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New data on the Xantholinini from China.

26°. New species and new records in the Naturhistorische
Museum of Basel (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)

263° contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

ABSTRACT

The following new species from China are described and illustrated for the listed provinces: *Zeteotomus sinicus* sp. n. (Yunnan), *Mahavana lijiangana* sp. n. (Yunnan), *M. malaca* sp. n. (Yunnan), *M. vitkubani* sp. n. (Yunnan), *M. yunnana* sp. n. (Yunnan), *M. jizuensis* sp. n. (Yunnan), *Xanthophius yunnanus* sp. n. (Yunnan), *Gyrohypnus setosus* sp. n. (Yunnan), *Megalinus sinicus* sp. n. (Sichuan), *M. diaphanus* sp. n. (Sichuan, Shaanxi), *M. dalianus* sp. n. (Yunnan), *Medhiama amarantina* sp. n. (Sichuan), *M. yunnana* sp. n. (Yunnan), *Himmala sinica* sp. n. (Yunnan), and *Atopolinus paramerum* sp. n. (Sichuan). New records are also listed.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, Basel Museum, new species, new records, China.

INTRODUCTION

In the past years I dedicated several contributions to the knowledge of the Xantholinini from China (partially cited in References), and described many new species, especially from Yunnan, based on the researches of several colleagues.

Thanks to the kind and useful collaboration of Matthias Borer (Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel) I have been able to study specimens collected in China, and thus to contribute to considerably increase the knowledge of these Staphylinids in the area, with the description of 15 new species. This paper is the results of this study. I also add some locality records from my collection.

Acronyms

CB: coll. A. Bordoni, Firenze, Italy

NHMB: Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland

* Museo di Storia Naturale dell'Università, Firenze

Taxonomy

***Zeteotomus sinicus* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Weibaoshan Mts, 2800-3000 m, 25.12N, 100.24E, Vit Kuban, 29-30.VI.1992 (NHMB).

Description. Length of body 9 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4.5 mm. Body shiny, black with amaranth elytra, reddish brown abdomen (yellowish paratergites), brown antennae and brown legs with yellowish tarsi. Head cylindrical and long; grooves of pronotum without setae and surface with sparse punctures. Head and pronotum and related punctuation as in Fig. 1. Epistoma without median groove. Elytra large, dilated posteriad, with fine and very sparse puncturations, arranged in three series, one near the suture, one median and one lateral. Scutellum with traces of transverse micro-striatures, without punctures. Abdomen with very fine and very sparse puncturations.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 2-3. Aedeagus (Fig. 4) 1.55 mm long; parameres long and narrow; inner sac wide, folded on itself and covered with fine scales.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to China.

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

Note. The genus *Zeteotomus* Jacquelin du Val, 1857 includes 29 species according to Herman (2001) from the Ethiopian, Palaearctic, Oriental, Australian and Oceanic Regions, but the Australian species belong to other genera: *Neoxantholinus* Cameron, 1944 and *Australinus* Bordoni, 2005, so the taxa of this genus should be 15 only. In addition there are those recently described from Sulawesi and Lombok (Bordoni, 2002), 2 species, from Papua New Guinea (Bordoni, 2010a), 3 species, and from the Pacific islands (Bordoni, 2010a; 2014), 5 species. In total then the taxa known until now are 25. The genus occurs in particular in the equatorial areas, in rotting wood and under bark, but the taxa are very sporadic and normally they are known in small numbers, often even for a single specimen. I have cited for the first time from China (Bordoni, 2006: Shaanxi, Qinling Shan, and Bordoni, 2009a: Heilongjiang Prov., Quin Yuan) *Z. dilatipennis* (Kirshenblat, 1948), described from Far East Russia (Ussuri Prov., Primorskij Kraay) which was also quoted from the Kurili islands (Smetana, 1982; Shibata, Maruyama & Ohara, 2006). The new species is the second taxon of the genus known from China and this shows its rarity in the region. This taxon differs from *Z. dilatipennis* by the following characters: body smaller, head longer, epistoma without median groove; head without puncturation on the posterior portion; wider, sparser and deeper punctuation of head; different shape of pronotum, with sparser puncturations; scutellum smaller; shape and size of aedeagus (in *Z. dilatipennis* it is 0.85 mm long).

***Liotosba recticeps* Zhou & Zhou, 2013**

Examined material. Sichuan, Emei Mt, 1000 m, Vit Kuban, 4-20.V.1989, 2 ♂ (NHMB), 1 ♂ (cB).

Note. This species was described from Sichuan (Wolong, Genda and Emei Shan). This is the first record since the description of the species.

Gen. *Mahavana* Bordonì, 2002

I describe below five new species of the genus *Mahavana*. The known species can be divided in two groups, one with evident, protruding eyes, long elytra and brown colouration, and one consisting of sub-anophthalmous taxa, with short elytra and pale colouration. The first occurs in the Indochinese Peninsula (*M. antennalis* (Cameron, 1932), *M. anoterà* Bordonì, 2002, *M. esophthalma* Bordonì, 2002, *M. miranda* Bordonì, 2002) and in Yunnan, until now with a single taxon (*M. rhododendri* Bordonì, 2013). The second group occurs in Yunnan only (*M. watanabei* Bordonì, 2009, *M. gaoligong* Bordonì, 2010, *M. daliana* Bordonì, 2010, *M. schuelkei* Bordonì 2013, *M. acinosa* Bordonì 2013, *M. caeca* Bordonì 2013, and *M. vestigata* Bordonì, 2013).

The following species all have protruding eyes and occur in Yunnan. The taxa of this very interesting genus occur in mountain ranges from 1600 to 3000 m, in the vegetal debris and mosses, mainly in *Pinus* forests. The collection of 5 specimens, all males, and all new to science, demonstrates the rich biodiversity of these Staphylinids, showing a special shape of the aedeagus and its inner sac, provided with very peculiar spines.

The species described below are very similar one to each other in colour, size, and shape of the body, so I highlight in particular the distinctive characters they show in male genitalia, in the shape of the last antennal segments and head. For the same reason in the descriptions of the species I refer almost all taxa to the more large taxon (*M. lijiangana* sp. n.).

In all the species of this genus the sternite of the male genital segment is very diaphanous and membranous and the shape of it is difficult to define.

The female genital segment of this genus is figured for the first time (*Mahavana daliana* Bordonì, 2010) (Fig. 30).

***Mahavana lijiangana* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: N Yunnan, Lijiang, 2600 m, L. & M. Bocak 30.VI-2.VII.1990 (NHMB).

Description. Length of body 5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.8 mm. Reddish brown with infuscate head; antennae and legs reddish brown light. Head (Fig. 5) ovoidal elongate, narrow posteriad, with almost obsolete posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized and protruding. Surface of head with fine, transverse micro-striation and very fine, spaced punctuation. Last antennal segments as in Fig. 6. Pronotum a little longer and narrower than head, with very oblique anterior margins, obsolete anterior angles, and slightly sinuate sides backwards. Surface with numerous, deep, wide punctures, apart a wide median stripe, among which one can distinguish a dorsal series of 9-10 punctures. Elytra sub-rectangular, very longer and wider than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear sides and rounded humeral angles. Surface with very fine, spaced punctations, arranged in some spaced series. Abdomen with more or less polygonal micro-reticulations and fine, sparse punctations on sides.

