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熊本県でみいだされたタマヤスデ属の1新種

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TAXONOMICAL STUDIES ON THE JAPANESE MYRIAPODA-II
A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS HYLEOGLOMERIS (DIPLOPODA: GLOMERIDAE) FROM KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE IN SOUTHWEST JAPAN

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日本産多足類の分類学的研究－II
熊本県でみいだされたタマヤスデ属の1新種

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Synopsis

A new species of milliped belonging to the genus *Hyleoglomeris, H. sakamotoensis* sp. nov., is described from Kumamoto Prefecture in Kyushu, Southwest Japan. The new species is easily distinguishable from the known species of the genus by the large body size (10.00mm) and the black wedge-shaped pattern on the upper part of the second targite.

Nine species of the genus *Hyleoglomeris* have hitherto been known from Japan. Among them, the three species, *H. uenoi* MIYOSI, *H. nigra* VERHOEFF and *H. yamashinai* VERHOEFF, were reported from West Japan. In August of 1978, the author and Mr. K. ISHIZAKA collected another unknown species of *Hyleoglomeris* from Kumamoto Prefecture in Southwest Japan. It is described here as a new species.

Before going further, the author wishes to express his hearty thanks to Mr. K. SHINOHARA of Koiwa Senior High School (Tokyo) and Dr. Jun-ichi AOKI of Yokohama National University for their constant and valuable advice. He is also indebted to Mr. K. ISHIZAKA of Kumamoto Prefecture, for collecting and presenting the author the interesting material.

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Hyleoglomeris sakamotoensis sp. nov.

(Japanese name: Erijiro-tamayasude)

Size. Length approximately 9.00–10.00mm, greatest width 0.47mm.

Colour. Blakish; anterior ¾ of second tergite pale yellowish white, but upper part with wedge-shaped black pattern; anterior margin of pygidium yellowish white; sternit, tarsus and tibia pale yellowish white.

Head. Vertex almost straight (Fig.2-A). Front of head slightly convex and moderately depressed at the lateral sides. Seven small black eyes are present; 6 ocelli among them arranged in a single row. Clypeus covered with scattered hairs. Labrum provided with fine marginal hairs and a little median tooth. Antennae rather short; the last article very short and has four sensory cones; the sixth article is the largest among all antennal article (ratio of length to width 5 : 2) and columnar; antennal articles covered with short fine setae and with a few sensory bristeles dorso-terminally.

Collum. Posterior side of semicircular collum somewhat bordered; the collum has 2 submarginal striae which run entirely across the dorsal surface.

Tergites. Second tergite smooth and shining: at the lateral side, the upper part distinctly marked from the lower part; lower part with 7 – 9 submarginal striae, of which 4 extend over the dorsum. Succeeding tergites basically similar in structure to one another, smooth and shining, with 1 – 2 weak striae along the lateral side; lateral corners of 3rd and 4th tergites narrower than those of the other..

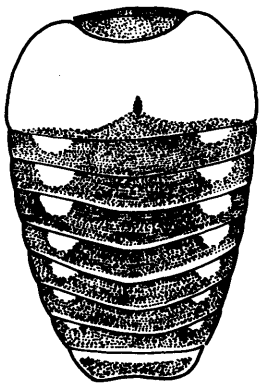

Fig. 1 *Hyleoglomeria sakamotoensis* sp. nov.

Legs. The number of legs are 17 pairs in female and 19 pairs in male including gonopodal telopodites. Coxae of first and second legs with several globular protuberances; the first coxa has a single large protuberance with 3 setae on the distal end at anteroinner side of coxal plate, while the second coxa has two small protuberance, of which the anterior one is provided with two setae, but the posterior one trucate. The 17th and 18th leg pairs in male somewhat reduced in size, each telopodite consisting of 4 articles bearing distal setae on each apex, and without claw.

Male gonopods. Syncoxite with 2 processes and lobe; coxal processes as same as coxal lobe, bearing 2 series of fine bristles on the anterior surface. Prefemur, femur and tibia each with a finger-shaped process bearing a long apical bristle on the disto-inner side. Femur and tibia each with an additional lamellar process on the inner side.

