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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF THE LEBIINI FROM FORMOSA
(COLEOPTERA, CARABIDAE)

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台湾産新属新種のアトキリゴミムシ

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There is one Lebiini specimen which does not agree with the known genera among the carabid specimens which Dr. K. TERADA has taken in Formosa with the object of collecting the Laboulbeniales. Based on the specimen, I describe in this paper a new genus together with a new species.

Before going further I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. K. TERADA for his kind offer of the interesting specimen. The holotype is deposited in our laboratory.

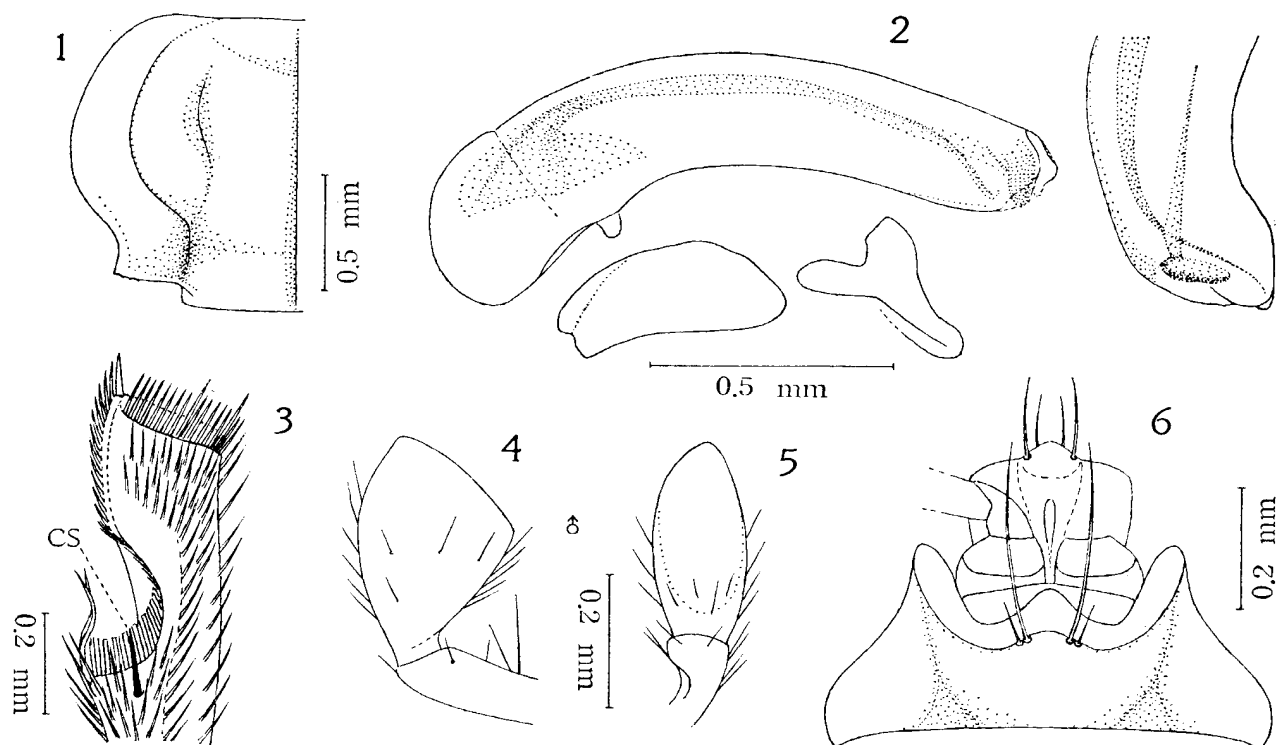
Teradaia, gen. nov.

Type-species: *Teradaia bella*, sp. nov. from Formosa.

Description. Body densely pubescent or setose, dorsal side not distinctly punctate. Head with neck-constriction deep on dorsal side; tempora not tumid; eyes moderately large and convex, glabrous; antennae somewhat stout, sparsely pubescent on segments 1 to 3, densely pubescent from segment 4; labrum hardly dilated apically, not emarginate at apex, 6-setose, without additional pubescence; mandibles fully short, well rounded at outer margin, scrobe wide, glabrous; palpi pubescent (less pubescent than in *Lachnoderma*), apical segment of maxillary palpi (Fig. 5) elongately ovoid, not truncate at apex, apical segment of labial palpi (Fig. 4) well securiform, widely, obliquely truncate at apex; mentum (Fig. 6) not pubescent, moderately emarginate at middle, lateral lobes fairly sinuate on outer margin at subapical area, narrowly, acutely protrudent forward at apex, epilobes fully extending beyond lateral lobes, wide, median tooth wide, rounded at apex, setae fully long, with one short additional seta close to ordinary setae outside; ligula (Fig. 6) rounded-protrudent at apex, 4-setose, inner setae shorter and thinner than outer setae, paraglossae moderately wide, glabrous, adnate to ligula, not exceeding ligula; ventral side of head rather densely setose except at gula and neck. Pronotum (Fig. 1) transverse; apex and base not bordered; apical angles well setose; base distinctly pedunculate at median area; basal angles well

