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Faunistic data of Asian Philonthina and descriptions of a new genus and five new species (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae)

H. SCHILLHAMMER

Abstract

The paper presents new taxa and records of Asian Philonthina (Staphylinidae: Staphylininae). Five new species and one new genus (*Shaverdolena* gen.n.) are described: *Hesperus susannekontrusae* (Myanmar), *H. schoedli* (Nepal), *Actinomorphus maruyamai* (W-Malaysia), *Shaverdolena leigongshana* (China), *S. kantonensis* (China). The habitus and the male genitalia of all new species are illustrated.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, Philonthina, *Hesperus*, *Actinomorphus*, *Hybridolinus*, *Shaverdolena*, new genus, new species, new records, systematics, taxonomy, faunistics.

Introduction

The present paper deals with new taxa and records of the subtribe Philonthina, mainly of genera which have been treated in some of my former papers (SCHILLHAMMER 1996, 2002, 2003). Two new species of *Hesperus* FAUVEL, 1895 (Nepal, Myanmar) and one new species of *Actinomorphus* SCHILLHAMMER, 1996 (Malaysia) are among the material studied. Two additional new species described herein could not be assigned to any of the known genera. A new genus, *Shaverdolena* gen.n., is proposed to accommodate these two species. New data of already described species improve our knowledge on their distribution or on their morphological variability which could not be interpreted before because of very limited material.

Abbreviations and acknowledgement

The specimens treated in this paper are deposited in the following institutions and private collections.

CHK	coll. G. Hirthe, Kluess
CSO	coll. A. Smetana, Ottawa
CST	coll. Y. Shibata, Tokyo
MBM	Myanmar Biodiversity Museum, Hlawga Park
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien
NSMT	National Science Museum, Tokyo (S. Nomura, M. Maruyama)

The help of the persons who provided the material is greatly appreciated. In addition, I am thankful to Martin Schöpf for supporting the coleoptera research at the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien.

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Hesperus susannekontrusae sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "MYANMAR: Shan State, (MBS 146a), ca. 35 km N Aungban, Mintaingbin Forest Camp, FIT, 20°55.20'N 96°33.60'E, 11. – 23.6.2004, ca. 1320 m" (NMW).

Paratypes (4 exs.): 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ with same data as holotype (NMW, MBM); 1 ♀: same data as holotype, but 31.V. – 6.VI.2002, leg. Schillhammer & Myint Hlaing (NMW).

Additional material: 2 ♀♀: S-VIETNAM: Lam Dong Prov., near Bao Loc, Dam B'Ri, ca. 800 m, 28.IV. – 3.V.2003, FIT, leg. S. Nomura (NSMT).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 2): 11.4–13.6 mm long (4.7–5.6 mm, abdomen excluded). – Head black; pronotum bright reddish, elytra orange-red, with yellowish posterior margin, each elytron with a large, variably sized, rounded triangular, black spot, occupying posterior half, medially not reaching suture; first four visible abdominal segments bright reddish testaceous, fifth visible segment (segment VII) black, anterior margin narrowly reddish, posterior margin variably broadly yellowish with a narrow reddish transition area toward black; segment VIII with anterior third yellowish, posterior two thirds black; styli of tergite IX black, tergite X yellowish brown in basal third, posterior two thirds black; mandibles black-brown at base, becoming more reddish-brown distally; palpi variably colored, either entirely pale reddish brown to brown, frequently basal two segments of maxillary and entire labial palpi darkened; antennae black with last segment markedly paler reddish or yellowish, basal two segments sometimes to variable extent, rarely entirely reddish; legs entirely yellowish, front femora sometimes inconspicuously darker.

Head distinctly trapezoid, markedly wider than long (ratio: 1.67–1.78 in males, 1.44–1.50 in females); eyes moderately prominent, about 1.4 times (males) or 1.5 times (females) as long as tempora; surface exceedingly shiny due to complete lack of microsculpture; with four variably spaced interocular punctures, usually distance between medial punctures markedly wider than distance between medial and lateral puncture, with an additional transverse row of usually four punctures further anteriad, shortly behind level of supra-antennal punctures; posterior portion of head sparsely punctate; anterior margin of clypeus forming a wide and shallow concave arc, leaving large membranous area between clypeus and labrum; shape of mandibles, palpi and antennae hardly differing from other members of this group; pronotum subrectangular, as long as wide (males) or inconspicuously longer than wide (females, ratio app. 1.05), with broad impunctate midline bordered by longitudinal dorsal row of about 10 punctures and some irregular punctures (usually about 15) between dorsal row and lateral margin; surface without any microsculpture, very shiny; elytra slightly widened posteriad, one of two available males with traces of longitudinal lateral carina; punctation not dense, punctures separated by 2–5 (sometimes more) puncture diameters in transverse direction; scutellum rounded triangular, with variable number (20–30) of almost pit-like punctures; first three visible abdominal tergites with two basal lines, basal line on first visible tergite bent posteriad before reaching spiracle; surface between basal lines variably strongly and variably densely punctate; surface of tergites rather sparingly punctate with double setation, with short and fine golden setae (especially at base of tergites) in addition to (typical for *Hesperus*) stout black setae; surface of tergites strongly iridescent; first four segments of tarsi moderately widened, in males slightly wider than in females; proximal portion of male sternite IX semi-membranous, asymmetrical, distal portion with moderately deep triangular emargination at apex.

