

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

### Part 26. Genus *Acylophorus* NORDMANN, 1837. Section 1

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**Abstract** *Acylophorus wrasei* is described as new, based on specimens collected in northern Yunnan. *Acylophorus furcatus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1858 is recorded for the first time from the province of Guangxi.

### Introduction

This is the first paper dealing with the species of the genus *Acylophorus* NORDMANN, 1835, from mainland China. Only two species are known at present from the area, one of them, *A. wrasei*, is described as new based on specimens collected in northern Yunnan.

There is no doubt that additional species of the genus will be discovered in mainland China, particularly in habitats at lower altitudes.

### *Acylophorus wrasei* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–4)

**Description.** Piceous-black, elytral suture vaguely pale, apical margins of abdominal tergites distinctly paler; abdomen vaguely iridescent; mouthparts pale testaceous; first three antennal segments yellowish, remaining segments brunneo-piceous; legs pale testaceous, dorsal faces of middle and hind femora and tibiae, and middle and hind tarsi darkened, dark brownish. Head about as long as wide, not appreciably dilated behind eyes; eyes moderately large, flat, tempora about as long as eyes from above; anterior frontal puncture situated at about level of posterior fourth of length of eye and separated from medial margin of eye by distance markedly larger than diameter of puncture; posterior frontal puncture situated about midway between posterior margin of eye and posterior margin of head; tempora without fine punctation and pubescence; surface of head without microsculpture. Antenna moderately long, first segment conspicuously long, slightly thickened in anterior half, about twice as long as segments 2 and 3 combined, segment 2 markedly longer and thicker than segment 3,

segment 4 as long as wide, following segments wider than long, becoming gradually wider and more transverse, last segment shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum wider than long (ratio 1.35), markedly narrowed anteriorly; base broadly rounded but somewhat flattened in middle portion; large lateral puncture separated from lateral pronotal groove by distance larger than diameter of puncture; surface without microsculpture. Scutellum with several setiferous punctures on middle portion. Elytra short, at base slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, somewhat dilated posteriorly, at suture slightly shorter (ratio 0.87), at sides about as long as pronotum at midline; punctation fine, moderately dense, finely asperate, transverse interspaces between punctures mostly about as large as diameters of punctures; pubescence piceous. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with tergite 7 (fifth visible) with distinct whitish apical seam of palisade setae; punctation of abdominal tergites fine, moderately dense, evenly covering two first visible tergites, on following tergites becoming gradually sparser toward apical margins of tergites, with punctures becoming gradually more elongate; pubescence piceous, long and rather stiff.

Male. Tergite 10 and sternite 9 of genital segment as in Figs. 1, 2. Aedoeagus (Figs. 3, 4) very small; median lobe almost parallel-sided in middle portion, gradually narrowed into narrowly arcuate apex; paramere relatively large, narrowed into acute apex, situated considerably below apex of median lobe; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere not numerous, forming an elongate median field below apex of paramere; internal sac without sclerotized structures.

Length 3.0–3.5 mm.

*Type material.* Holotype (male) and allotype (female): China: "CHINA (N-Yunnan) Dali Bai Nat. Aut. Pref., 1 km W Dali old town, creek valley at foothill of Dingcan Shan, 2100 m, 25°41.9'N/100°08.4'E (ruderal place) 28.VIII./1.IX./3.IX. 2003 Wrase [18]". Holotype in the SCHÜLKE collection, Berlin, Germany; allotype in the SMETANA collection, Ottawa, Canada.

