

ENTOMOLOGY

New data on the Afrotropical Xantholinini (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae). 6 - Seven new species from Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Cameroon, Tanzania and Kenya

294th contribution to the knowledge of Staphylinidae

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Abstract

The following species are described and illustrated for the listed countries: *Stenistoderus ibadan* sp. n. (Nigeria), *S. abnormis* sp. n. (Nigeria), *Agoreina tanzanica* sp. n. (Tanzania), *Neoxantholinus camerunensis* sp. n. (Cameroon), *Nudobius lomaensis* sp. n. (Sierra Leone), *N. capitatus* sp. n. (Kenya), and *N. occasus* sp. n. (Kenya).

Introduction

Since the publication of the revision of Afrotropical Xantholinini (Bordoni, 2016), and some other contributions on

the african species of this tribe (Bordoni, in press), I have studied some specimens received at different times from several institutions. The result of this study is presented in these pages. To date the known Xantholinini of Africa south of Sahara amount to 457 species.

Acronyms

cB: coll. Bordoni, Firenze, Italy; MMUE: Manchester Museum, Manchester, UK; ZMC: Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark; ZML: Zoological Museum, Lund, Sweden.

Taxonomy (in systematic order)

Stenistoderus ibadan sp. n.

EXAMINED MATERIAL: HOLOTYPE ♂: Nigeria, Ibadan, T. Short VIII.1954 (MMUE).

DESCRIPTION: Length of body: 8 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4.5 mm. Body light reddish-brown. Head sub-rectangular, with sub-rectilinear sides and narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head entirely covered with wrinkled longitudinal striolae, among which is recognizable a Y-shaped carina from the base of the antennae to the posterior margin of the head. Pronotum dilated anteriorly, as long as head, anteriorly more or less as wide as it, with oblique anterior margins and barely sinuate sides. Surface with dense, minute, deep punctation, apart a broad median band. Elytra sub-rectangular, short, shorter than pronotum, as wide as it, with marked humeral angles. Surface with fine, dense punctation arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with superficial, transverse micro-striation and fine, sparse punctation. Male: sixth visible abdominal tergite with barely concave posterior margin; sixth visible abdominal sternite with more evident concave posterior margin. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figures 1 and 2. Aedeagus (Figure 3) 1.66 mm long, ovoid, with very large, symmetrical parameres; inner sac with two series of distal spines, followed by a narrow, tape-like elongate portion covered with fine scales.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

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

REMARKS: The specimen is in poor condition.

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Stenistoderus abnormis sp. n.

EXAMINED MATERIAL: HOLOTYPE ♂: Nigeria, Ibadan, unknown collector XII.1960 (MMUE); PARATYPES: same data, 1 ♂ (MMUE), 1 ♂ (cB).

DESCRIPTION: Length of body: 11.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6.5 mm. Body large, the largest known species of *Stenistoderus* Jacquelin du Val, 1856; entirely brown. Head long, barely narrowed anteriorly, with narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small, a little protruding. Surface of head totally covered with wrinkled longitudinal striolae, among which is recognizable a Y-shaped carina from the base of the antennae to the posterior margin of the head. Pronotum strongly dilated anteriorly, as long as head, anteriorly as wide as it, with broadly rounded anterior angles and strongly sinuate sides. Surface covered with fine deep punctation, apart from

