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New species of the family Oedemeridae (Coleoptera) from south-eastern Asia

by Vladimír Švihla & Hideo Akiyama

Abstract. New taxa of the family Oedemeridae are described and illustrated: *Ascleranoncodes wallacei* sp.nov. (Indonesia: Lombok I.), *A. suturalis haematodes* ssp.nov. (Laos), *Nacerdes (Xanthochroa) laoarum* sp.nov. (Laos), *Indasclera murzini* sp.nov. (China: Sichuan) and *Schistopselaphus securipalpis* sp.nov. (Malaysia: Malaya).

Key words. Coleoptera – Oedemeridae – *Ascleranoncodes* – *Nacerdes* – *Indasclera* – *Schistopselaphus* – taxonomy – new species – new subspecies – Palaearctic and Oriental regions

Material and methods

The specimens studied are deposited in the following collections:

APEG	.....	The Andreas Pütz collection, Eisenhüttenstadt, Germany
HAYJ	.....	The Hideo Akiyama collection, Yokohama, Japan
KMOJ	.....	Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, Japan
NMPC	.....	Národní muzeum, Praha, Czech Republic
SMNS	.....	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany

Colours and shades of them used in the descriptions are classified after PACLT (1958) and the names for integument structures follow HARRIS (1979). Morphological characters were observed at ×90 magnification. Parts of male terminalia drawn in lateral view have their ventral surface facing left. Locality labels of type specimens are cited verbatim.

Taxonomy

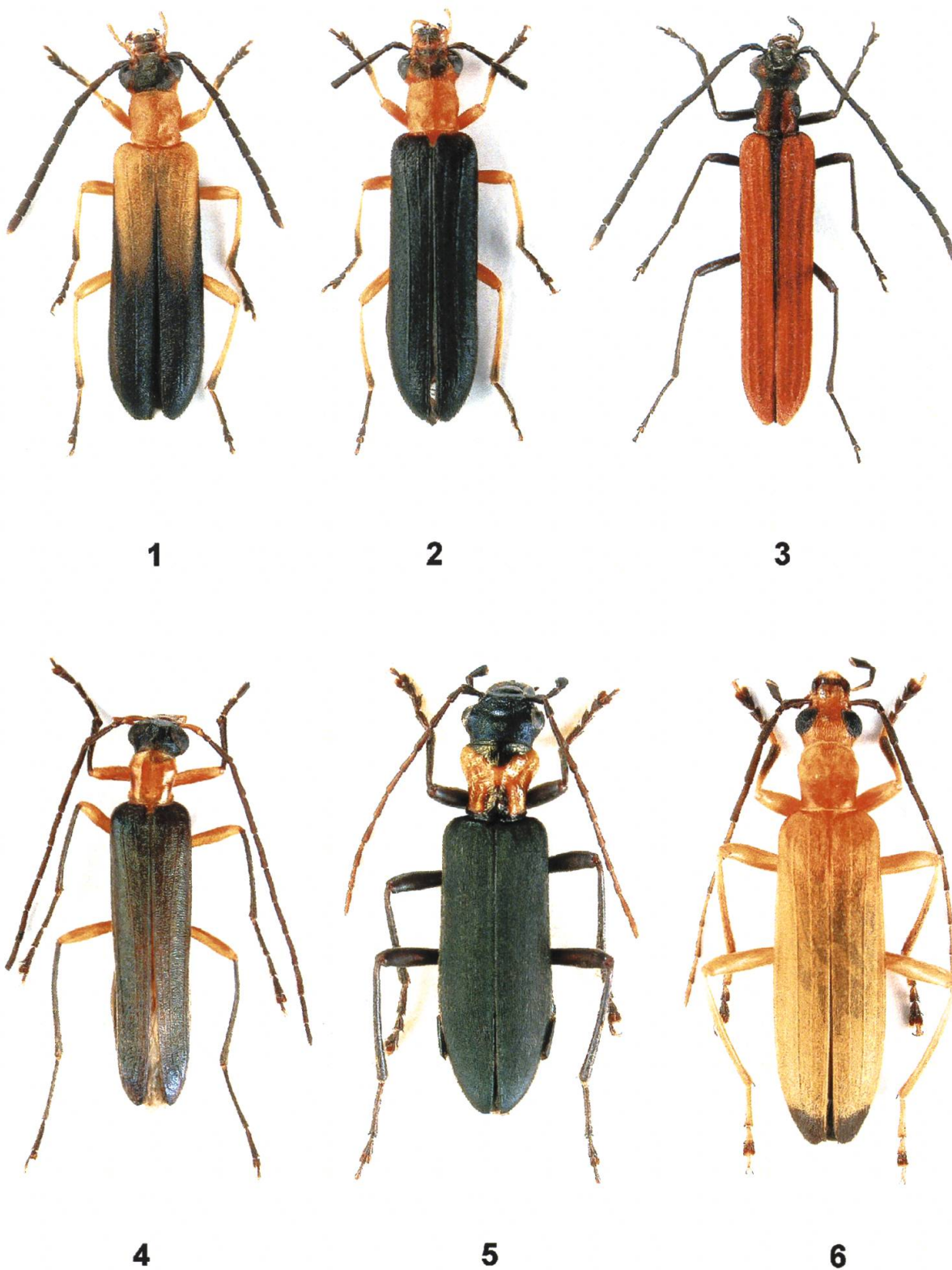
Ascleranoncodes wallacei sp. nov.

