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New and little known species of *Colydiidae* (*Coleoptera*) from Asia, Madagascar and Comoro Islands

[With 10 Text-figures]

Abstract. The following new species are described and figured: *Syntarsus jelineki* (China); *S. orientalis* (= *Cebia rugosa* PASCOE sensu GROUVELLE, 1908 and DAJOZ, 1975, 1977) (Nepal, Sikkim, Sumatra); *Lasconotus nepalensis* (Nepal); *Trachypholis* (s. str.) *chinensis* (China); *Tarphius globosus* (Sikkim); *Coxelus yeti* (Nepal); *Cicones cephalotes* (Madagascar); *Sosylus dentatus* (Madagascar) and *Pycnomerus gomyi* (Comoro Isl.). Some faunistic data of the little known species from China and Himalaya are added.

In the present paper are collected the miscellaneous observations and descriptions of new species of the beetle family *Colydiidae*. It is my pleasant duty to express my thanks to the entomologists and institutions who enabled me material for this study. They are as follows:

HF: prof. dr Herbert FRANZ, Mödling, Austria
IZPAN: Instytut Zoologii PAN, Warszawa, Poland
IRSNB: Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium (Dr Roger DAMOISEAU),
MHNG: Museum D'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland (Dr Ivan LÖBL)
NRAC: Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (Dr Jean DECELLE).
MHMB: Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland (Dr Walter WITTMER, Dr Michel BRANCUCCI),
NMP: Nàrodni Muzeum, Prague, Czechoslovakia (Dr Josef JELINEK),
SAS: author's own collection (in IZ PAN),
ZSI: Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, India (Dr Tarun K. PAL).

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Syntarsus jelineki **sp.n.** (Fig 1)

Dedicated to Dr Josef JELINEK of the National Museum in Prague, a recognized specialist of *Nitidulidae*.

This is the first species of *Syntarsus* FAIRMAIRE from the Oriental Region. *S. jelineki* is readily separable from the both *S. asperulus* FAIRMAIRE and *S. soricinus* FAIRMAIRE from Madagascar by a narrow and more convex body and especially by the long and not squamiform setae on the eyes. Also the setae on the elytral intervals are long and not squamiform.

Head transverse (17 : 30); anterior clypeal margin straight, surface flat, finely tuberculate, setose; frons and vertex flat to evenly convex with round to oblong prominent tubercles, which are 1.5× as large as facets of eyes, each tubercle with long semirecumbent seta, the seta a little longer than the diameter of tubercle, tubercles 0.5 diameters apart; eyes large, rather coarsely facetted with moderately long, dense setae; antenna: Fig. 1.

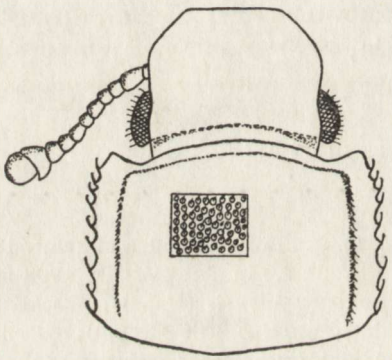

Fig. 1. — *Syntarsus jelineki* sp. n. — head and pronotum.

Pronotum transverse (25 : 45) nearly parallelsided only slightly converging basad, sides widely explanate, dentate, each denticle with long, narrow, yellowish seta; anterior margin arcuate medially, sinuate laterally, broadly bordered; anterior angles acute, prominent; pronotal base unbordered; disk with tubercles and setae like on vertex.

Scutellum transversely pentagonal, rounded apically, setose.

Elytra slightly more than twice as long as wide (111 : 50), parallelsided, rounded apically; each elytron with 9 fully developed rows of strial punctures, punctures deep, separated longitudinally by one diameter; intervals between striae setose, setae as long as those on pronotum, surface of intervals shiny and smooth, only at first one finely rugulose.

Ventral side entirely rugulose or tuberculate, tubercles smaller than those on pronotum; procoxal cavities externally open behind; prosternal process

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widened apically and shallowly grooved on each side; antennal grooves on head elongate reaching at hind margin of eye; ventrite I as long as ventrite II, ventrite V concave.

Legs with tibiae not expanded apically, tarsi 4-segmented.

Length 3.1–3.5 mm.

Material examined: Holotype: "China, Szechwan, Chung King" "Mus. Pragae" (NMP).

