

THE MICROPEPLIDAE AND STAPHYLINIDAE (I. STENINAE, EUAESTHETINAE AND OXYPORINAE), COLEOPTERA OF PAKISTAN WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW TRIBE, GENUS AND THREE SPECIES FROM KARACHI

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Keys (with distinguishing characters) are provided for the tribes, genera and species of the Micropeplidae and the Staphylinidae subfamilies Steninae (including Megalopinae), Euaesthetinae and Oxyporinae of West and East Pakistan. A new tribe, Hameedini of the Oxyporinae, which differs from the Oxyporini in lacking gular sutures and in the absence of a stalk in the metendosternite or furca etc., is described with the following additional new taxa from West Pakistan: *Hameedia* gen. n., *H. batoolae* sp. n., *H. maculata* sp. n. and *H. rabiae* sp. n. Similarities and differences of the Hameedini (Oxyporinae) from the Steninae are noted and it is suggested that the two subfamilies are related in a phylogenetic sense.

### Introduction

In this series of papers we are presenting keys for the identification of the genera and species of the Micropeplidae and Staphylinidae recorded or likely to be found in both West and East Pakistan, in addition to describing new or little known forms. The higher classification adopted here is similar to Kasule,<sup>1</sup> and much different from that of Cameron.<sup>2</sup> This will be noticed in the appropriate sections below.

Information on bionomics is limited to the available information on habit mentioned in the descriptions. *Micropeplus* Latreille, 1809 is found in dead leaves or other vegetable debris, moss, etc. *Stenus* Latreille, 1796 and *Dianous* Samouelle, 1819 are found in the vicinity of running water, often in the stream-moss attached to boulders. *Stenaesthetus* Sharp, 1874 is found in damp vegetable debris. *Oxyporus* is found in fungus, where it preys on dipterous larvae. The new taxa described in this paper are also associated with fungi (*vide infra*).

### A. Micropeplidae

#### (a) Micropeplidae of West Pakistan

There is only one genus, *Micropeplus* Latreille, 1809 with one species *M. fulvus* var. *japonicus* Sharp, 1874 here.

#### (b) Micropeplidae of East Pakistan

There is only one genus *Micropeplus* Latreille, 1809 with two species separated as follows (Cameron, 1930).

1. Elytra with the second costa sinuate, humeral angle with minute tooth; scutellum bifoveolate *M. sikkimi* Fauvel, 1902.

Elytra with the first and second costae sinuate, humeral angle without tooth; scutellum not bifoveolate *M. vulcanus* Fauvel, 1902.

### B. Staphylinidae

#### I. Steninae (including Magalopinae or Stylopodinae)

(a) *Steninae* of West Pakistan.

*Megalopini*.—There is only one genus *Megalopodia* Leng, 1918 with one species, *M. subfasciata* (Champion, 1923) Cameron, 1930 here.

A key to the genera and species of remaining Steninae (Cameron, 1930).

1. Eyes very large occupying the whole side of the head, temple wanting; seventh ventral segment with a short spine or short bunch of hairs on each side  
*Stenus* Latreille, 1796 2

Eyes large, temple present; seventh ventral segment with a tuft of long fine hairs on each side  
*Dianous* Samouelle, 1819 43

2. First tarsal segment at most slightly emarginate; posterior tarsi long, the first segment longer than the last  
*S. (Stenus)* Latreille, 1796 4

First tarsal segment distinctly bilobed 3

3. Abdomen not, or very indistinctly, margined on first, fifth and sixth segments only  
*S. (Hypostenus)* Reyo, 22

Abdomen completely and distinctly margined; posterior tarsi long, the first segment longer than the last  
*S. (Mesostenus)* Reyo, 34

