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Supplement to the knowledge of the Chinese and southeast Asian species of Cypariini and Scaphisomatini (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Scaphidiinae)

Ivan LÖBL

Abstract

New records are given for several species of Cypariini and Scaphisomatini. *Cyparium bowringi* ACHARD and *Sapitia lombokiana* ACHARD are reported as new to China, and *Toxidium robustum* PIC as new to Laos. Additional Chinese records are given for *Cyparium montanum* ACHARD, *Cyparium sibiricum* SOLSKY, *Baeocera satana* NAKANE, and *Toxidium robustum* PIC. Male metatibial characters of *B. satana* are illustrated for the first time. *Toxidium fasciatum* **sp. n**. is described from Nepal, and *Toxidium hubbacki* **sp. n**. and *Tritoxidium egregium* **sp. n**. are described from Malaysia. A new key to the Asian species of *Toxidium* LECONTE is provided.

Introduction

The shining fungus beetles or Scaphidiinae appear to be much more species-rich in Asia than in other areas (LöBL 2018a). Although many have been discovered and described in the past 50 years, newly examined collections continuously reveal additional Scaphisomatini species and/or significant new distributional data. This is true also for Scaphisomatini coming from areas studied more in detail, such as the People's Republic of China (see LöBL 1999, 2000, 2003, 2018a to 2018d, 2019, LöBL & TANG 2013). Unlike Scaphisomatini, the Cypariini encompass only few Asian species, and no new species or records have been published from the continental part of Asia since the last overview of the Chinese species (LöBL 1999). The aim of the present paper is to complement data on Chinese Cypariini and Scaphisomatini, and to provide descriptions of new Southeast Asian species of *Toxidium* and *Tritoxidium*.

Material and methods

The material studied is deposited in the following collections:

- BPBM (Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, USA)
- MHNG (Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland)
- NHMB (Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland)
- NKME (Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany)
- NMPC (Národní Museum, Praha, Czech Republic)
- SMNS (Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany)
- MFNB (Zoologisches Museum, Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany)

The locality data of type specimens are reproduced verbatim. Data from different labels are separated by a slash. The body-length is measured from the anterior pronotal margin to the posterior inner angles of elytra. The length/width ratios of the antennomeres are measured on slide-mounted antennae. The sides of the aedeagi refer to their morphological side with the ostium situated dorsally, while it is in resting position rotated 90°. The dissected body-parts are embedded in Euparal and fixed on a separate card on the same pin as the respective specimens.

Results

Cypariini ACHARD, 1924

The tribe Cypariini comprises a single genus, *Cyparium* ERICHSON, 1845, widely distributed yet absent from Europe, Near and Middle East, and surprisingly unknown from Australia and New Guinea, though reported from the Sunda Islands (LÖBL 1990, OGAWA & LÖBL 2006) and New Zealand (LÖBL & LESCHEN 2003). At present, six species are known to occur in the People's Republic of China (LÖBL 1999), most of them reported from a single site, the more common *C. sibiricum* SOLSKY was reported from five Chinese localities. Newly examined collections revealed an additional species occurring in China, *C. bowringi* ACHARD, and provided new data for three other species:

Cyparium bowringi ACHARD, 1922

New record. CHINA, Yunnan, Tongbiguan env., 24°36.0-37'N, 97°39.1-4'E, 1340-1380 m, 24.-26.vi.2016, individually from fungi on dead wood, leg. J. Hájek & J. Růžička, 1 \bigcirc (NMPC).

Comments. The species may be easily distinguished by its colour pattern (OGAWA et al. 2016). It was known only from South and North India and from Indonesia.

Cyparium montanum ACHARD, 1922

New records. CHINA, Jiangxi, Jinggangshan Mts., Xiangzhou, forested valley S of the village,26°35.5'N, 114°16.0'E, 374 m, 26.IV.2011, leg. M. Fikáček & J. Hájek, 1 \Diamond (NMPC); Yunnan, mountain W Yuxi, 24°27'11''N, 102°29'58''E, 2250 m, secondary mixed forest, litter, roots and moss sifted, 31.viii.2014, leg. M. Schülke, 1 \heartsuit (MFNB); Yunnan, mountain W Xundian, 25°34'58''N, 103°08'42''E, 2300 m, mixed forest with alder, pine, shrub undergrowth, litter, twigs and roots of herbs sifted, 16.viii.2014, leg. S. Schülke, 1 \Diamond (MFNB); Yunnan, Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, 65 km NNE Tengchong, 1750 m, 25°35'29''N, 98°40'21''E, secondary mixed forest, overgrown stone debris, litter and moss sifted, 27.viii.2009, leg. M. Schülke, 1 \Diamond (MHNG).

