

Additional notes on the subtribe Anisolinina, with descriptions of seven new species (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae)

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Abstract

New faunistic data and new species of the subtribe Anisolinina HAYASHI, 1993 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae) are presented. Seven new species are described: *Hesperoschema kurbatovi* (China: Sichuan), *H. opacum* (China: Sichuan), *Hesperosoma alexpuchneri* (China: Sichuan), *H. klebergi* (Nepal), *H. pedersenii* (Laos), *H. tarasovi* (Laos), and *H. yunnanense* (China: Yunnan). *Hesperosoma miwai* ssp. *nanshanchiana* HAYASHI, 1993 and *H. sakoi* HAYASHI, 1993 are synonymized with *H. miwai* (BERNHAEUER, 1943). The aedeagi of all new species represented by males are figured. The habitus of some species as well as some comparative details are shown in color photographs.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, Anisolinina, *Amichrotus*, *Hesperoschema*, *Hesperosoma*, *Misanthus*, *Turgiditarsus*, new species, new synonymies, faunistics, taxonomy.

Introduction

The subtribe Anisolinina HAYASHI, 1993 and the relationships among the genera were discussed a few years ago by SCHILLHAMMER (2004). Since that time, rich additional material has become available. This paper presents new data on some already known species as well as descriptions of seven new species. Contrary to the original hope, that the revelation of additional taxa might contribute to solve some of the current problems, some of the new species have made things even worse. This mainly concerns the subgeneric classification of *Hesperosoma* SCHEERPELTZ, 1965 (see below). On the other hand, the acquisition of larger material of a hitherto scarcely represented species helped to mitigate the poor understanding of the variability range within certain lineages of this subtribe (see below, under *H. miwai* (BERNHAEUER, 1943)).

Abbreviations

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

CHK	Coll. G. Hirthe, Kluess
CKB	Coll. Andreas Kleeberg, Berlin
CPE	Coll. A. Pütz, Eisenhüttenstadt
CSB	Coll. M. Schülke, Berlin
CSO	Coll. A. Smetana, Ottawa
HUB	Museum der Alexander Humboldt Universität, Berlin (M. Uhlig)
IZ-CAS	Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing (H. Zhou)
KUM	Kyushu University Museum, Fukuoka (M. Maruyama)
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (G. Cuccodoro)
NME	Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (M. Hartmann)
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien
TARI	Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taichung (C.-F. Lee)
ZMUC	Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (A. Solodovnikov)

***Hesperosoma* SCHEERPELTZ, 1965**

Three of the new species treated here (*H. pedersenii*, *H. alexpuchneri*, *H. yunnanense*), to some extent render the concept of the subgenera *Paramichrotus* NAOMI, 1982 and *Euhesperosoma* HAYASHI, 2002 problematic. Therefore, I have decided to discard the subgeneric classification, at least for this paper. Refined collecting methods will surely yield more species of that genus, and hopefully, these additional taxa will improve our understanding of the subgeneric classification.

***Hesperosoma chinense* HAYASHI, 2002**

MATERIAL EXAMINED:

C H I N A: SICHUAN: SE-Sichuan, Jinfo Shan, 29°01'N 107°14'E, 1750 m, 27.VI.1998, leg. A. Smetana [C71] (CSO); Micang Shan, Daba, 32°40'N 106°55'E, 1385 m, 5.VI.–9.VII.2007, leg. J. Turna (NMW); Yingxiu – Xiaojin, env. Wolong, 1950 m, VI.–VII.2007, leg. A. Puchner (NMW).

***Hesperosoma puetzi* SCHILLHAMMER, 2004**

MATERIAL EXAMINED:

C H I N A: SICHUAN: rd. Kangding to Mugecuo, 2580–2600 m, V./VI.2007, leg. A. Puchner (NMW, ZMUC); rd. Wolong to Dengsheng, 2140–2200 m, VI.–VII.2007, leg. A. Puchner (NMW); Pass 15 km S Liziping, 20.–21.VI.2005, leg. I. Jeniš (NMW); Gongga Shan, Hailuogou, Lake above Camp 2, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 2750 m, 4.VII.1998, leg. A. Smetana [C74] (CSO); Gongga Shan, Hailuogou, forest above Camp 2, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 2750 m, 5.VII.1998, leg. A. Smetana [C75] (CSO); Gongga Shan, Hailuogou, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 2900–3200 m, 3.–6.VII.1994, leg. D. Král & J. Farkač (CSO); env. of Kangding, 2800 m, 10.–12.VI.1995, leg. W. Heinz (CSO); Ya'an Pref. Shimian Co., Xiaoxiang Ling, pass betw. Shimian-Ganluo, 27 km SE Shimian, 29°02.75'N, 102°31.48'E, 2450 m, 8.VII.1999, springfed swamp, leg. A. Pütz (CPE); env. Kangding, mount. N of Kangding, 2700–2950 m, 12.–22.VI.2004, mixed shrubs and grassland, leg. R. Fabri (CSB); Daxue Shan, N of San Ya, 28°45.3'N 101°57.9'E, 3040 m, 6.–12.VI.2005, leg. R. Sehnal & M. Trýzna (CSB).

***Hesperosoma tarasovi* sp.n.**

Holotype ♂: “NE-LAOS: Houaphan province, Phu Loei NP, Mt. Phu Loei, Phu Loei-Niai, 20°15.983'N 103°11.803'E \ prim. upper montane rain forest, fogging, 2257m, 11.08.2008, leg. S. Tarasov” (NMW). **Paratype**: 1 ♀, same label data as holotype (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 14.9–15.0 mm long (7.9–8.0 mm, abdomen excluded). – Black, opaque; head and pronotum dark metallic blue to violaceous with purplish hue, elytra dark metallic blue; antennae with distal four segments creamy white; apical margin of abdominal segment VII broadly reddish to reddish yellow, segments VIII and X entirely yellowish, styli of tergite IX yellowish with somewhat darker apices.

Head rounded trapezoid, 1.19 (female) to 1.26 (male) as wide as long, tempora narrowed toward neck in regular arc, 1.22–1.31 times as long as eyes; male antennae with segments 4–7 distinctly oblong, segment 8 weakly oblong, segments 9 and 10 about as long as wide; female antennae slightly shorter with segments 4–7 oblong, segments 8–10 as long as wide; pronotum moderately slender, 1.18 times as long as wide, widest at level of large lateral seta, narrowed toward base in rather distinct concave arc.

