

Three new species of *Ocychinus* Smetana, 2003 from Nepal and Myanmar (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylinini: Staphylinina)

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Abstract. Three species of the genus *Ocychinus* Smetana, 2003 from Nepal and Myanmar are described as new: *Ocychinus nepalensis* sp. nov. and *Ocychinus pallipes* sp. nov., from Nepal and *Ocychinus reuteri* sp. nov. from Myanmar. Each species is described, illustrated and all available distributional and bionomic data are given. *Ocychinus reuteri* sp. nov. is the first representative of the genus *Ocychinus* in Myanmar.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Ocychinus* Smetana, 2003 is at present known mainly from mainland China, where it is represented by 14 species and several additional new species await description. One species, *O. schneideri* Smetana, 2014 was previously known from Nepal. *Ocychinus reuteri* sp. nov. is the first representative of the genus from Myanmar. In mainland China the species of *Ocychinus* typically occur from upper montane forest (3300 m) to alpine zone (4000-4900 m), with *O. tibetanus* Smetana, 2003 reaching the record elevation of 5300 m. The three new species were taken at elevations from 3374-3700 m.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

- ASC collection of Aleš Smetana, deposited at The Museum of Nature and Science, Toshiba, Japan;
- CNC Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes, Ottawa, Canada;
- NMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria;
- SNSD Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen, Dresden, Germany.

After dissection, the type specimens were glued to the usual mounting plate and the dissected parts, in Canada balsam on transparent plates for each specimen, were attached to the pin with the specimen.

The measurement ratios given in the descriptions are average values when more than one specimen was available. Label data for all specimens are quoted exactly as they appear on the label.

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

TAXONOMY

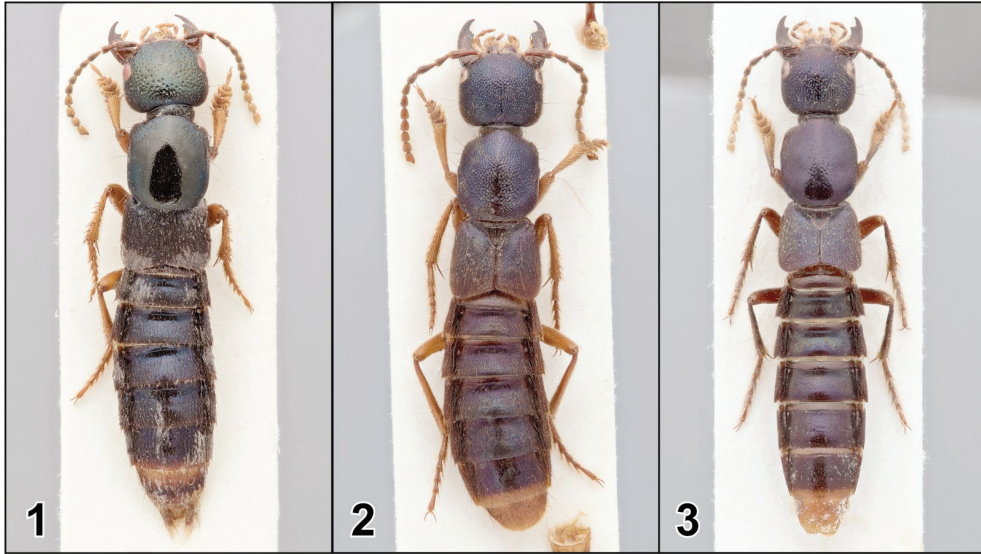
Ocychinus nepalensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 4-7)

Type locality. Nepal: SE - Anapurna Mts., Telbrung Danda, 3700 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): "Telbrung Danda 3700 m, 9.VI. / NEPAL-HIMALAYA SE-Anapurna mts. Leg. O. Jäger 1997", (SNSD).

