

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Zeitschrift:</b> | Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft =<br>Bulletin de la Société Entomologique Suisse = Journal of the Swiss<br>Entomological Society |
| <b>Herausgeber:</b> | Schweizerische Entomologische Gesellschaft   |
| <b>Band:</b>        | 68 (1995)  |
| <b>Heft:</b>        | 1-2  |
| <b>Artikel:</b>     | New species of Sarothrias (Coleoptera, Jacobsoniidae)  |
| <b>Autor:</b>       | Slipinski, Adam / Löbl, Ivan   |
| <b>DOI:</b>         | <a href="https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-402581">https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-402581</a>  |

### **Nutzungsbedingungen**

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

### **Conditions d'utilisation**

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

### **Terms of use**

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

**Download PDF:** 26.01.2026

**ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>**

## New species of *Sarothrias* (Coleoptera, Jacobsoniidae)

ADAM SLIPINSKI<sup>1</sup> AND IVAN LÖBL<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN, ul. Wilcza 64, PL-00-679 Warszawa

<sup>2</sup>Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Case postale 6434, CH-1211 Genève 6

The following new species of Jacobsoniidae are described: *Sarothrias amabilis* from West Malaysia, *S. pacificus* from New Caledonia, and *S. audax* from Moluccas. A key to all species of *Sarothrias* is provided.

Keywords: Coleoptera, Jacobsoniidae, *Sarothrias*, taxonomy.

### INTRODUCTION

Adequate sampling methods reveal new species even in groups notoriously known to be rare. This is nicely illustrated by the genus *Sarothrias*, a conspicuous and widely distributed jacobsoniid. Until 1978, the genus has been known only from five specimens representing two species. Since then, DAJOZ (1978), SLIPINSKI (1986), LÖBL & BURCKHARDT (1988), and POGGI (1991) have added seven species, all but *S. morokanus* POGGI from recently collected specimens. The present paper gives descriptions of additional three species. Noteworthy is also a second record of *S. indicus* DAJOZ from India, Kerala, Thekkady, Periyar W.L.S., 2.IX.1989, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS, MHNG).

The following acronyms indicate depositories for specimens: BPBM, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu; MHNG, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva; NHMW, Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien; RSCW, R. SCHUH Collection, Wien; SMNS, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart; ZMPA, Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN, Warszawa.

### DESCRIPTIONS

#### *Sarothrias amabilis* sp.n.

Length 1.75-1.80 mm. Body brown to piceous, shiny except for areas covered with secretions. These are predominantly located at: clypeus, two longitudinal lines along frontal sides, antennomeres 1-8; anterior, posterior and irregular lateral areas of pronotum; bases, apices and fine longitudinal lines of elytra; dorsal and ventral sides of femora and tibiae; most of the ventral side.

Head: clypeus flat, rounded anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture deep and well-developed. Frontal and vertical punctures as large as eye facets, slightly elongated, irregular. Antennal scape 0.14-0.16 mm long; pedicel distinctly wider than following five segments. Antennomeres 2-11, each with a whorl of squamiform setae; setae on terminal segment approximately twice as long as those on 2nd; antennomeres 9-11 without secretions, with both, normal and squamiform setae.

Pronotum 1.5-1.6 x as long as wide, without setae laterally; median groove narrow, extending from basal 1/4 to apical 1/10 of pronotum. Punctures on disc similar to those on head.

Elytra (Fig. 1) 1.7-1.8 x as long as wide and about 1.9 x as long as pronotum, widest near middle. Basal bulge well-developed, with 3 subbasal impressions. Each elytron with 6 rows of punctures visible from above: rows 1-3, 7 and 8 impressed or grooved on their entire length, remaining rows consisting of separate punctures. Row 1 parallel to suture, ending subapically; 2 and 3 joined at about apical third to form an opaque line; rows 4-6 weakly impressed at base only, disappearing at apical half; row 7 entirely grooved, weakly keeled and with secretions apically. Elytral setae irregularly arranged near apex on row 3 (4-5 setae along) and single seta present near each basal impression.

Ventral side: metasternum with median impression gradually deepened toward metacoxae and laterally not clearly delimited; secretions forming a pair of medio-apical stripes.

