

Description of a New Species of *Sapintus* (Coleoptera, Anthicidae) from Hokkaido, Japan

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Abstract: *Sapintus horii* Saitô, new species, is described from Hokkaido, Japan. This new species appears to be closely related to *Sapintus litorosus* (Lewis, 1895), differing from the latter in several respects, but notably by the elongate, cylindrical antennomeres 7–9 in males.

Keywords: Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Anthicidae, *Sapintus*, East Palearctic Region, Hokkaido Island, Japan

Introduction

I had an opportunity to examine specimens of *Sapintus* Casey, 1895 collected in southern Hokkaido and observed that although they were similar to *S. litorosus* (Lewis, 1895), characteristics of the antennae in males were clearly different. No other species from the Palearctic region were found to exhibit this sexually dimorphic antennal morphology. As a result these specimens are proposed to represent a new species, leading to the present contribution.

Materials and methods

Morphological abbreviations used herein are as follows in dorsal view: L—body length (length from frons to elytral apices); W—body width (across humeral region of elytra); FW—head width across frons (distance between eyes); ED—eye diameter; AnW—distance between antennal sockets; CL—clypeal length; CW—clypeal width; PL—pronotal length; PW—pronotal width; HW—head width including compound eyes; EW—elytral width; EL—elytral length; MtiL—length of metatibiae; Mta1stL—length of basal tarsomere of metatibiae; AL—adeagal length; BpL—basal piece length; PmL—length of parameral plate. The average values of measurements are given in parentheses after the range.

Exact label data are cited for each specimen. Individual lines on labels are separated by a single slash (/), and individual labels are separated by a double slash (//). The specimens are glued to cardboard plates and are provided with additional red labels with the following printed text: “*Spintus* / *horii* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE, ♂ [or] PARATYPE, ♂ [or] ♀ / des. Masahiro SAITÔ, 2025 / エゾモンアリモドキ”.

The entomological collection codes for specimen depository:

(MSC)—Collection of M. Saitô, Fukui, Japan

(HMC)—Collection of Hokkaido Museum, Sapporo, Japan

(HUM)—Collection of Hokkaido University Museum

(WIRC)—Wisconsin Insect Research Collection, USA

Systematics

Spintus horii Saitô, sp. nov. (Figs. 1–4)

[Japanese name: Yezo-mon-arimodoki]

Type locality: Japan, Hokkaido, Yamakoshi-gun, Oshamambe-chô, Shizukari Wetland, altitude 5 m.

Type material: Holotype (Fig. 1): ♂, “浦河町 頓別海岸 / 13. VIII. 1999 / S. HORI leg. // Setana Kawajiri / Setana-cho /

Kugou-gun / Hokkaido, JPN / 13. VIII. 1999 / S. Hori leg.” (HUM). Paratypes: 1♂ “浦河町 頓別海岸 / Jun. 1 1992 / S Hori leg. // Tonbetsu coast / Hamatonbetsu-chô / Esashi-gun / Hokkaido, JPN / 1. VII. 1992 / S. Hori leg.” (MSC); 1♀, “厚田村 知津狩 / Jun. 11. 1993 / S Hori leg. // Shiratsukari / Atsuta-mura / Ishikari / Hokkaido, JPN / 11. VI. 1993 / S. Hori leg.” (HUM); 1♂, “JAPAN Hokkaido / Okushiri Is. Horonai / Riv. Horonai-gawa / 23-26. V. 2003 / Shigehisa Hori leg.” (MSC); 1♂, “Shizukari Park Golf / Osyamambe-chô / Yamakoshi-gun / Hokkaido, JPN / 18. VII. 2018 / leg. Private” (HMC); 1♂, “Shizukari R-4 / Osyamambe-chô / Yamakoshi-gun / Hokkaido, JPN / 19. VI. 2024 / leg. Private.” (WIRC); 1♀, ditto, (HMC).