Aedeagus (Fig. 7): median lobe rod-like, sinuately narrowed toward sharply pointed apex; paramere (Fig. 7c) with slightly widened apical portion, surface slightly rugose.

RECOGNITION: Among the species of the *H. borneensis* group, this new species is at once recognized by the conspicuous coloration and the shape of the aedeagus. There is no other species in this group with dark markings on red elytra. There are several species with similarly colored elytra from the Philippines and Sulawesi but none of them share the major species group

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character (transverse, slightly asymmetrical distal antennal joints; paramere with peg setae). The species also superficially resembles a few members of *Hybridolinus* SCHILLHAMMER (*H. hesperoides* SCHILLHAMMER, *H. singularis* SCHILLHAMMER, *H. smetanai* SCHILLHAMMER) but is easily distinguishable by the generic characters.

DISTRIBUTION: *Hesperus susannekontrusae* is with certainty known only from the type locality in Myanmar (Shan State). The two female specimens from Vietnam do not differ externally, but they were collected so far away from the type locality that a confirmation of the conspecifity with *H. susannekontrusae* will be possible only when males become available.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named in honor of the late Susanne Kontrus.

Hesperus schoedli sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "Nepal [Lamjung dist.], Manaslu Region, Marsyangdi Khola Tal, oberhalb Besi Sahar, 1500 m, 31.3.1999, leg. G. Hirthe" (NMW).

Paratypes (2 exs.): 1 ♂, 1 ♀: "NEPAL centr. [Kaski dist], Birethanti – Goropani, 4. – 9.6.1992, leg. Ivo Jenis" (NMW, CHK).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 3): 9.7–10.0 mm long (4.3–4.4 mm, abdomen excluded). – Black, shiny, elytra reddish brown to reddish testaceous, very base of second antennal segment red, last segment of maxillary palpi a bit paler brown than preceding segments, tarsi dark reddish brown to brown, first segments of middle and hind tarsi darker, black-brown.

Head rounded trapezoid, 1.29–1.32 (males) or 1.23 times (female) as wide as long, eyes large, 1.4–1.5 times as long as tempora; tempora completely rounded or almost straight with slightly demarcated hind angles; interocular punctures equidistant, in front of medial interocular punctures with additional, slightly narrower spaced pair of punctures between supraantennal punctures; large setiferous punctures on tempora sparse, with a few finer punctures in between bearing fine silvery setae; surface smooth, without any traces of microsculpture; antennae moderately long, segment 4 slightly oblong, segments 5 and 6 about as long as wide, segments 8–10 distinctly transverse; mandibles slender, moderately long, only little longer than head; palpi rather short, last segment of labial palpi club-shaped; pronotum about 1.1 times as long as wide, widest approximately at level of large lateral seta, slightly narrowed toward base in almost straight line; on each side of broad impunctate midline with about 30 irregular punctures, 10 punctures sometimes forming a somewhat more regular row along midline; surface smooth, without any traces of microsculpture; elytra slightly widened posteriad, sparsely punctate, punctures separated by a minimum of five puncture diameters in transverse direction; in addition, with fine punctures bearing fine silvery setae along impunctate humeral depression and along sides, and forming a rather dense transverse band along posterior margin; suture distinctly elevated; scutellum subtriangular, sides with inconspicuous angle shortly before apex, punctation moderately strong, dense, bearing silvery setae; first three visible abdominal tergites with two basal lines, basal line on first visible tergite bent posteriad before reaching spiracle; surface between basal lines impunctate on first and very sparsely punctate on second and third visible tergites; first visible tergite almost impunctate (except for setiferous punctures at posterior margin), with a transverse row of a few punctures near base, two following tergites with increasing number of punctures forming more or less transverse row, in addition, with a row of finer punctures close to second basal line, bearing short silvery setae; fourth and fifth visible tergites with more numerous setiferous punctures on disc and with numerous small punctures at base of tergite forming rather conspicuous fascia of silvery setae; tergite VIII with more uniform but also sparse punctation and a few silvery setae at base; surface of tergites weakly iridescent due to exceedingly fine microstriae; male sternite VIII with moderately deep, rounded medio-

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apical emargination and indistinct semi-membranous extension; styli of tergite IX with band of silvery setae in basal half; first four segments of front tarsi moderately widened, not sexually dimorphic.

