

New Record of the Genus *Creagrophorus* (Coleoptera, Leiodidae) from the Ryukyus, Japan, with Description of a New Species

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Abstract The genus *Creagrophorus* MATTHEWS, 1888 (Coleoptera, Leiodidae) is recorded for the first time from the Ryukyus, Japan. *Creagrophorus shigehisai* HOSHINA, sp. nov. is described.

The genus *Creagrophorus* was established by MATTHEWS (1888) and belongs to the tribe Scotocryptini of the family Leiodidae. Eight species of this genus have been known to occur in the Central America, Southeast Asia, South Asia and East Asia (PECK, 1972, 1977; WHEELER, 1979; DAFFNER, 1985, 1989; COOTER & HOSHINA, 2002; COOTER & ŠVEC, 2002). In Japan, DAFFNER (1989) recorded *Creagrophorus* for the first time from Shikoku, with description of a new species, *C. japonicus*. Other species have not been known in Japan since the record of DAFFNER (1989).

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine four unidentified specimens of *Creagrophorus* collected from the Ryukyus, Japan. My careful examination showed that those specimens are identified into a new species. In this paper, I record *Creagrophorus* from the Ryukyus and 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 appreciation to Dr. Shigehisa HORI (Historical Museum of Hokkaido) for his kind offering of the valuable specimens.

Creagrophorus shigehisai HOSHINA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ishigaki-daruma-tamakinokomushi]

(Figs. 1–6)

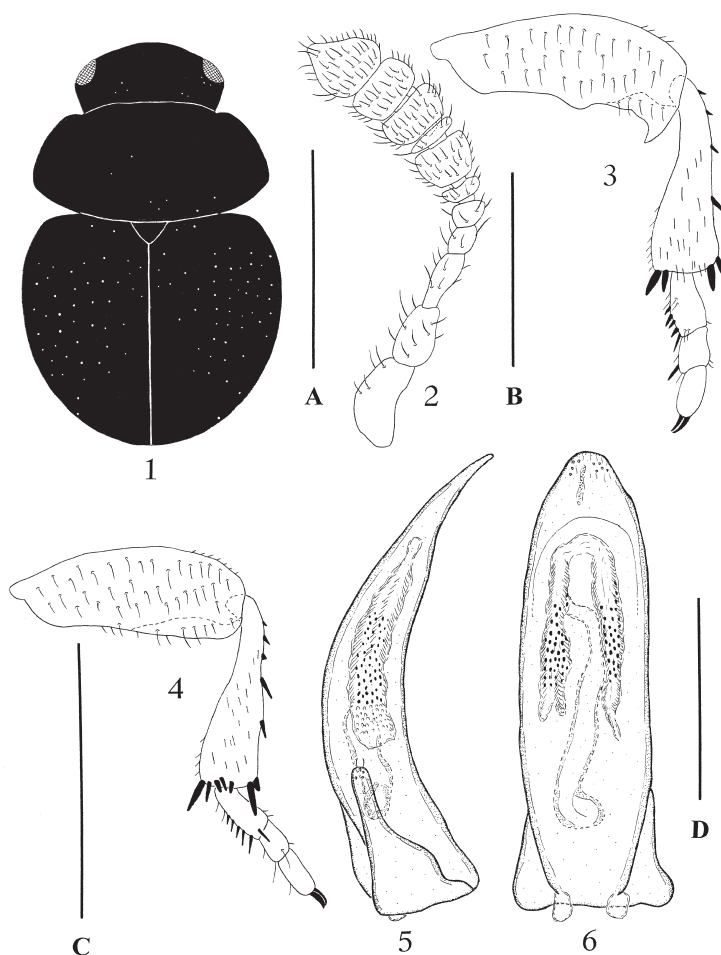
Diagnosis. Body about 1.5× as long as wide. Dorsum brownish and almost smooth. Elytra minutely and sparsely punctate. Mesotibiae nearly inverted triangle shaped. Male metafemora a little expanded posteriorly at ca. half of posterior margins and with a prominent dorsal tooth posteroapically. Female metafemora almost straight at posterior margins. Aedeagus slender.

Measurement of holotype. Body length 1.8 mm; head 0.32 mm in length and 0.70 mm in width; pronotum 0.53 mm in length and 1.1 mm in width; elytra 1.1 mm in length and 1.2 mm in width.

