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A New Species of the Genus *Agelosus* from Japan (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinini)

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Abstract *Agelosus yoshiyukii* sp. nov. is described from Okinoshima Is., Kôchi Prefecture, Japan

The genus *Agelosus* Sharp, 1889 was established for *Goërius carinatus* Sharp, 1874 from Japan. The genus is distinguished from *Ocypus* Leach, 1819 by the following features: the mandible bearing a simple tooth at inner margin, and with a sharp subdental indentation behind the tooth, 4th maxillary palpomere glabrous, truncate at apex and 3rd labial palpomere widened apicad, setose and truncate at apex (Smetana, 2018). The distributional range of the genus is limited in the Himalayan area to East Asia, containing 13 known species, five of which occurs in Japan (Smetana, 2018).

Recently, we received three male specimens of unfamiliar *Agelosus*-species from Mr. Y. Itô for identification. These specimens were collected on Okinoshima Island off Ôtsuki county of Kôchi Prefecture. Later, Mr. K. Kuroda and K. Yasuda added three males and one female of this species from the same Island, and then the junior author (M. Y.) tried to research the island and collected one more male specimen. This species is very similar in appearance to *Agelosus masaoi* Hayashi, 1981, but has clear difference in the structure of male genitalia from *A. masaoi*. After close examination, we concluded that the species is new to science. In this paper, we describe it under the name of *Agelosus yoshiyukii* sp. nov.

Before going into further details, we wish to express our cordial thanks to Messrs. Y. Itô (Kôchi), K. Kuroda (Ehime University) and K. Yasuda (Ehime University) for their kindly offering the interesting material, as well as to Dr. K. Ando (Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University) for his critically reading of the early draft of this paper.

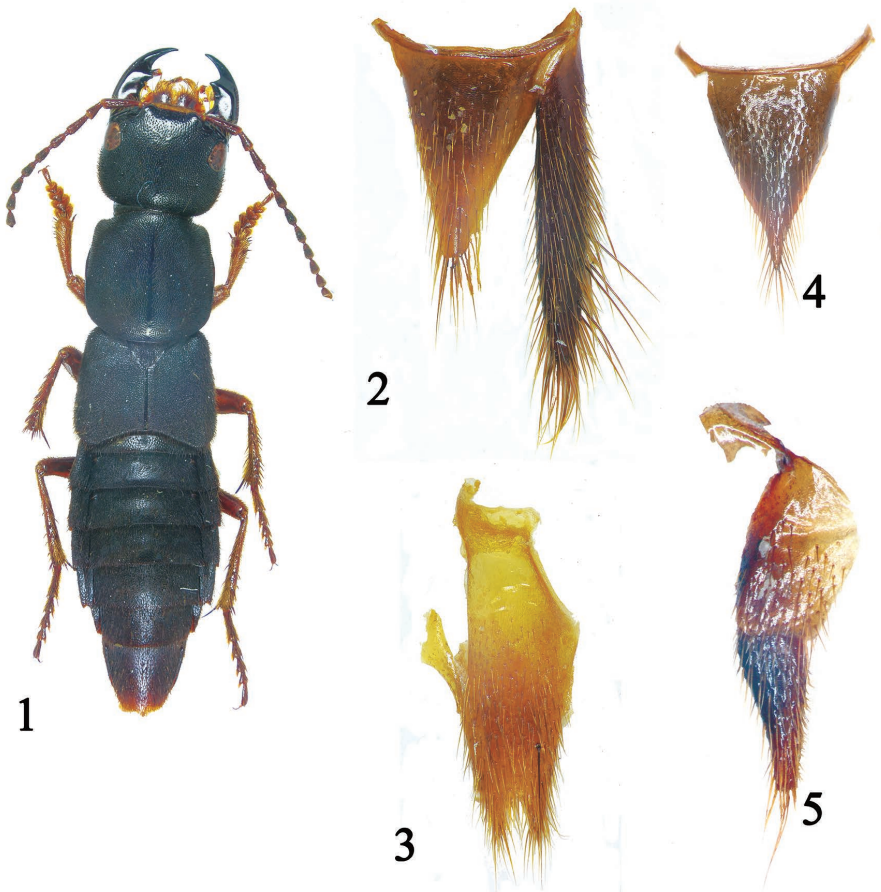
The holotype and two paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Osaka Museum of Natural History (OMNH), four paratypes are in the collection of the University Museum of Ehime University (UMEU), and one paratype is in the private collection of M. Yoshida (PCMY).

