



## Two new species and a new country record of Pselaphitae (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae) from the Nanling Mountains, China

YONG-QIN ZHANG<sup>1,2</sup> & ZI-WEI YIN<sup>1,\*</sup><sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Systematic Entomology, College of Life Sciences, Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai 200234, China<sup>2</sup>[antlovingbeetle@qq.com](mailto:antlovingbeetle@qq.com); <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-6112-6640>\*Corresponding author: [pselaphinae@gmail.com](mailto:pselaphinae@gmail.com); <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6659-9448>

### Abstract

The Pselaphitae fauna of the Nanling Mountains is sporadically documented. In this paper, two new species of the tribe Tyrini are described and characterized: *Linan maoermontis* sp. nov. (Guangxi), and *Pselaphodes nanlingensis* sp. nov. (Guangdong). *Poroderus longicornis* Raffray (type locality: Laos) is newly recorded from China (Jiangxi). Illustrations of the habitus and taxonomically informative characters of these three species are provided to aid in their identification.

**Key words:** taxonomy, Tyrini, Ctenistini, Laos, Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi

### Introduction

The supertribe Pselaphitae of the Nanling Mountains, China is represented by 21 species in eight genera: *Horniella* Raffray with two, *Labomimus* Sharp with two, *Linan* Hlaváč with four, *Nomuraius* Hlaváč with two, *Pselaphodes* Westwood with six, *Tyrodes* Raffray with one (all Tyrini), *Pseudophanias* Raffray with three (Tmesiphorini), and the recently recorded *Desimia* Reitter with a single species (Ctenistini) (Yin *et al.* 2012, 2013; Yin & Li 2013, 2014, 2015; Huang & Yin 2018; Huang *et al.* 2018a, b; Zhang *et al.* 2018; Zhang & Yin 2023a, b, c). An examination of the material acquired during recent surveys in Nanling revealed two additional species of *Linan* Hlaváč and *Pselaphodes* Westwood, which are described here. Another tribe, Ctenistini, is represented in China by three genera. Two of them, *Ctenisomorphus* Raffray and *Desimia* Reitter, were recently documented (Li *et al.* 2021; Zhang & Yin 2023c). A third genus, *Poroderus* Sharp, includes one species from Anhui whose identification remains elusive (Li 1993; Li *et al.* 2021). A single male from Jiangxi Province identified as *Poroderus longicornis* Raffray represents a new record of this species for the country.

### Material and methods

The material treated in this paper is deposited in the Insect Collection of Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai, China (SNUC). The label data of the material are quoted verbatim. Dissected parts were mounted in Euparal on plastic slides pinned with the specimen. The habitus images of the beetles were taken using a Canon EOS R5 camera, equipped with a 7.5× Mitutoyo M Plan Apo lens, and three 20W UFO LED bulbs (5000 k) were used as the light source. Images of morphological details were produced using a Canon G9 camera mounted to an Olympus CX31 microscope under reflected or transmitted light. Helicon Focus v. 8.2.0 Pro was used for image stacking. All images were modified and grouped into plates using Adobe Photoshop CC 2020.

Measurements were taken as follows: total body length was measured from the anterior margin of the rostrum to the apex of the abdomen; head length was measured from the anterior margin of the rostrum to the head base, excluding the cervical constriction; head width was measured across the eyes; the length of the pronotum was measured along the midline, the width of the pronotum equals the maximum width; the length of the elytra was

measured along the suture; the width of the elytra was measured as the maximum width across both elytra; the length of the abdomen is the length of the dorsally exposed part of the abdomen along its midline, the width is the maximum width. The terminology follows Chandler (2001) and Yin (2022). Abdominal tergites and sternites are numbered in Arabic (starting from the first visible segment) and Roman (reflecting true morphological position) numerals, e.g., tergite 1 (IV), or sternite 1 (III). Paired appendages in the description are treated as singular.

## Taxonomy

### Tribe Tyrini Reitter

#### *Linan maoermontis* sp. nov.

Chinese common name: 猫儿山安蚁甲  
(Fig. 1)

**Type Material** (1 ex.). **HOLOTYPE**: CHINA: ♂: 'China: Guangxi, Xing'an County, Maoer Mt., nr. Hongjunting, 25°54'15.28"N, 110°28'03.66"E, 1400–1500 m, 7. v. 2021, Yin, Zhang, Pan & Shen leg., 广西兴安县猫儿山红军亭' (SNUC).