(Figs 1–2, 7–8)

Type locality. Indonesia, Lombok I., Tanjung, Mt. Gunung Rinjani, northern slope, Monggal Gangga.

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (KMOJ), “INDONESIA, Lombok Is., Tanjung, [Mt.] Gn. [=Gunung] Rinjani, N slope, Monggal Gangga, 7–9-XI-2007, T. Niisato leg.”. Paratype (NMPC), same data, 1 ♂.

Description. Coloration (Figs 1–2). Head sooty to black excluding yellow anteclypeus, mandibles (tips darker), maxillary and labial palpi, ventral and lateral portions of head and sometimes narrow areas around dorsal margins of eyes. Antennae sooty, tips of last antennomeres rusty. Prothorax and scutellum yellow, meso- and metasternum and ventral portion of abdomen sooty. Legs yellow, tips of tibiae and tarsi sooty. Elytra yellow in basal half, apical half and narrow stripes bordering almost complete suture and lateral margins of elytra black (holotype, Fig. 1) or elytra completely iron grey with very slight metallic tinge (paratype, Fig. 2).



Figs 1–6. 1, *Ascleranoncodes wallacei* sp.nov., holotype; 2, ditto, paratype; 3, *A. suturalis haematodes* ssp.nov., holotype; 4, *Nacerdes (Xanthochroa) laoarum* sp.nov.; 5, *Indasclera murzini* sp.nov., holotype; 6, *Schistopselaphus securipalpis* sp.nov., holotype.

Male. Eyes rather small, moderately prominent, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum, head behind eyes with lateral margins slightly concave, narrowing posteriorly. Antennae almost reaching elytral mid-length, antennomeres 4–10 tubular, slightly thickening terminally, antennomere 11 tapering apically. Surface of head very finely and densely imbricate-punctate, with very fine, short, yellow recumbent pubescence, matt. Pronotum very slightly longer than wide, slightly cordiform, pronotal depressions almost invisible. Anterior margin of pronotum nearly straight, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins moderately sinuate, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin widely arcuate, very finely bordered. Surface of pronotum like that of head sculptured and pubescent, matt. Elytra nearly parallel-sided, their lateral margins very slightly arcuate from nearly mid-length, apex of each elytron rounded. Elytral venation moderately developed, distinct. Surface of elytra very finely rugulose-lacunose, with very fine, yellow or brown (depending on colour of integument), short, recumbent pubescence, matt. Last abdominal segment as in Fig. 7, projections of urite VIII very slightly concave, nearly flat, similar to these of other species of genus (*cf.* ŠVIHLA 1998), tegmen shortened, reaching *c.* mid-length of aedeagus, slightly sclerotized, tubuliform, aedeagus as in Fig. 8.

Female unknown.

Length ♂: 7.8–8.1 mm.

Distribution. Indonesia: Lombok I.

Etymology. Dedicated to famous naturalist, Alfred Russel Wallace (1823–1913), who established the line between the islands Bali and Lombok that separates the Oriental and Australian zoogeographical regions, known as Wallace's Line. Named in view of its occurrence on Lombok I.

