

**Contributions to the knowledge of the “Staphylinus-complex”
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylinini) of China. Part 25.
Various genera. Section 2**

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Taxonomy, new species, description, misidentification, geographical distribution, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylinini, Staphylinina: *Dinothenarus*, *Miobdelus*, *Aulacocypus*, *Ocypus*, *Protocypus*, *Sphaerobulbus*, *Ocychnus*, Palaearctic Region, mainland China

Abstract. Several new species are described in several genera, as follows: *Miobdelus insignitus* sp. nov. (from Sichuan), *M. insolens* sp. nov. (from Yunnan), *Ocypus (Pseudocypus) mimas* sp. nov. (from Sichuan), *Ocypus (Ocypus) puetzi* sp. nov. (from Sichuan) and *Protocypus ursus* sp. nov. (from Gansu). The female of *Sphaerobulbus yunnanus* is described for the first time. Additional records of many species of the genera listed above are presented.

INTRODUCTION

This is the twenty fifth of a series of papers dealing with the genera of the “Staphylinus-complex” (see Smetana & Davies, 2000) of the People’s Republic of China. The main purpose of the paper is the description of several new species in the genera *Miobdelus*, *Ocypus* and *Protocypus*, and to make the new distributional records of previously described species available. *Ocypus neocles* Smetana, 2007 is recorded for the first time from Henan, *Ocypus menander* Smetana, 2007 from Sichuan, and *Protocypus vulpes* Smetana, 2005 from Henan and Shanxi.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The acronyms used in the text when referring to the deposition of the specimens are as follows:

- ASC Collection of Aleš Smetana, Ottawa, Canada;
- MSC Collection of Michael Schülke, Berlin, Germany;
- NMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria;
- VSP Collection of V. Skoupý, Prague, Czech Republic;
- YSC Yoshihiko Shibata, Tokyo, Japan;
- ZIB Zoological Institute, Academia Sinica, Beijing, People’s Republic of China.

When it is considered important, the number of specimens for new records is given separately for both sexes, in cases of unsexed specimens the total is given in square brackets following the name of the collector(s).

The ratios given in the descriptions represent an average figure when more than one specimen was available for study.

RESULTS

Dinothenarus (Parabemus) ornatus Smetana, 2002

Dinothenarus ornatus Smetana, 2002:214; 2008a: 944.

New record. CHINA: Sichuan: Sichuan rd. Wolong to Rilong, 2600-3600 m, VI.-VII.2007, leg. Puchner, 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂, (ASC, NMW).

Comment. Additional record of the species from Sichuan.

Dinothenarus (Parabemus) lama Smetana, 2002

Dinothenarus lama Smetana, 2002: 218; 2008a: 945.

New record. CHINA: Sichuan: W-Sichuan W of Zi'er, 4241 m, 28° 20.886'N 101° 28.361'E, 5.vi.2006, leg. M. Sehnal & M. Tryzna, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, (ASC, NMW).

Comment. The record is another confirmation that *D. lama* prefers high mountain elevations, often above 4000 m.

Dinothenarus (Parabemus) insignis (J. Müller, 1926)

(Fig. 18)

Staphylinus insignis J. Müller, 1926: 41.

Smetana & Davies, 2000: 28 *Dinothenarus* (subg. *Parabemus*); Smetana, 2003: 115 (*Miobdelus*); 2005a: 574, 583 (*Miobdelus*)

fokiensis Bernhauer, 1933: 32 (*Staphylinus*, subg. *Parocypus*) Smetana & Davies, 2000: 27, 41 (*Dinothenarus*, subg. *Parabemus*; synonym of *insignis*).

New record. CHINA: Fujian: N-Fujian Fenshui Guan, 1700 m, 27.9N 117.85E, 7.v.2005, leg. J. Turna, 1 ♂, (NMW).

Comments. This is another record of this species from Fujian; it is at present known only from Fujian.

The above synonymy was established by Smetana & Davies (2000). However, the species was subsequently, surprisingly, misidentified by Smetana, who transferred the misidentified taxon to the genus *Miobdelus* Sharp, 1889 (Smetana, 2003: 115), redescribed it and included it in the key to the species of *Miobdelus* occurring in mainland China (Smetana, 2005a: 574, 583). The misidentified taxon in fact represented a new species, which is described in the following along with another closely related and similar new species.

The colour figures 18 and 19 show the habitus of two Chinese members of Staphylinina, belonging to two different genera: *Dinothenarus insignis* (Fig. 18) and *Miobdelus insignitus* sp. nov. (Fig. 19). They display a remarkable similarity in the pattern of the colour tomentose

pubescence of the upper body and at the same time a noteworthy case of character convergence. Needless to say that this convergence may cause identification difficulties for those students who would base their identification only on the colour pattern.

***Miobdelus insignitus* sp. nov.**
(Figs 1- 3 in Smetana, 2005a, and Fig. 19)

insignitus Smetana, 2005a: 574 (*Miobdelus*, misidentification, nec *Staphylinus insignis* J. Müller, 1926: 41).

Type locality. CHINA: border Shaanxi - Sichuan, Daba Shan, pass 20 km SSE Zhenping, 31°44'N 109°35'E, 1700- 1800 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA: "CHINA border Shaanxi - Sichuan Daba Shan pass SSE Zhenping"/"1700-1800 m, 31°44'N 109°35'E, 9.vii.2001, A. Smetana [C 96b]"/" *Miobdelus insignis* J. M. det. A. Smetana 2004". Allotype (♀): CHINA: " CHINA (C Sichuan) (17) Qincheng Shan NW Chengdu, 650-700 m 30.54N/ 103.33E 3/4.6. 1997 Wrase"/"Sammlung M. Schülke Berlin"/" *Miobdelus insignis* J. M. det. A. Smetana 2004". Holotype in the Smetana collection, Ottawa, Canada, to be eventually deposited in the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland, allotype in the Schülke collection, Berlin, Germany. Paratype (1 ♂): CHINA: Sichuan: "CHINA/ Sichuan 103. 20 el/ 29.30 nw (sic!), Mt. Emei 500- 1200 m 4-18.v.1989, S. & J. Kolibáč leg." / " *Miobdelus insignis* J. M. Det A. Smetana 2004", (ASC).

