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**New data on the Xantholinini of the Oriental Region.
33. New species and new records¹**

(Insecta Coleoptera Staphylinidae)

Riassunto

[Nuovi dati sugli Xantholinini della Regione Orientale. 33. Nuove specie e nuovi reperti]

L'autore descrive alcune specie di Xantholinini della Regione Orientale (*Zeteotomus sumatrensis* sp. n. di Sumatra, *Thyreocephalus variolatus* sp. n. di Ceram, *T. thailandicus* sp. n. di Thailandia, *Paratesba hayashii* sp. n. di Sabah, *Metolinus sinabung* sp. n. di Sumatra) e segnala nuovi dati geonemici per altre specie. Rettificando una precedente svista in BORDONI (2013) l'autore conferma *Achmonia doloc* Bordoni, 2004 come specie tipo del genere *Achmonia* Bordoni, 2004.

Abstract

Some new species from the Oriental Region (*Zeteotomus sumatrensis* sp. n. from Sumatra, *Thyreocephalus variolatus* sp. n. from Ceram Island, *T. thailandicus* sp. n. from Thailand, *Paratesba hayashii* sp. n. from Sabah, *Metolinus sinabung* sp. n. from Sumatra) are described and new records for other species are listed. Correcting a previous oversight in BORDONI (2013), the author confirms *Achmonia doloc* Bordoni, 2004 as the type species of *Achmonia* Bordoni, 2004.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, Oriental Region, *Zeteotomus*, *Thyreocephalus*, *Paratesba*, *Metolinus*, new species, new records, *Achmonia*, *doloc*, type species.

Introduction

This contribution is the result of the study of some specimens from various parts of the Oriental Region preserved in some museums and private collections.

In particular I describe *Zeteotomus sumatrensis* sp. n. from Sumatra, *Thyreocephalus variolatus* sp. n. from Ceram Island, *T. thailandicus* sp. n. from Thailand, *Paratesba hayashii* sp. n. from Sabah, *Metolinus sinabung* sp. n. from Sumatra. Several specimens cited in the text belong to the collection Y. Hayashi (Kawanishi, Japan), who kindly sent me in study interesting material.

¹ 243rd contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

Acronyms

cB:	coll. Bordoni, Firenze;
cH:	coll. Hayashi, Kawanishi;
HNHM:	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest;
MCSNG:	Museo civico di Storia naturale, Genova;
MM:	The Manchester Museum, Manchester;
MNB:	Museun für Naturkunde, Berlin;
NMW:	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien.

Material

Zeteotomus sumatrensis sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype ♀: Sumatra, Modigliani (NMW).

Description. Length of body 4.8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.2 mm. Body very narrow and elongate (Fig. 1), uniformly reddish brown. Head, pronotum and their puncturation as in Fig. 1. Elytra wider and longer than pronotum; surface slightly rugose, with very superficial and spaced puncturation. Abdomen with transverse micro-striation and fine and very sparse puncturation on the sides.

Male unknown.

Geographical distribution. It is known only from the type locality.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to Sumatra.

Note. The genus *Zeteotomus*, fairly distributed especially in the Philippines (BORDONI, 2002), is new for Sumatra. The new species differs from the congeners, and in particular from *Z. bedugulensis* Bordoni, 2002 (Java, Bali) and *Z. rougemonti* Bordoni, 2002 (Bali), which are much larger, by its very narrow body, smaller size, different colouration and puncturation.

Spaniolinus raffrayi (Fauvel, 1879)

Examined material. Sulawesi Utara, Sumoga-Bone N. P., native collector IX.1985, 1 ex. (MM).

Geographical distribution. Philippines, Halmahera, Buru, N-Sulawesi (BORDONI, 2002).

Thyrecephalus amphidaseus Bordoni, 2002

Examined material. S-India, Coimbatore, P. S. Nathan 20.IX.1953, 1 ex. (MM); India, Goa, Molem, G. Topal 17-19.II.1980, 1 ♂ (cB); Ceylon, Centr. Prov., Nuwara Eliya, I. Loksa 23-24.VI.1968, 1 ♀ (HNHM).