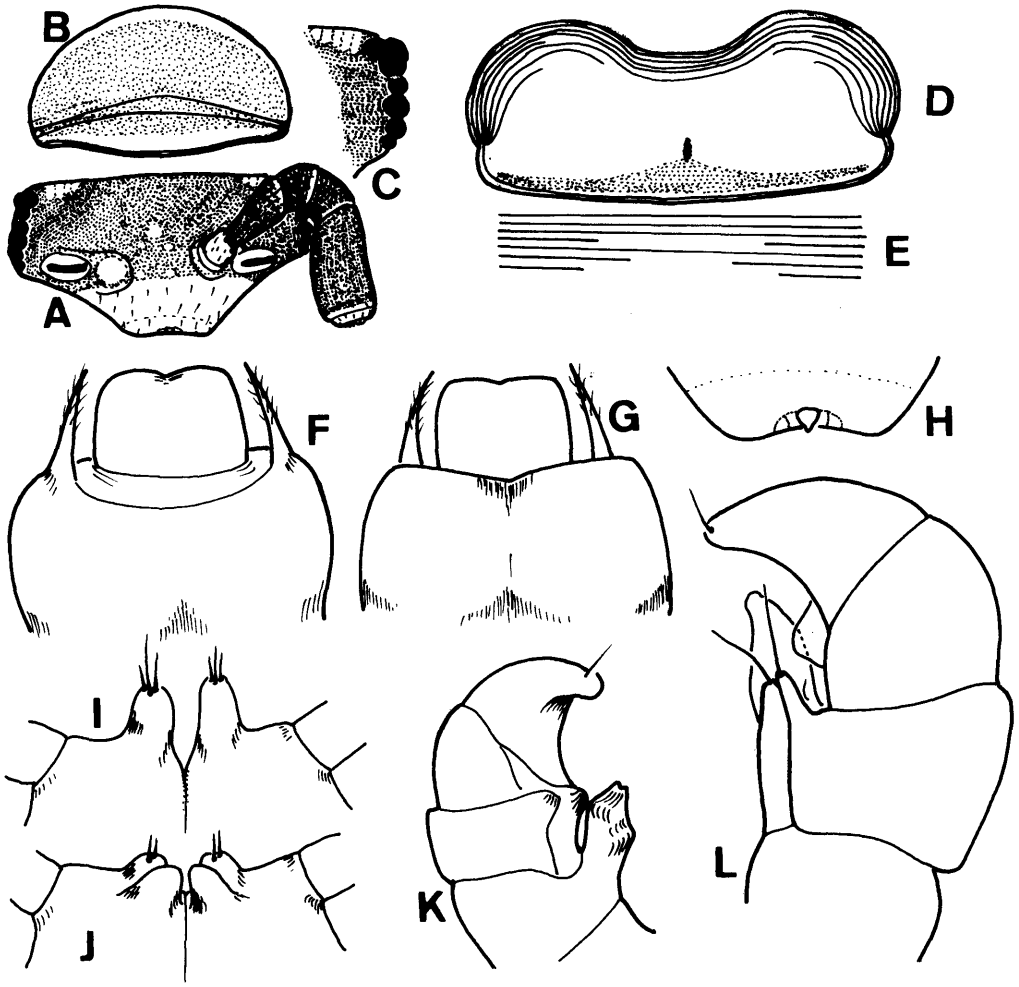

Fig. 2 *Hyleoglomeris sakamotoensis* sp. nov.
A, Frontal aspect of head, excluding left antenna. B, Collum. C, Lateral side of head. D, Second tergite, showing dorsal striation. E, Diagram representing striation of second tergite. F, Syncoxite of gonopods, frontal aspect. G, The same, caudal aspect. H, Clypeus and labrum. I, Coxae of first pair of legs, caudal aspect. J. Coxae of second legs, caudal aspect. K, Left gonopoda, caudal aspect. L, The same, caudal aspect.

Type-series, 6♂ (including the holotype), 7♀, Sakamoto, Kumamoto Pref. in Southwest Japan, 20-VIII-1978, collected by Mr. K. ISHIZAKA and M. TAKANO.

Remarks. Nine species of this genus have hitherto been known from the Japanese Islands, i. e., *H. stuxbergi* ATTEMS, 1909; *H. japonica* VERHOEFF, 1936; *H. insularum* VERHOEFF, 1936, *H. yamashinai* VERHOEFF, 1937: *H. nigra* VERHOEFF, 1942; *H. sulcata* VERHOEFF, 1942; *H. uenoi* MIYOSI, 1955; *H. lucidus* HAGA, 1956 and *H. triangularis* HAGA, 1968. Of these species, *H. stuxbergi, H. japonica* and *H. nigra* are similar to the present new species in having 3 – 4 entire striae on the second tergite, but they are distinguishable from the latter by the second tergite without wedge-shaped black pattern and by smaller body size (5-7mm).

摘　　要

九州の熊本県坂本村から得られたタマヤスデ科の1新種を記載し，エリジロタマヤスデ（新称）*Hyleoglomeris sakamotoensis* と命名するとともに，本種が大胸板横溝数において *H. stuxbergi*, *H. japonica* および *H. nigra* ににているが，大胸背板にクサビ形黒色斑紋があること，体長が大きいことより区別されることを述べた。

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