

***Hybridolinus* gen.n. (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae), a problematic new genus from China and Taiwan, with description of seven new species**

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Abstract

Hybridolinus gen.n. (Staphylininae, Philonthina) is described from China and Taiwan, including seven new species: *Hybridolinus daliensis* sp.n. (Yunnan), *H. decipiens* sp.n. (Yunnan), *H. diabolicus* sp.n. (Taiwan), *H. hesperoides* sp.n. (Fujian), *H. jizushanus* sp.n. (Yunnan), *H. similis* sp.n. (Sichuan), *H. singularis* sp.n. (Yunnan). The male copulatory organs of all species and morphological details of some species are figured. A key to the species of *Hybridolinus* is provided. The systematic position of the genus at the subtribe level is discussed.

Key words: Insecta, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, Philonthina, Anisolinina, *Hybridolinus*, new genus, new species, systematics.

Zusammenfassung

Eine neue Gattung, *Hybridolinus* gen.n., wird von China und Taiwan beschrieben. Diese Gattung beinhaltet sieben neue Arten: *Hybridolinus daliensis* sp.n. (Yünnan), *H. decipiens* sp.n. (Yünnan), *H. diabolicus* sp.n. (Taiwan), *H. hesperoides* sp.n. (Fujian), *H. jizushanus* sp.n. (Yünnan), *H. similis* sp.n. (Sichuan), *H. singularis* sp.n. (Yünnan). Die männlichen Kopulationsorgane aller Arten und morphologische Details einiger Arten werden abgebildet. Ein Bestimmungsschlüssel zu den Arten der Gattung *Hybridolinus* ist angefügt. Die systematische Stellung der neuen Gattung wird diskutiert.

Introduction

A few years ago I received a large series of a *Hesperus*-like new species from China (Yunnan), which turned out to belong to a new genus. In the following, another five species surfaced in collections of some colleagues, who frequently send me material for study. And finally, I realized that another species was hidden in the Fujian material accumulated by J. Klapperich in the first half of this century, and which I erroneously placed among some unidentified species of *Hesperus* FAUVEL, 1872. As the study on these specimens continued, problems arose in where to place this new genus in the system, as it seemed to represent a link between the subtribes Philonthina (sensu SMETANA 1995) and Anisolinina (as defined by HAYASHI 1993). Finally, I came to the conclusion that the new genus, which is described herein as *Hybridolinus* gen.n. would best be placed within Philonthina (see "Remarks" in the generic description).

Considering the comparatively large number of new species, it would seem astonishing that no species described within one of the similar looking genera turned out to belong

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to this new genus. But, having studied all the major collections storing type material of East and Southeast Asian species, the chance that the one or the other misplaced species escaped my vigilance is rather small. Probably, *Hybridolinus* is restricted to China (including Taiwan) and could at most be expected from the bordering parts of Burma, Laos and Vietnam, all of which are still very poorly explored areas and which have only recently been investigated more thoroughly.

Acknowledgements and Abbreviations

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

| | |
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| CASS | Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of Applied Ecology, Shenyang (L. Ji) |
| CKS | Coll. E. Kučera, Soběslav |
| CPE | Coll. A. Pütz, Eisenhüttenstadt |
| CSB | Coll. M. Schülke, Berlin |
| CSO | Coll. A. Smetana, Ottawa |
| FMC | Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (A. Newton) |
| MHNG | Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (I. Löbl) |
| NHML | The Natural History Museum, London (M. Brendel) |
| NMB | Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (M. Brancucci) |
| NMW | Naturhistorisches Museum Wien |
| ZML | Zoological Museum, Lund (R. Danielsson) |

I am indebted to all persons mentioned above for keeping me busy by constantly providing me with highly interesting material (sometimes more than I can cope with). I particularly thank A. Smetana for giving me a hard time whenever it is necessary and A. F. Newton for the lingual correction of the manuscript and for criticism which lead to its improvement.

Hybridolinus gen.n.

Typus generis: *Hybridolinus daliensis* sp.n.

Description: Body form rather slender and elongate, habitus generally closely resembling *Amichrotus* SHARP, 1889 and some species of *Hesperus*; head variably densely punctate, either slightly opaque due to distinct isodiametrical microsculpture or shining due to very faint microsculpture; antennae with variable number of outer segments colored creamy white; pronotum multipunctate with narrow impunctate midline, with "fake" superior lateral line anteriad of point where "true" superior lateral line deflects ventrad (as in *Craspedomerus* BERNHAUER, 1911), with distinct or inconspicuous microsculpture; elytra variably densely punctate, in males frequently with more or less distinctly developed lateral longitudinal carina; scutellum variably densely and strongly punctate; abdominal tergites variably densely punctate, iridescent.

