

Contributions to the Knowledge of the “*Staphylinus*-complex”
(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinini) of China
Part 16. The Genus *Ocypus* LEACH, 1819, Subgenera *Ocypus* s. str.
and *Matidus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860

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Abstract The paper deals with the species of the subgenera *Ocypus* and *Matidus* of the genus *Ocypus* known to occur at present in the territory of the People's Republic of China. Four species, all new, are treated in the subgenus *Ocypus* s. str.: *O. umbro* (Sichuan), *O. rhoetus* (Sichuan: Jiajin Shan), *O. zopyrus* (Sichuan: Gongga Shan) and *O. thericles* (Sichuan: Jintiang). *Ocypus coreanus* J. MÜLLER, 1925 and *O. nitens nitens* (SCHRANK, 1781) are recorded for the first time from the People's Republic of China. Each species is described, illustrated and all available distributional and bionomic data are given. A key to the Chinese species of the subgenus *Ocypus* s. str. is given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, *Ocypus*, subgenera *Ocypus* s. str. and *Matidus*, Palearctic, mainland China, taxonomy, new species, distribution.

Introduction

This is the sixteenth of a series of papers dealing with the genera of the “*Staphylinus*-complex” (see SMETANA & DAVIES, 2000) of the People's Republic of China. It treats the few species of the predominantly west Palearctic subgenera *Ocypus* s. str. (four species) and *Matidus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860 (two species).

Both subgenera are treated in the revised concept presented by SMETANA and DAVIES, 2000.

Material and Methods

In this paper, all species of the subgenera *Ocypus* s. str. and *Matidus* presently known to occur in the territory of the People's Republic of China are treated. The specimens this paper is based upon come from several sources and the material, although not very numerous (150 specimens) is believed, as that of previous papers, to include most of the specimens recently collected in China. The relative paucity of the material is due to the fact that the two subgenera contain mainly west Palearctic species and are represented in mainland China only by a few species. Some specimens were collected by

the author, others were taken by European and Japanese coleopterists, the names of which appear in "Type material" or "Additional material studied" under each species. The material is deposited in various collections, both institutional and private. The holotypes that are said to be housed in the collection of the author will be eventually deposited in the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland.

None of the four species of the subgenus *Ocypus* were previously described. On the other hand, both species of the subgenus *Matidus* were previously described.

Most features on the aedoeagus are described as seen in ventral view. The ventral view of the aedoeagus is interpreted as the face of the aedoeagus to which the paramere is attached. As in previous papers, it is absolutely necessary to view the aedoeagus in straight ventral view, in which the basal bulbous, and particularly the basal portion of the paramere, are exactly horizontal. If the base of the paramere is slanted to either side, the shapes of the apical portions of both the median lobe and the paramere will be possibly quite different from the way they are described and illustrated. When describing the aedoeagal features and referring to the left or right side, it is the left or right side as they appear in the accompanying illustration the user is referred to.

The key to species was constructed having a strictly practical purpose in mind, therefore the appearance of the species in the key is at random. Since the key relies heavily on the characters of the aedoeagus, it is recommended that the aedoeagus is routinely removed and mounted with the specimens.

The symbols used in the text, when referring to the depositions of specimens, are as follows:

| | |
|------|--|
| APC | Collection of Andreas PÜTZ, Eisenhüttenstadt, Germany |
| ASC | Collection of Aleš SMETANA, Ottawa, Canada |
| FMNH | Collection of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois |
| MSC | Collection of Michael SCHÜLKE, Berlin, Germany |
| NMW | Collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria |
| YSC | Collection of Yasutoshi SHIBATA, Tokyo, Japan |

The number of paratypes is given for each locality behind the locality data, followed by the acronym of the collection in which the paratype(s) is (are) deposited. All data are presented in full for holotypes and allotypes. In previously described species the number of specimens (unsexed) is given in brackets behind locality data, followed again by the acronym of the collection in which the specimens are deposited.

Taxonomic Part

Genus *Ocypus* LEACH, 1819

Subgenus *Ocypus* LEACH, 1819

Ocypus LEACH, 1819, 172.

Goerius WESTWOOD, 1827, 58.

Isopterum GISTEL, 1856, 388.

Nudabemus COIFFAIT, 1982, 74.

Type species of *Ocypus*: *Staphylinus cyaneus* PAYKULL, 1789 (= *Staphylinus ophthalmicus* SCOPOLI, 1763).

Type species of *Goerius*: *Staphylinus olens* O. MÜLLER, 1764.

Type species of *Isopterum*: *Staphylinus cyaneus* PAYKULL, 1789 (= *Staphylinus ophthalmicus* SCOPOLI, 1763).

Type species of *Nudabemus*: *Nudabemus caerulescens* COIFFAIT, 1982.

Descriptive notes. The basic taxonomic information on the subgenus *Ocypus* s. str. was provided by SMETANA & DAVIES (2000), therefore only additional information is presented here. *Xanthocypus* J. MÜLLER, 1925, listed as a junior synonym of *Ocypus* in the above paper, is removed from this synonymy and tentatively set aside as a possible junior synonym of *Agelosus* SHARP, 1889, pending a confirmation when the Chinese species of *Agelosus* are revised.

The subgeneric characters on maxillary and labial palpi were given in the above paper (SMETANA & DAVIES, 2000), but it should be mentioned here that the shape of the last segment of the maxillary palpus varies to some extent, from being elongate-fusiform to short-fusiform with more or less truncate apex.

The pubescence of the abdominal tergites is uniformly dark, piceous-black to black in all Chinese species.

The shape of sternite 9 of the male genital segment is similar in all Chinese species, the basal portion is narrow and no more than moderately long, apical portion is variably emarginate medioapically (Figs. 1, 10, 14). Tergite 10 of male genital segment is simple, of variably triangular shape, with simple setation (Figs. 2, 6). The aedoeagus is large and elongate in all Chinese species, with both median lobe and paramere variably asymmetrical. The paramere is situated on median lobe more or less asymmetrically, the underside of paramere bears black sensory peg setae, number of which varies considerably (Figs. 4, 8, 13, 17).

The tergite 10 of female genital segment of the Chinese species (female of one species not known) is in general short, markedly narrowed toward subacute apex (Figs. 18, 23), or moderately narrowed toward subtruncate apex (Fig. 9). The apical portion of the tergite is strongly sclerotized in all species.

All Chinese species of this subgenus are of large size, some being among the largest Chinese members of the family Staphylinidae.

