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A Proposition of New Genus for *Ischnodactylus loripes* Lewis (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Diaperini)

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Abstract A new genus *Yamatotakeru* is proposed based on *Ischnodactylus loripes* Lewis, 1894 from Japan and her adjacent regions.

Ischnodactylus loripes Lewis, 1894 was originally described from Japan, and is also known from South Korea and North East China at present. This species has a very peculiar body shape, and I have sensed the incongruity in the generic combination of this species for a long time. After a close examination of types and specimens of all the known *Ischnodactylus*-species included with *I. loripes*, it was concluded that I proved this species as a new genus and proposed it in the following lines. All known genera of Diaperini were not coincident with the characteristics of this species.

Abbreviation applied in the redescription: EL = length of elytra along midline; EW = maximum width of elytra; IE = distance between eyes; PL = length of pronotum along midline; PW = maximum width of pronotum; TD = transverse diameter of an eye in dorsal view.

Genus ***Yamatotakeru*** nov.

Type species: *Ischnodactylus loripes* Lewis, 1894.

Subparallel-sided, flattened above, without fasciae nor spots. Head transversely elliptical, shortened in front of eyes; frons broad, space between eyes wider than the width of single eye; genae small, not reflexed at apex; eyes reniform, weakly produced laterally; antennae short and rather slender, seven distal antennomeres dilated; maxillary palpomere robust, with terminal palpomere subconical; mentum oval to obtrapezoidal, with tufted pore at middle.

Pronotum trapezoidal, deeply and angularly emarginate at apex, with lateral margins bordered; anterior angles distinctly produced; surface punctate. Scutellum large, punctate.

Elytra parallel-sided, distinctly striate, flattened in disc, abruptly sloping at lateral and apical declivities; intervals strongly convex; epipleuron weakly convex, with inner margin almost entirely bordered.

Hypomeron depressed with sculpture. Prosternum convex, rather long, punctate; prosternal process adunc. Mesoventrite short and roughened, with V-shaped ridge weak, rounded anteriorly.

Male genitalia parallel-sided, relatively short compared with body size (94 : 17); parameres fused with basal piece.

Defensive glands densely and weakly annulate, with single collecting duct.

Female genitalia lanceolate; ovipositor setigerous apically; gonostyle situated at apical portion; coxites 1–2 and 3–4 fused with each other, respectively; baculus 1 distinct, baculus 2 long and parallel; genital tube with basal spermatheca; spermathecal gland jointed with a capsule basally; bursa copulatrix devoid of "Window" (Tschinkel & Doyen, 1980).

Legs short and robust; femora tumid towards middle, anterior margins of profemora and posterior margins of meso- and metafemora ancipital; tibiae very feebly serrulate in outer margin, distinctly tuberculate along inner margins of male meso- and metatibiae although these of the type of genus are strongly vent inwards; tarsi simple and slender, with a pair of empodial setae.

Etymology. The name of the genus derives from the name of Japanese hero of ancient mythology. The gender is masculine.

Diagnosis. This genus is similar in having flattened body to *Ischnodactylus* Chevrolat, 1877, but is different from the latter in the following key:

1. Body subparallel-sided; eyes distant from each other, space between eyes wider than eye; genae hardly reflexed; mentum oval to obtrapezoidal, with median tufted pore; pronotum distinctly and angularly emarginate at apex, distinctly bordered at sides; outer margins of tibiae rudimentary serrulate; elytra with lateral and apical declivities very steeply fall down; inner margins of elytral epipleura almost entirely bordered; mesoventrite with V-shaped ridge weakly raised; parameres and basal piece fused with each other, and bursa copulatrix devoid of "Window"; spermathecal gland with capsule. ····· *Yamatotakeru* gen. nov.

