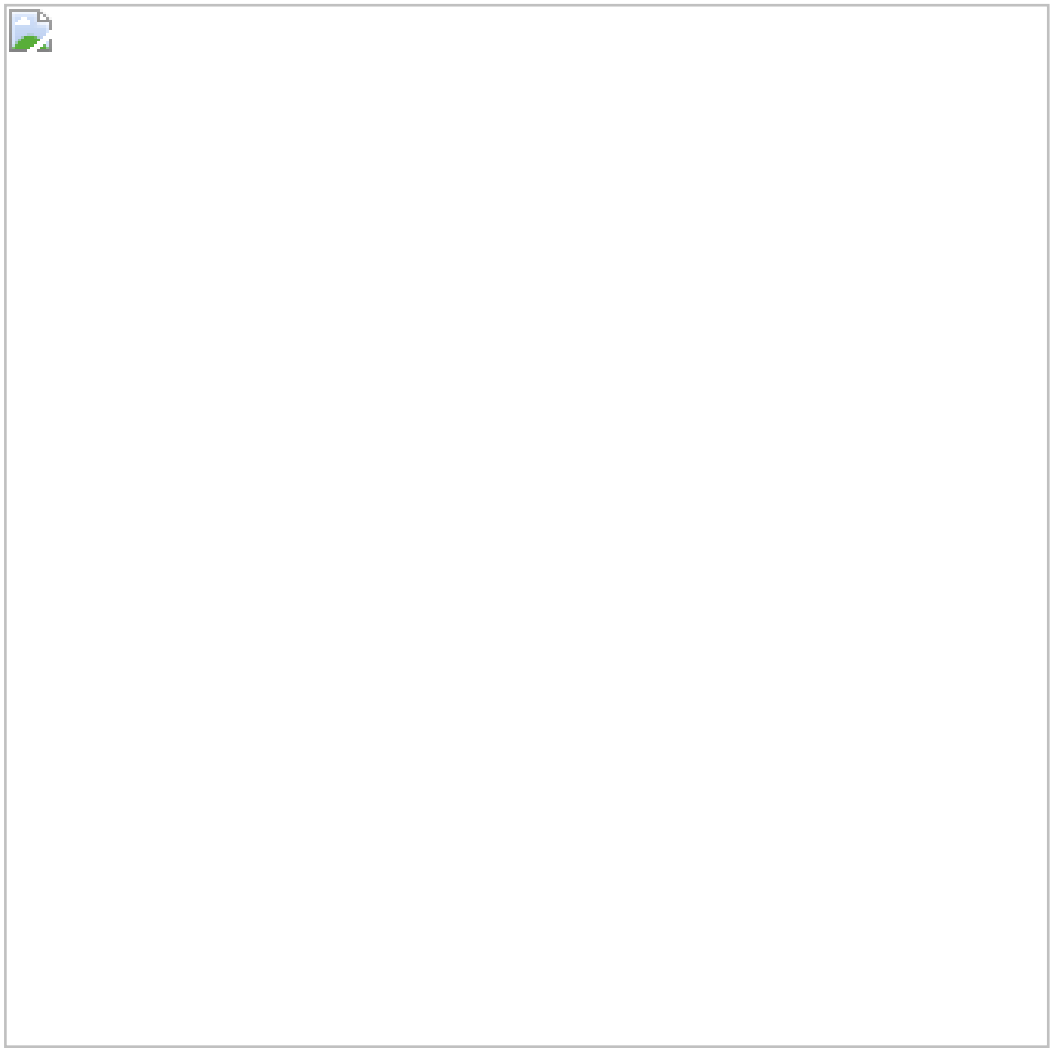

New data on the Xantholinini of the Oriental Region. 51. New species and new records from the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)1

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

New data on the Xantholinini of the Oriental Region. 51. New species and new records from the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)[1]

Arnaldo Bordoni

Abstract

The following new species for the listed countries and islands are described and illustrated: *Tetraulacus buyan* **sp. n.** (Bali), *Thyreocephalus lucidus* **sp. n.** (Sulawesi), *T. ternatensis* **sp. n.** (Ternate Island), *Atopolinus celatus* **sp. n.** (Thailand), *A. lucidus* **sp. n.** (Thailand). *Ulisseus dispilus* (Erichson, 1839) is recorded from Kalimantan for the first time; *Thyreocephalus honkongensis* (Redtenbacher, 1868) is recorded from Bali for the first time.