Aedeagus (Fig. 11a–c) very similar to that of *H. puetzi* (Fig. 12a–c) but markedly larger, in ventral view with more parallel-sided paramere, in lateral view with relatively longer apical portion of median lobe (in relation to length of lateral extension).

DIAGNOSIS: The species is very similar to *H. puetzi*, but differs mainly, in addition to the aedeagus, by broader head with larger eyes (*H. puetzi*: Fig. 1, *H. tarasovi*: Fig. 2), broader pronotum and longer antennal segments. In coloration and punctuation they are identical.

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: I gladly dedicate this species to its collector, Sergey Tarasov, a promising expert on onthophagine dung beetles, who spent many months in Laos collecting outstanding material.

Hesperosoma flavoterninale SCHILLHAMMER, 2004

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

C H I N A: SICHUAN: Baoxing, Fengtongzhai, 7./9.VI.1997, leg. Hongzhang Zhou (IZ-CAS, NMW); same locality, but 30.VI.–3.VII.2001, 1680/1795/1995 m (respectively), leg. Hongzhang Zhou & Xiao-Dong Yu (IZ-CAS, NMW).

Hesperosoma kleebergi sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “Ost-Nepal, Rolwaling Himal \ oberh. Simigaon, 2700-2800 m, 31.05.2000, leg. A. Kleeberg” (HUB).

Paratypes: 1 ♂, same label data as holotype (NMW); 1 ♀, same data as holotype, but “01.06.2000” (CKB); 1 ♀: “NEPAL, Prov. Mechi, 27°28'22"N, 087°54'39"E, Omje Khola bis Yamphudin, 17.IV.2003, 1700-2550 m NN, leg. J. Weipert” (NME).

DESCRIPTION: 13.8–16.4 mm long (7.3–8.0 mm, abdomen excluded). – Black, opaque; fore body dark blue to violaceous blue, elytra sometimes with slight greenish hue (probably artificial due to storage); antennae with five distal segments creamy white; apical margin of abdominal segment VII broadly reddish yellow, entire segments VIII and X yellowish, apices of styli of tergite IX somewhat darker reddish.

Head rounded subquadrangular, 1.21–1.27 times as wide as long, tempora broadly rounded, 1.26–1.43 times as long as eyes, antennal segments 4–7 distinctly, segment 8 slightly oblong, segments 9 and 10 about as long as wide; pronotum moderately slender, 1.12–1.14 times as long as wide, widest at level of large lateral seta, narrowed toward base in shallow but distinct concave arc.

Aedeagus (Fig. 13a–c) similar to that of *H. flavoterninale* but with completely different lateral extension of the median lobe (lateral view).

DIAGNOSIS: In the key to *Hesperosoma* s.str. (SCHILLHAMMER 2004), the species would key out to *H. flavoterninale*. It differs from the latter by more robust build, brighter metallic color, more quadrangular head, smaller eyes, broader pronotum with more distinctly concave sides in basal half, broad reddish apical margin of abdominal segment VII and entirely black pubescence of first three visible tergites.

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known from two places in Nepal (Dolakha and Taplejung districts).

ETYMOLOGY: The species is dedicated to Andreas Kleeberg, who collected part of the type series during one of his numerous expeditions to Nepal.

Hesperosoma britakaiserae SCHILLHAMMER, 2004

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

N E P A L: “Ost-Nepal: Rolwaling Himal \ Rolwaling Tal nordöstl. Simigaon, 2100 m, 16.05.2000, leg. A. Kleeberg” (CKB); “NEPAL, Annapurna Mts., Chitre, (Ghorapani to Tatapani), 1900-2300m NN, 10.-12.IX.2003, leg. J. Schmidt” (NME); “Annapurna South Himal, SE of Narcheng, left riverside of Bele Khola, 2300m, N28°30'40", E83°41'33", 25./26.5.2001, leg. G. Hirthe” (CHK).

The specimens from the Annapurna Himal slightly differ from the more eastern specimens (including the type series) by slightly denser and stronger punctation.

***Hesperosoma excellens* (BERNHAEUER, 1939)**

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

C H I N A: FUJIAN: W-Fujian, Xiyungdongshan, NW-slopes, 25°46'N 117°20'E, 900–1100 m, 25.IV.2006, 13.–14.VII.2007, leg. J. Turna (NMW); W-Fujian, Emei Feng, 27°01'N 117°04'E, 1200–1500 m, 1.–2.VII.2007, leg. J. Turna (NMW).

***Hesperosoma miwai* (BERNHAEUER, 1943)**

Hesperosoma miwai ssp. *nanshanchiana* HAYASHI, 1993 **syn.n.**

Hesperosoma sakoi HAYASHI, 1993 **syn.n.**

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

T A I W A N: “Taiwan, Fenchiu, 1400 m, 8.V.1977, leg. J. u. S. Klapperich” (CSO); “Taiwan, Fenchiu, 1400 m, 13.VI.1977, leg. J. u. S. Klapperich” (CSO); “Taiwan, Taitung Hsien, Hsinkingshan above Chengkung 850m 26.IV.1995, A. Smetana [T166]” (CSO); “Taiwan: Nantou, Shitou, 7.IV.2005, leg. C.-F. Lee” (TARI, NMW); same locality, but 12.V.2005 (TARI, NMW).

In my earlier paper on Anisolinina (SCHILLHAMMER 2004), I argued that *H. miwai nanshanchiana* and *H. sakoi* described by HAYASHI (1993) are doubtful because the characters used are highly variable or sexually dimorphic, but due to lack of material I did not make any taxonomic decision. Meanwhile, I have been able to study plenty of material from several places in Taiwan, particularly a long series from Nantou, which enabled me to get a better understanding of the intraspecific variability and which confirmed my earlier suspicion. The species is extremely variable in body size (9.4–14.0 mm; Figs. 6–7), which has an impact also on the development of the male elytral carinae (small specimens have virtually no carina), and, to a lesser extent on the shape of the medial ridge of the mesoventrite and the size and shape of the aedeagus. The head shape, too, is very variable, from rounded subrectangular with only slightly convergent tempora to strongly trapezoid – oddly, the different head shapes are not perfectly correlated with specimen size. Color differences (reddish colors, metallic tinges on black elytral patches) are mainly artifacts depending on the killing agent and storage method used. Since the species is a very good flier, the existence of different subspecies on the island of Taiwan is not plausible. Therefore, I decided to synonymize the two taxa.