Head of trapezoid or subrectangular shape, distinctly transverse in both sexes; eyes moderately large, convex, slightly protruding laterad; anterior margin of clypeus often flatly emarginate; neck well differentiated, separated from head by distinct furrow, impunctate; labrum exceedingly narrow, deeply emarginate medially, basal connection

between lobes almost inconspicuous, separated from clypeal margin by large membranous portion, anterior margin with numerous setae, two setae on each lobe exceedingly long, emargination between lobes filled with ciliate seam of fine hairs, shortly extending on each lobe; mandibles long and slender, sickle-shaped, acutely pointed, medial margin of each mandible with one large, obtuse-angled tooth, lateral margin with furrow occupying basal half of length of mandible; mandibular prosthema well developed; maxilla (Figs. 15a, 16a) with palpifer extended laterally into transparent lamella; maxillary palpi (shaped as in *Hesperus*) mostly glabrous, segment 2 curved, club-like dilated, segment 3 slightly dilated, segment 4 cylindrical; labial palpi (Figs. 15b, 16b) with segment 2 very long, bearing four setae near base; labium entire; mentum with one seta in each antero-lateral corner; gular sutures almost contiguous near base of head; antennae as in majority of *Philonthina*, with tomentose pubescence on segments 4 - 11 in addition to normal setation.

Pronotum as wide as long, almost subquadrate, subparallel-sided to slightly narrowed toward base; superior lateral line moderately strongly sloping ventrad in anterior third, meeting inferior lateral line short distance before ventro-anterior corner; superior lateral line extended (from point where it bends ventrad) into slightly crenulate ridge, forming "fake" lateral line, dense row of lateral punctures extending along this "fake" line; large lateral setiferous puncture separated from superior lateral line by approximately two times the puncture's diameter; prothoracic epimera absent.

Prosternum not appreciably differing from other *Philonthina*; pair of two large setiferous punctures developed.

Mesosternum with variably broad and rounded mesosternal process, extending between mesocoxae for about a third of length of mesocoxae; mesocoxae moderately widely separated.

Legs: rather long, slender; front tarsi of male with segments 1 - 4 distinctly dilated, bilobed, bearing modified hairs on ventral face; front tarsi of female distinctly less dilated, sub-bilobed; all tibiae bearing numerous spines on lateral face; medial apical spur of hind tibia very long, about as long as 2/3 of first tarsal segment; first segment of hind tarsi as long as three following combined, about as long as or slightly longer than last segment.

Abdomen: all tergites with only one basal line; first 3 visible tergites with moderate, transverse basal depression; punctation of tergites moderately dense, punctures almost equally distributed, separated by 2 - 5 times a puncture's diameter; punctation of sternites slightly denser; basal line of 1st visible sternite extended apicad into acute process; male sternite VI with flat, T-shaped, opaque depression, transverse prong of "T" devoid of large setiferous punctures, longitudinal prong with patch of numerous exceedingly dense hairs, forming brush-like structure; male sternite VIII with moderately deep medio-apical emargination, bearing semi-membranous extension; male sternite IX with asymmetrical basal portion, apical portion densely pubescent, apex variably deeply emarginate, apex of each lobe bearing two long setae; second gonocoxite of female genital segment with minute stylus.

Aedeagus: median lobe asymmetrical, either slightly widened apically or distinctly narrowed; ventrally with subapical irregular ridge-like protuberance between parameral lobes; paramere bilobed, each parameral lobe bearing two pairs of long setae, one pair

on lateral margin, another pair on medial margin, underside of each lobe with group of small, rather irregularly arranged, mostly pale colored peg setae.

Diagnosis: The genus is well characterized by the shape of the palpifer, the "fake" superior lateral line and by the primary and secondary sexual characters of the male. *Craspedomerus* BERNHAUER which also has a "fake" superior lateral line differs mainly by having two basal lines on the first three visible tergites and by the more *Philonthus*-like habitus (the other two genera with a similar pronotal structure, *Pseudocraspedomerus* BERNHAUER, 1922 from New Guinea and *Paracraspedomerus* MOORE, 1960 from New Caledonia are more closely related with *Hesperus*).

Remarks: There was some doubt, in which subtribe *Hybridolinus* should be placed, as it combines characters of both *Philonthina* and *Anisolinina*. However, during recent studies I found out that there are two characters which clearly separate *Philonthina* from *Staphylinina* and *Anisolinina*: In the members of the latter two subtribes the claws always bear empodial setae which are missing in all *Philonthina*. Additionally, in *Philonthina* there is only one small seta in each antero-lateral angle of the mentum (at least two setae in the other two subtribes). These two characters I deem so important that I rather tend to place *Hybridolinus* within *Philonthina*, although the primary and secondary sexual characters show some similarity with *Anisolinus* SHARP, 1889, and the genera close to *Amichrotus* (with the latter it also shares a strong phenetic resemblance). Within *Philonthina*, *Hybridolinus* should be placed next to *Craspedomerus*, which has been recently transferred to *Philonthina* by HAYASHI (1997).

At the specific level there might be some doubt about the status of *H. daliensis*, *H. similis*, *H. decipiens* and *H. jizushanus* due to their strikingly similar aedeagi. Since the species can be easily identified (although by coloration only) by external characters, I will grant them specific rank, although, when more material from various localities becomes available, some of them might be downgraded to subspecific rank. Within *Craspedomerus* a similar situation can be recognized. The aedeagi of the species of *Craspedomerus* often show only proportional differences and above all, the specimens of one population display a tremendous variability in coloration. On the other hand, in *Hybridolinus daliensis* sp.n., the only species of the new genus where a larger series from one population is available, no tendency toward color variability can be observed, except for the metallic colors which slightly vary between blue, violaceous-blue and greenish-blue.