Tergite of the male genital segment as in Fig. 7. Sternite of the same indefinable, very membranous (Fig. 8). Aedeagus (Fig. 9) 0.96 mm long, spherical; parameres of particular shape; inner sac with peculiar big spines.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

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

***Mahavana malaca* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: N Yunnan, Lijiang, 2600 m, L. & M. Bocak 30.VI-2.VII.1990 (NHMB).

Description. Length of body 4.8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.5 mm. Similar to *M. lijiangana*, from which it differs for lighter colouration, shorter and slender body, head (Fig. 10) black, with smaller eyes, more narrow posteriad, more or less polygonal micro-reticulation and wider puncturation; pronotum with less puncturations; elytra shorter and narrower, with denser punctuations, arranged in several series. Last antennal segments as in Fig. 11. Tergite of the male genital segment as in Fig. 12. Sternite of the same very membranous (Fig. 13). Aedeagus (Fig. 14) 0.9 mm long, spherical; parameres different from those of *M. lijiangana*; inner sac with 4 big spines.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the Latin *malacus- a- um* (slight).

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

Note. The specimen is in poor conditions.

***Mahavana vitkubani* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Cangshan Mts, 2600-3100 m, 25.38N, 100.09E, Vit Kuban 5-6.VI.1993 (NHMB).

Description. Length of body 4.3 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.4 mm. Similar to *M. lijiangana*, from which it differs for smaller, slenderer, lighter body (elytra yellowish); head (Fig. 15) brown, shiny, with fine, denser punctuations; head proportionally wider forward; last antennal segments as in Fig. 16; pronotum smaller, shorter, as long as head; surface with sparser puncturations; elytra sub-rectangular, shorter, narrower, not dilated posteriad, with sub-parallel and sub-rectilinear sides; surface with wider, superficial puncturations, arranged in more series; abdomen with some series of punctures. Tergite of the male genital segment as in Fig. 17. Sternite of the same very membranous (Fig. 18). Aedeagus (Fig. 19) 0.88 mm long, spherical; parameres similar to those of *M. malaca*; inner sac with 5 big spines.

Etymology. Patronymic. The species is dedicated to Vit Kuban.

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

***Mahavana yunnana* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: N Yunnan, Dali, 1600-2000 m, L. & M. Bocak 5-8.VII.1990 (NHMB).

Description. Length of body 4.8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.6 mm. Similar to *M. lijiangana*, from which it differs for shorter,

lighter body (had reddish, legs yellowish); head (Fig. 20) shorter, wider, with rounded sides and largely rounded posterior angles; surface shiny with fine and very sparse puncturations; pronotum wider, as wide as head; elytra shorter, not dilated posteriad, with more rounded humeral angles; surface with numerous, superficial puncturations, arranged in more, closed series. Last antennal segments as in Fig. 21. Tergite of the male genital segment as in Fig. 22. Sternite of the same very membranous (Fig. 23). Aedeagus (Fig. 24) 0.88 mm long, sub-spherical; parameres similar to those of *M. malaca*; inner sac with two series of 5 opposing large, peculiar spines.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to Yunnan.

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

***Mahavana jizuensis* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Jizu Mts, 25.58N, 100.21E., 2800 m, Bolm 30.V-3.VI.1993 (NHMB).

Description. Length of body 4.6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.4 mm. Similar to *M. yunnana*, from which it differs for infusate head (Fig. 25), with greater eyes, narrower posteriad, with sparser puncturation; pronotum longer than head, with fewer punctures and very irregular dorsal series; elytra with more numerous and closed puncturations, arranged in more numerous series. Last antennal segments as in Fig. 26. Tergite of the male genital segment as in Fig. 27. Sternite of the same very membranous (Fig. 28). Aedeagus (Fig. 29) 0.74 mm long, sub-spherical; parameres similar to those of *M. vitkubani*; inner sac with 5-6 small, sub-ovoidal spines.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

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

***Phacophallus japonicus* (Cameron, 1933)**

Examined material. Yunnan, Yipinglang, 1700 m, Bolm 28-29.VII.1995, 2 exx. (NHMB), 1 ex. (cB); Sichuan, Jinsha Riv. Val., Jinjiang, 1400 m, Bolm 4.VII.21995, 7 exx. (NHMB), 2 exx. (cB); S Sichuan, Jimjian (Dukou), L. & M. Bocak 28.VI.1990, 1 ex. (NHMB).

Note. The species is known from Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, China: Yunnan, Guanxi, Zhejiang, Hong Kong, Fujian (Bordoni 2002). Recently it was cited also from Beijing, Henan, Sichuan (Bordoni 2003), and Jiangsu (Bordoni 2013). In China the genus *Phacophallus* Coiffait 1956 was known until now only for two specimens of *P. pallidipennis* (Motschulsky 1858) (distributed from India to Philippines) collected (or introduced by human activities?) in Hong Kong (Bordoni 2002) and for *P. japonicus*. The genus is widespread around the world.

***Xanthophius yunnanus* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Jinsha Riv. Val., 2150 m, 27.18N, 100.12E, Bolm 8.VII.1995 (NHMB).

Description. Length of body 4.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.6 mm. Light reddish brown, in colour, with infusate head

and abdomen. Head sub-rectangular, not narrow forward, with well rounded sides and posterior angles. Eyes small and protruding. Surface with numerous punctures, except a wide, median stripe. Pronotum sub-rectangular, a little dilated forward, as long as and a little narrower than head, with sub-rectilinear sides, almost not oblique anterior margins and strictly rounded anterior angles. Surface with dorsal series of 5-6 punctures and lateral series of 6-7 punctures. Elytra large, longer and wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, with rounded humeral angles. Surface with very fine and very sparse puncturation, arranged in very spaced, few series. Abdomen shiny, without micro-sculpture, with fine and spaced puncturation.

Tergite of the male genital segment of peculiar shape (Fig. 31); sternite of the same segment as in Fig. 32. Aedeagus (Fig. 33) 0.9 mm long, with particular parameres; inner sac everted as in all the species of the genus, provided with very long spines.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to Yunnan.

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

Note. This species differs from the most common *X. filum* (Kraatz, 1859) by the darker colouration, more robust body, small and more protruding eyes, less ovoidal head, peculiar shape of the tergite of the male genital segment, and by the structure of the everted inner sac.

***Gyrophynus setosus* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Weibaoshan, 2000-2800 m, W slope, 25.11N, 100.24E, D. Kral 25-28.VI.1992 (NHMB).

Description. Length of body 12.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 7 mm. Body shiny, very robust, massive, black with amaranth dark elytra; antennae and legs brown black. Head large, ovoidal, narrow forward, with a little rounded sides and strictly rounded posterior angles. Eyes proportionally long, almost flat. Surface of head with deep, small, dense puncturation, wrinkled and fine near the eyes; on the sides and posteriad with some big punctures. Pronotum massive, longer and a little narrower than head, with oblique anterior margins, rounded anterior angles, and sub-rectilinear sides. Surface with micro-puncturations; one larger puncture near the anterior angles, one near the anterior margins, one forward in place of the lateral series, one posteriorly in place of the dorsal series that are normally present on the pronotum of the species of this genus. Lateral margin with a groove. Elytra broad, a little dilated posteriad, longer and wider than pronotum, with rounded humeral angles. Surface with some fine, very sparse punctures, arranged approximately in three series, one near the suture, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with very fine, dense, transverse micro-striations and fine, sparse puncturations, arranged in some series.

