

XANTHOLININI OF THE AUSTRALASIAN REGION. IV.  
A NEW GENUS FROM AUSTRALIA AND NEW RECORDS  
(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) (\*)

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INTRODUCTION

The collection of Xantholinini of John Nunn (Dunedin) composed primarily of species of New Zealand (Bordoni 2010), also includes some specimens collected from the same colleague in Australia. I add the male of a species of which I could examine only females and that I had not thought of including in the revision of Xantholinini of Australia (Bordoni 2005), because of the absence of the male. The study of this new material allows me to establish that these specimens belong to a new species of a new genus that are described in this brief note.

I add some new records for other three species.

ACRONIMS. cB = coll. A. Bordoni (Firenze, Italy); cN = coll. J. Nunn (Dunedin); ANIC = Australian National Insect Collection (CSIRO, Canberra); FMNH = Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago). ACT = Australian Capital Territory; NSW = New South Wales; NT = Northern Territory; QLD = Queensland; WA = West Australia.

**Pachycorynus minimus** (Bernhauer, 1920)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. QLD, O'Reillys, Lamington N. P., J. Nunn leg. 14.X.2008, 1 ex. (cN).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. This species is known from NT, WA, QLD, NSW (Bordoni 2005).

(\*) 216° contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae.

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### **Australinus cyaneipennis** (Macleay, 1873)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. QLD, Binna Burra, Lamington N. P., J. Nunn leg. 11. X.2008, 1 ex. (cN).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. This species is known from QLD, NSW, ACT, Lord Howe Is. (Bordoni 2005).

### **Thyrecephalus margaretae** Bordoni, 2005

MATERIAL EXAMINED. QLD, O'Reillys, Lamington N. P., J. Nunn leg. 14.X.2008, 3 exx. (cN), 1 ex. (cB).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. *Thyrecephalus margaretae* is known from QLD and NSW (Bordoni 2005).

### **Bruxneria** n. gen. (figs 1-21)

TYPE SPECIES. *Bruxneria lamingtoniana* n. sp., by monotypy, here designated.

DESCRIPTION. Frontal grooves just suggested; ocular grooves absent; wide neck, antennae with scape proportionally short, with 2<sup>nd</sup> article very short, sub ovoid, with 3rd article a little longer and next articles shorter, rectangular, gradually larger; labrum with very short incision (fig. 2), maxillary palps with 2°-3° articles subequal, the last clearly longer than the previous one, not fusiform (fig. 3); labial palps with last longer article for the 2nd and not fusiform (fig. 4); mandibles arched, with apex narrow and acute, with long lacinia and with a external groove (fig. 5); gular sutures as in fig. 6; short sternum and a small median projection; mesosternum as in fig. 7; metasternum very short and flat; superior epipleural line entire and not joint with the inferior; anterior tarsi dilated (fig. 8); posterior tarsi as in fig. 9; metatibiae with apical ctenidium only.

Male genital segment with plaurae dorsally completely welded together, with no sign of suture and tergite small (fig. 11), sternite as in fig. 12; aedeagus sub circular but with the distal portion protruding in the shape of a rectangle, with parameres long and partially overlapping, symmetrical (fig. 13).

NOTES. This genus is similar to *Gyrohypnus* Leach, 1819 of the Palearctic Region from which it differs especially by the metatibia with only the apical ctenidium and not with also the subapical ctenidium. It dif-

fers also from *Neohypnus* Coiffait & Saitz, 1964 of the Neotropical and Nearctic Regions by the anterior tarsi dilated much more, by the third article of the antennae longer than the 2nd and not subequal in length, by the labial palps with last article not fusiform, by the labrum much less affected by the lip in the middle, by the ocular puncture situated far from inner margin of eye, with the distance separating ocular punctures from each other no more than 2.5 times as long as distance separating each ocular puncture from inner margin of eye, finally by the deflexed portion of tempora convex and not flattened.

The structure of the male and female genital segments is very different from both the named genera. Even the aedeagus has a different conformation.

The new genus, moreover, should be placed by the genus *Notolinus* Casey, 1906 by the presence of superior epipleural line whole and not joining inferior line and anterior tarsi dilated.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet is based on the locality of Bruxner Park in Australia.