Differential diagnosis. *A. wallacei* sp.nov. is similar in both the combination of pale pronotum and the shape of the aedeagus to *A. testaceicollis* (Pic, 1923), largely distributed in southeastern Asia from Thailand to Indonesia and Phillippines, from which it differs in predominantly yellow legs, different coloration of elytra and more sinuate apex of the aedeagus (*cf.* ŠVIHLA 1998).

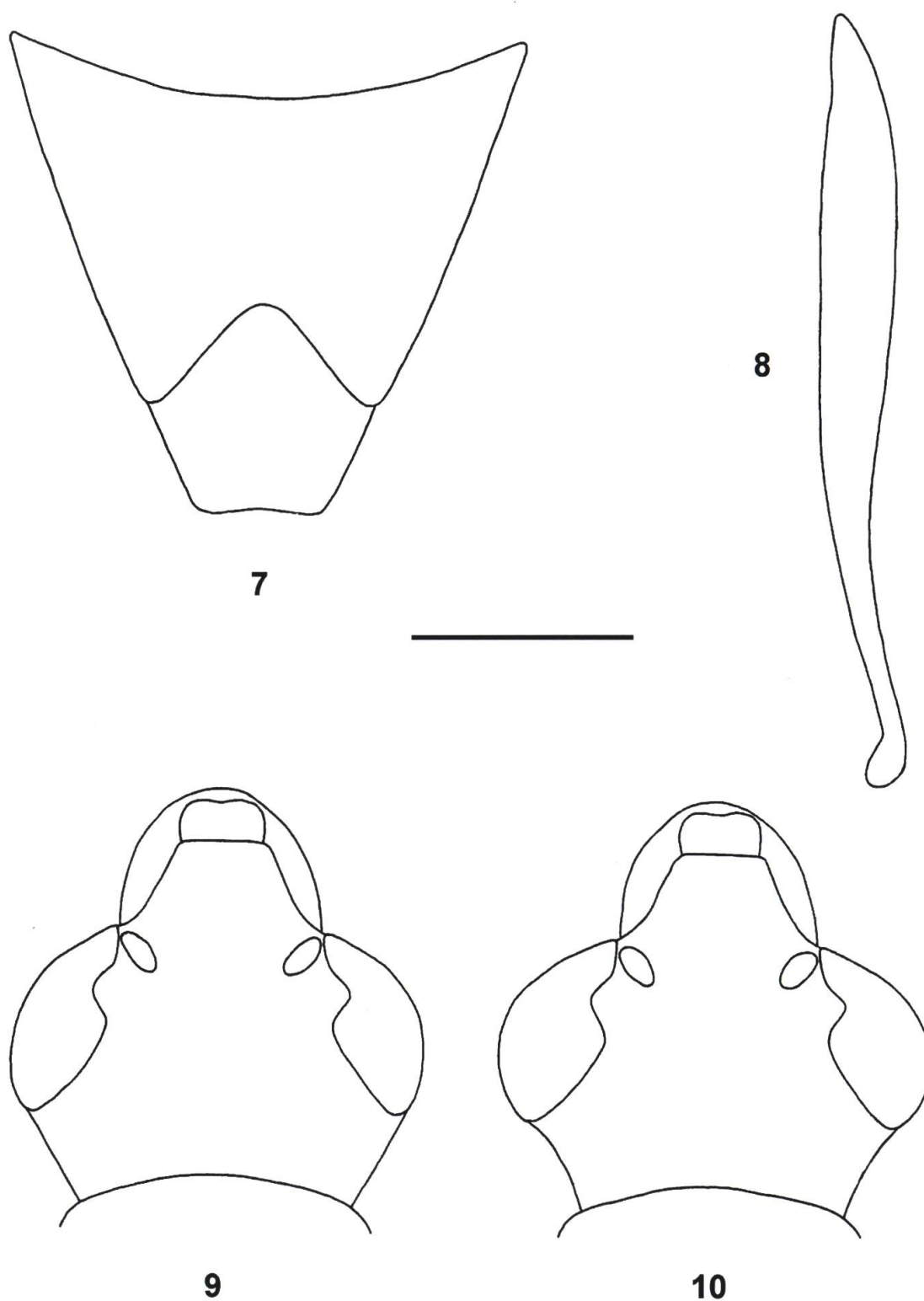
***Ascleranoncodes suturalis haematodes* ssp.n.**

(Figs 3, 10)

Type locality. North-eastern Laos, Houa Phan province, Mt. Phou Pane.

