Elytra, Tokyo, **33** (2): 561–565, November 19, 2005

Contributions to the Knowledge of the Quediina (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinini) of China

Part 25. Genus *Anchocerus* FAUVEL, 1905

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Abstract *Anchocerus schuelkei* is described as new from specimens taken in Sichuan and northern Yunnan, and another species of the genus that cannot be at present positively identified, is recorded from Fujian. These are the first representatives of the genus *Anchocerus* in the People's Republic of China.

Introduction

The genus *Anchocerus* FAUVEL, 1905 is a small genus containing at present 10 species, occurring in the southeastern portion of the Palaearctic region, and in the Oriental and Australian regions. No representatives of the genus were until now recorded from the People's Republic of China, but the genus was expected to be represented in the quediine fauna of mainland China, since several species are known from the Himalaya and from the neighbouring Myanmar (SMETANA, 1988; HERMAN, 2001), and one species from Taiwan (SMETANA, 1996).

Anchocerus schuelkei, described as new from Sichuan and northern Yunnan, and another species that cannot be positively identified at present, become the first representatives of the genus in mainland China.

The genus *Anchocerus* was discussed and sufficiently characterized by SMETANA (1988, 361); the reader is therefore referred to that paper for any information.

Anchocerus schuelkei sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Description. Black, apical margins of abdominal tergites indistinctly paler, apex of abdomen appreciably paler; maxillary and labial palpi testaceous, antennae testaceo-brunneous, middle segments vaguely darkened, legs brunneous with paler tarsi. Head relatively narrow, about as long as wide, vaguely dilated behind eyes and then markedly narrowed toward neck; eyes small, almost flat, tempora considerably longer than eyes seen from above (ratio 2.0), with several rather fine punctures; anterior

frontal punctures situated close to each other on middle portion of frons, distance between them markedly smaller than distance separating each puncture from medial margin of eye; posterior frontal puncture situated only slightly closer to posterior margin of head than to posterior margin of eye, one smaller puncture between it and posterior margin of head; one small setiferous seta near posterior margin of eye; temporal puncture situated considerably closer to posterior margin of head than to posterior margin of eye; surface of head without microsculpture, with sparse punctation of very fine punctures of slightly unequal size, punctation becoming even finer and markedly denser on area mediad of each eye. Antenna with segment 1 slightly dilated in anterior half, segment 2 distinctly longer than segment 3, segments 4–6 longer than wide, segment 7 vaguely longer than wide, segment 8 as long as wide, segments 9 and 10 slightly wider than long, last segment short, markedly shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum about as long as wide, broadly rounded basally, slightly narrowed anteriad; dorsal rows each with only one puncture, situated just before middle of pronotum; sublateral rows absent; large lateral puncture not doubled; surface of pronotum without microsculpture, with scattered, extremely fine punctures. Scutellum without microsculpture, middle portion punctate. Elytra at base only slightly narrower than pronotum, rather short, at suture shorter (ratio 0.80), at sides about as long as pronotum at midline; punctation fine, slightly asperate, transverse intervals between punctures slightly larger than diameters of punctures; pubescence dark, fine; surface between punctures without microsculpture. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) bearing white apical seam of palisade setae; punctation moderately dense, moderately coarse and somewaht asperate on basal portions of tergites, gradually becoming sparser and finer toward apical margin of each tergite; pubescence dark, long; surface between punctures without microsculpture.

Male. Tergite 10 of genital segment with long, subparallel-sided apical portion, with numerous long setae situated at apical and both lateral margins (Fig. 1); sternite 9 very long and slender, with basal portion quite elongate and slender, with numerous, variably long, setae at apical and both lateral margins (Fig. 2). Aedoeagus (Fig. 3) with median lobe very narrow and elongate, symmetrical, anteriorly narrowed into relatively short apical portion with narrowly arcuate apex; paramere short, solid, narrowed anteriad into short apical portion with narrowly arcuate apex.

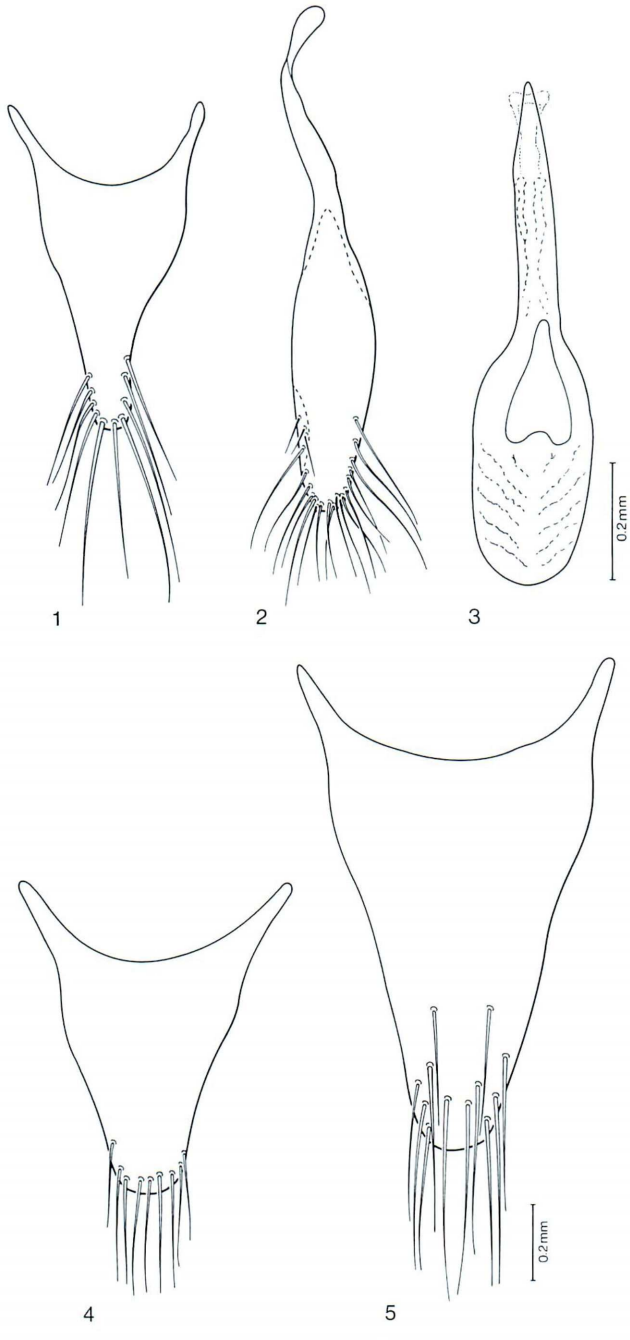
Female. Tergite 10 of genital segment as in Fig. 4.

