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A New Species of the Genus *Olophrinus* FAUVEL (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) First Recorded from Taiwan

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Abstract A new staphylinid beetle of the genus *Olophrinus* hitherto unrecorded from Taiwan is described and illustrated under the name of *O. suzukii*. It is readily recognized from the known species of the genus on its large and broad body, presence of eight shallow rows of punctures on each elytron, and differently shaped secondary sexual characters on abdominal segments.

The genus *Olophrinus* FAUVEL is one of the small genera of the subfamily Tachyporinae and is known to contain only three species, all of which have been mainly known from Southeast Asia. They are *Olophrinus octolineatus* CAMERON (1918, p. 218) from Borneo, *O. malaisei* SCHEERPELTZ (1965, p. 323) from Burma and *O. striatus* FAUVEL (1895, p. 281) from Burma and India.

In the present paper I am going to describe a fourth new species collected from the temperate forest of the northern and central mountainous areas in Taiwan.

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. Hearty thanks are also due to Dr. Wataru SUZUKI for his help in material, and to Mr. Akinori YOSHITANI for his assistance in preparing the illustration of the whole insect inserted in the present paper.

Genus ***Olophrinus*** FAUVEL

Olophrinus FAUVEL, 1895, Rev. Ent., Caen, **14**, p. 280 (type species: *Olophrinus striatus* FAUVEL, 1895).
—— CAMERON, 1932, Faun. Brit. Ind., Coleopt. Staphyl. III, p. 404.

The genus *Olophrinus* can be readily distinguished from the other genera of the subfamily Tachyporinae by the following combination of characters: body broadly oval and strongly convex above; maxillary palpi with last segment much longer than the 3rd, and about as long as the 2nd; prosternal epimera present; elytra with rows of punctures; mesosternum strongly carinate in the middle, the edge of the keel more or less serrate, extending nearly the whole length of coxae; abdomen with broad and well developed paratergites; posterior tarsi with the 1st segment much broader than and about as long as the three following segments together.

Olophrinus suzukii sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–8)

Body broadly oval and strongly convex above. Colour black; moderately shining; mouth parts, first four segments of antennae reddish testaceous, though the following segments are testaceous; tibiae, tarsi and posterior margin of both pronotum and last abdominal segment more or less rufo-piceous. Length 7–7.5 mm; breadth 2.8–3.0 mm.

Head small, subtriangular, much narrower than pronotum (greatest width of head including eyes / greatest width of pronotum=0.45); surface almost impunctate and covered with coriaceous ground sculpture consisting of dense and extremely small isodiametric meshes except for narrow Y-shaped and shining fronto-clypeal and mid-cranial suture; eyes rather large and strongly protruding from lateral line of head. Antennae long and slender, hardly thickened towards apex, extending a little beyond the hind margin of pronotum; basal four segments polished and cylindrical, the re-

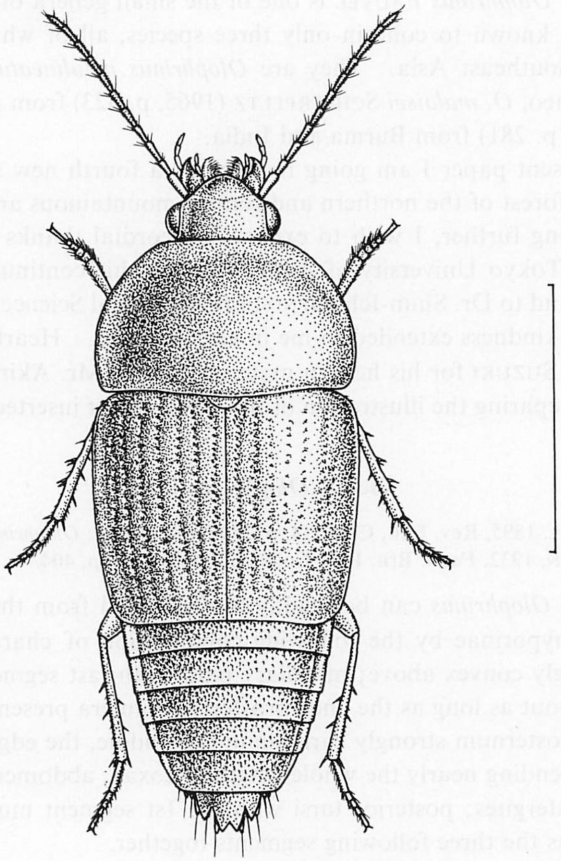
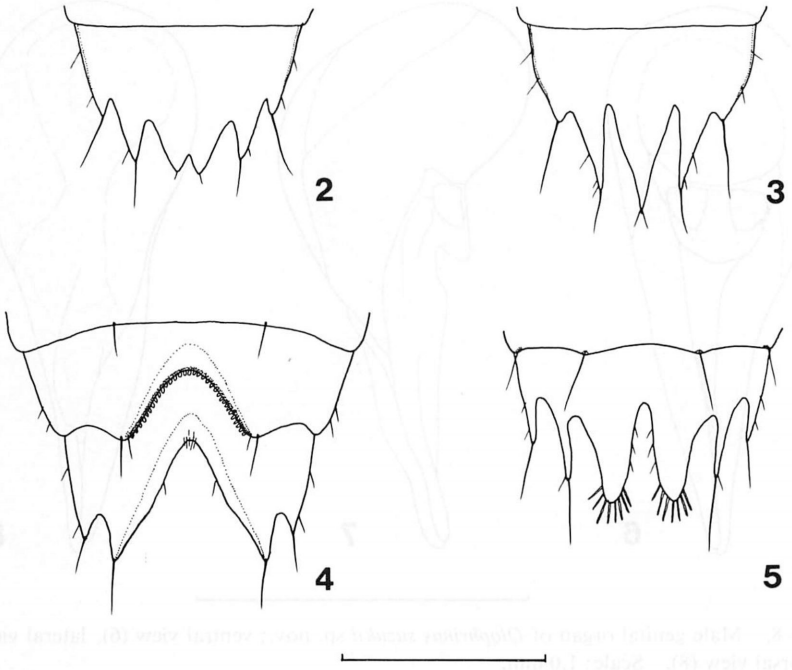


