

Arnaldo Bordoni

New data on the Australasian Xantholinini. 14. New genus, new species and new records from New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand of the Kansas University Museum, Lawrence, KS, USA.¹

(Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

Abstract

The following new species from the listed regions are described and illustrated: *Thyreoscephalus labiosus* sp. n. (Papua New Guinea), *Eachamia vexata* sp. n. (Australia), *Mitomorphus dambullianus* sp. n. (Australia), *M. wau* sp. n. (Papua New Guinea), *M. speciosus* sp. n. (Papua New Guinea). *Kauria* gen. n. *eximia* sp. n. from New Zealand is also described and illustrated. *Thyreoscephalus taitiensis* (Boheman, 1858) is a new record for Hawaii. *Neohypnus andinus* (Fauvel, 1866) is a new record for Queensland. New records of other species are listed.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, new genus, new species, Australasian Region, *Thyreoscephalus*, *Mitomorphus*, *Kauria*.

Riassunto

[Nuovi dati sugli Xantholinini australiani. 14. Un nuovo genere, nuove specie e nuovi reperti dalla Nuova Guinea, Australia e Nuova Zelanda, nel materiale del Kansas University Museum, Lawrence, USA (Insecta: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)]

Le seguenti nuove specie, per le regioni indicate, sono descritte ed illustrate: *Thyreoscephalus labiosus* sp. n. (Papua New Guinea), *Eachamia vexata* sp. n. (Australia), *Mitomorphus dambullianus* sp. n. (Australia), *M. wau* sp. n. (Papua New Guinea), *M. speciosus* sp. n. (Papua New Guinea). *Kauria* gen. n. *eximia* sp. n. della Nuova Zelanda sono inoltre descritti ed illustrati. *Thyreoscephalus taitiensis* (Boheman, 1858) è nuovo per le Hawaii, *Neohypnus andinus* (Fauvel, 1866) è nuovo per il Queensland. Nuovi dati geonemici per altre specie sono riportati.

Introduction

Among the specimens of Xantholinini sent to me by the colleague Zachary Falin,

¹ 310th contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae.

Collection Manager, Division of Entomology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA, I separated those collected in the Australasian Region. They are the subject of these pages. Six new species have been described and illustrated and new geonemic data for already known taxa are indicated. A new genus from New Zealand is also described, very interesting and peculiar for the structure of male sexual characteristics.

Material and methods

For the study of the material I used a Wild M5A binocular and an Optika B-290 triocular microscope. The mentioned acronyms of the text are the following: cB: coll. Bordoni, Firenze, Italy; KUNHM: Kansas University Natural History Museum, Lawrence, USA; NMB: Naturhistorische Museum, Berlin, Germany. Some other specimens preserved in the National Museum of Natural History, Prague (MNPC) are added. In the text ex. = specimen; exx.= specimens.

Taxonomy (in systematic order)

***Pachycorynus minimus* (Bernhauer, 1920)**

Examined material. Australia, QLD, 20 km Melany Boolumba Crk., 150 m, C. Carlton 26-29.III.1993, 2 exx. (KUNHM), 1 ex. (cB); QLD, Nunya Mt Nat. Park, 1000 m, C. Carlton & D. Chandler 9.IV.1993, 3 exx. (KUNHM).

Distribution. Endemic to Australia (BORDONI, 2005).

***Wangareiella fulvipes* (Broun, 1880)**

Examined material. New Zealand, ND, Waipoua SF, Yakas Track, 35°37'S, 173°32'E, R. Leschen & G. Hall 20.I-20.III.1999, 1 ex. (KUNHM).

Distribution. Endemic to New Zealand (BORDONI, 2005).

***Neoxantholinus brouni* (Sharp, 1876)**

Examined material. New Zealand, ND, Mangamuka, 36°11'S, 173°28'E, R. Leschen, R. Hoare & G. Hall 20.I-30.III.1999, 1 ex. (KUNHM).

Distribution. Endemic to New Zealand (BORDONI, 2005).