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (KMOJ), “[Northeastern] Laos, Houa P[h]an [province], Mt. Phou Pan[e], 29.III.2005, T. Niisato leg.”. Paratypes (HAYJ, NMPC): same data as holotype, 1 ♂ 6 ♀♀; “North eastern Laos, Houaphan [=Houa Phan] Prov.[ince], Phu [=Phou] Pan[e] (Mt.), 1500–1800 m, N20°11'/E104°01', 24–27.III.2005”, 1 ♂; “[Northeastern] Laos, Xamneua[sic!], wrong name of province, see above] Prov.[ince], Ph. Phan [=Phou Pane], Ban Saleui [=Saluei], 1600–1700 m, 27.–30.IV.2005, T. Niisato leg.”, 2 ♀♀.

Differential diagnosis. *A. suturalis haematodes* ssp.nov. differs from the nominotypical subspecies, hitherto known from Sikim and Nepal, in dark blood-red predominant coloration of elytra and spots behind eyes as in Fig. 3 (egg-yolk yellow in the nominotypical subspecies), presence of two dark blood-red longitudinal stripes or spots on pronotum (*cf.* ŠVIHLA 1998a), and, especially, slightly more prominent eyes and more



Figs 7–10. 7–8, *Ascleranoncodes wallacei* sp.nov.: 7, last abdominal segment, ventral view; 8, aedeagus, lateral view; 9, *A. suturalis suturalis* (Švihla), head, semischematically; 10, ditto of *A. suturalis haematodes* ssp.nov. Scale bar = 1 mm.

arcuately narrowed head behind eyes, as in Figs 9–10. Male terminalia are the same in both subspecies. Length ♂♀: 5.5–9.2 mm.

Distribution. Northern Laos.

Etymology. Derived from the Greek *haematodes* = blood-coloured, named after the predominant dark blood-red coloration of the elytra, in which it differs from the nominotypical subspecies.

***Nacerdes (Xanthochroa) laoarum* sp.nov.**

(Figs 4, 11–16)

Type locality. North-eastern Laos, Houa Phan province, Ban Saluei, Mt. Phou Pane, 20°12–13.5'N 103°59.5'–104°01'E, 1340–1870 m a.s.l.

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂, “LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., Ban Saluei > Phou Pane Mt., 20°12–13.5'N 103°59.5'–104°01'E, 1340–1870 m, 15.iv.–15.v.2008, Lao collectors leg.”. Paratypes (NMPC, NHMB, HAYJ): same data as holotype, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀; “[Northeastern] Laos, Houa P[h]an [prov.], Mt. Phou Pan[e], 28.III.2005, T. Niisato leg.”, 1 ♀; “[Northern] Laos, Xieng Khouang [province], Mt. Phou Samsoun, alt. 2000 m, 22.IV.2008”, 1 ♂.