Holotype male: "Malaysia: Pahang; Tioman Island Kg. Tekek Umgebg.; 15.-26.7.1992 (13); leg. R. SCHUH" (MHNG). Paratypes: 1 as above (MHNG), 5 with same data as holotype but (7) (MHNG, NHMW, RSCW, ZMPA).

*Sarothrias pacificus* sp.n.

Length 2.0 - 2.4 mm. Body brown to piceous, shiny except for areas covered with secretions. These located predominantly at: clypeus, two longitudinal lines along frontal sides, antennomeres 1-8; anterior, posterior and irregular lateral areas of pronotum; bases, apices, and fine longitudinal lines of elytra; dorsal and ventral sides of femora and tibiae; most of ventral surface of body.

Head: clypeus flat, rounded anteriorly; fronto-clypeal suture deep and well-developed. Frons with two lateral and two admedian lines, the latter converging anteriorly. Frontal and vertical punctures not visible except for those arranged in "lines". Antennal scape 0.17-0.20 mm long; pedicel distinctly wider than following five segments. Antennomeres 2-10, each with a whorl of squamiform setae of approximately similar length on all antennomeres; apex of scape with a few short squamiform setae; antennomeres 9-11 without secretions, 9 and 10 with both normal and squamiform setae; terminal antennomere with normal setae and a few long apical bristles.

Pronotum 1.4-1.5 x as long as wide, with 3 setae on each side. Median groove narrow, extending from basal 1/8 to almost anterior margin, with wide and deep pit near base. Lateral parts in anterior third with irregular transverse zigzag lines covered with secretions; a regular transverse impression near base. Punctures on disc irregular and about as large as eye facets, usually semi-connected in chains or incorporated into irregular lines.

Elytra (Figs 2, 3) 1.5-1.6 x as long as wide and about 1.9-2.0 x as long as pronotum, widest near middle. Basal bulge well-developed with 3 subbasal impressions. Each elytron with 6 rows of punctures visible from above. Rows 1-2 impressed or grooved only in apical third where they are opaque with secretions; rows 3-5 entirely punctated; 6 very finely impressed on entire length with secretions near humerus and apical half; 7 entirely impressed with secretions in apical half; 9 distinctly subcarinate, entire. Squamiform setae present near humeral impressions, and along rows 2 and 6 apically.

