

New Species of Apterous *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)
from Yunnan Province, Southwest China¹⁾

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Abstract Six new species of apterous *Lathrobium* (s. str.) are described under the names *L.* (s. str.) *yinae*, *L.* (s. str.) *dabeiense*, *L.* (s. str.) *jizushanense*, *L.* (s. str.) *zhangii*, *L.* (s. str.) *ailaoshanense* and *L.* (s. str.) *lijiangense*. They were obtained from under dead leaves or in the litter layer of warm temperate forests on the mountains in Yunnan Province, Southwest China.

Seven species of apterous *Lathrobium* have hitherto been reported from China by LI and CHEN (1990, p. 16), CHEN *et al.* (1990, p. 66), LI (1993, p. 30), WATANABE and LUO (1993, p. 30), WATANABE and XIAO (1994, p. 256), and WATANABE and XIAO (1996, p. 62). Of these, three species were recorded from Yunnan Province.

In the course of the Sino-Japanese cooperative study on the soil fauna of subtropical forests in Southwest China made in 1995 and 1996, five species of apterous *Lathrobium* were obtained from under dead leaves or in the litter layer on the mountains in Yunnan Province, Southwest China. Besides, one species belonging to the same group was obtained from Mt. Ailao Shan by one of the authors, XIAO Ning-nian. All of them may belong to the group of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *pollens-brachypterum* because of minute eyes, short elytra and obvious secondary sexual character of abdominal sternites in the male. After a careful examination, it has become clear that they are new to science and will be described in the present paper. The holo- and allotypes of the species to be described are deposited in the collection of the Shanghai Institute of Entomology, Academia Sinica, and the paratypes are distributed to the collection of the Kunming Institute of Zoology, and the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of

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Lathrobium (s. str.) *yinae* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2, 8–10)

Body length: 6.5–7.0 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 2.9–3.1 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided and subdepressed above. Reddish black to reddish brown and moderately shining, with maxillary palpi yellowish brown, antennae except for apical four or five segments yellowish, and legs reddish brown.

Male. Head suborbicular and weakly elevated medially, as long as or only just broader than long (width/length=1.09), widest at about posterior fourth and more strongly narrowed anteriorly than posteriorly; lateral sides gently arcuate, frontal area between antennal tubercles transversely flattened and glabrous, bearing a large setiferous puncture inside each antennal tubercle; surface sparingly and setiferously punctured, the punctures becoming much sparser on the vertexal area; eyes small and flat, the longitudinal diameter less than one-seventh as long as postocular part. Antennae elongate, extending to near the middle of pronotum and not thickened apically, two proximal segments polished, the remainings gradually becoming opaque towards the apicalmost segment, 1st robust and strongly dilated apically, more than 2.5 times as long as broad, 2nd constricted at the base, evidently longer than broad (length/width=1.32), but considerably shorter (2nd/1st=0.38) and apparently narrower (2nd/1st=0.76) than 1st, 3rd much longer than broad (length/width=1.71) and somewhat longer (3rd/2nd=1.20) but slightly narrower (3rd/2nd=0.92) than 2nd, 4th a little longer than broad (length/width=1.36), but slightly shorter (4th/3rd=0.83) and as broad as 3rd, 5th somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.36) but slightly shorter (5th/4th=0.90) and narrower (5th/4th=0.94) than 4th, 6th to 10th almost equal in both length and width to one another, each a little longer than broad (length/width=1.33) but slightly shorter (each of 6th to 10th/5th=0.89) and narrower (each of 6th to 10th/5th=0.94) than 5th, apicalmost fusiform, more than twice as long as broad and remarkably longer than 10th (apicalmost/10th=1.75), subacuminate at the tip.

