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SHORT NOTE

On the identity of *Scaphidium grande*, with resurrection of *S. inimpressum* and *S. melanopus* and description of two new species (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Scaphidiinae)

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Abstract. *Scaphidium grande* Gestro, 1879, assumed to be widely distributed in Asia, has been misidentified. The range of this species is likely restricted to Borneo. *Scaphidium grande* is distinguished from allied species by the male genital characters, notably by the shape of the median lobe. *Scaphidium grande* var. *inimpressum* Pic, 1920 and *S. grande* var. *melanopus* (Achard, 1924), placed in synonymy by Löbl (1992, 2018), are resurrected as valid species. The lectotype is designated for *Scaphidiolum grande* var. *melanopus* Achard, 1924. Similar and obviously related species, *Scaphidium metafasciatum* sp. nov. from Taiwan and *Scaphidium grandior* sp. nov. from Thailand, are described.

Key words. Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scaphidiinae, *Scaphidium*, shining fungus beetles, lectotype designation, new species, taxonomy, Borneo, Taiwan, Thailand, Oriental Region

Zoobank: http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:6320FB63-7BC1-4CC9-8779-65A75A921A33

Introduction

The species *Scaphidium grande* Gestro, 1879 was based on a single male collected in Sarawak (Gestro 1879). For a long time, it appeared to be unique within the genus by its large black body in combination with the entirely black antennal clubs, and black or very dark appendages with the mesotibiae and metatibiae each having a broad reddish fascia. The male protibiae and profemora, with rows of tubercles and thus providing unusual diagnostic characters, were not mentioned in the original description of *S. grande*. Subsequently, Pic (1915, 1920) reported the species from Pontianak [Kalimantan], Palon [Myanmar], Perak [West Malaysia], Kinabalu [Sabah], and Formosa [Taiwan]. Achard (1920a, 1920b, 1921, 1924) added records from Sumatra, West Malaysia, Myanmar, Meghalaya, Vietnam and Taiwan. Champion (1927) recorded the species from Darjeeling and Assam [India], Miwa & Mitono (1943) from Taiwan, Löbl (1990, 1992) from Thailand and Nepal. He et al. (2008) stated the species to be widely distributed in South China, and Tang et al. (2010) reported it from 10 Chinese provinces, including Hainan Island. A summary of these records was given by Löbl (2018). Thus, *S. grande* appeared to be the sole Asian member of the species-rich genus *Scaphidium* Olivier, 1790 to exhibit relatively large distributional range.

Pic (1915, 1920) described *Scaphidium grande* var. *subannulatum* Pic, 1915 and *Scaphidium grande* var. *inimpressum* Pic, 1920 from Borneo and "Formosa", respectively. The Bornean variety *subannulatum* was stated to have darker femora, larger scutellum, and elytra more impressed at the suture. The name is available and cannot be deemed infrasubspecific (ICZN 1999: Article 45.6.4). The Taiwanese variety *inimpressum* was characterized by the basal puncture row of the elytra more regular, straight, and not reaching a clear impression. This name is also available; the respective type material of both varieties is deposited in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France. Both abovementioned varieties were placed in synonymy of *S. grande* by Löbl (1992), based on the original descriptions lacking relevant characters. Achard (1924) described *Scaphidiolum grande* var. *melanopus* Achard, 1924 from the Khasi Hills [India: Meghalaya] and "Haute Laos". This variety was characterized by entirely black mesofemora and metafemora.This name is also available and was listed in Löbl (2018) as a junior synonym of *S. grande*.

Tang & Li (2010) described six new Chinese species similar and related with *S. grande* and established for them an informal species group '*grande*'. An additional species from China assigned to the group was described by Tang et al. (2016). Two Indian species, *S. andrewesi* (Achard,

1922) and *S. dureli* (Achard, 1922), exhibit characters complying with the definition of the *S. grande* group, except for the inverted T-shaped median sclerite of the internal sac in *S. dureli*. According to Tang & Li (2010) and Tang et al. (2016), the seven new Chinese species have restricted distributional ranges, unlike that of *S. grande*. Tang et al. (2014) have examined members of the *S. grande* group from Taiwan and found they are not conspecific with specimens from mainland China held by them for *S. grande*. They suggested that the Taiwanese specimens may be assigned to the Pic's variety '*inimpressum*' and, consequently, that variety should be resurrected as a valid species. None of the modern authors have examined the respective original material of the species and varieties described by Gestro, Pic, and Achard.

