

A New Species, *Nazeris rutilicarpus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) in Korea

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Nazeris rutilicarpus*, of the subfamily Paederinae is described in Korea. This species is found from dead leaves near streams or forests. The illustrations of labrum, male abdomen and genitalia are presented. The differences between *N. rutilicarpus* and *N. optatus* (Sharp) are discussed.

Key words: new species, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Nazeris*, Korea

INTRODUCTION

With regard to the members of the genus *Nazeris* Fauvel of subfamily Paederinae in Korea, *N. optatus* (Sharp) was first reported by the author (Cho, 2000). But it was misidentification and was confirmed as new species recently throughout the comparison with the closely related species from Japan. Therefore, I revise the treatment and describe it as new species in this paper. The type specimens are deposited in Natural History Museum, Hannam University (HUNHM), Taejon, Korea.

DESCRIPTION

***Nazeris rutilicarpus* n. sp.** 좁딱지곰보개미반날개 (신칭) (**Fig. 1**)

Nazeris optatus: Cho, 2000: 121 (misidentification).

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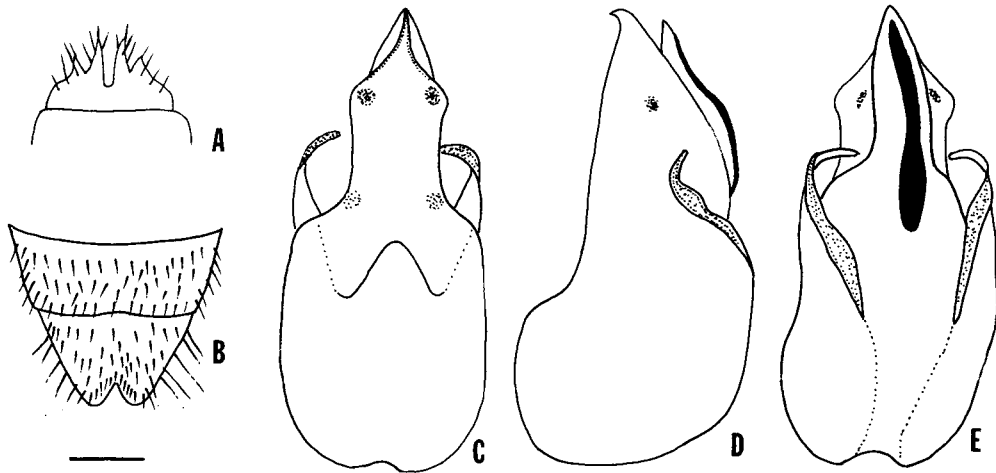


Fig. 1. *Nazeris rutilicarpus* n. sp. A, labrum; B, male sternites VII and VIII; C-E, Aedeagus: C, dorsal view; D, lateral view; E, ventral view. Scale for C-E: 0.1 mm.

Material examined. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Minjujisan, Youngdong-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, 2. Sep. 1998, Y. B. Cho. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality as holotype, 18. June 2000, Y. B. Cho; 1 ♂, 3 ♀, near Haeinsa Temple, Mt. Kayasan, Habcheon-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, 12. Aug. 2000, Y. B. Cho; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Cheonwhangsan, Sandong-myun, Namwon-shi, Jeonrabuk-do, 10-11. May 1999, Y. B. Cho. Additional materials examined: 1 ♂, Mt. Taebaeksan, Taebaek-shi, Gangwon-do, 31. July 1986, Y. B. Cho; 1 ♂, Mt. Kajisan, Ulsan-shi. Gyeongsangnam-do, 22. May 1999, Y. B. Cho.

Description. Body length 4.2-4.7 mm (from the front margin of labrum to the anal end); body elongate, shiny, color reddish brown but abdomen reddish brown to reddish black; head, pronotum and elytra coarsely punctate, the basal antennomeres and maxillary palps and legs yellowish brown but the posterior antennomeres and tarsi of legs paler.

Head subquadrate, slightly longer than wide, lateral sides subparallel and moderately covered with brownish black setae, the front margin straight and glabrous, postgena much longer than eye (about 2 times), the posterior margin smoothly rounded, the middle area and vertex less punctured than lateral margins. Eyes small and prominent. Labrum with four teeth, inner two teeth much longer than outer two teeth (Fig. 1A). Antenna slender, each antennomeres longer than width, 1st antennomere longer than 2nd (1st/2nd = 2.5), 3rd slightly longer than 2nd (3rd/2nd = 1.2), 4th to 10th mostly equal length, last antennomere slightly longer than the penultimate (11th/10th = 1.2).

Pronotum suboval, a little longer than wide (length/width = 1.2), slightly narrower than head (pronotum/head = 0.8), lateral sides smoothly arcuate and clearly narrowing to the posteriad, posterior margin truncate, the posterior middle area with two longitudinal grooves shallowly emarginated, the longitudinal middle line narrowly impunctate.

Elytra subtrapezoidal, dilated to the posteriad, slightly shorter than pronotum (elytra/pronotum = 0.8) but as wide as pronotum, surface densely and setiferously punctate, punctures denser than head and pronotum.

Abdomen subcylindrical, color reddish brown to reddish black but in individuals with reddish brown, posterior segments (7th, 8th) more darker, each segments with fine punctures and brown pubescences, the posterior margin of each segment glabrous, the posterior middle margin of 7th sternite of male shallowly and broadly emarginated but 8th deeply excised in a triangular shape (Fig. 1B).

Aedeagus (Fig. 1C-1E) sclerotized in anterior area but membranous in basal area, the anterior part of median lobe pen-shaped in dorsal view, the tip very sharp and abruptly curved like hook-shape in lateral view, the anterior middle area longitudinally and narrowly sclerotized in ventral view. Parameres elongate and much shorter than median lobe, strongly curved at the apical area .

Etymology. This species name is derived from Latin “rutilus (reddish) and corpus (body)”.

Remarks. This species is similar to *Nazeris optatus* (Sharp) in external features and body size but can be separated from it by male genitalia and teeth of labrum (see Ito, 1990). The tip of median lobe of the former sharply pointed and abruptly curved while that of the latter is protuberant as a short process with the tip finely bifurcated. Paramere of the former is elongate and strongly curved. The inner teeth of labrum are much longer than outer teeth.

Distribution. Korea.

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한국 좀딱지곰보개미반날개 (딱정벌레목, 반날개과)의 1신종,

Nazeris rutilicorpus

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요 약

반날개과의 *Nazeris*屬의 1종이 신종으로 확인되어 *N. rutilicorpus* n. sp.로 명명, 기재한다. 이 종은 계곡 및 숲 근처의 낙엽 속에서 발견되었다. 상순, 수컷의 배와 생식기의 삽화를 제시한다. *N. rutilicorpus* n. sp.와 *N. optatus* (Sharp) 사이의 차이점에 대해 논한다.