

New species of the genus *Thinobius* Kiesenwetter, 1844 from Myanmar (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Oxytelinae)

Новый вид рода *Thinobius* Kiesenwetter, 1844 из Мьянмы (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Oxytelinae)

M.Yu. Gildenkov, O.I. Semionenkov
М.Ю. Гильденков, О.И. Семионенков

Smolensk State University, Przhevalsky str. 4, Smolensk 214000 Russia.
Смоленский государственный университет, Пржевальского 4, Смоленск 214000 Россия
Mikhail Gildenkov mgildenkov@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5752-1411>
Oleg Semionenkov osemionenkov@yandex.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0130-3321>

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Oxytelinae, *Thinobius*, new species, Oriental Region, Myanmar.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Oxytelinae, *Thinobius*, новый вид, Восточная биогеографическая область, Мьянма.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Из Мьянмы описан и проиллюстрирован новый вид *Thinobius* (s.str.) *kimi*, **sp.n.** Новый вид хорошо отличается от всех известных для Восточной биогеографической области видов *Thinobius* совокупностью таксономических признаков в размерах и пропорциях тела, окраске, строении передне-спинки, антенн и эдеагуса.

ABSTRACT: A new species *Thinobius* (s.str.) *kimi*, **sp.n.** is described and illustrated from Myanmar. The new species can be easily distinguished from all *Thinobius* species known from the Oriental Biogeographic Region by the following combination of characters: body size and proportions, colouration, structure of the pronotum, antennae and aedeagus.

Introduction

Currently, only five species of the genus *Thinobius* known from the Oriental Biogeographic Region: *T. himalayicus* Cameron, 1924; *T. orientalis* Herman, 1970 (= *T. antennarius* Cameron, 1924) and *T. prunosus* Cameron, 1924 (described from Uttarakhand state in Northern India); *T. simlaensis* Cameron, 1930 (described from Himachal Pradesh in Northern India) and *T. marinus* Cameron, 1917 (described from Singapore). Finding of a new species of *Thinobius* from Myanmar, more than 2000 km from the states of Northern India and Singapore, is of significant interest. The authors have previously studied some species of the genus *Thinobius* from the Palaearctic Region [Gildenkov, 1998; Semionenkov, 2017] and Tropical Africa [Gildenkov, 2015].

This paper is based on the specimens deposited in the following collections: cMG — private collection of M. Gildenkov (Smolensk, Russia); ZMUM — Zoological Museum, Moscow Lomonosov State University (Moscow, Russia). This study used standard method for the taxonomic study of insects. Preparations were made using the MBS-10 binocular microscope. The preparations of genitalia were processed in 10% KOH and then fixed in Euparal. In the description and diagnoses giving the length to width ratio for the head, pronotum, and elytra, the following standard units were used: 7 standard units = 0.1 mm; thus, 1 standard unit constitutes about 0.0143 mm. Photographs were taken using a Canon EOS 5D Mark III camera and a Canon MP-E 65mm lens with Extended Focus Technology.

Thinobius (s.str.) *kimi* Gildenkov et Semionenkov, **sp.n.**
Figs 1–3.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂ “MYANMAR: town Old Bagan, 204 km NW city Naypyidaw, Ayeyarwady River bank, 21°10'02"N 94°51'12"E, 05.XI.2022, UV-lamp light, local time 22:00–00:00, leg. Kim A.Yu.” (ZMUM). Paratypes: 2♂♂, 1♀ “MYANMAR: town Old Bagan, 204 km NW city Naypyidaw, Ayeyarwady River bank, 21°10'02"N 94°51'12"E, 06.XI.2022, UV-lamp light, local time 00:00–01:00, leg. Kim A.Yu.” (cMG; 1♀ — ZMUM).

DESCRIPTION (holotype). Body flattened, length 1.3 mm. Colouration brown, legs and antennal base yellow-brown. Integument slightly shining, body with short, light-coloured hairs.

Head flattened, trapezoidal, ratio of its length (from posterior margin of head to anterior margin of clypeus) to maximum width about 11:14. Neck constriction prominent. Temples rectangular with a rounded apex, fairly well-developed. Eyes well-developed, slightly convex. Eye diameter in dorsal view more than 1.5 times exceeds temple length. The diameter of

the eye visible from above noticeably exceeds the length of the temple, more than 1.5 times. Head width across eyes slightly exceeds its width across temples (Fig. 1). Head surface with very delicate, very fine and dense punctation. Punctures poorly visible, microsculpture resembles delicate shagreening. Antennae quite long.

