Two new Dorcatominae (Coleoptera: Ptinidae) from the Oriental Region

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Taxononomy, new species, Coleoptera, Ptinidae, *Methemus*, *Sculptotheca*, Oriental Region

Abstract. *Methemus bocaki* sp. nov. and *Sculptotheca havai* sp. nov. from the tribe Prothecini (Ptinidae: Dorcatominae) from the Oriental Region are described, illustrated and compared with other species known from this region.

INTRODUCTION

The tribe Prothecini White, 1982 is one of six tribes in subfamily Dorcatominae Thomson, 1859. It contains 14 genera. The genus *Stagetus* Wollaston, 1861 is widespread distributed in almost all regions. Other genera contain mostly less than ten species with limited occurrence. The genus *Methemus* Broun, 1882 contains ten species occurring in Australian, Afrotropical and Oriental Regions. Only two species are known from the Oriental Region - *Methemus javanus* (Pic, 1927) from Java and *M. pendleburyi* (Pic, 1936) from Malaysia, Bhutan and Madagascar. The genus *Sculptotheca* Schilsky, 1900 contains six species, one from Palaearctic Region, one from the Afrotropical Region and other from Oriental Region. *Sculptotheca assamensis* (Scott, 1924) is known from India, *S. borneensis* (Scott, 1924) from Borneo, S. minor (Pic, 1923) from Philippines, and *S. mussardi* Español, 1978 from Sri Lanka.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

I have studied original descriptions of both genera and descriptions of all sixteen species (Alluaud 1900; Broun 1881, 1882; Español 1973, 1978; Lea 1924; MacLeay 1924; Pic 1907, 1923, 1927, 1936, 1953; Schilsky 1900; Scott 1924).

The habitus photographs were taken by digital camera Olympus DP 72 on stereobinocular microscope Olympus SZX 16 using the programme Quick Photo Camera 2.3 and Deep Focus 3.0 for the modification of the picture.

Each specimen of new species described here is provided with a red, printed label showing the following words: "Holotype" or "Paratype"; on the second white, printed label, there is the text: "*genus name/species name*, sp. n./P. Zahradník det. Holotypes and paratype are deposited in author's collection.

TAXONOMY

Dorcatominae Thomson, 1859

Prothecini White, 1982

Methemus bocaki sp. nov.

(Figs. 1a-d)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Malaysia, Pahang, Tanag Rata, Gn. Jasar, 3.-9.ii.2005, 1000 m, Bolm lgt.

Description. Male (holotype): Longly oval, transversally convex, body length 3.0 mm, the greatest width 0.6 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width of 1.5. Body piceous black, antennae, palpi and legs yellowish brown. Habitus see Fig. 1a.

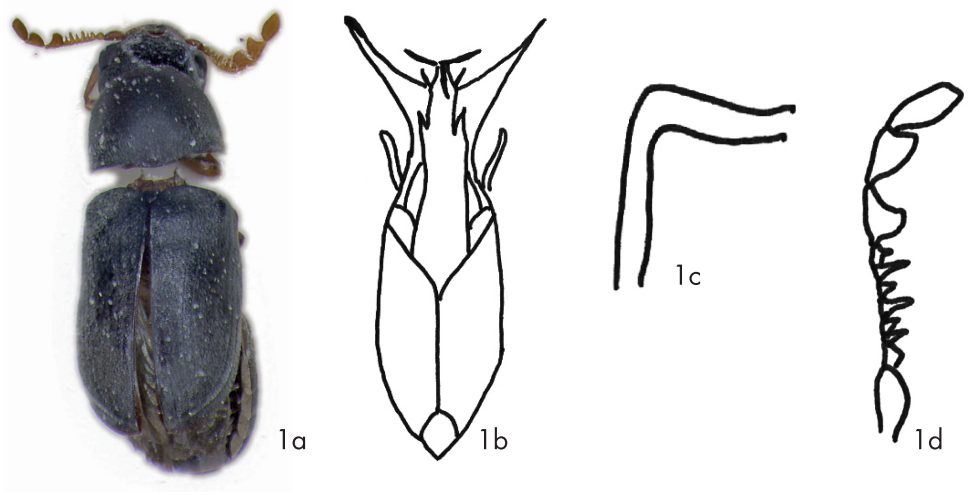

Fig. 1. *Methemus bocaki* sp. nov. 1a- habitus; 1b- aedeagus; 1c- genital stirrup; 1d- antenna.

