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An update on *Philomyceta* CAMERON and *Hesperosoma* SCHEERPELTZ (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae)

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Abstract

The genera *Philomyceta* CAMERON, 1944 and *Hesperosoma* SCHEERPELTZ, 1965 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae) are updated. New combinations in *Philomyceta*: *P. costata* (FAUVEL, 1895) and *P. semicyanea* (FAUVEL, 1895), both originally described in *Amichrotus* SHARP, 1889 and later erroneously transferred to *Thoracostrongylus* BERNHAUER by CAMERON (1932). In addition, a new species is described from Nepal: *Philomyceta kucerai*. The key to species (SCHILLHAMMER 2012) is modified and extended to accommodate the additional three species. New combinations in *Hesperosoma*: *H.* (*Paramichrotus*) *ruficolle* (CAMERON, 1932), *H.* (*Paramichrotus*) *distinctum* (CAMERON, 1932), both described as *Thoracostrongylus* and later transferred to *Amichrotus* (HAMMOND 1984); three recently described species are transferred to the subgenus *Paramichrotus* NAOMI, 1982: *H.* (*Paramichrotus*) *pederseni* SCHILLHAMMER, 2009, *H. alexpuchneri* SCHILLHAMMER, 2009, *H.* (*Paramichrotus*) *yunnanense* SCHILLHAMMER, 2009. Habitus images are provided for *Philomyceta costata* and *P. semicyanea* as well as line drawings of their female tergites X and the aedeagus of *Philomyceta kucerai*.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, Staphylinini, Anisolinina, *Philomyceta*, *Hesperosoma*, new species, new combination, taxonomy.

Introduction

In the course of revisional work on the genus *Hesperosoma* SCHEERPELTZ, 1965, the types of several "suspicious" species listed under *Amichrotus* SHARP, 1889 were studied. Two of them turned out to be members of *Philomyceta* CAMERON, 1944, two more as belonging to *Hesperosoma*. The transferred *Philomyceta* species are redescribed herein. In addition, an undescribed *Philomyceta* species was detected in new material submitted for identification by Emil Kučera. Thus, the genus currently includes nine species. As a consequence, the key to species (SCHILLHAMMER 2012) is modified and extended to accommodate the additional species. The new combinations in the genus *Hesperosoma* are herein only formally transferred and some recently described species (SCHILLHAMMER 2009) are formally assigned to the proper subgenus. Detailed redescriptions and respective illustrations of the transferred Cameron species will follow in the near future as part of a comprehensive paper on this genus, also taking care of the species of the *H. elegans* group, most of which are still residing in *Amichrotus* and are subject to ongoing study.

Acknowledgements 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, U.K. (R. Booth)
CKS Coll. E. Kučera, Sobeslav, Czech Rep.
MNG Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy (R. Poggi, M. Tavano)
NMW Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria

Fig. 1: Habitus of *Philomyceta costata.*

In addition, I thank Roger Booth (BMNH) for information on a character that has been disregarded in the earlier revision (SCHILLHAMMER 2012).

Philomyceta CAMERON, 1944

Philomyceta costata (FAUVEL, 1895) comb.n.

Amichrotus costatus FAUVEL 1895: 269
Thoracostrongylus costatus: CAMERON 1932: 217

Holotype ♀: "Carin Ghecù, 1300-1400 m, L. Fea II-III.88. \ TYPUS \ Amichrotus costatus Fvl \ Museo Civico di Genua \ costatus Fauvel \ Holotypus ♀ Amichrotus costatus Fauvel, 1895" (MNG).

REDESCRIPTION: Habitus: Fig. 1. Body length 12.0 mm (6.2 mm, abdomen excluded). Head black, mouthparts reddish brown; antennae black with segments 9 and 10, and very base of segment 11 creamy white; pronotum dark reddish; elytra with basal third reddish, posterior two thirds blackish with slight coppery to blueish metallic hue, suture narrowly reddish, posterior margin narrowly reddish yellow; abdominal tergites III–V reddish brown, broadly darkened in middle, tergites VI and VII black with narrow reddish base, entire segment VIII yellowish, styli of tergite IX, tergite X and gonocoxites with yellow proximal half and dark brown to black distal half; legs black, with dark rufous femora and tarsi.

