

New genera and new species of Aleocharinae from Australia (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)¹

With 55 figures

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¹ 290th Contribution to the knowledge of Aleocharinae

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Published on 2015-12-21

Summary

This contribution treats 18 Australian species belonging to 6 tribes (Gyrophaenini, Homalotini, Bolitocharini, Athetini, Thamiaraeini, Aleocharini). Three new genera are described: *Austraepiskia* gen. nov. and *Austracoenonica* gen. nov. belong to the Homalotini tribe, and *Tryphopsichara* gen. nov. to the Bolitocharini tribe. Seventeen new species are described: *Brachida linsaymontis* spec. nov., *Sternotropa linsaymontis* spec. nov., *Sternotropa tambourinensis* spec. nov., *Sternotropa brisbanensis* spec. nov., *Austraepiskia barrinensis* spec. nov., *Austracoenonica laminaris* spec. nov., *Tryphopsichara australiana* spec. nov., *Leptostiba tambourinensis* spec. nov., *Atheta (Acrotona) wachteli* spec. nov., *Atheta (Traumoecia) tambourinensis* spec. nov., *Gastropaga brisbanensis* spec. nov., *Gastropaga barrinensis* spec. nov., *Pelioptera barrinensis* spec. nov., *Mimacrotona bowravillensis* spec. nov., *Apimela carnavonensis* spec. nov., *Apimela queenslandica* spec. nov., *Pseudoplandria bowravillensis* spec. nov. All new genera and new species are illustrated and compared with related taxa.

Key words

Insecta, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, Taxonomy, New Genera, New Species, Australia.

Zusammenfassung

Die vorliegende Studie behandelt 18 Arten, die zu 6 Tribus gehören (Gyrophaenini, Homalotini, Bolitocharini, Athetini, Thamiaraeini, Aleocharini). Die für die Wissenschaft neuen Gattungen sind: *Austraepiskia* gen. nov. und *Austracoenonica* gen. nov., der Homalotini, und *Tryphopsichara* gen. nov. der Bolitocharini. Die 17 neuen Arten sind *Brachida linsaymontis* spec. nov., *Sternotropa linsaymontis* spec. nov., *Sternotropa tambourinensis* spec. nov., *Sternotropa brisbanensis* spec. nov., *Austraepiskia barrinensis* spec. nov., *Austracoenonica laminaris* spec. nov., *Tryphopsichara australiana* spec. nov., *Leptostiba tambourinensis* spec. nov., *Atheta (Acrotona) wachteli* spec. nov., *Atheta (Traumoecia) tambourinensis* spec. nov., *Gastropaga brisbanensis* spec. nov., *Gastropaga barrinensis* spec. nov., *Pelioptera barrinensis* spec. nov., *Mimacrotona bowravillensis* spec. nov., *Apimela carnavonensis* spec. nov., *Apimela queenslandica* spec. nov., *Pseudoplandria bowravillensis* spec. nov. Alle neuen Gattungen und neuen Arten werden illustriert und mit ähnlichen Taxa verglichen.

Introduction

It is already clear that the beetle subfamily Aleocharinae from Australia is yet still poorly known. This is revealed above all by recent contributions published in papers describing many new species and new genera (PACE, 1982, 1985, 2003, 2005, 2007) based on recent entomological expeditions to Australia (Prof. Herbert Franz, Regional Museum of Natural Sciences of Turin and Padua University).

Material and methods

The specimens studied in the present paper were submitted to me for study by Michael Schülke, Berlin, a well-known specialist of Staphylinidae. For non-specialist, identification of Australian species of Aleocharinae presents an almost impossible task. Taxonomic study of Australian Aleocharinae, compared with those of other zoogeographic regions, are best resolved by examination of the characters showed by aedeagus, spermatheca and shape of ligula and maxillae. Both male and female adult specimens were dissected and the genital and oral structures mounted in Canada balsam (on small transparent plastic plates pinned beneath the specimen). Genital and oral structures were studied using a compound microscope and drawn by means of an eyepiece reticule. Habitus of new species was photographed using a digital Canon Power Shot A610, 5.0 megapixel, camera. All the figures were modified and arranged in plates using Adobe Photoshop software. All the species here described are clearly recognizable by means of the draws or photos of habitus, aedeagus and spermatheca. For this reason the descriptions are brief and restricted; characters that are not readily recognizable in the illustrations, such as the reticulation and the granulation of body surfaces, are described.

Acronyms

CSCÜ	private collection of Michael Schülke, Berlin
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Berlin
IRSNB	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles
NHML	Natural History Museum, London

List of the species, grouped in tribes, with descriptions

GYROPHAENINI

Brachida linsaymontis spec. nov.

(Figs 1, 18)

Type material: Holotype ♀, Australia, Queensland, NSW Border, Mt. Linsay, 22.IV.1997, leg. Wachtel (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 3.1 mm. Body shiny, reddish, antennae brown with the four basal antennomeres yellowish-red and eleventh yellow, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first one, third shorter than the second one, fourth longer than wide, fifth to eighth as long as wide. Body reticulation absent. Head and pronotum dotting close, delicate and superficial, that of elytra close and very evanescent, that of the abdomen evident and close, more impressed on the free tergites 3 and 4, present only on the basal half of tergite 5. Pronotum with two transverse, posterior, median impressions. Fifth free tergite of the female with lateral sulci. Spermatheca as in Fig. 18.

Comparative notes: This species is similar to *B. callicornis* PACE, 2003 from Sidney, but the intermediary antennomeres of the new species are as long as wide (Fig. 1), whereas they are transverse in *callicornis*. Only the eleventh antennomere is yellow in the new species, while in *callicornis* the tenth and the eleventh ones are yellow. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is slightly elongate, while in *callicornis* is very long.

Etymology: The name of the new species means “of Linsay mountain”.

Sternotropa linsaymontis spec. nov.

