

New species and new record of *Agelosus* Sharp, 1889 from Nepal (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylinini: Staphylinina)

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Summary

Agelosus kucerai sp. nov. is described based on a specimen from Nepal Himalaya. A second known specimen of *Agelosus distigma* Smetana, 2018 is recorded as new for Nepal.

Zusammenfassung

Agelosus kucerai sp. nov. wird beschrieben nach einem Exemplar aus dem Nepal Himalaya und das zweite bekannte Exemplar von *Agelosus distigma* Smetana, 2018 wird als neu für Nepal mitgeteilt.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, *Agelosus*, new species, Himalaya, new record

Introduction

In my just published revision of the genus *Agelosus* Sharp, 1889 only one species, *Agelosus haeckeli* Smetana, 2018, was recorded from Nepal. Recently, I received from Michael Schülke, Berlin, two specimens of the genus. One of them turned out to be an undescribed species and the second one to be *Agelosus distigma* Smetana, 2018, a species known only from the holotype from mainland China (Zhejiang). The two specimens are dealt with in the following.

Results

Agelosus kucerai sp. nov. (Figs 1–5)

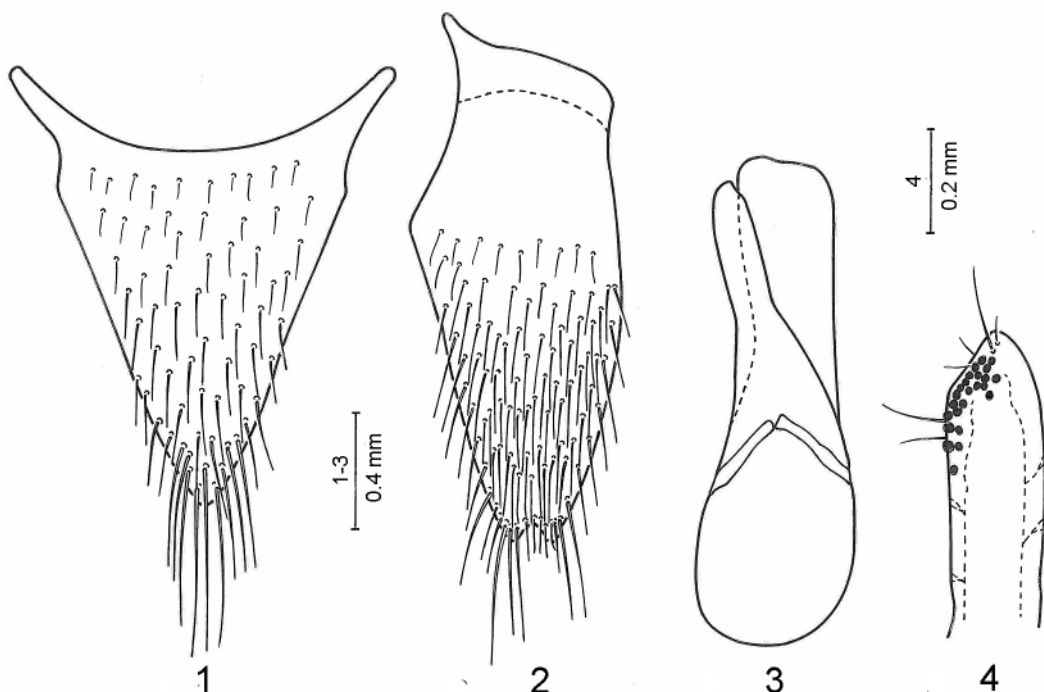
Type locality. Nepal, Bhalukhop distr., Taplejung.

Type material. (♂): “NEPAL east. Bhalikhop distr. Taplejung 11.5.–21.5. 2013 leg. E. Kučera”. In the collection M. Schülke, Berlin, Germany.

Diagnosis. A species similar to *Agelosus quadrimaculatus* (Cameron, 1932), but distinguished, in addition

to the male sexual characters, by the body size smaller and more slender than average specimens of *quadrimaculatus*, by the forebody dark blue (black in *quadrimaculatus*), by the shorter elytra and by the smaller golden-yellow tomentose spot on each elytron.

