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A revision of *Porocallus* SHARP. V. The first records of the genus from Vietnam **(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Aleocharinae)**

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A b s t r a c t : *Porocallus vietnamensis* nov.sp. (North Vietnam: environs of Sa Pa) is described and illustrated. *Porocallus wrasei* ASSING, 2012, a species previously known only from the Chinese province Yunnan, is reported from Vietnam for the first time. The East Palaearctic genus *Porocallus* SHARP, 1888 now includes eight species.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, Oxypodini, *Porocallus*, Vietnam, new species, new records.

Introduction

The oxypodine genus *Porocallus* SHARP, 1888 previously included seven species, six of which have been recorded from South China. Only the type species, *P. insignis* SHARP, 1888, is widespread and distributed in China, the Russian Far East, North and South Korea, and Japan (ASSING 2006, 2012, 2015a). A distribution map was provided by ASSING (2015a).

Material collected during a recent field trip to North Vietnam conducted by Paul Wunderle (Mönchengladbach) and the author included two species of *Porocallus*, one of them described and the other undescribed. These records represent the first records of the genus from Vietnam.

Material and methods

The material treated in this study is deposited in the following collections:

- cAss..... author's private collection
- cWun..... private collection Paul Wunderle, Mönchengladbach

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). Figures 1 and 2 were created using a photographing device constructed by Arved Lompe (Nienburg) and CombineZ software. A digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) was used for the remaining photographs.

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the labrum to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the labrum to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the clypeus (without ante-clypeus) to the posterior constriction of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra, and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule. The "parameral" side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

Description and additional records

Porocallus wrasei ASSING, 2012 (Figs 8-9)

Material examined: Vietnam: 1♂, 1♀, 6 km NW Sa Pa, 22°22'N, 103°47'E, 1810 m, margin of pasture with bushes and small trees, litter and roots sifted, 7.VIII.2013, leg. Assing & Wunderle (cAss); 1♀, pass 8 km NW Sa Pa, 22°21'N, 103°46'E, 2030 m, margin of secondary deciduous forest with bushes, bamboo, and herbs, litter, roots, and moss sifted, 9.VIII.2013, leg. Assing (cWun).

