

New data on the Afrotropical Xantholinini. 10. New species of *Notolinopsis* collected by Jiří Janák and Petr Bulirsch in South Africa (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)¹

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Abstract. *Notolinopsis zuluensis* sp. nov., *N. parceoculatus* sp. nov. and *N. langebergensis* sp. nov. from South Africa are described and illustrated. *Linوسوس fumipennis* (Casey, 1906) is newly recorded from Natal.

INTRODUCTION

This is the tenth contribution to knowledge of the Xantholinini of Africa south of Sahara after the publication of my revision (Bordoni, 2016). In this contribution I describe three new species of *Notolinopsis* Casey, 1906 collected in South Africa mostly by the friends and colleagues Jiří Janák (Rtyně nad Bílinou, Czech Republic) and Petr Bulirsch (Prague, Czech Republic).

The species of this genus can be divided in two groups, the first composed of apterous taxa with small and flat eyes and more or less yellowish colour (*N. crateris* group), the second composed of fully winged taxa, with evident eyes and more or less dark brown colour (*N. diligens* group). The first occurs especially in the mountains of Kenya and Congo, the second especially in South Africa. Including those described in these pages, there are 35 species of the genus in South Africa. I believe that subsequent research will considerably increase the number of taxa in that region since the genus is the most representative.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The holotypes are preserved in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, South Africa (TMSA); the paratypes in coll. Jiří Janák, Praha, Czech Republic (cJ) and Arnaldo Bordoni, Firenze, Italy (cB).

For the study of the material I used a Wild M5A binocular and an Optika B-290 triocular microscope.

1) 306th contribution to knowledge of Staphylinidae

DESCRIPTIONS

Notolinopsis zuluensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-3)

Examined material. Holotype (♂): South Africa, KwaZuluNatal, Mt Currie NR, indig. forest patch, 1680 m, 30°28.8'S, 29°23.6'E, 3.I.2018, P. Bulirsch & M. Těšinsky, (TMSA).

Description. Length of body 5.7 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.6 mm. Body reddish brown light; antennae and legs very light brown.

Head and pronotum with transverse micro-striation. Head sub-rectangular, narrow forward, with rounded sides and widely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with fine, spaced punctures, mixed with some broader punctures. Pronotum dilated forward, a little longer and narrower than head, with moderately oblique anterior margins, rounded anterior angles and barely sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 7 spaced punctures and lateral series of 6 irregular punctures; other punctures between these series. Elytra moderately dilated posteriad, shorter and posteriad barely wider than pronotum, with obsolete humeral angles. Surface with numerous series of deep, closed, very evident punctures. Abdomen with transverse micro-striation and very fine, spaced punctation, arranged in 3-4 series on each segment.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs. 1-2. Aedeagus (Fig. 3) 0.7 mm long, sub-ovoid, narrow in the proximal portion; distal lobule short, ovoid elongate, with acute apex; parameres very long and robust, dilated in the middle part; inner sac very small, placed in the distal part of the basal bulb, covered with few, very fine scales.

Diagnosis. The new species is related to *Notolinopsis twello* Bordoni, 2016 from Transvaal in the general appearance but differs by colour, shape of the head, different micro-sculpture of head and pronotum, punctation and different aedeagus.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to KwaZuluNatal.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Notolinopsis parceoculatus sp. nov.

