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## NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN TAXA OF NITIDULIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

In the present paper are collected miscellaneous observations and descriptions of new taxa of the beetle family Nitidulidae. It is my pleasant duty to express my thanks to the entomologists and institutions who enabled me to accomplish it by loans of material and copies of literature. They are as follows: Mlle. Nicole Berti and Dr. A. Descarpentries (Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Paris — MHNP), Dr. B. Brugge (Institute of taxonomic zoology, Amsterdam — ITZA), Dr. J. Krikken (Zoological Museum of the University, Leiden — ZMUL), R. D. Pope (British Museum (Natural History), London — BMNH), C. T. Watt (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Auckland — DSIR) and Dr. W. Wittmer (Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel — NHMB). The above abbreviations are used throughout the paper to indicate origin of examined material.

1) **Trimenus** Murray, 1864 (= **Platychorina** Grouvelle, 1905) syn. n.

**Trimenus testaceus** (Grouvelle, 1905) comb. n.

*Epuraea ocularis* Kraatz, 1895 (nec Fairmaire, 1849)

*Platychorina testacea* Grouvelle, 1905

*Trimenus kraatzi* Jelínek, 1979 syn. n.

The monotypic genus *Platychorina* was proposed by GROUVELLE (1905) for *P. testacea* Grouvelle, 1905 from West Africa. Examination of types in the National Museum of Natural History, Paris, confirmed identity of this species with *Epuraea ocularis* Kraatz, established — but never published — already by Endrödy-Younga (in litt.). In the meantime, *Epuraea ocularis* Kraatz was transferred to *Trimenus* Murray and its preoccupied name was replaced by *Trimenus kraatzi* n. n. by JELÍNEK (1979), because no elder synonym was available in that time. Now, when

synonymy of *Trimenus* Murray and *Platychorina* Grouvelle was established, *Trimenus testaceus* (Grouvelle, 1905) becomes valid name of this single african representative of *Trimenus* Murr.

Material examined: 1 ♂ labelled: Biafra, Cabo S. Juan, VII. 1901, Escalera / Lectotypus — 1966, *Platychorina testacea* Grouvelle, Dr. Endrödy-Younga / Type / *Platychorina testacea* Grouv. [by Grouvelle] / *Plat. testacea* Gr. = *Epuraea ocularis* Kr., det. Dr. Endrödy-Younga, 1966 / *Platychorina ocularis* Kr. det. Dr. Endrödy-Younga, 1966 (MNHP) — 1 ♂, 1 ♀ on common label, without locality label, labelled: *Platychorina ocularis* Kr. det. Dr. Endrödy-Younga, 1966 (MNHP) — 1 ♀ labelled: Biafra, Cabo S. Juan, VII - 1901, Escalera / *Platychor. testaceus* (sic!) Grouv. Type (MNHP).

## 2) Validity and taxonomic position of *Pseudoplatychora* Grouv.

### ***Pseudoplatychora* Grouvelle, 1890 gen. rediv.**

*Pseudoplatychora* Grouvelle, 1890

*Atarphia* (part.); Grouvelle, 1913

Typus generis: *Pseudoplatychora convexiuscula* Grouvelle, 1890 (by monotypy).

Body rather large, broadly oval, moderately convex. Head somewhat narrowed behind temples, antennal furrows convergent. Labrum roundly bilobed, mandibles arcuate, bluntly pointed or shallowly bifid at the apex, with additional tooth on the inner margin. Mentum transverse with prominent anterior angles. Terminal segments of both maxillary and labial palpi rather short, oval. Antennal club compact, symmetrical, broadly oval.

Pronotum transverse, bordered at the base. Anterior angles prominent. Prosternal process broad, flat, broadly rounded at the apex. Scutellum partly covered by the base of pronotum. Prescutoscutellar suture obliterated in the middle. Elytra broadly oval, distinctly narrowed both anteriorly and posteriorly, their outer margin sparsely crenulate. Sides of pronotum and elytra explanate.

Mesosternum situated somewhat more dorsad than metasternum, its intercoxal process oblique, meso-metasternal suture broadly V-shaped. Caudal marginal lines of mesocoxal cavities mutually connected and deeply incised between mesocoxae, somewhat abbreviate laterally. Metepisterna especially in the posterior half markedly narrow, hardly wider than opposite portion of the thickened bordered of inner margins of epipleura [this border is somewhat obsoletely limited and it is necessary to observe it in ventrolateral direction, i. e. in view vertical to the surface of epipleura]. Laterocaudal portion of mesocoxal cavity is moreover bordered by short additional line (Fig. 3). Caudal marginal lines of metacoxal cavities angulate, reaching almost to the posterior margin of the first abdominal sternite and more or less interrupted (Fig. 3). Axillary spaces of the first abdominal sternite consequently subtriangular, narrowly open posteriorly.

Puncturation of the upper surface fine, irregular. Pubescence recumbent, fine, each elytron with five rows of obliquely outstanding, narrowly squamose setae. Intermediate and posterior tarsi narrow, tarsal claws simple. Male: tergite VIII not exposed, tegmen compact. Female: ovipositor with contiguous gonostyloids and distinct styli.

Examined material of *P. convexiuscula* Grouv.: Malaysia: Perak, 8 spec. [MHNP] — Brunei, 2 spec. [MHNP] — Brunei, Mt. Kinabalu, 1500 m, H. Rolle lgt., 4 spec. [MHNP]; Indonesia: Sumatra: Medan, env. Dolok-Baros, VII.—XII. 1905, 5 spec. [MHNP] — Padang Sidempoeang, Tapanoeli ("Typus", MHNP) — Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1926, E. Jacobson lgt., 8 spec. [ITZA] — Padang Pandjang, I.—IV. 1896, Kannegieter lgt., 6 spec. [ITZA] — Boekit Gabah, XII. 1918, H. Luchs lgt., 3 spec. [ITZA], dtto, I. 1919, 1 spec. [ITZA], dtto, III. 1919, 14 spec. [ITZA] — Manna, 8 spec. [ZMUL] — Palembang, 2 spec. [ZMUL] — Tebing-tingui (NE Sumatra), Schultheiss lgt., 1 spec. [MHNP]; Kalimantan ("Borneo"), no further data, Diard lgt., 1 spec. [ZMUL], 7 spec. [MHNP].

The genus *Pseudoplatychora* was proposed by GROUVELLE (1890) for single species *P. convexiuscula* Grouvelle, 1890, later transferred by GROUVELLE (1913) himself to *Atarphia* Reitt. However, characters shared by *Pseudoplatychora* and *Atarphia* seem to be but plesiomorphies (form of body, outstanding setae on elytra, narrow posterior tarsi). Characteristic apomorphy of *Atarphia* — outstanding setae on elytra concentrated to clusters situated sometimes on raised tubercles — does not

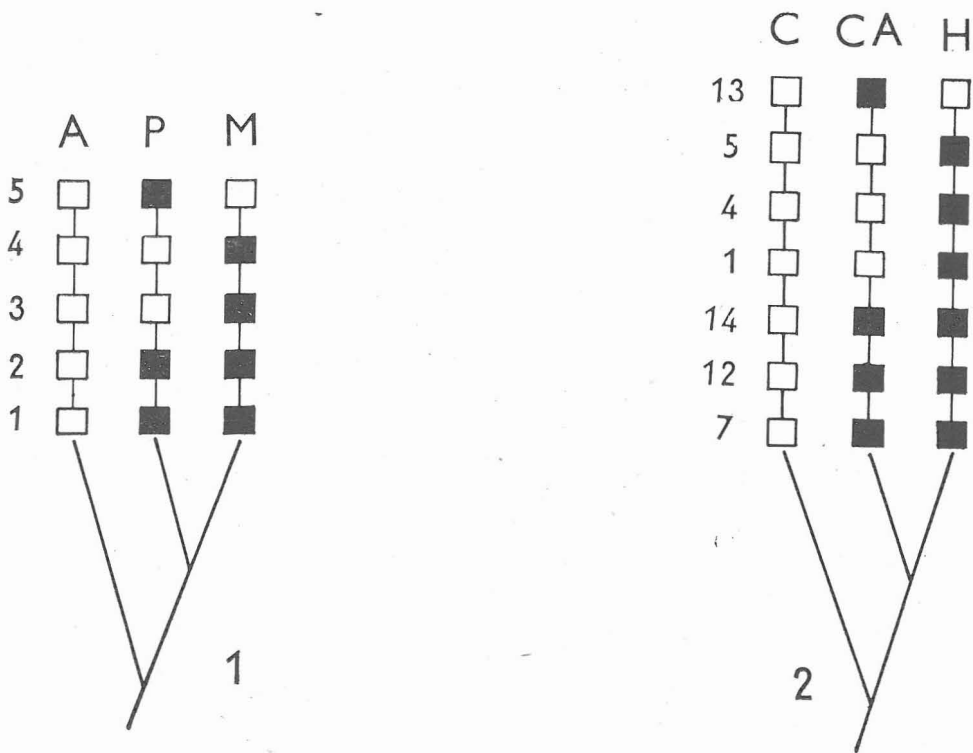


Fig. 1: Cladogram illustrating relationship of genera *Axyra* (A), *Pseudoplatychora* (P) and *Megauchenia* (M). Numbers refer to corresponding characters in text (p. 174). Apomorphies black. — Fig. 2: Cladogram illustrating relationships of genera *Cnips* (C), *Cnipsarcha* (CA) and *Homepuraea* (H). Numbers refer to corresponding characters in text (p. 187). Apomorphies black.

occur in *P. convexiuscula* Grouv. *Pseudoplatychora* Grouv. belongs to the apparently monophyletic group of genera including *Platychora* Er., *Prometopia* Er., *Parametopia* Reitt., *Axyra* Er. and *Megauchenia* MacI. and characterized a. o. by synapomorphy in the form of caudal marginal lines of metacoxal cavities as described above.

This apomorphic form of caudal marginal lines of metacoxal cavities must have developed several times independently within Nitidulinae. Apart from the mentioned genera it occurs also in (1) *Mystrops* Er., *Eumystrops* Sharp, *Perilopsis* Reitt. etc., where it is combined with other striking synapomorphy -dentate maxillary lobus (cfr. JELÍNEK, 1975a), (2) in *Stelidota* Er. (JELÍNEK, 1965) and *Aethinodes* Blackb., where it is combined a. o. with dilated posterior tarsi and then (3) in *Anister* Grouv. (JELÍNEK, 1981).

