

An additional, new species of the genus *Agelosus* Sharp, 1889 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylinini: Staphylinina) from Taiwan

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Abstract. *Agelosus raptor* sp. nov. from Taiwan is described, illustrated and compared to a similar species *A. auricomus* Smetana & Hu, 2019.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Agelosus* Sharp, 1889 was recently revised by Smetana (2018) and so far the only Taiwanese species of the genus was dealt with in the paper by Smetana & Hu (2019). In some additional material provided by the junior author another new species, similar to *A. auricomus* Smetana & Hu, 2019 was discovered. In the following the new species is described, illustrated and compared to *A. auricomus*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

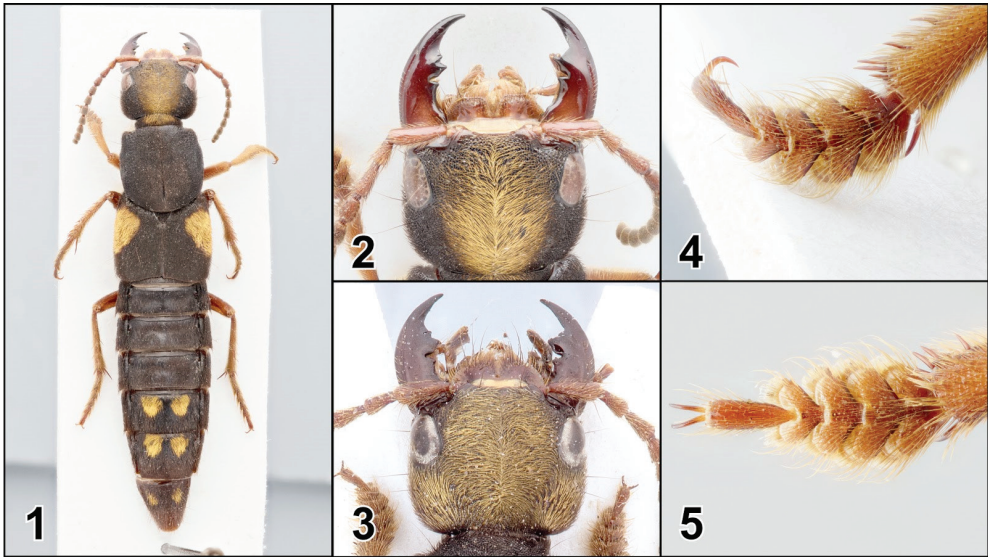
The photographs were taken using a Canon EOS 7D with a EF-100 mm lens, mounted on a Stackshot automated Macro rail. Photomontage was accomplished using Zerene Stacker.

RESULTS

***Agelosus raptor* sp. nov.** (Figs. 1-9)

Type locality. TAIWAN: Ilan Fushan Botanical Park.

Type material. Holotype (♂): “Taiwan: Ilan Fushan Botanical park 19-26.VI.2006, leg. C.-S. Tung” (in Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute Insect Collection, Taichung City). Allotype (♀): “Manyueyuan, Sanxia, Taipei Co., TAIWAN, VII-19-2017, W. C. Yeh / Chinese symbols W.C.Yeh” (in the Canadian National Collection of Insects, Nematodes and Arachnids, Ottawa, Canada).



Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5. *Agelosus raptor* sp. nov.: 1- dorsal habitus; 2- head with mandibles; 4- male front tarsus; 5- female front tarsus. Fig. 3. *Agelosus auricomus*, head with mandibles.

