

Contributions to the Knowledge of the “*Staphylinus-complex*”
(Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinini) of China.

Part 17. The Genus *Ocypus* LEACH, 1819, Subgenus *Pseudocypus*
MULSANT & REY, 1876. Section 2

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Abstract The paper deals with the species of the subgenus *Pseudocypus* from the People’s Republic of China. It contains corrections and additions to the section 1 published recently, additional records and/or comments for several species described in section 1, and presents descriptions of the following four new species: *Ocypus nabis* (Yunnan), *O. nigror* (Sichuan), *O. bicolor* (Sichuan), *O. caelestis* (Sichuan).

Introduction

This is the seventeenth 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 additional new species of the subgenus *Pseudocypus* that became available after the main section 1 was published, or that were subsequently assigned to the subgenus. It also presents additional records and/or comments for several species described in section 1 (SMETANA, 2007) and corrects some omissions (mostly additional paratypes that were labelled as such and partly already distributed) and additions that due to a computer glitch failed to appear in the final version of the paper.

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

ASC Collection of Aleš SMETANA, Ottawa, Canada
MSC Collection of Michael SCHÜLKE, Berlin, Germany
VGC Collection of Volker GOLKOWSKI, Oelsnitz i.V., Germany

The number of paratypes is given for each locality behind the geographical data, followed by the symbol of the collection in which the paratype(s) are deposited in brackets. All data are presented in full for holotypes and allotypes.

Corrections to Section 1 of *Pseudocypus*

1. “Part XX” in the title should have been Part 15. I apologize for this difficult to explain blooper. The paper is correctly numbered as fifteenth in the Introduc-

- tion.
2. *Ocybus (Pseudocybus) zetes* (list of paratypes on page 11):
Line 4 from above, change 6 ♀♀ to 7 ♀♀; add: same data as allotype, but 2300 m, 30° 22.451'N 102° 15.644'E, 15.VII.2004 M. Janata leg., 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ASC).
Line 7 from above, change 4 ♂♂ to 12 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀.
 3. *Ocybus (Pseudocybus) laelaps* (list of paratypes on pages 12 and 13):
page 12:
Last line from bottom, insert after semicolon: Lixian env., cca 1500 m, 31° 26.920' N 103° 10. 381'E, 16.–17.V.2005, R. Sehnal & M. Trýzna, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (MSC).
Last line from bottom, after coordinates, change 3251 m, 18.6.2005 into 3250 m or 3251 m, 18.–22.V.2005, or 18.6.2005.
Page 13:
Line 1 from above, change 58 ♂♂, 26 ♀♀ into 69 ♂♂, 28 ♀♀.
Line 3 from above, change 22 into 27.
 4. *Ocybus (Pseudocybus) sarpedon* (list of paratypes on page 13):
Line 3 from bottom, insert after the end of paragraph: Str. v. Pingwu nach Nanping, Maoniu Shan, Nordseite, 2950–3000 m, 29.V.–5.VI.2006, I. A. Puchner, 7 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (ASC, NMW).
Page 14
Line 18 from above, change Erlang Shan into Erlang Shan and Maoniu Shan.
 5. *Ocybus (Pseudocybus) scaevola* (list of paratypes on page 20):
Line 20 from above, add after first entry: Daxue Shan, N of San Ya, 4300 m, 28° 47.711'N 101° 58.875'E, 6.–12.VI.2005, leg. R. Sehnal & M. Trýzna, 11 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (ASC, MSC); same data, but 3040 m, 28° 45.3N 101° 579'E, 5 ♂♂ (ASC, MSC); same data, but 2720 m, 28° 43.374'N 101° 56.972'E, 2 ♀♀ (ASC, MSC);
Line 21 from above, change 3561 m Häckel & Sehnal, ♂ (ASC) into 3581 m Häckel & Sehnal, 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ASC, MSC).
 6. *Ocybus (Pseudocybus) hecato* (list of paratypes on page 21):
Line 2 from bottom, change 5 ♂♂ (ASC) into 13 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ASC, MSC).
 7. *Ocybus (Pseudocybus) itys* (list of paratypes on page 34):
Line 21 from bottom, add after first entry: Str. von Maoxian n. Beichuan, Berg östlich von Maoxian 1900–2350 m, 27.V.–3.VI.2006, I. A. Puchner, 2 ♂♂ (ASC, NMW).
 8. *Ocybus (Pseudocybus) pammenes* (list of paratypes on page 37):
Line 11 from bottom, add after the holotype entry: Allotype (female): **CHINA**: “CHINA: Sichuan Monggo-gou, 53 km NW Lixian 2800 m, 9.VIII.2002, Murzin & Shokhin” (MSC).
Paratype: **Sichuan**: same data as allotype, 1 ♂ (ASC).
Line 2 from above, change Female. Unknown into: Female. Tergite 10 of genital segment wide, markedly attenuated into narrow, acute apical portion, with numerous long setae on apical portion.
 9. *Ocybus (Pseudocybus) gorgias*:

Line 16 from above, add new paragraph:

Paratype: **Sichuan**: same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (MSC).

