

TWO REMARKABLE *STENUS* FROM NEW GUINEA
(COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE)*

By VOLKER PUTHZ, F.R.E.S.

Limnologische Flusstation des Max-Planck-Instituts für Limnologie, 6407 Schlitz/Hessen

The holotype of *S. cribricollis* Lea and a very remarkable new species of *Stenus* are described. The re-description of *S. cribricollis* is necessary because there are many New Guinea species very similar to *cribricollis* in their general shape. The sexual characters are also described.

Stenus cribricollis Lea, 1931*Stenus cribricollis* Lea 1931, *Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 4: 366.

Male (after type): 4th sternite broadly impressed apically, impression convergent and shallowed anteriorly, with a nearly extinct punctation, at posterior margin broadly and very shallowly emarginated. 5th sternite with a broad and deep impression in posterior half having a shallow and not dense punctation, sides of impression posteriorly elevated but not carinated with a dense whitish pubescence. 6th sternite has a very broad and deep impression which is narrowed anteriorly, sides of impression posteriorly carinated, ending in a strong tooth, which does not extend beyond the posterior margin of sternite (lateral aspect), well separated from it by a deep concave sinus, inner sides of the carinae extremely densely whitish pubescent, posterior margin of sternite shallowly and broadly emarginated. 7th sternite slightly shallowed along the middle, finer and twice as densely punctated and pubescent than on the sides, at posterior margin very shallowly and moderately broadly emarginated. 8th sternite (Fig. 2). 9th sternite broadly rounded at posterior margin and sawed. 10th tergite broadly rounded. Aedeagus (Fig. 1) long and slender, median lobe acuted into a long and slender spine-like apex, which looks like a tooth in lateral aspect. In proportion to the basal portion the apical portion of median lobe is very short, showing two lateral carinae and between them a nearly circular pit. Inside there are longitudinal expulsion-bands, strongly sclerotized expulsion-mechanisms, and a long tubous internal sac. Parameres well extending beyond the median lobe, triangularly enlarged apically with many moderately long setae.

Measurements: Length of body: 8.00 mm (not 9).

Width of head: 1275 μ , average distance between eyes: 750 μ , width of prothorax: 887 μ , length of prothorax: 1326 μ , width of elytra: 1276 μ , length of elytra: 1676 μ , length of suture: 1427 μ , posterior tarsi: 350—163—175—175—275 μ .

The whole abdomen is distinctly but shallowly reticulated.

Stenus (Hypostenus) thalassinus n. sp.

This new *Stenus* belongs to a species-group which must be placed (after definition) into the subgenus *Hypostenus* (also *bucephalus* Benick from the Moluccas) but phylogenetically is intermediate between *Hypostenus* and *Parastenus* (com-

* 68th contribution to the knowledge of Steninae.

