

**Notes on the Species of *Nazeris* from Japan, XI
Two New Species of the Genus *Nazeris* (Coleoptera:
Staphylinidae) from Honshu and the Ryukyus, Japan**

Tateo ITO

E12–102, Otokoyama Yutoku 7, Yawata, Kyoto, 614–8371 Japan

Abstract Two new species of the genus *Nazeris* are described from Japan, under the names *Nazeris yaeyamanus* T. ITO, sp. nov. from Okinawa Prefecture and *Nazeris taichii* T. ITO sp. nov. from Shizuoka Prefecture. The present paper is dedicated to the late Mr. Taichi SHIBATA.

Many species of the genus *Nazeris* have been progressively described from Japan for these decades. I am going to add two new species of *Nazeris* to the Japanese fauna.

This paper is dedicated to the memory of the late Mr. Taichi SHIBATA, an adviser of the Osaka Coleopterological Society, who had been devoting his life to the development of Japanese coleopterology, and to whom I wish to express my cordial thanks for his constant guidance and encouragement of my study on the Staphylinidae.

Before going further into detailed description, I would like to express my hearty thanks to Messrs. Takashi WATANABE, Tadashi ISHIKAWA (through the courtesy of Mr. Koji ARAI) and Isamu TANAKA for their kindly offering materials examined in this study.

***Nazeris yaeyamanus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1–4)

Body somewhat feeble, rather small-sized, less shiny and reddish black to black; mandibles, labrum, and basal segments of antennae reddish brown; the remainings of antennae, maxillary and labial palpi, and legs pale yellow; pubescence on body blackish brown, but on mouth parts, antennae and legs yellowish brown. Length: 4.8–5.1 mm.

Head sub-oblong, slightly longer than wide, with punctures almost coarse and close on vertex, and apparently sparser on areas in surrounding; interspaces of punctures smooth

and not microsculptured; frons slightly depressed; vertex evenly convex and without such a perceptible V-shaped impression like that in *N. optatus*; distance between punctures on frons wider than its diameter; sides of postgenae subparallel to each other, a little narrowed behind and then arcuately narrowed toward neck. Underside of head with punctures similar to those on upper side, but more regular in arrangement; spaces between them nearly even and not microsculptured. Labrum narrowly and deeply excised in middle, four teeth pointed at each tip, inner two teeth thicker and distinctly longer than outer two. Mentum smooth and shiny, submentum slightly depressed and coarsened. Eyes moderately sized, each longitudinal diameter scarcely less than half length of postgenae. Antennae extending to middle of pronotum; all segments distinctly longer than wide; 1st segment thick, cylindrical, as long as the following two segments together; 3rd segment a little less than twice as long as 2nd, and to 10th decreasing gradually in length; 11th segment longer than 10th.

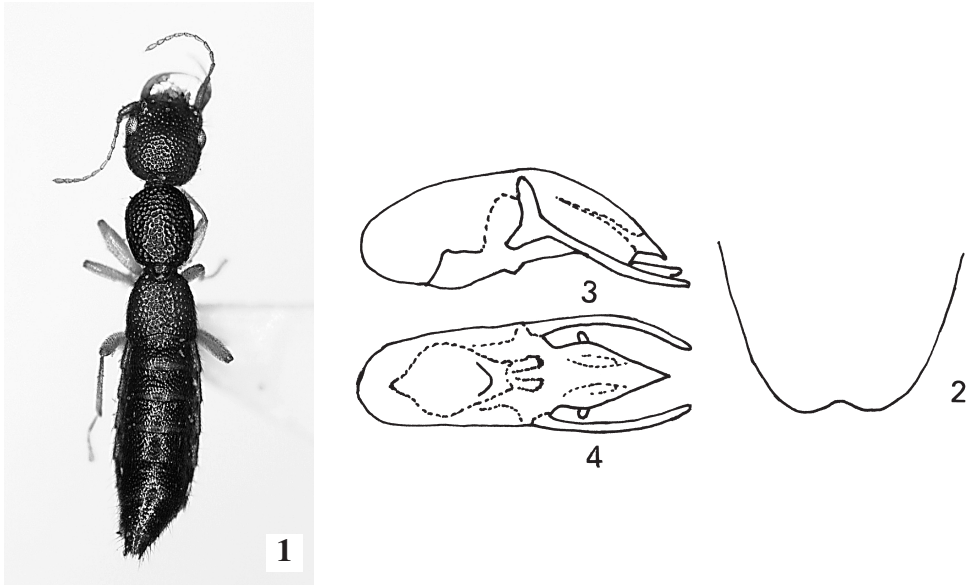
Pronotum oval, rather narrow (ratio of width to length = 1 : 1.18), slightly shorter (1 : 1.06), and narrower than head (1 : 1.16), more or less with a few long erect setae near the widest point at apical third, wholly arched apically and gradually sublinearly narrowed basally; lateral margins mostly invisible when viewed from above; apical and basal margins visible; disc distinctly more coarsely, and more regularly punctate than on head, punctures somewhat disturbed by median line in arrangement; median line narrow and nearly reaching middle from base, slightly depressed at each side. Prosternum medially carinate, very coarsely, deeply and rugosely punctate except smooth subapical area; median carina lessened in height toward apex and almost vanishing extremely; each proepipleural process scattered with punctures which are very deep and coarse, and more than ten in number. Scutellum small, distinctly punctate.

