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**NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *THINODROMUS* KRAATZ, 1857  
(COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE: OXYTELINAE)  
FROM INDIA AND NEPAL**

**M. Yu. Gildenkov**

*Department of Ecology and Chemistry, Smolensk State University, Smolensk, 214000,  
Russia. E-mail: mgildenkov@mail.ru*

**Summary.** A new species *Thinodromus* (s. str.) *lenisus* Gildenkov, **sp. n.** is described from India and Nepal. This species belongs to the *sericatus* species group and differs from all other species of this species group by indiscernible punctuation on the surface of the pronotum and by the structure of the aedeagus. New name *Thinodromus suratthaniensis* Gildenkov, **nom. n.** is proposed for *T. forsteri* Gildenkov, 2017 to exclude the secondary homonymy with *T. forsteri* (Scheerpeltz, 1960).

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, taxonomy, new species, new name, South Asia.

**М. Ю. Гильденков. Новый вид рода *Thinodromus* Kraatz, 1857 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Oxytelinae) из Индии и Непала // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2019. N 381. С. 15-20.**

**Резюме.** Из Индии и Непала описан новый для науки вид *Thinodromus* (s. str.) *lenisus* Gildenkov, **sp. n.** Новый вид относится к группе видов *sericatus*, отличаясь от всех видов этой группы неразличимой пунктировкой поверхности переднеспинки и деталями строения эдеагуса. Новое замещающее название *Thinodromus suratthaniensis* Gildenkov, **nom. n.** предложено для *T. forsteri* Gildenkov, 2017, чтобы исключить вторичную омонимию с *T. forsteri* (Scheerpeltz, 1960).

**INTRODUCTION**

Four species groups, namely *dilatatus*, *sericatus*, *lunatus* and *apocellagria*, are now generally recognized in the nominative subgenus of the genus *Thinodromus* Kraatz, 1857 and there is also a significant number of species from Tropical Africa that have not yet been unequivocally assigned to any of these species groups (Gildenkov, 2000a, b, 2001, 2005, 2017, 2018; Makranczy, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2017). The *apocellagria* species group includes the species from Tropical Africa and the Oriental region that have characteristic ridges on the abdominal tergites (Gildenkov, 2001, 2005; Makranczy, 2006, 2017). The *lunatus* species group comprises species living mostly in the Oriental region and a few Palearctic species, all of which have a rounded pronotum without teeth along its lateral margins, distinct punctuation on the surface of the elytra and often a characteristic pale sutural spot on the elytra (Gildenkov, 2017, 2018). The *dilatatus* species group contains only Palearctic species with a heart-shaped pronotum without teeth along its lateral margins and with rather delicate punctuation on the surface of the elytra

(Gildenkov, 2000a, 2001). The *sericatus* species group has so far included six Palearctic species that have a wide rounded pronotum with a tooth basally on each lateral margin (Gildenkov, 2000a, 2001, 2003, 2008, 2010; Lee & Ahn, 2007; Makranczy, 2016), namely *T. bernhaueri* (Klima, 1904) from Eastern Siberia, Russian Far East, Mongolia, and Republic of Korea; *T. eminens* (Sharp, 1889) from Japan; *T. puetzi* Gildenkov, 2000 from the Russian Far East and Republic of Korea; *T. schuelkei* Gildenkov, 2000 from China (Sichuan, Hubei, Shanxi, Henan, Luoyang); *T. sericatus* (Sharp, 1889) from Japan and Republic of Korea; *T. sundukowi* Gildenkov, 2000 from the Russian Far East. The new species of the subgenus *Thinodromus* described in the present study is the first species of the *sericatus* species group that is distributed in the Oriental region (India and Nepal).

This paper is based on the specimens deposited in the following collections: cGR = private collection of Guillaume de Rougemont (Oxford, Great Britain); cMG = private collection of Mikhail Gildenkov (Smolensk, Russia); NHMW = Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (Austria); NKME = Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (Germany).