(Figs 2, 19–20)

Type material: Holotype ♂, Australia, Queensland, NSW Border, Mt. Linsay, 22.IV.1997, leg. Wachtel (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 1.2 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, posterior half of the elytra and fourth free urotergite brown, antennae yellowish-brown with the four basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes longer than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as the first one, third shorter than the second one, fourth weakly transverse, fifth to ninth transverse. Head devoid of reticulation, that of the pronotum is transverse and superficial, that of the elytra evanescent. Head dotting delicate and superficial. Granulation of the pronotum delicate and salient, that of the elytra a little delicate, close and evident, that of the abdomen poorly visible. Abdo-

men covered with a very superficial squamose sculpture. Aedeagus as in Fig. 19, sixth free urotergite of the male as in Fig. 20.

Comparative notes: The aedeagus shape of the new species is similar to *S. ruficornis* CAMERON, 1939 from India of which I have examined the male holotype (NHML). This new species is recognizable by the ventral appendix of the aedeagus which is short, bent and apically broad. The whip-like structure is very long in the new species, short in *ruficornis*. The fifth free abdominal tergite of the male of *ruficornis* shows the posterior edge with two long median spines, that are absent in the male of the new species.

Etymology: The name of the new species means “of Linsay mountain”.

Sternotropa tambourinensis spec. nov.
(Figs 3, 21)

Type material: Holotype ♂, Australia, Queensland, Mt. Tambourine, 1.1997, leg. Wachtel (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 1.4 mm. Body shiny, yellow, head and fourth free abdominal tergite of the male yellowish-red, posterior half of the elytra brown, antennae brown with the three basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes as long as the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as the first one, third shorter than the second one, fourth to tenth transverse. Head and abdomen devoid of reticulation, that of pronotum and elytra clearly visible. Head dotting sparse and superficial, that of the elytra close and superficial. Granulation of the pronotum delicate and moderately clear. Aedeagus as in Fig 21.

Comparative notes: The aedeagus of the new species is similar to *S. monteithi* PACE, 2003, also coming from Australia, but the sternal lamina of *monteithi* it is much longer than in the new species and, in lateral view, dilated in the preapical portion.

Etymology: The new species derives its name from Mt. Tambourine.

Sternotropa brisbanensis spec. nov.
(Figs 4, 22–23)

Type material: Holotype ♀, Australia, Queensland, Brisbane, Browns Plains, 1.1997, leg. Wachtel (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 2.2 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, posterior third of the elytra and free adominal tergites 4 and 5 brown, antennae brown with three basal antennomeres yellow, the eleventh lost on both antennae, legs

yellow. Eyes longer than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first one, third shorter than the second one, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the fore-body superficial, defective on abdomen, but strong on the fifth free tergite. Head dotting moderately close and evanescent, that of pronotum evident. Granulation of elytra close and not very salient, that of the fifth free tergite consist of long salient granules. Abdomen with squamose sculpture on the three basal free tergites. Spermatheca as in Fig. 22, sixth free tergite of the female as in Fig. 23.

Comparative notes: The new species is similar to *S. monteithi* PACE, 2003, coming also from Australia. It is recognizable by the different color of the body and, above all, by the spermatheca without the intermediary portion, present in *monteithi*.

Etymology: The new species is dedicated to the city of Brisbane.

HOMALOTINI

Austraepiskia gen. nov.
(Figs 5, 24–27)

Diagnosis: Genus belongs to the tribe Homalotini, intermediate between the genera *Stenomastax* CAMERON, 1933, and *Coenonica* KRAATZ, 1857, both distributed particularly in the oriental region. The very long ligula and the form of the spermatheca are also found in *Stenomastax*, but the convex body is characteristic of *Coenonica*, while the flattened, less convex body is found in *Stenomastax*. Nevertheless the ligula in *Coenonica* is short and not as long as in the new genus. The preapical narrowed ligula showed by the new genus is not observed either in *Stenomastax*, or *Coenonica*.

Description: Body similar to *Coenonica* but with fore-body very opaque (Fig. 5). Antennae 11-segmented. Eyes shorter than the postocular region in dorsal view, temporal sulcus present. Labial palpi of two segments (Fig. 25), ligula long, narrowed in the preapical portion (Fig. 25), paraglossae not prodruded in front; maxillary palpi of four, narrow, segments, the apical segment awl-shaped (Fig. 27), interior lobe narrow, the external one shorter than the interior (Fig. 27). Anterior border of mentum posteriorly emarginate (Fig. 26). Mesosternal process acute, mesocoxae contiguous. Tarsal formula 4-4-5. First posterior tarsomere as long as the two following bring together. Spermatheca as in Fig. 24.

Type species: *Austraepiskia barrinensis* spec. nov.

Etymology: The name of the new genus is composed by “Australia” and the Greek word ἐπίσκιοσ = opaque.

Austraepiskia barrinensis spec. nov.

(Figs 5, 24–27)

Type material: Holotype ♀, Australia, Queensland, Atherton TL, Lake Barrine NP, 30.X.1989, leg. H. Heiss (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 2.2 mm. Fore-body opaque, abdomen shiny. Body reddish, external posterior angles of the elytrae and posterior half of the paratergites brown, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres yellowish-red and eleventh yellow, legs yellowish-red with distal third of the posterior femurs brown. Eyes shorter than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as the first one, third longer than the second one, fourth to sixth longer than wide, seventh as long as wide, eighth to tenth transverse. Fore-body covered with close and salient granules, with wrinkled aspect, abdomen with granularity delicate and few salient. Spermatheca as in Fig. 24.

Etymology: The new species name come from Lake Barrine.

Austracoenonica gen. nov.

(Figs 6, 28–32)

Diagnosis: The new genus is similar to the genus *Coenonica* KRAATZ, 1857 which is distributed mainly in the oriental region. It is recognizable by the pronotum without impressions or strong basal punctures as in *Coenonica* and, above all, by the ligula which is longer than in *Coenonica*.

Description: Habitus as in Fig. 6. Antennae 11-segmented. Eyes longer than the postocular region in dorsal view, temporal sulcus present; labial palpi 2-segmented (Fig. 30); ligula long, shortly split in two lobes at apex (Fig. 30), paraglossae with protruding setae in front; maxillary palpi 4-segmented, rather narrow, with the apical segment awl-shaped and very long (Fig. 32), inner lobe very narrow towards apex, the outer lobe longer than the inner (Fig. 32). Anterior edge of the mentum emarginate (Fig. 31). Mesosternal process acute, mesocoxae contiguous. Tarsal formula 4-4-5. First posterior tarsomere a little longer than the second one. Aedeagus as in Figs 28–29.