Geographical distribution. Bengala, Bangladesh, South India, Sri Lanka (BORDONI, 2002).

Thyreocephalus annulatus (Fauvel, 1895)

Examined material. Thailand, Trat Prov., Ko Chang island, 0-200 m, 12.05N, 102.21E, R. & H. Fouqu  1-5.VII.2004, 5 exx. (cH), 1 ex. (cB); W Malaysia, Pahang, Benom mts, 3.53N, 102.01E, 15 km E Kampog Dong, 300-1000 m, D. Hauck 24.III-15.IV.1998, 2 exx. (cH), 1 ex. (cB).

Geographical distribution. Burma, Malacca, Vietnam, Borneo, Philippines, Sumatra, Mentawai, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sunda (BORDONI, 2002; 2010a).

Thyreocephalus lorquini (Fauvel, 1877)

Examined material. C Sulawesi, 15-25 km S Pendolo, Mayo env, Becvar & Zabransky 10.IV.1999, 2 exx. (cH), 1 ex. (cB).

Geographical distribution. Sulawesi, Moluccas (BORDONI, 2002), Australia (BORDONI, 2005), New Guinea (BORDONI, 2010).

Thyreocephalus variolatus sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype ♀: Seram Is., Solea, 12 km SE Wahai, J. Horak 17.I-6.II.1997 (cH).

Description. Length of body 10 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6 mm. Black, a little reddish; antennae and legs reddish brown. Head and pronotum with micro-puncturation. Head, pronotum and their puncturation, and labrum as in Fig. 2. Elytra sub-rectangular, longer and much wider than pronotum, with less marked humeral angles, and sub-rectilinear, sub-parallel sides. Surface with deep, small, extremely dense puncturation, arranged in very numerous, thickened series. Abdomen with transverse micro-striation and very large and dense puncturation on all the surface, insomuch that it has a very characteristic pockmarked aspect.

Male unknown.

Geographical distribution. The new species is known only from the type locality.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the Latin adjective *variolatus- a- um* (pockmarked).

Note. This species, very characteristic for colouration and puncturation, is the first record of *Thyreocephalus* for the Ceram Island in the Moluccas Archipelago.

Thyreocephalus thailandicus sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype ♀: N Thailand, Mae Hong Son Prov., Pai, 500 m, 19.35N, 98.44E, O. Mosolov 18-24.XII.2010 (cB).

Description. Length of body 11 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.5 mm. Black, with red genital segment. Body squat. Head, pronotum and their puncturation, and labrum as in Fig. 3. Frontal grooves long and

very deep. Setiferous puncturation very wide; behind the eyes the puncturation is composed by small punctures. Pronotum massive, dilated anteriorly, with fairly sinuate sides. Punctures near the anterior angles very small and superficial. Elytra a little dilated posteriad, as long and posteriorly slightly wider than pronotum, with barely rounded humeral angles. Surface with wide, spaced and superficial puncturation, arranged in three series, one near the suture, one median and one lateral. Abdomen shiny, with feeble traces of transverse micro-striation, more evident on the 4th-6th visible segments, with fine but well visible, spaced puncturation, arranged in a few series.

Male unknown.

Geographical distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to Thailand.

Note. This new species differs from the oriental congeners by dimension, shape and colouration.

Achmonia eppelsheimi (Bernhauer & Schubert, 1914)

Examined material. NE India, Meghalaya, Tura (3 km E), 25.30N, 90.14E, 500-1150 m, Z. Kostal 15-22.IV.1999, 1 ex. (cH).

Geographical distribution. NE India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan (BORDONI, 2002).

Note. The genus *Achmonia* is closely related to *Thyrecephalus* Guérin Méneville, 1844 from which it differs in some external characters and especially by the superior epipleural line of the pronotum not jointed with the inferior line. It seems to have a distribution similar to that of *Thyrecephalus* and it is known until now from NE India, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Zhejiang, Taiwan, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Java, Australia (BORDONI, 2012).

