

A New Genus *Maajappia* and its New Species of the Subtribe Batrisina,
Tribe Batrisini (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae) from
Japan, with a Note on the Genus *Dendrolasiophilus*

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Abstract A definition of the new genus, *Maajappia* is given with a description of a new species, *M. omotonis* collected from Ishigakijima Is., the Ryukyus. A diagnosis of the genus *Dendrolasiophilus* NOMURA, 2008 is provided to make the name available.

The genus *Batristilbus* established by RAFFRAY (1909) was composed of two species-groups, the *politus* and the *concolor* groups. NOMURA (2008) separated these two groups at the genus level. He named a new genus, *Dendrolasiophilus* for the *concolor* group, and regarded the genus *Batristilbus* including the *politus* group as a junior synonym of the genus *Batrisus*.

Recently, Dr. Alfred NEWTON in Chicago (personal communication) suggested that the genus *Dendrolasiophilus* is lacking diagnosis or description in NOMURA (2008), and thus it is an unavailable name. The author is going to provide the diagnosis for this genus in the present study to make the name available.

In the course of the author's study, an undefined genus was discovered from Ishigakijima Is., the Ryukyus. It is considered to be allied to the genus *Dendrolasiophilus*. The author defines a new genus, *Maajappia* with the description of the type species.

Materials and Methods

For the SEM observation, the type specimen of *Maajappia omotonis* was dried and not metal-coated, and observed under a low accelerating voltage (AV) 0.9 kv by JEOL JSM-6380LV and was digital-micrographed from various angles. Measurements of the body and parts were made with a stereo microscope (Leica MZ Apo). The holotype specimen is preserved at the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo (NSMT).

Genus *Dendrolasiophilus* nov.

[Japanese name: Kusaari-arizukamushi Zoku]

Dendrolasiophilus NOMURA, 2008, *Elytra*, Tokyo, 36: 133–148 (unavailable name, no diagnosis or description).

Type species: *Batrisus concolor* SHARP, by original designation.

Diagnosis. Body middle-sized, thick and nearly cylindrical, smooth in dorsal surface, color reddish brown, shiny. Head wider than long, nearly quadrate; frons broad, slightly concave, smooth, very minutely pubescent or completely glabrous; vertex weakly convex, with a pair of dorsal tentorial pits; postgenae almost flat. Eyes small, each ovoid. Antennae long and slender, segment I subcylindrical, II to XI each ovoid.

Pronotum slightly wider than head, subglobose, smooth in dorsal surface, with a pair of basilateral foveae near base. Elytra weakly convex, widest near the middle, roundly expanded in humeri; each elytron with a basal fovea and an adsutural sulcus. Legs long and slender; mid tibia each with very short mucro at apex in male; hind trochanter short and nearly triangular, with a small denticle on posterior side in male.

Abdomen slightly smaller than elytra, rounded posteriorly, smooth on dorsal side, coarsely punctate on ventral side; tergite IV the largest, with three pairs of basal foveae, a pair of very short and triangular basimedial carinae and a pair of short and indistinct basilateral carinae. Male genitalia weakly sclerotized, asymmetrical; median lobe bulbous at base, with a large apical stalk on left side; dorsal apophysis hook-shaped or arcuate.

Remarks. As NOMURA (2008) suggested, the genus *Dendrolasiophilus* is a member of the genus-group of *Tribasodes*, but is very distinct in the *Tribasodes* group in having the smooth body surface and the subglobose pronotum.

Genus *Maajappia* nov.

[Japanese name: Mononoke-arizukamushi Zoku]

Type species: *Maajappia omotonis* sp. nov.

Etymology. The new generic name is derived from a local Japanese word in Ishigakijima Island, “Maajappi” meaning a child-like, red-faced dwarf; which is almost the same as “Kijimunaa (Kijimun)” or “Bunagaya” in Okinawa Island.

