

**On the *Silusa* fauna of China
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Aleocharinae: Silusini)**

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ASSING V. 2021: On the *Silusa* fauna of China (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Aleocharinae: Silusini). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* **106(2)**: 303–315. – Four species of *Silusa* Erichson, 1837 are described and illustrated: *S. edentula* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan: Emei Shan); *S. triangularis* sp. nov. (China: Yunnan: Gaoligong Shan); *S. mastigans* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan: Gongga Shan); *S. turgida* sp. nov. (China: Sichuan: Gongga Shan). The two species from Gongga Shan are micropterous. Additional records of four previously described species are reported; the male sexual characters of three of them are illustrated. A catalogue of the *Silusa* species recorded from China is provided. The *Silusa* fauna of China is now represented by 14 species with three species from Sichuan micropterous, that of the Palaearctic region includes 31 species.

Keywords. Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, Silusini, *Silusa*, taxonomy, new species, description, taxonomy, China, new records, catalogue.

Introduction

The genus *Silusa* Erichson, 1837 was previously represented in the Palaearctic region by 27 species in two subgenera, six of them distributed in the West Palaearctic and 21 in the East Palaearctic regions. Eleven species have been recorded from China. One of them, *S. lanuginosa* Sharp, 1888, a species described from Japan and subsequently reported also from South Korea, was recorded from the Chinese province Jilin by LI (1992). Records listed in this article, however, are notoriously unreliable (ASSING 2002, 2015) and most likely erroneous, so that the *Silusa* fauna of China included ten confirmed species.

The present study is based on recently collected *Silusa* material made available to me by Aleš Smetana (Ottawa) and Michael Schülke (Berlin). An examination of this material revealed that it was composed of eight species, four of them previously described and four undescribed.

Material and methods

The material examined in the course of the present study is deposited in the following public and private collections:

CAS	Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing
CNC	Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes (A. Brunke, A. Smetana)
MNB	Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (coll. Schülke)
cAss	author's private collection

The morphological studies were conducted using Stemi SV 11 (Zeiss) and Discovery V12 (Zeiss) microscopes, and a Jenlab 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 labrum to the apex of the abdomen, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the labrum to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the clypeus to the posterior constriction of the head, 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.

Results

Including the four species newly described below, the *Silusa* fauna of China is currently represented by 14 species, none of which has been recorded from outside China. According to the original description of the unrevised *S. aliena* (illustrations of the genitalia unavailable), this species has the head and pronotum distinctly microsculptured (BERNHAEUER 1916), which rules out the possibility that it is conspecific with any of the newly described species. Three of the Chinese species are micropterous and endemic to Gongga Shan (two species) and Erlang Shan (one), Sichuan; the remainder is macropterous.

Checklist of the *Silusa* species of China

The literature references are abbreviated as follows: A11 = ASSING (2011); App = ASSING (present paper); B16 = BERNHAUER (1916); P98 = PACE (1998); P04 = PACE (2004); P10 = PACE (2010).

Species	Distribution	References
* <i>aliena</i> Bernhauer, 1916	China: Shandong, Yunnan	B16, P98
<i>chinensis</i> Pace, 1998	China: Zhejiang	P98
<i>cooteri</i> Pace, 1998	China: Zhejiang	P98
<i>edentula</i> sp. nov.	China: Sichuan: Emei Shan	App
<i>excisa</i> Assing, 2011	China: Sichuan	A11, App
<i>leptusoides</i> Pace, 2004	China: Sichuan, Yunnan	A11, App, P04
<i>mandibulata</i> Assing, 2011	China: Sichuan	A11, App
+ <i>mastigans</i> sp. nov.	China: Sichuan: Gongga Shan	App
+ <i>schuelkei</i> Pace, 2004	China: Sichuan: Erlang Shan	App, P04
<i>shaanxiensis</i> Pace, 2004	China: Shaanxi	P04
<i>sichuanensis</i> Pace, 2004	China: Sichuan, Shaanxi, Yunnan	A11, P04, P10
* <i>smetanai</i> Pace, 1998	China: Sichuan	A11, P98, P04
<i>triangularis</i> sp. nov.	China: Yunnan: Gaoligong Shan	App
+ <i>turgida</i> sp. nov.	China: Yunnan: Gongga Shan	App

Micropterous species are marked with a “+”. Unrevised species or species whose description is based exclusively on females are marked with an asterisk (“*”). One doubtfully recorded species (see Introduction) is omitted.

***Silusa (Silusa) leptusoides* Pace, 2004**

Material examined. China: Yunnan: 2♂♂, 3♀♀, Dali env., Diancang Shan, E-slope, 25°40'N, 100°06'E, 3890 m, 19.V.2010, leg. Grebennikov (CNC, cAss); 5 exs., Dali env., Diancang Shan, 25°41'N, 100°06'E, 3160 m, small stream valley, litter and debris sifted, 27–28.V.2007, leg. Schülke & Wrase (MNB, cAss); 5 exs., Haba Shan, 27°22'N, 100°06'E, 3450 m, sifted, 24.VI.2012, leg. Grebennikov (CNC, cAss); 6 exs., Nujiang Lisu Aut. Pref., Gaoligong Shan, stream valley 20 km NW Liuku, 25°59'N, 98°42'E, 3000 m, bamboo, shrubs, litter sifted, 9.VI.2007, leg. Wrase (MNB, cAss); 1 ex., Nujiang Lisu Aut. Pref., Gaoligong Shan, pass 21 km NW Liuku, 25°58'N, 98°41'E, 3150 m, bamboo with shrubs, litter sifted, 9.VI.2007, leg. Schülke (cAss); 2♀♀, 32 km N Lijiang, Maoniuping, 27°10'N, 100°15'E, 3540 m, wet mixed forest, debris, litter, and moss sifted, 21.VI.2007, leg. Hájek & Růžicka (MNB).

