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Three New Species of the Batrisine Genera, *Batriclator*, *Tribasodites* and *Smetanabatrus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae) from Myanmar and Thailand

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Abstract The following three species of three genera belonging to the genus group of *Tribasodes* of the tribe Batrisini are described: *Batriclator myanmaricus* sp. nov. from Myanmar and Thailand, *Tribasodites denticornis* sp. nov. from Myanmar, and *Smetanabatrus alesi* sp. nov. from Myanmar.
Key words: Pselaphinae, new species, *Batriclator*, *Tribasodites*, *Smetanabatrus*, Myanmar, Thailand.

Introduction

In the course of our research project "Biological Inventory with Special Attention to Myanmar", three new species of the pselaphine tribe Batrisini, subtribe Batrisina were discovered from Tanintharyi Region, southern Myanmar. They belong to the genera, *Batriclator* Jeannel, 1957, *Tribasodites* Jeannel, 1960 and *Smetanabatrus* Yin *et al*., 2013. The new species of the genus *Batriclator* was found also from Kaeng Krachan National Park and a few other spots ranging from western to southern Thailand. All the three genera are included in the genus group of *Tribasodes* defined by Nomura and Idris (2003), which is highly diversified in the tropical and subtropical areas of East to Southeast Asia.

Material and Methods

Many type specimens of the new species, *Batriclator myanmaricus*, were collected by light traps of Nakase system (NLT, hereafter) shown by Nomura *et al*. (2013), Nomura and Pham (2019), etc. The collected specimens were washed and dissected in 70 % ethanol or cleared in 10 % KOH water solution for detailed examination. Male genitalia were mounted in Canada balsam on a small glass slide on the same pin with the specimen as suggested by Maruyama (2004). Measurements of the body and parts were made with a stereo microscope (Leica MZ Apo). For the SEM observation, all specimens were air dried, uncoated, and illustrated with a SEM fit with a digital microscope system (KEYENCE VHX-2000 + VHX-D510) under AV 0.9–2.0 kv. The holotype and paratypes of all new species described herein are tentatively deposited in the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, Japan (NMNS).

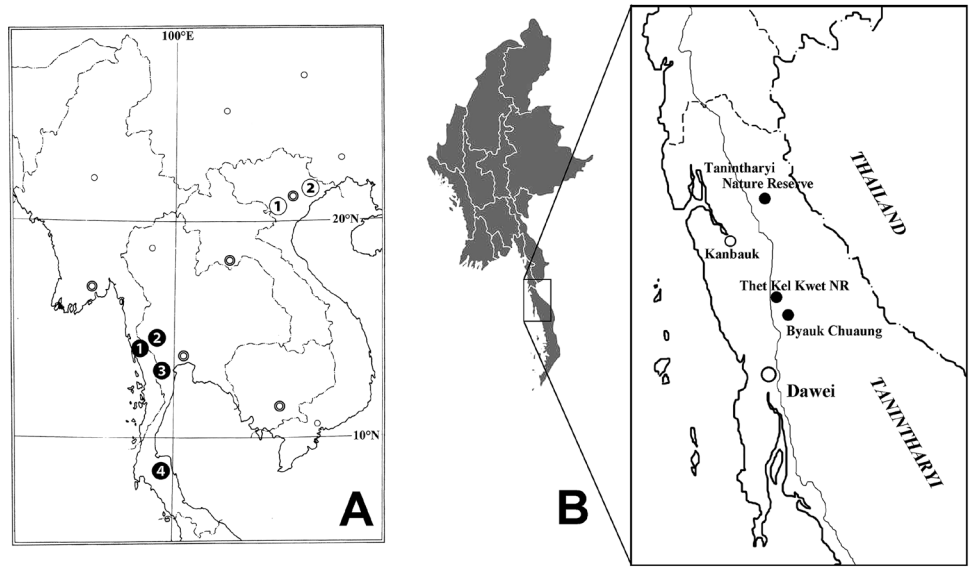

Fig. 1. A map of distributional points of two *Batriclator* species. —— A, Collected points of species: black circles, *B. myanmaricus* sp. nov. (1, Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, Myanmar; 2, Pahatard Watershed, Thailand; 3, Kaeng Krachan National Part, Thailand; 4, Khao Luang National Park, Thailand); white circles, *B. trabisoides* JEANNEL (1, Hoah Binh (type locality), Vietnam; 2, Tay Yen Thu Nature Reserve, Vietnam); B, Enlarged map of Tanintaryi Region.

Taxonomy

Genus ***Batriclator*** JEANNEL, 1957

Batriclator JEANNEL, 1957: 11. Type species by original designation: *Batrisodes rajah* RAFFRAY, 1894.

Remarks. This genus was defined by JEANNEL (1957) with three component species, *Batriclator rajah* (RAFFRAY, 1894) known from Singapore, *B. hirsutus* (JEANNEL, 1952) from Java, and *B. trabisoides* JEANNEL, 1957 from Vietnam. It is characterized by the large and stout body, the laterally bispinulate pronotum and the male sexual patch on the frons including a transverse concavity, the anteromedian and posteromedian nodules, and a pair of trichomes between the nodules. This genus is closely allied to the genus *Tribasodites* established by JEANNEL (1960) by having the laterally bispinulate pronotum, the male hind trochanter with large spine, the asymmetrical male genitalia with large dorsal apophysis, and the male sexual patch on the frons or the antennal club. However, it is separable from *Tribasodites* by the very strongly projected posteromedian nodule in the male sexual patch on the head and the dorsal apophysis of the male genitalia accompanied with a large, slender hook-like spine on the dorsoapical side.

