

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

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

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, *Thinobius baganensis*, новый вид, Восточная
биогеографическая область, Мьянма.

ABSTRACT: A new species *Thinobius* (s.str.) *baganensis*, **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, including *Thinobius kimi* described in 2024 from Myanmar, by the following combination of characters: body size and proportions, colouration, structure of the pronotum, antennae and aedeagus.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Из Мьянмы описан и проиллюстрирован новый вид *Thinobius* (s.str.) *baganensis*, **sp.n.** Новый вид хорошо отличается от всех известных для Восточной биогеографической области видов *Thinobius*, в том числе и от описанного в 2024 г. из Мьянмы *Thinobius kimi*, совокупностью таксономических признаков в размерах и пропорциях тела, окраске, строении переднеспинки, антенн и эдеагуса.

Introduction

Until recently, only five species of the genus *Thinobius* [Cameron, 1917, 1924, 1930] were known from the Oriental Biogeographic Region: *T. himalayicus* Cameron, 1924; *T. orientalis* Herman, 1970 (= *T. antennarius* Cameron, 1924) and *T. pruinus* 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). Recently, *Thinobius kimi* was described from Myanmar [Gildenkova, Semi-

onenkov, 2024]. Finding of a new species of *Thinobius* from Myanmar, in our opinion, is of significant interest.

This paper is based on the specimens deposited in the following collections: cMG — private collection of M. Gildenkova (Smolensk, Russia); ZMUM — Zoological Museum, Moscow Lomonosov State University (Moscow, Russian). 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.) *baganensis* Gildenkova, Semionenkov
et Kim, **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, 06.XI.2022, UV-lamp light, local time 00:00–01:00, leg. Kim A.Yu.” (ZMUM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ex. “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).

DESCRIPTION (holotype). Body flattened, length 1.3 mm. Colouration brown, elytra slightly paler than pronotum and abdomen; legs and antennal base yellow-brown, antennal apices light 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 12:14. Neck constriction prominent. Temples rectangular with a rounded apex, fairly well-developed. Eyes well-developed, rather convex. Eye diameter in dorsal view approximately 2 times exceeds temple length. Head width across eyes noticeably 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, more than twice longer its wide; 2 cone-shaped, elongate, approximately twice longer than wide, approximately 1.5 times shorter than 1st and slight-

ly narrower; 3 cone-shaped, approximately as long as width; 4 slightly cone-shaped, equal in width and slightly shorter than 3; 5–7 slightly cone-shaped, approximately as long as wide, similar in size; 8 slightly transverse; 9–10 transverse, noticeably more massive than antennal segments 5–8; 11 significantly wider than 10, elongate, pointed at apex, its length approximately equal to total length of 8 and 9 antennal segments. 9–11 antennal segments forming a loose club.

Pronotum flattened, lateral margin smoothly rounded from base to apex, widest about 2/3 its length from base (Fig. 1). Ratio of pronotum length to its maximum width about 13:15. Surface of pronotum, like surface of head, covered with extremely delicate, very fine and dense punctation;



Figs 1–2. *Thinobius* (s.str.), male, dorsal view: 1 — *T. baganensis*, **sp.n.**, holotype; 2 — *T. kimi* Gildenkov et Semionenkov, 2024, holotype.

Рис. 1–2. *Thinobius* (s.str.), самец, вид сверху: 1 — *T. baganensis*, **sp.n.**, голотип; 2 — *T. kimi* Gildenkov et Semionenkov, 2024, голотип.

punctures poorly visible; microsculpture resembles delicate shagreening.

Elytra quite long, ratio of its length to maximum width about 21:18. 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 (Fig. 3).

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

COMPARATIVE REMARKS. Based on the original descriptions of all *Thinobius* species known from the Oriental Biogeographic Region [Cameron, 1917, 1924, 1930] prior to our studies [Gildenkov, Semionenkov, 2024] and information obtained from the Natural History Museum in London by Alexey Solodovnikov [Gildenkov, Semionenkov, 2024], we can state that *T. himalaycus* differs from the new species by larger body size, 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 noticeably 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. pruinus* strongly differs by significantly paler colouration, chagreen, not glossy body, more developed eyes, 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. From *T. kimi*, described from Myanmar [Gildenkov, Semionenkov, 2024] new species differs by noticeably shorter 8–10 antennal segments, well differs by shape of pronotum with rounded lateral margin (Fig. 1), *T. kimi* has (Fig. 2) parallel-sided pronotum. The new species reliably differs in the structure of the aedeagus (Figs 3, 4).

DISTRIBUTION. Myanmar.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the city of Bagan in the Mandalay region of Myanmar, where the holotype was collected.

Compliance with ethical standards

Ethical approval: No ethical issues were raised during our research.

Conflict of interest. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.



Figs 3–4. *Thinobius* (s.str.), aedeagus, lateral view: 3 — *T. baganensis*, sp.n., holotype; 2 — *T. kimi* Gildenkov et Semionenkov, 2024, paratype.

Рис. 3–4. *Thinobius* (s.str.), эдеагус, сбоку: 3 — *T. baganensis*, sp.n., голотип; 4 — *T. kimi* Gildenkov et Semionenkov, 2024, паратип.

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