### ***Bruxneria lamingtoniana* n. sp. (figs 1-13)**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Type series. Holotype ♂. Australia, QLD, O'Reillys, Lamington N. P., A. Tilli leg. 6.IX.2009 (cB). Paratypes. Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ (cN); Miala N. P., 27.20S, 152.46E, 635 m, R. J. Kohout leg. 13.III.1973, 1 ♀ (cB); NSW, Nightcap N. P., Googarna Raod, 3 km N Mt. Nardi, 700 m, 28.31S, 153.17E, A. Newton & M. Thayer leg. 4.I.1987, 2 ♀ (FMNH), 1 ♀ (cB), with larvae; NSW, Bruxner Park, nr. Coff's Harbour, 200 m, S. & J. Peck leg. 9.VII.1978, 2 ♀ (FMNH), 1 ♀ (cB); NSW, Mt. Kosciusko, Summit Rd., 5000', T. G. Wood leg. 16.V.1966, 1 ♀ (ANIC).

DESCRIPTION. Length of body 8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4 mm. Head black; pronotum, scutellum, abdomen, antennae and legs brown; elytra more or less brown, with almost all the anterior half pale yellow.

Similar to a *Gyrohypnus* (fig. 1), characteristic for the particularly evident presence on the surface of head and pronotum of a fine, dense, longitudinal microstriation, absent on the middle of head.

Head subrectangular, slightly dilated posteriad, with slightly rounded lateral sides. Posterior angles largely rounded, with a little protruding denticulation, as in some *Neohypnus*. Eyes small and very weakly protruding. Surface of the head with deep, dense, distinct punctures, except for a median area without any.

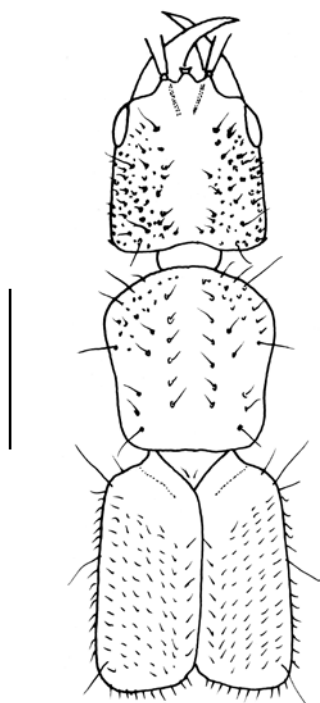


Fig. 1 – *Bruxneria lamingtoniana* n. gen. n. sp.: habitus. Scale bar: 1 mm.

Pronotum large, longer and slightly wider than the head, dilated anteriorly, with oblique anterior margins, well marked anterior angles, sinuate lateral sides. Surface with dorsal series of 6 more or less deep, spaced, large punctures and lateral series of 4 punctures; some punctures near the anterior angles.

Elytra much longer and wider than pronotum, subrectangular. Surface with numerous series of dense punctation.

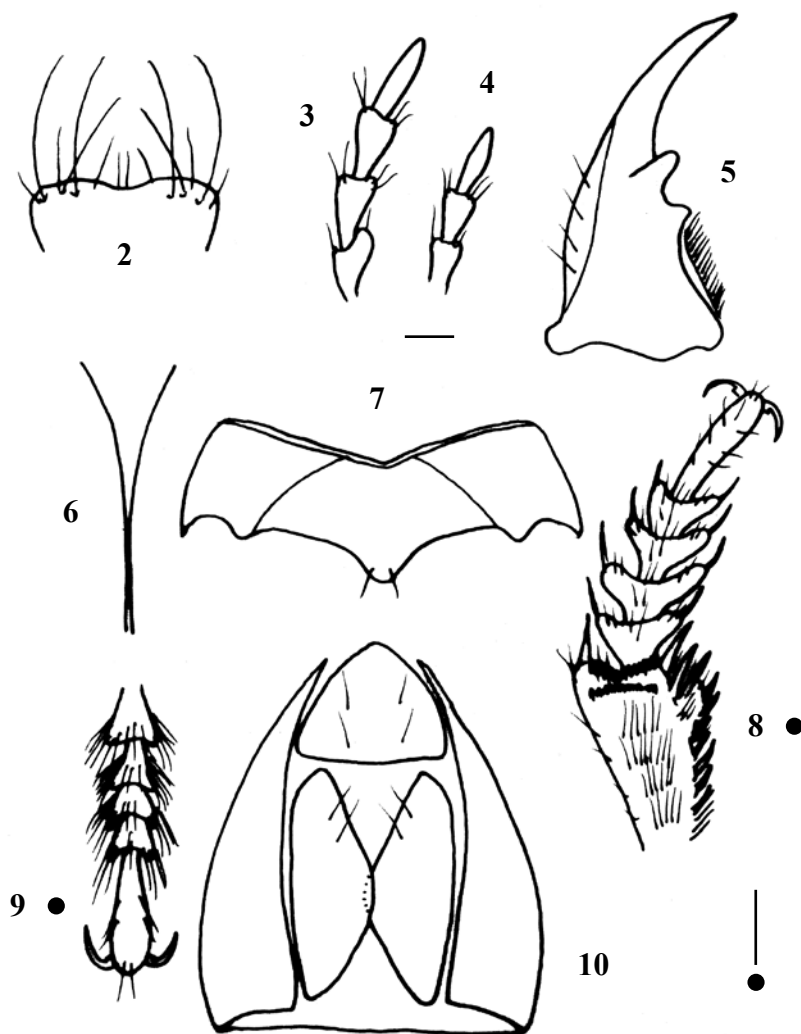
Abdomen with very fine and dense polygonal microreticulation and fine and sparse punctation.

