



Notes on some Western Palearctic Xantholinini (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae). 181° contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

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Abstract

Milichilinus Reitter, 1908, described as a subgenus of *Xantholinus* Dejean, 1821, is elevated to the status of genus on the basis of some external characters and an aedeagus with large parameres. The genus currently includes *Milichilinus decorus* (Erichson, 1839), **comb. nov.**, and *Milichilinus meybohmi* (Assing, 2006), **comb. nov.** *Lepidophallus denticulatus* Bordoni, 2004 is recorded as new from Bulgaria. The following replacement names are proposed: *Echdysia*, **nom. nov.**, *Edulia*, **nom. nov.**, *Emathidis*, **nom. nov.** for the preoccupied *Elgonia* Bordoni, 2001, *Lepta* Bordoni, 2002 and *Cibyra* Bordoni, 2002, respectively. The holotype of *Lepidophallus bicatellatus* Bordoni, 2005 is preserved in Schülke collection in Berlin.

Key words. Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, *Milichilinus*, *Lepidophallus*, *Elgonia*, *Lepta*, *Cibyra*, replacement names

Milichilinus Reitter, 1908

(Figs. 1–6)

Milichilinus Reitter, 1908 was described as a subgenus of *Xantholinus* Dejean, 1821 for the species *decorus* Erichson, 1839 and ever since has been considered a subgenus (Herman 2001). Although similar externally to *Xantholinus*, *Milichilinus* differs in having a maxillary palpus with short terminal segment only slightly narrower than segment 3 which, in turn, is longer than segment 2 (Fig. 1), a similarly-shaped labial palpus (Fig. 2), a short labrum with externally extended lobules and a narrow median V-like emargination (Fig. 3), very faint frontal and ocular grooves, a medially sclerotized and laterally impressed antesternal plate and, finally, feebly dilated anterior tarsi.

It is also distinguished by the shape of the male genital segment which has distally dilated pleurites, a predominantly filiform tergite X (Fig. 4), sternite IX almost totally covered with very long dense spinules, conditions not found in any other Xantholininae (Fig. 5). In the genus *Xantholinus* the aedeagus has no parameres (reduced to vestiges). In *Milichilinus* the aedeagus has large, very long semimembranous and asymmetrical parameres (Fig. 6). Illustrations of sternite IX and the aedeagus of both *Milichilinus* species are provided by Assing (2006).

In light of the above, I consider *Milichilinus* to be a distinct genus which presently includes two species: *M. decorus* (Erichson, 1839) (the type species, by monotypy) [see Smetana (2004) for its distribution] and *M. meybohmi* Assing, 2006 from Turkey (Kahramanmaraş).

The illustration in Coiffait (1972: Fig. 84, A) probably refers to *M. decorus*, but it is apparently based on an aedeagus with the parameres removed in the process of dissection.