

Notes on the Species of Staphylinidae (Coleoptera) from Japan

XIX. The Description of a New Species of *Lobrathium* MULSANT et REY from Honshu

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Abstract A new paederine species, *Lobrathium hosokawai* sp. nov. is described from Honshu, Japan. It is allied to *L. cribricolle* (SHARP).

The *Lobrathium cribricolle* species-group is characterized by the body being subcylindrical in structure, the pronotum being without a distinct smooth line along the middle and the elytra being apico-laterally with yellow spots. The seven species are listed from Japan: *L. cribricolle*, *L. ishizuchiense*, *L. isamutanakai*, *L. sasajii*, *L. kjuense*, *L. daisenense*, *L. ontakense* (SHARP, 1889; ASSING, 2012; SHIBATA *et al.*, 2013; ITO, 2014). In this paper I am going to describe a new species from Honshu.

Before going further I would like to express my cordial thanks to Mr. Koji HOSOKAWA (Toyota City, Aichi Prefecture) for kindly offering me the valuable materials.

Lobrathium hosokawai T. ITO, sp. nov.

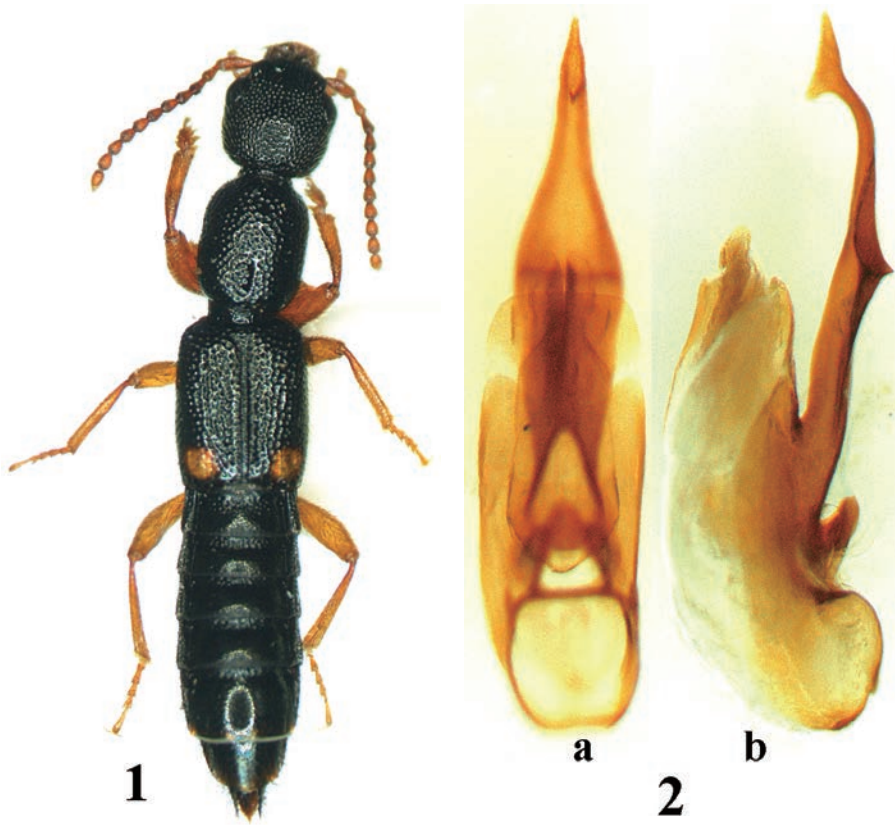
(Figs. 1–2)

Body relatively small, subcylindrical, a little shiny, black; elytra each with a small yellow spot in apico-lateral area; mandibles, basal segments of antennae and femora reddish brown; labrum darkened, maxillary and labial palpi, apical segments of antennae, tibiae and tarsi reddish yellow to brown; pubescence on body dark brownish black to black, those on appendices yellowish brown to dark brown.

Length: 5.6–6.1 mm.

Head subquadrate, almost as long as wide, coarsely, closely and deeply punctate except that frons is apparently sparsely so and clypeus is impunctate, the punctures umbilicate, considerably coarser, sparser on vertex than on postgenae and basal third area where those are seemingly reticulated in arrangement; eyes rather large, the longitudinal diameter longer than a half length of postgena, postgenae subparallel-sided, more or less narrowed basally and widely angulate toward neck; antennae moniliform, robust, slightly incrassate distad, rather long and passing over the middle of pronotum, all segments distinctly longer than wide, 1st segment largest, very robust and more than 1.5 times as long as 2nd which is a little shorter than 3rd, each segment of 4th to 6th gradually shortened distad, 7th to 10th subequal in length to each other, 11th conical and distinctly longer than 10th. Ventral surface of head coarsely and rather sparsely punctate, the punctures becoming sparser laterad, mentum clearly depressed on both sides, submentum coarsened, gular plate smooth, gular sutures fairly separated and subparallel to each other.

