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Paratolmerus kleebergi sp. nov. from Thailand (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylinini: Acylophorina)

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Abstract. A new species of the genus *Paratolmerus* Cameron, 1932 from Thailand, *P. kleebergi* sp. nov. is described, illustrated and distinguished from related species.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Paratolmerus* Cameron, 1932 is a small genus of the subtribe Acylophorina, distributed in the Oriental Region only. Three species were hitherto described. *P. pilosiventris* Cameron, 1932 is distributed in the Himalayan region (Sikkim, eastern Nepal). *P. siamensis* Rougemont, 1991 was described from Thailand (river Kwae Noi at Ban Sai Yok) and *P. primigenius* Smetana, 2017 from China (Hainan). Among Oriental Acylophorina collected by Andreas Kleeberg, I found a new species from Thailand, which is described in the present paper.

The genus is extremely rare: in total only 7 specimens (including the new species) have been collected.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Dry-mounted specimens were studied under an MBS 10 binocular stereomicroscope. Microsculpture was observed at 56 × magnification. Habitus images were taken with a Canon EOS 700D in combination with a Canon MP-E65 1-5x macro lens. Images of the female terminalia were made with above mentioned camera mounted on a Motic BA 410E-T compound microscope in transmitted light. Resulting images were focus stacked using Zerene Stacker and then postprocessed in Paint.Net, Paint, XnView and Live Photogalery. Measurements were taken with the stereomicroscope using an ocular scale.

Locality labels for the material examined are cited in the original version and marked with quotation marks (“ ”). Additional remarks of the author are given in brackets ([ ]).

Measurements were as follows: body length, from the front of closed mandibles to the tip of the abdomen; forebody length, from the front of the clypeus to the apical margin of the elytra; head length, from the front of the clypeus to the front of the neck; head width, across the widest part of the head including the eyes; elytral length, from the base of the shoulder

to the posterior angle measured parallel to the sutural line (as in Janák & Bordoni 2014: fig. 12); elytral width, combined width of elytra across their widest part.

The material examined is deposited in the following collections:

AKBG Andreas Kleeberg collection, Berlin, Germany,

JJRC Jiří Janák collection, Rtyně nad Bílinou, Czech Republic.

Abbreviations: L- length, W- width, R- ratio, HT-holotype, PT- paratype.

RESULTS

Paratolmerus Cameron, 1932

Type species: *Paratolmerus pilosiventris* Cameron, 1932.

A redecription of the genus was published by Smetana (1988), the diagnostic characters were discussed later by Rougemont (1991); finally Smetana (2017) published a diagnosis which accords with all hitherto known species (including the new species described below): *Acylophorus*-like habitus, but head extensively punctate-setose; prothoracic hypomeron considerably less inflexed and therefore distinctly visible in lateral view; penultimate segment of middle and hind tarsus with a pair of very long apical setae exceeding apex of last segment; abdomen with copious, long and stiff setae.

The length of empodial setae on meso- and metatarsi in *Paratolmerus* is markedly variable - very short and hardly visible in *P. pilosiventris* Cameron, 1932, longer, about one-third the length of claws in *P. siamensis* Rougemont, 1991 or very long, markedly exceeding claws in the new species described below (Fig. 5). Smetana (1988, 2017) used the length of empodial setae as a character in a key of genera of Acylophorina, but it seems that this character has at most infrageneric significance - see also Lott (2010) for details (*Acylophorus salifi* group). Another character - head extensively punctate-setose shares *Paratolmerus* with Afrotropical *Acylophorus kambuniensis* group (Lott 2010).

Paratolmerus kleebergi sp. nov.
(Figs. 1-10)

Type locality. Thailand, southern Khao Lak, Ton Pling Waterfall, 8° 36’ 56’’ N 98° 14’ 43’’ E.

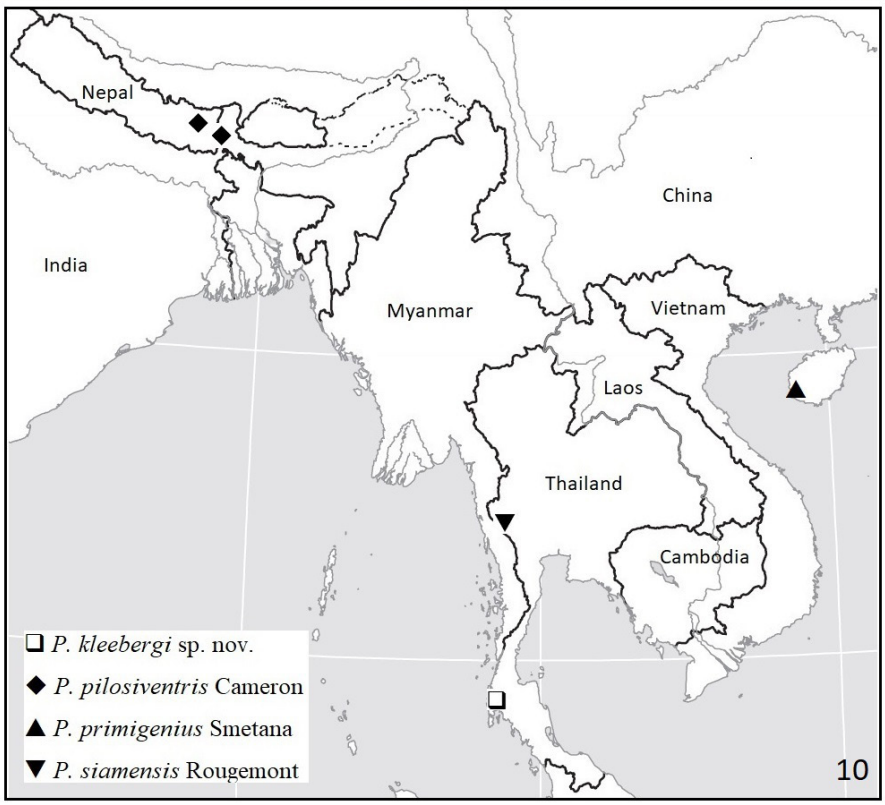
Type material. Holotype (♀): Thailand: “Süd-Thailand, südl. Khao Lak, Abfluss Ton Pling Wasserfall, 21.11.2017, leg. A. Kleeberg” [8° 36’ 56’’ N 98° 14’ 43’’ E] (AKBG). Paratype (1 ♀): “Süd-Thailand, nordl. Khao Lak, Bor Hin Wasserfall, 22.11.2017, leg. A. Kleeberg” [8° 46’ 29.5’’ N 98° 16’ 48’’E], (JJRC).

