



## Three new species of *Pselaphogenius* Reitter (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae) from Nanling Mountain Area, China

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### Abstract

Prior to this study, no species of the tribe Pselaphini (Pselaphinae: Pselaphitae) have been known from southern China. Here we report the discovery of the genus *Pselaphogenius* Reitter, and describe three new representatives from Nanling Mountain Area, namely, *P. buccalis* **sp. nov.**, *P. huapingensis* **sp. nov.**, and *P. magnus* **sp. nov.** All taxa are diagnosed and compared to similar congeners; and images of the habitus and major diagnostic characters are provided. A map showing the distribution of the Chinese species of *Pselaphogenius* is given.

**Key words:** taxonomy, Pselaphini, new taxa, distribution, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou

### Introduction

The genus *Pselaphogenius* Reitter is a moderately diverse group of 77 species distributed mainly in the temperate zones of Europe and Asia, and New Zealand (Newton 2022). Modern taxonomic efforts focusing on the Japanese, Chinese, and New Zealand faunas (Nomura 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003; Owens & Carlton 2022) have revealed a considerable number of undescribed species; and a recent paper summarizing the Himalayan Pselaphini (Löbl & Kodada 2021) recorded two species from central and eastern Nepal. In China, nine species have been described from Sichuan (6 species), Yunnan (2 species), and Zhejiang (1 species) provinces (Löbl 1964; Nomura 2003), with a majority of them (species of Sichuan and Yunnan) distributed in high montane areas from 1770 to 3670 m elevations. Nomura (2003) also described one species from Vietnam, which probably represents the southernmost published record of the genus in the Northern Hemisphere.

*Pselaphogenius* is virtually absent from warmer and more moist southern China. In this paper, we report the discovery of the genus from Guangdong, Guangxi, and Guizhou provinces, and describe three additional species. This work is the result of a collaborative project to survey the insect diversity of the Nanling Mountains, highlighting the importance of supporting alpha-taxonomic work to document the diversity of the regional insect fauna.

### 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

### Key to *Pselaphogenius* from Nanling Mountain Area (males)

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | - | Maxillary palpomere 4 (Fig. 2A, C) distinctly longer than head; anterior margin of frontal rostrum (Fig. 2B) angulate in middle; aedeagus (Fig. 2E, F) dorso-ventrally symmetric . . . . . <i>P. huapingensis</i> sp. nov.  |
|   | - | Maxillary palpomere 4 approximately as long as head; anterior margin of frontal rostrum rounded; aedeagus dorso-ventrally asymmetric . . . . . 2  |
| 2 |   | Apex of frontal rostrum (Fig. 1B) with short, broad and setose sulcus in middle; sternite 2 (IV) lacking nodules; parameres of aedeagus (Fig. 1E, F) lacking finger-like macrosetae, endophallus comprising four elongate sclerites . . . . . <i>P. buccalis</i> sp. nov.   |
|   | - | Apex of frontal rostrum (Fig. 3B) lacking sulcus in middle; sternite 2 (IV) with pair of admesal . . . . . nodules; parameres of aedeagus (Fig. 3E, F) with finger-like macrosetae at apices, endophallus with tuberculate structure developing into apical complex sclerites . . . . . <i>P. magnus</i> sp. nov. |

### *Pselaphogenius buccalis* sp. nov.

Chinese vernacular name: 短颊衍蚁甲  
(Figs 1, 4)

**Type material** (7 exx.). **HOLOTYPE: CHINA:** ♂: ‘China: Guizhou, Leishan, summit of Leigong Mt, 26°23'13.78"N, 108°12'11.87"E, 1700–2150 m, 1.v. 2021, Tan, Peng, Cai & Song leg. (贵州雷山县雷公山顶峰)’ (SNUC). **PARATYPES: CHINA:** 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same collecting data as for holotype (SNUC).

