

# A new species of *Carphacis* Des Gozis from Yunnan (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae: Tachyporinae)

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## A new species of *Carphacis* Des Gozis from Yunnan (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae: Tachyporinae)

by M. Schülke

**Abstract.** *Carphacis yunnanus* sp.n. from Yunnan (China) is described and its distinguishing characters are illustrated.

**Key words.** Coleoptera - Staphylinidae - Tachyporinae - *Carphacis* - China - Yunnan - new species

### Introduction

The genus *Carphacis* Des Gozis was considered a valid genus by CAMPBELL (1980). Its distribution in the Eastern part of the Palaearctic Region is still poorly known. SCHÜLKE (1995) revised the *Carphacis* of Japan and supposed the presence of additional species of the genus in Eastern Asia. From the collection of the „Naturhistorisches Museum Basel“, which contains numerous Chinese Staphylinidae, I received a series of *Carphacis* from Yunnan (China), which will be described below as new to science.

### *Carphacis yunnanus* sp.n.

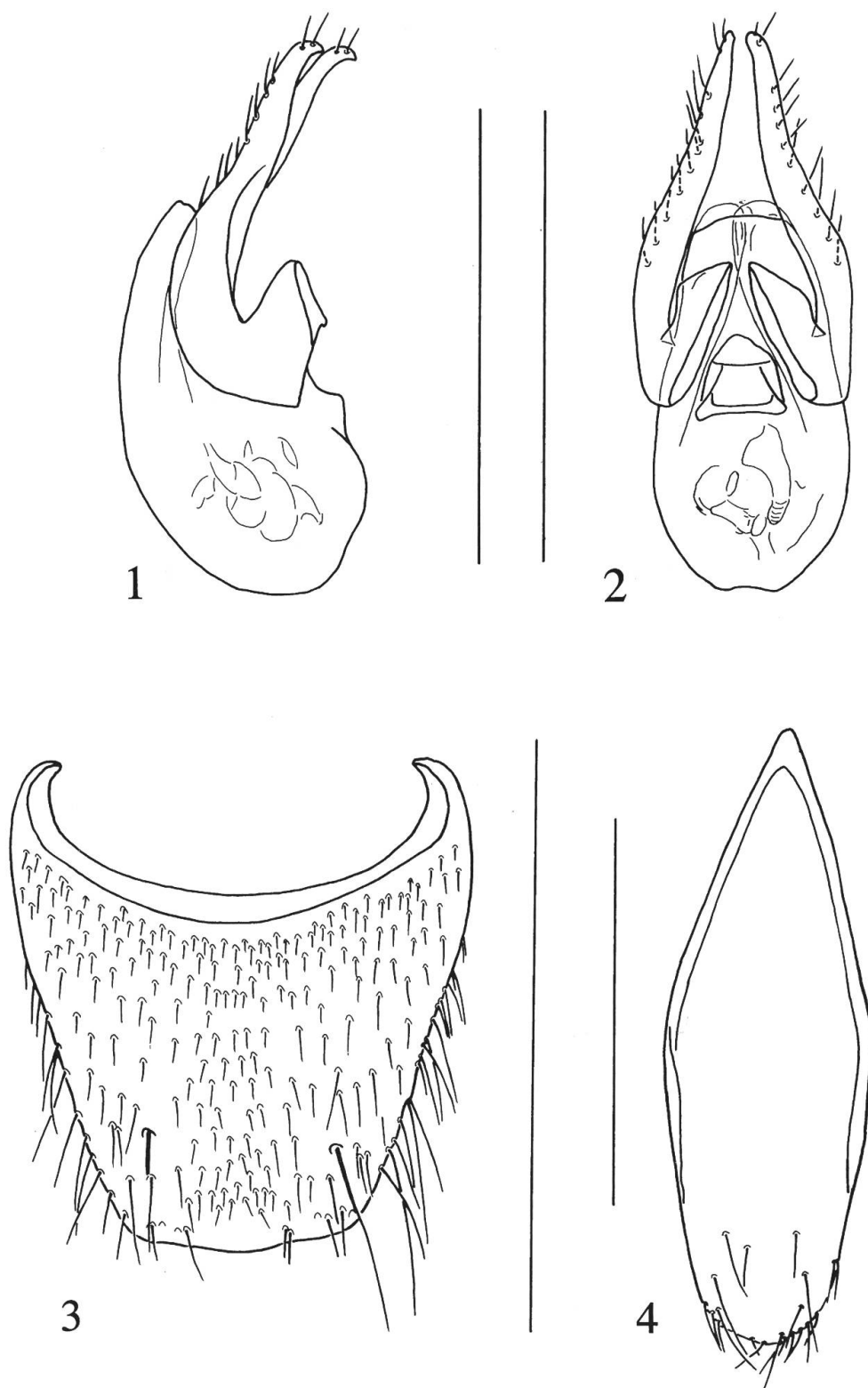
Figs 1-4

**Holotype** ♂ (NHMB): China: N. Yunnan: Dali, 1600-2000 m, 5.-8.vii.1990, L. & M. Bocák. **Paratypes:** same data as holotype, 124 Ex. (NHMB, coll. Schülke); N. Yunnan, 27.08°N 100.14°E, Yulongshan mts. 2900 - 3500 m, Baishui vill., D. Král, 7-12.7.'90, 2 Ex. (NHMB); Yunnan prov.: 27.08 N, 100.14 E, 2900 -3500 m, Yulongshan mts., Baishui, 7.-12.vii.1990, Vít Kubáň, 5 Ex. (NHMB, coll. Schülke); Yunnan: 2000-3000 m, 27.20 N, 100.11 E, Habashan mts., SE slope, 10.-13.7.92, Vít Kubáň, 1 Ex. (NHMB); Yunnan: 2500-2700 m, 25.58 N, 100. 21 E, Jizu Shan, 6.-10.7.1994, Vít Kubáň, 1 Ex. (NHMB).