**Diagnosis.** *Male*. Body length approximately 3.0 mm. Antennomeres 9–11 enlarged, much wider than other antennomeres, 9 broadening from base to apex, 10 subquadrate, 11 subconical, broadly truncate at base. Metaventral processes short and narrowing toward apices. Mesotrochanter with small ventral tubercle, metatrochanter with short, axe-like projection. Tergite 1 (IV) dorsally approximately 2× as long as 2 (V). Aedeagus dorso-ventrally symmetric; apical part of median lobe in lateral view strongly curved ventrally, apical margin angularly protruding in middle, endophallus composed of two sclerites, parameres markedly enlarged at apices.

**Description.** *Male*. Body (Fig. 1A) length 3.04 mm; color dark red brown, with tarsi and mouthparts lighter. Dorsal surface of body covered with short pubescence.

Head (Fig. 1B) longer than wide, length 0.70 mm, width across eyes 0.57 mm, sub-rectangular, with prominent rostrum; vertex weakly convex, vertexal foveae (dorsal tentorial pits) punctiform; tempora much longer than eyes, broadly rounded posteriorly; frons shallowly impressed in middle, lacking frontal fovea; rostrum approximately half as wide as head; clypeus sharply descending, its anterior margin carinate and moderately raised; with sharp ocular canthi. Venter with small, moderately separated gular foveae (posterior tentorial pits) in shared transverse impression, lacking median carina or sulcus. Eyes moderately prominent, each composed of approximately 20 ommatidia. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 1C) with four palpomeres, palpomere 1 minute, 2 pedunculate in basal half and broadening apically, 3 with short stem at base, apical part broadened and subtriangular, 4 fusiform, elongate, with long palpal cone. Antenna elongate, length 2.42 mm, club formed by enlarged antennomeres 9–11 (Fig. 1D); antennomere 1 elongate, 5.4× as long as wide, 2–7 successively longer, 8 as long as 4, 2–8 of similar width, antennomere 9 much longer than wider than 2–8, constricted at base, broadening from basal 1/3 to apex, antennomere 10 slightly transverse, subquadrate, antennomere 11 subconical, broadly truncate at base.

Pronotum (Fig. 1B) slightly longer than wide, length 0.62 mm, width 0.57 mm, widest at approximately apical 2/5; lateral margins rounded at widest point and weakly convergent posteriorly; anterior margin smoothly and slightly emarginate, posterior margin slightly convex; disc moderately convex, coarsely punctate, with small, asetose median and tiny lateral antebasal foveae. Prosternum with basisternal (precoxal) portion slightly longer than procoxal rests; with small setose lateral procoxal foveae; hypomera fused with sternum, smooth, lacking hypomeral grooves, hypomeral carinae close to coxal cavities.

Elytra much wider than long, length 0.69 mm, width 0.94 mm; roundly trapezoidal; each elytron with two small, asetose, basal foveae; discal striae shallow and wide, extending from outer basal foveae posteriorly reaching 3/5 of elytral length. Humeri weakly prominent, lacking subhumeral foveae or marginal striae. Metathoracic wings remnant.

Mesoventrite short, laterally fused with metaventrite; mesepisterna and anterior region of mesoventrite forming transverse prepectus, posteriorly mesoventrite smoothly broadening, with lateral margins moderately diverging; median mesoventral foveae moderately separated in setose transverse impression, lateral mesoventral foveae forked internally; intercoxal process short and apically broadly blunt. Metaventrite weakly impressed in middle, posteriorly with thin tufts on two small tubercles, with pair of short metaventral processes, laterally each process (Fig. 1E)

narrowing apically; large, setose median mesoventral fovea and lateral mesocoxal foveae present; posterior margin (intercoxal process) broad, with narrow slit in middle.

All legs elongate and slender; ventral margin of profemur with row of stiff setae; mesotrochanter (Fig. 1F) with small ventral tubercle; metatrochanter (Fig. 1G) with short, axe-like projection on ventral margin.

Abdomen broadest at posterolateral margins of tergite 1 (IV), length 0.95 mm, width 1.01 mm, with well-developed paratergites 1–4. Tergite 1 (IV) in dorsal view approximately 2.1× as long as 2 (V), with setose basal sulcus and pair of basolateral foveae, with thin and short discal carinae; tergite 2 (V) slightly longer than 3 (VI), with one pair of basolateral foveae, 4 (VII) slightly shorter than 2 and 3, 3 lacking foveae, 4 with one pair of basolateral foveae; tergite 5 (VIII) transverse, posterior margin narrowly and roundly emarginate in middle. Sternite 2 (IV) longest, with densely setose basal sulcus, one pair of mediobasal and one pair of basolateral foveae, 3 (V) to 5 (VII) in middle successively shorter, lacking foveae, 6 (VIII) transverse, posterior margin with round emargination in middle, 7 (IX) (Fig. 1H) sub-oval, semi-sclerotized in apical portion and membranous basally.