A series of Taiwanese specimens similar with *S. grande* recently received for identification incited a study of the type material of *S. grande* and its three varieties, and an attempt to unravel the associated taxonomic problems.

Materials and methods

The material examined or referred to is deposited in the following collections:

BMNH The Natural History Museum [former British Museum (Natural History)], London, England;
MCSN Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy;
MHNG Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland;
MNHN Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;
NMPC National Museum of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic;
TARI Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taichung, Taiwan.

The label data of the type specimens are reproduced verbatim, data from different labels are separated by a slash. The body length is measured from the anterior pronotal margin to the inner apical angle of the elytra. The sides of the aedeagi refer to its morphological sides with the ostium situated dorsally, while it is in resting position rotated 90°. The dissected body parts are embedded in Euparal and fixed on a separate card on the same pin as the respective specimen. The aedeagi were photographed by a Zeiss Axiocam 208 camera mounted on Zeiss Axiolab 5.

Taxonomy

Scaphidium grande Gestro, 1879

(Figs 1, 6)

Scaphidium grande Gestro, 1879: 50.
Scaphidium grande var. *subannulatum* Pic, 1915: 3; confirmed synonymy.
Scaphidiolum grande: Achard (1924: 91).

Type material. *Scaphidium grande*. Holotype: ♂, labelled: 'Scaphidium grande. Gestro (typus! Sarawak) [handwritten] / Museo Civico di Genova [printed] / HOLOTYPUS [printed] ♂ Scaphidium grande Gestro, 1879 [red label, handwritten] / grande Gestro [handwritten] / Typus [printed, red type] / Borneo Sarawak 1886-66 Coll. G. Doria [handwritten]' (MCSN).

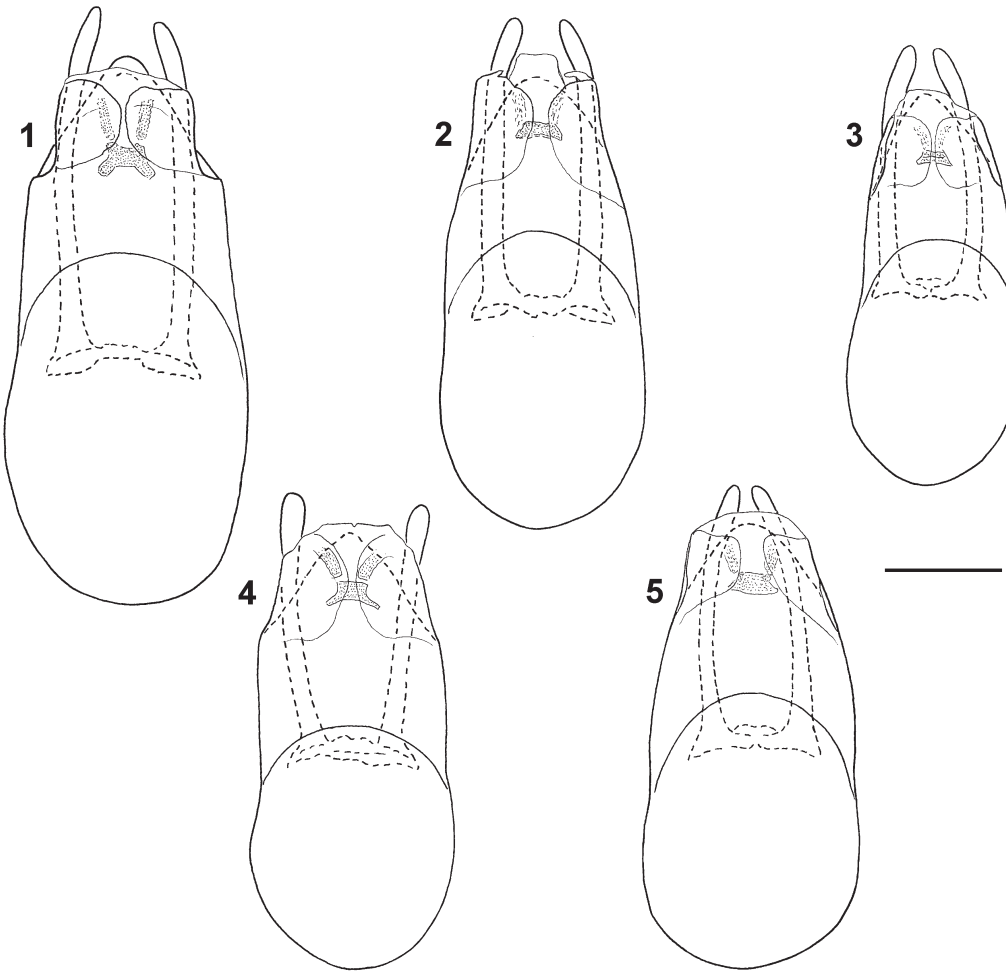
Scaphidium grande var. *subannulatum*. Syntype: ♀, labelled: 'PONTIANAK Borneo Holl. [printed] / S. grande var. subannulatum Pic [handwritten] / Muséum Paris 1958 coll. M. Pic [printed] / SYNTYPE [red label, printed] / Syntype Scaphidium grande var. subannulatum Pic, 1915 [printed] / MNHN Paris EC 41322 [printed]' (MHNH).

