

Six new species and new records of Oriental *Palaminus* Erichson, 1839 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae: Pinophilini)

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Abstract. Six new species of the genus *Palaminus* Erichson, 1839: *P. snaelli* sp. nov. from Sichuan Province, China, *P. acutifer* sp. nov. and *P. tiomanus* sp. from Tioman Island, Malaysia, *P. havai* sp. nov. and *P. johorensis* sp. nov. from Pulau Jasin, Johor Province, Malaysia and *P. similisimus* sp. nov. from Bukit Berakit, Perak Province, Malaysia are described, illustrated and distinguished from related species. Variability based on new records of three additional *Palaminus* species is discussed and the species are illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

Palaminus Erichson, 1839 is an easily recognisable genus of the subfamily Paederinae, which is distinguished from other staphylinids by typical imbricate (triangular or diamond shaped) abdominal macrosculpturing. The genus is distributed mostly in tropical and subtropical zones with a few species in temperate or semiarid regions. The species are mostly found on shrubs and trees by beating or sweeping. Less often the specimens were collected in forest leaf litter, litter near streams or ground debris (Herman 2010). Oriental *Palaminus* were revised recently by Assing et al. (2025). Twenty six species were reported from Peninsular Malaysia (not 24 as mentioned in a summary in the paper) and 33 from China.

During the identification of *Palaminus* specimens from my collection inspired by the late Volker Assing's paper (Assing et al. 2025), I found new species which are described in the following paper which I completed with remarks regarding variability of a few already described species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Dry-mounted specimens were studied under an MBS 10 binocular stereomicroscope. Habitus images were taken with a Canon EOS 700D camera in combination with a Canon MP-E65 1-5x macro lens. Images of aedeagi and male sternites were made using a Canon EOS 700D camera mounted on a Motic BA 410E-T compound microscope using difused reflected light. Resulting images were focus-stacked using Zerene Stacker and then postprocessed in Paint.Net, Paint, XnView and Live Photo Gallery.

Measurements were taken with the above mentioned stereomicroscope using an ocular scale and in accordance with methods used by Assing (Assing et. al. 2015): body length was measured from the anterior margin of the mandibles (in resting position) to the posterior margin of tergite VII, the length of the forebody from anterior margin of the mandibles to the posterior margin of the elytra, the length of the pronotum along the middle, elytral length at the suture from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra (at the suture), and the length of the aedeagus from the apex of the longer paramere to the base of aedeagal capsule.

Specimens were mounted on card plates using a water-soluble glue. Males were dissected and male genitalia were glued on the same plate as the specimen or embedded in a watersoluble medium. No females can be assigned to the corresponding males due to the presence of several externally non-distinguishable species collected at the same locality.

To make easier the comparison of new species to already described or redescribed species I follow the structure of description used by Assing et al. (2025), which means that only important characters to separate species are mentioned. The species are listed also according to the sections used in Assing et al. (2025).

The following abbreviation is used to indicate the depository of specimens:
JJRC private collection Jiří Janák, Rtyně nad Bílinou, Czech Republic.

Other abbreviations: L = length, W = width, HW = width of head, PW = width of pronotum, M = arithmetic mean, n = number of specimens measured, R = ratio, HT = holotype, PT = paratype.

TAXONOMY

The *Palaminus* species of Indian subcontinent and the Himalayas

Palaminus rufus Cameron, 1931

(Figs. 1-8)

Palaminus rufus Cameron, 1931: 23.

Palaminus rufus; Assing et al. 2025: 40.

Type locality. India, Nilgiri Hills.

Material examined: (1 ♂): “S-INDIA, Kerala state, Kallar env. / 30 km NE of Trivandrum, valley / of riv. Kailar, 77°05'E 8°45' N, / ca 300-500m, 28-30.vi.1999. / Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna leg.” (JJRC).

Variability. The shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 6-8), the male tergite VIII (Fig. 2) and the male sternite VIII (Figs. 3-4) of the examined specimen are very similar to the original illustration (Assing et al. 2025: Fig.15). The pronotum of the examined specimen is 1.12 times as broad as long and 0.96 times as broad as the head. The elytra are approximately 1.33 times as long and 1.31 times as broad as the pronotum.

