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A revision of Palaearctic and Oriental *Pseudolathra*. V. Two new species from Cambodia and Thailand, and additional records (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

Volker ASSING

A b s t r a c t : *Pseudolathra armigera* nov.sp. (Cambodia) and *P. aviformis* nov.sp. (North Thailand) are described and illustrated. One synonymy is proposed: *Pseudolathra fissa* ASSING, 2013 = *P. ceylonica* ROUGEMONT, 2015, nov.syn. Additional records of seven previously described species are reported, among them several new country records. The genus is reported from Cambodia (four species) and Bhutan for the first time and currently represented in the East Palaearctic and Oriental regions by 40 described species. A catalogue of these species is provided.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Pseudolathra*, Palaearctic region, Oriental region, Cambodia, Thailand, new species, new synonymy, new records.

Introduction

Pseudolathra CASEY, 1905 of the Lathrobiina is distributed in all major zoogeographic regions around the globe. The species of the East Palaearctic and Oriental regions were revised in four instalments (ASSING 2012, 2013a, 2013b, 2014). At the time of the latest contribution, the genus was represented in these regions by 32 species in four species groups. Seven additional species from the Oriental region and three from the Australian region were subsequently described by ROUGEMONT (2015).

While some *Pseudolathra* species, especially *P. pulchella* (KRAATZ, 1859) and *P. unicolor* (KRAATZ, 1859), are very common, regularly found at light traps, and widespread across practically all of the southern East Palaearctic and Oriental regions, with *P. pulchella* recorded even from the Australian region, others are rarely collected and may have restricted distributions, although they seem to be capable of flight. Several species are currently known only from their respective type localities. The genus had not been reported from Bhutan and Cambodia.

Material examined since the latest contribution included two undescribed species, one from Cambodia and one from Thailand, and additional records of seven previously described species.

Material and methods

The material treated in this paper is deposited in the following collections:

MMB.....Moravian Museum Brno (P. Baňar)
 NMENaturkundemuseum Erfurt (M. Hartmann, assisted by W. Apfel)
 NMP.....National Museum of Natural History, Praha (J. Hájek)
 ZFMKZoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn (D. Ahrens)
 cAss.....author's private collection
 cFelprivate collection Benedikt Feldmann, Münster
 cMatprivate collection Jan Matějček, Hradec Králové

The morphological studies were conducted using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss), a Discovery V12 microscope (Zeiss), and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena). The images were created using a digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995), Axiocam ERc 5s, and Picolay software.

Body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the abdominal apex, the length of the forebody from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the posterior margin of the elytra, head length from the anterior margin of the frons to the posterior margin of the head, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra, and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the ventral process, from the apex of the apical structures, or from the apex of the dorsal plate (whichever forms the apex of the aedeagus) to the base of the aedeagal capsule. The "parameral" side (i.e., the side where the sperm duct enters) is referred to as the ventral, the opposite side as the dorsal aspect.

Results

Pseudolathra fissa ASSING, 2013 (Figs 7-8)

Pseudolathra ceylonica ROUGEMONT, 2015: 1792; **nov.syn.**

Material examined: India: 20 exs. [partly more or less distinctly teneral], Tamil Nadu, Vilupparam District, Auroville, Discipline vill., 12°0.7'N, 79°47.97'E, 1.XI-31.XII.2013 (NME, cAss).

Comment: The original description of *P. fissa* is based on material from two localities in Tamil Nadu (ASSING 2013a), that of *P. ceylonica* on two males and four females from Sri Lanka (ROUGEMONT 2015). According to ROUGEMONT (2015), *P. ceylonica* is distinguished from *P. fissa* by slight differences in the apical structures of the aedeagus and by the shape of the ventral process. However, the apical structures of the aedeagus are subject to some intraspecific variation and the illustrations provided by ROUGEMONT (2015: figures 10a12, 10av 2) do not show any differences in the shape of the ventral process. For comparison, the aedeagus of one of the non-type specimens listed above is illustrated in Figs 7-8. In consequence, the type material of *P. ceylonica* is undoubtedly conspecific with that of *P. fissa*. Some of the above specimens are teneral.