Paratypes: same data as holotype (16, NMP; 4, SAS).

Syntarsus orientalis sp. n.

Cebia rugosa PASCOE, 1863 sensu GROUVELLE 1908 and DAJOZ, 1975, 1977 – see remarks below.

This species is very similar to *jelineki* sp. n. described above but differs in the following respects:

– body smaller and more flattened, length 2.5–2.9 mm instead of 3.6–3.8 mm in *jelineki*;
– pronotal sides narrowly explanate and more strongly converging basad, sides finely dentate;
– setae on eyes short and whitish (long and yellow in *jelineki*);
– pronotal and elytral setae shorter, more squamiform and dark in colour (yellowish and narrow in *jelineki*).

From both species described from Madagascar *S. orientalis* can be distinguished by pronotum with sides converging basad and eyes with setae narrow and not squamiform.

Material examined: Holotype: "Sumatra" "Engano, Malaconni VI, MODIGLIANI 1891" "*Cebia rugosa* PASC. (hand – made) by GROUVELLE" (IRSNB).

Paratypes: same data as holotype (2, IRSNB; 1, SAS); "Nepal, Glokarna b. Kathmandu, lg. H. FRANZ" (1, HF; 1, SAS); "India, Sikkim, Rangpo, 450 m, 19. IV. 1976, T. K. PAL" "under bark *Shorea robusta*" (1, ZSI).

Remarks: In consequence of the wrong interpretation of diagnosis of *Cebia rugosa* PASCOE, *Syntarsus orientalis* has been identified as *C. rugosa* by GROUVELLE (1908) and DAJOZ (1975, 1977). Apart of the serie determined by GROUVELLE, I was able to examine the specimen from Bhutan, Puntsholing determined by DAJOZ (1975) as *C. rugosa* preserved in MHNB and in my opinion it is conspecific with *S. orientalis* sp. n. At my request Mr Robert D. POPE has kindly compared one of my specimens with the type of *C. rugosa* PASCOE in British Museum (Natural History) and in his opinion it is no *Cebia*. Now after the redescription and figures of the genus *Syntarsus* FAIRMAIRE by DAJOZ (1980) is clear that all these specimens belong to this genus and are representing a new, undescribed species, which is described above.

In the PASCOE's original description of *C. rugosa* (1863) we read: "...anten-

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nae ferruginous with two basal joints incrassate, the third nearly as long as the following three joints together..." while in DAJOZ (1977) "...le troisième article des antennes aussi long que le quatrième..."

Cebia rugosa PASCOE is known from India and Ceylon (ŚLIPIŃSKI 1985).

Lasconotus nepalensis sp. n. (Fig. 2)

This species is somewhat similar to a single representatives of this genus in India — *L. difficilis* (GROUVELLE) known to me from the description only, but *nepalensis* has four fully developed carinae on the pronotal disk while in *difficilis* at median part of pronotum the admedian carinae are only slightly visible. Also *nepalensis* is twice as large as *difficilis* — length 3.9–4.2 instead of 2 mm in *difficilis*.

Body elongate convex subparallel, brown in colour.

Head with anterior clypeal margin truncated medially, rounded laterally, surface flat, granulose; frons and vertex granulose, granules with variable size and separation, each with a very short appressed seta; sides of frons somewhat raised laterally; eyes large, unproduced, shortly pubescent by squamiform setae.

Pronotum subquadrate (34 : 35) parallelsided; anterior margin straight, unbordered; anterior and posterior angles rectangular to obtusely rounded, unproduced; lateral margins finely crenulate; pronotal base prominent medially, unbordered; disk with four fully developed carinae, admedian and sublateral carinae of the similar high and both connected anterad before the anterior margin of pronotum (Fig. 2); surface granulose like on head.

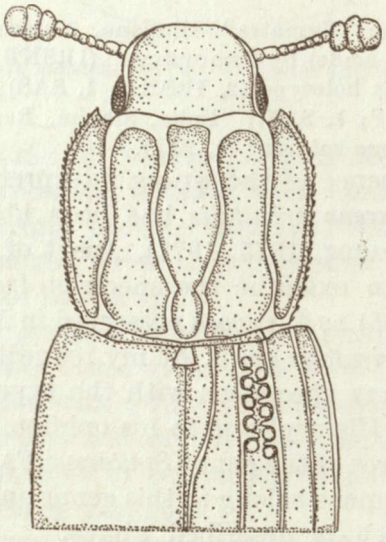

Fig. 2. — *Lasconotus nepalensis* sp. n. — anterior part of body.