10. *Ocybus (Pseudocybus) teuthras* (list of paratypes on page 43):

Line 7 from top, add after the holotype entry: Allotype (female): same data as holotype, but 3000 m, 28° 13.026'N 101° 44.613'E (ASC).

Line 8 from top, change 2 ♂♂ into 4 ♂♂, and add: same data as allotype, 6 ♂♂ (ASC, MSC); same data as holotype, but 3350 m, 1 ♂ (ASC);

Line 12 from bottom, change Female. Unknown into: Female. Tergite 10 of genital segment wide, markedly narrowed toward slightly differentiated, acute apical portion, with numerous long setae on apical portion.

Account of Species

Ocybus (Pseudocybus) laelaps SMETANA

Ocybus laelaps SMETANA, 2007, 12

New records. [Sichuan]: Li Xian Miyaluo N. R. Danzhamu valley, 3250 m [on some labels only], 31° 23.902'N 103° 14.827'E, 18.–22.V.2005, Sehnal & Trýzna [35] (ASC, MSC).

Comments. These are additional specimens from the Miyaluo Natural Reserve in Danzhamu valley. The species seems to be quite abundant in the Reserve.

Ocybus (Pseudocybus) scaevola SMETANA

Ocybus scaevola SMETANA, 2007, 20

New records. [Sichuan]: Daxue Shan mts., N of San Ya, 2720 m, 28° 43.374'N 101° 56.972'E, 2720 m, 6.–12.6.2006, R. Sehnal & M. Trýzna leg. [5] (ASC, MSC).

Comments. These are additional specimens from the type locality of the species.

Ocybus (Pseudocybus) hecato SMETANA

Ocybus hecato SMETANA, 2007, 21

New records. [Sichuan]: 20 km N Sabdê, 3200 m, 29° 35'N 102° 23'E, 11.VII.1998 [C77], 12.VII.1998 [C78], 13.VII.1998 [C80], 15.VII.1996 [C83], A. Smetana, [5] (ASC); Sabde, 3400 m, 29° 04'N 101° 25'E, 25.6.2001, M. Janata leg. [26] (ASC); Mts. ca. 20 km NNW Sabdê, 2000–3500 m, 18.–26.6.1994, forest, J. Kaláb leg. [10] (NMW); pass Zheduo Shankou W Kangding, W slope, 4000 m, 29° 58'N 101° 47'E, 17.VII.1998, A. Smetana [C84] [1] (ASC).

Comments. Most specimens of this species were collected in the wider vicinity of Sabdê. The occurrence at Zheduo Shankou extends the distributional range of this species northwards.

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) teuthras SMETANA*Ocypus teuthras* SMETANA, 2007, 43

New records. [Sichuan]: Jinping Shan, W Mofanggou, 3350 m, 28° 12.983'N 101° 44.285'E, 28.V.–4.VI.2005, leg. R. Sehnal & R. Trýzna [5] (ASC, MSC); same, 3000 m, 28° 13.026'N 101° 44.613'E, [5] (ASC, MSC); same, 3850 m, 28° 13.098'N 101° 43.236'E, [4] (ASC, MSC).

Comments. These are additional specimens from the type locality. They are markedly larger than the specimens of the original series. They were originally set aside as possibly different, but except for larger size, there are no other external or aedoeagal differences to support the separation of these specimens. The largest specimen reaches 19.0 mm, the length for *O. teuthras* should therefore be corrected to 13.0–19.0 mm.

