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New genera and species of Asian Staphylinini (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae)

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Abstract

Two new genera and five new species are described from east and south-east Asia: *Actinomorphus* gen.n. *lativentris* sp.n. (E-Malaysia), *Tumiditarsus* gen.n. *ledangensis* sp.n. (W-Malaysia), *T. chinensis* sp.n. (China), *Gabrius zerchei* sp.n. (E-Siberia) and *G. emeishanus* sp.n. (China). Morphological details of all new taxa are figured. Comparative remarks are given on the new genera and their most closely related allies.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, Staphylinini, *Actinomorphus*, *Tumiditarsus*, *Gabrius*, new genera, new species, systematics

Introduction

When going through the unidentified material of the Natural History Museum in London I detected a small series of specimens of a new species, that could not be assigned to any of the known genera. The genus *Actinomorphus* gen.n. is erected for them herein.

At the same time, I met with G. de Rougemont, and received from him a specimen of a very strange new genus from China, which turned out to be congeneric with another species I recently collected in Malaysia. This new genus, described below as *Tumiditarsus* gen.n., belongs to the group of *Pammegus* FAUVEL, *Bombylodes* FAUVEL and, consequently, also stands close to *Barygnathus* BERNHAUER and *Tympanophorus* NORDMANN.

In addition, two new species of *Gabrius* STEPHENS are described, which I recently received together with other unidentified east Asian material.

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

CRL coll. G. de Rougemont, London
DEI Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde (L. Zerche)
NHML The Natural History Museum, London (E. DeBoise, P. Hammond)
NMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien

The cooperation of the respective curators and collectors is greatly appreciated. In addition, I thank A. Smetana (Ottawa) for correcting the manuscript and J. Kodada (Bratislava) for the habitus illustration of *Tumiditarsus ledangensis*.

Actinomorphus gen.n.

Typus generis: *Actinomorphus lativentris* sp.n.

DESCRIPTION: Body form broadly elongate, robust; abdomen rather broad, slightly depressed dorso-ventrally, dorsal face very flat; head with numerous setiferous punctures, especially on posterior half; pronotum densely and coarsely punctate, except for impunctate midline; midline slightly elevated in basal third; punctation on head and pronotum finely umbilicate; elytra very densely punctate and pubescent; scutellum coarsely punctate, punctures forming small transverse rugulae; head and pronotum with dense and fine, wavy microsculpture; abdominal tergites

densely and coarsely punctate, punctures forming smaller or larger, oval grooves; grooves not bordered posteriorly, becoming longer and narrower on apical tergites, on tergite VII even forming longitudinal furrows; microsculpture formed by isodiametrical meshes at base of tergites, changing into exceedingly fine striae on apical half, causing slight iridescence.

Head (Fig. 1). - Shape of head variable (depending on size of specimen); with well marked, but rounded hind angles; neck distinctly differenciated; disc of head with group of four setiferous punctures each close to posterio-medial margins of antennal grooves, and with two interocular punctures; numerous punctures in more or less regular, straight row along each inner margin of eye, extended posteriorly toward posterior margin of head; disc in between coarsely punctate except for vertex; impunctate area on vertex (delimited by interocular punctures and postocular punctures) triangular; eyes very large, prominent; shifted toward dorsal face of head posteriorly; insertions of antennal distinctly removed from inner margin of eyes and from anterior margin of head; frontal area with peripheric parts slightly elevated, frontal impression distinct; medial part of clypeus slightly elevated; labrum distinctly bilobed, membranous portion large; maxillary palpi (Fig. 6a) glabrous; 2nd segment long and slender, slightly curved and moderately dilated distally; 3rd segment about 3/4 as long as 2nd segment, hardly curved, slightly dilated distally; 4th segment about as long as 2nd segment, rod-like, not dilated; labial palpi (Fig. 6b) with 2nd segment slightly dilated distally, slightly wider than 3rd segment; 3rd segment rod-like, inconspicuously widened, slightly longer than 2nd segment (shape and length of maxillary and labial palpi depends on size of specimen); mentum transverse, with one setiferous puncture at each anterio-lateral angle; ligula entire, apex very weakly notched; gular sutures confluent posteriorly for half of their length; very faint traces of infra-orbital ridge; mandibles falciform (length depends on size of specimen) with small and not very acute, doubled tooth at base of 2nd third; prostheca well developed; underside of head almost glabrous, not very shining due to very dense and fine microsculpture; antennae (Fig. 2) with scapus as long as segments II - V combined; first three segments glabrous, except for usual sensorial setae, segments IV - XI very finely and densely pubescent; 3rd segment distinctly longer than 2nd segment, 4th segment slightly transverse, segments V - X distinctly transverse, increasingly asymmetrically extended mediad; last segment ovoid.

