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Three new species of the genus *Oedichirus* Erichson, 1839 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae: Pinophilini) from China

JUN-DONG DUAN[1,2#], CUI-MENG YUE[1,3#], HONG-YE MA[1,4#], HAN-QING LIN[1,5] & XIAO-YAN LI[1,6#*]

[1]*Hebei Key Laboratoryof Animal Diversity, Langfang Normal University, Aiminxidao 100, Anci Area, Langfang 065000, Hebei Province, China*
[2] *duanjundong23@mails.ucas.ac.cn; https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7154-9672*
[3] *yue15031011404@163.com; https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8981-1157*
[4] *mahongye0606@163.com; https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6170-3904*
[5] *linhanqinghh@163.com; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1585-4039*
[6] *Lixiaoyan@lfnu.edu.cn; https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3158-7687*
[#]*These authors contributed equally to this work*
[*]*Corresponding author*

Abstract

Three new species of *Oedichirus* Erichson, 1839 are described: *Oedichirus haishengensis* Duan, Yue & Li **sp. nov.** from Guangxi Province, *O. ovalisis* Duan, Yue & Li **sp. nov.** from Fujian and Hainan Province, and *O. tibetanus* Duan, Yue & Li **sp. nov.** from Tibet Autonomous Region. Color plates of the habitus, antenna, abdominal segments VII–IX of the males, as well as the aedeagal structures in different views are provided. In addition, an updated key to the species and a checklist of all known species of the genus *Oedichirus* from China are included.

Key words: *Oedichirus*, New species, Pinophilini, Paederinae

Introduction

The genus *Oedichirus* Erichson 1839 belongs to the subtribe Procirrina (Pinophilini) with *Oedichirus paederinus* Erichson, 1840 as its type species, fixed by subsequent designation (Erichson 1840). It is a moderately to largely sized body group with a strong evolutionary radiation ability across all zoogeographic regions except for Antarctica (Herman, 2013; Assing 2013, 2014, 2019; Rougement 2018a–d; Li *et al*. 2019). All species of this genus are predators of tiny arthropods as food and most of them are endemic, with limited distribution in tropical or subtropical fauna. They were found in various environments, such as leaf debris, branches, riversides or caves (Janák 2003; Irmler 2015; Li *et al*. 2015, Faille & Lecoq 2018).

Up to present, the genus *Oedichirus* comprises 395 species, the majority of species were described from the Ethiopian area (291 spp.) (Smetana 2004; Herman 2010, 2013; Irmler 2015; Rougement 2018b–d). By contrast, the Oriental Region has relatively fewer representatives, probably due to poor investigation. Among them, 14 species were recorded from Taiwan and mainland China (Li *et al*. 2015; Rougement 2018a, Assing 2013, 2014, 2019; Li *et al*. 2019).

The morphological characteristics of the genus *Oedichirus* were precisely defined and easily recognized by the following characters: 1) spiniform pencil of antennomere 11; 2) the abdominal segments IV to VI have windows in the intersegmental membrane adjacent to the tergum and sternum; 3) most of tergum and sternum VII fused together except for the apical incision, 4) humeral angle of elytra without long seta laterally (Herman 2010, 2013; Li *et al*. 2015; Faille & Lecoq 2018; Assing 2019). In consideration of the phylogenetic position, the monophyly of the genus *Oedichirus* was definitely assessed, and the genus *Palaminus* Erichson is undoubtedly its sister group (Herman 2010; Shaw *et al*. 2020). This study aims to describe three new species and update more information on the genus from Taiwan and mainland China. Up to now, the total number of species from China has increased to 17.

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Material and methods

The dried specimens were softened in hot water at 60 °C for about 8 hours for dissection of the abdominal terminalia. The male genitalia were soaked in a 10% KOH solution at 30 °C for about 20–40 minutes (depending on the degree of sclerotization). The surrounding soft tissues were immediately removed, and the dissected parts were preserved in glycerin in plastic microvials with stoppers for subsequent observation and photography. At least two specimens were dissected for each species in this study.

Observation, dissection, and measurements were conducted under a Zeiss SteREO Discovery V20 stereomicroscope. Photos of the habitus, sternites, and genitalia were taken with an Olympus C7070 digital camera. Images were combined using Helicon Focus version 6.7.1 image stacking software (http://www.heliconsoft.com).

All specimens listed in the present study were deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZ-CAS).

The following abbreviations are used in the descriptions and all measurements are given in millimeters:

BL: body length (from anterior margin of labrum to end of abdomen).
FL: forebody length (from anterior margin of labrum to posterior margin of elytra).
HL: head length (from anterior margin of clypeal to posterior constriction of head).
HW: head width (greatest width of head, including eyes).
PL: pronotum length (from anterior margin of pronotum to its posterior margin).
PW: pronotum width (greatest width of pronotum).
EL: elytra length (from humeral angle to posterior margin)
EW: elytra width (width of elytra across the widest part).
ESL: elytra suture length (apex of scutellum to apex of elytral suture)
EYL: eye length (longitudinal length of eye in dorsal view).
AEL: aedeagus length (base of median lobe to apical part).
AEW: aedeagus width (greatest width of aedeagus).