This species was originally described based on material collected in two localities in West Sichuan (PACE 2004) and subsequently reported also from Gaoligong Shan, Yunnan (ASSING 2011).

***Silusa (Silusa) excisa* Assing, 2011**

(Figs 1–3)

Material examined. China: Sichuan: 1♂, NW Chengdu, Qingcheng Shan, 30°54'N, 103°33'E, 650–700 m, 3–4.VI.1997, leg. Schülke (cAss).

The above specimen was collected together with one of the paratypes. Since the shape of the male tergite VIII differs somewhat from that of the holotype, the sexual characters of the above male are illustrated in Figs 1–3.

***Silusa (Silusa) mandibulata* Assing, 2011**

(Figs 4–6)

Material examined. China: Sichuan: 1♂, Daxue Shan, stream valley 5 km E Kangding, 30°03'N, 102°00'E, 2500–2800 m, 20.V.1997, leg. Schülke (MNB).

The original description is based on a unique male from Daba Shan, South Shaanxi. The ventral process of the aedeagus of the above male is of slightly different shape than that of the holotype, but otherwise no convincing differences were found suggesting that the two specimens should represent different species. The sexual characters of the above male are illustrated in Figs 4–6.

***Silusa (Silusa) schuelkei* Pace, 2004**

(Fig. 36)

Material examined. China: Sichuan: 2 ex., Ya'an Pref., Tianquan Co., E Erlang Shan pass, 9 km SE Luding, 29°52'N, 102°18'E, sifted, 20.VI.1999, leg. Schülke (MNB, cAss).

The original description of this micropterous species is based on 24 specimens from Erlang Shan (PACE 2004). The median lobe of the aedeagus is illustrated in Fig. 36.

***Silusa (Silusa) triangularis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 7–13)

Type material. Holotype ♂: “CHINA: Yunnan [CH07-28A], Nujiang Lisu Aut. Pref., Gaoligong Shan, side valley 19 km NW Liuku, 25°59′02″N, 98°42′23″E, 2730 m, devast. prim. for., litter sifted, 10.VI.2007, M. Schülke / Holotypus ♂ *Silusa triangularis* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2020” (MNB). Paratypes: 2 exs.: same data as holotype (MNB, cAss); 2 exs.: “CHINA: Yunnan [CH07-24], Nujiang Lisu Aut. Pref., Gaoligong Shan, valley 18 km W Gongshan, 3020 m, 27°47′54″N, 98°30′13″E, mixed forest, litter, moss, wood sifted, 7.VI.2007, M. Schülke” (MNB, cAss); 2 exs.: “CHINA: Yunnan [CH2005-16], Nujiang Lisu Aut. Pref., Gongshan Co., Gaoligong Shan, sidevalley, 3000–3050 m, 27°47.90′N, 98°30.19′E / conif. forest with *Rhododendron*, litter, moss, dead wood sifted along creek and snowfield, 21.VI.2005, M. Schülke [2005-16]” (MNB, cAss).

Description. Body length 3.1–3.9 mm; length of forebody 1.4–1.5 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 7. Colouration: head black; pronotum blackish-brown to black; elytra dark-yellow to reddish, often with the scutellar and postero-lateral portions diffusely darker; abdomen blackish with the posterior margins of the tergites and the apex (segments VIII–XI) reddish; legs pale-brown with yellow tarsi; antennae brown with the basal 3–4 antennomeres reddish.

Head (Fig. 8) weakly transverse; punctuation moderately dense and very fine; interstices without microreticulation. Eyes weakly convex, longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna moderately incrassate, antennomeres IV as long as broad, V–X of increasing width and increasingly transverse, and X approximately 1.5 times as broad as long.

Pronotum (Fig. 8) 1.3–1.4 times as broad as long and approximately 1.4 times as broad as head, with obtusely marked posterior angles; punctuation more distinct and denser than that of head; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 8) approximately as long as pronotum; punctuation dense, more distinct than that of pronotum; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I slightly longer than metatarsomere II, but shorter than the combined length of metatarsomeres II and III.

Abdomen with dense punctuation and without microsculpture; anterior impressions of tergites III–V smooth, nearly impunctate; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII (Fig. 9) broadly concave and distinctly serrate; posterior margin of sternite VIII angularly produced in the middle (Fig. 10); median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 11–13) 0.4 mm long and with internal structures of distinctive shapes.

Comparative notes. *Silusa triangularis* is distinguished from the externally highly similar and sympatric *S. leptusoides* only by finer punctuation of the head and by the shapes of the apical internal structures of the aedeagus. Regarding the structure of the aedeagus, *S. triangularis* is similar to *S. sichuanensis*, from which it differs by smaller and less bulging eyes, a much darker pronotum, the colouration of the elytra (*S. sichuanensis*: elytra distinctly bicoloured), a relatively larger pronotum, shorter elytra, significantly less dense punctuation of the forebody, a more distinctly punctate abdomen, a less strongly serrate posterior margin of the male tergite VIII, and a smaller aedeagus (*S. sichuanensis*: median lobe 0.45 mm long) with apical internal structures of different shapes. For illustrations of *S. leptusoides* and *S. sichuanensis* see PACE (2004) and ASSING (2011).

