On *Orsunius* V. Seven new species from Borneo and Vietnam (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae: Medonina)

With 37 figures

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Abstract

Seven species of *Orsunius* Assing, 2011 are described and illustrated, six of them from Borneo and one from Vietnam: *Orsunius weigeli* spec. nov. (North Vietnam), *O. floreni* spec. nov. (Malaysia: Sabah), *O. flavoniger* spec. nov. (Malaysia: Sabah), *O. incitatus* spec. nov. (Malaysia: Sabah), *O. curvicollis* spec. nov. (Malaysia: Sabah), *O. tricolor* spec. nov. (Malaysia: Sabah), and *O. arboris* spec. nov. (Malaysia: Sabah). The genus now includes 31 named extant species distributed in the southern East Palaearctic, the Oriental, and the northern Australian regions.

Taxonomic acts

*Orsunius weigeli* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3FC7E25D-7142-44E8-9984-98DFB111CD3A
*Orsunius floreni* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BDE67BFF-E572-4FA8-8C47-18DE3CB5392F
*Orsunius flavoniger* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:97D8ABCE-B7F1-4938-ADCD-9DB44E0FB507
*Orsunius incitatus* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8CBA3AE5-0757-46D2-89FD-5ABA7C41C319
*Orsunius curvicollis* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:41682909-8821-42B8-B5B0-4E3B6653D674
*Orsunius tricolor* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0A219743-733A-4154-82EE-D6BA7A6581E1
*Orsunius arboris* spec. nov. – urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:F3A3DD0D-3B71-4FE3-9D76-A8C5139E7AB2

Key words

Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, Medonina, *Orsunius*, taxonomy, new species, Oriental region, Borneo, Vietnam

Zusammenfassung

Schlüsselwörter

Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, Medonina, Orsunius, Taxonomie, Neubeschreibungen, Orientalis, Borneo, Vietnam

Introduction

The medonine genus Orsunius Assing, 2011 previously included 24 named extant species distributed in the Oriental, southern East Palaearctic, and the Australian regions (Assing 2011, 2014, 2015, 2020). An updated key and a catalogue of the species known at that time were provided by Assing (2015). Not a single species was previously known from Borneo. Since the latest contribution (Assing 2020), additional material of Orsunius has been examined, the majority of specimens and species collected by canopy fogging in North Borneo (Malaysia: Sabah) and the remainder from Vietnam. A study of this material revealed that the specimens represented nine undescribed species. Seven of them are described in the present paper. It should be noted, however, that the generic assignment of three of them is tentative. Two species remain undescribed for want of males.

Material and methods

The material treated in this study is deposited in the following public institution and private collection:

MNB Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin
cAss author’s private collection

The morphological studies were conducted using Stemi SV 11 (Zeiss) and Discovery V12 (Zeiss) microscopes, and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images were created using digital cameras (Axiocam ERC 5s, Nikon Coolpix 995), as well as Labscope and Picolay software.

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles in resting position to the apex of the abdomen, the length of the forebody from the mandibles (in resting position) to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior constriction of the head, head width across and including the eyes, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra, and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process to the base of the aedeagal capsule. The “parameral” side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

Descriptions of new species

Orsunius weigeli spec. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3FC7E25D-7142-44E8-9984-98DFB111CD3A

Type material: Holotype ♂: “VIETNAM - Bac Giang, Tay Yen Tu Nat. Res., 6 km SW Thanh Son, 21°10.83'N, 106°43.43'E, 200 m, 18-21.V.2015, leg. A. Weigel KS LFF / Holotypus ♂ Orsunius weigeli sp. n. det. V. Assing 2021” (cAss). Paratypes: 2 ♀♀ [1 without elytra]: same data as holotype (cAss).

Etymology: This species is dedicated to Andreas Weigel (Wernburg), collector of the type series, also in gratitude for the generous gift of numerous Staphylinidae from Vietnam.