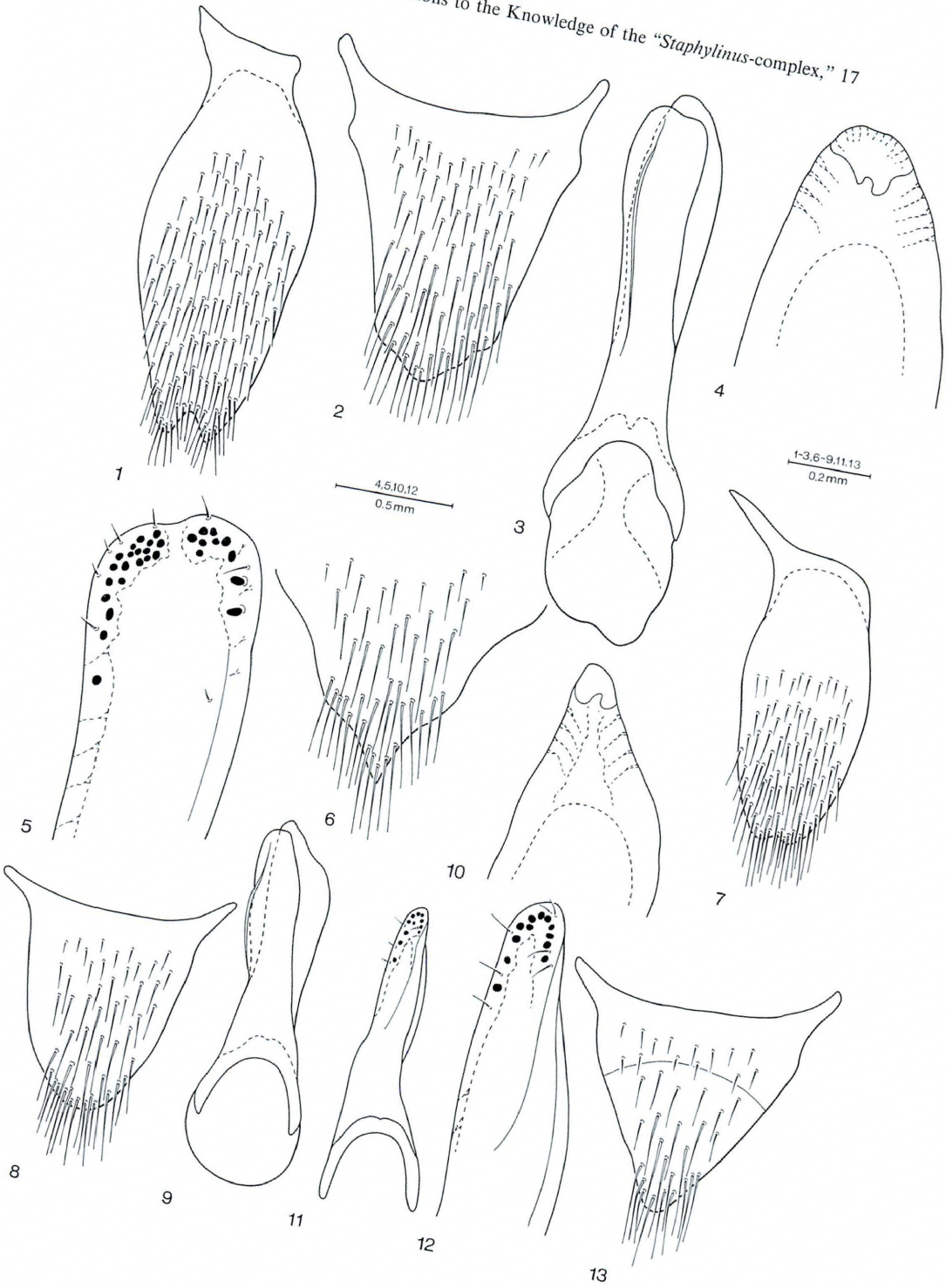
Ocypus (Pseudocypus) nabis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–6)

Diagnosis. A medium-sized to large species with testaceo-rufous to rufous legs, uniformly dark pubescence of dorsal side of the body, with dense punctation of both the head and pronotum, lacking the impunctate medial line on the head, and with characteristic aedoeagus.

Description. Entirely black, rather dull; maxillary and labial palpi rufobrunneous, antennae brunneous, becoming variably darker toward apex; legs testaceo-rufous to rufous, pubescence of dorsal side of body uniformly piceous-black. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, with rounded posterior angles, wider than long (ratio 1.38); eyes small and rather flat, tempora considerably longer than eyes from above (ratio 2.68), dorsal surface of head densely, finely punctate and pubescent, interspaces between punctures on disc slightly larger than diameters of punctures, punctation gradually becoming denser toward posterior and lateral margins; impunctate midline absent; interspaces between punctures with fine submeshed microsculpture. Gular sutures rather widely separated; postgenae densely punctate, interspaces between punctures near gular sutures about as large as diameters of punctures. Dorsal side of neck with punctation similar to that on head. Antenna moderately long, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.40), segments 4 to 7 longer than wide, becoming gradually shorter, outer segments about as long as wide, last segment shorter than two preceding segments