The dissections, measurements, and drawings were made using a MBS-10 microscope provided with an eyepiece-micrometer and a measuring grid. In the following description, the length to width ratio for the head, pronotum, and elytra is given using standard units: 7 standard units = 0.1 mm; thus 1 standard unit is about 0.0143 mm. The slides of the genitalia were treated with 10% KOH and fixed in euparal. Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark III camera and a Canon MP-E 65 mm objective using the extended focus technology.

## TAXONOMY

### *Thinodromus* (s. str.) *lenisus* Gildenkov, sp. n.

<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/59A08AD5-4619-44D6-9465-5A010238B3A3>

Figs 1, 4–6

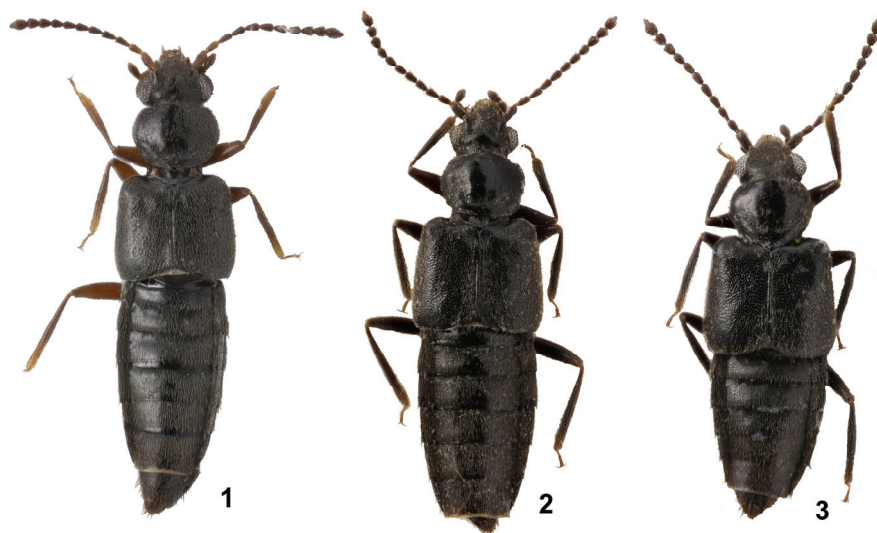
TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **North India**: Uttarakhand state, with labels “N-INDIA: Uttaranchal state ca. 13km NW Nainital Khairna Bridhe env. 900–1000m, 13–17.VII 2003 leg. Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna” (NHMW). Paratypes: the same labels as holotype, 1♂, 6♀, 7 ex. (NHMW, cMG); **Central India**: Madhya Pradesh state, Hoshangabad district, with labels “INDIA: (MP13) southern Madhya Pradesh Hoshangabad Dist. River Denwa, 28.II 2008 leg. M.Jäch, S&P Sharma” and “ca. 8 km SSE Matkuli Satpura Range ca. 400 m 22°34'29" N/78°29'43" E”, 1♀ (NHMW); **Nepal**: Narayani province, Chitwan National Park, with labels “NEPAL: Chitwan NP Narayani Ganga, 18.4.1995 27°33'N 84°06'E 150m, leg. Malicky”, 1♂, 1♀, 1 ex. (NHMW); Narayani province, with labels “NEPAL, Prov. Narayani Sauraha, Rapti River Ufer, 180 m NN, 27°34'80" N, 84°29'49" E LF 18.IV 2000, leg. A. Weigel”, 2♂♂, 4♀♀, 1 ex. (NKME, cMG); Koshi province, Sankhuwasabha district, with labels “NEPAL, Prov. Koshi distr. Sankhuwasabha Tumlingtar, Arun-Ufer, 27°19.08'N, 87°10.05'E 310m NN, 26.XI 1998 leg. M. Hartmann”, 1♀, 1 ex. (NKME); Lumbini province, with labels “NEPAL Tounsa (sigoudi) Kaynali R. XI 1987 P. Morvan” and “Rougemont collection”, 1♂, (cGR).

DESCRIPTION. MALE (holotype). Length about 3.0 mm. Colouration black, legs, antennae and mouthparts brown; integument slightly shining. Body with short, light-coloured hairs (Fig. 1).

