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# Old and new Staphylinini from the Palearctic and Oriental Regions

(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae)

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#### Abstract

The paper deals with new species and taxonomic changes as well as new or additional faunistic data of members of the tribe Staphylinini (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae) from the Palearctic and Oriental Regions. Nineteen species are described as new: *Actinomorphus kalimantanensis* (Indonesia: Kalimantan), *Algon angelikae* (Myanmar), *A. lisae* (Laos), *A. reuteri* (China), *Bisnius kashcheevi* (Kazakhstan), *B. microphthalmus* (Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan), *Gabrius castor* (Myanmar), *G. egentoides* (Nepal), *G. frischi* (Iran, Turkmenistan), *G. lackneri* (Japan), *G. pollux* (Myanmar), *G. egentoides* (Nepal), *G. frischi* (Iran, Turkmenistan), *G. lackneri* (Japan), *G. pollux* (Myanmar), *G. tarasovi* (Laos), *Philonthus emdenoides* (China), *P. lisu* (China), *P. rougemonti* (Thailand), *P. sabine* (China), *P. taxiplagoides* (Indonesia: Sulawesi), *Pseudohesperus ernsti* (China), *Shaverdolena laosensis* (Laos). Three new synonymies are proposed: *Agacerus* FAUVEL, 1895 (= *Dorcophilonthus elavicornis* HAYASHI, 2000), *Agacerus pectinatus* FAUVEL, 1895 (= *Dorcophilonthus clavicornis* HAYASHI, 2000), *Tasgius melanarius* (HEER, 1839) (= *Alapsodus bulgaricus* COIFFAIT, 1971). *Platydracus trimaculatus* (FAUVEL, 1895) is transferred from *Staphylinus* LINNÉ, 1758. A lectotype is designated for *Staphylinus rotundicollis* MÉNÉTRIÉS, 1832, thus rendering the neotype designation for this species by SCHILLHAMMER (2003) obsolete.

**Key words**: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, Staphylinini, new species, new synonymies, new combination, lectotype designation, taxonomy, faunistics, zoogeography.

#### Introduction

This paper deals with new taxa as well as taxonomic changes and new faunistic records of members of the tribe Staphylinini (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae). Some of the new taxa represent supplements to already revised genera, e.g. *Gabrius* STEPHENS, 1829 (SCHILLHAMMER 1997), *Philonthus* STEPHENS, 1829 of the *politus* complex (SCHILLHAMMER 2000) and the *sanguinolentus* group (SCHILLHAMMER 2003), or *Algon* SHARP, 1874 (SCHILLHAMMER 2006). The remainder mostly belongs to groups which will not be revised in the very near future but are distinct enough to be described without revision of the respective genus/species group. In addition, some taxonomic changes are proposed which might have an impact on future revisions.

#### Acknowledgement and abbreviations

The material treated in this paper is deposited in the following institutional and private collections. The cooperation and help of the affiliated curators and colleagues is greatly appreciated.

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London (R. Booth)
CAH	Coll. V. Assing, Hannover
CKB	Coll. Andreas Kleeberg, Berlin
CKS	Coll. Emil Kučera, Soběslav
CNC	Canadian National Collection, Ottawa (A. Smetana)
CRL	Coll. G. de Rougemont, London
CSB	Coll, M. Schülke, Berlin

CSO	Coll. A. Smetana, Ottawa
CST	Coll. S. Snäll, Tumba
IZ-CAS	Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing (H. Zhou)
MNG	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova (R. Poggi)
MNHNP	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (A. Taghavian, T. Deuve)
NMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel (M. Brancucci)
NME	Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (M. Hartmann)
NMP	Národní muzeum, Praha (J. Hájek)
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien
OUMNH	Oxford University Museum of Natural History (via G. de Rougemont)
TARI	Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taichung (CF. Lee)

ZIN Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (A. Solodovnikov)

- ZMH Zoological Museum, Finnish Museum of Natural History (J. Muona)
- ZMUC Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (A. Solodovnikov)

#### **Subtribe Philonthina**

#### Agacerus FAUVEL, 1895

Agacerus FAUVEL 1895: 245. Eurycerus FAUVEL 1895: 244. Dorcophilonthus HAYASHI 2000: 15 syn.n.

When HAYASHI (2000) described the new genus and species, he correctly attributed it to Philonthina (Philonthini in his paper). However, that was also the reason why he had overlooked that the taxon was already described as it was treated as a member of the Quediina by all subsequent authors since FAUVEL (1895).

#### Agacerus pectinatus FAUVEL, 1895

Agacerus pectinatus FAUVEL 1895: 245. Dorcophilonthus clavicornis HAYASHI 2000: 22 syn.n.

#### MATERIAL EXAMINED:

- M Y A N M A R: SHAN STATE: ca. 35 km N Aungban, Mintaingbin Forest Camp, 20°55.20'N 96°33.60'E, ca. 1320 m, 31.V.–8.VI.2002, leg. H. Schillhammer "MBS 81" (1 σ, NMW); ca. 35 km N Aungban, 20°56.07'N 96°34.05'E, ca. 1300 m, 31.V.–8.VI.2002, leg. H. Schillhammer & Myint Hlaing "MBS 82" (1 σ, NMW).
- L A O S: "Vån Ven, Riv. Noire 1923-24 \ Indo Chine Coll. Dussault" (1 ex., NMB); HUA PHAN: Ban Saluei, Mt. Phou Pan, 20°12'N 104°01'E, 1500–1900 m, 23.IV.–15.V.2008, leg. C. Holzschuh (numerous exs., NMW); same, 7.IV.–25.V.2010 (numerous exs., NMW); same, 20°13'09–19"N 103°59'54"–104°00'03"E, 1480–1510 m, 22.IV.–14.V.2008, leg. V. Kubáň (3 exs., NMP).

REMARK: This species is extremely variable in body size: 12.5–22.0 mm long (7.2–10.5 mm, abdomen excluded).

DISTRIBUTION: This species is widely distributed in continental Southeast Asia: NE-India, Myanmar, Laos, S-China (Yunnan).

#### Actinomorphus SCHILLHAMMER, 1996

#### Actinomorphus kalimantanensis sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "KALIMANTAN S. Kandangan dist., Loksado 17km NE, 23.9-30.10.1997, Stan. Jakl lgt." (CST). Paratypes (37 exs.): same data as holotype (29 CST, 8 NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 9.6–16.0 mm long (4.8–7.3 mm, abdomen excluded). – Forebody orange red to yellowish red, rather shiny; labrum pale yellowish, mandibles reddish testaceous, medial edge

between tooth and tip very narrowly blackish; antennae black with segments 1 and 2 and basal half of segment 3 reddish, usually distal three segments creamy white, sometimes segment 9 to variable extent also black; palpi pale reddish yellow; elytra with posterior margin yellowish; first four visible abdominal tergites yellow, with large, transversely elliptical, very narrowly reddish margined black spot, medially touching base of tergite, posteriorly leaving broad band yellowish, on  $3^{rd}$  and  $4^{th}$  visible tergite spilling over onto paratergites, tergites VII and VIII (incl. paratergites) black, posteriorly narrowly and anteriorly more broadly yellowish, segments IX and X pale yellowish; legs pale yellowish.

Head transversely quadrangular (medium sized to large males, 1.28–1.41 times as wide as long) to subquadrate (small males and females, 1.11-1.19 times as wide as long), tempora subparallel (larger specimens) to slightly convergent (small specimens), shorter than slightly protruding eyes, length of tempora correlated with specimen size, eyes 1.04-1.22 times as long as tempora in medium-sized to large specimens, 1.37-1.48 times in small specimens, distance between medial interocular punctures slightly wider than distance between medial and lateral interocular puncture, disc of head rather coarsely but not very densely punctate, a broad portion along midline and anterior half of tempora impunctate, area between antennal sockets slightly elevated, labrum broad and narrow, semi-membranous portion larger than sclerotized setose portion, antennae with segment 4 slightly transverse, segments 5–10 distinctly transverse, increasingly asymmetrical, segment 11 large, at least as long as segments 9–10 combined; pronotum small, 0.98–1.08 times as long as wide, slightly wider than head, but markedly narrower than elytra. widest in anterior third, narrowed toward base in variably concave (indistinctly in small specimens) arc, punctation rather dense, very coarse, but absent on broad, often slightly elevated impunctate midline and a narrow portion in front of base; scutellum with very dense, almost fossulate punctation, elytra very broad, distinctly widened posteriad, punctation less coarse than on head and pronotum but much denser, punctures separated by about a puncture diameter; first visible tergite (tergite III) with two basal lines, second basal line crenulated, elevated area between basal lines as densely and coarsely punctate as rest of tergite, tergite IV always, tergite V sometimes with rudiment of a second basal line medially, surface of tergites with very coarse and dense punctation, punctural grooves becoming increasingly longitudinal toward apex of abdomen, on tergite VII resembling longitudinal furrows, punctation of tergite VIII normal, paratergites as broad as usual, styli of tergite IX as broad and flat as usual in Actinomorphus; male sternite VIII hardly differing from those of the other congeners.

Aedeagus (Fig. 1) similar to that of *A. maruyamai* SCHILLHAMMER, 2005, but with slightly different apical portion of median lobe and broader paramere (Fig. 1c) with shorter apical portion.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, this species is virtually indistinguishable from *A. maruyamai*. The fact that for the first time a really large series of an *Actinomorphus* species was available, displaying an enourmous variability range, a similar variability has to be assumed for the other species making it even more difficult to interpret possible subtle differences. All known species are however well separated geographically.