Additional material examined. MALAYSIA: Sarawak: Kapit, Rumah Tuan Village, Balah River, 3.–5.iii.1994, leg. J. Horák, 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ (MHNG); Quop [Kampung Kuap], 4.iv.1914, leg. G.E. Bryant, 1 ♂ (NMPC); Sebong, Balah River, 9.–12.iii.1994, leg. S. Bílý, 1 ♀ (MHNG); ca. 25 km E Kapit, iii.1994, leg. J. Kodada, 1 ♂ (MHNG); Belaga District, Belaga Airport, 17.iii.1987, leg. M. Hiermeier, 1 ♂ (MHNG); Matang, leg. J. Xantus, 1 ♂ (MHNG). **INDONESIA: Kalimantan:** Pelawan Bessar [Sangkulirang Distr.], M.E. Walsh, 1937, 3 ♂♂ (MNHN); Batan Bessi [near Sangkulirang], M.E. Walsh, 1937, 1 ♂ (MNHN); Pontianak, 1898, 1900 and 1901, 4 ♂♂ (MNHN).

Redescription. Body length 6.60–7.40 mm, width 4.90–5.30 mm. Body black, with brown or reddish abdominal apex. Antennae with antennomeres I to VI dark brown to blackish, antennomeres II to VI with lighter apices, antennomeres VII to XI black. Femora black with reddish fascia on mesofemur and metafemur. Tibiae black. Tarsi brown or rufous. Frons flat, at narrowest point 0.35–0.39 mm wide, usually impunctate on small posterior area, punctation on prevailing surface not confluent, punctures on anterior area dense and partially elongate, on posterior area not elongate and sparse. Eyes large, eye width in dorsal view about 1.7 to 2.2 times as frons at narrowest point. Vertex distinctly punctate, with strigulate microsculpture. Punctation on clypeus finer and sparser than that on anterior part of frons. Pronotum raising above elytra, with lateral contours weakly sinuate, antebasal puncture row impressed, disc densely punctate, punctures round, smaller than puncture intervals; anterior margin straight in dorsal view, anterior margin stria with uninterrupted punctures row. Elytron with low humeral hump, disc in middle nearly horizontal, moderately inflexed and not impressed apicad; punctation posterior of humeral humps, on most of lateral areas and near apex slightly coarser than on pronotum, on most of inner discal surface finer than on pronotum; one or two discal rows of slightly larger punctures rather inconspicuous, sometimes hardly distinct; subbasal stria gradually impressed laterad, with coarse puncture similar to or larger than punctures of pronotal antebasal row; sutural stria finely punctate, adsutural area entirely raised and roof-like, or flattened near base. Prosternum with strigulate microsculpture, anterior and anterolateral margins of prosternum with coarse, almost confluent, not elongate punctures. Hypomeron smooth. Mesanepisternum and lateral parts of metaventrite extremely finely and very sparsely punctate, lacking microsculpture or with hardly visible strigulate microsculpture (magnification 100×) apicolateral areas of metaventrite. Mesanepisternum with anterior bead evenly narrow, delimited by stria nearly reaching posterior margin. Metaventrite impressed on apicomedian area. Ventrites with densely reticulate microsculpture. Ventrite I distinctly punctate on basomedian area, with few distinct punctures scattered on lateral areas. Ventrites II to IV with elongate basal striae evanescent on median areas, very finely and sparsely punctate.

