

# Two new Oriental species of *Erichsonius* FAUVEL, 1874 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae, Staphylininae)



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With 20 figures in 3 plates, 3 tables and 1 map

## Summary

Two new species of the genus *Erichsonius* are described, figured and distinguished from each other as well as from other Palearctic and Oriental species: *Erichsonius (Sectophilonthus) schulzei* sp. n. (type locality: Luzon: Mt Isarog [today: Philippines: Luzon: Bicol: Camarines Sur: Zambales, Mount Isarog (13°39'N/123°22'E)]) and *E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n. (type locality: Carin Ghecu, 1300-1400 m [today: Myanmar (96°55.2'E, 19°00.5'N)]).

## Zusammenfassung

Zwei neue Arten der Gattung *Erichsonius* werden beschrieben, abgebildet und von anderen paläarktischen und orientalischen Arten unterschieden: *Erichsonius (Sectophilonthus) schulzei* sp. n. (type locality: Luzon: Mt Isarog [today: Philippines: Luzon: Bicol: Camarin es Sur: Zambales, Mount Isarog (123°22'E, 13°39'N)]) und *E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n. (type locality: Carin Ghecu, 1300-1400 m [today: Myanmar (96°55.2'E, 19°00.5'N)]).

## Key words

Insecta, Staphylinini, taxonomy, new species, description, key to species, distribution.

## Introduction

The *Erichsonius* fauna of the Oriental region is still poorly known (BERNHAEUER & SCHUBERT, (1914), SCHEERPELTZ (1933), HERMAN (2001), ZHENG (ed.). (2007), SCHÜLKE & SMETANA (2015), UHLIG, 2021). Only one brachypterous species (*E. (S.) cardamomensis* UHLIG & BOCK, 2013) has been described. Nine winged species were described (*E. (S.) assamensis* (CAMERON, 1932), *E. (S.) basalis* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1858), *E. (S.) castaneipennis* (KRAATZ, 1859), *E. (S.) flavicornis* (FAUVEL, 1895), *E. (S.) humeralis* (CAMERON, 1920), *E. (S.) laticeps* (CAMERON, 1918), *E. (S.) muellermotzfeldi* UHLIG, 2010, *E. papuanus* (CAMERON, 1937), and *E. validus* (CAMERON, 1928)) until UHLIG, 2021 published 14 more new species from Vietnam (*E. (S.) amicorum* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) assingi* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) brunkei* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) fansipanensis* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) inexpectatus* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) isodiametricus* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) kabakovi* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) monikae* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) remoides* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) sapaensis* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) schillhammeri* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) topali* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) trapezoides* UHLIG, 2021, and *E. (S.) vietnamensis* UHLIG, 2021). Thus, the total number of Oriental *Erichsonius* rose to 24 species (see UHLIG, 2021).

The paper presented aims to describe two new species which I would like to dedicate to my former colleagues of the Coleoptera collection of the Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin, senior preparator (Entomology) Joachim Schulze and a former curator of the Coleoptera collection Dipl.-Biol. Hella Wendt.

## Material and methods

The terms, methods, photographical and measurement techniques follow those used in previous papers on *Erichsonius* (UHLIG 1988, 1989, 2021; UHLIG & WATANABE 1992; UHLIG & JANÁK 2009, 2013).

I thank Dr. Roberto Poggi, MCSNG, for proving important papers on Leonardo Fea's journey to Burma (1885-1889) and especially for the locality map of Leonardo Fea's journey to Asia with the collecting points and co-ordinates (POGGI, 2017).

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I am very grateful to Jason Dunlop PhD (MFNB) for reviewing the manuscript, especially for linguistic advice.

The following acronyms are used to indicate the depository of specimens and to acknowledge the persons who supported this study:

- IRSNB Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgique, Dr. Leon Baert, Dr. P. Grootaert, Dr. Wouter Dekonnick, Guy Haghebaert, Ivan Brogniez, Martina Peeters,
- MFNB Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany,
- NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria, Dr. Harald Schillhammer, Dr. Heinrich Schönmann †, Dr. Manfred Jäch,
- MCSNG Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria" di Genova, Italy, Dr. Roberto Poggi.

## Results

### Description of two new Oriental *Erichsonius* species

The two new species *E. (S.) schulzei* sp. n. and species *E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n. can be distinguished from the Palaearctic and Oriental species by the following characters:

- from the brachypterous species without palisade fringe at the posterior margin of tergite VII *E. (S.) itoi* UHLIG & WATANABE, 1922 (Japan) and *E. (S.) cardamomensis* UHLIG & BOCK, 2013 (India: Kerala: Cardamom Hills) by presence of the palisade fringe;
- from the densely punctate Oriental (Vietnamese) species *E. (S.) remoides* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) vietnamensis* UHLIG, 2021, and *E. (S.) remoides* UHLIG, 2021 and from the densely punctate Palaearctic species *E. (S.) kobensis* (CAMERON, 1933), *E. (S.) vulgaris* UHLIG & WATANABE, 1992, *E. (S.) martensi* UHLIG & UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) schawalleri* UHLIG & UHLIG, 2021, *E. (E.) cinerascens* (GRAVENHORST, 1802), *E. (E.) watanabei* UHLIG, 1992 and *E. (E.) subopacus* (HOCHHUTH, 1851) by distinctly sparser punctation and fewer (1+7|7 or 1+8|8) punctures in the interior puncture series of pronotum;