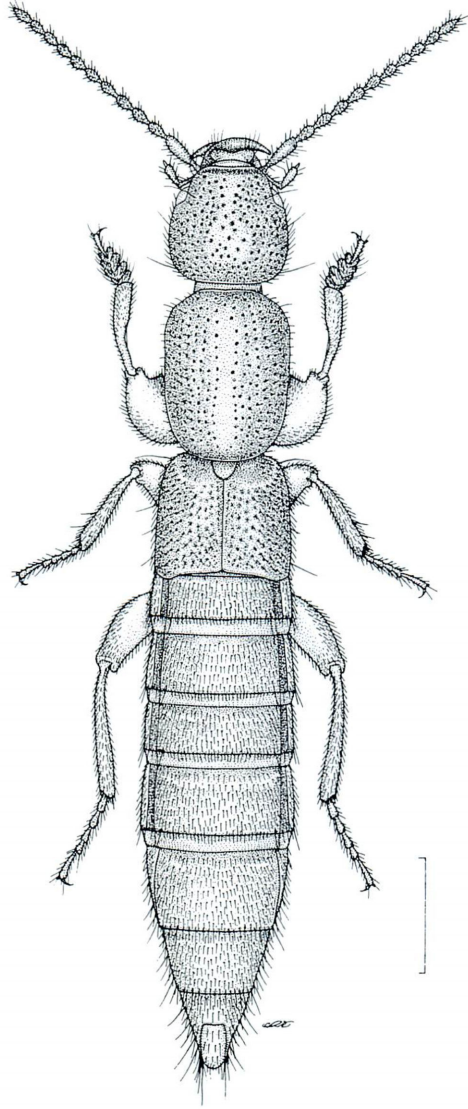
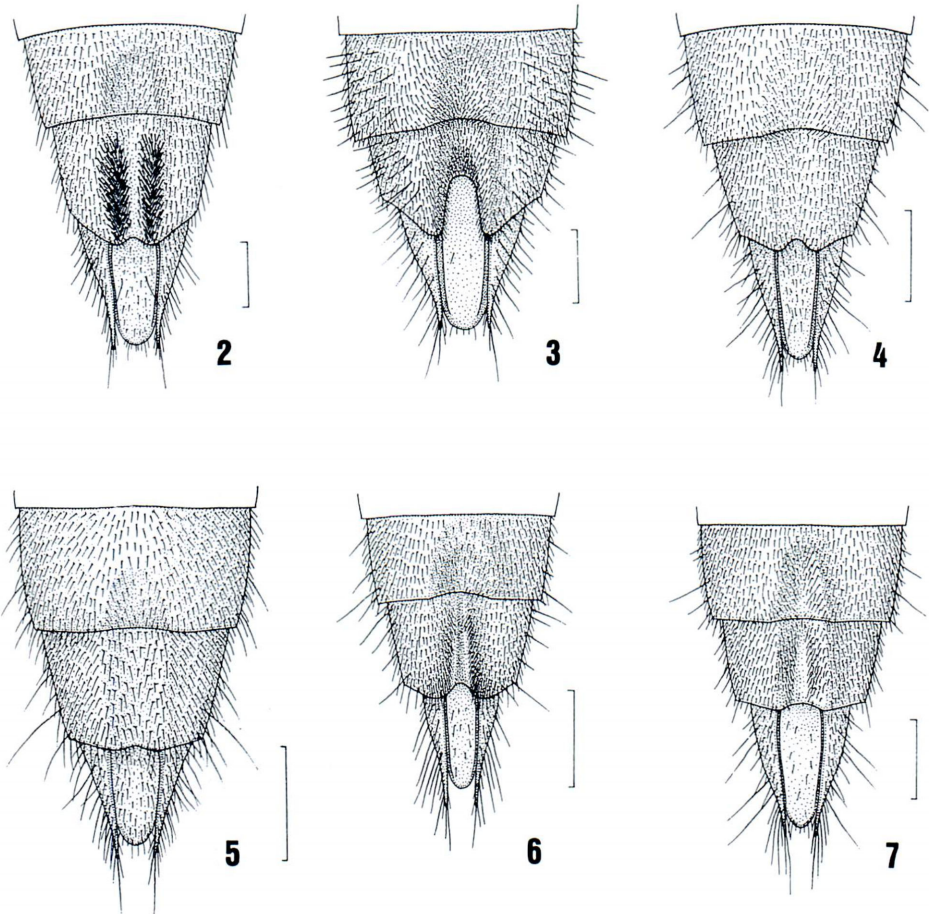


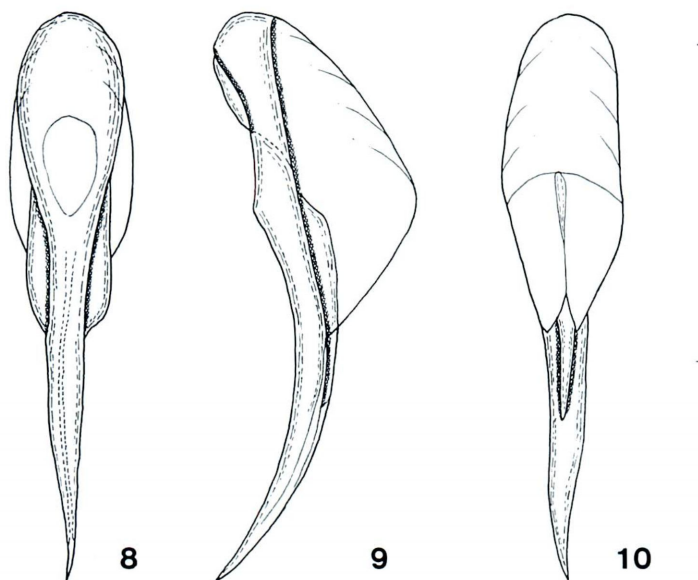
Fig. 1. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *yinae* sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Yulongxue Shan in Lijiang Xian of Yunnan Province, Southwest China. Scale: 1.0 mm.

Pronotum oblong, apparently longer than broad (length/width=1.35), evidently longer than (pronotum/head=1.47) though as broad as head, widest behind anterior angles and gradually, feebly narrowed posteriad, lateral sides nearly straight in dorsal view except for the areas of anterior and posterior angles which are arcuate, anterior margin slightly emarginate at the middle, posterior margin feebly truncated at the middle, anterior angles obtuse and not visible from above, posterior ones rounded; surface somewhat more coarsely and more closely punctured than on head, bearing a narrow smooth longitudinal space throughout the length of pronotum. Scutellum subtriangu-



Figs. 2-7. Last three abdominal sternites in male of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) spp.; *L.* (s. str.) *yinae* sp. nov. (2), *L.* (s. str.) *dabeiense* sp. nov. (3), *L.* (s. str.) *jizushanense* sp. nov. (4), *L.* (s. str.) *zhangji* sp. nov. (5), *L.* (s. str.) *ailaoshanense* sp. nov. (6), and *L.* (s. str.) *lijiangense* sp. nov. (7). Scale: 0.5 mm.

lar, provided with a few fine setiferous punctures on the surface. Elytra subquadrate, slightly dilated posteriad, somewhat transverse (width/length=1.11) and apparently shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.72) but a little broader (elytra/pronotum=1.08) than pronotum; lateral sides nearly straight, posterior margin broadly emarginate at the middle; posterior angles narrowly rounded; surface densely and roughly punctured and covered with fine golden pubescence all over. Legs moderately long; profemur remarkably thickened, though abruptly constricted near the apex and excavated in apical half on the inner face, so that the anterior part of the excavation forms a subtriangular blunt tooth; protibia widened apicad, hollowed in basal half on the inner face; meso- and metatibiae simple; 1st to 4th protarsal segments strongly widened; meso- and metatarsi thin.



