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Notes on the Species of Staphylinidae (Coleoptera) from Japan III. Descriptions of Two New Species of the Genus *Oxytelus* Gravenhorst

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Abstract *Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *jessoensis* Bernhauer is redescribed and the two species are newly described: *Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *montivagus* Ito sp. nov. from Hokkaido and Honshu and *Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *takahashii* Ito sp. nov. from Honshu.

Key words: *Tanycraerus*, *Oxytelus*, Staphylinidae, Coleoptera.

M. Bernhauer described *Oxytelus jessoensis* in 1907. This species was the first from Japanese fauna of subgenus *Tanycraerus* belonging to genus *Oxytelus*. In this paper I am going to describe the second and the third species of the subgenus from Hokkaido and Honshu.

Oxytelus (Tanycraerus) jessoensis Bernhauer
(Figs. 1–2)

Oxytelus (Tanycraerus) jessoensis Bernhauer, 1907, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 57: 378.
Oxytelus jessoensis: Bernhauer et Schubert, 1911, Coleopt. Cat. pars 29 (Staphylinidae II): 114; Herman, 1970, Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist., 142(5): 410; Y.Shibata, 1976, Ann. Bull. Nichidai Sanko (19): 155.
Oxytelus (Tanycraerus) jessoensis: Adachi, 1957, J.Toyo Univ., (11): 194.

Body black and a little shiny; elytra, mouth parts, apical margin of head, basal four segments of antennae and legs reddish brown; elytra near scutellum vaguely darkened; tarsi slightly lightened.

Length: 4.0 mm.

Male. Head transverse (1.28:1), coarsely punctate except for impunctate frons and supra-antennal areas, the punctures irregular in size and arrangement, frons somewhat circularly depressed and very weakly microsculptured, apical clypeal ridge slightly reflexed, almost straight, and with a very weak tubercle at each side, vertex weakly convex, the convexity a little irregularly sulcate in middle, bordered backward by an obscure U-shaped impression, eyes rather small, each longitudinal diameter much less than postgena, which is slightly dilated laterally, antennae robust and distinctly incrassate distally, basal three segments each distinctly longer than wide, 4th smallest and nearly as long as wide, 5th to 10th clearly transverse in each segment and gradually increasing distally in width and length, 11th longer than but as wide as the preceding one; ventral surface of head weakly and trasversely striolate, ultimate segment of maxillary palpus spinous, distinctly shorter and narrower than penultimate one.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, widest at apical third, lateral margin gently rounded apically, rather straightly and strongly retracted to blunt basal angles, disc coarsely punctate throughout, with three sulci along middle and a pair of wide depressions at sides, the punctures similar in size and thickness to those on head, but on spaces between the sulci a little sparser, the lateral sulci clearly curved and abbreviated in front.

Elytra slightly widened behind, wider than pronotum (1.15:1), surface subdepressed, rather rugulose and coarsely punctate.

Abdomen subparallel-sided, finely and very sparsely punctate, with weak and seemingly punctulate microsculpture, 7th sternite faintly

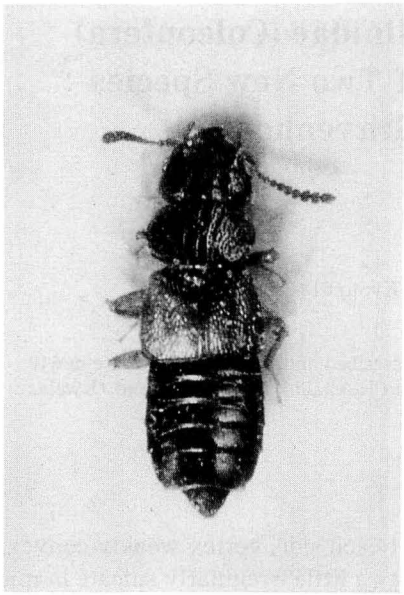

Fig. 1. *Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *jessoensis* Bernhauer (holotype).