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

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named after Kalimantan Province (Borneo).

# **Bisnius STEPHENS**, 1829

# Bisnius kashcheevi sp.n.

Holotype &: "Kazakhstan, Disembai riv., 28.05.1981, V. Kastcheev" (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 7.5 mm long (3.5 mm, abdomen excluded). – Black, moderately shiny, elytra bright brick-red, posterior margins of tergites broadly obscurely reddish; antennae reddish brown, first two segments distinctly darkened, third segment mostly black; palpi pale reddish brown, legs dark reddish brown with slightly paler femora, medial faces of meso- and metatibiae infuscate.

Head subquadrate, slightly wider than long (1.14 times), tempora parallel, 1.66 times as long as eyes, medial interocular punctures slightly behind level of lateral interocular punctures, distance between medial interocular punctures slightly wider than distance between medial and lateral interocular puncture; large temporal puncture situated almost exactly at posterior angle of head, forming almost straight line with pair of large occipital punctures; antennae short, segment 4 about as long as wide, subsequent segments increasingly transverse, segments 8-10 strongly transverse; pronotum about as long as wide, widest at about midlength, sides weakly convex, dorsal rows each with four punctures; both head and pronotum with very profound and dense microsculpture of transverse and oblique waves, in places causing brownish iridescence, particularly on lateral portions of pronotum; scutellum rather finely, moderately densely punctate; elytra moderately long, along sides slightly longer than pronotum along midline, punctation moderately strong, moderately dense, punctures separated on average by about two puncture diameters; pubescence yellow; at least first three visible tergites (tergites III-V) with two basal lines (base of tergite VI not visible), elevated area between basal lines rather densely punctate and pubescent: remaining portion of tergites moderately densely, rather finely punctate and with vellow pubescence, interstices with microsculpture of very fine microstriae; male sternite IX of characteristic Bisnius shape; male sternite VIII (not illustrated) with rather shallow medio-apical emargination.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2) with very short, bluntly pointed median lobe; apical portion of paramere (Figs. 2c, d) with numerous fine setae on outer face, main marginal setae very long and rather thick, peg setae arranged in transverse row almost at base of apical portion, similarly as in *B. sparsus* (LUCAS, 1846).

DIAGNOSIS: This species is easily recognized by the combination of red elytra and tiny eyes.

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

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named in honour of its collector, Vitaly Kashcheev from Kazakhstan, an untiring explorer of his country's beetle fauna.

### Bisnius microphthalmus sp.n.

Holotype  $\sigma$ : "S-Kyrgyzstan: Jalan-Abad Prov., 1900 – 2100 m, Arslanbob, 1.VII.2003, T. Lackner" (NMW). Paratype  $\varphi$ : "USBEKISTAN, Kuraminskyi Mts., Kamchik area, 2000 – 2400 m, 1. – 10.IX.2007, leg. V. Gurko" (CSB).

DESCRIPTION: 9.2–10.5 mm long (5.3–5.4 mm, abdomen excluded). – Black, moderately shiny, palpi dark brown to black brown, last segments markedly paler reddish, tarsi dark brown to dark reddish brown, last segments somewhat paler than basal four.

Head subquadrate to rounded quadrangular, 1.11–1.15 times as wide as long, tempora slightly widened posteriad, either in a straight line with hind angles well marked (holotype) or in a convex arc with hind angles rather broadly rounded (paratype), much longer than exceedingly small eyes (2.64 times in holotype, 2.2 times in paratype); tempora almost impunctate, large temporal seta situated very close to hind angle; four interocular punctures equidistant, remaining dorsal surface of head with a few rather large punctures between posterior margin of eye and middle of base; antennae short, segment 4 about as long as wide, segment 5 slightly transverse, segments 8–10 more than 1.5 times as wide as long; pronotum 1.03–1.07 times as wide as long,

widest approximately at midlength, slightly or more distinctly narrowed toward base in almost straight line, dorsal rows with four equidistant punctures; along anterior margin with about eight rather conspicuous setae, large lateral seta very stout and long; both head and pronotum with very distinct and dense microsculpture of oblique and transverse waves, on parts of pronotum causing slight golden-brownish iridescence; scutellum rather densely and strongly punctate, the interstices microreticulate; elytra coarsely, very densely punctate, punctures separated by a puncture diameter or distinctly less, pubescence dark, sides with three very long setae (humeral, posthumeral and at midlength) and numerous shorter erect setae of about the same length as those of anterior margin of pronotum; first four visible abdominal tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between basal lines finely but densely punctate and pubescent, remainder of tergites also finely and rather densely punctate, entire surface between punctures (including area between basal lines) with distinct microsculpture of fine transverse microstriae, causing distinct golden-brownish iridescence; styli of tergite IX very short; male sternite VIII with moderately deep medio-apical emargination, setation broken off and thus not interpretable, male sternite IX of characteristic *Bisnius* shape.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3) very similar to that of *B. bucharensis* COIFFAIT, 1967 (Fig. 4) but slightly larger and paramere with differently arranged peg setae.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, too, this species is very similar to *B. bucharensis* but differs in the smaller eyes (tempora less than twice as long in *B. bucharensis*), different chaetotaxy of disc of head and the slightly transverse pronotum with sides parallel or even slightly narrowed posteriad (longer than wide and sides rather narrowed anteriad in *B. bucharensis*).

REMARK: Although the two specimens differ somewhat (eye length and shape of tempora) I regard both as belonging to the same species.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is at present known only from two localities in Central Asia: Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to the remarkably small eyes.

### Bisnius xuae LI & ZHOU, 2010

### ADDITIONAL RECORD:

C H I N A: HUBEI: W-Hubei, Dashenongjia Mts., ca. 31°30'N 110°20'E, 2100–2900 m, 10.–14.VI.2002, leg. J. Turna (NMW).

This recently described species was recorded from Ningxia, Shaanxi and Sichuan provinces of China. The above specimen represents a new provincial record.

### Gabrius STEPHENS, 1829

#### Gabrius tarasovi sp.n.

**Holotype**  $\mathfrak{S}$ : "NE-LAOS: Houaphan province, Phu Loei NP, Mt. Phu Loei (Phu Soy), 20°15.267'N 103°11.560'E \ prim. upper montane rain forest, dung traps, 2099 m, 10.-12.8.2008, leg. S. Tarasov" (NMW). **Paratypes** (11 exs.):  $\mathfrak{S} \mathfrak{S} \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{S} \varphi \varphi$ , same label data as holotype (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 5.0–6.2 mm long (2.70–3.15 mm, abdomen excluded). A member of the *fimetarioides* species group. – Fore body black with very dark metallic bronze to olivaceous lustre, particularly on elytra; abdomen dark brown, posterior margins of segments obscurely reddish, exceedingly narrow on first visible tergite, increasingly broad on subsequent segments, occupying at most one fifth of segment length; antennae black, scapus markedly reddish brown

or dark brown and slightly infuscate; mandibles dark reddish testaceous, palpi dark brown, maxillary palpi often with paler basal segment; legs reddish yellow to pale yellowish brown, medial faces of all tibiae strongly infuscate.

Head quadrangular, 1.02–1.08 times as long as wide, tempora parallel or slightly convergent, 1.53–1.66 (males) or 1.28–1.33 (females) times as long as eyes; with two rows of interocular punctures, anterior medial interocular punctures markedly shifted anteriad, distance between them about four times the distance between medial and lateral anterior interocular puncture, posterior interocular punctures situated at level of hind margin of eyes, groove of lateral puncture contiguous with margin of eve, distance between medial punctures about twice the distance between medial and lateral puncture, with a few additional punctures on vertex and tempora; pronotum parallel-sided or slightly narrowed toward base, 1.11-1.18 times as wide as long, dorsal rows each with four roughly equidistant punctures; both head and pronotum with exceedingly fine but dense, very short-meshed microsculpture; elytra along sides markedly longer than pronotum along midline, densely and coarsely punctate, punctures separated by a puncture diameter or less; alae well developed; first four visible abdominal tergites (III-VI) with two basal lines, elevated area between basal lines virtually impunctate on tergites III and IV, that on tergite V with a very few exceedingly fine setiferous punctures laterally, that on tergite VI with a sparse transverse row of very fine setiferous punctures, remaining surface of tergites moderately densely, finely punctate, surface between punctures with microsculpture of exceedingly fine microstriae, thus slightly iridescent, tergite VII with whitish seam of palisade setae; male sternite VIII hardly differing from that of other species of the *fimetarioides* group.

Aedeagus (Fig. 13) almost identical to that of G. taiwanensis SCHILLHAMMER, 2001 and with the same rough surface of the paramere, but larger.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, this species is similar to *G. taiwanensis*, but obviously larger and with more pronounced sexual dimorphism in the eye/tempora ratio: males with longer tempora and females with shorter tempora. In addition, this species has much darker elytra. The elytra of *G. taiwanensis* are brown, hardly showing any metallic hue.

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

ETYMOLOGY: It is a pleasure to name yet another species after Sergey Tarasov whose Laos material is an endless source of highly interesting specimens.