Head transverse, ratio of its length (from posterior margin of head to anterior margin of clypeus) to maximum width about 24:40. Temples barely developed, eyes large, convex, occupy entire lateral surface of head (Fig. 1). Head surface with exceedingly delicate, fine and dense punctation; individual punctures barely discernible. Puncture diameter incommensurably smaller than eye facet, distances between punctures slightly longer than their diameter.

Antennae long, antennal segments 1–8 elongate; segments 9–10 slightly elongate; segment 11 elongate, conical (Fig. 1).

Pronotum wide, rounded, ratio of pronotum length to its maximum width about 33:45. Lateral margins of pronotum with 1 small tooth basally (Fig. 1). Surface of pronotum with exceedingly delicate, fine and dense punctation; individual punctures barely discernible. Punctation similar to that on head, but punctures almost indiscernible (Fig. 1). Base of pronotal disc with prominent horseshoe-shaped depression (Fig. 1); central part of disc with 2 small, shallow, symmetrical, oval depressions and 1 oval, shallow depression along pronotum midline near its anterior margin (Fig. 1).



Figs 1–3. *Thinodromus* spp., body, dorsal view. 1 – *T. lenisus* **sp. n.** (holotype, length – 3.0 mm); 2 – *T. bernhaueri* (Mongolia, length – 3.2 mm); 3 – *T. schuelkei* (China: Hubei, length – 2.6 mm).

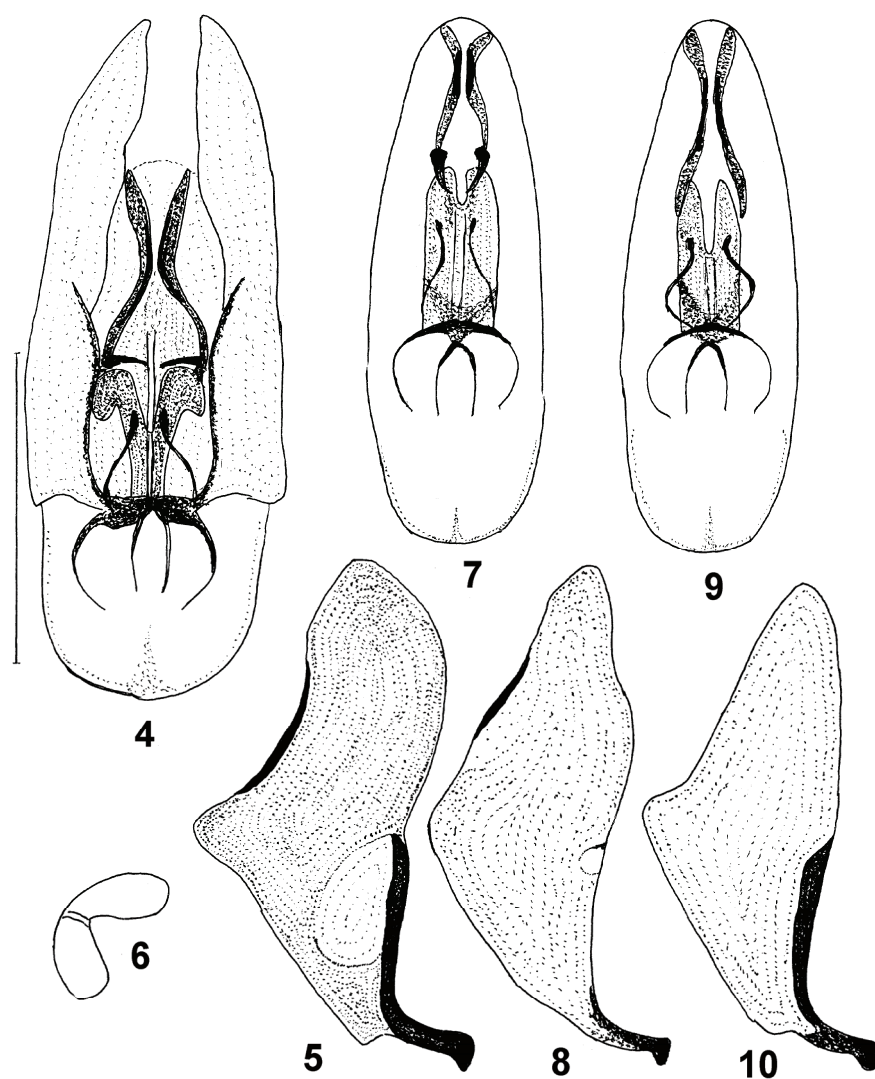
Elytra wide, ratio of length of elytra to their combined width about 55:64. Surface of elytra with delicate, fine and dense punctation. Puncture diameter about 6 times as small as eye facet, distances between punctures slightly smaller than their diameter (Fig. 1).

