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Two new genera of Medonina from China and Japan (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

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A b s t r a c t : *Granimedon* nov.gen. (type species: *G. anguliceps* nov.sp.) and *Coimedon* nov.gen. (type species: *Lithocharis dissimilis* SHARP, 1874) are described and illustrated. The former includes three species, all of them from southeastern Yunnan, China: *Granimedon anguliceps* nov.sp.; *G. effeminatus* nov.sp.; *G. creber* nov.sp. *Coimedon* is represented only by *C. dissimilis* (SHARP, 1874), nov.comb., from Kyushu, South Japan. All four species are (re-)described and illustrated. A key to the species of *Granimedon* is provided. The distributions of the *Granimedon* species are mapped.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, Medonina, *Granimedon*, *Coimedon*, East Palaearctic region, China, Japan, taxonomy, new genus, new species, key to species, distribution map.

Introduction

For several reasons, the subtribe Medonina is currently in a state of considerable taxonomic confusion, particularly so regarding the taxa distributed predominantly in the tropical and subtropical regions. The only zoogeographic region whose medonine fauna can be considered well known is the West Palaearctic. Previous revisions of individual genera and preliminary studies of unrevised taxa from the East Palaearctic and Oriental regions suggest that the subtribe is mega-diverse both at the species and at the genus level. At the same time, many groups within the Medonina are characterized by a low degree of character divergence, making definitions of taxa based on clear-cut morphological character combinations or, more importantly, evident synapomorphies difficult. Thus, it is not surprising that most described medonine genera not represented in the West Palaearctic region are those that feature conspicuous synapomorphic characters (e.g., *Charichirus* SHARP, 1889, *Neosclerus* CAMERON, 1924, *Trisunius* ASSING, 2011, *Medomonista* CAMERON, 1941). Many of the remaining species have been attributed to genera such as *Medon* STEPHENS, 1833, *Lithocharis* DEJEAN, 1833, and *Sunius* STEPHENS, 1829 based on external resemblance rather than on detailed studies of the mouthparts and the sexual characters, which has led to erroneous generic assignments and misconceptions regarding the distribution and diversity of these taxa (see, e.g., ASSING 2013). A positive consequence of this is that, compared to the assumed diversity of lineages, the number of available and valid genus-group names is comparatively limited.

Against this background, a comprehensive revision of the subtribe based on phylogenetic principles and including also molecular data would be most desirable. However, in view of the relatively small — and gradually decreasing — number of active Staphylinidae taxonomists with a long-term professional perspective, such an approach seems unrealistic and would most likely never be finished. Alternatively, a bottom-up approach characterized by studies of small chunks at a time appears more promising.

The present study was inspired by an examination of Medonina material from South China, some of which was attributed to the recently described genus *Orsunius* ASSING, 2011 (ASSING 2015). A group of three evidently very closely related species with a habitus somewhat resembling that of *Orsunius*, but differing from that genus in numerous significant respects was identified. Since it was not possible to attribute it to any of the other described genera recorded from the Palaearctic and Oriental regions, this group is hypothesized to represent an undescribed genus.

Moreover, a revision of the type material of some species previously attributed to *Lithocharis* revealed that *Lithocharis dissimilis* SHARP, 1874, a species described from Japan, clearly does not belong to *Lithocharis*, but represents a distinct genus more closely allied to *Acanthoglossa* KRAATZ, 1859 and *Hypomedon* MULSANT & REY, 1878.

Material and methods

The material treated in this study is deposited in the following collections:

BMNH ..... The Natural History Museum, London (R.G. Booth)

MNHUB..... Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität Berlin (J. Frisch)

cAss..... author´s private collection

cSch..... private collection Michael Schülke, Berlin

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images of external characters, except for the close-ups of the punctation on the head and pronotum, were created using a photographing device constructed by Arved Lompe (Nienburg) and CombineZ software. A digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) was used for the remaining photographs. The map was created using MapCreator 2.0 (primap) software.

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the mandibles to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior margin of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra, and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule. The "parameral" side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

Granimedon nov.gen.

Type species: *Granimedon anguliceps* nov.sp.

E t y m o l o g y : The name is composed of the Latin noun granum (alluding to the granulose pronotum) and the generic name *Medon*. The gender is masculine.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Species of relatively small size, 3.3-5.5 mm; habitus (e.g., Figs 1, 13) similar to that of *Orsunius* ASSING, 2011.

Head (e.g., Figs 2, 14) transverse, with more or less distinctly marked posterior angles, and with dense to very dense umbilicate punctation. Ventral aspect (Fig. 3) with narrow impunctate band in the middle, without distinct gular sutures. Labrum (Fig. 3) transverse, anterior margin broadly and shallowly emarginate, without teeth and without deep and narrow median incision. Left mandible with three, right mandible with four distinct molar teeth; basal tooth on both mandibles enlarged (Figs 2-3). Maxillary palpus (Fig. 5) four-jointed, palpomeres II and III slender; apical palpomere minute and of conical shape. Labial palpus three-jointed, shaped as in Fig. 6. Ligula (Fig. 7) deeply bifid, furnished with numerous stout sensillae.

Pronotum (e.g., Figs 2, 14) transverse, widest anteriorly, and with weakly marked to obsolete posterior angles; punctation dense, distinctly and rather coarsely granulose (e.g., Fig. 8). Prosternum sharply keeled in the middle (Fig. 3).

Elytra with dense punctation. Process of mesoventrite without median keel, apically acute, and reaching nearly half-way between mesocoxae. Protarsomeres I-IV unmodified. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as combined length of II and III.

Abdomen with fine and dense punctation, and with distinct microsculpture.