***Thyrecephalus taitiensis* (Boheman, 1858)**

Examined material. Hawaii, Molokai, East (Wet) end Rt. 400 E mile 22-28, W. Bell & L. Kipp 28.IX.1992, 1 ex. (KUNHM); Solomon Isl., Guadaalcanal, 3.5 km SE of Barana vill., secondary forest, 190 m, 09°29.8'S, 159°59.5'E, J. Hajek

24-XI-14.XII.2013, 3 exx. (MNPC), 1 ex. (cB); Solomon Isl., 4.5 km S of Barana vill., nr. "Japanese camp", Moka river, 275 m, 09°30.3'S, 159°58.9'E, J. Hajek 5-6.XII.2013, 1 ex. (MNPC).

Distribution. New Guinea, Australia, Pacific Islands, New Zealand (Northern Island: introduced species) (BORDONI, 2005). New record for Hawaii.

***Thyreocephalus hummleri* (Bernhauer, 1908)**

Examined material. Australia, NT, Kkadu NP, Ubira, 112 m, 12°25'S, 132°57'E, S. Bily 9-10.XII.2008, 3 exx. (MNPC), 1 ex. (cB); NT, Litchfield NP, Tjaynera Falls, 63 m, 13°15'S, 130°44'E, S. Bily 20-26.XI.2008, 1 ex. (MNPC).

Distribution. Australia, New Guinea (BORDONI, 2010).

***Thyreocephalus rufitarsis* (Fauvel, 1877)**

Examined material. Australia, NT, W McDonnell NP, Serpent Gorge, 715 m, 24°45'S, 132°59'E, S. Bily 5.I.2009, 1 ex. (MNPC).

Distribution. Australia (BORDONI, 2005).

***Thyreocephalus othodoxus* (Olliff, 1887)**

Examined material. New Zealand, Rukuhia, Steel's Farm, 37°51'45"S, 175°20'28"E, G. Barker 1.II.1983-1.II.1993, 2 exx. (KUNHM); Whatawhata, (Taupo To), Four Brothers Reserve, 37°50'0"S, 175°4'10"E, *Leptospermum* scrub, G. Barker 1.I.1996, 13 exx. (KUNHM), 2 exx. (cB); Waihaha Scenic Reserve, above Wahaha River, 38°42'25"S, 175°40'45"E, G. Barker 1.I.1996, 5 exx. (KUNHM), 1 ex. (cB); Waipapa Scenic Reserve, 38°16'30"S, 175°40'20"E, *Leptospermum*-Kamahi (*Weinmannia racemosa*) scrub, G. Barker 1.I.1996, 15 exx. (KUNHM), 2 exx. (cB); Mamaku Forest Park, Mamaku Plateau, 38°0'45"S, 175°56'10"E, *Leptospermum* scrub, G. Barker 1.I.1996, 8 exx. (KUNHM), 1 ex. (cB); Waiotapu Thermal Area, Waiotapu Loop Rd., 38°20'50"S, 176°22'20"E, G. Barker 1.III.1996, 4 exx. (KUNHM); Whatawhata, Karomu Scenic Res., Old Mountain Rd., 37°50'45"S, 175°5'40"E, broadleaf secondary forest, G. Barker 1.I.1996, 2 exx. (KUNHM), 1 ex. (cB); Schnuringer, Ngahinopouri Rd., Ohaupo, 37°55'1"S, 175°16'10"E, G. Berker 1.II.1996, 1 ex. (KUNHM); 6 km SE Hukerenui, 35°32.5'S, 174°15.6'E, D. Brzoska 24.XII.2002, 1 ex. (KUNHM).

Distribution. Australia; New Zealand (Northern Island) (BORDONI, 2005, introduced species)

Remarks. The listed specimens was collected frequently in pasture.

***Thyreocephalus chloropterus* (Erichson, 1839)**

Examined material. Australia, Victoria, Caboboonee State for., ex *Brenesia* sp., W. T. Weisb 10.I.1990, 1 ex. (KUNHM); New Zealand, NZ, 21.3 km W Wairau Vol., 285 m, 41°38.7'S, 173°17.8'E, D. Brzoska 4.I.2003, 1 ex. (KUNHM).

Distribution. Australia; New Zealand (BORDONI, 2005, introduced species)

***Thyreocephalus oculus* Bordoni, 2017**

Examined material. Australia, QLD, Wooroonooran Nat. Pk., Boulders Reserve, 5.3 km W Babinda, 100 m, 17°2'27"S, 145°52'09"E, R. S. Anderson 23.I.2000, dry rainforest litter, 1 ex. (KUNHM), 1 ex. (cB).