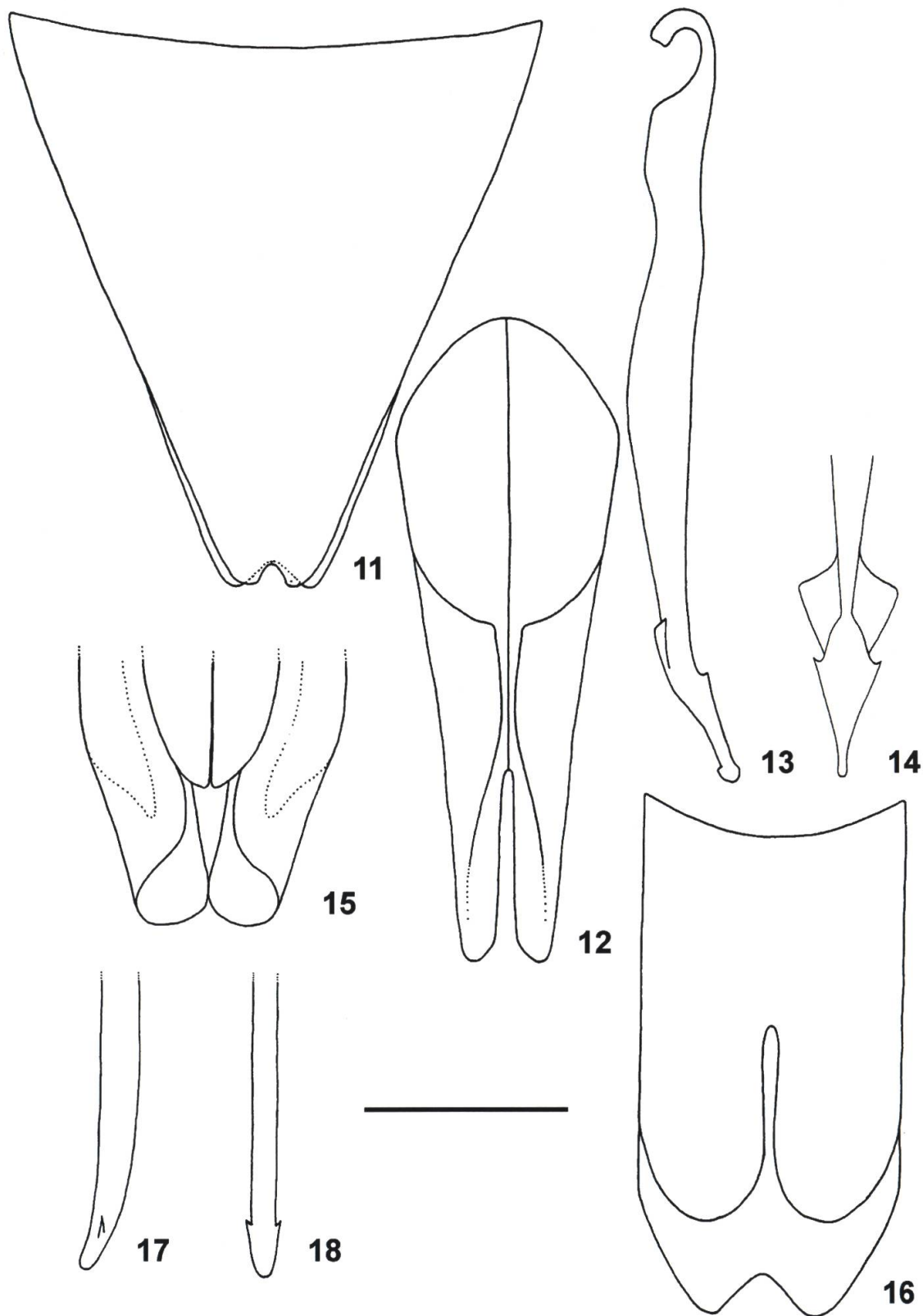
Description. Coloration (Fig. 4). Head greenish-grey, before eyes including mouthparts honey yellow, tips of mandibles sooty. Antennae sooty, antennomere 1 and base to entire antennomere 2 honey yellow. Prothorax honey yellow, with very narrow dark stripes along posterolateral margins. Scutellum and ventral part of body honey yellow. Femora honey yellow, tibiae excluding very narrow honey yellow tips and tarsi entirely sooty. Elytra obscured green, elytral apices bluish-green.

Male. Eyes big, strongly protruding, head across eyes around a fifth wider than pronotum, lateral margins behind eyes slightly concave, strongly narrowing posteriorly. Antennae almost reaching apex of elytra. Surface of head with very fine, yellow, recumbent pubescence, vertex finely and densely imbricate-punctate, matt, frons sparsely and finely punctate, semilustrous. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, moderately cordiform, anterior margin widely rounded, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins sinuate, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin nearly straight. Both anterior and posterior pronotal depressions almost invisible. Surface of pronotum very finely and rather sparsely punctate, with sparse, fine, recumbent yellow pubescence, semilustrous. Posterior margin bordered. Elytra narrowing moderately posteriorly, their lateral margins slightly sinuous in posterior half, elytral apices rounded. Elytral venation well developed, surface of elytra finely and densely rugulose-lacunose, with fine, yellow recumbent pubescence, matt, elytral apices semilustrous. Last abdominal segment, projections of urite VIII, tegmen and aedeagus as in Figs 12–16.

Female. Eyes rather less prominent than in male, head across eyes only slightly wider than pronotum, antennae shorter, slightly exceeding two-thirds of elytral length, antennomere 11 very slightly constricted beyond mid-length. Pronotum approximately as long as wide. Elytra slightly wider than in male, nearly parallel-sided, lateral margins straight. Last abdominal segment as in Fig. 11.

Length ♂♀: 9.5–14.1 mm.

Distribution. Northern Laos.