### Gabrius trossuloides CAMERON, 1933

### MATERIAL EXAMINED:

L A O S: CHAMPASAK: Bolaven Plateau, Muang Paxong, Ban Thongvay, 15°14.054'N 106°31.867'E, 1200 m, 8.– 16.VI.2008, leg. A. Solodovnikov & J. Pedersen ("08-6c"), edge of disturbed primary rainforest (nr. clearing), fruit baited trap on ground, 3 ♂ ♂, 1 ç (3 ZMUC, 1 NMW).

New record for Laos.

### Gabrius egentoides sp.n.

**Holotype**  $\sigma$ : "Nepal, Manaslu Mts., S Bara Pokhari, ca. 28°15N 84°25E, 2100m, leg. J. Schmidt, 29.IV.2005" (NME). **Paratypes** (8  $\sigma\sigma$ , 2  $_{\varphi}$ ,  $_{\varphi}$ ): same label data as holotype (7 NME, 3 NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 4.5–4.9 mm long (2.2–2.3 mm, abdomen excluded). – Head black brown with clypeus dark reddish, pronotum dark brown with base narrowly reddish brown, elytra dark brown on disc, pale yellowish brown along base, sides and posterior margin, abdominal segments dark brown, posterior margins rather broadly, sharply delimited, bright reddish to

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yellowish brown, segments VIII-X almost entirely yellowish to pale reddish brown, antennae black with basal two or three and distal one or two segments reddish to reddish yellow, mouthparts pale reddish yellow, legs pale yellowish, medial faces of hind tibiae infuscate.

Head rounded guadrangular, 1.03–1.07 times as long as wide, tempora subparallel between posterior margin of eyes and broadly rounded hind angles, 2.50-2.53 (males) and 2.32-2.37 (females) times as long as very small eyes, distance between medial interocular punctures at least twice distance between medial and lateral interocular puncture; antennae with segment 4 inconspicuously oblong, segment 5 about as long as wide, remaining segments increasingly transverse; pronotum rather short, subparallel-sided, 1.12–1.14 times as long as wide, indistinctly wider than head, dorsal rows each with six punctures; head and pronotum with rather distinct wavy microsculpture; elytra short, along sides indistinctly longer than pronotum along midline, disc with moderately strong and dense punctation, punctures separated by hardly more than a puncture diameter, alae reduced; first four visible abdominal tergites (III-VI) with two basal lines, elevated area between basal lines impunctate, remaining surface of tergites very finely. moderately densely punctate, punctures bearing vellowish pubescence, entire tergites with fine but easily discernible microsculpture of transverse waves, slightly less distinct on elevated area between basal lines on first two visible tergites; male sternite VIII with moderately wide but deep medio-apical emargination medially filled by semi-membranous extension, emargination thus appearing rather shallow at superficial glance, apical margin with numerous long but rather fine apical setae except in middle.

Aedeagus (Fig. 9) very similar to that of *G. egens* SHARP, 1874, but with broader, less abruptly narrowed apical portion of median lobe, and paramere (Fig. 9c) with apical margin not or hardly discernibly notched and with different arrangement of peg setae – for illustration of the aedeagus of *G. egens* see SMETANA (1984: 131).

DIAGNOSIS: The only specimen of *G. egens* available for comparison was a female from Japan (CSO). The specimens of the new species differ from it by smaller size, more quadrate head, shorter pronotum and shorter elytra.

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

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name refers to the similarity of the aedeagus with that of G. egens.

# Gabrius frischi sp.n.

**Holotype**  $\sigma$ : "IRAN, Mazandaran Province, Kalardasht: Rudbarak, 1790-1950m, N 26°36'43" E 051°03'48", 26.07.2005, leg. Frisch & Serri" (NMW). **Paratypes** (2  $\sigma \sigma$ ): "g. Shakh-Shakh, 2400-2800 m, Z. Kopetd., Arnol'di, 12.8.935 \ mm 128 \ Gabrius ? lebedevi Bernh." (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION: 6.0–7.4 mm long (3.2–3.7 mm, abdomen excluded). A member of the *G. osseticus* species group. – Black to black brown, disc of elytra sometimes dark reddish brown, antennae entirely black with reddish intersegmental pieces, basal and two distal segments often paler reddish brown, mandibles dark reddish brown, palpi dark brown to black brown, last segment of maxillary palpi markedly lighter, reddish brown, legs pale reddish brown, medial faces of meso- and metatibiae infuscate.

Head ovoid, 1.13–1.16 times as long as wide, tempora subparallel for long distance behind eyes, toward base broadly rounded, 1.74–1.84 times as long as rather small eyes; distance between medial interocular punctures about three times the distance between medial and lateral puncture, vertex impunctate, tempora with a moderate number of setiferous punctures; microsculpture on disc highly variable, either very distinct and covering entire dorsal surface of head or very fine to almost obsolete; antennae with segment 4 distinctly, segments 5–6 moderately oblong, following segments further decreasing in length, segment 10 slightly transverse; pronotum almost parallel-

sided, 1.22–1.28 times as long as wide, slightly wider than head, dorsal rows each with five punctures, punctures 4 and 5 more narrowly spaced than 1–4, without any microsculpture, thus very shiny; elytra along sides slightly longer than pronotum along midline, rather coarsely and densely punctate, punctures separated on average by 1–2 puncture diameters, alae developed; first four visible abdominal tergites (III–VI) with two basal lines, elevated area between basal lines virtually impunctate, that on tergite V with a very few exceedingly fine setiferous punctures, remaining surface of tergites rather densely punctate, tergite VII with whitish seam of palisade setae; male tergite VIII (Fig. 8) with very deep medio-apical emargination, male sternite VIII (Fig. 7) also with very deep medio-apical emargination, mostly filled with extensive semimembranous extension, male sternite IX (Fig. 6) asymmetrical, with mostly semi-membranous apical portion, apex slightly bilobed.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5) somewhat similarly built as in *G. femoralis* HOCHHUTH, 1851, but with long and slender, flame-shaped, acutely pointed apical portion of median lobe; paramere (Fig. 5c) bifurcate, each lobe with narrowly truncate apex, with a small group of peg setae along apical margin and subapically along medial margin.

Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is at present known from northern Iran and southwestern Turkmenistan.

ETYMOLOGY: It is a pleasure to name this species after my friend and colleague Johannes Frisch (Berlin) whose collecting trips to Iran are currently providing many new data on the Iranian staphylinid fauna.

# Gabrius lackneri sp.n.

**Holotype**  $\sigma$ : "JAPAN – Honshu, Fukushima-ken, Bandai Kógen, 1000 m. 15.IV.2006, leg. T. Lackner" (CAH). **Paratypes** (14 exs.): 4  $\sigma\sigma$ , 4  $_{\varphi}\varphi$ , same label data as holotype (5 CAH, 3 NMW); 3  $\sigma\sigma$ , 3  $_{\varphi}\varphi$ : Japan: Honshu, Iwate, Kawai, Yoshibezawa, 600–700m, 16.VIII.1991, leg. A. & Z. Smetana "J57" (2 CNC, 2 CSO, 2 NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 4.2–4.6 mm long (1.95–2.10 mm, abdomen excluded). A member of the *G. splendidulus* species group. – Head black to black brown, pronotum reddish brown, elytra much paler reddish brown to orange brown, abdominal segments reddish brown, first four visible segments with broad, transverse dark brown band in basal half; antennae black with basal two segments pale yellowish brown, segment 3 often dark reddish brown, mouthparts reddish to pale yellowish brown, legs entirely pale yellowish brown.

Head ovoid to oblong trapezoid, 1.07–1.11 times as long as wide, tempora slightly convexly widened posteriad, 2.57–2.92 times as long as very small eyes; interocular punctures situated slightly in front of level of hind margin of eye, distance between medial interocular punctures about three times the distance between medial and lateral interocular puncture, each pair of interocular punctures, together with large postocular puncture and two smaller additional punctures behind eye forming continuous oblique row; disc with two pairs of larger setiferous punctures, tempora with numerous smaller and larger setiferous punctures; antennae with segment 4 inconspicuously oblong, segment 5 about as long as wide, remaining segments increasingly transverse, segment 10 quite distinctly transverse; pronotum with sides weakly convex, 1.17–1.21 times as long as wide, widest at about midlength, superior lateral line bent ventrad at about midlength, dorsal rows each with six punctures, sublateral group with unusually numerous punctures (6–7), most posterior punctures situated behind midlength; both head and pronotum with fine but very dense, transverse, wavy to short-meshed microsculpture; elytra very short, along sides about as long as pronotum along midline; punctation coarse, dense, punctures

separated by about a puncture diameter or less; alae developed, although reduced in length and probably non-functional; first three visible abdominal tergites (III–V) with two basal lines, elevated area between basal lines impunctate on tergite III, with a transverse row of fine punctures on tergites IV and V, remaining surface of tergites with moderately dense and fine punctation, surface between punctures with microsculpture of rather distinct microstriae, tergite VII with whitish seam of palisade setae (despite the most likely non-functional wings); male sternite VIII with narrow, moderately deep medio-apical emargination, partly filled by narrow semi-membranous extension.

Aedeagus (Fig. 10) with median lobe similar to that of *G. splendidulus* GRAVENHORST, 1802 but without stair-stepped lateral constriction at about half length of apical portion; paramere (Fig. 10c) not bent mediad and each lobe with apex not truncate but more pointed, with a large number of peg setae almost along entire medial margin.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, this species immediately differs from *G. splendidulus* by the presence of six punctures in the pronotal dorsal rows and by the distinctly shorter elytra. Among the Japanese species of *Gabrius*, it is outstanding by its small size and predominantly reddish color.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is at present known only from Honshu Island, Japan.