Length 7.0–7.8 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male): China: "China S Sichuan env. Xichang 1600 m, litter, 28.07.96 leg. S. Kurbatov". In the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland.

Allotype (female): China: "CHINA: N-Yunnan [C03–03] Lijiang Naxi Aut. Co., 3 km NW Yongsheng, 53 km WSW Lijiang, 26°41.8′N, 100°43.1′E, 1950–2000 m, SE slope, secondary broadleaved forest, 14. VIII. 2003, leg. M. Schülke". In the SMETANA collection, Ottawa, Canada.

Paratype: China: [Yunnan]: "Yunnan, Hutiao gorge Jinsha river, cca 2000 m,



Figs. 1–5. —— 1–4. *Anchocerus schuelkei*: 1, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 2, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 3, aedoeagus, ventral view; 4, tergite 10 of female genital segment. —— 5. *Anchocerus* spec., tergite 10 of female genital segment.

18–22.7.92, Vit Kubáň leg., 1 ♀. In the SMETANA collection, Ottawa, Canada.

Geographical distribution. *Anchocerus schuelkei* is at present known from southern Sichuan and northern Yunnan. It may be more widely distributed.

Bionomics. The specimen collected near Yongsheng, Yunnan, was taken by sifting forest floor litter in a secondary broadleaved forest.

Recognition and comments. *Anchocerus schuelkei* is one of the smaller species of the genus. It is similar to *A. monticola* CAMERON, 1926 (known only from the Himalaya in Uttar Pradesh), which is of similar small size, but it differs by the chaetotaxy of the head (in *A. monticola* the posterior frontal puncture is situated much more closer to the posterior margin of the head), and by the markedly different shape of the paramere of the aedoeagus (the paramere in *A. monticola* is distinctly shorter, with wide, subemarginate apical margin (see fig. 347 in SMETANA, 1988).

The abdomen of the allotype is quite extended; the maximum length given above is adjusted in view of this fact.

Etymology. Patronymic, the species was named in honor of my friend Michael SCHÜLKE, Berlin, who collected the allotype.

Anchocerus spec.

(Fig. 5)

Record. China: [Fujian]: Wuyi Shan Nat. Res. Masu (1100 m), 6. VI. 2001, Hlaváč & Cooter lgt., 1 ♀, in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.

Comments. It is unfortunately impossible to positively identify this single female. It is rather large (size 10.5 mm). It seems to belong to the broader vicinity of *A. montanus*, based on the very sparse and fine punctation of the dorsal side of the head and on the fact that the large lateral setiferous puncture on the pronotum is doubled. The tergite 10 of the female genital segment is shown in Fig. 5. Males are needed for proper assessment of the species.

Acknowledgment

I thank Mr. Go SATO, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, for carefully finishing the line drawings.

要　　約

A. SMETANA: 中国産ツヤムネハネカクシ亜族に関する知見．25. *Anchocerus* 属．—— 中国大陸から *Anchocerus* 属のツヤムネハネカクシ類2種を初めて記録し，そのうちの四川省南部および云南省北西部で発見された1種を新種と認めて，*A. schuelkei* と命名記載した．他の1種は福建省の武夷山で発見されたものだが，雌1点のみしか知られていないので，命名を差し控えた．

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Elytra, Tokyo, **33** (2): 565–566, November 19, 2005

A New Record of *Helophorus auriculatus* (Coleoptera, Helophoridae) from Tsushima Island in Nagasaki Prefecture, West Japan

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We found helophorid beetles on Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture in 2001 and 2002. After careful studies of the species, it was concluded that this was *Helophorus* (*Gephelophorus*) *auriculatus* SHARP, 1884. This is the first record of the Helophoridae from western part of Japan.

Specimens examined. 1♀ (Fig. 1), Sago-higashisato, Kami-agata-chô, Tsushima Is., Nagasaki Pref., West Japan, 5–V–2001, S. TSURU leg., 1♂, 4♀♀, same locality, 27–IV–2002, J. NAKAJIMA & S. TSURU leg.

Notes. General facies, body color, and aedeagal characters agree well with ANGUS's (1970) account of *H. auriculatus*. There are only two species belonging to the subgenus *Gephelophorus*, and *H. auriculatus* is a very characteristic species (ANGUS, 1995).

The collecting site was a small wetland by the Sagogawa River. We caught these specimens with a hand net. At the same time, *Copelatus weymarni* BALFOUR-BROWNE and *Copelatus* sp. (Dytiscidae) were collected.