

## Three New Species of the Genus *Nazeris* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Taiwan

Tateo Iro

E7–303, Otokoyama Yutoku 8, Yawata, Kyoto, 614 Japan

**Abstract** Three new staphylinid beetles of the genus *Nazeris* are described from Taiwan under the names of *N. smetanai* sp. nov., *N. yasutoshii* sp. nov. and *N. simulans* sp. nov.

In the present paper, I am going to describe three new species of Taiwanese *Nazeris* collected by Dr. A. SMETANA and Mr. Y. SHIBATA. They resemble the species belonging to the *N. femoralis* group but are easily recognized on the unarmed male hind trochanters. On an accompanying map (Fig. 8), the distribution of the new species will be shown.

### *Nazeris smetanai* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2)

Body rather small but robust, shining, black, mandibles, labrum and basal two or three segments of antennae reddish brown, maxillary and labial palpi, remaining antennal segments and legs yellowish brown; pubescence on body surface dark brown to black.

Length: 4.7 mm.

Head suborbicular rather than subquadrate, a little longer than wide (1.05 : 1), coarsely, closely and more or less irregularly punctate, the arrangement of punctures slightly disturbed on subdepressed frons; labrum clearly four-toothed, widely and triangularly notched in middle, the inner two teeth thick and a little longer than the outer two; vertex gently convex; eyes relatively large, prominent, the longitudinal diameter clearly larger than a half the length of postgena; postgenae roundly narrowed toward neck; antennae slightly surpassing the middle of pronotum, all the segments distinctly longer than wide, 1st segment very robust and nearly as long as the following two segments together, 2nd shortest but wide, 3rd to 10th gradually shortened distad, 11th slightly longer and wider than the 10th. Ventral surface of head similarly punctate though more regularly to the dorsal surface; mentum shiny, submentum less so.

Pronotum oval, longer than wide (1.14 : 1), a little shorter (0.93 : 1) and

narrower than head (0.86:1), widest at apical third, from where the sides are strongly rounded apicad and gently so basad; disc more coarsely punctate than on head, the punctures becoming less coarse laterad, somewhat irregularly arranged near median line, which is narrow, hardly discernible, and traceable in basal half, with feeble depression on each side.

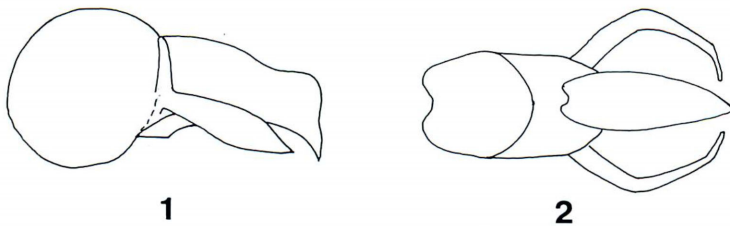
Elytra subtriangular, moderately narrowed at shoulders, considerably shorter than pronotum (0.86:1), width at the widest part near apices about twice as wide as bases and hardly wider than pronotal width; surface slightly undulate, coarsely, closely and a little rugosely punctate, the punctures intermediate in size between those on head and on pronotum. Prosternum coarsely and transversely seriate-punctate, median carina rather obtuse and almost vanishing at the apical extremity. Scutellum perceptibly punctate.

Abdomen slightly dilated laterad, punctures on basal tergites similarly sized as those on head, becoming finer toward apical tergites, those on each sternite coarser than on the corresponding tergite, those on terminal tergite very fine and obsolete. In male, 5th sternite scarcely, 6th weakly and 7th moderately depressed along middle, 8th sternite not depressed and rather widely and shallowly excised at apical margin in middle; hind trochanters without any hooks on outer sides.

Male genitalia trilobed, median lobe composed of basal spheroidal piece and apical sclerotized part, the apical part shaped as a bamboo-leaf, pointed at tip and slightly curved ventrad; a pair of apophyses heavily sclerotized, strongly expanded laterad, sharply pointed at apices, not extending beyond the apex of median lobe and clearly thickened in middle, when viewed laterally.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Taipingshan (1,880 m), Ilan Hsien, Taiwan, 14-VII-1993, A. SMETANA leg. (Canadian National Insect Collection, Ottawa).

