

NEW SPECIES OF HISTERID BEETLES (COLEOPTERA, HISTERIDAE)

SŁAWOMIR MAZUR

Katedra Ochrony Lasu i Ekologii, SGGW, ul. Rakowiecka 26/30, 02-528 Warszawa, Poland
E-mail: les-kolie@sggw.waw.pl

Abstract. — Five new species of Histeridae are described: *Placodister mroczkowskii* from Indonesia, *Atribalus effrenatus* from Republic of South Africa, *Hister nepalensis* from Nepal, *Chaetabraeus (Mazureus) cinaedus* from Central America and *Acritomorphus silvestris* from Lord Howe Island (Australia). The taxonomic status of *Chalcionellus libanicola* (Marseul, 1870) is discussed and its identity with *Chalcionellus orcinus* Reichardt, 1932 (**syn. nov.**) is established.



Key words. — Coleoptera, Histeridae, taxonomy, new species, synonymy.

INTRODUCTION

This paper is based on the materials from collections of the Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa (CMN), the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (SMNS), the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève (MHNG) as well as from the author's collection (SMC). For the privilege of studying the materials mentioned the author is deeply indebted to Dr. François Génier (CMN), Dr. Wolfgang Schawaller (SMNS), and Dr. Ivan Löbl, (MHNG). Special thanks are due to Mlle Nicole Berti of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, for loaning the type of *Chalcionellus libanicola* (Marseul).

The following abbreviations are used in the species descriptions: PE – length from anterior pronotal angles to elytral apices; TL – total length; from anterior margin of labrum to pygidial apex; PI – punctation index: average separation of punctures compared to puncture diameters.

DESCRIPTIONS AND NOTICES

Placodister mroczkowskii sp. nov.
(Figs 1–2)

Diagnosis. This species is very similar to *Placodister nudisternum* Bickhardt from New Guinea but it differs by smaller body size and by different punctation of pygidial segments. From African *P. mundus* (Lewis) it differs chiefly by different elytral striation (elytron with six striae in *P. mundus* instead of three ones as in *P. mroczkowskii*).

Etymology. This species is named in honor of Prof. Dr. Maciej Mroczkowski, the eminent specialist in Dermestidae.

Description. Length: PE 2.6–3.2 mm, TL 3.5–3.8 mm; width: 1.8–2.2 mm. Body (Fig. 1) elongate-oval, a little com-

pressed, black, apical and basal part of elytra paler, darkish-brown to pitch-black, shiny. Head flat, smooth, without frontal and supraorbital striae. Antennae paler as body, brownish-black, funiculus rusty-red. The antennal club tomentose, with two distinct V-shaped sutures. Labrum short, emarginate anteriorly. Mandibles convex, with fine punctation at apex, with distinct dent at inner margin.

