

**On the taxonomy and zoogeography of *Anaulacaspis* Ganglbauer,
1895 and *Borboropora* Kraatz, 1862: new species, new records,
and the first records of both genera from Laos
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Aleocharinae: Falagriini)**

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ASSING V. 2020: On the taxonomy and zoogeography of *Anaulacaspis* Ganglbauer, 1895 and *Borboropora* Kraatz, 1862, new species, new records, and the first records of both genera from Laos (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Aleocharinae: Falagriini). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* 105(2): 171–182. – *Anaulacaspis spinosa* sp. nov. (Laos: Bokeo province), *A. aberrans* sp. nov. (Laos: Bokeo and Xieng Khouang provinces), and *Borboropora laotica* sp. nov. (Laos: Bokeo province) are described and illustrated. Additional records of nine previously described species of *Anaulacaspis* Ganglbauer, 1895 and one of *Borboropora* Kraatz, 1862 are reported, among them four new country records from the West Palaearctic region and one first record from Laos and the Oriental region. *Anaulacaspis* is recorded from Laos, *Borboropora* from Laos and the Oriental region for the first time.

Keywords. Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, Falagriini, *Anaulacaspis*, *Borboropora*, taxonomy, new species, new records, Palaearctic region, Oriental region, Laos

Introduction

According to NEWTON (2019), the falagriine genus *Anaulacaspis* Ganglbauer, 1895 includes 75 species worldwide and is distributed in all major zoogeographic regions except North America north of Mexico. The species of the Palaearctic region were revised recently (ASSING 2016). The generic assignments of the species recorded from other zoogeographic regions require revision and confirmation.

With a total of only eight species distributed in the Palaearctic (five species; four in the West and one in the East Palaearctic regions), Nearctic (two), and Afrotropical regions (one), *Borboropora* Kraatz, 1862 is much less diverse (ASSING 2015, 2018).

Recently examined material included at least three new species (all of them from Laos) and numerous additional records, among them the first records of *Anaulacaspis* and *Borboropora* from Laos.

Material and methods

The material treated in this study is deposited in the following collections:

MNB	.....	Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (J. Frisch)
NHMB	.....	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (M. Borer)
NHMW	.....	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (H. Schillhammer)
cAss	.....	author's private collection
cFel	.....	private collection Benedikt Feldmann, Münster

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 labrum to the posterior margin of tergite VIII, 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.

The limits of the zoogeographic regions are in accordance with those mapped in SCHÜLKE & SMETANA (2015).

Results

Genus *Anaulacaspis* Ganglbauer, 1895

For descriptions, illustrations, previous records, comprehensive accounts of the distributions, and distribution maps of the Palaearctic representatives of this genus see ASSING (2016).

Anaulacaspis nigra (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Material examined. France: 2 exs., Hautes-Pyrénées, leg. Pandellé (NHMW, cAss); 1 ex., Hérault, Palavas, leg. Lavagne (NHMW); 1 ex., Avignon (NHMW).

Germany: Sachsen: 2 exs., Leipzig, leg. Linke (NHMW).

Switzerland: 1 ex., Vaud, Morges, V.1965 (NHMW).

Czechia: 2 exs., Bubeneč (NHMW); 7 exs., Moravia, Dvorce u Bruntálu [“Hof”], leg. Scheerpeltz (NHMW).

Austria: Oberösterreich: 1 ex., Grünburg (NHMW); 1 ex., Leonstein, leg. Petz (NHMW); 5 exs., Linz env., 7.X.1913, leg. Kloiber (NHMW, cAss); 15 exs., Linz env., leg. Kloiber (NHMW); 1 ex., Linz, leg. Priesner (NHMW). **Wien/Niederösterreich:** 6 exs., Wien env., leg. Breit, etc. (NHMW); 8 exs., Bisamberg, loamy soil, leg. Luze (NHMW); 3 exs., Bisamberg, leg. Scheerpeltz (NHMW); 1 ex., between Guntramsdorf and Eichkogel, under stone, 19.V.1949, leg. Ebner (NHMW); 4 exs., L. Enzersdorf, leg. Luze, Wagner (NHMW); 1 ex., Greifenstein, 7.IV.1895 (NHMW); 2 exs., Vöslau, leg. Paganetti (NHMW); 2 exs., Lunz (NHMW); 2 exs., Wiener Neudorf, leg. Scheerpeltz (NHMW); 2 exs., Gars am Kamp, with *Formica pratensis* (NHMW); 1 ex., Stammersdorf, 2.V.1946, leg. Meyer (NHMW); 3 exs., Kleinwolkersdorf, with *Formica pratensis*, leg. Scheerpeltz (NHMW); 2 exs., Bruck an der Leitha (NHMW). **Steiermark:** 1 ex., Schladming (NHMW).