Monophyletic origin of the *Axyra*-group of genera is suggested not only by above mentioned synapomorphy in form of caudal marginal lines of metacoxal cavities, but also by common original form of body, which is oval, moderately convex, irregularly punctate and pubescent, with rows of outstanding, sometimes squamose setae on elytra. This "axyroid" phenotype is generally preserved in members of *Axyra* Er. (oblong glabrous *A. nitida* Grouv. from South America does not probably belong to this genus) and *Pseudoplatychora* Grouv., but it occurs also in some species of *Platychora* (e. g. *P. australis* Grouv., *P. squamosa* Grouv.) and *Prometopia* (e. g. *P. gracilis* Grouv.). This group of genera must have splitted soon in two sister-groups. The first one, containing *Platychora*, *Prometopia* and *Parametopia* is characterized by apomorphies in the form of mouth parts and flattened intermediate and posterior tibiae as well as by common trend towards flat and short glabrous body and prolonged antennae with loosely segmented, sometimes even asymmetrical club.

The other group, represented by *Axyra*, *Pseudoplatychora* and *Megauchenia* has retained plesiomorphic form of mouth parts, tibiae and antennae. General form of body differs from the original axyroid type only in *Megauchenia*, where may be observed orthogenetic trend leading from oblong oval species with explanate sides of pronotum and elytra, prominent anterior angles of pronotum and vaguely seriate punctuation of elytra (e. g. *M. angustata* (Er.)) to subcylindrical species without explanate lateral margins, with hardly prominent anterior angles of pronotum and deeply incised rows of almost confluent punctures on elytra (e. g. *M. quadricollis* (Reitt.), *M. feai* (Grouv.)).

Morphological differences between the three genera under discussion are as follow: (1) prescutoscutellar suture developed in *Axyra* (P = plesiomorphy), obliterated in the middle in *Pseudoplatychora* and *Megauchenia* (A = apomorphy); (2) metepisterna rather broad in *Axyra* (P), narrowed, in posterior half hardly broader than opposite portion of the thickened inner border of epipleura in *Pseudoplatychora* and *Megauchenia* (A); (3) puncturation of elytra irregular in *Axyra* and *Pseudoplatychora* (P), seriate in *Megauchenia* (A); (4) recumbent pubescence of the upper surface present in *Axyra* and *Pseudoplatychora* (P), reduced in *Megauchenia* (A); (5) caudal marginal lines of mesocoxal cavities



mutually separated between mesocoxae in *Axyra* and *Megauchenia* (P—Fig. 4), mutually connected and deeply incised between mesocoxae in *Pseudoplatychora* (A — Fig. 3). Geographic distribution: oriental in *Pseudoplatychora* and *Megauchenia*, circumtropical in *Axyra*. [As already mentioned above, generic position of *Axyra nitida* Grouv. is rather doubtful, but I have recently received one, unfortunately seriously damaged specimen of apparently undescribed true *Axyra* from Brazil].

Consequently *Pseudoplatychora* and *Megauchenia* should be considered as sister-group of *Axyra*, which developed in oriental region from "axyroid" ancestors, phenotype of which has remained largely preserved in *Pseudoplatychora* (Fig. 1). All related genera may be distinguished according to the following key:

- 1 [6] Intermediate and posterior tibiae not flat, each with several distinct outer margins. Mesosternum situated more dorsad than metasternum, its intercoxal process oblique. Labrum deeply and roundly bilobed.
- 2 [3] Body oblong to subcylindrical, elytra seriate-punctate. Upper surface with outstanding setae, but without fine recumbent pubescence. Tropical Asia eastwards to New Guinea. *Megauchenia* Mac Leay
- 3 [2] Body oval to oblong oval. Punctuation of elytra irregular, surface apart from fine recumbent pubescence usually also with outstanding setae.
- 4 [5] Caudal marginal lines of mesocoxal cavities mutually connected and deeply incised between mesocoxae. Prescutoscutellar suture interrupted in the middle. Body broadly oval. Tropical Asia. *Pseudoplatychora* Grouvelle
- 5 [4] Caudal marginal lines of mesocoxal cavities separated between mesocoxae. Prescutoscutellar suture completely developed. Body oval to oblong oval. Circumtropical. *Axyra* Erichson
- 6 [1] Meso- and metatibiae flattened, apparently with single outer margin. Mesosternum situated nearly at the same level as metasternum, either flatly convex and lightly transversely impressed or longitudinally roof-shaped. Labrum with fine median incision and pair of small protuberances besides it.
- 7 [8] Labrum and mentum transverse. Elytra usually truncate at the apex. Upper surface pubescent or glabrous, sometimes with outstanding setae, rarely concealed by close recumbent scales. Circumtropical. *Platychora* Erichson
- 8 [7] Labrum and mentum prolonged, more or less semicircular. Elytra usually simultaneously rounded at the apex.
- 9 [10] Antennal club symmetrical. Body oblong oval and convex to broadly oval and rather flat, upper surface pubescent or glabrous, sometimes with outstanding setae. Basal margin of pronotum bordered or not. Circumtropical, reaching North America and Japan. *Prometopia* Erichson
- 10 [9] Antennal club asymmetrical. Body broadly oval to round, rather flat. Basal margin of pronotum never bordered. South and East Asia. *Parametopia* Reitter

### 3) New species of Nitidulinae from Asia.

#### ***Platychora glabra* sp. n.**

( Fig. 5)

Type material. Holotypus, ♀, Sumatra, Doloc Merangir, I.—V. 1978, Dr. E. Diehl lgt. In Natural History Museum, Basel.

Head with eyes almost as wide as anterior margin of pronotum. Clypeus abbreviate, transverse, with truncate anterior margin. Front flat, twice broadly and very shallowly impressed. Inner margin of eye bordered by strong straight furrow. Occipital sulcus distinct. Punctures of

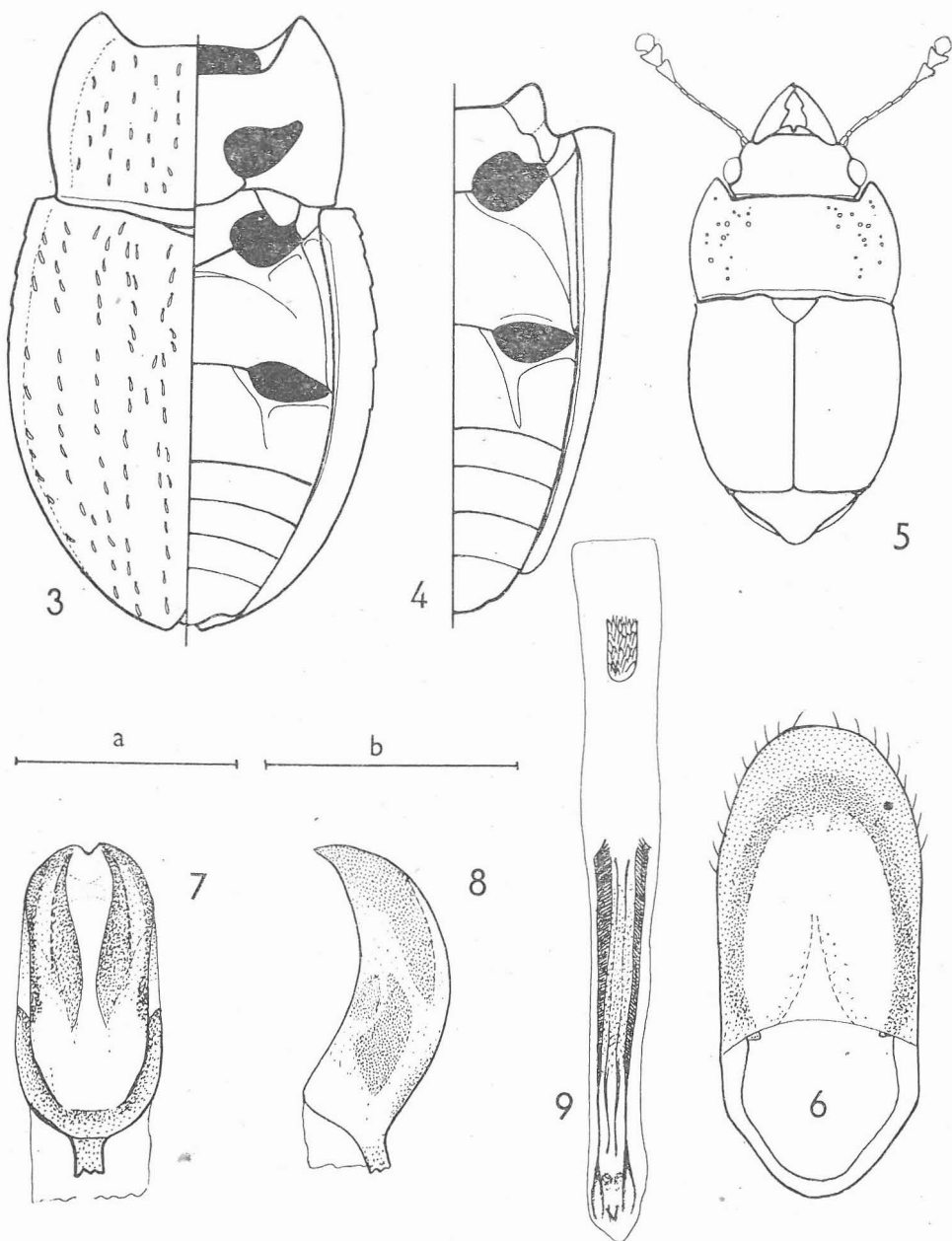
front in the middle very fine and dispersed, becoming larger and closer laterally. Apart from them occur besides eyes some enlarged flat punctures equal in size to eye-facets. Surface between punctures very finely and indistinctly reticulate, moderately shining yet distinctly duller than the rest of body.

Labrum transverse, distinctly incised in the middle. Mandibles slightly arcuate, prominent, bifid at the apex, with short tooth at midlength of the inner margin. Antennae slender, as long as distance between anterior angles of pronotum. Segment I 1.5 times longer than wide, twice as wide as II; segment II as wide as the following ones, hardly longer than wide; segment III 3.5 times, IV and VI twice, V 2.5 times longer than wide; segments VII and VIII subequal, nearly 1.7 times longer than wide. Antennal club oblong, loosely segmented, symmetrical, flat, segment IX triangular, as long as wide and as long as VII and VIII together; segment X crescent-shaped, twice as wide as long and slightly wider than the neighbouring ones; segment XI almost rounded.

