

A New Species of the Subfamily Megalopsidiinae (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Okinawa Island, Japan

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Megalopinus* EICHELBAUM, 1915, *M. jambar* NAOMI et HIRANO is described from Okinawa Is., Nansei Isls., Japan as the fifth Japanese species of the genus. This new species is closely allied to *M. flavomaculatus* NAOMI, 1986 and *M. japonicus* (NAKANE, 1957), but it is clearly distinguished from the latter by the shape and color of elytral markings and the external and internal structures of aedeagus.

Key words: Staphylinidae, *Megalopinus*, new species, Okinawa, Japan

The genus *Megalopinus* EICHELBAUM, 1915 is distributed in the world except for the Antarctic; and 65 species have been known from the Oriental Region (PUTHZ, 2012). From Japan, four species have been hitherto described and recorded (NAKANE, 1957; NAOMI, 1986, 1996). During our study of this genus, we discovered a new *Megalopinus* species from Okinawa as the fifth Japanese species of the genus, and thus herein describe it as new to science.

Megalopinus jambar NAOMI et HIRANO, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Yanbaru-medaka-ôkiba-hanekakushi]

(Figs. 1, 2A–E)

M a l e. Body (Fig. 1) robust, very shining, with length 4.0 mm. Head and pronotum dark red; elytra each with a large, reversed L-shaped, clear yellow marking reaching posterior margin of elytron, anterior and posterolateral part dark red; abdomen dark red, with posterior margin of 7th tergum pale yellowish red, subtransparent. Antennae with 1st to 9th segments clear yellow, shining; 10th yellow to yellowish red, dull; 11th dark red to dark brown, dull. Mouth parts with labrum and mandibles dark red; maxilla red with clear yellow palpi; labium red with clear yellow palpi. Legs pale red to pale reddish brown; pro-, meso- and metafemora clear yellow except for more or less infuscate apical parts.

Head (Fig. 1) distinctly transverse; clypeal area narrow, shortly protruded, with its anterior margin shallowly arcuate; antennal tubercles developed; interocular area strongly uneven, with sparse punctures of different sizes (fine to medium-sized through large or very large); surface almost glabrous, shining. Eyes located laterally, very large and prominent. Antennae each with 1st segment broader than 2nd, 2nd shorter and distinctly broader than 3rd, 3rd slender, about three times as long as 4th, 4th to 8th short, 9th to 11th forming a loose club, 10th larger than 9th, pubescent, with several setae, 11th very large, densely pubescent, elongate-globose, rounded apically, with setae of different lengths. Labrum V-shaped, bilobed anteriorly, with anterior margin very deeply emarginate. Mandi-

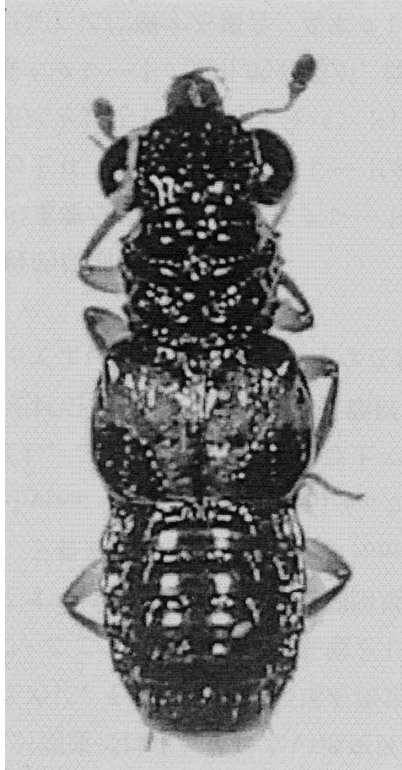


Fig. 1. *Megalopinus jambar* NAOMI et HIRANO, sp. nov.

bles slender, gently incurved, pointed.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) a little narrower than head, robust, strongly convex, side margin with four teeth, teeth becoming smaller and lower posteriorly; surface with two pairs of transverse, punctate grooves before the middle of pronotum, third pair of similar grooves running a little obliquely, fourth pair of punctate grooves running along posterior margin of pronotum, all of these transverse grooves distinctly interrupted by convex, median longitudinal line; interstices between grooves relatively broad, distinctly convex, glabrous, strongly shining; marginal area of pronotum furnished with very sparse, short, erect setae.

