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On the Scaphidiinae (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) of the Moluccas

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The previously known species of Scaphidiinae from the Moluccas are commented, and the following new species are described: *Baeocera agostii* sp. n., *B. yamdena* sp. n., *B. kaibesara* sp. n., *Scaphisoma apterum* sp. n., and *S. semibreve* sp. n. New records are given for *Scaphisoma coarctatum* Löbl and *S. dansalanense* Löbl. Keys to the Moluccas species of *Baeocera* Erichson, 1845 and *Scaphisoma* Leach, 1815 are given.

Keywords: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scaphidiinae, Moluccas, taxonomy.

INTRODUCTION

Only three species of Scaphidiinae have been reported from the Molucca Islands, all members of the cosmopolitan genus *Scaphisoma* Leach, 1815 (Löbl, 1976, 2012). Among Indonesian scaphidiines I have recently examined, two genera with seven additional Moluccas species are present, five of them new and described below. *Baeocera yamdena*, *Scaphisoma apterum* and *S. semibreve* are apterous and possibly endemic to Yamdena and Kai Besar Islands, respectively. *Scaphisoma coarctatum* Löbl, 1976, previously known only from the Moluccas island Buru, is reported from the Lesser Sunda island Lombok, and *S. dansalanense* Löbl, 1972, known from Mindanao, is reported from Buru Island.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material examined is housed in the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland (MHNG), Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands (NBCL), and Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (SMNS). The locality data are given as printed on the respective labels. The body length is measured from the anterior pronotal margin to the inner apical angle of the elytra. The length and width ratios of the antennomeres are measured on slides. Statements on metanepisterna concern their exposed parts. The abdominal sternites are counted from the first visible one (i.e., the third morphological sternite). The sides of the aedeagi refer to their morphological side, with the ostium situated dorsally, while it is in the resting position rotated 90°.

TAXONOMY

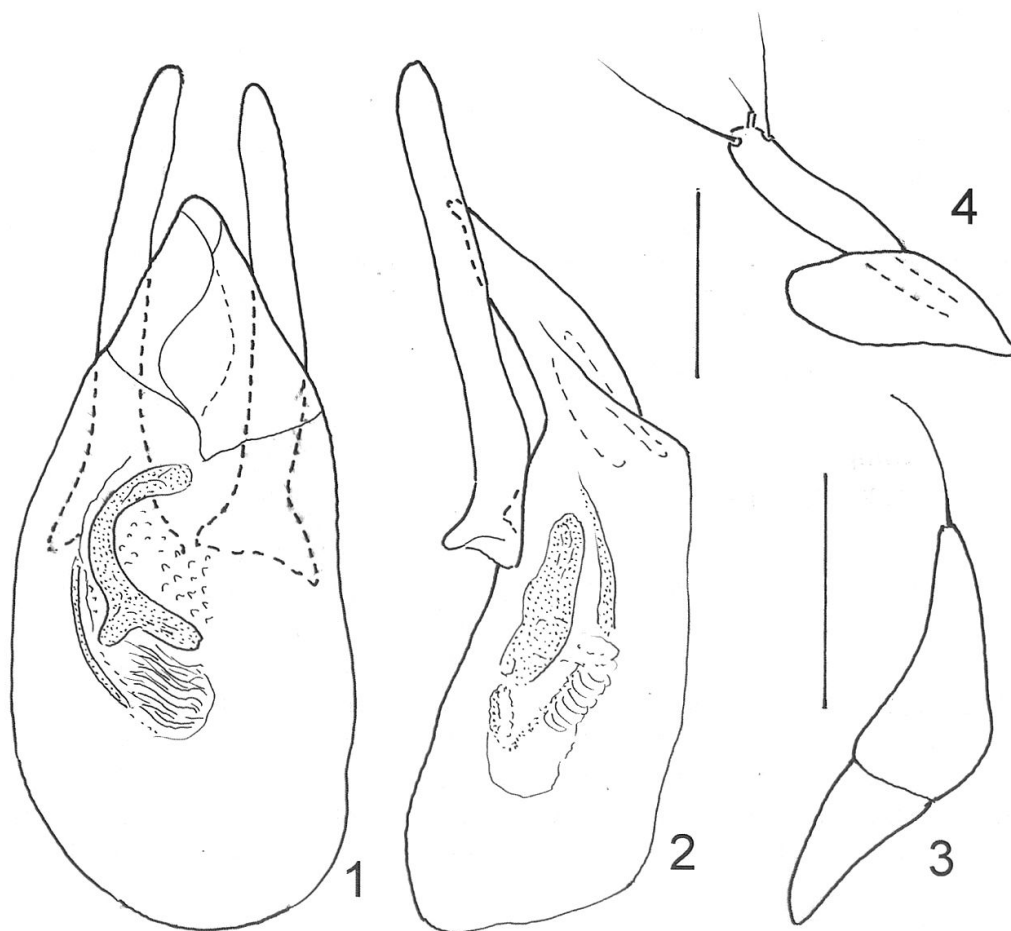
***Baeocera agostii* sp. n.**

(Figs 1–3)

Holotype ♂ labelled: INDO: Maluc F911107 Tanimbar: Yamdena Isl. 22 km N Saumlaki. litter Agosti 11.9.91 (9) (MHNG)

Paratypes: 1 ♂, with the same data as the holotype but «F911110» and «(10)»; 1 ♀, INDO: Maluc F911146 Tanimbar Isl. Yamdena Bomaki, NW of Saumlaki leaf-litter Agosti 10.9.91 (MHNG).