**FIGURE 1.** Morphology of *Linan maoermontis* sp. nov. **A.** Dorsal habitus. **B.** Head dorsum and pronotum. **C.** Maxillary palpus. **D.** Antennal club. **E.** Metaventral process, lateral. **F.** Mesotrochanter and mesofemur. **G.** Metatrochanter and metafemur. **H.** Sternite 7 (IX). **I, J, K.** Aedeagus, lateral (I), ventral (J) and dorsal (K). Scale bars: 0.5 mm in A; 0.3 mm in B, D; 0.2 mm in E, F, G; 0.1 mm in C, H, I, J, K.

Aedeagus (Fig. 1H, J, K) stout, length 0.43 mm, moderately sclerotized, dorso-ventrally symmetric; median lobe with broad basal capsule and oval dorsal diaphragm, apical portion of median lobe curved ventrally, anterior margin angularly protruding in middle, endophallus composed of one broad, weakly sclerotized plate and one short sclerite; parameres markedly enlarged apically, each with five fine setae on lateral margin of apex.

*Female.* Unknown.

**Comparative notes.** The male characters of this species suggest relationships to *L. divaricatus* Zhang, Li & Yin distributed in Jiangxi by sharing the coarsely punctate head and pronotum, and medially protruding apical margin of the aedeagal median lobe. They can be readily separated by the relatively more elongate antennomeres 9–11, short, apically unforked metaventral processes, and protuberant metatrochanter of *L. maoermontis* **sp. nov.**, while *L. divaricatus* has relatively much shorter antennomeres of the antennal clubs, the metaventral processes are deeply forked at the apices, and the metatrochanter lacks a projection on the ventral margin.

A sympatrically distributed species, *L. uenoi* Yin & Nomura (Yin *et al.* 2013) also has a dorso-ventrally symmetric aedeagus, but it possesses modified antennomeres 7 and 8, apically forked metaventral processes, and the apical margin of the aedeagus broadly emarginate in middle.

**Distribution.** Southwestern China: Guangxi.

**Etymology.** The new species is named after its type locality, i.e., Maoer Mountain.

### *Pselaphodes nanlingensis* **sp. nov.**

Chinese common name: 南岭长角蚁甲

(Fig. 2)