Pronotum strongly transverse, twice as wide as long, widest at the basal third, more strongly narrowed anteriorly than posteriorly. Posterior angles 1.3 times more apart than anterior ones. Anterior margin truncate, not bordered. Anterior angles acute, prominent. Sides almost regularly arcuate, narrowly explanate border hardly wider than antennal flagellum. Basal margin truncate against scutellum, besides it twice shallowly arcuately emarginate, distinctly bordered. Posterior angles almost rectangular, hardly projecting posteriorly. Surface of pronotum very flatly vaulted, finely punctulate. Punctures in the middle as fine as — but somewhat closer than — the finest ones of front, becoming even finer laterally, at sides hardly distinct. Apart from them, there are very large and deep oval punctures irregularly dispersed over lateral portions of pronotum, at least some of them being distinctly larger than eye-facets. Surface between punctures smooth, strongly shining. Scutellum triangular, finely punctate, shining.

Elytra rather short, widest at two fifths of their length and there as wide as pronotum and 1.09 times wider than long, more strongly narrowed posteriorly than anteriorly, truncate at the apex. Sides broadly and flatly arcuate, explanate border not wider than antennal flagellum. Humeral angle obtuse, denticulate. Surface flatly vaulted, smooth and shining, as finely punctulate as pronotum. Explanate lateral border separated from the vaulted disc of elytron by a row of larger close punctures. Great part of pygidium exposed, flat, projecting into very short rounded lobe at the apex. Surface of pygidium finely punctulate with scattered larger shallow round punctures, between them smooth and shining.

Mentum strongly transverse, 4.8 times wider than long, its anterior margin twice broadly arcuately emarginate. Postmentum very shallowly transversely impressed, finely punctate, smooth and shining. Antennal furrows strongly converging posteriorly. Genae more strongly and closely punctate than postmentum, punctures almost as large as eye-facets, separated by one diameter or less.



Figs. 3—9: *Pseudoplatychora convexiuscula* Grouv., dorsal and ventral surface of body [3]. *Megauchenia angustata* (Er.), ventral surface of body [4]. *Platychora glabra* sp. n., form of body [5]. *Thalydra wittmeri* sp. n.: tegmen [6], dorsal and lateral view of aedeagus [7—8], structure of endophallus [9]. Scale a = 0.3 mm [Figs. 6—8], b = 0.5 mm [Fig. 9].

Prosternum moderately transversely convex, very finely punctulate, smooth and shining. Hypomera somewhat more strongly punctate. Prosternal process broad and flat, strongly dilated behind procoxae, truncate at the apex. Mesosternum transversely arcuately impressed, at bottom of the impression coarsely and closely punctate, otherwise smooth and shining. Metasternum smooth and shining, hardly distinctly punctulate. Caudal marginal lines of mesocoxal cavities S-shaped, reaching lateral margins of metasternum at their midlength. Punctures of abdominal sternites very fine in the middle, becoming distinctly larger laterally. Caudal marginal lines of metacoxal cavities divided into two parts, the inner one running laterocaudad to the posterior margin of the first sternite, outer one following posterior margin of metacoxal cavity. Hypopygidium punctate like lateral portions of remaining sternites.

Outer margin of anterior tibia finely crenulate, outer apical angle with two small teeth. Intermediate tibiae nearly three times, posterior ones nearly four times as long as wide, flat, widest at the distal end. Tarsi simple, narrow, tarsal claws simple.

Body glabrous, only the largest punctures at sides of sternites and on hypopygidium bear very short, recumbent, hardly distinct hairs. Posterior margin of hypopygidium bearing two long and thin tufts of hairs directed posteriorly. Apical margin of pygidium fringed with short and close yellow hairs.

Black, glabrous, strongly shining, antennae and legs brown, explanate lateral borders of pronotum and elytra as well as suture between elytra slightly reddish translucent.

Length 6.0 mm, width 2.8 mm.

Differential diagnose: The circumtropical genus *Platychora* Er. was only recently discovered also in Asia. At present we know already four asiatic species of the genus, among which the new species may be distinguished by completely glabrous upper surface resembling that of *Platychora polita* Er. from South America or *P. ebena* (Thoms.) from Africa. It differs from them by comparatively shorter body. Asiatic species of *Platychora* may be distinguished according to the following key, partly compiled according to HISAMATSU (1964) and NAKANE (1967):

- 1 (6) Upper surface with hairs or scales.
- 2 (3) Upper surface concealed by close, recumbent, black and whitish yellow scales composing rather complicated colour pattern. Tips of mandibles simple. 3.6 — 4.8 mm. Philippines (Luzon and Leyte). *P. licheneopicta* Jelínek, 1980
- 3 (2) Upper surface finely pubescent, sometimes with irregular rows of outstanding squamose setae on elytra. Tips of mandibles shallowly bifid.
- 4 (5) Upper surface with fine recumbent pubescence, without longer squamose setae. Sides of pronotum with some large punctures. Black. 4.8 — 6.0 mm. Japan. *P. hololeptoides* Nakane, 1967
- 5 (4) Fine recumbent pubescence of upper surface intermixed with sparse, scale-like setae, arranged in rows on elytra. Punctures of pronotum becoming closer and coarser laterally, but not intermixed with conspicuously larger dispersed punctures. Black. 3.5 — 4.8 mm. Japan. *P. insularis* Hisamatsu, 1964
- 6 (1) Upper surface quite glabrous. Sides of pronotum with some dispersed large punctures. Tips of mandibles shallowly bifid. Black. 6.0 mm. *P. glabra* sp. n.

### ***Thalycra wittmeri* sp. n.**

[Figs. 6—9]

Type material: Holotypus, ♂, Pakistan, Naran, Khagan, 2370—2750 m, 22. V. 1977, Wittmer and Brancucci lgt. In Natural History Museum, Basel.

Head with eyes narrower than anterior margin of pronotum. Anterior margin of the moderately convex clypeus broadly arcuately emarginate. Front flat, separated from clypeus by broad shallow semicircular depression, slightly raised at insertions of antennae. Punctures of front fairly equal in size to eye-facets, round, coarse and close, separated mostly by less than one diameter. Punctures of clypeus distinctly smaller, likewise close. Spaces between them smooth and shining.

Antennae shorter than the width of head capsule with eyes. Segment I thick and 1.5 times longer than wide; II only slightly wider than the following ones, 1.5 times longer than wide; III hardly longer than II, but narrower, twice as long as wide; IV and V subequal, nearly 1.3 times longer than wide, VI as long as wide; VII slightly wider than long; VIII disciform, twice as wide as long and twice as wide as VII, adjoining antennal club. Club 3-segmented; compact, broadly ovate, 1.25 times longer than wide.

Pronotum strongly transverse, 1.89 times wider than long, widest just behind the midlength, rather strongly narrowed anteriorly, little so posteriorly. Posterior angles 1.68 times more apart than anterior ones. Anterior margin broadly emarginate, not bordered, emargination nearly as deep as antennal segment I long. Anterior angles broad, roundly obtuse. Lateral margins more strongly arcuate anteriorly than posteriorly, very narrowly explanate borders narrower than antennal flagellum, somewhat dilated at posterior angles. Basal margin truncate against scutellum, besides it very flatly arcuately emarginate, obliquely subtruncate besides broadly obtuse posterior angles. Disc of pronotum moderately convex, coarsely and very closely punctate. Punctures deep, fairly equal in size to eye-facets, separated mostly by less than one diameter. Spaces between them smooth and shining. Scutellum large, triangular, densely punctate.

Elytra 1.15 times longer than their combined width, widest at one fourth of their length and there slightly wider than pronotum, rounded at the apex. Lateral margins hardly explanate, flatly arcuate, somewhat more strongly converging posteriorly than anteriorly, in the apical third rather strongly curved. Suture in posterior half bordered. Surface of elytra broadly transversely convex, densely punctate. Punctures feebly rasp-like, almost equal in size to those of pronotum, but somewhat shallower and sparser, separated mostly by one diameter. Spaces between them with very feeble traces of reticulation, moderately shining. Pygidium flat, rounded at the apex, very closely punctate.

Prosternum short, strongly transverse, at the anterior margin rather densely and regularly punctate (punctures simple, smaller than eye-facets and separated by nearly one diameter), in posterior half smooth and shining, with a few dispersed shallow punctures. Hypomera finely and sparsely punctate, shining, in the anterior portion with obsolete

traces of reticulation. Prosternal process strongly longitudinally curved, becoming gradually wider towards the obtusely angulate apex. Oblique apical wall of the process not separated from its ventral surface by a well defined sharp edge. Mesosternum in the anterior half smooth, in the middle feebly, obsolete longitudinally carinate. Metasternum moderately transversely convex, behind the middle with short, smooth, broadly impressed median longitudinal furrow. Punctures of metasternum almost equal in size to eye-facets, separated in the middle by 1 to 1.5 diameters, becoming closer laterally. Spaces between them smooth. Caudal marginal lines running closely at the posterior margins of mesocoxal cavities. The first abdominal sternite more closely punctate than metasternum, puncturation of remaining sternites somewhat finer, very dense. Caudal marginal lines running closely at the posterior margins of mesocoxal cavities. Posterior margin of hypopygidium obtusely angulate in the middle.

Anterior tibia subtriangular, its outer apical angle prominent, with two short thorns at the apex. Anterior tarsi hardly dilated, nearly as wide as the antennal segment II long. Intermediate tibiae nearly five times longer than wide, at one third of their length lightly curved, their outer margins around insertions of tarsi with row of strong pegs. Also posterior tibiae rather slender, nearly five times longer than wide, their outer margins bearing rather sparse pegs.

Chestnut brown with close, fine, recumbent yellow pubescence. Lateral margins of pronotum and elytra fringed with close long hairs.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 6—9).

Length 5.6 mm, width 2.7 mm.

Differential diagnose: The genus *Thalycra* Er. is holarctic with center of speciation in western North America (HOWDEN, 1961). In Palearctic region it was hitherto represented by two european species, recently thoroughly redescribed by AUDISIO (1978). *Thalycra wittmeri* sp. n. is the first asiatic representative of the genus. It differs from the widely distributed european species *Thalycra fervida* (Ol.) at the first sight by distinctly closer and on elytra feebly rasp-like puncturation and much closer pubescence of the upper surface. Moreover, body is more flatly and broadly transversely convex and antennae somewhat longer in *T. wittmeri* than in *T. fervida* (Ol.). Structure of endophallus is much more reduced in *T. wittmeri* than in both european species, resembling conditions in *T. sinuata* Howden from western North America. It differs from most american species (except *T. concolor* (Lec.)) by absence of thorns on outer margin of anterior tibia.

#### 4) New genus of Cryptarchinae from Chile.

##### **Cnipsarcha** gen. n.

Type species: *Cnipsarcha chilensis* sp. n.