Figs. 1–13. — 1–6. *Ocypus nabis*: 1, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 2, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 3, aedoeagus, ventral view; 4, apical portion of median lobe, ventral view, paramere removed; 5, apical portion of underside of paramere; 6, apical portion of tergite 10 of female genital segment. — 7–13. *Ocypus nigror*: 7, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 8, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 9, aedoeagus, ventral view; 10, apical portion of median lobe, ventral view, paramere removed; 11, underside of paramere; 12, apical portion of underside of paramere; 13, tergite 10 of female genital segment.



combined. Pronotum vaguely longer than wide (ratio 1.14), almost parallel-sided, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards just in front of middle of pronotal length; disc with fine, entire impunctate midline; punctation on disc about same as that on head, pubescence and microsculpture on interspaces between punctures similar to that on head. Pronotal hypomerion lacking microsetae. Scutellum finely punctate and setose, surface with very fine, rudimentary microsculpture. Elytra short, moderately depressed at base, hardly dilated posteriad, at suture considerably (ratio 0.50), at sides distinctly (ratio 0.75) shorter than pronotum at midline; punctation fine and dense, difficult to observe among dense granulate 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, very densely and finely punctate and pubescent; all tergites evenly, very finely and densely punctate, punctation gradually becoming vaguely sparser toward apex of abdomen; interspaces with very fine, dense microsculpture of irregular, short striae.

M a l e. Sternite 8 with moderately wide and deep, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination. Genital segment with sternite 9 densely setose, with very short basal portion, apical portion with apex emarginate (Fig. 1). Tergite 10 markedly narrowed toward arcuate apex, with slightly differentiated apical portion, setose as in Fig. 2. Aedoeagus shaped as in Figs. 3–5; median lobe slightly asymmetrical, apex slightly irregularly obtuse; apical portion, when paramere removed, with characteristic formation (Fig. 4); paramere situated on median lobe asymmetrically, shaped as in Figs. 3, 5, with distinct, arcuate carina on face away from median lobe, apex of paramere irregularly obtuse, vaguely notched around middle, not quite reaching apex of median lobe; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere situated as in Fig. 5; apical setae minute, situated as in Fig. 5.

F e m a l e. Genital segment with tergite 10 large, of characteristic shape, markedly narrowed toward acute apex, setose as in Fig. 6.

Length 14.0–19.0 mm (see Comments).

Type material. Holotype (male): China: “CH. NW-Yunnan (LIJIANG) YULONGXUE SHAN, W-slope betw. BAIHANCHAN/TUGUANCUN 27 : 04N/100 : 11E/3900–4200 m alpine meadows/scree 4.VII.1998 B. Březina (No. 2)”.

Allotype: China: “China, Yunnan, 1990 Yulongshan, 4000 m Lijiang, 7.–11.8., L.+R. Businský lgt.”. Both holotype and allotype in the SMETANA collection, Ottawa, Canada.

Paratypes: [Yunnan]: same data as holotype, 2 ♂♂ (ASC); Yulongshan mts. GANHAIZI pass, 27° 06' N 100° 15' E 3000–3500 m 18.–23.VII.1990, Vít Kubáň leg., 2 ♀♀ (NMB); 27. May 1993 YULONG MTS., 4000 m, 27.02N 100.11E, Bolm lgt., 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (ASC, NMB); 16.–19. Jun. 1993 YULONG Mts. 27.10N 100.13E 3900 m, Bolm lgt., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (NMB); 20–21 Jun 1993 YULONG Mts. 27.07N 100.13E 3400 m, Bolm lgt., 1 ♀ (NMB); 24–26 May 1993 YULONG MTS. 27.01N 100.12E, 3200 m, Bolm lgt., 1 ♂ (NMB); Yulongshan (Lijiang), 7–11.8.1990 L.+R. Businský lgt., 1 ♀ (ASC); N-Yunnan, Lijiang env., 2600 m, 26.VI.1996, leg. S. Murzin, 5 ♂♂ (ASC, MSC);

Yunnan Baishui 28.6.1996 Emil Kučera lg., 1 ♂ (ASC); HABASHAN mts. E-slope, 3000–3800 m, 127.20N 100.09E, 13–17/7. 92, Vít Kubáň leg., 1 ♀ (NMB).

Geographical distribution. *Ocypus nabis* is at present known from Yulongxueshan in northwestern Yunnan; it is very likely endemic to this mountain range.