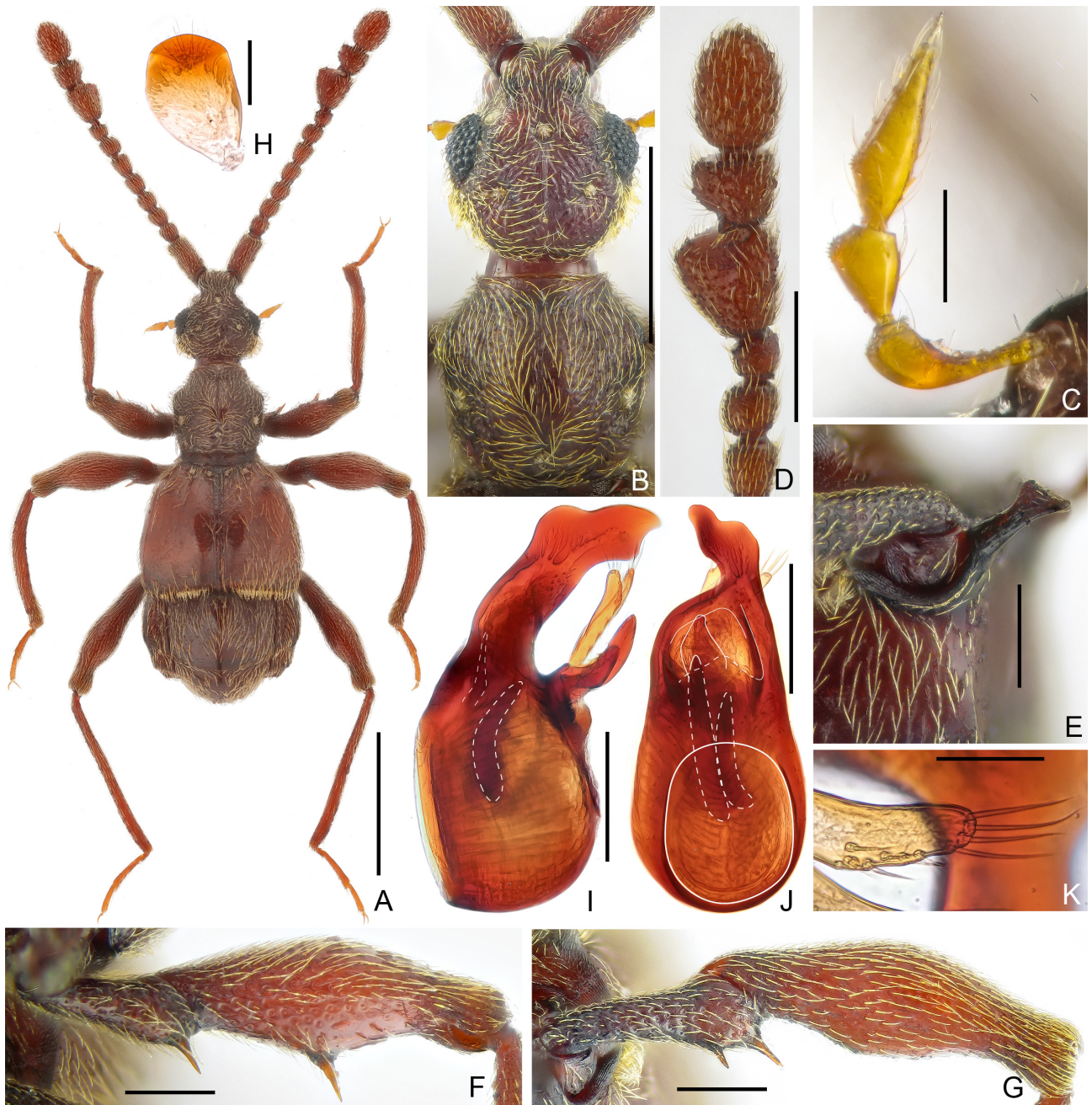
**Type material** (2 exx.). **HOLOTYPE:** CHINA: ♂, 'China: Guangdong, Shaoguan, Ruyuan County, Nanling N. R., 24°55'42.9"N, 113°0'59.05"E, 1020–1250 m, 4.v.2021, sifting. Hu, Lin, Zhou & Li leg., 广东南岭乳阳管理站附近' (SNUC).

**Diagnosis.** *Male.* Body length approximately 3.1 mm. Vertex and frontal rostrum with coarse rugose sculpture; maxillary palpomeres 3 and 4 each roundly protuberant on lateral margin; antennomeres 9–11 enlarged, much wider than other antennomeres, 9 subtrapezoidal, 10 short, transverse, constricted at base, 11 suboval, truncate at base. Center of pronotal disc lacking rugose sculpture, with thin median longitudinal sulcus. Metaventral processes in lateral view short, expanded apically. Protrochanter and profemur with long spine; mesotrochanter with two distinct spines. Tergite 1 (IV) dorsally 2.8× as long as 2 (V). Aedeagus with broad, extended median lobe, endophallus composed of one long and one short sclerite, parameres each with four macro and few short setae at apex.

**Description.** *Male.* Body (Fig. 2A) length 3.09 mm; color reddish-brown, with tarsi and mouthparts lighter. Dorsal surface of body covered with moderately long pubescence.

Head (Fig. 2B) subrounded, roundly truncate at base, slightly longer than wide, length 0.72 mm, width across eyes 0.61 mm; vertex with coarse rugose sculpture, with small, setose vertexal foveae (dorsal tentorial pits), with short median carina between foveae; tempora moderately long and rounded, with dense golden setae; frons with distinct setose fovea, anteriorly protruding to form short rostrum; clypeus sharply descending, its anterior margin carinate and moderately raised. Venter with small, moderately separated gular foveae (posterior tentorial pits) in shared transverse opening, lacking median carina. Eyes greatly prominent, each composed of approximately 40 ommatidia. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 2C) with four palpomeres, palpomere 1 minute, 2 pedunculate in basal half and broadening apically, 3 with short stem at base, apical part broadened and subtriangular, 4 sub-fusiform, elongate, with long apical palpal cone; 2 to 4 each weakly expanded on lateral margin, with short setae at apex of each expansion. Antenna elongate, length 2.13 mm, club formed by enlarged antennomeres 9–11 (Fig. 2D); antennomere 1 thick, subcylindrical, 2–7 each sub-moniliform, of similar width, 8 shortest, 9 greatly enlarged, subtrapezoidal, 10 narrower and much shorter than 9, constricted at base, 11 suboval, truncate at base.