Main terminology and abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in Hayashi (1993), with exceptions of the following abbreviations: HL – maximum length of head; HW – maximum width of head; PL – maximum length of pronotum; PW – maximum width of pronotum; EL – maximum length of elytra; EW – maximum width of elytra. The ratio in the description excluding body size are based on measurements of the holotype.

Agelosus yoshiyukii sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–9)

Body large and robust, 20.5–24.0 mm in length, black, obscurely shiny, densely clothed with blackish pubescence which is somewhat paler on postero-lateral and sutural areas of elytra; mandibles pitchy black, mouth parts brown to dark brown; antenomeres 1st to 4th blackish brown, the rest black; 2nd to 9th antenomeres dark reddish at each base and apex; 7th and 8th segments of abdomen narrow-



Figs. 1–5, *Agelosus yoshiyukii* sp. nov. —— 1, Habitus; 2, male 10th tergite; 3, male 9th ventrite; 4, female 10th tergite; 5, female second gonocoxcite.

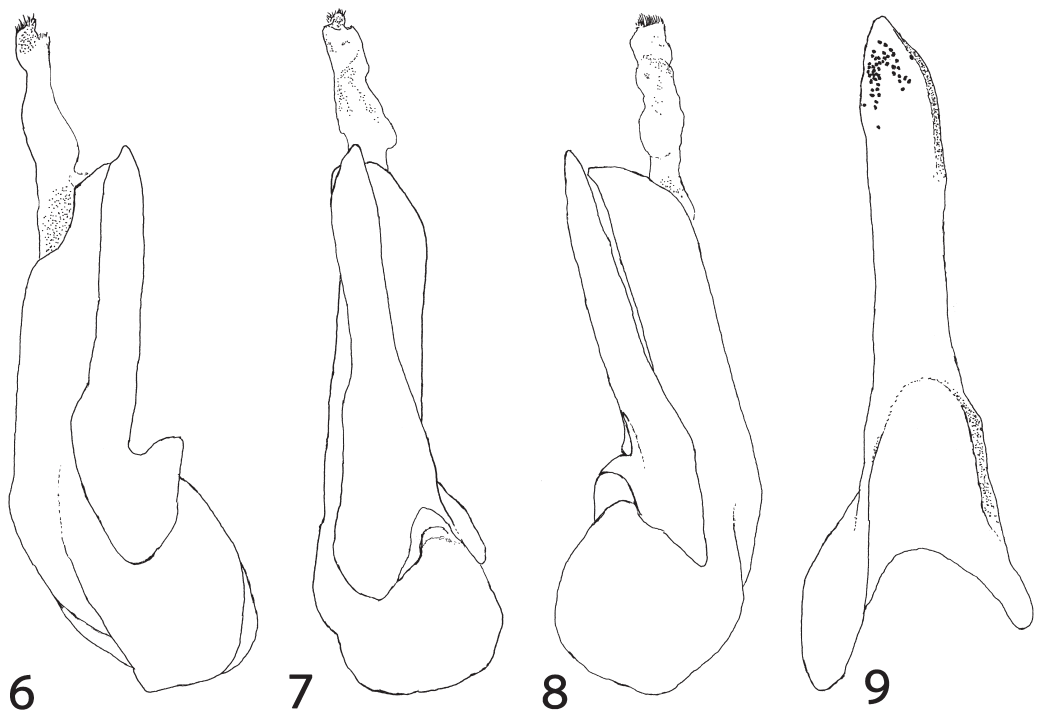
ly brownish in apical parts, and legs dark yellowish brown.

Head subquadrate, slightly dilated posteriad, nearly straight on sides, widely rounded at posterior angles and straight on basal margin, slightly wider than long (HW/EL = 1.21); upper surface weakly convex, flattened in clypeo-frontal area, without microsculpture though faintly strigulate in clypeal area; punctures rather fine and very dense throughout, but median and clypeo-frontal lines fine and impunctate; interstice between punctures slightly longer than the diameter of a puncture. Eyes rather small, not convex and nearly 0.6 times as long as temple. Antennae slender, long, reaching near basal angles of pronotum, each antennomere longer than wide, with the following relative length from base to apex; 45 : 20 : 30 : 20 : 20 : 20 : 20 : 20 : 16 : 16: 16.

