



A new species of the genus *Oxyporus* Fabricius (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Oxyporinae) from Yunnan, China

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The genus *Oxyporus* Fabricius was established by Fabricius in 1775 with *Staphylinus rufus* Linné as the type species. Prior to this study, 114 species of the genus were known worldwide in the Palaearctic, Oriental, Nearctic and Neotropical Regions (Herman, 2001). In the subgenus *Oxyporus*, 37 species were hitherto known to occur in China (Bernhauer, 1933, 1938, 1943; Alekandrov, 1933, 1934; Adachi, 1939; Hayashi, 1975, 1985; Zheng, 1992, 1997, 2010; Li, 1992, 1993; Huang *et al.*, 2005, 2006), with 30 recorded from Mainland China and 7 from Taiwan. However, only 3 species have been reported from Yunnan, China. During this study on the *Oxyporus* of Yunnan, we found that our specimens represent a new species. Herein, we describe *Oxyporus (Oxyporus) puerius* sp. nov. and provide color images of the habitus and aedeagus.

Material and methods

In summer of 2009, the first author made a collecting trip to Puer city, South-west Yunnan, and collected many staphylinid specimens. Among them, one new species of the genus *Oxyporus* was captured. Seven males and nine females of this series were sent to Zheng Fa-Ke, who confirmed the identification. The examined specimens were collected in the suburbs of Puer Shi (formerly Simao) city and are deposited in Yunnan Forestry Technological College, Yunnan, and in the Life Science College, China West Normal University, Sichuan. The holotype of the new species is deposited in Yunnan Forestry Technological College.

Oxyporus (Oxyporus) puerius sp. nov.

Figs. 1A–D, Figs. 2A–E)

Description. Body moderately stout, surface almost smooth and shining. Color reddish yellow, with mandibles, anterior two fifths to half of head, latero-posterior areas of elytra, abdominal tergites 6 (except lateral margins), 7 and 8 (only basal portion) black (Figs. 1A–B). Length: 7.5–8.0 mm.

Male: Head subquadrate, wider than long (ratio 1.55), broader than pronotum (ratio 1.22), strongly widened posteriad behind eyes, posterior angles obtuse; eyes large and convex, temples slightly longer than eyes seen from above (ratio 1.15). Antennae about as long as head; segments 1–4 elongate, 5–10 transverse, slightly asymmetrical and flattened, apical segment narrower than preceding segment, each segment with long setae near apex, and segments 6–10 glabrous medially and covered with fine setae laterally. Labrum broadly and deeply emarginate at middle; mandibles about as long as head, moderately broad, inner edges evenly curved to acute apices; maxillary palpi with first segment shortest, second longer than third, third slightly wider and shorter than last, and apical segment of labial palpi slightly wider than length of an eye (ratio 1.06). Clypeus broadly and shallowly emarginate at middle; frons broadly, shallowly bi-impressed between antennal insertions; vertex nearly smooth, two setiferous punctures near inner margin of eye, one anteriad and one posteriad.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 1.32), shorter (ratio 0.69) and narrower (ratio 0.69) than elytra, lateral margins slightly sinuate anteriad and subarcuately narrowed posteriad, widest at about anterior two fifths; disc almost impunctate but bearing six setiferous punctures along apical margin, two close to basal margin and several at or near lateral margins, disc with two deep, transverse depressions before middle and two shallow post-median depressions near middle of basal margin. Scutellum impunctate, rounded at apex.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 1.3), slightly widened apicad; each elytron with a row of evenly spaced small punctures along suture, two longitudinal rows of coarse variably spaced punctures medially and several, scattered coarse punctures to either side of rows; lateral and apical margins bearing a few short setae. Wings developed.

Abdomen with tergites 3–4 each with a pair of pruinose spots at middle; punctation of tergites very sparse and vague, surface between punctures with exceedingly fine and dense microsculpture of transverse striae; Apical margin of sternite 8 slightly and broadly emarginate at middle (Fig. 1C).