angulate; lateral margins with numerous rather long setae; marginal setae not distinct (one longest seta present at greatest width on either side); lateral explanate areas wide, well delimited from median convexity by fine but distinct furrow on either side, furrows distinctly reaching basal foveae; disc with one elongate somewhat deep depression on either side, depressions shallowly extending posteriorly, reaching basal foveae. Elytra not flattened, rather wide, rectangular; basal border incomplete; shoulder hardly protrudent forward; outer apical angle widely rounded; apical truncation level; inner apical angle not dentate; striae distinct, with punctures distinct, but not so large as in *Lachnoderma*; basal pore discernible, dorsal pores invisible. Legs short, pubescent; cleaning spur of fore tibiae (Fig. 3) fine, short, fairly distant from ventral margin; mid tibiae of ♂ without notch near apex inside; tarsi of dilated form, rather densely pubescent or setose on dorsal side, with dense brush-like hairs on ventral side, not sulcate, segment 4 deeply emarginate, fully bilobed; fore tarsi of ♂ not distinctly dilated (probably same in form in ♂ and ♀), fore and mid tarsi of ♂ without adhesive hairs ventrally; claws pectinate. Metepistera fully longer than wide. Aedeagus (Fig. 2) fully twisted to left side like in *Lachnoderma*, glabrous; apical lamella not well delimited; left paramere rather narrow, right paramere well bilobed.

Range. Asia (Formosa).



Figs. 1-6. *Teradaia bella*, gen. et sp. nov. 1, pronotum (setae and punctures omitted). 2, male genitalia. 3, left fore tibia. cs: cleaning spur. 4, right labial palpus in ventral view. 5, right maxillary palpus in dorsal view. 6, mentum, basal part of labial palpi, and ligula with paraglossae.

Remarks. The securiform apical segment of the labial palpi as well as the aedeagus strongly twisted to the left side point out that this genus is allied to *Lachnoderma* MACLEAY, but it differs from the latter in having the labrum and mandibles not pubescent, the mentum not so deeply emarginate at the apex, with well protrudent epilobes, the pronotum with well defined lateral explanate areas and with characteristic depressions on the disc, and the elytra more convex, with punctures not so large in the striae (concerning *Lachnoderma*, see HABU, 1967).

Teradaia bella, sp. nov.

Description. Length 6.3 mm (from left mandible to apex of elytra) or 6.7 mm (to apex of abdomen). Width 2.6 mm.

Orange-coloured, shiny; antennae reddish brown, segment 1 faintly dark, segments 2 to 10 dark, segments 2 to 4 darker or almost black, pronotum faintly yellowish, lateral explanate areas more yellowish, elytral lateral explanate area orange at inner area (or interval 10), yellowish at fine outer area, elytra black, with yellowish orange elongate patch on suture on intervals 1 and 2 from base to apex, patch narrowed and only on interval 1 at basal area, extending onto interval 3 before middle, faintly infusate at subapical area, apical area narrowly orange along apical truncation; legs light orange; ventral side orange on head, light yellowish-reddish brown on thorax and sternites. Pubescence or setae on body brownish yellow.

Head convex behind mid-eye level, somewhat tumid around posterior supraorbital setae, frons with shallow V-shaped impression at middle before mid-eye level; dorsal side with minute, dense, setiferous punctures, punctures somewhat large in and near frontal impressions, clypeus smooth and glabrous except at apical and lateral areas; microsculpture hardly visible; tempora fully oblique, not depressed; WH/WF 1.64 in one ♂; posterior supraorbital setae a little before level of hind margin of eyes, rather separated from eyes; frontal impressions shallow, diverging, obscurely reaching anterior supraorbital setae; clypeus slightly emarginate at apex; antennae a little extending beyond shoulder of elytra; maxillary palpi (Fig. 5) with apical segment (depressed on dorsal side in right palpus, missing in left palpus) fully more than twice as long as wide, more than twice as long as penultimate segment; labial palpi (Fig. 4) with apical segment depressed on dorsal side, one and two-thirds times as long as wide; mentum (Fig. 6) with ordinary setae narrowly separated from each other.

