On the Chinese species of Scaphobaeocera Csiki, 1909, and new records of Scaphoxium Löbl, 1979 and Toxidium LeConte, 1860 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Scaphidiinae)

Виды Scaphobaeocera Csiki, 1909 Китай и новые находки видов Scaphoxium Löbl, 1979 и Toxidium LeConte, 1860 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Scaphidiinae)

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ABSTRACT. Following new species of Scaphobaeocera Csiki, 1909 are described from Southern China, almost all from high-altitude sites: S. junlei sp.n., S. yunnana sp.n., S. glabra sp.n., S. michaeli sp.n., S. schuelkei sp.n., S. puetzi sp.n., and S. glabripennis sp.n. Scaphobaeocera nuda Löbl, 1979; Toxidium curtilineatum Champion, 1927 and T. robustum Pic, 1930 are for the first time reported from China, and new records are given for additional four species of Scaphobaeocera and one species of Scaphoxium. A key to the Chinese species of Scaphobaeocera is provided.

ABSTRACT. Following new species of Scaphobaeocera Csiki, 1909 are described from Southern China, almost all from high-altitude sites: S. junlei sp.n., S. yunnana sp.n., S. glabra sp.n., S. michaeli sp.n., S. schuelkei sp.n., S. puetzi sp.n., and S. glabripennis sp.n. Scaphobaeocera nuda Löbl, 1979; Toxidium curtilineatum Champion, 1927 and T. robustum Pic, 1930 are for the first time reported from China, and new records are given for additional four species of Scaphobaeocera and one species of Scaphoxium. A key to the Chinese species of Scaphobaeocera is provided.

Резюме. Из высокогорий Южного Китая описаны новые виды Scaphobaeocera Csiki, 1909: S. junlei sp.n., S. yunnana sp.n., S. glabra sp.n., S. michaeli sp.n., S. schuelkei sp.n., S. puetzi sp.n., and S. glabripennis sp.n. Scaphobaeocera nuda Löbl, 1979; Toxidium curtilineatum Champion, 1927 и T. robustum Pic, 1930 впервые приводятся для Китая, как и новые находки ещё четырёх видов Scaphobaeocera и одного — Scaphoxium. Приводится ключ видов Scaphobaeocera Китая.

Introduction

Several Scaphisomatini genera possess strongly narrowed metaventrite, correlated with approximate mesoxaeae and metacoxae [Leschen, Löbl, 2005]. Only four of them are known from China: Scaphobaeocera Csiki, 1909, Scaphoxium Löbl, 1979, Toxidium LeConte, 1860, and Scaphicoma Motschulsky, 1863. Among them, the species-rich genus Scaphobaeocera is with 102 species currently recognized as valid and distributed throughout subtropical and tropical Asia (including the transitional areas in Japan, Far East Russia and Pakistan), Melanesia, Australia, and Micronesia, and with five species also known from the Afrotropical realm including the Seychelles and Mascarene Islands [Löbl, 1997] and subsequent papers. Members of this genus may be easily found in samples of moist forest floor litter (pers. observation) and as far known feed on slime mould [e.g. Newton, Stephenson, 1990]. A review of the Chinese mainland Scaphobaeocera was given in Löbl [1999] and supplemented in Löbl [2003] while the Taiwanese species have been treated in Löbl [1980]. Löbl [1999, 2003] provided descriptions and/or records of 16 Chinese species, five of them possibly being endemic. Only three of these species have been reported from higher altitudes in China: S. cognata Löbl, 1984 sampled between 1500–2800 m, S. difficilis Löbl, 1979 from 2000–2200 m, and S. spira Löbl, 1990, from 2200–2500 m above sea-level. Collections recently studied yield significant additional information, especially for the high-altitude species some of which have been collected above 3000 m. Seven of these species are described below as new, and one is recorded for the first time from China. The newly examined collections contain also members of Scaphoxium and Toxidium that extend for several species the known range, and two of the species have not yet been reported from China. Therefore, the respective records are given also for members of these genera.

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Material and methods

The specimens studied are deposited in the following collections:

APPC — Private collection of Andreas Pütz, Eisenhüttenstadt, Germany.
MSPC — Private collection of Michael Schülke, Berlin, Germany.
NMPC — National museum, Entomology Department, Praha, Czech Republic.
NMEC — Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany.
NMPC — National museum, Entomology Department, Praha, Czech Republic.