Keywords: *Atopolinus*, new species, new records, Oriental Region, *Tetraulacus*, *Thyreocephalus*.

Zusammenfassung

Die folgenden neuen Arten werden für die aufgeführten Länder und Inseln beschrieben und abgebildet: *Tetraulacus buyan* **sp. n.** (Bali), *Thyreocephalus lucidus* **sp. n.** (Sulawesi), *T. ternatensis* **sp. n.** (Ternate), *Atopolinus celatus* **sp. n.** (Thailand), *A. lucidus* **sp. n.** (Thailand). *Ulisseus dispilus* (Erichson, 1839) wird erstmals von Kalimantan berichtet. *Thyreocephalus honkongensis* (Redtenbacher, 1868) wird erstmals von Bali berichtet.

Introduction

This contribution is based on specimens received on loan from A. Faille (Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany). Alongside known species, I was able to examine specimens belonging to five new species collected in Bali, Sulawesi, Ternate Island, and Thailand, thus increasing the knowledge of oriental Xantholinini.

Material and methods

Abbreviations used in the text are as follows: cB—A. Bordoni collection, Florence, Italy; ex. (exx.) = specimen(s); Gn. = Gunong (mount/mountain); MNPC—National Museum of Natural History, Prague, Czechia; SMNS—Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany. The examination of the specimens was done through a Wild M5A binocular and an Optika B-293 trinocular microscope. The species are listed in systematic order.

Taxonomy

Tetraulacus buyan **sp. n.**

Type material

Holotype ♀: Bali, 12 km NW Bedugolu, Buyan Lake, 950 m, 29.IV–2.V.2001, Bolm leg. (SMNS).

Paratypes: same data, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♀ (cB).

Etymology

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

Description

Female. Length of body: 6.5 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.5 mm. Body reddish-brown very dark, with humeral angles reddish, abdomen brown with the last two segments very dark; scutellum black. Head sub-quadrangular with sub-rectilinear sides, without a lateral groove and with sparse punctation. Eyes small and flat. Pronotum shorter and narrower than head, with oblique anterior margins, widely rounded anterior angles and non-emarginated sides. Dorsal surface of pronotum with series of 7–8 spaced punctures and additional punctures between this series and sides of pronotum. Elytra large, dilated posteriad, longer and wider than pronotum and with marked humeral angles; surface with fine punctures, arranged in some series. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and fine punctures on the sides of each segment.

Male unknown.

Distribution

The new species is known only from the type locality on Bali, Indonesia.

[1] 326th contribution to the knowledge of Staphylinidae.

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Remarks

This species is related to *Tetraulacus tamborensis* Bordoni, 2002 from Sumbawa (Indonesia) and *T. halphesteus* Bordoni, 2002 from Lombok (Indonesia), but differs from them in body size and in the color and punctation of the pronotum.

Zeteotomus crockerensis Bordoni, 2002

Examined material

Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, Gunung Emas, 1500 m, 16–17.III.2007, R. Grimm leg., 1 ♂ (SMNS), 1 ♀ (cB).

Distribution

The species is known only from the type locality (Sabah, Crocker Mts.). These are the first records since the description of the species.

Gauropterus bnomensis Bordoni, 2002

Examined material

Thailand, Soppong, 700 m, 20.IV.2004, W. Schawaller leg., 1 ex. (SMNS).

Distribution

This species is known from South Thailand and Pahang (Malaysia) (Bordoni 2002).

Thyreocephalus lucidus **sp. n.**
(Figs. 1–2)

Type material

H o l o t y p e ♀: Sulawesi, Kotamobagu, Modoinding, Gn. Ambang, 1200–1450 m, 12.XII.1999, A. Riedel leg. (SMNS).

