

Inventory Studies on the Subfamily Pselaphinae (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) of Myanmar Part 5: A List of Collected Species in Yezin, Nay Pyi Taw in February 2020

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Abstract In the course of biological inventory by FRI, Myanmar and NMNS, Japan conducted in Yezin, Nay Pyi Taw in Feb. 2020, ten pselaphine species of eight genera were recognized. The brachyglutine species, *Trissemus clavatus* (Motschulsky, 1851) collected in this survey is recorded from Myanmar for the first time.

Key words: Pselaphinae, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae, fauna, Myanmar.

Introduction

During the biological inventory project by the Forest Research Institute (FRI), Yezin, Myanmar and the National Museum of Nature and Science (NMNS), Tsukuba, Japan from 2016 to 2020, a survey of pselaphine beetles were conducted in Tanintharyi Region and Yezin, Nay Pyi Taw in February 2020. In this survey, 57 pselaphine beetles were collected in Yezin by the first author. These pselaphine specimens were identified into ten species belonging to eight genera (some of which could not be identified). The brachyglutine species, *Trissemus clavatus* (Motschulsky, 1851) collected in this survey is recorded from Myanmar for the first time. In the ten species recognized in Yezin, two species, *Trissemus clavatus* and *Eupines sphaerica* are shared with the pselaphine fauna of Japan.

Materials and Methods

In the latter half of the survey conducted in Feb.

2020, the author Nomura visited the Forest Research Institute (Figs. 1B, 2A–B) in Yezin Nay Pyi Taw and collected pselaphines in two nights. All of the pselaphine specimens examined in this study were collected by the portable light traps in Nakase system (NLT: Fig. 2C–F). The NLTs each with a fluorescent tube 4W in the system of Dr. Yuta Nakase were used for collecting pselaphines by Nomura (see Nomura, 2010, 2013a). They were fixed or hooked on a tree and lighted in evening and they were collected in the next morning. After that, many pselaphine specimens were picked up in the sorting of collected materials. All of these NLTs were settled and collected on the low position (ca. 1 m above the ground: LP).

For the SEM observation (Fig. 4A–D), all specimens were air dried, uncoated, and illustrated with an SEM fit with a digital microscope system (KEYENCE VHX-2000 + VHX-D510) under AV 0.9–2.0 kv.

Collected specimens are tentatively preserved in collection of the department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science

