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A New *Stereopalpus* (Coleoptera, Anthicidae, Eurygeniinae), Second Representative Having the Character of Tuberculate Abdomen, from Honshu, Japan

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Abstract A new species, *Stereopalpus kentaroi* sp. nov., is described from Gifu Prefecture, Honshu, Japan. This new species is closely related to *Stereopalpus dentiventris* M. Saitô et Young, 2016, but can be separated from the latter in the morphological differences of terminal maxillary palpomere and genitalia in male, etc. *Stereopalpus kentaroi* sp. nov. is a second species bearing a distinct tubercule at male ventrite V among all known species of the genus *Stereopalpus*.

Stereopalpus dentiventris (Coleoptera, Anthicidae, Eurygeniinae) which has been known to be an only member bearing distinct tubercule at male ventrite V in the genus *Stereopalpus* was described by Saitô and Young (2016) based on 13 specimens from Shikoku, Japan. Recently I had an opportunity to examine nine specimens of *Stereopalpus* collected from Gifu Prefecture, Honshu, Japan. After my carefully examination of those specimens, I concluded that they represent a new species to science. In this paper, I describe the new species under the name, *Stereopalpus kentaroi* sp. nov. That new species is a second species of the genus *Stereopalpus*, whose male ventrite V is distinctly tuberculate.

The holotype designated in this study is deposited in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba (NSMT). The paratypes are deposited in the Natural History Museum, London (BMNH), the private collection of K. Toyoshima (KTC), and the private collection of M. Saitô (MSC).

Morphological abbreviations used herein are as follows: L — body length (= length from apical margin of clypeus to elytral apices); W — body width (= across elytral humeri); FW — width across frons (= distance between eyes); ED — eye diameter; TW — temporal width; PL — pronotal length; PW — maximum width of pronotum; HW — head width (= distance between outer edges of eyes); EL — elytral length; EW — maximum width of elytra; MtiL — metathoracic tibial length; Mta1stL — length of 1st metathoracic tarsomere; AL — length of aedeagus; AW — width of aedeagus, BpL — length of basal piece. The average values of the measurements are given in parenthesis after the range.

Stereopalpus kentaroi M. Saitô, sp. nov.

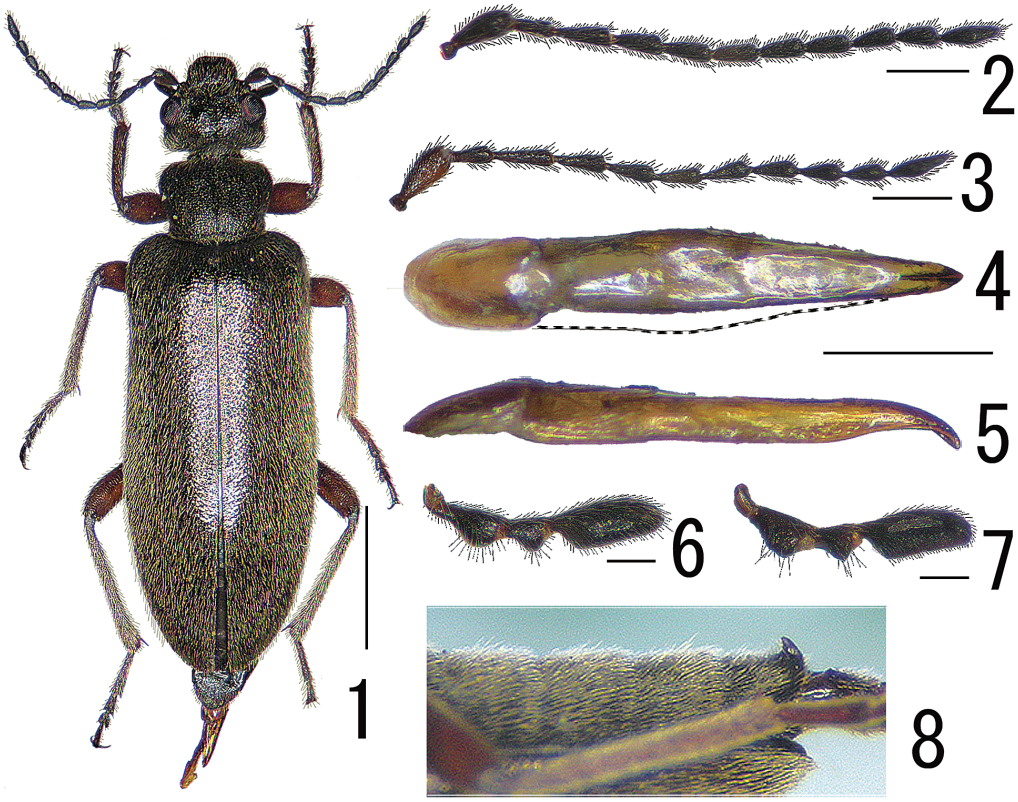
[Japanese name: Mino-kubibosomushi]

