


Two new species of *Nazeris* Fauvel from the Yintiaoling Nature Reserve, Chongqing, China (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae)

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Abstract

Three species of *Nazeris* Fauvel, 1873 are recorded in the Yintiaoling Nature Reserve, Chongqing, China. Two of them are described as new: *N. yintiaolingus*, **sp. nov.** and *N. chongqingus* **sp. nov.** *Nazeris bisinuus* Assing, 2013 is newly recorded from Chongqing. An identification key to the *Nazeris* species in Chongqing is provided.

Key words: Flightless, new species, taxonomy, rove beetles, key

Introduction

The speciose paederine genus *Nazeris* Fauvel, 1873 consists of 218 species and one subspecies from China by this writing (Yang & Hu 2025). The genus can be distinguished from other paederines particularly by the morphological features of the aedeagus, which has a pair of dorso-lateral apophyses (Assing 2009). All the known species of the genus are micropterous and flightless, most of them have highly restricted distributions (Lin & Hu 2021).

Chongqing is a mountainous city in southwest China. To the present, only three *Nazeris* species have been described from this large city, all of which were known from Daba Shan (Assing, 2013). The Yintiaoling Nature Reserve, with altitude over 2700 m, located in northeastern Chongqing, is the highest mountain in this city. But none of *Nazeris* species have been described from this large mountain. During recent field trips, some specimens of *Nazeris* were collected. Among them, two new species were found. In the present paper, we describe the new species and provide illustrations of their major diagnostic features.

Material and methods

The type material is deposited in the Insect Collection of the Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai, China (SHNU). The dissected body parts were mounted in Euparal on plastic slides. The habitus photos were taken using a Canon 7D camera. The photos of the sternites and aedeagi were taken using a Canon G9 camera mounted on an Olympus CX31 microscope. The drawings were made by using Adobe Illustrator CC 2017. Measurements were taken using an Olympus SZ61 with a micrometer in the eyepiece.

Measurements

Body length: measured from the anterior margin of the labrum to the apex of the abdomen.

Length of forebody: measured from the anterior margin of the labrum to the posterior margin of the elytra.

Eye length: the longitudinal length of the eye in dorsal view.

Postocular length: measured from the posterior margin of the eye to the posterior constriction of the head in dorsal view.

Head width: the width of the head across (and including) the eyes.

Head length: measured from the clypeal anterior margin to the posterior constriction of the head.

Pronotum width: the maximal width of the pronotum.

Pronotum length: measured in the midline from the front margin to the posterior margin.

Width of elytra: the combined width of the elytra at the posterior margin.

Length of elytra: measured from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra along the suture.

New record

Nazeris bisinuosus Assing, 2013

Figs 1A, 2A, 3A–F

Nazeris bisinuosus Assing, 2013: 16.

Additional material examined. 1 male, "China: Chongqing, Wuxi County, Yintiaoling Nature Reserve, 31°32'15.2"N, 109°41'49.8"E, 2147 m, 08.iv.2022, Zhang, Wang, Luo, Tan, Ren, Lu, Zhou, Ma leg. [重庆巫溪阴条岭保护区官山林场石柱子]"; 1 female, same data except "31°32'14.5"N, 109°41'58.8"E, 2158 m, 08.iv.2022, [重庆巫溪阴条岭保护区官山林场麦子洞]" (SHNU).

Comment. The species is similar to *N. longilobatus* Assing, 2013 and *N. huanghaoi* Hu *et al.*, 2010 in general appearance, but can be separated by the distinctly wider apex of ventral process of aedeagus, and by the bisinuate dorso-lateral apophyses in ventral view (Figs 3C, D).