**Diagnosis. Male.** Body elongate, length 2.1–2.2 mm. Head length/width 1.6; each eye composed of approximately nine to ten ommatidia. Elytral length/width 1.72–1.73. Maxillary palpomere 4 subequal in length as head. Aedeagus dorso-ventrally asymmetric, relatively elongate, median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view bi-curved, narrowing toward apex, endophallus armature with four elongate sclerites, parameres each with two to three fine setae at apex.

**Description Male.** Body (Fig. 1A) length 2.12–2.19 mm; color reddish-brown, tarsi and mouthparts lighter. Dorsal surface finely punctate.

Head (Fig. 1B) sub-ovoid, much longer than wide, length 0.47–0.48 mm, width across eyes 0.29–0.30 mm, length/width 1.60–1.62; vertex posteriorly moderately convex, moderately depressed in middle, with distinct, setose vertexal foveae (dorsal tentorial pits); tempora broad and rounded; frons moderately convex, extending anteriorly to form distinct rostrum, constricted behind antennal tubercles, with broad, setose longitudinal groove in middle of rostral apex; clypeus sharply descending, short, anterior margin carinate and greatly raised. Eyes weakly prominent, each composed of about nine to ten ommatidia. Gular foveae (posterior tentorial pits) distinctly separated, in broad transverse impression; ocular-mandibular carinae ventral to eyes, forming posterolateral margins of submental projection (= ‘gular mound’ *sensu* Owens & Carlton 2022), which is roundly triangular and prominent along midline. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 1C) markedly long and slender, palpomere 1 tubular and curved, narrow, 2 elongate, narrow in basal 2/3 and then thickened distally, 3 short, subtriangular, 4 longest, weakly thickened in basal 1/5, slender in median part, then strongly thickened and nearly ovoid in apical 1/3, with V-shaped sensory area at apex and small palpal cone. Antennae 1.06–1.07 mm in length, club (Fig. 1D) loosely formed by apical three enlarged antennomeres; antennomere 1 subcylindrical, elongate and thick, 2 slightly longer than wide, sub-quadrate, 3 to 8 subequal in width, each slightly elongate, 9–11 large, each elongate, 9 roundly cylindrical, 10 slightly shorter than 9, 11 largest, subconical in apical part, slightly shorter than 9 and 10 combined (20:23).

Pronotum (Fig. 1B) slightly wider than long, length 0.47–0.48 mm, width 0.34–0.35 mm, convergent anteriorly and posteriorly from broadest point (approximately apical 1/3); disc moderately convex, finely punctate and sparsely setose, with lateral antebasal foveae, lacking median fovea. Prosternum with basisternal (precoxal) portion longer than procoxal rests; with small, well-separated lateral procoxal foveae; hypomera fused with sternum, smooth, hypomeral grooves and carinae absent.



**FIGURE 1.** Habitus and morphological details of *Pselaphogenius buccalis* sp. nov., male. **A.** Dorsal habitus. **B.** Head and pronotum. **C.** Maxillary palpus. **D.** Antennal club. **E, F.** Aedeagus, ventral (E), and lateral (F). Scale bars: 0.5 mm in A; 0.3 mm in B; 0.2 mm in C, D; 0.1 mm in E, F.

Elytra subtriangular, much wider than long, length 0.57–0.59 mm, width 0.33–0.34 mm, length/width 1.72–1.73, constricted at bases; each elytron with one asetose basal fovea; slightly carinate discal striae almost complete, curved; posterior margin with row of dense setae. Humeri flat, lacking subhumeral foveae or marginal striae; posterolateral margins with row of dense setae. Metathoracic wings absent.

Mesoventrite short, laterally fused with metaventrite, lacking foveae; medially with distinctly elevated, broad ridge covered with dense setae, each side of ridge with large setose socket; prepectus massive, collar-shaped; small, triangular mesoventral intercoxal process short and apically blunt. Metaventrite lacking foveae; in middle roundly convex posterior to coxal cavities; posterior margin almost straight between broadly separated metacoxae.

