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A New Species of the *Lathrobium pollens* Group (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Mt. Yulongxue Shan in Yunnan Province, Southwest China

Yasuaki WATANABE

Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture,
Tokyo, 156 Japan

and

XIAO Ning-nian

Laboratory of Insect Taxonomy, Kunming Institute of Zoology,
Academia Sinica, Kunming, Yunnan, 650223 China

Abstract A new species belonging to the *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *pollens* group is described and illustrated under the name of *L.* (s. str.) *naxii*. It was found from under dead leaves of subalpine forests on Mt. Yulongxue Shan in Yunnan Province, Southwest China.

Two species belonging to the *Lathrobium pollens* group have been reported from Jinlin Province, Northeast China, by LI and CHEN (1990, p. 16), CHEN *et al.* (1990, p. 66) and LI (1993, p. 30). After that, two species of the same group were described from Zhejiang Province, East China, by WATANABE and LUO (1993, p. 30), and two species from Yunnan Province, Southwest China, by WATANABE and XIAO (1994, p. 256).

From the middle of October to the middle of November, the authors had an opportunity of investigating the staphylinid fauna of Mt. Yulongxue Shan Nature Protective Area in Lijiang County of Yunnan Province, Southwest China, as members of the Sino-Japanese cooperative study on soil fauna in Southwest China.

During the investigation, an interesting species of apterous *Lathrobium* was obtained on Mt. Yulongxue Shan in Lijiang County of Yunnan Province, Southwest China. It seems to belong to the *L. pollens* group because of large body and transverse elytra. After a careful examination, however, it has become clear that the species can be distinguished from the other members of the species-group

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by different sexual character of abdomen in the male and configuration of male genitalia, and seems new to science. It will be described and illustrated in the present paper. The holotype of the new species to be described is deposited in the collection of the Shanghai Institute of Entomology, Academia Sinica, the allotype is preserved in the collection of the Kunming Institute of Zoology, and a paratype in the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Before going further, the authors wish to express their sincere thanks to Professor YIN Wen-ying of the Shanghai Institute of Entomology, Academia Sinica, and Professor Gentaro IMADATÉ of Tokyo Medical and Dental University, for their kind help through the Sino-Japanese cooperative study. Deep gratitude is also due to Visiting Professor Shun-Ichi UÉNO of Tokyo University of Agriculture, for his advice on the present study, and Professor Hiroshi TAMURA of Ibaraki University, Mito, Professor ZHANG Hanyun, Vice Director of Kunming Branch, Academia Sinica, and the members of the Sino-Japanese cooperative study for their kind assistance in the field.

Lathrobium (s. str.) ***naxii*** sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

Body length: 8.1–9.0 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 4.5–4.9 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided and somewhat depressed above. Reddish brown and moderately shining, with 4th to 10th antennal segments and legs except for coxae and femora slightly darker.

Male. Head subquadrate and moderately convex medially, slightly longer than broad (length/width = 1.03), widest at about posterior fourth and slightly narrowed both anteriad and posteriad; lateral sides weakly arcuate, frontal area between antennal tubercles transversely flattened and impunctate, provided with a large setiferous puncture inside each antennal tubercle; surface sparingly covered with distinct setiferous punctures which become much sparser on the vertexal area; eyes degenerative, extremely small and flat, invisible from dorsal side. Antennae elongate, extending to the middle of pronotum and not thickened apicad, proximal two segments polished, the remainings opaque, 1st robust and evidently dilated apicad, about three times as long as broad, 2nd constricted at the base, more than 1.5 times as long as broad but much shorter (2nd/1st = 0.42) and considerably narrower (2nd/1st = 0.75) than 1st, 3rd to the apicalmost almost equal in width to one another, 3rd long, about 2.5 times as long as broad, longer than 2nd (3rd/2nd = 1.60), 4th apparently longer than broad (length/width = 1.83) but distinctly shorter than 3rd (4th/3rd = 0.69), 5th to 7th equal in both length and width to one another, each remarkably longer than broad (length/width = 1.67), 8th to 10th equal in both length and width to one another, each about 1.5 times as long as broad, apicalmost fusiform, more than twice as long as broad and much