Pseudolathra pulchella (KRAATZ 1859)

Material examined: Pakistan: 1♂, Islamabad, E7 Hillside road, 33°43'N, 73°03'E, 600 m, 1-15.IX.2012, leg. Sabatinelli (cMat). Nepal: 2♀♀, Narayani province, Chitwan district, Sauraha, Rapti River near Hotel Riverside, 27°34'N, 84°30'E, 160 m, 7.VII.2009, leg. Weigel (NME, cAss). India: 57 exs., border Assam-Arunachal Pradesh, Bhalukpong, 27°01'N, 92°39'E, 150 m, flight interception trap, 1-8.V.2012, leg. Dembický (ZFMK, cAss). Bhutan: 1♂, 1 ex., Thrumshingla N. P., 14 km WNW Mongar, 27°20'N, 91°07'E, 2000 m, at light, 20-27.VI.2010

(cFel). Thailand: 2♀♀, Nan district, Pha Khab vill., 19°04'N, 101°10'E, 560 m, V.1993, leg. Pacholátko (NMP); 1♂, 1♀, Lamphun, Ban San Ka Yom, light trap, 30.X.2016, leg. Rossi (cAss). Cambodia: 5♂♂, Sisophon, Mean Chey University campus, 13°35'N, 102°56'E, 15.II.2017, leg. Rossi (cAss); 1♀, Banteay Meanchey prov., Mean Chey University campus, 13°35'N, 102°56'E, light trap, 25.V.2018, leg. Bernardi, Kong & Rossi (cAss). 1♂, Kampong Chhnang prov., B'ier distr., Ourong village, 12°12'N, 104°39'E, light trap, 6.X.2017, leg. Rossi (cAss); 6♂♂, 7♀♀, Kampong Chhnang prov., Rolea B'ier distr., Chreybak near Ourung vill., 12°12'N, 104°37'E, light trap, 20 & 23.V.2018, leg. Bernardi, Kong & Rossi (cAss); 33 exs., Kampong Chhnang prov., Kampong Chhnang env., Domnatpopol near Toul Ompel vill., banks of branch of Tonle Sap lake, 12°14'N, 104°41'E, light trap, 19 & 21.V.2018, leg. Bernardi, Kong & Rossi (cAss). Indonesia: 1♂, Jawa Barat, Mount Halimun, 19-25.VIII.2009, leg. Majer (cAss).

C o m m e n t: This widespread and common species, whose vast distribution ranges from the West Himalaya to Japan and Papua New Guinea, is reported from Pakistan, Bhutan, and Cambodia for the first time. For a recent distribution map see ASSING (2014).

***Pseudolathra unicolor* (KRAATZ, 1859)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d: India: 53 exs., border Assam-Arunachal Pradesh, Bhalukpong, 27°01'N, 92°39'E, 150 m, flight interception trap, 1.-8.V.2012, leg. Dembický (ZFMK, cAss). Thailand: 6 exs., Nan district, Pha Khab vill., 19°04'N, 101°10'E, 560 m, V.1993, leg. Pacholátko (NMP); 1♂, Lamphun, Ban Lam Chan, Tambon, Phla Tu Pa, light trap, 23.X.2016, leg. Rossi (cAss). Laos: 1♂, Khammouane prov., Nakai env., 17°34'N, 105°10'E, 500 m, 14-18.IV.2017, leg. Hergovits (MMB). Cambodia: 4♀♀, Banteay Meanchey prov., Mean Chey University campus, 13°35'N, 102°56'E, light trap, 25.V.2018, leg. Bernardi, Kong & Rossi (cAss); 1♂, Kampong Chhnang prov., Rolea B'ier distr., Chreybak near Ourung vill., 12°12'N, 104°37'E, light trap, 20 & 23.V.2018, leg. Bernardi, Kong & Rossi (cAss); 4 exs., Kampong Chhnang prov., Kampong Chhnang env., Domnatpopol near Toul Ompel vill., banks of branch of Tonle Sap lake, 12°14'N, 104°41'E, light trap, 19 & 21.V.2018, leg. Bernardi, Kong & Rossi (cAss).

C o m m e n t: This widespread and common species was previously unknown from Cambodia.

***Pseudolathra himalayana* ASSING, 2012**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d: Bhutan: 1♂, Thrumshingla N. P., 14 km WNW Mongar, 27°20'N, 91°07'E, 2000 m, at light, 20.-27.VI.2010 (cFel).