Batriclator myanmaricus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1A, 2 & 3)

Holotype male (Fig. 2A), Point D3, 60 m in alt., Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, Tanintharyi Region, S Myanmar, 14°44’03’’N, 98°09’35’’E, 12–13.XI.2018, S. NOMURA leg., by NLT. Paratypes:

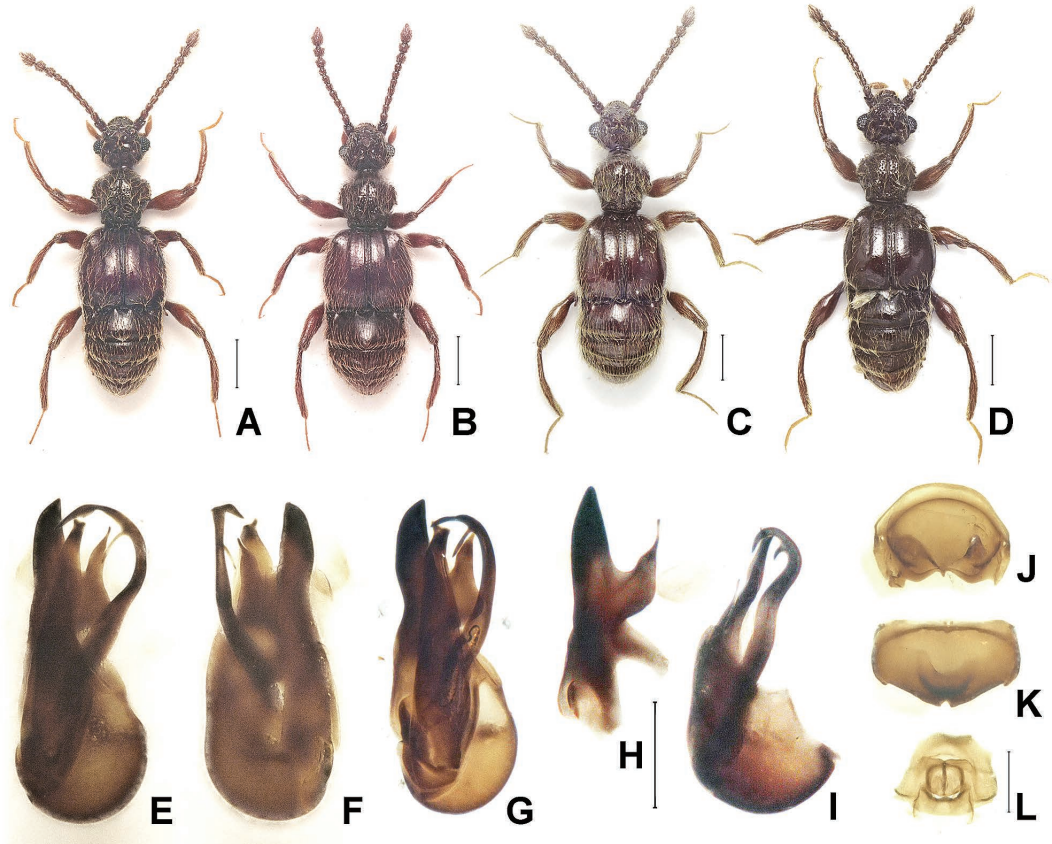

Fig. 2. Two species of *Batriclator*. —— A–C, E–G & J–L, *B. myanmaricus* sp. nov.; D, H & I, *B. trabisoides* Jeannel. —— A, Habitus, male from Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, Myanmar; B, ditto, female from the same locality; C, ditto, male from Kaeng Krachan, Thailand; D, ditto, male from Tay Yen Tu Nature Reserve; E. genitalia of male from Tanintharyi Nature Reserve in dorsal view; F. ditto, in ventral view; G. ditto from Kaeng Krachan in dorsal view; H. basal stalk of genitalia of male from Tay Yen Tu Nature Reserve; I, ditto, basal capsule and dorsal apophysis; J, female abdominal tergite VIII; K, female abdominal sternite VIII; L, female genital plate. Scale = 0.50 mm for A–D, 0.20 mm for E–L.

[Myanmar] 2 males and 2 females, same data as holotype; 3 males and 2 females, same data as holotype, but 14–15.XI.2018; 1 female, Byauk Chaung, 69 m in alt., Tanintharyi Region, 14°19’45.9”N, 98°14’41.1”E, 15.II.2020, S. Nomura leg., by sifting leaf litter; [Thailand] 2 males, Pahatard Watershed, Res. Sta. Thong Pha Phum, Kanchanaburi, W Thailand, 20–21.V.2013, S. Ohmomo leg., by LT; 1 male, 16 km point, Kaeng Krachan National Park, W Thailand, 22.X.2010, M. Maruyama leg., by LT; 1 female, sama locality as above, but 25.X.2010, S. Nomura leg., by NLT; 1 male, same data as above, but 28.X.2010; 1 male same data as above, but 29.X.2010; 1 male, Ban Krang Camp, Kaeng Krachan National Park, W Thailand, 28.X.2010, M. Maruyama leg., by LT; 1 female, Ban Krang Camp, 322 m in alt., 12°47’58”N, 99°27’15”E, Kaeng Krachan National Park, W Thailand, 16. III.2012, S. Nomura leg., by NLT; 1 male and 1 female, same data as above, but 20.III.2012; 1 male, 17 km point, 313 m in alt., Kaeng Krachan National Park, W Thailand, 21.III.2012, S. Nomura leg., by NLT; 1 male, Karom Station, Khao Luang National Park, S Thailand, 1–2.XI.2009, S. Nomura leg., by LT.; 1 female, same data as above, but 29.X.–3.XI.2009.