Figs. 8–10. Male genital organ of *L. (s. str.) yinae* sp. nov.; dorsal view (8), lateral view (9), and ventral view (10). Scale: 0.5 mm.

Abdomen elongate, almost parallel-sided from 3rd to 7th segments, though abruptly narrowed from 8th to anal end; 3rd to 6th tergites each shallowly and transversely depressed along the base; surface of each tergite closely covered with aciculate punctures; 7th and 8th sternites each much more sparsely punctured than in the preceding tergites; all the tergites covered with fine brownish pubescence; 8th sternite semi-circularly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin, each side of the middle before the emargination longitudinally, shallowly depressed, and surface of the depression closely provided with blackish setae, 7th sternite shallowly and more broadly emarginate than in 8th sternite at the middle of posterior margin and depressed in the shape of horseshoe before the emargination.

Genital organ elongate and slightly asymmetrical, moderately sclerotized except for membranous ventral side of median lobe; median lobe considerably shorter and evidently broader than fused paramere, widest near the middle and narrowed both anteriorly and posteriorly. Fused paramere elongate, apparently curved dorsad in profile and slightly curved to the left side as seen from ventral side, nearly parallel-sided in basal three-fourths and abruptly narrowed in apical fourth towards the acutely pointed apex; surface provided with a pair of fine longitudinal carinae along median line, the carinae abbreviated near the base, and somewhat depressed at narrow longitudinal space between the carinae.

Female. Similar in facies and body size to male, but differs from it in the following points: first to fourth protarsal segments not so widened, abdomen with 8th

sternite abruptly narrowed in apical third towards the apex which is gently rounded, 7th sternite simple.

Type series. Holotype, ♂, Mt. Yulongxue Shan, Lijiang Xian, Yunnan, SW China, 21-X-1995, Y. WATANABE & XIAO N. leg.; allotype, ♀, same locality and date, Y. WATANABE leg. Paratype: 1 ♂ (teneral specimen), same data as for the holotype.

Distribution. Southwest China (Yunnan).

Remarks. The present new species somewhat resembles *L. (s. str.) yunnanum* from Mt. Laohu Shan in Dali Shi in general appearance and body size, but differs from it in the following points: head relatively broad, as broad as pronotum; pronotum longer, more than 1.3 times as long as broad; 8th abdominal sternite in male provided with close blackish setae on each side of the middle before semicircular emargination of posterior margin; fused paramere of male genitalia much more elongate, bearing a pair of fine longitudinal carinae along the median line.

Bionomics. The type specimens were obtained from under dead leaves or in the litter layer of a coniferous forest, consisting of *Pinus densata* and *Berberis* sp. on Mt. Yulongxue Shan at an altitude of 2,840 m and 2,800 m, respectively.

Etymology. The present new species is dedicated to Professor YIN Wen-ying, Shanghai Institute of Entomology, Academia Sinica, who arranged the Sino-Japanese cooperative research on the soil fauna of subtropical forests in Yunnan Province.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *dabeiense* sp. nov.**

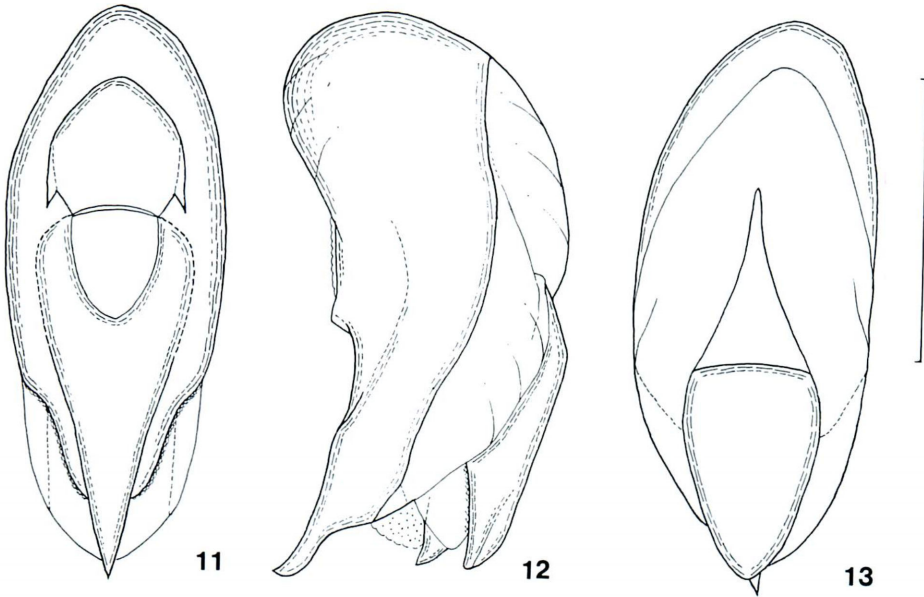
(Figs. 3, 11–13)

Body length: 5.4–6.1 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 2.7–2.9 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Male and Female. In general appearance and body size similar to the preceding species, but differs from it in the following points.