Description: Body length 4.1–4.5 mm; length of forebody 2.2–2.3 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Colouration: head blackish; pronotum reddish; elytra yellowish to reddish, with the posterior portion yellow and with a more or less distinct and more or less extensive infuscate band extending from the middle of lateral margins obliquely postero-mediad; abdomen blackish with the posterior margins of segments VII and VIII reddish; legs yellow; antennae reddish-yellow.

Head (Fig. 2) transverse, approximately 1.15 times as broad as long; lateral margins behind eyes parallel in dorsal view; posterior angles moderately marked; punctation very dense and umbilicate; interstices mostly forming narrow ridges, without microsculpture. Eyes rather large, as long as, or slightly longer than postocular portion in dorsal view. Antennae 1.2 mm long. Anterior margin of labrum deeply incised in the middle.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) 1.05–1.10 times as broad as long and slightly broader than head; punctuation similar to that of head; midline with narrow impunctate band of variable length posteriorly; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 2) slightly longer than pronotum; punctuation fine and dense; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed. Protarsomeres I–IV distinctly dilated, without sexual dimorphism. Metatarsomere I as long as the combined length of metatarsomeres II and III, or nearly so.

Abdomen finely and densely punctate and pubescent; interstices with microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly concave in the middle.

♂: sternite VIII (Fig. 8) approximately as long as broad, with rather deep and broad V-shaped posterior excision;
**Orsunius floreni** spec. nov.

Type material: Holotype \( \sigma \): “Tawau Hills, My, N4 24.351 E117 53.523, Microcos antidesmifolia 60, A. Floren 06.09.2009 / Holotypus \( \sigma \) Orsunius floreni sp. n. det. V. Assing 2022” (cAss).

Etymology: This species is dedicated to Andreas Floren (University of Würzburg), who collected the material of this and the following species in a canopy fogging project in Sabah (Borneo).

Description: Body length 3.5 mm; length of forebody 2.0 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 3. Colouration: head and pronotum dark-brown; elytra reddish with the medioteretal portion diffusely darker; abdomen reddish-brown; legs yellowish red; antennae reddish. Antennae 1.1–1.2 mm long. Anterior margin of labrum deeply and narrowly incised in the middle. Pronotum (Fig. 4) 1.1 times as broad as long and indistinctly broader than head; punctuation similar to that of head; midline without impunctate band. Elytra (Fig. 4) approximately as long as pronotum; punctuation dense, but less so than that of head and pronotum, and less coarse than that of head and pronotum; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed. Protarsomeres I–IV undilated. Metatarsomere I shorter than the combined length of metatarsomeres II and III. Abdomen finely and densely punctate; interstices without microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII convex. \( \sigma \): sternite VIII (Fig. 21) weakly oblong, with broadly and weakly concave posterior margin; aedeagus 0.62 mm long and shaped as in Figs 19–20.

Comparative notes: Orsunius floreni is distinguished from all its congeners by the distinctive structure of the aedeagus. It is additionally characterised by a male sternite VIII with a broadly concave posterior margin, by conspicuously coarse, dense, and umbilicate punctuation of the head and pronotum, and by short and stout antennae. For illustrations of other species of the genus see Assing (2011, 2014, 2015, 2020).

**Orsunius incitatus** spec. nov.

Type material: Holotype \( \sigma \): “Tawau Hills, My, N4 24.330 E117 53.525, Aporusus acuminatissima 58, A. Floren 06.09.2009 / Holotypus \( \sigma \) Orsunius incitatus sp. n. det. V. Assing 2022” (cAss). Paratype \( \varphi \): same data as holotype (cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: aroused) alludes to the shape of the ventral process of the aedeagus (lateral view).