Head 1.27 times as wide as long; eyes very small, tempora 1.7 times as long as eyes, distinctly convergent; large temporal seta situated almost exactly halfway between posterior margin of eye and neck; surface with extremely dense, almost areolate punctation, punctural grooves contiguous; antennae with segments 4–7 distinctly oblong, segment 8 slightly oblong, segments 9 and 10 about as long as wide, segment 11 very short, shorter side distinctly shorter than segment 10; pronotum 1.15 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, markedly narrowed posteriad in long concave arc; surface as densely punctate as that of head; elytra with deep basal depression, each elytron with two longitudinal carinae, a less distinct lateral one running between shoulder and posterolateral angle, and a very distinct one about halfway between suture and lateral carina; surface of elytra (except for glabrous base) very densely covered with minute gibbosities giving the elytra a strongly asperate appearance, pubescence very fine, golden, hairs originating from the posterior sides of the minute gibbosities; abdominal tergites III–VI with pair of posteriad diverging longitudinal carinae, in addition, tergites III–VII with deep basal depression and midlongitudinal, blunt, carina-like elevation; surface of tergites finely and densely punctate, except in depressions, where the punctation is coarser and almost pit-like but less dense, very sparse on tergite IV and lacking on tergite III. Female tergite X (Fig. 3) medio-posteriorly extended into slender spike-like structure which is well pigmented.

Male unknown.

RECOGNITION: The species is similar to *P. asperipennis* SCHILLHAMMER, 2012 in most characters, but may be easily separated by the different coloration of pronotum and elytra, which are entirely black in *P. asperipennis* except for the posterior margin of the elytra, and by the entirely yellowish abdominal segment VIII (posterior third darkened in *P. asperipennis*).

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known only from the type locality in northern Kayin State, Myanmar.

Philomyceta semicyanea (FAUVEL, 1895) comb.n.

Amichrotus semicyaneus FAUVEL 1895: 269
Thoracostrongylus semicyaneus: CAMERON 1932: 216

Holotype ♀: "Tenasserim, M. Mooleyit, 1800-1900 m, Fea. Marzo 1887 \ TYPUS \ Amichrotus semicyaneus Fvl. \ Museo Civico di Genua \ semicyaneus Fauv. \ Holotypus ♀ Amichrotus semicyaneus Fauvel, 1895" (MNG).

Fig. 2: Habitus of *Philomyceta semicyanea*.

REDESCRIPTION: Habitus: Fig. 2. Body length 11.0 mm (5.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum black with a slight blueish hue, but both showing an indistinct dark reddish brown color pattern which might be due the age of the specimen and not be present in fresh material; antennae black with segment 1 and base of segment 2 reddish, segments 8–10 creamy white; mouthparts reddish; elytra with reddish basal fourth, on hypomera reddish color extending posteriad to about midlength, suture very narrowly reddish, posterior margin narrowly reddish yellow, remaining part black with blueish green hue; abdominal segments III–V entirely reddish, segments VI and VII black with narrowly reddish anterior margin, segment VIII entirely yellowish, tergite X and styli of tergite IX pale reddish brown but with darkened distal third; legs dark reddish, tibiae almost black.