Kärnten: 2 exs., Eisenkappel, Leppen-Vellach-Md., VII–VIII.1931, leg. Scheerpeltz (NHMW); 1 ex., Ferlach env., Loiblach, 13.VII.1924, leg. Scheerpeltz (NHMW); 3 exs., Dobratsch, V.1905, leg. Schatzmayr (NHMW).

Burgenland: 3 exs., Neusiedlersee, leg. Pazourak, Schuster, etc. (NHMW); 1 ex., Neudorf (NHMW); 1 ex., Marz – Rohrbach bei Mattersburg, Marzer Kogel, with *Formica sanguinea*, 1.IV.1926, leg. Scheerpeltz (NHMW).

Italy: Piemonte: 1 ex., Varallo, leg. Breit (NHMW). **Abruzzi:** 1 ex., L’Aquila (NHMW). **Lazio:** 3 exs., locality not specified (NHMW).

Hungary: 1 ex., Sopron env. (NHMW).

Romania: 7 exs., Băile Herculane, leg. Breit (NHMW, cAss); 2 exs., Braşov env. (NHMW).
Ukraine: 1 ex., Tscherniwzi ["Bukowina, Czernowitz"] (NHMW); 1 ex., Krym, Iaila Mts., leg. Moczarski (NHMW).
Slovenia: 2 exs., Maribor, leg. Lang, etc. (NHMW); 2 exs., Pohorje (NHMW).
Bosnia-Herzegovina: 4 exs., Travnik (NHMW, cAss); 7 exs., Jablanica, leg. Paganetti, etc. (NHMW, cAss); 1 ex., Duži, 1903, leg. Leonhard (NHMW); 6 exs., Trebinje (NHMW, cAss); .
Montenegro: 1 ex., Herzeg-Novi, 1895, leg. Paganetti (NHMW).
Albania: 1 ex., Elbasan, dung, IX.1918, leg. Priesner (NHMW); 19 exs., Elbasan, leg. Mader (NHMW, cAss).
Bulgaria: 1 ex., Kresana-Defilé, "Mittl. Struma", 13.VI.1937, leg. Breit (NHMW).
Greece: mainland: 16 exs., Thessalia, Volo (NHMW); 5 exs., Makedhonia, Athos, leg. Schatzmayr (NHMW, cAss); 3 exs., "Attica", leg. Leonis, etc. (NHMW); 1 ex., Parnassos (NHMW). **Corfu:** 5 exs., Ipsos, 16.IV.1932, leg. Breit (NHMW); 3 exs., locality not specified, leg. Reitter, Paganetti (NHMW). **Naxos:** 2 exs., leg. Krüper, etc. (NHMW). **Paxos:** 2 exs., leg. Kelescsenyi (NHMW).
Russia: 2 exs., West Siberia, Barnaul (at Ob river), 12.IV.1920, leg. Babiý (NHMW, cAss).
Uzbekistan: 1♂, Buchara (NHMW).

Anaulaspis nigra is the most widespread species of the genus, but was previously unknown from Slovenia and Montenegro.

***Anaulacaspis libanotica* (Fagel, 1969)**

Material examined. Lebanon: 3 exs. [identified by B. Feldmann], Marjayoun, Litani river, 33°21'N, 35°33'E, 280 m, pitfall trap, 11–18.III.2018, leg. Reuter (cFel).

The known distribution of this species is confined to Lebanon and Israel.

***Anaulacaspis nigerrima* (Bernhauer, 1908)**

Material examined. Turkmenistan: 2 exs., locality not specified ["Turkestan", "Turcmenien"] (NHMW).

Uzbekistan: 11 exs., Taškent, leg. Reiter, etc. (NHMW).

Country not specified: 2 exs., "Transkaspien", leg. Reitter (NHMW).

The distribution of this species includes Middle Asia and Siberia.

***Anaulacaspis gratilla* (Erichson, 1839)**

Material examined. Iraq: 2 exs., "Mesopotamien" (NHMW).

Lebanon: 1♀ [identification tentative], Beirut (NHMW).