Male genital segment (sternite damaged) as in Fig. 34. Aedeagus (Fig.35) 1.48 mm long, sub-ovoidal; parameres large, provided with very fine and long setae; inner sac with a group of short, distal, black spines and with the median portion covered with sub-parallel streaks.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the Latin *setosus- a- um* (silky), in relation to the parameres.

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

Note. This species differs from the Palaearctic congeners by the very big size, the particular punctuation of pronotum, and by the aedeagus with peculiar parameres.

***Megalinus metallicus* (Fauvel, 1895)**

Examined material. Yunnan, Weisan Mts, 1800-2500 m, 25.10N, 100.21E, D. Kral 22-25.VI.1992, 1 ♂ (NHMB).

Note. This species was known from the mountain ranges of the Indian and Indochinese sub-regions, from North Pakistan to China and Taiwan (Bordoni 2002). It is cited from Yunnan (Bordoni 2009a, 2009b, 2013), and Guangdong: Datian Ding Mt (Bordoni, 2009).

***Megalinus ninxiaensis* Bordoni, 2013**

Examined material. Dinghai, Laji Shan, 3500 m, A. Gorodinski, 1.VII.1997, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (NHMB), 1 ? (cB).

Note. This species was described from Ninxia (Sutai Forest) and Qinghai (Men Yuan and Laji Shan). This is the first record since the description of the species (Bordoni, 2013a). New record for Dinghai.

***Megalinus sinicus* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: S Sichuan, 15 km S Dongjiangkou, 1700 m, Bolm 14-17.VII.1998 (NHMB).

Description. Length of body 9.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6 mm. Body shiny, reddish black; elytra very light brown with suture and posterior margins pale yellowish; antennae dark brown; legs brown. Head sub-rectangular, with largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized and a little protruding. Surface of head characterized by deep, not dense punctations. Pronotum shorter and narrower than head, with almost not sinuate sides and oblique anterior margins. Surface with dorsal series of seven deep, wide punctures and lateral series of 4-5 irregular, smaller punctures. Elytra particularly broad, dilated posteriad, evidently wider and longer than pronotum, with marked humeral angles. Surface with not dense, superficial punctures, arranged in some series. Abdomen with fine, transverse micro-striations and very sparse, fine punctations at sides.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 36-37. Aedeagus (Fig. 38) 1.48 mm long, sub-ovoidal; parameres short and narrow; inner sac large, covered with little spines and scales and with a distal series of larger spines.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to China.

Distribution. The species is known only from Sichuan.

Note. This species differs from the congeners from China by size, colouration and aedeagus.

***Megalinus diaphanus* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: S Sichuan, 15 km S Dongjiangkou, 1700 m, Bolm 14-17.VII.1998 (NHMB); paratype: same data, 1 ♂ (cB).

Description. Length of body 8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4 mm. Head reddish black, pronotum reddish; elytra, abdomen, antennae and legs reddish brown. Head sub-rectangular, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides, and rounded posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized, very little protruding. Surface of head characterized by fine but deep and dense puncturations (the distance between the punctures is equal to two times their diameter). Pronotum as long as head, narrower than it, with oblique anterior margins, largely rounded anterior angles, and a little rounded sides. Surface with dorsal series of 7-8 punctures and lateral series of 4-5 punctures. Elytra longer and wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, with marked humeral angles. Surface with fine, dense puncturations, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen shiny, with very fine and sparse puncturations.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 39-40. Aedeagus (Fig. 41) about 1 mm long; distal structure and parameres of peculiar shape; inner sac short, almost transparent, with some sparse scales.

Etyymology. The specific epithet refers to the Latin *diaphanus*- *a-um* (diaphanous), in relation to the aedeagus.

Distribution. The species is known only from Sichuan.

Note. This species differs from the congeners by several external characters and in particular by the shape of tergite and sternite of the male genital segment. It differs by the very narrow and very long aedeagus and by the inner sac apparently not visible, provided with very few and little scales.

***Megalinus hayashii* (Bordoni, 2002)**

Examined material. N Yunnan, 30 km N Lijiang, 3000 m, L. & M. Bocak 3.VII.1990, 2 ♂♂ (NHMB), 1 ♂ (cB).

Redescription. Length of body 10 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6.3 mm. Black with reddish black pronotum and elytra; antennae and legs brown. Head ovoidal, slightly narrow forward, with rounded sides and posterior angles. Eyes small and a little protruding. Surface of head with traces of transverse micro-striations, and fine, dense puncturations, apart a median stripe; the distance between the punctures is equal to 1-2 times their diameter. Pronotum as long as head, dilated forward and here as wide as head, with oblique anterior margins, and rectilinear sides. Surface with dorsal series of 13-14 fine, superficial, irregular punctures and lateral series of numerous more deep, very irregular punctures from the anterior to posterior angles. Elytra large, sub-rectangular, a little dilated posteriad, with rounded humeral angles, much longer and wider than pronotum. Surface with very fine, more or less deep, and very dense puncturations, arranged in numerous, dense series. Abdomen with fine, transverse micro-striations and very fine, sparse puncturations. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 42-43.

Aedeagus (Fig. 44-45) 1.7 mm long; parameres short; inner sac, partially everted, sub-rectangular, wide, folded on itself one time, covered with dense, robust, short spines.

Distribution. The species is known only from Yunnan.

Note. *Megalinus hayashii* was described from Yunnan (Yulong Shan, NW Lijang; Jizu Shan and Lijang). This is the first record since the description of the species, so I believe that it could be useful to re-propose the description for comparison with the recently described species with inner sac similar but different. This species indeed have an aedeagus with inner sac similar to that of *M. ailaoshanensis* Zhou & Zhou, 2013 (in Zhou, Bordoni & Zhou, 2013), described from Yunnan (Kingdong) and *M. solidus* Zhou & Zhou, 2013, described from Hainan (Ledong) and Yunnan (Jinghong, Mmeng Lingzeng and Chhangliang). From these species *M. hayashii* differs by stronger and longer body, different colouration, and by the structure of the parameres and inner sac. The inner sac of the new species is folded on itself, covered by robust, short, straight spines, while these are curved and slender in *M. ailaoshanensis* and very fine in *M. solidus*.

***Megalinus dalianus* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: N Yunnan, Dali, 1600-2000 m, L. & M. Bocak 5-8.VII.1990 (NHMB); paratype: same data, 1 ♀ (NHMB), 2 ♂♂ (cB).

Description. Length of body 9.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5 mm. Characterized by the amaranth light body, with black head. Head ovoidal, not narrowed forward, with a little rounded sides and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and a little protruding. Surface of head with fine but deep puncturations, apart a median stripe; the distance between the punctures equal to two time their diameter. Pronotum sub-rectangular, massive, as long and wide as head, slightly narrow forward, with oblique margins and rectilinear sides. Surface with irregular puncturations, among which are distinguished dorsal series of 12-13 fine punctures and lateral series of 10-11 punctures. Elytra a little longer and wider than pronotum, slightly dilated posteriad, with rounded humeral angles. Surface with very fine, superficial, dense puncturations, arranged in numerous, dense series. Abdomen with very fine, transverse micro-striations, and fine puncturations, arranged in some series. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 46-47. Aedeagus (Fig. 48) 1.22 mm long, narrow and long; parameres narrow and long; inner sac very narrow, long, covered with fine scales.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Distribution. The species is known only from Yunnan.

