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Review of the Malgassic *Cercyon*, with description of new species and a new genus. (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae)

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ABSTRACT

The *Cercyon* species of the Malgasy area are listed and two new species, *Cercyon pleuralis* sp.n. and *C. ruber* sp.n. are added. A new *Cercyon*-like genus and species *Acaryon vittatus* gen.n., sp.n. are described and illustrated. *Cercyon crenatostriatus* RÉGIMBART, *C. luteopictus* BALFOUR-BROWNE and *C. pyriformis* BALFOUR-BROWNE are transferred from subg. *Clinocercyon* to a new subg. *Conocercyon*. Another new subgenus *Arcocercyon* subg.n. is described. A checklist, some redescriptions and a key are provided.

KEY WORDS

Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae, Sphaeridiinae, *C. pleuralis* sp.n., *Cercyon ruber* sp.n. *Arcocercyon* and *Conocercyon* subg.n., *Acaryon vittatus* gen.n., sp.n., Malgasy area, checklist, key.

INTRODUCTION

Cercyon are known for their mobility and variable ecology. Frequently they are displaced by live-stock transport intercontinentally. This makes it all the more surprising that the *Cercyon* species of the Malgasy area are mostly not the same as those found in Africa. Only a third of the hitherto known Malgassic (including the cosmopolitan) species are also known from Africa or the oriental region, but much more striking is the fact that no *Cercyon* of Malgassic origin has found its way to Africa. Up to now 22 species are recorded from the archipelago and two new species are added here.

Since RÉGIMBART (1903) little has been published on the Malgassic Sphaeridiinae. The early descriptions are very poor and need redescriptions. The present paper provides a key to the *Cercyon* of this area as a base for further successful investigations.

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CHG Coll. F.Hebauer, Grafling, Germany,
NHM The Natural History Museum (British Museum) London (C. Taylor),
NMW Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (M.A. Jäch).

Acaryon gen. n.

Type species: *Acaryon vittatus* sp.n., here designated.

Erymology: The generic name is a combination of the Latin 'carina', keel, the 'a' (privativum), and 'yon', from *Cercyon*, a genus of Megasternini.

Body broadly oval and weakly convex, its outline uninterrupted between pronotum and elytra. Labrum short, laterally rounded, anterior margin with a wide median emargination, without setae. Clypeus only demarcated from frons laterally by obsolete transverse impunctate bar, without an antero-lateral group of coarser setiferous punctures, excised before eyes, so antennal base is exposed, but without anterolateral extensions; weakly convex, anterior margin truncate. Frons with even surface, without ocelli. Eyes rather large, round, projecting; distance between eyes c. 4 x eye width; anteriorly not emarginate, posteriorly not demarcated from tempora by a ridge. Head rather strongly narrowed behind eyes. Maxillary palpi twice width of head, 2nd segment strongly swollen, longer than following segment, last segment almost symmetrical, c. as long as penultimate segment. Mentum 1.6 x as wide as long, trapezoid, anterior margin narrowly emarginate medially, concave anteriorly. Labial palpi as long as mentum, penultimate segment without a subapical wreath of setae, last segment a little longer but distinctly narrower than 2nd , symmetrical. Gula well developed throughout, wide posteriorly, moderately strongly narrowed anteriorly in almost straight lines. Antennae 9-segmented, length c. 0.8 x width of head; 1st segment very long, 2nd segment cone-shaped, as long as segments 3 – 5; cupula small, well differentiated, 7th – 9th forming a rather compact pubescent club, which is 2.7 x as long as wide. Pronotum relatively short and transverse, not narrowed behind; surface smooth, without coarser setiferous punctures, without transverse series of punctures along posterior margin. Inflexed portions of pronotum wide, pubescent, feebly demarcated medially. Prosternum well developed, slightly tectiform, strongly mediolongitudinally carinate; with distinct antennal grooves, these well demarcated laterally, not reaching lateral margins of prothorax. Prosternal process reaching midpoint of procoxae, without distinct apical notch. Proepimeres closing coxal cavities posteriorly. Mesosternum fused to the mesepisternae, with hydrofugic pubescence, abruptly raised posteromedially to form a narrow laminate tablet, which is c. 12 x as long as wide. Metasternum rather flat, with very fine hydrofugic pubescence, except for a pentagonal posteromedian glabrous area, slightly raised, not projecting anteriorly between mesocoxae; without femoral lines, without anterolateral transverse arcuate ridge. Metepisternae subparallel, c. 5 x as long as wide. Abdomen with 5 visible sternites, dull with very fine hydrofugic pubescence; 1st segment twice as long as 2nd segment, not longitudinally carinate; posterior margin of 5th visible sternite simply rounded. Elytra with 10 punctate striae, without scutellary stria; all striae running towards apex. Scutellum small, triangular, slightly elongate. Coxae with hydrofuge pubescence, middle coxae somewhat oblique, rather narrowly separated; posterior coxae slightly narrowed laterally. Ventral face of femora glabrous, with tibial grooves demarcated by ventral and dorsal ridges. Middle and posterior femora completely contacting the trochanter. Tibiae moderately stout, strongly flattened dorso-ventrally, with fine and sparse lateral spines. Tarsi 5-segmented; 1st segment of middle and hind tarsi c. twice as long as 2nd, segment 2 – 4 becoming gradually shorter, 5th almost as long as 1st; claws small and moderately curved. Hind wings (Fig. 1) rather similar to these of *Cetiocyon*, c. 1.3 x as long as elytra; r-m-crossvein vestigial, rising from base of radial cell; cubital spur rising from cubitus at apex of media-cubital loop; basal cell elongate, c. a third towards posterior wing margin; wedge cell absent; jugal lobe absent; anal veins forming three free branches posteriorly. Aedeagus (Fig. 3) of the *Cercyon* type with twisted basal piece and straight parameres; middle sclerite of genital segment not reduced, forming a long, lanceolate structure. Male with sucking-disc shaped appendage on maxilla.

Discussion: The genus has all the diagnostic features of Megasternini given by HANSEN (1991). Within this tribe it is characterized by having well-developed antennal grooves on prosternum, not reaching lateral prothoracic margin, mid-prosternum not demarcated from antennal grooves, metasternum without arcuate ridges, mesosternal elevation abruptly raised and very narrow, laminate, somewhat bulging beneath; 1st ventrite without median carina. In HANSEN'S (l.c.) key to genera of Megasternini it keys out to *Cercyon*, from which it can be immediately distinguished by the absence of a median carina on the 1st visible sternite.

Known species of Megasternini without a keeled 1st ventrite are only within the genera *Cycreon* and *Pyretes*. From *Cycreon* the new genus differs in the prosternum with well defined antennal grooves, the carinate prosternum and the distinct mesosternal elevation. *Pyretes*

has in contrast the prosternum non-carinate with a distinct quadrilateral tablet and a very large, transverse pentagonal mesosternal tablet, truncate posteriorly (as in *Cryptopleurum*), the elytral interstriae are rather convex and costate posteriorly.

Acaryon vittatus sp.n.

Holotypus (male): "Madagascar est, 850 – 1000 m, P.N. Ranomafana, \ Ambodiamontana, 26.-27.1.1993, J. Janák lgt." (NMW).- Paratypes: 79 exs.: same data as holotype (73 NMW, 6 CHG).

DIAGNOSIS: Without examination of the underside this species is likely confused with *Cercyon lineolatus*, *C. fuscostriatus* and *C. pictus*, but distinct from these in the absence of a longitudinal carina on the first ventrite, also in the geminate (sometimes joined) pronotal patch as known in some *Berosus*. In *C. lineolatus* the pronotal disc is almost entirely black.

DESCRIPTION
Total length: 3.0 – 3.3 mm; total width: 1.8 – 2.0 mm.- Broadly oval, moderately convex; yellow with characteristic black lines and patches. Head bicoloured, labrum and clypeus yellow, the latter medially narrowly infuscated, frons black with yellow patch. Pronotum yellow with a geminate (frequently fused) longitudinal black patch, extending from base to anterior margin, widened there, rarely accompanied by diffuse lateral patches. Elytra yellow with broadly blackened striae extending from base to apex, sometimes confluent here and there. Mouthparts, legs and underside yellow, antennal club dark (Fig. 14).
Head rather finely, very densely punctate, shining, punctural interstices less than the diameter of punctures. Maxillary palpi slender, 2nd segment strongly thickened distally. Antennae 9-segmented, with compact club and a small cupule. Pronotum transverse, c. 1.1 x as wide (basally) as long, punctate as head, sides evenly rounded from base to fore angles, all angles broadly rounded, margin continued round posterior angles. Elytra c. 1.1 x as long as their combined width, widest in the middle, punctate as head and pronotum, shining, without microsculpture; elytral striae finely and sharply impressed, with very fine and densely arranged punctures; striae 6 – 10 gradually more abbreviated basally, 1st and 3rd striae attaining to the apex, striae 2 and 9, also striae 5 and 8 juncted subapially, the latter including striae 6 and 7; 10th stria strongly shortened basally and in posterior half (Fig. 1). Interstriae feebly convex. Mesosternal elevation laminate, somewhat bulging beneath, finely punctate. Metasternal elevation pentagonal, finely and densely punctate. Median lobe of aedeagus almost parallel-sided, exceeding the parameres, apically arcuately narrowed and obtusely point; the apices of the parameres ear-like and bent outwards (Fig. 3).