Pronotum subquadrate, as long as wide, widest at anterior third, as wide as and slightly longer than head (PL/PW = 1.30), nearly straight on sides though slightly narrowed in front and behind from the widest point, widely rounded at base; disc weakly convex, densely and finely punctured as on head, microsculpture indistinct except for on median line and on lateral portions.

Scutellum shallowly depressed, sparsely punctured, with striate microsculpture.

Elytra subquadrate, slightly wider than long (EW/EL = 1.16), slightly dilated posteriad, nearly



Figs. 6–9, Male genitalia of *Agelosus yoshiyukii* sp. nov. —— 6, Left lateral view; 7, ventral view; 8, right lateral view; 9, under face of parameres.

straight on sides, widely rounded at posterior angles, rather strongly emarginate on hind margins, slightly wider and shorter than pronotum (EW/PL = 1.10, EL/PL = 0.95); surface flat, minutely and densely punctured, and interstice between punctures microscopically rugulose. Wings poorly developed, about 1.2 times as long as elytra.

Abdomen subfusiform, widest in 6th segment, finely and densely punctured, with extremely fine reticulate microsculpture; punctures on each tergite gradually becoming slightly sparser toward apex; 7th tergite without apical seam of palisade setae on posterior margin.

Protarsomeres strongly widened in both sexes.

M a l e. Tenth tergite (Fig. 2) triangular, evenly convergent to narrowly rounded apex, with more than ten long setae of various length in apical portion; 8th ventrite (Fig. 4) widely and weakly emarginate on posterior margin; 9th ventrite (Fig. 5) narrow, widely and deeply emarginate on apical portion, with numerous long setae in apical portions. Male genitalia (Figs. 7–9) markedly asymmetrical, twisted to the left; median lobe straight in ventral view, obliquely truncate at apex and subacute at the tip, gently curved ventrad in lateral view; parameres unilobed, extending slightly beyond median lobe, parallel-sided though suddenly and steeply narrowed to subacute apex in apical eighth, and apical portion of the inner face bearing numerous peg-setae arranged in inverted J-shape.

F e m a l e. Tenth tergite (Fig. 3) more widely triangular than in male, and very strongly protuberant like as a process in apical portion, with setae as in male; 8th ventrite weakly arcuate on posterior margin; second gonocoxcite (Fig. 6) rather wide, and ministylus very short.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mojima, Okinoshima Is., Kôchi Pref., 30.IV.–1.V.1993, Y. Itô leg. (OMNH). Paratypes: [all from Okinoshima Is., Kôchi Prefecture, Japan] 1 ♂, same data as the holo-