Taxonomy

Oedichirus Erichson, 1839: 29.

Type species: *Oedichirus paederinus* Erichson, 1840, fixed by subsequent designation by Erichson, 1840.

List of *Oedichirus* species from China

[14 spp.]

Oedichirus abbreviatus Assing, 2014 (Yunnan)
Oedichirus astoni Rougemont, 2017 (Hong Kong)
Oedichirus chapmani Cameron, 1940 (Fujian, Taiwan)
Oedichirus damingensis Li, Xie *et* Li, 2015 (Guangxi)
Oedichirus flammeus Koch, 1939 (Zhejing)
Oedochirus formosanus Rougemont, 2018 (Taiwan)
*Oedochirus guomindang*i Rougemont, 2018 (Taiwan)
Oedichirus kuroshio Hayashi, 1989 (Taiwan)
Oedichirus latexcisus Assing, 2014 (Yunnan)
Oedichirus lewisius Sharp, 1874 (Guangxi and Shanghai)
Oedichirus longipennis Kraatz, 1859 (Shanghai, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Guangxi, Yunnan)
Oedichirus pengzhongi Li, Xie *et* Li, 2015 (Hainan)
Oedichirus schuelkei Assing, 2014 (Yunnan)
Oedochirus shibatai Rougemont, 2018 (Taiwan)

Key to species of *Oedichirus* Erichson 1839 from China

1 Elytra nearly trapezoid with hind wings weakly developed or completely reduced 2
- Elytra nearly rectangular with hind wings well developed 9
2 Elytra trapezoid and longer than or as long as wide, sternite VIII without a pair of carinae before posterior excision 3
- Elytra trapezoid and distinctly wider than long, sternite VIII with a pair of well-developed carinae before posterior excision. 6
3 Sternite VII with a pair of longitudinal keels on sides of middle line ventrally, posterior excision of sternite VIII with a slightly round bottom and narrower apex, aedeagus with a well–developed ventral keel . . . . . *O. shibatai* Rougemont, 2018
- Sternite VII without keels on, posterior excision of sternite VIII with a distinctly round bottom and broader ape, aedeagus with two ventral keels. 4
4 Body dark reddish brown to nearly black, surface of forebody with denser and smaller puncture, pronotum without a distinctly irregular groove . . . . . .*O. pengzhongi* Li *et al*., 2015
- Body black, surface of forebody with dense and larger puncture, pronotum with distinct and irregular grooves. 5
5 Sternite VII with a round impression before the shallow postero-median excision (Fig. 1D), sternite VIII with a semicircle impression before postero-median excision (Fig. 1E) . . . . . .*O. haishengensis* **sp. nov.**
- Sternite VII without impression before the shallow postero–median excision (Li *et al*. 2015: Fig. 4D), sternite VIII with a small impression and oval-shaped structure before postero-median excision (Li *et al*. 2015: fig. 4E). *O. damingensis* Li *et al*., 2015
6 Sternite VIII with narrow and long posterior excision, with both sides of excision narrow and apex acute . . . . . .
. . . . . *O. flammeus* Koch, 1939
- Sternite VIII with short and broad posterior excision, with both sides of excision broad and apex round 7
7 Vertex of pronotum with two long and regular grooves . . . . . .*O. latexcisus* Assing, 2014
- Vertex of pronotum with more than two short and irregular grooves 8
8 Sternite VIII with a pair of obliquely scraper–shaped structures before 1/2 of sternite, posterior excision deeper and less broad (Assing 2014: figs 18, 19). . . . . *O. schuelkei* Assing, 2014
- Sternite VIII with a pair of short carinae posteriorly before 1/3 of sternite, posterior excision broader and shallower (Assing 2014: figs 26, 27) . . . . . *O. abbreviatus* Assing, 2014
9 Forebody unicolor, reddish–brown or black. 10
- Forebody bicolor 12
10 Forebody reddish–brown; abdominal segments III–VI brown and apical four segments black, sternite VIII with postero-median excision asymmetric . . . . . .*O. kuroshio* Hayashi, 1989
- Body black, sternite VIII with postero-median excision symmetric 11
11 Surface of pronotum with fewer grooves (Fig. 2A), sternite VI without a long keel in the middle posteriorly, sternite VII without distinct excision and lobes, sternite VIII with a shallow posterior excision and round bottom (Figs. 2D–E) .*O. ovalisis* **sp. nov.**
- Surface of pronotum uneven with more grooves (Fig. 3A), sternite VI with a sharply long keel in the middle posteriorly, sternite VII with excision and impression, and both sides strongly lobed, sternite VIII with a deep posterior excision and slightly acute bottom (Figs. 3D–F) . . . . . *O tibetanus* **sp. nov.**
12 Elytra uniform and black 13
- Elytra bicolored 14
13 Pronotum with punctures on the sides regularly arranged, the upper apicoventral process of the aedeagus blade-like . . . . . .
. . . . . *O. lewisius* Sharp, 1874
- Pronotum with punctures on the sides irregularly arranged, the upper apicoventral process of the aedeagus triangular . . . . . .
. . . . . .*O. longipennis* Kraatz, 1859
14 Head with regular punctures on middle surface, elytra with scattered and irregular punctures, aedeagus with two apicoventral processes of the triangular . . . . . *O. chapmani* Cameron, 1940
- Head with irregular punctures on middle surface, elytra with rather sparse and regular punctures, aedeagus with one apicoventral process long and sharp . . . . . *O. astoni* Rougemont, 2017

