

Two New Apterous Staphylinids (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Taiwan¹⁾

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Abstract Two new species of apterous staphylinids obtained from Taiwan are described and illustrated. One of them, belonging to the genus *Platydomene* and was collected at Kuan-kaiof the Yü-shan Mountains, is described under the name *P. taiwanensis*. The other belonging to the group of *Quedius (Microsaurus) abnormalis* obtained on Mt. Pei-ta-wu Shan is described under the name *Q. (M.) nishikawai*.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, I had an opportunity to examine two interesting staphylinids obtained on high mountains of Taiwan. They are characterized by vestigial eyes and degenerated hind wings. One of them belongs to the genus *Platydomene* of the Paederinae and the other to the group of *Quedius (Microsaurus) abnormalis* SHARP.

After a close examination, it has become apparent that these species are new to science, and will be described in the present paper. The holotypes of the two new species to be described are deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindness in giving me the opportunity of studying on the interesting specimens and much valuable advice on the present study. Deep gratitude is also due to Professor Yoshiaki NISHIKAWA of Ohtemon-Gakuin University, Osaka, for his kindness in supplying the specimens used in this study.

Platydomene taiwanensis Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

Body length: 7.4 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 4.1 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body narrow, elongate and subdepressed above. Colour testaceous and moderately shining, with elytra and legs somewhat paler, mouth-parts, tibiae and tarsi of fore legs darkened.

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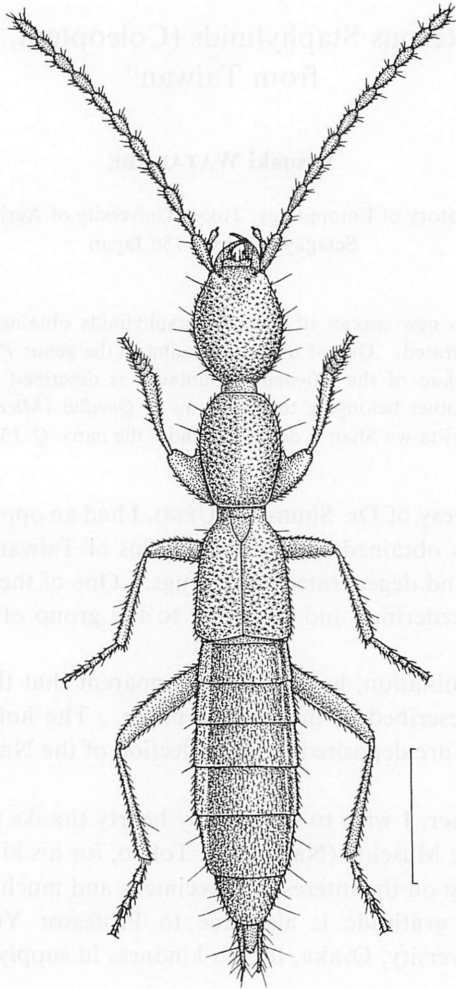


Fig. 1. *Platydomea taiwanensis* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., ♂, from Kuan-kao on the Yü-shan Mountains. Scale: 2.0 mm.

Head oval, gently convex medially, distinctly longer than broad (length/width=1.17), widest near the middle and much more strongly narrowed posteriad than anteriorly; lateral sides gently arcuate; surface densely, coarsely and setiferously punctured, except for impunctate front area between antennal tubercles, the punctures becoming sparser and larger on vertexal area than on latero-basal areas, provided with a large setiferous puncture just inside each antennal tubercle and with a number of long conspicuous brownish setae on each temporal part; eyes vestigial, the longitudinal diameter one-eighth as long as temple. Antennae elongate and not thickened towards terminal segments, extending to anterior margin of elytra, with three proximal segments not

