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Descriptions of four new *Enoplotrupes* (Coleoptera: Geotrupidae) species from China

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Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Scarabaeoidea, Geotrupidae, Geotrupinae, Enoplotrupini, *Enoplotrupes*, *Gynoplotrupes*, China, Palaearctic Region, Oriental Regions

Abstract. The following four new species from China are described: *Enoplotrupes* (*Enoplotrupes*) *gaoligong* sp. nov. (Yunnan), *E. (E.) kubani* sp. nov. (Sichuan, Yunnan), *E. (E.) monachus* sp. nov. (Yunnan) and *E. (Gynoplotrupes) gansuensis* sp. nov. (Gansu). Described species are compared with similar and probably related species. Relevant diagnostic characters of the new species including external male genitalia are illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Enoplotrupes* P. H. Lucas, 1869 (redescribed by Boucomont (1905)) comprises 13 described species occurring in the transition zone between the Palaearctic and the Oriental zoogeographical regions (e.g., Boucomont 1905, 1912; Král et al. 2012; Löbl et al. 2006). The genus is classified in the tribe Enoplotrupini and is divided into three subgenera: the nominotypical subgenus, *Gynoplotrupes* R. Oberthür, 1883 and *Tyrannotrupes* Král, Malý & Schneider, 2012. Individual subgenera differ mainly in the shape of the fronto-clypeal and pronotal horns and external male genitalia (Boucomont 1905, Král et al. 2012, Zunino 1984). To date eight species of *Enoplotrupes* have been known from China. They are *Enoplotrupes* (*E.*) *barmanicus* Gestro, 1888 (Yunnan), *E. (E.) chaslii* (Fairmaire, 1886) (Fujian, Guizhou, Jiangxi and Zhejinag), *E. (E.) crassicornis* Boucomont, 1905 (Gansu, Hubei, Jiangxi and Sichuan), *E. (E.) largeteaui* R. Oberthür, 1883 (Guizhou, Jiangxi, Sichuan and Yunnan), *E. (E.) sinensis* P. H. Lucas, 1869 (Gansu, Hunan, Sichuan, Shaanxi and Yunnan), *E. (Gynoplotrupes) bieti bieti* R. Oberthür, 1883 (Sichuan, Shanxi, Yunnan and Xizang), *E. (G.) latus* Boucomont, 1909 (Sichuan and Yunnan) and *E. (G.) yunnanus* (Fairmaire, 1888) (Yunnan) (Král et al. 2012, Löbl et al. 2006). Our study of the further specimens from the collections below facilitated descriptions of four new species from the Chinese provinces of Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan. The number of species in China stands now at 12.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The following acronyms identify the collections housing the material examined:

- AGCM Andre Gorodinski collection, Moscow, Russia;
- DKCP David Král collection (deposited in NMPC);
- EKCS Emil Kučera collection, Soběslav, Czech Republic;
- JSCP Jan Schneider collection, Praha, Czech Republic;
- NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
- PFAC Patrick Florent Arnaud collection, France;
- RCCP Radek Červenka collection, Praha, Czech Republic;
- SJCP Stanislav Jákl collection, Praha, Czech Republic;
- VMCP Vladislav Malý collection, Praha, Czech Republic.

Material was examined with Olympus SZ61 and MBS-10 stereomicroscopes. Measurements were taken with an ocular grid. The habitus photographs were taken using a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 Macro lens with 5:1 optical magnification on bellows attached to a Canon EOS 550D. Partially focused images of the specimen were combined using Helicon Focus 3.20.2 Pro software.

Specimens of described species are provided with one red printed label “Name of a taxon sp. nov., HOLOTYPUS ♂ [or] ALLOTYPUS ♀ [or] PARATYPUS ♂ [or] ♀, David Král, Vladislav Malý & Jan Schneider det., followed by the year of identification”. Exact label data are cited for the type material, individual labels are indicated by a double slash (/), individual lines of every label by a single slash (/), [p] - preceding data within quotation marks are printed, [hw] - the same but handwritten. Our remarks and additional comments are found in brackets.

Morphological terminology largely follows Král et al. (2001, 2012).

TAXONOMY

Enoplotrupes (Enoplotrupes) gaoligong sp. nov.