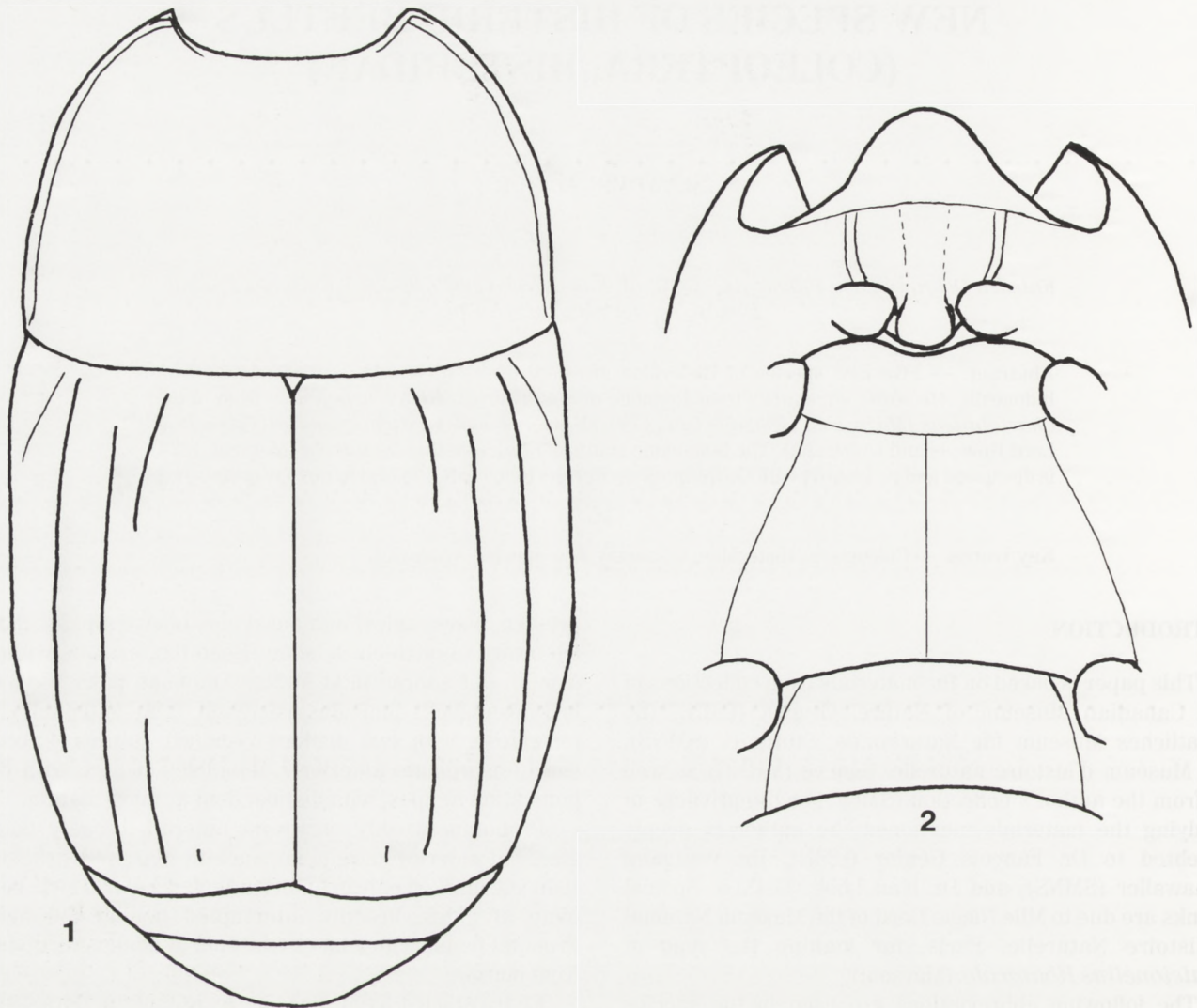
Pronotum weakly narrowed anterad, broadly emarginate at anterior margin, impunctate. Marginal stria very reduced, marked only in anterior angles. Lateral stria complete at sides, broadly interrupted behind the head. Pronotal flanks with a black oval spot at midlength, distant from margin.

Elytra about 1.5 times as long as pronotum. Dorsal striae distinct, not crenulated, 1st somewhat shortened apically, 2nd abbreviated at base, 3rd broadly interrupted medially, sometimes 4th also marked as an elongate point at apex. Sutural and both subhumeral striae absent. Epipleura concave, smooth, the marginal epipleural and epipleural striae complete.

Propygidium transverse, flat, covered with sparse ocellate punctures (PI 0.5–3.0), especially at base. Pygidium with two elongate excavations at sides, more densely covered with ocellate punctation (PI 0.5–2.0).

Prosternum (Fig. 2) narrow, very finely and sparsely punctate, rounded basally. Carinal striae absent, double lateral ones distinct. Prosternal lobe relatively long, not margined, covered with very fine punctation. Mesosternum flat, emarginate at anterior margin, without marginal and lateral striae. Metasternum flat, smooth, distinctly margined laterally. Meso-metasternal suture as well as the metasternal median line very fine. Abdominal ventrite I long, with distinct, complete striae at sides.

Legs reddish-brown. Foretibia feebly expanded, with four teeth at outer margin. Tarsal groove deep, S-shaped.



Figures 1, 2. *Placodister mroczkowskii* sp. nov.: (1) dorsal outline; (2) sterna, ventral.

Midtibia with 4 spinules, hind tibia with two spinules at outer margin. Apical spinules of mid- and hindtibiae bifid.