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named after its discoverer, Tomáš Lackner, who, during his long stay in Japan managed to contribute substantially to the knowledge of the Japanese beetle fauna.

### Gabrius castor sp.n.

**Holotype**  $\sigma$ : "MYANMAR: Chin State, WNW Kanpetlet, Natmataung Nat.P. \ 21°13'24.7"N 93°58'49.8"E, 2470 m, 2.6.2010, sifting of leaf litter, leg. Schillhammer (174)" (NMW). **Paratypes** (7 exs.): 1  $\sigma$ , 2  $_{\varphi}$ , same label data as holotype (NMW); 4  $_{\varphi}$ , same label data as holotype, but "31.5.2010", "(168)" (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 4.9–5.7 mm long (2.6–2.9 mm, abdomen excluded). This and the following species are members of the *G. rufocinctus* species group. – Black, posterior margins of abdominal segments reddish brown, narrowly on segment III, increasingly broader on following segments, segment VIII with dark brown basal half, gradually changing into reddish brown posterior half, segments IX and X yellowish but distal halves of styli of tergite IX darker reddish brown; antennae black with basal one or two and distal one or two segments lighter or darker reddish brown; mouthparts, including labrum, dark reddish to reddish yellow; legs with yellowish femora and reddish brown tibiae and tarsi, medial faces of metatibiae infuscate.

Head more or less ovoid, 1.09–1.13 times as long as wide, tempora regularly convex, 1.95–2.35 times as long as rather small eyes; antennae with segment 4 about as long as wide or inconspicuously oblong, segments 8–10 slightly transverse; pronotum subparallel-sided, 1.18–1.25 times as long as wide, distinctly wider than head, dorsal rows each with six punctures (rarely with an additional puncture in one row); head and pronotum with exceedingly fine wavy microsculpture; elytra along sides longer than pronotum along midline, surface with moderately dense punctation, punctures separated by hardly more than a puncture diameter, alae well developed; scutellum finely and sparingly punctate; first four visible tergites of abdomen (III–VI) with two basal lines, elevated area between basal lines impunctate on tergites III and IV, with a very few and very fine punctures laterally on tergite V and with a sparse transverse row of very fine punctures on tergite VI, remaining surface of tergites almost uniformly, moderately densely, exceedingly finely punctate, posterior margin of tergite VII with whitish seam of palisade setae; male sternite, apical margin with two very dense bunches of long and stiff setae, similar as in *G. kambaitiensis* SCHEERPELTZ, 1965 (see SCHILLHAMMER 1997: 122, Fig. 168).

Aedeagus (Fig. 11) with apical portion broad basally, at level of tip of parameral branches abruptly constricted to narrow subparallel apical piece, shortly triangularly narrowed toward bluntly pointed tip; paramere (Fig. 11c) deeply bifurcate, outer faces of lobes pubescent, apical margin of each lobe with very dense row of peg setae shortly continuing onto medial margin.

BIONOMICS: The specimens were sifted from moderately moist leaf litter, mostly along rotting logs in a moderately disturbed primary forest unharmed by the regular forest fires in the national park.

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

ETYMOLOGY: This and the following species are named after the twin brothers of the Greek legend, who are said to have shared the same mother but had different fathers. The dedications refer to the fact that both species are very closely related, their type localities being almost adjacent patches of forest, but were collected by different participants of the same expedition.

# Gabrius pollux sp.n.

**Holotype** σ: "MYANMAR: Chin State, WNW Kanpetlet, Natmataung Nat.P. \ 21°13'21.2"N 93°55'37.3"E, 2960 m, 8.6.2010, sifting of leaf litter, leg. Aung Zaw Lin (189)" (NMW). **Paratype:** 1 σ, same data as holotype (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 4.9–5.3 mm long (2.5–2.6 mm, abdomen excluded). – This species is very closely related to *G. castor* and differs as follows: Posterior margins of abdominal segments distinctly more narrowly and more obscurely reddish, eyes markedly smaller, tempora about 2.65 times as long as eyes, pronotum slightly shorter, 1.16–1.17 times as long as wide, widest in basal third, distinctly narrowed anteriad, elytra along sides slightly shorter than pronotum along midline, alae reduced, posterior margin of abdominal tergite VII without seam of palisade setae.

Aedeagus (Fig. 12) similar to that of G. *castor* but apical portion of median lobe with much longer apical piece and sharply pointed tip; paramere (Fig. 12c) with less numerous setae on outer face, peg setae confined to apical margin of each lobe.

BIONOMICS: The specimens were sifted from rather wet leaf litter in a moss forest (mainly composed of *Quercus* and *Rhododendron*) about 100 m of elevation below the summit of Mt. Victoria (Natmataung).

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

ETYMOLOGY: See respective chapter of *G. castor* above.

# Hesperus FAUVEL, 1874

### Hesperus babai SHIBATA, 1990

### ADDITIONAL RECORDS:

T A I W A N: NANTOU: Shitou, 12.V.2005, leg. C.-F. Lee (NMW, TARI); HUALIEN: Guanyuan, 2200–2300 m, 24°11'12"N 121°20'00"E, 22.VIII.–22.IX.2006, pitfall trap with fruits, leg. J.-K. Wang, J.-H. Lin, M.-C. Ke, M.-S. Sun (NMW, TARI).

DISTRIBUTION: This species is at present known only from Taiwan.

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#### Hybridolinus SCHILLHAMMER, 1998

#### Hybridolinus decipiens SCHILLHAMMER, 1998

ADDITIONAL RECORD: C H I N A: YUNNAN: Lijiang, 30.V.–1.VI.2010, leg. E. Kučera (2 CKS, 1 NMW).

#### **Philonthus STEPHENS**, 1829

#### Philonthus rotundicollis (Ménétriés, 1832)

Staphylinus rotundicollis Ménétriés 1832: 145.

Lectotype ♂ (present designation): "♂ \ Caucasus \ Ménétr." (ZMH).

In the revision of the *P. rotundicollis* group (SCHILLHAMMER 2003: 89) a neotype was designated for this species. However, there is a syntype of *P. rotundicollis* in the collection of the Zoological Museum Helsinki (see also SILFVERBERG 1988). Fortunately, the syntype matches the current concept of *P. rotundicollis*, otherwise a whole string of "new" names might have been the consequence. Since Ménétriés did not specify the number of syntypes when he described this species, a lectotype is here designated.

#### Philonthus lisu sp.n.

**Holotype**  $\mathfrak{F}$ : "CHINA (Yunnan), Nujiang Lisu Aut. Pref., Gaoligongshan, valley 18km W Gongshan, 3020 m, 27°47'54"N 98°30'13"E, ([from dung]), 7.VI.2007, D. W. Wrase [24A]" (CSB). **Paratypes** (8 exs.):  $4 \, \varrho \, \varrho \, \varphi$ , same data as holotype (2 CSB, 2 NMW); 1  $\varrho$ : "CHINA: Yunnan [CH07-24], Nujiang Lisu Aut. Pref., Gaoligongshan, valley 18km W Gongshan, 3020 m, 27°47'54"N 98°30'13"E, mixed forest, litter, moss, wood, sifted, 7.VI.2007, M. Schülke" (CSB); 1  $\varrho$ : "CHINA: N-Yunnan [C2005-16], Nujiang Lisu Aut. Pref., Gongshan co., Gaoligongshan, side valley, 3000-3050 m, 27°47'90"N 98°30'19"E \ conif. forest with *Rhododendron*, broad-leaved bushes, litter, moss, dead wood, sifted along creek and snowfields, 21.VI.2005, M. Schülke [C2005-16]" (CSB); 2  $\varrho \, \varrho$ : same locality data as before but "leg. A. Smetana [C169]" (CSO).

DESCRIPTION: 10.5–13.0 mm (6.0–6.1 mm, abdomen excluded). – Entirely black, except for elytra moderately shiny; head and pronotum with faint metallic brassy hue, elytra dark metallic blueish green, brassy green or greenish blue.

Head transversely quadrangular, 1.16–1.20 times as wide as long, tempora parallel or slightly widened posteriad, about as long as the weakly prominent eyes; distance between medial interocular punctures slightly less than twice the distance between medial and lateral interocular puncture, dorsal surface of head with a few scattered larger setiferous punctures, posterior half of tempora moderately densely, and except for large temporal puncture, rather finely punctate; antennal segments gradually decreasing in length, segments 4–7 slightly oblong, segments 8–10 about as long as wide; pronotum 1.10–1.12 times as wide as long, widest at about midlength, markedly wider than head, sides either weakly convex or subparallel in posterior half; dorsal rows each with four equidistant punctures, sublateral group variably composed of 2–4 punctures; head and pronotum with very dense and distinct microsculpture of very short meshes, in places almost isodiametrical; scutellum moderately finely and moderately densely punctate, surface with fine wavy microsculpture; elytra rather finely but densely punctate, interstices hardly exceeding a puncture diameter, surface between punctures with microsculpture of very fine rugae; first three or four visible abdominal tergites with two basal lines, second basal lines slightly sinuately extended posteriad medially, elevated area between basal lines impunctate, remaining surface of tergites rather coarsely but not densely punctate; legs long and slender, first

four segments of protarsi distinctly dilated in male, much less so in female, first segment of metatarsi longer than last segment, longer than segments 2–4 combined.