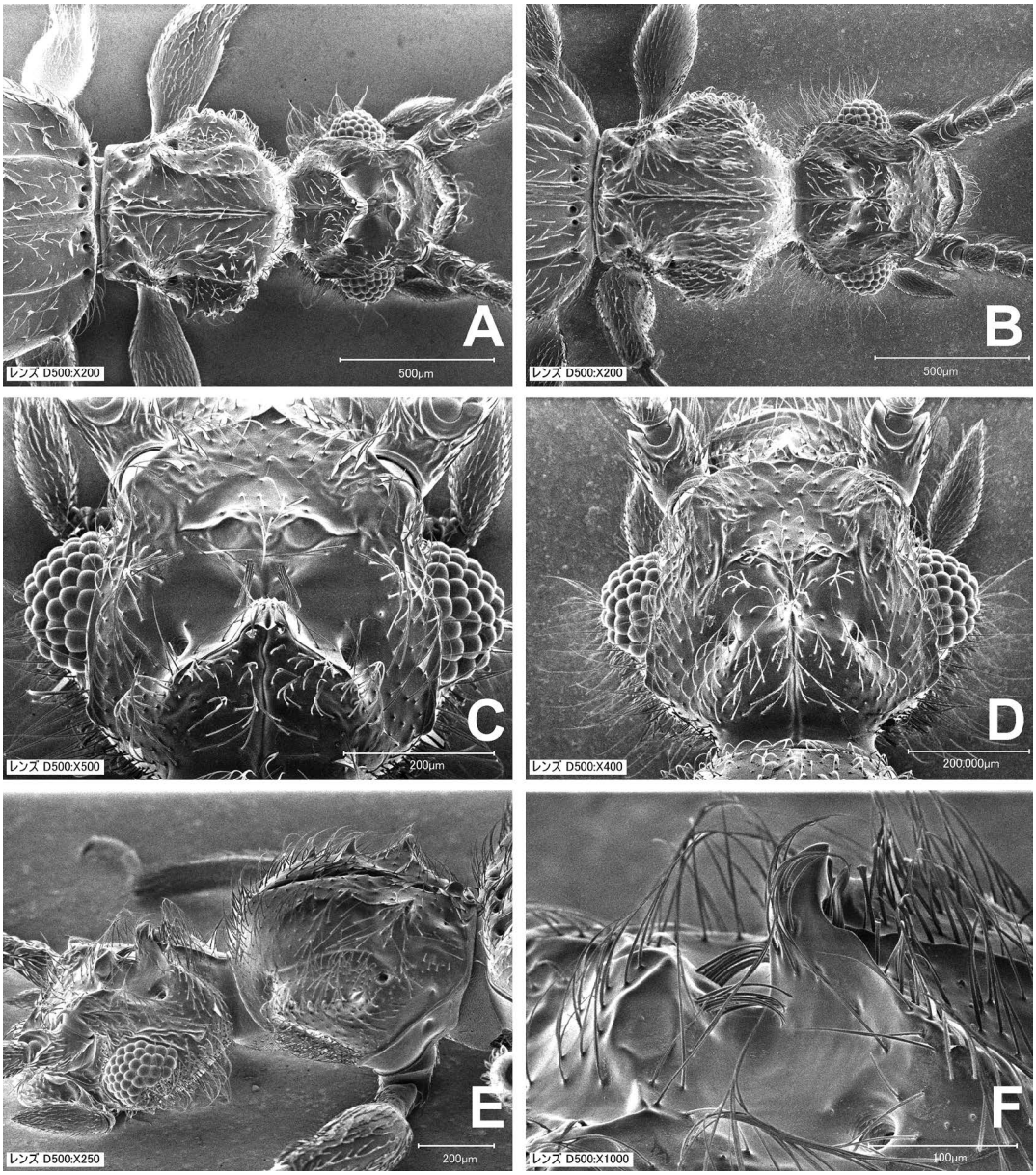

Fig. 3. SEM photos of *Batriclator myanmaricus* sp. nov. —— A, C, E & F, Male from Tanintharyi Nature Reserve; B & D, ditto, female. —— A & B, Head and pronotum in dorsal view; C & D, head in dorsal view; E, head and pronotum in lateral view; F, head in lateral view, enlarged.

M a l e (Fig. 2A & C). Body large, stout. Length 2.65–3.33 mm, width 0.90–1.03 mm. Head (Fig. 3C) slightly longer than wide, nearly quadrate; clypeus arcuate on anterior margin; frons weakly depressed; vertex rough-faced, with pair of large depressions, anterior and posterior nodules along median line, posterior nodule strongly projected dorsad, pair of small trichomes between anterior and posterior nodules (Fig. 3F); postgenae large, slightly convex. Eyes large, semispherical, strongly con-

vex, each composed of about 45 facets. Antennae elongate, length 1.17–1.35 mm, reaching base of elytra; antennomere 1 thick, subcylindrical; 2 to 7 each small, slightly longer than wide; 8 small, subglobose; 9 to 10 thick, nearly subglobose; 11 largest, nearly ovoid. Maxillary palpi short, thick; palpomere 4 fusiform.

Pronotum (Fig. 3A) wider than long, with pair of large lateral denticles near middle, very broad before denticles, narrowed behind denticles, rough-faced, covered with long hairs on dorsal side. Elytra slightly wider than long, broad, weakly convex on dorsal side, covered with long hairs; each elytron with three basal foveae, with long discal stria beginning from outer basal fovea. Legs elongate, short, stout; fore tibiae slender, each slightly arcuate on inner side, with very short mucro at apex; mid tibiae slender, each almost straight on inner side, with short mucro at apex; hind trochanter short, stout, with large spine on ventroapical side. Metasternum large, feebly convex on ventral side, with median longitudinal sulcus.