Aedeagus (Fig. 8) rather small; median lobe with apical portion acutely pointed in ventral view, in lateral view distinctly spoon-like extended dorsad; paramere (Fig. 8c) simple, flat, almost parallel-sided, without peg-setae.

RECOGNITION: There is no other *Hesperus* species in the Himalaya and Southeast Asia with a similar coloration. In fact, the only species with a similar external appearance is the W-Palearctic *H. rufipennis* (GRAVENHORST), which, however, has a much denser overall punctation, longer palpi and much smaller eyes.

DISTRIBUTION: *Hesperus schoedli* is so far known only from Western Nepal (Kaski and Lamjung districts).

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to my friend Stefan Schödl, to commemorate his untimely death earlier this year.

Hesperus temburong SCHILLHAMMER, 2002

Additional material (3 exs.): E-MALAYSIA: Sarawak, Lambir National Park, near Miri, ca. 250 m, 10. and 11.III.2002, leg. S. Nomura (2 NSMT, 1 NMW).

The species was described from Brunei. This is the first record for Sarawak. The locality, however, is not very far from the type locality.

Hesperus wemmeri SCHILLHAMMER, 2002

Additional material: MYANMAR (Shan State): 3 exs.: Shweudaung Wildlife Sanctuary, Kyauk Maw vill., Ge-Taung, 23°04.188'N 96°14.684'E, 390 m, 1.–12.IX.2002, FIT, leg. Myint Hlaing & Aung Moe (2 NMW, 1 MBM); 3 exs.: Shweudaung Wildlife Sanctuary, Kyauk Maw vill., 23°05'09.6"N 96°13'35.8"E, 330 m, 24.IX.–3.X.2003, leg. Myint Hlaing (NMW).

The species was described from Chatthin Wildlife Sanctuary (Sagaing Division). The above specimens are the first records for Shan State.

Hesperus cf. *malayanus* CAMERON, 1932

Material examined (2 exs.): S-VIETNAM: Lam Dong Prov., near Bao Loc, Dam B'Ri, ca. 800 m, 25.–28.IV.2003, FIT St 2A, leg. S. Nomura (NSMT).

The two female specimens can not with certainty be assigned to *H. malayanus*, especially since the discovery of *H. temburong* and *H. wemmeri* has shown how similar in appearance the species of this group may be.

Hesperus kovaci SCHILLHAMMER, 2002

Additional material: 1 ♂: MALAYSIA: Selangor, Ulu Gombak, 21.V.–3.VI.2003, leg. M. Maruyama, FIT (CST).

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Actinomorphus SCHILLHAMMER, 1996

As a consequence of the new species described below, one generic character of the original description has become obsolete: originally, it was stated that all abdominal tergites have only one basal line. In *Actinomorphus maruyamai* sp.n., however, the first visible tergite has two basal lines, the second basal line sometimes being visible only as a rudiment in the middle. All other characters remain diagnostic.

Actinomorphus maruyamai sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "W-MALAYSIA: Selangor, Ulu Gombak (FIT), 21.V.–3.VI.2003, leg. M. Maruyama" (NSMT).

Paratypes (11 exs.): 1 ex. with same data as holotype (NMW); 10 exs. from same locality but 2.–18.III.2004 (5 CST, 5 NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 1): 11.5–19.0 mm long (5.3–8.5 mm, abdomen excluded). – The species closely resembles the type species *A. lativentris* SCHILLHAMMER, 1996, therefore, I refer the reader to that paper for a full description and will herein only mention the distinguishing characters.

The species appears to be exceedingly variable in size, body length 11.5 – 19.0 mm (5.3 – 8.5 mm, abdomen excluded). The remaining proportions are similar to those of *A. lativentris*: head W/L=1.12–1.38; eyes/tempora=1.00–1.55; pronotum L/W=1.00–1.09.

Coloration identical to that of *A. lativentris* except for antennae, in *A. maruyamai* segments 9-11 entirely and segment 8 rarely partly creamy white (entire segments 10 and 11 and segment 9 partly in *A. lativentris*); punctation on head and pronotum conspicuously less dense; first visible tergite with two basal lines, second basal line sometimes not well developed but always visible at least in middle; paraterga somewhat narrower.

