

Discovery of the Subtribe Termitozyrina (Coleoptera,  
Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae) in Japan, with  
Description of a New Genus and Species\*

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**Abstract** The subtribe Termitozyrina is newly recorded from Japan on the basis of *Hodotermophilus gloriosus* gen. et sp. nov. This species is associated with a termite, *Hodotermopsis japonica* HOLMGREN (Hodotermitidae).

The subtribe Termitozyrina, belonging to the tribe Myrmedoniini of the subfamily Aleocharinae, was established by SEEVERS (1957) for the five genera: *Termitophagus* SILVESTRI, 1945, *Termitonusa* BORGMEIER, 1950, *Iheringocantharus* BERNHAUER, 1912, *Termitozyras* SEEVERS, 1957, and *Termitosymbia* SEEVERS, 1957. All of them are distributed in the Neotropical Region. After that, *Limulodilla limulodes* was added by KISTNER (1970) to this subtribe from the Oriental Region (Malaya and Sarawak). In this paper, we are going to describe a new genus and species of this subtribe from Yakushima Island, the southern part of Japan.

Subtribe Termitozyrina SEEVERS

Termitozyrina SEEVERS, 1957, Fieldiana, Zool., 40: 240; KISTNER, 1970, J. N. Y. ent. Soc., 78: 30.

*Hodotermophilus* gen. nov.

Type species: *Hodotermophilus gloriosus* gen. et sp. nov.

Body limuloid, moderately convex dorsally (Fig. 2 A).

Head transverse, glabrous, completely concealed under pronotum; clypeo-frontal region not extending anteriorly beyond anterior margins of eyes; occipital constriction absent; gular plate (Fig. 1 B) broad. Eyes medium-sized, convex, situated at anterolateral parts of head. Antennae (Fig. 1 G) inserted between eyes, filiform, 11-segmented. Labrum (Fig. 1 D) transverse, sparsely haired, with anterior margin very shallowly emarginate at the middle. Mandibles (Fig. 1 F) pointed at apices, edentate at inner sides, left mandible a little larger than right one; mandibular prosthecae and molae absent. Maxillae (Fig. 1 C) with laciniae

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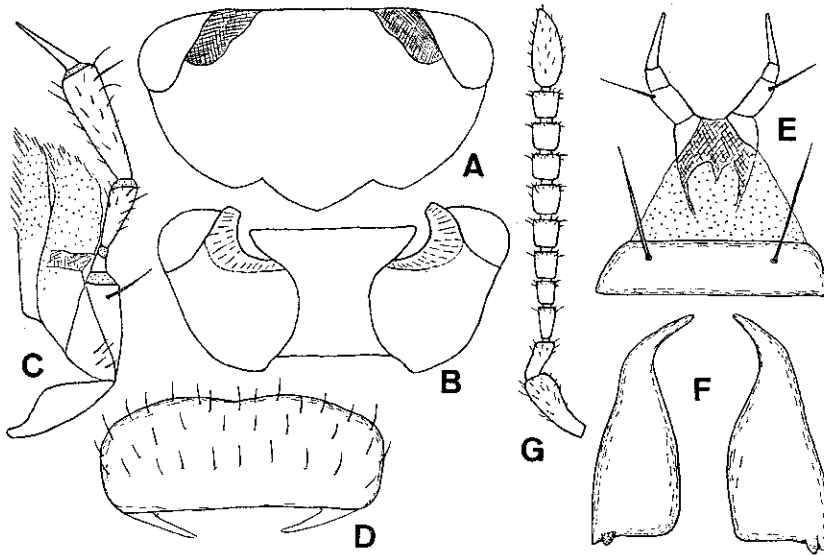


Fig. 1. *Hodotermophilus gloriosus* gen. et sp. nov. — A, Head in dorsal view; B, head in ventral view; C, maxilla; D, labrum; E, labium; F, mandibles in ventral view; G, antenna.

narrower than galeae; laciniae and galeae weakly sclerotized, sparsely haired at apical regions; cardines elongate; maxillary palpi 4-segmented, 3rd segment broadest, baculiform, 4th subulate, with relative lengths of segments from base to apex as 4:17:31:19. Labium (Fig. 1 B, E) with submentum large, transverse, with anterior margin broadest; mentum trapezoidal with a pair of long straight setae; prementum nearly membranous; palpigers small, subtriangular; ligula invisible; labial palpi 3-segmented, 1st segment broadest with a seta at its outer margin, 3rd slender, with relative lengths of segments from base to apex as 21:11:30. Tentorium with anterior and posterior arms and laminatentorium, and without dorsal arm (Aleocharinae-type).

