Notes on the Tribe Scaphisomatini (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scaphidiinae) of Japan

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Abstract Scaphoxium hiranoi HOSHINA, 2008 is transferred to the genus Scaphicoma MOTSCHULSKY, 1863, and Scaphoxium saigoi HOSHINA, 2009 which has described from Amami Islands is recorded for the first time from Kōchi prefecture in Shikoku.

Introduction

The genus Scaphoxium of Scaphisomatini was established by LÖBL (1979), and was recorded for the first time from Japan by LÖBL (1981) with description of a new species, S. japonicum. Later, HOSHINA and SUGAYA (2003) and HOSHINA (2008, 2009) added in total four species to the Japanese Scaphoxium fauna. At present, five species of Scaphoxium are known in Japan.

Scaphoxium is distinguished from the other Japanese scaphidiines by the pronotum being with anterior bead, the laterally compressed body, the elytra having shortened sutural stria, and the curved antennal segment III having the same length to IV. The genus Scaphicoma is considered to be related to Scaphoxium, but it differs from the other scaphidiines by the conspicuously long tarsi and antenna.

In this paper, Scaphoxium hiranoi is transferred to the genus Scaphicoma which had not recorded from Japan, and as a result, the Japanese representative of Scaphoxium has decreased in number into four species. Moreover, Scaphoxium saigoi which was originally described from Amami Islands is newly recorded from Kōchi Prefecture in Shikoku.

Before going into further details, the first author wishes to express his hearty thanks to Prof. Masahiro SAKAI and Associate Prof. Hiroyuki YOSHITOMI, of the Entomological laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University (EUMJ) for critical reading of the manuscript. Our cordial thanks are also due to Dr. Ivan LÖBL of the Muséum d’histoire naturelle, Geneve, Switzerland for his kind advice on identifying the species.

The specimens used in this paper are reserved in the institutions as follows: Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan (EUMJ), Museum of Nature and Human Activites, Hyõgo, Japan (MN-HAH) and Fukui University, Japan (FU).

Scaphicoma MOTSCHULSKY, 1863

[Japanese name: Ô-nagakeshi-deokinokomushi-zoku]
Scaphicoma MOTSCHULSKY, 1863, 435; type species: Scaphicoma flavovittata MOTSCHULSKY, 1863; by monotypy.
Lepteroscapha ACHARD, 1921, 88; type species: not designated; synonymy: LÖBL, 1971.

Diagnosis. The features of Scaphicoma species were described by LÖBL (1992) as follows:
subapical portion of mandibles bidentate (Fig. 2b); apical segments of labial palpus curved (Fig. 2d);
galea of maxillae wider than long; and maxillary palpus setose, tapering from base to apex (Fig. 2c).
In addition, we described and illustrated the following characters which are assumed as the features of
the genus: mentum with robust setae on side (Fig. 2e); submentum with a pair of seta and pore (Fig.
2f); labrum apically concaved (Fig. 2a).

Fig. 1. Scaphicoma hiranoi (a–c) and Scaphoxium saigoi (d–f). — a, b, Habitus of dorsal views; b, e, ditto,
lateralviews; c, f, male genitalia of dorsal view.
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Scaphicoma hiranoi (Hoshina, 2008) comb. nov.

[Japanese name: Yaeyama-ô-nagakeshi-deokinokomushi]

(Figs. 1a–c; 2a–f)

Scaphoxium hiranoi Hoshina, 2008, 57.

Distribution. Japan: Ryukyu archipelago (Ishigaki Islands).


Remarks. The genus Scaphicoma is distinguished from the genus Scaphoxium by the apical segment of labial palpi (IV) strongly curved (Fig. 2d), the apical portion of mandible unidentate (Fig. 2b), the tarsi and antenna conspicuously long, and the sutural stria on elytra connected with basal stria (Löbl, 1979, 1992).

Scaphoxium saigoi Hoshina, 2009

[Japanese name: Saigô-nagakeshi-deokinokomushi]

(Fig. 1d–f)

Scaphoxium saigoi Hoshina, 2009, 2.

Fig. 2. Mouth parts of Scaphicoma hiranoi, dorsal (a, b) and ventral (c–f) views. — a, Labrum; b, mandible; c, maxilla; d, labium; e, mentum; f, submentum.
**Distribution.** Japan: Shikoku; Ryukyu archipelago (Amami Islands).


**Remarks.** The present species is recorded for the first time from Shikoku. As a result of this study, the number of species of *Scaphoxium* in Shikoku becomes two: *S. saigoi* and *S. japonicum*. *S. saigoi* can be separated from *S. japonicum* by having the relatively slender median lobe whose apex is relatively sharply pointed.

要約

小川 遼・保科英人: 日本産ケシデオキノコムシ族における知見 (鞘翅目ハネカクシ科オキノコムシ亜科). — Hoshina (2008) によって記載されたヤエヤマオオガケシデオキノコムシ *Scaphoxium hiranoi* を検視した結果、ナガケシデオキノコムシ属 *Scaphoxium* の特徴を有しておらず、オオナガケシデオキノコムシ属 *Scaphicoma* の特徴を有していたことが判明した。そのため、その種をオオナガケシデオキノコムシ属の 1 種として認め、属を移行した。その結果、日本に産するナガケシデオキノコムシ属は 4 種になった。また、奄美諸島から記載されたサイゴウナガケシデオキノコムシ *Scaphoxium saigoi* を四国地方の高知県より初記録した。

**References**


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