

A New Genus of Oxypodini (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae) from the Palaearctic Region

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Abstract *Rhomphocallus* gen. nov. (designated type species: *Microglotta princeps* Sharp, 1874) is described from the Palaearctic region and distinguished from similar oxypodine genera. The genus is characterized especially by dense and coarse puncturation of the forebody, slender antennae with sexual dimorphism, a distinctly transverse pronotum, very long tarsi, and above all a strongly developed beak-shaped ventral process of the aedeagus. Three species are attributed to the genus: *R. princeps* (Sharp, 1874), comb. nov., *R. maruyamai* sp. nov., both from Japan, and *R. bernhaueri* (Sainte Claire-Deville, 1907), comb. nov., from Europe; both *R. princeps* and *R. bernhaueri* are transferred from *Haploglossa* Kraatz, 1856. Distinguishing characters are illustrated. The following synonymy is proposed: *Haploglossa gentilis* (Märkel, 1844) = *Microglotta longicornis* Thomson, 1868, syn. nov. A lectotype is designated for *Microglotta princeps* Sharp. Biogeographic evidence suggests that *R. bernhaueri* is of Eastern Palaearctic origin. The distributions are mapped.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, Oxypodini, *Haploglossa*, Palaearctic region, Europe, Japan, taxonomy, description, new genus, new species, distribution.

Introduction

While the Aleocharinae of the Western Palaearctic region have been subject to a long tradition of taxonomic and systematic work, the same cannot be said for the Eastern Palaearctic, including Japan. For instance, many of the aleocharine taxa known from Japan were described long time ago, e.g., by Sharp (1874, 1888) and Cameron (1933), and have never been reexamined since. Rather a few genus-group taxa, e.g., *Aspidobactrus* Sharp, *Ectolabrus* Sharp, *Porocallus* Sharp, and *Saphocallus* Sharp, have been treated in the course of modern revisions (Assing, 2001a, 2001b; Maruyama, 2000; Maruyama & Hlaváč, 2002). Only recently, a new monotypic genus of Oxypodini was discovered on the coasts of Japan and the Russian Far East (Assing & Maruyama, 2002). A relatively recent list of the Aleocharinae (and other Staphylinidae) of Japan was compiled by Naomi (1989).

Material kindly sent to me for examination by

Munetoshi Maruyama (Sapporo) included two specimens of an undescribed species of Oxypodini from Japan. In some respects, it resembled European *Haploglossa bernhaueri* (Sainte Claire-Deville, 1907), a species I had examined earlier and suspected to be incorrectly placed in *Haploglossa* Kraatz, 1856. A subsequent comparative study including these two species, as well as species of *Haploglossa* and the types of the Japanese species *Microglotta princeps* Sharp, 1874 revealed that *H. bernhaueri*, *M. princeps*, and the species sent to me by M. Maruyama are congeneric. Since they cannot be attributed to *Haploglossa*, nor to any other known genus, they are attributed to a new oxypodine genus, which is described below.

Material and Measurements

Material from the following institutions and private collections was examined:

BMNH The Natural History Museum, London

- (M. Brendell)
- MZL Museum of Zoology, Lund University
(R. Danielsson)
- NSMT National Science Museum, Tokyo
- SEHU Systematic Entomology, Hokkaido
University (*M. Maruyama*)
- cAss private collection V. Assing, Hannover
- The measurements are given in mm and abbreviated as follows:
- AL: length of antenna
- HW: head width across (and including) eyes
- PW: maximal width of pronotum
- PL: length of pronotum along median line
- EL: length of elytra from apex of scutellum
to elytral hind margin
- HTiL: length of metatibia (external face)
- HTaL: length of metatarsus (claws not included)
- HT1L: length of first metatarsomere (dorsal
view)
- HT2L: combined length of second to fourth
metatarsomeres (dorsal view)
- ML: length of median lobe of aedeagus
(from base to apex of ventral process)
- TL: body length from apex of mandibles to
hind margin of abdominal segment
VIII.

***Rhomphocallus* gen. nov.**

Type species: Microglotta princeps Sharp, 1874; here designated.

Description. Species of relatively large size (approx. 3.8–5.5 mm), in general facies somewhat reminding of the genera *Haploglossa* Kraatz and *Porocallus* Sharp (Figs. 1, 10, 20). Whole body with dense and distinct puncturation; punctures of forebody conspicuously coarse and dense, distinctly more so than in abdomen.

Head widest across eyes; shape transversely subrectangular; posteriorly distinctly margined, but not constricted; posterior angles obsolete, temples in dorsal view subparallel and almost straight; eyes large and prominent, longer than temples; frontal suture absent. Pubescence relatively long, suberect to depressed, in central dor-

sal area directed predominantly diagonally antero-mediad or antieriad. Genal carinae present; ventral aspect of head flat; gular sutures widely separated; submentum delimited by fine carina; submentum and mentum with moderately numerous pseudopores. Maxillary palpus 4-jointed, moderately slender (Fig. 23); labial palpi 3-jointed, with distinctly transverse second joint (Fig. 22); ligula very short and wide, apically rounded, neither incised nor bifid (Fig. 22). Labrum distinctly transverse, anteriorly broadly concave and membranous (Fig. 21). Right mandible with distinct tooth.

