

**Contribution to the knowledge of Clavigeritae
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae)
from Fiji and Vanuatu,
with the catalogue of Clavigeritae of Oceania**

Claude BESUCHET¹⁾ & Peter HLAVÁČ²⁾

¹⁾Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Route de Malagnou, CH-1211 Genève 6, Switzerland

²⁾Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences, Kamýcká 1176,
CZ-165 21 Praha 6, Czech Republic; e-mail: phlavac@stonline.sk

Abstract. Four new genera (*Clavister* gen. nov., *Micronilon* gen. nov., *Macrotrachelos* gen. nov. and *Vanuatiella* gen. nov.) and five new species, *Clavister deplanatus* sp. nov., *Micronilon acuticollis* sp. nov., *M. kuscheli* sp. nov. and *Macrotrachelos longiceps* sp. nov. from Fiji and *Vanuatiella tisheckkini* sp. nov. from Vanuatu, are described and illustrated. All genera are placed in the subtribe Clavigerodina. A catalogue of Clavigeritae of Oceania is provided.

Key words. Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae, Clavigeritae, new genus, new species, catalogue, Fiji, Vanuatu, Oceania

Introduction

Pselaphinae of Oceanic Islands, are in general, only poorly studied. Despite this fact, Clavigeritae are relatively well represented in Fiji and it seems that this group will also be widely distributed on other islands, as numerous new genera and species from New Caledonia are under study by both authors. MANN (1920) has so far been the only contributor on Clavigeritae fauna of Fiji, describing two new monotypic genera, *Kaisia* Mann, 1920 and *Nadarimanu* Mann, 1920 and five new species which were placed in the genus *Fustiger* LeConte, 1866. However, the larger work of PARK (1952) on Pselaphines, especially on Fiji, did not bring forward any new species within the Clavigeritae.

The aim of this paper is to describe three new genera and four new species from Fiji, as well as a new genus and species representing the first known occurrence of the supertribe Clavigeritae from Vanuatu.

Material & methods

Specimens prepared for morphological study were examined with a Leica S8APO stereo-microscope with diffuse lighting at magnifications up to 128×. Male genitalia and other dissected parts were studied using a Zeiss compound microscope at magnifications up to 500×. Genital segments were dissected and treated with KOH when necessary, and are preserved on an acetate label in Canada balsam or Euparal (*Vanuatiella tishechkini*). All drawings were made using a drawing tube. The dissected parts have been mounted and pinned with the specimen.

Length of the body is a combination of the length of the head, the pronotum, the sutural length of the elytra, and the length of the composite tergite. Head length is measured from the base of the head capsule to the anterior margin of the frontal rostrum; head width is measured across the eyes; elytra length is measured along the suture; width refers to the maximum width of the corresponding body regions.

Depositories:

- QMBA Queensland Museum, South Brisbane, Queensland, Australia;
NZAC New Zealand Arthropod Collection, Landcare Research, Auckland, New Zealand;
MHNG Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland;
MNHN Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France;
PHKS Peter Hlaváč collection, Košice, Slovakia.

All specimens bear the following red printed label: 'HOLOTYPE or PARATYPE, name of the genus and species sp. nov., C. Besuchet & P. Hlaváč det., 2011'.

Taxonomy

All of the following described genera belong to the tribe Clavigerini and the subtribe Clavigerodina which can be diagnosed by the following combination of characters: 1) antennae with 3–6 antennomeres; 2) neck separated from the rest of head by occipital carina, neck abruptly narrower posterior to carina; 3) head lacking median longitudinal sulcus, flat or convex; 4) eyes well-developed; 5) lateral margins of pronotum convergent or parallel at base; 6) elytral pubescence consisting of short, thin setae which are arranged without order, sometimes setae absent.

Clavister gen. nov.

(Figs. 1, 5)

Type species. *Clavister deplanatus* sp. nov., by present designation.

Diagnosis. Body medium sized, antennae with three antennomeres, last antennomere considerably longer than pedicel, compressed dorsoventrally, flat, slightly widened apically, at apex truncate, head with oval frons covering large, deep semicircular anterior cavity where antennal insertion and eyes are located. Clypeus very protuberant, with long, well-defined bunches of trichomes on paratergites.

Description. Whole body (Fig. 1) light reddish-brown, shiny, nude, with regular but very fine puncturation.