Distribution. Endemic to Australia: North QLD (BORDONI, 2005) First record since the description of the species.

***Thyreocephalus labiosus* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♀ : Papua New Guinea, D(utch) N. Guinea, Schaderberg, Kais(erin) Augustafl(uss) Exp., S. G. Bürgers 5-13.VI.1913 (NMB).

Description. Length of body 18.5 mm from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 10 mm. Body shiny, black with reddish genital segment, provided with very long setae; antennae and legs brown dark. Head and pronotum and related punctuation as in Fig. 1. Labrum of peculiar shape, as in Fig. 2. Elytra sub-rectangular, moderately dilated posteriad, with sub-rectilinear sides and rounded humeral angles. Surface with few, scattered, superficial punctures near the suture and in the median portion; it is visible a lateral series of punctures. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and fine, irregular and superficial punctuation, arranged in some series.

Male unknown.

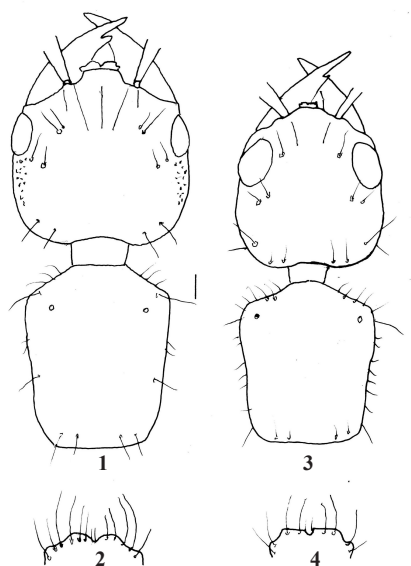
Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *labiosus*- *a-um* (with big labrum).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality

Remarks. This species differs from its congeners from New Guinea by color, size, punctuation and shape of labrum.

***Eachamia vexata* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♀: Australia, QLD, Cape Tribulation, 16.04S, 145.28E, H. & A. Howden 18-20.XII.1986 (KUNHM); paratypes: same data, 1 ♀ (KUNHM), 1 ♀ (cB).



Figs 1-4. Head, pronotum and labrum of *Thyreocephalus labiosus* sp. n. (1-2) and *Eachamia vexata* sp. n. (3-4) (bar scale: 0.5 mm).

Description. Length of body 15 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6.5 mm. Body reddish brown dark with amaranth elytra and abdomen; antennae brown, with the last 3 articles yellow pale; legs brown. Head and pronotum and related punctation as in Fig. 3. Labrum as in Fig. 4. Surface of head with fine, dense longitudinal micro-striation on the clypeus and micro-punctuation on the median portion. Elytra sub-rectangular, moderately dilated posteriad, with sub-sectilinear sides and rounded humeral angles. Scutellum amaranth, with some evident punctures. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striation and deep, broad punctures, arranged in some series on each segment.

Male unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *vexatus*-a -um (harassed), in relation to the name of the type locality.

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

Remarks. The new species is very characteristic for size, color, shape and punctation of the head.

Eachamia corusca Bordoni, 2005

Examined material. Australia, QLD, Malanda Falls, env. Park, 725 m, 17° 21' 19" S, 145° 35' 10" E, R. S. Anderson 24.I.2000, rainforest litter, 2 exx. (KUNHM).

Distribution. Australia (BORDONI, 2005).

Bruxneria lamingtoniana Bordoni, 2005

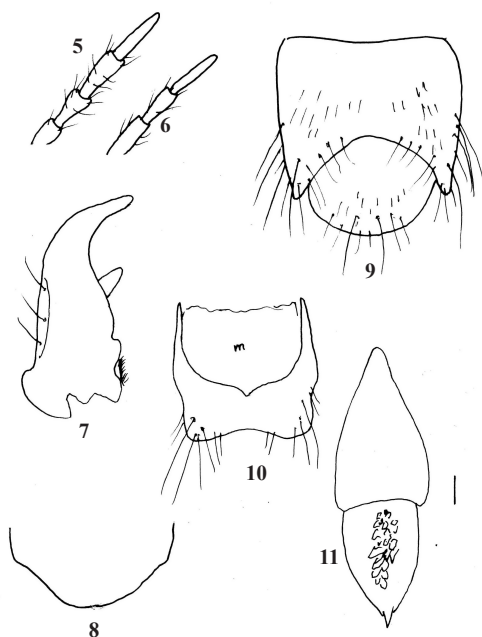
Examined material. Australia, QLD, Lamington Nat. Park, 4 km NNW, O'Reilly's, dry rainforest, C. Carlton & D. Chandler 11.IV.1993, 1 ex. (KUNHM).