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

Abdomen broadest at lateral margins of tergite 1 (IV), length 0.68–0.71 mm, width 0.70–0.71 mm. Tergite 1 (IV) longest and longer than 2 (V) to 4 (VII) combined; tergite 1 with broad, densely setose basal sulcus, with pair of punctiform basolateral foveae, lacking discal carinae; 2 and 3 (VI) each short, 4 slightly shorter as long as 2 and 3 combined, 2–4 each lacking foveae, 5 (VIII) transverse, posterior margin weakly emarginate in middle, with pair of small basolateral foveae. Sternite 2 (IV) with broad, densely setose basal sulcus interrupted in middle by close small mediobasal foveae, with one pair of basolateral foveae; 3 (V) to 5 (VII) each short in middle, lacking foveae, 6 (VIII) transverse, posterior margin roundly convex in middle, 7 (IX) membranous.

Aedeagus (Fig. 1E, F) 0.47 mm in length, well sclerotized, dorso-ventrally asymmetric; median lobe with large, extended phallobase, with bi-curved apical projection narrowing apically in lateral view, projection expanded on each side in ventral view; endophallus armature with two long and two much shorter sclerites; parameres elongate, broadened in apical halves, each with two to three fine setae at apex.

*Female.* General external morphology similar to male; each eye composed of about 9 ommatidia. Measurements (as for male): body length 2.09–2.10 mm, length/width of head 0.48–0.49 mm/0.29–0.30 mm, length/width of pronotum 0.34–0.35 mm/0.33–0.34 mm, length/width of elytra 0.55–0.56 mm/0.74–0.78 mm, length/width of abdomen 0.65–0.66 mm/0.70–0.71 mm.

**Comparative notes.** This species shares a similar external morphology with those distributed in Sichuan and Yunnan, and the two other species described here. It can be readily separated by the presence of a distinct setose sulcus at the apex of the frontal rostrum as well as by the unique structure of the aedeagus.

**Distribution.** Southern China: Guizhou (Fig. 4).

**Etymology.** The epithet '*buccalis*' is a Latin adjective meaning 'pertaining to the cheek', referring to the short postgenae of this species.

### *Pselaphogenius huapingensis* sp. nov.

Chinese vernacular name: 花坪衍蚁甲

(Figs 2, 4)

**Type material** (2 exx.). **HOLOTYPE: CHINA:** ♂: 'China: Guangxi, Guilin City, Huaping N. R., Yunxi Valley, 25°34'00.62"N, 109° 56'19.59"E, 1460–1550m, 23. iv. 2021, sifting, Yin, Zhang, Pan & Shen leg. (广西花坪云溪谷)' (SNUC). **PARATYPE: CHINA:** 1 ♀, same collecting data as for holotype (SNUC).

**Diagnosis.** *Male.* Body elongate, length approximately 1.7–1.8 mm. Head length/width 1.7; each eye composed of approximately eight ommatidia. Elytral length/width 1.07. Maxillary palpomere 4 longer than head. Aedeagus dorso-ventrally symmetrical, median lobe of aedeagus in middle with long and narrow ventral projection, sides of apical plate extending distally to form large lateral lobes; parameres each with two macrosetae at apex.

**Description** *Male.* Body (Fig. 2A) length 1.75 mm; color reddish-brown, tarsi and mouthparts lighter. Dorsal surface finely punctate.

Head (Fig. 2B) sub-ovoid, much longer than wide, length 0.41 mm, width across eyes 0.24 mm, length/width 1.70; vertex posteriorly moderately convex, moderately depressed in middle, with small, widely separated vertexal foveae (dorsal tentorial pits); tempora elongate, slightly rounded; frons moderately convex, extending anteriorly to form distinct rostrum, constricted behind antennal tubercles, apical margin of rostrum distinctly angulate in middle; clypeus sharply descending, short, anterior margin carinate and greatly raised; with postantennal pits. Eyes prominent, each composed of about eight ommatidia. Gular foveae (posterior tentorial pits) distinctly separated, in broad transverse impression; ocular-mandibular carinae ventral to eyes, forming posterolateral margins of submental projection



**FIGURE 2.** Habitus and morphological details of *Pselaphogenius huapingensis* sp. nov., male. **A.** Dorsal habitus. **B.** Head and pronotum. **C.** Maxillary palpus. **D.** Antennal club. **E, F.** Aedeagus, ventral (E), and lateral (F). Scale bars: 0.5 mm in A; 0.3 mm in B; 0.2 mm in C, D; 0.1 mm in E, F.