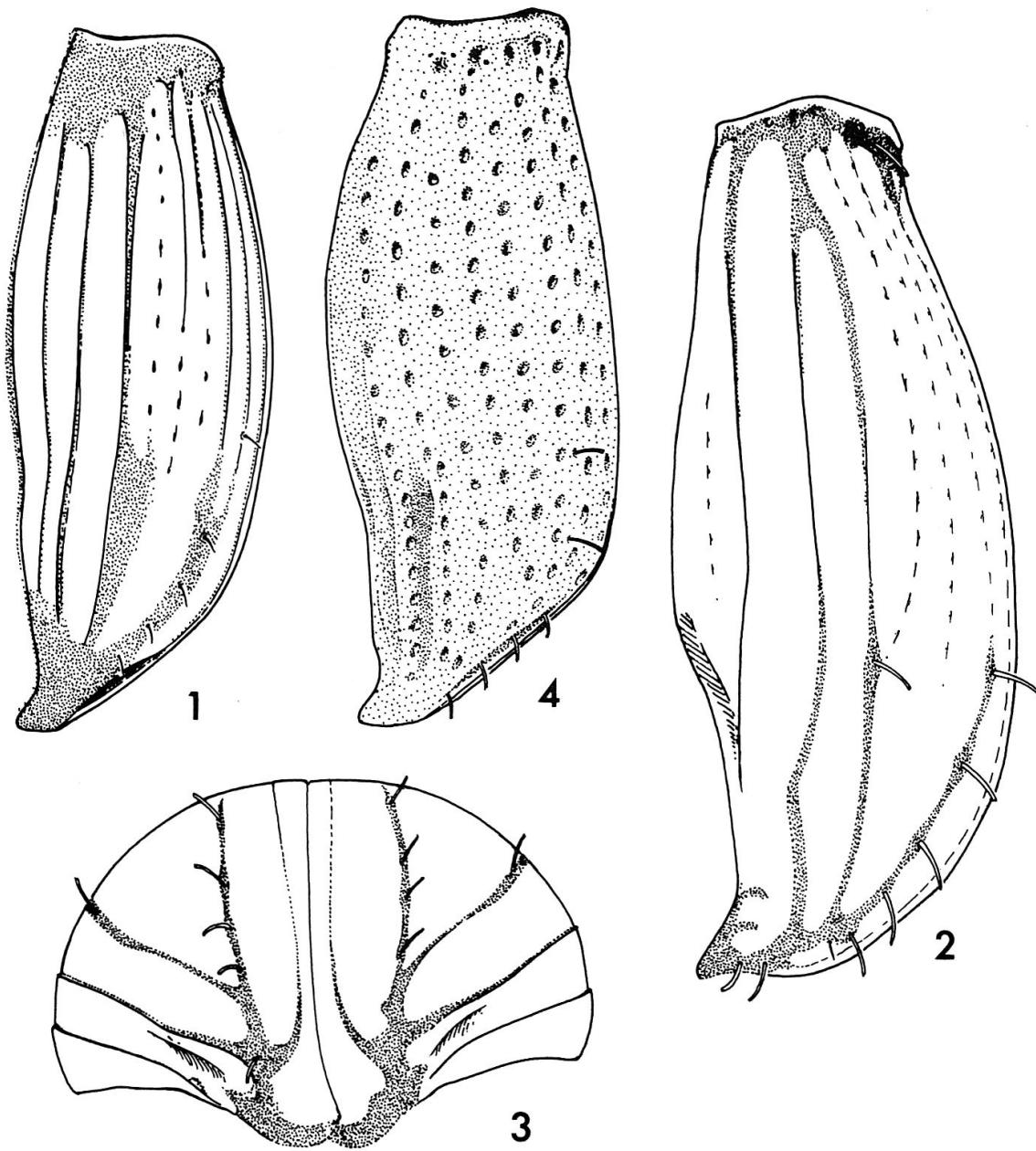


Fig. 1: *Sarothrias amabilis* sp.n., elytron in lateral view; Figs 2 and 3: *Sarothrias pacificus* sp.n., elytron in lateral view (2) and elytra in apical view (3); Fig. 4: *Sarothrias audax* sp.n., elytron in lateral view.

Ventral side: metasternum with median impression in basal  $1/3$  laterally delimited by weak ridges.

Holotype female: "New Caledonia, Mt. Koghi, 400-600m, ii.1973, NLH KRAUSS" (BPBM). Paratypes: same data as holotype (2, BPBM; 1, MHNG; 1, ZMPA).

*Sarothrias audax* sp.n.

Length 1.65-2.10 mm. Body brown; opaque except for the shiny narrow stripe along the elytral suture.

Head: clypeus flat, rounded anteriorly; fronto-clypeal suture deep and well-developed. Frontal sides slightly raised; frontal and vertical punctures irregular, approximately as large as eye facets, 0.2-1.2 diameters apart. Antennal scape 0.13-0.15 mm long; pedicel relatively stout, only slightly shorter than scape, wider than the following five segments; antennomere III distinctly narrower and shorter than II. Antennomeres 2-11, each with a whorl of squamiform setae; setae approximately of similar length on all antennomeres; apex of scape with a few short squamiform setae; antennomeres 10-11 without secretions, with both normal and squamiform setae.

Pronotum 1.32-1.45 x as long as wide, without sublateral setae. Median groove sharply delimited, extending from basal  $1/3$  to apical  $1/6$  of pronotum. Punctures on disc about as large as those on head, usually 0.5-1.5 diameters apart, near anterior margin larger and more widely spaced than those near middle.

Elytra (Fig. 4) 1.7-1.8 x as long as wide, and about 2.0-2.1 x as long as pronotum, widest near middle. Basal bulge well-developed with 3 subbasal impressions. Each elytron with 8 rows of punctures; striae punctures approximately twice as large as those in middle of pronotum. Squamiform setae present near humeral impressions, and irregularly near apical part.

Ventral side: mesosternal process flattened between coxae, metasternum with median impression weak and laterally not clearly delimited except for near the coxae.

Holotype male: "INDO: Moluc F911133 Tanimbar Isl.: Yamdera Sangliat Krawain, 16.IX.1991, leaf litter, AGOSTI" (MHNG). Paratypes: 5 as above (MHNG, ZMPA).

