

New data on the Xantholinini from China. 28. New species from Yunnan, Sichuan and Hubei (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) ¹

With 12 figures

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Abstract

The following new species are described and illustrated for the listed countries: *Mahavana vulcanicola* spec. nov. (Yunnan) closely related to *M. goaligong* BORDONI, 2010; *Megalinus yolounganus* spec. nov. (Yunnan), related to *M. hayashii* BORDONI, 2002, and *Atopolinus siping* spec. nov. (Sichuan), closely related to *A. sinuatus* BORDONI, 2013.

Nomenclatural acts

Atopolinus siping spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8647C619-4AD2-41BE-B9B1-BD5246E9A520

Megalinus yolounganus spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EB24FAF8-4AAB-4D02-A8D3-BF4AAAAB687A6

Mahavana vulcanicola spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B2D2CDD6-2F9A-4B4C-B4BA-D5C2CDCC838B

Key words

Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, new species, China

Zusammenfassung

Die folgenden neuen Arten werden für die aufgeführten Länder beschrieben und illustriert. *Mahavana vulcanicola* spec. nov. (Yunnan) eng verwandt mit *M. goaligong* BORDONI, 2010; *Megalinus yolounganus* spec. nov. (Yunnan), bezogen auf *M. hayashii* BORDONI, 2002, und *Atopolinus siping* spec. nov. (Sichuan), geschlossen für *A. sinuatus* BORDONI, 2013.

Introduction

This short contribution is the result of a study of some specimens of Xantholinini from China (Yunnan, Sichuan and Hubei) sent to me some time ago by the Naturhistorisches Museum in Basel and by the colleagues Y. Hayashi of Kawanishi, and J. Janak of Rtyne nad Bilinou. I add also few material of my private collection.

Acronyms

cB coll. Bordoni, Florence, Italy
cH coll. Y. Hayashi, Kawanishi, Japan
cJ coll. J. Janak, Rtyne nad Bilinou, Ceka
NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland

¹ 283^o contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

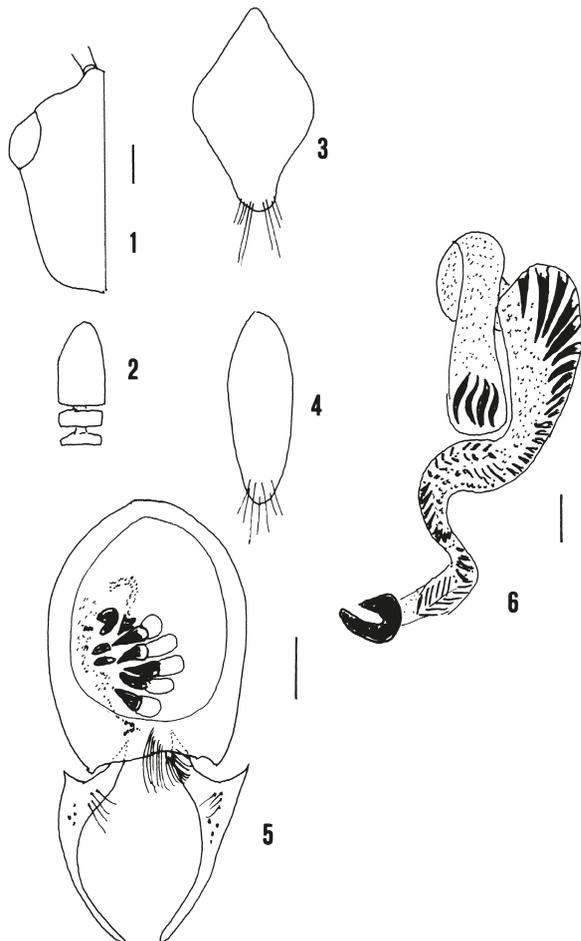
Taxonomy (in systematic order)

Mahavana vulcanicola spec. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B2D2CDD6-2F9A-4B4C-B4BA-D5C2CDDC838B
(Figs 1-5)

Examined material: Holotype ♂: China, Yunnan, Heshun env., Tengchong, 1600 m, A. Tilli VIII.2012 (cB).

Description: Length of body 4.2 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: about 2.2 mm. Body shiny, reddish brown with darker head; antennae and legs yellowish. Head dilated forward and narrow posteriorly, with protruding eyes, pronotum narrow, elytra large and very long. Head (Fig. 1) with feebly rounded sides from eyes to neck. Eyes large and protruding. Surface of head with evident sparse punctation, with long setae. Last antennomeres as in Fig. 2. Pronotum longer and very narrower than head, with very oblique anterior margins, rounded anterior angles and sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 11 well visible punctures and lateral series of 8 finer punctures; all the punctures with long setae. Elytra sub-rectangular, very large and long (0.85 mm/ head and pronotum: 1.3 mm),



Figs 1-6: Head, last three antennomeres, tergite and sternite of the male genital segment, aedeagus of *Mahavana vulcanicola* spec. nov. (1-5): Evaginated inner sac of *Phacophallus japonicus* (CAMERON) (6) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).

very longer and wider than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides and rounded humeral angles. Surface with some series of superficial punctures. Abdomen without micro-sculpture, with fine and sparse punctation.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 3-4. Aedeagus (Fig. 5) 0.74 mm long, sub-spherical, with long, symmetric parameres, provided with some proximal, short setae; inner sac with 5 large spines and sparser scales. The spines with the proximal portion in form of transparent drop.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the volcanic nature of the places.

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

Remarks: This specimen was originally attributed to *M. goaligong* BORDONI, 2010 from Yunnan (Goaligong Mts) but to a subsequent examination it was found to be distinct species of larger body, head more dilated forward, more protruding eyes, longer second antennomere, longer and narrower pronotum, longer elytra and different inner sac of the aedeagus. Actually the known species of the genus *Mahavana* BORDONI, 2002 are 19.