Abdomen about as long as elytra, slightly longer than wide; tergite IV largest, wider than long, convex in ventromedian part, with pair of very short, triangular mediobasal carinae, and pair of small, triangular paratergites. Male genitalia (Fig. 2E–G) strongly sclerotized; basal capsule nearly ovoid, rounded basally, with large, bifurcate basal stalk in apical part; dorsal apophysis consisting of two large spines, long spine slender, arcuately curved in basal part, bifurcate in apical part, very narrow and elongate at apex; short spine almost straight, thick in basal part, then gradually narrowed distad, with short, oblique spine at apex.

F e m a l e (Fig. 2B). Similar to male. Body length 2.18–2.94 mm, width 0.80–0.99 mm. Smaller than male, head rough-faced on dorsal side, without depression nor nodule. Antennae slender, 1.05–1.36 mm in length. Legs similar to those of male, but fore and mid tibiae without mucro. Abdominal tergite VIII (Fig. 2J) ovoid, transverse; sternite VIII (Fig. 2K) semicircular, wider than long; genital plate (Fig. 2L) weakly sclerotized, complicatedly formed by small, lamellar sclerites.

Distribution. Southern Myanmar (Tanintharyi Region), Western to Southern Thailand

Remarks. This new species is very similar to *Batriclator trabisoides* (Fig. 2D) described from North Vietnam (Hoa Binh) by JEANNEL (1957), whose recorded points are shown in the white circles in Fig. 1A. The new species is separable from *B. trabisoides* by having the long and arcuate spine (Fig. 2E–G) on the dorsal apophysis (short and sinuate in the latter species as shown in Fig. 2H & I).

Etymology. The new name of this species is associated with the type locality, Myanmar.

Genus ***Tribasodites*** JEANNEL, 1960

Tribasodites JEANNEL, 1960: 411. Type species by original designation: *Tribasodites antennalis* JEANNEL, 1960.

Remarks. The genus *Tribasodites* defined by JEANNEL (1960) is characterized by the following characters: 1) each elytron bears three basal foveae, 2) the pronotum is with a pair of large denticles on both lateral sides near the middle, 3) the male sexual characters are represented on the antennae or the frons. According to NOMURA and AUNG (2020), the genus *Tribasodites* has not been known from Myanmar.

Tribasodites denticornis sp. nov.

(Figs. 4–6)

Holotype male (Fig. 4A), Point D4, ca. 100 m in alt., Tanintharyi Nature Reserve, Tanintharyi Region, S Myanmar, 14°44’22’’N, 98°11’42’’E, 12.II.2020, S. NOMURA leg., by sifting leaf litter.

M a l e. Body middle-sized, elongate, length 1.88 mm, width 0.73 mm. Head (Fig. 6A) wider

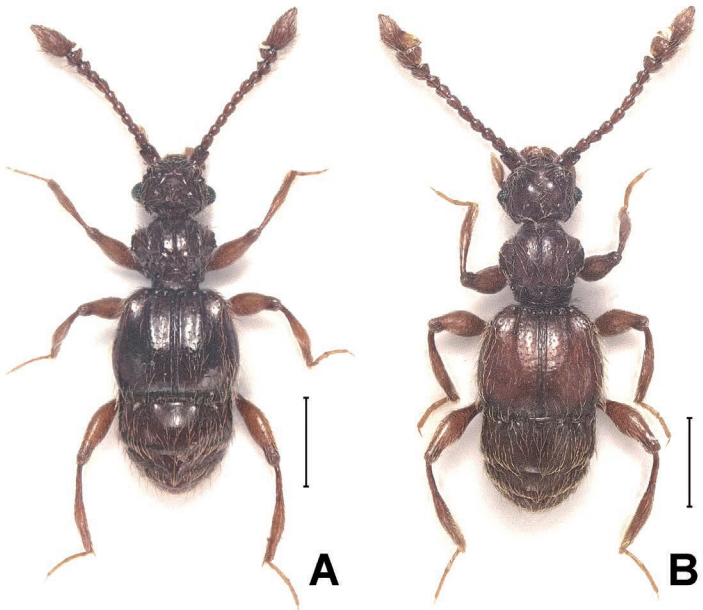

Fig. 4. Habitus of two Tribasodites species. —— A, *T. denticornis* sp. nov., male from Tanintharyi Nature Reserve; B, *T. picticornis* NOMURA, male from Japan. Scale = 0.50 mm.

