

A New *Stereopalpus* (Coleoptera, Anthicidae, Eurygeniinae) from Shikoku, Japan

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Abstract A new species, *Stereopalpus dentiventris* sp. nov., is described from Tokushima Prefecture, Shikoku, Japan. This new species can be distinguished from other Japanese members of the genus by having the distinctly tuberculate 7th abdominal sternite in the male. This structure is unique among all known species of *Stereopalpus*.

Stereopalpus LAFERTÉ-SÉNÈCTÈRE, 1849 presently comprises 18 species (ABDULLAH, 1969; CHANDLER *et al.*, 2008), including three Japanese species: *S. gigas* (MARSEUL, 1876), *S. nagayamai* NAKANE, 1983 and *S. tokioensis* NAKANE, 1983. Recently we had an opportunity to examine *Stereopalpus* specimens collected from Tokushima Prefecture, Shikoku, Japan. After our careful examination of those specimens, we concluded that they represent a new species to science. The subapically tuberculate 7th abdominal sternite (male) of the new species is unique amongst all species of *Stereopalpus*.

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 University of Wisconsin Insect Research Collection (WIRC), the Zoological Museum of Moscow, Lomonosov State University (ZMMU), and the private collection of M. SAITÔ (MSC).

Abbreviations used for the ratios of measurements in the description are those used by SAITÔ and YOUNG (2015). The arithmetic means of measurements are listed in parentheses following the numeric ranges (number of specimens measured = 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀).

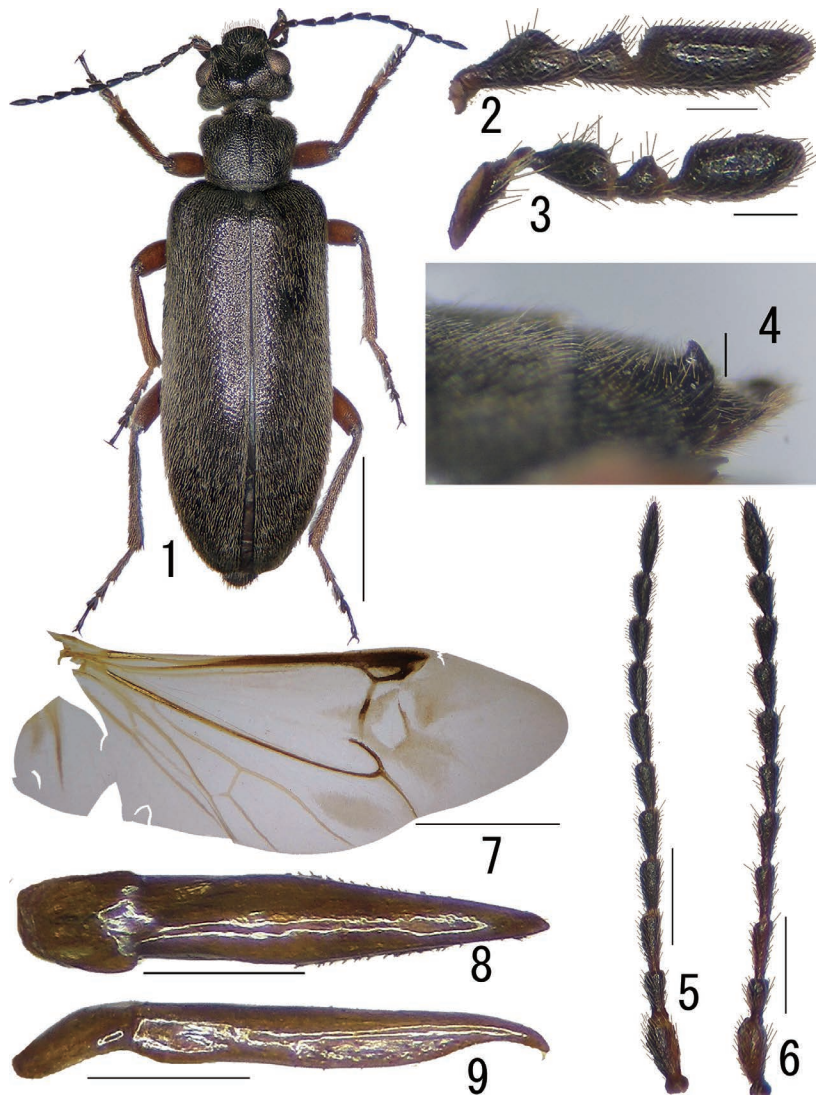
Stereopalpus dentiventris M. SAITÔ et YOUNG, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Awa-kubibosomushi]

(Figs. 1–9)

M a l e and f e m a l e. Body elongate, parallel-sided, moderately convex dorsally, covered with thin silvery-gray pubescence except for basal parts of mesothoracic episterna. Color largely black; labrum, part or whole of four basal antennomeres and legs except for coxae reddish brown; dorsum nitid, usually tinged with pruinose luster.