Comments. The species was described from North India and subsequently reported from Bhutan, Taiwan and the Chinese province of Yunnan.

Cyparium sibiricum SOLSKY, 1871

New records. CHINA, South Gansu, W-Qinling Shan, 101 km NW Longnan, $34^{\circ}03'14''N$, $104^{\circ}10'00''E$, 2200 m, SW slope with shrubs, litter sifted, 1.viii.2012, leg. M. Schülke, $1 \ \bigcirc (MFNB)$; Gansu/Sichuan, env. Yajiang, W Yalong River, $30^{\circ}02'N$, $100^{\circ}98'E$, 2800-3000 m, 12.-21.vi.2016, leg. H. Reuter, $2 \ \bigcirc, 1 \ \bigcirc (NKME)$; Sichuan, env. Kangding, 2500-3000 m, $30^{\circ}06'N$, $101^{\circ}55'E$, 6.-9-vii.1995, leg. M. Trýzna & O. Šafránek, $1 \ \bigcirc (SMNS)$; Yunnan, 15 km W Deqin, Mingyong, 3289 m, 28°27'29''N, 98°45'28''E, 7.vi.2012, leg. V. Grebennikov, $3 \ \oslash 2 \ \bigcirc (MHNG)$; Yunnan, NE Kunming, 25°09'07''N, 102°53'46''E, 2280 m, secondary pine forest with scattered alder, litter sifted, 11.viii.2014, leg. M. Schülke, $1 \ \bigcirc (MFNB)$.

Comments. This species is widely distributed, recorded from Siberia, Far East Russia and the Chinese Provinces of Shaanxi, Sichuan and Yunnan.

Scaphisomatini CASEY, 1893

Members of the following nine Scaphisomatini genera have been reported from China (LÖBL 1999, 2000): *Baeocera* ERICHSON, 1845, *Bironium* CSIKI, 1909, *Pseudobironium* PIC, 1920, *Scaphicoma* MOTSCHULSKY, 1863, *Scaphisoma* LEACH, 1815, *Scaphobaeocera* CSIKI, 1909, *Scaphoxium* LÖBL, 1979, *Toxidium* LECONTE, 1860 and *Vituratella* REITTER, 1908, the latter as the synonymous *Mystrix* CHAMPION, 1927. The study of new collections yielded new distributional data for a few species of the genera *Baeocera*, *Sapitia* and *Toxidium*, two new Southeast Asian species of *Toxidium*, and a new species of *Tritoxidium* LESCHEN & LÖBL, 2005.

Baeocera satana NAKANE, 1963

New record. CHINA, Yunnan, Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, W Pass 35 km SE Tengchong, 2100 m, 24°50'18''N, 98°45'43''E, devasted primary deciduous forest, litter, wood, mushrooms sifted, 28.viii.2009, leg. M. Schülke, 1 $\stackrel{\circ}{\land}$ (MFNB).

Comments. This species is widely distributed in Japan (OGAWA & LÖBL 2013) and was reported from the Chinese Province of Guangxi. It may be readily distinguished from its Japanese and Chinese congeners by the shape of the male metatibiae (Fig. 1).

Sapitia lombokiana ACHARD, 1920

New records. CHINA, South Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 23 km NW Jinghong, vic. Na Ban (NNNR), 730 m, 21°09.49N, 100°39.92E, 12.V.2008, forest, Malaise trap, leg. A. Weigel, $1 \stackrel{\circ}{\triangleleft}$, $3 \stackrel{\circ}{\subsetneq}$ (NKME, MHNG); South Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 27 km NW Jinghong, vic. An Ma Xi Zhan (NNR), 700 m, 22°12N, 100°38E, 8.vii.2008, leg. L. Meng, $1 \stackrel{\circ}{\triangleleft}$ (NKME); South Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 37 km NW Jinghong, vic. Guo Men Shan, 22°14.48N, 100°36.22E, 1080 m, 20.x.2008, Malaise trap, leg. M. Meng, $1 \stackrel{\circ}{\subsetneq}$ (NKME).

Comments. This presumably termitophilous species (see LESCHEN & LÖBL 2005) is widely distributed in Asia. It was reported from Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. New to China.