Description. Refer to the description in Smetana, 2005: 574- 576, and Figures 1-3.

Geographical distribution. *Miobdelus insignitus* is at present known from three localities in Sichuan.

Bionomics. The specimen from Daba Shan was taken by sifting piles of decaying weeds accumulated along the edges of a corn field.

Recognition and comments. *Miobdelus insignitus* is the largest species of the genus *Miobdelus*. It may only be confused with the following new species (for the distinguishing characters see there).

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *insignitus*, -a, -um (distinguished, remarkable). It refers to the appearance of the species.

***Miobdelus insolens* sp. nov.**
(Figs 1-3)

Type locality. CHINA: Yunnan, Lincang Pref., Laobie Shan, Wei Bo Shan pass, 24°08'16"N 99°42'53"E, 2375 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA: "CHINA (Yunnan) Lincang Pref., Laobie Shan, Wei Bo Shan Pass, 2375 m, 24°08'16"N/ 99°42'53"E, (creek valley, devastated second. decid. forest, under stones, in litter) 8.ix.2009, D. W. Wrase [35]". In the Schülke collection, Berlin, Germany. Allotype (♀): "CHINA (Yunnan) Lincang Pref., Xue Shan, 48 km N Lincang 2070 m 24°19'03"N / 100°07'13"E (slope close to small pond, in loamy soil/plant roots) 12.ix.2009 D. W. Wrase [45]". In the Smetana collection, Ottawa, Canada. Paratypes (1 ♂): CHINA: Yunnan: CHINA (Yunnan) Pu'er Pref., Ailao Shan, 37 km NW Jingdong 24°45'12"N/ 100°41'24.5"E 2300 m (devastated forest remnant, litter/moss/grass roots sifted) 13.ix.2009, D. W. Wrase [48], (ASC); (2 ♀♀): CHINA (Yunnan) Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan E pass, 36 km SE Tengchong, 2200 m, 24°49'32"N/ 98°46'06"E (farm land, under moss, grass, shrubs, under stones), 28.viii.2009, D. W. Wrase [13], (MSC); (1 ♀): YUNNAN, 2200- 2500 m 24.57N 98.45E 8/16.v.1995 Gaoligong mts., O. Semela leg., (YSC).

Description. Black, head, pronotum and elytra with dark metallic lustre, moderately shiny; head with tempora with indistinct, sparse, paler hairs; pronotum with inconspicuous, irregular transverse spot of sparse silverish tomentose hairs; elytra rather dull, on basal half with common transverse spot of greyish tomentose pubescence extended posteriad along each lateral margin, long setae at posterior elytral margin yellowish; abdominal tergite 6 (fourth visible) with large patch of yellowish-golden tomentose pubescence in middle (sometimes covering almost entire tergite), visible tergites 1-3 each with patch of black tomentose pubescence in middle, all tergites with dispersed yellowish-grey tomentose hairs, forming short, longitudinal streaks at posterior margin of visible tergite 5; maxillary and labial palpi brunneous to partly piceous, antennae piceous, legs with femora piceous to piceous-black, tibiae and tarsi rufobrunneous, front tibiae often piceous. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, with obtuse posterior angles, wider than long (ratio 1.26), not appreciably dilated behind eyes, eyes moderately large and convex, tempora longer than eyes from above (ratio 1.29); dorsal surface of head densely and moderately finely punctate, punctuation gradually becoming coarser and less dense on clypeus, large pit-like punctures and Y-shaped epicranial suture absent; narrow interspaces between punctures without microsculpture. Antenna long, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.25), segment 4 distinctly longer than wide (ratio 1.50), segments 5-10 longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter (male), or outer segments 9 and 10 as long as wide (female). Pronotum slightly longer than at widest point wide (ratio 1.10), anterior margin markedly wider than posterior margin, lateral margin slightly sinuate at about posterior fourth, disc without smooth midline; punctuation similar to that on head, but slightly finer and denser, narrow interspaces without microsculpture. Scutellum with black tomentose pubescence. Elytra moderately long, at suture about as long as, at sides slightly longer than pronotum at midline (ratio 1.10), punctuation fine, quite dense, granulate, elytra therefore appearing rather dull, disc of each elytron with some large, pitlike punctures. Wings fully developed. Abdomen with fifth visible tergite bearing distinct, greyish apical seam of palisade setae; tergite 2 (in front of first fully visible tergite) with a row of fine setiferous punctures at posterior margin, otherwise impunctate; tergites finely, densely punctate, interspaces with very fine, granulate microsculpture.

