New data on the Afrotropical Xantholinini. 11. New genera and new species from Ethiopia, part 2. (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

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Abstract

The following new species from Ethiopia are described and illustrated: Balchis abalk sp. n., B. montanella sp. n., B. gobaensis sp. n., B. silvana sp. n., B. alpestris sp. n., B. adabaensis sp.n., B. sebseba sp. n., B. wasamaensis sp. n., B. fusca sp. n., B. schmidti sp. n., B. herenna sp. n., B. crateris sp. n., B. fulva sp. n., B. altevagans sp. n., B. sylvatica sp. n., B. silvestre sp. n., B. angeso sp. n., B. anomala sp. n., B. forestalis sp. n., B. chillalo sp. n., B. blandita sp. n., B. garbaensis sp. n., B. rutila sp. n., B. pulla sp. n., B. dinsho sp. n.; Notolinopsis rubescens sp. n., N. kaka sp. n., N. oromianus sp. n., N. adabaensis sp. n., N. fuscipennis sp. n., N. forestalis sp. n., N. herenna sp. n., N. brunnescens sp. n., N. rubidulus sp. n., N. balensis sp. n., N. nigritulus sp. n., N. fuscus sp. n., N. gilvus sp. n., N. wasamensis sp. n., N. vagans sp. n., N. bijamo sp. n., N. caliginosus sp. n.; Gyrohypnus washia sp. n., the genus Aethiopialia gen n. and the species A. choke sp. n., and the genus *Tigrinva* gen. n. and the species *T. brunnea* sp. n., T. rubescens sp.n., T. bella sp. n., T. rubida sp. n., T. eximia are also described and illustrated.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xatholinini, Aethiopialia, Tigrinya, new genera, Balchis, Notolinopsis, new species, Ethiopia

Introduction

Two new genera and 46 new species are the result of the study of numerous specimens collected at high altitudes in central Ethiopia. The few previous collections (BORDONI 2016, 2019) and above all the high mountain environments where the specimens studied in this contribution were collected, explain the exceptional result obtained. Isolation at high altitude has produced apterous and subapterous species, for which each mountain hosts a different species from the others in the examined area. No specimen in this material can be attributed to any already known species.

Material and methods

This second contribution (for the first part see BORDONI 2019) is based on a considerable number of specimens (530) collected by colleagues of the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt in central Ethiopia and in particular on the mountain ranges of Choke, Kaka and Bale at high altitudes (3000–4150 m), in the region of Oromia. Specimens were examined using a Wild M5A binocular and an Optika B–293 triocular microscope.

Taxonomy

Genus Balchis Bordoni, 2016

The genus Balchis was described (BORDONI 2016) for four species from Ethiopia (B. abessina (Bernhauer, 1931), B. balensis Bordoni, 2016, B. microptera (Bernhauer, 1931) and B. alpica Bordoni, 2016). It appears to be endemic to Ethiopia, and the large number of taxa described here confirm this hypothesis. These are species of small dimensions, often similar to each other in external characters and with very small aedeagus, with diaphanous and membranous basal bulb and very long parameres among which there is a median sclerite that is of different shape in the various species. Similar to Notolinopsis Casey, 1906 (the other genus well represented here by apterous species) in general shape but differing in the following characters: body smaller; labial palpi with filiform last segment much longer than the preceding segment; labrum short and narrow, with a weak median emargination; antennae with 3rd segment shorter than 2nd; obsolete ocular and frontal grooves; gular sutures V-shaped, separated for almost their entire lengths; pronotum usually with dorsal and lateral series of punctures; sternum with posterior portion very short; anterior tarsi not dilated. Aedeagus small, of very peculiar shape, with long parameres, between which there is a large sclerite. Taxa may be winged or

apterous. Those described here are apterous, collected at high altitudes.

Due to the slight variability of the external characters, the descriptions that follow highlight only the most relevant aspects. *Balchis* is the most widespread and numerous in the region, in terms of both species and specimens.

Balchis abalk sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Bale Mts, Mt Abalk-hasim, 3250–3450 m, 06°44'34"N, 39°48'34"E, lc, 13–14.II.2017 (MNE); paratypes: same data, 13 $\delta \delta$, 20 $\Im \Im$ (NME), 5 $\delta \delta$, 3 $\Im \Im$ (cB).

Description. Length of body: 6.2 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3 mm. Apterous. Body reddish brown very dark. Head ovoid with barely rounded sides and widely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and almost flat. Surface of head with 2 punctures arranged vertically between the eyes and few other punctures on the sides. Pronotum longer and wider than head, with very oblique anterior margins. Surface with dorsal series of 5 punctures and lateral series of 3 anterior punctures. Elytra short, shorter than pronotum and posteriad as wide as it, with obsolete humeral angles. Surface wrinkled, with fine, sparse punctation. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and fine punctures on the sides of each segment. Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs.

Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.66 mm long, with ovoid basal bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite more or less ovoid. Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis montanella sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype &: Ethiopia, Bale Mts, brook valley above Goba, 86°54'42''N, 39°54'38''E, 3800 m, lc,19.II.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 2 \Im (NME), 1 \Im (cB).

Description. Length of body: 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.8 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. abalk* sp. n. from which differs

in the following characters: body dark amaranth; evidently longer head with similar punctation; pronotum sub- rectangular longer than head, barely dilated anteriad, with dorsal series of 6 punctures and lateral series of 3 anterior punctures.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.7 mm long, with ovoid basal bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite narrow and long.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *montanellus- a- um* (mountain).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis gobaensis sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype さ: Ethiopia, Bale Mts, brook valley above Goba, 86°54'42"N, 39°54'38"E, 3800 m, lc,19.II.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 1 さ (NME), 1 ざ (cB).

Description. Length of body: 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.8 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. montanella* sp. n. from which differs only in the male genitalia.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.7 mm long, with ovoid basal bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite very large, sub-triangular. Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis silvana sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Bale Mts, Herenna forest, E Rira, 3159 m, 06°44'51'N, 39°46'40''E, lc,10–11.II.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 2 $\delta \delta$, 6 $\varphi \varphi$ (NME), 2 $\delta \delta$, 2 $\varphi \varphi$ (cB); same data, 9.II.2017, 1 φ (NME); same data, 06°44'59''N, 39°47'36''E, lc,12.II.2917, 1 δ , 4 $\varphi \varphi$ (NME).