(Figs. 1–8)

Body elongate, parallel-sided, moderately convex dorsally, covered with thin yellowish silvery-gray pubescence except for basal parts of mesothoracic episterna.

Color largely black; portion of 1st antenomeres and legs except for coxae reddish brown; dorsum nitid, usually tinged with pruinose luster.

Head trapezoidal in dorsal view, densely, coarsely and annularly punctate; punctures of head very dense and small at tempora; frons triangularly and weakly depressed, with a shallow median furrow;



Figs. 1–8. *Stereopalpus kentaroi* sp. nov. —— 1, Habitus, holotype male, dorsal view; 2, antenna, male; 3, ditto, female; 4, aedeagus, dorsal view; 5, ditto, lateral view; 6, maxillary palpus, male; 7, ditto, female; 8, tubercule at ventrite V of male, lateral view. Scales: 2.0 mm for 1; 0.5 mm for 2–5; 0.2 mm for 6–7.

tempora broadly rounded; clypeus flat, densely and coarsely rugulose, with anterior margin broadly and weakly arcuate; fronto-clypeal furrow indistinct, widely and shallowly depressed; eyes longitudinally ovate and weakly emarginated by antennal insertions; terminal maxillary palpomere cultriform, with outer and inner margins straight and parallel; outer apical angle rounded; antennae slender, filiform, and densely and finely pubescent; terminal antennomere spindle-shaped.

Pronotum subcampanulate, and widest across anterior angles; strongly and roundly extended laterally at both anterior corners; basal margin very weakly and widely arcuate; basal bead distinct; disc densely and finely granulate, with a distinct mesal longitudinal furrow.

Scutellum longer than wide, densely and finely punctate.

Elytra subparallel at sides, widest at basal 3/5, a little more densely pubescent than on pronotum; humeri and apices rounded; disc densely punctate; interspace between punctures weakly crenulate.

Ventral surface densely punctate.

Legs slender, densely and finely pubescent.

M a l e (Fig. 1). L/W 3.25–3.35 (3.30, n = 4); FW/ED 2.12–2.60 (2.42, n = 4); TW/HW 0.90–0.99 (0.96, n = 4); temporal length half of eye length in dorsal view; CW/CL 1.57–1.83 (1.71, n = 4);

terminal maxillary palpomere (Fig. 6) about 2.6 times as long as wide. Antennae (Fig. 2) with apex of 7th antennomere reaching the basal angle of pronotum; relative lengths of each antennomere from base to apex: 1.23, 0.77, 1.00, 0.86, 0.86, 0.82, 0.86, 0.82, 0.82, 0.82, 1.14; ratio of width to length of each antennomere from base to apex: 2.25, 2.43, 2.75, 2.38, 2.38, 2.25, 2.38, 2.25, 2.25, 2.25, 3.13. PW/PL 1.30–1.39 (1.34, n = 4), PW/HW 0.97–1.07 (1.04, n = 4), PW/EW 0.62–0.68 (0.64, n = 4); EL/EW 2.41–2.58 (2.50, n = 4). Ventrite V with a sharply pointed subapical median tubercle (Fig. 8). Aedeagus (Figs. 4–5) elongate, gradually narrowed in apical half, bluntly pointed apically; parameres about 2.9 times as long as the basal piece, flattened dorsally and ventrally, strongly recurved downward in apical 1/4, with very shallow longitudinal depressions and several small lateral spines in apical half. MtiL/EL 0.31–0.34 (0.33, n = 4), MtiL/EW 0.78–0.87 (0.81, n = 4). MtaL/Mti1stL 2.86–3.40 (3.13, n = 4); relative lengths of each metathoracic tarsomere from base to apex (holotype): 1.00, 0.46, 0.19, 0.62.