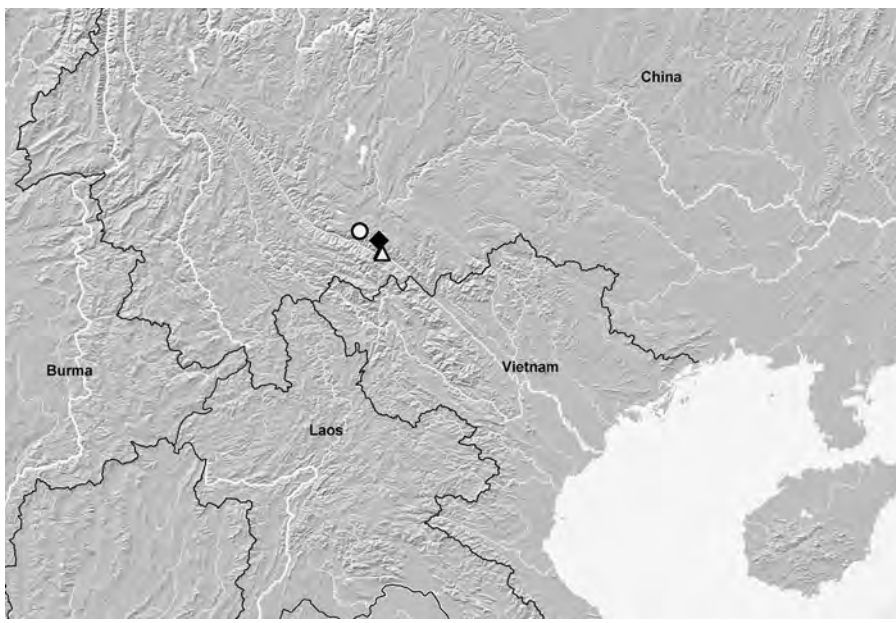
♂: sternite VII without pronounced modifications; sternite VIII oblong and unmodified (e.g., Figs 10, 18); aedeagus (e.g., Figs 11-12, 19-20) weakly sclerotized, small in relation to body size, and dorso-ventrally more or less distinctly compressed.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : In general appearance (size, habitus), *Granimedon* resembles *Orsunius*, but is distinguished by the shape of the labrum (*Orsunius*: anterior margin with distinct median incision, except for the species of the *O. granulosus* group), the absence of distinct gular sutures (*Orsunius*: present and not contiguous; absent only in the *O. granulosissimus* group), the presence of four distinct molar teeth on the right mandible (*Orsunius*: three teeth, occasionally with an additional minute fourth tooth; exception: *O. granulosus* group), the enlarged basal tooth on both mandibles, the slender maxillary and labial palpi, the unmodified protarsomeres I-IV (*Orsunius*: in most species dilated), the posteriorly strongly convex male sternite VIII (without posterior excision), and the weakly sclerotized aedeagus with a relatively short and apically very acute ventral process (*Orsunius*: aedeagus usually laterally compressed, with longer and more strongly sclerotized ventral process (exception: *O. granulosus* group). For illustrations of *Orsunius* see ASSING (2011, 2014).

Granimedon shares several character conditions (granulose punctation of the pronotum, shape of labrum, right mandible with four distinct teeth) with the species of the *Orsunius granulosus* group, but differs by the absence of gular sutures, the much coarser punctation of the head and pronotum, the longer palpi, the enlarged basal tooth on both mandibles, the absence of a posterior excision of the male sternite VIII, and the aedeagal morphology. As emphasized earlier (ASSING 2014), the *O. granulosus* group forms a distinct

lineage within *Orsunius*, was attributed to this genus only with hesitation, and may in fact represent a distinct genus.

D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d n a t u r a l h i s t o r y : The three species included in *Granimedon* were discovered in the region of Gejiu, southeastern Yunnan, China. Since all them have fully developed hind wings, it seems likely that the genus is widespread in the Oriental and southern East Palaearctic regions. The species were collected by sifting leaf litter and debris in forests, beneath shrubs, and in arable land at altitudes between 1010 and 1890 m.



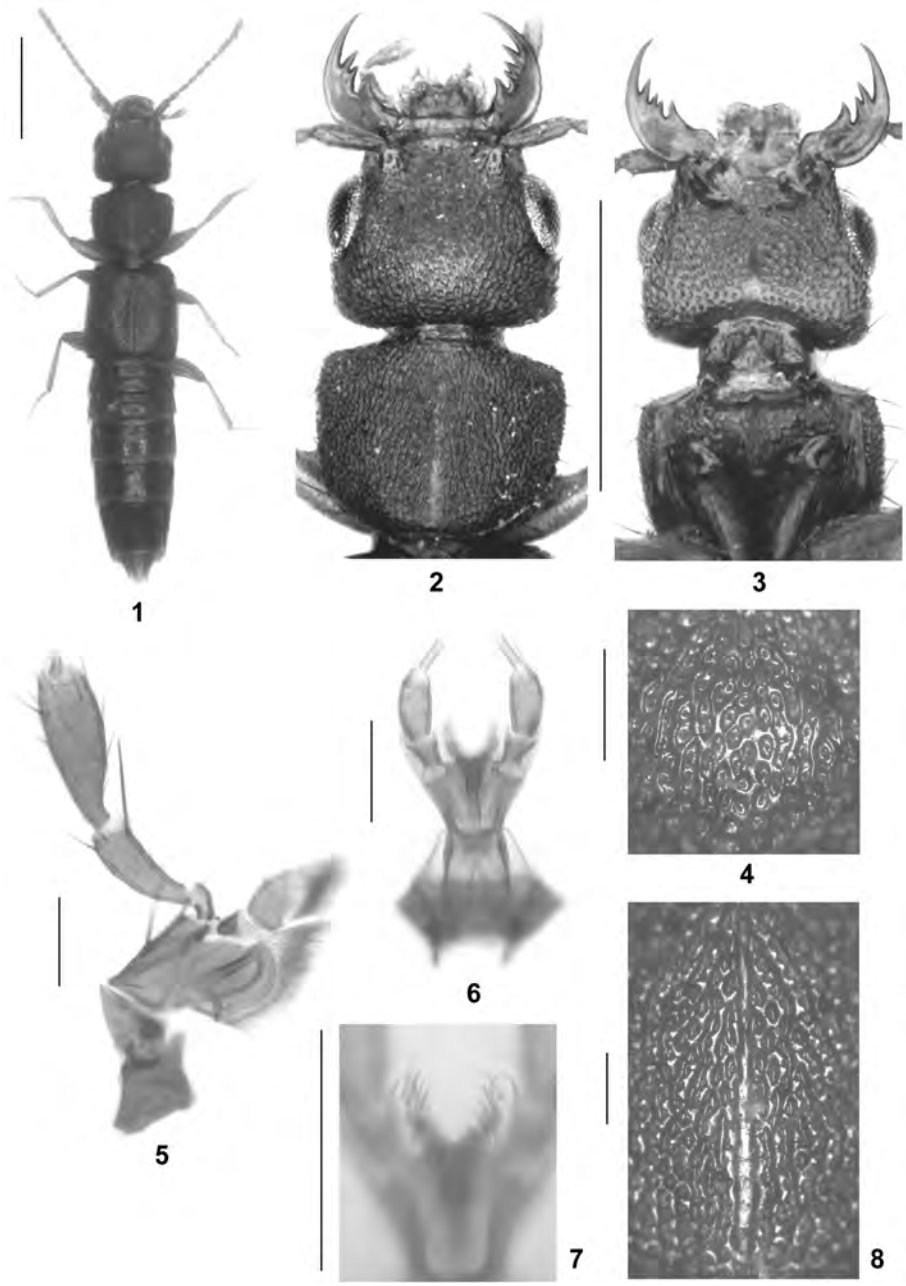
Map 1: Distribution of *Granimedon*: *Granimedon creber* (open circle); *G. effeminatus* (filled diamond); *G. anguliceps* (open triangles).