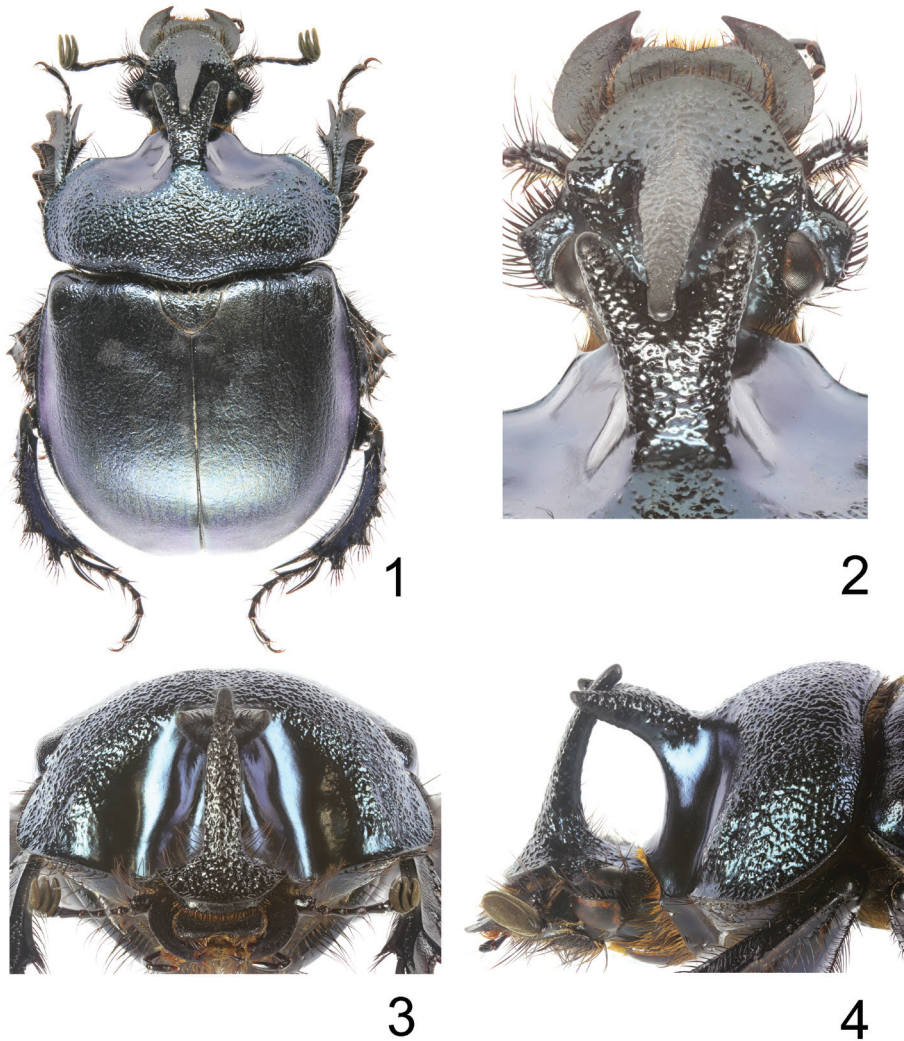
(Figs. 1-4, 17-19)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Gaoligong mts., 24°57'N 98°45'E, 2200-2500 m a. s. l.

Type material (1 specimen). China, Yunnan: Holotype (♂) (DKCP): “YUNNAN 2200-2500 m / 24.57N 98.45E 8-16/5. / GAOLIGONG mts. / Vít Kubáň leg. 1995 [p]”.

Description of holotype. Colour of dorsal surface dark blue; labrum, extremities including mandibles black; fronto-clypeal and pronotal horn and genae blackish; macrosetation of head appendages including labrum blackish-brown, that of antennae and other parts of body black (Fig. 1). Ventral surface black, covered with dense, brownish macrosetation.

Head (Figs. 1-3). Labrum semicircular, bilobed, anterior margin shallowly emarginate, alutaceous, impunctate; mandibles simply regularly arcuate externally (without any tooth or sinuations). Clypeus ogival, coarsely rugose, rugosities confluent, simple punctures missing; fronto-clypeal horn long, weakly extending furca of pronotal horn apically, moderately



Figs. 1-4. *Enoplotrupes (E.) gaoligong* sp. nov., holotype (♂): 1- habitus, dorsal view; 2- head and pronotum, left lateral view; 3- same, frontal view, 4 - detail of pronotal horn, dorsal view). Not to scale.

curved backwards to almost acuminate apex, considerably rugose (as in clypeus) anteriorly, and with irregular more or less longitudinal streaks posteriorly; genal sutures distinct, straight and divergent posteriad, excepting parallel anterior points extending distinctly outline of head; anterolateral angles of genae considerably pointed, points directed anterolaterad, genal surface very sparsely, irregularly, longitudinally wrinkled, with simple punctures mainly along genal suture; occiput glabrous and alutaceous.

Pronotum (Figs. 1-3) of irregular hexagon in shape, anterior corners acute-angular, lateral margin broadly rounded, converging posteriad; smooth area laterally of horn glabrous and

shiny; longitudinal connection between pronotum and horn without ridge; dorsal sculpture considerably coarse, irregularly rugose to vermiculate, somewhat confluent. Horn with considerably stout base (Fig. 4), distinctly bifid, distinctly divergent apically; with considerably rugose dorsal side, rugosities confluent transversally.

Scutellar plate broadly triangulate, broadly sinuate anteriorly, sides broadly rounded; surface shiny, considerably coarse, deeply rugose.

Elytra (Fig. 1) convex, with distinct humeral umbone; finely microsculptured, shagreened, microstriolate; large irregularly shaped microsculptured areas divided by very fine, smooth, narrow, irregularly shaped furrows, not confluent in longitudinal rows resembling rather elytron striae.

Macropterous.