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4. Elytra with a reddish spot behind on each  
*S. (S.) kraatzii* Bernhauer, 1911. 5
- Elytra immaculate 5
5. Black, bronze-black, or leaden black species 6  
Metallic green, blue or coppery species at  
least in part 14
6. Legs entirely or in great part dark 7  
Legs entirely or in great part testaceous or  
reddish-testaceous 8
7. Larger (5 to 6.75 mm); elytra with rugae;  
of femora reddish testaceous; abdomen finely  
punctate  
*S. (S.) tortuosus* Cameron, 1930. 15  
Smaller (2.2 to 4 mm); legs entirely black  
or reddish-brown; basal segments of the  
abdomen with median keel  
*S. (S.) simlaensis* Cameron, 1930. 16
8. Basal segments of the abdomen with median  
keel; thickly pubescent species; third seg-  
ment of palpi testaceous; anterior abdominal  
segments without lateral keels  
*S. (S.) hirsutus* Cameron, 1930. 17  
Basal segments of the abdomen without  
median keel 9
9. Thorax distinctly sulcate 10  
Thorax not or scarcely sulcate 13
10. Sides of thorax crenulate; larger (5 to 5.5  
mm)  
*S. (S.) crenicollis* Epp., 1895. 11  
Sides of thorax even; smaller (3.3 to 4 mm.)  
11
11. Larger (4mm); elytra a little longer than  
the thorax (pronotum); head more deeply  
bisulcate  
*S. (S.) musicola* Cameron, 1930. 12  
Smaller (3.3 mm); elytra as long as the  
thorax 12
12. Larger (3.3 mm); head feebly bisulcate;  
antennae reaching the base of the thorax  
*S. (S.) morosus* Cameron, 1930. 13  
Smaller (3 mm); head deeply bisulcate;  
antennae not reaching the base of the thorax  
*S. (S.) almoranus* Cameron, 1930. 14
13. Larger (3.2 to 3.75 mm); head narrower  
than the elytra at the widest part; these  
longer than the thorax  
*S. (S.) peratus* Cameron, 1930. 15  
Smaller (2.5 mm); head as broad as the  
elytra at the widest part; these as long as the  
thorax  
*S. (S.) inconspicuus* Cameron, 1930. 16
14. Legs entirely black 15  
Legs in part testaceous 18
15. Elytra with rugae; larger (5.2 mm); shining  
dark green  
*S. (S.) viriditinctus* Champion, 1920 16  
Elytra simply punctate 16
16. Fore-parts brassy 17  
Fore-parts leaden-blue  
*S. (S.) plumbeus* Cameron, 1930. 17
17. Abdomen black  
*S. (S.) seminiger* Champion, 1920. 18  
Abdomen distinctly brassy  
*S. (S.) aeratus* Cameron, 1936. 19
18. First segment of posterior tarsi distinctly  
longer than the last; elytra with more or less  
distinct rugae 19  
First segment of posterior tarsi not or scarcely  
longer than the last; elytra without definite  
rugae 21
19. Antennae reddish-testaceous, the apical seg-  
ments more or less infusate 20  
Antennae dark pitchy red; larger (4.5 to  
5.5 mm); bright green; antennae long and  
slender; sculpture of elytra less coarse  
*S. (S.) aurichalceus* Champion, 1920. 20
20. Abdomen black, scarcely aeneous; antennae  
long and slender, the penultimate segments  
much longer than broad; elytra with less  
distinct rugae  
*S. (S.) nigrovirens* Fauvel, 1895. 21  
Abdomen green; antennae short, the penul-  
timate segments not much longer than broad;  
elytra with strong oblique rugae  
*S. (S.) bracteatus* Champion, 1920. 22

21. First (visible) segment of the abdomen without keels  
*S. (S.) viridescens* Cameron, 1930.  
 First (visible) segment of the abdomen with three distinct keels  
*S. (S.) beesoni* Cameron, 1930.
22. Elytra dark, with yellow or orange markings 23  
 Elytra unicolorous 27
23. Elytra each with a large round spot; head narrower, without median smooth space; elytral spot larger  
*S. (H.) rufoplagiatus* Champion, 1924.  
 Elytra otherwise marked 24
24. Each elytron with a round orange spot, less shining, elytral spot larger and brighter; male with middle and posterior tibiae with a small spur internally near the apex  
*S. (H.) rajpurianus* Cameron, 1930.  
 Elytra otherwise marked 25
25. Elytra each with a narrow oval yellow spot  
*S. (H.) himalayicus* Bernhauer, 1915.  
 Elytra otherwise marked 26
26. Each elytron with a broad yellow fascia extending from the base to the posterior margin and widened behind, only the reflexed margin and sutural region black  
*S. (H.) flexuosus* (Champion, 1920) Cameron, 1930.  
 Elytra otherwise marked; the submarginal fascia not quite reaching the posterior margin; elytra and abdomen more coarsely and closely punctate  
*S. (H.) flavovittatus* (Champion, 1920) Cameron, 1930.
27. Base of the antennae black or pitchy; palpi testaceous, the third segment scarcely infusate  
*S. (H.) planifrons* Fauvel, 1889.  
 Base of the antennae testaceous or reddish testaceous 28
28. Antennae short, the penultimate segments not or but little longer than broad 29  
 Antennae long and slender, the penultimate segments much longer than broad 31
29. Head at the base with three raised impunctate plaques; less shining, more pubescent, less coarsely punctate; the shining plaques on head usually smaller  
*S. (H.) microcephalus* Bernhauer, 1926.  
 Head without such plaques 30
30. Puncturation of head and thorax less coarse and less close  
*S. (H.) lacertoides* Niet., 1857.  
 Puncturation of head and thorax coarser and closer  
*S. (H.) acuminatus* Kraatz, 1850.
31. Head uniformly punctate all over; apex of abdomen without spines; more finely punctate throughout  
*S. (H.) coelogaster* (Champion, 1924) Cameron, 1930.  
 Head with more or less distinct shining median space or line 32
32. Larger (6 to 7 mm.); apex of femora broadly infusate  
*S. (H.) kurseonginus* Bernhauer, 1911.  
 Smaller (5 to 6 mm); legs entirely testaceous 33
33. Fifth abdominal segment scarcely more finely or less closely punctate than the preceding; species more closely punctate  
*S. (H.) frater* Cameron, 1930.  
 Fifth abdominal segment obviously more finely and more sparingly punctate than the preceding one; species less closely punctate; less shining, more pubescent  
*S. (H.) angusticollis* Epp., 1895.
34. Each elytron with a reddish or yellowish marking 35  
 Elytra immaculate 40
35. Abdomen cylindrical, extremely finely margined 36  
 Abdomen not cylindrical, normally margined 38
36. Head with smooth median elevation 37  
 Head uniformly punctate; elytral spot smaller, oval, well separated from the posterior margin  
*S. (M.) masurianus* Cameron, 1930.