Male genital segment as in fig. 11; sternite as in fig. 12. Aedeagus (fig. 13) small (1.3 mm long), squared, with long, symmetrical parameres; internal sac ribbon-like, long, covered by big, characteristic, non acute scales; some spines near the distal portion of the aedeagus.

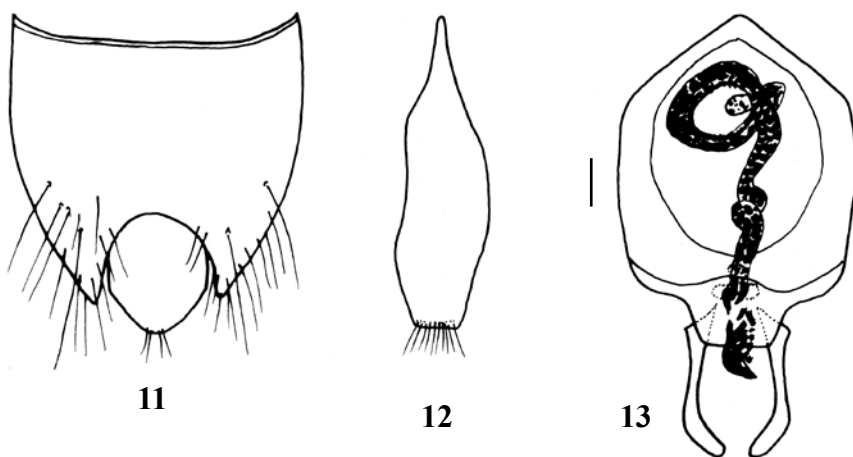
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. *Bruxneria lamingtoniana* is known until now from QLD and NSW.

BIONOMY. This species was collected in “forest floor litter”, “rainforest leaf mould”, “warm-temperate forest”, “rainforest, log litter”.

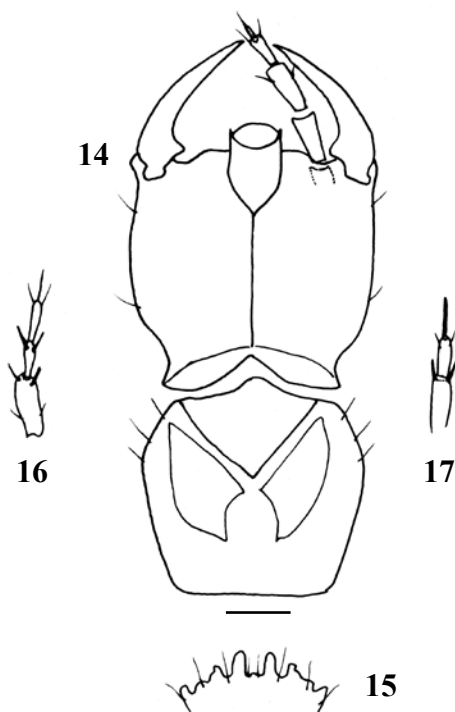
ETYMOLOGY. This specific epithet is based on the locality of Lamington N. P.