Description. Length of body: 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.8 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. abalk* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: longer and narrower head, with sub-parallel sides and very sparse punctation on the sides; longer pronotum with more oblique anterior

margins with dorsal series of 5–6 punctures and lateral series of 3–4 irregular punctures; elytra with very fine and sparse punctation.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.7 mm long, with ovoid basal bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite sub-rectangular, facing left.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *silvanus-a-um* (sylvan).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis alpestris sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Oromia, Mt Kaka, NE part of crater region, 3900–4100 m, 07°23'N, 39°10'E, lc, (NME); paratypes: same data, 3 $\delta \delta$, 18 $\Im \Im$ (NME), 3 $\delta \delta$, 1 \Im (cB).

Description. Length of body: 5.8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.8 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. abalk* sp. n. Body reddish brown with red pronotum; longer and narrower head compared to *B. abalk*, with widely rounded posterior angles and very few, fine punctation; pronotum barely longer and narrower than head, with very oblique anterior margins and obsolete anterior angles; surface with dorsal series of 6–7 punctures and lateral series of 2 median punctures; elytra barely dilated posteriad, with very fine, transverse micro-striation and fine punctation on the sides of each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.55 mm long, with sub-spherical basal bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite sub-quadrangular.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *alpestris- e* (alpine).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks. This species is closed to *B. microptera* (Bernhauer, 1931) from Mt Chillalo, from which differs in color, micro-sculpture, shape of pronotum and related dorsal and lateral series, sub-quadrangular distal sclerite and not sub-rectangular.

Balchis adabaensis sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype 3° : Ethiopia, Bale Mts, near pass South of Adaba, 3250 m, 06°46'33"N, 39°24'58"E, lc, 22.II.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 5 9° (NME), 2 9° (cB).

Description. Length of body: 6.4 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elvtra: 2.8 mm. Apterous. Similar to B. abalk sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: longer, reddish body; longer and narrower head; pronotum with less oblique anterior margins, dorsal series of 5-6 punctures and lateral series of 3 anterior punctures, all the punctures deep and evident: longer elvtra with numerous punctures provided with vellow setae; abdomen with fine, sparse punctation, arranged in 3-4 series on each segment. Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.62 mm long, with sub-spherical basal bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite sub-ovoid. Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality. Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis sebseba sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Ethiopia, Bale Mts, above Sebseba Washia forest, upp. Salgern Valley, 3650 m, 07°01'47"N, 39°37'43"E, lc, 6.II.2019 (NME).

Description. Length of body: 5.4 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.6 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. abalk* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: smaller and lighter body, orange; head sub-rectangular, barely wider anteriad; flat and very small eyes; dorsal series of pronotum of 8 punctures and lateral series of 2 posterior punctures; dilated posteriad elytra with large scutellum, obsolete humeral angles and sparse, broad punctures; abdomen lustrous. Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.4 mm long, with sub-ovoid basal

bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite sub-ovoid. Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type local-

ity, as a noun in apposition

Balchis wasamaensis sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype 3° : Ethiopia, Bale Mts,-Wasama Valley, N slope, 3900–4150 m, 06°55'N, 39°46'E, lc, 14–15. II.2019 (NME); paratypes: same data, 10 9 9 (NME), 1 3, 3 9 9 (cB).

Description. Length of body: 6.4 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.3 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. abalk* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: body reddish brown with lighter forebody; head larger with more rounded sides and numerous punctures except from a median stripe; pronotum sub-rectangular and not dilated anteriad, with dorsal series of 8–9 punctures and lateral series of 5–6 punctures; elytra with numerous, fine punctures, arranged in some series on each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.6 mm long, with sub-spherical basal bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite small, sub-triangular.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis fusca sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Bale Mts, brook valley above Goba, 86°54'42"N, 39°54'38"E, 3800 m, lc, 19.II.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 3 $\delta \delta$, 21 $\Im \Im$ (NME), 3 $\delta \delta$, 3 $\Im \Im$ (cB).

Description. Length of body: 6.6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. abalk* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: body slender and lighter, reddish brown; narrower head; shorter pronotum; narrower elytra.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.55 mm long, with sub-ovoid basal bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite large, spherical.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *fuscus- a-um* (dark).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis schmidti sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Bale Mts, Mt Abalk-hasim, river valley, 3250–3450 m, 06°44'34''N, 39°48'34''E, lc,13–14.II, 2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 1 δ (NME), 1 δ (cB),

Description. Length of body: 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. abalk* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: sub-rectangular and not dilated anteriad pronotum, with dorsal series of 5–6 superficial punctures and lateral series of 3 irregular, anterior punctures; elytra with some series of very fine punctures.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.55 mm long, with sub-spherical basal bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite sub-ovoid, bent to the left, connected to the basal bulb by a sort of peduncle. Etymology. The species is dedicated to Joachim Schmidt a famous researcher of high mountain ecology and phylogeny of beetles.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis herenna sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Bale Mts, Herenna forest, ERira, 3150m, 06°44'59"N, 39°47'36"E, lc, 12.II.2017; paratypes: same data, 1 δ , 8 \Im \Im (NME), 1 δ , 1 \Im (cB); same data, lc, 9.II.2017, 1 \Im (NME); same data, 06°44'07"N, 39°45'59"E, 2900 m, lc, 9.II. 2017, 1 \Im (cB); same data, 06°45'57"N, 39°41'47"E, leg. lc, 9.II.2017, 1 \Im (NME).

Description. Length of body: 6.4 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. abalk* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: body blackish brown; wider and longer head, with sub-rectilinear sides and very sparse punctation; dorsal series of pronotum of 6–7 punctures and lateral series of 3 anterior punctures; elytra with totally obsolete humeral angles, with wrinkled surface and punctation arranged in three series, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.63 mm long, with sub-ovoid basal bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite sub-ovoid, similar to that of *B. schmidti* but larger, bent to the left, connected to the basal bulb by a sort of peduncle.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis crateris sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype \mathcal{S} : Ethiopia, Oromia, Mt Kaka, NE part of crater region, 3900–4100 m, 07°23'N, 39°10'E, 29.XI.–1.XII.2017, lc, (NME); paratypes: same data, 4 $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{S}$, 7 $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$ (NME), 4 $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{S}$ (cB).