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Scutellum small, slightly elongate, widened at apical part.

Elytra twice as long as wide, parallelsided, together rounded apically; each elytron with alternate intervals carinate, carina I raised from base to apex and divergent towards scutellum; carinae on III and V intervals raised from bases but ending freely before reaching apical portion of elytra; IX intervals raised from base to apex; even intervals with two rows of deep, coarse punctures on each which are semiconfluent laterally so appear to be joined by transverse bars; minute golden setae present on each raised interval and between strial punctures.

Legs with tibiae not widened apically only with small apical tooth; tarsi 4-segmented.

Length 3.9–4.2 mm.

Material examined: Holotype: "Nepal Central, kai — Gandhaki-Tal zw. Lete u. Tukche, Sept.–Oct. 1971, lg. H. FRANZ" (HF).

Paratypes: same data as holotype (1, SAS); "Nepal, Phul Chuoki, 2000 m, 7. 6. 1972, WITTMER, BRANCUCCI" (1, NHMB).

Bhutania elongata DAJOZ

Bhutania elongata DAJOZ, 1975: 300, fig. 3.

Material examined: Nepal, Weg v. Pokhara z. Goropani, VIII–IX. 1971, H. FRANZ (3, SAS).

Distribution: Bhutan, Nepal (new locality).

Bolcocius granulosus (SHARP)

Colobicus granulosus SHARP, 1886:65; DAJOZ, 1975:297 (*Bolcocius*), 1977:82.

Material examined: China, Nitou Tatsieniu, Szechuan, E. REITTER (9, NMP; 2, SAS).

Distribution: Japan, China.

Bolcocius bhutanensis DAJOZ

Bolcocius bhutanensis DAJOZ, 1975: 297, fig. 2

Material examined: China: Szechwan, Chung King (10, NMP; 3, SAS).

Remarks: The differences between *B. bhutanensis* DAJOZ and *B. rugulosus* (SHARP) described from Ceylon are generally diminutive, only the antennal segment III of specimens of Ceylon is slightly shorter than in specimens of China, while the morphology of male copulatory organs is practically identical. The separation of both these species must be confirmed by a larger material and examination of the type specimens.

Distribution: Bhutan, China: Szechwan (new locality).

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Sympanotus pictus (SHARP)

Sympanotus pictus SHARP, 1886: 62, pl. III fig. 2.
Material examined: China, Fokien, Tai Nihgli (1, NMP).
Distribution: Japan, China: Fokien (new locality).

Trachypholis (*Trachypholis*) *luteonigra* DAJOZ

Trachypholis luteonigra DAJOZ, 1975: 304, fig. 5.
Material examined: Nepal, between Sunderijal and Mulkharka, VIII–IX. 1971, H. FRANZ, (2, SAS).
Distribution: Bhutan, Nepal (new locality).

Trachypholis (*Trachypholis*) *chinensis* **sp. n.** (Fig. 3)

With its general form of body, dorsal surface with prominent tubercles clothed with reddish or brown scales, this species is similar to *T. luteonigra* DAJOZ from Himalaya. Both these species can be separated as follows: *luteonigra* — dorsal surface with black and reddish scales, pronotum widest before the middle and more strongly narrowing basad than anterad; *chinensis* — dorsal surface with reddish and brown scales, pronotum widest at middle and arcuately narrowing basad and anterad.

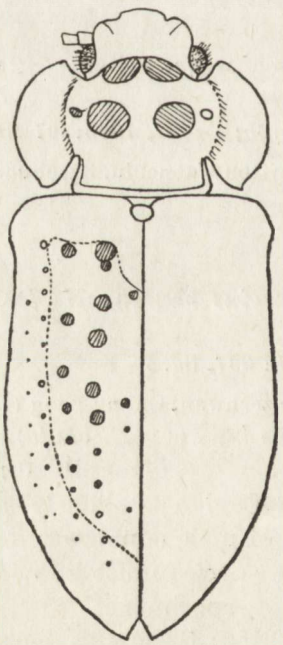

Fig. 3. — *Trachypholis chinensis* sp. n. — outline of body.