***Granimedon anguliceps* nov.sp.** (Figs 1-12, Map 1)

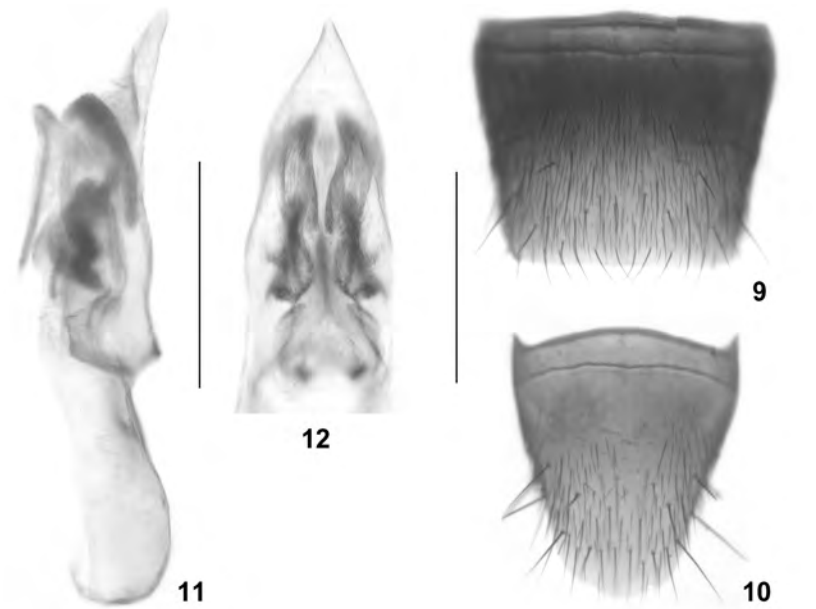
T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂: "CHINA [16] - Yunnan, valley S Gejiu, field margin, 23°08'53"N, 103°10'58"E, 1250 m, 21.VIII.2014, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Granimedon anguliceps* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2015" (cAss). Paratypes: 20♂♂, 22♀♀ [partly teneral]: same data as holotype (cAss, MNHUB); 2♀♀, 1 ex. [teneral]: "CHINA: Yunnan, valley S Gejiu, 23°08'38"N, 103°11'42"E, 1010 m, road margin, litter and soil sifted, 21.VIII.2014, leg. M. Schülke [CH14-15]" (cSch, cAss).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet (Latin, noun in apposition) alludes to the marked posterior angles of the head.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 4.5-5.3 mm; length of forebody 2.5-2.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: body dark-brown to blackish-brown; legs dark-yellowish; antenna reddish, with antennomere I somewhat darker.



Figs 1-8: *Granimedon anguliceps* nov.sp.: (**1**) habitus; (**2**) head and pronotum in dorsal view; (**3**) head and prothorax in ventral view; (**4**) median portion of head; (**5**) maxilla; (**6**) labium; (**7**) ligula; (**8**) median portion of pronotum. Scale bars: 1-3: 1.0 mm; 4-8: 0.1 mm.



Figs 9-12: *Granimedon anguliceps* nov.sp.: (**9**) male sternite VII; (**10**) male sternite VIII; (**11**) aedeagus in lateral view; (**12**) apical portion of aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 9-10: 0.5 mm; 11-12; 0.2 mm.

Head (Fig. 2) transverse, approximately 1.2 times as broad as long, with distinctly marked posterior angles, posteriorly weakly concave; dorsal surface practically matt, with rather coarse, very dense, and umbilicate punctation (Fig. 4); interstices reduced to narrow ridges. Eyes large and bulging, distinctly longer than postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 2). Antenna approximately 1.3 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) strongly transverse, 1.25-1.28 times as broad as long and slightly broader than head, widest anteriorly; posterior angles very indistinct, broadly rounded, practically obsolete; punctation very dense and granulose (Fig. 8); dorsal surface matt; midline with very narrow impunctate line of often reduced length.

Elytra 1.15-1.20 times as long as pronotum; punctation dense and moderately fine. Hind wings fully developed. Protarsomeres I-IV not dilated. Metatarsomere I longer than II, but slightly shorter than the combined length of II and III.

Abdomen narrower than elytra; punctation rather dense and very fine; interstices with shallow microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII distinctly convex.

♂: sternite VII (Fig. 9) with truncate posterior margin and with unmodified pubescence; sternite VIII (Fig. 10) oblong and with strongly convex posterior margin; aedeagus approximately 0.53 mm long and shaped as in Figs 11-12.

Comparative notes: *Granimedon anguliceps* is distinguished from other species of the genus by the more sharply marked posterior angles of the head, the more transverse pronotum, and by the morphology of the aedeagus.