Description. Length of body: 5.8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.7 mm. Apterous. Body orange. Head sub-ovoid, with barely rounded sides and narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes very small and flat. Surface of head with some sparse punctures. Pronotum longer and wider than head, convex, with totally oblique anterior margins, obsolete anterior angles and slightly emarginated sides. Surface with dorsal series of 6–7 fine punctures and lateral series of 2 anterior punctures. Elytra moderately dilated posteriad, with obsolete humeral angles. Surface with punctation arranged in three series, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with fine, transverse micro-striation and fine punctation on the sides of each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.59 mm long, with sub-ovoid basal bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite sub-triangular, similar to that of *B. vasamaensis* sp. n. but bigger.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *crateris- e* (crater).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis fulva sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, S slope above Rira, 3240 m, 06°46'39"N, 39°44'52"E, lc, 15.XII.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 4 \Im \Im (NME), 1 δ (cB).

Description. Length of body: 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.8 mm. Apterous.

Body similar to *B. abalk* sp. n., but slender and narrower, smaller and shorter head with very sparse punctation; sub-rectangular pronotum, not dilated anteriad, with dorsal series of 5 punctures and lateral series of 3 anterior punctures; elytra with some series of fine punctures.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.59 mm long, with sub-spherical basal bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite sub-ovoid, facing right. Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *fulvus- aum* (fulvous).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis altevagans sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype 3° : Ethiopia, Bale Mts, Sanetti Plateau, near Abalk-hasim, 3600–3800 m, 06°44'47"N, 39°49'16"E, lc,15–16.II.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 1 3° , 9 9° (NME), 1 3° , 4 9° (cB); same data, 3760 m, 23 9° (NME), 1 9° ; same data, 3880 m, 2 9° (NME).

Description. Length of body: 5.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.8 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. abalk* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: longer and narrower head with many widely rounded posterior angles and very sparse, fine punctation; shorter pronotum, with dorsal series of 6-7 deep punctures and lateral series of 3-4 punctures; wider elytra with totally obsolete humeral angles and punctation arranged in three irregular series, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.55 mm long, with sub-ovoid basal bulb and long parameres. Distal sclerite large and sub-quadrangular.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *alte* (up) and *vagans* (vagrant).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis dinsho sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype 3° : Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, w slope Web Valley, W Dinsho, 3720 m, 07°03'33''N, 39°39'36''E, lc, 7.II.2019 (NME); paratypes: same data, 1 3° , 5 9° (NME), 1 3° , 2 9° (cB). Description. Length of body: 6.4 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3 mm. Apterous. Body reddish brown. Head ovoid with barely rounded sides and almost obsolete posterior angles. Eyes very small and flat. Surface of head with some spaced punctures on the sides. Pronotum longer and as wide as head, with rounded sides and obsolete anterior angles. Surface with dorsal series of 6 punctures and lateral series of 6 anterior punctures. Elytra shorter and wider than pronotum, with large scutellum and obsolete humeral angles. Surface wrinkled with some superficial punctures, arranged in 3–4 series. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and fine, spaced punctation arranged in some series on each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.55 mm long, with long, asymmetrical parameres; distal sclerite large, with posterior, median emargination.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis sylvatica sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype 3° : Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, Rafu Valley (SW of Sanetti Pl.), $06^\circ 52^\circ 26^\circ$ N, $39^\circ 44^\circ 37^\circ$ E, 3900-4100 m, lc, 17.II.2019 (NME); paratype: same data, $1 \$ (NME).

Description. Length of body: 5.7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.6 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. dinsho* n. sp. from which differs in the following characters: larger body, wider head, wider pronotum, elytra shiny with fine punctures arranged in some series, very different genitalia.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.44 mm long, with long, asymmetrical parameres; distal sclerite sub-triangular.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin sylvaticusa-um (wild).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis silvestris sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype &: Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, Rafu Valley,(SW of Sanetti Pl.), 06°52'26"N, 39°44'37"E, 3900-4100 m, lc, 17.II.2019 (NME).

Description. Length of body: 5.8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.7 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. dinsho* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: wider body, larger pronotum, dorsal series of pronotum of 8-9 irregular punctures and lateral series of 4-5 broader punctures; elytra more or less arranged in three series, one juxtasututal, one median and one lateral; very different aedeagus. From *B. sylvatica* sp. n. from the same locality differs in the pronotal series and aedeagus.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.55 mm long with asymmetrical parameres; distal sclerite sub-rectangular facing right.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *silvestris- e* (sylvan).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis angeso sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, Mts Angeso, Vall. S Goba, 3050 m, 6.932923, 39.9521341, lc, 5.II.2020 (NME).

Description. Length of body: 6.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3 mm. Apterous. Reddish brown dark. Head ovoid, narrow, with obsolete posterior angles. Eyes very small and flat. Similar to *B. dinsho* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: longer body, narrower head, longer pronotum with dorsal series of 7–8 punctures and lateral series of 3–4 punctures; elytra barely wrinkled with 4 series of fine punctures; abdomen with fine punctures on the sides of each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.77 mm long with asymmetrical parameres; distal sclerite sub-quadrangular.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Balchis anomala sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, Herenna forest, Bijamo Vall., W Rira, 3130 m, 6.785372, 29.681355, lc, 8–9.II.2020 (NME); paratypes: same data, 1 \Im (NME), 1 \Im (cB).

Description. Length of body: 6.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3 mm. Apterous. Reddish brown dark. Similar to *B. dinsho* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: longer body, sub-rectangular head with sub-rectilinear sides, pronotum with dorsal series of 7 punctures and lateral series of 3 anterior punctures; elytra wrinkled with 3-4 series of superficial punctures; different aedeagus. From *B. forestalis* sp. n. from the same locality differs for longer body, sub-rectangular head, with sub-parallel sides, elytra shiny, structure of aedeagus.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.6 mm long with asymmetrical parameres; distal sclerite proximally very narrow, dilated oval in shape, and distal portion with three smaller protrusion.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *anomalusa- um* (abnormal), in relation to the shape of the sclerite between the parameres.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis forestalis sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, Herenna forest, Bijamo Vall., W Rira, 3130 m, 6.785372, 29.681355, lc, 8–9.II.2020 (NME); paratypes: same data, 1 δ , 6 \Im (NME), 1 δ , 3 \Im (cB).

Description. Length of body: 7.8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4 mm. Apterous. Reddish brown dark. Similar to *B. dinsho* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: sub-rectangular head with sub-parallel sides and wide-ly rounded posterior angles; pronotum massive, with sub-parallel sides, dorsal series of 8-9 punctures and lateral series of 3 anterior punctures; elytra shiny with fine punctation arranged in some series.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.74 mm long with asymmetrical parameres; distal sclerite ovoid and long.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *forestalis- e* (forest).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis chillalo sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Oromia, N slope of Mt Chillalo, lower crater valley, 3500 m, 7.936233, 39.232009, lc, 24.II.2020; paratypes: same data, W crater, 3700 m, lc, 23.II.2020, 1 \Im (NME), 1 \Im (cB).