Key to Chinese Species of Subgenus *Ocypus*

1. Legs uniformly rufobrunneous. Apical portions of both median lobe and paramere *in situ* (ventral view) of characteristic, broadly lanzet-like shape (Fig. 3). Aedoeagus as in Figs. 3, 4. Length 19.0–23.0 mm. Central and northern Sichuan. *O. umbro* sp. nov.
- Legs predominantly dark. Apical portions of both median lobe and paramere *in situ*

- (ventral view) of different shapes. 2
2. Sensory peg setae on underside of paramere moderately numerous, situated mostly near apex of paramere (Fig. 13). Aedoeagus as in Figs. 11–13. Length 18.0–22.0 mm. Sichuan: Gongga Shan. *O. zopyrus* sp. nov.
- Sensory peg setae on underside of paramere numerous, extended considerably posteriad along each lateral margin of paramere (Figs. 8, 17). 3
3. Paramere elongate, narrow, with narrowly arcuate apex (Fig. 17), apical portion of median lobe long, narrow, with subacute apex (Fig. 16). Aedoeagus as in Figs. 15–17. Length 20.0–24.0 mm. Sichuan: Jintiang. *O. thericles* sp. nov.
- Paramere moderately long and wide, with obtuse apex (Fig. 8), apical portion of median lobe short, wide, with subacute apex. Aedoeagus as in Figs. 7, 8. Length 17.0–23.0 mm. Sichuan: Erlang Shan. *O. rhoetus* sp. nov.

Descriptions of Species

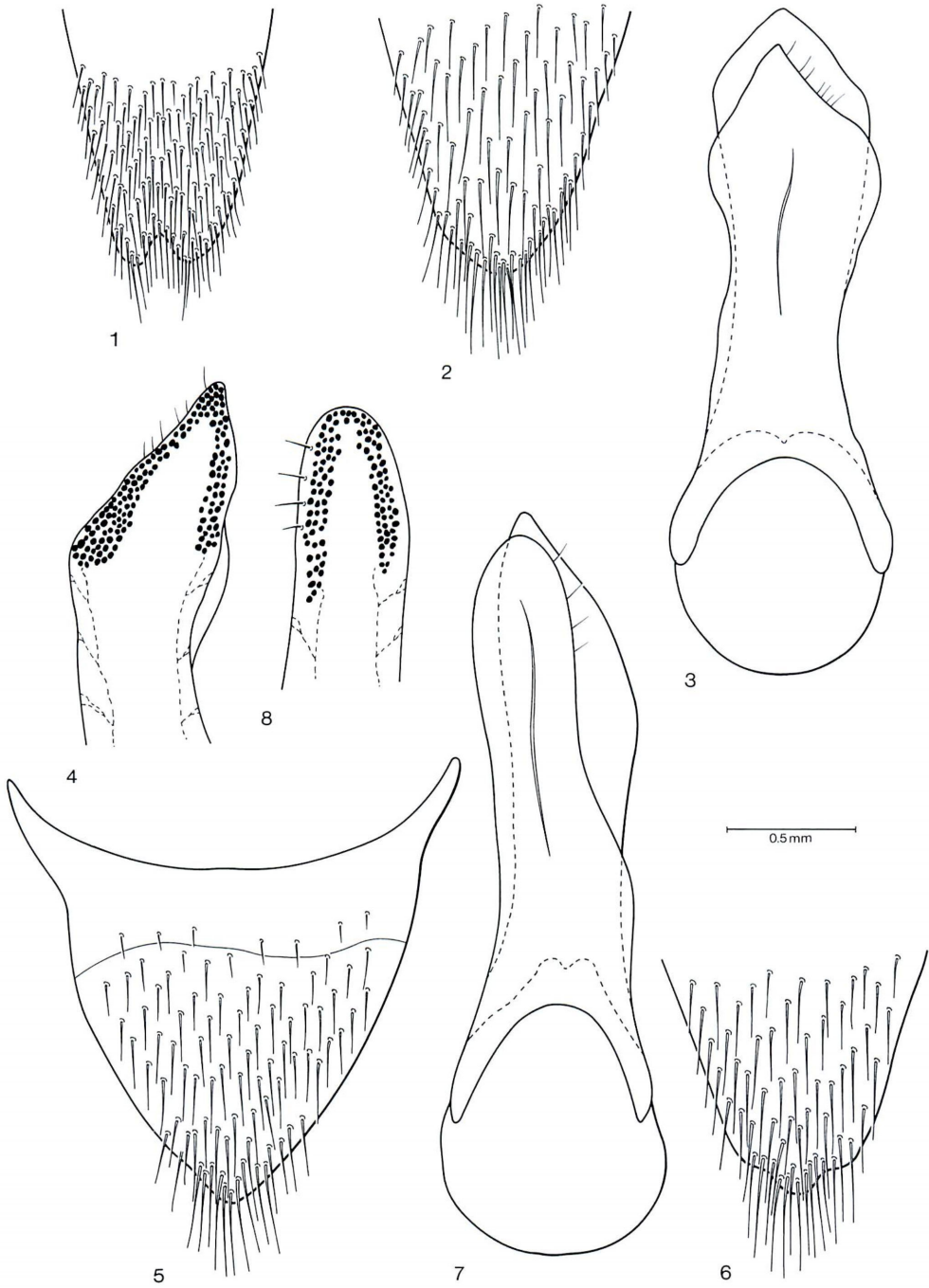
Ocypus (Ocypus) umbro sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

Diagnosis. Large species with rufobrunneous legs, and with quite characteristically shaped aedoeagus.