Body elongate and thick, weakly broadened in elytra and abdomen. Head quadrate, nearly parallel-sided, sparsely covered with short pubescence; frons broad, gently concave, with reverse U-shaped sulcus connecting dorsal tentorial pits; vertex slightly convex, with a pair of small dorsal tentorial pits and a median longitudinal carina; postgenae strongly angulate. Eyes developed, each semispherical. Antennae long and slender; segments IX to XI, each broadly limbate at base.

Pronotum slightly longer than head, subglobose, rounded on lateral sides, weakly convex and smooth on dorsal side, sparsely covered with short pubescence, with a pair of small basilateral foveae. Elytra widest near the middle, narrowed in basal half, with flat humeri, sparsely covered with pubescence and shallow punctures; each elytron with adsutural carina almost in its full length and a short and indistinct basal sulcus. Legs long and slender; hind trochanter short, with a short spine near apex on posterior side in male.

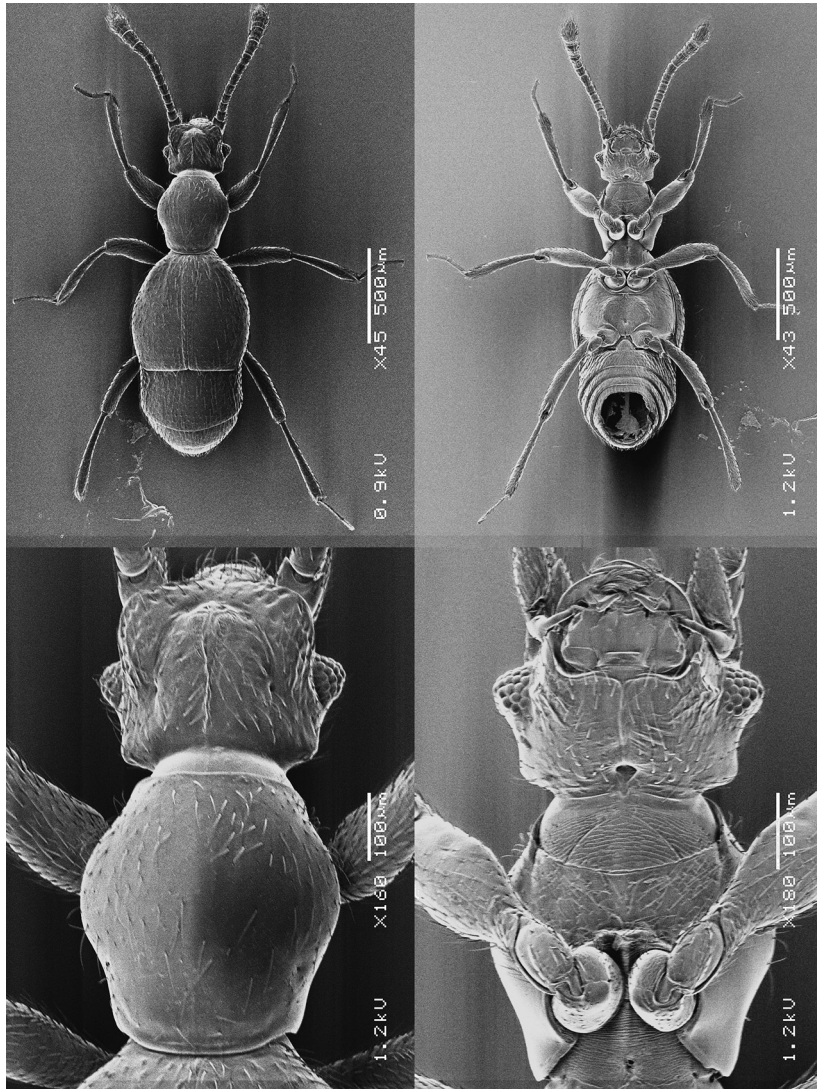


Fig. 1. *Maajappia otonis* gen. et sp. nov., holotype. — A, habitus in dorsal view; B, ditto, in ventral view; C, ditto, head and pronotum enlarged in dorsal view; D, ditto, in ventral view.