***Hesperosoma pedersenii* sp.n.**

Holotype ♂: “LAOS: Champasak prov.: Bolaven plateau, Muang Paxong, Ban Thongvay, 15°14.741'N 106°31.916'E, 1300m, 9.–16.VI.2008, leg. A. Solodovnikov & J. Pedersen \ disturbed primary rainforest, fruit baited trap on ground; ZMUC collection“ (ZMUC). **Paratypes**: 2 ♀ ♀, same data as holotype (ZMUC, NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 3): 12.0–13.2 mm long (6.1–6.5 mm, abdomen excluded). – Rather opaque; head and neck black, mandibles and palpi reddish, antennae black, distal four segments creamy white, base and apex of segment 1 and base of segment 2 narrowly reddish; pronotum and scutellum brighter or darker ferruginous red; elytra with basal half and suture ferruginous red, each elytron with a round black spot occupying apical half, apical margin narrowly reddish yellow; first three visible abdominal segments bright reddish, segment VI black with moderately broad red anterior margin, segment VII black, anterior margin very narrowly reddish, apical margin broadly reddish yellow, segment VIII with anterior half pale yellow, posterior half black, segments IX and X dark brown to black, narrowly, obscurely reddish at base; legs almost entirely reddish, dorsal faces of femora with a short, badly delimited, brownish patch.

Head rounded quadrangular, 1.24–1.29 times as wide as long, tempora subparallel, eyes large, 1.07–1.16 times as long as tempora, slightly protruding; disc very densely and rather coarsely punctate, a narrow portion behind fronto-clypeal margin and an exceedingly narrow, sharply delimited midline impunctate; antennae with segments 4–6 markedly oblong, segment 7 slightly oblong in male, as long as broad in female, segment 10 as long as broad in male, slightly transverse in female; pubescence of head short, black; pronotum rather stout, 1.11–1.15 times as long as wide, widest at level of large lateral seta, narrowed toward base in shallow concave arc, disc exceedingly densely and rather coarsely punctate, without any trace of an impunctate midline; pubescence of pronotum short, recumbent, reddish to golden; elytra with very deep depressions at base, punctuation as on pronotum, except for small impunctate portion in basal depressions; pubescence longer and more conspicuous than on pronotum, reddish golden on red portions, black on dark spots; scutellum with punctuation similar to that on elytra and pronotum; first three visible tergites with moderately broad impunctate portion at base (extended till end of pair of oblique carinae), except for a few larger punctures; remaining parts of tergites and entire tergites VI–VIII densely and finely punctate and covered with golden pubescence on red surface, black pubescence on black surface.

Aedeagus (Fig. 14a–c) with very conspicuous, bifurcate paramere.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, this species is very similar to *H. meghalayense*, but differs in the much finer punctuation of the body and the almost entirely reddish legs. From *H. excellens*, which has a similarly fine punctuation, it differs in the smaller body size and larger eyes. It differs from both species in the completely different aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is at present known only from the type locality in southern Laos.

ETYMOLOGY: It is a special pleasure to dedicate this beautiful species to Jan Pedersen (Zoological Museum, Copenhagen), in appreciation for his hard and thus successful work in the field, and also as compensation for a spoilt pizza.

Hesperosoma alexpuchneri sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “CHINA: SICHUAN (78-80), rd. Ya’an to Hanyuan, Ypansan pass, 1480-1740m, leg. Puchner, V.-VI.2007” (NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 4): 12.9 mm long (6.1 mm, abdomen excluded). – Opaque; head, pronotum and scutellum black; mandibles and palpi reddish, segment 2 of labial palpi slightly infuscate medio-basally; antennae black, distal four segments creamy white, segment 1 narrowly, segments 2 and 3 more broadly reddish at base; elytra with basal half and suture ferruginous red, each elytron with round black spot in apical half, apical margin narrowly yellow; first three visible abdominal segments bright reddish, segment VI black with narrowly reddish anterior margin, segment VII black with posterior margin broadly yellowish, segment VIII with yellow basal half and black apical half, styli of tergite IX and tergite X with yellow basal half and dark brown to black apical half; legs reddish, distal halves of femora obscurely brownish.

Head trapezoid, 1.5 times as wide as long, with pair of broad and shallow depressions between eyes; tempora almost regularly rounded, 1.1 times as long as eyes; disc of head very densely and rather coarsely punctate, without a trace of an impunctate midline, punctural grooves contiguous; antennae with segments 4–6 moderately oblong, segments 7–9 about as long as wide, segment 10 slightly transverse; pronotum 1.13 times as long as wide, widest at level of large lateral seta, narrowed toward base in distinct concave arc; punctuation as on head, also without any indication of an impunctate midline; head with dark yellowish brown, pronotum with golden pubescence; elytra very densely, asperately punctate, except for narrow smooth portion in depression at base; pubescence reddish to golden on red portions, black on dark spots; first three visible tergites with

broad impunctate portion at base (extended till end of pair of oblique carinae), except for a few large, almost fossulate punctures; remaining parts of tergites and entire tergites VI–VIII densely and finely punctate and covered with golden pubescence on red surface, black pubescence on black surface.

Male: Elytra carinate laterally; aedeagus (Fig. 15a–c) with moderately fan-shaped median lobe, paramere entire, with acutely pointed apex resting between pair of distinct gibbositities at apex of median lobe.

Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, *H. alexpuchneri* is virtually identical with *H. miwai* and *H. klapperichi* SCHILLHAMMER, 2004. Since the species is as yet represented only by a single specimen, an interpretation of the variability is not possible. However, it may be expected that the variability in body size may be similar as in the two latter species. Thus, recognition is possible only by the strikingly different aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: This species is dedicated to Alex Puchner, son of the collector, who has joined his father on several field trips and proved to be a worthy field companion.