— Body oval to oblong oval; eyes very close with each other, space between eyes at most less than half width of eye; genae distinctly reflexed; mentum quadrate, without median pore; pronotum never angularly emarginate at apex, finely and tenuously bordered at sides; outer margins of tibiae constantly serrulate; elytra with lateral and apical declivities gently and evenly descendent; inner margins of elytral epipleura finely or scarcely bordered; mesoventrite with V-shaped ridge distinctly elevated; parameres and basal piece distinctly separated with each other, and bursa copulatrix with or without "Window"; spermathecal gland without capsule. ···· ····· *Ischnodactylus* Chevrolat, 1877

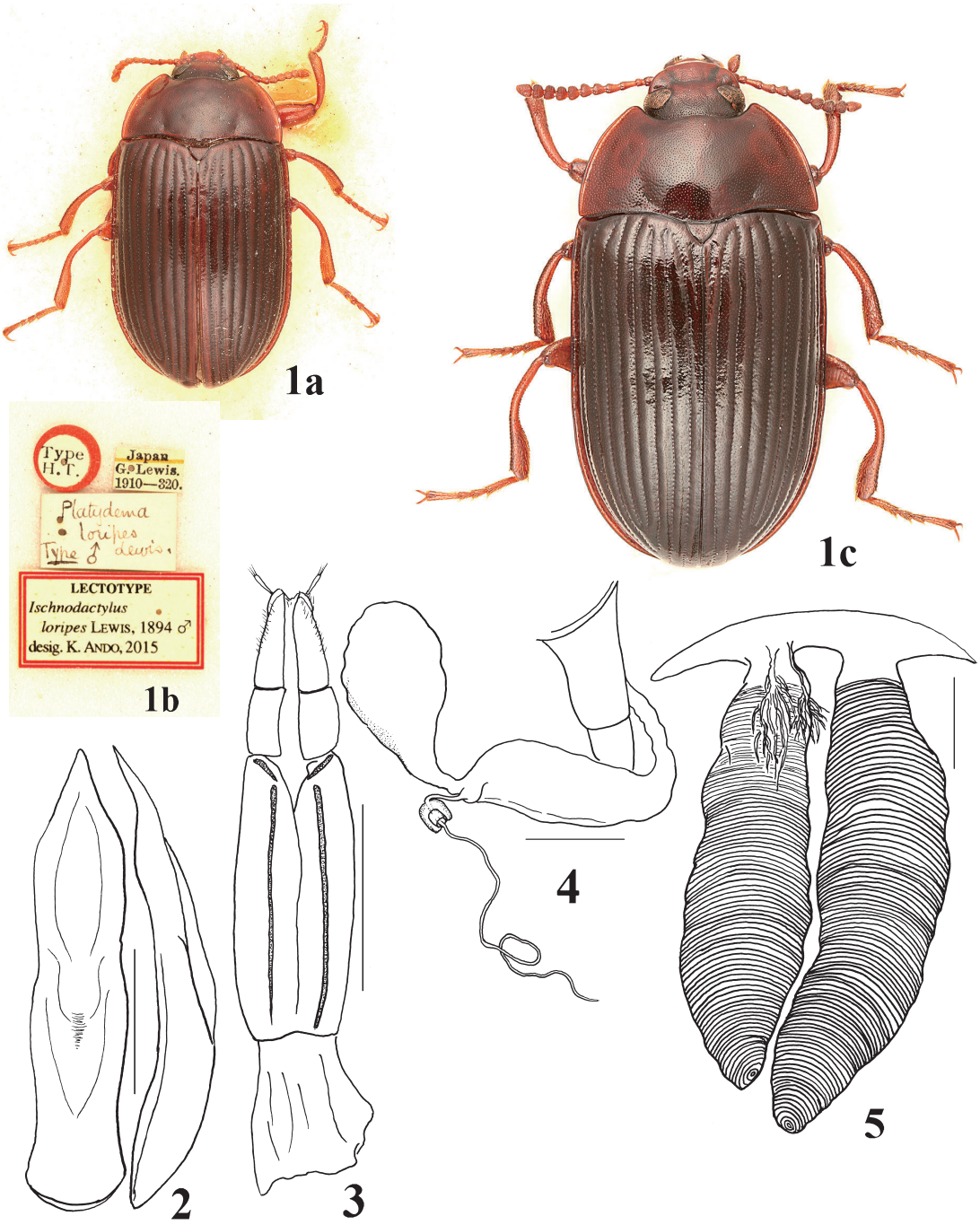
Yamatotakeru loripes (Lewis, 1894), comb. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

Ischnodactylus loripes Lewis, 1894: 392, pl. XII, fig. 6. Type locality: Oyayama (Japan).