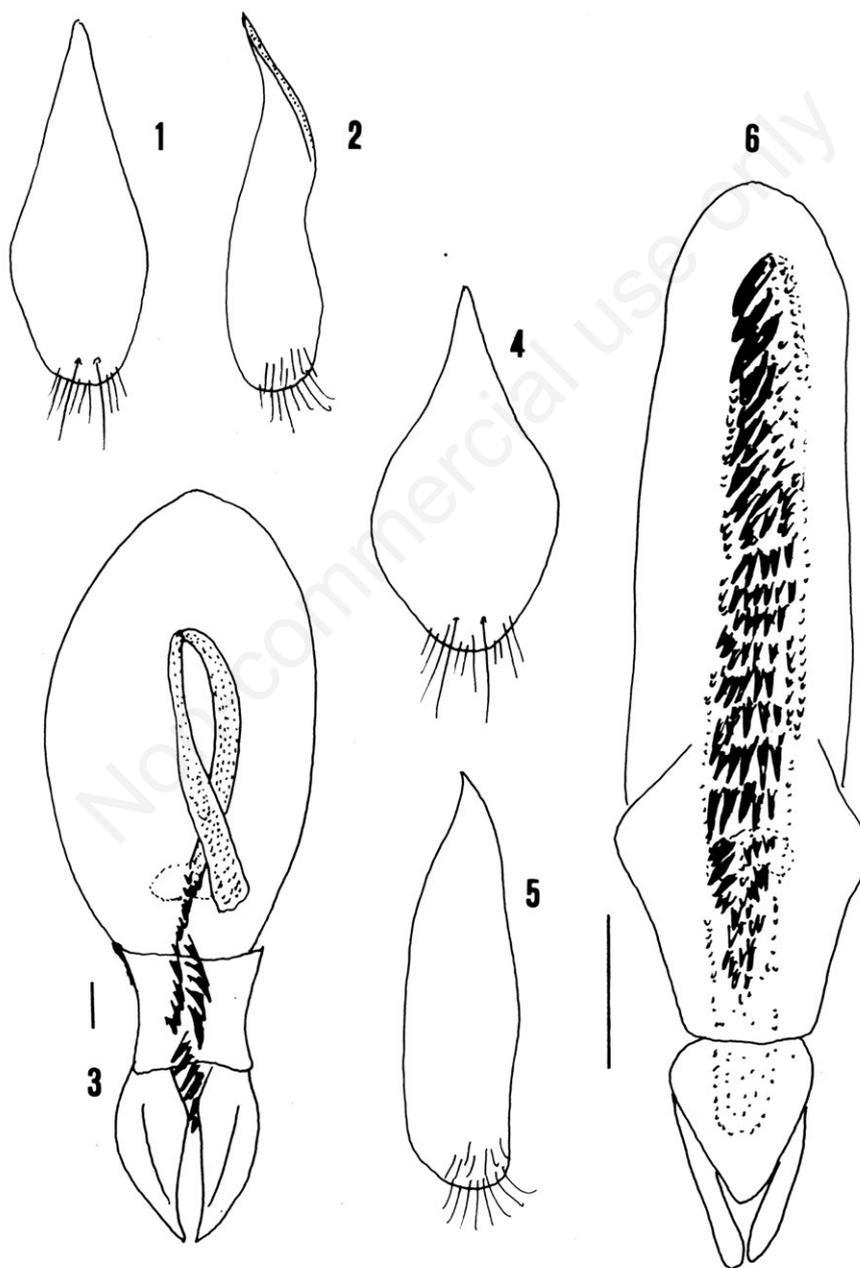
on a narrow median band. Elytra sub-rectangular, scarcely shorter and narrower than pronotum, with marked humeral angles. Surface totally covered with very dense, minute punctation. Abdomen with polygonal micro-reticulation and very fine, sparse punctation.

Male: sixth visible abdominal tergite with barely concave posterior margin; sixth visible abdominal sternite with more evident concave posterior margin. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figures 4 and 5. Aedeagus (Figure 6) 3.48 mm long, proportionately very large, very long, narrow, with short parameres of peculiar shape; inner sac almost as long as the aedeagus, covered with dense, very numerous spines.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is the Latin *abnormis*-e (abnormal), in reference to the very peculiar shape of the aedeagus.

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

REMARKS: This species is characterized by long body and specially by



Figures 1-6. Tergite (1) and sternite (2) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (3) (scale bar: 0.1 mm) of *Stenistoderus ibadan* sp. n.; tergite (4) and sternite (5) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (6) (scale bar: 0.5 mm) of *Stenistoderus abnormis* sp. n.

the enormous aedeagus. No other known *Stenistoderus* of Africa south of Sahara has such a large body and similar very large aedeagus.

