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## New taxonomic and faunistic data on the genus *Cneocnemis* GEBIEN, 1914 in Laos and Thailand, with descriptions of two new species

(Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Ulomini)

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### Abstract

Two new species of the genus *Cneocnemis* GEBIEN, 1914 from Laos and Thailand are described: *Cneocnemis neglecta* sp. n. and *Cneocnemis prosternalis* sp. n. New records of *Cneocnemis indica* KASZAB, 1939 from Laos and Thailand are given.

### Introduction

Already GEBIEN (1913) described *C. lanipes* GEBIEN in the genus *Cneocnemis*, GEBIEN 1914 but the description of the genus appeared first in GEBIEN (1914). Type species is *Uloma haemorrhoea* FAIRMAIRE, 1893 (FAIRMAIRE 1893a) from Borneo. Additional species were described by GEBIEN (1922), KASZAB (1939), MASUMOTO (1985), and PIC (1923, under *Alphitobius*; see KASZAB 1983). SCHAWALLER (1998) published new taxonomic and faunistic data on the genus, including the descriptions of two new species from Nepal and new synonyms, and SCHAWALLER et al. (2013) described a new species from Saudi Arabia and transferred *Uloma angustula* FAIRMAIRE, 1893 (FAIRMAIRE 1893b) to *Cneocnemis*. Own fieldwork in Thailand yielded two new species which are described in the present paper and additional faunistic data of *C. indica* KASZAB, 1939. Among the material of Tenebrionidae in the SMNS the author found further specimens from Laos and Thailand of one of the unknown species.

The species of *Cneocnemis* are generally captured attracted by light. They are forest dwellers and probably live together with their larvae in dead wood (SCHAWALLER 1998). According to SCHAWALLER et al. (2013) the lack of corresponding suitable habitats in central and eastern Arabia is probably the cause of the disjunct distribution of the genus. The single Arabian species is distinctly disjunct located from the large conjunct area of the nine Asian congeners (SCHAWALLER et al. 2013, Fig. 1), whose distribution extends from Nepal and eastern India via Taiwan to Japan, and via Sunda Islands to New Guinea.

### Acronyms of depositories

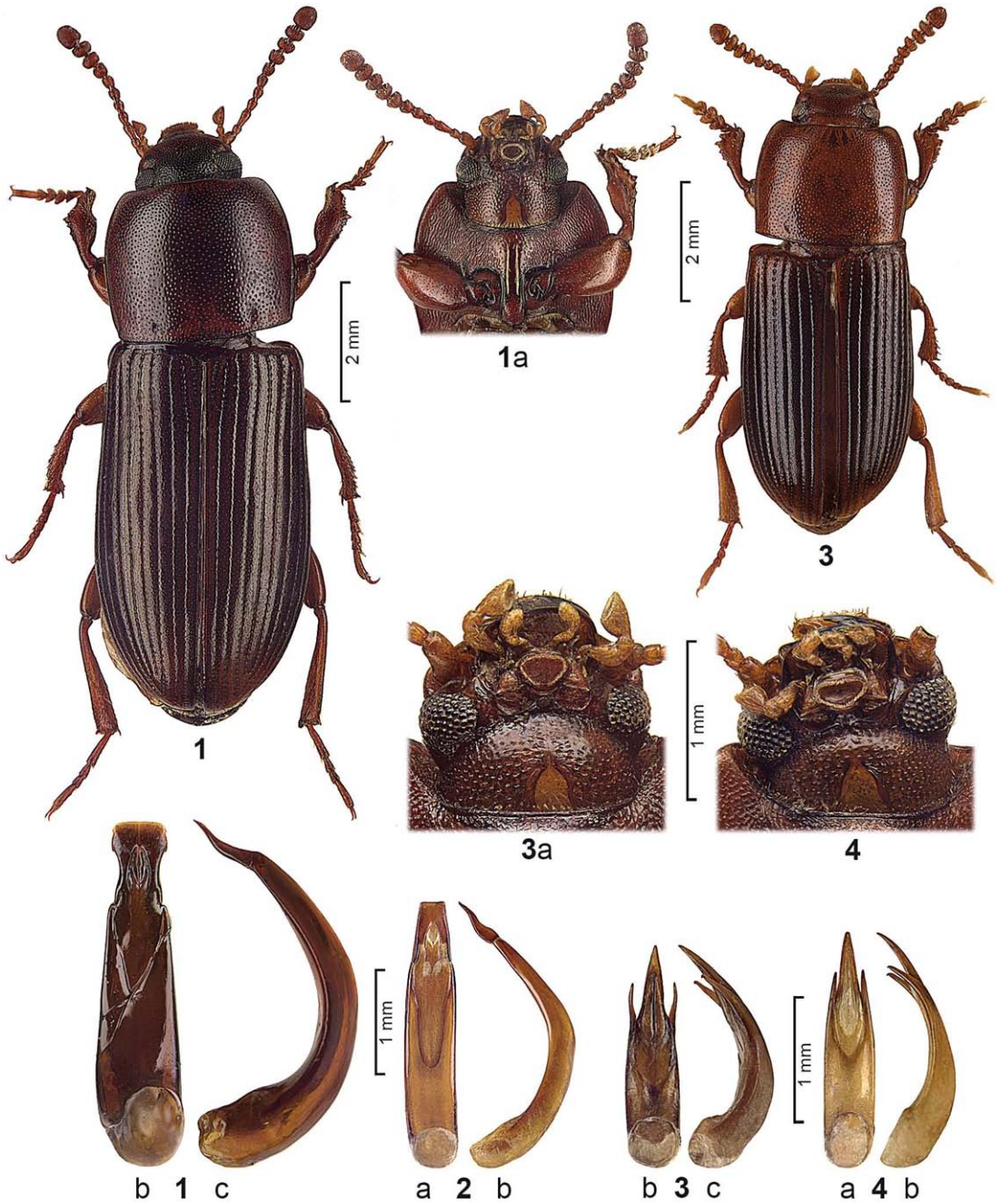
CRG – Collection Dr. Roland GRIMM, Neuenbürg, Germany,  
SMNS – Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany.