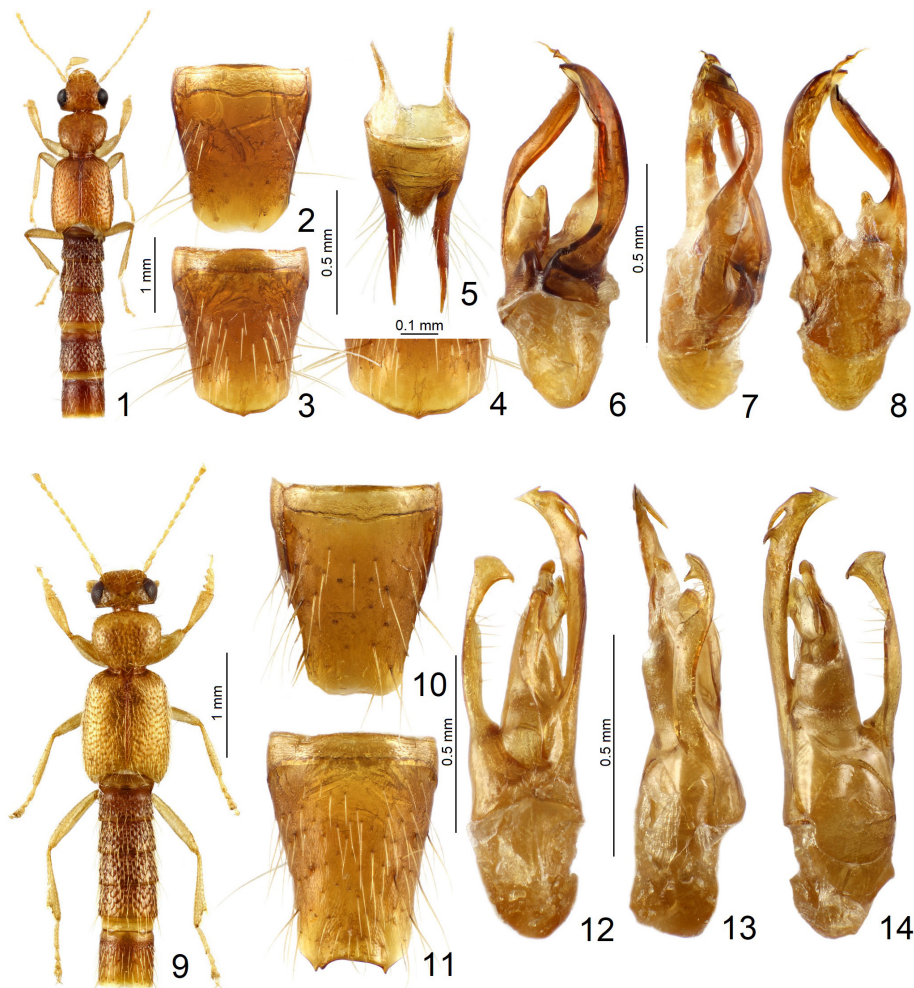
Distribution. The species is distributed in Kerala and Tamil Nadu provinces, south India.

Note. The pictures of the aedeagus of *Palaminus rufus* Cameron, 1931 (Assing et al. 2025: Figs. 15 E, F) were erroneously published mirror inverted (left side of the aedeagus was reproduced on right side in the published picture and vice versa).

***Palaminus cristatus* Assing, 2025**
(Figs. 9-14)

Palaminus cristatus Assing in Assing et al. 2025: 43.

Type locality. Nepal, Kamali Province, Humla district, 14 km NW Simikot, Kermi, 2800m, 30° 02' 55" N, 81° 42' 20".



Figs. 1-14. 1-8. *Palaminus rufus* Cameron. 9-14. *Palaminus cristatus* Assing. 1, 9 -habitus; 2, 10- male tergite VIII; 3, 11- male sternite VIII; 4- posterior part of male sternite VIII; 5- male segment IX; 6, 12- aedeagus ventral; 7, 13- aedeagus lateral; 8, 14- aedeagus dorsal. Scales: 1 mm: 1, 9; 0.5 mm: 2-3, 5; 6-8; 10-11; 12-14; 0.1 mm: 4.

Material examined: (2 ♂♂): “N - INDIA, Uttaranchal State / ca 55 km NE of Bageshvar, / E of MUNSYIARI, / 2200-2400 m, 6.-9.vii.2003 / Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna lgt.”, (JJRC).

Variability. The shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 12-14), the male tergite VIII (Fig. 10) and the male sternite VIII (Fig. 11) of the examined specimens are very similar to the original illustration (Assing et al. 2025: fig.17). Measurements are in range of that published in the original description.

Distribution. The species is distributed in Uttaranchal State, Nepal, West Bengal and Aruchanal Pradesh.

Note. The pictures of the aedeagus of *Palaminus cristatus* Assing, 2025 (Assing et al. 2025: figs. 17 D, E) were erroneously published mirror inverted (left side of the aedeagus was reproduced on right side in the published picture and vice versa).

The *Palaminus* species of China

Palaminus snaelli sp. nov. (Figs. 15-20)