Toxidium LeConte, 1860

The Asian species of *Toxidium* were keyed in LÖBL 1999. One of them, *T. indicum* ACHARD, 1915, was subsequently transferred to a new genus, *Tritoxidium* LESCHEN & LÖBL, 2005, and an additional species, *Toxidium lunatum* LÖBL, 2012 from Malaysia, was described. Another Asian species described as *Toxidium*, *T. pygidiale* PIC, 1923, has not been dealt with in my previous papers because its type material is not traceable, and its description lacks useful diagnostic characters. As PIC has placed the few members of *Toxidium* he described in seven different Scaphisomatini genera, the generic assignment of *T. pygidiale* is quite uncertain and the binomen is to be considered for a *nomen dubium*.

Toxidium fasciatum sp. n. (Figs 2, 3)

Type material. Holotype ♂, Nepal, Prov. Mechi Chiruwa bis Sekathum 2.IV.2003 1200-1600 m NN leg. J. Weipert [printed] (NKME).

Description. Length 2.35 mm, width 1.28 mm. Frons, pronotum, hypomera, most of elytra, mesanepisterna and metaventrite blackish. Elytra each with transverse reddish fascia situated anterior apical fourth, touching sutural stria, separated from lateral stria. Mesoventrite very dark reddish-brown, most of abdomen, femora and tibiae rufous, apical abdominal segments and tarsi lighter, ochraceous. Length/width ratios of antennomeres III to XI as: III 48/8: IV 50/8: V 75/8: VI 60/8: VII 62/10: VIII 48/10: IX 60/13: X 56/14 (XI of left antenna and right antenna broken off). Pronotal punctation very fine. barely visible at 15 times magnification. Exposed part of scutellum small, triangular. Elytra with sutural striae fine and moderately shortened, starting posterior basal eighth of sutural length suture only; basal striae present, joined with lateral striae, mesally almost reaching margin of pronotal lobe; lateral and epipleural striae converging in apical third. Lateral striae impunctate; discal punctation distinct, consisting of well delimited punctures not forming longitudinal rows, puncture intervals on centre of disc about two times to three times as large as puncture diameters; punctation on basal area and apical third somewhat finer than on centre. Mesoventrite with distinct, short mesal ridge, punctate and flat laterally. Metaventrite weakly convex in middle, very finely punctate. Submesocoxal lines convex, impunctate; submesocoxal areas 0.10 mm, about as two thirds of shortest intervals between them and apical margin of metaventrite. Metanepisterna flat, not narrowed in apical part, with suture deep, almost straight, impunctate. Tibiae straight. Abdominal punctation very fine, basal puncture row of ventrite I absent.

Male chracters. Protarsomeres I to III strongly widened, somewhat narrower than apices of protibiae. Aedeagus (Figs 2, 3) 0.93 mm long.

Etymology. The species epithet is a Latin adjective meaning fasciate and refers to the colour pattern of the elytra.

Comments. This species may be easily distinguished from its Asian congeners by the elytral fasciae. The aedeagus with apically narrowed, asetose parameres is similar with that of *T. curtilineatum* CHAMPION, differs however drastically by the prominent articular processes and the internal sac lacking robust denticle and bearing two lateral lobes.

Toxidium hubbacki sp. n. (Figs 4, 5)

Type material. Holotype ♂, MALAYA: Pahang King Geo. V Naturl Park, Kuala Trang-gan, XII-15.17-'58 / T. C. Maa Collector BISHOP [printed] (BPBM).

Description. Length 2.10 mm, width 1.16 mm. Frons and most of body uniformly dark reddishbrown, abdomen and appendages lighter reddishbrown. Length/width ratios of antennomeres III to XI as: III 43/13: IV 48/10: V 55/10: VI 50/10: VII 54/15: VIII 43/10: IX 53/15: X 55/15: XI 70/15.

Pronotal punctation very fine, barely visible at 20 times magnification. Exposed part of scutellum minute, triangular. Elytra with sutural striae very fine and short, present along apical fourth of suture only; basal striae absent; lateral and epipleural striae converging near apices only. Lateral striae impunctate;

discal punctation distinct, consisting of well delimited punctures not forming longitudinal rows, puncture intervals on centre of disc about two times to three times as large as puncture diameters; punctation on basal area and apical third notably finer than on centre. Mesoventrite with long, low mesal ridge, impunctate, flat laterally. Metaventrite impunctate, with median part slightly convex, not microsculptured. Submesocoxal lines convex, distinctly punctured; submesocoxal areas 0.05 mm, almost as halves of shortest intervals between them and apical margin of metaventrite. Metanepisterna flat, slightly narrowed in apical part, with suture deep, almost straight, impunctate. Tibiae straight. Abdominal punctation strongly reduced, basal puncture row of ventrite I absent.