Description. Black; head, pronotum and elytra dark blue; pubescence on head, pronotum, elytra and abdomen black, but each elytron with markedly reduced triangular patch of golden-yellow pubescence situated at lateral margin at about midlength of each elytron; abdominal tergites 6 and 7 each with a pair of spots of yellow pubescence, remaining tergites uniformly black pubescent, lacking patches of golden-yellowish pubescence at base; maxillary and labial palpi dark brown; antennae piceous-black, becoming gradually distinctly paler toward apex; legs black with front tarsi paler. Head of rounded quadrangular shape with rounded posterior angles, wider than long (ratio 1.30), eyes small, slightly convex, slightly shifted dorsad, tempora markedly longer than length of eyes seen from above (ratio 1.72); middle of disc of head finely and densely punctate, punctuation becoming gradually slightly coarser toward clypeus and to the contrary distinctly denser posteriad and posteriolaterad; indistinct trace of impunctate midline apparent on disc; interspaces between punctures on disc with extremely fine, rudimentary microsculpture. Antennae moderately long, slightly thickened toward apex, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.20), following segments longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, segment 10 vaguely longer than wide (ratio 1.10), last segment short, asymmetrically emarginated, along lateral margin as long as penultimate segment. Pronotum about as long as wide, moderately convex, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards at about anterior fourth of pronotal length; punctuation on disc very dense, slightly finer than that on densely punctate parts of head, interspaces between punctures without appreciable microsculpture; fine impunctate midline complete. Scutellum densely punctate/setose, with granulose microsculpture. Elytra short, vaguely dilated posteriad, at suture shorter than pronotum at



Figs. 1–4. *Agelosus kucerai*: 1, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 2, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 3, aedoeagus, parameral view; 4, apical portion of underside of paramere with sensory peg setae.

midline (ratio 0.75), at sides slightly shorter (ratio 0.89) than pronotum at midline; punctation very fine and very dense, interspaces between punctures with fine microscopical irregularities, elytra therefore appearing slightly dull. Wings apparently non-functional. Abdomen with fifth visible tergite with very fine pale apical seam of palisade setae; tergite 2 (in front of first fully visible tergite) sparsely punctate/ setose along apical margin; remaining tergites evenly, extremely finely and densely punctate, punctation becoming gradually sparser in general toward apex of abdomen, interspaces on tergites three and four with very fine, granulose microsculpture microsculpture becoming gradually more superficial and sparse toward apex of abdomen.

Male. Sternite 8 with very shallow, inconspicuous, obtuse medioapical emargination. Genital segment with tergite 10 moderately, evenly narrowed toward acute apex, with numerous long setae on apical portion and with numerous fine setae covering entire remaining body of the tergite (Fig. 1); sternite 9 narrow, with

minute, acute basal portion, apical portion with small medioapical emargination, without differentiated setae (Fig. 2). Aedoeagus (Figs. 3,4) rather small, median lobe parallelsided, with slightly asymmetrically subtruncate apex; paramere rather short, with apex markedly not reaching apex of median lobe; with several, variably long apical setae; sensory peg setae on underside arranged as in Fig. 4.

Female. Unknown.

Length 20.0 mm

Geographical distribution. *Agelosus kucerai* is at present known only from the type locality in eastern Nepal.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collecting circumstances of the holotype.

Etymology. The specific epithet is an eponym, honoring Emil Kučera from Soběslav, Czech Republic, a known coleopterist and skillful field worker, the collector of the holotype.



Fig. 5. *Agelosus kucerai*, holotype, dorsal habitus.

Agelosus distigma Smetana, 2018

distigma SMETANA, 2018:226 (description; distribution)

New record. Nepal, Kathmandu, Nagarjun Forest, 2000 m, 28.IV.1996, S. Murzin, 1 ♀, in Schülke collection.

Comment. This is the second known specimen of the species and the first record of this species from Nepal.

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