Two new genera and three new species of the tribes Nitidulini and Cyllodini (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae) from Australia and New Zealand, with taxonomic notes

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Два новых рода и три новых вида триб Nitidulini и Cyllodini (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae) из Австралии и Новой Зеландии с таксономическими замечаниями

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Abstract. Phenolia (Plesiothina) ampla sp. n., Gaulodes simplex sp. n., Ostomarcha gen. n. (type species Lasiodactylus marginatus Reitter, 1873), all from Australia, and Cerylollodes dacnoides gen. et sp. n. from New Zealand are described. New data on Gaulodes costatus Erichson, 1843 and Ostomarcha marginata (Reitter, 1873), comb. n., are given. A new synonymy is proposed: Lasiodactylus marginatus Reitter, 1873 (= Soronia simulans Blackburn, 1891; = Pterohelaeus nitiduloides H.J. Carter, 1908, synn. n.); Cyllodini Everts, 1898 = Amborotubini Leschen & Carlton, 2004, syn. n. Lectotypes for Gaulodes costatus, Lasiodactylus marginatus, Soronia simulans and Pterohelaeus nitiduloides are designated.

Key words. Coleoptera, Nitidulidae, Nitidulini, Cyllodini, new genera, new species, Australia, New Zealand, synonymy, lectotype designation.

Резюме. Описаны Phenolia (Plesiothina) ampla sp. n., Gaulodes simplex sp. n. и Ostomarcha gen. n. (типовой вид Lasiodactylus marginatus Reitter, 1873) из Австралии, а также Cerylollodes dacnoides gen. et sp. n. из Новой Зеландии. Приводятся новые данные о Gaulodes costatus Erichson, 1843 и Ostomarcha marginata (Reitter, 1873), comb. n. Установлена новая синонимия: Lasiodactylus marginatus Reitter, 1873 (= Soronia simulans Blackburn, 1891; = Pterohelaeus nitiduloides H.J. Carter, 1908, synn. n.); Cyllodini Everts, 1898 = Amborotubini Leschen & Carlton, 2004, syn. n. Обозначены лектотипы Gaulodes costatus, Lasiodactylus marginatus, Soronia simulans и Pterohelaeus nitiduloides.

Ключевые слова. Coleoptera, Nitidulidae, Nitidulini, Cyllodini, новый род, новый вид, Австралия, Новая Зеландия, синонимия.

Introduction

In the subfamily Nitidulinae, the tribes Nitidulini and Cyllodini are well defined (Kirejtshuk, 1998 etc.) due to their quite characteristic body shape and some peculiarities in the shape of the thoracic sclerites. However, discrimination of some groups is a very complicated procedure because of shortage
of pronounced characters for reliable evaluation of relationship. Many homoplasies make it difficult to find a correct attribution of some taxa. Such groups are considered in this publication and two of them are described as new genera. *Cerylollodes* gen. n. of the Cyllodini is characterized by an unusual body shape reminiscent of some members of Erotylidae, in particular the genus *Dacne* Latreille, 1796. The composition of this tribe is more or less clear in the fauna of the Eastern Hemisphere, but the fauna of the Western Hemisphere needs to be revised. Recently Leschen and Carlton (2004) erected the new tribe *Amborotubini* for a member of the tribe Cyllodini with unusually elongate body from Bolivia. *Cerylollodes dacnoides* gen. et sp. n. shows some similarity with the recent genera *Somatoxus* Sharp, 1890 and *Amborotubus* Leschen & Carlton, 2004 from Neotropical Region, and with a fossil genus from Spanish Lower Cretaceous, and has also some characters in common with the tribes *Lawrencerosini* Kirejtshuk, 1990 and *Cychramptodini* Kirejtshuk & Lawrence, 1992.