Abdomen shorter than elytra, slightly narrower than elytra, parallel-sided in basal part, narrowed and rounded at apical part, densely covered with pubescence and weak punctures; tergite IV the largest, with a pair of very short and triangular basimedial carinae and a pair of narrow lateral longitudinal carinae (tergo-paratergal suture in original) in its full length. Male genitalia weakly sclerotized; median lobe broadened at base, asymmetrical, with large and elongate apical stalk on left side; dorsal apophysis

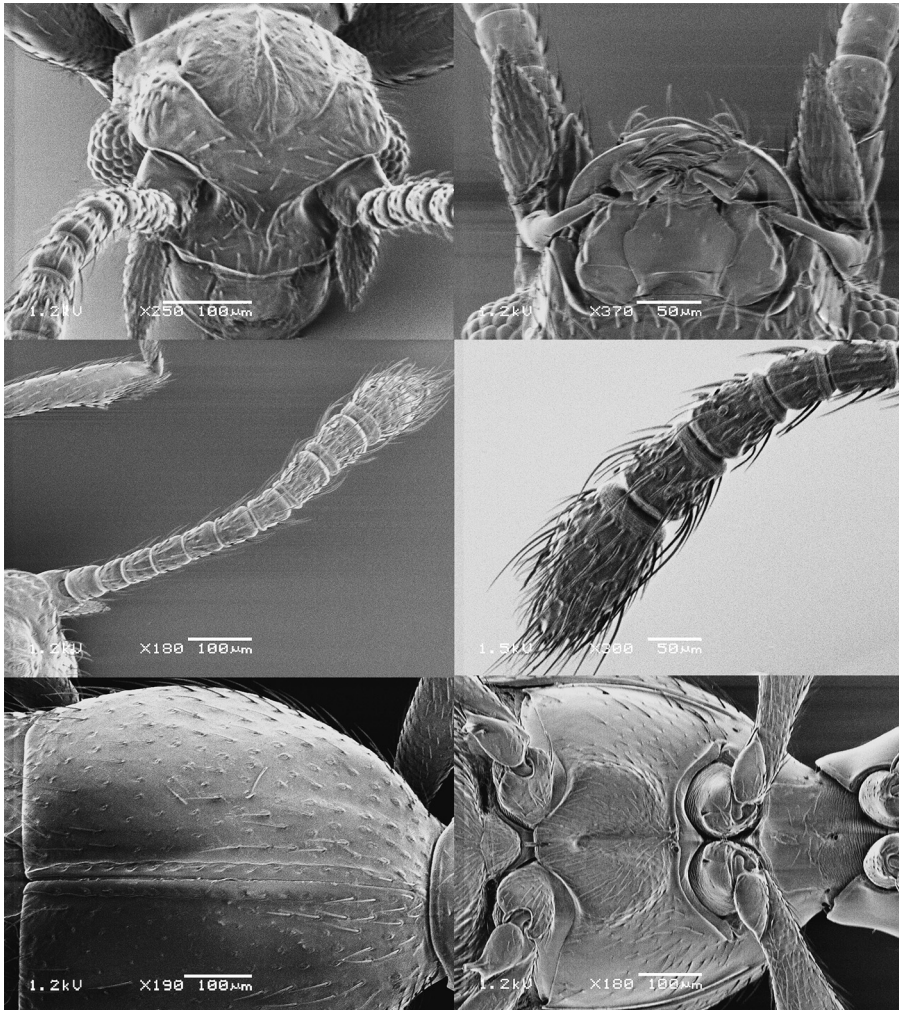


Fig. 2. *Maajappia omotonis* gen. et sp. nov., holotype. — A, head in anterior view; B, ditto, in ventral view; C, left antenna; D, ditto, apical segments enlarged; E, elytra in dorsal view; F, meso- and metathoraces in ventral view.

indistinct.