Aedeagus (Fig. 16) similar to that of *P. brevithorax* BERNHAUER, 1934 and *P. saphyreus* SCHILLHAMMER, 2000, but with very different subapical outline of median lobe in lateral view and much less numerous and more unorderly arranged peg setae of paramere (Fig. 16c).

DIAGNOSIS: This species belongs to the *tractatus* group (SCHILLHAMMER 2000). It differs from all species of that group by the impunctate area between basal lines on first three visible tergites. Externally, it is very similar to *P. azuripennis* CAMERON, 1928 and, to some extent, also to *P. saphyreus*. It differs from both mainly by the much less distant medial interocular punctures, shorter and broader pronotum, and much less densely punctate abdominal tergites.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is at present known only from a very confined area in northern Gaoligongshan, Yunnan, China.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is the name (in apposition) of the ethnic minority living in the area of the type locality.

# Philonthus emdenoides sp.n.

**Holotype**  $\sigma$ : "CHINA: W-Hubei (Daba Shan), pass E of Mt. Da Shennongjia, 12km NW Muyuping, 31°30'N 110°21'E, 22.VII.2001 [C01-13E] \ dry creek valley, mixed deciduous forest, dead wood, mushrooms, moss, 1950-2050 m (sifted), [C01-13E]" (CSB). **Paratypes** (3 exs.): 1  $\sigma$ , same data as holotype (NMW); 1  $\varphi$ , same locality as holotype, but 16.–19.VII.2001, collected with pitfall traps (vinegar), [C01-13B] (CSB); 1  $\sigma$ , same locality as holotype, but 16.VII.2001, leg. A. Smetana, [C104] (CSO).

DESCRIPTION: 11.0–13.5 mm (5.2–5.8 mm, abdomen excluded). – Entirely black, moderately shiny, head and pronotum with inconspicuous metallic hue, abdomen slightly iridescent, elytra with dark metallic greenish to brassy sheen.

Head suborbicular, inconspicuously wider than long (1.01-1.05 times), eyes not prominent, rather large, 1.28–1.42 times as long as tempora in males, 1.19 times in single female, almost regularly convex, distance between medial interocular punctures about 2-3 times the distance between medial and lateral interocular puncture, tempora (except for narrow portion along posterior margin of eye) rather densely but finely punctate, vertex impunctate, with a few larger setiferous punctures on portion tapering towards base of head; antennae with segments 4-8 markedly oblong, segment 9 less distinctly and segment 10 inconspicuously oblong; pronotum 1.03–1.07 times as wide as long, widest at about midlength, sides strongly narrowed anteriad, subparallel or slightly narrowed toward base, dorsal rows each with four equidistant punctures (one specimen slightly aberrant), sublateral group variably composed of 3-5 punctures; head and pronotum with very dense and distinct microsculpture of shorter and longer meshes, in certain places showing a somewhat vermiculate pattern; scutellum moderately finely and moderately densely punctate, surface with fine wavy microsculpture; elytra rather finely but very densely punctate, punctures separated by a puncture diameter or less, surface between punctures with microsculpture of very fine rugae; first three visible abdominal tergites (III-V) with two basal lines, elevated area between basal lines densely punctate, remaining surfaces of tergites densely and moderately coarsely punctate; legs long and slender, first four segments of protarsi distinctly dilated in male, much less so in female, first segment of metatarsi longer than last segment, longer than segments 2-4 combined.

Aedeagus (Figs. 14–15) quite variable in shape but generally hardly differing from that of P. *emdeni* BERNHAUER, 1931, but with shorter and slightly broader apical portion of paramere (Figs. 14c, 15c).

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, this species is similar to *P. emdeni*, but differs at once by the metallic elytra.

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

ETYMOLOGY: The name of this species refers to the close relationship with P. emdeni.

# Philonthus rougemonti sp.n.

**Holotype**  $\sigma$ : "Thailand, T. Kok, Chiang Rai, III.1987, Rougemont \ elephant dung" (CRL). **Paratype**  $\sigma$ : "Thailand, C. Mai, Mae Yao, III.1987, Rougemont \ elephant dung" (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 9.9–10.0 mm long (4.2–4.3 mm, abdomen excluded). – Head 1.22–1.23 times as wide as long, eyes 1.91 times as long as tempora, pronotum 1.13-1.15 times as long as wide. This species is very similar to *P. idiocerus* KRAATZ, 1859 and *P. schuhi* SCHILLHAMMER, 2003. It differs from both by the more oblong pronotum (1.00–1.08 times as long as wide in *P. idiocerus*, 1.00–1.11 in *P. schuhi*) and by the almost straight second basal lines (only slightly convexly extended posteriad medially) on the first three visible abdominal tergites. In addition, it differs from *P. schuhi* by the presence of isodiametrical microsculpture on the disc of the head (disc of head polished in *P. schuhi*); partly, this microsculpture is also present on the pronotum; in *P. idiocerus*, which also has a microsculptate disc of the head, this microsculpture is not isodiametrical but rather irregularly long-meshed.

Aedeagus (Fig. 20) similar to that of *P. schuhi* but median lobe less slender, with more obtusely pointed apex, and with small wing-like lateral extensions shortly before midlength, apical portion (lateral view) slightly bent dorsad; paramere (Fig. 20c) similar to that of *P. schuhi*.

Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is at present known only from two places in northern Thailand.

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named in honour of its collector, Guillaume de Rougemont.

# Philonthus sabine sp.n.

**Holotype**  $\sigma$ : "CHINA – YUNNAN, 28.5-9.61994, Dali, lgt. E. Kučera" (NMW). **Paratypes** (7  $\sigma\sigma$ , 2  $_{\varphi\phi}$ ): same data as holotype (3 NMW, 6 CKS).

DESCRIPTION: 9.3–10.2 mm long (4.4–4.6 mm, abdomen excluded). – Black, very shiny; femora and lateral faces of meso- and metatibiae often obscurely reddish brown.

Head quadrangular to very slightly trapezoid, 1.09–1.13 times as wide as long; eyes very large, slightly prominent, 1.53–1.60 times as long as tempora, tempora slightly convergent in an almost straight line for about half length behind eyes, or even almost convex; distance between medial interocular punctures slightly wider than distance between medial and lateral interocular punctures, dorsal surface of head densely and coarsely punctate, punctures almost as large as those bearing macro-setae, vertex slightly less densely punctate, clypeus impunctate; antennae with segments 4–6 markedly oblong, segment 7 slightly oblong, segments 8–10 about as long as wide; pronotum markedly broader than head, 1.02–1.03 times as long as wide, widest at about midlength, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad in almost straight line, anteriad slightly more distinctly than posteriad, dorsal surface coarsely and densely punctate, with a rather broad but not always well delimited impunctate midline; head and pronotum without any trace of microsculpture; scutellum densely punctate but punctation finer than on pronotum; elytra very densely and coarsely punctate, puncture diameter; first three visible abdominal segments (III–V) with two basal lines, elevated area between basal lines

densely punctate, segment VI frequently with a very fine second basal line laterally, remaining surface of tergites densely and rather coarsely punctate, punctation somewhat to distinctly less dense along posterior margin, surface between punctures with exceedingly fine microstriae, causing rather distinct iridescence; legs moderately long, first three protarsomeres of male moderately dilated, less so in females, first segment of metatarsi slightly longer than last segment, about as long as segments 2–4 combined.

Aedeagus (Fig. 21) with median lobe shallowly notched at apex; paramere (Fig. 21c) bilobed, with huge, apically rounded lobes, with extensive patch of numerous peg setae occupying almost entire length of each lobe but narrowed toward base.

DIAGNOSIS: This species belongs to a species group including *P. binotatus* GRAVENHORST, 1806, *P. velatipennis* SOLSKY, 1869 and *P. irakoiranicus* SCHEERPELTZ, 1961. It differs from all these species by the jet black colour and very shiny body surface.

REMARK: All male specimens are lacking the tergites and sternites IX and X!

DISTRIBUTION: This species is at present known only from the type locality in Yunnan, China.

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named in honour of my sister, Sabine Hafrank. Our childhood was characterized by love, bliss, atrocity and intrigue in ever changing order. Who would have thought that a cup of warm pudding would sort things out and weld us together as brother and sister should be?

# Philonthus taxiplagoides sp.n.

**Holotype**  $\sigma$ : "INDONESIA: SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P., July 1985 \ 'Edwards' Camp, Lowland forest, 664 m \ Malaise trap \ R.Ent.Soc.Lond., Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10" (BMNH). **Paratype**  $\varphi$ : "INDONESIA: SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga Bone N.P., March 1985 \ Plot C, ca. 400 m, Lowland forest \ Flight interception trap \ R.Ent.Soc.Lond., Project Wallace, B.M. 1985-10" (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 12.5 mm ( $\sigma$ ) and 16.0 mm ( $\varphi$ ) long (6.6 and 7.0 mm, respectively, abdomen excluded). – Head including neck black, around antennal grooves and along anterior margin variably narrowly reddish brown; antennae yellowish red at base becoming reddish testaceous to darker reddish brown distally; mandibles dark reddish at base, distal half black; palpi pale reddish, last segment darker reddish testaceous; pronotum reddish to reddish brown, elytra reddish testaceous to pale reddish brown, pubescence yellowish; abdomen reddish brown, segment VII with broad transverse dark brown to black-brown band occupying about half length of segment, reaching close to basal line; female paratype also with shadowy darker area at base of tergites, styli of tergite IX with dark brown to black brown apical half; legs entirely reddish.

