

A New *Strongylium* Species (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) Occurring in Japan

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Abstract A new species *Strongylium tanakai* is described from Awajishima Is., western Japan.

In 1999 a new species of the genus *Strongylium* was collected from low mountain (Mt. Senzan, alt. 448 m) near the Sumoto City, Awajishima Is. by Mr. Isamu TANAKA, Nishinomiya. It is in the rare case lately that such a new large tenebrionid beetle was found from urban area of Japan. This new species belongs to the brachypterous group in the genus *Strongylium*, and its body form is such alike *S. impigrum* LEWIS, 1894. I will describe this interesting new species in the following lines.

In this study I am much indebted to Dr. Katsura MORIMOTO, an emeritus professor of Kyushu University, for his critical reading of the manuscript.

The abbreviations used herein are the same as those in my previous papers.

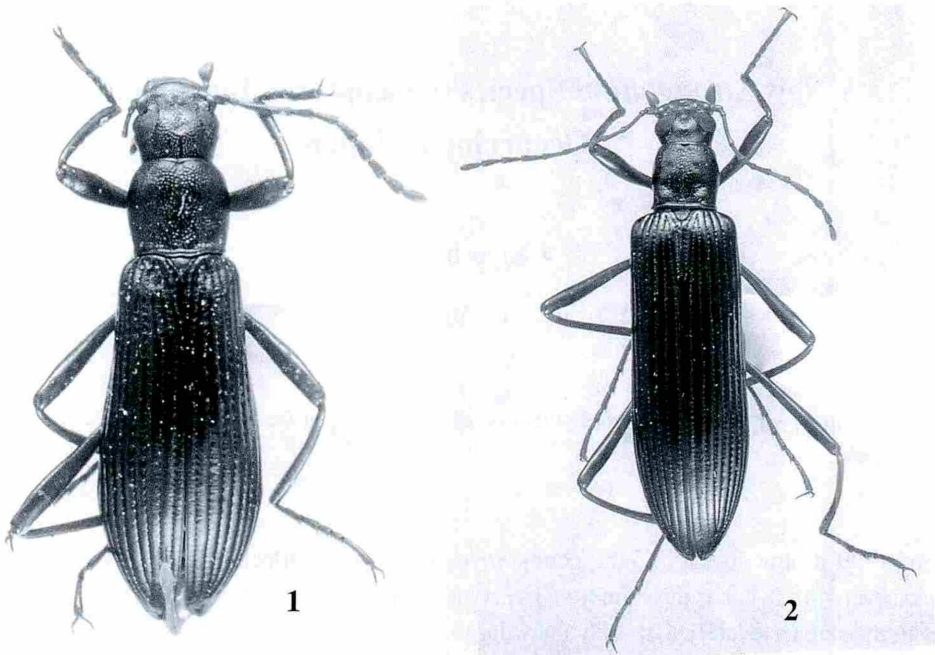
Strongylium tanakai sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Awaji-hanenashi-nagakimawari]

(Fig. 1)

Female. Elongate, rather slender and cucumiform, shiny. Colour reddish brown to dark reddish brown, with elytra black, forehead, antennae, mesosternum, basal parts of femora, tibiae and tarsi more or less lighter. The combination of the body colour similar to that of *S. impigrum* LEWIS (Fig. 2).

Head a little transverse, strongly convex from frons to vertex, densely and coarsely punctate, the punctures on clypeus a little denser than those on the other, and those on occiput largest; clypeus well produced forwards and curved downwards in apical 2/3, truncate at apex, with punctures setiferous; genae rounded and strongly elevated, microscopically punctate; frons broad with a obscure depression along middle; IE/TD = ca. 1.43 or 1.54, whereas 0.80 in male or 0.91 in female of *S. impigrum*; fronto-clypeal suture deeply depressed. Antennae reaching behind humeral calli, slender but much more robust in five distal segments than those in female of *S. impigrum*. Terminal segment of maxillar palpus narrow triangular, rounded at apex. Mentum obtapezoidal, 1.8 times as wide as long, depressed and not smooth, with dense and microscopical hair-bearing punctures on corsend surface. Gula semicircular, hardly punctate.



Figs. 1-2. *Strongylium* spp., habitus. — 1, *S. tanakai* sp. nov.; 2, *S. impigrum* LEWIS.

Prothorax barrel-shaped, a little longer than wide (23.0: 22.5), weakly bordered at apex and strongly so at base, finely microsculptured, with a distinct U-shaped depression before middle of base; punctures coarse and dense, almost as large as those of occiput; apical and basal margins truncate; lateral margins present, weakly raised and lineate, feebly arcuate; basal angles not produced; basal margin slightly bisinuate, with border thick and not lamellate. Scutellum large, impunctate, with fine isodiametric microsculpture.

Elytra elongate, $EL/EW = ca. 2.50$, widest at apical 3rd, covered with fine reticulate microsculpture; striae fine, strial punctures lenticular, large and dense, becoming slightly minuter apically; intervals strongly convex, impunctate; scutellar striole long, with similar punctures as on striae; humeral calli hardly swollen; elytral epipleura narrow, not reaching apex of 1st abdominal sternite. Hind wings micropterous, shorter than elytral length.

Ventral side densely microsculptured. Prosternum densely microsculptured; prosternal process narrow linguiform, strongly and steeply sink behind coxae. Mesosternum distinctly raised antero-medially, weakly microsculptured, with a few coarse serial punctures in middle and oblique rugosities and minute punctures at sides, all the punctures hair-bearing. Metasternum coarsely and irregularly punctate in anterior 2/3, the punctures becoming gradually minuter posteriad, but constantly minute and hair-bearing around median line; intermesocoxal process short linguiform, strongly raised. Abdominal sternites rather long respectively, with dense microsculpture and setiferous punctures; three basal sternites finely rugulose, coarsely punctate; 4th and 5th sternites rather densely punctate, the punctures minuter than those on preceding three; 5th sternite with apex weakly depressed, both sides of the depression covered with rather long pubescence.

Trochanters with dense and hair-bearing punctures, legs very slender; meso- and meta-femora more or less pedunculate; tibiae simple; LM = *ca.* 18.5, 9.2, 6.7, 15.5.

Male. Unknown.

Type series. Holotype: ♀, Mt. Senzan, Sumoto City, Awajishima Is., Hyogo Prefecture, 22. V. 1999, I. TANAKA leg. (CAEU). Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as the holotype (PCA).

Diagnosis. This species is very similar to *S. impigrum* LEWIS, 1894, from Japan, but is different from the latter by the following points: hind wings micropterous; eyes smaller, punctures on head denser; pronotum devoid of depressed median line, not produced at basal angles; basal border of pronotum thick, not ramellate laterally.

Etymology. This new species is named after Mr. Isamu TANAKA, who collected this series of types.

要 約

安藤清志：日本産 *Strongylium* 属の1新種。——— 田中勇氏によって兵庫県洲本市（淡路島）の先山（標高 448 m）頂上付近の朽木中から採集された *Strongylium* 属の1新種を記載した。本種，アワジハネナシナガキマワリ *Strongylium tanakai* は日本産の *S. impigrum* LEWIS, 1894 にきわめて類似した特徴を具えるが，後翅が退化しており一見してその相異は明瞭である。種名は本種の採集者である田中氏に献名した。

References

- LEWIS, G., 1894. On the Tenebrionidae of Japan. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (6) **13**: 377–400, 465–484.
MASUMOTO, K., 1999. Study of Asian Strongyliini (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae). VII. Brachypterous Strongyliines. *Elytra, Tokyo*, **27**: 113–125.

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