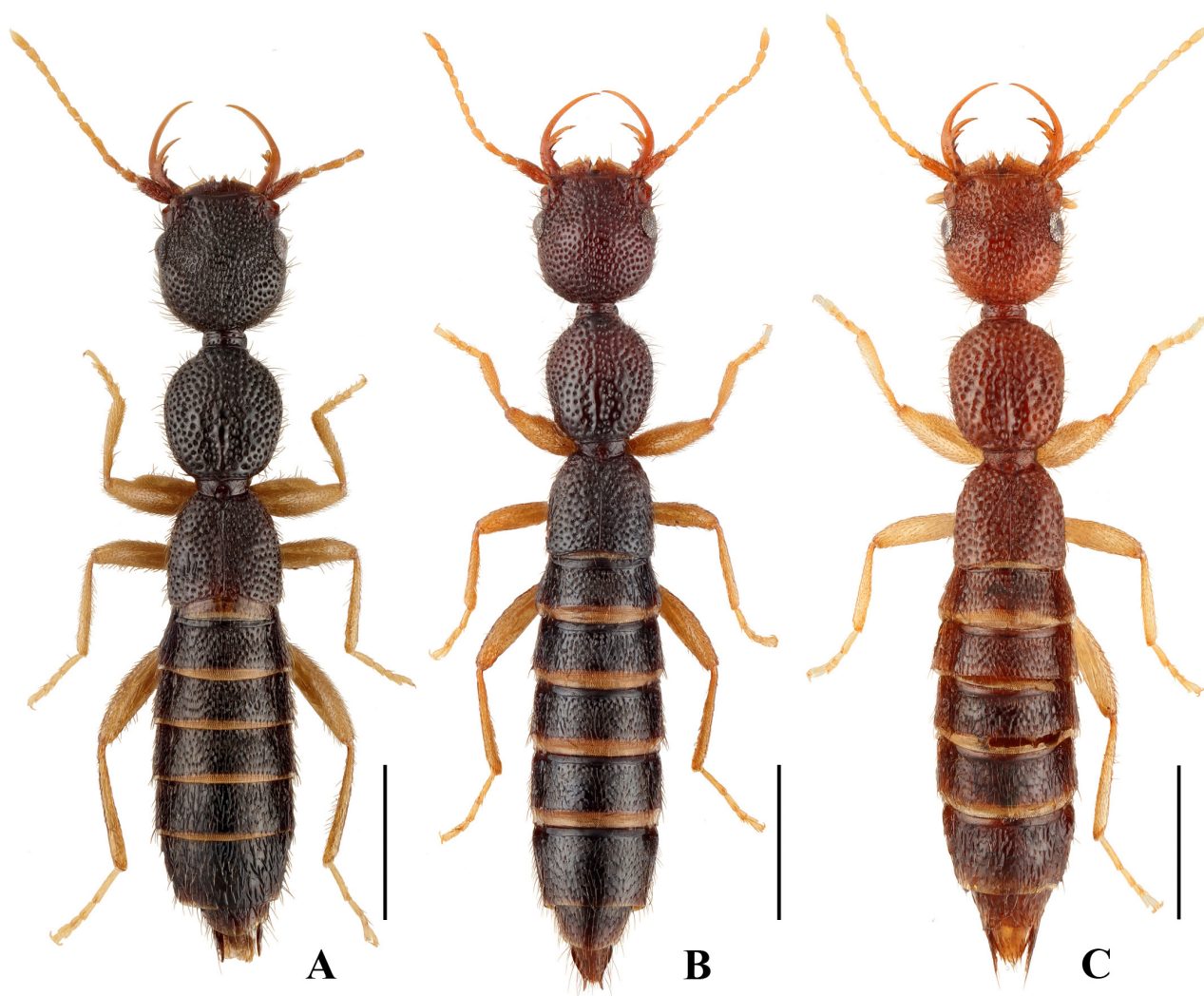


FIGURE 1. Habitus A *Nazeris bisinuosus*; B *N. yintiaolingus*; C *N. chongqingus*. Scale bars: 1.0 mm.

Distribution and habitat data. The species is known from southern Shaanxi and northeastern Chongqing (new provincial record). The specimen was collected at altitudes of 2,150–2,400 m.

New species

Nazeris yintiaolingus sp. nov.

