

Discovery of a New Species of the Genus *Anisolinus* Sharp, 1889 (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from the Cape Muroto, Shikoku, Japan

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Abstract This paper deals with the discovery of the genus *Anisolinus* Sharp, 1889 (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from the Cape Muroto in Kochi Pref., Shikoku, Japan, with description of a new species *A. silvestris* and illustrations of its taxonomically important characters.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, *Anisolinus*, new species, Japan.

Introduction

Anisolinus Sharp, 1889 is a small genus that belongs to the subtribe Anisolinina of Staphylinini (Staphylinidae, Staphylininae) and comprises 12 species (Herman, 2001; Hayashi, 2003) from the Oriental and Palaearctic regions. Sharp (1889) described two new species *A. picticornis* and *A. elegans* from Japan when he established the genus with the type species *A. picticornis*. After that, Sawada (1961) described *A. hayashii* from Wakayama Pref., Kinki district and *A. tsurugiensis* from Tokushima Pref., Shikoku district; and Naomi (1981) added another new species *A. taoi* (Yamanashi Pref.: Chubu district) to the Japanese fauna. At present, 5 species have been known from Japan. During the field surveys of the southern area of Shikoku district conducted by Mr. T. Ito and the second author (Nomura), they discovered an *Anisolinus* species unknown to us; and our present study confirms it is new to science. Thus, we are to herein describe it under the name of *A. silvestris* as the 6th species of the genus from Japan.

Anisolinus silvestris sp. nov.

[New Japanese name: Itou-buchihige-hanekakushi]

(Figs. 1–3)

Male and female (Fig. 1A–B). Brachypterous species; body 12.9–13.2 mm in length, elongate, moderately shining, with abdomen weakly iridescent.

Head black; antennae with 1st segment piceous, shining, 2nd to 3rd each piceous, shining, with basal part reddish brown, 4th to 8th each infusate, dull, with basal part reddish brown, 9th to 10th pale yellowish white, 11th pale yellowish white but sometimes infusate; mouth parts (including palpi) yellowish brown to reddish brown. Thorax with prothorax and ventral plates of pterothoraxes black. Elytra clear reddish orange but sometimes very slightly infusate at posterior parts; legs reddish brown and a little glossy, with tarsi more or less paler than other proximal segments of legs. Abdomen with 3rd to 7th segments each dark brown to black, with posterior margin reddish brown, 8th segment similarly colored as previous segments but the basal part yellowish white; 9th venter (Fig. 2B)

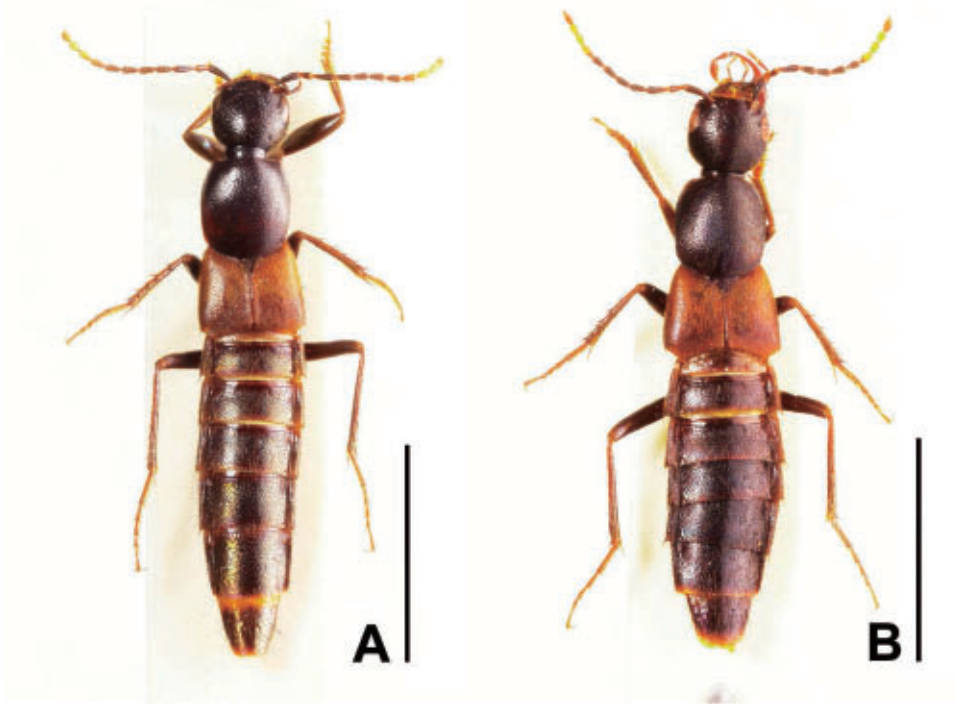


Fig. 1. *Anisolinus silvestris* sp. nov. A, holotype (male); B, paratype (female). Scales: 5 mm.

yellowish white except for the subapical, reddish brown band.