ETYMOLOGY
The name refers to the colour pattern of the elytra (lat. vittatus = striped).

DISTRIBUTION
Known only from the type locality. Presumably endemic.

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Systematics: In some genera of Megasternini (*Armostus, Notocercyon, Oosternum, Peltocercyon, Quadristernum*), the ridge which borders the posterior margin of the mesocoxal cavities diverges laterally from the margin, bending smoothly backwards and attaining the metepisternal suture at some distance from the anterior end of the metepisterna.
In some of these genera this ridge follows the arc described by rotation of the posterior femora (*Oosternum, Cercyon* subg. *Arcocercyon*) (Fig. 8), whereas in others (*Notocercyon*) this ridge is more straight, transverse (Fig. 9). In a few forms the ridge runs forward along the middle coxal hind margin for some distance. However, in the majority of Megasternine genera this ridge runs closely against the posterior margin of the mesocoxal cavities (Fig. 6). After M. Hansen (personal communication) the position of this ridge generally seems to be correlated with other characteristics indicating a character of generic value.
Only in some *Armostus*-like forms (*Conocercyon* subg.n., also an as yet undescribed species from Sabah) the ridges are observed to be somewhat intermediate, i.e. the ridges follows the mesocoxal margin for some distance before bending backwards, so the anterior metasternal corners that they demarcate are quite small (Fig. 7). After examination of the African *Cercyon*

around *C. dieganus* and *C. lutosus* having the type of transverse (Fig. 8) arcuate ridges as in *Oosternum*, a new subgenus *Arcocercyon* is established here. Thorough examination of the underside of Malgasy Cercyon, initiated by a comment by BALFOUR-BROWNE (1954), indicated that three species (*C. crenatostriatus, C. luteopictus, C. pyriformis*) belong to a new subgenus *Conocercyon* subg.n.
C. crenatostriatus is designated here as type species.

Genus *C e r c y o n*:

Cercyon (*Arcocercyon*) subg.n.

Type species: *Cercyon dieganus* RÉGIMBART, 1903.

Diagnosis: The species of the subgenus *Arcocercyon* have all the diagnostic features of *Cercyon* given by HANSEN (1991), additionally the anterolateral arcuate ridge of metasternum corresponding to the arc described by the tip of posterior femora, but never with femoral lines. The elytral interstriae are frequently more or less convex. Up to now the lateral rim of pronotum has not been observed being continued round posterior angle.

Distribution: At present the new subgenus seems to be restricted to the afrotropical region, where two species-groups can be distinguished:

a) *C. dieganus*-group:
- *dieganus* RÉGIMBART, 1903
- *putricola* WOLLASTON, 1887
- *marshalli* KNISCH, 1924
- *martialis* HEBAUER, 1997
- sp. (Tanzania)

b) *C. lutosus*-group:
- *lutosus* RÉGIMBART, 1907
- *luteus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1942
- *lutulentus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1942
- *luxus* D'ORCHYMONT, 1942
- *basilewskyi* BALFOUR-BROWNE, 1957
- *? capensis* D'ORCHYMONT, 1937

Another problem is the isolated position of the species complex around *C. nigriceps* (MARSHAM), the species with femoral lines on the metasternum. Why hesitate ro establish a separate subgenus too? Maybe the femoral lines are a less relevant phylogenetic character, but they are very useful taxonomically. The reason not to establish a subgenus for that complex is the strong variability of this character. In some species (e.g. *C. nigriceps*) the femoral lines are sharply impressed and they attain the anterior angles of the sternum, in others (e.g. *C. impressus*), they are more or less reduced, shortened anteriorly or weakly impressed. So the definition is a little problematic. Nevertheless in taxonomic view this structure in combination with other characters makes identification of some species more easy.

Between the **Holarctic** *Cercyon* with femoral lines there are known:
C. nigriceps (MARSHAM), *pygmaeus* (ILLIGER), [both with very distinct and long femoral lines], *C. impressus* (STURM), *melanocephalus* (L.) and *haemorrhoidalis* (F.) [with less distinct and shortened femoral lines].

Between the **Afrotropical** *Cercyon* with femoral lines there are known:
C. dubiosus BALFOUR-BROWNE, *minax* BALFOUR-BROWNE, *nigriceps* (MARSHAM), *subtilis* KNISCH, *wittei* BALFOUR-BROWNE, *?tachyorictidis* JEANNEL & PAULIAN.

Between the **Oriental** *Cercyon* with femoral lines there are known only:
C. nigriceps (MARSHAM), *secretus* D'ORCHYMONT (Philippines), *vividus* D'ORCHYMONT (Vietnam).

This character is not resticted to the genus *Cercyon*, it is also present in many other genera of Sphaeridiinae (*Cercillum, Cryptopleurum, Cyrtonion, Delimetrium, Emmidolium, Pachysternum, Parastromus, Paroosternum, Pelocyon, Peltocercyon, Quadristernum, Tectosternum* and some *Oosternum* spp.).

Discussion: When RÉGIMBART (1903) described *Cercyon dieganus* from Madagascar and (1909) *C. lutosus* from Fernando Po it was not yet usual to dissect the beetles or to observe all the structural characters of the underside. But I am a little disappointed that D'ORCHYMONT (1942), in his descriptions of further members of the so called "*lutosus*-group" (sensu BALFOUR-BROWNE 1957) from Africa, did not mention the anterolateral arcuate ridge of metasternum corresponding to the arc described by the tip of hind femora. This is a character hard to overlook, useful to distinguish similar species, and at least as useful as the femoral lines, which are also of phylogenetic importance. For the first time J. BALFOUR-BROWNE (1957) mentioned this character in his description of *C. basilewskyi*. This structure occurs in several genera of Sphaeridiinae e.g. *Armostus, Morastus, Notocercyon, Oosternum, Pacrillum, Peltocercyon, Pseudoosternum, Platycyon, Quadristernum*.

Taking into consideration the arcuate ridge of metasternum it is now possible to split off the problematic species complex of *C. marinus, C. dieganus, C. putricola* etc. with better arguments (the first one without arcuate ridge, the following with such ridge).
Examination of the African species has also established a close phylogenetic relationship between these species supported by other characters. Concerning the oriental *Cercyon* there are some species with anterolateral arcuate ridge too, but all with transitional characters to *Clinocercyon* and to the genus *Platycyon (C. asperatus* HEBAUER, 2001, *C. xanthaspis* HEBAUER, 2001, both from Irian Jaya). Most of the African species have the general appearance of *Armostus* with convex elytral interstriae and the elytra attenuate posteriorly.
All these reasons justify the combination of this group of species in a separate subgenus.

Cercyon (Arcocercyon) dieganus RÉGIMBART, 1903, stat.n.

Cercyon dieganus RÉGIMBART, 1903: 48 (Madagascar, Antananarivo).

New records: "Madagascar est, 1000-1200 m, Anosibe Ifody pr. Moramanga, 31.1.-2.2.1993, J. Janák lgt." (NMW).

Cercyon (Arcocercyon) luteus D'ORCHYMONT, 1942

Cercyon (s.str.) luteus D'ORCHYMONT, 1942: 19 (Zaire, "Congo Belge").

First record for Madagascar: "N. Madagascar, Antseranane distr., Sambirana riv. Marorato vill., 5.-12.12.01, O. Hauck lg." (CHG).

Cercyon (Arcocercyon) putricola WOLLASTON, 1867, stat.n.

Cercyon putricola WOLLASTON, 1867: 49 (Cape Verde Is.)
Cercyon flavocinctus RÉGIMBART, 1903: 49 (Madagascar).
Cercyon (s.str.) *aethiops* KNISCH, 1922: 93 (Nigeria, Lagos).

New records: "MADAGASCAR, envir. de ANTSIRABE (route de AMBOSITRA) 15-VII-70, Pederzani" (CHG); "MADAGASCAR, Prov. de TANATAVE, Forét de PERINET, 17-VII-70, Pederzani" (CHG).

Cercyon (Conocercyon) subg.n.

Type species: *Cercyon crenatostriatus* RÉGIMBART, 1903, designated here.
Etymology: The subgeneric name is a combination of the Latin 'conus', and Cercyon.

