New data on the Oriental Xantholinini.  
26°. Species of the Oxford Museum  
(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)  
226° contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

A. BORDONI

Abstract: Paratesba rufocaudata nov.sp., closely related to P. minuta BORDONI and Paratesba hirsuta nov.sp., similar to P. sabahensis BORDONI from Sabah (Borneo) are described; old specimens collected by Alfred Wallace in the Malay Archipelago are listed; the following are new records for the named regions: Thyreocephalus annulatus (FAUVEL) (Sulawesi and New Guinea), T. indicus (FAUVEL) (Singapore), T. taitiensis (BOHEMAN) (Moluccas and Halmahera Isl.).

Keywords: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, Paratesba, new species, Sabah, new records, Oriental Region.

Introduction

Dr. James Hogan sent me in study some Xantholinini collected by the Oxford Museum in Sabah, Danum Valley, and some old specimens collected in the second half of 1800 by Alfred Wallace in the Malay Archipelago. In this paper we expose the results of this study.

On other occasion (BORDONI 2005a) I have examined species from Danum Valley, collected by the colleagues of the same museum. In particular I have recently published a contribution (BORDONI 2011) with the description of nine new species of Paratesba still coming from the same localitie, a place that offers a unique biodiversity and a remarkable number of taxa of the genus above. These few pages further contribute to the knowledge of Paratesba, with description of two new species.

Acronyms

cB..................coll. Bordoni, Firenze
OUMNH.........Oxford University Museum Natural History
Material

*Paratesba ruficaudata* nov.sp. (Figs 1-6)


**Figs 1-6**: *Paratesba ruficaudata* nov.sp.: labrum (1); head (right half omitted) (2); anterior margin of pronotum (3); tergite and sternite of male genital segment (4-5); aedeagus (6) (bar scale: 0.1 mm).
**Description:** Length of body about 12 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6.8 mm. Body narrow. Similar to *Paratesba minuta* BORDONI 2011 from the same localitie in size, coloration and punctuation, from which it differs by very larger and wider body, posterior margins of 5°-6° visible abdominal segments reddish, as well as the genital segment reddish, shape of labrum, carinae on the head, absent in *P. minuta*. Head subquadrate, slightly dilated posteriad, with sub rectilinear sides. Eyes slightly protruding. Surface of head with regular large punctuation and carinae as in Fig. 2. Red labrum, as in *P. minuta*, shaped as in Fig. 1. Pronotum larger than head, before the same width, with sinuate sides. Surface shiny, with dorsal series of 4 anterior punctures and 3-4 posterior irregular punctures, confused with some sparse other punctures; one big puncture near the anterior angles. Anterior margin of pronotum as in Fig. 3.

Elytra of the usual color and punctuation. Abdomen with traces of fine transversal microstriation and deep, large punctuation.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs. 4-5. Aedeagus (Fig. 6) very large (2.6 mm long) in relation to the size of the body, very long and narrow, with short asymmetrical parameres; inner sac shaped long and narrow ribbon wrapped around itself, covered by fine and sparse scales.

**Etymology:** From the Latin *rufus*- *a*- *um* (red) and *cauda*- *ae* (tail), in relation to the coloration of the back of the abdomen.

**Distribution:** This species is known only from the type localitie.

*Paratesba hirsuta* nov.sp. (Figs 7-13)


**Description:** Length of body about 20 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 10 mm. Similar to *Paratesba sabahensis* BORDONI 2011 from the same localitie in size, coloration and punctuation, from which it differs by the shape of labrum (Fig. 7), larger, longer and narrower head, with carinae as in Fig. 8. Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal segment and genital segment reddish. Pronotum longer than head, narrower than in *P. sabahensis*, with anterior margin as in Fig. 9. Surface shiny, with numerous punctures near the anterior and posterior angles; dorsal series with 4-5 anterior very close punctures and 4 posterior punctures; one big puncture near the anterior angles. Elytra of the usual color and punctuation. Abdomen with large, rhomboidal and extremely thick punctures. Whole body with long, yellow and thick pubescence.

