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A new species of *Deinopteroloma* JANSSON, 1946 from China with comments on *D. chiangi* SMETANA, 1990 from Taiwan (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Omaliinae)

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Abstract

Camiroleum yasutoshii WATANABE, 1991 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Omaliinae) is transferred to the genus *Deinopteroloma* JANSSON, 1946, where it becomes the junior synonym of *D. chiangi* SMETANA, 1990 (comb.n., syn.n.). A new species, *Deinopteroloma gracile*, is described and illustrated from specimens from China (Shaanxi). A key to the Chinese species of this genus is presented.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Omaliinae, *Deinopteroloma*, taxonomy, new species, new synonymy, China, Taiwan.

Introduction

Recently, additional data on *Deinopteroloma chiangi* SMETANA, 1990, as well as on *Camiroleum yasutoshii* WATANABE, 1991 were obtained, resulting in the transfer of the latter taxon to *Deinopteroloma* JANSSON, 1946 as a new junior synonym of *D. chiangi*. A long series of a species of the genus *Deinopteroloma* was recently collected by Michael Schülke and Andreas Pütz in the Qin Ling in the province of Shaanxi. The specimens turned out to belong to a new, rather distinctive species. The new species is described and illustrated below, and a key to all species of *Deinopteroloma*, known at present from China (including Taiwan), is presented. There is no doubt that further new species of *Deinopteroloma* will be discovered in other mountain ranges of mainland China.

I thank Mr. Yasutoshi Shibata, Tokyo, Japan, for allowing me to examine one paratype of *Camiroleum yasutoshii*. Two of my colleagues at the Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa (D.E. Bright and A. Davies) read the original draft of this manuscript; their comments were appreciated. Mr. Go Sato from the same establishment carefully finished the line drawings.