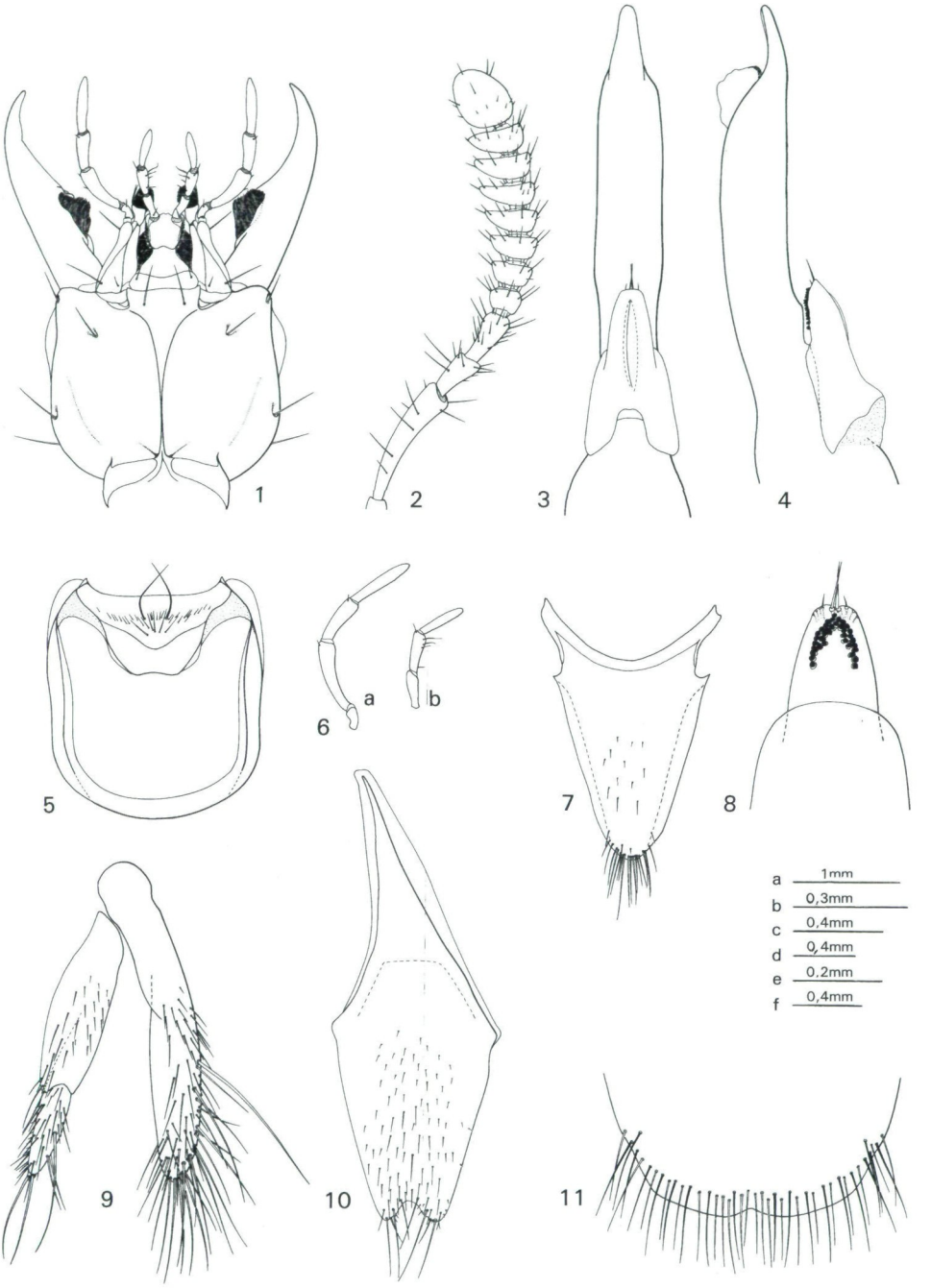
Pronotum. - Superior line of pronotal hypomeron distinctly deflexed anteriorly, leaving large lateral puncture distant from it, meeting inferior line short distance before reaching anterior margin; prothoracal epimera absent.

Prosternum (Fig. 5). - Transverse carina not appreciably modified, prosternal process broadly rounded medially; anterior portion of prosternum with numerous long, but very fine whitish hairs in addition to pair of long prosternal setae.

Mesosternum. - Without any modifications, very broad, widely separating middle coxae.

Legs. - All tibiae setose and spinose; middle tibiae densely pubescent on inner face, hind tibiae only with a few setae; front tarsi slightly dilated in both sexes, underside with modified hairs; tarsomeres II - IV of middle and hind tarsi also slightly dilated; first segment of middle and hind tarsi longer than last segment, thicker than remaining segments, dorsal surface relatively densely setose; first tarsomere of middle tarsi with group of short spines apico-laterally; dorsal surface of all other tarsomeres almost glabrous; middle and hind tibiae slightly curved in both sexes.

Abdomen. - Very large, widest at 2nd visible tergite; all tergites with only one basal line; first two visible tergites with moderately deep, transverse impression, more weakly impressed on 3rd visible tergite; paratergites very broad, not angulate, at one level with dorsal parts of sternites; forming only very obtuse angle with tergites (in shape closely resembling that of the west Palaearctic *Velleiopsis marginiventris* FAIRMAIRE); apical margin of tergite VII with whitish seam of palisade fringe; styli of tergite IX short and broad in both sexes, densely covered with long setae apically; male sternite IX with proximal portion slightly asymmetrical, distal portion with distinct apical emargination.



Figs.1 - 11: *Actinomorphus* gen.n. *lativentris* sp.n.; 1) Head, ventral view; 2) right antenna; 3) aedeagus, ventral view; 4) aedeagus, lateral view; 5) pronotum, ventral view; 6a) maxillary palpus; 6b) labial palpus; 7) female tergite X; 8) paramere, underside; 9) stylus of female tergite IX, gonocoxites of female genital segment; 10) male sternite IX; 11) male sternite VIII. - Scale bar a) Figs. 1, 2, 5, 6; b) 3, 4; c) 7, 9; d) 11; e) 8; f) 10.

DIAGNOSIS: *Actinomorphus* gen.n. appears to be closely related to *Hesperus* FAUVEL, *Belonuchus* NORDMANN and *Actinus* FAUVEL. It shares with these genera the following characters: the shape of the mouthparts (especially maxillary and labial palpi), the strongly deflexed superior lateral line of the pronotum and the widely separated middle coxae. With *Actinus* it also shares the position of the eyes, which are distinctly prominent, shifted dorsad posteriorly (this character is shared with the genus *Mysolius* FAUVEL) and the abdominal tergites having only one basal line (in *Hesperus* and *Belonuchus* at least the first visible tergite has two basal lines).