Hesperosoma yunnanense sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “CHINA: Yunnan [CH07-17], Baoshan Pref. mountain range 25 km S Tengchong, 1900 m, 24°48'28"N98°32'03"E, dev. primary decid. forest, litter, fungi, sifted, M. Schülke” (CSB). **Paratype** 1 ♀: “CHINA, Yunnan Prov., Longling Co., Longjiang, Xiaoheishan, tree and log, 24.83671°N, 98.76185°E \ 2067 m, 2005.V.28 day, Liang H.B., Guo K.J., California Academy & IOZ., Chinese. Acad. Sci. \ IOZ(E) 1771174” (IZ-CAS).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 5): 10.8 mm long (5.5 mm, abdomen excluded). – Head 1.26 times as wide as long, tempora 1.12–1.16 times as long as eyes, pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide. The female specimen shows an exceedingly narrow and short indication of an impunctate midline on head and pronotum.

Male: Elytra inconspicuously carinate apico-laterally. Aedeagus (Fig. 16a–c) with distinctly fan-shaped median lobe, paramere very broad, shallowly bilobed, apical portion thus almost heart-shaped.

DIAGNOSIS: This species is more or less identical with *H. alexpuchneri* both in coloration and shape, and differs mainly by the much larger black elytral spot, occupying the apical two thirds of each elytron. All other differences, like head proportions and elytral carina, are correlated with body size and may therefore be as variable as in the other species of the group.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is known only from western Yunnan.

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named after the province where the type locality is situated.

Hesperoschema sauteri SCHILLHAMMER, 2004

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

T A I W A N: ILAN: Chyr Duan, 1050 m, 18.IV.90, leg. A. Smetana (CSO).

Hesperoschema opacum sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “CHINA: Sichuan, Qingcheng Hou Shan, 70 km W Chengdu, 1400 m, 2.-4.V.2006, S. Murzin & I. Shokhin” (CSB).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 9): 13.8 mm long (6.7 mm, abdomen excluded). – Black, opaque; fore body with dark metallic violaceous to coppery hue; mandibles and palpi dark reddish brown to black-brown, apical segments of palpi somewhat paler; antennae black, four distal segments creamy white; abdomen black, posterior margins of segments III–VI very narrowly, obscurely reddish, that of segment VII broadly reddish yellow to yellow; segment VIII pale yellow, apical fourth black; styli of tergite IX black, tergite X with yellow anterior half and black-brown apical half; legs black-brown, tibiae and tarsi somewhat paler, dark reddish.

Head rounded trapezoid, 1.32 times as wide as long; tempora regularly rounded, 1.77 times as long as very small eyes; disc of head sparingly, rather shallowly punctate, punctures separated by 2–3 puncture diameters, on vertex even sparser; entire head covered with very dense isodiametrical microsculpture; antennae very long and slender, reclined exceeding base of pronotum by a fair margin, all segments oblong; pronotum 1.16 times as long as wide, widest at level of large lateral seta, narrowed toward base in almost straight line; punctation and microsculpture of disc identical to that of head; elytra with inconspicuous indication of apico-lateral carina, finely, slightly asperately punctate, punctures separated by about a puncture diameter in transverse direction, surface between punctures with fine and dense, isodiametrical microsculpture, similar to that on head and pronotum; abdominal tergites finely, moderately densely punctate, at base of first three visible tergites punctation sparser, laterally almost impunctate.

Aedeagus (Fig. 17a–c).

Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: Due to the almost entirely dark coloration, sparse punctation and distinct microsculpture, *H. opacum* cannot be mixed up with any other known *Hesperoschema* species.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name refers to the matt appearance, so far unique within the genus.

Hesperoschema kurbatovi sp.n.

Holotype ♀: “CHINA Sichuan, Xiling Mt., 1600-2400, litter, 07.-4.08.96, leg. S. Kurbatov” (MHNG).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 8): 12.5 mm long (5.5 mm, abdomen excluded). – Shiny; head black with strong metallic violaceous reflex, mandibles and palpi reddish yellow, antennae with segments 1–3 pale reddish yellow, segment 1 with inconspicuous darkening in middle, segments 4–6 dark brown, segments 7–11 creamy white; pronotum and scutellum reddish yellow; elytra with basal third and suture reddish yellow, each elytron with large black spot occupying posterior two thirds, black spot with indistinct violaceous hue; posterior margin narrowly yellow; abdominal segments III–V pale yellow, segment VI black with narrow yellow anterior margin, segment VII black with posterior margin narrowly yellow, segment VIII yellow with posterior fourth dark brown, styli of tergite IX, sternite IX and tergite X yellow with posterior half dark brown.

The holotype is slightly teneral, therefore, most colors indicated here as reddish yellow or yellow might appear red in mature specimens. Likewise, the darkening of the first antennal segment might be darker and more pronounced and the violaceous hue on the black elytral spots might be more conspicuous.

Head rounded trapezoid, 1.25 times as wide as long, tempora regularly rounded, 1.35 times as long as eyes; disc of head densely and coarsely, uniformly punctate, punctures separated by about a puncture diameter, slightly denser on tempora, a narrow transverse portion behind fronto-clypeal margin impunctate; surface between punctures without any trace of

microsculpture; antennae moderately long, segments 4–6 oblong, segment 7 inconspicuously oblong, segments 8–10 about as long as wide; pronotum 1.15 times as long as wide, widest at level of large lateral seta, narrowed toward base in almost straight line; punctation similar to that on head; elytra as coarsely punctate as head and pronotum but denser, punctures in most places separated by less than a puncture diameter in transverse direction; abdominal tergites finely and rather densely punctate, on first three visible tergites only in posterior half or two thirds, anteriorly impunctate, on first visible tergite with lense dense punctation posteriorly and a few larger, almost fossulate punctures in basal depression between pair of carinae.

Male unknown.

DIAGNOSIS: Within *Hesperosoma*, this species is readily distinguished by the conspicuous coloration.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: This species is dedicated to its collector, the pselaphine specialist Sergey Kurbatov.