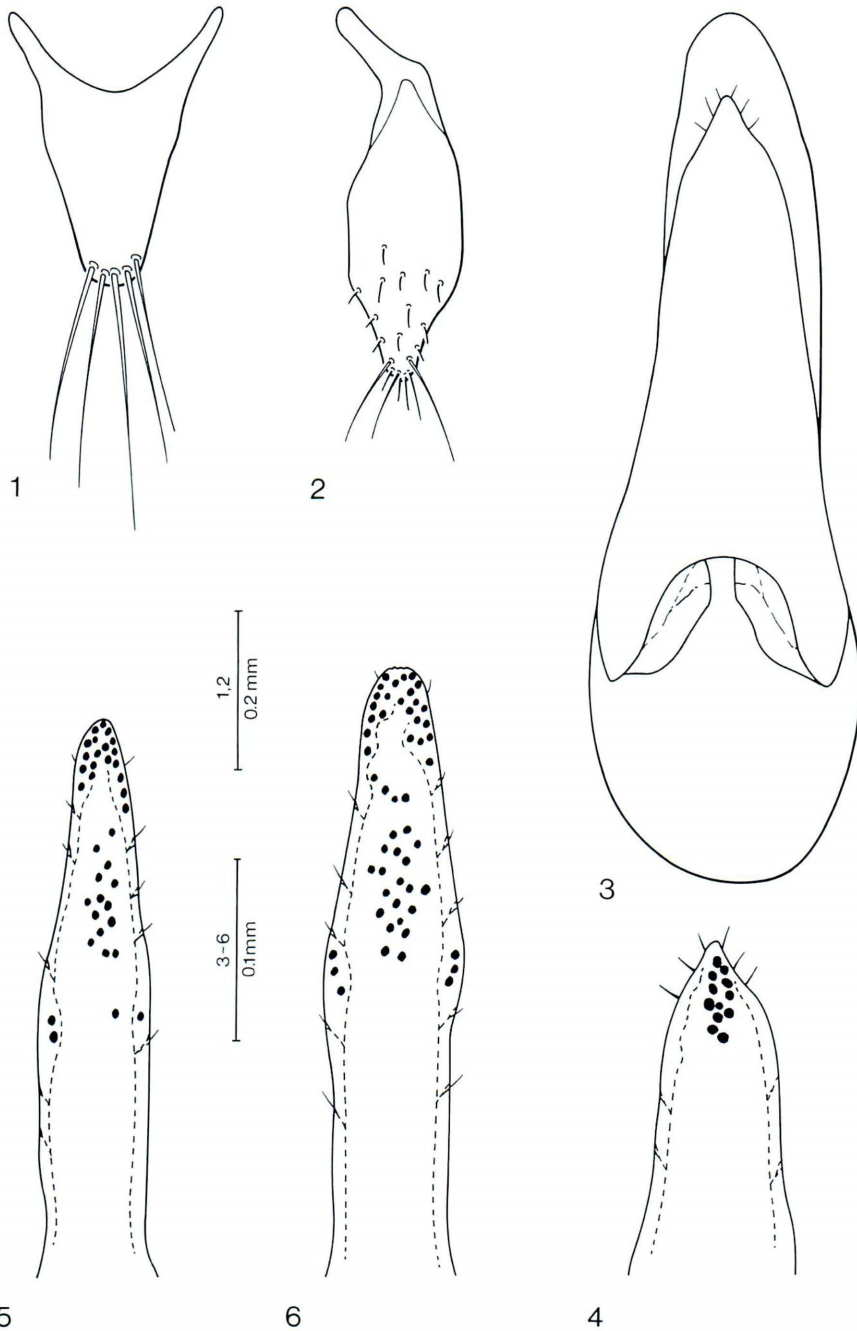
Paratypes: same data as holotype, 1♂ in the SMETANA collection; 1♀ in the SCHÜLKE collection.

*Geographical distribution.* *Acylophorus wrasei* is at present known only from the type locality at the outskirts of the old town Dali in Yunnan.

*Bionomics.* *Acylophorus wrasei* was collected in a markedly disturbed ruderal area, but the actual habitat is unfortunately not known.

*Recognition and comments.* *Acylophorus wrasei* is the smallest species of the genus known to me. Due to the small size and general habitus, it may be mistaken for an *Atanygnathus* species when viewed superficially. It cannot be confused with any other *Acylophorus* species occurring in southeastern Asia.

*Etymology.* Patronymic, the species was named in honor of my friend David WRASE, the collector of the original series, and an accomplished researcher in the family Carabidae.



Figs. 1-6. — 1-4. *Acylophorus wrasei*: 1, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 2, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 3, aedeagus, ventral view; 4, apical portion of underside of paramere. — 5-6. *Acylophorus furcatus*: apical portions of undersides of parameres.



*Acylophorus furcatus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1858

(Figs. 5, 6)

*Acylophorus furcatus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1858, 657.*Acylophorus furcatus*: SMETANA, 1988, 345.*Acylophorus furcatus*: SMETANA, 1995, 125.

*New records.* China: [Guangxi]; Guilin, VIII. 86, Rougemont, 1♂, 2♀♀, in DE ROUGEMONT (London) and SMETANA (Ottawa) collections; [Yunnan]: Ruili, 4.II.1993, G. de Rougemont, 2♂♂, in DE ROUGEMONT and SMETANA collections.

*Comments.* These are the first records of *A. furcatus* from Guangxi. The species is at present known from the eastern portion of the Himalaya (Darjeeling area, Sikkim), Assam, Meghalaya (SMETANA, 1988, 348), mainland China: Guangdong (ROUGEMONT, 2001, 77), Guangxi, Hongkong, Yunnan, and Taiwan (SMETANA, 1995, 126). Also recorded from Thailand (ROUGEMONT, 2001, 77). The record from the Philippines (SCHEERPELTZ, 1933, 1466) needs confirmation.

The shape of the paramere, as well as the location and number of the sensory peg setae on the underside of the paramere is to some extent variable; therefore the parameres of the two Chinese males are illustrated here (Figs. 5, 6).

**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. 26. *Acylophorus* 属の1. — *Acylophorus* 属ツヤムネハネカクシの1新種を云南省大理市西郊から記録し, *A. wrasei* という新名を与えた. また, ヒマラヤから中国南部を経て台湾まで, 広く分布することが知られている *A. furcatus* MOTSCHULSKY を, 广西壮族自治区の桂林などから新たに記録した.

**References**

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