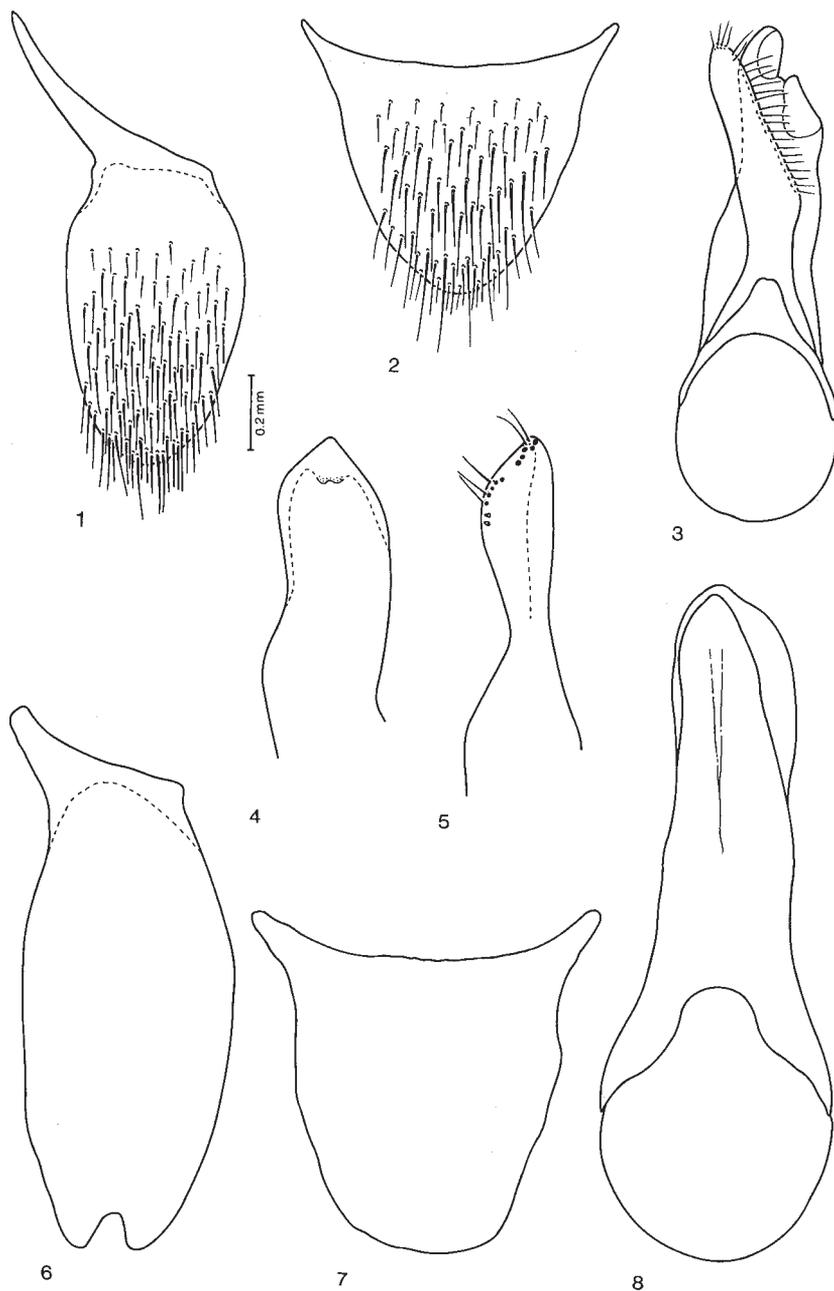
Male. Sternite 8 with moderately wide and deep, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination. Sternite 9 of genital segment with very long, narrow basal portion, apical portion with apex arcuate (Fig. 1); tergite 10 very wide and short, setose as in Fig. 2. Aedoeagus of similar shape as that of *Miobdelus insignitus* but with differently shaped apical portion of median lobe and differently shaped, longer paramere (Fig. 3).

Length 13.0- 17.0 mm.

Geographical distribution. *Miobdelus insolens* is at present known from several localities in Yunnan.

Bionomics. *Miobdelus insolens* occurs at lower mountain elevations below 3000 m (highest record 2500 m). Specimens were taken in deciduous forests, or on farm land, from under stones and by sifting various litter, grass roots and moss.

Recognition and comments. *Miobdelus insolens* sp. nov. is similar to *Miobdelus insignitus* sp. nov., but it differs from it, in addition to the differently shaped aedoeagus, by the smaller size, by the less developed tomentose pubescence of the forebody, by the smaller, more



Figs 1-8. *Miobdelus insolens*: 1- sternite 9 of male genital segment; 2- tergite 10 of male genital segment; 3, aedeagus, ventral view. *Ocyopus mimas*: 4, apical portion of median lobe of aedeagus, paramere removed; 5, apical half of ventral side of paramere with sensory peg setae. *Ocyopus puetzi*: 6- sternite 9 of male genital segment; 7, tergite 10 of male genital segment; 8- aedeagus, ventral view.

angulate head, by the paler coloration of the legs, and by the patch of yellowish-golden tomentose pubescence on visible tergite 4 (this patch is yellowish-grey in *M. insignitus*).

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *insolens*, *-ntis*, (unusual) . It refers to the appearance of the species.

Aulacocypus kansuensis (Bernhauer, 1933)

Staphylinus kansuensis Bernhauer, 1933: 33.

Aulacocypus kansuensis; Smetana, 2003: 113.

New record. CHINA: Yunnan: Yunnan, 54 km E Tengchong, 2150 m, 4.- 9.xi.2004, leg. S. Murzin, 2 ♀♀, (ASC, MSC).

Comments. This is the first record of this species from Yunnan. The species was previously known from Gansu and Shaanxi. The two specimens differ slightly from the male holotype and from the additional specimens mentioned in Smetana (2002: 113). They are slightly larger with the body form markedly stouter, the pubescence of first three visible abdominal tergites is uniformly black, middle portions of visible tergites 1 to 3 therefore are without a pair of inconspicuous patches of black tomentose pubescence, present in *A. kansuensis*, pale tomentose patches on visible tergites 4 and 5 are more extensive and rather golden than golden-yellowish, the antenna is longer and stouter, and the punctation of abdominal tergites is less dense and slightly coarser. It is possible that these two specimen represent a different, closely related species, but males are needed to confirm this.