Distribution and natural history: The species was discovered in

two localities to the south of Gejiu, southeastern Yunnan, Southwest China (Map 1). The specimens were sifted from litter, dry grass, and other debris at a field margin and at a road margin at altitudes of 1010 and 1250 m. Most of the paratypes are more or less distinctly teneral.

***Granimedon effeminatus* nov.sp.** (Figs 13-20, Map 1)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "CHINA [17] - Yunnan, S Gejiu, 23°17'14"N, 103°08'41"E, 1860 m, road margin with shrubs, 21.VIII.2014, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Granimedon effeminatus* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2015" (cAss). Paratypes: 3♀♀ [1 teneral]: same data as holotype (cAss, MNHUB); 4 exs. [2 teneral]: same data, but leg. Schülke (cSch, cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet (Latin, adjective) alludes to the unmodified male sternite VIII.

Description: Body length 5.0-5.5 mm; length of forebody 2.7-2.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 13. Coloration: body blackish-brown; legs dark-yellowish; antenna dark-reddish, with antennomere I somewhat darker.

Head (Fig. 14) transverse, 1.15-1.20 times as broad as long, with moderately marked posterior angles, posteriorly weakly concave; dorsal surface practically matt, with rather coarse, very dense, umbilicate, and partly confluent punctation (Fig. 15); interstices reduced to narrow ridges. Eyes large and bulging, (nearly) twice as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna (Fig. 16) 1.3-1.4 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 14) transverse, approximately 1.2 times as broad as long and approximately as broad as head, widest anteriorly; posterior angles very indistinct, broadly rounded, practically obsolete; punctation very dense and granulose (Fig. 17); dorsal surface nearly matt; midline with very narrow impunctate line of more or less reduced length.

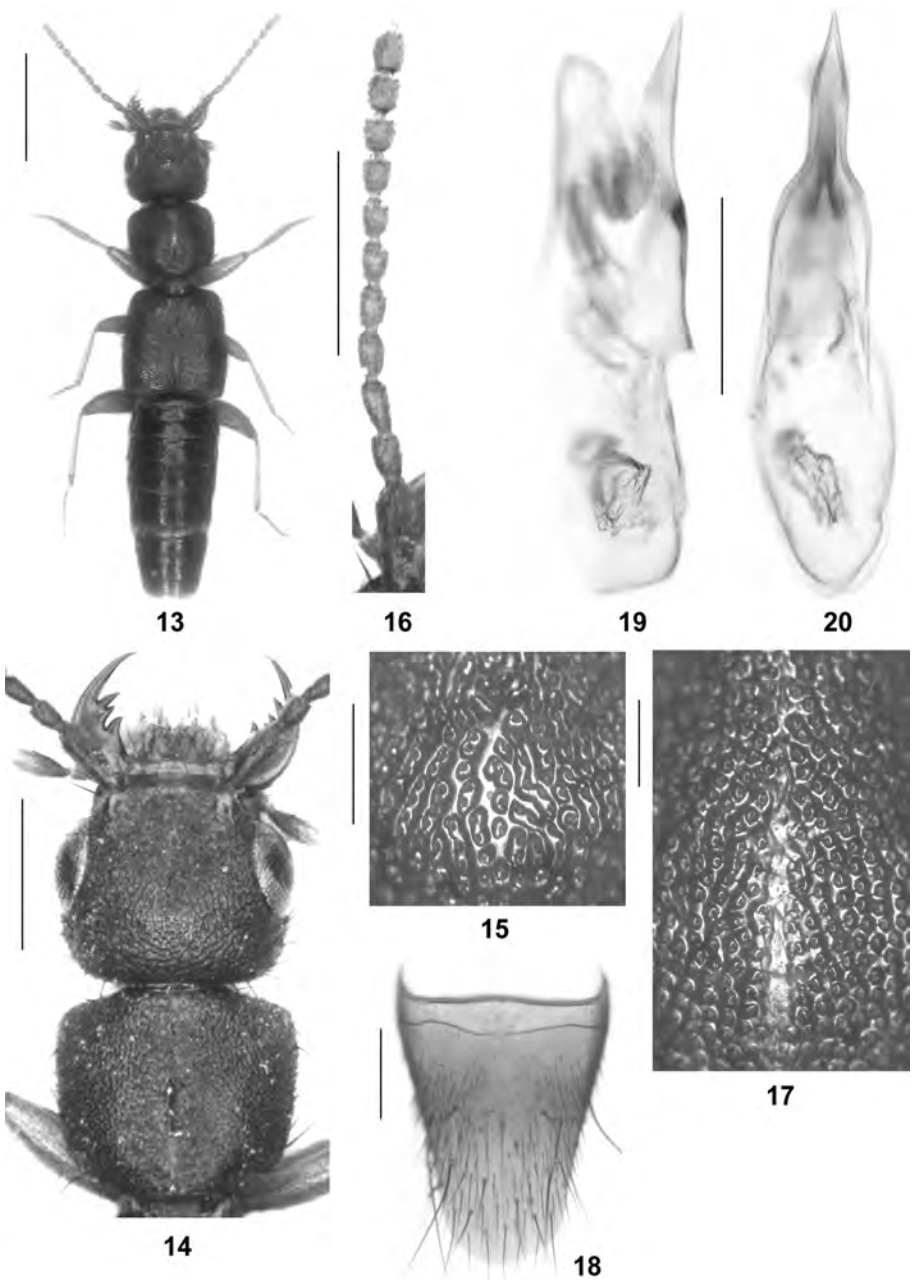
Elytra 1.15-1.20 times as long as pronotum; punctation dense and moderately fine. Hind wings fully developed. Protarsomeres I-IV not dilated. Metatarsomere I longer than II, nearly as long as the combined length of II and III.

Abdomen narrower than elytra; punctation rather dense and very fine; interstices with rather distinct microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII distinctly convex.

