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***Schuelkelia* gen. n., a new eastern Palaearctic ant-like stone beetle, with synopsis of Eurasian genera of Cyrtoscydmini (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Scydmaeninae)**

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Abstract

Schuelkelia unicornis gen. & sp. n. is described from Yunnan, China. The new taxon belongs to a group of genera characterized by the submentum lacking lateral sutures, and is most similar to *Euconnus*. Among the Eurasian genera *Schuelkelia* can be easily identified on the basis of the broad occipital constriction, pronotum lacking antebasal pits or grooves, elytra lacking externally visible basal foveae; mesoscutellum not visible between elytral bases; long and slender but weakly elevated mesoventral intercoxal process, and other features which are described and illustrated in detail. Morphological structures of *Schuelkelia* are compared with those of all other Palaearctic and Oriental Cyrtoscydmini, and keys to identification of all Eurasian and separately Chinese genera of Cyrtoscydmini are given. A brief illustrated synopsis of all genera of Cyrtoscydmini known to occur in the Oriental and Palaearctic regions is given, to facilitate identifications and future studies.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scydmaeninae, Cyrtoscydmini, *Schuelkelia*, new genus, Palaearctic, China

Introduction

The tribe Cyrtoscydmini is distributed worldwide and it comprises the largest number of genera and species among Scydmaeninae (e.g., Newton & Franz 1998). Many genera were recently revised or described, and status of some problematic taxa was clarified (e.g., Jałoszyński 2012, 2013a, b, 2014a–c, 2015a). Detailed morphological studies made it possible to identify new genera within the Palaearctic region, and recently such a new taxon, *Rutaraphes* Jałoszyński, 2015a, was discovered in Japan.

Currently fifteen nominal genera of Cyrtoscydmini are known to occur in Eurasia. However, one of them, *Protoscydmus* Franz, 1992 (Borneo), was defined on the basis of a presumably misinterpreted character, and this name may be a junior synonym of one of the subgeneric names within *Euconnus* Thomson, 1859 (Jałoszyński, in preparation). Of the fourteen remaining genera, only two (*Euconnus* and *Microscydmus* Saulcy & Croissandeau, 1893) are distributed in cool, temperate and tropical climate zones, and both can be found in Palaearctic and Oriental regions; three genera (*Neuraphes* Thomson, 1859, *Scydmorephes* Reitter, 1891 and *Stenichnus* Thomson, 1859) are panpalaearctic but with a few species of *Stenichnus* showing unusual preferences for hot and humid climate and distributed also in the subtropical Japanese islands and Taiwan (Jałoszyński 2004a). All remaining genera have more limited ranges in Eurasia: *Elacatophora* Schaufuss, 1984 occurs in the Sundaland (Jałoszyński 2004b, 2005a, 2008a, 2015b); *Horaemorphus* Schaufuss, 1989 is predominantly Oriental, with a few species reaching the Himalayas and China (Jałoszyński 2002, 2003, 2004c, 2006a, 2009a, 2014d; Jałoszyński & Nomura 2004, 2008; Jałoszyński et al., 2007; Vít 2004); *Leptocharis* Reitter, 1887 is Mediterranean (e.g., Meybohm 2009); *Loebliites* Franz, 1986 is Oriental (Jałoszyński 2005b), and very recently it was also discovered in China (Zhou & Li 2015); *Nanoscydmus* Jałoszyński, 2009 is known only from Nepal and Yunnan (Jałoszyński 2009b); *Stenichnodes* Franz, 1966 (represented in Eurasia by a subgenus *Parastenichnaphes* Franz, 1984) occurs in Sri Lanka and Sumatra (Jałoszyński 2005c); *Rutaraphes* Jałoszyński, 2015 is known only from Shikoku (Jałoszyński 2015a); *Siamites* Franz, 1989 occurs only in Thailand (Jałoszyński 2005d, 2013c); and *Syndicus* Motschulsky, 1851 is mainly Oriental, also reaching the Himalayas, China and Japan (Jałoszyński 2004d, 2006b, 2008b, 2009c,