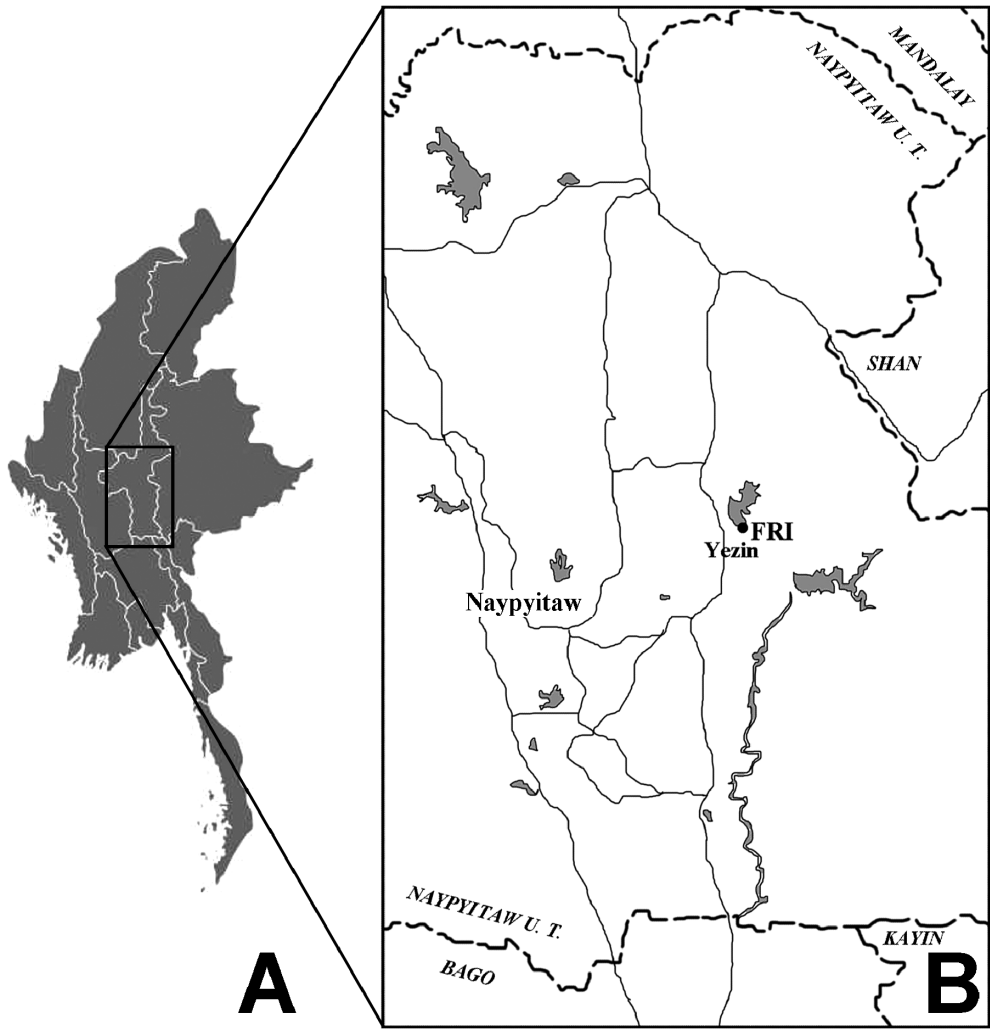


Fig. 1. Map of collecting sites of Pselaphines in Nay Pyi Taw. A. Position of Nay Pyi Taw in Myanmar; B. position of FRI in Nay Pyi Taw.

(NMNS), Tsukuba, Japan.

Results

A List of Pselaphine Specimens Collected from Yezin in Feb. 2020

All collecting data of the records shown below are abbreviated as follows. See the foregoing part for the collecting methods abbreviated as NLT-LP.

〈NLT-LP: Nakase system light trap at low position〉

18–19LP: Forest Research Institute, at low

position (1m above the ground), by Nakase system light trap, Yezin, Nay Pyi Taw, N19°50'36.92", E96°16'43.04", ca. 143m alt., 18–19. ii. 2018, S. Nomura leg.

19–20LP: same place as above, but 19–20. ii. 2018.

In the following list, newly recognized species in this cooperative project is indicated by *-mark.

Supertribe Euplectitae

1. *Bibloporus?* sp. 1* (Fig. 3A)

Specimen examined. 1 ex., 19–20LP.

