

Additional faunistic data and new species of *Algon* SHARP, 1874 and *Barypalpus* CAMERON, 1932 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae)

H. SCHILLHAMMER

Abstract

Additional faunistic data of the genera *Algon* SHARP, 1874 and *Barypalpus* CAMERON, 1932 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) are presented and two new species are described: *Algon caeruleosplendens* (China: Yunnan) and *Barypalpus brunkei* (Vietnam).

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, Algonina, *Algon*, *Barypalpus*, new species, faunistics, systematics, taxonomy.

Introduction

This paper presents new data of the subtribe Algonina from China and Vietnam, including descriptions of a new species of *Algon* SHARP, 1874 (of the *A. grandicollis* group) from China and one new species of *Barypalpus* CAMERON, 1932 from Vietnam.

The material treated herein is deposited at the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (NMW) and the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Canada (CNC).

Algon SHARP, 1874

Algon grandicollis group

Algon atronitidus SCHILLHAMMER, 2006

MATERIAL EXAMINED:

VIETNAM: 1 ♂: “VIETNAM: Cao Bằng Prov., Pia [Phia] Ouac Nat. Park, bel.[ow] Salmon Station, ca. 1270 m \ 22°35'43.2"N 105°52'52"E, 12.-8.V.2019, pitfall traps, leg. Brunke & Schillhammer (23A)” (NMW).

Algon caeruleosplendens sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “CHINA: Yunnan, Gaoligong Shan, Pianmazhen env, 2000 m, 12.-17.VI.2012, leg. C. Reuter” (NMW). **Paratype** ♀, same data as holotype (NMW).

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 1): 20.0–20.7 mm long (9.5 mm, abdomen excluded). Black, fore body metallic blue, elytra brighter than head and pronotum, palpi dark brown, antennae black with last segment paler brown; protarsi reddish brown, last segment of meso- and metatarsi dark reddish brown.

Head 1.25–1.26 times as wide as long, eyes large, much longer than tempora, 1.77 in male 1.58 in female, postocular region densely and coarsely punctate, remaining dorsal surface of head moderately strongly but rather densely punctate; antennae slender, segments 4–9 distinctly oblong, segment 10 inconspicuously longer than wide; pronotum 1.11–1.13 times as wide as long, sides regularly convex, shortly behind anterior angles almost straight in the male, even somewhat concavely sinuate in the female specimen, dorsal surface with dense micropunctuation; elytra slightly or more distinctly widened posteriad, punctuation coarse and dense, punctures separated

by less than a puncture diameter; scutellum rather densely but finely punctate, punctuation of abdominal tergites not appreciably differing from that of other members of the species group.

Aedeagus (Figs. 2–4): similar to that of *A. lisae* SCHILLHAMMER, 2011, but paramere slenderer and without a distinct mediolongitudinal elevation, and with peg setae denser and more numerous (Fig. 4); dorsal face of median lobe and operculum with denser and longer setation.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species is almost identical to *A. lisae* from northeastern Laos, but slightly smaller, with even somewhat shorter elytra; micropunctuation on head slightly stronger.

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known only from the type locality in southern Yunnan, China.

ETYMOLOGY: The epithet refers to the color of the forebody.

Algon kaiserianus group

Algon kaiserianus (BERNHAEUER, 1933)

MATERIAL EXAMINED:

CHINA: 1 ♂: “CHINA, Chongqing, Jinfo Shan, 29°01'09.4"N 107°10'24"E, 2.-8.6.2018, 1330-2000 m, leg. C. Reuter” (NMW).

Jinfo Shan is the type locality of the species.

Algon phiaoacensis SCHILLHAMMER, 2017

MATERIAL EXAMINED:

VIETNAM: 1 ♀: “VIETNAM: Cao Bằng Prov., Pia [Phia] Ouac Nat. Park, bel.[ow] Salmon Station, ca. 1270 m \ 22°35'43.2"N 105°52'52"E, 12.-8.V.2019, sifted, leg. Brunke & Schillhammer (23)” (NMW); 1 ♂: same locality, but from pitfall traps [23A] (CNC); 1 ♂: “VIETNAM: Cao Bằng Prov., Pia [Phia] Ouac Nat. Park, summit road, ca. 1800 m \ 22°36'52.7"N 105°52'06.7"E, 17./18.5.V.2019, sifted, leg. Brunke & Schillhammer (28)” (NMW).