37. Elytral marking round; thorax very uneven and rugose; elytral spot smaller  
*S. (M.) callifrons* Ben., 1926.  
Elytral marking otherwise; with an obliquely placed orange spot shaped like half a dumb-bell, the narrower posterior part involving the posterior margin itself  
*S. (M.) immisi* Bernhauer, 1915.
38. Thorax very uneven on either side of the middle with the rugae forming an irregular keel, interrupted in the middle; head with a median shining line before the base; elytral spot smaller, narrow, oblique, pale yellow; abdomen much more coarsely punctate  
*S. (M.) obliquenotatus* Cameron, 1930.  
Thorax even, without keels 39
39. Elytral spot large, round; larger (7.2 mm);  
*S. (M.) chakratianus* Cameron, 1930.  
Elytra spot smaller; smaller (3.5 to 7 mm); elytral spot smaller and duller  
*S. (M.) languor* Ben., 1926.
40. Elytra with vorticose sculpture behind; colour green  
*S. (M.) viridanus* Champion, 1925.  
Elytra without vorticose sculpture; black with or without metallic reflex 41
41. Larger (6.5 to 8 mm.); robust black species  
*S. (M.) cordatus* Gr., 1802.  
Smaller (4 to 5 mm.) 42
42. More shining; thorax less uneven, the median sulcus shallow, the elytra less closely punctate  
*S. (M.) aceris* Stephens, 1832.  
Less shining, with distinct leaden reflex; thorax more uneven; the median sulcus deep; elytra more coarsely and closely punctate  
*S. (M.) submetallicus* Cameron, 1930.
43. Elytra without rosette of radiating vorticose rugae about the middle 44  
Elytra with a rosette of radiating or vorticose rugae 56
44. Elytra uniformly coloured 45  
Elytra more or less variegate 51
45. Thorax extremely finely punctate or almost impunctate 46  
Thorax very distinctly punctate 47
46. Thorax almost impunctate  
*D. gracilipes* Champion, 1921.  
First segment of the posterior tarsi shorter than the four following together; elytra obscure bronzegreen  
*D. robustus* Cameron, 1924.
47. Uniformly coloured blue species 48  
Otherwise coloured 49
48. Elytra coarsely and not closely punctate  
*D. cribrarius* Champion, 1919.  
Elytra moderately finely, closely punctate  
*D. azureus* Champion, 1919.
49. Elytra black 50  
Elytra blue  
*D. punctiventris* Champion, 1919.
50. Thorax more finely; elytra less finely punctate  
*D. cyanogaster* Champion, 1919.  
Thorax less finely; elytra more finely punctate  
*D. siwalikensis* Cameron, 1927.
51. Elytra coppery, with blue reniform spot  
*D. caeruleonotatus* Champion, 1919.  
Elytra otherwise coloured 52
52. Thorax almost impunctate 53  
Thorax distinctly punctate 55
53. Elytra coppery, variegated with green  
*D. bifoveifrons* Champion, 1921.  
Elytra otherwise coloured; larger 54
54. Thorax distinctly coriaceous, the base punctate; elytra green, with obscure blue fascia  
*D. annandalei* Bernhauer, 1911.  
Thorax scarcely perceptibly coriaceous, the base paractically impunctate; elytra violaceous, variegated with green  
*D. versicolor* Cameron, 1914.
55. Thorax closely and roughly punctate, scabrous  
*D. scabricollis* Champion, 1919.