Description. Piceous-black to black, moderately dull, apex of abdomen indistinctly paler in some specimens; maxillary and labial palpi rufobrunneous, antennae dark brunneous to brunneopiceous with first segment usually paler; legs rufobrunneous; pubescence of dorsal side of body uniformly piceous. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, with rounded posterior angles, wider than long (ratio 1.27), eyes small, flat, tempora considerably longer than eyes from above (ratio 2.77), dorsal surface of head finely and densely punctate and pubescent, interspaces between punctures on disc about as large as diameters of punctures, punctation gradually becoming slightly denser and coarser toward posterior and lateral margins; no impunctate midline present; interspaces between punctures with relatively coarse submeshed microsculpture. Gular sutures narrowly separated; postgenae finely and rather densely punctate, interspaces between punctures near gular sutures larger than diameters of punctures. Dorsal side of neck with punctation somewhat finer than that on head. Antenna moderately long, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.28), segments 4 to 7 longer than wide, becoming gradually shorter, outer segments about as long as wide to vaguely wider than long, last segment shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum longer than wide (ratios below 1.13), almost parallel-sided, narrow marginal groove disappearing down-

Figs. 1–8. — 1–5. *Ocypus umbro*: 1, apical portion of sternite 9 of male genital segment; 2, apical portion of tergite 10 of male genital segment; 3, aedoeagus, ventral view; 4, underside of apical portion of paramere; 5, tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 6–8. *Ocypus rhoetus*: 6, apical portion of tergite 10 of male genital segment; 7, aedoeagus, ventral view; 8, underside of apical portion of paramere.



wards at about middle of pronotal length; disc with fine, entire impunctate midline; punctation on disc indistinctly finer and less dense than that on disc of head, pubescence and microsculpture on interspaces between punctures similar to that on head. Pronotal hypomeron with a few microsetae. Scutellum finely and densely punctate and setose on entire surface, surface with very fine, rudimentary submeshed microsculpture. Elytra short, slightly depressed at base, vaguely dilated posteriad, at suture considerably (ratio 0.58), at sides distinctly (ratio 0.78) shorter than pronotum at midline; punctation very fine and dense, difficult to observe among dense granulose microsculpture. Wings each reduced to minute, non-functional stump. Abdomen with fifth visible tergite lacking pale apical seam of palisade setae; tergite 2 (in front of first visible tergite) entirely, densely and finely punctate and pubescent; all tergites evenly, finely and densely punctate, punctation gradually becoming slightly sparser toward apex of abdomen; interspaces with very fine, dense submeshed microsculpture.

M a l e. Sternite 8 with rather narrow and shallow, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination. Genital segment with sternite 9 with narrow, moderately long basal portion, apical portion with distinct, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination (Fig. 1). Tergite 10 rather narrow, evenly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, setose as in Fig. 2. Aedoeagus large, of characteristic shape (Figs. 3, 4); median lobe gradually dilated into wide, triangular apical portion with subacute apex; paramere large, markedly dilated into wide lanzet-shaped apical portion, with short longitudinal carina on face away from median lobe (Fig. 3), apex of paramere distinctly not reaching apex of median lobe (Fig. 3); sensory peg setae on underside of paramere quite numerous, forming two dense lateral groups joined at apex of paramere; apical setae minute, situated at left lateral margin (underside up) below apex of paramere (Fig. 4).

F e m a l e. Tergite 10 of genital segment wide, markedly narrowed toward subacute apex (Fig. 5).

Length 19.0–23.0 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male): China: “CHINA C-Sichuan V.2004 Kangding city env. bushes & fields, 2600–2800 m M. Häckel & R. Sehnal.” Allotype (female): China: “China c., Sichuan occ. Kanding 30.6.–8.7.1999 Dr. Vlad. Beneš legit.” Holotype and allotype in the SMETANA collection, Ottawa.

Paratypes: [Sichuan]: same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (MSC); same data as allotype, 5 ♀♀ (ASC); Kangding env., 2500–3000 m, 6.–9.VII.1995 30°05′N 101–55′E M. Trýzna & O. Šafránek lgt., 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ASC); (Sichuan) Umg. Kangding 10.–12.VI.1995, 2800 m, Heinz leg., 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ASC); West Sichuan, Kanding, 12.–21.7.94, 2600 m, Beneš lgt., 1 ♂ (ASC); W-Sichuan, Kangding env., 2691 m, 30°02.502′N 101°57.264′E, 14.VI.2006, R. Sehnal & M. Trýzna, 21 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀ (ASC, MSC); Umg. Kangding, 3000–3100 m, 21.–22.VII.1994, Heinz leg., 1 ♂ (ASC); Kanding, Mogeecu NP, 3000 m, 20.VII.1998, leg. S. Murzin, 3 ♂♂ (MSC); W-Sichuan, Sa'de env., V.2004, primary forest, 3540 m, 29°36,4′N 101°22,9′E, leg. Häckel & Sehnal, 1 ♂ (MSC); S Barkam between Lianghekou–Fubian, 3459–3650 m, Quercus shrubs and mixed wood, 10.–30.VI.2004, lgt. R. Fabbri, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ASC, MSC); Sichuan, Ganzi pref., Daxue

Shan N Kangding, 101.57E 30.03N, 22/24.V.1997, 1 ♂, leg. A. Pütz (APC).

Additional three specimens in bad shape were not labelled as paratypes.

Geographical distribution. *Ocypus umbro* is at present known from localities in and around Daxue Shan, south to Sabde area, as well as from area around Barkam in central and northern Sichuan. Most available specimens come from the vicinity of Kangding.

Bionomics. Little is known about the habitat requirements of the species; however, it seems to frequent both forest and the more or less open habitats of shrubs and fields. Specimens were collected at elevations from about 2,500 m to 3,650 m.

Recognition. The shape of the aedoeagus of *O. umbro* is quite characteristic and allows immediate recognition of the species. Externally *O. umbro* differs from the remaining three species of the subgenus by the rufobrunneous legs.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the name of *Umbro*, -onis, m, the priest and leader of the Marses, in apposition.

Ocypus (Ocypus) rhoetus sp. nov.

(Figs. 6–9)

Diagnosis. *Ocypus rhoetus* shares most of the character states with *O. umbro*, but differs from it by the entirely differently shaped aedoeagus, and by a few external characters, as given in the description.

Description. In all character states similar to *O. umbro*, but different as follows: appendages darker, maxillary and labial palpi often dark brunneous to brunneopiceous, antennae piceous, becoming gradually more or less paler toward apex; legs piceous, with dorsal face of front tibiae and front tarsi paler, rufobrunneous.

Male. Medioapical emargination of sternite 8 somewhat wider and deeper. Genital segment with sternite 9 similar, but medioapical emargination slightly deeper; tergite 10 similar to that of *O. umbro*, but with apex slightly differentiated, setose as in Fig. 6. Aedoeagus (Figs. 7, 8) large, elongate; median lobe subparallel-sided in middle portion, narrowed into slightly asymmetrical apical portion with subacute apex; paramere long and wide, asymmetrical, situated on median lobe asymmetrically, with long longitudinal carina on face away from median lobe; underside of paramere with very numerous sensory peg setae, forming wide lateral group along each lateral margin, joined below apex of paramere; sensory peg setae minute, situated as in Fig. 8.

