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Ten new species of *Cephennula* Jałoszyński (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scydmaeninae) from Malaysia

PAWEŁ JAŁOSZYŃSKI
Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University, Sienkiewicza 21, 50-335 Wrocław, Poland. E-mail: scydmaenus@yahoo.com

Abstract

Ten new species of the ant-like stone beetle genus *Cephennula* Jałoszyński (Scydmaeninae, Cephenniini) are described, all occurring in Malaysia: *C. densepunctata* **sp. n.** (Sabah), *C. gemina* **sp. n.**(Sabah), *C. minutissima* **sp. n.** (Sarawak), *C. penrissenana* **sp. n.** (Sarawak), *C. poringana* **sp. n.** (Sabah), *C. sibugana* **sp. n.** (Sabah), *C. titiwangsana* **sp. n.** (Pahang), *C. medioglabra* **sp. n.** (Pahang), *C. micropunctata* **sp. n.** (Pahang) and *C. gombakiana* **sp. n.** (Selangor). Habitus and aedeagus of each species are illustrated. Two informal species groups—*Cephennula minuta* group and *Cephennula multicarinata* group—are proposed to divide *Cephennula* into possibly natural lineages; monophyly of these groups remains to be tested.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scydmaeninae, Cephenniini, *Cephennula*, new species, Oriental, Malaysia

Introduction

The genus *Cephennula* Jałoszyński, 2008 was described to accommodate four minute species of Cephenniini from the Malay Peninsula and Borneo: *C. multicarinata* Jałoszyński, 2008 from Kalimantan (Indonesia), *C. minuta* Jałoszyński, 2008 from Sarawak (Malaysia), *C. secunda* Jałoszyński, 2008 from Selangor (Malaysia) and *C. scaphisoma* Jałoszyński, 2008 from Pahang (Malaysia) (Jałoszyński 2008). Later, this rare genus was discovered in Thailand and *C. porcata* Jałoszyński, 2010 was described from Phang Nga (Jałoszyński 2010a).

In recent phylogenetic analyses of Cephenniini, *Cephennula* was found to be a member of the distinct *Cephennomicrus* group of genera (Jałoszyński 2011a), and a sister taxon to *Lathomicrus* Jałoszyński, 2010b (Jałoszyński 2011b). The occurrence of some undescribed species of *Cephennula* in SE Asia was mentioned in the latter article; this information was based on a survey of the large material accumulated in the Muséum d'histoire naturelle de la Ville de Genéve. These species, six from Borneo and four from the Malay Peninsula, are described in the present paper.

Morphological terms are used consistently after Jałoszyński (2008, 2011). Punctation described as dense means punctures separated by spaces equal to or shorter than puncture diameter; sparse punctation means punctures separated by spaces twice and more times wider than puncture diameter. As for nearly all genera of Scydmaeninae inhabiting poorly studied and species-rich regions, primary and unambiguous diagnostic characters are those associated with the aedeagus. External characters given in diagnoses, although allowing for the discrimination of all hitherto described representatives of *Cephennula*, may become insufficient to distinguish them from new species, certainly awaiting discovery.

All studied specimens were measured; mean values are given only when at least 3 specimens were available. The measurements and abbreviations are as follows:

AeL—length of aedeagus
AnL—length of antennae
BL—body length, a sum of lengths of head, pronotum and elytra measured separately
EI—elytral index, length of elytra divided by their combined width

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