P a r a t y p e s : same data, 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♀ (cB).

Etymology

The specific epithet is derived from the Latin *lucidus- a- um*, meaning shiny.

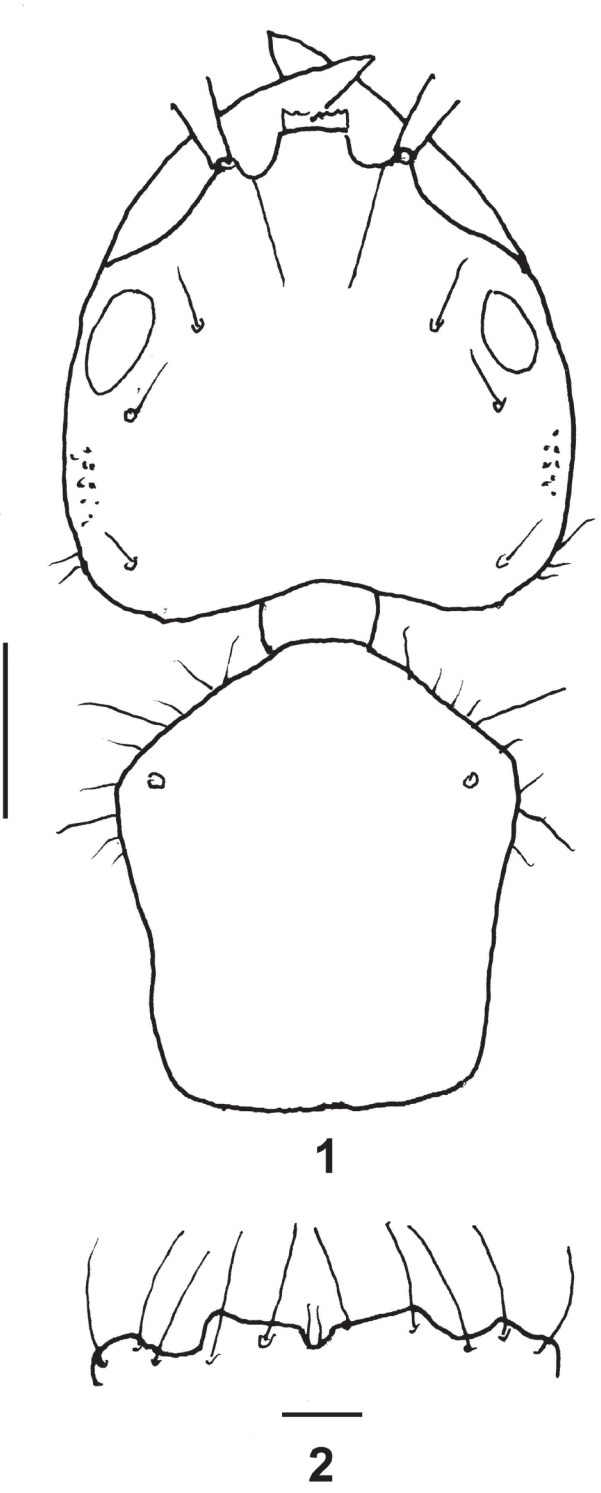
Description

Female. Length of body: 16 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5.8 mm. Body shiny, without micro-sculpture, black with 5th segment, posterior margin of 6th segment and genital segment reddish; antennae brown with yellowish antennomeres 4–11. Head and pronotum and related punctation as in Fig. 1. Labrum as in Fig. 2. Elytra large, longer and wider than pronotum, with barely rounded sides and marked humeral angles; surface with fine punctation, arranged in several series. Abdomen with fine punctures on the sides of each segment.

Male unknown.

Distribution

The new species is known only from the type locality on Sulawesi, Indonesia.



Figs. 1–2. *Thyreocephalus lucidus* **sp. n.** – **1**. Head and pronotum (scale bar: 1.0 mm). **2**. Labrum (scale bar: 0.1 mm).

