



***Buobellenden jingyuanensis* gen. et sp. nov. of the subfamily Pselaphinae (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Northwestern China**

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Buobellenden jingyuanensis gen. et sp. nov. (type locality Liupanshan National Nature Reserve, Ningxia Autonomous Region, China) is described and illustrated. Its systematic position is discussed. The new genus is characterized by the maxillary palpi with 4th segment broadened throughout length and the apex of each paramere with two long setae.

The pselaphine tribe Pselaphini Latreille, 1802 is clearly separated from allied tribes by the single claw of the tarsus and large terminal segment of the maxillary palpus. Up to the present, 12 genera of Pselaphini were recorded from the Palaearctic region: *Pselaphus* Herbst, 1792; *Curculionellus* Westwood, 1870; *Tyraphus* Sharp, 1874; *Dicentrius* Reitter, 1882; *Mentraphus* Sharp, 1883; *Pselaphostomus* Reitter, 1909; *Pselaphaulax* Reitter, 1909; *Pselaphogenius* Reitter, 1910; *Afropselaphus* Jeannel, 1950; *Geopselaphus* Jeannel, 1956; *Pselaphotrichus* Besuchet, 1986; and *Hirashimanymus* Nomura, 1990.

During June 2008, we visited the Liupanshan National Nature Reserve, Ningxia Autonomous Region of China and collected pselaphines from sifted samples using berlese funnels. This resulted in the discovery of specimens representing a new genus of Pselaphini, which is described and illustrated herein.

Specimens were killed with ethyl acetate and dried. Dissections were made in 75% ethanol. Genitalia and small parts were mounted in Euparal (Chroma Gesellschaft Schmidt, Koengen, Germany) on plastic slides. Drawings were made using an Olympus SZ40 stereoscope and an Olympus CX21 microscope. The photo was taken using an Olympus C-5050 camera mounted on an Olympus SZX12 stereoscope.

***Buobellenden* Yin & Nomura, gen. nov.**

Type species: *Buobellenden jingyuanensis* Yin & Nomura, sp. nov.

Description. Head and pronotum narrow, elytra divergent and broadened posteriorly, abdomen broad.

Head longer than wide, clypeus invisible in dorsal view, frons broadened and projecting anteriorly, with a longitudinal groove in the middle, vertex shallowly concave between eyes, with a pair of large, oval tentorial pits on dorsal surface, postgenae broad just behind eyes, then constricted toward cervicum, sparsely covered with pubescence, gular area smooth. Antennae long and slender, 1st segment large, elongate and tubular. Maxillary palpi long (relatively shorter than in allied genera), slender and geniculate, 1st very short, 2nd slender, gradually broadened from the middle toward apex, 3rd short, about as long as wide, nearly triangular, 4th the longest, broadened throughout length, densely covered with long setae.

Pronotum about as long as wide, widest before the middle, glabrous medially, otherwise covered with pubescence. Elytra wider than long, narrowed anteriorly, nearly trapezoidal, gently convex, with pubescence medially, especially dense at base, each elytron with a basomedian and two basolateral foveae, and with sutural and median longitudinal carinae. Legs short, femora thickened, tibiae and tarsi slender.

Abdomen wider than long, 4th abdominal segment largest, 4th tergite smooth, broadened posteriorly, with a pair of broad paratergites, 5th to 8th each short and transverse. Aedeagus strongly sclerotized at apex, parameres paired and symmetrical, elongate, each with two long setae at apex; median lobe tridentate along apical margin in ventral and dorsal views, basal capsule bulbous, with an elliptical membranous part, apical margin asymmetrical, endophallus bottle-shaped.