

Two new species of the *Algon kaiserianus* species group (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae)

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Abstract

Two new species of the genus *Algon* SHARP, 1874 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae) belonging to the *A. kaiserianus* species group are described from Yunnan (China): *A. meridiyunnanus* and *A. wangiashanus*. Photographs of relevant body parts and line drawings of the aedeagi are given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, Algonina, *Algon*, new species.

Introduction

The *kaiserianus* species group of *Algon* SHARP, 1874 comprises flightless species with a high degree of endemism. Virtually all species are confined to isolated mountains or mountain ranges. Several instalments have been published that have improved the knowledge on the diversity and distribution of this group (SCHILLHAMMER 2006, 2008, 2011, 2017, being the most important ones). In the present paper, two more species are described from Yunnan Province, China.

The material treated herein is deposited at the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (NMW).

Algon meridiyunnanus sp.n.

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂ (NMW): “CHINA; S-Yunnan, Daoyishu, 2400 m, 23°04'N 102°49'E, 6.V.-3.VI.2011”. – **Paratypes** (NMW): 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀: same data as holotype.

DESCRIPTION: 13.1–13.5 mm long (6.5–7.1 mm, abdomen excluded). Black, labrum dark reddish brown with slightly paler semi-membranous extension, maxillary and labial palpi reddish; antennae with segments 1–4 black, bases of segments reddish, from about segment 5 becoming paler reddish distally; tarsi reddish, first one or three tarsomeres somewhat darker.

Head (Fig. 1) 1.17–1.23 times as wide as long, eyes small, tempora 1.47–1.52 times as long as eyes, postocular region moderately densely punctate, micropunctuation on entire dorsal surface of head clearly visible; antennomeres 4–7 oblong, 8–10 about as long as wide; pronotum (Fig. 2) 1.05–1.08 times as wide as long, widest at about midlength, sides nearly regularly convex, with a pair of admedian punctures about 1/5 the length distant from anterior margin, rarely with an additional puncture on one side further posteriad, in one specimen without admedian punctures, micropunctuation as on head; elytra (Fig. 3) subparallel-sided, with quite distinct transverse depression at base, pubescence confined to very base and very sides including deflexed lateral parts, remaining surface glossy but with very fine longitudinal striae; scutellum finely and uniformly, rather sparingly punctate; abdomen moderately widened at midlength, paratergites narrow.

Aedeagus (Fig. 7): median lobe in lateral view (Fig. 7b) slender, apex distinctly bent toward paramere, apical piece distinct and with small apical tooth; paramere (Fig. 7c) long and slender, apex rounded to subacute, peg setae lacking.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is closely related to and hardly different from *A. fansipanicus* ASSING, 2015, but has smaller eyes (tempora 1.29–1.37 times as long as eyes in *A. fansipanicus*); aedeagus with differently shaped and slightly larger apical piece in lateral view.



1



4



2



5



3

2.0 mm



6

2.0 mm

Figs. 1–6: 1–3) *Algon meridionyanus*, 4–6) *A. wangjiashanus*; head (1, 4), pronotum (2, 5), elytra (3, 6).