Acronyms used for designations of the material examined in this study. AMS – Australian Museum, Sydney; ANIC – Australian National Insect Collection (Department of Entomology, C.S.I.R.O.), Canberra; BMNH – Natural History Museum, London (formerly British Museum of Natural History); CNC – Canadian National Collections (Biosystematics Research Institute), Ottawa; DPIM – Department of Primary Industries, Mareeba; FMNH – Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; MACL – Macleay Museum at the Sydney University; NRS – Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm; NZAC – New Zealand Arthropod Collection, Landcare Research, Auckland; QM – Queensland Museum, Brisbane; SAM – South Australian Museum, Adelaide; TMB – Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest; USNM – National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC; ZIN – Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg; ZMUC – Zoological Museum at the Copenhagen University.

**Phenolia (Plesiothina) ampla** Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (Figs 1–7)

**Diagnosis.** This new species is the only representative of the subgenus *Plesiothina* in Australia (other members of the subgenus are characteristic of the Indo-Malayan Region). It is well distinguished from all described species by the rather wide body with very widely explanate sides, peculiar coloration, and particularly by the very distinct paramedian depressions at apex of the female pygidium.

**Description.** Male (holotype). Length 6.2, width 3.6, height 2.0 mm. Oval, moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; reddish; metasternum, ventrite 1 and subsutural part at elytral base reddish brown; dorsal surface of head, wide median stripe on pronotum, scutellum and most of elytra black (only small, diffusely spread round spots on elytra reddish yellow); with faint fat lustre; dorsum with moderately dense subreceptacular hairs nearly 1.5 times as long as intervals between their insertions, yellowish on light parts of surface and brownish on dark ones; elytra with about 9 longitudinal, not quite distinct rows of semi-erect hairs; underside with light and short subreceptacular hairs somewhat longer than intervals between their insertions; pronotal and elytral sides shortly and finely ciliate.

**Fig. 1. Phenolia (Plesiothina) ampla** sp. n.
between mesocoxae, that between metacoxae about 1.5 times distance between procoxae. Prosternal process strongly widened before its almost transverse apex. Metasternum somewhat longer than prosternum, with median depression at deeply and angularly excised posterior edge between metacoxae. Submetacoxal line slightly arcuately deviating at middle of cavity and returning at its lateral edge. Hypopygium bisinuate at apex, nearly half as long as ventrite 1. Tibiae subtriangular, with moderately developed subapical process; mesotibia slightly curved; protibia somewhat wider, meso- and metatibiae somewhat narrower than antennal club. Femora simple, profemur about 1 and 1/3, mesofemur about 1 and 2/3, and metafemur nearly twice as wide as corresponding tibiae. Protarsus about half as wide as protibia, meso- and metatibiae considerably narrower; claws slightly bulbaceous and with clear bisetose empodium between.

Aedeagus well sclerotized.

F e m a l e . Differs from male in more projecting (more acute) elytral apices, widely rounded apices of pygidium and hypopygium, and a pair of paramedian distinct and rather deep depressions separated by rather sharp median ridge at distal half of hypopygium. Tibiae (particularly protibia) usually somewhat narrower and with less prominent subapical process, and mesotibia not curved.

Figs 2–13. Nitidulini. 2–7 – Phenolia (Plesiothina) ampla sp. n.: 2 – mesotibia, dorsally; 3 – tegmen of specimen from Australia, ventrally; 4 – penis trunk of the same specimen, dorsally; 5 – tegmen of specimen from New Guinea, ventrally; 6 – penis trunk of the same specimen, dorsally; 7 – ovipositor, ventrally; 8–13 – Gaulodes costatus Er.: 8 – body, dorsally; 9 – elytra, posteriorly; 10 – antennal club; 11 – prosternal process, ventrally; 12 – male protibia, dorsally; 13 – male mesotibia, dorsally. Scales: A – to Figs 8, 9; B – to Figs 2–7, 10–13.
Ovipositor scarcely modified and moderately sclerotized.

Variations. Length 4.7–6.6, width 3.0–3.7 mm. The holotype has a typical coloration, but many specimens are more or less lighter to unicolorous yellowish; sometimes coloration is darker and more monotonous. Puncturation and microreticulation also vary to a certain extent; frequently dorsal puncturation becomes almost uniform and more distinct than that in the holotype, and sometimes the underside looks like very shining. Pronotal and elytral sides are not always as wide as those in the holotype.


