

New or Little-known Elateridae (Coleoptera) from Japan, XXXII

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Abstract Three new species of the elaterid beetles are described from Japan and illustrated. They are named *Oedostethus ozakii*, *Gamepenthès yoshidai* and *Xanthopenthès hiramatsui*.

In the present study, I am going to describe three new species of elaterid beetles from Japan. They belong to two different subfamilies, Negastrinae and Elaterinae. The holotypes of each species described in this paper are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep indebtedness to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his reading the manuscript and giving me useful suggestions, and to Messrs. Toshihiro OZAKI of Hirosaki, Masataka YOSHIDA and Yuuji KUROTA of Tokushima, and Hiroyoshi HIRAMATSU of Wakayama for their kindness in offering the specimens used in this study.

Oedostethus ozakii sp. nov. [Negastrinae]

(Fig. 1)

Male. Length 3.5 mm, width about 1.3 mm. Body elongate and nearly parallel-sided, moderately convex above; surface shining, black except for apical portion of posterior angles of pronotum and 7th sternite of abdomen more or less dusky brown; antennae blackish brown (2nd segment dusky brown) and legs pale yellow (femora dusky brown); vestiture pale yellow, fine and decumbent.

Head almost flattened between antennae, with a shallow median longitudinal concavity between eyes; surface more or less sinuous and uniformly punctate, but not scabrous; clypeal margin well ridged, rounded at middle. Antenna elongate, extending beyond posterior angle of pronotum at least by 2 apical segments; basal segment subovate, 2nd small and subcylindrical, 3rd subtriangular, a little shorter than 4th, 3rd to 10th segments rather weakly serrate.

Pronotum subquadrate, widest at middle, with sides slightly sinuate just before posterior angles, rounded at middle, thence gradually convergent towards anterior

angles; disc dome-like, with surface not scabrous, rather densely and uniformly punctate, bearing a shallow and smooth longitudinal line at middle; posterior angles projecting postero-laterad, each with a distinct carina above, which extends anteriorly along lateral margin to almost one-third of the pronotal length including posterior

