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New data on the Xantholinini from China. 24. New genus, new species and new records of the Shanghai Normal University collection (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)

244° contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

A. BORDONI

A b s t r a c t : The author have studied a large collection of Xantholinini from China (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) of the Shanghai Normal University. A new genus for Chengkou is described: *Sinichella* gen.nov. The following new species are described: *Pachycorynus helvus* nov.sp. (Jiangxi), *Nudobius yele* nov.sp. (Sichuan), *Thyreocephalus macrophallus* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *T. depressus* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *T. pseudolorquini* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *Achmonia yunnana* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *A. manfei* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *A. hainanensis* nov.sp. (Hainan), *A. submontana* nov.sp. (Jiangxi), *Oculolabrus qiqi* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *Metolinus manfei* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *M. nabanhe* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *M. guomen* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *M. notabilis* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *M. lebu* nov.sp. (Tibet), *Talliella sinica* nov.sp. (Zhejiang), *Indolinus leigong* nov.sp. (Guizhou), *Gyrohypnus qinghai* nov.sp. (Qinghai), *Hypnogyra henanica* nov.sp. (Henan), *H. sinica* nov.sp. (Jiangsu), *Medhiama tibetana* nov.sp. (Tibet), *Sinichella chengkou* nov.sp. (Kengkou), *Indomorphus spinosus* nov.sp. (Hubei), *Atopolinus hanmi* nov.sp. (Tibet), *A. xizang* nov.sp. (Tibet), *A. tangi* nov.sp. (Tibet), *A. microtergalis* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *A. heiwadi* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *A. sinuatus* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *A. subruber* nov.sp. (Zhejiang), *A. longwan* nov.sp. (Zhejiang), *A. leigong* nov.sp. (Guizhou), *A. guiheshang* nov.sp. (Fujian). The following species are new records for China: *Pachycorynus dimidiatus* (MOTSCHULSKY), *Thyreocephalus jocheni* BORDONI, *T. annulatus* (FAUVEL), *Megalinus suffusus* (SHARP), or for single countys: *Thyreocephalus hongkongensis* (REDTENBACHER) (Shanghai), *Leptacinus harbinensis* BORDONI (Inner Mongolia), *Megalinus anhuensis* BORDONI (Guizhou, Zhejiang), *M. flavoelytratus* BORDONI (Fujian), *Emathidis humerosa* (BERNHAUER) (Jiangxi), *Indomorphus yunnanus* BORDONI (Tibet), *Atopolinus subtropicalis* BORDONI (Tibet), *A. ovaliceps* (SCHEERPELTZ) (Hainan). *Talliella* BORDONI is new genus for China.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, *Sinichella* gen.nov., *Pachycorynus*, *Nudobius*, *Thyreocephalus*. *Achmonia*, *Oculolabrus*, *Metolinus*, *Talliella*, *Indolinus*, *Hypnogyra*, *Medhiama*, *Indomorphus*, *Atopolinus*, new species, new records, China.

Introduction

In the past years I have dedicated numerous contributions to the knowledge of the Xantholinini from China (see also References), and I have described many new species, especially from Yunnan, based on the researchs of some colleagues. Rarely I have received in study so conspicuous lot of specimens like the one that was entrusted to my by the colleague Liang Tang of the Shanghai Normal University. This very interesting material give me the opportunity to deepen significanty the knowledge of the tribe in China, not only about to widespread genera, as *Megalinus* MULSANT & REY 1877 (the new species of this genus will be treated elsewhere) and *Atopolinus* COIFFAIT 1982, but also about several other genera, some of which very uncommon, as *Oculolabrus* STEEL 1946, *Talliella* BORDONI 2002, *Indolinus* BORDONI 2002, *Hypnogyra* CASEY 1906, *Medhiama* BORDONI 2002, *Emathidis* BORDONI 2007, seldom present in the studied material.

The study of these specimens has allowed to describe a new genus and 33 new species.

Acronyms

cB.....coll. Bordoni, Florence

SNUC .....Shanghai Normal University collection

Examined material

Pachycorynus dimidiatus MOTSCHULSKY 1858

Material studied: Yunnan, Manfei, Nabanhe Conv., Li & Tang 10.I.2004, 1♂, 3♀♀ (SNUC), 1♂, 1♀ (cB).

Geographical distribution: This species is known from almost all the areas of the Oriental Region (BORDONI 2002). New record for China.

Pachycorynus helvus nov.sp.

Material studied: Holotype ♂: Jiangxi, Jinggangshan City, Ciping Town, 850 m, Peng, Zhai & Zhu 22.X.2010 (SNUC); paratypes: same data, 1♂, 2♀♀ (SNUC), 1♂, 1♀(cB).

Description: Length of body about 2,9 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 1,4 mm. Very small and flat species, entirely yellowish. Head sub-rectangular, a little narrow anteriorly, with slightly rounded sides and strictly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and protruding. Surface of head without lateral grooves, with polygonal micro-reticulation and deep puncturation, apart a median strip. Pronotum narrow, narrower and longer than head, with oblique anterior margins. Surface with traces of more or less transverse micro-striature and puncturation composed by numerous punctures to the sides of a median strip. Elytra very long, longer and wider than pronotum, with rounded humeral angles. Surface rough, with numerous punctures, arranged in more series. Abdomen with transverse micro-striation and fine, sparse puncturation.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 1-2. Aedeagus (Fig. 3) very

small, 0,74 mm long, membranous, with short, sub-rectangular distal portion and short and very narrow parameres.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the Latin *helvus- a- um* (yellowish).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Jiangxi.

N o t e : For the external characters this species is closely related to *P. fragilis* (CAMERON 1932) from Thailand and Malaysia.

Nudobius shan BORDONI 2002

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Zhejiang, Anji, Li & Zhao 24.IV.2005, 1♀ (SNUC).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species was described from Yunnan (Jizu Shan) and Zhejiang (Tianmu Shan). This is the first subsequent record of the species since it was described.

Nudobius nigriventris ZHENG 1994

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Shaanxi, Zhourhi Conu., Houzhenzi, Qinling, Qinlingliang, 33.48.962N, 107.44.483E, 2018 m, Huang Hao & Xu Wang 7.V.2008, 2 exx. (SNUC), 1 ex. (cB); Chonggqing city, Chengkou coun., Gaonan Xiang, West Dana-Shan, 1830 m, Guo-Di-Tang 32.08.300N, 108.37.027E, Huang Hao & Xu Wang 24.IV.2008, 1 ex. (SNUC), 1 ex. (cB).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : This species was described from Sichuan (Daba Shan), redescribed and figured recently (BORDONI 2000), and cited from Shaanxi (BORDONI 2003b) and Yunnan (BORDONI 2004).

Nudobius yele nov.sp.

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♀: Sichuan, Yele, Mianning Coun., 3400 m, Yi Ming 8.VIII.2004 (SNUC); paratypes: same data, 2♀♀ (cB); same data, 3200 m, Yi Ming 9.VIII.2004, 1♀ (cB); same data, 10.VIII.2004, 2♀♀ (SNUC).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 9 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5 mm. Body flat, brown black dark, with head black and elytra brown reddish but not red; antennae and legs brown. Head sub-quadrangular, very scarcely narrow anteriorly, with sub-rectilinear sides. Eyes small and a little protruding. Surface of head with fine and dense, transverse micro-striation and well visible, not deep and very dense puncturation. Pronotum a little longer and narrower than head, anteriorly dilated, with oblique anterior margins, marked anterior angles, and very sinuate sides. Surface with transverse micro-striation, dorsal series of 7 punctures and lateral series of 5-6 irregular punctures. Elytra large, posteriad dilated, longer and wider than pronotum, with marked humeral angles. Surface shiny, with fine puncturation, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with transverse micro-striation and fine and sparse puncturation on the sides.

Male unknown.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Sichuan.

N o t e : The *Nudobius* THOMSON 1860 known from China are the following: *N. leminiscatus* BORDONI 2005 (Gansu), *N. linanensis* BORDONI 2009c (Zhejiang), *N. mirificus* BORDONI 2003b (Shaanxi-Sichuan), *N. nigriventris* ZHENG 1994 (Sichuan, Shaanxi, Yunnan), *N. puetzi* ASSING 2007 (Sichuan), and *N. shan* BORDONI 2002 (Yunnan, Zhejiang) (BORDONI 2010). The new species differs from all these taxa by the simultaneous presence of particular size, colouration, puncturation of head and pronotum.

***Gauropterus annamensis* BORDONI 2002**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Yunnan, Wangtian village, Mengla coun., Shi Hong-Liang 15-18.I.2005, 1 ex. (SNUC), 1 ex. (xB).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Vietnam (BORDONI 2002) and China: Yunnan (BORDONI 2012b).

***Thyreocephalus honkongensis* (REDTENBACHER 1867)**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Shanghai, Shtu, Hu & Tang 23.XI.2002, 1 ex. (SNUC).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known from Burma to China (Guangxi, Hong Kong), Java and Bali (BORDONI 2002). In China it is known also from Hainan (BORDONI 2003, 2006), and Hubei (BORDONI 2007). New record for Shanghai.

***Thyreocephalus jocheni* BORDONI 2002**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Yunnan, Naban village, Nabanhe conv., Li & Tang 7.I.2004, 1 ex. (SNUC), 1 ex. (cB).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Nepal, Sikkim, Megalaya (BORDONI 2002), Assam (BORDONI 2003d). New record for China.

***Thyreocephalus feae* (FAUVEL 1895)**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Yunnan, Manfei, Nabanhe conv., Li & Tang 10.I.2004, 1 ex. (SNUC): Yunnan, Nabanhe N. P., Xiaonuyoushanzhai, 22.13.489N, 100.35.342E, 1990 m, Hu Jia-Yao & L. Tang 19.XI.2008, 1 ex. (cB).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Burma, Thailand, Vietnam (BORDONI 2002), Laos (BORDONI 2009), and China: Yunnan, Guangzhou (BORDONI 2002), Sichuan (BORDONI 2003).

***Thyreocephalus annulatus* (FAUVEL 1895)**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Yunnan, Zhiwuyanm Xishuangbanna, Hu & Tang 5-6.VII.2003, 3 exx. (SNUC), 1 ex. (cB).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from numerous areas in the Oriental region (BORDONI 2002). New record for China.

***Thyreocephalus macrophallus* nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Nabanhe conv., Xishuangbanna, Hu & Tang 10.VII.2003 (SNUC).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 12 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 7 mm. Body black with reddish 6° visible abdominal segment and genital segment; antennae and legs brown. Head and pronotum and related puncturation as in Fig. 4. Labrum as in Fig. 5. Elytra sub-rectangular, narrow, longer that pronotum and as wide as the pronotum at the anterior angles, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides, and strictly marked humeral angles. Surface with well visible, dense puncturation, arranged in numerous series; the median serie oblique. Abdomen with very fine and dense, transverse micro-striation and well visible, not sparse puncturation, arranged in some series.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 6-7. Aedeagus (Fig. 8) very large, 2,6 mm long, of characteristic shape, with median lobe protruding and symmetrical parameres; inner sac tube-like, folded some time on itself, and enlarged in the proximal portion, covered by fine scales.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the big size of the aedeagus.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from the type locality only, in Yunnan.

N o t e : The new species differs from *T. yunnanus* BORDONI 2007 by size, colouration, shape of the forebody, puncturation, and by the not flat body.

***Thyreocephalus depressus* nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Maku village, Dulong coun., Dulong & Nu, Minority County, 1814 m, 27.68545N, 098.30419E, Liu Ye 29.VIII.2005 (SNUC); paratype: Yunnan, Gongshan, coun., Heiwadi, Jian-Qing Zhu 7.VI.2009, 1♀ (cB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 17 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 9 mm. Body flat, black, with reddish genital segment; abdomen a little brownish. Head and pronotum and related puncturation as in Fig. 9. Puncturation of head particularly dense, partially oblong. Labrum as in Fig. 10. Elytra sub-rectangular, longer and wider than pronotum, with marked humeral angles. Surface with deep, dense puncturation, arranged in some series; the median serie oblique. Abdomen with very fine and dense, transverse micro-striature and very fine and sparse puncturation, arranged in few series.

Male genital segment particularly long and narrow (Fig. 11); sternite of the same as in Fig. 12. Aedeagus (Fig. 13) 1, 7 mm long, of particular shape, with long median lobe; parameres long and symmetrical; inner sac tube-like, very narrow, folded numerous time on itself, with sparse, minute scales.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the flat body.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Yunnan.

***Thyreocephalus pseudolorquini* nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Manfei, Nabanhe conv., Li & Tang 9.I.2004 (SNUC).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 14 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 7,5 mm. Body black with red elytra; scutellum black and small; 6° visible abdominal segment a little reddish; genital segment, antennae and legs

reddish. Head and pronotum and related puncturation as in Fig. 14. Head and pronotum shiny. Labrum as in Fig. 15. Elytra sub-rectangular, a little longer and wider than pronotum, slightly dilated posteriad, with scarcely marked humeral angles. Surface with fine puncturation, arranged in three series, one near the suture, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with very fine and dense, transverse micro-striature and well visible puncturation, dense on the sides.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 16-17. Aedeagus (Fig. 18) 1,1 mm long; median lobe evident, with rounded apex; inner sac tube-like, extremely narrow and long.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the similar colouration of *T. lorquini* (FAUVEL 1877) from Moluccas, Sulawesi and Australia (BORDONI 2002, 2005a).

Geographical distribution: This species is known from the type locality only, in Yunnan.

Note: The new species differs from *T. lorquini* by more narrow body, smaller head, puncturation of head and elytra, and by the aedeagus.

Achmonia nigra (BORDONI 2009)

Material studied: Zhejiang, Longwang-shan N. P., Dongguan, 1250 m, Feng, Liu, Yuan & Yin 26.V.2009, 1♂ (SNUC).

Geographical distribution: The species, described from Zhejiang (Tianmu Shan) (BORDONI 2009d), is known from this county only. This is the first subsequent record of the species since it was described.

Note: The genus *Achmonia* BORDONI 2004 (= *Daolus* BORDONI 2004) was described for a species from Java.

By studying species of *Thyreocephalus*, I realized that some of them should be transferred to the genus *Achmonia*. The genus *Achmonia* seems to have a distribution similar to that of *Thyreocephalus*, even if the currently known species are still few. This genus is kown until now from NE India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Java, Taiwan, Australia, and China: Zhejiang (BORDONI 2012c). In these pages the genus *Achmonia* is cited also from Yunnan, Hainan and Jiangxi.

Achmonia yunnana nov.sp.

Material studied: Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Nabanhe N. R., Bengganghani, Nanmugahe, Jia-Yao Hu & Zi-Wei Yin 30.IV-2.V.2009 (SNUC).

Description: Length of body about 14 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 8 mm. Head and pronotum black, elytra red with black scutellum; abdomen reddish black; genital segment reddish; antennae and legs brown. Head and pronotum shiny. Head and pronotum and related puncturation as in Fig. 19. Head proportionally small. Labrum as in Fig. 20. Elytra a little longer and wider than pronotum, sub-rectangular, slightly dilated posteriad, with just rounded sides and marked humeral angles. Surface with evident, not deep but dense puncturation, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with fine and dense, transverse micro-striation and deep, very dense puncturation, arranged in numerous series.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 21-22. Aedeagus (Fig. 23)

very large, 3 mm long, with short median lobe and symmetrical parameres; inner sac ribbon-like, wide, folded some time on itself, covered by sub-triangular, dense scales, arranged as in Fig. 24.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to Yunnan.

Geographical distribution: The species is known only from the type locality, in Yunnan.

Note: This species differs from *A. eppelsheimi* (BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT 1914) from Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Meghalaya, by wide body, by the shape of labrum, head and pronotum, in particular by not sub-quadrangular head and not posteriad narrow pronotum, by puncturation of head and by very different aedeagus.

***Achmonia manfei* nov.sp.**

Material studied: Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Manfei, Nabanhe conv., Li & Tang 10.I.2004 (SNUC).

Description: Length of body about 13 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6 mm. Head and pronotum black, elytra red with black scutellum; abdomen reddish black; genital segment reddish; antennae and legs brown. Head and pronotum shiny. Head and pronotum and related puncturation as in Fig. 25. Labrum as in Fig. 26. Elytra longer and wider than pronotum, posteriad dilated, with scarcely marked humeral angles. Surface with wide, not deep punctures (apart a median oblique serie), arranged in some series: 2-3 near the suture, 1 median, 2-3 lateral. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striature and fine puncturation, arranged in some series. The segments partially shiny.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 27-28. Aedeagus (Fig. 29) 1,3 mm long, similar to that of *Thyreocephalus pseudorquini* nov.sp.; longer median lobe, with less rounded apex and wider inner sac.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Geographical distribution: The species is known only from the type locality, in Yunnan.

***Achmonia hainanensis* nov.sp.**

Material studied: Holotype ♂: Hainan, Changjiang count., Bawangling, 1000 m, Yin Zi-Wei 13.IV.2010 (SNUC).

Description: Length of body about 11,5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5,5 mm. Head black, pronotum brown black, elytra orange yellowish, with brown scutellum; abdomen brown bronze, genital segment reddish; antennae and legs brown. Head and pronotum shiny. Head and pronotum and related puncturation as in Fig. 30. Head proportionally small. Labrum as in Fig. 31. Elytra a little longer and wider than pronotum, slightly dilated posteriad, with scarcely marked humeral angles. Surface with fine, dense puncturation, arranged in some not dense series. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and deep, wide and dense puncturation, arranged in numerous series.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 32-33. Aedeagus (Fig. 34)

1,1 mm long, ovoidal narrow, with short, rounded median lobe and long, symmetrical parameres; inner sac apparently not visible.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to Hainan.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Hainan.

***Achmonia submontana* nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♀: Jianxi, Jinggangshan city, Ciping town, 850 m, Peng, Zhai & Zhu 21.X.2010 (SNUC).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 18 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 9 mm. Head and pronotum black, elytra and abdomen brown black; genital segment reddish; antennae and legs brown dark. Head and pronotum shiny. Head proportionally small, with very numerous punctures with setae. Head and pronotum and related puncturation as in Fig. 35. Labrum as in Fig. 36. Elytra sub-quadrangular, proportionally short, a little shorter and wider than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear sides and scarcely marked humeral angles. Surface with wide, more or less deep, dense puncturation, arranged in some series; the median serie oblique. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and more or less fine and deep, very dense puncturation, arranged in very numerous series, especially on the 5°-6° visible segments.

Male unknown.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the Latin *sub-montanus- a- um* (sub-montane)..

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Jianxi.

N o t e : This species differs from the congeners by size, colouration, puncturation of head and elytra.

***Oculolabrus qiqi* nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♀: Yunnan, Gongshan coun., Qiqi, 1900 m, L. Tang 2.VII.2010 (SNUC).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 13 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 7 mm. Entirely black; antennae brown black, legs brown black with yellowish tarsi. Head, pronotum and elytra as in Fig. 37. Puncturation of head very deep. Puncturation of elytra very fine. Pubescence of the body long and yellowish. Labrum as in Fig. 38. Abdomen with traces of polygonal micro-reticulation and fine, sparse puncturation, arranged in few series.

Male unknown.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Yunnan.