The new genus can be recognized by the markedly asymmetrical antennae, the umbilicate punctation on head and pronotum, the basally elevated impunctate area of the pronotum, the broad, not conically narrowed abdomen, with paratergites not angulate.

Members of one species group of *Hesperus* (*H. malayanus* CAMERON, *H. javanus* BERNHAUER, *H. birmanus* CAMERON, *H. borneensis* CAMERON) show slightly asymmetrical antennae, but this character is distinctly less developed than in *Actinomorphus*.

ETYMOLOGY: The name refers to the similarity of the new genus with *Actinus* in the shape of the head.

Actinomorphus lativentris sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "SARAWAK: 4th Division Gn. Mulu NP. \ Pitfall-trap fish bait MD forest 100-500 m \ I.Hanski III.-V.1978 B.M. 1978-524 \ MDF 7.4" (BMNH).

Paratypes (4 exs.): 3 exs., same data as holotype (BMNH, NMW); 1 ex. with similar label data as holotype, but from Alluvial forest, 100 m (BMNH).

DESCRIPTION: 14.5 - 17.5 mm long. - Foreparts orange-red, head and pronotum rather shining; mandibles dark brownish-testaceous; 1st antennal segment yellowish, 2nd segment darker reddish-yellow, 3rd - 9th segments black, last two segments and segment IX medio-basally creamy white; abdominal tergites yellowish; first four visible tergites with large transverse black patch of oval shape; black color reaching basal margin on first two or three visible tergites, but not reaching posterior margin, on 3rd and 4th tergites variably extended on paratergites; 5th and 6th visible tergites black, very narrowly yellowish apically, with less narrow, laterally widened yellowish band basally; legs yellowish, front tarsi reddish-brown, basal half of tarsal segments darker; middle and hind tarsi with basal segment colored as tibiae, 2nd - 5th tarsomeres distinctly darker.

Head variable in shape, quadrangular (bigger specimens) or slightly trapezoid (smaller specimens); slightly transverse, 1.04 - 1.14 times as wide as long (eyes included); tempora parallel or distinctly convergent toward neck, visible from above to middle of eyes; very variable in length (measured from posterior margin of eye to neck); eyes 1.05 - 1.41 times as long as tempora.

Pronotum 1.00 - 1.07 times as long as wide, widest where lateral line is deflexed ventrad; sides distinctly concavely narrowed toward base; dorsal surface variably densely punctate, punctation densest along broad impunctate midline; densely covered with long golden pubescence, setae declined posterio-mediad; anterio-lateral area and area along margins with numerous, very long erect setae of distinctly darker color; head and pronotum finely and densely microsculptured.

Elytra distinctly widened; very densely, but finely punctate, covered with long golden-yellow pubescence; with distinctly longer and much darker setae basally and laterally; with a few evenly scattered, darker setae on disc; apical margin with long setae, alternatingly declined posteriad and erect, and with numerous, very short and fine setae.

Male sternite VIII (Fig. 11) with apical margin shallowly emarginate medially; bearing semi-membranous extension, occupying whole width of apical margin; with a row of golden-yellow,

not very dense apical setae, almost confluent with a row of darker, longer preapical setae; ground pubescence golden-yellow, very long, but becoming shorter toward base; male sternite IX: Fig. 10; stylus of female tergite IX and gonocoxites of female genital segment: Fig. 9; female tergite X: Fig. 7.

Aedeagus (Figs. 3, 4) with median lobe long and slender, rod-like; apically distinctly narrowed into short apical part with top obtusely pointed; paramere short with apex subtruncate, bearing two long medial setae, and two minute reduced lateral setae; dorsal face of paramere with very sharp longitudinal carina; underside (Fig. 8) with numerous sensory peg setae, arranged in two dense rows forming an irregular narrow arc.

DISTRIBUTION: At present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the broad (Latin: latus) and dorso-ventrally flattened abdomen.

Tumiditarsus gen.n.

Typus generis: *Tumiditarsus ledangensis* sp.n.

DESCRIPTION: Body form elongate, rather slender; head densely punctate, except for vertex; pronotum glabrous, with very fine punctures forming two dorsal rows along midline; along lateral and basal margins with a row of setiferous punctures, anterio-lateral area finely and densely punctate; elytra coarsely and densely punctate; abdominal tergites finely and densely punctate at base, posterior three fourths of tergites rather sparingly punctate; entire body very shining, without microsculpture; scutellum glabrous or punctate.

Head. - Shape of head orbicular; tempora markedly, arcuately convergent, neck distinctly differenciated; one large setiferous puncture at medial margin of eye, situated at anterior third, forming straight line with widely separated interocular punctures; disc of head covered with long and thick setae, but shorter than ocular and interocular setae; with two or three postocular setiferous punctures, setae as long as ocular and interocular setae; frontal area distinctly elevated, insertions of antennae and clypeus almost vertical; labrum entire, inconspicuously notched antero-medially, without membranous portion; all antennal segments oblong, scapus distinctly thicker than following segments; two basal segments densely setose, 3rd segment very densely pubescent, pubescence gradually becoming tomentose distally; mandibles strongly curved, sickle-shaped; apical half very slender, extremely sharply pointed, basal half with transparent lamella medially; mandibular prostheca reduced; maxillary and labial palpi glabrous except for usual sensorial setae; maxillary palpi (Figs. 22a, 23a) short; 2nd and 3rd segments 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly widened apically; last segment 3 times as long as wide, conically narrowed apically; labial palpi (Figs. 22b, 23b) with very short basal segments; 3rd segment variably widened apically, but flattened; apical margin subtruncate or slightly convex, furnished with seam of exceedingly short hairs; mentum transverse, with two long setae in anterio-lateral angles; ligula very deeply and widely emarginate, lobes hardly visible behind basal segment of labial palpi (ventral view); paraglossae rather small; underside of head coarsely and densely punctate and pubescent, except for glabrous gular plate; gular sutures convergent, but not confluent posteriorly, still widely separated at base of head; ventral face of neck very flat, confined by sharp carinae laterally, markedly extending on ventral face of head.