Etymology. The epithet of this species means “wide”, “spacious”, referring to the rather widely explanate sides of body in the new species.

Genus Gaulodes Erichson, 1843

Type species Gaulodes costatus Erichson, 1843, by monotypy.

Diagnosis. This genus is quite distinct from Phenolia in the more convex body in general with rather convex elytral apices, narrowly subexplanate pronotal and elytral sides, features of elytral puncturation and particularly in the rather modified structure of the ovipositor. The antennal grooves in species of this genus are slightly convergent, subparallel-sided, although according to other features of this genus it can be regarded as a member of the Phenolia-complex of genera (see the diagnoses and comparison of all genera of the complex in Kirejtshuk, Kvamme, 2002).

Gaulodes costatus Erichson, 1843 (Figs 8–18)

Gaulodes costatus Erichson, 1843: 316.

Diagnosis. This species can be easily diagnosed after the below key, and particularly due to its antennal club, indistinct elytral puncturation, longitudinal rows of setiferous tubercles on elytra, configuration of both submeso- and submetacoxal lines, peculiar secondary sexual characters and genital structures in both sexes.

Additional description. Length 4.7–5.8, width 2.7–3.2, height 1.4–1.7 mm. Elongate oval, rather convex (especially at elytra) dorsally and moderately convex ventrally; dorsum usually subunicolorous dark brown to almost black with nearly reddish pronotal and elytral sides; underside and appendages considerably lighter (reddish or brownish); with fat lustre; dorsum with thickened reddish hairs, their length subequal to width of explanate elytral sides, diffuse on head and pronotum, but forming longitudinal rows in accordance with setiferous tubercles on subcostate elytra; between these hairs much shorter and thinner hairs scattered; pronotal and elytral sides finely ciliolate.
Male. Metasternum rather strongly concave along midline; elytral apices forming nearly common gentle curve; pygidium and hypopygidium subtruncated at apex; anal sclerite exposed from under apex of pygidium; protibia somewhat dilated and slightly curved before apex, mesotibia with the Phenolia-type of secondary sexual modification. Aedeagus heavily sclerotized.

Female. Metasternum feebly depressed along midline; elytral apices more acute and somewhat separated from each other; pygidium and hypopygidium with widely rounded apices; pro- and mesotibiae simple. Ovipositor well sclerotized.


FeMale. Differs from male only in pygidial apex narrowly rounded to subacute. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized. Aedeagus heavily sclerotized.

Bionomics. This species is rather common in the sclerophyll and temperate rainforests and inhabits the fruit-bodies of about 1–2 years after fire. This species is characterized, in comparison with its congener, by the more slender and more shining body with distinct elytral puncturation, subflattened metasternum in both sexes, sparsely punctured and with narrow transverse depression behind mesocoxae, and lack of any expressed character of sexual dimorphism in the structure of tibiae. See also the diagnosis of G. costatus and the key below.

Description. Male (holotype). Length 4.2, width 2.3, height 1.3 mm. Elongate oval, rather slender; rather convex (especially at elytra) dorsally, and moderately convex ventrally; black, with reddish brown pronotal and elytral sides, anterior part of head, underside and appendages, but tarsi, antennae and mouthparts considerably lighter (almost reddish); shining; dorsum with diffuse, thickened reddish suberect hairs, somewhat longer than width of subapplanate part of elytral sides, forming longitudinal rows on subcostate elytra, which lack any trace of tubercles, and much shorter (nearly 1/3 as long as former) and thinner diffuse hairs between rows; pronotal and elytral sides extremely finely ciliare.

Head with not quite regular punctures about 1.5 times as large as eye facets, interspaces between them about 1/3 of a puncture diameter, smooth and shining. Pronotum with punctuation and sculpture about as those on head, but punctures considerably larger and sparser, separated by own diameter. Elytra with punctures more distinct than those on head and pronotum, forming 2 irregular rows between not tuberous longitudinal costae. Underside with punctuation and sculpture about as those on head and pronotum, but punctures somewhat more distinct and on ventrites 1–4 sparser, interspaces between them 1/2–2/3 of a puncture diameter (on prosternum and hypopygium) to 1–2 puncture diameters (on ventrites 1–4), smooth and shining; only in middle of metasternum punctures very small and sparse, with smooth intervals between them.

