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The identity of *Staphylinus* (*Tasgius*) *antennalis* Cameron, 1932 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylinini: Staphylinina)

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Abstract. The holotype of *Staphylinus* (*Tasgius*) *antennalis* Cameron, 1932 was studied, redescribed and illustrated. The species is transferred to the genus *Aulacocypus* Müller, 1925.

INTRODUCTION

While working on my revision of the genus *Agelosus* Sharp, 1889 (see Smetana, 2018), I revised the types of the species described by Cameron (1932) as *Staphylinus* (*Tasgius*), since I suspected that they may be members of *Agelosus*. I was right, except for the species *antennalis*, holotype of which obviously did belong to another genus. After remounting and opening the mandibles of the holotype (see Fig. 1) it became obvious that the species belongs to the genus *Aulacocypus* Müller, 1925.

In the following the species is redescribed and compared to *Aulacocypus kansuensis* Bernhauer, 1933.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The phographs were taken using a Canon EOS 7D with EF-100 mm lens, mounted on a Stackshot automated Macro rail. Photomontage was accomplished using Zerene Stacker.

RESULT

Aulacocypus antennalis (Cameron, 1932)
(Fig. 1)

antennalis Cameron, 1932: 208 (*Staphylinus*; subgenus *Tasgius*; description); Scheerpeltz, 1933: 1390 (*Tasgius*; catalogue); Herman, 2001: 3482 (*Staphylinus*; catalogue)

Type locality. India: Manipur.

Type material. Holotype (♀) by monotypy, in The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom: "Doherty / India Or Manihur / Fry Coll. 1905.100 / 64 303 / Tasgius antennalis Cam. TYPE / Type (round red margined label)".

Redescription. Black, rather dull; pubescence of body, including abdominal tergites, black, but each elytron around middle of lateral margin with indistinct small patch of paler hairs, abdominal tergites 3-5 with a patch of black tomentose pubescence in middle, tergites 6 and 7 with transverse patch of golden-yellow tomentose pubescence; maxillary palpi brownish, partly darkened, labial palpi piceous-black; antennae with three segments black, following three segments slightly paler, segments 7-11 milky yellow; legs dark brownish with femora piceous. Head of rounded quadrangular shape with rounded posterior angles, markedly wider than long (ratio 1.29), eyes small, moderately convex, slightly shifted dorsad, tempora longer than length of eyes seen from above (ratio 1.36); disc of head moderately finely, densely punctate, punctation becoming gradually sparser toward clypeus and to the contrary finer and denser posteriad and posteriolaterad; no impunctate midline; interspaces between punctures without appreciable microsculpture. Antennae long, hardly widened anteriad, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.33), following segments longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, segment 10 as long as wide, last segment asymmetrically emarginated, along lateral margin slightly longer than penultimate segment. Pronotum longer that wide (ratio 1.25), parallelsided, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards at about anterior third of pronotal length (see Comment); punctation on disc very dense, finer than that of disc of head; interspaces between punctures without appreciable microsculpture; trace of impunctate midline present on posterior third of pronotal length; prescutum with very fine microsculpture of transverse waves, punctate-setose along apical margin. Scutellum densely punctate-setose, with granulose microsculpture. Elytra relatively long, hardly dilated posteriad, at suture as long as, at sides somewhat longer (ratio 1.11) than pronotum at midline; punctation dense and very fine, distinctly finer than that on disc of pronotum, interspaces between punctures with very fine granulose microsculpture, elytra therefore appearing quite dull. Wings folded under the elytra, functional? Abdomen with fifth visible tergite with pale apical seam of palisade setae; tergite 2 (in front of first fully visible tergite) with very fine, irregular microsculpture and with disperse, very fine punctures; all tergites extremely finely, moderately densely puncate, interspaces with extremely fine, granulose microscuplture.

Male. Not known.

Female. Sclerites of female genital segment not studied. Length 22.0 mm (abdomen slightly extended).

Geographical distribution. The species is at present known only from the state of Manipur, India.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collecting circumstances of the holotype.

Comments. *Aulacocypus terminalis* is similar to *A. kansuensis* (Bernhauer, 1933) from China (Gansu, Shaanxi, Yunnan), but it differs from it as follows: body somewhat larger and more robust; pubescence of body black, antenna somewhat longer with five outer segments milky yellow (the antenna in *kansuensis* is getting gradually slightly paler toward

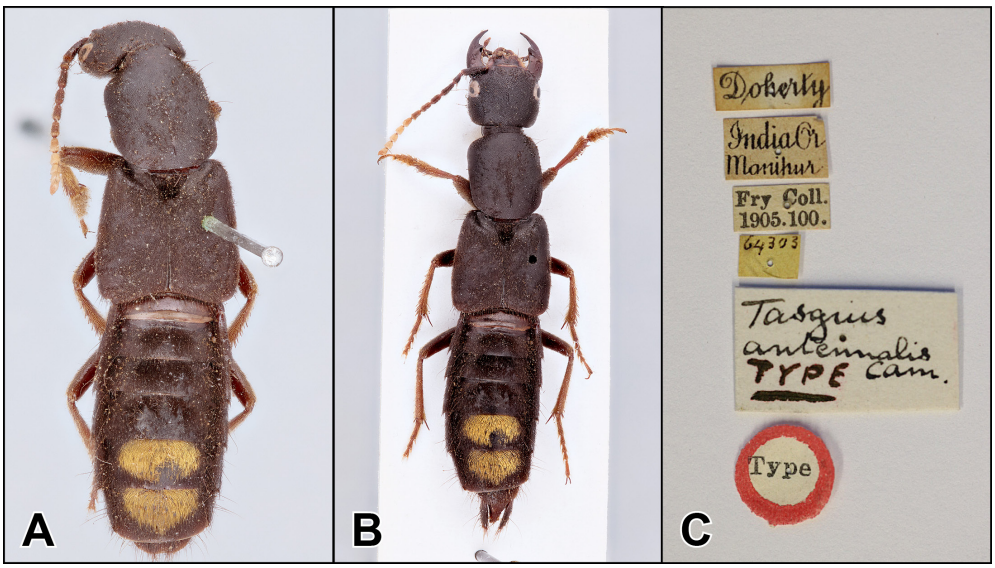

Fig. 1. Holotype of *Aulacocypus kansuensis* (Bernhauer, 1933). A- original shape of the holotype. B- holotype after remounting. C- labels attached to the holotype.

the end); head distinctly wider than long (ratio 1.29, corresponding ratio in *kansuensis* 1.12), the head appearing almost as long as wide visually); punctation on head coarser; pronotum parallelsided, spot of marginal groove disappearing downwards simple, not marked by indentation (marked by indentation in *kansuensis*); punctation of pronotum slightly coarser; abdominal tergites entirely black (dark brown to piceous with middle with pale metallic sheen in *kansuensis*).

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