Male. Profemur with ventral side flattened and bearing two or three irregular rows of tubercles. Protibia shorter than mesotibia, usually about as long as profemur, weakly curved, slightly, gradually thickened apicad, near apex about 1.2 times as broad as at base, with inner side bearing rows of tubercles; inner side of apex with short elongate ridge. Metaventral setal patch covering nearly entire mesal area of metaventrite, setae light brown, semierect, long. Aedeagus (Figs 1, 6) 2.23–2.56 mm (in holotype 2.42 mm) long.

Distribution. Borneo: Sarawak and Kalimantan (revised data).



Figs 1–5. Aedeagi in *Scaphidium grande* group. 1 – *S. grande* Gestro, 1879 (Rumah Tuan Village, Sarawak); 2 – *S. inimpressum* Pic, 1920 (Defulan Trail, Taiwan); 3 – *S. melanopus* Achard, 1924 (lectotype); 4 – *S. metafasciatum* sp. nov. (holotype); 5 – *S. grandior* sp. nov. (holotype). Scale = 0.5 mm.

Remarks. *Scaphidium grande* has a unique shape of aedeagus. The median lobe is abruptly narrowing at the level of the bases of the dorsal valves, and the lateral margins of the valves are parallel. The median lobe is gradually narrowing apicad from the level of the bases of the dorsal valves, and the lateral margins of the valves are converging in all species described by Tang & Li (2010) and Tang et al. (2016), in the Chinese specimens illustrated and identified as *S. grande* by Tang & Li (2010) and Tang et al. (2014) and in examined specimens from Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and China.

Achard (1924) assigned *S. grande* to *Scaphidiolum* Achard, 1922, a name placed in synonymy of *Scaphidium* by Leschen & Löbl (1995). The three varieties of *S. grande*, var. *subannulatum*, var. *inimpressum*, and var. *melanopus*, have been listed as invalid synonyms (Löbl 1992, 2018). The synonymy of only one of them, *subannulatum*, is here confirmed (it has the reddish fasciae of the femora darker and narrower than usually), while the other two are resurrected as valid species.

Scaphidium inimpressum Pic, 1920, stat. nov.

(Figs 2, 7)

Scaphidium grande var. *inimpressum* Pic, 1920: 189.

Type material. Syntypes: 3 ♀♀, labelled: 'Formose Chaudoir' (MNHN). One of them is designed as 'Type' [handwritten by Pic] and bears a handwritten identification label 'v. inimpressum Pic'.

Additional material examined. TAIWAN: Nantou Co., Renai To., 16.-28.V.2018, leg. W.R. Liang by FIT, 1 ♂ (MHNG). Taichung City, Defulan Trail, Heping Distr., 24.1793, 120.9754, ca 850 m, 18.iv.2020, leg. F.S. Hu, on fungus, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ (TARI, MHNG). Hoozan [Hozan, Fongshan], iii.10, leg. H. Sauter, 2 ♂♂ (MHNG). Kosempo [Jiasian, Kaohsiung], 1.–5.vi. 1908, leg. H. Sauter, 3 ♂♂ (MHNG). Kosempo, 19.iv.1908, H. Sauter, 1 ♀ (NMPC).

Diagnosis. *Scaphidium inimpressum* is in external characters very similar with *S. grande*. It may be distinguished by the coarser and dense punctation of the ventrite I and by the smaller body (length 5.70–6.55 mm, width 3.65–4.40 mm). It differs clearly in the shape of the aedeagus and the structure of the internal sac, as illustrated.

Distribution. Taiwan (revised data).

Scaphidium melanopus (Achard, 1924), stat. nov.

(Figs 3, 8)

Scaphidiolum grande var. *melanopus* Achard, 1924: 91.