The locality data are reproduced verbatim. Data from different labels are separated by a slash. Adequate printed type- and/or identification labels are fixed under each examined specimen. The body length is measured from the anterior pronotal margin to the posterior inner angles of elytra. The length/width ratios of the antennomeres are measured on slide-mounted antennae. Statements about punctation on metaventrite and ventrite 1 do not refer to punctures margining subcoxal lines. The sides of the aedeagi refer to their morphological side with the ostium situated dorsally, while it is in resting position rotated 90°. The dissected body-parts are embedded in Euparal and fixed on a separate label on the same pine as the respective specimens.

Several species may be reliably distinguished only by their male genital characters. The respective records are based on males only, unless specified on females.

Taxonomy

REVISED KEY TO THE CHINESE SPECIES OF SCAPHOBAEOCERA CSIKI

1. Antennomere VII conspicuously large compared to V and VIII, about 4 to 6 times as long as VIII, longer than antennomeres V and VI combined.......................... 2
   — Antennomere VII less than 3 times as long as VIII, shorter than antennomeres V and VI combined............ 4
2. Antennomere VII about 6 times as long as wide, and 6 times as long as anterior antennomere VIII........ S. fujiana Löbl, 2003
   — Antennomere VII about 4 times as long as wide and 4 times as long as antennomere VIII ...................... 3
3. Apical process of median lobe long, tapering, with acute tip in lateral view; flagellum weakly bent. Metaventrite with median stria ........................................... S. yunnana sp. n.
   — Apical process of median lobe short, broad, with blunt tip; flagellum convoluted. Metaventrite without median stria ............................................................... S. junlei sp. n.
4. Antennomere XI conspicuously elongate, about as long as antennomeres IX and X combined........................ 5
   — Antennomere XI moderately elongate, much shorter than antennomeres IX and X combined............... 8
5. Elytra microsculptured ........................................... 6
   — Elytra not microsculptured. Aedeagus with asymmetrical, narrow parameres ................................. S. glabra sp. n.
6. Aedeagus with symmetrical parameres .......................... 7
   — Aedeagus with asymmetrical parameres .......................... S. michaeli sp. n.
7. Middle part of parameres not widened in dorsal view; contour of median lobe broadly concave posterior level of parameral bases ........................................... S. dorsalis Löbl, 1980
   — Middle part of parameres widened in dorsal view; contour of median lobe convex posterior level of parameral bases ......................................................... S. schueltkei sp. n.
8. Antennomere XI shorter, or as long, as antennomere X ................................................................ S. spinigera Löbl, 1979
   — Antennomere XI longer than antennomere X .......... 9
9. Elytra, pronotum and metaventrite not microsculptured .......................................................... S. nuda sp. n.
   — Elytra, often also pronotum and metaventrite, microsculptured .......................................................... S. glabripennis sp. n.
10. Prevailing body surface black, scutellum concealed. Tip of median lobe acute (lateral view), gonostyle with long apical seta ....................................................... S. puetzi sp. n.
11. Hypomera with distinct longitudinal stria delimiting narrower upper surface from lower surface ........... 12
   — Hypomera without longitudinal stria .............................................. S. pseudovalida Löbl, 1999
12. Antennomere VIII about 4 times as long as wide. Body-length 1.6 mm ....................................... S. pseudovalida Löbl, 1999
   — Antennomere VIII less than 3 times as long as wide. Body-length 1.2 to 1.3 mm ....................... S. anticaulis Löbl, 2003
   — Aedeagus with notched parameres ....................... 14
14. Aedeagus with median lobe extended to form prominent ventral plate posterior articular process ........ 15
   — Aedeagus with flagellum simple, slightly bent and gradually narrowed ........................................ S. simplex Löbl, 1999
15. Aedeagus with flagellum different .................................. 16
16. Aedeagus with flagellum simple, sinuate, evenly wide ...................................................... S. nuda Löbl, 1979
   — Aedeagus with flagellum different .......................... 17
17. Aedeagus with flagellum spiral and simple .................. 18
   — Aedeagus with flagellum not spiral, or spiral with complex proximal section ................................ 19
18. Aedeagus with flagellum forming two or three complete circles ............................................ S. difficilis Löbl, 1979
   — Aedeagus with flagellum forming six or seven complete circles ........................................ S. spira Löbl, 1990
19. Basal bulb of aedeagus prominent apicoventrally .... 20
   — Basal bulb of aedeagus not prominent apicoventrally 20
20. Aedeagus with parameres conspicuously widened in apical third (lateral view), flagellum spiral, with large and complex base ........................................... S. molesta Löbl, 1999
   — Aedeagus with parameres moderately widened in two apical thirds (lateral view), flagellum not spiral, with small, hook-like base ....................... S. cognata Löbl, 1984

SCAPHOBAEOCERA JUNLEI Löbl sp. n.
Figs 2, 6, 12–14.