Distribution and natural history. The species was found in three localities in Gaoligong Shan, West Yunnan. The specimens were collected by sifting litter and moss in mixed, coniferous, and degraded primary forests at altitudes of 2730–3050 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet (Latin, adjective) alludes to the triangular shape of the apical internal structures in lateral view.

Silusa (Silusa) edentula sp. nov.

(Figs 14–21)

Type material. Holotype ♂: “P.R. CHINA, Sichuan, Emei Shan, N29°33.6′ E103°20.6′, 27.vi.–5.vii.2009, 1800–2400 m, siftings11–17, V. Grebennikov / Holotypus ♂ *Silusa edentula* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2020” (CAS). Paratypes: 2 exs.: same data as holotype (CNC); 15 exs.: “CHINA, Sichuan, Emei Shan, N29°32′48.4″ E103°20′06.3″, 2342 m, 17.vi.2010, sifting36, V. Grebennikov” (CNC, cAss); 1♂, 2♀♀ [most likely mislabeled]: “P.R. CHINA, Yunnan, E slope Cangshan at Dali, N25°40′13.2″ E100°07′54.8″, 13.v.2010, 2728 m, sifting08, V. Grebennikov” (CNC, cAss).

Description. Body length 2.7–3.4 mm; length of forebody 1.3–1.5 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 14. Body bicoloured with the head and abdomen blackish, the pronotum reddish, and the elytra yellowish-red to pale reddish; legs reddish; antennae brown to dark-brown with the basal three antennomeres reddish. Forebody with long and sub-erect to erect pubescence.

Head weakly transverse; punctuation sparse and moderately fine; interstices without microreticulation. Eyes weakly convex, longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna incrassate, antennomeres IV weakly transverse, V–X of distinctly increasing width and increasingly transverse, and X approximately twice as broad as long.

Pronotum 1.32–1.36 times as broad as long and approximately 1.3 times as broad as head, with marked posterior angles; punctuation more distinct and denser than that of head; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra approximately 0.9 times as long as pronotum; punctuation rather coarse and dense; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I slightly longer than metatarsomere II, but shorter than the combined length of metatarsomeres II and III.

Abdomen with sparse punctuation and without microsculpture; anterior impressions of tergites III–V smooth, nearly impunctate; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly convex and smooth or weakly serrate (Figs 15–16); posterior margin of sternite VIII angularly produced in the middle (Fig. 17); median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 18–20) 0.35–0.38 mm long and with internal structures of distinctive shapes.

♀: tergite VIII (Fig. 21) more transverse than in male, with smoothly convex posterior margin; sternite VIII with convex posterior margin; spermatheca not distinctive.

Comparative notes. This species is characterized by long and sub-erect to erect, rather sparse pubescence of the forebody, a distinctly bicoloured and glossy body, a smooth to weakly serrate posterior margin of tergite VIII, and particularly by the shapes of the internal structures of the aedeagus. For illustrations of other species previously recorded from China see PACE (1998, 2004) and ASSING (2011).

Distribution and natural history. The confirmed distribution is confined to Emei Shan (Sichuan). The three paratypes from Cang (Diancang) Shan near Dali, Northwest Yunnan, were probably mislabeled. Practically identical confusion was also observed for the micropterous *Leptusa emeiana* Assing, 2021, a species most likely endemic to Emei Shan, with some paratypes bearing labels identical to those of the mislabeled *Silusa edentula*. For more details see ASSING (2021). The specimens with exact altitude data were sifted at 2340 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: toothless) alludes to the often smooth posterior margin of tergite VIII.

***Silusa (Silusa) turgida* sp. nov.**

(Figs 22–28)

Type material. Holotype ♂: “P.R. CHINA, Sichuan, NE slope Gongga Shan, N29°52’10” E102°02’01”, 12.vi.2011, 3620 m, sift16, V. Grebennikov / Holotypus ♂ *Silusa turgida* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2020” (CAS). Paratypes: 15 exs.: same data as holotype (CNC, cAss); 32 exs.: “P.R. CHINA, Sichuan, NE slope Gongga Shan, N29°50’50” E102°02’28”, 09.vi.2011, 3170 m, sift14, V. Grebennikov” (CNC, cAss); 33 exs.: same data, but “18.vi.2011, ..., sift21” (CNC, cAss); 12 exs.: same data, but “21.vi.2011, ..., sift23” (CNC, cAss); 42 exs.: “P.R. CHINA, Sichuan, NE slope Gongga Shan, N29°48’15” E102°03’44”, 20.vi.2011, 2765 m, sift22, V. Grebennikov” (CNC, cAss); 21 exs.: same data, but “06.vi.2011, ..., sift11” (CNC, cAss); 15 exs.: “P.R. CHINA, Sichuan, NE slope Gongga Shan, N29°47’49” E102°03’46”, 14.vi.2011, 2684 m, sift18, V. Grebennikov” (CNC, cAss); 18 exs.: “P.R. CHINA, Sichuan, NE slope Gongga Shan, N29°50’05” E102°02’53”, 11.vi.2011, 3019 m, sift15, V. Grebennikov” (CNC, cAss); 1 ex.: “P.R. CHINA, Sichuan, NE slope Gongga Shan, N29°47’41” E102°03’37”, 07.vi.2011, 2583 m, sift12, V. Grebennikov” (CNC); 1 ex.: “P.R. CHINA, Sichuan, NE slope Gongga Shan, N29°55’31” E101°58’46”, 17.vi.2011, 3554 m, sift19, V. Grebennikov” (CNC); 2 exs.: “P.R. CHINA, Sichuan, NE slope Gongga Shan, N29°54’40” E102°00’37”, 13.vi.2011, 4143 m, sift17, V. Grebennikov” (CNC, cAss).