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Remarks

I am generally against the description of new species on female specimens; however, in this case and in the one relating to *Thyreocephalus ternatensis* sp. n., I am sure of the validity of the two species as I have examined all the species of this genus from the Oriental Region and neighboring regions. These are species of considerable size, characterized by the shape and punctation of the head and labrum, and by the overall coloration; these characters have been highlighted in the descriptions and figures.

Thyreocephalus philippinus Bernhauer, 1912

Examined material

Indonesia, Sulawesi, Tomohon, Rurukan, 1200 m, Gn. Mahawu, 30.XI.1999, A. Riedel leg., 1 ex. (SMNS).

Distribution

Philippines and Sulawesi (Bordoni 2002).

Thyreocephalus lorquini (Fauvel, 1877)

Examined material

Indonesia, Sulawesi, Kotamobagu, Modoinding Ambang Gn., 1100–1450 m, 6.XII.1999, A. Riedel leg., 1 ex. (SMNS); North Sulawesi between Manado-Tomohon, 650 m, 22.IV.2007, D. Telnov & K. Greke leg., 2 exx. (cB); Central Sulawesi, 38 km SE Pendolo village, 2°14′035″S 120°46′55″E, 1200 m, 10–11.VI.2001, Bolm leg., 3 exx. (SMNS); same data, 20 km SE Tambarana, Camp Mauro, 650 m, 11–16.VII.1999, Bolm leg., 1 ex. (SMNS); Sulawesi, Kotamobagu, Matalibaru, Torosik, Gn. Tongara, 9–10.XII.1999, A. Riedel leg., 1 ex. (SMNS), 1 ex. (cB).

Distribution

Moluccas and Sulawesi (Indonesia), Australia (Bordoni 2002).

Thyreocephalus ternatensis **sp. n.**
(Figs. 3–4)

Type material

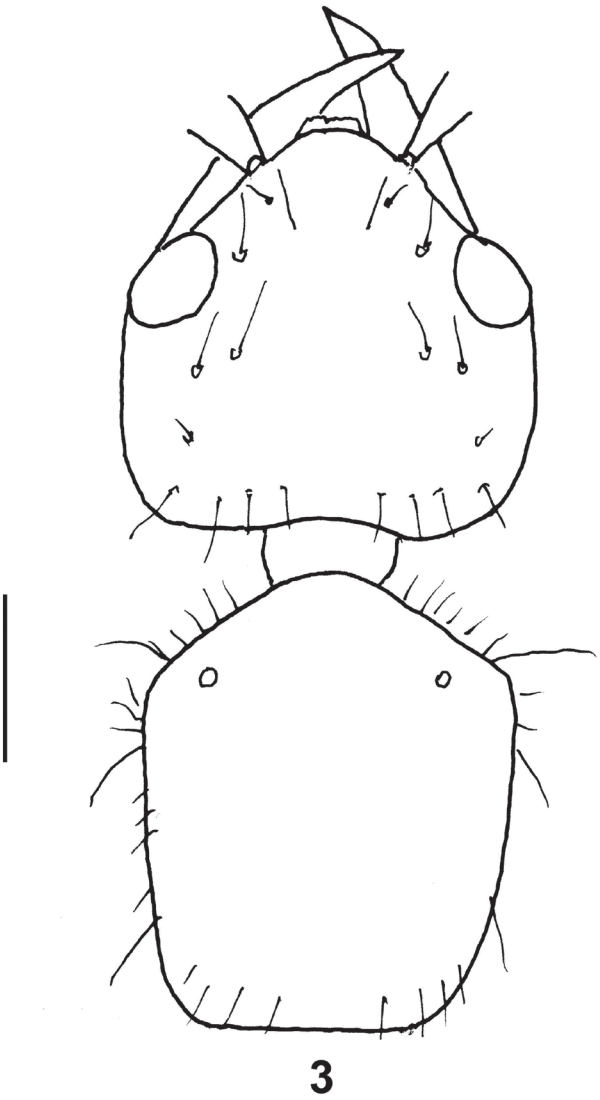
Holotype ♀: Indonesia, Ternate Island, Marikorubu, Gn. Gamalama, 600 m, [collector unknown], XI.2018 (cB).