Turkmenistan: 3 exs., Repetek, leg. Hauser (NHMW);

Locality not identified: 2 exs., "Gr. Balachan Dschebell", 1898, leg. Hauser (NHMW).

Anaulacaspis gratilla has been recorded from Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Iran, and Middle Asia. The above female-based record from Lebanon should be considered doubtful and requires confirmation based on males.

***Anaulacaspis desertorum* (Fauvel, 1898)**

Material examined. Morocco: 2 exs., S Melilla, Taourirt, under stones, 15.V.1930, leg. Ebner (NHMW).

Algeria: 1 ex., Biskra env., leg. Vauloger (NHMW); 31 exs., Hoggar, Guelta de Imlaouéne, 9.V.1973, leg. Eckerlein (NHMW, cAss); 1 ex., "Gelta" (NHMW).

The known distribution of this species is confined to North Africa and the Middle East.

***Anaulacaspis flavomarginata* Assing, 2016**

Material examined. Albania: 6 exs., Elbasan, leg. Mader (NHMW, cAss); 1 ex., Ruskuli, 24.IX.1918, leg. Priesner (NHMW).

Anaulacaspis flavomarginata has been recorded only from Albania and Greece.

***Anaulacaspis laevigata* (Duvivier, 1883)**

Material examined. Italy: 2 exs., Lazio, locality not specified (NHMW).

Croatia: 1 ex., “Dalmatia”, leg. Reitter (NHMW); 1 ex., locality not specified (NHMW).

Bosnia-Herzegovina: 1 ex., Celic, leg. Reiss (NHMW); 1 ex., Prozor, leg. Leonhard (NHMW); 3 exs., Trebinje, leg. Leonhard, etc. (NHMW).

Montenegro: 6 exs., Herzeg-Novi, leg. Paganetti, etc. (NHMW, cAss); 1 ex., Kotor Bay [“Bocche di Cattaro”] (NHMW).

Albania: 5 exs., Elbasan, leg. Mader (NHMW, cAss); 1 ex., Skutari, leg. Mader (NHMW).

Bulgaria: 1 ex., Kresana-Defilé, “Mittl. Struma”, 13.VI.1937, leg. Breit (NHMW).

Greece: Corfu: 3 exs., locality not specified, leg. Moczarski, Winkler (NHMW); 1 ex., Potamo, leg. Woerz (cAss).

The known distribution of *A. laevigata* is confined to South Italy, the Balkans, and Turkey. The above records from Albania and Bulgaria represent new country records.

***Anaulacaspis nigrina* (Fagel, 1969)**

Material examined. Turkey: Manisa: 1♂, 1♀, Turgutlu, Çikrici, 24.VII.2005, leg. Anlaş (cAss).

Anaulacaspis nigrina has been recorded from Turkey, Iran, and the Greek island Lesbos.

***Anaulacaspis formosa* (Rosenhauer, 1856)**

Material examined. Spain: Andalucía: 1 ex., Malaga, leg. Weise (NHMW); 1 ex., Algeciras (NHMW).

Locality not specified: 1 ex., “Hispan. centr.” (NHMW).

Morocco: 1 ex., locality not specified (NHMW).

Algeria: 2 exs., Tlemcen (NHMW); 1 ex., “Algir” (NHMW).

Tunisia: 2 exs., Kairouan (NHMW).

Probably mislabelled: 1 ex., “Süd-Frankreich” (NHMW).

This species is rather common in South Spain and North Africa.

***Anaulacaspis elegans* (Baudi di Selve, 1857)**

Material examined. Lebanon: 3 exs. [identified by B. Feldmann], Marjayoun, Litani river, 33°21'N, 35°33'E, 280 m, pitfall trap, 11–18.III.2018, leg. Reuter (cFel).

Egypt: 2 exs., Sinai, “Hosseych” (NHMW); 1 ex., Sinai, “St. Elias” (cAss).

Locality not identified: 1 ex., “Marbi” (NHMW).

Anaulacaspis elegans is distributed in Cyprus and the Middle East.

***Anaulacaspis spinosa* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1–8)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂: “LAOS – Bokeo prov., 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27–28′N, 100°45′E, 500–700 m, 4–18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. / Holotypus ♂ *Anaulacaspis spinosa* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2020” (NHMB). Paratype ♂: same data as holotype (cAss).

Description. Body length 2.4–2.6 mm (abdomen extended); length of forebody 1.1–1.2 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: body including antennae blackish; legs dark-brown with paler tarsi; maxillary palpi dark-brown with the apical antennomere yellow.