Agoreina tanzanica sp. n.

EXAMINED MATERIAL: HOLOTYPE ♂: Tanzania, East Usumbara, Amani, 1000 m, H. Enghoff, O. Lamholdt & O. Martin 1.II.1977 (ZMC).

DESCRIPTION: Length of body: 4.4 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.3 mm. Body (Figure 7) shiny, reddish-brown. Similar to *A. sulciceps* (Bernhauer, 1937) from Tanzania and Kenya, but very slender and shorter; head narrower and proportionately longer, narrower anteriorly, with more rounded sides; eyes smaller and flatter; pronotum narrower, posteriorly narrower, with more marked anterior angles; elytra narrower. Tergite

and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figures 8 and 9. Aedeagus (Figure 10) 0.92 mm long, ovoid, with arched, short parameres; inner sac very short, tape-like, covered with minute spinulae.

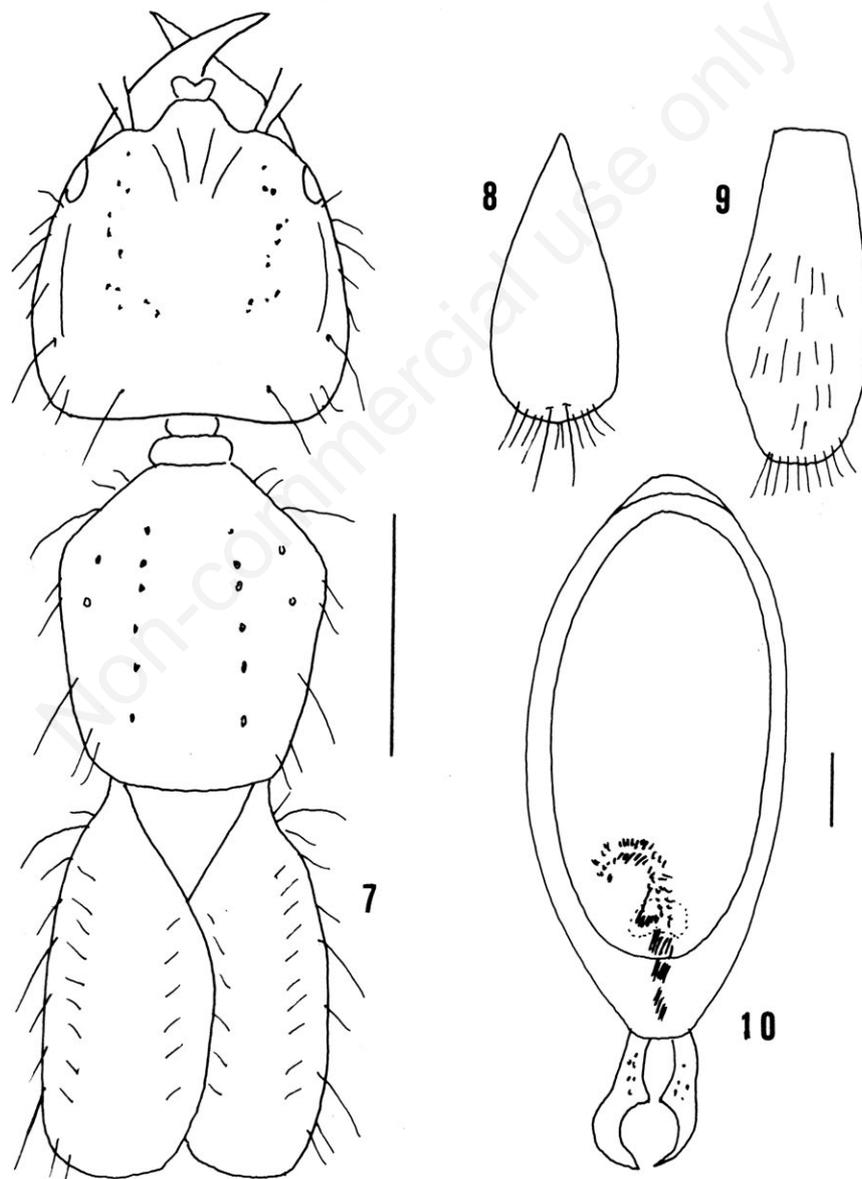
ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to Tanzania.

