

NEW DATA ON THE ORIENTAL XANTHOLININI. 28°.
NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORDS FROM VIETNAM
(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) (*)

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INTRODUCTION

In the past I have studied some species from Vietnam (Bordoni 2002, 2004), but the taxa known from this region are very few.

In particular the following species are cited in the above listed contributions from Vietnam (with * the apparently endemic entities): *Pachycorynus dimidiatus* Motschulsky, 1856, *P. hoabinhensis* Bordoni, 2002*, *P. rhodesianus* Bordoni, 2002*, *Gauropterus annamensis* Bordoni, 2002*, *Ulisseyus dispilus* (Erichson, 1839), *Thyrecephalus annulatus* (Fauvel, 1895), *T. hongkongensis* (Redtenbacher, 1867), *T. tonkinensis* Bordoni, 2002, *T. feai* (Fauvel, 1895), *T. megalayaensis* Bordoni, 2002, *T. gestroi* (Fauvel, 1895), *Domea kabakovi* Bordoni, 2002*, *Metolinus annamensis* Bordoni, 2002*, *M. mahunkai* Bordoni, 2002*, *M. gusarovi* Bordoni, 2002*, *Mahavana esophthalma* Bordoni 2002*, *Denon sylvaticus* Bordoni, 2002*, *Phacophallus japonicus* (Cameron, 1933), *Xanthophius filum* (Kraatz, 1859), *Megalinus metallicus* (Fauvel, 1895), *Sumatera vietnamitica* Bordoni, 2004*, *Emathidis dilucida* Bordoni, 2002*, *Atopolinus nahanganus* Bordoni, 2004*, *A. vietnamicus* Bordoni, 2004*.

The opportunity to study the material collected by colleagues from the Hungarian Museum of Natural History of Budapest, recently and in the past, and of the Museo Zoologico “La Specola” of Florence, in collaboration, in the latter case, with those of the Vietnam National Museum of Nature of Hanoi, allows of further increase the knowledge of the Xantholinini of this region, until now very little studied.

ACRONIMS. cB = coll. Bordoni (Firenze, Italy); HMNH = Hungarian

(*) 233° contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae.

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Museum of Natural History (Budapest); VNMH = Vietnam National Museum of Nature (Hanoi).

Thyrecephalus palmi Bordoni, 2002

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Vietnam, River Chay, G. Topal leg. 6.XII.1971, 1 ♂ (cB).

DISTRIBUTION. This species was known from Thailand and Malaysia (Bordoni 2002, 2005, 2006). New record for Vietnam.

Liotesba vietnamica n. sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂: Vietnam, Hoa Binh Prov., 6 km W Tan Son, 938 m, 20.7417977°N, 104.9401984°E, L. Papp, L. Peregovitz, Z. Soltesz & G. Lengyel leg. 21-23. VI.2010 (HMNH).