Prothorax (Fig. 2 A, B) with pronotum large; prosternum trapezoidal, about  $2/5$  times as broad as pronotum, with its lateral parts very narrow; hypomera very broad, inflexed, invisible from the lateral sides. Mesothorax (Fig. 2 C) with mesonotum triangular, broader than long, prescutum absent; mesepisterna completely fused with mesosternum; mesepimera present; mesosternum with an intercoxal process sharply pointed; mesocoxal cavities large, hollowed on metasternum, broadly contiguous to each other. Metathorax (Fig. 2 C) with metanotum transverse, its median groove a little longer than postnotum; metepisterna and metepimera well-developed; exposed part of metasternum very short in the middle, with an anterior intercoxal process short and pointed. Metendosternite Y-shaped. Elytra transverse, posterior margins straight. Legs (Fig. 2 D–F) with fore coxae large, oblong-

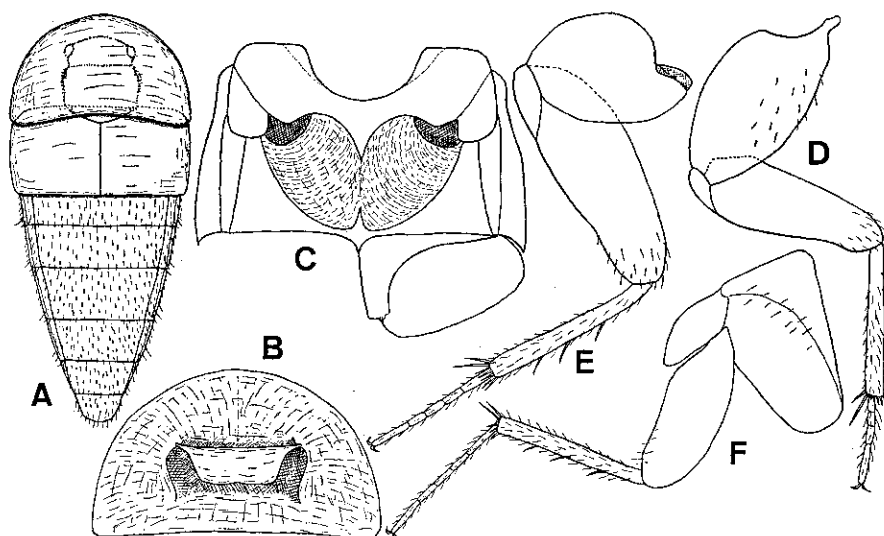


Fig. 2. *Hodotermophilus gloriosus* gen. et sp. nov. — A, Whole body; B, prothorax in ventral view; C, meso- and metathoraxes in ventral view; D, fore leg; E, mid leg; F, hind leg.