Aedeagus (Fig. 6): median lobe similar to that of *A. lativentris* but less abruptly narrowed toward apex; paramere (Fig. 6c) with much longer apical portion, peg setae differently arranged.

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known only from the type locality north of Kuala Lumpur (Peninsular Malaysia).

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to its discoverer Munetoshi Maruyama, a specialist in myrmecophilous staphylinids and an excellent field entomologist. The material he has entrusted to me for study is simply breath-taking.

Actinomorphus sp.

Material examined: 1 ♀: "VIETNAM Tuyen Quang Prov., Na Hang Res., 360 m, 20.–24.V.97, rain forest, FIT, S. Peck" (CSO).

Although I am quite sure that this single female represents yet another new species I refrain from naming it until males become available. The specimen differs from *A. lativentris* and *A. maruyamai* mainly by the parallel-sided pronotum, which in the former two species is markedly sinuately narrowed toward base.

Hybridolinus smetanai SCHILLHAMMER, 2003

Additional material (6 spp.): 5 ♂♂: "CHINA: W-Hubei, 23.6.–14.7., Dashenongjia mts., 31.5N 110.3E, 2500–2900 m, leg. J. Turna, 2003" (NMW); 1 ♀: "CHINA: W-Hubei, S env. Muyuping, 31.45N 110.4E, up to 1100 m, 8./15.–17.6.2002, leg. J. Turna" (NMW).

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The species was described from a single male specimen from Shaanxi Province in China. The additional specimens perfectly match the original description, except for the fact that the black head and pronotum show a slight metallic greenish cast. In addition, the new material allows for a better assessment of body measurements: 10.1–11.8 mm long (4.7–5.5 mm, abdomen excluded); head W/L=1.28–1.41; eyes/tempora=1.11–1.15; pronotum L/W=1.00–1.04.

DISTRIBUTION: China (Shaanxi, Hubei).

***Shaverdolena* gen.n.**

Typus generis: *S. leigongshana* sp.n.

DIAGNOSIS: The new genus shares many characters with *Craspedomerus* BERNHAUER and *Hybridolinus*, but differs from both by the following autapomorphies: Prosternum: sternacostal ridge very acutely pointed in middle, extended ventrad into short spike; furcasternum shortly keeled (in *Craspedomerus* and *Hybridolinus* sternacostal ridge medially rounded; furcasternum not keeled). Aedeagus: walls of median lobe entirely fused dorsally (face opposite paramere), apically extended into short tube, dorsal opening narrow, pointing apicad (in *Craspedomerus* and *Hybridolinus* opening on dorsal face of median lobe much larger, occupying apical third or half, pointing dorsad or apico-dorsad).

The remaining character states are shared with either *Craspedomerus* or *Hybridolinus*, or both. Mandibles: slender, sickle-shaped, medial margin of left mandible with biscuspid tooth as in *Craspedomerus* (*Hybridolinus* with simple tooth). Palpi: long and slender, four setae along medial margin of segment 2 of labial palpi shifted proximad. Pronotum: anterolateral margin with slightly irregularly swollen edge, very indistinct in *S. kantonensis* sp.n. (more distinct in *Hybridolinus*, very distinct, almost ridge-like in *Craspedomerus*). Mesoventrite: mesoventral projection either sharply pointed or slightly truncate, steeply declivous toward mesocoxal acetabulum, declivous portion either vertical or even slightly undercut (similar in *Hybridolinus*; in *Craspedomerus* mesosternal projection almost level with acetabulum, gradually tapering toward it). Abdomen: First three visible tergites with only one basal line or with incomplete or rudimentary second basal line (*Hybridolinus* with only one basal line, *Craspedomerus* with distinct and complete second basal lines on first three visible tergites); male sternite IX with deeply emarginate distal portion (as in *Craspedomerus* and *Hybridolinus*), proximal portion asymmetrical, long to moderately long, moderately strongly sclerotized (*Craspedomerus*: very long, very weakly sclerotized, submembranous; *Hybridolinus*: very short, moderately strongly sclerotized). Aedeagus: slightly asymmetrical (aedeagus asymmetrical in *Hybridolinus*, strictly symmetrical in *Craspedomerus*); paramere slightly asymmetrical, deeply bilobed, lobes almost contiguous, bearing exceedingly long setae apically (*Hybridolinus*: paramere distinctly asymmetrical, slightly to distinctly emarginate apically; *Craspedomerus*: paramere symmetrical, deeply bilobed, but lobes with very wide furcation angle).