- Thorax less closely, not roughly punctate not scabrous; elytra obscure greenish bronze; thorax less finely punctate  
*D. inaequalis* Champion, 1919.
56. Elytra with reddish yellow spot 57  
Elytra without such spot 59
57. Fourth tarsal segment simple  
*D. luteoguttatus* Champion, 1919.  
Fourth tarsal segment bilobed 58
58. Thorax with a short median sulcus; posterior tarsi short  
*D. distigma* Champion, 1919.  
Thorax without median sulcus; posterior tarsi long; sculpture of fore-parts coarser  
*D. verticosus* Epp., 1895.
59. Fourth tarsal segment bilobed 60  
Fourth tarsal segment at most a little emarginate 63
60. Rosette of elytra consisting of fine rugae; the fourth tarsal segment with very long lobes  
*D. lobigerus* Champion, 1919.  
Rosette of elytra consisting of coarse rugae; the fourth tarsal segment with shorter lobes 61
61. Rosette more or less purplish or coppery nigro-aeuous, coppery spot larger  
*D. v. var. cupreonotatus*, Cameron 1927.  
Rosette-uniform with the rest of the surface 62
62. Green species  
*D. subtortuosus* Champion, 1921.  
Black species; larger 8 mm., less shining, here and there with bluish reflex; rugae of rosette finer  
*D. tortus* Cameron, 1927.
63. First segment of the posterior tarsi obviously longer than the last 64  
First segment of the posterior tarsi scarcely longer than the last 65
64. Dark bronze-green, less shining; head very closely punctate; rugae of rosette much finer  
*D. andrewesi* Cameron, 1914.  
Black here and there with bluish or greenish reflex, shining; head less closely punctate, rugae of rosette coarse, head as broad as the base of the elytra, less finely and less closely punctate; elytra black  
*D. radiatus* Champion, 1919.
65. Species in greater part black 66  
Species in greater part green 67
66. Rosette distinctly blue; sculpture throughout finer  
*D. subvorticatus* Champion, 1919.  
Rosette at most with feeble steel-blue reflex; sculpture throughout coarser  
*D. tortuosus* Champion, 1919.
67. Elytra a good deal longer than the thorax  
*D. minor* Champion, 1919.  
Elytra a little longer than the thorax, thorax and elytra less closely and less finely punctate  
*D. aereus* Champion, 1919.
- (b) *Steninae of East Pakistan*.—A key to the genera and species (Cameron, 1930):
1. Eyes very large occupying the whole side of the head, temple wanting; seventh ventral segment with a short spine or short bunch of hairs on each side  
*Stenus* Latreille, 1796 2  
Eyes large, temple present; seventh ventral segment with a tuft of long fine hairs on each side  
*Dianous* Samouelle, 1819 12
2. First tarsal segment at most slightly emarginate, posterior tarsi long, the first segment longer than the last  
*S. (Stenus)* Latreille, 1796 4  
First tarsal segment distinctly bilobed 3
3. Abdomen not, or very indistinctly, margined on first, fifth, and six segments only  
*S. (Hypostenus)* Reyó 5  
Abdomen completely and distinctly margined; posterior tarsi long, the first segment longer than the last  
*S. (Mesostenus)* Reyó 8
4. Larger (5 to 6.75 mm); elytra with rugae; base of femora reddish testaceous; abdomen coarsely punctured  
*S. (S.) sikkimensis* Cameron, 1928.

