Elytra, *Tokyo*, New Series, **10** (2): 331–334
December 25, 2020

A New Species of the Genus *Olophrum* Erichson, 1839 from Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Omaliinae, Anthophagini)

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Abstract *Olophrum kawasei* sp. nov. (Staphylinidae, Omaliinae, Anthophagini) is described from the Noto Peninsula, Ishikawa Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

The staphylinid genus *Olophrum* Erichson, 1839 of the tribe Anthophagini, subfamily Omaliinae is known of 54 species distributed in the Holarctic Region (Newton, 2019), of which 41 are known from the Palaearctic Region (Schülke & Smetana, 2015; Shavrin & Smetana, 2017). Watanabe (1990) revised the Japanese species and recognized eight species. Since then, no additional species has been known from Japan (Shibata *et al*., 2013). Recently, I found an undescribed species of the genus from Mt. Sekidôzan in the Noto Peninsula, Ishikawa Prefecture, Honshu, Japan. I will describe it as a new species hereinafter.

Before going into further details, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Mr. Hideo Kawase (Ishikawa Pref.), who offered me many material collected through his field surveys of the species, and to Dr. Kiyoshi Ando (Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University) for his critically reading the manuscript of this paper.

The holotype and some paratypes are preserved in the collection of the Osaka Museum of Natural History (OMNH).

Terminology and abbreviations used in this study are as follows. HW — head width; HL — head length; PW — pronotal width; PL — pronotal length; EW — elytral width; EL — elytral length.

Olophrum kawasei sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–4)

Description. M a l e. Body suboval, moderately convex above and strongly shiny; head blackish brown to black, with yellowish brown frontoclypeal portion; mouth parts, basal two and base of 3rd antennomeres brownish yellow, 3rd to 10th blackish brown, and 11th pale brown with blackish apex; pronotum brownish yellow; scutellum dark brown; elytra dark brown, brownish yellow on lateral sides and epipleura; abdomen blackish brown, brownish yellow on paratergites; legs and coxae yellow.

Head (Fig. 2) subpentagonal, wider than long; dorsal surface moderately convex, somewhat uneven, shallowly depressed behind antennal tubercles and before ocelli, coarsely and sparsely punctured, with distinct coriaceous microsculpture, without grooves in front of ocelli; longitudinal diameter of eye twice as long as temple; temples distinctly ridged along infra-posterior orbital margin; ocelli situated post-eye level; occipital line indistinct. Mentum sparsely punctured; submentum more sparsely and finely punctured than on mentum; gular plate with punctures slightly larger and sparser than on mentum. Ultimate maxillary palpomere nearly twice as long as 3rd. Antennae long, reaching basal angles of pronotum; each antennomere longer than wide except 8th being as long as wide; 1st antennomere three times as long as wide; 2nd 0.80–0.85 times as long as third, and longer than 4th; 4th to 6th

almost equal in length to each other; 7th slightly shorter than 6th and longer than 8th; 8th to 10th almost equal in length to each other.

Pronotum subelliptical, broader than long, widest slightly before middle, much broader and longer than head, moderately convex, deplanate in lateral portions, with margins finely but strongly beaded; anterior margin feebly emarginate; lateral margins almost evenly and gently arcuate; basal margin feebly arcuate; all angles widely rounded; disc covered with distinct coriaceous microsculpture, which is obsolete in medio-posterior area; punctures coarse and sparse, slightly larger than those on head. Scutellum flat, sparsely punctured.

Elytra subquadrate, slightly widened posteriad, almost as wide as long, twice as long as and more than 1.4 times as wide as pronotum, straight at sides and beaded at margins, widely rounded at posterior angles and straight at apices; dorsal surface widely flattened in middle, not convex on sutural area, with punctures coarse and dense, drawing like obscure rows, slightly larger than those on pronotum. Hind wings short and degenerate, 2/3 length of elytra.

Abdomen foliaceous, widest in 4th segment, microscopically and very sparsely punctured, with coriaceous microsculpture; 5th tergite with a pair of small and rudimental wing folding patches on middle, but their surficial structure indistinct; 7th tergite without apical seam; 10th tergite triangular in apical half; 8th ventrite slightly emarginate at apex; 9th ventrite elongate subfusiform.

Legs slender, rather long. Tibiae nearly straight; metatibia nearly twice as long as the succeeding metatarsus; protibiae faintly sinuate and dilated inward in basal half. Protarsi weakly dilated.

Male genitalia (Figs. 3 & 4) suboval, weakly narrowed apicad; penis in ventral view gently arcuate at sides, gradually narrowed to subtruncate apex, with a pair of filamentous inner copulatry pieces which are convergent to apical orifice; penis in lateral view very thin and lamellate, and basal bulge very weakly tumid; parameres reaching apex of penis, gently curved inward in apical third, weakly dilated in apical portion.

Mesurements (n = 4; unit in mm): BL 3.84–4.22; HW 0.68–0.72; HL 0.48–0.52; PW 1.04–1.10; PL 0.70–0.76; EW 1.54–1.60; EL 1.46–1.56. Proportion (n = 4): HW/HL 1.31–1.46: PW/PL 1.39–1.54; PW/HW 1.39–1.54; PW/HW 1.39–1.54; PL/HL 1.35–1.58; EL/PL 1.95–2.09; EW/PW 1.43–1.50.