Female. Tergite 10 of genital segment similar to that of *O. umbro*, but less markedly narrowed toward subtruncate apex with middle portion narrowly differentiated (Fig. 9).

Length 17.0–23.0 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): China: "Ch. C-Sichuan (LUDING) ERLANG SHAN Mt. R., W-slope 29:51 : 24N/102 : 15 : 24E – 2850 m mixed forest/meadow, 19.VII.2000 K.& B. Březina, M. Brychcín, M. Häckel. In the SMETANA collection, Ottawa.

Paratypes: [Sichuan]: same data as holotype, 8 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (ASC, MSC); Sichuan

Erlang Shan Pass 3200 m VII.2000 M. Häckel leg., 4 ♂♂ (ASC); C-Sichuan Jiajin Shan 3400 m 30°22.45'N 102°16.644'E 15.VI.2002 M. Janata leg., 2 ♂♂ (ASC); W. Sichuan (Ganzi Tibet. Aut. Pref., Luding Co.), W Erlang Shan Pass, 2600 m, 7 km SSE Luding 29°51'N/102°15'E, 20.–29.VI.1999 D. W. Wrase, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (MSC); same but Kiefer, Hasel Blüten, 21.VI.1999, leg. M. Schülke, 1 ♂ (MSC); Ya'an Prefecture, Tianquan Co., W Erlang Shan Pass, 2780 m, 29.51.27N 102.15.47E, 21. or 29.VI.1999, leg. A. Pütz, sifted, 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (APC, ASC).

Geographical distribution. *Ocypus rhoetus* is known only from Jiajin Shan, particularly from the Erlang Shan section near Luding. It may be endemic to Jiajin Shan.

Bionomics. The specimens of the original series come from pitfall traps, some of which were set in "mixed forest/meadow" formation. Specimens come from elevations between 2,600–3,200 m.

Recognition. *Ocypus rhoetus* may be easily distinguished from *O. umbro* by the dark appendages, and by the shape of the aedoeagus. It may be distinguished from *O. zopyrus* only by the different shape of the aedoeagus.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the name of *Rhoetus*, *-i*, m, a king of Marsians, in apposition.

Ocypus (Ocypus) zopyrus sp. nov.

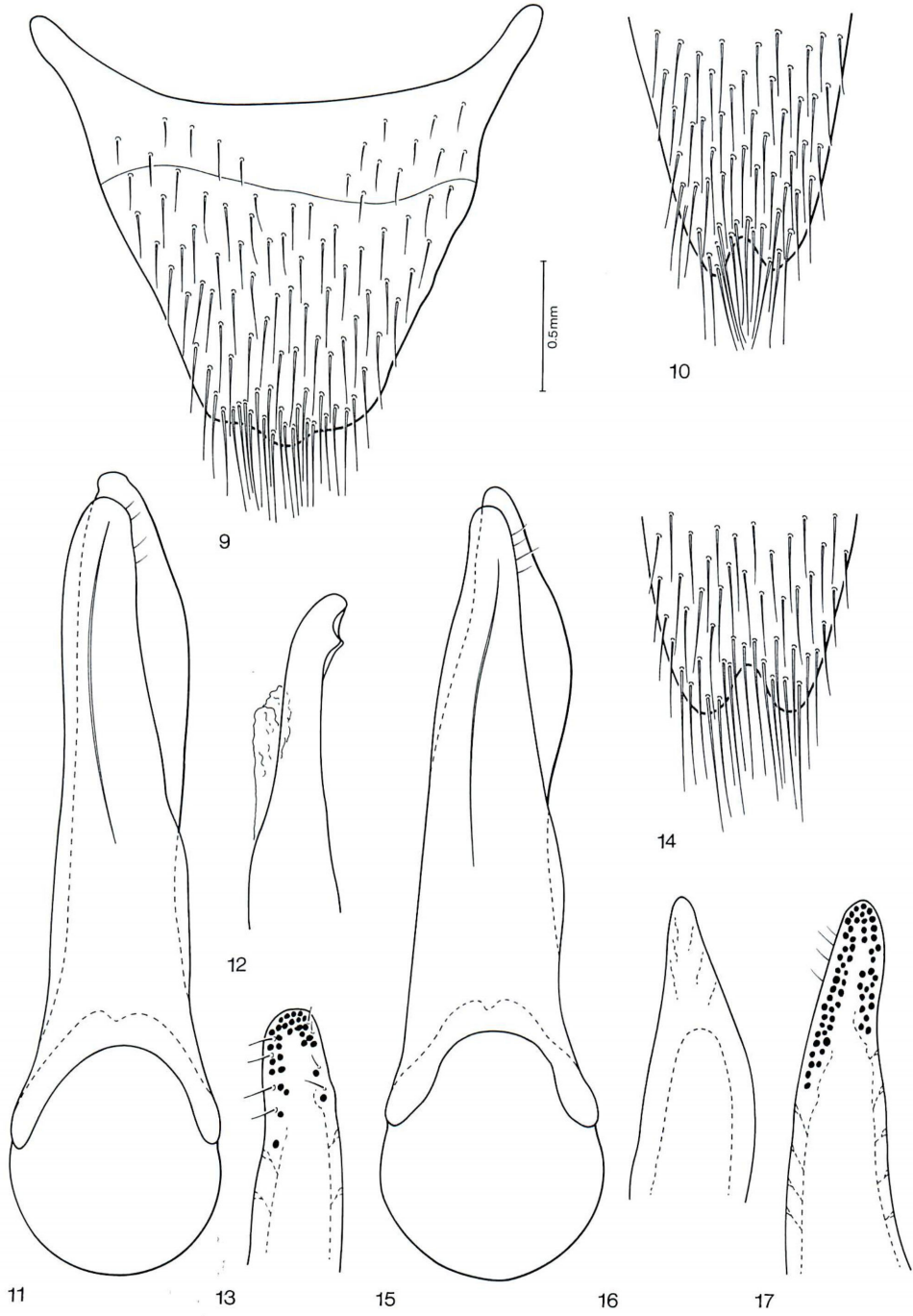
(Figs. 10–13)

Diagnosis. *Ocypus zopyrus* shares most of the character states with both *O. umbro* and *O. rhoetus*, but differs from both by the shape of the aedoeagus, and from *O. umbro* by the darker colored appendages.

Description. In all character states similar to *O. umbro* and different only by the differently shaped aedoeagus and the darker colored appendages.