**Description.** Head, pronotum and abdomen black, apical margin of tergites III to VII and apex of abdomen brunneous to testaceous. Elytra testaceous with large black spots in the apical half. The spots extending from epipleura and lateral margin nearly to the suture. A small area besides the suture and a broad apical margin of the elytra are pale. Scutellum black, a small adjacent area indistinctly piceous. Antennae with basal segments brunneous, remainder piceous to black, last segment not paler. Mouthparts and legs testaceous.

Measurements of holotype (in mm): width of head (maximum): 0.62; width of pronotum (max.): 1.03; length of pronotum (middle line): 0.92; width of both elytra: 1.22; length of elytral suture: 1.00; length of elytra (max.): 1.38; length of body (head to apex of elytra): 2.77; length of aedeagus (with paramera): 0.61; length of median lobe: 0.45. Relative length of antennal segments from base to apex: 10,7,6,5,5,5,4,5,4,5,4,5,4,5,5,8,5; ratio of length/width of segment 5 = 0.71 and of segment 9 = 0.45. Elytral chaetotaxy (left/right): sutural row: 8/8; discal row: 7/7; lateral row: 10/10.

Length: 3.75 - 5 mm. Head smooth, with sparse micropunctuation at base, striate microsculptured (1 line at 10 µm); ocular puncture small, but usually distinct, with short ocular seta; eyes moderate in length, equal to or a little longer (1.0 - 1.05) than temples. Pronotum little longer than wide (1.12); distinctly margined; smooth, with fine micropunctuation (magnification of 200×), surface with fine striate microsculpture (1.5 lines at 10 µm). Elytra approximately 1.5× longer than pronotum, little longer than wide (1.13); sutural row of 5 - 8 punctures, discal row of 5 - 7 punctures, lateral row of 9 - 11 punctures; with very fine micropunctuation and fine striate microsculpture (1.5 lines at



Figs 1-4. *Carphacis yunnanus* sp.n.: 1, aedeagus lateral (holotype). 2, aedeagus ventral (paratype, Dali). 3, male sternite VIII (holotype). 4, male sternite X (paratype, Dali). Scale 0.5 mm (Figs 1, 2, 4), 1 mm (Fig. 3).

10  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Abdomen elongate, coarsely but not densely punctate, centre of tergites III and IV more or less impunctate; punctures of tergites separated by average distance approximately  $2\times$  greater than width of punctures; with fine regular pubescence, setae as long as second metatarsal segment; with distinct and dense microsculpture (3 lines at 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

♂. Eighth sternite (Fig. 3) with a median concave impression, each side of impression with indistinct area of shorter setae. Aedeagus (Figs 1, 2) 0.6 - 0.7 mm long; internal sac weakly sclerotized; parameres long and slender, with moderately long setae along dorsal side.

**Remarks.** *Carphacis yunnanus* sp.n. is the adelphotaxon of the Japanese species *Carphacis gigas* Schülke, 1995. Both species are characterized in relative of *Carphacis striatus* (Olivier) by the long and slender parameres of the aedeagus. Both species may be easily distinguished by the following characters:

- (1) body length of *gigas* (name) 6 - 7.5 mm, of *yunnanus* only 3.75 - 5 mm;
- (2) antennae of *gigas* longer, with paler coloration of basal and last segments, segment 9 is  $1.5\times$  wider than long, antennae of *yunnanus* shorter, with darkened last segment, segment 9 more than  $1.5\times$  wider than long;
- (3) discal row of elytra in *gigas* with 8 - 12 setae, in *yunnanus* with 5 - 7 setae;
- (4) elytra in *gigas* with very narrow pale apical margin, in *yunnanus* with broad pale yellow apical margin; elytra in *gigas* with dense microsculpture (2 - 3 lines at 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ), with extensive microsculpture in *yunnanus* (1.5 lines at 10 ♂m);
- (5) abdomen in *yunnanus* with less dense and finer punctation, which are separated by average distance approximately  $2\times$  greater than width of punctures, in *gigas* with dense and coarse punctation, the punctures separated by average distance of width of punctures;
- (6) sternite VIII in *gigas* with more distinct area of fine setae in middle impression, sternite VIII in *yunnanus* with indistinct area of slightly stronger setae in middle impression.

**Distribution and bionomics.** *Carphacis yunnanus* is distributed in mountainous areas of northern Yunnan (People's Republic of China), south and north of the Yangtzekiang near the border to Sichuan. All specimens were found an altitude of 1600 to 3500 metres. Nothing is known about the biology of this species, but like other species of the genus it is probably associated with fungi.

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