Bionomics. The specimens of the original series were taken from pitfall traps, but nothing is known about the habitat the traps were set in.

Recognition and comments. The specimens of the original series vary considerably in size (see above). Large specimens of *O. nabis* are the largest specimens of the Chinese *Pseudocypus* species with red appendages and with the pronotal hypomeron lacking microsetae. The smaller specimens may resemble several species, but they can be separated from them by the different shape of the aedoeagus and by the geographical separation.

The locality "Habashan mts." refers apparently to the Haba Xueshan, which is the neighboring massive just west of Yulongshan. I was not able to locate the locality "Baishui".

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) nigror sp. nov.

(Figs. 7–13)

Diagnosis. A small to medium sized, entirely deep black species with black appendages, lacking microsetae on pronotal hypomeron, with characteristically shaped aedoeagus.

Description. Entirely deep black, moderately dull; maxillary and labial palpi piceous, apices of last segments of both paler, remaining appendages entirely black, pubescence of dorsal side of body uniformly deep black. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, with rounded posterior angles, distinctly wider than long (ratio 1.25); eyes small, flat, tempora considerably longer than eyes from above (ratio 2.72), dorsal surface of head finely, moderately densely punctate and pubescent, interspaces between punctures on disc markedly larger than diameters of punctures, punctation gradually becoming denser toward posterior and lateral margins; fine impunctate midline present on posterior two-thirds of head length; interspaces between punctures with fine and dense meshed microsculpture. Gular sutures rather widely separated; postgenae sparsely punctate, interspaces between punctures near gular sutures much larger than diameters of punctures. Dorsal side of neck with punctation somewhat denser than that on head. Antenna moderately long, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.30), segments 4 to 7 longer than wide, becoming gradually shorter, outer segments about as long as wide to slightly wider than long, last segment shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum about as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards at anterior third of pronotal length; disc with fine, entire impunctate midline; punctation on disc about same as that on head, pubescence and microsculpture on interspaces between punctures similar to that on head. Pronotal hypomeron lacking microsetae. Scutellum finely punctate and setose, surface with very fine, rudimentary

microsculpture. Elytra short, moderately depressed at base, hardly dilated posteriad, at suture considerably (ratio 0.58), at sides distinctly (ratio 0.77) shorter than pronotum at midline; punctation fine and dense, difficult to observe among dense granulate 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 sparser toward apex of abdomen; interspaces with very fine, dense microsculpture of irregular, short striae.

Male. Sternite 8 with rather shallow and narrow, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination. Genital segment with sternite 9 densely setose, with short basal portion, apical portion with apex minutely notched (Fig. 7). Tergite 10 markedly, evenly narrowed toward arcuate apex, setose as in Fig. 8. Aedoeagus shaped as in Figs. 9–12; median lobe markedly asymmetrical, with subacute apex (Fig. 8); paramere situated on median lobe asymmetrically, shaped as in Figs. 9, 11, with distinct, arcuate carina on face away from median lobe, apex of paramere obtuse, not quite reaching apex of median lobe; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere not numerous, situated along each lateral margin of apical portion and connected at apex of paramere (Figs. 11, 12); apical setae very fine to minute, situated as in Fig. 12.

Female. Genital segment with tergite 10 large, markedly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex, apical portion strongly sclerotized (Fig. 13).

Length 11.0–15.0 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): China: “CHINA: W-Sichuan W Zhier (Zi’er), 28°20.886’N 101°28.361’E, 5.VI.2006 R. Sehnal & M. Trýzna”. Holotype in the SCHÜLKE collection, Berlin, Germany. Allotype in the SMETANA collection, Ottawa, Canada.

Paratypes: [Sichuan]: same data as holotype, 41 specimens of both sexes (ASC, MSC); same data as holotype, but 4118 m, 28°20.502’N 101°28.014’E, 15 specimens of both sexes (ASC, MSC, VGC); same data as holotype, but 4241 m, 28°20.886’N 101°28.361’E, 24 specimens of both sexes (ASC, MSC, VGC); same data as holotype, but 3500 m, between GPS pnts N28.22.293’E101.32.701’N28.21.113’E101.29.384’, 04–07.VI.2006, 9 specimens of both sexes (ASC, MSC, VGC).

Geographical distribution. *Ocyopus nigror* is at present known only from the type locality in southwestern Sichuan.

Bionomics. The specimens of the original series were taken from pitfall traps, but in most cases nothing is known about the habitat the traps were set in, except for some that were in an “alpine forest”.