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Body broadly-oval, surface dark-brown with head, pronotum and elytra clothed with short broad, reddish to brown scales (squamiform setae).

Head: anterior clypeal margin straigth, surface flat with reddish scales; frons and vertex with broad, shallow impression near antennal insertions; eyes large, prominent with long squamiform setae; antenna as in *luteonigra*.

Pronotum strongly transverse (23 : 60); anterior margin prominent medially, strongly sinuate laterally near anterior angles; lateral margins arcuate, converging basad and anterad with the maximum pronotal width at middle, pronotal sides broadly explanate, margins denticulate; base bordered by transverse groove; pronotal disk with two large admedian and smaller sublateral protuberances.

Scutellum round, small, black, smooth.

Elytra 1.6 times longer than wide, widest at middle, at apical one third abruptly narrowing apicad, then acute; surface with scales reddish at anterior and lateral portions and with brown ones at median part, protuberances as in Fig. 3.

Ventral side: sternum and ventrites with short reddish scales; procoxal cavities externally open behind; prosternal process short, parallelsided with shallow sublateral grooves.

Length 7.6 mm.

Material examined: Holotype: "China, Nitou Tatsieniu, Szechuan, Em. Reitter" (NMP).

Paratype: same data as holotype (1, SAS).

Tarphius globosus **sp. n.** (Fig. 4)

Body short oval, strongly convex, brown, setose.

Head granulose, granules large and of various size and separation but., usually 0.3–0.5 diameters apart, each granule with a puncture bearing short yellow semirecumbent seta; anterior clypeal margin rounded, surface of clypeus smooth, shiny; eyes small, rounded, finelly facetted, glabrous; antenna with segments II–VI a little longer than wide, club 2-segmented.

Pronotum transverse (4 : 7) widest at middle; disk with granules a little larger than those on head; anterior margin prominent medially and deeply sinuate laterally near acute and prominent anterior angles; lateral margins angulate medially (Fig. 4), strongly narrowing basad and anteriad, finely serrate with 2 rows of elongate, erected setae; disk with sides widely explanate, convex medially, without clear gibbosities or cavity.

Elytra only a little longer than wide (82 : 76), convex from bases to two thirds of their length, from that point strongly narrowing and abruptly cut off; each elytron with 6 gibbosities as in Fig. 4; surface with erected brown or black

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setae, these setae sparsely situated on the whole elytra but on sides and gibbosites denser.

Ventral side: sternum fully and finely granulose, granules small and separated by 0.5–1 diameter, at median part of metasternum visible only coarse

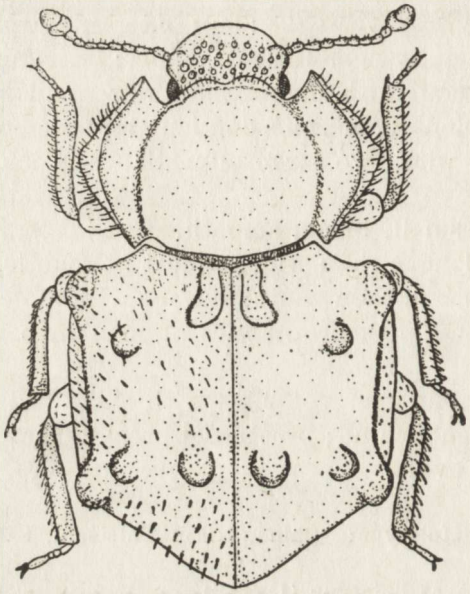

Fig. 4. — *Tarphius globosus* sp. n.

punctures; ventrites smooth, shiny; antennal grooves on head long, reaching hind border of eyes, grooves on prosternal sides absent but hypomera concave; anterior coxal cavities externally open behind; prosternal process short, sinuate medially with short elongate groove along the midline; ventrites V, VI concave and densely setose.

Legs; tibiae not expanded apically, setose; tarsi 4–segmented.

Length 6.1 mm.

Material examined: Holotype: "Sikkim, Kurseong, 3–6000 ft, P. Newton" (NMP).

Remarks: Fifty-two species have been placed in this genus, most of them from the Palaearctic Region (Madeira, Canary Isl.), two from South America and one from Himalaya (Ślipiński, 1981). Both Himalayan species may be tabulated as follows:

— body elongate-oval; pronotum with two admedian gibbosities; each elytron with 2 gibbosities, one elongate on the base of third interval, and second at middle of 5th interval; elytra 1.4× as long as wide. Bhutan . . . . . *bhutanensis* Ślipiński .