Pronotum (Fig. 2B) as long as wide, length and width 0.65 mm, widest at approximately apical 1/3, sides subparallel posterior to broadest point and convergent apically, with almost straight anterior and posterior margins; disc moderately convex, with thin median longitudinal sulcus and small, setose median and larger lateral antebasal foveae. Prosternum with basisternal (precoxal) portion in middle shorter than procoxal rests; with setose lateral procoxal foveae; hypomera fused with sternum, smooth, lacking hypomeral grooves, hypomeral carinae close to coxal cavities, weakly developed.



**FIGURE 2.** Morphology of *Pselaphodes nanlingensis* sp. nov. **A.** Dorsal habitus. **B.** Head dorsum and pronotum. **C.** Maxillary palpus. **D.** Antennal club. **E.** Metaventral process, lateral. **F.** Protrochanter and profemur. **G.** Mesotrochanter and mesofemur. **H.** Sternite 7 (IX). **I, J.** Aedeagus, lateral (I) and Ventral (J). **K.** Apex of paramere. Scale bars: 1.0 mm in A; 0.3 mm in B, D; 0.2 mm in E, F, G, I, J; 0.1 mm in C; 0.05 mm in H, K.

Elytra trapezoidal, much broader than long, length 0.87 mm, width 1.15 mm, length/width 0.76; each elytron with two small, setose basal foveae; discal striae long and shallow, slightly curved, extending posteriorly from outer basal fovea reaching 7/10 of elytral length; humeri broadly prominent, lacking subhumeral foveae or marginal striae; posterior margin with row of dense setae. Metathoracic wings fully developed.

Mesoventrite short, laterally fused with metaventrite; mesanepisterna and anterior region of mesoventrite forming transverse prepectus, posteriorly mesoventrite smoothly broadening, with lateral margins moderately diverging; median mesoventral foveae broadly separated in setose transverse impression, lateral mesoventral fovea large and setose, not forked (straight) internally; intercoxal process apically blunt and short. Metaventrite convex admesally, area anterior to posterior margin roundly impressed in middle, with pair of short metaventral processes,

laterally each process (Fig. 2E) boarding apically; large, setose lateral mesocoxal foveae present; posterior margin (intercoxal process) with narrow slit in middle.

Legs elongate; protrochanter (Fig. 2F) and profemur (Fig. 2F) each with large spine on ventral margin; mesotrochanter (Fig. 2G) with two small ventral spines; hind leg simple.

Abdomen widest at lateral margins of tergite 1 (IV), length 1.05 mm, width 1.11 mm, with well-developed paratergites 1–4. Tergite 1 (IV) in dorsal view approximately 2.8× as long as 2 (V), with broad, setose basal impression and two pairs of basolateral foveae, lacking discal carinae; tergite 2 (V) and 3 (VI) each slightly shorter than 1; tergite 4 (VII) slightly shorter than 2 and 3 combined, 2–4 each with one pair of basolateral foveae, 5 (VIII) transverse, posterior margin narrowed and roundly emarginate in middle. Sternite 2 (IV) longest, with densely setose basal sulcus and one pair of mediobasal and basolateral foveae, 3 (V) to 5 (VII) in middle successively shorter, each with one pair of small basolateral foveae, 6 (VIII) transverse, posterior margin with small emargination in middle, 7 (IX) (Fig. 2H) suboval, weakly sclerotized in apical portion and membranous basally.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2I, J, K) 0.63 mm long, dorso-ventrally asymmetric; median lobe with broad basal capsule and large, oval dorsal diaphragm, apical portion broadened and greatly extended, with narrowed apex; endophallus composed of two elongate sclerites and membranous structure; parameres (Fig. 3K) each elongate, membranous, with few small setae along ventral margin of apical part and four long macrosetae at apex.

*Female.* Unknown.