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

REMARKS: The specimen, micro-pinned and remounted, is in poor condition. This species is very different from *A. sulciceps*, until now the only known species of the genus *Agoreina* Bordon, 2016, in its external characters as well as in the aedeagus.

Neoxantholinus camerunensis sp. n.

EXAMINED MATERIAL: HOLOTYPE ♂: Cameroon, 20 km E Akono-Linga, 5 km W Kaoundes-Song, primary forest and clearing, Sweden Exp. Dec.-Jan. 1977-78, Gärdenfors, Hall & Samuelsson (ZML).



Figures 7-10. Forebody (7) (scale bar: 0.5 mm), tergite (8) and sternite (9) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (10) (scale bar: 0.1 mm) of *Agoreina tanzanica* sp. n.

DESCRIPTION: Length of body: 5.3 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.7 mm. Body reddish-brown, with slightly infusate elytra. Similar to *N. congoensis* Bordoni, 2016 from Congo and Rep. Congo, but head sub-rectangular, narrower, with coarser punctation; flatter eyes; pronotum more dilated anteriorly and narrower posteriorly, with less oblique anterior margins, more marked anterior angles; elytra narrower.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figures 11 and 12. Aedeagus (Figure 13) 0.92 mm long, ovoid, with evident median lobe, very short and narrow parameres; inner sac tape-like, narrow and long, covered with scattered, minute scales.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to Cameroon.

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

Nudobius lomaensis sp. n.

EXAMINED MATERIAL: HOLOTYPE ♀: Sierra Leone, Mts Loma, Cascade Demkale, 800 m, W. Rossi 25-26.XI.1984 (cB).

DESCRIPTION: Length of body: 6.4 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.3 mm. Body shiny, slender, narrow, reddish-brown with darker head and pronotum; humeral angles and