Description. Length 1.70 mm, width 1.10–1.12 mm. Head, body, femora and tibiae uniformly reddish-brown, antennae and tarsi lighter than body. Antennae comparatively long, length ratio of antennomeres as: III 32: IV 30: V 35: VI 32: VII 37: VIII 26: IX 37: X 33: XI 45; antennomeres III to VIII similar, narrow, IX to XI much wider, each about 3 times as long as wide. Lateral contours of pronotum and elytra almost continuously convex. Pronotum not microsculptured, with sparse and very fine punctation, setation hardly visible at 50x magnification. Lateral margins of pronotum convex, anterior margin wide, basal lobe well developed. Tip of scutellum exposed, well visible. Elytra not microsculptured, weakly narrowed apically, not covering apical tergites, lateral margins straight in middle, lateral mar-



Figs 1–3. *Baeocera agostii* sp. n., aedeagus in dorsal view (1), same, in lateral view (2), ovipositor (3); scale bar = 0.1 mm. Fig. 4. *Baeocera yamdena* sp. n., ovipositor. Scale bar = 0.05 mm.

gin carinae concealed in dorsal view, sutural striae complete, curved along bases to form basal striae joined to lateral striae. Elytral punctation very fine and sparse along basal and lateral margins and on apical fourth to fifth, coarse and dense on prevailing surface, with punctures to part about as large as puncture intervals. Lateral striae coarsely punctate, epipleural striae impunctate. Metathoracic wings fully developed. Hypomera smooth. Mesepimera large, about 2.5 times as long as wide and about 3 times as long as intervals to mesocoxae. Metaventrite flat in middle, lacking impression, very finely punctate except for apicomedian arcuate row of fairly distinct punctures and coarse punctures margining submesocoxal lines. Submesocoxal areas 0.05–0.06 mm long, shortest interval to metacoxae about 0.13–0.16 mm. Metanepisternum parallel-sided, about 0.05 mm wide, almost flat, with deep, coarsely punctate suture. Abdomen very finely punctate, except for sternite 1 having coarse and dense basal punctures, not interrupted in middle, extended laterally by wrinkles becoming up to 0.10 mm long. Protibiae and metatibiae straight, mesotibiae hardly curved.

Male sexual characters. Protarsomeres 1 to 3 hardly widened. Aedeagus (Figs 1, 2) 0.90 mm long, symmetrical. Apical process of median lobe moderately inclined, not bent at tip, much shorter than basal bulb. Parameres straight in lateral view, weakly arcuate in dorsal view, almost evenly wide except for their moderately widened base. Internal sac with narrow, arcuate and proximally bifurcate sclerite, basal striate structures, and membranes with fine denticulate structures, flagellum absent.

Female sexual characters. Protarsomeres 1 to 3 not widened. Ovipositor (Fig. 3) with almost parallel-sided distal gonocoxite bearing long apical and subapical setae, and minute gonostyle.

Distribution. Moluccas, Tanimbar group, Yamdena Island.

Etymology. Named in honour of my friend Donat Agosti, Bern, who collected the new species described in the present paper.

Comments. This species is similar to *B. alternans* (Löbl, 1977) from Queensland. Its aedeagal characters suggest relationship with the latter species, and with *B. prospecta* Löbl, 2002 and *B. insperata* (Löbl, 1975) from New Guinea. *Baeocera agostii* may be easily distinguished from these New Guinean congeners by the elytra with complete basal striae, while it differs from *B. alternans* by the lighter body colour and the structure of the internal sac, in particular the absence of narrow, bifurcate sclerite.

