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**NEW DATA ON THE XANTHOLININI
OF THE ORIENTAL REGION.**

**XVI. SPECIES FROM MYANMAR,
THAILAND AND MALAYSIA¹.**

(Insecta Coleoptera Staphylinidae)

Riassunto

[Nuovi dati per la conoscenza degli Xantholinini della Regione Orientale. XVI. Specie della Birmania, Thailandia e Malesia]

Descrizione di due nuove specie di Xantholinini della Birmania: *Liothesba rubra* sp. n., affine a *L. enthymema* Bordoni, 2002, e *Paratesba birmana* sp. n., affine a *P. laotiana* Bordoni, 2002, e di una nuova specie della Thailandia: *Liothesba siamensis* sp. n., specie caratteristica per le piccole dimensioni. Sono elencati nuovi reperti di Xantholinini di Birmania, Thailandia e Malesia. Si evidenzia l'importanza delle raccolte effettuate in Birmania dal Naturhistorisches Museum di Vienna, perché contribuiscono alla conoscenza di una delle aree meno esplorate della Regione Orientale.

Abstract

New records of Xantholinini from Myanmar, Thailand and Malaysia, including the descriptions of two new species from Myanmar: *Liothesba rubra* sp. n. and *Paratesba birmana* sp. n. and one new species from Thailand: *Liothesba siamensis* sp. n.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, *Liothesba*, *Paratesba*, new species, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia.

Introduction

Among specimens sent for study by the Austrian colleague Dr H. Schillhammer of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, I found two new species from

¹ 174th contribution to knowledge of Staphylinidae.

Myanmar and one from Thailand, which are described below. Material from Myanmar was collected by Dr Schillhammer during a project carried out on behalf of the Naturhistorisches Museum of Vienna in that country, one of the less investigated areas of the Oriental Region. Only some 20 species of Xantholinini were reported so far from Myanmar. Environmental and political difficulties have long discouraged field studies, to such extent that the only material available for study was collected long ago by Leonardo Fea at the end of 19th century, and by René Malaise in 1934 (BORDONI, 2002). For this reason, the researches carried out by the Austrian colleague represent a very important contribution to the fauna of Myanmar and to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae of the Oriental Region.

This paper gives the descriptions of the new species, reports the species collected in Myanmar by Dr H. Schillhammer and other unpublished records of Xantholinini from Thailand and Malaysia.

Acronyms: cB: coll. Bordoni, Florence; NMW: Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna.

Species

Pachycorynus ophis Cameron, 1928

Material examined. Malaysia, W Perak, 30 km SE Ipoh, 900 m, Cameron Highlands, P. Cechovsky leg. 25.IV-5.V.2001, 2 exx. (NMW); 40 km SE Ipoh, 800 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, Ringlet, P. Cechovsky leg. 25.III-3.IV.2002, 2 exx. (cB)

Notes. Reported only from Java and Bali (BORDONI, 2002) and from the same region of Malaysia (BORDONI, 2004).

Pachycorynus selangorensis Cameron, 1936

Material examined. Malaysia, W Pahang, 30 km SE Ipoh, 1500 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, Tanah Rata, P. Cechovsky leg. 14-15.III.2002, 1 ♂ (cB).

Notes. Already known from the same region of Malaysia (BORDONI, 2004); a few specimens were reported also from Pahang and Selangor (BORDONI, 2002).

Liotesba rubra sp. n.

Material examined. Holotypus ♀: Myanmar, Shan State, c. 35 km N Aungban, Mintaingbin Forest Camp, 20.55N, 96.23E, 1350 m, H. Schillhammer leg. 11-23.VI.2004 (NMW).

Description. Body length about 13 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6 mm. Body amaranth red, with head and visible abdominal segments 5, 6 black; mouth parts, antennae and legs reddish brown. Head subrectangular, slightly longer than wide, sides very weakly rounded, sub-

parallel, with posterior angles very broadly rounded. Eyes of intermediate size, slightly protruding; their diameter about as long as antennomeres 2-3 combined. Labrum as in fig. 2. Surface of head shiny, lacking ocular and frontal furrows, but with inner orbital furrows at eyes; punctuation as in fig. 1.