(= ‘gular mound’ *sensu* Owens & Carlton 2022), which is roundly triangular and prominent along midline. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 2C) markedly elongate and slender, palpomere 1 tubular and curved, narrow, 2 elongate, narrow in basal 2/3 and then thickened distally, 3 short, subtriangular, 4 longest, weakly thickened in basal 1/4, slender in median part, then strongly thickened and nearly ovoid in apical 2/7, with narrow V-shaped area at apex and small palpal cone. Antennae 0.95 mm in length, club (Fig. 2D) loosely formed by apical three enlarged antennomeres; antennomere 1 thick and elongate, twice as long as wide, 2 short and thick, 3 much smaller than 2, thickened distally, 4–8 each short and slightly longer than wide, slightly thickened distally, 9–11 large, each elongate, 9 roundly cylindrical, 10 as long as 9 but slightly broader, 11 largest, subconical in apical part, slightly longer than 9 and 10 combined (21:17).

Pronotum (Fig. 2B) slightly wider than long, length 0.29 mm, width 0.27 mm, convergent anteriorly and posteriorly from broadest point (approximately in middle); disc moderately convex, finely punctate and sparsely setose, with tiny median impression and lateral antebasal foveae. Prosternum with basisternal (precoxal) portion longer than procoxal rests; with small, well-separated lateral procoxal foveae; hypomera fused with sternum, smooth, hypomeral grooves and carinae absent.

Elytra wider than long, length 0.45 mm, width 0.54 mm, length/width 1.07, constricted at bases; subtriangular; each elytron with one distinct, asetose basal fovea; carinate discal striae almost complete, curved; posterior margin with row of dense setae. Humeri flat, lacking subhumeral foveae or marginal striae; posterolateral margins with row of dense setae. Metathoracic wings absent.

Mesoventrite short, laterally fused with metaventrite, lacking foveae; medially with distinctly elevated, broad ridge, each side of ridge with large setose socket, with thin carina in middle posterior to ridge; prepectus massive, rectangular; small, triangular mesoventral intercoxal process short and apically blunt. Metaventrite lacking foveae; in middle slightly raised posterior to coxal cavities; posterior margin almost straight between broadly separated metacoxae.

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

Abdomen broadest at lateral margins of tergite 1 (IV), length 0.54 mm, width 0.56 mm. Tergite 1 (IV) longest and longer than 2 (V) to 4 (VII) combined; tergite 1 with broad, densely setose basal sulcus, with pair of punctiform basolateral foveae, lacking discal carinae; 2 and 3 (VI) each short, 4 distinctly longer than 2 and 3 combined, 2–4 each lacking foveae, 5 (VIII) transverse, posterior margin weakly emarginate in middle, with pair of small basolateral foveae. Sternite 2 (IV) with broad, densely setose basal sulcus interrupted in middle by close small mediobasal foveae, with one pair of basolateral foveae; 3 (V) to 5 (VII) each short in middle, lacking foveae, 6 (VIII) transverse, posterior margin roundly convex in middle, 7 (IX) membranous.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2E, F) 0.23 mm in length, weakly sclerotized, dorso-ventrally symmetric; median lobe in middle greatly projected ventrally, projection narrow and elongate; apical portion composed of two protruding lateral lobes; parameres elongate, each broadening from base toward apex, with two macrosetae and one fine seta at apex.