Head transversely quadrangular, with broadly rounded angles, 1.32 ( $\sigma$ ) to 1.47 ( $\varphi$ ) times as wide as long, base slightly concave; eyes very large, 1.55 ( $\sigma$ ) to 1.75 ( $\varphi$ ) times as long as rounded tempora, posteriorly slightly shifted towards dorsal face of head; vertex impunctate, distance between medial interocular punctures at least four times the distance between medial and lateral interocular puncture, near medio-posterior margin of eyes with small group of partly fossulate punctures bearing long erect setae, tempora and area in front of posterior margin of head with several larger punctures bearing long and erect setae and with numerous fine punctures in between bearing short decumbent setae, all setae yellowish, long ones with darker base; surface of head with exceedingly fine, almost indistinct microsculpture of transverse microstriae; antennae slightly geniculate, rather short, segments 4 and 5 about as long as wide, following segments gradually decreasing in length, segment 10 markedly transverse; pronotum about as wide as long, widest at about midlength or slightly in front of it, narrowed toward base in slight concave arc ( $\sigma$ ) or in almost straight line ( $\varphi$ ); dorsal rows each with two punctures;

along all but particularly along anterior and lateral margins with numerous rather long setae, large lateral seta extremely long, length approximately half the width of pronotum; surface very shiny, with only very vague traces of wavy microsculpture; elytra about as long as pronotum, moderately densely punctate, punctures rather fine, separated by 1–2 puncture diameters in transverse direction, pubescence rather long, yellow, lateral portions of elytra with numerous long setae; scutellum finely, very densely punctate; first four visible abdominal tergites (III–VI) with two basal lines, elevated area between basal lines impunctate; remaining surface of tergites very finely and sparingly punctate, punctures forming irregular transverse rows at about midlength of each tergite, tergites VII and VIII more uniformly punctate; styli of tergite IX broad, somewhat flattened, exceedingly densely furnished with very long setae; male sternite VIII (Fig. 19) with rather deeply emarginate apical margin but without semi-membranous extension, ground pubescence yellowish; male sternite IX (Fig. 18) with slightly bilobed apex, each lobe bearing two long black setae, ground pubescence yellowish; female tergite X not studied.

Aedeagus (Fig. 17) with rather voluminous basal portion of median lobe, apical portion very narrow, with pair of tiny subapical teeth on face adjacent to paramere; paramere (Fig. 17c) with two sublateral to lateral rows of peg setae, becoming more diffusely arranged toward apex.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is at present known only from the type locality in northern Sulawesi (Indonesia).

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to the remarkable similarity to reddish coloured species of the genus *Taxiplagus* BERNHAUER.

REMARK: *Philonthus taxiplagoides* is peculiar in several ways: the unique coloration (at least for Eurasian standards), the presence of a short infraorbital ridge, the widely separated middle coxae and the rather long setation render this species a very strange element within *Philonthus*. The infraorbital ridge recalls the genus *Mentophilonthus* LEVASSEUR, however, in the latter the infraorbital ridge, e.g. *P. cyanipennis* F.), the middle coxae are contiguous (this character is variably developed in *Philonthus*, although the coxae are never as widely separated as in *P. taxiplagoides*), and, in addition, *P. taxiplagoides* also lacks the characteristic elytral double punctation of *Mentophilonthus*.

# Pseudohesperus HAYASHI, 2008

### Pseudohesperus ernsti sp.n.

Holotype  $\sigma$ : "CHINA: Yunnan, Dali, 6.7.1993, leg. S. Bečvař" (NMW). Paratype  $_{\varphi}$ , same data as holotype (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 9.6–10.0 mm long (4.6–5.1 mm, abdomen excluded). – Black, moderately shiny; mandibles and femora dark brown, palpi reddish brown to brown, last segments darker or lighter reddish brown, paler than penultimate segment, last segment of labial palpi in holotype black with pale tips; very base of styli of tergite IX and abdominal tergite X entirely pale yellowish brown in male holotype (missing in female paratype).

Head rounded, 1.12–1.13 times as wide as long, without any discernible hind angles, tempora regularly convex, 1.23 ( $\wp$  paratype) – 1.36 ( $\sigma$  holotype) as long as moderately large eyes, dorsal surface of head with moderately dense but rather strong punctation, small portion on vertex and clypeus impunctate; antennae with all segments markedly oblong; pronotum 1.01–1.04 times as long as wide, widest at midlength, sides regularly but weakly convex, surface densely punctate except for impunctate midline, size of punctures similar to that of head; head and pronotum with

distinct, short-meshed, in places rather confused microsculpture; scutellum and elytra very densely and very finely punctate, punctures much finer than those on head and pronotum, separated by a puncture diameter or less, elytra along sides markedly longer than pronotum along midline, hind wings well developed; first three visible abdominal tergites (III–V) with two basal lines, elevated area between basal lines with rather irregular transverse row of fine punctures, remaining portion of (all) tergites densely and rather finely punctate, surface between punctures strongly iridescent; styli of tergite IX long and slender, male tergite X with slightly notched apex, male sternite IX with deeply notched apex, tips of lobes bearing one large black seta.

Aedeagus (Fig. 22) with very short median lobe, apical portion broadly truncate, with bisinuate lateral outline; paramere (Fig. 22c) trilobed, middle lobe somewhat longer than lateral lobes and with two long parallel rows of peg setae and three pairs of major setae, lateral lobes each with long and dense row of peg setae along medial margin and one major seta at tip of lobe.

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

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named after Ernst Hafrank jr., my much appreciated brother-inlaw.

# Shaverdolena SCHILLHAMMER, 2005

# Shaverdolena laosensis sp.n.

**Holotype** σ: "LAOS-NE, Houa Phan Prov., 20°13'09-19"N 103°59'54"-104°00'03"E, 1480-1510 m, PHOU PANE Mt., 22.iv.-14.v.2008, Vít Kubáň leg." (NMP).

DESCRIPTION: 11.7 mm long (5.8 mm, abdomen excluded). – Black, shiny; head and pronotum with slight brassy hue; mandibles dark reddish brown, medial and lateral edges black; palpi light reddish brown, antennae black, basal halves of segments 2 and 3, and three distal segments reddish; elytra bright reddish with inconspicuous shade laterally at midlength; abdomen black, posterior third of segment VII and entire segment VIII obscurely reddish brown, segment X brownish yellow, styli of tergite IX reddish brown with distal two thirds slightly darkened; legs black with tibiae reddish brown, medial faces of metatibiae slightly infuscate, protarsi reddish brown, meso- and metatarsi dark reddish brown with first segment almost blackish.

Head rounded quadrangular, 1.35 times as wide as long, tempora slightly convergent, 1.32 times as long as slightly protruding eyes, disc rather coarsely and densely punctate, punctures separated by a puncture diameter or slightly more, on vertex with an indistinct and rather small impunctate portion; antennae with all segments oblong; pronotum 1.15 times as long as wide, widest at point where superior lateral line is bent ventrad, distinctly narrowed toward base in shallow concave arc, punctation as on head but slightly denser, with well defined and rather broad impunctate midline; head and pronotum with exceedingly fine and dense microsculpture of short, oblique and transverse meshes, on midline of pronotum almost obsolete; elytra distinctly broader and along sides markedly longer than pronotum, coarsely and densely punctate, punctate, punctures separated by distinctly less than a puncture diameter, laterally with inconspicuous indication of a longitudinal carina, pubescence (depending on lighting angle) yellowish to blackish, hind wings fully developed; first three visible abdominal tergites with shallow transverse depression at base, all tergites with only one basal line, punctation hardly differing from that of the other congeners.

Aedeagus (Fig. 23) similar to that of *S. leigongshana* SCHILLHAMMER, 2005 and *S. edeltraudae* SCHILLHAMMER, 2010, but apicoventral piece of median lobe more distinctly asymmetrical, less

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deeply emarginate, apicodorsal tube-like extension very short, and paramere (Fig. 23c) with more slender and more asymmetrical lobes.

DIAGNOSIS: This species is very similar to *S. leigongshana* and *S. edeltraudae*. It differs, in addition, to the different aedeagus, by the slightly larger eyes, longer and more brightly reddish elytra, being much broader and along sides markedly longer than the comparatively smaller pronotum.

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

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named after the country of its origin.

# Anisolinina

# Hesperosoma miwai (BERNHAUER, 1943)

ADDITIONAL RECORD: T A I W A N: HUALIEN: Loshao, 7.–14.IV.2007, leg. Y.-F. Hsu (TARI).

# Subtribus incertis (formerly Xanthopygina)

# Algon matsukii SHIBATA, 1979

# ADDITIONAL RECORD:

T A I W A N: ILAN: Fushan Botanical Park, 10.–17.III.2007, leg. C.-S. Tung (NMW, TARI).

## Algon sphaericollis SCHILLHAMMER, 2006

#### ADDITIONAL RECORDS:

S - K O R E A: Ulleongdo, Gyeongsangbukdo, 13.VII.2010, leg. T. Kölkebeck (NMW).