Though the present species is generally similar in the punctuation to the members of the *N. femoralis* group, it is easily distinguished from the latter by the unarmed male hind trochanters. It is also allied to *N. pallidipes* REITTER from Caucasus in the robust body, but is immediately discriminated by much closer punctures on the body, obviously shorter labral teeth and quite different shape of aedeagus.



Figs. 1-2. *Nazeris smetanai* sp. nov.; 1, aedeagus in lateral view; 2, same in ventral view.

*Nazeris yasutoshii* sp. nov.

(Figs. 3-4)

Body a little shiny, reddish black, head slightly lightened, mandibles, labrum, and basal two or three segments of antennae reddish brown, remaining antennal segments, maxillary and labial palpi and legs brownish yellow; pubescence on body surface dark brown to black.

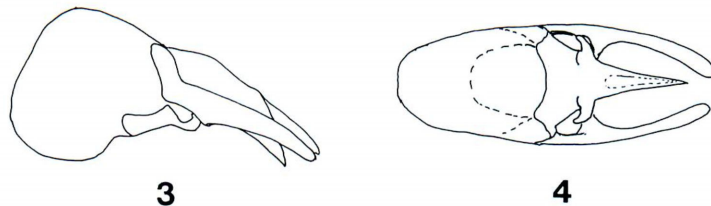
Length: 5.0 mm.

Head subquadrate, slightly longer than wide (1.07:1), coarsely, closely and rather regularly punctate, the punctures scarcely disturbed in arrangement even on subdepressed frons; labrum with inner teeth a little longer than the outer; vertex evenly convex, postgenae subparallel-sided, slightly and sublinearly narrowed behind and widely angulated toward neck; eyes moderate-sized, with the longitudinal diameter about a half the length of postgena; antennae slender, extending beyond the middle of pronotum, all the segments clearly longer than wide, 1st segment robust and longest, 2nd shortest, 3rd to 10th gradually decreasing in length distad, 10th approximately equal in length to 2nd and shorter than 11th. Ventral surface of head similarly punctate to the dorsal surface.

Pronotum ovate, longer than wide (1.20:1), about as long as and narrower than head (0.89:1), widest at apical third, from where the lateral sides are more gently rounded basad than apicad; discal punctures coarse and close, slightly coarser than on head, and somewhat irregular in arrangement on both sides of median line, which exists in basal half.

Elytra widened apicad, rather weakly contracted at bases, shorter than pronotum (0.79:1), widest near apices, and as wide as pronotal width; surface slightly undulate and coarsely, rugosely punctate, the punctures a little irregular in form due to slight undulations. Prosternum with median carina diminishing apicad in height, and almost invisible near apical margin.

Abdomen slightly enlarged laterad, widest at 6th segment, from which it is narrowed both apicad and basad, with punctures coarse and close on basal tergites, fine and sparse on apical tergites, those on sternites deeper than on the opposite tergites. In male, 6th sternite very weakly or scarcely depressed along middle, 7th sternite weakly so, 8th sternite not depressed and rather deeply and triangularly



Figs. 3-4. *Nazeris yasutoshii* sp. nov.; 3, aedeagus in lateral view; 4, same in ventral view.

excised at apical margin in middle, each hind trochanter and hind femur normally formed, without any specific features.

Male genitalia with apical part of median lobe sharply triangular, bending ventrad, pointed at apex and provided with a pair of lateral processes near basal third, the processes semitransparent, incurved and directed backward at apices; apophyses rather weakly sclerotized, with a distinct triangular tooth on each inner side at basal third, slightly incrassate apicad in ventral view and moderately extending beyond the tip of median lobe.

Holotype: ♂, Near Chihtuan, Ilan Hsien, Taiwan, 23-VII-1978, Y. SHIBATA leg. (Tokyo University of Agriculture Collection, Tokyo).

The present species resembles *N. persimilis* in general appearance with the exception of the following differences: the male hind trochanters not uncinata, the aedeagal shape quite different, and the male 7th sternite more deeply and more distinctly depressed.

This species is named after Mr. Yasutoshi SHIBATA, Tokyo, to whom I am much indebted for his offer of material and in many other ways.