The subgenus has all diagnostic features of *Cercyon* given by HANSEN (1991).
Within this genus the subgenus *Conocercyon* is similar to *Armostus* in some respects, but it has not the transverse arcuate line on metasternum (i.e. it runs more closely to the mesocoxal margin and does not follow the arc described by hind femoral tip). Further this subgenus seems unique within Megasternini by its pseudepipleura being rather widely (and rather hori-

zontal) adjacent to abdomen. The meso- and metasternal elevations are not separated by a large deep gap as the one found in *Armostus* (though still separated from each other).
All known species of this subgenus are distinctly cone-shaped with the elytral striae strongly seriate-striate and the interstriae strongly convex, at least in apical half. The prosternal process have an apical notch.

Cercyon (Conocercyon) crenatostriatus RÉGIMBART, 1903, stat.n.

Cercyon crenatostriatus RÉGIMBART, 1903: 50. (Mascarene Is., Mauritius, Curepipe).
Cercyon (Clinocercyon) crenatostriatus RÉGIMBART; BAMEUL, 1986: 897.

Material examined: 1 female: "Mauritius, Basin Blane, II.XII.1939, J. Vinson \ *Cercyon crenatostriatus* RÉG. \ J. BALFOUR-BROWNE, det. I.1957".- 1 sp.: "Mauritius, 1900.21 \ *Cercyon crenatostriatus* RÉG. \ Brit. Mus. 1959-235"

Diagnosis: Besides the subgenus character there are two features enabling a certain identification and separation of this species from *C. pleuralis*: the transverse series of coarser punctures along posterior margin of pronotum, and the very coarsely and shallowly punctate metasternum on a dull background.

Redescription: (female from Mauritius): 2.5 x 1.5 mm.- Broadly oval, elytra widest in anterior third, attenuate behind, apex sharply rounded, moderately convex, dark castaneous; clypeus, sides of pronotum and elytra, apex and shoulder bumps reddish, also a pair of diffuse and elongate patches in posterior third of elytra red; mouthparts pale yellow; legs ferruginous; underside piceous (Fig.10).
Head rather coarsely and densely punctate, shining, without microsculpture. Antennae 9-segmented. Eyes small, separated by c. 7 x their width (seen from above). Pronotum transverse, twice as wide as long at base, strongly narrowed anteriorly; punctate as head, with a characteristic transverse series of punctures along posterior margin; margin hardly continued round hind angle. Elytra a little wedge-shaped, widest before the middle, clearly 10-striate; 8th and 9th series not abbreviated basally, 10th stria attaining elytral base, abbreviated in posterior third; all series rather coarse and densely arranged, slightly coarser laterally and apically; interstriae moderately strongly and sparsely punctate, shining, increasing more convex towards apex. Underside dull; mentum transverse, largely impressed anteriorly, finely and shallowly punctate; prosternum shallowly tectiform and strongly carinate medially; prosternal process attaining the midpoint of coxae, with a small apical notch; mesosternal tablet narrow, almost parallel-sided, c. 5 x as long as wide, point anteriorly, rounded posteriorly, rather coarsely but sparsely punctate and somewhat bulging beneath; metasternum dull, extremely coarsely but shallowly punctate, with dense microsculpture, except the shining elevated middle portion Fig. 11), abruptly raised and clearly pentagonal, coarsely and densely punctate, without femoral lines, with a ridge along posterior mesocoxal margin diverging a little from it laterally and bending backwards delimiting a small anterolateral portion of metasternum (Fig. 7). Length of elevated middle portion of metasternum compared with length of mesosternal tablet c. 25:20. Metepisterna subparallel, c. 8 x as long as wide; pseudepipleura rather wide and rather horizontal adjacent to abdomen; abdomen dull, 1st ventrite c. 1.5 x as long as 2nd, with numerous longitudinal ridges on each side of median carina; 5th sternite simply rounded apically; 1st segment of hind tarsi c. 1.5 x as long as 2nd segment. Aedeagus not examined.

DISTRIBUTION: Mauritius; probably endemic.

Cercyon (Conocercyon) luteopictus BALFOUR-BROWNE, 1954, stat.n.

Cercyon (s.str.) luteopuictus BALFOUR-BROWNE, 1954: 229 (Mascarene Is., Mauritius, le Pouce.
Cercyon (Clinocercyon) luteopictus BALFOUR-BROWNE; BALFOUR-BROWNE, 1958: 143.

Though the original description of BALFOUR-BROWNE was thorough and detailed, some of the characters mentioned have become relevant whilst others are less important than supposed formerly.

As also mentioned by BALFOUR-BROWNE (1958) this species agrees in almost all characters exactly with *C. pyriformis* but differs in the shape of the elevated middle portion of metasternum being less defined pentagonal and having a deep round pit at anterior margin between the mesocoxae for reception of the posterior edge of mesosternal tablet. Whether this is a specific character or its absence in *C. pyriformis* is possibly caused by the teneral state of the single type of *C. pyriformis*. The male genitalia of the latter species are not known.

Material examined:
1 Paratype (female): "Mauritius, Le Pouce, 2.XI.1938, J.Vinson \ *Cercyon (s.str.) luteopictus* P'type! [in handwriting], J. BALFOUR-BROWNE det. III.1954 \ Paratype" [yellow-margined round label] (NHM).- 1 Paratype: "Mauritius, le Pouce, 19.III.1938, J. Vinson \ Brit. Mus. 1959-235 \ *Cercyon (s.str.) luteopictus* P'type! [in handwriting], J. BALFOUR-BROWNE det. III.1954 \ Paratype [yellow-margined round label] \ Brit. Mus. 1959-235" (NHM).

Redescription:
1.5 x 1.2 mm.- Broadly oval, very short, strongly convex, wedge-shaped; elytra widest behind shoulders, apex sharply rounded, castaneous with black head; pronotum widely yellowish laterally and anteriorly, with a pair of pale patches postero-medially; elytra with yellow external interval and apex, as well as shoulder bump and bases of 5th – 10th interstriae, also with yellow longitudinal stripes on 3rd, 5th and 7th interstriae in apical third; mouthparts pale yellow, legs ferruginous.
Head rather strongly and densely punctate, shining, without microsculpture; eyes very small, separated by c. 12 – 14 x the diameter of one eye (seen from above).
Pronotum transverse, widest at base, strongly narrowed anteriorly, twice as wide as long at base, coarsely and rather densely punctate, shining; margin not continued round posterior angle, without a transverse series of punctures along posterior margin.
Elytra very short, 1.13 x as wide (!) as long, widest just behind shoulders, strongly attenuate behind, with 10 rather impressed and strongly punctate striae; 6th and 10th striae not (!) abbreviated basally; punctures strongly impressed in basal half and laterally, but almost effaced apically, striae sharply impressed there; interstriae about twice as wide as diameter of serial punctures, convex from base to apex, almost impunctate, shining. Underside piceous; mentum trapezoid, shallowly impressed anteriorly, finely punctate; prosternum heavily shagreened, very flat, finely carinate medially, prosternal process attaining the midpoint of coxae, with a small apical notch; mesosternal tablet drop-shaped, point anteriorly, broadly rounded posteriorly, c. 5 x as long as wide, sparsely punctate, shining, somewhat bulging beneath. Metasternum striking short, dull, impunctate, except on the glabrous and abruptly elevated middle portion, which is sparsely punctate and only 0.4 x as long as mesosternal tablet; without femoral lines, with a ridge along posterior mesocoxal margin diverging a little from it laterally and bending backwards delimiting a small anterolateral portion of metasternum (Fig. 7). Metepisterna parallel-sided, 6 x as long as wide, Epipleura rather oblique at level of metasternum. Abdomen dull; 1st ventrite c. 3 x as long as 2nd; 1st segment of hind tarsi almost twice as long as 2nd + 3rd together, the median carina fine, not attaining posterior margin of 1st ventrite. Aedeagus not examined.

Cercyon (Conocercyon) pleuralis sp.n.

Holotypus (male) (NMW):"Madagascar est, 930-1000 m, Andasibe (Périnet), 6.-7.2.1993, J. Janák lgt.".- Paratypes: 2 exs.: same data as holotype (1 NMW, 1 CHG); 6 exs.: "Madagascar est, 1100-1200 m, P.N. Ranomafana \ Vohiparara, 21.-24.1.1993, J. Janák lgt." (5 NMW, 1 CHG); 1 ex.: same data, but G. Dunay + J. Janák lgt. (CHG); 1 ex.: "Madagascar Est, Maromiza pr. Périnet, 8.-10.1.1995, J. Janák lgt. \ 950-1150 m, forét humide tamisages" (NMW); 3 exs.: "Madagascar est, 1000-1200 m, Anosibe Ifody pr.\ Moramanga, 31.1.-2.2.1993, J. Janák lgt." (2 NMW, 1 CHG); 2 exs.: "Madagascar est, 850-1000 m, P.N. Ranomafana \ Ambodiamontana, 26.07.1993, J. Janák lgt." (NMW).