Head subovoidal but straight at anterior margin, gently convex above, with several long setae at each lateral part; surface of head with punctures shallow, dense, umbilicate and regular, but the clypeofrontal and central part of vertex glabrous; eyes dorsolateral in position, each weakly convex, shorter than postocular area; neck covered with minute and dense punctures. Pronotum well convex, with two long setae near each side margin; surface of pronotum regularly covered with dense, elliptical, shallow and weakly umbilicate punctures except for thin, median longitudinal line which is glabrous; mesoscutellum almost triangular, with sparse, short setae; elytra distinctly broader than long, weakly narrowed anteriorly, covered very densely with short, orange decumbent setae. Abdomen well developed, subparallel-sided; 3rd to 7th segments covered evenly with dense and short setae, paratergites

each concave, shining and sparsely setaceous in anterior part, flat and densely setaceous in posterior part; 8th segment with very sparse, suberect setae.

Male. Seventh venter with a small, shallow and round depression a little before the central part; 8th tergum (Fig. 2F) posteriomediaally with a very shallow emargination; 8th venter (Fig. 2G) posteriomediaally with a shallow and broad emargination; 9th tergum (Fig. 2A) composed of two rods, each long, stout, setiferous, laterally with 2 or 3 very long macrosetae; 9th venter (Fig. 2B) elongate, moderately emarginate apically, with apicolateral corners (just lateral to the emargination) pointed; 10th tergum (Fig. 2A) narrowed apically but truncate posteriorly, with long, straight setae along posterior margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 2C–E) elongate, with median lobe bulbous at base, almost abruptly narrowed near apex when seen laterally (Fig. 2D), narrowed apically when seen ventrally (Fig. 2E),