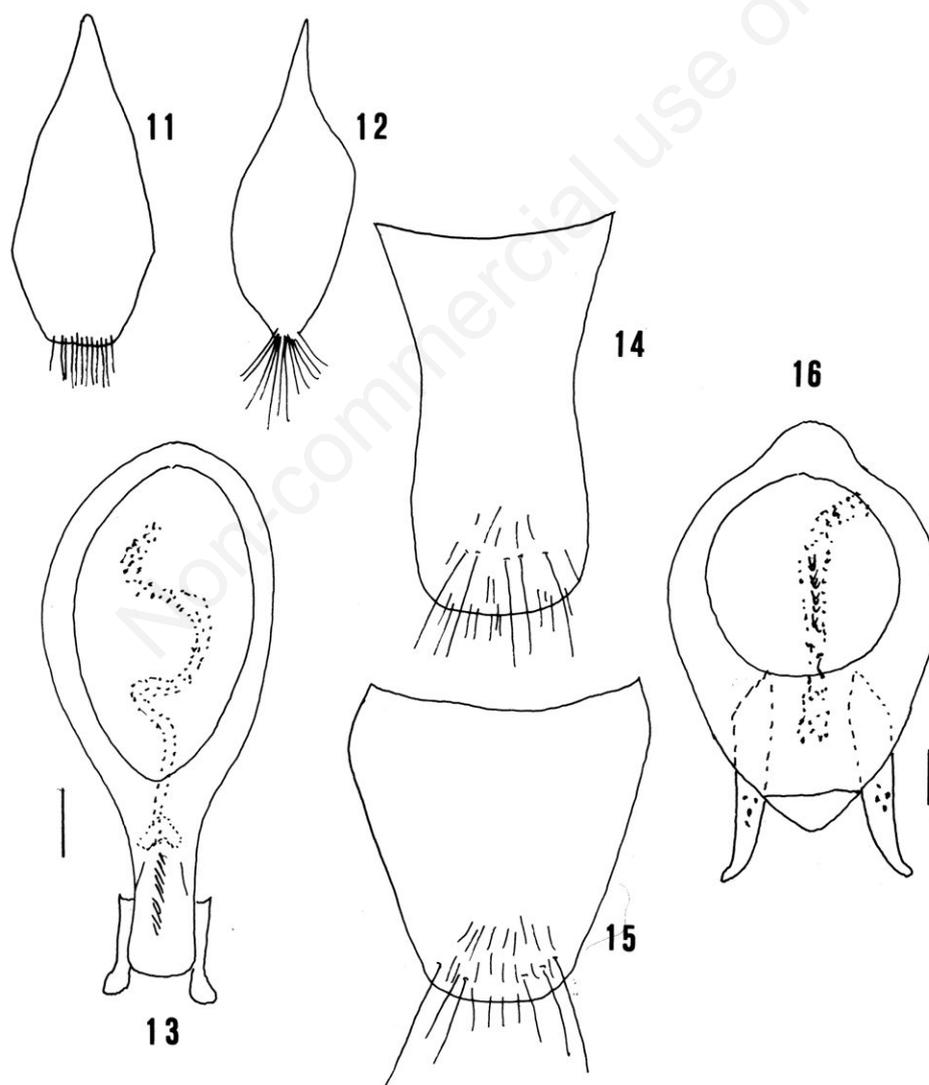
four first abdominal segments and posterior portion of the last segment yellowish; antennae and legs brown. A small *Nudobius* Thomson, 1860 characterized by a yellowish spot on the humeral angles. Head sub-rectangular, not dilated laterally, long and narrow, with sub-parallel and sub-rectilinear sides and narrowly rounded anterior angles. Eyes small and a little protruding. Surface of head with deep, fine punctation (the distance between the punctures greater than the diameter of punctures). Pronotum as long as head, scarcely dilated anteriorly where it is as wide as head, with oblique anterior margins, rounded anterior angles and barely sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 3 broad, superficial, anterior punctures and 2 posterior punctures. Elytra sub-rectangular, narrow, barely dilated posteriorly, longer and wider than pronotum, with rounded humeral angles. Surface with very fine and sparse punctation, arranged in several series. Abdomen with fine, superficial, transverse micro-striation and fine, very sparse punctation.

Male unknown.

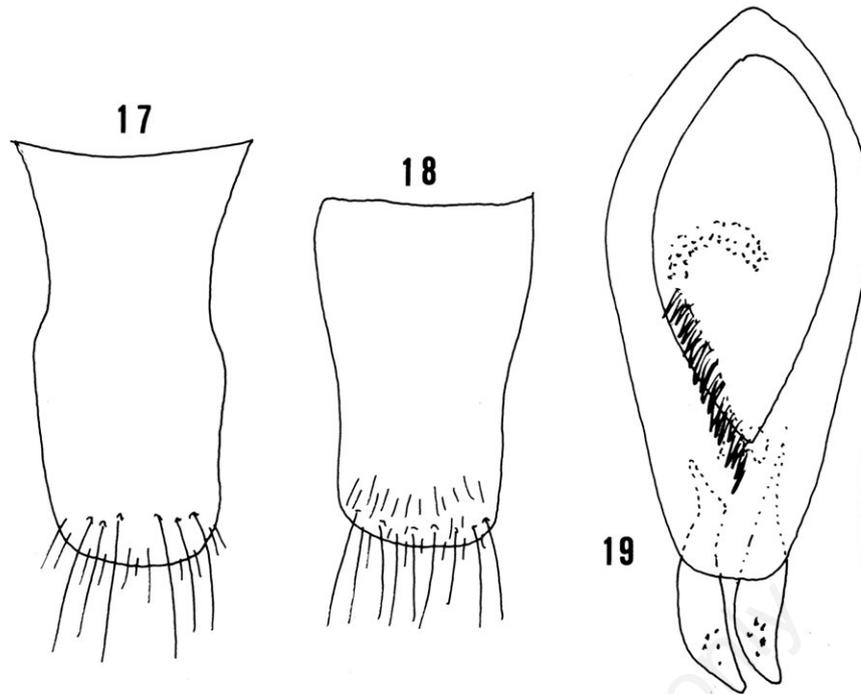
ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

