A new species of *Scaphisoma* Leach, 1815 from New Guinea and a new replacement name (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Scaphidiinae)

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Abstract: *Scaphisoma telnovi* sp. nov. from the Doberai Peninsula, western New Guinea is described. This species may be readily distinguished from New Guinean congeners by its colour pattern in combination with the body-size, the shape of the sutural striae of the elytra, and the pattern of thoracic and abdominal microsculpture. *Scaphisoma distinctoides* is a new replacement name for *Scaphisoma distinctum* Löbl, Ogawa, 2016.

Keywords: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, *Scaphisoma*, Western New Guinea, the Philippines.

Introduction

The genus *Scaphisoma* Leach is almost worldwide in distribution and is species-rich in the tropics. It was reported for the first time from New Guinea by Pic (1956) who described three new species. Löbl (1975) redescribed these species, described an additional 17 new species, and provided a key for their identification. Subsequently, he described six more new New Guinean species (Löbl 2003; 2014), and transferred the morphologically unusual *Metalloscapha papua* Löbl, 1975 to *Scaphisoma* (Löbl 2003). Most of the 27 New Guinean species of *Scaphisoma* are actually known from Papua New Guinea, with only four (*S. beccarii* Löbl, 1975, *S. inornatum* Löbl, 1975, *S. loriaei* Löbl, 1975 and *S. riedeli* Löbl, 2014) being from western New Guinea.

Four additional New Guinean species were identified within the collections made recently by D. Telnov. Though all are represented by females, one of them has a unique phenotype and is described below as it is considered unambiguously distinguishable.

Materials and methods

The body length is measured from the anterior pronotal margin to the inner apical angle of the elytra. The maximal length and width ratios of the antennomeres are given, measured from antennae mounted on slides, at identical magnification. Characters of the metanepisterna refer to their exposed parts. The abdominal sternites are counted from the first visible one (i.e., the third morphological sternite). The statements about abdominal microsculpture does not refer to the intersegmental membranes.

The habitus images were taken by a single-lens reflex camera (CANON® EOS Kiss X7) with a macro photo lens (CANON® MP-E 65 mm Macro lens) attached to a stand (LPL® CSC-10). Focus-stack images were then created with Combine ZM.

The labels are reproduced verbatim. The holotype bears a printed red "HOLOTYPE" label. The examined material will be deposited in the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany (NME).

Taxonomic part

***Scaphisoma telnovi* sp. nov.** (Fig. 1, plate 82 figs 1-2)

Holotype ♀ NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Arfak mts, Anggi Gigi Lake S env., Uper vill. 2-2,5 km NNE, 1°17'10S, 133°54'18"E, 09.IX.2015, 1900-2480 m, primary mid montane rainforest, beaten, leg. D.Telnov.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. The species is named in honour of its collector, Dmitry Telnov (The Entomological Society of Latvia, Rīga).

Description: Length 1.35 mm, width 0.9 mm. Pronotum and elytra not microsculptured and not iridescent. Head, pronotum, and most of elytra dark brown. Elytra each with small yellowish spot near middle centered in basal third, larger yellowish lateral spot, yellowish along lateral and apical margins, and with yellowish transverse subapical band narrowed in inner part and extended anteriad along sutural stria (plate 82 figs 1-2). Antennae (Fig. 1) with length/width ratio of antennomeres as: III 12/8: IV 22/7: V 29/8: VI 27/9: VII 35/14: VIII 26/11: IX 33/15: X 34/16: XI 48/18 (holotype). Pronotum with evenly rounded lateral margins, lateral marginal striae barely visible in dorsal view. Pronotal disc and lateral marginal striae with punctation dense and very fine, barely visible at 30X magnification. Ventral side of thorax and sternite 1 uniformly dark brown, apical abdominal segments and appendages light brown or yellowish. Exposed tip of scutellum minute. Elytra not flattened, with lateral marginal carinae entirely exposed in dorsal view, apical margins rounded, inner apical angles not prominent, situated about at level with outer angles (dorsal view); sutural margin somewhat raised, sutural striae fairly deep, angled at base, not extending along basal margin, parallel in middle section, slightly converging in apical section, finely punctate; adsutural areas narrow, flat, each with single puncture row, lateral striae impunctate. Elytral disc with punctation fairly coarse, much coarser than on pronotum, with punctures well-delimited, puncture intervals mostly two to three times as large as puncture diameters, punctures on apical section denser than on middle part of elytra. Hind wings fully developed. Hypomera and mesanepisterna smooth. Mesepimera slightly longer than intervals to mesocoxae and about four times as long as wide. Metaventrite not microsculptured, very finely punctate. Median part of metaventrite convex, with two shallow apicomedian impressions; lateral parts of metaventrite without antecoxal punctures. Submesocoxal areas about 0.03 mm long, as long as fifth of intervals to metacoxae, submesocoxal lines slightly convex, finely punctate. Metanepisternum flat, narrowed anteriad, inner margin somewhat sinuate, nearly straight, suture shallow. Protibiae straight, mesotibiae and metatibiae slightly curved. Abdomen with distinct strigulate microsculpture except on basolateral areas of sternite 1, punctation barely visible; submetacoxal areas 0.05 mm long, almost as long as third of intervals to apical margin, submetacoxal lines convex, with distinct marginal punctures.

