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A revision of the genus *Neosclerus* CAMERON. Supplement I

(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

With 7 figures

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Summary

Neosclerus immutatus sp. n. (Sumatra) is described and illustrated. A recent key to the species of the genus is modified in order to account for the new species. Additional paratypes are listed for *N. dupleseriatatus* sp. n. (N. India, central Nepal) and *N. praeacutus* sp. n. (Thailand). Additional records of *N. fortepunctatus* CAMERON, 1924 (first confirmed record) and *N. granulicollis* CAMERON, 1924 (new country record) from Nepal are reported. The genus now includes 27 species.

Key words

Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, Medonina, *Neosclerus*, Palaearctic region, Oriental region, taxonomy, new species, key to species, additional records

New species

Neosclerus immutatus sp. n.

Zusammenfassung

Neosclerus immutatus sp. n. (Sumatra) wird beschrieben und abgebildet. Eine aktuelle Bestimmungstabelle wird ergänzt. Zusätzliche Paratypes von *N. dupleseriatatus* sp. n. (Nordindien, Zentralnepal) und *N. praeacutus* sp. n. (Thailand) werden designiert. Weitere Nachweise von *N. fortepunctatus* CAMERON, 1924 (erster bestätigter Nachweis) und *N. granulicollis* CAMERON, 1924 (Erstnachweis) werden aus Nepal gemeldet. Die Gattung umfasst derzeit 27 Arten.

Introduction

Several months after the revision of *Neosclerus* had been submitted and accepted for publication, additional specimens were discovered among material of *Sclerochiton* KRAATZ, 1859 on loan from the Muséum d'histoire naturelle in Genève, as well as in the Franz collection at the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien. Aside from new country records of two species described a long time ago, an examination of this material yielded additional paratypes of two species described in the revision and even an undescribed species from Sumatra, from where previously no *Neosclerus* species had been recorded.

Material and methods

The material treated in this study is deposited in the following public institutions and private collection:

MHNG	Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève (G. Cuccodoro)
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
cAss	author's private collection

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). For the photographs a digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) was used.

Head length was measured from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior margin of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra.

Neosclerus fortepunctatus CAMERON, 1924

Additional material examined:

Nepal: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, trail from Pokhara to Goropani, IX-X.1971, leg. Franz (NHMW, cAss).

Comment:

The above specimens represent the first confirmed record from Nepal. It seems possible that the females previously reported as *N. brevipennis* (CAMERON, 1943) from Nepal refer to either this or the following species. Another previously unseen syntype from the original type series, but not conspecific with the lectotype, was discovered in the Franz collection at the NHMW (see the additional paratypes of *N. dupleseriatatus* below).

Neosclerus dupleseriatatus sp. n.

Additional paratypes:

1 ♂ [macropterous]: "Chakrata Dist. Khedar Khud 7500, Dr. Cameron. 11.V.22 / *Lobochilus* (*Neosclerus*) *fortepunctatus* Cam. / Paralectotypus *Lobochilus fortepunctatus* Cameron, rev. V. Assing 2010 / Paratypus *Neosclerus dupleseriatatus* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2010" (NHMW); 1 ♂ [brachypterous]: "Kakani b. Kathmandu, Nepal, 26.9.78, lg. H. Franz" (NHMW); 1 ♂, 1 ex. [macropterous]: Barahbise geg. Ting-Sang-La, Nepal, lg. H. Franz" (NHMW); 1 ♀ [brachypterous]: "Umg. Dhampus b. Pokhara, Nepal, lg. H. Franz" (NHMW); 1 ♀ [brachypterous]: "Nagarkolpedi, Nepal, 1550 m, lg. H. Franz" (NHMW); 1 ♂ [macropterous]: "Zentral-Nepal, Sept.-Okt. 1971, lg. H. Franz / Zw. Sunderijal u. Mulkharka / *Lobochilus fortepunctatus* Cam., H. Coiffait det. 1975" (cAss); 1 ♂ [macropterous]: "Zentral-Nepal, Sept.-Okt. 1971, lg. H. Franz / Kali-Gandaki-Tal, zw. Ghasa u. Lete" (cAss); 1 ♂ [macropterous]: "Khorkhore südl. Pokhara, Nepal, lg. H. Franz / *Lobochilus fortepunctatus* Cam., H. Coiffait det. 1978" (cAss).