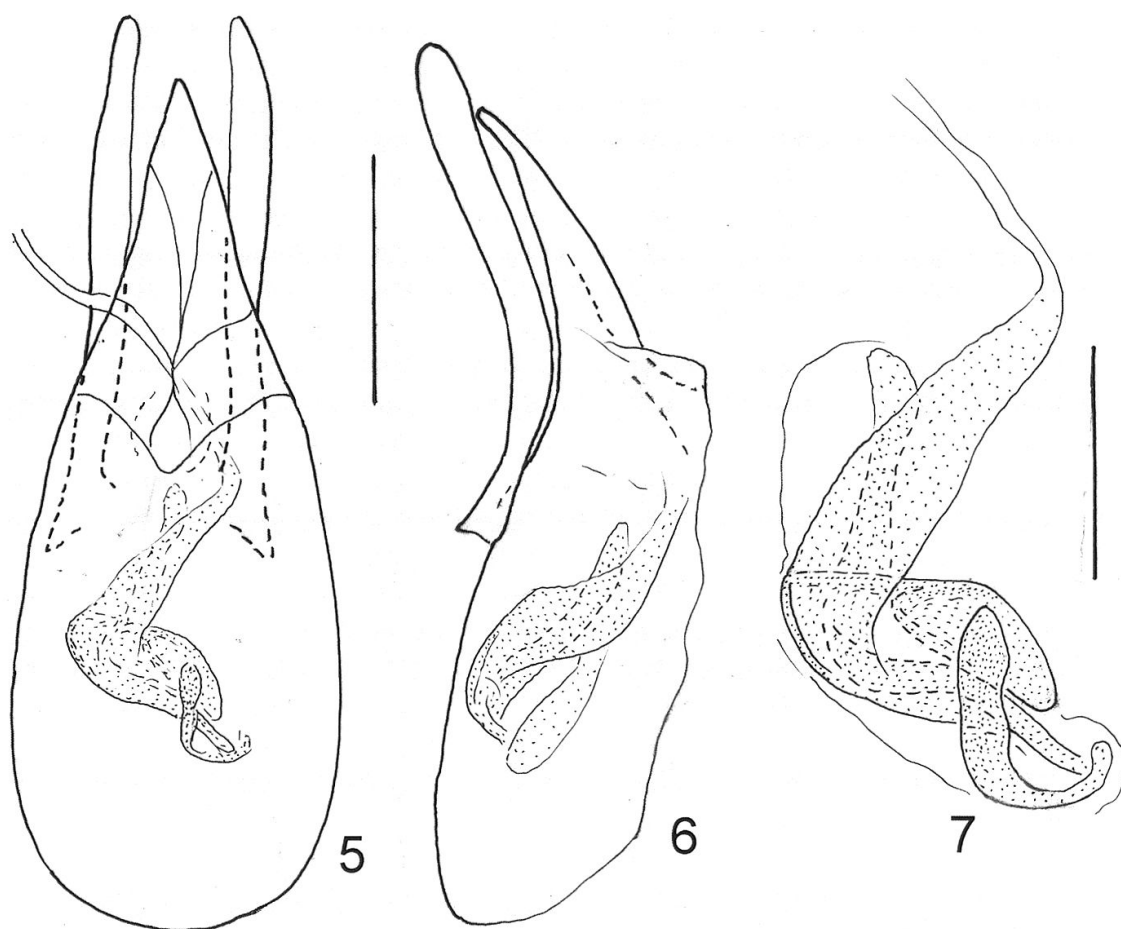
***Baeocera yamdena* sp. n.**

(Figs 4–7)

Holotype ♂ labelled: INDO: Maluc F911110 Tanimbar: Yamdena 22 km N Saumlaki. D. Agosti 11.9.91 (10) (MHNG).

Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, with the same data as the holotype; 1 ♀, INDO: Maluc F911146 Tanimbar Isl. Yamdena Bomaki, NW of Saumlaki leaf litter Agosti 10.9.91; 1 ♀, INDO: Maluc F911107 Tanimbar: Yamdena Isl. 22 km N Saumlaki litter Agosti 11.9.91 (9) (all MHNG).

Description. Length 1.06–1.17 mm, width 0.76–0.85 mm. Head and body uniformly reddish-brown, appendages lighter than body. Antennae comparatively short, length ratio of antennomeres as: III 25: IV 25: V 34: VI 30: VII 35: VIII 30:



Figs 5–7. *Baocera yamdene* sp. n., aedeagus in dorsal view (5), same, in lateral view (6); scale bar = 0.1 mm. Internal sac in dorsal view (7); scale bar = 0.05 mm.

IX 32: X 35: XI 47; antennomeres III to VII similar, narrow, VII and VIII weakly widened, IX moderately widened, X and XI much wider, each about 3 times as long as wide. Lateral contours of pronotum and elytra continuously convex. Pronotum not microsculptured, with sparse and very fine punctation, setation hardly visible at 50x magnification. Lateral margins of pronotum convex, anterior margin narrow, basal lobe small. Scutellum concealed. Elytra not microsculptured, fairly narrowed apically, almost completely covering abdomen, lateral margins rounded, lateral margin carinae not visible in dorsal view, sutural striae complete, curved along bases and lengthened to form basal striae extended about to basal-mid-width, not joined to lateral striae. Elytral punctation coarse and dense, with punctures to part about as large as puncture intervals. Lateral striae coarsely punctate, epipleural striae impunctate. Metathoracic wings reduced. Hypomera smooth. Mesepimera fairly narrow, about 4 times as long as wide and about twice as long as intervals to mesocoxae. Metaventrite weakly convex in middle, lacking impression, all over very densely and coarsely punctate, with punctures about as large as or distinctly larger than puncture intervals. Submesocoxal areas 0.02 mm long, shortest interval to metacoxae about 0.05 mm. Metanepisternum almost completely concealed, its suture indicated by outer puncture row of metaventrite. Sternite 1 with coarse and very

dense punctation covering entire surface, basal punctures not elongate, lacking basal wrinkles. Following sternites very finely punctate. Protibiae and metatibiae straight, mesotibiae hardly curved.

Male sexual characters. Protarsomeres 1 to 3 hardly widened. Aedeagus (Figs 5–7) 0.28 mm long, symmetrical. Median lobe weakly sclerotized, with basal process inconspicuous, apical process gradually narrowed, tip fairly blunt in lateral view, ventral side almost evenly concave. Parameres narrow, lacking lobes, almost straight in dorsal view, somewhat sinuate in lateral view. Internal sac with basal complex of sclerites, membranes lacking denticulate or hair-like structures.