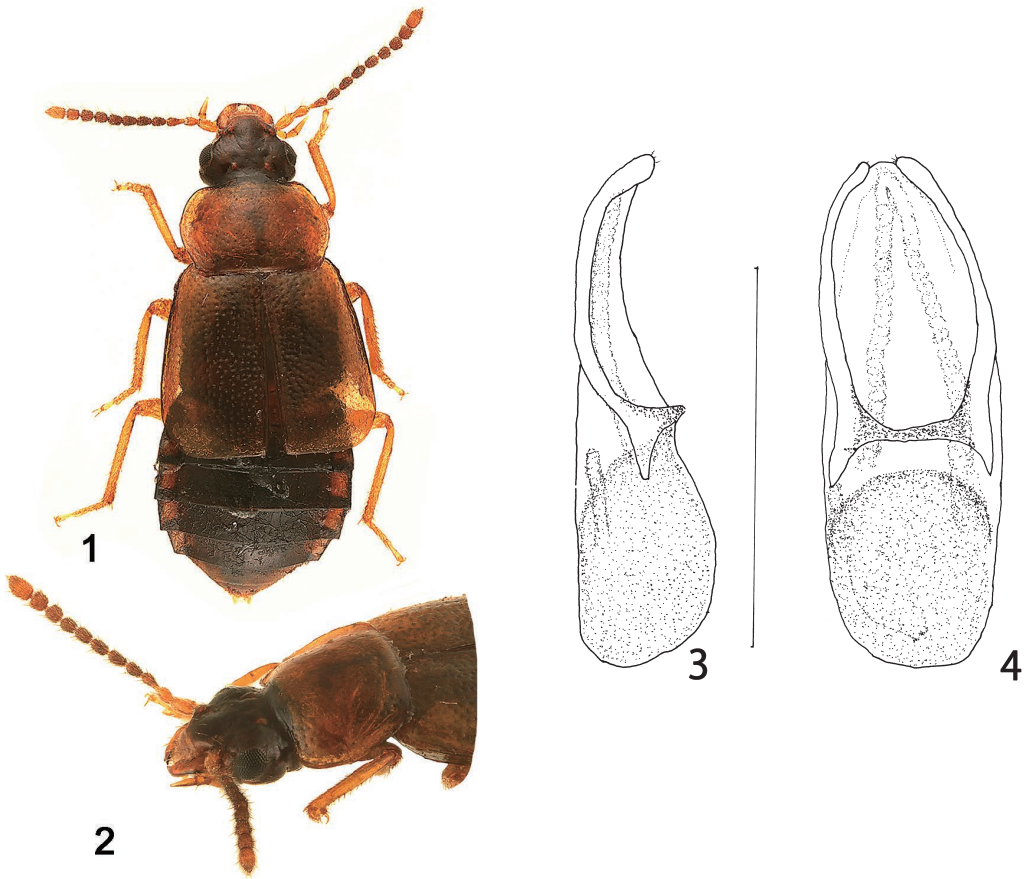
F e m a l e. Eyes somewhat smaller than in male; protibiae simple, straight and slender; protarsi less dilated than in male.

Mesurements (n = 4; unit in mm): BL 3.40–4.24; HW 0.66–0.72; HL 0.50–0.52; PW 1.04–1.12; PL 0.70–0.76; EW 1.48–1.68; EL 1.44–1.56. Proportion (n = 4): HW/HL 1.32–1.44; PW/PL 1.44–1.57; PW/HW 1.40–1.52; L/PL 2.00–2.20; EW/PW 1.42–1.56.

Type series. Holotype (OMNH): ♂, Mt. Sekidôzan, Naka-Noto area, Noto Peninsula, Ishikawa Pref., Japan, 26.III.2020, E. KAWASE leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality as the holotype, 3. XI.2019, Y. HAYASHI leg.; 7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality as the holotype, 30.III.2020, E. KAWASE leg.; 1 ♀, Tana-dam, Nanao-shi, Ishikawa Pref., 24.IV.2020, H. KAWASE leg.; 1 ♂, Mt. Sekidozan-Ninomiya, Nakanoto-machi, Ishikawa Pref., 26.IV.2020, H. KAWASE leg.

Notes. The present new species is very similar to *Olophrum japonicum* SCHEERPELTZ, 1929, but readily separable from the latter in having the temples ridged along infra-posterior margin of eyes; 7th antennomere shorter than 6th and longer than 8th, 8th to 10th equal in length to each other; pronotum more than 1.40 times as broad as long; male genitalia nearly straight in lateral view, with penis very weakly swelling in basal bulb, distinctly lamellate. While in *O. japonicum*, the temples is not ridged along infra-posterior orbital margin; 4th to 10th antennomeres subequal in length to each other.

Etymology. The specific name was dedicated to Mr. Hideo KAWASE, who is an eager entomolo-



Figs. 1–4. *Olophrum kawasei* sp. nov. —— 1, Habitus; 2, profile of head and prothorax; 3, male genitalia, lateral view; 4, ditto, ventral view. Scale for Figs. 3 & 4: 0.5 mm.

gist living in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Ecological notes. The specimens were obtained by sifting the leaf litter accumulated in the roadside ditch at the edge of the deciduous broadleaved forest. The new species was obtained at the same time with *Olophrum arrowi* SCHEERPELTZ, 1929.

要　　約

林　靖彦：能登半島産ハネナガヨツメハネカクシ（鞘翅目ハネカクシ科ヨツメハネカクシ亜科 Anthopahgaini 族）の 1 新種．————能登半島（中能登）の石動山から得られたハネナガヨツメハネカクシを精査した結果，未記載種であると考えられたのでノトハネナガヨツメハネカクシ（新種新称）*Olophrum kawasei* sp. nov. と命名，記載した．本種はヤマトハネナガヨツメハネカクシ *O. japonicum* SCHEERPELTZ, 1929 に極似しているが，複眼下後縁沿いに隆起条があることで区別できる．

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Manuscript received 31 July 2020;
revised and accepted 26 November 2020.