Geographical distribution: This genus is at present known only from a few places in the southern portion of China (Yunnan, Sichuan, Fujian) and from the island of Taiwan.

Bionomics: Hardly anything is known about the habitat requirements of the members of this genus as almost all of the specimens were collected with pitfall traps. Only for *H. diabolicus* exist more precise collection data: Except for occasional captures with yellow pan traps, the specimens were sifted from rotting wood, accumulated leaves and other debris with a presence of molds and mushrooms. These data and the superficial similarity with *Amichrotus* and related genera might point to a fungicolous habit.

Etymology: The name *Hybridolinus* is a combination of *hybridus* (from Latin *hibrida*, -ae: half breed) and the genus name *Anisolinus*, and refers to the fact, that it combines characters of both subtribes *Philonthina* and *Anisolinina*.

Key to species of *Hybridolinus*

- 1 Antennae with 2 outer segments creamy white; head and pronotum very shining due to very faint microsculpture 2
- Antennae with 4 (rarely 3 or 5) outer segments creamy white; head with distinct isodiametrical microsculpture 3
- 2 Visible tergites I - V with posterior margins markedly reddish; brick-red elytra with variably large, well confined black markings laterally; eyes very large, 1.75 - 2.0 times as long as tempora *hesperoides*
- Visible tergites I - III entirely black, posterior half of 4th and entire 5th visible tergite reddish; brick-red elytra with only a slight "shadow" postero-laterally; eyes smaller, 1.15 times as long as tempora *singularis*
- 3 Entirely black species *diabolicus*
- Color otherwise 4
- 4 Elytra violaceous 5
- Elytra reddish 6
- 5 Abdominal segment VII entirely reddish *daliensis*
- Basal third of abdominal segment VII black *similis*
- 6 Legs entirely yellow *jizushanus*
- Femora and apical tips of tibiae dark *decipiens*

***Hybridolinus daliensis* sp.n.**

Holotype ♂: "CHINA: Yunnan, Dali, 6.7.1993, leg. S. Bečvar" (NMW). **Paratypes** (29 exs.): 20 exs.: same data as holotype (NMW, CASS, NHML, ZML, MHNG, CSO); 4 exs.: same data as holotype, but 16.6.1993 (NMW, FMC); 4 exs.: "CHINA: N. Yunnan DALI, 1600-2000m, 5.-8.VII.1990, L. & M. Bocak lgt." (NMB); 1 ex.: "YUNNAN, 2800-3000 m, 25.12N 100.24E WEIBAOSHAN Mts. 29-30/6.92 David Král leg." (NMB).

Description: 10 - 12 mm long. Black; head, pronotum and elytra metallic blue, violaceous blue or greenish blue; abdominal segments VII - X entirely reddish, styli of tergite IX slightly infuscate; antennae black, four outer segments creamy white; legs black, tibiae yellowish, narrowly blackened distally; scutellum black.

Head trapezoid to subrectangular, ca. 1.55 times (large ♂♂) or ca. 1.4 times (small ♂♂ and ♀♀) as wide as long; tempora as long as eyes, regularly rounded toward neck; dorsal surface of head with moderately numerous, large setiferous punctures, becoming sparser toward vertex; antennae of ♂ with segments 4 - 6 conspicuously oblong, segments 7 and 8 as long as wide, segments 9 and 10 slightly transverse; antennae of ♀ shorter, segments 4 and 5 slightly oblong, segments 6 and 7 as long as wide, segments 8 - 10 slightly transverse; entire head with distinct and profound isodiametrical microsculpture; pronotum as long as wide, widest in front of middle, distinctly narrowed toward base in almost straight line or in slight concave arc; densely punctate, punctures separated by 2 - 5 times their diameter, narrowly impunctate along midline; microsculpture rather weak, formed

by short wavy meshes, becoming almost isodiametrical toward midline; elytra longer than pronotum (ca. 1.3 times), densely punctate, punctures separated by 1 - 2 times their diameter; scutellum densely and rather coarsely punctate; abdominal tergites rather sparingly punctate, punctures larger and denser in basal depression of first three visible tergites, becoming finer toward posterior margin and becoming generally finer toward apex of abdomen.

Aedeagus (Fig. 1a) with asymmetrical median lobe, top hardly overreaching apex of paramere; lateral view of apex of median lobe: Fig.: 1b; paramere slightly dilated toward apex, with rather deep and narrow apical emargination; apical margins of lobes almost evenly rounded; underside of paramere: Fig. 1c.

Distribution: At present known only from the type locality.

Etymology: Named after the type locality, Dali, a small town on the western shore of Lake Erhai, ca. 300 km east of Kunming (Yunnan).