- Smaller (2.2 to 4 mm); legs entirely black or reddish brown; elytra with distinct rugae behind; first segment of posterior tarsi longer than the last  
*S.(S.) confluens* Cameron, 1918.
5. Abdomen bicolorous; elytra black, the shoulders, and a small spot on each side of the suture behind, testaceous  
*S.(H.) pictus* Motschoulsky, 1857.
- Abdomen unicolorous 6
6. Elytra dark, with orange markings, each elytron behind near the lateral margin with a very obscure intermediate orange marking  
*S.(H.) obliteratedus* Cameron, 1930.
- Elytra unicolorous 7
7. Head uniformly punctured all over; fourth and fifth abdominal segments rather strongly and closely punctured; less shining, more punctured  
*S.(H.) wasmanni* Fauvel, 1895.
- Head with more distinct shining median space or line; less pubescent  
*S.(H.) nitidulus* Cameron, 1914.
8. Each elytron with a reddish or yellowish marking 9
- Elytra immaculate; thorax not sulcate; legs and palpi entirely testaceous  
*S.(M.) gardneri* Cameron, 1930.
9. Abdomen cylindrical, extremely finely margined; narrower; thorax not sulcate, cylindrical; fore-parts more coarsely punctured  
*S.(M.) tenuimargo* Cameron, 1930.
- Abdomen not cylindrical, normally margined 10
10. Thorax very uneven, on either side of the middle with the rugae forming an irregular keel; interrupted in the middle 11
- Thorax even, without keels; larger (4.5 to 5 mm.) more shining, more metallic; thorax more deeply sulcate  
*S.(M.) virgula* Fauvel, 1895.
11. Head with a median shining line before the base; elytral spot smaller, narrow, oblique, pale yellow; abdomen much more coarsely punctured; elytral spot larger; puncturation throughout less coarse  
*S.(M.) lopchuensis* Cameron, 1930.
- Head without shining line; elytral spot larger, rounder, orange-yellow; abdomen much more finely punctured  
*S.(M.) stigmaticus* Fauvel, 1895.
12. Elytra without rosette of radiating or vorticoso rugae about the middle 13
- Elytra with a rosette of radiating or vorticoso rugae 15
13. Elytra with reddish-yellow spot on each, metallic, the elytral spot oblique, reniform  
*D. obliquenotatus* Champion, 1921.
- Elytra without such marking 14
14. Elytra uniformly coloured, blue  
*D. punctiventris* Champion, 1919.
- Elytra more or less variegate, green with obscure blue fascia; thorax distinctly coriaceous, the base punctate  
*D. amandalei* Bernhauer, 1911.
15. Elytra with reddish-yellow spot 16
- Elytra without such spot 17
16. Elytral spot larger and brighter; sculpture of fore-parts coarser  
*D. verticosus* Epp., 1895
- Elytral spot smaller and duller  
*D. v. Var. bisignatus* Cameron, 1921.
17. Fourth tarsal segment bilobed 18
- Fourth tarsal segment at most a little emarginate 19
18. Rosette more or less purplish or coppery, coppery spot small; black  
*D. cameroni* Champion, 1919.
- Rosette uniform with the rest of the surface, smaller, 5.2 mm; very shining, entirely black, rugae of rosette very coarse, much coarser than in *cameroni*  
*D. championi* Cameron, 1920.
19. First segment of the posterior tarsi obviously longer than the last; dark, bronze-green, less shining; head very closely punctate, rugae of rosette much finer  
*D. andrewesi* Cameron, 1914.
- First segment of the posterior tarsi scarcely longer than the last; species in greater part

black; rosette distinctly blue; sculpture throughout finer

*D. subvorticosis* Champion, 1919.

The following species, not incorporated in the above key, may be found in East Pakistan:

*Dianous latitarsis* Benick, L., 1942, Ark. Zool., 33 A (17):42 (Sikkim).

*D. pallitarsis* Benick, L., *ibid.*, 45 (Sikkim).

*D. sikkimi* Cameron, M., 1943, Proc. Rent. Soc. London (B) 12:4 (Sikkim).

