

A New Species of the Genus *Thaneroclerus* (Coleoptera, Cleridae, Thaneroclerinae) from Ishigaki-jima Island, Japan

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Abstract *Thaneroclerus ishigakiensis* sp. nov. is described from Ishigaki-jima Is., Japan. This new species is easily distinguished from the other species of the genus by the elytral markings. Key to species of the genus *Thaneroclerus* updated from CORPORAAL (1939) is given.

Introduction

The genus *Thaneroclerus* LEFEBVRE, 1838 is a small group in the subfamily Thaneroclerinae CHAPIN, 1924 (Coleoptera, Cleridae) (CORPORAAL, 1939; OPITZ, 2010). The genus is distinguished from the other genera of the subfamily by the following characteristics: hind wing venation AA_{1+2} , MP_3 , MP_4 , and cross vein AA_{1+2} - MP_3 present; tibial spur formula 2–2–2; abdominal sternite VIII scarcely visible (KOLIBÁČ, 1992, 2012). Five known species, *T. aino* LEWIS 1892, *T. buquet* (LEFEBVRE, 1835), *T. impressus* PIC, 1926, *T. quasitardatus* CORPORAAL, 1939 and *T. termitincola* CORPORAAL, 1939, are mainly distributed in the Oriental and Palearctic regions (CORPORAAL, 1950), of which *T. aino* and *T. buquet* are known from Japan.

Recently, I had a chance to examine an undescribed species of the genus from Ishigaki-jima Is., Japan. In this paper, I describe it as a new species of *Thaneroclerus*, and provide a key to species of the genus.

Material and Methods

Holotype is preserved in Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan (EUMJ). The original spelling of label data is indicated by double quotation mark (“ ”), of which line breakes are indicated by a slash (/). The observational method of terminal parts follows MURAKAMI and YAMASAKO (2012). Terminology is followed after KOLIBÁČ (2012) for hind wing venation and terminal parts. The abbreviations for measurement are as follows: BL — body length (from elytral apex to clypeus); EL — elytral length from basal margin to apex in suture; EW — maximum conjoint width of elytra; PL — maximum length of pronotum; PW — maximum width of pronotum; PWA — pronotal width at anterior part; PWB — pronotal width at basal part.



Figs. 1–2. Habitus of *Thaneroclerus ishigakiensis* sp. nov. holotype, male. — 1, Dorsal view; 2, ventral view.
Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

Taxonomy

Thaneroclerus ishigakiensis sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ishigaki-sabi-kakkōmushi]

(Figs. 1–11)

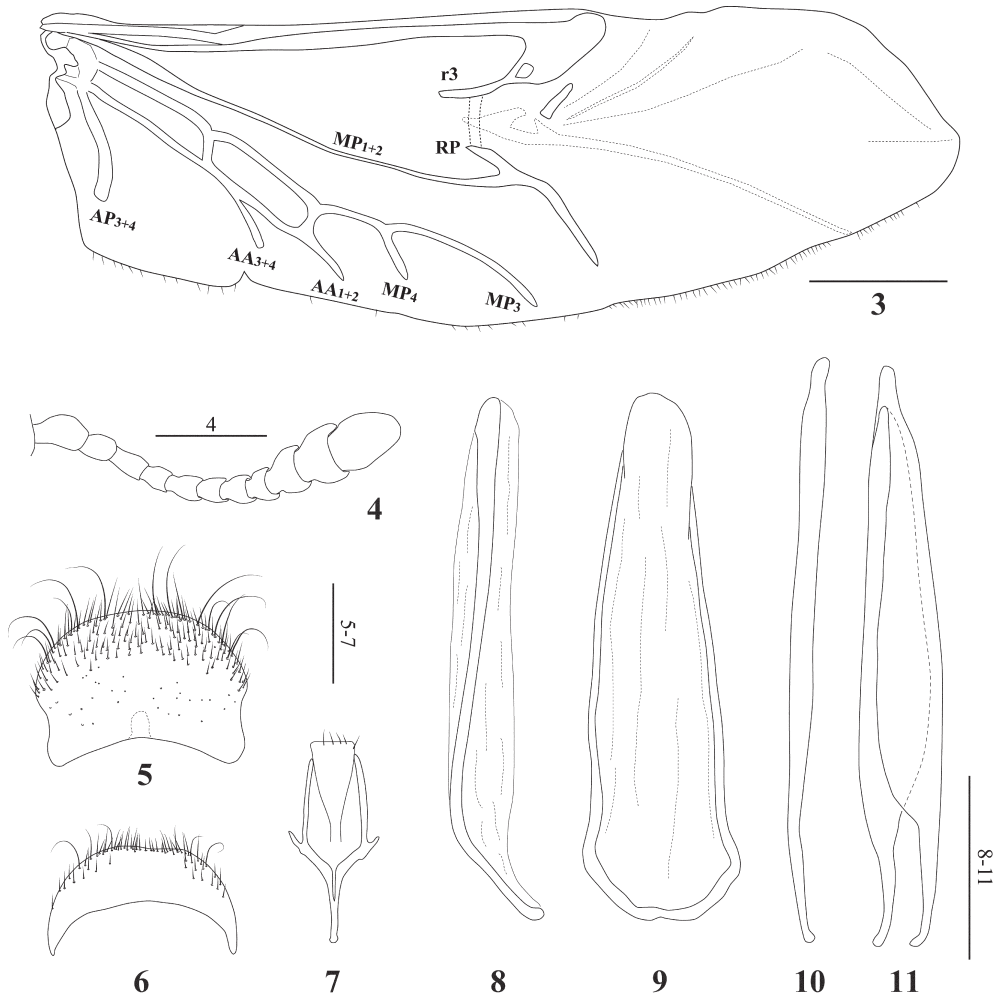
Type series. Holotype. Male (EUMJ), “Nosokodake / Ishigakijima / Okinawa-ken / 27. VIII. 2002/ K. KAWADA leg.”.

