New data on the Afrotropical Xantholinini. 3. New species from Ethiopia of the Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) ¹

With 23 figures

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Abstract
Xantholinini of Ethiopia preserved in the Erfurt Naturkundemuseum were studied. The following new species are described and illustrated: *Leptacinus riza* spec. nov., *Gyrohypnus aethiopicus* spec. nov., *G. oromianus* spec. nov., *Notolinopsis aethiopicus* spec. nov., *N. dodolanus* spec. nov., *Balchis oromiana* spec. nov. and *B. hartmanni* spec. nov.

Nomenclatur acts
*Leptacinus riza* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:CAEFF2A7-4E7E-435E-A27B-6A1B7DECB5C7
*Gyrohypnus aethiopicus* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B522E05B-83CE-40ED-9BB2-6B8889346129
*Gyrohypnus oromianus* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BB7E6499-4CFF-4284-AE1A-D93B06FA703F
*Notolinopsis aethiopicus* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8023CD1F-4527-4606-93CF-95B0DCFE682
*Notolinopsis dodolanus* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:963F9C5A-8967-4309-9DAA-1BB3D34766D6
*Balchis oromiana* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:504C405E-7F96-477E-96EC-334336EBFC05
*Balchis hartmanni* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:13B9745D-404D-4037-BC3A-642C3BDB5D6

Key words
Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, new species, *Leptacinus*, *Gyrohypnus*, *Notolinopsis*, *Balchis*, Ethiopia

Zusammenfassung
Im Naturkundemuseum Erfurt aufbewarte Xantholinini aus Äthiopien wurden untersucht. Die folgenden neuen Arten werden beschrieben und sind hier dargestellt: *Leptacinus riza* spec. nov., *Gyrohypnus aethiopicus* spec. nov., *G. oromianus* spec. nov., *Notolinopsis aethiopicus* spec. nov., *N. dodolanus* spec. nov., *Balchis oromiana* spec. nov. und *B. hartmanni* spec. nov.

¹ 291st contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae
Schlüsselwörter

Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, neue Arten, Leptacinus, Gyrohypnus, Notolinopsis, Balchis, Äthiopien

Introduction

Few specimens of Xantholinini from Ethiopia were listed in the revision of the Afrotropical species (BORDONI, 2016). Fruitful and interesting was the collection of specimens on the Bale, Enkuolo and Chilallo mountains in the province of Oromia, at high altitude. The results of the study of these specimens, preserved in the Erfurt Naturkundemuseum (NME) and in my private collection (cB), are presented in this contribution.

Until now, the following Xantholinini were known from Ethiopia: Anharina trapeziceps (Scheerpeltz, 1974), Homorocerus rufipennis Boheman, 1848, Nudobius abessinus Bernhauer, 1915, N. proximus Bernhauer, 1915, N. coloriventris Bernhauer, 1915, Gauoceptorus abessinus BORDONI, 2016, Thyrocephalus alluaudi (FAUVEL, 1907). T. ater (LAPORTE, 1835), T. pilosus (ROTH, 1851), T. semipiccus Bernhauer, 1937, Gyrohypnus rougemonti BORDONI, 2016, G. remotus (EPPESHEIM, 1895), Endymathis aethiopicus BORDONI, 2016, Achmonia congensis (BERNHAUER, 1932), Phacophallus sahariensis COIFFAÎT, 1968, Balchis abessina (BERNHAUER, 1931), B. balensis BORDONI, 2016, B. microptera (BERNHAUER, 1931), B. alpica BORDONI, 2016, Agaporna cooperi (BERNHAUER, 1931), Elapheia aethiopicus BORDONI, 2016, Byzinella africana (BERNHAUER, 1929), Chaetocinus aethiopicus BORDONI, 2016.

Only the genus Balchis seems to be endemic to Ethiopia. Other taxa are probably endemic of this region: Anharina trapeziceps, Nudobius proximus and N. coloriventris, Gyrohypnus rougemonti, Endymathis aethiopicus, Agaporna cooperi, Elapheia aethiopicus and Chaetocinus aethiopicus.