Sides of front straight, converging anteriorly, hardly dilated over insertions of antennae. Temples short, converging posteriorly. Occipital

sulcus distinct. Antennal furrows moderately converging posteriorly. Labrum connate with clypeus, transverse, narrowly incised in the middle. Mandibles arcuate, narrow, shallowly bifid at the apex. Mentum strongly transverse. Antennae 11-segmented with 3-segmented club.

Pronotum transverse, anterior angles prominent, obtuse, posterior ones broadly rounded, not projecting posteriorly. Basal margin of pronotum very finely bordered. Procoxal cavities incompletely closed posteriorly. Prosternal process narrow, moderately longitudinally arcuate, narrowly rounded at the apex. Scutellum small, triangular, prescuto-scutellar suture distinct. Elytra comparatively abbreviate, i. e. broadly rounded at the apex, leaving apex of pygidium uncovered in both sexes. Mesosternum steeply sloping posteriorly as well as metasternum anteriorly to form a deep intercoxal pit centered at the meso-metasternal suture. Tergite VIII in male exposed. First tergite regularly sclerotized.

Tibiae slender, becoming moderately wider distad, outer apical angle of anterior tibia prolonged into strong acute thorn curved ventrad. Tarsi moderately dilated, tarsal claws simple.

Upper surface dispersely punctate with uniform recumbent pubescence. Wing-veins 1a—2a, A2 and A3 diverging from one point as in *Cryptarcha* Shuck.

Name derivation: By combination of generic names *Cnips* Philippi and *Cryptarcha* Shuckard.

Differential diagnose: With above mentioned characters *Cnipsarcha* gen. n. seems to occupy an intermediary position between *Cnips* Philippi and *Homepuraea* Broun (see below). It shares most characters with *Cnips*, but two presumably apomorphic characters are common with *Homepuraea*: (1) broadly rounded posterior angles of pronotum (obtuse in *Cnips*) and (2) prominent, tooth-shaped outer apical angle of anterior tibia. On the other hand, it differs from the both related genera by at least one apomorphy, namely by elytra broadly rounded at the apex and displaying no sexual dimorphism in the form of elytral tips.

Distribution: Chile.

### ***Cnipsarcha chilensis* sp. n.**

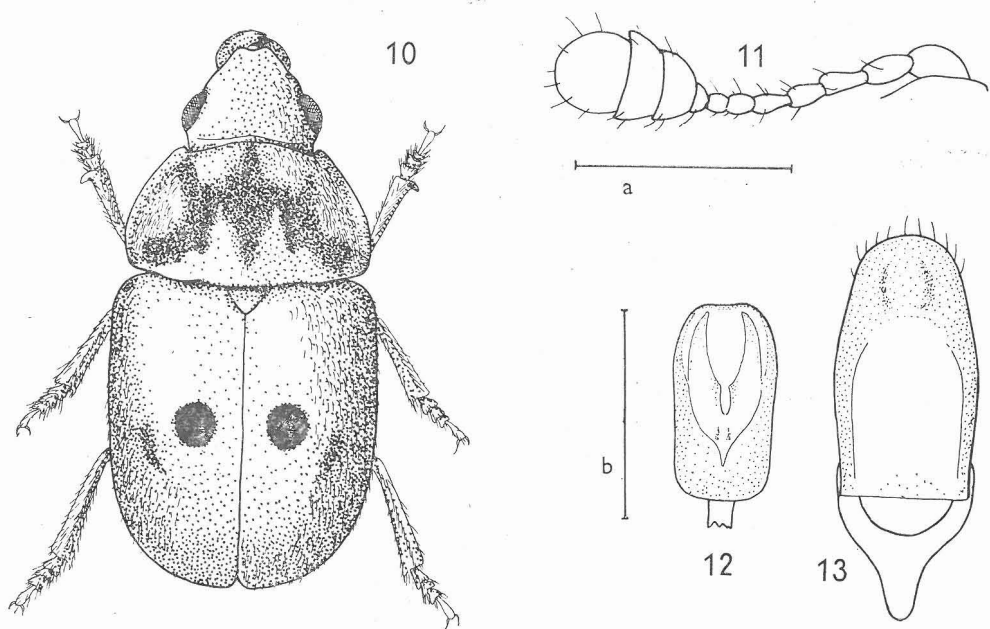
(Figs. 10—13)

*Pocadiopsis chilensis* Grouvelle, in litt.

Type material: Holotypus (♂) and Allotypus (♀), Chile, without further data. In British Museum (Natural History), London. It is a pair of rather damaged specimens. The male bears manuscript label by Grouvelle: "*Pocadiopsis chilensis* m. Type". As far as known to me, this species was never described.

Front rather flat, in the middle with two parallel longitudinal impunctate and rather obsolete faults separated by fine median furrow, broadly and shallowly longitudinally impressed at insertions of antennae. Punctures markedly larger than eye-facets, deep, separated mostly by less than one diameter. Spaces between them rather smooth, moderately shining.





Figs. 10—13: *Cnipsarcha chilensis* gen. and sp. n.: form of body (10), antenna (11), aedeagus (12) and tegmen (13). Scale a = 0.5 mm (Fig. 11), b = 0.5 mm (Figs. 12—13).

Antennal segment I broadly oval, wider than the following ones and nearly 1.5 times longer than wide; segment II slightly wider than the following ones, nearly 1.7 times longer than wide; segment III almost twice as long as wide, IV and V subequal, nearly 1.7 times, VI nearly 1.3 times longer than wide; VII nearly as long as wide; VIII twice as wide as long, wider than preceding ones, adjoining antennal club. Club slightly obovate, nearly 1.6 times longer than wide; segment X slightly wider than the neighbouring ones, XI fairly as long as two preceding ones together and nearly as long as wide, broadly rounded (Fig. 11).

Pronotum transverse, 1.75 times wider than long, widest at the basal fourth and rather strongly narrowed anteriorly. Posterior angles 1.67 times more apart than the anterior ones. Anterior margin broadly arcuate, not bordered, anterior angles bluntly obtuse, prominent. Basal margin very finely bordered, twice very shallowly emarginate besides scutellum. Posterior angles broadly rounded. Sides regularly arcuate, converging anteriorly, in the basal fourth more strongly curved towards the rounded posterior angles. Explanate lateral border slightly wider than antennal flagellum at anterior angle, becoming gradually wider posteriorly. Punctures of pronotum nearly equal in size to those of front, separated by 0.5 to 1 diameter. Spaces between them smooth at shining, at sides with obsolete traces of reticulation.

Elytra 1.16 times longer than their combined width, widest at the midlength, broadly and flatly rounded at the apex, longest in sutural

half. Sides very flatly arcuate, in two proximal thirds subparallel, in the sutural angle roundly obtuse. Suture finely bordered in the posterior half. Sides very flatly arcuate, in two proximal thirds subparallel, in the apical third more strongly arcuate, passing fluently into rounded apical margin. Lateral margins very narrowly explanate, fringed with close short pale hairs. Surface rather strongly convex. Punctures nearly equal to those of pronotum, separated by 0.5 to 1 diameter, generally more concentrated around scutellum and along the basal third of suture, becoming much finer posteriorly. Spaces between them rather shining.

Postmentum rather shining, very finely punctate, punctures rather widely dispersed and fine in the middle, becoming nearly equal in size to eye-facets and separated by one diameter or less laterally. Prosternum and hypomera microscopically obsoletely alutaceous with feeble greasy shine, bearing a few extremely fine and obsolete dispersed punctures. Prosternal process narrow, widest just behind procoxae, slightly longitudinally curved, more or less pointed at the apex. Mesosternum moderately elevated in the middle, steeply sloping down between mesocoxae. It forms together with correspondingly sloping opposed intercoxal process of metasternum a deep intercoxal pit situated at meso-metasternal suture. Mesosternum closely shallowly punctate before mesocoxae, between them smooth and shining. Metasternum in male with rather deep and wide, more or less impunctate median longitudinal furrow in the posterior third, besides it broadly vaulted, rather finely and dispersely punctate. Punctures separated by 1.5 to 3 diameters, becoming closer, more obsolete but feebly granular laterally. Spaces between them smooth and shining in the middle, becoming duller laterally. Caudal marginal lines of both meso- and metacoxal cavities follow closely posterior margins of coxal cavities. Intercoxal process of the first sternite broadly angulate.

Testaceous, head, meso- and metasternum pitchy brown. Disc of pronotum with rather obsolete, nearly M-shaped infusate pattern (Fig. 10). Each elytron with two small rounded black spots on the disc, one of them nearly median and the second, smaller one situated somewhat laterocaudad from it. Pubescence uniform, long, recumbent, yellow, rather conspicuous.

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 12—13).

Length 4.3—5.0 mm, width 2.3—2.4 mm.

Differential diagnose: *Cnipsarcha chilensis* sp.n. is the only species of the genus and it differs from related forms of *Cryptarchinae* as indicated in generic diagnose. Male holotype is labelled as *Pocadiopsis chilensis* Grouvelle in litt. However the genus *Pocadionta* Lucas, 1920 (= *Pocadiopsis* Grouvelle, 1898, Nitidulidae, nec Fairmaire, 1896, Tenebrionidae) from Chile belongs undoubtedly to the subfamily Nitidulinae and it seems to be rather closely related to the holarctic genus *Thalycra* Er. (type material of *Pocadionta dentipes* (Grouv.) examined).

5) Taxonomic position and validity of genera *Homepuraea* Broun and *Inopria* Broun.

Taxonomic position of the New Zealand genera *Homepuraea* Broun and *Inopria* Broun was not correctly specified by BROUN (1893, 1921) and their cryptarchine nature was not yet realized. *Homepuraea* Broun was consequently listed among Nitidulinae by GROUVELLE (1913) and GIL-LOGLY (1965). In fact, they belong without any doubt to Cryptarchinae because of having incompletely closed procoxal cavities and labrum fused with clypeus.