Description

Oedichirus haishengensis Duan, Yue & Li, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1 A–J)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♂, **Guangxi** Province: Napo County, BaiheTown, 400m,8. IV.1998, coll. by Haisheng Zhou (IZ-CAS). **PARATYPES: CHINA:** 1♂, 1♀, same data as holotype (IZ–CAS); 1♂, Napo County, Defu water source forest reserve, 1400m, 4. IV.1998, coll. by Haisheng Zhou (IZ–CAS).

Diagnosis. *Oedichirus haishengensis* **sp. nov.** can be easily distinguished from other congeneric species by its long, narrow and trapezoid elytra, whereas, it is very similar to *O. damingensis* Li *et al*. 2015 and they can be distinguished easily as follows, *O. haishengensis* **sp. nov.** has fewer grooves on surface of the pronotum than *O. damingensis*; the sternite VIII of *O. haishengensis* **sp. nov.** has a semicircle impression before the postero–median

excision (Fig. 1E) and *O. damingensis* Li *et al*. has a small oval impression (Li *et al*., 2015: Fig. 4E). Except of the characteristics mentioned above, their aedeagal structures are different (see Fig. 1H–J; Li *et al*. 2015: 86, fig. 4A–C).

Measurement. BL: 8.7–10.4mm; FL: 1.1–1.4 mm. HL: PL: EL: AL=0.96: 1.31: 1.24: 3.1mm; HW: PW: EW: ABW=1.30: 1.06: 1.08: 1.16mm.

Description. Habitus as in Fig. 1A. Coloration: Body glossy and darkish brown, antennomeres yellowish brown with antennomeres 4–11 darker posteriorly, legs yellowish brown with dark femorotibial maculae.

Head transverse (HL/HW = 0.74), broadest across eyes. Eyes large and strongly convex laterally, HL/EYL=2.67, eye: gena: temple= 0.36:0.28:0.32mm. Lateral contours behind eyes converging with posterior angles obsolete. Vertex slightly convex, dorsal surface with umbilicate and setiferous punctures which coarse and of variable size, intervals between punctures much shorter than diameter of a puncture and smooth. Antennae as fig. 1B.

Pronotum longer than wide (average PL/PW = 1.23), slightly convex, broadest in apical 1/4 and distinctly narrower posteriorly. Surface with setiferous and umbilicate punctures which coarse, irregular and about the same size, larger than those on head, midline area of pronotum smooth and impunctate.

Scutellum small with apex acute, wider than long (length: width = 0.8). Elytra (Fig. 1A) trapezoidal, longer than wide (average EL/EW = 1.15 and ESL/EL = 0.87), uneven, lustrous, depressed, lateral contours convex, humeral angles obsolete, wings reduced completely. Surface uneven with setiferous and umbilicate punctures which regular, coarse and about the same size, larger than those on head.