Description. Body length 1.8–2.5 mm; length of forebody 0.8–1.1 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 22. Colouration: head blackish; pronotum reddish to blackish-brown; elytra reddish-yellow to reddish; abdomen black with pale apex (segments VIII–X), tergites III–IV often reddish to brown; legs yellow; antennae reddish. Forebody with moderately long and sub-erect pubescence.

Head (Fig. 23) transverse and somewhat wedge-shaped; punctuation rather fine, shallow, and moderately dense; interstices with microsculpture. Eyes weakly convex, shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna distinctly incrassate; antennomeres IV as long as broad or weakly transverse, V–X of gradually increasing width and increasingly transverse, and X approximately twice as broad as long.

Pronotum (Fig. 23) 1.30–1.35 times as broad as long and 1.30–1.35 times as broad as head; posterior angles practically obsolete; punctuation extremely fine, barely visible in the pronounced microsculpture even at high magnification.

Elytra (Fig. 23) short, little more than half as long as pronotum; humeral angles practically obsolete; punctuation fine and moderately dense; interstices with microsculpture. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen broader than elytra, broadest at segment V; punctuation fine and sparse, anterior impressions of tergites III–V practically impunctate; interstices with microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe.

♂: tergite VIII (Fig. 24) strongly transverse, posterior margin convex; sternite VIII (Fig. 25) strongly transverse, posterior margin obtusely angled in the middle; median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 26–27) approximately 0.30 mm long, without flagellum and with apical internal structures of distinctive shapes.

♀: spermatheca (Fig. 28) not distinctive.

Comparative notes. This species is most similar to the micropterous *S. schuelkei* from Erlang Shan, but distinguished by smaller body size, shorter antennae, and a smaller aedeagus (*S. schuelkei*: median lobe nearly 0.4 mm long) with apical internal structures of different shapes. For illustrations of *S. schuelkei* see Fig. 36 and PACE (2004).

Distribution and natural history. The specimens were sifted from litter in several close localities in the northeastern slopes of Gongga Shan, Sichuan. The altitudes range from 2580 to 4140 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: swollen) alludes to the broad and short abdomen.

Silusa (Silusa) mastigans sp. nov.

(Figs 29–35)

Type material. Holotype ♂: “P.R. CHINA, Sichuan, NE slope Gongga Shan, N29°50′50″ E102°02′28″, 09.vi.2011, 3170 m, sift14, V. Grebennikov / Holotypus ♂ *Silusa mastigans* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2020” (CAS). Paratypes: 3 ♀♀: same data as holotype (CNC, cAss); 1 ♀: same data as holotype, but “18.vi.2011, ..., sift21” (cAss); 1 ♀: same data as holotype, but “21.vi.2011, ..., sift23” (cAss).

Description. Body length 2.5–3.3 mm; length of forebody 1.1–1.4 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 29. Colouration: head brown to black; pronotum reddish to dark-brown; elytra reddish; abdomen with tergites III–V reddish to blackish-brown, VI and anterior portion of VII blackish, and the apex (segments VIII–X and posterior margin of VII) yellowish to reddish; legs yellow; antennae reddish to brown with the basal four antennomeres pale-reddish. Forebody with moderately long, mostly sub-erect pubescence.

Head (Fig. 30) transverse and somewhat wedge-shaped; punctation rather coarse and dense; interstices narrower than diameter of punctures, without microsculpture. Eyes weakly convex, slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna moderately incrassate; antennomeres IV as long as broad or weakly oblong, V–X of gradually increasing width and increasingly transverse, and X approximately 1.5 times as broad as long.

Pronotum (Fig. 30) 1.30–1.35 times as broad as long and 1.30–1.35 times as broad as head; posterior angles weakly marked; punctation dense and fine; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 30) short, 0.65–0.70 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles weakly pronounced; punctation dense, coarse, and granulose. Hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen broader than elytra, broadest at segment V; punctation fine, but distinct, and moderately dense; interstices without microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe.

♂: tergite VIII (Fig. 31) moderately transverse, posterior margin truncate; sternite VIII (Fig. 32) transverse, posterior margin obtusely angled in the middle; median lobe of

aedeagus (Figs 33–34) 0.45 mm long, with long and dark flagellum and apical structures of distinctive shapes in internal sac.

♀: tergite VIII strongly transverse; sternite more transverse than in male, but posterior margin of similar shape; spermatheca (Fig. 35) not distinctive.

Comparative notes. This species is distinguished from all other Chinese representatives of the genus, except *S. schuelkei* and *S. turgida*, by much shorter elytra, completely reduced hind wings, and a much broader abdomen alone. It differs from *S. schuelkei* and *S. turgida* by much more distinct punctation and the absence of microsculpture on the head and pronotum, by coarsely granulose punctation of the elytra, by a less transverse tergite and sternite VIII, and by a much larger aedeagus with internal structures of different shapes, particularly the presence of a long and dark flagellum.