### The species

#### *Cneocnemis indica* KASZAB, 1939

**Material examined.** NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, 17.–18.V.1999, leg. R. GRIMM (4 CRG). – Same locality, but 19.XI.1998, leg. R. GRIMM (2 CRG). – NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Mae Nam Cottage, 019°19'59.0"N 097°57'13.0"E, along Pai River, leg. W. ULLRICH (1 CRG). – N Thailand, Chiang Rai, 20.–21.V.1999, leg. R. GRIMM (1 CRG). – N Thailand, NE San Kamphaeng, Roong Aroon Hot Springs, 28.V.1999, leg. R. GRIMM (2 CRG). – Thailand, Kamphaeng Phet, 5.XII.2001, leg. R. GRIMM (4 CRG). – Same locality, but 5.V.2003, leg. R. GRIMM (1 CRG): – N Thailand, Nan, 22.–24.V.1999, leg. R. GRIMM (1 CRG). – Same locality, but 30.IV.–2.V.2004 (2 CRG). – E Thailand, Roi Et, 3.XII.2001, leg. R. GRIMM (1 CRG). – Laos-C, Khammouan prov., Ban Ngeun, 200 m, 18°07'N/ 104°29'E, 19.–31.V.2001, coll. L. DEMBICKÝ (5 SMNS, 1 CRG). – Laos, Khammouan prov., Ban Ngeun, 300 m, 17.V.–8.VI.2007, leg. M. ŠTRBA (2 SMNS).

**Distribution.** Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam (KASZAB 1939, SCHAWALLER 1998); Laos (new record); Bhutan, India: Assam (new records based on specimens in CRG).



**Figs 1–4b.** *Cneocnemis* spp.

**Figs 1–1c.** *C. prosternalis* sp. n.: **Fig. 1.** Dorsal view, **Fig. 1a.** Prosternum with collateral stripes of setae, **Fig. 1b, c.** Aedeagus (b ventral, c lateral).

**Fig. 2a, b.** *C. haemorrhoea* (FAIRMAIRE), aedeagus (a ventral, b lateral).

**Figs 3–3c.** *C. neglecta* sp. n.: **Fig. 3.** Dorsal view, **Fig. 3a.** Mentum, **Fig. 3b, c.** Aedeagus (b ventral, c lateral).

**Figs 4–4b.** *C. chetri* SCHAWALLER: **Fig. 4.** Mentum, **Fig. 4a, b.** Aedeagus (a ventral, b lateral).

***Cneocnemis neglecta* sp. n.** (Figs 3, 3a, 3b,c)

**Holotype:** ♂, N-Thailand, Nan, 22.–24.V.1999, leg. R. GRIMM (CRG), will later be deposited in SMNS.

**Paratypes:** NW-Thailand, Mae Hong Son, 17.–18.V.1999, leg. R. GRIMM (1 ♂, 1 ♀ CRG). – Thailand, Nan, 2.–4.V.2003, leg. R. GRIMM (1 ♂, 1 ♀ CRG). – Same locality, but 30.IV.–2.V.2004, leg. R. GRIMM (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ CRG). – Same locality, but 23.XI.1998, leg. R. GRIMM (1 ♀ CRG). – Thailand occ., Sangkhlaburi env., 8.–12.IV.1998, leg. J. FARKAČ (2 ♂♂ CRG). – W-Thailand, Sangkhlaburi, XI.1994, leg. J. REJSEK (1 ♂, 1 ♀ CRG; 7 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ SMNS). – S-Thailand, Khao Sok rainforest, 38 km E Takao Pa, 21.XI.1996, leg. J. REJSEK (1 ♀ SMNS). – Laos, Borikhan prov., Borikhan env., 20 km N of Muang Pakxan, 16.–20.V.2003, leg. O. ŠAFRÁNEK (1 ♂, 1 ♀ CRG; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ SMNS). – Laos, Khammouan prov., Ban Khoun, Ngeun, 300 m, 17.V.–6.VI.2007, leg. M. ŠTRBA (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ SMNS). – Laos-C, Khammouan prov., Ban Khoun, Ngeun, 200 m, 18°07'N/104°29'E, 19.–31.V.2001, coll. L. DEMBICKÝ (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ SMNS).

