

A New Species of *Oxyporus* from Hokkaido, Japan (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Oxyporinae)

Yasuhiko HAYASHI

Suimeidai 3–1–73, Kawanishi City, Hyôgo, 666–0116 Japan

Abstract A new species, *Oxyporus kobayashii* sp. nov. is described from Hokkaido, Japan. The new species is closely allied to *O. triangulus* SHARP.

In the staphylinid fauna of Japan, 14 species of *Oxyporus* are known (HERMAN, 2001; SHIBATA *et al.*, 2013), and no species of the genus have been added in the past 60 years since NAKANE and SAWADA (1956), and DVOŘÁK (1956). Recently, I had an opportunity to examine an undetermined *Oxyporus* species from Hokkaido, Japan through the courtesy of Mr. Hideo KOBAYASHI. This species is seemingly very similar in general appearance to *O. parvus* SHARP, 1889, from Japan. After examined in detail, I concluded the species is new to science. In this paper I am going to describe it under the name *Oxyporus kobayashii* sp. nov.

I am very grateful to Mr. Hideo KOBAYASHI, Ishikari-shi, Hokkaido for his kindly offering these interesting specimens. I thank cordially to Dr. K. ANDO for his kindness of critically reading my manuscript of this paper.

The holotype and a part of paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Hokkaido University Museum.

Oxyporus kobayashii sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ezo-ookibahanekakushi]

(Figs. 1–5)

Description. Body robust, moderately convex above, black and well shiny; elytra yellowish red, each with a black subtriangular patch, the patch occupying in apical two-thirds, tapering towards sutural posterior angle, contact with lateral and apical margins, and linked with marginal black color of external margins, with inner margin unevenly oblique; mouth organs pitchy brown; antennae pitchy, with 2nd to 4th antennomeres a little paler, 5th to 10th pale yellow at sides, 11th also pale yellow except the core; scutellum black; abdomen without colored patches; legs pale yellow, coxae and basal parts of femora, apices of tibiae and tarsomeres pitchy red, but pro- and mesofemora often becoming pitchy red from base to apex in various expanse, and metafemora generally constantly pale yellow. Length: 7.9–9.7mm.

Male. Head subquadrate, a little wider than long (71 : 57), slightly wider and longer than pronotum (71 : 66 and 57 : 52), very minutely and sparingly punctured, with very fine and weak reticulate microsculpture and microscopic punctures; sides strongly arcuate and expanded laterally beyond eyes; disc gently convex, shallowly, widely and lunately depressed in front area between eyes, the depression weakly convex in middle. Mandible slightly longer than head (62 : 57). Eyes relatively large, markedly prominent laterad, considerably shorter than postgena (23 : 31). Antennae short and thick; 1st antennomere twice as long as wide; 2nd and 3rd slightly longer than wide; 4th slightly wider than long, the succeeding six antennomeres strongly wider than long, 11th lunate, nearly as long as wide;

