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**NOTES ON PALAEARCTIC XANTHOLININI.  
7°. REVALIDATION OF THE GENUS *ALLOLINUS* COIFFAIT**  
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)  
**239° CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE STAPHYLINIDAE**

**Abstract.** The genus *Allolinus* Coiffait, 1966, previously synonymized with *Leptacinus* Erichson, 1839, is revalidated on the basis the external and sexual characters.

**Riassunto.** *Note sugli Xantholinini Paleartici. 7°. Rivalidazione del genere Allolinus Coiffait (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). 239° contributo alla conoscenza degli Staphylinidae. Allolinus Coiffait, 1966, precedentemente messo in sinonimia con Leptacinus Erichson, 1839, viene nuovamente considerato genere valido, in base a caratteri esterni e sessuali.*

**Key words.** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, *Allolinus*, revalidation.

In the past (Bordoni, 2010) I have synonymized the genus *Allolinus* Coiffait, 1966 with the genus *Leptacinus* Erichson, 1839, because I did not think sufficient the suggested characters (Smetana, 1967, 1975).

The study of more material lead me to reconsider my proposal and to revalidate the genus *Allolinus*.

This genus [type species *Leptacinus peliopterus* (Solsky, 1875) fixed by original designation by Coiffait] is composed by the following species, all from the Palaearctic Asia (Uzbekistan, Mongolia), and from Eastern and Southern Russia: *A. insolens* Smetana, 1967; *A. peliopterus* (Solsky, 1875); *A. potockajae* (Coiffait, 1966); *A. laeviusculus* (Solsky, 1864). Two species are cited from Bhutan as *Leptacinus oculatus* (Coiffait, 1977) and *L. vuldifformis* (Coiffait, 1977) (the first subsequently changed, as nomen preocc., by Coiffait (1980) in *L. ophthalmicus*). These two species were referred to *Allolinus* by Herman (2001), but they are synonymized with *Xanthophilus filum* (Kraatz, 1859) in my revision of the oriental Xantholinini (Bordoni, 2002).

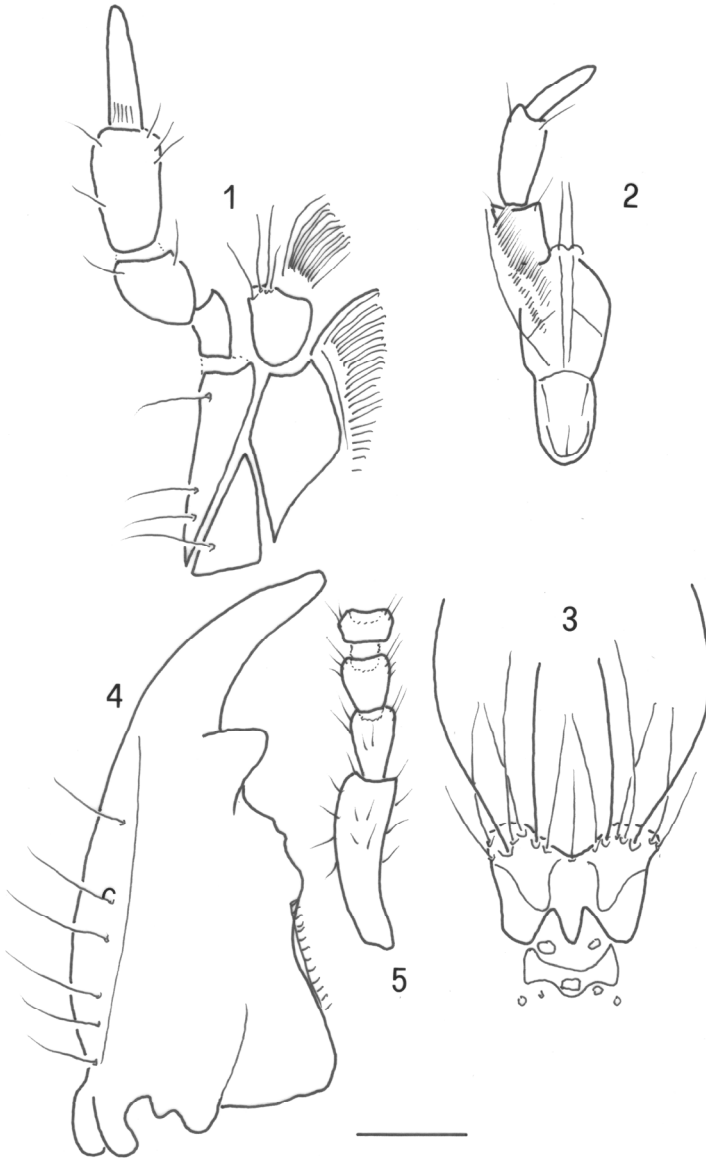
The genus seems occurs therefore only in the southern portion of the palaearctic Asia (from Sarepta, near the border of Kazakhstan to Irkutsk near the Baikal Lake, and Mongolia).