Algon zhenbaodingensis SCHILLHAMMER, 2017

MATERIAL EXAMINED:

CHINA: 14 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀: “CHINA: S-Hunan, Shunhuang Shan for.[est] park, 26°22'N 111°00'E, 1850 m, 23.5.-20.6.2013, leg. Jatua” (NMW).

The locality is situated ca. 40 km NE of the type locality. The specimens hardly differ from the those of the type series, however, the measurements of the new specimens reveal a somewhat greater variability. This mainly concerns the tempora/eye ratio, which ranges from 0.95–1.13 (1.07–1.11 in the type series).

I also take the chance of this new material to illustrate the variability of the paramere (Figs. 5–7), something I hadn't done when describing the species. All variations (apical emargination, number of peg setae) occur in both localities.

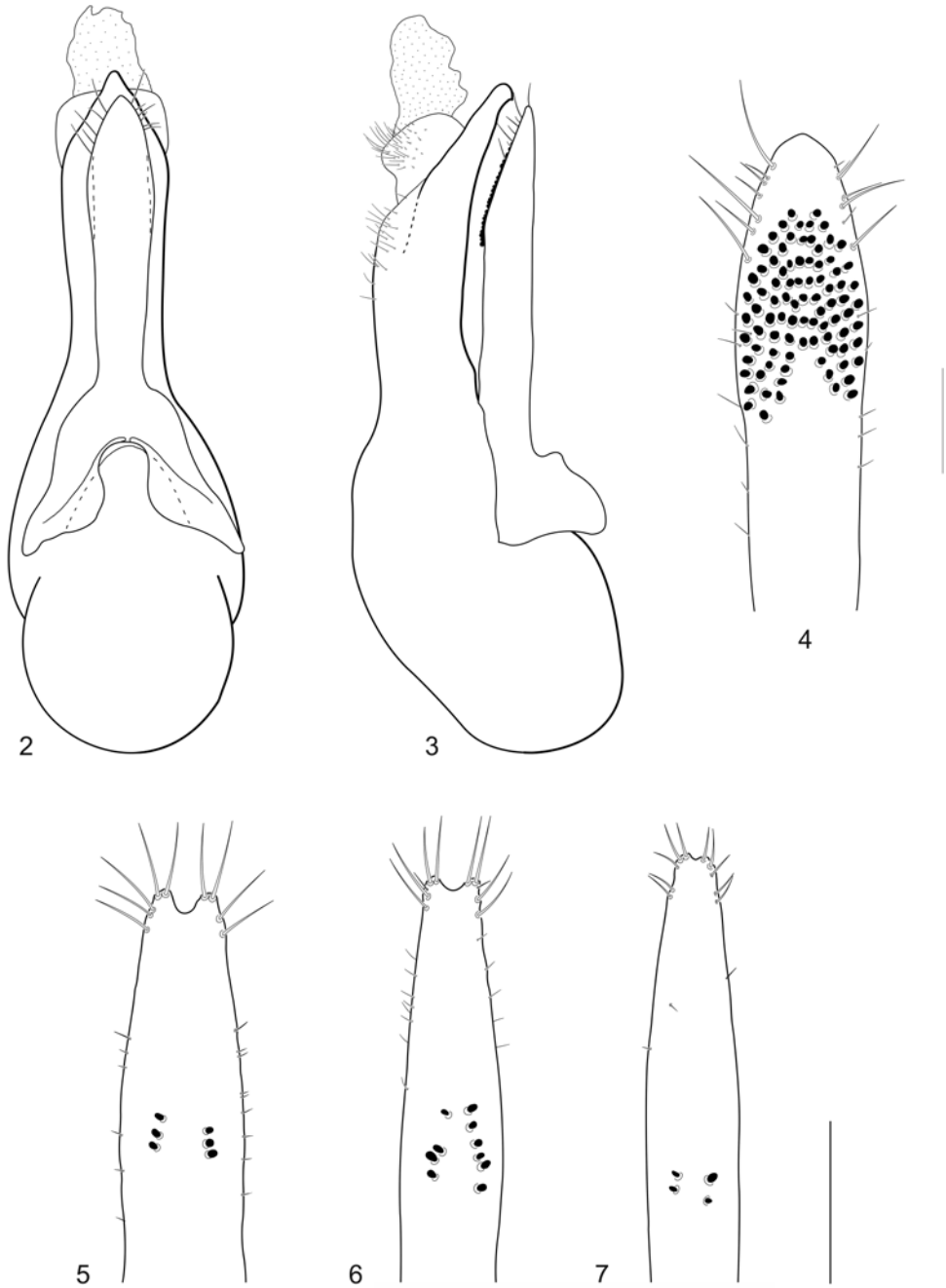
Barypalpus CAMERON, 1932

Barypalpus brunkei sp.n.

Holotype ♂: “VIETNAM: Cao Bằng Prov., Pia [Phia] Ouac Nat. Park, bel.[ow] Salmon Station, ca. 1360 m \ 22°35'40"N 105°53'22"E, 9.-18.V.2019, FIT, leg. Brunke & Schillhammer (20A)” (NMW).



Fig. 1: *Algon caeruleosplendens*, holotype, habitus.