*Female.* General external morphology similar to male; each eye composed of about 6 ommatidia. Measurements (as for male): body length 1.72 mm, length/width of head 0.41 mm/0.24 mm, length/width of pronotum 0.27 mm/0.28 mm, length/width of elytra 0.40 mm/0.55 mm, length/width of abdomen 0.52 mm/0.55 mm.

**Comparative notes.** *Pselaphogenius huapingensis* can be easily separated from the two other congeners described in this paper by the angulate anterior margin of the male frontal rostrum, the relatively much longer maxillary palpi, and the configuration of the aedeagus.

**Distribution.** Southern China: Guangxi (Fig. 4).

**Etymology.** This species is named after its type locality, Huaping Nature Reserve.

### *Pselaphogenius magnus* sp. nov.

Chinese vernacular name: 大眼衍蚁甲  
(Figs 3, 4)

**Type material** (3 exx.). **HOLOTYPE:** CHINA: ♂: ‘China: Guangdong, Yingde, Shimentai N. R., Hengshitang, 24°24'22.6"N, 113°18'24.6"E, 180–700 m, 7.v.2021, sifting, Hu, Lin, Zhou & Li leg. (广东石门台横石塘)’ (SNUC). **PARATYPES:** CHINA: 2 ♀♀, same collecting data as for holotype (SNUC).

**Diagnosis.** *Male.* Body elongate, length approximately 1.6 mm. Head length/width 1.5; each eye composed of approximately 14 ommatidia. Elytral length/width 0.77. Maxillary palpomere 4 subequal in length as head. Sternite

2 (IV) with one pair of short longitudinal tubercles. Aedeagus has endophallus composed of tuberculate sclerite produced into distal complex sclerites; parameres extending beyond median lobe, each paramere bearing row of six to seven transparent macrosetae on dorsal side near apex, and two to three similar but longer macrosetae at apex giving feather-like appearance.

**Description Male.** Body (Fig. 3A) length 1.62 mm; color yellowish-brown (likely due to holotype being a teneral adult), tarsi and mouthparts lighter. Dorsal surface finely punctate.

Head (Fig. 3B) sub-ovoid, much longer than wide, length 0.37 mm, width across eyes 0.24 mm, length/width 1.54; vertex posteriorly moderately convex, moderately depressed in middle, with small vertexal foveae (dorsal tentorial pits); tempora broad and rounded; frons moderately convex, extending anteriorly to form distinct rostrum, constricted behind antennal tubercles, with shallow longitudinal groove in middle, anterior margin with two small admesal nodules; clypeus sharply descending, short, anterior margin carinate and greatly raised; with postantennal pits. Eyes prominent, each composed of about 14 ommatidia. Gular foveae (posterior tentorial pits) distinctly separated, in broad transverse impression; submental projection roundly triangular, prominent along midline. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 3C) markedly long and slender, palpomere 1 tubular and curved, narrow, 2 elongate, narrow in basal 2/3 and then thickened distally, 3 short, subtriangular, 4 longest, weakly thickened in basal 1/6, slender in median part, then strongly thickened and nearly ovoid in apical 1/4, with flatten area at apex and small palpal cone. Antennae 0.78 mm in length, club (Fig. 3D) loosely formed by apical three enlarged antennomeres; antennomere 1 subcylindrical, elongate and thick, 2 slightly narrower and shorter than 1, 3–8 each elongate, short, slightly thickened distally, 9–11 large, each elongate and sub-ovoid, 10 slightly larger than 9, 11 largest, subconical in apical part, almost as long as 9 and 10 combined (15:14).

Pronotum (Fig. 3B) slightly wider than long, length 0.26 mm, width 0.30 mm, convergent anteriorly and posteriorly from broadest point (slightly anterior to middle); disc moderately convex, finely punctate and sparsely setose, with mediobasal impression and lateral antebasal foveae. Prosternum with basisternal (precoxal) portion longer than procoxal rests; with small, well-separated lateral procoxal foveae; hypomera fused with sternum, smooth, hypomeral grooves and carinae absent.