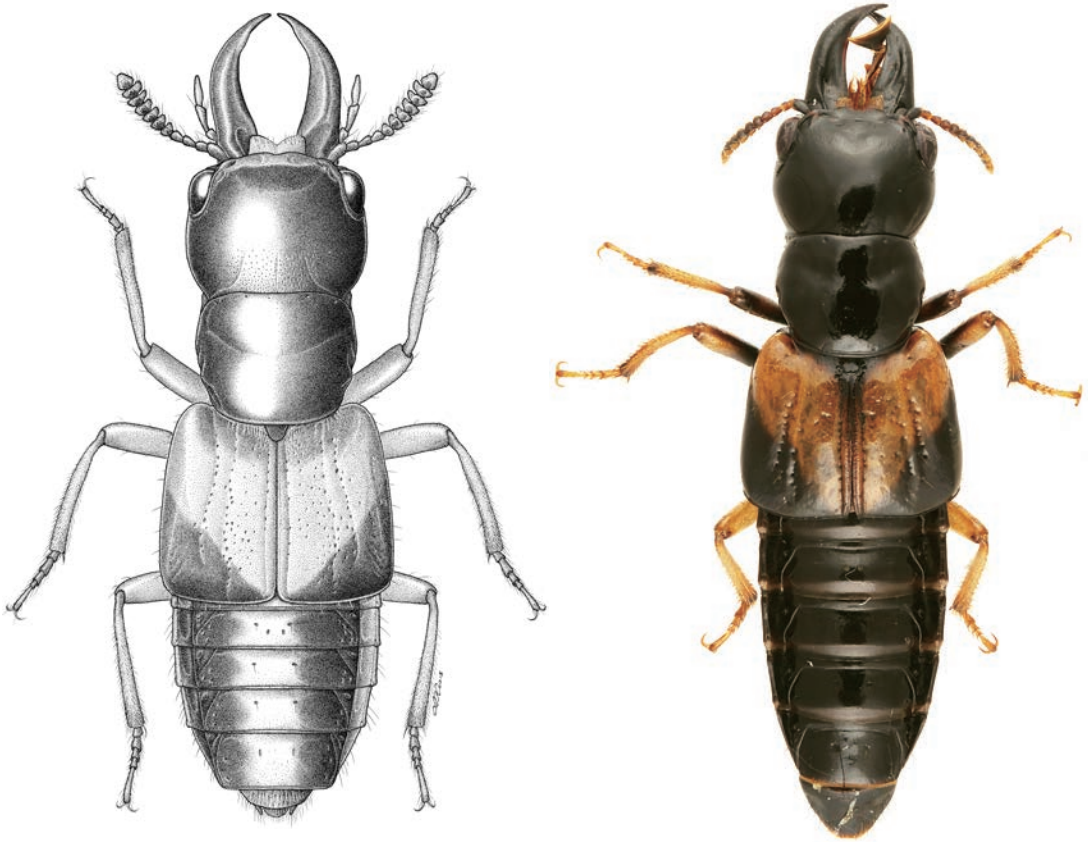


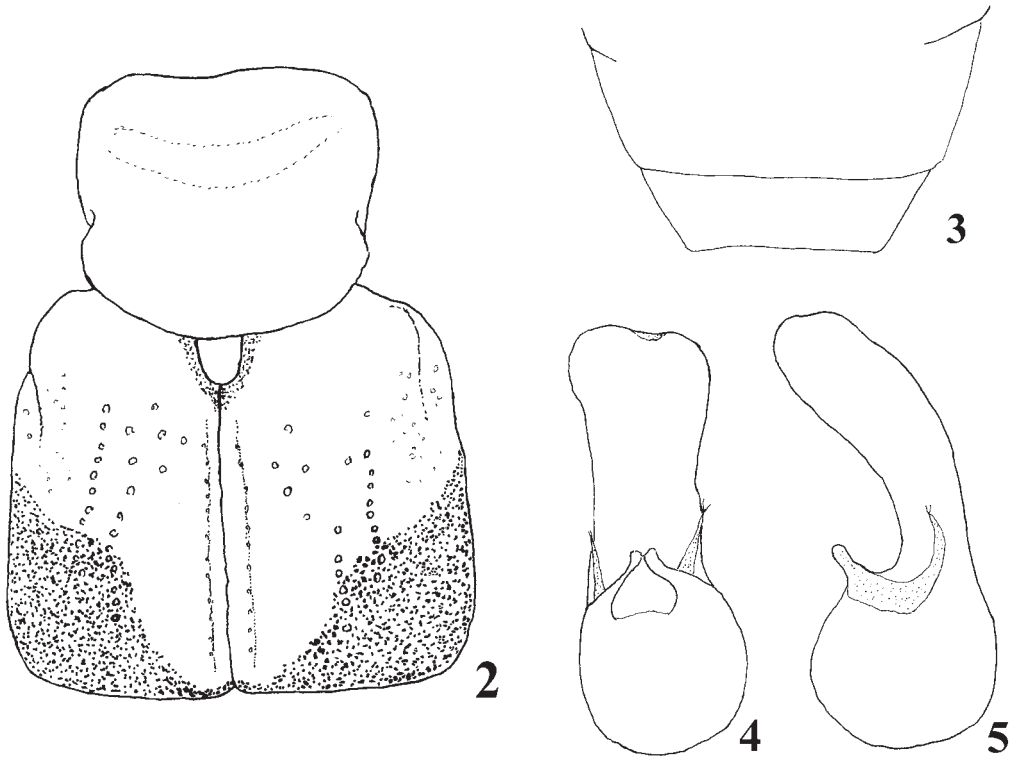
Fig. 1. Habitus of *Oxyporus kobayashii* sp. nov.

antennomeres with the following relative length from base to terminal: 45 : 18 : 18 : 18 : 20 : 20 : 18 : 20 : 20 : 20 : 26.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) obtapezoidal, a little wider than long (33 : 26), much narrower and shorter than elytra (33 : 49 and 52 : 85), widest at anterior third, from there somewhat narrowed in front and evenly convergent posteriad; disc moderately convex, transversely, rather deeply furrowed in anterior third, with microsculpture faint and reduced here and there; punctures very sparse, mingled with minute and microscopic ones as on head; anterior margin feebly emarginate and basal one weakly arcuate, sides strongly and deeply impressed at about middle; anterior angles obtusely rounded and basal ones widely rounded.