Description:

Male: Body (Fig. 1) elongate, L/W 3.41–3.58 (3.50, n = 4), moderately convex dorsally, rather shining with uniformly very short pubescence; legs and antennae moderately densely covered with fine and short pubescence. Dorsal surface (Fig. 1) black. Ventral surface entirely black, moderately covered with fine and short yellowish-white pubescence. Antennae black except antennomeres 2–4 and 10–11 dark yellowish-brown, mouthparts, distal tibiae, tarsi and pretarsi dark yellowish-brown. Elytra each with two orange areas, a post-humeral vitta and a preapical vitta; anterior vitta

obliquely elliptical, with inner edge reaching sutural striae, outer edge ending prior to attaining elytral edge; posterior vitta subquadrate, with inner edge reaching sutural striae, outer edge ending prior to attaining elytral edge.

Head pentagonal in dorsal view, densely and clearly punctate. Frons smooth and flat, FW/ED approximate 4.5 (n = 1), FW/AnW 1.3 (n = 1); frontoclypeal suture complete, very fine, curved inwardly. Vertex to occiput smooth with a shallow depression along each side. Occiput moderately rounded. Posterior temporal angles broadly rounded, basal margin straight. Eyes almost circular, slightly protruding. Clypeus rectangulate, CL/CW approximate 1.8 (n = 1), clearly punctate; anterior margin curved outwardly. Terminal maxillary palpomere (Fig. 4) short securiform, longest approximate 1.6 as long as widest (n = 1); aboral margin approximate 1.6 times as long as adoral margin (n = 1); apical margin slightly arched. Antennae (Fig. 2) slender, filiform, reaching the hind angles of pronotum; antennomeres VII–IX, cylindrical and long, remaining segments club-shaped and distinctly shorter; distal half of 11th antennomere spindle-shaped; approximate relative lengths relative lengths of each antennomere from base to apex (n = 1): 1.1, 0.8, 0.9, 0.8, 1.0, 0.8, 1.4, 1.1, 1.3, 0.7, 1.1; approximate relative lengths relative length to width of each antennomere (n = 1): 1.6, 1.5, 1.8, 1.6, 2.0, 1.5, 2.1, 1.8, 2.0, 1.0, 1.5.

Pronotum bell-shaped, PL/PW 1.00–1.25 (1.15, n = 4), HW/PW 1.17–1.20 (1.19, n=4), W/PW 1.75–1.90 (1.83, n = 4), widest at middle, distinctly constricted at posterior third with depression laterally, inflated and narrowing toward the apical margin and slightly expanding towards the base from the constriction, not bordered laterally; anterior angles lacking; hind angles rounded; basal margin weakly curved outwardly in dorsal view; disc evenly convex, densely and clearly punctate. Scutellum tongue-shaped, minutely rugulose.

Elytra elongate, with lateral margins weakly rounded to subparallel in dorsal view, widest behind the middle, broadly rounded apically, epipleura visible to just before the apex and completely bordered; EL/EW 1.88–2.05 (1.97, n = 4); disc densely, clearly punctate; sutural striae visible at posterior half.

Ventral surface of thorax coarsely punctate. Abdominal sternites finely punctulate; 5th sternite simply rounded apically.

Legs slender. EL/MtIL approximate 3.4 (n = 1) and EW/MtIL approximate 1.7 (n = 1). MtIL/Mt1stL approximate 2.0 (n = 1), approximate relative lengths of metatarsomeres II–IV to 1st metatarsomere (n = 1): 1.0, 0.4, 0.3, 0.4.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3) elongate and slender, EL/AL approximate 2.0 (n = 1), AL/AW approximate 7.7 (n = 1). Parameral plate elongate, slender, parallel-sided and narrowing apical 1/4 with sharply pointed apex in dorsal view, flated in lateral view, without setae on margins near apex. Basal piece elongate and slender, narrowing to base, PmL/BpL approximate 0.8 (n = 1).