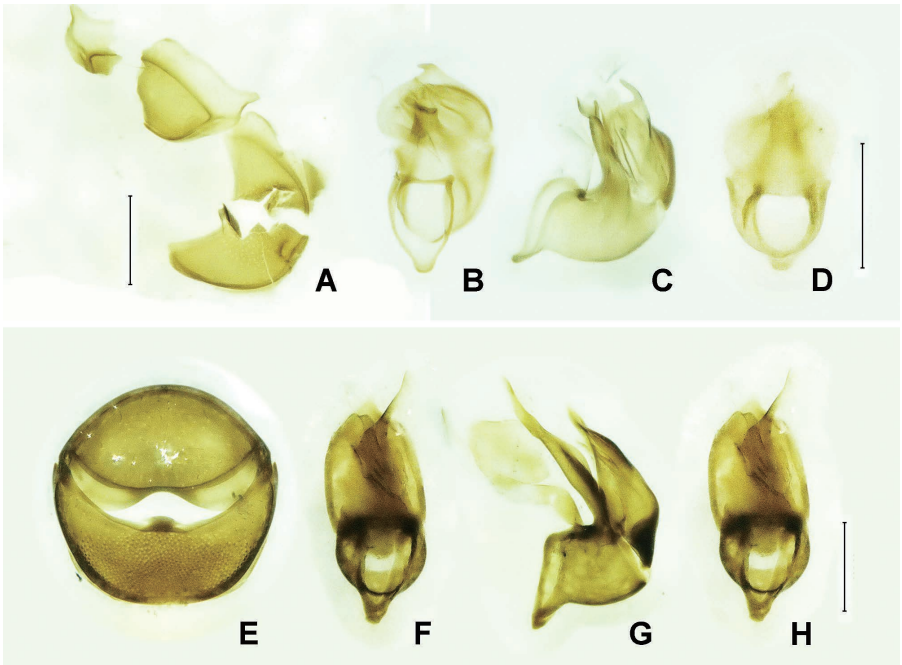

Fig. 5. Male genital segments of two *Tribasodites* species. —— A–D, *T. denticornis* ; E–H, *T. picticornis* NOMURA. —— A & E, Abdominal tergite VIII and sternite VIII; B & F, genitalia in ventral view; C & G, ditto, in lateral view; D & H, ditto, in dorsal view. Scale = 0.20 mm.

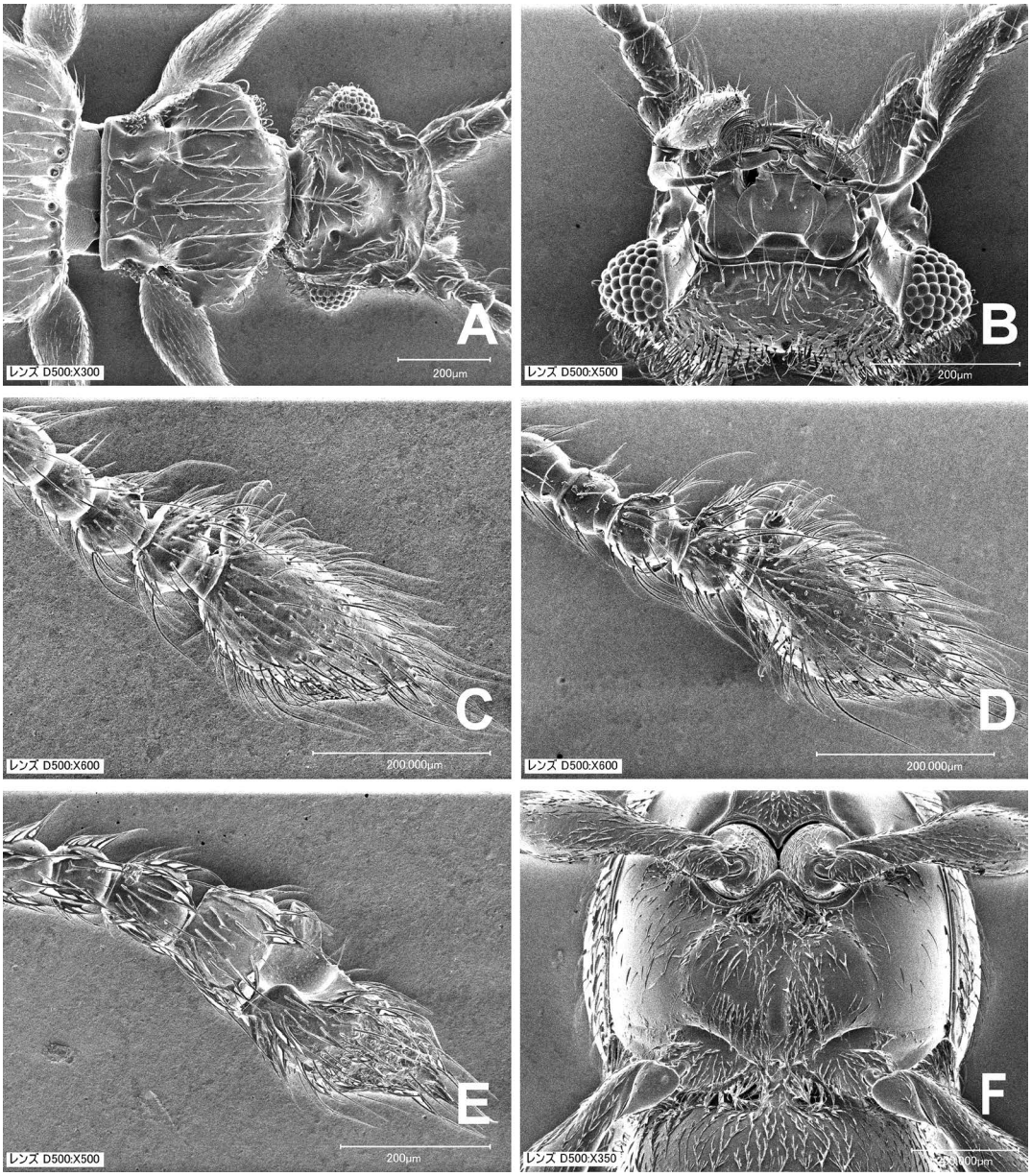

Fig. 6. SEM photos of two *Tribasodites* species. —— A–D & F, *T. denticornis* sp. nov.; E, *T. picticornis* NOMURA. —— A, Head and pronotum in dorsal view; B, head in ventral view; C, antennal club in dorsal view; D, ditto, in ventral view; E, ditto, in dorsal view; F, metasternum in ventral view.

than long, nearly pentagonal, sparsely covered with long hairs; clypeus weakly expanded anteriad; frons large, shallowly depressed; vertex convex medially, with pair of large tentorial pits, with short median carina, and pair of lateral carinae; postgenae carinate. Eyes large, strongly convex, semispherical, each composed of about 50 facets. Antennae elongate, slender, reaching base of elytra, 1.05 mm in length; antennomere 1 subcylindrical, longer than wide; 2 to 8 small, each ovoid, slightly longer

than wide; 9 thick, as long as wide; 10 transverse, projected internally, 11 (Fig 6C, D) predominantly large, longer than wide, nearly ovoid, with small denticle on inner side of bottom.