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) zeuxis Smetana, 2007

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) zeuxis Smetana, 2007a: 27.

New record. CHINA: Hubei : W-Hubei Dashenongjia mts., 2650 m, 31 28'N 110 18"E, 9.vi.-4.vii. 2006, leg. J. Turna, [9], (ASC, NMW).

Comment. Additional material from near the type locality.

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) neocles Smetana, 2007

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) neocles Smetana, 2007a: 28.

New record. China: Henan: W-Henan, Funiu Shan, Shirensan 33°42'N 112°15'E, 2000 m, 15.vi.-7.vii.2007, leg. J. Turna [30] (ASC, NMW).

Comment. This is the first record of this species from Henan. It was previously known only from the neighbouring province of Shaanxi.

The Henan specimens differ from those of the original series from Shaanxi by the larger size of 14.0- 18.0 mm (*P. neocles* is 11.0- 14.0 mm long) and more robust body form.

However, there is no appreciable difference in the shape of the aedeagus confirming that the specimens are an isolated population of *P. neocles*.

***Ocypus (Pseudocypus) teuthras* Smetana, 2007**

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) teuthras Smetana, 2007a: 43; 2008b: 170.

New records. CHINA: Sichuan: Sichuan, Jinping Shan W Mo Fang Go, 3000 m, 28°13.026'N 101 44.613'E, 28.v.- 4.vi. 2005, Leg. R. Sehnal & M. Tryzna [4] (ASC, MSC); S-Sichuan Mt. Sunjiangshan, 20 km S Xichang, 2500- 2900 m, 20-22.vii.2005, Murzin [8] ASC, MSC); S. Sichuan, mts. 20 km S Xichang, 2900 m, 20-23.vi.2006, S. Murzin & L. Shokhin [3] (ASC, MSC); S-Sichuan, mts. SE Xichang, 2250 m, 4.-6.vii.2004, leg. S. Murzin [3] (MSC); S-Sichuan, mts. 40 km N Meigu (N Xichang), 2900 m, 17-19.vi.2006, leg. S. Murzin & I. Shokhin [4] (SAC, MSC).

Comment. *Quedius teuthras* seems to be widely distributed in the mountains in the larger vicinity of Xichang in southern Sichuan. The newly recorded specimens again show distinct variability in size, but none exceeds the span given in Smetana (2008b: 170).

***Ocypus (Pseudocypus) scaevola* Smetana, 2007**

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) scaevola Smetana, 2007a: 20.

New record. CHINA: Sichuan: Sichuan, SanYa - 3800 m, 28 47.7'N 101 58.6'E, 23.vi.2007, leg. R. Sehnal [9] (ASC, MSC).

Comment. Additional material from near the type locality

***Ocypus (Pseudocypus) laelaps* Smetana, 2007**

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) laelaps Smetana, 2007a: 12.

New record. CHINA: Sichuan: Sichuan, Erlang Shan, 2250 m, 23.-27.vi.2009, leg. S. Murzin [6] (ASC, MSC).

Comment. Additional material from near the type locality.

***Ocypus (Pseudocypus) sericeomicans* (Bernhauer, 1931)**

Staphylinus (Ocypus) sericeomicans Bernhauer, 1931: 2.

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) sericeomicans; Smetana & Davies, 2000: 45.

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) sericeomicans; Smetana, 2004: 678; 2005b: 306.

New records. CHINA: Sichuan: Sichuan, Emei Shan, N29°33'36.3" E103°20'38.0", 1947 m, 15.vi.2010, sifting 33, V. Grebennikov [1] (ASC); same, but N29°32'57.2" E103°20'37.7", 2289 m, 16.vi.2010, sifting35, V. Grebennikov [1] (ZIB); same, but N29°31'52.9" E103°19'57.1", 2748 m, 15.vi.2010, sifting 32, V. Grebennikov [1] (ZIB).

Comment. Additional specimens from Emei Shan. The species is at present known only from Emei Shan; it may be endemic to this range.

***Ocypus (Pseudocypus) glabrio* Smetana, 2007**

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) glabrio Smetana, 2007a: 42.

New record. CHINA: Sichuan: C-Sichuan val. 11 kmWNW Mupo 31°16'N 102°20'E 3300 m, 5.- 6.viii.2007, / meadows, high bushes, trees, leg. J. Kaláb, 1♂ (NMW).

Comment. This is an additional record from near the type locality of the species.

***Ocypus (Pseudocypus) abaris* Smetana, 2007**

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) abaris Smetana, 2007a: 39.

New record. CHINA: Gansu: Gansu, Str. v. Wen Xian nach Wudu, Berg nord-östlich von Wen Xian, 2250- 2420 m, 30.v.-6.vi. 2006, I. A. Puchner, [3] (ASC, NMW).

Comment. This is an additional record of this species from near the type locality. Previously only the holotype was known. The tip of the paramere of the aedoeagus of the only male of the series is broken off.

***Ocypus (Pseudocypus) quiris* Smetana, 2007**

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) quiris Smetana, 2007a: 15.

New records. CHINA: Sichuan: W. Sichuan, Aba Co. Barkam, viii.94, M. Häckel, 1♀ (ASC); N-Sichuan (Barkam) valley SW of Barkam 31:53 / 102:12, 3000-3800 m, mixed/coniferous forest, 22.vii.1995, K. & B. Březina, 1♂, (ASC).

Comment. The species is still known only from the wider vicinity of Barkam in northwestern Sichuan.