Type species: *Austracoenonica laminaris* spec. nov.

Etymology: The name of the new genus is composed by “Australia” and “Coenonica”.

Austracoenonica laminaris spec. nov.

(Figs 6, 28–32)

Type material: Holotype ♂, Australia, Queensland, Mt. Tambourine, 5.III.1997, leg. Wachtel (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 2.4 mm. Body shiny, convex, reddish, antennae brown with the three basal antennomeres reddish and the eleventh yellow, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as the first one, third shorter than the second one, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the body absent. Head and pronotum dotting close and superficial, that of the abdomen evident, more close at the base of each free urotergite of the male and at the bottom of the three basal sulci. Granularity of the elytra close and salient. Fifth free urotergite of the male with salient and sharp median keel that doesn't reach the posterior edge. Aedeagus as in Figs 28–29.

Etymology: The new species take its name from internal lamina of aedeagus.

BOLITOCHARINI

Diestota daccordii PACE, 2003*Diestota daccordii* PACE, 2003: 131

Material examined: 1 ♂ and 4 ♀ ♀, Australia, Queensland, Mt. Tambourine, 5.III.1997, leg. Wachtel (CSCÜ).

Distribution: Species already known from Queensland.

Tryphopsichara gen. nov.

(Figs 7, 33–37)

Diagnosis: The habitus of the new genus is similar to *Bolitochara* MANNERHEIM, 1831 from the holarctic region, but the labial palpi are thick or stout (Fig. 35), the mandibles very long (Fig. 7), and the labrum with two spines on the anterior edge (Fig. 37), while in *Bolitochara* is without spines. The mesosternum of the new genus is keeled only at the base, whereas in *Bolitochara* is keeled throughout its length. The mesocoxae in *Bolitochara* are slightly separated, in the new genus contiguous.

Description: Habitus as in Fig. 7. Antennae 11-segmented. Eyes shorter than the postocular region in dorsal view, temporal sulcus present. Upper surface of labrum with two spines on the anterior border (Fig. 37); labial palpi 3-segmented (Fig. 35), all segments short and broad; ligula short with apical plica oval, shortly splitted at the apex (Fig. 35); paraglossae not protruding in front (Fig. 35); maxillary palpi 4-segmented, the second one narrow, the third one broad, the apical segment awl-shaped and very

short (Fig. 36), the inner lobe pointed at apex, the outer a little longer than the inner (Fig. 36). Anterior edge of mentum emarginate (Fig. 34). Mandibles very long and narrow, the left with a weak inner tooth. Mesosternum shortly keeled at base, mesosternal process acute, mesocoxae contiguous. Tarsal formula 4-4-5. First posterior tarsomere as long as the two following bringing together. Spermatheca as in Fig. 33, mentum as in Fig. 34, superior labrum as in Fig. 37.

Type species: *Tryphopsichara australiana* spec. nov.

Etymology: The name of the new genus is composed by the Greek words τρύφος = stumpy, όψις = aspect, facies and χαρά = joy.

Tryphopsichara australiana spec. nov.
(Figs 7, 33–37)

Type material: Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW Bowraville, Agent Hill, 10.II.1997, leg. Wachtel (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 3.0 mm. Body shiny, reddish, posterior half of the elytra with a brown macula that does not reach the posterior margin, free abdominal tergites 3 to 5, with base brown, antennae brown with the four basal antennomeres and base of fifth yellowish-red. Eyes as long as the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first one, third shorter than the second one, fourth longer than wide, fifth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head evident, that of pronotum and elytra superficial, wanting on the four basal free tergites, on the fifth free tergite of the female strong. The whole body with evident and close dotting. Spermatheca as in Fig. 33.

Etymology: The new species coming its name from Australia.

ATHETINI

Leptostiba tambourinensis spec. nov.
(Figs 8, 38–40)

Type material: Holotype ♂, Australia, Queensland, Mt. Tambourine, I.1997, leg. Wachtel.

Paratypes: 1 ♂ and 2 ♀, same data (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 1.7 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-brown, head and tip of abdomen reddish-brown, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres and apex of the eleventh yellow, legs yellow. Eyes much shorter than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first one, third shorter than the second one, fourth to tenth transverse. Fore-body devoid of reticulation, that of the abdomen transverse

and very superficial. Head dotting delicate, close and evident. Granulation of pronotum and elytra delicate, close and salient, that of the abdomen delicate, close and clearly visible. Aedeagus as in Figs 38–39; spermatheca as in Fig. 40.

Comparative notes: For the aedeagus shape the new species is similar to *L. politula* (FAUVEL, 1878) of which have examined 1 male and 1 female of the type series (IRSNB). The aedeagus of the new species is scarcely curved, while it is broadly curved in *politula*. The aedeagus, in ventral view, is very wide in *politula*, narrow in the new species. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of *politula* shows two sinuities, while in the new species is without sinuosity. The umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca is deep in *politula*, weakly protruded in the new species.

Etymology: The new species coming its name from Mt. Tambourine.

Atheta (Acrotona) wachteli spec. nov.
(Figs 9, 41–42)

Type material: Holotype ♂ Australia, Queensland, Mt. Tambourine, 5.III.1997, leg. Wachtel (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 2.1 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head and posterior half of elytra reddish-brown, fourth free abdominal tergite of the male brown, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes as long as the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first one, third shorter than the second one, fourth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Head dotting close and superficial, that of pronotum and elytra close and evident. Granulation of the abdomen close and salient. Tergites with basal transverse sulci. Aedeagus as in Figs 41–42.

Comparative notes: The new species differs from *A. fieldimontis* PACE, 2005 from Tasmania in the aedeagus shape, which is feebly curved to the ventral side, while it is strongly curved in *fieldimontis*, in its very long “crista proximalis”, whereas it is short in *fieldimontis* and in the apex of the aedeagus, in ventral view, being broad and not narrow as in *fieldimontis*. Pronotum is yellowish-red in the new species, reddish-brown in *fieldimontis*.

Etymology: The new species is dedicated to its collector Wachtel.