Pronotum (Fig. 6A) wider than long, with pair of large lateral denticles near middle, broad before denticles, narrowed posteriorly behind denticles, with two pairs of longitudinal carinae on dorsal side. Elytra slightly wider than long, weakly convex on dorsal side; each elytron with three basal foveae, with short discal stria beginning from outer basal fovea, and small humeral denticle.

Legs short and stout; mid tibiae slender, each thickened in basal 2/3, then strongly narrowed in apical 1/3. Metasternum large, broadly convex on ventral side, with large longitudinal groove.

Abdomen about as long as elytra, widest at base, weakly narrowed posteriad; tergite IV largest, wider than long, strongly carinate on both lateral sides, convex in posteromedian part, with pair of short, triangular basimedian carinae, and pair of triangular paratergites; tergite VIII transverse; sternite VIII semicircular (Fig. 5A). Male genitalia weakly sclerotized (Fig. 5B–D); basal capsule tubular, curved, with triangular basal orifice (Fig. 5B); basal stalk large, elongate, extending ventrally, narrowed distally; dorsal apophysis large, broadened in middle, nearly membranous on ventral side (Fig. 5D), with small, curved spine at apex (Fig. 5C).

Distribution. Southern Myanmar (Tanintharyi Region).

Remarks. The new species is similar in male sexual character on the antennal club to *Tribasodites picticornis* described from the Ryukyus, Japan (Nomura, 1986) and *T. antennalis* (type species) known from northern India (Jeannel, 1960). However, it is separable by the smaller male antennomere 10 (Fig. 6C, D) (large and very broad in *T. picticornis* as shown in Fig. 6E) and the large and denticulate male antennomere 11 (Fig. 6C, D) (with lamellar projection in *T. picticornis* as shown in Fig. 6E).

Etymology. The new specific name is formed by the Latin word, "*denti-*" meaning denticulate and "*cornis*" meaning antenna, which explains the special character of the antennomere 11 of the new species.

Genus ***Smetanabatrus*** Yin et Li, 2013

Smetanabatrus Yin et Li, 2013: 478. Type species by original designation: *Smetanabatrus kinabalu* Yin et Li, 2013.

Remarks. This monotypic genus was defined by Yin and Li (2013) on the basis of the type species, *Smetanabatrus kinabalu*, described from Borneo. Later, Yin and Li (2015) described the second species *S. ghecu* Yin et Li, 2015 from Shan State, eastern Myanmar. This species was also recorded from Thailand by Yin and Cuccodoro (2018), in which they described the third species *S. loebli* Yin et Cuccodoro, 2018 from western Malaysia. Thus, this genus is known to be distributed in Southeast Asia (Myanmar, Thailand, and Malaysia), including the three species. It is characterized by 1) the large body, 2) the more or less flattened and coarsely punctate head and pronotum, 3) the mesally expanded maxillary palpomere 4, 4) the laterally rounded pronotum, and 5) the aedeagus with a large, transverse basal capsule. *Smetanabatrus* is regarded as a member of the genus group of *Tribasodes* by having the completely asymmetrical male genitalia with the dorsal apophysis immovably articulated to the basal capsule after Nomura and Idris (2003).

Smetanabatrus alesi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 7 & 9)

Holotype male (Fig. 7A), Point D4, ca. 100 m in alt., Tanintaryi Nature Reserve, Tanintaryi Re-

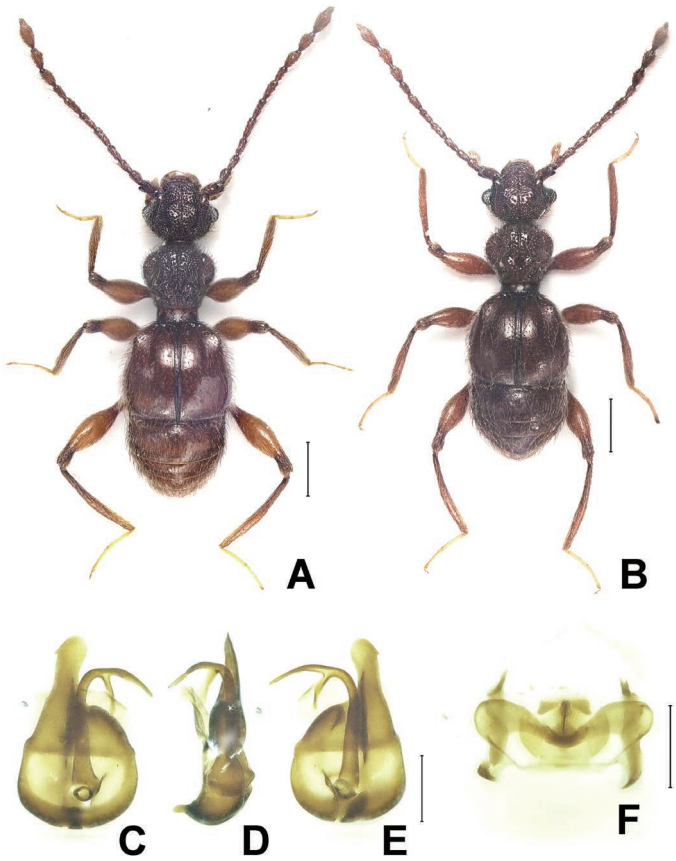

Fig. 7. *Smetanabatrus alesi* sp. nov. —— A, Habitus, male; B, ditto, female; C, male genitalia, in ventral view; D, ditto, in lateral view; E, ditto, in dorsal view; F, female genital plate, in ventral view. Scale = 0.50 mm for A & B, 0.20 mm for C–F.