## II. Euaesthetinae

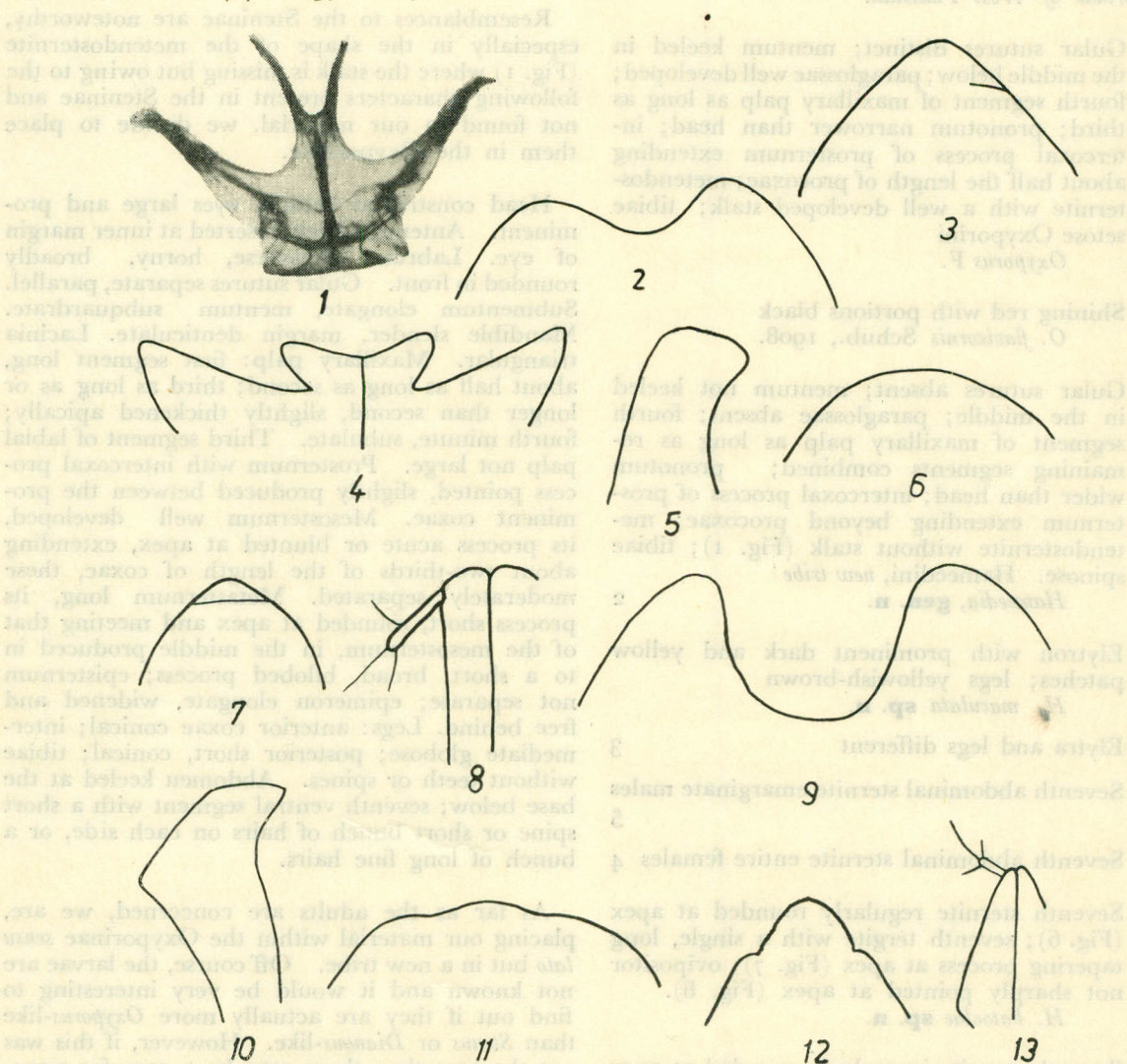
(a) *Euaesthetinae* of West Pakistan.

There is only one genus *Stenaesthetus* Sharp, 1874 with two species separated as follows (Cameron, 1930):

1. Thorax even, with umbilicate punctures  
*S. sunioides* Sharp, 1874.

Thorax quadrisulcate, without umbilicate punctures

*S. quadrisulcatus* Cameron, 1930.



*Hameedia batoolae* Gen. et sp. nov., 1, metendosternite; 2, apex of seventh abdominal sternite of male; 3, apex of seventh tergite of male; 4, apex of eighth sternite of male; 5, apex of a lateral lobe of aedeagus; 6, apex of seventh sternite of female; 7, apex of seventh tergite of female; 8, half of apex of ovipositor.

*Hameedia maculata* Gen. et sp. nov., 9, apex of seventh abdominal sternite of male; 10, apex of a lateral lobe of aedeagus.

*Hameedia rabiae* Gen. et sp. nov., 11, apex of seventh abdominal sternite of female; 12, apex of seventh tergite of female; 13, apex of ovipositor.

The subfamily has not been recorded in East Pakistan.

### III. Oxyporinae, new sense or sensu lato

The discovery of the new taxa described below modifies the definition of the sub family in a wide sense to include forms lacking gular sutures, or those without a stalk in the metendosternite (Fig. 1), etc. (*vide infra*).

(a) *A Key to the tribes, genera and species of the Oxyporinae of West Pakistan.*

1. Gular sutures distinct; mentum keeled in the middle below; paraglossae well developed; fourth segment of maxillary palp as long as third; pronotum narrower than head; intercoxal process of prosternum extending about half the length of procoxae; metendosternite with a well developed stalk; tibiae setose Oxyporini

*Oxyporus* F.

Shining red with portions black  
*O. flavicornis* Schub., 1908.

Gular sutures absent; mentum not keeled in the middle; paraglossae absent; fourth segment of maxillary palp as long as remaining segments combined; pronotum wider than head; intercoxal process of prosternum extending beyond procoxae; metendosternite without stalk (Fig. 1); tibiae spinose. Hameedini, new tribe

*Hameedia*, gen. n. 2

2. Elytron with prominent dark and yellow patches; legs yellowish-brown

*H. maculata* sp. n.