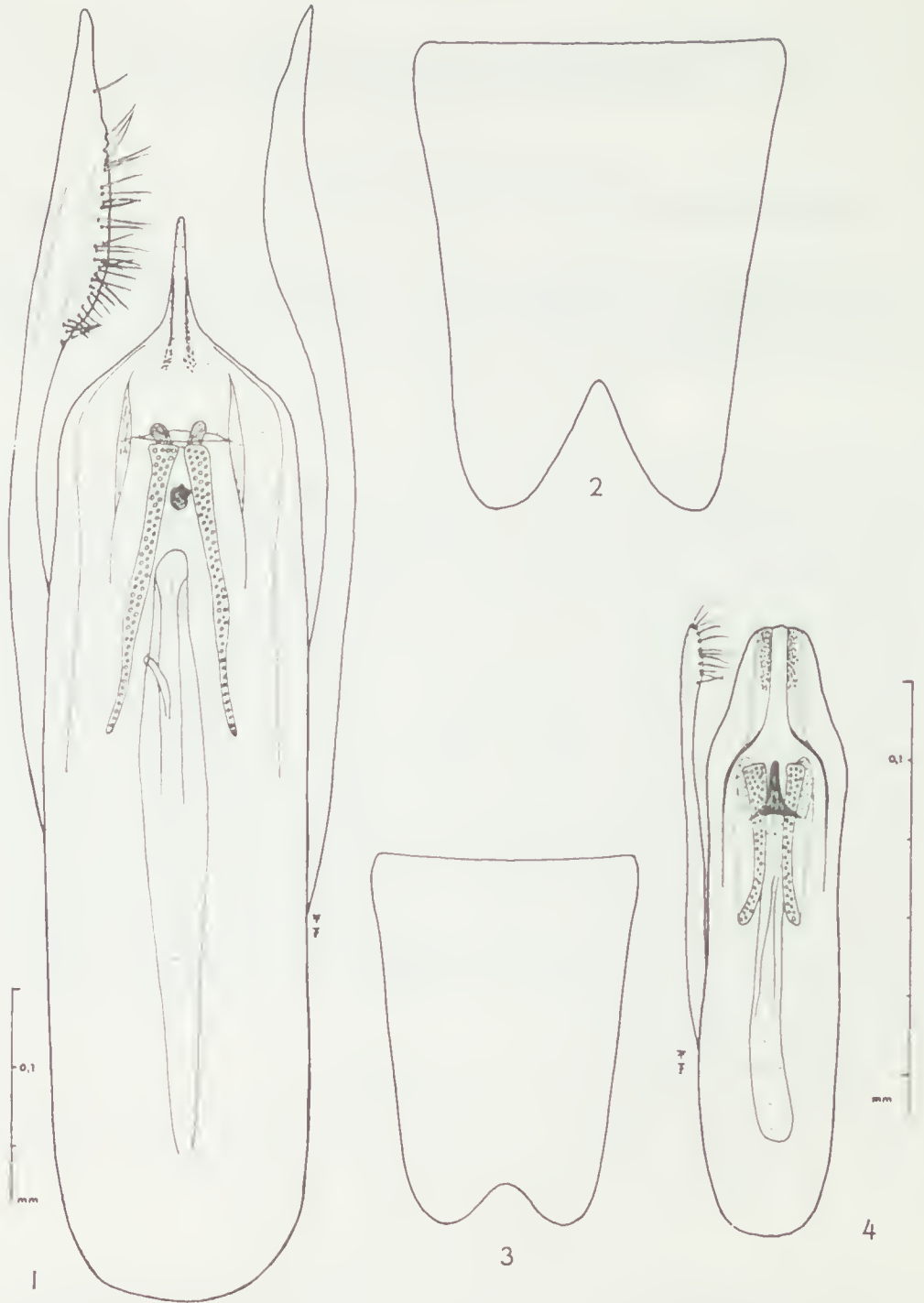


FIG. 1—*Stenus (Hypostenus) cribricollis* Lea (holotype), ventral aspect of aedeagus, right paramere without setae.

FIG. 2—*Stenus (Hypostenus) cribricollis* Lea. 8th sternite of male.

FIG. 3—*Stenus (Hypostenus) thalassinus* n. sp. (holotype), 8th sternite of male.

FIG. 4—*Stenus (Hypostenus) thalassinus* n. sp. (holotype), ventral aspect of aedeagus, without right paramere.

pare *magnificus* Benick from New Guinea). It is very remarkable for its sea-green colour and its very coarse and close punctation of the whole body.

Sea-green with a somewhat blue tint, shining, very coarsely and closely, somewhat rugosely punctated, very shortly pubescent. Antennae yellow with the club slightly infuscated. Palpi yellow. Legs yellow, the knee-portion of femora infuscated. Labrum yellowish-brown.

Length: 4.7-5.3 mm.

♂—holotype and ♀—paratype: New Guinea: Wareo, Finschaven, trapped by sticky seeds of *Pisonia*, Rev. L. Wagner leg.

Head distinctly broader than elytra (987:826 μ), front moderately narrow (average distance between eyes: 663 μ), having shallow longitudinal furrows, median portion distinctly broader than each of the side-portions, only somewhat elevated, not extending to the level of inner eye-margins. Punctation all over coarse and close, diameter of puncture fully as large as apical section of 3rd antennal segment, interspaces smaller than half a puncture.

Antennae moderately slender, when reflexed distinctly not extending to the posterior margin of pronotum, penultimate segments about twice as long as broad. Prothorax distinctly longer than broad (876:663 μ), sides nearly straight. Punctation very coarse and dense, sometimes transversely confluent, interspaces smaller than half a puncture.

Elytra short and narrow, distinctly narrower than head (826:987 μ), slightly longer than broad (837:826 μ), sides behind narrow shoulders distinctly and straightly dilated posteriorly, broadest in posterior sixth, afterwards retraced, hind margin deeply emarginated (length of suture: 588 μ). No sutural, and no humeral impression. Punctation throughout about as on pronotum, diameter of a puncture about as large as section of 2nd antennal segment.

The nearly cylindrical abdomen is slightly narrowed posteriorly, basal restrictions of first segments deep, 7th tergite with a narrow, rudimentally membranous fringe apically. Punctation all over very coarse and dense, only on tergite 10 sparser and finer. This tergite in both sexes is remarkably acute towards apex.

Legs moderately slender, posterior tarsi nearly as long as two-thirds of tibiae, 1st segment nearly as long as the 3 following together, distinctly longer than the last joint: 298—127—102—119—170 μ , 2nd to 4th segment bilobed.

Microsculpture lacking except on the head.

Male: legs lacking special characters. Anterior sternites very coarsely and densely punctated. 7th sternite near posterior margin finely and sparsely punctated. 8th sternite (Fig. 3). 9th sternite with a large lateral tooth on each side apically, concave between them.

Aedeagus (Fig. 4) with a broad apex of median lobe, which is weakly sclerotized in the middle of its apical portion, having numerous papillae on each side. Inside there are longitudinal expulsion-bands, a strongly sclerotized expulsion clasp which is apically acuted, and a tubous internal sac. Parameres slender, slightly extending beyond median lobe. Female: 8th sternite roundly acuted towards apex of posterior margin. Valvifera narrowed into a strong tooth apico-laterally.

Stenus thalassinus n. sp. resembles somewhat *S. bucephalus* Bck. from Buru and even more closely *S. magnificus* Bck. from New Guinea, from which it is at once distinguished by its very coarse and dense punctation of the whole body. *Stenus magnificus* should be its sister-species (sensu Hennig 1965).

Holotype in the South Australian Museum, Adelaide; paratype in my collection. I am indebted to Mr G. F. Gross for the loan of specimens.

References

- BENICK, L., 1925. Fauna Buruana. Der erste *Stenus* (Latr.) von den Molukken (Col. Staph). *Treubia* 7: 11-13.
- , 1926. Neue Megalopsidiinen und Steninen, vorwiegend aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Hamburg (Col.). *Ent. Mitt.* 15: 262-279.
- HENNIG, W., 1965. Phylogenetie Systematics. *A. Rev. Ent.* 10: 97-116.
- LEA, A. M., 1931. Australasian Coleoptera. *Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 4: 365-408.