Legs. Femora unarmed, glabrous, impunctate, with two macrosetaceous transversal carinae. Protibiae with six external teeth regularly diminishing basad; ventromedial edge unarmed; meso- and metatibiae with three transversal external carinae.

Abdominal ventrites scabrous, almost alutaceous.

Aedeagus. Parameres of characteristic shape as in Figs. 17-19.

Sexual dimorphism. Female unknown.

Measurements. Total body length of holotype 29 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is classified in the nominotypical subgenus by having pronotal horn in male slender or stout, bifid or broadly furcate apically; in female pronotum with transversal carina or furcate horn; elytra shagreened, microstriolate, as a rule alutaceous or moderately shiny; colour of dorsum blackish, bluish, dark blue, often with weak brownish, greenish, cuprous or violet tinge (for details see also Král et al. 2012). *Enoplotrupes* (*E.*) *gaoligong* sp. nov. is similar and presumably closely related to *E.* (*E.*) *barmanicus* and *E.* (*E.*) *largeteaui* by approximately the same colour of dorsal surface and analogical shape of horns of head and pronotum. But it clearly differs mainly as follows:

- sculpture of pronotum considerably coarse, irregularly rugose (Figs. 1-2) (distinctly finer and less rugose in both compared species);
- base of pronotal horn stout (Fig. 4) (slender in both compared species);
- longitudinal ridge between pronotum and pronotal horn absent (Fig. 4) (present in both compared species);
- sculpture of scutellar plate considerably coarse, deeply rugose (Fig. 1) (distinctly finer, rugosities shallow in both compared species).

Collecting circumstances. A single specimen was collected in cow dung in a mixed forest together with *Phelotrupes* (*Phelotrupes*) *kubani* Král, Malý et Schneider, 2001 (Král et al. 2001).

Distribution. So far known only from the Gaoligong Mts. in central-west part of the Yunnan Province, China.

Etymology. Toponymic; derived from the area of origin of the new species, the Gaoligong Mts.; noun in apposition.

***Enoplotrupes (Enoplotrupes) kubani* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 5-8, 20-22)

Type locality. China, C Yunnan, Kunming env., Xi Shan.

Type material (23 specimen). China, Yunnan: Holotype (♂) (DKCP): “China, C Yunnan / Kunming env., Xi Shan / 24.vii.1996 / Petr Kabátek lgt. [p]”. Paratypes: 1 ♀ (allotype) (DKCP), 3 ♂♂ (DKCP) and 2 ♂♂ (JSCP), same data as holotype; 1 ♂ (EKCS) and 1 ♀ (DKCP), “China - Yunnan / 10.-15.6.[19]94 Lijiang / lgt. E. Kučera [p]”; 1 ♂ (DKCP), “YUNNAN 2500-2700 m / 25.58N 100.21E / JIZU SHAN 6-10.7. / Vit Kubán leg 1994 [p]”; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (AGCM), “China, N.W. Yunnan, / NU SHAN Mts., / Lampin city env., / h-2600 m. 15.07.2000 / leg. A. Gorodinski [p]”; 1 ♂ (RCCP), “CHINA-YUNNAN pr., / Kunming - Xi Shan / 21.-27.10.2003 / J. S. Gull lgt. [p]”; 1 ♂ (DKCP), “China, W Yunnan, 14.-15.vii.2010 / W Dali, CANG Mts., E slopes / 25°40'22"N 100° 08'48"E / ca 2300 m, David Král lgt. [p]”; 1 ♂ (PFAC), “C. Champy [p] / Yunnan [hw]”. - Sichuan: 2 ♀♀ (VMCP), “Ch. S. Sichuan 20.-22.7. / Mt. Sunjiangshan, 2005 / 20 km S Xichang / 2000-2900 m, S. Murzin lgt.[p]”; 2 ♂♂ (DKCP), 4 ♂♂ (VMCP), “Ch. S. Sichuan 23.-27.7. / Mt. Sunjiangshan, 2005 / 20km S Xichang / 2000-2250 m, S. Murzin lgt. [p]”.

Description of holotype. Colour of dorsal surface black; labrum, extremities including mandibles brownish; macrosetation of head appendages including labrum yellowish-brown, that of antennae and other parts of body black (Fig. 5). Ventral surface blackish-brown, covered with dense, brownish macrosetation.

Head (Figs. 5, 7-8). Labrum semicircular, bilobed, anterior margin shallowly emarginate, finely, broadly, irregularly serrate; mandibles simply regularly arcuate externally (without any tooth or sinuations). Clypeus ogival, coarsely rugose, rugosities confluent, simple punctures missing; fronto-clypeal horn relatively long, weakly extending furca of pronotal horn apically, moderately curved backwards to almost acuminate apex, considerably rugose (as in clypeus) anteriorly, and with irregular more or less longitudinal streaks posteriorly; genal sutures distinct, straight and divergent posteriad, excepting parallel anterior points extending distinctly outline of head; anterolateral angles of genae considerably pointed, points directed anterolaterad, genal surface very sparsely, irregularly, longitudinally wrinkled, with simple punctures mainly along genal suture; occiput weakly rugose and alutaceous.