Phacophallus japonicus (CAMERON, 1933)

(Fig. 6)

Examined material: China, NW Hubei, 15 km Xingshan pass to Huanliangping, leg.? 6.VI.1998, 3 exx. (cH), 2 exx. (cB).

Distribution: This species is known from Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, Vietnam, Sumatra, Bali, Java, China (BORDONI, 2002), Myanmar (BORDONI, 2017).

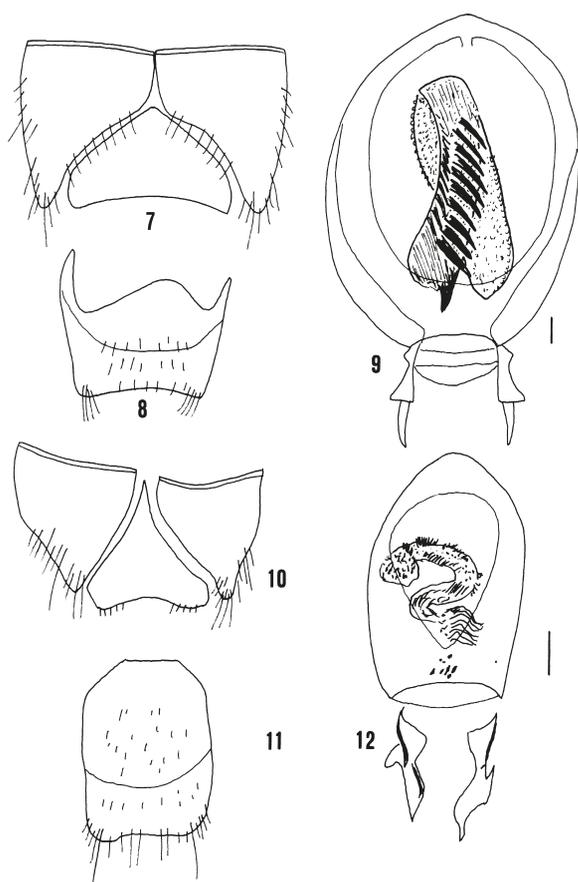
Remarks: Chinese and Korean specimens could be attributed in the future to a distinct species from *P. japonicus* by smaller and lighter body, larger inner sac of the aedeagus, with larger and longer spines and by the presence of an arched, distal spine (Fig. 6).

Megalinus yolounganus spec. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EB24FAF8-4AAB-4D02-A8D3-BF4AAAAB687A6
(Figs 7-9)

Examined material: Holotype ♂: China, Yunnan, Yoloungshan mts, Baishhui, 2900-3500 m, 27.08N, 100.14E, V. Kuban 7-12.VII.1990 (NHMB).

Description: Length of body 11 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: about 5.5 mm. Body black with brown black pronotum and elytra; antennae and legs brown. Head sub-rectangular,



Figs 7-12: Male genital segment, sternite of the same, aedeagus of *Megalinius yolounganus* spec. nov. (7-9) and *Atopolinus siping* spec. nov. (10-12) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).

with largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized and a little protruding. Surface of head with deep, not particularly spaced punctures, apart the clypeus, closed on the sides. Pronotum sub-rectangular, a little dilated forward, as long and wide as head, with oblique anterior margins and largely rounded anterior angles. Surface with dorsal series of numerous irregular punctures and lateral series of 9-10 irregular punctures; other punctures near the anterior angles. Elytra broad, dilated posteriad, with rounded humeral angles. Surface with numerous, superficial punctures, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with traces of more or less transverse micro-striation and very fine, sparse punctation.

Male genital segment as in Fig. 7; sternite of the same as in Fig. 8. Aedeagus (Fig. 9) 1.8 mm long, sub-spherical, with very narrow and short parameres; inner sac tape like, broad, folded one time on itself, covered with fine scales and with a series of long, narrow spines on the distal portion.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

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

Remarks: This taxon belongs to a genus made up of predominantly mountainous species, distributed from

Pakistan to China and Taiwan. *M. yolounganus* differs from *M. hayashii* BORDONI, 2002 from Yunnan (Yulong Shan, Jizu Shan, Lijang) by size, color, punctation and in particular by the structure of inner sac of the aedeagus that present only one series of spines instead of two.

Atopolinus siping spec. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8647C619-4AD2-41BE-B9B1-BD5246E9A520
(Figs 10-12)

Examined material: Holotype ♂: China, Sichuan, 10 km S Siping, J. Jenis 21-22.VI.2005 (c).

Description: Length of body 6.7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: about 3.5 mm. A small, shiny, reddish brown dark *Atopolinus* COIFFAIT, 1982, with brown light antennae and legs. Head ovoid elongate, with a little rounded sides and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and a little protruding. Surface of head with fine punctation, more dense on the sides. Pronotum narrow, longer and narrower than head, with oblique anterior margins, almost obsolete anterior angles and sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 8-9 fine punctures and lateral series of 6-7 irregular punctures. Elytra sub-rectangular, slightly dilated posteriad, with sub-rectilinear sides and marked humeral angles. Surface with numerous series of fine, not particularly dense punctation. Abdomen with few, fine, spaced punctures on the sides.

Male genital segment as in Fig. 10; sternite of the same as in Fig. 11. Aedeagus (Fig. 12) sub-ovoid, proximally truncate, with asymmetric pseudoparameres; inner sac more or less tape like, covered with fine spinulae and 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: This species is closely related to *A. sinuatus* BORDONI, 2013 from Yunnan (Xishuangbanna) from which differs by the following characters: head more ovoid and forward narrower, with larger punctation, eyes smaller and less protruding, shorter elytra and different parameres and inner sac of the aedeagus.

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