Head (Fig. 2) approximately 1.1 times as broad as long; dorsal surface not impressed; punctation very fine and dense; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes approximately as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna (Fig. 3) 0.75 mm long; antennomeres IV weakly transverse, V–X of gradually increasing width and increasingly transverse, and X approximately 1.5 times as broad as long.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) approximately as broad as long and as broad as head, in posterior half of midline with very shallow sulcus; punctation similar to that of head; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 2) approximately 0.9 times as long as pronotum; punctation very dense and fine; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen (Fig. 4) with punctation denser and more distinct than that of forebody; anterior impressions of tergites III–V unmodified (straight) and practically impunctate; interstices without microreticulation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII broadly convex, in the middle with modified short marginal setae (Fig. 5); sternite VIII (Fig. 6) with convex posterior margin; median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 7–8) 0.26 mm long, with ventral process of very distinctive shape, and with a long spine-shaped structure in internal sac.

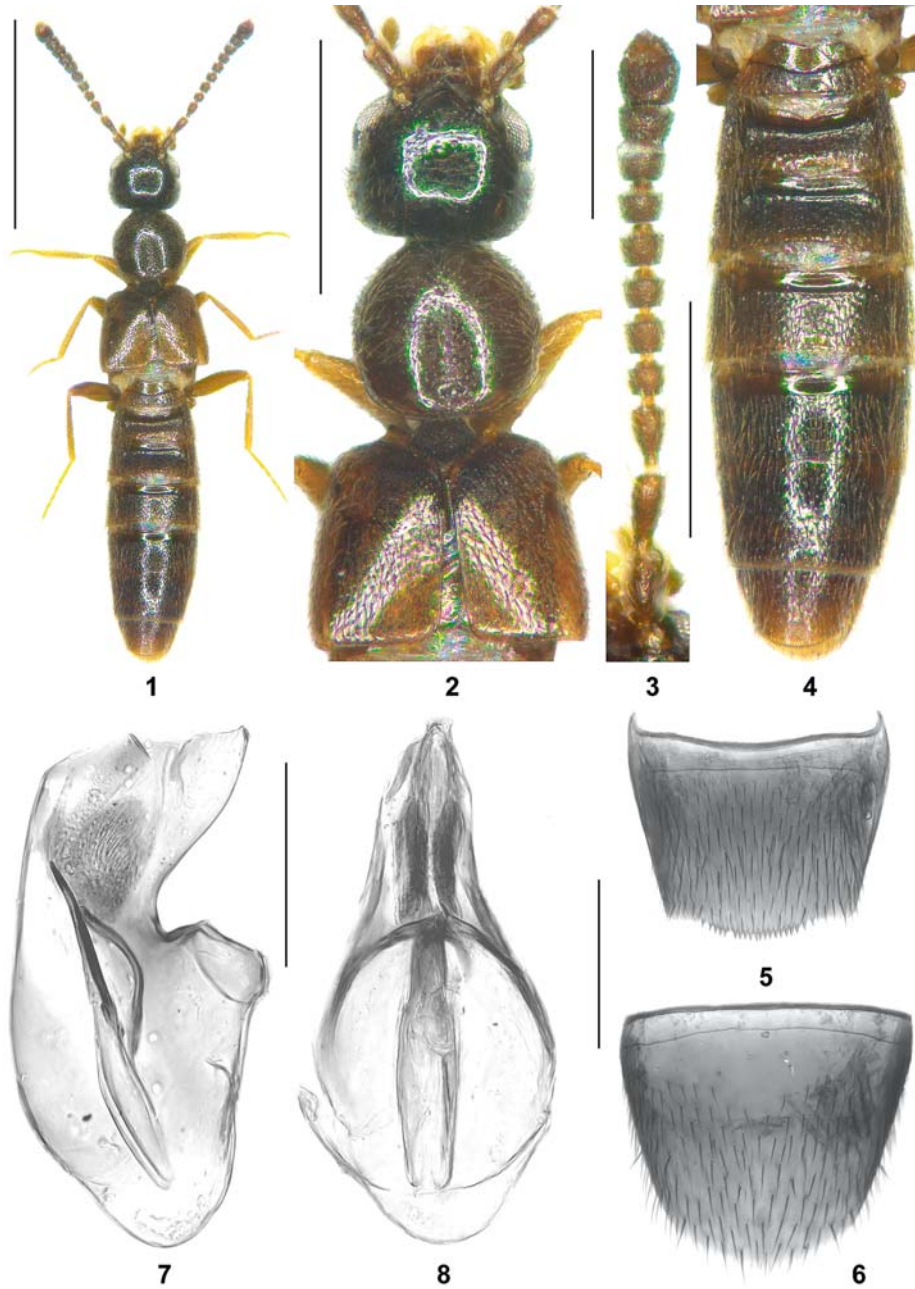
♀: unknown.