Paratesba hayashii sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Sabah, Mt Trus Madi, 1000 m, N. Kanie, 6-13. IV.1996 (cB).

Description. Length of body 23 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 12 mm. Black with red elytra. Body narrow (Fig. 4). Head proportionally small, with carinae, and labrum as in Fig. 5. Pronotum (Fig. 6) narrow and elongated, with 2 median sub-parallel grooves in which are some oblique, elongate punctures; there are also two lateral, less evident and short grooves, and a group of punctures near the anterior and posterior angles. Elytra with deep and dense punctures, arranged in numerous, regular series. Scutellum small, with some punctures. Abdomen with punctures similar to those of elytra. Pubescence all over the body long and yellowish.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 7-8. Edeagus (Fig. 9), large, 2.8 mm long, ovoidal elongated; median lobe with rounded apex; parameres narrow and asymmetrical; inner sac tape-like, wide, folded on itself, covered by

fine acute scales.

Geographical distribution. The new species is known only from the type locality.

Etymology. Patronymic. Dedicated to my friend and colleague Yasuhiko Hayashi who sent me in study interesting specimens and generously gave me a gift of precious material.

Note. Also *Paratesba gigantea* Bordoni, 2002 is known from the same locality, but it is very different for larger size, wide body, external and sexual characters. The current knowledge on the *Paratesba* Cameron, 1932 from Sabah is summarized in BORDONI (2011).

***Metolinus quadriceps* Bordoni, 2002**

Examined material. Sumatra, Fort de Kock, 1 ex. (NMW).

Geographical distribution. This species is known only from Sumatra and Malaysia: Selangor (BORDONI, 2002).

***Metolinus sinabung* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Sumatra (North), Brastagi, Gn. Sinabung, 1500-2000 m, L. Bocak 14-17.III.1998 (cH).

Description. Length of body 9 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5 mm. Black with a little reddish elytra and abdomen; 6th visible abdominal segment and genital segment yellowish; antennae and legs brown dark. This new species is closely related to the *holosphiratus*-group in dimension, coloration and 6th visible male tergite with a posterior median lobe. It differs in particular from *M. sumatrensis* Bordoni, 2002 from the same island, by its larger size, the different colouration of the posterior abdominal segments, by the sparser puncturation of the pronotum, and by the sexual characters.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 10-11. Aedeagus (Fig. 12) large, 1.88 mm long, ovoidal, narrow in the proximal and distal portion; median lobe very elongate, with rounded apex; surface of the median lobe with two brown areas, one behind the other, of characteristic shape; parameres long and narrow; inner sac with numerous large and long spines and some scales.

Geographical distribution. It is known only from the type locality.

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

***Phacophallus pallidipennis* (Motschulsky, 1858)**

Examined material. C Vietnam, Da Nang, S. Becvar 3.XII.1988, 1 ♂ (MCSNG).

Geographical distribution. This species is known from various oriental areas (BORDONI, 2002).

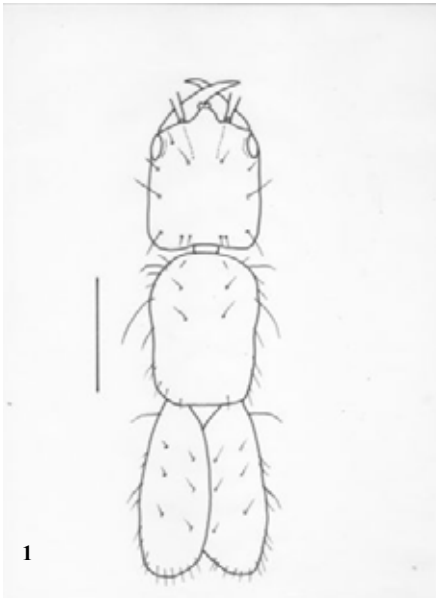


Fig. 1. *Zeteotomus sumatrensis* sp. n.: Forebody (scale bar: 0.5 mm).