- from the sparsely punctate, larger species *E. (S.) muellermotzfeldi* UHLIG, 2013, *E. (S.) luoi* UHLIG & WATANABE, 2016, *E. (S.) assingi* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) fansipanensis* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) isodiametricus* UHLIG, 2021 and *E. (S.) schillhammeri* UHLIG, 2021 by smaller size;
- from *E. major* (CAMERON, 1943) and *E. monticola* (CAMERON, 1943) with a tachyporinae-like abdomen (third urite broadest) by the staphylininae-like abdomen (urites IV or IV and V broadest);
- from *E. affinis* (CAMERON, 1926), *E. assamensis* (CAMERON, 1932), *E. chinensis* (BERNHAUER, 1939) and *E. nepalicus* (COIFFAIT, 1981) (the latter transferred by SMETANA (1988) from *Acylophorus* to *Erichsonius*) on account of its smaller size;
- from *E. horni* (BERNHAUER, 1922) with 1+12 to 1+14 punctures in the interior puncture series of the pronotum by less numerous punctures in the series (1+7 to 1+8);
- and from the palaeartic species *E. (S.) meurguesae* COIFFAIT, 1979, from *E. (S.) afghanicus* TRONQUET, 1981 and from *E. (S.) nouristanicus* COIFFAIT, 1979 on account of its smaller size.

The two new species belong to the group of Oriental species sharing the following characters in combination (UHLIG, 2021: 166):

- winged (tergite VII bearing a fully developed palisade fringe at posterior margin)
- abdomen staphylininae shaped (tergites VI and V widest)
- sparsely punctate species, interior puncture series of pronotum with less than 1+12 punctures
- smaller species, body length LCo < 5.0 mm, anterior body length LCa < 2.5 mm
- species with larger eyes, eye/temple length index  $i\ LO:LTe \geq 0.74$

The two new species belong to the Oriental group of winged, sparsely punctate, smaller species with staphylininae-shaped abdomen and with larger eyes ( $i\ LO:LTe \geq 0.74$ ) (UHLIG, 2021: 166) to which the following Oriental species are associated: *E. (S.) brunkei* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) kabakovi* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) monikae* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) topali* UHLIG, 2021, *E. (S.) basalis* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1858), *E. (S.) castaneipennis* (KRAATZ, 1859), *E. (S.) flavicornis* (FAUVEL, 1895), *E. (S.) humeralis* (CAMERON, 1920), *E. (S.) mangpuensis* (CAMERON, 1943), and *E. (S.) yunnanus* WATANABE, 2001. The two new species can be distinguished from

- *E. (S.) brunkei*, *E. (S.) kabakovi*, *E. (S.) monikae* and *E. (S.) topali* with rounded transverse-rectangular heads by rounded quadrate heads,  $i\ LC:TO$  0.98/1.00 versus 0.92/0.92/0.94/0.97,
- *E. (S.) basalis* and *E. (S.) castaneipennis* by the more rounded quadrate head ( $i\ LC:TO$  0.89/0.95 versus 0.98/1.00) and the smaller eyes  $i\ LO:LTe$  0.75/0.76 versus 0.82/0.85),
- *E. (S.) humeralis*, *E. (S.) flavicornis* and *E. (S.) mangpuensis* by its lighter colour and by smaller size (LCo 3.8 versus 4.7/4.4/4.7 mm; LCa 1.9 versus 2.4/2.1/2.5 mm)
- *E. (S.) yunnanus* by slightly smaller size, by sparser punctuation and by more parallel-sided pronotum.

***Erichsonius* (*Sectophilonthus*) *schulzei* sp. n.**

Plate 1: Figs 1–1 to 1–4, Plate 3: Figs 3–1 to 3–4; Tables 1, 2; Map 1.

**Type locality:** Luzon: Mt Isarog [today: Philippines: Luzon: Bicol: Camarines Sur: Zambales, Mount Isarog (13°39'N/123°22'E)].

**Type material:** Holotype female deposited in NHMW (Figs 1–1 to 1–4, 3–1 to 3–4): || Zambales | Luzon || Mt Isarog | S Luzon || leg. Böttcher | 1. Los; Staudinger || ex coll. | Scheerpeltz [blueish grey] || basalis | Motsch (hand written) || [today: Philippines: Luzon: Bicol: Camarines Sur: Zambales, Mount Isarog [13°39'N/123°22'E]. || Holotypus ♀ | *Erichsonius* / (*Sectophilonthus*) | *schulzei* sp. n. | det. M. Uhlig 2017 [red] || (Fig 1–1). Holotype in moderate condition, mounted to a rectangular plate, “female-sign”, antennomere 11 of left antenna, right antenna completely and right posterior tarsus missing, urites VIII, IX-X and valves dissected and embedded in Euparal on a plastic plate which is attached to the pin. Labels Fig 3–4.

**Description**

Length small, LCo about 3.5 mm, anterior body length LCa about 1.9 mm.

Habitus (Fig 1–1) of a small *Sectophilonthus*, with rather compact pronotum, similar to *E. (S.) kabakovi* UHLIG, 2021.

Colour (Figs 1–1 to 1–4, 3–1 to 3–3). Body colour dark brown. Head, pronotum and elytra dark brown. Abdomen pitchy brown, tergites III to VII pitchy brown, posterior margins of tergites III to VI narrowly yellowish brown, that of tergite VII broadly yellowish brown. Tergite X, basal pieces of lateral tergal parts IX, lateral sternal sclerites IX and styli of valves yellowish brown. Terminal pieces of lateral tergal parts IX and coxite of valves darker yellowish brown.

Mandibles brown. Mouthparts yellowish brown. Antennae dark yellowish brown, antennomeres 1 and 2 infusate, antennomere 3 slightly infusate, the following antennomeres slightly continuously lighter. Legs with pro- and mesofemora and all tarsi dark yellowish brown, metafemora and all tibiae pitchy brown. Metatarsomeres dark brown with tarsomeres V lighter brown.