Distribution. Endemic to Australia (BORDONI, 2005).

Kauria gen. n.

Type species: *Kauria eximia* sp. n.

Description. Head a little flat; maxillary and labial palpi with gradually longer articles; the last article narrow and long as the 3rd (Figs 5-6); mandibles robust, with short lateral groove, one tooth and very small prostheca (Fig. 7); labrum with almost rectilinear anterior margin, with deep median emargination; eyes small and almost flat; ocular grooves absent; frontal grooves well visible; gular sutures put together along their entire length; antennae with second article shorter than the third and the following sub-quadrangular; pronotum with dorsal series and numerous, lateral punctures forward; antesternal plate short and with suture; jugular sclerites very large; upper epipleural line of pronotum absent; sternum with median apophysis long, in the shape of a blade; anterior tarsi not dilated, short; posterior tibia with one ctenidium.



Figs 5-11. *Kauria* gen n.: maxillary and labial palpi (5-6), mandible (7), posterior margin of the sixth visible abdominal sternite (8), male genital segment (9), sternite of the same (10), aedeagus (11) (bar scale: 0.1 mm); m= membranous portion.

Posterior margin of the sixth visible abdominal sternite protruding (Fig. 8). Male genital segment of peculiar shape (Fig. 9). Aedeagus short and narrow; basal bulb composed by two parts; parameres absent (fig. 11).

Feminine genus.

Etymology. Kauri is the local name of the *Agathis australis* plant that characterize the forest where the new genus was collected.

Distribution. New Zealand.

***Kauria eximia* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: New Zealand, ND, Mangamuka, 36°11'S, 173°28'E, R. Leschen & E. Hilario 5.V-12.VI.1999, flighy int. trap (KUNHM).

Description. Length of body 9.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4 mm. Body (Fig. 12) reddish brown dark, posterior half of elytra reddish; abdomen reddish brown, with darker last three segments. Head more or less quadrangular, slightly narrow forward, with moderately rounded sides and narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes very small and almost flat. Surface of head with traces of transverse micro-striation and very evident, broad, deep punctation, except for the clypeus and a narrow median stripe. The distance between the punctures a little longer than the diameter of the same. Pronotum moderately longer and narrower than head, with very oblique anterior margins, slightly rounded sides and anterior angles. Surface with traces of transverse micro-striation; dorsal series of 8-9 deep punctures and numerous punctures, especially forward, between this series and the lateral margin; all the punctures broader than that of head. Elytra large, longer and wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, with very marked humeral angles. Surface barely wrinkled for a dense, broad punctation, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with very fine, transverse micro-striation and very fine punctation, arranged in some series on each segment.

Posterior margin of the sixth visible abdominal sternite protruding (Fig. 8). Male genital segment of peculiar shape (Fig. 9), with pleurae dorsally welded into a single sclerite without suture and almost rounded tergite. Sternite of the same with a large membraneous partion, between two lateral protrusions (Fig. 10). Aedeagus (Fig. 11) short and narrow, 0.51 mm long; basal bulb composed by two parts; parameres absent; inner sac with a group of rounded scales, close together to form a sort of bunch.

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



Fig. 12. Habitus of *Kauria eximia* gen. n., sp. n. (total length: 9.5 mm) (photo S. Cuoco).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality of the Mangamuka forest in North Island.

Remarks. For the structure of the body and eyes the species probably lives under bark. The genus is rather isolated among the Xantholinini of New Zealand, due to the absence of upper epipleural line combined to the peculiar structure of the male genital segment and aedeagus, for which, at the moment I am not able to approach it to any of the other genera of the area.

Phacophallus japonicus (Cameron, 1933)

Examined material. Australia, QLD, Conway Beach, 20.28S, 148.44E, H. & A. Howden 10.XII.1986, 4 exx. (KUNHM), 1 ex. (cB).

