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New Lycidae from Peninsular Malaysia (Coleoptera)

by Milada Bocáková and Ladislav Bocák

Abstract. The genera *Antennolycus* n. gen. and *Skrivania* n. gen. are proposed for the new species *Antennolycus constrictus* sp. n. and *Skrivania minuta* sp. n. They are classified with the tribe Lyropaeini of the subfamily Leptolycinae. *Scarelus anthracinus* sp. n. is described from Malaysia and *S. riedeli* Bocák, 1995 is proposed to be a junior synonym of *S. umbrosus* Kleine, 1932.

Key words. Coleoptera - Lycidae - Lyropaeini - Ateliini - new genera - new species - taxonomy.

Introduction

Hitherto monotypic tribe Lyropaeini was proposed by BOČÁK & BOČÁKOVÁ (1989). Later on, BOČÁK & BOČÁKOVÁ (1990) classified it within the subfamily Leptolycinae. The only genus of the tribe was *Lyropaeus* Waterhouse, 1878 which bears many characteristic apomorphic features. Recently, the representatives of another two related genera have been collected in western Malaysia descriptions of which are given further.

Abbreviations used

BMNH	Natural History Museum, London (Mr. M. Kerley)
LMBC	author' collection
MIZW	Museum and Institute of Zoology, Warsaw (Mgr. T. Huflejt)
NHMB	Natural History Museum Budapest (Dr. O. Merkl)
SMNS	Staatliches Museum fur Naturkunde, Stuttgart (Dr. W. Schawaller)
BMNH	Natural History Museum, London (Mr. M. Kerley)
LMBC	author' collection
MIZW	Museum and Institute of Zoology, Warsaw (Mgr. T. Huflejt)
NHMB	Natural History Museum Budapest (Dr. O. Merkl)
SMNS	Staatliches Museum fur Naturkunde, Stuttgart (Dr. W. Schawaller)

Antennolycus gen.n.

Type species. *Antennolycus constrictus* sp.n. (By present designation). **Etymology.** Both the generic and species names refer to the shape of antennae.

Diagnosis. *Antennolycus constrictus* is the only known representative of Lycidae with antennal segments 4-11 modified into 3 tumbler-shaped subsegments (Fig. 1). Also shape of male genitalia with strongly shortened paramerae provided with spinose projections (Fig. 3) is very characteristic and have not been found in any other known Lycidae.

Description. See description of *Antennolycus constrictus* sp.n.