Male. Medioapical emargination of sternite 8 not appreciably different from that of *O. umbro*. Genital segment with sternite 9 similar, but with medioapical emargination wider and deeper (Fig. 10). Tergite 10 similar to that of *O. umbro*. Aedoeagus (Figs. 11–13) large, elongate; median lobe narrowed into slightly asymmetrical apical portion with somewhat differentiated, knob-like apex; paramere long and wide, asymmetrical, situated on median lobe asymmetrically, with long, slightly arcuate longitudinal carina on face away from median lobe; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere moderately numerous, forming a solid, small apical field below apex of paramere, extended moderately posteriad along each lateral margin; apical setae minute,

Figs. 9–17. — 9. *Ocypus rhoetus*: tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 10–14. *Ocypus zopyrus*: 10, apical portion of sternite 9 of male genital segment; 11, aedoeagus, ventral view; 12, apical portion of median lobe of aedoeagus, lateral view; 13, underside of apical portion of paramere. — 14–17. *Ocypus thericles*: 14, apical portion of sternite 9 of male genital segment; 15, aedoeagus, ventral view; 16, apical portion of median lobe of aedoeagus, ventral view; 17, underside of apical portion of paramere.



situated as in Fig. 13.

Female unknown.

Length 18.0–22.0 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male): China: “CHINA Sichuan, Gongga Shan, Hailuogou, above Camp 3, 3,000 m 6.VII.96 29°35'N 102°00'E C53”/“collected by A. Smetana, J. Farkač and J. Kabátek”. In the SMETANA collection, Ottawa.

Paratypes: [Sichuan]: W Sichuan 3–6.VII.1994, 29.35N 102.00E 2900–3200 m Gonggashan – HAILUOGOU, lgt. D. Král & J. Farkač, 2 ♂♂ (ASC); C-Sichuan (Kangding) GONGGA SHAN massive, 3100 m, upper HAILUOGOU vall. (Camp 3) 29°35'N/101°59'E 26.V.–6.VI.1993, B. Březina, 1 ♂ (ASC); Sichuan (LUDING) GONGGA SHAN, 2700–3200 m, upper HAILUOGOU valley 29 : 35N/101 : 59E, con. forest 4.VII.1994 K. & B. Březina, 1 ♂ (ASC); Gongga Shan, Hailuogou, in front of Glacier 1, 2850 m, 29°35'N 102°00'E, 7. VII.1998, A. Smetana [C76], 1 ♂ (ASC); Sichuan c. Luding Co., Moxi env., 22.5–10.6.1993, Dr. Vlad. Beneš legit, 2 ♂♂ (ASC, MSC).

Geographical distribution. *Ocypus zopyrus* is known only from the Gongga Shan; it is likely endemic to this range (but see under Recognition and comments).

Bionomics. The holotype was taken from under a piece of rotting wood on the floor of an original *Abies* forest with rich undergrowth of rhododendrons and various deciduous shrubs. The paratype bearing the code [C76] was taken running on the floor of a similar forest. In fact, most specimens were taken in the coniferous forest around and above Camp 3.

Recognition and comments. *Ocypus zopyrus* may be distinguished from *O. rhoetus*, in addition to the geographical isolation, only by the different shape of the aedeagus.

I have seen one male specimen of *O. zopyrus* with locality label “China, Sichuan occ. Emei-Shan, 10.7.1993 Leshan Co., 1500 m Dr. M. Häckel legit” (ASC). I consider the occurrence of *O. zopyrus* on Emei Shan unlikely, unless it is confirmed by collection of additional specimens. The specimen was not designated as a paratype.

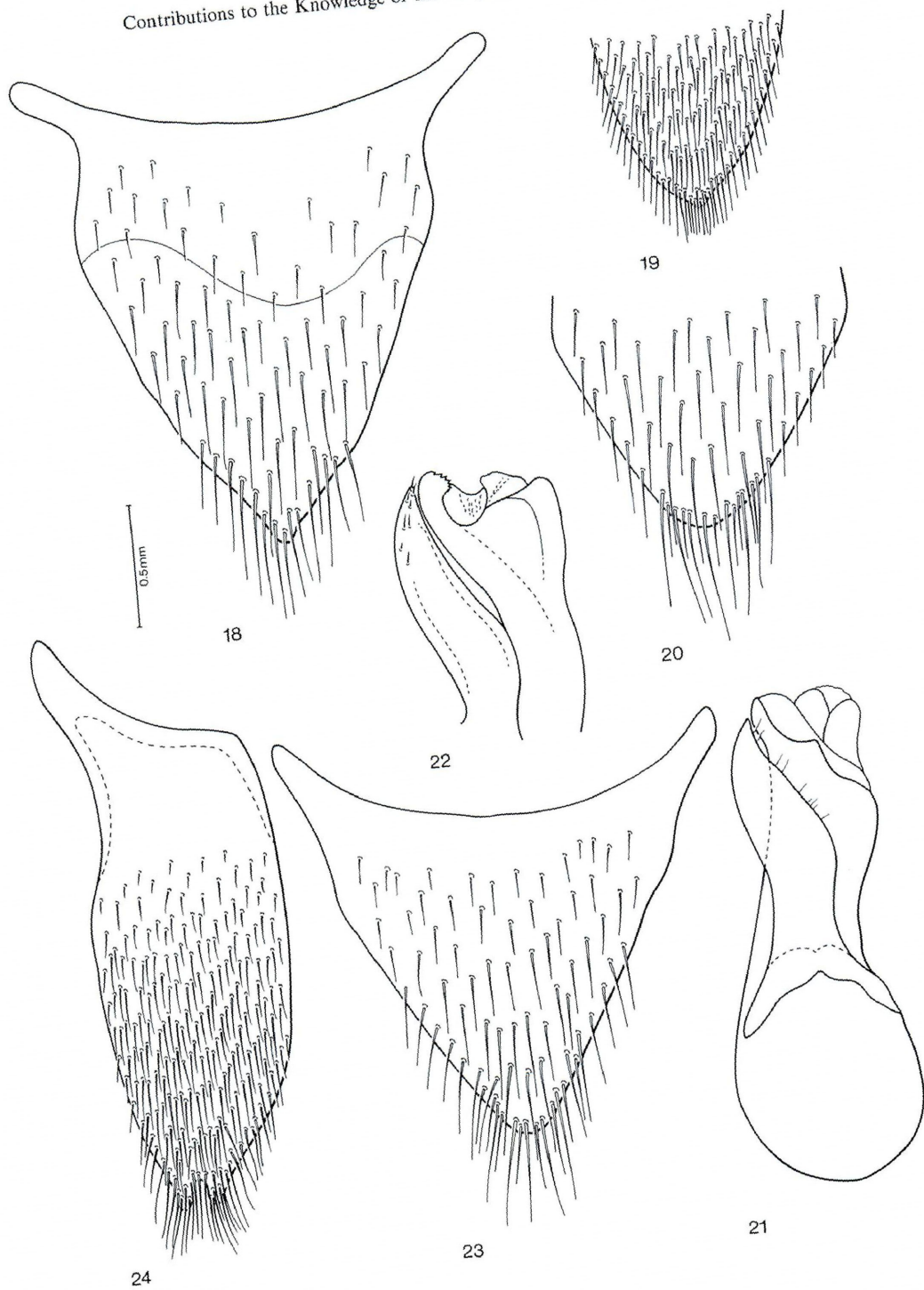
Etymology. The specific epithet is the name of *Zopyrus*, -i, m, a celebrated physiognomist, in apposition.

