

**Studies on the systematics and distribution of the genus *Xantholinus*, X.
Xantholinus and some related genera of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke
Historie, Leiden (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)**

by

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ABSTRACT. — The author has examined some *Xantholinus* and other Staphylinidae preserved in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie of Leiden and provides data on the more interesting species.

With the help of Dr. P. J. van Helsdingen and Drs. J. Krikken, I studied some *Xantholinus* preserved in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie of Leiden. Most of the specimens were collected in the Netherlands but some are from Italy, Dalmatia and Algeria. In this paper I have extended the known distribution of some interesting species.

Xantholinus (Leptophallus) minutus Coiffait, 1962

Algeria: Mascara, A. Cros leg., 5 ♂♂ (1 ex. in coll. auct).

I know this species only from the type locality in Algeria, viz. Neomours (Ghazouet). This species is very uncommon and local (Bordoni, 1975a).

Xantholinus (Leptophallus) flavocinctus Hochhuth, 1849 (*relucens* auct.)

Dalmatia: Sucurac, 1 ex.; Dalmatia, 1 ex.; Bosnia: Bjelašnica, Reitter, 1 ex.

A central East European and East Mediterranean species, recorded also from the East Pyrenees (Bordoni, 1975a).

Xantholinus (Echinophallus) translucidus (Scriba, 1870)

Algeria: Mascara, A. Cros leg., 1 ♂.

This species is known from South Spain, East Pyrenees and North Africa (Bordoni, 1975a).

Xantholinus (Calolinus) rufipennis Erichson, 1839-40

Italy: Calabria, Gerace, Paganetti leg., 1 ♀.

An East Mediterranean species with a transadriatic distribution, recorded from Venetia, Dalmatia, South Italy, the Tremiti Islands, Sicily (type), the Eolian Islands (Bordoni, 1975b), Greece, Cyprus, South Turkey, Syria, the Lebanon and Palestine.

The external characters of the female from Calabria (cf. Bordoni, 1975a) accord perfectly with those of the specimens from the East Mediterranean. The Calabria specimen would enlarge the range of this species towards Northern Italy but this extension can be confirmed by a male specimen only. The species that are most closely related to *rufipennis*, according to the structure of the endophallic tube of the male, are not known from Italy.

Xantholinus (s.str.) *linearis* (Olivier, 1794)

Algeria: Mascara, 1 ex.; Germany: Pymont, 1 ex.; The Netherlands: Hulst, P. J. Brakman leg., 24.III.1961, 1 ex.; Vrouwenpolder, P. J. Brakman leg., 2.IX.1960, 1 ex.; 28.VIII.1960, 3 ex.; Nisse, P. J. Brakman leg., 14.VIII.1956, 1 ex.; 19.IX.1958, 1 ex.; B[ergen] op Zoom, P. J. Brakman leg., 15.IX.1962, 1 ex.; 2.IX.1962, 1 ex.; Oostkapelle Z., P. J. Brakman leg., 5.X.1958, 2 ex.; 21.III.1959, 1 ex.; 23.VII.1961, 1 ex.

This species is known from Europe and from the mountaineous region of North Africa, frequently mixed with *longiventris* Heer, and is replaced in central Asia by the subsp. *rossicus* Bordoni.

Xantholinus (Paraphallus) longiventris Heer, 1839

The Netherlands: Oostkapelle, P. J. Brakman leg., VIII.1939, 1 ex.; IV.1939, 1 ex.; V.1939, 1 ex.; 10.X.1951, 1 ex.; 26.III.1955, 1 ex.; 31.V.1955, 1 ex.; 8.III.1950, 1 ex.; 18.III.1950, 1 ex.; N[ieuw] & St. Joosl[and], P. J. Brakman leg., XII.1941, 1 ex.; 11.II.1950, 1 ex.; 26.IX.1953, 1 ex.; 11.VII.1953 1 ex.; Nisse Z. Bev., P. J. Brakman leg., 17.V.1942, 2 ex.; 21.V.1954, 1 ex.; Borssele Z., P. J. Brakman leg., 16.V.1942, 1 ex.; Vrouwenpolder, P. J. Brakman leg., 20.X.1954, 1 ex.; Breda, leg.?, 12.XII.1872, 9 ex.; Ritthem, P. J. Brakman leg., 14.VIII.1954, 1 ex.; Oranjeplaatje, P. J. Brakman leg., VII.1945, 1 ex.; Arn[h]em, 1 ex.; Den Haag, 2 ex.; Rott[er]dam, 1 ex.