Head subquadrate, surface more finely, more sparsely punctured and covered with microscopic coriaceous ground sculpture; pronotum broader than head (pronotum/head=1.11), surface more sparsely punctate, and median longitudinal smooth space narrower than that of the preceding species; elytra more transverse (width/length=1.14), surface much more roughly punctured; abdomen with each tergite more sparingly punctured on the surface, 8th sternite in male deeply excised in a U-shape at the middle of posterior margin and longitudinally depressed in front of the excision, surface of the depression closely set with short blackish setae in posterior half, 7th sternite more deeply emarginate than in the preceding species at the middle of posterior margin and subtriangularly depressed before the emargination.

Male genital organ symmetrical and elliptical, markedly different in configuration from that of the preceding species. Median lobe much broader, with ventral sclerite much broader and tongue-shaped, fused paramere relatively broad and strongly narrowed towards the apex as seen from dorsal side, and abruptly constricted before the apex in profile, surface not carinate, smooth.



Figs. 11–13. Male genital organ of *L. (s. str.) dabeinense* sp. nov.; dorsal view (11), lateral view (12), and ventral view (13). Scale: 0.5 mm.

Type series. Holotype, ♂, allotype ♀ (teneral specimen), Dabei, Gaoligong Shan Mts., Tengchong Xian, Yunnan, SW China, 11-X-1996, S. UENO leg. Paratype: 1 ♂, Pass above Qi-shi-ba, Gaoligong Shan Mts., Tengchong Xian, Yunnan, SW China, 10-X-1996, S. UENO leg.

Distribution. Southwest China (Yunnan).

Bionomics. The holo- and allotypes were obtained from under dead leaves of a mixed forest of coniferous and persistent broadleaved trees, consisting of *Rhododendron* sp., *Lithocarpus leucostachys* and *Fargesia orbiculata* at Dabei on the Gaoligong Shan Mts. at an altitude 2,430–2,440 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet of the present new species is derived from the type locality “Dabei”.

***Lathrobium (s. str.) jizushanense* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4, 14–16)

Body length: 4.8–5.8 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 2.3–2.5 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Male and Female. In facies somewhat similar to the two preceding species, but can be readily distinguished from them by the smaller body and blackish colour.

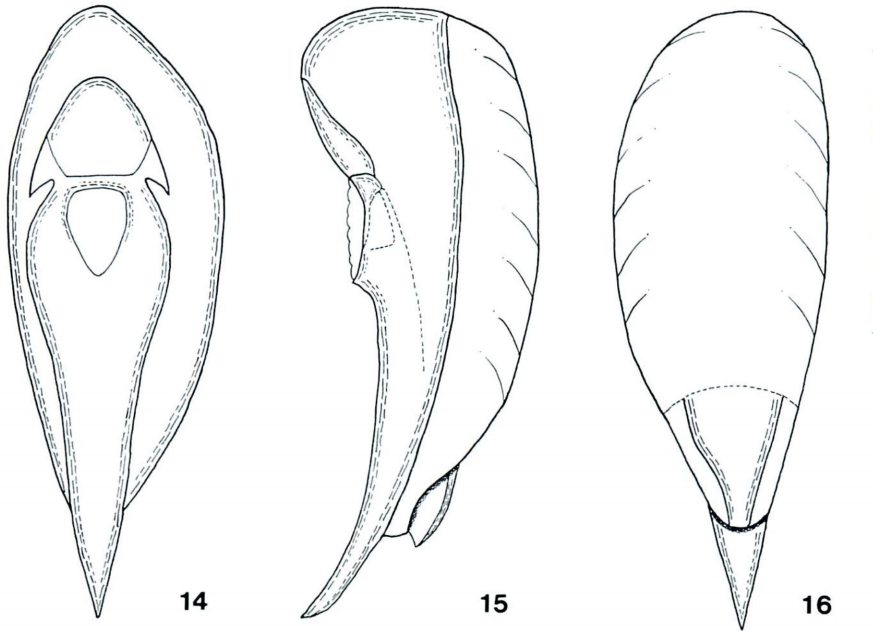
Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided and subdepressed above. Colour dark reddish black to reddish black and moderately shining, with mouth parts, antennae and legs

brownish red, though apical three antennal segments are somewhat paler.

Head subquadrate and gently convex medially, as long as or very slightly broader than long (width/length=1.04), widest before posterior angles and somewhat narrowed anteriorly; lateral sides gently arcuate, frontal area flattened and similar to those of the two preceding species; surface sparingly and rather strongly punctured, the punctures becoming closer and finer on latero-basal parts, bearing microscopic coriaceous ground sculpture all over; eyes small, though the longitudinal diameter more than one-fourth as long as postocular part. Antennae elongate, extending to the middle of pronotum, two proximal segments polished, the remainings gradually becoming opaque towards the apicalmost segment, 1st robust and dilated apicad, about twice as long as broad, 2nd 1.5 times as long as broad but much shorter (2nd/1st=0.56) and somewhat narrower (2nd/1st=0.75) than 1st, 3rd to 6th equal in width to one another, 3rd gently dilated apicad, apparently longer than broad (length/width=1.80) and almost as long as though slightly narrower than 2nd (3rd/2nd=0.83), 4th distinctly longer than broad (length/width=1.60) though slightly shorter than 3rd (4th/3rd=0.88), 5th and 6th equal in both length and width to each other, each somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.40) though slightly shorter than 4th (5th or 6th/4th=0.88), 7th to 9th equal in both length and width, each longer than broad (length/width=1.17), 10th as long as broad, equal in length to though somewhat broader than 9th (10th/9th=1.17), apicalmost twice as long as broad, and twice as long as though equal in width to 10th, subacuminate at the apex.