Type material. Lectotype (present designation): ♂, labelled: 'Khasis [followed by a crossed illegible word] Nat Coll [printed] / S. grande Gest. v. melanopus m. [handwritten by J. Achard] / Scaphidium melanopus Achard det. Löbl, 2024 [printed]' (NMPC). Paralectotype: ♀, labelled: '27. V. 20 / Ht Laos Vitalis 1920 / S. grande Gest. v. melanopus TYPE m [all handwritten, the identification label by J. Achard] / paralectotype [printed, yellow] / Scaphidium sp. paralectotype of Scaphidium melanopus' (NMPC).

Additional material examined. INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh: 8 km S Jamini – Sessa vicinity, 27°07′-09′N, 92°34′E, 350 m, 26.v.–4.vi.2005, leg. L. Dembický, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ (BMNH, MHNG). **NEPAL: Kosi:** Arun Valley below Num, 1050 m, 22.iv.1984, leg. I. Löbl & A. Smetana, 1 ♂ (MHNG). **Taplejung:** Kanchenjunga Himal, Chiruwa vill., 1260 m, env. 27°29′N, 87°45′E, leg. D. Král, 1 ♂ (NMPC). **MYANMAR: Kachin:** 50 km E Putao, 950 m, env. Nan Thi vill., 11.–16.v.1998, leg. S. Murzin & V. Siniaev, 1 ♂ (MHNG).

Diagnosis. This species is in external characters similar with *S. grande*, *S. inimpressum* and *S. dureli*. The body length and width of *S. melanopus* is about that of *S. inimpressum* (length 5.3–6.0 mm, width 3.7–4.0 mm). The species may be distinguished by the combination of the following characters: Antennal club entirely black. Frons flat or slightly impressed anteriad, with punctures not elongate, dense on posterior area. Elytron lacking distinct humeral hump, discal punctation sparse and nearly evenly fine on anterior two thirds of disc, somewhat coarser and denser near apex, discal puncture rows absent, disc slightly impressed near apex, punctures in subbasal stria very dense, larger than punctures of pronotal antebasal row, anterior third of adsutural area flat. Prosternum lacking strigulate microsculpture. Lateral parts of metaventrite lacking microsculpture. Mesanepisternum with anterior bead widening laterad. Ventrite I rather evenly and finely punctate. Lateral parts of ventrites II to IV with hardly visible elongate striae. Male profemur with ventral side rounded, bearing two irregular rows of minute tubercles. Male protibia rather long and strongly curved, somewhat sinuate, weakly thicken apicad, near apex about 1.1–1.2 times as broad as at base, distinctly tuberculate, lacking apical ridge or denticle but with acute inner apical angle. Aedeagus (Figs 3, 8) 1.85–1.95 mm long, with fold-like structures on each side of median lobe, below dorsal valves.

Remarks. As only male characters provide reliable means to distinguish most species of the *S. grande* group, the female paralectotype cannot be assigned to the same species as the lectotype, nor to any other described species. The lectotype is a teneral specimen with legs, antennomeres I to VI and most of abdomen evenly brown. Thus, the mesofemora and metafemora of the lectotype lack reddish fasciae, while these are distinct in the other specimens examined. The lateral fold-like structures of the median lobe are unique for this species. *Scaphidium andrewesi* from South India is another member of the *S. grande* group that exhibits femora with color variation. It may be readily distinguished from *S. melanopus* by the brown antennomeres XI and the short, weakly curved male protibiae bearing a subapical denticle.

Distribution. Northeast India, Nepal, Myanmar (revised data).

Scaphidium metafasciatum sp. nov.