Elytra abbreviated, narrowed basally, width of the widest point near apex about twice as wide as base and wider than pronotum; surface coarsely, a little rugosely undulate and more shallowly punctate than on head.

Legs of moderate length, hind femora and their trochanters without any specific characters.

Abdomen slightly enlarged laterally; 6th segment widest and wider than head; basal tergites coarsely and closely punctate and more coarsely, more closely so than on apical tergites; punctures on each sternite coarser and deeper than those on the corresponding tergite, those on the apicalmost tergite very fine and obsolete; microsculpture not discernible throughout. Male 7th sternite not depressed along middle; male 8th sternite very shallowly, widely and triangularly excised apically; depth of excision less than a half as deep as its subdistal width (Fig. 2).

Aedeagus (Figs. 3, 4) almost symmetrical, consisting of three parts; median lobe with a small aural lobe at each lateral side, a ventral plate sclerotized, rather wide, widest at basal third, thence narrowed both apicad and basad; small aural lobes produced laterad near the widest point; long processes forficulate, moderately sclerotized, projecting from dorsal side, passing the apex of median lobe, subpointed at apices and without any distinct tumidi-



Figs. 1–4. *Nazeris yaeyamanus* sp. nov. — 1, Habitus (holotype); 2, outline of apical margin of male 8th sternite; 3, aedeagus in lateral view; 4, same in ventral view (paratype).

ties on each inside.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., 16. VI. 2006, I. TANAKA leg. (coll. to be eventually deposited in the Osaka Museum of Natural History).

Paratypes: 1♂, Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., 17. VI. 2006, I. TANAKA leg.; 1♀, Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., 26. XI. 1998, T. ISHIKAWA leg.; 1♀ (teneral), Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., 17. VI. 2006, I. TANAKA leg.

The present species may be classified into the *angustus* group in having a set of noticeable characteristics in aedeagus; it is provided with a pair of small projections of the median lobe, which are more or less asymmetrical in shape, sclerotized, thinly developed and extending near the tips of the lateral lobes, as all the other species, namely, *N. angustus* T. ITO, *N. nipponicus* T. ITO, *N. hayashii* T. ITO and the next new species.

The present species is easily separated from all the species of the *angustus* group in different and peculiar aedeagal shape mentioned above.

The specific name of this new species is given after Yaeyama which is the local name including the type locality (Ishigaki Is.).

Nazeris taichii sp. nov.

(Fig. 5–8)

Body large, robust, rather shiny, almost black; mandibles, labrum, basal segments of antennae and coxae reddish brown; maxillary and labial palpi, apical segments of antennae and legs brownish yellow (femora somewhat darker); pubescence of body blackish brown, but those of mouth parts, antennae and legs yellowish brown. Length: 5.7–6.1 mm.

Head large, suborbiculate, barely longer than wide (1.02:1), coarsely and closely punctate, but the punctures on frons less coarse and rather sparse in arrangement; frons slightly and unevenly depressed; vertex evenly convex and with a weak V-shaped impression; postgenae more than twice as long as longitudinal diameter of eye, subparallel at sides and rounded toward neck. Underside of head similarly punctate as on the upper side; interspaces of the punctures without distinct microsculpture as on the upper side. Labrum with teeth almost even in length; the inner teeth blunt and the outer teeth pointed at tip. Mentum smooth, submentum coarsely scabrous. Antennae long, surpassing middle of pronotum; 1st segment robust and long, longer than the two following segments together; 2nd segment shorter than the half of 3rd, and to 10th gradually lessened distally in length; 11th segment wider and longer than 10th.