Description. Length of body: 7.8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. dinsho* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: longer body, wider head with more punctation on the sides; more massive pronotum with dorsal series of 8–9 punctures and lateral series of 3–4 superficial punctures; elytra wrinkled with superficial punctation, arranged in some series.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.74 mm long with asymmetrical parameres; distal sclerite ovoid and short.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks. The species differs from *B. microptera* (Bernhauer, 1931) from the same mountain, in external characters and aedeagus.

Balchis blandita sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, w slope Web Valley, W Dinsho, 3720 m, 07°33'03"N, 39°39'06"E, lc, 7.II.2019 (NME).

Description. Length of body: 6.2 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.9 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. dinsho* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: longer body, head with less rounded posterior angles, pronotal dorsal and lateral series of 5 punctures; elytra wrinkled with fine punctation arranged in some series.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.63 mm long with asymmetrical parameres; distal sclerite ovoid, facing left.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *blanditusa- um* (enjoyable).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis garbaensis sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, Mts Garba Goracha, 3980 m, 06°52'40"N, 39°52'03"E, lc, 9.II.2019 (NME).

Description. Length of body: 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.1 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. dinsho* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: smaller body, sub-rectangular head, narrow posteriad, with rectilinear sides; larger pronotum with dorsal series of 8-9 punctures and lateral series of 6-7 punctures; elytra wrinkled with extremely fine punctation difficult to highlight.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.63 mm long with asymmetrical parameres; distal sclerite with large, posterior emargination.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis rutila sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype 3° : Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, w slope Web Valley, W Dinsho, 3720 m, 07°03'33"N, 39°39'36"E, lc, 7.II.2019 (NME); paratypes: same data, 3 $3^\circ 3^\circ$, 2 $9^\circ 9^\circ$ (NME), 2 $3^\circ 3^\circ$, 1 9° (cB).

Description. Length of body: 5.7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.8 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. dinsho* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: dark color, smaller head, pronotum with more oblique anterior margins, different genitalia.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.55 mm long with asymmetrical parameres; distal sclerite of peculiar shape.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *rutilus- a-um* (reddish).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Balchis pulla sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Ethiopia, Oromia, Garba Guracha, 3980 m, 06°52'40"N, 39°52'03"E, lc, 9.II.2019 (NME).

Description. Length of body: 6.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.4 mm. Apterous. Similar to *B. dinsho* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: wider head, shorter pronotum, dorsal series of 11 punctures and lateral series of 5-6 punctures, elytra shiny, with more punctation and smaller scutellum; abdomen with more evident and numerous punctures on the sides of each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 0.65 mm long with asymmetrical parameres; distal sclerite in the shape of a foot turned to the right.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *pullus- a-um* (blackish).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Gyrohypnus washia sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype &: Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, Sebsebe Washia forest, Saigen Valley, 2720-2800 m, 07°01'N, 39°36'E, lc, 3.II.2019 (NME).

Description. Length of body: 7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.3 m. Body black with brown antennae and legs. Head sub-rectangular with barely rounded sides and narrowly rounded posterior angles equipped with a tooth. Eyes medium-sized and almost flat. Surface of head with deep, closed punctation except from a wide median stripe. Pronotum longer and as wide as head, with oblique anterior margins, widely rounded anterior angles and not emarginated sides. Surface with dorsal series of 2 anterior and 2 posterior punctures and lateral series of 3 anterior punctures. Elytra large, longer and wider than pronotum, with rounded humeral angles. Surface with three series of punctures, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral. Abdomen without micro-sculpture, with fine, sparse punctation arranged in 2–3 series on each segment.

Male genital segment as in Fig. with peculiar tergite; sternite of the same as in Fig.

Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.66 mm long, ovoid with peculiar parameres; inner sac shaped like a tube, apparently without scales.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks. The species differs from its congener in Ethiopia (*G. rougemonti* Bordoni, 2016 and *G. aethiopicus* Bordoni, 2019) in the following characters: head with less punctation, different dorsal and lateral series on pronotum and aedeagus.

Genus Aethiopialia gen. n.

Type species: Aethiopialia choke sp. n.

Description. Small body, orange yellowish. Ocular and frontal grooves absent; labrum with short median emargination; maxillary palpi with 2nd article shorter than 3rd and the last shorter than 3rd. (Fig.). Labial palpi with 2nd shorter than 1st which is longer than 2nd which is fusiform (Fig.); antennae with first article very long and 2nd longer than 3rd (Fig.); mandible with small tooth and short prostheca (Fig.); gular suture widely spaced for almost their entire length (Fig.); antisternal plate entire, without suture; sternum with a small median tooth; upper epipleural line not joint with the lower linea; epipleura thick; anterior tarsi not dilated, the median and posterior tarsi elongated; sternite of the male genital segment almost rounded (Fig.); aedeagus long and narrow, diaphanous, membranous, with short parameres, similar to the genus Sylea Bordoni, 2001 from Afghanistan (fig.). Female genital segment as in Fig.

Feminine gender.

Etymology. The generic epithet refers to Ethiopia. Distribution. Ethiopia.

Aethiopialia choke sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype 3° : Ethiopia, Amhara, Mt Choke crater valley, 3700–3800 m, 10°41'14"N, 37°50'07"E, lc, 24.II19 (NME); paratypes: same data, 24.II.2019, 1 2° (NME), 1 3° (cB); Amhara, W slope Mt Choke, 3700–3900, 10°42'17"N, 37°50'29"E, lc, 25.II.2019, 1 3° , 9 2° (NME), 1 3° , 1 2° (cB); same data, 3780–3900 m, 27.II.2019, 2 2° (NME); same data, 3650–3800 m, 26.II.2019, 1 2° (NME); same data, 3370 m, 8 2° (NME); same data, 3630–3730 m, 28.II.2019, 11 2° (NME), 2 2° (cB).