N o t e : *Oculolabrus* STEEL 1946 are very rare Xantholinini. There are currently six known species collected in southern India, Laos, Sumatra, Fujian (*O. chinensis* BORDONI 2002), and Sabah, for a total of 17 specimens!

The new species differs from the congeners by the very large size and by the puncturation.

Yunnella spinosa BORDONI 2003

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Shaanxi, Foping conv., 2065 m, Hu, Tang & Zhu 21.VIII.2004, 3♂♂, 5♀♀ (SNUC), 3♂♂, 1♀ (cB).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : This species was described from S-Shaanxi (Qinling Shan) (BORDONI 2003b) and cited from the same locality (BORDONI 2004).

Metolinus shanicus BORDONI 2002

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Yunnan, Xiaodifang, Tengchong coun., 1900 m, Huang Hao 16-17.V.2005 (SNUC).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species was known only from the type locality (Yunnan, Gaoligongshan). This is the first subsequent record of the species since it was described.

Metolinus manfei nov.sp.

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Manfei, Nabenhe conv., Li & Tang 10.I.2004 (SNUC); paratypes: same data, 9.I.2004, 1♀ (SNUC); same data, 12.I.2004, 1♀ (cB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2,8 mm. Brown black with 6° visible abdominal segment and genital segment reddish (paratypes reddish brown); antennae and legs brown; tarsi reddish. Similar in shape and size to *M. shanicus* from which differs in colouration (elytra entirely unicolor). Head with transverse micro-striation. Pronotum wider than that of *M. shanicus*, with largely rounded anterior angles and sinuate sides; dorsal series of 6 and lateral series of 4 small punctures. Elytra longer and wider than pronotum, with marked humeral angles. Surface with very fine and sparse punctures, arranged in some series. Abdomen with transverse micro-striation and fine, sparse puncturation.

Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal tergite slightly rounded; posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal sternite with a wide median emargination (Fig. 39). Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 40-41. Aedeagus (Fig. 42) 0,9 mm long, ovoidal, narrow and elongated, with characteristic distal plate and very narrow and long parameres; inner sac with a long spine and a small, distal spine.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Yunnan.

N o t e : This species is related to the *M. almorae*-group (BORDONI 2002) by the external characters, but differs from all the known species from India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Borneo, by the inner sac of the aedeagus.

The *Metolinus* CAMERON 1920 from China, apart the cited *M. shanicus*, are the following: *M. planulatus* (SHARP 1889) (Fujian), *M. hayashii* BORDONI 2002, *M. yunnanus* BORDONI 2002, *M. gardneri* (CAMERON 1945), *M. binarius* ZHOU & ZHOU 2011

(Yunnan), *M. xizangensis* ZHOU & ZHOU 2011 (Tibet), and *M. emarginatus* ZHOU & ZHOU 2011 (Sichuan). All the males of the species described in these pages have oblong and narrow aedeagus and the inner sac with one-two long spines.

***Metolinus nabanhe* nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Manfei, Nabanhe conv., Li & Tang 10.I.2004 (SNUC); paratype: same data, 1♀ (cB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2,7 mm. Reddish brown dark; antennae and legs brown; yellowish tarsi. Very closely related to *M. manfei* nov.sp. from which differs for the following characters: body slender, head narrower, sub-rectangular, with sub-parallel sides; pronotum narrower; dorsal series of 5 and lateral series of more wide punctures; elytra with fine and sparse punctures, arranged in three series, one near the suture, one median and one lateral.

Posterior margin of the 6° visible abdominal tergite rounded; 6° visible abdominal sternite particularly long and narrow, posteriad emarginated (Fig. 43). Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 44-45. Aedeagus (Fig. 46) 1 mm long, ovoidal, narrow and elongated, with sub-rectangular distal plate and long, narrow parameres; inner sac with two long spines and a short, distal spine near the flagellum.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Yunnan.

N o t e : Also this species is related to the *M. almorae*-group (BORDONI 2002) by the external characters. The specimens are in poor conditions.

***Metolinus guomen* nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Nabanhe N. R., Guomenshan & Bengsaihe, 700 m, Jia-Yao Hu & Zi-Wei Yin 7.V.2009 (SNUC).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 8,5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4,4 mm. Forebody black, abdomen reddish brown, genital segment reddish light; antennae brown; legs brown with lighter tarsi. Head and pronotum with fine and dense, transverse micro-striation. Head sub-rectangular, with sub-rectilinear sides and strictly rounded posterior angles. Surface with fine and sparse puncturation. Eyes very small and slightly protruding. Pronotum a little longer and narrower than head, with strictly rounded anterior angles and sub-rectilinear sides; dorsal series of 6 fine punctures and lateral series of 4-5 irregular and fine punctures. Elytra sub-rectangular, proportionally short, shorter and almost narrower than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides and scarcely marked humeral angles. Surface shiny, with evident, transverse micro-striation only at the base of the segments, and with fine, not sparse puncturation on the sides.

Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal tergite sub-rectilinear; posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal sternite prolongated in an evident median lobe (Fig. 47). Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 48-49. Aedeagus (Fig. 50) 1,3 mm long, ovoidal elongated, with large median lobe and characteristic distal plate; parameres

proportionally short and narrow; inner sac with a long and narrow spine, a median, transverse spine and a long, sub-triangular area covered by minute scales.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Geographical distribution: The species is known only from the type locality, in Yunnan.

Note: The new species is related to *M. grandis*-group (BORDONI 2002) for the external characters and in particular near *M. pluvialis* BORDONI 2002 from Borneo.

***Metolinus notabilis* nov.sp.**

Material studied: Holotype ♀: Yunnan, Bengganglahu, Nabanhe conv., Li & Tang 15.I.2004 (SNUC); parateype: Yunnan, Nabanhe Prov., Nabanhe N. R., Bengganghari, Nanmugahe, 22.8.383N, 100.34.126E, Hu Jia-Yao & L. Tang 13.XI.2008, 1♀ (cB).

Description: Length of body about 6,8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3,1 mm. Head and pronotum black, elytra brown black with largely yellowish humeral angles; 1° visible abdominal segment black with posterior half and lateral margins reddish brown light (yellowish in the paratype); 2°-3° visible abdominal segments black with posterior half of lateral margins and posterior margin brown red light; subsequent segments black; antennae yellowish brown light; legs with brown coxa and yellowish very light femora and tarsi. Head sub-quadrangular, with sub-rectilinear sides and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized, a little protruding. Surface of head with transverse micro-striation and fine and very sparse puncturation. Pronotum sub-rectangular, a little dilated anteriorly, longer than head, anteriorly as wide as head, with scarcely sinuate sides. Surface shiny, dorsal series of 5 very fine punctures and lateral series of 4 fine punctures. Elytra large, very longer and wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, with marked humeral angles. Surface with spaced series, composed by very fine and sparse punctures, arranged in three series, one near the suture, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with more or less polygonal micro-reticulation, and fine and sparse puncturation on the sides.

Male unknown.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the Latin *notabilis- e* (notable).

Geographical distribution: The species is known only from the type localities, in Yunnan.

Note: Also this species seems related to *M. grandis*-group (BORDONI 2002) but the particular colouration is different from that of the other known taxa.

***Metolinus lebu* nov.sp.**

Material studied: Holotype ♂: Xizang A. R. (Tibet), Cuona coun., Lebu, 2450-2700 m, Jian-Qing Zhu 17.VIII.2010 (SNUC).

Description: Length of body about 6,3 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3,3 mm. Reddish brown black, abdomen reddish brown; antennae and legs brown light. Head sub-rectangular, with rounded sides and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and a little protruding. Surface of head with traces of very fine, transverse micro-striation and sparse puncturation. Pronotum massive,

longer and narrower than head, with very fine and dense, transverse micro-striation; dorsal series of 5 puntures and lateral series of 4-5 irregular punctures, all well visible. Elytra sub-rectangular, slightly dilated posteriad, longer and wider than pronotum, with scarcely marked humeral angles. Surface with two series of fine punctures near the suture, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with traces of very fine, transverse micro-striation and fine, very sparse puncturation.

Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal tergite and sternite prolongated in a more or less evident median lobe (Figs 51-52). Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 53-54. Aedeagus (Fig. 55) about 1,2 mm long, ovoidal, narrow and elongated, with characteristic distal plate; parameres long and very narrow; inner sac with two long spines, one shaped like.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Geographical distribution: The species is known only from the type locality, in Tibet.

Note: This species is related to the *M. fruhstorferi*-group from India, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand, Fujian [*M. planulatus* (SHARP 1889) from Japan and Fujian], Philippines, Sulawesi, Borneo (BORDONI 2002) by the external characters. The new species differs from the congeners especially by the aedeagus.

***Talliella sinica* nov.sp.**

Material studied: Holotype ♂: Zhejiang, Mt West Tianmu, Linan city, Li-Zheng Li 7-12.IX.1999 (SNUC); paratype: same data, 1♀ (SNUC).

Description: Length of body about 3,7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2,1 mm. Small, shiny species. Head and elytra more or less brown; pronotum, abdomen, antennae and legs yellowish brown. Head oblong, anteriorly narrow, with largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes proportionally large, almost flat. Surface of head with deep, dense, partially oblong punctures, apart a wide median strip. Pronotum a little longer and narrower than head, with very oblique anterior margins and very largely rounded anterior angles. Surface with dorsal series of 7-8 punctures and lateral series of 4-5 punctures. Elytra sub-rectangular, longer and wider than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear sides and marked humeral angles. Surface with two series of wide punctures near the suture, one median and one lateral, the last two series composed by smaller punctures. Abdomen with more or less polygonal micro-reticulation and fine and very sparse puncturation.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 56-57. Aedeagus (Fig. 58) small, 0,66 mm long, sub-ovoidal, with short parameres; inner sac with some narrow spines.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the Latin *sinicus- a- um* (chinese).

Geographical distribution: The species is known only from the type locality, in Zhejiang.

Note: The new species is the first record of the genus *Talliella* BORDONI 2002 for China. The genus *Talliella* was known until now for three species and seems not common (*T. armentalis* BORDONI 2002 from Nepal; *T. minuta* BORDONI 2002 from Thailand;. *T. cadaverina* BORDONI 2002 from Sabah). An other species from Laos is in press (*T. laosiana* nov.sp.).

Indolinus leigong nov.sp.

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Guizou, Xiaodanjiang, Leigong Mt, 650-700 m, Zhu li-long 14.IX.2005 (SNUC).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 5,5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2,5 mm. Body shiny, brown with abdomen yellowish brown; antennae and legs yellowish light. Head ovoidal, narrow anteriorly, with rounded sides from eyes to the neck. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with very fine and very sparse puncturation. Pronotum longer and wider than head, with oblique anterior margins and sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 6 superficial punctures and lateral series of 3 anterior punctures. Elytra wide, shorter and wider than ponotum, with a little rounded sides and scarcely marked humeral angles. Surface with well visible, not deep puncturation, arranged in three series, one near the suture, one median, one lateral. Abdomen with fine but well visible puncturation, dense on the sides.

Male genital segment as in Fig. 59; sternite of the same with posterior margin bilobed, each lobe with 5 black and short spines (Fig. 60). Aedeagus (Fig. 61) proportionally large, 1,48 mm long, sub-ovoidal, narrow in the distal portion, with characteristic parameres; inner sac ribbon-like, wide, long, covered by big, sub-triangular scales in the distal portion, and by fine scales in the proximal portion (Fig. 62).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Guizou.

N o t e : The genus *Indolinus* BORDONI 2002 is composed by few species and seems not common (*I. mitomorphoides* (COIFFAIT 1984) from Indochinese sub-region; *I. formosae* (BERNHAUER 1943) from southern China: Guanxi, Hong Kong, and Taiwan; *I. sculptilis* BORDONI 2002 from Hong Kong; *I. vietnamiticus* BORDONI 2012d from Vietnam). An other species from Laos (*I. laosianus* nov.sp.) is in press.

The new species differs from the congeners especially by the aedeagus.

Phacophallus japonicus (CAMERON 1933)

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Jiangsu, Dongshanzhen, Suzou, Li-Zhen Li 26.VI.1997, 1♂ (SNUC).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known from Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, China: Yunnan, Guanxi, Zhejiang, Hong Kong, Fujian (BORDONI 2002). Recently it was cited also from Bejing, Henan, Sichuan (BORDONI 2003). The species is a new record for Jiangsu.

N o t e : In China the genus *Phacophallus* COIFFAIT 1956 was known until now for two specimens of *P. pallidipennis* (MOTSCHULSKY 1858) (known from India to Philippines) collected (introduced by human activities?) in Hong Kong (BORDONI 2002) and *P. japonicus*. The genus is very widespread in the world.

Leptacinus harbinensis BORDONI 2000

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Aershan National Forest Park, Neimengu, (Inner Mongolia), Li & Huang 19.VII.2004, 1 ex. (SNUC); Wulinshan, Miyun coun., Bejing city, 750-850 m, Shen & Tang 8-9.VII.2006, 2 exx. (SNUC).

Geographical distribution: The species was known from Harbin (Heilunggjiang), Gansu (BORDONI 2004) and Korea (BORDONI 2003f). This record show that in China this species live in the north-eastern regions. New record for Inner Mongolia.

***Gyrohypnus qinghai* nov.sp.**

Material studied: Holotype ♂: Qinghai Prov., Menda conv., 2200-2500 m, Hu, Tang & Zhu 24.VII.2004 (SNUC).

Description: Length of body about 5,5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2,9 mm. Body shiny, apart the abdomen with transverse micro-striation. Reddish brown dark; antennae with 4°-11° articles lighter than the first three, brown dark; legs brown. Head sub-rectangular, but anteriorly narrow, with slightly rounded sides and strictly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and almost flat. Surface of head with deep, evident, dense puncturation, apart a narrow median strip. Pronotum longer than head, anteriorly as wide as head, very dilated anteriorly, with oblique anterior margins, largely rounded anterior angles and sub-rectilinear sides. Elytra longer and wider than pronotum, a little dilated posteriad, with largely rounded humeral angles. Surface with wide, superficial punctures, arranged in 5-6 series, the median serie oblique. Abdomen with fine and sparse puncturation on the sides.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 63-64. Aedeagus (Fig. 65) small, 0,77 mm long, ovoidal narrow, especially in the proximal portion; parameres of particular shape, also in lateral view (Fig. 66); inner sac very diaphanous, long and narrow.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Geographical distribution: The species is known only from the type locality, in Qinghai.

Note: This species differs from the congeners by colouration, puncturation and aedeagus. In particular by the shape of the aedeagus, parameres and inner sac, devoid of scales and spines. The only known *Gyrohypnus* LEACH 1819 from China are the following: *G. sichuanensis* ZHENG 1995 (Sichuan: Wolong) and *G. wutaishanensis* BORDONI 2000 (Shaanxi: Wutaishan).

***Megalinus pandarum* BORDONI 2003**

Material studied: Sichuan, Hailuogou, Luding coun., 1900-2000 m, Hu & Tang 26.VII.2006, 1 ex. (SNUC), 1 ex.(cB).

Geographical distribution: The species was described from Sichuan (Bao xing) (BORDONI 2003c). This is the first subsequent record of the species since it was described..

Note: The new species of *Megalinus* of the studied material of the Shanghai Normal University will be described in other paper.

***Megalinus anhuensis* BORDONI 2007**

Material studied: Guizhou, Kuankuoshui N. R., Baishaogou, 700 m, Lu, Yin & Zhai 4.VI.2010, 1♂(SNUC); Zhejiang, Mt West Tianmu, Linan city, Li-Zheng Li 20.V.2000, 2♂♂, 3♀♀ (SNUC), 3♂♂ (cB).

Geographical distribution: The species was described from SW Anhui and E Hubei and cited also from Yunnan: Gaoligong Shan (BORDONI 2010). New record for Guizhou and Zhejiang.

***Megalinus flavoelytratus* BORDONI 2007**

Material studied: Zhejiang, Mt Putao, Li-Zhen Li 28-29.V.2001, 2♂♂ (SNUC), 2♂♂ (cB); Zhejiang, Mt Yndangshanm Wenzhou city, 150-350 m, Li & Shen 30.V.2006, 1♂ (SNUC); Fujian, Guihecun, Longyan city, 1200 m, Huang & Xu 11.VI.2007, 1♂, 1 ex (without head and abdomen) (SNUC), 1♂, 1♀ (cB); Fujian, Guihe vill., Meihua Mt, 1200 m, Huang & Xu 4.VI.2007, 1♂ (cB).

Geographical distribution: The species was described from Guizhoiu: Leishan. New record for Fujian.

***Megalinus malaisei* (SCHEERPELTZ 1965)**

Material studied: Yunnan, Datang, Tengchong coun., 1800 m, Huang Hao 7.V.2005, 2♀♀ (SNUC), 1♂ (cB).

Geographical distribution: The species was described from Burma: Kambaiti. I refers doubtfully to this species the named specimens, because of the poor conditions of the single male.

***Megalinus suffusus* (SHARP 1874)**

Material studied: Jiangsu, Dongshanzhenm Suzou, Li-Zheng Li 4.IV.1998, 1♂ (cB); Shanghai, Yangpuqu, Yanchungongyuan, Yin Zi-Wei 1.II.2009, 1♂ (SNUC); Shanghai, Shtu, Hu & Tang 23.XI.2002, 1♂ (SNUC), 1♂ (cB); Shanghai, Haifanglin, Xisha Marsh, Chongming coun., Hu, Li & Xu 9.V.2007, 1♂, 1♀ (SNUC).

Geographical distribution: The species is known from Japan, Taiwan (BORDONI 2002), Korea (BORDONI 2003f). New record for China.

***Megalinus metallicus* (FAUVEL 1895)**

Material studied: Yunnan, Nabanhe N. R., Xisonuoyoushangzhai, 22.13.489N, 100.35.342E, 1550 m, Hu Jia-Yao & L. Tang 19.XI.2008, 1♂; Yunnan, Tengchong coun., Huang Hao 3.V.2005, 1♂; Yunnan, Lushui coun., Yaojiaping, 2540 m, L. Tang, 1♂, 1♀ (SNUC).

Geographical distribution: This species was known from the mountain ranges of the Indian and Indochinese sub-regions, from North Pakistan to China and Taiwan (BORDONI 2002). It is cited from Yunnan (BORDONI 2009, 2009b), and Guangdong: Datian Ding Mt (BORDONI 2009c).

***Hypnogyra henanica* nov.sp.**

Material studied: Holotype ♂: Henan, Jigongshan conv., 650-750 m, Hu, Tang & Zhou 5.VIII.2004 (SNUC).

Description: Length of body about 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to

posterior margin of elytra: 3 mm. Body without micro-sculpture, shiny, apart the abdomen. Brown with darker head and lighter elytra and abdomen; antennae and legs brown. Forebody as in Fig. 73. Surface of head with fine and sparse puncturation, apart a wide median strip. Pronotum with dorsal series of 4 very superficial punctures and lateral series of 4 punctures. Elytra with very fine puncturation, arranged in 5-6 spaced series. Abdomen with fine and small, more or less polygonal micro-reticulation, and very fine and sparse puncturation on the sides.

