

Two New Species of the Genus *Ochthephilum* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from the Philippines¹⁾

By

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Through the courtesy of Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, who participated in the Philippine Expedition of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, I had an opportunity to examine several specimens of staphylinid beetles collected by himself on Mt. Pangao in northern Luzon, the Philippines. These specimens are characterized by the vestigial eyes and the structure of the hind wings, each of which is degenerated to a minute lobe. After a close examination, it became apparent that these specimens are classified into two species belonging to the genus *Ochthephilum* STEPHENS of the subfamily Paederinae. Both of them seem to be new to science, and will be described in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindness in giving me the opportunity of studying on the interesting specimens and much valuable advice on the present study. Deep gratitude is also due to Professor Hiromasa SAWADA of Tokyo University of Agriculture for his constant guidance.

Ochthephilum uenoi Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-6)

Male. Body length 24.5 mm (from front margin of head to anal end, abdomen fully extended); 10.9 mm (from front margin of head to sutural apices of elytra).

Body elongate, parallel-sided and moderately depressed above. Reddish brown and moderately shining, with head and pronotum blackish, excepting reddish pronotal margins.

Head suborbicular, somewhat depressed above, a little longer than broad (1.1: 1) and remarkably longer (1.36: 1) and broader (1.36: 1) than pronotum, widest behind middle and gently narrowed both anteriorly and posteriorly, with lateral sides arcuate and well constricted at neck; frons transversely depressed between antennal tubercles, the surface in this depression being roughly and more or less rugosely punctured;

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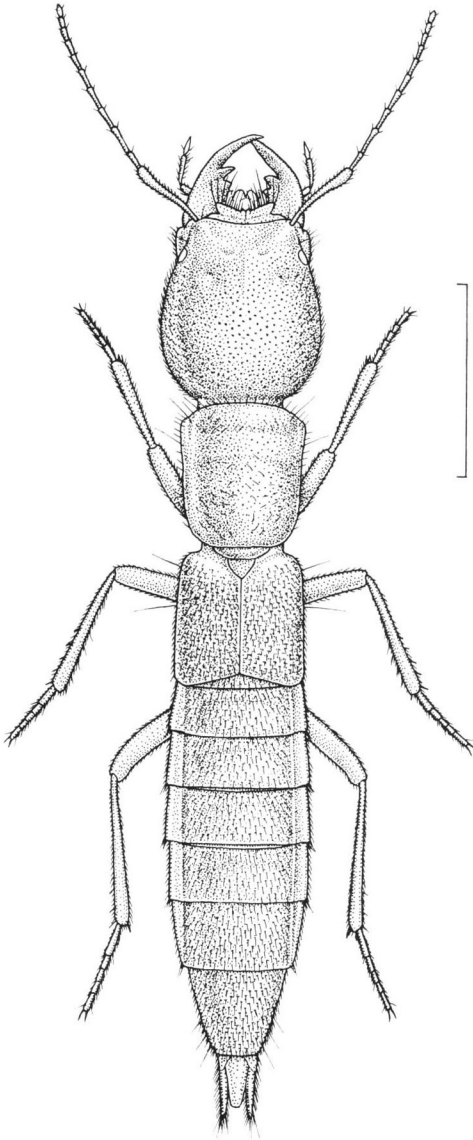


Fig. 1. *Ochthephilum uenoi* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Pangao (2,360 m alt.) in Luzon Is., Philippines. (Scale 5.0 mm.)

along the median line, there is an extremely fine and indistinct smooth line, which is abbreviated at basal third, each side of the apical end of the median smooth line subtriangularly impressed; whole surface rather sparingly covered with somewhat coarse setiferous punctures, which become much finer and much more numerous in latero-posterior parts, the bristles being brownish and decumbent forwards; eyes very small, their longitudinal diameter being one-eighth as long as the postocular

region. Antennae geniculate, rather slender, not thickened apically and relatively short, not reaching the basal margin of pronotum, proximal two or three segments polished and the remainings more or less opalescent, each segment distinctly longer than broad, 1st segment the longest and dilated towards apex, 2nd short, less than one-fifth as long as 1st, 3rd elongate, more than three times as long as 2nd, 4th nearly one-third as long as 3rd, 5th slightly shorter than 4th (1: 1.09), 6th to 9th subequal in length to one another, 10th a little shorter than 9th (1: 1.2), the apicalmost the shortest, about four-fifths as long as 10th.

