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Description of a Second Species of the Genus *Hinomoto* (Coleoptera, Leiodidae) from Japan

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Abstract A second new species of the genus *Hinomoto* Hoshina, 2002 (Coleoptera, Leiodidae), *Hinomoto bungensis* sp. nov., is described from Kyushu, Japan.

The genus *Hinomoto* Hoshina, 2002 belongs to the tribe Sogdini of the family Leiodidae and was described based on a single species, *Hinomoto nihonensis*, by Hoshina (2002). *Hinomoto nihonensis* is up to 8.8 mm in body length and is one of the largest species of Leiodinae all over the world. The genus *Hinomoto* is a very rare group, and no specimens have been recorded since the original description (Hoshina, 2010).

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine three unidentified specimens of *Hinomoto* collected from Kyushu, Japan. My careful examination showed that those specimens represent one new species. In this paper, I describe the new species.

The holotype designated in this study is deposited in the collection of the Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyôgo (MNHAH). Paratypes are preserved in the collection of Fukui University (FU).

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr. Takeshi Miyake (Ôita Pref.) for his kind offering of the valuable specimens.

Hinomoto bungensis Hoshina, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Bungo-hinomoto-tamakinokomushi]

(Figs. 1–8)

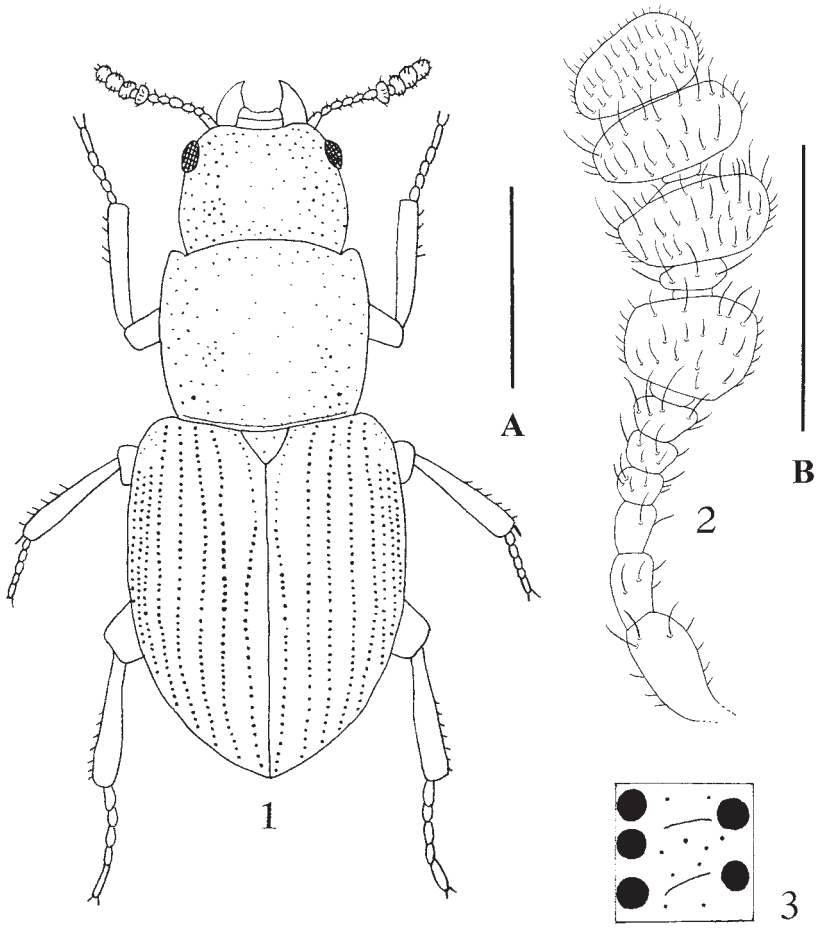
Diagnosis. Body ca. 2.3× as long as wide. Dorsum punctate. Head and pronotum black or brown. Elytra blackish brown or brown. Elytral rows of punctures with sparse transverse sulcus between rows. Metafemora with a tooth at posterior margins. The teeth showing the morphological variation among type series. Aedeagus robust.

Measurement of holotype. Body length 6.8 mm; head 1.4 mm in length and 1.5 mm in width; pronotum 2.0 mm in length and 2.1 mm in width; elytra 3.8 mm in length and 2.8 mm in width.

M a l e and f e m a l e. Coloration. Head and pronotum black or brown; elytra blackish brown or brown; all antennomeres brownish; all coxae, all femora, mesotrochanter, and metatrochanter dark brown or brown; other parts of legs brown or light brown; mesoventrite and metaventrite black or brown; abdominal ventrites dark brown or light brown.

Body 5.1–6.8 mm in length, ca. 2.3× as long as wide.

Head ca. as long as wide, ca. 0.72× as long as and 0.72× as wide as pronotum, almost smooth, densely and minutely punctate (Fig. 1); both mandibles robust and almost same sized each other; antennomeres 1–3 longer than wide; remaining antennomeres each wider than long; antennomere 11 ro-



Figs. 1–3. *Hinomoto bungensis* HOSHINA, sp. nov. ——— 1, Body; 2, antenna; 3, elytral punctures. Scale A: 2 mm for Fig. 1. Scale B: 0.5 mm for Fig. 2.

bust and narrower than 10 (Fig. 2); relative lengths from antennomeres 2–11 as follows: 3.1 : 2.1 : 1.4 : 1.5 : 1.6 : 4.1 : 1.0 : 3.3 : 3.0 : 3.4.