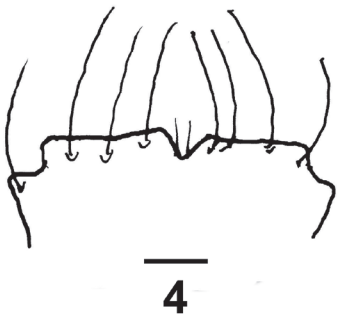
Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Description

Female. Length of body: 13 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5 mm. Head and pronotum reddish–brown, very dark, elytra and abdomen reddish-brown; antennae and legs brown. Head and pronotum and related punctation as in Fig. 3; punctures equipped with long, yellow setae. Labrum as in Fig. 4. Elytra sub-quadrangular with slightly rounded sides and narrowly rounded humeral angles; surface with fine, very close punctation, arranged in numerous series; punctures





Figs. 3–4. *Thyreocephalus ternatensis* **sp. n.** – **3**. Head and pronotum (scale bar: 1.0 mm). **4**. Labrum (scale bar: 0.1 mm).

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equipped with yellow setae; epipleurae with dense punctation. Abdomen with dense, deep punctures equipped with yellow setae, arranged in 5–6 series on each segment, except for a narrow median stripe.

Male unknown.

Distribution

The species is known only from the type locality on Ternate Island, Indonesia.

Thyreocephalus annulatus (Fauvel, 1895)

Examined material

Indonesia, Sumatra, Gn. Talamau, 17 km E Simpangempal, 750 m, 21–25.IV.2001, Bolm leg. 3 exx. (SMNS), 1 ex. (cB); South Thailand, Khao Sok rainforest, 38 km E Takua Pa, 21.XI.1996, J. Reysek leg., 1 ex. (SMNS); Thailand, Khao Lak N. P., Thone Khong Fa , 100–300 m, 6–15.I.1998, A. Schulz & K. Voek leg., 1 ex. (SMNS); West Thailand, Klong Lan N. P., 50 km SW Kamphaeng Phet, 2–5.VII.1997, J. Reysek leg., 1 ex. (SMNS), 1 ex. (cB); Central Sulawesi, 38 km SE Pendolo village, 2°14′035″S 120°46′55″E, 1200 m, 10–11.VI.2001, Bolm leg., 4 exx. (SMNS), 1 ex. (cB).

Distribution

Burma, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Vietnam, Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok (Bordoni 2002).

Thyreocephalus honkongensis (Redtenbacher, 1868)

Examined material

Indonesia, Bali, Gn. Agung, 19.VII.1982, De Rougemont leg., 1 ex. (cB).

Distribution

Oriental Region, South China (Bordoni 2002). New for Bali.

Ulisseus dispilus (Erichson, 1839)

Examined material

Indonesia, Borneo, E Kalimantan, Muara Ritan vill., Belatan river, 48 m, rainforest, 00°24.0′N 116°03.1′E, 5.XII.2001, J. Hajek, J. Schneider & P. Votruba leg., 1 ex. (MNPC).

Distribution

North India, Nepal, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malay Peninsula, Philippines (Bordoni 2002). New for Kalimantan.

Megalinus metallicus (Fauvel, 1895)

Examined material

N India, Uttarkhand, 15 km SW New Theri, 869 m, 30°15.874′N 78°21.587′E, 18–20.IV.2012, A. Shavrin leg., 1 ex. (cB).

Distribution

Pakistan, India, Nepal, Assam, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Yunnan, Guizhou, Guanxi, Fukien, Hong Kong, Taiwan (Bordoni 2002).

Phacophallus japonicus (Cameron, 1933)

Examined material

Laos, Viang Chan prov., Ban Pa Kho resort, 50 km NE Vientiane, 90 m, 9–14.VI.2007, M. Strba leg., 4 exx. (SMNS), 1 ex. (cB); West Malaysia, Pahang, 70 km SW Rampin N. P., 600 m, 13.IV–3.V.2007, P. Cecowsky leg., 7 exx. (cB).