— body short-oval; pronotum without admedian gibbosities; each elytron with 6 gibbosities (Fig. 4); elytra only 1.1× longer than wide. Sikkim . . . . . *globosus* sp. n.

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Coxelus yeti **sp. n.** (Fig. 5)

This is the first member of the genus *Coxelus* LATREILLE from Himalaya, it can be distinguished from all Palaearctic species by its unusual gibbous elytra.

Short-oval, brown to nearly black, moderately strongly convex, densely clothed above with short recumbent yellowish-brown squamiform setae.

Head slightly transverse, surface, granulose, setose; anterior clypeal margin straight; eyes coarsely facetted, shortly setose; antenna 11-segmented with narrow 2-segmented club (fig. 5); antennal grooves near lower margin of eyes very shallow and not well visible.

Pronotum transverse (25 : 37) widest at middle with sides arcuately rounded and converging basad and anteriad; anterior angles obtuse, posterior ones rounded; lateral margins finely dentate and setose, sides explanate; pronotal base arcuate, narrowly bordered; disk with shallow median elongate depression.

Scutellum triangular, black, smooth, very small.

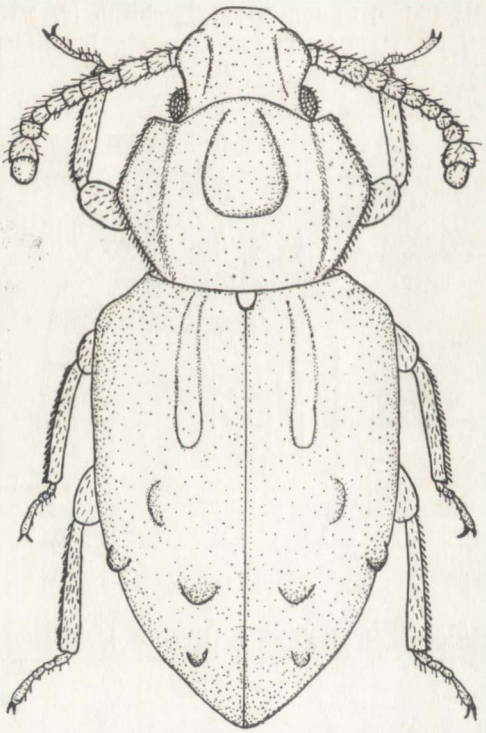

Fig. 5. — *Coxelus yeti* sp. n.

Elytra elongate-oval (65 : 45) widest shortly before the middle, and from that point strongly narrowing apicad; surface with more or less visible tubercles on alternate intervals 3, 5, 7 (Fig. 5).

Variation. Both paratypes from Anapurna are a little smaller than holotype, with body more elongate and setae more whitish than in holotype.

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Length 2.9–3.1 mm.

Material examined: Holotype: "Nepal, Longtang Rainche, 1500 m n.p.m., 25. 9. /19/81, leg. A. KUŚKA" (IZPAN).

Paratypes: "Nepal, Chnomrung S. Anapurna, 2200 m n.p.m., 13.9./19/81, leg. A. KUŚKA" (2, IZPAN).

Pycnomerus (*Penthelispa*) *nitidicollis* (REITTER) (Fig. 6)

Penthelispa nitidicollis REITTER, 1877: 350; GROUVELLE 1908: 428 (*Pycnomerus*).

Material examined: China, Chung King, Szechwan (2, NMP; 1, SAS).

Distribution: China (new locality), India, Ceylon, Samoa Is.

Pycnomerus (*Penthelispa*) *lucida* (DAJOZ) **comb. n.**

Penthelispa lucida Dajoz, 1975: 308.

Material examined: China, Chung King, Szechwan (2, NMP; 1, SAS).

Because *Penthelispa* PASCOE is not generically distinct from *Pycnomerus* ERICHSON, the above combination is proposed.