Description. Body length 6.6 (PT) - 7.2 (HT) mm, forebody length 3.2 (PT) - 3.4 (HT) mm (Fig. 1). Body black, pronotum and base of elytra brown, abdominal tergites markedly bluish iridescent; antennae black with last two segments reddish; legs reddish-brown, tibiae infuscate in middle part, tarsi and maxillary palpi reddish.

Head rounded-triangular (Fig. 2), about as long as wide (L/W HT = 1.02, PT = 1.05), widened behind eyes, with two pairs of interocular setae. Temples shorter than eyes (R

Figs. 1-7. *Paratolmerus kleebergi* sp. nov.; 1-4, 6, 7- holotype; 5- paratype. 1- habitus; 2- head and pronotum; 3- head dorsal; 4- maxillary palpus; 5- last segments of metatarsus (ES- empodial setae, AS-apical seta, CL-claws); 6- female tergite 10; 7- valves.

HT = 0.80, PT = 0.85). Dorsal side of head without microsculpture and with dense dark grey pubescence except for middle part. Anterior frontal puncture situated at about middle of length of eye and separated from internal margin of eye by distance twice as great as diameter of puncture; posterior frontal puncture situated close to posterior margin of eye and



Figs. 8-9. 8- Outflow from Ton Plin waterfall, the type locality of *Paratolmerus kleebergi* sp. nov., 9- Bor Hin waterfall, near above the place where the paratype was collected near the stream.
Fig. 10. Map of distribution of *Paratolmerus*.

separated from eye by a distance less than diameter of puncture. Mandibles with two sharp teeth (Figs. 2, 3). Maxillary palpi with terminal segment relatively narrow, glabrous, slightly asymmetrical, about as wide and markedly longer than glabrous penultimate segment which is subtriangular (Fig. 4). First segment of antenna nearly as long as next four; segments 1

to 10 elongate, segment 5 markedly longer than wide (R HT = 2.12, PT 1.84), segment 10 markedly transverse (R HT, PT = 0.73).

Pronotum (Fig. 2) markedly transverse (R HT = 1.13, PT = 1.19), markedly widened behind with sides slightly rounded, widest in basal half, and with basal margin shallowly emarginate in middle part, shining, without microsculpture. One pair of dorsal setae and one pair of lateral setae. Marginal setae long.

Elytra transverse (R HT = 1.16; PT = 1.10) with short, pale, but not shining pubescence arising from dense asperate punctures. Apical fringe of bristles slightly longer than pubescence on other parts of the elytra. Abdominal tergites with markedly long, moderately dense semi-erect pubescence arising from asperate punctures finer and sparser than on elytra. Tergite 7 with distinct whitish seam of palisade setae. Mesotibia on outer margins with 3-6 moderately long spines. Meso- and metatarsi with very long empodial setae, markedly exceeding claws (Fig. 5).

Male unknown.

Female. Tergite 10 gradually narrowed apically, not pointed, but shortly rounded, apical part with several long dark bristles (Fig. 6), valves as in Fig. 7.

Differential diagnosis. *P. kleebergi* sp. nov. differs from all other known species of the genus by the very long empodial setae of meso- and matatibia, which markedly exceed the claws, by very dark (except of last two antennomeres) uniformly black antenna and dark tibiae with several bristles. The second species known from Thailand - *P. siamensis* also differs from the new species by its pale testaceous femora and slightly infuscate tibiae, by the shape of the head which is more orbicular, less narrowed in front, the temples evenly rounded without forming angles, and the shape of the pronotum, which is much broader in front, the sides evenly gently rounded, not strongly narrowed anteriorly.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Andreas Kleeberg, who collected the type specimens.

Bionomics. Specimens were collected by sifting leaf litter on stream banks below waterfalls (Figs. 8, 9).

Distribution. *P. kleebergi* sp. nov. is known only from two localities, Ton Pling waterfall and Bor Hin waterfall in South Thailand (Fig. 10). Bor Hin waterfall is indicated in a tourist map printed in Thailand and seems to be identical with Bang Sak Waterfall according to Google maps.

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