***Ocypus (Pseudocypus) mimas* sp. nov.**

(Figs 4-5, 16-17)

Type locality. China: Sichuan: Strasse von Pingwu nach Nanping, Maoniu Shan, Südseite 2420- 2650 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): "CHINA. Prov. SICHUAN Str. v. PINGWU nach NANPING MAONIUSHAN, Südseite 24290- 2650 m I. A. PUCHNER 29.v.-5.vi. 2006". In the collection of Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria. Paratypes (4 ♂♂): [Sichuan]: same data s holotype, (ASC, NMW).

Diagnosis. A medium-sized species, sharing most of the character states with *O. palamedes*, but different mainly by the differently shaped aedoeagus.

Description. In all character states similar to *O. palamedes*, but on average smaller and with

different male sexual characters, particularly by the differently shaped aedoeagus.

Male. Sternite 8 with obtusely triangular medioapical emargination narrower and less deep than that of *O. palamedes*. Genital segment with sternite 9 similar to that of *O. palamedes*, but with subtruncate to subemarginate apex (Fig. 16). Tergite 10 wide, markedly, evenly narrowed toward narrowly arcuate apex (Fig. 17). Aedoeagus (Figs 4-5) similar to that of *O. palamedes*, but left side of anterior portion of median lobe in ventral view, when paramere removed, markedly sinuate (Fig. 4), middle portion of paramere markedly attenuate, sensory peg setae on apical portion less numerous and usually divided into two groups (Fig. 5).

Female unknown.

Length 18.0- 20.0 mm.

Geographical distribution. *Ocypus mimas* is at present known only from the type locality in Maoniu Shan in Sichuan.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collection circumstances of the specimens of the original series.

Recognition and comments. *Ocypus mimas* may be positively distinguished from *O. palamedes* only by the different shape of the aedoeagus. The difference in the development of the medioapical emargination of male sternite 8 (see above) is also helpful.

There are at present two species of *Ocypus* recorded from Maoniu Shan: *O. sarpedon* Smetana, 2007, occurring on the north side of the range and *O. mimas*, occurring on the southern slopes of the range.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the name of one of Saturn's moons, in apposition.

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) imurai Smetana, 2005

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) imurai Smetana, 2005b: 308; 2007a: 18.

New record. CHINA: Sichuan: Sichuan, Wawu Shan, 2800 m, 23.vi.2004, M. Sato leg., 1 ♂, (ASC).

Comments. This is an additional specimen from the type locality. *Ocypus imurai* is at present known only from the Wawu Shan, in Ebian county, Sichuan. The above specimen has a few extremely minute microsetae on pronotal hypomeron. Gular sutures are narrowly separated, postgenae are very finely and very sparsely punctate and pubescent, interspaces between punctures near gular sutures are considerably larger than diameters of punctures.

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) menander Smetana, 2007

Ocypus (Pseudocypus) menander Smetana, 2007a: 33.

New record. China: Sichuan, Zhaipo, Guangwu Shan, 17.vi.2004, M. Sato, 2 ♂♂, (ASC).

Comments. This is the first record of this species from Sichuan. The species was previously known only from Daba Shan in Shaanxi. Guangwu Shan is located in northeastern Sichuan quite close to the Shaanxi border.

Ocypus (Ocypus) umbro Smetana, 2007

Ocypus (Ocypus) umbro Smetana, 2007b: 444.

New record. China: Sichuan, Daxue Shan, Kangding, 2800- 3400 m, 1-22.vi. 2007, leg. A. Plutenko [3] (ASC, MSC); Kangding env., 2691 m, 30.02,502°N 101.57,264°E, 14.vi.2006, R. Sehnal & M. Tryzna lgt. [3] (VSC).

Comment. Additional specimens from near the type locality. *Ocypus umbro* is at present known from the wider vicinity of Kangding, and from the Barkam and Sabd  areas.

Ocypus (Ocypus) puetzi sp. nov.

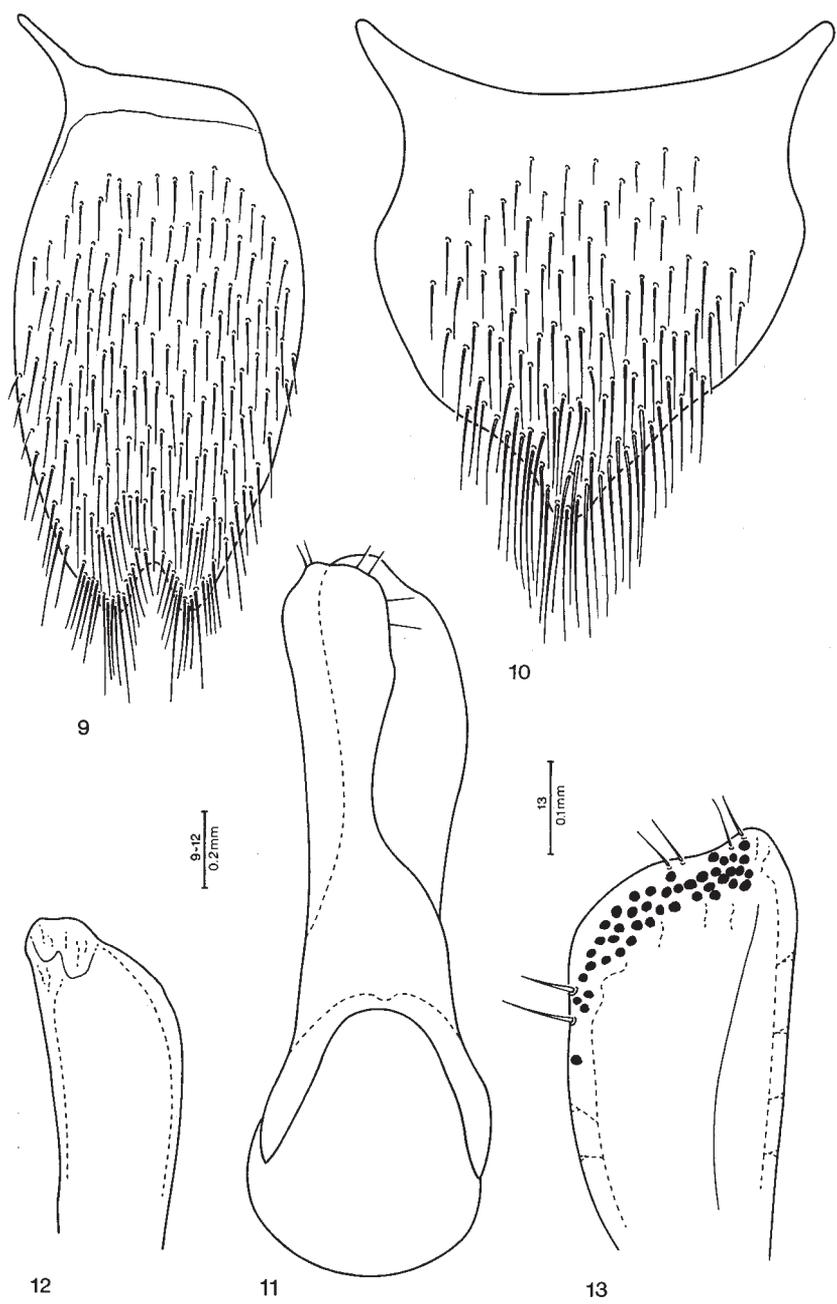
(Figs 6- 8)

