



New species and new records of *Syndicus* Motschulsky (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scydmaeninae)

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Abstract

Three new species of *Syndicus* Motschulsky, 1851 are described: *S.* (s. str.) *phangngaensis* sp. n. (Thailand: Phang Nga), *S.* (s. str.) *kampucheanus* sp. n. (Cambodia: Mondol Kiri), and *S.* (*Semisyndicus*) *schuelkei* sp. n. (China: Yunnan). New distributional records are presented for *S. paeninsularis bilobatus* Jałoszyński, 2004 (from Laos: Bolikhamsai and Cambodia: Mondol Kiri), *S.* (s. str.) *echinatus* Jałoszyński, 2004 (from W Malaysia: Selangor), *S.* (s. str.) *difficilis* Jałoszyński, 2004 (from Thailand: Chiang Mai), *S.* (s. str.) *himalayanus* Franz, 1975 (from Nepal: Chitwan), and *S.* (*Semisyndicus*) *leai leai* Franz, 1971 (from W Malaysia: Selangor). The female of *S. paeninsularis bilobatus* is described for the first time; this species and *S. kampucheanus* are the first Scydmaeninae reported to occur in Cambodia.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Scydmaeninae, Cyrtoscydmini, *Syndicus*, new species, new records, Oriental, Eastern Palearctic, Thailand, Cambodia, China

Introduction

Syndicus Motschulsky, 1851 is a remarkable genus within the Cyrtoscydmini, easy to identify on the basis of its uniquely reduced terminal antennomere. In all other genera of this tribe either the basal stalk of the antennomere XI is clearly visible or the terminal and penultimate antennomeres are separated by a distinct constriction. In *Syndicus*, the base of the very small and subconical antennomere XI seats tightly on the apex of the large preceding antennomere, and therefore in most species the antennae appear 10-segmented. Species of *Syndicus* have relatively uniform morphology and the primary diagnostic characters are those related to structures of the aedeagus, especially the strongly sclerotized and complicated endophallus.

Syndicus is currently divided into two subgenera (Jałoszyński 2004). Twenty eight species and subspecies of the nominotypical subgenus are known to occur in Bhutan, southern and north-eastern India (Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Assam), Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia (Pahang, Selangor, Sabah, Pinang Is., Tioman Is.), Singapore, Indonesia (Sumatra, Lombok Isl., the Moluccas), Philippines (Leyte Is.), south-western Japan (Yaeyama Isls.) and eastern Australia (Queensland, New South Wales); nine species and subspecies of subgenus *Semisyndicus* Jałoszyński, 2004 are distributed in Bhutan, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia (Pahang, Sabah, Sarawak), Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, Nias) and China (Yunnan, Sichuan). The genus was a subject of a comprehensive revision (Jałoszyński 2004), and later four additional papers were published, presenting new species and new records of *Syndicus* (Jałoszyński 2006, 2008, 2009; Jałoszyński & Nomura 2006). New materials were recently made available for study, and in the present paper three new species are described, including one from Cambodia, where Scydmaeninae have not been recorded previously. Moreover, several species have been collected in new localities and are also reported herein, and the females of *S. paeninsularis bilobatus* Jałoszyński, 2004 were found together with a male, making it possible to supplement the original description (based on a single male) of female characters.

Morphological terms are used consistently after Jałoszyński (2004). The "lateral" view of spermatheca was arbitrary chosen as that showing the entire length of the duct of the accessory gland, and the "axial" view is that showing the side of spermatheca opposite the insertion of this duct. Terms "proximal" and "distal" used for describ-