Description. Length of body: 5.3 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.7 mm. Apterous. Body orange yellowish. Head ovoid, sides rounded from the eyes to the neck, with obsolete posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with fine, scattered punctation except from a median stripe. Pronotum longer than head and as wide as it, with oblique anterior margins, obsolete anterior angles and moderately emarginated sides. Surface with dorsal series of 10-11 punctures and lateral series of 3 posterior punctures; some punctures between these series. Elytra barely dilated posteriad, shorter and wider than pronotum, with obsolete humeral angles and fine punctation, arranged in some series. Abdomen with fine, transverse micro-striation and fine punctation on the sides of each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.1 mm long, very long and narrow, membranous and diaphanous; parameres short and symmetric; inner sac apparently not visible.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Genus Notolinopsis Casey, 1906

KRAATZ (1857) described the genus *Linosomus* for the group "*Leptacinus* Fam. IV". ERICHSON (1839) states that it is composed of only one species (*L. tenuicornis* Nordmann, 1837). The description is summary and very short but the only useful named character is the shape of the last segment of the maxillary palpi, defined as "sabulatum", i.e. in the form of an awl. BERNHAUER & SCHUBERT (1914) designated *tenuicornis* as type species

of *Linosomus*. The study of the type of *L. tenuicornis* (Bordoni, 2016) shows that the specimens do not correspond to the characters assigned to the genus *Linosomus* but to those of *Notolinus*, in particular in the shape of the last segment of the maxillary palpi, labrum and aedeagus, and in the punctation of pronotum. *Notolinus* was described by CASEY (1906) who designated *fumipennis* Casey, 1906 as the type species.

CASEY (1906) had described the genus *Notolinopsis*, until my revision of the Afrotropical Xantholinini (BORDONI 2016) regarded as a synonym of *Linosomus*. It follows that *Notolinus* falls in synonymy of *Linosomus*, which includes the species until now related to *Notolinus*, and that *Notolinopsis* is good genus that includes the species until now attributed to *Linosomus*.

The species of this genus can be divided in two groups (BORDONI 2016), the first composed of apterous taxa with small, flat eyes and more or less yellowish coloration (*N. crateris* group), the second composed of fully winged taxa with evident eyes and more or less dark brown coloration (*N. capensis* group). The first occurs especially in the mountains of Kenya and Congo, the second especially in South Africa. The Ethiopian species show a posterior vertical thickening probably to provide support to the basal bulb, which is so inconsistent, especially in the median-proximal portion, as to appear absent.

In a recent contribution (BORDONI 2019) for the first time I described two Ethiopian *Notolinopsis* (*N. aethiopicus* and *N. dodolanus*) referring to the first group mentioned above and expanding the diffusion of the genus to the North. The presence of the genus in Ethiopia is confirmed by the species described further on, apterous or sub-apterous.

Notolinopsis rubescens sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype \mathfrak{F} : Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, forest remain W Dinsho, 3100 m, 07°06'16"N, 39°44'46"E, lc, 8.II.2019 (NME); paratypes: same data, 7 \mathfrak{P} \mathfrak{P} (NME), 2 \mathfrak{P} (cB).

Description. Length of body: 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.6 mm. Apterous. Body orange yellowish. Head ovoid with narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with some, fine punctation on the sides. Pronotum convex, longer and wider than head, barely dilated anteriad, with oblique anterior margins, dorsal series of 5–6 fine punctures and lateral series of 4–5 irregular punctures. Elytra sub-rectangular, with obsolete humeral angles, sub-parallel sides, and fine punctures, arranged in some series. Abdomen with fine, transverse micro-striation and fine punctation on the sides of each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.33 mm long, with long parameres and distal median sclerite; inner sac with some areas covered with dense scales.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *rubescenstis* (reddish).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis kaka sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype \mathcal{S} : Ethiopia, Oromia, Mt Kaka, NE part of crater region, 3900–4100 m, 07°23'N, 39°10'E, lc, 29.XI–01.XII.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 1 \mathcal{S} , 9 \mathcal{P} (NME), 1 \mathcal{S} , 2 \mathcal{P} (cB).

Description. Length of body: 6.4 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3 mm. Apterous. Similar to *N. rubescens* sp. n. with the same color; head sub-rectangular, with sub-parallel and sub-rectilinear sides and narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with few, fine punctures, except from a median stripe. Pronotum sub-rectangular, with barely rounded sides, longer and wider than head. Surface with dorsal series of 8-9 punctures and lateral series of 5 punctures. Elytra sub-rectangular, slightly dilated posteriad, with obsolete humeral angles. Surface with few, fine punctation. Abdomen as in *N. rubescens* sp. n.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.37 mm long, with long parameres and distal median sclerite; inner sac long and narrow, rolled up once on itself, covered with dense scales.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Notolinopsis oromianus sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, S slope above Rira, 3240 m, 06°46'39"N, 39°44'52"E, lc, 15.XII.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 1 δ , 3 \Im \Im (NME), 1 δ (cB).

Description. Length of body: 9 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.7 mm. Apterous. Body reddish brown; antennae brown dark, legs brown. Head ovoid elongate, with barely rounded sides and widely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with fine, sparse punctation, except from a median stripe. Pronotum longer and wider than head, with oblique anterior margins, widely rounded anterior angles. Surface with dorsal series of 6–7 punctures and lateral series of 4–5 punctures. Elytra short, sub-rectangular, with obsolete humeral angles. Surface wrinkled, with numerous, fine punctures, arranged in some series. Abdomen with traces of fine, dense, transverse micro-striation and fine punctures on the sides of each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.59 mm long, with long parameres and distal median sclerite; inner sac long and narrow, rolled up on itself several times.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality. Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis adabaensis sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype 3° : Ethiopia, Bale Mts, south of Adaba, 3170 m, 06°49'31"N, 39°25'37"S, lc, 21.II.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 3 9° (NME), 1 3° (cB).

Description. Length of body: 7.3 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.6 mm. Subapterous. Head and pronotum reddish brown dark; elytra and abdomen brown. Head ovoid, with slightly rounded sides and widely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Head and pronotum with transverse micro-striation. Surface of head with few, sparse punctures, except from a median stripe. Pronotum ovoid, longer and wider than head, with oblique anterior margins, very widely rounded anterior angles and moderately rounded sides. Surface with dorsal series of 7–8 superficial punctures and lateral series of 2–3 anterior punctures. Elytra sub-quadrangular, with sub-rectangular sides and scarcely rounded humeral angles. Surface with fine, sparse punctation. Abdomen with transverse micro-striation and very superficial punctation, arranged in some series.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.59 mm long, with long parameres and distal median sclerite; inner sac long and narrow, rolled up on itself several times, with some areas covered with dense scales

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality. Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis fuscipennis sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Bale Mts, Herenna forest, E Rira, 3150 m, 06°44'51"N, 39°46'40"E, lc,10–11.II.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 7 \Im \Im (NME), 1 δ , 2 \Im \Im (cB).

