

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CEPHENNODES* REITTER, 1883 FROM THAILAND (COLEOPTERA, STAPHYLINIDAE, SCYDMAENINAE)

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A new species *Cephenodes* (s. str.) *vegrandis* sp. nov. of the tribe Cephenniini is described from Thailand; the aedeagus of the species is illustrated.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scydmaeninae, Cephenniini, *Cephenodes*, new species, Oriental, Thailand

Stevanović, M.: Nova vrsta iz roda *Cephenodes* Reitter, 1883 iz Tajlanda (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scydmaeninae). Nat. Croat., Vol. 18, No. 2, 263–266, 2009, Zagreb.

U radu se opisuje nova vrsta *Cephenodes* (s. str.) *vegrandis* sp. nov. iz tribusa Cephenniini iz Tajlanda; ilustriran je eedeagus vrste.

Ključne riječi: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scydmaeninae, Cephenniini, *Cephenodes*, nova vrsta, Orijent, Tajland

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Cephenodes* Reitter, 1883 belongs to the tribe Cephenniini. Recent studies by Paweł JAŁOSZYŃSKI (2007a,b,c; 2008a,c) and JAŁOSZYŃSKI & NOMURA (2008) have resulted in important changes in the systematics of the tribe Cephenniini. *Chelonoidum* Strand, 1935 and *Coatesia* Lea, 1915 have been synonymized with *Cephenodes* (JAŁOSZYŃSKI, 2007; 2008). After these changes the genus is represented in the Oriental region by 84 species.

Only six species of *Cephenodes* are known to occur in Thailand: *C. falcipenis*, *C. frontocarinatus*, *C. inthanonensis*, *C. multisaetosus*, *C. oblongopunctatus*, *C. praemorsus* and *C. rhinoceros* (all described by JAŁOSZYŃSKI & NOMURA, 2008). Examination of the new material from Thailand provided another new species of *Cephenodes* which clearly differs from all other members of the genus in a unique shape of the aedeagus. Free parameres and the ventral orifice of the aedeagus located near the base of the median lobe placed this new species in the nominotypical subgenus.

There are several species groups recognized currently in *Cephennodes* (JAŁOSZYŃSKI, 2007a,b) but the external morphology and the aedeagus of this new species does not fit any of them.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The measurements are as follows: body length is a sum of lengths of the head, pronotum and elytra measured separately; length of head was measured from a hypothetical line joining posterior margins of eyes to anterior margin of frontoclypeal area; width of head is maximum including eyes; length of antennae was measured in ventral view; length of pronotum was measured along midline; width of pronotum is maximum; length of elytra was measured along suture, from a hypothetical line joining the humeral denticles to the apex; width of elytra is the maximum combined width; elytral index is length divided by combined width; length of aedeagus was measured from base to apex of dorsal plate.

The type material is deposited in the private collection of the author, Niš, Serbia (PCMS).

RESULTS

Cephennodes (Cephennodes) vegrandis n. sp. (Figs. 1–2)

Diagnosis. This species has the following combination of characters: body small and moderately convex; punctures on vertex near supra-antennal tubercles well marked; pronotum with moderately broad lateral margins, lateral carina strongly raised and well separated from margin; aedeagus variant of *simonis*-type, with moderately long and very asymmetrical median lobe, with small subtriangular apical part; in lateral view apical projection very broad, flattened, with bifurcate apex; parameres free and distinctly asymmetrical, with pair of apical/subapical setae.

Etymology.

The name »*vegrandis*« (Latin »small, tiny«) refers to a small body of this species.