Female sexual characters. Protarsomeres 1 to 3 not widened. Ovipositor (Fig. 4) with apically strongly narrowed distal gonocoxite, single long apical seta, and lacking gonostyle.

Distribution. Moluccas, Tanimbar group, Yamdena Island.

Etymology. The species epithet is the name of the island Yamdena.

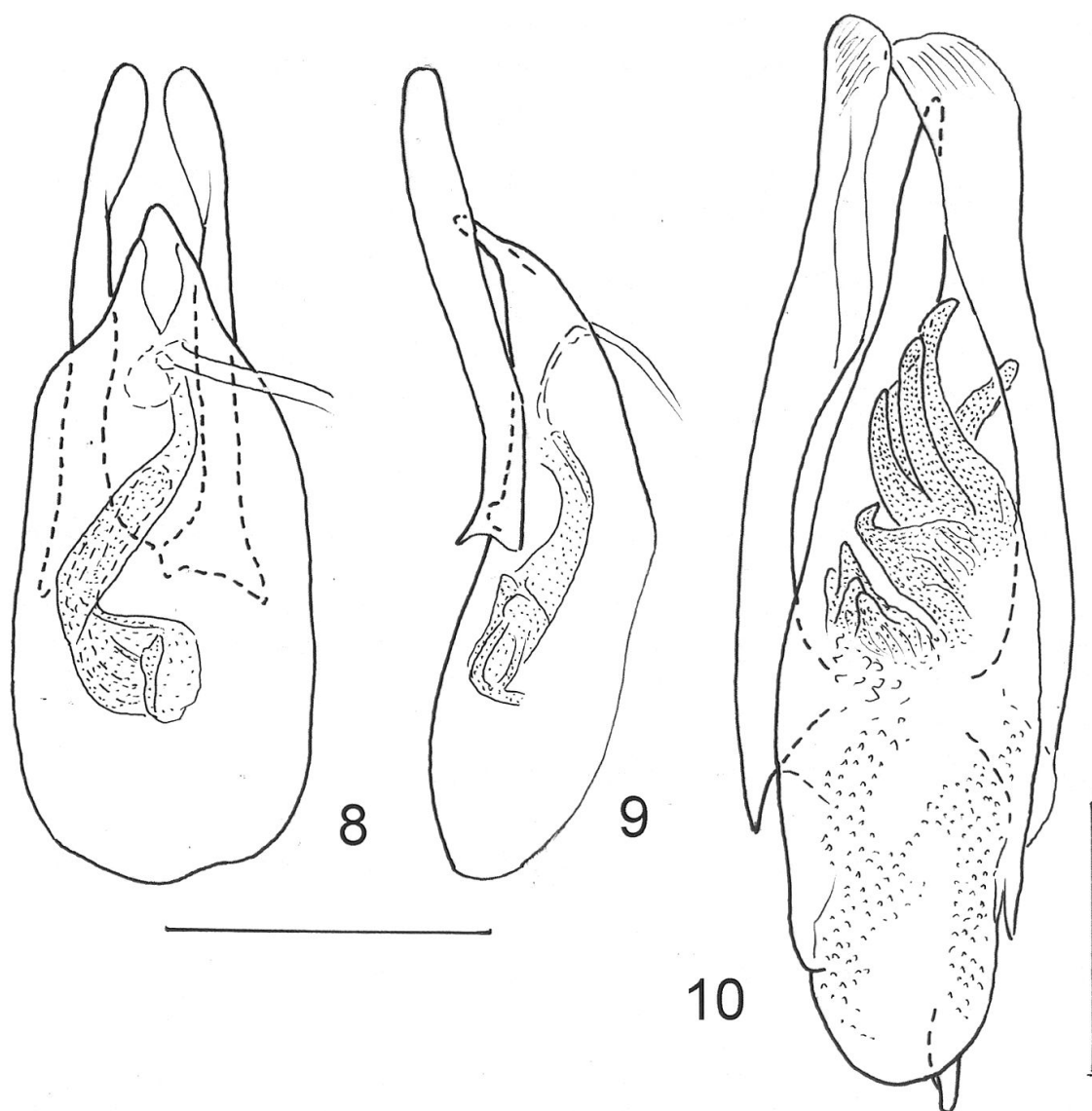
Comments. This species is a member of the *B. lenta* group, and shares most diagnostic characters with *B. punctata* (Löbl, 1975) from Papua New Guinea. It may be distinguished from *B. punctata* by the lighter, reddish body colour, the antennomere XI well 1.3 times longer than X (only 1.1 times in *B. punctata*), denser punctation on sternite 1, the apical process of the median lobe longer, reaching to level of apical tenth of the parameres.