Note. This species has the aedeagus similar to that of *M. zhenyuaensis* (Zheng, 1994), described from Gansu (Shenyuan and Lanzhou) and quoted with few specimens from Gansu (some localities) (Bordoni, 2004), Qinghai (Huangyhong and Yunning Si) (Bordoni, 2009), and Qinghai (Qilian) (Zhou, Bordoni & Zhou, 2013), but the basal bulb is smaller, the parameres are much longer, and the inner sac is covered with horizontal series of very minute scales and not with longitudinal series of little spines. Besides the head is ovoidal and not sub-quadrate, the eyes are more

protruding, the pronotum slenderer, the scutellum smaller, the brown colouration, apart the infuscate head.

***Medhiama yunnana* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Yunnan Weibaoshan Mts, 2000-2800 m, 25.11N, 100.24E, D. Kral, 25-28.VI.1992 (NHMB).

Description. Length of body 7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.7 mm. Very similar to *M. tibetana* Bordoni, 2013 from which it differs for few characters: body wider, darker colouration, denser punctuation on pronotum and elytra.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 49-50. Aedeagus (Fig. 51), with different inner sac.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to Yunnan.

Distribution. The species is known only from Yunnan.

***Medhiama amarantina* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♀: Sichuan, Qimcheng Mts, Li 3.VIII.2000 (cB); paratype: same data, 1 ♀ (cB).

Description. Length of body 10 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6 mm. Body long, brown amaranth, shiny, with dense puncturations. Head ovoidal, a little narrowed forward, with slightly rounded sides and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized and a little protruding. Surface of head with evident, dense puncturations, apart a median stripe and clypeus. Pronotum as long and wide as head, with extremely oblique anterior margins, almost obsolete anterior angles, not sinuate sides. Surface with dense, deep, wide punctuation aparte a median stripe. Elytra sub-rectangular, long, longer and wider than pronotum, with sub-rectangular sides and marked humeral angles. Surface with very dense and fine punctuations, provided with flattened, yellowish pubescence, outwardly directed. Abdomen with more or less evident, transverse micro-striations and fine, dense, superficial puncturations, with short pubescence. Male unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the colouration of the body.

Distribution. The species is known only from Yunnan.

Note. This very nice species is a large *Medhiama*, with peculiar colouration, punctuation, and pubescence.

***Medhiama walstromae* Bordoni, 2003**

Examined material. S Shaanxi, pass 15 km of Xunyangba, 1700 m, ? 11-13.VII.1998, 1 ♂ (cB).

Note. This species was described from Yunnan (Gaoligongshan Nat. Park) and Shaanxi (Qin Lin Shan) (Bordoni, 2013a). This is the first record since the description of the species.

***Himmala sinica* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: Yunnan, Dali, Cangshan Mts, 2700 m, Bolm 17.VII.1995 (NHMB); paratype: Yunnan, Tanhua, Baicao Mts, 2000 m, Bolm 24-26.VII.1995, 1 ♀(cB).

Description. Length of body 4.8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.8 mm. Reddish brown with darker head and abdomen. Head ovoidal, a little narrowed forward, with rounded sides and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and almost flat. Surface of head with fine, superficial, spaced puncturations. Pronotum barely longer and narrower than head, with oblique anterior margins, rounded sides and largely rounded anterior angles. Surface with dorsal series of 12-13 irregular, fine punctures and lateral series of 5-6 punctures. Elytra shorter and a little narrower than pronotum, with rounded humeral angles. Surface with very fine, spaced puncturations, arranged in some series. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striations and fine, sparse puncturations. Posterior margin of 6° visible abdominal segment with rounded, median lobule.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 52-53. Aedeagus (Fig. 54) 0.77 mm long, small, long and very narrow; parameres of peculiar shape; inner sac apparently not visible.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to China.

Distribution. The species is known only from Sichuan.

Note. The genus *Himmala* was described (Bordoni, 2002) for a species of Assam (*H. assamensis* Bordoni, 2002) and up to date it was known only for this taxon and for *H. thailandica* Bordoni, 2015 from Thailand.

The species belonging to this genus seem very sporadic, perhaps for their unknown biology. *H. sinica* is the first species of *Himmala* that occurs in China.

***Atopolinus paramerum* sp. n.**

Examined material. Holotype ♂: S Sichuan, 15 km S Dongjiangkou, 1700 m, Bolm, 14-17.VII.1998 (NHMB); paratypes: 1 ♀♀ (MHMB), 1 ? (cB).

Description. Length of body 6.3-6.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.8-4 mm. Body shiny, entirely reddish brown; antennae and legs light brown. Head narrow, sub-rectangular, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides, and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized, almost flat. Surface of head (in a paratype with traces of polygonal micro-reticulation on the anterior portion) with some well visible punctures, apart a median stripe. Pronotum longer and narrower than head, particularly slender, long and narrow, with very oblique anterior margins, obsolete anterior angles, and not sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 13-14 punctures and irregular lateral series of 5-6 fine punctures. Elytra longer and much wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, with rounded humeral angles. Surface with spaced, fine puncturations, arranged in some series. Abdomen with traces of transverse micro-striations and fine puncturations on sides.

Sixth visible abdominal tergite emarginate medially (Fig. 55); 6° visible sternite with feebly rounded posterior margin. Tergite and sternite of the male

genital segment as in Figs 56-57. Aedeagus (Fig. 58) about 1 mm long, subovoidal; pseudoparameres very large, long, wide, asymmetrical; inner sac short, wide, with numerous scales.

Eymology. The specific epithet refers to the peculiar pseudoparameres.

Distribution. The species is known only from Sichuan.

Note. *Atopolinus paramerum* is easily recognized by its small body, the brown color, the pronotum narrow and long, and mainly by the very particular structure of the pseudoparameres.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank for their fundamental collaboration Dr. Matthias Borer of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Basel and Dr. Franco Andreone of the Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali in Turin. I also thank Dr. Yasuhiko Hayashi (Kawanishi) for the generous gift of an interesting species for my collection.

RIASSUNTO

Le seguenti nuove specie sono descritte e illustrate per la Cina: *Zeteotomus sinicus* sp. n. (Yunnan), *Mahavana lijiangana* sp. n. (Yunnan), *M. malaca* sp. n. (Yunnan), *M. vitkubani* sp. n. (Yunnan), *M. yunnana* sp. n. (Yunnan), *M. jizuensis* sp. n. (Yunnan), *Xanthophius yunnanus* sp. n. (Yunnan), *Gyrohypnus setosus* sp. n. (Yunnan), *Megalinus sinicus* sp. n. (Sichuan), *M. diaphanus* sp. n. (Sichuan, Shaanxi), *M. dalianus* sp. n. (Yunnan), *Medhiana amarantina* sp. n. (Sichuan), *M. yunnana* sp. n. (Yunnan), *Himmala sinica* sp. n. (Yunnan) e *Atopolinus paramerum* sp. n. (Sichuan). Sono altresì riportati nuovi record.