***Misantlius sikkimensis* SCHILLHAMMER, 2004**

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

I N D I A: 1 ♂: ARUNACHAL PRADESH: N Bomdila, Chander, 27°25'N 92°22'E, ca. 2700 m, 17.–26.VI.2008, leg. C. Reuter (NMW).

Habitus (Fig. 10).

***Amichrotus watanabei* HAYASHI, 2002**

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

C H I N A: SHAANXI: Taibaishan, 1800 m, 10.VI.2007, leg. Hongzhang Zhou (IZ-CAS).

***Turgidatarsus ledangensis* (SCHILLHAMMER, 1996)**

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

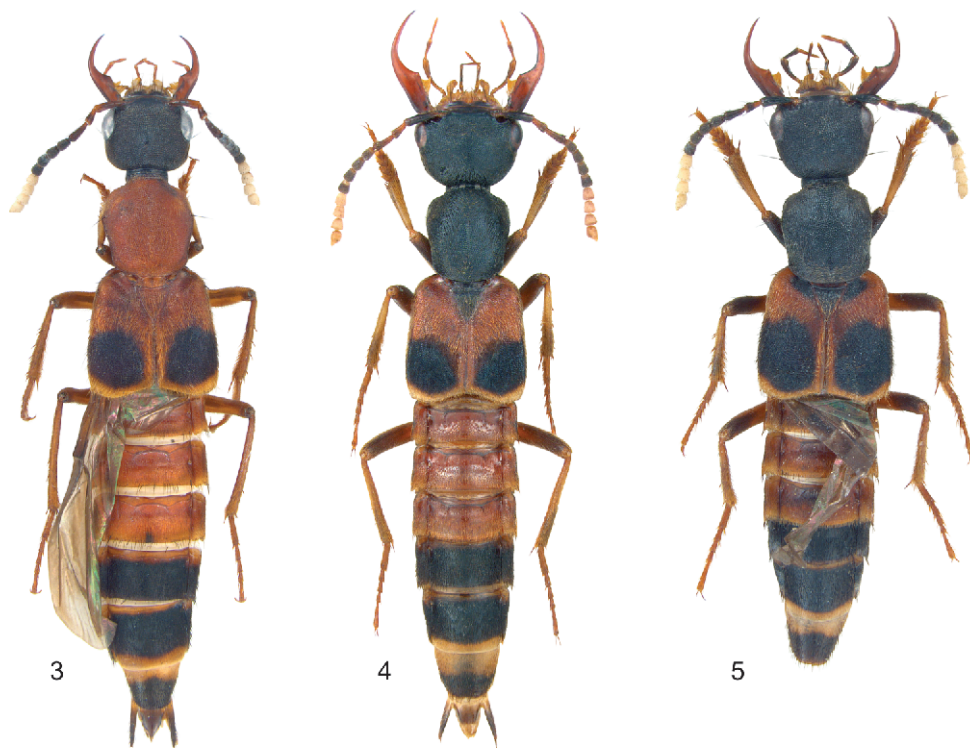
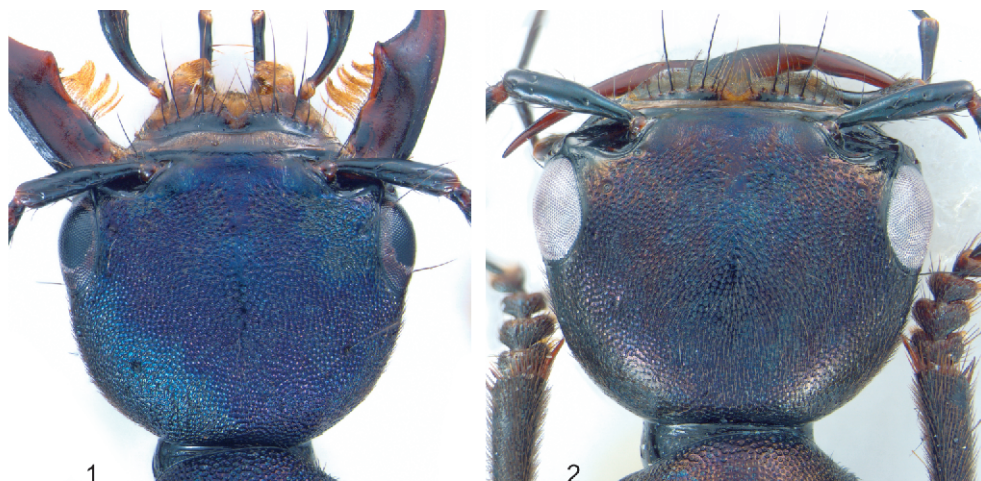
M A L A Y S I A: 1 ♀: W-Malaysia: Selangor, Ulu Gombak, flight intercept trap, 2.–18.III.2004, leg. M. Maruyama (KUM).