***Baeocera kaibesara* sp. n.**

(Figs 8, 9)

Holotype ♂ labelled: INDO MALUC F911074 Kai Besar G: Turkan 7.9.91. Leaf Litter Agosti (8) 300 m (MHNG)

Description. Length 0.90 mm, width 0.65 mm. Head, body and femora uniformly reddish-brown, tibiae, tarsi and antennae body. Antennae comparatively long, antennomere XI about 1.1 times as long as X and 2.5 times as long as wide. Lateral contours of pronotum and elytra continuously convex. Pronotum not microsculptured, with sparse and very fine punctation, setation hardly visible at 100x magnification. Lateral margins of pronotum convex, anterior margin wide, basal lobe small. Scutellum concealed. Elytra not microsculptured, weakly narrowed apically, almost completely covering abdomen, middle parts of lateral margins oblique, anterior third of lateral margin carinae visible in dorsal view, sutural striae shortened, starting posterior basal fifth of sutural length. Elytral punctation fine, fairly dense, puncture intervals mostly about twice as large as puncture diameters. Metathoracic wings not reduced, likely functional. Hypomera smooth. Mesepimera large, about 4 times as long as wide and about three times as long as intervals to mesocoxae. Metaventrite distinctly convex and impunctate in middle, lacking impression, finely punctate near impunctate centre, densely and coarsely punctate laterally, with punctures about as large as or distinctly larger than puncture intervals. Submesocoxal areas about 0.01 mm long, shortest interval to metacoxae about 0.10 mm. Metanepisternum almost completely concealed, indicated by outer puncture row of metaventrite. Metanepisternum almost completely concealed, its suture indicated by outer puncture row of metaventrite. Sternite 1 with fairly coarse and dense punctation covering entire surface, puncture intervals distinctly larger than puncture diameters, basal punctures not elongate, lacking basal wrinkles. Following sternites finely punctate. Tibiae straight.



Figs 8–9. *Baeocera kaibesara* sp. n., aedeagus in dorsal view (8), same, in lateral view (9), scale bar = 0.1 mm. — Fig. 10. *Scaphisoma apterum* sp. n., aedeagus in dorsal view; scale bar = 0.2 mm.

Male sexual characters. Protarsomeres 1 to 3 hardly widened. Aedeagus (Figs 8, 9) 0.26 mm long, symmetrical. Median lobe weakly sclerotized, with basal process inconspicuous, apical process gradually narrowed in dorsal view, weakly narrowed and with almost straight ventral side up to abruptly narrowed and inclined tip in lateral view. Parameres narrow, lacking lobes, hardly sinuate, slightly widened posterior level of tip of median lobe in dorsal view, widest in level of latter in lateral view. Internal sac with basal complex of sclerites, membranes lacking denticulate or hair-like structures.

Distribution. Moluccas, Kai Besar Island.

Etymology. The species epithet is the name of the island Kai Besar.

Comments. The holotype has the right antenna broken off, and I refrained from mounting the left antenna on a slide. Therefore, the length/width ratios of antenno-

meres is not given. The species is a member of the *B. lenta* group, and similar to *B. biroi* (Löbl, 1975). It differs from the latter by the shape of the apical part of the median lobe that is abruptly inclined, the apically widened parameres, and the less shortened sutural striae of the elytra.

KEY TO THE MOLUCCAS SPECIES OF *BAEOCERA*

- 1 Body 1.7 mm long. Elytra with basal striae complete, joined to lateral striae. Metaventrite very finely punctate. Metanepisternum distinct, wide *B. agostii* sp. n.
- Body 0.90–1.17 mm long. Elytra with basal striae short or absent. Metaventrite coarsely punctate. Metanepisternum indistinct, very narrow 2
- 2 Elytra with sutural striae complete and extended along base to form basal striae reaching about elytral mid-width *B. yamdena* sp. n.
- Elytra with sutural striae shortened and lacking basal striae *B. kaibesara* sp. n.

***Scaphisoma coarctatum* Löbl, 1976**

The description of the species was based on a single male from «Buru Station 9» (housed in Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, at present in Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden). The species occurs also on Lombok, Sapit - Sembalun Bumbung, 14.–16.Feb 1994, Bolm lgt., 900–1400 m, 1 male (SMNS) - unpublished.

Distribution. Moluccas: Buru Island, and Lesser Sunda: Lombok Island.

***Scaphisoma dansalanense* Löbl, 1972**

The species was known only from Mindanao, Philippines. Among examined material are 3 males from Buru, Station 9, 26.IV.–1.VI. 21 L.J. Toxopeus (NBCL, MHNG).

Distribution. Moluccas: Buru Island, Philippines: Mindanao.

***Scaphisoma irideum* Löbl, 2012**

The species was recently described from north Moluccas, and remains known by its six original specimens.

Distribution. Moluccas: Halmahera Island.

***Scaphisoma toxopeusi* Löbl, 1976**

The description of this species was based on a single male from «Buru Station 8» (housed in Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, at present in Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden). Additional specimens were not in the examined collections.