Posterior margin of the 6° visible abdominal tergite with a series of dense, short and rounded protrusions (Fig. 67). Posterior margin of the 6° visible abdominal sternite largely rounded (Fig. 68). Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 69-70. Aedeagus (Fig. 71) small, about 1 mm long, sub-ovoidal, narrow in the proximal portion, not particularly swollen, with short, asymmetrical parameres; inner sac ribbon-like, folded on itself some times, covered by scales of different shape, as in Fig. 72.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to Henan.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Henan.

***Hypnogyra sinica* nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Jiangsu, Huaian city, Liannshui coun., Gaogou town, X. Z. Yuan 30.VI.2009 (SNUC); paratypes: same data, 1♂, 3♀♀ (SNUC), 2♂♂, 1♀ (cB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3,4 mm. Head and pronotum black (in some paratypes pronotum reddish brown), elytra reddish brown, partially infuscate; abdomen reddish brown dark; antennae and legs brown. Body entirely without micro-sculpture, shiny. Forebody as in Fig. 74, a litte longer than that of *H. henanica* nov.sp. Head with sparse, well visible punctures, apart a wide median strip. Pronotum with dorsal series of 8-9 deep, well visible punctures and lateral series of 6-7 irregular punctures. Elytra with fine puncturation, arranged in 6-7 series. Abdomen with dense, not particularly fine puncturation on the sides.

Posterior margin of the 6° visible abdominal tergite similar to that of *H. henanica*, with a series of dense, short and rounded protrusions. Posterior margin of the 6° visible abdominal sternite prolongated in a lobe (Fig. 75). Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 76-77. Aedeagus (Fig. 78) a little longer than that of *H. henanica* (fig.), 1,18 mm long, evidently swollen, with longer, asymmetrical parameres; inner sac similar to that of *H. henanica*, but wider, covered by different scales (Fig. 79).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the Latin *sinicus- a- um* (chinese).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Jiangsu.

Note This species differs from *H. henanica* by size (longer forebody), shape of forebody (in particular head and pronotum), colouration (darker), puncturation and aedeagus. In Sichuan (Shaanxi) is present another species: *H. sichuanica* BORDONI 2003b.

In the past (BORDONI 2003f) I had ascribed to *H. tubulus* (SHARP 1889) some specimens from Korea., that in fact belong to *H. hofmanni* (BERNHAUER 1928), species cited from Hebei and Heilongjiang (SMETANA 2004).

***Medhiama tibetana* nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Xizang A. R. (Tibet), Mt Sejila, Lingzhi coun., 3700 m, L. Tang 5.VIII.2005 (SNUC); paratypes: same data, 1♀ (SNUC); same data, Lulang, 3400 m, L. Tang 2.VIII.2005, 1♂ (cB); Tibet, Basoncuo, Linzhi, 3465 m, Li-zhen Li 9.VIII.2004, 1♂ (without head) (SNUC); Tibet, Nage-Dayandong, Motuo coun., 2900-3300 m, L. Tang 12.VIII.2005, 1♂ (without head) (cB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3,3 mm. Reddish brown with infuscate abdomen. Forebody as in Fig. 83. Head elongated, sub-rectangular, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides and very strictly rounded posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized and a little protruding. Surface of head with polygonal micro-reticulation and deep, very dense puncturation, apart a narrow median strip. Pronotum as long as head, dilated anteriorly and there narrower than head, with extremely oblique anterior margins and largely rounded anterior angles. Surface with traces of transverse micro-striature; dosal series of 15-16 irregular punctures and lateral series of 11-12 very irregular punctures. Elytra narrow, sub-rectangular, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides, as long as pronotum, wider than it, with marked humeral angles. Surface with traces of transverse micro-striature and wide, superficial and dense puncturation, arranged in some series. Abdomen with more or less transverse micro-striature and very fine, sparse puncturation, especially on the sides.

Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal tergite sub-rectilinear; posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal sternite prolongated in a short lobe. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 80-81. Aedeagus (Fig. 82) 0,75 mm long, small, sub-spherical, with proportionally large and long parameres, enlarged at the apex; inner sac short and wide, covered by fine scales.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the Tibet.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type localities, in Tibet.

N o t e : This species differs from the congeners by colouration, puncturation and the very small aedeagus, with different parameres and inner sac. In China the genus *Medhiama* BORDONI 2002 is represented by the following species: *M. pauper* (SHARP 1889), descibed four time from Japan, Nepal, India, China (Chinkiang), and cited also from Yunnan, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Taiwan (BORDONI 2002, 2003); *M. wallstromi* BORDONI, 2003 (Yunnan), *M. zhengi* BORDONI 2003 (Sichuan), *M. puetzi* BORDONI 2003 (Sichuan), *M. sichuanica* BORDONI 2003 (Sichuan), *M. shanica* BORDONI 2004 (Sichuan), *M. lanzhouensis* BORDONI 2004 (Gansu), *M. rhododendri* BORDONI 2007 (Yunnan), *M. xiaolongmensis* ZHOU & ZHOU 2012 (Bejing), *M. liupanshanensis* ZHOU & ZHOU 2012 (Ningxia), *M. nigromagna* ZHOU & ZHOU 2012 (Sichuan) (cfr. also ZHOU & ZHOU 2012). Some other species have a doubtful taxonomic state because described on females: *M. densicephala* (BERNHAUER 1938) (North China), *M. densiceps* (BERNHAUER 1933) (Szetchwan), *M. kochi* (BERNHAUER 1940) (N.W. China).

***Sinichella* gen.nov.**

Type species: *Sinichella chengkou* nov.sp.

D e s c r i p t i o n : The new genus differs from the other genera of Xantholinini from

the Palaearctic and Oriental regions by the somultaneous presence of the following characters: superior epipleural line of pronotum not joint with the inferior line; maxillary palpi with last segment wide to the base about as the previous segment one and longer than it (Fig. 85); labial palpi with long segments, the last longer and narrower than the previous one (Fig. 86); gular sutures longly contiguous; antisternal plate with suture; mandibles with a wide lateral groove; antennae with 2° article scarcely longer than 3°; frontal grooves evident; ocular grooves superficial with some punctures; labrum bilobed; surface of head without micro-sculpture, with sparse micro-puncturation and deep, dense puncturation; pronotum with dorsal and lateral series; metatibiae with the apical ctenidium only; anterior tarsi a little dilated; male genital segment with characteristic tergite and sternite; aedeagus of particular shape, with long, symmetrical parameres.

N o t e : This genus is related to the genera *Indolinus* BORDONI 2002 and *Edulia* BORDONI 2007a, for the external characters, following the dichotomic key of the genera from the Oriental Region (BORDONI 2002). *Sinichella* differs also from all the palaearctic genera.

E t y m o l o g y : The generic name refers to China.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The genus is actually known from the Chengkou county only, region of inner China.

***Sinichella chengkou* nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Chengkou coun., Chongqing city, Gaonan Xiang, West Daba Shan, Guo-Di-Tang, 32.08.300N, 108.37.022E, 1830 m, Huang Hao & Xu Wang 24.IV.2008 (SNUC).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 9 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5 mm. Winged. Forebody as in Fig. 84. Body without micro-sculpture, apart the abdomen with transverse micro-striation. Reddish brown with darker head and lighter elytra; antennae and legs brown. Head sub-rectangular, with slightly rounded sides and strictly rounded posterior agles. Eyes small and protruding. Surface of head shiny, with deep, dense puncturation, apart a narrow median strip. Pronotum a little longer and narrower than head, with scarcely oblique anterior margins, largely rounded anterior angles, and sinuate sides. Surface shiny, with dorsal series of 6 wide, deep, spaced punctures and lateral series of 4 punctures. Elytra longer and wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, with marked humeral angles. Surface with superficial, fine and dense puncturation, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with fine and sparse puncturation on the sides only.

Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal tergite prolonged in a median lobe; posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal sternite with a slightly median emargination. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 87-88. Aedeagus (Fig. 89) 1,85 mm long, sub-ovoidal, with symmetric characteristic parameres; inner sac wide, covered by fine and sparse triangular spines (Fig. 90); the distal portion (everted from the basal bulbus) covered by dense, little spines.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Chengkou.

N o t e : The male genital segment was lost for a laboratory accident, after the description.

Emathidis humerosa **(BERNHAUER 1943)**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Zhejiang, Jiulongshan N. R., Suichang coun., 500-700 m, Li & Shen 31.VII.2006, 1♂ (SNUC); Zhejiang, Qingliangfeng, 1050-1070 m, Zhu & Li 9.V.2005, 1♂ (cB); Zhejiang, Mt Longwang, 950-1200 m, Jia-Jie Huang 25.IV.1004, 1♂ (cB); Zhejiang, Wuyaling comv., 1000-1300 m, Hu, Tang & Zhu 24.VIII.2004, 1♂, 1♀ (SNUC); Jiangxi, Mt Wuyi, 950 m, Hu & Tang 10.V.2005, 1♂ (SNUC).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : This species is known from Sichuan and cited from Zhejiang: Tianmu Shan (BORDONI 2010). New record for Jiangxi.

N o t e : The genus *Emathidis* BORDONI 2007a (nom. nov. for *Cibyra* BORDONI 2002, nom. preocc.) seems not common, composed untill now by only two species [*E. dilucida* BORDONI 2002 from Vietnam and *E. humerosa* (BERNHAUER 1934)]. This last species, described as *Xantholinus*, was recently attributed to the genus, redescribed and figured for the first time (BORDONI 2003).

The specimens cited in these pages have the inner sac with less fine spines. I propose some figures (Figs 91-95).

Indomorphus spinosus **nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Hubei, Houhe conv., Wufeng coun., Li-Zhen Li 30.IV.2004 (SNUC); paratypes: same data, 1♀ (SNUC), 1♂ (cB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4,5 mm. Body without micro-sculpture, apart transverse micro-striation on 5°-6° visible abdominal segments. Black with reddish black abdomen; antennae and legs brown dark. Head ovoidal, narrow anteriorly, with largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes very small but very prominent. Surface of head with few, spaced and not wide punctures, apart a large median strip. Pronotum a little longer and narrower than head, oblong and narrow, with very oblique anterior margins and almost obsolete anterior angles, and with sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 7 fine punctures and lateral series of 7-8 wider punctures. Elytra large, sub-rectangular, very longer and wider than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear sides and rounded humeral angles. Surface with very fine, dense punctures, arranged in numerous, dense series, with reclined yellow setae. Abdomen with fine and dense puncturation on the sides.

Sixt visible abdominal tergite of particular shape (Fig. 96); 6° visible abdominal sternite as in Fig. 97. Male genital segment with asymmetrical pleurae, the left with a median, acute potrusion, with modified, small tergite (Fig. 98); sternite of the same as in Fig. 99. Aedeagus (Fig. 100) 2,2 mm long, with asymmetrical, large pseudoparameres; inner sac with very numerous, big spines.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the Latin *spinosus- a- um* (with spines), in relation to the inner sac of aedeagus.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type localitiy, in Hubei.

Indomorphus yunnanus **BORDONI 2009**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Xizuang A. R. (Tibet), Bomi coun., Guxiang, 2680 m, Jian-Qing Zhu 22.VIII.2010, 1♂ ((SNUC).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from Yunnan and Tibet.

N o t e : I refer the cited specimen to *I. yunnanus* BORDONI 2009, described from Yunnan (Gaoligong Shan) (BORDONI 2009a), despite the flat eyes and some differences in size, colouration, puncturation, shape of head. The sexual character are very closed, but the inner sac have some different spines (Figs 101-104).

Atopolinus hanmi **nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Xizuang A. R. (Tibet), Hanmi, Motuo coun., 2200 m, L. Tang 19.VIII.2005 (SNUC).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 9 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4,8 mm. Apterous. Body without micro-sculpture, apart the abdomen with transverse micro-striature. Yellowish brown light (but immature). Head large, ovoidal, largely dilated posteriad and narrow anteriorly, with rounded sides from the eyes to the neck. Eyes very small but a little protruding. Surface of head with polygonal micro-reticulation and sparse, fine puncturation; 4 punctures between the eyes to form a quadrilater. Pronotum narrow, longer and narrower than head, with very evident oblique anterior margins, obsolete anterior angles, and sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 6 fine and spaced punctures and lateral series of 3 punctures. Elytra short, dilated posteriad, with obsolete humeral angles. Surface with fine, very spaced puncturation, arranged in 4 spaced series. Abdomen with fine and dense, transverse micro-striation and fine, very spaced puncturation.

Posterior margin of the 6° visible abdominal tergite with two lateral, long lobules (Fig. 105); posterior margin of the 6° visible abdominal sternite with a wide, median emargination. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 106-107. Aedeagus (Fig. 108) large, 2,4 mm long, sub-spherical, with asymmetrical pseudoparameres; inner sac with thin spinulae.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Tibet.

N o t e : Other species have the 6° visible abdominal tergite with lateral lobules at the posterior margin, as *A. puetzi* BORDONI 2009b and *A. uncinatus* BORDONI 2010 from Yunnan. From these taxa the new species differs by external and sexual characters.

The *Atopolinus* COIFFAIT 1982 described in these pages (apart *A. subruber* nov.sp.) are very similar to each other. Almost all are shiny, without micro-sculpture, reddish brown, more or less light, with very sparse puncturation on head, whereby the study of the aedeagus and other sexual characters is fundamental.

The species of *Atopolinus* known from China before this contribution, apart the taxa cited in these pages, are the following: *A. sichuanicus* BORDONI 2003 (Sichuan), *A. fellowesi* BORDONI 2003a (Guanxi), *A. dabaesis* BORDONI 2003b (Shaanxi-Sichuan), *A. montanellus* BORDONI 2004 (Sichuan), *A. brunneus* BORDONI 2009 (Sichuan), *A.*

gaoligong BORDONI 2007 (Yunnan), *A. watanabei* BORDONI 2009a (Yunnan), *A. rubescens* BORDONI 2009a (Yunnan), *A. brachypterus* BORDONI 2009b (Yunnan), *A. abnormis* BORDONI 2009b (Yunnan), *A. puetzi* BORDONI 2009b (Yunnan), *A. uncinatus* BORDONI 2010 (Yunnan), *A. repostus* BORDONI 2012 (Yunnan), *A. eminens* BORDONI 2012 (Yunnan).

***Atopolinus xizang* nov.sp.**

Material studied: Holotype ♂: Xizang A. R. (Tibet), Hanmi, Motuo coun., 2200 m, L. Tang 19.VIII.2005 (without head) (SNUC); paratype: same data, 1700-2000 m, 15.VIII.2005, 1♀ (cB).

Description: Length of body about 6,6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3,7 mm. Apterous. Body without micro-sculpture, apart the abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striature. Similar to *A. hanmi* nov.sp. but shorter, reddish brown light with anterior and posterior portions of the pronotum and humeral angles yellowish; elytra darker; antennae brown light and legs yellowish very light, diaphanous. Head similar to that of *A. hanmi*, with 4 punctures between the eyes to form a quadrilater, and some other sparse punctures posteriad. Eyes small and almost flat. Pronotum a little longer and narrower than head, with evident oblique anterior margins, very largely rounded anterior angles, and sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 6 wide, spaced punctures and lateral series of 4 punctures. Elytra shorter and wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, with scarcely rounded humeral angles. Surface with fine, spaced puncturation, arranged in three series, one near the suture, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with few, fine and sparse puncturation on the sides only.

Posterior margin of the 6° visible abdominal tergite elongated in a lobe. Male genital segment (Fig. 109) with fused pleurae in the proximal portion; sternite of the same as in Fig. 110. Aedeagus (Fig. 111), 1,2 mm long, ovoidal, narrow, with asymmetrical pseudoparameres; inner sac with two series of big scales and spines.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to Xizang, as a noun in apposition.

Geographical distribution: The species is known only from the type locality, in Tibet.

Note: This species was collected in the same locality of *A. hanmi* but differs immediately by the particular colouration, size, puncturation and aedeagus.

***Atopolinus tangi* nov.sp.**

Material studied: Holotype ♂: Xizang A. R. (Tibet), Pailong, Bomi coun., 2200 m, L. Tang 4.VIII.2005 (SNUC); paratype: same data, 4.VIII.2005, 1♀; Xizang A. R., Nielamu coun., Zhangmu town, 2200 m, Jian-Qing Zhu 17.VII.2010, 1♂ (without head and damaged) (cB).

Description: Length of body about 5,8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3,3 mm. Winged. Very similar to *A. xizang* nov.sp. from which is hardly distinguishable on the basis of external characters. Body smaller, yellowish colouration less evident, smaller head, less oblique anterior angles of pronotum, legs less diaphanous.

Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal tergite protruding, with two lateral, short lobules (Fig. 112); posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal sternite largely rounded (Fig. 113). Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 114-115. Aedeagus (Fig.

116) 1,48 mm long, with long, asymmertical pseudoparameres; inner sac with a long distal spine and some median spines and big scales.

E t y m o l o g y : Patronymic. Dedicated to Liang Tang, friend and colleague, which gave me in study the material object of this contribution.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type localities, in Tibet.

N o t e : I propose the figure of the aedeaagus of the holotype and paratype (Figs 116-117). They might seem belonging to two different species. In fact, the conformation and arrangement of the spines of the inner sac can vary from one specimen to another, being a mobile structure, stiffened in that position at the time of death. The identification must also take account of the other sexual characters: 6° visible abdominal tergite and sternite, male genital segment, size of the aedeagus, shape of the pseudoparameres.

For some characters of the aedeagus, this species is closely related to *A. subnigroaeneus* COIFFAIT 1982 from Nepal and W Bengala (BORDONI 2002).

Atopolinus subtropicalis BORDONI 2010

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Xizang A. R. (Tibet), Bomi coun., Guxiang, 2680 m, Jian-Qing Zhu 22.VIII.2010, 1♂ (SNUC); Yunnan, Lushui coun., Yaoojiaping, 2600 m, Wen-Xuan Bi 23.VI.2010, 1♂ (cB).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species was described from Yunnan: Gaoligong Shan. New record for Tibet.

Atopolinus microtergalis nov.sp.

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Baiihualing, Tengchong coun., 2000-2400 m, Huang Hao 25.V.2005 (SNUC).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4 mm. Apterous. Body without micro-sculpture, apart the abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striature. Reddish brown; antennae and legs brown. Head very narrow and elongated, a little narrow anteriorly, with slightly rounded posterior sides and very scarcely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with 4 punctures between the eyes to form a quadrilater; other, dense punctures on the sides only. Pronotum a little longer and narrower than head, long and narrow, with extremely oblique anterior margins, obsolete anterior angles, and sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 6-7 deep, spaced punctures and lateral series of 4-5 irregular punctures. Elytra sub-rectangular, narrow, shorter and a little wider than pronotum, with obsolete humeral angles, and sub-rectilinear sides. Surface rough, with superficial, dense puncturation, arranged in some series. Abdomen with fine, sparse puncturation, arranged in few regular series.

Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal tergite protruding in a median, rounded lobe. Male genital segment (Fig. 118) with fused plaurae and tergite very small; sternite of the same as in Fig. 119. Aedeagus (Fig. 120) 2 mm long, sub-spherical; inner sac composed by very numerous, small spines.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the Latin *micro-tergalis- e* (micro-tergite).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Yunnan.

