

A New Record of *Dryops nitidulus* (Coleoptera, Dryopidae) from Japan

Hiroyuki YOSHITOMI¹⁾ and Kaoru HAGA²⁾

¹⁾Ehime University Museum, Bunkyo 3, Matsuyama, 790–8577 Japan
E-mail: hymushi@agr.ehime-u.ac.jp

²⁾Azuma-chô 1–16–1–804, Omiya-ku, Saitama-shi, 330–0841 Japan

The genus *Dryops* OLIVER 1791 is cosmopolitan in distribution and currently comprises 79 species (SHEPARD & SITES, 2016). This genus has not been recorded previously from Japan (KODADA & JÄCH, 2006; JUNG & BAE, 2014). A single female of *Dryops nitidulus* (HEER, 1841) was collected from Fukushima Pref. by the second author; thus this is the first record of this genus from Japan. A key to the Japanese genera and species of the family Dryopidae is provided.

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Dryops nitidulus (HEER, 1841)

[Japanese name: Oushû-Doromushi]

(Fig. 1)

Specimen examined. 1 female (genitalia examined; preserved in Ehime University Museum), Jisabara (ca. 180 m), Minami-souma-shi, Fukushima Pref., 17.VI.2017, K. HAGA leg.

Remarks. We compared the above specimen with a European specimen and we could not find any differ-

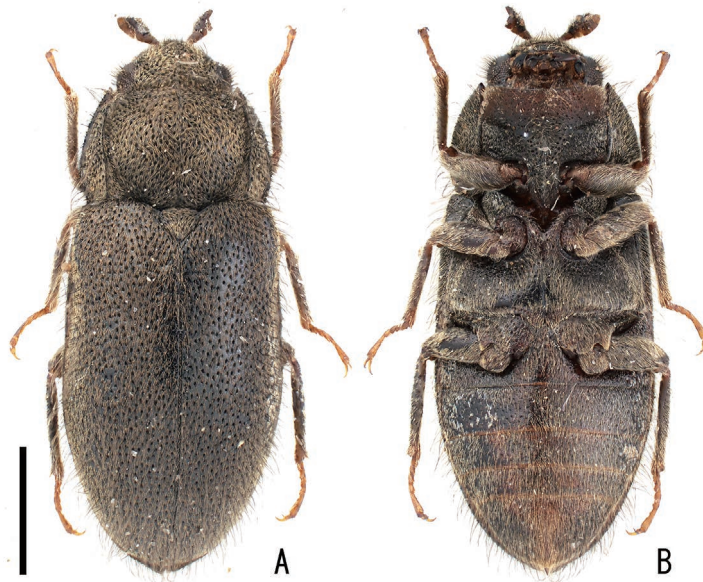


Fig. 1. Habitus of *Dryops nitidulus*. — A, Dorsal view; B, ventral view. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

ence between them. Thus we conclude that the Japanese specimen is *Dryops nitidulus* (HEER, 1841).

Biological notes. The collecting site was around a small river, Kamimano-gawa, in a secondary forest. This specimen was swept from broadleaf twigs located 3–7 m above the riverbank. This individual was alive when collected.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu); Europe, Turkey.

Key to Genera and Species of Family Dryopidae in Japan

1. Pronotum with a complete sublateral longitudinal sulcus on each side.
 *Dryops* (*Dryops nitidulus* (HEER, 1841))
- Pronotum without sublateral sulcus. 2
2. Dorsal surface smooth and shiny. *Elmormorphus* SHARP, 1888. 3
- Dorsal surface closely covered with minute setae and mostly dull.
 *Helichus* ERICHSON, 1847 (*Helichus ussuriensis* LAFER, 1980)
3. Mesofemur short; tarsi and claws large; parameres slightly curved in apical part.
 *Elmormorphus brevicornis* SHARP, 1888
- Mesofemur long; tarsi and claws small; parameres strongly curved in apical part.
 *Elmormorphus amamiensis* NOMURA, 1959

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