Neoxyletinus yunnanensis sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Ptinidae) from China

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Abstract. Neoxyletinus yunnanensis sp. nov. from China (Yunnan prov.) is described and compared with other species from this genus.

INTRODUCTION

Genus Neoxyletinus Español, 1983 belongs to the Xyletinini Gistel, 1856 tribe, subfamily Xyletininae Gistel, 1856. This tribe contains 13 genera, genera Neoxyletinus Español, 1983, Paraxyletinus Español, 1972, Pseudoptilinus Leiler, 1969, Trachelobrachys Gemminger, 1870 and Xyletinus Latreille, 1809 are known from the Palaearctic Region. Only species from genera Neoxyletinus Español, 1983, Trachelobrachys Gemminger, 1870 (from Kazakhstan), Xyletinodes Español, 1983 (from India) and Xyletinus Latreille, 1809 are known from China and neighbouring countries.

Genus Neoxyletinus was established by Español (1983) for two species - Xyletinus angustatus Pic, 1907 and Xyletinus tibetanus Gottwald, 1977 (new name for Xyletinus striatus Pic, 1922). Thereafter three species from the Palaearctic Region (from Himalaya mountain) - Neoxyletinus assamensis Español, 1983, Neoxyletinus sikkimensis Español, 1983 and Neoxyletinus nepalensis Español, 1983 were described. Further three species was described later from Oriental Region - Neoxyletinus cernyi Zahradník, 1995, Neoxyletinus fulvobrunneus Zahradník, 2015 and Neoxyletinus havai Zahradník, 2020.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

I studied all original descriptions of species from Palaearctic Region of genus *Neoxyletinus* Español, 1983 (Español 1983, Pic 1907, 1922, Zahradník 1995, 2015, 2020). I had for my study most of known species from this genus (unfortunately not all type materials), without *N. assamensis* Español, 1983.

The photographs was 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.

The 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: "Neoxyletinus / yunnanensis, sp. nov. / Zahradník det.".

Used abbreviation:

NMP National museum Prague, Praha, Czech Republic;

PZPC Petr Zahradník, private collection, Jesenice, Czech Republic.

LIST OF KNOWN NEOXYLETINUS SPECIES

Neoxyletinus assamensis Español, 1983 Neoxyletinus cernyi Zahradník, 1995 Neoxyletinus fulvobrunneus Zahradník, 2015 Neoxyletinus havai Zahradník, 2020 Neoxyletinus nepalensis Español, 1983 Neoxyletinus sikkimensis Español, 1983 Neoxyletinus tibetanus (Gottwald, 1977) Neoxyletinus yunnanensis sp. nov. India (Assam prov.) Vietnam Vietnam Malaysia Nepal

India (Sikkim), Nepal China (Western Plateau) China (Yunnan)

RESULTS

Neoxyletinus yunnanensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-6)

Type material. Holotype (♂): "CHINA: Yunnan / province, Gongshan Co., / DIMALUO vill., 1880 m / 27°56′26″ N, 95°41′59″ E / 6.VII.2019, at night // hotel in the village, river / valley, gardens; J. Hájek / L. Hrůzová, D. Král, / J. Růžička, D. Sommer / leg. [Y05]″, (NMP). Paratype (1 ♂): the same data as holotype, (PZPC); (6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀): CHINA: Yunnan PROV. / Gongshan Co., Dimaluo vill., / river valley, gardens, mixed forest / at light, 4.-9.vii.2019/ 27°56′26″ N, 95°41′59″ E, 1880 m / Hájek, Hrůzová, Král, Růžička & / Sommer leg. ″, (1 ♂, 1 ♀ PZPC; other NMP).

Description. Male (holotype): Long elongate, transversally convex, body length 5.4 mm, the greatest width 2.4 mm. Ratio elytra length: width 1.7. Body piceous, antennae, palpi and legs lighter, dark brown, tarsi and terminal parts of antennae light brown. Pubescence yellowish-silver. Habitus Figs. 1, 2.

Head flattened with slight transverse and longitudinal unevenness in the anterior part, matt, densely and finely punctuated, punctures almost touched, with very short recumbent dense pubescence, yellowish-silver inclined more or less to longitudinal axes, vertex very dense, more on the rest of head, yellowish pubescence inclined anteriorly. Clypeus and narrow anterior part of frons transversally deepened. Mandibles small. Eyes large, only slightly convex, longitudinal oval, on base of antennae slightly emarginated, glabrous. Frons 4.4 times wider than width of eye in dorsal view. Antennae serrated (from 3rd to 10th), consist of eleven antennomeres without antennal club or enlarged lasts antennomeres (Fig. 4). Length of antennomere 2.0 mm. The 1th antennomera twice longer than wide. Ratio length to wide of other antennomeres is following - II 1.1, III 0.8, IV 0.7, V 0.4, VI 0.4, VII 0.4, VIII 0.4, IX 0.4, X 0.4, X 0.4, O.5, 0.5, 1.4.

Pronotum transverse, ratio length: width of 0.6, the widest on the base of pronotum (Fig. 3). Base of pronotum with short rounded angels. Base of pronotum curved. Surface matt, finely and densely punctuated, punctures almost touched, pubescence very short and dense, more or less inclined anteriorly.

Scutellum 1.1 longer than wide, rounded triangular, matt densely finely punctuated, punctures almost touched, pubescence very short and dense.

Elytra long elongate, without distinct shoulders, matt, with twelve fine striae. The first and the last ending in the first third of elytra. Surface finely and densely punctuated, punctures almost touched, pubescence very short, recumbent, inclined backward.

Legs robust, femora and tibiae enlarged on end, with distinct longitudinal ledge. All tarsomeres emarginated, especially the fifth. Claws without teeth, on base slightly enlarged.

Mesosternum with short shallow longitudinal depression. Abdomen consists of five sternites. The 1^{st} in the middle with short dull promontory, the 2^{nd} the same length as previous. The 3^{rd} and the 4^{th} the same length, 1.1 times shorter the the 2^{nd} . The 5^{th} 1.1 times longer than 2^{nd} . All sutures

straight, not saggy. Surface densely coarsely punctuated, with short, sparse pubescence. Genital stirrup short, terminal slightly dull (Fig. 6). Aedeagus symmetrical (Fig. 7).

Female: Antennae less serrated (Fig. 5). The 1^{st} antennomera twice longer than wide. Ratio length to wide of other antennomeres is following – II 1.1, III 0.9, IV 1.3, V 0.8, VI 0.7, VII 0.47 VIII 0.7, IX 0.47 X 0.6, XI 2.1. The ratio of length of antennomeres I to XI is as follow – 1.0, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.6, 0.6, 0.6, 0.6, 1.3.



Figs. 1-7. Neoxyletinus yunnanensis sp. nov.: 1- habitus - dorsal view; 2- habitus - lateral view; 3- pronotum; 4- left male antenna; 5- left female antenna; 6- genital stirrup; 7- aedeagus.

Differential diagnosis. Most similar to the species *N. assamensis* Español, 1983, but different in the shape of the antennae, more serrated (see Zahradník 2020).

Name derivation. Derived from the name of province Yunnan (China), place of distribution.

Distribution. China, Yunnan prov.

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