Head rhombic, very small compared to pronotum, with its larger part covered by pronotum and not visible dorsally; frons oval; eyes not visible dorsally and separated into dorsal and

ventral part, but connected by well-defined excision in level of eyes, dorsal part larger, with more facets, ventral part of eyes well-developed; neck well-defined. Venter with elliptical depression in anterior part, with two baso-median foveae, lacking gula, neck very short. Antennae three-segmented, scape and pedicel not visible dorsally; terminal antennomere almost parallel-sided, slightly widened, truncate at apex, compressed dorsoventrally, with dense minuscule setae on circumference of truncate apex.

Pronotum transverse, considerably wider than long and more than twice as wide as head, largely depressed on sides and anterior half in middle, with large apical, median excavation and large basal lobe.

Venter of body shiny, with only sparse and fine pubescence on metaventricle, metaventricle with two short, sharp, basal median keels separated by short, triangular carina, metaventricle at middle about 1.5 times as long as mesoventricle, with X-shaped mesoventral process clearly separating mesocoxae, meeting apical, truncate metaventral process; metacoxae clearly separated by truncate basal metaventral process bearing two fine protuberant teeth and large process of sternite III, procoxae contiguous, sternite III with two oblique striae, second visible sternite (IV) very narrow, about as long as sternite V.

Elytra large, almost glabrous, slightly widened posteriorly, widest at posterior corners, at suture clearly longer than pronotum; posterior corners sharp, humeri rounded, strongly projecting anteriorly, basal part of elytra in middle depressed.

Legs short, tibiae at base pedunculate, mesotibiae with spines, femora slightly clavate.

Abdomen shiny, almost glabrous; composite tergite (IV–VI) very large, with almost oval, deep basal depression bearing two oblique striae on each side; paratergites large, paratergites IV and V bearing very well-developed, four long bunches of trichomes, similar in shape to that of the genus *Pseudacerus* Raffray, 1895 (HLAVÁČ 2011).

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Clavister* gen. nov., due to its general appearance resembling the family Histeridae, can be readily distinguished from any other species of the subtribe Clavigerodina. The most similar genus could be *Pseudacerus* (subtribe Mastigerina) (HLAVÁČ 2011) which has very similar structure of trichomes, but otherwise these two taxa are very different, belonging to different subtribes.

Etymology. The name is a combination of ‘*Clav-*’ referring to Clavigeritae and ‘*-ister*’ referring to the beetle family Histeridae to express the very high resemblance of the genus to members of this family. Gender: masculine.

Clavister deplanatus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 5)

Type material (4 ♂♂). HOLOTYPE: ♂, **FIJI**: TAVEUNI: L. Tagimaucia track, 400 m, 17.vii.1987, leg. G. Monteith & D. Cook. With Ant Plant: *Squamellaria* sp. (QMBA). PARATYPES: 1 ♂, the same data as holotype but collected on 17.vii.1987, 700 m (QMBA); 2 ♂♂, **FIJI**: VANUA LEVU: Savusavu Saddle, 500 m, 26.x.1977, leg. G. Kuschel. On *Hydnophytum* with *Philidris nagasau* (Mann, 1921) (MHNG).

Description. Body (Fig. 1) about 1.7 mm long, maximum width of elytra about 1.2 mm. Head (length 0.40 mm, width 0.61 mm), ventrally about 1.5 times as wide as long, dorsal part of eyes with about 17 facets, ventral part of eyes with about 7 facets. Antennae with terminal

antennomere 0.28 mm long. Pronotum 2.75 times as long as dorsally visible part of head and 2.5 times as wide as long. Elytra about 2.35 times wider than long at suture, with short oblique striae meeting sutural corners at base. Abdomen with only the composite tergite visible dorsally, with large basal depression reaching apical third of composite tergite; composite tergite bearing four bunches of trichomes (Fig. 1.) as follows: first bunch of trichomes narrow, situated on extension of pleurite I, another narrow bunch of trichomes is located nearby first one, large triangular bunch of trichomes in depth and perpendicular bunch of trichomes located at posterior margin of composite tergite. Mesotibiae with minuscule, but sharp and well-defined spine located in apical fourth. Aedeagus as in Fig. 5, 0.48 mm long.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Etymology. The name refers to flat body of the species.

Host ant. *Philidris nagasau* (Mann, 1921).

Distribution. Fiji, Taveuni and Vanua Levu Islands.

Microconilon gen. nov.

(Figs. 2, 6, 7)

Type species. *Microconilon acuticollis* sp. nov., by present designation.