Pronotum (Figs. 5, 7-8) of irregular hexagon in shape, anterior corners rounded, lateral margin broadly rounded, converging posteriad; smooth area laterally of horn glabrous and shiny; longitudinal connection between pronotum and horn without ridge, dorsal sculpture irregularly rugose to vermiculate, somewhat confluent. Horn with slender base, moderately bifid, only slightly divergent apicad, directed obliquely upwards, with distinctly rugose dorsal side, rugosities transversally confluent.

Scutellar plate broadly triangular, broadly sinuate anteriorly, sides broadly rounded; surface almost alutaceous, impunctate, weakly rugose.

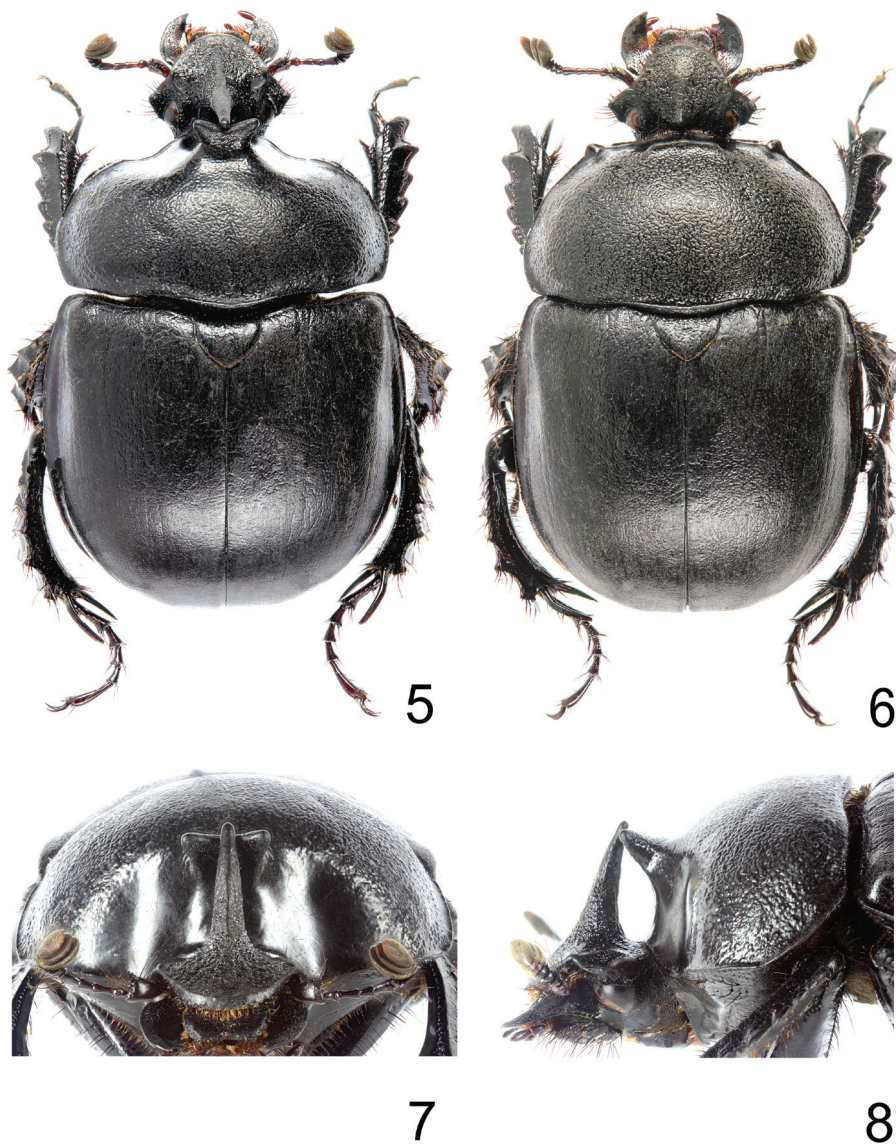
Elytra (Fig. 5) convex, with distinct humeral umbone; finely microsculptured, shagreened, microstriolate; large, irregularly shaped microsculptured areas divided by very fine, smooth, narrow, irregularly shaped furrows, confluent in longitudinal rows resembling rather elytron striae.

Macropterous.

Legs. Femora unarmed, glabrous, impunctate, with two macrosetaceous transversal carinae. Protibiae with six external teeth regularly diminishing basad; ventromedial edge unarmed; meso- and metatibiae with three transversal external carinae.

Abdominal ventrites scabrous, almost alutaceous.
Aedeagus. Parameres of characteristic shape as in Figs. 20-22.

Variability in males. Fronto-clypeal horn in medium developed and underdeveloped (hypothelic) specimens short, more or less straight; horn of pronotum less developed, with only weak furca.



Figs. 5-8. *Enoplotrupes (E.) kubani* sp. nov.: 5, 7-8- holotype (♂), 6- allotype (♀). 5-6- habitus, dorsal view; 7- head and pronotum, frontal view; 8- same, left lateral view. Not to scale.