Type locality. China: W Sichuan, Ganzi Tibetan Auton. Pref., Daxue Shan, 10 km S. Kangding, 29.59N 101.55 E, 3150 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): “W Sichuan GanziTibetan Auton. Pref. Daxue Shan, 10 km S Kangding, 3150 m, 29.59N 101.55 E, 30.vi.1999, leg. A. Pütz”. In the Smetana collection, Ottawa, Canada. (to be eventually deposited in the Mus um d’histoire naturelle, Gen ve, Switzerland).

Diagnosis. Midsize species with dark appendages, and with quite characteristically shaped, black aedoeagus.

Description. Black, moderately dull, maxillary and labial palpi brunneous, antennae and legs piceous-black; pubescence of dorsal side of body uniformly piceous. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, with rounded posterior angles, wider than long (ratio 1.31), eyes small, flat, tempora considerably longer than eyes from above (ratio 2.66), dorsal surface of head finely and densely punctate and pubescent, interspaces between punctures on disc larger than diameters of punctures, punctation gradually becoming denser and coarser toward posterior and lateral margins; no impunctate midline present; interspaces between punctures with relatively coarse submeshed microsculpture. Gular sutures narrowly separated; postgenae finely, rather sparsely punctate, interspaces between punctures near gular sutures markedly larger than diameters of punctures. Dorsal side of neck with punctation similar to that near posterior margin of head. Antenna moderately long, segment 3 slightly longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.10), segments 4-8 longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, segments 9 and 10 about as long as wide, last segment markedly shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum vaguely longer than wide (ratio 1.05), almost parallelsided, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards at about apical third of pronotal length; disc with fine, entire impunctate midline; punctation on disc slightly finer and less dense than that on disc of head, pubescence and microsculpture on interspaces between punctures similar to that on head. Pronotal hypomeron without microsetae. Scutellum finely, moderately densely punctate and setose on entire surface, surface with very fine, rudimentary submeshed microsculpture. Elytra short, transversely depressed at base, hardly dilated posteriad, at suture considerably (ratio 0.64), at sides distinctly (ratio 0.82) shorter than pronotum at midline; punctation very fine, moderately dense, interspaces between punctures on disc



Figs 9-13. *Protocypus ursus*: 9- sternite 9 of male genital segment; 10- tergite 10 of male genital segment; 11- aedeagus, ventral view; 12- apical portion of median lobe of aedeagus, paramere removed; 13- apical portion of ventral side of paramere with sensory peg setae.

of each elytron markedly larger than diameters of punctures, punctation becoming denser toward lateral portions of each elytron, interspaces between punctures with fine submeshed 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 fully visible tergite) entirely punctate and pubescent; tergites evenly, finely, moderately densely punctate, punctation in general gradually becoming denser and coarser toward apex of abdomen; interspaces with very fine, dense, submeshed microsculpture.

Male. Sternite 8 with rather wide and deep, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination. Genital segment with sternite 9 with narrow, moderately long basal portion, apical portion markedly emarginate medioapically (Fig. 6). Tergite 10 short, wide, broadly rounded apically (Fig. 7). Aedoeagus (Fig. 8) large, entirely black, except for somewhat paler basal bulb; median lobe anteriorly narrowed into small, knob-like apical portion; paramere large, basal portion wide, entirely covering basal portion of median lobe, slightly asymmetrically narrowed into short apical portion with subacute apex, apex not quite reaching apex of median lobe; face away from median lobe with markedly developed, long medial carina, wide anteriorly and gradually becoming narrower and disappearing past middle of length of paramere.

Female unknown.

Length 17.5 mm.

Geographical distribution. *Ocypus puetzi* is at present known only from the type locality in Daxue Shan in Sichuan.

Bionomics. The holotype was taken from a pitfall trap, but nothing is known about the habitat the trap was set in.

Recognition and comments. *Ocypus puetzi* may be recognized only by the shape of the entirely black aedoeagus.

The setation/pubescence of the holotype was markedly affected by the apparently prolonged exposition to the fluids in the pitfall trap. It is largely missing on the body and is entirely absent on the sclerites of the male genital segment and is therefore not shown in figures 6, 7.