Remarks. This new genus is closely allied to the genus *Dendrolasiophilus* in having the smooth and subglobose pronotum, the reduced basal fovea of the elytra and the asymmetrical male genitalia. But it is separable by the quadrate head with U-shaped sulcus and median longitudinal carina, each subcylindrical antennal segments II to X, the elytra completely lacking basal fovea, and the pubescent and punctate dorsal surface of the body except for pronotum.

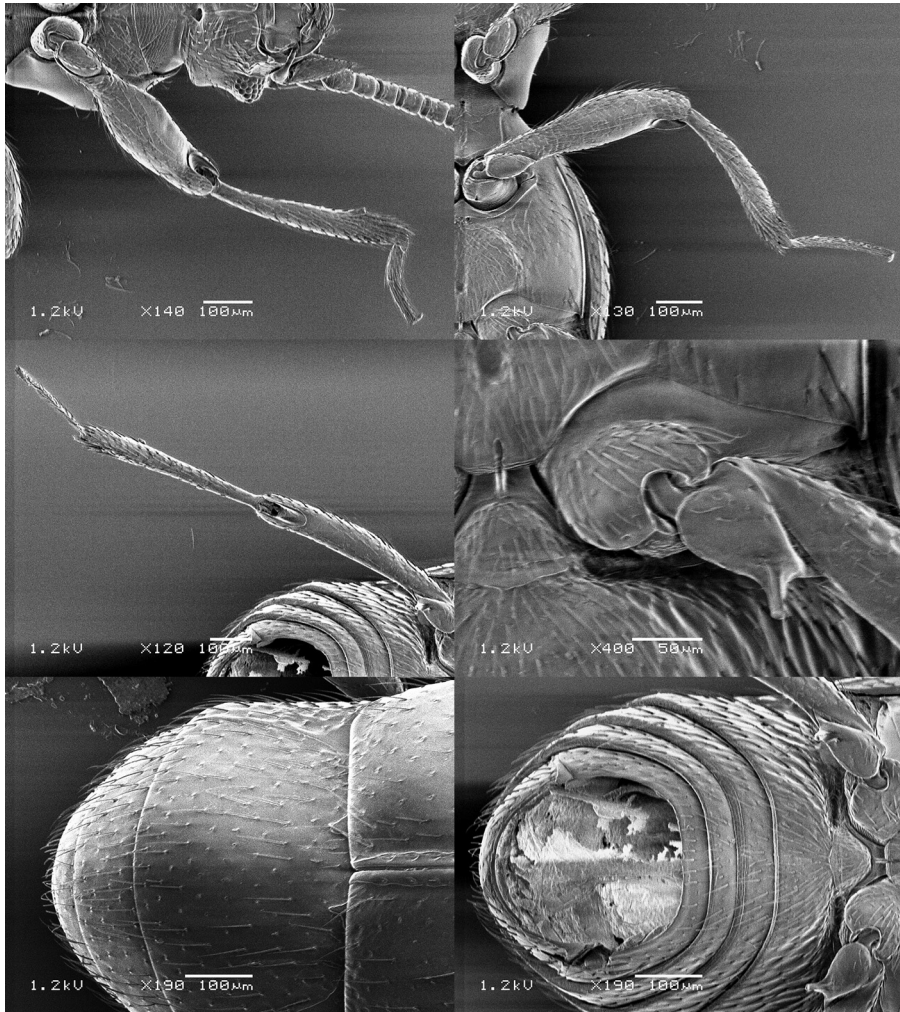


Fig. 3. *Maajappia omotonis* gen. et sp. nov., holotype. — A, fore leg in ventral view; B, mid leg in ventral view; C, hind leg in ventral view; D, hind coxa and trochanter in ventral view; E, abdomen in dorsal view; F, ditto, in ventral view.