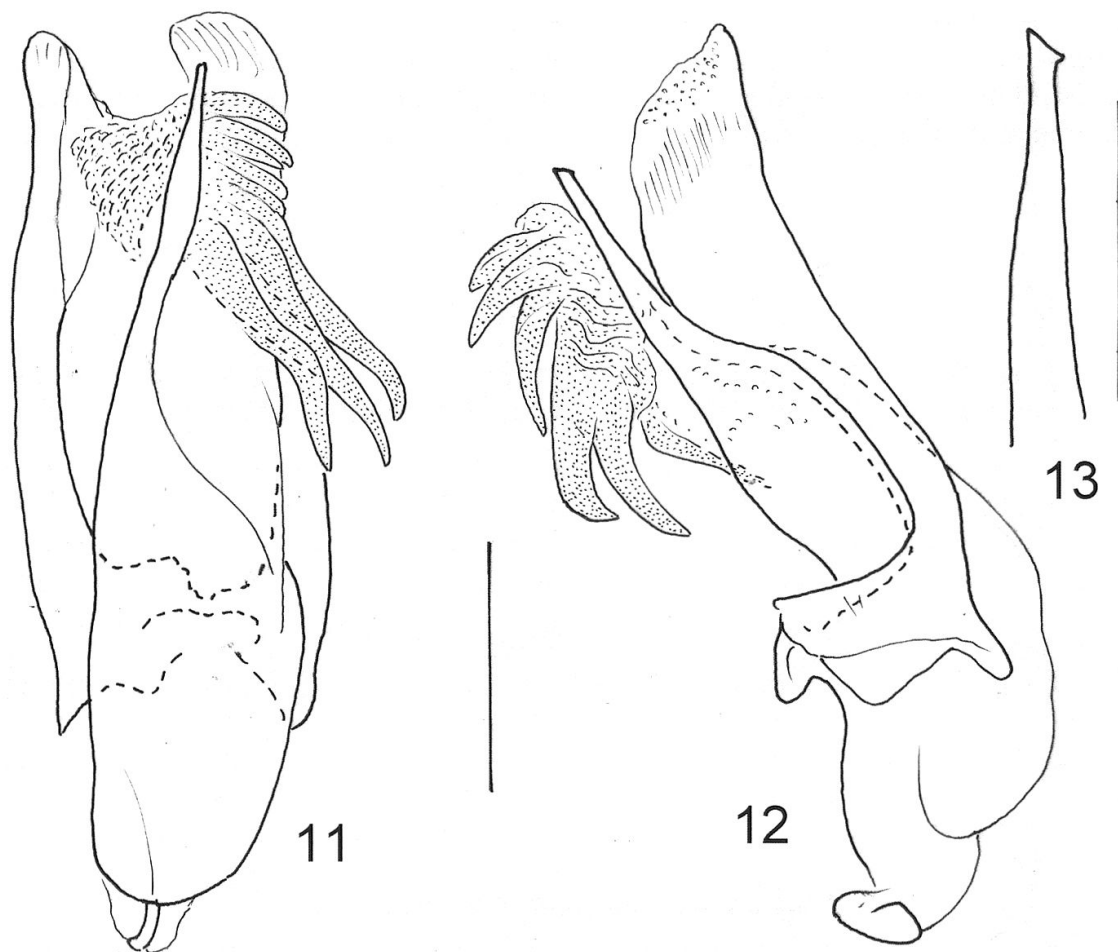
Distribution. Moluccas: Buru Island.

***Scaphisoma apterum* sp. n.**

(Figs 10–13)

Holotype ♂ labelled: INDO MALUC F911074 Kai Besar G: Turkan 7.9.91. Leaf Litter Agosti (8) 300 m (MHNG).

Paratype ♂: INDO: Maluc F911034 Kai Besar G: Turkan D. Agosti 4.9.91. (5) leaf litter (MHNG).



Figs 11–13. *Scaphisoma apterum* sp. n., aedeagus in dorsal view, internal sac extruded (11), same, in lateral view (12); scale bar = 0.2 mm. Apical part of median lobe in lateral view (13); scale bar = 0.1 mm.

Description. Length 1.23–1.45 mm, width 0.84–0.95 mm. Pronotum, elytra and sternites 1 and 2 very dark brown, with somewhat reddish shine, adsutural areas and apices of elytra lighter. Head, hypomera, apical abdominal segments and appendages light reddish-brown, mesoventrite and metaventrite dark reddish-brown. Dorsum of body lacking microsculpture. Antennae long, length/width ration of antennomeres as follows: III 9/6: IV 33/5: V 37/6: VI 34/6: VII 40/10: VIII 33/7: IX 42/11: X 38/11: XI 42/12. Pronotum very finely punctate, with lateral margins of evenly rounded, lateral margin carina hardly visible in dorsal view. Scutellum concealed. Elytra with lateral margin carinae entirely visible in dorsal view, apical margins truncate, oblique, inner apical angle situated posterior to level of outer angles, sutural margin not raised, sutural striae shallow, parallel, at base curved, not extending laterad pronotal lobe, adsutural areas flat. Elytral punctation sparse and very fine, similar to pronotal punctation. Metathoracic wings reduced. Hypomera smooth. Mesepimeron about 3 times as long as interval to mesocoxa. Metaventrite very finely punctate, not microsculptured, with median part impressed. Submesocoxal area 0.04 mm, about half of interval to metacoxa, submesocoxal lines convex, with very fine marginal punctures. Metanepisternum flat, strongly narrowed anter-

ad, inner margin oblique, rounded near angles, impressed below margin of metaventrite. Abdomen very finely punctate, lacking obvious microsculpture. Submetacoxal areas 0.02–0.03 mm, submetacoxal lines parallel, with coarse margin punctures. Tibiae straight.

Male sexual characters. Protarsomeres 1 to 3 weakly widened. Aedeagus (Figs 10–13) 0.73–0.75 mm long. Median lobe asymmetrical, with robust, anchor-like apophysis on ventral side of basal bulb. Ventral process small, not prominent. Left side of apical process strongly sclerotized, right side weakly sclerotized. Apical process strongly narrowed apically, at apex obliquely truncate in lateral view. Parameres with broad bases, curved and narrow bases and apical halves, broadened posterior mid-length to form weakly sclerotized apical lobes, each with patch of pores and tubules. Internal sac membranous in basal half, bearing robust bunch of apical teeth-like sclerites.