Pronotum (Figs. 18, 19). - Superior line of pronotal hypomeron distinctly deflexed anteriorly, leaving large lateral puncture distant from it, meeting inferior line short distance before reaching anterior margin (at certain viewing angles the point where the lines meet is very indistinct; in this case the inferior line appears as if it vanished before meeting the superior line); prothoracic epimera distinctly developed.

Prosternum. - Transverse carina weakly developed, but forming short and very acute prosternal process medially; posterior portion of prosternum with sharp longitudinal keel, anterior portion

more obtusely keeled; anterior portion rather densely pubescent; a pair of long prosternal setae present.

Mesosternum. - Triangularly shaped, forming narrow and very acute mesosternal process posteriorly; middle coxae touching each other; pubescence very fine and as dense as on anterior portion of prosternum.

Legs (Fig. 15). - Basal four segments of front tarsus extremely shortened, distinctly transverse, altogether hardly 2 times as long as wide; last segment very large, conspicuously swollen, exceedingly finely pubescent; distal half with longitudinal ventral cavity, containing separate piece carrying claws; middle and hind tarsi slender, almost cylindrical; first segment longer than 2nd to 4th segments combined, distinctly longer than last segment; all tarsi with modified hairs between claws, forming empodium-like structure; front tibiae very shortly, finely and scantily pubescent, without spines; middle and hind tibiae moderately densely pubescent, with two rows of spines laterally.

Abdomen. - Slightly conically narrowed; apical margin of tergite VII with whitish seam of palisade fringe; all tergites with only one basal line; basal half of first sternite keeled medially.

DIAGNOSIS: This remarkable new genus is very outstanding within the Staphylinini: Habitually, it resembles the genera *Pammegus* FAUVEL and *Bombylodes* FAUVEL, especially by the shape of the head, the separated gular sutures, the mentum bearing two setiferous punctures anterio-laterally, the keeled prosternum, the presence of prothoracic epimera (although less distinctly developed in *Pammegus* and *Bombylodes*), the narrow and acute mesosternal process. From both genera, as well as from all other genera of the tribe, it differs by the slender, sickle-shaped mandibles, the entire labrum, and above all, by the modified front tarsi.

The attempt to place *Tumiditarsus*, *Pammegus*, *Bombylodes* and closely related genera (such as *Barygnathus* BERNHAUER and *Tympanophorus* NORDMANN) in one of the known subtribes of the Staphylinini, poses some difficulties, as they share a lot of characters with both subtribes Staphylinina and Anisolinina. It is obvious, that the subtribes of the Staphylinini must be redefined.

BIONOMY: There is no information on the habitat requirements of this peculiar genus, but the Chinese species was found in association with termites. The species of this genus may therefore be predators of termites and the modifications of the front-tarsi, the mandibles and the labrum might be adaptations to this specialized behaviour.

ETYMOLOGY: The name refers to the conspicuous shape of the apical segment of the front tarsi; tumidus (Latin) means "swollen".

Tumiditarsus ledangensis sp.n.

Holotype ♀: "Prov. Johor 4.2. Gg. Ledang (14) Hutan Lipur 200m \ MALAYSIA 1992 leg. Schillhammer" (NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 12): 9.5 mm long. - Dark reddish-brown, entire surface very shining, due to lack of microsculpture; basal two segments of antennae reddish-testaceous, segments III - VII black, four outer segments creamy white; mouthparts and mandibles amber; elytra blackish; legs reddish-testaceous, medial faces of middle and hind tibiae infuscate.

Head orbicular, 1.02 times as wide as long; eyes very large, occupying at least two thirds of length of head; surface coarsely and densely punctate, except for impunctate circular area on vertex; neck very narrow, approximately one third as wide as head; all antennal segments oblong, 3rd segment almost as long as 4th and 5th segments combined, segments IV - VIII of equal length; pronotum distinctly wider than head; 1.18 times as long as wide, widest at anterior third; slightly concavely narrowed toward base; dorsal rows consisting of five (left row) and four (right

row) very fine punctures (obviously the usual number of punctures is five, and the third puncture of the right row is missing, as there is a large space between the 2nd and 3rd punctures); elytra distinctly wider than pronotum, very coarsely but moderately densely punctate; punctures separated by 1.5 - 3.0 times their diameter; pubescence formed by rather long and stout setae; scutellum glabrous; first visible abdominal tergite almost uniformly punctate, with usual decumbent adjacent pubescence; remaining tergites with basal fourth densely and more finely punctate and covered by short, decumbent pubescence, distal three fourths more sparingly punctate, pubescence formed by very long, erect setae.

Apical margins of female tergite VIII (Fig. 16) and sternite VIII with comb-like structure of thick modified setae; styli of female tergite IX and gonocoxites of female genital segment: Fig. 17 ; female tergite X (Fig. 21) triangular, apex acutely pointed; apico-lateral margins furnished with a few long setae.

Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: Named after the type locality, Gunung Ledang (also called Mount Ophir), the last, somewhat isolated peak in the south of the main mountain range of Peninsular Malaysia.

Tumiditarsus chinensis sp.n.

Holotype ♀: "CHINA: Zhejiang Tienmushan 2.IX.1994" (CRL).