Sexual dimorphism. Female (Fig. 6) differs from male as follows: clypeus with short, pointed tubercle; pronotum with straight transversal carina.

Measurements. Total body length 17-23 mm (holotype (♂) - 21 mm, allotype (♀) - 22 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The new species is classified in the nominotypical subgenus by having pronotal horn in male slender or stout, bifid or broadly furcate apically; in female pronotum with transversal carina or furcate horn; elytra shagreened, microstriolate, as a rule alutaceous or moderately shiny; colour of dorsum blackish, bluish, dark blue, often with weak brownish, greenish, cuprous or violet tinge (for details see also Král et al. 2012). *Enoplotrupes* (*E.*) *kubani* sp. nov. is similar and presumably closely related to *E.* (*E.*) *chaslii* by approximately the same colour of dorsal surface and analogical shape of fronto-clypeal and pronotal horns but it clearly differs mainly as follows:

- base of pronotal horn slender (Figs. 5, 7) (stout in *E.* (*E.*) *chaslii*);
- pronotal horn directed obliquely upwards (Figs. 7-8) (forwards in *E.* (*E.*) *chaslii*);
- pronotal sculpture rugose but impunctate (Figs. 5, 7) (rugose, mixed with simple punctuation in *E.* (*E.*) *chaslii*).

Collecting circumstances. Specimen coming from the Cang Mts. was found in horse dung on a pasture surrounding by secondary coniferous forest.

Distribution. Known from western parts of the Yunnan and south-western parts of the Sichuan Provinces of China.

Etymology. Patronymic; dedicated to our friend Vítězslav Kubáň (NMPC), an excellent specialist in Buprestidae (Coleoptera).

***Enoplotrupes* (*Enoplotrupes*) *monachus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 9-12, 23-25, 29-30)

Type locality. China mer., Yunnan prov., pass SW of Baoshan, Gaoligongshan.

Type material (4 specimen). China, Yunnan: Holotype (♂) (SJCP): “China mer., Yunnan prov., / (pass SW of Baoshan) / Gaoligongshan / 4.-8.6.2005, I. Jeniš lgt.” Paratypes: 1 ♀ (allotype) and 1 ♂ (both JSCP), “CHINA, Yunnan prov. / pass SW from Baoshan / Gaoligong, 4.-8.6., / Oto Nakládal lgt., 2005”; 1 ♂ (DKCP), “China, W Yunnan, 5.-7.vii.2010 / NW Gudong, 1800-2300 m / YUNFENG Mt. / 25°22'44"N 98°25'19"E / David Král lgt. [p]”.

Description of holotype. Colour of dorsal surface dark blue; labrum, extremities including mandibles, fronto-clypeal and pronotal horn and genae blackish; macrosetation of head appendages including labrum blackish-brown, that of antennae and other parts of body black (Fig. 9). Ventral surface black-brownish, covered with dense, brownish macrosetation.

Head (Figs. 9, 11-12). Labrum semicircular, bilobed, anterior margin shallowly emarginate, alutaceous, impunctate; mandibles simply regularly arcuate externally (without any tooth or situations). Clypeus ogival, coarsely rugose, rugosities confluent, simple punctures missing; fronto-clypeal horn long, remarkably extending furca of pronotal horn apically, only very weakly curved backwards to acuminate apex, considerably rugose (as in clypeus) anteriorly, and with irregular more or less longitudinal streaks posteriorly; genal sutures distinct, straight and divergent posteriad, excepting parallel anterior points extending



9



10



11



12

Figs. 9-12. *Enoplotrupes (E.) monachus* sp. nov.: 9, 11-12- holotype (♂), 10- allotype (♀). 9-10- habitus, dorsal view; 11- head and pronotum, frontal view; 12- same, left lateral view. Not to scale.

distinctly outline of head; anterolateral angles of genae considerably pointed, points directed anterolaterad, genal surface very sparsely, irregularly, longitudinally wrinkled, with simple punctures mainly along genal suture; occiput glabrous and alutaceous.

Pronotum (Figs. 9, 11-12) of irregular hexagon in shape, anterior corners acute-angular, lateral margin broadly rounded, converging posteriad; smooth area and concavities laterally of horn glabrous and shiny; longitudinal connection between pronotum and horn without ridge; dorsal sculpture considerably coarse, irregularly rugose to vermiculate, somewhat confluent. Horn with considerably stout and short base, distinctly bifid, considerably divergent apicad, acute apically, directed forwards; with considerably rugose dorsal side, rugosities transversally confluent.

Scutellar plate broadly triangular, broadly sinuate anteriorly, sides broadly rounded; surface shiny, considerably coarse, deeply rugose.

Elytra (Fig. 9) convex, with distinct humeral umbone; finely microsculptured, shagreened, microstriolate; large irregularly shaped microsculptured areas divided by very fine, smooth, narrow, irregularly shaped furrows, not confluent in longitudinal rows resembling rather elytron striae.

Macropterous.