Distribution. Moluccas, Tanimbar group: Kai Besar Island.

Etymology. Latin adjective, meaning wingless.

Comments. The paratype appears teneral and possibly therefore is lighter and smaller than the holotype. The species shares many diagnostic characters with *S. riedeli* Löbl, from Western New Guinea. In both species is the short metaventrite particularly conspicuous, a feature probably correlated with the reduced metathoracic wings. The aedeagal characters suggest close relationship between these species, though the shape of the parameres differs drastically. In *S. riedeli*, the parameres are hardly widened and not lobed apically (see Löbl 2014) while they are strongly widened and lobed in *S. apterum*. In addition, the internal sac has sclerotized teeth arranged to form a row in *S. riedeli*, as in *S. semibreve* described below.

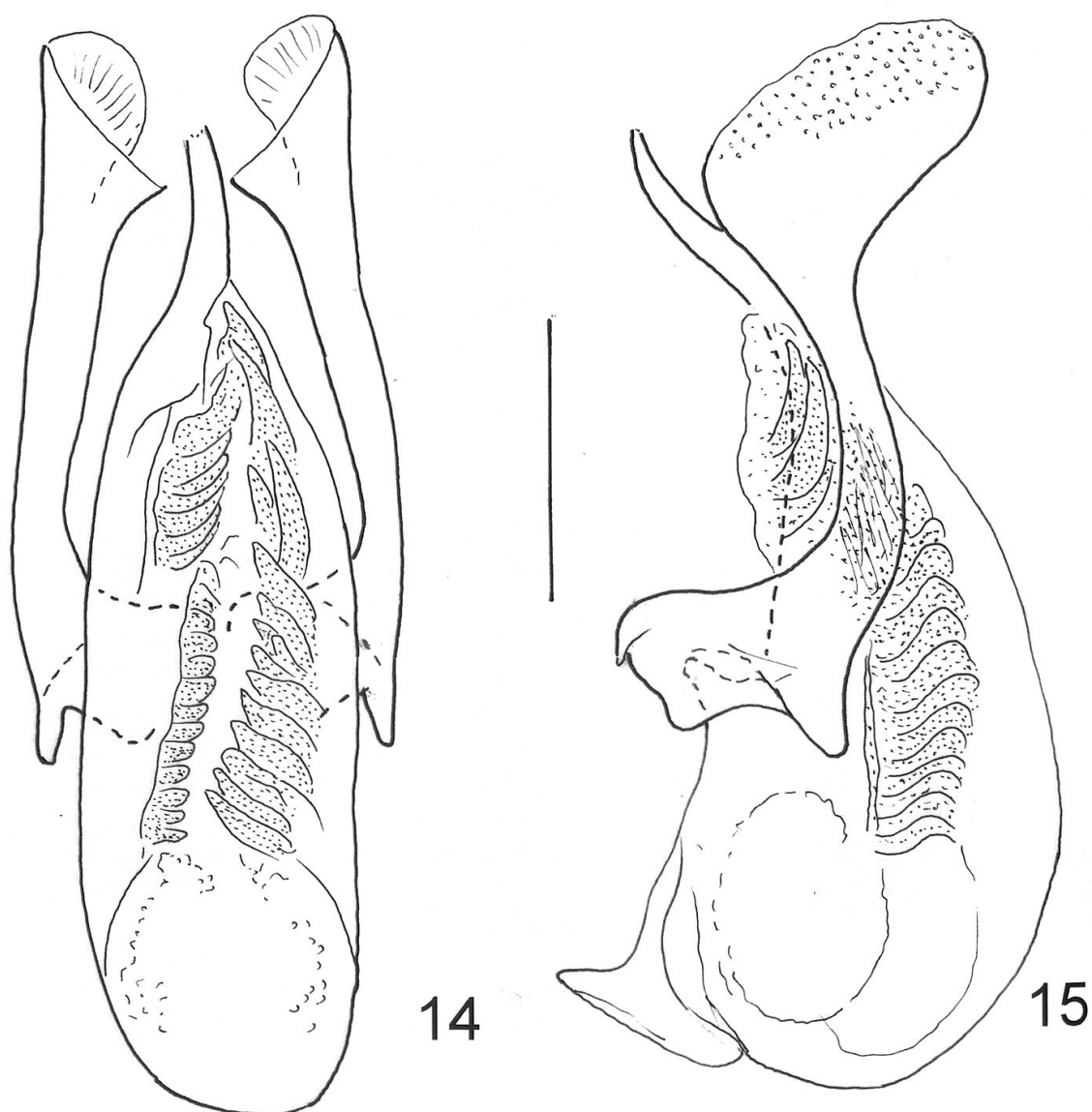
***Scaphisoma semibreve* sp. n.**

(Figs 14, 15)

Holotype ♂ labelled: INDO: Maluc F911217 Tanimbar Isl: Yamdena leaf litt Agosti 14.9.91 (MHNG).

Paratype ♀: INDO: Maluc F911121 Tanimbar Isl. Yamdena Sangliat Kramain Agosti 14.9.91 (11) (MHNG).

