

## Description of a New Species of the Genus *Anisolinus* Sharp (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) from Nepal

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**Abstract** A new species of the genus *Anisolinus* is described under the name of *A. rougemonti* on the basis of one male from Nepal. This is the first record of the genus from the Asiatic Continent.

**Key words:** *Anisolinus rougemonti* sp. nov., Xanthopygina, Staphylinidae, Coleoptera, Nepal.

Through the courtesy of Mr. G. de Rougemont (London), I had the opportunity to examine a male specimen of a staphylinid from Nepal which bears a striking resemblance in coloration to the *Craspedomerus bernhaueri* Cameron and related species with reddish elytra, belonging to the subtribe Craspedomerina. A preliminary examination revealed a different type of punctation from that of *Craspedomerus*, and a thoracic structure characteristic of the subtribe Xanthopygina, within which it belongs to the 2nd group according to Naomi (1982). In addition, this species has a synapomorphic state of 22 (Naomi, 1991) for *Anisolinus* as in Fig. 1E, and derived states for *Anisolinus* and *Amichrotus* (chaetotaxy of labium, 2–5–0, Fig. 1C, and strongly dilated condition of 2nd segment of maxillary palpus). Therefore I considered that the species belongs to *Anisolinus*. This is the first record of the genus *Anisolinus* from the Asiatic Continent. As a next step of my study I compared it with the Japanese species of *Anisolinus*. Although it has a similar condition of thoracic punctation to *picticornis*-group (Naomi, 1991), it became clear that the species has many different morphological features from the Japanese members, so it seemed to be new to science. I described it under the name of *Anisolinus rougemonti* in this paper.

***Anisolinus rougemonti* Naomi sp. nov.**

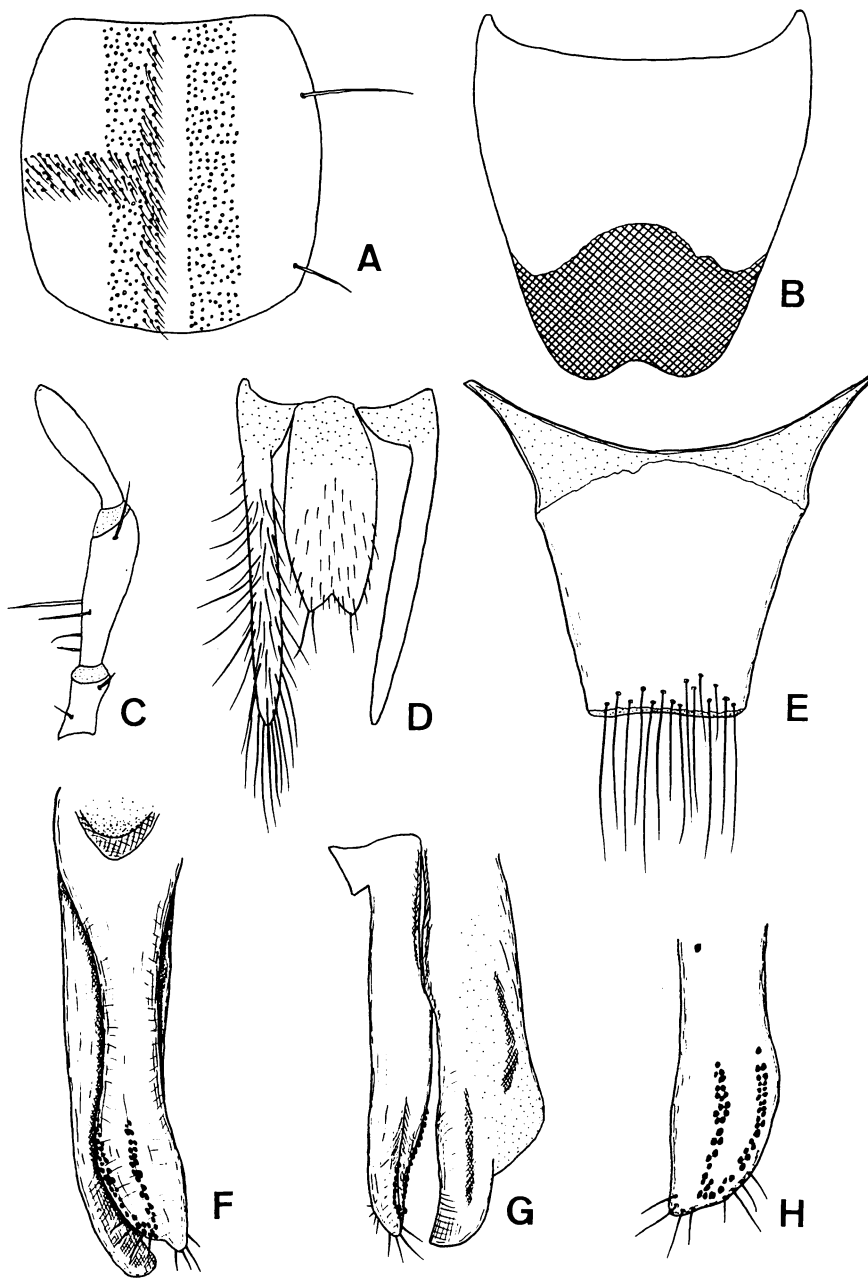
**Male.** Body black and shining; mouth parts brown to reddish brown; antennae with

1st to 3rd segments black and shining, 4th to 6th black and dull, 7th to 11th clear white and dull; elytra almost unicolorous, reddish brown, but posterior marginal area a little paler than central area; legs reddish brown to yellowish brown; basal parts of 8th tergite and sternite pale yellow, demarcation line between basal part of pale yellow and apical dark color almost symmetrical and clear (Fig. 1B).