Head trapezoid, 1.2 times as wide as long; tempora distinctly convergent, narrowed in almost straight line to about level of temporal seta, then broadly rounded toward neck, 1.35 times as long as eyes; surface with extremely dense, almost areolate punctation, punctural grooves contiguous; antennae with segments 4–7 distinctly and segments 8 slightly oblong, segments 9 and 10 about as long as wide, segment 11 with shorter side about as long as segment 10; pronotum 1.12 times as long as wide, widest in anterior third, narrowed toward base in almost straight line, surface with punctation similar to that of head, in places even forming fine rugae, with vague indication of an impunctate midline in posterior half; elytra with asperate punctation and similar pubescence as in *P. costata*, with an indistinct indication of a longitudinal carina at about midwidth of each elytron; abdominal tergites III–V with oblique, widely separated basal carinae and with distinct transverse basal depression, with sparse but coarse, almost pit-like punctation at lowest part of basal depression, remaining parts of all tergites finely and very densely punctate. Female tergite X (Fig. 4) with moderately narrow apical portion, but pigmentation confined to a rather narrow midlongitudinal stripe.

Male unknown.

RECOGNITION: The species shares the character of the asperate elytral punctation with *P. asperipennis* and *P. costata*, but differs by the lack of distinct longitudinal elytral carinae and by the abdominal tergites with basal transverse depression and pairs of oblique basal carinae developed only on segments III–V.

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known only from the type locality (Mulayit Taung) in southern Kayin State, Myanmar.

Philomyceta kucerai sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "NEPAL east, Mangalbare, dist. Terhatum, 2.6.-9.6.2013, lgt. E. Kucera" (NMW). – **Paratypes**: 1 ♀ with same data as holotype (CKS); 1 ♀: "NEPAL east, Balukhop, dist. Taplejung, 11.5.-21.5.2013, lgt. E. Kucera" (CKS).

DESCRIPTION: Body length 9.0–10.0 mm (4.6–5.0 mm, abdomen excluded). Black, moderately shiny; elytra metallic blue to greenish; antennae black with four distal segments creamy white; mouthparts black, distal half of mandibles dark reddish brown; posterior margin of abdominal segment VII very narrowly obscurely reddish, segment VIII entirely bright reddish, styli of tergite IX black with proximal third (male) or half (females) reddish, tergite X reddish, disc sometimes indistinctly darkened.

Head rounded quadrangular, 1.19 (male) times as wide as long (1.21–1.24 in females), tempora 1.60 (male holotype) and 1.43–1.44 (females) times as long as eyes; surface of head densely and coarsely punctate, punctures separated by very narrow interstices, anterior portion of clypeus narrowly impunctate; antennae with segments 4–7 markedly oblong, segment 8 slightly oblong, segments 9 and 10 about as long as wide; pronotum 1.14–1.16 times as long as wide, widest at about level of large antero-lateral seta, narrowed toward base in variably distinct concave arc;

surface with dense and coarse punctation similar to that on head, with very fine and extremely narrow indication of an impunctate midline in apical half; elytra along sides markedly longer than pronotum, with distinct depression at base, along scutellum and along distinctly elevated suture; elytral punctation very dense, punctures almost contiguous; abdominal tergites with coarse, almost fossulate punctation at base, restricted to portion between oblique basal carinae on tergites III–VI, that on tergite III less dense and flatter; posterior portion of tergites rather densely but finely punctate; surface between punctures with distinct isodiametrical microsculpture; styli of tergite IX somewhat broader in males than in females.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5) with median lobe extended distally into two slender lobes; paramere extending beyond apex of median lobe widened toward apex, apical margin not notched.

