Remarks on the Xantholinini from Australian Region. II. Three new species from New Guinea (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)

210° contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

A. BORDONI

Abstract: *Andelis ruficaudatus* nov.sp., *Mitomorphus abmisibil* nov.sp. and *M. abenhaoo* nov.sp. from Papua New Guinea are described.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, *Andelis*, *Mitomorphus*, new species, Papua.

Introduction

I received on loan for study a lot of Xantholinini collected in Papua by T. Lackner and preserved in the collection of my friend and colleague Guillaume de Rougemont. In this little note I describe three new species and give geonomic data for an other species.

The Xantholinini of the austromalayan subregion are surely among the least studied. In literature there are in fact only a few papers devoted to these Staphylinidae. Most of these papers include the description of one species only; some include a description of a single genus and/or few species. Some of these have been put in synonymy few years ago (Bordoni 2002).

In particular, I cite the contributions of Faùvel (1877, 1878, 1879), Heller (1900, 1910), Bernhauer (1915), Cameron (1925, 1926, 1931, 1937, 1939), Lea (1931), Steel (1938), Scheerpeltz (1957).

The most recent contribution is to Last (1980) that describes 12 species. However, being published a substantial revision of the Xantholinini from New Guinea and austromalayan Xantholinini (Bordoni, in press), so I can confirm that the species described here are different from those notes.

Acronyms

cB.......................... coll. A. Bordoni, Firenze

cR.......................... coll. G. de Rougemont, Londinières
Thyrocephalus auriceps (FAUVEL)


Distribution: New Guinea.

Andelis ruficaudatus nov.sp.

Material examined: Holotype ♂: Papua, Kecamanten Nipsan, Walmak, 1800-2000 m, 4.07S, 139.36E, T. Lackner 10-17.II.2005 (cR).

Description: Body length 3.8 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra 2.3 mm. Black with the last three visible abdominal segments reddish; antennae and legs brown. Head sub rectangular, with parallel sides; surface covered by very dense, distinct, deep punctures, a part a narrow median strip. Pronotum as long as the head but very narrower, with oblique anterior margins and distinct anterior angles; surface shiny, with numerous series of fine punctures, a part a large median strip. Elytra very large, very wider and longer than pronotum, with very fine and dense punctures, placed in numerous series and with pale long pubescence. Abdomen with polygonal micro retriculation and fine and scattered punctation.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 1-2. Aedeagus (Figs 3-4) very long and narrow, 0.55 mm long, with symmetrical parameres.

Distribution: This species is known to me only from the type locality.

Etymology: The epithet is based on the Latin *ruficaudatus* - *a-um* (colour of the abdomen).

Bionomy: "Dist. mtn. rainforest".

Mitomorphus abmisibil nov.sp.


Description: Body length 10 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra 5.5 mm. Shiny brown amaranth species. Head very long, ovoid, with rounded sides and obsolete posterior angles. Eyes small and not protruding. Surface of the head with fine and scattered punctures on the posterior half. Pronotum large, very narrower and longer than head, with largely rounded anterior angles, not sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 9-10 punctures and lateral series of 5-6 irregular punctures; some other punctures between these series. Elytra massive, sub rectangular, with distinct humeri; surface with some series of scattered punctures. Abdomen with very fine and dense transversal micro striation and fine and sparse punctures on the sides.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 5-6. Aedeagus (Fig. 7) 1.36 mm long, ovoidal, with asymmetrical and pubescent parameres; internal sac with some series of small spines.

Distribution: This species is known to me only from the type locality.

Etymology: This epithet is based on the type locality, Abmisibil, as a noun in apposition.

Bionomy: "Dist. mtn. rainforest".
**Mitomorphus abenaho nov.sp.**

**Material examined:** Holotype ♂: Papua, Kecamanten Abenhao, Pass Valley, 1700-2250 m, 3.51S, 139.05E, T. Lackner 18-25.II.2005 (cR), paratypes: same data, 2♂ 2♀ (cB).

**Description:** Body length 6.5 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra 4 mm. Brachypterous shiny species, yellow brown, with very little eyes and short elytra. Head ovoid, with largely rounded posterior angles; surface with some scattered punctures. Pronotum larger than head, wide as the head, with largely rounded anterior angles; surface with dorsal series of 5-6 punctures and lateral series of 4 scattered and superficial punctures. Elytra short, very shorter than pronotum, with obsolete humeri; surface with 2 series of large and superficial punctures near the suture, 1 median and 1 lateral series. Abdomen with superficial transversal micro striation and very fine and scattered punctuation.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 8-9. Aedeagus (Fig. 10) 1.8 mm long, ovoidal, with symmetrical and robust parameres, as in lateral view (Fig. 11).

**Distribution:** This species is known to me only from the type locality.

**Etymology:** This epithet is based on the type locality, Abenhao, as a noun in apposition.

**Notes:** The two Mitomorphus described in this note are different, especially by the structure of the internal sac of the aedeagus, from the other known species of the genus (Bordoni, in press).

**Acknowledgements**

I am grateful to Guillaume de Rougemont (Londinières, France) for the loan of the interesting material, permitted the achievement of this contribution.

**Zusammenfassung**

*Andelis ruficaudatus* nov.sp., *Mitomorphus abmisibil* nov.sp. und *M. abenhao* nov.sp. wurden aus Papua New Guinea beschrieben.

**References**


Author's address: Dr. Arnaldo BORDONI
Museo Zoologico de «La Specola»,
Via Romana, 17
I-50125, Firenze, Italia
E-mail: arnaldo.bordoni@libero.it
Figs 1-7: *Andelis ruficaudatus* n. sp.: tergite (1) and sternite (2) of the male genital segment, aedeagus in dorsal (3) and lateral (4) view; *Mitomorphus abmisibil* n.sp.: tergite (5) and sternite (6) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (7) (scale: 0.1 mm).
Figs 8-11: *Mitomorphus abenhao* n. sp.: tergite (8) and sternite (9) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (10), paramere in lateral view (11) (scale: 0.1 mm).