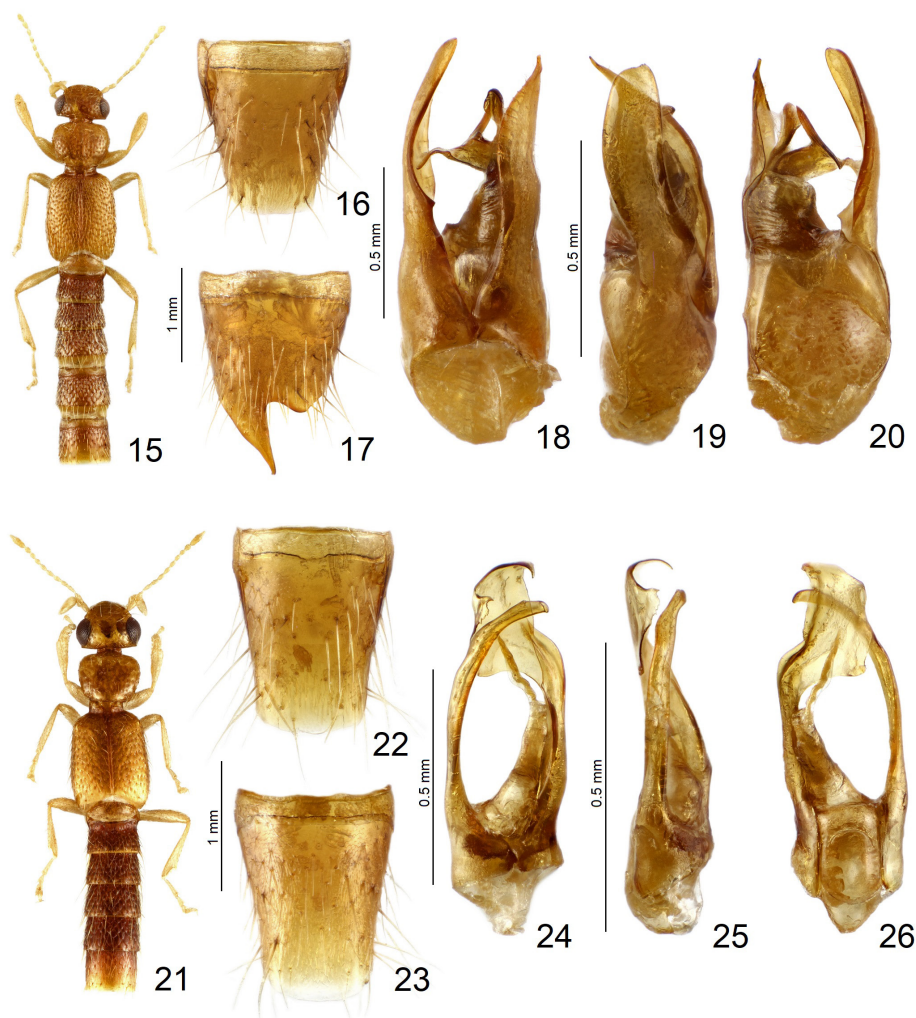
Type locality. China, Sichuan, Jiulonggou - Dayi, 70 km W Chengdu.

Type material. Holotype (♂): “CHINA : Sichuan / Jiulonggou - Dayi / 70 km W Chengdu / 23-27 June 1993 / Z.d. Jindra lgt.”, “HOLOTYPUS *Palaminus snaelli* sp. nov. J. Janák det. 2026”, (JJRC).

Description. Body length 4.0 mm; length of forebody 1.6 mm. Coloration: head, pronotum and elytra pale reddish; abdomen reddish brown with segments VIII-X and the posterior portion of segment VII pale-reddish; legs and antennae yellow (Fig. 15). Pronotum rather large and distinctly transverse, 1.24 times as broad as long and 1.04 times as broad as head. Elytra 1.50 times as long and approximately 1.25 times as broad as pronotum. Abdominal tergite VII smooth, only at narrow transverse band at posterior margin with shallow transverse microsculpture.

♂: tergite VIII (Fig. 16) oblong, posterior margin almost straight, very slightly emarginated in middle; sternite VIII (Fig. 17), oblong, and of very distinctive shape, posterior margin deeply emarginated in middle with very elongate, apically acute process on left side and with short rounded process on right side; styliform processes of segment IX moderately sclerotised, moderately slender, nearly straight, and moderately long, 1.40 times as long as the combined length of tergites IX and X along middle; tergite X oblong with convex posterior margin; aedeagus 0.94 mm long and robust; right paramere slightly shorter than left paramere and apically pointed, median lobus wide, with complicated large structure apically (Figs. 18-20).

Differential diagnosis. The male sternite VIII of *P. snaelli* sp. nov. is somewhat similar to that of *P. depectens* Assing, 2025 (distributed also in Sichuan), but with a much longer and narrower apical projection and different chaetotaxy. The new species differs from *P.*



Figs. 15-26. 15-20. *Palaminus snaelli* sp. nov. 21-26. *Palaminus muscipula* Assing, Tioman. 15, 21- habitus; 16, 22- male tergite VIII; 17, 23- male sternite VIII; 18, 24- aedeagus ventral; 19, 25- aedeagus lateral; 20, 26- aedeagus dorsal. Scales: 1 mm: 15, 21; 0.5 mm: 16-17; 18-20; 22-23; 24-26.

deplectens and other congeners also by different structure of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to my friend, entomologist Stanislav Snäll (borne Pšenička, Tumba, Sweden) for a generous gift of the holotype.

Distribution. The type specimen was collected in Sichuan Province, China.

The *Palaminus* species of continental Southeast Asia (Thailand, the Malay Peninsula)

Palaminus muscipula Assing 2025 (Figs. 21-26, 59)

Palaminus muscipula Assing in Assing et al. 2025: 127.

Type locality. Thailand, Chumphon Province, Pha To env., 9°48' N, 98°47' E.

Material examined: (1 ♂): “Thailand, Chumphon / prov., 27.iii.-14.iv.1996 / Pha To env., 9°48' 98°47' / P. Průdek leg.”, (JJRC); (1 ♂): “MALAYSIA: Tioman: 0-400m / RD. Kampong Tebek-K. Juara / 4.-16.iii.1998 2,48N 104,11E / D. Hauck leg.”, (JJRC).