KEY TO SPECIES OF *SAROTHRIAS*

1. Elytra entirely covered by secretions, except for the narrow stripe along the suture; none of the elytral rows grooved or subcarinate ..... 2
- Elytra partly shiny, leaving secretions along intervals, bases and apices of elytra; at least one row impressed or grooved ..... 6
2. Terminal antennomere with a whorl of squamiform setae ..... 3
- Terminal antennomere without a whorl of squamiform setae ..... 4
3. Lateral portion of pronotum with 2-3 short squamiform setae. Antennomere II 2 x as long as III. Mesosternal process raised between coxae. Sabah .....  
..... *S. crowsoni* LÖBL & BURCKHARDT
- Lateral portion of pronotum without setae. Antennomere II 1.4 x as long as III. Mesosternal process flat between mesocoxae. Moluccas ..... *S. audax* sp.n.

4. Epipleural keel of elytra extending more towards base than lateral keel ..... 5  
 – Epipleural and lateral keels of elytra ending at about the same level. New Britain ..... *S. bournei* SLIPINSKI

5. Median depression of metasternum laterally not clearly delimited, narrowing towards apex beyond the middle, matt, covered in secretions. Seychelles .....  
 ..... *S. eximus* GROUVELLE

– Median depression of metasternum laterally well delimited, gradually narrowing towards apex, apical portion shiny, free from secretions. Fiji .....  
 ..... *S. fijianus* LÖBL & BURCKHARDT

6. Secretions on elytra forming longitudinal stripes which are separated by shiny intervals. Southern India ..... *S. indicus* DAJOZ

– Secretions of elytra different ..... 7

7. Pronotum with 2-3 squamiform setae laterally ..... 8

– Pronotum without setae ..... 9

8. Elytral secretions forming apical drop-shaped loop. Antennomere XI with squamiform setae. Sumatra ..... *S. dimerus* (HELLER)

– Elytral secretions strongly reduced (Figs 2,3). Antennomere XI without squamiform setae ..... *S. pacificus* sp.n.

9. Elytron with row 5 entirely deeply impressed, merged with 4 apically. Queensland ..... *S. lawrencei* LÖBL & BURCKHARDT

– Elytron with row 5 at most impressed near base, then continued as separate punctures, not joined to 4 ..... 10

10. Elytron with row 3 weakly impressed at base, then continued as a weak row of separate punctures, not joined with row 2. Papua New Guinea .....  
 ..... *S. papuanus* SLIPINSKI

– Elytron with row 3 entirely impressed and joined with 2 ..... 11

11. Rows 2 and 3 joined very close to elytral apex, much further than the last point of row 5, and apparently behind a level of metacoxae. Papua New Guinea ...  
 ..... *S. morokanus* POGGI

– Rows 2 and 3 joined far before the level of metacoxae and at the level of last puncture of row 5. West Malaysia ..... *S. amabilis* sp.n.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mrs N. LAVOYER assisted with the drawings. The material was made available by W. SCHAWALLER (Stuttgart), R. SCHUH (Wien) and G. A. SAMUELSON (Honolulu). D. AGOSTI (Zürich - New York) collected beetles on our behalf.

#### REFERENCES

BURCKHARDT, D. & LÖBL, I. 1990. Redescription of *Jacobsonium dimerum* HELLER 1926, member of the rare tropical Indo-Australian genus *Sarothrias* GROUVELLE 1919 (Coleoptera Jacobsoniidae). *Tropical Zool.* 3: 237-241.

DAJOZ, R. 1978. Une espèce nouvelle de l'Inde de *Sarothrias* GROUVELLE (Coléoptères, Sarothriidae). *Bull. mens. Soc. linn. Lyon*, 47: 322-324.

LÖBL, I. & BURCKHARDT, D. 1988. Revision der Gattung *Sarothrias* mit Bemerkungen zur Familie Jacobsoniidae (Coleoptera). *Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturk. Ser. A (Biologie)*, 442: 1-23.

POGGI, R. 1991. Descrizione di una nuova specie papuana del genere *Sarothrias* GROUVELLE (Col. Jacobsoniidae). *Annali Mus. Civ. Stor. naturale "G. Doria"*, 88: 677-683.

SLIPINSKI S.A. 1986. Description of two new species of *Sarothrias* GROUVELLE (Coleoptera, Jacobsoniidae). *Revue suisse Zool.* 93: 59-62.

(received December 20, 1994; accepted January 19, 1995)