Antennae (Figs 1–1, 3–3) long and slender, all segments longer than wide. Measurements and indices of the antennomeres of holotype see Tables 1, 2.

**Table 1.** *Erichsonius (S.) schulzei* sp. n.: measurements and length/width indices of antennomeres of holotype.

Antennomere	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Length (µm)	182	100	82	73	64	64	67	67	73	76	–
Width (µm)	55	55	36	40	49	55	55	58	58	64	–
Index	3.33	1.83	2.25	1.82	1.30	1.17	1.23	1.16	1.25	1.200	–

Measurements, Indices and Variability. Body measurements and indices of holotype see Tables 1 and 2. Variability unknown.

**Table 2.** *Erichsonius (S.) schulzei* sp. n. and *E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n.: Body measurements, indices and terminology. Abbreviations are derived from Latin or Greek anatomical terms and English words (see also UHLIG & WATANABE 1992).

**C** head. **Ca** anterior body (head + pronotum + elytra). **Co** body. **E** elytron (elytra). **HT** holotype. **i** index or ratio. **L** length. **LC** length of head. **LCa** length of anterior body. **LCo** length of body. **LE** length of elytra. **LO** length of eyes. **LP** length of pronotum. **LTe** length of temples. **L5 (L10)** length of 5<sup>th</sup>(10<sup>th</sup>) antennal segment. **O** eye. **P** pronotum. **T** width. **TE** width of elytra. **TO** width of head across eyes. **TP** width of pronotum. **TTe** width of head at the temples. **Te** temple(-s).

		HT	HT
		Female	Female
		<i>E. (S.) schulzei</i>	<i>E. (S.) wendtae</i>
<b>LCo</b>	(mm)	3.5	3.8
<b>LCa</b>	(mm)	1.9	1.9
<b>L5</b>	(mm)	0.064	0.064
<b>T5</b>	(mm)	0.049	0.045
<b>i L5:T5</b>		1.296	1.400
<b>L10</b>	(mm)	0.058	0.058
<b>T10</b>	(mm)	0.064	0.058
<b>i L10:T10</b>		1.200	1.000
<b>LC</b>	(mm)	0.53	0.53
<b>TO</b>	(mm)	0.54	0.53
<b>TTe</b>	(mm)	0.55	0.53
<b>LO</b>	(mm)	0.21	0.21
<b>LTe</b>	(mm)	0.25	0.25
<b>i LC:TO</b>		0.98	1.00
<b>i TO:TTe</b>		0.98	1.00
<b>i LO:LTe</b>		0.82	0.85
<b>i LC:LP</b>		0.88	0.85
<b>i TO:TP</b>		0.95	0.94
<b>i LP:TP</b>		1.06	1.10
<b>LP</b>	(mm)	0.60	0.62
<b>TP</b>	(mm)	0.56	0.56
<b>i LE:LP</b>		1.39	1.34
<b>i TE:TP</b>		1.31	1.35
<b>LE</b>	(mm)	0.84	0.83
<b>TE</b>	(mm)	0.74	0.76
<b>i LE:TE</b>		1.14	1.08

Head (Figs 1–1, 1–2, Table 2) of nearly rounded quadrate shape (i LC:TO 0.98), temples only very slightly dilated posteriad (i LC:TO 0.98); eyes only very slightly prominent, eyes small (i LO:LTe 0.82), about four fifths as long as temples, see Tables 2.

Head shorter but only slightly narrower than pronotum, see Table 2 and Figs 1–2, 1–3. Pronotum (Figs 1–1, 1–3), slightly longer than wide but stout, length/width index of pronotum i LP:TP 1.06, distinctly narrowed posteriad, widest at second fifths of its length, measurements and indices see Tables 2.

Scutellum (Figs 1–1, 1–4) with about 6 punctures.

Elytra (Figs 1–1, 1–4), longer than wide and distinctly longer and distinctly wider than pronotum, distinctly dilated posteriad, measurements and indices see Table 2.

Metathoracic wings completely developed.

Abdomen (Fig 1–1), staphylininae-shaped with urites IV broadest. Tergite VII with completely developed palisade fringe at posterior margin.

Pubescence, Punctuation and Microsculpture (Figs 1–1 to 1–4). Sparsely punctate species. Puncture-free zone on vertex oval, about one third as wide as head. Interior puncture series of pronotum consists of 1+7|7 punctures. Puncture-free zone of pronotum nearly parallel-sided, about one third as wide as pronotum, its posterior part not keel-shaped raised.

Abdomen with tergites on basal two thirds densely punctate, punctures normally impressed, last third to posterior margin continuously less weaker impressed and more sparsely punctate.

Microsculpture of head weak, consists of transverse to diagonally directed long waves and long meshes, these very superficially engraved, on disc nearly absent, between the large setiferous puncture with few, very fine, superficially impressed punctures; microsculpture of pronotum still less engraved as on head, nearly absent, between the large setiferous puncture with few, very fine, superficially impressed punctures; elytra without microsculpture; abdomen with fine long-transverse meshes, these transversely directed, slightly engraved and to posterior margin slightly higher and less engraved.

**Male.** Unknown.

**Female.** Anterior tarsi slightly dilated but narrower as apex of anterior tibiae (Fig 1–1). Tergite X (Fig 3–1) wedge-shaped, posterior margin truncate with 3–1–3 terminal setae and fine cuticular fringes. Valves with lateral sternal sclerites IX, coxite and stylus see (Fig 3–2). Chaetotaxic formula:

Valve:	lateral sternal sclerite IX = 0 : 0 : 0 : x4(circa 3)
	coxite = y1 : y2 : y3 $\alpha,\beta$ : y4 : y5 $\alpha,\beta$ : y6 : y7(11-14)
	stylus = z1 : z2 : 0 : 0

Valval chaetotaxy: Digging spines: z1, y2. Small spines: y6, y7 (11-14 spines, evenly distributed at medial margin of coxite). Large and strong bristles: y4, y3 $\alpha$ , y5 $\alpha$ . Large and thin bristles: z2, y1, y3 $\beta$ , y5 $\beta$ . Fine setae: All remaining.