Elytra (Fig. 1) a little broader than head, robust, well-convex, transverse; each shallowly impressed along sutural area, with well-angulate humerus and a large fovea at anterior margin; shallow punctate groove running from anterior fovea posteriorly, curved postero-mesially behind the middle of elytron, another similar groove located at side of the groove, straightly running almost posteriorly; vague longitudinal impression located at side of elytron, and furnished with a line of punctures at its bottom; surface strongly shining, glabrous, with a few, small punctures near the sutural area. Mesoscutellum tongue-shaped, with a few medium-sized punctures. Legs with tibia slender, not broadened apically.

Abdomen (Fig. 1) a little narrower than elytra, robust; 3rd tergum with three pairs of striate structures, each deeply foveate at its base; median pair of striate structures small, V-shaped, located before the middle of 3rd tergum, mid-lateral pair almost V-shaped, medium-sized, lateral pair large, almost oval, reaching near posterior margin of 3rd tergum; 4th to 7th terga each with three pairs of

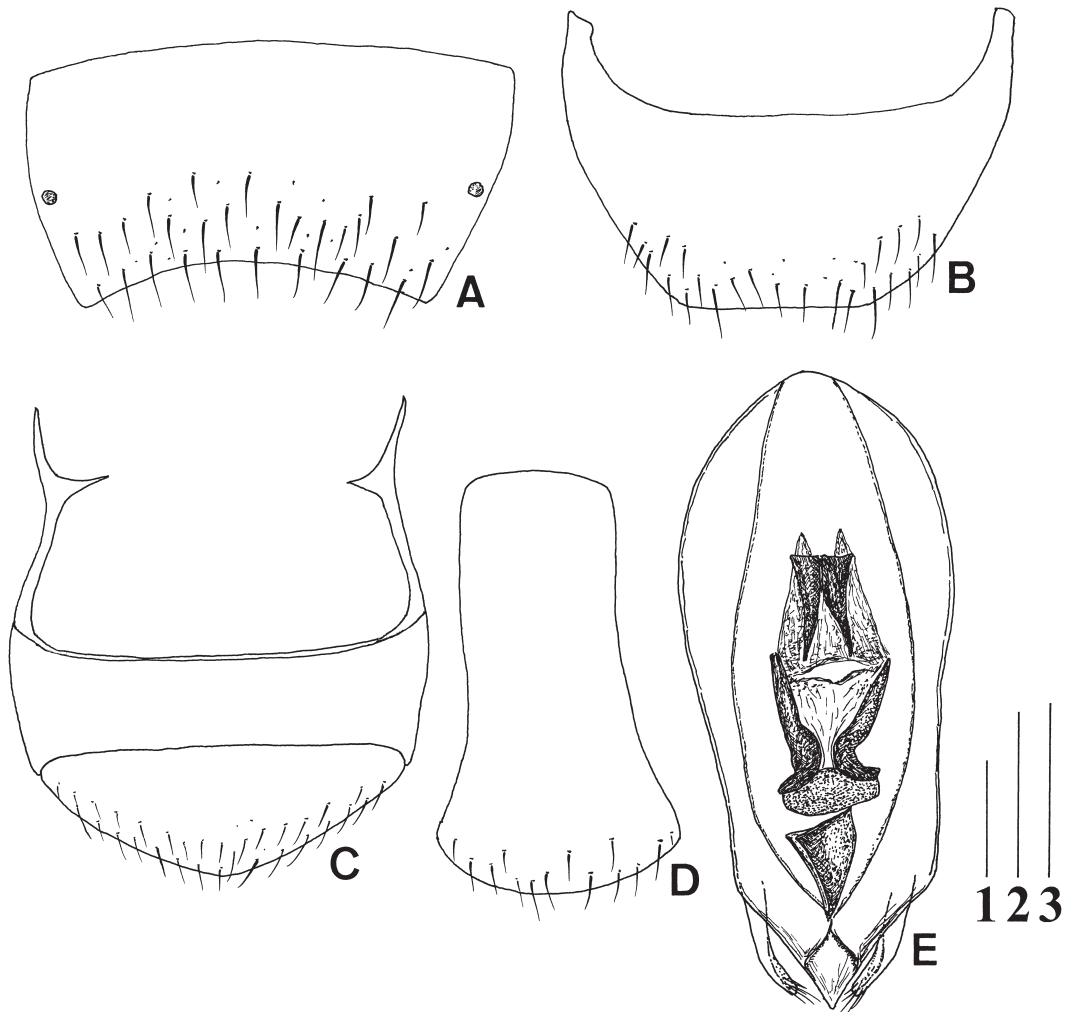


Fig. 2. *Megalopinus jambar* NAOMI et HIRANO, sp. nov. — A, Eighth tergum; B, 8th venter; C, 9th and 10th terga; D, 9th venter; E, aedeagus in dorsal view. Scales: 0.2 mm (1 for A and B; 2 for C; 3 for D and E).