Apart a species from China (*L. harbinensis* Bordoni, 2000) and one from Pakistan and North-western India (*L. karakorus* Coiffait, 1975) (Bordoni, 2002), the genus *Leptacinus*, in my opinion, occurs essentially in the Western Palaearctic region only.

*Allolinus* is a valid genus by the following characters: feeble or absent ocular grooves, last article of the maxillary palpi less or barely narrower than the 3°, gular sutures not contiguous as in *Leptacinus* but separated by a space, prosternum with a median carina, mesosternum with median groove, very robust parameres and inner sac with evident sclerifications.

To facilitate the separation between *Allolinus* and *Leptacinus*, I propose some figures relating to maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles, labrum and antennae for *Leptacinus* (figs 1-5), and *Allolinus* (figs 6-10). Furthermore I propose the figures related to aedeagus and parameres and to female genital segment (figs 11-20).

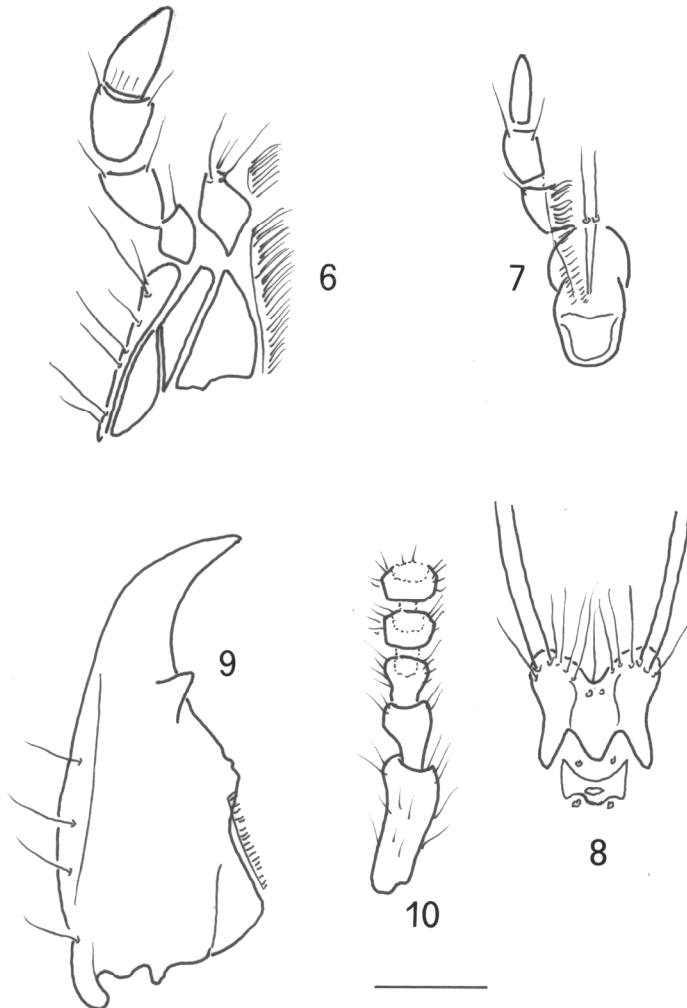
From the figures it appears that labrum, mandible and antennae are similar in the two genera. Different are instead the structure of the maxillary and labial palpi.