Antennae relatively long and slender, sometimes slightly longer in ♂ than in ♀; antennomeres IV–XI somewhat flattened, oval in cross-section; antennomeres I–III distinctly oblong, II and III of subequal length, slightly shorter than I; antennomere III slightly shorter than II; IV and V approximately as wide as long to weakly oblong; VI–X almost wedge-shaped, apically distinctly widened, gradually increasing in breadth towards apex of antenna; X weakly to moderately transverse; antennomere XI long to very long, longer than the combined length of IX–X or VIII–X; XI constricted in anterior half (Figs. 2, 11, 24, 25).

Pronotum distinctly transverse and wider than head; maximal width in or slightly anterior to the middle; lateral margins not sinuate near posterior angles, the latter obtuse, but well-defined. Pubescence suberect, directed caudad along most of midline and cephalad only for short distance near anterior margin; pubescence of lateral areas predominantly transversely laterad and near lateral margin predominantly caudad. Hypomera in lateral view distinctly visible; prosternum with distinct median carina, not with acute median process.

Elytra more or less distinctly bicoloured, large and long, wider than pronotum, posterior margin near posterior angles distinctly sinuate; pubescence suberect, directed predominantly caudad; hind wings fully developed. Mesosternum without median carina, mesosternal process long and acute, reaching approximately halfway between

mesocoxae; mesocoxal cavities posteriorly and laterally delimited from metasternum by distinct carina.

Legs long and slender, external aspect of pro- and mesotibiae without spine-like setae; first metatarsomere conspicuously long, longer than the combined length of the three following metatarsomeres; metatarsomeres II–IV small (Figs. 26–28). Tarsal formula: 5, 5, 5.

Abdomen subparallel up to segment VI; segment VII slightly narrower than VI; terga III–VI or III–V with moderately deep anterior impressions, that of tergum VI, if present, slightly shallower than those of terga III–V. Puncturation of tergite VII slightly or distinctly sparser than that of anterior tergites. Tergite VIII posteriorly truncate, concave, or weakly convex (Figs. 7, 16, 32); tergite X with dense pubescence (Fig. 19).

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII pointed, with numerous thin and long marginal setae, which are longer and denser in the middle than in lateral parts (Figs. 8, 17, 34). Median lobe of aedeagus with strongly developed, highly distinctive ventral process of remarkable shape; apical lobe of paramere as in Figs. 5, 13, 30.

♀: posterior margin of sternum VIII weakly pointed, with rather sparse, short, almost unmodified marginal setae and without micropubescence (Figs. 9, 18, 33). Spermatheca with long and slender capsule, duct relatively short and proximally dilated (Figs. 6, 14, 15, 31).

Systematics and comparative notes. Based on morphological characters, the new genus is attributed to the tribe Oxypodini. As a comprehensive phylogenetic study of the Palaearctic genera of this tribe has never been attempted, the phylogenetic affiliations of *Rhomphocallus* among the Oxypodini are doubtful. The new genus shares various characters with *Haploglossa* Kraatz: the general facies (size, transverse pronotum), the dense and coarse puncturation (present only in some species of *Haploglossa*), the constriction of the apical antennomere, a similar shape and chaetotaxy of the male and female sternite VIII, and a similar morphology of the mouthparts, especially the short and apically unincised ligula. A

closer relationship, however, is most unlikely in view of various significant characters distinguishing *Rhomphocallus* from *Haploglossa*: the different morphology of the antennae (more slender and longer, especially antennomere XI); the less transverse shape and different chaetotaxy of the labrum; the apically longer mandibles; the distinctly visible hypomera (lateral view); the more transverse pubescence of the lateral parts of the pronotum; the absence of spines on pro- and mesotibiae (apical spines not considered); the different morphology of the tarsi (much longer metatarsomere I and shorter metatarsomeres II–IV); the completely different morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus (especially the conspicuous shape of the ventral process); the shape and chaetotaxy of the apical lobe of the paramere (in *Haploglossa* of subtriangular shape and with shorter setae in different position); the more pronounced sclerotization, the longer capsule, and the wider duct of the spermatheca. *Porocallus*, though of some resemblance due to similar size and a densely and coarsely punctured forebody, differs from *Rhomphocallus* in so many characters, that a closer relationship can be excluded (see Assing, 2001a); the two genera are readily distinguished by the morphology of the penultimate joint of the maxillary palpus, which is strongly flattened and dilated in *Porocallus*. The adelphotaxon of the new genus is unknown and should probably be looked for among Eastern Palaearctic oxypodines.

Rhomphocallus is distinguished from all other oxypodine genera with a distinctly transverse pronotum by the following character combination: very dense and coarse puncturation of the forebody and of the abdomen (especially segments III–VI); slender (not massive) antennae with a long and sexually dimorphic antennomere XI; slender preapical joint of the maxillary palpus, absence of spines on pro- and mesotibiae (apical spines not considered); conspicuously long metatarsomeres I (longer than combined length of II–IV); very small metatarsomeres II–IV; strongly developed (more or less beak-shaped) ventral process of the median lobe of the

aedeagus, and a spermatheca with a long slender capsule and a short, proximally dilated duct.