striae, lateral striae V-shaped, median striae rather obsolete; 3rd to 6th paratergites elongate-rectangular, relatively broad, each shallowly and longitudinally grooved, 7th paratergites elongate-triangular, narrowed posteriorly, largely but shallowly excavated. Surface of abdomen with 3rd to 6th terga each almost glabrous, with a few curved setae at each side; 7th tergum very sparsely with suberect, curved setae except for broad, glabrous posterior marginal area; 8th tergum (Fig. 2A) shallowly arcuate at posterior margin; 8th venter (Fig. 2B) almost truncate at posterior margin; 9th tergum (Fig. 2C) strongly transverse, with a pair of very long ventral struts; 9th venter (Fig. 2D) broad, broadened apically, fan-shaped at posterior part, with apical margin moderately rounded; 10th tergum (Fig. 2C) entire at posterior part, with sparse punctures.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2E) almost elongate-ovoidal in basal 3/4, distinctly angulate at basal 3/4, and triangular in shape in apical 1/4, with acute apex, and also with a distinct V-shaped notch at apico-dorsal portion of aedeagus; endophallus (Fig. 2E) relatively complex in structure, with a pair of black, elon-

gate-triangular plates near basal orifice, median hooks well-developed, almost L-shaped, large, black, and attached posteriorly to transverse, submembranous structure which is connected at a point with apical subtriangular plate when seen dorsally. Parameres (Fig. 2E) thin, short, each reaching posteriorly just before apex of median lobe, apical part of paramere gently incurved, with five or six thin setae.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Nago-dake, Nago-shi, Okinawa Is., Okinawa Pref., Japan, 21–IV–2014, Y. HIRANO leg.

Type-depository. Kyushu University Museum.

Remarks. *Megalopinus jambar* is the fifth Japanese species of the genus. This new species is closely allied to *M. flavomaculatus* NAOMI (1986) and *M. japonicus* (NAKANE, 1957), but it is clearly distinguished from the latter by the larger yellow elytral markings, the elytral sutural areas yellow in posterior 2/3, the aedeagus well-angulated at apical 1/4, the endophallus with subtriangular plate near the apical part, and the parameres each extending posteriorly just before the apex of median lobe and gently incurved.

A key to the species of Oriental *Megalopinus* is provided in PUTHZ (2012), and *S. jambar* goes to the 67 couplet in the key. Thus, the 67 couplet is revised in the following way, to include this new species in the key:

67 Lateral stria of tergite 5 V-shaped.

a Paratergites with some coarse punctures. ♂: Unknown. 4.7 mm. Japan: Kumamoto Pref.
..... *M. tomoshimai* NAOMI

b Paratergites shallowly and longitudinally grooved, without punctures. ♀: Unknown. 4.0 mm.
Japan: Okinawa Pref. (Okinawa Is.). *M. jambar* NAOMI et HIRANO, sp. nov.

— Lateral stria of tergite 5 simple. 68

Distribution. This very rare species is so far distributed only in the northern mountainous part of Okinawa Island, Nansei Islands, Japan.

Etymology. The specific epithet *jambar* is derived from the name of type locality “Yanbaru” which means the northern mountainous area of Okinawa Island.

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要 約

直海俊一郎・平野幸彦：日本産メダカオオキバハネカクシ亜科(鞘翅目ハネカクシ科)の1新種の記載。——ハネカクシ科メダカオオキバハネカクシ属の1新種 *Megalopinus jambar* NAOMI et HIRANO を沖縄県名護岳から記載し、ヤンバルメダカオオキバハネカクシという和名を与えた。この新種は *M. flavomaculatus* NAOMI や *M. japonicus* (NAKANE) に近縁な種であるが、上翅に大きい黄色斑紋をもち、上翅会合線の後方2/3は黄色で、雄交尾器中央片の先端1/4の両脇のところが角張り、三角形の内袋骨片が雄交尾器の先端近くにあり、雄交尾器側片は細長く、中央片先端部に僅かに届かないところまで後方に伸び、側片の先端部が弱く内側に曲がるなどの点で、近縁種から区別される。

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