**Comparative notes.** This species belongs to the Walkeri group (*sensu* Huang *et al.* 2018a) based on the asymmetric male antennomere 7. It can be readily separated from all congeners of the group by the subtriangular antennomere 9 lacking an impression or additional protuberance, the short and apically expanded metaventral process, the spination of the legs, and the structure of the aedeagal endophallus. The Walkeri group appears to be well diversified in China; the most recently described species is from Hubei Shennongjia (Feng & Yin 2024)

**Distribution.** Southwestern China: Guangdong.

**Etymology.** The named is taken from Nanling Nature Reserve, type locality of the new species.

## Tribe Ctenistini Blanchard

### *Poroderus longicornis* Raffray, 1918

Chinese common name: 长角膨须蚁甲

(Fig. 3)

*Poroderus longicornis* Raffray, 1918: 493. Type locality: Laos.

**Material examined** (1 ex.). 1 ♂: ‘China: Jiangxi Prov., Ganzhou City, Longnan County, Jiulianshan Nature Reserve. 24°57'58"N, 114°43' 30"E, 620 m, 25–27.ix.2016, light trap, Zhen-Hua Liu leg., 江西赣州九连山刘振华采’ (SNUC).

**Diagnosis.** *Male.* Body length approximately 2.4 mm. Head roundly triangular, broadly and roundly truncate at base, with distinct vertexal and frontal fovea, moderately short tempora with dense, long setae. Eyes greatly prominent, each composed of 35 facets. Maxillary palpomeres 3 and 4 laterally expanded to form long projections, apically with coalesced setae. Antennal club formed by apical four greatly enlarged, cylindrical antennomeres. Pronotum with large median antebasal fovea covered by squamous setae. Metaventrite with pair of admesal tubercles. Aedeagus dorso-ventrally symmetric, median lobe with flat apical margin; endophallus composed of many spine-like sclerites and membranous structure; parameral apices covered with dense setae.

**Description** *Male.* Body (Fig. 3A) length 2.37 mm; color reddish-brown, with tarsi and mouthparts lighter. Dorsal surface finely punctate; areas around antennal insertions, tempora, median fovea and posterolateral corners of pronotum, posterior margin of elytra and base of tergite 1 (IV) and 2 (V) with squamous setae.

Head (Fig. 3B) roundly triangular, roundly and broadly truncate at base, much longer than wide, length 0.48 mm, width across eyes 0.39 mm; vertex weakly convex, with moderately separated vertexal foveae (dorsal tentorial pits); tempora short and rounded; frons longitudinally and shallowly impressed in middle, with setose frontal fovea, rostrum short and narrowed at base, formed by close, weakly prominent antennal tubercles; with densely setose sulci below antennal insertions, each sulcus interrupted in middle by ventrolateral tubercle; clypeus smooth, short,



**FIGURE 3.** Morphology of *Poroderus barbithorax* sp. nov. **A.** Dorsal habitus. **B.** Head dorsum and pronotum. **C.** Maxillary palpus. **D.** Antennal club. **E.** Metaventricle. **F, G.** Aedeagus, ventral (F) and lateral (G). Scale bars: 0.5 mm in A; 0.3 mm in D; 0.2 mm in B, E; 0.1 mm in C, F, G.

sharply descending, with anterior margin moderately carinate and raised; gular area deeply impressed in middle, with two tiny gular foveae (posterior tentorial pits) in shared round impression, lacking median carina. Compound eyes prominent, each composed of 35 ommatidia. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 3C) with palpomere 1 minute, 2 basally pedunculate and enlarged for approximately apical 1/4, 3 and 4 transverse, greatly expanded laterally to form long projections, each projection gradually narrowing apically and with coalesced setae. Antenna elongate, length 1.32 mm, club (Fig. 3D) formed by greatly enlarged antennomeres 8–11; antennomere 1 short and stout, 2 slightly longer than wide, 3–7 sub-moniliform, of similar shape, 8–11 0.84 mm long, each distinctly elongate, 11 slightly larger than 10, suboval, truncate at base, slightly shorter than 9 and 10 combined (30:37).

Pronotum (Fig. 3B) approximately as long as wide, length 0.44 mm, width 0.43 mm, widest approximately in middle; lateral margins rounded at widest point and evenly convergent anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior margin evenly emarginate, posterior margin moderately convex medially; disc moderately convex, finely punctate, with distinct median antebasal fovea covered with dense setae, lacking lateral antebasal foveae. Prosternum with basisternal (precoxal) portion shorter than procoxal rests, with small, broadly separated lateral procoxal foveae; hypomera fused with prosternum, lacking groove, hypomeral carinae close to coxal cavities.

Elytra much wider than long, length 0.63 mm, width 0.89 mm; roundly trapezoidal; each elytron with two moderately large, setose basal foveae; discal striae long, carinate, extending posteriorly from outer basal foveae to approximately 9/10 of elytral length. Humeri weakly prominent, lacking subhumeral foveae or marginal striae. Metathoracic wings well developed.