Variability. The aedeagus of the examined specimen from Tioman is identical to that figured in the description and that of the topotype specimen, tergite and sternite VIII of both examined specimens are shorter and wider than in the pictures in the description and the sternite VIII is markedly flattened medially in the posterior half (in both examined specimens), which was not mentioned in the description. Measurements are in range of that published in the original description, only the aedeagus is slightly smaller (0.64-0.67 mm vs. 0.68-0.73 mm given in the original description).

Distribution. The species is distributed in Thailand (Chumphon Province - holotype, above mentioned topotype), Peninsular Malaysia (Tioman Island, Fig. 59) and Sumatra (paratype).

Note. The pictures of the aedeagus of *Palaminus muscipula* Assing, 2025 (Assing et al. 2025: figs. 89 E, F, G, H) were erroneously published mirror inverted (left side of the aedeagus was reproduced on right side in the published picture and vice versa).

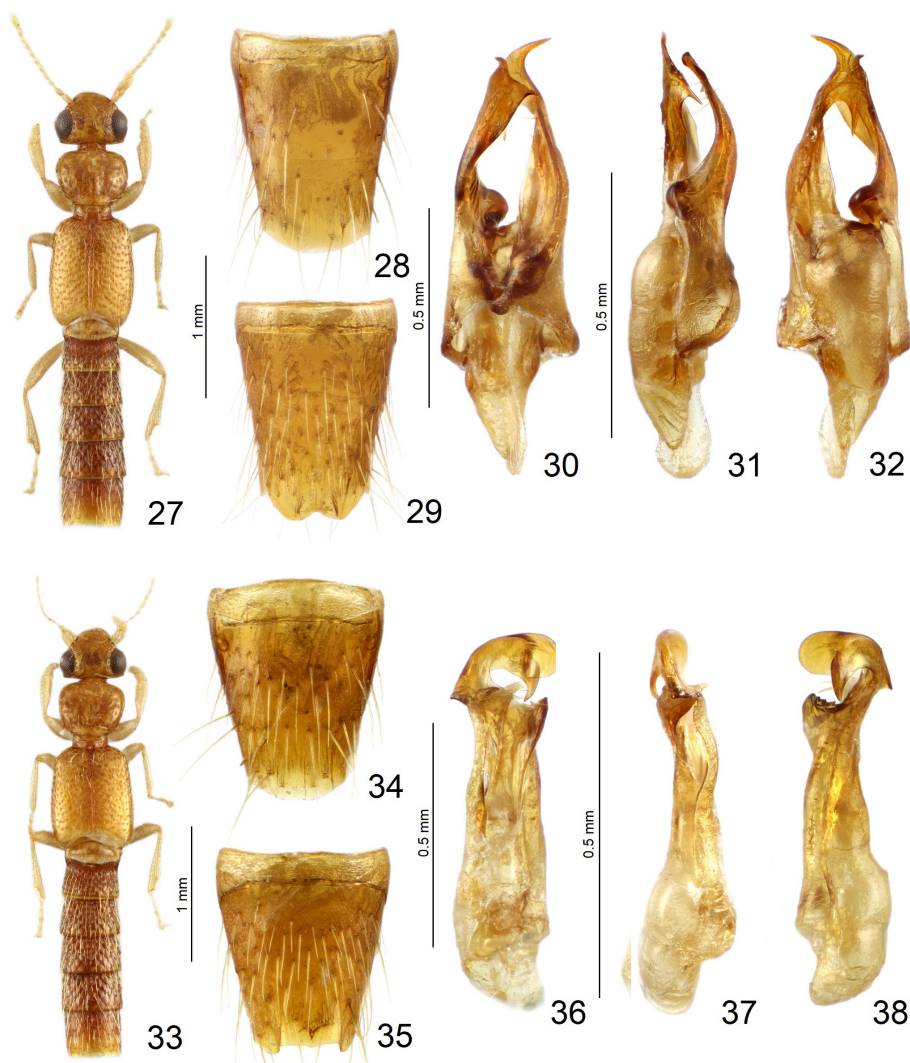
Palaminus acutifer sp. nov. (Figs. 27-32, 59)

Type locality. Malaysia, Tioman Island, Kampong Tebek-K. Juara, 2° 48' N 104° 11' E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): “MALAYSIA: Tioman: 0-400m / RD. Kampong Tebek-K. Juara / 4.-16.iii.1998 2,48N 104,11E / D. Hauck leg.”, “HOLOTYPUS *Palaminus acutifer* sp. nov. J. Janák det. 2026”, (JJRC).

Description. Body length 3.1 mm; length of forebody 1.6 mm. Coloration: head and pronotum pale reddish; elytra pale reddish yellow; abdomen dark reddish brown with segments VIII-X and the posterior portion of segment VII yellow to pale-reddish; legs and antennae yellow (Fig. 27). Pronotum rather large and distinctly transverse, 1.23 times as broad as long and as broad as head. Elytra 1.45 times as long and approximately 1.18 times as broad as pronotum. Abdominal tergite VII with remnants of microsculpture, only near posterior margin with more distinct but still shallow transverse microsculpture.