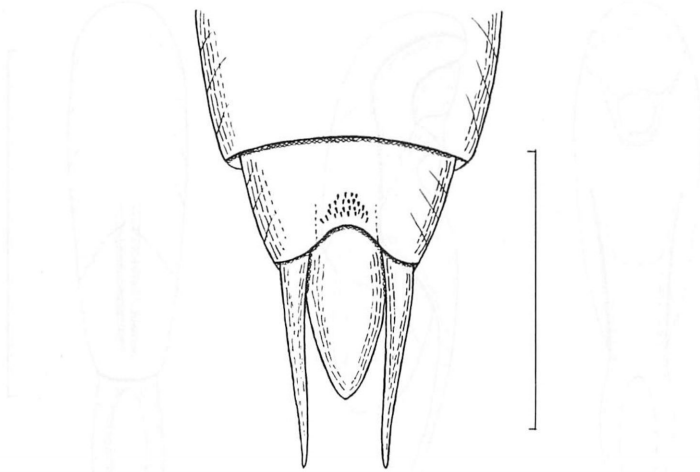
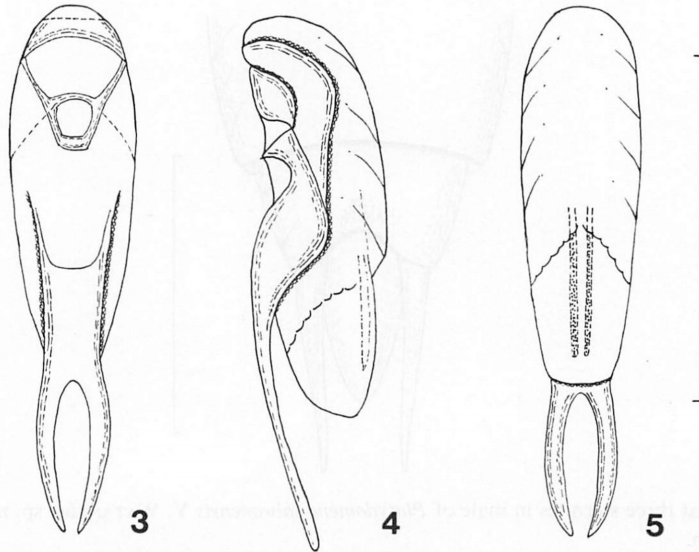


Fig. 2. Last three sternites in male of *Platydomena taiwanensis* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. Scale: 1.0 mm.

so opaque than the remaining segments, 1st slightly widened apicad and longest, more than three times as long as broad, 2nd constricted at the base, distinctly longer than broad (length/width=1.75), but a half as long as and slightly narrower (2nd/1st=0.93) than 1st, 3rd somewhat dilated apicad, 2.5 times as long as broad and apparently longer than 2nd (3rd/2nd=1.43), 4th to 7th equal in length to one another, each more than twice as long as width and somewhat shorter than 3rd (each of 4th to 7th / 3rd=0.90), 7th slightly narrower than 6th (7th/6th=0.88), 8th and 9th equal in length and width to each other, each somewhat shorter (8th or 9th / 7th=0.89) and narrower (8th or 9th / 7th=0.88) than 7th, 10th slightly shorter (10th/9th=0.94) but as broad as 9th, apicalmost spindle-shaped, more than twice as long as broad, a little longer (apicalmost/10th=1.20) and broader (apicalmost/10th=1.21) than 10th, acuminate towards the tip.

Pronotum moderately convex and evidently longer than broad (length/width=1.46), a little longer (pronotum/head=1.12) but somewhat narrower (pronotum/head=0.90) than head, widest at anterior third and narrowed both anteriorly and posteriorly, each lateral side arcuate in anterior half and nearly straight in posterior half, anterior margin shallowly emarginate at the middle, posterior margin almost truncate, anterior angles rounded but not visible from above, posterior ones rectangular but blunt at each corner; surface moderately closely covered with rather coarse setiferous punctures, provided with a longitudinal smooth band along median line, the basal part of which is obsolete and longitudinally depressed. Scutellum tongue-shaped, bearing a few coarse setiferous punctures on the surface. Elytra depressed above and dilated posteriorly, distinctly longer than broad (length / width=1.31), as long as but a little broader than pronotum (elytra/pronotum=1.12), each lateral side almost straight,



Figs. 3-5. Male genitalia of *Platydome taiwanensis* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.; ventral view (3), lateral view (4), and dorsal view (5). Scale: 1.0 mm.

posterior margin shallowly emarginate at the middle, posterior angles rounded; surface rather densely and coarsely punctured, and covered with fine yellowish pubescence; each epipleuron provided with a fine longitudinal carina.

Abdomen elongate and nearly parallel-sided; surface of each tergite rather densely and finely punctured, and more densely covered with fine pubescence than on elytra; preapical sternite in male semicircularly excised at the middle of posterior margin, and provided with a shallow depression in front of the excision, the surface of this depression distinctly asperate; 5th visible sternite broadly and shallowly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin. Legs relatively slender, anterior femora remarkably thickened, each armed with a broad blunt tooth near apical third on the inner face; protibiae dilated apicad, each provided with a distinct groove in basal half of the inner surface and with four comb-like transverse rows of dark short setae within the groove; meso- and metatibiae normal, 1st to 4th protarsal segments strongly widened.