Paratypes: 8 ♂, 2 ♀, with the same data as the holotype (MSPC, MHNG).

DESCRIPTION. Length 1.55–1.70 mm, width 0.90–1.03 mm, dorsoventral diameter 0.87–1.0 mm. Head and most of body black or very dark with reddish shine. Abdomen blackish-brown. Antennomeres 1 to IV yellowish, following...
Figs 1–9. Scaphobaeocera spp.: 1 — S. yunnana sp.n.; 2, 6 — S. junlei sp.n.; 3, 7 — S. glabra sp.n.; 4, 8 — S. michaeli sp.n.; 5, 9 — S. schuelkei sp.n.; 1–5 — antennomeres 3–11; 6–9 — gonocoxite. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1–9. Scaphobaeocera spp.: 1 — S. yunnana sp.n.; 2, 6 — S. junlei sp.n.; 3, 7 — S. glabra sp.n.; 4, 8 — S. michaeli sp.n.; 5, 9 — S. schuelkei sp.n.; 1–5 — 3–11 членики антенны; 6–9 — гонококситы. Масштаб = 0,1 мм.
antennomeres light brown. Legs ochreous, tarsi lighter than tibiae or femora. Length/width rations of antennomeres as: III 17/8: IV 20/8: V 23/9: VI 16/10: VII 59/14: VIII 15/11: IX 60/13: X 58/15: XI 58/18 (Fig. 2). Pronotum and elytra barely iridescent, microsculpture indistinct at 100 times magnification. Pronotal punctuation very fine and shallow. Tip of scutellum exposed. Elytra with sutural striae starting at basal margin, laterally pronotal lobe, parasutural striae indistinct. Elytral punctuation slightly more distinct than pronotal punctuation. Hypomera with fine line separating upper oblique section from larger lower section. Ventral side of thorax not microsculptured, appearing impunctate. Medio-anterior part of metaventrite convex, without mesal stria, impunctate on small area in middle. Medio-posterior part of metaventrite slightly impressed; punctuation very dense and rather coarse, punctures to part larger than puncture interval on medio-posterior area and on each side of middle, between mesocoxae and metacoxae. Submesocoxal lines parallel, with sparse, fine, not elongate punctures, submesocoxal areas about 0.02 mm, as long as seventh of shortest intervals between them and metacoxae. Metanepisterna flat, 0.08–0.10 mm wide, slightly narrowed anteriad, with straight, deep suture. Tibiae straight. Abdomen with striolate microsculpture.

**Male characters.** Proarsomeres 1 to 3 strongly enlarged, I about almost as wide as apices of tibiae, 2 and 3 slightly narrower than 1. Aedeagus (Figs 12–14) 0.58–0.63 mm long, with apical process much shorter than basal bulb, obliquely inflexed and blunt at apex. Apical side of basal bulb not prominent. Parameres wide, enlarged apically in lateral view, almost straight in dorsal view. Internal sac simple, without hook or denticle, flagellum convoluted.

**Female characters.** Protarsomeres not enlarged. Metaventrite densely punctate and pubescent on small apicomedian surface. Gonocoxite and gonostylus as Fig. 6.

### ETYMOLOGY

The species epithet is a Chinese noun meaning fungi.

### DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

Only four described species of *Scaphobaeocera* (*S. balkei* Löbl, 2017, *S. excensa* Löbl, 2011, *S. fujiana* Löbl, 2003, and *S. zdenae* Löbl, 1992), have peculiar antennae with enlarged antennomere VII, and IX, X and XI, combined with conspicuously shortened antennomeres VI and VIII. This new species shares a narrow, convoluted flagellum with the New Guinean *S. balkei*. It may be readily distinguished from *S. balkei* by the antennomeres VII shorter that the antennomeres III to VI combined and about 4 times as long as wide, while the antennomeres VII are notably longer that III to VI and almost 6 times as long as wide in *S. balkei*. The male characters of the Himalayan *S. zdenae* are still unknown, the species may be nevertheless distinguished from *S. fujiana* by the microsculptured and iridescent body and by the parallel-sided antennomeres VII and IX. The Philippine *S. excensa* has the antennomeres IV twice as long as the antennomeres III, and a quite distinctive aedeagus, with a long tapering apical process. The Chinese *S. fujiana* may be readily distinguished from these species by its smaller body-size, the apical part of the parameres abruptly widened and the flagellum bearing a tubercle in its middle section.