Head on disc flattened, bordered finely by little visible edge, diamond shaped - anteriorly going from clypeus to eye and from eye going posteriorly to pronotum (see Fig. 1b), in middle behind of clypeus with small depression. Surface of head shining, finely punctuated, punctures almost touched, with very short sparse white recumbent pubescence. Eyes small, rounded, slightly convex, glabrous. Front 3.1 times wider than width of eye in dorsal view. Antennae serrate, consisting of eleven antennomeres, with antennal club of enlarged last three antennomeres. The 1st antennomere robust, 2.5 times longer than wide. The 2nd as long as wide, slightly narrower than the 1st, 3.5 times shorter than the 1st. From the 3rd to 8th serrated, odd more than even. The 3rd 1.2 times wider rhan long. The 4th to 8th 0.9 shorter than the 3rd, the 4th, 6th and 8th 1.5 times wider than long, the 5th and the 7th twice as wide as long, all of the same length. The last three enlarged, the 9th only 1.1 times wider than long, the 10th triangular, 0.9 times shorter than long, slightly narrower than previous, the last antennomere shortly oval, twice as long as wide, slightly sharpened on apex (Fig. 1d). Each antennomere with a few long setae.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.7, the widest on the base of pronotum, lateral sides almost parallel. Base of pronotum double curved, posterior angels shortly sharpened, behind base with short longitudinal little visible edge beginning behind middle of pronotum. Surface of pronotum vaguely shining, with double punctures - fine and very dense and sparse coarse, diameter of this punctures the same as distance between them. Pubescence white, recumbent, sparse, short, more concentrated on lateral margins and posterior angels. Scutellum pentagonal, in anterior part parallel, in posterior part beveled to the centre, as long as wide.

Elytra parallel, on the apex bluntly rounded., shoulders only little visible. Surface matt shinning, with double punctures - fine and very dense and sparse coarse one, diameter of these punctures

the same as distance between them. Pubescence white, recumbent, sparse, short, mostly inclined backwards. Each elytron with eleven very fine striae ending shortly before elytra apex.

Legs strongly destroyed. Tibia as long as tarsi.

Metasternum long, coarsely punctuate, pubescence sparse, recumbent, white, inclined backwards, in middle with deep and wide longitudinal depression.

Aedeagus symmetric, narrow, (Fig. 1b), genital stirrup evenly rounded, equally wide everywhere (Fig. c).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. It differs from the close living species as follows - from *M. javanus* (Pic, 1927) by body colour, this species is reddish, but the new species is piceous black, and has very fine striae on elytra, *M. javanus* (Pic, 1927) has only two lateral indistinct striae on each elytron; from *M. pendleburyi* (Pic, 1936) it differs by size of body, this species is almost twice larger than the new species, colour of *M. pendleburyi* (Pic, 1936) body is dark reddish and each elytron has coarse punctuated striae.

Name derivation. Dedicated to my colleague, Ladislav Bocák (Olomouc, Czech Republic), well-known specialist in Lycidae (Coleoptera) and higher taxonomy of beetles.

Sculptotheca havai sp. nov.

(Figs. 2a-d)

Type material. Holotype (♂): Sumatra, Jambi Kersik Tua, Gn. Kerinci, 19.-22.i.2005, 1600-2300 m, Bolm lgt. Paratatype: 1 ♀, the same data as holotype.

Description. Male (holotype): Shortly oval, transversally convex, body length 2.0 mm, the greatest width 1.1 mm. Ratio elytra length : elytra width of 1.1. Body black, antennae, palpi and legs light brown. Habitus see Fig. 2a.