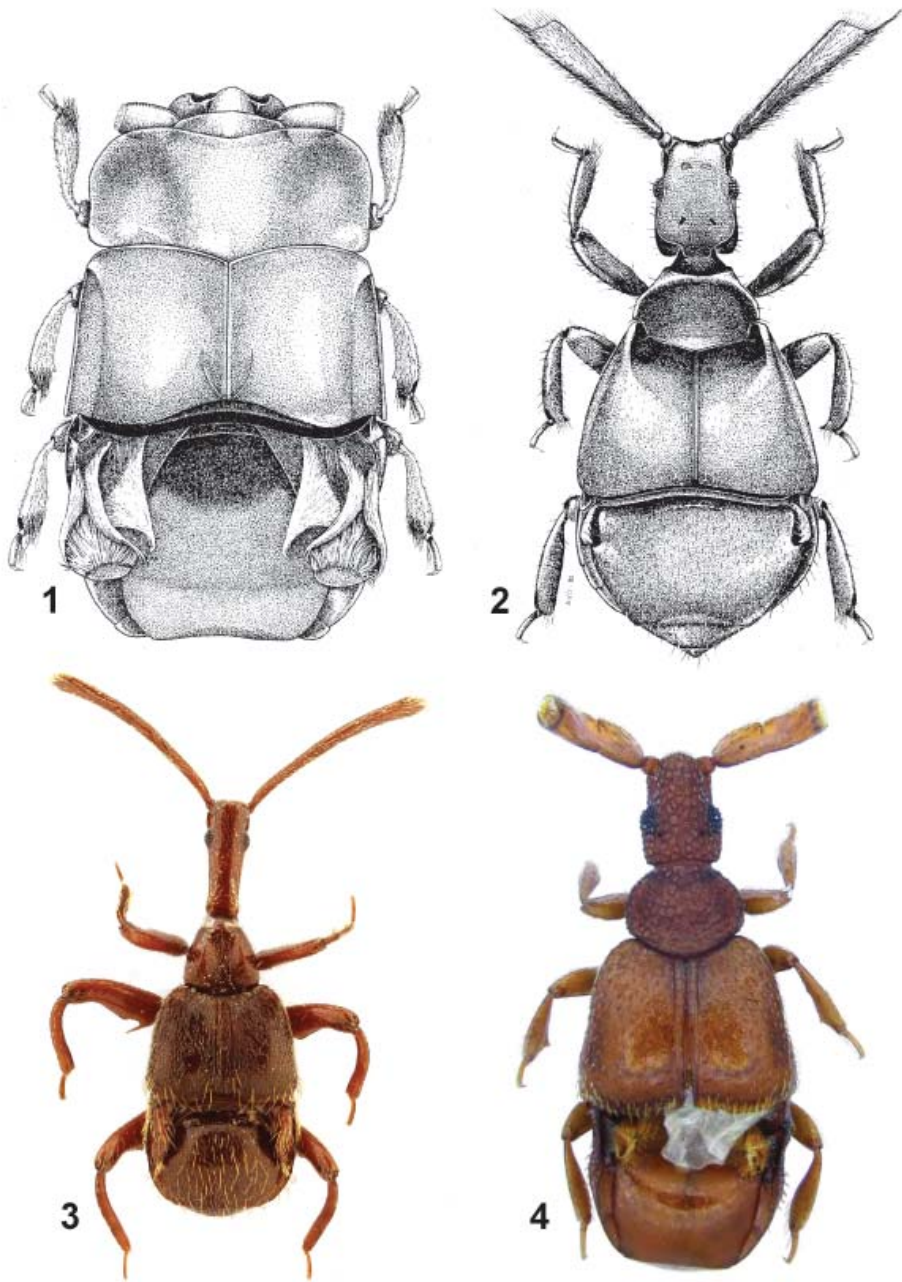
Diagnosis. Body large; antennae with three antennomeres, last antennomere considerably longer than pedicel, compressed dorsoventrally, widened to apex, and at apex obliquely truncate; neck well-separated from the rest of head, with wide rostrum; two small lateral trichomes on first visible tergite.

Description. Whole body (Fig. 2) reddish-brown, shiny, almost glabrous, with few bristle-like setae on sides of head, anterior half of pronotum and on anterior two thirds of elytra. Tergite and sternite VIII with a bunch of longer setae.