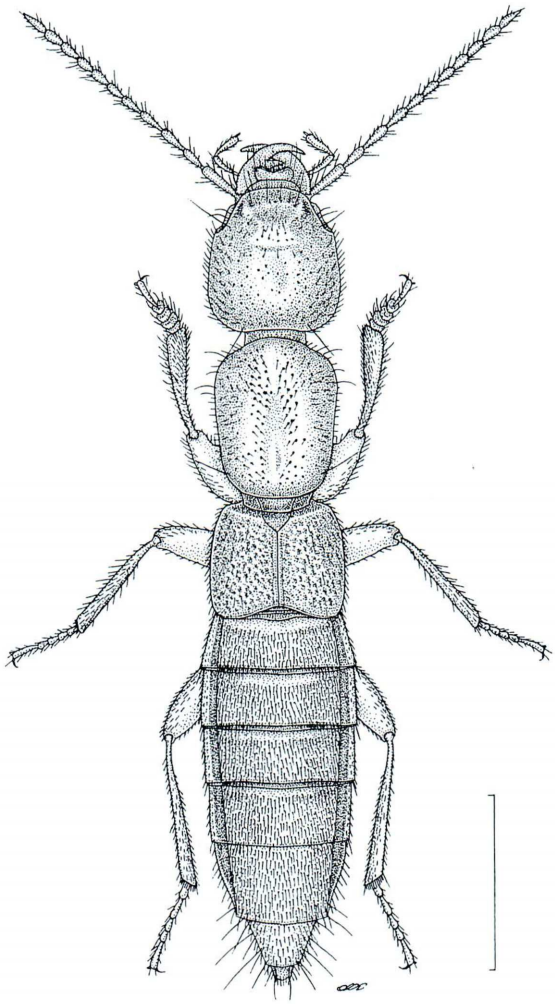


Fig. 1. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *naxii* Y. WATANABE et XIAO, sp. nov, holotype, from Mt. Yulongxue Shan in Lijiang County of Yunnan Province, Southwest China. Scale: 2.0 mm.

longer than 10th (apicalmost/10th = 1.56), subacuminate towards the tip.

Pronotum oblong, evidently longer than broad (length/width = 1.23), a little longer (pronotum/head = 1.10) though somewhat narrower than head (pronotum/head = 0.92), widest behind anterior angles and gradually narrowed posteriad; lateral sides nearly straight in dorsal view except for the areas of anterior and posterior angles which are arcuate, frontal margin gently rounded, posterior margin almost truncate at the middle, anterior angles obtuse and not visible from above, posterior ones rounded; surface somewhat more coarsely and more numerously

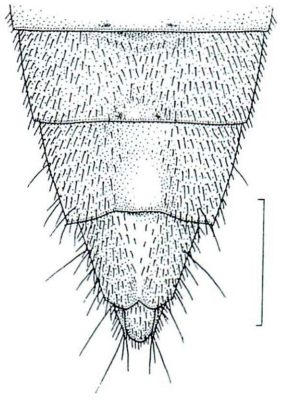


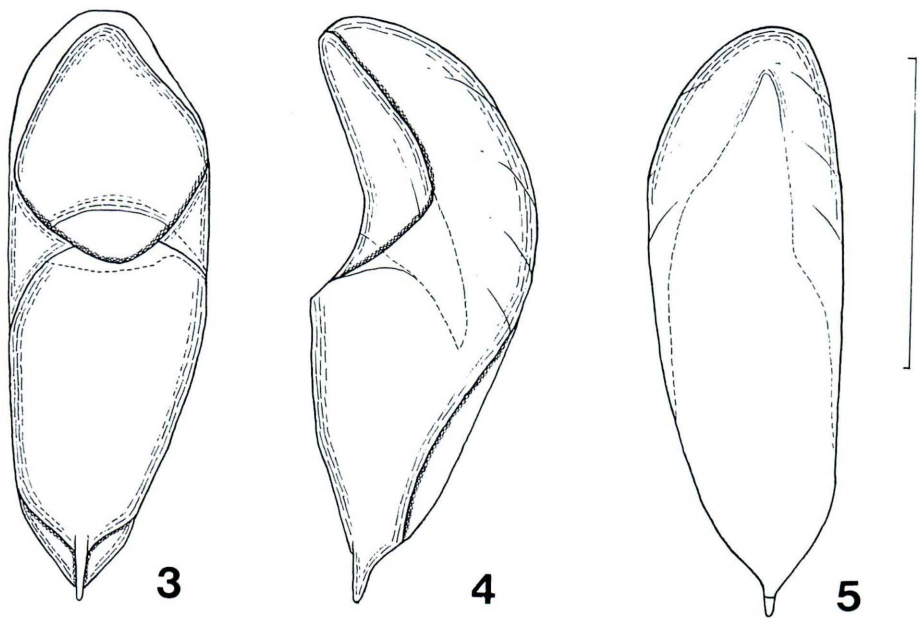
Fig. 2. Last four abdominal sternites in male of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *naxii* Y. WATANABE et XIAO, sp. nov. Scale: 1.0 mm.