Pronotum hardly longer than head; slightly widened in front, nearly as wide as head, with sides not sinuate. Surface of pronotum shiny, with a large punctiform spot near anterior angles.

Elytra subrectangular, fairly longer and slightly wider than pronotum, with almost straight and subparallel sides, well evident humeri; surface of elytra shiny; punctures arranged in a parasutural, a median and a lateral series. Scutellum of same colour as elytra, with polygonal microreticulation and a single median-distal setiferous spot. Abdomen shiny, with traces of a subtransverse microstriation and evident punctuation arranged in several longitudinal series.

Male unknown.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Derivatio nominis. Named after the reddish colour of body.

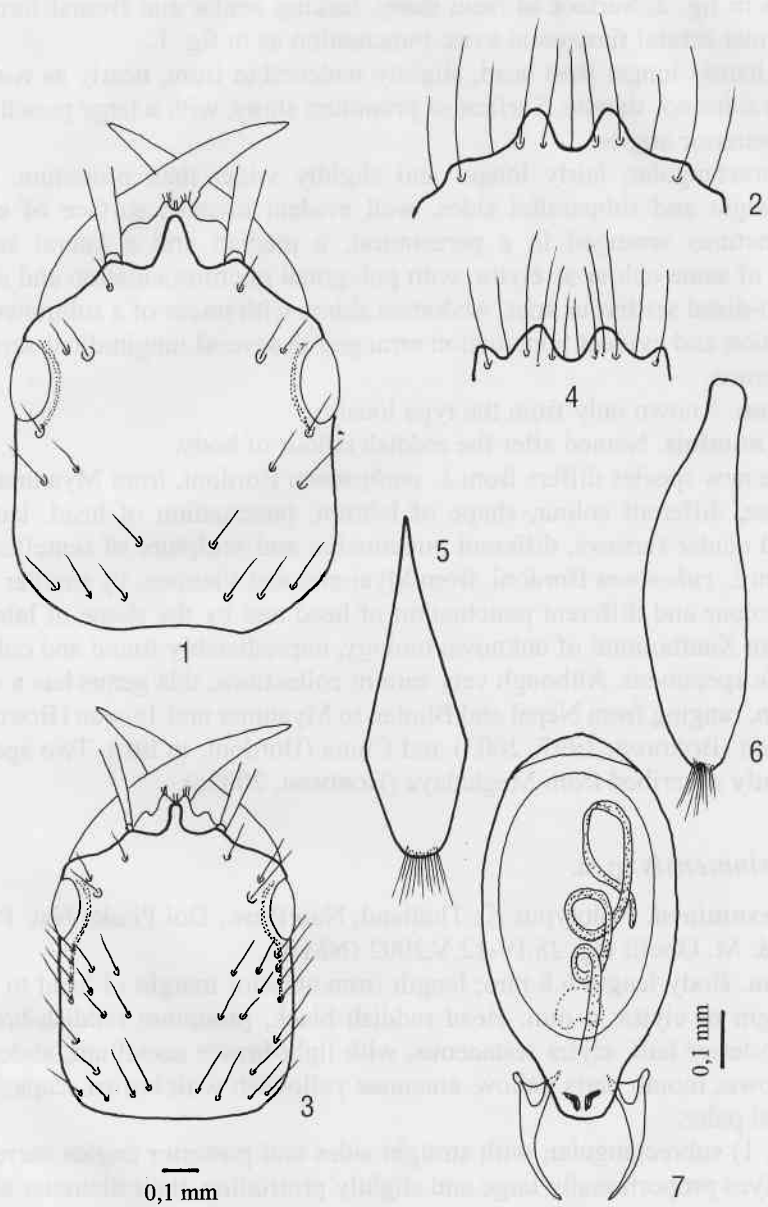
Notes. The new species differs from *L. enthymema* Bordoni, from Myanmar, by smaller size, different colour, shape of labrum, punctuation of head, lack of frontal and ocular furrows, different punctuation and sculpture of scutellum. It differs from *L. rubescens* Bordoni, from Myanmar and Vietnam, by smaller size, different colour and different punctuation of head and by the shape of labrum. *Liotesba* are Xantholinini of unknown biology, unpredictably found and collected as single specimens. Although very rare in collections, this genus has a wide distribution, ranging from Nepal and Bhutan to Myanmar and Taiwan (BORDONI, 2002), Japan (BORDONI, 1997, 2003) and China (Bordoni, in litt.). Two species were recently described from Meghalaya (BORDONI, 2003a).