Atheta (Traumoecia) tambourinensis spec. nov.
(Figs 10, 43–45)

Type material: Holotype ♂, Australia, Queensland, Mt. Tambourine, 5.III.1997, leg. Wachtel.

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ same data (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 2.2 mm. Body shiny, reddish-brown, head, fourth free abdominal tergite and base of fifth brown, antennae brown with the three basal antennomeres reddish-brown, legs yellow. Eyes as long as the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere longer than the first one, third as long as the second one, fourth to eighth as long as wide, ninth and tenth transverse. Fore-body devoid of reticulation, that of the abdomen very transverse and strong. Head dotting close and superficial, absent on the longitudinal median band; granulation of pronotum and elytra delicate, close and salient, that of the abdomen sparse and evanescent. Aedeagus as in Figs 43-44; spermatheca as in Fig. 45.

Comparative notes: The habitus of the new species (Fig. 10) is similar to *daccordiana* PACE, 2003, also coming from Australia. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is not bisinuate as in *daccordiana*. The male of *daccordiana* is unknown.

Etymology: The new species derives its name from Mt. Tambourine.

Gastropaga brisbanensis spec. nov.

{Figs 11, 46-47}

Type material: Holotype ♂, Australia, Brisbane, V.1981, leg. Wachtel (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 1.6 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, head and fourth free abdominal tergite brown, antennae dirty yellow, legs yellow. Eyes as long as the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first one, third shorter than the second one, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head superficial, absent on the rest of the body. Head dotting close and superficial, that of the pronotum evident and close. Granulation of the elytra evanescent, that of the abdomen very salient and close on the three basal free tergites, sparse on the fourth one, very sparse on the fifth one. Aedeagus as in Figs 46-47.

Comparative notes: The aedeagus of the new species, in ventral view, is lanceolate, as in *G. rugatipennis* (KRAATZ, 1859) from Sri Lanka, of which I have examined the male holotype (SDEI). The lateral preapical hollows of the tip of the new species are deep, whereas they are very superficial in *rugatipennis*.

Etymology: The new species coming its name from city of Brisbane.

Gastropaga barrinensis spec. nov.

{Figs 12, 48}

Type material: Holotype ♀, Australia, Queensl., Atherton TL., Lake Barrine NP, 30.X.1989, leg. E. Heiss (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 1.8 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, antennae brown with the three basal antennomeres and eleventh yellow, legs yellowish-red. Eyes shorter than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first one, third shorter than the second one, fourth to tenth transverse. Body devoid of reticulation. Head dotting delicate, close and superficial. Granulation of pronotum close and very superficial, that of the elytra close and evident, that of the abdomen very salient and close, but sparse on the fifth free tergite. Spermatheca as in Fig. 48.

Comparative notes: The spermatheca of the new species is similar in shape to *G. muluicola* PACE, 2004 from Borneo. The much greater length of the spermatheca of the new species (0.1 mm vs. 0.07 mm in *muluicola*), and the proximal bulb of the spermatheca only slightly dilated and not spherical as in *muluicola* further recognizable the two species.

Etymology: The new species derives its name from Lake Barrine.

Pelioptera barrinensis spec. nov.

{Figs 13, 49-51}

Type material: Holotype ♂, Australia, Queensl., Atherton TL., Lake Barrine NP, 30.X.1989, leg. E. Heiss (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 2.7 mm. Body shiny, reddish-brown, posterior half of free abdominal tergites 1 and 2 reddish, antennae brown with the three basal antennomeres reddish-brown, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere shorter than the first one, third as long as the second one, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the head very superficial, that on the rest of the body wanting. Head dotting indistinct, that of the pronotum a moderately close and superficial, that of the base of the fifth free tergite of the male strong and consisting of elongate punctures. Granulation of the elytra sparse and evident, that of the abdomen reduced to a few granules near the posterior margin of each free tergite. Aedeagus as in Figs 49-50; sixth free tergite of the male as in Fig. 51.

Comparative notes: The new species differs from *P. macropuorum* PACE, 2003, also from Australia, by the much larger aedeagus (0.32 mm long, whereas in *macropuorum* is 0.24 mm). The aedeagus of the new species is

deeply curved in the ventral side, that of *macropuorum* is less deeply. The body colour of the new species is reddish-brown, that of *macropuorum* black pitch.

Etymology: The new species coming its name from Lake Barrine.

THAMIARAEINI

Mimacrotona bowravillensis spec. nov.
(Figs 14, 52)

Type material: Holotype ♂, Australia, NSW Bowraville, Argent Hill, 10.11.1997, leg. Wachtel (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 1.39 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-red, elytra lost, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres, base of third and eleventh yellow, legs yellow. Eyes as long as the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere longer than the first one, third shorter than the second one, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the body superficial; Head dotting delicate and superficial. Granulation of the pronotum delicate, close and evident, that of the abdomen salient and sparse. Aedeagus as in Fig. 52.

Comparative notes: The new species is the first known from Australia with two ventral laminae of the aedeagus, not even present in species of the oriental region.

Etymology: The new species coming its name from the toponym Bowraville.

Apimela carnaronensis spec. nov.
(Figs 15, 53)

Type material: Holotype ♀, Australia, Queensland, Carnarvon N.P., S Lake Nuga Nuga, 1.1997, leg. Wachtel (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 1.8 mm. Body shiny, yellowish-brown, posterior margin of the fifth free abdominal tergite yellowish-red, antennae brown with the three basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Eyes shorter than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as the first one, third shorter than the second one, fourth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of head and pronotum strong, that of the elytra evident, that of the abdomen clearly visible. Head dotting indistinct. Granulation of pronotum and elytra slightly visible, that of abdomen superficial and close, but sparse on the fifth free tergite. Spermatheca as in Fig. 53.

Comparative notes: The new species differs from *A. australiensis* PACE, 2003, also from Australia, known only by the male, in the eleventh antennomere being

brown, vs. reddish in *australiensis*. The eyes of the new species are less prominent than in *australiensis*. The reticulation of the body of the new species is evident, absent in *australiensis*.

Etymology: The new species takes its name from the Carnarvon N.P.