Elytra and legs different 3

3. Seventh abdominal sternite emarginate males 5

Seventh abdominal sternite entire females 4

4. Seventh sternite regularly rounded at apex (Fig. 6); seventh tergite with a single, long tapering process at apex (Fig. 7); ovipositor not sharply pointed at apex (Fig. 8).

*H. batoolae* sp. n.

Seventh sternite irregularly rounded at apex (Fig. 11); seventh tergite with short median and two weak lateral processes at apex (Fig. 12); ovipositor sharply pointed and uniformly tapering at apex (Fig. 13)

*H. rabiae* sp. n.

5. Seventh and eighth sternites and tergites, and parameres as in Figs. 2-5

*H. batoolae* sp. n.

Male not known

*H. rabiae* sp. n.

The group has not been recorded in East Pakistan.

(b) *Hameedini*, New Tribe.

Characteristics are given in the above key.

Resemblances to the Steninae are noteworthy, especially in the shape of the metendosternite (Fig. 1) where the stalk is missing but owing to the following characters present in the Steninae and not found in our material, we decide to place them in the Oxyporinae.

Head constricted behind, eyes large and prominent. Antennae freely inserted at inner margin of eye. Labrum transverse, horny, broadly rounded in front. Gular sutures separate, parallel. Submentum elongate, mentum subquadrate. Mandible slender, margin denticulate. Lacinia triangular. Maxillary palp: first segment long, about half as long as second; third as long as or longer than second, slightly thickened apically; fourth minute, subulate. Third segment of labial palp not large. Prosternum with intercoxal process pointed, slightly produced between the prominent coxae. Mesosternum well developed, its process acute or blunted at apex, extending about two-thirds of the length of coxae, these moderately separated. Metasternum long, its process short, rounded at apex and meeting that of the mesosternum, in the middle produced into a short, broad, bilobed process; episternum not separate; epimeron elongate, widened and free behind. Legs: anterior coxae conical; intermediate globose; posterior short, conical; tibiae without teeth or spines. Abdomen keeled at the base below; seventh ventral segment with a short spine or short bunch of hairs on each side, or a bunch of long fine hairs.

As far as the adults are concerned, we are placing our material within the Oxyporinae *sensu lato* but in a new tribe. Of course, the larvae are not known and it would be very interesting to find out if they are actually more *Oxyporus*-like than *Stenus* or *Dianous*-like. However, if this was not the case then there may be a case for transferring this tribe of ours in the Steninae. A very splitting attitude might even result in raising the tribe to the rank of a subfamily. In any case, the characters presented by our material are in certain respects more or less intermediate between



the Oxyporinae *s. str.* and Steninae, and serve to connect the two subfamilies in a phylogenetic sense.

*Hameedia*, new genus.

*Head*.—Small, narrower than pronotum, scarcely constricted behind; neck thick. Mandibles prominent, long; incisor lobe with a short tooth below apex; prostheca reduced, narrow; molar area well-developed with prominent, transverse ridges. Eyes rather small, temples rather long (shorter than in *Oxyporus*). Antennae inserted under margin of head in front of eye; first segment very thick; segment eight to eleven transverse, last three forming a compact club. Occipital arch M-shaped; clypeus short, epistomal suture absent; labrum short, transverse, chitinous, deeply emarginate in front and densely ciliate. Gular sutures absent (pits sometimes visible); submentum (mentum of Cameron, 1930) broad behind, considerably narrowed in front, sides emarginate, not keeled in middle, produced in front on each side into projections; mentum (=labium of Cameron, 1930) elongate, well-developed, chitinous; prementum triangular, narrow; ligula (=tongue of Cameron, 1930) nearly as long as wide, broadly feebly emarginate in front, ciliate; paraglossae (of Cameron, 1930) absent; labial palp three-segmented, first segment very short, second elongate and slightly thickened towards apex, third large, as long as second but much wider, roughly rectangular, inserted at inner border of second at apex. Maxilla with galea and lacinia practically fused, rounded, smooth or nonhairy apically; lacinia (or inner lobe) slightly broader; galea slightly longer; palp with first segment short, second and third short and thickened, second slightly longer than third, fourth long (as long as rest combined) slightly tapering at apex.