Hybridolinus similis sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "China: Sichuan, Daxue Shan, Gongga Shan Mt., Hailougou [sic!] glacier park, 102.04E, 29.36N, river valley ca. 1 km above Camp 1, 2100 m, 28./31.V.1997, leg A. Pütz" (CPE). - The correct spelling of the locality is "Hailuoguo". **Paratype:** 1 ♀ with almost identical label data as holotype, but 27./28./31.V.1997, leg. Wrase (CSB).

Description: 11 - 12 mm long. Externally very closely resembling *H. daliensis*, but slightly more robust; basal third of abdominal segment VII black; sexual dimorphism of antennae less distinct; gonocoxites of ♀ genital segment: Fig. 11; ♀ tergite X: Fig. 13.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2a) very similar to that of *H. daliensis*, but slightly larger; apical portion of median lobe distinctly wider in lateral view (Fig. 2b); paramere longer, apical portion more distinctly bent toward left side; apical margins of lobes less rounded; underside of paramere: Fig. 2c.

Distribution: At present known only from the type locality.

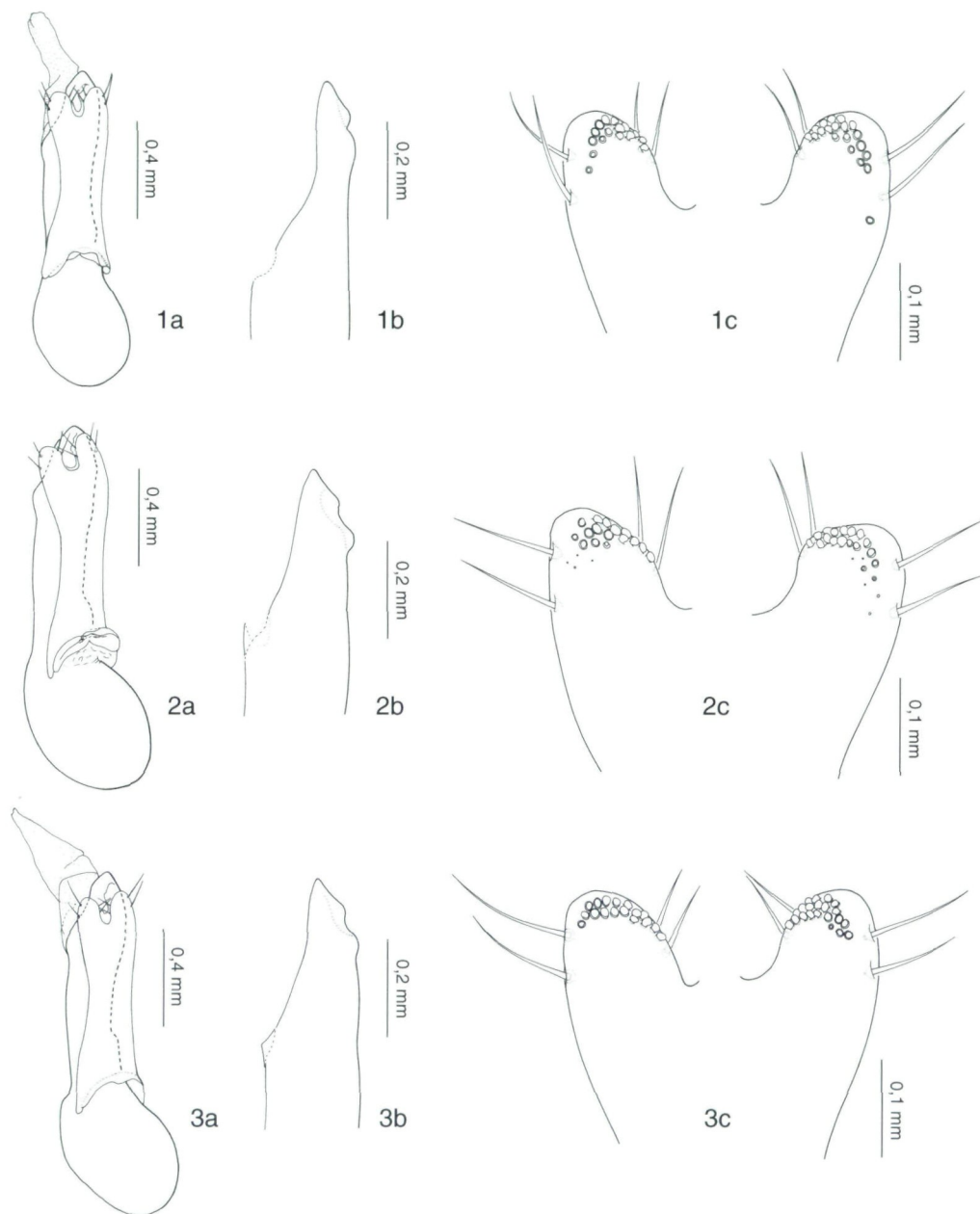
Etymology: The name *similis* refers to the striking similarity with *H. daliensis*.