**Diagnosis.** *E. (S.) schulzei* sp. n. can be distinguished from most of the described *Erichsonius* species by the following characters in combination:

- aedeagus position in repose unknown but probably 0° (subgenus *Sectophilonthus*)
- tergite VII with complete membranous palisade fringe at its posterior margin, metathoracic wings completely developed
- small, body length LCo 3.5 mm, anterior body length LCa 1.9 mm
- eyes small (0.21 mm), shorter than temples, eye/temple length index i LO:LTe 0.82
- head rounded quadrate, i LC:TO 0.98
- antennae long and slender, all antennomeres elongate, longer than wide
- sparsely punctate species
- interior puncture series of pronotum 1+7|7

- body colour dark brown, details see "Colour"
- pronotum width TP 0.56 mm
- pronotum slightly longer than wide but stout, length/width index of pronotum i LP:TP 1.06
- elytra longer than wide with length/width index i LE:TE about 1.14
- abdomen staphylininae-shaped with urites IV broadest.
- female valves with digging spines z1 and y2, tergite X truncate with 3–1–3 terminal setae

The new species *E. (S.) schulzei* sp. n. can be distinguished from *E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n. and also from *E. (S.) brunkei*, *E. (S.) kabakovi*, *E. (S.) monikae* and *E. (S.) topali* by the posteriad distinctly narrowed pronotum and from *E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n. by the apically truncate female tergite X.

**Distribution and Zoogeography.** *E. (S.) schulzei* sp. n. is known from the type locality only, see Map 1. The species is very probably endemic to Luzon.

**Phenology and Habitat.** Neither phenological nor ecological data for *E. (S.) schulzei* sp. n. are known.

**Derivatio nominis.** The species is dedicated to his 80<sup>th</sup> birthday and named in honour of Mr. Joachim Schulze (12<sup>th</sup> April 1937 - 18<sup>th</sup> June 2022), the former senior preparator (Entomology) of the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin and preparator at the Coleoptera collection from 1964 to 2022, who was specialized in Scarabaeidae and Coccinellidae.

### *Erichsonius (Sectophilonthus) wendtae* sp. n.

Plate 2: Figs 2–1 to 2–4, Plate 3: Figs 3–5 to 3–8; Tables 2, 3; Map 1.

**Type locality:** Carin Ghecu, 1300-1400 m [today: Myanmar: approximate coordinates: 19°00.5'N, 96°55.2'E, in the Kareen Hills (Monti Carin in Italian) according to Fea's locality map].

**Type material:** Holotype female deposited in IRSNB (Figs 2–1 to 2–4, 3–5 to 3–8): || Carin Ghecù | 1300-1400 m | L.Fea II-III.88. [label black bordered] || Coll. et det. A. Fauvel | Actobius | basilis [sic!] Mots. | R.I.Sc.N.B. 17.479 || Holotypus ♀ | *Erichsonius* / (*Sectophilonthus*) | *wendtae* sp. n. | det. M. Uhlig 2022 [red] ||.

Holotype in good condition, mounted to a rectangular plate, tarsomeres 3 to 5 of left mesotarsus lacking, "female-sign", urites IX/X and valves dissected and embedded in Euparal on a plastic plate which is attached to the pin. Labels Fig 3–8.

### Description

Length small, body length LCo about 3.8 mm, anterior body length LCa about 1.9 mm).

Habitus (Fig 2–1) of a small (<4 mm) *Sectophilonthus*, with rather compact pronotum similar to *E. (S.) basalis* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1858) and *E. (S.) castaneipennis* KRAATZ, 1859.

Colour (Figs 2–1 to 2–4, 3–5 to 3–7). Body colour pitchy black. Head and pronotum pitchy black, anterior and posterior margins of pronotum dark reddish brown. Elytra

and scutellum dark reddish brown, area near scutellum, sutura and postero-lateral corner of elytra slightly infusate. Abdomen pitchy black with posterior margins of tergites II to VI narrowly, but those of tergites VII and VIII broadly reddish brown. Tergite X, sternite IX, basal pieces of lateral tergal parts IX, lateral sternal sclerites IX and styli of valves yellowish brown. Terminal pieces of lateral tergal parts IX infusate. Mandibles dark reddish brown. Mouthparts and antennae dark yellowish brown, antennae to top slightly continuously lighter. Legs brown with meso- and metatibiae slightly infusate. Tarsomeres lighter brown.

Antennae (Figs 2–1, 3–7) long and slender, all segments longer than wide but antennomeres 9 and 10 about as long as wide. Measurements and indices of the antennomeres of holotype see Tables 2, 3.

Table 3. *Erichsonius* (*S.*) *wendtae* sp. n.: measurements and length/width indices of antennomeres of holotype.

Antennomere	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Length (µm)	173	91	67	55	64	58	58	58	55	58	118
Width (µm)	45	55	40	36	45	45	491	55	55	58	58
Index	3.80	1.67	1.68	1.50	1.40	1.280	0.12	1.07	1.00	1.00	2.03

Measurements, Indices and Variability. Body measurements and indices of holotype see Tables 2, 3. Variability unknown.