Abdomen delicately shagreened (Fig. 1).

Aedeagus of characteristic structure (Figs 4–5). Sclerotised anterior rib of paramere not extending onto its plane, posterior edge of paramere slightly extended posteriorly at base and with small notch near midline, closer to apex (Fig. 5), anterior shield of internal sac of aedeagus shaped as 2 wide, low plates, rounded toward outer margin (Fig. 4).

FEMALE. Similar to male in colouration and body proportions, sexual dimorphism absent. Spermatheca equally divided (Fig. 6).

DIAGNOSIS. The new species belongs to the *sericatus* species group. It is similar to *T. sericatus* and *T. sundukowi* that have very fine punctation on the surface of the pronotum (which is barely discernible in contrast to an almost completely indistinct punctation in *T. lenisus*) and very fine and dense punctation on the surface of elytra, but differs in having a smaller size, indistinct punctation on the surface of the pronotum and a different structure of



Figs 4–10. *Thinodromus* spp. 4–6 – *T. lenisus* sp. n. (holotype); 7, 8 – *T. bernhaueri* (Mongolia); 9, 10 – *T. schuelkei* (China: Hubei); 4 – aedeagus, dorsal view; 7, 9 – edeagus without paramers, dorsal view; 5, 8, 10 – paramers, lateral view; 6 – spermatheca, lateral view. Scale bars: 0.25 mm.

the aedeagus (Gildenkov, 2000a: 148, fig. 15; 2001: 827, fig. 2). *T. lenisus* can be distinguished from all other species of the *sericatus* species group by very fine punctation on the surface of the elytra and indiscernible punctation on the surface of the pronotum (Figs. 1). It is clearly distinguishable from *T. eminens* and *T. puetzi* by the structure of the aedeagus (Makranczy, 2016: 159, figs. 13–17; Gildenkov, 2000a: 23). *T. lenisus* is most similar in the

structure of the aedeagus (Figs 4, 5, 7–10) to *T. bernhaueri* and *T. schuelkei* (Figs 2, 3). The aedeagus of *T. lenisus* differs in the shape of the anterior shield of the internal sac, which is shaped as two wide, low plates, rounded toward the outer margin; in *T. bernhaueri* and *T. schuelkei*, the anterior shield of the internal sac is shaped as two rather short, straight plates (Figs 4, 7, 9). The aedeagus of the new species also differs in having darker parameres. It can be differentiated from the aedeagus of *T. schuelkei* by a distinct notch on the posterior margin of the parameres (Fig. 5).

DISTRIBUTION. India, Nepal.

ETYMOLOGY. From Latin “*lenis*” (smooth) referring to the lack of apparent punctuation on the surface of the pronotum.

#### ***Thinodromus* (s. str.) *suratthaniensis* Gilденkov, nom. n.**

NOTES. Recently *Carpelimus forsteri* Scheerpeltz, 1960 was transferred to the genus *Thinodromus* in a revision of the genus *Carpelimus* of the New World (Makranczy, 2018). Therefore *Thinodromus forsteri* Gilденkov, 2017 became the secondary homonym of *T. forsteri* (Scheerpeltz, 1960) and new replacement name for former is proposed here.

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Address: Federal Scientific Center of the East Asia Terrestrial Biodiversity (former Institute of Biology and Soil Science), Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 690022, Vladivostok-22, Russia.

E-mail: storozhenko@biosoil.ru

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