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First record of *Pseudolathra transversicollis* ASSING, 2012 from the Malay Peninsula

(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)

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Abstract

Pseudolathra transversicollis ASSING, 2012 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae) is reported from the Malay Peninsula (Selangor State of Malaysia) for the first time.

Key words: Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae, Paederinae, Lathrobiina, *Pseudolathra transversicollis*, distribution, fauna, lowland tropical rainforests, Malaysia, Southeast Asia.

Introduction

Pseudolathra transversicollis ASSING, 2012 was originally described from the Thung Yai Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuary (western Thailand) and from North India (Uttarakhand) (ASSING 2012), but the specimens from India were later found to belong to a different species (ASSING 2013). Subsequently, *P. transversicollis* has been recorded from the Bokeo Nature Reserve in northern Laos (ASSING 2013, 2021). This species seems to be widely distributed in continental Southeast Asia, but it was so far not known the Malay Peninsula. In this paper, I record it from Peninsular Malaysia for the first time, which represents the southernmost record.

The examined specimen is preserved in the Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan.

Pseudolathra transversicollis ASSING, 2012

Pseudolathra transversicollis ASSING 2012: 322. – ASSING 2013: 214 (distribution: Laos). – ASSING 2021: 454 (distribution: Laos).

TYPE LOCALITY: "W.Thailand: 300 m., Thung Yai Wildlife Sanctuary, 15°28'N - 98°48'E \ Tak Province, Umphang District, Song Bae Stream. 18-27.iv.1988. \ Evergreen rain forest. M.J.D. Brendell. B.M. 1088-183 \ Flight interception trap" (ASSING 2012).

MATERIAL EXAMINED:

M A L A Y S I A: Selangor: 1 ♂ (Fig. 1), Ulu Gombak, Univ. Malaya Field Studies Centre, 3.325°N 101.752°E, alt. ca 250 m, 12.–18.III.2009, leg. Y. Senda (collected with flight interception trap).

DISTRIBUTION: Laos; Malaysia (Peninsula) – first record; Thailand.

COMMENTS: Based on the original description (ASSING 2012), the colouration of the pronotum is mainly black. Conversely, the examined specimen is reddish yellow (Fig. 1). I conclude that the variations in colouration constitute intraspecific variability as I was unable to discern any significant morphological differences, including variations in the male genital organs. According to the information provided by ASSING (2012, 2013), this species is found in well-preserved tropical forests.

1

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