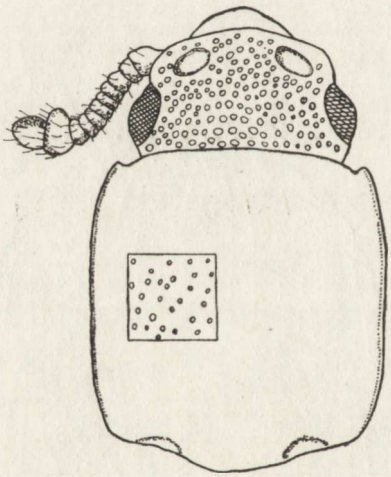

Fig. 6. – *Pycnomerus nitidicollis* (REITTER) – head and pronotum

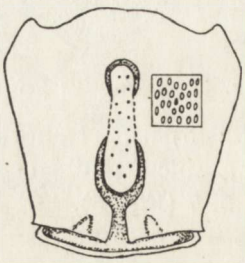

Fig. 7. – *Aeschyntelus popei* (NAKANE) – pronotum.

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Aeschyntelus popei (NAKANE) **comb. n.** (Fig. 7)

Ascetoderes popei NAKANE, 1978: 157, 160, fig. 4a.

Material examined: China, Chung King, Szechwan (3, NMP; 1, SAS).
Distribution: Ogasawara Isl. China (new locality).
Remark: DAJOZ (1980 : 167) synonymized the genera *Ascetoderes* POPE and *Aeschyntelus* WATERHOUSE, thus the above combination is proposed.

Cicones cephalotes **sp. n.** (Fig. 7)

This species is very similar by its general form of body and colour pattern of elytra to *C. madagascariensis* GROUVELLE, redescribed and figured by DAJOZ (1980: 42, fig. 15), and differs only in the following respects:
— head as long or a little longer than wide instead of transverse in *madagascariensis*; anterior clypeal margin deeply and narrowly emarginate medially (shallowly and widely in *madagascariensis*);
— pronotum only 1.1 × wider than long instead of 1.25 × of *madagascariensis* with anterior angles obtuse, unproduced; setae on pronotum of one colour — white instead of white and black (Fig. 8);

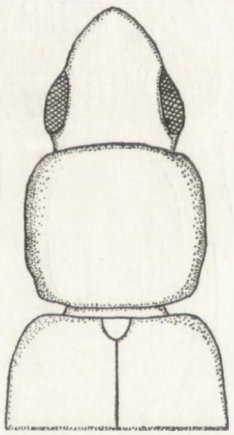

Fig. 8. — *Cicones cephalotes* sp. n. — outline of head and pronotum.

— elytral setae narrow, slightly squamiform and only of one kind, instead of two kinds, one on elytral intervals (large and white) and another on punctural interspaces (smaller and dark), of *madagascariensis*.
Length 2.5 mm.

Material examined: Holotype: "Madagaskar, Tanandava, 1963/1964, (lumière), G. SCHMITZ" (MRAC)
Paratypes: same data as holotype (1, MRAC; 1, SAS).

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Pycnomerus gomyi **sp. n.** (Fig. 9)

Named after Mr Y. Gomy who collected the type series.

From all large species of *Pycnomerus* with stout antennae and serrate puncturation of pronotum, *gomyi* is mostly similar to *vulgaris* Schufuss from Madagascar As opposed of *vulgaris* the pronotal punctures are 0,3–0.5 diameters, apart, anterior angles strongly prominent and rounded, and pronotal base entirely bordered, by a shallow groove in *gomyi*.

Body brownish-black, shiny, glabrous.

Head transverse, coarsely and densely punctured, punctures larger than facets of eyes; carinae near eyes well developed; eyes large, coarsely facetted, glabrous; antenna as in *vulgaris*.

Pronotum a little longer than wide (45 : 42) with anterior angles strongly prominent but rounded (Fig. 9), posterior ones nearly rectangular; sides bordered by a wide sulcus narrowing basad, base entirely bordered by a transverse irregular groove connected with the lateral ones; disk with deep and large median depression, punctures on disk all of the same size and a little larger than those on head.

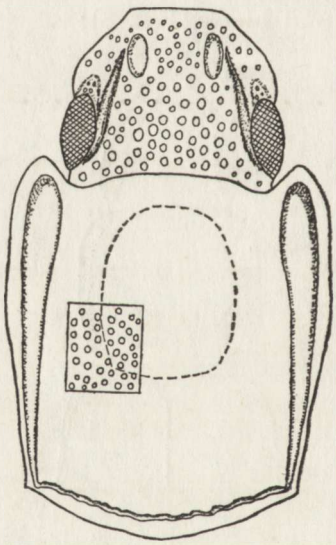

Fig. 9. — *Pycnomerus gomyi* sp. n. — head and pronotum.