Etymology. The name (gender: masculine) is composed of rhomphos (Greek: beak) and callus (as in the Eastern Palaearctic aleocharine genera *Saphocallus* and *Porocallus*). The former component refers to the beak-shaped ventral process of the aedeagus.

Distribution and bionomics. The genus seems to have a Palaearctic distribution, with one species known from Europe and two species from Japan. However, the absence of further representatives in the Western Palaearctic, the occurrence of at least two (probably more) representatives in Japan, and similar cases among other aleocharines suggest that the species recorded from Europe, too, originated from the Eastern Palaearctic. At least one of the species is appar-

ently nidicolous. For further details see the section on *R. bernhaueri*.

***Rhomphocallus princeps* (Sharp, 1874),
comb. nov.**

(Figs. 1–9, Map 1)

Microglotta princeps Sharp, 1874: 6.

Types examined. Lectotype ♂, here designated: “Japan. G. Lewis, 1910-320/Microglotta princeps mihi D.S./Syntype/Lectotypus ♂ *Microglotta princeps* Sharp desig. V. Assing 2003/*Rhomphocallus princeps* (Sharp) det. V. Assing 2003” (BMNH). Paralectotype ♀: same data as lectotype, but with additional labels: “Type/Sharp Coll. 1905-313.” (BMNH).

Additional material examined. 1♂, Harada, Nada-ku, Kôbe-shi, Hyôgo-ken, Japan, 28-X-



Map 1. Distribution of *Rhomphocallus princeps* (Sharp) (open circle) and *R. maruyamai* sp. nov. (filled circles) in Japan. Limits of map: ca. 128°30'E–146°40'E; 30°00'N–45°30'N.

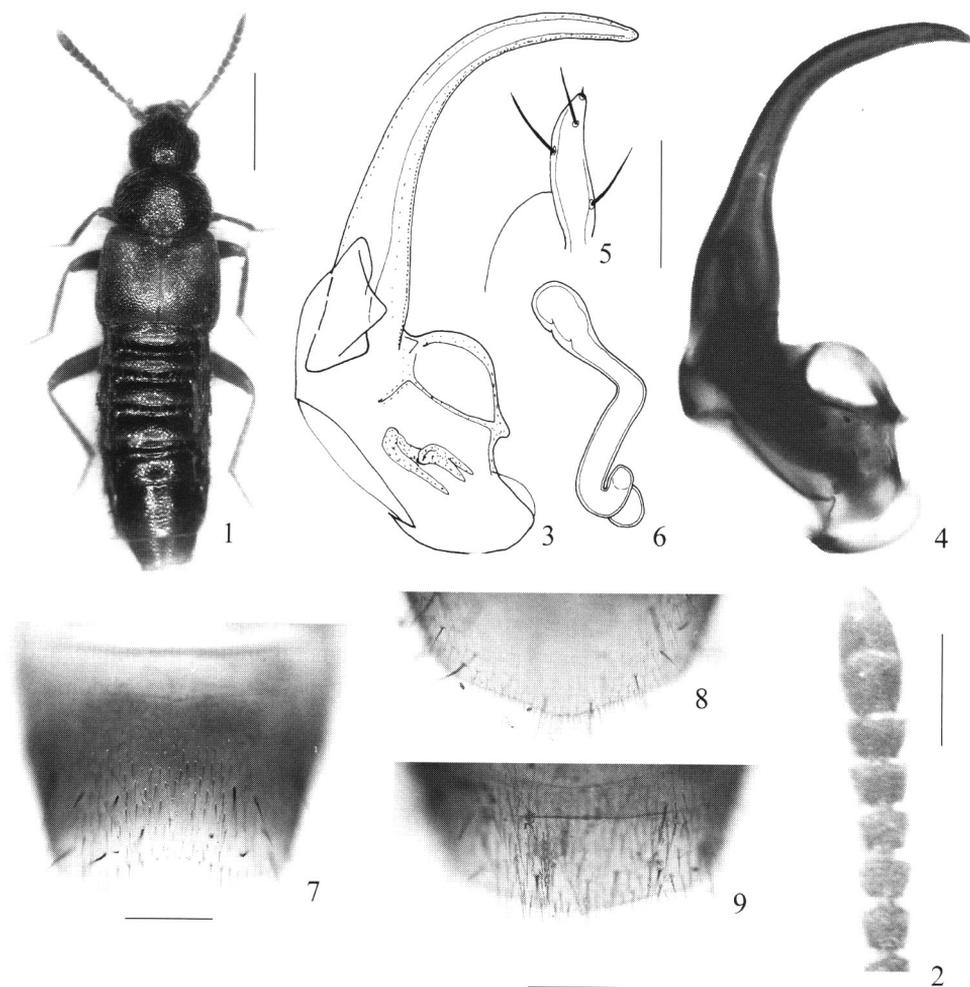
1932, leg. J.E.A. Lewis (BMNH).