Apimela queenslandica spec. nov.
(Figs 16, 54)

Type material: Holotype ♀, Australia, Queensland, Gympie, Brooyar St. Forest, 12.III.1997, leg. Wachtel (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 2.2 mm. Body reddish-brown, antennae lost, legs yellowish-red. Eyes shorter than the postocular region in dorsal view. Reticulation of head, elytra and abdomen strong, that of the pronotum visible. Granulation of head and pronotum invisible, that of the elytra superficial, that of the abdomen close and evanescent, but sparse on the fifth free tergite. Spermatheca as in Fig. 54.

Comparative notes: The new species differs from *A. australiensis* PACE, 2003, also from Australia, known only by the male, having the body reticulate and from *A. carnaronensis* spec. nov. by the shape of the spermatheca.

Etymology: The new species takes its name from Queensland.

ALEOCHARINI

Pseudoplandria bowravillensis spec. nov.
(Figs 17, 55)

Type material: Holotype ♀, Australia, NSW Bowraville, Argent Hill, 10.11.1997, leg. Wachtel (CSCÜ).

Description: Length 2.7 mm. Body shiny, reddish, antennae brown with the three basal antennomeres yellowish-red and eleventh yellow, legs yellowish-red. Eyes longer than the postocular region in dorsal view. Second antennomere as long as the first one, third shorter than the second one, fourth and fifth as long as wide, sixth to tenth transverse. Reticulation of the body absent. Head dotting very superficial, that of the elytra close and evident. Granulation of the pronotum very delicate, close and clearly visible, that of the abdomen consisting of sparse, elongate granules. Bottom of the basal transverse sulci with six punctures each. Spermatheca as in Fig. 55.

Comparative notes: In the shape of the spermatheca, the new species is comparable to *P. kinabaluicola* PACE, 2008

from Borneo. It is recognizable by the distal bulb of the spermatheca being short, whereas it is long in *kinabaluicola*, and by the proximal portion of the spermatheca broad, whereas it is narrow in *kinabaluicola*. This new species is the first species of *Pseudoplandria* known from Australia.

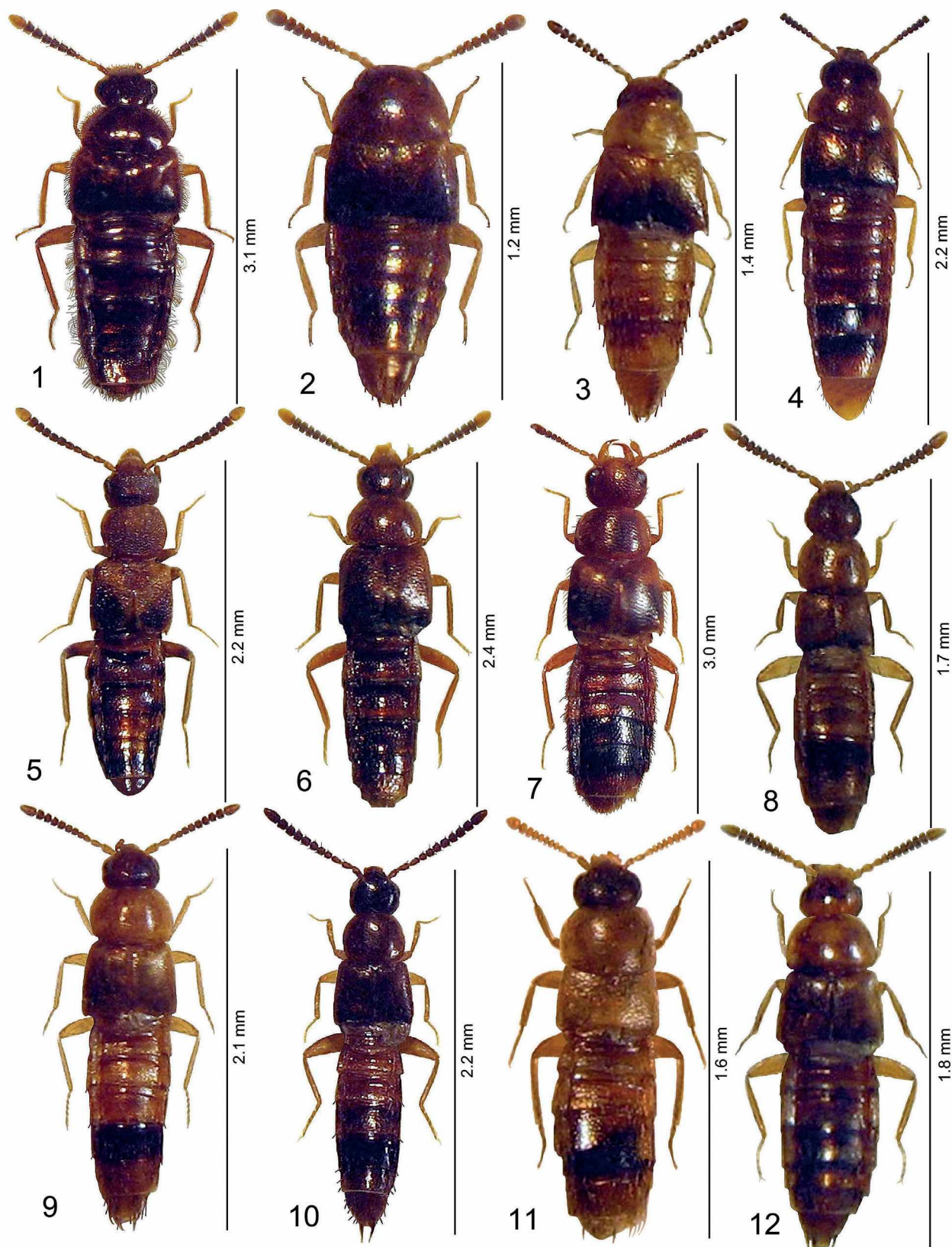
Etymology: The new species takes its name from the toponym Bowraville.

