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Bosquetoclerus majeri sp.nov. and *Bosquetoclerus menieri* sp.nov., two new species of apterous Cleridae from Tibet (Coleoptera, Cleridae)

by **Jakub Rolčík**

Abstract. Two new apterous species of the genus *Bosquetoclerus* Menier, 1996 (Cleridae: Clerinae), *B. majeri* sp.nov. and *B. menieri* sp.nov., are described from Tibet. The first of the new species were found under stones at an altitude of about 4000 metres. Both species are compared with the single other known species of the genus, *B. arachnoides* Menier, 1996.

Key words. Coleoptera – Cleridae – Clerinae – *Bosquetoclerus majeri* – *Bosquetoclerus menieri* – *Bosquetoclerus arachnoides* – new species – Tibet – Yunnan

Introduction

Only two apterous clerine species have previously been described from central China to date. The first of them, *Ekisius vitreus* Winkler, 1987, came from Yunnan and was classified within the monotypic genus *Ekisius* Winkler, 1987. However, this interesting species, with its transparent elytra and elongate prothorax, should be carefully compared with representatives of the genus *Orthrius* Gorham, 1876, since it may be only a highly derived member of this widespread genus (J. Kolibáč, *pers. comm.*).

The second clerine, *Bosquetoclerus arachnoides* Menier, 1996, was also recorded in Yunnan and classified within the monotypic genus *Bosquetoclerus* Menier, 1996. It is probably inclined to relation with the genus *Opilo* Latreille 1802. Two new species of the latter genus are described below.

Abbreviations

JRcP . . . . . Jakub Rolčík collection, Prague
MScB . . . . . Milan Štrba collection, Bratislava
MNHNO . . . . . Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, coll. Oberthur
MNHN . . . . . Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris

Bosquetoclerus Menier, 1996

MENIER (1996): *Revue fr. Ent.* (N.S.) **18(4):** 158.

Type of genus: *Bosquetoclerus arachnoides* Menier, 1996 (Figs 1, 22)

Diagnosis. Antennae without conspicuous club, 11-segmented, relatively long, reaching beyond base of elytra. Labrum shallowly emarginate. Eyes large, strongly convex and

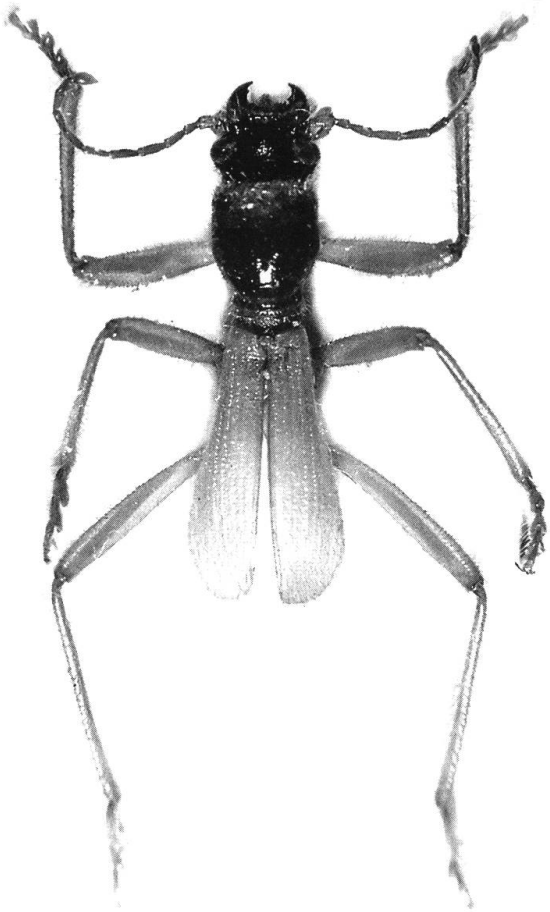

Fig. 1. *Bosquetoclerus arachnoides* Menier: Holotype (photo author).

Fig. 2. *Bosquetoclerus majeri* sp.nov.: Paratype (photo R. Hergovitch, Bratislava).

projecting. Terminal joints of both maxillary and labial palps securiform. Head relatively wide, vertex evenly rounded.

Prothorax compact, almost rounded, slightly longer than wide, its base constricted. Pronotum with V-like furrow. Front coxal cavities widely open. Mesonotum transverse. Elytra divergent towards apex, not coalescent with each other, their apices rounded. Wings reduced, only scale-like, without venation. Legs long, slender. Empodium bisetose, claws without denticle, simple.