***Homepuraea* Broun, 1893**

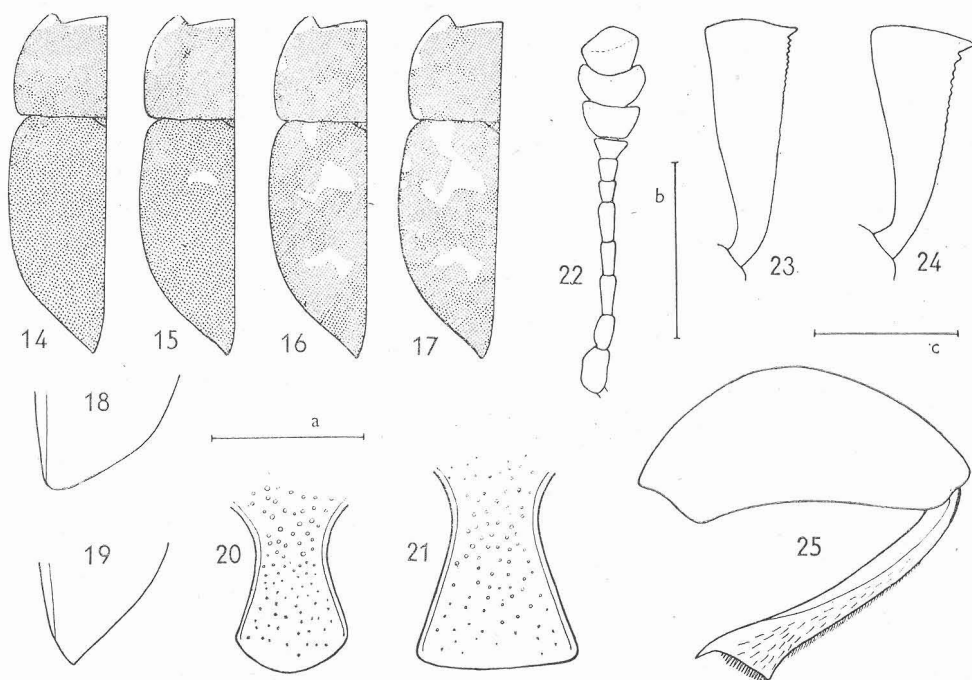
*Homepuraea* Broun, 1893

*Inopria* Broun, 1921, syn. n.

Type species of *Homepuraea*: *H. amoena* Broun, 1893 (by monotypy).

Type species of *Inopria halli* Broun, 1921 (by subsequent monotypy).

Front distinctly dilated over insertions of antennae, sides of front before eyes straight, converging anteriorly. Occipital sulcus distinct. Temples short, converging posteriorly. Antennal furrows moderately converging posteriorly, almost straight, their inner margins straight, well defined. Labrum connate with clypeus, transverse, with narrow median



Figs. 14—25: *Homepuraea halli* (Broun): variability of colour-pattern (14—17), apex of elytron in male (18) and female (19), prosternal process (21), anterior tibia (24) and posterior femur and tibia of male (25). *Homepuraea amoena* (Broun): prosternal process (20), antenna (22) and anterior tibia (23). Scale a = 0.3 mm (Fig. 20), b = 0.5 mm (Figs. 22—23), c = 0.5 mm (Figs. 18—19, 21, 24—25).

incision and small protuberances besides it. Mandibles narrow, rather symmetrical, falcate, shallowly bifid at the apex. Mentum very short, strongly transverse. Antennae rather slender, 11 segmented with oval 3-segmented club (Fig. 22).

Pronotum transverse, anterior angles obtuse, prominent, posterior ones more or less rounded, not projecting posteriorly. Neither anterior nor posterior margin of pronotum bordered. Procoxal cavities incompletely closed posteriorly. Prosternal process dilated posteriorly, distinctly longitudinally curved, rounded or truncate at the apex (Figs. 20—21). Scutellum subtriangular, prescutoscutellar suture absent. Mesoternum between mesocoxae broadly shallowly impressed, its posterior intercoxal process rather broad, truncate. Elytra oblong oval, covering whole abdomen and reaching their maximum length near suture, at the apex narrowly rounded to roundly obtuse in males, more or less acuminate in females (Figs. 18—19). Metasternum without distinct axillary spaces, caudal marginal lines of mesocoxal cavities mutually finely connected between mesocoxae. First abdominal tergite regularly sclerotized. First abdominal sternite without axillary spaces, its intercoxal process broad, subtruncate. Eighth abdominal tergite largely exposed in males.

Femora oval, their posterior margins only in apical portions shallowly canaliculate. Anterior tibia subtriangular with finely crenulate outer edge and outer apical angle projecting into short pointed thorn curved lateroventrad. Tarsi dilated, tarsal claws simple.

Upper surface with uniform recumbent pubescence, irregularly punctate. In *H. amoena* Broun moreover with five rows of clusters of longer, more conspicuous yellow hairs. Wings as in *Cryptarcha* Shuck., with veins 1a—2a, A2 and A3 diverging from one point.

### ***Homeopuraea amoena* (Broun, 1893)**

(Figs. 20, 22—23, 26)

*Nitidula amoena* Broun, 1880

*Homeopuraea amoena*; Broun, 1893

Body narrowly oval, rather strongly transversely convex. Prosternal process rounded at the apex. Each elytron with five rows of tufts of longer, more conspicuous yellow hairs, even rows less conspicuous and abbreviate. Head and pronotum testaceous with dark spots, elytra pitchy brown with several testaceous spots; also suture in three proximal fourths testaceous. Legs and antennae except dark club testaceous. ♂: Metasternum and posterior legs simple. ♀: hypopygidium with broad oval median impression. Length 3.0—4.6 mm, width 1.5—2.3 mm.

**Distribution:** New Zealand — North Island.

**Material examined:** New Zealand: Manaia, coll. Broun (Holotype - BMNH) — Upper Hutt, X. 1927, 2 spec. (DSIR) — Wilton's Bush, 15. III. 1942, E. S. Gourlay lgt., 1 spec. (DSIR) — York B., 26. XI. 1922, J. G. Meyers (?) lgt., 1 spec. (DSIR) — Whakapapanui, Ruapehu, 27. XI. 1965, J. I. Townsend lgt., 1 spec.; ditto, 28. XI. 1965, L. P. Marchant lgt., 3 spec. (DSIR) — Anawhata, Auckland prov., 22. III. 1957, J. C. Watt lgt., 1 spec. (DSIR) — Blyth Tr., Ohakune, 4400', 17. II. 1965, L. P. Marchant lgt., 6 spec. (DSIR) — Makahu Hut, 1231 m, Kaweka Ra., Hawkes Bay, 26. II. 1976, J. I. Townsend lgt., 1 spec. (DSIR).

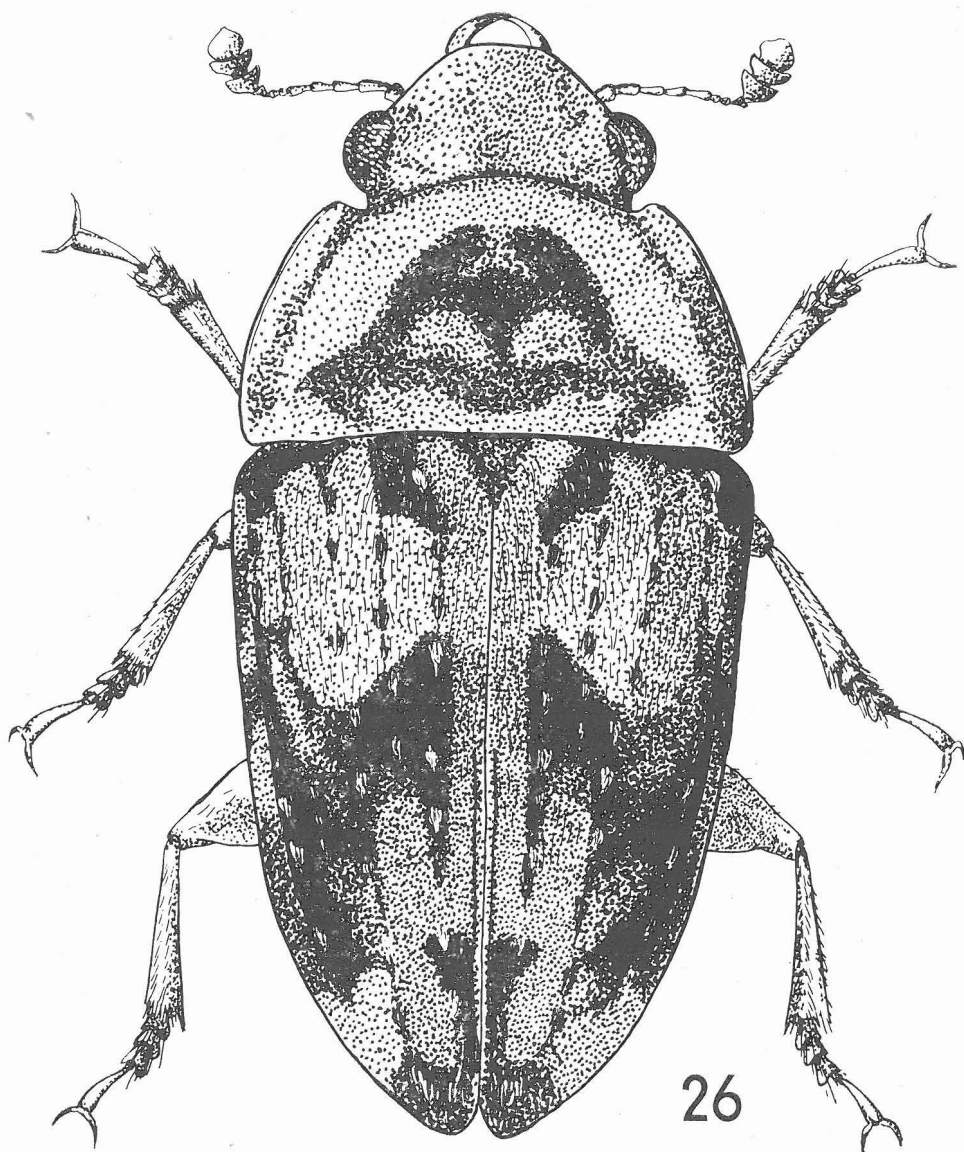


Fig. 26: *Homeopuraea amoena* (Broun).

***Homeopuraea halli* (Broun, 1921) comb. n.**  
 Figs. 14—19, 21, 24—25, 27]

*Inopria halli* Broun, 1921

*Inopria notata* Broun, 1921 syn. n.

Characteristic of *Inopria* Broun corresponds essentially with that of *Homepuraea* Broun. Body is generally larger and wider, less convex, prosternal process consequently less arcuate, wider and truncate at the apex. Tufts of longer hairs on elytra absent. Femora are generally wider, posterior ones in males dilated and posterior tibiae somewhat arcuate (Fig. 25). Metasternum in male broadly shallowly impressed, median longitudinal line with two raised tubercles situated behind the middle and the posterior margin respectively. Hypopygidium in female sharply longitudinally carinate in the middle. With respect to situation in other genera of Cryptarchinae the above differences are hardly sufficient to justify generic separation of *Homepuraea* and *Inopria*. I prefer to consider them as two congeneric species, markedly differentiated as a result of long separation of two main islands of the New Zealand.