Diagnosis: This species resembles *C. crenatostriatus* in size, shape and colour pattern, but differs strikingly in the absence of a transverse series of coarser punctures along posterior margin of pronotum, in the barely 9-striate elytra, also in the absence of larger punctures at metasternum and in the elevated middle portion of metasternum not at all coarsely punctate.

Description: 2.1 - 2.5 x 1.3 - 1.5 mm.- Broadly oval, elytra widest in anterior third, attenuate behind, apex sharply rounded, moderately convex, dark castaneous, strongly shining; clypeus, sides of pronotum and elytra, apex and shoulder bumps reddish, also a pair of diffuse and elongate patches in posterior third of elytra red; mouthparts pale yellow; legs ferruginous; underside piceous (Fig. 12).
Head rather coarsely and densely punctate, shining, without microsculpture. Antennae 9-segmented. Eyes small, separated by c. 7 x their width (seen from above). Pronotum transverse, twice as wide as long at base, strongly narrowed anteriorly; punctate as head, margin hardly continued round posterior angle. Elytra a little wedge-shaped, widest before the middle, 9-striate, (with an indicated 10th stria along the slightly explanate elytral margin); 8th stria abbreviated basally, 9th stria attaining elytral base; all series rather coarse and densely arranged, slightly coarser laterally and apically; interstriae moderately strongly and sparsely punctate, shining, increasing more convex towards apex. Underside dull; mentum transverse, largely impressed anteriorly, rugosely punctate; prosternum tectiform and strongly carinate medially; prosternal process attaining the midpoint of coxae, with a small apical notch; mesosternal tablet narrow, almost parallel-sided, c. 5 x as long as wide, point anteriorly, rounded posteriorly, finely and rugosely punctate; metasternum dull, with dense microsculpture, impunctate, except the shining elevated middle portion, abruptly raised and clearly pentagonal, very finely and sparsely punctate, without femoral lines, with a ridge along posterior mesocoxal margin diverging a little from it laterally and bending backwards delimiting a small anterolateral portion of metasternum (Fig. 7). Length of elevated middle portion of metasternum compared with length of mesosternal tablet c. 28:24. Metepisterna subparallel, c. 9 x as long as wide; pseudepipleura rather wide and rather horizontal adjacent to abdomen; the latter dull, 1st ventrite c. 1.5 x as long as 2nd, strongly carinate medially; 5th sternite simply rounded apically; 1st segment of hind tarsi as long as second and third segments together. Aedeagus long and subparallel, median lobe almost parallel-sided, obtusely rounded apically, a little exceeding the parameres; the latter narrow, slightly widened subapically on outer face (Fig. 5).

ETYMOLOGY: The name refers the unusual wide pseudepipleura.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Madagascar.

Cercyon (Conocercyon) pyriformis BALFOUR-BROWNE, 1958, stat.n.

Cercyon (Clinocercyon) pyriformis BALFOUR-BROWNE, 1958: 141 (Mauritius).

Material examined: Holotype (female, 2.3 mm): "MAURITIUS Macabé, 2.iii.1958, J. Vinson \ *Cercyon (Clinocercyon) pyriformis*, Type! [in handwriting], J. BALFOUR-BROWNE det. X.1958 \ Type [red margined round label] \ Brit. Mus. 1959-235" (NHM).

This species, described after a single teneral female thoroughly, so a redescription being unnecessary (Fig. 15).
As already mentioned by BALFOUR-BROWNE (1958) this species agrees in almost all characters exactly with *C. luteopictus*, but it differs in the shape of the elevated middle portion of metasternum being less defined pentagonal and having a deeply excavated pit between hind coxae for reception of the posterior edge of mesosternal lamina. Whether this is a unique character, possibly caused by the evident immature stage of the single holotype, it is not to clarify at present because the male genitalia are unknown. Maybe *C. pyriformis* is barely a junior synonym of the *C. luteopictus.*

Cercyon (Arcocercyon) lutulentus D'ORCHYMONT, 1942 stat.n.

Cercyon (s.str.) lutulentus D'ORCHYMONT, 1942: 11 (Zaire ["Congo belge"], Ituri).

Material examined: "MADAGASCAR Sambiranotal, 16.09.-21.09.1987, P. u. H. Schüle" (CHG).- New to Madagascar.

Cercyon (Paracycreon) decemstriatus D'ORCHYMONT, 1937

Cercyon (s.str.) decemstriatus D'ORCHYMONT, 1937: 461 (Madagascar, "Annanarivo").
Cercyon (Paracycreon) decemstriatus D'ORCHYMONT, 1942: 3.

New records: "Madagascar Centre, Antananarivo: Ambodrona, 3.-5.1.1995, J. Janák lgt. \ 1250-1350 m, jardins, tamisages." (NMW); "Madagsacar est, 900-950 m, Amparafara pr. Moramanga, 8.2.1993, J. Janák lgt." (NMW); "Madagascar est, 1100-1200 m, P.N.Ranomafana \ Vohiparara, 21.-24.1.1993, G. Dunay + J. Janák lgt." (NMW); "Madagascar, Ilot Prune b. Tamatave, leg. Friederichs" (CHG); "MADAGASCAR, Fort Dauphin, 13.10.-20.10.1987, P. u. H. Schüle" (CHG).

This species is sufficiently described by D'ORCHYMONT and characterized by the laminate mesosternal elevation as well as by the 10th elytral stria, thus a redescription is not indicated.

Cercyon (Paracycreon) hova, RÉGIMBART, 1903

Cercyon hova RÉGIMBART, 1903: 47 (Madagascar).
Cercyon (Paracycreon) hova RÉGIMBART; D'ORCHYMONT, 1942: 3.

New records: "Madagascar est, 1100-1200 m, Ranomafana \ Vohiparara, 21.-24.1.1993, J. Janák lgt." (NMW); "RÉUNION, 20.1.1992, Saint Paul – Ravine de Bernica, J. Janák lgt. " (CHG); "N. Madagascar, Antseranana distr. Sambirana riv. Marorato vill. 5.-12.12.01, O. Hauck lg." (CHG).

Cercyon (s.str.) laticollis RÉGIMBART, 1903

Cercyon laticollis RÉGIMBART, 1903: 48 (Madagascar, Antananarivo).

New records: 1 male, 1 female: "Seychelle Islands. Percy Sladen Trust Expedition. 1913-170. \ Cercyon laticollis Rég. \ Mahé 1908-9. Seychelles Exp." (NHM); 5 exs.; "RÉUNION, 16.-19.12.1991, Bras des Chévrettes, J. Janák lgt." (CHG, CHH); "MADAGASCAR, Nosy Be, 09.-09.-15.09.1987, P. u. H. Schüle" (CHG);

Diagnosis: This small species is difficult to separate from related species such as *C. decemstriatus* from that it differs mainly in the 9-striate elytra and the mesosternal tablet not extremely narrow.

Redescription (male from Seychelles Isl.): 1.8 x 1.0 mm.- Oval, moderately convex, widest at base of pronotum; entirely rufo-testaceous, shining, indistinctly infuscated only at the base of elytra, the frons beside the eyes and the sutural interval.
Head finely, moderately densely punctate, without microsculpture; eyes small, separated by 7 x their width (seen from above); antennae 9-segmented. Pronotum relatively large, 2.5 x as wide (at base) as long; angles not rounded, margin not continued round posterior angle, a little more coarsely puncate than head, shining, without transverse series of punctures along posterior margin. Elytra slightly attenuate from base to apex, with 9 sharply impressed and rather finely punctate striae, 8th stria abbreviated basally; series coarser laterally; interstriae wide and flat in anterior half, narrow and slightly convex apically, obsoletely punctate, shining. Underside dull; mentum trapezoid, 1.5 x as wide (basally) as long, shallowly emarginate anteriorly, widely and deeply impressed medially, finely punctate posteriorly. Prosternum strongly tectiform, strongly carinate medially, prosternal process attaining midpoint of coxae, without apical notch; mesosternal tablet elongate oval, c. 5 x as long as wide, slightly attenuate in anterior third, strongly lengthily attenuate posteriorly, rugosley punctate beneath, a little concave posteriorly; metasternum impunctate, heavily shagreened, elevated middle portion smooth and shining, rather finely and distantly punctate, pentagonal, without femoral lines, without anterolateral arcuate ridge. Abdomen dull; 1st ventrite more than twice as long as 2nd, carinate medially; metepisterna subparallel, 5 x as long as wide; epipleura horizontal at level of metasternum; 1st segment of hind tarsi barely slightly longer than 2nd segment. Median lobe of aedeagus broad basally, evenly attenuate distally, pointed; parameres narrow and point, only about half as long as median lobe.

Distribution: Described from Madagascar, recorded and examined from the Seychelles islands, indicated also from Tanzania (Knisch, 1921). Without examination of the metasternum this species is easily confused with similar African and Malgassic species.