Pronotum ovate (length/width = 1.25), longer (1.20 : 1) and narrower (0.94 : 1) than head, subparallel-sided, feebly narrowed behind, coarsely, closely and somewhat irregularly punctate in arrangement, the punctures evidently coarser and a little sparser than on head; disc with vestigial medi-



Figs. 1–2. *Lobrathium hosokawai* T. ITO, sp. nov., — 1, Habitus; 2, aedeagus, a: in ventral view, b: in lateral view.

an line short, placed only near base, slightly depressed on each side of it, lateral margins invisible when viewed from above, but thick throughout as well as both apical and basal margins.

Elytra longitudinally oblong, subparallel at sides, hardly widened apicad, wider (1.25 : 1) and longer (1.24 : 1) than pronotum; surface with punctures much coarser than on pronotum, arranged in somewhat irregular rows, especially disarranged by rugosities near suture and becoming a little finer in size laterad; pleural margins fairly thick, pleural keels moderately observable except both extremities, each elytral spot small, a little transversely oval in shape, located at apico-lateral area of elytron, not touching at both apical and lateral margins, the shorter diameter of spot nearly as long as one-fifth of humeral length. Wings well developed and functional. Scutellum distinctly and rather finely punctate. Prosternum coarsened, mesosternum also uneven and metasternum finely and sparsely punctate.

Abdomen slightly expanded laterad, increasing in width gently toward 6th segment, then decreasing in width rather rapidly toward the apicalmost segment; all segments scarcely microsculptured; each base of tergites with punctures coarse, obsolete and becoming finer and sparser posteriad, those on each sternite coarser than on the opposite tergite. In male, 4th to 8th sternites depressed along the middle respectively as follows: 4th-sternal depression very feeble or not observable, 5th-sternal depression weak, 6th-sternal depression moderate, 7th-sternal depression deep, wide, more or less circle-shaped and with closer punctures than on outsides, apical margin of 7th sternite faintly bi-sinuate in middle, 8th-sternal depression narrower, deeper and more sparsely punctate than on the preceding

segment, and furnished with fine black granules on smooth apical area, apical marginal excision widely oblong in outline, and with a barely discernible small process at middle.

Legs with profemora very robust and protarsi usually dilated in both sexes.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized except dorsal side, with a ventral projection heavily sclerotized, lanceolate in shape, widest in middle, thence sub-straightly and rapidly narrowed apically and gradually so near apex, complicatedly bent at the widest point and strongly so dorsally near apex when viewed from lateral side, the apical part well thickened and the heel of shoe-like thickness slightly projecting backward (Fig.2).

Type series. Holotype, ♂, Ôshika-mura, Nagano Pref., 15.VI.2014, K. HOSOKAWA leg. (coll. to be eventually deposited in the Osaka Museum of Natural History). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality and datum as holotype; 2 ♀♀, same locality, 29.VII.2012 and 7.VII.2013, K. HOSOKAWA leg.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu: Chûbu District).

Etymology. The name of the new species is dedicated to Mr. Koji HOSOKAWA who is the collector of the holotype.

Notes. The present new species is related to *L. cribricolle* (SHARP) in the body being subcylindrical in structure, the pronotum being without a distinct smooth line along the middle and the elytra being apico-laterally with yellow spots. It is distinguishable from the latter by the depression of the male eighth sternite without a distinct smooth area, the lateral lobe of aedeagus more rapidly narrowed towards apex and more swelled at apex, and also is easily distinguishable from the others of the *L. cribricolle* species-group by the lanceolate lobe of aedeagus being quite different, such as the shape of apical thickness, the convergence towards apex and the curve towards dorsal side wholly different in manner, etc.

要 約

伊藤建夫：日本産ハネカクシ科(鞘翅目)甲虫の覚え書き, 19. ——— ツツナガハネカクシ属(*Lobrathium*)のキモンツツナガハネカクシ(*L. cribricolle*)近似の1新種, *Lobrathium hosokawai* T. ITO, sp. nov. を本州から記載命名した。和名にホソカワツツナガハネカクシを提唱する。

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