Head about 1.5 times as long as wide, with postgenae expanded postero-laterally, visible dorsally, neck separated from the rest of head by occipital carina, with two frontal patches and two temporal foveae, rostrum wide, eyes moderate, compact, not protuberant, blending with lateral edge of head. Venter with large depression in basal half and with two baso-median foveae, lacking gula. Antennae three-segmented, pubescent, antennomeres I and II very small, subequal in size, scape almost entirely and pedicel partly hidden by antennal cavity, terminal antennomere very long, about twice as long as head, evenly widened to apex, compressed dorsoventrally, slightly bent in basal third, at apex obliquely truncate, with bunch of long apical setae.

Pronotum hexagonal, clearly wider than long and much wider than head, widest in basal half where sharp, lateral spines present, with large and deep basal sulcus, lacking any fovea, scutellum not visible.

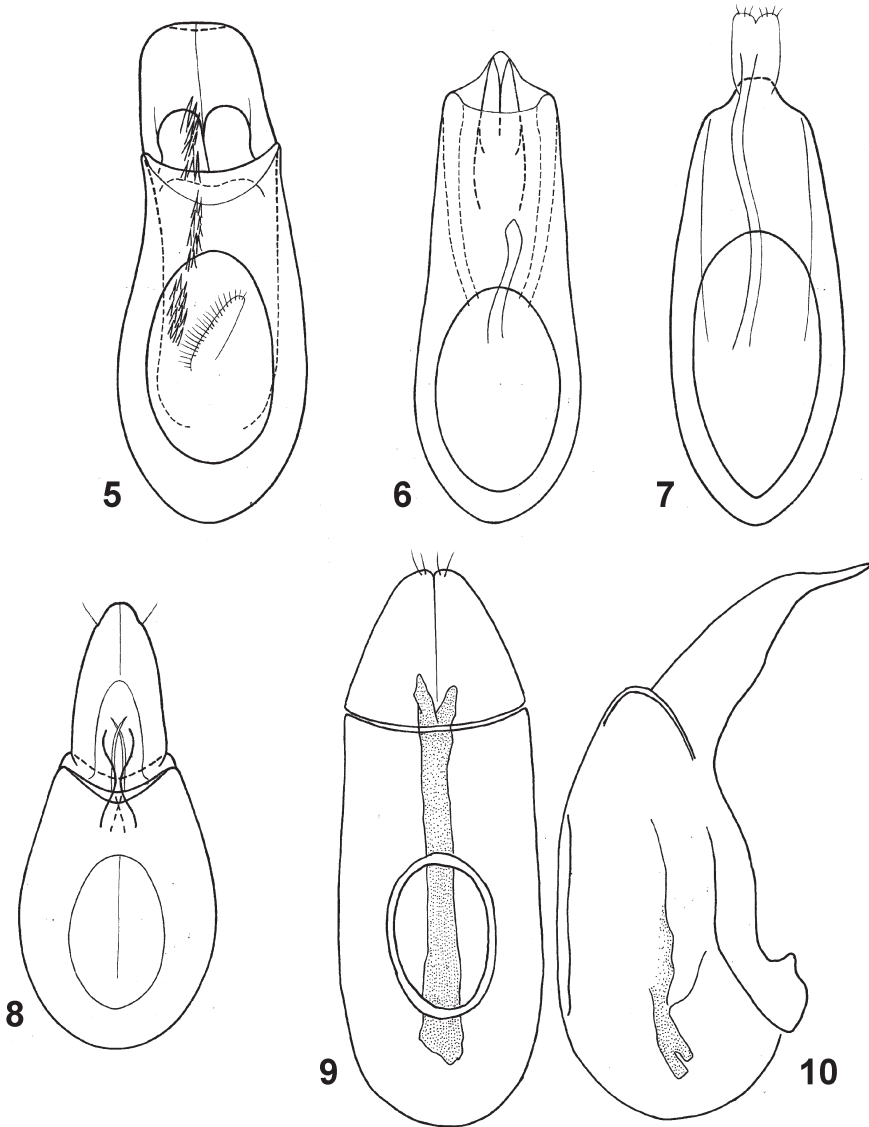
Venter of body shiny, with only very sparse and fine pubescence on metaventrite and sides of ventrites, with longer setae on sternite VIII, proventrite with large, high, Y-shaped, median keel, metaventrite at middle more than five times as long as mesoventrite, with X-shaped mesoventral process slightly separating mesocoxae, meeting apical, rounded metaventral process, metacoxae clearly separated by large, truncate, at middle finely acuminate, basal metaventral process, procoxae contiguous, second visible sternite (IV) about three times as long as third (V), third visible sternite slightly longer than fourth (VI).