Male genital organ elongate and almost symmetrical. Median lobe membranous and elliptical in dorsal view, much shorter but somewhat broader than fused paramere, provided with a pair of narrow longitudinal sclerites at the dorsal side. Fused paramere sclerotized, constricted at the middle, divided into two lobes by a very deep cleft in apical half, each apical lobe being narrow, feebly curved internally in apical half.

Holotype: ♂, Kuan-kao, 2,550 m alt., Yü-shan Mts., Hsin-i Hsiang, Nan-t'ou Hsien, central Taiwan, 26-X-1990, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.

Distribution. Central Taiwan.

The present new species is different from the other members of the genus in the following combination of the features: eyes vestigial, their longitudinal diameter much shorter than temples, pronotum provided with a smooth median band throughout its length, elytra distinctly dilated posteriad and as long as pronotum, their surface rather densely and coarsely punctured, hind wings degenerated.

Quedius (Microsaurus) nishikawai Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

(Fig. 6)

Body length: 14.5 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 8.1 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided and subdepressed above. Colour reddish brown and moderately shining, with mandibles blackish in apical halves, antennae except for three proximal segments and legs more or less darkened, abdomen feebly iridescent.

Head suborbicular, feebly convex medially and somewhat transverse (width/length=1.11), widest at the middle and more strongly narrowed posteriad than anterior, lateral sides gently arcuate; surface smooth, but sparsely scattered with extremely fine punctures and with microscopic coriaceous ground sculpture all over, provided with a transverse depression along anterior margin between antennal tubercles and a shallow small depression at the middle behind the front depression; temporal parts covered extensively with numerous and rather coarse setiferous punctures, the bristles blackish and decumbent forwards; eyes flat and vestigial, the longitudinal diameter less than one-sixth as long as temple. Cephalic chaetotaxy as follows: one front seta situated at each side of front margin, one post-antennal seta just behind each antennal tubercle, one supraorbital seta inside each eye, two internal temporal setae arranged in a longitudinal series in posterior half inside each temporal bristled part, two temporal setae in each temporal bristled part, and three infraorbital setae inside infraorbital crest. Antennae relatively short, not extending to the middle of pronotum, with three proximal segments polished, each dilated apicad, the remainings more or less opaque, 1st robust, more than three times as long as broad, 2nd short, about two-fifths as long as 1st, but nearly 1.5 times as long as broad, 3rd elongate, more than 2.5 times as long as broad and 1.8 times as long as 2nd, 4th to 10th equal in length to one another, 4th a little longer than broad (length/width=1.25) but conspicuously shorter than 3rd (4th/3rd=0.56), 5th to apicalmost equal in width to one another, each somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.11), 5th a little broader than 4th (5th/4th=1.13), apicalmost about twice as long as broad and apparently longer than 10th (apicalmost/10th=1.90), subacuminate towards the tip.

Pronotum convex above and slightly transverse (width/length=1.05), a little broader than head (pronotum/head=1.10), widest near the middle and more strongly narrowed posteriad than anterior, lateral parts deflexed in front but deplanate in pos-

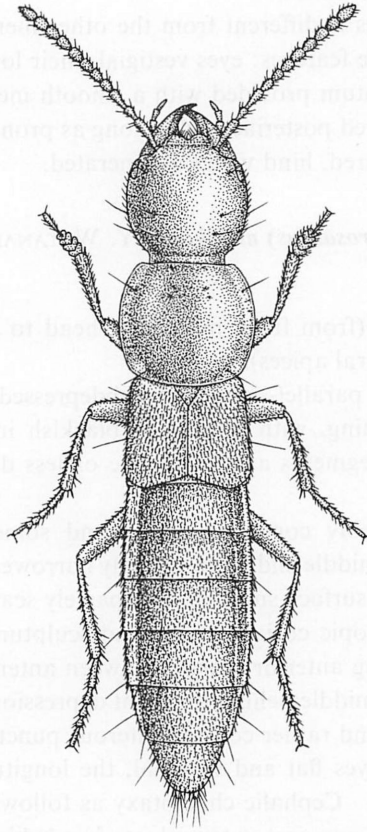


Fig. 6. *Quedius (Microsaurus) nishikawai* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., ♀, from Mt. Pei-ta-wu Shan.
Scale: 5.0 mm.