DESCRIPTION: 10 mm long. - Deeply black; margins of tergites obscurely reddish-testaceous; antennae black, last four segments creamy white; mouthparts and mandibles amber, mandibles darkened laterally; legs dark reddish-testaceous, medial faces of middle and hind tibiae infuscate.

Very similar to *T. ledangensis*, but differing as follows: pronotum slightly wider, 1.08 times as long as wide; punctures of dorsal row more numerous (10-12) and more irregularly arranged; scutellum densely punctate; punctation of elytra denser, punctures separated by 1 - 1.5 times their diameter; abdominal tergites more densely punctate, without long erect setae.

Apical margins of female tergite VIII (Fig. 13) and sternite VIII furnished with usual setae; styli of female tergite IX and gonocoxites of female genital segment: Fig. 14; female tergite X (Fig. 20) trapezoid, with truncate apex; apical margin slightly bisinuate, with numerous long setae.

Male unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

Gabrius zerchei sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "RUSSIA Primorskiy Kray Ryazanovka 14km SW Slavyanka, Gesiebe 42.48 N 131.12 E 17.VI.1993 50m leg. Zerche" (DEI).

Paratypes: 3 exs., same label data as holotype (DEI, NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 5.4 - 6.1 mm long. - Piceous-black to black-brown, slightly shining; mouthparts and legs reddish-yellow; elytra occasionally brownish; posterior margins of tergites variably reddish-testaceous; basal segments of antennae reddish-brown, first segment always more or less darkened.

Head slightly oblong, 1.09 - 1.15 times as long as wide; tempora parallel or slightly convergent, 1.5 times as long as eyes; pronotum 1.16 - 1.17 times as long as wide, wider than head; sides slightly narrowed toward anterior margin; dorsal rows each consisting of five punctures; head and pronotum bearing distinct microsculpture, formed by narrow and rather short transverse meshes;

elytra shining, densely and coarsely punctate, punctures separated by 1 - 2 times their diameter; abdominal tergites moderately densely and uniformly punctate; elevated area between two basal lines on first three visible tergites punctate; 4th visible tergite with only one basal line (in one specimen a very obliquely marked 2nd basal line is developed).

Male sternite VIII (Fig. 27) with moderately deep but wide medio-apical emargination, apical margin furnished with a row of setae; semi-membranous extension exceedingly large, formed by two triangular lobes; male sternite IX (Fig. 34) with distal portion largely membranous, hardly traceable; apical piece bilobed, moderately densely setose; female tergite X (Fig. 32) with apex entire, roundly pointed; furnished with numerous, variably long setae; pigmentation distinct, in shape of longitudinal oval patch.

Aedeagus (Figs. 29, 30) with median lobe long and moderately slender; apical portion almost parallel-sided, sides slightly sinuately emarginate, narrowed toward obtusely pointed apex in nearly straight line; in lateral view bisinuately bent dorsad; paramere (Fig. 28) short and broad, with moderately deep medio-apical emargination; sensory peg setae arranged in dense row along apical margin; medial pairs of apical setae obviously reduced.

DIAGNOSIS: The species belongs to the *G. vernalis* group. It resembles *G. vernalis* GRAVENHORST and *G. mandschuricus* BERNHAUER by the almost identical structures of the male genital segment and by the shape of the male sternite VIII. Externally, *G. zerchei* may be recognized by the smaller size and the less robust body shape (especially, by the slenderer head and pronotum).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for Dr. Lothar Zerche, who collected this species, in admiration for his courage to study a group of Staphylinidae, everybody else is reluctant to work on.

Gabrius emeishanus sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "CHINA - Sichuan Emei Shan VI. 1992" (NMW).

Paratypes: 5 exs., same label data as holotype (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 7.0 - 8.3 mm long. - Black to piceous-black, slightly shining; mouthparts, basal two or three and one or two outer antennal segments reddish-testaceous; elytra frequently dark brownish; posterior margins of tergites more or less reddish; legs reddish-yellow, middle and hind tibiae reddish-testaceous with medial faces infuscate.

Head rounded quadrangular or broadly ovoid, 1.12 - 1.14 times as long as wide; eyes very small; tempora parallel or slightly divergent, 2.03 - 2.25 times as long as eyes; antennal segments IV - VII distinctly oblong, penultimate segments as long as wide; pronotum 1.28 - 1.29 times as long as wide, sides slightly narrowed toward base; dorsal rows each usually with seven punctures, rarely one puncture missing; frequently with additional puncture or pair of punctures near base; both head and pronotum with distinct microsculpture of very short, almost isodiametrical meshes; elytra densely and finely punctate, punctures separated by approximately their diameter; abdomen very voluminous, widest at third visible tergite; tergites exceedingly finely and densely punctate and pubescent; pubescence golden-yellow; elevated area between two basal lines on first three visible tergites punctate; surface of tergites covered with exceedingly fine microsculpture.

Male tergite VIII slightly, arcuately prolonged medio-apically; male sternite VIII (Fig. 25) with deep, broad medio-apical emargination; margins of emargination furnished with rows of stiff setae; bottom of emargination without setae, occupied by broad semi-membranous extension; styli of male tergite IX (Fig. 33) with very broad base; male sternite IX (Fig. 33) with distal portion asymmetrical, narrowly membranous; apical piece bilobed, moderately densely setose; female tergite X (Fig. 31) simple, with pair of long apical setae; preapical pigmentation moderate.