Comments. The original description is based on three syntypes, two of which were found in the Sharp collection at the BMNH. In view of the similarity of *Rhomphocallus* species, the possibility that the third syntype, whose whereabouts is unknown, is not conspecific with the present interpretation of the species cannot be ruled out. Therefore, the male syntype in the Sharp collection is here designated as lectotype.

Redescription (see also description of genus). Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n=3): AL: 1.28–1.42; HW: 0.66–0.71; PW: 0.88–1.00;

PL: 0.66–0.72; EL: 0.72–0.79; HTiL: 0.77–0.85; HTaL: 0.59–0.63; HT1L: 0.21–0.26; HT2L: 0.17–0.20; ML: 0.91; TL: 4.4–4.9; PW/HW: 1.32–1.40; PW/PL: 1.31–1.38; EL/PL: 1.06–1.09; HTaL/HTiL: 0.73–0.76; HT1L/HT2L: 1.27–1.45.

Head and pronotum blackish, with at least the posterior pronotal margin narrowly lighter; elytra at least weakly bicoloured: rufous, with the scutellar region and the exterior posterior angles or with a wide diagonal band extending from scutellum to the exterior posterior angles infuscate; abdomen blackish, with the posterior mar-



Figs. 1–9. *Rhomphocallus princeps* (Sharp): facies of paralectotype (1); apical part of antenna (2); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view of lectotype (3) and non-type male (4); apical lobe of paramere (5); spermatheca (6); ♂ tergite VIII (7); posterior part of ♂ sternite VIII (8); posterior part of ♀ sternite VIII (9). Scales: 1: 1.0 mm; 2–9: 0.2 mm.

gins of the anterior segments and the apex lighter; legs ferruginous; antennae brown, with the basal antennomeres rufous. Facies as in Fig. 1.

Head with coarse and dense, but not areolate puncturation and with very shallow microreticulation; antenna slender and moderately long, antennomere XI slightly longer than the combined length of the two preceding antennomeres (Fig. 2).

Pronotum distinctly transverse (see ratio PW/PL and Fig. 1); puncturation slightly less coarse and less well-defined than that of head; microsculpture indistinct or absent.

Elytra large, approximately 1.25 times as wide, at suture slightly longer than pronotum (see ratio EL/PL and Fig. 1); puncturation as dense as that of pronotum, but less well-defined. Legs, especially tarsi, slender; metatarsomere I very long, distinctly longer than the three following tarsomeres, but shorter than the combined length of metatarsomeres II–V.

Abdomen with very dense puncturation, especially on anterior tergites; interstices on tergite III much narrower than diameter of punctures, reduced to narrow ridges; puncturation decreasing in density from tergite III to tergite VIII; microsculpture very shallow or absent; pubescence relatively long; tergite VI anteriorly with transverse impression; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; tergite VIII posteriorly concave, with long thin marginal setae (Fig. 7).

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII in the middle obtusely pointed and with long thin marginal pubescence (Fig. 8); median lobe of aedeagus with extremely long and apically curved ventral process (Figs. 3, 4); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 5.

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII weakly angled (Fig. 9); spermatheca distinctive (Fig. 6).

Comparative notes. The species is readily distinguished from its two congeners by the primary sexual characters. In addition, it is separated from *R. maruyamai* especially by the much shorter apical antennomere and from *R. bernhaueri* by larger size and by the presence of an

anterior transverse impression on the abdominal tergite VI.

Distribution and bionomics. Sharp (1874) did not specify the exact locality where the types of *R. princeps* were found. Apart from the types, only one specimen from Kôbe, Honshu, has become known. Ecological data are unknown.

***Rhomphocallus maruyamai* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 10–19, Map 1)

Types. Holotype ♂: “Shiretoko-Tôge (650–700 m alt.) Shari-chô, Hokkaido, 3. Aug. 1989. K. Haga/Holotypus ♂ *Rhomphocallus maruyamai* sp. nov. det. V. Assing 2003” (NSMT). Paratypes: 1 ♂: “Sapporo, Japan” (SEHU); 1 ♀: “Nippon, Yaku-shima, Seibu-Rindô, 17-X-2000, Maruyama M. leg.” (cAss).

Description (see also description of genus). Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n=3): AL: 1.55–1.61; HW: 0.74–0.77; PW: 0.98–1.01; PL: 0.74–0.76; EL: 0.82–0.88; HTiL: 0.86–0.88; HTaL: 0.68–0.71; HT1L: 0.29–0.32; HT2L: 0.17–0.20; ML: 0.88; TL: 4.9–5.3; PW/HW: 1.27–1.37; PW/PL: 1.32–1.37; EL/PL: 1.10–1.18; HTaL/HTiL: 0.78–0.82; HT1L/HT2L: 1.62–1.73.

Head and pronotum blackish, with posterior margin of the latter narrowly lighter; elytra of variable coloration, ferruginous, with the posterior external areas and the area near scutellum weakly infuscate, to predominantly infuscate, with the humeral angles, the suture, and the posterior margin ferruginous; abdomen blackish brown, with the apex lighter; legs ferruginous; antennae dark brown with rufous basal antennomeres (I–II or I–III). Facies as in Fig. 10.