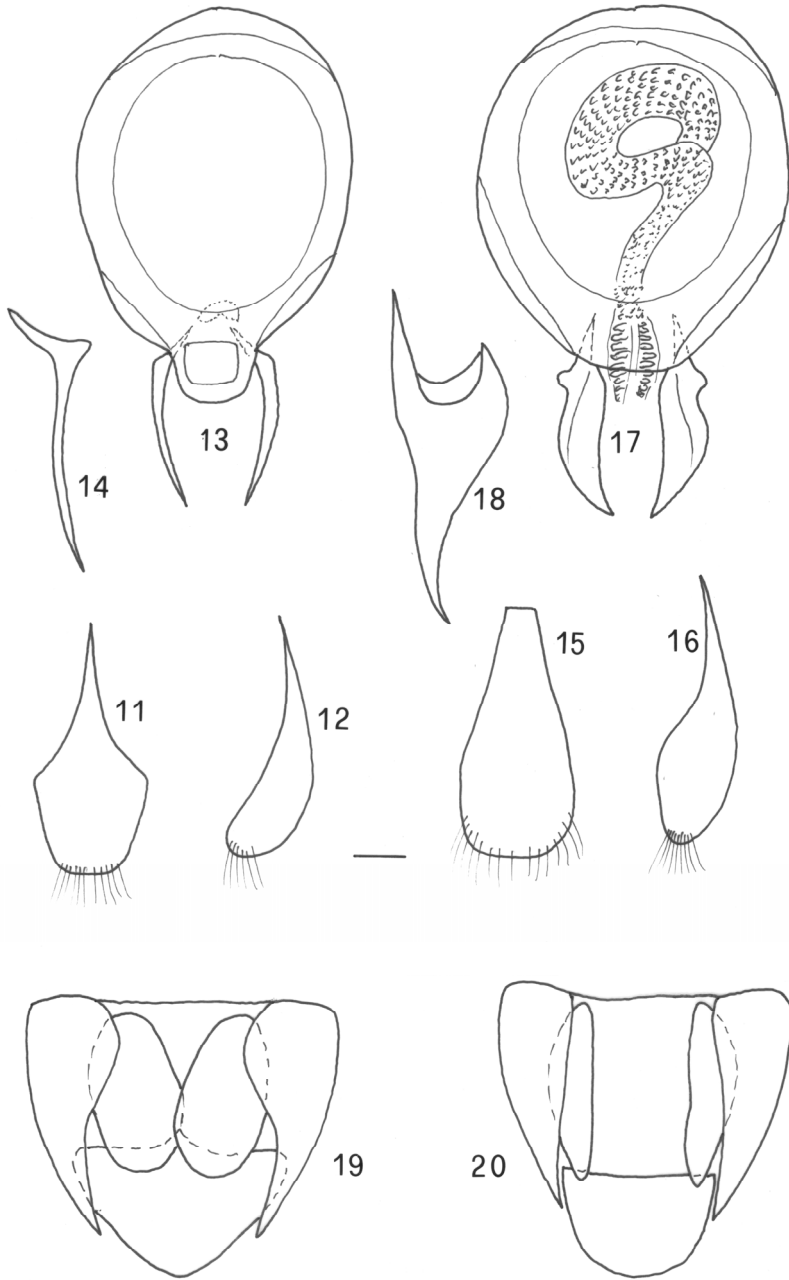
Figs 1-5. *Leptacinus sulcifrons* (Stephens, 1833): 1, maxillary palpus; 2, labial palpus; 3, labrum; 4, mandible; 5, antenna (bar scale: 0,1 mm).

A particular significance have the shape of the aedeagus. In *Leptacinus* the parameres are always very narrow; the inner sac, normally short, is without sclerifications or with small scales (figs 13-14), instead in *Allolinus* the parameres are very large, as can be seen clearly in lateral view (fig. 18), and the inner sac is wide, tube-shaped, long and folded on itself, and provided by numerous spines and scales, especially in the distal portion (figs 17-18).

The female genital segment in *Leptacinus* have overlapping additional sclerites (fig. 19) instead in *Allolinus* the median big sclerite have different shape and the additional, narrow sclerites are separated by a large space (fig. 20).



Figs 6-10. *Allolinus peliopterus* (Solsky, 1875): 6, maxillary palpus; 7, labial palpus; 8, labrum; 9, mandible; 10, antenna (bar scale: 0,1 mm).



Figs 11-20. *Leptacinus sulcifrons* (Stephens, 1833): 11, tergite of the male genital segment; 12, sternite of the same; 13, aedeagus; 14, paramere in lateral view; 19, female genital segment. *Allolobus peliopterus* (Solsky, 1875): 15, tergite of the male genital segment; 16, sternite of the same; 17, aedeagus; 18, paramere in lateral view; 20, female genital segment.

## Acronims

cB: coll. Bordoni, Firenze;

cSo: coll. Solodovnikov, Copenhagen;

cSa: coll. Shavrin, Daugavpils.

## Examined material

### ***Allolinus peliopterus*** (Solsky, 1875)

Russia, South Primorye, Lazovskij nat. Res., Lazo, V. Shokhrin leg., 2-7.VIII.2007, 1 ex. (cB)

Mongolia, 40 km SW Arvayeer Mts, A. Anichtchenko leg., 22-30.VIII.2001, 1 ex. (cSa), 1 ex. (cB)

East Siberia, Chita area, Kyrinskij Distr., Kyra Valley, env. Kyra, Shavrin & Enustchenko leg., 16.VII.2009, 1 ex. (cSo)

E Siberia, Buryatia, Dzhichinskiy Distr., Belozyorsk, Shavrin leg., 4-9.VII.1997, 1 ex. (cB)

E Siberia, Buryatia, Mt Ust-Kiryan, leg. ? 17.VII.1931, 1 ex. (cSo)

East Siberia, Irkutsk Prov., Kuytunskij Distr., Ust' Kada, Shavrin leg., 24.VI.2009, 1 ex. (cSo)

### ***Allolinus insolens*** Smetana, 1967

Russia, Krasnodar Terr., Mt Semenschko, 1000 m, Solodovnikov leg., 11.VI.1992, 1 ex. (cB)

Russia, Chitinskaya Obl., Krasno-Chihojskij Distr., Khilok vill., Shavrin leg., 26.VIII.1998, 1 ex. (cSo)

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