Figs 1B, 2B, 4A–F

Type material. Holotype: CHINA: male: "China: Chongqing, Wuxi County, Yintiaoling Nature Reserve, 31°32'23.3"N, 109°41'51.0"E, 2082 m, 08.iv.2022, Zhang, Wang, Luo, Tan, Ren, Lu, Zhou, Ma leg. [重庆巫溪阴条岭保护区官山林场双水井]" (SHNU). **Paratypes:** 1 female, same data, except "31°32'14.5"N, 109°41'58.8"E, 2158 m, 08.iv.2022, [重庆巫溪阴条岭保护区官山林场麦子洞]" (SHNU).

Diagnosis. Body dark brown; head with non-umbilicate and not confluent punctation; abdominal tergites lacking microsculpture; aedeagal ventral process gradually narrowed apicad in ventral view; dorso-lateral apophyses nearly straight in ventral and lateral view, not reaching apex of ventral process.

Description. Body length 5.0–5.7 mm; forebody length 2.6–2.7 mm.

Body (Fig. 1B) dark brown; antennae and legs yellowish brown.

Head (Fig. 2B) 1.02 times as long as wide; punctation moderately dense and coarse, non-umbilicate and not confluent, interstices lacking microsculpture; postocular portion approximately 1.8–2.0 times as long as eye length.

Pronotum (Fig. 2B) 1.19–1.20 times as long as wide, 1.00–1.03 times as long and 0.86–0.88 times as broad as head; punctation non-umbilicate, moderately dense, less coarse than that of head; midline posteriorly with short and narrow impunctate elevation; interstices lacking microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 2B) 0.73–0.74 times as long as wide, 0.60–0.61 times as long and 0.97–1.00 times as broad as pronotum; punctation as dense and coarse as that of pronotum; interstices lacking microsculpture.

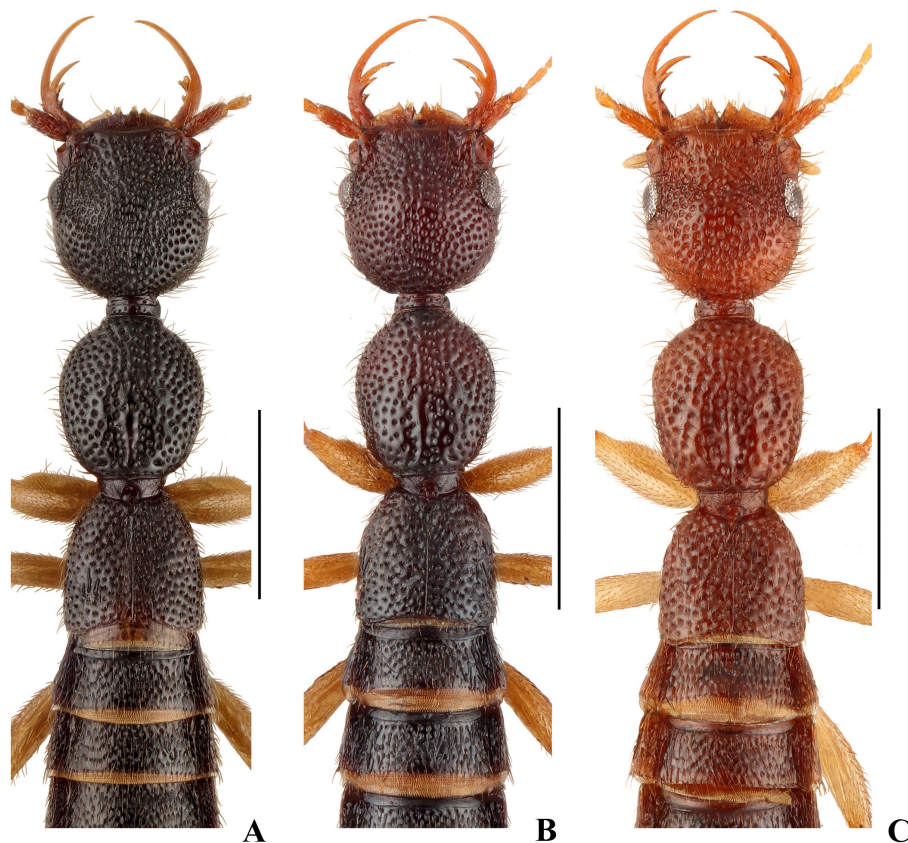


FIGURE 2. Forebodies A *Nazeris bisinuosus*; B *N. yintiaolingus*; C *N. chongqingus*. Scale bars: 1.0 mm.