Types. Holotype ♂, Indonesia, Bali, Lake Tamblingan, 1300 m, 30.X.1991, leg. I. Löbl (MHNG). Paratypes: same locality, collector and data (7, MHNG), Indonesia, NE Sumbawa Calabai (Tambora N.P.), 11–13.II.1994, leg. Bolm (2, SMC).

Atribalus effrenatus sp. nov.
(Figs 3–5)

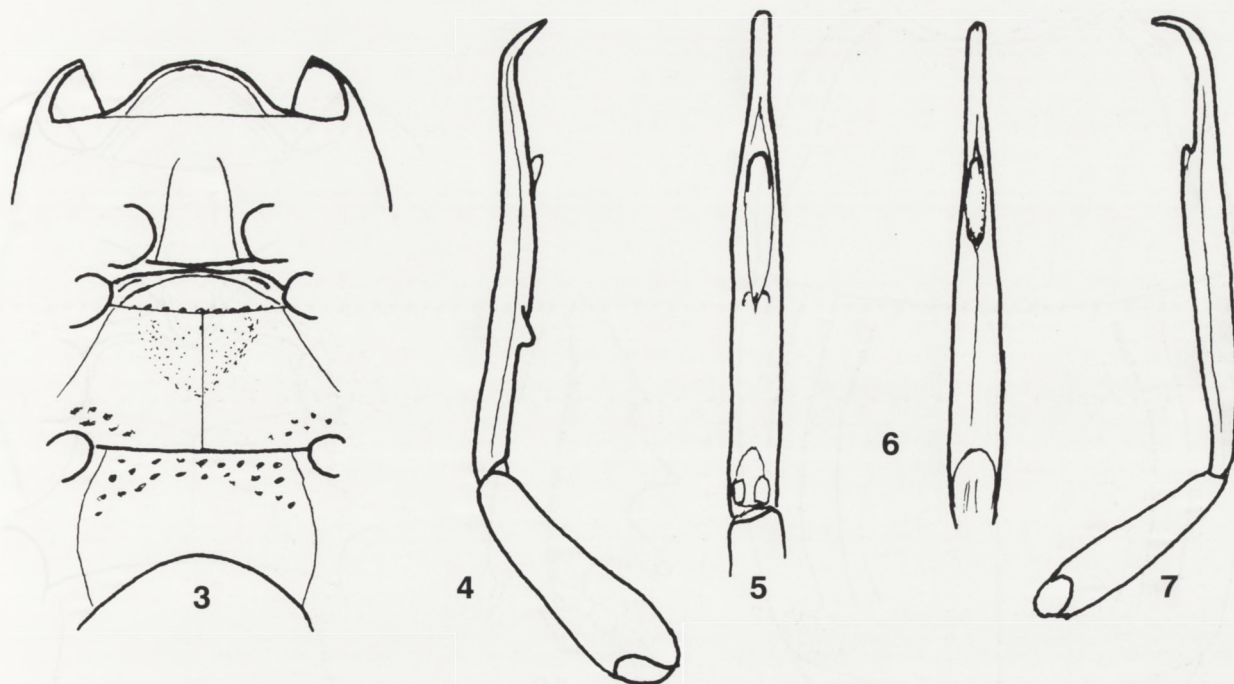
Diagnosis. Closely related to South African *Atribalus striatipennis* (Thérond), from which it differs on the average by the larger size and paler color of body, by the finer punctation of both pygidial segments and, chiefly, by the different structure of the aedeagus (Figs 6–7).

Description. Length: PE 2.3 mm, TL 3.0 mm; width: 1.8 mm. Body oval, moderately convex, shiny. Head brownish-

black, distinctly punctate. Frons slightly concave, frontal stria absent, supraorbital stria present along eyes only. Mouthparts reddish, labrum transverse, finely punctate, without setae or spinules. Mandibles convex, finely punctate. Antennae reddish-brown, antennal club yellowish, sparsely covered with protruding hairs.

Pronotum brownish, rounded laterally and narrowed anterad, its punctation distinct, moderately dense (PI 3–4). Pronotal base weakly transversely excavate, with some coarse punctures. Marginal stria distinct, slightly incised laterally.

Elytra brownish-red, finely punctate. Dorsal striation deeply incised. Outer subhumeral stria nearly complete, abbreviated basally, inner one sometimes marked by a row of punctures at apex. Humeral stria fine, oblique. Dorsal striae 1–4 complete, punctate, 4th shortened basally, not reaching beyond the middle. Epipleura flat, finely punctate. Marginal elytral and epipleural striae present.