Body length: 10.4 mm.

Head orbicular, broader than long (1.19:1), narrower than pronotum (0.89:1), temporal regions gently rounded; surface gently convex, broadly glabrous on frons and vertex; punctures umbilicate and dense on sides and posterior area of head, becoming sparser toward vertex; pubescence sparse, golden reddish, turning internally. Eyes moderate in size, gently convex, and a little shorter than temporal regions (0.92:1). Antennae elongate, reaching posterior margin of pronotum, 1st segment largest, a little broader than 2nd, becoming very weakly broader toward apex, with proportions in length from base to apex as 20:10:15:13:13:12:11:10:9:9:12. Neck region shining, with small, distinct and dense punctures except for central impunctate area.

Pronotum longer than broad (1.08:1), shorter than elytra (0.84:1), moderately convex above, declivous at anterolateral corners, broadest near the middle, side and posterior margins smoothly rounded but in different degrees (Fig. 1A); surface shining, punctures



**Fig. 1.** *Anisolinus rougemonti* Naomi, sp. nov. A, Pronotum in dorsal view; B, 8th sternum in male; C, labial palpus; D, TS9 of male; E, T10 of male; F, aedeagus in ventral view; G, aedeagus in lateral view; H, internal surface of paramere.

small, somewhat umbilicate and irregular except for impunctate median longitudinal line; pubescence similar to that on head, turning posterointernally on each side. Scutellum almost triangular, with vague punctures and pubescence.

Elytra as long as broad, side margins weakly rounded, hind margins together forming a very shallow emargination; surface slightly uneven, punctures obsolete and vague; pubescence reddish to golden reddish, dense, turning almost posteriorly.

Legs with the anterior and middle moderate in length, but the posterior long; 1st to 4th segments of anterior tarsi weakly dilated; middle and posterior tibiae with spines (=thick and relatively short setae) on their outer sides.

Abdomen weakly narrowed posteriorly from 3rd to 7th segments; paratergites developed and erect; surface somewhat iridescent with punctures very minute and indistinct, pubescence dense and regular; 8th sternite with an arcuate emargination at the middle of posterior margin (Fig. 1B); 9th tergite composed of a pair of elongate baculiform structures, each of which is covered with moderately long hairs in the specimen examined (Fig. 1D); 9th sternite elongate, sparsely pubescent on posterior part, with a V-shaped emargination at the middle of posterior margin, one or two long setae at each side of the emargination (Fig. 1D); 10th tergite almost trapezoidal, with basal part broadly and arcuately emarginate and posterior margin truncate, moderately pigmented except for subtransparental areas at base and along posterior margin, long setae found only along posterior margin (Fig. 1E).

Aedeagus elongate, median lobe slightly curved right, gradually narrowed apically in ventral view (Fig. 1F), with apex strongly compressed dorsoventrally like a sword which slightly turns dorsally at apex in lateral view (Fig. 1G); paramere well developed, extending a little before the apex of median lobe, narrowed in the middle, asymmetrically swollen and slightly curved right in apical 1/3, with a pair of 4 setae at apical margin, internal surface of paramere with a sensory tubercle at base of right side, and with two lines of tubercles in apical 1/3 and these lines fusing near apex (Fig. 1H).

*Female.* Unknown to me.

Holotype, male, Nepal, Sawa (2,500 m), iv. 1984, P. Morvan coll.

*Distribution.* Nepal.

*Remarks.* This new species is similar to the members of *picticornis*-group in Japan in the presence of median impunctate longitudinal line on the pronotum, but is easily separable from them by the reddish brown elytra, the

functional hind wing, and the median lobe of aedeagus strongly compressed at the apical part.

This species is collected from same habitat together with *Craspedomerus bernhaueri* Cameron and *C. nepalensis* Scheerpeltz.

The species is named after Mr. G. de Rougemont (London) for his kind loan of the *Anisolinus*-specimen. This valuable type specimen is deposited in the private collection of Mr. G. de Rougemont, London.

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#### ネパール産ブチヒゲハネカクシ属 (コウチュウ目: ハネカクシ科) の 1 新種の記載

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ブチヒゲハネカクシ属の 1 新種, *Anisolinus rougemonti* Naomi, sp. nov. (新和名: ネパールブチヒゲハネカクシ) を 1 雄に基づきネパールから記載した。ブチヒゲハネカクシ属はこれまで日本列島の固有属と考えられていたもので、この種の発見により、ブチヒゲハネカクシ属ハネカクシがアジア大陸から初めて発見されたことになる。本種は、前胸背の点刻の状態(点刻が疎で、中央に縦長の無点刻帯があること)から考えて、ブチヒゲハネカクシ属の *picticornis* 種群(仮説 1, Naomi, 1991) に属すると思われる。しかし、前翅の色彩が赤茶色であること、後翅が機能すること。雄交尾器の側片が非対称的で、先端部に切れ込みがないことなどで、日本列島に分布している *picticornis* 種群に属する種から容易に区別がつく。