### Scaphobaeocera glabra Löbl sp.n.

**Figs** 3, 7, 15–16.


**Paratypes:** 1 ♀ with the same data as the holotype (MHPG), 1 ♀, labelled as the holotype but [CH07–13] 36 km SE Tongchong, 2200 m, 24°49′32″N 98°46′06″E, decid. forest, litter, wood, fungi sifted (MSPC), and 2 ♀, with the same data but leg. A. Pütz (APP, MHNG).

**DESCRIPTION.** Length 1.40–1.52 mm, width 0.85–0.93 mm, dorsoventral diameter 0.86–0.88 mm. Head, pronotum, hypomera, mesoventrite, mesanepisterna and coxae very dark reddish-brown, elytra, metaventrite, metanepisterna blackish with reddish shine or black, abdomen blackish with light apical segments. Antennae light brown, with antennomere I to V yellowish. Femora and tibiae ochreous, tarsi lighter than tibiae. Length/width rations of antennomeres as: III 15/9: IV 21/8: V 30/9: VI 15/11: VII 61/15: VIII 16/12: IX 68/14: X 60/16: XI 65/16 (Fig. 1). Pronotum, elytra and ventral side of body not iridescent or elytra weakly iridescent. Pronotum not microsculptured, with punctuation very fine and shallow. Tip of scutellum exposed. Elytra microsculptured, with sutural striae starting at basal margin, laterally pronotal lobe, parasutural striae absent. Elytral punctuation slightly more distinct than pronotal punctuation. Hypomera without distinct line separating upper oblique section from larger lower section. Ventral side of thorax not microsculptured. Lateral parts of metaventrite appearing impunctate. Medio-anterior part of metaventrite convex, with mesal stria. Punctuation on apicomedian area of metaventrite fine, with punctures mostly much smaller than puncture intervals and short pubescence. Medio-posterior part of metaventrite slightly impressed. Submesocoxal lines parallel, with sparse, fine, not elongate punctures, submesocoxal areas about 0.02 mm, as long as seventh of shortest intervals between them and metacoxae. Metanepisterna flat, 0.06–0.07 mm wide, parallel-sided, with straight, deep suture. Tibiae straight. Abdomen with microsculpture striolate, appearing absent from ventrite 1.

**Female characters.** Protarsomeres not widened.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species epithet is an adjective referring to Yunnan.

**DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.** The aedeagal characters suggest relationships with *S. fujiana*, though the new species may be easily distinguished by the parameres gradually widened apicodorsaly and by the flagellum lacking a mesal tubercle. This new species differs notably in external characters from the sympatric *S. junlei* by its antennomeres V twice as long as the antennomeres VI, the metaventrite having a mesal stria and much finer punctuation, and the metanepisterna narrower and parallel-sided.
Figs 10–16. Scaphobaeocera spp.: 10–11 — S. yunnana sp.n.; 12–14 — S. junlei sp.n.; 15–16 — S. glabra sp.n.; 10–13, 15–16 — aedeagus; 14 — flagellum; 10, 12, 15 — dorsal view; 11, 13, 16 — lateral views. Scale = 0.1 mm.

III 18/8: IV 20/8: V 29/9: VI 23/8: VII 32/9: VIII 17/9: IX 30/14: X 35/16: XI 76/17 (Fig. 3). Pronotum and elytra not iridescent and not microsculptured. Pronotal punctuation very fine and shallow. Apical part of scutellum exposed. Elytra with sutural striae starting at basal margin, laterally pronotal lobe, parasutural striae absent. Elytral punctuation slightly coarser than pronotal punctuation, punctures shallow, irregular, denser toward apices. Hypomera with distinct, posteriolar shortened line separating upper oblique section from larger lower section. Ventral side of thorax not microsculptured. Lateral parts of metaventrite appearing impunctate. Median part of metaventrite convex, without mesal stria and not impressed apically, almost smooth in middle. Punctuation lateral and posteriolar middle area of metaventrite distinct, very dense, with punctures to part about as large or larger than punctuation intervals, pubescence short. Submesoscoxal lines parallel, with sparse, fine, not elongate punctures, submesoscoical areas about 0.02 mm, about as long as seventh of shortest intervals between them and metacoxae. Metanepisterna flat, 0.07–0.08 mm wide, almost parallel-sided, with straight, deep suture. Tibiae straight. Abdomen with ventricle 1 microsculptured in middle, not microsculptured on prevailing surface, following ventrices with punctulate microsculpture.