C o m m e n t: *Pseudolathra himalayana* was previously known from Pakistan, Nepal, and India (ASSING 2013a). The above male represents the first record from Bhutan.

***Pseudolathra vellicans* (KRAATZ, 1859)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d: India: 1♂, Uttarakhand, 14 km E Uttarkashi, 30°45'N, 78°34'E, 1450 m, 10.-12.IV.2012, leg. Shavrin (cAss).

C o m m e n t: The known distribution of *P. vellicans* is confined to India (ASSING 2012, 2013a).

***Pseudolathra bipectinata* ASSING, 2013**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d: China: 1♂, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 23 km NW Jinghong, Na Ban env., 22°09'N, 100°40'E, 730 m, forest, 28.VI.2008, leg. Weigel (NME); 1♂, same data, but secondary forest, 8.VII.2008 (NME); 1♂, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 28 km NW Jinghong, An Ma Xi Zhan env., 22°12'N, 100°38'E, 700 m, forest, pitfall, 28.VI.2008, leg. Weigel (NME); 1♂, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 20 km NW Jinghong, Man Dian env., 22°08'N, 100°40'E, 740 m, rubber plantation, 28.VI.2008, leg. Weigel (cAss); 1♂, same data, but 15.VIII.2008 (cAss).

C o m m e n t : This species has been reported from Laos, Thailand, and the Chinese province Yunnan.

***Pseudolathra fundata* ASSING, 2013**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Cambodia: 1♀, Sisophon, Mean Chey University campus, 13°35'N, 102°56'E, 15.II.2017, leg. Rossi (cAss); 2♂♂, 1♀, Kampong Chhnang prov., Kampong Chhnang env., Domnatpopol near Toul Ompel vill., banks of branch of Tonle Sap lake, 12°14'N, 104°41'E, light trap, 19 & 21.V.2018, leg. Bernardi, Kong & Rossi (cAss); 2♂♂, 4♀♀, Banteay Meanchey prov., orchard near Sisophon, light trap, 26.V.2018, leg. Bernardi, Kong & Rossi (cAss).

C o m m e n t : The original description is based on two males from two localities in Vietnam (ASSING 2013b). The above specimens represent the first records since the original description and the first records from Cambodia.

***Pseudolathra armigera* nov.sp. (Figs 1-6)**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂: "CAMBODIA - Kampong Chhnang prov., Kampong Chhnang env., Toul Ompel, 12°14'14"N, 104°41'15"E, light trap, 19+21.V.2018, leg. Bernardi, Kong & Rossi / Holotypus ♂ *Pseudolathra armigera* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2018" (cAss). Paratypes: 2♂♂: same data as holotype (cAss).

E t y m o l o g y : The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: armed) alludes to the conspicuous spine- and hook-shaped processes of the apex of the aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body length 5.0-5.8 mm; length of forebody 2.8-2.9 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: head brown to blackish; pronotum reddish or brown with reddish margins; elytra reddish-brown to blackish-brown with the anterior and posterior margins and the suture paler brown; abdomen reddish to reddish-brown; legs yellow; antennae reddish.