Distribution. Oriental Region (BORDONI, 2002), Australia (BORDONI, 2005).

Neohypnus andinus (Fauvel, 1866)

Examined material. Australia, QLD, Conway Beach, 20.28S, 148.44E, H. & A. Howden 10.XII.1986, 2 exx. (KUNHM), 2 ex. (cB). New Zealand, Ruakura ARC, Hamilton, 37°53'42"S, 175°20'0"E, G. Barker 1.VII.1983, 20 exx. (KUNHM), 5 exx. (cB); W Tampo, Karangahape Rd., 38°48'25"S, 175°48'0"E, G. Barker 1.I.1996, 1 ex. (KUNHM); Sanson, Ohaupo, 37°55'30"S, 175°18'55"E, G. Barker 1.I.1996, 2 exx. (KUNHM), 1 ex. (cB); Schnuriger, Ngahinapouri Rd., Ohaupo, 37°55'10"S, 175°16'10"E, G. Barker 1.II.1996, 1 ex. (KUNHM); Malangi, c/o Kahikatea forest, 37°49'32"S, 175°22'50"E, G. Barker 1.I.1996, 1 ex. (cB); Whatawhata, Karamu Scenic Res., Old Mountain Rd., 37°50'45"S, 175°6'40"E, G. Barker 1.I.1996, 1 ex. (KUNHM).

Distribution. Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, New Zealand, Australia: ACT, NSW (BORDONI, 2005). New record for QLD.

Queenslandina rubida Bordon, 2005

Examined material. Australia, QLD, Mt Lewis, 1000 m, H. Howden & Good 1-4.I.1989, 1 ex. (KUNHM), 1 ex. (cB).

Distribution. Endemic to Australia (BORDONI, 2005). First record since the description of the species.

Pseudoxantholinus sharpi (Broun, 1880)

Examined material. New Zealand, North Island, Grafton Gully/Symond's Cemetery, Auckland, 1 ♂, S. Thorpe 23.V.2019 (<https://inaturalist.nz/observations/25595282>).

Distribution. The species is known from North Island only (BORDONI, 2005). This is the first sure record from the northern part of island, except for my citation of Auckland (BORDONI, 2005) and an old citation of a specimen from “Auckland”, preserved in the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles of Bruxelles.

***Mitomorphus dambullianus* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Australia, North East QLD, Dambulla St. Forest, Kauri Crk. Tr., Tinaroo Lake, 625 m, 17°08'03"S, 145°35'52"E, R. S. Anderson 24.I.2000, rainforest litter (KUNHM).

Description. Length of body 7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.3 mm. Body reddish brown, with reddish anterior margin of elytra; antennae and legs brown. Head sub-rectangular, with almost rectilinear sides and widely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and a little protruding. Surface with deep, fine punctation, except for a wide median stripe. Pronotum as long and wide as head, very dilated anteriorly, with widely rounded anterior angles and not sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 9-10 irregular punctures and lateral series of 5-6 very irregular punctures; other punctures near the anterior angles. Elytra long, sub-rectangular, moderately dilated posteriorly, longer and wider than pronotum, with rounded humeral angles. Surface with fine but evident punctation, arranged in some series. Abdomen with very fine, very evident polygonal micro-reticulation, except for the posterior portion of the segments, and with fine punctation.

Male genital segment as in Fig. 13. Sternite of the same as in Fig. 14. Aedeagus (Fig. 15) 1.14 mm long, ovoid, with asymmetrical parameres; inner sac with a distal series of large scales, followed by a big spine; the right side of the sac covered with fine and closed spinulae.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

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

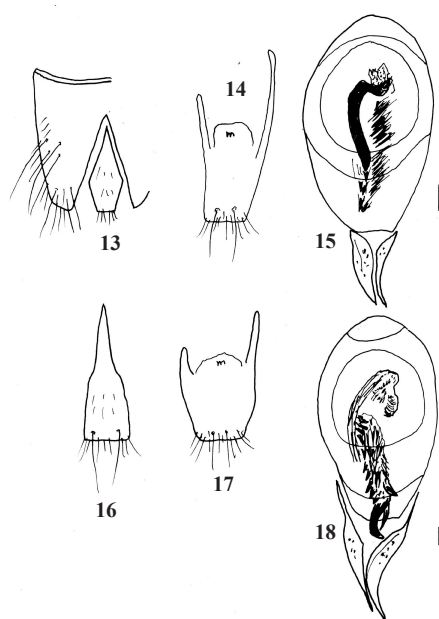
Remarks. The species differs from *M. australis* Bordoni, 2005 from North Queensland in longer body, punctation of head and pronotum, and in aedeagus.