Head with dense, coarse, well-defined, and areolate puncturation; microsculpture very shallow, noticeable only at higher magnifications, or absent; antenna very long and slender, antennomere XI approximately as long as the combined length of the four preceding antennomeres (Fig. 11).

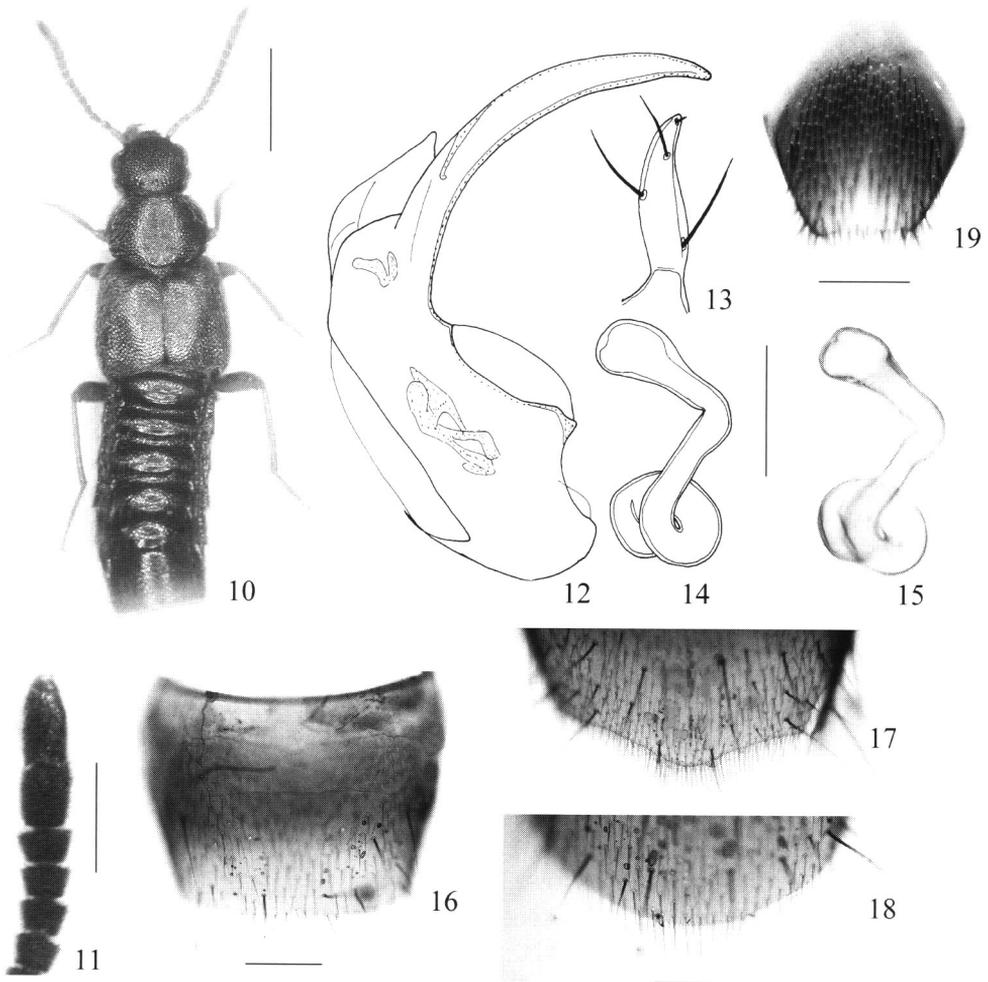
Pronotum moderately transverse (see ratio PW/PL and Fig. 10); puncturation of pronotum

similar to that of head.

Elytra large, approximately 1.30 times as wide as pronotum, at suture distinctly longer than pronotum (see ratio EL/PL and Fig. 10); near posterior external angles with shallow impressions and near scutellum with indistinct elevations; puncturation also very dense, but less well-defined than that of head and pronotum, somewhat serrate, and not areolate. Legs, especially tarsi, very slender; metatarsomere I extremely long, almost as long as the combined length of the four remaining tarsomeres (II–V).

Abdomen with dense puncturation; punctures well-defined, less coarse than those of forebody; puncturation of tergite VII almost as dense as that of anterior tergites; interstices without microsculpture, shining; pubescence relatively long and yellowish; tergite VI anteriorly with impression; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; tergite VIII posteriorly truncate or weakly concave, with long thin marginal setae (Fig. 16); tergite X as in Fig. 19.

♂: sternite VIII as in Fig. 17, obtusely pointed posteriorly; median lobe of aedeagus with an ex-



Figs. 10–19. *Rhomphocallus mariyamai* sp. nov.: facies of holotype (10); apical part of antenna (11); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view (12); apical lobe of paramere (13); spermatheca (14, 15); ♀ tergite VIII (16); posterior part of ♂ sternite VIII (17); posterior part of ♀ sternite VIII (18); ♀ tergite X (19). Scales: 10: 1.0 mm; 11–19: 0.2 mm.

tremely long and massive ventral process (Fig. 12); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 13.