Figs. 1–4. Habitus. 1 – *Clavister deplanatus* gen. & sp. nov. (Orig. S. Vit); 2 – *Microconilon acuticollis* gen. & sp. nov. (Orig. S. Vit); 3 – *Macrotrachelos longiceps* gen. & sp. nov.; 4 – *Vanuatiella tishchekini* gen. & sp. nov.

Elytra large, almost glabrous, widened posteriorly, widest at level of posterior corners, at suture clearly longer than pronotum, humeri strongly projecting anteriorly, basal part of elytra strongly depressed, sutural stria absent.

Legs short and stout, tibiae at base briefly pedunculate, mesotibiae each with preapical spine, femora clavate.



Figs. 5–10. Aedeagi (5–9 – dorsal aspects; 10 – lateral aspect). 5 – *Clavister deplanatus* gen. & sp. nov.; 6 – *Microconilon acuticollis* gen. & sp. nov.; 7 – *Microconilon kuscheli* gen. & sp. nov.; 8 – *Macrotrachelos longiceps* gen. & sp. nov.; 9–10 – *Vanuatiella tischeckini* gen. & sp. nov.

Abdomen shiny, almost glabrose, tergite VIII pointed, bearing few bristle-like setae, composite tergite (IV–VI) convex, with small trichomes at base in anterior corner. Paratergites of the composite tergite elongate, slender but well-defined.

Sexual dimorphism. Mesotibiae of female simple, lacking any kind of modifications.

Differential diagnosis. *Microconilon* gen. nov., due to its general appearance, rectangular head and hexagonal pronotum can be readily distinguished from any other species of the tribe Clavigerodina with three segmented antennae.

Etymology. The name means a small rabbit, expressing the graciousness of the new genus. Gender: masculine.

Microconilon acuticollis sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 6)

Type material (4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀). HOLOTYPE: ♂, **FIJI: TAVEUNI:** L. Tagimaucia track, 15 Jul 1987, 700 m, G. Monteith & D. Cook. With Ants In *Squamellaria* sp. Ant Plant (MHNG). PARATYPES: 3 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, the same data as holotype (QMBA, MHNG, PHKS).

Description. Body (Fig. 2) 2.30–2.45 mm long. Head rectangular, about 1.5 times as long as wide. Temples with well-defined carinae going from eyes to occipital margin of head. Antennae with terminal antennomere very long, 1.08–1.16 mm, with longer pubescence, flat through whole length but especially at apex, apex with 3–5 very long macrosetae. Pronotum about 1.65 times shorter than head and 1.6 times as wide as long. Elytra at suture less than half the maximum width of elytra, anterior border of shoulders with profound concavity. Abdomen with the composite tergite (IV–VI) 3.5 times as long as tergites VII–VIII combined. Mesotibiae with minuscule, but sharp and well-defined preapical spine. Aedeagus as in Fig. 6, 0.48 mm long.

Sexual dimorphism. Mesotibiae of female lacking preapical spines, apex rounded.

Differential diagnosis. Similar to *M. kuscheli* sp. nov., but smaller, with head less evenly flattened ventrally, pronotum more transverse, antennomere III much longer and pronotum larger.

Biology. Unknown ant whose nest was in an ant plant of the genus *Squamellaria*.

Etymology. The species name refers to the anteriorly narrowed neck of the species.

Distribution. Fiji, Taveuni Island.

Microconilon kuscheli sp. nov.

(Fig. 7)

Type material (1 ♂). HOLOTYPE: ♂, **FIJI: VANUA LEVU:** Savusavu Saddle, 500 m, 26.X.1977, leg. G. Kuschel. On *Hydnophytum* with *Philidris nagasau* (Mann, 1921) (NZAC).

Description. Body 2.10 mm long. Head rectangular, about 1.35 times as long as wide, temples with weakly-defined carinae from eyes to occipital margin of head. Antennae with terminal antennomere long, 0.75 mm, with shorter pubescence, straight, gradually widened and flattened from base to apex, apex with 2 very long macrosetae. Pronotum about 1.45 times shorter than head and 1.6 times as wide as long. Elytra at suture less than half the maximum width of elytra, anterior border of shoulders strongly profound but lacking concavity. Abdomen with composite tergite (IV–VI) 3.5 times as long as tergites VII–VIII combined. Mesotibiae with minuscule, but sharp and well-defined preapical spine. Aedeagus as in Fig. 7, 0.37 mm long.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Similar to *M. acuticollis* sp. nov., but larger, with head more evenly flattened ventrally, pronotum less transverse, antennomere III much shorter and pronotum smaller.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of Guillermo Kuschel, a leading authority on the Curculionoidea and the collector of the type series of this species.