Female: Similar to male, but antennomeres VII–IX not markedly enlarged; L/W 3.42–3.45 (3.44, n = 2); PL/PW 1.17–1.21 (1.19, n=2); EL/EW 1.98–2.08 (2.03, n = 2); FW/ED approximate 4.0 (n = 1); FW/AnW approximate 0.8 (n = 1); HW/PW 1.19–1.21 (1.20, n = 2); W/PW 1.86–1.90 (1.88, n = 2). Approximate relative lengths relative lengths of each antennomere from base to apex (n = 1): 1.2, 0.7, 1.1, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.1, 0.8, 0.9, 0.8, 1.4; approximate relative lengths relative length to width of each antennomere (n = 1): 1.8, 1.1, 2.2, 2.0, 1.8, 1.7, 1.6, 1.6, 1.1, 0.9, 1.6. MtIL/Mt1stL approximate 2.4 (n = 1), relative lengths of each metathoracic tarsomere from base to apex (n = 1): 1.92, 0.64, 0.59, 0.85.

Measurements (n = 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ in mm). L: ♂ 3.30–3.89 (3.54), ♀ 3.69–3.80 (3.75); W: ♂ 0.95–1.10 (1.01), ♀ 1.08–1.10 (1.09).

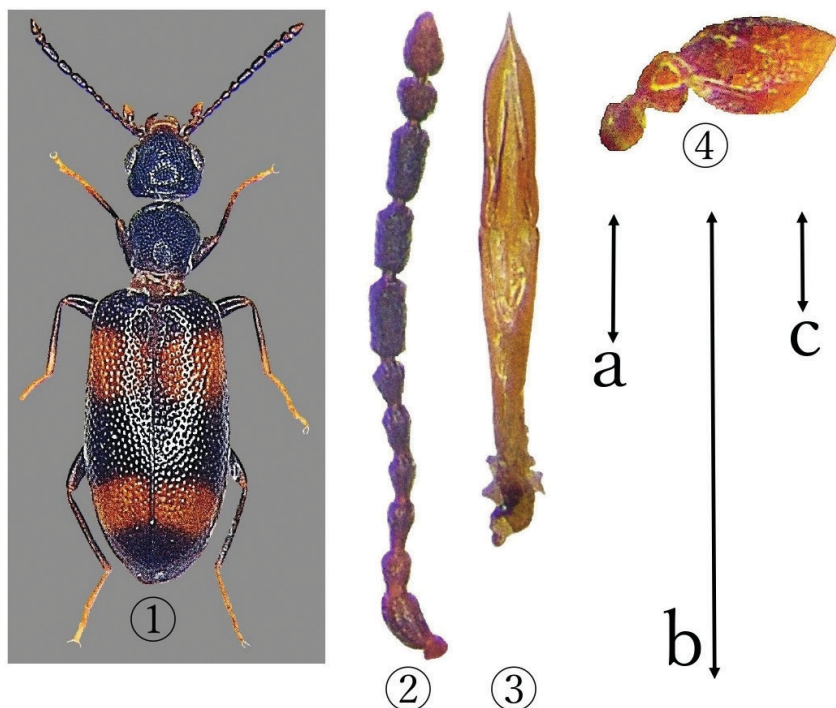
Distribution: Hokkaido, Japan.

Bionomy: Unknown.

Collection circumstances: Type specimens were captured by sweeping the grassland or wetland.

Etymology: The species name is dedicate to Mr. Shigehisa Hori, who collected the type specimens.

Differential diagnosis: This species is distinguished from other species in the Palaearctic region by antennomeres VII–IX of the male exhibiting secondary sexual characteristics, being cylindrical and long, while the other segments club-shaped. This new species strongly resembles *S. litorosus*, but antennomeres IV–VI being expand to triangular form in male of the latter, in females distinguished from the latter by the following characters: 1) the orange elytral vittae not touching each other, the inner anterior and posterior patches thinly connected along the suture in the latter; 2) the tarsi and pretarsi bright yellowish-brown, dark yellowish-brown in the latter.



Figs 1–4: *Sapintus horii* Saitô, sp. nov.: 1, Habitus (holotype), dorsal view; 2, antenna, male; 3, aedeagus, dorsal view; 4, maxillary palpus, male. Scale; a, 1.0 mm for 1; b, 1 mm for 2, 3; c, 0.1 mm for 4.

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References

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