♂: tergite VIII (Fig. 28) oblong, posterior margin rounded in middle; sternite VIII (Fig. 29) very oblong, posterior margin in middle moderately deeply triangularly emarginate; styliform processes of segment IX moderately sclerotised, moderately slender, nearly



Figs. 27-38. 27-32. *Palaminus acutifer* sp. nov. 33-38. *Palaminus tiomanus* sp. nov., holotype. 27, 33- habitus; 28, 34- male tergite VIII; 29, 35- male sternite VIII; 30, 36- aedeagus ventral; 31, 37- aedeagus lateral; 32, 38- aedeagus dorsal. Scales: 1 mm: 27, 33; 0.5 mm: 28-29; 30-32; 34-35; 36-38.

straight, and moderately long, 1.20 times as long as the combined length of tergites IX and X along middle; tergite X oblong and with convex posterior margin; aedeagus 0.83 mm long and slender; right paramere markedly slightly longer than left paramere and apically rounded and with long narrow curved sharp projections (Figs. 30-32).

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *P. accinctus* Assing, 2025 and *P. flaccidus* Assing, 2025 described from Malaysia, Singapore and Sumatra due to similar

external and male sexual characters (shape of parameres, right paramere dilated basally). Aedeagus of the new species is similar to that of *P. accinctus* Assing, 2025 but with different shape of apical parts of the parameres (left paramere with much shorter projection, right paramere not truncate apically but rounded and with long, narrow, curved sharp projections). The new species differs from both mentioned species by less deeply emarginate posterior margin of sternite VIII.

Etymology. The name of the species refers to the acute projection of right paramere.

Distribution. The type material was collected in Tioman Island, part of Peninsular Malaysia (Fig. 59). The specimens were found at altitudes up to 400 m. a. s. l. The coordinates of the type locality are 2° 48' N, 104° 11' E.

Note. The pictures of the aedeagi of *P. accinctus* Assing, 2025 (Assing et al. 2025: figs. 130 E, F), and *P. flaccidus* Assing, 2025 (Assing et al. 2025: figs. 129 E-H) were apparently erroneously published mirror inverted (left side of the aedeagus was reproduced on right side in the published picture and vice versa).

***Palaminus tiomanus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 33-38, 59)

Type locality. Malaysia, Tioman Island, Kampong Tebek-K. Juara, 2° 48' N 104° 11' E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): “MALAYSIA: Tioman: 0-400m / RD. Kampong Tebek-K. Juara / 4.-16.iii.1998 2,48N 104,11E / D. Hauck leg.”, “HOLOTYPUS *Palaminus tiomanus* sp. nov. J. Janák det. 2026”, (JJRC). Paratypes: (11 ♂♂): same data as holotype, (JJRC). All paratypes with additional label: “PARATYPUS *Palaminus tiomanus* sp. nov. J. Janák det. 2026”.

Description (n = 5). Body length 2.9-3.2 mm; length of forebody 1.4-1.7 mm. Coloration: head and pronotum pale reddish; elytra pale reddish yellow; abdomen dark brown with segments VIII-X and the posterior portion of segment VII yellow to pale-reddish; legs and antennae yellow (Fig. 33). Pronotum rather large and slightly transverse, 1.09-1.22 times as broad as long and as broad as head. Elytra 1.26-1.48 times as long and approximately 1.20-1.24 times as broad as pronotum. Abdominal tergite VII with shallow microsculpture. ♂: tergite VIII (Fig. 34) oblong, posterior margin rounded; sternite VIII (Fig. 35) elongate, but apically with markedly shallower, basally truncate excision and small triangular projection shining through the posterior margin of the sternite; styliiform processes of segment IX moderately sclerotised, moderately slender, straight, and moderately long, 1.30 times as long as the combined length of tergites IX and X along middle; tergite X oblong and with convex posterior margin; aedeagus 0.48-0.55 mm (HT 0.55 mm) long and slender; right paramere much longer than left paramere and of distinctive shape, apically rounded and hooked (Figs. 36-38).

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *Palaminus psittacus* Assing, 2025 from Java. The aedeagus of the new species is similar to that of *Palaminus psittacus* Assing,

2025 with slightly different apical part of the parameres, sternite VIII is similarly shaped but apically with a markedly shallower, basally truncate excision and a small triangular projection shining through the posterior margin of the sternite.

Etymology. The name of the species refers to the type locality.

Distribution. The type material was collected in Tioman Island, part of Peninsular Malaysia (Fig. 59). The specimens were found at altitudes up to 400 m. a. s. l.

Note. The pictures of the edeagus of *Palaminus psittacus* Assing, 2025 (Assing et al. 2025: figs. 148 D, E) were erroneously published mirror inverted (left side of the aedeagus was reproduced on right side in the published picture and vice versa).

***Palaminus havai* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 39-44, 59)

Type locality. Malaysia, Johor, Endau-Rompin National Park, Island Jasin, 2° 31' N, 103° 21' E.