Recognition. *Ocyopus nigror* may be easily recognized by the deep black body color, in combination with the black appendages, the small to medium body size, the asetose pronotal hypomeron, and the shape of the aedoeagus.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin noun *nigror*, *-oris*, m. (black color) in apposition. It refers to the coloration of the species.

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) bicolor sp. nov.

(Figs. 14-19)

Diagnosis. Small to medium-sized, bicolored species with reddish-brown head and pronotum and piceous elytra and abdomen, with pronotal hypomeron lacking microsetae, and with quite characteristically shaped aedoeagus.

Description. Head and pronotum reddish-brown, elytra and abdomen piceous to piceous-black, surface moderately dull; maxillary and labial palpi brown, antennae brownish-piceous, with first three segments more or less paler, legs brownish-piceous to piceous with slightly paler tarsi; pubescence of dorsal side of body uniformly piceous. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, with rounded posterior angles, distinctly wider than long (ratio 1.33); eyes small, flat, tempora considerably longer than eyes from above (ratio 2.56), dorsal surface of head finely, densely punctate and pubescent, interspaces between punctures on disc about equally large as diameters of punctures, punctuation gradually becoming denser toward posterior and lateral margins; impunctate midline indistinct, traceable only on posterior half of head length; interspaces between punctures with fine and dense meshed microsculpture. Gular sutures widely separated; postgenae moderately densely punctate, interspaces between punctures near gular sutures about as large as diameters of punctures. Dorsal side of neck with punctuation denser than that on head. Antenna moderately long, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.20), segments 4 to 8 longer than wide, becoming gradually shorter, outer segments about as long as wide, last segment shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum about as long as wide to vaguely longer than wide (ratio 1.10), almost parallel-sided, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards just in front of middle of pronotal length; disc with fine impunctate midline disappearing toward anterior margin of pronotum; punctuation on disc about same as that on head, pubescence and microsculpture on interspaces between punctures similar to that on head. Pronotal hypomeron lacking microsetae. Scutellum finely punctate and setose, surface with very fine, rudimentary microsculpture. Elytra short, moderately depressed at base, hardly dilated posteriad, at suture considerably (ratio 0.54), at sides distinctly (ratio 0.74) shorter than pronotum at midline; punctuation 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 finely and densely punctate, punctuation gradually becoming sparser toward apex of abdomen; interspaces with very fine, dense microsculpture of irregular, short striae.

Male. Sternite 8 with rather wide, shallow, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination. Genital segment with sternite 9 elongate, parallel-sided, densely setose, with short basal portion, apical portion with apex markedly emarginate (Fig. 14). Tergite 10 rather short, evenly narrowed toward arcuate apex, setose as in Fig. 15. Aedoeagus large, elongate, shaped as in Figs. 16-18; median lobe largely parallel-sided,

narrowed into slender, acute apical portion (Fig. 16); paramere situated on median lobe asymmetrically, with slightly asymmetrical apical portion, with distinct, arcuate carina on face away from median lobe, apex of paramere narrowly obtuse, situated markedly below apex of median lobe; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere forming solid apical field, extended somewhat posteriad along each lateral margin of apical portion (Figs. 17, 18); apical setae very fine to minute, situated as in Fig. 18.

F e m a l e. Genital segment with tergite 10 large, markedly narrowed toward distinctly differentiated acute apical portion, apical portion of tergite strongly sclerotized (Fig. 19).

Length 13.0–17.0 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): China: “CHINA : W-Sichuan W Zhier (Zi'er), 2866 m, 2.–3.VI.2006, 28° 22.293'N 101° 32.701'E R. Sehnal & M. Trýzna”. Both holotype and allotype in the SCHÜLKE collection, Berlin, Germany.

Paratype: [Sichuan]: same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (ASC).

Geographical distribution. *Ocyopus bicolor* is known only from the type locality in western Sichuan.

Bionomics. The specimens of the original series were taken from pitfall traps, but nothing is known about the habitat the traps were set in.