Types examined. *Designation*. Lectotype: ♂, Oyayama / Chio (Handwriting on the ventral surface of mounted white paper of type specimen) // Type / H.T [incorrect label] (Printed on white rounded label, with red marginal line) // Japan / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. (Printed on white square label with a yellow transverse line) // Platydema / loripes / Lewis / Type ♂ (Handwriting on white square label) // LECTOTYPE / *Ischnodactylus* / *loripes* Lewis, 1894 ♂ / desig. K. Ando, 2015. (Printed on light yellow square label with red twin marginal lines). Paralectotype: ♀, Y,n / 87 (Handwriting on the ventral surface of mounted white paper of the type specimen) // Type / H.T [incorrect label] (Printed on white rounded label with red marginal line) // Japan / G. Lewis. / 1910–320. (Printed on white square label with a yellow transverse line) // Ischnodactylus / loripes / Lewis / Type ♀ (Handwriting on white square label) // PARALECTOTYPE / *Ischnodactylus* / *loripes* Lewis, 1894 ♀ / desig. K. Ando, 2015. (Printed on light yellow square label with red twin marginal lines.)

Specimens examined. 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Kasuga, Yamato, 17.V.1981, K. Ando leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Iwawaki, Osaka, 25.V.1985, K. Ando leg.; 2 ♂♂, Tokiwa-dai, Osaka, 22.VII.1983, K. Ando leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kasuga, Nara, 23.IV.1967, K. Kuzugami leg.; 2 ♀♀, Okuhata, Hyôgo, 29.IV.1954, Y. Shibata leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Iwawaki , Osaka , 2.VI.1957 , K. Ueda leg.; 1♀, Kasuga, Nara, 13.VII.1958 , K. Ueda leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kasuga, Nara, 2.V.1954, Kishi leg.; 1 ♀, Gorô-gatake, Ueyasu, Maizuru, 4.VIII.1996, Y.



Figs. 1–5. *Yamatotakeru loripes* (Lewis, 1894), comb. nov. —— 1 a, Lectotype; 1 b, labels; 1 c, male examined specimen; 2, male genitalia (right: lateral, left: dorsal); 3, ovipositor; 4, female reproductive tubes; 5, defensive glands. Scales: 1.0 mm for 3; 0.5 mm for 2, 4, 5.

Kuroda leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 8.V.2011, I. Awa leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 6.VI.2012, T. Hayashi leg.; 1 ♀, Sorayama, Aza-Ôyama, Maizuru, 10.V.2003, W. Kuroda leg.; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Kôya, Kii, 17.VI.1984, H. Konishi leg.; 1 ♀, Kasuga, Yamato, 6.IV,1959, Y. Hama leg.; 1 ♀, ditto, 7.IX.1958, Y. Hama leg.; 3 ♀♀, Mt. Ikoma, Nara, 3.V.1985, H. Konishi leg.

Redescription. Length: 6.9–9.6 mm. Lectotype (Male): IE/TD = 1.58; PW/PL = 2.28; EL/EW = 1.38. Paralectotype (Female): IE/TD = 1.76; PW/PL = 2.12; EL/EW =1.48. *Specimens examined*. Male (n = 9): IE/TD = 1.43–1.67; PW/PL = 2.07–2.26; EL/EW = 1.40–1.50. Female (n = 8): IE/TD = 1.36–1.76; PW/PL = 2.09–2.23. EL/EW = 1.42–1.51.

Body rather flat, subparallel-sided, shiny. Dark reddish brown to reddish brown, elytra black or darker in colour constantly.