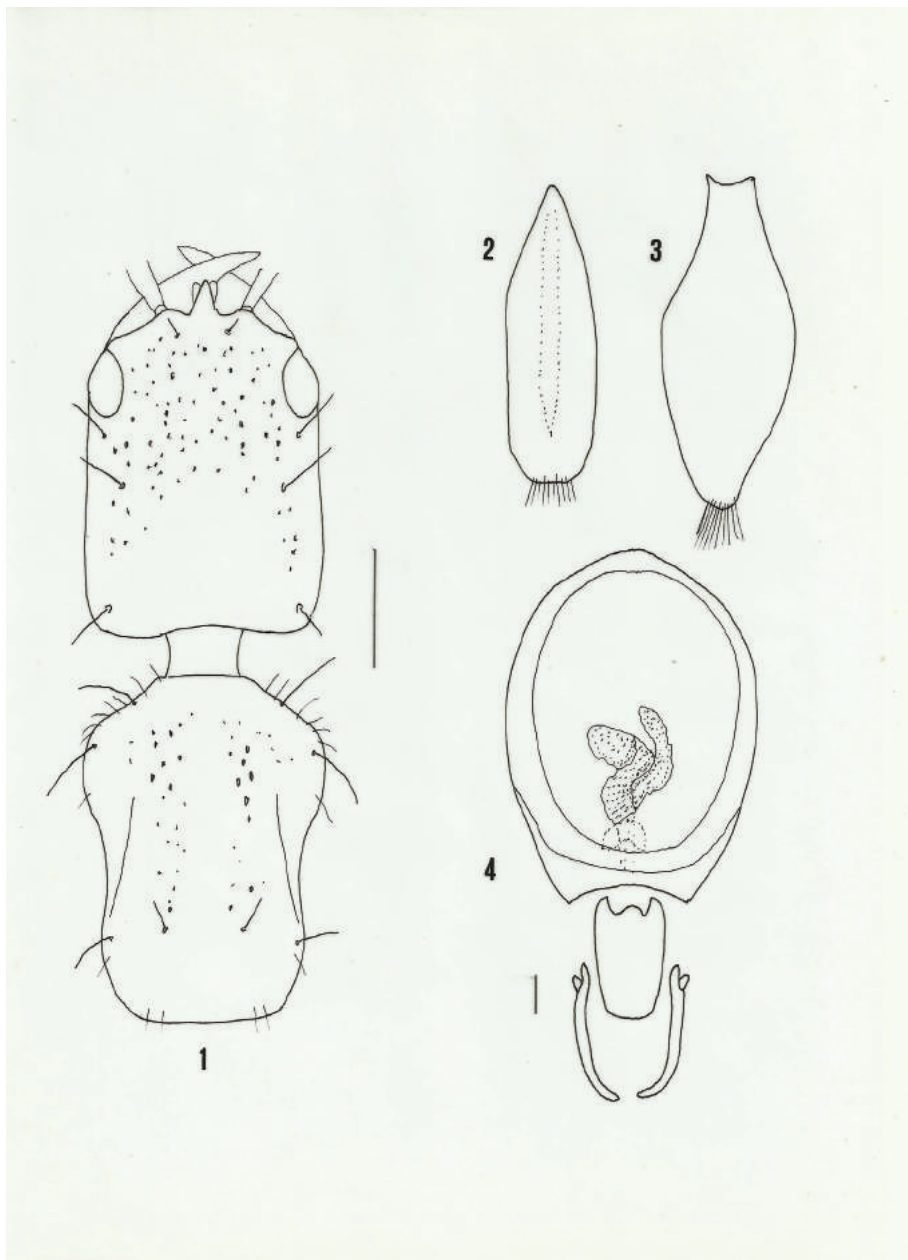
Parole chiave: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, Museo di Basilea, nuove specie, nuovi record, Cina.

