

## A Large-sized New *Eupiestus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Southeast Asia

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**Abstract** A new species of staphylinid beetle belonging to the genus *Eupiestus* is described from Southeast Asia under the name of *Eupiestus giganteus*. It is readily recognized from the known species of the genus on its large-sized body, long and slender antennae, presence of two pairs of peculiar spines on male head, and of a narrow but deep median sulcus and four foveae on the pronotum.

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine a very interesting species of the genus *Eupiestus* collected from North Borneo, in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The specimen is a male and characterized by large-sized body, long and slender antennae, and by having two pairs of peculiar spines on the head.

The genus *Eupiestus* KRAATZ, belonging to the subfamily Piestinae, comprises such species as have subparallel and more or less rugosely sculptured body. Males of some species are furnished with spines on the head. Eighteen species of this genus have hitherto been recorded in Southeast Asia. Most of them are comparatively small-sized (2.5~4.0 mm), but only the three species, *E. miriceps* FAUVEL, *E. spinifer* FAUVEL and *E. callosus* FAUVEL (male unknown), are large-sized (more than 5.5 mm) and furnished with spines on the male head. After a careful examination, it has become clear that the specimen from North Borneo does not agree with any of the known species. It must be a new species, and will be described in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Professor Yasuaki WATANABE of Tokyo University of Agriculture, for his continuous guidance and encouragement, and to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindness extended to me in various ways. I am also greatly indebted to Mr. Peter HAMMOND, British Museum (Natural History), London, for kindly loaning out the specimens of *Eupiestus miriceps* FAUVEL, *E. spinifer* FAUVEL, *E. spinifer* var. *unicolor* CAMERON and *Eupiestus* sp. Hearty thanks are also due to Dr. Yoshihiko KUROSAWA and Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, who gave me the opportunity of studying interesting material, and to Mr. Sumao KASAHARA for his assistance in preparing the habitus drawing inserted in this paper.

*Eupiestus giganteus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-3)

Body rather depressed above and nearly parallel-sided. Colour black, moderately shining, with mouth-parts, legs, apical segment of abdomen and antennae, except for six reddish brown apical segments, somewhat paler.

Male. Body length: 9.0-9.5 mm (from frontal margin of head including spines to anal end); 8.0-8.5 mm (excluding spines).

Head large, subtriangular, a little wider than pronotum (greatest width of head including spines / greatest width of pronotum = 1.34); frontal apex furnished on either side with a relatively short pointed spine directed forwards and upwards, the margin between the spines being rounded; antennal tubercles greatly developed, expanded laterally forming a transverse callus, with its outermost part produced forwards on each side into a long, stout and slightly incurved spine, which extends far beyond the anterior margin of head; middle of frons longitudinally raised, and on each side of the raised area, there is a relatively deep subcircular fovea; base foveate in the middle; surface stuffed with indistinct, very sparse minute punctures except for three foveae which are covered with distinct reticulate ground sculpture; eyes small but prominent laterally, lying at the lateral ends of antennal tubercles; base of head transversely truncate immediately behind eyes. Antennae very long and filiform, nearly reaching apical third of abdomen; all the segments cylindrical, much longer than broad, basal five segments polished but the remainings are subopaque, 1st segment robust, about 5 times as long as broad and strongly dilated towards apex, 2nd markedly longer than broad (length/width=4.67) but a little shorter than 1st (2nd/1st=0.80), 3rd distinctly longer than broad (length/width=3.40) and a little shorter than 2nd (3rd/2nd=0.61), 4th slightly shorter than 5th (5th/4th=1.16) though longer than broad (length/width=2.20), 5th moderately dilated towards apex, 6th to 10th subequal in length to one another, each 2.3 times as long as broad and slightly dilated apicad, apicalmost a little longer than 10th (apicalmost/10th=1.28), more than three times as long as broad, and subacuminate towards the tip.