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII distinctly convex, but not angled in the middle (Fig. 18); spermatheca as in Figs. 14, 15.

Etymology. This conspicuous species is dedicated to Munetoshi Maruyama, specialist of Aleocharinae, who collected one of the types and is, to some extent, also responsible for the initiation of this study.

Comparative notes. The species is at once separated from its congeners by the conspicuously long apical antennomere, the distinctly areolate puncturation of the head, and by the primary sexual characters.

Distribution and bionomics. The fact that *Rhophocallus maruyamai* was found in Yakushima Island and in Hokkaido suggests that it is widespread in Japan. Two of the type specimens were collected by sweeping or beating dead branches in primary forests (Maruyama, pers. comm.).

Rhophocallus bernhaueri

(Sainte Claire-Deville, 1907), comb. nov.

(Figs. 20–34, Map 2)

Microglossa bernhaueri Sainte Claire-Deville, 1907: 136.
Haploglossa fulvohirta Lohse, 1979: 85f.

Material examined. 1 ♂, Austria, Steiermark, Bezirk Weiz, Oberfeistritz, 450 m, from nesting boxes, 16–III–1996, leg. Holzer; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data, but 25–I–1998; 1 ♂, Austria, Burgenland, Bezirk Oberwart, Bernstein, Kanitz Riegel, 600m, tree roots, 27–II–2000, leg. Holzer (all cAss).

Redescription (see also description of genus). Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n=4): AL: 1.05–1.19; HW: 0.57–0.60; PW: 0.79–0.82; PL: 0.57–0.60; EL: 0.62–0.63; HTiL: 0.60–0.66; HTaL: 0.47–0.50; HT1L: 0.20–0.22; HT2L: 0.14; ML: 0.59–0.60; TL: 4.1–5.1; PW/HW: 1.30–1.38; PW/PL: 1.30?1.37; EL/PL: 1.05–1.09; HTaL/HTiL: 0.74–0.80; HT1L/HT2L: 1.44–1.61.

Head blackish; pronotum dark brown, with the

posterior margin narrowly lighter; elytra brown, with the humeral angle largely, the suture and the posterior margin narrowly ferruginous; the lighter coloration of the elytra may be more extensive and form a wide diagonal band from the humeral angle to the posterior margin, leaving only the posterior external angles and the scutellar region dark; abdomen brown, with the posterior margins of the anterior segments and the apex ferruginous; legs ferruginous; antennae brown, with the basal two or three antennomeres rufous. Facies as in Fig. 20.

Head with large, dense, and areolate punctures and with distinct microreticulation; antenna slender and moderately long, antennomere XI slightly longer than the combined length of the two preceding antennomeres (Figs. 24, 25). Mouthparts as in Figs. 21–23.

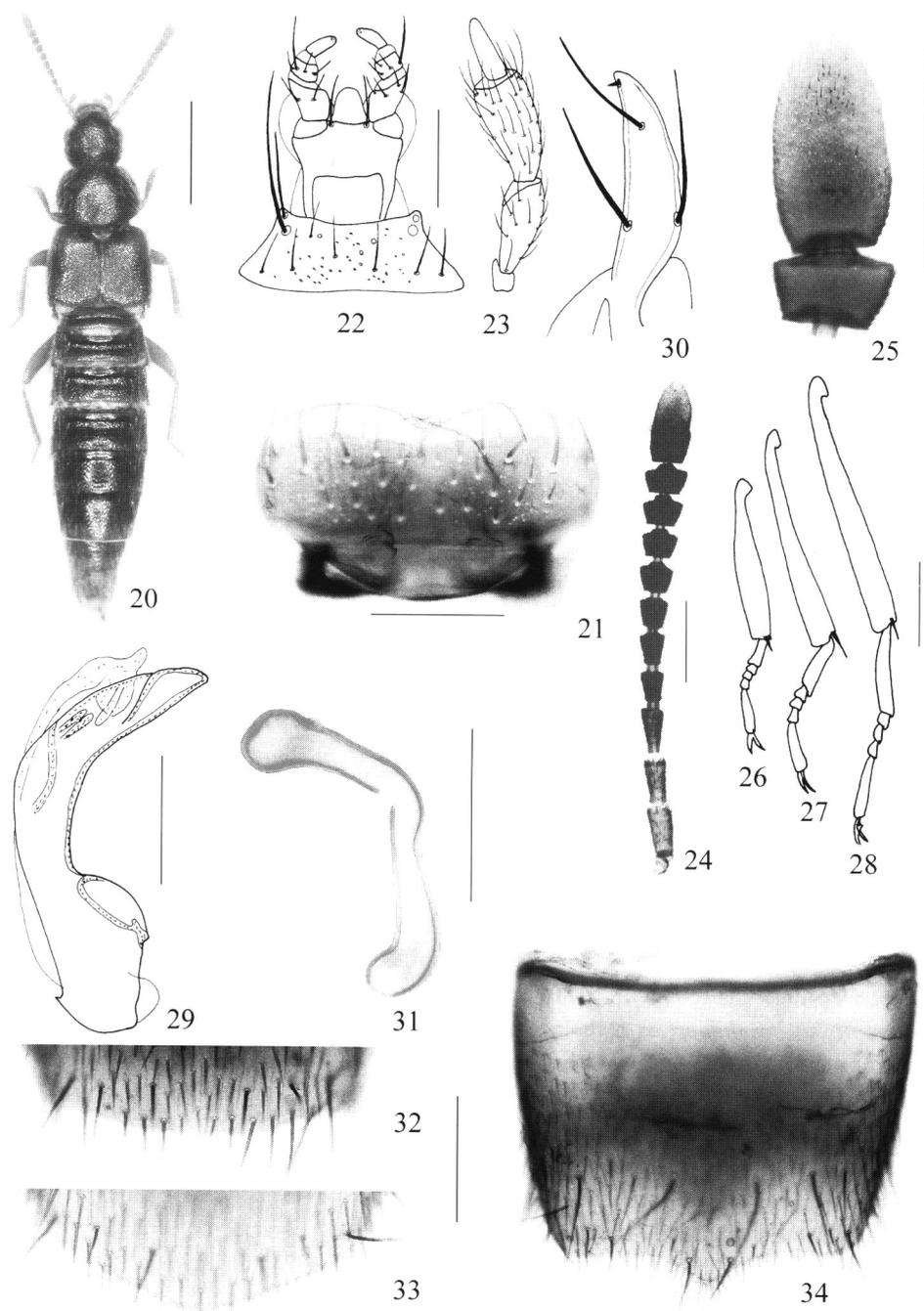
Pronotum distinctly transverse (see ratio PW/PL and Fig. 20); puncturation denser, slightly finer, and less well-defined than that of head.