Acknowledgements

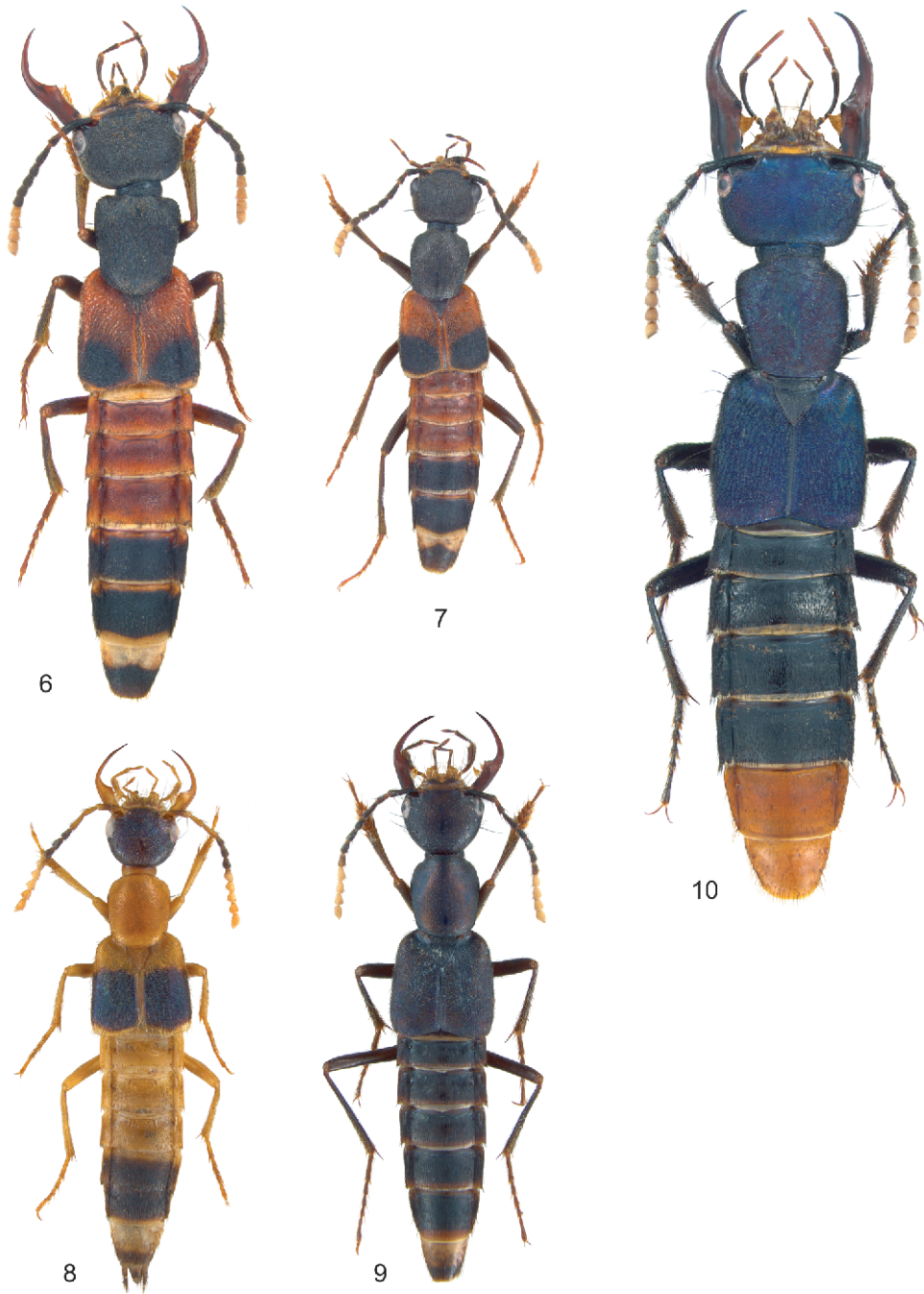
I am thankful to all persons mentioned above for providing me with the material treated in this paper. I am especially grateful to Sergey Tarasov for donating part of his staphylinid material from Laos to the NMW.

Zusammenfassung

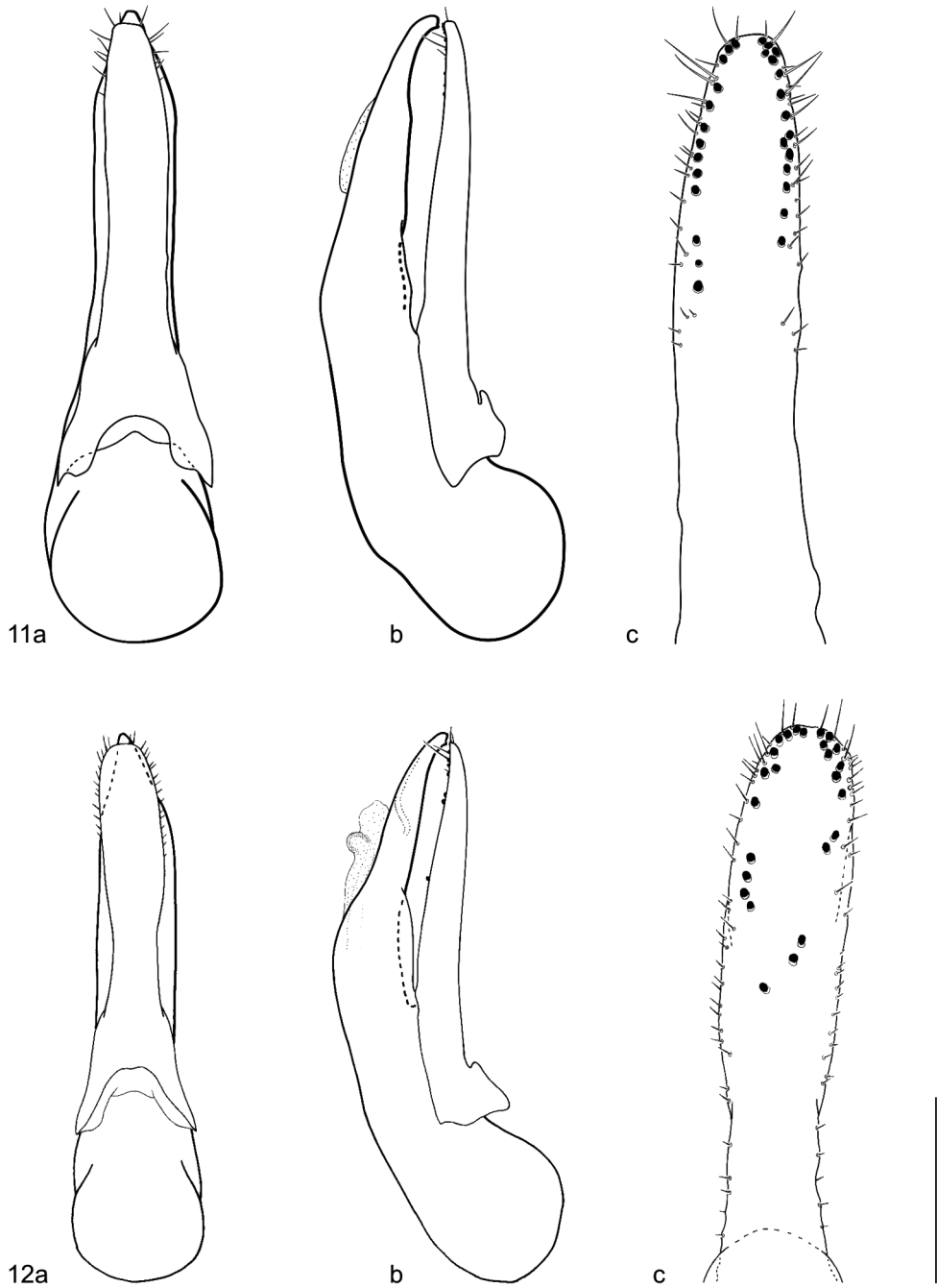
Neue Funddaten und neue Arten der Subtribus Anisolinina HAYASHI, 1993 (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae) werden präsentiert. Sieben neue Arten werden beschrieben: *Hesperosoma alexpuchneri* (China: Sichuan), *H. kleebergi* (Nepal), *H. pedersenii* (Laos), *H. tarasovi* (Laos), *H. yunnanense* (China: Yunnan), *Hesperoschema kurbatovi* (China: Sichuan), *H. opacum* (China: Sichuan). *Hesperosoma miwai* ssp. *nanshanchiana* HAYASHI, 1993 und *H. sakoi* HAYASHI, 1993 werden mit *H. miwai* (BERNHAEUER, 1943) synonymisiert. Die Aedeagi aller durch Männchen vertretenen Arten werden abgebildet. Farbfotos zeigen den Habitus einiger der behandelten Arten sowie vergleichende Details.