Mesoventrite short, laterally fused with metaventrite; mesanepisterna and anterior region of mesoventrite forming transverse prepectus; median mesoventral fovea lacking, lateral foveae close to each other in middle, covered by broad setose sulci. Metaventrite (Fig. 3E) finely punctate, broadly impressed in middle, lateral margin of impression with pair of subtriangular projections; with large, setose median metaventral and pair of setose lateral mesocoxal foveae; posterior margin (intercoxal process) with loop-shaped notch in middle.

Legs elongate; tibiae moderately widened toward apices, almost straight.

Abdomen broadest at posterolateral margins of tergite 1 (IV), length 0.85 mm, width 0.89 mm, with well-developed paratergites 1–4. Dorsally exposed part of tergite 1 (IV) shorter than 2 (V); 2 approximately 1.5× as long as one, both tergites lacking discal carinae, with broad, setose basal impression and one pair of basolateral foveae; 3 (VI) and 4 (VII) each slightly shorter than 2, roundly narrowing posteriorly; 5 (VIII) roundly transverse, posterior margin narrowly and shallowly emarginate in middle. Sternite 2 (IV) much shorter than 3 (V); 3 (V) approximately 1.5× as long as 2 in middle, both 2 and 3 with broad, densely setose sulcus at base and covering basolateral foveae; 4 (VI) and 5 (VII) each short, lacking foveae; 6 (VIII) transverse, posterior margin broadly emarginate; 7 (IX) membranous.

Aedeagus (Figs. 3F, G) 0.42 mm long, elongate oval, dorsoventrally symmetric, well sclerotized; median lobe with large basal capsule and oval diaphragm, apical margin almost flat, in lateral view forming acute apex in middle; endophallus armature with many spine-like sclerites arranging in longitudinal row and membranous structure; parameres elongate, each with dense setae on apex.

*Female.* Unknown.

**Distribution.** East China: Jiangxi; Laos. **New country record for China.**

**Comments.** The relative lengths of the apical antennomeres of male *Poroderus* are critical characters for species identification, especially when combined with the structure of the aedeagus and the distribution. The Jiangxi population has almost identical form and ratio of the antennal clubs in comparison with that of the type locality (Laos); and the presence of a pair of admesal tubercles on the metaventrite well matches the original description (*le métasternum est sillonné et porte un fort tubercule de chaque côté*; Raffray 1918). Our record extends the range of *P. longicornis* by more than 1300 km to the east direction, suggesting an extensive distribution of this species in southern China and mainland Southeast Asia.

## Acknowledgments

Zhen-Hua Liu (刘振华) (Institute of Zoology, Guangdong Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou, China) gifted the *Poroderus* specimen for our study. Zhi-Lin Chen (陈志林) (Guangxi Normal University, Guilin, China) and Xing-Min Wang (王兴民) (South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, China) provided logistic support for the



field work. We thank Ivan Löbl (Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland) and Peter Hlaváč (Mendel University, Brno, Czech Republic) for thoughtful input to the draft manuscript which improved the paper. Financial support was provided by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 32370465), and GDAS Special Project of Science and Technology Development (2020GDASYL–20200102021, 2020GDASYL–20200301003).