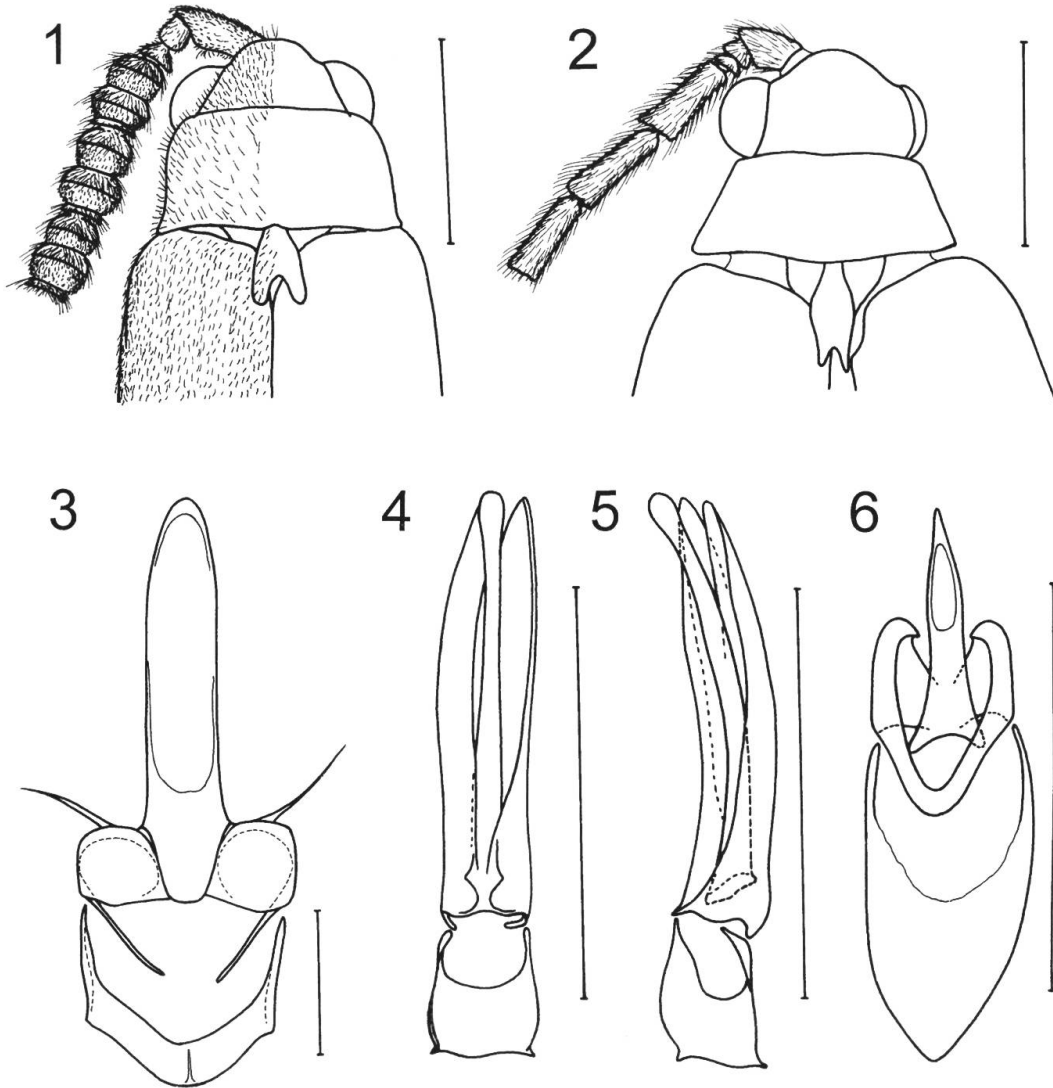
Antennolycus constrictus sp.n.

Figs 1, 3, 8

Holotype. ♂: Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 19.-23. iii. 1998, 1600-1900 m, L. Bocák lgt. **Paratypes:** 2 ♂, the same data (LMBC).

Description. ♂. Body black, only terminal antennal segment orange red.

Head almost fully visible, only weakly inserted in pronotum. Eyes small, interocular distance 1.7× longer than eye diameter in lateral view. Antennae 11-segmented, reaching



Figs 1-6: Head, pronotum and base of elytra: 1, *Antennolyculus constrictus* gen.n., sp.n. 2, *Skrivania minuta* gen.n., sp.n. Male genitalia: 3, *Antennolyculus constrictus* gen.n., sp.n. 4, 5 *Skrivania minuta* gen.n., sp.n. 6, *Scarelus orbatus* sp.n. Scales 0.5 mm (Figs 1-2, 4-6), 0.1 mm (Fig. 3).

