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A New Species of the Genus *Pseudohyperasclera* (Coleoptera, Oedemeridae) from the Yaeyama Islands of the Ryukyus, Southwestern Japan

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Abstract A new oedemerid species, *Pseudohyperasclera satoi* sp. nov., is described from Ishigaki Is. and Iriomote Is. of the Yaeyama Islands, the Ryukyu Archipelago, southwestern Japan. It is similar in general appearance to *P. michaeli* Macnamara from Micronesia, western Pacific, but differs from that especially in the coloration and the peculiar male genitalia. Diagnosis of the genus *Pseudohyperasclera* Macnamara is also given.

The oedemerid genus *Pseudohyperasclera* contains only the type species, *P. michaeli* Macnamara, widely known from many islands of Micronesia, western Pacific (Macnamara, 1965).

Recently, I have had an opportunity to examine many oedemerid specimens from the Yaeyama Islands of the southern Ryukyus, southwestern Japan. Consequently, I found a strange species included in *Pseudohyperasclera*. After a careful examination, it became clear that the questionable species is evidently new to science, though it somewhat resembles *P. michaeli*, the type species of the genus.

In the present paper, I am going to describe it as the second species of the genus *Pseudohyperasclera* under the name of *P. satoi* sp. nov. This genus is firstly recorded from Japan.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Masatoshi Takakuwa of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, for critically reading the original manuscript of this paper. Deep thanks are also due to Dr. Kazuyoshi Kurosa of Tokyo, the late Prof. Dr. Masataka Satô, Mr. Shin-ichi Nakamura of Yokohama for supplying the valuable materials, and also to Mr. Enrico Ruzzier of Milano of Italy, and Mr. Masayuki Minami of Tokyo, for their help in the literature. Cordial thanks should be expressed to Dr. Tatsuya Niisato of Tokyo, for his kind advice and taking clear photographs inserted in this paper.

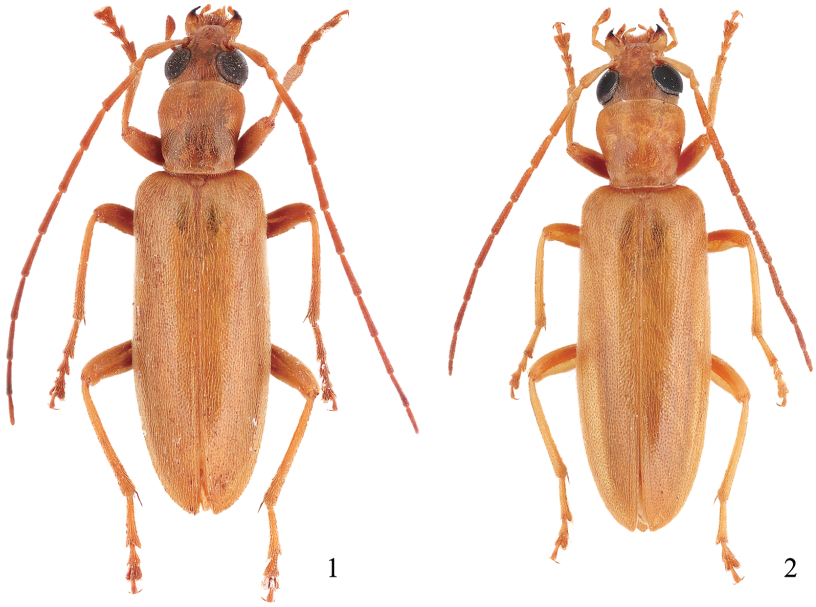
Genus ***Pseudohyperasclera*** Macnamara, 1965

Pseudohyperasclera Macnamara, 1965: 70; type species: *Pseudohyperasclera michaeli* Macnamara, 1965. —— Švihla, 1986: 195.
Pseudohypasclera: Macnamara, 1971: 164. [Syn. nov.].

Diagnosis. Different from the all related genera by the asymmetrical size of subapical teeth of mandibles. Head including eyes about as wide as pronotum. Eyes large and reniform. Mandibles each provided with a subapical inner tooth, right tooth being larger than the left. Antennae filiform. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, with very feeble depressions on disc. Claws simple. Pygidium parobolical, rounded at apex. Apical abdominal sternite in male parobolical, rounded or shallowly emarginated at apex. Genitalia short; median lobe pinnate just before apex, without tooth; parameres flattened.