Description: Body length 3.6–3.7 mm; length of forebody 2.0 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 5. Colouration: head black; pronotum blackish-brown to black; elytra reddish to blackish-brown with the humeral angles and the posterior margins diffusely paler; abdomen blackish-brown with the posterior margins of the tergites diffusely and narrowly paler; legs reddish-yellow; antennae reddish. Antennae short and stout, 0.9 mm long; preapical antennomeres strongly transverse. Anterior margin of labrum deeply and narrowly incised in the middle. Pronotum (Fig. 4) 1.1 times as broad as long and indistinctly broader than head; punctuation similar to that of head; midline without impunctate band. Elytra (Fig. 4) approximately as long as pronotum; punctuation dense, but less so than that of head and pronotum, and less coarse than that of head and pronotum; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed. Protarsomeres I–IV undilated. Metatarsomere I shorter than the combined length of metatarsomeres II and III. Abdomen finely and densely punctate; interstices without microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII convex. \( \sigma \): sternite VIII (Fig. 21) weakly oblong, with broadly and weakly concave posterior margin; aedeagus 0.62 mm long and shaped as in Figs 19–20.

Comparative notes: Orsunius floreni is distinguished from all its congeners by the distinctive structure of the aedeagus. It is additionally characterised by a male sternite VIII with a broadly concave posterior margin, by conspicuously coarse, dense, and umbilicate punctuation of the head and pronotum, and by short and stout antennae. For illustrations of other species of the genus see Assing (2011, 2014, 2015, 2020).
deeply incised in the middle. Mandibles each with three rather short teeth. Pronotum (Fig. 11) approximately 1.15 times as broad as long and as broad as head; lateral margins weakly sinuate; punctuation similar to that of head; midline with somewhat irregular and rather broad impunctate band; interstices without microsculpture. Elytra (Fig. 11) slightly longer than pronotum; punctuation much denser and finer than that of head and pronotum; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed. Protarsomeres I–IV weakly dilated, without sexual dimorphism. Metatarsomere I shorter than the combined length of metatarsomeres II and III. Abdomen finely and densely punctate and pubescent; interstices without microsculpture, glossy; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly convex. 

Comparison of the male sternite VIII, from the vast majority of its congeners particularly by the distinctive shape of the aedeagus. The only other species whose ventral process additionally by the colouration. The only other congener with a similarly coloured forebody is O. tortus Assing, 2020 from Thailand, from which O. flavoniger Assing, 2020 is distinguished from all other representatives of the genus by the morphology of the aedeagus and by the shape of the male sternite VIII, from the vast majority of species additionally by the colouration. The only other congener with a similarly coloured forebody is O. tortus Assing, 2020 from Thailand, from which O. flavoniger Assing, 2020 is distinguished from all other representatives of the genus by the morphology of the aedeagus and by the shape of the male sternite VIII, from the vast majority of species additionally by the colouration. The only other congener with a similarly coloured forebody is O. tortus Assing, 2020 from Thailand, from which O. flavoniger Assing, 2020 is distinguished from all other representatives of the genus by the morphology of the aedeagus and by the shape of the male sternite VIII, from the vast majority of species additionally by the colouration. The only other congener with a similarly coloured forebody is O. tortus Assing, 2020 from Thailand, from which O. flavoniger Assing, 2020 is distinguished from all other representatives of the genus by the morphology of the aedeagus and by the shape of the male sternite VIII, from the vast majority of species additionally by the colouration.
Type material: Holotype ♂: “Kinabalupark PHS, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp / AF1/ F1, 3.3.96, A. Floren / Holotypus ♂ Orsunius curvicollis sp. n. det. V. Assing 2022” (cAss). Paratype ♀: same data as holotype (cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet is an adjective composed of the Latin adjective curvus (bent, curved) and the adjectival suffix -collis (of the neck). It alludes to the distinctly sinuate lateral margins of the pronotum.

Description: Small species; body length 2.5–2.6 mm; length of forebody 1.25–1.35 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 8. Colouration: forebody dark-brown to black with the posterior margin of the elytra broadly bright yellow; abdomen dark-brown to black; legs yellow with the femora infuscate; antennae yellow.

Head (Fig. 12) distinctly transverse, 1.18 times as broad as long, and somewhat wedge-shaped; lateral margins behind eyes slightly diverging in dorsal view; posterior angles marked; punctuation moderately dense and very fine; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes large, slightly longer than postocular portion in dorsal view. Antennae 0.6–0.7 mm long. Anterior margin of labrum broadly excavate, this excavation acute in the middle. Mandibles each with two short teeth.