Fig. 1. *Olophrinus suzukii* sp. nov., ♂, from Lalashan in Taiwan. Scale: 3.0 mm.

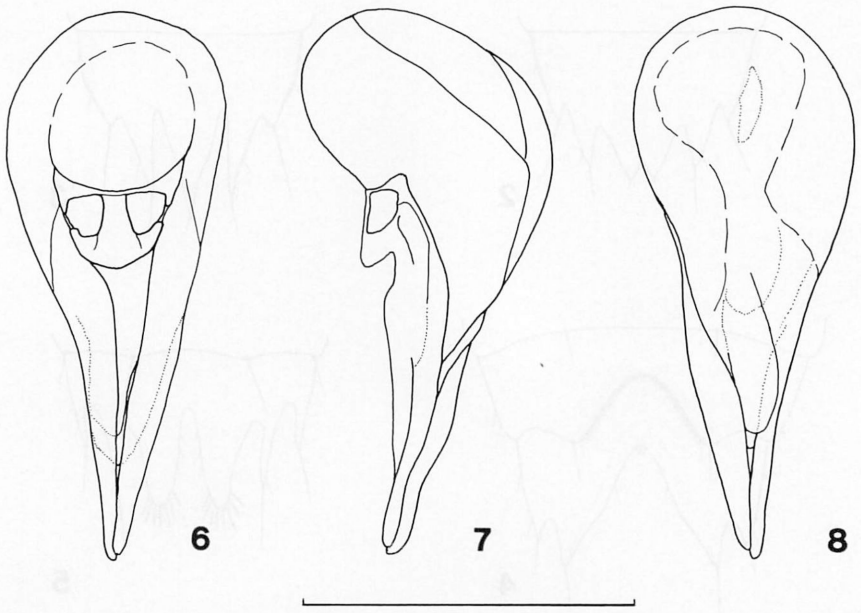


Figs. 2–5. Abdominal segments of *Olophrinus suzukii* sp. nov.; male 8th tergite (2), female 8th tergite (3), male 7th and 8th sternites (4), female 8th sternite (5). Scale: 0.8 mm.

mainings opalescent and more or less depressed, all the segments longer than broad; 1st segment robust and slightly dilated apicad, 2nd the shortest, 3rd much longer than 2nd (3rd/2nd=1.48), 4th a little shorter than 3rd (4th/3rd=0.93), 4th to 10th very gradually diminishing in length, each segment slightly dilated towards the apex, the apicalmost a little longer than 10th (11th/10th=1.27), about twice as long as broad and subacuminate.

Pronotum distinctly transverse (greatest width of pronotum / length of pronotum, measured along the midline=1.70), and slightly narrower than elytra (greatest width of pronotum / greatest width of elytra=0.97), both basal and apical margins finely and feebly bordered, lateral margins finely but distinctly bordered throughout the sides, widest at about posterior third, strongly convergent and gently arcuate to broadly rounded anterior angles but feebly so towards obtusely rounded posterior angles; dorsal surface with a few small punctures a little before the basal margin, otherwise very sparingly and very perceptibly punctured, and covered with coriaceous ground sculpture similar to that of head though the meshes are finer. Scutellum semicircular, coriaceous ground sculpture consisting of dense and shallow reticulate meshes, impunctate.