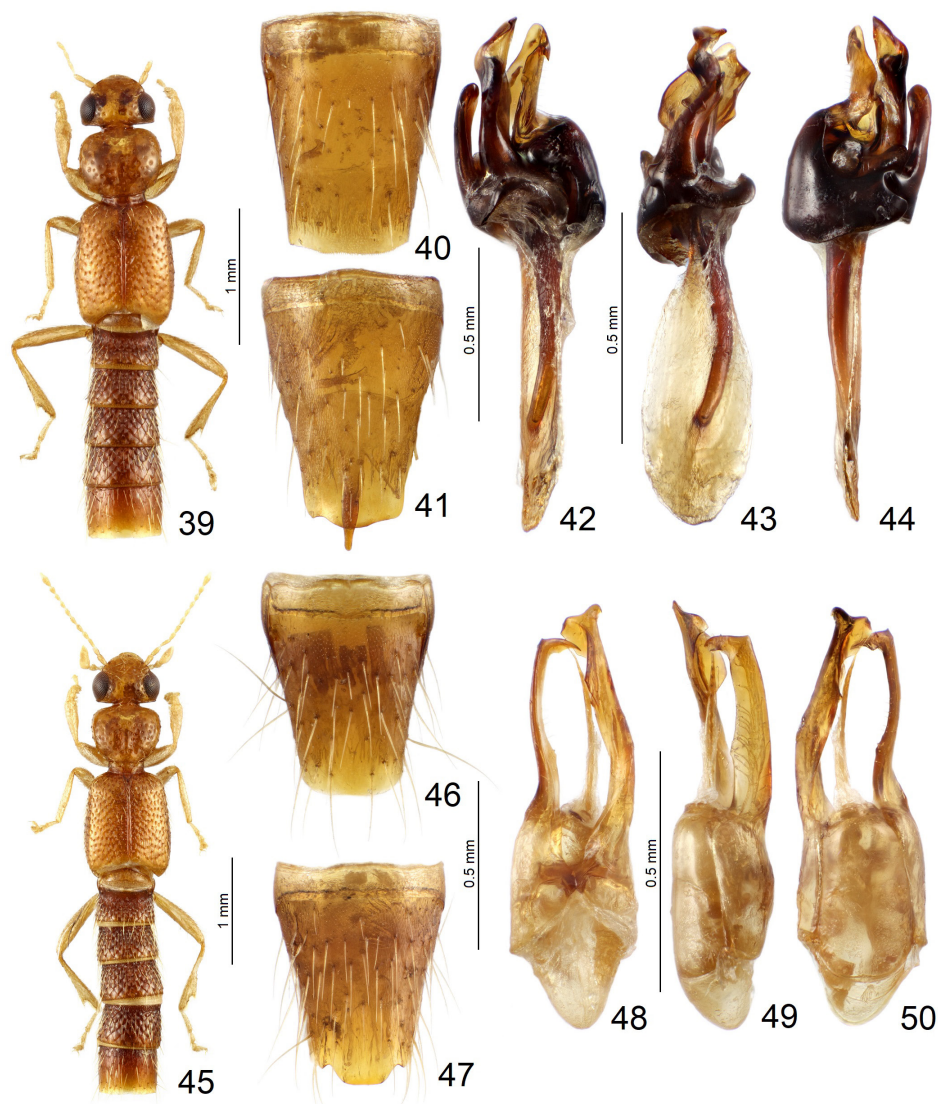
Type material. Holotype (♂): “MALAYSIA, JOHOR, 50-400m / Endau-Rompin NP, 19.III.1998; / Pulau Jasin 2,31N 103,21E / D. Hauck leg.”, “HOLOTYPUS *Palaminus havai* sp. nov. J. Janák det. 2026”, (JJRC).

Description. Body length 3.4 mm; length of forebody 1.8 mm. Coloration: head and pronotum reddish; elytra pale reddish; abdomen dark reddish brown with segments VIII-X and the posterior portion of segment VII pale-reddish; legs and antennae yellow (Fig. 39). Pronotum rather large and moderately transverse, 1.18 times as broad as long and 1.09 times as broad as head. Elytra 1.14 times as long and approximately 1.19 times as broad as pronotum. Abdominal tergite VII with shallow microsculpture,

♂: tergite VIII (Fig. 40) oblong, posterior margin irregularly rounded; sternite VIII (Fig. 41) distinctly oblong, narrow and of very distinctive shape, posterior margin in the middle narrowly and distinctly produced (Fig. 41); styliform processes of segment IX moderately sclerotised, moderately slender, slightly curved, and moderately long, about 1.60 times as long as the combined length of tergites IX and X along middle; tergite X oblong with convex posterior margin; aedeagus 1.3 mm long with reduced basal bulb; left paramere short, parallel, apically rounded, right paramere much longer than left paramere and apically hooked (Figs. 42-44).

Differential diagnosis. The new species has the aedeagus slightly similar to *Palaminus cuenatus* (Assing et al. 2025: fig. 14) from India, also with reduced basal bulb, but differs by the different color, and shape of tergite VIII sternite VIII and the apical part of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to Jiří Háva (Únětice u Prahy, Czech Republic, expert in Dermestidae) for a long-term cooperation and editorial help in publishing papers in the Studies and Reports journal.