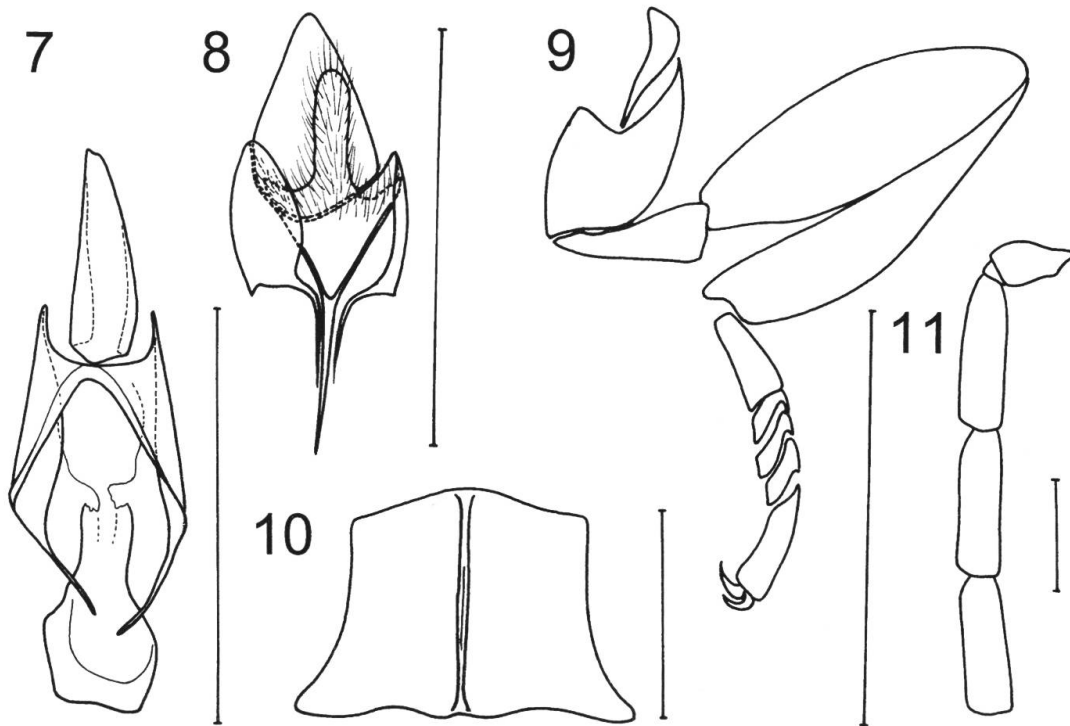
elytral midlength, antennal tubercles conspicuous. Segment 1 stout, 2 very small, 3 even smaller and tumbler-shaped. Each of segments 4-11 superficially split into 3 tumbler-shaped subsegments (Fig. 1), each subsegment provided with stout setae, parts between subsegments less sclerotized, with dense short pubescence. Mouthparts inserted ventrally, maxillary and labial palpi small, their terminal segments pointed distally. Pronotum transverse, without carinae, anterior portion strongly punctured. Anterior and posterior margins nearly parallel, lateral margins emarginate. Anterior angles rounded, posterior ones projected obliquely backwards. Scutellum strongly bilobate apically (Fig. 1). Elytra narrow, 3.6× longer than with at humeri. Each elytron strongly narrowed posteriorly. Elytral costae (especially secondary costae and reticulate cells) only weakly expressed. Basal half of elytra provided with 4 primary costae. Primary costa 1 shortened, not apparent in posterior half of elytra. Hind wing with strongly reduced anal

region, MP 3+4 not basally attached to MP 1+2.

Male genitalia with stout phallus, paramerae very short, as long as one fifth of phallus. Each paramera provided with a spinose apical projection directed obliquely outwards and a basal projection heading obliquely inwards to phallobase (Figs 3). Terminal sternum laterally emarginate.

Body length: 3.1-3.3 mm, width at humeri: 0.7-0.8 mm.

♀. Unknown.



Figs 7 -11: Terminal abdominal segments: 7, *Skrivania minuta* gen.n., sp.n. 8, *Antennolytus constrictus* gen.n., sp.n. 9, front leg of *Skrivania minuta* gen.n., sp.n. 10, pronotum of *Scarelus orbatus* sp.n. 11 - basal antennal segments of *Scarelus orbatus* sp.n. Scales 0.5 mm.

Skrivania gen.n.

Etymology. The genus is named in honour of Mr. Petr Skřivan (Olomouc). Feminine in gender.

Diagnosis. It differs from the genus *Lyropaeus* Waterhouse in having the 11-segmented antennae and the unique shape of aedeagus provided with short phallobase, long paramerae and rounded apex of phallus.

Description. See description of *Skrivania minuta* sp.n.

Skrivania minuta sp.n.

Figs 2, 4, 5, 7, 9

Holotype, ♂: Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 19.-23. iii. 1998, 1600-1900 m, L. Bocák lgt. (LMBC).

Description. ♂. Whole body entirely black.

Head large, only weakly inserted in pronotum. Eyes small, interocular distance 1.7×

longer than eye diameter. Antennae 11-segmented, segments 2 and 3 very small, segment 3 tumbler-shaped (Fig. 2), segments 4-10 equal in length. Terminal segment widest in distal third, 1.7× longer than previous one. Maxillary and labial palpi slender, their terminal segments apically pointed. Pronotum strongly transverse, trapezoidal (Fig. 2), without carinae. Lateral margins of pronotum convergent forwards, anterior angles sharp. Scutellum emarginate apically. Elytra much wider than pronotum, only 2.8× longer than width at humeri. Elytral costae weakly expressed, reticulate cells irregular. Humeral portions nearly smooth, with strongly reduced reticulate cells. Hind wing with conspicuously reduced anal region, MP3 and MP4 fused and forming MP 3+4.