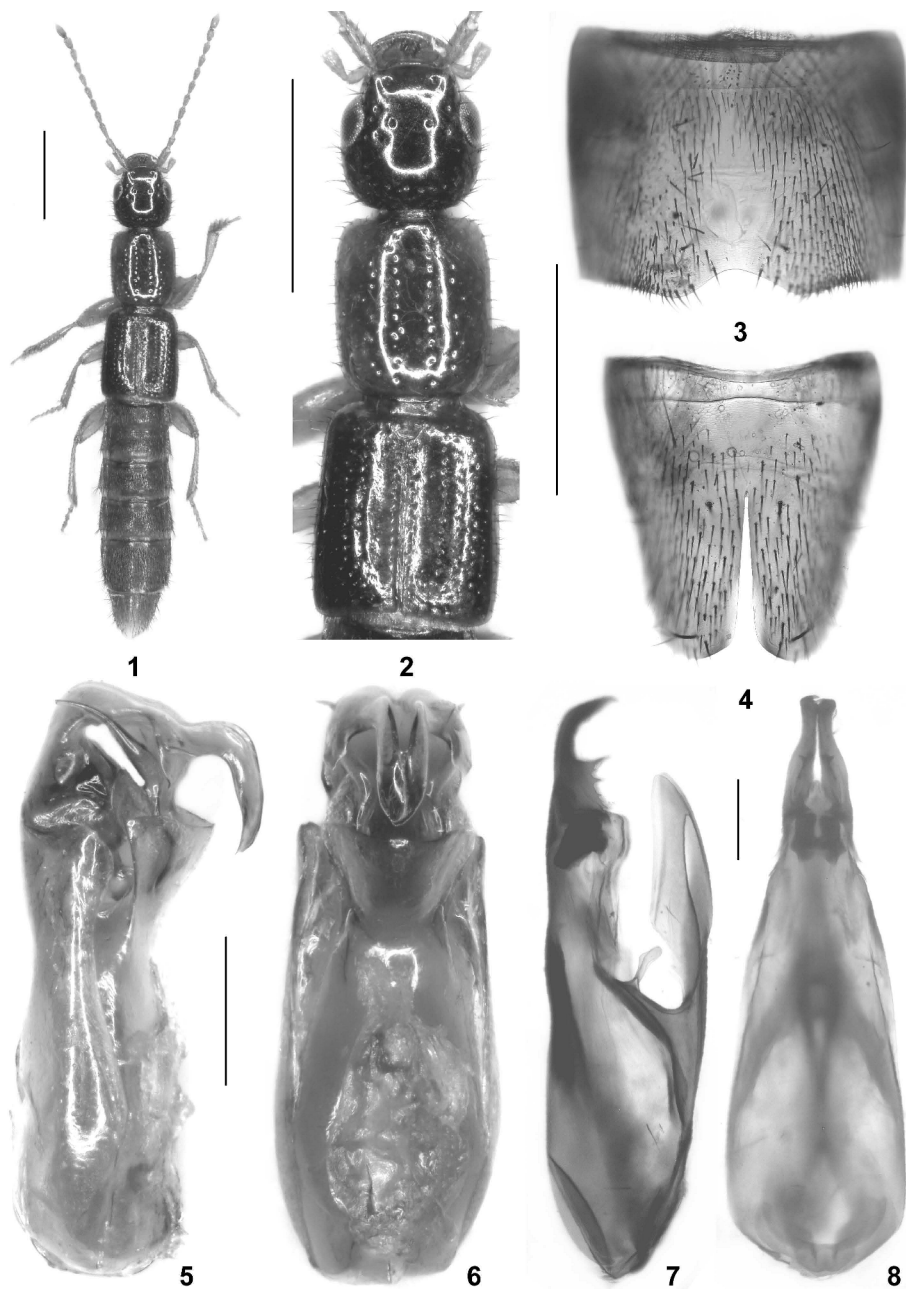
Head (Fig. 2) approximately as long as broad or weakly oblong, broadest across eyes, and tapering behind eyes; dorsal surface with some coarse punctures near margin of eyes, on frons, and near posterior margin, otherwise impunctate; integument without microsculpture and glossy. Eyes large, approximately as long as postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna approximately 1.9 mm long; all antennomeres oblong.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) 1.14 times as long as broad and approximately 1.1 times as broad as head; on either side of the broadly impunctate midline with a series of 12-14 punctures, laterally with rather sparse coarse punctures; integument without microsculpture.