Figures 3–7. 3–5. *Atribalus effrenatus* sp. nov.: (3) sterna, ventral; (4) aedeagus, lateral; (5) same, ventral. 6, 7. *Atribalus striatipennis* (Thérond) aedeagus: (6) ventral; (7) lateral.

Propygidium and pygidium convex, reddish-brown. Propygidium long, distinctly but sparsely punctured (PI 1–3), punctures slightly elongate. Pygidium more finely punctate, nearly smooth apically.

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 3) relatively short, feebly emarginate anteriorly, distinctly but sparsely punctate. Marginal stria complete, incised at sides. Prosternum convex between carinal striae, finely punctate thoroughly, more densely at base. Carinal striae slightly divergent basally and convergent apically, not joined. Mesosternum transverse, short, straight at anterior margin, distinctly punctate. Marginal stria complete, crenulate, crossing beside the angles. Anterior angles with short, additional stria. Metasternum convex on female, excavated medially on male, very finely punctate at disc, more coarsely punctured before coxae. Lateral metasternal striae distinct, crenulate, shortened apically. Abdominal ventrite I long, margined laterally and covered with rather coarse punctation, especially at base, its anterior margin deeply emarginate on males.

Legs reddish-brown, rather long. Foretibia with 7–8 (+3) spinules at outer margin, with small spinule at apex. Tarsal groove shallow, only at inner edge distinctly limited. Midtibia with 6 (+2) spinules, hind tibia with 3–4 spinules.

Aedeagus as figured (Figs 4–5).

Types. Holotype ♂: Republic of South Africa, Natal, 75 km WSW Estcourt, Cathedral Peaks For. Stn., 7–13.XII.1979, mole rat burrow (*Cryptomys*), fecal chambers, 1400 m, leg. S. & J. Peck (CMN). Paratypes, 3 ♂, 2 ♀: same data as holotype (CMN; SMC).

Hister nepalensis sp. nov.

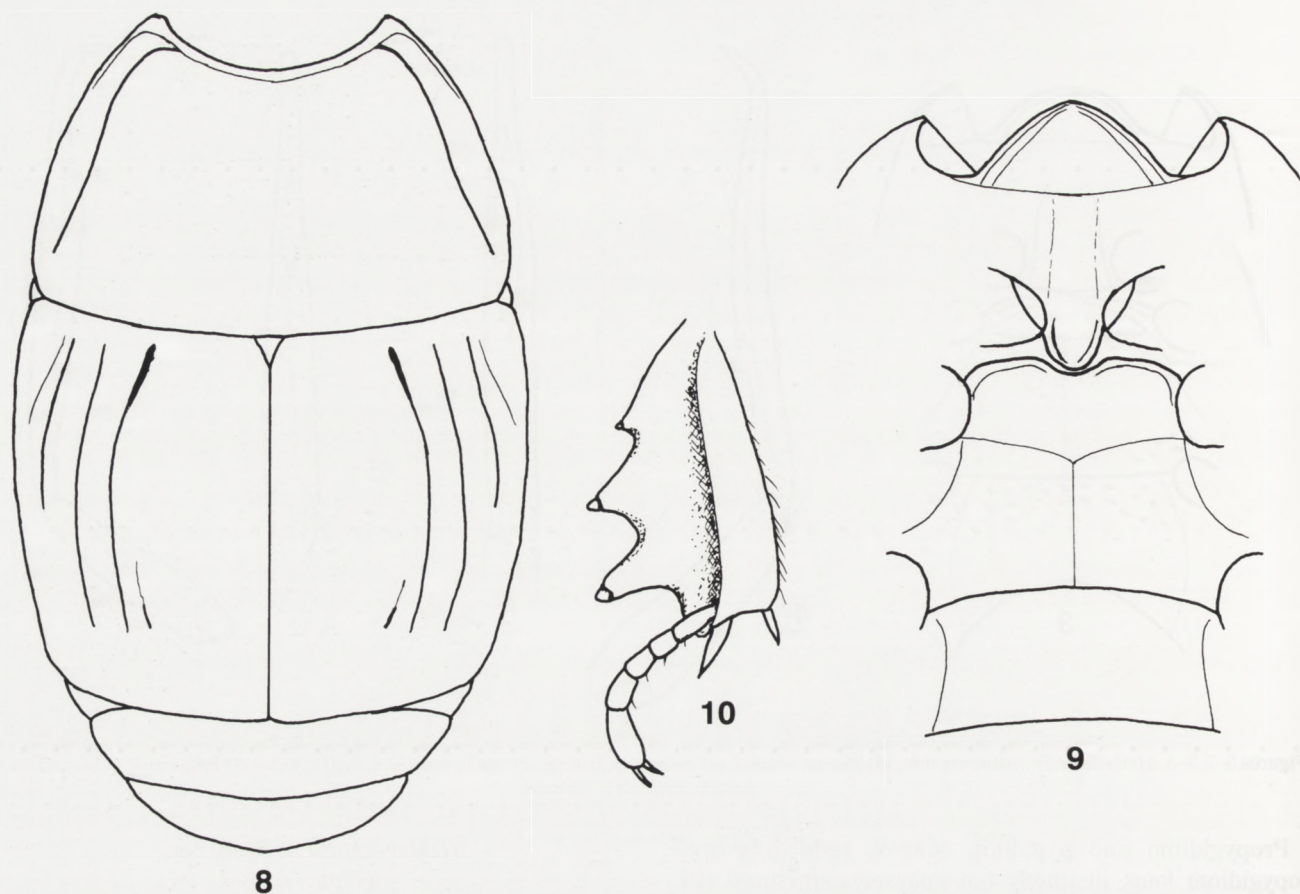
(Figs 8–10)