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

REMARKS: The species belongs to *pictipennis*-group (that occurs specially in Central Africa) and in particular, in the external characters,



Figures 11-16. Tergite (11) and sternite (12) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (13) (scale bar: 0.1 mm) of *Neoxantholinus camerunensis* sp. n.; tergite (14) and sternite (15) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (16) (scale bar: 0.1 mm) of *Nudobius capitatus* sp. n.



Figures 17-19. Tergite (17) and sternite (18) of the male genital segment, aedeagus (19) (scale bar: 0.1 mm) of *Nudobius occasus* sp. n.

resembles *N. bipustulatus* Bernhauer, 1937 from Kenya and Congo (Bordoni, 2016). It is the first *Nudobius* known from Sierra Leone.

Nudobius capitatus sp. n.

EXAMINED MATERIAL: HOLOTYPE ♂: Kenya, Mt Kenya, Naro Moru, w slope, W. Rossi 14.XII.1985 (cB).

DESCRIPTION: Length of body: 12 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6 mm. Body apterous, entirely reddish-brown. Similar to *N. naromoru* Bordoni, 2016 from Kenya (Mt Kenya, W Naro Moru, 2400 m) in size, color and punctuation, but with very dilated head posteriad, rounded sides and very widely rounded posterior angles; surface with polygonal micro-reticulation instead of transverse micro-striation, and denser, coarser and deeper punctuation; pronotum longer, more dilated anteriad, with deeper and broader punctures of the dorsal series; elytra longer, with scattered, superficial punctuation; abdomen almost devoid of transverse micro-striation.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figures 14 and 15. Aedeagus (Figure 16) 0.9 mm long, ovoid, dilated, with robust parameres; inner sac narrow, covered in fine scales.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is the Latin *capitatus- a- um* (with head), in relation to the dilated head.

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

Nudobius occasus sp. n.

EXAMINED MATERIAL: HOLOTYPE ♂: Kenya, Mt Kenya, Naro Moru track, 3500 m, W. Rossi XII.1985 (cB).

DESCRIPTION: Length of body: 11 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6 mm. Body apterous, blackish-brown. Head long, ovoid, with rounded sides, almost narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with transverse micro-striation and scattered punctuation. Pronotum longer and barely narrower than head, with oblique anterior margins, marked anterior angles and slightly sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 6-

7 superficial punctures and lateral, oblique series of 3 punctures. Elytra much shorter than pronotum, posteriad as wide as it, with obsolete humeral angles. Surface with superficial, scattered punctuation, arranged in a few series. Abdomen with fine and dense, transverse micro-striation and fine, very sparse punctuation.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figures 17 and 18. Aedeagus (Figure 19) 0.66 mm long, ovoid elongate, with asymmetrical, robust parameres; inner sac with a medio-distal series of short spines, followed by a short, narrow portion, covered with fine scales.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is the Latin *occasus- a- um* (western), in relation to the western slope of the Mt Kenya.

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

REMARKS: This species belongs to the *cavicola*-group (Bordoni, 2016) with taxa occurring specially on Mt Kenya and Mt Elgon, but differs from its congeners in its colour, microsculpture and punctuation and in the shape of the aedeagus and the structure of its inner sac.

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