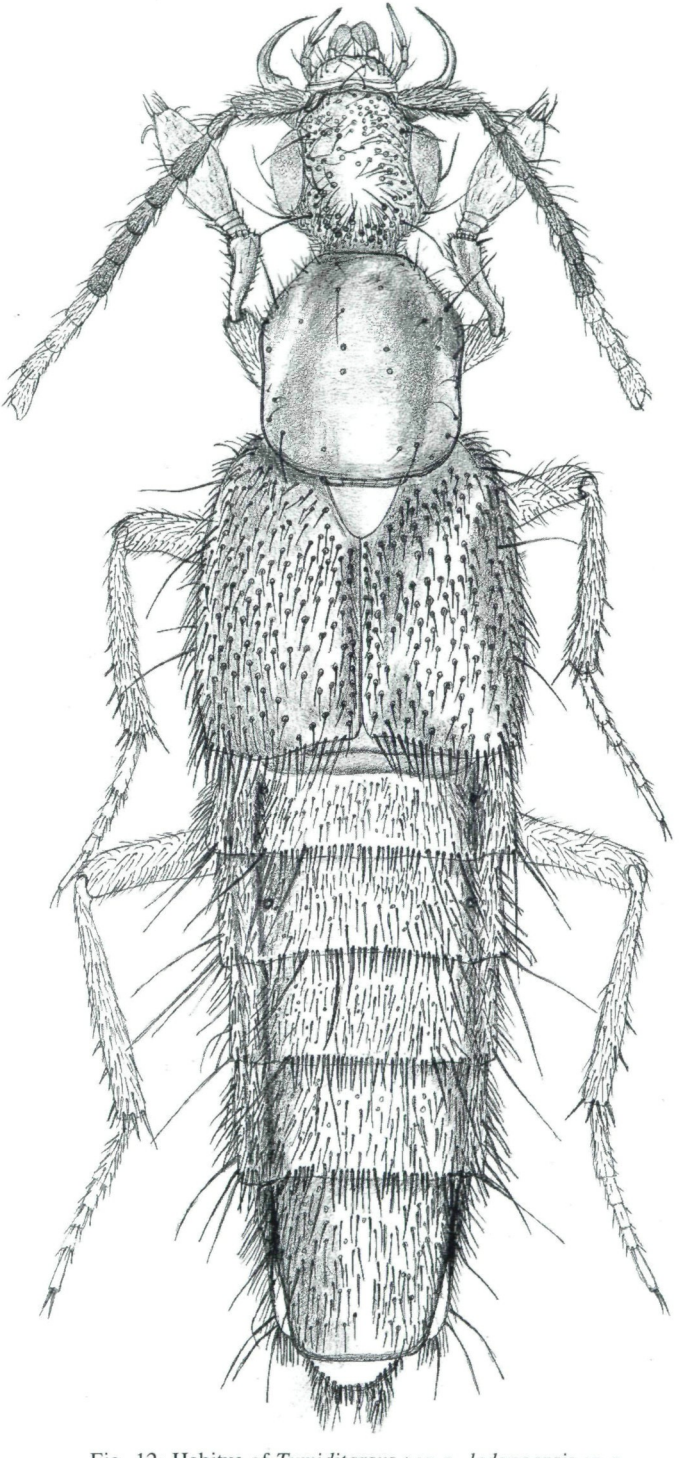
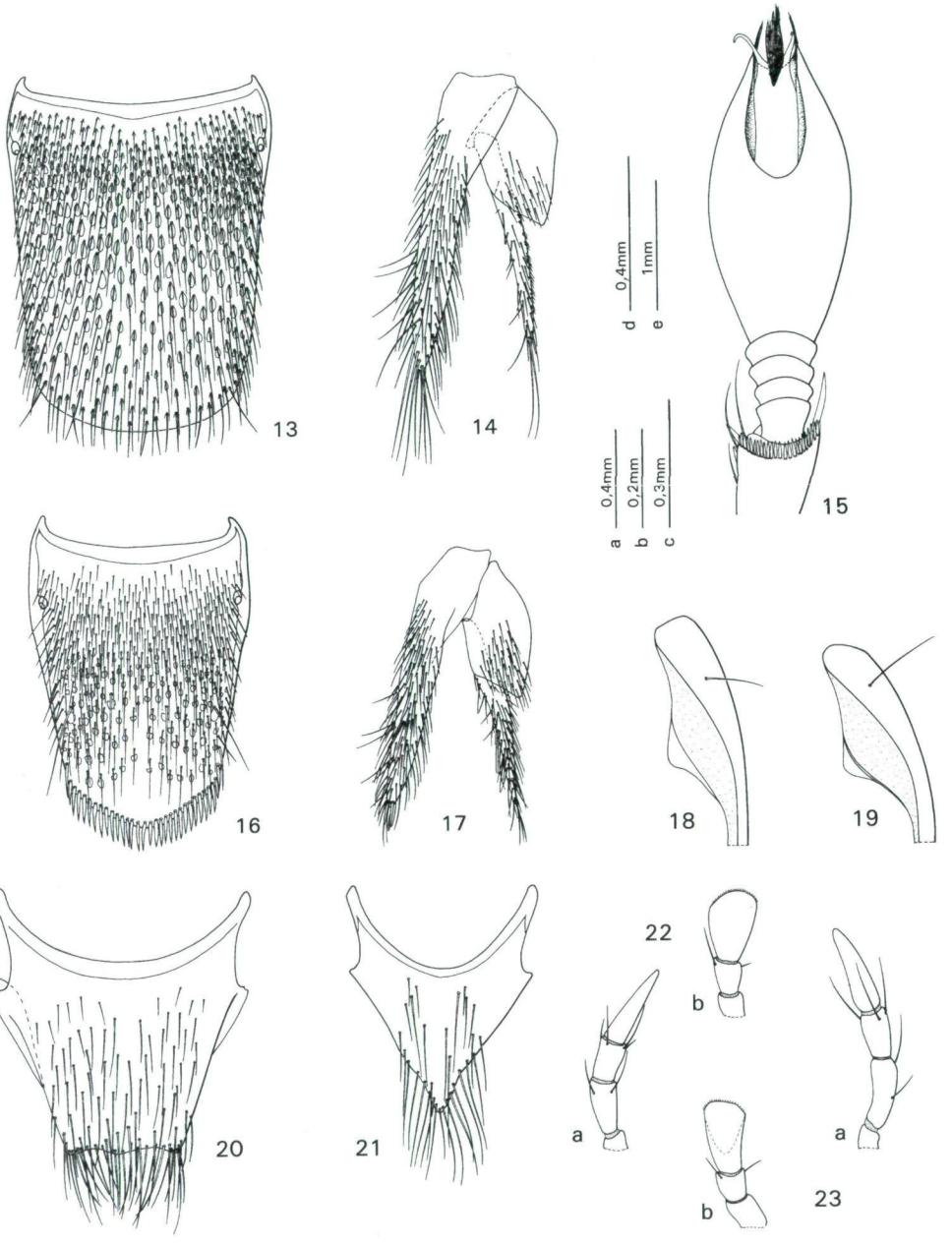
