

# First record of *Cephennula* Jałoszyński from Thailand, with description of a new species (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Scydmaeninae)

PAWEŁ JAŁOSZYŃSKI

## Abstract

*Cephennula porcata* **n. sp.** from Thailand (Phang Nga) is described and illustrated. A key to the identification of all known species of *Cephennula* Jałoszyński, 2008 is provided. The new species is the first record of this cephenniine genus from Thailand.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scydmaeninae, Cephenniini, *Cephennula*, Oriental, Thailand, taxonomy, new species.

## Zusammenfassung

*Cephennula porcata* **n. sp.** aus Thailand (Phang Nga) wird beschrieben und abgebildet. Ein Bestimmungsschlüssel zu allen bekannten Arten von *Cephennula* Jałoszyński, 2008 wird beigefügt. Die neue Art ist der erste Nachweis dieser Cephenniinen-Gattung aus Thailand.

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## 1 Introduction

*Cephennula* Jałoszyński (Scydmaeninae, Cephenniini) was very recently described, and was hitherto known to include four species distributed in Malaysia and Indonesia: *C. multicarinata* Jałoszyński and *C. minuta* Jałoszyński from Borneo, and *C. secunda* Jałoszyński and *C. scaphisoma* Jałoszyński from the Malay Peninsula (JAŁOSZYŃSKI 2008). These are very small species of the Cephenniini which share a number of characters with *Cephennomicrus* Reitter, 1907. Taking into account that merely six individuals representing this genus have been found so far by the author among thousands of specimens collected in the Malay Peninsula and the Sunda Islands, species of *Cephennula* seem to be extremely rare. In this paper the discovery of a new species in Thailand is reported.

Measurement methods and nomenclature used in the descriptive part below follow JAŁOSZYŃSKI (2008).

### Acronym of depository

SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart,  
Germany

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## 2 Taxonomy

### *Cephennula porcata* **n. sp.** (Figs. 1–5)

**Holotype** (♂): S Thailand, Phang Nga Prov., Khao Lak National Park, Thone Chong Fa Fall, 100–300 m, 6.–15.I.1998, leg. A. SCHULZ & K. VOCK, SMNS.

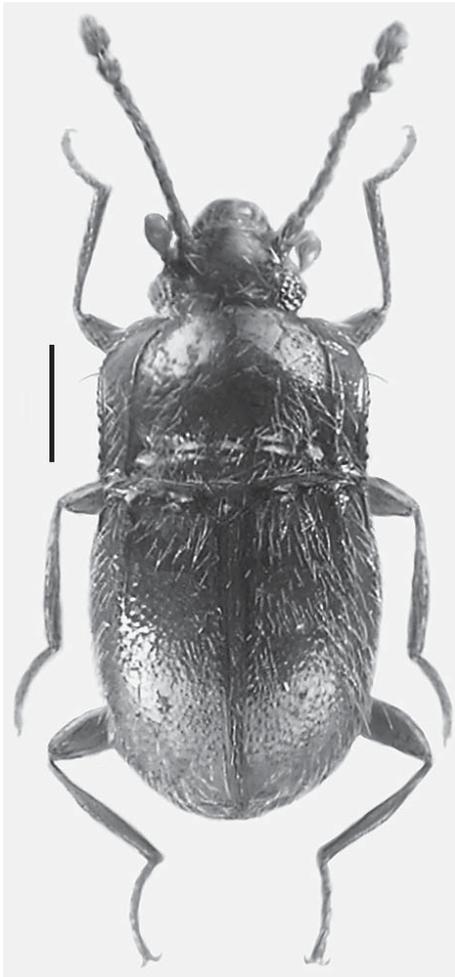
### Etymology

The Latin adjective “porcatus” (= marked with raised longitudinal lines) refers to the longitudinal carinae on the pronotum and elytra of this species.

### Description of male (female unknown)

Body (Figs. 1–2) moderately large, 1.01 mm in length, elongate but compact, with a very weakly marked constriction between pronotum and elytra, slightly convex; pigmentation light brown, vestiture slightly lighter than cuticle.

