



Three new species of *Anchocerus* Fauvel (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae), with an updated key to Chinese species

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Abstract

Three new species of the genus *Anchocerus* Fauvel, *A. pengzhongi* & Li, **sp. n.** (Guangxi), *A. yunnanensis* Hu & Li, **sp. n.** (Yunnan) and *A. yini* Hu & Li, **sp. n.** (Yunnan) are described and illustrated from Southwest China. A key to all seven known species of the genus from China is provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, *Anchocerus*, key, China, new species

Introduction

The genus *Anchocerus* Fauvel, 1905 can be readily separated from all other quediine genera by the geniculate antennae with first three antennomeres glabrous, the head with well developed infraorbital ridges, and the setose terminal maxillary palpomeres. Detailed diagnosis of *Anchocerus* can be found in Smetana (1988) and Solodovnikov (2008).

Prior to the present study, a total of fifteen species of the genus has been known in the world fauna, among which there were four species known from China: *A. shibatai* Smetana, 1995 (Taiwan), *A. schuelkei* Smetana, 2005 (Sichuan, Yunnan), *A. giganteus* Hu, Li & Zhao, 2010 (Zhejiang, Fujian), and *A. smetanai* Schülke, 2011 (Yunnan).

During several recent collecting trips to Southwest China, three *Anchocerus* species were collected in Guangxi and Yunnan Provinces, all found to be new to the science. We describe these new species, provide their diagnoses and habitus illustrations, and give an identification key to all seven known Chinese species.

Material and methods

The specimens were collected by sifting decaying leaf litter of the forest floor. The sternites and tergites from the 9th abdominal segment, as well as aedeagi were mounted in Euparal on plastic slides. The habitus photos were taken by using a Canon 50D camera. The photos of the sternites, tergites and aedeagi were taken with the Canon G9 camera attached to the Olympus CX31 microscope.

Body parts were measured in the following manner:

Body length (BL): from the anterior margin of the labrum to the apex of abdomen;

Forebody length (FL): from the anterior margin of the labrum to the elytral apex along midline;

Head length (HL): from the apical margin of the head capsule to its posterior margin;

Head width (HW): maximal width of the head;

Eye length (EyL): length of the eye in dorsal view;

Tempora length (TL): length of the tempora in dorsal view;

Pronotum length (PL): from the front margin of the pronotum to its posterior margin along midline;

Pronotum width (PW): across its widest part;