Figs 11–18. 11–15, *Nacerdes (Xanthochroa) laoarum* sp.nov.: 11, last abdominal segment of female, ventral view; 12, tegmen, ventral view; 13, aedeagus, lateral view; 14, aedeagal apex, dorsal view; 15, apices of urite VIII, ventral view; 16, last abdominal segment of male, ventral view; 17–18, *Indasclera murzini* sp.nov.: 17, aedeagal apex, lateral view; 18, ditto, dorsal view. Scale bar = 1 mm.

Etymology. Named after the Lao collectors who, because of the deep knowledge of the natural surroundings they possess, are very good insect collectors.

Differential diagnosis. *N. (X.) laoarum* sp.nov. belongs, judging by the shape of the aedeagus and the apices of urite VIII, to the *N. (X.) watterhousei* species group. This group was defined by ŠVIHLA (1998b) under the name *N. (Asiochroa) metallipennis* group. The subgenus *Asiochroa* Švihla, 1998 was later synonymized with subgenus *Xanthochroa* Schmidt, 1846 (ŠVIHLA 2001) and *N. (X.) metallipennis* (Fairmaire, 1889) was synonymised with *N. (X.) watterhousei* (Harold, 1875) by ŠVIHLA (2006), so the name of the species group has also to be changed. *N. (X.) laoarum* sp.nov. differs from all other species of the group in rather long tegmen, apex of aedeagus with lateral projections above lateral teeth, as well as partly metallic head and bicolorous legs. In coloration, the new species most resembles *N. (X.) guizhouensis* Švihla, 2001 (China: Guizhou) and *N. (X.) curvipes* Švihla, 2004 (Laos), but both species belong to *N. (X.) taiwana* species group and both also differ in head entirely yellow (cf. ŠVIHLA 2001, 2004).

***Indasclera murzini* sp.nov.**

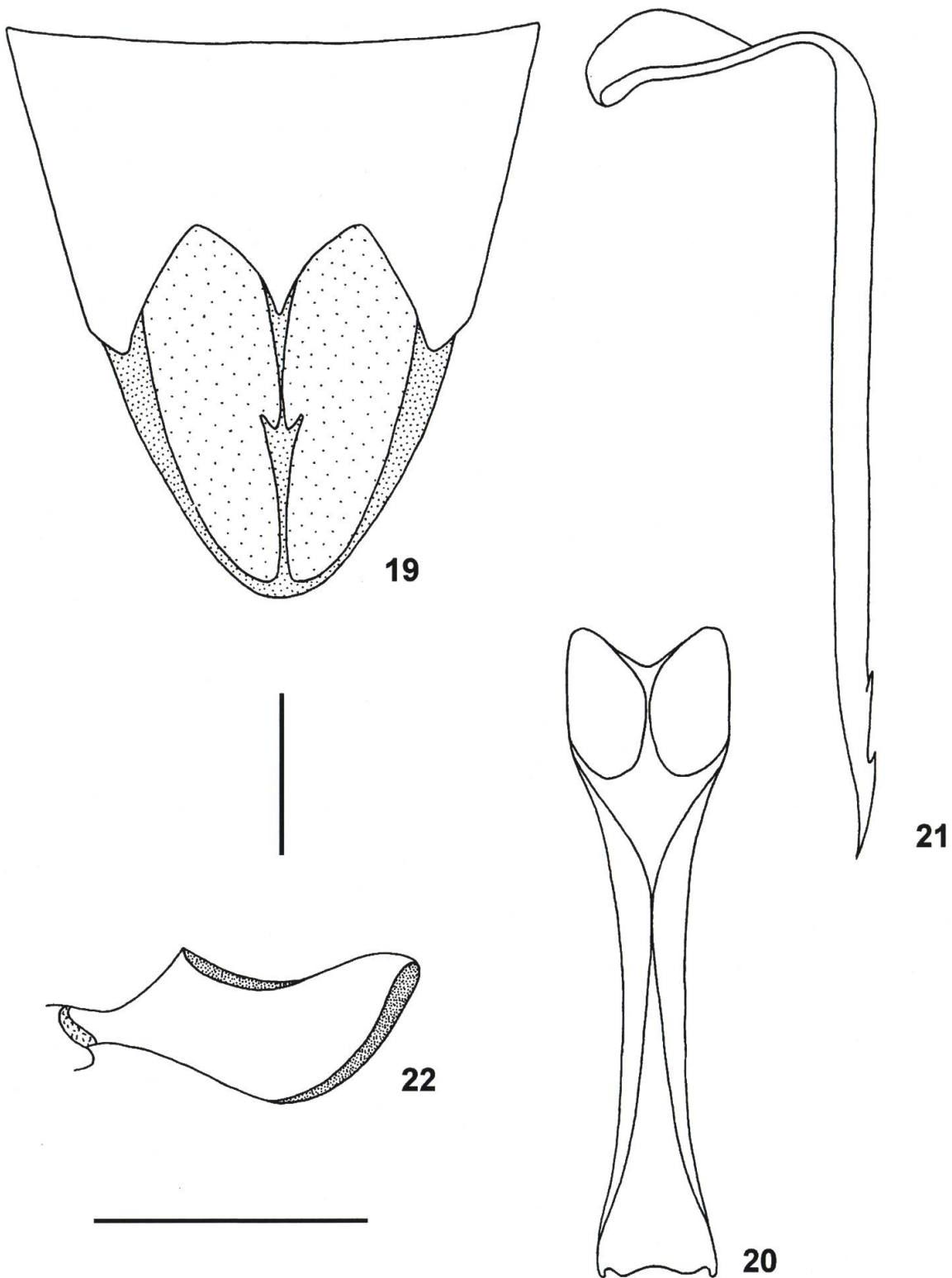
(Figs 5, 17–18)

