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## Three new species of Aleocharinae from Vietnam (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)

G. PAŚNIK

**Abstract.** Three new species of Aleocharinae from Vietnam are described and illustrated: *Atheta (Dralica) longantennata* sp. n., *Drusilla hanoiensis* sp. n. and *Pseudoplandria testaceus* sp. n. The affinities with related species are discussed.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, new species, Vietnam.

### Introduction

The Aleocharinae fauna of Oriental Region is relatively poorly known, especially in such little explored area as Vietnam. Aleocharinae species from this region were reported and described only in publications of BERNHAUER (1903), CAMERON (1946) and recently PACE (1992). Additional new species are described in the present paper.

The type material is deposited in the Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences in Warszawa (MIZ) and in the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences in Kraków (ISEA).

### *Atheta (Dralica) longantennata* sp. n. (Figs 1-3)

**Material.** Holotype, ♀: Vietnam, Tam Dao National Park, Prov. Vinh Phu, 3.X.1996, leg. J. Kania (MIZ).

**Description.** Length 2.2 mm. Body subparallel-sided, moderately shining, ground colour brown; head pitchy brown, pronotum brown, elytra light brown with infusate hind angles, abdomen brown with two first tergites yellow, antennae brown with antennomeres 1-2 yellow, legs yellow.

Head semicircular, slightly transverse, narrower than pronotum, eyes large, strongly protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above about 2 times longer than postocular region, temples parallel-sided, hind angles rounded; surface of head with very fine round-meshed microsculpture, punctation fine and moderately dense; pubescence directed obliquely inwardly. Antennae very long, slightly increase in width to apex, antennomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length, antennomeres 4-5 subquadrate, antennomeres 6-10 transverse, increase in width, antennomere 10 about 1.5 times broader than long, antennomere 11 elongate, as long as three preceding together.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, widest in apical 1/3, sides rounded in

front, narrowed nearly in straight line to rounded hind angles, microsculpture similar to that on head, punctuation very fine and moderately dense, pubescence at midline directed anteriorly.

Elytra transverse, 1.5 times broader than their length at sides, at suture slightly shorter than pronotum at midline (index 22:24), at sides longer than pronotum at midline (index 29:24), microsculpture similar to that on pronotum, punctuation very fine and very dense, slightly asperate, pubescence fine, directed obliquely posteriorly.

Abdomen subparallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with fine transverse impression, microsculpture consisting of irregular transverse waves, punctuation on tergites 3-7 fine and dense, diminishing on tergite 8.

Female. Spermatheca as in Fig. 1; sternite and tergite 8 as in Figs 2-3.

**M a l e** unknown.

**R e m a r k s** . *A. longantennata* sp. n. is much more similar to *A. vilis* (ERICHSON 1837), but it can be distinguished from that species by the more shining body, the larger eyes, the more transverse pronotum, the sparser punctuation of head and pronotum, the shorter elytra and by the shape of spermatheca.

**E t y m o l o g y** . The name *longantennata* refers to the long antennae.

#### ***Drusilla hanoiensis* sp. n. (Figs 4-6)**

**M a t e r i a l** . Holotype, ♀: Vietnam, Chine ad Hanoi, 25.VI.1959, leg. B. Pisarski et J. Prószyński (MIZ). Paratype, ♀: same data as holotype (ISEA).

**D e s c r i p t i o n** . Length 5,6-5,8 mm. Body convex, strongly shining; ground colour reddish-brown, head black, pronotum red, elytra brownish-red, abdomen black with first and anterior half of second segment and apex of abdomen red, legs and antennae reddish-yellow.

Head transverse, 1.6 times broader than long, nearly as broad as pronotum, eyes very large, strongly protruding from lateral contours of head, occupy nearly all length of postocular region, surface between antennae with large tubercle, surface of head with distinct round-meshed microsculpture, punctuation very fine and very sparse, pubescence fine and sparse. Antennae increase in width to apex, antennomere 1 very long, antennomere 3 about 1.5 times longer than 2, antennomeres 4-10 elongate.