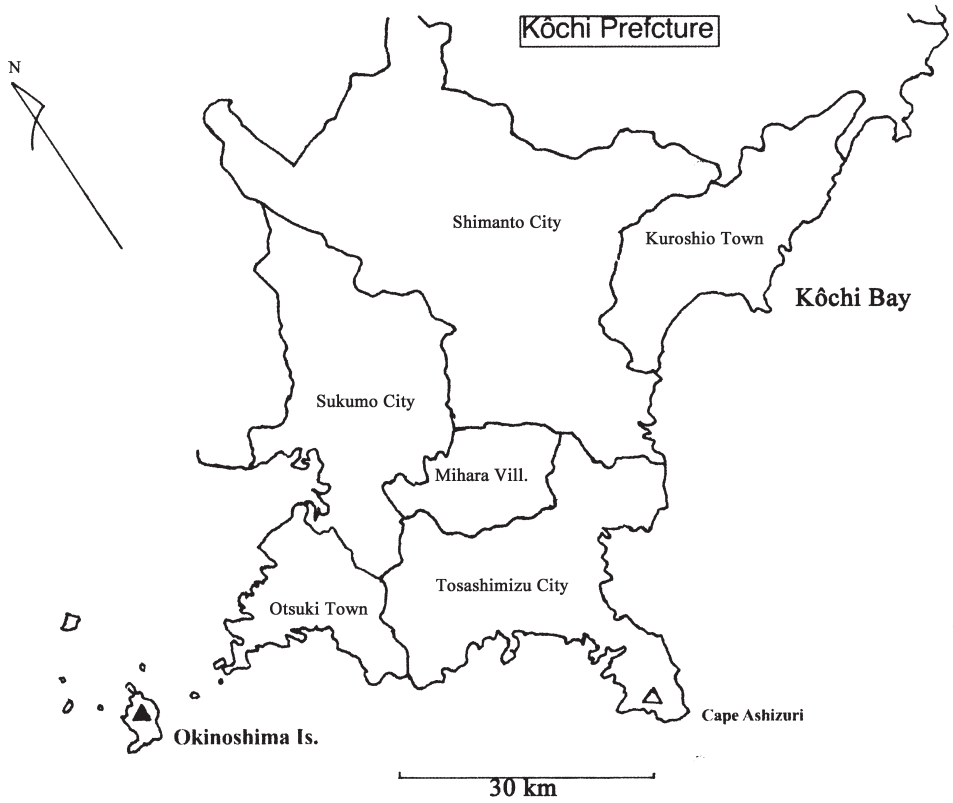


Fig. 10. Okinoshima Is. and its adjacent area (▲: Type locality of *Agelosus yoshiyukii* sp. nov.; △: ditto of *A. masaoi* HAYASHI).

type; 1 ♂, Tanijiri (alt. 250 m), Mojima, 24.IV.1993, Y. ITÔ leg. (OMNH); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mojima, 2–4.V.2019, K. KURODA & K. YASUDA leg. (UMUE); 1 ♂, Mt. Imoseyama, alt. 290 m, by bate trap, 32°43'59"N, 132°33'37"E, Mojima, 9–10.V.2019, M. YOSHIDA leg. (PCMY).

Notes. The new species is very similar in general appearance to *Agelosus masaoi* HAYASHI, 1991, which was firstly described as a subspecies of *A. unicolor* NAOMI, 1983 but SMETANA, 2018 treated it as a good species because of differences in structures of the head and pronotum surfaces and the male genitalia. In the new species the parameres of the male genitalia are steeply convergent in apical eighth toward the subacute apex, while in *A. masaoi* the parameres of the male genitalia simply and widely rounded at the apex; punctation on the pronotum and elytra are considerably finer and denser than those in *A. masaoi*; the body is stouter and wider than *A. masaoi*, and pubescence on the body is darker, while in *A. masaoi* the body is a little paler and nearly blackish instead of dark brown. In addition, the present new species is distinctly different from *A. carinatus* SHARP,1874 and *A. longicornis* SMETANA, 2018 in the color of elytra, namely, in the latter species, the elytral color is various shades of reddish-brown.

The type locality, Okinoshima Is. (offshore island: Fig. 10) is an island located in the southwestern part of Kôchi pref., Shikoku, Japan, offshore Sukumo Bay and the southwest of the Otsuki Peninsula, 32°43'N, 132°32'E on the Pacific Ocean. The area is 10.5 km^2. The coastline length is about 17 km, east to west about 3.5 km, and north to south about 5.8 km. Highest place (the top of Mt. Imoseya-

ma) is 404.1 m in altitude. The vegetation is a secondary forest of evergreen broad-leaved trees.

Distribution. Japan (Okinoshima Is., Kôchi Prefecture).

Bionomics. The species is captured by bait traps, and was observed to wonder in midnight (Mr. K. KURODA, pers. comm.).

Etymology. The specific name is dedicated to Mr. Yoshiyuki ITÔ, who found the new species and is an eager coleopterologist in Kôchi Prefecture, Japan.

要　　約

林　靖彦・吉田正隆：日本産ハバビロオオハネカクシ属の 1 新種（鞘翅目ハネカクシ科）．―― ハバビロオオハネカクシ属 *Agelosus* はヒマラヤ地方から東アジアにかけて 13 種が報告されている比較的小さな属である．SMETANA (2018) は本属に関する精細な再検討を発表し，日本から 5 種報告している．最近筆者は高知県の伊東善之氏から同属の，アシズリハバビロオオハネカクシ（和名新称）*Agelosus masaoi* HAYASHI, 1991 に極めてよく似た種の同定を依頼された．精査の結果，雄交尾器の形態が明らかに *A. masaoi* とは異なっていることから独立種と判断し，オキノシマハバビロオオハネカクシ（新種新称）*Agelosus yoshiyukii* sp. nov. として命名記載した．

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