

CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE OLD WORLD OEDEMERIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

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Abstract. New taxa of family Oedemeridae are described and illustrated: *Ditylus sichuanus* sp. n. (China), *Sparedriola annamensis* gen. n., sp. n. (Vietnam), *S. cambodiana* sp. n. (Cambodia), *Alloxantha* (s. str.) *fernandezi* sp. n. (Canary Islands) and *Dryopomera* (s. str.) *thailandica* (Thailand). New data on distribution on 6 species are given.

■ Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Oedemeridae, gen. n., spp. n., Palaearctic Region, Oriental Region, distribution.

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Material

Material on which this study is based is deposited in the following collections:

KRSC - collection of Dr Karel Rébl, Nové Strašecí

MNHN - Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Dr Claude Girard

NHMB - Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Dr Michel Brancucci

VSPC - author's collection, National Museum, Praha

I am very obliged to the all above mentioned colleagues for giving me the possibility to examine interesting material.

A. Taxonomic part

Ditylus sichuanus sp. n.

Black, mouthparts and tarsi blackish brown, antennal segments becoming gradually lighter, to brown or light brown, distally. Head and pronotum lustrous, elytra semilustrous.

Male. Eyes small but convex, head across eyes slightly narrower than pronotum. Antenna slightly exceeding over one third of elytral length. Surface of head sparsely and finely punctate and pubescent. Pronotum as long as wide to slightly longer than wide, strongly cordiform, with shallow depressions and with very slight mediolongitudinal carina. Surface of pronotum more densely punctate and pubescent than head. Elytra finely coriaceous and pubescent, nervation slight but distinct. Urite VIII and aedeagus as figured (Figs 2, 4), tegmen very similar to that of *D. laevis* (F.).

Female. Antenna shorter than in male, reaching one third of elytral length.

Length ♂♀: 16.0 - 19.0 mm.

Type material: Holotype ♂, "China, W Sichuan, Moxi Luding, vi. 1993" (VSPC). Paratypes: the same data, 8♂♂ 1♀ (VSPC); "W Sichuan, Gougashan - Hailuogou, 29 35N/102 00E, 2900-3200 m", 3♂♂ 6♀ (NHMB, VSPC).

Distribution: China: Sichuan.

Name derivation: named after its type locality.

D. sichuanus sp. n. is by its form and structure of the body very similar to *D. laevis* (F.),

from which it differs by the black coloration of the body, by the gradually lighter antennal segments and, especially, by the different form of the urite VIII and of the aedeagus (cf. Figs 1-4).

Sparedriola gen. n.

Name derivation: *Sparedriola* gen. n., gender feminine, derived from *Sparedrus* DEJ., a habitually similar genus.

Type species: *Sparedriola annamensis* sp. n.

Body very slender, moderately vaulted, brown, covered with recumbent pubescence. Tips of mandibles simple, last segment of maxillary palpus very slender, very slightly securiform. Eyes large, moderately convex, reniform, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum. Antennae filiform, subserrate, terminal antennal segment obliquely truncate apically (Fig. 6). Pronotum very long and slender, almost parallel-sided, with a pair of almost invisible anterior depressions and with shallow praebasal depression. Legs and tarsi very slender, all tarsal segments spongiously pubescent on their lower side, claws long, slender and simple. Elytra slightly narrowing posteriorly, their apices separately rounded, elytral venation almost indistinct. Apical abdominal sternum about twice shorter than pygidium in male, apices of urite VIII visible (Fig. 5), apical abdominal segment in female as in Fig. 7. Tegmen tubular, moderately sclerotized, paramera glabrous, with lateral longitudinal depression (Figs 8-9). Aedeagus strongly flattened and dilated laterally in subbasal portion, basal apodeme dilated at its base, apex of aedeagus without teeth, supporting sclerite absent, spermiduct enters through basal apodeme (Fig. 10).