***Mitomorphus wau* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♀: Papua New Guinea, Morobe, Wau, 24 km NW, 7°16'15"S, 146°39'32"E, R. Anderson 5.II.2000 (KUNHM); paratypes: same data, 2 ♀♀ (KUNHM), 2 ♂♂ (cB).

Description. Length of body 4.5 mm from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.4 mm. Body shiny, reddish brown very dark; antennae and legs brown. Head ovoid, with moderately rounded sides and widely rounded posterior

angles. Eyes small and protruding. Surface of head with 4 punctures on the clypeus, some fine punctures on the sides, mixed to few broader punctures. Pronotum dilated forward, longer than head and anterior as wide as it, with very oblique anterior margins, almost obsolete anterior angles and sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 6 punctures and lateral series of 4 punctures. Elytra narrow, sub-rectangular, as long as pronotum, a little narrower than it, with rounded humeral angles, and sub-parallel, not sinuate sides. Surface with very fine, sparse punctation on the anterior portion, more or less arranged in three series, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with transverse micro-striation and very fine, dense punctation, arranged in numerous series on each segment. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 16-17. Aedeagus (Fig. 18) 1.74 mm long, ovoid, a little narrow distally, with asymmetrical



Figs 13-18. Male genital segment (13) (right half omitted), sternite of the same (14), aedeagus (15) of *Mitomorphus dambullianus* sp. n.; tergite (16), sternite (17) of male genital segment, aedeagus (18) of *Mitomorphus wau* sp. n. (bar scale: 0.1 mm); m= membranous portion.

parameres; inner sac with a big, distal spine, followed by shorter spines and by a dark surface covered with closed, fine spinulae.

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

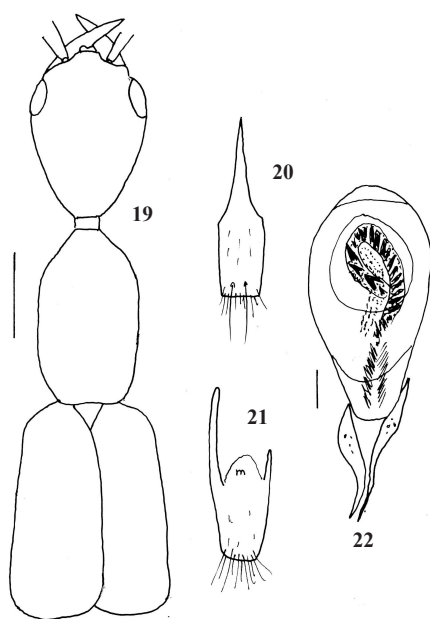
Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks. For the structure of the inner sac of the aedeagus, the new species is related to *M. wondiwoiensis* Bordoni, 2010 from Irian Jaya (Wondiwoi Mts), that differs for the dense punctation on head, pronotum and elytra.

Mitomorphus speciosus sp. n.

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Papua New Guinea, Morobe, Wau, 25 km SE Kuper Range Field Station, 2200 m, 7°30'14"S, 146°48'13"E, R. Anderson 7.II.2000, montane forest (KUNHM).

Description. Length of body 5.7 mm from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.3 mm. Body (Fig. 19) shiny, reddish brown very dark; antennae and legs brown. Head of characteristic shape, ovoid, dilated anteriorly and very narrow posteriorly, with moderately rounded sides from the eyes to the neck, and obsolete posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized and protruding. Surface of head with few, fine, setiferous punctures near the lateral margins. Pronotum sub-rectangular, narrow forward, longer and narrower than head, with very oblique anterior margins, obsolete anterior angles, moderately sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 5 very superficial punctures and lateral series of 3 anterior punctures. Elytra large, very long, a little dilated posteriorly, with slightly rounded humeral angles. Surface with three series of fine and scattered punctures, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral; the punctures evident especially on the front of elytra. Abdomen gradually narrower, with transverse micro-striation and very fine, very sparse punctation, arranged in 2 series on each segment. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 20-21.