terior halves inside lateral margins, each lateral margin gently arcuate in anterior half and almost straight in posterior half and finely bordered, the border continuing onto posterior margin, which is broadly rounded, anterior margin not bordered and almost straight at the middle, anterior angles rectangular though blunt at the corners, posterior ones rounded; surface sparsely scattered with extremely minute punctures visible under high magnification, and with microscopic ground sculpture as on head, being provided on each side in anterior half of the middle with a dorsal series of three small setiferous punctures, of which the anteriormost is situated just behind anterior margin; median line perceptible as a very obsolete impression which disappears both behind anterior margin and before posterior margin; each lateral side sparsely scattered with small setiferous punctures and with two outstanding long blackish setae, one at anterior third and the other in front of posterior margin. Suctellum subtriangular; surface moderately closely, somewhat coarsely and setiferously punctured,

and covered with ground sculpture as on pronotum. Elytra flattened above and subquadrate, transverse (width/length=1.16) and slightly narrower than pronotum (elytra/pronotum=0.96); lateral sides nearly straight, each provided with two outstanding long blackish setae, one at anterior third and the other at posterior third, but they are sometimes missing, posterior margin emarginate at the middle and forming a re-entrant angle, posterior angles somewhat obliquely truncate; surface densely but superficially punctured and densely covered with brownish pubescence.

Abdomen elongate and nearly parallel-sided, basal four visible tergites each transversely and shallowly depressed above along the base, and provided with two pairs of long blackish setae along the posterior margin, though they are sometimes missing; surface of each tergite moderately closely, rather coarsely and superficially punctured and covered with brownish pubescence. Legs relatively long; protarsi widened.

Holotype: ♀, Mt. Pei-ta-wu Shan, 2,520 m alt., Tai-wu Hsiang, P'ing-tung Hsien, southern Taiwan, 18-X-1990, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.

Distribution. Southern Taiwan.

This new species is allied to *Q. (M.) masuzoi* Y. WATANABE (1989, p. 170) from Mt. Neng-kao-pei-feng, but can be distinguished from it by the following points: head more transverse and sparsely covered with extremely minute punctures and with a small depression at the middle behind the frontal depression; each of 8th to 10th antennal segments not transverse; scutellum more closely punctured; elytra more transverse and not so narrow as compared with pronotum.

要 約

渡辺泰明: 台湾から採集された無翅ハネカクシの 2 新種。——上野俊一博士(国立科学博物館)のご厚意によって、1990年10月に実施された台湾高山帯の昆虫類調査の際に得られた興味深い 2 種の新種ハネカクシを検討する機会を得た。それらはいずれも複眼が痕跡的で、後翅が退化しているきわめて特徴的な形態を呈していて、検討した結果いずれも新種と認められたので、下記の通り命名・記載した。

1. *Platydome taiwanensis* Y. WATANABE

正基準標本: ♂, 台湾南投県信義郷觀高, 26-X-1990, 西川喜朗採集。

この種は上記産地の標高 2,550 m の高地で採集され、体色は赤褐色で複眼、後翅ともに退化し、上翅肩部は明瞭にせばまり、洞窟種を思わせるような外部形態を呈している。このような形態的特徴によって本属の他種から容易に区別することができる。

2. *Quedius (Microsaurus) nishikawai* Y. WATANABE

正基準標本: ♀, 台湾屏東県泰武郷北大武山, 18-X-1990, 西川喜朗採集。

明らかにミヤマヒラタハネカクシ種群に含まれる本種は、上記産地の標高 2,520 m の地点で ♀1 頭のみが採集され、南投県能高北峯から採集された *Q. (M.) masuzoi* に近縁のものと考えられる。しかし、本種は頭部がより幅広く、微少な点刻を疎布し、前縁凹陷の中央後方にも小凹陷をそなえ、触角の 8~10 節の各節は幅より明らかに長く、小盾板はより密に点刻され、上翅はより幅広く、したがって前胸背板よりそれほど狭くならないことなどの点によって後者から区別することができる。

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Elytra, Tokyo, 19 (2): 228, November 15, 1991

The Staphylinid Beetles Newly Recorded from Tanegashima Island

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I previously recorded 19 species of staphylinid beetles from Tanegashima Island based on the specimens collected by Dr. K. BABA (WATANABE, 1989, Trans. Essa ent. Soc., Niigata, (67): 67–68).

A small collection of staphylinids collected from Tanegashima Island were given to me through the courtesy of Mr. T. ITO. Among them, there are three species new to the fauna of this island, as recorded below. All the specimens were collected at Kumanoura in Tanegashima Island on June 27, 1965, by Tateo ITO himself. I thank him for his kindness in providing me with the specimens.

1. *Carpelimus (Troginus) exiguus* (ERICHSON), 1 ♀.
2. *Bledius (Pucerus) curvicornis* SHARP, 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀.
3. *Cafius (Remus) histrio* SHARP, 1 ♀.