Elytra subtriangular, much wider than long, length 0.41 mm, width 0.53 mm, length/width 0.77, constricted at bases; each elytron with three asetose basal foveae, inner two close; slightly carinate discal striae almost complete, curved; posterior margin with row of dense setae. Humeri flat, lacking subhumeral foveae or marginal striae; posterolateral margins with row of dense setae. Metathoracic wings absent.

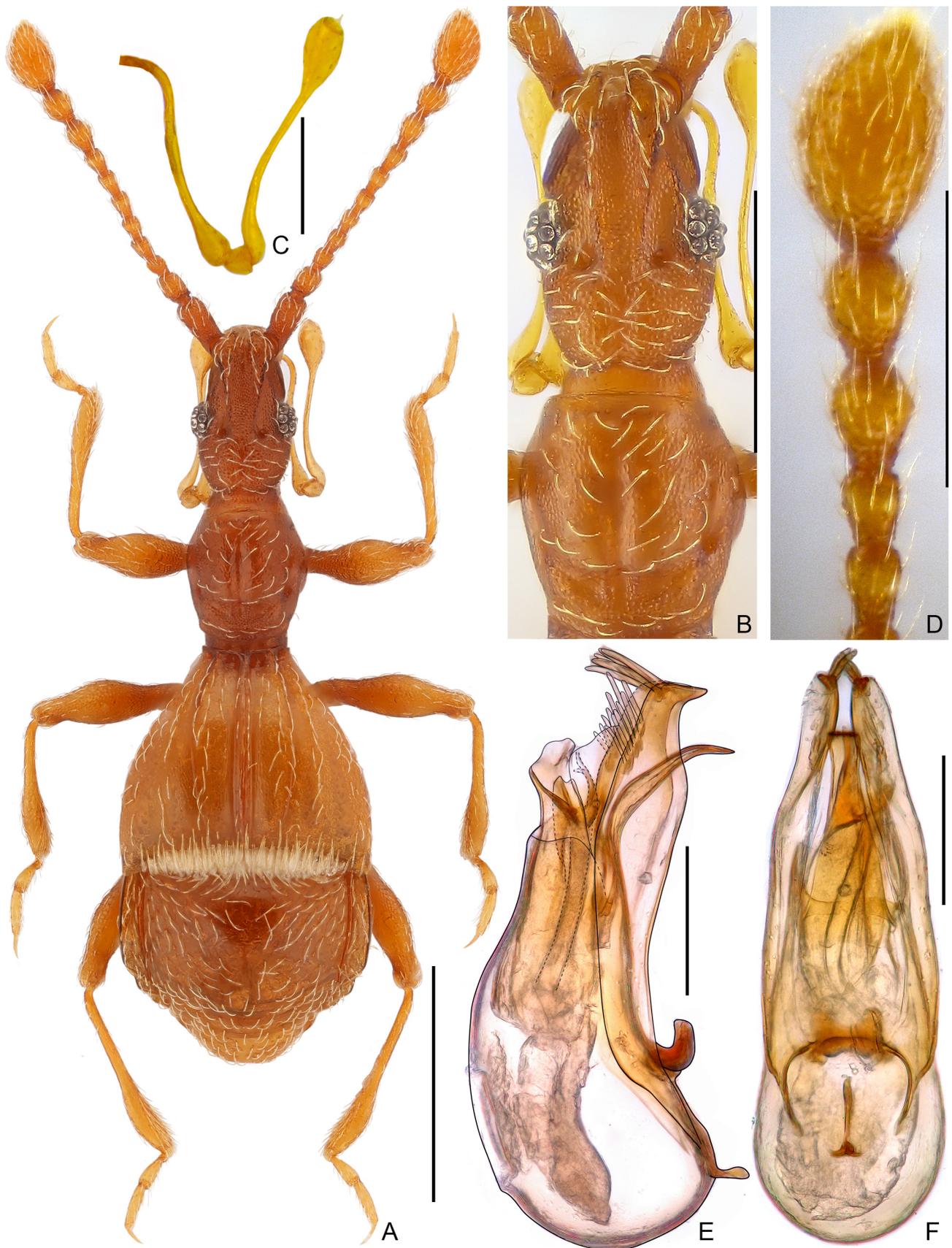
Mesoventrite short, laterally fused with metaventrite, lacking foveae; medially with broad ridge distinctly elevated, each side of ridge with large setose socket, with thin carina in middle posterior to ridge; prepectus massive, collar-like; small, triangular mesoventral intercoxal process short and apically blunt. Metaventrite lacking foveae; in middle greatly raised just posterior to coxal cavities and then sharply descending posteriorly; posterior margin almost straight between broadly separated metacoxae.