## References


- Chandler, D.S. (2001) Biology, morphology, and systematics of the ant-like litter beetles of Australia (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae). *Memoirs on Entomology International*, 15, 1–560.
- Feng, T. & Yin, Z.-W. (2024) Notes on *Pselaphodes* Westwood complex (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae) of Hubei, China, with description of a new species and additional faunistic data. *ZooKeys*, 1206, 231–239.  
<https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1206.126696>
- Huang, M.-C., Li, L.-Z. & Yin, Z.-W. (2018a) Four new species of *Pselaphodes* Westwood (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae) from Thailand, Laos, and China. *Zootaxa*, 4472 (1), 100–110.  
<https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4472.1.4>
- Huang, M.-C., Li, L.-Z. & Yin, Z.-W. (2018b) Eleven new species and a new country record of *Pselaphodes* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae) from China, with a revised checklist of world species. *Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae*, 58 (2), 457–478.  
<https://doi.org/10.2478/aemnp-2018-0035>
- Huang, M.-C. & Yin, Z.-W. (2018) Two new species of *Nomuraius* Hlaváč (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae) from southern China. *Zootaxa*, 4399 (4), 571–578.  
<https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4399.4.7>
- Li, J.-K. (1993) The soil beetles in Anhui Province. In: Li, J.-K. & Chen, P. (Eds.), *Studies on fauna and ecogeography of soil animal*. Press of Northeast Normal University, Changchun, Jilin, pp. 151–167. [in Chinese, with English subtitles]
- Li, Q.-Q., Wang, Y. & Yin, Z.-W. (2021) First species of *Ctenisomorphus* Raffray, 1890 from China, with comments on *Largeyeus* J.-K. Li, 1993 (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae). *Zootaxa*, 5016 (4), 588–596.  
<https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5016.4.9>
- Raffray, A. (1918) Nouvelles espèces de Pselaphides (Paraguay-Laos-Philippines). *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France*, 86, 473–502.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/21686351.1917.12279913>
- Yin, Z.-W. (2022) The Batrisini of Tibet: unveiling an enigmatic ant-loving beetle diversity on Earth's Third Pole (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae). *Zootaxa*, 5111 (1), 1–211.  
<https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5111.1.1>
- Yin, Z.-W. & Li, L.-Z. (2013) Five new species of the genera *Labomimus* and *Linan* from Guangxi, South China (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae). *Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae*, 53 (1), 141–153.
- Yin, Z.-W. & Li, L.-Z. (2014) Revision of the Oriental genus *Horniella* Raffray (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae). *Zootaxa*, 3850 (1), 1–83.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3850.1.1>
- Yin, Z.-W. & Li, L.-Z. (2015) Revision of the Oriental genus *Horniella* Raffray (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae) Supplementum I. *ZooKeys*, 506, 109–118.  
<https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.506.9204>
- Yin, Z.-W. & Li, L.-Z. & Gu, F.-K. (2012) Taxonomic study on the genus *Pselaphodes* Westwood (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae) from China. Part III. *Zootaxa*, 3189, 29–38.  
<https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3189.1.2>
- Yin, Z.-W., Nomura, S. & Li, L.-Z. (2013) New species and new records of the *Pselaphodes* complex of genera (Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae: Tyrini) from China. *Annales Zoologici*, 63 (2), 343–356.  
<https://doi.org/10.3161/000345413X669595>
- Zhang, Y.-Q., Li, L.-Z. & Yin, Z.-W. (2018) Six new species and a new record of *Linan* Hlaváč in China, with a key to species (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae). *ZooKeys*, 793, 115–133.  
<https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.793.27661>
- Zhang, Y.-Q. & Yin, Z.-W. (2023a) A new species of *Tyrodes* Raffray (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae) from China. *Zootaxa*, 5293 (3), 596–599.  
<https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5293.3.11>
- Zhang, Y.-Q. & Yin, Z.-W. (2023b) The genus *Pseudophanias* Raffray (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae) from Nanling Priority Area for Biodiversity Conservation, China. *ZooKeys*, 1179, 231–241.  
<https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1179.110478>
- Zhang, Y.-Q. & Yin, Z.-W. (2023c) Discovery of Afrotropical-Western Palearctic *Desimia* Reitter (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae) in Southern China. *The Coleopterists Bulletin*, 77 (4), 581–586.  
<https://doi.org/10.1649/0010-065X-77.4.581>

# 南岭山脉蚁甲超族Pselaphitae二新种及一中国新纪录种（鞘翅目：隐翅虫科：蚁甲亚科）

章勇琴<sup>1,2</sup>, 殷子为<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>上海师范大学, 生命科学学院, 系统昆虫学实验室, 徐汇区, 上海200234, 中国

<sup>2</sup>✉ antlovingbeetle@qq.com;  <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-6112-6640>

\*通讯作者: ✉ pselaphinae@gmail.com;  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6659-9448>

**摘要:** 南岭山脉蚁甲超族区系仅见零星报道。本文描述苔蚁甲族安蚁甲属 *Linan* 和长角蚁甲属 *Pselaphodes* 二新种, 即猫儿山安蚁甲 *Linan maoermontis* **sp. nov.** 和南岭长角蚁甲 *Pselaphodes nanlingensis* **sp. nov.** 并报道一中国新纪录种, 即长角膨须蚁甲 *Poroderus longicornis* (模式产地老挝); 提供了以上物种的整体和形态特征图版。

**关键词:** 分类; 苔蚁甲族; 鳞蚁甲族; 老挝; 广东; 广西; 江西