Description. Length 1.50 mm, width 1.02 mm. Head and most of body dark reddish-brown, apices of elytra lighter, apical half of sternite 1 and sternites 2 and 3 darkened, almost black, femora reddish-brown. Tibiae, tarsi and antennae lighter than femora, almost yellowish. Dorsum of body lacking microsculpture. Antennae long, length/width ration of antennomeres similar as in *S. apterum*. Pronotum very finely punctate, with lateral margins of evenly rounded, lateral margin carina hardly visible in dorsal view. Scutellum concealed. Elytra with lateral margin carinae hardly visible in dorsal view, apical margins slightly rounded, inner apical angle situated posterior to level of outer angles, sutural margin not raised, sutural striae shallow, parallel, at base curved, not extending laterad pronotal lobe, adsutural areas flat. Elytral punctation dense, very fine, punctures larger than those on pronotum. Metathoracic wings reduced. Hypomera smooth. Mesepimeron about 1.5 times as long as interval to mesocoxa. Metaventrite very finely punctate, not microsculptured, with median part flat. Submesocoxal area 0.02–0.03 mm, about one third to half of interval to metacoxa, submesocoxal lines parallel, with fine marginal punctures.



Figs 14–15. *Scaphisoma semibreve* sp. n., aedeagus in dorsal view (14), same, in lateral view (15); scale bar = 0.2 mm.

tures. Metanepisternum flat, strongly narrowed anterad, inner margin oblique, rounded near angles, impressed below margin of metaventricle. Abdomen very finely punctate, lacking obvious microsculpture. Submetacoxal areas 0.02 mm, submetacoxal lines parallel, with coarse margin punctures. Tibiae straight.

Male sexual characters. Protarsomeres 1 to 3 weakly widened. Aedeagus (Figs 14, 15) 0.75 mm long. Median lobe asymmetrical, with long, sclerotized, almost anchor-like apophysis on ventral side of basal bulb. Ventral process small, not prominent. Left side of apical process strongly sclerotized, right side weakly sclerotized. Apical process strongly narrowed apically, sinuate, tapering. Parameres with broad bases, curved and narrowed toward mid-third, middle third almost evenly narrow in lateral view, abruptly broadened to form weakly sclerotized apical lobes, each with dense patch of pores and tubules. Internal sac membranous in proximal part, with two long rows of robust teeth.

Distribution. Moluccas, Tanimbar group: Yamdena Island.

Etymology. Latin adjective, referring to the comparatively short metaventrite.

Comments. The female paratype is teneral and lighter than the holotype. The species is very similar to *S. apterum*, although its elytral punctation is not so fine. These two species share an anchor-like apophysis on the ventral side of the basal bulb of the aedeagus, unknown in remaining congeners. The two species may be easily distinguished by the shape of the parameres and of the teeth-like sclerites of the internal sac.

***Scaphisoma* sp.**

Material examined. 1 ♀, labelled: INDO: Maluc F911216 Tanimbar Isl. Yamdena Sangilat Kramain (12) Agosti 16.9.91 litter (MHNG).

Comments. The species differs from its sympatric congeners by the elytra having a distinctive colour pattern, as mentioned in the key below. Though it may be new, it cannot be adequately defined in absence of information about the male characters.

KEY TO THE MOLUCCAS SPECIES OF *SCAPHISOMA*

- 1 Pronotum microsculptured and iridescent *S. irideum* Löbl
- Pronotum lacking microsculpture and not iridescent 2
- 2 Elytron with large yellowish or reddish subbasal spot, not reaching basal margin and sutural stria and entire apical third to two fifths yellowish to reddish; dark along basal margin, along sutural stria and on narrow area between light surfaces *S. dansalanense* Löbl
- Elytral colour different 3
- 3 Elytral punctation very fine, as that on pronotum, or consisting of slightly larger punctures than those on pronotum, puncture intervals much larger than puncture diameters. Elytra not darkened along bases and lacking dark subapical band 4
- Elytral punctation fairly coarse and very dense, much coarser than pronotal punctation, puncture to part about as large as puncture diameters. Elytra yellowish with dark basal and subapical bands *Scaphisoma* sp.
- 4 Sternite 1 with submetacoxal lines convex, submetacoxal areas about 0.05 mm, much larger than submesocoxal areas 5
- Sternite 1 with submetacoxal lines parallel, submetacoxal areas 0.02–0.03 mm, about as large as submesocoxal areas 6
- 5 Apicolateral parts of elytra darkened. Aedeagus symmetrical, with wide parameres lobed ventrally and internal sac complex, lacking flagellum *S. toxopeusi* Löbl
- Apicolateral parts of elytra not darkened. Aedeagus asymmetrical, with narrow parameres lobed apically and internal sac simple, bearing flagellum *S. coarctatum* Löbl
- 6 Aedeagus with internal sac bearing bunch of very large, robust, tooth-like sclerites *S. apterum* sp. n.
- Aedeagus with internal sac bearing two rows of robust, tooth-like sclerites *S. semibreve* sp. n.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

D. Agosti, Bern, generously donated scaphidiines and other beetles he collected. W. Schawaller, Stuttgart and J. P. Duffels, Amsterdam, provided additional material for study.

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