Dorsal surface of body with long, erect setae.

***Bosquetoclerus majeri* sp.nov.**
(Figs 2, 4–7, 12–13, 15–18, 21)

Material examined. Holotype (male): E Tibet; Tuntala Shan mts., Markam-Zogang road, 40 km E of Zogang, ca 4500m, 29°40′N 98°08′E, 29.vi.–3.vii.1997, O. Šafránek, M. Trýzna lgt., deposited in JRcP. Allotype (female): same data as holotype, deposited in JRcP. Paratype: 2 males, SE Tibet, Zhong La Shan pass, 5 km E of Markam. 3.–6.viii. 1998, cca 4100m alpine meadow, O. Šafránek, M. Trýzna lgt. (MScB)

Fig. 3. *Bosquetoclerus menieri* sp.nov.: Holotype (photo author).

Description. Head and pronotum with very sparse punctation, elytra with fine sculpture. Whole dorsal surface with light pubescence. Ventral body surface black, dorsal black with brown spot.

Head black, glabrous; eyes large, projecting, as wide as prothorax, with shallow depressions above and transverse carina situated between them. Mandibles with single blunt apical tooth and irregularly serrate cutting edge. Antennae brown to black (towards apex), 3-segmented club loose, inconspicuous.

Pronotum squared, black, constricted at base and weakly constricted at 1/3 of length. Mesonotum brown, transverse. Elytra shortened, allowing abdominal tergite VI to be visible. Elytra conspicuously edged laterally. Humeral part brown, remainder of elytra black. Apex of elytra widely open, elytra weakly enlarged towards 3/4-length, in some specimens with weak carinae. Legs black but tarsi black-brown. Tibial spine pattern: 1–1–2. Legs shorter than in type of genus.

Female sternite VIII and tergite VIII as in Figs 4–5. Female copulatory organs, Figs 17–18.

Body size: 7 mm.

Variability. Elytra of paratypes without humeral brown spots.

Biology. The specimens were collected under stones situated at the border between alpine meadow and pine forest.

Derivatio nominis. The new species is named in honour of my late friend Karel Majer (Brno), an excellent Czech entomologist and a specialist in the Cleroidea.

Differential diagnosis. *Bosquetoclerus majeri* sp.nov. differs from *B. arachnoides* in length, elements of the antennae, colour and size of legs, shortened elytra with different

sculpture and black colour of body. (Elements of antennae and legs of *B. arachnoides* are conspicuously longer, elytra are regularly punctate).

***Bosquetoclerus menieri* sp.nov.** (Figs 3, 8–11, 14, 19–20)

Material examined. Holotype (female): Tibet; Atentse; (R.P. Goutelle) deposited in coll. Oberthur, MNHNO.

Description. Head yellow-brown, finely and sparsely punctate. Maxillary and labial palps yellow. Mandible with one acuminate apical tooth and one wide, blunt medial tooth (Fig. 13). Head including eyes wider than prothorax.

Pronotum squared, constricted at base, finely and sparsely punctate, yellow-brown. Wings absent. Elytra not shortened, conspicuously edged laterally. Elytra yellow-brown. Apex of elytra widely open, incompletely pigmented and therefore slightly transparent. Tibial spine pattern: 1–1–2. Tarsal claw slender, without denticle. Elytra distinctly enlarged towards 3/4, whole surface with sparse yellow pubescence, legs yellow brown.

Female sternite VIII and tergite VIII as in Figs 8, 9. Female copulatory organs, Figs 19, 20.

Body size: 6.5 mm.

Derivatio nominis. The new species is named in honour of Jean J. Menier, former Head of the Section of Coleoptera, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Differential diagnosis. *Bosquetoclerus menieri* sp.nov. differs from *B. majeri* sp.nov. in body colour, structure of mandibles, female copulatory organs and sternite and tergite VIII. *B. menieri* sp.nov. differs from *B. arachnoides* in length of legs and length of antennal segments.

Discussion

All three species of the genus *Bosquetoclerus* are similar in their way of life, shape of body and absence of wings. I presume that *Bosquetoclerus* is closely related to the widespread genus *Opilo* Latreille, 1802. Both genera share the following features: terminal joints of maxillary and labial palps securiform, tarsal claw without denticle, front coxal cavities widely open, and slender antennae lacking conspicuous club.