Type locality. China, Sichuan province, valley 5 km north of Wenchuan, 1800 m a.s.l.

Type material. Holotype (NMPC), ♂, “China: Sichuan [province], vall.[ey], 5 km N Wenchuan, 1800 m, 28.vii.2001, S. Murzin lgt.”. Paratypes (NMPC, APEG): same data as holotype, 1 ♂ 1 ♀; “CH[ina], Sichuan [province], Qiugchenhou mts., 70 km W Chengdu, 1435 m, 9.–14.vii.2004, S. Murzin lgt.”, 2 ♀♀; “China: Sichuan [province], Quingcheng Shan [mts.], 65 km NW Chengdu, 8 km W Taiping, 103.33E 30.53N, 800–1000 m, 18.V/3.–4.VI.1997, leg. A. Pütz”, 1 ♀.

Description. Coloration (Fig. 5). Head greenish-grey, mouthparts sepia to sooty, antennae sooty, becoming slightly paler terminally. Prothorax saffron yellow, pronotum with anterior median sooty to black triangular spot, reaching around a third of its length and with posterior narrow border projecting in median wide stripe reaching two-thirds of pronotal length in male; in female both anterior and posterior margins only narrowly sooty to black bordered. Meso- and metasternum and ventral portion of abdomen greenish-grey, last sternite and projections of urite VIII chestnut brown in male. Scutellum and elytra greenish-grey.

Male. Eyes small but prominent, head across eyes around the same width as pronotum, lateral margins behind eyes rather concave and narrowing posteriorly. Antennae slightly exceeding elytral mid-length, last antennomere rather strongly constricted beyond mid-length. Surface of head very finely and densely punctate, punctation becoming sparser before eyes, with very fine, brown recumbent pubescence, matt, anterior becoming semilustrous. Pronotum approximately as long as wide, strongly cordiform, its anterior margin nearly straight, anterior corners rounded, lateral margins strongly sinuous, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin nearly straight. Pair of anterior depressions well developed, with rounded protuberance between them, posterior depression only slightly visible with small protuberance in front of it. Surface of pronotum rather deeply but sparsely punctate, with short, sparse, brown, recumbent pubescence, semilustrous. Posterior margin fairly strongly bordered. Elytra nearly parallel-sided, narrowing arcuately posteriorly, apex of each elytron sharply tapered,



Figs 19–21. 19–21, *Schistopselaphus securipalpis* sp.nov.: 19, last abdominal segment and apices of urite VIII, ventral view; 20, tegmen, ventral view; 21, aedeagus, lateral view; 22, last palpomere of male maxillary palpus. Scale bars = 1 mm.

very slightly projecting. Elytral venation quite reduced. Surface of elytra very finely scabriculous, with short, brown recumbent pubescence, matt, velvety. Last sternite subtriangular, its apex rounded, last tergite about twice as long as last sternite, subtriangular, apex roundly truncate. Projections of urite VIII flat, narrowing posteriorly. Tegmen very similar to that of other species in *I. indica* species group, apex of aedeagus as in Figs 17–18.