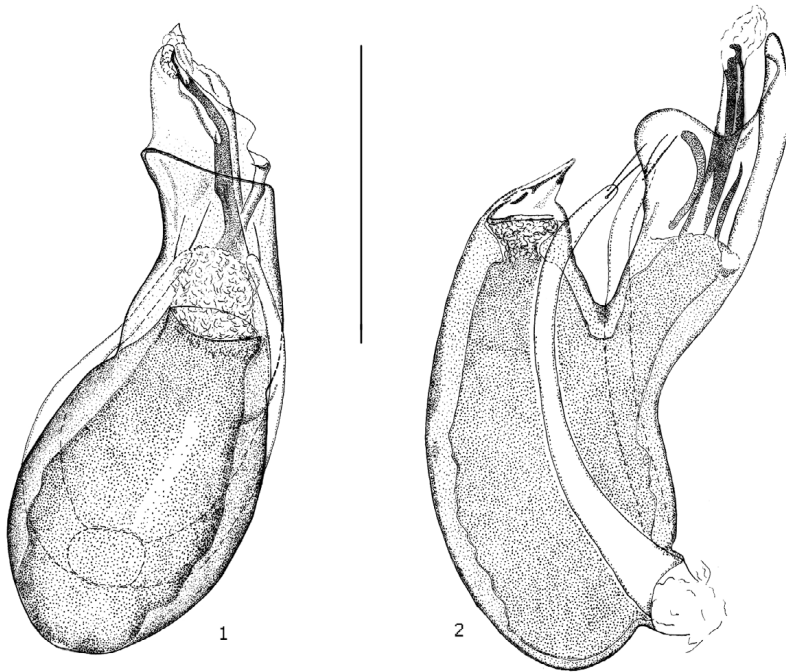
Type material.

Holotype (♂): white printed label: »Thailand, Chumphon prov., Pha To env., 9°48' / 98°47', 14–21. III 1996, P Průdek leg.«, and printed red label »HOLOTYPUS, *Cephennodes* (s. str.) *vegrandis* sp. n., det. M. Stevanović, 2009.« (PCMS).

Description.

Male. Body small, length 1.12 mm, moderately convex, dark brown; legs and mouthparts light reddish-brown; tarsi and setation light brown.

Length of head 0.14 mm, width 0.28 mm; frontoclypeal region subtrapezoidal and moderately convex; vertex very convex with pair of very small tubercles in its posterior part; supra-antennal tubercles moderately large, strongly raised, each delimited from frons by shallow impression; eyes large, coarsely faceted, strongly



Cephennodes vegrandis sp. n.
Fig. 1. aedeagus, dorsal aspect. **Fig. 2.** aedeagus, lateral aspect.
 scale bar: 1–2 = 0.10 mm

convex. Puncturation of frons and vertex very fine, sparse, shallow, central parts almost impunctate; punctures of vertex near supra-antennal tubercles well marked, dense and deep; setation moderately long, suberect. Antennae slender, covered with short, suberect setae, with clearly separated three-segmented club, length 0.47 mm; antennomere I as long as broad; II distinctly narrower and slightly longer than I, about 1.3 times as long as broad; III distinctly broader than long; IV–VI equal in width but each about 1.2 times as long as broad; VII 1.5 times as long as broad; VIII about 1.2 times as long as broad; IX much broader than VIII, about 1.1 times as broad as long; X about 1.6 times as broad as long; XI broader than X, slightly longer than IX–X together, subconical.

Pronotum nearly semicircular in dorsal view, moderately convex and only slightly flattened near hind angles, length 0.35 mm, width 0.52 mm, broadest near middle but only slightly narrowing posteriorly, anterior and lateral margins in anterior half broadly rounded, in posterior third sides nearly straight; hind angles obtuse, posterior margin deeply biemarginate; lateral margins moderately broad and distinctly serrate, clearly visible in posterior half of pronotum; lateral carina strongly raised and well separated from margin; lateral antebasal pits shallow but well marked, each located slightly closer to posterior than to lateral margin. Puncturation on central part of disc fine and dense; punctures shallow, distance between punctures equal to 0.5–1.2 times of their diameters; area near basal pits and lateral margin bears very small granules. Setation relatively long, moderately dense, suberect.

Elytra oval and relatively long, moderately convex, broadest near middle, length 0.63 mm, width 0.54 mm, elytral index 1.17. Each elytron with small, single basal fovea located closer to scutellum than to humerus; subhumeral lines distinctly carinate, as long as about 0.35 times length of elytra, forming border between more convex humeral and more flattened subhumeral region; apices of elytra separately rounded. Punctuation composed of fine, shallow and small punctures; distance between punctures about 1.2–3.0 times of their diameter. Setation relatively long, from suberect to erect.

Legs moderately slender and long, without peculiar characters.

Metaventricle moderately convex in median part, with very fine, dense, small and sharply marked punctures.

Aedeagus (Figs 1–2) length 0.21 mm, variant of *simonis*-type, in dorsal aspect moderately long and stocky, with very asymmetrical median lobe and small subtriangular apical part; in lateral view apical projection very broad, flattened, with bifurcate apex; parameres free, moderately slender, slightly broader at base, distinctly asymmetrical, with pair of apical and subapical setae.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution.

So far known only from the type locality in the western Thailand.

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