Liotesba siamensis sp. n.

Material examined. Holotypus ♂: Thailand, Nan Prov., Doi PhuKa Nat. Park., P. Prudek & M. Obefil leg. 28.IV-12.V.2002 (NMW).

Description. Body length 6.8 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 6 mm. Head reddish black, pronotum reddish-brown, paler in posterior half, elytra testaceous, with light-brown scutellum, abdomen reddish brown; mouth parts yellow, antennae yellowish with brown scape; legs brown, tarsi paler.

Head (Fig. 1) subrectangular, with straight sides and posterior angles narrowly rounded. Eyes proportionally large and slightly protruding, their diameter about as long as antennomeres 2-4 combined. Labrum as in fig. 4. Surface of head shiny, with punctuation as in fig. 3. Pronotum slightly longer than head, fairly widened in front and as wide as head, with sides deeply concave, anterior margin slightly oblique beside neck, with anterior angles broadly rounded. Surface of pronotum shiny, with a large punctiform spot near anterior angles.



Figs 1-2. *Liotesba rubra* sp. n.: 1. head; 2. labrum.

Figs 3-7. *Liotesba siamensis* sp. n.: 3. head; 4. labrum; 5. tergite of male genital segment; 6. sternite of the same; 7. aedeagus.

Elytra long and narrow, much longer and wider than pronotum, with subparallel sides and little evident humeri. Surface of elytra shiny, with fine punctuation arranged in a parasutural, a median and a lateral series. Abdomen shiny, with obsolete, transverse microstriation and traces of a polygonal microreticulation; scattered punctuation, by large and deep, here and there somewhat oval, punctures.

Male genital segment with tergite and sternite as in figs 5, 6. Aedeagus (Fig. 7) small (0.88 mm long), long-oval shaped. Parameres short, widened at base; internal sac ribbon shaped, rolled up and covered with very small and sparse yellowish scales.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Derivatio nominis. Named after the country of its origin.

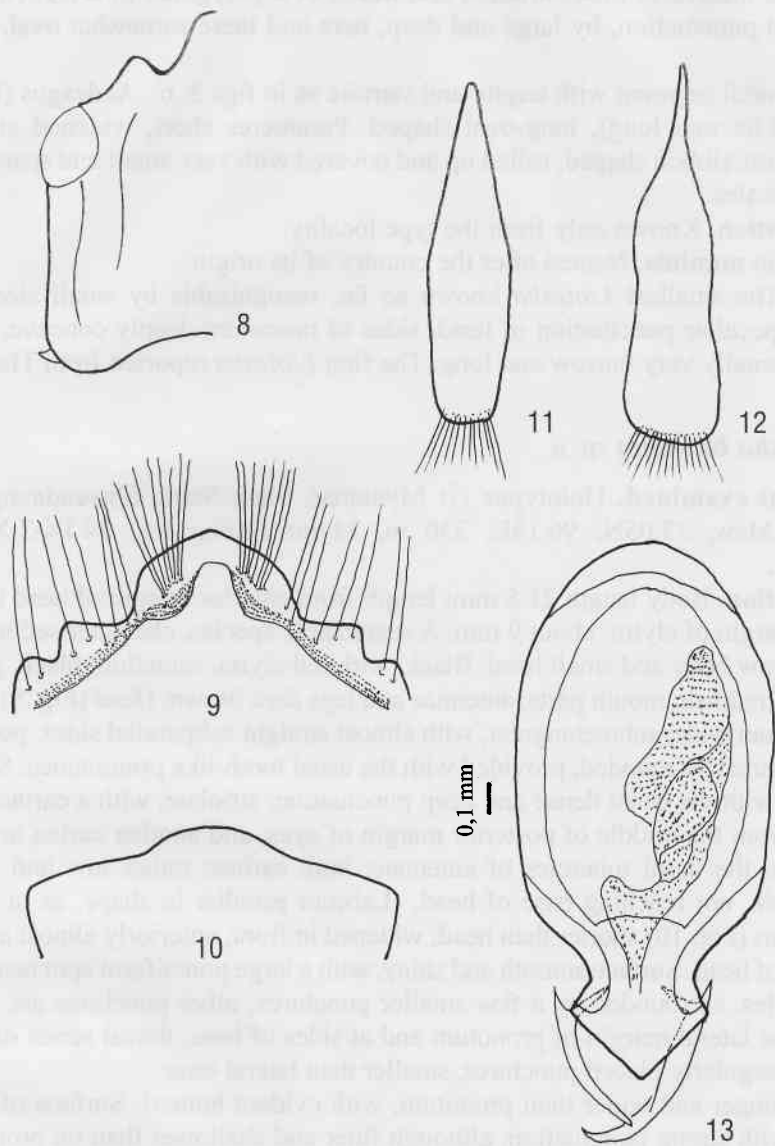
Notes. The smallest *Liotosba* known so far, recognisable by small size, pale colour, peculiar punctuation of head, sides of pronotum deeply concave, elytra proportionally very narrow and long. The first *Liotosba* reported from Thailand.