Pronotum (Fig. 12) approximately 1.2 times as broad as long and slightly broader than head; lateral margins strongly sinuate; punctuation as dense as that of head, but even finer; midline without impunctate band; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 12) approximately 1.2 times as long as pronotum; punctuation less fine than that of pronotum; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed. Protarsomerones I–IV unmodified (not dilated), without sexual dimorphism. All tarsi very short; metatarsomere I shorter than the combined length of metatarsomerones II and III.

Abdomen finely and densely punctate; interstices without microsculpture, glossy; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly convex.

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated near Poring Hot Springs (Malaysia: Sabah), North Borneo. The specimens were collected from Aporosa sp. by canopy fogging.

Etymology: The specific epithet (Latin) alludes to the distinctly tricoloured forebody.

Description: Small species; body length 2.9–3.2 mm; length of forebody 1.7 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 9. Colouration: head black; pronotum bright reddish; elytra black with the humeral angles and the broad posterior margins yellowish-red; abdomen black with the apex (segments VIII–X and posterior portion of VII) reddish-yellow; legs yellowish-red with the femora darker; antennae reddish.

Head (Fig. 13) indistinctly transverse, approximately 1.05 times as broad as long; lateral margins behind eyes parallel in dorsal view; posterior angles moderately marked; punctuation moderately dense and very fine; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes moderately large and weakly convex, slightly more than half as long as postocular portion in dorsal view. Antennae 0.8–0.9 mm long. Anterior margin of labrum with small, narrow, and moderately deep median excision.

Pronotum (Fig. 13) weakly oblong, approximately 1.05 times as long as broad and 0.9 times as broad as head; lateral margins straight; punctuation similar to that of head; midline with weakly defined impunctate band; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 13) approximately as long as pronotum; punctuation fine and moderately dense; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed. Protarsomerones I–IV weakly dilated. Metatarsomere I shorter than the combined length of metatarsomerones II and III.

Abdomen finely and densely punctate; interstices with very shallow microsculpture visible only at high magnification (100 x); posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII truncate.


\[ \text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}} \text{ sternite VIII (Fig. 33) weakly transverse, with weakly convex posterior margin; aedeagus (Figs 31–32) minute, 0.28 mm long; ventral process very slender in lateral view, somewhat shaped like an arrow-head in ventral view.} \]

**Comparative notes:** As in the preceding species, the generic assignment of *O. tricolor* should be considered tentative. This species is distinguished from all other known representatives of the genus by the conspicuous colouration and an oblong pronotum alone. It is additionally characterised by the structure of the aedeagus and the shape of the male sternite VIII.

**Distribution and natural history:** The material was found in two close localities in Mesilau (Malaysia: Sabah), North Borneo. The specimens were collected from *Vaccinium* sp. and *Phyllocladus hypophyllus* by canopy fogging. 

*Orsunius arboris* spec. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:F3A3DD0D-3B71-4FE3-9D76-A8CS139E7AB2

(Figs 10, 14, 34–37)

**Type material:** Holotype \( \text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}}\): Bergil, My SW3, N6 17.204 E116 42.305, V. pinnata B8 F2, A. Floren 10.3.97 / Holotypus \( \text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}}\) Orsunius arboris sp. n. det. V. Assing 2022