Legs. Femora unarmed, glabrous, impunctate, with two macrosetaceous transversal carinae. Protibiae with six external teeth regularly diminishing basad; ventromedial edge unarmed; meso- and metatibiae with three transversal external carinae.

Abdominal ventrites scabrous, almost alutaceous.

Aedeagus. Parameres of characteristic shape as in Figs. 23-25.

Variability in males. Both paratypes medium sized specimens with only short fronto-clypeal horn, pronotal horn in shape of straight transversal carina.

Sexual dimorphism. Female (allotype) (Fig. 10) differs from male as follows: clypeus with short, pointed tubercle; pronotum with convex transversal carina.

Measurements. Total body length 28-32 mm (holotype (♂) - 31 mm, allotype (♀) - 32 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The new species is classified in the nominotypical subgenus by having pronotal horn in male slender or stout, broadly furcate apically; in female pronotum with transversal carina or furcate horn; elytra shagreened, microstriolate, as a rule alutaceous or moderately shiny; colour of dorsum blackish, bluish, dark blue, often with weak brownish, greenish, cuprous or violet tinge (for details see also Král et al. 2012). *Enoplotrupes (E.) monachus* sp. nov. differs from all so far known representatives of the nominotypical subgenus in the following complex of diagnostic characters: fronto-clypeal horn long, remarkably extending furca of pronotal horn apically, only very weakly curved backwards to acuminate apex (Figs. 9, 11-12); pronotal horn (Figs. 9, 11-12) with considerably stout and short base, considerably divergent apicad, acute apically, directed forwards; longitudinal connection between pronotum and pronotal horn without ridge (Fig. 9).

Collecting circumstances. Specimen from the Yunfeng Mt. was collected from horse dung on a pathway in deciduous forest along the cableway to the Yunfeng monastery (Figs. 29-30).

Distribution. So far known only from central-western part of the Yunnan Province, China.

Etymology. Derived from mediaeval Latin word *monachus*, meaning monk, a member of religious community; noun in apposition.

***Enoplotrupes (Gynoplotrupes) gansuensis* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 13-16, 26-28)

Type locality. China, Gansu, Wudu.

Type material (28 specimen). China, Gansu: Holotype (♂) (DKCP): "CHINA-GANSU / Wudu / 19.6.-23.6.2000 / leg. E. Kučera [p]". Paratypes: 1 ♀ (allotype) (DKCP) 1 ♂ (EKCS) and 1 ♂ (JSCP), same data as holotype; 2 ♀♀ (EKCS), "CHINA-GANSU / WUDU 33°12'N 104°28'E / 25.6.-2.7.97 / lgt. E. Kučera [p]"; 13 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀ (VMCP), "Ch. C; S. Gansu pr. / 40 km S. Wudu, 1. 6. 1998 / Tochizi 2300 m / M. Murzin lgt. [p]".

Description of holotype. Colour of dorsal surface black; labrum, extremities including mandibles black-brown; macrosetation of head appendages including labrum brownish to black (Fig. 13). Ventral surface black, macrosetation brownish.

Head (Figs. 13, 15-16). Labrum semicircular, bilobed, anterior margin shallowly but distinctly emarginate; mandibles simply regularly arcuate externally. Clypeus ogival, coarsely rugose, rugosities confluent, simple punctures missing; fronto-clypeal horn long, extending emargination of pronotal horn apically, moderately curved postariad to almost acuminate apex, almost regularly punctate distally; genal sutures distinct, straight and divergent posteriad, excepting parallel anterior points extending distinctly outline of head; anterolateral angles of genae considerably pointed, points directed anterolaterad, genal surface very sparsely, irregularly, longitudinally wrinkled; occiput glabrous and alutaceous.

Pronotum (Figs. 13, 15-16) of irregular hexagon in shape, anterior angles acute-angular, lateral margin broadly rounded, converging posteriad; smooth area and concavities laterally of horn glabrous and shiny; dorsal sculpture extremely irregularly rugose, somewhat confluent. Horn considerably stout and short, slightly emarginate apically, directed remarkably obliquely upwards; with considerably rugose dorsal side, rugosities transversally confluent.

Scutellar plate broadly triangular in outline, broadly sinuate anteriorly, sides broadly rounded; surface shiny, rugose, rugosities confluent.

Elytra convex, with distinct humeral umbone; considerably rugose and multistriate, multistriation vanishing in rugosities (Fig. 13).

Macropterous.

Legs. Femora unarmed, glabrous, impunctate, with two macrosetaceous transversal carinae. Protibiae with six external teeth regularly diminishing basad; ventromedial edge unarmed; meso- and metatibiae with three transversal external carinae.

Abdominal ventrites scabrous, almost alutaceous.

Aedeagus. Parameres of characteristic shape as in Figs. 26-28.

Variability in males. Fronto-clypeal horn in medium developed and underdeveloped (hypothelic) specimens short, more or less straight; pronotal horn less developed, small, or almost vanishing.

Sexual dimorphism. Female (Fig. 14) differs from male as follows: clypeus with short, pointed tubercle; pronotum with straight transversal carina.