The genus *Sparedriola* gen. n. belongs to the tribe Asclerini. It is related to the genus *Schellia* RTT., with which it shares the following common characters: the tendency to serrated antenna, the subbasally flattened aedeagus with dilated basal apodeme and the absence of the supporting sclerite of spermiduct (cf. Švihla 1995). These characters seem to be unique within Asclerini, so that, even though habitually very different, the both genera form a natural group within the tribe, the phylogenetic relationships of which must be clarified on the basis of detailed study of other primitive Asclerini (e.g. *Colobostomus* FRM. and *Eobia* SEM.).

Sparedriola annamensis sp. n.

Body brown, mouthparts, apical portions of femora and tibiae, tarsi, lateral parts of pronotum and sometimes elytral suture darkened. Body completely covered with dense, short, recumbent white pubescence.

Male. Eyes moderately convex, head across eyes slightly wider than pronotum, frons between eyes about twice as wide as the width of antennal segment 2. Antenna reaches two thirds of elytral length, last antennal segments as in Fig. 6. Surface of head densely and finely punctate, spaces between punctures lustrous. Pronotum almost twice as long as wide, its lateral margins very slightly sinuate. Pair of depressions in its middle portion very shallow, almost invisible, shallow, mediolongitudinal praebasal depression reaches almost pronotal midlength. Surface of pronotum more densely and more finely punctate than that of head, punctures almost contiguous. Elytra distinctly narrowing posteriorly, elytral veins hardly indicated in basal portion of elytron. Apical abdominal segment, tegmen and aedeagus as in Figs 5, 8-10.

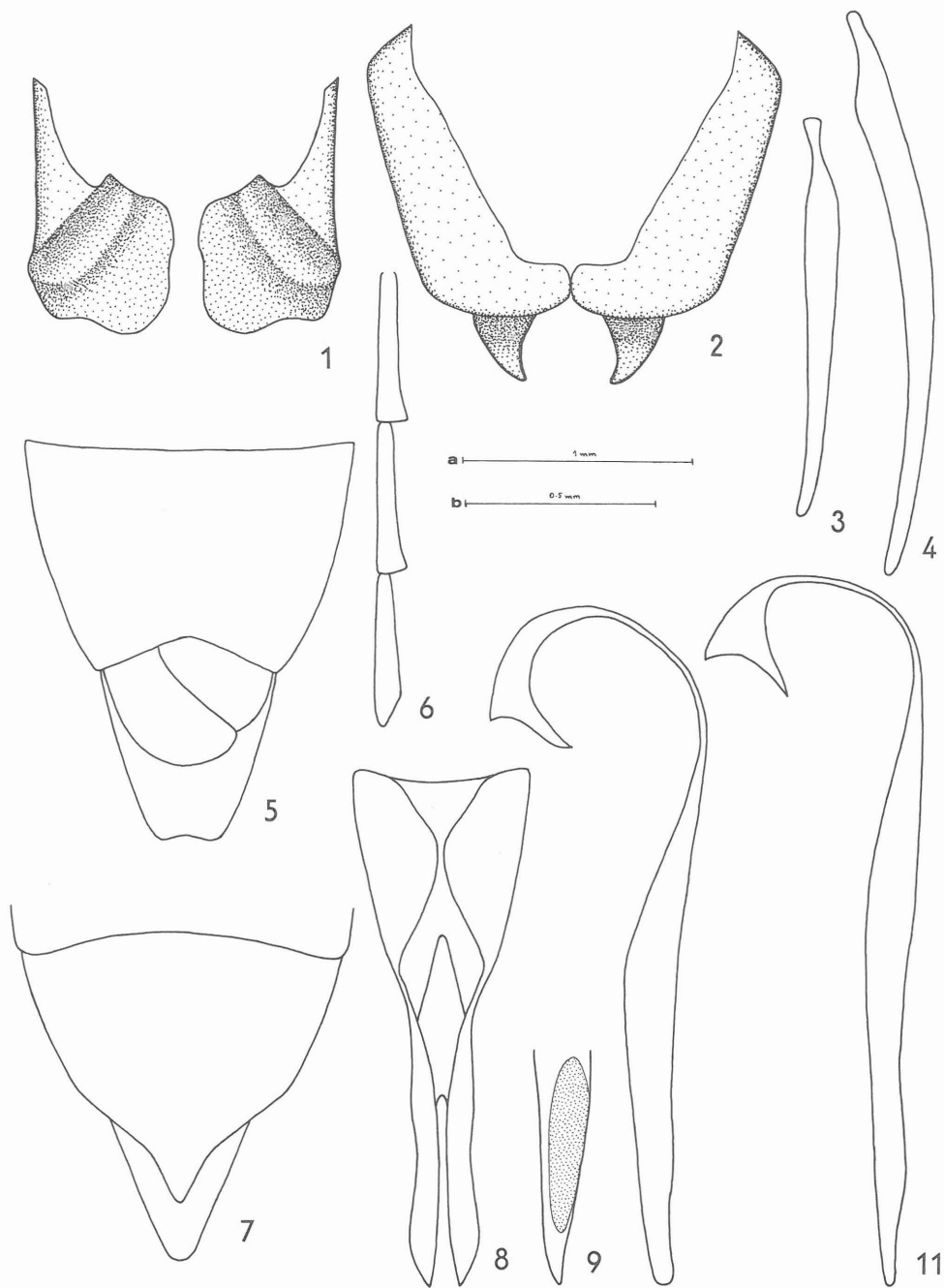
Female. Antenna shorter than in male, not reaching elytral midlength, pronotum only about one third longer than wide, basal pronotal depression transversely oval. Apical abdominal segment as in Fig. 7.