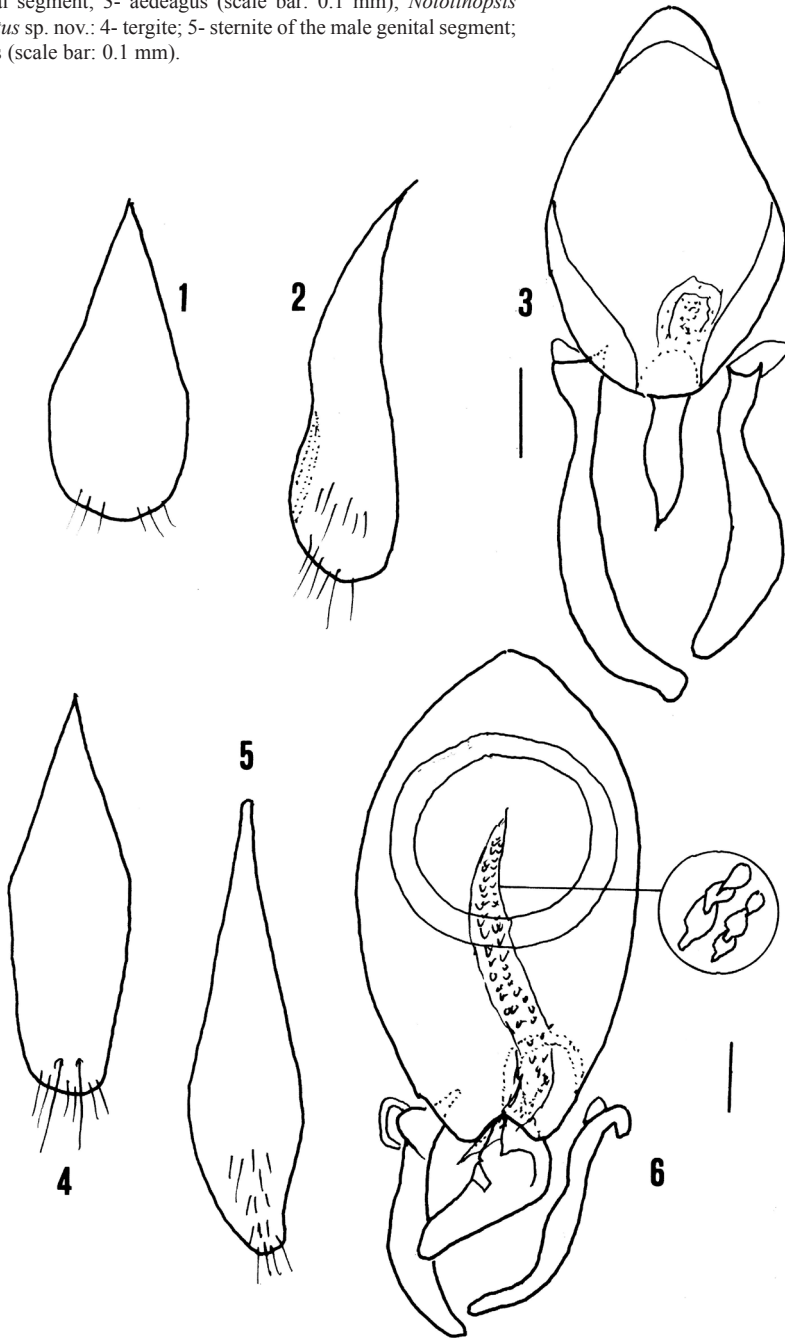
(Figs. 4-6)

Examined material. Holotype (♂): South Africa, W Cape, Salmonsdam NR, forest patch, 34°25.3'S, 19°38.9'E, 20.I.2015, J. Janák, (TMSA). Paratypes (2 ♀♀): same data, 1 ♀ (cJ), 1 ♀ (cB).

Description. Length of body 6.6 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.2 mm. Body narrow and slender, reddish brown with lighter elytra; antennae and legs brown. Head and pronotum with transverse micro-striation.

Head sub-rectangular, moderately narrow forward, with feebly rounded sides and narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and almost flat. Surface of head with fine,

Figs. 1-6. *Notolinopsis zuluensis* sp. nov.: 1- tergite; 2- sternite of the male genital segment; 3- aedeagus (scale bar: 0.1 mm); *Notolinopsis parceoculatus* sp. nov.: 4- tergite; 5- sternite of the male genital segment; 6- aedeagus (scale bar: 0.1 mm).



scattered punctation; one setiferous puncture below the eyes and one near the posterior angles. Pronotum dilated forward, as long and wide as head, with oblique anterior margins, narrowly rounded anterior angles and not sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 10 irregular punctures, lateral series not identifiable among numerous other punctures between the dorsal series and the lateral margin of pronotum; all the punctures considerably broader than those of head. Elytra dilated posteriad, as wide and narrower than pronotum, with almost obsolete humeral angles. Surface with numerous, fine punctures, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with transverse micro-striation and fine, sparse punctation, arranged in 2-3 series on each segment.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs. 4-5. Aedeagus (Fig. 6) 1.10 mm long, ovoid, narrow distally, with robust, asymmetrical parameres; distal lobule large, of peculiar shape; inner sac in the shape of a ribbon, dilated medially, covered with peculiar scales.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from its congeners in the simultaneous presence of the following characters: colour, punctation, micro-sculpture of the head and the pronotum, the shape of the aedeagus and the structure of the inner sac.

Etymology. The specific epithet is the Latin *parce-oculatus- a- um* (with small eyes).