Legs elongate; tibiae moderately widened toward apices, slightly arcuate.

Abdomen broadest at lateral margins of tergite 1 (IV), length 0.51 mm, width 0.54 mm. Tergite 1 (IV) longest and much longer than 2 (V) to 4 (VII) combined; tergite 1 with broad, densely setose basal sulcus, with pair of punctiform basolateral foveae, lacking discal carinae; 2 and 3 (VI) each short, 4 as long as 2 and 3 combined, 2–4 each lacking foveae, 5 (VIII) transverse, posterior margin weakly emarginate in middle, with pair of small basolateral foveae. Sternite 2 (IV) with broad, densely setose basal sulcus interrupted in middle by close small mediobasal foveae, with one pair of basolateral foveae and short admesal longitudinal tubercles; 3 (V) to 5 (VII) each short in middle, lacking foveae, 6 (VIII) transverse, posterior margin roundly convex in middle, 7 (IX) membranous.

Aedeagus (Fig. 3E, F) 0.38 mm in length, weakly sclerotized, dorso-ventrally symmetric; median lobe with large, extended phallobase, apically forming greatly narrowing projection curved ventrally; endophallus composed of elongate, membranous tuberculate structure produced distally into two complex sclerites, one broad and plate-like and another elongate and thin, split at apex; parameres extending far beyond apex of median lobe, in lateral view each broadest in apical 1/4 and narrowed at apex, dorsal margin near apex with six to seven and apical margin with two to three thickened, transparent macrosetae giving feather-like appearance.

**Female.** General external morphology similar to male, sternite 2 (IV) lacking tubercles; each eye composed of about 10 ommatidia. Measurements (as for male): body length 1.65–1.66 mm, length/width of head 0.34–0.35 mm/0.23–0.24 mm, length/width of pronotum 0.34–0.35 mm/0.33–0.34 mm, length/width of elytra 0.50–0.56 mm/0.73–0.74 mm, length/width of abdomen 0.25–0.26 mm/0.29–0.30 mm.



**FIGURE 3.** Habitus and morphological details of *Pselaphogenius magnus* sp. nov., male. **A.** Dorsal habitus. **B.** Head and pronotum. **C.** Maxillary palpus. **D.** Antennal club. **E, F.** Aedeagus, ventral (E), and lateral (F). Scale bars: 0.5 mm in A; 0.3 mm in B; 0.2 mm in C, D; 0.1 mm in E, F.