Length ♂♀: 11.5 - 11.7 mm.

Type material: Holotype ♂, "Vietnam mer., Pham Ranh, iii. 1985" (VSPC). Paratype: "Annam, 1912" (VSPC).

Distribution: southern Vietnam.

Name derivation: named after its distribution; Annam is the historical name of central and a major part of southern Vietnam.



Figs 1-11. 1-2: male urite VIII, ventral view: 1 - *Ditylus laevis* (F.). 2 - *D. sichuanus* sp. n. 3-4: aedeagus: 3 - *D. laevis* (F.). 4 - *D. sichuanus* sp. n. 5-10: *Sparedriola annamensis* sp. n.: 5 - apical abdominal segment of male, ventral view. 6 - terminal antennal segments. 7 - apical abdominal segment of female, ventral view. 8 - tegmen. 9 - paramera, lateral view. 10 - aedeagus. 11 - *S. cambodiana* sp. n., aedeagus. Scale a - Figs 1-7, b - Figs 8-11.

Sparedriola cambodiana sp. n.

Body brown, mouthparts, antennae and legs dark brown, body completely covered with short, recumbent white pubescence.

Male. Eyes moderately convex, head across eyes distinctly wider than pronotum, frons between eyes slightly narrower than the width of antennal segment 2. Antenna slightly exceeding elytral midlength. Surface of head densely and finely punctate, areas between punctures lustrous. Pronotum almost twice as long as wide, its lateral margins moderately sinuate. Pair of depressions in middle portion of pronotum very shallow, almost invisible, shallow praebasal depression exceeding over pronotal midlength anteriorly. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like that of head. Elytra slightly narrowing posteriorly, elytral veins hardly indicated in basal portion of elytron. Apical abdominal segment and tegmen similar as in *S. annamensis* sp. n., projections of urite VIII moderately slenderer than in the latter species, aedeagus as in Fig. 11.

Female unknown.

Length ♂: 9.6 mm.

Type material: Holotype ♂, "Cambodja, 1913/14" (VSPC).

Distribution: Cambodia.

Name derivation: named after its type locality.

S. cambodiana sp. n. differs from *S. annamensis* sp. n. by wider frons between eyes, by slightly shorter antenna and by the form of aedeagus, which is slightly sinuate and almost tapered apically (cf. Figs 10–11).