Description. Length of body: 7.8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.7 mm. Apterous. Similar to *N. forestalis* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: larger and rectangular head; dorsal series of 11-12 punctures and lateral series of 4-5 irregular punctures; elytra with denser punctation.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.48 mm long, with long parameres and distal median sclerite; inner sac long and narrow, rolled up on itself several times, covered with dense scales.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *fuscus* and *pennis* (brown elytra).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis forestalis sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Bale Mts, Herenna forest, E Rira, 3150 m, 06°44'51"N, 39°46'40"E, lc,10–11.II.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 5 \Im (NME), 1 δ , 1 \Im (cB).

Description. Length of body: 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.2 mm. Subapterous. Similar to *N. adabaensis* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: smaller body, lateral series of pronotum of 3 anterior punctures, almost obsolete humeral angles, with more sparse punctation. Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.66 mm long, very long and narrow, with long parameres and distal median sclerite; inner sac with some areas covered with dense scales.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *forestalis- e* (forest).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis herenna sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Bale Mts, Herenna forest, E Rira, 3150 m, 06°44'51''N, 39°46'40''E, lc,10–11.II.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 6 \Im \Im (NME), 1 δ , 1 \Im (cB).

Description. Length of body: 5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.4 mm. Subapterous. Similar to *N. adabaensis* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: very smaller body, wider head with sparse punctation, pronotum massive with lateral series of 3 punctures, more evident humeral angles with denser punctation.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.51 mm long, dilated distally, with long parameres and distal median sclerite; inner sac with some areas covered with dense scales.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis brunnescens sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Bale Mts, Herenna forest, E Rira, 3000 m, 06°44'57"N, 39°41'47"E, lc,14.XII.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 6 \Im \Im (NME), 1 δ (cB).

Description. Length of body: 6.3 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3 mm. Apterous. Similar to *N. adabaensis* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: smaller body, brown color, more rectangular head, narrower and shorter pro-

notum, longer elytra with almost obsolete humeral angles and superficial punctation arranged in some series.

Sixth visible sternite with an median, posterior emargination. Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.22 mm long, ovoid, with long parameres and distal median sclerite, inner sac long and narrow, rolled up on itself several times, covered with spinulae. Three short, distal spines.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin brunnescens- tis (brownish).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis rubidulus sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype ♂: N Ethiopia, (Amhara), Mt Abuna Yosef, N slope, 3800–3950 m, 12°07'52"N, 39°11'39"E, lc, 4.III.2019 (NME); paratypes: same data, 2 ♀ ♀ (NME), 1 ♀ (cB).

Description. Length of body: 7.4 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.4 mm. Apterous. Reddish brown with darker head and red pronotum. Antennae and legs brown. Head ovoid, dilated forward, with moderately rounded sides and widely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with fine, scattered punctation. Pronotum massive, longer and wider than head, with oblique anterior margins, widely rounded anterior angles and not emarginate sides. surface with dorsal series of 5 spaced punctures and lateral series of 3 median punctures. Elytra sub-rectangular, shorter and as wide as pronotum, with almost obsolete humeral angles. Surface with superficial punctation arranged in some series. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and fine punctation on the sides of each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.3 mm long, ovoid, with long parameres and short distal sclerite, inner sac long and narrow, rolled up on itself one time, covered with spinulae.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *rubidulusa- um* (reddish).

Notolinopsis balensis sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype &: Ethiopia, Bale Mts, brook valley above Goba, 3800 m, 06°54'42"N, 39°54'38"E, lc,19.II.2017 (NME).

Description. Length of body: 6.4 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.9 mm. Subapterous. Similar to *N. adabaensis* sp. n. Head and pronotum with dense transverse micro-striation. Head with more rounded sides and scarce punctation. Pronotum as long as head and of similar width; dorsal series of 6 punctures and lateral series of 3 anterior punctures; elytra with obsolete humeral angles; surface with fine, superficial punctation. Abdomen with fine, sparse punctation only on the sides of each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.6 mm long, ovoid, with long parameres and large distal sclerite, inner sac very long and narrow, rolled up on itself numerous times, covered with spinulae.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis nigritulus sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype 3° : Ethiopia, Bale Mts, river valley above Goba, 2990 m, $06^{\circ}56'08''N$, $39^{\circ}57'20''E$, lc,7–18.II.2017 (NME); paratypes: same data, 233, 1099 (NME), 233, 299 (cB).

Description. Length of body: 7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.2 mm. Apterous. Blackish with brown antennae and legs. Head ovoid with widely rounded posterior angles. Eyes very small and flat. Surface of head with some punctures on the sides. Pronotum longer and wider than head, with oblique anterior margins, widely rounded anterior angles and not emarginate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 6–7 punctures and lateral series of 3–4 punctures. Elytra short, shorter and narrower than pronotum, with almost obsolete humeral angles. Surface with fine, spaced punctation, arranged in some series. Abdomen with fine, transverse micro-striation and fine, punctation on the sides of each segment. Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.36 mm long, ovoid, very diaphanous, with long parameres and large distal sclerite with acute apex; inner sac tape-like, rolled up on itself a few times and covered with scales and spinulae.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *nigritulus-a- um* (blackish).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis fuscus sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, Herenna forest, Bijamo Vall., W Rira, 3130 m, 6.785372, 39.681355, lc, 8–9.II.2020 (NME); paratypes: same data, 8 \Im \Im (NME), 2 \Im \Im (cB).

Description. Length of body: 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.8 mm. Apterous. Reddish amaranth. Head ovoid, dilated posteriad, with sub-rectilinear sides and widely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with scattered, fine punctures on the sides. Pronotum dilated anteriad, longer and wider than head, with oblique anterior margins and widely rounded anterior angles. Surface with dorsal series of 7 punctures and lateral series of 3 punctures. Elytra shorter and narrower than pronotum with almost obsolete humeral angles. Surface with superficial punctation arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with transverse micro-striation and fine punctation, arranged in some series on each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.48 mm long, ovoid, very diaphanous, with long parameres and large distal sclerite with acute apex; inner sac tape-like, rolled up on itself a few times and covered with scales and spinulae. The distal portion with a tuft of spines.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *fuscus-a-um* (dark).

Notolinopsis gilvus sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, Rafu Valley (SW of Sanetti Pl.), 3900-4100 m, 06°52'26''N, 39°44'37''E, lc, 17.II.2019 (NME).