N o t e : The specimen is in very poor conditions, broken into several parts and remounted; the aedeagus is devoid of pseudoparameres.

The species differs from the congeners by the inner sac of the aedeagus.

Atopolinus silvestris BORDONI 2012

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Yunnan, Manfei, Nabanhe conv., Li & Tang 9.I.2004, 1 ex. (SNUC).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species was described from Yunnan: Gaoligong Shan (BORDONI 2012b).This is the first subsequent record of the species since it was described.

Atopolinus heiwadi nov.sp.

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Gongshan coun., Heiwadi, 1800 m, L. Tang 26.VI.2010 (SNUC); paratypes: Yunnan, Gongshan coun., L. Tang 2.VII.2010, 1♂ (cB); Yunnan, Baihualing, Tengchong coun., 2100 m, Huang Hao 23.V.2005, 2♂♂, 2♀♀ (SNUC); same data 4.VI.2005, 1♀ (SNUC); same data, 2000-2400 m, 25.V.2005, 2♂♂ (cB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 6,7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4 mm. Winged. Body without micro-sculpture, apart the abdomen with fine and very dense, transverse micro-striature. Reddish brown; antennae and legs brown light. Very similar to *A. hanmi*. Head longer and narrower, with similar puncturation. Pronotum longer and a little narrower than head, with scarcely oblique anterior margins and largely rounded anterior angles. Surface with dorsal series of 7 punctures and lateral series of 4-5 punctures. Elytra sub-rectangular, slightly dilated posteriad, shorter and posteriorly wider than pronotum, with rounded humeral angles. Surface with deep, almost dense puncturation, arranged in some series. Abdomen with fine and sparse punturation.

Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal tegite as in Fig. 121; posterior margin of 6° abdominal sternite with a wide median emargination. Male genital segment with pleurae normally separated, with very small tergite (Fig. 122); sternite of the same as in Fig. 123. Aedeagus (Fig. 124) 1,22 mm long, ovoidal narrow, with asymmetrical, very large pseudoparameres; inner sac with minute scales.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Yunnan.

N o t e : The species differs from the congeners by the aedeagus.

Atopolinus schuelkei BORDONI 2010

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Yunnan, Datang, Tengchong coun., 1800 m, Huang Hao 7.V.2005, 1 ex. (SNUC), 1 ex. (cB).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species was described from Yunnan: Gaoligong Shan. This is the first subsequent record of the species since it was described.

Atopolinus ovaliceps (SCHEERPELTZ 1965)

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Yunnan, Nabanhe N. R., Huilaoxinzhai & Leoyinshuichi, 1250 m, Jia-Yao Hu & Zi-Wei Yin 4.V.2009, 1♂ (SNUC); paratypes: Yunnan, Binchaur coun., Jisu Shan, 2400 m, L. Tang 18.VII,2010, 1♂ (cB); Yunnan, Bengganglahu, Nabanhe coun., Li & Tang 15.I.2004, 1♂ (SNUC); Hainan, Changjiang coun., Bawangling N. R., 1000 m, Feng Ting 11.IV.2010, 2♂♂ (SNUC), 1♂ (cB).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known from numerous areas of the Oriental Region, and China: Yunnan, Guizhou, Huanxi (BORDONI 2002).

I refer, with some doubt, the specimens from Hainan to this species. New record for Hainan.

N o t e : I propose the figures of the 6° visible abdominal tergite and sternite (Figs 125-126), male genital segment (Fig. 127) and sternite of the same (Fig. 128) for easy identification. The aedeagus is represented in BORDONI (2002).

Atopolinus sinuatus nov.sp.

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Yunnan, 55 km Xishuangbanna, Li Zhen Li 8.VII.2003 (SNUC); paratypes: same data, 1♂ (SNUC); Yunnan, Menla conv., Xishuangbanna, Li Zhen Li 9.VII.2003, 1♂ (cB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4 mm. Winged. Body without micro-sculpture. Head black; pronotum, elytra and abdomen reddish brown dark; antennae and legs brown; yellowish tarsi. Head sub-rectangular, with almost rectilinear sides and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized and very protruding. Surface of head with 4 fine punctures between the eyes; puncturation fine and very sparse, almost only on the sides. Pronotum a little longer and narrower than head, with oblique anterior margins, very largely rounded anterior angles, and sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 9-10 deep punctures and lateral series of 7-8 punctures. Elytra large, as long as pronotum, wider than it, with marked humeral angles. Surface with fine puncturation, arranged in some spaced series. Abdomen with fine, dense puncturation, especially on the sides.

Sixth visible abdominal tergite and sternite as in Figs 129-130. Male genital segment of particular shape, with characteristic sinuate tergite (Fig. 131); sternite of the same as in Fig. 132. Aedeagus (Fig. 133) 1,22 mm long, with asymmetrical, thick pseudoparameres; inner sac ribbon-like, folded on itself, covered by fine scales; one distal series of fine spinulae.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the Latin *sinuatus- a- um* (sinuate), in relation to the shape of the tergite of the male genital segment.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type localities, in Yunnan.

N o t e : The aedeagus of this species is closed to that of *A. inusualis* BORDONI 2010, described from Yunnan (Dali Bai), but differs by the following characters: smaller size (about 2 mm long in *A. inusualis*), without spines in the median portion, different pseudoparameres; the two species differs therefore in size, colouration, and puncturation.

I known only an other species with the similar tergite of the male genital segment: *A. sulcatus* BORDONI 2003e, from North Laos, very different in all other characters.

Atopolinus schwendingeri BORDONI 2002

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Yunnan, Datang, Tengchang coun., 1800 m, Huang Hao 12.V.2005, 1♂ (SNUC).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species was described from N Thailand and Yunnan (Ruili, Maguan, Disolin N. P.).

Atopolinus subruber nov.sp.

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Zhejiang, Baishanzu conv., 1250-1650 m, Hu, Tang & Zhu 21.VIII.2004 (SNUC); paratypes: same data, 3♀♀ (SNUC), 1♂ (cB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4 mm. Winged. Body without micro-sculpture. Reddish brown, characterized by head with fine, deep, dense puncturation on all the surface; pronotum with deep, dense punturation, apart a narrow median strip; elytra with fine, deep punturation, arranged in numerous series. Head dilated posteriad; eyes small and a little protruding. Head, pronotum and elytra with almost the same lenght. Elytra with rounded humeral angles.

Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal tergite with a small median lobe; posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal sternite scarcely rounded. Male genital segment as in Fig. 134; sternite of the same as in Fig. 135. Aedeagus (Fig. 136) 1,66 mm long, sub-spherical, with asymmetric, short pseudoparameres; inner sac with some series of thin spines.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the Latin *subruber- a- um* (reddish).

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Yunnan.

N o t e : This specie differs from the congeners by the particular puncturation of the forebody and aedeagus.

Atopolinus longwang nov.sp.

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Zhejiang, Longwang Shan N. R., Qianmutian, 1300 m, Yuan, Liu, Feng & Jin 24.V.2009 (SNUC); paratypes: same data, 1♂, 2♀♀ (one without head) (SNUC), 1♂, 1♀ (cB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5 mm. Winged. Body without micro-sculpture, apart the abdomen with transverse micro-striature. Body massive, entirely reddish brown. Head large, dilated posteriad, with slightly rounded sides, largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and a little protruding. Surface of head with 4 punctures between the eyes to form a quadrilater; puncturation not fine, deep, very sparse. Pronotum a little longer and narrower than head, with oblique anterior margins, largely rounded anterior angles, and a little rounded sides. Surface with dorsal series of 7-8 irregular puntures and lateral series of 5-6 smaller punctures. Elytra longer and wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, with slightly rounded humeral angles. Surface with fine, spaced puncturation, arranged in 5-6 series. Abdomen with fine and sparse puncturation.

Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal tergite and sternite slightly rounded. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 137-138. Aedeagus (Fig. 139) 2 mm long, sub-spherical, with short, complex pseudoparameres; inner sac swollen, folded more or

less on itself, covered by fine scales, in some part more dense, and with a distal series of spines.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Yunnan.

N o t e : The species differs from the congeners by the aedeagus.

***Atopolinus leigong* nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Guizhou, Lianhuaping, Leigong Mt., 1450-1500 m, Zhu-li-long 15.IX.2005 (SNUC).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 8,5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5 mm. Winged. Body without micro-sculpture. Head black; pronotum reddish brown; elytra reddish brown lighter, with almost red humeral angles; antennae and legs brown. Head large, dilated posteriad, with slightly rounded sides and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized and almost flat. Surface of head with 4 punctures between the eyes to form a quadrilater; puncturation well visible and very sparse. Pronotum evidently longer and narrower than head, with oblique anterior margins, largely rounded anterior angles, and slightly rounded sides. Surface with dorsal series of 14-15 fine punctures and lateral series of 8-9 punctures. Elytra sub-quadrangular, with slightly rounded humeral angles. Surface with fine puncturation, arranged in few, spaced series. Abdomen with fine and almost dense puncturation on the sides only.

Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal tergite extended in a long lobe; male genital segment with asymmetrical pleurae (Fig. 140); sternite of the same as in Fig. 141. Aedeagus (Fig. 142) 2 mm long, sub-spherical, with short, asymmetrical pseudoparameres; inner sac with some arcked spines, gradually shorter, surmounted by a long, big spine.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Yunnan.

N o t e : The species differs from the congeners by the aedeagus.

***Atopolinus guiheshang* nov.sp.**

M a t e r i a l s t u d i e d : Holotype ♂: Fujian, Shangang coun., Guihesang villag, 1820 m, Qi N. & Yino Z-W 10.VIII.2008 (SNUC).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length of body about 8,5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5 mm. Winged. Body without micro-sculpture, apart the very large scutellum with transverse micro-striation. Reddish brown, with lighter elytra and abdomen. Head oblong, with rounded sides from the eyes to the neck. Eyes medium-sized and protruding. Surface of head with 4 punctures between the eyes to form a quadrilater; puncturation fine and spaced on the sides. Pronotum a little longer and narrower than head, with slightly oblique anterior margin, and a little sinuate sides.

Surface with dorsal series of 11-12 irregular punctures and lateral series of 7-8 irregular punctures; other few punctures between these series. Elytra sub-rectangular, visibly longer and wider than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear sides, and prortuding, marked humeral angles. Surface with fine but deep, dense puncturation, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with fine puncturation, arranged in some regular series.

Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal tergite and sternite slightly rounded. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 143-144. Aedeagus (Fig. 145) 2 mm long, with thin, asymmetrical pseudoparameres; inner sac with a proximal large portion, covered by scales, and with two medio-distal series of thin spines.

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n : The species is known only from the type locality, in Fujian.

N o t e : The species differs from the congeners by the aedeagus.

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Zusammenfassung

Folgende Arbeit basiert auf eine große Sammlung von Xantholinini (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) aus China, aufbewahrt an der Shanghai Normal Universität. Eine neue Gattung wurde beschrieben: *Sinichella* gen.nov., zudem eine Reihe folgender neuer Arten: *Pachycorynus helvus* nov.sp. (Jiangxi), *Nudobius yele* nov.sp. (Sichuan), *Thyreocephalus macrophallus* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *T. depressus* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *T. pseudolorquini* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *Achmonia yunnana* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *A. manfei* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *A. hainanensis* nov.sp. (Hainan), *A. submontana* nov.sp. (Jiangxi), *Oculolabrus qiqi* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *Metolinus manfei* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *M. nabanhe* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *M. guomen* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *M. notabilis* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *M. lebu* nov.sp. (Tibet), *Talliella sinica* nov.sp. (Zhejiang), *Indolinus leigong* nov.sp. (Guizhou), *Gyrohypnus qinghai* nov.sp. (Qinghai), *Hypnogyra henanica* nov.sp. (Henan), *H. sinica* nov.sp. (Jiangsu), *Medhiama tibetana* nov.sp. (Tibet), *Sinichella chengkou* nov.sp. (Kengkou), *Indomorphus spinosus* nov.sp. (Hubei), *Atopolinus hanmi* nov.sp. (Tibet), *A. xizang* nov.sp. (Tibet), *A. tangi* nov.sp. (Tibet), *A. microtergalis* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *A. heiwadi* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *A. sinuatus* nov.sp. (Yunnan), *A. subruber* nov.sp. (Zhejiang), *A. longwan* nov.sp. (Zhejiang), *A. leigong* nov.sp. (Guizhou), *A. guiheshang* nov.sp. (Fujian). Folgende Arten sind Neunachweise für China: *Pachycorynus dimidiatus* (MOTSCHULSKY), *Thyreocephalus jocheni* BORDONI, *T. annulatus* (FAUVEL), *Megalinus suffusus* (SHARP), oder für einzelne Provinzen: *Thyreocephalus hongkongensis* (REDTENBACHER) (Shanghai), *Leptacinus harbinensis* BORDONI (Inner Mongolia), *Megalinus anhuensis* BORDONI (Guizhou, Zhejiang), *M. flavoelytratus* BORDONI (Fujian), *Emathidis humerosa* (BERNHAUER) (Jiangxi), *Indomorphus yunnanus* BORDONI (Tibet), *Atopolinus subtropicalis* BORDONI (Tibet), *A. ovaliceps* (SCHEERPELTZ) (Hainan). *Talliella* BORDONI ist eine neue Gattung für China.

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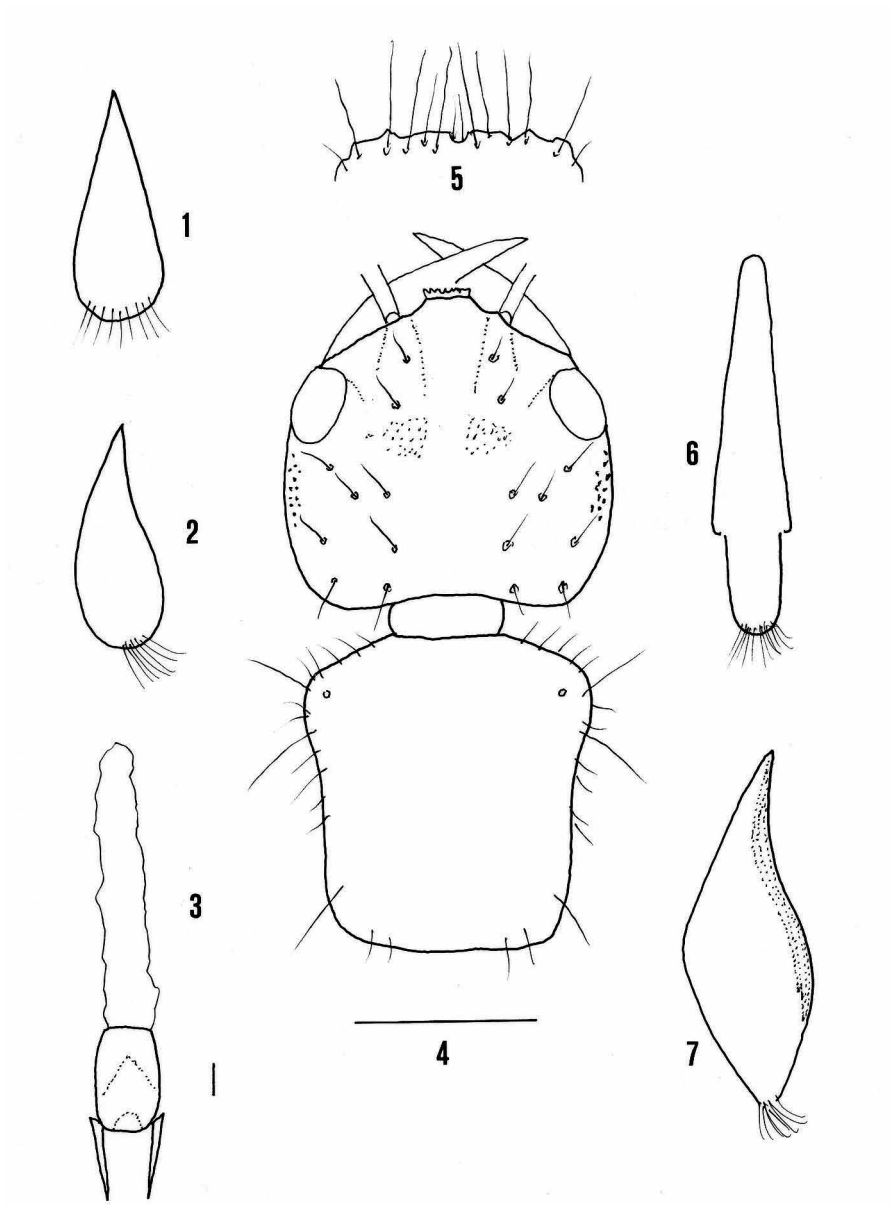
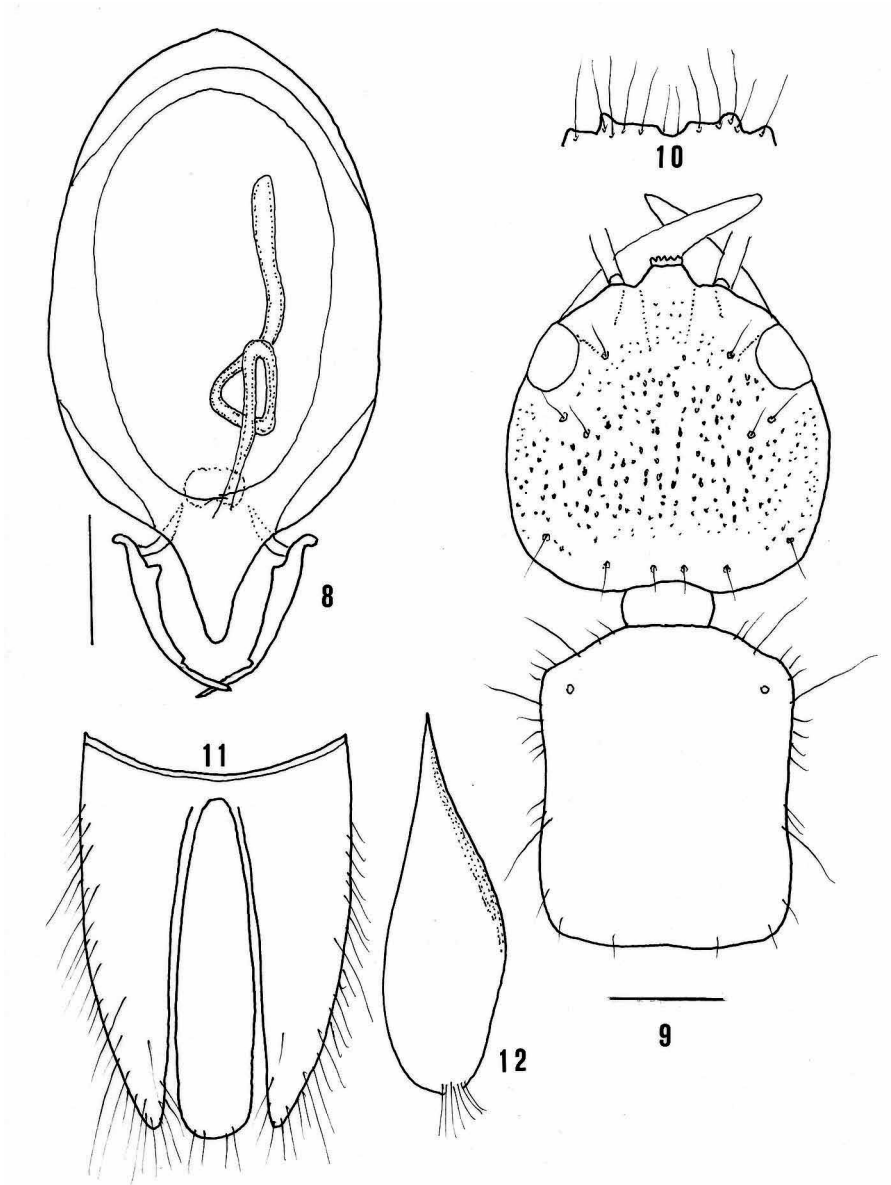
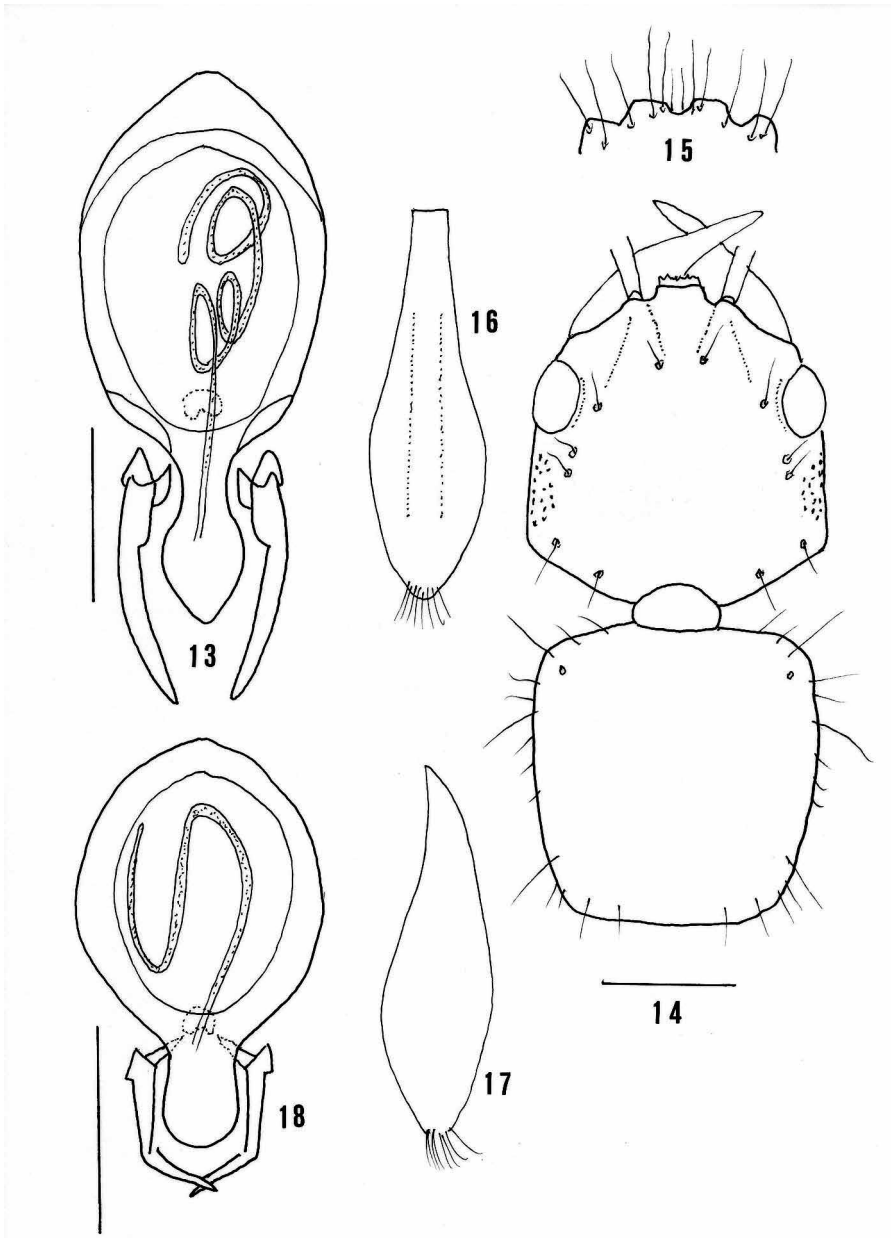
Author's address: Dr. Arnaldo BORDONI
Museo di Storia Naturale dell'Università di Firenze
sezione di Zoologia "La Specola", via Romana 17
50125 Firenze, Italy
E-mail: arnaldo.bordoni@libero.it



