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NEW DATA ON THE XANTHOLININI OF THE ORIENTAL REGION. XXX. A NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORDS FROM THAILAND (COLEOPTERA, STAPHYLINIDAE)

235th Contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae

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Bordoni A. – New data on the Xantholinini of the Oriental Region. XXX. A new species and new records from Thayland (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae). 235° Contribution to the knowledge of the Staphylinidae.

The author describes *Megalinus rougemonti* sp. n. from Thailand, similar to *Megalinus mon* (Bordoni, 2002) from the same region and *Megalinus hayashii* (Bordoni, 2002) from Yunnan, but differing especially by the structure of the inner sac of the aedeagus. New records are also listed.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Xantholinini, *Megalinus*, new species, Thailand.

INTRODUCTION.

In the past I have published some papers which also include some species from Thailand (BORDONI, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2006a).

Thanks to the kindness of my friend Guillaume de Rougemont, I was allowed to study specimens collected in Thailand, during October 2010, and thus to contribute to increasing of the knowledge of those Staphylinids from that region. This paper is the results of this study with the description of a very interesting species of *Megalinus* Mulsant & Rey, 1877. I added also some specimens of the Hungarian Museum of Natural History, received in study by the colleague Gyorgy Makranczy.

Depositories: cB- coll. Bordoni, Florence; cR- coll. De Rougemont, London; HMNH- Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Budapest; ZMC- Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

Account of species

Pachycorynus ulodeus Bordoni, 2002

MATERIAL EXAMINED – Thailand, Doi Angkhang, de Rougemont 24.x.2010, 1 ex. (cR).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION – This species was described from Thailand (Ronong Prov., Fang, Doi Suthep, Mae Hong Son). Subsequently this is the first record since the description of the species. The specimen is a little shorter than the specimens of the typical series.

Phacophallus japonicus (Cameron, 1933)

MATERIAL EXAMINED – Thailand, Chiang Dao, de Rougemont 26.x.2010, 4 ex. (cR), 2 ex. (cB); Kho Yao Noi, de Rougemont 31.x.2010, 1 ex. (cR); Doi Angkhang, de Rougemont 24.x.2010, 1 ex. (cB); NE Thailand, Khon Kaen, S. Soawakontha 23.xi.1980, 1 ex. (HMNH).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION – This species occurs from Thailand to Bali (BORDONI, 2002). Cited above from Thailand (Pha To and Loei) (BORDONI, 2005, 2009).

Thyreocephalus palmi Bordoni, 2002

MATERIAL EXAMINED – N Thailand, Chiang Mai, Ban Yang, 24 km S Fang, M.J. Brenner 11.x.1982, 1 ex. (HMNH).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION – This species occurs in Thailand and Malaysian Peninsula (BORDONI, 2002). Cited above from Thailand (Loei, Na haeo) (BORDONI, 2005), and Fang (BORDONI, 2006).

Erymus gracilis (Fauvel, 1895)

MATERIAL EXAMINED – Thailand, Doi Angkhong, de Rougemont 24.x.2010, 1 ex. (cR).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION – The species is known from Caspian See, and from India to Sumba (BORDONI, 2002).

Xanthophius filum (Kraatz, 1859)

MATERIAL EXAMINED – Thailand, Chiang Rai, Lanjin Lodge, de Rougemont 21.x.2010, 1 ex. (cR); Pu Chiai Sai resort, de Rougemont 22.x.2010, 1 ex. (cB); Chiang Dao, de Rougemont 26.x.2010, 3 ex. (cR), 1 ex. (cB); Phu Kieo, Thung Kamag, M. Andersen 20-31.i.1989, 1 ex. (ZMC).

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GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION – This species is known from India to Sumba (BORDONI, 2002). Cited above from Thailand (Pha To) (BORDONI, 2002).

Megalinus rougemonti sp. n.

MATERIAL EXAMINED – Holotype ♂: Thailand, Doi Angkhong, G. de Rougemont 24.x.2010 (cR); paratypes: same data, 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (cR), 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (cB).

DESCRIPTION - Body length 8.5 mm; length from anterior margin of head to posterior margin of elytra 4.8 mm. Very closely related to *Megalinus mon* (BORDONI, 2002) from Meghalaya in colouration, and general puncturation but differs by the following characters: body darker, longer and wider; head wider, with finer and denser puncturation; pronotum with dense lateral puncturation and dorsal series composed by more numerous punctures; elytra dilated posteriad, with denser pucturation; abdomen with wrinkled surface; shape of the male genital segment and aedeagus.

