

Description of a New Species of the Genus *Creagrophorus* (Coleoptera, Leiodidae) from the Ryukyus, Japan

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Creagrophorus* MATTHEWS, 1888 (Coleoptera, Leiodidae), *C. yukihihikoi* sp. nov., is described from Japan. The number of Japanese species of *Creagrophorus* becomes three.

The genus *Creagrophorus* was established by MATTHEWS (1888) and belongs to the tribe Scotocryptini of the family Leiodidae. Nine species of this genus have been known to occur in the Central America, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and East Asia (PECK, 1972, 1977; WHEELER, 1979; DAFFNER, 1985, 1989; COOTER & HOSHINA, 2002; COOTER & ŠVEC, 2002; HOSHINA, 2015). In Japan, DAFFNER (1989) recorded *Creagrophorus* for the first time from Shikoku, with description of a new species, *C. japonicus*. Later HOSHINA (2015) added one species from the Ryukyus to the Japanese fauna of that genus.

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine nine unidentified specimens of *Creagrophorus* collected from Okinawa Island, the Ryukyus, Japan. My careful examination showed that those specimens are one new species. In this paper, I describe that species as *C. yukihihikoi* sp. nov.

The holotype designated in this study is deposited in the collection of the Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyōgo (MNHAH). The paratypes are preserved in the collection of Fukui University (FU).

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere thanks appreciation to Mrs. Hiroshi MAKIHARA (Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Tsukuba) and Yukihiro HIRANO (Kanagawa Pref.) for their kind offering of the valuable specimens.

Creagrophorus yukihihikoi HOSHINA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Okinawa-daruma-tamakinokomushi]

(Figs. 1–6)

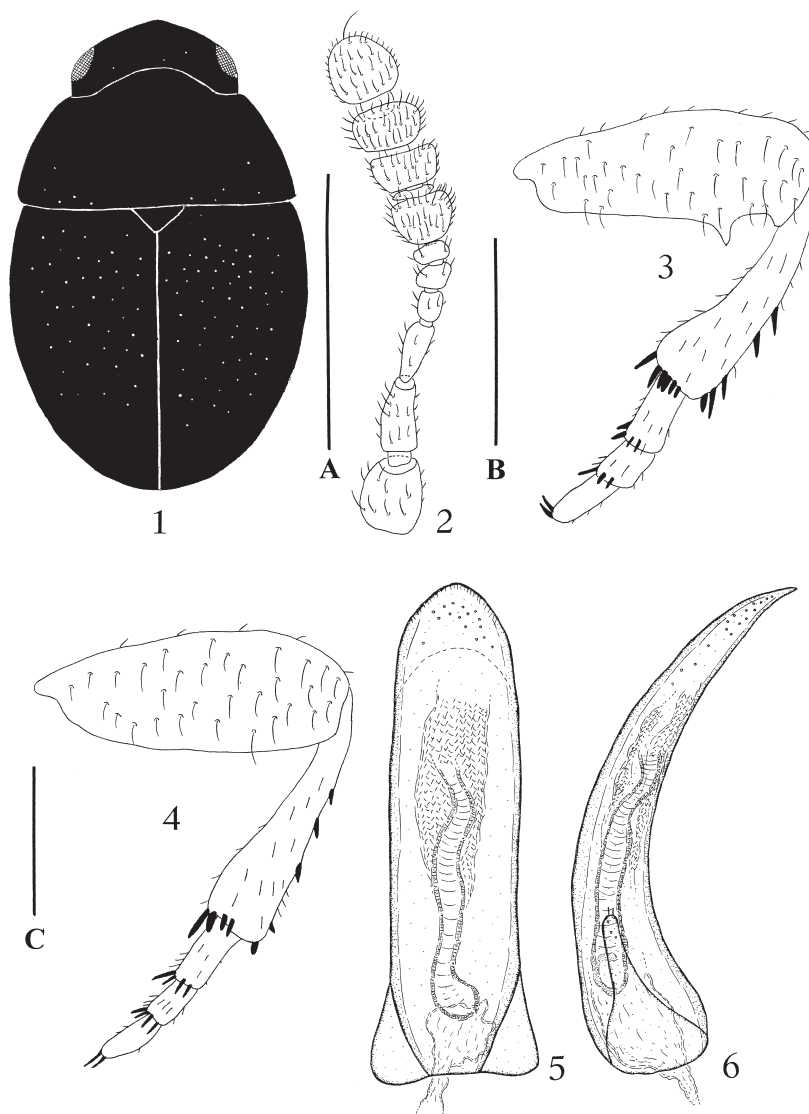
Diagnosis. Body ca. 1.6× as long as wide. Dorsum brownish and almost smooth. Elytra minutely punctate. Mesotibiae nearly inverted triangle shaped. Male metafemora bearing a sharp projection at ca. apical 1/3 of posterior margins and a little expanded posteriorly at postero-apical corners. Female metafemora almost straight at posterior margins. Aedeagus slender.

Measurement of holotype. Body length 1.6 mm; head 0.30 mm in length and 0.62 mm in width; pronotum 0.51 mm in length and 0.98 mm in width; elytra 1.1 mm in length and width.