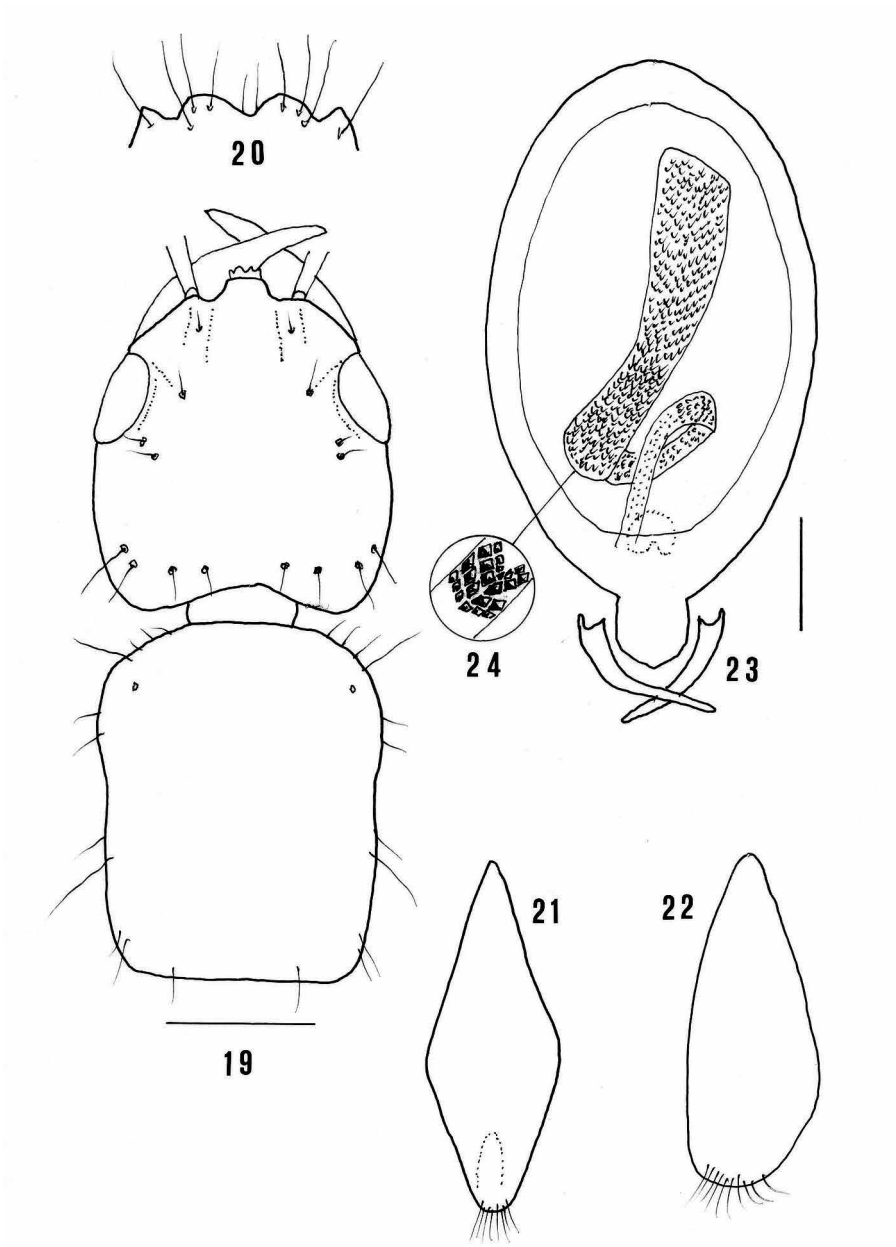
Figs 1-7: tergite, sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Pachycorynus helvus* nov.sp. (**1-3**) (bar scale: 0,1 mm); head and pronoum (bar scale: 1 mm), labrum, tergite, sternite of the male genital segment of *Thyreocephalus macrophallus* nov.sp. (**4-7**).



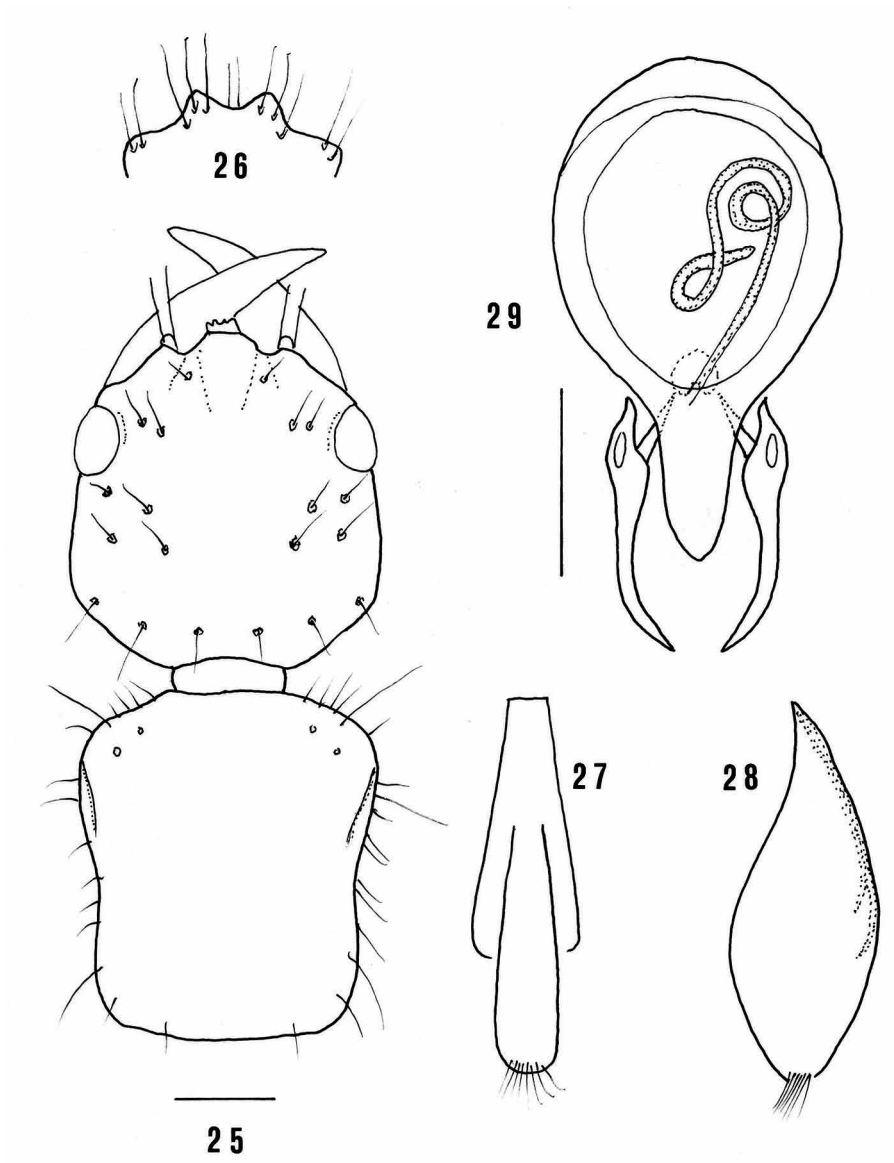
Figs 8-12: aedeagus of *Thyreocephalus macrophallus* nov.sp. (**8**) (bar scale: 0,5 mm); head and pronoum (bar scale: 1 mm), labrum, male genital segment, sternite of the same of *Thyreocephalus depressus* nov.sp. (**9-12**).



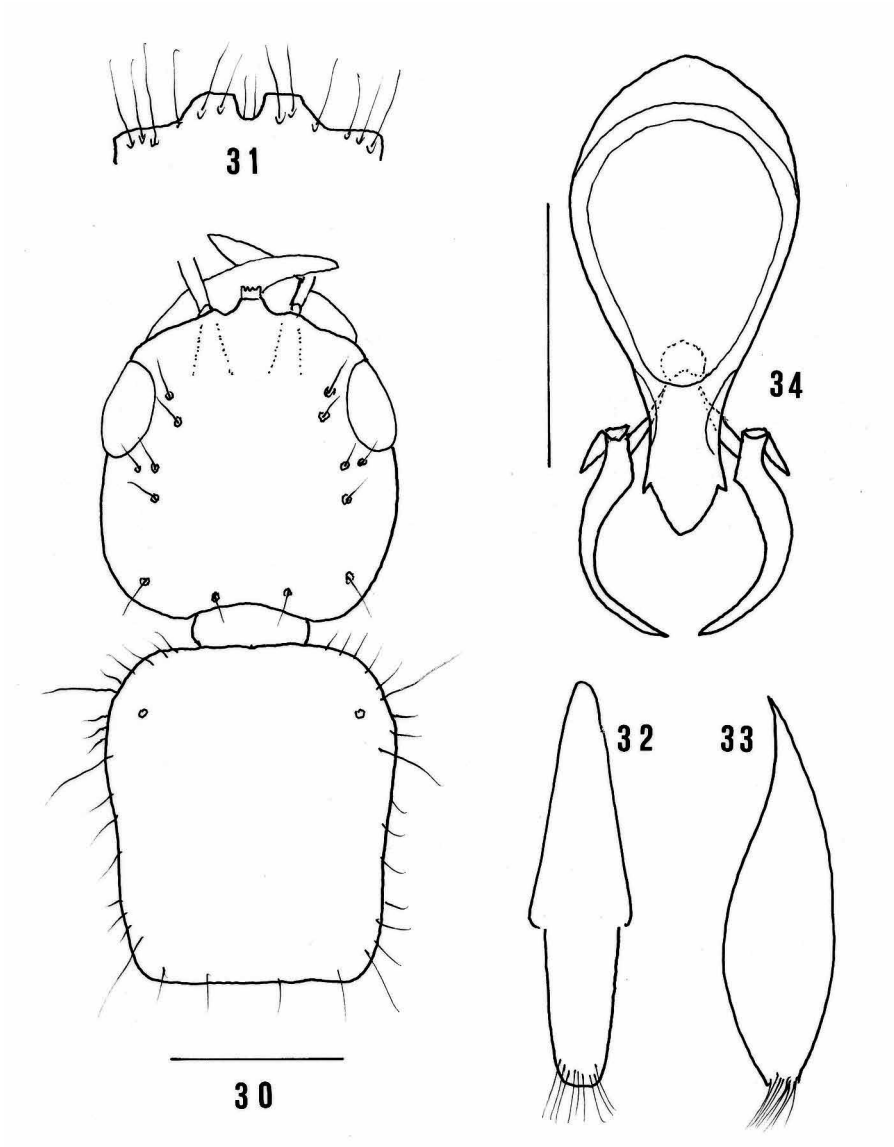
Figs 13-18: aedeagus of *Thyreocephalus depressus* nov.sp (**13**) (bar scale: 0,5 mm); head and pronoum (bar scale: 1 mm), labrum, tergite, sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,5 mm) of *Thyreocephalus pseudolorquini* nov.sp. (**14-18**).



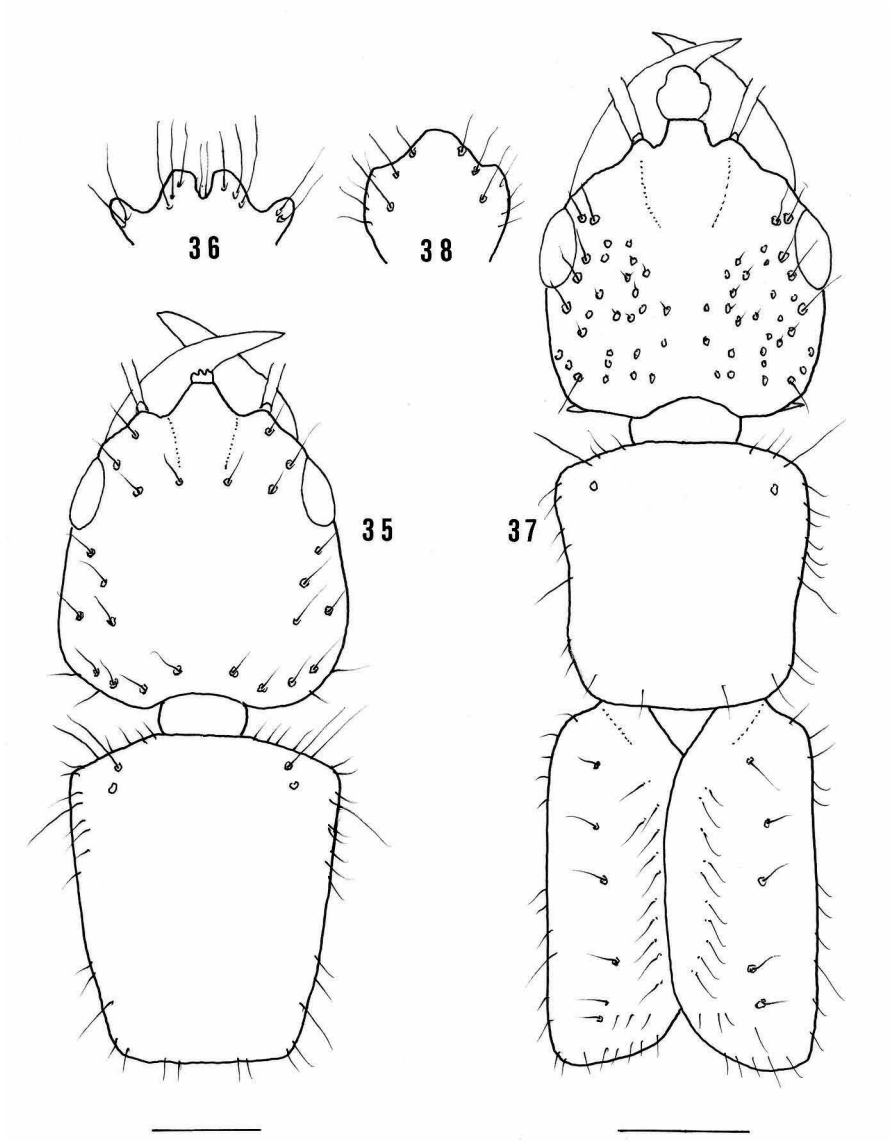
Figs 19-24: head and pronoum (bar scale: 1 mm), labrum, tergite, sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,5 mm) with particular of the scales of *Achmonia yunnana* nov.sp.