**Derivatio nominis:** *Neglecta* (Lat.) = overlooked, omit.

**Description:** Oblong, subparallel sided, reddish brown to castaneous; body length 6.0–6.5 mm, width 2.2–2.4 mm.

Head transverse, widest across middle of eyes, evenly, densely punctured; frontoclypeal suture distinguishable, anterior margin of clypeus nearly straight, clypeogenal meeting continuous. Antenna with antennomere 3 about two-times as long as antennomere 2, antennomeres 7–11 clublike widened. Mentum subcordate with apical margin rounded, margin lined by bristles.

Pronotum punctured as head, subquadrate, width/length ratio 1.18–1.26, widest in the middle, somewhat more converging to apex than to base; lateral margins apically shallowly arcuate, basally straight, distinctly bordered; apical margin somewhat emarginate, finely bordered laterally, unbordered in the middle; posterior margin shallowly arcuate, finely bordered. Anterior corners rectangular, rounded; posterior corners obtuse. Propleura rugulose.

Elytra oblong, with 9 punctural striae; intervals microscopically, scattered punctured, weakly convex; intervals 3 and 7, and 4, 5 and 6 joined apically.

Legs. Male protarsus dilated; male and female protibia broadened towards apex, triangulare.

Aedeagus see Fig. 3b, c: Lateral processes of apicale shallowly curved inwards.

**Differential diagnosis:** The male of *Cneocnemis neglecta* sp. n. has a similar shape of the protibia and aedeagus as *C. chetri* SCHAWALLER, 1998, but the latter species is smaller (body length 4.7–5.2 mm), the apical margin of pronotum is nearly straight, and the mentum is slightly cordate transverse with apical margin shallowly emarginate. The apicale of the aedeagus is somewhat less acuminate and the lateral processes of apicale are straight and not curved inwards (Fig. 4a).

***Cneocnemis prosternalis* sp. n.** (Figs 1, 1a, 1b,c)

**Holotype:** ♂, N-Thailand, Nan, 22.–24.V.1999, leg. R. GRIMM (CRG), will later be deposited in SMNS.

**Paratype:** Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (CRG).

**Derivatio nominis:** Distinguished by the prosternum.

**Description:** Oblong, subparallel sided, reddish brown to castaneous; body length 7.7–8.0 mm, width 2.9 mm.

Head transverse, widest across middle of eyes, evenly punctured; frontoclypeal suture distinguishable, anterior margin of clypeus nearly straight, clypeogenal meeting continuous. Antenna with antennomere 3 two-times as long as antennomere 2, last 5 antennomeres forming a club. Mentum nearly round, margin lined by bristles.

Pronotum punctured as head, subquadrate, width/length ratio 1.18–1.22, widest behind middle, somewhat more converging to apex than to base; lateral margins in the middle subparallel sided, distinctly bordered; apical margin somewhat emarginate, finely bordered laterally, unbordered in the middle; posterior margin shallowly arcuate, unbordered. Anterior corners rectangular, rounded; posterior corners obtuse. Propleura rugose. Prosternum from middle to slope of prosternal apophysis with two longitudinal, collateral stripes of setae.

Elytra oblong, with 9 punctural striae; intervals microscopically, scattered punctured, weakly convex; intervals 3 and 7, and 4 and 6 joined apically.

Legs. Male protarsus dilatated; male protibia near base emarginate then suboval widened, behind middle somewhat converging towards apex; outer margin with distinct tooth in the middle, enclosed by 1 to 2 smaller, faintly teeth. Male mesotibia behind base widened towards apex, behind middle on underside emarginate and terminating apically in a tooth.

Aedeagus see Fig. 1b, c.

**Differential diagnosis:** *Cneocnemis prosternalis* sp. n. is similar to *C. haemorrhoea* (FAIRMAIRE, 1893), but in the latter species the punctuation of the pronotum is somewhat coarser. The male protibia is not suboval widened, but the inner margin is nearly straight and the outer margin is more uniformly denticulate, the male mesotibia on underside is straight and first briefly before the apex incurved widened, and the prosternal collateral stripes of setae are lacking. Both species are also distinguished by the shape of apicale of the aedeagus (compare Fig. 1b, 2a).

#### Acknowledgements

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#### Zusammenfassung

Zwei neue Arten der Gattung *Cneocnemis* GEBIEN, 1914 aus Laos und Thailand werden beschrieben: *Cneocnemis neglecta* sp. n. und *Cneocnemis prosternalis* sp. n. Für *Cneocnemis indica* KASZAB, 1939 werden neue Funde aus Laos und Thailand gemeldet.

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