Pronotum transverse, about 1.3 times wider than long, widest in front, sides rounded in front, narrowed in straight line to obtuse hind angles, minutely impressed at midline and with rounded impression before base; surface of pronotum with fine round-meshed microsculpture, punctuation very fine and very sparse, at each sides with 4-5 stronger punctures.

Elytra transverse, 1.7 times broader than their length at sides, broader than pronotum, dilated posteriorly, at suture shorter than pronotum at midline, at sides as long as pronotum at midline; surface of elytra with strong, round-meshed microsculpture, punctuation moderately coarse and moderately dense, asperate, pubescence very fine and short, directed posteriorly.

Abdomen narrowed posteriorly, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, surface with distinct round-meshed microsculpture, almost impunctate.

Female Spermatheca as in Fig. 4; tergite and sternite 8 as in Figs 5-6.

**M a l e** unknown.

**R e m a r k s .** *Drusilla hanoiensis* sp. n. is related to *D. operosa* described by PACE (1986) from Sabah, but it may be readily distinguished by its smaller size, the darker elytra, the longer antennomere 3, the coarser and denser punctation of elytra and by the shape of spermatheca.

**E t y m o l o g y .** The name is derived from Hanoi where the new species was found.

***Pseudoplandria testaceous* sp. n. (Figs 7-8)**

**M a t e r i a l .** Holotype, ♀: Vietnam, Tam Dao National Park, Prov. Vinh Phu, 3.X.1996, leg. J. Kania (MIZ).

**D e s c r i p t i o n .** Length 3,7 mm. Body convex and shining, robust, fusiform; ground colour testaceous, head and pronotum reddish-yellow, elytra black with humeri and posterior margins narrowly red, abdomen testaceous, antennae and legs red.

Head broad, transverse, 1.6 times broader than long, eyes large, strongly protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above about three times longer than postocular region, surface of head with fine round-meshed microsculpture, punctation very fine and sparse, pubescence directed anteriorly. Antennae short, increase in width to apex, antennomere 3 shorter than 2, antennomere 4 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 5-10 increasingly transverse, antennomere 10 about 1.5 times broader than long, antennomere 11 as long as two preceding together.

Pronotum transverse, 1.6 times wider than long, widest nearly at middle, sides arcuately narrowed to rounded hind angles; surface of pronotum lacking microsculpture, punctation very fine and sparse, with four coarser punctures in quadrate arrangement, pubescence at midline directed posteriorly

Elytra transverse, 1.4 times broader than their length at sides, at suture as long as pronotum at midline, at sides longer than pronotum at midline, surface without microsculpture, punctation coarse, dense and asperate, pubescence fine, yellow, directed posteriorly.

Abdomen acuminate to apex, bases of tergites 3-5 each with transverse impression, punctation moderately coarse and dense, diminishing on tergites 7 and 8.

Female. Spermatheca as in Fig. 7; tergite 8 as in Fig. 8.

M a l e unknown.

**R e m a r k s .** The new species is similar to *P. masuriana* described by CAMERON (1939) from India and to *P. iliganensis* (CAMERON 1941) described from Philippines. It may be distinguished from both mentioned species by the distinct microsculpture of head, the antennomere 3 shorter than 2, the coarser and denser punctation of pronotum and by the denser punctation of abdomen.