Therefore, with the new species described in these pages, the known Xantholinini of Ethiopia are thirty with one genus probably endemic.

Descriptions of seven new species

Leptacinus riza spec. nov.

Examined material: Holotype ♂: Ethiopia, Oromia prov., S slope Bale Mts, below Riza, 2380 m, 08°43'17"N, 39°43'14"E, J. Schmidt 16.XII.2016 (NME); paratypes: same data, 1 ♀ (NM), 1 ♂ (cB).

Description: Length of body 5.2 mm from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra; 2.9 mm. Body (Fig. 1) narrow, charaterized by dark color, fine and relatively dense punctation on pronotum, apart a medium stripe, and by long elytra. Body reddish brown very dark; antennae and legs brown. Head sub-rectangular, narrowed anteriad, with very moderately rounded sides and narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head shiny, with traces of transverse micro-striation and deep, moderately sparse punctation, apart a narrow median stripe. Pronotum sub-rectangular, a little dilated anteriad, longer and narrower than head, with oblique anterior margins, rounded anterior angles and scarcely sinuate sides. Surface shiny, without micro-sculpture, with dorsal series of 10-11 deep punctures and lateral series of 6-7 irregular punctures; other punctures between these series and near the anterior angles. Elytra large, dilated posteriad, longer and wider than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear sides and rounded humeral angles. Surface with deep, moderately dense punctation, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with transverse micro-striation and fine punctation on the sides.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 9-10. Aedeagus (Fig. 2) 1 mm long, ovoid, with long median lobe; inner sac broad, covered with regular scales; parameres long and narrow.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality, as a noun in apposition.

Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

Remarks: The genus Leptacinus ERICSHON, 1839 occurs in Europe but also in North Africa, Middle East, Turkey, Caucasus and to Yemen (BORDONI, 2010). The new species is attributed to this genus, but I think it is appropriate to underline some just divergent characters partially also highlighted in the proposed figures (Figs 1–11): in particular structure of mandible, maxillary and labial palpi, shape of mesosternum, male genitalia and female genital segment.

The genus Leptacinus is related to Balchis BORDONI, 2016 from Ethiopia by the external characters but differs however by the following characters: different maxillary and labial palpi; 2nd antennomere a little longer than 3rd; ocular and frontal grooves present; different sternum; gular sutures not V-shaped and not separated for almost their entire length; different upper epipleural line; aedeagus. This is the first Leptacinus known from Ethiopia.
**Gyrohypnus aethiopicus** spec. nov.

Examined material: Holotype ♂: Ethiopia, Oromia prov., SW slope Mt Chilillo, 2985 m, 07°33′31″N, 39°10′18″E, J. Schmidt 30.XI.2016 (NME).

Description: Length of body 11.5 mm, from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6 mm. Body black; antennae and legs brown. Head sub-rectangular, narrowed anteriad, with moderately rounded sides and narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and almost flat. Surface of head with deep, very dense punctation, apart from a narrow median stripe. Some setiferous punctures near the eyes and the posterior angles. Pronotum dilated anteriad, as long as head, slightly narrower than it, with oblique anterior margins, rounded anterior angles and sinuate sides. Surface shiny, with dorsal series of 10–11 very irregular punctures and lateral, oblique series of 8–9 punctures; other punctures near the anterior angles. Elytra dilated posteriad, longer and wider than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear sides and rounded humeral angles. Surface with numerous, very fine, dense punctures, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen partially wrinkled, with evident punctuation, arranged in numerous series on each segment. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 12–13. Aedeagus (Fig. 14) 2.6 mm long, large, sub-rectangular, with characteristic distal portion; parameres short, broad, provided with evident setae; inner sac tape-like, long and narrow, folded on itself one time, covered with very fine, longitudinal spinulae.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to Oromia province.