Pronotum transverse subcordate, a little narrower than elytra (greatest width of pronotum / greatest width of elytra=0.97) though somewhat wider than long (greatest width of pronotum / length of pronotum measured along the mid-line=1.39), widest just before the middle, remarkably contracted towards base, only feebly narrowed and rounded towards apex; anterior margin broadly rounded at middle and produced forwards, posterior margin almost straight and finely bordered; lateral margins feebly arcuate in anterior half, sinuate in posterior half and finely bordered; anterior angles rounded though not visible from above, posterior angles nearly rectangular, disc with one median sulcus and four foveae, a narrow but deep longitudinal median sulcus reaching neither anterior nor posterior margin, anterior and posterior parts of this sulcus more or less widened out, a large and oblong lateral fovea on each side of median sulcus extending along the lateral margin and about a half as long as pronotum,

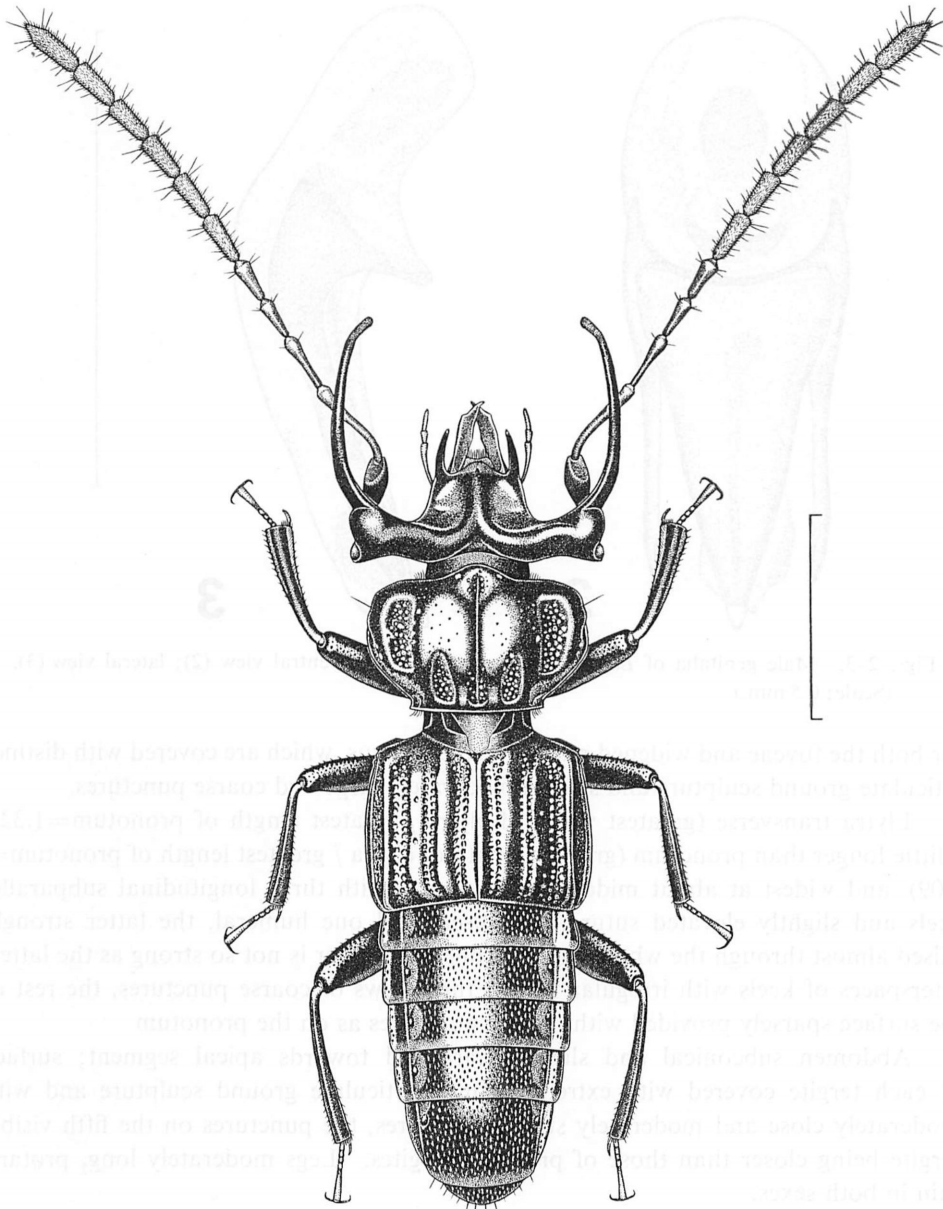
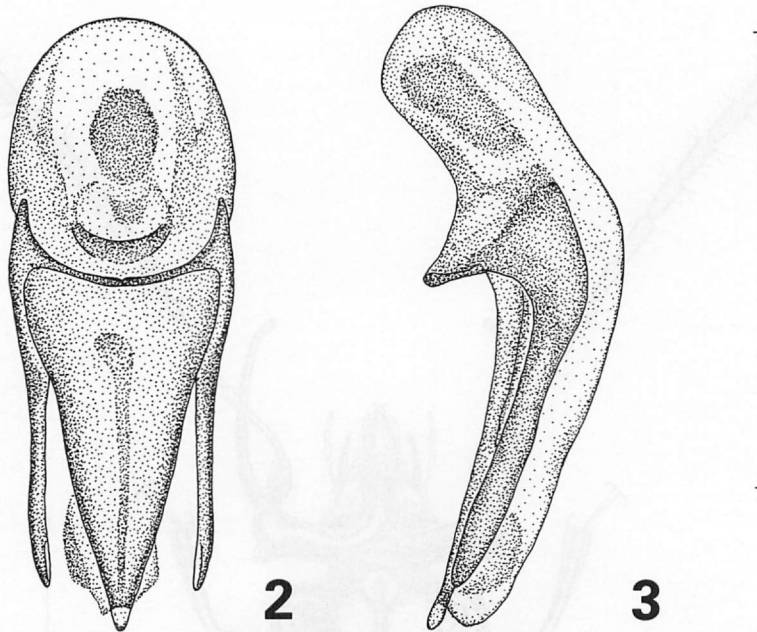