Paratesba birmana sp. n.

Material examined. Holotypus ♂: Myanmar, Shan State, Shweudaung WS, Kyauk Maw, 23.05N, 96.13E, 330 m, Myint Hlaing leg. 24.IX-3.X.2003 (NMW).

Description. Body length 21.5 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: about 9 mm. A remarkable species, characterised by long and narrow body and small head. Black, with red elytra, scutellum black, genital segment reddish; mouth parts, antennae and legs dark brown. Head (Fig. 8) small, longer than wide, subrectangular, with almost straight subparallel sides, posterior angles narrowly rounded, provided with the usual tooth-like prominence. Surface of head with the usual dense and deep punctuation, striolate, with a carina originating from the middle of posterior margin of eyes, and another carina originating from the basal tubercles of antennae; both carinae rather low and hardly detectable, not reaching base of head. Labrum peculiar in shape, as in fig. 9. Pronotum (Fig. 10) shorter than head, widened in front, anteriorly almost as wide as base of head. Surface smooth and shiny, with a large punctiform spot near anterior angles, surrounded by a few smaller punctures; other punctures are spread along the lateral margin of pronotum and at sides of base; dorsal series of some 16-17 irregularly placed punctures, smaller than lateral ones.

Elytra longer and wider than pronotum, with evident humeri. Surface of elytra shiny, with strong punctuation, although finer and shallower than on pronotum, arranged in several close series. Scutellum with transverse microstriation and a couple of punctiform spots. Abdomen shiny, with traces of a transverse microstriation and a coarse, deep punctuation arranged in a few longitudinal series. Male genital segment with tergite and sternite as in figs 11, 12. Aedeagus (Fig. 13) large (2.37 mm long) and narrow, with distal portion subtriangular,



Figs 8-13. *Paratesba birmana* sp. n.: 8. head (right half omitted); 9. labrum; 10. anterior margin of pronotum; 11. tergite of male genital segment; 12. sternite of the same; 13. aedeagus.

sharpened at apex. Parameres asymmetrical, of different length, with internal sac rolled up several times and covered with very small, dense, yellowish scales.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Derivatio nominis. Named after the former name of Myanmar.

Notes. This species is easily distinguished by its narrow elongate body and proportionally small head. It is closest to *P. siamensis* Bordoni from Thailand, but the latter has much smaller and tiny body, and labrum of different shape (see BORDONI, 2002). It is also close to *P. laotiana* Bordoni, 2002 from Laos, from which it differs by slender and narrower body, smaller head, different shape of labrum and anterior margin of pronotum. Since the male of *P. laotiana* is still unknown, the male genitalia of the two species cannot be compared.

Thyreocephalus annulatus (Fauvel, 1895)

Material examined. Myanmar, Shan State, c. 35 km N Aungban, Mintaingbin Forest Camp, 20.55N, 96.23E, 1350 m, H. Schillhammer leg. 11-23.VI.2004, 1 ex. (NMW).