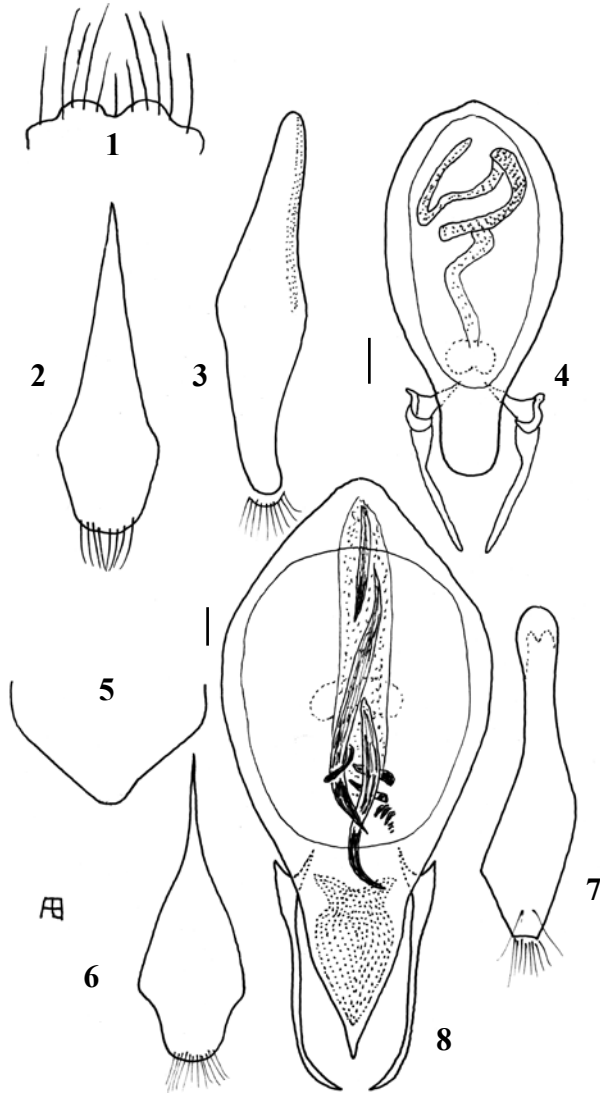
DESCRIPTION. Length of body 6,5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3,5 mm. Head black, pronotum reddish black, neck red; elytra and abdomen brown reddish; antennae and legs brown reddish light; genital segment red. Body oblong, sub-rectangular, with strictly rounded posterior angles and sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides. Eyes scarcely protruding. Labrum as in fig. 1. Surface of the head with traces of polygonal micro-reticulation; one puncture under the insertion of the antennae, two punctures near the interior margin of the eyes; some spaced punctures between the eyes and the posterior angles. Pronotum longer than head and anteriorly dilated, as wide as the head, with marked anterior angles. Elytra sub-rectangular, exceptionally long and narrow, very longer and scarcely wider than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides, with marked humeral angles. Surface with traces of polygonal micro-reticulation, with minute punctures arranged in three series, one near the suture, one median, and one lateral. Some punctures with long light setae. Abdomen with fine and dense polygonal micro-reticulation, and fine and spaced punctation.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in figs 2-3. Aedeagus (fig. 4), 1 mm long, with long and narrow inner sac, covered by sparse and little scales.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet refers to Vietnam.

DISTRIBUTION. This species is known only from the type locality.

NOTE. The species of this genus known until now are the following: *Lio-tesba subsimilis* (Cameron, 1945) (India and Nepal), *L. malaisei* Scheerpeltz, 1965 (Burma and Thailand), *L. wittmeri* Coiffait, 1977 (Bhutan), *L. itoi* Bordon, 2002 (Taiwan), *L. enthymema* Bordon, 2002 (Burma), *L. oc-*



Figs 1-8 – *Lio-tesba vietnamica* n. sp.: labrum (1), tergite (2) and sternite (3) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (4). *Metolinus bartolozzii* n. sp.: 6° visible tergite (5), tergite (6) and sternite (7) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (8). Scale bar: 0.1 mm.

ulifera Bordoni, 2003 (India: Meghalaya), *L. rufula* Bordoni, 2003 (India: Meghalaya), *L. rubescens* Bordoni, 2005 (Burma and Vietnam), *L. siamensis* Bordoni, 2005 (Thailand), and *L. rubra* Bordoni, 2006 (Burma). All these species are known only for a single specimen or for few specimens.

Liotesba vietnamica differs from all the congeners by dimension, colour and aedeagus. From *L. siamensis* in particular, similar in dimension, differs by the dark colouration, puncturation of the head, labrum, and structure of the aedeagus.

Metolinus bartolozzii n. sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂: Vietnam, Lao Cai Prov., Hoang Lien Nat. Park, Sa Pa pass, 1900 m, L. Bartolozzi, S. Bambi, F. Fabiano & E. Orbach leg. 27.V-2.VI.2011 (VNMH).

DESCRIPTION. Length of body 8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3,5 mm. Body large. Black with faint reddish glints; posterior margin of the 6^o visible abdominal segment and genital segment brown light; antennae brown; legs brown black with brown light tarsi. Head sub-rectangular, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides, strictly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and protruding. Surface of the head with fine and dense transversal micro-striature and sparse and well visible puncturation; some punctures with long light setae. Pronotum robust, sub-rectangular, scarcely dilated anteriorly, slightly oblique anterior margins, largely rounded anterior angles, scarcely sinuate sides. Surface shiny, with very fine and dense transversal micro-striature, with dorsal series of 5 punctures and irregular lateral series of 5-6 punctures; some punctures between the two series. Elytra as long as the pronotum, dilated posteriad and wider than pronotum, scarcely marked humeral angles. Surface shiny, with very fine and sparse puncturation, arranged in four series, two near the suture, one median and one lateral. Abdomen with fine and dense transversal micro-striature and fine and sparse puncturation on the sides.