Distribution

Indochinese subregion: Thailand, Malay Pen., Vietnam, Sumatra, Bali, Java, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Gauanxi, Hong Kong, Fukien (Bordoni 2002).

Phacophallus flavipennis (Kraatz, 1859)

Examined material

Nepal, Kathmandu, Bancshwar, 1350 m, 18–24.VI.2000, W. Schawaller leg., 2 exx. (SMNS).

Distribution

Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Burma, Malay Peninsula, Vietnam, Philippines, Taiwan, Borneo (Bordoni 2002).

Erymus guilleaumei Bordoni, 2002

Examined material

Bali, 12 km NW Bedugul, Buyan Lake, 29.IV–2.V.2001, Bolm leg., 1 ex. (SMNS).

Distribution

This species is known only from Bali (Bordoni 2002). First record since the description of the species.

Atopolinus celatus **sp. n.**
(Figs. 5–8)

Type material

Holotype ♂: North Thailand, Chiang Mai, Dei Inthanon, 1800 m, 14.V.2002, R. Grimm leg. (SMNS).

Etymology

The specific epithet is from the Latin *celatus- a- um*, meaning concealed.

Description

Male. Length of body: 8 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4.5 mm. Body shiny, reddish-brown; antennae and legs light brown. Head ovoid with widely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with 2 punctures between the eyes and some fine punctures on the sides. Pronotum longer and narrower than head, with very oblique anterior margins and not emarginated sides; surface with a dorsal series of 9 punctures and a lateral series of 5 irregular punctures. Elytra barely longer and wider than pronotum, moderately dilated posteriad, with narrowly rounded humeral angles; surface with fine, closed

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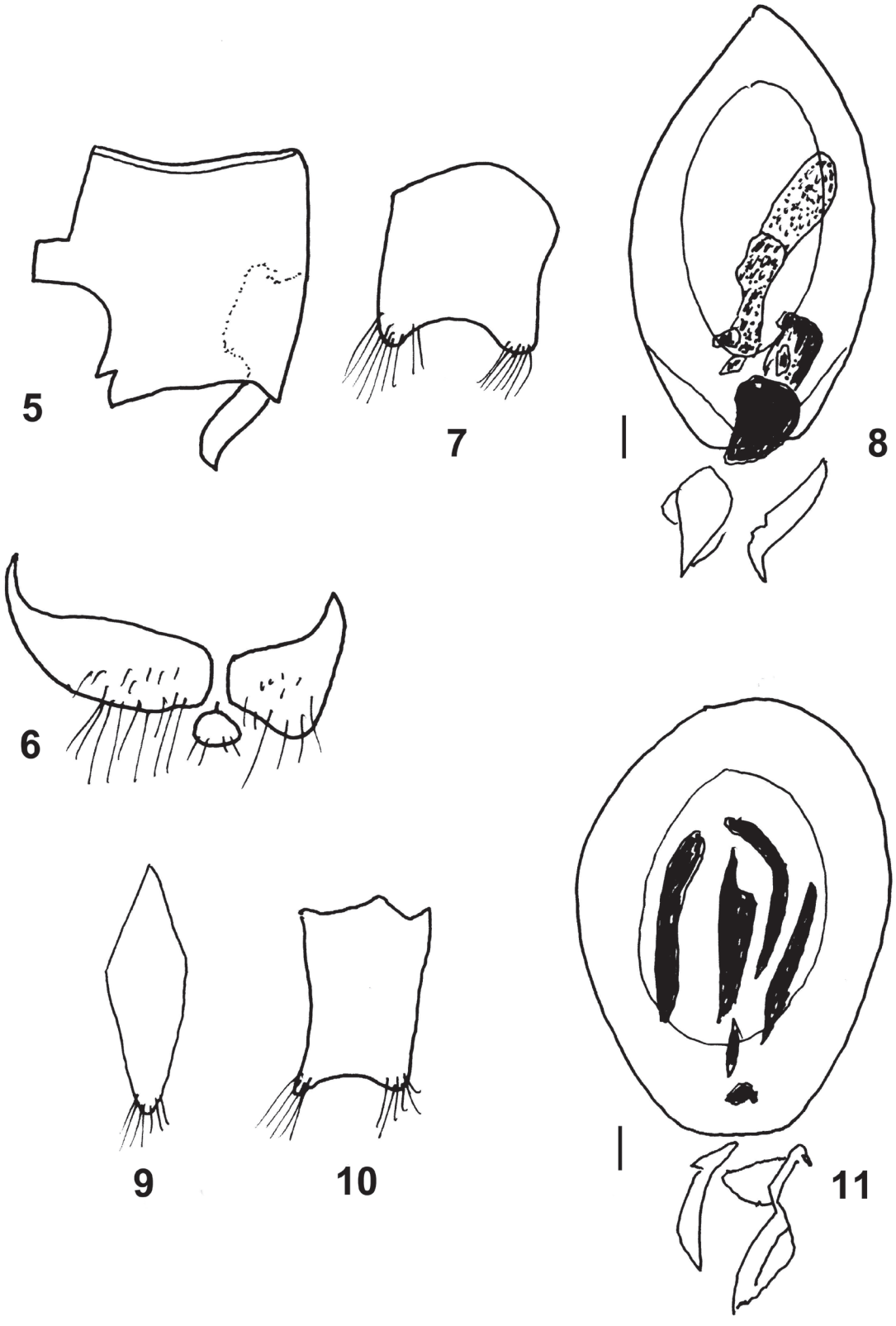