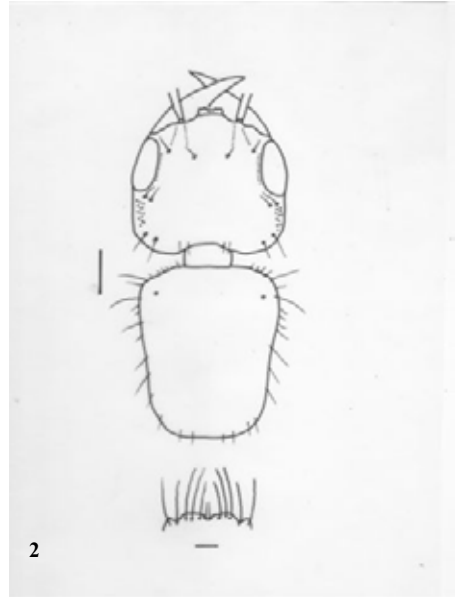


Fig. 2. *Thyreocephalus variolatus* sp. n.: Head and pronotum (scale bar: 0.5 mm) and labrum (scale bar: 0.1 mm).

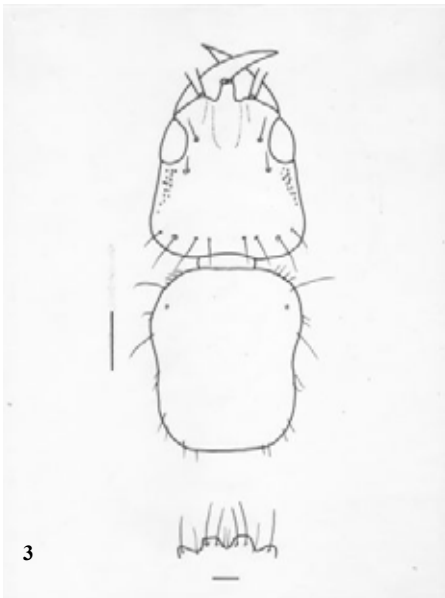


Fig. 3. *Thyreocephalus thailandicus* sp. n.: Head and pronotum (scale bar: 0.5 mm) and labrum (scale bar: 0.1 mm).

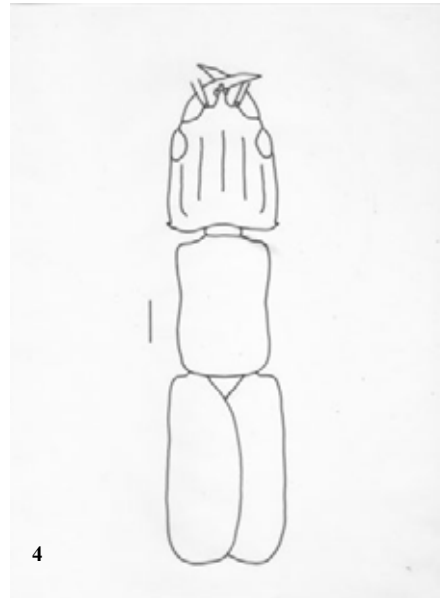
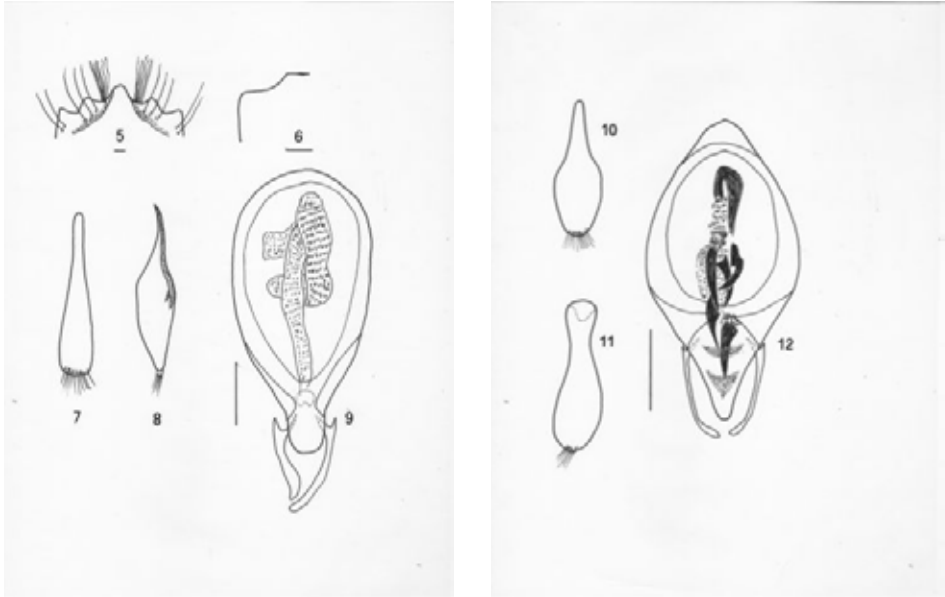