punctured than on head, bearing a narrow smooth longitudinal line throughout the length of pronotum. Scutellum subtriangular, almost smooth on the surface. Elytra oblong, slightly dilated apicad, a little transverse (width/length = 1.25) and slightly longer (elytra/pronotum = 1.07) though evidently shorter (elytra/pronotum = 0.69) than pronotum; lateral sides slightly arcuate, posterior margin emarginate at the middle and forming an obtuse re-entrant angle; posterior angles narrowly rounded; surface roughly and somewhat rugosely punctured, and covered with fine golden pubescence all over. Legs moderately long; profemur considerably thickened, though strongly constricted near the apex and excavated in apical half on the inner face, so that the anterior part of the excavation forms a subtriangular blunt tooth; protibia dilated apicad, hollowed in basal half on the inner face and provided with five or so transverse rows of comb-like yellowish setae in basal half within the hollow; meso- and metatibiae normal; 1st to 4th protarsal segments strongly dilated.

Abdomen elongate, slightly widened from 1st to 2nd visible segment, and then gradually narrowed towards 5th visible segment, though abruptly narrowed from 6th visible segment to anal end; basal four tergites each transversely depressed along the base; surface of each tergite closely covered with fine aciculate punctures and fine brownish pubescence; preapical sternite subtriangularly excised at the middle of posterior margin and slightly flattened at the middle in front of the excision; 5th visible sternite shallowly and broadly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and widely glabrous before the emargination.

Genital organ moderately sclerotized except for dorsal side of median lobe, elliptical, more or less asymmetrical. Median lobe broad, with apical part abruptly narrowed towards the tip in ventral view. Fused paramere as broad as but slightly longer than median lobe, gradually tapered apicad, and then abruptly so at the tip, which is prolonged like a spearhead.

Female. Similar to male in facies and body size, but the 1st to 4th protarsal segments are not so widened, last visible abdominal sternite produced posteriad



Figs. 3–5. Male genitalia of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *naxii* Y. WATANABE et XIAO, sp. nov.; ventral view (3), lateral view (4), and dorsal view (5). Scale: 0.5 mm.

at the median part of hind margin and gently rounded at the apex, which is closely fringed with very fine yellowish cilia.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Mt. Yulongxue Shan (3,160 m alt.), Lijiang County, Yunnan Prov., Southwest China, 21–X–1995, XIAO N. leg.; Paratype; 1 ♀ (immature specimen), same locality and date as for the holotype, S. UÉNO leg.

Distribution. Southwest China (Yunnan Prov.).

Notes. The present new species belongs to the *L.* (s. str.) *pollens* group for the reason of large body size and transverse elytra, but can be distinguished from the members of the same species-group by the reddish colour, different second sexual character of abdomen in the male and configuration of male genitalia.

The type specimens were obtained from under dead leaves in subalpine coniferous forests, *Picea likiangensis* and *Abis georgei*, on Mt. Yulongxue Shan at an altitude of about 3,160 m.

Etymology. The specific name of this new species is given after the Naxi minority, which is one of the minorities in China occupying Lijiang County, in which lies Mt. Yulongxue Shan (type locality).

要　約

渡辺泰明・蕭　宁年：中国云南省の玉尤雪山から採集されたコバネナガハネカクシ種群に含まれる1新種．—— 1995年10月中旬からほぼ1カ月にわたって実施された，中日共同学術調査による「中国南西部における土壌動物相の研究」において，云南省北西部にそびえる玉尤雪山の，高度が約3,160 mの針葉樹林帯の林床から，コバネナガハネカクシ種群に含まれる1種が採集された．この種は，背面からは認めることができないほど複眼が縮小しているきわめて興味深い種で，詳細に検討した結果，新種と認められたので，下記のとおり命名・記載した．

Lathrobium (s. str.) *naxii* Y. WATANABE et XIAO, sp. nov.

本種は体長が8–9 mmほどで，上翅が長さより幅広く，後翅が退化していることによって，日本から記載されたコバネナガハネカクシに類似している．しかしながら，体色や頭部の点刻，また雄の腹部に表われる第二次性徴および交尾器の形状が他種とは明らかに異なることによって，容易に区別することができる．

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