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Xantholinini of the Australasian Region - 8 - Species from Papua New Guinea in the Hornabrook collection (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) 257th contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

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Abstract. Some Xantholinini from Papua New Guinea, collected in the past by R. Hornabrook, are listed and *Mitomorphus hornabrooki* sp. n. is described.

Riassunto. Xantholinini dell'Australasia - 8 - Specie di Papua Nuova Guinea nella collezione Hornabrook (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). 257° contributo alla conoscenza degli Staphylinidae. Sono elencati alcuni Xantholinini raccolti in passato da R. Hornabrook in Papua Nuova Guinea e viene descritto Mitomorphus hornabrooki sp. n.

Key words. Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, Mitomorphus, new species, Papua New Guinea.

Introduction

In the past I have studied Xantholinini from Papua New Guinea (BORDONI, 2010a, 2010b, 2011, 2014). Here I expose the results of the examination of a little series of Xantholinini collected in Papua New Guinea by R.W. Hornabrook in the years 1965-1974, and received in study thanks to the kind and useful collaboration of his son Dr Charles Hornabrook (Wellington) and Dr Ricardo Palma (Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington). In this short note I describe a new species of *Mitomorphus* Kraatz, 1859 and I provide some new geonemical data.

All the specimens listed in these pages were identified by H.R. Last as owning to new species (all *in litteris*), apart from *Gyrohypnus fracticornis* (Müller, 1776), with the label "Paratype". I did not find the possible "Type" of the new species either in London or in Manchester museums, which house the collections of Last. I described in my revision of the Xantholinini of New Guinea (BORDONI, 2010a) two of the species *in litteris* that I have studied now. The third is new to science.

All the specimens named in this contribution are preserved in the collection of Charles Hornabrook, except the holotype of the new species, preserved in the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington, New Zealand.

Taxonomy

Gyrohypnus fracticornis (Müller, 1776)

Material examined. Papua New Guinea, Eastern Highlands, Okapa, Heregaru, R. Hornabrook legit, 29.IX.1965, 2 exx.

Geographical distribution. This is a palaearctic species, widely spread in various parts of the world by human activity. It is however the first citation for Papua New Guinea. It is known also from Australia (BORDONI, 2005).

Mitomorphus grandis Bordoni, 2010

Material examined. Papua New Guinea, Eastern Highlands, Okapa, Kainantu, R. Hornabrook legit, 17.VIII.1974, 1 ex.

Geographical distribution. This species is until now known from the type localities in Papua NG (Onerunka, Morobe) and Irian Jaya (Jjayakiyaya) (BORDONI, 2010a). The specimen bears the labels "Xantholinus purpurascens sp. n., H.R. Last det.", "Paratype" (printed on round label with yellow edge).

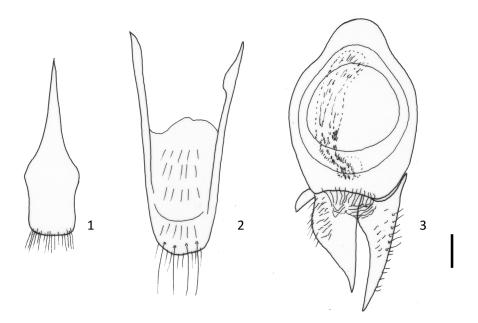
Mitomorphus punctatissimus Bordoni, 2010

Material examined. Papua New Guinea, Goroka, R. Hornabrook legit, 18.III.1971, 1 ex.

Geographical distribution. This species is so far known from the type localities in Papua NG (Herzog Mts, Morobe, Rintobe) (BORDONI, 2010a). The specimen bears the labels "Xantholinus hornabrooki sp. n., H. R. Last det.", "Paratype" (printed on round label with yellow edge).

Mitomorphus hornabrooki sp. n. (Figs 1-3)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: Papua New Guinea, Daulo Pass, Asato-Chimbu Divide, R. Hornabrook legit, 31.XII.1973; paratype ♀: Papua New Guinea, Western Highlands, Kandep, on road on Luiagam Rd, R. Hornabrook legit, 20.III.1971.



Figs 1-3. *Mitomorphus hornabrooki* sp. n.: tergite of the male genital segment (1); sternite of the same (2); aedeagus (3) (scale bar: 0.1 mm).

<u>Description</u>. Length of body: about 8 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: about 5 mm. Body shiny, reddish brown dark, with black elytra. Head and pronotum slender, elongate. Head ovoidal, with largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and very little protruding. Surface of head with sparse puncturation. Pronotum longer and narrower than head, with very oblique

anterior margins and almost obsolete anterior angles and not sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 8-9 punctures and lateral series of 4 punctures; some other punctures near the lateral-anterior margins. Elytra large, much longer and wider than pronotum, dilated posteriad, with marked humeral angles. Surface with 5-6 series of punctures. Abdomen with polygonal micro-reticulation on the anterior portion and transversal micro-striation on the median-posterior portion.

Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Figs 1-2. Aedeagus (Fig. 3) sub-spherical, with asymmetric parameres, covered with fine setae; inner sac provided with small sclerifications.

Geographical distribution. This species is known from the type locality only.

Note. This species can be placed beside *Mitomorphus amarantinus* Bordoni, 2010 from Papua New Guinea (Onerunka) for the external characters. The male genital segment and the aedeagus are very different

Almost all the species of New Guinea have the sternite of the male genital segment with only one long anterior protrusion. The new species have both the posterior protrusions very long, as *Mitomorphus novaeguineaensis* Bordoni, 2010, *M. amarantinus* Bordoni, 2010, *M. grandis*, Bordoni, 2010, *M. punctatissimus* Bordoni, 2010, and *M. asekianus* Bordoni, 2010.

The genus *Mitomorphus* is widely distributed in the Oriental Region (BORDONI, 2002) and in New Guinea (BORDONI, 2010a).

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