

A New Species of the Genus *Asiopodabrus*, Subgenus *Satopodabrus* (Coleoptera, Cantharidae) from Yamaguchi Prefecture, Western Honshu, Japan

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Asiopodabrus*, subgenus *Satopodabrus* is described from Yamaguchi Prefecture, western Honshu, Japan under the name of *Asiopodabrus* (*Satopodabrus*) *tanakai* sp. nov.

Introduction

Some specimens of cantharid beetles, which were collected from Yamaguchi Prefecture, were submitted to me for identification by Mr. Shin-ichi TANAKA from Shûnan-shi. During the identification process, an unidentified species belonging to the subgenus *Satopodabrus* TAKAHASHI, 2012 of the genus *Asiopodabrus* WITTMER, 1983 was discovered. *Satopodabrus* is characterized by the laterophyse that is hooked at the apex. Because of this feature, *Satopodabrus* is considered to be a comparatively plesiomorphic subgenus of the genus *Asiopodabrus* (TAKAHASHI, 2012). In this subgenus, there are presently six known species that are allopatrically distributed in Japan (Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Tsushima, and the Shimokoshiki Islands) and South Korea (Jeju Island); however, their presence has not been recorded in the Chûgoku District, western Honshu. The discovery of *Satopodabrus* in Yamaguchi Prefecture therefore marks the presence of the subgenus in this area for the first time, making its



Fig. 1. Male habitus of *Asiopodabrus* (*Satopodabrus*) *tanakai* sp. nov. — Scale: 1.0 mm.

distribution complete throughout Honshu. The collected specimens were examined in detail and found new to science, and this new species is described in this paper.

Before proceeding, I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Shin-ichi TANAKA (Shūnan-shi) for giving me the opportunity to examine these valuable specimens.

Material and Methods

The male genitalia of the specimens were treated with 10% potassium hydroxide solution at 90°C for approximately 10 min and sketched in 50% glycerin.

The abbreviations used in the text are as follows: HW: width of head; PW: width of pronotum; PL: length of pronotum; PA: width of anterior margin of pronotum; PB: width of basal margin of pronotum; EW: width of elytra; EL: length of elytra.

The holotype designated in this paper is deposited in the collection of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara. The paratypes are preserved in my private collection.

Description

Asiopodabrus (Satopodabrus) tanakai sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Tanaka-shiro-kubiboso-jōkai]

(Figs. 1 & 2)

M a l e. Body almost yellowish white; 4–11 antennal segments, the ventral side of the head, pro-, meso- and metasternum and each abdominal segment slightly infusate; apical portion of the mandible brown.

Head scattered with fine punctures in the front, with somewhat closer and larger punctures behind the eyes and with densely packed punctures on the neck. Eyes strongly prominent, interocular distance rather broad, 3.45 (holotype; range: 3.42–3.64) times the width of the eye. Antenna filiform, rather short, reaching to the basal one-fourth part of the elytra. The comparative ratio of the lengths of the antennal segments of the holotype as follows: 1.82 : 1.00 : 1.05 : 1.27 : 1.27 : 1.25 : 1.22 : 1.17 : 1.15 : 1.14 : 1.39.

Pronotum narrow, narrower than long, widest at its basal one-third to two-thirds portion; the frontal and basal margins nearly straight; the lateral ones gently sinuate; the anterior angles angulate; the posterior ones prominent; the characteristic ratios as follows: PW/HW 0.71 (0.67–0.74), PW/PL 0.95 (0.91–1.01), PW/PA 1.48 (1.39–1.48), PW/PB 1.01 (1.00–1.03); the disc well elevated except for the lateral sides, although it is shallowly concave within the mediobasal area; the surface of the elevated area covered with moderate-sized to large punctures on the basal two-thirds portion, with relatively small ones on the remaining one-third portion. Elytra very slender; the characteristic ratios as follows; EW/PW 1.54 (1.52–1.67), EL/EW 3.18 (2.98–3.34).