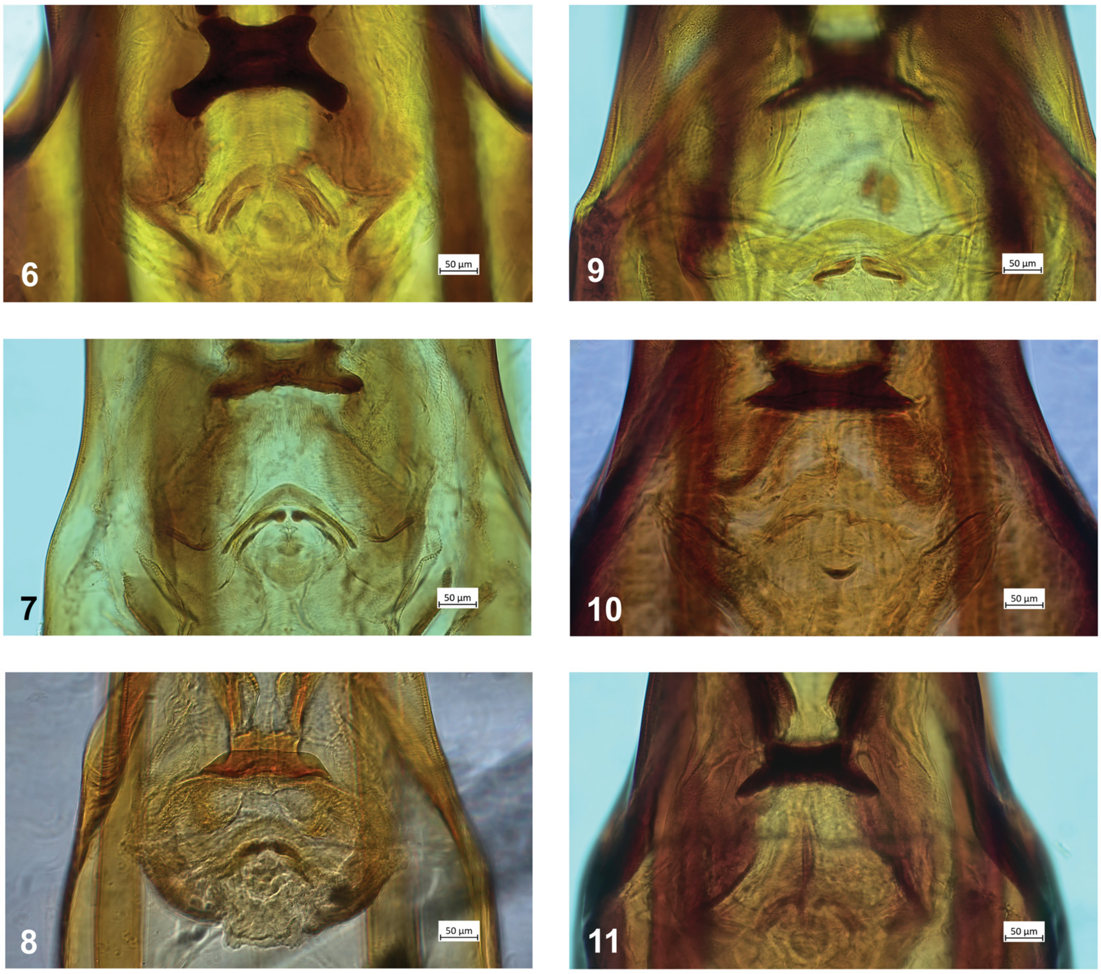
(Figs 4, 9)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, labelled: 'TAIWAN: Yilan Co., Ayu Forest Trail, Yuanshan To., 6.V.2018, leg. F.S. Hu' (TARI). Paratypes: same data as holotype, 2 ♂♂ (TARI, MHNG); 'TAIWAN: Yilan Co., Fushan Botanical Garden, Yuanshan To., 8.V.2018, on bark, leg. F.S. Hu', 1 ♀ (MHNG).

Description. Body length 5.50–6.75 mm, width 4.60–5.60 mm. Body black, with brown abdominal apex. Antennae black, with apices of antennomeres II to VI dark brown and apical third of XI dark brown. Pro- and mesofemora entirely black, metafemora black with narrow reddish fasciae. Tibiae black. Tarsi dark brown. Frons flat between eyes, at narrowest point 0.30–0.34 mm wide; impunctate on small posterior area, punctation anterior to smooth area dense and fine, consisting of round, not confluent punctures, punctation posterior to smooth area coarser and very dense, partially confluent. Eyes large, eye width in dorsal view about 2 times as wide as frons at narrowest point. Vertex distinctly punctate, with strigulate microsculpture. Punctation on clypeus finer and sparser than on anterior part of frons. Pronotum raising above elytra, with lateral contours weakly sinuate, antebasal puncture row impressed, disc densely punctate, punctures round, smaller than puncture intervals; anterior margin weakly concave, anterior margin stria with puncture row interrupted in middle. Elytron with humeral hump hardly developed, disc in middle weakly convex, moderately inflexed and not impressed apicad; punctation fine on anterior third to half of disc and along lateral margin up to apical fourth, similar to pronotal punctation, becoming coarse and dense apicad, on most of apical half much coarser than on pronotum; two or three discal rows of slightly larger punctures rather inconspicuous, sometimes hardly distinct; basal stria gradually impressed laterad, with coarse puncture larger than punctures of pronotal antebasal row; sutural stria rather coarsely punctate, adsutural area entirely raised and roof-like. Prosternum lacking microsculpture, anterior and anterolateral margins of prosternum with coarse, almost confluent, not elongate punctures. Hypomeron, and mesanepisternum with very fine but distinct, scattered punctures. Mesanepisternum with anterior beads narrow, not widening laterad, ending near posterior margin. Lateral parts of metaventrite finely and sparsely punctate, lacking microsculpture. Median area of metaventrite impressed. Ventrites with dense, reticulate microsculpture. Ventrite I rather coarsely and densely punctate, with punctures about as large as coarser punctures on elytral disc. Ventrites II to IV with elongate basal striae evanescent on mesal areas, and with very fine, hardly visible punctation.

