Terataki, a new genus of Staphylinini (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae) from South America

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Abstract
A new genus of Xanthopygina is described here as Terataki gen. n. and includes the following species: Te. badiipennis comb. n., Te. caterinoi sp. n., Te. erithracus comb. n. and Te. liliputanum comb. n. Lectotypes are designated for Creophilus badiipennis Nordmann, C. chloris Nordmann, C. erithracus Nordmann and Polyphematiana liliputana Bernhauer. Creophilus chloris is shown to be a junior synonym of C. erithracus and Trigonopselaphus nobilis Wendeler a junior synonym of C. badiipennis. A key and illustrations of structural features are provided for the identification of specimens.

Key words: Xanthopygina, Staphyliniformia, Torobus, Trigonopselaphus, Gastrisus

Introduction
Herman (2001) recognized that Polyphematiana E. Stand was a junior synonym of Trigonopselaphus and all species in Trigonopselaphus (not assigned to Polyphematiana) required a new generic name. Thus, Herman (2001) erected the genus Torobus Herman to accommodate those species placed until then in the genus Trigonopselaphus Gemminger and Harold (see Herman 2001:28 for more details). The erection of Torobus left in Trigonopselaphus all species that were once assigned to Polyphematiana (Tr. banghaasi (Bernhauer), Tr. coelestis (Bernhauer), Tr. columbinus (Erichson), Tr. herculeanus (Laporte), Tr. liliputatus (Bernhauer), Tr. melzeri (Bernhauer), Tr. myrtillinus (Nordmann), and Tr. zikani (Bernhauer)). Torobus included the following species: To. badiipennis (Nordmann), To. brasilianus (Bernhauer), To. chloris (Nordmann), To. erithracus (Nordmann), To. fassli (Bernhauer), To. laeites (Bernhauer), To. mautnermarkhofti (Scheerpeltz), To. principalis (Bernhauer) and To. purpurascens (Nordmann).

Unfortunately, Torobus is not a homogeneous group of species and several different morphogroups exist within the genus. To make matters worse, as currently defined, the genera Gastrisus Sharp, Nausicotus Sharp and Torobus cannot be adequately distinguished from each other and require considerable taxonomic revisions. The taxa currently in Torobus belong to several different morphogroups and likely several different genera. One such group (Torobus sensus stricto) includes the species To. brasilianus (Bernhauer), To. fassli (Bernhauer), To. laeipes (Bernhauer) and To. purpurascens (Nordmann), which is the type species of Torobus. Several species currently in Gastrisus and Nausicotus also belong in the same morphogroup, although whether or not taxa should be transferred in or out Torobus is to be determined (Chatzimanolis in preparation). A different morphogroup includes species that are moved out of Torobus in this paper: To. badiipennis (Nordmann), To. chloris (Nordmann), To. erithracus (Nordmann). Another morphogroup includes To. mautnermarkhofti (Scheerpeltz), which is most likely related to one of the myrmecophilous genera (Glenus Sharp or Scariphaeus Erichson). Finally, the last morphogroup includes To. principalis (Bernhauer), which is probably related to the genus Ocyolinus Sharp (Chatzimanolis and Ashe 2009). This paper is a first attempt to clarify the generic concepts of these genera by erecting a new genus for some species currently in Torobus, Trigonopselaphus and Gastrisus.
the structure of the antennae (specifically antennomeres 7–10 appearing asymmetrical), and the morphology of anterior basal transverse carina of tergum III and IV. Perhaps future extensive morphological and molecular analyses will place *Te. liliputanum* in a genus of its own. But as it currently stands, *Te. liliputanum* is more similar to the other species in *Terataki* than to any species in *Trigonopselaphus* (a revision of that genus is in preparation by Chatzimanolis), and *Te. liliputanum* does not belong in any other genus of Xanthopygina as those are currently defined.

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**References**


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