Acknowledgements

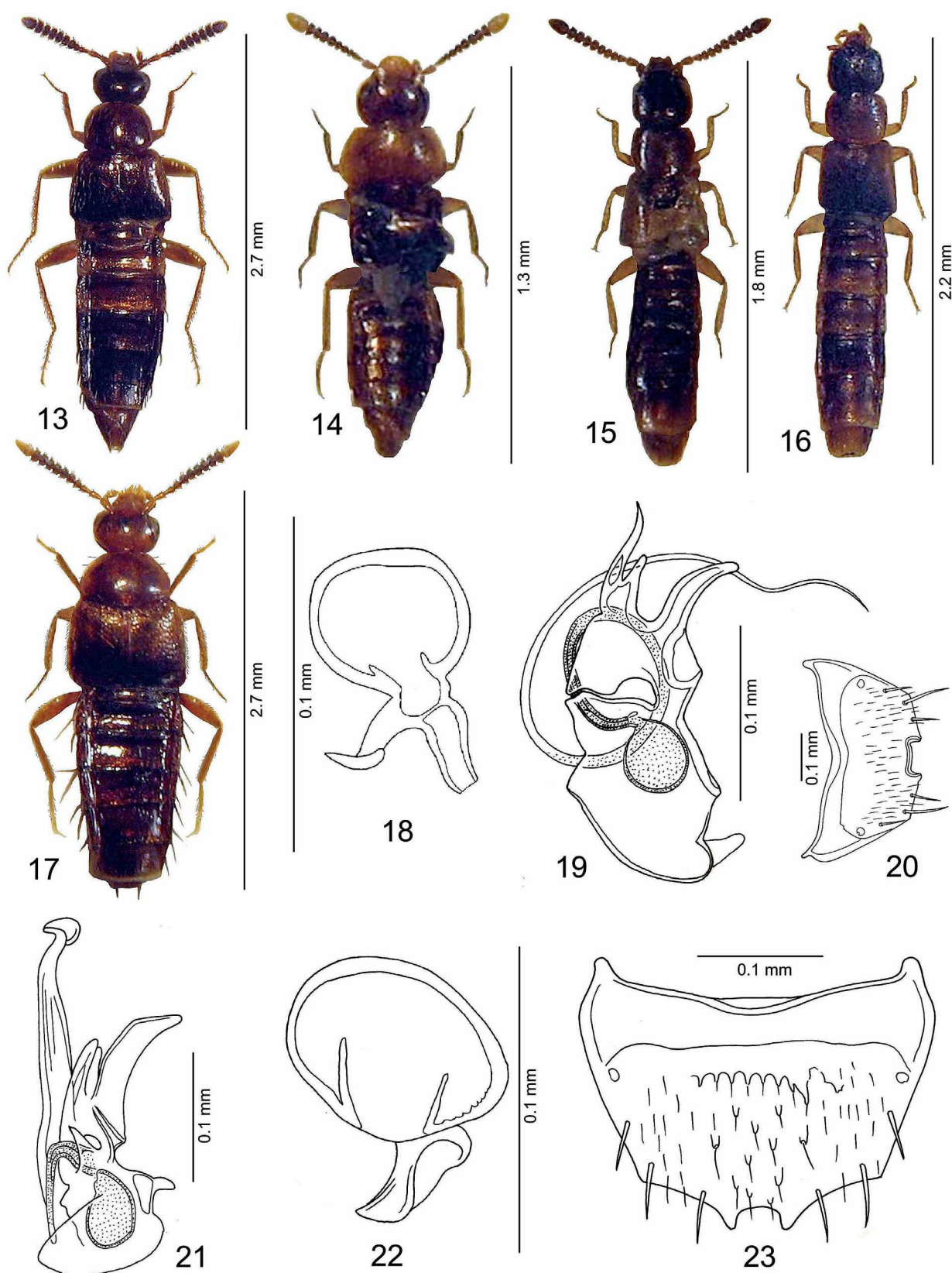
I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of Michael Schülke, Berlin, who provided the material studied in this paper. For the loan of types I thank Dr. Didier Drugmand of the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Dr. L. Zerche of the Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, of Müncheberg (Berlin) and Dr. P. M. Hammond and Dr. Brendell of the Museum of Natural History in London. I also thank our colleague Guillaume de Rougemont, London, a professional translator as well as entomologist, for correcting my translation into English of the present paper.

