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New data on the Afrotropical Xantholinini. 4. New species of *Thyreocephalus* and *Achmonia* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)

292nd contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

ABSTRACT

The following new species are described and illustrated for the listed countries: *Thyreocephalus ghanensis* sp.n. (Ghana) and *Achmonia glabrens* sp.n. (Guinea).

Keywords: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, new species, *Thyreocephalus*, *Achmonia*, Africa.

INTRODUCTION

After the publication of the revision of Afrotropical Xantholinini (Bordoni, 2016), I examined some specimens of *Thyreocephalus* in my private collection (cB) and a small series of *Achmonia* from the Naturhistorisches Museum in Wien (NMW). In these pages I present the results of this studio.

TAXONOMY

Thyreocephalus ghanensis sp.n. (Figs. 1-2)

Examined material - Holotype ♀: SW Ghana, Prestea, 50 m, A. Botti VIII.1986 (cB).

Description - Length of body: 13 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 7.5 mm. Body entirely reddish-brown; anterior and lateral margin of elytra yellowish. Head and pronotum and related punctation as in Fig. 1. Labrum as in Fig. 2. Elytra barely dilated posteriad, as long and wide as pronotum, with moderately rounded humeral angles. Surface with broad and superficial punctation, arranged in three series, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with fine and dense transverse micro-striation and very fine, more or less dense punctation on the sides.

Male unknown.

Etymology - The specific epithet refers to Ghana.

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

Remarks - *Thyrecephalus* Guérin-Méneville, 1844 is characteristic of warm regions of the earth, although its general distribution is yet to be defined; it is well represented in the Oriental Region (more than 40 species: Bordoni, 2001), Australia (17 species: Bordoni, 2005), and New Guinea (21 species: Bordoni, 2010). Some taxa also occur in China, but not in the Western part of the Palaearctic Region. In Africa the genus is represented now by 43 species in all climatic zones (Bordoni, 2016). The new species is very similar to *T. marginipennis* Janak & Bordoni, 2015 from Ivory Coast and Ghana from which differs by the following characters: smaller body, different colour, and labrum, head narrower anteriorly, surface of head without punctation apart the setiferous punctures and the numerous and very fine, lateral punctures, pronotum shorter, neck narrower, elytra without micropunctures.

***Thyrecephalus subcorticalis* Janak & Bordoni, 2015**

Examined material - Rep. Dem. Congo, Kivu, Masisi env., loc. coll. I.2016, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (cB); Congo, Katanga, Likasi, loc. coll. VII.1998, 1 ♂ (cB).

Distribution - The species occurs in Ivory Coast, Central African Republic and Congo (Bordoni, 2016).

Remarks - I attribute the above-mentioned specimens to *T. subcorticalis* although we note some differences in the genitalia. For this reason I provide the figures of the same (Figs 3-7). The report of the species to Kivu, Congo, extends something the geographic distribution previously known.

***Achmonia glabrens* sp.n. (Figs 8-12)**

Examined material - Holotype ♂: French Guinea, N'Zérékoné, Exp. Mus. G. Frey W Afr., Bechyne 7.VII.1951 (NMW); paratypes: same data, Fouta Djallon, Dalaba, 1200 m, Bechyne 8.VI.1951, 1 ♀ (NMW); Région Kindia, Mt Gangan, 500 m, Bechyne 5.V.1951, 1 ♀ (NMW); Région Kindia, Seguéla, Bechyne 13.VI.1951, 1 ♀ (cB).

Description - Length of body 12.5 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6.5 mm. Body shiny, without microsculpture, apart from the abdomen with transverse micro-striation. Head and pronotum and related punctation as in Fig. 8; in particular head with sparse micro-punctation. Labrum as in Fig. 9. Elytra dilated posteriorly, as long as pronotum, posteriorly as wide as it, with barely rounded humeral angles. Surface with fine and widely spaced punctation, arranged in three series, one juxtasutural, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with fine punctation, especially on the sides. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 10-11. Aedeagus (Fig. 12) 1.1 mm long, small and long, ovoid, with long and narrow median lobe; parameres long, with apex at a right angle; inner

sac tape-like, very narrow and long, folded on itself, covered with few, minute scales.

