed towards hind



Fig. 1. *Bradycellus (Tachycellus) glabratus*
REITTER from Rishiri Island.

angles which are moderately and widely rounded; reflexed lateral areas very narrow throughout; base very weakly arcuate at the middle part and weakly oblique at the sides; PW/PA 1.38, 1.32; apical angles moderately produced and widely rounded at the tips; anterior pair of marginal setae inserted at the widest part or a little before the level; anterior transverse impression obliterated; median line finely impressed, close to margins; basal foveae narrow, rather deep, and sparsely and coarsely punctate; microsculpture almost vanished, but the hind angles are impressed with wide meshes; basal part with several shallow wrinkles at the middle.

Elytra elongated ovate, moderately convex and widest at about middle or a little behind the middle; EW/PW 1.40, 1.38; EL/EW 1.46, 1.46; shoulders widely arcuate; base wide; sides weakly arcuate towards the widest part, and then moderately so at the apical parts, with very shallow preapical emargination on each side; apices slightly separated from each other; apex rounded; scutellar stria very short, situated on interval II, and with basal pore at the base; striae smooth and rather deep throughout; dorsal pore on interval III weak, situated at about basal 7/10 and adjoining the stria 2; intervals weakly convex and impunctate; microsculpture almost vanished, but the shoulders are weakly impressed with fine transverse meshes; inner plica invisible; epipleuron narrowed towards apex; marginal series composed of 13 or 14 pores.

Ventral side almost smooth or weakly wrinkled; in ♂, anal sternite with a pair of setae; TL/HW

0.79, 0.80.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂♂, Mt. Rishiri-zan, 900 m alt., Rishiri Is., Hokkaido, northern Japan, 2.VII.2011, Y. IMURA leg.

Range. Russia; Mongolia; China; Kazakhstan (KATAEV & KABAK, 2014); northern Japan.

Notes. Dr. IMURA succeeded in collecting two specimens in question by sifting method. Unfortunately, their aedeagi are not yet satisfactorily sclerotised. Primarily, the scales covering the inner sac membrane are hardly sclerotised and do not show characteristic patterns. Therefore, its identification is based on the combination of external characteristics.

Acknowledgment

Despite a considerably limited adequate season for collecting, Dr. Yûki IMURA eagerly made investigations on the island of northern Japan and unexpectedly collected specimens of *Bradycellus*. In closing this brief paper, I heartily thank him.

Further, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Yuriy N. SUNDUKOV for offering the specimens of this species from Russia for comparison. My thanks are also due to Dr. Boris KATAEV and Mr. Shuhei YAMAMOTO for their kind help. Without their cooperation, I could not have undertaken this study.

要 約

森田誠司: 利尻島で採集されたリシリヒメゴモクムシ (新称) について (鞘翅目オサムシ科). —— 井村有希博士によって北海道利尻島で採集された *Bradycellus (Tachycellus) glabratus* REITTER リシリヒメゴモクムシの再記載を行った. この種は, 上翅の微細印刻が, ほとんど認められない点で非常に特徴的である.

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