Two new species and records of the genus *Lesteva* Latreille, 1797 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Omaliinae) from southeastern China

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Abstract

Two new species of the genus *Lesteva* Latreille, 1797 are described from southeastern China: *L.* (s. str.) *hajeki* sp. n. from Jiangxi province (Jinggang Shan Mts.) and *L.* (inc. sed.) *ruzickai* sp. n. from Guangdong province (Nanling Mts.). *L.* (s. str.) *elegantula* Rougemont, 2000 and *L.* (s. str.) *flavopunctata* Rougemont, 2000 are recorded for Jiangxi province for the first time.

Key words: Coleoptera, Omaliinae, *Lesteva*, China, new species, new records

Introduction

The genus *Lesteva* Latreille, 1797 in the fauna of China is presented to the present time by twenty one species (Rougemont 2000; Watanabe 2005; Li & al. 2005; Ma & al. 2012; Ma & Li 2012; Shavrin 2013).

Recently, after publication of my short article on the Chinese *Lesteva* from Jiangxi province (Shavrin 2013), I received new material from my colleague Dr. Jiří Hájek (Prague) with specimens from the same and other adjacent provinces of southeastern China.

In this paper, I describe two new species of *Lesteva* from Jiangxi and Guangdong provinces, as well as provide new faunistic records from Yunnan, Shaanxi and Jiangxi provinces, including new records of *L. elegantula* Rougemont, 2000 and *L. flavopunctata* Rougemont, 2000 from Jiangxi province.

Material and methods

The material examined is deposited in: NMPC – National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic (J. Hájek) and cS – private collection of A.V. Shavrin, Daugavpils, Latvia.

The following measurements are used in this paper and are abbreviated as follows: WH—maximum width of head including eyes; LH—length of head (from base of labrum to neck constriction along the head midline); LA—length of antenna; LE—longitudinal length of eye; LT—length of temple (from posterior margin of eye to neck constriction); LP—length of pronotum; WPMax—maximum width of pronotum; WPMin—minimum width of pronotum; LEl—sutural length of elytra (length of elytra from apex of scutellum to posterior margin of sutural angle); WE—maximum width of elytra; WA—width of abdominal segment IV; LAed—length of aedeagus; TL—total length (from the base of labrum to the apex of abdomen).

In the annotated list below, both geographical and ecological labels are separated by “,”, different lines in labels are separated by “|”, necessary notes within the label are shown in square brackets.

Morphological studies were carried out using Zeiss Discovery V8 and V12 stereomicroscopes. A digital camera (Sony Alpha DSLR-A300) was used for photographs and all figures were enhanced using AdobePhotoshop software. All measurements are given in millimeters and were made with a stereoscopic microscope using an ocular micrometer.
**Lesteva (s. str.) yunnanicola** Rougemont, 2000

*Lesteva yunnanicola* Rougemont, 2000: 166

**Material:** 1 male, 1 female: ‘CHINA: Yunnan prov., 1.3-2.0 km S Haba, 17.-20.VI.2007 | Haba Xueshan Mts., 2830-3000 m, 27°22.1’N, 100°08.2’E | J. Hájek & J. Růžička leg., ‘individually collected on soil and on plants and shrubs, sparse mixed forest (with dominant *Pinus*); in / near the brook’ (cS, NMPC).

**Remarks.** *L. yunnanicola* was described by Rougemont (2000) from Yunnan province (Liangwang Shan). It is the second record of the species from this province and first record for Xueshan Mts.

**Lesteva (s. str.) sp.**


**Remarks.** The specimen is very similar to the recently described (by me) *L. fikaceki*, nevertheless its pronotum is significantly narrower, yellow maculae on elytra larger and placed in anterior third of elytra, legs yellow, antennomeres V–X shorter.

**Lesteva (incertae sedis) septemmaculata** Rougemont, 2000

(Fig. 4)

*Lesteva septemmaculata* Rougemont, 2000: 167

**Material:** 1 female: ‘CHINA, Shaanxi prov., 10.v.2011 | 110 km NEE Xian, Huayin vill. | Hua Shan Mt. (river valley) | 34°31.2’N, 110°04.6’E, ca. 530 m | M. Balke & J. Hájek’ (NMPC).

**Remarks.** Habitus as in Fig. 4. *L. septemmaculata* was described based on a single female by Rougemont (2000) from Shaanxi province (Qin Ling Shan). The male is still unknown (see the description of *L. ruzickai* above).

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**References**