Male genitalia with paramerae almost as long as phallus, simple, curved dorsally. Phallus rather thickened in distal portion, with rounded apex. Phallobase with 2 short protrusions (Fig. 4, 5). Terminal sternum reduced (Fig. 7).

Body length: 3.2 mm, width at humeri: 0.9 mm.

♀. Unknown.

Scarelus orbatus C. O. Waterhouse, 1878

Figs 6, 10, 11

Material examined. 6 ♂, Malaysia, Tioman Isl., 400 m, Kampong Telek - K. Juara, 9. iii. 1998, 2.48N, 104.11E, L. Dembický and P. Pacholátko lgt. (LMBC); 1 ♂, Tioman Isl., 1995 (NHMB).

Remarks. *Scarelus orbatus* is for the first time reported outside of Singapore island and the occurrence in lowland forests of Malay Peninsula can be expected. The specimen deposited in Kleine's collection (MIZW) has nearly uniformly testaceous elytra. The cited specimens have apical third of elytra dark brown to black.

Scarelus anthracinus sp.n.

Holotype, ♂, Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, G. Beremban, 1.-3. 4. 1990., leg. A. Riedel, (SMNS); Paratypes: 1 ♂, ditto (LMB); 1 m, Pahang F.M.S., Cameron Highlands, 5500 ft., 21.6.1935, H.M. Pendlebury, (MIZW); 1 ♂, Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 12.-15.ii.1998, Tanah Rata, Gn Jasar, lgt. S. Bečvář (LMBC); 2 m, ditto, 19.-23.iii.1998, L. Bocák, lgt. (LMBC); 2 m, ditto, 20.ii.-3.iii.1998, P. Čechovský lgt. (LMBC). **Etymology.** Named according to body coloration.

Diagnosis. Externally resembles *Scarelus umbrosus* Kleine, 1932 but it has nearly whole body black and the phallus is less curved and considerably longer (Bocák, 1995, fig. 8).

Description. ♂. Small slender species, uniformly black, only elytral suture, very narrow lateral margins and basal parts of elytral costae 2 and 3 dark brown. Head small, slightly broader than frontal margin of pronotum, antennae long, overlapping the apex of elytra of 2 segments. Pronotum flat, with acutely projected posteriors angles, 1.36 broader at base than long. Scutellum deeply emarginated at apex. Elytra parallel, with 3 costae on each elytron, first costa a bit weaker but distinctive in whole length. Transversal costae regular and conspicuous. Areolae mostly transversal. Male genitalia with long slender phallus.

Length: 6.7 - 6.8 mm. Width at humeri: 1.65 mm.

Remarks. Based on the study of the paratype of *Scarelus umbrosus* Kleine, 1932, which is deposited in the Institute and Museum of Zoology in Warsaw, I have misidentified the

species *S. umbrosus* (see Bocák, 1995) and I described the new species *Scarelus riedeli* Bocák, 1995. Recently I have found in the collection of the Museum of Natural History in London the holotype of *S. umbrosus* (originally deposited in the Federal State Museum in Kuala Lumpur, moved to London in 60's) and it has been revealed that *S. umbrosus* is identical with *S. riedeli* and the paratype of *S. umbrosus* deposited in Warsaw is a new species, which is described above. Therefore *S. riedeli* Bocák, 1995 is considered to be a junior synonym of *S. umbrosus* Kleine, 1932.

Discussion

Taxonomic position of the genera *Antennolycus* gen.n. and *Skrivania* gen.n. within the tribe Lyropaeini is not very clear. They share some plesiomorphic features as the presence of paramerae in male genitalia with *Lyropaeus* and they also share some plesiomorphies with the subfamily Leptolycinae (11-segmented antennae, segments 2 and 3 very small). Therefore they are considered to be very close to the basal stem of Lyropaeini. On the other hand the trapezoidal pronotum of *Skrivania* gen.n., the shape of phallus of *Antennolycus* gen.n. as well as strongly reduced elytral costae of both the genera seem to be synapomorphies uniting them with the genus *Lyropaeus* Waterhouse.

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