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NEW DATA ON XANTHOLINININI FROM THE ORIENTAL REGION.
XIX. NEW SPECIES FROM NEPAL, INDIA AND HALMAHERA ISLAND
(COLEOPTERA STAPHYLINIDAE)

199th Contribution to the knowledge of Staphylinidae

INTRODUCTION

This paper deals with some new species collected in different localities of the Oriental Region, preserved in private collections and institutions. The depositories are cited using the following codens: cB- coll. Bordoni, Firenze; cR- coll. de Rougemont, London; cS- coll. Smetana, Ottawa; NHMG- Natural History Museum, Genève; NMW- Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien

Thyreoocephalus moluccanus sp.n.

MATERIAL EXAMINED - Holotypus ♀: Indonesia, NW Halmahera, 21 km N Jailolo, Goal Village, 100 m, 1.14N, 127.32E, A. Skale 23.i.2006 (NMW).

DESCRIPTION - Body length 15 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra 7 mm. Body flat, black, with brownish abdomen and buccal apparatus, antennae and legs brown. Head sub-quadrangular, backwards dilated, slightly rounded sides, largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes of medium size, slightly protruding. Labrum as in Fig. I, 1. Surface of the head shiny, with micro punctuation, with one puncture to the end of the short ocular grooves, two punctures behind the eyes; some punctures along the posterior margin and numerous small punctures behind the eyes and on the lateral surface of the head. Pronotum dilated forward, less longer and narrower than head, with slightly sinuate sides. Surface shiny, with one big puncture near the anterior angles. Elytra large, distinctly longer and wider than pronotum, with straight humeral angles. Surface shiny, with three series of punctures, one near the suture, one median, composed of larger punctures, one lateral. Abdomen with basally impressed segments, here with polygonal micro-reticulation; the surface with transversal micro-striature and lateral, fine, and superficial punctuation.

DISTRIBUTION - Known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY - The epithet refers to the Moluccas islands.

NOTE - Similar to *T. laticeps* (Erichson, 1839) from Burma, Malaccan peninsula, Sumatra, Mentawei, Java and Borneo (BORDONI, 2002). It differs in having not rounded head, pronotum and elytra wider, head without a median, longitudinal strip of dense punctuation and elytra with only three series of punctures.

Erymus heumorphus Bordoni, 2002

MATERIAL EXAMINED - Sabah, Danum Valley, B. R. L., de Rougemont 14-16.i.2007, 2 exx. (cR), 2 exx. (cB).

NOTE - This species was known from Sabah (BORDONI, 2005) and Kalimantan Barat (BORDONI, 2002).

Symilla difficilis sp.n.

MATERIAL EXAMINED - Holotype ♂: India, Madras, Alagarkavil, 21 km N Madurai, Goal Village, 100 m, 1.14N, 127.32E, A. Skale 23.i.2006 (NMW).

DESCRIPTION - Body length 5 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra 2.7 mm. Reddish brown, with blackish head. Head ovoid, with largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small and flat. Surface of head with fine transversal micro-striature and fine punctuation; the distance between the punctures is equal to 2-3 times their diameter. Pronotum longer and narrower than head, with well rounded anterior angles,
lightly dilated anteriorly, with sinuate sides. Surface with dorsal series of 13-14 punctures and lateral series of 10-11 irregular punctures. Elytra large, shorter and wider than pronotum, dilated backwards, with distinctly humeral angles. Surface with very fine and superficial punctures, arranged in some series. Abdomen with very fine and superficial transverse micro-striation and fine punctuation.

Sixth visible tergite with posterior margin slightly convex; 6° visible sternite with posterior margin slightly concave. Tergite and sternite of the male genital segment as in Fig. I, 2-3. Aedeagus (Fig. I, 4) small (0.85 mm long), with asymmetrical parameres (Fig. I, 5); inner sac covered with minute scales and with a distal group of small spines. Female genital segment (Fig. I, 6).

**Distribution** - Known only from the type localities.

**Etymology** - The epithet refers to the Latin *difficilis* - *e* (difficult).

**Note** - I refer this species to the genus *Symilla* Bordoni (2002) in which it differs from the congeners by some characters, i.e., antesternal plate divided, maxillary and labial palpi with the last segment narrower and shorter than the previous segment, female genital segment as in Fig. I, 6.

**Manilla sugamaensis** Bordoni, 2005

**Material Examined** - Sabah, Danum Valley, B. R. I., de Rougemont 14-16.ii.2007, 2 exx. (cR), 1 ex. (cB).

**Note** - This species was described from Ulu Sagama Forest Reserve and Danum Valley in Sabah.
**Atopolinus palustris** sp.n.

**Material Examined** - Holotype ♂: Nepal, Kosi, Val Induwai Kola, 2000 m, Löbl & Smetana 16.iv.1984 (cB); paratypes: same data, 1 ♀ (cS); Nepal, Khandbari Distr., For. NE Kuwapani, 2600 m, A. & Z. Smetana 15.iv.1982, 1 ♂ (cS); India, W Bengal, Darjeeling Distr., Mahanadi, 1200 m, Besuchet & Löbl 19.x.1978, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (NHMG), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (cB); same data, 6.x.1978, 1 ♂, 4 ♀ (cB), 1 ♀ (NHMG); Darjeeling Distr., Tonglu, 2700 m, Besuchet & Löbl 16.x.1978, 2 ♀ (cB).

**Description** - Body length 4.5 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra 2.6 mm. Body yellowish brown, with reddish head and humeral angles, and yellowish legs. Head large, ovoid, with slightly sides and largely rounded posterior angles. Eyes small, almost flat. Surface of the head shiny, with very scattered punctures, especially backwards and laterally. Pronotum longer and narrower than head, with very oblique anterior margins and vanished anterior angles. Surface shiny, with dorsal series of 5 punctures and lateral series of few punctures. Elytra wider and very shorter than pronotum, with not marked humeral angles. Surface without micro-sculpture, with few irregular and sparse series of very superficial and scattered punctures. Abdomen shiny, with very sparse and fine lateral punctures.

Male genital segment with small and membranous tergite (Fig. II, 1); sternite of the same as in Fig. II, 2.

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Fig. II – *Atopolinus palustris* sp. n.: 1, male genital segment; 2, sternite of the same; 3, aedeagus; 4, pseudoparameres in lateral view (bar scale: 0.1 mm).
Aedeagus (Fig. II, 3) small (0.7 mm), with two median series of narrow spines; asymmetric and small pseudoparameres (Fig. II, 4).

**Distribution** - Nepal and West Bengal.

**Bionomy** - Moss and litter in marshland (Induwai Valley); litter (Mahanadi).

**Etymology** - The specific epithet refers to the Latin *palustris* -e (marshy).

**Note** - This is one of the smallest known *Atopolinus*. It differs from the congeners by some characters, i.e., last maxillary and labial palpus shorter than the previous segment, short and flat metasternum, small size of the body, pale coloration, structure of the inner sac of the aedeagus and pseudoparameres.

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**References**


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