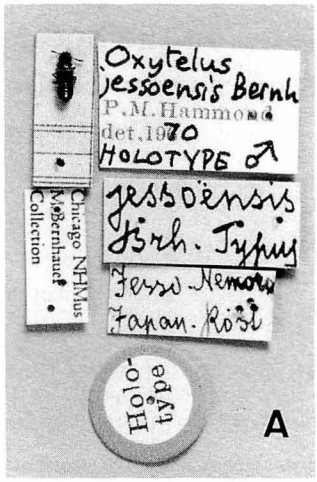

Fig. 2. *Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *jessoensis* Bernhauer. A: The labels attached to the type specimen, B: outline of 8th sternite in ♂.

depressed along middle and not sinuate in middle of apical margin, 8th sternite produced apically as a process, the process short, wide, subtruncate at apex, distinctly depressed at base, and with a kind of mucro on each side of the depression.

Female. Unknown.

Specimen examined. 1 male (holotype), Jesso, Nemoro, Japan, Rost coll.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido).

Remarks. Legs of the holotype specimen (Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago) are slightly damaged.

Oxytelus (Tanycraerus) montivagus Ito sp. nov.

(Fig.3)

Body medium-sized, black and shiny; mouth parts, elytra, legs and basal four antennal segments reddish brown; mandibles, shoulder and sutural areas of elytra darkened.

Length: 4.0–5.2 mm.

Male. Head large, transverse (1.41 : 1), with punctures not coarse and rather sparse and somewhat irregular in size and arrangement, frons distinctly depressed in an ovate shape, the depression scarcely with punctulate-microsculpture, apical clypeal margin slightly sinuate, and bearing a clear tubercle at each end of the sinuation, vertex with a slight convexity which is sulcate in middle and surrounded by a U-shaped impression, whose apical ends fallen into the frontal depression, eyes comparatively small, the longitudinal diameter shorter than postgena, which is slightly dilated laterally, width at the dilated point about as wide as or slightly wider than the width of eyes, neck with squamous microsculpture at sides, antennae similar in structure to those of the preceding species.

Pronotum transverse (1.61 : 1), wider than head (1.20 : 1), lateral margins rounded apically from the widest point being at apical third, less roundedly narrowed to obtuse basal angles, apex nearly straight, base arcuate and scarcely sinuate at each side, disc rather coarsely and closely punctate, median sulcus somewhat narrow and straight from base to apex, lateral sulci rather wide, curved in middle and obscured at base, and a pair of additional large depressions at more lateral sides. Scutellum