BROUN (1921) originally described two species of *Inopria*, distinguished especially by different colour pattern. Reviding comparatively large material I was able neither to confirm other minor differences postulated by BROUN (1921), nor to find others. Moreover, "typical" *I. halli* and *I. notata* represent but extreme forms of the variability of colour pattern (Figs. 14—17) and various colour forms may be found within one population (e. g. Sherry Valley). It may be therefore concluded that the both species are identical.

Body is generally black, anterior corners of pronotum and sometimes spots of elytra yellowish (Figs. 14—17). Length 3.5 — 5.4 mm, width 1.8 — 3.0 mm.

**Distribution:** New Zealand — South Island.

**Material examined:** New Zealand: Mt. Algidus, 1800', 16. III. 1965, J. I. Townsend lgt., 3 spec. (DSIR) — Mt. Earnslow, 9. I. 1945, E. S. Gourlay lgt., 2 spec. (DSIR) — Lewis Pass, 3500', 8.—12. XII. 1957, E. S. Gourlay, 6 spec. (DSIR) — Sherry Valley, 12. I. 1950, J. G. Dowler lgt., 7 spec. (DSIR) — Anisaea Valley, Nelson, 4. XII. 1923, A. Philpott coll., 1 spec. (DSIR) — L. Rotoiti, 20. II. 1949, E. S. Gourlay lgt., 2 spec. (DSIR) — SE side of Wairau R., 2400', opp. St. Rowan's Well, upper Wairau Vall., 7. IX. 1966, J. I. Townsend lgt., 1 spec. (DSIR) — Flora, Mt. Arthur track, 20. XI. 1969, J. I. Townsend lgt., 1 spec. (DSIR) — Ada Pass, Lewis P., 24. IV. 1966, G. W. Ramsay lgt., 2 spec. (DSIR) — Whangapeka Vall., 25. II. 1934, E. S. Gourlay lgt., 1 spec. (DSIR) — Takaka Hill, 2000', 28. XII. 1953, E. S. Gourlay lgt., 1 spec. (DSIR).

**Taxonomic position of *Homepuraea*:** The hypothetical plesiomorphic type of Cryptarchinae would probably display following presumably plesiomorphic characters: (1) front not dilated over insertions of antennae, (2) arcuate symmetrical bifid mandibles, (3) distinct occipital sulcus, (4) both anterior and posterior margins of pronotum bordered, (5) distinct prescutoscutellar suture, (6) narrow flat prosternal process, (7) posterior angles of pronotum obtuse, not prominent, (8) moderately convex mesosternum placed at the same level as metasternum, (9) pubescent upper surface with rows of longer hairs on elytra, (10) first tergite regularly sclerotized, (11) tergite VIII exposed in male, (12) simple outer apical angle of anterior tibia, (13) elytra covering entire pygidium, acuminate in female. Very probably also (14) occurrence of cross-vein a2—a3 on wings may be considered as plesiomorphy as it occurs in most other Nitidulidae.

Most of those plesiomorphies are apparently preserved in the genus *Cnips* Philippi from Chile, even though border of anterior margin of pronotum may be interrupted, front slightly dilated and/or pubescence in various degree reduced in some species of this genus. Prosternal process is more or less longitudinally arcuate in *Cnips* to meet opposite, more or less distinct intercoxal impression of mesosternum. The latter character may be considered as apomorphy contributing to better connection between pro- and pterothorax, analogous to similar modifications in some genera of Nitidulinae. This apomorphy occurs also in *Cnipsarcha* Jelínek (see above) and *Homepuraea* Broun, which differs from *Cnips* by apomorphic states of the above characters 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12 and 14.

The mentioned apomorphies of *Homepuraea* Broun resemble conditions in some species of *Cryptarcha* Shuck., however this similarity is probably result of parallel evolution rather than synapomorphy, because plesiomorphic state of those characters is preserved in some species (e. g. *Cryptarcha australis* Reitt.) belonging undoubtedly to the cryptarchoid-stock, which is characterized as a whole especially by synapomorphic irregular sclerotization of the first tergite (see JELÍNEK, 1974).

More probably, *Homepuraea* belongs to the apparently monophyletic group of genera, comprising also genera *Cnips* Philippi and *Cnipsarcha* Jelínek from Chile and characterized by synapomorphic modification of prosternal process and mesosternum as described above. Especially *Cnipsarcha* Jelínek is apparently most closely related to *Homepuraea* Broun as suggested by synapomorphies like thorn-shaped outer apical angle of anterior tibia, broadly rounded posterior angles of pronotum and wing-venation. The both genera, which may be considered as sister-groups, differ in following characters:

<i>Cnipsarcha</i> Jelínek	<i>Homepuraea</i> Broun
Front hardly dilated over insertions of antennae.	Front widely dilated over insertions of antennae.
Basal margin of pronotum finely bordered.	Basal margin of pronotum not bordered.
Prescutoscutellar suture distinct.	Prescutoscutellar suture obliterated.
Elytra rounded at the apex in both sexes.	Apex of elytra narrowly rounded in male, acuminate in female.

#### 6) Three new species of *Glischrochilus* from Asia.

In my previous papers (JELÍNEK 1974, 1975b) I attempted to elucidate generic classification of oriental Cryptarchinae and to precise diagnostic characters of particular genera. However, in the meantime I was able to examine three new species of *Glischrochilus* Reitt., each of which extends in some way the current characteristics of the genus. Most surprising is discovery of two distinctly pubescent species of *Glischrochilus* Reitt., since reduction of pubescence has been considered as one of synapomorphies characterizing the glischrochiloid evolutionary lineage among *Cryptarchinae*. Even more interesting is the fact, that the pubescent species belong — according to other characters — undoubtedly to subgenera *Librodor* Reitt. and *Cephalips* Arrow respectively.



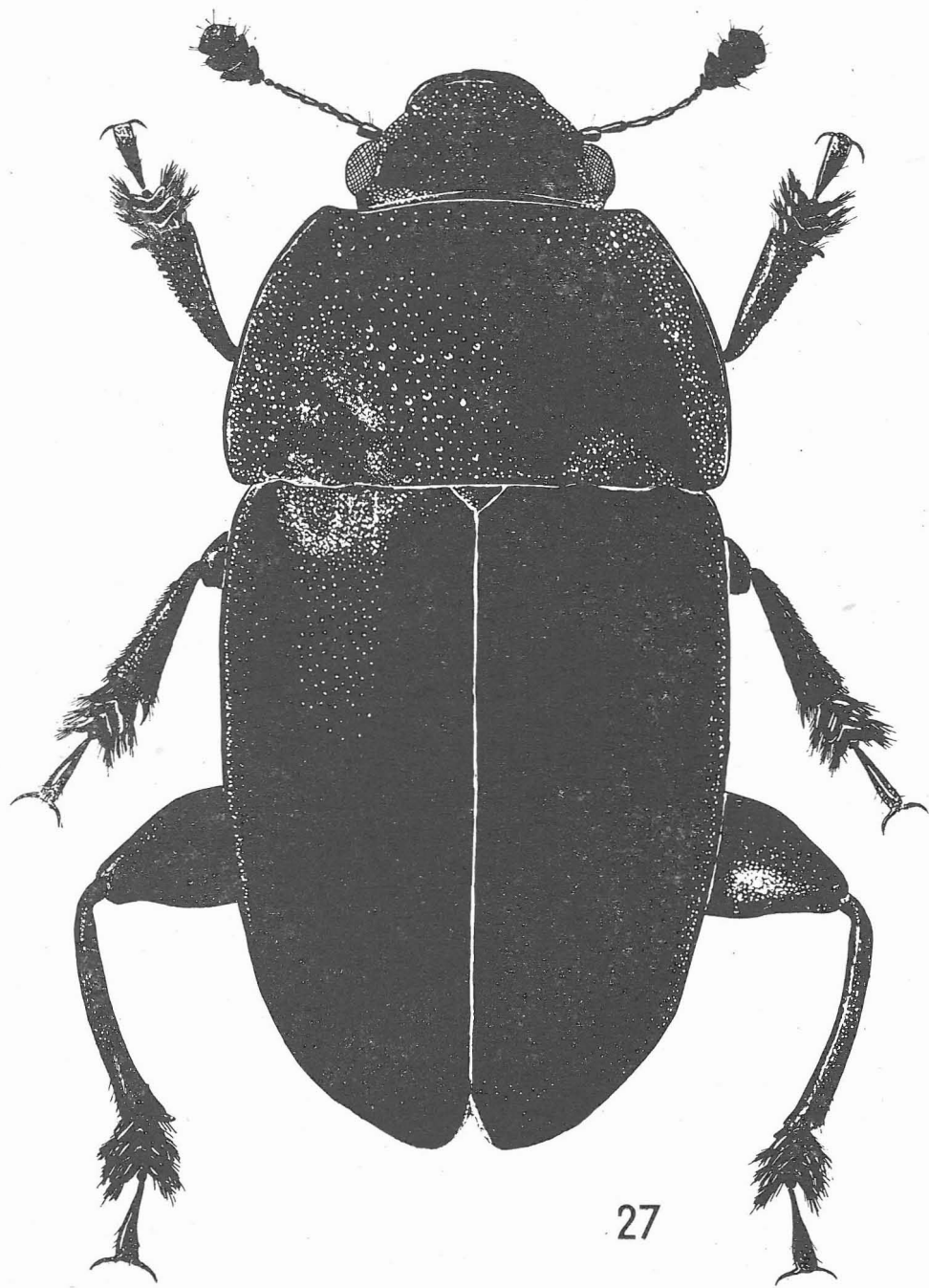


Fig. 27: *Homepuraea halli* [Broun].

On the base of available evidence I considered the hitherto monotypic *Cephalips* Arrow as the most advanced species of the subgenus *Librodor* Reitt., closely related to species like *G. (L.) mirabilis* Jelínek [JELÍNEK, 1975b]. Present discovery of pubescent species (*G. rufocapillatus* sp. n.) suggests, that *Cephalips* Arrow must have splitted much earlier from the *Glischrochilus*-stock and that it should be therefore recognized at least as a distinct subgenus of *Glischrochilus* Reitt. (subgenus *Cephalips* Arrow, 1937, status n.).

***Glischrochilus (Cephalips) rufocapillatus* sp. n.**

(Figs. 28—35)

Type material. Holotypus, ♂, India, Anamalai Hills, 3500 ft., V. 1968, P. Susai Nathan lgt. In Zoological Museum of the University, Leiden.