Elytra elongate, (112 : 45), parallelsided at basal two-thirds, from that point gradually narrowing apicad then rounded, apical declivity well developed; all intervals raised, impunctate, intervals I–III ending freely, IV, V joined before the apex of elytron, VI–VII cojoined at one point and further joined with IV, V; all intervals reaching basis of elytra.

Length 3.1 mm.

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Material examined: Holotype: "Comores, Moheli Sambia, 23. 9. 69, s/ecores, Y. Gomy" (MHNG).

Paratypes: same data as holotype (2, MHNG; 1, SAS); "Moheli Wansani, 27. 8. 69, s/ecores" (2, MHNG; 1, SAS); "Grand Comore, Njombadjou 500 m, 30. 8. 69, s/ecores" (1, MHNG); "Moheli Mainani, 21. 8. 69, Tronc cocotier" (2, MHNG; 1, SAS).

Sosylus dentatus sp. n. (Fig. 10)

Unlike all known species of this genus *dentatus* has pronotum with prominent teeth at anterior margin of pronotum (Fig. 10).

Description:

Body narrow, elongate, shiny, colour black, with antennae and mouth parts brown.

Head: anterior clypeal margin straight, surface flat, micropunctured; frons flat at sides shallowly concave, sparsely punctured, punctures 1–1.5 diameter apart, spaces shiny; eyes fully developed, not prominent, rather finely facetted.

Pronotum as long as wide (50: 48) widest behind anterior one-third, narrowing basad, before base sides shallowly sinuate; anterior margin convex with two admedian denticles (fig. 10); lateral margins narrowly bordered; disk with wide, shallow median elongate depression, coarsely punctured, punctures at depression rounded or slightly elongate, at sides strongly elongate, contiguous.

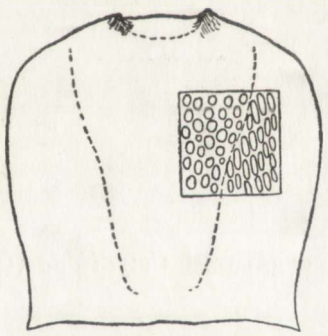

Fig. 10. — *Sosylus dentatus* sp. n. — pronotum.

Scutellum smooth, slightly elongate.

Elytra (140 : 48) convex, cylindrical; alternate intervals costate from base to apex, even intervals with rows of fine punctures.

Length 4.8 mm.

Material examined:

Holotype: "Madagascar, Périnet, 25 . I . 1962, recolté sur *Eucalyptus grandis*, J. Dubois" (MRAC).

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STRESZCZENIE

[Tytuł: Nowe i mało znane gatunki *Colydiidae* (*Coleoptera*) z Azji, Madagaskaru i Komorów]

W pracy opisano 9 nowych gatunków *Colydiidae*: *Syntarsus jelineki* (Chiny); *S. orientalis* (Nepal, Sikkim, Sumatra); *Lasconotus nepalensis* (Nepal); *Trachypholis chinensis* (Chiny); *Tarphius globosus* (Sikkim); *Coxelus yeti* (Nepal); *Cicones cephalotes* (Madagascar); *Sosylus dentatus* (Madagascar); *Pycnomerus gomyi* (Komory). Nadto autor podaje nowe dane faunistyczne i uwagi o mało znanych gatunkach z obszaru Chin i Himalajów.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

[Заглавие: Новые и мало известные виды *Colydiidae* (*Coleoptera*) из Азии, Мадагаскара и Коморских островов]

В работе описаны 9 новых видов *Colydiidae*: *Syntarsus jelineki* (Китай), *S. orientalis* (Непал, Сикким, Суматра), *Lasconotus nepalensis* (Непал), *Trachypholus chinensis* (Китай), *Tarphius globosus* (Сиикким), *Coxelus yeti* (Непал), *Cicones cephalotes* (Мадагаскар), *Sosylus dentatus* (Мадагаскар), *Pycnomerus gomyi* (Коморские о-ва). Кроме того автор приводит новые фаунистические данные и замечания о мало известных видах с территории Китая и Гималаев.

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