Description. Head and pronotum greenish metallic, shiny, elytra and abdomen dark metallic blue, abdomen with apical margin of fifth visible tergite dark testaceous, tergite 6 testaceous with transverse middle portion piceous; maxillary and labial palpi and mouthparts testaceous, antenna with segments 1 to 7 piceous, segments 4-7 with pale base, following segments milky whitish; legs entirely testaceous. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, with rounded posterior angles, not dilated posteriad, wider than long (ratio 1.25); eyes small, vaguely convex, tempora considerably longer than eyes from above (ratio 1.88); lateral portions of dorsal surface of head with large and deep umbilicate punctures, becoming smaller and denser toward temples and posterior margin and, to the contrary, becoming smaller, more superficial, much sparser and less umbilicate to entirely simple toward middle of disc of head and clypeus; very fine, simple punctures are intermixed with the described punctation; interspaces between punctures with extremely fine, superficial rudimentary microsculpture; dorsal surface of neck with dense, coarse punctures. Antenna moderately long, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.20), following segments longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, with outer segments slightly longer than wide, last segment shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum slightly longer than wide (ratio 1.14) with obtusely rounded base, parallelsided, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards at about anterior fourth of pronotal length; disc of pronotum with extremely fine, irregularly spaced punctures, but lateral portions of anterior margin and lateral portions with quite dense, coarse and partly umbilicate punctures; surface of disc of pronotum with traces of excessively fine rudimentary microsculpture. Scutellum finely punctate/setose, with very fine, dense microsculpture. Elytra very short, vaguely widened posteriad, at suture considerably shorter (0.66), at sides markedly shorter (ratio 0.75) than pronotum at midline; punctation very fine and sparse, interspaces between punctures much larger than diameters of punctures; surface of elytra appearing quite dull due to dense, granulose microsculpture; pubescence piceous. Wings reduced to nonfunctional stumps. Abdomen with fifth visible tergite without pale apical seam of palisade fringe; tergite 2 (in front of first fully visible tergite) finely, moderately densely punctate/setose; first four visible tergites each with basal impression; punctation of tergites similar to that on elytra but sparser and gradually becoming sparser toward apex of abdomen; interspaces between punctures outside basal impressions with very fine and dense isodiametric microsculpture that becomes gradually finer and more superficial toward apex of abdomen.



Figs. 1-3. Dorsal habitus: 1- *Ocychinus nepalensis* sp. nov.; 2- *Ocychinus pallipes* sp. nov.; 3- *Ocychinus reuteri* sp. nov.

Male. Sternite 8 with inconspicuous, obtuse medioapical emargination; genital segment with tergite 10 wide, markedly narrowed toward arcuate apex, setose as in Fig. 4, setae at and near apex relatively short; sternite 9 rather narrow, with narrow basal portion, apical portion emarginated apically, setose as in Fig. 5. Aedeagus (Figs. 6-7) with median lobe slightly asymmetrical, obtuse apex in parameral view partially covered by paramere (Fig. 6); paramere slightly asymmetrical, with obtuse apex slightly exceeding apex of median lobe, underside with three fine apical setae and a field of numerous sensory peg setae, situated on apical portion as in Fig. 7.

Female unknown.

Length 13.0 mm.

Geographical distribution. *Ocychinus nepalensis* is at present known only from the type locality in eastern Nepal.

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

Comments. The holotype is missing the right hind leg.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latinized adjective derived from the name Nepal with added suffix *-ensis*, denoting the place of origin.

***Ocychinus pallipes* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 2, 8-13)

Type locality. Nepal: Kanchenjunga Himal Mts., Ghunsa vill., 3375 m, 27.40N 87.56E.

Type material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): “E-Nepal 6-10/7.2000 Kanchenjunga Himal Mts. GHUNSA vill. 3375 m 27.40N 87.56E [GPS] env., Jan Schneider leg.”, (ASC). Paratypes: (5 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (ASC, CNC).