Cercyon (s.str.) nigriceps (MARSHAM, 1802)

Dermestes nigriceps MARSHAM, 1802: 72 (Britain).
Cercyon nigriceps (MARSHAM); Stephens, 1929: 151.
Dermestes atricapillus MARSHAM, 1802: 72 (Britain).
Dermestes laevis MARSHAM, 1802: 73 (Britain).
Dermestes inustus MARSHAM, 1802: 76 (Britain).
Sphaeridium centrimaculatum STURM, 1807: 23 (Germany).
Cercyon atriceps STEPHENS, 1829: 151 (Britain).
Cercyon ustulatum STEPHENS, 1829: 152 (Britain).
Cercyon bimaculatum STEPHENS, 1829: 152 (Britain).
Cercyon testaceum STEPHENS, 1829: 152 (Britain).
Cercyon nubilipenne STEPHENS, 1835: 401 (Britain).
Cercyon pulchellum HEER, 1841: 492 (Switzerland).
Cercyon mundum MELSHEIMER, 1844: (U.S.A.)
Cercyon vicinale WALKER, 1859: 258 (Sri Lanka).
Cercyon atriceps GEMMINGER & HAROLD, 1868: 496.

New records: "Madagascar est, 1100-1200 m, P.N. Ranomafana \ Vohiparara, 21.-24.1.1993, J. Janák lgt." (NMW).

Cercyon (s.str) obconicus RÉGIMBART, 1903

Cercyon obconicus RÉGIMBART, 1903: 48 (Madagascar, south).

After the very short original description RÉGIMBART characterised this species as being extremely close to *C. laticollis,* which definitely belongs to *Cercyon* s.str. I was unable to see the (unique?) type. BAMEUL (1986) did not mention this species in his list.
A certain identification is problematic, but the very small body size of barely 1.3 mm (indicated by RÉGIMBART) may be helpful.

Cercyon (s.str.) oosternoides KNISCH, 1922

Cercyon (s.str.) oosternoides KNISCH, 1922: 96. (Tanzania, Amani).

New records: "Madagascar est, 1100-1200 m, P.N. Ranomafana \ Vohiparara, 21.-24.1.1993, 0J. Janák lgt." (NMW); "Madagascar est, 850-1000 m, P.N. Ranomafana \ Ambodiamontana, 26.-27.1.1993, J. Janák lgt. " (NMW).- New for Madagascar.

Cercyon (s.str.) subtilis KNISCH, 1922

Cercyon (s.str.) subtilis KNISCH, 1922: 95 (Tanzania).

First records for Madagascar and Réunion: "Madagascar Tananarivo, leg. Dr. Friederichs" (CHG); "RÉUNION, 20.1.1992, Saint Paul – Ravine de Bernica, J. Janák lgt. " (CHG).

Cercyon (Clinocercyon) fructicola SCOTT, 1913

Cercyon fructicola SCOTT, 1913; 217 (Seychelles, Mahé).
Cercyon (Clinocercyon) fructicola SCOTT; BAMEUL, 1986: 889.

Material examined: 4 Paralectotypes: "Seychelle Islands. Percy Staden Trust Expedition. 1913-170. \ *Cercyon fructicola* H. SCOTT Paratype [printed label] \ *Cercyon fructicola* SCOTT Paratype [in handwriting] \ PARALECTOTYPE [blue-margined round label]" (NHM).

Annotation: 2 exs. upon one mounting with note: “Mahé 60”; 1 ex. upon separate mounting with note “Silhouette II”; 1 ex. upon separate mounting with note “II”.

Diagnosis: This species is characterized by the strikingly elongate body shape with sharply impressed elytral striae in combination with the laminate mesosternal elevation.

Redescription: 2.0 – 2.2 x 1.0 -1.1 mm.- Strongly elongate oval, rather flat; piceous with castaneous pronotum and sutural interval; underside and legs rufo-testaceous; mouthparts, antennal flagellum and tarsi paler.
Head moderately coarsely, densely punctate, shining, without microsculpture; eyes small, separated by 7 x their diameter (seen from above); pronotum rather wide and flat, widest at base, moderately narrowed anteriorly, 2.5 x as wide basally as long, punctate as head, shining, without transverse series of punctures along posterior margin; margin not continued round posterior angle. Elytra with 9 sharply impressed and rather finely punctate striae, punctures laterally slightly coarser, apically almost barely striate, only 6th and 8th striae abbreviated basaly; interstriae wide and flat in anterior half, increasing more narrow and convex in posterior half, moderately finely, irregularly punctate, shining. Underside dull; mentum trapezoid, 1.5 x as wide as long basally; deeply excavate at anterior margin, widely impressed medially, entirely shagreened; prosternum strongly tectiform and strongly carinate medially; prosternal process attaining midpoint of coxae, without an apical notch. Mesosternal tablet extremely narrow, parallel-sided, 7 x as long as wide, dull beneath. Metasternum heavily shagreened, impunctate; the elevated middle portion shining, finely and sparsely punctate, as long as mesosternal lamina, without femoral lines, without antero-lateral arcuate ridge. Epipleura moderately oblique at level of metasternum; metepisterna subparallel, 6 x as long as wide. Abdomen dull, 1st ventrite more than twice as long as 2nd , carinate medially. 1st segment of hind tarsi 1.3 x as long as 2nd segment. Aedeagus not examined.

Cercyon (Clinocercyon) fuscostriatus Fairmaire, 1898, stat. n.

Cercyon fuscostriatum Fairmaire, 1898: 469 (Madagascar, Antananarivo).
Cercyon (s.str.) *fuscostriatus* Fairmaire, 1898; Hansen, 1999: 278.

New records: “Madagascar est, 850-1000 m, P.N. Ranomafana \ Ambodiamontana, 26.-27.1.1993, J. Janák lgt.” (NMW).

Cercyon (?Clinocercyon) nigerrimus Régimbart, 1903

Cercyon nigerrimus Régimbart, 1903: 49 (Mauritius, Curepipe).
Cercyon (Clinocercyon) nigerrimus Régimbart; Bameul, 1986: 897.

Unfortunately I was unable to examine the type specimen of this premably endemic species. Bameul (1986) integrated it in the subgenus *Clinocercyon*, but without specifying the basis for this decision. After the poor original description of Régimbart this species might be a member of the new subgenus *Conocercyon.*

Cercyon (Clinocercyon) ruber sp.n.

Holotypus (male): “Madagascar est, 850 -1000 m, P.N. Ranomafana \ Ambodiamontana, 20.-27.1.1993, J. Janák lgt.” (NMW).- Paratypes: 4 exs.: same data as holotype (3 NMW, 1 CHG).

DIAGNOSIS
This species is easily recognised by the almost impunctate surface in combination with the unicoloured reddish colour and the wide and flat elytral intervals. The similarly coloured *C. luteus* has the elytral intervals distinctly convex and the pronotal punctation somewhat lunulate. *C. subrufus* is larger and darker

DESCRIPTION
Total length: 2.5 – 3.0 mm; total width: 1.6 – 1.8 mm.- Body shape broadly oval, strongly convex; unicoloured reddish; mouthparts, tarsi and antennal whip pale yellow; legs and underside reddish (Fig. 13).
Head and pronotum smooth and shining, almost impunctate; pronotal margin not distinctly continued round the posterior angles. Elytra 10-striate, finely and densely seriate, the series only apically slightly sulcate; intervals wide and flat, almost impunctate; 8th to 10th striae not reaching the elytral base, the 10th stria reaching as far as the apical third; elytra c. 1.3 x as long as their combined width. Mentum smooth and shining, almost impunctate. Mesosternal tablet c. 4 x as long as wide, widest in the middle, point anteriorly and posteriorly, smooth and almost impunctate beneath. Epipleura oblique. Metasternum without femoral lines, without arcuate ridge, heavily shagreened; the elevated middle portion glabrous, shining, with a large median impression. Abdomen dull, finely and evenly pubescent. First ventrite with long median carina. Aedeagus very characteristic in the shape of the median lobe deeply splitted apically; parameres slightly bent outwards apically and widely truncate there (Fig. 4).

ETYMOLOGY
The name described the uniformly red colour (lat. ruber = red).

DISTRIBUTION
Known only from the type locality, presumably endemic.

Cercyon (Clinocercyon) subrufus D'ORCHYMONT, 1937

Cercyon (s.str.) subrufus D'ORCHYMONT, 1937: 462 (Madagscar, Antananarivo).
Cercyon (Clinocercyon) subrufus D'ORCHYMONT, 1942: 2.
Cercyon (Paracycreon) subrufus D'ORCHYMONT, BAMEUL, 1985.

Material examined: 1 female: "Madagascar. Schaufuss. \ *Cercyon (Paracycreon) subrufus* d'Orchymont, F. Bameul det. 1985 \ Brit. Mus. 1923-320." (NHM).

Diagnosis: This unusual larger species is separated from other sympatric *Cercyon* (except *C. ruber*) by the almost impunctate pronotum and the fine elytral series. *C. ruber* is entirely red and distinctly smaller.