**Male characters.** Protarsomeres 1 to 3 slightly widened, much narrower than apices of tibiae. Aedeagus (Figs 15, 16) 0.48–0.51 mm long, with apical process much shorter than basal bulb, obliquely inflexed and blunt. Apical side of basal bulb convex. Parameres asymmetrical, left paramere distinctively sinuate in dorsal view, right paramere almost straight in dorsal view, both evenly narrow, somewhat bent in lateral view. Internal sac with broad flagellum folded in proximal section, bent in middle, narrowed and stronger sclerotized in apical section.

**Female characters.** Protarsomeres not narrowed. Gono-coxite and gonostyle as Fig. 7.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species epithet is an adjective meaning glabrous.


**Scaphobaeocera michaeli** Löbl sp.n.

Figs 4, 8, 17–19.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** Holotype CHINA: Yunnan [CH07–17], Baoshan Pref., mountain range 25 km S Tengchong, 1900 m, 24°48′26″N, 98°32′03″E, dev. prima-ry decid. forest, litter, fungi sifted, 2.VI.2007, M. Schülke (PCMS).

**PARATYPES.** 2 ♀, with the same data as the holotype (MSPC, MHNG).

**ADDITIONAL POSSIBLY CONSPECIFIC MATERIAL.** 1 ♂, CHINA: Yunnan [CH07–17], Baoshan Pref., mountain range 25 km S Tengchong, 1900 m, 24°48′26″N, 98°32′03″E, dev. prima-ry decid. forest, litter, fungi sifted, 2.VI.2007, M. Schülke (PCMS).
Figs 17–22. Scaphobaeocera spp.: 17–19 — S. michaeli sp.n.; 20–21 — S. schuelkei sp.n.; 22 — S. puetzi sp.n.; 17, 20–22 — aedeagus; 18 — parameres; 19 — aedeagus, without proximal part of basal bulb; 17, 20, 22 — dorsal view; 18 — ventral view; 19, 21 — lateral view. Scales: 17, 22 — 0.1 mm; 18–19 — 0.05 mm; 20–21 — 0.2 mm.

Рис. 17–22. Scaphobaeocera spp.: 17–19 — S. michaeli sp.n.; 20–21 — S. schuelkei sp.n.; 22 — S. puetzi sp.n.; 17, 20–22 — здеагус; 18 — парамеры; 19 — здеагус без proximalной части базальной луковицы; 17, 20, 22 — сверху; 18 — снизу; 19, 21 — сбоку. Масштаб: 17, 22 — 0,1 мм; 18–19 — 0,05 мм; 20–21 — 0,2 мм.
DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. The aedeagal characters suggest close relationships of this new species with *S. japonica*. It may be distinguished from the latter by the parameres almost straight in lateral view and widened in middle part in dorsal view, and by the shorter and more inflexed apical process of median lobe (see Löbl, 1981). The antennomeres XI are slightly longer than the combined length of the antennomeres IX and X in *S. schuelki* sp. n., while in *S. japonica* they are slightly shorter than the combined antennomeres IX and X. The pronotal and elytral microsculpture are absent from most specimens, and the size of the aedeagi is unusually variable in this new species.

*Scaphoecaera puetzii* Löbl sp. n.
Figs 22–26.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♀: CHINA: Yunnan [CH07–11A], Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, nr. Xiaoheshan N.R., 35 km SE Tengchong, 2110 m, 24°00'16''N, 98°45'43''E, decid. forest, fungi, sifted, 4.VI.2007, leg. A. Pütz (PCAP).


