



## A new species of *Tyrinasius* Kurbatov (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae) from Ningxia, Northwest China

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*Tyrinasius* Kurbatov was erected based on two species, *T. orcinus* Kurbatov, 1993 (type species) from Uzbekistan and *T. saluki* Kurbatov, 1993 from Kazakhstan. Later, Nomura (1999) described four additional species from Yunnan and Sichuan, Southwest China: *T. sichuanus* Nomura, 1999, *T. uenoianus* Nomura, 1999, *T. yinae* Nomura, 1999 and *T. sexpunctatus* Nomura, 1999. Members of *Tyrinasius* occur in alpine regions from 2,400 to 3,500 m above sea level. They are usually associated with various types of leaf litter. For identification of the genus *Tyrinasius* refers to Kurbatov (1993), or to the key to world genera of Tyrini provide by Hlaváč and Chandler (2005).

In August 2008, a small series of pselaphine beetles was collected during a survey of the insect fauna of Liu-pan-shan Nature Reserve, Ningxia Autonomous Region, China. On closer examination the material revealed a new species of *Tyrinasius*. The aim of this paper is to describe the new species with its major diagnostic features illustrated, and to provide a modified key to the Chinese species of *Tyrinasius*.

### Description of the new species

#### *Tyrinasius nomurai* Yin and Yang, new species

(Figs. 1–6)

**Type material. Holotype: CHINA:** male, labelled 'China: Ningxia A. R. / Liupanshan N. R. / Wo-Yang-Chuan / 2,400 m [berlese funnel] / Yun Bu leg.',. **Paratype: CHINA:** male, same label data as holotype.

**Description.** Length 2.50 mm, reddish brown, maxillary palpi and tarsi lighter; broadened posteriorly, weakly flattened on dorsal surface of elytra and abdomen.

Head longer than wide, ovoid, clypeus short, slightly arcuate at anterior margin, frons convex, constricted posterior antennal bases, vertex slightly convex, nearly smooth on dorsal surface, with pair of vertexal foveae between eyes, genae weakly broadened in front of eyes, postgenae broad, distinctly rounded. Eyes each with about five facets. Antennae slender, antennomere I large, longer than wide, subcylindrical, II similar to I but smaller, III to VIII subequal in width, IX 1.2 times as long as VIII, subglobose, X larger than IX, almost globular, XI largest, as long as IX and X combined, 1.4 times as wide as X, nearly ovoid and flattened at base, weakly pointed at apex, relative length (width) of each antennomere from base to apex: 2.0(1.0) : 1.7(0.9) : 1.4(0.8) : 1.3(0.8) : 1.2(0.7) : 1.2(0.8) : 1.1(0.9) : 1.2(0.8) : 1.5(1.0) : 1.7(1.2) : 3.8(1.7). Maxillary palpi (Fig. 1) large, palpomeres I small, II large and elongate, pedunculate, III shorter than II, pedunculate, IV largest, slightly shorter than II, ovoid and pedunculate only at base, setose at apex, apical pseudosegment well-defined.

Pronotum longer than wide, about as long as head, slightly constricted at lateral sides, pubescent on dorsal and lateral surfaces. Elytra very short, about as long as pronotum, transverse and trapezoidal, humeri almost absent, each elytron with two large well-defined basal foveae, convex along suture, weakly depressed at apex. Legs shorter and slender, tibiae slender, slightly curved close to apex, covered with dense hair at ventral margins. Metasternum strongly convex at middle, depressed between metacoxae.

Abdomen larger than elytra, wider than long, about twice length of elytra, rounded posteriorly, abdominal segment IV the widest, nearly quadrate, more than four times as long as V. Tergites IV to VI transverse and convex, V about 2/3 as long as IV in dorsal view, transverse and narrowed posteriorly, VI and VII nearly subequal in dorsal length, transverse,