Type locality. Ishigaki-jima Is., Okinawa Pref., Japan.

Diagnosis. This new species is easily distinguished from the other species of *Thaneroclerus* by the presence of elytral markings.

Description. Male (Figs. 1, 2). Colouration of head, pronotum dark brown; antennae light brown; elytra dark brown except for light brownish markings at humeri and apical 1/4; legs dark brown except for light brown tibiae and tarsi.

Head including eyes narrower than pronotum, covered finely and evenly with setigerous punctures. Eyes small. Gular sutures separated at base, weakly convergent toward apex. Mandibles with anterior and medial dents; terminal maxillary and labial palpomeres digitiform. Antennae (Fig. 4)



Figs. 3–11. *Thaneroclerus ishigakiensis* sp. nov. — 3, Hind wing; 4, right antenna; 5, tergite VIII; 6, sternite VIII; 7, spicular fork; 8, tegmen in lateral view; 9, ditto in ventral view; 10, phallus in lateral view; 11, ditto in ventral view. Scale bars = 0.5 mm for 3; 0.25 mm for 4–11.

loose, 11-segmented; 11th antennomere shorter than the length of 9th and 10th combined.

Pronotum cordate, constricted at base, PW/PL 1.13, shallowly depressed at middle and each side, evenly with setigerous punctures; lateral margins indented at basal 2/3. Procoxal cavity closed; prosternal process dilated apically; apices of pronotal projections located beneath prosternal process. Mesoventrite coarsely with punctures; basal margin straight; mesosternal process narrow. Metaventricle convex, but medial portion somewhat flattened; metasternal process wider and shorter than mesosternal process; discrimen absent.

Elytra subparallel-sided, narrowed apically in apical 1/4, EL/EW 1.80, evenly covered with setigerous punctures; epipleuron extended in 3/4 in ventral view. Hind wing venation (Fig. 3) composing wedge cell and radial cell; AP_{3+4} , AA_{1+2} , AA_{3+4} , MP_3 , and MP_4 present; r_4 obsolete present.

Femora stout, fusiform, widest at middle. Tibiae widened apically, densely bearing short spines near apices; apices of protibiae projecting outwardly; tibial spur formula 2–2–2. Tarsal formula 5–5–

5; tarsomere 1 conspicuously short; meso- and metatarsomeres 2–4 compact, but protarsomere 2–4 wide; tarsomere 5 as long as the total length of 2–4; tarsal pulvilli absent. Claws simple, without basal tooth.

Abdominal ventrites I–V finely and densely punctured on median portion; apical margin of ventrite V almost straight. Tergite VIII (Fig. 5) with apical margin arcuate; sternite VIII (Fig. 6) semicircular; spicular fork (Fig. 7) without interspicular plate; spicular plate laterally extending.

Tegmen (Figs. 8, 9) marginally sclerotised, not composing phallobasic apodeme, widest before base. Phallus (Figs. 10, 11) longer than tegmen, tapered near apex; phallic plates wide in ventral view.

Measurements. BL 3.92 mm; PW 1.05 mm; PWA 0.64 mm; PWB 0.98 mm; PL 0.93 mm; EW 1.38 mm; EL 2.49 mm.

Etymology. This specific name is derived from the type locality, Ishigaki-jima Is.

Distribution. Japan (known only from Ishigaki-jima Is.).

Key to the Species of *Thaneroclerus*

(Updated from CORPORAAL, 1939)

1. Elytra with two pairs of markings. Distributed in Ishigaki-jima, Japan. *Thaneroclerus ishigakiensis* sp. nov.
- Elytra absent any markings. 2
2. Pubescence of elytra and body consists of fine, curved and rather adpressed hairs, which are directed forward. Depressions on elytra very shallow. Distributed in Kashmir, India. *T. quasitardatus* CORPORAAL, 1939
- Pubescence of elytra and body consists of long, erect, straight hairs. Depressions on elytra various in depth. 3
3. Elytra somewhat broadened apically, with rather short, deep depression near middle along suture, two more depressions at base near suture and near humeral angle, the latter of which are distinctly marked. Distributed in North Vietnam. *T. impressus* PIC, 1926
- Elytra subparallel-sided, with depressions along suture longer but shallower and less distinctly marked, without separate depressions at base near suture and near humeral angle. 4
4. Depressions on pronotum broad and shallow. Cosmopolitan. *T. buquet* (LEFEBVRE, 1835)
- Depressions on pronotum narrow and deep. 5
5. Elytra relatively long and convex, with feeble depressions along suture. Distributed in Japan. *T. aino* LEWIS, 1892
- Elytra rather short, with a distinct but short depression in basal third. Distributed in Sumatra, Indonesia. *T. termitincola* CORPORAAL, 1939

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要 約

村上広将：石垣島産サビカッコウムシ属の1新種(鞘翅目カッコウムシ科)。———石垣島より採集された *Thaneroclerus* 属の1種をイシガキサビカッコウムシ(和名新称) *T. ishigakiensis* sp. nov. と命名記載した。本種は上翅に斑紋を備えることで、本属他種と容易に区別できる。CORPORAAL (1939)に基づき、*Thaneroclerus* 属の種の検索表を付した。

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