A Peculiar New Species of the Mordellid Genus *Glipa* (Coleoptera) from Yakushima Island, Southwest Japan

Masatoshi TAKAKUWA
(Kanagawa Prefectural Museum)

屋久島産オビハナノミ属の特異な1新種

高 桑 正 敏
（神奈川県立博物館）

琉球列島北部の屋久島からオビハナノミ属（ハナノミ科甲虫）の1新種，カルベオビハナノミ *Glipa karubei* TAKAKUWA, sp. nov. を記載した。本種は尾節板がきわめて短く，しかもその端は幅広く切断され，また雄は上翅に明瞭な斑紋を現さないことで，本属の種としてはきわめて異質であるが，雄交尾器は本属の特徴をよく示している。雌の斑紋パタンは琉球と台湾から知られるイリエオビハナノミ *Glipa iriei* TAKAKUWA に似るが，それとは雄交尾器の形を違えるほか，前胸背の黒斑がより大きく，また尾節板背面に縦稜を欠くことなどで明らかに異なっている。

Abstract A new mordellid beetle from Yakushima Island of the N. Ryukyus, SW Japan is described under the name of *Glipa karubei* sp. nov. This is unique in the genus in having the indistinct elytral maculation in male and short pygidium with widely truncate apex.

In 1972, a strange beetle of the family Mordellidae was collected from Yakushima Is., SW Japan. It was considered that the species is probably new to science and is surely included in the genus *Glipa* LECONTE by the genitalic features and the other characters. Nevertheless, I have hesitated to describe that specimen as a new species until the present, because of the possibility of an aberrant form: that specimen is almost lacking elytral maculations, though all the species of *Glipa* hitherto known are decorated with clear maculations on elytra. I had been obliged to reserve the description of that species.

This pending problem was finally settled just after 20 years. In the Summer of 1992, Mr. H. KARUBE, one of the most superior catcher of *Glipa*, and his senior of university, Mr. K. MATSUMOTO, succeeded in collecting that species from Yakushima. In the result, it became clear that the pending species is doubtlessly new to science and is certainly decorated with indistinct maculation in male. Therefore, I am going to describe the above-mentioned species as a new one.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to three entomologists: Mr. S.

NAGAO who first catched this interesting mordellid, and Messers. H. KARUBE and K. MATSUMOTO of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, who rediscovered that pending species according to my expectations.

Glipa karubei sp. nov.

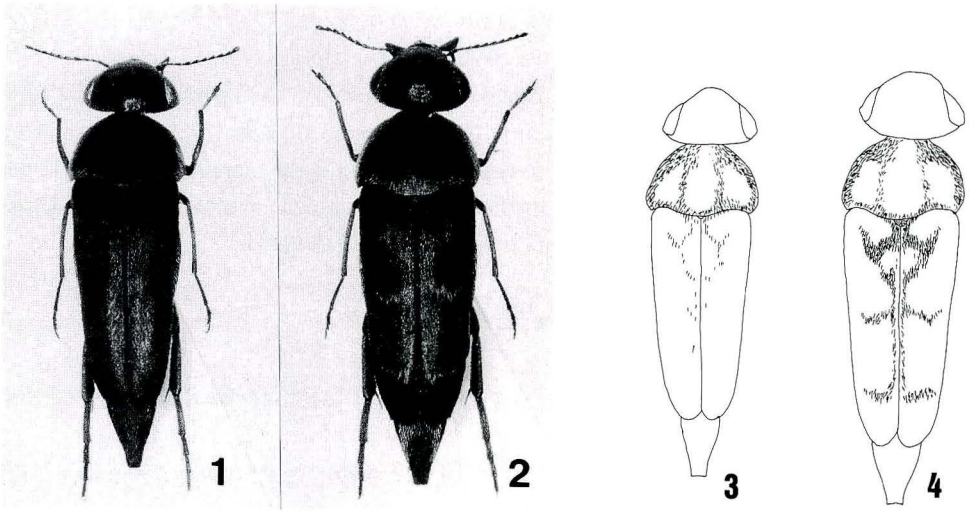
(Figs. 1–7)

Male. Body steely black with greenish or cyaneous or pinkish purpuleous tinge; mouthparts except for mandibles, antennal segments 1–4, fore femora and claws more or less pale amber to brownish amber; middle part of mandible and spurs of hind tibia spectrum reddish; surface clothed with infuscate hairs with fuscous tint in general.