Remarks: In Ethiopia occurs two species of this genus, *G. remotus*, also known from Kenya and Congo (Bordoni, 2016) and *G. rougemonti*, endemic taxon (Arussi prov.). To this last species *G. oromianus* spec. nov. differs by the following characters: longer and narrower body, different color; head anteriad more narrow, with sparser punctuation; eyes smaller and in a more lateral position; more protruding epistoma; narrower pronotum, with different punctuation; smaller elytra. *G. remotus* is a very smaller species (7 mm long), brown black with reddish pronotum, visible abdominal segments 5th and 6th and genital segment; different punctuation on pronotum and elytra. The new species in fact is immediately distinguished from congeners for coloring.

**Notolinopsis aethiopicus** spec. nov.

Examined material: Holotype ♂: Ethiopia, Oromia prov., S slope Bale Mts, below Riza, 2380 m, 08°43′17″N, 39°43′14″E, J. Schmidt 16.XII.2016 (NME); paratypes: same data, 1 ♂, 4 ♀ (NME), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (cB).

Description: Length of body 6.2 mm, from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3 mm. Apterous, reddish brown species. Head sub-rectangular, moderately narrow anteriad, with sub-rectilinear sides and narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and almost flat. Surface of head with fine, dense, transverse micro-striation and deep, very sparse punctuation, apart from a wide median stripe. Pronotum massive, of the same width anteriad and posteriad, longer and a little wider than head, with barely rounded sides, very oblique anterior margins continued laterally up to the mid of the pronotum, with almost obsolete anterior angles. Surface similar to that of head, with dorsal series of 6...
deep punctures and lateral series of 5-6 finer punctures. Elytra shorter and narrower than pronotum, with barely rounded sides and obsolete humeral angles. Surface with fine punctation, arranged in numerous series. Abdomen with fine, more or less transverse micro-striation and fine, dense punctation, arranged in numerous series on each segment.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 15-16. Aedeagus (Fig. 17) 1.4 mm long, ovoid, with long distal lobule and long, narrow, asymmetrical parameres; inner sac tape-like, long and narrow, folded on itself and covered with closed spines, finer in the proximal portion.

**Etymology:** The specific epithet refers to Ethiopia.

**Distribution:** The species is known only from the type locality.

**Remarks:** The genus *Notolinopsis* Casey, 1906 (sensu BORDONI, 2016) is represented in Africa South of Sahara by two groups of species, one in South Africa, composed by winged species, with body more or less dark brown, evident eyes and normally shaped elytra (23 species), and one in Congo, Tanzania and Kenya, composed by apterous species, with body more or less yellowish brown, eyes small and flat and short elytra (13 species) (BORDONI, 2016).

The collection of some specimens of *Notolinopsis* in Ethiopia is of important biogeographical interest as it considerably widens to the north the distribution area of the species of the second group mentioned above, especially since the known species occurring in the mountains of the Kivu region and on the Kilimajaro, Elgon and Kenia mountains, under stones but especially in humus of bamboo forests, very far to the Ethiopian borders.

*Notolinopsis dodolanus* spec. nov.

Examed material: Holotype ♀: Ethiopia, Oromia prov., Western Bale Mts, abov. Dodola, 2700-2850 m, 06°53′49″N, 39°11′32″E, J. Schmidt 10-11.XII.2016 (NME); paratype: 1 ♀ (cB).

Description: Length of body 8 mm, from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 4.8 mm. Apterous, reddish brown with bright brown light antennae and legs. Head ovoid, moderately narrowed anteriad, with barely rounded sides and narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with more or less transverse, fine and dense micro-striation and deep, sparse punctation, apart a median stripe. Pronotum massive, sub-parallel, longer and wider than head, with sub-rectilinear sides, and anterior margins widely rounded from the neck up to half the length of pronotum. Surface similar to that of head, with dorsal series of 6-7 deep, very sparse punctures and lateral series of 4-5 punctures. Elytra short, sub-rectangular, shorter and narrower than pronotum, with sub-rectilinear sides and obsolete humeral angles. Surface wrinkled, with numerous series of deep, sparse punctures. Abdomen with more or less transverse, fine and dense micro-striaion and fine but evident, dense punctures, arranged in numerous series on each segment.

Male unknown.