Diagnosis. By the presence of carinal and the absence of both subhumeral striae it is very distinct from any species of *Hister* known to occur in the Oriental Region.

Description. Length: PE 5.5–6.2 mm, TL 7.0–8.0 mm; width: 4.0–5.0 mm. Body (Fig. 8) oval, moderately convex, black, shiny. Frons flat. Frontal stria fine but distinct, sinuous anteriorly and united laterally with supraorbital stria. Antennae paler as body, scapus pitch-black, funicle brownish-red. Antennal club darker, tomentose, with three transverse sutures. Mandibles flat or slightly convex, very finely and sparsely punctate, with distinct, sometimes bifid dent at inner margin.

Pronotum narrowed anterad, strongly emarginate at anterior margin. Marginal pronotal stria fine but distinct, reaching from posterior angles to the head, widely interrupted anteriorly. External pronotal stria reaching from anterior angles approximately to mid-length of pronotum. Internal pronotal stria very distinct, deeply incised laterally, complete behind the head. Pronotal base with some punctures, especially at sides. Epipleura concave, with some setiferous punctures.

Elytra slightly longer than pronotum, broadest at humeri. Humeral striae thin but distinct, oblique. Elytral striae 1–3 of various lengths, deeply incised and punctured. First usually complete, sometimes reduced at apex, 2nd complete, bent at middle. Third more or less abbrevi-



Figures 8–10. *Hister nepalensis* sp. nov.: (8) dorsal outline; (9) sterna, ventral; (10) foretibia and tarsus.

ated apically, 4th slightly marked at apex as a row of punctures or a feeble line. Sutural and both subhumeral striae absent. Epipleura smooth, bistriate.

Propygidium with two indistinct foveae in lateral angles, covered moderately dense with deep punctures, more sparsely medially (PI 0.5–5.0). Pygidium feebly convex, more densely punctured than propygidium (PI 0.5–2.0).

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 9) sharply rounded, with double margination at sides. Prosternum nearly flat, covered with fine and sparse punctation. Carinal striae distinct but very short, marked at base only, not joined. Mesosternum deeply emarginate, its marginal stria interrupted anteriorly. Metasternum nearly smooth, with very fine and sparse punctation, margined laterally. Abdominal ventrite I with distinct striae at sides and with some punctures basally.

Legs paler as body, foretibia (Fig. 10) with three teeth, mid- and hindtibiae moderately dilated, each with two rows of spinules at outer margin.