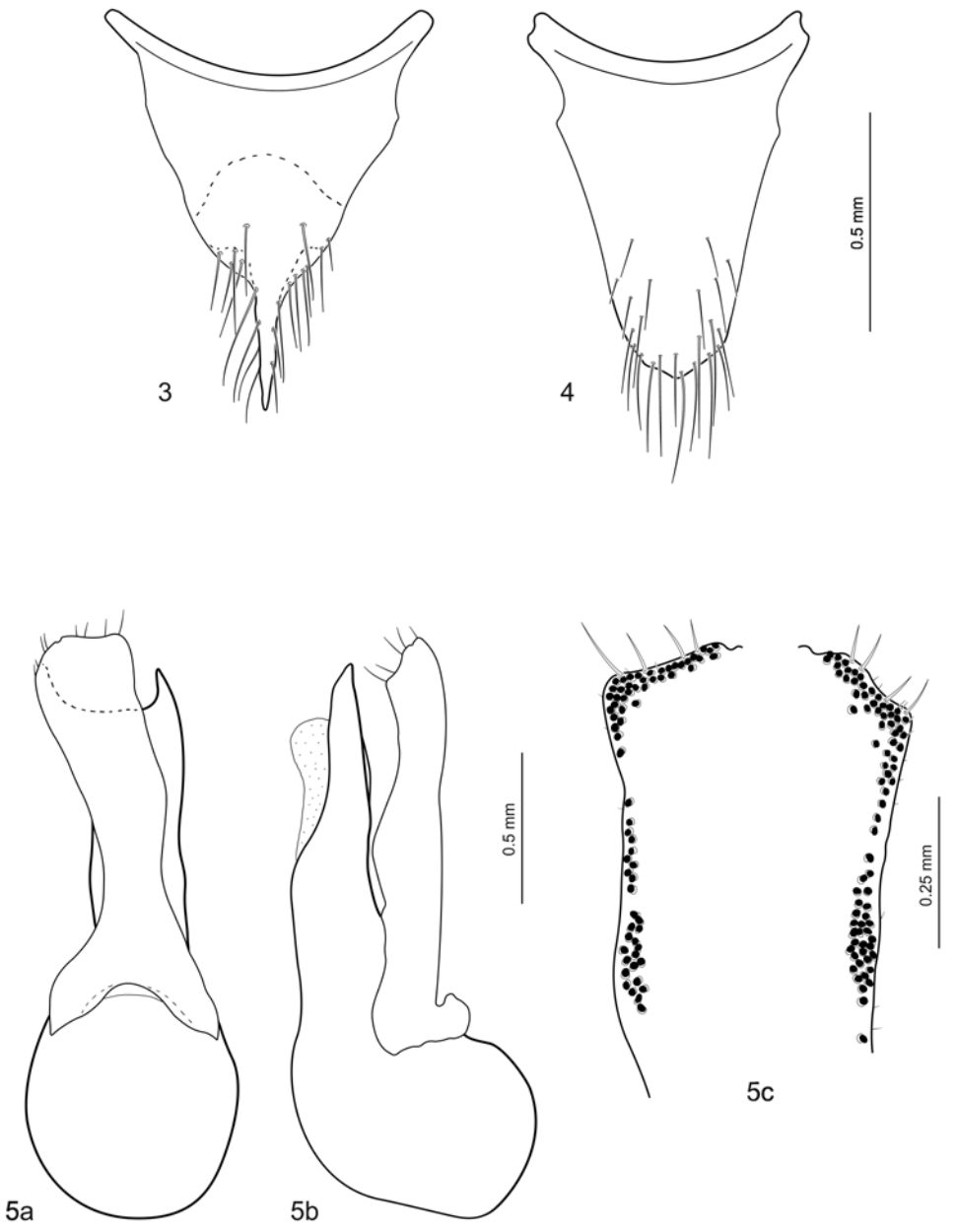
RECOGNITION: The species is quite similar to *P. spoerrii* SCHILLHAMMER, 2012 and *P. kleebergi* SCHILLHAMMER, 2012. It differs from both, in addition to the different aedeagus, in the slightly more transverse head and in the shorter tempora.

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known only from two places in the very east of Nepal.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after Emil Kučera who collected the type series.