Sixth visible male tergite as in fig. 5. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in figs 6-7. Aedeagus (fig. 8) 1.66 mm long, with characteristic distal sclerite; inner sac with some big and long spines.

ETYMOLOGY. Patronymic. Dedicated to my friend and colleague, Luca Bartolozzi of the Museo Zoologico “La Specola”, specialist in Lucanidae and Brentidae.

DISTRIBUTION. This species is known only from the type locality.

NOTE. This species is closely related to the *holosphyratus*-group of the genus *Metolinus* Cameron, 1920 by the dimension, colour and shape of the sixth visible tergite and in particular is similar to *Metolinus holosphyratus* Bordoni 2002 from Thailand and *Metolinus malaisei* Scheerpeltz, 1965 from Burma and Thailand (Bordoni 2002).

***Indolinus vietnamiticus* n. sp.**

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂: Vietnam, Cuc phuan, Ninh binh, G. Topal leg. 6-18.V.1966 (HMNH).

DESCRIPTION. Length of body 6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2,8 mm. Brown reddish with anterior margins of elytra and 1°-2° visible abdominal segments yellowish. Head sub-ovoidal, with protruding eyes. Surface shiny, with two punctures near the end of the ocular grooves and some other sparse punctures around. Pronotum elongate, longer and narrower than head, with almost obsolete anterior angles, slightly sinuate sides. Surface shiny, with dorsal series of 5 punctures and lateral series of 4 punctures, similar to the punctures of the head. Elytra convex, wider and shorter than pronotum, with marked humeral angles. Surface shiny, with very fine puncturation arranged in three series, one near the suture, one median and one lateral. Abdomen cylindrical, with very fine and dense polygonal micro-reticulation and fine puncturation.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in figs 9-10; the sternite distally membranous. Aedeagus (fig. 11) 1.37 mm long, with characteristic parameres; inner sac with some spines.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet refers to Vietnam.

DISTRIBUTION. This species is known only from the type locality.

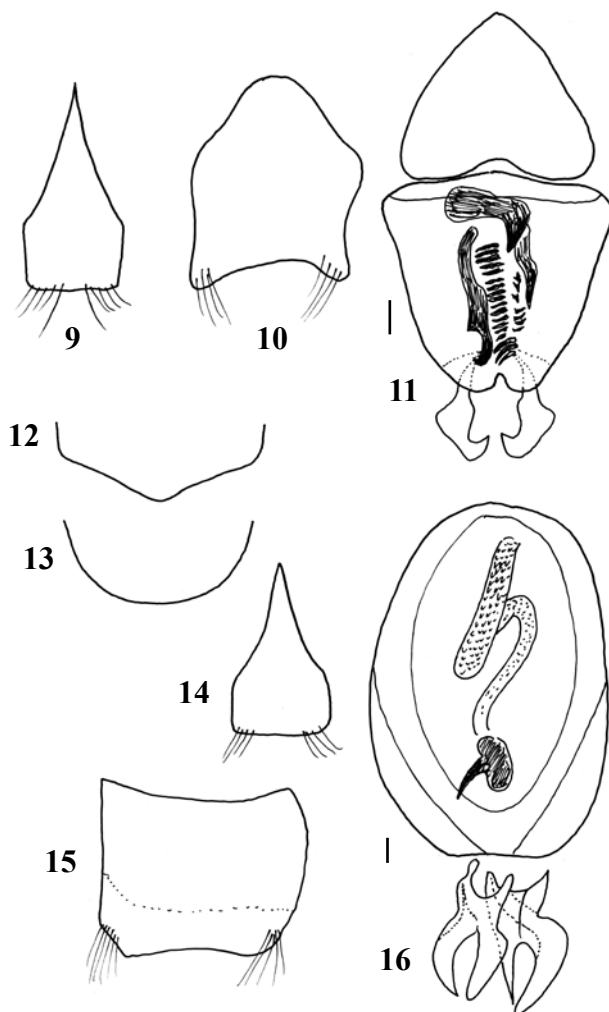
NOTE. The genus *Indolinus* Bordoni, 2002 was known until now for only three species of the indochinese subregion: *Indolinus mitomorphoides* (Coiffait, 1984) (India, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, and Laos), *Indolinus formosae* (Bernhauer, 1943) (South China and Taiwan), and *Indolinus sculptilis* Bordoni, 2002 (Hong Kong).