Elytra moderately large, approximately 1.25 times as wide, and at suture slightly longer than pronotum (see ratio EL/PL and Fig. 20); puncturation as dense as that of pronotum, but less well-defined. Legs, especially tarsi, slender; metatarsomere I very long, distinctly longer than the three following tarsomeres, but shorter than the combined length of metatarsomeres II–V.

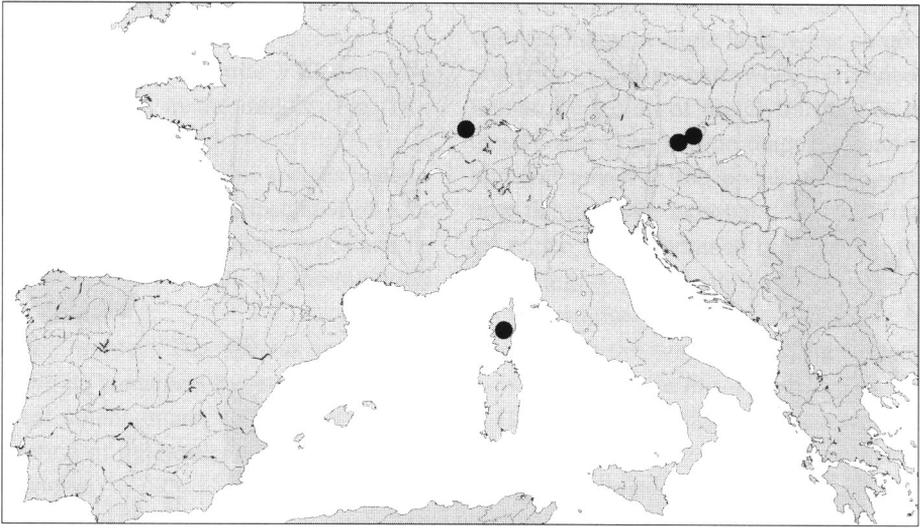
Abdomen with dense puncturation; punctures well-defined and less coarse than those of forebody; puncturation of tergite VII distinctly sparser than that of anterior tergites; interstices with shallow microsculpture; pubescence relatively long and yellowish; tergite VI anteriorly without transverse impression; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; tergite VIII posteriorly weakly convex, with long thin marginal setae (Fig. 32).

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII in the middle distinctly pointed and with long thin marginal pubescence (Fig. 34); median lobe of aedeagus with moderately long ventral process (Fig. 29); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 30.

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely angled (Fig. 33); spermatheca with proximally



Figs. 20–34. *Rhomphocallus bernhaueri* (Sainte Claire-Deville): facies (20); labrum (21); labium (22); maxillary palpus (23); antenna (24); antennomeres X and XI (25); protibia and -tarsus (26); mesotibia and -tarsus (27); metatibia and -tarsus (28); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view (29); apical lobe of paramere (30); spermatheca (31); posterior part of ♀ tergite VIII (32); posterior part of ♀ sternite VIII (33); ♂ sternite VIII (34). Scales: 20: 1.0 mm; 24–34: 0.2 mm; 21–23: 0.1 mm.



Map 2. Known distribution of *Rhomphocallus bernhaueri* (Sainte Claire-Deville) in Europe. The vague record from "Südungarn" is omitted. Limits of map: ca. 9°30'W–24°30'E; 36°00'N–50°30'N.

uncoiled duct (Fig. 31).