Hybridolinus decipiens sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "CHINA - YUNNAN, BAISHUI, 8.7. - 14.7. 1995, E. KUČERA leg." (CKS). **Paratypes:** 3 ♀♀ with same data as holotype (CSO, NMW).

Description: 11 - 12 mm long (10.5 mm with abdomen hardly extended). Black; elytra brick-red, head and pronotum with distinct metallic greenish or slight violaceous reflex; posterior half of abdominal segment VII and entire segments VIII - X reddish; antennae black, four outer segments creamy white; femora black, tibiae and tarsi yellowish, distal ends of tibiae very narrowly blackened; scutellum black.

Head trapezoid, 1.35 (♀♀) - 1.50 (♂) times as wide as long; tempora as long as eyes, narrowed toward neck in even arc; antennae as in *H. daliensis*; pronotum as long as wide, widest ca. in middle, slightly narrowed toward base in almost straight line; punctuation and microsculpture of foreparts as in *H. daliensis*; punctuation of tergites somewhat coarser and denser as that of *H. daliensis*, especially on first two visible tergites.



Figs. 1 - 3: (1) *Hybridolinus daliensis*, (2) *H. similis*, (3) *H. decipiens*, (a) aedeagus, ventral view, (b) apex of aedeagus, lateral view; (c) underside of apex of paramere.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3a) of similar size as in *H. similis*; lateral view of apex of median lobe (Fig. 3b) almost identical with that of *H. similis*; paramere similar to that of *H. daliensis*, but longer and less dilated apically; peg setae on underside (Fig. 3c) slightly differently arranged.

Distribution: At present known only from the type locality.

Etymology: From Latin *decipio* (deceive), reflecting the fact that especially this species caused some hesitation whether it should be given specific or subspecific rank.

***Hybridolinus jizushanus* sp.n.**

Holotype ♂: "CHINA - YUNNAN, JIZU - SHAN, 6.-10.7.1994, lgt. V. KUBAN" (CKS). **Paratypes:** 3 ♂♂ with same data as holotype (CSO, NMW).

Description: 12 mm long. Externally almost identical with *H. decipiens*, but legs entirely yellowish; pronotum widest in anterior third, narrowed toward base in almost straight line or inconspicuous concave arc.

Aedeagus (Fig. 4a) with median lobe similar to that of *H. decipiens* and *H. similis*, also in lateral view (Fig. 4b); paramere with distinctly wider and deeper apical emargination; underside of paramere: Fig. 4c.

Female unknown.

Distribution: At present known only from the type locality.

Etymology: Named after the type locality, Jizushan, a mountain northeast of Lake Erhai, ca. 300 km west of Kunming (Yunnan).

***Hybridolinus singularis* sp.n.**

Holotype ♂: "CHINA - YUNNAN, JIZU - SHAN, 6.-10.7.1994, lgt. V. KUBAN" (CKS).

Description: 10.5 mm long. Black; elytra reddish, each elytron with inconspicuous apico-lateral shadowy patch delimited by line from apico-sutural corner to shoulder; abdomen with posterior half of segment VI, entire segment VII and anterior half of segment VIII reddish (genital segment obviously lost during preparation); antennae black, two outer segments creamy white; last segments of palpi reddish; legs yellowish, basal parts of anterior and posterior femora brownish, middle femora to a large extent brownish.