Male characters. Protarsomeres I to III slightly widened. Aedeagus (Figs 4, 5) 0.66 mm long.

Etymology. The species is named in memory of the conservationist Theodore HUBBACK (1872-1942), thanks to whom the King George's V National Park (the present Taman Negara Park) was established.

Comments. This species resembles *T. incompletum* LÖBL, 1990 by its body colour and the elytra lacking basal striae and having very short sutural striae. Both species share weakly sclerotized parameres lacking apical setiferous lobes. The new species may be easily distinguished from *T. incompletum* by the antennae, in particular by the antennomeres VIII about 4 times as long as wide and the antennomeres XI more than 3 times as long as wide, the elytral punctation regular, the metanepisternal suture impunctate, and the aedeagus with the apical process of the median lobe not inflexed, the parameres narrower, not expanded and the flagellum incurved.

Toxidium robustum PIC, 1930

New records. CHINA, Yunnan, Lincang Pref., Laobie Shan, Wei Bo Shan pass, 24°08'16''N, 99°42'53''E, 2375 m, creek valley, devasted second. decid. forest, litter & moss sifted, 8.ix.2008, leg. M. Schülke, 4 \bigcirc , 2 \bigcirc (MFNB; MHNG); Yunnan, NNE Pingbian, 23°00'39''N, 103°42'10''E, 1500 m, subtropical broad-leaved forest, litter sifted, 26.viii.2014, leg. M. Schülke, 1 \bigcirc (MFNB); Yunnan, Gudong env., Yunfeng Shan, 2200-2400 m, 25°22.6-8'N, 98°24.4-643'E, 7-8.vi.2007, leg. J. Hájek & J. J. Růžička, 1 \bigcirc (NMPC); LAOS, Kammouan Prov., Nakai env., 500-600m, 17°43'N, 105°09'E, 22.v-8.vi.2001, leg. E. Jendek & O. Šauša, 1 \bigcirc (MHNG); Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly env., ca. 1500 m, 21°41'N, 102°6'E, 6-17.v.2004, leg. V. Kubáň, 1 \bigcirc (NHMB); Phongsaly Prov., Ban Sano Mai, ca. 1150 m, 21°21'N, 102°03'E, 19.-26.v.2004, leg. V. Kubáň, 2 \bigcirc (NHMB).

Comments. This species was described from Burma (Myanmar), and subsequently reported from Thailand and the Chinese Province of Yunnan. New to Laos.

Key to the Asian species of Toxidium

1	Elytra lacking basal striae 2 Elytra with basal striae 5
2	Aedeagus with widened apical part of parameres setose
3	Elytral punctation irregular, sparse, to part arranges in lines. Aedeagus with straight flagellum
_	Elytral punctation regular, dense, not arranged in lines 4
4	Pronotal punctation conspicuous, well visible at 15 times magnification. Larger species, body about 2.40-2.50 mm long. Aedeagus with sinuate flagellum
5	Elytra with sutural striae moderately shortened, starting posterior level of pronotal lobe, in basal third of sutural length
-	Elytra with sutural striae strongly shortened, traceable in apical third of sutural length only
6	Elytra unicoloured 7 Elytra bicoloured, black with reddish pattern 8
7	Body 1.85-2.05 mm long. Aedeagus with simple internal sac bearing almost straight flagellum
	denticle

8	Elytra each with C-shaped reddish pattern. Aedeagus with straight flagellum and with parameres expanded and setose apically
9	Elytra reddish-brown with apical seventh to fifth black
10	Metaventrite long, submesocoval areas much shorter than interval between them and metacovae
11	Aedeagus with parameres bearing small setose apical lobe, internal sac with small V-shaped sclerite joined with flagellum
-	Aedeagus with parameres lacking setose lobe, internal sac lacking V-shaped sclerite 12
12	Aedeagus with flagellum straight, widened apically and extended to level of bases of parameres
-	Aedeagus with flagellum incurved proximally (lateral view), narrowed apically and extended about to level of parameral mid-length

Tritoxidium Leschen & Löbl, 2005

The genus *Tritoxidium* was established for a single South Indian species, *Toxidium indicum* ACHARD, 1915. A second *Tritoxidium* species was found among collections coming from Western Malaysia and is described here.