Head moderately large, length 0.14 mm, width 0.25 mm; vertex and frons confluent, convex; ocelli and frontal glands not visible under 80 times magnification;



**Fig. 1.** *Cephennula porcata* n. sp., holotype ♂. – Scale: 0.2 mm.

supra-antennal tubercles feebly marked; eyes very large, strongly convex, coarsely faceted. Punctures on frons and vertex indistinct, extremely small and shallow, barely visible under 80 times magnification; setae short, sparse, suberect. Antennae as in Fig. 3, length 0.48 mm.

Pronotum nearly subrectangular in strictly dorsal view, equally broad from anterior third to base, length 0.30 mm, width 0.45 mm; anterior margin weakly arcuate; lateral margins distinctly microserrate, strongly rounded in anterior third, straight in posterior half; hind angles of pronotum sharp and acute; posterior margin with shallow and short lateral emarginations; sublateral carinae very distinct, entire; ante-basal pits very small, internal pair indistinct, connected by a narrow and distinct transverse groove. Punctures on pronotal disc between sublateral carinae very small and extremely shallow, separated by spaces about as long as puncture diameters, cuticle glossy;

punctures on sides of pronotum situated between lateral and sublateral carinae distinctly deeper and denser, but not coarse; setae short, moderately dense, suberect, pronotum also bearing a single long and erect seta on each lateral margin near anterior third.

Elytra oval, broadest distinctly anterior to middle, only slightly broader than pronotum, length 0.58 mm, width 0.48 mm. Basal pit on each elytron small but distinct; humeri weakly marked; subhumeral and humeral carinae equal in length, about one-third of elytral length; elytral apices separately rounded. Punctures more distinct than those on median part of pronotum, small and very shallow, very densely distributed; setae moderately long and dense, suberect; each elytron also bearing several longer and more erect setae in posterior half.

Metathoracic wings not studied.

Legs relatively short, but very slender.

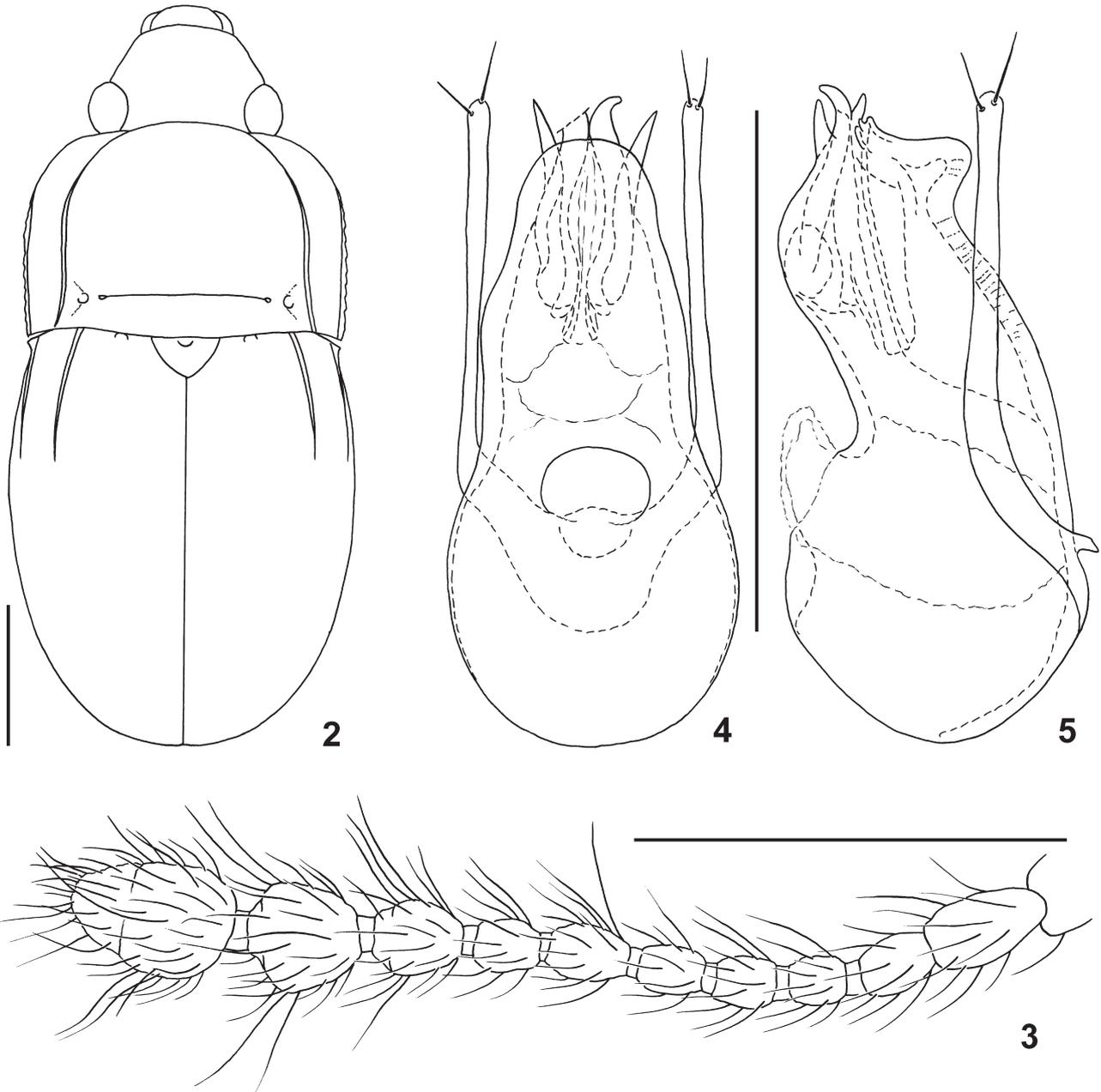
Aedeagus (Figs. 4–5) large, 0.25 mm in length, median lobe narrowing towards rounded apex in ventral view; bent ventrally above the basal capsule in lateral view; internal armature with two pairs of long apical sclerites; external sclerites straight and pointed, internal pair recurved; parameres long, robust, each with two apical setae.