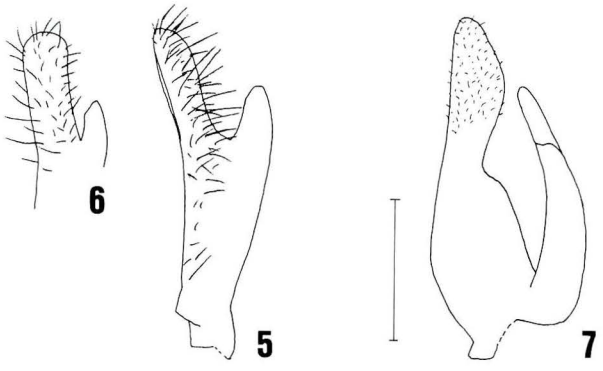
Head moderately convex, clothed with flavous recumbent hairs; tempora very narrow, but somewhat spread laterad near the middle; eyes oval, densely haired. Last segment of maxillary palpus subtriangular with inner corner widely rounded; apical margin longest, nearly twice as long as inner one which is the shortest and is about 0.8 times as long as outer one. Antenna considerably short, shorter than the width of head; relative lengths of segments in the holotype as follows: 1.3 : 1 : 1.2 : 1.4 : 1.5 : 1.5 : 1.5 : 1.4 : 1.5 : 1.3 : 1.7; segments 5–10 serrate; terminal segment obovate, about 1.7 times as long as wide. Pronotum moderately convex, about 1.3 times as wide as long, 1.2 times as wide as head, widest at basal 1/3, clothed with flavous hairs especially at the sides, with three large, indistinct black spots of infuscate hairs: a median longitudinal one and a pair of lateral ones, of which the latter are barely separated from the former by a pair of vague stripes of flavous hairs. Scutellum right-triangular with apex rounded, clothed with whitish hairs. Elytra 2.1 times as long as wide, clothed with pale purplish brown pubescence on humeral parts, the remainder clothed with infuscate pubescence, and bearing very vague maculations of golden yellow hairs as figured; sides gradually and almost straightly convergent posteriad in basal 3/4, then somewhat abruptly so apicad with faint curving; apices rather narrowly rounded. Pygidium very short, 1.55–1.6 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as long as anal sternite, clothed with infuscate pubescence on all over; dorsum without median carina; sides abruptly convergent posteriad with slight curving in basal 7/10, then straightly so apicad; apex relatively, very widely truncate. Anal sternite parabolic, slightly longer than wide, clothed with infuscate pubescence on all over, with a large median longitudinal concavity. Front tibiae moderately arcuate in dorsal view, slightly curved downwards in lateral view. Inner spur of hind tibia usually 2.2 times as long as outer one.

Genitalia stocky. Left piece of paramere branching at apical 3/8, sparsely clothed with very long, erect setae on the left side of inner surface; apical lobe almost parallel-sided, the apex moderately rounded. Right piece of paramere with basal part lacking protrusion at the apical site; apical lobe short, knife-shaped, minutely haired; branch arcuate in inner view, distorted at apical 1/3, with a small projection on outer surface before apex which is rather narrowly rounded.

Female. Dorsal surface with pale grayish hairs instead of yellowish one. Elytra apparently maculated by pale grayish hairs as follows: basal *w*-shaped maculation, anterior *x*-shaped one connecting apices of the former, and posterior transverse fascia joining the *x*-shaped macula-



Figs. 1–4. *Glipa karubei* sp. nov. —1. ♂, holotype, 2. ♀, paratype, 3. maculate pattern on pronotum and elytra in male, 4. same in female.



Figs. 5–7. Male genitalia of *Glipa karubei* sp. nov. —5. left piece of paramere in inner view, 6. apical lobe of the same in frontal view, 7. right piece of paramere in inner view. (Scale: 0.5 mm.)

tion along sutural margins. Pygidium shorter, about 1.5 times as long as wide, clothed with infuscate pubescence except for the base and basal 7/10 of laterals where is clothed with silvery hairs. Anal sternite trapezoidal, shorter than wide, without excavation; apex broadly, arcuately truncate; surface clothed with whitish hairs on the base. Front tibiae nearly straight in dorsal view.

Body length (incl. head and excl. pygidium): 7.7–8.2 mm in male, 8.8 mm in female.

Type series. Holotype, ♂, Ohkawa, SW Yakushima Is., SW Japan, 19. VII. 1992, H. KARUBE leg. Paratypes: 1♂, Koyoji-rindo, SW Yakushima Is., 11. VII. 1972, S. NAGAO leg.; 2♂ ♂1♀, same locality and date as the holotype, K. MATSUMOTO leg.

Type depositories. The holotype will be deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat.

Hist.), Tokyo, and paratypes are preserved in my collection.

Range. Yakushima Island, N. Ryukyus, SW Japan.

This new species is very peculiar in the genus, because of having the indistinct elytral maculation of male and very short pygidium with widely truncate apex. It may be somewhat allied to *Glipa iriei* TAKAKUWA from the Ryukyus and Taiwan in the maculate pattern of elytra, but apparently differs from that species in the genitalic features, shorter pygidium without median carina on dorsum, larger black spots of pronotum, and so on.

References

TAKAKUWA, M., 1977. A new species of the genus *Glipa* LECONTE from the Ryukyu Islands (Mordellidae). *Elytra, Tokyo*, **5**: 9–11.

— 1985. Tribe Mordellini. *In* KUROSAWA, Y., *et al.* (eds.), *Coleoptera of Japan in Color*, **3**: 376–388. Hoikusha, Osaka. (In Japanese.)