Comment:

The above material shows that *N. dupleseriatatus* is apparently not uncommon in central Nepal. It also confirms that the species is wing-dimorphic. The specimen from Chakrata district belongs to the original type series of *Neosclerus fortepunctatus*.

Neosclerus praeacutus sp. n.**Additional paratypes:**

6 exs.: "Thailand, Taksin Maharat N. P., 1000 m, 9.2.93, Schwendinger" (MHNG, cAss).

Comment:

Previously, only specimens from Yunnan (China) were seen. The above material from western Thailand suggests that the species may be widespread.

Neosclerus granulicollis CAMERON, 1924**Additional material examined:**

Nepal: 2 ♀ ♀, Tatopani, 1400 m, 25.IX.1977, leg. Deharveng (MHNG); 1 ♀, Kosi, 2 km E Mangsingma, 1900 m, 19.IV.1984, leg. Löbl & Smetana (cAss).

Comment:

The above specimens represent the first records from Nepal.

Neosclerus immutatus sp. n. (Figs 1-7)**Type material:**

Holotype ♂: "N-Sumatra, 18.2., D. Toba, s-Prapat, Lumban Julu / Indonesia 1990, leg. Schillhammer / Holotypus ♂ *Neosclerus immutatus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2010" (cAss). Paratype ♀: same data as holotype (NHMW).

Description:

Body length 3.2-3.5 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: head, pronotum, and abdomen blackish; elytra dark-brown with the posterior margin yellow; legs yellowish; antennae reddish-yellow. Head (Fig. 2) across eyes approximately 1.2 times as wide as long; postocular region very short, almost obsolete; punctation coarse and moderately dense, slightly sparser in posterior portion of dorsal surface; interstices with distinct microreticulation and dull (Fig. 3); antenna 0.9 - 1.0 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) approximately 1.05 times as wide as long and 0.80-0.85 times as wide as head; impunctate midline defined and rather broad; punctation as coarse and dense as that of head; interstices without microsculpture and glossy.