Male and female. Coloration. Head and elytra brown; pronotum brown or dark brown; all antennomeres brownish; antennomeres 1 and 2 a little reddish brown; antennomeres 3–6 and 11 light brown or brown; remaining antennomeres often darker than the others; legs light brown or brown; mesoventrite, metaventrite and abdominal ventrites brown.

Body 1.7–1.8 mm in length, about 1.5× as long as wide, and almost glabrous on dorsum.

Head ca. half as long as wide, about 0.64× as long and 0.65× as wide as pronotum, almost smooth, widest close behind eyes, and very minutely and sparsely punctate (Fig. 1); antennomeres 1–4 longer than wide; antennomere 11 almost as long as wide; remaining antennomeres each wider



Figs. 1–6. *Creagrophorus shigehisai* HOSHINA, sp. nov. — 1, Body; 2, antenna; 3, male left hind leg, ventral view; 4, ditto in female; 5, aedeagus, lateral view; 6, ditto, dorsal view. Scale A: 1 mm for Fig. 1. Scale B: 0.2 mm for Fig. 2. Scale C: 0.5 mm for Figs. 3, 4. Scale D: 0.2 mm for Figs. 5, 6.

than long; antennomere 11 robust and almost as wide as 10 (Fig. 2); relative lengths from antennomeres 2–11 as follows: 5.0: 4.6: 2.2: 1.9: 1.2: 3.4: 1.0: 2.7: 3.0: 5.4.

Pronotum about $0.51\times$ as long as wide, about $0.54\times$ as long as and $0.90\times$ as wide as elytra, widest at base, almost smooth, and very minutely and sparsely punctate (Fig. 1).

Scutellum smooth and almost punctate (Fig. 1).

Elytra about $0.91\times$ as long as wide, widest about at basal $1/4$ (Fig. 1), almost smooth, and bearing sparse, fine, and short pubescence along external margins; elytral punctures minute and sparse, but denser than those of head and pronotum (Fig. 1); sutural stria absent.

Hind wings fully developed.

Meso- and metaventriles microreticulate, almost impunctate and glabrous; abdominal ventrites microreticulate, almost impunctate, and sparsely pubescent.

Fore and middle legs almost of the same shape in both sexes; protibiae gradually broadening

from base towards apex; mesotibiae nearly inverted triangle shaped, sharply broadening from about basal 1/4 towards apex; metatibiae broadening from about basal 1/3 towards apex (Figs. 3 and 4).

M a l e. Metafemora a little expanded posteriorly at ca. half of posterior margins and with a prominent dorsal tooth posteroapically (Fig. 3); aedeagus slender in general (Figs. 5 and 6); median lobe feebly and simply curved and apically pointed in lateral view (Fig. 5), and almost straight at both sides and rounded at apex in dorsal view (Fig. 6); parameres short and bearing a few short and very fine apical setae (Fig. 5).

F e m a l e. Metafemora almost straight at posterior margins and without projections at apex (Fig. 4).

Distribution. Japan: the Ryukyus (Ishigaki Island).

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Yarabudake, Ishigaki Island, Ryukyus, Japan, 18.V.2002, S. HORI leg. (collected by flight intercept traps) (MNHAH). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as the holotype (FU).

Differential diagnosis. The present new species can be distinguished from *Creagrophorus japonicus* DAFFNER, 1989 by having the male metafemora with a prominent tooth at apex (Fig. 3). In contrast, *C. japonicus* has the male metafemora without teeth. Moreover, *C. shigehisai* sp. nov. can be separated from *C. hongshanicus* COOTER et HOSHINA, 2002 and *C. angelinii* COOTER et ŠVEC, 2002 by having the male metafemora a little expanded at about a half of posterior margins (Fig. 3). In contrast, *C. hongshanicus* and *C. angelinii* have the male metafemora almost straight at posterior margins.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Dr. Shigehisa HORI who is a collector of type series.

要 約

保科英人：タマキノコムシ科 *Creagrophorus* 属 (鞘翅目) の琉球列島からの新記録と 1 新種の記載。——日本産 *Creagrophorus* 属 (和名：ダルマタマキノコムシ属) は DAFFNER (1989) によって四国から記録された 1 種のみが知られていた。2002 年、堀 繁久氏によって石垣島から本属の 4 個体が採集された。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 *C. shigehisai* HOSHINA, sp. nov. (和名：イシガキダルマタマキノコムシ) と命名記載した。

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