gion, southern Myanmar, 14°44’22’’N, 98°11’42’’E, 16.XI.2018, S. NOMURA leg., by simplified Winkler extractor. Paratypes: 1 male and 1 female, same data as holotype; 1 female, Thet Kel Kwet Nature Reserve, 30 km N from Dawei, Tanintharyi Region, 14°23’16.3’’N, 98°11’03.5’’E, 41 m alt., 14.II.2020, S. NOMURA leg., by sifting leaf litter; 1 female, Byauk Chaung, Tanintharyi Region, 14°19’45.9’’N, 98°14’41.1’’E, 69 m alt., 15.II.2020, S. NOMURA leg., by sifting leaf litter.

M a l e. Body large, with long, stout legs, length 2.77–2.99 mm, width 0.98–1.03 mm. Head large, wider than long, densely covered with coarse punctures and long hairs on dorsal side; clypeus strongly expanded anteriad; frons large, weakly depressed; vertex slightly convex, with pair of small dorsal tentorial pits, and short longitudinal carina; postgenae weakly rounded, with pair of acute small spines beneath eyes. Eyes small, convex, semispherical, each composed of about 25 facets. Antennae very long, slender, reaching middle of elytra, 2.01–2.14 mm in length; antennomere 1 tubular, thick; 2 short, ovoid; 3 to 8 very narrow, each longer than wide, 9 to 10 large, each fusiform; 11 largest, fusiform. Maxillary palpi large; palpomere 4 largest, strongly expanded mesad near middle (Fig. 8A).

Pronotum slightly wider than head, slightly wider than long, very weakly convex on dorsal side, rounded on both lateral side, with five short longitudinal sulci and pair of short, curved transverse sulci, densely covered with coarse punctures. Elytra large, slightly wider than long, convex on dorsal

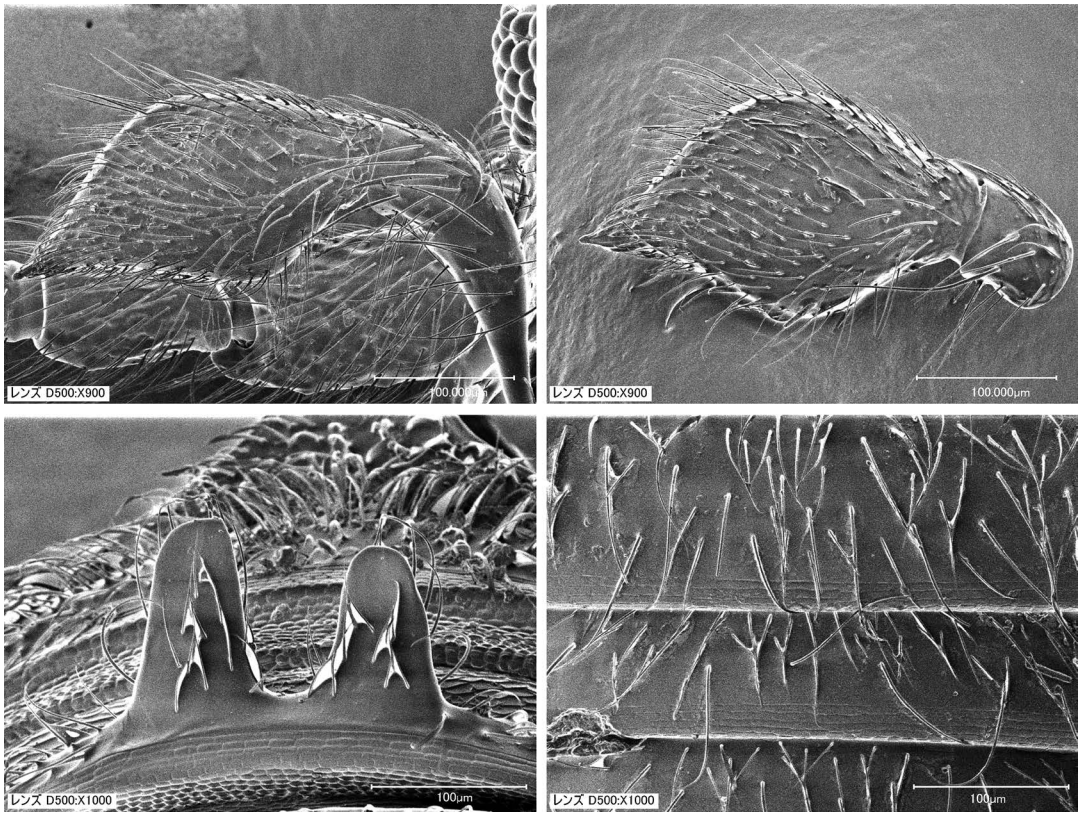

Fig. 8. *Smetanabatrus alesi* sp. nov. —— A & C, Male; B & D, female. —— A & B, Maxillary palpus; C & D, sternite V.

side, very sparsely covered with minute punctures, and with dense long hairs. Legs long, stout; mid tibiae long, slender, each straight with very short mucro at apex; hind tibiae very long, slender, each straight, with very short mucro at apex. Metasternum broad, weakly convex on ventral side.