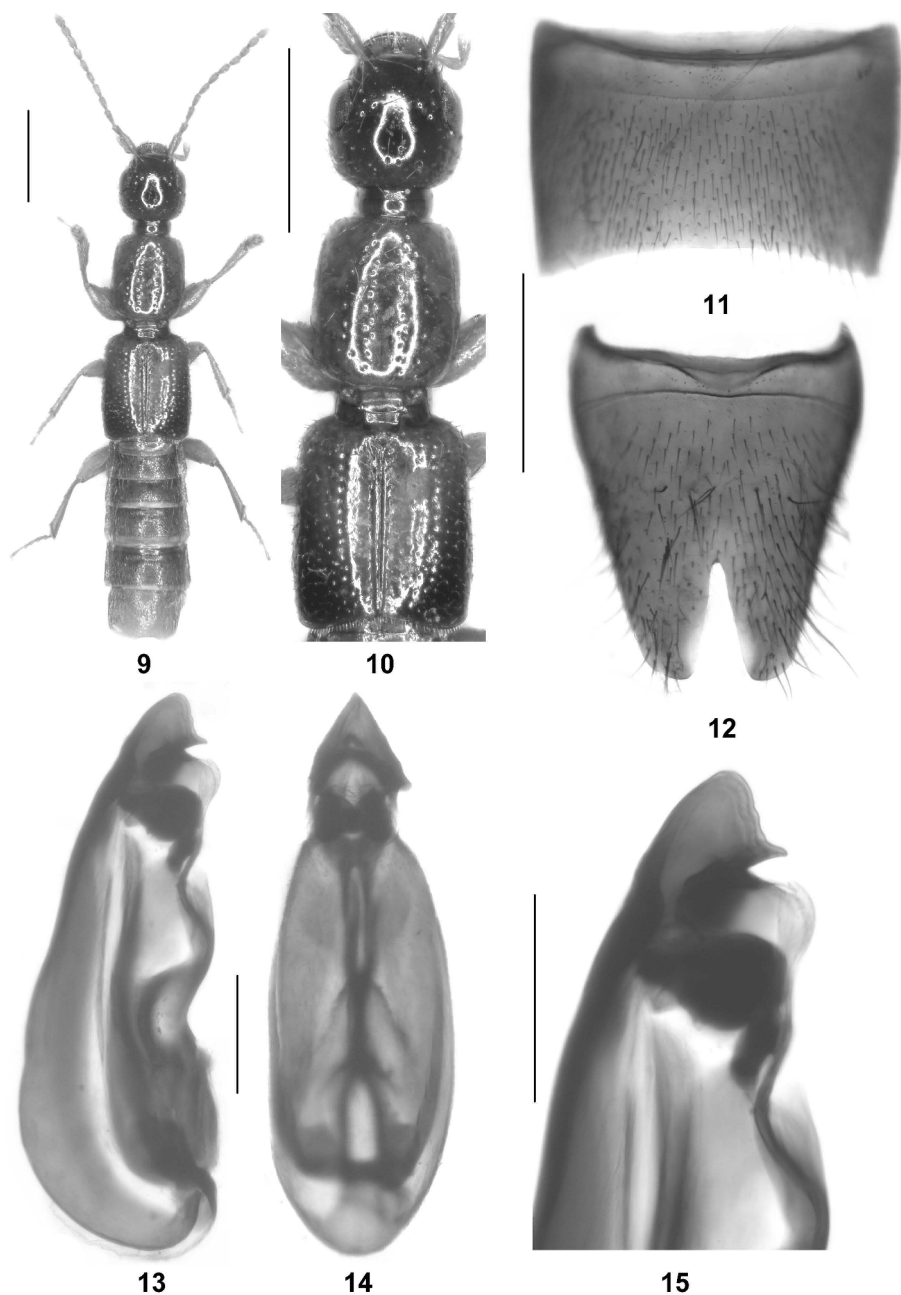
Elytra (Fig. 2) 0.95-0.98 times as long as pronotum; punctation seriate; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; punctation very fine and dense; interstices with fine microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII strongly convex.

♂: sternite VII (Fig. 3) strongly modified, along the middle impressed and without pubescence, posterior margin in the middle strongly excised, laterally with very dense and short dark setae; sternite VIII (Fig. 4) weakly oblong, posterior incision nearly 0.6 times as deep as length of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 5-6) approximately 1.1 mm long and with distinctive apical processes.



Figs 1-8: *Pseudolathra armigera* nov.sp. (1-6) and *P. fissa* ASSING (7-8): (1) habitus; (2) forebody; (3) male sternite VII; (4) male sternite VIII; (5-8) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. Scale bars: 1-2: 1.0 mm; 3-4: 0.5 mm; 5-8: 0.2 mm.



Figs 9-15: *Pseudolathra aviformis* nov.sp.: (9) habitus; (10) forebody; (11) male sternite VII; (12) male sternite VIII; (13-14) aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view; (15) apex of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale bars: 9-10: 1.0 mm; 11-12: 0.5 mm; 13-15: 0.2 mm.