*Thorax*.—Pronotum convex, nearly twice as wide as long, margined on sides, as wide as elytra at base. Front coxal cavities closed behind. Prosternum with intercoxal process broadened and rounded at apex, extending beyond coxae, these nearly rounded. Epipleura and epimeron of prothorax (=hypomeron) well-developed, suture between them not distinct. Epipleura of elytra well-developed, running from base to apex. Mesosternum short, broad, with a very short and truncate process. Mesepimera reaching middle coxal cavities. Metasternum large, extending as a broad process between middle coxae to mesosternum, its posterior margin on each side and middle slightly emarginate; meso- and metacoxae widely separated. Metathoracic episterna narrowed behind; epimera shorter and also narrowed behind. Scutellum wider than long, nearly rounded at apex.

Elytra truncate—emarginate, leaving last two to four tergites uncovered. Metendosternite without stalk; furcal arms well-developed; anterior tendons arising on a well-developed median projection (Fig. 1). Hind wing with a pterostigma. Legs short, stout, tibiae spinose. Tarsi 5,5,5 and setose; first and fourth segments small, second and third moderate, fifth elongate; claws simple.

*Abdomen*.—Not keeled below at base. In the male, seventh sternite narrowly, deeply emarginate at apex; seventh tergite sometimes tapering at apex; eighth sternite with a broadly emarginate or entire lobe at apex and a long spicule at base; eighth tergite strongly curved at apex; aedeagus with lateral lobes slightly curved ventrally, separate, hairy at apex. In the female, seventh sternite entire at apex, seventh tergite tapering at apex; ovipositor with stylus borne on sides of coxite at apex, styli hairy.

*Type of the genus. Hameedia batoolae sp. n.*

It is a pleasure to name this genus in honour of Dr. Abdul Hameed Khan of this institution.

*Hameedia batoolae, new species.* (Figs. 1–8).

Dark brown to brownish-black, legs slightly lighter in colour.

Punctures coarse on head, pronotum, elytra and (slightly less so on) abdomen.

In the male, seventh abdominal sternite emarginate at apex (Fig. 2); seventh tergite strongly tapering at apex (Fig. 3); eighth sternite with an emarginate central process (Fig. 4); eighth tergite strongly curved at apex; aedeagus with lateral lobes (or parameres) ventrally curved and not much swollen apically (Fig. 5).

In the female, seventh abdominal sternite entire at apex (Fig. 6); seventh tergite tapering and slightly produced at apex (Fig. 7); ovipositor not sharply pointed at apex (Fig. 8).

In this and other species, usually last four visible abdominal tergites are exposed. However, in eight paratypes (both males and females) collected by Miss. N. Qadri, only last two or three tergites are exposed. These differences, the senior author (M.A.) suspects, are interspecific. However, the proposed action is postponed at present.

*Length*, 2.5–4 mm.; *breadth*, 1–1.5 mm.

*Holotype*, male, W. Pakistan, Karachi (N. Qadri), November 13–15, 1967, from decomposed banana

skin containing fungi. *Paratypes*, males and females, 33, with above data; 2 males, 1 female, Karachi (Batool A. Khan), from rotten onion. The types are in our collection and will eventually be deposited at the University of Karachi.

The species has been named in honour of Miss Batool Ali Khan of this Department.

*Hameedia maculata*, **new species** (Figs. 9-10).

Dark brown to brownish-black with legs, abdominal sternites and spots on elytra yellow to rufous.

Punctures coarse on head, pronotum, elytra and (less so on) abdomen.

In the male, seventh abdominal sternite very deeply emarginate at apex (Fig. 9); seventh tergite not tapering at apex; eighth sternite with the central lobe entire at apex; eighth tergite less curved than in *H. batoolae*; aedeagus with lateral lobes dilated and truncate at apex (Fig. 10).

Female not known.

*Length*, 2-2.5 mm.; *breadth*, 1 mm.

*Holotype*, male, W. Pakistan, Karachi (N. Qadri,) November 13, 1967, from decomposed banana skin containing fungi. *Paratype*, 1 male, same data as above. The types will eventually be deposited at the University of Karachi.

*Hameedia rabiae*, **new species** (Fig. 11-13).

Light brown to dark brown; elytron pale or

yellowish-brown except along margins where it is dark.

Punctures coarse on head and pronotum, (less so on) elytra and abdomen.

In the female, seventh abdominal sternite irregularly rounded at apex (Fig. 11); seventh tergite with indications of three weak lobes at apex, central lobe less produced than in *H. batoolae* (Fig. 12); Ovipositor uniformly and sharply pointed at apex (Fig. 13).

Male not known.

*Length*, 2 mm.; *breadth*, 1 mm.

*Holotype*, female, West Pakistan, Karachi Gutter Garden (Rabia Zuberi), October, 1967, from rotten guava fruit. The type will eventually be deposited at the University of Karachi.

The species has been named in honour of the collector.

## References

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