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**Autor:** lipiski, S. A.  
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## Notes on the Oriental Colydiidae (Coleoptera). I

by S. A. Ślipiński

Abstract: *Pabula orientalis* (Indonesia) and *Tarphius bhutanensis* (Bhutan) are described and figured. A key to known species of *Pabula* Cart. is provided. *Bothrideres nocturnus* Pascoe, 1863 is transferred to the genus *Deresia* Dajoz, 1979: *D. dentata* Dajoz, 1979 and *D. pileti* Dajoz, 1979 are relegated to synonymy.

The present paper is based on material from the Natural History Museum in Basel (NHMB), which I received from Dr. Michel Brancucci to determination. In addition material from the following institutions has been studied:

MCSN: Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy,

IZ PAN: Instytut Zoologii PAN, Warsaw, Poland,

SAS: Stanisław A. Ślipiński (author's own collection).

### **Deresia** Dajoz

*Deresia* DAJOZ, 1979, Bull. soc. ent. France 84(9–10): 237.

Dajoz described this genus based on two species (*dentata*, *pileti*) from Viet-Nam and Malaysia (both represented by a single specimen), and distinguishes them only on the basis of tibial shape. In 1863, Pascoe described the species *Bothrideres nocturnus* from New Guinea with some reservation, and supposed that it belongs to the another genus. Descriptions and figures made by Pascoe and Dajoz and examination of large material, indicate that *B. nocturnus*, *D. dentata* and *D. pileti* are represented a single, widely distributed species.

### **Deresia nocturna** (Pascoe) n. comb.

*Bothrideres? nocturnus* PASCOE, 1863, Journ. Ent. 2: 35, T. 3, fig. 12.

*Bothrideres reitteri* RITISEMA, 1881, Notes Leyd. Mus. 3: 77.

*Deresia dentata* DAJOZ, 1979, Bull. Soc. ent. France 84: 237, fig. 3 a–e, **n. syn.**

*Deresia pileti* DAJOZ, 1979, Bull. Soc. ent. France 84: 239, fig. 3 f–g, **n. syn.**

Material: New Guinea: S. E. Mt. Astrolabe, Loria, II. 1893 (1 ex., MCSN); Ihibirei, Loria, VII.–VIII. 1893 (4 ex., MCSN); Dilo, Loria, VI.–VII. 1890 (5 ex., MCSN),

Sumatra: Soekaranda, Dr. H. Dohrn S (1 ex., NHMB),  
 Borneo: Sarawak (1 ex., IZ PAN),  
 Indochine: coll. Dussault (1 ex., NHMB).  
 Distribution: Borneo, New Guinea, Sumatra, Malaysia, Sri Lanka.

### **Pabula** Carter

*Pabula* CARTER, 1937, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 62: 193.

This genus, established by Carter to include one Australian species *P. perforata* (Blackburn). Later Pope (POPE, 1961) added another species from the Africa (Tanganyika Terr., Zaire). A third known species is described below.

### **Key to species of Pabula**

1. Eyes with short, squamiform setae. Pronotum slightly elongate, its anterior margin not bordered. **orientalis** n. sp.
- Eyes without setae. Pronotum slightly transverse, its anterior margin bordered . . . . . 2
2. Eleventh antennal segment is very closely applied to the tenth segment and seems almost to be fused thereto  
**africana** Pope.
- Eleventh antennal segment is distinct from the tenth segment  
**perforata** (Blackburn).

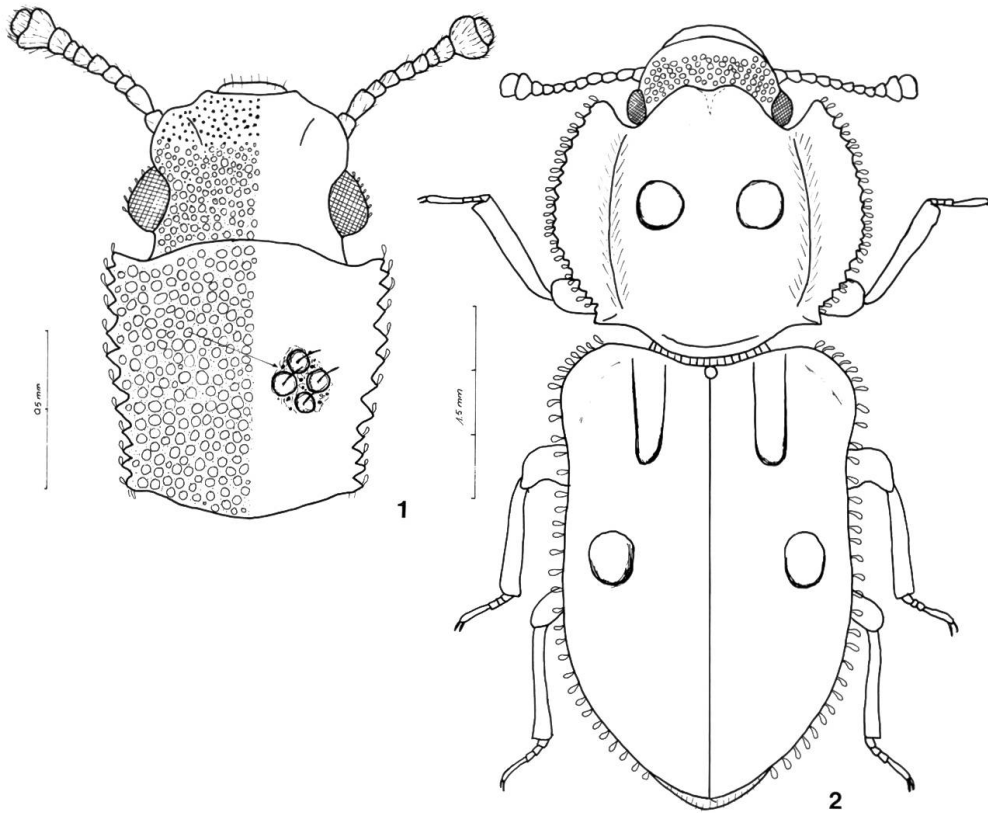
#### **Pabula orientalis** n. sp.