Figs. 39-50. 39-44. *Palaminus havai* sp. nov. 45-50. *Palaminus johorensis* sp. nov. 39, 45- habitus; 40, 46- male tergite VIII; 41, 47- male sternite VIII; 42, 48- aedeagus ventral; 43, 49- aedeagus lateral; 44, 50- aedeagus dorsal. Scales: 1 mm: 39, 45; 0.5 mm: 40-41; 42-44; 46-47; 48-50.

Distribution. The type was collected in Jasin Island in Endau-Rompin National Park in Johor Province, Peninsular Malaysia (Fig. 59). The specimen was found at altitudes of 50-400 m. a.s.l. The coordinates of Pulau Jasin [Jasin Island] are 2° 31' N, 103° 21' E.

***Palaminus johorensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 45-50, 59)

Type locality. Malaysia, Johor, Endau-Rompin National Park, Island Jasin, 2° 31' N, 103° 21' E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): "MALAYSIA, JOHOR, 50-400m / Endau-Rompin NP, 19.III.1998; / Pulau Jasin 2,31N 103,21E / D. Hauck leg.", "HOLOTYPUS *Palaminus johorensis* sp. nov. J. Janák det. 2026", (JJRC).

Description. Body length 4.1 mm; length of forebody 2.1 mm. Coloration: head, pronotum and elytra pale reddish; abdomen dark reddish brown with segments VIII-X and the posterior portion of segment VII pale-reddish; legs and antennae yellow (Fig. 45). Pronotum rather large and distinctly transverse, 1.19 times as broad as long and 1.02 times as broad as head. Elytra 1.35 times as long and approximately 1.25 times as broad as pronotum. Abdominal tergite VII with remnants of microsculpture at posterior margin.

♂: tergite VIII (Fig. 46) oblong, posterior margin rounded; sternite VIII (Fig. 47), oblong, posterior margin in the middle truncate, laterally emarginate on either side; styliform processes of segment IX moderately sclerotised, very slender, bisinuate, and very long, about 2.20 times as long as the combined length of tergites IX and X along middle; tergite X oblong and with convex posterior margin; aedeagus 0.9 mm long and slender; right paramere markedly longer than left paramere and with widened apex with short lateral projections (Figs. 48-50).

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *P. virgatus* Assing 2025 described from Malaysia. The aedeagus of the new species is similar to that of *P. virgatus* Assing 2025, but the left paramere is markedly shorter than the right paramere and with a smaller lateral projection on the median part and the apicolateral emargination of sternite VIII is much shallower.

Etymology. The name of the species refers to the Johor Province where the type locality is located.

Distribution. The type was collected in Endau-Rompin National Park in Johor Province, Peninsular Malaysia (Fig. 59). The specimen was found at altitudes of 50-400 m. a.s.l.

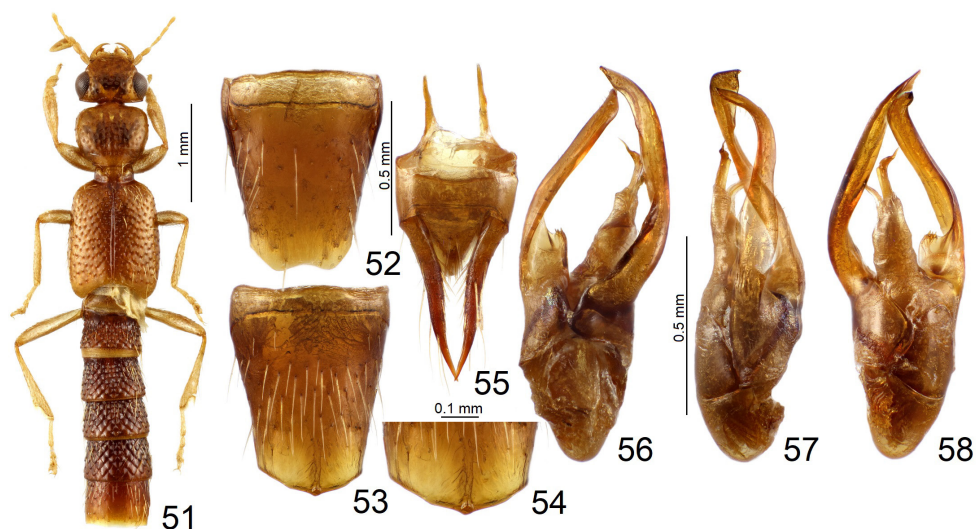
Note. The pictures of the aedeagus of *Palaminus virgatus* Assing, 2025 (Assing et al. 2025: figs. 135 D, E) were apparently erroneously published mirror inverted (left side of the aedeagus was reproduced on right side in the published picture and vice versa).

***Palaminus simillissimus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 51-59)

Type locality. Malaysia, Perak State, 20 km SE of Taiping, Bukit Berapit.

Type material. Holotype (♂): "MALAYSIA, Perak State / 20 km SE of Taiping / BUKIT BERAPIT, 300m / 15. 4. 2005, Bednářik leg.", "HOLOTYPUS *Palaminus simillissimus* sp. nov. J. Janák det. 2026", (JJRC).



Figs. 51-58. *Palaminus simillissimus* sp. nov. 51- habitus; 52- male tergite VIII; 53- male sternite VIII; 54- posterior part of male sternite VIII; 55- male segment IX; 56- aedeagus ventral; 57- aedeagus lateral; 58- aedeagus dorsal. Scales: 1 mm: 51; 0.5 mm: 52-53; 55; 56-58; 0.1 mm: 54.