Male genitalia nearly oval. Laterophyse short; hooked onto the apex in the lateral view. Ventral process rather short, gradually narrowed toward the apex; the apex slightly rounded. Dorsal process short and rather broad; the incision between the two processes very shallow and not rounded (Fig. 2).

Body length: 5.5 (4.6–5.5) mm; breadth: 1.2 (1.0–1.2) mm.

F e m a l e. The characteristics of the female similar to those of the male, but the body is somewhat larger and wider, the eyes are relatively smaller, and the antennae are relatively shorter. The characteristic ratios as follows: PW/HW 0.68–0.76, PW/PL 0.90–1.04, PW/PA 1.27–1.40, PW/PB

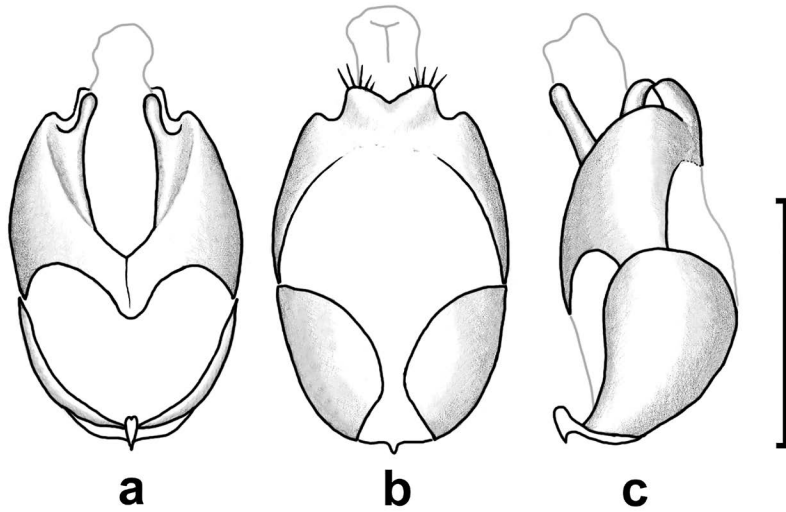


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Asiopodabrus (Satopodabrus) tanakai* sp. nov. — a, Ventral view; b, dorsal view; c, lateral view. Scale: 0.5 mm.

1.02–1.04, and EW/PW 1.65–1.74, EL/EW 2.86–3.22.

Body length: 5.7–6.1 mm; breadth: 1.2–1.4 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Nagano-yama, Kanokami, Shūnan-shi, Yamaguchi Pref., 18.VI.2019, S. TANAKA leg. Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype; Same place and collector as for the holotype: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 11.VI.2019; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 17.VI.2019.

Distribution. Western Honshu, Japan.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to Mr. S. TANAKA, who collected the type specimens.

Remarks. The new species resembles several members of *Satopodabrus*, specifically *Asiopodabrus (S.) albus* (TAKAHASHI, 2012), from the Chūbu District of Honshu, Japan, but can be distinguished by the following characteristics: the pronotum is broader, 4–11 antennal segments are paler, and the incision in the dorsal process of the male genitalia is not rounded.

要 約

高橋和弘：本州西部の山口県から発見された *Asiopodabrus* 属 *Satopodabrus* 亜属 (鞘翅目ジョウカイボン科) の 1 新種。——山口県産のジョウカイボン科標本を同定する過程で、*Asiopodabrus* 属の *Satopodabrus* 亜属に属する未記載種を見出したので、タナカシロクビボソジョウカイ (新称) *Asiopodabrus (Satopodabrus) tanakai* sp. nov. として記載した。同亜属の種は、6 種が日本 (本州および四国, 九州, 下甕島, 対馬) および韓国 (済州島) に異所的に分布することが知られていたが、本州の中国地方からはこれまでに記録がなく、今回の発見は本亜属の分布の空白を埋めるものである。

Reference

TAKAHASHI, K., 2012. A taxonomic study on the genus *Asiopodabrus* (Coleoptera, Cantharidae) of Japan. *Japanese Journal of systematic Entomology, Monographic Series, Matsuyama*, (4): 1–359.

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