Tritoxidium egregium sp. n. (Figs 6, 7)

Type material. Holotype \Diamond , Malaisie (sic!) Pahang, 1300 m, Fraser Hill E. Heiss, XI.83 [handwritten] (MHNG). Paratypes, 1 \Diamond , with the same data as the holotype; 1 \Diamond , Malaysia, Pahang, 2000 Cameroon Highlands Tanah Rata, 1600 m J. Horák leg. 11.-27.2. [printed] (MHNG).

Description. Length 1.75-1.95 mm, width 0.90-1.05 mm. Frons, thorax, elytra, ventrites I and II black, ventrites III to V becoming lighter, apical ventrites and exposed tergites yellowish, antennomeres I to VI and legs reddish-brown, antennomeres VI to XI brown. Length/width ratios of antennomeres III to XI as: III 28/5: IV 30/6: V 42/6: VI 35/6: VII 45/13: VIII 28/7: IX 40/15: X 40/16: XI 53/18. Pronotal punctation very fine, barely visible at 20 times magnification. Exposed part of scutellum minute, narrow, acute at tip. Elytra with sutural striae very fine, present along apical half of suture only; basal striae absent; lateral and epipleural striae converging in apical part only. Lateral striae distinctly punctate in their anterior halves, impunctate in apical halves; discal punctation distinct, consisting of well delimited punctures partly arranged to form irregular rows, puncture intervals on centre of disc about as large to three times as large as puncture diameters; punctation on basal areas and apical thirds notably finer than on centre. Hind wings fully developed. Mesoventrite with short mesal ridge, flattened and smooth anteriorly, impressed and rugged in apical half. Metaventrite with median part uneven, slightly convex anteriorly, flat or slightly impressed posteriorly, rather finely and sparsely punctate, punctures clearly visible at 20 times magnification. Lateral parts of metaventrite with several conspicuously coarse punctures irregularly disposed, smooth on prevailing surface. Submesocoxal lines convex, with several conspicuous coarse punctures; submesocoxal areas 0.07 mm, as or slightly longer than halves of shortest intervals between them and apical margin of metaventrite. Metanepisterna flat, slightly narrowed in apical part, with deep, straight suture coarsely punctate. Tibiae straight. Basal punctures of ventrite I not elongate, remaining abdominal punctation very fine; apicomedian part of ventrite I with punctulate microsculpture.

Male characters. Tarsomeres I to III distinctly widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 6) 0.63 mm long.

Female characters. Gonocoxite (Fig. 7) narrow, with long apical seta.

Etymology. The species epithet is a Latin adjective meaning excellent, rare.

Comments. This new species may be readily distinguished from *T. indicum* Achard by the coarsely punctate lateral parts of the metaventrite and by the coarse punctures along the metanepisternal sutures. In addition, the parameres are notches subapically and the spinous section of the internal sac is apical in *T. egregium*, while the apical section of the parameres is narrowed and the spinous area of the internal sac is extended basally in *T. indicum*.



Fig. 1. Baeocera satana NAKANE: Gaoligong Shan - basal part of male metatibia. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Figs 2, 3. Toxidium fasciatum sp. n.:	2. – holotype, aedeagus in dorsal view, internal sac extruded. Scale = 0.2 mm
	3 . – ditto, apex of median lobe with internal sac. Scale = 0.1 mm .
Figs 4, 5. <i>Toxidium hubbacki</i> sp. n.:	4 holotype, aedeagus in dorsal view, internal sac extruded.
	5. – ditto, aedeagus in lateral view. Scale = 0.1 mm .

Figs 6, 7. Tritoxidium egregium sp. n.: 6. – holotype, aedeagus in dorsal view, internal sac to part extruded. 7. – paratype, gonocoxite. Scale = 0.1 mm.

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Zusammenfassung

Cyparium bowringi ACHARD und Sapitia lombokiana ACHARD sind neu für die Fauna von China und Toxidium robustum PIC ist neu für Laos gemeldet. Neue chinesische Fundorte sind für Cyparium montanum ACHARD, Cyparium sibiricum SOLSKY, Baeocera satana NAKANE und Toxidium robustum PIC gegeben. Männliche metatibiale Merkmale von B. satana sind abgebildet. Toxidium fasciatum sp. n. ist von Nepal, Toxidium hubbacki sp. n. und Tritoxidium egregium sp. n. sind von Malaysia beschrieben. Eine Bestimmungstabelle der asiatischen Arten der Gattung Toxidium LECONTE ist gegeben.

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Author's address

Dr. Ivan LÖBL Muséum d'histoire naturelle Case postale 6434 CH-1211 Genève 6 Switzerland ivan.lobl@bluewin.ch

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