Description. Head and pronotum dark blue, slightly shiny, elytra bluish, becoming brownish toward apical margin in most specimens, abdomen more or less blue, with basal impressions of first three visible tergites purplish; tergite 2 (in front of first fully visible tergite) more or less testaceous, apical margin of fifth visible tergite and entire tergite 6 testaceous; maxillary and labial palpi and mouthparts testaceous, antenna with first four to five basal segments piceous, following segments testaceous; legs entirely testaceous. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, with rounded posterior angles, not dilated posteriad, vaguely wider than long (ratio 1.18); eyes small, rather flat, tempora considerably longer than eyes from above (ratio 2.50); dorsal surface of head with dense, rather coarse umbilicate punctation, punctures becoming finer and denser toward posterior and lateral margins, and, to the contrary larger and less dense toward clypeus, interspaces between punctures with extremely fine, rudimentary microsculpture; dorsal surface of neck with dense punctures. Antenna relatively long, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.20), following segments longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, with outer segments vaguely longer than wide to about as long as wide, last segment shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum vaguely longer than wide (ratio 1.1) with obtusely rounded base, parallelsided, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards at about anterior third of pronotal length; disc of pronotum with variably developed impunctate midline; punctation similar to that on head but more superficial and less dense, interspaces between punctures with microsculpture similar to that on head. Scutellum finely punctate/setose, with very fine, dense microsculpture. Elytra short, slightly widened posteriad, at suture markedly shorter (ratio 0.70), at sides shorter (ratio 0.82) than pronotum at midline; punctation very fine and moderately dense, interspaces between punctures much larger than diameters of punctures; surface of elytra appearing quite dull due to dense, granulose microsculpture; pubescence piceous. Wings reduced to nonfunctional stumps. Abdomen with fifth visible tergite without pale apical seam of palisade fringe; tergite 2 (in front of first fully visible tergite) finely, moderately densely punctate/setose; first four visible tergites each with basal impression; punctation of tergites similar to that on elytra but sparser and gradually becoming sparser toward apex of abdomen; interspaces between punctures with very fine and dense meshed microsculpture gradually becoming finer and rudimentary toward apex of abdomen, sixth visible tergite with fine and dense microsculpture of transverse lines.

Male. Sternite 8 with inconspicuous, obtuse medioapical emargination; genital segment with tergite 10 wide, markedly narrowed toward arcuate apex, setose as in Fig. 8; sternite 9 wide, with narrow basal portion, apical portion emarginated apically, setose as in Fig. 9. Aedeagus (Figs. 10-12) with median lobe asymmetrical, apex in parameral view with angulate left corner, appearing as distinct dent in lateral view (Fig. 11); paramere slightly

asymmetrical, covering most of median lobe, except for dilated apical portion, underside with several fine apical setae and a field of numerous sensory peg setae, situated on apical portion as in Fig. 12.

Female. Tergite 10 of genital segment wide, markedly narrowed toward widely arcuate apex, with characteristic more pigmented lateroapical portion, setose as in Fig. 13. Length 14.0-17.0 mm.

Geographical distribution. *Ocychinus pallipes* is at present known only from the type locality in Kanchenjunga range in eastern Nepal.

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

Comments. *Ocychinus pallipes* may be easily recognized, in addition to the sexual characters, by the bluish body colour in combination with pale legs.

Etymology. The specific epithet is a combination of the Latin adjective *pallidus*, -a, -um (pale) and the noun *pes*, -edis, m (leg). It refers to the pale coloration of the legs of the species.

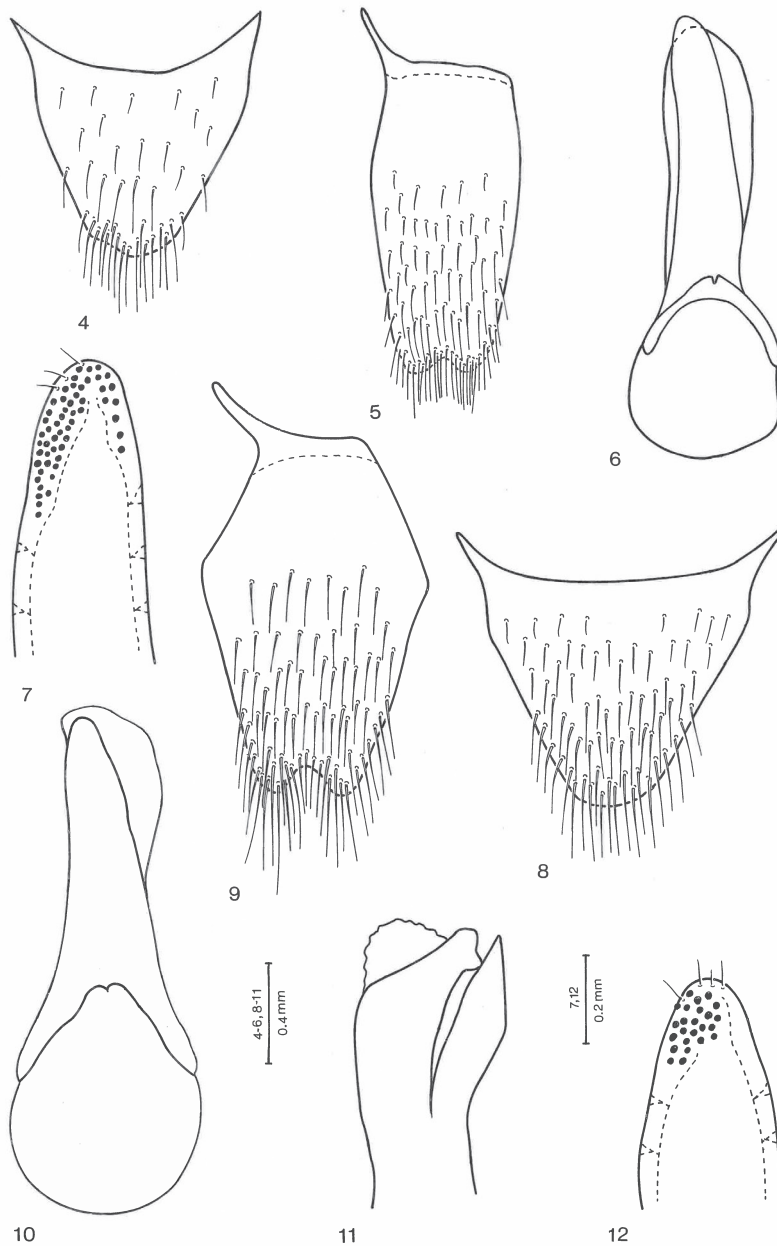
***Ocychinus reuteri* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3, 14-17)