F e m a l e. L/W 2.90–3.23 (3.11, n = 5); FW/ED 2.13–2.67 (2.48, n = 5); TW/HW 0.97–1.02 (1.00, n = 5); terminal maxillary palpomere (Fig. 7) about 2.3 times as long as wide. Relative lengths of each antennomere from base to apex (Fig. 3): 1.16, 0.72, 1.00, 0.84, 0.84, 0.76, 0.76, 0.80, 0.72, 0.68, 1.16; ratio of width to length of each antennomere from base to apex: 1.93, 2.25, 3.13, 2.63, 2.63, 2.71, 2.71, 2.50, 2.25, 2.13, 3.63. Ventrite V lacking tubercle. MtaL/Mti1stL about 2.9; relative lengths of each metathoracic tarsomere from base to apex: 1.00, 0.46, 0.15, 0.69.

Measurement (in mm). L: ♂ 6.90–8.60 (7.76, n = 4), ♀ 8.40–9.05 (8.73, n = 5); W: ♂ 2.10–2.65 (2.36, n = 4), ♀ 2.60–3.00 (2.81, n = 5).

Distribution. Japan: Honshu (Gifu Pref.).

Type series. Holotype (Fig. 1): ♂, Tsuchida, Kago-shi, Gifu Pref., 29.V.2004, K. Toyoshima leg. (NSMT). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ (BMNH & KTC), 3 ♀♀ (NSMT, BMNH & KTC), 2 ♀♀ (MSC), same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, Yokokoshi, Mino-shi, Gifu Pref., 26.V.2004, K. Toyoshima leg. (MSC).

Notes. *Stereopalpus kentaroi* sp. nov. resembles S. *dentiventris* M. Saitô et Young, 2016 in the morphological appearance, but can be distinguished from the latter in the following characteristics in male: 1) Tempora more weakly extended latero-posteriad in dorsal view and basal margin of head more weakly and shallowly arcuate than in the latter; 2) pronotum gibbous at both anterior corners more strongly extended laterally, PW/PL about 1.3, while less than 1.1 in the latter; 3) terminal maxillary palpomere shorter, about 2.6 times as long as wide, instead of about 2.9 times in the latter; and 4) aedeagus feeble, with very shallow longitudinal depressions and about ten small lateral spines in apical half of sides, instead of stout, with distinctly shallow longitudinal depressions and about 15 small lateral spines in the latter; and in female: 1) Body more slender, L/W about 3.2 or less, instead of about 3.3 or more; 2) terminal maxillary palpomere longer, about 2.3 times as long as wide, instead of about 2.1 times in the latter; and 3) pronotum gibbous at both anterior corners more strongly extended laterally, PW/PL about 1.3, while less than 1.1 in the latter.

Etymology. The specific name is given in honor of Mr. Kentarô Toyoshima who offered the materials.

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要　　約

斎藤昌弘：本州から腹部に突起を持つ第二のクビボソムシ属 *Stereopalpus* 1 新種（鞘翅目アリモドキ科）の記載．———— 本州より採集されたクビボソムシ属の 1 新種をミノクビボソムシ *Stereopalpus kentaroi* M. SAITÔ, sp. nov. と命名して記載した．本種は雄の小あごひげや交尾器形状などで，アワクビボソムシ *S. dentiventris* M. SAITÔ et YOUNG から識別できる．本種は同属では♂腹部末端節の後方中央に顕著な突起を持つ第二の種となる．

Reference

SAITÔ, M., & D. K. YOUNG, 2016. A New *Stereopalpus* (Coleoptera, Anthicidae, Eurygeniinae) from Shikoku, Japan. *Elytra*, *Tokyo*, (n. ser.), **6**: 43–46.

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