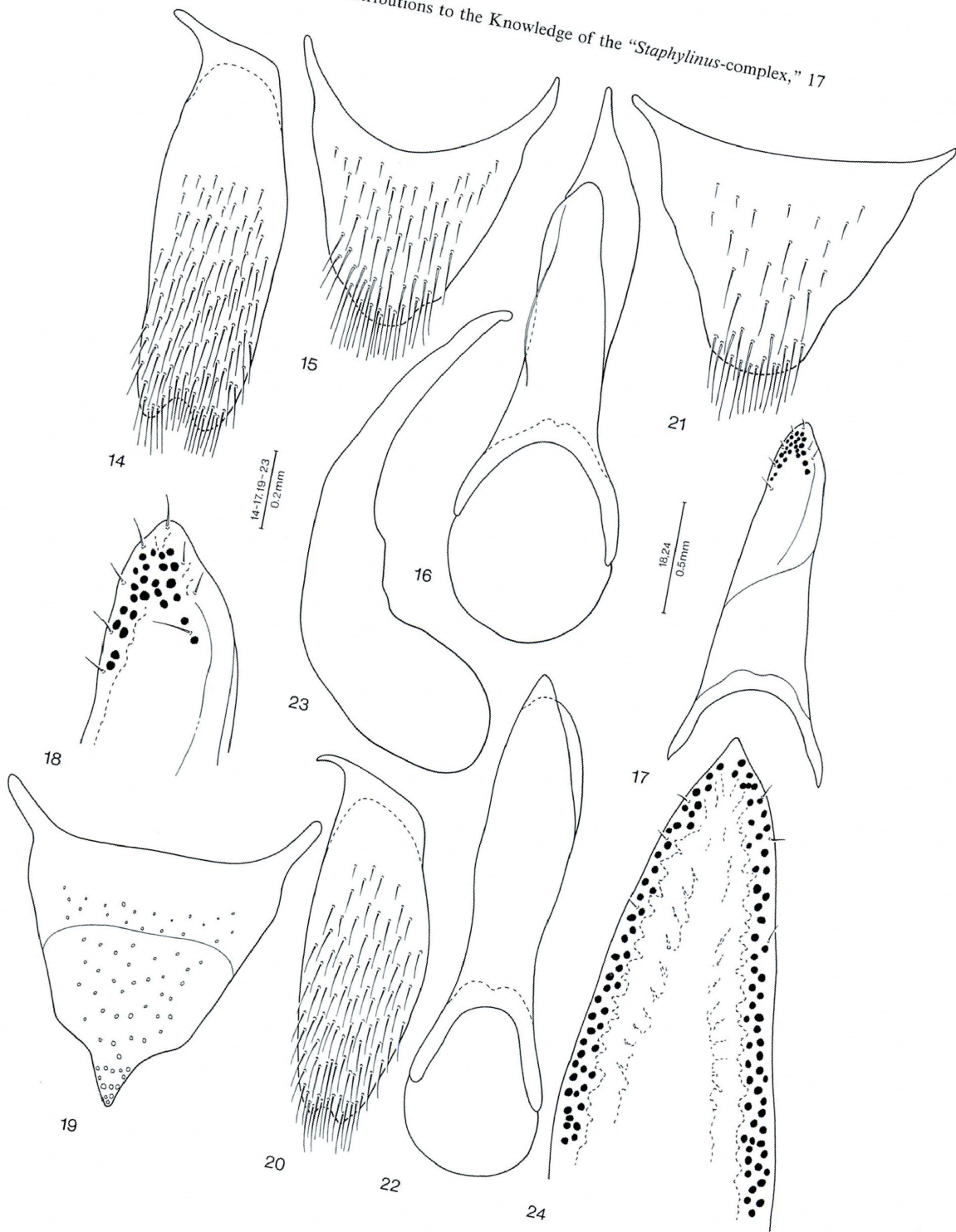
Recognition and comments. *Ocyopus bicolor* may be easily recognized by the bicolored body (see the description), in combination with the quite characteristically shaped aedoeagus. It cannot be confused with any other Chinese species of the subgenus *Pseudocyopus*.

The specimens of the original series were obviously exposed to the fluids of the traps for extended period of time, which affected the pubescence of both the allotype and paratype (largely missing on abdomens). In addition, the allotype broke into several parts that were put together on a plate, left antenna is missing the last two, the right one the last four, outer segments. The paratype is missing segments 6–11 of both antennae.

The setation of tergite 10 of the female genital segment (allotype) is entirely absent, the position of the setae is therefore marked by their insertion points in Fig. 19.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *bicolor*, *-oris* (bicolored). It refers to the coloration of the body of the species.

Figs. 14–24. — 14–19. *Ocyopus bicolor*: 14, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 15, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 16, aedoeagus, ventral view; 17, underside of paramere; 18, apical portion of underside of paramere; 19, tergite 10 of female genital segment with insertion points of setae. — 20–24. *Ocyopus caelestis*: 20, sternite 9 of male genital segment; 21, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 22, aedoeagus, ventral view; 23, aedoeagus, lateral view, paramere removed; 24, apical portion of underside of paramere.