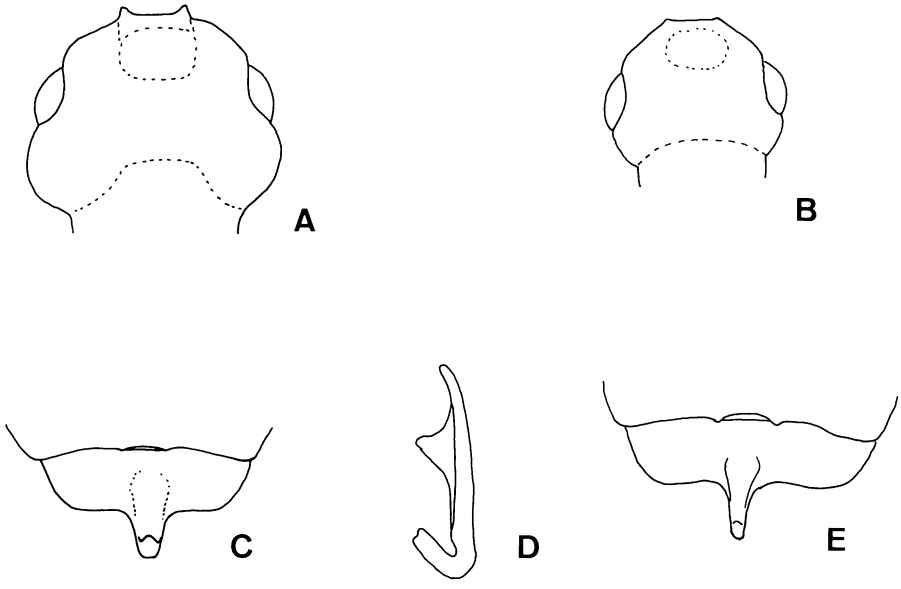

Fig. 3. A–D, *Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *montivagus* Ito sp. nov. E, *Oxytelus* (Tanycraerus) *laqueatus* Marsham. A: Outline of head in ♂, B: ditto in ♀, C & E: outline of 7th and 8th sternites in ♂, D: lateral lobe of aedeagus in ventral view.

faintly microsculptured. Elytra slightly narrowed basally, widest near apex, wider than pronotum (1.17 : 1), irregularly rugulose on surface, dorsal punctures similar to those on head.

Abdomen very finely and very sparsely punctate, clearly microsculptured throughout, 7th sternite faintly depressed at apex, scarcely sinuate in middle of apical margin, and with a fine tubercle on each end of the sinuation, 8th sternite slightly and widely depressed along middle, produced as a process, the process rather short and wide, subdepressed ventrally, subtruncate at apex, slightly sinuate on each side, and with a staircase near middle, the upper step distinctly sinuate at its apical margin.

Aedeagus robust, median lobe rounded at apex, armed with a spinous projection, very sharply pointed at tip and rectangularly curved ventrally, lateral lobes provided with a wide and rounded process on each inner side at apical third.

Female. Head smaller than in ♂, postgenae as long as longitudinal diameter of eye, 7th abdominal sternite almost straight at apical margin, 8th sternite slightly and widely rounded in middle of apical margin.

Holotype, male (T. Shibata's Collection), Houo Lodge, Yamanashi Pref. (alt. 2400 m), 16. ix. 1991, K. Hosoda coll. Paratypes, 10 males and 7 females, same locality as the holotype, 5 & 21. vii, 4 & 8. x. 1988, 28. vii, 22 & 25. viii. 1989, 18. vi & 5. viii. 1990, 16 & 20. ix. 1991 and 27. vi. 1992, K. Hosoda coll.; 1 male and 1 female (CBM-ZI 33062, 33063), 5 & 8. x. 1988, K. Hosoda coll.; 1 male, Gozaishi Spa, Yamanashi Pref., 17.vi. 1989, K. Hosoda coll.; 2 males, Hirogawara, Yamanashi Pref., 11. vi. 1966, Y. Watanabe coll.; 1 female, Hayakawaone, Yamanashi Pref., 25. vii.1962, A. Kato coll.

Specimens examined. 2 males, same locality as the holotype, 1. x. 1992, K. Hosoda coll.; 3 males and 2 females, Mt. Kurodake (Mts. Daisetsuzan), Hokkaido Pref., 26. vii. 1977, 21. vii. 1981, 23. vii. 1982 and 30. vii. 1987, N. Yasuda coll.; 1 female, Aizankei, Hokkaido Pref., 20. vii. 1963, K. Takahashi coll.; 1 female, Mt. Daisetsu, Hokkaido Pref., 30. vii. 1963, Y. Shibata coll.; 1 male and 1 female, Mt. Rubeshibedake, Hidaka, Hokkaido Pref., 23. vii. 1969, S. Hayashida coll.; 1 male, Mikuni Pass, Kamikawa, Hokkaido Pref., 30. vii. 1982, S. Tsuyuki coll.; 2 males, Mt. Niseikaushuppe (Mts. Daisetsu), Hokkaido Pref., 16. vii. 1984, N. Yasuda coll.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu: Chubu district).

Remarks. The present new species is apparently similar to *Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *jessoensis*, but is easily distinguished from the latter by the less coarse punctures of fore-body and the different frontal margin of head in outline. Though the present new species is also allied to *Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *laqueatus* Marsham, 1802 in general appearance, it is separable by the following respects: the process of the 8th abdominal sternite in male depressed ventrally and relatively shorter and wider, the 7th sternite scarcely sinuate in middle of apical margin and with a less developed tubercle on each end of the median sinuation, the body a little wider and robuster. In male of *O. laqueatus* the 8th sternal process is long, slender and slightly convexed along middle, and the tubercles of the 7th sternite is well-developed on both sides of the marginal sinuation.