Abdomen with punctation dense and rather coarse on tergites III–V, dense and less coarse on tergite VI, moderately dense and fine on tergites VII–VIII; interstices lacking microsculpture.

Male. Sternite VII (Fig. 4A) with posterior margin truncate at middle. Sternite VIII (Fig. 4B) with V-shaped posterior excision. Aedeagus (Figs 4C–F) moderately sclerotized; ventral process long, gradually narrowed apicad in ventral view, and with pair of wing-like basal laminae ventrally; dorso-lateral apophyses narrow, nearly straight in ventral and lateral view, not reaching apex of ventral process.

Distribution and habitat data. The species is known only from Yintiaoling Nature Reserve in northeast Chongqing. The specimens were collected at altitudes of 2,082–2,158 m.

Comparative notes. The new species is very similar to *N. rectus* Assing, 2013 in general appearance but can be separated by the following characters: sternite VII with posterior margin truncate at middle (Fig. 4A) (in *N. rectus*, posterior margin indistinctly concave); ventral process of aedeagus with distinctly wider apex in lateral view (Figs 4E, F); dorso-lateral apophyses not widened near middle in lateral view (Figs 4E, F) (in *N. rectus*, slightly widened near middle in lateral view).

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the name of the type locality: Mt. Yintiaoling.