Acknowledgements

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WINKLER J. R. (1987): *Ekisius vitreus gen.n, sp.n., the first representative of apterous Cleridae in Oriental region (Coleoptera).* Dtsch. ent. Z., N.F. **34(1–3):** 169–177.

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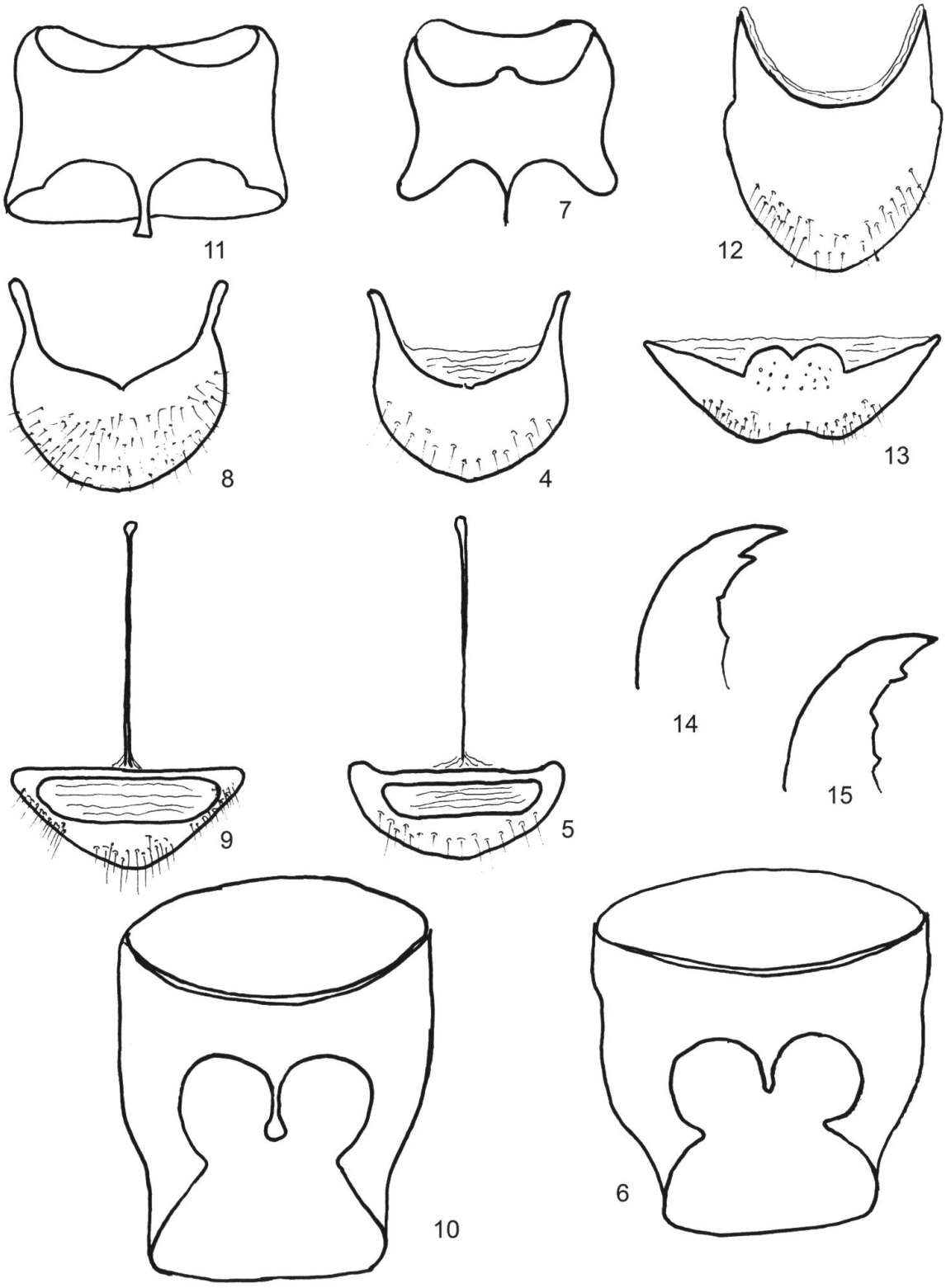
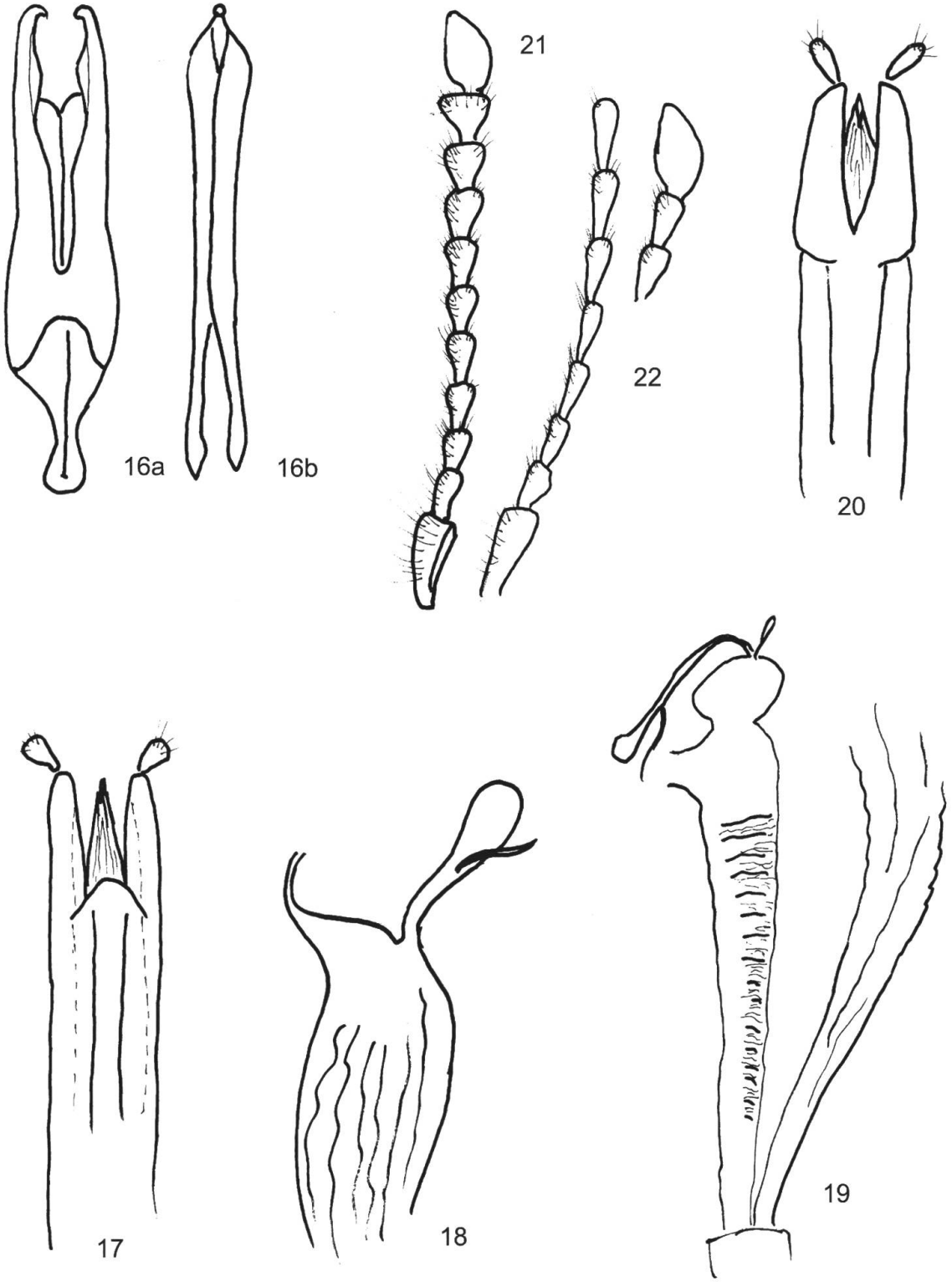


Figs 4–15. *B. majeri* sp.nov.: 4, female tergite VIII; 5, female sternite VIII; 6, prothorax ventrally; 7, mesothorax ventrally; 12, male tergite VIII; 13, male sternite VIII; 15, mandible. *B. menieri* sp.nov.: 8, female tergite VIII; 9, female sternite VIII; 10, prothorax ventrally; 11, mesothorax ventrally; 14, mandible.



Figs 16–22. *B. majeri* sp.nov.: 16a, tegmen dorsally; 16b, phallus; 17, ovipositor; 18, female internal copulatory organs; 21, antenna. *B. menieri* sp.nov.: 19, female internal copulatory organs; 20, ovipositor. *B. arachnoides* Menier: 22, antenna.