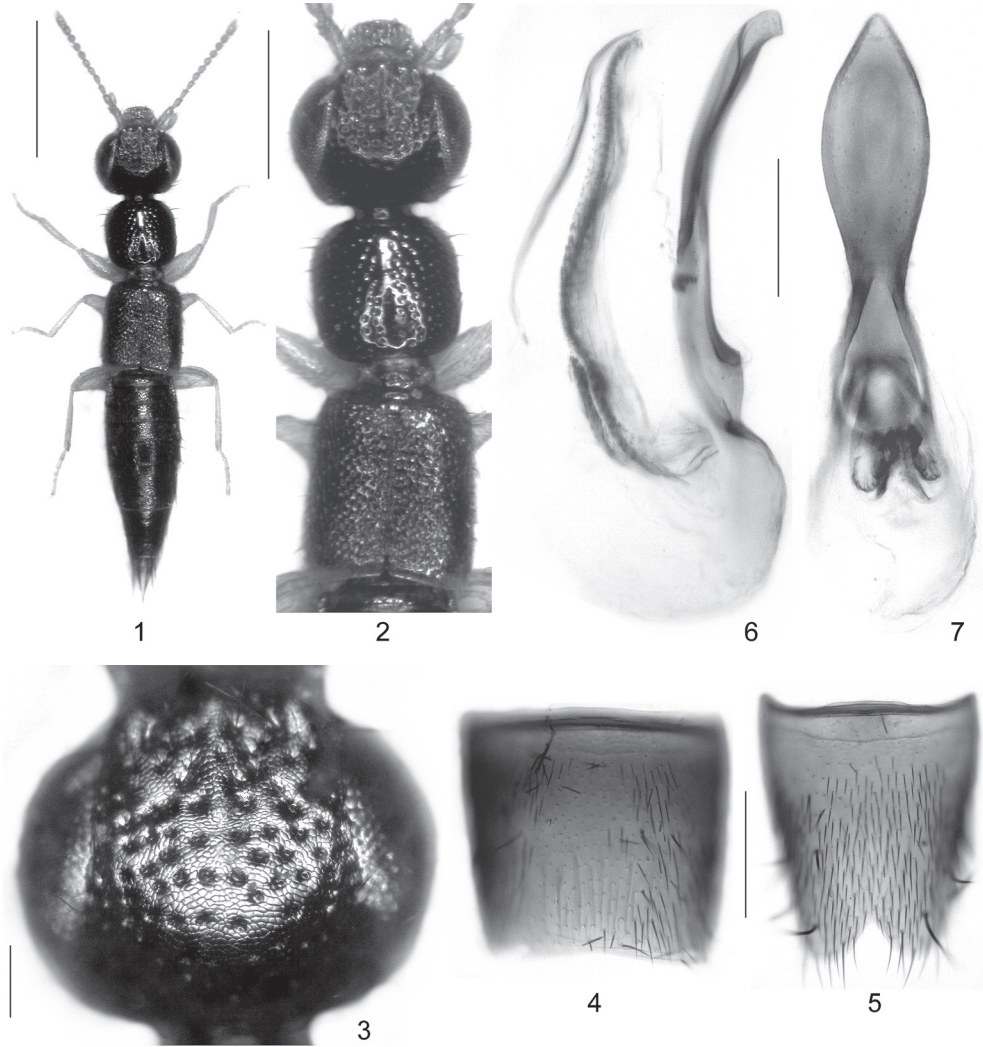
Elytra (Fig. 2) relatively long and large, approximately 1.1 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles marked; punctation dense and fine; interstices glossy. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen narrower than elytra; punctation fine and moderately dense on anterior tergites, somewhat less dense on posterior tergites; interstices with distinct microsculpture composed of isodiametric meshes; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: sternite VII with posterior margin very weakly concave, pubescence unmodified (Fig. 4); sternite VIII distinctly oblong, anteriorly unmodified and with unmodified pubescence, posterior excision acute, moderately deep, and V-shaped, its depth approximately 1/6 the length of sternite (Fig. 5); aedeagus small, approximately 0.45 mm long, with dorso-ventrally flattened ventral process; internal sac with two long series of small sclerotized structures (Figs 6-7).

Etymology:

The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: unmodified) alludes to the absence of distinct modifications of the male sternite VII and VIII (except for the posterior excision of sternite VIII).



Figs 1-7: *Neosclerus immutatus* sp. n.: habitus (1); forebody (2); head (3); male sternite VII (4); male sternite VIII (5); aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view (6-7). Scale bars: 1: 1.0 mm; 2: 0.5 mm; 4-5: 0.2 mm; 3, 6-7: 0.1 mm.

Comparative notes:

Based on the morphology of the aedeagus (ventral process dorso-ventrally flattened; internal sac with two series of small sclerotized spines), *N. immutatus* belongs to the *N. fortispunctatus* species group. The only other species without distinct modifications of the male sternites VII and VIII, and with a distinctly microsculptured head is *N. erubescens* ASSING from Malaysia. From this

species, *N. immutatus* is readily separated by the much darker coloration of the body, the much less dense punctuation of the head and pronotum, the more transverse head, and by the completely different shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus.

In order to account for the new species, the key in ASSING (2011) is modified as follows:

- 19. ♂: internal sac of aedeagus with two long series of small spines; ventral process of aedeagus slender, apically not spear-shaped. 19a
- ♂: internal sac of aedeagus with pair of sclerotized structures, but without long series of small spines; ventral process of aedeagus apically spear-shaped, acute and subapically dentate. 22
- 19a. Head with pronounced microsculpture, dull. ♂: aedeagus shaped as in Figs 6-7. Sumatra. *N. immutatus* sp. n.
- Head without pronounced microsculpture, glossy. Aedeagus of different shape. 20

Distribution and bionomics:

The type locality is situated at the eastern shore of lake Toba a few kilometres to the south of Prapat in the north of Sumatra. The specimens were collected in February, either from under bark of a dead tree or from between stones and gravel in a dry river bed (SCHILLHAMMER, pers. comm.).

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Reference

- ASSING, V. 2011: A revision of the genus *Neosclerus* CAMERON (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae). – Beiträge zur Entomologie **61** (1): 89-148.

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