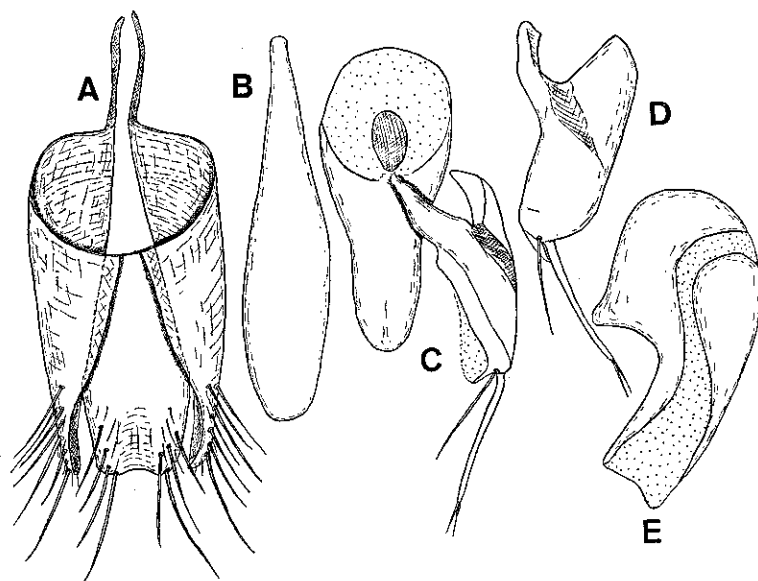


Fig. 3. *Hodotermophilus gloriosus* gen. et sp. nov. — A, Ninth and 10th abdominal terga in male; B, 9th abdominal sternum in male; C, male aedeagus; D, paramere of male aedeagus in lateral view; E, median lobe of male aedeagus in lateral view.

oval, about as long as fore femora; hind coxae flat, subquadrangular in ventral view; tarsal formula 4-5-5.

Abdomen (Fig. 2 A) more or less contractile, narrowed posteriorly; 1st and 2nd sterna absent; 3rd sternum without median longitudinal ridge; paratergites two-paired in each of 3rd to 7th segments; spiracles present on 1st to 8th tergal plates.

*Male.* Eighth sternum entire; 9th tergum (Fig. 3 A) composed of a pair of plates which are separated into left and right, ventral struts very thin; 9th sternum (Fig. 3 B) glabrous, elongate; 10th tergum (Fig. 3 A) with its posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Genitalia (Fig. 3 C-E) composed of a median lobe and a pair of parameres.

*Female.* Ninth tergum without ventral struts; 9th sternum absent; 10th tergum with its posterior margin more deeply emarginate than in male.

*Remarks.* This new genus is allied to *Limulodilla* KISTNER, but is separable from the latter by combination of the following characters: head completely concealed under pronotum; antennae thinner; mandibular prosthecae absent; and 9th tergum composed of a pair of plates.

*Hodotermophilus gloriosus* sp. nov.

Body length: 1.9-2.2 mm.

Head yellowish brown; antennae and mouth parts yellowish, opaque; pronotum brown, very shiny, with anterolateral margins yellowish and subtransparent; elytra and abdomen yellowish brown to dark brown, shiny.

Head (Fig. 1 A, B) transverse, glabrous, broadest at the anterior 1/4, then narrowed posteriorly; clypeofrontal region with its anterior margin straight, post-ocular regions gently rounded. Eyes convex, 0.38 times as long as head. Antennae a little longer than pronotum, scape and pedicel without modification, last segment slightly asymmetrical, pointed at apex, with relative lengths of segments from base to apex as 39: 19: 18: 12: 14: 14: 14: 15: 14: 14: 41.

Pronotum (Fig. 2 A) a little longer than and about as broad as elytra, moderately convex dorsally, glabrous, broadest at base, anterior and lateral margins semicircular, posterior margin shallowly arcuate. Elytra transverse, nearly glabrous, subflat. Mesoscutellum about 2/5 times as broad as elytra.

Abdomen (Fig. 2 A) narrowed posteriorly, sparsely covered with hairs.

*Male.* Median lobe of genitalia (Fig. 3 C, E) robust, with basal part bulbous; parameres (Fig. 3 C, D) longer than median lobe, median plate of paramere with a long seta at apex, apical plate very slender with two short setae at apex.

Holotype, female (Type No. 2553, Kyushu Univ.), Nagata, Yakushima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 17. x. 1984, M. TERAYAMA leg. Paratypes, 1 male and 5 females, same data as holotype.

*Distribution.* Japan (Yakushima Is.).

*Biological notes.* This species was collected in the galleries of *Hodotermopsis japonica* HOLMGREN (Isoptera, Hodotermitidae). The termite galleries were found in a trunk of fallen tree which is more than 50 cm in diameter in a natural evergreen forest.

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