

Description of a New Species of the Genus *Cephennomicrus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scydmaeninae) from Honshu, Japan

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Abstract A new species, *Cephennomicrus tanakai* HOSHINA, sp. nov., is described from Honshu, Japan. The habitat of *C. tanakai* sp. nov. is the dry riverbed and very unique in this genus.

Introduction

The genus *Cephennomicrus* REITTER, 1907 belongs to the tribe Cephenniini of the subfamily Scydmaeninae of the family Staphylinidae (JAŁOSZYŃSKI, 2009). In Japan, four species, *Neseuthia nomurai*, *N. hobbiti*, *N. japonigena*, and *N. cactiformis*, were described by JAŁOSZYŃSKI & HOSHINA (2003). Later, JAŁOSZYŃSKI *et al.* (2004) added one new species, *N. okinawana*, and one new subspecies, *N. nomurai disjuncta*, to the Japanese fauna of *Neseuthia*. After that, JAŁOSZYŃSKI (2008) designated the genus *Neseuthia* as a junior synonym of *Cephennomicrus* and all Japanese known species were transferred to *Cephennomicrus*. Moreover, JAŁOSZYŃSKI (2009) described three new Japanese species, *C. iriomotensis*, *C. nagoanus*, and *C. pseudojaponigenus*, and treated *C. nomurai disjuncta* as not one subspecies of *C. nomurai* but an independent species. As a result, nine species of *Cephennomicrus* have been known to occur in Japan.

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine four specimens of *Cephennomicrus*, collected from Honshu, Japan. My careful examination showed that they belong to a new member of that genus. In this paper, I describe the new species under the name, *C. tanakai* sp. nov. The holotype designated in this study is deposited in the collection of the Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyôgo (MNHAH). Paratypes are preserved in Fukui University (FU). Before going further, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Mr. Isamu TANAKA (Hyôgo Pref.) for his kind offer of valuable specimens.

Description

Cephennomicrus tanakai HOSHINA, sp. nov.

(Japanese name: Kawara-harabiro-kokemushi)

(Figs. 1–7)

Diagnosis. The present species were collected from under stones of the dry riverbed. Male head is distinctly depressed beside both eyes. Antennomere XI is long oval. Pronotum have a longitudinal groove and two pairs of small pits. Each elytron has one basal pit. Male genitalia is robust in general.

Measurement of holotype: Body 1.0 mm in length; head 0.20 mm in length (from clypeus to