Host ant. *Philidris nagasau* (Mann, 1921).

Distribution. Fiji, Vanua Levu Island.

***Macrotrachelos* gen. nov.**

(Figs. 3, 8)

Type species. *Macrotrachelos longiceps* sp. nov., by present designation.

Diagnosis. Body large, with a very long head, antennae with three antennomeres, last antennomere very long, clavate, slightly oblique, slightly widened to apex, at apex round, head rectangular, with wide rostrum, well separated from neck, with two trichomes on first visible paratergite.

Description. Whole body (Fig. 3) reddish-brown, shiny, with dense, fine microsculpture, with long, bristle-like setae on posterior part of head, sides of pronotum and posterior part of elytra and abdominal segments.

Head about 2.5 times as long as wide, neck clearly separated from the rest of head, lacking occipital foveae; eyes large, compact, slightly protuberant; temples very long. Venter completely smooth, with very scarce setae mainly on sides, lacking baso-median foveae and gula. Antennae finely pubescent, scape and pedicel very small, pedicel shorter than scape, scape barely visible dorsally, terminal antennomere very long, more than twice as long as head, reaching basal margin of elytra when bent backwards, evenly widened and curved to apex, flat laterally, at apex rounded, with a bunch of long apical setae.

Pronotum rhombic, widest at base and narrowed apically, slightly wider than long and clearly wider than head, with large, discal X-shaped depression, lacking any fovea, scutellum not visible; proventrite punctured, lacking median carina, procoxae contiguous.

Venter of body shiny, with dense, fine puncturation and golden setation on sides of mesoventrite, metaventrite and all other abdominal ventrites, metaventrite at middle slightly longer than mesoventrite, with X-shaped mesoventral process separating mesocoxae, metaventral process slightly rounded; disc of mesoventrite with rough, wrinkled sculpture; metaventrite with deep, triangular basal depression; metacoxae widely separated by large, oval basal metaventral process, first visible sternite (IV) narrow, about as long as sternite VI–VII together, second visible sternite (V) longest, much longer than IV, V, VI and VII together.

Elytra slightly widened posteriorly, finely punctured and pubescent, with about 30 long setae on posterior margin; widest at level of posterior corners, at suture clearly longer than pronotum, humeri normally developed, sutural striae complete and well-defined.

Legs long and stout, tibiae at base very shortly pedunculate, femora clavate, bearing spines and spurs.

Abdomen shiny, finely punctured and pubescent with few long setae, composite tergite (IV–VI) with large, deep basal depression, Paratergites of composite tergite elongate, bearing small trichomes on dorsal as well as on lateral side.

Sexual dimorphism. Female with metaventricle transversely convex, lacking any depression, area between metacoxae straight and lacking long and sharp preapical spines on mesofemora.

Differential diagnosis. *Macrotrachelos* gen. nov., due to its general appearance of having a very long and rectangular head and rhombic pronotum, can be readily distinguished from any other species of the subtribe Clavigerodina with three-segmented antennae.

Etymology. The name is combination of ‘macro-’ meaning large size and ‘trachelos’ meaning neck. Gender: masculine.

Macrotrachelos longiceps sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 8)

Type material (16 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀). HOLOTYPE: ♂, **FIJI: TAVEUNI:** L. Tagimaucia track, 17 Jul 1987, 400 m, G. Monteith & D. Cook. With Ants In *Squamellaria* sp. Ant Plant (MHNG). PARATYPES: 13 ♂♂ 1 ♀, the same data as holotype but 15 Jul 1987, 700m (QMBA, MHNG, PHKS). 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, **FIJI: VANUA LEVU:** Savusavu Saddle, 500 m, 26.X.1977, leg. G. Kuschel. On *Hydnophytum* with *Philidris nagasau* (Mann, 1921) (NZAC).

Description. Body (Fig. 3) 2.1–2.2 mm long, maximum width of elytra 0.80–0.85 mm, brown. Head about 2.5–2.6 times as long as wide, eyes slightly protuberant. Antennae with terminal antonomere 1.1 mm long. Pronotum 0.55–0.50 as short as head and about 1.15 times as wide as long. Elytra about 1.4–1.5 times wider than long at suture, sutural striae well-defined, parallel along whole length of suture.