The new species differs from the listed congeners by colour and the shape of the parameres and inner sac of the aedeagus.

Phacophallus japonicus (Cameron, 1933)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Vietnam, Tuong lingham, Pho ly, G. Topal leg. 19-23.V.1966, 1 ex. (HMNH); Mai lam, NE Hanoi, G. Topal 12-14.IV.1966, 3 exx. (HMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. From Thailand to Bali, including China, and cited already from Vietnam: numerous localities (Bordoni 2002).



Figs 9-16 – *Indolinus vietnamiticus* n. sp.: tergite (9) and sternite (10) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (11). *Atopolinus ninh* n. sp.: 6^o visible tergite (12) and sternite (13), tergite (14) and sternite (15) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (16). Scale bar: 0.1 mm.

Xanthophius filum (Kraatz, 1859)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Vietnam, Cuc phuon, Ninh binh, G. Topal leg. 3-10.V.1966, 164 exx. (HMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. From Sri Lanka to Sumba and cited above from Vietnam: numerous localities (Bordoni 2002).

Atopolinus schwendingeri Bordoni, 2002

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Vietnam, Lao Cai Prov., Van Ban distr., Van Ban Nat. Res., 1000 m, L. Bartolozzi, S. Bambi, F. Fabiano & E. Orbach leg. 23-26.V.2011 (VNMH), 1 ♀ (cB).

DISTRIBUTION. This species was known from Thailand and Yunnan (Bordoni 2002). New record for Vietnam.

Atopolinus ninh n. sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂: Vietnam, Cuc phuon, Ninh binh, G. Topal leg. 6-18.V.1966 (HMNH).

DESCRIPTION. Length of body 9 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5 mm. Body shiny, brown reddish with lighter elytra; antennae and legs testaceous. Head ovoidal, oblongue, with almost obsolete posterior angles. Eyes small and slightly protruding. Surface with very few punctures: two punctures for part between the eyes, two median, some on the sides and near the posterior margin of the head. Second and third antennomeres very long. Pronotum sub-rectangular, longer than head, as wide as the head, not dilated anteriorly, with sub-rectilinear and sub-parallel sides, and scarcely marked anterior angles; dorsal series of 5 punctures and lateral series of 4 punctures, all the punctures fine and superficial. Elytra a little longer and wider than pronotum, with marked humeral angles; surface with four series of punctures, arranged in one near the suture, two median and one lateral. Abdomen with traces of fine and dense transversal microstriature and fine and very sparse puncturation.

Sixth visible tergite and sternite as in figs 12-13. Male genital segment without particular characters. Tergite and sternite of the same as in figs 14-15. Aedeagus (fig. 16) 2.1 mm long, with asymmetrical pseudo-parameres; inner sac ribbon-like, with a distal spine.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, Ninh, as noun in apposition.

DISTRIBUTION. This species is known only from the type locality.

NOTE. The new species is similar, by the external characters, to *Atopolinus schwendingeri* Bordoni, 2002 but differs from this species and from all the known species of the genus by the structure of the pseudo-parameres and inner sac.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I wish to thank my colleagues Luca Bartolozzi (Museo Zoologico "La Specola" of Florence) and Gyorgy Macranczy (Hungarian Museum of Natural History of Budapest) for sending me interesting material that permitted the achievement of this contribution.

SUMMARY

Liothesba vietnamica n. sp., *Metolinus bartolozzii* n. sp., *Indolinus vietnamiticus* n. sp., *Atopolinus ninh* n. sp. from Vietnam are described and figured. New records are listed for the same region: *Thyrecephalus palmi* Bordoni, 2002 and *Atopolinus schwendingeri* Bordoni, 2002.

RIASSUNTO

L'autore descrive le seguenti nuove specie del Vietnam: *Liothesba vietnamica* n. sp., *Metolinus bartolozzii* n. sp., *Indolinus vietnamiticus* n. sp., *Atopolinus ninh* n. sp. Sono nuove per la medesima regione le specie *Thyrecephalus palmi* Bordoni, 2002 e *Atopolinus schwendingeri* Bordoni, 2002.

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