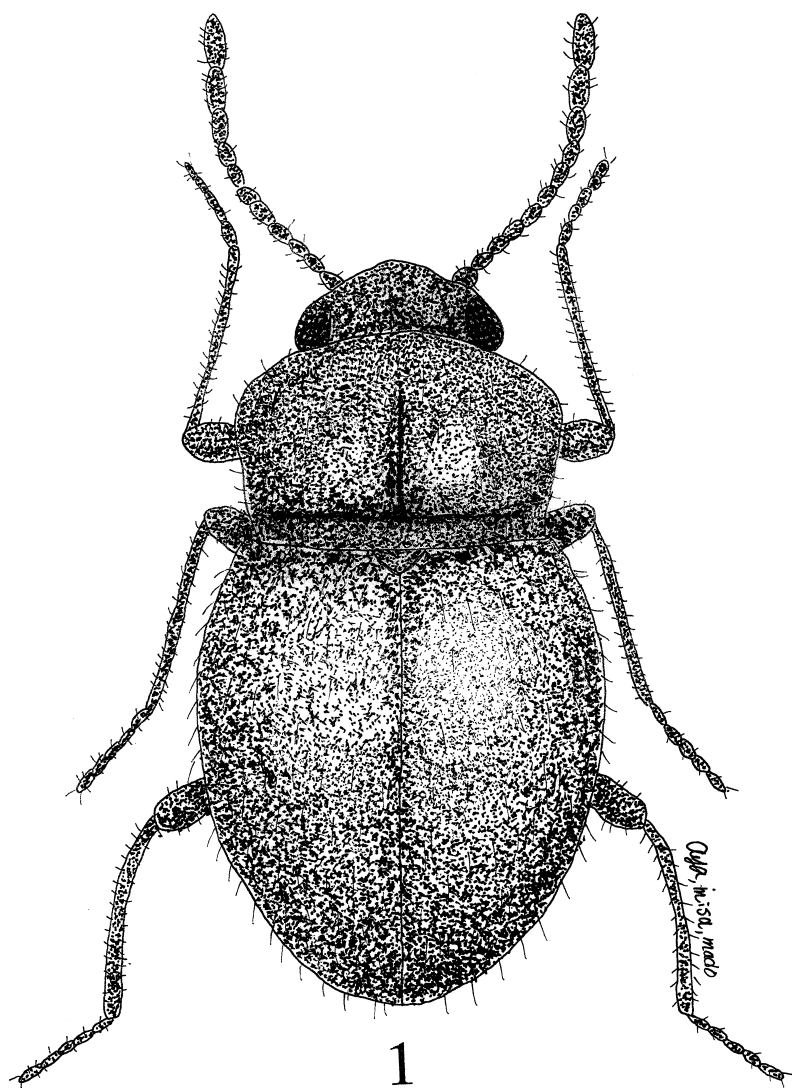


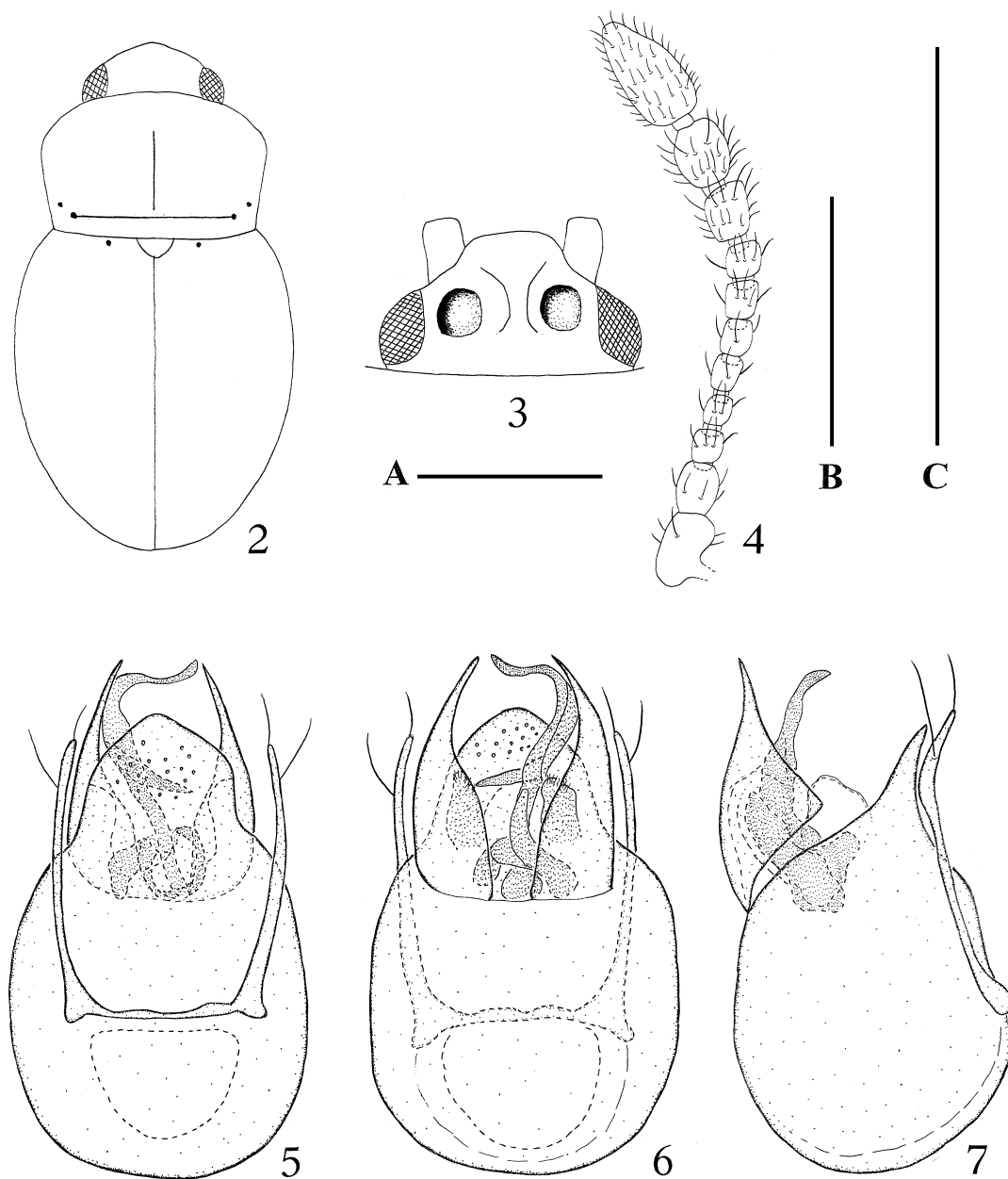
Fig. 1. Habitus of *Cephennomicrus tanakai* HOSHINA, sp. nov. Scale: 1 mm.

base) and 0.27 mm in width; pronotum 0.32 mm in length and 0.40 mm width; elytra 0.64 mm in length and 0.48 mm in width.

Body 0.95–1.0 mm in length, about twice as long as wide (Fig. 1).