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

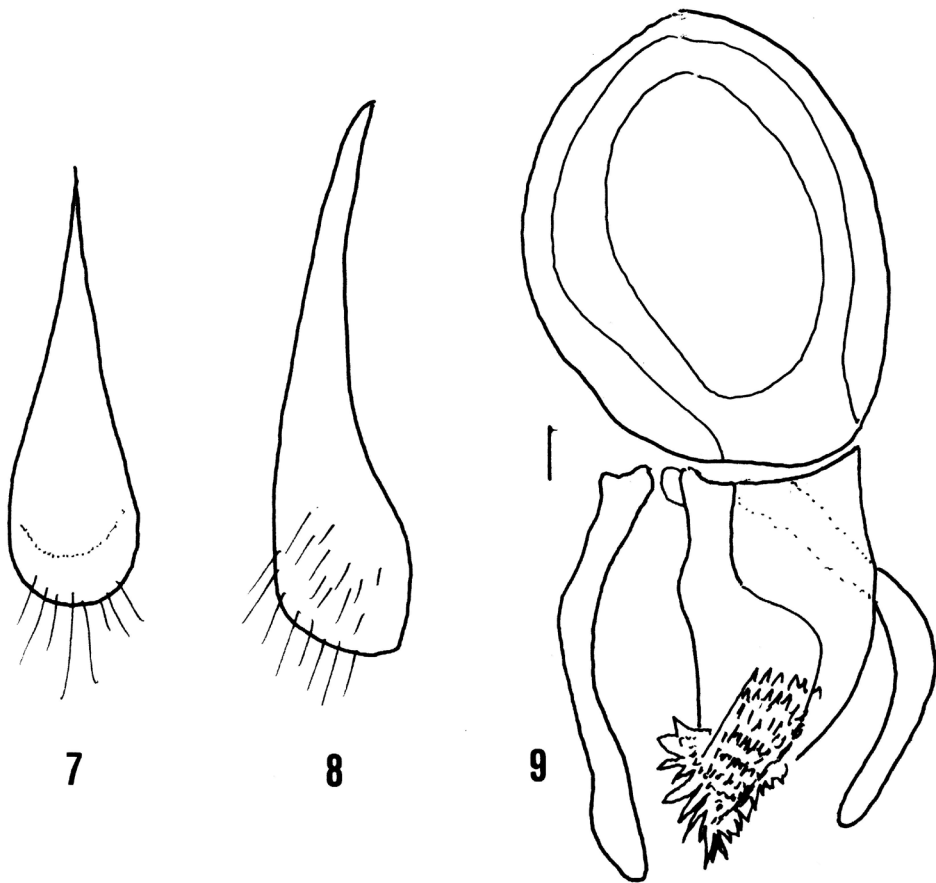
***Notolinopsis langebergensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 7-9)

Examined material. Holotype (♂): South Africa, W Cape, Langeberge Mts, Tradouw river banks, 33°57.1'S, 20°42.2'E, 20.X.2013, J. Janák, (TMSA). Paratype (1 ♀): same data, (cJ).

Description. Length of body 11 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 5 mm. Body black with moderately reddish abdomen; elytra with dull bluish reflexes; antennae and legs brown. Head with polygonal micro-reticulation and pronotum with transverse micro-striation.

Head sub-rectangular, narrow forward, with barely rounded sides and rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with deep, scattered punctures, except for a wide median stripe; the distance between the punctures equal to one and a half times their diameter. Pronotum massive, dilated forward, longer and wider than head, with oblique anterior margins, rounded anterior angles and barely sinuate sides. Surface with numerous, deep, irregular punctures, except for a median stripe; the distance between the punctures a little more than that on the head. Elytra sub-rectangular, barely shorter and narrower than pronotum, with moderately rounded humeral angles. Surface with numerous series of finer punctures compared to that of pronotum. Scutellum particularly large with few punctures. Abdomen with polygonal micro-reticulation at the base of the segments and transverse micro-striation on most of the surface; punctation very fine and sparse on sides.



Figs. 7-9. *Notolinopsis langebergensis* sp. nov.: 7- tergite; 8- sternite of the male genital segment; 9- aedeagus (scale bar: 0.1 mm).

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs. 7-8. Aedeagus (Fig. 9) 1.73 mm long, sub-spherical; distal lobule very large, voluminous; parameres very long, asymmetrical, as long as the basal bulb; inner sac everted, covered with short spines.

Diagnosis. The new species differs from its congeners in the simultaneous presence of the following characters: colour, size, punctation, micro-sculpture of the head and the pronotum, the shape of the aedeagus. The paratype is reddish brown.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Distribution. The species is known only from the type locality.

Linosomus fumipennis (Casey, 1906)

Material examined: South Africa, KwaZuluNatal, Mt Currie NR, indig. Forest patch, 1680 m, 30°28.8'S, 29°23.6'E, 3.I.2018, P. Bulirsch & M. Těšinsky, 1 ♂ (cJ); South Africa, W Cape, Salmonsdam NR, forest patch, 34°25.3'S, 19°38.9'E, 20.I.2015, J. Janák, 1 ♂ (cB).

Distribution. South Africa: Cape Province, Transvaal (Bordoni, 2016). New to Natal.

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