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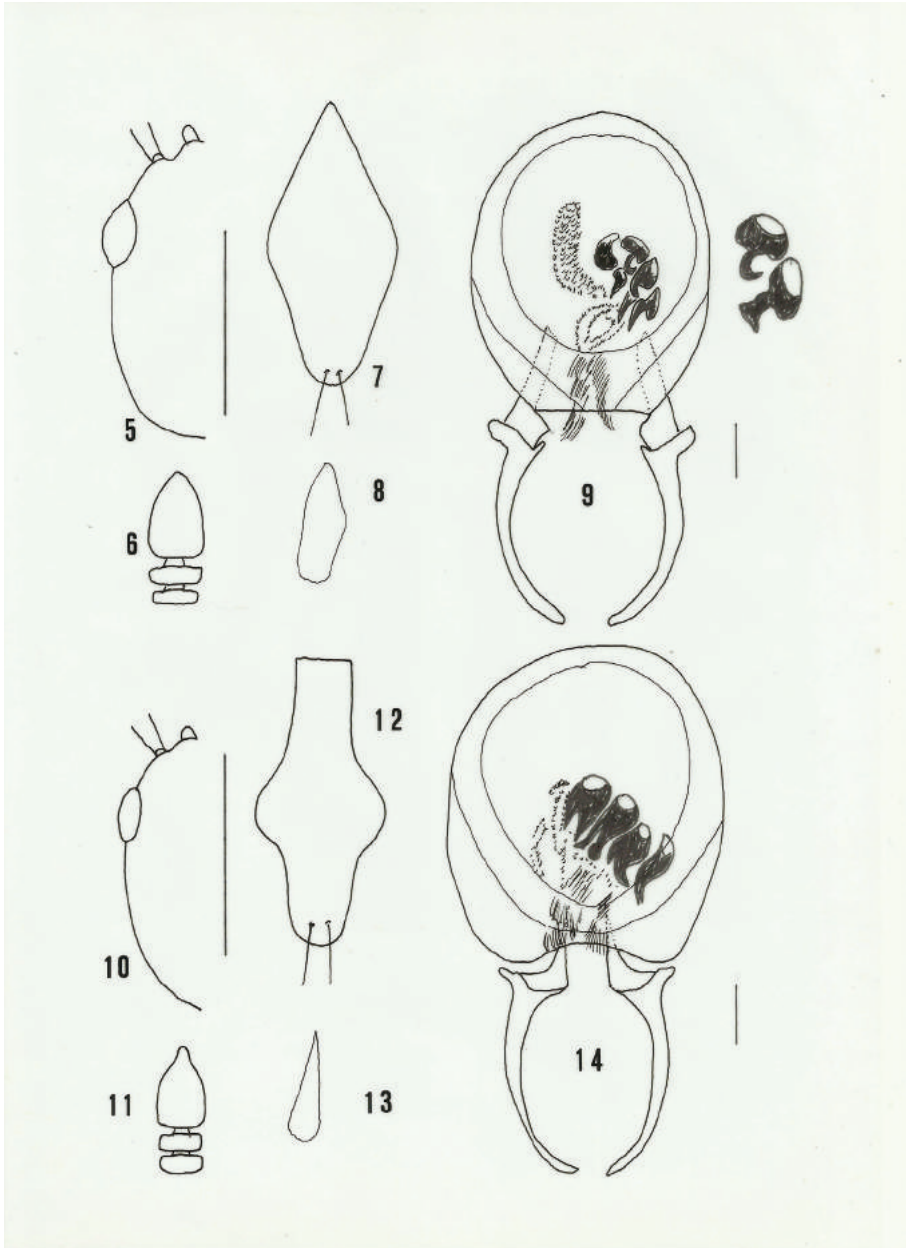
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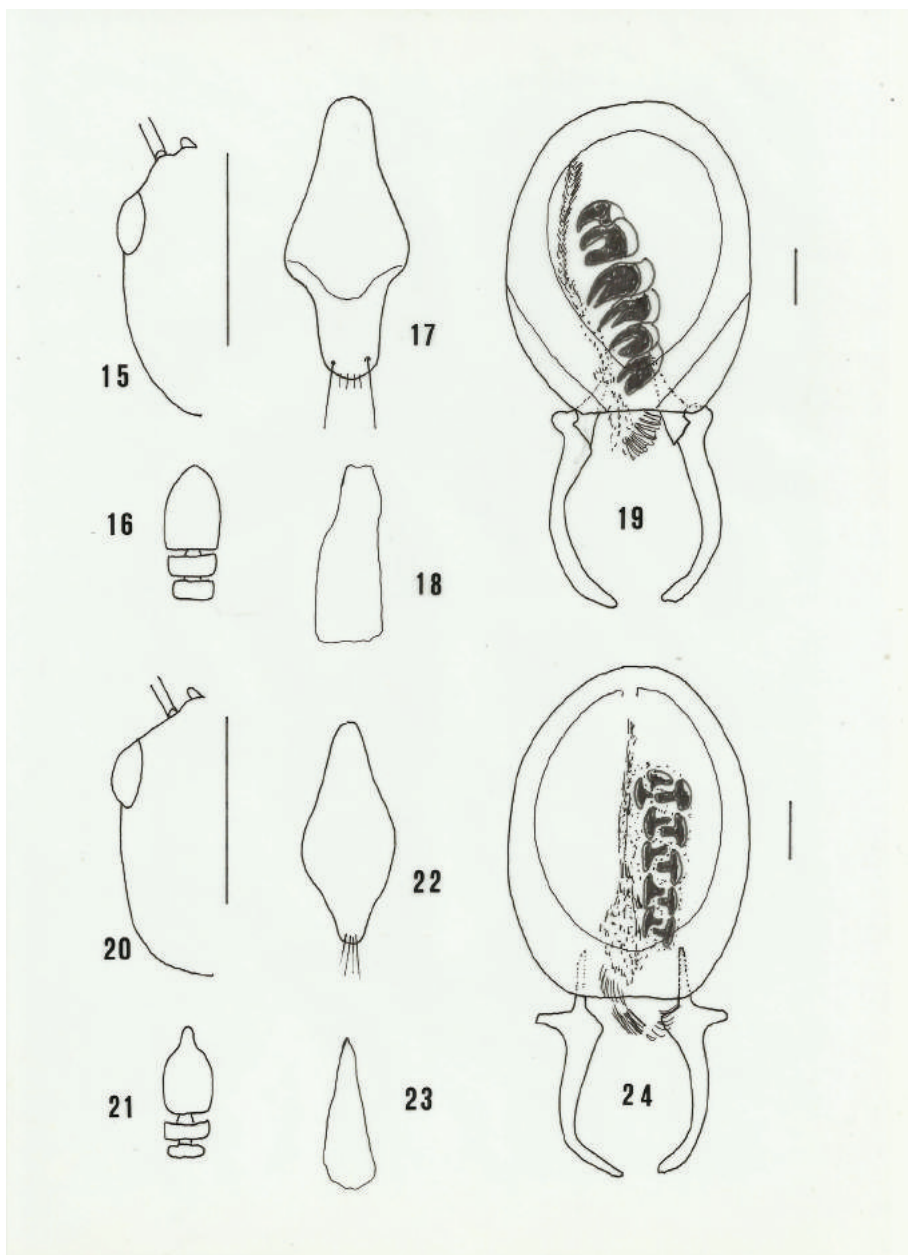
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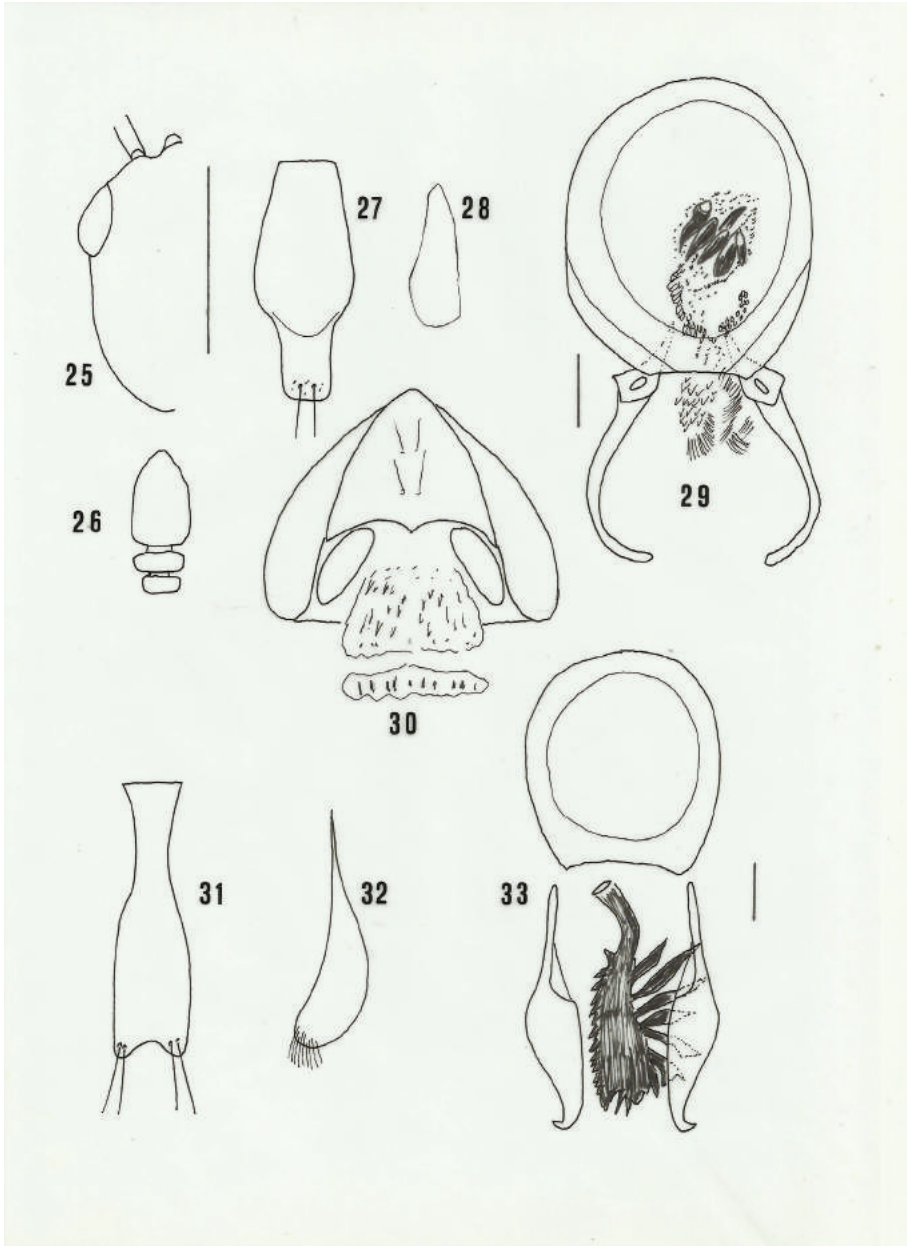
Figs 1-4 - *Zeteotomus sinicus* sp. n.: head and pronotum (1) (bar scale: 0.5 mm), tergite (2), sternite (3) of the male genital segment, 4 aedeagus (bar scale: 0.1 mm).