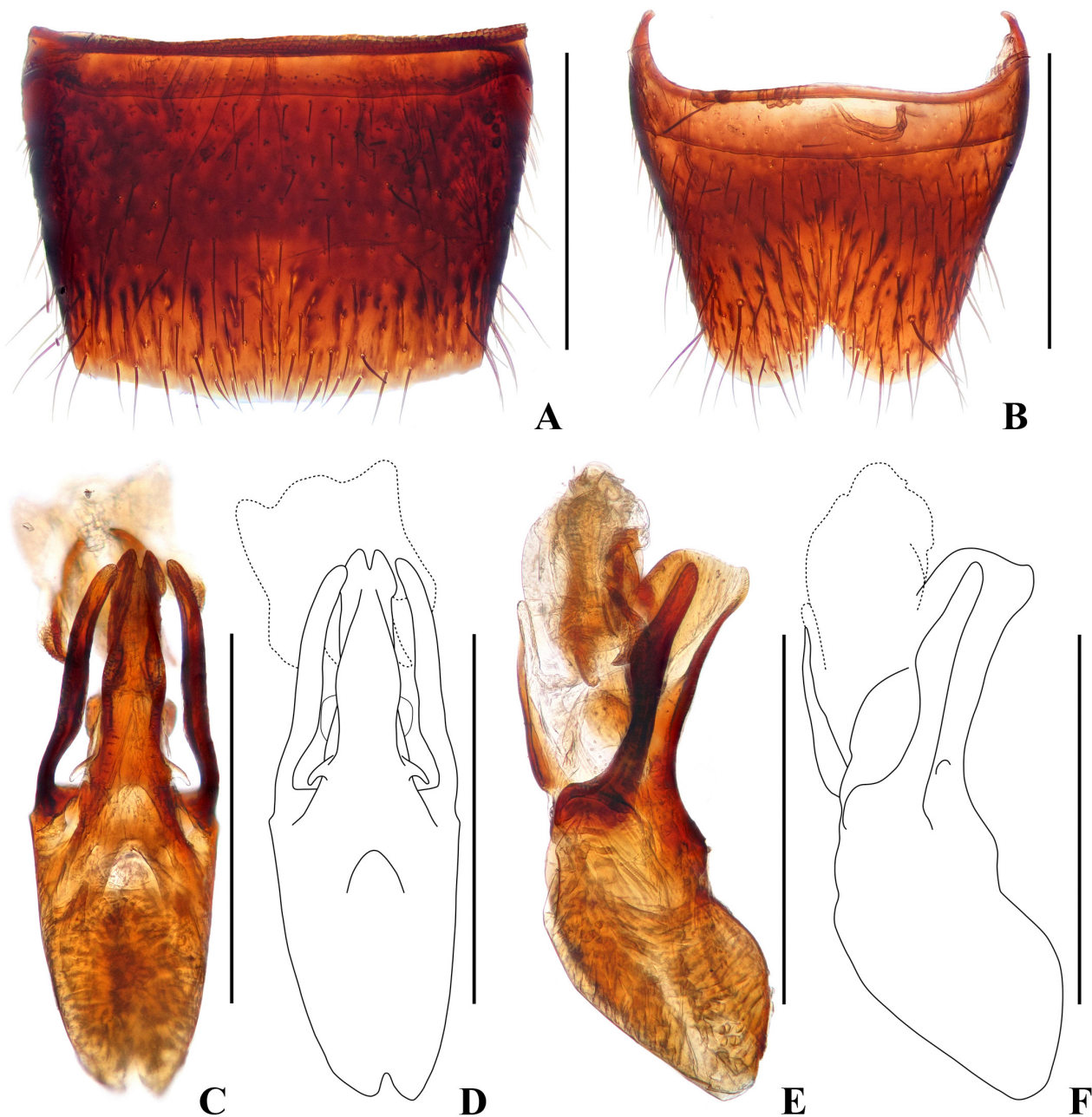


FIGURE 3. *Nazeris bisinuus* **A** male sternite VII; **B** male sternite VIII; **C, D** aedeagus in ventral view; **E, F** aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