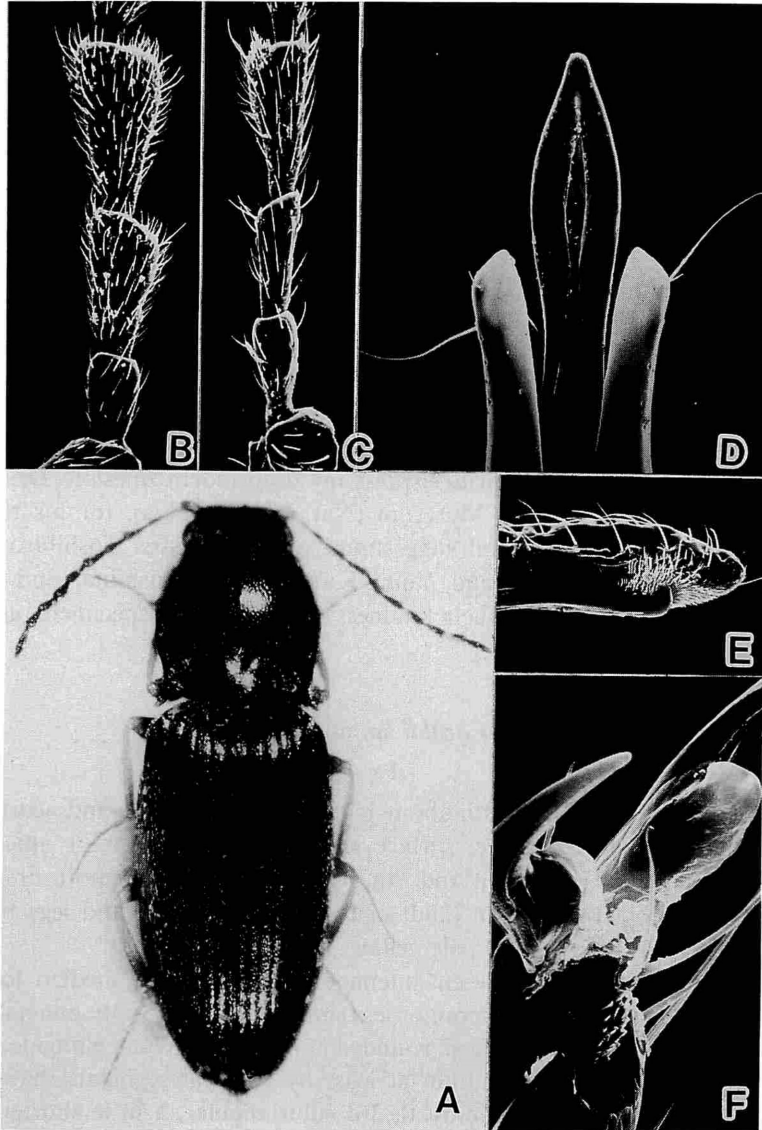


Fig. 1. *Oedostethus ozakii* sp. nov. — A, Holotype (male); B, (male) and C, (female), 2nd to 4th segments of antenna; D, aedeagus, ventral aspect; E, apical portion of prosternal process, lateral aspect; F, ungula, hind leg.

angles. Scutellum lingulate, flattened, punctulate and pubescent. Apical portion of lateral aspect of prosternal process as figured (Fig. 1E).

Elytra about 2.2 times as long as their basal width, with sides nearly parallel in basal two-thirds, thence gradually convergent towards apices which are normally pointed; striae defined, deeply and regularly punctate; intervals rather flattened, punctulate and finely rugose. Legs slender and claws lobed at each inner base (Fig. 1F).

Apical portion of aedeagus (ventral aspect) as figured (Fig. 1D); median lobe gradually tapered towards obtusely pointed apex, with lateral lobes each subparallel-sided and more or less obliquely truncated apically.

Female. Very similar to male, but the antennae are shorter, barely reaching posterior angles of pronotum, with 3rd segment narrow and subcylindrical, more weakly serrate from 4th to 10th segments.

Holotype: ♂, Sukayu, Aomori Prefecture, 3-VII-1994, T. OZAKI leg. Paratypes: 14 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, same date and locality as for the holotype.

Distribution. Honshu, Japan.

This new species is closely allied to *Oedostethus difficilis* (LEWIS, 1894) from Hokkaido, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller and more elongate body, coarser and denser punctures on pronotum, deeper striations on elytra and differently shaped aedeagus.

Gamepenthès yoshidai sp. nov. [Elaterinae]

(Fig. 2)

Male. Length 7 mm, width about 1.7 mm. Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided and moderately convex above; surface shining, black except for posterior angles of pronotum, elytral maculations and legs pale yellowish brown; antennae blackish brown (3 basal segments more or less yellowish brown), vestiture fulvous, decumbent, becoming longer on head and pronotum.

Head gently convex between eyes, flattened in subvertical portion between antennae; surface densely and coarsely punctate, each puncture umbilical; clypeal margin well ridged, rounded and weakly depressed at middle. Antenna elongate, extending beyond posterior angle of pronotum at least by apical two segments; basal segment robust and subcylindrical, 2nd and 3rd each small and subglobose; 4th axe-like in shape and about 1.5 times as long as 2nd and 3rd put together, a little longer than 5th, 3rd to 10th segments rather acutely serrate.

Pronotum subtrapezoidal, widest at posterior angles, with sides nearly straight and gradually convergent towards anterior angles; disc moderately convex, deeply and evenly punctate, each puncture simple, not umbilical, without median longitudinal smooth line or channel; posterior angles projecting postero-laterad, each with a distinct carina above. Scutellum triangular, with apex pointed apically.