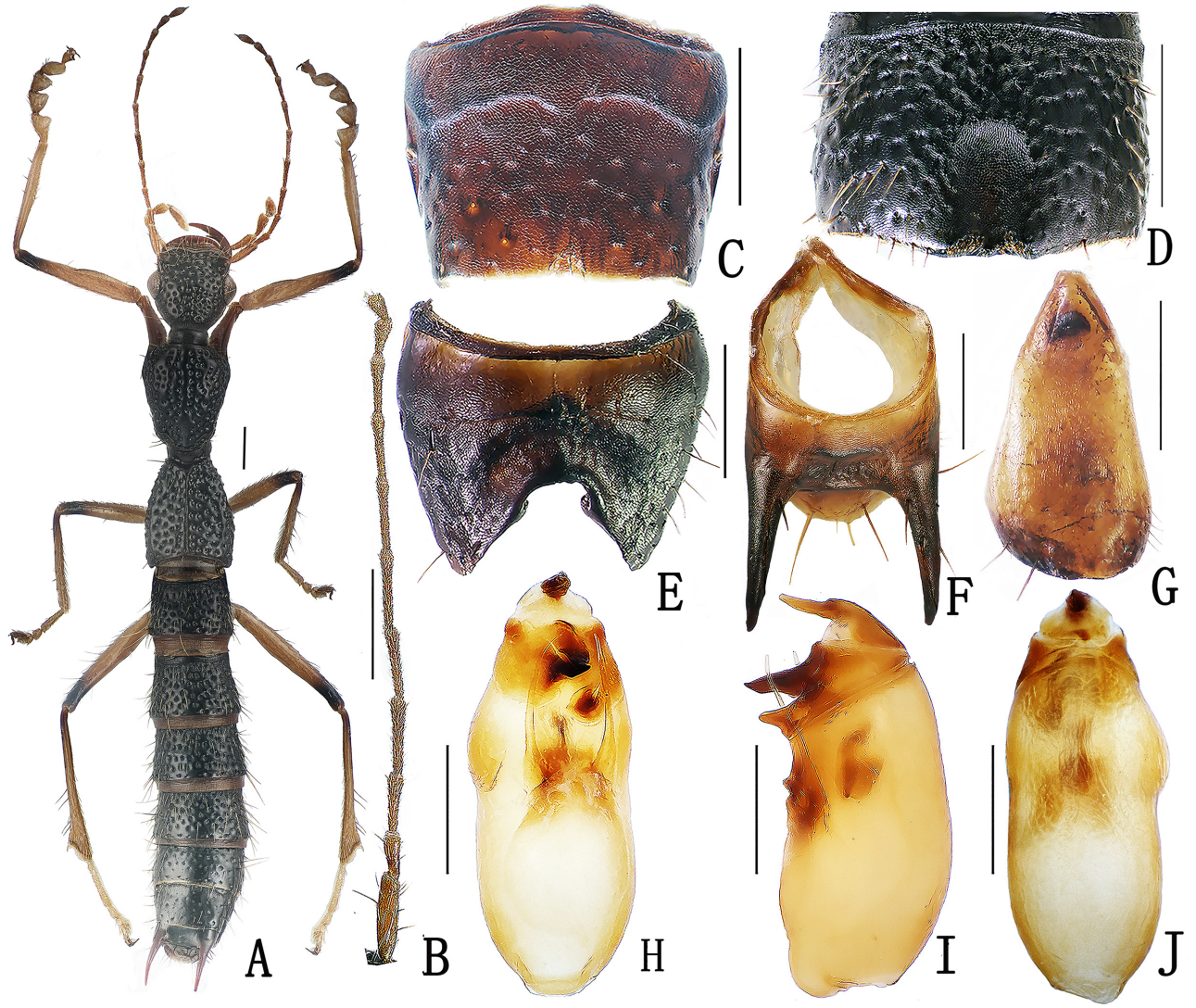

FIGURE 1. *Oedichirus haishengensis* Duan, Yue and Li, **sp. nov.** morphology. **A.** Habitus. **B.** Antennae in male. **C.** Tergite VIII in male. **D.** Sternite VII in male. **E.** Sternite VIII in male. **F.** Tergites IX and X in male. **G.** Sternite IX in male. **H.** Aedeagus in ventral view. **I.** Aedeagus in lateral view. **J.** Aedeagus in dorsal view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Abdomen (Fig. 1A) cylindrical, segment VI broadest where about equal to elytra. Punctation on surface of tergites dense and large, not arranged in transverse row, gradually smaller and sparser from tergites VI–VII posteriorly. Basal impressions of tergites III–VI rugose with pronounced reticulate microsculpture, posterior margins with distinct palisade fringes, remainder of tergal surfaces with fine and pronounced reticulate micro-sculptures composed of transverse striae (Figs 1A), posterior margins without palisade fringe. Sternites III–VI with similar punctures as tergites.

Male. Tergite VIII broad with posterior margin truncate, transverse basal ridge rounded, sinuate and rough (Fig. 1C). Sternite VII with a rounded impression in middle of posterior 1/2 where no punctures, posterior margin sinuate with a pair of small incisions on sides of midline (Fig. 1D). Sternite VIII posteriorly with a broad and deep median incision (Fig. 1E), base of the incision round, depth longer than 3rd the length of sternite, a pair of tubercules on both sides of basal inner. Tergite and sternite IX peculiar and characters as Figs. 1F–G.

Aedeagus (Figs. 1H–J), robust and asymmetrical, AEL/AEW = 1.95. Ventral sclerite short and depressed with two high and sharp processes ventrally and apicoventral process extending near posterior margin, posterior margin of ventral sclerite entire and slightly truncated. Dorsal sclerite short with posterior part narrowed posteriorly. Parameres weekly sclerotized and elongate, fused to median lobe from base to about 1/3 and apical 1/3 free, thinner posteriorly. Internal sac with a well sclerotized process extending from membranous sac.

Female. Sternite VII–VIII without modifications.

Distribution. The species is known only from Southwest of China, between Yunnan and Guangxi, China, at altitudes between 400–1400m.

Etymology. The species is named after Haisheng Zhou who collected the specimens of the type series.

