New data on the Xantholinini of the Oriental Region.
37. A new species of *Himmala* from North Thailand (1)

(Insecta Coleoptera Staphylinidae)

Riassunto

[Nuovi dati sugli Xantholinini della Regione Orientale. 37. Una nuova specie di Himmala della Tailandia settentrionale]


Abstract

*Himmala thailandica* sp. n. from North Thailand is described. It is the second known species of the genus *Himmala* Bordoni, 2002.

Key words: *Himmala*, Staphylinidae, Thailand, new species.

*Himmala thailandica* sp. n.


Description. Length of body 4.5 mm; from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra: 2.6 mm. Body shiny, reddish brown, with yellowish antennae and legs. Head sub-rectangular, with slightly rounded lateral sides and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes medium-sized and a little protruding. Surface of head with very sparse, fine puncturation. Pronotum longer and narrower than head, with very oblique anterior margins, almost obsolete anterior angles and sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 8-9 very fine punctures and lateral series of 5-6 fine punctures. Elytra large, dilated posteriad, longer and wider than pronotum, with marked humeral angles. Surface with fine, sparse punctures, arranged in some series. Abdomen with fine and sparse puncturation.

Sixth visible abdominal tergite and sternite as in figs. Male genital segment

(1) 254° contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae.
as in fig: sternite of the same as in fig. Aedeagus (fig.) small, 0.74 mm long, membranous, with asymmetric, membranous parameres with acute apex; inner sac with pale, very small scales.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to Thailand.

Geographical distribution. The species is known so far from the type locality only, in Thailand.

Note. The type specimen is partially damaged (some antennomeres missing). The genus *Himmala* was described (Bordoni, 2002) for a species from Assam.

Figs 1-5. *Himmala thailandica* sp. n.: 1- sixth visible abdominal tergite and 2- sternite, 3- male genital segment, 4- sternite of the same, 5- aedeagus (bar scale: 0.1 mm).
The new species belongs to this genus for the shape of the maxillary and labial palpi, 2nd antennomere much longer than 3rd, similar gular sutures, antesternal plate, superior epipleural line of pronotum, shape of the male genital segment and aedeagus. It differs from *H. assamensis* for the size, very different puncturation, and aedeagus.

**References**


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