Pronotum cylindrical and evidently longer than broad (1.23: 1), widest between anterior angles and distinctly convergent posteriad; lateral sides almost straight in apical half, though feebly emarginate in basal half; anterior margin slightly rounded, posterior one almost straight, all the margins finely bordered; anterior angles nearly rectangular, posterior ones narrowly rounded; surface transversely and vaguely depressed before the middle, and covered with much sparser and much finer punctures than those on head, though there is a narrow longitudinal smooth band along median line, the basal part of which is very obsoletely and longitudinally impressed. Scutellum triangular, gently convex and impunctate. Elytra subtrapezoidal, somewhat divergent apically, slightly broader than its length (1.11: 1) or pronotal width (1.11: 1); surface somewhat uneven, rather densely covered with shallow rough punctures and

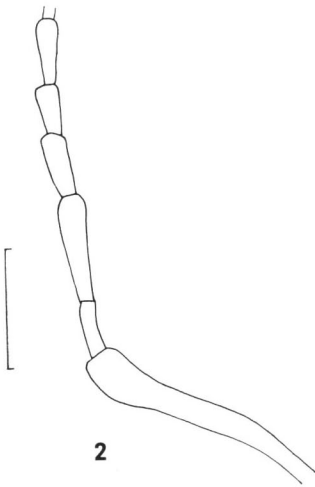


Fig. 2. Basal six antennal segments of *Ochtheophilum uenoi* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., from Mt. Pangao (2,360 m alt.). (Scale 2.0 mm.)

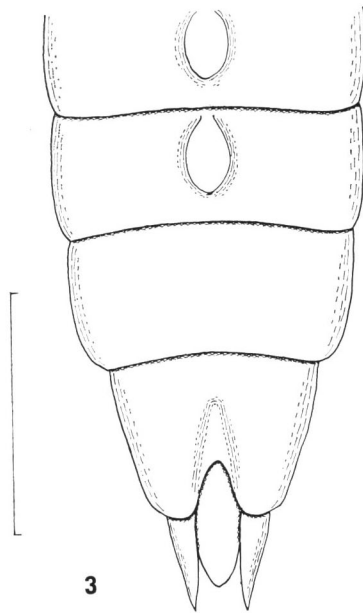
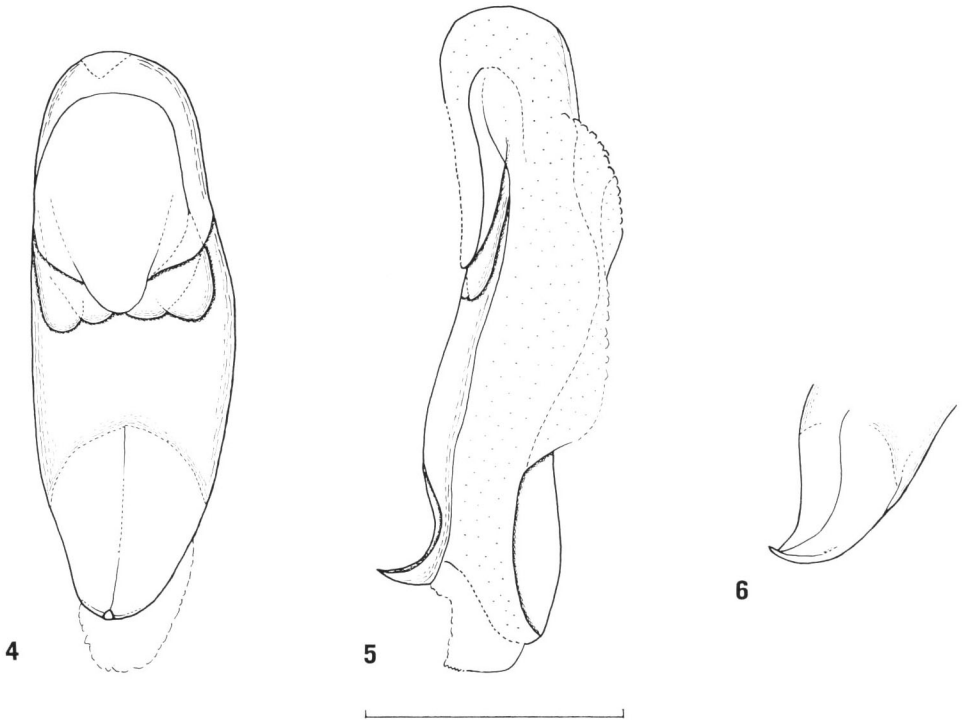


Fig. 3. Last five sternites of *Ochtheophilum uenoi* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Pangao (2,360 m alt.). (Scale 4.0 mm.)

fine pubescence; each epipleuron provided with a fine longitudinal keel which is abbreviated behind humeral angle; hind margin forming an obtuse re-entrant angle, posterior angles obliquely truncated. Hind wing degenerated to a minute lobe.