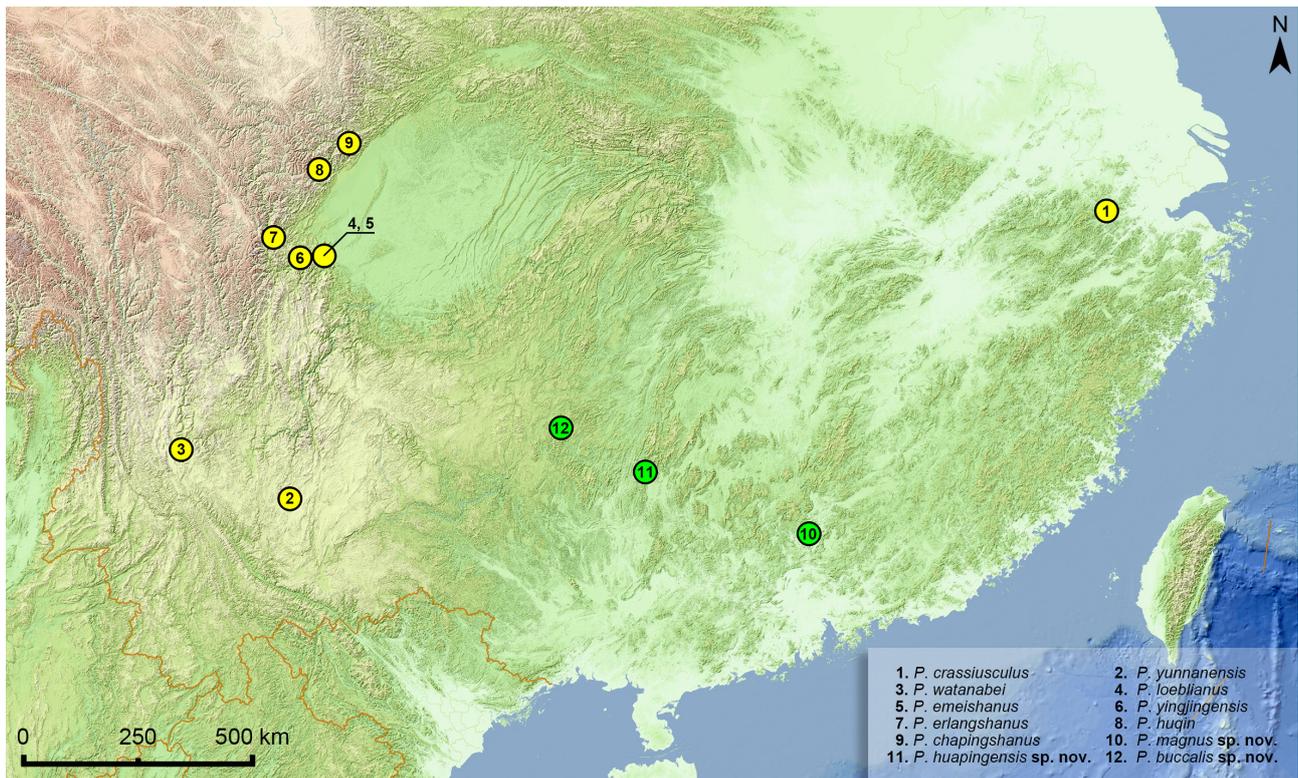


FIGURE 4. Distribution of *Pselaphogenius* species in China.

**Comparative notes.** The presence of finger-like macrosetae on the aedeagal parameres is not seen in the species distributed in Sichuan, Yunnan and Taiwan, China (Nomura 2003) but occurs in a few Japanese and European congeners. This species can be readily separated by the small tubercles on male sternite 2 (IV) as well as by the unique form of the aedeagus.

**Distribution.** Southern China: Guangdong (Fig. 4).

**Etymology.** The epithet *magnus* is a Latin adjective meaning ‘great, strong, big’, referring to the relatively large eyes of this species.

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## 南岭山区衍蚁甲属*Pselaphogenius*三新种（鞘翅目：隐翅虫科：蚁甲亚科）

章勇琴<sup>1,2</sup>, 殷子为<sup>1,3\*</sup>

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**摘要：**本研究之前，我国南方未见蚁甲族Pselaphini（蚁甲亚科：蚁甲超族）报道；本论文描述南岭山区衍蚁甲属*Pselaphogenius*三新种，即短颊衍蚁甲*P. buccalis* **sp. nov.**、花坪衍蚁甲*P. huapingensis* **sp. nov.**和大眼衍蚁甲*P. magnus* **sp. nov.**。提供了各种的鉴定特征，并将新种与近缘种进行区分；给出了整体和形态特征图版及衍蚁甲属中国种的分布地图。

**关键词：**分类；蚁甲族；新分类单元；分布；广东；广西；贵州