Description. Body length 4.9 mm; length of forebody 2.6 mm. Coloration: head and pronotum reddish; elytra pale reddish; abdomen dark reddish brown with segments VIII-X and the posterior portion of segment VII pale-reddish; legs and antennae yellow (Fig. 51). Pronotum rather large and distinctly transverse, 1.22-1.27 times as broad as long and 1.10-1.14 times as broad as head. Elytra 1.42 times as long and approximately 1.26 times as broad as pronotum. Abdominal tergite VII with shallow microsculpture, ♂: tergite VIII (Fig. 52) oblong, posterior margin moderately triangularly emarginate in the middle; sternite VIII (Figs. 52-53) oblong, posterior margin in the middle slightly narrowly produced, laterally slightly irregularly rounded on either side; styliform processes of segment IX moderately sclerotised, slender, bisinuate, markedly long, about 2.10 times as long as the combined length of tergites IX and X along middle; tergite X oblong and with convex posterior margin; aedeagus 1.1 mm long and slender; right paramere slightly longer than left paramere and apically acute (Figs. 56-58).

Differential diagnosis. Based on the similarly modified male sternite VIII and the similar general structure of the aedeagus, the new species is very closely related to *P. curvatus* Assing, 2025 (Thailand, Malaysia), *P. anguinus* Assing, 2025 (Malaysia), *P. scabens* Assing, 2025 (Thailand) and *P. rufus* Cameron, 1931 (India) and differs from *P. curvatus* Assing, 2025 by the different color, from *P. anguinus* Assing, 2025 by the markedly different shape of male sternite VIII and from *P. scabens* Assing, 2025 by the different shape of the apical parts of the parameres (apical part of the left paramere is simple, not hooked), by the posterior part of sternite VIII with irregularly bent sides and by the stronger sinuate styliform processes of segment IX. *Palaminus simillissimus* sp. nov. is most similar to *P.*

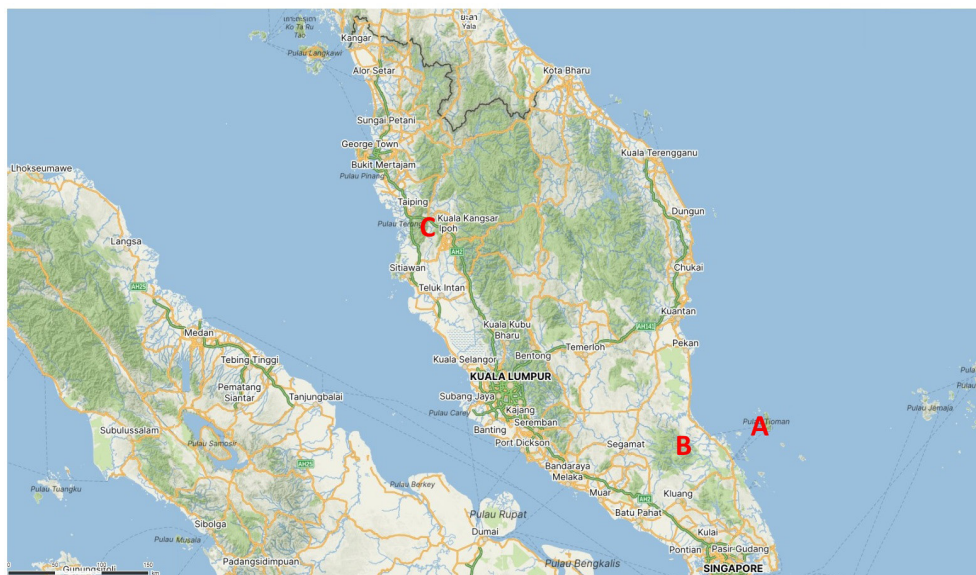


Fig. 59. Map of the continental Malaysia with the type localities of new species of *Palaminus*. A- Tioman island; B- Pulau Jasir; C- Bukit Berapit.

rufus Cameron, 1931 (both species have same type of the aedeagus and similarly shaped male sternite VIII), but differs by the much more slender parameres, the median part of the right paramere straight (not curved as in *P. rufus*), the much deeper emargination of male tergite VIII and the posterior part of sternite VIII with irregularly bent sides.

Etymology. The name of the species refers to the great similarity to the related species, *P. rufus*.

Distribution. The type specimen was collected in Bukit Berapit in Perak Province, Peninsular Malaysia (Fig. 59). The specimen was found at altitude of about 300 m. a.s.l.

Note. At first I doubted the validity of the species which can be considered also as an isolated Malaysian population of *P. rufus*. Indeed, this type of distribution (south India, Malay Peninsula) has not been detected in any *Palaminus* species as yet and several species of the genus described by Assing also have such very similar characters as its relatives. That's why I finally decided to describe the species as new. The pictures of the aedeagus of *Palaminus scabens* Assing, 2025 (Assing et al. 2025: figs. 93 E, F) were apparently erroneously published mirror inverted (left side of the aedeagus was reproduced on right side in the published picture and vice versa).

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