

## A new species and a new record of Scaphidiinae (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) from Bhutan

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### Abstract

*Scaphisoma aurorae* is newly recorded from Bhutan, and *Scaphisoma expandum* is a new species described from Bhutan.

### Zusammenfassung

*Scaphisoma aurorae* wird von Bhutan neu gemeldet und mit *Scaphisoma expandum* n. sp. eine neue Art aus Bhutan beschrieben.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scaphidiinae, Bhutan, new records, new species

### Introduction

Currently, only the following nine species of Scaphidiinae were reported from Bhutan: *Cyparium montanum* Achard, 1922, *Scaphidium sylhetense* Achard, 1920, *Baeocera ventralis* (Löbl, 1973), *Baeocera vilis* Löbl, 1984, *Kasibaocera mussardi* (Löbl, 1971), *Scaphobaeocera mussardi* Löbl, 1971, *Scaphobaeocera nobilis* Löbl, 1984, and *Scaphobaeocera timida* Löbl, 1984, and *Scaphisoma varium* Löbl, 1986. Three Bhutanese species were found in the collections of the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt that I have examined recently, one of them is new to the fauna of the country, and one is a new species described below. For methods used in the present paper see LÖBL 1992.

### Results

#### *Scaphobaeocera timida* Löbl, 1984

Material: West Bhutan, Paro Prov., Chiley-La, 10–13.VII.1990, leg. C. Holzschuh, 3000–3500m, 4 specimens. Comments: This is a widely distributed species known from also from northern India, Nepal and China.

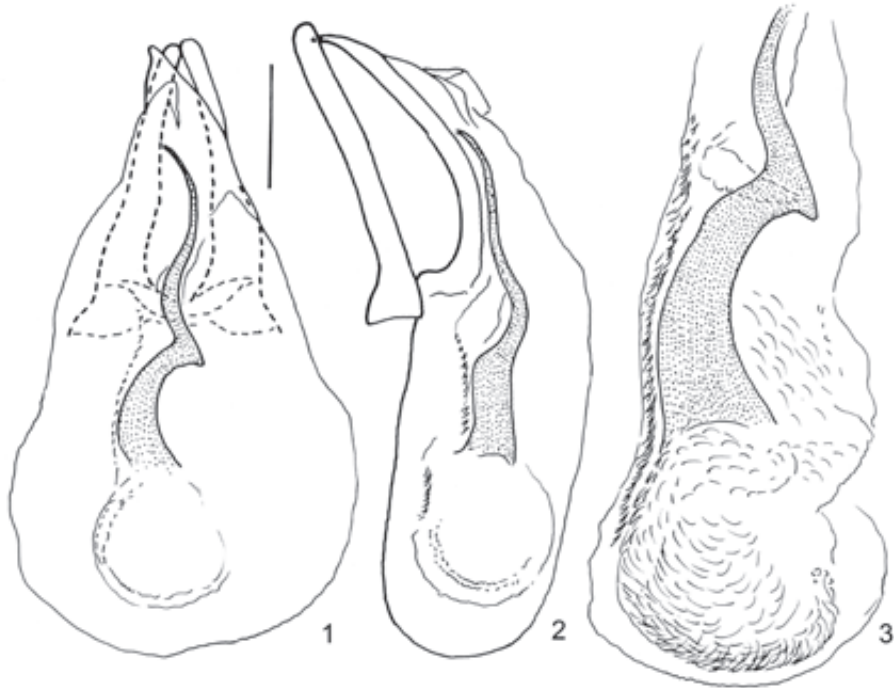
#### *Scaphisoma aurorae* Löbl, 1992

Material: West Bhutan, Paro Prov., Chiley-La, 10–13.VII.1990, leg. C. Holzschuh, 3000–3500m, 3 specimens. Comments: The species was known only from higher altitudes in Nepal Himalaya. It may be readily distinguished from its congeners by the body with a conspicuous color pattern.

#### *Scaphisoma expandum* sp. n.

**Holotype** ♂: West Bhutan, Paro Prov., Chiley-La, 10–13.VII.1990, leg. C. Holzschuh, 3000–3500m (Naturkundemuseum Erfurt).