Abdomen elongate and nearly parallel-sided; basal five visible tergites transversely and shallowly depressed along respective basal margins, each tergite rather sparingly covered with fine punctures and fine brownish pubescence; last sternite subtriangularly excised at middle of hind margin, having a narrow-triangular and shallow depression in front of the excision, whose surface is smooth; 3rd and 4th visible sternites each provided with a distinct elliptical depression at middle. Legs relatively elongate; anterior tarsi thin in both the sexes.



Figs. 4-6. Male genital organ of *Ochtheophilum uenoi* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., from Mt. Pangao (2,360 m alt.). — 4. Ventral view. — 5. Lateral view. — 6. Oblique ventral view of the apical part of style. (Scale 4, 5: 2.0 mm; 6: 0.5 mm.)

Male genital organ nearly elliptical seen from the ventral side and membranous except for style which is moderately sclerotized; basal part more or less globular; viewed ventrally, style gradually convergent posteriorly in basal two-thirds, though rather strongly so in apical third; ventral surface evidently and extensively excavated at middle in apical third, within the excavation there is an obsolete longitudinal

carina along median line; viewed laterally apical portion curved ventrally and its apex acutely pointed.

Female. Though similar in general appearance to the male, it is different in the following respects: body size much smaller than in the male (8.93–9.33 mm from front margin of head to sutural apices of elytra), head much narrower, and the last abdominal sternite normal.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Pangao (2,360 m alt.), above Palapal of Monamon Sur, Bontoc Prov., Cordillera Central, Luzon Is., Philippines, 31–V–1977, S.-I. UENO leg. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same locality as the holotype (2,340 m alt.), 8–VI–1977, S. UENO leg. The type-series is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Northern Luzon, Philippines.

Notes. In habitus this peculiar species somewhat resembles *O. cylindroderum* CHAMPION from India, but is easily distinguishable from the latter by the much larger size, different coloration, much sparser and finer pronotal punctures than those on the head, and so on.

According to Dr. UENO, the holotype of this species was found from under a large stone deeply embedded in the ground on the northern slope of Mt. Pangao, which is densely forested with temperate broadleaved trees. The paratypes were obtained in nearby places, but from beneath fallen trunks of dead trees, which were not much embedded in the soil.

The specific name is dedicated to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO, who kindly submitted the interesting specimens to me for study.

***Ochthephilum brachypterum* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

(Figs. 7–11)

Male. Body length: 13.2 mm (from front margin of head to anal end).

Body narrow, nearly parallel-sided and moderately depressed above. Reddish brown and moderately shining, with head blackish and pronotum somewhat paler near both the anterior and posterior margins.

Head subquadrate, somewhat depressed above, only slightly longer than broad (1.06: 1), widest near basal third and feebly convergent towards apex and base, with lateral sides gently arcuate; antennal tubercles well elevated and smooth, with a transverse depression between the tubercles, whose surface is coarsely and densely punctured except for an almost smooth area along the front margin; disc coarsely, strongly and rather sparingly punctured; latero-posterior parts also covered extensively with setiferous punctures which are much finer and much more numerous than those on the disc; eyes very small, their longitudinal diameter being one-sixth as long as the postocular region; antennae relatively slender, not thickened apically and relatively short, not reaching posterior margin of pronotum, basal two segments polished and the remainings more or less opalescent, each segment longer than broad,

1st the longest, distinctly dilated apically, 3rd relatively short, nearly as long as 2nd, 4th four-fifths as long as 5th, 5th to 9th subequal in length to one another, 10th the shortest, nearly 1.5 times as long as broad, the apicalmost elliptical, nearly as long as 10th.

Pronotum cylindrical, slightly narrowed posteriorly and distinctly longer than broad (1.22: 1), with lateral sides almost straight in apical half, though feebly emarginate in basal half; apical margin slightly rounded, posterior margin almost straight though feebly emarginate at middle, all the margins finely bordered; anterior angles rectangular, posterior ones narrowly rounded; a vague and transverse depression present before middle; surface moderately covered with rather coarse punctures, though there is a narrow longitudinal smooth band along median line, the basal part of which is provided with a very fine longitudinal impression. Scutellum subtriangular, surface impunctate. Elytra subtrapezoidal, dilated posteriorly, slightly broader than long (1.1: 1) and a little broader than pronotum (1.15: 1); hind margin forming an obtuse re-entrant angle, posterior angles obliquely truncated; surface uneven, densely covered with coarse punctures and fine brownish pubescence; each epipleuron provided with a fine but distinct carina, which is abbreviated behind humeral angle. Hind wing degenerated to a minute lobe.