Remarks. This species is similar to *Chae-*

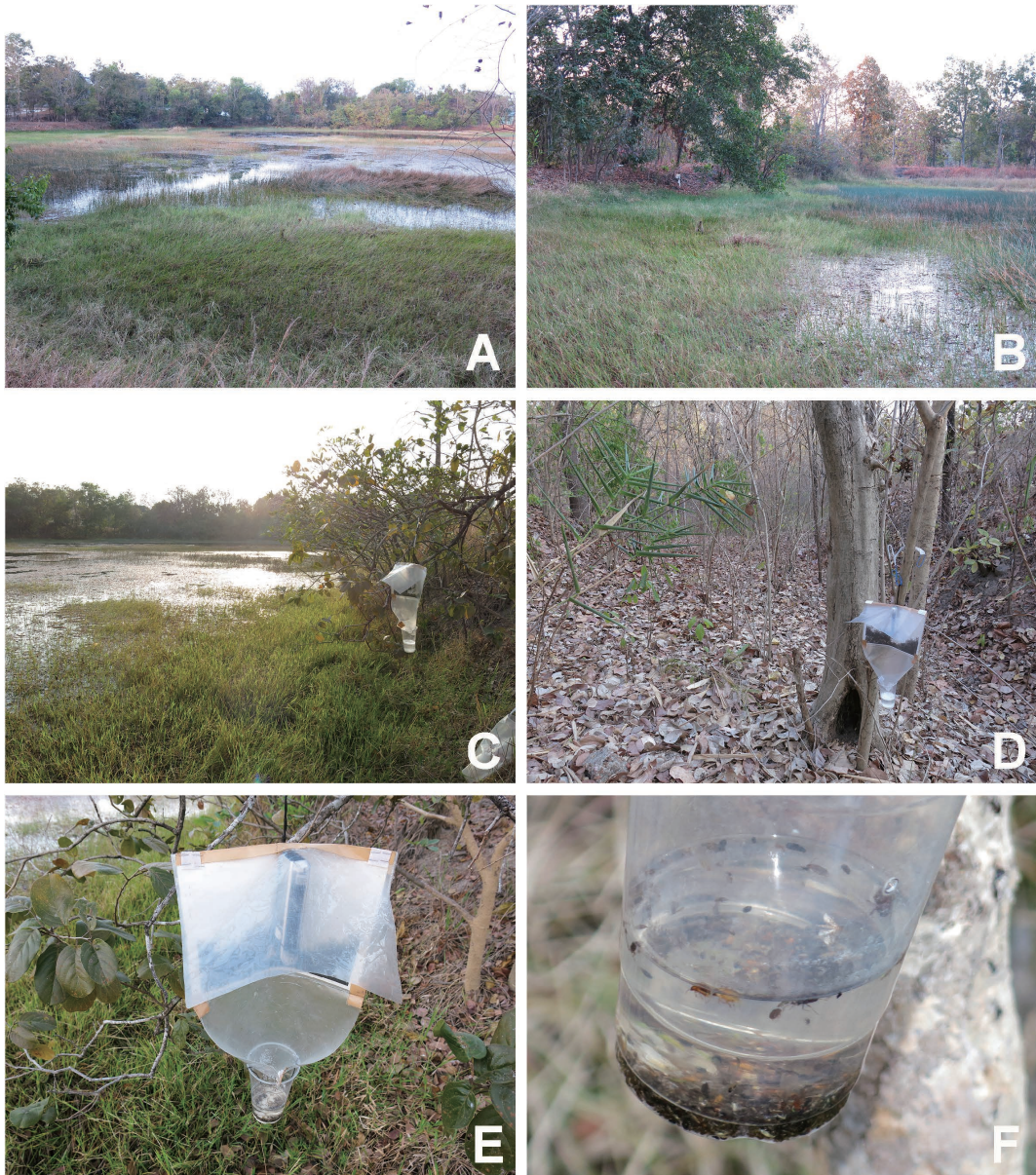


Fig. 2. Habitats and collecting methods of Pselaphines in FRI, Yezin. A. A landscape of collecting site in Yezin; B. another angle of the collecting site in Yezin; C. a NLT set in FRI, Yezin; D. another collecting spot in Yezin; E. a NLT used for collecting in Yezin enlarged; F. the collecting cup of NLT enlarged.

torhoparus pallipes (Blattný, 1925) of the subtribe Bibloporina of the tribe Trichonychini described from Tenasserim, Myanmar (Nomura and Aung, 2020a). However, it differs in having the pronotum with distinct sulcus (without sulcus in *C. pallipes*).

2. *Euplectodina hipposideros* (Schaufuss, 1877) (Fig. 3B)

Specimen examined. 1 ex., 19–20LP.

Remarks. This species belonging to the subtribe Panaphantina of the tribe Trichonychini was recorded from Tenasserim by Blattný (1925). It was also discovered from Kanbauk, Tanintharyi