Description. Length of body: 6.2 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.7 mm. Apterous. Similar to *N. fuscus* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: lighter color, shorter head, dorsal series of pronotum of 8–9 punctures and lateral series of 3 irregular punctures; narrower elytra, shiny with fine punctation. Different aedeagus.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.48 mm long, ovoid, very diaphanous, with long parameres and large distal sclerite with truncate apex. Inner sac tape like, rolled up on itself a few times and covered with scales and spinulae.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *gilvus- a-um* (yellowy).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis wasamensis sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype 3° : Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, env. Wasame Camp, 3900–4150 m, 06°50'N, 39°46'E, lc, 23–25.II.2020 (NME); paratype: same data 1 2° (NME).

Description. Length of body: 5.7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.9 mm. Apterous. Similar to *N. fuscus* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: wider head with some broad punctures. Eyes larger and flat; pronotum massive with very rounded anterior angles and not emarginated sides; dorsal pronotal series of 6-7 punctures and lateral series of 3 anterior punctures, all the punctures broad.; shorter elytra, with obsolete humeral angles; surface wrinkled, with some series of fine punctures.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.48 mm long, ovoid, very diaphanous, with long parameres and large distal sclerite of peculiar shape; inner sac tape like, covered with fine scales. Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality. Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis vagans sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, Web river N Dinsho, 3000 m, 07°07'18"N, 39°46'03"E, le, 5.II.2019 (NME).

Description. Length of body: 6.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elvtra: 3.4 mm. Sub-apterous. Brown black with brown antennae and legs. Head large, with barely rounded sides and widely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small, moderately protruding. Surface with some broad punctures mixed with small punctures. Pronotum massive, barely dilated anteriad, with rounded anterior angles. Surface with dorsal series of 7-8 punctures and lateral series of 2-3 irregular punctures. Elytra dilated posteriad, with almost obsolete humeral angles. Surface with 4-5 series of fine punctures. Abdomen with fine, transverse micro-striation and fine punctation arranged in some series on each segment. Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.44 mm long, ovoid, very diaphanous, with long parameres and large distal sclerite; inner sac dilated in the proximal portion, covered with spines and scales.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *vagans- is* (stray).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis bijamo sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype 3° : Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, Herenna forest, Bijamo Vall., W Rira, 3130 m, 6.785372, 39.681355, lc, 8-9.II.2020 (NME); paratypes: same data, 3 9 9 (NME), 1 9 (cB).

Description. Length of body: 5.6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.6 mm. Sub-apterous. Similar to *N. fuscus* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: wider head, eyes medium-sized and barely protruding; surface with more punctures, some broad some fine. Pronotum massive, with widely rounded anterior angles and not emarginated sides; surface with dorsal series of 7 punctures and

lateral series of 2-3 anterior punctures; elytra sub-rectangular, with sub-parallel sides and rounded humeral angles; surface with some series of fine punctures.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.4 mm long, ovoid, very diaphanous, with long parameres and large distal sclerite; inner sac with 3 areas covered with closed spinulae.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis caliginosus sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mts, Herenna forest, Bijamo Vall., W Rira, 3130 m, 6.785372, 39.681355, lc, 8–9.II.2020 (NME); paratypes: same data, 5 \Im \Im (NME), 2 \Im \Im (cB).

Description. Length of body: 7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elvtra: 3.5 mm. Subapterous. Reddish brown dark with brown antennae and legs. Head ovoid, barely dilated posteriad, with moderately rounded sides and widely rounded posterior angles. Eves small and barely protruding. Surface with some deep punctures on the sides. Pronotum massive, ovoid, of peculiar shape, narrow anteriad, with very oblique anterior margins, obsolete anterior angles, rounded sides and posterior angles. Surface with dorsal series of 8-9 broad punctures and lateral series of 3-4 finer punctures. Elytra shorter and narrower than pronotum, with rounded humeral angles. Surface with some series of superficial punctures. Abdomen with evident, dense transverse micro-striation and fine punctures arranged in numerous series on each segment.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.66 mm long, ovoid, very diaphanous, with long parameres and narrow distal sclerite; inner sac very long and narrow, turned on itself some time, covered with spinulae and scales.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *caligino-sus- a- um* (dark).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks. This species differs from *N. bijamo* sp. n. from the same locality in color, size, shape and aedeagus.

Genus Tigrinya gen. n.

Type species: Tigrinya brunnea sp. n.

Description. Medium to large body. Apterous. Maxillary palpi with sub-equal articles, the 2nd barely longer than 3rd, the last barely shorter than 3rd at the base as wide as that (Fig.); labial palpi with 2nd shorter than the last narrow and longer than that (Fig.); antennae with 2nd longer than 3rd (Fig.); gular sutures reunited for a long time (Fig.); mandible with slightly groove; antesternal plate with suture; ocular grooves absent; frontal grooves long and sub-parallel; upper epipleural line not joint with the lower line; anterior tarsi squat, median and posterior tarsi gradually shorter; tergite of the male genital segment very particular, pleurae modified in tremendous, sclerified, long structures that protrude conspicuously from the abdomen; aedeagus of particular shape with long median lobe and thin parameres; inner sac not visible. Although the pleurae do not enclose the other parts of the genital segment, the aedeagus does not come out of the abdomen as it is held by numerous membranes connected with tergite and sternite. Female genital segment as in Fig.

Feminine gender.

Etymology. The generic epithet refers to the local language in Ethiopia, tigrinya, as a noun in apposition.

Remarks. The genus seems endemic to Mt Choke, in the Blue Nile Highlands region.

Tigrinya brunnea sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype 3° : Ethiopia, Amhara, w slope Mt Choke, 3870 m, 10°36'07"N, 37à45'51"E, lc, 23.II.2019 (NME); paratypes: same data, 1 3° , 3 9° (NME), 1 3° (cB).

Description. Length of body: 7.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.6 mm. Apterous. Body reddish brown with darker head and red pronotum. Head ovoid, narrow anteriorly, with barely rounded sides and narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with polygonal micro-reticulation and numerous scattered punctures, except from a median stripe. Pronotum shorter and narrower than head, with oblique anterior margins, rounded anterior angles, dorsal series of 8–9 punctures and lateral series of 4 anterior punctures; all the punctures well visible. Elytra short, shorter and narrower than pronotum, with obsolete humeral angles. Surface with fine punctation, arranged in some series. Abdomen with fine, transverse micro-striation and fine punctation on the sides of each segment.

Tergite of male genital segment very peculiar (Fig.); sternite of the same as in Fig. Aedeagus 1.1 mm long, as in Fig.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *brunneusa- um* (brown).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Tigrinya rubescens sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Amhara, w slope Mt Choke, 3870 m, 10°36'07''N, 37°45'51''E, lc, 23.II.2019 (NME); paratypes: same data, 2 \Im (NME), 1 δ (cB).