Male. Profemur with ventral side flattened, bearing three rows of tubercles. Protibia shorter than mesotibia and slightly shorter than profemur, arcuate in lateral view, in basal three quarters evenly thick, slightly widening apically, near apex about 1.1 times as broad as at base (lateral view), with underside bearing rows of tubercles; lacking apical ridge or denticle. Metaventral setal patch covering nearly entire mesal area of metaventrite, setae light brown, recumbent, moderately long. Aedeagus (Figs 4, 9) 2.05–2.16 mm long.

Differential diagnosis. The species may be easily distinguished from other members of the *S. grande* group by the metafemora only having a reddish fascia, while the mesofemora are entirely black. It may be also distinguished from *S. grande* by distinctly punctate hypomera, mesanepisterna and lateral parts of metaventrite, ventrite I rather coarsely and densely punctate, and the male protibia lacking apical or subapical denticle or ridge. The shape of the aedeagus, with the median lobe gradually narrowing from the level of



Figs 6–11. Internal sac of median lobe in *Scaphidium grande* group. 6 – *S. grande* Gestro, 1879 (Rumah Tuan Village, Sarawak); 7 – *S. inimpressum* Pic, 1920 (Defulan Trail, Taiwan); 8 – *S. melanopus* Achard, 1924 (lectotype); 9 – *S. metafasciatum* sp. nov. (holotype); 10 – *S. grandior* sp. nov. (holotype); 11 – *Scaphidium* sp. (Huisun, Taiwan).

the dorsal valves, the broadly truncate upper dorsal edge of the apex, the internal sac with a trapeziform median sclerite extended basolaterally by narrow branches, and the form of the paired subbasal sclerites are diagnostic. The shape of the aedeagus and the internal sac with two small oblique subbasal sclerites are similar with those of *S. reni* Tang & Li, 2010, while the weakly sclerotized and nearly straight basolateral stripes in the internal sac of *S. metafasciatum* are distinctive.

Etymology. The species epithet is a Latin adjective meaning fasciate posteriorly.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Scaphidium grandior sp. nov.

(Figs 5, 10)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, labelled: 'THAILAND, 1000-1600m Chiang Mai, 26.iv.-9.v.1996, 18°49'N 98°54'E, Doi Pui mt. lgt. S. Becvar' (NMPC). Paratypes: same data as holotype, 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀ (NMPC, MHNG).