Revised key to species of *Philomyceta*

1	Apical margin of elytra narrowly but sharply delimited yellowish, at least in lateral half	2
–	Elytra entirely dark, metallic blueish to partly greenish	4
2	First five visible abdominal tergites with transverse basal depression, first four visible tergites with pairs of subparallel to oblique basal carinae; elytra with distinct longitudinal carinae	3
–	First three visible abdominal tergites with transverse basal depression and pairs of subparallel to oblique basal carinae; elytra without distinct longitudinal carinae	***semicyanea***
3	Elytra entirely dark, except for narrowly yellowish posterior margin	***asperipennis***
–	Elytra with posterior third reddish	***costata***
4	First three visible abdominal tergites with transverse basal depression and pair of distinct subparallel to very slightly oblique carinae, tergite VI with much weaker depression and either without carinae or carinae very indistinct and short; posterior margin of tergite VII broadly bright reddish, occupying up to one fourth of tergite length (from basal line to posterior margin); legs always entirely black, rarely tibiae dark brown	5
–	First four visible tergites with distinct transverse basal depression and pair of distinct and markedly oblique carinae; posterior margin of tergite VII very narrowly obscurely reddish, if broadly bright reddish, then legs entirely reddish	6
5	Eyes larger, tempora less than 1.3 times as long as eyes; median lobe of aedeagus with apex simple (SCHILLHAMMER 2012: fig. 14)	***affinis***
–	Eyes smaller, tempora at least 1.4 times as long as eyes; median lobe of aedeagus with apex deeply bifurcate (SCHILLHAMMER 2012: fig. 15)	***schawalleri***
6	Legs red, rarely dark reddish brown	***caeruleipennis***
–	Legs black	7
7	Eyes larger, tempora about 1.6 times as long as eyes in males, less than 1.5 times in females; aedeagus as in Fig. 5	***kucerai***
–	Eyes smaller, tempora more than 1.7 times as long as eyes in males, at least 1.6 times in females; aedeagus different	8
8	Aedeagus: SCHILLHAMMER (2012: fig. 13)	***spoerrii***
–	Aedeagus: SCHILLHAMMER (2012: fig. 12)	***kleebergi***



Figs. 3–5: 3) *Philomyceta costata*, female tergite X; 4) *Philomyceta semicyanea*, female tergite X; 5) *Philomyceta kucerai*, aedeagus in ventral (a) and lateral (b) view, paramere (c).

Hesperosoma SCHEERPELTZ, 1965

Hesperosoma (*Paramichrotus*) *ruficolle* (CAMERON, 1932) comb.n.

Thoracostrongylus ruficollis CAMERON 1932: 216
Amichrotus ruficollis: HAMMOND 1984: 194

Holotype ♂: "Birmah, Ruby M^{es} \ Doherty \ Fry Coll. 1905.100 \ Type [round label with red margin] \ T. ruficollis Cam. TYPE" (BMNH).

Hesperosoma (*Paramichrotus*) *distinctum* (CAMERON, 1932) comb.n.

Thoracostrongylus distinctus CAMERON 1932: 215
Amichrotus distinctus: HAMMOND 1984: 194, 195

Holotype ♂: "Birmah, Ruby M^{es} \ Doherty \ Fry Coll. 1905.100 \ Type [round label with red margin] \ T. distinctus Cam. TYPE" (BMNH).

New subgeneric assignations

In my recent paper (SCHILLHAMMER 2009: 84 ff.), I have not assigned the new species described therein to any subgenus because the subgeneric characters were not clearly developed in some of them. However, this exclusively concerned the subgenera *Paramichrotus* NAOMI, 1982 and *Euhesperosoma* HAYASHI, 2002. Meanwhile, after more material has become available, the subgenus *Euhesperosoma* turned out as rather weakly supported, the defining characters being variable and transitional. Eventually, *Euhesperosoma* will most likely have to be sunk as a synonym of *Paramichrotus* unless molecular studies suggest otherwise.

In the following, those species described by SCHILLHAMMER (2009), which have been treated leaving a subgeneric classification unaccounted for and which are not members of the nominate subgenus, will be placed in *Paramichrotus* for the time being.

Hesperosoma (*Paramichrotus*) *pederseni* SCHILLHAMMER, 2009 **comb.n.**

Hesperosoma (*Paramichrotus*) *alexpuchneri* SCHILLHAMMER, 2009 **comb.n.**

Hesperosoma (*Paramichrotus*) *yunnanense* SCHILLHAMMER, 2009 **comb.n.**

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