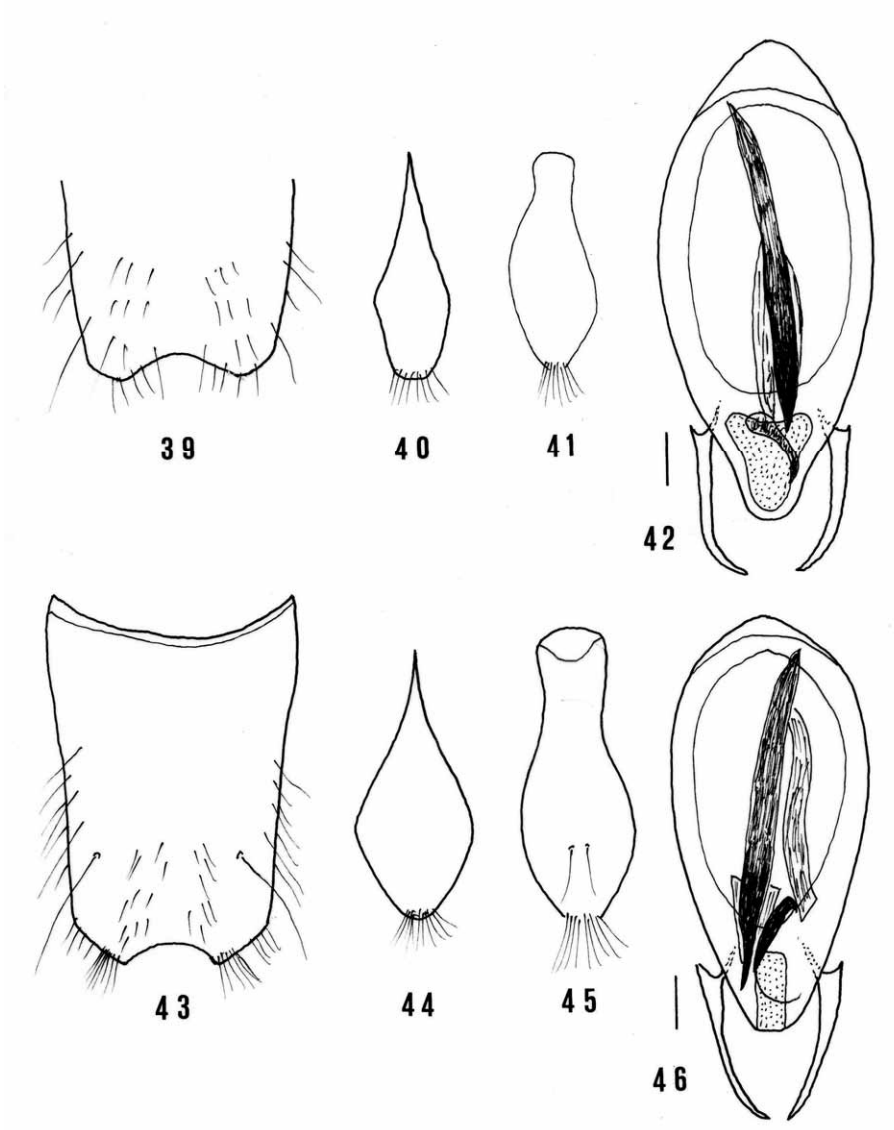
Figs 25-29: head and pronoum (bar scale: 0,5 mm), labrum, tergite, sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,5 mm) of *Achmonia manfei* nov.sp.



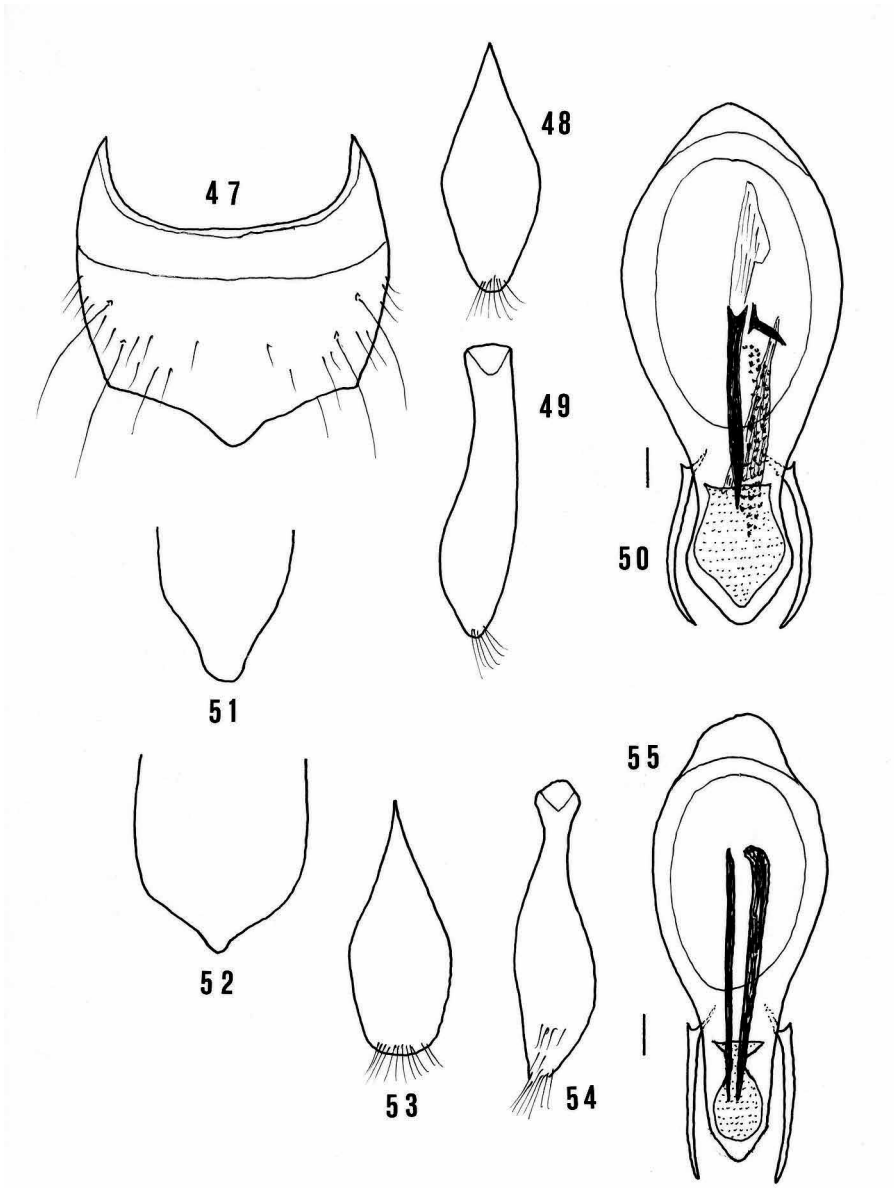
Figs 30-34: head and pronoum (bar scale: 1 mm), labrum, tergite, sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,5 mm) of *Achmonia hainanensis* nov.sp.



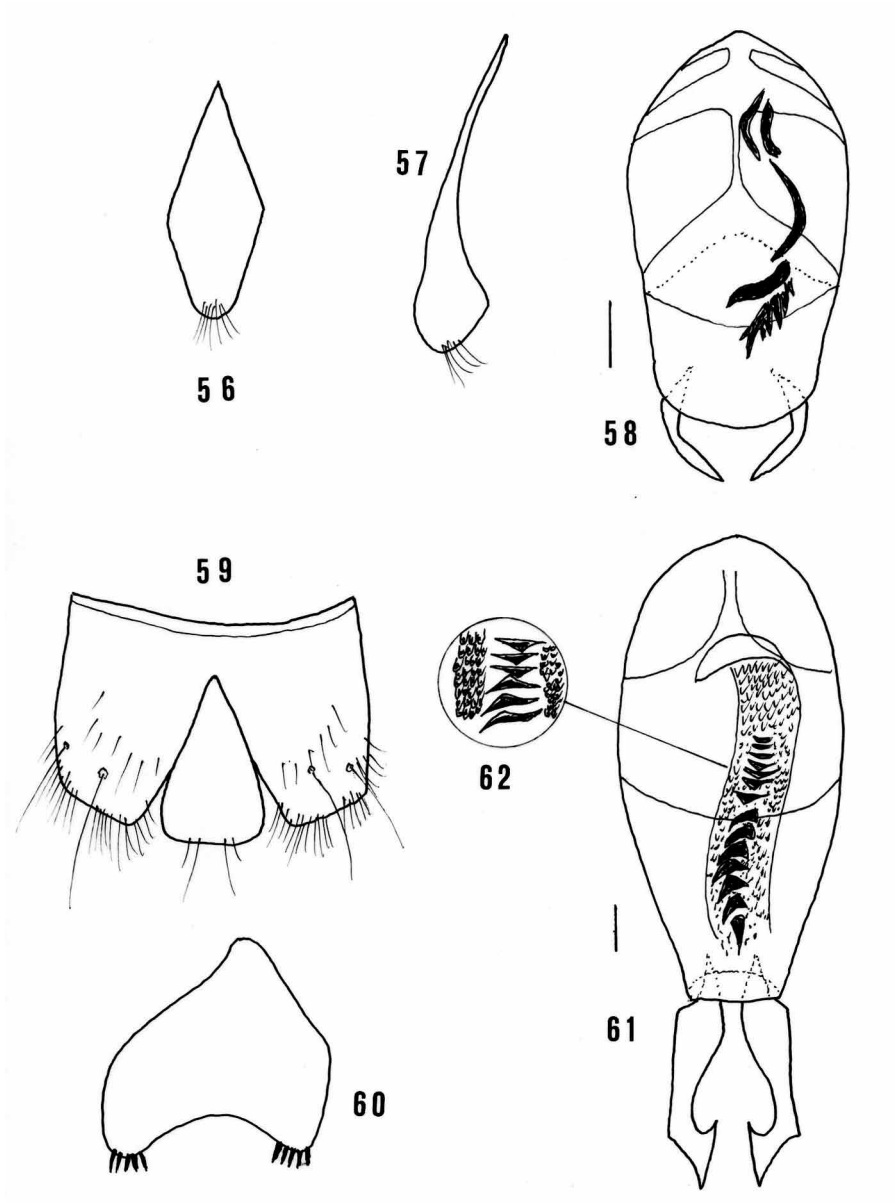
Figs 35-38: forebody (bar scale: 1 mm), labrum of *Achmonia submontana* nov.sp. (**35-36**); head and pronotum (bar scale: 1 mm), labrum of *Achmonia submontana* nov.sp. (35-36); forebody (bar scale: 1mm), labrum of *Oculolabrus qiqi* nov.sp. (**37-38**).



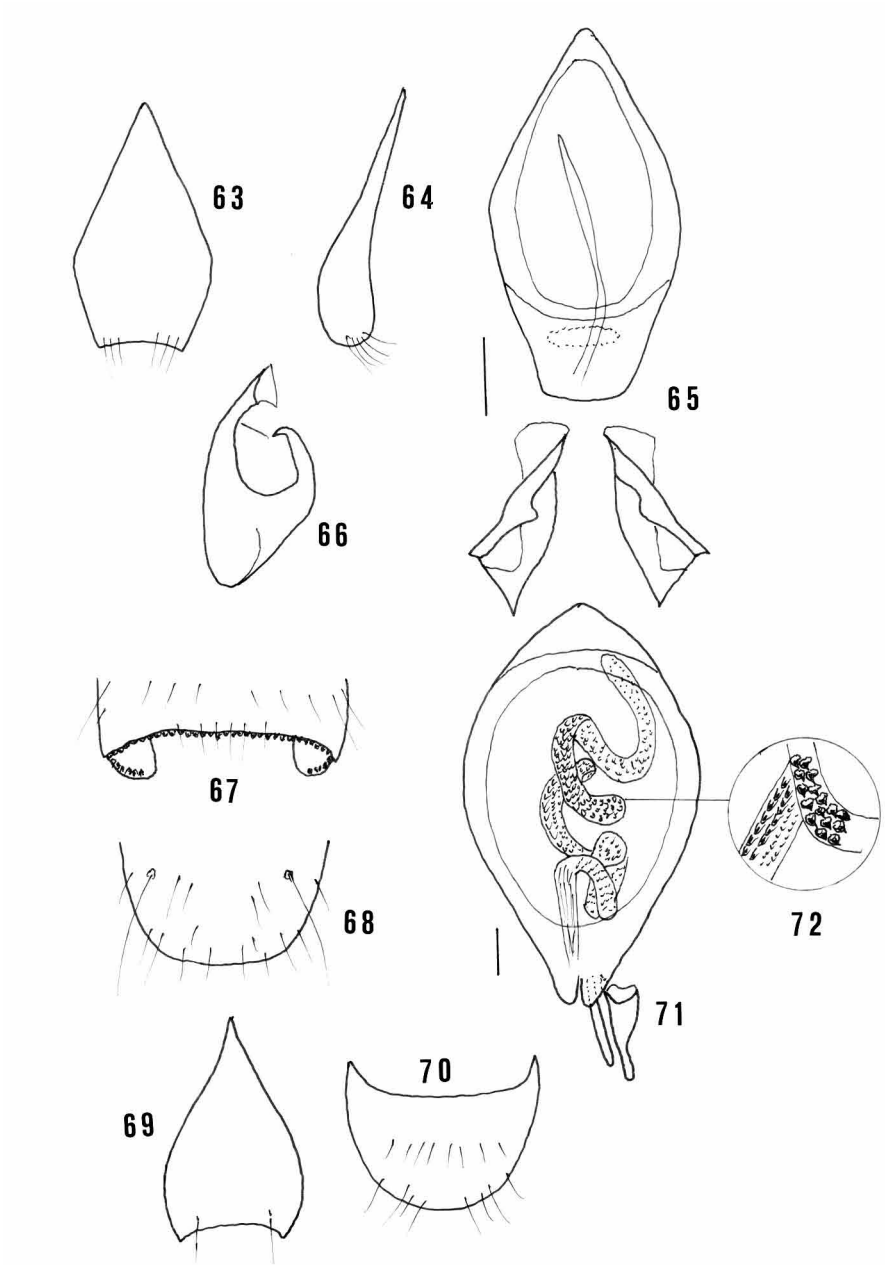
Figs 39-46: sixth visible abdominal sternite, tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm) of *Metolinus manfei* nov.sp. (**39-42**); sixth visible abdominal sternite, tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm) of *Metolinus nabanhe* nov.sp. (**43-46**).



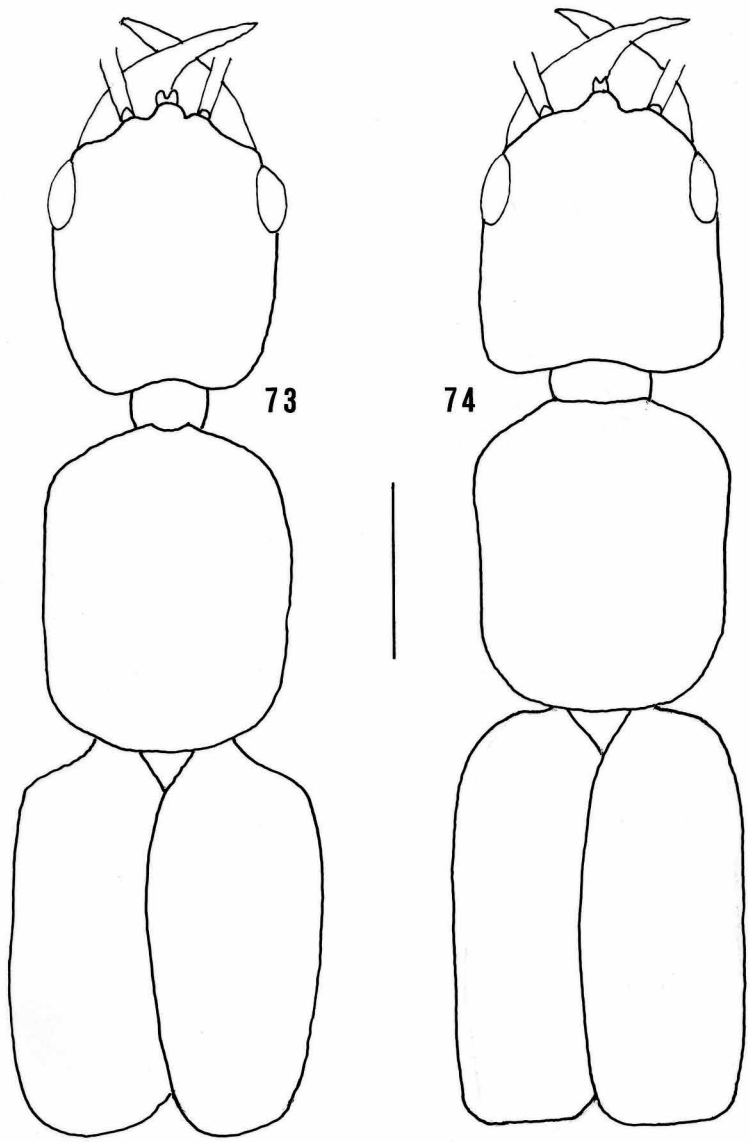
Figs 47-55: sixth visible abdominal sternite, tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm) of *Metolinus guomen* nov.sp. (**47-50**); sixth visible abdominal tergite and sternite, tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm) of *Metolinus lebu* nov.sp. (**51-55**).



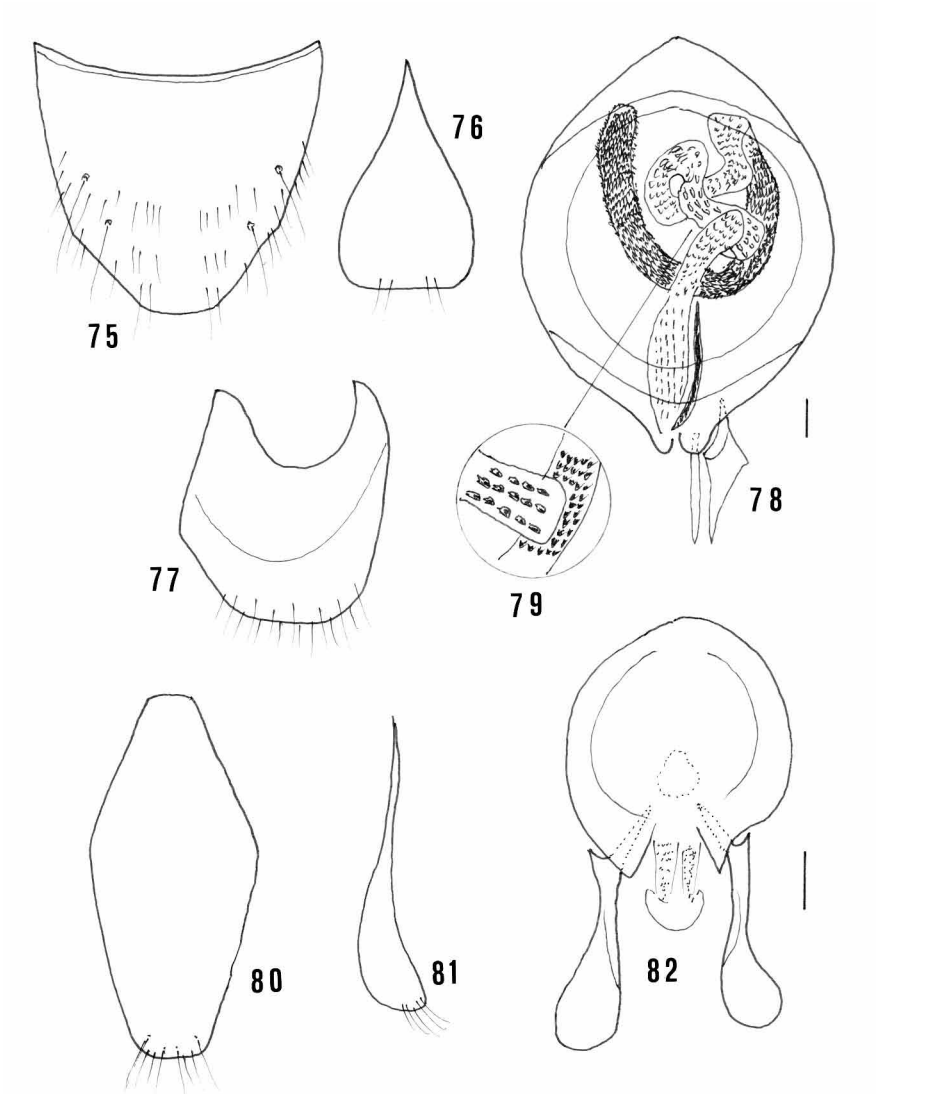
Figs 56-62: tergite, sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm) of *Talliella sinica* nov.sp. (**56-58**); male genital segment, sternite of the same, aedeagus (bar scal: 0,1 mm) and particular of the scales of *Indolinus leigong* nov.sp. (**59-62**).