Description. Length of body: 7.7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.5 mm. Apterous. Similar to *T. brunnea* sp. n. from which differs in less ovoid head with sub-rectilinear sides, pronotum with dorsal series of 7–8 punctures and vague lateral series.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.1 mm long, with narrow and long pleurae, median lobe with apical emargination and long, narrow parameres.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *rubescenstis* (reddish).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Tigrinya bella sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype 3° : Ethiopia, Amhara, w slope Mt Choke, 3700-3900 m, 37°50'29"N, 10°42'17"E, lc, 25.II.2019 (NME); paratypes: same data, 2 3° , 2 9° (NME), 2 3° (cB).

Description. Length of body: 12 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5 mm. Apterous. Similar to *T. eximia* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: body smaller, less dilated posteriad, with closed and more numerous punctures; dorsal series of pronotum of 5–6 punctures and lateral series of 4 anterior, finer punctures; shorter elytra with more numerous, closed, deeper punctation.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.44 mm long, with very long and narrow parameres; median lobe with rounded apex.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *bellus- a-um* (nice).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Tigrinya rubida sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Amhara, Mt Choke, crater valley, 3789–3900 m, 19°42'12"N, 37°50'58"E, lc, 27.II.2019 (NME); paratypes: same data, 1 δ , 6 \Im \Im (NME), 1 δ , 1 \Im (cB).

Description. Length of body: 11 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4 mm. Apterous. Similar to *T. bella* sp. n. from which differs in the following characters: smaller body, head less narrow anteriad, with more rounded sides; pronotum with dorsal series of 8–9 punctures and lateral series of 5 finer punctures; very wrinkled elytra with denser punctation.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 1.36 mm long, with very narrow parameres; median lobe with sub-triangular apex. Inner sac not visible.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *rubidus- a-um* (red).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Tigrinya eximia sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype δ : Ethiopia, Amhara, w slope Mt Choke, 3370, 10°36'07''N, 37°46'50''E, 3700-3900 m, lc, 25.II.2019 (NME); paratype: same data, 1 \Im (NME).

Description. Length of body: 15.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 7.5 mm. Apterous. Reddish brown with darker head; antennae and legs brown. Head sub-rectangular with barely

rounded sides and narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with traces of polygonal micro-reticulation and deep, irregular punctation, except from a median stripe. Pronotum massive, longer and as wide as head, with oblique anterior margins, rounded anterior angles and emarginate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 7–8 punctures and lateral series of 4 micro punctures. Elytra short, shorter and narrower than pronotum, with obsolete humeral angles. Surface wrinkled, with superficial punctation, arranged in some series. Abdomen with very fine, polygonal micro-reticulation and fine, scattered punctation.

Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs. Aedeagus (Fig.) 4.8 mm long, sub-rectangular very large, with minute parameres; pleurae very robust, thick, proportionally shorter than in other species; inner sac not visible.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *eximia- a-um* (distinguished).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks. The aedeagus of this species is very different compared to that of the other taxa of *Tigrinya*, however for the moment I refer this species to this genus. The specimen is damaged.

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Figs. 1-9. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Balchis abalk* sp. n. (1-3), *B. montanella* sp. n. (4-6) and *B. gobaensis* sp. n. (7-9) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 10-18. Tergite and stemite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of Balchis silvana sp. n. (10-12), B. alpestris sp. n. (13-15) and B. adabaensis sp. n. (16-18) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 19-27. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Balchis sebseva* sp. n. (19-21), *B. wasamaensis* sp. n. (22-24) and *B. fusca* sp. n. (25-27) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 28-36. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Balchis schmidti* sp. n. (28-30), *B. herenna* sp. n. (31-33) and *B. crateris* sp. n. (34-36) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 37-45. Tergite and stemite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Balchis fulva* sp. n. (37-39), *B. altevagans* sp. n. (40-42) and *B. dinsho* sp. n. (43-45) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 46-54. Tergite and stemite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Balchis sylvatica* sp. n. (46-48), *B. silvestris* sp. n. (49-51) and *B. angeso* sp. n. (52-54) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 55-63. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Balchis anomala* sp. n. (55-57), *B. forestalis* sp. n. (58-60) and *B. chillalo* sp. n. (61-63) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 64-72. Tergite and stemite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Balchis blandita* sp. n. (64-66), *B. garbaensis* sp. n. (67-69) and *B. rutila* sp. n. (70-72) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 73-78. Tergite and stemite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Balchis pulla* sp. n. (73-75); male genitaal segment, stemite and aedeagus of *Gyrohypnus washia* sp. n. (76-78) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 79-86. Antenna, maxillary palpi, labial palpi, mandible, gular suture, tergite, sternite of male genital segment and aedeagus of Aethiopialia choke sp. n. (79-86) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 87-92. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of Notolinopsis rubescens sp. n. (87-89) and N. kaka sp. n. (90-92) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 93-98. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of Notolinopsis oromianus sp. n. (93-95) and N. adabaensis sp. n. (96-98) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 99–104. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Notolinopsis fuscipennis* sp. n. (99-101) and *N. forestalis* sp. n. (102–104) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 105–110. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Notolinopsis harenna* sp. n. (105–107) nd *N. brunnescens* sp. n. (108–110) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 111-116. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of Notolinopsis rubidulus sp. n. (111-113) and N. balensis sp. n. (114-116) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 116 b-121. Tergite and stemite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Notolinopsis nigritulus* sp. n. (116 b-118) and *N. fuscus* sp. n. (119-121) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 122-127. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of Notolinopsis gilvus sp. n. (122-124) and N. wasamaensis sp. n. (125-127) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 128-133. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of Notolinopsis vagans sp. n. (128-130) and N. bijamo sp. n (131-133) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 134-143. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Notolinopsis caliginosus* sp. n.; maxillary palpi, labial palpi, antenna, gular sutures of *Tigrinya* gen. n. (134-140) and tergite and sternite of male genital segment, pleurae and aedeagus of *Tigrinya brunnea* sp. n. (141-143) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).









Figs. 144–149. Pleura (right pleura omissis), adeagus, tergite and stenite of male genital segment of *Tigrinya rubesces* sp. n. (144–146) and aedeagus, tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Tigrinya bella* sp. n. (147–149) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Figs. 150-154. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Tigrinya rubida* sp. n. (150-152); male genital segment and aedeagus of *Tigrinya eximia* sp. n. (153-154) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



Fig. 155-157. Habitus of Aethiopialia gen. n. (155), Tigrinya gen n. brunnea sp. n. (156) and T. rubida sp. n. (157).

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