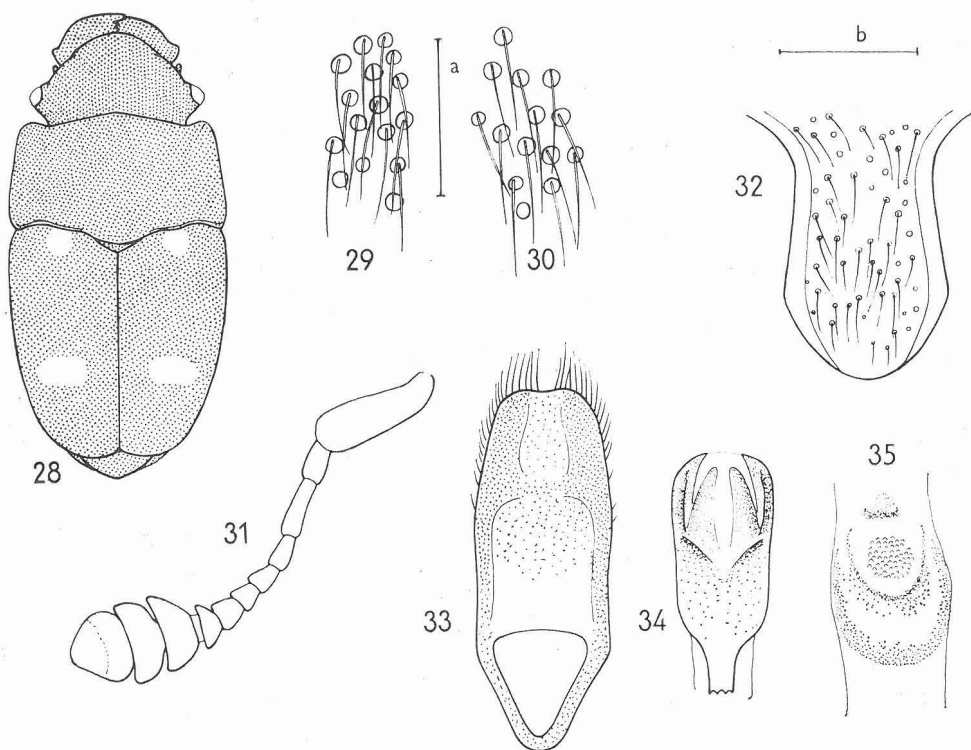
Male: Head enlarged, together with eyes as large as anterior margin of pronotum. Eyes small, situated on short conical lateral protuberances. Front hardly dilated over insertions of antennae. Clypeus broadly arcuate. Temples straight, short, converging posteriorly. Surface of clypeus and front almost flat, densely punctate, with obsolete traces of reticulation, rather dull. Punctures mostly larger than eye-facets, separated by less than one diameter. Labrum connate with clypeus, separated by an extremely fine arcuate line, its anterior margin arcuately emarginate in the middle. Mandibles strongly enlarged, asymmetrical, right one with long pointed apex incised on inner margin, left one with shorter, broadly subtruncate simple apex, both of them with broad, flat double additional tooth on inner margin. Outer edge of each mandible carinate, smooth, bordered by deep furrow, in the strongly arcuate basal portion bluntly dentate (Fig. 28). Mentum 2.75 times wider than long, narrowed anteriorly, with very large shallow punctures, dull. Anterior angles of mentum acute, prominent, posterior ones roundly obtuse. Anterior margin twice shallowly arcuately emarginate. Postmentum strongly transverse, moderately concave, rather strongly and closely punctate. Antennal furrows converging posteriorly. Genae very densely punctate.

Antennal segment I widest in apical half and there twice as wide as II, fairly as long as three following segments together and 3 times longer than wide; segment II somewhat wider than the following ones, nearly 1.7 times longer than wide; segment III 3 times as long as wide and nearly as long as IV and V together; IV and V subequal, nearly 1.5 times longer than wide; also VI and VII subequal, nearly as long as wide; VIII as long as VII but twice as wide as long, widest at distal end. Antennal club oval, nearly 1.4 times longer than wide; segment XI rounded at the apex, almost as long as two preceding ones together (Fig. 31).

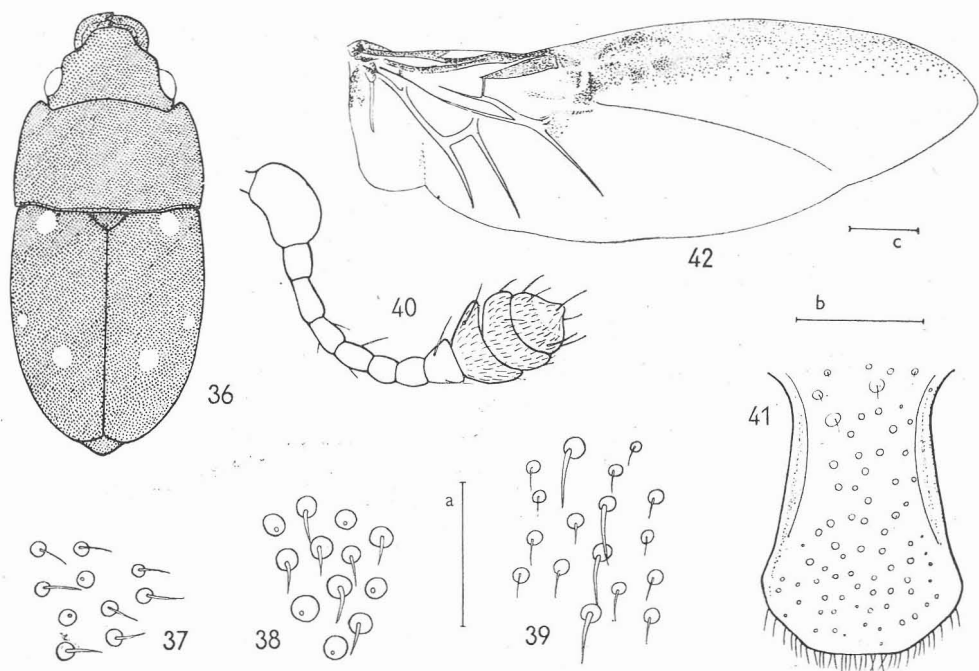
Pronotum transverse, widest just before posterior angles and there 1.62 times wider than long, slightly narrowed anteriorly. Posterior angles only 1.20 times more apart than anterior ones. Anterior margin not bordered, subtruncate, in the middle very bluntly angulate. Anterior angles broadly rounded, little prominent. Sides not explanate, lateral margins almost straight, moderately converging anteriorly, only at anterior and posterior angles curved inwards. Base of pronotum projects in the middle

into short, broadly arcuate lobe covering great part of scutellum, besides it twice broadly and shallowly arcuately emarginate. Posterior angles broadly rounded, not prominent. Basal margin bordered except on the median lobe. Surface of pronotum transversely convex, puncturation similar to that of front but even somewhat closer. Spaces between punctures smooth yet rather dull.

Elytra as long as wide, in the basal third almost parallel-sided, then moderately narrowed posteriorly, broadly separately rounded at the apex. Base as wide as the base of pronotum. Both humeral and sutural angles roundly obtuse, suture finely bordered except in basal fourth. Sides not explanate, in the basal third almost straight, then flatly arcuate and passing fluently into rounded apical margins, fringed with rather long dense hairs. Surface of elytra moderately convex, punctate like pronotum, punctures becoming somewhat finer posteriorly. Wing with veins 1a—2a, A2 and A3 diverging from one point as in *G. (C.) egregius* (Grouv.) (cfr. JELÍNEK, 1974). Pygidium subtriangular, rounded at the apex, very densely punctate.



Figs. 28—35: *Glischrochilus rufocapillatus* sp. n.: form of body and colour-pattern (28), punctures and pubescence of pronotum (29) and elytra (30), antenna (31), prosternal process (32), tegmen (33), aedeagus (34) and structure of endophallus (35). Scale a = 0.3 mm (Figs 29—30, 35), b = 0.5 mm (Figs. 31—34).



Figs. 36—42: *Glischrochilus pubescens* sp. n.: form of body and colour-pattern [36], pubescence and punctures of head [37], pronotum [38] and elytra [39], antenna [40], prosternal process [41] and wing [42]. Scale a = 0.3 mm [Figs. 37—39], b = 0.5 mm [Figs. 40—41], c = 1 mm [Fig. 42].

rupted row of coarse contiguous punctures bearing rather long hairs. Punctures of this row are confluent in its lateral portions to form a furrow bordering anterior margins of mesocoxal cavities. Posterior margin of mesosternum broad, arcuately emarginate. Metasternum depressed in the middle, with short, smooth, more or less swollen median longitudinal stripe behind the middle. Punctures nearly equal in size to those of prosternal process, separated mostly by more than one diameter and becoming closer and larger laterally. Spaces between them smooth and shining. Caudal marginal lines follow closely posterior margins of mesocoxal cavities. Posterior intercoxal margin of metasternum as wide as that of mesosternum, broadly V-shaped. Punctures of the first abdominal sternite analogous to those of metasternum, those of following sternites also in the middle coarser and closer than on metasternum. Hypopygium broadly subtruncate at the apex. Caudal marginal lines run closely at posterior margins of metacoxae.

Chestnut brown to black, each elytron with three small saffron-yellow spots: [1] oblong oval spot placed besides inner side of the humeral bulge and reaching base of elytron, [2] circular preapical spot situated at two thirds of the length of elytron and in equal distance from both suture and lateral margin and [3] very small lateral spot situated near lateral

margin at about midlength of elytron (Fig. 36). Upper surface with fine thin recumbent pubescence. Hairs of pronotum directed mesad or — on anterior corners — mesocaudad (Fig. 38). Hairs of elytra are of unequal length; very short recumbent hairs, hardly reaching base of the following ones are intermixed with longer, arcuately outstanding hairs prevailing especially in lateral portions of elytra. Punctures bearing these longer hairs tend to form more or less distinct short rudimentary rows, which may be most easily traced in space between the lateral and preapical spots (Fig. 39). Also ventral surface with fine and inconspicuous recumbent pubescence.

Length 8.4—9.0 mm, width 4.6—5.2 mm.

**Differential diagnose:** With exception of distinct pubescence, *G. (L.) pubescens* sp. n. fully agrees with characters of *Glischrochilus* subgenus *Librodor* Reitt. as postulated by JELÍNEK (1974, 1975b). In the key to *Glischrochilus* of the oriental region and China by JELÍNEK (1975b) it runs with *G. forcipatus* Fairm. from China and *G. japonius* (Motsch.) from South and East Asia. It differs from them — apart from distinct pubescence — by different colour pattern consisting of three small spots on each elytron. It differs moreover from *G. forcipatus* Fairm. by distinctly shorter temples, less arcuate sides of pronotum and normal shape of mandibles.