Ocypus (Ocypus) thericles sp. nov.

(Figs. 14–18)

Diagnosis. *Ocypus thericles* shares most of the character states with *O. umbro*, but differs from it by the entirely differently shaped aedeagus, and by a few external

Figs. 18–24. — 18. *Ocypus thericles*: tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 19–23. *Ocypus coreanus*: 19, apical portion of sternite 9 of male genital segment; 20, apical portion of tergite 10 of male genital segment; 21, aedeagus, ventral view; 22, apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 23, tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 24. *Ocypus nitens nitens*: sternite 9 of male genital segment.



characters, as given in the description.

Description. In all character states similar to *O. umbro*, but different as follows: antenna longer, with middle segments markedly longer than those of *O. umbro*, first three segments of antennae piceous to brunneopiceous, following segments becoming gradually increasingly paler, outer segments brunneotestaceous; legs piceous, with dorsal face of front tibiae and front tarsi paler, rufobrunneous.

Male. Medioapical emargination of sternite 8 somewhat wider and deeper than that of *O. umbro*. Genital segment with sternite 9 similar, but with medioapical emargination wider and deeper (Fig. 14). Tergite 10 similar to that of *O. umbro*. Aedoeagus (Figs. 15–17) large, robust; median lobe narrowed into slightly asymmetrical, long apical portion with subacute apex; paramere long and wide basally, entirely covering middle portion of median lobe, asymmetrical, situated on median lobe slightly asymmetrical, with long, slightly arcuate longitudinal carina on face away from median lobe; apex of paramere subacute, not quite reaching apex of median lobe; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere forming a solid apical field below apex of paramere, extended considerably posteriad along each lateral margin; apical setae minute, situated as in Fig. 17.

Female. Genital segment with tergite 10 wide, considerably narrowed toward subacute apex (Fig. 18).

Length 20.0–24.0 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): China: “CHINA–W. SECHUAN Jintiang (Tcho-nin) 15–20. 6. 2002 Lgt. E. Kučera”. Holotype in the SCHÜLKE collection, Berlin, allotype in the SMETANA collection, Ottawa.

Paratypes: [Sichuan]: same data as holotype, 3 ♂♂ (ASC, MSC).

Geographical distribution. *Ocypus thericles* is at present known only from the type locality in western Sichuan.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collection circumstances of the specimens.

Recognition and comments. *Ocypus thericles* differs from *O. umbro*, in addition to the differently shaped aedoeagus, by the longer and differently colored antenna and dark colored legs. It differs from the remaining Chinese species of the subgenus by the different aedoeagus.

The abdomens of the three specimens of the original series, mounted on plates, are very extended. The body length given above is corrected accordingly to represent the actual size of the species. The allotype is missing segments 4–7 of left antenna and segments 4–9 of right antenna. One of the paratypes is missing the entire right middle leg.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the name of *Thericles*, -is, m, a famous potter of Grecian antiquity, in apposition.

Subgenus *Matidus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860

Matidus MOTSCHULSKY, 1860, 569.

Type species: *Matidus forficularius* MOTSCHULSKY, 1860.

Descriptive notes. The basic taxonomic information on the subgenus *Matidus* was provided by SMETANA & DAVIES (2000), therefore only additional information is presented here.

The two species of the subgenus, known to occur in mainland China, belong to two quite different lineages within the subgenus *Matidus*. *Ocypus coreanus* is a member of the *O. tenebricosus* (GRAVENHORST, 1802) lineage, based mainly on the characteristic shape of the aedoeagus (Fig. 21), whereas *O. nitens* is a member of the *O. nitens* lineage, as documented again mainly by the shape of the aedoeagus, by the typical configuration of the paramere that bears characteristically located long setae, and by the presence of the flagellum in the internal sac (Figs. 26, 27).

The two Chinese species of *Matidus* are so different in all aspects that there is no need to present a key to their identification.

Descriptions of Species

Ocypus (Matidus) coreanus (J. MÜLLER, 1925)

(Figs. 19–23)

Staphylinus (Goerius) coreanus J. MÜLLER, 1925, 42.

Ocypus (Matidus) coreanus: SMETANA & DAVIES, 2000, 43.

Diagnosis. Moderately large, brachypterous, entirely black species with piceous-black to black appendages (except antennae becoming paler toward apex) and characteristically shaped aedoeagus.