Types. Holotype: Nepal, 450 Myagdi Distr. Bega to Bega Deorali, 1700–2400 m, 16.V.1995, leg. Martens – Schawaller (SMNS). Paratypes: Nepal, Kaski Distr. above Pothana, 2000 m, 27–29.IV.1995, leg. Martens – Schawaller (2, SMNS; 1, SMC).

Chaetabraeus (Mazureus) cinaedus sp. nov.
(Figs 11–12)

Diagnosis. It is a second representative of the subgenus *Mazureus* Gomy in the New World. It differs from *Ch. (M.) chandleri* Mazur, described from Oklahoma (USA) by its feebler punctation of the body and the presence of a transverse line on the prosternum.

Description. Length: PE 1.3–1.6 mm, TL 1.5–1.8 mm; width: 1.1–1.4 mm. Body (Fig. 11) shortly oval, strongly convex, its color pitch-black, shiny. Frons feebly convex or flat, moderately densely punctate (PI 1–3). Frontal and supraorbital striae absent. Clypeus more densely punctate than frons (PI 0.5–1.5). Labrum transverse, with two long yellowish setae laterally. Antennae as colored as body, funicle thick, antennal club large, egg-shaped, with tomentum and sparse protruding hairs; sutures invisible.

Pronotum rounded, narrowed anterad, distinctly but sparsely punctured (PI 2–4). Marginal stria fine but complete. Pronotal base with a crenulate line.

Elytra egg-shaped, with feeble, oblique traces of dorsal striae which reaching to midlength, at basal part very finely punctate, more distinctly and coarsely at apex but every-

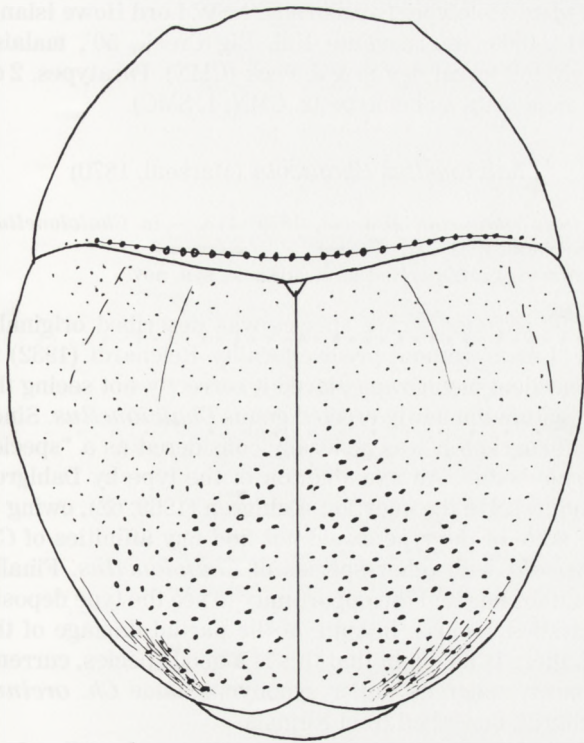


Figure 11. *Chaetabraeus (Mazureus) cinaedus* sp. nov., dorsal outline.