Notes. A widespread species, ranging from Myanmar to Philippines and from Malaysia to Lombok (BORDONI, 2002). As for Myanmar, it was previously reported from only two localities, as a result of historical collections. Recently reported also from northern Laos (BORDONI, 2003a).

Thyreocephalus gestroi (Fauvel, 1895)

Material examined. Myanmar, Shan State, c. 35 km N Aungban, Mintaingbin Forest Camp, 20.55N, 96.23E, 1350 m, H. Schillhammer leg. 11-23.VI.2004, 1 ex. (NMW).

Notes. Known from northern India (Meghalaya and Assam) (BORDONI, 2003a), from the mountain area of central Myanmar and Thailand (BORDONI, 2002), and from Vietnam (BORDONI, 2004a).

Metolinus banjaranensis Bordoni, 2003

Material examined. Malaysia, W Pahang, 30 km SE Ipoh, 1500 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, Tanah Rata, P. Cechovsky leg. 14-15.III.2002, 1 ♂ (NMW).

Notes. The male holotype was collected at the same locality (BORDONI, 2003), so this species is known only from the type locality.

Indolinus mitomorphoides (Coiffait, 1984)

Material examined. Thailand, Nan Prov., Ban Huay Kon env., P. Prudek leg. 27.V-10.VI.2002, 1 ex. (NMW).

Note. Widespread but never abundant in northern India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, northern Thailand and Laos (BORDONI, 2002).

Erymus gracilis (Fauvel, 1895)

Material examined. Myanmar, Shan State, c. 35 km N Aungban, Mintaingbin

Forest Camp, 20.55N, 96.23E, 1350 m, H. Schillhammer leg. 11-23.VI.2004, 4 exx. (NMW), 2 exx. (cB).

Notes. Widespread in the Oriental Region, however as for Myanmar, it was reported so far from only one locality, as a result of historical collections (BORDONI, 2002).

Xanthophius filum (Kraatz, 1859)

Material examined. Myanmar, Kachin State, Indawgyi Lake, 7 km S Lonton, 25.02N, 96.16E, H. Schillhammer leg. 20-25.V.1999, 17 exx. (NMW), 5 exx. (cB).

Notes. This species, too, is widespread in the Oriental Region, however, so far it was reported only from two localities in Myanmar, as a result of historical collections (BORDONI, 2002).

Indolinus mitomorphoides (Coiffait, 1984)

Material examined. Myanmar, Shan State, c. 35 km N Aungban, Mintaingbin Forest Camp, 20.55N, 96.23E, 1350 m, H. Schillhammer leg. 11-23.VI.2004, 1 ♂ (NMW), 1 ♀ (cB).

Notes. A rare species, reported from northern India, Nepal, Myanmar (just one locality), Thailand and Laos (BORDONI, 2002).

Atopolinus ovaliceps (Scheerpeltz, 1965)

Material examined. Myanmar, Shan State, c. 35 km N Aungban, Mintaingbin Forest Camp, 20.55N, 96.23E, 1350 m, H. Schillhammer leg. 11-23.VI.2004, 3 ♂♂ e 3 ♀♀ (NMW), 2 ♂♂ e 3 ♀♀ (cB); Mandalay Div., Shwendaung WS, Ondon Vill., 22.56N, 96.10E, 950 m, Myint Hlaing leg. VII.2004, 1 ♀ (NMW).

Notes. Although rather rare, this species is fairly widespread in the Oriental Region: Bhutan, northern Myanmar (two records, from ancient collections), northern Thailand, Malaysia and China: Yunnan, Guizhou (BORDONI, 2002).

Acknowledgements

I thank Harald Schillhammer and the Naturhistorisches Museum (Vienna) for the loan of material and the gift of some specimens and both Harald Schillhammer (Vienna) and Fernando Pederzani (Ravenna) for their advice and help in the English version of this paper.

APPENDIX

Information on the actual location of some types

Contrary to what I wrote in the descriptions, the holotypes of the following species will be conserved in author's collection: *Metolinus hamatilis* Bordoni, 2002; *Metolinus heliacus* Bordoni, 2002; *Lepidophallus taipingensis* Bordoni, 2003c; *Medhiama puetzi* Bordoni, 2003b; *Indomorphus oreinus* Bordoni, 2002.

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