Figs. 5–11. *Atopolinus* spp. **5–8.** *Atopolinus celatus* **sp. n.** – **5**. Sixth visible sternite. **6**. Male genital segment. **7**. Sternite of the same. **8**. Aedeagus. **9–11.** *Atopolinus lucidus* **sp. n.** – **9**. Tergite of male genital segment. **10**. Sternite of male genital segment. **11**. Aedeagus. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.

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punctures, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with fine punctures on the sides of each segment. Sixth visible abdominal sternite modified as in Fig. 5. Male genital segment and related sternite as in Figs. 6–7. Aedeagus (Fig. 8) 2 mm long, ovoid, with asymmetric pseudoparameres; inner sac with some areas covered with scales.

Female unknown.

Distribution

The new species is known only from the type locality in Northern Thailand.

Remarks

The species is related to *A. basileius* Bordoni, 2002 from the same locality, from which it differs by the smaller body, color, wider head and pronotum, the dorsal and lateral series of punctures on the pronotum, and the genitalia.

Atopolinus lucidus **sp. n.**
(Figs. 9–11)

Type material

Holotype ♂: Thailand, Khao Lak N. P., Thone Chong Fa Fall, 100–300 m, 6–15.I.1998, A. Schulz & K. Vock leg. (SMNS).

Etymology

The specific epithet is from the Latin *lucidus- s- um*, meaning shiny.

Description

Male. Length of body: 7 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.8 mm. Body reddish-brown with antennae and legs brown. Head ovoid, narrow anteriad, with moderately rounded sides and widely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and almost flat. Surface of head with fine and sparse punctation, more dense on the sides. Pronotum convex, longer than and anteriorly as wide as head, with oblique anterior margins, very widely rounded anterior corners and non-emarginated sides; surface with dorsal series of 10 very fine punctures and lateral series of 5–6 irregular punctures. Elytra sub-rectangular, slightly dilated posteriad, with narrowly-rounded humeral angles; surface with dense, deep, fine punctation, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen without micro-sculpture, with fine punctation on the sides of each segment. Tergite and sternite of male genital segment as in Figs 9–10. Aedeagus (Fig. 11) 1.85 mm long, ovoid, with asymmetric pseudoparameres; inner sac with three areas covered with scales.

Female unknown.

Distribution

The new species is known only from the type locality in Thailand.

Remarks

This species can be distinguished from the known species in the genus by the conformation of the inner sac of the aedeagus, which is devoid of spines.

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