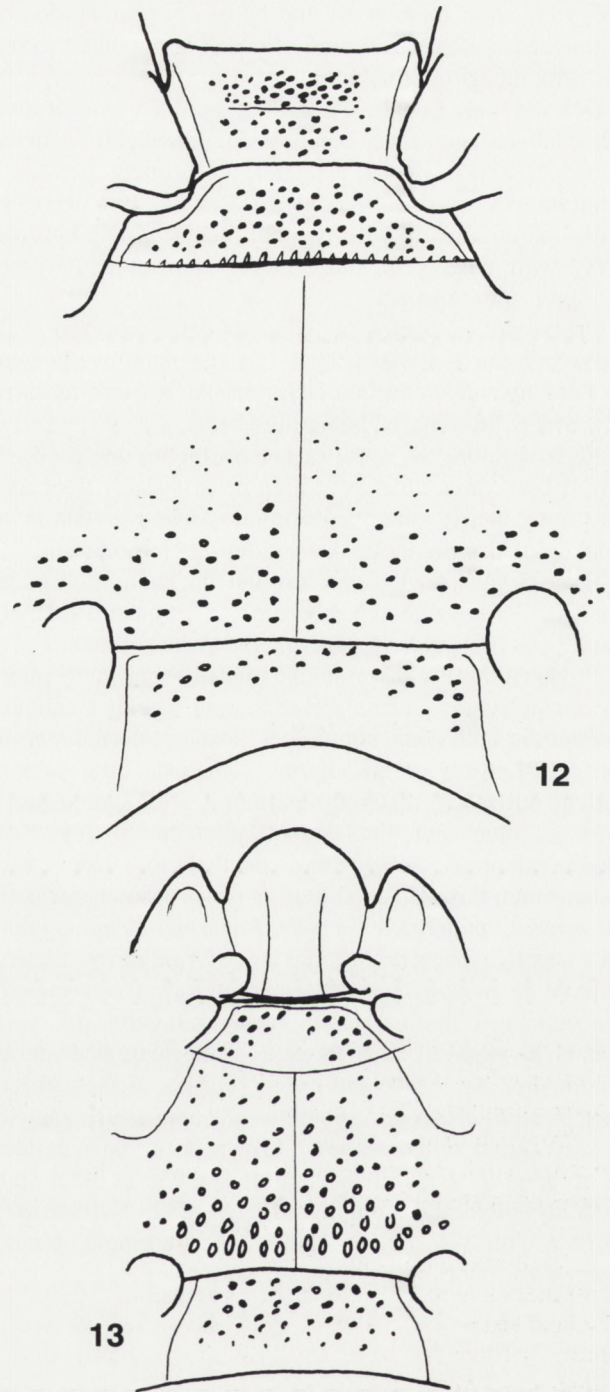
where the punctation not dense (PI 2-4). Epipleura flat, distinctly punctate, with fine marginal elytral stria. Elytral apex and epipleura longitudinally microstrigose, especially the outer flanks.

Pygidial segments convex, moderately punctate (PI 2-5), punctation of pygidium feebler.

Prosternum (Fig. 12) short, not margined anteriorly, with a transverse line medially, apical part in front of this line rather densely punctate (PI 0.5-1.0), behind it punctation sparser (PI 1-2). Mesosternum short, straight at anterior margin, its marginal stria widely interrupted. Mesosternal punctation rather coarse (PI 0.5-1.0). Mesometasternal suture distinctly crenulate and incised. Metasternum feebly convex, sparsely punctured at disc, more coarsely at apex and laterally (PI 2-5). Median line very fine. Marginal metasternal stria very short, abbreviated apically, post-metacoxal stria complete. Abdominal segment I margined at sides, as punctured as metasternal apex.

Legs pitch-brown, foretibia spatularly dilated, with some short spinules at outer margin. Tarsal groove indistinctly marked.

Types. Holotype ♂: Costa Rica, Alajuela Prov., Penas Blancas River Valley, 16.IV.1985, 500-1000 m, leg. B. Lyon (CMN). Paratypes: Costa Rica, Monteverde, FIT, 27.II.1983, D.H. Lindeman, (1, CMN); Monteverde, 1520 m, 15-23.VII.1983 (3, CMN); Costa Rica, Puntarenas, Monte Verde, 1400 m, 9.V.1989, flight intercept trap, leg. Ashe & Brooks (3, SMC); same data except dates - 14.V., 21.V., and 24.V. (3, SMC); Pan[ama]: Chiri[qui], 1200 m, 15 km NW H. Volcan, Hartmann Finca, 20-31.V. 77, dung traps, S. Peck (1, SMC).



Figures 12-13. 12. *Chaetabraeus (Mazureus) cinaedus* sp. nov., sterna, ventral; 13. *Acritomorphus silvestris* sp. nov., sterna ventral.

Acritomorphus silvestris sp. nov.
(Fig. 13)

Diagnosis. This is the second species of *Acritomorphus* Wenzel (1944) described so far. It differs from the Philippine *A. praecursor* Wenzel by the interrupted marginal pronotal stria, by finer punctation of pygidial segments (the punctures mostly separated by

more than their diameters) and by coarser punctation of metasternum, the apical part of which is completely covered with elongate punctures.

Description. Length: PE 1.5–1.6 mm; TL 1.8–1.9 mm; width: 0.9–1.0 mm. Body elongate-oblong, slightly convex, brownish, shiny. Frons blackish, flat, finely punctate. Antennae rusty-red, rather thick, especially two first segments, antennal club with two pubescent annuli, covered rarely with long, protruding hairs. Labrum transverse, with long, sparse setae.