Maajappia omotonis sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Omoto-mononoke-arizukamushi]

(Figs. 1–4)

Holotype, male, St. 2, Mt. Omotodake (100 m), Ishigakijima Is., Yaeyama, Okinawa Pref., Ryukyus, Japan, 15–III–2004, S. NOMURA leg.

Description. Male. Body length 1.79 mm, width 0.64 mm, elongate, thick, color

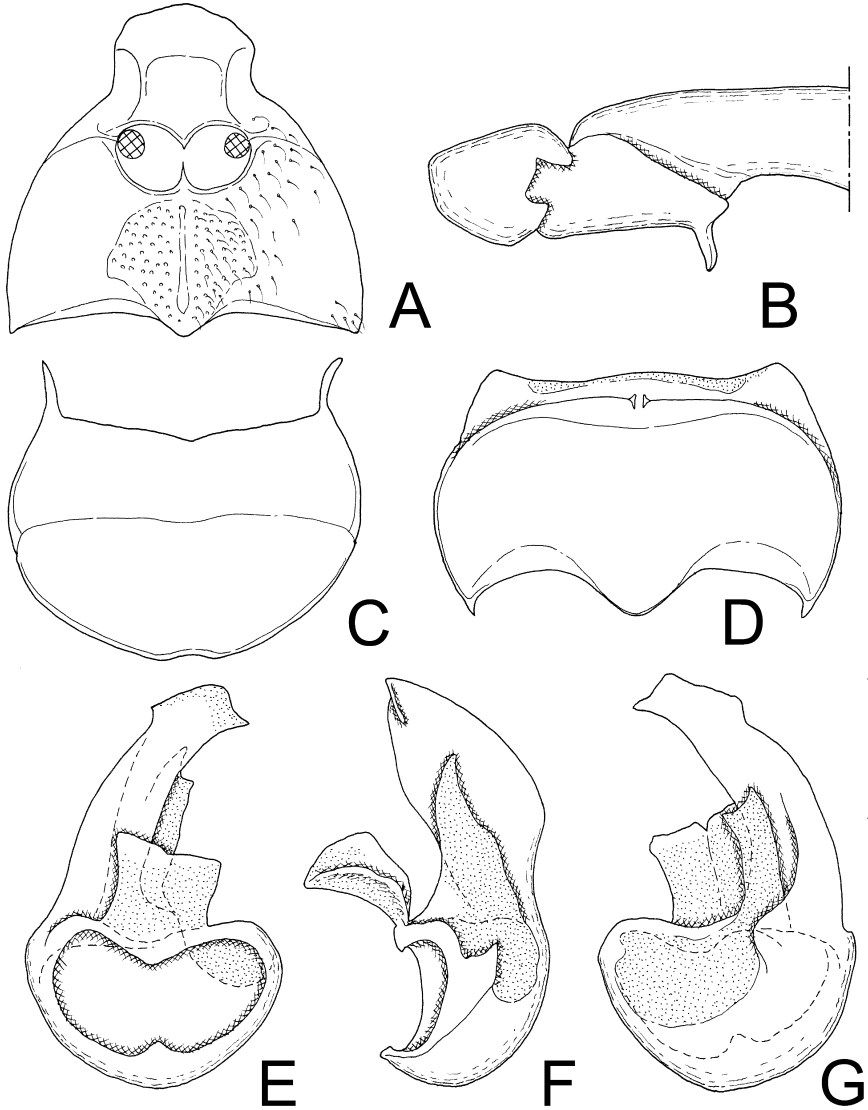


Fig. 4. *Maajappia omotonis* gen. et sp. nov., holotype. — A, meso- and metasterna in ventral view; B, hind trochanter in ventral view; C, abdominal tergite VIII; D, sternite VIII; E, male genitalia in ventral view; F, ditto, in lateral view; G, ditto, in dorsal view. Scale: 0.1 mm.

reddish brown.