Head (Figs 2–1, 2–2, Table 2) rounded quadrate, i LC:TO 1.00, nearly parallel-sided, eye/temple length index i LO:LTe 0.85, eyes only slightly prominent, as wide as temples, i TO:TTe 1.00, head shorter as pronotum, i LC:LP 0.85, and slightly slenderer as pronotum, i TO:TP 0.94, see Table 2.

Pronotum (Figs 2–1, 2–3) moderate long and slender, length/width index of pronotum i LP:TP 1.10, only slightly narrowed posteriad, measurements and indices see Table 2.

Scutellum (Figs 2–1, 2–4) with about 8 punctures.

Elytra (Figs 2–1, 2–4) longer than wide with length/width index i LE:TE about 1.08, posteriad distinctly dilated.

Metathoracic wings completely developed.

Abdomen (Fig 2–1), staphylininae-shaped with urites IV and V widest. Tergite VII with completely developed palisade fringe at posterior margin.

Pubescence, Punctuation and Microsculpture (Figs 2–1 to 2–4). Sparsely punctate species. Puncture-free zone on vertex nearly parallel-sided, about one third as wide as head. Interior puncture series of pronotum consists of 1+7|8) punctures. Puncture-free zone of pronotum nearly parallel-sided, about one third to one fourth as wide as pronotum, its posterior part not raised. Abdomen with tergites on basal two thirds densely punctate, punctures strongly impressed, sitting each in a triangular, posteriad open fovea, last third to posterior margin continuously less weaker impressed and more sparsely punctate. Foveal structure especially distinct on tergites V, VI and VII. Microsculpture of head weak, consists on clypeus of long-transverse, fine, transversely to diagonally directed, only slightly engraved waves, disc and almost all remaining parts of head without or with very superficially engraved waves, between the large



setiferous puncture with very fine, superficially impressed punctures; pronotum without meshes and waves but between the large setiferous punctures with very fine, superficially impressed punctures; elytra without microsculpture; abdomen with narrow and fine long-transverse, transversely directed waves and meshes, basally deeper engraved, posteriad continuously more superficially.

**Male.** Unknown.

**Female.** Anterior tarsi not dilated, slightly narrower as apex of anterior tibiae (Fig 2–1). Tergite X (Figs 3–5) slenderly wedge-shaped, evenly rounded apically, bearing 3–0–3 rather long apical setae and fine cuticular fringes. Valves (Figs 3–6), coxite long, stylus moderate. Chaetotaxic formula:

Valve:	lateral sternal sclerite IX = 0 : 0 : 0 : x4(2-3)
	coxite = y1 : y2 : y3 $\alpha,\beta$ : y4 : y5 $\alpha$ : y6 : y7(14-16)
	stylus = z1 : z2 : 0 : 0

Valval chaetotaxy: Digging spines: z1, y2. Small spines: y6 (rather long), y7 (14-16 spines, evenly distributed at medial margin of coxite - concentrated distadly). Large and strong bristles: y4, y5 $\alpha$ . Large and thin bristles: z2, y1. Fine setae: All remaining.

**Diagnosis.** *E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n. can be distinguished from most of the described *Erichsonius* species by the following characters in combination:

- aedeagus position in repose unknown but probably 0° (subgenus *Sectophilonthus*)
- tergite VII with complete membraneous palisade fringe at its posterior margin, metathoracic wings completely developed
- small, body length LCo about 3.8 mm, anterior body length LCa about 1.9 mm
- eyes small, i LO:LTe 0.85
- head rounded quadrate, i LC:TO 1.00
- antennae long and slender, all segments longer than wide but antennomeres 9 and 10 about as long as wide
- sparsely punctate species
- interior puncture series of pronotum 1+7|8)
- body pitchy, details see "Colour"
- pronotum width TP about 0.56 mm
- pronotum moderate long and slender, length/width index of pronotum i LP:TP 1.10
- elytra longer than wide, i LE:TE about 1.08
- abdomen staphylininae-shaped with urites IV and V widest
- male unknown
- female valves with digging spines z1 and y2, tergite X evenly rounded apically

The new species *E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n. belongs to the Oriental group of winged, sparsely punctate, smaller species with staphylininae shaped abdomen and with larger eyes (i LO:LTe  $\geq$  0.74) (UHLIG, 2021: 166) to which the following Oriental species are associated: *E. (S.) brunkei* UHLIG, *E. (S.) kabakovi* UHLIG, 2022, *E. (S.) monikae* UHLIG, 2022, *E. (S.) topali* UHLIG, 2022, *E. (S.) basalis* (MOTSCHULSKY, 1858), *E. (S.) castaneipennis* (KRAATZ, 1859), *E. (S.) flavicornis* (FAUVEL, 1895), *E. (S.) humeralis*

(CAMERON, 1920), *E. (S.) mangpuensis* (CAMERON, 1943), and *E. (S.) yunnanus* WATANABE, 2001.

*E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n. can be distinguished from

- *E. (S.) brunkei*, *E. (S.) kabakovi*, *E. (S.) monikae* and *E. (S.) topali* with transverse-rectangular heads by quadrate head, i LC:TO 0.92/0.92/0.94/0.97 versus 1.00, and with apically truncate female tergite X by apically evenly rounded female tergite X,
- *E. (S.) basalis* and *E. (S.) castaneipennis* by the more rounded quadrate head (i LC:TO 0.89/0.95 versus 1.00) and the smaller eyes (i LO:LTe 0.75/0.76 versus 0.85),
- *E. (S.) humeralis*, *E. (S.) flavicornis* and *E. (S.) mangpuensis* by its lighter colour and by smaller size (LCo 3.8 versus 4.7/4.4/4.7 mm; LCa 1.9 versus 2.4/2.1/2.5 mm)
- *E. (S.) yunnanus* by its slightly smaller size, by sparser punctuation and by more parallel-sided pronotum.