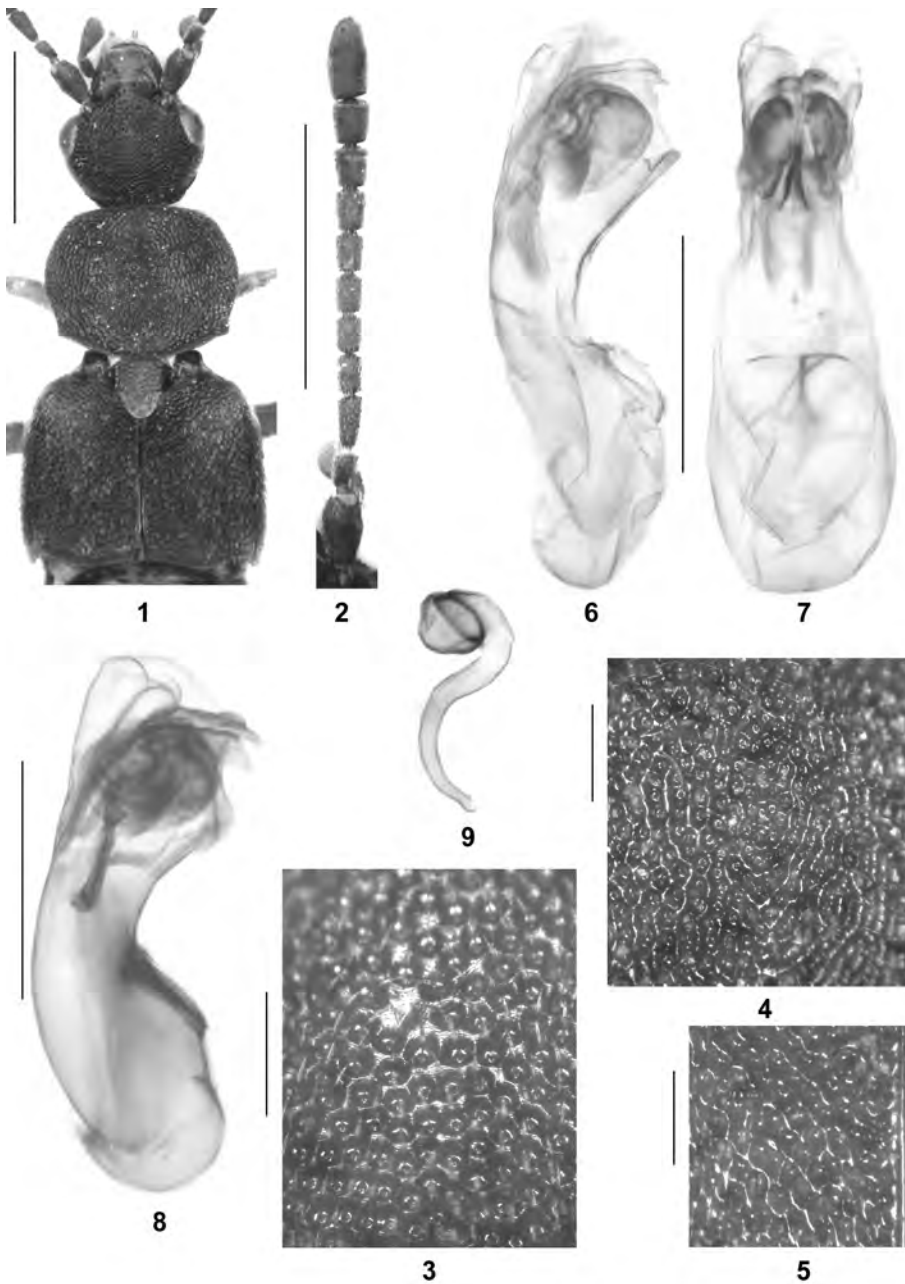
Comment: *Porocallus wrasei* was originally described based on a male and a female from a locality in the Gaoligong Shan, western Yunnan, and subsequently recorded from additional localities in Yunnan southeastwards to the Dawei Shan near Pingbian, close to the border with Vietnam (ASSING 2012, 2015a). The remarkable intraspecific variation of *P. wrasei* was already addressed in ASSING (2015a). The above specimens are distinguished from all other specimens seen thus far by darker coloration (body practically completely black, except for the narrowly yellowish posterior margin of the elytra and the dark-reddish antennomere XI). The median lobe of the aedeagus (Fig. 8) and the spermatheca (Fig. 9), however, are within the range of intraspecific variation.

Porocallus vietnamensis nov.sp. (Figs 1-7)

Type material: Holotype ♂ [slightly teneral]: "N-Vietnam - pass 8 km NW Sa Pa, 22°21'10"N, 103°46'01"E, 2010 m, second. forest, 12.VIII.2013, V. Assing [7b+2] / Holotypus ♂ *Porocallus vietnamensis* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2015" (cAss).

E t y m o l o g y: The specific epithet is an adjective derived from Vietnam.

Description: Relatively large species; body length 6.8 mm; length of forebody 3.0 mm. Coloration: head blackish; pronotum and blackish brown, with the humeral angles of the elytra dark-reddish and the elytra posterior margins narrowly pale-reddish; abdomen bicoloured: segments III-V reddish with the anterior impressions of the tergites slightly darker, segments VI-VIII blackish-brown; legs yellowish-brown; antennae and maxillary palpi dark-reddish.



Figs 1-9: *Porocallus vietnamensis* nov.sp. (1-7) and *P. wrasei* from Vietnam (8-9): forebody (1); antenna (2); median dorsal portion of head (3); median portion of pronotum (4); median portion of left elytron (5); median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view (6-8); spermatheca (9). Scale bars: 1-2: 1.0 mm; 6-9: 0.5 mm; 3-5: 0.1 mm.

Head (Fig. 1) 1.17 times as broad as long, broadest across eyes; punctation extremely dense and umbilicate, not confluent (Fig. 3); interstices reduced to narrow ridges and with shallow microsculpture (Fig. 3); surface matt. Eyes large and bulging, somewhat longer than distance from posterior margin of eye to posterior constriction in dorsal view. Antenna long and slender, 2.1 mm long; antennomeres IV-IX oblong, X approximately as long as broad, and XI slightly longer than the combined length of IX and X (Fig. 2).