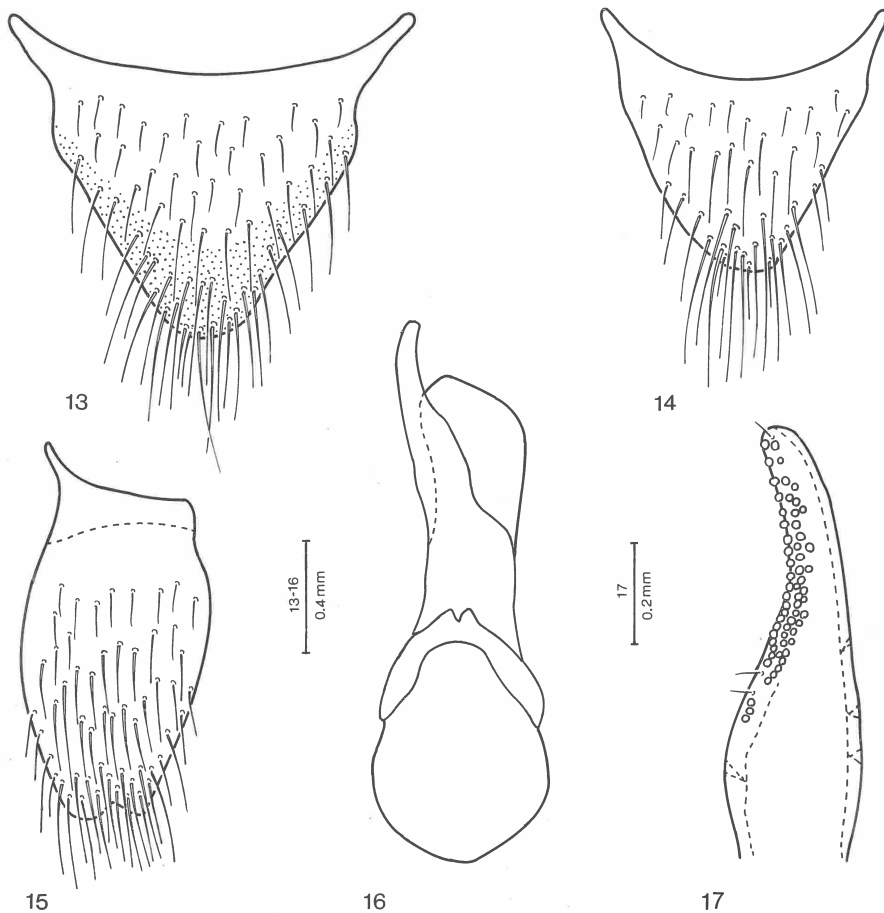
Type locality. Myanmar : Kachin State, ca 35 km NW Putao way to Hponcan Razi, ca 3500 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): "MYANMAR: Kachin State ca 35 km NW Putao way to Hponcan Razi ca 3500 m, 13.8.2006 leg. C. Reuter", (NMW).