The new species *E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n. can be distinguished from *E. (S.) schulzei* sp. n. and also from *E. (S.) brunkei*, *E. (S.) kabakovi*, *E. (S.) monikae* and *E. (S.) topali* by the apically truncate female tergite X.

**Distribution and Zoogeography.** *E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n. is known from the type locality only, see Map 1. The species is very probably endemic to Myanmar.

**Phenology.** The only known imago of *E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n. was collected in February-March 1888.

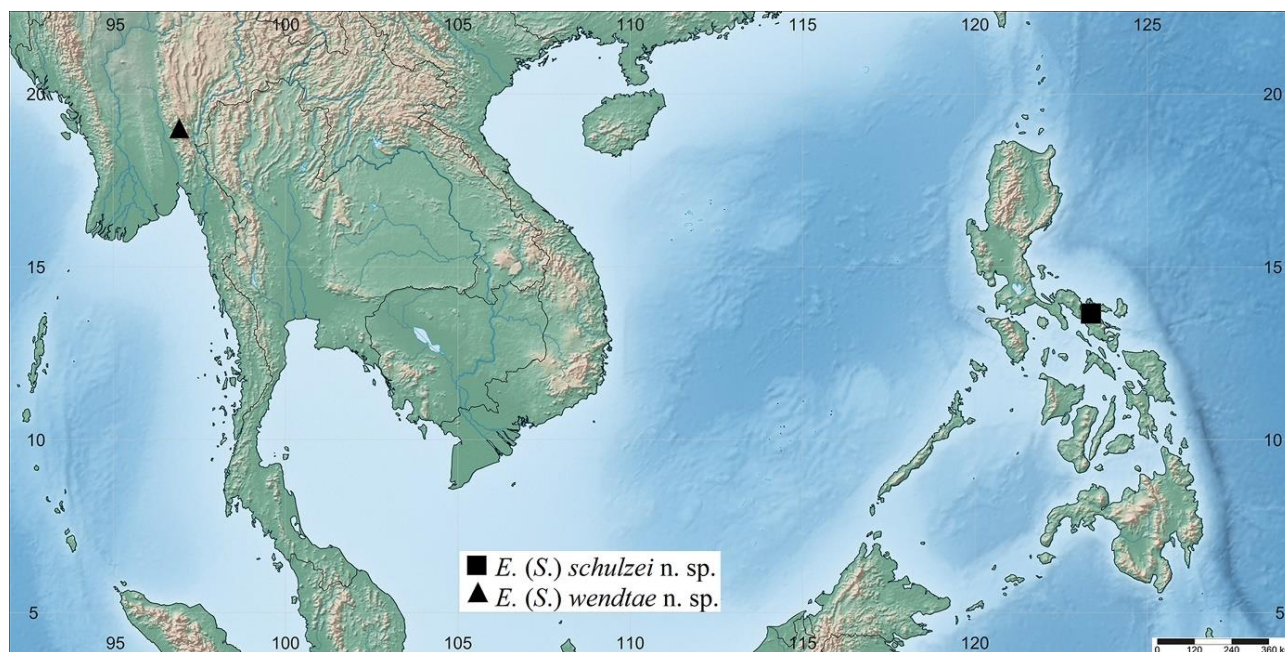
**Habitat.** Only few exact ecological data of *E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n. are known. The specimen was collected at an altitude between 1300 and 1400 m.

**Derivatio nominis.** The species is dedicated to her 80<sup>th</sup> birthday and named in honour of my dear former colleague Dipl.-Biol. Hella Wendt, a former curator of the Coleoptera Collection of the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin and well-known specialist of Bruchidae, in particular the genus *Spermophagus*, and also specialist of Chloropidae (Diptera).

## Discussion

The type localities of both new species in Luzon and Myanmar are shown in map 1, demonstrating the wide distance of separation of both populations. The total number of the Oriental *Erichsonius* species rises up with the description of these two new species to 26 species. However, there are a good number of undescribed *Erichsonius* species from various countries of the Oriental region known to me (see UHLIG, 2021: 134-135) which have to be described in future and which will rise up to a total of over 100 species in this very diverse zoogeographical region.

**Map 1.** Distribution of *Erichsonius (Sectophilonthus) wendtae* sp. n. in Myanmar and *E. (S.) schulzei* sp. n. in Luzon.