Comparative notes. *Anaulacaspis spinosa* is characterized particularly by the conspicuous morphology of the aedeagus, an unmodified male head, uniformly dark coloration, and the modified chaetotaxy of tergite VIII. The only other *Anaulacaspis* species of similar uniformly dark coloration described from the Oriental region is *A. nigrita* (Cameron, 1939) from India. This species, however, is distinguished from *A. spinosa* by smaller size (1.5 mm), paler legs (brownish-yellow), a distinctly sulcate head, and asperate punctation of the pronotum (CAMERON 1939).

Among the species of the Palaearctic region, the only congeners with a similarly modified chaetotaxy of the male tergite VIII (posterior margin with strongly modified short and stout marginal setae) are *A. formosa* and *A. elegans*, both of which are distinguished from *A. spinosa* by completely different coloration alone. For illustrations of *Anaulacaspis* species recorded from the Palaearctic region see ASSING (2016).

Distribution and natural history. The type locality is situated in Bokeo province, Northwest Laos. The specimens were collected on the wing, probably with a Malaise trap, at an altitude of 500–700 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet (Latin, adjective) alludes to the large spine-shaped structure in the internal sac of the aedeagus.



Figs 1–8. *Anaulacaspis spinosa* sp. nov. 1 – habitus; 2 – forebody; 3 – antenna; 4 – abdomen; 5 – male tergite VIII; 6 – male sternite VIII; 7–8 – aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 1: 1.0 mm; 2, 4: 0.5 mm; 3, 5–6: 0.2 mm; 7–8: 0.1 mm.

***Anaulacaspis aberrans* sp. nov.**

(Figs 9–18)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂: “LAOS – Bokeo prov., 5 km W Ban Tou, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27–28′N, 100°45′E, 500–700 m, 4–18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. / Holotypus ♂ *Anaulacaspis aberrans* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2020” (NHMB). Paratypes: 57 exs.: same data as holotype (NHMB, MNB, cAss); 1♀: “LAOS – Xieng Khouang, 30 km NE Phonsavan, Phou Sane Mt., 19°38.2′N, 103°20.2′E, 1420 m, 10–30.V.2009, leg. Brancucci” (cAss).

Description. Minute species; body length 1.4–1.8 mm; length of forebody 0.6–0.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 9. Coloration variable: head blackish-brown to blackish; pronotum pale reddish-brown to blackish-brown; elytra yellowish-brown to dark-brown; abdomen dark-brown to blackish brown with the anterior three segments often slightly paler and with the posterior margins of tergites III–VII and all of tergite VIII yellowish to yellowish-brown; legs yellow; antennae dark-brown to blackish-brown with the basal 2–3 antennomeres usually slightly paler brown.

Head (Fig. 10) approximately 1.1 times as broad as long; dorsal surface not impressed; punctuation variable, very fine and dense, often rather coarse and dense in antero-lateral and anterior portions; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes larger, longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna (Fig. 10) 0.4–0.5 mm long; antennomeres IV transverse, approximately 1.5 times as broad as long, V–X of gradually increasing width and increasingly transverse, and X approximately twice as broad as long.

Pronotum (Fig. 10) weakly transverse and approximately as broad as head, midline with more or less distinct narrow sulcus; punctuation very dense and very fine; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 10) nearly as long as pronotum; punctuation very dense and very fine; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen (Fig. 11): anterior impressions of tergites III–V with very coarse, dense, and rugose punctuation; remainder of tergal surfaces with fine and moderately dense punctuation; microsculpture indistinct or absent; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: tergite VIII (Fig. 12) anteriorly without median excision, posterior margin weakly convex, truncate, or in the middle weakly concave, chaetotaxy unmodified; sternite VIII (Fig. 13) with distinctly convex posterior margin, chaetotaxy unmodified; median lobe of aedeagus (Figs 14–15) 0.15–0.17 mm long, with ventral process and internal structures of highly distinctive shapes.

♀: tergite VIII (Fig. 17) similar to that of male; sternite VIII (Fig. 18) with broadly convex posterior margin, chaetotaxy unmodified; spermatheca minute (Fig. 16).