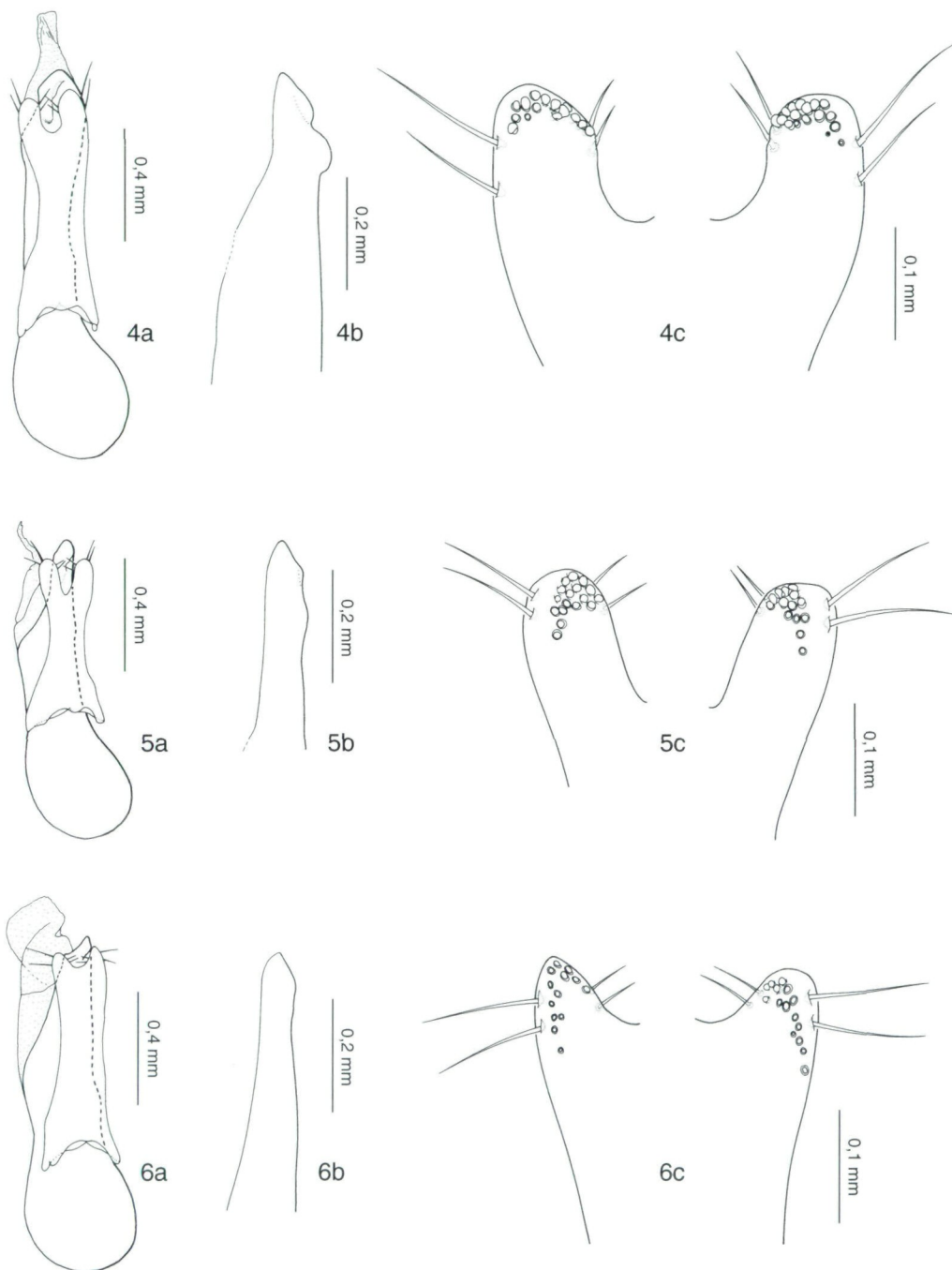
Head 1.65 times as wide as long; eyes 1.12 times as long as tempora; tempora narrowed toward neck in almost even arc; surface moderately densely punctate (similar as in *H. daliensis*); antennae with segments 4 and 5 slightly oblong, segments 6 and 7 as long as wide, segments 8 - 10 slightly transverse; pronotum as long as wide, widest slightly in front of middle, slightly concavely narrowed toward neck; head and pronotum very shining due to almost total lack of microsculpture; scutellum with numerous large, almost pit-like punctures; punctuation of tergites not appreciably differing from preceding two species.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5a) small, with very slender apical portion of median lobe; lateral view of apex of median lobe: Fig. 5b; paramere with very deep apical emargination, apical margins of lobes almost evenly rounded; underside of paramere: Fig. 5c.

Female unknown.

Distribution: At present known only from the type locality.

Etymology: Named for the fact that the description of this new species is based on a single specimen.



Figs. 4 - 6: (5) *Hybridolinus jizushanus*, (6) *H. singularis*, (6) *H. hesperoides*, (a) aedeagus, ventral view; (b) apex of aedeagus, lateral view; (c) underside of apex of paramere.

Hybridolinus hesperoides sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "Kuatun (2300m), 27,40n.Br. 117,40s.L., J. Klapperich, 11.5.1938 (Fukien)" (NMW).

Paratypes: 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ with same data as holotype (NMW).

Description: 10.5 - 12.0 mm long. Black; elytra brick-red, each elytron with well delimited black marking in posterior half, not reaching suture; abdominal tergites with distinct reddish posterior margins; antennae black, basal two segments reddish, two outer segments creamy white; palpi reddish or reddish-brown, last segments generally paler; legs entirely yellowish; scutellum black.

Head ca. 1.80 times (large ♂), 1.55 times (small ♂) or 1.45 times (♀♀) as wide as long; eyes very large, 1.75 - 2.00 times as long as evenly arcuate tempora; punctation on surface of head similar to that of *H. singularis*, but slightly less dense on vertex; proportions of antennae as in *H. daliensis*; pronotum as wide as long, widest in anterior third, but almost subparallel; as in *H. singularis*, head and pronotum very shining due to very inconspicuous microsculpture; punctures of scutellum as large and pit-like as in *H. singularis*; punctation of tergites similar to remaining species, but surface of first three visible tergites with dense and fine, irregular microsculpture, especially in basal half, thus appearing somewhat opaque.

Aedeagus (Fig. 6a) with apical portion of median lobe less slender than in *H. singularis*, but with more acutely pointed top; lateral view of apex of median lobe: Fig. 6b; paramere with moderately deep apical emargination and less rounded apices of lobes; underside (Fig. 6c) with peg setae smaller and less densely arranged.

Distribution: At present known only from the type locality in Southeast China, Kuatun, most likely Guadun village, in the Northwest of Fujian province (Wuyishan).