Scutellum tongue-shaped, with a puncture at apex.

Elytra (Fig. 2) quadrate, moderately convex, somewhat humped at shoulder, slightly wider than long (98 : 85), feebly divergent posteriad, weakly arcuate at sides, nearly straight at apical margin, with widely rounded apical angles; each elytron with a pair of rather deep longitudinal punctate-sulci,



Figs. 2–5. *Oxyporus kobayashii* sp. nov. — 2, Pronotum and elytra; 3, male 8th ventrite; 4, male genitalia, ventral view; 5 ditto, lateral view.

outer sulcus longer than inner one, with eight to thirteen punctures, situated posteriorly, with about six to eight punctures; surface scattered with sparse and small punctures between the outer sulcus and suture before the inner one, and with minute and sparse punctures in external side of outer sulcus.

Abdomen evenly convergent posteriad; surfaces very minutely and sparsely punctured, mingled with microscopic punctures and strong microsculpture; 3rd and 4th tergites transversely depressed at base, bearing a pair of small toment flecks, not convex surround the flecks; 7th tergite with apical seam of white palisade setae at apical margin; 10th tergite obtusely rounded at apex, densely fringed with short yellowish setae there; ventrites coarsely and sparsely punctate, with strong microsculpture; 8th (Fig. 3) ventrite widely and feebly emarginate at apical margin.

Male genitalia (Figs. 4 & 5) nearly symmetrical, gently curved ventrad; penis gently divergent from base to truncate apex; parameres sickle-shaped, rather long, with a pair of short setae at the tip.

F e m a l e. Head relatively smaller, less expanded laterally, not extending beyond eye, as long as mandibles, more strongly transverse, about 1.4 times as wide as long, 8th ventrite weakly protuberant posteriorly and obtusely angulate at the tip.

Holotype: ♂, Atsuta-kotan, Ishikari City, Hokkaido, Japan, 29.IX.2014, H. KOBAYASHI leg. *Paratypes*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype; 1 ♀, ditto, 10.VI.2010, H. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Teineyama, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, 4.IX.2013, H. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 10.VI.2010, H. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♀, Shiraigawa-rindo, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, 13.IX.2005, H. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♀, Noboribetsu-onsen, Noboribetsu C., Hokkaido, Japan, 30.VI.1979, H. KOBAYASHI leg.

Etymology. The specific name is dedicated in honor to Mr. H. KOBAYASHI, who collected the type series of this new species.

Bionomics. According to Mr. H. KOBAYASHI, the new species is often attracted to *Flammulina velutipes* (Japanese name: Yanagitake).

Remarks. This new species is apparently similar in color pattern of elytra to *Oxyporus parvus* SHARP, 1889, but in the new species the pronotum bears only one transverse furrow, while bears two transverse furrows in the latter species. The new species is closely related to *Oxyporus triangulus* SHARP, 1874 similar structures of the pronotum and no patch on abdominal tergites, but readily separable from the latter in the the following points, the head is finely microsculptured, and the elytra is entirely yellow in sutural areas, while in *O. triangulus* the elytra is black in sutural area, and head is not microsculptured.

要 約

林 靖彦： 北海道産オオキバハネカクシの1新種（鞘翅目ハネカクシ科）。——日本からは14種のオオキバハネカクシが知られているが、ここ半世紀以上新しい種は記録されていなかった。石狩市在住の小林英男氏からヌメリスギタケモドキに誘引される種名不詳種の同定依頼があり、精査した結果新種と考えられたので、*Oxyporus kobayashii* sp. nov. エゾオオキバハネカクシ（和名新称）と命名記載した。

References

- DVOŘÁK, R., 1956. Les représentants japonais du genre *Oxyporus* F. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Mulhouse*, **1956**: 59–60.
- HERMAN, L. M., 2001. Catalog of the Staphylinidae (Insecta: Coleoptera). 1785 to the end of the Second Millenium, IV. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, **265**: 1807–2439.
- NAKANE, T., & K. SAWADA, 1956. A revision of the subfamily Oxyporinae in Japan (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). *The Scientific Reports of the Saikyo University*, **2** (2) A: 116–126.
- SHIBATA, Y., M. MARUYAMA, H. HOSHINA, T. KISHIMOTO, S. NAOMI, S. NOMURA, V. PUTZH, T. SHIMADA, Y. WATANABE & S. YAMAMOTO, 2013. Catalogue of Japanese Staphylinidae (Insecta: Coleoptera). *Bulletin of the Kyushu University Museum*, (11): 69–218.

Manuscript received 10 March 2015;
revised and accepted 10 April 2015.