Description. Entirely black, moderately dull; maxillary and labial palpi piceous-black, last segments of both more or less paler anteriorly; antennae black, from about segment 8 becoming gradually somewhat paler toward apex; legs black with front tarsi indistinctly paler; pubescence of dorsal side of body uniformly black. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, with rounded posterior angles, wider than long (ratio 1.20), eyes small, flat, tempora considerably longer than eyes from above (ratio 2.00), dorsal surface of head finely and densely punctate and pubescent, interspaces between punctures on disc slightly smaller than diameters of punctures, punctation gradually becoming slightly denser and coarser toward posterior and lateral margins; indistinct trace of impunctate midline present on posterior half; interspaces between punctures with fine and dense meshed microsculpture. Dorsal side of neck with punctation similar to that on head. Antenna moderately long, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.20), segments 4 to 8 markedly longer than wide, becoming gradually shorter, segment 9 slightly longer than wide, segment 10 as long as wide, last segment short, considerably shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum about as wide as long,

slightly narrowed both anteriorly and posteriorly, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards at about anterior third of pronotal length, spot marked by distinct, fine indentation; no impunctate midline, or only trace of one on posterior half of pronotum; punctation on disc indistinctly finer and denser than that on disc of head, pubescence and microsculpture on interspaces between punctures similar to that on head. Pronotal hypomerion without microsetae. Scutellum finely and densely punctate and setose on entire surface, surface with very fine, rudimentary submeshed microsculpture. Elytra short, dilated posteriorly, each obliquely truncate toward suture, elytra at suture considerably (ratio 0.68), at sides somewhat (ratio 0.90) shorter than pronotum at midline; punctation very fine and dense, difficult to observe among dense granulose microsculpture. Wings each reduced to small, non-functional stump. Abdomen with fifth visible tergite lacking pale apical seam of palisade setae; tergite 2 (in front of first visible tergite) entirely, moderately coarsely and densely punctate and pubescent; all tergites evenly, densely and very finely punctate, punctation gradually becoming vaguely sparser toward apex of abdomen; interspaces with very fine, dense submeshed microsculpture.

Male. Sternite 8 with minute, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination. Genital segment with sternite 9 with narrow, fairly long basal portion, apical portion densely, finely setose except for asetose basal third, apex with tuft of fine setae (Fig. 19). Tergite 10 rather wide, evenly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, setose as in Fig. 20. Aedoeagus small, shaped as in Figs. 21, 22; paramere markedly asymmetrical in apical half, with acute apex not quite reaching apex of median lobe; sensory peg setae absent; apical setae minute, situated as in Figs. 21, 22.

Female. Tergite 10 of genital segment wide, triangular, evenly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, setose as in Fig. 23.

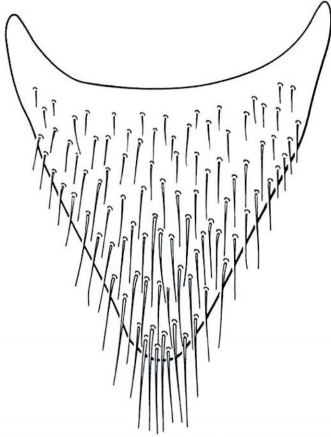
Length 18.0–20.0 mm.

Type material. J. MÜLLER (1925, 42) described the species from one male specimen from Korea ("Pu Ryong, Korea"). The holotype in the BERNHAUER collection, housed at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, is labelled as follows: "PuRyong Korea"/"♂"/"fraternus Fairm. Det. Bernhauer BangHaas."/ "koreanus m. det. J. Müller"/"Typus Müller"/"Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer Collection." The specimen was received dissected with the aedoeagus glued to a separate plate attached to the specimen. The sclerites of the genital segment were missing. The specimen is intact and in good shape.

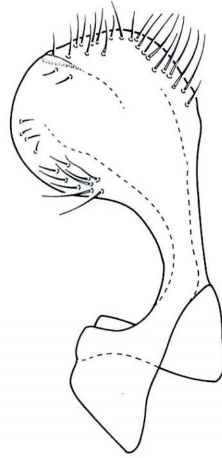
Additional material studied. China: [Jilin]: "NE-CHINA: Jilin Changbaishan 16.8.1994, 1400 m leg. Jäch (8), 1 ♂ (NMW). [Heilongjiang]: "Gaolinczy VI.1938 Mantschurei", 1 ♂ (FMNH).

Russian Far East: "RUSSIA: Far East Ussuri Area, Chanka Lake 20.–30.VI.2001," numerous specimens of both sexes (ASC, MSC).

Figs. 25–28. — 25–28. *Ocybus nitens nitens*: tergite 10 of male genital segment; 26, aedoeagus, lateral view; 27, underside of paramere, lateroventral view; 28, tergite 10 of female genital segment.

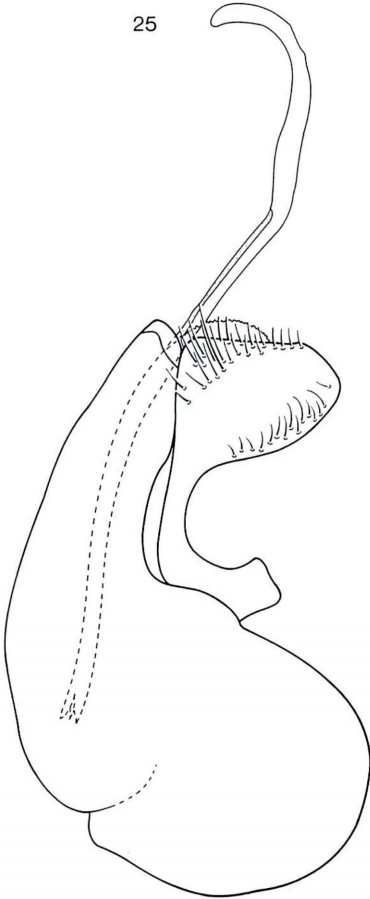


25

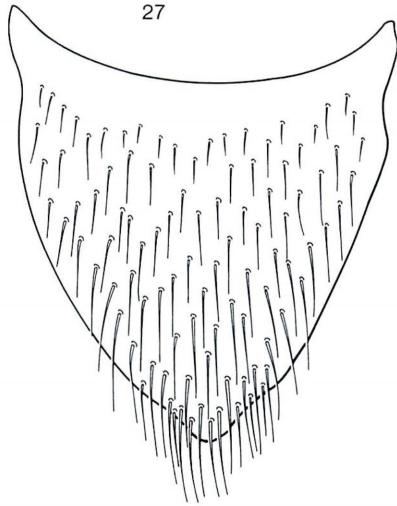


27

0.5mm



26



28

Geographical distribution. *Ocypus coreanus* is at present known from Russian Far East, South Korea and from the People's Republic of China (Jilin and Heilongjiang).

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collection circumstances of the specimens from Ussuri area. The specimen from Jilin was apparently found in a dense primary coniferous forest (see JÄCH & JI, 1995, 22).

Recognition and comments. *Ocypus coreanus* is at present the only Chinese species of the *O. tenebricosus* lineage (see above), containing predominantly west Palaearctic species. It cannot be confused with any other species of *Ocypus* occurring in mainland China. However, there is another similar, undescribed species in the Russian Far East.