Pronotum moderately elevated above, evidently longer than broad (length/width=1.16), distinctly longer (pronotum/head=1.38) and somewhat broader (pronotum/head=1.15) than head, widest at anterior third and more strongly narrowed posteriorly than anteriorly, lateral sides feebly arcuate or almost straight about the middle as seen from dorsal side, anterior and posterior margins as well as anterior and posterior angles similar to those of the two preceding species; surface sparingly covered with coarse setiferous punctures except for a narrow median longitudinal smooth space. Scutellum subtriangular, surface glabrous though sometimes provided with one or two minute setiferous punctures. Elytra subtrapezoidal and somewhat dilated posteriorly, transverse (width/length=1.14), evidently shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.78) and hardly broader (elytra/pronotum=1.03) than pronotum; lateral sides nearly straight, posterior margin shallowly and broadly emarginate at the middle, posterior angles rounded; surface densely covered with coarse setiferous punctures. Legs moderately long and similar in conformation to that of the two preceding species.

Abdomen elongate, widest at 5th segment, and slightly, gradually narrowed both anteriorly and posteriorly, 3rd to 6th tergites each shallowly and transversely depressed along the base, surfaces of 3rd to 7th tergites moderately, closely covered with aciculate punctures and fine brownish pubescence, 8th tergite much more sparsely punctured and pubescent than in the preceding tergites; 8th sternite subtriangularly excised at the middle of posterior margin and shallowly, longitudinally depressed in front of the excision, 7th sternite shallowly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and



Figs. 14–16. Male genital organ of *L. (s. str.) jizushanense* sp. nov.; dorsal view (14), lateral view (15), and ventral view (16). Scale: 0.5 mm.

subtriangularly, indefinitely depressed before the emargination.

Male genital organ spindle-shaped and sclerotized except for membranous ventral side of median lobe; median lobe apparently broader than fused paramere, except for apical part, widest at basal fourth and more strongly narrowed apicad than basad, with ventral sclerite abruptly narrowed in apical half; fused paramere symmetrical and longer than median lobe, widest near basal third and more strongly narrowed apicad than basad, acutely pointed at the apex as seen from dorsal side.

Type series. Holotype, ♂, allotype, ♀, Mt. Jizu Shan, Binchuan Xian, Yunnan, SW China, 25–X–1995, Y. WATANABE & XIAO N. leg. Paratypes: 9 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype.

Distribution. Southwest China (Yunnan).

Bionomics. The type specimens were obtained from dead leaves or in the litter layer of a mixed forest of persistent and deciduous broadleaved trees, consisting of *Castanopsis orthacantha*, *C. delavayi*, *Camellia pitardii* var. *yunnanensis* and *Alnus nepalensis* at an altitude of 2,650 m and 2,550 m, respectively.

Etymology. The specific epithet of the present new species is derived from “Mt. Jizu Shan” which is the type locality.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *zhangii* sp. nov.

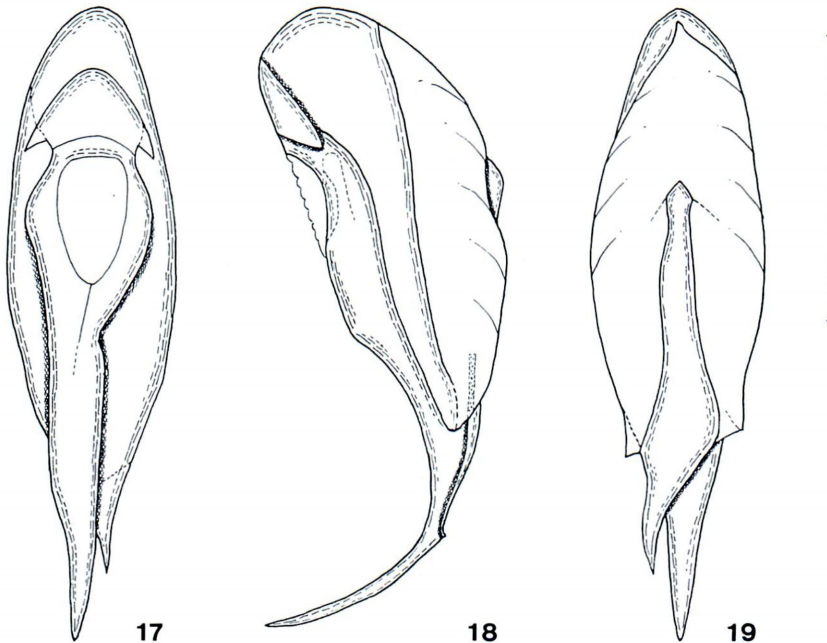
(Figs. 5, 17–19)

Body length: 5.5–6.3 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 2.3–2.4 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Male and Female. Closely similar in facies and body size to the preceding species, but differs from it in the following points.