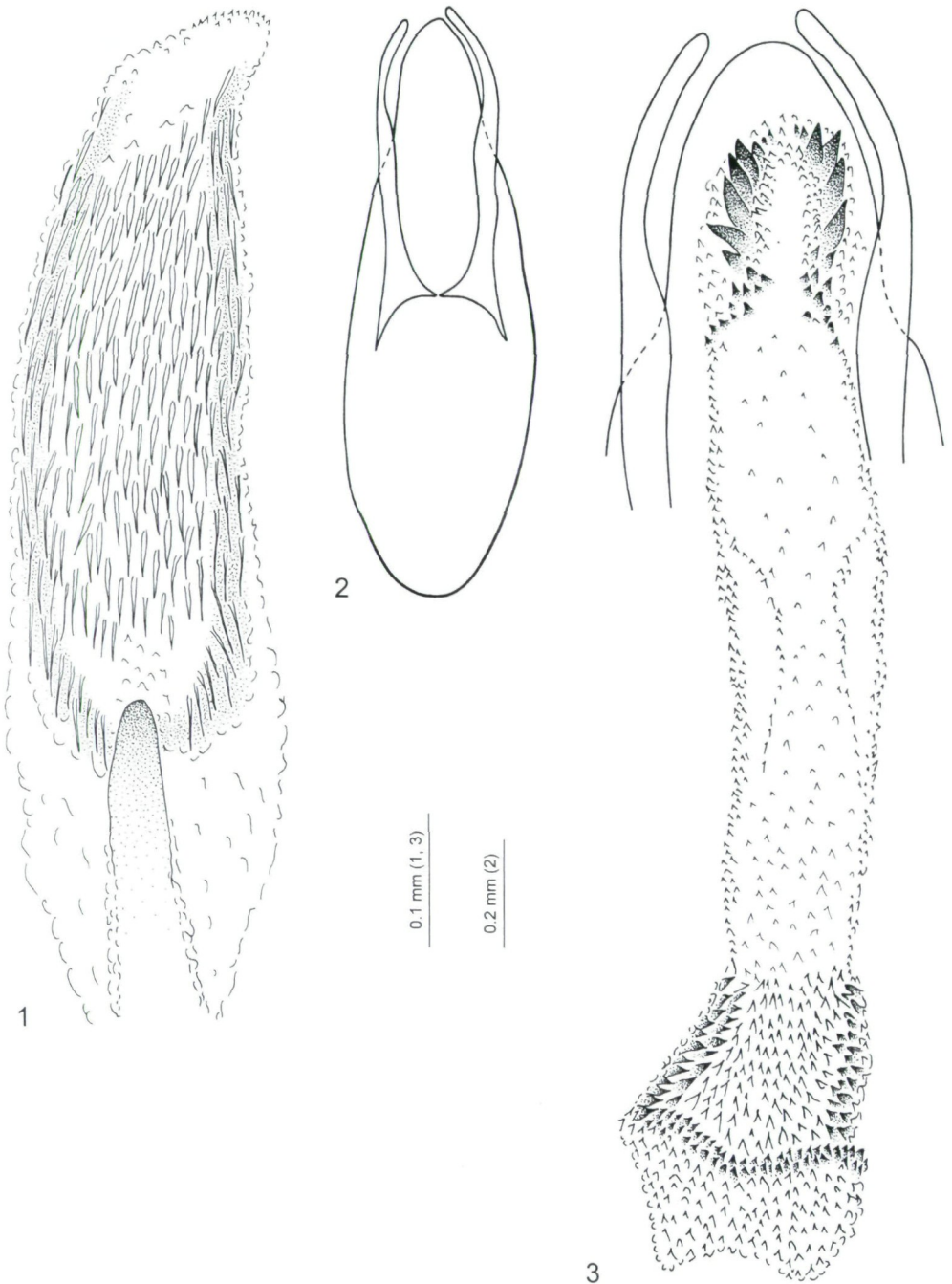
Deinopteroloma chiangi SMETANA, 1990

Deinopteroloma chiangi SMETANA, 1990: 257

Camiroleum yasutoshii WATANABE, 1991: 63 comb.n., syn.n.

New records. Taiwan: Nantou Hsien: Yushan N.P., Mun-Li Cliff, 2700 m, 13.V. and 18.V.1991, A. Smetana [T79, T86], 2 ♀♀; Nienkaoshan, Tenchi Hut, 2800 m, 7.V.1992, A. Smetana [T 119], 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀.

COMMENTS: The specimens from Yushan National Park were taken by sifting moist leaf litter, dead vegetation and other debris between large rocks in a primary broadleaved forest with lush undergrowth. The specimens from near Tenchi Hut were taken by sifting moist leaf litter, twigs, moss and other debris accumulated at bases of vertical walls along a trail in a coniferous forest (mostly *Abies*) with copious undergrowth of various bushes and rhododendrons.



Figs. 1 - 3: 1) *Deinopteroloma chiangi*, internal sac of aedeagus; 2, 3) *Deinopteroloma gracile*: aedeagus, ventral view (2); internal sac of aedeagus (3).

The species was until now known only from the female holotype, collected in Takuanshan in northern Taiwan. The series of specimens allows some additions to the original description, including the description of the male sexual characters. The elytra of *D. chiangi* cover the entire abdomen in all specimens known at present; this, combined with the widely ovate shape of the elytra (ratio length : width = 1.28), seems to be characteristic for the species. The extent of the darker coloration surrounding the pale yellowish spots on the elytra varies, some specimens also have elongate, narrow, pale yellowish spots on the middle portion below the elytral base.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus similar to those of female, but first two segments slightly more dilated. Front tibia not different from that of female, without secondary male sexual characters. Aedeagus as in WATANABE (1991: Figs. 2, 3), internal sac (Fig. 1) with one large and very long structure composed of fine, spine-like elements, and with one central, elongate solid structure.