Head trapezoidal in dorsal view, densely, coarsely and annularly punctate; frons triangularly depressed, densely punctate and wrinkled, with shallow median furrow; tempora broadly rounded; clypeus flat, densely and coarsely punctate, with anterior margin broadly and weakly arcuate; fronto-clypeal furrow indistinct. Eyes longitudinally ovate and weakly emarginated by antennal insertions. Terminal maxillary palpomere cultriform, with outer margin weakly emarginate near antennal



Figs. 1–9. *Stereopalpus dentiventris* sp. nov. — 1, Habitus, holotype male, dorsal view; 2, maxillary palpus, male; 3, ditto, female; 4, tuberculate 7th abdominal sternite of male, ventro-lateral view; 5, antenna, male; 6, ditto, female; 7, metathoracic wing, male; 8, aedeagus, dorsal view; 9, ditto, lateral view. Scales: 2.0 mm for 1, 7; 0.15 mm for 2–4; 0.5 mm for 5, 6, 8, 9.

insertions, inner margin straight, longer than outer margin; outer apical angle rounded. Antennae slender, filiform, densely and finely pubescent; terminal antennomere spindle-shaped.

Pronotum subcampanulate, widest across anterior angles; anterior angles broadly rounded, slightly gibbous; basal angles slanted; basal margin very weakly and shallowly arcuate; basal bead distinct; disc densely and finely granulate, with distinct mesal longitudinal furrow.

Scutellum longer than wide, densely and finely punctate.

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

Metathoracic wings (Fig. 7) macropterous, 2.5 times as long as the maximal width, and 1.3 times as long as elytral length; length from folding line (at widest contacting point of RP and r3) to apex 40.9 % of wing length, and apical field 26.3 % of entire wing.

Ventral surface densely punctate.

Legs slender, densely and finely pubescent.

M a l e. L/W 3.38–3.68 (3.48); FW/ED 1.94–2.33 (2.20); temporal width/HW 0.93–0.98 (0.96); CW/CL 2.09–2.40 (2.21); terminal maxillary palpomere (Fig. 2) 2.9 times as long as wide. Relative lengths of each antennomere from base to apex: 1.03, 0.74, 1.00, 0.84, 0.77, 0.74, 0.81, 0.81, 0.71, 0.71, 1.23; ratio of width to length of each antennomere from base to apex: 2.46, 2.42, 3.26, 2.36, 2.18, 2.30, 2.38, 2.38, 2.00, 2.20, 4.22. PW/PL 1.04–1.08 (1.07), PW/HW 0.96–1.02 (0.99), PW/W 1.19–1.21 (1.20); EL/EW 2.20–2.43 (2.32). Seventh abdominal sternite with sharply pointed subapical median tubercle (Fig. 4); aedeagus (Fig. 8) elongate, AL/BpW 5.29, gradually narrowed in apical half, bluntly pointed apically; parameres (Fig. 9) 3.3 times as long as the basal piece, flattened dorsally and ventrally, strongly recurved in apical 1/4 in lateral view, with shallow longitudinal depressions and several small lateral spines in apical half. MtiL/EL 0.65–0.68 (0.67), MtiL/EW 0.48–0.62 (0.55). MtaL/Mti1stL 3.36–3.78 (3.57); relative lengths of each metathoracic tarsomere from base to apex: 1.00, 0.47, 0.30, 0.78.

F e m a l e. L/W 3.31–3.47 (3.38); FW/ED 2.06–2.42 (2.32); temporal width /HW 0.91–1.01 (0.98); terminal maxillary palpomere (Fig. 3) 2.1 times as long as wide. Relative lengths of each antennomere from base to apex (Fig. 6): 1.17, 0.60, 1.00, 0.90, 0.83, 0.80, 0.87, 0.80, 0.73, 0.70, 1.30; ratio of width to length of each antennomere from base to apex: 2.50, 1.80, 3.00, 2.70, 2.27, 2.29, 2.36, 2.18, 1.91, 1.75, 3.55. PW/PL 1.04–1.09 (1.07); PW/HW 0.98–1.05 (1.02); EL/EW 2.19–2.26 (2.21). Seventh abdominal sternite widely rounded apically, and lacking tubercle. MtaL/Mti1stL 3.30–3.48 (3.51); relative lengths of each metathoracic tarsomere from base to apex: 1.00, 0.46, 0.27, 0.77.

Measurement (in mm). L: ♂ 7.20–7.65 (7.48), ♀ 7.00–8.60 (8.01); W: ♂ 2.00–2.26 (2.15), ♀ 2.02–2.60 (2.37).

Distribution. Japan: Shikoku (Tokushima Pref.).

Type series. Holotype (Fig. 1): ♂, Ushishima, Kamoshima-chô, Tokushima Pref., 24.V.2000, S. MANO leg. (NSMT). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ (WIRC, BMNH & ZMMU), 2 ♂♂ (MSC), 4 ♀♀ (NSMT, WIRC, BMNH & ZMMU), 3 ♀♀ (MSC), same data as the holotype.

Notes. *Stereopalpus dentiventris* sp. nov. can be easily distinguished from other members of the genus by its distinctly tuberculate 7th abdominal sternite in the male (Fig. 4).

Etymology. The specific epithet, *dentiventris*, is derived from the Latin *denti-* (= “tooth”) and *ventr-* (= “underside”). The name refers to the distinctly “toothed” subapical part of the 7th abdominal sternite (Fig. 4) in the male.

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要 約

斎藤昌弘・Daniel K. YOUNG：四国産クビボソムシ属 *Stereopalpus* 1 新種 (鞘翅目アリモドキ科) の記載。—— 四国より採集されたクビボソムシ属の1新種をアワクビボソムシ *Stereopalpus dentiventris* M. SAITÔ et YOUNG, sp. nov. と命名して記載した。本種は♂腹部末端節の後方中央に顕著な突起を持つことで、同属他種から容易に識別できる。

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