This species, frequently mixed with *linearis* (Ol.) and other forms of the group, is known from all over Europe.

Xantholinus (Paraphallus) gallicus Coiffait, 1956

The Netherlands: Oosterwijk, C. van Nidek leg., 11.VIII.1953, 1 ♂.

This species was hitherto known from Belgium, South West France, the Pyrenees and Catalonia only. It is new to the Dutch fauna.

Xantholinus (Purrolinus) tricolor (Fabricius, 1787)

O. Alp., 1 ex.; Tirol, 1 ex.; Germany: Pyrmont, Everts leg., 1 ex.; Kleef, 2 ex.; Ulm, 1 ex.; The Netherlands: Ede, 1 ex.; Rott[er]dam, 1 ex.; Groesb[ee]k, 2 ex.

This species, frequently mixed with *meridionalis* Nord., Grid. (*jarrigei* Coiff.) occurring in Europe and *semirufus* Reitt. occurring in South Asia, is mainly known from the mountains of North, Central and East Europe.

Xantholinus (Polydonthallus) meridionalis Nordmann, 1837, sensu Gridelli, 1950 (*jarrigei* Coiffait)

The Netherlands: Vrouwenpolder, P. J. Brakman leg., 2.IX.1960, 3 ex. (1 ex. in coll. auct.); 7.IX.1960, 1 ex.; 12.IX.1963, 1 ex.

This species was known from France, North Spain, the Italian peninsula and England. It is new to the Dutch fauna.

Xantholinus (Acanthophallus) laevigatus Jacobson, 1847

O. Alp., 3 ex.; The Netherlands: Cadzand, P. J. Brakman leg., 30.III.1958, 1 ex.; 10.III.1960, 1 ex.; Den Haag, Bierlap, C. van Nidek leg., 17.V.1956, 2 ex.

This species is known from the whole of Europe as far east as Turkey: Central Europe, Sweden (type), Denmark, South Scandinavia, North East France, England, North Turkey, Russia and Italy (Bordoni, 1972). Essentially it is a mountain species.

Xantholinus (Acanthophallus) gridellii Coiffait, 1956

Algeria, 1 ♂.

A South Mediterranean species, known from North Africa, Turkey, the Lebanon (type), Palestine, Cyprus and Syria (Bordoni, 1975a).

I refer this specimen to *gridellii* Coiff. despite its redder pronotum and the presence of only one horizontal spine instead of two in the median zone of the male endophallic tube.

Xantholinus (Acanthophallus) graecus graecus Kraatz, 1858

Corfu, Paganetti leg., 1 ♂.

This species is known from the East Mediterranean: Greece, Corfu, Crete, Cyprus, Anatolie, Lebanon, Palestine, South Italy, Sicily (Bordoni, 1972) and the Egadi islands (Bordoni, 1975b). It is an East Mediterranean species with a transionic range. I have recorded this species from Corfu, basing myself on specimens in the Museums of Budapest (Bordoni, 1975a) and Geneva (Bordoni, 1975b).

Xantholinus (Helicophallus) cerrutii Coiffait, 1964

Italy: Abruzzi, Mte Arazzecca, Paganetti leg., 3 ex.

This is an endemic species from Italy (type: Gran Sasso) and only mentioned from the central Apennines: Maiella, Maielletta and Mte Arazzecca (Bordoni, 1975a). I think all *Helicophallus* from Tuscany to Abruzzi must refer to *cerrutii* Coiff., in spite of the differences in the structure of the male endophallic tube.

Xantholinus (Helicophallus) variabilis Hochhuth, 1851

Caucasus, Rost. '95, 1 ♂.

This species is known only from the Caucasus and Armenia.

Xantholinus (Helicophallus) distans schuleri Coiffait, 1958

The Netherlands: Gronsveld Z.L., P. J. Brakman leg., 6.IV.1963, 3 ex.; same locality, P. Poot, 22.IV.1962, 1 ex. (3 ex. in coll. auct.).

This subspecies is known from Champ du Feu, Haguenau's forest (Rhine). It is new to the Dutch fauna. Some external characters distinguish *schuleri* from the nominate subspecies from England, Central and East Europe to Rumania.