Head considerably shorter than distance between eyes, strongly concave behind antennal insertions. Labrum truncate at apex and with narrow median excision. Mentum subquadrangular, with somewhat rounded sides, about 3 times as wide as long. Antennae about 3/4 as long as head broad; their club (nearly oviform, with first segment as wide as last one) constituting about 2/7 of total antennal length. Pronotum with subapplanate sides, base very narrowly bordered. Elytra with well raised humeri, moderately subapplanate sides and ad sutural lines feebly visible only in distal 1/4. Pygidium subtruncated at apex. Prosternal process as in G. costatus, about 1.5 times as wide as antennal club. Metas ternalum with narrow transverse depression behind mesocoxae. Submesocoxal line arcuately deviating from posterior edge of cavity only at its medial end. Submetacoxal line widely deviating from posterior edge of mesocoxal cavity and returning to it at its lateral end. Apex of pygopodium narrowly rounded. Epipleura slightly elevated laterally.

Legs comparatively narrow. Tibiae slightly widened to apex; protibia nearly as wide as antennal club; meso- and metatibiae somewhat narrower. Femora simple, pro- and mesofemora about 1.5 times, metafemur about twice as wide as corresponding tibiae. All tarsi narrow, with rather thin claws.

Aedeagus heavily sclerotized.

Female. Differ from male only in pygidal apex narrowly rounded to subacute. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Variations. Length 4.0–4.6 mm. In addition to a certain variability in the punctuation and microreticulation, some paratypes are darker or light brown, and lightest of them with reddish paramedian spots at sides of scutellum and in anterior third of elytral disc, and also reddish prohypomera, epipleura, antennae and legs.

Etymology. The epithet of this species means “simple”, “easy”, “unaffected”.

Key to the species of Gaulodes

1. 1st segment of antennal club wider and larger than each of following ones; elytral puncturation indistinct; not quite expressed longitudinal costae with row of setiferous tubercles. Male: protibia dilated and slightly curved before apex and with raised ventral subapical process; mesotibia with the Pheno- lia-type of secondary sexual modification; metasternum strongly concave. Female: pro- and mesotibiae simple; metasternum slightly depressed. 4.7–5.8 mm ......................... G. costatus Erichson, 1843
– 1st segment of antennal club nearly as large as next one; elytral punctures more or less distinctly outlined; elytra without both clearly expressed longitudinal costae and rows of setiferous tubercles. Male: pro- and mesotibiae, and also metasternum without expressed character of sexual dimorphism. 4.0–4.6 mm .................................................................................................................. G. simplex sp. n.

Genus Ostomarcha Kirejtshuk, gen. n.

Type species Lasiodactylus marginatus Reitter, 1873.

Diagnosis. Ostomarcha marginata comb. n. is characterized by ellipse-like, evenly convex body shape, unmodified mouthparts, legs and antennae, moderately separated coxae in each pair, and subex- planate prontal and elytral sides. This genus seems to occupy an intermediate position between the Soronia-complex (Kirejtshuk, 2003) and Aethina-complex (Kirejtshuk, Lawrence, 1999), but O. marginata is distinct from the members of these complexes represented in the Australian fauna in the extremely dense and obliterated puncturation on the dunt and evenly convex dorsal surface; from the first complex it also differs from its subparallel-sided antennal grooves. O. marginata is somewhat similar to Australycra obscura (Blackburn, 1891), but differs from the latter in the more even and less convex body, very wide prontal base with rather projecting posterior angles, peculiarities of the puncturation and microreticulation, and particularly in the structure of the genitalia in the both sexes. In addition, O. marginata resembles members of the genera Taracta Murray, 1867 and Perilopa Erichson, 1843 (the Ipidia-complex of genera), but has larger body with regularly elliptic outline and evenly convex dorsal surface, much narrower prosternal process, very distinct shape of the labrum, lack of the styli in the ovipositor; it also differs from Taracta in the complete elytra.