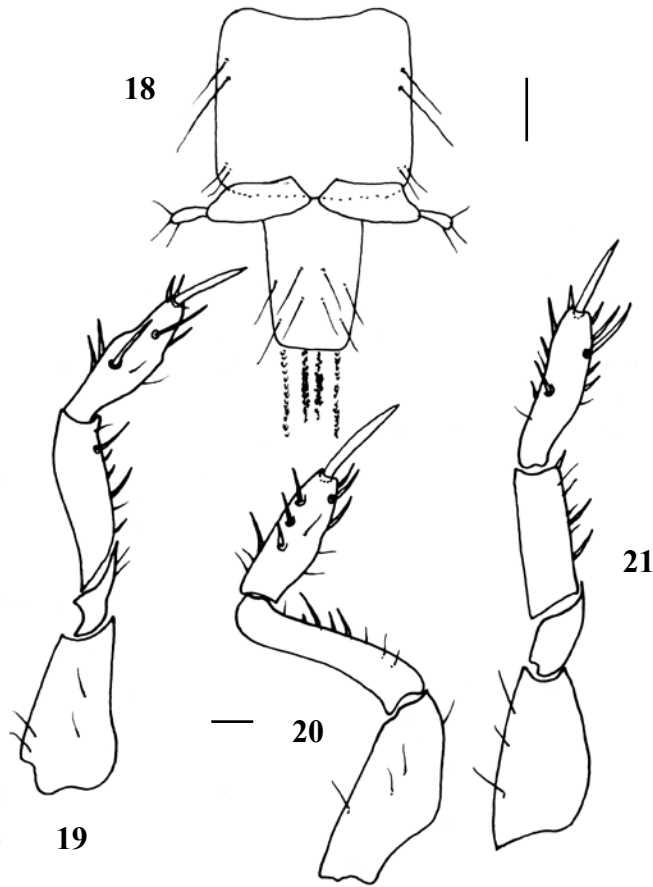
Figs 2-10 – *Bruxneria lamingtoniana* n. gen. n. sp.: labrum (2); maxillary (3) and labial palpi (4); mandible (5); gular sutures (6); mesosternum (7) (scale bar = 0.1 mm); anterior (8) and posterior tarsi (9) (scale bar = 0.1 mm); female genital segment (10). Scale bar: 0.1 mm.



Figs 11-13 – *Bruxneria lamingtoniana* n. gen. n. sp.: male genital segment in dorsal view (11); sternite of the same (12); aedeagus (13). Scale bar: 0.1 mm.



Figs 14-17 – Larva of *Bruxneria lamingtoniana* n. gen. n. sp.: head and pronotum in ventral view (14); nasale (15); maxillary (16) and labial palpi (17). Scale bar: 0.1 mm.



Figs 18-21 – Larva of *Bruxneria lamingtoniana* n. gen. n. sp.: urogomphi and pygopodium (18); anterior (19); median (20); posterior legs (21). Scale bar: 0.1 mm.

NOTES. The female is more robust.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LARVA (figs 14-21). Larva (ex societate imuginis) from NSW, Nightcap Natural Park. Length: 6 mm. Body very elongate, narrow, particularly tapered starting from the second abdominal segment and posteriorly slender. Cephalic capsule yellow brown, pronotum and thorax yellow, other sclerified parts of the body pale yellow. Cephalic capsule (fig. 14) 0.85 mm long and 0.60 mm wide; nasale as in fig. 15; antennae as in fig. 16; maxilla as in fig. 17; gular sutures as in fig. 14; prothorax 0.70 mm long and 0.60 mm wide, very shorter than the head;

abdominal segments progressively shorter; urogomphi and pygopodium of particular structure (fig. 18), legs as in figs 19-21.

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#### SUMMARY

*Bruxneria lamingtoniana* n. gen. n. sp. (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Queensland and New South Wales are described and figured. The new genus is similar to *Gyrohypnus* Leach, 1819 and *Neohypnus* Coiffait and Saiz, 1964, but differs by some external characters. Its distinctly dilated anterior tarsi appear to put it next to *Notolinus* Casey, 1906. Some new records are listed.

#### RIASSUNTO

È descritta e raffigurata *Bruxneria lamingtoniana* n. gen. n. sp. (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) del Queensland e del New South Wales. Il nuovo genere è simile a *Gyrohypnus* Leach, 1819 e *Neohypnus* Coiffait and Saiz, 1964, ma differisce per diversi caratteri esterni. Per la presenza di tarsi anteriori vistosamente dilatati esso è prossimo a *Notolinus* Casey, 1906. Sono riportati alcuni nuovi dati geonemici per alcune specie.

#### REFERENCES

- BORDONI, A. 2005. Revision of the Xantholinini of Australia (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). Monografie del Museo regionale di Scienze naturali, Torino, 42: 435-614.
- BORDONI, A. 2010. Xantholinini of the Australasian Region (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae). III. Description of *Otagonia nunni* n. sp. and new records from New Zealand. New Zealand Entomologist, 33: 114-117.