Ocybus (Pseudocybus) caelestis sp. nov.

(Figs. 20–24)

Diagnosis. Small, deep black species with blue head and pronotum and black appendages, lacking microsetae on pronotal hypomeron, with characteristically shaped aedoeagus.

Description. Deep black with blue head and pronotum, moderately dull; maxillary and labial palpi piceous, apices of last segments of both paler, remaining appendages entirely black, pubescence of dorsal side of body uniformly deep black. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, with rounded posterior angles, distinctly wider than long (ratio 1.32); eyes small, flat, tempora considerably longer than eyes from above (ratio 2.38), dorsal surface of head finely, densely punctate and pubescent, interspaces between punctures on disc slightly larger than diameters of punctures, punctation gradually becoming denser toward posterior and lateral margins; impunctate midline indistinct, traceable only on posterior half of head length; interspaces between punctures with fine and dense meshed microsculpture. Gular sutures quite narrowly separated; postgenae finely, moderately densely punctate, interspaces between punctures near gular sutures about slightly larger than diameters of punctures. Dorsal side of neck with punctation slightly denser than that on head. Antenna moderately long, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.18), segments 4 to 8 longer than wide, becoming gradually shorter, outer segments about as long as wide, last segment shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum slightly longer than wide (ratio 1.13), almost parallel-sided, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards just in front of middle of pronotal length; disc with fine, entire impunctate midline; punctation on disc about same as that on head, pubescence and microsculpture on interspaces between punctures similar to that on head. Pronotal hypomeron lacking microsetae. Scutellum finely punctate and setose, surface with very fine, rudimentary microsculpture. Elytra short, moderately depressed at base, hardly dilated posteriad, at suture considerably (ratio 0.61), at sides distinctly (ratio 0.76) 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 finely and densely punctate, punctation gradually becoming sparser toward apex of abdomen; interspaces with very fine, dense microsculpture of irregular, short striae.

Male. Sternite 8 with wide, rather shallow, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination. Genital segment with sternite 9 elongate, subparallel-sided, densely setose, with small, short basal portion, apical portion with almost semicircular, medioapical emargination (Fig. 20). Tergite 10 rather short, narrowed toward widely arcuate apex, setose as in Fig. 21. Aedoeagus large, elongate, shaped as in Figs. 22–24; median lobe largely parallel-sided in middle portion, narrowed into apical portion with widely arcuate apex (Fig. 22); paramere large, covering most of median lobe, situated

on median lobe almost symmetrically, narrowed into apical portion with acute apex exceeding apex of median lobe, without appreciable carina on face away from median lobe; sensory peg setae on underside of paramere quite numerous, forming a long row along each lateral margin of apical portion (Fig. 24); apical setae extremely minute, situated as in Fig. 24.

F e m a l e. Unknown.

Length 13.0–14.0 mm.

Type material. Holotype (male): China: “CHINA: Sichuan Daxue Shan Mts., N of San Ya, 3040 m, 28°45.3′N 101°57.9′E, 6.–12.VI. 2005, leg. R. Sehnal & M. Trýzna”. In the SCHÜLKE collection, Berlin, Germany.

Paratype: [Sichuan]: CHINA SW-Sichuan V-2004 NNE Eryizuxiang, pr. forest, 28°48.6′N 101°58.3′E, 3561 m, [GPS] lgt. Häckel & Sehnal, 1 ♂ (ASC).

Geographical distribution. *Ocypus caelestis* is at present known from the Daxue Shan range, and obviously from the same area, as documented by the coordinates given on the locality labels.

Bionomics. The specimens of the original series were taken from pitfall traps, but nothing is known about the habitat the traps were set in, except that the paratype comes from a “primary forest”.

Recognition and comments. *Ocypus caelestis* may be easily recognized by the body coloration (see the description), in combination with the quite characteristically shaped aedeagus. It cannot be confused with any other Chinese species of the subgenus *Pseudocypus*.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *caelestis*, -e (pertaining to heaven, heavenly). It refers to the appearance of the species, particularly to the bluish dorsal body surface.

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. 17. サビイロハネカクシ属 *Pseudocypus* 亜属, 2. — *Pseudocypus* 亜属に属するサビイロハネカクシ類について, 先報での誤りを訂正し, 追加記録を報告した. また, 四川省と云南省から4新種を記載し, これらに *Ocypus nabis*, *O. nigror*, *O. bicolor* および *O. caelestis* の新名を与えた.

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