Megalinus glabratus (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Algeria: Mascara, A. Cros leg., 4 ex. (1 ex. in coll. auct.); Ham R'hira, Veth leg., 2 ex.; Ain Sefra, 1 ex.; The Netherlands: Vrouwenpolder, P. J. Brakman leg., 12.IX.1963, 1 ex.; 31.VII.1953, 1 ex.; 12.VIII.1956, 1 ex.; 7.IX.1960, 2 ex. (1 ex. in coll. auct.); Ossendrecht, P. J. Brakman leg., 29.VI.1958, 1 ex.; N[ieuw] & St. Joos[land] Z., P. J. Brakman leg., 13.VIII.1962, 1 ex.; VII.1939, 1 ex.; Austria, Ulrich leg., 1 ex.; Italy, Calabria, Paganetti leg., 1 ex.

An Euromediterranean species with a southern distribution. It is known from Portugal (type), Central Europe to Scandinavia, England, Corsica, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, the Egadi islands and North Africa (Bordoni, 1972).

Phalacrolinus glaber (Nordmann, 1837)

The Netherlands: Oostkapelle, P. J. Brakman leg., X.1940, 9 ex.; same data but 3.VIII.1958, 3 ex.; Voerendaal Z.L., P. J. Brakman leg., 25.VI.1955, 1 ex.; Gronsveld, 1 ex.

An Euranatolic species, recorded from Europe to Sweden, England, Turkey and North America.

Lepidophallus coloratus Karsch, 1881

Algeria: Mascara, A. Cros leg., 7 ex. (1 ex. in coll. auct.); Mascara, H. J. Veth leg., 1 ex.

This species, originally described as a subspecies of *hesperius* Erichson, differs in the more robust and heavier body, more dilated head with posterior angles more marked and rounded with a very large base, in the much longer and more densely microstriated pronotum and in the lightly colored elytra. It also clearly differs in the structure of the male endophallic tube which is larger and wider, covered with larger spiny scales and distally covered with non-spiny, quadrangular scales (Bordoni, 1975a). It was described after specimens from Tripolitania. I recently examined specimens from Egypt. Its range in North Africa is evidently not yet clearly defined.

I add some *Gyrohypnus* collected in the Netherlands by P. J. Brakman: *Gyrohypnus atratus* Heer, 1939

Vijlen, 10 ex. (3 ex. in coll. auct.).

Gyrohypnus angustatus (Stephens, 1833)

Oostkapelle Z., 2 ex.; Hulst, 1 ex.; Cadzand Z., 5 ex.; Wouw N.B., 2 ex.; Hoek Z., 1 ex.; Bergen op Zoom, 2 ex. (in coll. auct.); Nieuwvliet Z., 1 ex. (in coll. auct.).

Gyrophypnus fractionis (Müller, 1776) (*punctulatus* auct.)

Bergen op Zoom, 8 ex.; N[ieuw] & St. Joos[land], 4 ex.; Kattendijke Z., 3 ex. (2 ex. in coll. auct.); Vrouwenpolder, 3 ex. (1 ex. in coll. auct.).

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TREAT, ASHER E., 1975, MITES OF MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES. pp 362, 1 pl., 150 figs, ca. 350 refs, geografische index 3 kolommen, general index 30 kolommen. ISBN 0—8014—0878—4. Cornell University Press, Ithaca & London. Prijs (gebonden) £ 17.50.

Dit is een heel bijzonder boek, dat zich bezig houdt met alle mijten, die op een of andere wijze met vlinders hebben te maken. Dat kunnen zijn toevallige gasten, of wel soorten die echt tot de vlinderbiologie behoren voor hun transport of hun voeding.

Het boek is vooral bedoeld voor lepidopterologen, die een ruimere belangstelling hebben dan voor de vlinders alleen en uiteraard geeft het ook veel inlichtingen aan acarologen. Alle mijtsoorten worden uitvoerig besproken, toegelicht door zeer vele tekeningen.

Bijzonder interessant is wel het gedeelte waar de samenleving wordt besproken met de acari, die zich ophouden in de tympanaal-organen van bepaalde soorten vlinders, meestal Noctuidae en vooral het genus *Leucania* (= *Mythimna*). Het is alleen al het lezen meer dan waard. Uit Amerika is al vrij veel bekend, maar uit de Oude Wereld heel weinig. Hierin zitten veel eigen ontdekkingen van Treat en zijn onderzoek heb ik zien groeien in de vele jaren, dat wij elkaar kennen.

De eerste 60 pagina's zijn gewijd aan historische gegevens, een overzicht van de orde der Acari en nuttige wenken voor het verzamelen. Drie appendices geven determinatietabellen voor de Acari, een lijst van gastheren met hun Acari (41 families) en een lijst van ruim 100 soorten Acari met hun gastheren. Tot besluit enige honderden literatuuropgaven en een index. — G. L. van Eyndhoven.

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