Notes. This genus is represented by the only species, and therefore the description of it rather overlaps with the description of the species (“descriptio generica specifica”).

Etymology. The name of this genus is formed from the generic name “Ostoma” (Peltidae) and “ar- cha”, the second root of many generic names (for example, Cryptarcha, Amlearcha etc.).

Ostomarcha marginata (Reitter, 1873), comb. n. (Figs 25–29)


Redescription. Female (lectotype of Lasiodactylus marginatus). Length 6.1, width 3.5, height 1.5 mm. Not strongly convex dorsally; dark brown to almost black, prontal and elytral sides as well as underside and appendages brownish red, with faint fat lustre; dorsum with moderately dense, short and comparatively thin hairs, and also with much sparser and rather long hairs forming on elytra more or less regular longitudinal rows.
Head with irregular and shallow punctures about 1.5 times as large as eye facets, interspaces between them 1/4–1/3 of a puncture diameter, finely and densely microreticulated, almost alutaceous. Pronotum punctured and sculptured similar to head, but punctures considerably denser. Scutellum and pygidium with shallow and scarcely outlined punctures. Elytra with punctuation and sculpture similar to those on scutellum, but punctures more distinct and longitudinal costae not quite expressed. Underside punctured and sculptured similar to head and pronotum, but punctures sparser and more distinct, interspaces between them 1/2–2/3 of a puncture diameter and smoothly microreticulated.
Head comparatively small and short, strongly concave behind antennal insertions. Mentum subquadrangular, with somewhat rounded sides, about 3 times as wide as long. Antennae about 3/4 as long as head broad; their club composing about 2/7 of the total antennal length. Pronotum with subaplanate sides, base very narrowly bordered. Elytra with well raised humeri, moderately subaplanate sides and without trace of adnarial lines. Pygidium with widely rounded, but slightly projecting apex. Prosternal process similar to that in *G. costatus*, about 1.5 times as wide as antennal club. Metspernum deeply concave in distal half. Submesocoaline line arcately deviating from posterior edge of mesocoaline cavity only at its lateral end. Submetacoaline line follows closely posterior edge of metacoaline cavity. Apex of hypopygial subcuta. Epipleura nearly horizontal with longitudinal concavity between their edges.

Legs comparatively narrow. Tibiae slightly widened apically; protibia nearly as wide as antennal club; meso- and metatibiae somewhat narrower. Femora simple, about twice as wide as tibiae. All tarsi with narrowly lobed tarsomeres 1–3 and thin claws.

Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.

Male. Legs without secondary sexual dimorphism. Pygidial apex widely rounded to subtruncate. Anal sclerite rather exposed from under apex of pygidium. Aedeagus of the *Phenolia*-type, with rounded apices of tegmen and penis trunk.

Variations. Length 5.8–7.7, width 3.4–3.7 mm. Some variability is observed in the coloration, although most specimens have dark brown dorsum and bright reddish brown underside and appendages. The punctuation and sculpture of the integument also show some level of variability.

Bionomics. Imagines appear to inhabit mainly spaces under bark of dead trees.


Type species Cerylollodes dacnoides sp. n.

Diagnosis. This genus belongs to the tribe Cylloidini because of the convex body with sparse dispersed punctuation, glabrous dorsum and reduced pubescence on the abdominal segments and appendages, folded base of pronotum covering elytral and scutellar bases, distinctly carinate mesosternum and quite characteristic genitalia in the both sexes. *Cerylollodes* gen. n. is separated from most genera of the subfamily due to its elongate and ventrally convex body, distinctly bordered pronotal sides, rather long elytra with extremely steeply sloping sides and lateral edges almost declined ventrally, widely separated coxae in each pair, characteristic submeso- and submetacoaline lines and absence of the intermesocoaline line.