Comparative notes. *Anaulacaspis aberrans* differs from all other previously revised *Anaulacaspis* species by the shape and chaetotaxy of tergite and sternite VIII, and by the conspicuously derived morphology of the aedeagus. It is additionally distinguished from the syntopic *A. spinosa*, the only other previously described species recorded from Laos, by a much smaller body, a more slender habitus, paler coloration, larger eyes, more transverse antennomeres IV–X, an often longer sulcus along the pronotal midline, as well as coarsely, densely, and rugosely punctured anterior impressions of tergites III–V.

Distribution and natural history. The material was collected in two localities in North Laos. The specimens were collected on the wing, probably with a Malaise trap, at altitudes of 500–700 m and 1420 m.

Etymology. The specific epithet (Latin, adjective) alludes to the shape and chaetotaxy of tergite VIII and the morphology of the aedeagus, which strongly differ from other previously revised species of the genus.

***Anaulacaspis* sp. n.**

Material examined. Laos: 1♀, Bokeo province, 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27–28'N, 100°45'E, 500–700 m, 4–18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (cAss).

The above female is similar to *A. spinosa*, but differs by a distinct and nearly complete median sulcus of the pronotum, more distinct punctation of the elytra, dark-yellow legs, much more distinct punctation of the abdomen, and by the shape (anterior margin angularly projecting) and coarse and dense punctation of the anterior impressions of tergites III–V.

Genus *Borboropora* Kraatz, 1862

For illustrations and descriptions of the species known from the Palaearctic region see ASSING (2009a, b, 2015, 2018).

***Borboropora indica* Assing, 2015**

Material examined. Laos: 4 exs., Bokeo province, 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27–28'N, 100°45'E, 500–700 m, 4–18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. (cAss); 1 ex., Xieng Khouang, 30 km NE Phonsavan, Phou Sane Mt., 19°38.2'N, 103°20.2'E, 1420 m, 10–30.V.2009, leg. Brancucci (cAss).

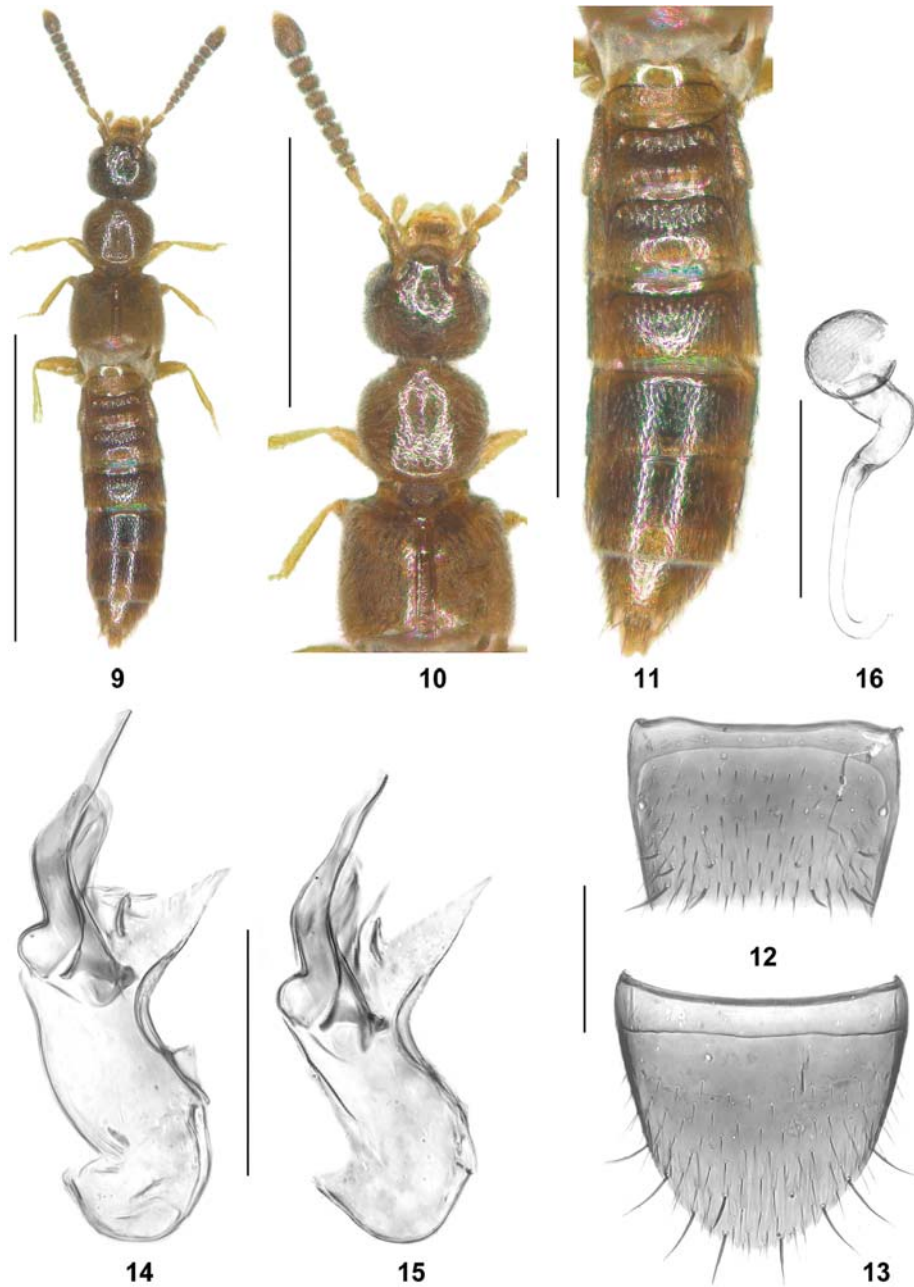
The original description is based on seven specimens from the type locality in Arunachal Pradesh, Northeast India. The material above, together with that of the following species, represents the first records of the genus from Laos and the Oriental region as a whole.