REMARKS: Since all these characters have not yet been tested for their cladistic value, it is difficult to interprete whether the new genus is more closely related to *Craspedomerus* or *Hybridolinus*.

BIONOMICS: Both new species were collected in the close vicinity of forest streams. *Shaverdolena leigongshana* sp.n. was found among gravel at the edge of a small stream in a deep ravine and also sifted from plant material accummulated in a small gully further down the same stream after a heavy rainfall. *Shaverdolena kantonensis* sp.n. was washed into the water net while collecting water beetles along the edge of a stream.

DISTRIBUTION: The representatives of this new genus have so far been found only in two provinces in southern China (Guizhou, Guangdong).

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ETYMOLOGY: The new genus is dedicated to my wife Helena Shaverdo in appreciation for her endearing character and in thankfulness for enriching my life far beyond the scale a husband might take for granted.

Shaverdolena leigongshana sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "CHINA: Guizhou, Leishan Co., SE Kaili, NE Leishan, Leigongshan E-slope, 26°22.56'N 108°13.40'E \ ca. 300 m S of pass, 14./16.6.2001, ca. 1700 m" (NMW).

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂: same data as holotype (NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 4): 12.6–13.8 mm long (6.0–6.2 mm, abdomen excluded). – Head and pronotum black, shiny with slight metallic reflex (greenish to purplish), mandibles dark reddish testaceous, with tips and medial margins blackish; labrum and palpi reddish brown to reddish yellow; antennae mostly black, base of 1st and basal halves of 2nd and 3rd segments reddish, segments 4–8 black with small, variably extended reddish portions at base, three outer segments brownish; elytra dark reddish-brown, in some patchy areas with exceedingly faint greenish metallic hue; first four visible abdominal tergites black, posterior margins variably broadly, obscurely reddish, segment VII narrowly reddish at base, posterior third broadly reddish, tergite VIII with basal third brightly reddish, posterior fourth obscurely yellowish brown, styli of tergite IX with proximal half pale yellowish and distal half black, tergite X pale yellow; legs reddish brown, with somewhat darker femora.

Head rounded quadrangular, distinctly transverse, 1.25–1.30 times as wide as long; tempora long, regularly rounded toward base, 1.37–1.40 times as long as eyes, eyes hardly protruding; disc densely, rather coarsely, uniformly punctate, punctures, indistinct midline and clypeus glabrous; without any conspicuous interocular punctures; surface with fine traces of wavy microsculpture; antennae long and slender, all segments distinctly oblong, segments 4–7 almost equally long, remaining segments becoming gradually shorter distad; pronotum oblong, 1.10–1.15 times as long as wide, widest at large lateral seta, distinctly narrowed toward base, with a short sinuate slant just in front of base; surface densely and uniformly punctate, as strong as on head but inconspicuously denser, with clearly demarcated, complete glabrous midline; surface between punctures very shiny, without any microsculpture; *Craspedomerus*-like antero-lateral ridge quite distinct; scutellum large, densely punctate, size of punctures as on head and pronotum; elytra (from basal line of scutellum to scutellar angle) about as long as pronotum, flat, indistinctly widened posteriad; punctation very dense, much finer than on head and pronotum, punctures separated by about a puncture diameter; pubescence greyish to golden (depending on angle of light); abdominal tergites rather densely, moderately coarsely punctate, punctation somewhat denser and coarser in basal half of first three visible tergites; first visible tergite sometimes with rudiments of a second basal line; surface of tergites with very fine and dense micro-striae, causing distinct silvery iridescence; male sternite VIII with broad and deep triangular emargination, semi-membranous extension exceedingly narrow, disc with two large setae.

Aedeagus (Fig. 9) with heart-shaped apical projection of median lobe; paramere (Fig. 9c) with distinct transverse depression at about midlength, with lobes comparatively thick, each lobe with five tiny, weakly sclerotized peg setae at apex.

Female unknown.

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

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after the type locality.