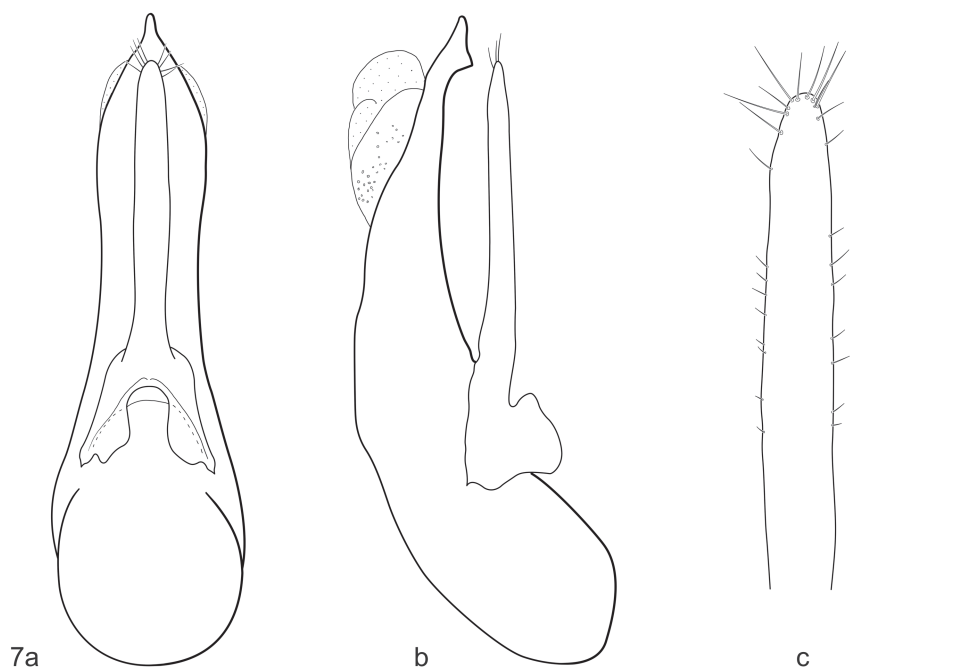


Fig. 7: Aedeagus of *Algon meridiyunnanus*; a) ventral view, b) lateral view, c) paramere. Scale bar: 0.5 mm (a, b), 0.25 mm (c).

DISTRIBUTION: The species is known only from the type locality in southern Yunnan.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is derived from the Latin noun for south (meridies) in combination with the name of the Chinese province where it was collected.

