

A new lady beetle from Japan, closely related
to *Vibidia duodecimguttata* Poda
(Coleoptera : Coccinellidae)

By

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Vibidia duodecimguttata Poda is a widely distributed species over the Palaearctic region and occurs also in Japan, where it is rather commonly found everywhere. Among the specimens of that species in the collection of Dr. T. Nakane, I have found a few examples belonging to another species, which is considered to be new to science and described here below.

***Vibidia nagayamai* M. Araki, sp. nov.**

Body length: ♂ 3.5mm; ♀ 3.0-3.7mm.

Colour and maculation. Upper surface of body shining, light yellowish brown, with 2 patches on each side of pronotum and 6 patches of each elytron yellowish white. Head yellowish white in both sexes and yellowish brown in front. Labrum yellowish brown, palpi and antennae brown. Pronotum yellowish brown, with anterior and outer margins narrowly translucent, and with 2 whitish rounded spots along outer margin in front and behind. Scutellum and elytra yellowish brown, the latter with outer margins reflexed, horizontal and translucent, each elytron with 6 somewhat rounded whitish spots placed 2 (basal) : 1 : 2 : 1 (apical), the 1st spot beside scutellum touching base but separated a little from suture, the 2nd and 5th touching outer margin, the 3rd at middle of elytron distant from both suture and outer margin, the 6th situated at apex but not touching suture or outer margin. Under surface yellowish brown, with metathorax and abdomen brown. Legs wholly yellowish brown.

Form and structure. Broadly oval, convex. Head small, retracted under pronotum up to the level of middle of eyes. Pronotum transverse, with front margin evenly and gently arched-emarginate, outer margins somewhat rounded and convergent forwards, basal margin also gently arcuate. Elytra moderately broader than pronotum. Prosternal carinae absent, but lateral margins of process moderately raised. Femoral lines incomplete, reaching about the middle of the 1st sternite on each side and evanescent on the lateral quarter of the sternite.

Punctures and hairs. Labrum nearly impunctate, sparsely bearing pallid hairs. Head sparsely punctured, glabrous. Pronotum closely and finely punctured thoroughly, and the surface finely alutaceous as in head. Elytra closely punctured and the punctures moderately larger than in pronotum. Pectoral plates without distinct punctures and sparingly bearing hairs. Abdomen sparsely punctured and sparsely clothed with pallid hairs, but the hairs closely set on the impressed median part of the 1st sternite. Legs, especially femora, closely punctured and covered with pallid hairs.

Holotype: ♂ Higashiyama, Kita-Aizu, Honshu, 17. V. 1946, K. Nagayama leg. Allotype: ♀ Abashiri, Hokkaido, 1. VIII. 1954, T. Nakane leg. Paratypes: 1 ♀ Fukuoka, Kyushu, 19. V. 1951, Y. Miyake leg.; 1 ♀ Mt. Rokko, Kobe, Honshu, 18. V. 1941, K. Taniguchi leg.; 1 ♀ Imai, 10. VII. 1946; 1 ♀ Tokura near Oze, Honshu, 6. VII. 1950, S. Uéno leg.

Comparative notes. To discriminate this species from *V. duodecimguttata* the following notes will be useful for the identification.

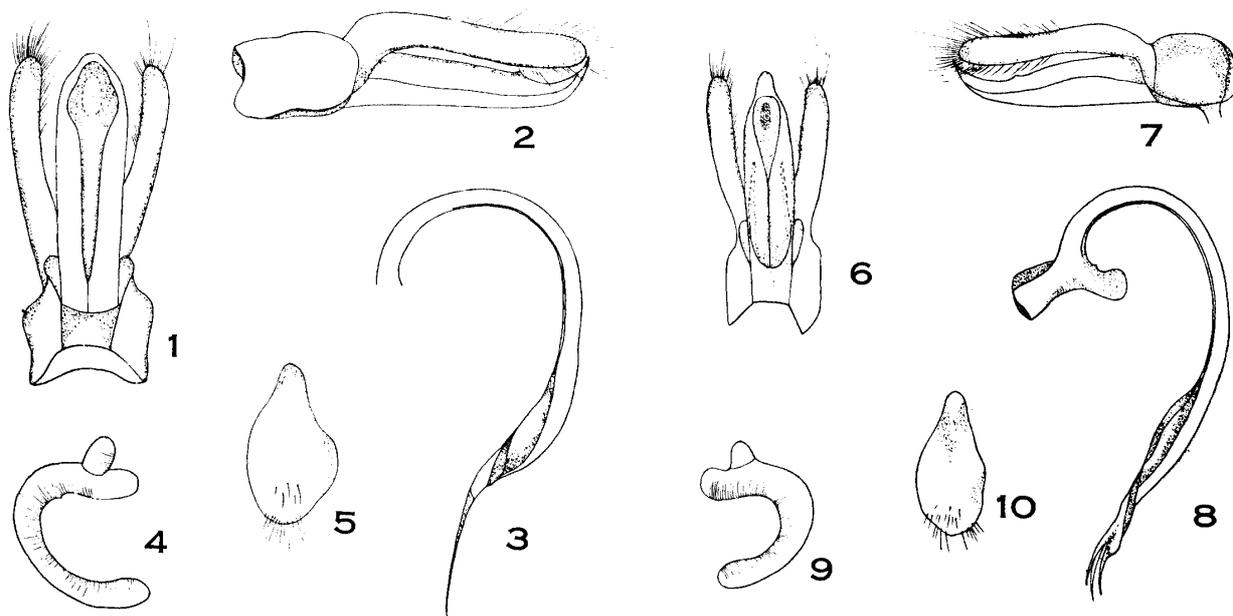
Colour and maculation. Spots of elytra moderately large, larger than those in *duodecimguttata* and therefore less distant from each other, but generally less marked on paler, less reddish ground colour.

Punctures. Difference of size between the punctures on pronotum and on elytra not so marked as in *duodecimguttata*, in which the punctures of elytra are moderately coarse, close and stronger

than in *nagayamai*.

Male genitalia. Aedeagus larger and longer as a whole. Tegmen much broader than parameres in ventral view, and the curvature of its apex a little stronger in lateral view. Siphon longer and more largely winded, with the thickened, internally opened median portion bent abruptly outwards distally, then prolonged and twisted once as a node, and at last linearly running to apex like a thin needle. In *duodecimguttata* the apical portion behind the node not becoming thin, with trifalcate apex, consisting of 3 narrow claw-like projections.

Female genitalia. Spermatheca narrower and longer, strongly curved with rounded margins, whereas in *duodecimguttata* it is V-shaped, with basal part moderately widened. In *nagayamai* the width of spermatheca not so varied from base to apex. Genital plate similar in shape to *duodecimguttata*, but larger, with the lateral expansion distinctly larger.



Figs. 1-5. *Vibidia nagayamai* M. Araki, sp. nov.

Figs. 6-10. *Vibidia duodecimguttata* Poda

- 1, 6. Male genitalia, ventral view. 2, 7. Ditto, dorsal view.
3, 8. Siphon. 4, 9. Spermatheca. 5, 10. Genital plate.

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