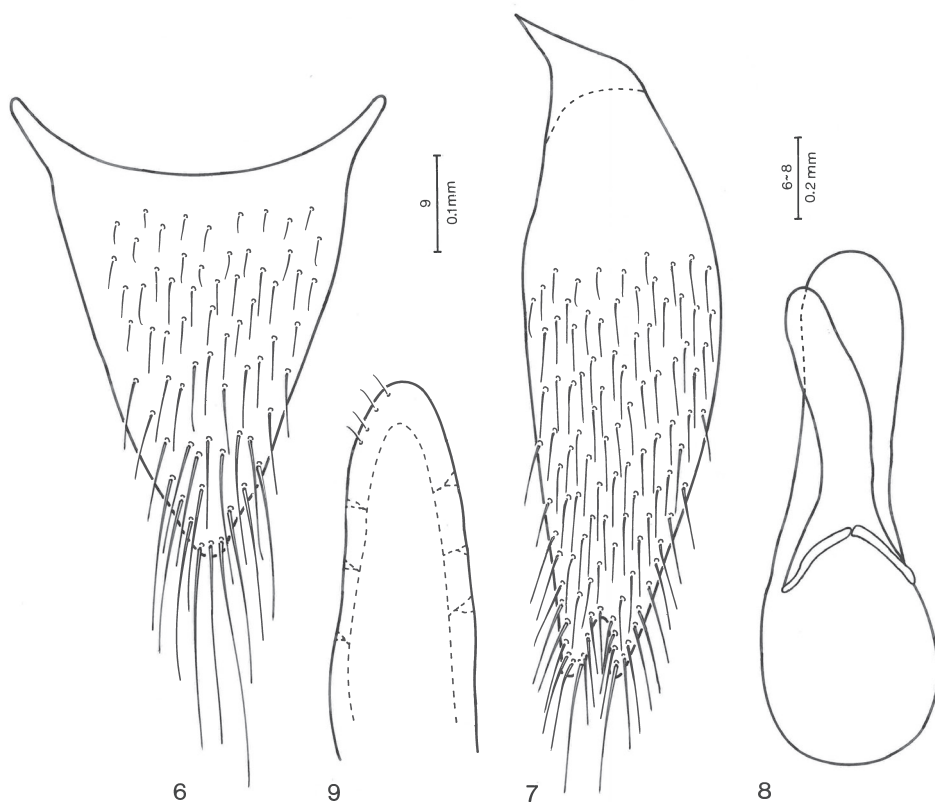
Diagnosis and description. Species in all characters similar to *A. auricomus*, but different, in addition to the differently shaped aedeagus, as follows: body longer and more robust than average specimens of *auricomus*, mandibles each markedly more robust and longer, brunneous at base and becoming piceous toward apex (Fig. 2) (markedly less robust, shorter and entirely black in *auricomus*, Fig. 3); legs testaceous (slightly darker in the male holotype).

Male. First four segments of front tarsus distinctly widened, each densely covered with tenent setae ventrally (Fig. 4). Sternite 8 with very shallow, inconspicuous, obtuse medioapical emargination. Genital segment with tergite 10 similar to that of *auricomus* but slightly shorter and with somewhat less numerous long setae on apical portion (Fig. 6); sternite 9 similar in shape, but with narrower medioapical emargination (Fig. 7). Aedeagus (Figs. 8-9) similar, but with paramere distinctly not reaching apex of median lobe and with apical setae finer and less numerous (Fig. 9).

Female. Front tarsus with four first segments more dilated than those of male (Fig. 5) (see comments). Tergite 10 of genital segment not appreciably different from that of *auricomus*. Length 20.0-23.0 mm.

Geographical distribution. The species is at present known only from the two localities in northern Taiwan.

Bionomics. Nothing is known about the collecting circumstances of the two specimens.



Figs. 6-9. *Agelosus raptor* sp. nov.: 6- tergite 10 of male genital segment; 7- sternite 9 of male genital segment; 8- aedeagus, parameral view; 9- apical portion of underside of paramere.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin noun *raptor*, *-oris*, m (one who seizes by force, ravisher). It is a noun in apposition, referring to the menacing appearance of the species, mainly thanks to the big, prominent mandibles.

Comments. The fact that the first four segments of the male front tarsus are less dilated than those of the female in *A. raptor* is quite surprising, since the opposite is typical for the species of the genera of Staphylinini. The same situation is found in the similar *A. auricomus*, a character that we overlooked in our recent paper dealing with Taiwanese species of *Agelosus* (Smetana & Hu 2019).

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REFERENCES

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