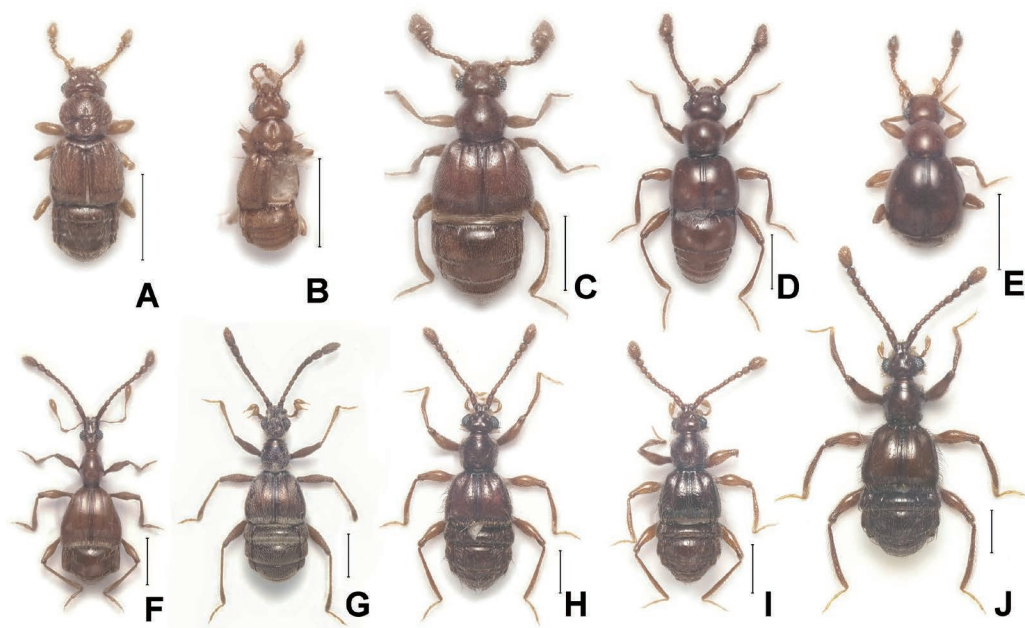


Fig. 3. Pselaphine species recognized in Yezin, Nay Pyi Taw. A. *Bibloporus*? sp.; B. *Euplectodina hipposideros* (Schaufuss, 1877); C. *Trissemus clavatus* (Motschulsky, 1851); D. *Batraxis raffrayi* (Blattný, 1925); E. *Eupines sphaerica* (Motschulsky, 1851); F. *Pselaphus multangulus* Schaufuss, 1877; G. *Ctenistes* sp. 1; H. *Centrophthalmus helferi* Blattný, 1925; I. *C.* sp. 1; J. *C.* sp. 2.

(very close to Tenasserim) by Nomura and Aung (2020b).

Supertribe Goniaceritae

3. *Trissemus clavatus* (Motschulsky, 1851)* (Fig. 3C)

Specimens examined. 22 exs., 18–19LP; 5 exs., 19–20LP.

Remarks. *Trissemus clavatus* described from Calcutta (=Kolkata), India has been known from Japan since Besuchet (1999). Many specimens of this species were collected by light traps in Yezin as shown above. It is remarkable as a common species between Myanmar and Japan. In Fig. 4, the male antennal club and the male genitalia are compared between both countries, and there are no gaps in structure between them.

4. *Batraxis raffrayi* (Blattný, 1925) (Fig. 3D)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 18–19LP; 1 ex., 19–20LP.

Remarks. This species is a common species in light trap collecting in Myanmar. It was recorded from Myanmar by Blattný (1925) in Tenasserim as *Raffrayella raffrayi*, and also by Nomura and Idris (2008) in Yangon.

5. *Eupines sphaerica* (Motschulsky, 1851) (Fig. 3E)

Specimens examined. 10 exs., 18–19LP; 3 exs., 19–20LP.

Remarks. This is one of widely distributed species in Asia. Its distributional range is extending to Tropical Asia, Indochina, and to Japan. In Japan, this species was recorded from Yaeyama Island in the Ryukyus (Nomura, 2004).

Supertribe Pselaphitae

6. *Pselaphus multangulus* Schaufuss, 1877 (Fig. 3F)

Specimen examined. 1 ex., 18–19LP.