Head transversally convex, behind clypeus with deep transversal depression. Surface shinning, almost glabrous, with fine punctures, diameter between puncture twice large than their diameter. Before pronotum without fine punctures, only with a few sparse large puncture. Eyes small, rounded, globular, glabrous. Front 3.6 times wider than eye in dorsal view. Antennae consist of nine antennomeres, with antennal club. The 1st antennomere robust, twice as long as wide, the 2nd as long as wide. The 3rd to 6th slightly serrated, transverse. The 7th serrated, 1.1 times wide as long, the 8th triangular, 1.4 times as long as wide. The 9th longly oval, 3 times as long as wide (Fig. 2d). (Right antenna missing). All antennomeres glabrous.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length : width 0.5, the widest at base. Base of pronotum bent with fine skirting. Posterior angels rounded in dorsal view, rectangular in lateral view. Surface of pronotum shinning with double punctures - the first very fine, dense, almost touched, the second sparse, coarse, irregular, distance between these puncture 2-3 times larger than their diameter. Pubescence white, short, sparse, on lateral margin and posterior angels denser, semierrect, mostly inclined backwards. Scutellum small, transversally rectangular, 1.5 times wider than long.

Elytra almost parallel, backwards slightly extending, apex rounded; with distinct shoulders. Surface shining, with rows consist of coarse double transversally elliptical punctures. Pubescence white, short, semierrect, mostly inclined backward.

Legs strongly destroyed.

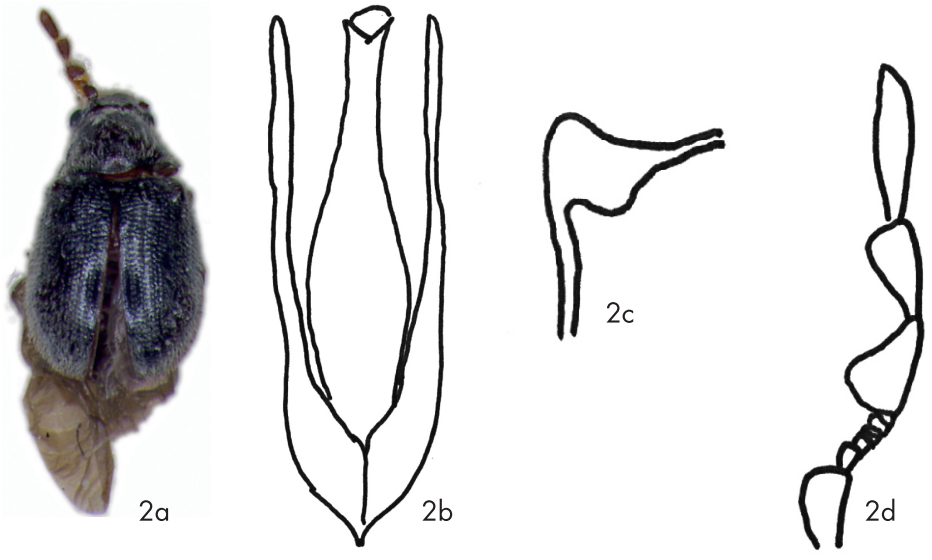

Fig. 2. *Sculptotheca havai* sp. nov. 2a- habitus; 2b- aedeagus; 2c- genital stirrup; 2d- antenna.

Metasternum short, finely punctuate, pubescence sparse, recumbent, white, inclined backwards, in middle with shallow and narrow longitudinal furrow.

Aedeagus symmetric, simple, with narrow median lobus a two long and narrow parameres (Fig. 2b) Genital stirrup enlarged, rounded (Fig. 2c).

Female. Without sexual dimorphism.

Variability. Without distinct variability.

Differential diagnosis. It differs from the close living species as follows: From *S. minor* (Pic, 1923) by body colour (it is reddish), punctuation on pronotum (it is denser on central area of pronotum), more convex body and more strong and distinct striae on elytra. From *S. assamensis* (Scott, 1924) by absence of strongly rugose transversal, channel-like depression. *S. borneensis* (Scott, 1924) has yellowish-white pubescence, pronotum with large punctures and by wider body. *S. mussardi* Español, 1978 is smaller, almost twice), elytra are shorter, more distinct shoulders.

Name derivation. Dedicated to my friend, Jiří Háva (Únětice u Prahy, Czech Republic), well-known specialist in Dermestidae (Coleoptera).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I would like to thank Ladislav Bocák (Olomouc) for providing the type material for description and donation of these type materials. The paper was supported by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, Institutional support MZE-RO0118.

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Published: 8. 10. 2019