Fig. 4. *Paratesba hayashii* sp. n.: Forebody (scale bar: 1 mm).



Figs 5-9. *Paratesba hayashii* sp. n.: 5. labrum (scale bar: 0.1 mm); 6. anterior part of pronotum (right half omitted) (scale bar: 0.5 mm); 7. tergite of the male genital segment; 8. sternite of the same; 9. aedeagus (scale bar: 0.5 mm).

Figs 10-12. *Metolinus sinabung* sp. n.: 10. tergite of the male genital segment; 11. sternite of the same; 12. aedeagus (scale bar: 0.5 mm).

***Phacophallus flavipennis* (Kraatz, 1859)**

Examined material. India, W Bengala, Darjeeling Distr., Pesoke, 800 m, G. Topal 4.VI.1980, 2 exx. (HNHM), 1 ex. (cB); Karnataka Shimoga Distr., Jog Falls, 500 m, G. Topal 2-8.III.980, 1 ex. (HNHM); Goa, Molem, G. Topal 17-19.I.1980, 1 ex. (HNHM); Tamil Nadu, Shetumandai, 3 km Pollachi, G. Topal 26-28.III.980, 1 ex. (HNHM).

Geographical distribution. This species is known from the Indian, Indochinese and Indian Malaysian Subregions (BORDONI, 2002).

***Gyrohypnus maximus* Bordoni, 2002**

Examined material. Taiwan, Tai, Chung Lo, An Ma Shan, 2 km, Chun Lin Li 24-26.VI.2003, 1 ♂ (NMB).

Geographical distribution. The species is only known from Taiwan (BORDONI, 2011a).

***Indomorphus rougemonti* Bordoni, 2002**

Examined material. Malaysia, Cameron Highlands.

Geographical distribution. This species is known from Cameron Highlands only (BORDONI, 2002).

***Indomorphus parvus* (Eppelsheim, 1895)**

Examined material. Bhutan, Timphu Prov., N of Timphu Town, Wang Chhu, 2270 m, M. Jäch 22.XI.2005, 1 ♂ (NMW).

Geographical distribution. This species is known from North India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Yunnan (BORDONI, 2002).

***Nepalinus fuscipes* (Eppelsheim, 1895)**

Examined material. Nepal, Tanahoun Distr., Baisakhe Ghat, 19 km W Dulegounda, 630 m, Csorba & Ronkay 10.X.1994, 1 ex. (HNHM), 1 ex. (cB).

Geographical distribution. South Burma and South Nepal, at low altitudes (BORDONI, 2002).

Rectifications

In my contribution No 223 (BORDONI, 2011b: 43) delete “New record for Daghestan” to *Gauropterus notabilis*.

In my contribution No 237 (BORDONI, 2013: 107), I have indicated by mistake *Achmonia sondaica* (Bernhauer, 1915) as the type species of the genus *Achmonia*. The type species of *Achmonia* is in fact *Achmonia doloc* Bordoni, 2004.

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