

## A New Species of the Genus *Pocadites* REITTER (Coleoptera, Nitidulidae) from Japan

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**Abstract** A new species, *Pocadites katoi* sp. nov. is described and illustrated from Japan. This new species is closely allied with the two known species from the Oriental Region, *P. bouchardi* GROUVELLE, 1906 and *P. kabakovi* (KIREJTSHUK, 1984). A species checklist of the genus *Pocadites* REITTER, 1877 is provided.

### Introduction

The genus *Pocadites* was established by REITTER (1884); at the same time, *Stelidota dilatimanus* REITTER, 1877 was transferred to the *Pocadites*, and several new species were described. After that a couple of species were added by GROUVELLE (1892, 1906, 1908, 1914) and HISAMATSU (1959). Recently, *Stelidota dilatimanus* was designated as the type species of the genus by JELÍNEK and AUDISIO (2003). To present, ten species are known from the East Palearctic and the Oriental Regions. However, several undescribed species are known from China and the surrounding regions (HISAMATSU, unpublished data).

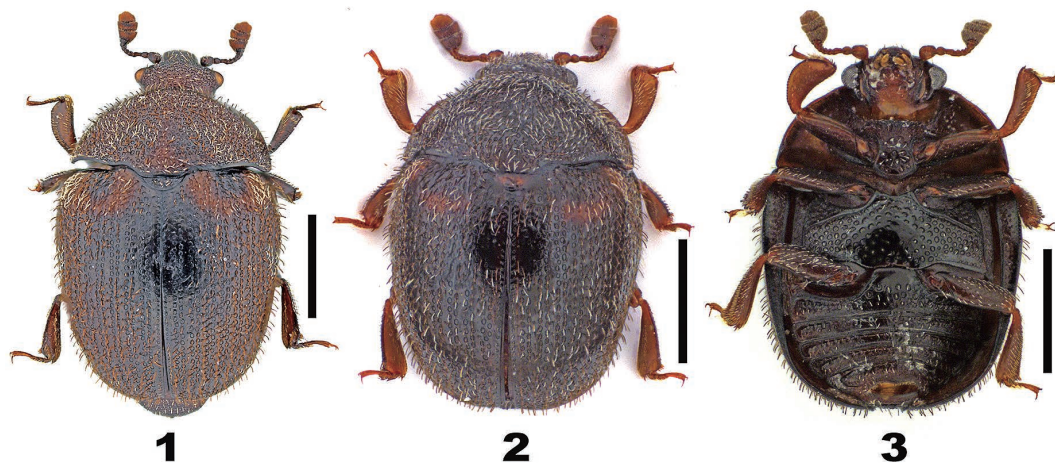
The purposes of the present study are describing a new *Pocadites* species to elucidate nitidulids fauna of the Far East Palearctic Region and listing present congeners of the *Pocadites*.

### Material and Methods

Specimens examined are deposited in the following collections:

ALPC     Andrzej LASOŃ Private Collection, Bytom, Poland;  
EUMJ     Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan;  
JJPC     Josef JELÍNEK Private Collection, Prague, Czech Republic;  
MNHW     Museum of Natural History, Wrocław, Poland;  
UHEJ     University of Human Environments, Okazaki, Japan;  
USMB     Upper Silesian Museum, Bytom, Poland.

Identification of species was based on male and female characters. External structures were observed using a Nikon SMZ-745T stereo microscope with magnification 10–75X. Small body parts, such as male and female genitalia, were observed using a Nikon Optiphot compound microscope with magnification 40–400X. In preparing drawings of the male and female genitalia, the whole body was placed in water for 24 hrs, then the respective parts were removed. Genitalia were removed from api-



Figs. 1–3. *Pocadites katoi* sp. nov. — 1, Dorsal habitus, female (paratype from Iriomote Is.); 2, ditto, male (holotype); 3, ventral habitus (holotype). Scale bars = 1.00 mm.

cal parts of the abdomen using fine forceps, subsequently, these parts were placed in 10% KOH solution for 24 hrs in air temperature. After the chemical maceration, these were washed with water, mounted on glass slides in glycerol, then observed and drawn under the compound microscopy. Digital photographs of dorsal habitus of the specimens were prepared using a Nikon DS-Fi2 digital camera attached to a Nikon SMZ-745T stereo microscope and subsequently combined with Helicon Focus 5.3 software (Helicon soft). Genitalia drawings were made with a drawing attachment on a Nikon Optiphot compound microscope. Plates were constructed using Adobe Photoshop CS2.

The following measurements and its abbreviations are used in the descriptions: BL= body length measured from apical margin of pronotum to apical margin of elytra along the midline; PL= length of pronotum measured along the midline; PW= width of pronotum measured along greatest transverse distance; EL= length of elytra measured from base to apex, along greatest longitudinal distance; EW= width of elytra measured along greatest transverse distance. Averages are given in parentheses after the range. All measurements are in mm.

Exact label data are transcribed for the holotypes. Data for other specimens are standardized for ease of interpretation and brevity. Label lines are separated by a slash (/) and different labels by a double slash (//). Collection depositories are indicated parenthetically.