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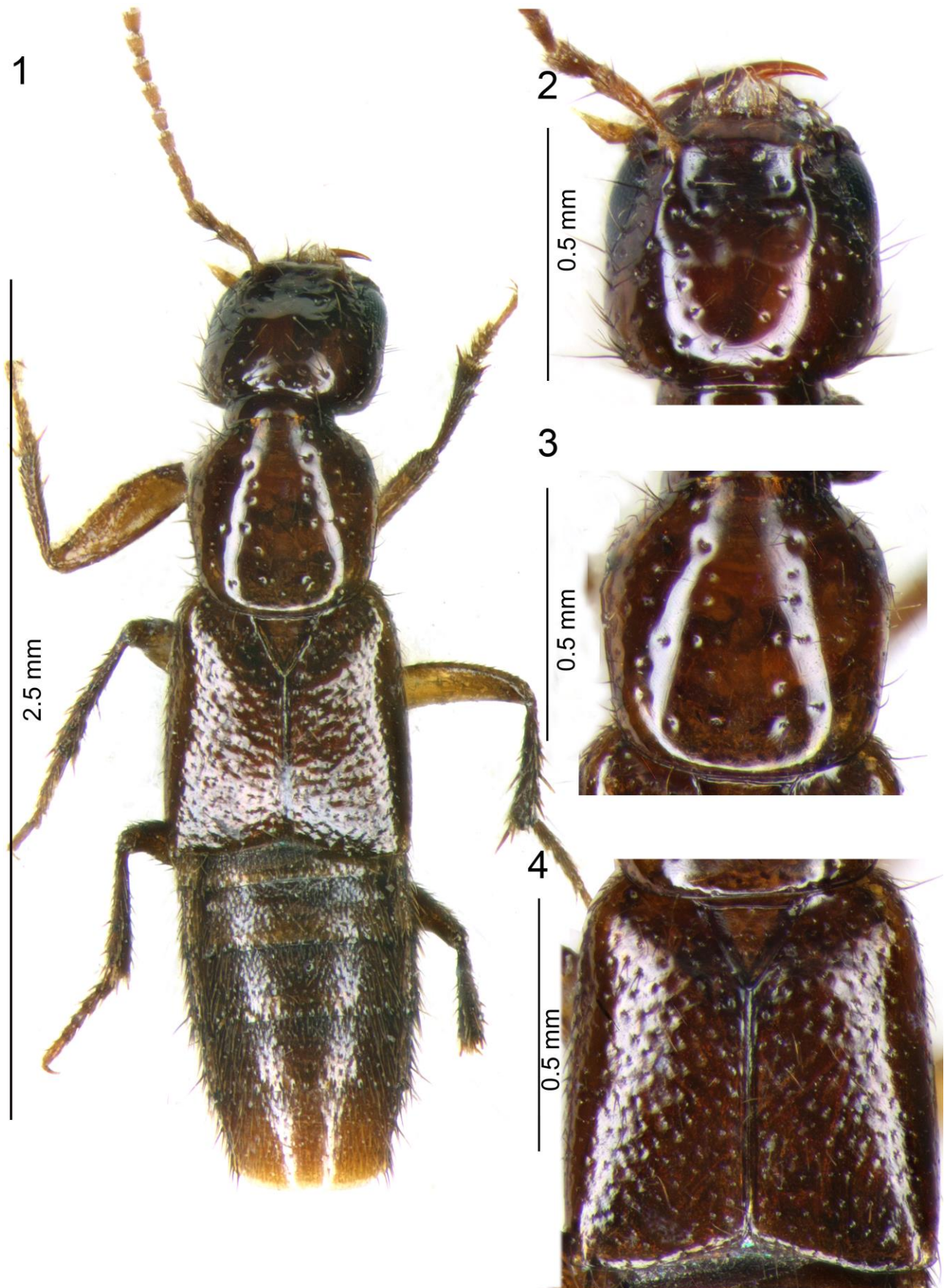
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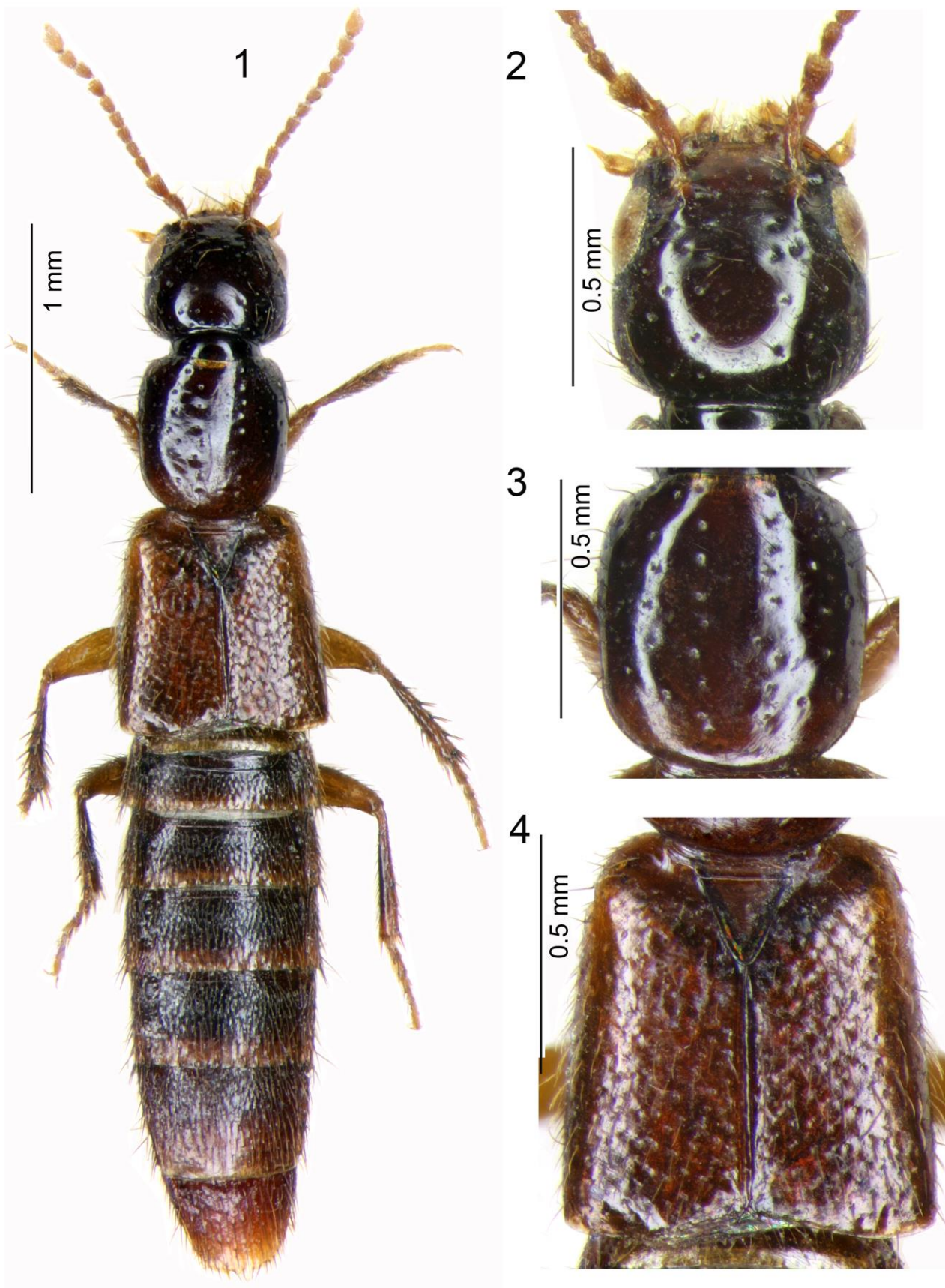
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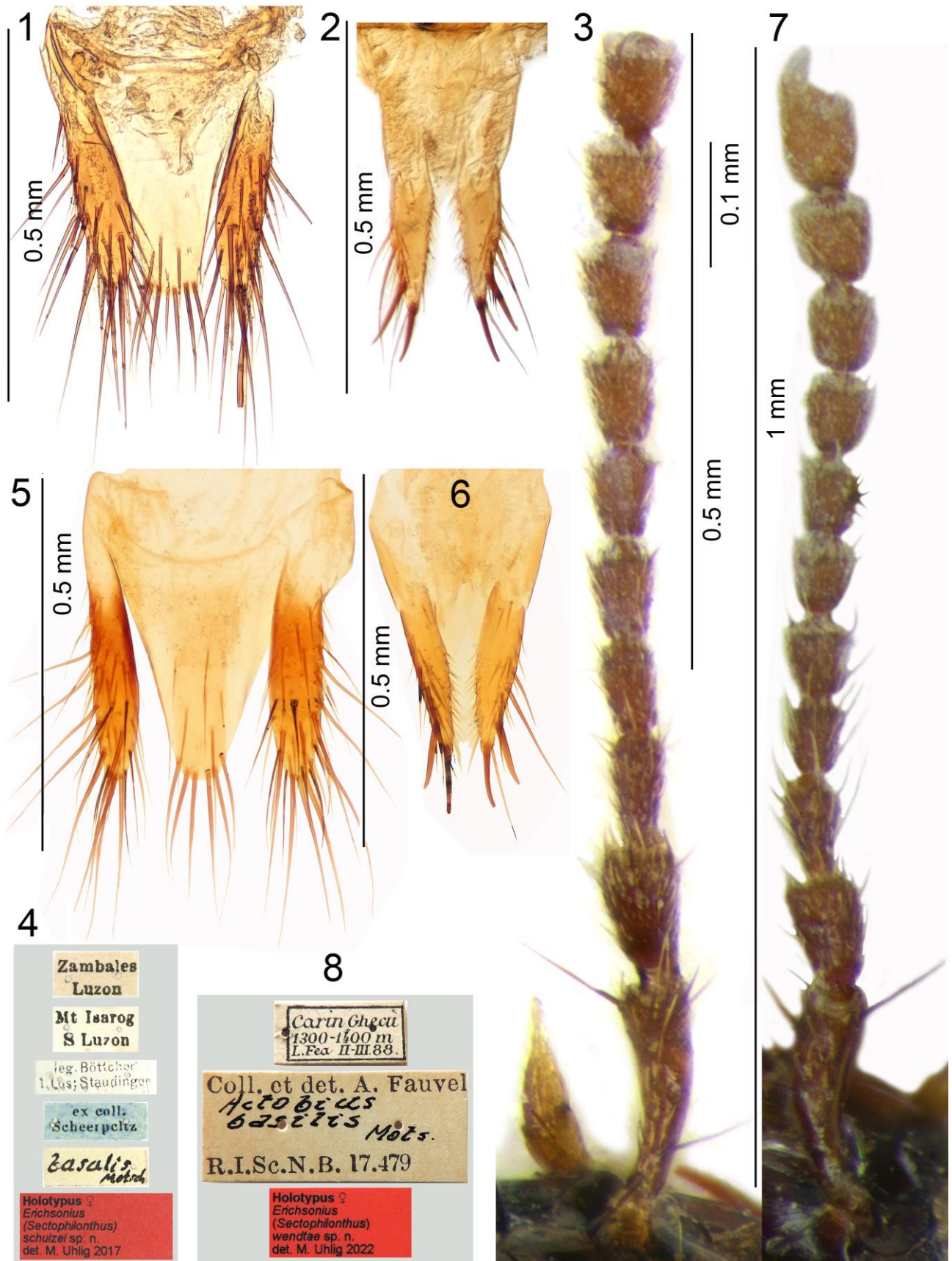
**Plate 1:** *Erichsonius (Sectophilonthus) schulzei* sp. n. Figs 1-4 Holotype, female: 1 Habitus. 2 Head. 3 Pronotum. 4 Elytra.





**Plate 2.** *Erichsonius (Sectophilonthus) wendtae* sp. n. Figs 1-4 Holotype, female:  
1 Habitus. 2 Head. 3 Pronotum. 4 Elytra.





**Plate 3.** *Erichsonius* (*Sectophilonthus*) *schulzei* sp. n. Figs 1-4 Holotype, female and *E. (S.) wendtae* sp. n. Figs 5-8 Holotype, female. 1, 5 Tergites IX-X. 2, 6 Valves. 3 Left antenna. 7 Right antenna. 4, 8 Locality and type labels of female holotypes.



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