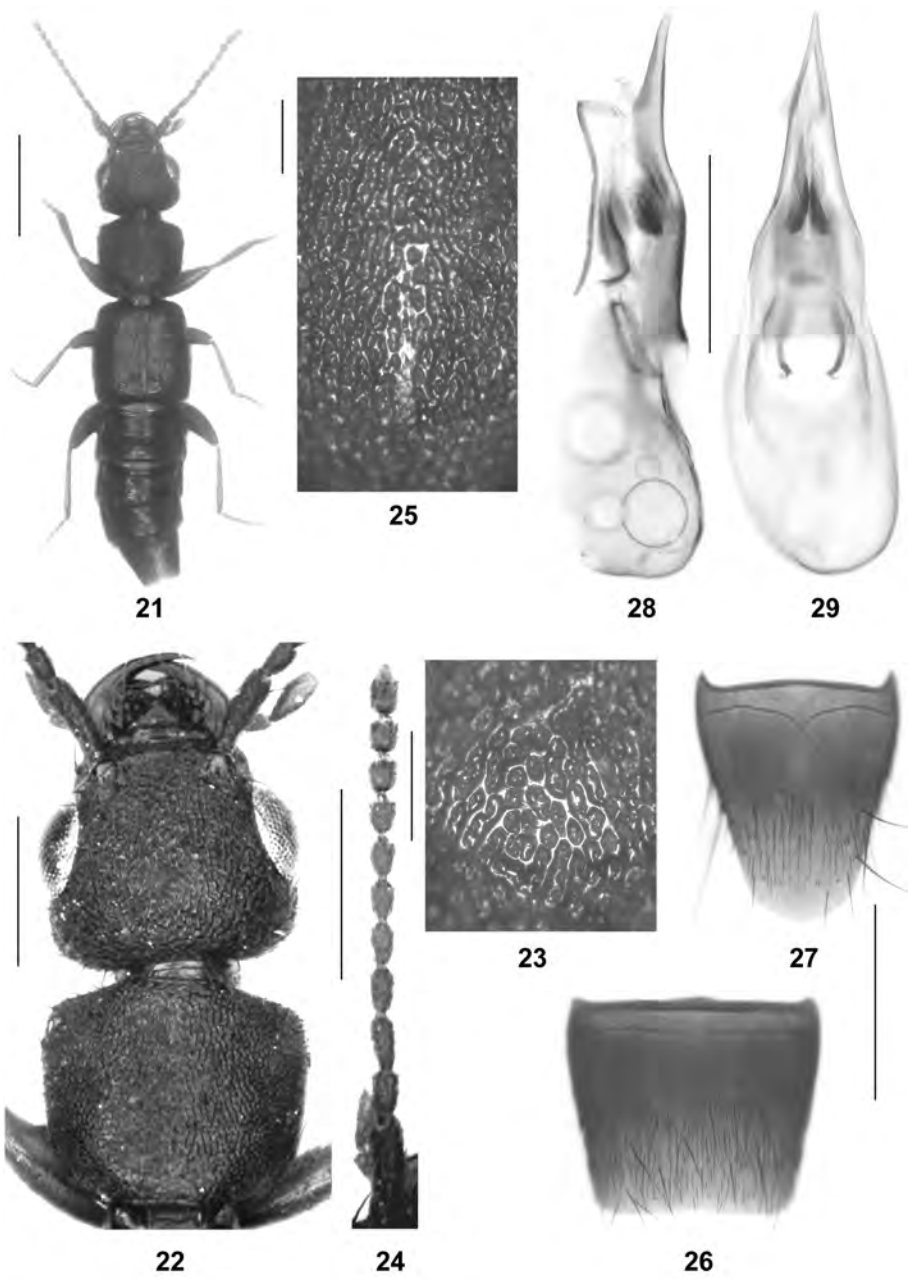
♂: sternite VII with truncate posterior margin and with unmodified pubescence; sternite VIII (Fig. 18) oblong and with strongly convex posterior margin; aedeagus 0.6 mm long and shaped as in Figs 19-20.

Comparative notes: *Granimedon effeminatus* is distinguished from the similar and geographically close *G. anguliceps* by the less transverse head with less pronounced posterior angles, the less transverse pronotum, and the larger and differently shaped aedeagus (ventral process apically much more slender in ventral view; internal structures of different shape).

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated to the south of Gejiu in southeastern Yunnan (Map 1). The specimens were sifted from litter, soil, and moss on a grassy slope with shrubs at an altitude of 1860 m. One of the paratypes is teneral.



Figs 13-20: *Granimedon effeminatus* nov.sp.: (**13**) habitus; (**14**) head and pronotum in dorsal view; (**15**) median portion of head; (**16**) antenna; (**17**) median portion of pronotum; (**18**) male sternite VIII; (**19-20**) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 13: 1.0 mm; 14, 16: 0.5 mm; 18-20: 0.2 mm; 15, 17: 0.1 mm.



Figs 21-29: *Granimedon creber* nov.sp.: (**21**) habitus; (**22**) head and pronotum in dorsal view; (**23**) median portion of head; (**24**) antenna; (**25**) median portion of pronotum; (**26**) male sternite VII; (**27**) male sternite VIII; (**28-29**) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 21: 1.0 mm; 22, 24, 26-27: 0.5 mm; 28-29: 0.2 mm; 23, 25: 0.1 mm.

***Granimedon creber* nov.sp.** (Figs 21-29, Map 1)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂: "CHINA [18] - Yunnan, mts S Jianshui, broad-leaved for., 23°25'20"N, 102°51'05"E, 1890 m, 22.VIII.2014, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Granimedon creber* sp.n. det. V. Assing 2015" (cAss). Paratypes: 2♂♂ [1 teneral]: same data as holotype (cAss); 1♂, 1 ex. [teneral]: same data, but leg. Schülke (cSch).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: crowded, densely packed) alludes to the extremely dense punctation of the pronotum.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 4.7-5.5 mm; length of forebody 2.8-2.9 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 21. Coloration: body blackish-brown; legs brown with yellowish tarsi; antenna reddish, with antennomere I somewhat darker.