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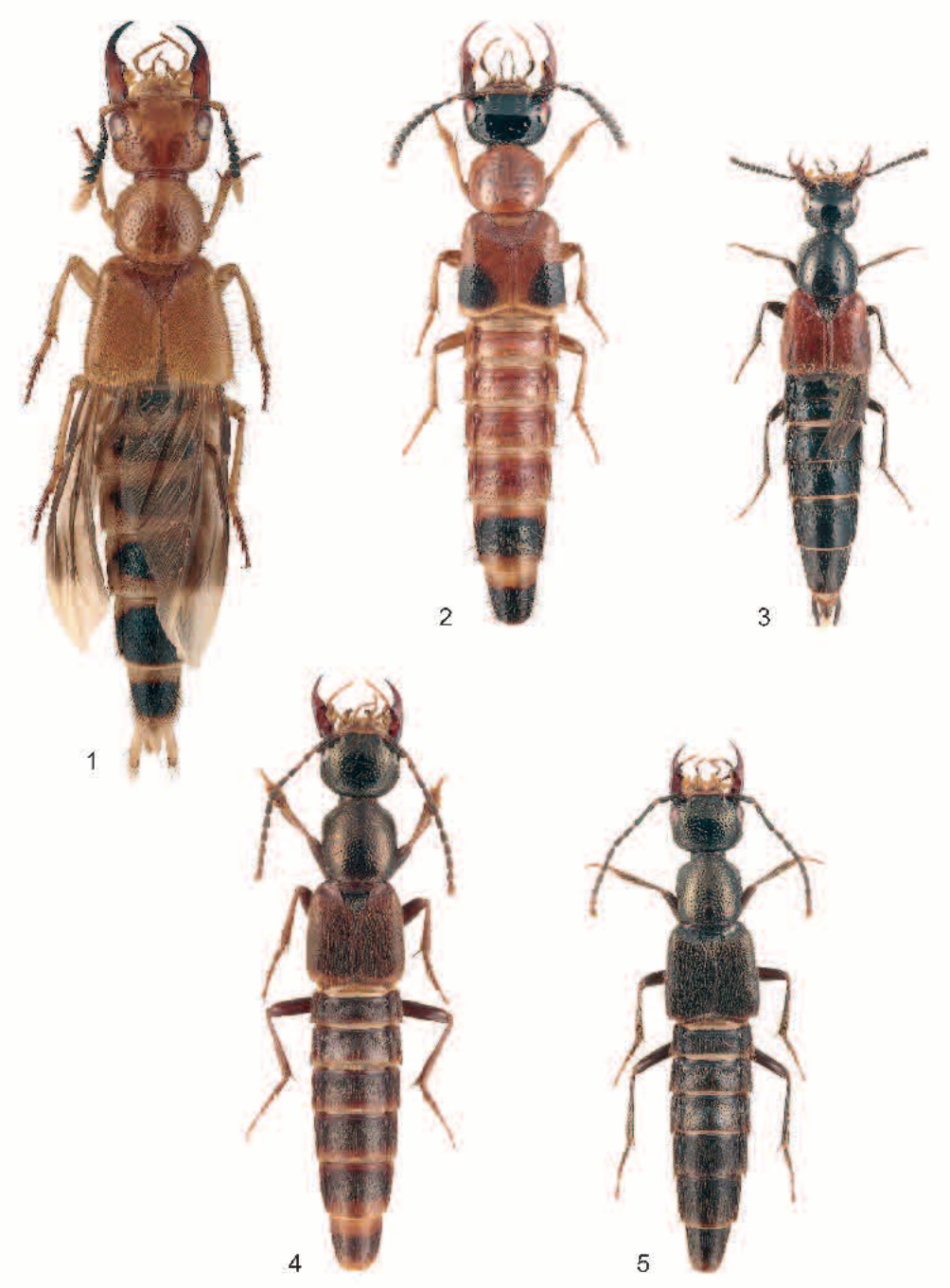

Figs. 1–5: Habitus of 1) *Actinomorphus maruyamai*; 2) *Hesperus susannekontrusae*; 3) *Hesperus schoedli*; 4) *Shaverdolena leigongshana*; 5) *S. kantonensis*.