C H I N A: SICHUAN: N-Sichuan, Micang Shan, Daba, 1435–1570 m, 32°40'N 106°56'E, 6.VI.–12.VII.2006, leg. J. Turna (NMW).

This species was hitherto known only from the Russian Far East, Korea and the very east of China (Zhejiang, Shandong, Fujian). The new record from northern Sichuan extends the known distribution considerably westwards.

### Algon tristis SCHILLHAMMER, 2006

### ADDITIONAL RECORDS:

C H I N A: FUJIAN: Mandangshan forest park, 460–900 m, 26°42'N 118°07'E, 8.V.-4.VI.2010, leg. J. Turna (NMW); JIANGXI: NE-Jiangxi, Wulugang, E-slopes, 1140–1500 m, 27°59'N 118°02'E, 29.IV.-27.V.2010, leg. J. Turna (NMW).

New record for Jiangxi province.

### Algon malayanus (CAMERON, 1950)

### ADDITIONAL RECORD:

M A L A Y S I A: PAHANG: Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata env., Gunung Jasar, 1470–1705 m, 04°28.4–7'N 101°21.6–22.1'E, 18.IV.–10.V.2009, leg. J. Hájek (1 ç, NMP).

#### Algon lisae sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "NE-LAOS: Hua Phan Prov., Ban Saluei, Phou Pan (Mt.), 20°12'N 104°01'E, 1500-1900 m, 23.IV.-15.V.2008, leg. C. Holzschuh" (NMW). **Paratype** ♀, same label data as holotype (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 22.1–23.3 mm long (9.6–10.3 mm, abdomen excluded). – Black, fore body brilliant metallic blue to greenish blue, very shiny; antennae black, 3–4 distal segments gradually turning from dark brown to pale reddish brown; base of mandibles black brown; labrum, palpi, protarsi and last segments of meso- and metatarsi dark reddish brown.

Head rectangular, about 1.3 times as wide as long, with rounded but well marked hind angles, eyes large, 1.63–1.77 times as long as tempora, medial margin distinctly bordered, portion of tempora immediately behind eyes subparallel to slightly convergent, entire tempora densely and coarsely punctate, macrosetae exceedingly long, somewhat longer than longitudinal diameter of eye, posterior interocular puncture missing, dorsal surface of head with rather dense and conspicuous micropunctation, becoming somewhat finer towards clypeus; antennae long and slender, reclined about reaching base of pronotum, all segments oblong; pronotum as in the other members of the *grandicollis* group, 1.11–1.16 times as wide as long, much wider than head, surface covered with micropunctation as dense as but much finer than on head; elytra coarsely and very densely punctate, punctures separated by distinctly less than a puncture diameter, except in basal depression where punctation is considerably sparser, pubescence black, alae not studied but probably developed; abdominal tergites coarsely and very densely punctate, punctural grooves mostly oblong, posterior margin of tergites VII with whitish seam of palisade setae, posterior margin of tergite VIII not bisinuate, but deeply arcuately emarginate.

Aedeagus: Fig. 25.

DIAGNOSIS: This species belongs to the *A. grandicollis* group (SCHILLHAMMER 2006). Externally, it is almost identical to *A. fukienensis* SCHILLHAMMER, 2006, from which it differs only by the slightly shorter and slightly more finely punctate elytra. It also resembles *A. bramlettorum* SCHILLHAMMER, 2006, from which it differs in the blue fore body and finer but denser elytral punctation. It differs from both in the shape of the aedeagus.

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

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named after my younger daughter Lisa Maria. Although being a completely different character than her elder sister, she is every bit as charming and a perfect addition to our family.

### Algon angelikae sp.n.

**Holotype**  $_{\text{Q}}$ : "MYANMAR: Chin State, WNW Kanpetlet, Natmataung Nat.P. \ 21°14'03.4"N 93°59'35.0"E, 2450 m, 6.6.2010, sifting of leaf litter, leg. Schillhammer (185)" (NMW). **Paratype**  $_{\text{Q}}$ : "MYANMAR: Chin State, WNW Kanpetlet, Natmataung Nat.P. \ 21°13'21.2"N 93°58'09.6"E, 2470 m, 1.6.2010, sifting of leaf litter, leg. Aung Zaw Lin (176)" (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 14.0–15.0 mm long (6.3–6.5 mm, abdomen excluded). – Black, fore body rather matt, head and pronotum dark metallic blue (holotype) or dark metallic green (paratype); labrum, antennae, palpi and tarsi reddish brown, middle segments (approximately 5–7) of antennae inconspicuously darker, base of mandibles black brown to dark brown.

Head rounded quadrangular, 1.24–1.29 times as wide as long, hind angles broadly rounded to indistinctly demarcated, eyes very large, 1.50–1.68 (holotype vs paratype) times as long as tempora, medial margin distinctly bordered, tempora rather densely, coarsely punctate, but punctation confined to portion well laterad of level of medial margin of eye, posterior interocular puncture missing, dorsal surface of head with moderately dense, uniformly distributed, very fine

micropunctation; antennae moderately long, when reclined reaching to about basal third of pronotum, segments 4–7 oblong, segment 8 inconspicuously oblong, segments 9–10 about as long as wide; pronotum 1.05 times as wide as long, markedly wider than head, setae along margins exceedingly short, except for large lateral and postero-lateral setae; head and pronotum with distinct isodiametrical microsculpture of very tiny cells; elytra densely punctate, punctural grooves very broad but very shallow, somewhat irregular, elytra thus appearing somewhat fossulate/rugulose, surface (including punctural grooves) with similar microsculpture as on head and pronotum but slightly scaly; alae reduced; abdominal tergites rather finely, moderately densely punctate, punctures separated by about a puncture diameter, surface slightly iridescent due to exceedingly dense and fine transverse microstriae, base of tergites with very narrow transverse band of isodiametrical microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII without seam of palisade setae, posterior margin of tergite VIII shallowly bisinuate.

# Male unknown.

REMARK: Although the two specimens differ somewhat in their external appearance – in addition to the colour difference, the paratype is more robust and has slightly larger eyes – I have no doubt that they are conspecific.

DIAGNOSIS: This species is very similar to *A. rugulipennis* SCHILLHAMMER, 2006, from which it differs in the less transverse head, slightly smaller eyes and finer, hardly rugulose elytral punctation.

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

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named after my lovely niece, Angelika Jirak. The early 1980's, when she was a toddler, were a critical time in my life and my fortune was hanging by a thread. Her presence gave me the strength to weather that crisis.

# Algon reuteri sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "China: NW-Guangxi, 28.5.-9.6., Mao'er Shan, 1200-1900 m, 25°52'N 110°29'E, 2009, leg. C. Reuter (2)" (NMW). Paratypes: 17 exs., same label data as holotype (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: 14.5–16.1 mm long (7.1–7.6 mm, abdomen excluded). – Black, labrum palpi and tarsi rather dark reddish brown; antennae black, distal 2–4 segments almost whitish; fore body rather matt, abdomen quite shiny.

Head rounded quadrangular, 1.20-1.25 times as wide as long; eyes moderately large, medial margin not bordered, tempora 1.1–1.2 times as long as eyes, slightly convergent immediately behind eves, broadly rounded toward neck; tempora rather densely, very coarsely punctate, coarse punctation continuing along base of head until middle of base, vertex with a pair of large punctures situated well behind level of posterior margin of eyes, each puncture forming an oblique row with a few larger punctures leading toward postero-median margin of eye; entire dorsal surface of head with very distinct isodiametrical microsculpture, in addition, with moderately dense micropunctation, conspicuous in posterior half of head becoming almost obsolete in anterior half; antennae with all segments markedly oblong, reclined about reaching base of pronotum; pronotum huge, 1.13-1.16 times as wide as long, much wider than head (about 1.3 times), widest approximately at midlength, distinctly narrowed toward anterior margin, slightly to distinctly narrowed toward base in almost straight line, with dorsal rows of 2-4 punctures each, punctures very variably situated and frequently asymmetrically developed, as is the number of punctures; sublateral group of punctures exceedingly variable in number and position of individual punctures, along all sides with moderately dense row of punctures, punctural row at base slightly to distinctly distant from posterior margin; microsculpture similar

to that on head but micropunctation uniformly covering all parts of pronotum; elytra very short, even along sides shorter than, along suture about half as long as pronotum along midline; with distinct and broad transverse depression occupying anterior third or half of elytral length; punctation more or less obsolete on elevated portion of elytra, with fine and rather indistinct, sparse punctation in transverse depression, still finely but more densely and somewhat more distinctly, slightly asperately punctate on tapering lateral portion; entire elytra with distinct isodiametrical, almost scaly microsculpture; alae reduced; abdominal tergites coarsely and densely punctate, except tergite VIII with more sparse punctation, a narrow band along base of tergites and punctural grooves with short-meshed, almost isodiametrical microsculpture, surface between grooves with very dense and fine transverse microstriae causing some weak iridescence; posterior margin of tergite VIII distinctly bisinuately emarginate.

Aedeagus (Fig. 24) extremely similar to that of *A. leigongshanus* SCHILLHAMMER, 2008, but base of apical portion of median lobe slightly different in lateral view, with a small tooth-like extension contrary to the bulbous extension in *A. leigongshanus*; paramere (Fig. 24c) with larger number of peg setae. For illustration of the aedeagus of *A. leigongshanus* see SCHILLHAMMER (2008: 239, Fig. 3).

