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M. Yu. Gildenkov. A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *COPROPHILUS* LATREILLE, 1829 (COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE: OXYTELINAE) FROM CENTRAL CHINA. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2017. N 334: 17-20.

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Summary. *Coprophilus qinlingensis* sp. n. is described from the Qin Ling Shan Mountain Range in Shaanxi province, China. New species is similar to a little-known *C. formosanus* Shibata, 1993 from Taiwan. Both species are compared and illustrated.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, *Coprophilus*, taxonomy, new species, China.

М. Ю. Гильденков. Новый вид рода *Coprophilus* Latreille, 1829 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Oxytelinae) из Центрального Китая) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2017. N 334. С. 17-20.

Резюме. С хребта Циньлин в провинции Шэньси (Китай) описан новый для науки вид *Coprophilus qinlingensis* sp. n. Новый вид близок к малоизвестному *C. formosanus* Shibata, 1993 с Тайваня. Приведены иллюстрации и сравнение обоих видов.

The description of a new species of the genus *Coprophilus* Latreille, 1829 from Central China is given below. This paper is based on the specimens deposited in the following collections: cMSch – private collection of Michael Schülke (Berlin, Germany); cYSh – private collection of Yasutoshi Shibata (Tokyo, Japan); TULE – Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture (Tokyo, Japan).

The dissections, measurements, and drawings were made using a MBS-10 microscope provided with an eyepiece-micrometer and a measuring grid. The slides of the genitalia were treated with 10% KOH and fixed in euparal. Photographs were taken with a Canon 5D Mark III camera and a Canon MP-E 65 mm objective using the extended focus technology.

During this study, the author examined the material of the genus *Coprophilus* from Eastern Siberia, Russian Far East and Japan (Gildenkov, 2016) including the type specimen of *Coprophilus formosanus* Shibata, 1993 which is illustrated in this paper.

TAXONOMY

***Coprophilus* (s. str.) *qinlingensis* Gildenkov, sp. n.**

Figs 1, 4, 5

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **China:** Shaanxi province, with labels “CHINA Shaanxi Qin Ling Shan 108.47 E, 33.51 N, Mountain W Pass at autoroute km 70, 47 km S Xian 2300–2500 m, sifted 26-30.08.1995, leg. A. Pütz”. (cMSch).

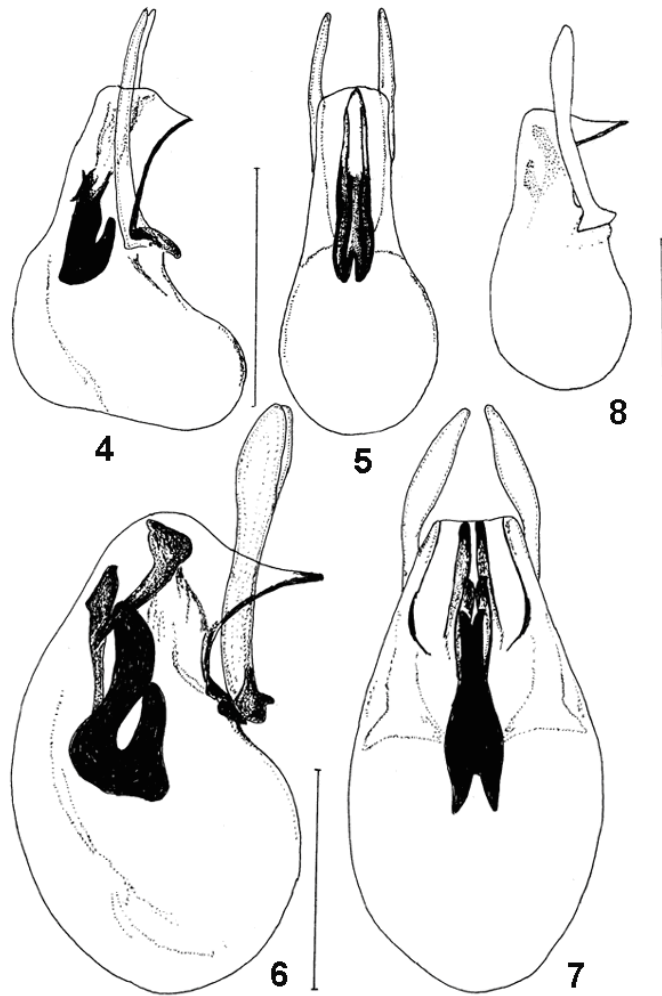
DESCRIPTION. Length of body 6.3 mm, pronotum width 1.14 mm, shoulder width 1.2 mm. Body flattened, integument strongly shining. Body colouration black, legs and antennae dark brown (Fig. 1).