*Nazeris simulans* sp. nov.

(Figs. 5-7)

Body a little shining, reddish brown, head slightly lightened, abdomen darkened, antennae except for 1st segment, mouth part and legs sordid yellow, with brownish to blackish pubescence.

Length: 4.7-5.0 mm.

Head nearly quadrate, a little longer than wide (1.05 : 1), coarsely, closely and

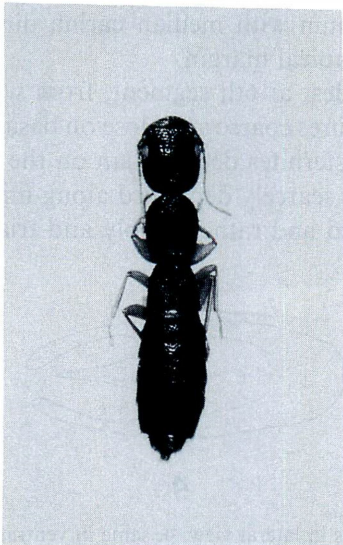


Fig. 5. *Nazeris simulans* sp. nov.

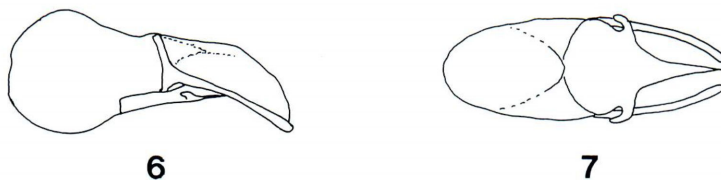
regularly punctate but a little irregularly so on weakly depressed frons; vertex evenly convex; eyes moderate-sized, the longitudinal diameter subequal to a half the length of postgena, postgenae subparallel-sided, widely angulately narrowed toward neck; antennae extending beyond the middle of pronotum, all the segments apparently longer than wide, 1st segment very robust and about as long as the following two segments together, 2nd segment shortest but wide, each segment of 3rd to 10th shorter than the preceding one, 11th slightly longer and wider than the 10th.

Pronotum oval, longer than wide (1.24:1), a little longer (1.04:1) and narrower (0.88:1) than head; lateral sides, each bearing two or three long setae near the widest part at apical third, arcuately convergent apicad and gradually and sublinearly so basad; discal punctures coarse, close and deep, becoming finer laterad, and slightly disarranged along middle near base by median line which is hardly observable, with faint depression on each side. Scutellum small and seemingly devoid of distinct punctures. Prosternum with median carina weakened near apex.

Elytra very short, narrowed basad, not strongly contracted at shoulders, much shorter (0.72:1) and scarcely narrower than pronotum, coarsely, closely and somewhat rugosely punctate.

Abdomen slightly dilated toward 6th segment, then narrowed toward apical segments, without any microsculpture, and with punctures usually diminishing distad in size. In male, 7th sternite hardly depressed along middle, 8th sternite not depressed and triangularly excised at apical margin; hind femora and hind trochanters without any peculiarities.

Male genitalia similar in structure to those of the preceding species, but slightly more slender and delicate, median lobe similarly curved ventrad, sharply pointed at the tip and with a pair of lateral processes behind middle; apophyses much thinner, hardly extending beyond the tip of median lobe and not bearing teeth on the inner side at base.



Figs. 6–7. *Nazeris simulans* sp. nov.; 6, aedeagus in lateral view; 7, same in ventral view.

Holotype: ♂, Near Juisui Spa (400 m), Hualien Hsien, Taiwan, 26–III–1980, Y. SHIBATA leg. (Tokyo University of Agriculture Collection, Tokyo). Paratype: 1 ♀, the same locality as holotype (260 m), 11–VIII–1976, Y. SHIBATA leg.

*Further specimens examined.* 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (teneral), the same data as holotype.