Distribution and natural history. The type locality is situated in the northeastern slopes of Gongga Shan, West Sichuan, at an altitude of 3170 m. The specimens were sifted from litter, together with numerous specimens of *S. turgida*.

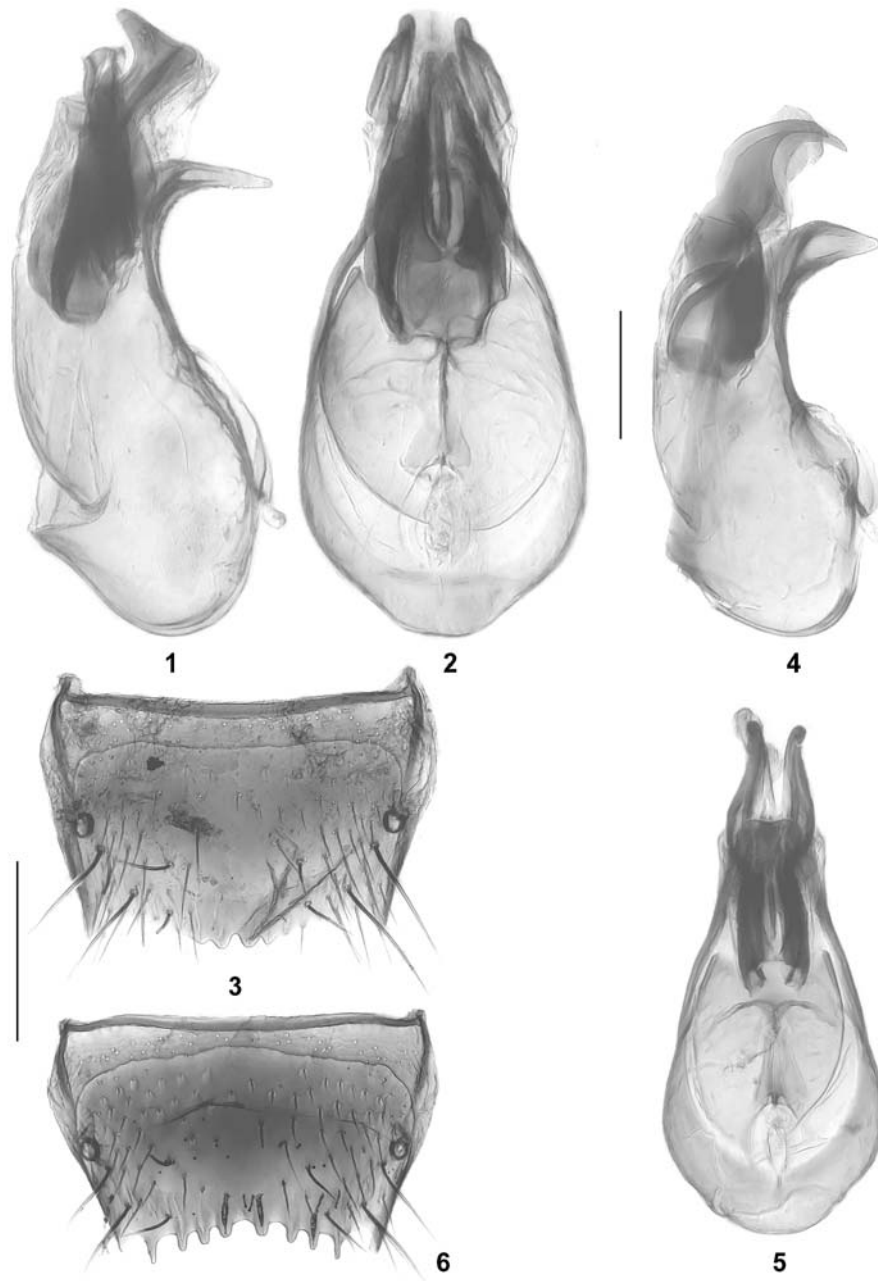
Etymology. The specific epithet is the present participle of the Latin verb *mastigare* (to whip) and alludes to the whip-shaped flagellum in the internal sac of the aedeagus.