#### Diagnosis

Body length ca. 1 mm; antennae nearly as long as half body length; subhumeral and humeral carina equal in length on each elytron; aedeagus in ventral view with two pairs of elongate apical sclerites in internal sac.

#### Remarks

The complicated internal armature and unusual shape of the exceptionally large aedeagus are unambiguous diagnostic characters of *C. porcata*; all other species of the genus have much more simple copulatory organs. The new species differs also from all remaining congeners in a number of external characters, mainly the size and proportions of various body parts. The body length of 1.01 mm is much larger than that of *C. minuta*, *C. secunda*, and *C. multicarinata*; all these species only reach 0.78–0.83 mm. *Cephennula scaphisoma*, on the other hand, is distinctly larger (1.11 mm in length) and broader (width of pronotum 0.50 vs. 0.45, width of elytra 0.53 vs. 0.48) than *C. porcata*, and has the elytra strongly narrowing towards the apices, whereas the new species has weakly narrowed elytra. Furthermore, *C. porcata* has the longest and least compact antennae equal to 0.47 of the body length, whereas the remaining species have shorter antennae equaling 0.32 (*C. minuta*), 0.35 (*C. secunda*), 0.36 (*C. multicarinata*), and 0.38 (*C. scaphisoma*) of the body length. The known species of *Cephennula* can be distinguished using the key of chapter 3.



**Figs. 2–5.** *Cephennula porcata* n. sp., holotype ♂. – 2. Simplified body outline. 3. Left antenna in dorsal view. 4–5. Aedeagus in ventral (4) and lateral (5) views. – Scales: 0.2 mm.

### 3 Key to species of *Cephennula* Jąloszyński

- 1 Subhumeral and humeral carinae on elytra equal or nearly equal in length..... 2  
 – Humeral carina about half as long as subhumeral carina. ... 4  
 2 Body length < 0.8 mm. .... *C. secunda* Jąloszyński  
 – Body length 1 mm or more..... 3  
 3 Elytra broadest near anterior fourth. ....  
 ..... *C. scaphisoma* Jąloszyński  
 – Elytra broadest behind anterior third. .... *C. porcata* n. sp.  
 4 Sides of pronotum and elytra with several additional long, strongly erect setae; apex of aedeagus subtrapezoidal.....  
 ..... *C. multicarinata* Jąloszyński  
 – Sides of pronotum and elytra without long setae; apex of aedeagus subtriangular. .... *C. minuta* Jąloszyński

### 4 References

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Author's address:

Dr. PAWEŁ JĄLOSZYŃSKI, Osiedle Wichrowe Wzgórze 22/13, 61-678 Poznań, Poland;  
 e-mail: scydmaenus@yahoo.com

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