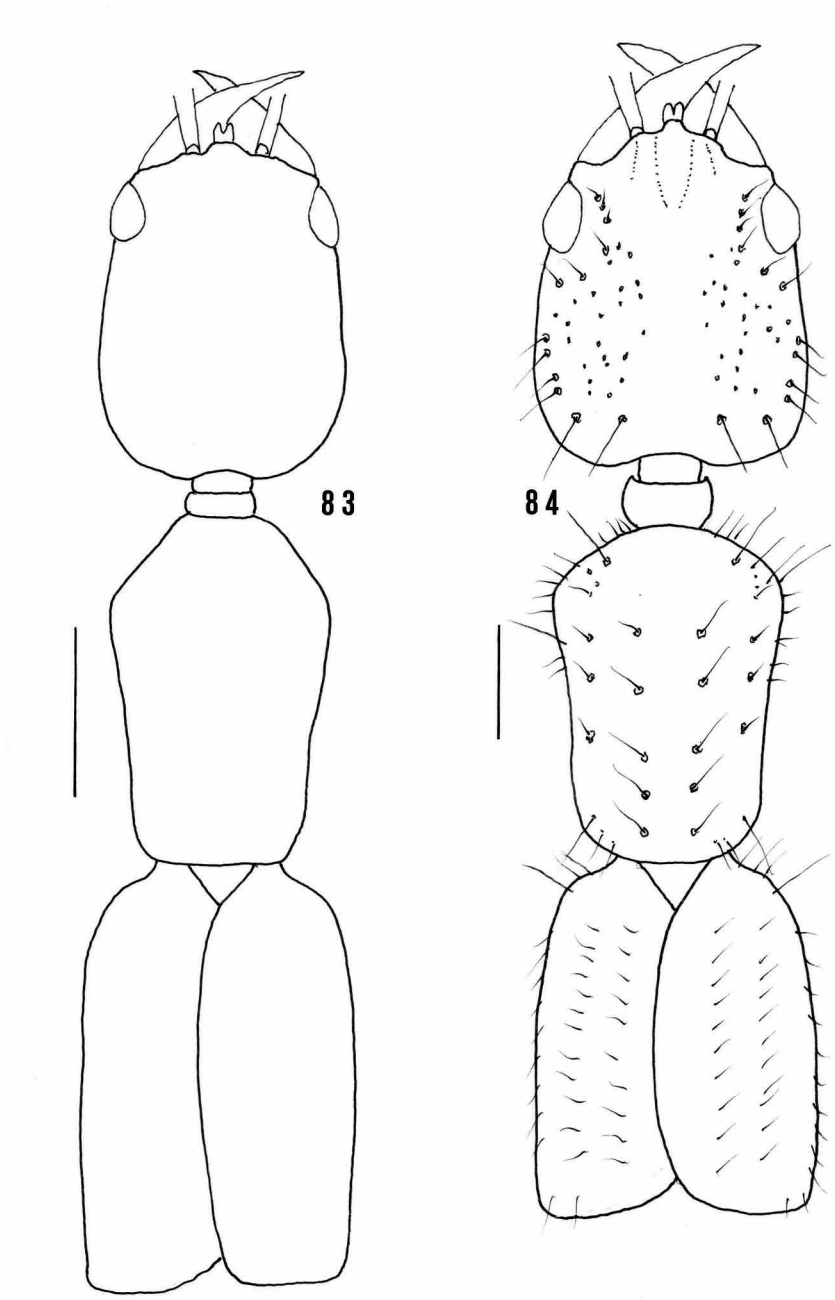
Figs 63-72: tergite, sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm), paramere in lateral view of *Gyrohypnus qinghai* nov.sp. (**63-66**); sixth visible abdominal tergite and sternite, tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm), with particular of the scales of *Hypnogyra henanica* nov.sp. (**67-72**).



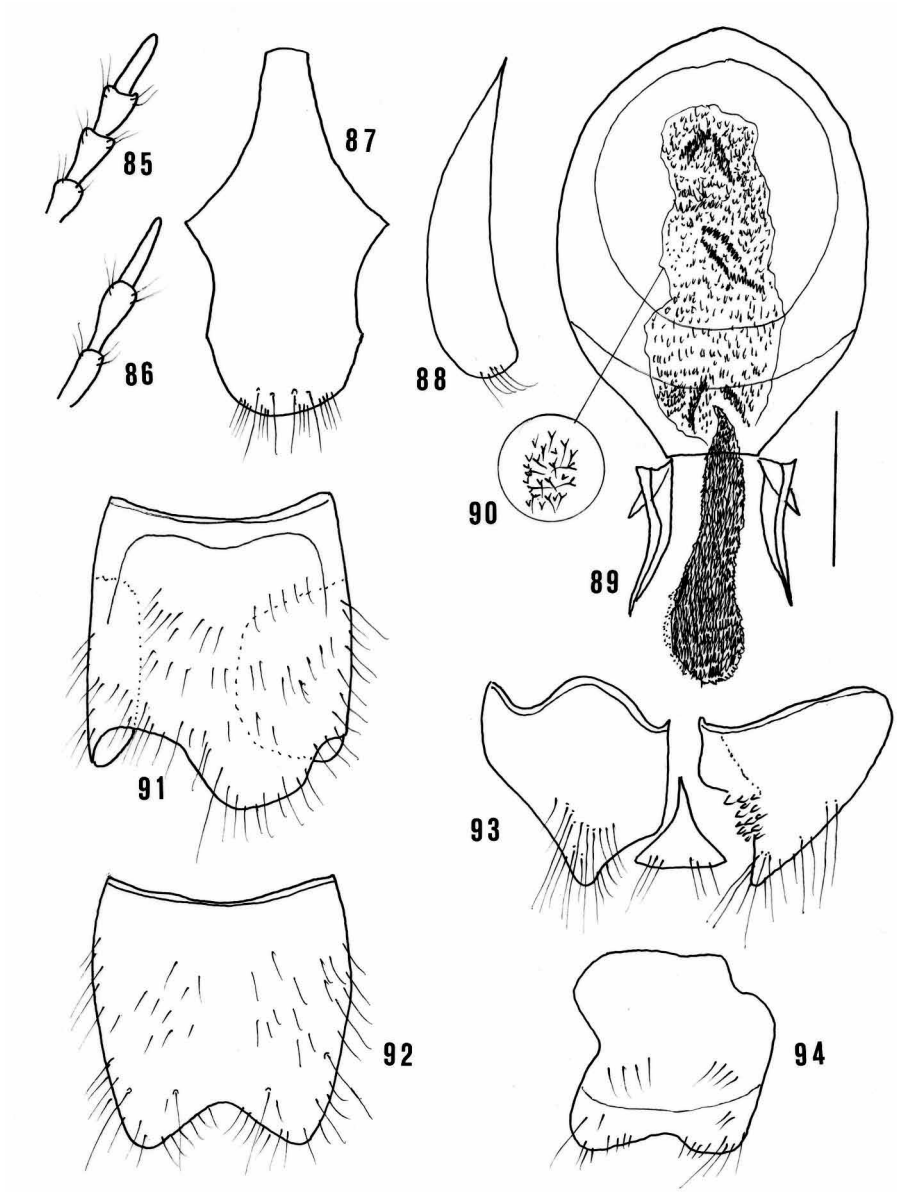
Figs 73-74: forebody of *Hypnogyra henanica* nov.sp. (**73**) and *Hypnogyra sinica* nov.sp (**74**) (bar scale: 0,5 mm).



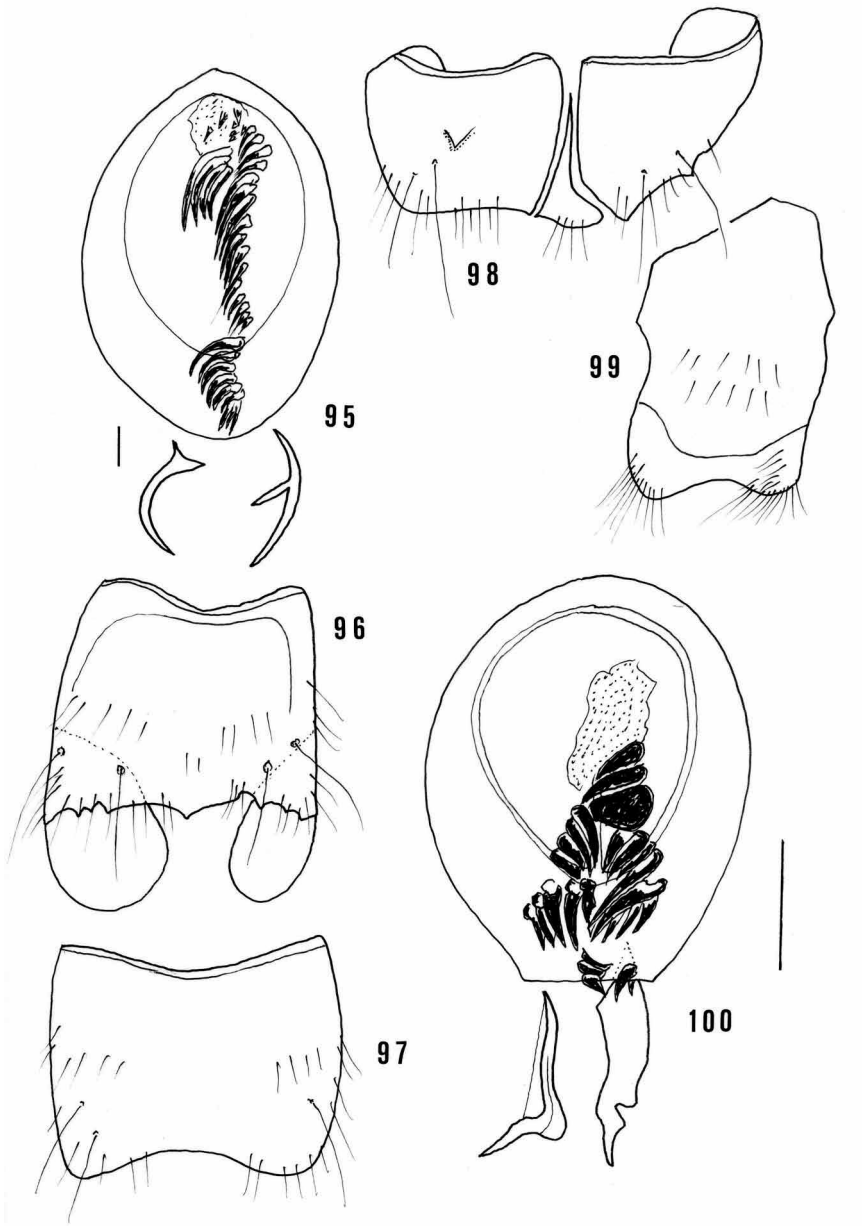
Figs 75-82: sixth visible abdominal sternite, tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm), with particular of the scales of *Hypnogyra sinica* nov.sp. (**75-79**); tergite, sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm) of *Medhiama tibetana* nov.sp. (**80-82**).



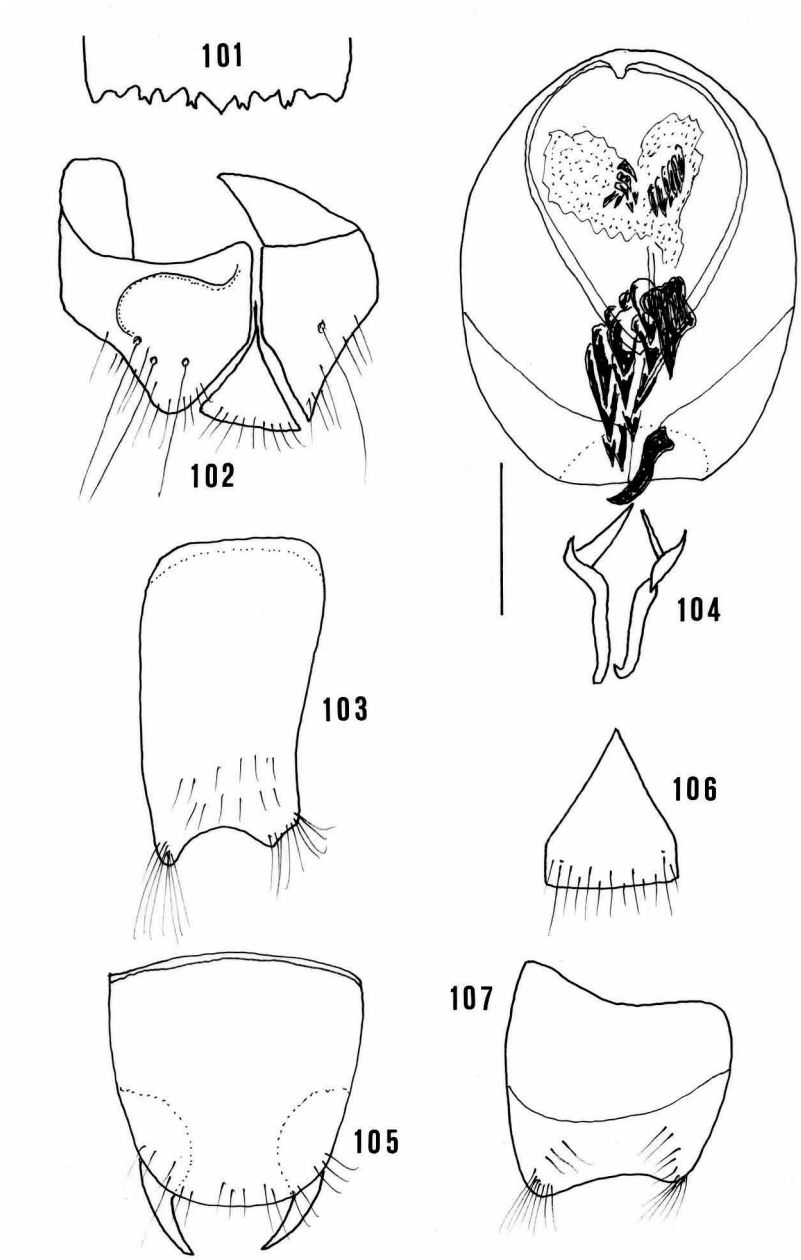
Figs 83-84: forebody of *Medhiama tibetana* nov.sp (**83**) and *Sinichella* nov.gen *chengkou* nov.sp. (**84**) (bar scale: 0,5 mm).



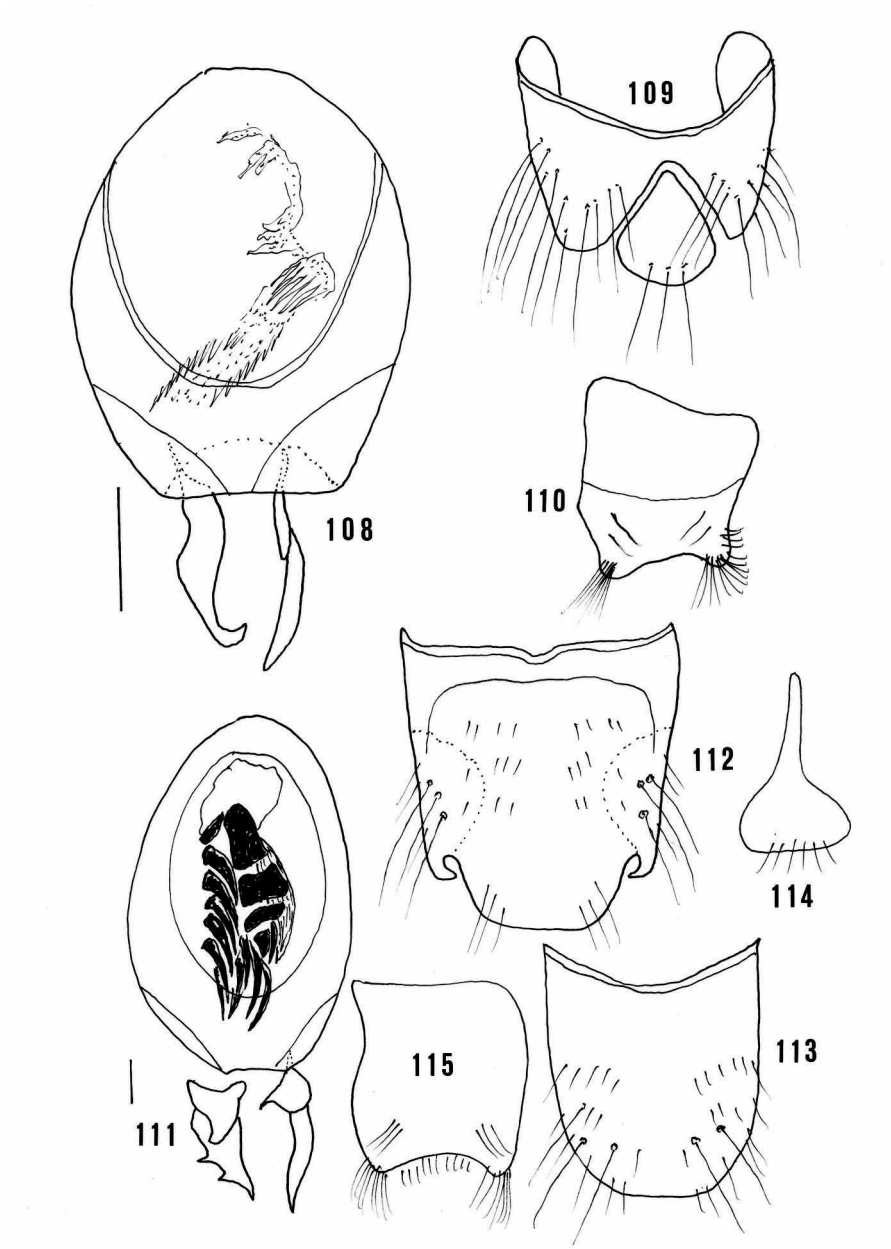
Figs 85-94: maxillary palpus, labial palpus, tergite, sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,5 mm) with particular of the scales of *Sinichella* nov.gen. *chengkou* nov.sp. (**85-90**); sixth visible abdominal tergite and sternite, male genital segment, sternite of the same of *Emathidis humerosa* (BERNHAUER) (**91-94**).