(cAss)
Paratypes: 2 \( \text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}}\) \( \text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}}\), 2 exs.: same data as holotype (cAss); 2 \( \text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}}\) \( \text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}}\), 1 \( \text{\textdegree}\) (c Ass): “CR Ulu Senagang, My, N5 21.875 E116 01.582, Dendrocnide sp. 1 14, A. Floren 17.08.2009” (cAss); 3 exs.: “CR Ulu Senagang, My, N5 21.875 E116 01.582, Dendrocnide sp. 1 15, A. Floren 17.08.2009” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Bergil, My SW3, N6 17.204 E116 42.305, V. pinnata R2 F5, A. Floren 14.3.97” (cAss); 3 exs.: “Kinabalupark PHS, Meliaceae sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp / Meliaceae, 9.2.97, A. Floren” (cAss); 4 exs.: “Kinabalupark PHS, Meliaceae sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp / Meliaceae, 7.11.96, A. Floren” (cAss); 2 exs.: “Kinabalupark PHS, Meliaceae sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp / Meliaceae, 5 F1, A. Floren 23.10.96” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Kinabalupark PHS, Meliaceae sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp / DOPAN 26.2.96, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Kinabalupark PHS, Aporusa lagenocarpa, Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp / DOPAN 26.2.96, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Kinabalupark PHS, Aporusa lagenocarpa, Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp / MF2, 19.3.96, A. Floren” (cAss); 2 exs.: “Kinabalupark PHS, Meliaceae sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp / MF1, 18.3.96, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Kinabalupark PHS, Meliaceae sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp / MF5, 22.3.96, A. Floren” (cAss); 2 exs.: “Kinabalupark, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Lowland mixed Dipterocarp Forest / B 11, 30.3.98, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Kinabalupark, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Lowland mixed Dipterocarp Forest / A. maingayi, 28.3.98, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Kinabalupark, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Lowland mixed Dipterocarp Forest / A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Kinabalupark, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Lowland mixed Dipterocarp Forest / Durio zibethinus B1, A. Floren 23.10.1” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Kinabalupark, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Lowland mixed Dipterocarp Forest / Dacroides laxa, 29.3.98, A. Floren” (cAss); 3 exs.: “Kinabalupark PHS, Aporusa subcadata, Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp / A50/F5, 23.2.96, A. Floren” (cAss); 2 exs.: “Kinabalupark PHS, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp / APO1, 18.10.96, Jens & Kerstin” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Kinabalupark PHS, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp / APO7, 24.10.96, Jens & Kerstin” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Poring Hot Springs, My, N6 03.547 E116 42.179, Palagium sericeum 5, A. Floren 09.08.2009” (cAss); 3 exs.: “Kinabalupark, Sorinsim, SW III 40 Years / Bergil 3, 6.3.97, A. Floren” (cAss); 3 exs.: “Kinabalupark, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Sorinsim III, 40 yr. / Bergil 4, 6.3.97, A. Floren” (cAss); 11 ex.: “Kinabalupark, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, SW II, 15 yrs. / Bergil 5, 27.2.97, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Kinabalupark, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Sorinsim III, 40 yr. / Bergil 5, 7.3.97, A. Floren” (cAss); 7 exs.: “Kinabalupark, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Sorinsim III, 40 yr. / Bergil 6, 7.3.97, A. Floren” (cAss); 3 exs.: “Kinabalupark, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Sorinsim III, 40 yr. / Bergil 4, 8.3.97, A. Floren” (cAss); 2 exs.: “Kinabalupark, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Sorinsim III, 40 yr. / Bergil 8, 2.3.97, A. Floren” (cAss); 4 exs.: “Kinabalupark, Sorinsim III, 40 yr. / Bergil 8, 8.3.97, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Kinabalupark, Sorinsim III, 40 yr. / Bergil 9, 8.3.97, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “Kinabalupark, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Sorinsim III, 40 yr. / Bergil 10, 8.3.97, A. Floren” (cAss); 2 exs.: “Kinabalupark, 6°5'N, 116°33'E, Sorinsim II, 15 yr. / Bergil 11, 10.3.97, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “SABAH: Poring Hot Spring, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp Fst. > 650 m / Fog A74/F1, ??, 01.99, A. Floren” (cAss); 2 exs.: “SABAH: Poring Hot Spring, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp Fst. > 650 m / Fog A51/F5, 19.II.1993, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “SABAH: Poring Hot Spring, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp Fst. > 650 m / Fog A51/F5, 9.1992, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “SABAH: Poring Hot Spring, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp Fst. > 650 m / Fog A50/F1, 29.IV.02, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “SABAH: Poring Hot Spring, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp Fst. > 650 m / Fog A51/F5, 21.10.1993, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “SABAH: Poring Hot Spring, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp Fst. > 650 m / Fog A1/F1, 19.III.1993, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “SABAH: Poring Hot Spring, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp Fst. > 650 m / Fog A51/F5, 27.10.1993, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “SABAH: Poring Hot Spring, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp Fst. > 650 m / Fog A73/F2, 21.10.1993, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “SABAH: Poring Hot Spring, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp Fst. > 650 m / Fog A73/F2, 19.III.1993, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “SABAH: Poring Hot Spring, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp Fst. > 650 m / Fog A73/F2, 9.1992, A. Floren” (cAss); 1 ex.: “SABAH: Poring Hot Spring, Aporusa sp., Lower Montane Mixed dipterocarp Fst. > 650 m / Fog A51/F5, 27.10.1993, A. Floren” (cAss).
Description: Small species; body length 2.5–3.3 mm; length of forebody 1.4–1.7 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 10. Colouration: body pale-reddish to dark-reddish except for a broad transverse blackish band extending across posterior three-fifths of elytra, this band not reaching posterior margins of elytra; legs yellow to yellowish-red; antennae reddish.