Alloxantha (s. str.) *fernandezi* sp. n.

Habitually not different from other *Alloxantha* species from the Canary Islands. Tegmen is quite the same as in *A. fulva* (WOLL.). The new species is closely related to the latter species also according to the form of aedeagus, but differs from it by the presence of a subapical tooth on dorsal part of aedeagus (Fig. 13). Apical abdominal segment of female similar to that of *A. wollastoni* ŠVIHLA, but the apical sternite is wider, more tapered and pygidium is shorter (cf. Švihla 1988a and Fig. 12).

Length ♂: 12.0 – 16.7 mm.

Type material: Holotype ♂, "Gran Canaria, Confital, 15. v. 1959, J. M. Fernandez lgt." (MNHN). Paratypes: the same data, ♂♀ (MNHN, VSPC).

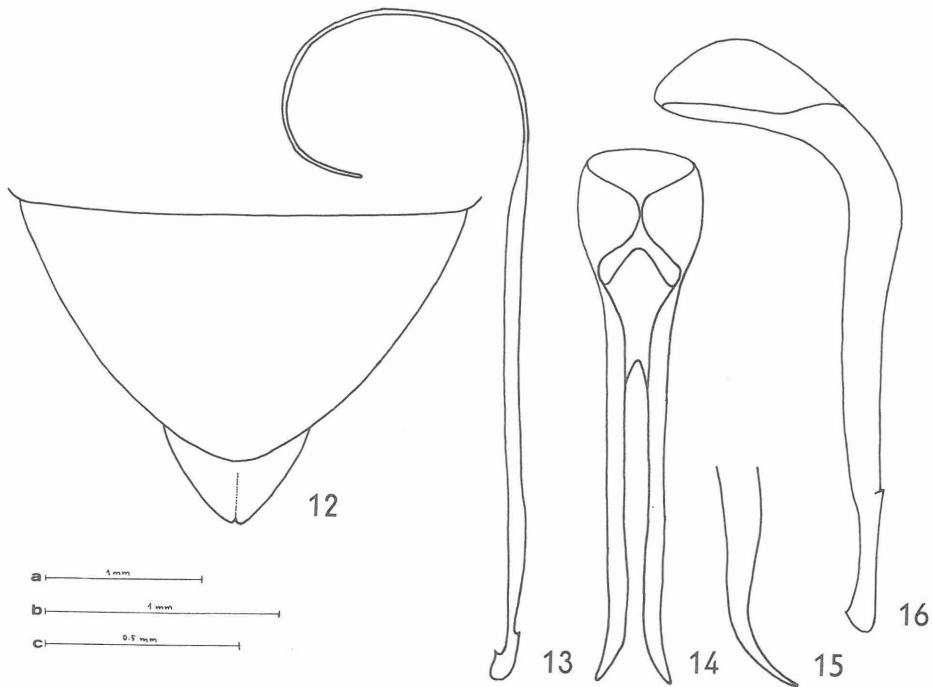
Distribution: Canary Is.: Gran Canaria.

Name derivation: dedicated to the collector.

Dryopomera (s. str.) *thailandica* sp. n.

Head brown, bases of mandibles, anteclypeus and tips of last segments of maxillary palpi yellow. Antenna brown, joints and bases of antennal segments yellow. Pronotum brown, praebasal depression yellow. Femora yellow with transverse stripe before joints, tibiae yellow with darker tips, tarsi yellowish brown. Scutellum yellow, ventral part of body yellow to brown. Elytra brown, suture, venation, apical spots and a number of small spots on surface yellow.