M a l e. Head transversely elliptical, distinctly convex posteriorly and steeply sloping forwards, minutely and densely punctate, unarmed; clypeus transverse, weakly convex, slightly rounded at apex; fronto-clypeal suture tenuous, finely impressed; genae wider than long, gently arcuate at sides; frons transversely raised, unevenly depressed in middle, with steep slope behind fronto-clypeal suture; eyes transverse, weakly convex above, roundly produced laterad, with very rudimental inner ocular sulci posteriorly. Antennae robust, reaching behind middle of pronotum; 3rd and 4th antennomeres elongate, weakly dilated apicad; 5th triangular; 6th to 10th thick, strongly transverse; 11th triangular. Terminal palpomere oblong, subconical. Mentum oval to obtrapezoidal, pubescent, with a circular fovea at middle, the fovea filled with dense, velvety tuft of pubescence. Gula weakly convex, with fine microsculpture and coarse punctures, devoid of sutures.

Pronotum trapezoidal, weakly convex, widest at base, densely and minutely punctate as on head, not sulcate along lateral margins, with obscure basal foveae; anterior margin very deeply and angularly emarginate, a little produced forwards in median fourth, finely bordered; lateral margins gently and arcuately convergent apicad, distinctly and narrowly bordered; basal margin gently bisinuate, not bordered, with faint marginal reflection in part; anterior angles obtusely angulate, produced; posterior angles almost rectangular, not produced. Scutellum flat, finely microsculptured and densely punctate.

Elytra parallel-sided, widest at middle, weakly convex, steeply descendent in lateral ninth, weakly reflexed at side margins; humeral calli indistinct; striae fine and feeble, strial punctures minute and dense, distinct even on apical declivity; intervals convex, strongly so on lateral and apical portions, with punctures dense and fine, distinctly smaller than on striae; epipleuron reaching middle of 5th abdominal ventrite, flattened anteriorly and slightly convex posteriorly, sparsely punctate, with very fine microsculpture.

Prosternum coarsely and irregularly punctate, distinctly bordered at apex; prosternal process short, boat-shaped, descendent posteriorly, curved up at pointed apex, coarsely punctate, not bordered at sides. Mesoventrite with V-shaped ridge weak, roundly sloping forwards, without anterior edges. Metaventrite weakly convex, coarsely and rather densely punctate. Abdomen densely and distinctly punctate, finely so in two apical ventrites, densely and longitudinally rugose in three basal ventrites.

Male genitalia subparallel-sided in dorsal view; parameres almost fused with basal piece, steeply narrowing in apical two-fifths, and sharply pointed at apices.

Legs rather short; femora clearly produced beyond lateral margins of body; tibiae robust, meso- and metatibiae tuberculate along inner margins, mesotibiae distinctly dilated in apical half, with inner margin moderately bent at middle, metatibiae always narrow in basal half and strongly dilated in apical half, with inner margin strongly bent before middle; tarsi simple.

F e m a l e. Inner margins of meso- and metatibiae not bent, without tubercles.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Awaji-shima Is.); South Korea; North East China.

Host plant. Tree-fungus: *Cryptoporus volvatus* reported by Hayashi (1966).

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要　　約

安藤清志：ヒラタキノコゴミムシダマシを基準種とした新属の提唱（鞘翅目ゴミムシダマシ科）．――――ヒラタキノコゴミムシダマシ *Ischnodactylus loripes* Lewis, 1894 は日本産の個体をもとに記載された種で，現在では韓国や中国北東部でも記録されている．本種は，東南アジアに広く分布するツノキノコゴミムシダマシ属の他種と外部形態に多くの相違が見られ，著者にとって永きにわたり疑問として残されていた．今回，ツノキノコゴミムシダマシ属のすべての種を検討したが，近縁なものは見出せなかった．また，キノコゴミムシダマシ族 Diaperini のすべての属にも，ヒラタキノコゴミムシダマシに特徴を共有する属は発見できなかった．従ってこれを未知の属と考え，*Yamatotakeru* の名のもとに新属を提唱した．

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