Male genital segment as in Fig. 10; tergite and sternite as in Figs. 11-12. The tergite with very characteristic form, partially dark on the lateral margins, Aedeagus (Fig. 13) subovoid, 1.77 mm long, with asymmetrical parameres; inner sac filiform in the distal part, shaped like a narrow tape in the proximal part, covered by very fine and sparse scales.

**Etymology:** From the Latin *hirsutus*- *a*- *um* (shaggy), in relation to the evident pubescence on the body.

**Distribution:** This species is known only from the type localitie.
Figs 7-13: *Paratesba hirsuta* nov.sp.: labrum (7); head (right half omitted) (8); anterior margin of pronotum (9); male genital segment (10); tergite and sternite of the same (11-12); aedeagus (13) (bar scale: 0.1 mm).

*Erymus heumorphus* BORDONI 2002

Note: This species is known only from Kalimantan Barat (BORDONI 2002) and from Sabah: Danum Valley (BORDONI 2005a, 2009).

**Manilla borneana** BORDONI 2002


Note: This species was described from Mt. Trus Madi in Sabah (BORDONI 2002) and is known from Kinabalu Mt in Sabah (BORDONI 2004).

**Mitomorphus sarawakensis** BORDONI 2002


Note: This species was described on specimens from Gunung Mulu in Sarawak and from Tawau in Sabah (BORDONI 2002) and is already known from Danum Valley (BORDONI 2005a).

In the old museum's collections were found a few specimens collected by Alfred Wallace in the Malay Archipelago exploration in the years 1854-1862. This material was reprepared, adequately equipped with labels (preserving the original rounded cards with the abbreviations of the regions) and studied. It consists of the following species, some of which are even new record for some regions:

**Thyreocephalus annulatus** (FAUVEL 1895)

Material examined: New Guinea, 1 ex.; New Guinea, Dorey (village near Arfak and Manowkari in the northern part of Irian Jaya, visited in 1859), 1 ex.; South Celebes, Macassar, 2 exx. (OUMNH).

Note: Is one of the most common species in the Oriental Region, from Burma to Bali (BORDONI 2002) but in the austromalayan subregion is known only from Lombok (BORDONI 2010). New record for Celebes and New Guinea.

**Thyreocephalus lorquini** (FAUVEL 1877)

Material examined: North Celebes, Mt Tandano, 1 ex.; South Celebes. Macassar, 2 exx. (OUMNH).

Note: This species is well distributed in Celebes (BORDONI 2002).

**Thyreocephalus indicus** (FAUVEL 1895)

Material examined: Singapore, 1 ex. (OUMNH), 1 ex. (cB).

Note: The species is known from Burma, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra (BORDONI 2002). New record for Singapore.

**Thyreocephalus laticeps** (ERICHSON 1839)

Material examined: Sarawak, 2 exx. (OUMNH).

Note: This species was known from Burma, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Mentawei, Java, Sabah, Sarawak (BORDONI 2002).
**Thyreocephalus taitiensis** (BOHEMAN 1858)

**Material examined**: Moluccas, Batchian Isl., 1 ex.; Gilolo (Halmahera), Morty Isl., 1 ex.; New Guinea, 2 exx.; New Guinea, Dorey, 1 ex. (OUMNH).

**Note**: This species is known from the Pacific islands, New Zealand (BORDONI 2005, introduced), Aru, Bismark, New Guinea, Solomon Isl. (BORDONI 2010). New record for Moluccas Isl. and Halmahera Isl.

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**Zusammenfassung**


**References**


**Author's address**: Dr. Arnaldo BORDONI
Museo di Storia naturale dell'Università di Firenze
sezione di Zoologia "La Specola", via Romana 17, I-50125 Firenze, Italy
E-mail: arnaldo.bordoni@libero.it