The present species differs from the preceding as follows: the elytra relatively

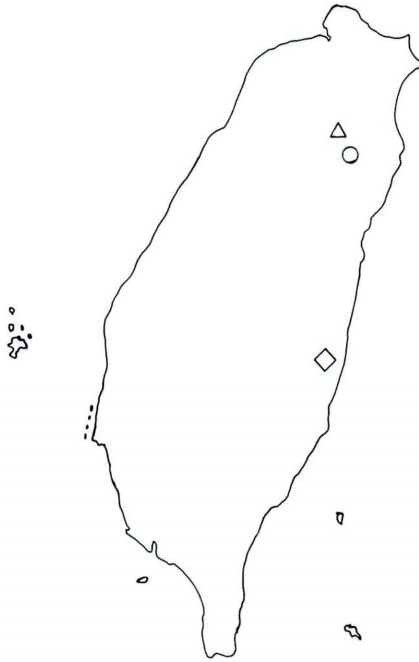


Fig. 8. Map showing the localities of ○—*Nazeris smetanai* sp. nov., △—*Nazeris yasutoshii* sp. nov., and ◇—*Nazeris simulans* sp. nov.

short, the pronotum proportionally longer, the male 6th and 7th sternites of abdomen more shallowly depressed and the apophyses of aedeagus edentate on inner sides.

### Acknowledgment

I am heartily thankful to Dr. A. SMETANA, Ottawa, and Mr. Y. SHIBATA, Tokyo, for their kindness in offering the material used in this study.

### 要 約

伊藤建夫：台湾産 *Nazeris* 属ハネカクシの3新種について。——台湾産の *Nazeris* 属ハネカクシを3種記載した。これらは点刻が *femoralis* 群のものに類似するが、雄の後転節に鉤状突起をもたないことにより容易に区別することができる。本論文では3種を記載するとともに、その分布図を示した。

### References

- BERNHAEUER, M., & K. SCHUBERT, 1912. Staphylinidae III. In JUNK, W., & S. SCHENKLING (eds.), *Coleopt. Cat.*, pars 40: 191–288.  
 ITO, T., 1985. On the species of *Nazeris* from Taiwan (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae). *Ent. Rev. Japan*, **50**: 53–57.

- ITO, T., 1995 a. A second report of the *Nazeris* species (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Taiwan. *Spec. Bull. Jpn. Soc. Coleopterol., Tokyo*, (4): 335–340.
- 1995 b. Notes on the species of *Nazeris* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Taiwan. *Elytra, Tokyo*, **23**: 77–81.
- JARRIGE, J., 1948. Staphylinides nouveaux d'Asie orientale. *Notes ent. chin.*, **12**: 40–41.
- KOCH, C., 1939. Über neue und wenig bekannte paläarktische Paederinae (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae). *Ent. Bl.*, **35**: 156–172.
- SHIBATA, Y., 1986. A list of genera and species new to Taiwan and new data on distribution of the Staphylinidae discovered from Taiwan since 1973 (Insecta: Staphylinidae). *Annual Bull. Nichidai Sanko*, (24): 109–128.
- WATANABE, Y., & XIAO, N.-n., 1993. A new species of the genus *Nazeris* from Yunnan Province, South China. *Elytra, Tokyo*, **21**: 129–133.
- ZHENG, F.-k., 1992. Four new species of the genus *Nazeris* FAUVEL from China. *Acta ent. sin.*, **35**: 87–91.

---

*Elytra, Tokyo*, **24** (1): 47–48, May 15, 1996

## On the Microhabitat of *Taeniocerus pygmaeus* (Coleoptera, Passalidae)<sup>1)</sup>

**Masahiro KON**

School of Environmental Science, The University of Shiga Prefecture,  
Hikone, Shiga, 522 Japan,

**Kunio ARAYA**

Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies,  
Kyoto University, Sakyo, Kyoto, 606–01 Japan

and

**Yutaka JOHKI**

Showa Women's Junior College, Setagaya, Tokyo, 154 Japan

JOHKI and KON (1989) pointed out that passalid species living in the detritus-like microhabitats bear markedly wide front tibiae as compared with ones living either in the gallery excavated into fallen trees or under the bark of dead trees, and showed three species of the genus *Taeniocerus* KAUP with wide tibiae, *T. bicanthatus* (PERCHERON), *T. platypus* (KAUP) and *T. pygmaeus* (KAUP). Of these, the former two species have been reported to

---

1) The present research was supported in part by the Grant-in-Aid from the Japan Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (No. 04041068).