Male and female. Coloration. Dorsum of body shining, almost concolorous, brown; antennae light brown; legs light brown and all tarsi lighter than other parts of legs; meso- and metaventriles brown; abdominal ventrites a little darkish brown.

Head about 1.4 times as wide as long, moderately pubescent; frons and vertex almost smooth; setal socket punctures very minute; eyes convex, oval, and relatively large, their length about $2/5$ of length of head; length and width of head about 0.61 times as long as and 0.68 times as wide as those of pronotum, respectively; clypeus almost smooth; maxillary palpomere III long oval, and



Figs. 2-7. *Cephenomicrus tanakai* HOSHINA, sp. nov. — 2, body; 3, head; 4, antenna; 5, male genitalia, ventral view; 6, ditto, dorsal view; 7, ditto, lateral view. Scale A: 0.2 mm for Fig. 3. Scale B: 0.2 mm for Fig. 4. Scale C: 0.2 mm for Figs. 5-7.

about 2.3 times as long as wide; antennae elongate; antennomere VIII almost as long as wide; other antennomeres longer than wide; relatively lengths from antennomere II to XI as follows: 2.5 : 1.6 : 1.5 : 1.8 : 1.7 : 1.7 : 1.6 : 1.6 : 3.0 : 5.7; antennomere XI long oval and about twice as long as wide (Fig. 4).

Pronotum convex, moderately pubescent, almost smooth, about 1.3 times as wide as long, and widest at about apical 1/3 (Fig. 1), gradually narrowing posteriorly, with two pairs of small pits; internal pits connected with a distinct transversal basal groove (Fig. 2); external pits located near basal angles of pronotum (Fig. 2); longitudinal groove distinct, its length about 1/3 or 1/2 of length of pronotum, and its basal end approximate basal groove (Fig. 2); lateral edge indistinct; basal margins of pronotum almost straight; length and width of head about 0.51 times as long as and 0.80 times as wide as those of pronotum, respectively; setal socket punctures larger than those of head and elytra.

Scutellum large, triangular, almost smooth, and glabrous.

Elytra weakly convex, almost smooth, about 1.3 times as long as wide, widest at about basal 1/3; pubescence of elytra sparser on central parts than on other area; setal socket punctures minute; humeri distinct, and without internal humeri carina or groove; each elytron bearing one basal pit (Fig. 2).

Hind wings normal.

Legs long and slender, and not showing sexual dimorphism; pro- and mesotibiae almost simply straight; metatibiae very feebly curved at about apical 2/5.

Metaventricle sparsely pubescent, smooth, and feebly convex; abdominal ventrites densely pubescent and weakly microreticulate.

M a l e. Head distinctly depressed beside both eyes (Fig. 3); male genitalia robust in general (Figs. 5–7); median lobe 0.23 mm in length and 0.15 mm in width in ventral and dorsal views, sharply narrowed at about apical 1/4 in ventral and dorsal views (Figs. 5 and 6) and distinctly narrowed at about apical 1/5 and sharply pointed apically in lateral view (Fig. 7); each paramere very slender and bearing two apical setae (Figs. 5–7); inner sac complex and a largest sclerite strongly curved in ventral and dorsal views (Figs. 5 and 6).

F e m a l e. Head feebly and simply convex.

Distribution. Japan: Honshu (Osaka Pref.)

Type series. Holotype: ♂, under stones in the dry riverbed of Yodo-gawa River, near Nagara-bashi Bridge, Kita-ku, Osaka City, Osaka Pref., Honshu, Japan, 20–I–2009, I. TANAKA leg. (MNHAH). Paratypes: 3 ♀♀, same data as holotype (FU).

Remarks. The habitat of the present species is the dry riverbed and very unique, because most other species of the genus *Cephennomicrus* had been collected from forests (JAŁOSZYŃSKI, 2009; JAŁOSZYŃSKI & HOSHINA, 2003). *C. tanakai* sp. nov. is similar to *C. nomurai* (JAŁOSZYŃSKI et HOSHINA, 2003) in appearance, but can be distinguished from it by having median lobe of male genitalia sharply narrowed at about apical 1/4 in ventral and dorsal views (Figs. 5 and 6). In contrast, median lobe of *C. nomurai* is simply long oval. The present new species belongs to *nomurai* species group.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Mr. Isamu TANAKA, who is a collector of type series.

要 約

保科英人：ハネカクシ科コケムシ亜科 *Cephennomicrus* 属の1新種の記載。—— 田中勇氏によって、大阪市から、*Cephennomicrus* 属（和名：ハラビロコケムシ属）の1新種が採集され、本稿にて、*C. tanakai* HOSHINA, sp. nov.（和名：カワハラビロコケムシ）と命名・記載された。ハラビロコケムシ属のほとんどの種が森林性であるのに対して、本種の基準産地は、淀川の河川敷であることが、特徴的である。

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