Oedichirus ovalisis Duan, Yue & Li, sp. nov.

(Fig. 2 A–J)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♂, **Hainan Province**, Limu mountain (dead wood), 630m, 1. VII. 2007, coll. by Zhuo Yang (IZ–CAS); **PARATYPES: CHINA:** 1♂, 1♀, Hainan Province, Ledong county, Jiangfeng mountain (N 18.73263°, E 108.87023°) 978m, 3.XII. 2009 (IZ–CAS); 1♂, Fujian Province, Shanghang county, Meihua Mountain (Shuangche, deadwood) 475m, coll. By Ganyan Yang (IZ–CAS).

Diagnosis. The new species can be easily distinguished from other congeneric species by a combined characteristics of the unicolored body, pronotal characters, the morphology of sternites VII–VIII and the aedeagus. The most similar species to *O. ovalisis* **sp. nov.** is *O. shibatai* Rougemont, 2018 and it is difficult to distinguish them by the figures. As mentioned above, their sternites VIII and aedeagi are much different from each other and can be used to identify them (Fig. 2E, H–J; Rougemont, 2018: figs 39arl, 39av and 39s8).

Measurement. BL: 8.6–9.1mm; FL: 1.1–1.4 mm. HL: PL: EL: AL=0.75: 1.00: 1.35: 2.50 mm; HW: PW: EW: ABW=0.90:0.84:1.17:0.94 mm.

Description. Habitus as in Fig. 2A. Coloration: Body glossy and dark, antennomeres, mouthparts and legs brown.

Head broader than long (HL/HW = 1.11), broadest across eyes. Eyes large and convex laterally, HL/EYL=1.93, eye: gena: temple= 0.36:0.22:0.12mm. Lateral contours behind eyes converged sharply with basal angles distinct. Vertex convex without punctures, sides of vertex with moderately umbilicate and setiferous punctures which irregularly arranged and of variable size, intervals between punctures slightly shorter than diameter of a puncture and smooth, surface with punctures slightly sparer and larger than those near eyes. Antennae as fig. 2B.

Pronotum longer than wide (average PL/PW = 1.19), broadest in apical 1/5 and narrower posteriorly. Surface slightly convex without distinctly punctual groove with setiferous punctures umbilicate, coarse, irregular and about the same size, larger than those on head, longitudinally middle area of pronotum with punctures denser than sides of surface.

Scutellum small with apex acute, longer than wide. Elytra (Fig. 2A) oblong, longer than wide (average EL/EW = 1.15 and ESL/EL = 0.83), lustrous, lateral contours convex. Humeral angles and wings well developed. Surface slightly convex with setiferous punctures regular, coarse and about the same size, which larger and denser than those on head, but smaller than punctures on surface of pronotum.