Camioleum yasutoshii: I was able to compare one paratype of *Camioleum yasutoshii* ("Near TIENCHI, Kaohsiung, Taiwan Mar. 27th, 1988 Y. Shibata leg.") from the Y. Shibata collection, Tokyo, with the holotype of *Deinopteroloma chiangi* and found both specimens identical. *Camioleum yasutoshii* has all the characters of *Deinopteroloma*, particularly the fused first gonocoxites of the female genital segment (for details see SMETANA 1985a: 472-478). On the other hand, it lacks the main characters that distinguish *Camioleum* from *Deinopteroloma*, i.e. the first gonocoxites not fused and the second gonocoxites of the female genital segment densely pubescent, as well as the differently developed, complex aedeagus (see SMETANA 1985a: 478; SMETANA 1985b: 301). The name *Camioleum yasutoshii* is therefore transferred to the genus *Deinopteroloma*, where it becomes a junior synonym of *D. chiangi*.

Deinopteroloma gracile sp.n.

Holotype ♂: China: "China Shaanxi, Qin Ling Shan 107.56 E, 33.45 N Autoroute km 96 S of Zhouzhi, 108 km SW Xian Mountain Forest, sifted, 1650 m 1.- 2.09. 1995, leg. A. Pütz"; deposited in the Schülke collection, Berlin. **Allotype** ♀: (China): same data as holotype, but "Autoroute km 93" and "leg. M. Schülke"; deposited in the Schülke collection, Berlin. **Paratypes** (19): China: same data as holotype (10); same data as allotype (9). Deposited in the collections of Pütz (Eisenhüttenstadt), Schülke, Smetana (Ottawa) and Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien.

DESCRIPTION: Length 3.2 - 3.6 mm. Testaceous, with head usually somewhat darker; each elytron with darker marking normally directed obliquely anteriorly toward lateral margin just below middle, consisting of two piceous spots connected by indefinite, less dark macula; another darker marking below first one, consisting of larger, not well delimited, dark piceous to piceous-black spot, directed obliquely anteriorly toward lateral margin; two or three pale yellowish longitudinal elevations just ahead of posterior spot, markedly contrasting in color with dark spot; mouthparts and legs testaceous, antennae testaceous, gradually becoming darker toward apex, mostly from segment 6 on. Dorsal surface without microsculpture, except clypeus with very fine, sparsely spaced, mostly rudimentary, microscopical striae. Head about as long as wide; clypeus smooth, without punctures; middle portion of vertex irregularly elevated, elevated area irregularly, variably, coarsely punctate, with V-shaped or subarcuate impression posteriorly, and with two rounded impressions anteriorly; all impressions variably, coarsely punctate; postocular ridge situated away from posterior margin of eye, distance equal to combined diameters of about four ommatidia of eye. Antenna long, first two segments thicker than following segments, segment 2 shorter than segment 3, segments 4 and 5 considerably longer than wide, each almost as long as segment 3, segments 6 to 8 markedly longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, segments 9 and 10 slightly longer than wide to about as long as wide, last segment about as long as two preceding segments combined. Pronotum markedly wider than length along midline (ratio 1.45), considerably wider than head; broadly, subangulately emarginate at apical margin; lateral

margins almost evenly arcuate, slightly more narrowed posteriad than anterior, moderately coarsely crenulate; posterior angles distinct, angulate; disc of pronotum on about anterior two thirds with variably, mostly distinctly, elevated, irregular medial elevation, separated posteriorly from two round protuberances in front of basal margin by arcuate impression; in some specimens medial elevation bearing vague longitudinal medial groove, bordered posteriorly at each side by small, narrow and smooth longitudinal protuberance; lateral portions of pronotum broadly explanate and slightly reflexed, each with round pit; surface of pronotum with more or less irregularly distributed, variably coarse punctation, small area around each pit, and in some specimens also area in front of each pit, smooth, lacking punctures. Elytra relatively narrow and elongate, markedly longer than their combined width (ratios 1.50 - 1.54), appearing parallel-sided; each elytron with sutural stria in form of rather dense serial punctures; remaining punctation rather coarse and dense, subseriately to seriately arranged; with one narrow, longitudinal elevation just laterad of scutellum tending to be extended variably posteriad as a fine ridge, one long subhumeral elevation continuing as a fine ridge to almost apical third of elytron, and with two small, elongate elevations on middle portion at about apical third of elytral length.