Head (Fig. 22) transverse, 1.18-1.20 times as broad as long, with moderately marked posterior angles, posteriorly weakly concave; dorsal surface practically matt, with rather coarse, very dense, umbilicate, and partly confluent punctation (Fig. 23); interstices reduced to narrow ridges. Eyes large and bulging, approximately twice as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna (Fig. 24) approximately 1.5 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 22) transverse, 1.18-1.19 times as broad as long and approximately as broad as head, widest anteriorly; posterior angles very indistinct, broadly rounded, practically obsolete; punctation very dense, granulose, and partly confluent; dorsal surface matt; midline with narrow and very short rudiment of an impunctate line posteriorly.

Elytra approximately 1.1 times as long as pronotum; punctation dense and moderately fine. Hind wings fully developed. Protarsomeres I-IV not dilated. Metatarsomere I longer than II, but shorter than the combined length of II and III.

Abdomen narrower than elytra; punctation rather dense and very fine; interstices with microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII distinctly convex.

♂: sternite VII (Fig. 26) with truncate posterior margin and with unmodified pubescence; sternite VIII (Fig. 27) oblong and with strongly convex posterior margin; aedeagus 0.58 mm long and shaped as in Figs 28-29.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : *Granimedon creber* differs from the other two species of the genus by slightly larger body size, the darker coloration of the legs, the even denser punctation of the head and pronotum, the relatively shorter elytra, and by the shape of the aedeagus.

D i s t r i b u t i o n a n d n a t u r a l h i s t o r y : The type locality is situated in the mountain range to the south of Jianshui in southeastern Yunnan (Map 1). The specimens were sifted from litter in a subtropical broad-leaved forest at an altitude of 1890 m. One of the paratypes is teneral.

Key to species

1 Legs with brown femora and tibiae. Punctation of head and pronotum extremely dense, partly confluent (Figs 23, 25). Elytra shorter, approximately 1.1 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 21). Aedeagus shaped as in Figs 28-29. Southeast Yunnan (Map 1)..... .....***creber*** nov.sp.

- Legs dark-yellowish. Punctation of pronotum not confluent. Elytra relatively longer, 1.15-1.20 times as long as pronotum.....2

2 Head with distinctly marked posterior angles and more transverse, > 1.2 times as broad as long (Fig. 2). Pronotum more transverse, > 1.25 times as broad as long and slightly broader than head (Fig. 2). Aedeagus as in Figs 11-12. Southeast Yunnan (Map 1)..... .....***anguliceps*** nov.sp.

- Head with moderately marked posterior angles and less transverse, < 1.2 times as broad as long (Fig. 14). Pronotum less transverse, < 1.25 times as broad as long and approximately as broad as head (Fig. 14). Aedeagus as in Figs 19-20. Southeast Yunnan (Map 1).....***effeminatus*** nov.sp.

Coimedon nov.gen.

Type species: *Lithocharis dissimilis* SHARP, 1874

E t y m o l o g y : The name is composed of the first three letters of the Latin verb coire (to join, to unite) (alluding to the contiguous gular sutures) and the generic name *Medon*. The gender is masculine.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Species of relatively small size (approximately 4 mm); habitus somewhat intermediate between that of *Orsunius* and *Acanthoglossa*.

Head (Fig. 31) transverse and relatively large in relation to body size, with marked posterior angles, and with somewhat granulosely umbilicate punctation. Antenna (Fig. 34) relatively short and not distinctly incrassate apically; antennomeres VI-X as broad as long or weakly transverse. Ventral aspect (Fig. 32) with moderately dense umbilicate punctation; gular sutures contiguous in posterior half. Labrum (Fig. 35) transverse; general outline of anterior margin convex; middle of anterior margin with U-shaped incision, on either side of this incision with several projecting pale setae, insertions of these setae shaped like small denticles (giving the impression of a denticulate anterior margin). Both mandibles with two molar teeth (Figs 31-32). Maxillary palpus (Fig. 39) four-jointed, palpomeres moderately II and III slender; apical palpomere minute and needle-shaped. Labial palpus three-jointed, shaped as in Fig. 40. Ligula (Figs 40-41) with two short and widely separated membranous lobes, each of them basally with two minute, barely visible sensillae.

Pronotum (Fig. 31) rather small in relation to head, strongly transverse, with sharply marked anterior and weakly marked posterior angles; punctation distinctly and rather coarsely granulose (Fig. 36); midline without distinct impunctate band. Prosternum with long median keel (Fig. 32).

Elytra with dense punctation. Process of mesoventrite with median keel, apically acute, and reaching half-way between mesocoxae. Protarsomeres I-IV unmodified, longer than broad. Metatarsomere I longer than II, but shorter than combined length of II and III.

Abdomen with moderately fine and moderately dense punctation; microsculpture very shallow (visible only at high magnifications) and composed of scale-shaped meshes; tergites III-VI and sternites III-VI with distinct basal impressions.

♂: sternite VII without pronounced modifications; sternite VIII oblong and unmodified (Fig. 42); aedeagus (Figs 37-38) weakly sclerotized, dorso-ventrally more or less distinctly compressed, with apically acute ventral process, and with strongly sclerotized internal structures.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : *Coimedon* somewhat resembles *Orsunius*, *Granimedon*, *Acanthoglossa*, and *Hypomedon* in size and habitus, but differs from all of them by the

contiguous gular sutures, the shape and chaetotaxy of the labrum, and the aedeagal morphology. The generally similar shape of the mandibles, the shape of the antennae, and the morphology of the labium suggest that *Coimedon* is more closely allied to *Acanthoglossa* and *Hypomedon* than to *Orsunius* and *Granimedon*. It is additionally distinguished from these genera as follows:

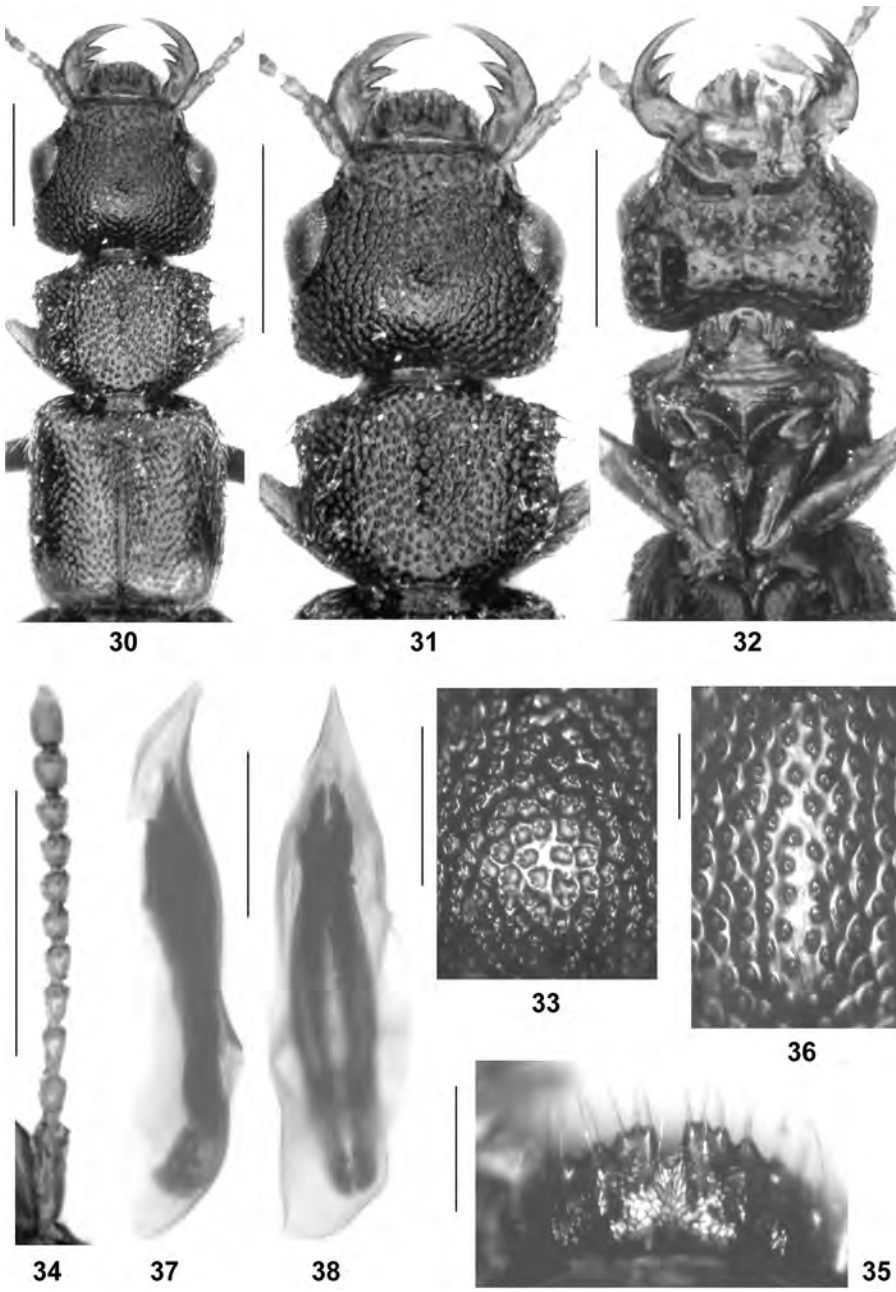
from *Acanthoglossa* by the filiform antennae (*Acanthoglossa*: preapical antennomeres distinctly transverse), the granulose punctation of the head, the longer molar teeth of the mandibles and the absence of additional minute teeth (*Acanthoglossa*: each mandible usually with two larger and an additional smaller tooth), the more slender maxillary and labial palpi, the undilated protarsomeres I-IV, the much more slender meso- and metatarsomeres I-IV, the different shape and different punctation of the pronotum (*Acanthoglossa*: pronotum less transverse, distinctly narrowed posteriad, and with completely rounded posterior angles; punctation granulose; at least with a rudiment of an impunctate median band), the distinct anterior impression on the abdominal tergite VI, and the strongly convex posterior margin of the male sternite VII;

from *Hypomedon*, with which it shares the presence of two molar teeth on both mandibles, by a more robust body with a larger head, the shape of the antennae (*Hypomedon*: preapical antennomeres distinctly transverse), the absence of microsculpture on the forebody (*Hypomedon*: head and pronotum with pronounced microsculpture), the much denser, coarser, and granulose punctation of the head and pronotum, the much more transverse pronotum, the more slender protarsomeres I-IV (*Hypomedon*: protarsomeres I-IV not distinctly dilated, but noticeably transverse), the much deeper anterior impressions of the abdominal tergites III-VI, and the strongly convex posterior margin of the male sternite VIII;

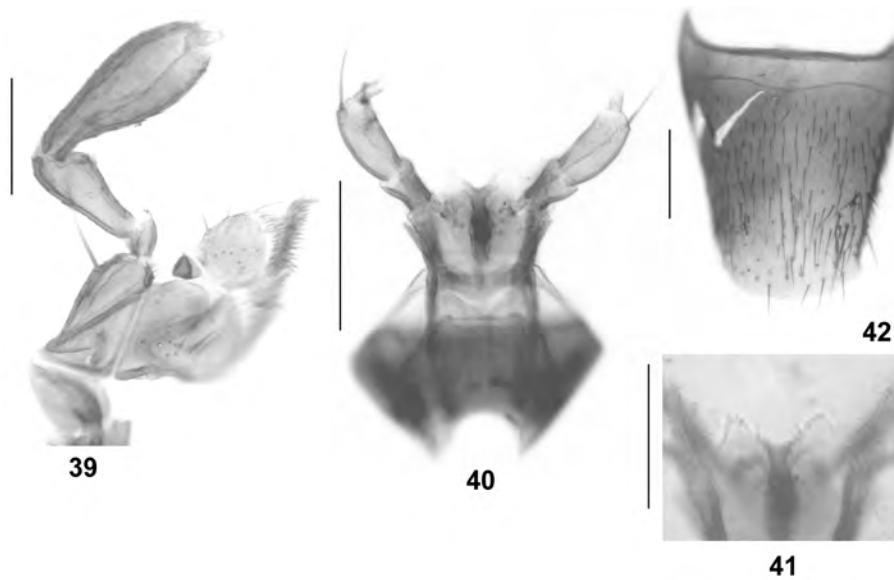
from *Orsunius* by the antennal morphology (*Orsunius*: antennae longer), the different morphology of the mandibles (*Orsunius*: left mandible with three, right mandible with three, rarely four, molar teeth), the shape and chaetotaxy of the ligula (*Orsunius*: with longer lobes and numerous stout sensillae), the more transverse pronotum, the undilated protarsomeres I-IV (*Orsunius*: dilated in most species), the presence of a distinct anterior impression on the abdominal tergite VI, and the shape of the male sternite VIII (*Orsunius*: with posterior excision);