Head more orbicular in form and as long as broad, surface more sparingly, less strongly punctured, and ground sculpture indefinite. Pronotum relatively long (length/width=1.42), almost parallel-sided except for the areas of anterior and posterior angles, surface slightly more finely punctured than in the preceding species. Elytra slightly broader than long (width/length=1.07) though much shorter than pronotum (elytra/pronotum=0.68), surface more distinctly punctured. Abdomen more strongly punctured on the surface of each tergite than in the preceding species; in male, 8th sternite much more shallowly, broadly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and subtrapezoidally flattened in front of the emargination, 7th sternite also shallowly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and weakly depressed in the form of horseshoe.

Male genital organ apparently different from that of the preceding species in the following points: more elongate, ventral sclerite of median lobe widest near apical fourth and gradually narrowed basad and abruptly narrowed towards the acutely



Figs. 17–19. Male genital organ of *L.* (s. str.) *zhangii* sp. nov.; dorsal view (17), lateral view (18), and ventral view (19). Scale: 0.5 mm.

pointed apex; fused paramere somewhat asymmetrical, much narrower than median lobe, abruptly constricted at basal third and strongly narrowed in apical fourth as seen from dorsal side, strongly curved dorsad in apical half in profile.

Type series. Holotype, ♂, allotype, ♀, Mt. Jizu Shan, Binchuan Xian, Yunnan, SW China, 25-X-1995, Y. WATANABE & XIAO N. leg. Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype.

Distribution. Southwest China (Yunnan).

Bionomics. The type specimens were obtained from under dead leaves or in the litter layer of a mixed forest of coniferous and persistent broadleaved trees, consisting of *Pinus yunnanensis*, *Camellia pitardii* var. *yunnanensis* and *Cyclobalanopsis glaucoides* at an altitude of 2,260 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is given in honour of Professor ZHANG Han-yun, Vice Director of Kunming Branch, Academia Sinica, who helped the authors in searching for soil-living staphylinids in warm temperate forests of Yunnan Province.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *ailaoshanense* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 6, 20–22)

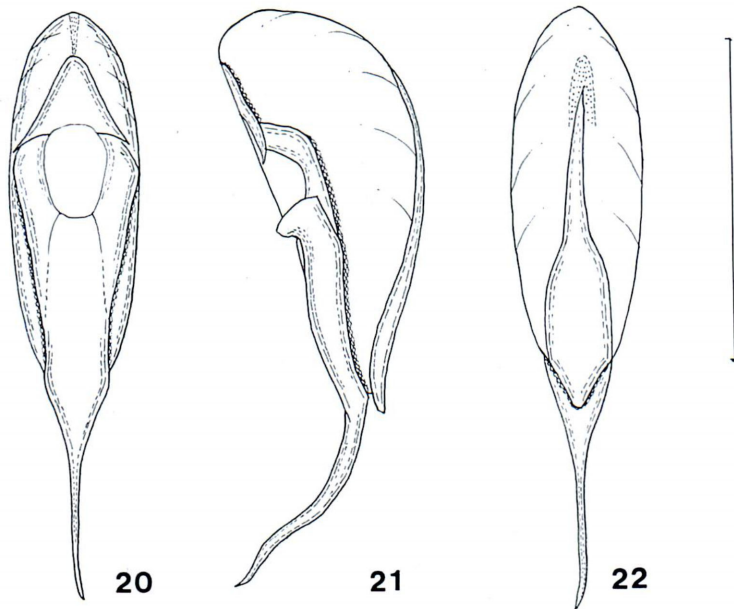
Body length: 4.9–5.2 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 2.1–2.2 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Similar in general appearance to the two preceding species, but can be easily distinguished from them by the narrower body and brownish red colour.

Male. Head subtrapezoidal, somewhat narrowed anteriorly and weakly convex medially, slightly longer than broad (length/width=1.09), lateral sides gently arcuate, frontal area between antennal tubercles depressed and impunctate as in the preceding species; surface sparingly, somewhat coarsely and setiferously punctured, the punctures becoming closer and finer on latero-basal parts and covered with very fine coriaceous ground sculpture only visible under high magnification; eyes small and flat, the longitudinal diameter about one-fourth as long as postocular part. Antennae relatively short, hardly extending to the middle of pronotum and not thickened apically, two proximal segments polished, the remainings gradually becoming opaque towards the apicalmost segment, 1st segment robust and clearly dilated apically, remarkably longer than broad (length/width=1.75), 2nd a little longer than broad (length/width=1.33) but much shorter (2nd/1st=0.57) and distinctly narrower (2nd/1st=0.75) than 1st, 3rd somewhat dilated apically, twice as long as broad, equal to though somewhat narrower (3rd/2nd=0.87) than 2nd, 4th to the apicalmost more or less moniliform, 4th somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.17), slightly shorter (4th/3rd=0.88) but a little broader (4th/3rd=1.50) than 3rd, 5th to 10th equal in both length and width to one another, each as long as broad, apicalmost fusiform, more than 1.5 times as long as broad, apparently longer than (apicalmost/10th=1.67) though equal in width to 10th, subacuminate at the tip.