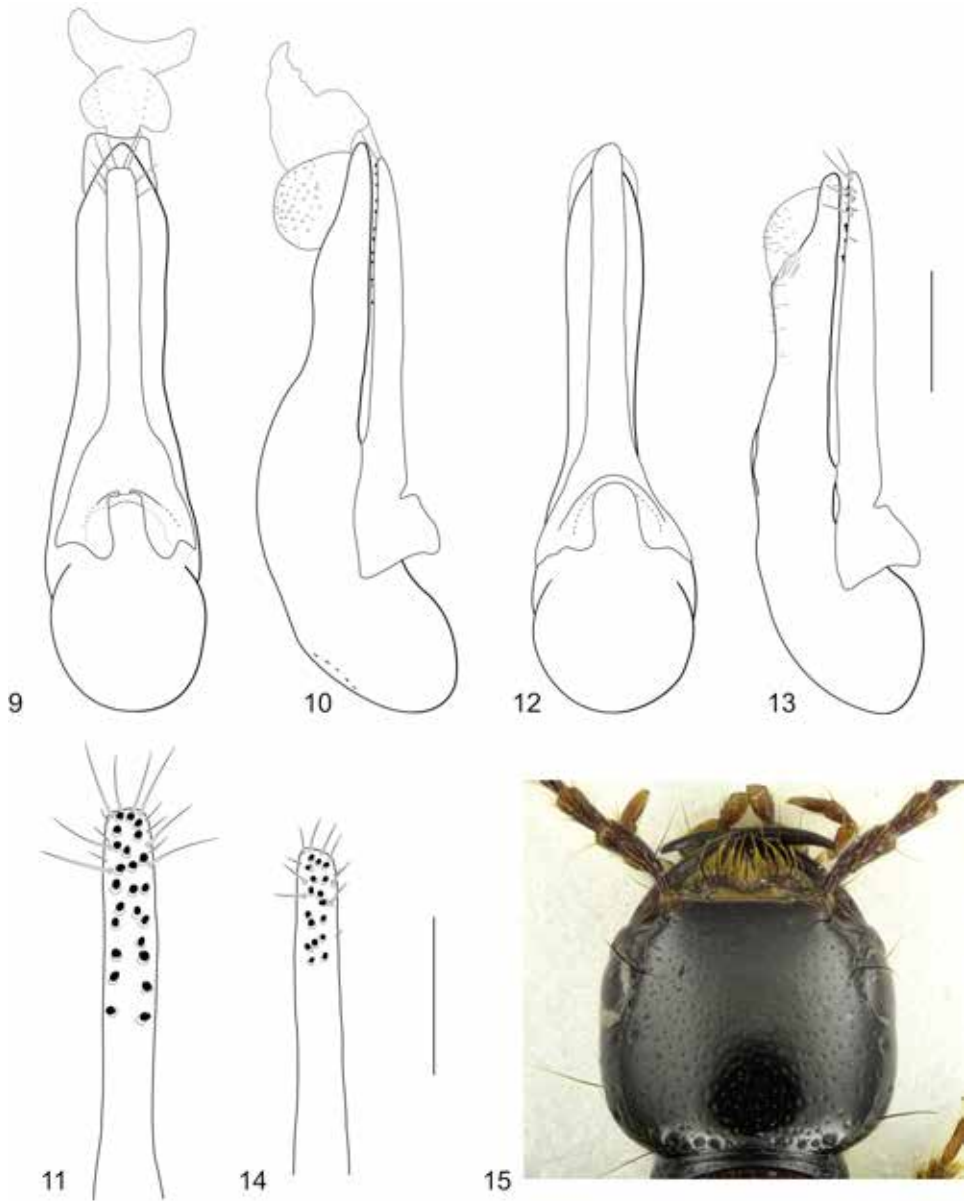


Figs. 2–7: 2–4) *Algon caeruleosplendens*, aedeagus in ventral (2), lateral (3) view and paramere (4); *A. zhenbaodingensis* from type locality (5) and Shunhuang Shan (6, 7). Scale bars: 0.5 mm (2, 3), 0.25 mm (4–7).



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Fig. 8: *Barypalpus brunkei*, holotype, habitus.



Figs. 9–15: 9–11, 15) *Barypalpus brunkei*, 12–14) *B. holzschuhi*; aedeagus in ventral (9, 12), lateral (10, 13) view and paramere (11, 14), head (15). Scale bar: 0.25 mm.

DESCRIPTION (Habitus: Fig. 8): 10.5 mm long (5.6 mm, abdomen excluded). Black, shining; antennae black with two basal segments obscurely reddish, mandibles dark reddish brown with blackish tips, palpi reddish; elytra with suture narrowly and base (including shoulders) dark reddish; abdominal segments with posterior margins rather sharply delimited, obscurely reddish, narrowly on segments III and IV, reddish margin becoming broader on each subsequent segment, occupying distal third on segment VIII; legs dark reddish brown.

Head (Fig. 15) rounded quadrangular, 1.16 times as wide as long, tempora parallel, 1.64 times as long as eyes, dorsal surface with rather dense and uniform double punctation, but tempora sparsely punctate, almost only with larger punctures bearing macrosetae; surface without microsculpture; antennae rather short, segments 4–5 inconspicuously oblong, segments 6–8 about as long as wide, segments 9–10 slightly transverse; pronotum slightly oblong, 1.08 times as long as wide, sides subparallel, surface with micropunctation as dense as but much finer than on head, with extremely faint traces of microsculpture in some places; scutellum with dense but fine, pit-like punctation; elytra along sides longer than pronotum along midline, with dense and rather coarse, almost uniform punctation.