Head wider than long, nearly rectangular, slightly convex; clypeus very short, almost invisible in dorsal view; frons broad, sparsely covered with coarse punctures, with reverse U-shaped sulcus connecting dorsal tentorial pits; vertex weakly convex,

with a pair of dorsal tentorial pits between eyes, with median longitudinal carina in basal half of head; postgenae angulate posterolaterally. Eyes each ovoid, composed of about 20 facets. Maxillary palpi short; palpal segment IV the largest, nearly triangular, about as long as segments I to III combined. Antennae 0.73 mm in length, almost reaching posterior margin of pronotum, eleven-segmented and slender; segment I thick and tubular; II to VIII each short and subcylindrical; IX and X subequal in length, each large and subcylindrical; XI the largest, subcylindrical in basal half, subconical in apical half, densely covered with thick and long setae; relative length (width) of each segment to width of segment I from base to apex: 0.7 (1.0): 0.9 (0.8): 0.7 (0.8): 0.9 (0.8): 1.0 (0.8): 1.0 (0.9): 1.0 (0.9): 1.0 (1.0): 1.5 (1.2): 1.5 (1.4): 2.3 (1.8).

Pronotum slightly longer than wide, slightly longer than head, rounded on lateral sides, weakly convex and almost smooth on dorsal surface, sparsely covered with pubescence, with a pair of very small lateral foveae at posterior 1/3. Elytra large, shorter than head + pronotum, slightly wider than long, rounded on lateral side, sparsely covered with coarse punctures and short pubescence; each elytron feebly convex on dorsal surface, with an almost complete adsutural sulcus. Metasternum broad, weakly convex, with broad, weak transverse nodule between mid- and hind coxae. Legs short and slender; fore tibia almost straight, with a very small denticle at apical 1/4 on inner side; hind trochanter very short, nearly triangular, with a short projection near apex on posterior side.

Abdomen shorter than elytra, slightly wider than long, parallel-sided in basal part, rounded posteriorly in apical part; tergite IV the largest, wider than long, weakly convex, with a pair of very short and triangular basimedial carinae on basal margin and a pair of weak and elongate paratergites in lateral sides; sternite IV short and transverse, flattened in median part. Abdominal segments V to VII each very short. Tergite VIII semicircular; sternite VIII wider than long, rounded on lateral sides, bisinuate on posterior margin.

Male genitalia weakly sclerotised; parameres lamellar and almost membranous; median lobe formed by basal bulb and apical stalk; basal bulb with a very large, transverse and cordiform basal foramen; apical stalk weakly narrowed apicad in dorsal and ventral views, with indistinct and membranous dorsal apophysis.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Distribution. Japan (Ishigakijima Is.).

Remarks. This new species is easily separated from the other batrisine species known from Japan by the nearly quadrate head, the almost smooth pronotum and the elytra lacking basal fovea.

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要 約

野村周平：ムネトゲアリヅカムシ亜族の新属 *Maajappia* とそのタイプ種の記載（コウチュウ目ハネカクシ科アリヅカムシ亜科）ならびに *Dendrolasiophilus* 属に関するノート。—— NOMURA (2008) の原記載において欠如していた *Dendrolasiophilus* 属の定義形質の記述を追加し、本名称を適格とした。これにより本属は以後、*Dendrolasiophilus* NOMURA, 2010 クサアリアリヅカムシ属とすべきである。本属は先の論文ですでに記述したとおり、*Tribasodes* 属群に含まれるが、背面平滑な体と亜球形の前胸をもつ点できわめて特異である。また石垣島から新属新種 *Maajappia oмотomononokea* オモトモノノケアリヅカムシを記載した。*Maajappia* モノノケアリヅカムシ属は、背面平滑で亜球形の前胸や雄交尾器の構造の類似などにより、*Dendrolasiophilus* 属に近縁と考えられるが、頭部が四角形に角張り、背面に逆 U 字形の溝と正中隆起線を備える点、触角第 2~10 節の各節が円筒形である点、上翅基部の孔点をまったく欠く点、前胸を除く体の背面に微毛や点刻を備える点などにより区別される。

References

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