Pronotum (Fig. 1) strongly transverse, 1.28 times as broad as long and 1.32 times as broad as head, broadest approximately in the middle; lateral margins strongly convex in dorsal view; posterior angles distinctly marked, lateral margins sinuate near posterior angles; punctation (Fig. 4) similar to that of head, but somewhat confluent.

Elytra (Fig. 1) 0.97 times as long as pronotum; punctation coarser than that of head and pronotum and distinctly confluent (Fig. 5). Hind wings present. Metatarsomere I longer than the combined length of II-IV.

Abdomen narrower than elytra; tergites III-V with deep and coarsely punctate anterior impressions, tergites VI and VII without impressions, coarsely punctate anteriorly; remainder of tergal surfaces with rather sparse and moderately fine punctation; interstices without microsculpture and glossy; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely pointed in the middle; median lobe of aedeagus 0.95 mm long and shaped as in Figs 6-7.

♀: unknown.

Comparative notes: *Porocallus vietnamensis* differs from its congeners by the shape of the median lobe of the aedeagus, by the coloration of the abdomen, and additionally as follows:

from the widespread *P. insignis* SHARP, 1888 by larger body size, the coloration of the elytra (*P. insignis*: elytra usually extensively yellowish-red in the posterior two-thirds of sutural portion and with broadly yellowish-red posterior margin), the much more transverse pronotum, the less oblong antennomere X, and the confluent punctation of the pronotum and elytra;

from *P. tianmuensis* (PACE, 1999) (Zhejiang) by larger body size, much longer and more slender antennae, much shorter pubescence, and the non-granulose punctation of the elytra;

from *P. ligo* ASSING, 2006 (Guizhou) by larger body size, the coloration of the elytra and the legs (*P. ligo*: elytra dark-reddish; legs brown), less oblong antennomeres IV-X, and more acutely marked posterior angles of the pronotum;

from *P. hlavaci* ASSING, 2006 (Fujian) by much larger body size, the coloration of the elytra and the legs (*P. hlavaci*: most of elytra dark-reddish; legs dark-brown); much longer and more slender antennae, a more transverse pronotum with more distinctly marked posterior angles, and more defined punctation of the head;

from *P. wrasei* ASSING, 2012 (Yunnan, Vietnam) by slightly larger body size, paler legs, and a more transverse pronotum with more convex lateral margins and with confluent punctation;

from *P. sinensis* PACE, 2012 (Guangxi; male unknown) by larger body size, a less transverse and differently shaped pronotum (*P. sinensis*: maximal width in anterior half), the coloration of the elytra (*P. sinensis*: elytra blackish), and the shorter elytra in relation to the pronotum;

from *P. cicatricatus* ASSING, 2015 (Yunnan) by much larger body size, much longer and more slender antennae, a matt forebody, the shape of the pronotum (*P. cicatricatus*: maximal width in anterior half; lateral margin less convex; posterior angles less pronounced), denser and confluent punctuation of the pronotum and elytra, and the coloration of the elytra (*P. cicatricatus*: posterior angles of elytra pale-yellowish).

For illustrations of other *Porocallus* species see ASSING (2001, 2006, 2012, 2015a), PACE (1999, 2012), and Figs 8-9.

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated at a pass to the northwest of Sa Pa, North Vietnam. The slightly teneral holotype was sifted from leaf litter and roots of herbs at the margin of a secondary deciduous forest at an altitude of 2010. The type locality is illustrated in ASSING (2015b: figure 12) and ASSING (2015c: figure 26).

Zusammenfassung

Porocallus vietnamensis nov.sp. (Nord-Vietnam: Umgebung von Sa Pa) wird beschrieben und abgebildet. *Porocallus wrasei* ASSING, 2012, eine bislang nur aus der chinesischen Provinz Yunnan bekannt Art, wird aus Vietnam nachgewiesen. Die ostpaläarktische Gattung *Porocallus* SHARP, 1888 enthält derzeit acht Arten.

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