### ***Glischrochilus (Librodor) luteoniger* sp. n.**

(Figs. 43—48)

**Type material.** Holotypus, ♂, Nepal, Neentale, 2160 m, 30. V. 1979. B. Ch. Bhakta lgt. In the Natural History Museum, Basel.

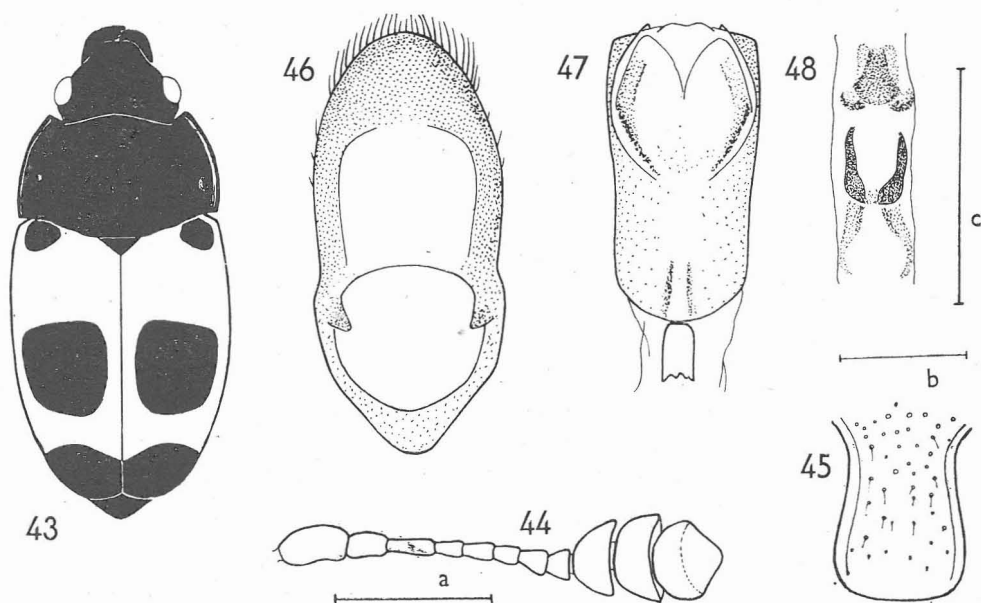
Head with eyes as wide as anterior margin of pronotum. Eyes flatly vaulted, not projecting from the outline of head capsule. Front not dilated over insertions of antennae, very shallowly impressed against them. Clypeus rather long, trapezoidal, narrowed anteriorly. Inner margins of eyes bordered by distinct furrows. Temples very short, moderately arcuate and converging posteriorly. Surface of the head smooth and shining, very finely and dispersely punctate. Punctures become gradually larger and closer laterally, besides eyes equal in size to eye-facets and separated mostly by more than one diameter.

Antennal segment I twice as long as wide, less than twice as wide as II; segment II slightly wider than the following ones, nearly 1.7 times longer than wide; nearly 2.5 times longer than wide; III nearly 2.5 times longer than wide, IV and V subequal, nearly 1.6 times longer than wide; VI nearly 1.2 times longer than wide; VII as long as wide; VIII by one third wider than VII and 1.3 times wider than long, widest at distal end; antennal club oblong oval, 1.8 times longer than wide, segment XI almost as long as wide, in the distal half conical (Fig. 44).

Pronotum widest near posterior angles and there 1.63 times wider than long. Anterior margin broadly obtusely angulate in the middle, not bordered. Anterior angles obtuse, prominent. Sides broadly and rather regularly arcuate, converging anteriorly but hardly so posteriorly, not explanate, with rather thick border. Posterior angles bluntly obtuse, not

projecting posteriorly. Basal margin not bordered, in the middle truncate, besides scutellum running laterocranially towards posterior angles and twice very flatly arcuately emarginate. Surface moderately transversely convex, at two thirds of the length of lateral borders with small but rather deep pit-shaped lateral impressions, between these impressions and posterior angles somewhat flattened. Punctures very fine and widely dispersed, spaces between them smooth and shining. Scutellum small, triangular, impunctate.

Elytra 1.27 times longer than their combined width, widest at one fourth of their length, moderately narrowed both anteriorly and posteriorly, separately rounded at the apex. Humeral angle obtuse, not denticulate, sutural one roundly obtuse. Suture finely bordered in its apical half. Lateral margins very narrowly bordered, in basal fourth almost straight, moderately converging anteriorly, in second and third fourths almost straight, moderately converging posteriorly, in the apical fourth more strongly arcuate, passing fluently into apical margins. Surface of elytra rather strongly transversely convex, so that median portions of lateral margins are not visible simultaneously from above. Surface of elytra like on pronotum smooth and shining, with extremely fine and widely dispersed punctures, glabrous. Pygidium subtriangular, distinctly and rather densely punctate, between punctures smooth and shining.



Figs. 43—48: *Glischrochilus luteoniger* sp. n.: form of body and colour-pattern (43), antenna (44), prosternal process (45), tegmen (46), aedeagus (47) and structure of endophallus (48). Scale a = 0.5 mm [Fig. 44], b = 0.3 mm [Fig. 45], c = 0.4 mm [Figs. 46—48].

Postmentum distinctly punctate, punctures somewhat larger than eye-facets, separated by one diameter or less, punctures of genae coarse, markedly larger than eye-facets and separated by less than one diameter. Antennal furrows strongly converging posteriorly. Mandibles bifid. Mentum oval, strongly transverse, obsolete punctate. Prosternum in the middle with large shallow punctures nearly equal in size to those of genae and separated by one diameter or more. They become markedly finer and sparser laterally. Hypomera smooth with a few very fine punctures scattered on the anterior corners. Prosternal process flat, almost parallel-sided, subtruncate at the apex. Punctures of prosternal process finer and sparser than those of prosternum. Metasternum shallowly longitudinally impressed behind the middle, smooth and shining, like elytra very finely and dispersely punctate. Caudal marginal lines follow closely posterior margins of mesocoxal cavities, mutually connected in the middle. First abdominal sternite without axillary spaces, almost as long as two following ones together. All sternites — except hypopygidium — smooth and shining, very fine and widely dispersed punctures becoming distinctly larger and closer laterally.

Femora oblong oval, all tibiae rather slender. Outer apical angle of anterior tibia acute. Anterior tarsi moderately dilated, reaching three fourths of the maximum width of anterior tibia. Tarsal claws simple.

Black, elytra saffron-yellow, small rounded humeral spot, large, nearly quadrangular median spot reaching neither suture nor lateral margin of elytron and the apical fifth of each elytron black. Glabrous. (Fig. 43)

Male genitalia as figured (Figs. 46—48).

Length 5.5 mm, width 2.6 mm.

Differential diagnose: *G. luteoniger* sp. n. belongs undoubtedly to the subgenus *Librodor* Reitt. of the genus *Glischrochilus* Reitt., but it differs from all species of the genus by completely reduced border of the base of pronotum. Base of pronotum is usually completely bordered in *Librodor*-species and when exceptionally partly reduced (*G. (L.) flavoguttatus* (Reitt.)), than it is bordered at least in lateral portions. *G. luteoniger* sp. n. thus represents a final stage of reduction of this border within the subgenus *Librodor* Reitt. It also conceals difference between *G. hortensis* and *G. ipsoides* species-groups as defined by JELÍNEK (1975b) combining obtuse, not prominent posterior angles of pronotum with non-quadrimate colour-pattern of elytra.

## CONCLUSIONS

1) Synonymy of *Trimenus* Murray, 1864 (= *Platychorina* Grouvelle, 1905) is established.. Consequently, *Trimenus testaceus* (Grouvelle, 1905) is valid name for *Trimenus kraatzi* Jelínek, 1979.

2) Genus *Pseudoplatychora* Grouvelle, 1890 with *P. convexiuscula* Grouvelle, 1890 is restituted and its sister-group relationship to *Megauchenia* MacLeay is established.



3) Synonymy of *Homepuraea* Broun, 1893 (= *Inopria* Broun, 1921) is established and the genus *Homepuraea* Broun is transferred in the subfamily *Cryptarchinae*. Synonymy of *H. halli* (Broun, 1921) = *H. notata* (Broun, 1921) is established, too.

4) New genus *Cnipsarcha* (Cryptarchinae) with *Cnipsarcha chilensis* sp. n. from Chile is described and its taxonomic position is discussed.

5) *Cephalips* Arrow, 1931 is recognized as distinct subgenus of *Glischrochilus* Reitt.

6) Following new species are described — Nitidulinae: *Platychora glabra* sp. n. (Sumatra), *Thalycra wittmeri* sp. n. (Pakistan); Cryptarchinae: *Glischrochilus (Cephalips) rufocapillatus* sp. n. (India), *G. (Librodor) pubescens* sp. n. (China) and *G. (Librodor) luteoniger* sp. n. (Nepal).

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NOVÉ A MÁLO ZNÁMÉ TAXONY ČELEDI NITIDULIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

V této práci jsou shrnuty nové poznatky o čeledi lesknáčkovitých brouků (Nitidulidae), zjištěné při zpracovávání materiálu různých zahraničních institucí a při studiu problémů rodové systematiky a fylogeneze této čeledi. Revize typového materiálu a objevy nových druhů umožnily upřesnit pojetí některých rodů a podrodů: tak byla zjištěna totožnost rodů *Trimenus* Murr. a *Platychorina* Grouv. a *Homepuraea* Broun a *Inopria* Broun. Byla potvrzena oprávněnost původního stanovení rodu *Pseudoplatychora* Grouv. a na základě rozboru morfologických znaků byla stanovena jeho příbuznost s rodem *Megauchenia* Mac Leay.

Poprvé byla zjištěna příslušnost rodu *Homepuraea* Broun k podčeledi Cryptarchinae. Zároveň byl popsán nový monotypický rod *Cnipsarcha* gen. n. z Chile, který spolu s chilským rodem *Cnips* Philippi a novozélandským rodem *Homepuraea* Broun představuje samostatnou archaickou vývojovou větev uvnitř podčeledi Cryptarchinae s transantarktickým rozšířením.

Nově popisované druhy rodu *Glischrochilus* Reitt. z Asie přispěly k upřesnění charakteristiky a hlubšímu pochopení vývojových vztahů uvnitř tohoto rodu. Na základě těchto poznatků je *Cephalips* Arrow restituován jako samostatný podrod rodu *Glischrochilus* Reitt.

Nově popsané asijské druhy rodů *Platychora* Er. a *Thalycra* Er. přispívají k rozšíření dosavadních znalostí areálů obou rodů.