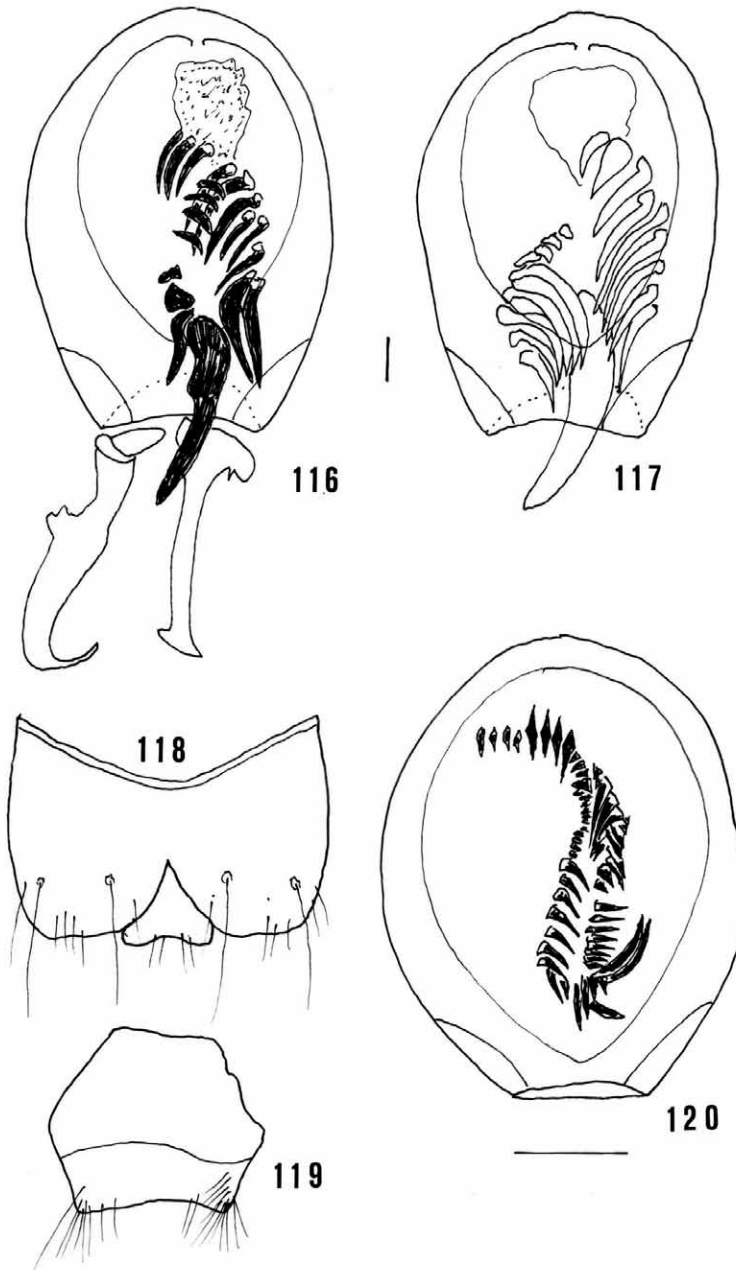
Figs 95-100: aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm) of *Emathidis humerosa* (BERNHAUER) (**95**); sixth visible abdominal tergite and sternite, tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,5 mm) of *Indomorphus spinosus* nov.sp. (**96-100**).



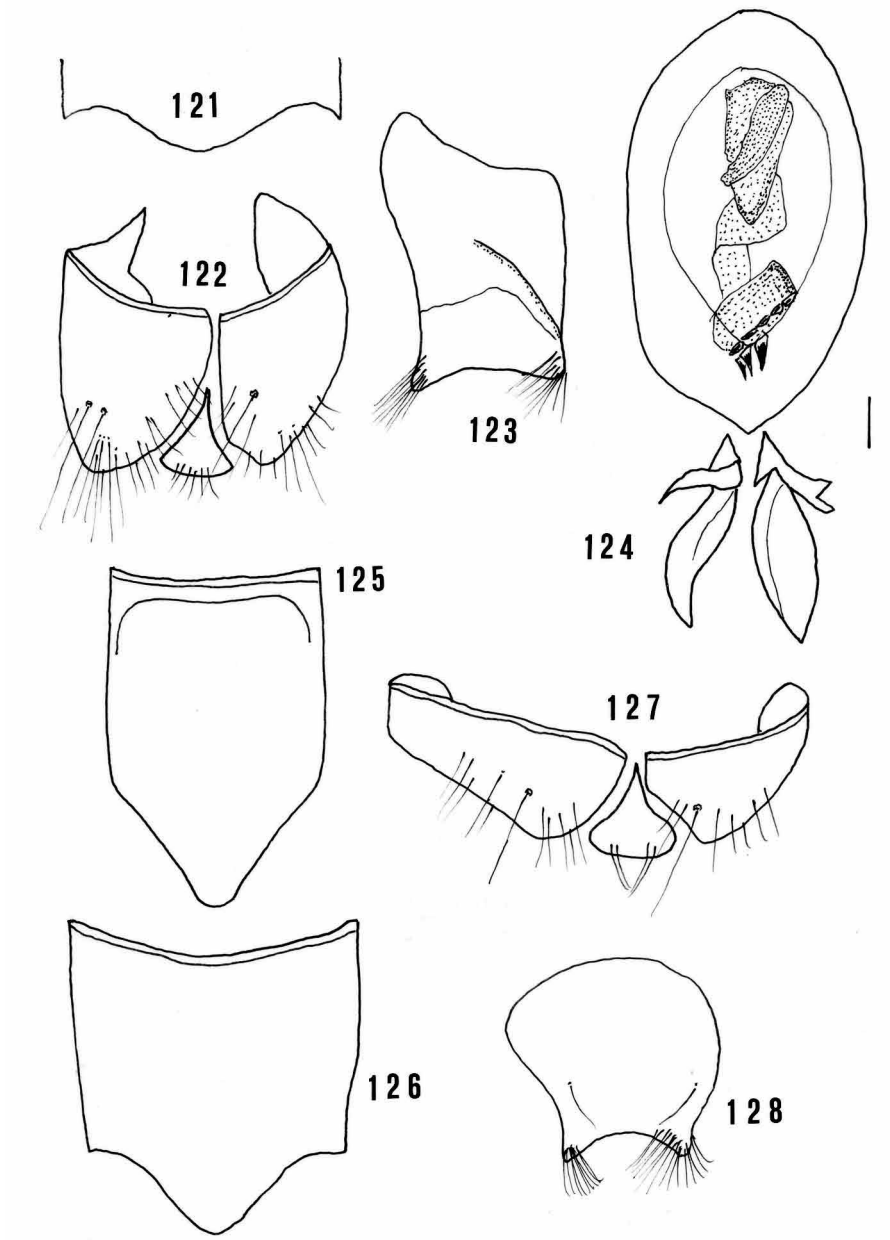
Figs 101-107: posterior margin of the sixth visible abdominal tergite, male genital segment, sternite of the same, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,5 mm) of *Indomorphus yunnanus* BORDONI (**101-104**); sixth visible abdominal tergite, tergite and sternite of the male genital segment of *Atopolinus hanmi* nov.sp. (**105-107**).



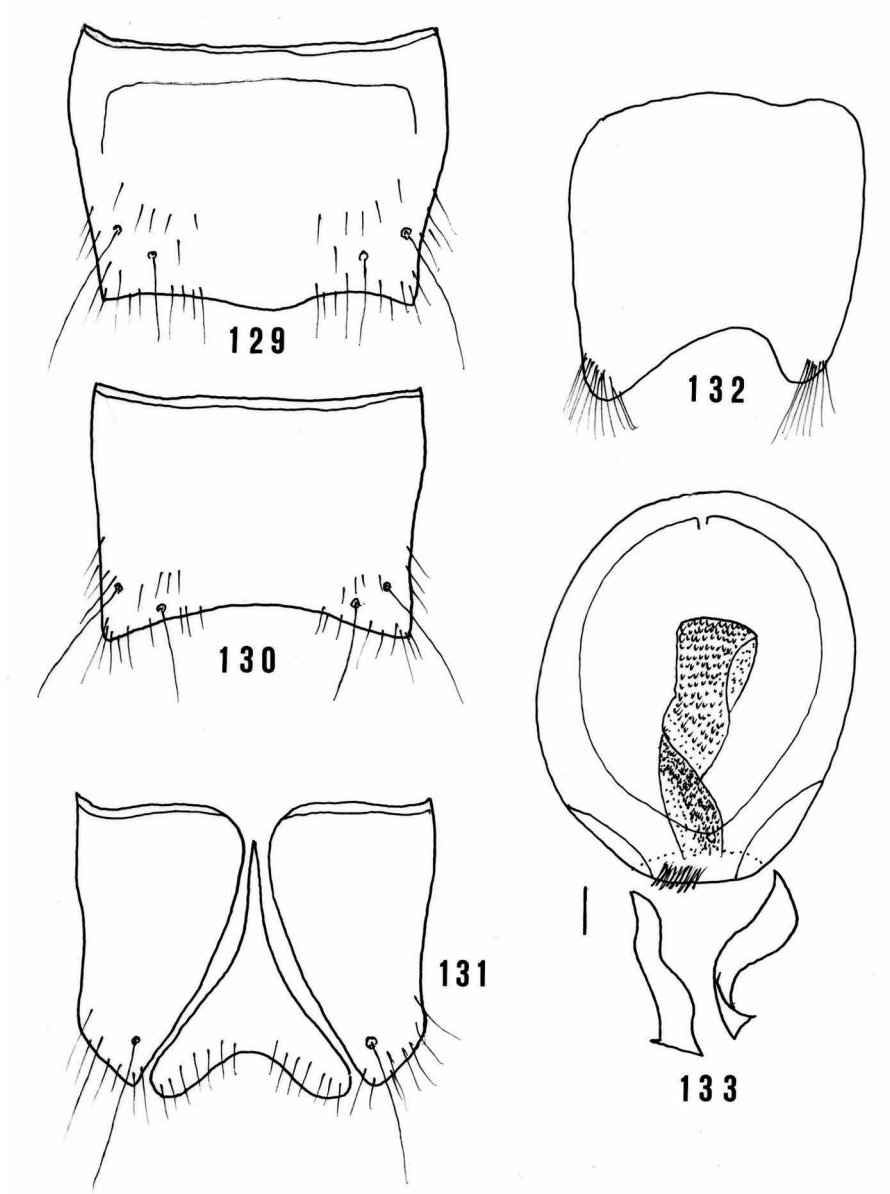
Figs 108-115: aedeagus (bar scale: 0,5 mm) of *Atopolinus hanmi* nov.sp. (**108**); male genital segment, sternite of the same, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm) of *Atopolinus xizang* nov.sp. (**109-111**); sixth visible abdominal tergite and sternite, tergite and sternite of the male genital segment of *Atopolinus tangi* nov.sp. (**112-115**).



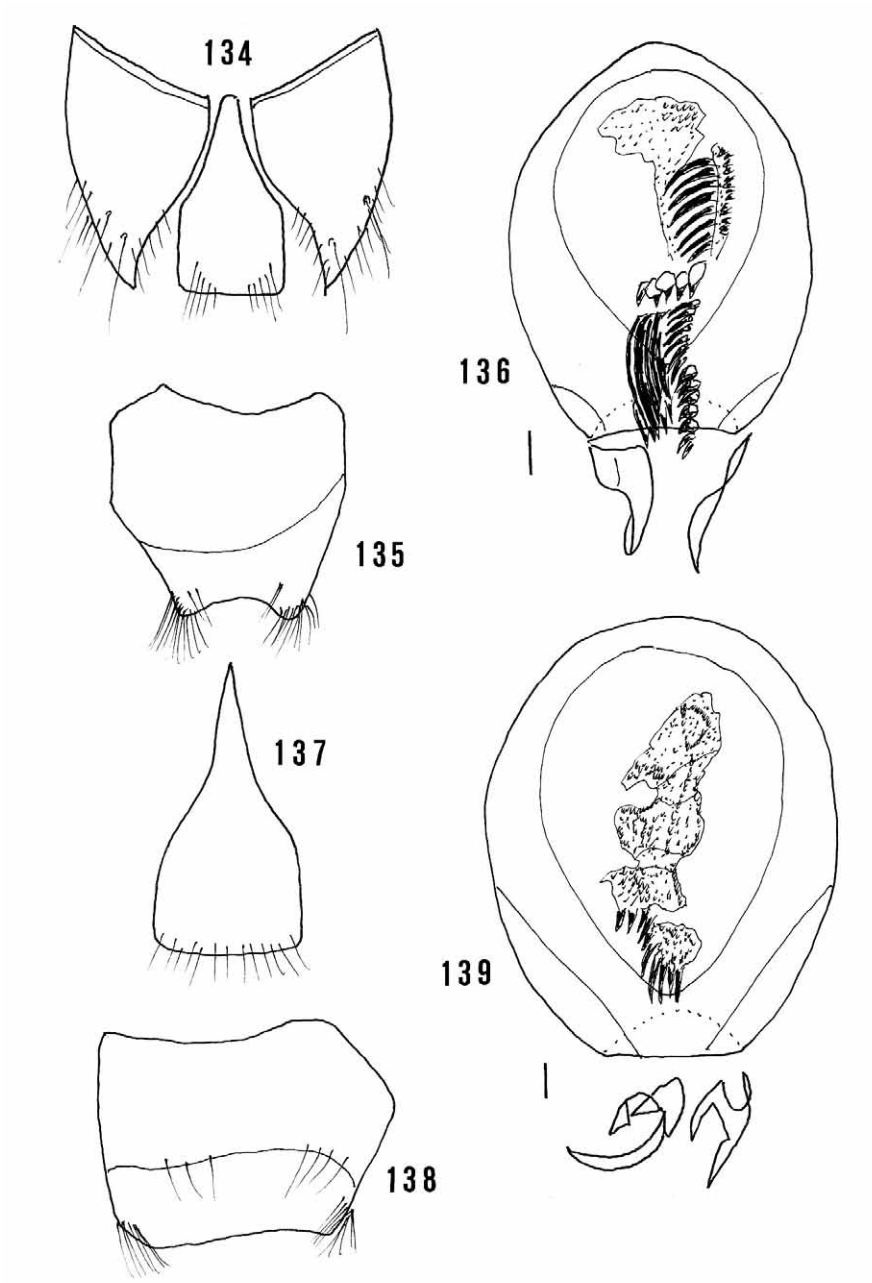
Figs 116-120: aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm) of *Atopolinus tangi* nov.sp. (**116-117**); male genital segment, sternite of the same, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,5 mm) of *Atopolinus microtergalis* nov.sp. (**118-120**).



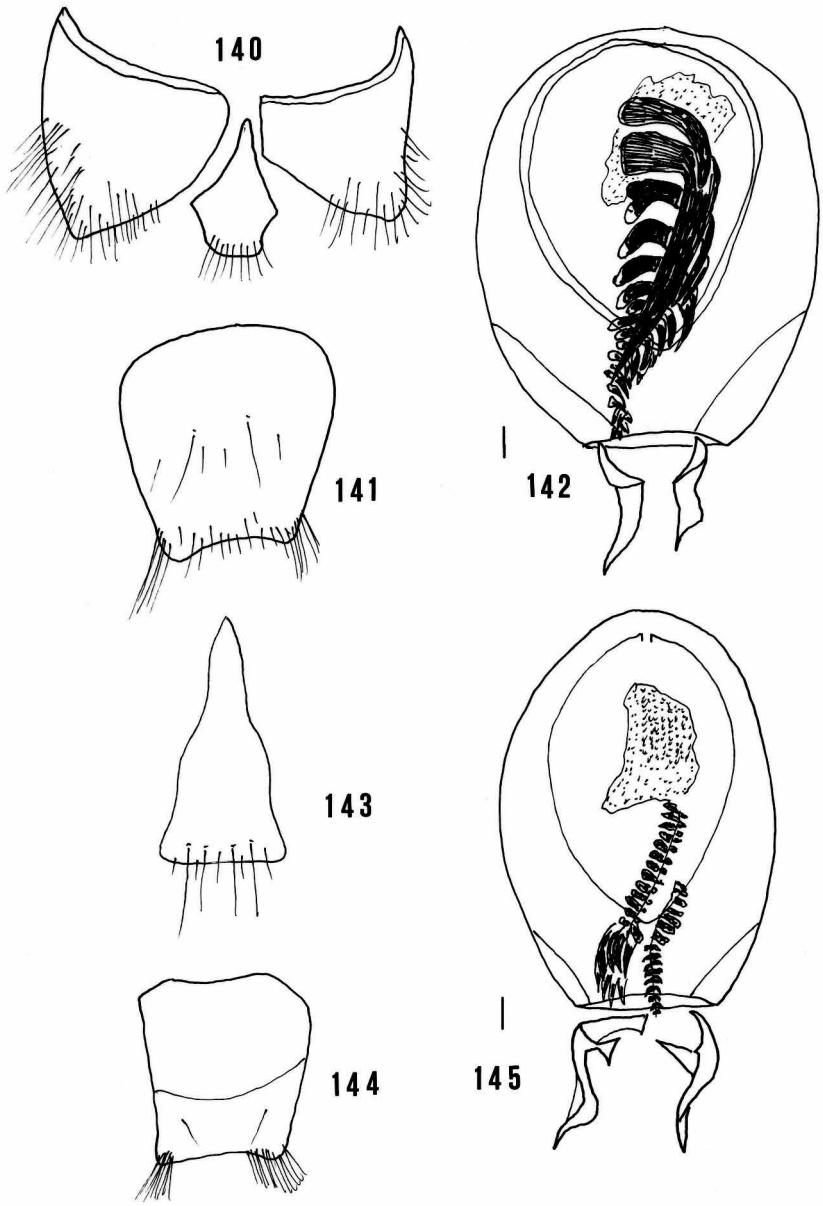
Figs 121-128: posterior margin of the sixth visible abdominal tergite, male genital segment, sternite of the same, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm) of *Atopolinus heiwadi* nov.sp. (**121-124**); sixth visible abdominal tergite and sternite, male genital segment, sternite of the same of *Atopolinus ovaliceps* (SCHEERPELTZ) (**125-128**).



Figs 129-133: sixth visible abdominal tergite and sternite, male genital segment, sternite of the same, aedeagus (bar scale: 0,1 mm) of *Atopolinus sinuatus* nov.sp.



Figs 134-139: male genital segment, sternite of the same, aedeagus of *Atopolinus subruber* nov.sp. (**134-136**); tergite, sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Atopolinus longwang* nov.sp. (**137-139**) (bar scale: 0,1 mm).



Figs 140-145: male genital segment, sternite of the same, aedeagus of *Atopolinus leigong* nov.sp (**140-142**); tergite, sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Atopolinus guiheshang* nov.sp. (**143-145**) (bar scale: 0,1 mm).