Male. First four segments of front tarsus not dilated. Front tibia impressed ventrally in about apical half, appearing markedly dilated around middle in lateral view, bearing row of fine bulbous setae along each margin, and some densely arranged longer setae on dilated portion ventrally. Aedeagus (Figs. 2, 3) small, slightly shorter than hind tibia, with long bulbous portion; median lobe with apex variably rounded to subtruncate; paramere with two arcuate, simple branches not more than vaguely exceeding apex of median lobe; internal sac with two elongate apical structures of spine-like elements, and with one unpaired basal structure, as in Fig. 3.

Female. Front tarsus similar to that of male. Front tibia simple, unmodified. Genital segment without diagnostic characters.

BIONOMICS: The specimens of the original series were sifted in a "mountain forest" at a relatively low elevation of 1620 m (see above).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION: *Deinopteroloma gracile* is known only from the type locality in Qin Ling in south-central part of Shaanxi province of China.

COMPARISON AND COMMENTS: *Deinopteroloma gracile* resembles, to some extent, *D. notabile* (CAMERON, 1941) from northern India and Nepal, but *D. gracile* differs, in addition to the male sexual characters, mainly by the markedly narrower and more elongate body form (the relatively narrow and elongate elytra are responsible for this appearance), by the postocular ridge on the head being situated farther from the posterior margin of eye, by the less numerous elevations on the elytra, and by the subhumeral elevation continuing as a ridge to almost apical third of elytron. The extent and color of the darker spots on the elytra varies, they may be extensive or, to the contrary, almost missing in some specimens. The middle of the pronotal disc may be more or less darker in some specimens.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *gracilis*, - e (slender, graceful). It refers to the body shape of the species.

KEY: The following key allows the identification of the species of *Deinopteroloma*, known at present from mainland China and Taiwan:

- 1 Elytra relatively narrow and elongate, appearing parallel-sided, markedly longer than their combined width (ratios at least 1.50). Subhumeral elytral elevation extended as a fine ridge posteriad to almost apical third of elytral length. Aedeagus as in Figs. 2, 3. Length 3.2 - 3.6 mm. Qin Ling in Shaanxi *D. gracile* sp.n.
- Elytra relatively wide, subovate to widely ovate, slightly longer than their combined width (ratios 1.23 - 1.35). Subhumeral elytral elevation, if present, not extended posteriad 2
- 2 Body, generally, piceous-black; each elytron with numerous, markedly developed elevations distributed from near elytral base to about apical third of elytral length. Aedeagus as in SMETANA (1996: Figs. 1-3). Length 4.3 - 4.6 mm. Wuyi Shan in Fujian *D. tricuspidatum* SMETANA, 1996
- Body mostly testaceous, rufotestaceous to rufobrunneous, elytra usually with more or less darker spots; each elytron with a few, mostly inconspicuous, elevations, or without any elevations 3
- 3 Elytra lacking any elevations, elytra widely ovate (ratio length : width around 1.23), entirely covering abdomen. Aedeagus as in WATANABE 1991: Figs. 2, 3), internal sac as in Fig. 1. Length 3.4 - 4.0 mm. Taiwan *D. chiangi* SMETANA, 1990
- Elytra with distinct elevations, elytra subovate (ratio length : width around 1.35), not entirely covering abdomen. Aedeagus, including internal sac, as in SMETANA (1996: Figs. 4, 5). Length 3.7 - 3.9 mm. Wuyi Shan in Fujian *D. hamatum* SMETANA, 1996

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