***Borboropora laotica* sp. nov.**

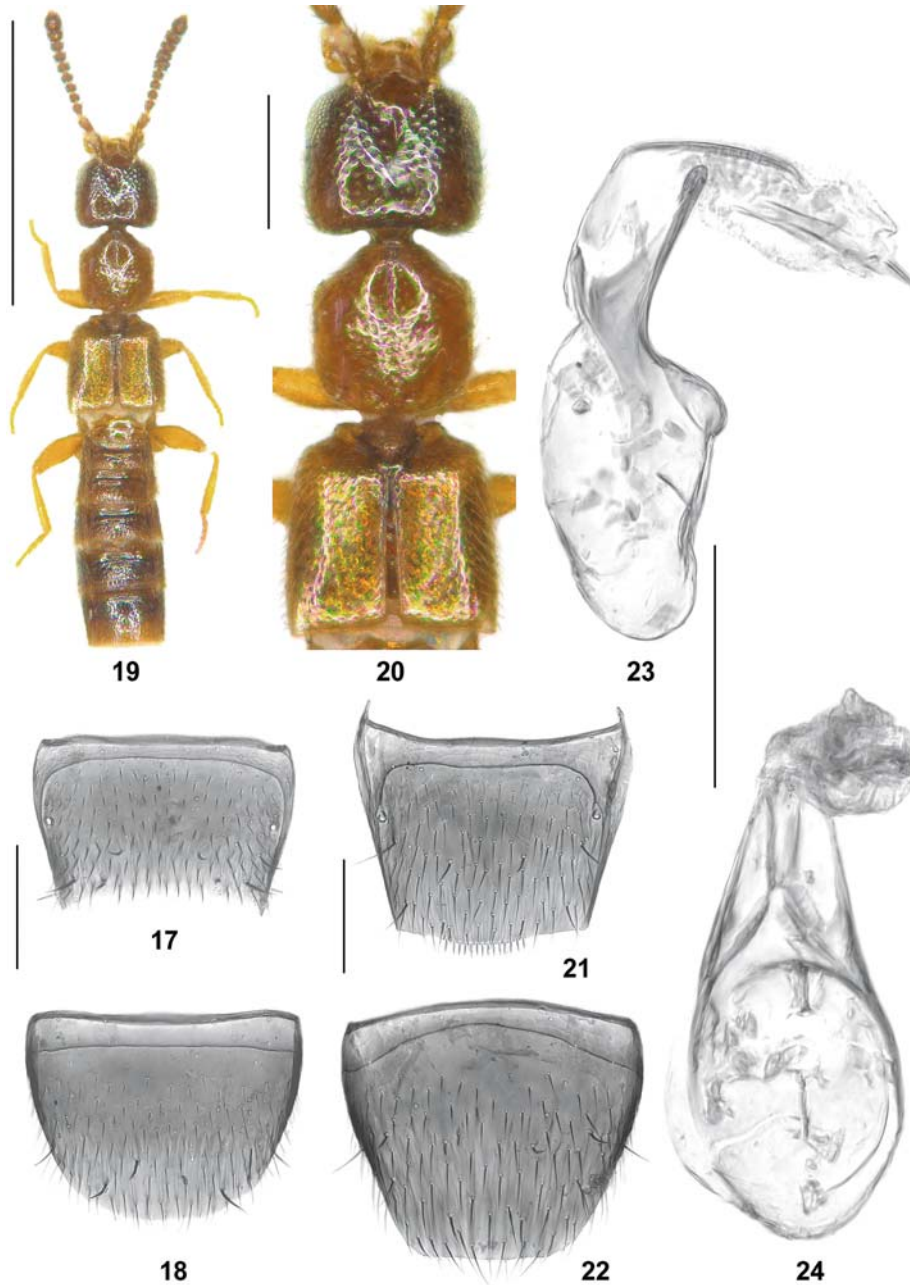
(Figs 19–24)