Since only the male holotype of this species was available for study, I choose not to remove the paramere, and since the aedoeagus is entirely black, not letting any transmitted light through, it was impossible to establish the status of the sensory setae on underside of paramere. This will be possible, when hopefully more males will become available for study.

Etymology. Patronymic, the species was named in honour of its collector Andreas Pütz, Eisenhüttenstadt, Germany.

Protocypus latro Smetana, 2005

Protocypus latro Smetana, 2005c: 294.

New record. China: W Hubei, Dashenongjia mts. 31.5N 110.3E, 10.-14.vi.2002, 2100- 2900 m, leg. J. Turna [3] (ASC, NMW).

Comment. Additional record from near type locality.

***Protocypus pilifer* Smetana, 2005**

Protocypus pilifer Smetana, 2005c: 291.

New record. China: W Hubei, Guanmenshan 31.45N 110.4E, 1500m, 16.v- 14.vi. 2004, Jaroslav Turna leg. [5] (ASC, NMW).

Comment. Additional specimens from near the type locality.

***Protocypus vulpes* Smetana, 2005**

Protocypus vulpes Smetana, 2005c: 275.

New records. China: Shanxi, Yongji - Zhongtiao Shan mts., 4.v.-12.v.2004, leg. E. Kučera, 1 ♂, (MSC); Henan: N- Henan, Wangwu Shan, 1650 m, 35°12'N 112°17'E, 14.vi.-6.vii.2007, leg J. Turna, 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀, (ASC, NMW).

Comment. These are the first records of this species from Shanxi and Henan. It was until now known only from the Qin Ling Shan in Shaanxi.

The aedoeagi of the males of the Henan population are somewhat smaller than those of the males from the type locality in Shaanxi but otherwise they agree.

***Protocypus ursus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 9-14)

Type locality. China: Gansu: Berg nord-östlich von Wen-Xian, 2250-2420 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA, Prov. GANSU Str. v., WEN XIAN nach WUDU Berg nord-östlich von WEN XIAN 2250- 2420 m I. A. PUCHNER 30.v.-6.vi.2006. In the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria. Allotype (♀): same data as holotype (ASC). Paratypes (9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): same data s holotype, (ASC, NMW).

Diagnosis. Large, robust species with moderately long antenna, dark appendages, with numerous setiferous micropunctulae on pronotal hypomeron, and with spots of golden-yellowish tomentose pubescence on visible abdominal tergites 4 and 5.

Description. Black, dull; maxillary and labial palpi dark brownish to brownish-piceous, antennae piceous-black, gradually becoming somewhat paler toward apex, legs piceous-black, with usually slightly paler front tarsi, and with dorsal faces of front tibiae pale brunneous; pubescence of dorsal side of body dark brownish-piceous to piceous, visible abdominal tergites 1- 3 each with a pair of small, inconspicuous spots of black tomentose pubescence, visible tergites 4 and 5 each with spot of golden-yellowish tomentose pubescence in middle, visible tergite 6 with narrow, elongate spot of golden-yellowish pubescence in middle of disc. Head of rounded quadrangular shape with obtusely rounded posterior angles, wider than long (ratio 1.36), eyes small and rather flat, tempora considerably longer than eyes from above (ratio 2.64), dorsal surface of head very finely and densely punctate and pubescent, no

impunctate midline, narrow interspaces between punctures with extremely fine, rudimentary microsculpture. Dorsal side of neck with punctation similar to that on disc of head. Antenna slender, moderately long, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.16), segments 4 to 8 longer than wide, becoming gradually shorter, outer two segments about as long as wide, last segment short, markedly shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum about as long as wide, vaguely narrowed anteriorly, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards at about anterior third of pronotal length; disc with rudimentary, narrow impunctate midline in front of posterior margin; punctation, pubescence and microsculpture on interspaces between punctures similar to that on head, but punctation vaguely finer. Pronotal hypomerone with numerous setiferous micropunctulae. Scutellum entirely, quite finely and densely punctate and setose, surface between punctures with extremely fine, rudimentary microsculpture. Elytra quite short, markedly depressed at base, at suture considerably (ratio 0.57), at sides distinctly (ratio 0.77) shorter than pronotum at midline; punctation and pubescence very fine and very dense, finely asperate, narrow interspaces between punctures with extremely fine and dense granulate microsculpture. Wings each reduced to minute, non-functional stump. Abdomen relatively wide, evenly dilated to posterior margin of third visible tergite and then narrowed toward apex, with fifth visible tergite lacking pale apical seam of palisade setae; tergite 2 (in front of first fully visible tergite) entirely, densely and finely punctate and pubescent; all tergites evenly, finely and densely punctate, punctation finer than that on elytra, interspaces between punctures with very fine, submeshed microsculpture becoming gradually coarser toward lateral margin of each tergite.

Male. Sternite 8 with rather shallow, moderately wide subarcuate medioapical emargination. Genital segment with sternite 9 large and wide, with long, narrow, tapered basal portion, apical portion deeply emarginate apically (Fig. 9); tergite 10 wide, triangular, densely setose, with subacute apex (Fig. 10). Aedoeagus large, robust, as in Figs 11-13; apex of median lobe obliquely subtruncate, with oblique, medially emarginate subapical carina with apex not extended into subapical tooth (Fig. 12); paramere situated on median lobe asymmetrically, apical portion asymmetrical, shaped as in Figs 11, 13, apex of paramere about reaching apex of median lobe; underside of paramere with numerous sensory peg setae situated on apical portion as shown in Figs 11, 13, with four apical setae, and with two similar setae at left lateral margin below apex.