The specimens of new species from Hokkaido have the following small differences from the type specimens from Yamanashi Pref.: the tuberculations of the 7 th sternite relatively more developed and the lateral lobes of aedeagus scarcely sinuate in middle.

Oxytelus (Tanycraerus) takahashii Ito sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

Body rather small, shining, reddish brown; elytra and the apicalmost segment of antennae slightly yellowish; mouth parts and basal segments of antennae reddish yellow; the rest of antennae greyish brown; legs smudgy yellow, tibiae somewhat darkened.

Length: 3.2–3.6 mm.

Male. Head clearly widened behind, wider than long (1.22:1), sparsely and finely punctate, with distinct isodiametric microsculpture on frons and neck, and a setiferous large puncture on each side before neck, frons largely and subcircularly depressed, apical clypeal margin subtruncate and weakly tri-sinuate (seemingly quadri-denticulate), vertex not convex, eyes large and prominent, postgenae strongly dilated laterally, slightly longer than longitudinal diameter of eye, antennae thickened distally, 1st segment largest, 2nd and 3rd each longer than wide, 4th smallest, as long as wide and nearly a half length of the preceding, 5th with a well-defined basal ridge, 6th to 10th subequal in length to one another, wider than long in each segment, gradually increasing in width toward apical segments, 11th elongate-conical, about as long as the three preceding segments together. Ventral surface of head weakly and transversely striolate, submentum distinctly convex, ultimate segment of maxillary palpus distinctly narrower but longer than penultimate one.

Pronotum transverse (1.43:1), trapezoidal, a little wider than head (1:1.10), lateral margins

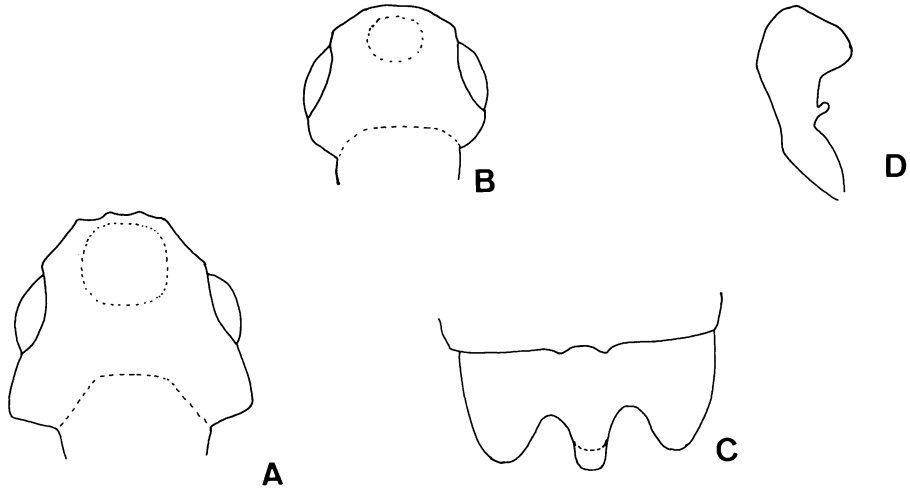

Fig. 4. *Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *takahashii* Ito sp. nov. A: Outline of head in ♂, B: ditto in ♀, C: outline of 7th and 8th sternites in ♂, D: lateral lobe of aedeagus in lateral view.