Redescription: (female from Madagascar): 3.5 x 1.7 mm.- Broadly oval, moderately convex, elytra widest in anterior third, apex broadly rounded; castaneous with black frons and pronotum; clypeus dark red, anterior and posterior margin of pronotum very narrowly reddish, elytra paler in basal half, especially at shoulders; mouthparts yellow, legs ferruginous, tarsi pale; underside piceous.
Head finely and distantly punctate, shining, without microsculpture; antennae 9-segmented, antennal club dark. Eyes small, separated by c. 9 x their diameter (seen from above). Pronotum strongly convex, widest at base, moderately narrowed anteriorly, 1.9 x as wide (at base) as long, almost impunctate, shining, without transverse series of punctures along posterior margin, margin not continued round posterior angle. Elytra with 10 slightly impressed and rather finely punctate striae; series laterally coarser, series 6 and 8 abbreviated basally, series 10 extending from near the base to apical third of elytra; interstriae wide and flat anteriorly, narrow apically, very finely, obsoletely punctate, shining. Underside dull; mentum transverse, 3 x as wide as long, deeply impressed antero-medially, rugosely punctate. Prosternum rather flat, finely carinate medially; prosternal process not attaining midpoint of coxae; mesosternal tablet elongate oval, very narrow, widest just behind the middle, c. 5 x as long as wide, indistinctly punctate, somewhat bulging beneath; metasternum dull, rugosely sculptured; elevated middle portion of metasternum pentagonal, smooth, almost impunctate, about as long as mesosternal tablet, without femoral lines, without anterolateral arcuate ridge; epipleura oblique at level of metasternum; metepisterna parallel-sided, 9 x as long as wide. Abdomen dull; 1st ventrite more than twice as long as 2nd ventrite, carinate medially. Aedeagus not examined.

Annotation: I do not agree with BAMEUL (1985) in transferring this species from the subgenus *Clinocercyon* to *Paracycreon.*

Checklist of the Malgassic *Cercyon*

(* = described from there. Concerning the synonymies see HANSEN, 1999)

Species	Mad.	Mau	Réu	Rod	Sey
Arcocercyon					
dieganus RÉGIMBART, 1903	+	-	-	-	-
luteus D'ORCHYMONT, 1942	+	-	-	-	-
marshalli KNISCH, 1924	+	-	-	-	-
putricola WOLLASTON, 1867	+	-	-	-	-
lutulentus D'ORCHYMONT, 1942	+	-	-	-	-
***Cercyon* s.str.**					
inquinatus WOLLASTON, 1854	-	+	-	-	-
laticollis RÉGIMBART, 1903	*	-	+	-	+
nigriceps (MARSHAM, 1802)	+	+	+	+	+
obconicus RÉGIMBART, 1903	*	-	-	-	-
oosternoides KNISCH, 1922	+	-	-	-	-
procerus RÉGIMBART, 1903	*	-	-	-	-
subtilis KNISCH, 1922	+	-	+	-	-
sp.	+	-	-	-	-
Clinocercyon					
conjiciens (WALKER, 1858)	-	-	-	-	+
fructicola SCOTT, 1913	+	+	+	-	+
fuscostriatus FAIRMAIRE, 1898	*	-	-	-	-
grandis CASTELNAU, 1840	*	-	-	-	-
lineolatus (MOTSCHULSKY, 1863)	-	+	+	-	-
?nigerrimus RÉGIMBART, 1903	-	*	-	-	-
ruber sp.n.	*	-	-	-	-
subrufus D'ORCHYMONT, 1937	*	-	-	-	-
Conocercyon					
crenatostriatus RÉGIMBART, 1903	-	*	-	-	-
luteopictus BALFOUR-BROWNE, 1954	-	-	*	-	-
pleuralis sp.n.	+	-	-	-	-
pyriformis BALFOUR-BROWNE, 1958	-	+	+	-	-
Paracycreon					
decemstriatus D'ORCHYMONT, 1937	*	-	-	-	-
hova RÉGIMBART, 1903	+	+	+	-	+

Key to the Malgasy *Cercyon*

Genera:

1 First ventrite carinate medially ____ ***Cercyon*** **LEACH, 1817**

- First ventrite not carinate medially ____ ***Acaryon*** **gen.n.**

Subgenera of Malgassic *Cercyon*

1 Anterolateral corners of metasternum separated from remainder part of metasternum by a more or less arcuate ridge ____ **2**

- Metasternum without a trace of anterolateral ridge ____ **3**

2 Metasternum with anterolateral arcuate ridge following the arc described by the the tip of posterior femora (Fig. 8) ____ ***Arcocerycon*** **subg.n.**

- Metasternum with a ridge along posterior mesocoxal margin diverging a little from it laterally and bending backwards delimiting a small anterolateral portion of metaster num (Fig. 7). ____ ***Conocercyon*** **subg. n.**

3 Epipleura declivous at the level of the metasternum. ____ ***Clinocercyon*** **D'ORCHYMONT, 1942**

- Epipleura almost horizontal in anterior half ____ **4**

4 Mesosternal elevation sharply carinate longitudinally ____ ***Paracycreon*** **D'ORCHYMONT, 1942**

- Mesosternum with broad to narrow raised tablet ____ ***Cercyon*** **s.str.**

Species:
a) *Arcocercyon:*

1 Total length 2.5 – 3.0 mm; not strongly attenuate posteriorly, black, with yellow margins Evenly oval elytral series fine, narrowly striate; interstriae slightly convex, very finely punctate pronotal punctation lunulate ____ **2**

- Total length 1.7 – 2.4 mm ____ **3**

2 Yellow margin reaching the shoulder in 9th and 10th interval; pronotum laterally widely yellow; punctation of elytral base finer than of pronotum ____ ***putricola*** **WOLLASTON, 1867**

- Yellow margin of last interval not reaching the shoulder; pronotum laterally narrowly yellow; punctation of elytral base about as strong as of pronotum ____ ***dieganus*** **REGIMBART,1903**

3 Unicoloured rufotestaceous, pronotal punctation fine and rather distant, 1.7 mm ____ ***luteus*** **D'ORCHYMONT, 1942**

- Rufotestaceous with sutural interval infuscate in apical third; pronotum less fine, more densely punctate, 2.1 - 2.4 mm ____ ***lutulentus*** **D'ORCHYMONT, 1942**

b) *Paracycreon*:

1 Surface dirty yellowish with black head, pronotum and elytra slightly infuscated; pronotum strongly and densely punctate, elytra less coarsely punctate,10-striate, striae apically increasing more impressed, 2.0 - 2.5 mm ____ ***hova*** **RÉGIMBART, 1903**

- Surface ferruginous, frons and elytra infuscated, pronotal margin not continued round hind angles, elytra very finely striate, laterally increasing coarser and more sulcate, distinctly pubescent there; mesosternal lamina long, almost linear, 2.4 mm ____ ***decemstriatus*** **D'ORCHYMONT, 1937**

c) *Cercyon* s.str.:

1 Metasternum with femoral lines — **2**

- Metasternum without femoral lines; pronotal margin not continued round the posterior angles — **3**

2 Pronotal margin continued round the posterior angles; the latter broadly rounded; dirty yellow with black head; 1.0 -1.8 mm; mesosternal tablet very narrow, almost linear — ***nigriceps* (Marsham, 1802)**

- Pronotal margin not continued round hind angles, the latter obtusely angulate; mesosternal tablet lanceolate — ***subtilis* Knisch, 1922**

3 Total length 3.7 – 4.0 mm, black, apical third pale; broadly oval, strongly convex, elytral series not striate — ***procerus* Régimbart, 1903**

- Total length less than 3.5 mm — **4**

4 Total length 2.0 – 3.0 mm; rather flat; elytra finely seriate-striate with wide and flat interstriae; unicoloured piceo-castaneous; mesosternal lamina narrowly laminate, c. 4 x as long as wide — ***inquinatus* Wollaston 1854**

- Total length less than 1.8 mm — **5**

5 Pronotum dull, entirely shagreened; 1.3 mm — ***oosternoides* Knisch, 1922**

- Pronotum smooth between the punctures — **6**

6 Body shape oval, less attenuate behind, rather flat; with broadly rounded apex; rufo-castaneous, frons and elytra infuscated, elytra strongly seriate, deeply striate, 1.5 – 1.7 mm — ***laticollis* Régimbart, 1903**

- Body shape short, obconical, elytra broadest just behind the base, regularly attenuate behind, the conjoint apices sharply rounded; 1.3 mm — ***obconicus* Régimbart, 1903**

d) *Clinocercyon*

1 Elytra yellow with black striae; pronotal margin continued round posterior angles — **2**

- Elytra unicoloured or even with yellow spots — **3**

2 Larger, 4.0 – 4.5 mm; pronotal patch widely extended, hind angles strongly rounded — ***lineolatus* (Motschulsky, 1863)**

