

Description of a New Species of the Genus *Siagonium* Kirby et Spence from Japan (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Piestinae)

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Siagonium* is described from Honshu, Japan, under the name of *Siagonium emotoi*. Head, pronotum, elytra, 8th abdominal tergite and sternite, and aedeagus are illustrated to show taxonomically important characters.

Key words: Insecta, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, *Siagonium*, new species, Japan.

The genus *Siagonium* Kirby et Spence 1815 belongs to the subfamily Piestinae, and is a small group comprising 22 species according to Herman (2001). In Japan, the genus consists of 14 species; these species were revised taxonomically by Naomi (1994, 1995) and Naomi and Nakane (1995). The Japanese members of the genus were divided into 4 species groups (*S. vittatum* group, *S. gracile* group, *S. nobile* group and *S. debile* group) by Naomi (1995).

Recently I had a chance to examine several additional *Siagonium* specimens, and I found that one of them belongs to a new species. This new species belongs to the species group of *S. gracile*, composed at present of 5 species. Therefore, in this paper I would like to describe the 5th species of the *S. gracile* group under the name of *S. emotoi*. See Naomi (1995) concerning the usage of abbreviations used in relative measurements of descriptive part.

Siagonium emotoi Naomi sp. nov.

Male. Body 3.8 mm in length, elongate, subparallel-sided, moderately shining, covered wholly with very sparse, short and thin pubescence.

Coloration. Head dark red on broad median part of clypeofrontal region, dark red portion continuing posteriad to centre of epicranium, rest of head including neck reddish brown, pronotum reddish brown to pale reddish brown, elytra and abdomen pale reddish brown to pale yellowish brown; antennae clear reddish brown; mouth parts and legs yellowish brown to pale yellowish brown.

Relative measurements: HL: 39; HW: 55; PL: 40; PW: 56; EL: 83; SL: 69; EW: 72; ALP: 15 : 10 : 12 : 10 : 13 : 13 : 13 : 12 : 11 : 10 : 16.

Head (Fig. 1) weakly transverse and subparallel-

sided, anterolateral corners of head, under which antennae are inserted, well angulate, anterior part of head before anterolateral corners strongly narrowed anteriorly to form a median vague angulation, clypeofrontal area with a pair of shallow and vague depressions; surface with punctures moderate in density to relatively sparse, round to almost round, somewhat irregularly distributed (Fig. 1), interstices between punctures shining and smooth; with 2 short setae near antero-dorsal margin of eye, 1 short and 1 moderately long setae near postero-dorsal margin of eye, 2 or 3 short setae also found on postocular region. Eyes moderate in size, strongly convex, and well prominent laterally. Antennae relatively long, almost reaching middle of elytra when reclined. Mandibles short and porrect, each with a short dorsal tooth, dorsal teeth of right and left mandibles almost symmetrical in structure.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) moderately convex above, anterior margin uniformly shallowly arcuate, side margin weakly bordered, well rounded before constricted basal portion which is short and almost parallel-sided; surface with punctures moderate in density, irregular, round to almost round (Fig. 1), interstices between punctures shining and smooth, with a very thin median longitudinal line on posterior half; with 1 short seta at anterolateral corner and 1 seta near middle of lateral margin, posterolateral corner almost rectangular, with a distinct fovea.

Mesoscutellum (Fig. 1) subpentagonal, surface with a thin long and black median line before middle, covered with very thin and transverse micro-reticulation except for marginal area.

Elytra (Fig. 1) well developed, moderately and uniformly convex above, anterolateral corner gently