First antennal segment elongate, cylindrical, more than twice longer its wide; 2 cone-shaped, elongate, approximately

twice longer than wide, approximately 1.5 times shorter than 1st and noticeably narrower; 3 cone-shaped, its length barely exceeds its greatest width; 4 slightly cone-shaped, equal in width and slightly shorter than 3; 5–8 slightly cone-shaped, approximately as long as wide, similar in size; 9–10 slightly cone-shaped, slightly longer than wide and noticeably more massive than antennal segments 5–8; 11 slightly wider than 10, elongate, pointed at apex, its length approximately equal to



Figs 1–3. *Thinobius* (s.str.) *kimi*, sp.n.: 1 — holotype, male, dorsal view; 2 — aedeagus, ventral view, holotype; 3 — aedeagus, lateral view, paratype.

Рис. 1–3. *Thinobius* (s.str.) *kimi*, sp.n.: 1 — голотип, самец, сверху; 2 — эдеагус, голотип, снизу; 3 — эдеагус, паратип, сбоку.

total length of 8 and 9 antennal segments. 9–11 antennal segments forming a loose club.

Pronotum flattened, with rounded base, parallel-sided, widest at base and retained towards the apex (Fig. 1). Ratio of pronotum length to its maximum width about 11:14. Surface of pronotum, like surface of head, covered with extremely delicate, very fine and dense punctation; punctures poorly visible; microsculpture resembles delicate shagreening.

Elytra quite long, ratio of its length to maximum width about 20:18. Sutural angles at the apex of elytra rounded, they slightly diverge towards apex along suture (Fig. 1). Elytra covered with extremely delicate, very fine and dense punctation; punctures not distinguishable; microsculpture resembles delicate shagreening.

Abdomen covered with smooth shagreening and quite shiny.

Aedeagus of characteristic structure (Figs 2–3).

Female. Sexual dimorphism absent, female morphologically similar to male.

COMPARATIVE REMARKS. The studied original descriptions of all *Thinobius* species known from the Oriental Biogeographic Region [Cameron, 1917, 1924, 1930] allowed us to assume that the species collected in Myanmar is new for a science. Type material for all these species is stored in Natural History Museum in London. Our colleague Alexey Solodovnikov studied the material in NHM and kindly provided us with information about all the type specimens of *Thinobius* that were of interest to us, confirming our assumption. *T. himalaycus* differs by larger body size, by shape of pronotum: less parallel-sided, widest before middle and converging anteriorly and posteriorly (in sp.n. (Fig. 1) pronotum more parallel-sided), and by significantly longer 4–7 antennal segments. *T. marinus* differs by larger body size, pale elytra with dark triangle spot around scutellum and in head shape which is widest at more developed temples just behind eyes (in sp.n. (Fig. 1) head width across eyes slightly exceeds its width across temples). *T. orientalis* strongly differs by distinctly transversal head, ca. 2 times as wide as long, by larger size and significantly longer 4–8 antennal segments. *T. pruinosus* strongly differs by paler colouration, chagreen, not glossy body, more developed eyes, by shape of pronotum, narrowing anteriorly and pos-

teriorly (in sp.n. (Fig. 1) pronotum parallel-sided) and by longer 5–7 antennal segments. *T. simlensis* differs in shape of head: more distinctly wider than long, with well-developed temples as long as eyes and by less parallel-sided pronotum converging posteriorly (in sp.n. (Fig. 1) pronotum parallel-sided).

DISTRIBUTION. Myanmar.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after Alexander Kim, an entomologist studying taxonomic group Anthophila, who collected all the material on this species.

Acknowledgements. The authors express their gratitude to Alexander Kim for providing the material for study and Alexey Solodovnikov (Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen), who provided valuable information about the type specimens of *Thinobius* from the Natural History Museum in London. I also thank Kirill Makarov (Moscow Pedagogical State University, Russia) for taking the photographs.

Competing interests. The authors declare no competing interests.

References

- Cameron M. 1917. Description of a new species of *Thinobius* // The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine. Vol.53. P.155.
- Cameron M. 1924. New species of Staphylinidae from India // Transactions of the Entomological Society of London. P.160–198.
- Cameron M. 1930. The fauna of British India including Ceylon and Burma. Coleoptera. Staphylinidae. Vol.1. London: Taylor and Francis. P.289.
- Gildenkov M.Yu. 1998. A new species of the genus *Thinobius* from the Russian Far East (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) // Zoosystematica Rossica. Vol.7. P. 175–176.
- Gildenkov M.Yu. 2015. [Representatives of the Genus *Thinobius* Kiesenwetter, 1844 (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Oxytelinae) from Tropical Africa. *Thinobius endroedyi*, a New Species from Namibia] // Zoologicheskii Zhurnal. No.94. No.2. P.188–191. [In Russian; English translation: Entomological Review. 2015. Vol.95. No.3. P. 388–391].
- Semionenkov O.I. 2017. New species of genera *Thinobius* Kiesenwetter, 1844, of *Thinobius pusillimus* species group from the West of the European part of Russia // Russian Entomological Journal. Vol.26. No.2. P.105–108.