Pronotum (Fig. 1) moderately convex, widest at two-fifths, more than one and one-third times as wide as head, one and two-fifths times as wide as long (WP/WH 1.36, WP/LP 1.40, WP/WBP 1.25, WBP/WAP 1.45, in one ♂); surface with rather distinct, dense, large, rugose punctures on apical and basal areas, with faint somewhat large punctures on lateral explanate areas, setiferous punctures on disc very minute; microsculpture absent; apex almost even; apical angles hardly protrudent, well rounded; base slightly rounded at

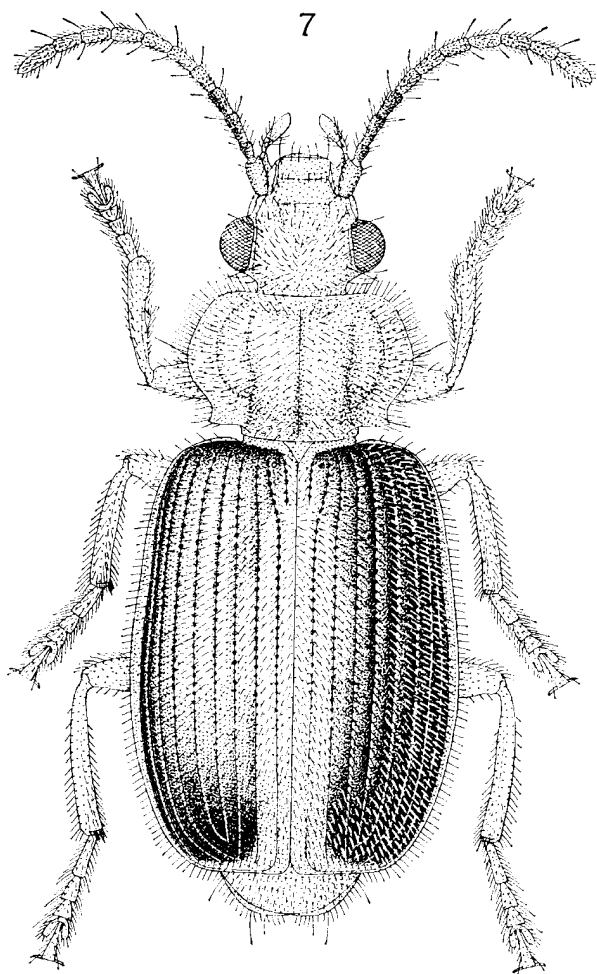


Fig. 7. *Teradaia bella*, gen. et sp. nov., ♂.

pedunculate area, almost level (slightly rounded before basal angles) and with a few setae at lateral areas; basal angles reflexed, a little less than 90° , apex sharp, setose; lateral margins unbordered, well contracted apically, shortly, almost parallel just behind greatest width, thence well rounded posteriorly, deeply sinuate before basal angles; lateral explanate areas not reflexed before greatest width, thence gradually reflexed posteriorly; median line rather deep, deeper at posterior half, disc well depressed along median line at posterior half; basal foveae fully deep.

Wings developed. Elytra well convex, widest at about middle, one and three-sevenths times as wide as pronotum (WE/WP 1.45), less than one and one-half times as long as wide; dense setiferous punctures minute; microsculpture absent; basal border absent opposite intervals 1 to 4 (replaced by basal constriction), widely rounding at shoulder; lateral margin shallowly sinuate, moderately dilated towards middle; inner apical angle almost rectangular, narrowly rounded at apex;

striae deep; intervals rather convex; pores of marginal series not well countable.

Hind tarsi six-sevenths as long as head width, segment 1 one and three-fourths times as long as segment 2, segment 5 fully shorter than segment 1, proportion 0.59.

Ventral side of thorax pubescent (proepisterna almost glabrous), but not punctate, sternites densely, finely pubescent-punctate; sternite 6 of ♂ fairly emarginate at apex, bisetose on either side at apical area.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2) somewhat stout, moderately curved, basal bulb delimited; left paramere two and one-third times as long as wide.

Distribution. Formosa.

Type-specimen. Holotype: ♂, VI. 10, 1977, Kukuan (at alt. 700 m), K. TERADA leg.

Remarks. The aedeagus (Fig. 2) contains one elongate slender stripe, its basal part is well dilated in and before basal bulb, the apical part is fully thin, terminating a little before the apex of the aedeagus; another shorter slender stripe is visible in a right view at the subapical area, and one small lump adjoins the apex of the shorter stripe at the apical area of the aedeagus.

摘 要

台湾産の新属新種のアトキリゴミムシ *Teradaia bella* を記載した。*Teradaia* は下唇鬚や陰茎の形からみて *Lachnoderma* に近いが、上唇と大腮に細毛がなく、下唇基節はあまり深くはえぐられず、

epilobe は強く突出し、前胸背板の側方の扁平部は、細いが明りょうな溝で中央の隆起部から分離され、中央隆起部の左右にやや深い湾曲した縦溝があり、翅鞘は隆起し、条溝の点刻はあまり大きくない。

Literature Cited

HABU, A., 1967. Fauna Japonica, Carabidae, Truncatipennes Group: 133-137.