Elytra about 2.6 times as long as their basal width, with sides almost parallel in

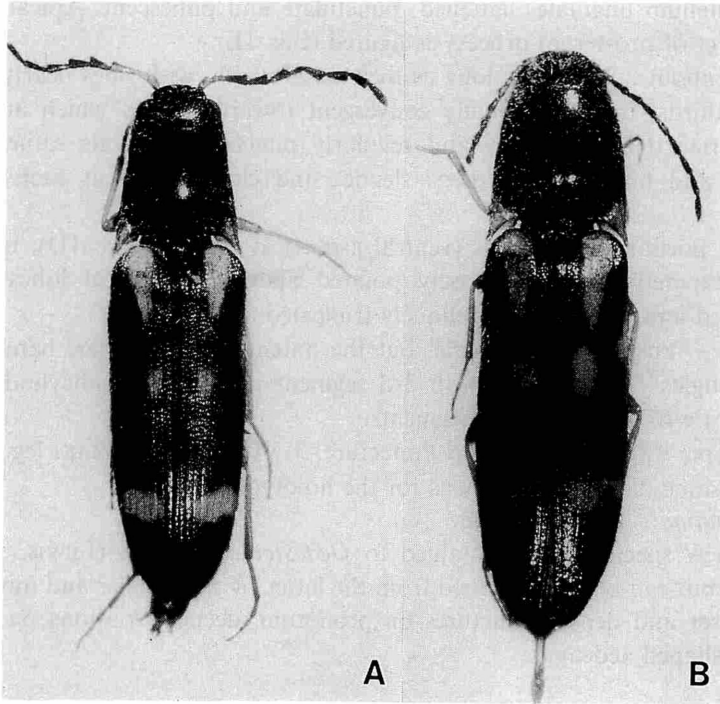


Fig. 2. *Gamepenthes yoshidai* sp. nov. — A, Holotype, male; B, paratype, female.

basal three-fourths, thence rounded and gradually convergent towards apices which are bluntly truncated; striae defined, evenly and deeply punctate; intervals rather flattened, punctulate and irregularly rugose. Legs slender and claws simple.

Female. Very similar to male in structure and yellow patterns on elytra, but the body is robuster (length 7.5 mm) and the antennae are shorter, barely reaching posterior angles of pronotum (Fig. 2B).

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Takashiro (alt. 1,528 m), Tokushima Prefecture, 19-VII-1980, M. YOSHIDA leg. Paratype: 1 ♀, Mt. Tsurugi (alt. 1,955 m), Minokoshi, Tokushima Prefecture, 31-VII-1982, Y. KUROTA leg.

Distribution. Shikoku, Japan.

This new species is closely allied to *Gamepenthes pictipennis* (LEWIS, 1894) from Japan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the slender and more flattened body, trapezoidal pronotum with sparser punctures on the disc, and unique patterns on elytra.

Xanthopenthes hiramatsui sp. nov. [Elaterinae]

(Fig. 3)