Metaventricle with median, well-defined depression delimited by concave area between metacoxae. First visible sternite (IV) 3.5 times shorter than second (V), this one also 3.5 times as long as VI–VII combined.

Abdomen with the composite tergite very large, about six times as long as rest of dorsally visible tergites. Profemora with median spurs, mesofemora with spurs located in basal third and with long and sharp apical spines, metafemora with larger, median spurs. Mesotibiae with minuscule apical spur, lacking spines. Aedeagus as in Fig. 8, 0.45–0.49 mm long.

Sexual dimorphism. Female with the same spurs and spines on femora but the mesofemora are lacking long, sharp, apical spines, and with the metaventricle transversally convex, lacking any depressed area between metacoxae.

Etymology. The name refers to the long legs of this species.

Host ant. *Philidris nagasau* (Mann, 1921).

Distribution. Fiji, Taveuni and Vanua Levu Islands.

Vanuatiella gen. nov.

(Figs. 4, 9, 10)

Type species. *Vanuatiella tischeckini* sp. nov., by present designation.

Diagnosis. Body relatively small, antennae three segmented; last antennal segment considerably longer than pedicel, flat, apically thickened, parallel-sided, with excision in middle;

head elongate, with rounded rostrum, well separated from neck, with well-defined lateral trichomes on first visible tergite.

Description. Whole body (Fig. 4) yellowish-brown, matt, pubescence very sparse and irregular.

Head elongate, about 1.3 times as long as wide, rostrum taper and rounded, neck wide, separated from head, head with rough, reticulated and shagreened surface, temporal fovea present but very weakly-defined, eyes well-developed, compact, slightly protuberant. Venter in front of eyes and laterally behind, with same surface structure as dorsal part, disc behind eyes with less intense microsculpture, with two minuscule baso-median foveae, lacking gula. Antennae pubescent, antennomeres I and II very small, scape smaller, entirely hidden by antennal cavity, not visible dorsally, terminal antennomere long, about as long as head, parallel sided, flat laterally, with thickened apex, with excision in middle, truncate apically, with a bunch of apical setae.

Pronotum with same microsculpture as head, almost oval with rounded basal margin, clearly wider than long and much wider than head, widest in basal half where lateral corners are present, with large and deep basal depression, lacking any fovea, scutellum not visible.

Venter of body slightly shiny, meso- and metaventrites lacking pubescence, mesoventrite with rough, reticulated and strongly wrinkled surface; disc of metaventrite convex, smooth, shagreened at sides, about twice as long as mesoventrite; mesocoxae separated by subequal mesoventral and metaventral process; metacoxae separated by large, truncate basal metaventral process; second visible sternite (IV) about twice as long as next three (V–VII) together, third visible sternite (V) about as long as VI–VII combined.

Elytra with shallow, regular punctures, surface shagreened, slightly widened posteriorly, widest at level of posterior corners, at suture clearly longer than pronotum, sutural striae well-defined, humeri projecting anteriorly.

Legs short, tibiae at base shortly pedunculate, mesotibiae with spine, femora clavate.

Abdomen shiny, smooth, composite tergite (IV–VI) convex, with large basal depression and large bunch of trichomes in anterior corner. Tergites VII and VIII not visible dorsally. First two paratergites of composite tergite elongate, third paratergite triangular, slender but well-defined.

Sexual dimorphism. Mesotibiae of female lacking spines.

Differential diagnosis. *Vanuatiella* gen. nov. can be easily separated within the subtribe Clavigerodina by the doubled, rough microsculpture of the head, pronotum, and mesoventrite, and by the well-defined, complete sutural stria, and primarily by the median excision of the terminal antennomere (Fig. 4).

Etymology. The generic name refers to the country of discovery of this new genus, the Pacific archipelago of Vanuatu. Gender: feminine.

Vanuatiella tishechkini sp. nov.

(Figs. 4, 9, 10)

Type material (1 ♂ 2 ♀♀). HOLOTYPE: ♂, VANUATU: ESPIRITU SANTO I.: Cumberland Peninsula, Saratsi Range at 14.9673°S 166.6787°E. 1200m. Flight intercept FL 12B-7. 20-21.Nov 2006. A. K. Tishechkin. AT748 (MNHN). PARATYPES: 2 ♀♀, the same data as holotype (MHNG, PHKS).