Head (Fig. 14) of rather variable shape, usually 1.10–1.15 times as broad as long; lateral margins behind eyes parallel or weakly converging in dorsal view; posterior angles moderately marked; punctation dense and moderately coarse; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes moderately large and distinctly convex, approximately as long as postocular portion in dorsal view. Antennae 0.7–0.8 mm long. Anterior margin of labrum approximately as long as postocular portion in dorsal view.

Elytra (Fig. 14) approximately 1.2 times as long as pronotum; punctuation fine and rather dense; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed.

Prontum (Fig. 14) approximately as broad as long, broadest at anterior angles, and slightly narrower than head; lateral margins behind eyes parallel or weakly converging in dorsal view; posterior angles moderately marked; punctation dense and moderately coarse; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed.

Comparative notes: Among the known Orsunius species, this species is characterised by the conspicuous colouration, the punctation of the pronotum, and by the structure of the aedeagus. In view of the morphology of the aedeagus, which considerably differs from that of previously described Orsunius species, the generic assignment should be considered preliminary.
Figs 11–24: Orsunius incitatus (11, 22–24), O. curvicollis (12), O. tricolor (13), O. arboris (14), O. weigeli (15–18), and O. floreni (19–21): 11–14 – forebody; 15–17, 19–20, 22–23 – aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; 18, 21, 24 – male sternite VIII. Scale bars: 11–14: 1.0 mm; 15–24: 0.2 mm.
Distribution and natural history: The material was found in several localities in the Kinabalu region and in Tawau Hills (Malaysia: Sabah), North Borneo. The specimens were collected in large numbers by canopy fogging of various tree species (Aglaia sp., Aporosa laguncarpa, A. acuminateis, A. confusa, A. grandistipulata, A. maingayi, A. subcaudata, A. sp., Clerodendron sp., Dacroides lassa, Dendrocime sp., Durio zibethinus, Ficus parietalis, Mallotus caudatus, Melanolepis sp., Melochia umbellata, Palagium sericeum, Vitex pinnata, Xanthophyllyum affine, X. tenue, unidentified species of Meliaceae), suggesting that this species is arboricolous. Teneral specimens were found in January, February, October, and November.

Orsunius spec. 1


The above females are of similar colouration as O. arboris, but distinguished by larger size and a larger head. They undoubtedly represent an undescribed species.

Orsunius spec. 2

Material examined: 1 ♂ : “Kinabalu Park, 6°5’N, 116°33’E, Sorinsim III, 40 yr. / Bergil 5, 7.3.97, A. Floren” (cAss).

There is little doubt that the above female represents an undescribed species. A male would be required for an adequate description.

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I am indebted to Andreas Floren (University of Würzburg) for the generous gift of numerous Staphylinidae collected by canopy fogging in Sabah (Borneo) and to Andreas Weigel (Wernburg) for the gift of Staphylinidae collected with light traps in North Vietnam. Peter Sprick (Hannover) extracted the Paederinae from the Bornean samples. Benedikt Feldmann (Münster) and Michael Schülke (Berlin) proof-read and reviewed the manuscript.

References