Etymology: Before becoming aware of the new genus *Hybridolinus*, I erroneously placed these specimens among unidentified material of the genus *Hesperus* [sic!]. Indeed, they superficially resemble some of the orange or reddish colored species of *Hesperus* from Sulawesi and the Philippines.

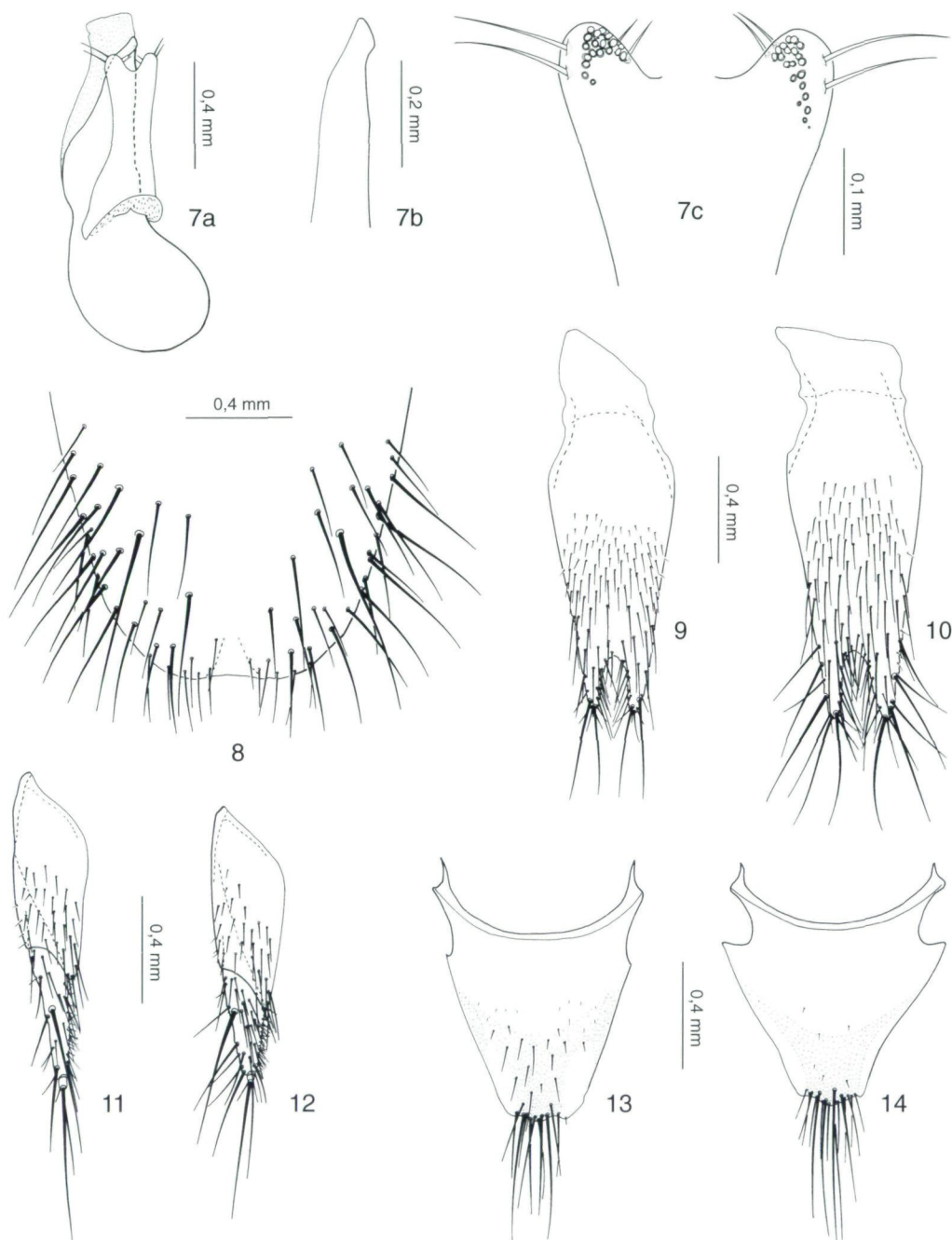
Hybridolinus diabolicus sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "TAIWAN, Taichung Hsien, Anmashan, 2230 m, 30.IV. - 4.V.90, A. Smetana (T32)" (CSO).