Description. Body (Fig. 4) 1.37–1.47 mm long. Head elongate, about 1.3–1.4 times as long as wide. Terminal antennomere as long as head, median opening of terminal antennomere located just before middle. Pronotum about 1.3 times as wide as long, and about 1.22–1.25 times shorter than head. Elytra wide, 1.3–1.4 times as wide as long at suture, sutural striae well-defined, parallel to suture along whole length of suture. Mesotibiae with minuscule, sharp spine located in apical fourth. Aedeagus as in Figs. 9–10, 0.23 mm long.

Sexual dimorphism. Mesotibiae of female simple, lacking spines in apical fourth.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of Alexey Tishechkin, a well-known specialist on Histeridae and the collector of the type series.

Biology. Host ant unknown. All four specimens were collected by flight intercept trap, together with myrmecophilous species of the Histeridae: Chlamydopsinae (TISHECHKIN 2009).

Distribution. Vanuatu: Espiritu Santo Island.

Catalogue of Clavigeritae of Pacific islands including New Guinea

Abbreviations: TL – type locality, HA – host ant.

Clavister gen. nov. Type species: *Clavister deplanatus* Besuchet & Hlaváč, here designated.

deplanatus sp. nov. (*Clavister*, TL: Fiji, Taveuni, L. Tagimaucia track, 700 m; HA: *Pholidris nagasau* (Mann, 1921)).

Fustiger LeConte, 1866: 109. Type species: *Articerus braziliensis* Westwood, designated by NEWTON & CHANDLER (1989: 64).

Note. The placement of the following five species in the genus *Fustiger* must be considered only as provisional. The very different structure of the head as well as the composite tergite with different types of trichomes and their location as well-illustrated by MANN (1920: 64, 66) will certainly place *F. vitiensis*, *F. cribratus*, *F. wasmanni* and *F. raffrayi* in different genera than *Fustiger* when this material is revised.

cribratus Mann, 1920: 64 (*Fustiger*, TL: Fiji Island, Viti Levu, Nadarivatu; HA: *Ochetellus sororis* (Mann, 1921)).

levuanus Mann, 1920: 65 (*Fustiger*, TL: Fiji Island, Viti Levu, Koro Vatu; HA: *Paratrechina bengalensis* (Forel, 1894)).

raffrayi Mann, 1920: 63 (*Fustiger*, TL: Fiji, Vunisea, Kandavu; HA: *Pheidole knowlesi extensa* Mann, 1921).

vitiensis Mann, 1920: 63 (*Fustiger*, TL: Fiji Isl., Viti Levu, Nadarivatu; HA: *Pheidole knowlesi extensa* Mann, 1921).

wasmanni Mann, 1920: 66 (*Fustiger*, TL: Fiji Isl., Viti Levu; HA: *Pheidole knowlesi extensa* Mann, 1921).

Kaisia Mann, 1920: 67. Type species: *Kaisia oceanica* Mann, by original designation.

oceanica Mann, 1920: 67 (*Kaisia*, TL: Fiji Island, Viti Levu, Tai Levu Coast, HA: *Paratrechina bengalensis* (Forel, 1894)).

Macrotrachelos gen. nov. Type species: *Macrotrachelos longiceps* Besuchet & Hlaváč, here designated.

longiceps sp. nov. (*Macrotrachelos*, TL: Fiji, Taveuni, L. Tagimancia track, 400 m; HA: *Philidris nagasau* (Mann, 1921)).

Microconilon gen. nov. Type species: *Microconilon acuticollis* Besuchet & Hlaváč, here designated.

acuticollis sp. nov. (*Microconilon*, TL: Fiji, Taveuni, L. Tagimaucia track, 700 m; HA: unknown).

kuscheli sp. nov. (*Microconilon*, TL: Fiji, Vanua Levu, Savusavu Saddle, 500 m; HA: *Philidris nagasau* (Mann, 1921)).

Nadarimanu Mann, 1920: 65. Type species: *Nadarimanu alewa* Mann, by original designation.

alewa Mann, 1920: 65 (*Nadarimanu*, TL: Fiji, Viti Lewu, Mt. Victoria; HA: *Pheidole knowlesi extensa* Mann, 1921).

Vanuatiella gen. nov. Type species: *Vanuatiella tishechkini* Besuchet & Hlaváč, here designated.

tishechkini sp. nov. (*Vanuatiella*, TL: Vanuatu, Espiritu Santo I., Cumberland Peninsula, Saratsi Range at 14.9673°S 166.6787°E, 1200 m; HA: unknown).

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