Female. Pronotum more roughly and more densely punctate than that of male, matt, with distinct mediolongitudinal keel, not reaching either anterior or posterior margin. Last tergite only slightly exceeding last sternite, both subtriangular in shape, apically rounded.

Length ♂♀: 8.4–12.2 mm.

Distribution. China: Sichuan province.

Etymology. Dedicated to Sergey V. Murzin (Moscow, Russia), one of its collectors.

Differential diagnosis. *I. murzini* sp.nov. belongs to the *I. indica* species group as defined by ŠVIHLA (1997). It most resembles *I. strangulata* (Fairmaire, 1889) (China: Sichuan) in the coloration of its pronotum, brown pubescence of elytra and the shape of the aedeagal apex, differing from it, however, in greenish-grey elytra, distinctly punctate pronotum and apical teeth of aedeagus only very slightly projecting laterad (cf. ŠVIHLA 1997). Other species with similar apex of aedeagus, namely *I. brancuccii* Švihla, 1997 (Himalayas) and *I. similis* Švihla, 2002 (India: Meghalaya; China: Yunnan; Laos) possess distinctly yellow pubescence of elytra, surface of pronotum very finely and sparsely punctate and apical teeth of aedeagus more projected laterad (cf. ŠVIHLA 1997, 2002).

***Schistopselaphus securipalpis* sp.nov.**

(Figs 6, 19–22)

Type locality. Malaysia, Pahang state, Genting Highlands, Genting Tea Estate, 600–700 m a.s.l.

Type material. Holotype, ♂ (SMNS), “MALAYSIA: Pahang [state]; Genting Highlands, Genting Tea Estate, 600–700 m; 12.–13.ii.2004, leg. C. HÄUSER”.

Description. Coloration (Fig. 6). Head yellow, mouthparts chestnut to sepia brown, only basal portion of first palpomere of maxillary palpus and labial palpi yellow. Antennae sepia basally, gradually becoming paler to rusty terminally. Pronotum, ventral part of body and femora yellow. Anterior tibiae excluding basal thirds and protarsi excluding yellow basal half of first tarsomere and claws sooty, intermediate tibiae yellow, darkened from around two-thirds of their length on their outer side, basal tarsomere, basal half of tarsomere 2 and claws yellow, remainder of mesotarsi sooty, posterior tibiae and tarsi yellow with only tarsomere 3 sooty. Elytra yellow, their tips narrowly sooty with very slight cupraceous tinge.

Male. Eyes large, moderately prominent, head across eyes very slightly wider than pronotum, lateral margins behind eyes almost straight, narrowing posteriorly. Frons between eyes as wide as distance between antennal pits. Antennae reaching almost three-quarters of elytral length, last antennomere constricted on one side from its mid-length. Last segment of maxillary palpus as in Fig. 22, securiform, shallowly emarginate on its

outer side. Surface of head very finely punctate, with very fine, yellow recumbent pubescence, semilustrous. Pronotum moderately longer than wide, very slightly cordiform, its anterior margin with anterior corners widely arcuate, lateral margins slightly sinuate, posterior corners rounded, posterior margin nearly straight, very finely bordered. Both the two anterior and the prebasal depressions very shallow, anterior depressions almost invisible. Surface of pronotum very finely and more densely punctate than that of head, with fine, yellow recumbent pubescence, matt. Elytra only very slightly dilated posteriorly, apex of each elytron rounded. Venation of elytra slight but distinct, surface of elytra very finely and very densely punctate, covered in very fine, recumbent pubescence, which is yellow on the majority of the surface, sooty on dark-coloured elytral apex. Last abdominal segment including projections of urite VIII, tegmen and aedeagus as in Figs 19–21.

Female unknown.

Length ♂: 11.2 mm.

Distribution. Malaysia: Pahang state.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin *securis* = axe, and *palpus*, thus named after the axe-shaped final palpomere of the maxillary palpus.

Differential diagnosis. *S. securipalpis* sp.nov. is similar to *S. apicatus* Fairmaire, 1896 in coloration, but differs from it in securiform last palpomere of maxillary palpus (cf. ŠVIHLA 1986), yellow head between eyes, bicolorous middle and posterior tibiae and tarsi, apex of aedeagus slightly curved ventrad and different shape of apex of tegmen (cf. ŠVIHLA 1986).

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