Range. Micronesia and the Ryukyus.

Notes. The genus *Pseudohyperasclera* with the type species, *michaeli* were described in the doctoral thesis of Macnamara (1965). Macnamara (1971) clearly indicated that his 1965's work was



Figs. 1–2. *Pseudohyperasclera satoi* sp. nov., habitus. —— 1, Male, holotype; 2, female, paratype.

published officially, and his new taxa are available according to Articles 8–9 in the 2nd edition of the International Code on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1964). The two names of *Pseudohyperasclera* and *P. michaeli* were cited by ŠVIHLA (1986) in his revision of the Old World Oedemeridae. *Pseudohypasclera* proposed by MACNAMARA (1971) as an emendation of *Pseudohyperasclera* is an unjustified name (Article 33.2.3 in ICZN 1999), since "*Pseudohyperasclera*" is the original spelling and should be applied without any change (Articles 32.2 and 32.5 in ICZN 1999).

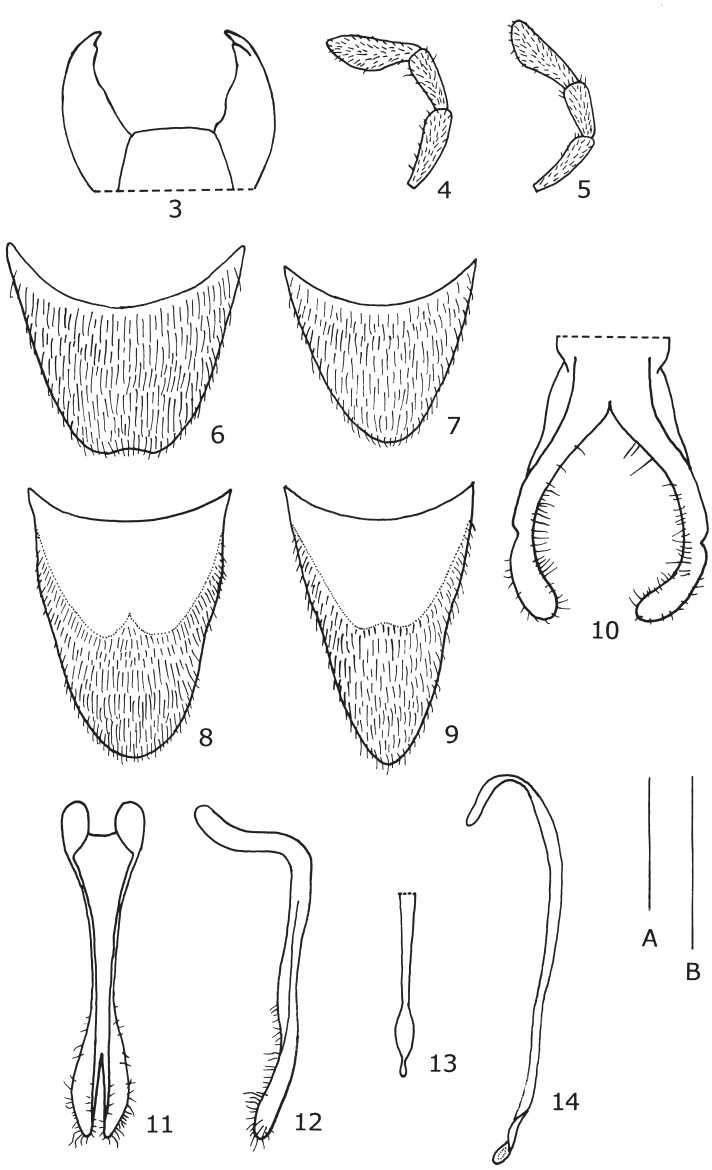
Pseudohyperasclera satoi sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Yaeyama-nisefuto-kamikirimodoki]

(Figs. 1–14)

Body testaceous throughout, faintly lustrous; apices of mandibles black; antennae more or less reddish; abdominal 4th–6th sternites of male vaguely with fuscous tint.