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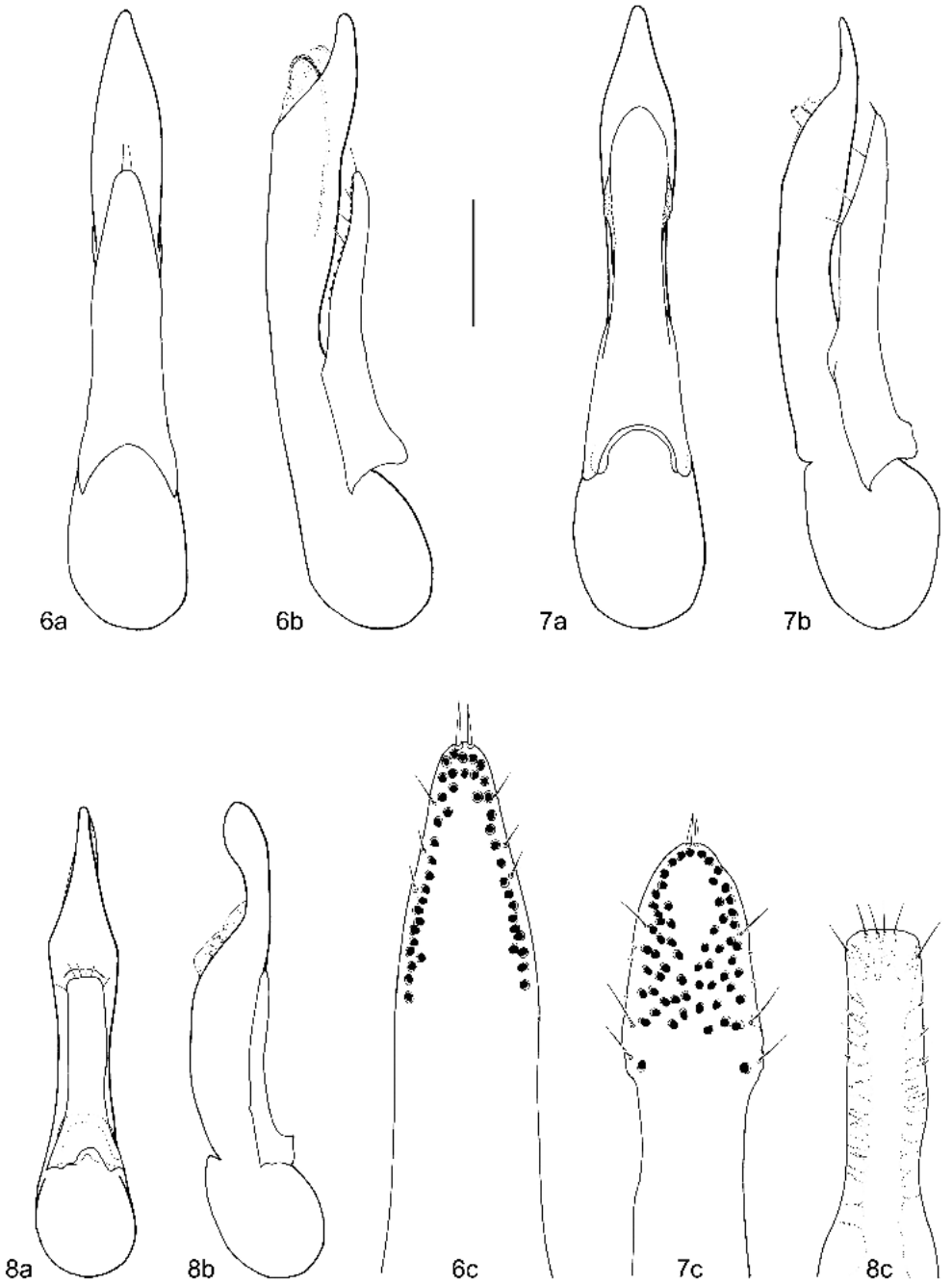

Figs. 6–8: Aedeagus of 6) *Actinomorphus maruyamai*; 7) *Hesperus susannekontrusae*; 8) *H. schoedli*; a) ventral view, b) lateral view, c) paramere; scale bar: 0.4 mm (a, b), 0.2 mm (c).