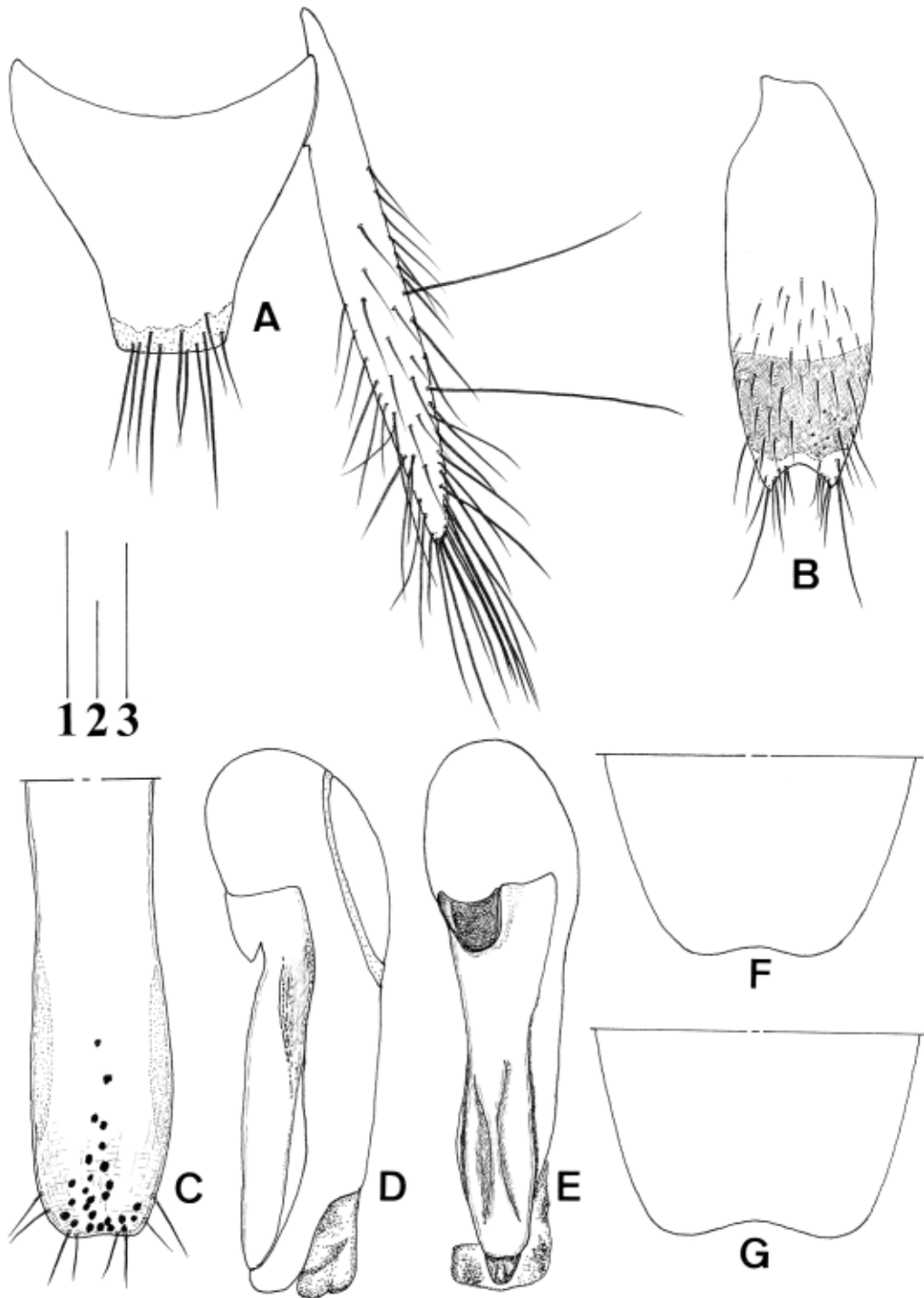


Fig. 2. *Anisolinus silvestris* sp. nov. (male). A, Ninth and 10th terga; B, 9th venter; C, under (dorsal) surface of paramere; D, aedeagus of left lateral view; E, aedeagus of ventral view; F, apical part of 8th tergum; G, apical part of 8th venter. Scale 1: 0.5 mm for A–B; scale 2: 0.3 mm for D–G; scale: 0.2 mm for C.