Fig. 1. *Eupiestus giganteus* sp. nov., ♂, from Kenningau in North Borneo. (Scale: 2.0 mm.)

and a small more or less oblong one on either side before the base between the median sulcus and the lateral fovea, extending anteriorly a little beyond the level of posterior end of lateral one; no keels; surface provided with sparse minute punctures, except



Figs. 2-3. Male genitalia of *Eupiestus giganteus* sp. nov.; ventral view (2); lateral view (3).  
(Scale: 0.5 mm.)

for both the foveae and widened part of median sulcus, which are covered with distinct reticulate ground sculpture and several moderately large and coarse punctures.

Elytra transverse (greatest width of elytra / greatest length of pronotum=1.32), a little longer than pronotum (greatest length of elytra / greatest length of pronotum=1.09), and widest at about middle; each elytron with three longitudinal subparallel keels and slightly elevated suture, two discal and one humeral, the latter strongly raised almost through the whole length, while the former is not so strong as the latter, interspaces of keels with irregular two or three rows of coarse punctures, the rest of the surface sparsely provided with minute punctures as on the pronotum.

Abdomen subconical and slightly narrowed towards apical segment; surface of each tergite covered with extremely small reticulate ground sculpture and with moderately close and moderately strong punctures, the punctures on the fifth visible tergite being closer than those of proximal tergites. Legs moderately long, protarsi thin in both sexes.

Male genitalia relatively small, moderately sclerotized and trilobed. Viewed ventrally, median lobe abruptly narrowed apicad in basal third and gradually tapered in apical two-thirds towards the pointed apex. Parameres slender and a little shorter than median lobe.