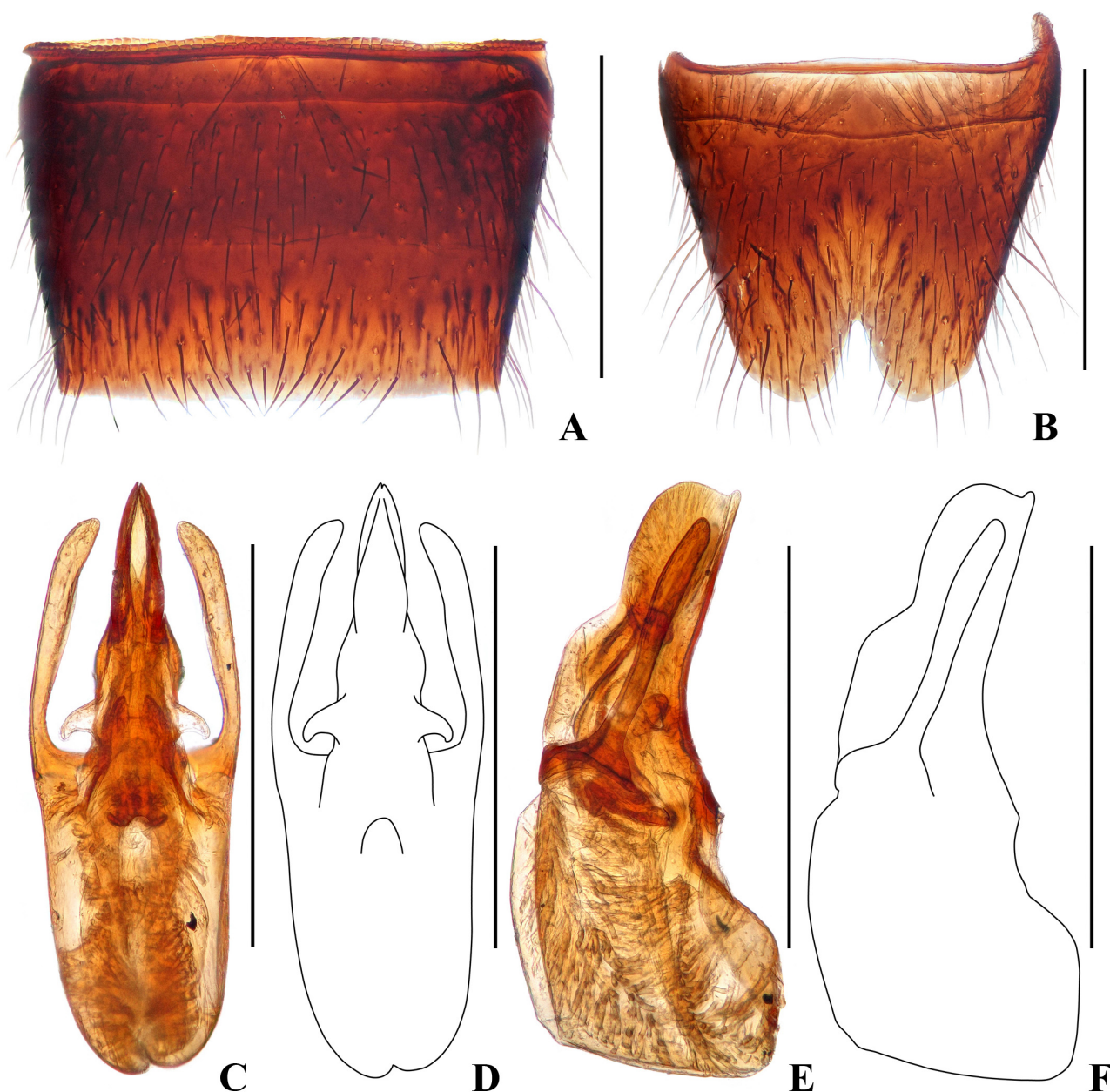


FIGURE 4. *Nazeris yintiaolingus* **A** male sternite VII; **B** male sternite VIII; **C, D** aedeagus in ventral view; **E, F** aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

***Nazeris chongqingus* sp. nov.**

Figs 1C, 2C, 5A–F

Type material. Holotype: CHINA: male: "China: Chongqing, Wuxi County, Yintiaoling Nature Reserve, 31°29'25.0"N, 109°47'35.4"E, 2010 m, 11.iv.2022, Zhang, Wang, Luo, Tan, Ren, Lu, Zhou, Ma leg. [重庆巫溪阴条岭保护区白果林场毛旋涡]" (SHNU).

Diagnosis. Body reddish brown; head with umbilicate but not confluent punctation; abdominal tergites lacking microsculpture; aedeagal ventral process wide and long, distinctly widened near apex in ventral and lateral view, with triangular excision at apex in ventral view; dorso-lateral apophyses very slender, not reaching apex of ventral process.

Description. Body length 5.1 mm; forebody length 2.7 mm.

Body (Fig. 1C) (the holotype is teneral) reddish brown, with abdomen slightly darker; antennae and legs yellowish brown.

Head (Fig. 2C) 1.04 times as long as wide; punctation moderately dense and coarse, moderately umbilicate, not confluent, interstices lacking microsculpture; postocular portion 2.2 times as long as eye length.

Pronotum (Fig. 2C) 1.14 times as long as wide, 1.03 times as long and 0.94 times as broad as head; punctation non-umbilicate, moderately dense and as coarse as that of head; midline posteriorly with short and narrow impunctate elevation; interstices lacking microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 2C) 0.68 times as long as wide, 0.58 times as long and 0.97 times as broad as pronotum; punctation as dense and coarse as that of pronotum; interstices lacking microsculpture.

Abdomen with punctation dense and rather coarse on tergites III–IV, dense and less coarse on tergite V–VI, moderately dense and fine on tergites VII–VIII; interstices lacking microsculpture.

Male. Sternite VII (Fig. 5A) with posterior margin truncate at middle. Sternite VIII (Fig. 5B) with triangular posterior excision. Aedeagus (Figs 5C–F) weakly sclerotized; ventral process wide and long, distinctly widened near apex in ventral and lateral view, with triangular excision at apex in ventral view; dorso-lateral apophyses very slender, with narrow apex, nearly straight in ventral view and slightly curved in lateral view, not reaching apex of ventral process.