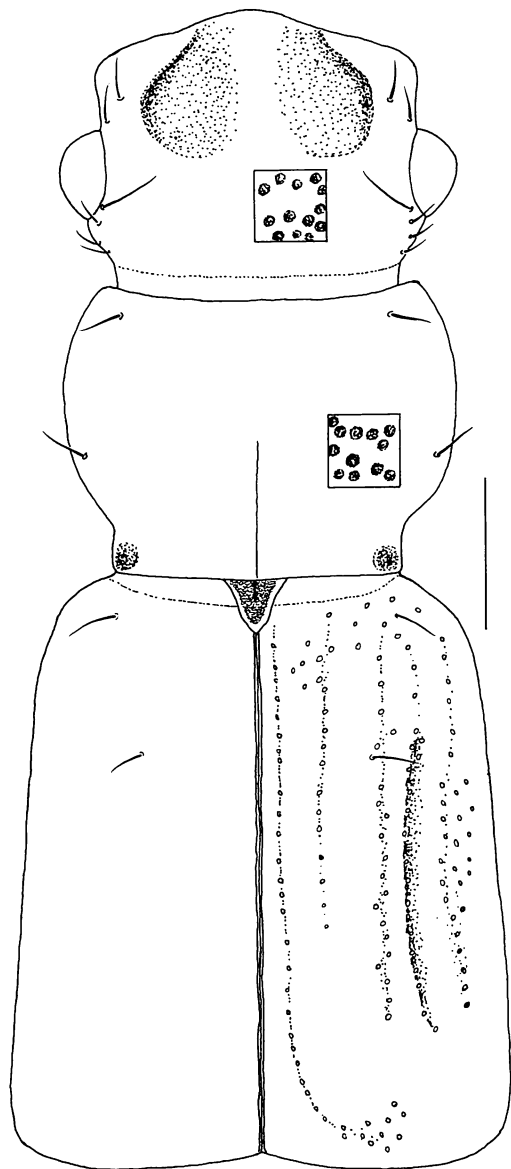


Fig. 1. *Siagonium emotoi* sp. nov. Head, pronotum and elytra in dorsal view. Scale: 0.25 mm.

rounded, posterolateral corner less gently rounded than anterolateral corner, posterior margin of each elytron very weakly rounded; surface of each elytron furnished with 5 punctate-striae, innermost stria longest, weakly turning laterad near the posterior margin of elytron, 2nd stria shortest, but distinctly extending posteriad beyond middle of elytron, 3rd stria straight, reaching almost posterior 1/4 of elytron, 4th stria almost as long as 3rd stria, but lateral side along stria shallowly impressed, 5th outermost stria about as long as 3rd stria, with additional small punctures on its

lateral side.

Abdomen almost parallel-sided; paratergites developed and erect; surface with very fine and sparse setiferous punctures, also with thin and minute reticulation, micro-reticulation with its facet on 3rd tergite more transversely oriented than that on 8th tergite; 8th tergite (Fig. 2A) narrowed posteriorly, almost rounded at posterior margin, with 3 pairs of setae at each lateral marginal area, very thin longitudinal furrows irregularly running subparallel in apical 1/3; 8th sternite (Fig. 2B) similar in shape to that of 8th tergite, but a little more strongly pointed at middle of posterior margin, 5 or 6 setae of various length found at each lateral marginal area, very thin longitudinal furrows also found along marginal area, but shorter than those on 8th tergite. Aedeagus (Fig. 2C) broad, median lobe well bulbous at base, weakly narrowed posteriorly toward apicolateral corner, apical part of median lobe behind apicolateral corners slightly asymmetrical, and weakly bisinuate at each apicolateral margin; endophallus large but submembranous, with a J-shaped spine near basal foramen; parameres moderate in thickness, relatively short, and a little extending posteriad beyond apex of median lobe, each gently incurved medially in apical part, apico-medial area submembranous and weakly swollen medially.

Female. Unknown.

Type series: Holotype, ♂ (CBM-ZI:121911), Mugikusa Pass, Nakakoma-gun, Yamanashi Pref., 28. viii. 1988, K. Emoto leg.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu).

Remarks. *Siagonium emotoi* is very similar to a general individual of *S. yamashitai* Takai et Nakane, 1985 because the body is very similar in structure to that of the latter species, in spite of its paler coloration. However, *S. emotoi* differs from the latter species by the coloration of the body being almost reddish brown to yellowish brown except for the dark red portion of head, the sparser and smaller punctuation on the head and pronotum, the posterolateral corner of the pronotum with a more distinct fovea, the striae on the elytron less developed, namely much thinner, weaker and shorter, and by the endophallus with a larger J-shaped spine.

The apical part of aedeagal median lobe of *S. emotoi* is rather similar to that of *S. gracile*. In *S. gracile*, the apical part is superficially triangular in outline. As the submembranous areas are developed at the apicolateral parts of median lobe, the sclerotized portion of the apical part of median lobe eventually shows a pentagonal shape (Naomi and Nakane, 1995). On the other hand, in *S. emotoi* the apical part of median lobe

is uniformly sclerotized, without submembranous portions at apicolateral parts. In addition, the apicolateral margin of median lobe is weakly bisinuate (Fig. 2C). Thus, these two species are clearly distinguishable based also on the structure of the apical part of median lobe.

Etymology. Patronymic: the specific epithet of this new species is derived from the name of the late Mr. Kenichi Emoto, a naturalist of Kanagawa Prefecture, who collected the holotype specimen.