DESCRIPTION. Length 1.21–1.50 mm, width 0.68–0.78 mm, dorsoventral diameter 0.68–0.81 mm. Head and most of body black, apices of elytra and apical abdominal segments reddish-brown or ochreous, appendages ochreous, tarsi and antennae lighter than tibiae and femora. Length/width ratios of antennomeres as: III 15/7; IV 20/7; V 28/7; VI 26/7; VII 28/7; VIII 30/14; IX 30/14; X 30/13 (Fig. 5).

Male characters. Protarsomeres 1 to 3 strongly widened, 1 about as wide as apices of tibiae. Aedeagus (Figs 20, 21) 0.42–0.62 mm long, with apical process very short, strongly inflexed and blunt. Apical side of basal bulb convex. Parameres symmetrical, widened in middle part in dorsal view, straight and evenly wide between bases and apical sections, near apices slightly widened and bent in lateral view. Internal sac with broad flagellum forming two loops.

Female characters. Protarsomeres not widened. Gono-coxite and gonostyle as Fig. 9.

ETYMOLOGY. This species is also named in honour of its collector, Michael Schülke (Berlin).
Figs 23–30. Scaphobaeocera spp.: 23–26 — *S. puetzi* sp.n.; 27–30 — *S. glabripennis* sp.n.; 23, 29–30 — aedeagus; 24 — flagellum; 25, 27 — antennomeres 3–11; 26, 28 — gonocoxite; 23, 30 — lateral view; 29 — dorsal view. Scales: 23, 25–23 — 0.1 mm; 24 — 0.05 mm.

from bases to mid-length in lateral view. Internal sac with moderately widened base and basal hook, forming single loop.

**Female characters.** Protosomeres not widened. Gono-coxite and gonostome as Fig. 26.

**ETYMOLOGY.** This species is named in honour of one of its collectors, Andreas Pütz (Eisenhüttenstadt).

**DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.** This species may be distinguished from its Chinese congeners by the overwhelming-ly black body, short antennae, concealed scutellum and not microsculptured elytra, in combination. The aedeagal characters of *S. puetzi* sp. n. suggest relationships with *S. lanka* (Löbl, 1971), *S. gagatum* (Löbl, 1971), and *S. siamense* (Löbl, 1990), though the internal sac lacks a basal vesicle.

**Scaphobaeocera glabripennis** Löbl sp. n.

Figs 27–30.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** Holotype: CHINA: N Yunnan [C03–19A] Dali Bai Nat. Aut. Pref., Diancang Shan, 3 km W Dali old town pine forest at “Cloud Road” right upper chair lift station 25°41.1'N 100°06.8'E, 2650–2750 m / [C03–19A] pine needles, moss (dry) in ditches, mushrooms, 30.VIII.2003, leg. M. Schülke (MSPC); 1

**Paratypes:** 4 ♀, 11 ♂; CHINA: N Yunnan [C03–19A] Dali Bai Nat. Aut. Pref., Diancang Shan, 3 km W Dali old town pine forest at “Cloud Road” right upper chair lift station 25°41.1'N 100°06.8'E, 2650–2750 m / [C03–19A] pine needles, moss (dry) in ditches, mushrooms, 30.VIII.2003, leg. M. Schülke (MSPC, MHNG); 4 ♀, 5 ♂; Same but [C03–19B] pine needles, moss (dry) in ditches, mushrooms, trapps, 1.IX.2003 (MSPC, MHNG); 1 ♀, 7 ♂; Same but [C03–19C] pine needles, moss (dry) in ditches, mushrooms, trapps, 3.IX.2003 (MSPC, MHNG); 2 ♀, CHINA: N Yunnan [C03–03] Lijiang Naxi Aut. Co., 3 km NW Yongsheng, 53 km WSW Lijiang, 26°41.8’N, 100°43.1’E, 1950–2000 m, SE slope, secondary broad-leaved forest, 14.VIII.2003, M. Schülke (MSPC); 1 ♀, CHINA: N Yunnan [C03–20] Dali Bai Nat. Aut. Pref., Diancang Shan, 4 km W Dali old town, 25°41.4’N, 100°06.7’E, 2900–3000 m in slope with devastated forest and old pine forest, mushrooms, 31.VIII.2003, leg. M. Schülke (MSPC); 2 ♀, CHINA: N Yunnan [C2005–11] Dali Bai Nat. Aut. Pref., Diancang Shan, 3 km W Dali old town, pine forest at “Cloud Road”, 25°41.1’N 100°06.8’E, 17.VII.2005, leg. M. Schülke (MSPC); 1 ♀, CHINA: N Yunnan [CH07–03] Dali Bai Nat. Aut. Pref., Diancang Shan W Dali, 25°41.4’N 100°06.7’E, 3016 m (moist escarpment, sifted) 28.V.2007 D. Wrase (APPC); 1 ♀, CHINA: N Yunnan [CH07–03] Lijiang Naxi Aut. Co., 3 km NW Yongsheng, 53 km WSW Lijiang, 26°41.8’N, 100°43.1’E, 1950–2000 m, SE slope, secondary broad-leaved forest, 14.VIII.2003, M. Schülke (MSPC); 1 ♀, CHINA: N Yunnan [C2005–16] Dali Bai Nat. Aut. Pref., Diancang Shan, 3 km W Dali old town, pine forest at “Cloud Road”, 25°41.4’N 100°06.7’E, 2900–3000 m in slope with devastated forest and old pine forest, mushrooms, 31.VIII.2003, leg. M. Schülke (MSPC).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species epithet is a Latin adjective meaning smooth elytra.

**DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.** The aedeagal characters suggest relationships with *S. dispar* Löbl, 1980 from Taiwan, *S. smetanai* Löbl, 1981 from Japan, and *S. timida* Löbl, 1984 widely distributed in the Himalayas and recorded from the Chinese province Jiangxi. These three species possess distinct elytral microsculpture and dorsum of body at least partially iridescent. [see Löbl 1981, 1984]. The aedeagus of *S. glabripennis* sp. n. differs drastically from that of *S. timida* and *S. dispar* by the much shorter apical process of the median lobe, not extended posterior level of parameral tips, and from that of *S. smetanai* by the parameres weakly widened posteriad.

**Scaphobaeocera difficilis** Löbl, 1979

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** 1 ♀, Yunnan, Dali Bai Auton. Pref., Diancang Shan W Dali 25°41.4’N’ 100°06.3’E 3016 m (moist escarpment, litter sifted) 28.V.2007 D. Wrase [04] (MSPC); 1 ♀, Yunnan [CH07–02] Dali Bai Auton. Pref., Diancang Shan W Dali 25°41.2’N 100°06.1’E, 3160 m small creek valley, litter and debris sifted, 27.V.2003 D. Wrase [04] (MSPC); 1 ♀, CHINA: Yunnan [C2005–08] Dali Bai Auton. Pref., Diancang Shan 43 km NW Dali, 3078 m, 25°59.3’N, 99°52.6’E, W pass, Rhodod., oaks, bamboo, sifted, 29.V.2007, M. Schülke (MSPC); 1 ♀, CHINA: Yunnan 2800–3000m 25.12 100.24E Wetbosha Mts, 29–39.6 9.22 Vit Kubáň leg. (MHNG); 1 ♀, Yunnan 2500–2700m 25.58N 100.21E Jizu Shan 6–10.7.1994 Vit Kubáň leg. (NMPC); 1 ♀, W-Hubei (Daba Shan) mountain range N pass 22 km NW Zhengpin, S slope, 32°01’N 109°21’E, 2400 m, 13.VII.2001, leg. M. Schülke (MSPC).

**DESCRIPTION.** Length 1.12–1.33 mm, width 0.61–0.81 mm, dorsoventral diameter 0.64–0.83 mm. Head and most of body light, reddish-brown. Apical abdominal segments lighter, appendages as most of body or slightly lighter.

**COMMENTS.** This species is known from Pakistan, India, Nepal, Thailand and was reported from the Hubei Prefecture [Löbl, 1999].
Scaphobaeocera dorsalis Löbl, 1980
MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1♂, 2♀, Guangxi A.R., 11.iv.2013 ca. 1.5 km SSE Longsheng Hot Spring, Dashankou (rotten logs with fungi; bamboo) 25°53′.4″, N 110°12.7′, 395 m F. Č. Hájek, J. Růžička (NMPC).

COMMENTS. The species was described from Taiwan and subsequently reported from India, Nepal, Thailand, Japan, South Korea, and the Chinese provinces Sichuan and Yunnan [Löbl, 1980, 1984, 1990, 1999; Hoshina et al. 2009; Hoshina, 2011]. Unlike in other specimens, the male from Guangxi has unusually short antennomere XI, only about 1.5 times as long as the antenennore XI. The aedeagus is distinctive, the sole species possessing a similar aedeagus is the Philippine S. minutissima (Löbl, 1969).