Abdomen elongate and nearly parallel-sided, basal five visible tergites each transversely and shallowly depressed along the basal margin, each tergite densely covered with rather fine and rough punctures and fine brownish pubescence; last sternite subtriangularly excised at middle of hind margin. Legs relatively elongate, anterior tarsi thin in both the sexes.

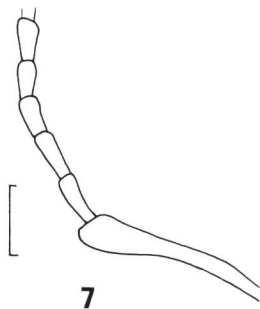


Fig. 7. Basal six antennal segments of *Ochtheophilum brachypterum* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., from Mt. Pangao (2,340–2,400 m alt.). (Scale 1.0 mm.)

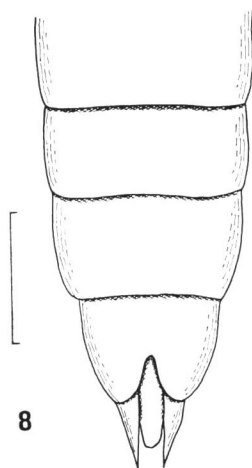
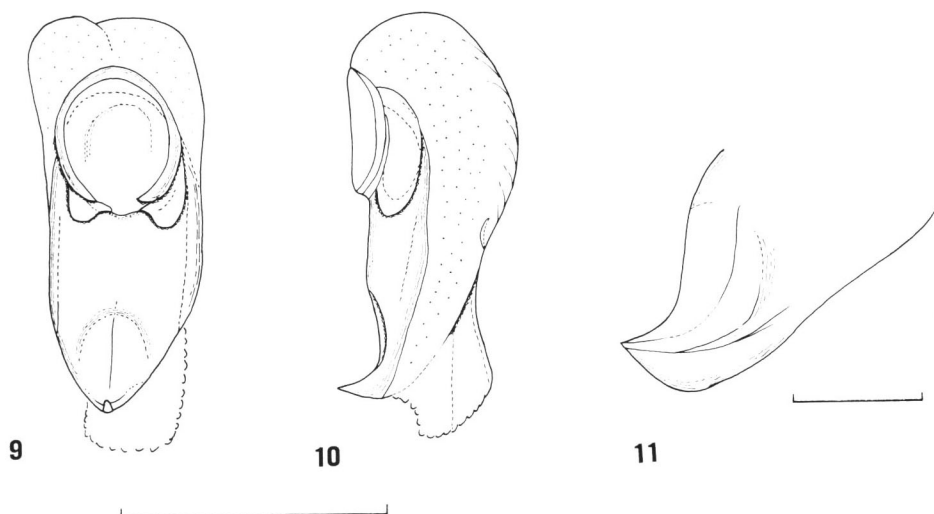


Fig. 8. Last five sternites of *Ochtheophilum brachypterum* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., from Mt. Pangao (2,340–2,400 m alt.). (Scale 2.0 mm.)

Male genital organ membranous, excepting moderately sclerotized style, and elliptical seen from the ventral side; basal part relatively large and more or less globular; viewed ventrally, style nearly parallel-sided in basal two-thirds, though evidently convergent in apical third, ventral surface distinctly and elliptically excavated at middle in apical third, and within the excavation there is an indistinct longitudinal carina along median line; viewed laterally, apical portion strongly curved ventrally, with acutely pointed apex.



Figs. 9-11. Male genital organ of *Ochthephilum brachypterum* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., from Mt. Pangao (2,340-2,400 m alt.). — 9. Ventral view. — 10. Lateral view. — 11. Oblique ventral view of the apical part of style. (Scale 9, 10: 2.0 mm; 11: 0.5 mm.)

Female. Facies as in the male, though the body is smaller in size (10.2-13.2 mm) and the last sternite is entire.

Type-series. Holotype: ♂, paratypes: 2 ♀♀, Mt. Pangao (2,340-2,400 m alt.), above Palapal of Monamon Sur, Bontoc Prov., Cardillera Central, Luzon Is., Philippines, 31-V-1977, S.-I. UÉNO leg. Preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Northern Luzon, Philippines.

Notes. In general appearance, this species closely resembles the preceding species, but can be distinguished from the latter by the much smaller size, different antennal articulation and much closer punctuation on pronotum and elytra. The male genital organ is also similar to that of the preceding species, but differ in its shorter style with much more distinct excavation.

The type material of this species was obtained by Dr. UÉNO in the same broad-leaved forest on Mt. Pangao as the collecting site of *O. uenoi*. The beetle was found

from under fallen trunks of dead trees lying in damp places.

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