Elytra nearly trapezoidal, sutural length about one and three times as long as



Figs. 6–8. Male genital organ of *Olophrinus suzukii* sp. nov.; ventral view (6), lateral view (7), dorsal view (8). Scale: 1.0 mm.

pronotum at midline, somewhat wider than long (greatest width of elytra / length of elytra, measured along the suture from the apex of scutellum to the posterior margin= 1.28), widest just behind anterior angles, and slightly narrowed towards apex, anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; each elytron with eight rows of punctures, the five inner ones disappearing at about one-eighth from the apices, two sublateral ones consisting of finer punctures than the inner ones, disappearing in front of the middle and distinct on the disc but more or less obliterated near the apices, the lateralmost one just in the marginal groove; interspaces between the rows of punctures covered with irregularly transverse waved ground sculpture and with extremely fine, sparing punctures.

Abdomen broad, gradually tapering towards apex; abdominal tergites completely devoid of pruinose spots, covered with very fine microscopic coriaceous ground sculpture visible under high magnification; basal region of each segment coarsely and moderately closely punctured, but the remaining posterior surface is very finely, though not closely punctured.

Male. Basal four segments of front tarsi strongly widened. Eighth tergite with bifid median lobe a little longer than lateral lobes, median emargination shallow. Seventh sternite with apical margin broadly and deeply emarginate, the emargination bordered by short coarse granules. Eighth sternite with a broad, deep, triangular excision at the posterior margin, lateral margin with a short dentiform process on each

side near apex. Male genital organ well sclerotized and somewhat asymmetrical. Median lobe short and narrowed towards the narrowly rounded apex. Paramere long and slender, gradually tapering to apex; viewed ventrally, the apical portion slightly overlapping each other.

Female. Eighth tergite with three long narrow lobes, apical margin of the median lobe entire and a little longer than lateral lobes. Eighth sternite with median fimbriate lobes obviously long and broad, separated by a moderately deep, narrow emargination.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, near Mt. Lalashan, about 1,700 m alt., on the borders between Taoyuan and Taipei Hsiens, Taiwan, 25–VII–1978, W. SUZUKI leg. Allotype: ♀, near Meifeng, about 2,100 m alt., Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 28–VII–1979, Y. SHIBATA leg. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same locality and data as for the allotype.

The holo- and allotypes are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, and paratypes are deposited in the author's private collection.

Notes. The present new species can be readily recognized from the known members of the genus on the following characters: body larger and broader, the presence of remarkable microsculpture consisting of isodiametric meshes on head and pronotum, and of eight shallow rows of punctures on each elytron, and differently shaped male and female secondary sexual characters on the 7th and 8th abdominal tergites and sternites.

A male specimen from Mt. Lalashan was collected by beating the lower parts of *Miscanthus sinensis* growing along the mountain path. All the specimens from Meifeng were found from under fallen leaves accumulated at the margin of a broadleaved forest.

The specific name is given after Dr. Wataru SUZUKI, who offered the interesting material for the author's study.

要　約

柴田泰利: 台湾から未記録の *Olophrinus* 属の1新種. —— *Olophrinus* 属はシリホソハネカクシ亜科 Tachyporinae の小さい属で，この亜科の他属のものとは体が幅広で上面が強く膨隆し，上翅には列状の点刻列をもつことなどで識別される.

この属のものは分布が東南アジアに限定され，現在までに *Olophrinus octolineatus* CAMERON がボルネオ，*O. striatus* FAUVEL がビルマとインド，それに *O. malaisei* SCHEERPELTZ がビルマから記録されている.

今回，台湾の北部と中部の山岳地帯からこの属の第4番目の種が採集されたが，検討の結果，新種と認められたので，*Olophrinus suzukii* と命名して記載した.

Olophrinus suzukii は大型で幅広，頭と胸部は等軸で顆粒状の微細印刻におおわれ，光沢は鈍く，上翅の8列の点刻列は浅く，雌雄の腹部第 7，8 節の第二次性徴が特異であることなどにより，既知の種から容易に区別される.

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A New Record of *Pinophilus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Japan

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Pinophilus sautteri BERNHAUER

Pinophilus sautteri BERNHAUER, 1935, Koleopt. Rdsch., **21**: 42 (Taiwan).

Specimens examined. 1 ♀, Yona, Okinawa-Hontô, Okinawa Pref., Japan, 24–III–1988, T. UENO leg.; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Kenting Park, Pingtung Hsien, Taiwan, 12–VIII–1973, Y. SHIBATA leg., same locality, 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 11–VIII–1974, Y. SHIBATA leg.

Distribution. Japan, Taiwan.

The present species resembles *P. lewisius* SHARP in general appearance, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the smaller body and short elytra (length of elytra / length of pronotum=0.75).

I am much indebted to Mr. Teruhisa UENO for his kind support of the material.