

## A New Species of the Genus *Geodromicus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Miyazaki Prefecture in Kyushu, Japan

Yasuaki WATANABE

Narusedai 2–26–33, Machida-shi, Tokyo, 194–0043 Japan

**Abstract** A new staphylinid species belonging to the genus *Geodromicus* is described under the name of *G. takashii*. It was found at the streamside in mountain areas of Miyazaki Prefecture, central Kyushu, Japan.

Members of the genus *Geodromicus* are usually found in humid dead leaves or under pebbles at the streamside in mountain areas, and thirteen species have hitherto been known from Japan (WATANABE, 2013). Through the courtesy of Mr. Takashi WATANABE, Fujisawa, I had an opportunity to examine an interesting species of this genus found at the streamside in Miyazaki Prefecture of central Kyushu. After a close examination, it has become clear that this species is new to science on account of disagreement on external features and the structure of male genital organ with those of the previously known species. I am therefore going to describe it as a new species in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. Takashi WATANABE, Fujisawa, for kindly providing me with the specimens used in the present study, to Mr. Naoya ITO, Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, for taking the photograph inserted in this paper, and to two anonymous reviewers for helpful comments on the manuscript.

*Geodromicus takashii* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Shiiba-mizugiwa-yotsumehanekekakushi]

(Figs. 1–4)

Body length: 4.2–4.5 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.1–3.2 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body relatively broad, nearly spindle-shaped and somewhat depressed above. Colour black and moderately shining, with maxillary palpi yellowish brown, labial palpi yellow, antennae reddish brown, legs blackish brown except for coxae and apical half of femora which are yellowish brown.

**M a l e.** Head subquadrate and depressed above, distinctly wider across compound eyes than long (width/length = 1.36); postocular part arcuate and clearly shorter than the longitudinal diameter of each eye (postocular part/longitudinal diameter of compound eye = 0.67) which is prominent; surface closely covered with coarse setiferous punctures; frons distinctly depressed between antennal tubercles, surface of the depression somewhat elevated and glabrous at the middle; vertexal area between ocelli largely and deeply excavated, apical part of the excavation connected with neck, surface of the excavation sparsely provided with coarse punctures and covered with coarse coriaceous gland sculpture; ocelli distinct, the distance between them clearly larger than that from the outside of ocellus to the inner margin of each compound eye. Antennae elongate, but not extending to the posterior margins of elytra, with proximal three segments somewhat polished and the remainings opaque; 1st seg-

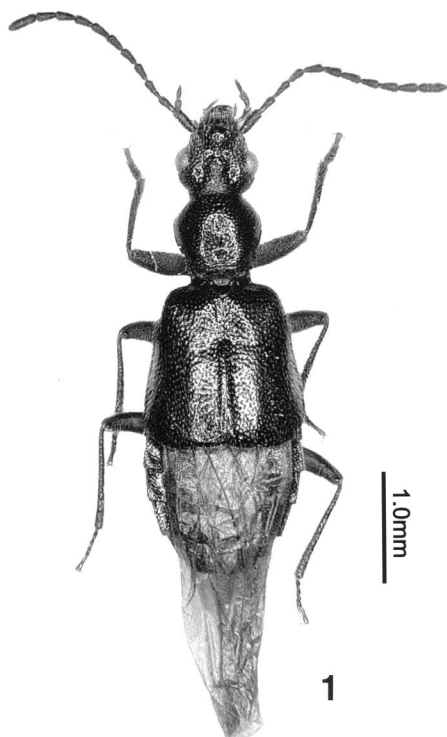
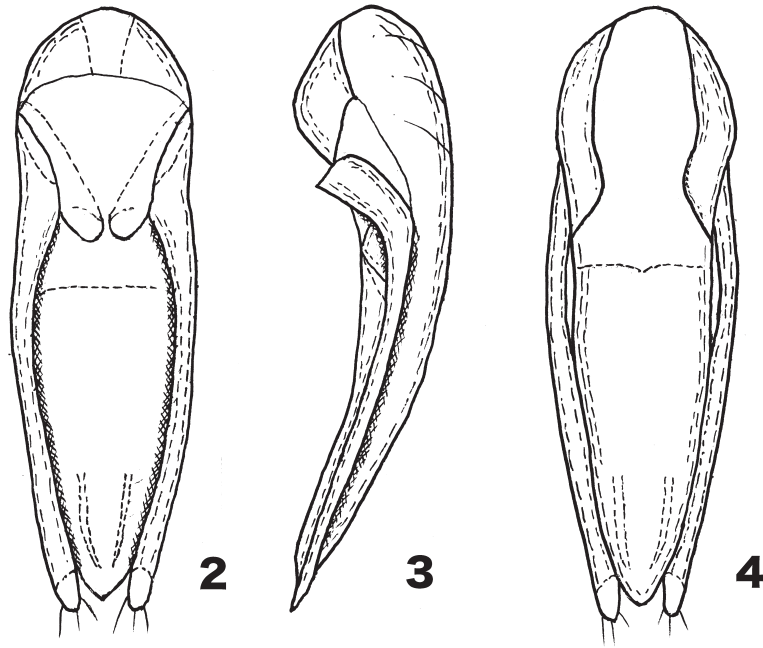


Fig. 1. *Geodromicus takashii* sp. nov., ♂, from Kuwanokibaru, Shiiba, Miyazaki Pref., Kyushu.

ment robust and remarkably long, obviously longer than wide (length/width = 2.25), 2nd the shortest, 3rd elongate, more than twice as long as wide and a little longer than 2nd (3rd/2nd = 1.17), 4th and 5th equal in length to each other, each twice as long as wide and somewhat shorter than 3rd, 6th to 9th equal in length and width to one another, each more than twice as long as wide, a little longer than (6th/5th = 1.17) though as wide as 5th, 10th as long as though distinctly wider (10th/9th = 1.33) than 9th, 11th the longest, more than twice as long as though as wide as 10th, narrowly rounded at the apex.