Female. Length 9.5 mm, width about 2.2 mm. Body elongate, almost parallel-

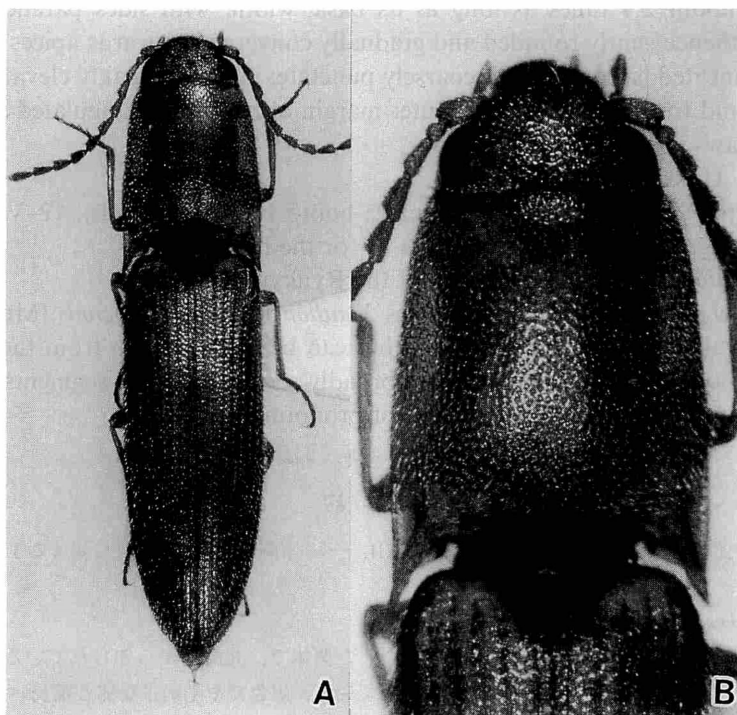


Fig. 3. *Xanthopenthes hiramatsui* sp. nov. — A, Holotype, female; B, same, head and pronotum (enlarged).

sided and moderately convex above; surface shining, brownish yellow entirely except for basal margins of elytra and scutellum more or less darker and dusky brown; eyes black; vestiture fine and pale yellow.

Head gently convex between eyes, flattened in subvertical portion between antennae; surface coarsely and rugosely punctate; clypeal margin well ridged, rounded and weakly impressed at middle. Antenna rather short, not attaining to posterior angles of pronotum; basal segment robust and subovate; 2nd small and subglobose, 3rd subtriangular and a little shorter than 4th; 3rd to 10th moderately serrate and bearing a shallow median longitudinal carina.

Pronotum subcylindrical, widest across base, with sides nearly parallel at middle, thence weakly rounded and convergent towards anterior angles; disc dome-like, moderately densely and evenly punctate, each puncture seemingly umbilical, surface among punctures scarcely and minutely reticulate, without median longitudinal smooth line or channel; posterior angles projecting posteriorly and sharply pointed apicad, each with double carinae above, each outer carina shallower than the inner and situated along lateral margin. Scutellum flattened, triangular and obtusely pointed apicad.

Elytra about 2.9 times as long as its basal width, with sides parallel in basal two-thirds, thence gently rounded and gradually convergent towards apices which are obtusely truncated; striae defined, coarsely punctate; intervals weakly elevated, rather irregularly and transversely rugose. Outer margin of basal plate angulated at middle. Legs and claws simple.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Gushikami-son, Okinawa-hontô Is., Ryukyu Isls., 12-V-1978, H. HIRAMATSU leg. Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype.

Distribution. Okinawa-hontô Is. of the Ryukyu Islands.

This new species somewhat resembles *Xanthopenthes granulipennis* (MIWA, 1929) from the Ryukyu Islands and Formosa, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller body and paler colour, more broadly serrate antennal segments from 3rd to 10th and more coarsely punctate disc of pronotum.

要 約

大平仁夫：日本産コメツキムシ科の新種，XXXII. — 本報告では，2亜科に属する3新種を記載した。

1. *Oedostethus ozakii* (ムツヤマミズギワコメツキ)

弘前市の尾崎俊寛氏が，青森県酸ヶ湯で見いだした個体で，北海道から知られている *O. difficilis* (LEWIS, 1894) ウスチャミズギワコメツキに類似している。黒色でやや扁平な体と細長い雄触角，より深い上翅の条線などが特徴的である。

2. *Gamepentes yoshidai* (アワキマダラコメツキ)

徳島市の吉田正隆氏と黒田裕次氏によって，徳島県高城山と剣山から見いだされた。細長くてやや扁平な体と上翅の黄色の斑紋に特徴がある。

3. *Xanthopenthes hiramatsui* (コガタサメハダキコメツキ)

和歌山市の平松広吉氏が，沖縄本島の具志頭村でクチナシの花に飛来していた雌個体を得た。*X. granulipennis* (サメハダキコメツキ) に類似するが，小型で明るい淡黄褐色，触角の第3-10節がより幅広く鋸歯状をしているので識別できる。

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