M a l e. Head including eyes almost as wide as pronotum at front corners, with interspace between eyes narrower than the width between antennal insertions; surface finely punctate and bearing rather shiny pubescence; eyes vaulted, slightly emarginated anteriad. Last segments of maxillary palpi securiform (Fig. 4). Antennae long, a little shorter than elytral length; 1st segment thickened terminally, 2nd the shortest, 3rd about three times as long as 2nd, 3rd to 11th gradually diminishing the length. Pronotum cordiform, slightly acute at front corners, 1.4 times as long as the basal width, constricted behind the middle; disc provided with a pair of shallow depressions in front of middle, and also with a shallow depression at middle just before base; surface very finely punctate; front and hind margins



Figs. 3–14. *Pseudohyperasclera satoi* sp. nov. ——— 3, Mandibles; 4, last segment of maxillary palpus, male; 5, ditto, female; 6, apical abdominal sternite, male; 7, ditto, female; 8, pygidium, male; 9, ditto, female; 10, eighth abdominal sternite, male; 11, lateral lobes of parameres, dorsal view; 12, ditto, lateral view; 13, median lobe of male genitalia, dorsal view; 14, ditto, lateral view. Scales: 1 mm, A for 6–9 , B for 3–5, 10–14.

fringed with rather shiny pubescence. Elytra about 2.45 times as long as the middle width, subparallel-sided, and weakly narrowed posteriad with slightly rounded apex; disc finely punctate, and densely pubescent. Pygidium distinctly longer than wide, exceeding about apical 1/3 of apical abdominal sternite; sides sinuately convergent towards apex which is rounded (Fig. 8). Apical abdominal sternite roundly emarginated at apex (Fig. 6). Projections of 8th abdominal sternite as illustrated (Fig. 10).

Genitalia: median lobe slender, which is rounded at the tip (Figs.13–14); lateral lobes slender, parameres expanded laterally, narrowed towards each apex which is rounded at the tip and provided with setae (Figs. 11–12).

F e m a l e. Body very slightly robuster than in male. Last segment of maxillary palpus securiform (Fig. 5). Antennae apparently extending beyond apical 2/3 of elytra. Pronotum 1.30 times as long as the basal width. Elytra about 2.58 times as long as the middle width. Legs slender, slightly shorter than in male. Pygidium subtriangular, distinctly longer than wide, exceeding about apical 1/3 of apical abdominal sternite; sides slightly sinuately convergent towards apex which is narrowly rounded (Fig. 9). Apical abdominal sternite almost triangular, though apex rather widely rounded (Fig. 7).

Length: 9.0–13.0 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Ôtomi, Iriomote Is., Yaeyama Isls., S. Ryukyus, 23.V.1977, J. ÔKUMA lgt. (deposited in the collection of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara). Paratypes: Yaeyama Isls., S. Ryukyus: 7 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Ôhara to Ôtomi, Iriomote Is., 30–31.V.1974, M. SATÔ lgt.; 1 ♀, Ôtomi-rindô, Iriomote Is., 29.V.1997, S. NAKAMURA lgt.; 1 ♂, Kabira, Ishigaki Is., 30.IV.1977, N. OHBA lgt. (preserved in my private collection).

Distribution. Yaeyama Islands (Ishigaki Is. and Iriomote Is.), the Ryukyus, southwestern Japan.

Notes. This new species is morphologically similar to *Pseudohyperasclera michaeli* MACNAMARA from Micronesia, western Pacific, but can be easily distinguished from that by the different coloration and features of the male genitalia.

Etymology. The specific name is given in dedication to the late Prof. Dr. Masataka SATÔ, who offered me the valuable materials for the present study.

要　　約

秋山秀雄：八重山諸島産カミキリモドキ科（鞘翅目）の1新種．——— *Pseudohyperasclera* 属はこれまでミクロネシアから *P. michaeli* の1種だけが知られていたが，今回，石垣島と西表島より得られた標本に基づき，*P. satoi* sp. nov. を記載した．この種は *P. michaeli* に似ているが，色彩や雄交尾器の違いから容易に区別することができる．また，日本から今回初めて記録される *Pseudohyperasclera* 属について，属の特徴を要約して示すとともに，MACNAMARA (1971) が提唱した修正名に関わる混乱の整理を行った．

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