- Smaller, 2.3 – 2.5 mm; pronotal patch trilobed; hind angles angulate — ***fuscostriatus* Fairmaire, 1898**

3 Larger, 3.2 – 3.8 mm — **4**

- Smaller, 1.8 – 3.0 mm — **5**

4 Elytra explanate in posterior half, short and very broadly oval, ferruginous, finely striate, 3.5 – 3.8 mm — ***grandis* Castelnau, 1840**

- Elytra not explanate, black, with paler sides and apex, pronotum ferruginous with black longitudinal discal patch, 3.2 – 3.5 mm — ***subrufus* d'Orchymont, 1937**

5 Smaller, 1.8 – 2.3 mm — **6**

- Larger, 2.3 – 3.0 mm, unicoloured yellowish or reddish — **7**

6 Elytra black, 9-striate, deeply striate, strongly punctate cone-shaped, 2.0 mm — ***nigerrimus* Régimbart, 1903**

- Elytra strongly elongate, ferruginous, elytra 9-striate, 1.8 – 2.0 mm — ***fructicola* Scott, 1913**

7 Larger, 2.5 – 3.0 mm, broadly oval, rufo-testaceous, pronotum almost impunctate — ***ruber* sp.n.**

- Smaller, 2.3 – 2.5 mm, oblong oval, yellowish brown, pronotum distinctly punctate; — ***conjiciens* (Walker, 1858)**

e) *Conocercyon*

1 Surface shining black with yellow clypeus, shoulder bumps, fore angles of pronotum and elytral spots subapically, elytral series rather coarse, increasing deeply impressed with convex intervals in apical third; pronotal margin not continued round posterior angles, distincly attenuate posteriorly, 2.0 – 2.4 mm ____ **2**

- Body very short, almost globular, attenuate behind, elytra not (or hardly) longer than their combined width; elevated middle portion of metasternum striking small, shorter than mesosternal tablet; eytra with alternating yellow intervals just before apex; metasternum very short ____ **3**

2 Elytra 10-striate; pronotum with a transverse series of coarser punctures along posterior margin; metasternum very coarsely-shallowly punctate, elevated middle portion coarsely, densely punctate ____ ***crenatostriatus* RÉGIMBART, 1903**

- Elytra 9-strate; pronotum without transverse series of coarser punctures along posterior margin; metasternum dull, impunctate; elevated middle portion finely, sparsely punctate ____ ***pleuralis* sp.n.**

3 Smaller, 1.7 mm; elytra black, pronotum indistinctly infuscated ____ ***luteopictus* BALFOUR-BROWNE,1954**

- Larger, 2.0 mm; elytra rufo-castaneous, laterally pale, pronotum unicoloured reddish ____ ***pyriformis* BALFOUR-BROWNE, 1958**

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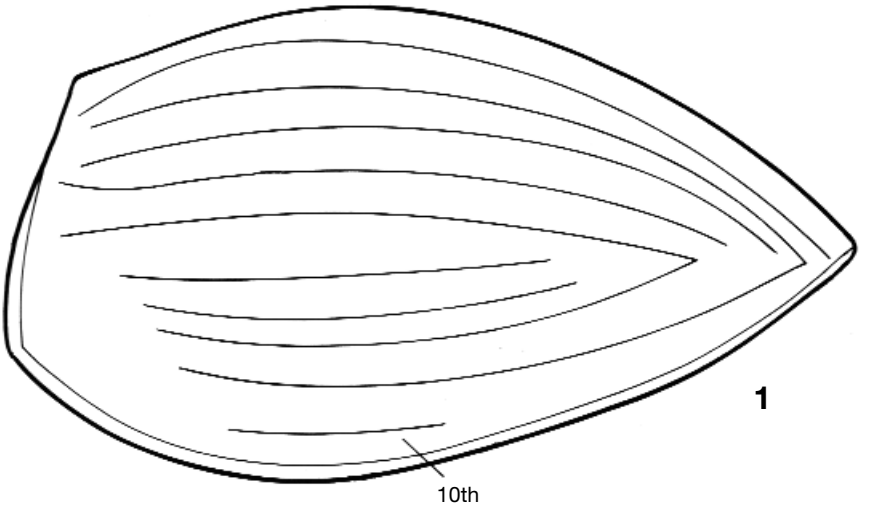
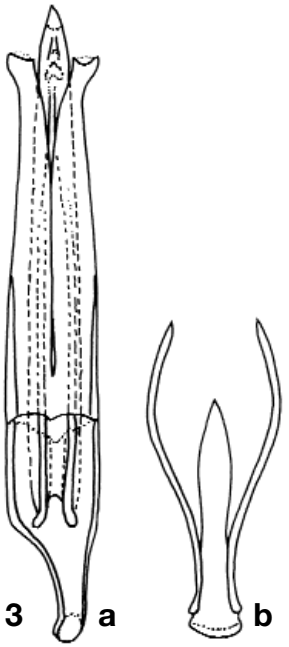
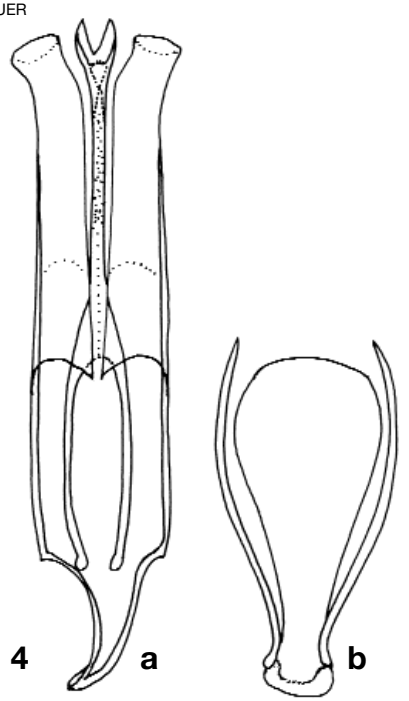


Fig. 1-2. *Acaryon vittatus* gen.n., sp.n.: 1) left elytron; 2) right wing, venation;





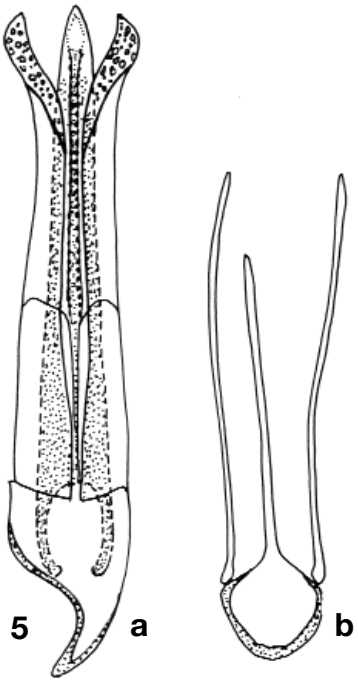


Fig. 3. *Acaryon vittatus* gen.n., sp.n.:
3a) aedeagus; 3b) genital segment.

Fig. 4. *Cercyon ruber* sp.n.:
4a) aedeagus, 4b) genital segment.

Fig. 5. *Cercyon pleuralis* sp.n.:
5a) aedeagus, 5b) genital segment.

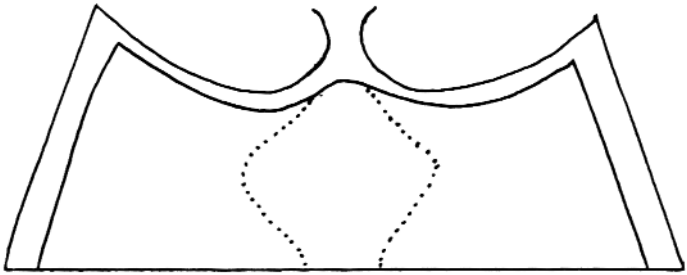


Fig. 6 Metasternum: *Cercyon* s.str.