Description. Body dark purplish-blue; head and pronotum slightly shiny, abdomen with apical margin of fifth visible tergite and entire tergite 6 testaceous; maxillary and labial palpi and mouthparts dark testaceous, antenna with first four basal segments piceous, segments 5-7 piceous with pale base, following segments milky whitish; legs piceous, with front tarsus and medioapical portion of front tibia testaceous. Head of rounded quadrangular shape, with rounded posterior angles, not dilated posteriad, about as long as wide; eyes small, vaguely convex, tempora considerably longer than eyes from above (ratio 2.30); dorsal surface of head with moderately dense and coarse umbilicate punctation, punctures becoming finer and denser toward posterior and lateral margins, and, to the contrary smaller, non umbilicate and less dense toward clypeus, interspaces between punctures with extremely fine microsculpture of striae; dorsal surface of neck with dense punctures. Antenna relatively long, segment 3 longer than segment 2 (ratio 1.18), following segments longer than wide, gradually becoming shorter, with outer segments slightly longer than wide, last segment shorter than two preceding segments combined. Pronotum slightly longer than wide (ratio 1.12) with obtusely rounded base, parallelsided, narrow marginal groove disappearing downwards at about anterior fourth of pronotal length; disc of pronotum with impunctate midline apparent on posterior half of pronotum; punctation on disc fine, simple (not umbilicate), moderately sparse, but becoming



Figs. 4-12. *Ocychinus nepalensis* sp. nov.: 4- tergite 10 of male genital segment; 5- sternite 9 of male genital segment; 6- aedeagus, parameral view; 7- apical portion of underside of paramere with sensory peg setae. *Ocychinus pallipes* sp. nov.: 8- tergite 10 of male genital segment; 9- sternite 9 of male genital segment; 10- aedeagus, parameral view; 11- apical portion of aedeagus, lateral view; 12- apical portion of underside of paramere with sensory peg setae.



Figs. 13-17. *Ocychinus pallipes* sp. nov.: 13- tergite 10 of female genital segment; *Ocychinus reuteri* sp. nov.: 14- tergite 10 of male genital segment; 15- sternite 9 of male genital segment; 16- aedeagus, parameral view; 17- apical portion of underside of paramere with sensory peg setae.

much sparser toward all sides, interspaces between punctures with microsculpture similar to that on head. Scutellum finely punctate/setose, with very fine, dense microsculpture. Elytra very short, slightly widened posteriad, at suture considerably shorter (ratio 0.59), at sides markedly shorter (ratio 0.75) than pronotum at midline; punctuation very fine and moderately dense, interspaces between punctures much larger than diameters of punctures; surface of elytra appearing quite dull due to dense, granulate microsculpture; pubescence piceous. Wings reduced to nonfunctional stumps. Abdomen with fifth visible tergite without pale apical seam of palisade fringe; tergite 2 (in front of first fully visible tergite) finely, moderately densely punctate/setose; punctuation of tergites similar to that on elytra but sparser

and gradually becoming sparser toward apex of abdomen; interspaces between punctures with excessively fine and dense meshed microsculpture gradually becoming finer and rudimentary toward apex of abdomen.

Male. Sternite 8 with moderately wide, shallow, obtusely triangular medioapical emargination; genital segment with tergite 10 short and wide, markedly narrowed toward widely arcuate apex, with numerous long setae at and near apex, otherwise sparingly setose (Fig. 14); sternite 9 short and wide, with small, narrow basal portion, apical portion slightly emarginated, with numerous long setae at and near apex, otherwise relatively sparingly setose (Fig. 15). Aedeagus (Figs. 16-17) with median lobe and paramere asymmetrical, paramere of quite characteristic shape, in parameral view turned toward left side of median lobe, with apex markedly exceeding apex of median lobe, underside with very numerous, not pigmented sensory peg setae, characteristically situated as in Fig. 17.

Female unknown.

Length 16.0 mm (abdomen slightly extended)

Geographical distribution. *Ocychinus reuteri* is at present known only from the type locality in northeastern Myanmar.

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

Etymology. The specific epithet is eponymic, honoring E. Reuter, Hamburg, Germany, the collector of the holotype.

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