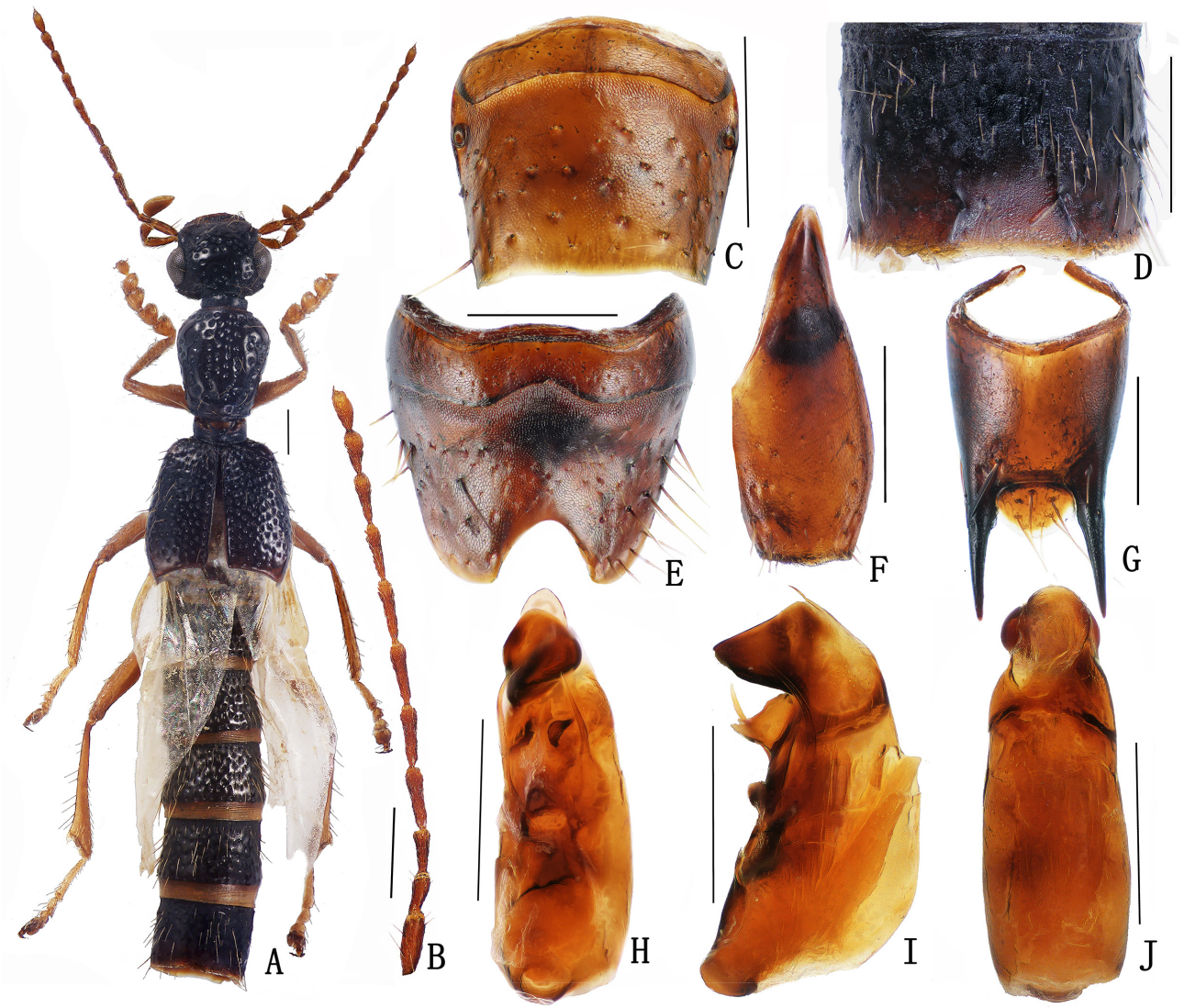

FIGURE 2. *Oedichirus ovalisis* Duan, Yue and Li, **sp. nov.** morphology. **A.** Habitus. **B.** Antennae in male. **C.** Tergite VIII in male. **D.** Sternite VII in male. **E.** Sternite VIII in male. **F.** Sternite IX in male. **G.** Tergites IX and X in male. **H.** Aedeagus in ventral view. **I.** Aedeagus in lateral view. **J.** Aedeagus in dorsal view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Abdomen (Fig. 2A) cylindrical, tergite VI slightly broader than others and distinctly narrower than elytra. Punctation on surface of tergites dense and large, not arranged in a transverse row, gradually smaller and sparser from tergites VI–VII posteriorly. Basal impressions of tergites III–VI rugose with pronounced reticulate micro-sculpture and punctures, posterior margins with distinct palisade fringes. Remainder of tergal surfaces with fine and pronounced reticulate micro-sculptures composed of transverse striae (Figs 2A, 2C) and posterior margins without palisade fringe. Sternites III–VI with similar punctures as tergites.

Male. Tergite VIII broad with posterior margin broad and slightly sinuate, transverse basal ridge broadly rounded with triangular notched on both sides (Fig. 2B). Sternite VII transverse with posterior margin slightly emarginate, posterior surface of 1/3 sternite with a irregularly shaped area where rugose and impunctate (Fig. 2D). Sternite VIII (Fig. 2E) posteriorly with deeply median incision, base of the incision round, depth as long as 1/3 length of the sternite, middle area impressed and impunctate. Tergite and sternite IX peculiar and characters as figs 2F–G.

Aedeagus (Figs 2 H–J), robust and asymmetrical, AEL/AEW = 1.95. Ventral sclerite short and depressed with sharp and a moderate process on right side and an apicoventral process extending near posterior margin, the apicoventral process much higher than the right one. Dorsal sclerite short and the internal sac exposed. Parameres filiform and symmetric in form and length, fused to median lobe at base and the remainder portion free, thinner posteriorly. Internal sac with a well sclerotized, robust and protruding process from the membranous part.

Female. Sternite VII–VIII without distinct modifications.

Distribution. The species is known from Fujian and Hainan Province, South China, at altitudes about between 450–1000 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin word *ovalisis* means oval, here indicates the pronotum of this new species is similar to an oval.

***Oedichirus tibetanus* Duan, Yue & Li, sp. nov.**
(Fig. 3 A–K)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: CHINA: ♂, **Xizang** Autonomous Region: Motuo County, Beibeng Town (N 29.2489°, E 95.1889°) 930m, 19D. VI. 2016, coll. by Hongbin Liang (IZ–CAS); **PARATYPES: CHINA:** 1 ♂, same data as holotype; 1♀, same data as holotype but Yarang village (N 29.2964°, E 95.2772°), 792m, 23D.VIII. 2015 (IZ–CAS).; 1♂, 1♀, Tibet, Mêdog Baibung, Maniweng to Jiefangqiao, Vegetation (N 29.25016°, E 95.16273°), 715 m, 15.VIII.2006 (Day), coll. By Liang H.B. (IZ–CAS).