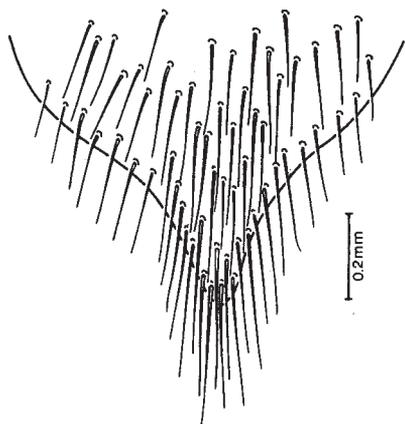
Female. Tergite 10 of genital segment wide, densely setose, narrowed into triangular apical portion with subacute apex (Fig. 14).

Length 20.0-25.0 mm.

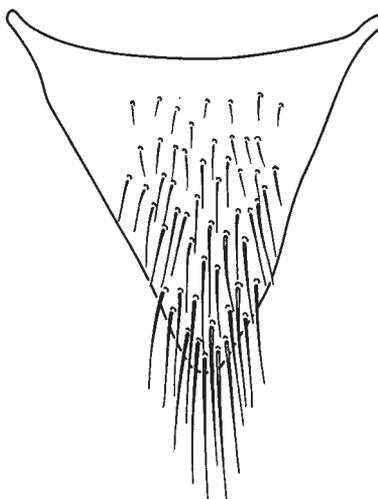
Geographical distribution. *Protocypus ursus* is at present known only from the type locality in southern Gansu.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about collecting circumstances (habitat) of the specimens of the original series.

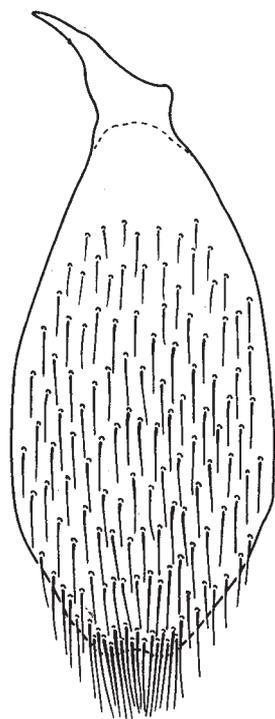
Recognition. The occurrence of golden-yellowish tomentose spots on visible abdominal tergites four and five is rare in the genus *Protocypus*. In addition to *P. ursus*, they occur only in most specimens of *P. lupus* Smetana, 2005, but those differ from *P. ursus* by the markedly different shape of the aedoeagus, the elongate shape of sternite 9 of the male genital segment (see Fig. 31 in Smetana, 2005), and by the more slender and on average



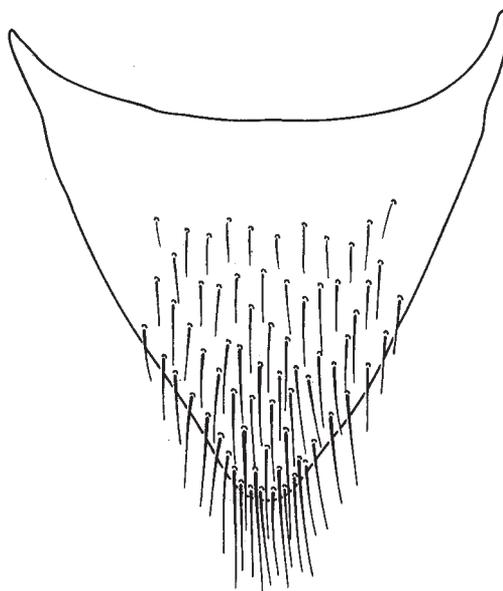
14



15



16



17

Figs 14-17. *Protocypus ursus*: 14- apical portion of tergite 10 of female genital segment. *Sphaerobulbus yunnanus*: 15- tergite 10 of female genital segment. *Ocypus mima*: 16- sternite 9 of male genital segment; 17- tergite 10 of male genital segment.

smaller body size. *Protocypus ursus* resembles *P. lativentris* Smetana, 2005 by the large, robust body shape and by the shape of the abdomen, but *P. lativentris* differs easily by the absence of the golden-yellowish tomentose spots on visible abdominal tergites four and five, by the different shape of the aedoeagus, and by the pronotal hypomeron with only a few setiferous micropunctulae.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin noun *ursus*, -i, m (bear) in apposition. It refers to the large, robust body shape of the species.

***Sphaerobulbus pusio* Smetana, 2005**

Sphaerobulbus pusio Smetana, 2005d: 58.

New record. China: Sichuan, Ling Shan Mts. E Mianning, 3900-4100 m, 16.-19.vii.2009, leg. S. Murzin [2] (ASC, MSC).

Comment. This is an additional record from southern Sichuan, northwards of the type locality.

***Sphaerobulbus yunnanus* Smetana, 2003**

Sphaerobulbus yunnanus Smetana, 2003: 82.

New record. China: P. R. China, Yunnan, E slope Cangshan at Dali, 25°39'54.7"N 100°06'04.5"E, 19.v.2010, 3815 m, V. Grebennikov, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, (ASC, ZIB).

Comment. Additional specimens from the type locality. The female of the species was not known.

Female. Genital segment with tergite 10 wide basally, markedly narrowed toward subacute apex, setose as in Fig. 15.

***Ocychnus bohemororum* Smetana, 2010**

Ocychnus bohemororum Smetana, 2010: 66.

New record. China: W Sichuan Litang - Yajiang pass 20 km W Yajiang 3200- 3500 m// 23-25.vii.1999, leg. J. Kaláb, 1 ♂, (NMW).

Comment. *Ocychnus bohemororum* was at present known from the mountain range west of Zi'er. The new record extends the range of the species considerably northwards.

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Fig. 18. *Dinothenarus insignis*:
habitus.

Fig. 19. *Miobdelus insignitus*:
habitus.



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