Fig. 1.

Body dark-ferrugineous to piceous-black, nearly matt.

Head with granulation increasing in size and height posteriorly, granules each with an apical puncture bearing a fine and yellow seta; clypeus with anterior margin truncate medially, shallowly sinuate laterally; frons and vertex slightly convex. Eyes large, each with short, squamiform setae. Antenna 11-segmented with 2-segmented club, segment III as long as segments IV, V together, club with segments X, XI fused.

Pronotum slightly elongate (32:30) slightly narrowed basally; anterior margin arcuate, not bordered; lateral margins dentate (Fig. 1), each tooth bearing an outstanding seta; disk granulose, granules punc-



Figs 1–2: 1, *Pabula orientalis* n. sp., head and pronotum. 2, *Tarphius bhutanensis* n. sp., dorsal side.

tate, punctures bearing fine setae (as on head), granules joined to each others by small ridges lower than their height.

Scutellum small, transverse, flattened basally, arcuate apically.

Elytra more than twice as long as wide (85:35), parallel-sided for basal three-fourths, apical fourth arcuately narrowed to within a short distance of apicosutural angles, then obtusely rounded to suture; each elytron with punctures and sculpture as in *P. africana* Pope.

Ventral side: antennal grooves short; procoxal cavities open behind; prosternal process slightly widened apically, grooved medially; mesosternum narrow, flat; metasternum and ventrites densely punctured, spaces reticulate; metasternum with a short mediobasally line; intercoxal process of ventrite I narrow, acute apically; femoral lines absent.

Legs: tibiae not expanded apically; tarsi 3-segmented.

Length: 3.9 mm, width: 0.7–0.8 mm.

Types: Holotype: Indonesia, Mangole (Sula Inseln), VII.–XII.1977, V. and G. Wegener (NHMB). Paratypes: same data as holotype (1 ex., NHMB; 1 ex., SAS).

### **Tarphius** Erichson

*Tarphius* ERICHSON, 1848, Naturg. Ins. Deutschl. 3: 265

Fifty-one species have been placed in this genus, most of them from the Palearctic Region, and two from South America (DAJOZ, 1977). The first species is discovered in Bhutan and described below.

#### **Tarphius bhutanensis** n. sp.

Fig. 2.

Body elongate-oval, convex, dark-brown, setose.

Head granulose, granules large, flattened, separated by less than 0.5 diameter, each granule bearing a short and yellow seta; anterior clypeal margin rounded, surface not granulose, finely reticulate; frons and vertex slightly convex medially, concave laterally. Eyes small, not prominent, glabrous. Antenna 11-segmented with 2-segmented club (Fig. 2).

Pronotum transverse (56:70), widest at middle; disk sculptured like vertex; anterior margin produced medially, strongly sinuate laterally near prominent and acute anterior angles; lateral margins converging basally and apically, widely explanate; pronotal base rounded medially, sinuate laterally; posterior angles acute, slightly prominent; anterior and lateral margins with long, squamiform setae (Fig. 2); disk convex with two paramedian gibbosities.

Scutellum small, rounded.

Elytra elongate (110:75); humeral angles rounded; lateral margins with setae similar to those on pronotal sides; each elytron coarsely striate-punctate, intervals rugose; each elytron with two well defined gibbosities, one elongate at base, and one rounded near middle (Fig. 2); elytron somewhat concave near humeral angles.

Ventral side: sternum and ventrites densely and coarsely granulose, granules separated by less than their own diameter; antennal grooves fully developed, reaching behind eyes; prosternum with deep but not clearly defined antennal grooves on hypomera; prosternal process short, widened apically, anterior margin finely tridentate; procoxal cavities narrowly open behind; mesosternum narrow, elongate, flat; ventrite I with produced intercoxal process, which is narrow and

rounded apically; ventrites granulose medially, smooth laterally, ventrite V deflexed.

Legs: tibiae not widened apically; tarsi 4-segmented.

Length: 4.1 mm, width: 1.9 mm.

Holotype: Bhutan, Dorjula, 3100 m, 21.IX.1976, Dorjee Khandu (NHMB).

Remarks: This species belongs to the subgenus *Atlantotarphius* Franz, but it is very different from all members of this subgenus by the specific pronotal and elytral sculpture.

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Author's address:

Dr. Stanisław A. Ślipiński

Institute of Forest and Wood Protection Station of Formation and Protection of Forests Ecosystems in Stara Brda Pilska 77-208 Pietrzykowo, Poland