Diagnosis. From the unicolor patterns and contours, the new species is similar to *O. formosanus* Rougement but they can be distinguished from each other by the special punctural arrangements of their pronotums. Obviously, the pronotum of *O. formosanus* Rougement has less punctural grooves on the pronotum and is more oval (Rougemont 2018: fig. 38h), while in the new species *O. tibetanus* **sp. nov.**, the pronotum has less punctural grooves and is more trapezoid (Fig. 3A).

Measurement. BL: 9.3–10.6 mm; FL: 1.6–1.7 mm. HL: PL: EL: AL= 1.00: 1.44: 2.00: 2.98 mm; HW: PW: EW: ABW=1.24: 1.20: 1.60: 1.30 mm.

Description. Habitus as in Fig. 3A. Coloration: Body glossy and dark, antennomeres, mouthparts and legs brownish yellow.

Head transverse (HL/HW = 0.81), broadest across eyes. Eyes large and strongly convex laterally, HL: EYL=2.0, eye: gena: temple= 0.50:0.20:0.35 mm. Lateral contours behind eyes converge with distinctly posterior angles, posterior margin of head broadly round. Vertex slightly convex and impunctuate, dorsal surface of sides of vertex with punctures umbilicate, coarse and of variable size, intervals between punctures much shorter than diameter of a puncture and smooth. Antennae as fig. 3B.

Pronotum longer than wide (average PL/PW = 1.20), slightly convex, broadest in apical 1/5 and slightly narrower posteriorly. Surface uneven with irregular grooves, punctures rather coarse, irregular and about the same size, much larger than those on head, mid-line area of pronotum punctuate as well.

Scutellum small with apex round, longer than wide (length: width = 1.17). Elytra (Fig. 3A) oblong, longer than wide (average EL/EW = 1.25 and ESL/EL = 0.81), slightly depressed, lateral contours convex, humeral angles well developed, wings developed. Surface lustrous with setiferous and umbilicate punctures, which regular, coarse and about the same size, much smaller than those on pronotum, humeral and posterior areas with punctures smaller and sparser.

Abdomen (Fig. 3A) cylindrical, tergite VI slightly broader than others and narrower than elytra. Punctation on surface of tergites dense and large, not arranged in transverse row, gradually smaller and sparser from tergites VI to VIII posteriorly. Tergites III–VI have basal impressions rugose and with reticulate micro-sculpture, posterior margins with distinct palisade fringes. Remainder of tergal surfaces with fine and pronounced reticulate micro-sculptures composed of transverse striae (Figs. 3C, 3G) and posterior margins without palisade fringe. Sternites III–VI with similar punctures as tergites, sternites VII–VIII with punctures larger and denser than those of their homographic tergites.

Male. Tergite VIII broad with posterior margin truncate and slightly sinuate, transverse basal ridge rounded with triangular incisions near sides (Fig. 3C). Sternite VI symmetric with a sharply pointed keel near the middle of 1/3 posterior margin (Fig. 3D), sternite VII asymmetric with a deep and large impression where densely micro-sculptured and impunctate, posterior margin of middle area with a deep incision where a pair of distinctly asymmetric and well-developed processes on both sides (Fig. 3E). Sternite VIII symmetric with deep median and subtriangular incision, base of the incision round and broader posteriorly, depth longer than 1/2 length of the sternite, area near the incision base impressed (Fig. 3F). Tergite and sternite IX peculiar and characters as the figs. 3G–H.