Abdomen widest at base, weakly narrowed posteriad, rounded at apex; tergite IV largest, about as long as V + VI, strongly carinated on both lateral sides, with pair of very narrow paratergites, mediobasal carinae indistinct; sternite IV very large, V short, with pair of small projections in posteromedian part (Fig. 8C), each projection rounded at apex; tergite VIII transverse, slightly emarginate on posteromedian margin (Fig. 9A); sternite VIII transverse, broadly flattened on medioventral part, weakly prolonged on posteromedian margin (Fig. 9C). Male genitalia (Fig. 7C–E) weakly sclerotized, bulbous, flattened dorsoventrally; basal capsule nearly hemispherical, with large, long basal stalk, basal stalk weakly narrowed distad, rounded at apex, with very large, semicircular basal orifice, and with small and well-projected basiventral projection at basiventral corner of basal orifice; dorsal apophysis long, slender, strongly curved at apical 2/5, bifurcate in apical 1/3, acute at both apices.

F e m a l e. Very similar to male. Body length 2.66–3.15 mm, width 0.95–1.20 mm. Antennae 1.92–1.98 mm in length; maxillary palpomere 4 expanded mesally as in male (Fig. 8B). Abdominal sternite V without projection (Fig. 8D); tergite VIII wider than long, arcuate on posterior margin, with indistinct median longitudinal keel (Fig. 9B); sternite VIII feebly convex, semicircular, almost straight

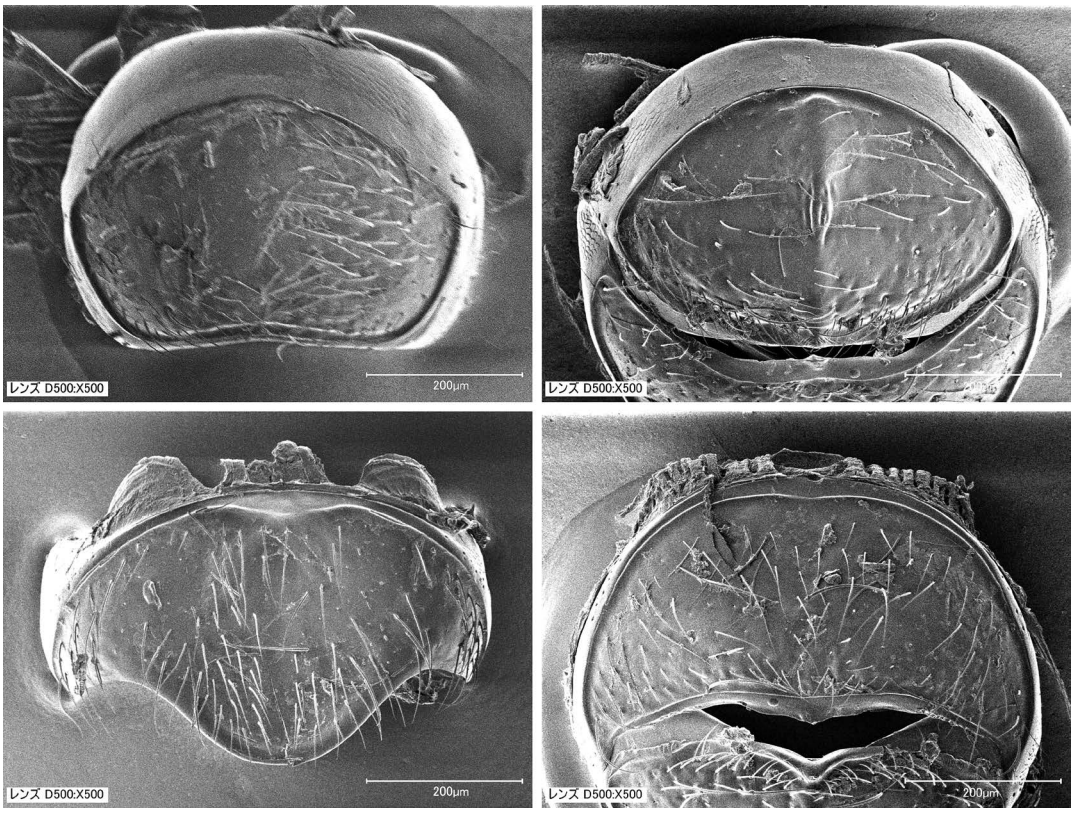

Fig. 9. *Smetanabatrus alesi* sp. nov. —— A & C, Male; B & D, female. ——A & B, Abdominal tergite VIII; C & D, sternite VIII.

on posterior margin (Fig. 9D); genital plate weakly sclerotized, transverse, with cordiform plate in ventral part (Fig. 7F).

Distribution. Southern Myanmar (Tanintharyi Region).

Remarks. This new species is the fourth species of this genus. It is very similar to *Smetanabatrus ghecu* known from eastern Myanmar and western Thailand, but can be separated by having the abdominal sternite V with a pair of projections in the posteromedian part in the male, and the male genitalia with the bulbous basal capsule and the very long, slender and bifurcate dorsal apophysis.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Dr. Aleš SMETANA, a great entomologist living in Canada for his eminent contribution to staphylinidology and for his kindest encouragement for our study.

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the National Museum of Nature and Science, Japan based on MoU between NMNS and Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar. We are grateful to the Myanmar Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation for their permission to carry out fieldwork in protected forests, and for their support and collaboration.

要　　約

野村周平・Mu Mu AUNG：ミャンマーおよびタイからのムネトゲアリヅカムシ族 3 属 *Batriclator*，*Tribasodites* および *Smetanabatrus*（鞘翅目ハネカクシ科，アリヅカムシ亜科）の 3 新種．———— ミャンマー南部タニンタリー地域，タニンタリー自然保護区およびタイ西部カエン・クラチャン国立公園から，*Batriclator* 属の 1 新種，*B. myanmaricus* sp. nov. を記載した．また，ミャンマー南部タニンタリー地域から 2 新種，*Tribasodites denticornis* sp. nov. および *Smetanabatrus alesi* sp. nov. を記載した．

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