Female. Body length: 6.8-7.0 mm (from frontal margin of head to anal end).

Different from the male in the following characters: head small, narrower than

pronotum (greatest width of head including eyes / greatest width of pronotum=0.82) and inerm, lacking ante-frontal spine, with small and not spined antennal tubercles; antennae shorter, not extending to the posterior region of elytra, 5th to 10th antennal segments each about as long as wide, 5th strongly dilated towards apex, nearly triangular though 6th to 10th segments are moniliform.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, near Kenningau 16 ml., Sabah, North Borneo, 19-III-1988, M. ITO leg. Preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Paratypes: ♂, ♀, Perak, Malaysia, DOHERTY, Fry coll. 1905, 100 (in coll. British Museum (Natural History), London). The male paratype has lost the second to eleventh segments of the left antenna and the eighth to eleventh segments of the right, as well as the left and right hind tarsi. The antenna glued separately on the card with the specimen is not of this species, but belongs to another kind of insect.

*Distribution.* North Borneo, Malay Peninsula.

*Notes.* This is a remarkable new species readily recognized from the known species of the genus on its large body-size, long and slender antennae, presence of two pairs of peculiar spines, short frontal spine and extremely long spine of antennal tubercle on the male head, and of a narrow but deep median sulcus and four foveae on the pronotum.

## 要 約

柴田泰利: 東南アジア産の大型 *Eupiestus* 属の 1 新種. — 国立科学博物館所蔵の北ボルネオで採集された、きわめて大型で雄の頭部に顕著な 2 対の突起をもつ *Eupiestus* 属の 1 種を検査する機会を得た。

*Eupiestus* 属には現在までに 18 種が記載され、すべて東南アジアから知られている。この属の種はふつう樹皮下から発見され、比較的小型 (2.5~4.0 mm) のものが多い。わずかに *E. miriceps* FAUVEL, *E. spinifer* FAUVEL, *E. callosus* FAUVEL (雄は未知) の 3 種が、やや大型 (5.5 mm 以上) で雄の頭部に顕著な突起をもつことが知られている。北ボルネオ産の種はこの 3 種に近縁のものと考えられたが、検討の結果、新種と認められたので、*Eupiestus giganteus* と命名して記載した。本種はこの属の他種とは、大型であること、雄頭部に 2 対の突起があり、触角は長くて腹部の 2/3 に達すること、そして前胸背板に中央部の細いが深い縦溝と 4 個の凹陷部があることなどにより容易に識別できる。なお、大英自然史博物館から借用した標本中にマレー半島産の本種の雌雄 (副基準標本に指定) があり、北ボルネオとマレー半島とに分布していることが判明した。

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## *Chlaenius rotundus* ANDREWES (Coleoptera, Carabidae) in Southeast Asia

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*Chlaenius rotundus* ANDREWES (1920, p. 24) is a medium-sized callistine carabid originally described from Vietnam and Cambodia. Recently, it was recorded for the first time from Japan (KASAHARA, 1989, pp. 1–3). At the same time, excellent drawings of Japanese material and a photograph of a cotype preserved in the Natural History Museum, London, were given. After its publication, I received two specimens of this species collected in Southeast Asia. Though both are unfortunately females, they perfectly agree with the Japanese form with the exception of short elytra. They have the following standard ratios of body parts:— the specimen from Bali Is.: PW/HW 1.59, PW/PA 1.74, PW/PB 1.18, PW/PL 1.52, PA/PB 0.68, EW/PW 1.38, EL/EW 1.33; the specimen from Celebes Is.: PW/HW 1.52, PW/PA 1.67, PW/PB 1.21, PW/PL 1.40, PA/PB 0.72, EW/PW 1.46, EL/EW 1.35.

Their collecting data are as given below:

1 ♀, Abang, Bali Is., III-1990, native collector; 1 ♀, Poso, Celebes Is., 10~16-II-1990 native collector.

Finally, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for reading the manuscript of this paper.

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