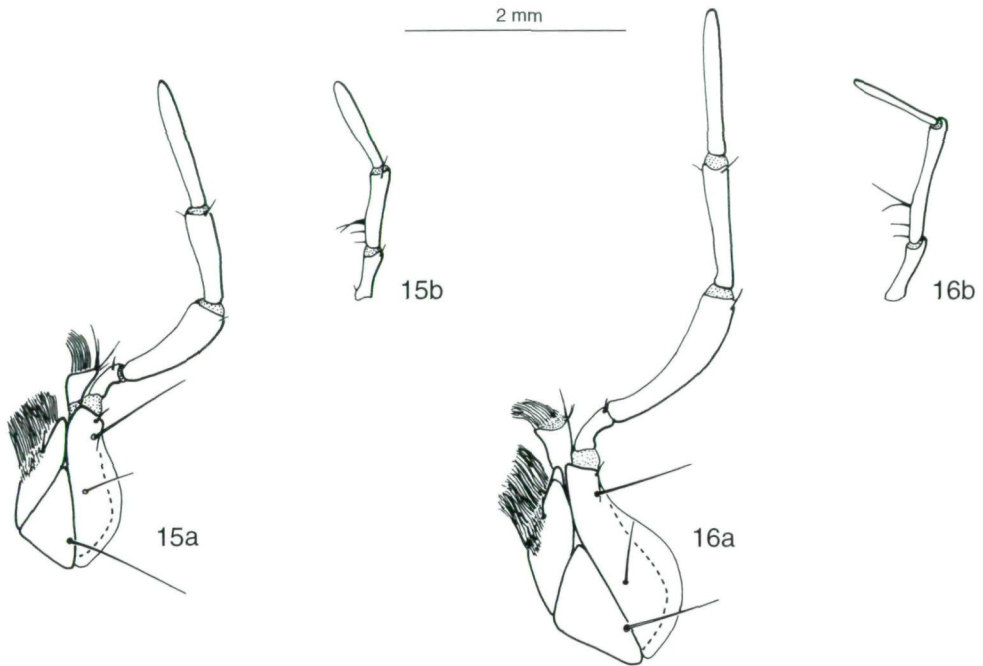
Paratypes (17 exs.): 6 exs.: same data as holotype (CSO, NMW); 1 ex.: "TAIWAN, Nantou Hsien, Shanlinchi, 1650 m, 19.V.1991, A. Smetana (T87)" (CSO); 1 ex.: "TAIWAN, Pingtung Hsien, Peitawushan, Kuai-Ku Hut, 2325 m, 21.V.1991, A. Smetana (T88)" (CSO); 1 ex.: "TAIWAN, Pingtung Hsien, Peitawushan, trail at 1500 m, 1.V.1992, A. Smetana (T110)" (CSO); 1 ex.: "TAIWAN, Nantou Hsien, Nenkaoshan trail, 2050 - 2150 m, 8.V.1992, A. Smetana (T120)" (NMW); 1 ex.: "TAIWAN, Taichung Hsien, Anmashan, 2225 m, 11. - 15.V.92, A. Smetana (T122)" (CSO); 4 exs.: "TAIWAN, Taichung Hsien, Anmashan, 2220 m, 14.V.92, A. Smetana (T131)" (CSO, NMW); 2 exs.: "TAIWAN, Nantou Hsien, Meifeng, 2130 m, 10. - 17.VII.93, yellow pan traps, A. Smetana (T147)" (CSO, NMW).

Description: 10.5 - 12.0 mm long. Entirely black; claws and tips of palpi paler; antennae with four (rarely three or five) outer segments creamy white.

Head 2.0 times (large ♂♂), 1.7 times (small ♂♂) or 1.55 times (♀♀) as wide as long; in very large males of almost semicircular shape; otherwise subrectangular to trapezoid; eyes 1.13 - 1.23 times as long as tempora; tempora slightly angulate (except in large ♂♂ with evenly arcuate tempora); surface of head with irregularly scattered setiferous punctures,



Figs. 7 - 14: (7) *Hybridolinus diabolicus*, (a) aedeagus, ventral view; (b) apex of aedeagus, lateral view; (c) underside of apex of paramere, (8) male sternite VIII of *H. diabolicus*, (9) male sternite IX of *H. similis*, (10) male sternite IX of *H. diabolicus*, (11) gonocoxites of female genital segment of *H. similis*, (12) gonocoxites of female genital segment of *H. diabolicus*, (13) female tergite X of *H. similis*, (14) female tergite X of *H. diabolicus*.



Figs. 15 - 16: (15) *Hybridolinus daliensis*, (16) *H. diabolicus*, (a) maxilla, (b) labial palpus.

vertex almost impunctate; sexual dimorphism of antennae weakly developed; pronotum as long as wide, widest in front of middle, slightly narrowed toward neck in almost straight line or gentle concave arc; head with very distinct, pronotum with slightly less distinct, isodiametrical microsculpture; elytra of ♂ distinctly keeled laterally (even in small ♂♂); punctation of tergites hardly differing from that of remaining species; ♂ sternite VIII: Fig. 8; gonocoxites of ♀ genital segment: Fig. 12; ♀ tergite X: Fig. 14.

Aedeagus (Fig. 7a) with median lobe similar to that of *H. singularis*, but with more acutely pointed top; lateral view of apex of median lobe: Fig. 7b; paramere shorter than in *H. hesperoides* but with similar apical emargination; underside of paramere: Fig. 7c.

Distribution: At present known only from the island of Taiwan.

Etymology: The species has been given the name *diabolicus* (Latin: adjective, meaning devil-like) because of its black color and hideously beautiful appearance.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien](#)

Jahr/Year: 1998

Band/Volume: [100B](#)

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Artikel/Article: [Hybridolinus gen.n. \(Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae\), a problematic new genus from China and Taiwan, with description of seven new species. 145-156](#)