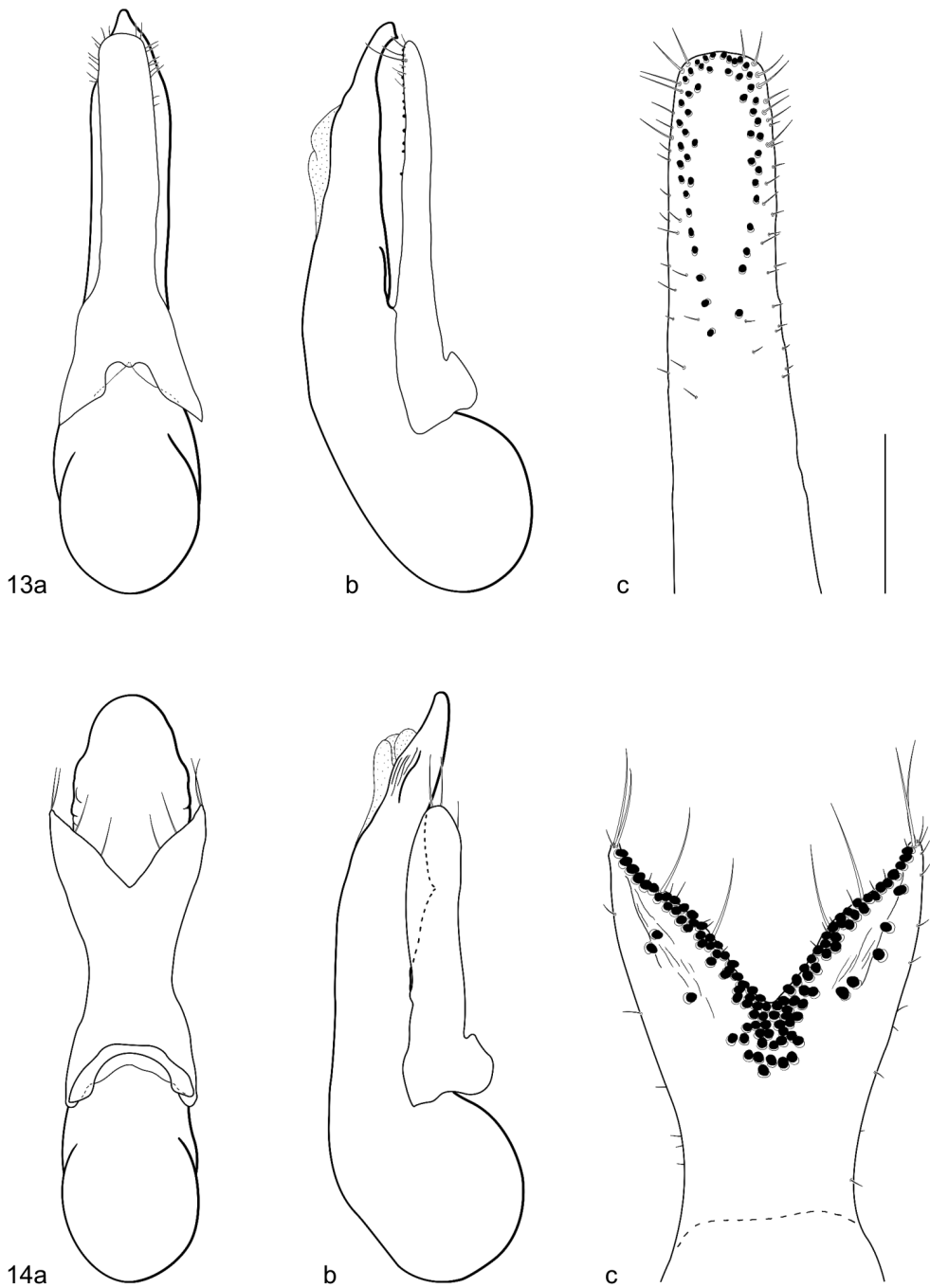
Figs. 1–5: Head of 1) *Hesperosoma puetzi*, and 2) *H. tarasovi*; Habitus of 3) *H. pederseni*, 4) *H. alexpuchneri*, and 5) *H. yunnanense*.