Remarks. This species was described from

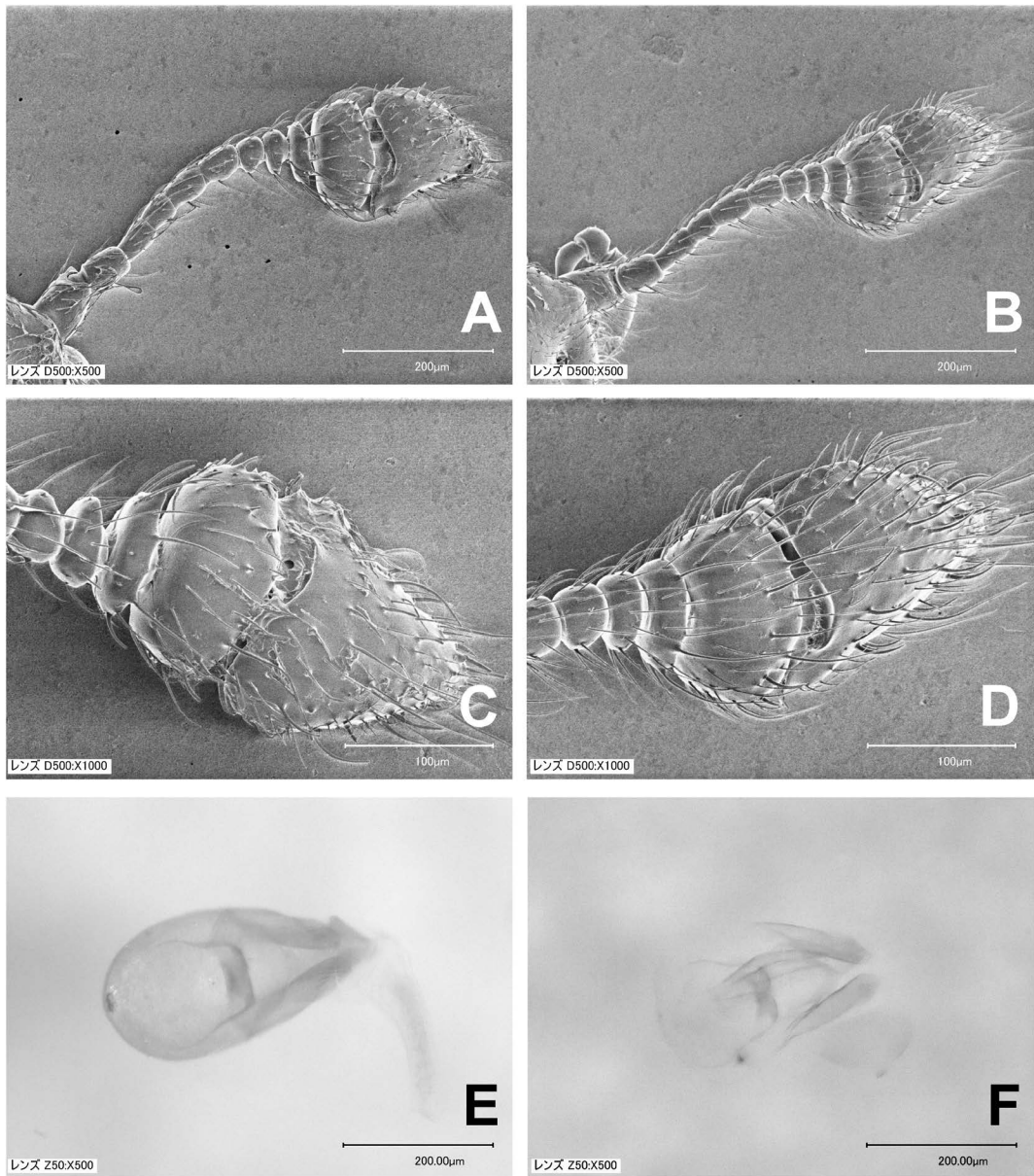


Fig. 4. Male characters of *Trissemus clavatus* (Motschulsky, 1851) collected from Myanmar and Japan. A, C, E. *Trissemus clavatus* from Yezin; B, D, F. ditto, from Okinawajima Is., Japan. A, B. antenna; C, D. antennal club; E, F. male genitalia in ventral view.

Bangkok, Thailand. It is also recorded from Vietnam (Nomura, 2013b) and Laos (Nomura, 2019). It is very similar to the Japanese species, *P. lewisi* Sharp, 1883, with no diagnostic point suggested.

7. *Ctenistes* sp. 1* (Fig. 3G)

Specimen examined. 1 ex., 19–20LP.

Remarks. The species “*Ctenistes* sp. 1” is recorded from Tanintharyi region. However, the present species is different from the *Ctenistes* sp. 1 from Tanintharyi. The Yezin species differs from the Tanintharyi species in having the small body and the small and less expanded palpomere 3 of the maxillary palpus.

8. *Centrophthalmus helferi* Blattný, 1925 (Fig. 3H)

Specimens examined. 2 exs., 19–20LP.

Remarks. The genus *Centrophthalmus* is characterized by the middle-sized body densely covered with long and curved hairs, and the short maxillary palpus with large and ovoid palpomere 3. Nine species of this genus have been already known from Myanmar as shown in Nomura and Aung (2020a).

9. *Centrophthalmus pilosus* Blattný, 1925 (Fig. 3I)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18–19LP.

Remarks. This species is also recorded from Tenasserim (Nomura and Aung, 2020a) and Tanintharyi (Nomura and Aung, 2020b).

10. *Centrophthalmus* sp. 1 (Fig. 3J)

Specimens examined. 1 ex., 18–19LP; 6 exs., 19–20LP.

Remarks. This is the same species as the “*Centrophthalmus* sp. 1” recorded by Nomura and Aung (2020b) from Tanintharyi Region.

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