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A new species of *Borolinus* BERNHAUER, 1903 from China (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

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Abstract

Borolinus dietmarleutzi sp.n. from China (Guizhou) is described. A color photograph shows the habitus of the species and the two apical segments of the female are illustrated.

Key words: Insecta, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Osoriinae, Leptochirina, *Borolinus*, new species.

Zusammenfassung

Borolinus dietmarleutzi sp.n. aus China (Guizhou) wird beschrieben. Ein Farbfoto zeigt den Habitus der Art und die zwei apikalen Segmente des Weibchens werden abgebildet.

Introduction

The subtribe Leptochirina (Staphylinidae: Osoriinae) is a group of strange looking, highly adapted rovebeetles. Three of the currently known genera (*Leptochirus* GERMAR, *Priochirus* SHARP, *Borolinus* BERNHAUER) are in some way associated with decaying wood, most frequently they are found under more or less loose bark, sometimes also on fermenting sap of cut or wounded trees. One genus (*Thoracochirus* BERNHAUER) is a leaf litter dweller. All genera are badly in need of revision, the only recent publications which meet acceptable quality standards are those of GREENSLADE (1971, *Priochirus*) and WU & ZHOU (in press, *Priochirus* subgenus *Euleptarthrus* JAKOBSON). *Borolinus*, being the least speciose of these genera, allows positive identification of species when sufficient comparative material is available. However, the more historical publications (BERNHAUER 1903, CAMERON 1930) may still be used successfully to separate the genera.

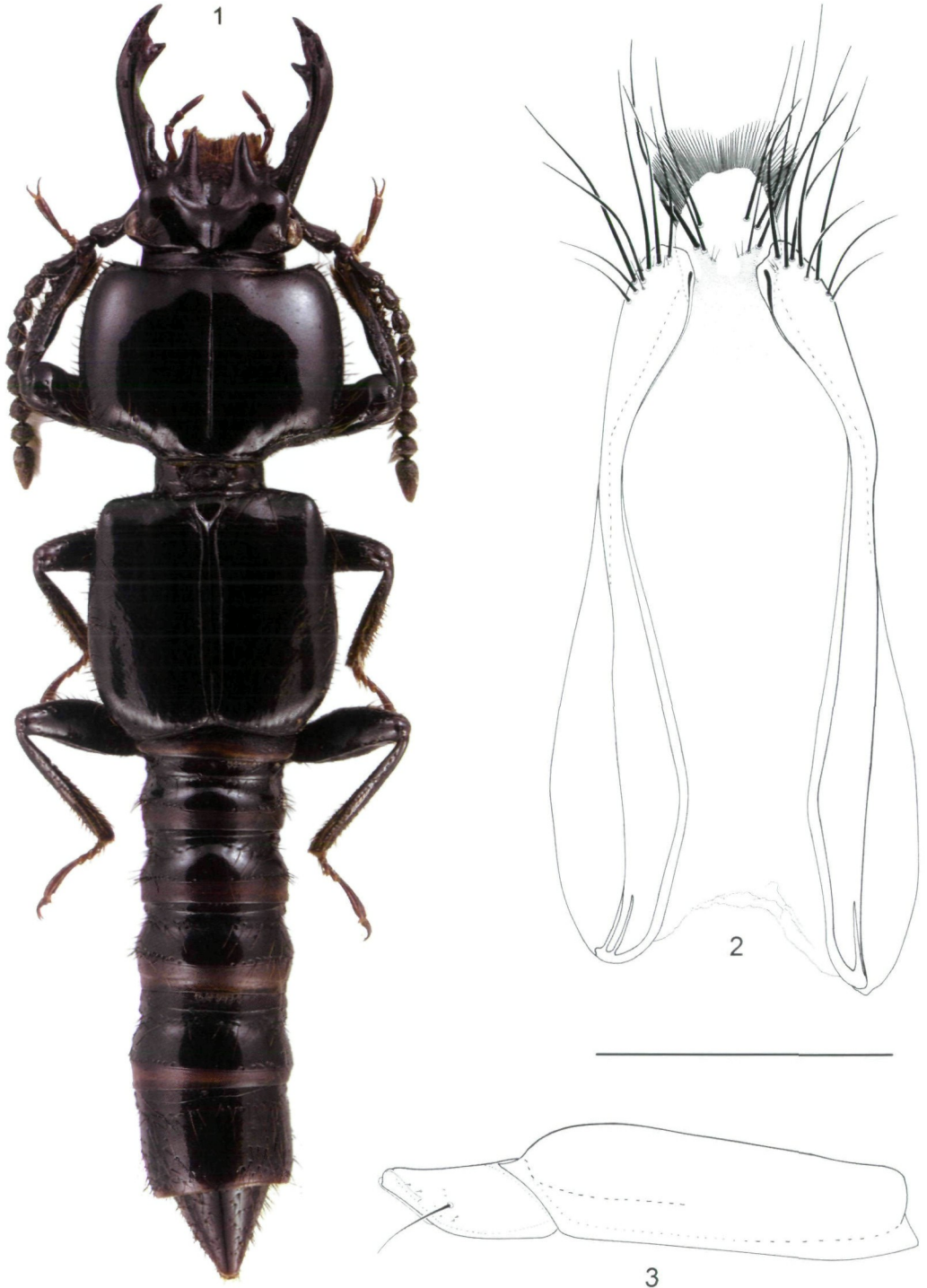
Recently, I studied three specimens of a very conspicuous *Borolinus* species from China (Guizhou) which turned out to be new to science and which is described below. The types are deposited in the collection of Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NMW).