Differential diagnosis: This new species would fit into couplet 16 with *S. baloghi* Löbl, 1975 and *S. tridentatum* Löbl, 1975 in the key of Löbl (1975). *Scaphisoma baloghi* may be readily distinguished by its smaller size with the body 1.15 mm long, the elytra each having a large, translucent spot, antennomere IX almost as long as XI, and the metaventrite microsculptured and with antecoxal puncture rows. *Scaphisoma tridentatum* is almost as large as *S. telnovi* but differs drastically by the light elytra with each having a large dark spot, the metaventrite with punctation denser on apicomedian surface than in its middle, and the microsculpture and antecoxal puncture rows of the metaventrite as in *S. baloghi.*

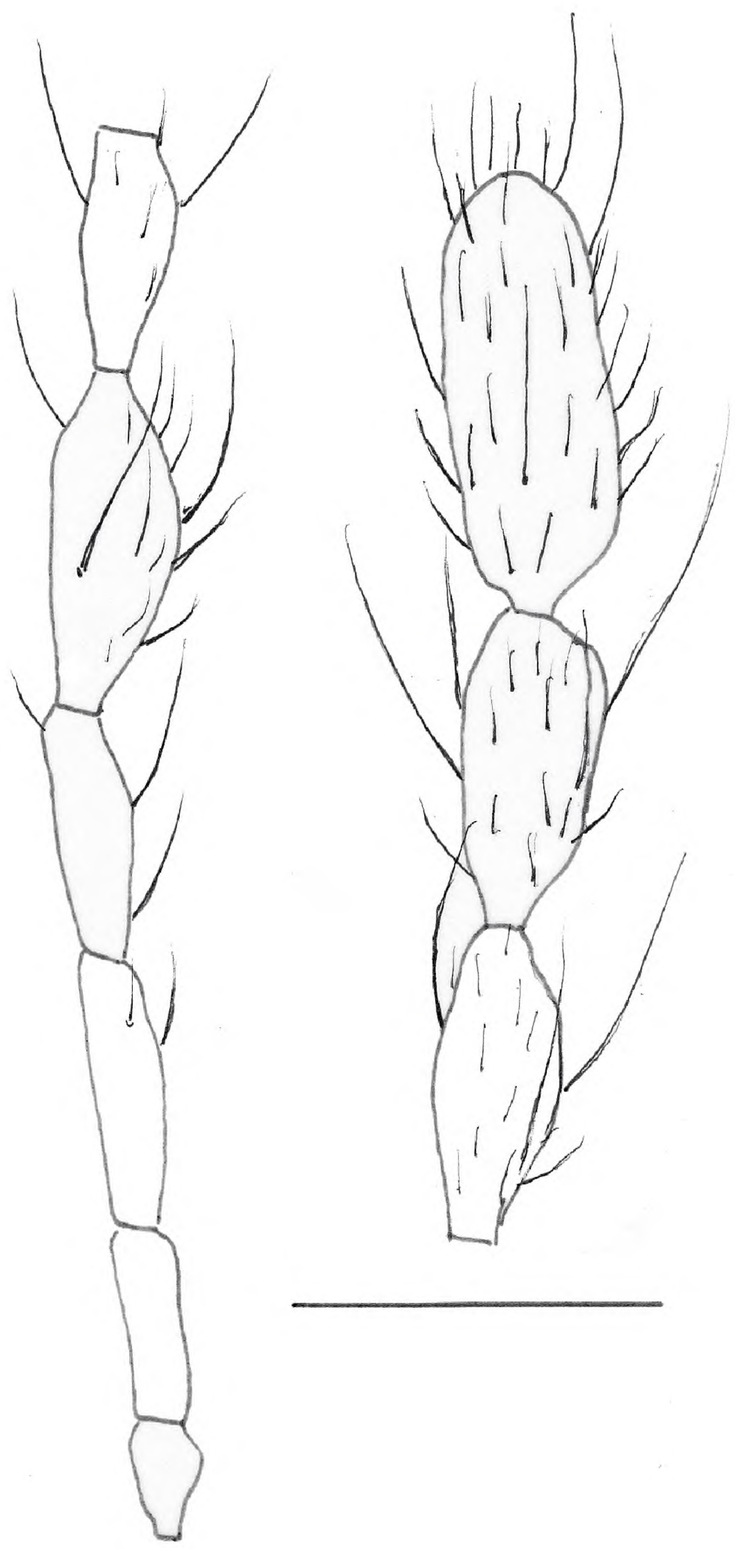

Figure 1. *Scaphisoma telnovi* sp. nov.: Antennomeres 3 to 11 [scale bar 0.1 mm].

***Scaphisoma distinctoides* nom. nov.**

Scaphisoma distinctum Löbl, Ogawa, 2016 is a junior homonym of *Scaphisoma distinctum* Blatchley, 1910, an invalid subjective synonym of *Baeocera apicalis* LeConte, 1860. The junior homonym is here replaced by *Scaphisoma distinctoides* nom. nov.

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Figures 1-2. *Scaphisoma telnovi* sp. nov., holotype ♀. 1 – Habitus, dorsal view; 2 –ditto, lateral view [scale bar 1 mm].