Pronotum 1.5 times as wide as long, covered with coarse punctures at disc (PI 0.2–1.5), the punctures becoming finer apically. Marginal stria incised, present at sides only, widely interrupted behind the head.

Elytra as long as wide, rather coarsely punctured (PI 2–3) at base, punctures becoming progressively finer apically, apex nearly smooth. Marginal epipleural stria complete, epipleura distinctly but not densely punctured.

Propygidium short, transverse and flat, moderately punctured (PI 1–3). Pygidium feebly convex, shiny, more sparsely punctate as propygidium (PI 2–5), apex nearly smooth.

Prosternum (Fig. 13) rounded apically, very finely punctate, not margined. Carinal striae distinct, weakly crenulate, divergent at both ends, not united. Basal prosternal margin straight. Lateral striae distinct. Mesosternum almost straight anteriorly, distinctly margined, with sparse punctures at disc, not too densely distributed (PI 2–4). Mesometasternal suture and median line very fine. Metasternum three times as long as mesosternum, distinctly and coarsely punctured (PI 1–2), especially at apex, punctures slightly elongate. Marginal metasternal striae distinct, incurved to metaepimeron. Postmesocoxal stria complete, mesoepimeron distinctly but rarely punctate (PI 2–4). Abdominal segment I twice as wide as long, margined laterally, punctured as densely but not as coarsely as metasternal apex, punctation becoming finer apically, apex nearly smooth.

Legs rather short, yellowish-brown. Foretibia expanded (as in *Plegaderus*), with 4–5 minute spinules at outer margin. Mid- and hindtibiae a little dilated (as in *Eulomalus*), midtibia with 3–4 spinules, hindtibia with single spinule. Protarsi with normally developed setae.

Types. Holotype ♂: Australia, NSW, Lord Howe Island, 17–31.V.1980, Intermediate Hill, Big Creek, 50', malaise trough, tall forest, leg S. & J. Peck (CMN). Paratypes, 2 ♂, 1 ♀: same data as holotype (2, CMN; 1, SMC).

Chalcionellus libanicola (Marseul, 1870)

Saprinus libanicola Marseul, 1870: 113. – In *Chalcionellus*: Reichardt 1932: 141.

Chalcionellus orcinus Reichardt, 1932: 24, **syn. nov.**

This extremely rare species was described originally from “Liban” without precise locality. Reichardt (1932) in his excellent monograph placed it correctly, not seeing the type, within the newly erected genus *Chalcionellus*. Since the monograph it was generally considered as a “species incertae sedis”. An examination of the type by Dahlgren did not resolve the question. Dahlgren (1969: 62), owing to poor state of the type, could not find any affinities of *Ch. libanicola* with other species of *Chalcionellus*. Finally, the author has had the opportunity to see the type deposited at MNHN, Paris. In spite of the partial damage of the type, there is no doubt that this is a good species, currently known under its junior synonym's name *Ch. orcinus* Reichardt, described from Kirgisia.

Type. Holotype of *Saprinus libanicola*: “*Saprinus libanicola*, m. Liban. Coq. '68/ Type/ Museum Paris. Coll. M. Marseul, 2842-90”.

Other material examined. Turkey, Kona, Sertavul Geçidi, 1500–1600 m, 28.IV.1978, Besuchet-Löbl (1, MHNG).

REFERENCES

- Dahlgren, G. 1969. Zur taxonomie der Gattungen *Chalcionellus*, *Hypocaccus*, *Baekmanniolus* und *Hypocacculus* (Col. Histeridae). *Entomologisk Tidskrift*, 90: 59–70.
- Marseul, S. A. 1870. Descriptions des especes nouvelles d'Histerides. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique*, 13 (1869–1870): 55–158.
- Reichardt, A. 1932. Beiträge zu einer Monographie der *Saprininae* (Coleoptera, Histeridae). *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin*, 18: 1–168.
- Wenzel, R. 1944. On the classification of the histerid beetles. *Fieldiana, Zoology*, 28: 51–151.

Received: October 22, 1996
Accepted: April 8, 1997

Corresponding Editor: S. A. Ślipiński
Issue Editor: S. A. Ślipiński