The new genus is most similar to *Somatoxus* and to an undescribed fossil genus from the Lower Cretaceous (Soriano, Kirejtshuk, in preparation), especially in the elongate and ventrally convex body, seriate punctuation on elytra, arcuately deviating from posterior edge of coxal cavities submetacoaline lines, deeply depressed lines at lateral edges of each ventrite, elevated laterally epipleura, narrow tarsi, and some peculiarities of the aedeagal structure. However, the new genus clearly differs from them in the more regularly elliptic body, steeply sloping pronotal and elytral sides, transversely depressed head, markedly smaller eyes, long and subparallel-sided antennal grooves, deeply excised anterior edge of pronotum, shorter elytra with rounded apices, flattened and widened posteriorly pronatal process, widely separated coxae in each pair, straight posterior edge of metasternum between metacoalae, shorter legs, wider tibiae and protarsus, lobed meso- and metatarsomerses 1–3. In addition, the new genus is quite distinct from *Amborotobus* in the more regularly elliptic body, smaller eyes, moderately projecting anterior part of the frons, seriate punctuation on elytra, not modified ultimate palpomeres, moderately dilated
tibiae and femora, distinctly lobed and not shortened tarsi, not so narrowly separated pro- and mesocoxae, widely separated metacoxae, and the rather modified structure of its ovipositor.

**Description.** Body elongate oval, convex dorsally and ventrally; elytra very finely punctured and mostly with smooth interspaces between longitudinal rows of sparse punctures. Head moderately retracted into prothoracic segment, with distinct subparallel-sided antennal grooves. Labrum moderately projecting, with short median incision. Mandibles moderately exposed from under labrum. Mentum subpentagonal, narrowed anteriorly, about 3 times as wide as long. Last labial and maxillary palpmomeres slightly narrowed apically. Pronotum strongly convex, with wide border at lateral edges, deeply excised fore edge and almost straight hind edge. Elytra much longer than combined width and narrowed to apices leaving small part of pygidial apex uncovered. Pygidium elongate and covering apex of anal sclerite in male. Prosternum medially convex and subcarinate at anterior edge, with flattened process widened anteriorly before transverse apex. Meso-sternum distinctly carinate and with distinct depressions at sides of carina. Submesocoxal line subrectilinearly deviating from middle of hind mesocoxal edge and curving only at edge of metepisternite. Metasternum slightly convex medially, without traceable intersmesocoxal line and median suture before its straight posterior edge between metacoxae. Submeta-coxal line distinct and arcuately deviating from posterior edge of metacoxa. Venitrites rather convex and with depressed lines along their lateral edges; ventrite 1 longest, somewhat longer than ventrites 2 and 3 combined. Hypopygidium widely rounded at apex. Epipleura subflattened and widened apically, with a pair of comparati-vely short spurs at apex, rather different from one another in shape and length. Femora of usual shape and with gently rounded anterior and posterior edges. Tarsi of all legs with narrowly dilated tarsomeres 1–3 and with thin simple claws.

**Male.** Anal sclerite elongate rather than transverse and rounded at apex; ventral plate divided into 2 sclerotized pieces not fused with spiculum gastrale; aedeagus very long and slightly dorsoventrally curved; tegmen with truncate apex bearing short and thin hairs; penis trunk sharply acute and with a pair of sclerotized lobes covering apical orifice; inner sac of penis with heavily sclerotized armature.

**Female.** Ovipositor with gonocoxites distinctly divided into inner and outer lobes, shortly split at apex and with short subapical indistinct styli.

**Etymology.** The name of this genus is formed from the generic name “Cerylon” (Cerylonidae) and a part of the generic names *Cylodes, Pallodes* etc. (Nitidulidae)

*Ceryllolodes dacnoides* Kirejtshuk, sp. n. (Figs 20–30)

**Description.** Male (holotype). Length 2.6, width 1.2, height 0.7 mm. Strongly convex dorsally and moderately convex ventrally; dorsum dark reddish brown, with somewhat lighter pronotum at anterior edge and yellowish humeral spot on each elytron, but middle of metasternum and ventrite 1 blackish; shining and glabrous, only last abdominal segment and appendages with short, fine, rather conspicuous hairs.