Pronotum oblong and convex medially, apparently longer than broad (length/width=1.42), evidently longer (pronotum/head=1.42) and somewhat broader (pronotum/head=1.09) than head, widest behind anterior angles and slightly narrowed posteriad; lateral sides nearly straight with the exception of arcuate parts of anterior and posterior angles as seen from dorsal side, anterior and posterior margins as well as anterior and posterior angles similar to those of the preceding species; surface more closely and less coarsely punctured than on the disc of head except for a narrow longitudinal smooth space along the median line. Scutellum subtriangular and lacking in setiferous punctures. Elytra subquadrate and slightly widened posteriad, subdepressed above, slightly broader than long (width/length=1.08), evidently shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.71) though slightly broader (elytra/pronotum=1.08) than pronotum; lateral sides feebly arcuate, posterior margin gently and broadly emarginate at the middle, posterior angles rounded; surface somewhat densely covered with superficial, setiferous punctures. Legs similar to those of the preceding species.

Abdomen elongate, widest at 5th segment and gradually narrowed both anterior and posteriad, 3rd to 6th tergites each shallowly and transversely depressed along the base and moderately closely covered with fine superficial punctures, 8th tergite more sparsely punctured than in the preceding tergites, all the tergites covered with fine brownish pubescence; 8th sternite subtriangularly notched at the middle of posterior margin, and narrowly, longitudinally depressed before the notch, the depression abbreviated near the base and closely provided with short blackish setae on each side; 7th



Figs. 20–22. Male genital organ of *L. (s. str.) ailaoshanense* sp. nov.; dorsal view (20), lateral view (21), and ventral view (22). Scale: 0.5 mm.

sternite slightly and broadly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and subtriangularly depressed in front of the emargination.

Genital organ elongate, remarkably different in configuration of fused paramere from those of the four preceding species. Median lobe elliptical and much shorter than fused paramere, ventral sclerite abruptly constricted at the middle, basal half much slenderer than apical half and acutely pointed at the tip. Fused paramere almost symmetrical, gradually narrowed posteriad in basal two-thirds and abruptly so in apical third as seen from dorsal side, strongly curved dorsad in profile, surface provided with a pair of short carinae at apical part of median foramen, though these carinae are abbreviated near the middle, median space between these carinae somewhat depressed above.

Female. Similar in facies and body size to male, but the 8th sternite is distinctly narrowed posteriad and narrowly rounded at the apex, and the 7th sternite is simple.

Type series. Holotype, ♂, allotype, ♀, Mt. Ailao Shan, Jingdong Xian, Yunnan, SW China, 28–III–1993, XIAO N. leg.

Distribution. Southwest China (Yunnan).

Bionomics. Unknown.

Etymology. The name of the present new species is derived from “Mt Ailao Shan” which is the type locality.

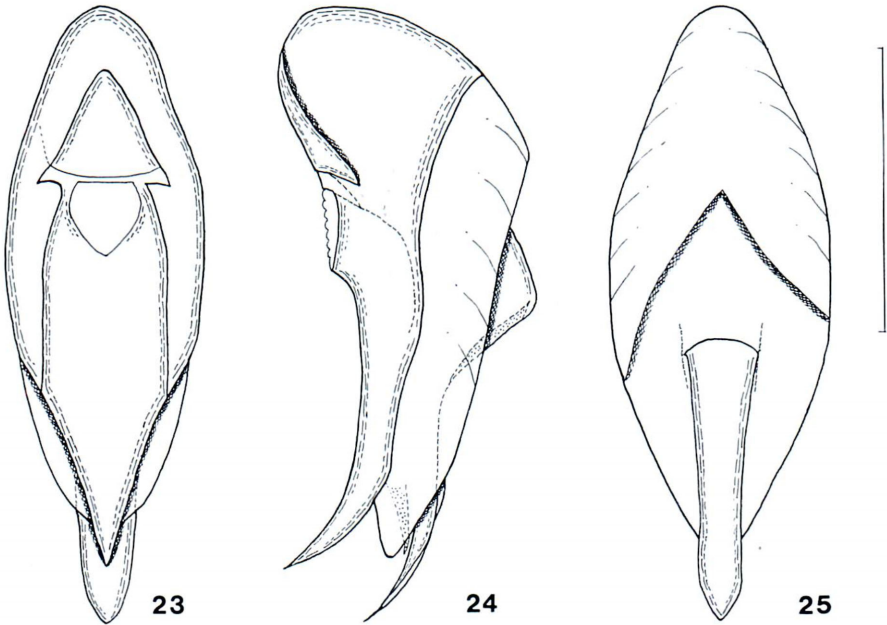
***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *lijiangense* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 7, 23–25)

Body length: 4.4–5.2 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 1.9–2.1 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

The present new species resembles the preceding species in body size and narrow body, but can be distinguished from it by different colour and configuration of secondary sexual character of abdominal sternites and genitalia in the male, and the following points.

Male and Female. Body colour dark reddish black to reddish black; head nearly as long as broad and more strongly narrowed anteriorly, surface covered with similar punctures to but more distinct coriaceous ground sculpture than that of the preceding species; pronotum relatively short (length/width=1.29) and about 1.35 times as long as head, lateral sides slightly emarginate at about the middle as seen from dorsal side; elytra more transverse (width/length=1.15) and more distinctly broader than pronotum (elytra/pronotum=1.10), posterior margin slightly more deeply emarginate at the middle, surface more roughly and more superficially punctured than in the preceding species; abdomen covered with more distinct setiferous punctures on the surface of each tergite, 8th sternite shallowly and semicircularly excised at the middle of posterior margin and longitudinally depressed in front of the excision, surface of the depression provided with a narrow, longitudinal smooth line at the middle and closely



Figs. 23–25. Male genital organ of *L. (s. str.) lijiangense* sp. nov.; dorsal view (23), lateral view (24), and ventral view (25). Scale: 0.5 mm.

with short blackish brown setae on each side of the smooth median line, 7th sternite more shallowly emarginate than in 8th sternite at the middle of posterior margin, shallowly and oblong-elliptically depressed before the emargination.