Borolinus dietmarleutzi sp.n.

Holotype ♂: CHINA: Guizhou, Leishan Co., SE Kaili, 15 km E Leishan, E-slope of Leigong Shan, 26°23.39'N 108°13.33' E, ca. 2.5 km E of pass between Leishan and Fangxian vill., ca. 1800 m, 23./24.6.2001 (NMW).

Paratypes: 2 ♀♀ with same data as holotype (NMW).

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Figs. 1 - 3: *Borolinus dietmarleutzi*: (1) Habitus; (2) female tergites IX and X; (3) gonocoxites of female genital segment. – Scale bar = 1 mm.

Description (Habitus Fig. 1): 18 - 22 mm long (9.3 - 10.0 mm, abdomen excluded). – Black, shining; palpi reddish brown, last segment of maxillary palpi somewhat darkened; labrum and tarsi reddish brown.

Head with rather deep but weakly demarcated frontal depression, clypeus separated from frontal depression by distinct, U-shaped "suture" representing medial margins of inner lateral teeth; median sulcus rather flat but reaching neck; inner lateral tooth rather bluntly pointed, very short, reaching about half distance between base and proximal dorsal tooth of mandible; outer lateral tooth almost right-angled, sharply bordered laterally, anterior margin flattened, gradually, sinuately continuing toward lateral margin of inner lateral tooth; portion between eye and outer lateral tooth gibbose; mandibles hardly differing from other congeners in length and dentation; clypeus with two pairs of long setae; postero-lateral portions of head with triangular patch of dense large punctures, extending along medial margin of eyes, and along posterior margin of head for about 2/5 distance between medial margin of eye and median sulcus; punctures bearing long and stout golden-grey setae; microsculpture consisting of moderately dense micropunctuation, becoming more distinct toward tip of inner lateral teeth; in addition, with short-meshed microreticulation, indistinct on medial portions of inner lateral teeth and frontal depression, more distinct on clypeal part of frontal depression and on postero-lateral portions of head; antennae moderately long, bent backward reaching approximately base of elytra; segment one about as long as segments 2-5 combined, segment 2 about as long as wide, segment 3 twice as long as segment 2, segment 4 inconspicuously oblong, remaining segments gradually decreasing in length, penultimate segment slightly transverse; segments 7-11 with tomentose pubescence in addition to usual setation, toment becoming denser toward apex of antennae; tomentose portion of individual segments separated from not tomentose basal portion by sharp ridge, tomentose portion with isodiametrical microsculpture, remaining parts with meshed microsculpture; neck very broad, entirely covered with very short-meshed to isodiametrical microsculpture.

Pronotum distinctly transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long; anterior margin regularly concave, sides almost regularly convex, shortly sinuately emarginate in front of hind angle, lateral line continuing onto anterior margin but vanishing before reaching middle, basally bent dorsad at hind angle, forming sharp ridge, continuing along posterior constriction and vanishing shortly before reaching basal line; dorsal face of pronotum with almost complete median sulcus, narrow but well impressed in basal half but not reaching base by short distance, becoming finer and less deep anteriorly, vanishing very shortly before reaching anterior margin; pronotum with moderately dense but coarse punctation and setation along lateral line and on hypomeron of constricted portion; posterior margin along basal line with fringe of golden palisade setae; dorsal surface of pronotum with dense micropunctuation, in peripheric portions with indistinct wavy microsculpture.

Elytra subrectangular, slightly wider than long; sides slightly convex, slightly divergent posteriad, markedly bent mediad in posterior fifth; along suture distinctly bordered and elevated, narrow furrow along sutural border slightly rugose; surface of elytra glabrous but with dense micropunctuation and indistinct isodiametrical microsculpture; along base and sides with moderately dense but long, golden setation, interspersed with scattered short blackish setae.

Abdominal segments with anterior and posterior row of long golden-grey setae, narrowly (anterior row) or broadly (posterior row) sparing out middle; on segments VII and VIII punctation somewhat more irregular; elevated portion in front of basal line impunctate; scutellum pentangular, with rather acute posterior angle, glabrous, with inconspicuous meshed microsculpture.

Legs with lateral margin of front tibia serrate, distal tooth longest, teeth becoming shorter proximad; mid and hind tibiae densely setose, setae arranged in distinct longitudinal rows; tarsal segment 5 markedly longer than segments 1-4 combined.

Female tergites IX and X: Fig. 2; tergite X with semi-membranous, ciliate apical portion (seems to be characteristic for the entire subtribe); gonocoxites of genital segment: Fig. 3; second gonocoxite with a single stout seta.

Male unknown.

Diagnosis: Among the few species of *Borolinus*, the new species may be easily recognized by the large size and by the very short inner lateral teeth; in all other species the inner lateral teeth extend at least to the level of the proximal dorsal tooth of the mandible.

Bionomics: The specimens were taken from the stump of a freshly cut tree, where they were hiding among splinters of wood soaked in fermenting tree sap, together with a species of *Priochirus* and numerous representatives of the families Histeridae, Hydrophilidae, Nitidulidae and other Staphylinidae.

Distribution: The species is at present known only from the type locality.

Etymology: The species is named in honor of Dietmar Leutz.

Acknowledgement

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