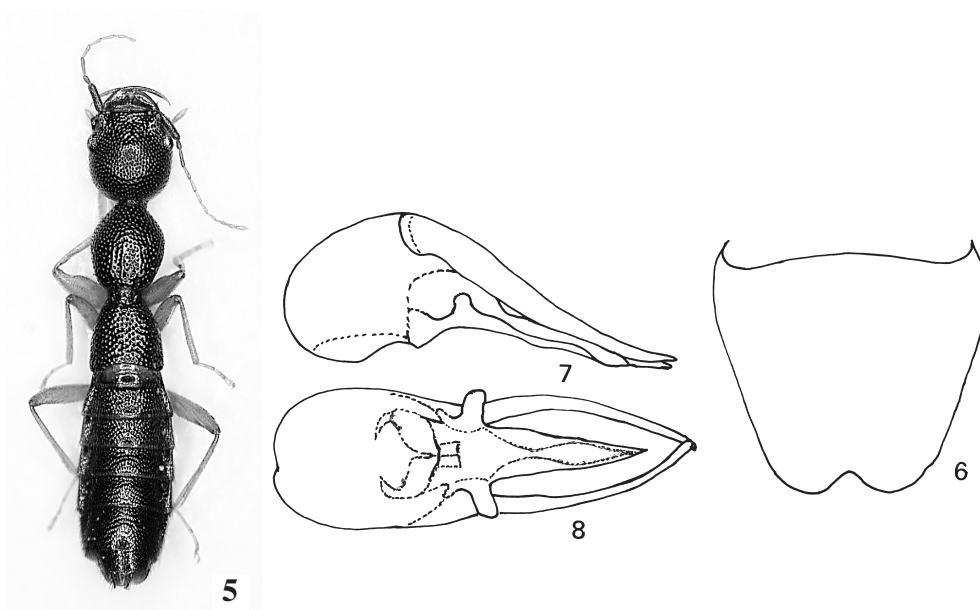
Pronotum suboval, longer than wide (1.11 : 1), slightly shorter (1 : 1.03) and narrower (1 : 1.12) than head, without long erect setae near the widest point at apical third, more coarsely and less closely punctate than on head; median line rather distinct, clearly visible at basal third, distinctly depressed on each side. Scutellum coarsely and deeply punctate.

Elytra subtriangular, as wide as pronotum, widest near apex, which is twice as wide as base; sides gradually narrowed in apical 2/3, thence rapidly narrowed basad; surface more or less coarsely undulate, coarsely and closely punctate. Prosternum clearly carinate along middle; the carina slightly weakened anteriorly and invisible near anterior margin.

Legs of moderate length; hind femora and their trochanters without any specific characters.

Abdomen expanded laterally, 3rd to 6th tergites slightly and transversely depressed at base, coarsely and closely but rather irregularly punctate; the punctures becoming finer and sparser toward apical segments; sternites more regularly and coarsely punctate than on each corresponding tergite. Male 7th sternite very weakly or not depressed in middle of apical margin; male 8th sternite triangularly and not deeply excised apically; depth of excision about a half of its subdistal width (Fig. 6).

Aedeagus (Figs. 7, 8) a little asymmetrical; median lobe trilobed, a ventral plate well sclerotized, more or less distorted in outline, rather long, slimmed, and with two aural lobes which are simple in shape and obliquely produced laterad rather than forward, and not constricted before aural ones; the long processes forficate, moderately sclerotized, projecting from dorsal side, surpassing the apex of median lobe, and attenuating slightly toward apices, which are a little swollen and subpointed, and without any tumidities on each inner



Figs. 5–8. *Nazeris taichii* sp. nov. — 5, Habitus (holotype); 6, 8 th sternite in male; 7, aedeagus in lateral view; 8, same in ventral view.

side.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Sobatsubuyama, Nakakawane, Shizuoka Pref., 9. IX. 2004, T. WATANABE leg. (coll. to be eventually deposited in the Osaka Museum of Natural History). Paratypes : 7♂♂, 6♀♀, the same data as for the holotype.

The present species is similar to *N. hayashii* T. ITO in general appearance of aedeagus, but can be distinguished from the latter as follows: the aedeagus differently shaped; the median lobe with a ventral plate not constricted before the aural lobes, which are projected rather laterad than forwards; the forficulate long processes slightly swollen at the apices and the body larger and more robust.

The specific name is given to the memory of the late Mr. Taichi SHIBATA.

要 約

伊藤 建夫：日本産 *Nazeris* 属（ハネカクシ科）の2新種の記載。—— 1種は沖縄県石垣島から、もう1種は本州、静岡県蕎麦粒山から、それぞれ、*Nazeris yaeyamanus* T. ITO, sp. nov., *Nazeris taichii* T. ITO, sp. nov.として命名記載した。この小文は昨年亡くなられた故

芝田太一氏にささげるものである。

Additional references

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