

A New *Paratrechiamia* from Eastern Kyushu, Japan  
(Coleoptera, Harpalidae)<sup>1)</sup>

By

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In the present paper, the writer will describe a remarkable new trechid, which was found in a limestone cave of eastern Kyushu. It resembles *Rakantrechus constrictus* in general appearance but has rather a peculiar chaetotaxy. It may better be regarded as a representative of an isolated species-group within the subgenus *Paratrechiamia*, and will be called *Rakantrechus (Paratrechiamia) pallescens*.

Before going to describe the new species, the writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Prof. Kenji NAKAMURA for his encouragement, as well as to Dr. Kazuyoshi KUROSA and the late Mr. Sigeru NOMURA for their kind aid at the field works.

***Rakantrechus (Paratrechiamia) pallescens* S. UÉNO, sp. nov.**

Length: 3.6–3.8 mm (from front margin of clypeus to anal end).

Small and rather weakly chitinized; glabrous on both dorsal and ventral surfaces. Colour yellowish brown, translucent and shiny; palpi pale; antennae becoming paler towards apices; epipleura, sternites and legs pale yellowish brown.

Head subquadrate, with supraorbital areas and front moderately convex; frontal furrows deep throughout, not strongly curved and not angulate at middle; microsculpture distinct, composed of wide meshes; genae moderately convex and pubescent; mandibles long, slender and hooked at apices; mentum tooth wide and simply triangular; palpi slender, with apical segments subulate; in maxillary palpus, apical segment distinctly longer than penultimate segment, which is dilated towards apex; antennae long and slender, reaching apical two-fifths of elytra; antennal segment 2 about two-thirds as long as segment 3, which is nearly as long as segment 4.

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Pronotum cordate and convex, 1.31–1.33 times wider than head (mean 1.32), 1.12–1.17 times wider than long (mean 1.14), widest at about three-fourths from base; the ratio of the greatest width to the width of apex ranging 1.46–1.48 (mean 1.47), that to the width of base 1.69–1.77 (mean 1.74); lateral sides distinctly bordered and reflexed, with marginal gutters rather wide at the widest

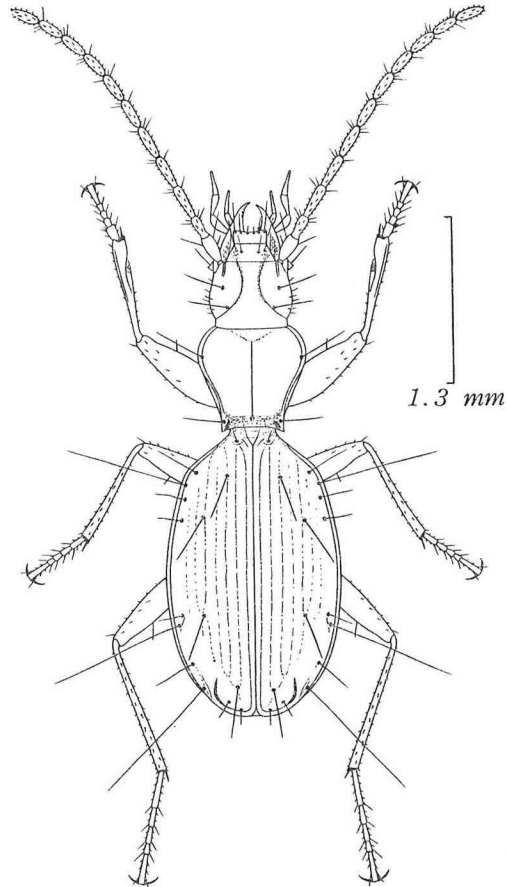


Fig. 1. *Rakantrechus (Paratrechiama) palleescens* sp. nov., ♀, of Fūren-dō Cave.

part but becoming very narrow inside basal sinuation, strongly rounded in front, widely but not deeply sinuate at about one-sixth from base; postangular setae distant from hind angles; apex widely emarginate, 1.16–1.20 times wider than base (mean 1.19), which is widely emarginate; front angles slightly advanced and narrowly rounded at apices; hind angles sharp, obviously projecting backwards but hardly outwards; median line deeply impressed on the disk, but

reaching neither apex nor base; apical transverse impression slight, with vague longitudinal wrinkles; basal transverse impression wide, deep, continuous and more or less uneven, merging on each side into deep basal fovea, which is rather small but extending anteriorly along the side border; postangular carina absent; surface smooth; microsculpture clearly impressed, formed by transverse lines. The expansion of the ventro-lateral sides of prothorax visible from above.

Elytra oblong-oval and convex, somewhat depressed on the disk, 1.51-1.59 times wider than pronotum (mean 1.56), 1.67-1.73 times longer than wide (mean 1.70), widest at about middle; shoulders widely rounded; prehumeral borders oblique and nearly straight; lateral sides narrowly explanate and reflexed, feebly rounded at middle and hardly emarginate before apices, each one of which is rather widely rounded and separated from each other by a small re-entrant angle; punctate-striate, striae superficial and nearly obsolete at the sides, stria 1 somewhat deepening near base, stria 8 nearly obliterated and detectable only at the apical part; scutellar striole almost effaced; apical striole short and well curved, suddenly interrupted at the extremity and directed to the termination of stria 5; intervals smooth and flat; apical carina not prominent; stria 3 with a single setiferous dorsal pore at about one-sixth from base, stria 5 with two setiferous dorsal pores at about one-third and two-thirds from base respectively; preapical pore situated at the meeting point of striae 2 and 3 a little behind the level of the termination of apical striole; humeral group of umbilicate pores not perfectly aggregated, pores 3 and 4 distant from marginal gutter and pore 4 more or less isolated from the other three; microsculpture formed by fine transverse lines though indistinct.

Anal sternite provided with two setae on each side in ♀. Legs long and slender; protibiae deeply grooved on the external face, with the anterior face sparsely pubescent at the basal part but glabrous at the apical portion; tarsi thin, tarsal segment 4 with a long ventral apophysis in pro- and mesotarsi.

Male unknown.

*Type-specimens*: Holotype: ♀ (25-III-1955, collected by S. UÉNO). Paratypes: 1 ♀ (25-III-1955, by S. UÉNO); 1 ♀ (11-V-1958, by S. NOMURA).

The type-specimens are preserved in the writer's collection.

*Type-locality*: A limestone cave called "Fûren-dô", at Tomari, in Kawanobori of Nozu-chô, Ôita Prefecture, on the eastern coast of Kyushu.

The present new species may easily be distinguished from all the other members of the genus by the absence of the posterior one of setiferous dorsal pores on the third elytral stria. Further, this is one of the troglobiontic species most highly specialized among the cave trechids of Japan.

Fûren-dô Cave lies at about 600 m north of the village of Tomari and on the left side of a branch stream of the Nozu-gawa River. It is a commercialized cave, illuminated with electric lamps, and is one of the most beautiful stalactite caves in the Japanese Islands. The natural opening through which the cave is

accessible is an outlet of a subterranean stream and has a trap some way inside the mouth. When the cave was designated as a natural monument, an artificial tunnel was dug open so as to make easy to enter the cave. In the depth, there are many places favourable for cave animals. Troglabionts are, however, not abundant in this cave, probably due to the illumination installed for tourists. The type-specimens of the trechid were found under rotten boards that were abandoned in a recess in the main gallery.