Scaphobaeocera cognata Löbl, 1984
MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1♂, Sichuan, S Xichang, Mt. Luoboji, 2300–2500 m, 16–24.7.1996, S. Kurbatov (MHNG); 1♂ ca. 1.5 km SSE of Longsheng Hot Spring, Dashankou (rotten logs with fungi) 25°53′.4″, N 110°12.7′, 395 m F. Č. Hájek, J. Růžička (NMPC).

COMMENTS. This species was described from North India and subsequently recorded from Nepal [Löbl, 1992] and the Chinese Provinces Shaanxi, Sichuan, and Yunnan [Löbl, 1999].

Scaphobaeocera nuda Löbl, 1979

COMMENTS. This species was described from Myanmar and subsequently reported from Thailand [Löbl, 1990]. New to China.

Scaphoxium intermedium Löbl, 1984
MATERIEL EXAMINED. 1♂, Guangxi A.R., 11.iv.2013 ca. 1.5 km SSE of Longsheng Hot Spring, Dashankou (rotten logs with fungi; bamboo) 25°53′.4″, N 110°12.7′, 395 m F. Č. Hájek, J. Růžička leg. (NMPC); 1♂, 1♀, Zhejiang [CH07–37] Tianmu Shan, pass 25 km NWN Lani, 620–820 m, 30°25′.40″ N, 119°35′.30″ E, creek valley with bamboo and mixed forest, litter sifted, 16.VI.2007, A. Pütz (APPC, MHNG); 1♀, Yunnan [CH07–18], Baoshan Pref., mountain range 22 km S Tengchong, 1750 m, 24°49′.27″ E, 98°29′.27″ E, second. forest, litter, dead wood sifted, 2.VI.2007, leg. A. Pütz (APPC); 1♂, Hainan Isl. Limushan Mts., mountains above forest. Admin. Centre 19°10′.5–10.9″ N, 109°44–49° E, 395 m M. Fikáček, J. Hájek, J. Růžička leg. (NMPC, MHNG).

COMMENTS. This species was described from northern India [Löbl, 1984] and subsequently reported from Thailand and the Chinese Provinces Anhui and Yunnan [Löbl, 1999, 2003]. Thus, the records from Zhejiang, Guangxi and Hainan extend its known range.

Toxidium curtilineatum Champion, 1927
MATERIEL EXAMINED. 2♂, 2♀, Guangxi A.R., 11.iv.2013 ca. 1.5 km SSE of Longsheng Hot Spring, Dashankou (rotten logs with fungi; bamboo) 25°53′.4″, N 110°12.7′, 395 m F. Č. Hájek, J. Růžička leg. (NMPC, MHNG); 1♂, 1♀, Guangxi A.R., 11–14.iv.2013 Longsheng Hot Spring, forested river valley wet rocks) 25°53′.6″, N 110°12.4″ E, 360 m F. Č. Hájek, J. Růžička leg. (NMPC, MHNG).

COMMENTS. This species was known only from North India and Nepal [Löbl, 1999]. New to China.

Toxidium robustum Pic, 1930
MATERIEL EXAMINED. 1♂, S-Yunnan (Xishuangbanna) 20 km NW Jinhong Man Dian (NNNR) / N22°.07′.80″, E100°.04′.05″, 730 m, 15.VI.2008, EKL, forest, leg. A. Weigel (NMPC); 1♂, Yunnan [CH07–11], Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, nr. Xiaoheishan N.R., 35 km SE Tengchong, 2110 m, 24°55′.37″ N, 98°45′.04″ E, decid. forest, litter sifted, 30.V.2007, leg. A. Pütz, APPC (MHNG); 1♀, Yunnan [CH07–19], Dehong Dai Aut. Pref., mountain range 31 km E Lusi, 2280, 24°29′.31″ N, 98°52′.58″ E, decid. forest, litter sifted, 3.VI.2007, M. Schülke (MSPC, MHNG); 1♀, Yunnan [CH07–13], Baoshan Pref., Gaoligong Shan, E pass, 36 km SE Tengchong, 2200 m, 24°49′.32″ N, 98°46′.06″ E, decid. forest, litter, wood, fungi sifted, 31.V.2007, M. Schülke (MSPC).

COMMENTS. This species was described from Myanmar and subsequently reported from Thailand [Löbl, 1990]. New to China.

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