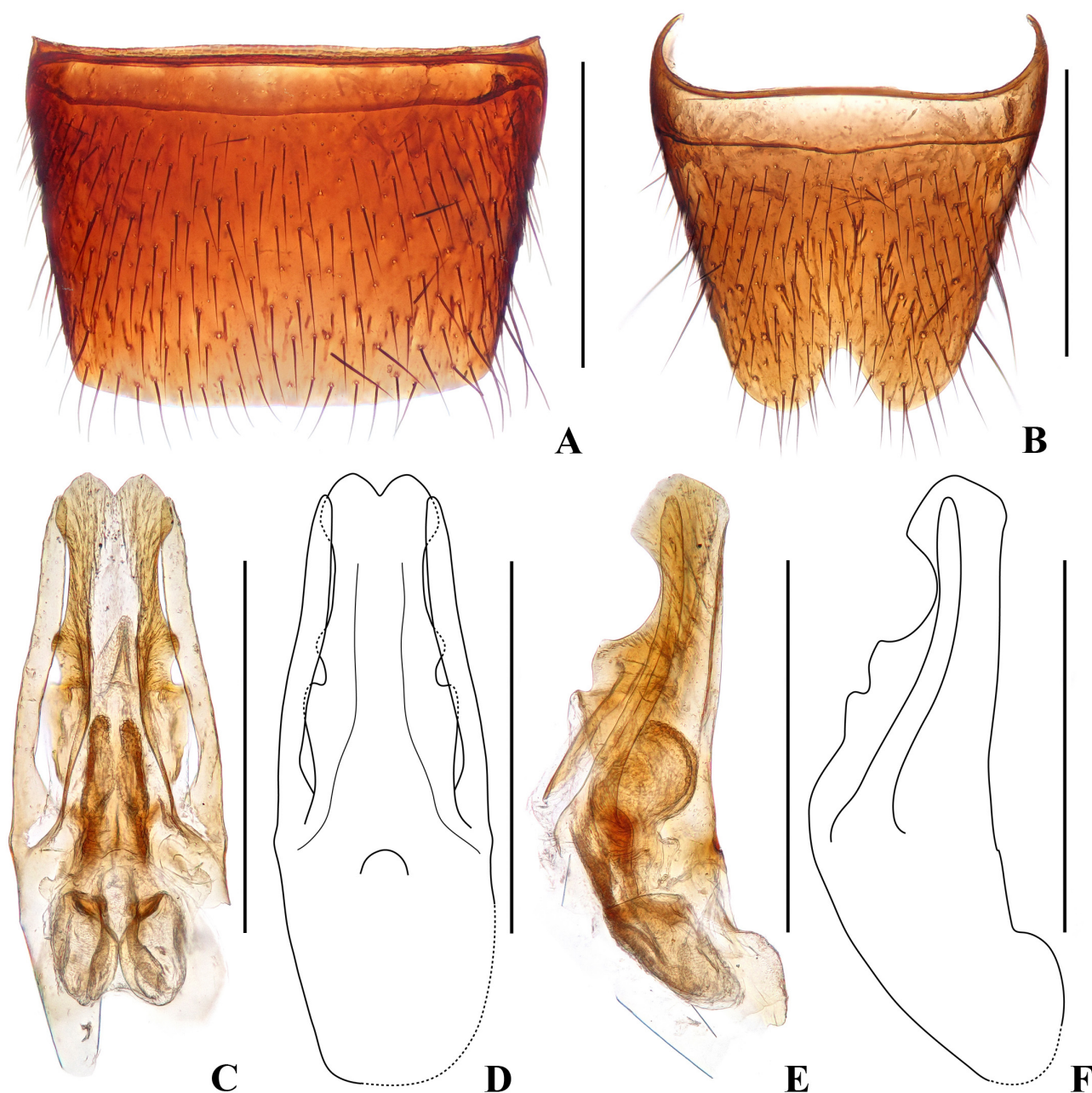


FIGURE 5. *Nazeris chongqingus* A male sternite VII; B male sternite VIII; C, D aedeagus in ventral view; E, F aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