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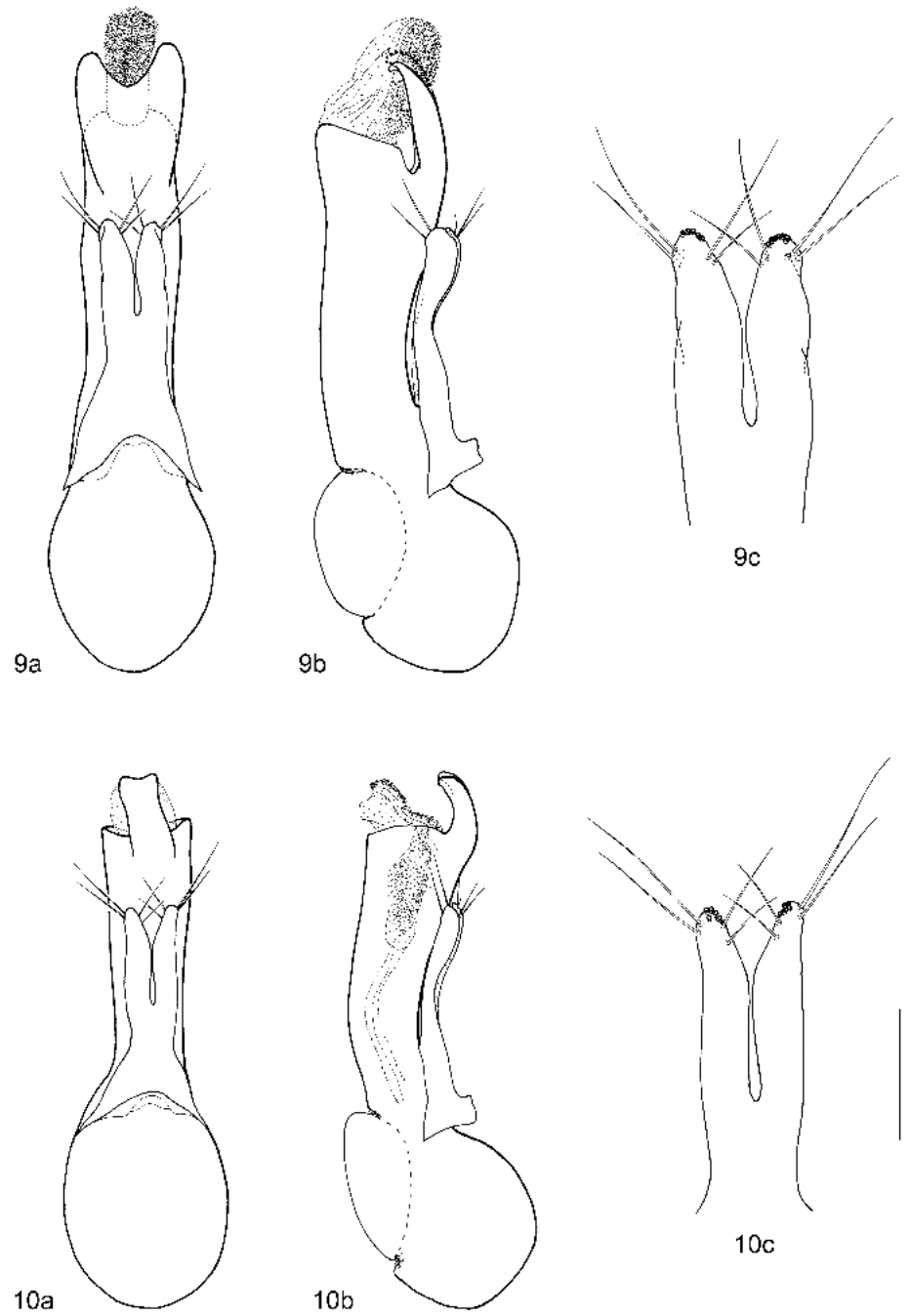

Figs. 9–10: Aedeagus of 9) *Shaverdolena leigongshana*; 10) *S. kantonensis*; a) ventral view, b) lateral view, c) paramere; scale bar: 0.4 mm (a, b), 0.2 mm (c).

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Shaverdolena kantonensis sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "CHINA: Guangdong Prov., ca. 5 km WSW Chebaling, outside Chebaling N.R., 7.11.2001, ca. 330 m" (NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 5): 12.0 mm long (5.6 mm, abdomen excluded). – Body entirely black, head and pronotum with slight greenish metallic sheen; antennae black, extreme bases of first two segments reddish, two distal segments reddish brown; palpi with basal and last segments bright reddish, segment 2 of labial palpi and segments 2 and 3 of maxillary palpi black; abdomen black, posterior margin of tergite VII very obscurely reddish brown; legs dark brown to black, front tibia with dark reddish base, tarsi reddish, first segment of middle and hind tarsi black.

The species is very similar to *S. leigongshana* but differs by the smaller body size, distinctly darker coloration, bicolored palpi, broader head (1.36 as wide as long), shorter tempora (about as long as eyes), more distinctly sinuate sides of pronotum in front of base, and a different aedeagus (Fig. 10) with shorter and narrower apical projection of median lobe and more slender parameral lobes (Fig. 10c).

Female unknown.

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

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named in reference to the old name of Guangdong Province (Kanton) where the type locality is situated.

Zusammenfassung

Die Arbeit behandelt neue Arten und Nachweise von asiatischen Taxa der Subtribus Philonthina (Staphylinidae, Staphylininae). Fünf neue Arten und eine neue Gattung (*Shaverdolena* gen.n.) werden beschrieben: *Hesperus susannekontrusae* (Myanmar), *H. schoedli* (Nepal), *Actinomorphus maruyamai* (W-Malaysia), *Shaverdolena leigongshana* (China), *S. kantonensis* (China). Der Habitus und die männlichen Kopulationsorgane aller neuen Arten werden abgebildet.

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Dr. Harald SCHILLHAMMER
Naturhistorisches Museum, Burgring 7, A – 1010 Wien, Austria (harald.schillhammer@nhm-wien.ac.at)

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