Male genital organ somewhat similar in configuration to that of *L. (s. str.) dabeinense*, but differs from it in the following points: median lobe distinctly longer than fused paramere, with ventral sclerite elongate and much narrower than that of the preceding species, fused paramere abruptly narrowed apicad in apical third as seen from dorsal side, and gradually narrowed in apical fifth in profile.

Type series. Holotype, ♂, allotype, ♀, Mt. Yulongxue Shan, Lijiang Xian, Yunnan, SW China, 21–X–1995, Y. WATANABE leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality and date, Y. WATANABE & XIAO N. leg.

Distribution. Southwest China (Yunnan).

Bionomics. The type specimens were obtained from two different sites on Mt. Yulongxue Shan. The holo- and allotypes and 3 paratypes were obtained from under dead leaves or in the litter layer of coniferous forest, consisting of *Picea likiangensis* and *Abies georgei*, at an altitude of 3,160 m. Two paratypes were also obtained from under dead leaves or in the litter layer of a mixed forest of coniferous and persistent broadleaved trees, consisting of *Tsuga forrestii*, *Picea likiangensis*, *Acer buergerianum* and *Pistacia weinmannifolia*, at an altitude of 3,040 m.

Etymology. The name of the present new species is derived from Lijiang Xian, in which lies the type locality “Mt. Yulongxue Shan”.

要 約

渡辺泰明・肖 宁年：中国云南省から採集された後翅の退化したナガハネカクシ属（甲虫目ハネカクシ科）の新種。——1995年および1996年に実施された、中日共同学術調査の「中国南西部における土壤動物相の調査」によって、云南省の山岳地帯の落葉下や腐植層から、後翅の退化したナガハネカクシ属に含まれる5種が採集された。また、この調査に先立って行われた哀牢山の予備調査では、このグループに含まれる1種が筆者の一人である肖 宁年によって採集された。これらの6種を詳細に検討した結果、いずれも新種であることが判明したので、下記のとおり命名・記載した。

1. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *yinae* sp. nov.

この種は体長および外部形態が、云南省の点苍山から記載された *L.* (s. str.) *yunnanum* に類似している。しかしながら、頭部がやや幅広く、前胸背板と同幅であることや、雄の第8腹板に表われる第二性徴および交尾器の形状が、それぞれ異なっていることで容易に区別することができる。

2. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *dabeiense* sp. nov.

高黎贡山から採集された本種は、体長および外部形態が前種に類似している。しかしながら、頭部表面に微細構造を有すること、前胸背板が頭部より幅広いこと、雄の第8腹板に表われる第二性徴および交尾器の形状が明らかに異なることなどの点で区別することができる。

3. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *jizushanense* sp. nov.

鸡足山から採集された本種は、外部形態は前記の2種に類似しているが、より小型で、体の色彩はより黒みが強い点で異なっている。また、雄の第8腹板の第二性徴は、後縁中央湾入部の前方凹陷が弱く、その各側部に黒色刺毛群を持たないこと、さらに交尾器の形状も異なっている点などで区別することができる。

4. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *zhang* sp. nov.

前記の種と同じ鸡足山から採集された本種は、体長および外部形態が前種に類似している。しかしながら、雄交尾器の側片は不相称で、側面から見ると後半部が急激に細まり、しかも強く背方に湾曲していることで容易に区別することができる。

5. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *ailaoshanense* sp. nov.

哀牢山から採集された本種は、外部形態が鸡足山から採集された2種に類似しているが、体がより細く、雄の第8腹板の第二性徴は後縁中央の湾入がより深く、その前方中央は縦長に強く凹陷していること、および交尾器の側片は末端1/3で急激に細まること、中葉が側片よりはるかに短いことなどによって区別することができる。

6. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *lijiangense* sp. nov.

本種は *L.* (s. str.) *yinae* と同様、玉龙雪山から採集されたが、体が小型で細いことで、前記の *L.* (s. str.) *ailaoshanense* に類似している。しかしながら、雄交尾器は楕円形で、側片ははるかに幅広く、後半部が三角形を呈し、中葉は側片より長いことなどで区別することができる。

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New Records of Staphylinid Beetles (Coleoptera) from Kuroshima Island of the Ôsumi Islands in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan

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One of the authors, S. ONODA, had an opportunity of making a faunal investigation of insects on Kuroshima Island in 1994, one of the Ôsumi Islands of Kagoshima Prefecture, Southwest Japan. In this investigation, five species of staphylinid beetles were obtained on the island. All the species are new to the fauna of the island, as recorded below.

1. *Anotylus marginatus* (WEISE)
8 exs., Oosato, 7–VI–1994; 5 exs., Katadomari, 9–VI–1994.
2. *Domene curtipennis* SHARP
1 ex., Oosato, 7–VI–1994.
3. *Lobrathium nudum* (SHARP)
1 ex., Nakazato, 8–VI–1994.
4. *Brachida clara* (WEISE)
1 ex., Oosato, 7–VI–1994; 2 exs., Nakazato, 8–VI–1994.
5. *Santhota sparsa* SHARP
3 exs., Nakazato, 8–VI–1994; 1 ex., Katadomari, 9–VI–1994.