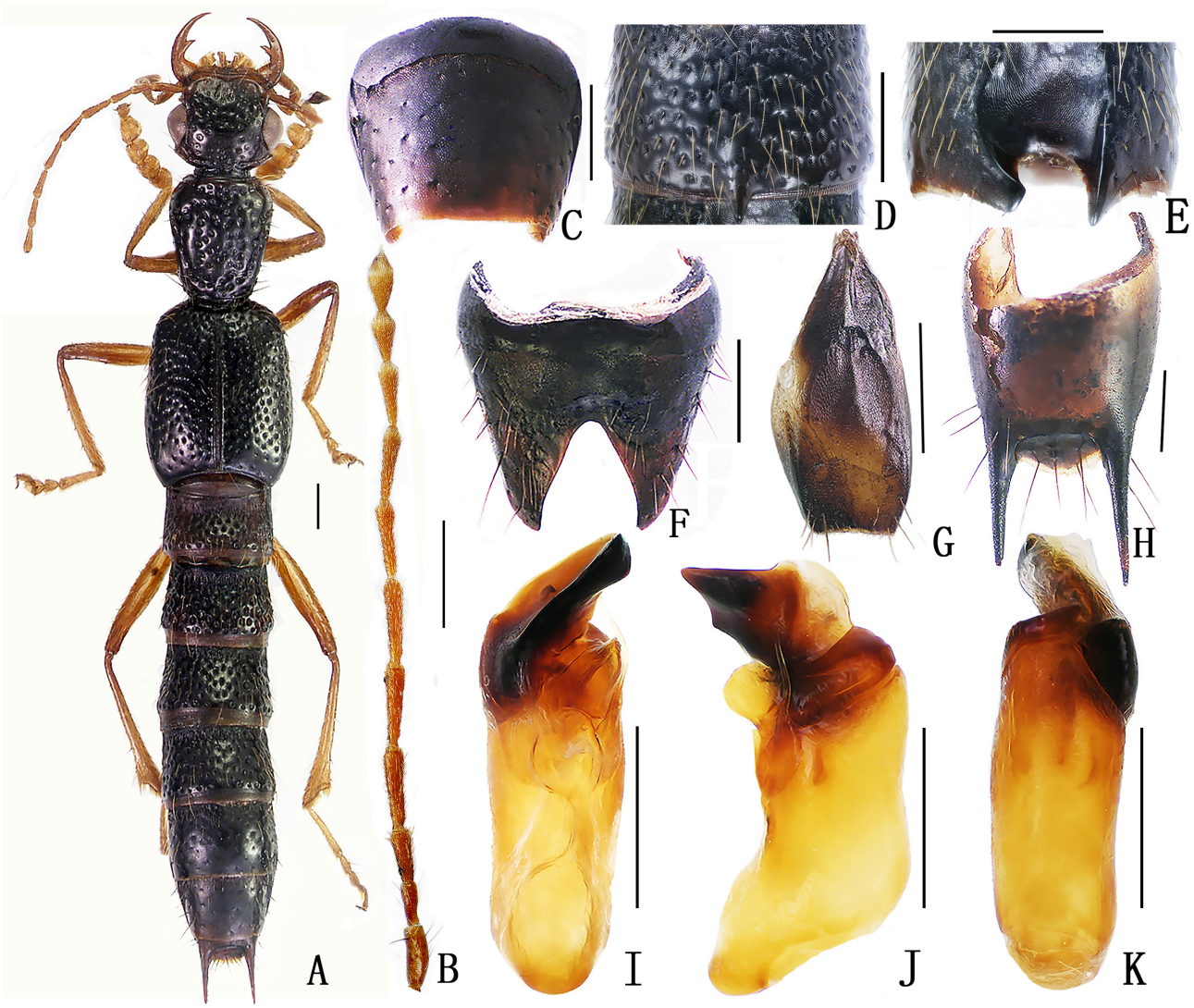

FIGURE 3. *Oedichirus tibetanus* Duan, Yue and Li, **sp. nov.** morphology. **A.** Habitus. **B.** Antennae in male. **C.** Tergite VIII in male. **D.** Sternite VI in male. **E.** Sternite VII in male. **F.** Sternite VIII in male. **G.** Sternite IX in male. **H.** Tergites IX and X in male. **I.** Aedeagus in ventral view. **J.** Aedeagus in lateral view. **K.** Aedeagus in dorsal view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Aedeagus (Figs 3I–K) robust and asymmetrical, AEL/AEW = 1.69. Ventral sclerite weekly sclerotized with a thick process on right side. Dorsal sclerite short with a truncate posterior margin. Parameres weekly sclerotized, transparent and filiform, fused to median lobe from at base and most portion of that free. Internal sac with a well sclerotized, robust and irregularly formed process extending from the membranous sac.

Female. Sternite VII–VIII without modifications.

Distribution. The species is known only from Southwest of China, Xizang Autonomous Region, China, at altitudes between 700–950m.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the type locality, Tibet Autonomous Region, a province in southwest China.

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中国梨须隐翅虫属 *Oedichirus*三新种（鞘翅目：隐翅虫科：毒隐翅虫亚科：切须隐翅虫族）

段浚东[1,2#]，岳翠萌[1,3#]，马红叶[1,4#]，蔺汗青[1,5]，李晓燕[1,6#*]
[1]廊坊师范大学，河北动物多样性重点实验室，爱民西道100号，廊坊 065000，河北，中国
[2] duanjundong23@mails.ucas.ac.cn；https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7154-9672
[3] yue15031011404@163.com；https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8981-1157
[4] mahongye0606@163.com；https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6170-3904
[5] linhanqinghh@163.com；https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1585-4039
[6] Lixiaoyan@lfnu.edu.cn；https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3158-7687
[#]同等贡献作者
[*]通讯作者

摘要：描述梨须隐翅虫属 *Oedichirus*三新种，即周氏梨须隐翅虫*O. haishengensis* **sp. nov.**（广西）、卵形梨须隐翅虫*O. ovalisis* **sp. nov.**（福建、海南）和西藏梨须隐翅虫 *O. tibetanus* **sp. nov.**（西藏）；提供了包括整体图、生殖节片及阳茎三面观察结构图在内的彩色图版；还提供了中国梨须隐翅虫属物种名录和检索表。

关键词：梨须隐翅虫属；新种；切须隐翅虫族；毒隐翅虫亚科