DIAGNOSIS: This species belongs to the *A. kaiserianus* group (SCHILLHAMMER 2006). It is most similar to *A. leigongshanus* from which it differs mainly in the more shiny surface of the fore body and slightly finer punctation on the lateral portions of the elytral disc.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is at present known only from the type locality in northern Guangxi (China).

ETYMOLOGY: This species is named after its discoverer, Christoph Reuter, reckless but vigilant journalist and excellent beetle collector.

### Algon biru SCHILLHAMMER, 2006

### ADDITIONAL RECORDS:

M A L A Y S I A: SABAH: 3 exs.: Lahad Datu, Ulu Segama For. Res., Danum Valley Forest Center, 04°57.9'N 117°48.1'E, 200 m, XI.2005, 1° Forest, flight intercept trap, leg. Mann, Slade & Villanueuva "OUMNH-2006-51" (1 CRL, 2 OUMNH).

### Staphylinina

#### Platydracus trimaculatus (FAUVEL, 1895) comb.n.

Staphylinus trimaculatus FAUVEL 1895: 252.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype  $\sigma$  (by monotypy): "Teinzo, Birmania, Fea, Maggio 1886 \ TYPUS \ trimaculatus Fauvel \ Staphylinus trimaculatus Fvl. \ Holotypus  $\sigma$  Staphylinus trimaculatus Fauvel, 1895 \ Museo Civico di Genova" (MNG).

#### ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

- M Y A N M A R: SHAN STATE: ca. 35 km N Aungban, Mintaingbin Forest Camp, 20°55.20'N 96°33.60'E, ca. 1320 m, 31.V.–8.VI.2002, leg. H. Schillhammer "MBS 81" (1 ♂, NMW); same, 11.–23.VI.2004, pitfall trap "MBS 146d" (1 ♀, NMW); MANDALAY DIV.: Shweudaung Wildlife Sanctuary, Ondon village, 22°56'11.5"N 96°10'13.3"E, ca. 950 m, VIII.2004, flight intercept trap, leg. U Myint Hlaing "MBS 159" (1 ♀, NMW).
- T H A I L A N D: NAN: Bo Khua, 19.IV.–7.VI.2004, leg. P. Moravec (1  $\sigma$ , NMW).
- L A O S: HUA PHAN: Ban Saluei, Mt. Phou Pan, 20°12'N 104°01'E, 1500–1900 m, 23.IV–15.V.2008, leg. C. Holzschuh (1 ♂, NMW); same, 20°13'09–19"N 103°59'54"–104°00'03"E, 1480–1510 m, 22.IV.–14.V.2008 leg. V. Kubáň (2 ♀♀, NMP, NMW); CHAMPASAK: Bolavens Plateau, waterfall ca. 2 km E Tad Katamtok, 15°08.1'N 106°38.8'E, 415 m, 10.–12.V.2010, leg. J. Hájek (1 ♀, NMP).
- C H I N A: XISHUANGBANNA: Menglun, 600 m, 22.IV.1994 (IZ-CAS).



Figs. 1–2: Aedeagus of 1) Actinomorphus kalimantanensis; 2) Bisnius kashcheevi. Ventral view (a), lateral view (b), paramere (c), paramere, external face (2d).



Figs. 3–4: Aedeagus of 3) *Bisnius microphthalmus*; 4) *B. bucharensis*. Ventral view (a), lateral view (b), paramere (c).



Figs. 5–8: *Gabrius frischi*; 5) aedeagus, ventral view (a), lateral view (b), paramere (c); 6) male sternite IX, 7) male sternite VIII, 8) male tergite VIII. Scale bar: 0.5 mm (5a, b; 6), 0.25 mm (5c), 1 mm (7, 8).



Figs. 9–10: Aedeagus of 9) *Gabrius egentoides*; 10) *G. lackneri*. Ventral view (a), lateral view (b), paramere (c).



Figs. 11–13: Aedeagus of 11) *Gabrius castor*; 12) *G. pollux*; 13) *G. tarasovi*. Ventral view (a), lateral view (b), paramere (c).



Figs. 14–16: Aedeagus of 14, 15) *Philonthus emdenoides*; 16) *P. lisu.* Ventral view (a), lateral view (b), paramere (c).

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Figs. 17–19: *Philonthus taxiplagoides*; 17) aedeagus; ventral view (a), lateral view (b), paramere (c); 18) male sternite IX; 19) male sternite VIII.



Figs. 20–22: Aedeagus of 20) *Philonthus rougemonti*; 21) *P. sabine*; 22) *Pseudohesperus ernsti*. Ventral view (a), lateral view (b), paramere (c). Scale bar: 0.5 mm (a, b), 0.25 mm (c).

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Figs. 23–25: Aedeagus of 23) *Shaverdolena laosensis*; 24) *Algon reuteri*; 25) *A. lisae*. Ventral view (a), lateral view (b), paramere (c). Scale bar: 0.5 mm (a, b), 0.25 mm (c).

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REMARK: This species is easily recognizable being the only *Platydracus* with large patches of golden pubescence on the elytra. There is one character, however, that slightly deviates from the rest of the congeners. Usually, the large temporal seta is situated markedly closer to the base of the head than to the posterior margin of the eye. In *P. trimaculatus*, it is situated exactly at half distance. I regard this as the exception to the rule and there is no doubt that this species belongs to *Platydracus*.

DISTRIBUTION: This species was hitherto known only from the holotype collected near Bhamo (Kachin State, northern Myanmar). It is obviously rather widely distributed in northeastern Myanmar, N-Thailand, N-Laos and S-China.

### Stevensia longipennis CAMERON, 1932

### MATERIAL EXAMINED:

N E P A L: "Ostnepal Umg. Shivalaya Ufer Kimti Khola 2.5.1993 leg. A. Kleeberg" (CKB).

I N D I A: WEST BENGAL: 1 of: "British Bootang, Maria Basti, L. Durel" (MNHNP); 1 g: "Bhootan, India, H.D." (MNHNP).

B H U T A N: 2 φ φ: "BHUTAN: Wangdi Phodrang Prov., 44km SSE Wangdi Phodrang, Nyara Chhu, ca. 550m, 27°10'22"N 90°03'48"E, 25.11.2005, leg. M. Jäch (22)" (NMW).

REMARK: The genus was listed under Philonthina by CAMERON (1932) and under Quediina by SMETANA (2004). The overall appearance is strongly reminiscent of Philonthina because of the glossy surface and slender mandibles, but the presence of empodial setae and the densely punctate neck are quite clear indications that the genus belongs to Staphylinina. The exact phylogenetic relationship has still to be confirmed, though.

DISTRIBUTION: This species was described from Sikkim. It is here recorded from Bhutan, Nepal and the Indian province of West Bengal for the first time. SMETANA (2004) already lists this species for Nepal but probably based on personal communcation.

### Tasgius melanarius (HEER, 1839)

Staphylinus melanarius HEER 1839: 256.

Alapsodus (Allocypus) bulgaricus COIFFAIT 1971: 282 syn.n.

TYPE MATERIAL: Alapsodus bulgaricus: Holotype  $\sigma$  (by monotypy): "Sofia, X.70 \ HOLOTYPE \ Allocypus bulgaricus H. Coiffait 1971" (MNHNP).

The aedeagus of the single holotype of *T. bulgaricus* shows a very slight damage of the median lobe but there is no doubt about the conspecifity with *T. melanarius*.

### Zusammenfassung

Die vorliegende Arbeit präsentiert neue Arten und taxonomische Änderungen sowie zusätzliche oder neue faunistische Daten innerhalb der Tribus Staphylinini (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) der Paläarktischen and Orientalischen Regionen. Neunzehn Arten werden neu beschrieben: Actinomorphus kalimantanensis (Indonesien: Kalimantan), Algon angelikae (Myanmar), A. lisae (Laos), A. reuteri (China), Bisnius kashcheevi (Kasachstan), B. microphthalmus (Kirgisistan, Usbekistan), Gabrius castor (Myanmar), G. egentoides (Nepal), G. frischi (Iran, Turkmenistan), G. lackneri (Japan), G. pollux (Myanmar), G. tarasovi (Laos), Philonthus emdenoides (China), P. lisu (China), P. rougemonti (Thailand), P. sabine (China), P. taxiplagoides (Indonesien: Sulawesi), Pseudohesperus ernsti (China), Shaverdolena laosensis (Laos). Drei neue Synonymien werden vorgeschlagen: Agacerus FAUVEL, 1895 (= Dorcophilonthus HAYASHI, 2000), Agacerus pectinatus FAUVEL, 1895 (= Dorcophilonthus clavicornis HAYASHI, 2000), *Tasgius melanarius* (HEER, 1839) (= *Alapsodus bulgaricus* COIFFAIT, 1971). *Platydracus trimaculatus* (FAUVEL, 1895) wird aus der Gattung *Staphylinus* LINNÉ transferiert. Ein Lectotypus wird für *Staphylinus rotundicollis* MÉNÉTRIÉS, 1832 designiert, und hebt dadurch die früher erfolgte Designierung des Neotypus (SCHILLHAMMER 2003) auf. Die Aedeagi aller durch Männchen vertretenen Arten sowie repräsentative morfologische Details einiger Arten werden abgebildet.

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