Comparative notes: Based on the external and male sexual characters, *P. armigera* belongs to the *P. unicolor* group. It is readily distinguished from other species of this group particularly by the strongly modified male sternite VII and by the distinctive shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution and natural history: The type locality is situated near Kampong Chhnang in the estuary of the effluent of Tonle Sap lake, Cambodia. For a habitat photo see ASSING (2018: figure 9). The specimens were collected with a light trap, together with *P. pulchella*, *P. unicolor*, and *P. fundata*.

***Pseudolathra aviformis* nov.sp.** (Figs 9-15)

Type material: Holotype ♂: "NW Thailand, Nan distr., Ban Boluang env., 19°08,46'N, 101°09,09'E, 15.-25.v.2002, 651 m, P. Pacholátko & C. Peša leg. / Holotypus ♂ *Pseudolathra aviformis* sp.n., det. V. Assing 2017" (MMB). Paratype ♂: "NW Thailand, Chom Thong, 24.-27.iv.1991, Jan Horák" (cAss).

Etymology: The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: shaped like a bird) alludes to the shape of the apex of the aedeagus in lateral view.

Description: Body length 5.6-5.7 mm; length of forebody 3.2-3.3 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 9. Coloration: forebody uniformly reddish or with the head and the postero-lateral portions of the elytra somewhat darker; abdomen brown with reddish apex; legs dark-yellowish; antennae reddish.

Head (Fig. 10) approximately as long as broad and with moderately marked posterior angles, weakly tapering behind eyes; dorsal surface with some punctures near margin of eyes, on frons, and near posterior margin, otherwise impunctate; integument without microsculpture and glossy. Eyes large, longer than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna approximately 1.9 mm long.

Pronotum (Fig. 10) 1.15-1.19 times as long as broad and approximately 1.1 times as broad as head; on either side of the broadly impunctate midline with a series of numerous punctures, laterally with rather sparse coarse punctures; integument without microsculpture.

Elytra (Fig. 10) nearly as long as pronotum; punctation seriate; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings fully developed.

Abdomen slightly narrower than elytra; punctation fine and dense; interstices with fine microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII strongly convex.

♂: sternite VII (Fig. 11) strongly transverse, posterior margin broadly and distinctly concave, pubescence unmodified; sternite VIII (Fig. 12) weakly oblong, posterior incision approximately 0.35 times as deep as length of sternite; aedeagus (Figs 13-15) approximately 1.0 mm long (including apical structures) and of distinctive shape.

Comparative notes: The aedeagus of *P. aviformis* most resembles that of *P. cylindrata* Li et al., 2013 from China. The new species is distinguished from this species by paler coloration of the elytra and of the head, the absence of a distinct postero-median excision of the much more transverse male sternite VIII, a broader and less deep posterior incision of the male sternite VIII, and by the shape of the aedeagus. From the similarly shaped and similarly coloured widespread and common *P. unicolor*, *P. aviformis* is distinguished by somewhat sparser punctation of the head and pronotum, by

the shape of the male sternite VII, and by the morphology of the aedeagus. For illustrations of *P. cylindrata* and *P. unicolor* see LI et al. (2013) and ASSING (2012), respectively.

Distribution and natural history: The type specimens were collected in two localities in Northwest Thailand, the holotype at an altitude of approximately 650 m. Additional data are not available.

Catalogue of the *Pseudolathra* species of the East Palearctic and Oriental regions

Since most records published prior to 2012 are doubtful, only those older references are listed that provide illustrations of the genitalia.

References: A12 = ASSING (2012); A13a = ASSING (2013a); A13b = ASSING (2013b); A14 = ASSING (2014); App = ASSING (present paper); B88 = BOHÁČ (1988); C82a = COIFFAIT (1982a), C82b = COIFFAIT (1982b); L13 = LI et al. (2013); R14 = ROUGEMONT (2014); R15 = ROUGEMONT (2015).