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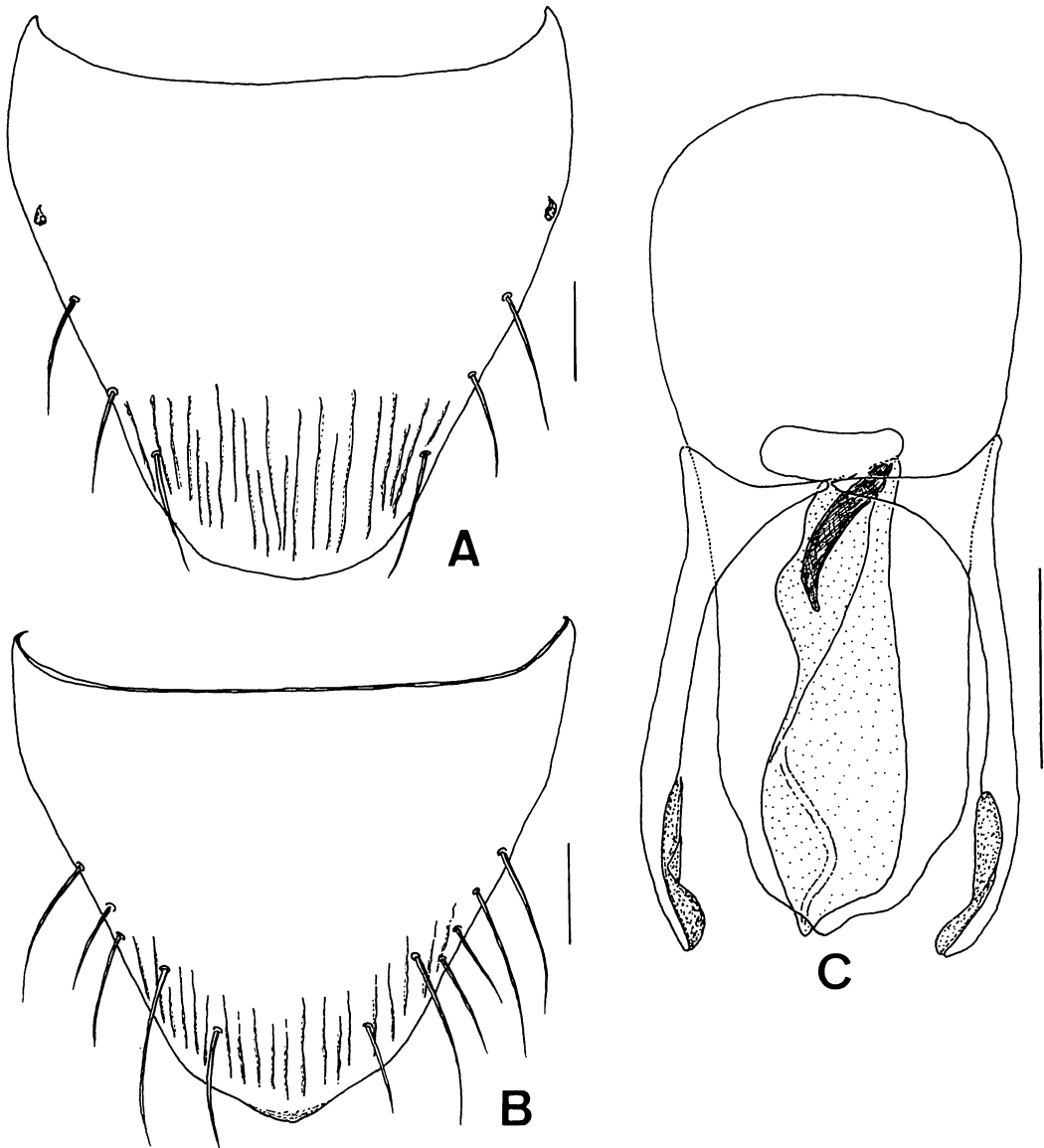


Fig. 2. *Siagonium emotoi* sp. nov. A, 8th tergite; B, 8th sternite, C, aedeagus in ventral view. Scale: 0.1 mm.

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日本産ヒメヒラタハネカクシ属ハネカクシ (甲虫目, ハネカクシ科, ヒラタハネカクシ 亜科) の1新種の記載

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本論文では、ヒメヒラタハネカクシ属 (*Siagonium*) ホソヒメヒラタハネカクシ種群 (*S. gracile* 種群) に属する1新種 *Siagonium emotoi* (新称: エモトヒメヒラタハネカクシ) を、山梨県中巨摩郡麦草峠を模式産地として記載した。本種はタカネヒメヒラタハネカクシ (*S. yamashitai*) に近縁であるが、体色がより明るく(概ね黄褐色から赤褐色)、頭部と前胸背の点刻がより疎で小さく、前胸背の後側方の角部には1つの明瞭な窪みがあり、上翅の点刻列はより弱く不明瞭で、雄交尾器中央片の内袋には大型のJ字状の棘構造を供えるなどの点で、容易に区別できる。雄交尾器中央片の先端部については、エモトヒメヒラタハネカクシの構造はタカネヒメヒラタハネカクシのものによく似ている。タカネヒメヒラタハネカクシにおいては、中央片の先端部は三角形をしているが、先端両側角部には膜質部が広がるため、硬化した中央片は概ね5角形を呈している。他方、エモトヒメヒラタハネカクシでは、中央片の先端部は一樣に硬化していて輪郭は明瞭であり、先端部側縁は緩やかに2度弓状にうねる形状を示す。よって、雄交尾器中央片の先端部の構造でも、エモトヒメヒラタハネカクシはタカネヒメヒラタハネカクシから明瞭に区別できる。