Aedeagus (Figs. 9–11) similar to that of *B. holzschuhi* SCHILLHAMMER, 2019 (Figs. 12–14), but with shorter paramere; peg setae of paramere (Fig. 11) similar in number and arrangement to that of *B. holzschuhi* (Fig. 14). In ventral view, aedeagus also similar to *B. chinensis* but this species differs markedly in the shape of the aedeagus in lateral view.

DIAGNOSIS: The new species most closely resembles *B. chinensis* SCHILLHAMMER, 2019, but differs in the darker elytra with black posterior margin, slightly larger eyes (tempora 1.78–1.80 times as long as eyes in *B. chinensis*) and sparser coarse punctation on base of head and tempora.

From *B. holzschuhi* it differs in the larger eyes and stronger ground punctation of head.

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named in honor of my friend and field companion on several recent trips, Adam J. Brunke (Ottawa, Canada), himself a distinguished staphylinid expert.

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Zusammenfassung

Neue und zusätzliche Daten der Gattungen *Algon* SHARP, 1874 und *Barypalpus* CAMERON, 1932 werden präsentiert und zwei neue Arten werden beschrieben: *Algon caeruleosplendens* (China) und *Barypalpus brunkei* (Vietnam). Der Habitus und die Aedeagi der neuen Arten werden abgebildet.

References

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Dr. Harald SCHILLHAMMER

Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Burgring 7, A – 1014 Wien, Austria (harald.schillhammer@nhm-wien.ac.at)