Surface of head and pronotum with distinct punctures, much smaller than eye facets, with interspaces between them smooth, 4–5 times a puncture diameter. Elytra with longitudinal rows of punctures twice as large as those on head and pronotum, with intervals between rows about 3 puncture diameters; interspaces between rows with sparser and smaller punctures than those on head and pronotum and completely smooth. Pygidium and hypopygidium with punctures as large as the larger punctures on elytra, interspaces between them about 2 puncture diameters and very finely microreticulated. Thoracic sterna with punctures as large as the smaller ones on elytra, interspaces between them 2–3 puncture diameters and smooth; surface of ventrites similar but with less distinct punctures and smooth to somewhat alutaceous.

Head about 3/4 as long as wide, with transverse depression behind antennal insertions. Antennae somewhat longer than head width, their club about 1 and 1/4 as long as wide and constituting 3/10 of total antennal length. Last labial pal-pomere about 1 5 times as long as wide at base. Pronotum with widely rounded anterior and posterior angles, steeply sloping at scarcely arcuate sides. Scutellum subtriangular with rounded apex. Elytra about 1 and 1/5 as long as combined width, gradually narrowed to separately rounded apices, their sides steeply sloping and with lateral edges scarcely visible from above. Pygidium moderately projecting and widely rounded at apex. Antennal grooves subparallel and reaching posterior margin of head. Prosternal process flattened, about 1 and 1/3 as wide as antennal club, with distinct subangular median excis-ion at non-bordered apex. Distance between mesocoxae twice, and that between metacoxae almost thrice as broad as distance between procoxae. Mesosternum sharply carinate. Submesocoxal line almost reaching middle of metepisternite. Metas-ternum slightly convex. Submetacoxal line nearly reaching middle of ventrite 1 behind coxae. Hypopygidium somewhat shorter than ventrite 1. Epipleura at base about 3/4 as wide as antennal club.

All tibiae similar in shape, about as wide as antennal club and subangular at outer subapical angles; outer edge of meso- and metastibiae with dense row of short and stout spines, between which some subapical spines much more prominent. Femora about 1 and 1/2 as wide as tibiae, with gently curved anterior and posterior edges. Protarsus about 1/4 as wide as protibia (or as wide as antennal scape), meso- and metatarsi still narrower; claws nearly 1/2 as long as tarsomere 5.

Aedeagus heavily sclerotized.

**Male.** Diffs from male in somewhat longer elytra (completely concealing abdominal apex) and narrower tarsi. Ovipositor moderately sclerotized.
Variations. Length 2.2–2.7, width 1.1–1.3 mm. The coloration is varying: one paratype with reddish humeral spot expanding along entire elytral base; another paratype with completely reddish pronotum and elytral base, but its elytra in distal 5/6 are rather dark (almost blackish, similar to the metasternum and ventrite 1); one paratype is completely yellowish-reddish. Some small variability is observed also in the punctuation, and interspaces between punctures occasionally are more or less alutaceous. Finally, some paratypes have slightly expressed longitudinal rows of larger and sparser punctures on the elytra.


Etymology. The epithet of this species is formed from the generic name “Dacne” (Erotylidae) and “ides” from the Greek “eidos” (appearance, aspect, prototype, image).

Taxonomic notes


The new synonymy was ascertained following the study of the type material of Amborotubus clarkei Leschen & Carlton, 2004. The genus Amborotubus should be treated as a specialized member of the Cyllodini with some peculiar characters, namely: subcylindrical body, rather declined ventrally head, incomplete elytra with subtruncate apices, short maxillary and labial palpi partly concealed under mentum, rather widened femora and tibiae, and shortened tarsi able to be concealed in excavations of the tibial apices and with reduced lobes of tarsomeres. Many of these characters are analogous in Lawrencerosini and suggest a myrmecophilous mode of life with some probable level of inquiline activity, not simply “mycophagous habits” as supposed by the authors. This species seems to be associated with fungi growing in nests of ants. The myrmecophilous characters (see the diagnosis of the new genus) allow this genus to be placed into an isolated position in the tribe and, perhaps, meriting a separate subtribe.

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