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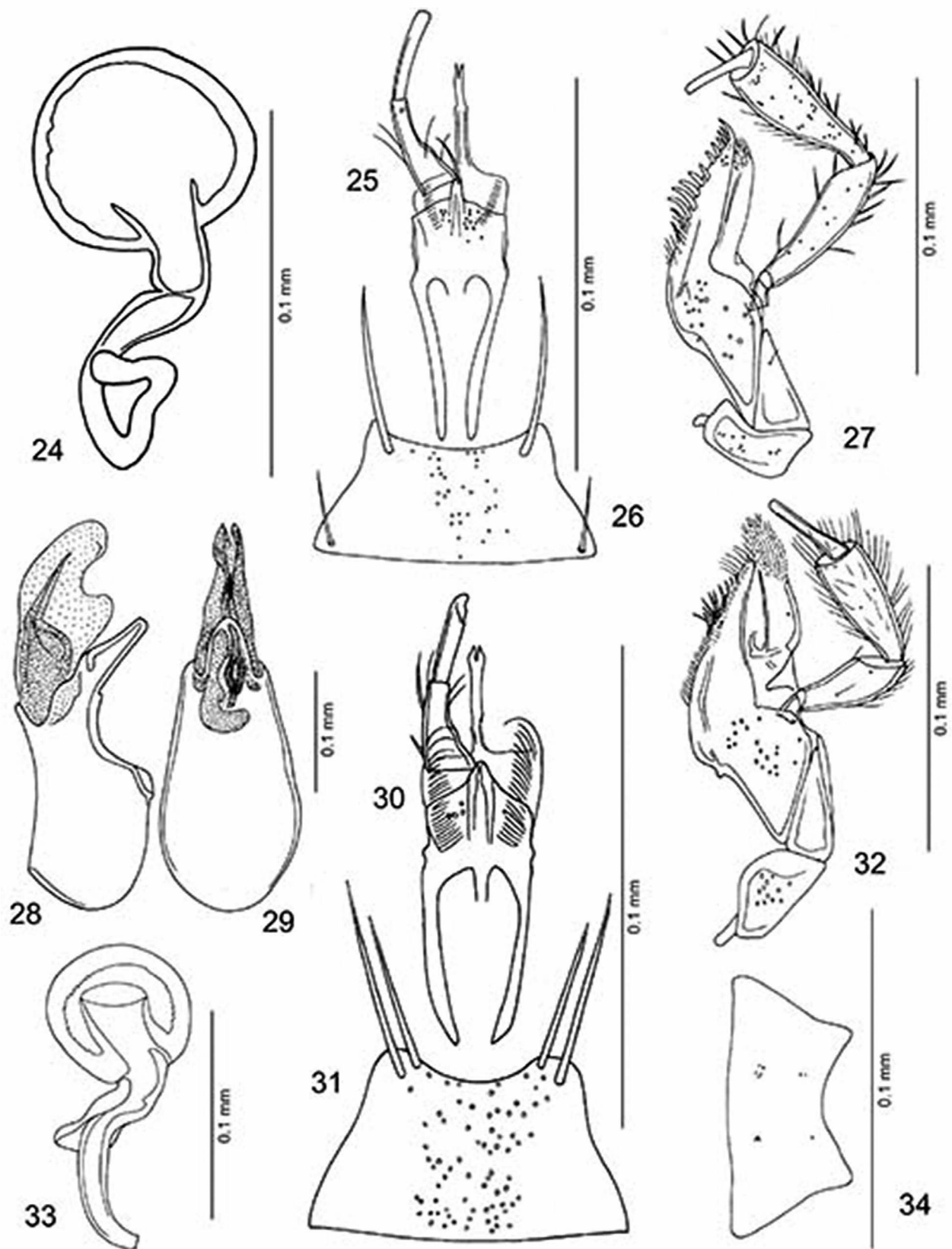
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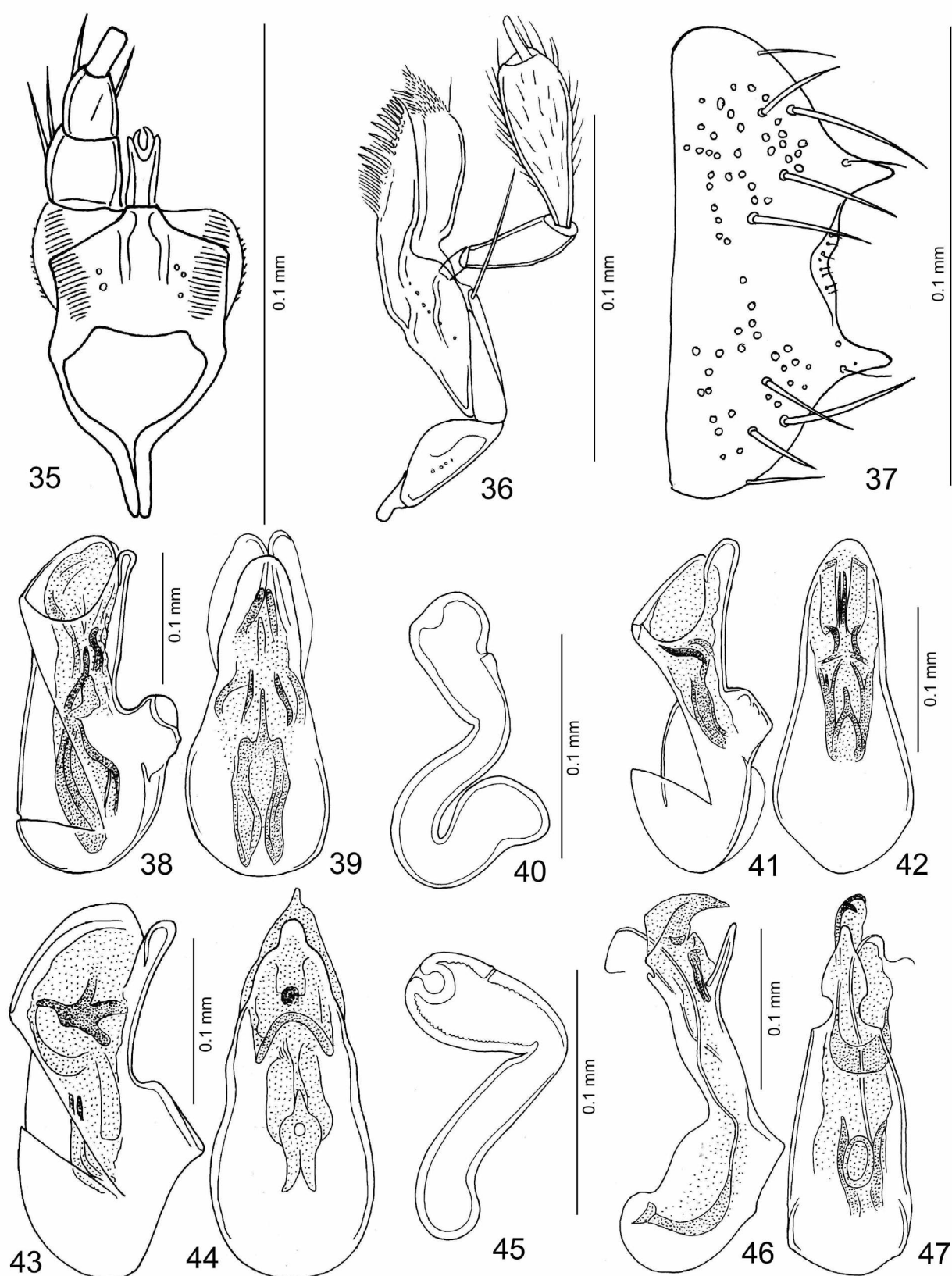
Figs 1–12: Habitus. 1: *Brachida linsaymontis* spec. nov.; 2: *Sternotropa linsaymontis* spec. nov.; 3: *Sternotropa tambourinensis* spec. nov.; 4: *Sternotropa brisbanensis* spec. nov.; 5: *Austraepiskia barrinensis* gen. nov., spec. nov.; 6: *Austracoenonica laminaris* gen. nov., spec. nov.; 7: *Tryphopsichara australiana* gen. nov., spec. nov.; 8: *Leptostiba tambourinensis* spec. nov.; 9: *Atheta* (*Acrotona*) *wachteli* spec. nov.; 10: *Atheta* (*Traumoecia*) *tambourinensis* spec. nov.; 11: *Gastropaga brisbanensis* spec. nov.; 12: *Gastropaga barrinensis* spec. nov.