Ocypus (Matidus) nitens nitens (SCHRANK, 1781)

(Figs. 24–28)

Staphylinus nitens SCHRANK, 1781, 231.

Staphylinus nero FALDERMANN, 1835, 118.

Ocypus (Matidus) nitens: SMETANA & DAVIES, 2000, 34, 43.

Ocypus nitens: HERMAN, 2001, 3390 (complete synonymy and secondary references included).

Ocypus nitens nitens: SMETANA, 2004, 675.

Diagnosis. Small to medium sized, entirely black species with moderately shiny forebody and with characteristically shaped aedoeagus.

Description. Entirely black, head and pronotum moderately shiny, rest of body moderately dull; maxillary and labial palpi piceous-black to entirely black; antennae black, usually becoming gradually slightly paler toward apex; legs black with front tarsi indistinctly paler; pubescence of dorsal side of body uniformly black. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, with rounded posterior angles, wider than long (ratio around 1.25), eyes small, flat, tempora considerably longer than eyes from above (ratio around 2.10), dorsal surface of head finely and densely punctate and pubescent, interspaces between punctures on disc slightly smaller than diameters of punctures, punctuation gradually becoming slightly denser toward posterior and lateral margins; indistinct trace of impunctate midline present on posterior half; interspaces between punctures lacking microsculpture. Dorsal side of neck with punctuation similar to that on head. Antenna moderately long, segment 3 as long as to vaguely longer than segment 2, segments 4 to 7 markedly longer than wide, becoming gradually shorter, outer segments about as long as wide to slightly wider than long, last segment short, considerably shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum about as wide as long, parallel-sided to slightly narrowed posteriad, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards at about middle of pronotal length; impunctate midline fine, usually appreciable along entire length of pronotum; punctuation on disc about same as that on disc of head. Pronotal hypomeron without microsetae. Scutellum finely and densely punctate and setose on entire surface, surface with very fine, rudimentary submeshed microsculpture. Elytra short, slightly dilated posteriad, at suture considerably (ratio 0.77), at sides somewhat (ratio 0.93) shorter than pronotum at midline; punctuation very fine and dense, difficult

to observe among dense granulose microsculpture. Wings each reduced to small non-functional stump (see comments). Abdomen with fifth visible tergite lacking pale apical seam of palisade setae; tergite 2 (in front of first visible tergite) entirely, moderately coarsely and densely punctate and pubescent; all tergites evenly, very densely and very finely punctate, punctation gradually becoming vaguely sparser toward apex of abdomen; interspaces with very fine, dense submeshed microsculpture.

M a l e. Sternite 8 with moderately wide and deep, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination. Genital segment with sternite 9 with narrow, moderately long basal portion, apical portion densely, finely setose except for asetose basal third, apex minutely emarginate, with tuft of denser setae at each side of emargination (Fig. 24). Tergite 10 moderately wide, evenly, markedly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, setose as in Fig. 25. Aedoeagus short, wide, in lateral view shaped as in Fig. 26; paramere of characteristic shape, markedly asymmetrical in apical half, setose as in Fig. 27; sensory peg setae absent.

F e m a l e. Tergite 10 of genital segment wide, triangular, evenly narrowed toward subacute apex, setose as in Fig. 28.

Length 14.0–18.0 mm.

Type material. SCHRANK (1781, 231) described the species from specimen(s) from Austria. No attempt has been made to study the original material.

Material studied. China: [Yunnan]: S. W. Yunnan, 300 km SW from Kunmin, Lintsan city env., 2200 m, 15.VI.2000, A. Gorodinski leg., 1 ♂ (ASC).

Geographical distribution. *Ocypus nitens* is widely distributed in western portion of the Palaearctic region, eastward through Asia Minor to Iran and further east to Uzbekistan. The record in mainland China is at present considerably outside the known range and may be the result of an introduction. Two additional subspecies of *O. nitens* with limited distributional ranges occur in southern Europe (Italy). The nominal subspecies was introduced into eastern North America (NEWTON, 1987, 382).

Recognition and comments. *Ocypus nitens* is the only small to medium sized Chinese species of the subgenus *Matidus*. It is a member of the *O. nitens* lineage (see above). It cannot be at present confused with any other species.

Some species of the subgenus *Pseudocypus* without microsculpture on interspaces between punctures on the head and pronotum (e.g., the Chinese *O. hyas* SMETANA, 2007) look similar in general habitus, but they may be easily distinguished, in addition to other characters, by the asetose last segment of the maxillary palpus.

要 約

A. SMETANA: 中国産ダイミョウハネカクシ属群に関する知見. 16. サビイロハネカクシ属サビイロハネカクシ亜属および *Matidus* 亜属. —— 中国からこれまでに知られたサビイロハネカクシ類は 6 種あり, そのうちの 4 種はサビイロハネカクシ亜属に, 他の 2 種は *Matidus* 亜属に属する. 前 4 種はすべて新種で, 四川省の山地から見つかっている. 後 2 種は中国東北部と雲南省か

ら初めて記録されたが、雲南省から見つかった *Ocybus nitens* は、ヨーロッパから中央アジアにかけて広く分布する種なので、中国へは人為的に移入されたのかもしれない。

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Elytra, Tokyo, 35(2): 459–460, November 3, 2007

New Records of *Bisnius parvus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Chinese Caves

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Bisnius parvus (SHARP, 1874) (Trans. ent. Soc. London, 1874, p. 40) is a philonthine staphylinid beetle widely distributed in the Palearctic, Nearctic and Australian regions, and often found in caves (WATANABE, 1996, p. 12; MOORE, 1968; etc.). It has been recorded from mainland China (cf. SMETANA, 2004, pp. 629–631), but has been unknown from the subterranean domain.

In the course of cave investigations in northern Sichuan made in the early summer of this year, UÉNO, NISHIKAWA and SONE came across a conglomerate cave abound with a large quantity of bats' excreta at the northwestern part of the province, and was surprised at finding numerous individuals of a philonthine staphylinid beetle. The material was later submitted to me for taxonomical study and was found to belong to *B. parvus*. It is apparent that the beetle was attracted by the bats' guano; they were particularly abundant on a short and flat stalagmite located at the inner end of the twilight zone of the cave. The collecting data of the specimens are as given below.

18 ♂♂, 46 ♀♀, Ganlong Dong Cave, 840 m alt., Miaoxi Cun, Luyang Zhen, Lushan Xian, C. Sichuan, 9–VI–2007, S. SONE & Y. NISHIKAWA leg.