Etymology - The specific epithet in the Latin *glabrens-tis* (smooth).

Distribution - The species is known only from the type localities in Guinea.

Remarks - *Achmonia* Bordoni, 2004 was previously confused with *Thyreocephalus* and in some regions the two genera are sympatric, so the general distribution of this genus is incompletely defined. At present it is known from the Oriental Region, Australia and in the eastern part of the Palaearctic Region (China). In Africa there are now 8 endemic taxa, distributed especially in the central zones (Bordoni, 2016), apart from the new species here described. The new species is related to the *A. flavomarginata* group (head with postocular setiferous punctures) and in particular to *A. simulatrix* Janak & Bordoni, 2014 from central Africa, from which differs by colour, labrum, head more dilated posteriorly, punctuation of head, shape of epistoma, and genitalia.

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RIASSUNTO

Le seguenti specie sono descritte e illustrate per le nazioni citate: *Thyreocephalus ghanensis* sp.n. (Ghana) e *Achmonia glabrens* sp.n. (Guinea).

Parole chiave: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, nuove specie, *Thyreocephalus*, *Achmonia*, Africa.

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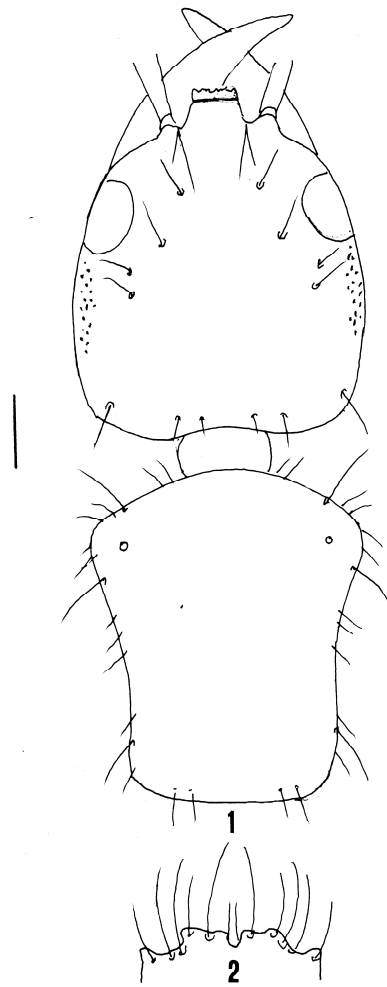
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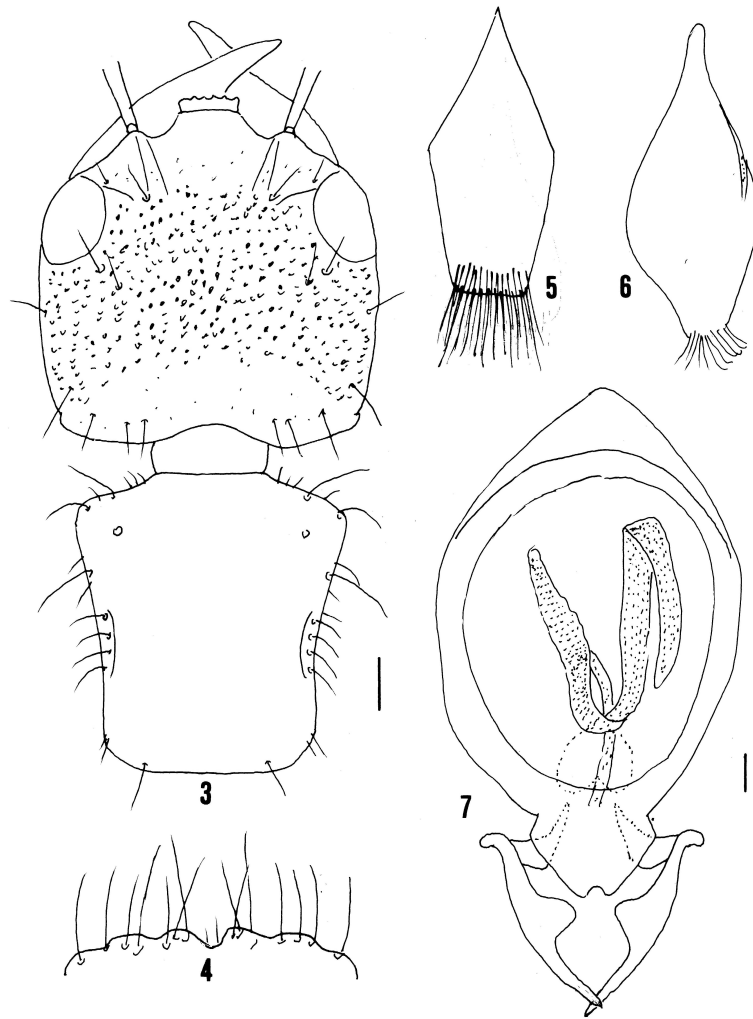
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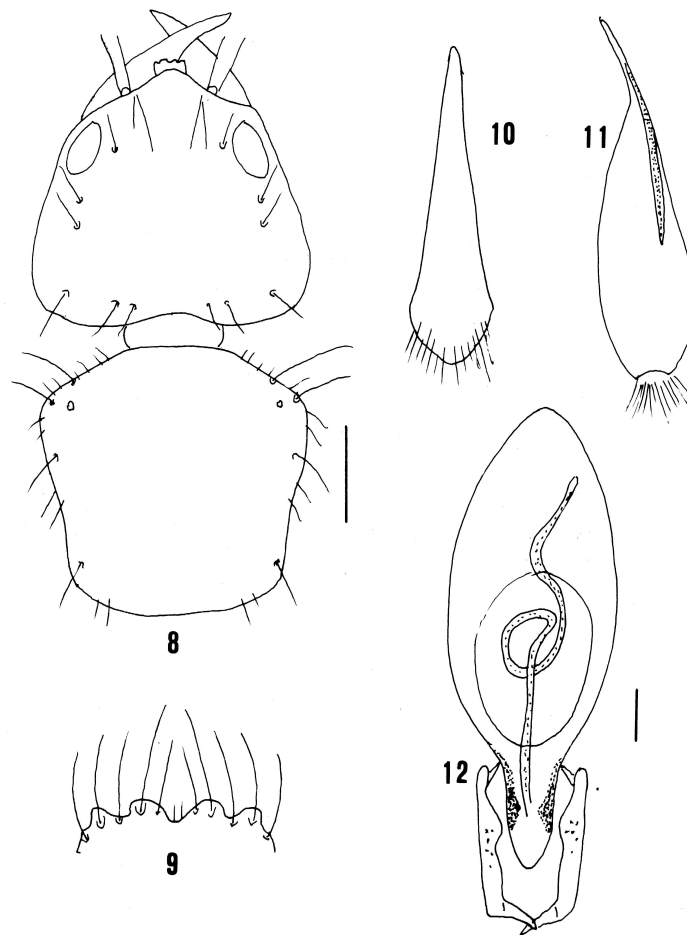
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Figs 1-2. - Head and pronotum (scale bar: 0.5 mm) (1) and labrum (2) of *Thyreocephalus ghanensis* sp.n.



Figs 3-7. - Head and pronotum (scale bar: 0.5 mm) (3), labrum (4), tergite (5) and sternite (6) of the male genital segment and aedeagus (scale bar: 0.1 mm) (7) of *Thyrecephalus subcorticalis* Janak & Bordoni from Kivu and Katanga.



Figs 8-12. - Head and pronotum (scale bar: 0.5 mm) (8), labrum (9), tergite (10) and sternite (11) of the male genital segment and aedeagus (scale bar: 0.1 mm) (12) of *Achmonia glabrens* sp.n.