**Etymology:** The specific epithet refers to Ethiopia.

**Distribution:** The species is known only from the type locality.

**Remarks:** I describe this species, although it is a female, because, having studied the Afrotropical Xantholinini (BORDONI, 2016), I know for sure that no *Notolinopsis* of Ethiopia were known, since the genus occurs only in South Africa, Congo, Kenya and Tanzania, with different taxa. The two species here described are different between them for several exoskeletal characters. In particular *Notolinopsis dodolanus* spec. nov. differs from *N. aethiopicus* spec. nov. by very larger body, darker color, broader head and pronotum, deeper punctuation on head, pronotum and elytra, longer and wider elytra, with denser punctuation.

*Balchis microptera* (BERNHAUER, 1931)

Examined material: Ethiopia, Oromia prov., SW slope Mt Chillalo, 3000-3300 m 07°54′01″N, 39°11′26″E, J. Schmidt 2.XII.2016, 1 ♀ (NME).

Distribution: This taxon is known only for the holotype ♀ of Mt Chillalo. First record since the description of the species.

**Remarks:** The male genital segment of *Balchis* BORDONI, 2016 is peculiar; in fact the pleurae are visibly swollen and well separated by the tergite. This genus seems endemic to Ethiopia and was represented until now by four species, as indicated in the introduction, from Djem Djem forest (or Djam) near Addis Abeba, Mt Chillalo and Mt Bale (BORDONI, 2016).

*Balchis oromiana* spec. nov.

Examined material: Holotype ♂: Ethiopia, Oromia prov., above Dodola, 3400-3700 m, 06.51N, 39.14E, J. Schmidt 12.XII.2016 (NME); paratypes: same data, 4 ♀ ♀ (NME), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (cB).
Description: Length of body 7.5 mm, from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 3.5 mm. Brachypterous, reddish brown very dark with brown antennae and legs. Head ovoid elongate, barely narrow anteriad, with moderately rounded sides and narrowly rounded posterior angles. Eyes very small and flat. Surface of head with very fine, dense, transverse micro-striation and scattered, deep punctation, apart a wide median stripe. Pronotum massive, moderately dilated anteriad, longer than head, as wide as it, with very oblique anterior margins and widely rounded anterior angles. Surface similar to that of head, with dorsal series of 10-11 punctures and lateral series of 6-7 irregular punctures; other punctures near the anterior angles. Elytra short, moderately dilated posteriad, shorter and a little narrower than pronotum, with obsolete humeral angles. Surface wrinkled, with fine, sparse punctation, arranged in some series. Abdomen with transverse micro-striation and sparse punctation, arranged in some series on each segment. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 18-19. Aedeagus (Fig. 20) 0.7 mm long, sub-spherical, with asymmetric parameres, the right dilated in the proximal portion; distal lobule sub-rectangular with sub-acute apex; inner sac partially everted, indefinable, with some, very fine scales.

Etymology: Patronymic. Dedicated as a sign of esteem to the friend and colleague Dr. Matthias Hartmann, Director of the Naturkundemuseum of Erfurt.

Distribution: The species is known only from the type locality.

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Figs 3–11: Leptacinus riza spec. nov.: maxillary palpi (3), labial palpi (4), labrum (5), mandible (6), gular sutures (7), mesosternum (8), tergite (9) and sternite (10) of the male genital segment, female genital segment (11).

Figs 1–2: Leptacinus riza spec. nov.: habitus (1) (total length 5.2 mm) and aedeagus (2) (total length 1 mm) (photo S. Cuoco).
Figs 12–17: *Gyrohypnus aethiopicus* spec. nov.: tergite (12) and sternite (13) of the male genital segment and aedeagus (14); *Notolinopsis aethiopicus* spec. nov.: tergite (15) and sternite (16) of the male genital segment and aedeagus (17) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).

Figs 18–23: *Balchis oromiana* spec. nov.: tergite (18) and sternite (19) of the male genital segment and aedeagus (20); *Balchis hartmanni* spec. nov.: tergite (21) and sternite (22) of the male genital segment and aedeagus (23) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).