Comparative notes. The species is readily distinguished from its congeners by its smaller size (see measurements), the absence of an anterior transverse impression on the abdominal tergite VI, the strongly pointed posterior margin of the male sternite VIII, the much shorter ventral process of the median lobe of the aedeagus, and by the proximally uncoiled duct of the spermatheca.

Comments. Sainte Claire-Deville (1907) proposed *Microglossa bernhaueri* as a replacement name ("nom. nov.") for *Microglossa longicornis* sensu Bernhauer (1902), stating that, based on the details indicated by Thomson (1868), *M. longicornis* Bernhauer was not conspecific with *M. longicornis* (Thomson). Bernhauer (1902), however, had clearly attributed *M. longicornis* to Thomson (1868), so that his interpretation of *M. longicornis* is based on a misidentification and does not constitute an original description. According to Sainte Claire-Deville (1907), Ganglbauer confirmed the conspecificity of one of the types of *M. bernhaueri* with the single specimen upon which Bernhauer's diagnosis of *M. longicornis* is based. This specimen seems to be lost; the curator in charge was unable to find it in the

collections of the NHMW (Schillhammer, pers. comm.).

Lohse (1979) based his description of *Haploglossa fulvohirta* on several type specimens from southern Germany. This name, however, was later synonymized with *H. bernhaueri* (Sainte Claire-Deville) (Assing et al., 1998).

The last mention of *Microglossa longicornis* Thomson, 1868 is by Scheerpeltz (1934). In order to clarify the identity of this species, the single syntype in the Thomson collection (MZL) was examined. It has the following labels attached to the pin: "Suecia/Microglotta longicornis/jedenfalls nicht Typ., sondern gentilis det. Bernhauer/1969, 132/1973, 655/ZML. 2003, 088/*Haploglossa gentilis* (Märkel) ♂, det. V. Assing 2003" (ZML). The specimen is doubtlessly conspecific with *H. gentilis*, so that the following synonymy is proposed:

Haploglossa gentilis (Märkel, 1844) = *Microglotta longicornis* Thomson, 1868, syn. nov.

Distribution and bionomics. The known distribution of *Rhomphocallus bernhaueri* (Map 2) is confined to a few scattered localities in Europe: "Südungarn", Corsica, southern Germany, Austria (Bernhauer, 1902; Holzer, 1998; Lohse, 1979; Sainte-Claire Deville, 1907; and material

examined). The locality corresponding to the record from “Südungarn” or “Hongrie”, respectively (Bernhauer, 1902; Sainte Claire-Deville, 1907) is likely to be situated in what is today Romania. The fact that the species is the only representative of the genus in the Western Palaearctic and that at least two, probably more, congeners are present in Japan, as well as the rarity of records suggest that the species may have originated from the Eastern Palaearctic region, a case almost paralleled by the ecologically similar aleocharine *Euryusa pipitzi* (Eppelsheim) (Assing, 1995; Maryuama & Hlaváč, 2002). *Rhomphocallus bernhaueri* has been found in a hollow tree trunk (Lohse, 1979), in a hollow beech inhabited by a squirrel (Sainte-Claire Deville, 1907), repeatedly in nesting boxes in a deciduous forest in December, January, and March (Holzer, 1998; and material examined), and sifted from debris between tree roots (see material examined), suggesting that the species is nidicolous.

Key to the species of *Rhomphocallus*

1. Larger species (PW: >0.85 mm, PL: >0.65 mm, HTiL: >0.75 mm). Head and abdomen between punctures without or with barely noticeable microsculpture. Elytra very large, approximately 1.25–1.30 times as wide and at suture 1.10–1.15 times as long as pronotum. Abdominal tergite VI with transverse anterior impression. ♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII weakly pointed; median lobe of aedeagus with extremely long ventral process. ♀: spermatheca with proximally coiled duct. Japan. 2
- Smaller species (PW: <0.85 mm, PL: <0.65 mm, HTiL: <0.75 mm). Head and abdomen between punctures with shallow, but distinct microsculpture. Elytra smaller, about 1.25 times as wide and at suture 1.05–1.10 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 20). Abdominal tergite VI without transverse anterior impression. ♂: median lobe of aedeagus with distinctly shorter ventral process of different shape (Fig. 29). ♀: spermatheca with proxi-

mally uncoiled duct (Fig. 31). Known only from Europe.

- *R. bernhaueri* (Sainte Claire-Deville)
2. Apical antennomere extremely long, approximately as long as the combined length of the four preceding antennomeres (Fig. 11); puncturation of head distinctly areolate; median lobe of aedeagus and spermatheca as in Figs. 12, 14, 15. *R. maruyamai* sp. nov.
- Apical antennomere distinctly shorter, shorter than the combined length of the three preceding antennomeres (Fig. 2); puncturation of head coarse, but not distinctly areolate; median lobe of aedeagus and spermatheca as in Figs. 3, 4, 6. *R. princeps* (Sharp)

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to all the colleagues indicated in the material section for the loan of the material on which this study is based. Munetoshi Maruyama kindly provided some locality data, arranged the loan of the material of *R. maruyamai*, and, together with Benedikt Feldmann (Münster), proof-read the manuscript.

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