Measurements. Total body length 23-26 mm (holotype (♂) - 24 mm, allotype (♀) - 26 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The new species is classified in the subgenus *Gynoplotrupes* by



13



14



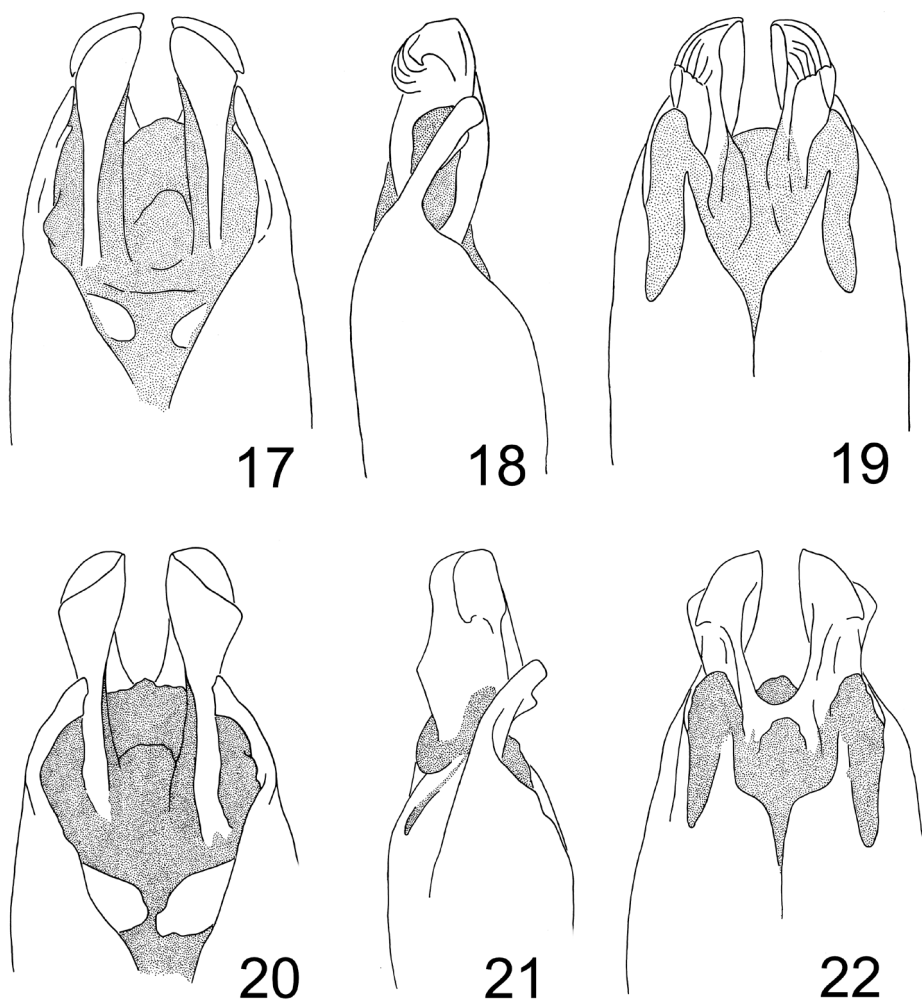
15



16

Figs. 13-16. *Enoplotrupes (Gynoplotrupes) gansuensis* sp. nov.: 13, 15-16- holotype (♂), 14- allotype (♀). 13-14- habitus, dorsal view; 15- head and pronotum, frontal view; 16- same, left latera view. Not to scale.