Male genital segment and sternite of the same as in Figs I, 1-2. The little setae on the posterior margin of the sternite are yellow. Aedeagus sub-ovoidal (Fig. I, 3), 1.48 mm long, with particular structure of the parameres. Inner sac similar, in the general structure, to that of *Megalinus mon* and *Megalinus hayashii* (BORDONI, 2002) from Yunnan. In *M. mon* it is covered by two parallel series of large and long spines in the proximal portion and by small and short spines in the median and distal portions, many more numerous and amall than in the new species. In *M hayashii* the two series are composed by very big spines, narrow and long, directed outwards. In *M. rougemonti* the two parallel series are very juxtaposed and composed by few large scales, in the median and distal portions; those of the left have a different shape than those of the right. The remaining part of the inner sac, folded on itself, is covered by fine scales.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION – It is known to me only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY – Patronimyc. This very interesting species is dedicated to my friend Guillaume de Rougemont.

NOTE – The only other *Megalinus* known from Thailand is *M. metallicus* (Fauvel, 1895), collected in two localities near Chiang Mai, in the north of the region.

Doi Ang Khan is a mountain (1300 m) north of Chiang Mai, near the border of Burma.

Megalinus mon and *Megalinus hayashii* was described as *Lepidophallus* Coiffait, 1956. This genus was subsequently synonymyzed with *Megalinus* Mulsant & Rey, 1877 (BORDONI, 2008).

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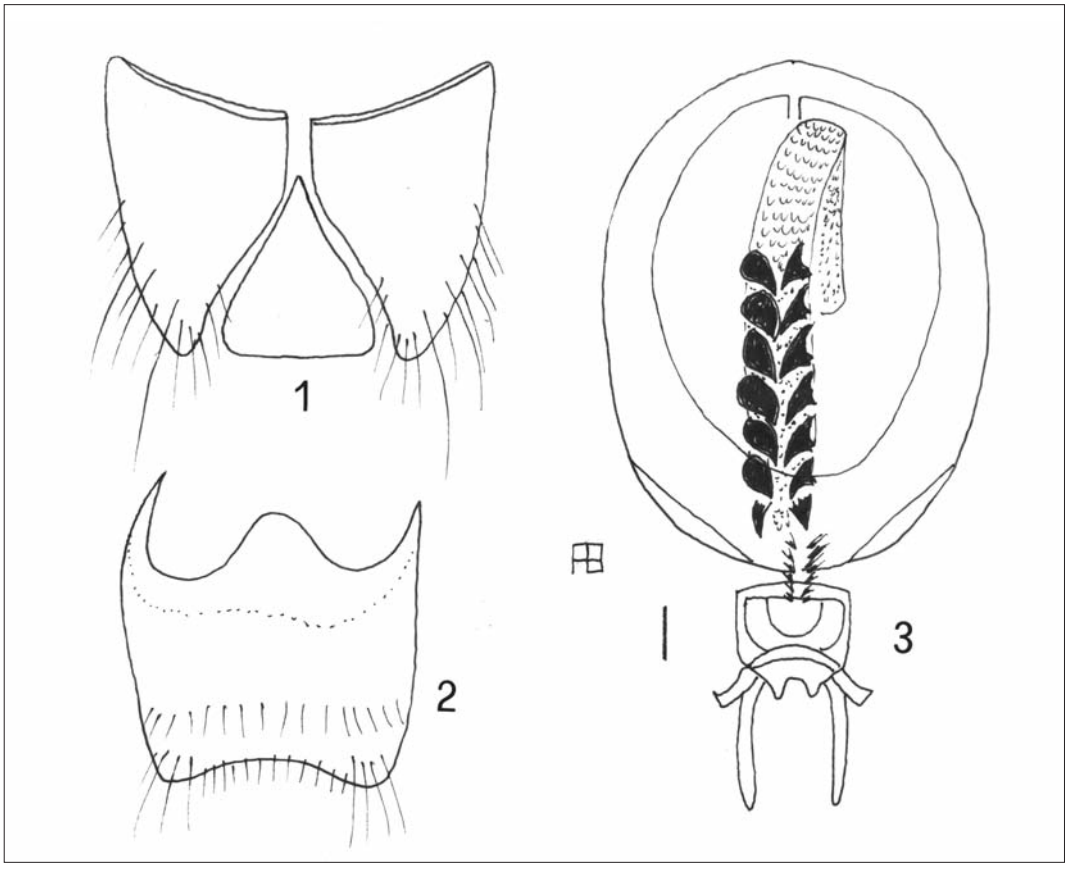

Fig. I - *Megalinus rougemonti* sp. n.: 1. Male genital segment, 2. sternite of the same, 3.aedeagus; (bar scale: 0.1 mm).

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