Figs 19-22. Forebody (19) (bar scale 0.5 mm), tergite (20), sternite (21) of the male genital segment and aedeagus (22) of *Mitomorphus speciosus* sp. n. (bar scale: 0.1 mm); m= membranous portion.

Aedeagus (Fig. 22) 0.96 mm long, ovoid, narrow distally, with asymmetrical parameres; inner sac long, ribbon-shape, covered with short, closed spines; some distal fine spinulae in the right part and some fine minute scales in the left part of the sac.

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

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

Remarks. The new species differs from its congener of New Guinea in the structure of the aedeagus. The shape of the body is similar to that of *M. elegantissimus* Bordoni, 2010 from the same province of Morobe.

Acknowledgements

I thank the following colleagues who, by sending me material, permitted the achievement of this contribution: Z. Falin (Kansas University Natural History Museum, Lawrence, USA), J. Hájek (National Museum of Natural History, Prague, Czech Republic), M. Uhlig (Naturhistorische Museum, Berlin, Germany). My thanks also to S. Cuoco (Livorno) for the nice photograph.

References

- BERNHAEUER M., 1908 - Staphylinidae. In: W. Michaelsen and R. Hartmeyer. *Die Fauna Südwest Australien*, 2, 2:13-23.
- BERNHAEUER M., 1920 - Result of Dr. E. Mjöberg's Swedish scientific expedition to Australia 1910-1913. 2. Staphylinidae. *Arkiv för Zoologi*, 13, 8: 1-27.
- BOHEMAN C.H., 1858 - Coleoptera. Species novas descripsit. - In: Virgin C., Kongliga Svenska fregatten Eugenie's Resa Omkring Jorden 1. Insecta. P. A. Norstedt & Söner, Stockholm: 1-112.
- BORDONI A., 2002 - Xantholinini della Regione Orientale (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). Classificazione, filogenesi e revisione tassonomica. *Memorie del Museo regionale di Scienze naturali, Torino*, 33: 998 pp.
- BORDONI A., 2005 - Revision of the Xantholinini of Australia (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) - *Monografie del Museo regionale di Scienze naturali, Torino*, 42: 435-614.
- BORDONI A., 2005a - Revisione degli Xantholinini della Nuova Zelanda (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae). *Bollettino del Museo regionale di Scienze naturali, Torino*, 22, 2: 329-442.
- BORDONI A., 2010 - Revisione degli Xantholinini della Nuova Guinea e delle isole austromalesi (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). *Bollettino del Museo regionale di Scienze naturali, Torino*, 27, 2: 253-635.
- BORDONI A., 2017 - New data on the Australasian Xantholinini (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). 9th. New genus, new species, and new records from Australia, New Caledonia and New

- Zealand (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). *Fragmenta entomologica*, 49, 1: 115-120.
- BROUN T., 1880 - Manual of the New Zealand Coleoptera. Part I. Hughes, Wellington, 651 pp.
- CAMERON M., 1933 - New species of Staphylinidae (Col.) from Japan. *The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, 69: 168-175.
- ERICHSON W.F., 1839 - Genera et species Staphylinorum insectorum coleopterorum familiae. F. H. Morin, Berlin, 954 pp.
- FAUVEL A., 1866 - Faune du Chile. Insectes Coléoptères Staphylinides. *Bulletin de la Société Linéenne de Normandie*, 10: 250-353.
- FAUVEL A., 1877 - Les Staphylinides de l'Australie et de la Polynésie. *Annali del Museo civico di Storia naturale, Genova*, 10: 168-297.
- OLLIF A.S., 1887 - A revision of the Staphylinidae of Australia. Part III. *Proceeding Linnean Society of New South Wales*, (2 ser.), 2: 471-512.
- SHARP D., 1876 - Description of some new genera and species of New Zealand, Coleoptera. *The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, 13: 20-28.
-

Author's address:

Arnaldo Bordoni
Museo di Storia Naturale dell'Università di Firenze
sezione di Zoologia "La Specola"
via Romana 17, I-50125 Firenze, Italy.
e-mail: arnaldo.bordoni38@gmail.com