Male and female. Coloration. Dorsum brown; all antennomeres light brown or brown; legs light brown or brown; mesoventrite and metaventrite brown; abdominal ventrites light brown.

Body 1.4–1.7 mm in length, ca. 1.6× as long as wide, and almost glabrous on dorsum.

Head ca. 0.48× as long as wide, ca. 0.59× as long as and 0.64× as wide as pronotum, almost smooth, widest at eyes, and very minutely and sparsely punctate (Fig. 1); antennomeres 1–4 longer



Figs. 1–6. *Creagrophorus yukihikoi* HOSHINA, sp. nov. — 1, Body; 2, antenna; 3, male left hind leg, ventral view; 4, ditto in female; 5, aedeagus, dorsal view; 6, ditto, lateral view. — Scale A, 1 mm for Fig. 1; scale B, 0.2 mm for Fig. 2, 5, 6; scale C, 0.2 mm for Figs. 3, 4.

than wide; antennomere 11 almost as long as wide; remaining antennomeres each wider than long; antennomere 11 robust and almost as wide as 10 (Fig. 2); relative lengths from antennomeres 2–11 as follows: 6.4 : 5.2 : 2.4 : 2.2 : 1.6 : 4.0 : 1.0 : 3.2 : 3.4 : 5.6.

Pronotum ca. 0.52× as long as wide, ca. 0.49× as long as and 0.93× as wide as elytra, widest at base, almost smooth, and very minutely and sparsely punctate (Fig. 1).

Scutellum smooth and almost punctate (Fig. 1).

Elytra almost as long as wide, widest at ca. basal 1/3 or 1/4 (Fig. 1), almost smooth, and bearing

sparse, fine, and short pubescences along external margins; elytral punctures minute and sparse, but denser and larger than those of head and pronotum (Fig. 1); sutural stria absent.

Hind wings fully developed.

Meso- and metaventrites weakly microreticulate, almost impunctate, and glabrous; abdominal ventrites microreticulate, almost impunctate, and sparsely pubescent.

Fore and middle legs almost of the same shape in both sexes; protibiae gradually broadening from base towards apex; mesotibiae nearly inverted triangle shaped, sharply broadening from ca. basal 1/4 towards apex; metatibiae broadening from ca. apical 1/3 or half towards apex (Figs. 3 & 4).

M a l e. Metafemora bearing a sharp projection at ca. apical 1/3 of posterior margins and a little expanded posteriorly at postero-apical corners (Fig. 3); aedeagus slender in general (Figs. 5 & 6); median lobe almost straight at both sides and rounded at apex in dorsal view (Fig. 5), and distinctly and simply curved and apically pointed in lateral view (Fig. 6); parameres short and bearing a few short and very fine apical setae (Fig. 6).

F e m a l e. Metafemora almost straight at posterior margins, not expanded at postero-apical corners, and without projections at posterior margins (Fig. 4).

Distribution. Japan: the Ryukyus (Okinawa Island).

Type series. Holotype: male, Mt. Nagodake, Okinawa Is., Okinawa Pref., 24.VI.2002, H. IREI leg. (MNHAH). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 24.VI.2002, same data as holotype (FU); 1 ♀, 22.VII.2002, same data as holotype except for the date (FU); 1 ♂, 28.IV.2003, same data as holotype except for the date (FU); 1 ♀, 15.IX.2003, same data as holotype except for the date (FU); 3 ♀♀, Shinrin-kôen, Kunigami Village, Okinawa Is., 10.IV.2000, Y. HIRANO leg. (FU); 1 ♀, Uka, Kunigami Village, Okinawa Is., 10.IV.2003, H. IREI leg. (FU).

Differential diagnosis. The present new species is a third Japanese member of *Creagrophorus* and very similar to *C. shigehisai* HOSHINA, 2015 described from Ishigaki Is., the Ryukyus, but can be separated from it by having male metafemora with a prominent projection at ca. apical 1/3 of posterior margins and a little expanded posteriorly at postero-apical corners (Fig. 3), and median lobe of aedeagus relatively sharply curved in lateral view (Fig. 6). In contrast, *C. shigehisai* has male metafemora a little expanded posteriorly at ca. half of posterior margins with a distinct dorsal tooth postero-apically, and median lobe relatively feebly curved in lateral view. Moreover, *C. yukihihiko* sp. nov. can be distinguished from *C. japonicus* DAFFNER, 1989 by having male metafemora with a prominent projection at posterior margins (Fig. 3). In contrast, *C. japonicus* has the male metafemora without projections.

Etymology. The specific name is dedicated to Mr. Yukihihiko HIRANO who is a collector of three paratypes.

要 約

保科英人：琉球産タマキノコムシ科 *Creagrophorus* 属 (鞘翅目) の 1 新種の記載。——日本産 *Creagrophorus* 属 (和名: ダルマタマキノコムシ属) は DAFFNER (1989) と HOSHINA (2015) が記載した 2 種が知られていた。今回沖縄本島から 3 番目の種が見つかり、本稿にて *C. yukihihiko* HOSHINA, sp. nov. (和名: オキナワダルマタマキノコムシ) と命名記載した。

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