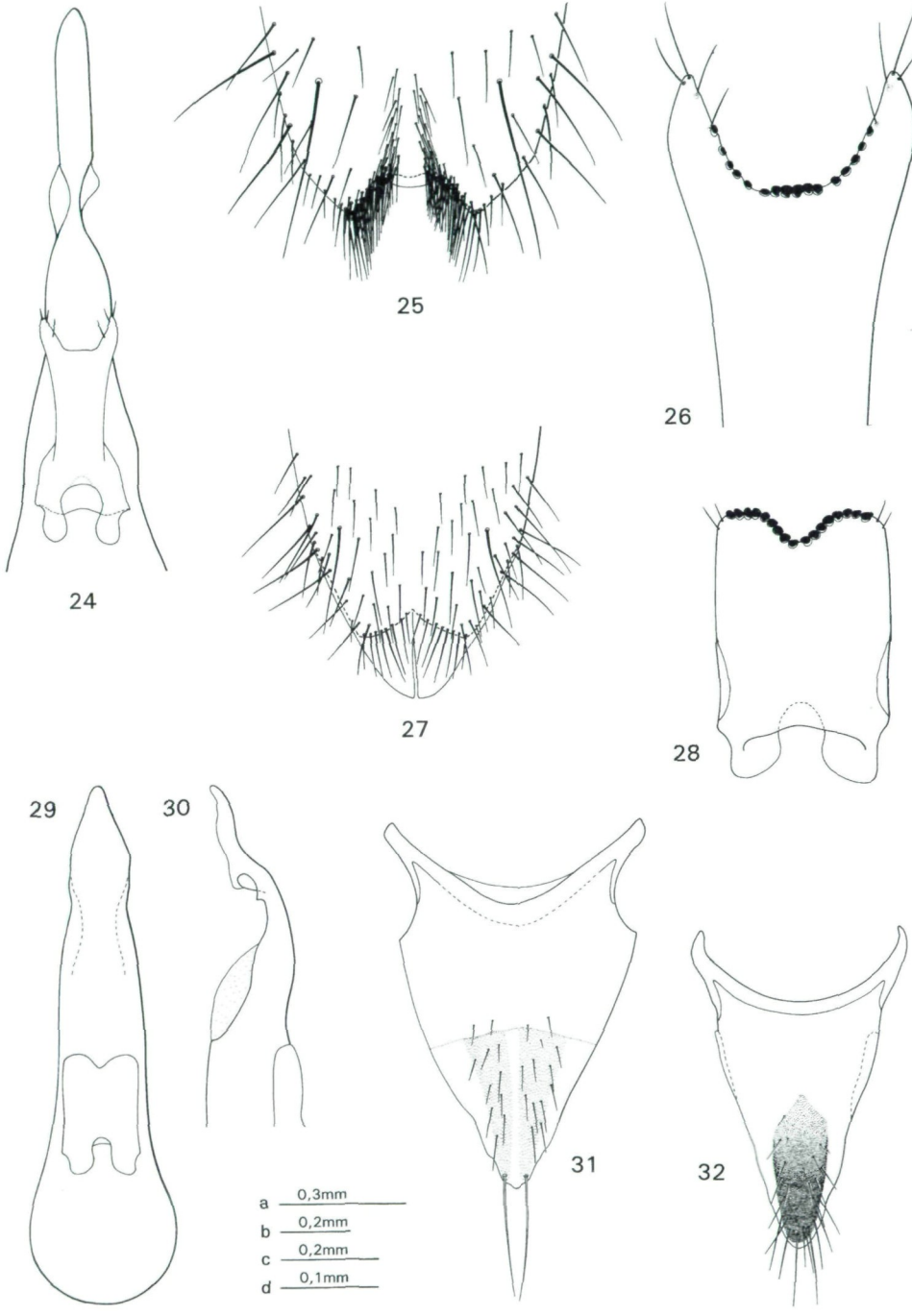