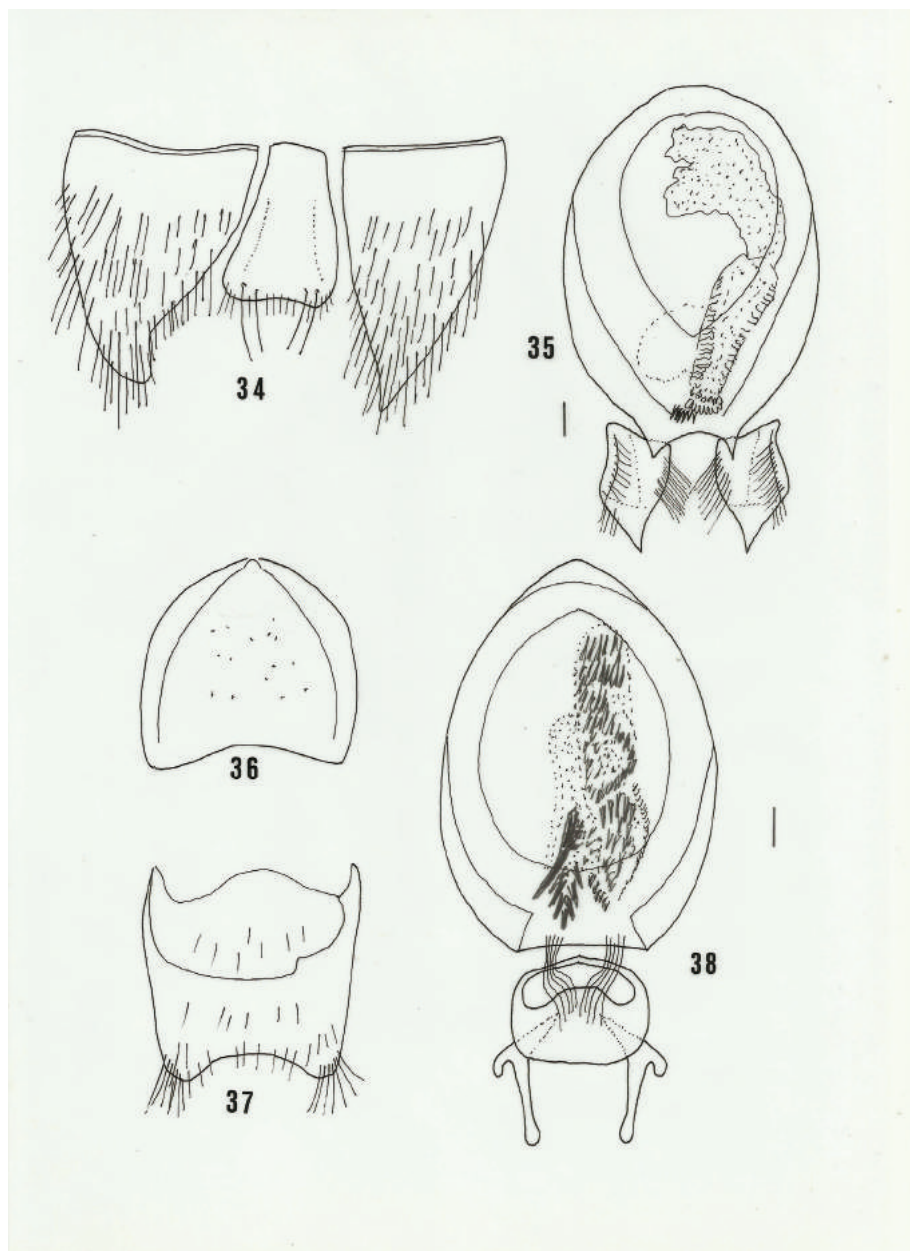
Figs 5-14 - *Mahavana lijiangana* sp. n.: schematic shape of left half of head (5) and last three antennomeres (6), tergite (7), sternite (8) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (9) (bar scale: 0.1 mm). *Mahavana malaca* sp. n.: schematic shape of left half of head (10) and last three antennomeres (11), tergite (12), sternite (13) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (14) (bar scale: 0.1 mm).



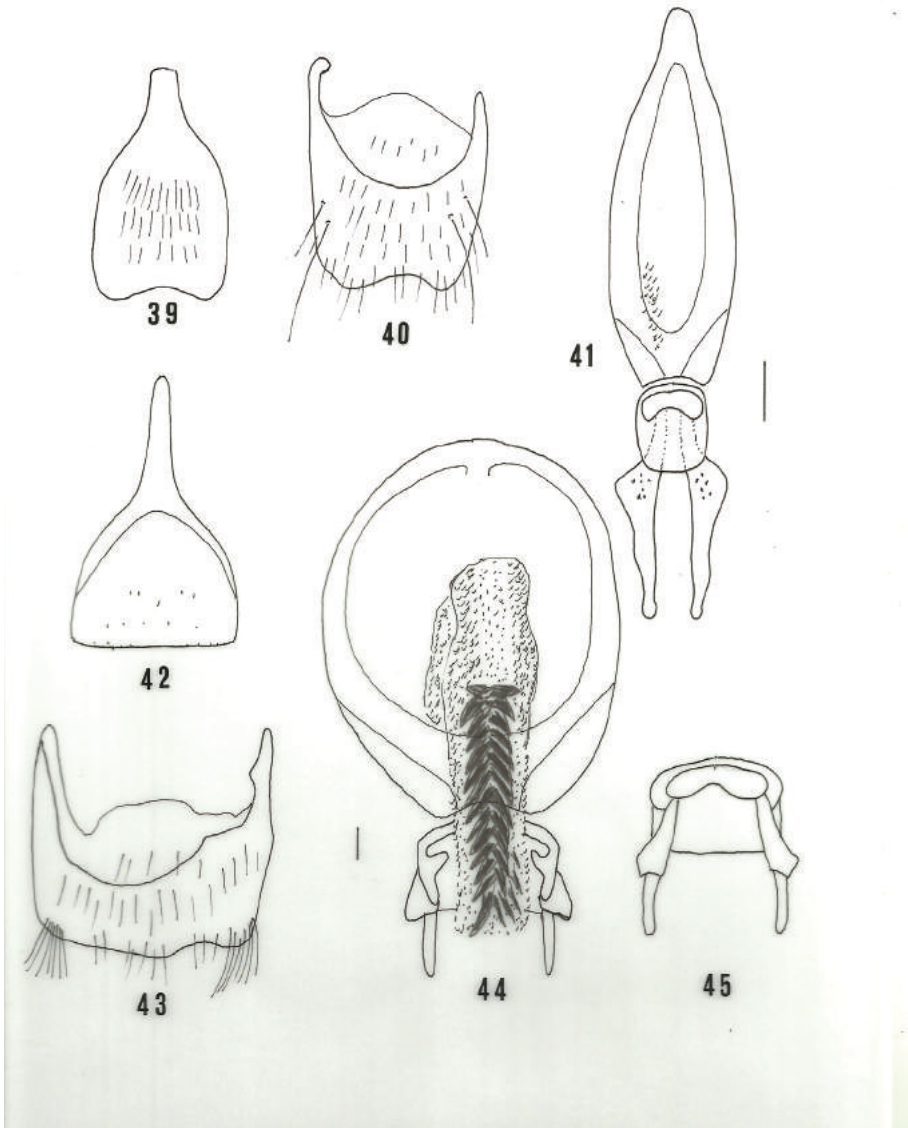
Figs 15-24 - *Mahavana vitkubani* sp. n.: schematic shape of left half of head (15) and last three antennomeres (16), tergite (17), sternite (18) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (19) (bar scale: 0.1 mm). *Mahavana yunnana* sp. n.: schematic shape of left half of head (20) and last three antennomeres (21), tergite (22), sternite (23) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (24) (bar scale: 0.1 mm).