Head slightly transverse, ratio of its length (from base to anterior margin of clypeus) to maximum width (mm) about 0.72 : 0.94. Head widest across eyes. Eyes moderately large, slightly convex. Frons rather finely and sparsely punctate; vertex with much coarser, larger and denser punctation. Diameter of punctures on vertex more than twice that on front, interspaces significantly shorter than diameter of punctures. Antennae rather long. Antennal segment 1 elongate, cylindrical, more than twice as long as its maximum width; segment 2 elongate, conical, about twice as long as its maximum width, much shorter and narrower than segment 1; segment 3 conical, similar in structure to segment 2; segments 4–6 cylindrical, slightly widened to apex, only slightly longer than their maximum widths; segments 7–10 conical, much more massive than segments 4–6, slightly transverse; segment 11 pointed apically, about 1.5 times as long as wide. Last 5 segments form loose club.



Figs 1–3. Holotypes of *Coprophilus*. 1 – *C. qinlingensis* sp. n., body, dorsal view; 2, 3 – *C. formosanus*: 2 – body, dorsal view; 3 – labels.

Pronotum slightly convex, with maximum width about 2/3 its length from base. Ratio of pronotum length to its maximum width (mm) about 0.89 : 1.14. Front angles rounded, lateral margin serrated. Pronotal disc with deep depressions: 2 paired oval depressions at base, on either side of midline; unpaired triangular depression at disc centre and 2 wide depressions near lateral margins. Pronotal disc with coarse, large and rather dense punctation, diameter of punctures slightly smaller than on vertex. Punctation densest at basal angles and at bottom of depressions near lateral margins, interspaces between these punctures much smaller than their diameter.



Figs 4–8. Holotypes of *Coprophilus*. 4, 5 – *C. qinlingensis* sp. n.: 4 – aedeagus, lateral view; 5 – same, ventral view; 6–8 – *C. formosanus*: 6 – aedeagus, lateral view; 7, 8 – same, ventral view. (Fig. 8 after Shibata, 1993). Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Elytra flattened, ratio of length of elytra to their combined width (mm) about 1.23 : 1.53. Surface of each elytron with 6 deep well-defined grooves formed by fused punctures. Diameter of punctures approximately the same as on pronotum. Ridges between grooves smooth and strongly shining. Elytra finely bordered.

Abdomen very delicately shagreened.

Aedeagus of characteristic structure (Figs. 4, 5).

FEMALE. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Central China, Shaanxi province.

ETYMOLOGY. This species is named after the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is similar to *Coprophilus formosanus* in body colouration and microsculpture, but differs from latter by having deeper depressions on the pronotal disc, by a larger and denser punctuation on the vertex and on the lateral margins of the pronotum. Both species are easily distinguishable by the structure of the aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5 vs Figs. 6–8).

***Coprophilus* (s. str.) *formosanus* Shibata, 1993**

Figs 2, 3, 6–8

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED (Figs. 2, 3). Holotype – ♂, Taiwan, with labels “(SUNGCHUANKANG) Nantou, TAIWAN Mar. 27th, 1986 | Y. Shibata leg.” “[HOLOTYPE] *Coprophilus formosanus* Y. Shibata, 1993 ♂” – [red label] “*Coprophilus* (s.str.) *formosanus* Shibata, 1993 | det. M. Gildenkov, 2016” (TULE). Paratype – 1 ♂, Taiwan, with labels “(KUANSHAN YAKOU) Taitung, Taiwan Aug. 21st, 1987 Y. Shibata leg.” “[PARATYPE] *Coprophilus formosanus*, | Y. Shibata, 1993” – [blue label] “*Coprophilus* (s.str.) *formosanus* Shibata, 1993 | det. M. Gildenkov, 2016” (cYSh).

REMARKS. The holotype body length – 7.7 mm, pronotum width – 1.54 mm. It should be noted that the illustration of the aedeagus of *C. formosanus* in the original description (Shibata, 1993) does not reflect fully the arrangement of sclerites in the internal sac of the aedeagus in the holotype (Fig. 8).

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