Description. Body length 5.35–6.05 mm, width 3.75–4.30 mm. Body black, with brown or reddish abdominal apex. Antennae with antennomeres I to VI dark brown, apices of antennomeres II to VI lighter, antennomeres VII to XI black. Femora black, meso- and metafemora with reddish fascia. Tibiae black. Tarsi brown or rufous. Frons flat, at narrowest point 0.34–0.36 mm wide, entirely punctate, or impunctate on narrow area in level with posterior eye margins; punctation not confluent and not elongate. Eyes large, eye width in dorsal view about 1.7 to 2.2 times as large as narrowest point of frons. Vertex distinctly punctate, with strigulate microsculpture. Punctation on clypeus finer and sparser that that on anterior part of frons. Pronotum raising above elytra, with lateral contours weakly sinuate, anterior margin straight in dorsal view, anterior margin stria with uninterrupted punctures row; antebasal puncture row impressed; disc densely punctate, punctures round, smaller than puncture intervals, area between antebasal puncture row and basal margin impunctate. Elytron with humeral hump hardly developed, disc in middle weakly convex, moderately inflexed and slightly impressed apicad; punctation on most of disc fine and sparse, finer and sparser than pronotal punctation, becoming coarse and dense near apex, on apical seventh nearly as pronotal punctation; disc with one to three inconspicuous rows of slightly larger punctures; basal stria gradually impressed laterad, with coarse punctures about as large as punctures in pronotal antebasal row; sutural stria rather coarsely punctate, adsutural area entirely raised and roof-like. Prosternum lacking microsculpture, anterior prosternal margin with coarse, almost confluent, not elongate punctures, anterolateral margins with a few impressions. Hypomeron smooth. Mesanepisternum and lateral parts of metaventrite extremely finely and very sparsely punctate, lacking microsculpture. Mesanepisternum with anterior bead widening laterad, delimited by stria not reaching posterior margin. Metaventrite impressed on apicomedian area. Ventrites with densely reticulate microsculpture. Ventrite I distinctly punctate on basomedian area and with a few distinct punctures scattered on lateral areas. Ventrites II to IV with elongate basal striae evanescent on median areas, each with four macrosetae, very finely and sparsely punctate.

Male. Profemur with ventral side flattened, bearing two rows of tubercles. Protibia much shorter than mesotibia and shorter than profemur, weekly arcuate in lateral view, throughout evenly thick, bearing rows of tubercles at inner side, angulate near apex. Metaventral setal patch covering nearly entire mesal area of metaventrite, setae light brown, recumbent, moderately long. Aedeagus (Figs 5, 10) 2.08–2.14 mm long.

Differential diagnosis. This new species is similar to *S. grande*. It may be distinguished by its smaller body size, finer elytral punctation, and the anterior bead of the mesanepiternum widening laterad, in addition to the distinctive aedeagal characters. The comparatively narrow body resembles that of *S. longum* Tang & Li, 2010, while the male protibiae of *S. grandior* sp. nov. are significantly shorter than those in the latter species. The structures of the internal sac of *S. grandior* sp. nov., with acute basolateral angles of the trapezoid sclerite in combination with a single saucer-shaped subbasal sclerite and incurved basolateral stripes, are unique.

Etymology. The species epithet *grandior* is the comparative degree of the Latin adjective *grandis*, which means great, grown up or powerful.

Distribution. So far known only from northwestern Thailand.

Scaphidium sp. group *grande*

Fig. 11

Material examined. TAIWAN: Nantou Hsien: Huisun, Renai To., viii. 2018, leg. Y.H. Ho by FIT, 1 ♂ (TARI); Sun Moon Lake, 13.v.1972, leg. M. Sakai, 1 ♂ (MHNG). **Yilan Co.:** 20 km N of Yilan City, 24°48′N, 121°45′E, 1.iv.2008, leg. F. & L. Kantner, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (NMPC).

Doubtfully assigned material (♀♀). TAIWAN: Pingtung, Chun-jih, Ta-han-shan, 1350 m, 13.V.2019, leg. Y.-T. Chung, at night, 1 ♀ (TARI); same data but 23.VII.2019, 1 ♀ (TARI); Fushan Botanical Garden, Wulai Distr., Yuanshan To., 7.V.2018, leg. F.S. Hu; 1 ♀ (TARI).

Remarks. The species is very similar with *S. grande* and *S. inimpressum*. Its aedeagal characters comply with the illustration of the aedeagus of a Fujian specimen identified as *S. grande* and illustrated by Tang & Li (2010, fig. 16). Obviously, the species is undescribed. Its description is postponed until more specimens from both mainland China and Taiwan become available for study. The abovementioned associated female specimens are likely conspecific with this unnamed species, or with *S. inimpressum*.

This is just one of the unresolved problems in the taxonomy of Taiwanese species of *Scaphidium*. The collections of TARI and MHNG comprise five additional specimens, belonging each to unidentified, quite distinct species. These specimens are from: Hengling Mt. (Taiching City), Defulan Trail (Heping District), Li-ying (Jen-ai, Nantou), Tahanshan (Chunjih, Pingtung Co.), and Peinantashan Trail (Kaohsiung Hsien).

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