Acknowledgements

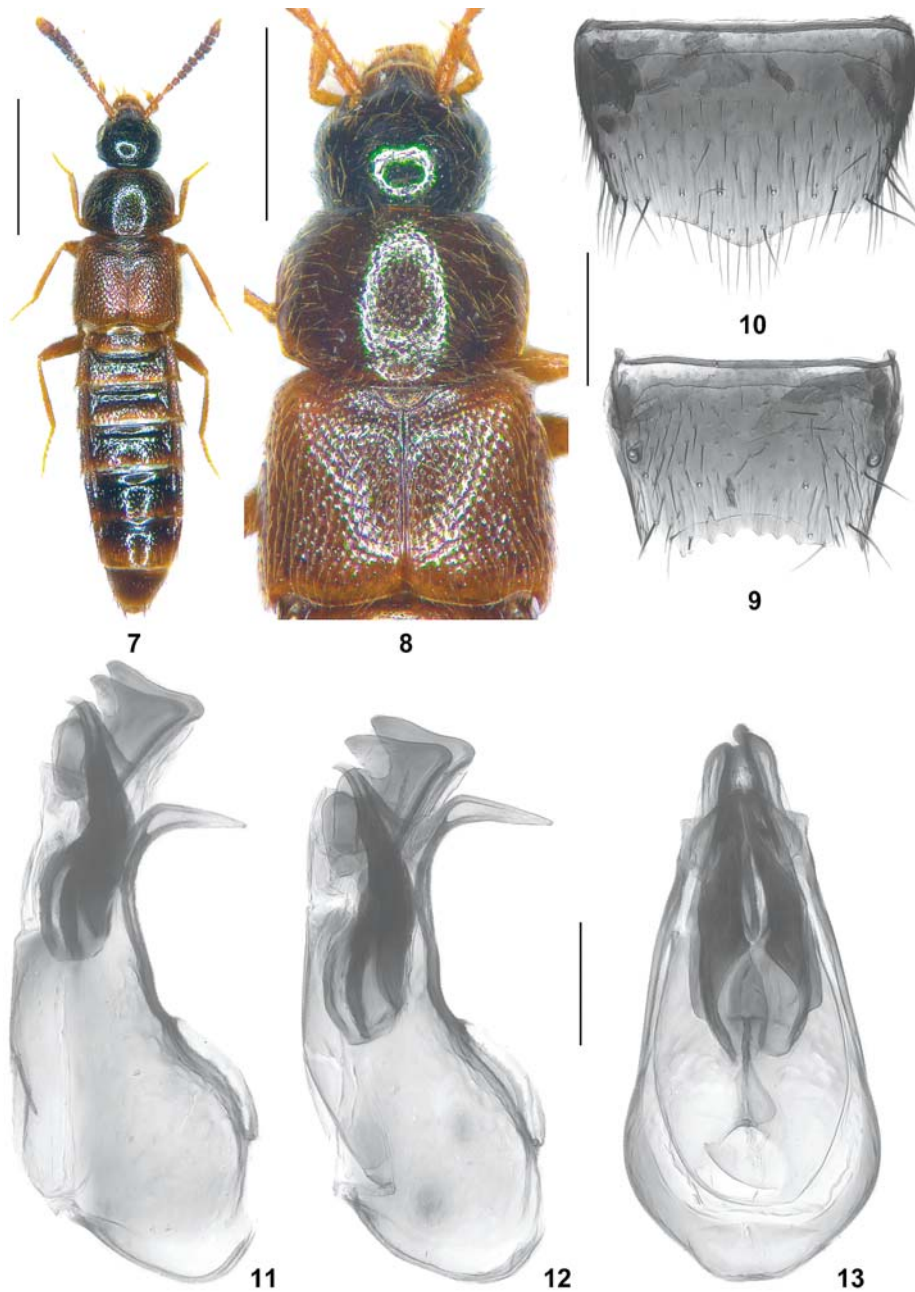
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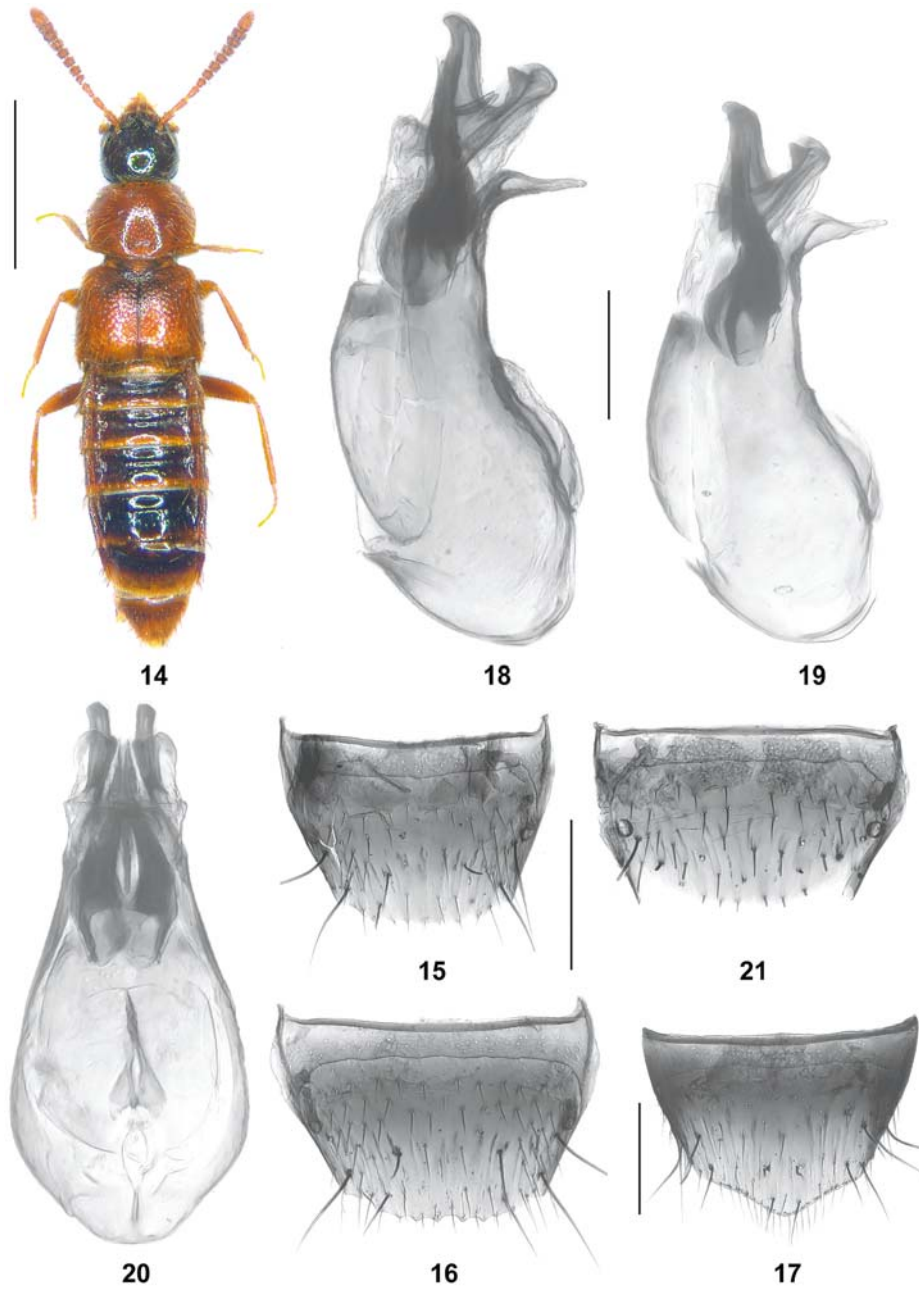
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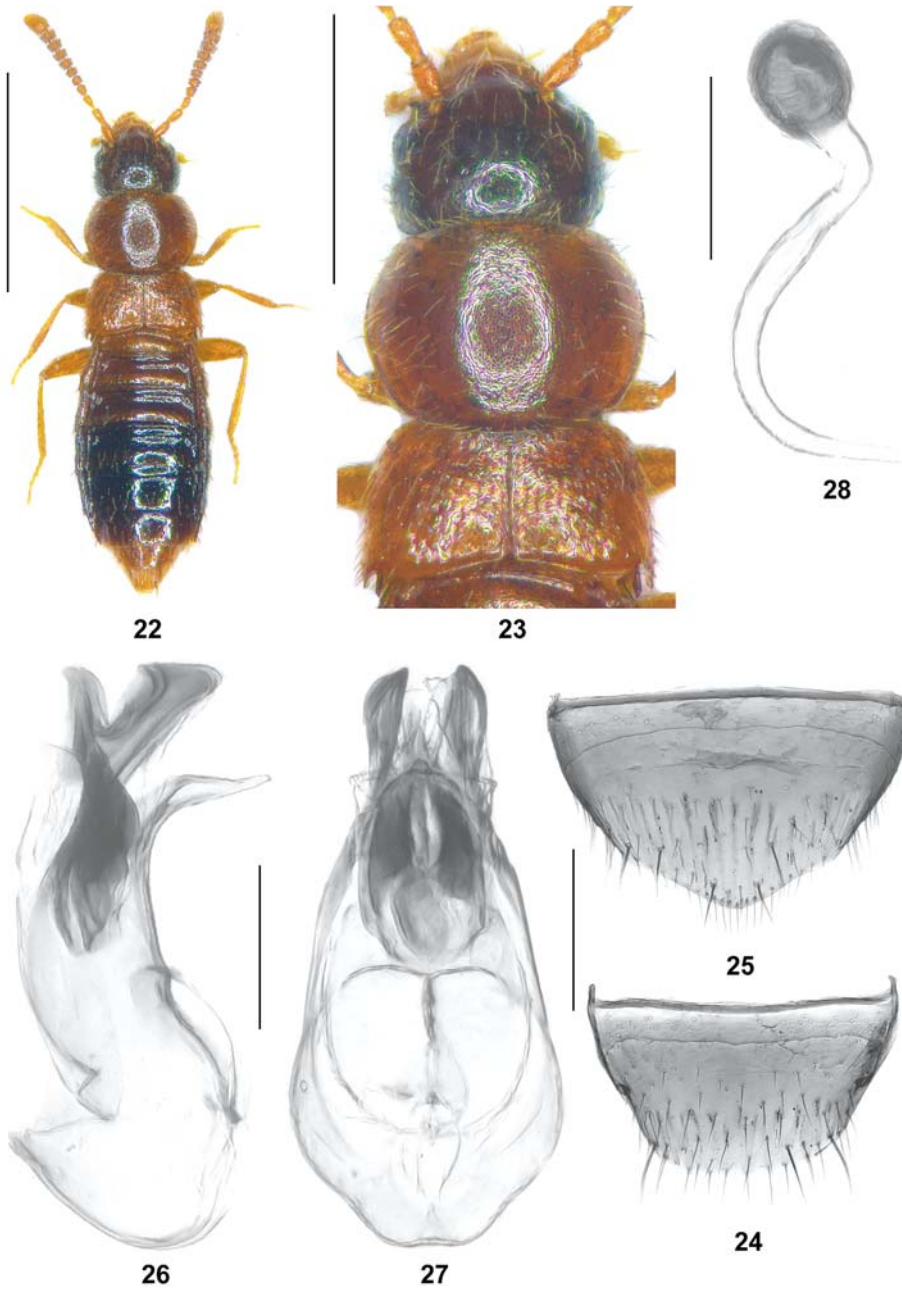
Figs 1–6. *Silusa excisa* Assing (1–3) and *S. mandibulata* Assing (4–6). 1, 4 – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 2, 5 – median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 3, 6 – male tergite VIII. Scale bars: 3, 6: 0.2 mm; 1–2, 4–5: 0.1 mm.