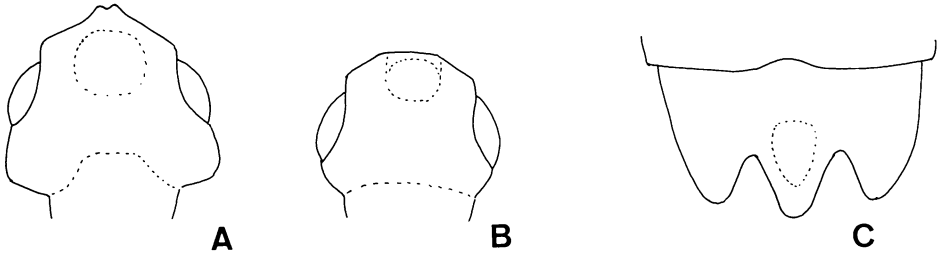

Fig. 5. *Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *pallidipennis* Cameron (lectoparatypes). A: Outline of head in ♂, B: ditto in ♀, C: outline of 7th and 8th sternites in ♂.

rather strongly arcuate apically from the widest point of apical fourth, and weakly so basally, apex nearly straight, base very weakly arcuate, disc finely sparsely punctate except for coarsely rugosely punctate lateral areas, distinctly trisulcate from base to apex and weakly depressed at sides, median sulcus rather narrow and straight, lateral sulci slightly curvate in middle, side depressions ill-defined and more or less longitudinal.

Elytra slightly narrowed basally, widest near apex, wider than pronotum (1.15:1), surface subdepressed, slightly uneven, roughly and longitudinally rugulose and coarsely punctate-striate.

Abdomen a little expanded laterally, tergites with fine and isodiametric microsculpture, with fine and sparse pubescence and puntures, sternites also similarly sculptured and pubescent, 7th sternite faintly sinuate in middle of apical margin and bearing a tubercle on each end of the sinuation, apical margin of 8th sternite clearly produced as a process in middle, the process subtruncate at apex, perceptibly paired-tuberculate near apex and slightly depressed along middle behind the tubercles, and distinctly sinuate on both lateral sides.

Aedeagus with lateral lobes simple and bearing a small process in middle of each dorsal side.

Female. Head smaller and more evenly arcuate at apical margin, postgenae less strongly dilated, much less than longitudinal diameter of eyes in length, pronotum less transverse (1.32:1) but wider than head (1.16:1), 7th and 8 th abdominal sternites more simply modified in the secondary sexual character; 7th sternite substraight. 8th sternite evenly arcuately produced in middle of apical margin.

Holotype, male (T. Shibata's Collection), Nara Park, Nara Pref., 15. ix. 1988, S. Takahashi coll. Paratypes, 2 males and 1 female, same data as the holotype; 1 male (CBM-ZI 33064), same data as the holotype; 1 male, Kakecho, Hiroshima Pref., 26. v. 1990, I. Okamoto coll.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu: Kinki and Chugoku districts).

Remarks. The present new species is allied to *Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *pallidipennis* Cameron, 1930 (Fig. 5), but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the clypeus of head in male subtruncate and tri-sinuate at apical margin, the 7th abdominal sternite in male tuberculate at apical margin, the apicalmost segment of antenna larger, nearly equal in length to the three preceding segments together. On the other hand in *O. pallidipennis*, the clypeus in male is protuberant and slightly sinuate at the apex, the 7th sternite in male has no tuberculations at apical margin, the 11th segment of antenna is about as long as the two preceding segments together.

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日本産ハネカクシ科（甲虫目）についての知見，III *Oxytelus* 属の2新種の記載

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日本産ハネカクシ科セスジハネカクシ亜科 (Oxytelinae) のセスジハネカクシ属 (*Oxytelus*) の *Tanycraerus* 亜属の種を検討した．本亜属については日本からこれまで *Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *jessoensis* Bernhauer しか知られていなかった．今回，本種の再記載を行うとともに，*Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *montivagus* Ito sp. nov. と *Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *takahashii* Ito sp. nov. を新種として記載した．前者は，*Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *jessoensis* に近縁であるが，点刻がより細かく，頭盾前縁に一対の明瞭な粒状突起が存在することにより区別される．また後者は，*Oxytelus* (*Tanycraerus*) *pallidipennis* に類似するが，頭盾前縁が三波状で，触角末節の長さが前三節の和にほぼ等しいことなどにより容易に識別される．