Type material examined. Holotype ♂: “LAOS – Bokeo prov., 5 km W Ban Toup, Bokeo Nature Reserve, 20°27–28'N, 100°45'E, 500–700 m, 4–18.V.2011, leg. Brancucci et al. / Holotypus ♂ *Borboropora laotica* sp. n., det. V. Assing 2020” (NHMB).

Description. Body length 2.0 mm (abdomen extended); length of forebody 0.9 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 19. Coloration: head brown; pronotum reddish; elytra yellow; abdomen dark-brown with the anterior three tergites somewhat paler; legs yellow; antennae dark-brown with the basal two antennomeres brown; maxillary palpi dark-yellow with the apical antennomere yellow.



Figs 9–16. *Anaulacaspis aberrans* sp. nov. 9 – habitus; 10 – forebody; 11 – abdomen; 12 – male tergite VIII; 13 – male sternite VIII; 14–15 – aedeagus in lateral view; 16 – spermatheca. Scale bars: 9: 1.0 mm; 10–11: 0.5 mm; 12–16: 0.1 mm.



Figs 17–24. *Anaulacaspis aberrans* sp. nov. (17–18) and *Borboropora laotica* sp. nov. (19–24). 17 – female tergite VIII; 18 – female sternite VIII; 19 – habitus; 20 – forebody; 21 – male tergite VIII; 22 – male sternite VIII; 23–24 – aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 19: 1.0 mm; 20: 0.2 mm; 17–18, 21–24: 0.1 mm.

Head (Fig. 20) approximately as broad as long; frons somewhat impressed; posterior margin broadly concave; punctuation coarse and dense, frons impunctate; interstices without microsculpture. Eyes large, slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna 0.55 mm long; antennomeres IV distinctly transverse, approximately 1.5 times as broad as long, V–X of gradually increasing width and increasingly transverse, and X approximately twice as broad as long.

Pronotum (Fig. 20) approximately 1.1 times as long as broad and 0.9 times as broad as head; midline with indistinct narrow sulcus anteriorly; punctuation moderately dense, finer than that of pronotum; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 20) approximately 0.85 times as long as pronotum; punctuation dense and fine; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen: punctuation dense and distinct on tergites III–VI, less dense and finer on tergite VII; interstices without microreticulation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of tergite VIII with a row of moderately modified setae in the middle (Fig. 21); posterior margin of sternite VIII truncate (Fig. 22); median lobe of aedeagus 0.2 mm long and shaped as in Figs 23–24.

♀: unknown.

Comparative notes. *Borboropora laotica* is distinguished from *B. indica*, the only other representative of the genus recorded from the whole of the Oriental and East Palaearctic regions, by numerous characters, particularly significantly smaller body size and paler coloration, shorter antennae with much shorter antennomeres I–III and less transverse antennomeres V–X, the absence of a distinct antero-median sulcus on the head, coarser and denser punctuation of the head, much less strongly modified marginal setae at the posterior margin of tergite VIII, and an aedeagus of completely different shape. For illustrations of *B. indica* see ASSING (2015).

Distribution and natural history. The type locality and circumstances of collection are identical to those of *Anaulacaspis spinosa* (see above).

Etymology. The specific epithet (adjective) alludes to the fact that this species is currently known only from Laos.

Acknowledgements

The type specimens of the new species were found among Staphylinidae from Laos made available by Matthias Borer (NHMB). The comments and suggestions of two anonymous reviewers are appreciated.

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