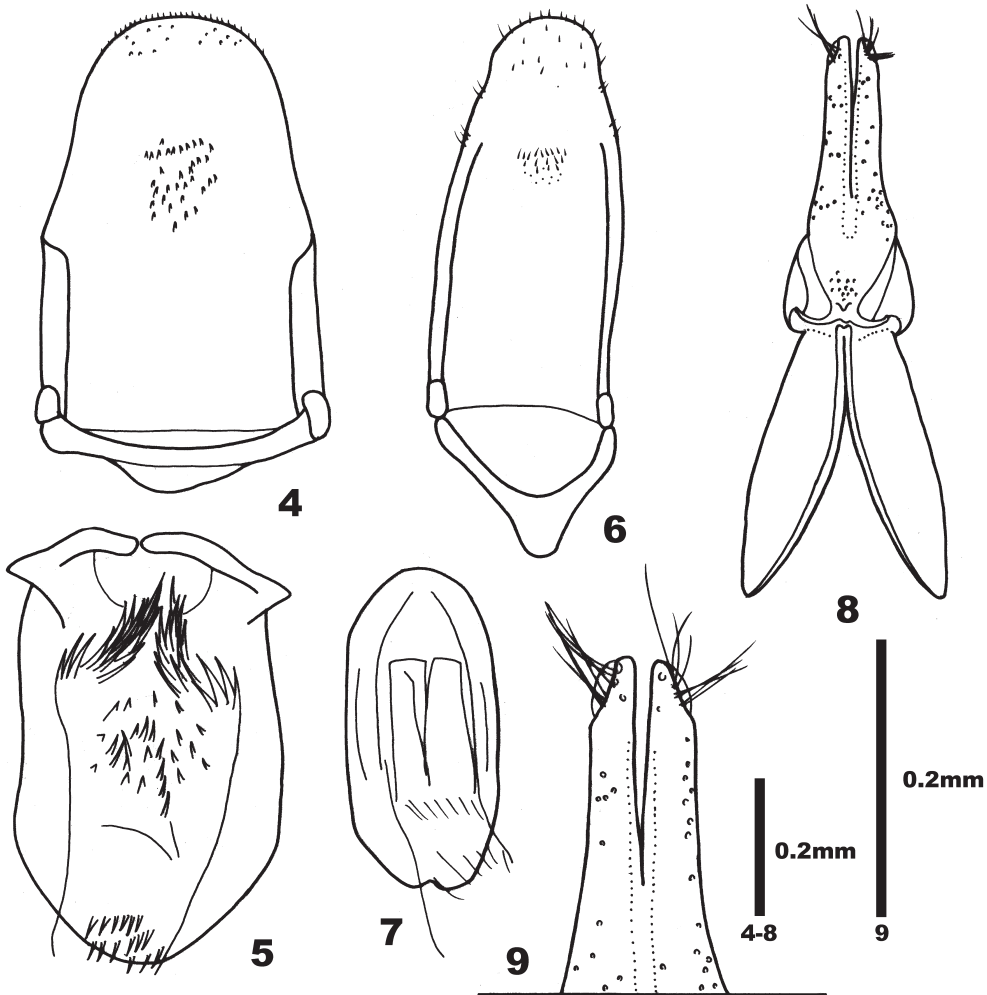
## Results

### *Pocadites katoi* HISAMATSU et LASOŃ, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Tachige-kaku-keshikisui]

(Figs. 1–5, 8 & 9)

*Type series.* Holotype (EUMJ): ♂, Japan “/ SHIZUOKA : JAPAN / Negashi, Hamakita- / ku, Hamamatsu-shi / 2–23.VI.2011, FIT / T. Katô leg. // HOLOTYPE / *Pocadites katoi* / Hisamatsu et Lasoń, 2022”. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same locality and collector as the holotype, 11–23.V.2014, FIT



Figs. 4–9. Genitalia of *Pocadites* spp. — 4, 5 (holotype), 8 & 9 (paratype from Saga), *P. katoi* sp. nov.; 6 & 7, *P. bouchardi* GROUVELLE (E. Sumatra; JJPC). — 4 & 6, Tegmen, ventral view; 5 & 7, median lobe, ventral view; 8 & 9, ovipositor.

(UHEJ); 1 ♂, same locality as the holotype, 29.V.–11.VI.2014, FIT (EUMJ); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Iriomote Is., Ôhara env. (forest), Okinawa-ken, 13.IX.2003, P. JALOSZYŃSKI leg. (ALPC, MNHW, USMB); 1 ♂, Mt. Hobashira-dake, alt. ca. 600m, Tara-chô, Saga-ken, 6.VII.2021, FIT, M. NISHIDA leg. (UHEJ); 1 ♂, ditto, 25.VI.2021 (UHEJ); 1 ♀, ditto, 30.VI.2021 (UHEJ).

*Etymology.* The specific name is designated to Mr. Tôru KATÔ, who is the collector of the holotype.

*Description.* Measurements ( $n = 5$ , in mm): BL = 2.55–3.05 (2.74), EW = 1.95–2.30 (2.11).