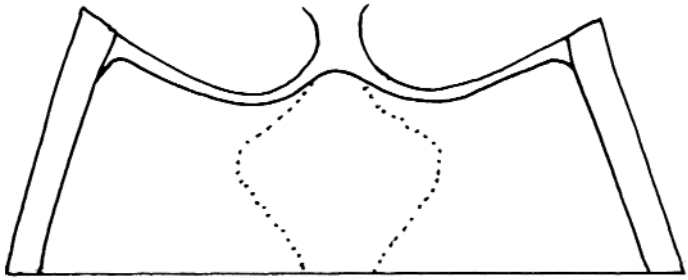


Fig. 7 Metasternum: *Cercyon* subg. *Conocercyon*

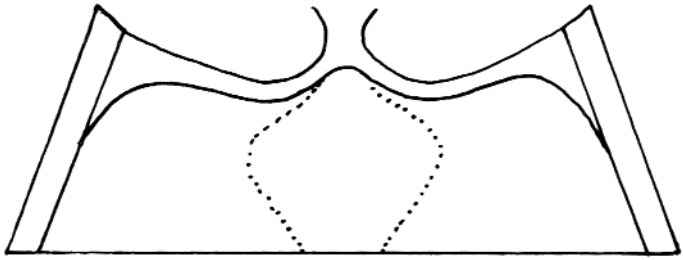


Fig. 8 Metasternum: *Cercyon* subg. *Arcocercyon*

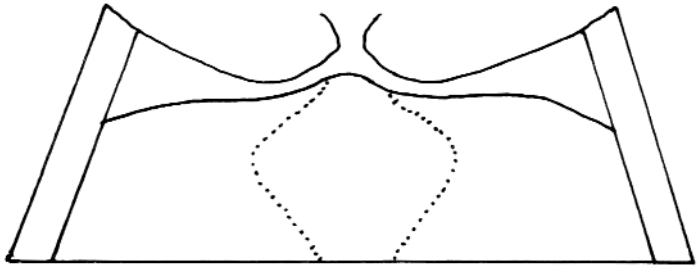


Fig. 9 Metasternum: *Notocercyon*

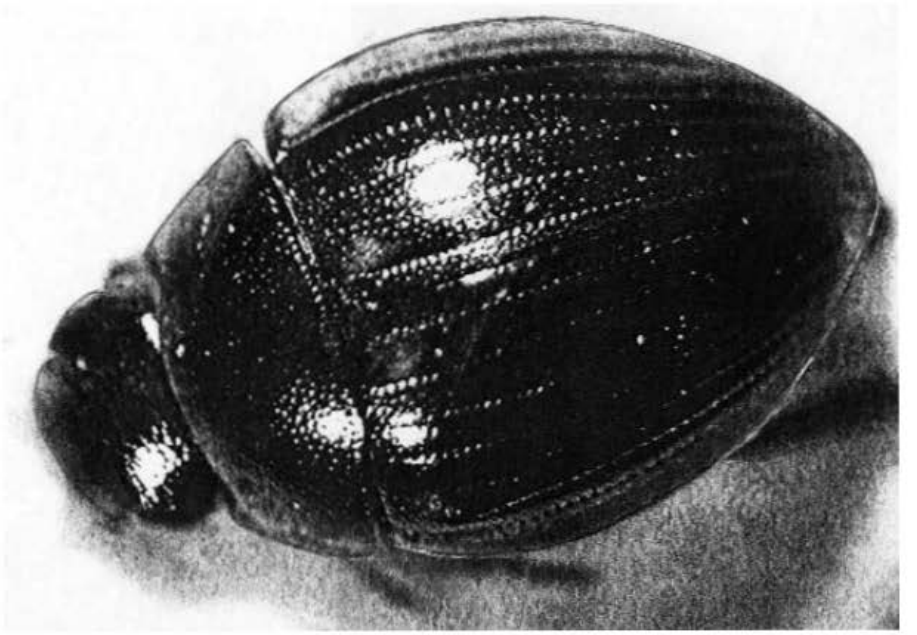


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Fig. 10-11. *Cercyon crenatostriatus* RÉGIMBART: 10) surface, 11) underside.

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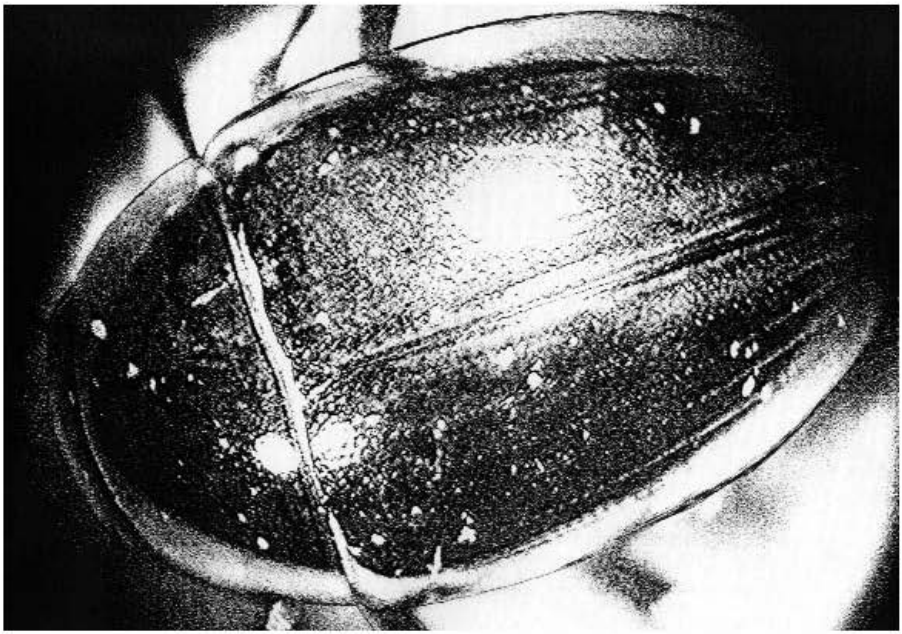

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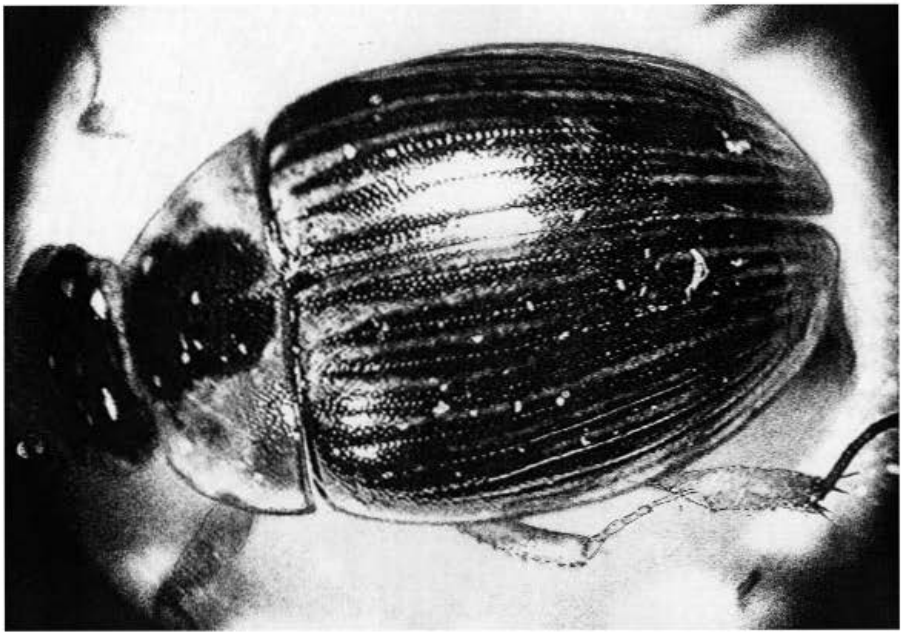
Fig. 12. *Cercyon pleuralis* sp.n.
Fig. 13. *Cercyon rufus* sp.n.



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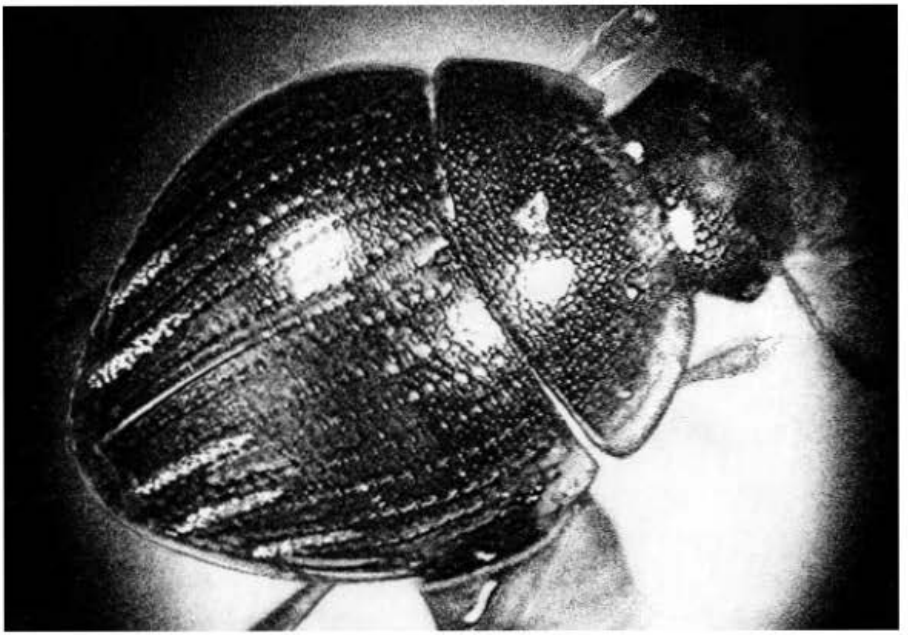

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Fig. 14. *Acaryon vittatus* sp.n.
Fig. 15. *Cercyon pyriformis*, holotype.