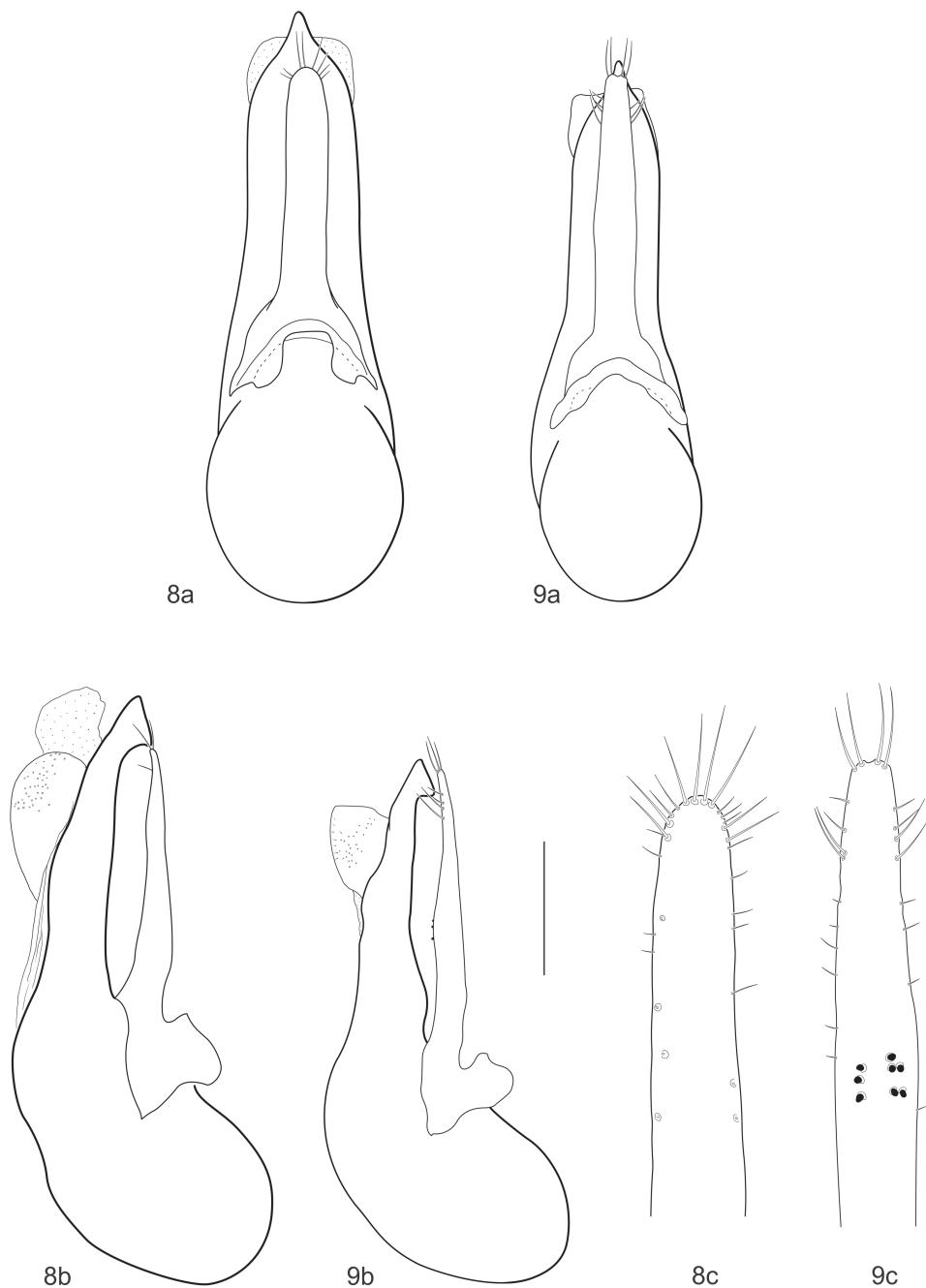
***Algon wangjiashanus* sp.n.**

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂ (NMW): “CHINA, NE-Yunnan, Wangjiashan, 2250-2430 m, 27°35'N 103°49'E, 6.V.-13.VI.2011”. – **Paratypes** (NMW): 8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: same data as holotype.

DESCRIPTION: 13.2–15.1 mm long (7.1–7.7 mm, abdomen excluded). Black, labrum dark reddish brown with slightly paler semi-membranous extension, maxillary and labial palpi reddish; mandibles obscurely reddish, apically and medially darkened to various extent; antennae with segments 1–9 black, but segments 7–9 becoming increasingly more reddish brown, segments 10–11 reddish; tarsi reddish, first one or three tarsomeres distinctly darker.

Head (Fig. 4) 1.20–1.22 times as wide as long, eyes rather large, tempora 1.12–1.15 times as long as eyes, postocular region moderately densely punctate, micropunctuation on entire dorsal surface of head exceeding fine, hardly visible; antennae long and slender, antennomeres 4–7 markedly oblong, 8–10 slightly oblong; pronotum (Fig. 5) quite broad, 1.10–1.15 times as wide as long, sides nearly regularly convex, with irregular dorsal rows of usually three punctures each, but additional punctures asymmetrically present or missing, micropunctuation as on head; elytra (Fig. 6) distinctly widened posteriad, pubescence covering almost entire elytra, except for a broad glossy strip along suture, longitudinal striae extremely fine, hardly visible; scutellum

extremely finely and sparsely punctate, punctures hardly visible; abdomen moderately to more distinctly widened at midlength, paratergites narrow.



Figs. 8–9: Aedeagus of 8) *Algon wangjiashanus* and 9) *A. leigongshanus*; a) ventral view, b) lateral view, c) paramere. Scale bar: 0.5 mm (a, b), 0.25 mm (c).

Aedeagus (Fig. 8) very similar to that of *A. leigongshanus* SCHILLHAMMER, 2008 (Figs. 9a–c) but distinctly smaller, with a different outline in lateral view and a shorter paramere; paramere (Fig. 8c) without peg setae.

DIAGNOSIS: In the key to species in SCHILLHAMMER (2017) the new species ends up at couplet 8, a group of four species that can be identified with certainty only by means of the aedeagus, or, since all species of this group have a very restricted distribution, by geography. In addition, the new species differs from *A. fanjingshanus* SCHILLHAMMER, 2017, *A. grebennikovi* SCHILLHAMMER, 2017, *A. holzschuhi* SCHILLHAMMER, 2008 and *A. leigongshanus*, as well as from *A. murzini* SCHILLHAMMER, 2008 (which has a similar aedeagus), in the larger eyes and slightly longer antennae with penultimate segments weakly oblong (as long as wide in the other species).

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

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after the type locality.

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Zusammenfassung

Zwei neue Arten aus der *kaiserianus*-Gruppe der Gattung *Algon* SHARP, 1874 werden beschrieben: *Algon meridiyunnanus* und *A. wangjiashanus* (beide Provinz Yunnan, China). Fotos relevanter Körperabschnitte und die Aedeagi der neuen Arten sowie von *A. leigongshanus* werden abgebildet.

References

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