Pronotum convex and subcordate, narrowed posteriad, slightly wider than long (width/length = 1.07), distinctly longer (pronotum/head = 1.29) and slightly wider (pronotum/head = 1.07) than head, widest in anterior third and more strongly narrowed posteriad than anteriorly; lateral sides arcuate in anterior two-thirds though almost straight in posterior third, finely bordered throughout, the border connected with posterior margin which is almost straight or slightly emarginate at the middle, anterior margin arcuate though nearly straight at the median portion and deflexed at each side, anterior angles indefinitely rounded and not visible from above, posterior angles nearly rectangular and sharply defined; surface not so densely, less coarsely punctured than in head and moderately closely covered with fine pubescence, provided with a small fovea at the middle before posterior margin, and sometimes with a shallow longitudinal depression in front of the fovea. Scutellum subtriangular and relatively small, surface glabrous.

Elytra subtrapezoidal and dilated apicad, slightly longer than wide (length/width = 1.07), twice as long as and apparently wider (elytra/pronotum = 1.75) than pronotum, surface moderately closely and somewhat more coarsely punctured than in pronotum and closely covered with fine golden pubes-



Figs. 2–4. Male genital organs of *Geodromicus takashii* sp. nov. — 2, Dorsal view; 3, lateral view; 4, ventral view. Scale: 0.25 mm.

cence. Legs relatively slender and moderately long, protarsi slightly widened, last segment of metatarsus equal in length to the three preceding segments together.

Abdomen relatively broad and flat, narrowed towards the apical end; surface of each tergite closely, finely punctured and covered with fine golden pubescence and extremely fine coriaceous ground sculpture, 4th tergite provided with a pair of small transverse purinose spots at the middle before posterior margin; preapical sternite semicircularly excised at the middle of posterior margin.

Genital organ trilobed and symmetrical. Median lobe gradually narrowed towards the bluntly pointed apex. Parameres elongate and slightly longer than median lobe, each paramere slightly widened in the apical part which is membranous and fringed with three or so fine setae.

**F e m a l e.** Similar in general appearance to male, though different from it in the following points: frontal part of head not so strongly narrowed anteriorly than in male; pronotum subcordate as the male though much more transverse (with/length = 1.13) and less strongly narrowed posteriorly than in male; preapical abdominal sternite not modified.

**Type series.** Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Kuwanokibaru, Shiiba, Miyazaki Pref., Kyushu, Japan, 17.V.2015, T. WATANABE leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype; 3 ♀♀, Ôkawachigoe, Shiiba, Miyazaki Pref., Kyushu, Japan, 17.V.2015, T. WATANABE leg.

**Type depositories.** Type specimens are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, except for three paratypes (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀), which are preserved in the private collection of Takashi WATANABE.

**Distribution.** Japan (central Kyushu).

**Remarks.** This species is somewhat similar to *Geodromicus sibiricus* BERNHAUER, 1915, in body

size and habitus, but can be distinguished from it in the following points: pronotum more convex and less transverse, surface more sparingly and much more finely punctured and different configuration of male genital organ (BERNHAEUER, 1915). Also somewhat similar in the shape of pronotum to that of *G. formosanus* HAYASHI, 1992, but differs from it in the less transverse and more sparingly covered with fewer punctures on the surface (HAYASHI, 1992).

*Bionomics.* All the type specimens were found at the streamside in Shiiba Village of Miyazaki Prefecture, Kyushu.

*Etymology.* The specific epithet of this new species is given after Mr. Takashi WATANABE, who collected all the type specimens.

## 要 約

渡辺泰明：九州中部の宮崎県から採集されたミズギワヨツメハネカクシ属（鞘翅目ハネカクシ科）の1新種の記載。——— これまで日本からはミズギワヨツメハネカクシ属に含まれる種は13種が知られていた。最近、私は渡辺 崇氏によって九州宮崎県下から採集された本属に含まれる1種を検討する機会を得た。この種は前胸背板の点刻と雄交尾器の形状が既知種とは明らかに異なることによって未記載種と認め、*Geodromicus takashii* シイバミズギワヨツメハネカクシと命名・記載した。

## References

- BERNHAEUER, M., 1915. Neue Staphyliniden des paläarktischen Faunengebietes. *Wiener Entomologische Zeitung*, **34**: 69–81.  
HAYASHI, Y., 1992. Notes on Staphylinidae from Taiwan, VIII. *Entomological Review of Japan, Osaka*, **47**: 107–113.  
WATANABE, Y., 2013. Omaliinae. Pp. 73–80. In SHIBATA, Y., & M. MARUYAMA (eds.), Catalogue of Japanese Staphylinidae (Insecta: Coleoptera). *Bulletin of the Kyushu University Museum, Fukuoka*, (11): 69–218.

Manuscript received 18 November 2015;  
revised and accepted 10 December 2015.