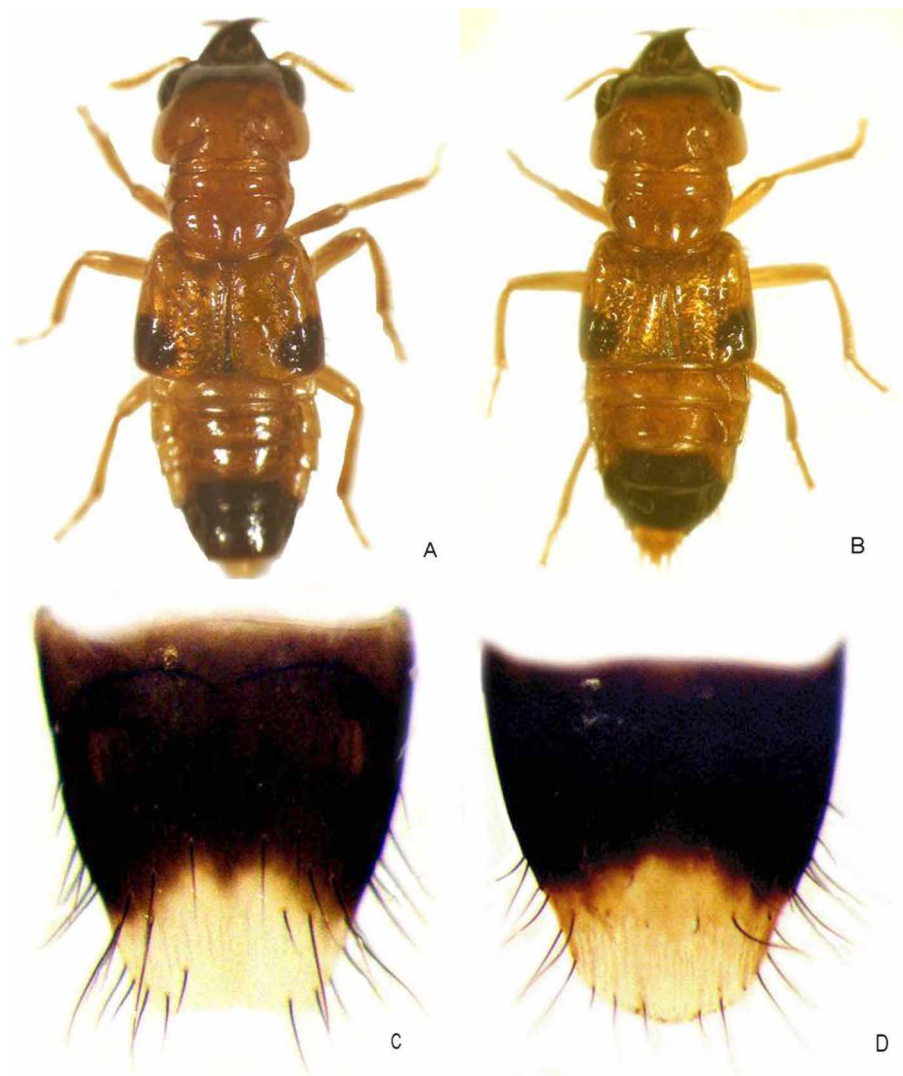


FIGURE 1. *Oxyporus puerius* sp. nov. A. male habitus, dorsal view. B. female habitus, dorsal view. C. male sternite 8. D. female sternite 8.

Aedeagus asymmetrical; median lobe slightly widened apicad, with apical margin rounded (Figs. 2A–C); right paramere with one minute apical seta and left paramere with one slightly longer apical seta. (Figs. 2D–E)

Female: Similar to male, but mandibles slightly shorter and posterior margin of sternite 8 arcuately produced. (Fig. 1D)

Remarks. *Oxyporus puerius* n.sp. is very similar to *O. formosanus* Adachi from Taiwan and China, in the color of the head, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characters (see key below): elytra and abdomen mostly reddish yellow, legs reddish yellow, pronotum with two transversely depressed grooves before middle and antennae with first segment yellow.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the type locality “Puer”.