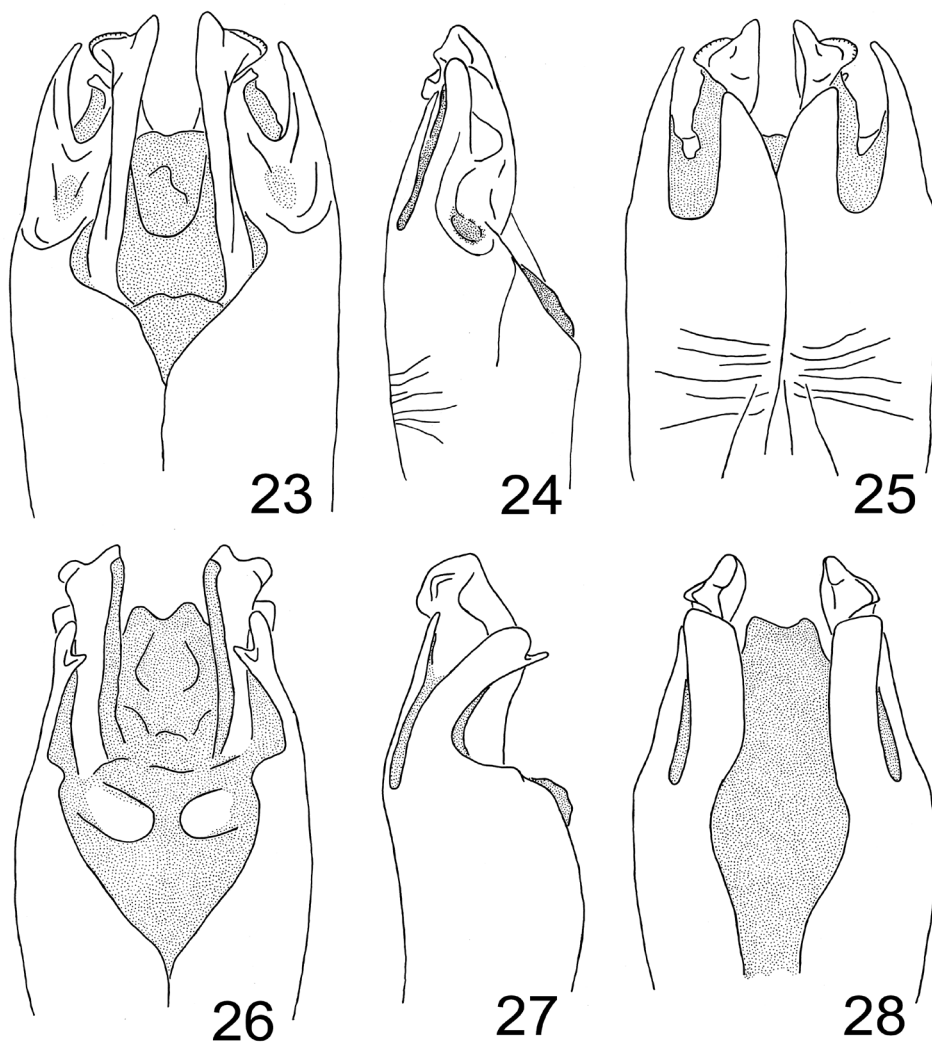
having pronotal horn in male short, obtuse, rounded or shallowly emarginate apically; in female pronotum with transversal carina; elytra more or less multistriate, as a rule moderately shiny; colour of dorsum black, often with weak bluish or brownish tinge (for details see also Král et al. 2012). *Enoplotrupes (Gynoplotrupes) gansuensis* sp. nov. differs from other so



Figs. 17-22. Parameres. 17-19- *Enoplotrupes (E.) gaoligong* sp. nov.: 20-22- *E. (E.) kubani* sp. nov. 17, 20- dorsal view; 18, 21- left lateral view; 19, 22- ventral view. Schematically, not to scale.

far known Chinese *Gynoplotrupes* representatives in the following diagnostical characters:

- sculpture of pronotal surface extremely rugose (Figs. 13, 15) (much more fine in all compared *Gynoplotrupes* species);
- pronotal horn directed remarkably obliquely upwards (Fig. 15) (directed more or less forwards in all compared *Gynoplotrupes* species);
- elytral multistriation vanishing more or less in rugosities (Figs. 13-14) (multistriation distinct in *E. (G.) latus*, and *E. (G.) bieti bieti*, vanishing in rugosities at all in *E. (G.) yunnanus*).

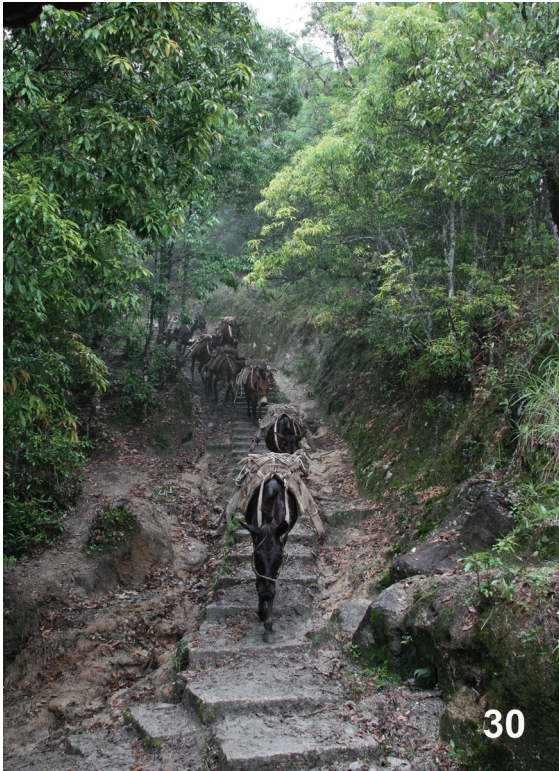


Figs. 23-28. Parameres: 23-25- *Enoplotrupes (E.) monachus* sp. nov.; 26-28- *E. (Gynoplotrupes) gansuensis* sp. nov. 23, 26- dorsal view; 24, 27- left lateral view; 25, 28- ventral view. Schematically, not to scale.

Collecting circumstances. Unknown.

Distribution. So far known only from south-eastern part of the Gansu Province, China.

Etymology. Toponymic; an adjective derived from the name of the Chinese Province of Gansu where the new species was collected.



Figs. 29-30. Habitat of *Enoplotrupes (E.) monachus* sp. nov., China, Yunnan, Yunfeng Mt., July 2010 (photo by Helena Kulíková); 29- view from the Yunfeng monastery; 30- habitat detail.

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