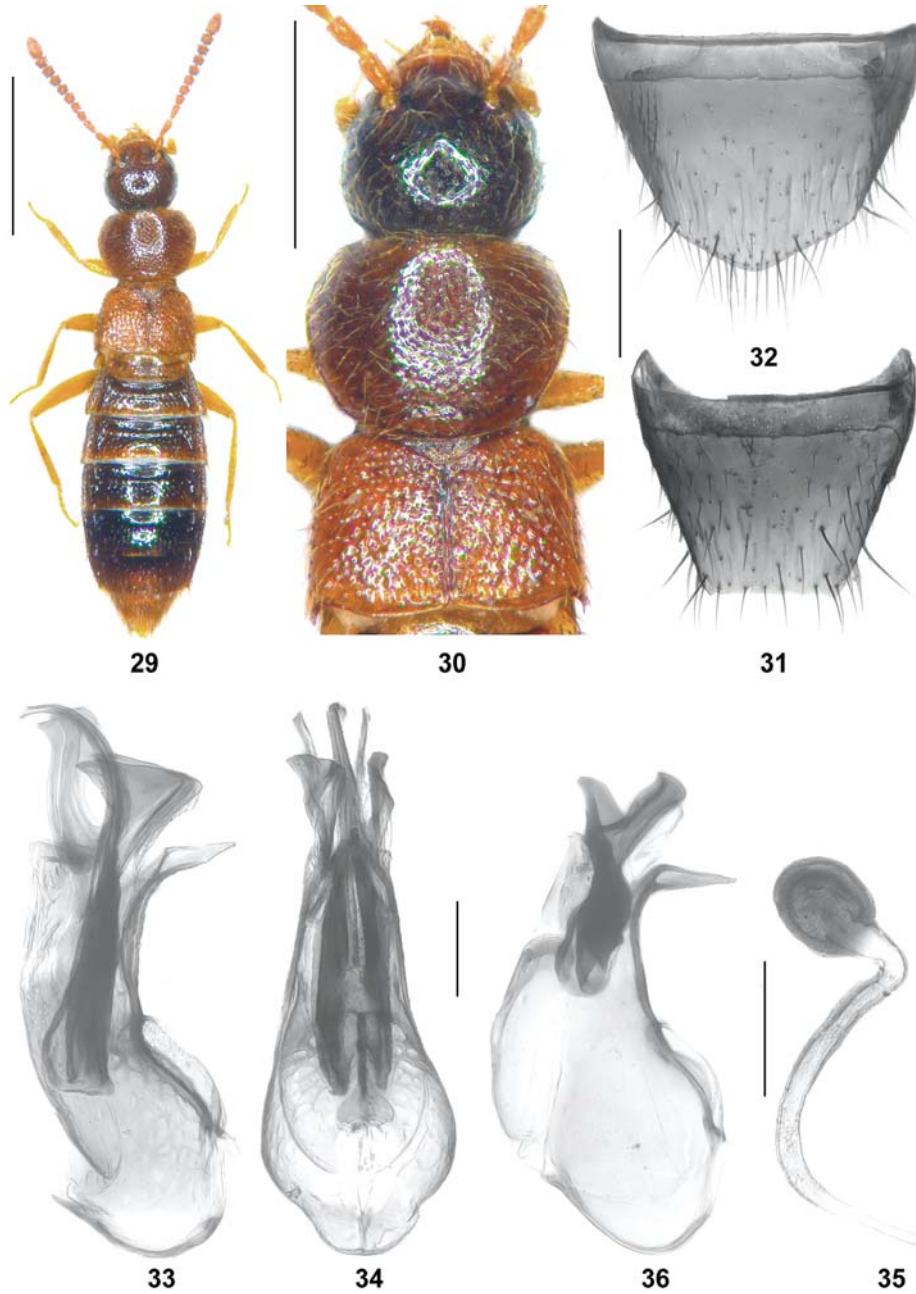
Figs 7–13. *Silusa triangularis* sp. nov. 7 – habitus; 8 – forebody; 9 – male tergite VIII; 10 – male sternite VIII; 11–12 – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 13 – median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 7: 1.0 mm; 8: 0.5 mm; 9–10: 0.2 mm; 11–13: 0.1 mm.



Figs 14–21. *Silusa edentula* sp. nov. 14 – habitus; 15–16 – male tergite VIII; 17 – male sternite VIII; 18–19 – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 20 – median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 21 – female tergite VIII. Scale bars: 14: 1.0 mm; 15–17, 21: 0.2 mm; 18–20: 0.1 mm.



Figs 22–28. *Silusa turgida* sp. nov. 22 – habitus; 23 – forebody; 24 – male tergite VIII; 25 – male sternite VIII; 26 – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 27 – median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 28 – spermatheca. Scale bars: 22: 1.0 mm; 23: 0.5 mm; 24–25: 0.2 mm; 26–28: 0.1 mm.



Figs 29–36. *Silusa mastigans* sp. nov. (29–35) and *S. schuelkei* Pace (36). 29 – habitus; 30 – forebody; 31 – male tergite VIII; 32 – male sternite VIII; 33, 36 – median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view; 34 – median lobe of aedeagus in ventral view; 35 – spermatheca. Scale bars: 29: 1.0 mm; 30: 0.5 mm; 31–32: 0.2 mm; 33–36: 0.1 mm.