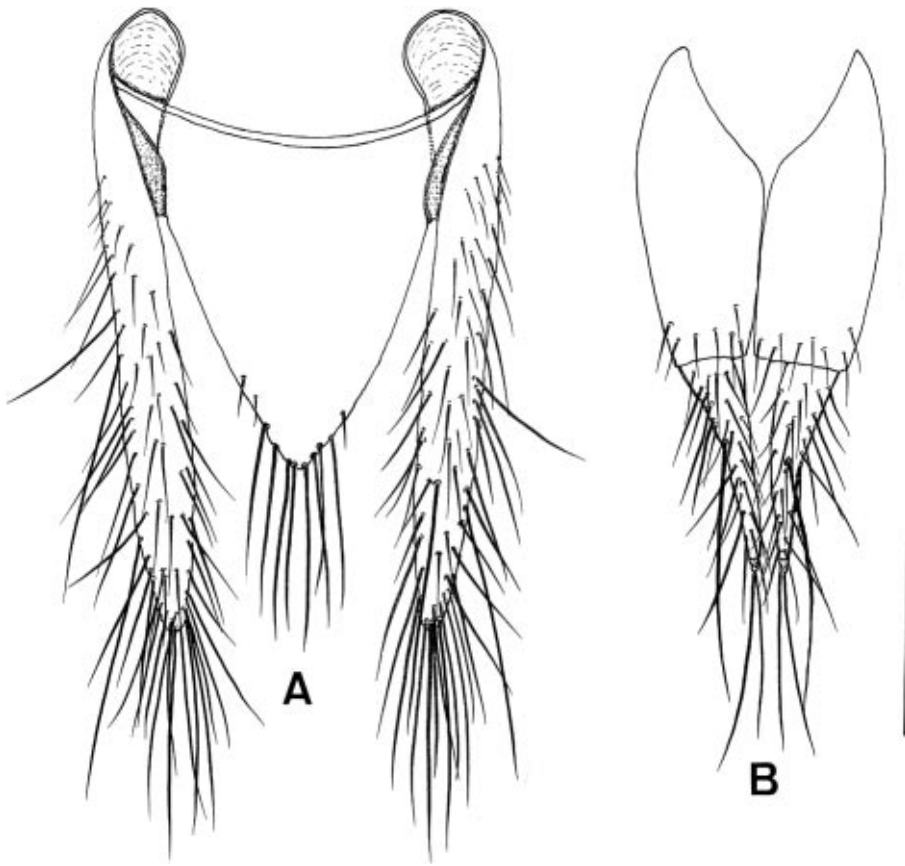


Fig. 3. *Anisolinus silvestris* sp. nov. (female). A, Ninth and 10th terga; B, gonocoxites. Scale: 0.5 mm.

and gradually turned ventrally at apical part when seen laterally (Fig. 2D); fused paramere baculiform, elongate, weakly twisted left (Fig. 2E), weakly constricted near the middle, very weakly emarginate apically (Fig. 2C), ventromesially with a longitudinal ridge behind the middle, 2 pairs of setae at apical margin and 2 pairs of seta at apicolateral margins; underside (*i.e.*, dorsal side) of paramere (Fig. 2C) wholly, shallowly concave, with 26 black sensory tubercles on apicomarginal and subapico-mesial areas.

Female. Eighth tergum entire; 8th venter rounded at posterior margin; 9th tergum (Fig. 3A) almost similarly structured as in male; proximal gonocoxites (Fig. 3B) each elongate, truncate posteriorly, with short setae at posterior part; distal gonocoxites (Fig. 3B) each rod-like but strongly tapering, setiferous, with a very long

seta at the mediolateral part; styli (Fig. 3B) each tuberculiform, very small, with two very long setae; 10th tergum (Fig. 3A) subtriangular, with 8 long setae at apical margin.

Type series. Holotype (Fig. 1A) (No. NSMT-I-C-200259 in NMNS: National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba): ♂, Hotsu-misaki Temple (200 m), Cape Muroto, Kochi Pref., Shikoku district, Japan, 28. ix. 1999, S. Nomura leg. Paratypes, 2 ♂ 4 ♀, same locality, 4. vi. 1988, T. Ito leg.; 2 ♂ 3 ♀ (Fig. 1B) (1 ♀ No. NSMT-I-C-200260 in NMNS), same locality, 5. vi. 1988, T. Ito leg.

Distribution. Japan (Shikoku district: southern part of Kochi Pref.).

Remarks. Among the Japanese members of *Anisolinus*, *A. silvestris* is closely allied to *A. tsurugiensis* because they shared the following apo-

morphic characters (fused paramere of aedeagus weakly twisted left, ventromesially provided with a longitudinal ridge: Fig. 2E; see also

Naomi, 1991, fig. 5G). However, this new species is clearly distinguishable from the latter by the following key:

- 1(2) Eighth to 10th segments of antenna pale yellowish white; elytra reddish orange, with posterior part of each elytron black; 9th venter in male shorter and broader (Naomi, 1991, fig. 1C); apical part of 10th tergum in male broader (Naomi, 1991, fig. 3C); fused paramere of aedeagus weakly spatulate apically (Naomi, 1991, fig. 5I), ventromesially with a longitudinal ridge at the middle (Naomi, 1991, fig. 5G); and underside of fused paramere apicomediaally with a triangular depression (Naomi, 1991, fig. 5I); 10th tergum of female subpentagonal (Naomi, 1991, fig. 4D) *A. tsurugiensis* Sawada
- 2(1) Ninth to 10th or 11th segments of antenna pale yellowish white; elytra entirely reddish orange (but sometimes with posterior parts very slightly infuscate); 9th venter in male longer and narrower (Fig. 2B); apical part of 10th tergum in male narrower (Fig. 2A); fused paramere of aedeagus weakly narrowed apically (Fig. 2C), ventromesially with a longitudinal ridge behind the middle (Fig. 2E); and underside of fused paramere wholly, shallowly concave (Fig. 2C); 10th tergum of female subtriangular (Fig. 3A) *A. silvestris* sp. nov.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is derived from the Latin adjective “*silvestris*” (which means “pertaining to woods”); and in fact it inhabits the natural woods of Cape Muroto).

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