**E t y m o l o g y .** The name testaceous refers to the body colour.

### Zusammenfassung

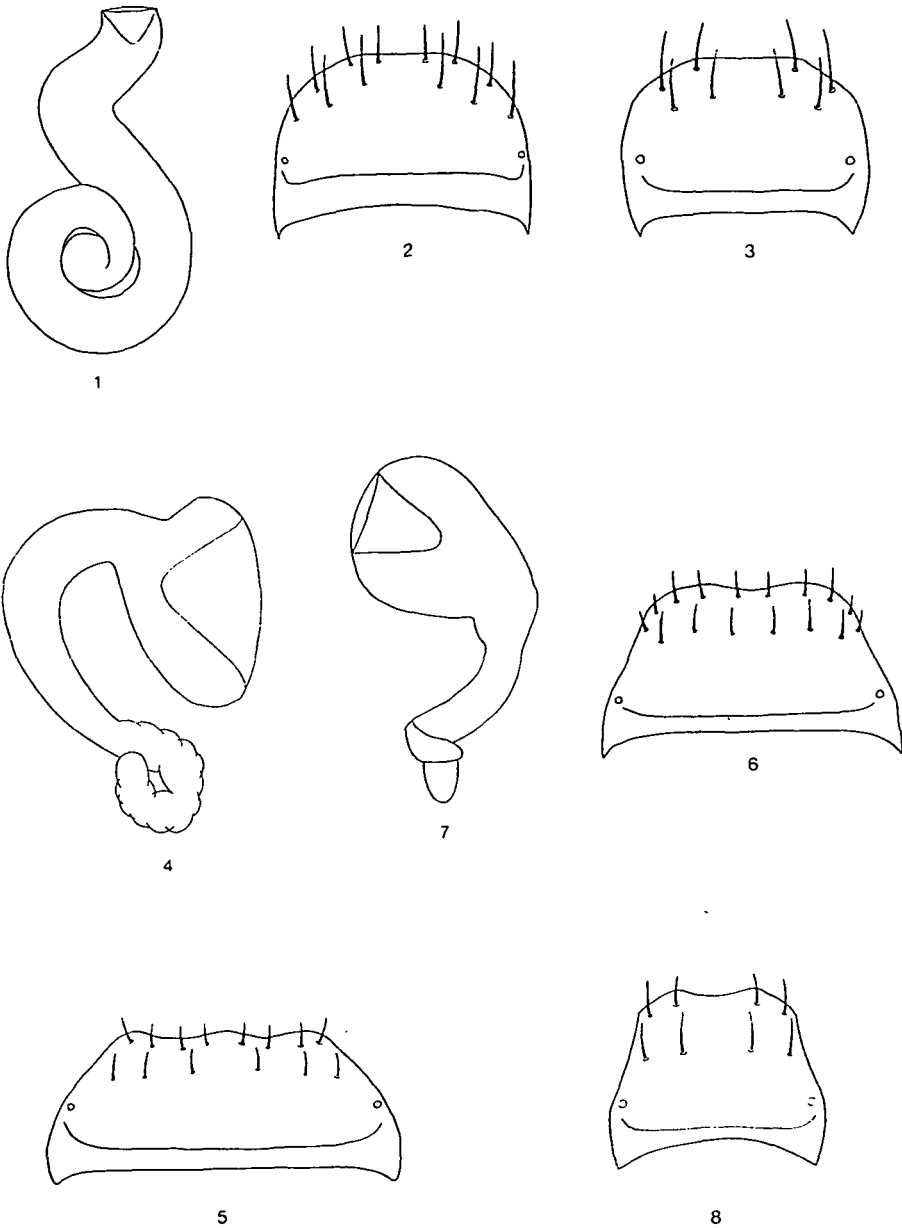
3 neue Arten der Unterfamilie Aleocharinae aus Vietnam wurden beschrieben und illustriert: *Atheta (Dralica) longantennata* sp. n., *Drusilla hanoiensis* sp. n. und *Pseudoplandria testaceous* sp. n. Die Ähnlichkeit zu verwandten Arten wurde diskutiert.

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Author's address: Grzegorz PAŚNIK  
Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals  
Polish Academy of Sciences, Sławkowska 17  
PL-31-016 Kraków, Poland.

1061



**Figs 1-3. *Atheta (Dralica) longantennata* sp. n.:** 1 – spermatheca, 2 – female sternite 8, 3 – female tergite 8. **Figs 4-6. *Drusilla hanoiensis* sp. n.:** 4 – spermatheca, 5 – female sternite 8, 6 – female tergite 8. **Figs 7-8. *Pseudoplandria testaceous* sp. n.:** 7 – spermatheca, 8 – female tergite 8.

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Pasnik Grzegorz

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