Fig. 12: Habitus of *Tumiditarsus* gen.n. *ledangensis* sp.n.



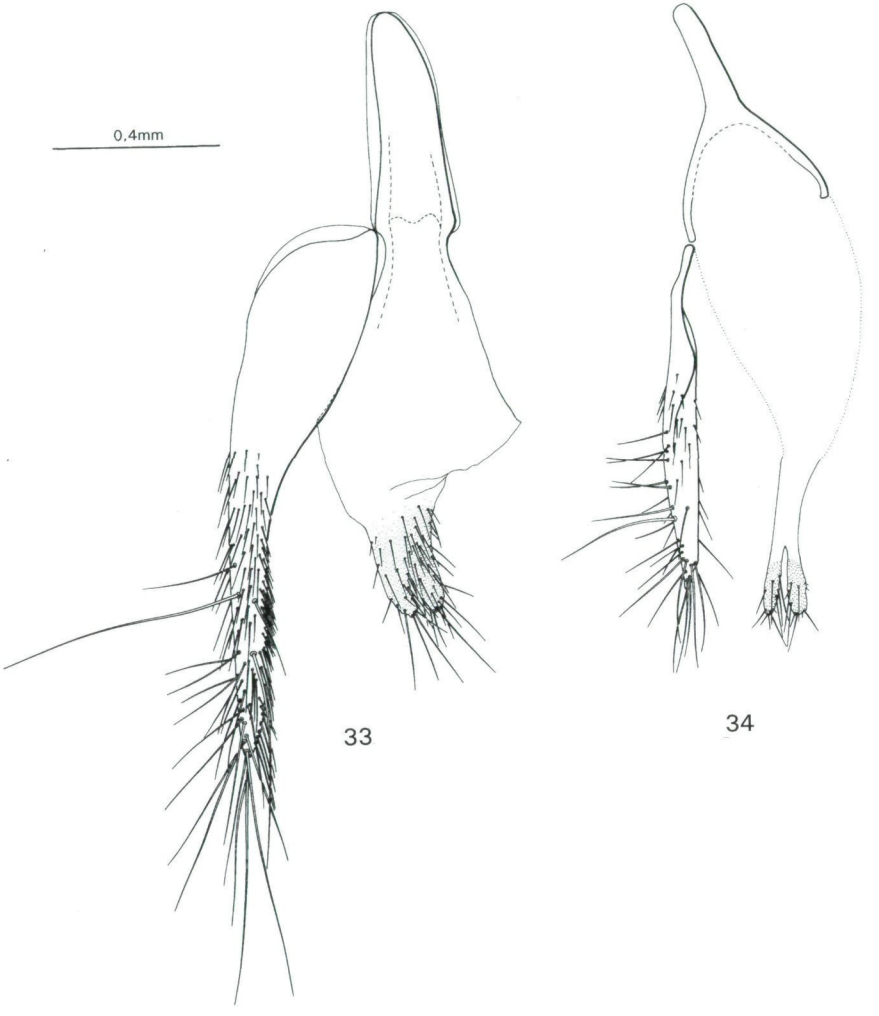
Figs. 15, - 17, 19, 21, 22: *Tumiditarsus ledangensis*; 15) protarsus, ventral view; 16) female tergite VIII; 17) female: stylus of tergite IX, gonocoxites of genital segment; 19) pronotum, lateral view; 21) female tergite X; 22) maxillary palpus (a), labial palpus (b).

Figs. 13, 14, 18, 20, 23: *T. chinensis*; 13) female tergite VIII; 14) female: stylus of tergite IX, gonocoxites of genital segment; 18) pronotum, lateral view; 20) female tergite X; 23) maxillary palpus (a), labial palpus (b). - Scale bar a) Figs. 13, 14, 16, 17; b) 20, 21; c) 15; d) 22, 23; e) 18, 19.



Figs. 24 - 26, 31: *Gabrius emeishanus*; 24) aedeagus, ventral view; 25) male sternite VIII; 26) paramere, underside; 31) female tergite X.

Figs. 27 - 30, 32: *Gabrius zerchei*; 27) male sternite VIII; 28) paramere, underside; 29) aedeagus, ventral view; 30) aedeagus, lateral view; 32) female tergite X. - Scale bar a) Figs. 24, 29, 30; b) 25, 27; c) 31, 32; d) 26, 28.



Figs. 33, 34: Male sternite IX and stylus of tergite IX of 33) *Gabrius emeishanus* and 34) *G. zerchei*.

Aedeagus (Fig. 24) with median lobe long and slender; apical portion abruptly narrowed, distal two thirds asymmetrical; paramere (Fig. 26) with apical margin widely, arcuately emarginate, thus appearing bifurcate; sensory peg setae sparingly arranged along apical margin.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, *G. emeishanus* resembles *G. gelo* SMETANA from Japan, by the small eyes, the microsculpture of head and pronotum, the punctate elevated area between the two basal lines on the first three visible tergites, the shape and setation of the male sternites VIII and IX, and the shape of the male tergite X. It differs from *G. gelo* by the more oblong head, the longer antennae with more oblong segments, the longer legs, the denser punctation of the tergites, and by the completely different aedeagus. The shape of the paramere is very similar to that of *G. vernalis*. Certainly, *Gabrius emeishanus* is remotely related to the species of the *vernalis* group, but differs by the more numerous punctures in the dorsal rows of the pronotum and by the completely different shape of the semi-membranous extension of male sternite VIII (see *G. zerchei* sp.n.).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: Named after the type locality, Emei Shan, situated 160 km south of Chengdu (Sichuan), one of the holy mountains of Chinese Buddhists.

Zusammenfassung

Zwei neue Gattungen und fünf neue Arten der Unterfamilie Staphylininae aus Ost- und Südost-Asien werden beschrieben: *Actinomorphus* gen.n. *lativentris* sp.n. (Ost-Malaysia), *Tumiditarsus* gen.n. *ledangensis* sp.n. (West-Malaysia), *T. chinensis* sp.n. (China), *Gabrius zerchei* sp.n. (Ost-Sibirien) und *G. emeishanus* sp.n. (China). Morphologische Details aller neuen Taxa werden abgebildet. Die neuen Gattungen werden nächstverwandten Gattungen gegenübergestellt.

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