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Validation of five *Pselaphodes* species names in Huang & Yin (2019): The *Pselaphodes* (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae) of Nepal

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Abstract: The missing type depository information, along with a diagnosis of *Pselaphodes ampliatus* sp. nov., *P. bagmatius* sp. nov., *P. loebli* sp. nov., *P. rotundatus* sp. nov., and *P. symmetricus* sp. nov. are provided to validate the names under the conditions required by the ICZN (1999).

Keywords: Coleoptera - Staphylinidae - *Pselaphodes* - new species - nomenclature - type depository - ICZN

INTRODUCTION

We recently published an article (Huang & Yin, 2019) in which we described 15 new species of the genus *Pselaphodes*. It was subsequently brought to our attention, that for five of those 15 new species only the museum accession numbers of the type specimens were provided, but no explicit statement as to where they have been deposited. It can thus be argued that these five species do not meet the provisions of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999: Article 16.4.2) and that they should be treated as *nomina nuda*.

In order to correct this ambiguity, a statement of the type depository for these species is herewith made: all holotypes and paratypes of the new species have been deposited in the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland (MHNG), with each specimen bearing a unique accession number.

A diagnosis is provided here for each new species, but for detailed descriptions and figures we refer to Huang & Yin (2019).

RESULTS

Pselaphodes ampliatus Huang & Yin, sp. nov.

Type material (7 ex.): Holotype; MHNG-ENTO-43959; ♂; NEPAL, “NEPAL (Prov. Bagmati), Yangri Ridge, 4350 m, 22.IV.81, Löbl & Smetana” (MHNG). – Paratypes; MHNG-ENTO-43960 to 43963; 1 ♂, 3 ♀; NEPAL, same label data as holotype. – MHNG-ENTO-43964 to 43965; 1 ♂, 1 ♀; NEPAL,

same label data as holotype, except “4200 m, 21.IV.81” (all paratypes in MHNG).

Diagnosis: Male. Length 2.63-2.76 mm. Antennal clubs lacking modification. Metaventral processes long, apically broadened. Profemora with small ventral projection, protibiae with distinct projection at apex; mesotrochanters with slender ventral spine, mesotibiae with small projection at apex; metafemora broadly thickened ventrally. Median lobe of aedeagus narrowed apically; parameres slender and elongate. Female. May be identified only when associated with male.

Description and figures: Huang & Yin, 2019: 166; figs 1A, 2.

Pselaphodes bagmatius Huang & Yin, sp. nov.

Type material (3 ex.): Holotype; MHNG-ENTO-43966; ♂; NEPAL, “NEPAL (Prov. Bagmati), Malemchi, 2900 m, 14.IV.81, Löbl & Smetana” (MHNG). – Paratypes; MHNG-ENTO-43967 to 43968; 2 ♀; NEPAL, same label data as holotype (MHNG).

Diagnosis: Male. Length 3.06 mm. Antennomeres 9 with disc-shaped process at apex, antennomeres 10 with small projection at base. Metaventral processes long, apically broadened. Prothrochanters with small ventral spine, profemora with big, blunt ventral spine, protibiae with slender spine at apex; mesotrochanters with acute ventral spine, mesotibiae with small projection at apex; metacoxae with sharp ventral spine. Median lobe of

aedeagus narrowed apically; parameres slender at base and broadening apically. Female. May be identified only when associated with male.

Description and figures: Huang & Yin, 2019: 168; figs 1B, 3.

Pselaphodes loebli Huang & Yin, sp. nov.

Type material (9 ex.): Holotype; MHNG-ENTO-43999; ♂; NEPAL, “NEPAL (Prov. Bagmati), Malemchi, 2800 m, 14.IV.81, Löbl & Smetana” (MHNG). – Paratypes; MHNG-ENTO-44000 to 44007; 3 ♂, 5 ♀; NEPAL, same label data as holotype (MHNG).

Diagnosis: Male. Length 3.01-3.14 mm. Antennomeres IX with disc-shaped process at apex. Metaventral processes long, with pair of small projection in addition to long processes. Protochanters with slender ventral spine, profemora with large, blunt ventral spine, protibiae with acute spine at apex; mesotrochanters with multiple ventral spines, mesotibiae with small tubercle at apex. Median lobe of aedeagus almost symmetric, narrowing apically; parameres broad dorso-ventrally. Female. May be identified only when associated with male.

Description and figures: Huang & Yin, 2019: 177; figs 10A, 11.

Pselaphodes rotundatus Huang & Yin, sp. nov.

Type material (5 ex.): Holotype; MHNG-ENTO-44063; ♂; NEPAL, “NEPAL (Prov. Bagmati), below Thare Pati, 3300 m, 11.IV.81, Löbl & Smetana” (MHNG). – Paratypes; MHNG-ENTO-44064 to 44066; 1 ♂, 2 ♀; NEPAL, same label data as holotype. – MHNG-ENTO-44067; paratype, 1 ♂; NEPAL, same label data as holotype, except “10.IV.81” (all paratypes in MHNG).

Diagnosis: Male. Length 3.10-3.13 mm. Antennomeres 9 with large disc-shaped process at apex, antennomeres 10 with small projection at base. Metaventral processes broad, forked at apex. Profemora with triangular ventral spine, protibiae with distinct spine at apex; mesotrochanters with slender ventral spine, mesotibiae with small projection at apex; metacoxae with short ventral projection. Median lobe of aedeagus broad and asymmetric at apex; parameres short. Female. May be identified only when associated with male.

Description and figures: Huang & Yin, 2019: 185; figs 16A, 17.

Pselaphodes symmetricus Huang & Yin, sp. nov.

Type material (3 ex.): Holotype; MHNG-ENTO-44079; ♂; NEPAL, “NEPAL: distr. Kathmandu: Phulcoki, 2500 m, 30.IV.84, Löbl – Smetana” (MHNG). – Paratypes; MHNG-ENTO-44080; 1 ♀; NEPAL, same label data as holotype. – MHNG-ENTO-44081; 1 ♂; NEPAL, “NEPAL (Prov. Bagmati), Gul Bhanjyang, 2600 m, 6.IV.81, Löbl & Smetana” (both paratypes in MHNG).

Diagnosis: Male. Length 3.01-3.15 mm. Antennomeres 9 slightly concave on mesal surface, antennomeres 10 with large projection at base. Metaventral processes moderately long, with pair of small triangular projection in addition to elongate processes. Protochanters with slender ventral spine, profemora with blunt ventral spine, protibiae with large spine at apex; mesotrochanters with acute ventral spine, mesotibiae with small projection at apex. Median lobe of aedeagus symmetric, narrowed at apex; parameres short and symmetric. Female. May be identified only when associated with male.

Description and figures: Huang & Yin, 2019: 191; figs 19B, 21.

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