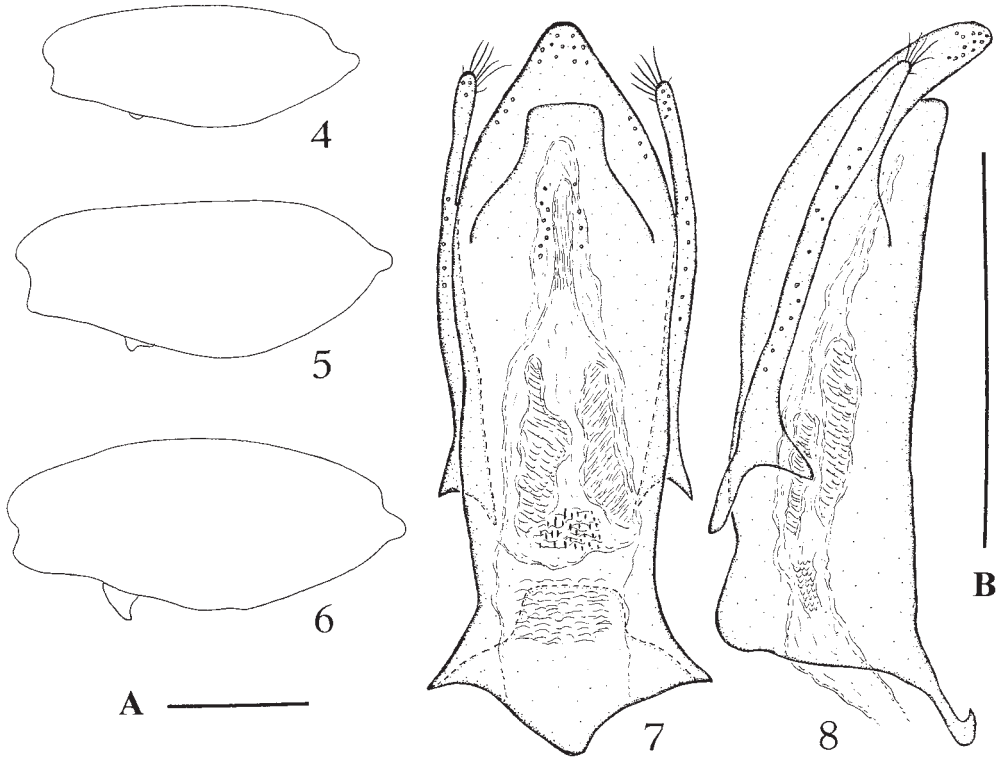
Pronotum ca. as long as wide, ca. 0.52× as long as and 0.75× as wide as elytra, widest ca. at basal half, almost smooth, distinctly punctate as head (Fig. 1), and with a transverse fine sulcus along basal margin (Fig. 1).

Scutellum minutely and sparsely punctate.

Elytra ca. 1.3× as long as wide, widest ca. at basal 2/5 (Fig. 1); each elytron bearing nine rows of punctures, and with dense minute punctures and sparse transverse sulcus between rows (Fig. 3); 9th row invisible in dorsal view; punctures comprising the elytral rows larger than those of head and pronotum (Fig. 1).

Hind wings fully developed.

Mesoventrite strongly microreticulate, almost impunctate, and sparsely pubescent; metaventrite almost smooth and impunctate, and densely pubescent; abdominal ventrites microreticulate, almost impunctate, and sparsely pubescent.



Figs. 4–8. *Hinomoto bungensis* HOSHINA, sp. nov. ——— 4, Right metafemur (one of paratypes), ventral view; 5, ditto (another paratype); 6, ditto (holotype); 7, aedeagus, ventral view; 8, ditto, lateral view. Scale A: 1 mm for Figs. 4–6. Scale B: 0.5 mm for Figs. 7–8.

All the legs almost of the same shape in both sexes; metafemora with a tooth ca. at apical 1/3 of their posterior margins; the teeth showing the morphological variation among type series (Figs. 4–6).

M a l e. Aedeagus robust in general (Figs. 7, 8); median lobe rounded at apex in ventral view (Fig. 7); each paramere feebly curved in ventral view (Fig. 7), almost straight in lateral view (Fig. 8), rounded at apex, and bearing five apical long setae with a few short and fine setae.

Distribution. Japan: Kyushu (Ôita Prefecture).

Type series. Holotype: male, between Nukumi and Arako, Asaji-machi, Ôita Pref., Kyushu, 27.XI.1979, A. NOZAKI leg. (MNHAH). Paratypes: 1 ♀, Tsukahara, Yuhuin-chô, Yufu City, Ôita Pref., 3.I.2014, T. HADA leg. (FU). 1 ♀, same locality and collector as another paratype, 25.I.2014 (FU).

Differential diagnosis. The present new species can be distinguished from *Hinomoto nihonensis* HOSHINA, 2002 by having relatively robust median lobe of aedeagus (Figs. 7 & 8). In contrast, *H. nihonensis* has the slender median lobe.

Etymology. This specific name is derived from, Bungo-no-kuni, an old name of the type locality, Ôita Pref.

要　　約

保科英人：タマキノコムシ科（鞘翅目）*Hinomoto* 属の 2 種目の発見．—— *Hinomoto* 属（和名：ヒノモトタマキノコムシ属）は HOSHINA (2002) によって一属一種として記載された．本属の *H. nihonensis*（和名：ヒノモトタマキノコムシ）は体長が 9 ミリ近くにも達し，世界のタマキノコムシ亜科で最大種の一つである．最近，三宅武氏によって大分県産 *Hinomoto* 属の 3 標本が発見された．著者の調査により，これらの標本は未記載種であることが判明し，本稿にて *H. bungensis* HOSHINA, sp. nov.（和名：ブンゴヒノモトタマキノコムシ）と命名記載した．

References

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