from *Granimedon*, with which it shares a male sternite VIII without posterior excision, by the relatively larger head, the much less dense punctation of the forebody, the antennal morphology (*Granimedon*: longer and more slender), the different morphology of the mandibles (*Granimedon*: left mandible with three, right mandible with four pronounced molar teeth), the shape and chaetotaxy of the ligula (*Granimedon*: with longer lobes and numerous stout sensillae), the more transverse pronotum, the presence of a median keel on the mesoventrite, the pronounced anterior impressions on the abdominal tergites IV-VI (*Granimedon*: tergites III-V with very shallow, tergite VI without anterior impression).

For illustrations of *Granimedon*, *Acanthoglossa*, *Hypomedon*, and *Orsunius* see Figs 1-29 and ASSING (2009, 2011, 2014, 2015), respectively.



Figs 30-38: *Coimedon dissimilis* (SHARP): (**30**) forebody; (**31**) head and pronotum in dorsal view; (**32**) head and prothorax in ventral view; (**33**) median portion of head; (**34**) antenna; (**35**) labrum; (**36**) median portion of pronotum; (**37-38**) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 30-32, 34: 0.5 mm; 33, 36-38: 0.2 mm; 35: 0.1 mm.



Figs 39-42: *Coimedon dissimilis* (SHARP): (**39**) maxilla; (**40**) labium; (**41**) ligula; (**42**) male sternite VIII. Scale bars: 42: 0.2 mm; 39-40: 0.1 mm; 41: 0.05 mm.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : The type locality of *Coimedon dissimilis*, at present the sole representative of the genus, is situated in Kyushu, South Japan.

***Coimedon dissimilis* (SHARP, 1874), nov.comb.** (Figs 30-42)

Lithocharis dissimilis SHARP, 1874: 66 f.

T y p e m a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype ♂: "Japan. G. Lewis. 1910-320 / Lithocharis dissimilis. type D.S. / Type H.T. / Holotypus ♂ Lithocharis dissimilis Sharp, rev. V. Assing 2015 / Coimedon dissimilis (Sharp), det. V. Assing 2015" (BMNH).

C o m m e n t : The original description is based on "One female specimen, found in a rubbish heap at Nagasaki" (SHARP 1874). An examination of the holotype revealed that it is a male and that it does not belong to *Lithocharis*.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 4.2 mm; length of forebody 2.2 mm. Head, pronotum, and abdomen black; elytra bicoloured, blackish, with the posterior margin broadly yellowish; legs with the femora dark-brown, the tibiae yellowish-brown, and the tarsi yellowish; antennae reddish.

Head (Fig. 31) large in relation to body (Fig. 30) and distinctly transverse, approximately 1.3 times as broad as long, broadest across eyes, with distinctly marked posterior angles, and posteriorly weakly concave; dorsal surface with dense, rather coarse, and granulosely umbilicate punctation (Fig. 33); interstices narrow, but noticeable, and without microsculpture. Ventral aspect of head as in Fig. 32. Eyes large and bulging, much longer than postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 31). Antenna 1.05 mm long and shaped as in Fig. 34.

Pronotum (Fig. 31) strongly transverse, 1.35 times as broad as long and 0.95 times as broad as head, widest at anterior angles; anterior angles sharply marked, posterior angles very indistinct, broadly rounded; lateral margins weakly concave in dorsal view, with

two long and stout black setae, one of them at anterior angles and the other a short distance behind anterior angles, these setae inserting in denticle-shaped lateral projections; punctation dense and coarsely granulose (Fig. 36); interstices narrow, but noticeable, and without microsculpture; midline without impunctate band.

Elytra (Fig. 30) approximately 1.3 times as long as pronotum; punctation dense and moderately fine. Hind wings fully developed. All tarsi slender with oblong tarsomeres. Metatarsomere I longer than II, but shorter than the combined length of II and III.

Abdomen narrower than elytra; tergites III-VI and sternites III-VI with distinct anterior impressions; punctation denser and moderately coarse on anterior, sparser and finer on posterior tergites; microsculpture very shallow and composed of scale-shaped meshes; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; tergite VIII distinctly oblong and with weakly convex posterior margin.

♂: sternite VII with truncate posterior margin and with unmodified pubescence; sternite VIII (Fig. 42) oblong, longer than tergite VIII, and with weakly convex posterior margin, without posterior excision; aedeagus (Figs 37-38) 0.7 mm long, weakly sclerotized, with apically acute ventral process; internal sac with two long series of dark spines and membranous structures.

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated in Kyushu, South Japan. According to the original description, the holotype was collected from a "rubbish heap".

Acknowledgements

My thanks are due to the colleagues indicated in the material section for the loan of material.

Zusammenfassung

Granimedon nov.gen. (Typusart: *G. anguliceps* nov.sp.) and *Coimedon* nov.gen. (Typusart: *Lithocharis dissimilis* SHARP, 1874) werden beschrieben und abgebildet. Erstere enthält derzeit drei Arten, alle aus dem südöstlichen Yunnan, China: *Granimedon anguliceps* nov.sp.; *G. effeminatus* nov.sp.; *G. creber* nov.sp. *Coimedon* ist gegenwärtig nur durch *C. dissimilis* (SHARP, 1874), nov.comb., von Kyushu (südliches Japan) vertreten. Die vier Arten werden beschrieben bzw. redeskribiert und abgebildet. Für die *Granimedon*-Arten wird eine Bestimmungstabelle erstellt; ihre Verbreitung wird anhand einer Karte illustriert.

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