**Description.** Length 1.95 mm, width 1.30 mm. Head and pronotum blackish, elytra and venter of body very dark reddish-brown, elytra becoming somewhat lighter toward apices, femora dark brown, antennomeres I to IV, mouth-parts, apex of abdomen, tibiae and tarsi lighter, ochraceous. Length ratio of antennomeres as: III 4: IV 6: V 10: VI 13: VII 18: VIII 12: IX 18: X 17: XI 21. Segments III and IV small, narrow, even in width, segment IV twice as long as wide. Segment V slightly wider than segment IV, about 2.5 times as long as wide. Segment VI slightly wider than segment V, about 3 times as long as wide. Segment VII much wider than segment VI, somewhat more than twice as long as wide. Segment VIII much wider than segment VI, narrower than segment VII, about twice as long as wide. Segment IX as large as segment VII. Segment XI as wide as segment IX, 3 times as long as wide. Pronotum with evenly rounded lateral margins, lateral carinae visible in dorsal view, except near angles, microsculpture absent, discal punctation evenly very fine and sparse. Tip of scutellum exposed. Elytra with lateral margins rounded, lateral carinae almost concealed in dorsal view, apical margins truncate, inner apical angle situated posterior level of outer apical angles, adsutural areas slightly raised, each with very fine puncture row; sutural striae curved along base to form basal striae extended about to basal mid-width, parallel along suture from level of scutellum to apical third, in apical third converging; discal punctation fine and sparse, consisting of very shallow, not clearly delimited punctures. Hypomera impunctate, lacking microsculpture. Mesepimera as long as interval between them and mesocoxa. Metaventricle lacking microsculpture, in middle distinctly convex, without apicomedian impressions or striae; punctation very fine and scattered on anteriomedian and lateral parts, distinct and fairly dense on apicomedian area in front of intercoxal process, with puncture intervals larger than puncture diameters. Submesocoxal lines



Figs 1 to 3. *Scaphisoma expandum* sp. n., aedeagus in dorsal and lateral views (1, 2), internal sac in detail, dorsal view (3). Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

convex, impunctate mesally, finely punctate laterally; submesocoxal areas about 0.05 mm long. Metepisterna flat, at widest point about 0.11 mm, narrowed anteriorly, with suture weakly sinuate. First exposed abdominal ventrite lacking obvious microsculpture, with sparse and very fine punctation on lateral parts, punctation becoming denser and less fine basomedially; submetacoxal lines weakly convex, distinctly punctate; submetacoxal areas about 0.05 mm long. Following ventrites almost impunctate, with punctulate microsculpture. Tibiae straight.

Male. Segments 1 to 3 of protarsi weakly widened. Abdominal ventrite 6 with triangular apicomedian process, long about 0.06 mm. Aedeagus (Figs 1 to 3) 0.52 mm long, with basal bulb of median lobe large, moderately sclerotized, apical process of median lobe shorter than basal bulb, weakly inflexed, curved and pointed at tip, ventral articular processes small. Parameres wide in basal halves, narrowed beyond mid-length in dorsal view, evenly narrow, base excoriated, in lateral view. Internal sac complex, with flagellum sinuate, wide in basal part, narrowed apically, asymmetrically angulate on left side. Membranes with scale-like and denticulate structures forming bulbous basal part of internal sac.

**Etymology.** The name is a Latin adjective and refers to the proximally expanded internal sac of the aedeagus.

**Comments.** The species is a member of the *Scaphisoma subalpinum* group, as indicated by the aedeagal characters, and also by the presence of punctulate abdominal microsculpture in combination with the elytra possessing basal striae. The species is likely close to *S. inquietum* Löbl, 1992 occurring in higher altitudes of central and western Nepal, but the shape of the aedeagal flagellum is diagnostic in both species. *Scaphisoma expandum* may be readily distinguished from *S. inquietum* in external characters by the relative length of the antennomeres V, VI, X and XI.

#### Acknowledgements

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#### References

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