Male. Eyes large and strongly convex, head across eyes wider by about one third than pronotum, head between eyes approximately as wide as between antennal pits and slightly narrower than between bases of first antennal segments. Antenna reaches two thirds of elytral length, apical antennal segment emarginate laterally from its midlength. Surface of head finely coriaceous, very sparsely and finely pubescent, semilustrous. Pronotum slightly longer than wide, moderately cordiform, with two deep depressions before middle, with a slight longitudinal keel between them and with one deep praebasal depression. Surface of pronotum sculptured and pubescent like head, semilustrous. Elytra very slightly narrowed posteriorly, sutural margin of elytron straight. Surface of elytra finely coriaceous and pubescent, matt. Vein 4 extends approximately to the midlength of elytron, but vestigial for parts of its length,



Figs 12–16. 12–13: *Alloxantha* (s. str.) *fernandezii* sp. n.: 12 – apical abdominal segment of female, ventral view. 13 – aedeagus. 14–16: *Dryopomera* (s. str.) *thailandica* sp. n.: 14 – tegmen. 15 – paramera, lateral view. 16 – aedeagus. Scale a – Fig. 12, b – Fig. 13, c – Figs 14–16.

subbasal transverse connection with vein 3 absent. Hind femur very slightly thickened, hind tibia straight. Tegmen and aedeagus as in Figs 14–16.

Female unknown.

Length ♂: 8.5 mm.

Type material: Holotype ♂, “Thailand, Chiangmai, 98 57E/18 49N, 400 m, Zoo Lichtfalle, 25. xii.–2. i. 1990, Chantaramongkol et Malicky lgt.” (VSPC).

Distribution: Thailand.

Name derivation: named after its type locality.

According to the form of terminalia the new species belongs to *D.* (s. str.) *indica* group. By its coloration it is most similar to *D.* (s. str.) *burmanica* ŠVIHLA, from which it differs by quite different form of the terminalia as well as by the absence of mediolongitudinal stripe on pronotum (cf. Švihla 1994).

B. Faunistic part

Nacertes (*Xanthochroa*) *gracilis gracilis* (SCHMIDT, 1846)

Material examined: Hungary, Mt. Mécsek, vii. 1992, Rébl lgt., 1 ex. (KRSC).

Distribution: Spain, ?Corsica, E France, N Italy, Switzerland, S Austria, Croatia, Bosnia, S Romania, Greece, Georgia, ?Asia Minor (Švihla 1991). New species for Hungary.

Nacertes (*Xanthochroa*) *carniolica carniolica* (GISTL, 1832)

Material examined: Hungary, Mt. Mécsek, vii. 1992, Rébl lgt., 1 ex. (KRSC).

Distribution: Spain, France, Corsica, Italy, Switzerland, S Germany, S Sweden, Austria,

Moravia, Slovakia, Romania, Croatia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, N Greece, Georgia (Švihla 1991).
New species for Hungary.

Ischnomera coerulea (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Material examined: Greece, Naxos, S. Koronis, 630 m, 21. v. 1975, Malicky lgt., 1 ex.; Turkmenistan, Kara-Kala env., 30. iv. 1981, Dolin lgt., 1 ex. (all VSPC).

Distribution: Europe excluding Iberian Peninsula, major part of Scandinavia and European part of Russia; N Turkey, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, N Iran (Švihla 1992). New species for the Aegean Islands and for Turkmenistan.

Ischnomera semiflava REITTER, 1891

Material examined: Kirgystan: Chatkalskii Ala-tau, Sary-Celek, 27.-31. v. 1993, Schawaller lgt., 1 ex. (VSPC).

Distribution: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, NW China, ?Armenia (Švihla 1986). New species for Kirgystan.

Ischnomera fulvicollis (REITTER, 1897)

Material examined: Cyprus, Trodos nr. Tripylos, 1100 m, 5. v. 1992, Liberto lgt., 1 ex. (VSPC).

Distribution: Turkey, Crete, Ikaria Is. (Švihla 1988b). New species for Cyprus.

Ischnomera haemorrhoidalis (SCHMIDT, 1846)

Material examined: Turkey, Edirne, 16. v. 1993, Šárovec lgt., 1 ex. (VSPC).

Distribution: Asian part of Turkey (Švihla 1988b). New species for the European part of Turkey and for Europe.

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