Habitat and distribution. The new species was found in fungi. It is at present only known from the type locality in southwest Yunnan, China.

Type material. Holotype: CHINA:Yunnan Prov.:♂, Puer City, Lian Hua village, alt.1320 m, 22°42'N, 100°59'E, 12-29-?-2009, Li Guo-feng leg. (Yunnan Forestry Technological College, Kunming,Yunnan). **Paratypes:** CHINA:Yunnan Prov.: 13 ♂♂, 22 ♀♀, same data as the Holotype.

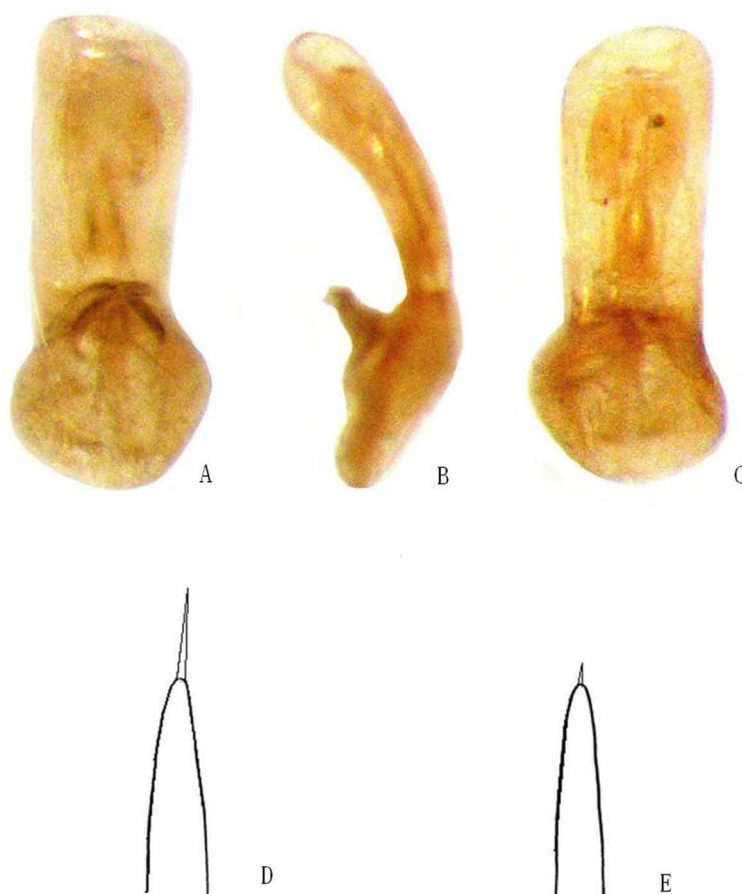


FIGURE 2. *Oxyporus puerius* sp. nov. A. ventral view of aedeagus. B. lateral view of aedeagus. C. dorsal view of aedeagus. D. apical portion of left paramere of aedeagus. E. apical portion of right paramere of aedeagus.

Key to the species of *Oxyporus* from Yunnan

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|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Body entirely black; known from Baoshan. | <i>O. femoratus</i> Zheng |
| - | Body bicolor | 2 |
| 2 | Head yellow to reddish yellow; known from Puer | <i>O. puerius</i> sp. nov. Li |
| - | Head black to brownish black | 3 |
| 3 | Abdomen brownish yellow, with two longitudinal black fasciae on tergites 3–7; know from Binchuan. . . | <i>O. bifasciarius</i> Zheng |
| - | Abdomen without black longitudinal fasciae; know from Dali | <i>O. riparius</i> Zheng |

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