**M a l e.** Body (Figs. 2 & 3) round, strongly convex dorsally, dorsal surface densely covered with comparatively long setae. Coloration black; antennae, mouthparts, legs, lateral margins of pronotum, scutellum, and elytral maculations reddish brown.

Head densely punctate; punctures on disc distinctly larger than eye-facet at middle, separated by

a space less than a diameter of a puncture; interspaces between punctures smooth. Antennae with oblong, three clubbed segments, which are distinctly shorter than antennal segments one to eight.

Pronotum strongly convex, PL/PW= 2.06–2.41 (2.22); punctures on disc smaller than those on head at middle, separated by a space less than a diameter of a puncture; interspaces between punctures smooth; posterior margin strongly sinuate, with distinct antiscutellar lobe. Scutellum small; posterior margin round.

Elytra widest just behind the humeri, EL/EW= 0.85–0.96 (0.89), EL/PL= 2.00–2.41 (2.18); lateral margins subparallel-sided in basal 1/2, then gently narrowing posteriorly; punctures on disc larger than those on head at middle, interspaces between punctures smooth; interstice between costae with two regular rows of large punctures, which are larger than those on head at middle; punctures with subrecumbent or recumbent short setae, which arise at anterior end of each puncture; interspaces between punctures smooth; costae with a regular row of long and suberect setae.

Prosternum (Fig. 3) short, without carination along midline; prosternal process wider than maximal width of antennal club; punctures on disc distinctly larger than those on head at middle. Metaventricle convex; punctures on disc distinctly smaller than those on head at middle, becoming denser and larger laterally. Abdominal sternites densely punctate. Legs wide and flat; ecto-apical corner of protibia widely rounded. Claws simple.

Genitalia with tegmen (Fig. 4) widely rounded at apical margin in ventral view, subparallel-sided in basal half, then gently narrowing apically. Median lobe (Fig. 5) in ventral view with apico-lateral corners strongly prominent laterally.

*Female.* Externally similar to male (Fig. 1). Each apex of ovipositor (Figs. 8 & 9) without styli but possessing five to eight long setae, which arise at concavity near the apex.

*Bionomics.* Present species was collected in middle May to early July by flight interception trap in Shizuoka-ken and Saga-ken, and was also collected in middle September in Iriomote Is., Okinawa-ken.

*Distribution.* Japan (Honshu, Kyushu, and Ryukyus (Iriomote Is.)).

*Remarks.* This new species is closely allied with *Pocadites bouchardi* GROUVELLE, 1906 (Figs. 6 & 7) and *P. kabakovi* (KIREJTSHUK, 1984), both known from the Oriental Region, in the following characteristics: prosternum with wide prosternal process; interstice between elytral costae with two rows of large punctures and subrecumbent or recumbent setae; each costa with long and suberect setae. But it can be distinguished from these two species by the following characteristics: apical margin of tegmen widely rounded in ventral view; apicolateral corners of median lobe strongly prominent laterally in ventral view.

Present new species is peculiar among the congeners, especially in having strongly convex body, wide prosternal process, two regular rows of large punctures between costae of elytra, a regular row of long, suberect setae on elytral costae, and without styli of ovipositor. Further study is needed to clarify the generic status of this species.

#### A Check List of the Genus *Pocadites* REITTER, 1844

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|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Pocadites bouchardi</i> GROUVELLE, 1906 | Malaysia (Sarawak, Borneo Is.); |
| 2. <i>P. chujoi</i> HISAMATSU, 1959           | Japan (Ryukyus) and Taiwan;     |
| 3. <i>P. corpulentus</i> REITTER, 1885        | Russian Far East and Japan;     |
| 4. <i>P. dilatimanus</i> (REITTER, 1877)      | Russian Far East and Japan;     |
| 5. <i>P. dubitabilis</i> GROUVELLE, 1892      | Myanmar;                        |
| 6. <i>P. insularis</i> GROUVELLE, 1908        | India (Andaman Islands);        |
| 7. <i>P. katoi</i> sp. nov.                   | Japan;                          |

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 8. <i>P. kabakovi</i> (KIREJTSHUK, 1984) | N. Vietnam;                 |
| 9. <i>P. oviformis</i> REITTER, 1884     | Japan;                      |
| 10. <i>P. rufobasalis</i> REITTER, 1884  | Russian Far East and Japan; |
| 11. <i>P. sauteri</i> GROUVELLE, 1914    | Taiwan.                     |

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### 要 約

久松定智・Andrzej LASON: ウスオビカクケシキスイ属 (鞘翅目ケシキスイ科) の1新種の記載。——  
ウスオビカクケシキスイ属 *Pocadites* は旧北区極東地域および東洋区に分布し、世界からは10種、そのうち本邦からは5種が知られていた。本稿では本属の未記載種を、静岡県を模式産地として、タチゲカクケシキスイ (新種新称) *Pocadites katoi* sp. nov. として命名記載した。本種は東洋区に分布する *P. bouchardi* GROUVELLE および *P. kabakovi* (KIREJTSHUK) に外見が似るが、雄交尾器の tegmen や median lobe の形状に明瞭な形態差が見られることから区別される。そのほか、世界のウスオビカクケシキスイ属の種リストを提示した。

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