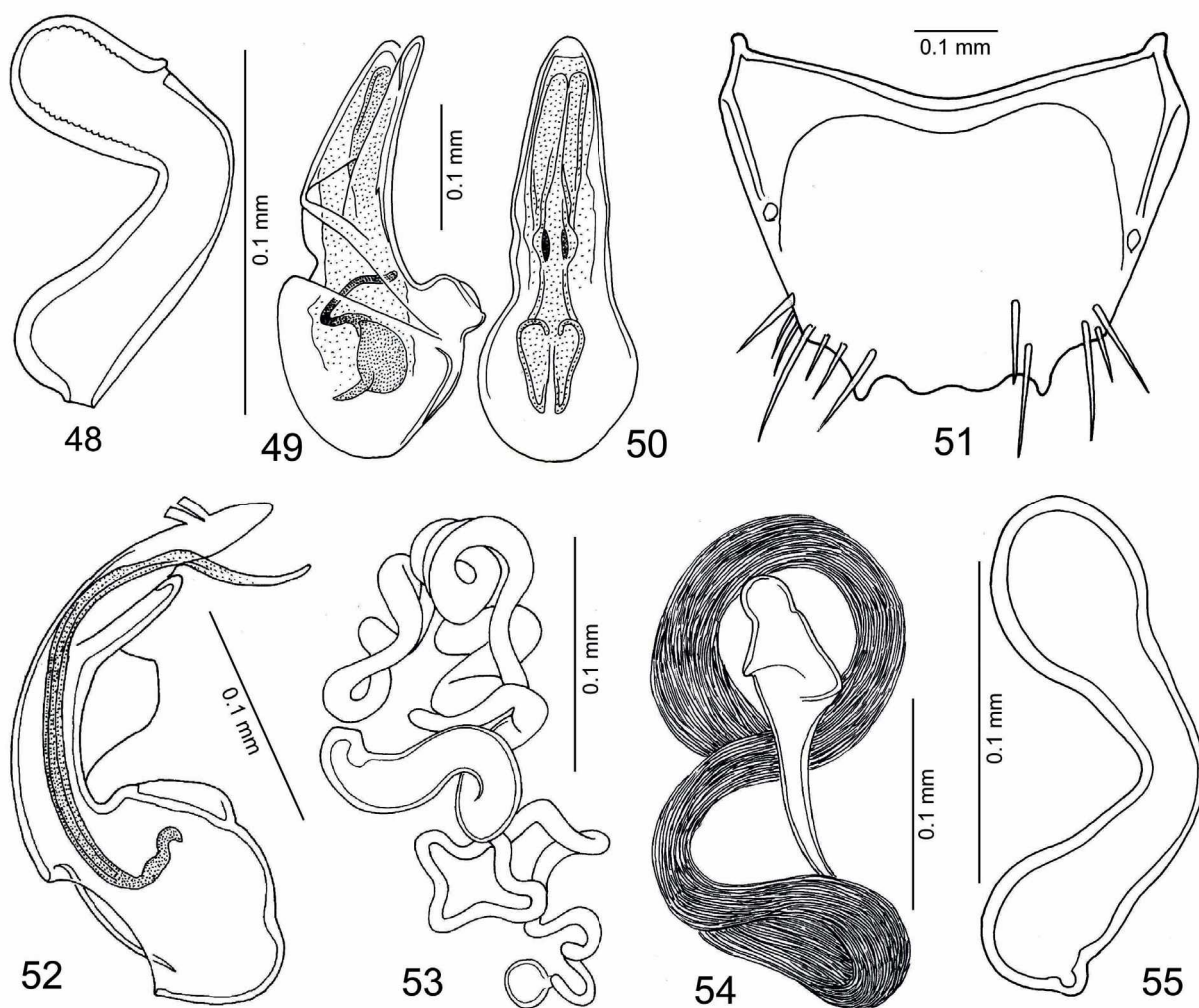
Figs 13–23: Habitus, spermatheca, aedeagus in lateral view, sixth free urotergite of the male (20) and female (23). 13: *Pelioptera barrinensis* spec. nov.; 14: *Mimacrotona bowravillensis* spec. nov.; 15: *Apimela carnavonensis* spec. nov.; 16: *Apimela queenslandica* spec. nov.; 17: *Pseudoplandria bowravillensis* spec. nov.; 18: *Brachida linsaymontis* spec. nov.; 19–20: *Sternotropa linsaymontis* spec. nov.; 21: *Sternotropa tambourinensis* spec. nov.; 22–23: *Sternotropa brisbanensis* spec. nov.



Figs 24–34: Spermatheca, labium with labial palpus, mentum, maxilla with maxillary palpus, aedeagus in lateral and ventral view. 24–27: *Austraepiskia barrinensis* gen. nov., spec. nov.; 28–32: *Austracoenonica laminaris* gen. nov., spec. nov.; 33–34: *Tryphopsichara australiana* gen. nov., spec. nov.



Figs 35–47: Labium with labial palpus, maxilla with maxillary palpus, superior labrum, aedeagus in lateral and ventral view, spermatheca. 35–37: *Tryphopsichara australiana* gen. nov., spec. nov.; 38–40: *Leptostiba tambourinensis* spec. nov.; 41–42: *Atheta* (*Acrotona*) *wachteli* spec. nov.; 43–45: *Atheta* (*Traumoecia*) *tambourinensis* spec. nov.; 46–47: *Gastropaga brisbanensis* spec. nov.



Figs 48–55: Spermatheca, aedeagus in lateral and ventral view, sixth free urotergite of the male. 48: *Gastropaga barrinensis* spec. nov.; 49–51: *Pelioptera barrinensis* spec. nov.; 52: *Mimacrotona bowravillensis* spec. nov.; 53: *Apimela carnavonensis* spec. nov.; 54: *Apimela queenslandica* spec. nov.; 55: *Pseudoplandria bowravillensis* spec. nov.

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Pace Roberto

Artikel/Article: [New genera and new species of Aleocharinae from Australia \(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae\). 327-339](#)