Species	Distribution	References
<i>apectinata</i> ASSING, 2013	NE-India	A13b
<i>armata</i> ASSING, 2014	Malaysia	A14
<i>armigera</i> nov.sp.	Cambodia	App
<i>aviformis</i> nov.sp.	Thailand	App
<i>bifida</i> ASSING, 2013	NE-India	A13b
<i>bipectinata</i> ASSING, 2013	China: Yunnan; Thailand; Laos	A13a, A13b, App, L13
<i>bisinuata</i> ASSING, 2014	Malaysia: Sabah (Borneo)	A14
<i>biungulata</i> ASSING, 2013	Laos	A13a
<i>borneensis</i> ROUGEMONT, 2014	Malaysia: Sabah (Borneo)	R14
<i>brevincisa</i> ASSING, 2012	Thailand	A12
<i>cordiformis</i> ASSING, 2012	SE-India	A12
<i>cylindrata</i> LI et al., 2013	China: Hubei, Sichuan	R14
<i>duplepectinata</i> ASSING, 2013	NE-India	A13b
<i>duplopunctata</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Malaysia: Sabah (Borneo)	R15
<i>fissa</i> ASSING, 2013 = <i>ceylonica</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015; nov.syn.	S-India; Sri Lanka	A13a, App, R15
<i>fundata</i> ASSING, 2013	Vietnam; Cambodia	A13b, App
<i>furcifera</i> ASSING, 2013	Sri Lanka	A13b
<i>himalayana</i> ASSING, 2012	Pakistan; Nepal; India; Bhutan	A12, A13a, A13b, App
<i>ivani</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	S-India	R15
<i>lanceolata</i> ROUGEMONT, 2014	Malaysia: Sabah (Borneo)	L13
<i>lineata</i> HERMAN, 2003 = <i>seriata</i> (SHARP, 1889)	China; Japan	A12, A13b, L13
<i>longicollis</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	NE-India	R15

Species	Distribution	References
<i>lucabosmontis</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	S-India	R15
<i>luzonica</i> ASSING, 2013	Philippines	A13b
<i>mahratta</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	India	R15
<i>nigerrima</i> (CAMERON, 1924)	Nepal; N-India	A12, A13a, A14, R15
<i>pulchella</i> (KRAATZ, 1859) = <i>caffra javana</i> (CAMERON, 1940)	southern East Palaearctic, Oriental, and Australian regions: Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, China, Taiwan, S-Japan, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea	A12, A13a, A13b, A14, App, L13, R15
<i>quadriceps</i> (CAMERON, 1938)	Indonesia: Jawa Timur	A13b
<i>regularis</i> (SHARP, 1889)	China; Japan	A12, A13b, L13
<i>sagittata</i> ASSING, 2012	Thailand	A12
<i>separanda</i> ASSING, 2013	N-India	A13a
<i>sumatrensis</i> ROUGEMONT, 2015	Indonesia: Sumatra	R15
<i>superficiaria</i> Li et al., 2013	China: Yunnan	L13
<i>tichomirovae</i> BOHAČ, 1988	Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Pakistan	A12, A13a, B88
<i>tonsa</i> ASSING, 2013	N-India; Nepal	A13a
<i>transversiceps</i> ASSING, 2013	China; Vietnam	A13a, L13
<i>transversicollis</i> ASSING, 2012	Thailand; Laos	A12, A13a
<i>unicolor</i> (KRAATZ, 1859) = <i>testacea</i> (MOTSCHULSKY, 1858) = <i>pallens</i> (GEMMINGER & HAROLD, 1868) = <i>chujoi</i> (LAST, 1966)	southern East Palaearctic and Oriental regions: Nepal, India, Myanmar, Bangladesh, China, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines	A12, A13a, A14, App, L13
<i>vellicans</i> ASSING, 2012	India	A12, A13a, App, R15
<i>villiersi</i> (CAMERON, 1950)	Sahara; Saudi Arabia; Pakistan	A12, C82a, C82b

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Zusammenfassung

Pseudolathra armigera nov.sp. (Cambodia) und *P. aviformis* nov.sp. (North Thailand) werden beschrieben und abgebildet. Ein Name wird synonymisiert: *Pseudolathra fissa* ASSING, 2013 = *P.*

ceylonica ROUGEMONT, 2015, nov.syn. Weitere Nachweise von sieben Arten werden gemeldet, darunter mehrere Erstnachweise. Die Gattung wird erstmals mit vier Arten aus Kambodscha nachgewiesen. Sie ist derzeit in der Ostpaläarktis und der Orientalis mit 40 beschriebenen Arten vertreten. Ein aktualisierter Katalog dieser Arten wird erstellt.

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