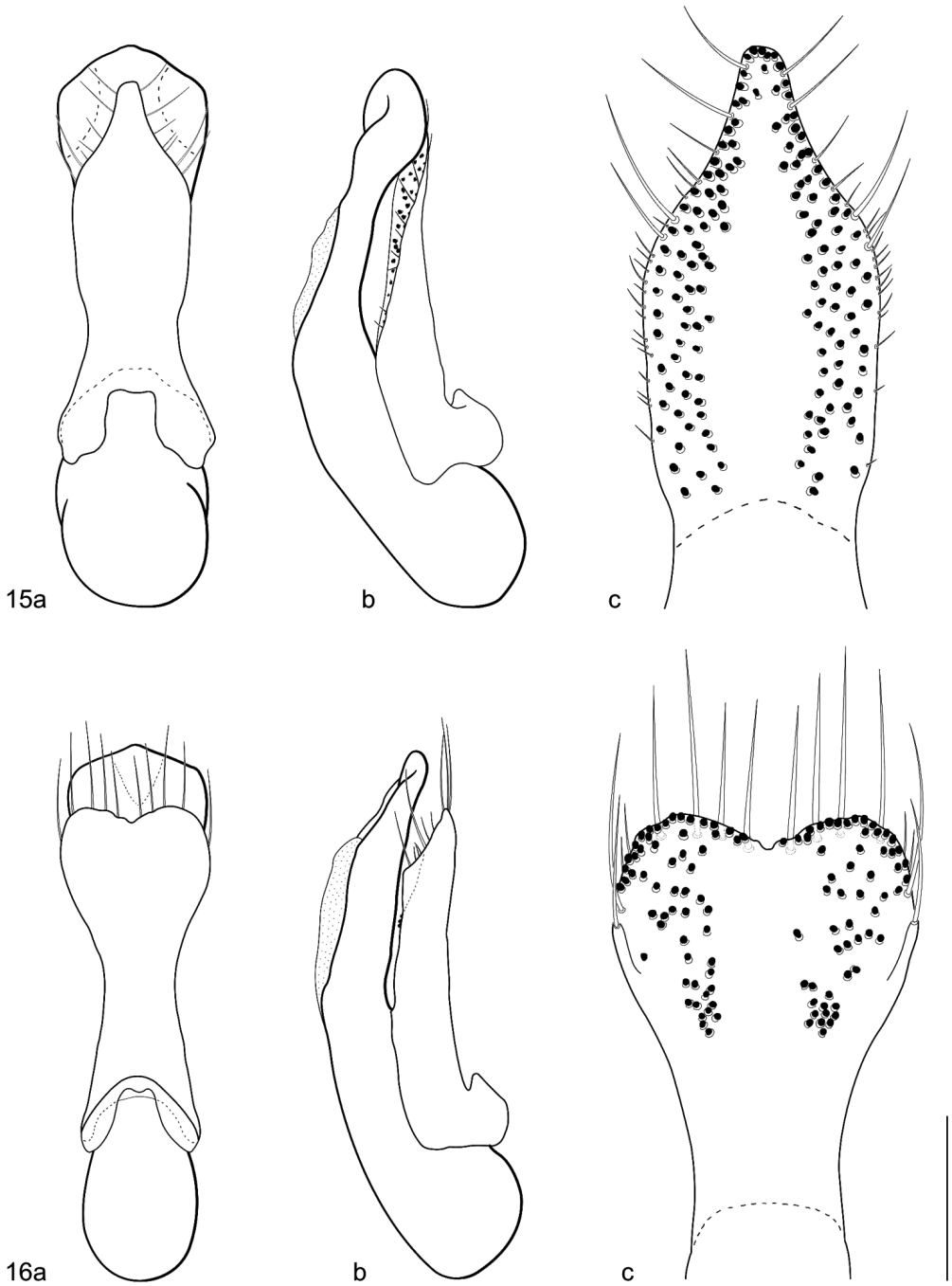
Figs. 6–10: Habitus of 6–7) *Hesperosoma miwai*, 8) *Hesperoschema kurbatovi*, 9) *H. opacum*, and 10) *Misanthlius sikkimensis*.



Figs. 11–12: Aedeagus of 11) *Hesperosoma tarasovi*, and 12) *H. puetzi*. Scale bar: 0.5 mm (a, b), 0.25 mm (c).



Figs. 13–14: Aedeagus of 13) *Hesperosoma kleebergi*, and 14) *H. pedersenii*. Scale bar: 0.5 mm (a, b), 0.25 mm (c).



Figs. 15–16: Aedeagus of 15) *Hesperosoma alexpuchneri*, and 16) *H. yunnanense*. Scale bar: 0.5 mm (a, b), 0.25 mm (c).

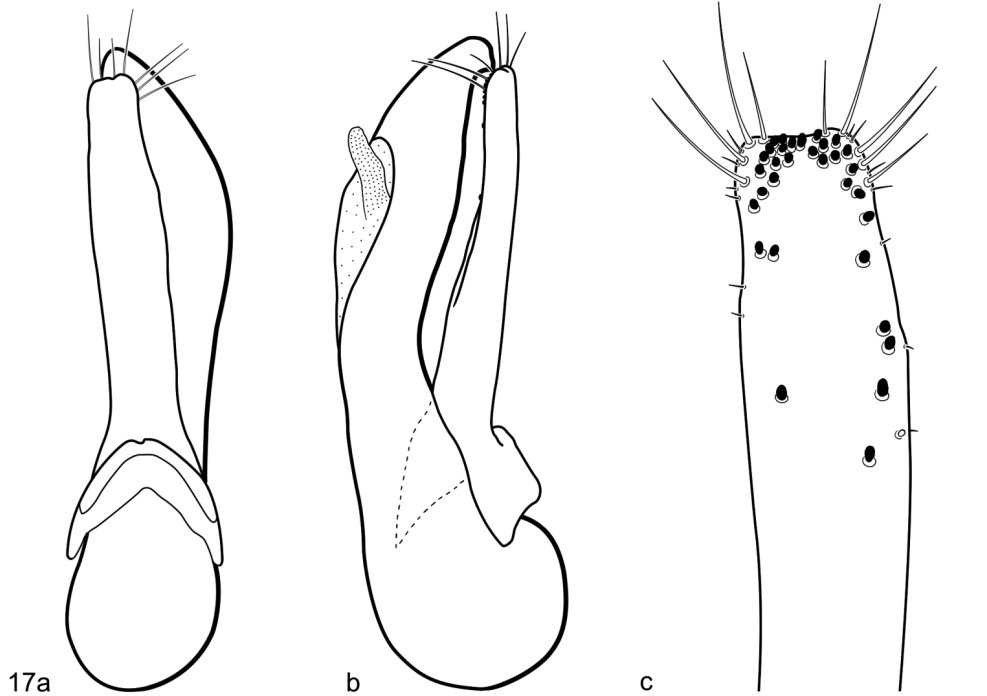


Fig. 17: Aedeagus of *Hesperoschema opacum*. Scale bar: 0.5 mm (a, b), 0.25 mm (c).

References

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