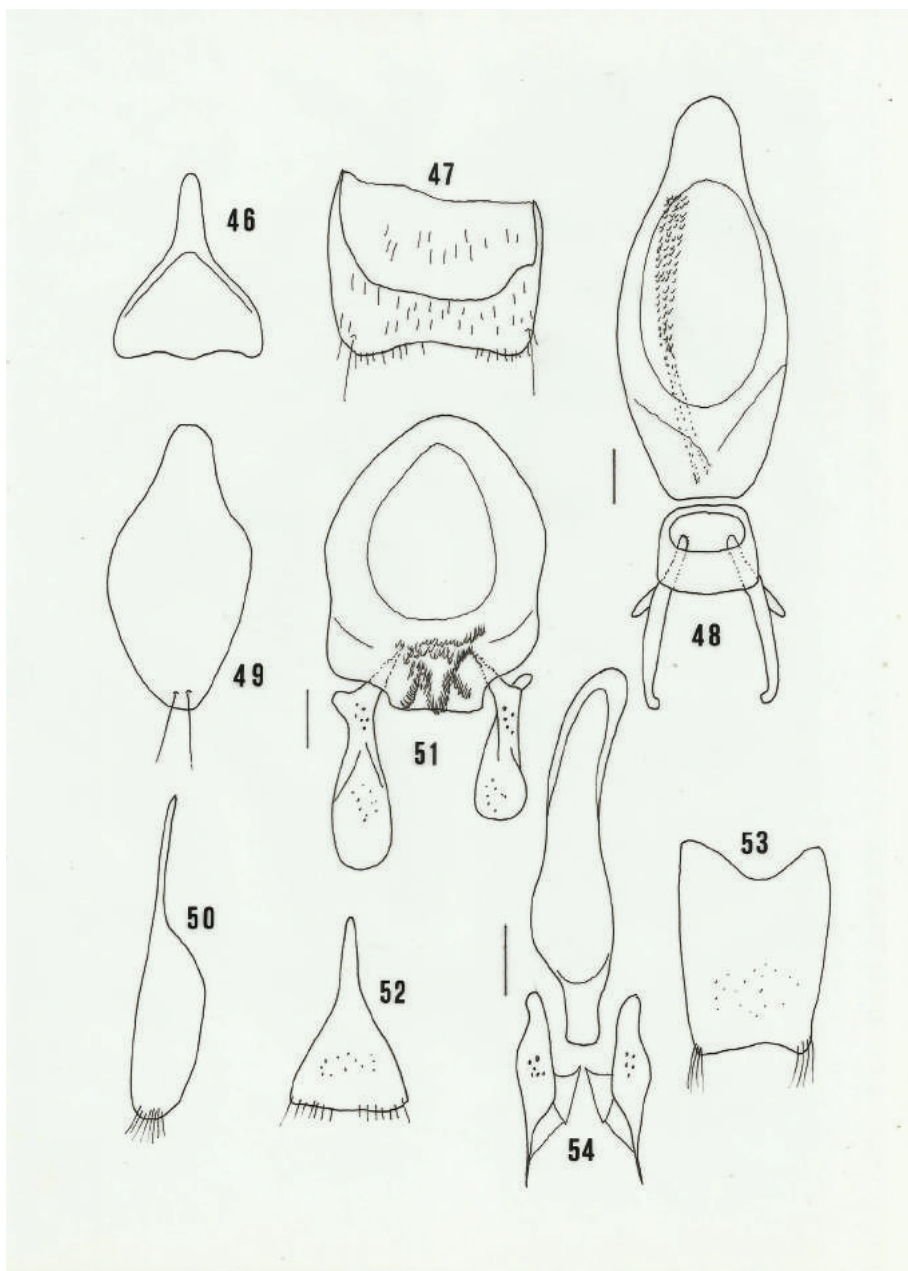
Figs 25-33 - *Mahavana jizuensis* sp. n.: schematic shape of left half of head (25) and last three antennomeres (26), tergite (27), sternite (28) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (29) (bar scale: 0.1 mm). *Mahavana daliana* Bordoni: female genital segment (30). *Xanthophius yunnanus* sp. n.: tergite (31), sternite (32) of the male genital segment; aedeagus (33) (bar scale: 0.1 mm).



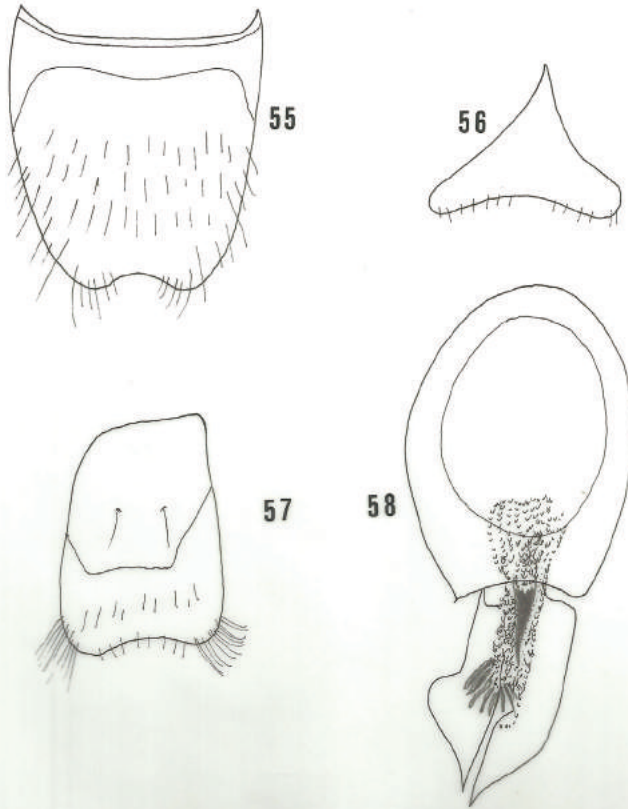
Figs 34-38 - *Gyrohypnus setosus* sp. n.: male genital segment (enlarged) (34 aedeagus (35) (bar scale: 0.1 mm). *Megalinus sinicus* sp. n.: tergite (36), sternite (37) of the male genital segment; aedeagus (38) (bar scale: 0.1 mm).



Figs 39-45 - *Megalinus diaphanus* sp. n.: tergite (39), sternite (40) of the male genital segment; aedeagus (41) (bar scale: 0.1 mm). *Megalinus hayashii* (Bordoni): tergite (42), sternite (43) of the male genital segment; aedeagus (44) (bar scale: 0.1 mm), with distal structure in ventral view (45).



Figs 46-54 - *Megalinus dalianus* sp. n.: tergite (46), sternite (47) of the male genital segment; aedeagus (48) (bar scale: 0.1 mm). *Medhiana yunnana* sp. n.: tergite (49), sternite (50) of the male genital segment; aedeagus (51) (bar scale: 0.1 mm). *Himmala sinica* sp. n.: tergite (52), sternite (53) of the male genital segment; aedeagus (54) (bar scale: 0.1 mm).



Figs 55-58 - *Atoplinus paramerum* sp. n.: sixth visible andominal tergite (55), tergite (56), sternite (57) of the male genital segment; aedeagus (58) (bar scale: 0.1 mm).